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CADISCOR

RESOURCES INC.

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE SCOPING STUDY AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE FOR THE DISCOVERY PROJECT (according to Regulation 43-101 and Form 43-101F1)

Project Location

Bruneau and Desjardins Townships,
Province of Quebec, Canada
(NTS: 32F/06)
UTM: 346530E, 5468600N
NAD83, Zone 18

Prepared for

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1.0 SUMMARY

Introduction

InnovExplo Incorporated (“InnovExplo”), an independent consulting firm, was hired by Michel Bouchard, President of Cadiscor Resources Inc. (“Cadiscor”), to complete a Technical Report compliant with Regulation 43-101 for a Mineral Resource Estimate and Scoping Study on the Discovery Property (“the Report”). Carl Pelletier, B.Sc., P.Geo., was assigned to the mandate. The scoping study is based on a 2007 Mineral Resource estimate made by InnovExplo (submitted June 2007), and updated using results from a 2007-2008 diamond drilling program.

After the delivery of InnovExplo last Technical Report (June, 2007), Cadiscor conducted an 11,821-metre diamond drilling program consisting of 19 holes (including wedges and abandoned holes) on its Discovery property from June 2007 to February 2008. The goal of the program was to explore the eastern portion of the deposit. The present report includes a description of this drilling program and an update of the Mineral Resource estimate.

The objectives of the scoping study are:

- Determine the appropriate mining method to be adopted according to the geometry and grade of the Discovery deposit;
- Determine the infrastructure required to access, develop and mine the mineralized zones;
- Estimate the capital cost;
- Estimate the operating cost;
- Evaluate the possibility of conducting an underground exploration and bulk sampling program;
- Estimate the cost and timeframe for the underground exploration and bulk sampling program;
- Analyze the financial aspect of the project.

The Property

The Discovery Project is located near Lebel-sur-Quévillon, Quebec, in NTS map sheet 32F/06 (Fig. 4.1). It consists of one mining property comprising one hundred and twenty-four (124) contiguous mining claims covering 3,351 hectares (Gestim Plus) in the Bruneau and Desjardins townships (Fig. 4.2), as indicated in the records of the *Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune du Québec* (MRNFQ). Also according to the MRNFQ, \$4,078,015.00 is in excess on fifty (50) of the claims, and \$161,100 of required work is unequally distributed over the Discovery claims. A complete list of property titles is presented in Appendix A.

The Discovery Project is located approximately 35 km northwest of the town of Lebel-sur-Quévillon, Quebec. It is accessible via a well-maintained logging road from provincial Highway 113, as well as an operating (CN) railway line.

The property is 100% owned by Cadiscor Resources Inc. Twenty-eight (28) claims of the Discovery property are subject to a royalty of 1–3% NSR in favour of Homestake Canada Inc. In addition, fourteen (14) claims subject to a 1% NSR are also subject to a royalty of 20% net profits in favour of Xstrata. Forty-one (41) claims are subject to a royalty equal to the greater of

2% NSR or \$1.00 per tonne for any mineral substance processed and/or sold, payable to Mr. Jean-Jacques Martel and Mr. Bernard Borduas.

History

Prospecting for gold started as early as 1930 in the area. The most significant historical prospect is the Flordin deposit, discovered in 1935 and later turned into a mine (815,737 tonnes at 5.1g/t Au). It is only a few kilometres east of Discovery. Florence River Gold Mines Ltd., Flordin Mines Ltd., Mattagami Lake Mines Ltd., Sullivan Mines, Bachelor Lake Gold Mines and Cambior were involved in the Flordin mine between 1940 and 1998.

A resurgence of exploration took place from 1975 to 1990, leading to the detection of the Discovery Zone by Homestake Mineral Development Company. At about the same time, several other orebodies were discovered and/or developed in the Northern portion of the Abitibi region: Casa Berardi by Inco, Vezza by Dundee-Palliser and Agnico-Eagle, Douay by Vior-Inco, Grevet by Serem, and Golden Hope by Noramco-Teck.

Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Discovery property is located in the north-central part of the Archean (2750-2698 Ma) Abitibi Greenstone Belt, a subprovince of the Superior Province. The geological units from the Discovery area belong to the monocyclic volcanic segment of the Northern Volcanic Zone, or more precisely, to the Vezza-Bruneau volcano-sedimentary belt (Dussault, 1990; Dussault et Joly, 1991) at the southeastern extremity of the Harricana-Turgeon trough (Lacroix, 1989). The general level of metamorphism is to greenschist facies.

The host rock for the gold mineralization is a multi-phase gabbro sill at the top of the Southern Volcanites assemblage, 50 to 100 metres from the contact with the Taibi Group sediments. The gabbro has a relatively constant thickness of approximately 60 metres in the western part of the Discovery Zone (lines 8+00 W to 4+00 W), gradually enlarging southeastward to 125 metres towards line 0+00 W, to 220 metres in the 600 sector (6+00 E), and to more than 400 metres towards line 14+50 E, probably due to a NE-SW intersecting fault system and/or folding.

The mineralization of the Discovery project is hosted within a 10-50 metre thick heterogeneous shear zone (mylonites) affecting a gabbro sill. The gold-bearing shear zone, oriented N120°-130° with a dip of 80°-90°, is sub-parallel to the gabbro sill and can be traced over 5 km. The known gold deposits are found in a 2.6-kilometre long section of the shear, which is notably located in a highly magnetite-rich (on the north side) subunit of the gabbro sill.

Three zoned alteration facies are recognized around the core of gold mineralization in the shear zone. Only the highly ankeritic and altered schistose rocks with a quartz-albite-biotite-pyrrhotite-pyrite±magnetite assemblage are economically gold-bearing.

The mineralized zones at Discovery were reviewed and re-interpreted by InnovExplo (C. Pelletier) during the course of preparing the 2008 Mineral Resource estimate (this report). The zones were interpreted along strike over a distance of 1,200 m (between sections 1,050m W and 150m E) from surface to a vertical depth of -850 m. A geological interpretation led to the identification of four (4) well-defined gold-bearing zones and two (2) minor zones, all of which are encompassed by the Discovery shear corridor: "E", "EE", "A", "B", "C" and "D" (from north to south). The zones display local branching or splaying. A second sector was interpreted along strike over a distance of 1050 m (between sections 450 E and 1500 E) from surface to a vertical depth of -700m. Two (2) well-defined gold-bearing zones and three (3) minor zones were interpreted from north to south in the gabbro sill unit: "10", "20", "25", "30" and "35". Illustrations

of the mineralized zones (in different views: cross-section, plan and longitudinal) are provided in Appendix C. In cross-sections and in level plans, gold-bearing zones have thicknesses from 0.5 to 15 m, (average of 3–4 m) and form planar bodies with gently curvilinear contours, sometimes irregular and discontinuous due to boudinage deformation and/or a complex initial permeability network configuration within anastomosing shear zones.

The “B” zone comprises three (3) main lenses: West, East and Center. These three lenses show two (2) distinct ore shoots: a shoot with a steep plunge of 60°-65° to the west in the West lens rolling to a subvertical plunge in the Center lens, and a shoot with a plunge of 65°-70° to the east in the East lens. The higher grade shoots in the “B” zone typically form vertical elongate lenses (West lens: 500 m vertical x 140 m E-W x 3.30 m [locally >6.0 m] horizontal weighted average width; East lens: 540 m vertical x 80 m E-W x 4.86 m [locally >6.0 m] horizontal weighted average width; Center Lens: 450 m x 90 m x 1.71 m horizontal weighted average width). The “B” zone accounts for 60% of the tonnage and gold content of the Discovery gold deposit.

2007-2008 Drilling Program

Following the publication of a 43-101 report in June 2007 (Pelletier, 2007), InnovExplo operated a drilling program for Cadiscor on their Discovery Project with the objective of confirming the Discovery deposit extensions in the East, 600E and 1200E lenses. A total of nineteen (19) diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 11,821 m. Three (3) holes totalling 708 m were aborted due to excessive deviation. The drilling program started in June 2007 and ended in February 2008. Most holes intersected typical Discovery-type mineralization with economic grades, and drilling confirmed that the East, 600E and 1200E zones are still continuous and open to the east and at depth. These drill results confirm the exploration potential of the Discovery property.

Mineral Resource Estimate

The method selected by InnovExplo is polygonal on longitudinal section. The interpretation was done on cross-section with 25-m spacing at a scale of 1:500. The cross-section interpretation was transferred onto a set of five (5) plan views with 100-metre spacings to validate the interpretation in three dimensions. Composites were calculated on the basis of horizontal thickness.

Resources were calculated using four different cut-off grades: 3.00 g/t Au, 4.00 g/t Au, 5.00 g/t Au and 7.00 g/t Au. The 3.00 g/t Au cut-off grade is used to determine the continuity and shape of mineralized lenses. The new 2008 estimates show a 10% increase for the Indicated Resource tonnage compared to 2007, and a 15% increase for ounces. The Inferred Resource tonnage increased by 56% and the ounces by 15%. The Measured Resource remains unchanged. A longitudinal section of the B and “30” zones is presented in Appendix C.

InnovExplo recommends using the following figures based on a **3.00 g/t Au cut-off**:

- Measured Resources:
3,109 tonnes @ 8.95 g/t Au (cut at 35 g/t Au) for **895 ounces** (cut at 35 g/t Au).
- Indicated Resources:
1,278,973 tonnes @ 5.74g/t Au (cut at 35 g/t Au) for **236,180 ounces** (cut at 35 g/t Au).
- Inferred Resources:
1,545,500 tonnes @ 5.93 g/t Au (cut at 35 g/t Au) for **294,473 ounces** (cut at 35 g/t Au).

The resources were also calculated using cut-offs at 4.00, 5.00 and 7.00 g/t Au. The results demonstrate that the continuity is still very good at the 4.00 and 5.00 g/t Au cut-off. Indeed, even

at the 7.00 g/t Au cut-off, some high grade zones are still present in the deposit. Tonnage and ounces are sensitive at this highest cut-off, and decrease rapidly given the limited amount of high-grade tonnage in the deposit.

Economical Study

The Mineral Resources of the Discovery project were determined by 327 holes (122,360 metres) drilled by Cadiscor and other companies. InnovExplo designed a two-phase approach to bring the project to an eventual production decision. In the first phase, an underground exploration program will confirm the mining methods and will aim to upgrade the resources using diamond drilling. At the same time, a bulk sample will be taken from two (2) stopes on two (2) different levels to confirm several parameters: metallurgy, grade, dilution, recovery, etc. The Inferred Resources will likely be upgraded by the proposed drilling campaign and will allow a development decision to be made about the deepening of the shaft during the second phase. This second phase is designed to lead to a production decision. The production target is 700 tonnes per day, seven (7) days a week, for 245,000 tonnes per year. The resources considered in Phase I and II of this study amount to 470,889 @ 6.67 g/t Au for the Indicated category, and 135,364 @ 10.1 g/t Au for the Inferred category. After mining and milling recoveries, 132,010 ounces will be produced during Phase I and II. The duration of Phase I will be thirty (30) months, and Phase II will take three (3) years. Phase I and II are separated by a one-year interim period during which the preparation work for Phase II will be completed, as well as a pre-feasibility study.

The shaft will descend to 260 metres in Phase I, and to 620 metres in Phase II. Not all the resources were used for the Phase II mining scenario: **811,193 tonnes @ 5.21 g/t Au** in the Measured and Indicated categories and **1,410,136 tonnes @ 5.53 g/t Au** in the Inferred category remain available. For the long-hole stopes, a cut-off of 4.00 g/t was used to reflect cost for shrinkage stoping, and a cut-off of 5.00 g/t was used to reflect higher mining costs. Production duration will likely be longer if the first phase of exploration drilling succeeds in upgrading all or part of the Inferred resources to the Indicated category.

Only the portion of the resources down to a depth of 620 metres was used, representing **37% of the Measured and Indicated resources and 9% of the Inferred resources**. **Successful upgrading of those resources during exploration drilling will imply a much longer mine life. If all known resources in the Zone B are converted to reserves, mine life will be extended for another four (4) years for a total of seven (7) years. InnovExplo recognizes that it is impossible at this point in time to predict which part of the Inferred Resources will be upgraded to the Indicated category, or which part could be converted to Mineral Reserves.** The deposit is open at depth and laterally, and past drilling has shown potential for expanding resources through further drilling.

Pre-tax model was developed for the Discovery Project. All costs are in 2007 Canadian dollars with no allowance for inflation or escalation. The economic valuation of the project was performed using the Net Present Value (NPV) method.

The following timeframe was used for the purpose of this scoping study: In Phase I, the underground exploration and bulk sampling program begins in Year 1 with construction of the power line, preparation of the mine site and mobilization of the shaft contractor; the underground exploration and bulk sampling program will take thirty (30) months; and in Phase II the pre-production phase will be spread over three (3) years. Overall pre-production has been estimated at 673,991 tonnes over the two (2) phases of the project.

For the base case financial analysis, a gold metal price of \$850/oz was used for the first 5 years and \$750/oz for the last year. The Canadian dollar and the US dollar are considered at par (i.e., a constant exchange rate of US\$1.00/CAN\$1.00). A gold recovery of 96.0% was used for the purpose of the analysis based on the results of metallurgical tests.

The mill throughput rate of the project is estimated at 245,000 tonnes per year and an average diluted gold grade of 6.35 g/t. The average annual output is estimated at 44,000 ounces of gold.

Operating costs average \$98.61 per tonne of ore milled, or US\$503/oz over Phase II of the mine. Total operating expenditures, including stope development, amount to \$66,462,540.

Operating revenues are estimated at \$117,970,790 for Phase I and II. Total operating expenditures will amount to \$66,462,540 over the lifetime of the mine. Operating expenditures average \$98.61 per tonne milled.

Total capital expenditures, including deferred development, amount to \$34,695,621.

In Phase I, capital expenditures total \$16.3M, with revenues of \$6.1M from the bulk sample.

In Phase II, capital expenditures for the development and pre-production of the mine will amount to \$18.4M, and revenues will total \$103.2M.

In the Phase II, the NPV at a discount rate of 5% is \$20.8M with a cash flow of \$25M and an IRR of 100%.

For the two Phases, the total income generated from the Discovery Project before depreciation and taxes is \$17.2M, with an NPV at a discount rate of 5% equal to \$11.5M and an internal rate of return (IRR) of 27%.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The main objective of the scoping study was to determine the potential economic viability of the Mineral Resources of the Discovery Project. To reach this objective, InnovExplo analyzed the following aspects:

- the mining method to be used according to the geometry and grade of the deposit,
- the infrastructure required to access, develop and mine the mineralized zones,
- the capital cost,
- the operating cost, and
- the financial aspect and sensitivity of the project.

The conclusions of this analysis are that the project could generate a positive cash flow under certain assumptions.

In order to minimize the financial risks associated with the project, InnovExplo has evaluated the possibility of first conducting, in Phase I, an underground exploration and bulk sampling program, and has prepared a cost and timeframe estimate for such a program.

The table below summarizes the costs and revenues associated with the program. The net cost of the program is \$7,763,068. InnovExplo is of the opinion that this represents a reasonable sum for an opportunity to increase the level of confidence for the geological and technical parameters before making a more substantial investment in the full project.

In addition, the same exploration infrastructure can be used during further development of the project if the results of the program are positive.

The economic valuation of the entire project was based on the assumption that the exploration program would be conducted during the first thirty (30) months of the project. If the exploration program confirms the other assumptions made in this scoping study, a pre-feasibility study would be prepared during the third year of the project, followed by the Phase II of the project.

The **cut-off grades** of the project were calculated on the basis of **673,991 tonnes milled**. This tonnage includes 470,889 t @ 6.67 g/t Au (before dilution and recovery) in the Indicated category, and 135,364 tonnes @ 10.1 g/t Au (before dilution and recovery) in the Inferred category. InnovExplo is of the opinion that **the potential is high to upgrade part or all of the Inferred Resources to the Indicated category and to add additional Mineral Resources for the Discovery Project. At a production rate of 245,000 tonnes per year, the remaining resources in the Zone B after the Phase II represent an additional four (4) years of production, bringing the total life of the project to seven (7) years. Additional tonnage in the vicinity of the proposed infrastructure could minimize both the capital and operating per-tonne costs. As a result, the cut-off grade would also decrease, and additional tonnage below the current cut-off grade would become economic.**

Summary of costs for the underground exploration program

		Description	Cost
		Shaft contractor mobilization	100 000 \$
Surface		Surface Infrastructures	4 051 000 \$
		Supervision Cadiscor bulk	1 739 560 \$
		Consumable bulk (including heating and power)	1 558 000 \$
		Surface Sub-Total	7 348 560 \$
		Shaft Collar	695 000 \$
Shaft		Shaft Sinking	3 575 000 \$
		Shaft Station 80 m, 140m, 260 m Levels (475 m² each)	510 000 \$
		80 m and 260m Lip Pockets	128 000 \$
		Loading Station	100 000 \$
		Change over	50 000 \$
		Shaft Sub-Total	5 058 000 \$
		Raises	
Ventilation Raise	236 260 \$		
Raises Sub-Total	385 860 \$		
80 m Level Shrinkage Stope		Capital Development	685 755 \$
		Definition Drilling	142 151 \$
		Shrinkage Stope Preparation	649 146 \$
		Direct Cost Extraction	391 937 \$
		80 Level Sub-Total	1 868 989 \$
260 m Long Holes Stope		Capital Development	610 149 \$
		Definition Drilling	62 460 \$
		Long-Holes Stope Preparation	845 796 \$
		Direct Cost Extraction	249 426 \$
260 Level Sub-Total	1 767 832 \$		
Exploration Program		Exploration Drift Development	2 214 080 \$
		Exploration Drilling	3 127 050 \$
		Exploration Program Sub-Total	5 341 130 \$
		Transport, Milling and Refining	1 252 492 \$
		Total cost	23 122 863 \$
		Bulk Revenue (Ounces produced)	6 110 650 \$
		Québec Exploration Tax Credit (40%)	9 249 145 \$
		Total Revenue	15 359 795 \$
		Net Cost after credit and revenue	7 763 068 \$

NOTE: The Quebec government supports mining exploration companies by providing a refundable tax credit corresponding to 35% of mineral exploration expenditures and a non-refundable tax credit of some mineral exploration expenditures. In addition, some of the project expenses could be applicable to claim a 12% investment and loss credit on the company income tax report. Overall a 40% credit was used in the calculation.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

InnovExplo Incorporated, an independent consulting firm, was hired by Michel Bouchard, President of Cadiscor Resources Inc. (“Cadiscor”), to complete a Regulation 43-101-compliant Scoping Study and Technical Report on the Discovery Property (“the Report”). Carl Pelletier, B.Sc., P.Geo., was assigned to the mandate. The present study is based on a mineral resource estimate made by InnovExplo in June 2007 (“Regulation 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resources Estimates on the Discovery Project”).

Carl Pelletier visited the property several times between September 2006 and November 2007. During that period, InnovExplo was responsible for two diamond drilling programs, two mineral resource estimates, and the writing of two 43-101 technical reports.

Since the delivery of InnovExplo’s last Technical Report (June, 2007), Cadiscor conducted an 11,821-metre diamond drilling program consisting of 19 holes (including wedges and abandoned holes) on its Discovery property from June 2007 to February 2008. The goal of the program was to explore the eastern portion of the deposit. The present report includes a description of this drilling program.

The objectives of the scoping study are:

- Determine the appropriate mining method to be adopted according to the geometry and grade of the Discovery deposit;
- Determine the infrastructure required to access, develop and mine the mineralized zones;
- Estimate the capital cost;
- Estimate the operating cost;
- Evaluate the possibility of conducting an underground exploration and bulk sampling program;
- Estimate the cost and timeframe for the underground exploration and bulk sampling program;
- Analyze the financial aspect of the project.

To conduct the study, InnovExplo used historical reports and data for the project. InnovExplo estimated costs using data for similar operations cited in the 2002 and 2004 editions of the Canadian Mining Journal and the 2006 edition of the Mining Sourcebook, updated with assistance from mining contractors and suppliers.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

InnovExplo has reviewed the titles, status, agreements and technical data supplied by Cadiscor and its agents, as well as other data available through public technical information sources. InnovExplo has conducted a review and appraisal of the information used to prepare this report, and believes such information and the information in its conclusions and recommendations are valid and appropriate considering the status of the project and the purpose for which the report was prepared. Michel Bouchard, President of Cadiscor, supplied the property title documents and current status of the titles. InnovExplo is not qualified to express legal opinion with respect to the property titles and current ownership and possible encumbrance status. InnovExplo, by virtue of its estimate of the project's resources, affirms that the resource estimate is in accordance with Regulation 43-101 technical standards.

Some parts of this report are based on interpretations and conclusions from other specialists. Specifically, some of the figures and the sections on history, sample preparation, analyses, security, and data verification, were modified from a Resource Estimation and Technical Report by SRK (SRK Consulting, 2003b). The sections on regional and local geology were based on a report prepared for Strateco Resources Inc. ("Strateco") by R. Lefrançois, P.Geo. (Lefrançois, 2004a). The QA/QC analysis and the univariate statistics were done by Alex S. Horvath, a professional engineer with A.S. Horvath Consulting. Sections 18.0 ("Other relevant data and information") was prepared by Luc Bourguignon, P.Eng of *Les services d'ingénierie Mine-Concept*. Luc Bourguignon visited the property in July 2007, with the objective of collecting rock mechanics information and identifying a potential site for a shaft collar or ramp portal.

InnovExplo has no reason to infer that the information used in the preparation of the present report is invalid or contains misrepresentations. Moreover, InnovExplo agrees with the conclusions of these other specialists. The technical program recommended herein is based on technical project data judged appropriate for a reasonable progressive economic mineral evaluation of the project.

The author is not insider, associate or affiliate of Cadiscor, and neither InnovExplo nor any of its affiliates have acted as advisor to Cadiscor or its affiliates in connection with this project. The results of InnovExplo's review and resource calculations are not dependent on any prior agreements concerning the conclusions to be reached, nor are there any undisclosed understandings about future business dealings.

3.1 ABBREVIATIONS USED

Units in this report are metric unless otherwise specified. Precious metal content is reported as grams of metal per metric ton (e.g., g/t Au, g/t Ag), and tonnage as dry metric tons ("tonnes" or "t"), unless otherwise stated. Ounces are troy ounces. Tables 3.1 and 3.2 present unit abbreviations and conversion factors used in this report.

Table 3.1: Unit abbreviations

°C	degrees Celsius	oz	troy ounces
g	grams	oz/t	ounces per short ton
ha	hectares	g/t	grams per metric ton
kg	kilograms	ppb	parts per billion
km	kilometres	ppm	parts per million
masl	metres above sea level	st	short tons
mm	millimetres	t	metric tons (tonnes)
"	inches	tpd	metric tons per day
'	feet	\$	Canadian dollars

Table 3.2: Conversion factors used for measurements

Imperial unit	Multiplied by	Metric unit
1 inch	25.4	mm
1 foot	0.305	m
1 acre	0.405	ha
1 ounce (troy)	31.103	g
1 pound (avdp)	0.454	kg
1 ton (short)	0.907	t
1 ounce (troy) / ton (short)	34.286	g/t

3.2 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Table 3.3 presents the abbreviations for company names used in this report.

Table 3.3: Abbreviations for company names

Official name	Abbreviation
InnovExplo Incorporated	InnovExplo
Cadiscor Resources Inc.	Cadiscor
Strateco Resources Inc.	Strateco
GéoNova Explorations Inc.	GéoNova
Campbell Resources Inc.	Campbell
Steffen Robertson and Kirsten (Canada) Inc.	SRK or SRK Consulting

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Discovery Project is located near Lebel-sur-Quévillon, Quebec, in NTS map sheet 32F/06 (Fig. 4.1). It consists of one mining property comprising one hundred and twenty-four (124) contiguous mining claims covering 3,351 hectares (Gestim Plus) in the Bruneau and Desjardins townships (Fig. 4.2) as indicated in the records of the *Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune du Québec* (MRNFQ). Also according to the MRNFQ, \$4,078,015.00 is in excess on fifty (50) of the claims, and \$161,100 of required work is unequally distributed over the Discovery claims. A complete list of property titles is presented in Appendix A.

The Discovery Project is located approximately 35 km northwest of the town of Lebel-sur-Quévillon, Quebec. It is accessible via a well-maintained logging road to provincial Highway 113, as well as an operating (CN) railway line.

The property is now 100% owned by Cadiscor Resources Inc. Twenty-eight (28) claims of the Discovery property are subject to a royalty of 1 to 3% NSR in favour of Homestake Canada Inc. Moreover, fourteen (14) claims subject to a 1% NSR are also subject to a royalty of 20% net profits in favour of Xstrata. Forty-one (41) claims are subject to a royalty equal to the greater of 2% NSR or \$1.00 per tonne for any mineral substance processed and/or sold, payable to Mr. Jean-Jacques Martel and Mr. Bernard Borduas.

On October 8, 2002, a formal option and joint venture agreement was concluded between Strateco Resources Inc. ("Strateco"), GéoNova Explorations Inc. ("GéoNova"), and Campbell Resources Inc. ("Campbell"). GéoNova is a wholly owned subsidiary of Campbell and held a 100% interest in the Discovery Project. By this agreement, GéoNova gave an option to Strateco to acquire a 50% interest in the Discovery Project, which at the time consisted of 28 contiguous claims in the Desjardins property and 41 claims in the Borduas-Martel property for a total of 69 claims covering 1,688 hectares. The conditions to acquire this option required Strateco to invest \$4,500,000 in exploration work over a period of up to four years (including \$750,000 the first year; requirement fulfilled), and issue 600,000 common shares to GéoNova (requirement fulfilled).

On September 3, 2003, the agreement was amended to include the Cameron Project for which Strateco can also acquire an interest of 50% and participate in a joint venture with GéoNova. The agreement stipulates that exploration expenditures on the Cameron Project are to be added to those on the Discovery Project for a combined minimum of \$4,500,000 over the four-year period. Since 2002, Strateco has invested over \$2.3 million in exploration on Discovery and \$0.7 million on Cameron.

In February 2006, Strateco signed a letter of intent with GéoNova to acquire the remaining 50% interest in the property for \$500,000 in cash and \$1,000,000 in common shares, or \$1,000,000 in cash, to be paid no later than August 30, 2006 in either case, in addition to a 2% NSR royalty on all property claims. The royalty is redeemable for \$1,000,000. A detailed review of the liens affecting the Desjardins and Borduas-Martel properties is included in Report 3CS009.03 prepared by SRK in October 2003 (SRK Consulting, 2003b). The report is called "Resource Estimation and Technical Report, Discovery Project, Quebec" and can be consulted on SEDAR (www.sedar.com).

In June 2006, Strateco shareholders approved the spin-off of its gold assets to Cadiscor in exchange for 20,000,000 shares of Cadiscor. Cadiscor merged the Discovery and Cameron properties, and retained the Discovery name for the whole property.

In December 2006, Cadiscor acquired an option from Canadian Royalties Inc. for the Cameron Shear Property adjacent to the eastern edge of the Discovery Property. The main terms of the option are as follows (press release of December 2006):

- Cadiscor may acquire a 50% undivided interest in the property and exercise its option by funding \$1,000,000 in exploration and making cash payments totalling \$50,000 over five years. Cadiscor also issued 75,000 common shares to Canadian Royalties upon signature of the agreement;
- Cadiscor is the project operator and as such, has a right of veto under certain conditions;
- Cadiscor will also have the option of increasing its interest in the property from 50% to 60% once it has exercised its option, by financing the entire cost of a bankable feasibility study for the property.

As of April 2008, Cadiscor spent a total of \$160,469 in exploration work, which satisfies the first-year condition of the agreement.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

A network of all-weather logging roads provides easy access to the property. A working railway transects the property from north to south. Power grids are located within 20 km of the property limits. The Discovery deposit is approximately 35 km by road to the nearest town, Lebel-sur-Quévillon, which provides all necessary services.

The area surrounding the properties is characterized by generally flat, low-lying forested ground with small bogs and swampy areas. The area was logged many years ago and has been re-vegetated to a large extent.

The region experiences cold winters and generally warm summers. Temperatures in January are often below -20°C while temperatures in the mid-20s are common between June and September. Snow accumulation and lake freeze-up begin in November and generally persist until April or early May.

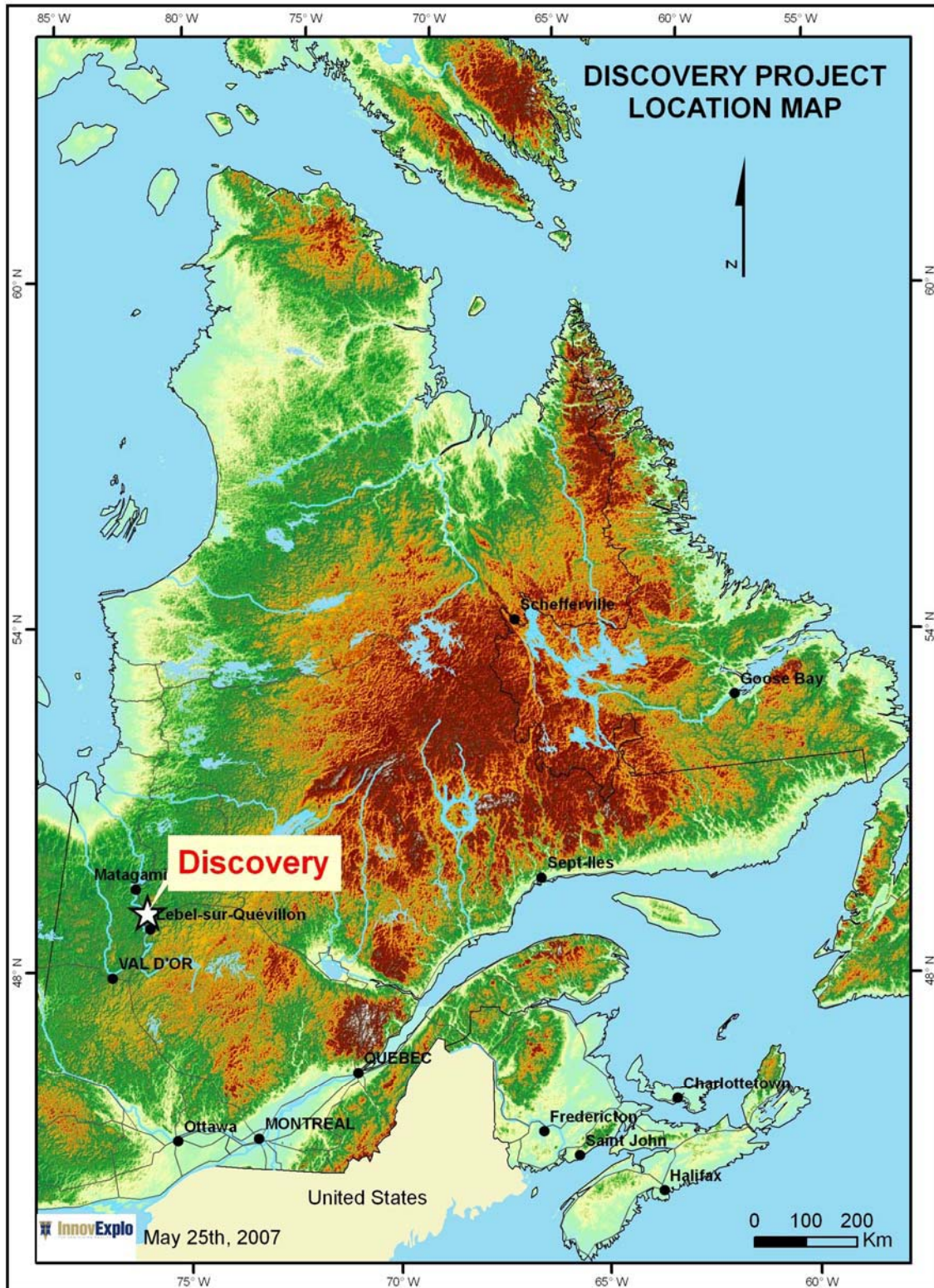


Figure 4.1: Location of the Discovery Project

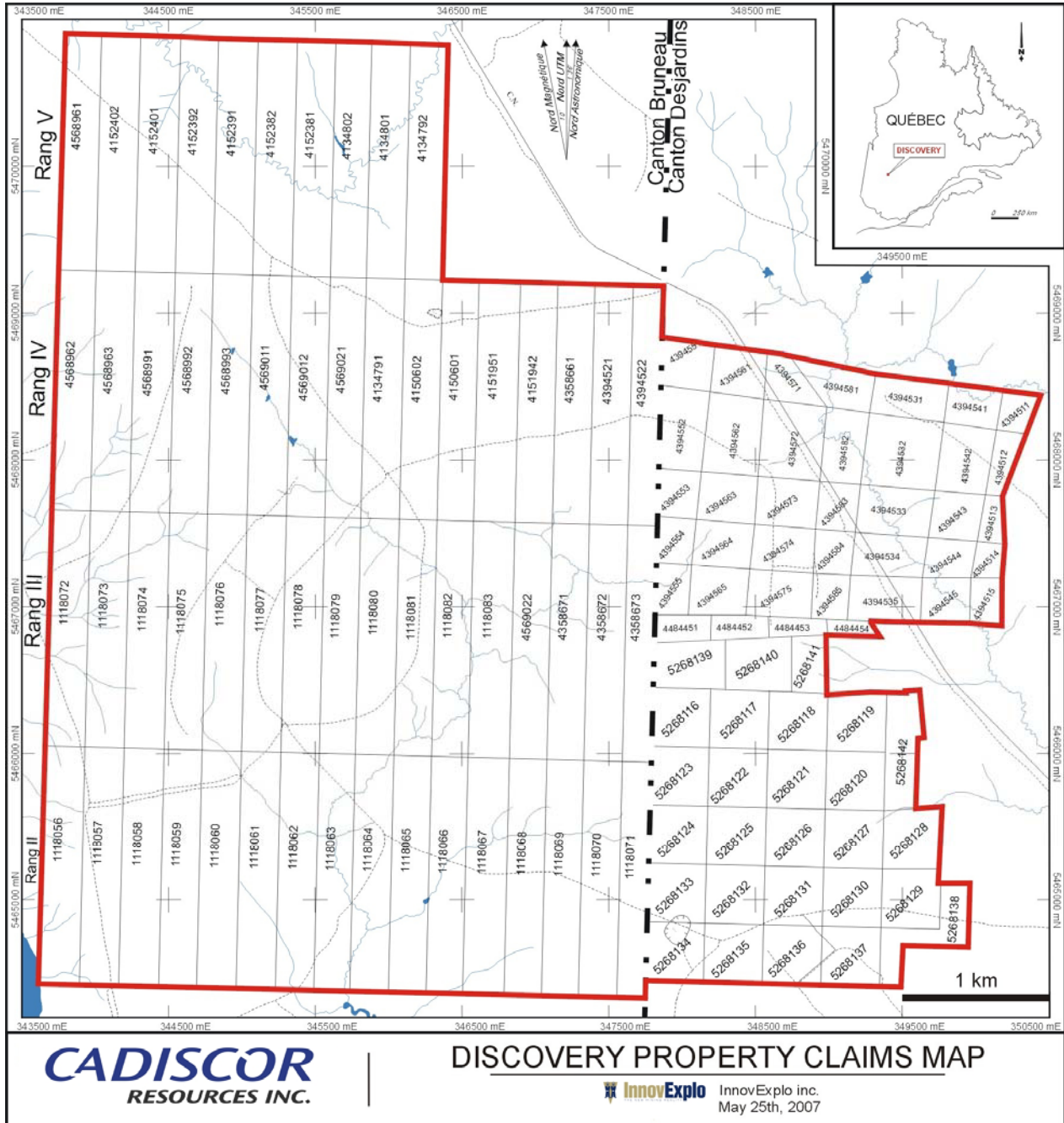


Figure 4.2: Claims map for the Discovery Project

6.0 HISTORY

Portions of the following section are taken from an updated 43-101-compliant technical report by SRK on the Discovery Project (Couture, 2003), and a Regulation 43-101-compliant Technical Report on the Cameron Project (Desrochers and Couture, 2005), both of which are available on SEDAR (www.sedar.com).

Prospecting for gold started as early as 1930 in the area. The most significant historical prospect is the Flordin Mine (815,737 tonnes at 5.1 g/t Au), discovered in 1935 only a few kilometres east of Discovery. Various companies became involved with the Flordin mine between 1940 and 1998: Florence River Gold Mines Ltd, Flordin Mines Ltd, Mattagami Lake Mines Ltd, Sullivan Mines, Bachelor Lake Gold Mines and Cambior Inc.

A resurgence of exploration took place from 1975 to 1990, leading to the detection of the “Discovery Zone” by the Homestake Mineral Development Company. At about the same time, several other orebodies were discovered and/or developed in the northern portion of the Abitibi region: Casa Berardi by Inco Ltd; Vezza by Dundee-Palliser Resources Inc. and Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd; Douay by Société d'Exploration Vior Inc. and Inco Ltd; Grevet by SEREM Québec Inc.; Golden Hope by Noramco Exploration Inc. and Teck Cominco Ltd; etc.

More specifically, the following is a chronological summary of work performed on or near the Discovery property:

- 1930-1940 – In 1935, Flordin Mines Ltd conducts a program of trenching, diamond drilling and underground work on the Flordin Project several kilometres east of the present Discovery block. By 1940, Florence River Gold Mines Ltd and Flordin Mines Ltd succeed in delineating 91,000 short tons of ore grading an average of 0.32 oz/t Au along 200 metres of strike. Prospecting during this period (1930-1940) also unearths gold showings in the Chieftain area approximately 15 kilometres southeast of the present Discovery block.
- 1937 – American Metal Company Ltd conducts the first exploration work on the Borduas-Martel property. Magnetic and electromagnetic surveys cover the central part (GM-057171)¹.
- 1957 – Bruneau Mines performed diamond drilling to test zinc and lead occurrences and a short coincident EM-magnetic anomaly in the central Bruneau Township. The program returned narrow intersections with subeconomic zinc, lead and copper values, and traces of gold in a felsic to intermediate tuff unit. Three short diamond drill holes tested a geophysical target and intersected a carbonate- and pyrite-bearing zone grading 0.09 oz/t Au over 1.95 metres. No further exploration work was documented, and the true location of the auriferous intersection remains uncertain to this day.
- 1960 – Kerr-Addison Gold Mines Ltd. and the Roberval Mining Corporation complete electromagnetic and magnetic surveys followed by three (3) diamond drill holes in the northeastern part of their Desjardins property (GM-10899 and GM-10918). They

¹ Numbers preceded by GM refer to file numbers in the cataloguing system for public assessment work reports filed with the *Ministère des Ressources naturelles du Québec*. Refer to Appendix B for complete reference.

intersect tuffaceous units and correlate conductors with occurrences of massive and semi-massive pyrrhotite with quartz-carbonate veins and stringers.

- 1973 – The Quebec Government releases an airborne electro-magnetic survey (Relevés Géophysiques Inc., 1981).
- 1976 – Mattagami Lake Mines conducts a magnetic and aerial electromagnetic survey, part of which covers the Desjardins Property (GM-34373).
- 1981 – The Société de Développement de la Baie de James carries out geological, magnetic, electromagnetic and geochemical surveys in the western part of the Desjardins property (GM-38573).
- 1984 – Kerr Addison Mines Ltd conducts geological surveys and a soil geochemistry survey on the Desjardins Property in the eastern portion of Bruneau Township (GM-41119). Esso Minerals and Homestake Mineral Development Company, through their contractor Bernard Borduas, discover auriferous erratic blocks grading up to 65.8 g/t Au on the Kerr Addison claims. Stripping work by these companies reveals the Discovery showing.
- 1986 – The Homestake Mineral Development Company (HMDC) negotiates options to acquire both properties (Desjardins and Borduas-Martel). A grid system with 100-m spacing is established for VLF and magnetic surveys (unpublished company report). Reconnaissance IP and Max Min surveys (JVX Ltd., 1987) are subsequently carried out to confirm potential drill targets (internal report).
- 1987-1990 – A total of sixty-three (63) diamond drill holes (9,972m) are completed. Mineral resources in the Discovery Zone are estimated at 340,000 tonnes grading 4.46 g/t Au (GM-14999, GM-47191, GM-50368).
- 1989 – Cominco carries out a pedogeochemical survey and prospecting on the southwestern part of the property (GM-49098).
- 1991 – International Corona Corporation options the Desjardins Property from HMDC and drills four (4) boreholes totalling 2,354 metres.
- 1991 – Met-Chem Canada Inc. of Montreal, Quebec, reclassifies the unclassified resources, with Indicated mineral resources totalling 703,000 tonnes @ 5.05 g/t Au and Inferred mineral resources totalling 1.4 million tonnes @ 5.15 g/t Au based on a 2 g/t Au cut-off grade (historical resources prior to Regulation 43-101 and not compliant with Regulation 43-101 standards).
- 1994-2002 – GéoNova options the properties from HMDC and prospectors Borduas & Martel perform geophysical and geological surveys, some stripping work and land surveying. They also drill ninety-two (92) boreholes (40,267m) on both properties. Preliminary metallurgical studies are carried out on composite core samples in 1997 and 1998.
- 1997-1997 – GéoNova estimates the Discovery Zone contains 2,120,520 tonnes @ 5.11 g/t Au over an average thickness of 6.85 metres at a cut-off grade of 2.0 g/t Au (historical resources prior to Regulation 43-101 and not compliant with Regulation 43-101 standards).

- 2002-2003 – Strateco options the properties from GéoNova and drills thirty-five (35) holes and eighteen (18) wedges (NQ size) for a total of 22,275 metres. Twelve (12) holes were completed on the West Lens, and three (3) holes on the East Lens were drilled along the eastern extension of the gabbro sill. Another two (2) holes and two (2) wedges were abandoned before reaching the target mineralization.
 - August 2002 SRK completes an independent technical report for the Discovery Project (SRK Consulting, 2002a);
 - September 2002 SRK completes the report “Structural Analysis of the Discovery Project” (SRK Consulting, 2002b);
 - October 2002 SRK completes a structural interpretation of the Discovery Project and surrounding area using detailed and regional geophysical (magnetic and EM) data (SRK Consulting, 2002c);
 - October 2003 SRK completes “Resource Estimation and Technical Report, Discovery Project” (SRK Consulting, 2003b). A 3D block model and solid model for the gabbro are used to perform the resource estimate. It is determined, based on a 3.0-g/t Au cut-off and uncut assays, that Indicated Resources stand at 276,000 tonnes @ 4.94 g/t Au and Inferred Resources at 1.6 million tonnes @ 4.31 g/t Au.
- 2004 – Strateco drills six (6) diamond drill holes and four (4) wedges for a total of 4,444 m on the Discovery stripping (B Zone). The objectives of the program are to better define the core of the high grade East Lens and explore the area of section 600 E. Strateco also refurbishes lines in the southwest portion of the grid and conducts a detailed ground magnetic survey. Mira Geosciences Ltd completes a 3D geological modeling and 3D inversion of the magnetic survey to identify new sectors of interest along the 3.5-km-long gabbro sill. Strateco drills seven (7) supplementary holes to investigate geophysical anomalies in south part of the property.
- 2005-2006 – Strateco completes an NQ diamond drilling program comprising ten (10) holes (2,547 metres; CAM-05-10 to 13, and CAM-06-14 to 19). Sixteen (16) samples are selected for whole-rock geochemistry analysis and three hundred and three (303) for economic analysis (Au; Au-Ag-Cu-Zn). The best results were obtained in Hole CAM-05-11 with 6.22 g/t Au over 0.4 metres (3.14 g/t Au in first analysis [half-core] and 9.25 g/t Au in second analysis [quarter-core]) and in Hole CAM-05-10 with anomalous zinc values (491 ppm Zn over 11.67 metres).
- 2006 – Strateco hires InnovExplo to revise the Discovery geological and structural model and complete a new resource estimate based on the revised model. The adopted method is polygonal on longitudinal section. At a cut-off of 3.00 g/t and a capping value of 35 g/t Au, the Indicated Resources total 381,100 tonnes @ 6.73 g/t Au (82,406 ounces of gold) and the Inferred Resources 847,200 @ 6.35 g/t Au (173,091 ounces of gold).
- 2006 – Following the approval of shareholders, Cadiscor obtains Strateco gold assets in exchange for 20,000,000 shares of Cadiscor. Cadiscor buys GéoNova’s interest in Discovery to own a 100% interest.

- 2006-2007 – Cadiscor drills sixty (60) holes for a total of 26,315 metres to accomplish three (3) main objectives: 1- Define the Indicated Resources; 2- Upgrade the resources from Inferred to Indicated category; 3- Add new Inferred Resources at depth and in the eastern extension through exploration drilling.
- 2006 – Cadiscor performs a soil geochemistry test program in the fall on the southern part of the Discovery property where no outcrops are present. The survey produces one hundred and fifteen (115) soil samples for geochemical analysis, although a third cannot be analyzed due to insufficient material. Sampling methods are re-evaluated. No interpretation or conclusions are made due to the insufficient number of samples.
- 2006-2007 – Cadiscor completes a diamond drilling program on the Discovery property. The three main objectives are: 1- Definition drilling of the Indicated Resources to increase the level of confidence in the geological and grade continuities (eight (8) holes for a total of 3,424 metres); 2- Upgrade part of the Inferred Resources from the 2006 Resource estimates to the Indicated category (twenty-seven (27) holes for a total of 11,322 metres); 3- Add Inferred Resources by drilling deep holes under the resources area, and explore the 600E area (twenty-five (25) holes for a total of 11,569 metres). The total drilling program amounts to sixty (60) holes and ten (10) wedges of NQ size for 26,315 metres.
- 2007 – InnovExplo updates the mineral resource estimate after receiving results from the 2006-2007 drilling program. At a cut-off of 3.00 g/t Au, estimates are:

Measured	3,109 t	8.95 g/t Au	895 oz
Indicated	1,160,077 t	5.52 g/t Au	205,729 oz
Total: Measured and Indicated	1,163,186 t	5.53 g/t Au	206,624 oz
Inferred	966,864 t	6.06 g/t Au	188,510 oz

(t = Metric tons; oz = contained ounces)

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Portions of the sections below on geological setting (regional and property geology) have been adapted from a report by Lefrançois (2004).

7.1 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Discovery property is located in the north-central part of the Archean (2750-2698 Ma) Abitibi Greenstone Belt, a subprovince of the Superior Province. The Abitibi Subprovince is subdivided into the Northern Volcanic Zone and the Southern Volcanic Zone along the Destor-Porcupine-Manneville tectonic zone (Chown et al., 1992). The Discovery gold deposit lies within the Northern Volcanic Zone, along with many other gold deposits such as Comtois, Flordin, Vezza, Sleeping Giant, Douay, Telbel and Casa Berardi (Fig. 7.1). Mueller et al. (1996) defines the Destor-Porcupine-Manneville tectonic zone as a collision zone between two volcanic arcs. The Northern Volcanic Zone is subdivided into a monocyclic volcanic segment overlain to the north by a more mature polycyclic volcano-sedimentary segment. The monocyclic volcanic segment is composed of a large and relatively homogenous basalt plain marked by small felsic centres (2730-2720 Ma) and interbedded or overlain by linear basins of volcanoclastic sediments.

Geological units in the Discovery area belong to the monocyclic volcanic segment of the Northern Volcanic Zone, and more precisely to the Vezza-Bruneau volcano-sedimentary belt (Dussault, 1990; Dussault and Joly, 1991) at the southeastern extremity of the Harricana-Turgeon belt (Lacroix, 1989). The stratigraphy is still not well-defined due to a thick layer of overburden. The Vezza-Bruneau belt, which extends from the town of Matagami to Lebel-sur-Quévillon, represents a homoclinal sequence with a stratigraphic top to the north, squeezed between the Marest batholith to the south and the Bell River anorthosite complex to the north. Metamorphism generally attained the greenschist facies. The base of the Vezza-Bruneau assemblage comprises the Southern Volcanites (2.5 to 6 km), which consist of basaltic to andesitic lavas and lesser fine sediments. The Southern Volcanites are overlain by a thick sequence (up to 15 km) of detrital and chemical sedimentary rocks characterized by iron formations from the Taibi Group. This sequence contains 10-20% of intermediate and basaltic flows. The Northern Volcanites (Wabasse Group), comprising basaltic lavas and rhyolitic tuffs, cap the assemblage. The Vezza-Bruneau units generally strike E-W to NW-SE, following the outline of the Marest batholith, and dip subvertically. Northeast-striking Proterozoic diabase dykes crosscut the volcano-sedimentary units.

The structural setting of the area is not well documented. Geophysical surveys reveal complex local folding comparable to interference patterns created by two phases of folding. The Casa Berardi and Douay-Cameron deformation corridors (Lacroix, 1989; Proulx, 1989) are the most prominent regional structures. These corridors, which host numerous gold deposits (e.g., Casa Berardi, Douay, Vezza, Discovery, Flordin), collectively form an extensive E-W discontinuity through the Northern Volcanic Zone. Gold is usually associated with quartz-carbonate vein systems in shear zones. The Cameron deformation corridor (Proulx, 1989), almost 80 kilometres long and locally up to 5 kilometres thick, crosses the Bruneau and Desjardins townships from NW to SE. The corridor is characterized by a pronounced subvertical foliation and subhorizontal stretching lineation. Kinematic indicators demonstrate a main dextral component of displacement. Reverse movement on some structures was also noted. The NE-SW left-lateral Wedding fault, which crosses the Fanquet and Grevet townships further south, displaces the Cameron corridor by almost four kilometres.

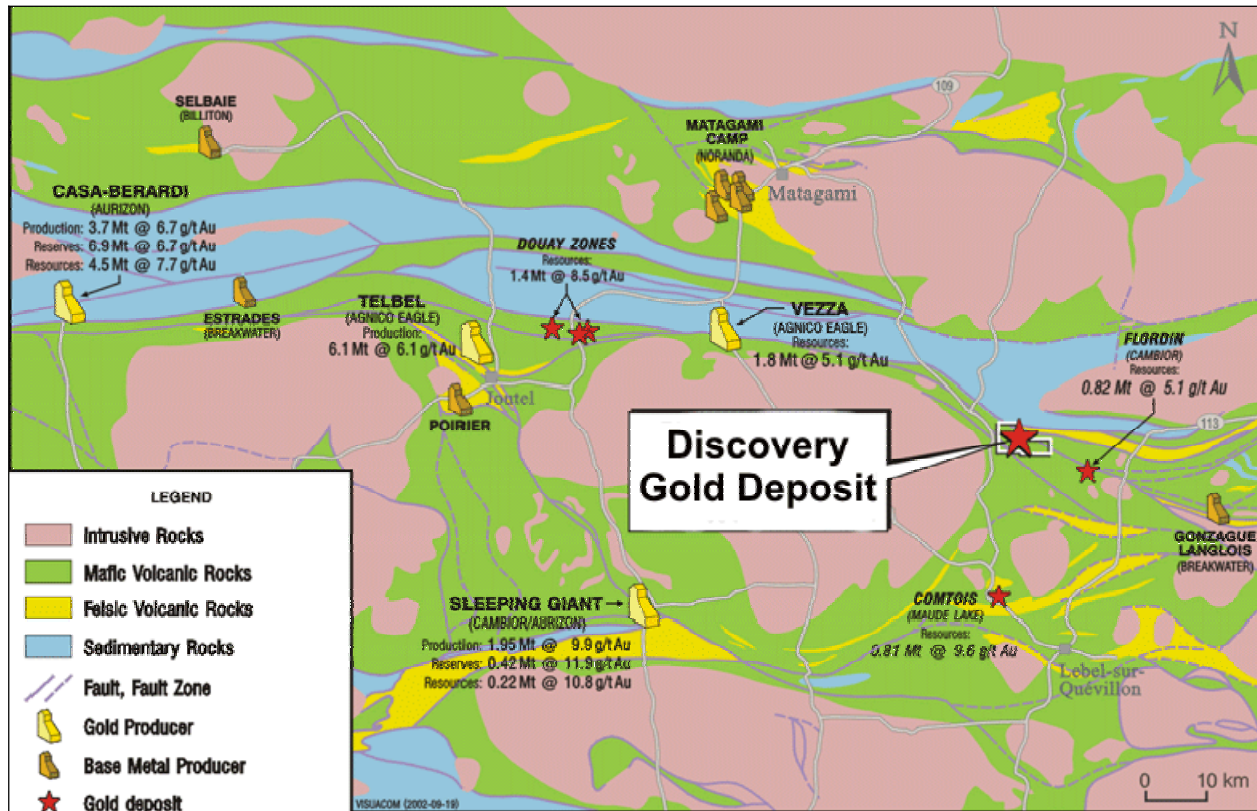


Figure 7.1: Regional geological setting of the Discovery gold deposit. Figure modified from “NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resources Estimates on the Discovery Project” (Pelletier, 2006).

7.2 LOCAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Discovery property straddles the contact between the Southern Volcanites and the Taibi Group sediments. The volcano-sedimentary units strike NW-SE (120-130° Azimuth) and dip steeply to the southwest (85-90°). The stratigraphy of the properties was determined by drilling and surface mapping of outcrops in the vicinity of the stripped area in the eastern and northeastern parts of the Discovery property (Fig. 7.2).

The graphitic argillite horizon at the base of the Taibi sediments is highly deformed. Complex folding was observed in the unit and parts of the fault breccia/gouge. However, the contact between the Taibi sediments and the Southern Volcanites is stratigraphic and characterized by a metre-scale transition zone. This break in the volcanic stratigraphy seems to have contributed to the sulphide (pyrite and pyrrhotite) concentration, which is locally semi-massive to massive in the uppermost part of the graphitic argillite horizon. The sulphides are accompanied by variable degrees of quartz-sericite-carbonate alteration. The sulphide zones typically returned only weakly anomalous zinc concentrations.

The host rock for the gold mineralization is a multi-phase gabbro sill at the top of the Southern Volcanites assemblage, 50 to 100 metres from the contact with the Taibi Group sediments. The gabbro has a relatively constant thickness of approximately 60 metres in the western part of the Discovery Zone (lines 8+00 W to 4+00 W), gradually widening southeastward to 125 metres at line 0+00 W, 220 metres in the 600 sector (6+00 E), and

more than 400 metres at line 14+50 E, probably due to a NE-SW intersecting fault system and/or folding. The Discovery Zone is located in an Fe-Ti-oxide intrusive phase of tholeiitic affinity and variable grain size (very fine- to medium-grained), essentially composed of chloritized mafic minerals, saussuritized feldspars, <5% blue quartz and ilmenite-magnetite grains. The more granular texture observed in some parts of the gabbro is the result of porphyroblastic alteration. This phase is variably magnetic to locally non-magnetic. The magnetic field intensity increases near mineralized zones associated with carbonate alteration, suggesting that magnetite has, at least in part, a secondary origin. The hydrothermal system of the Discovery deposit is well-defined over 4 kilometres by magnetic surveys. A second phase of magnetic gabbro has been identified between sections 3+00 E and 5+00 E in drill holes BD-03-75, BD-97-51X and BD-04-80A.

A non-magnetic phase is found at the base of the sill, south of the ilmenite-magnetite intrusive phase. This gabbro is distinct from the magnetic phase, and is characterized by a rather uniform fine- to coarse-grained texture, by a lighter colour due to feldspar epidotization, and by the presence of whitish leucoxene minerals.

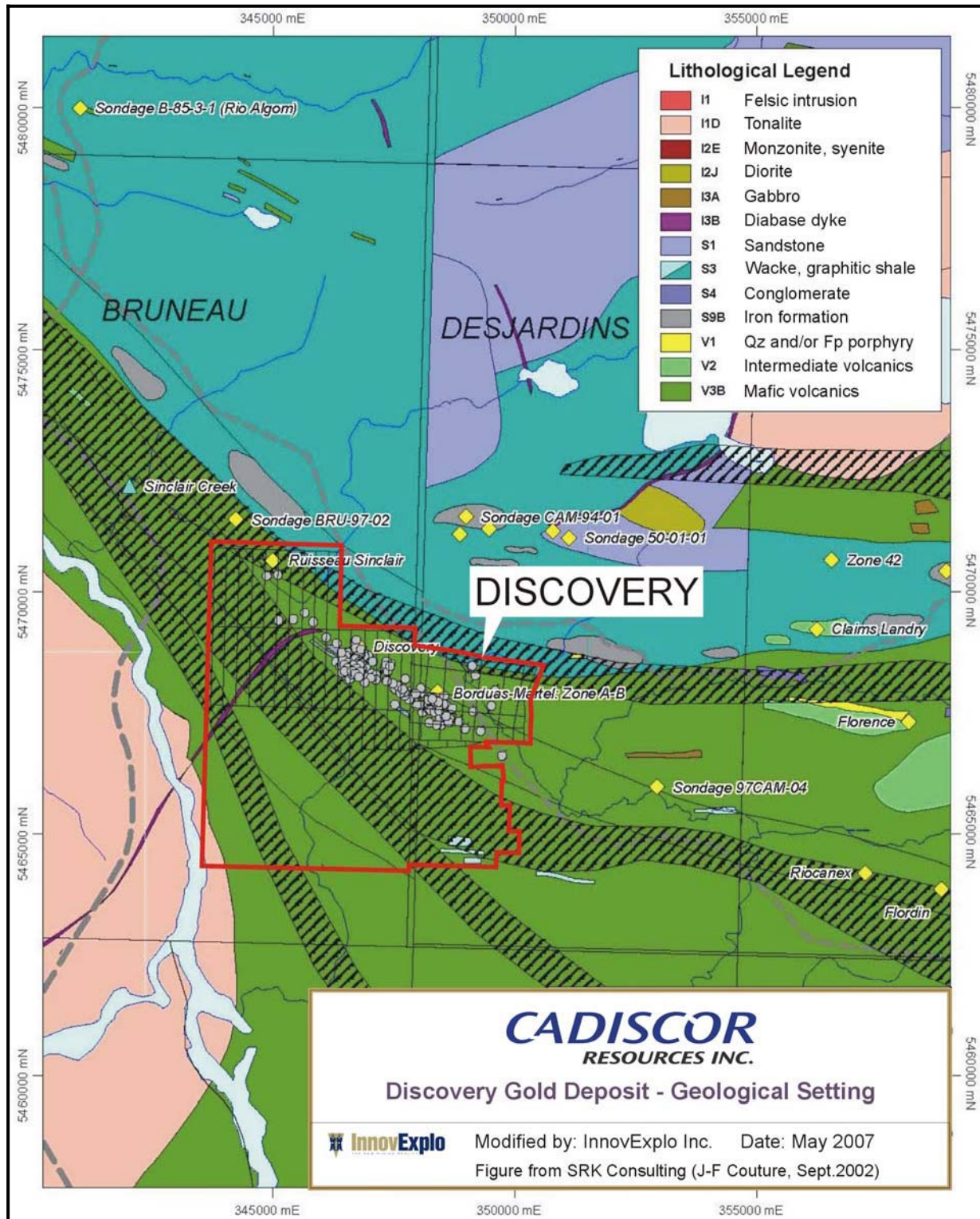


Figure 7.2: Local geological setting of the Discovery gold deposit. Figure from the SRK report by Couture (2002). Yellow diamonds: showings; grey circles: drill holes collar; hatched zones: deformation corridors.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The reader is referred to the section on deposit types in the June 2007 InnovExplo report entitled “43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resources Estimates on the Discovery Project” (Pelletier, 2007).

9.0 MINERALIZATION

The reader is referred to the section on mineralization in the June 2007 InnovExplo report entitled “43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resources Estimates on the Discovery Project” (Pelletier, 2007).

10.0 EXPLORATION

The reader is referred to the section on exploration in the June 2007 InnovExplo report entitled “43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resources Estimates on the Discovery Project” (Pelletier, 2007).

11.0 DRILLING

Following the publication of a 43-101 report in June 2007 (Pelletier, 2007), InnovExplo operated a drilling program for Cadiscor on their Discovery Project with the objective of confirming the Discovery Zone extension between the East, 600E and 1200E lenses. A total of nineteen (19) diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 11,821 m (Table 11.1). Three (3) holes were aborted due to excessive deviation, for a total of 708 m.

The drilling program started in June 2007 and ended in February 2008. The drilling company, Forage à Diamant Benoit Ltée from Val-d'Or, used hydraulic drills working two 12-hour shifts per day on a 10/4 schedule (10 days on, 4 days off).

Carl Pelletier, B.Sc., P.Geo., and Qualified and Independent Person for InnovExplo as defined by Regulation 43-101, supervised the drilling program. Drill core description was made by Nazaire Yapi, M.Sc., P.Geo. (InnovExplo), also a Qualified and Independent Person. Vincent Jourdain, Ph.D., P.Eng., and Vice-president of Exploration for Cadiscor, was responsible for planning the drill program. Mr. Jourdain is a Qualified Person as defined by Regulation 43-101, but is not Independent. The core was logged in the Cadiscor facility at 1110C rue des Cormiers in Lebel-sur-Quévillon, and stored in a Cadiscor-owned property on Place Lebel, also in Lebel-sur-Quévillon. The storage area is protected by metal fences surrounding the property.

Table 11.1: Drill program summary

Hole Number	Target	Holes completed	Length (m)
B-07-145	Zone 30 600E Sector and East Lens	1	711
B-07-146	Zone 30 600E Sector and East Lens	1	818
B-07-147	Zone 30 600E Sector and East Lens	1	531
B-07-148	Zone 30, 600 E Sector	1	564
B-07-149	600 Sector	1	529
B-07-150	1200E Sector	1	105
B-07-150-A	Zone 30 1200 E sector	1	564
B-07-151	Zone 10 and 30 600 E sector	1	1 011
BD-07-152	Zone 30 1200 E sector	1	612
BD-07-153	Zone 30 1200 E sector	1	762
BD-07-154	1200E Sector, abort for deviation problem		96
BD-07-154A	1200E Sector, abort for deviation problem		60
BD-07-154B	Zone 30 1200 E sector	1	552
BD-07-155	Zone 30 1200 E sector	1	504
BD-07-156	Zone 30 between 600 E et 1200 E Sector	1	624
BD-07-157	Zone 30 1200 E sector	1	728
BD-07-158	Zone 30 1200 E sector	1	840
BD-07-159	Zone 10 and 30 600 E sector	1	477
BD-07-158A	Zone 10 and 30 600 E sector	1	411
B-08-160	East Zone at depth, abort for deviation problem		39
B-08-160A	East Zone at depth, wedge in B-08-160	1	1 013
B-08-161	East Zone near surface	1	270
Total		19	11 821

11.1 RESULTS

Hole B-07-150-A was drilled to explore an area where historical drilling by previous owners Géonova and Strateco in 1996, 1997 and 2002 delivered positive results that were never followed up. Hole B-07-150-A intersected typical Discovery-type mineralization at a depth of nearly 190 metres. The hole intersected 14.1 g/t Au over a 2.97-metre interval from 212.7 to 215.67 metres. A second mineralized zone was also intersected and assayed 4.8 g/t Au over 2.69 metres, from 233.0 to 235.69 metres.

Hole BD-07-152, located 240 metres below and 75 metres east of Hole B-07-150-A, was also drilled to explore the area where historical drilling by previous owners Géonova and Strateco in 1996, 1997 and 2002 delivered positive results. The goal was to test the depth extension of Hole B-07-150-A (hereinbefore: 14.1 g/t Au over 2.97 metres). Hole BD-07-152 intersected 5.15 g/t Au over 6.90 metres at a depth of 430 metres.

Hole BD-07-157 intersected 5.26 g/t Au over 3.25 metres (including 7.71 g/t Au over 2.0 metres) at a depth of 560 metres. Hole BD-07-157 was drilled to explore the depth extension of holes BD-07-150A (14.1 g/t Au over 2.97 metres) and BD-07-152 (5.15 g/t Au over 6.9 metres). Hole BD-07-157 is located 130 metres below and 50 metres east of Hole BD-07-152.

Hole BD-07-153 intersected 3.46 g/t Au over 3.23 metres at a depth of 625 metres. Hole BD-07-153 is located 195 metres down and 100 metres west of Hole BD-07-152. Hole BD-07-154B intersected 9.18 g/t Au over 0.5 metres at a depth of 320 metres, thereby confirming the grade of the zone intersected in Hole BD-02-64 (6.89 g/t Au over 0.55 metres).

Hole B-08-160A was drilled to test the depth extension of the East zone, 200 metres below Hole B-06-123, which intersected 13.11 g/t Au over 5.4 metres at a depth of 600 metres. Hole B-08-160A intersected 21.85 g/t Au over 1.0 metre at a depth of about 800 metres below surface.

Most holes intersected typical Discovery-type mineralization with economic grades, and drilling confirmed that the East, 600E and 1200E zones are still continuous and open to the east and at depth. These drill results confirm the exploration potential of the Discovery property (refer to longitudinal sections in Appendix C).

12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

The following section is modified from SRK's 43-101-compliant technical report on the Discovery Project (Couture, 2003), which is available on SEDAR (www.sedar.com). InnovExplo concurs with SRK's validation and conclusions for the historical data as cited in this section, and believes the quality of the analytical data is reliable, and that sample preparation, analysis and security measures were carried out in accordance with best practices and industry standards.

Sampling techniques varied little through the three stages of activity on the Discovery Project. Assays were performed on half-core samples of variable length not exceeding 1.5 metres. Early samples were collected by mechanically splitting the core in half. From 1996 onward, assay samples from presumed mineralized sections were collected by sawing the core in half. The remaining half was returned to the core boxes as witness. The core is in good condition and there is no evidence of misplaced pieces. Sample tags are generally still readable, although tags placed at the beginning or end of the remaining core samples are loose.

Samples collected by GéoNova were assayed at two laboratories in the Abitibi region—Technilab Inc. or Abilab Laboratories Inc.—with check assays performed by the other lab. Some verification was also conducted at ALS Chemex-Chimitec for the 1996 program. Apparently, one of the laboratories reported inconsistent results and was later found to have incorrectly used a mechanized system to “homogenize” the samples. SRK examined the drill logs in detail. GéoNova performed extensive checks of the assays and found them to be very consistent. In the more recent drilling programs performed by Strateco, blanks and standards were inserted in the sample stream and results were carefully monitored.

Drill core was cut with a diamond saw during Strateco's 2004 drilling program. Samples were usually 0.75 to 1.25 m long, with half the core kept as a witness sample and the other half sent for analysis at the ALS Chemex-Chimitec laboratory in Val-d'Or. The preparation and gold analysis protocols of the 2002 and 2003 drilling programs were modified in 2004 to improve the reproducibility of gold analyses. Samples were crushed to 90% at -2mm. A representative portion of 1,000 g at -10 mesh was pulverized to 85% at -200 mesh and homogenized. A 50-gram pulp portion was analyzed by fire assay with atomic absorption finish. Analysis verifications were systematically made on rejects (pulp 2) by fire assay with atomic absorption finish on samples grading over 2 g/t Au and with gravimetric finish for those grading over 5 g/t Au. Approximately 10% of the first pulps were sent to the Bourlamaque Laboratory in Val-d'Or for additional analytical verifications.

Some samples from the volcanite and volcanoclastic sequences at the north end of the gabbro sill were also analyzed for silver, copper and zinc using aqua regia extraction (HC1-HNO3 acid) and inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP). Specific gravity determinations (density) were obtained for gold zones of economic interest. Standard samples were added to the samples sent to the ALS Chemex-Chimitec laboratory as an integral part of a quality control program. No analytical problem was identified.

For Cadiscor's 2006-2007-2008 drilling program, which was supervised by InnovExplo, drill core samples were split into two equal parts using a diamond saw. Samples were generally 0.50 to 1.5 m long. Half the core was sent to the ALS Chemex-Chimitec laboratory in Val-d'Or, and the other half kept in an outdoor core rack for future consultation, with a duplicate of the sample numbers stapled in the core boxes. Samples were shipped to the laboratory by bus and picked up directly by the laboratory staff. Laboratory protocols for preparation and assaying were:

- samples crushed at 90% -10 mesh;
- 1,000 g pulverized at 90% -200 mesh and homogenized;
- a 50-gram pulp portion analyzed by fire assay with atomic absorption finish;
- re-assay with gravimetric finish for samples grading over 3 g/t Au;
- samples with visible gold analyzed by metallic screen method with a gravimetric finish on the coarse fraction and atomic absorption on the fine fraction (two 50-gram pulp portions).

12.1 QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAMS

For the 2006-2007-2008 diamond drilling program, InnovExplo integrated a QA/QC program for bore hole survey data (collar and deviation surveys) and assay results. Assay results for the Discovery Project were monitored, and the quality and integrity of preparation and analysis documented. Using a series of quality control samples, the sample preparation and assaying processes were monitored and evaluated for:

- the suitability of field sample size by measuring the precision of field duplicate samples;
- the suitability of crushing/splitting/pulverization sizes by measuring the precision of coarse and pulp duplicate samples;
- possible contamination through the sample preparation and assaying process by monitoring the results of laboratory analytical blank standards inserted by the laboratory;
- the level of assay accuracy by measuring the accuracy of the laboratory internal certified reference standards and by assaying “blind” certified reference standards in each batch of samples.

12.1.1 Borehole Survey Data

Reports documenting annual exploration work indicate that hole collars were routinely surveyed from 1991 onward (from the time of the Corona option). In 1991, at the onset of their drilling program, the International Corona Corporation surveyed the position of earlier holes drilled within the auriferous zone by the Homestake Mineral Development Company from 1987 to 1990. The casing had been removed from many of these holes, however, and the surveyed collar positions indicated by a wooden stake were assumed to represent true collar position. There was no collar survey information for twenty (20) boreholes, which are positioned relative to grid coordinates. They include exploration boreholes drilled outside the known auriferous zone, and ten (10) short NQ-size holes drilled under the stripped area to provide samples for metallurgical testing.

Borehole deviation data is very scarce. In general, all holes drilled on the project were routinely monitored for dip deviation by collecting down hole “acid tests” at regular intervals (25 to 50m). The geology of the Discovery Project is characterized by thick gabbroic intrusions containing variable amounts of disseminated magnetite and locally pyrrhotite. The rock is locally strongly magnetic, especially in the vicinity of the auriferous zones and therefore impedes the use of compass-based devices to monitor borehole azimuth deviation. For a total of 83 holes drilled by GéoNova, azimuth and dip deviation were determined by a photographic light device (Light-Log, Gyro-log Ltd) run down the hole. In these holes, azimuth and dip data were collected at regular intervals.

For boreholes without survey data, it may be possible to return and measure deviations if the hole casing was left in place. If the hole casing has been removed, it is possible to mitigate the lack of deviation data by incorporating a “deviation factor” derived from

average hole deviations, taking into account core size, hole depth, and initial hole azimuth and plunge.

For the 2002-2003 exploration program, Strateco retained the surveying company Corriveau J.L. & Associates Inc. of Val-d'Or to provide drill hole locations. GéoNova had already established many control points on the property. The UTM NAD 83 system was used.

Down-hole survey data (azimuth and dip) were collected at 21-metre intervals using a Reflex EZ-Shot instrument. Strateco used the same methodology for wedges drilled at depth. InnovExplo used a Flex-IT instrument and collected data every 21 metres down the hole, with a multi-shot every 3 metres at the end of the hole. The wedges were oriented with the same instrument.

A magnetic declination of 14.9°W was used during the 2002 and 2003 drilling programs for the Reflex drilling orientation surveys. This declination angle was calculated using the MIRP (Magnetic Information Retrieval Program) in the geomagnetic website run by the Geological Survey of Canada. During the 2004 drilling program, Rock Lefrançois estimated the local magnetic declination with a Brunton compass and the Reflex instrument, while the Corriveau J.L. & Associates surveyors used the FLEXIT instrument. The declination angle around the drilling sites, near the north end of the magnetic gabbro, varies between 10° and 13°W. Therefore, a mean declination of 11.5° W was used for the 2004 and 2006-2007 drilling programs. Furthermore, the drilling traces from 2002 and 2003 were modified with respect to this declination. The local deviation of the magnetic field is probably due to an extensive iron formation less than two kilometres to the northeast.

12.1.2 Assay Results (batch sizes and sample types)

The assay protocol was based on a field batch size of 26 samples consisting of 24 regular samples, one (1) field duplicate sample, and one (1) certified reference material (CRM).

The regular samples were from half-split NQ drill core. The remaining half-split core was kept in the core box as witness. The minimum sample length was 0.5 m and the maximum length 1.5 m.

Field duplicate samples were created using one (1) sample selected at random from each batch of field samples. The sample was created by splitting the remaining half-core witness sample to produce a quarter-core sample, which was then included among the regular samples so as to be "blind" to the laboratory.

The coarse crush duplicate and the pulp duplicate samples were prepared by the laboratory and selected at random from each batch of samples. The analyzed coarse duplicate sample (1,000 g) was taken after the primary crushing stage and followed the same sample preparation and assaying procedures as the regular samples.

The Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples were inserted into the batches by the on-site geologist. Three (3) differing grades of CRM samples from Rocklabs Ltd of New Zealand were used:

CRM#	SN26	8.543 g/t Au (+/-0.1532) containing 3.2% sulphides in matrix
	SJ32	2.645 g/t Au (+/-0.0653) containing 3.0% sulphides in matrix
	SK33	4.041 g/t Au (+/-0.0875) containing 3.3% sulphides in matrix

Samples shipped from the field were identified by individual sample number, with one submittal form for each batch of 26 samples. The laboratory made a duplicate of one (1) coarse crush sample split selected at random from each batch, and added it to the rest of the batch for a total of 27 samples.

In addition, for each batch of 27 samples, the laboratory included a duplicate of one (1) pulp selected at random, one (1) laboratory internal analytical blank standard inserted at random, and two (2) laboratory internal CRMs inserted at random into each batch of fused samples.

Finally, a metallic screen analysis was systematically used to process samples containing visible gold and high sulphide concentrations. Also, knowing that the precision of AAS gold determinations above 3.0 g/t Au may be poor due to the method's limitations, all samples with initial results above 3.0 g/t Au were re-assayed using a gravimetric finish, with both results reported by the laboratory.

12.2 QA/QC ANALYSIS

Alex S. Horvath, P.Eng., conducted a QA/QC analysis on control assay samples from the Discovery Project database. The following samples were processed:

- Coarse crush duplicate samples
- Pulp duplicate samples
- Metallic screen -150 mesh pulp duplicate samples
- Field duplicate samples
- Project-specific certified reference standard samples
- Pulp duplicate samples
- Laboratory internal verification samples:
 - Blank standard samples
 - Certified reference standard samples

12.2.1 *Remarks and Conclusions about Analysis and Precision of Duplicate Samples*

A series of duplicate samples were taken at every stage of sampling and sample preparation to incrementally monitor the precision through each stage of the process. Three (3) types of duplicate samples—field, coarse crush, and pulp—were included in the 2006-2007-2008 QA/QC program using a typical duplicate sample procedure. Similarly, by measuring the precision of the pulp duplicate samples, an incremental loss of precision could be determined for the pulp pulverizing stage of the process, thus providing an indication of whether the 50-g pulp size taken after pulverizing the crushed fraction was sufficient to ensure representative fusing and analysis.

Assaying of pulp, coarse-crush reject and field-split core duplicates demonstrates precision levels characteristic of a “nuggety” distribution of coarse gold in the deposit (Fig. 12.1).

The error of precision for the pulp duplicate assays is 8% (Fig. 12.1), which is considered acceptable consideration the coarse size of the gold. A comparison between the grouped

and ungrouped data pairs demonstrates similar precision levels despite the low number of data points for the grouped data.

The loss in precision for the duplicate coarse-crush samples (36% error) indicates poor homogeneity in these samples. Finer crushing prior to sample splitting for pulverization would likely improve homogeneity of the sub-samples and improve the indicated precision levels. Results from the ungrouped data indicate better precision due to the low number of data points for the grouped data.

The error of precision for field-split duplicate core samples is 88%, indicating inhomogeneous gold distribution in the split-core samples. For large-diameter core, reducing sample lengths to better confine mineralized zones may improve homogeneity between each half-core sample and improve precision. However, the nuggety distribution of gold most probably occurs naturally in the wall rock and veins. Much larger (i.e., bulk) samples may be required to obtain better precision (i.e., reproducibility) of grade determinations. Results from the ungrouped data show better precision due to the greater number of sample points compared to the grouped data.

The analysis of the duplicate assays was based on a limited number of duplicate sample pairs (approximately 160 pairs) for each duplicate type. More data pairs would result in a more accurate analysis, however the current results are considered relatively representative for the ungrouped data.

The lack of precision for the duplicate field-split drill core samples indicates that most of the error in the sampling-preparation-assaying process can be attributed to the original sample size (NQ core). However, the reader is reminded that the analysis of precision was made based on a quarter-split sample of the original core; whereas the Mineral Resource estimate was based on half-split samples (double the size of the duplicate sample). Therefore the real error generated at the core sampling stage cannot be determined exactly, but is definitely much lower than that reported above. Based on this observation and on the fact that sample precision was evaluated using a limited number of duplicate sample pairs, InnovExplo is of the opinion that the results of the current program are acceptable for the purposes of resource estimation.

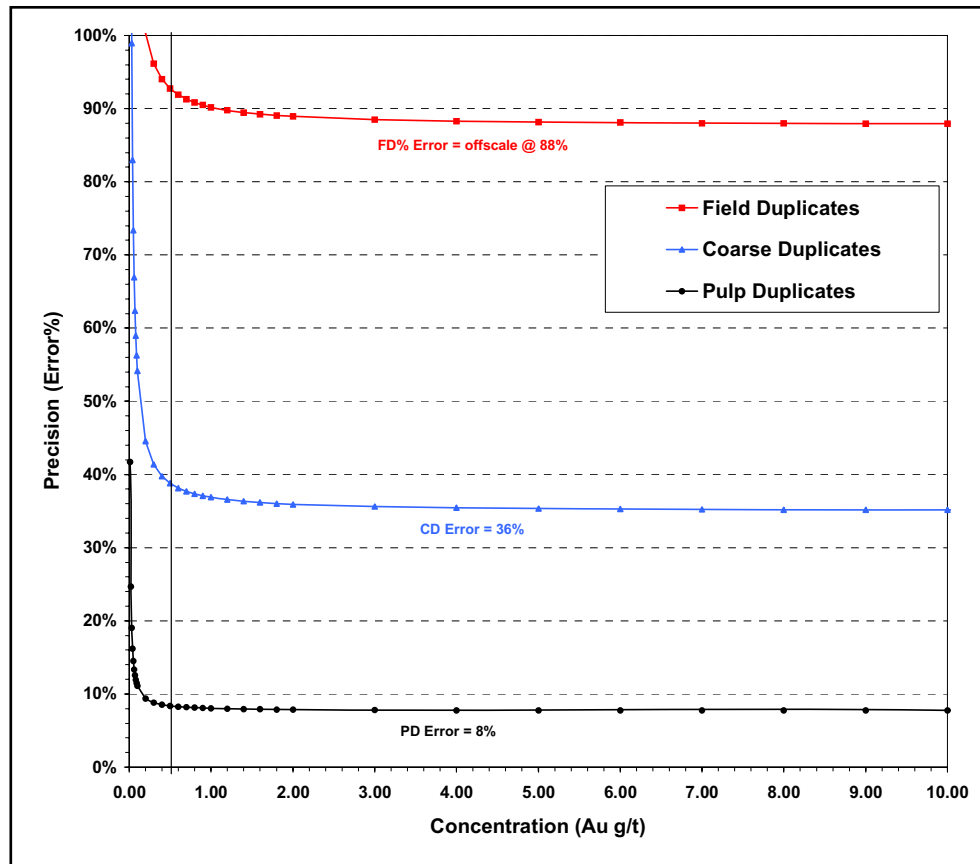


Figure 12.1: Thompson-Howarth precision plot for duplicate assays (from Horvath, 2008)

12.2.2 Remarks and Conclusions about Results and Contamination of Blank Standards

Assays of blank standards were used to detect potential contamination during the preparation process. Field blank samples were submitted with regular field samples for sample preparation and assaying by the laboratory. The values for the field blank standards were all at or below the detection limits for the AAS finish used. The 2008 analysis revealed no indication of any contamination in the analytical laboratory.

12.2.3 Remarks and Conclusions about Results and Accuracy of Certified Reference Standards

The internal certified reference standard (CRM) samples and “blind” certified reference samples in each batch of samples allowed the level of assay accuracy to be evaluated. The laboratory used several internal CRMs with grades from 0.40 g/t Au to 51.3 g/t Au (Table 12.1), and blind CRMs with three (3) different grades: 2.65 g/t Au, 4.04 g/t Au and 8.54 g/t Au (Table 12.2).

The goal of including the lower grade CRM was to monitor the accuracy of assaying at grades considered significant yet below the cut-off grade level for the Discovery Project. This helps ensure that mineralized zones are not missed due to poor assaying at grades typical of zones with significant nearby ores. The mid-grade CRM was included to monitor

the accuracy of assaying at both the cut-off and average grade level of the deposit. The high grade CRM was used to monitor the accuracy of the very significant and frequently occurring high grade samples.

Numerous assays of certified reference standards at various grades were run internally by the laboratory. The results demonstrate excellent accuracy over a wide range of grades.

Table 12.1: Certified reference materials (CRMs) used by the laboratory with deviations

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Mean</u> <u>gpt Au</u>	<u>Std. Dev.</u> <u>gpt Au</u>
D	OXD43	0.400	0.018
E	OXE42	0.608	0.023
G	OXG46	1.042	0.030
I	OXI40	1.857	0.038
M	OXM16	15.147	0.237
P	OMP50	14.890	0.493
SI	SI15	1.805	0.069
SK	SK11	4.823	0.112
SP	SP27	18.104	0.429
SQ	SQ27	51.300	0.130
T2	ST-259	2.480	0.120
T3	ST-327	6.830	0.250

Results of the external CRMs demonstrate acceptable levels of accuracy. They demonstrate a trend to return values that are approximately one (1) standard deviation below the accepted mean grade of the standards for the various grade ranges of standard used.

- For the lowest grade standard, SJ32, this represents a 2.5% error in accuracy
- For the middle grade standard, SK33, this represents a 2.2% error in accuracy
- For the high grade standard, SN26, this represents a 1.8% error in accuracy

Table 12.2: Blind CRMs with deviations

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Mean</u> <u>gpt Au</u>	<u>Std. Dev.</u> <u>gpt Au</u>
J	SJ32	2.645	0.0653
K	SK33	4.041	0.0875
N	SN26	8.543	0.1532

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The following section represents an updated excerpt from the SRK Regulation 43-101 compliant Technical Report on the Discovery Project (Couture, 2003), which is available on SEDAR (www.sedar.com). InnovExplo concurs with SRK's validations and conclusions cited in this section, and believes the quality of the analytical data to be reliable and the sample preparation, analysis and security measures to have been carried out in accordance with best practices and industry standards.

Core samples collected during the various drilling programs were submitted to a number of laboratories to be assayed for gold. Homestake Mineral Development Company sent core samples to Chemex laboratories in Vancouver. International Corona Corporation used the Bourlamaque Laboratory in Val-d'Or, and GéoNova had their samples assayed by Abilab Laboratories Inc. in Val-d'Or or by Technilab Inc. in Ste-Germaine-de-Boulé, with some assay checks performed at the Bondar Clegg Chimitec Laboratory in Val-d'Or. Gold was mostly assayed by conventional fire assay with atomic absorption or gravimetric finish depending on gold content.

During the 1996 drilling program, GéoNova introduced basic assay verification procedures whereby selected core rejects were submitted to a second laboratory for verification. Apparently, discrepancies in assay results between the laboratories prompted more extensive assay verifications. In this process, some historical drilling intercepts were re-sampled (quarter core) and re-assayed using a metallic sieve fire assay technique. Unfortunately, SRK could not consult any reports documenting this assay verification and the resulting conclusions. It appears that from 1996 onward, metallic sieve assays were routinely performed in addition to conventional fire assays.

During the 2006-2007-2008 drilling program, samples were sent to ALS Chemex-Chimitec of Val-d'Or by bus. The samples were put on a bus by InnovExplo personnel and picked up directly at the receiving bus station by laboratory personnel. Laboratory protocols for preparation and assaying were:

- samples crushed at 90% -10 mesh;
- 1,000 g pulverized at 90% -200 mesh and homogenized;
- a 50-gram pulp portion analyzed by fire assay with atomic absorption finish;
- re-assay with gravimetric finish for samples grading over 3 g/t Au;
- samples with visible gold analyzed by metallic screen method with a gravimetric finish on the coarse fraction and atomic absorption on the fine fraction (two 50-gram pulp portions).

The assay database contains approximately 700 rock density (specific gravity) determinations. No specific gravity data exist for holes drilled prior to 1997. The inadequacy of the specific gravity data may be corrected by acquiring rock density data using archived drill core.

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The following section is excerpted and updated from the SRK Regulation 43-101 compliant technical report on the Discovery Project by Couture (2003), which is available on SEDAR (www.sedar.com).

For the 2003 resource estimate, SRK rebuilt the entire database and independently verified approximately 30% of the analyses against original assay certificates. The emphasis was given to results obtained by fire assay with a gravimetric finish and to samples for which metallic sieving combined with fire assay and gravimetric finish had been done. Only one typographic error was found and a few assay results (17) were moved to different columns in the spreadsheet as SRK tracked the laboratories and assaying procedures used for each of the available years (1988-2003). SRK also found approximately fifty (50) specific gravity measurements that were incorporated in the database.

The resulting assay database is a composite of all assays performed on the project, incorporating assay data from different assay techniques and for different subsample sizes. For the 2003 resource estimate, SRK did not average the assays; instead they established rules of precedence to determine the assay value to use: if “metallic sieve” data were available, they represent the primary values, followed in order of importance by fire assays with a gravimetric finish, and fire assays performed with an atomic absorption finish and reported in ppb.

For the current resource estimate, InnovExplo averaged all assays contained in the database for each sample, without any rules of precedence. Even though some assaying methods (like metallic sieve) have better precision than others (like fire assay with gravimetric or atomic absorption finishes), every assaying method possesses a certain level of imprecision. A large portion of this error comes directly from the sampling and preparation stages. The precision of the assay is dependent on the size of the initial sample and the initial crush/split specifications. Because samples and subsamples are generally too small to completely avoid the nugget effect in a gold deposit, even a “metallic sieve” assaying method can never be perfectly accurate. By averaging more than one assay point for each sample, the nugget effect and total error on the final value are minimized.

InnovExplo’s mandate during the course of the 2006-2007 exploration and drilling program included planning drill holes and wedges, core description, sampling and assaying protocols, QA/QC, and core box storage. InnovExplo updated the Discovery Project database using GeoticLog software, and also updated the cross-sections, plan views and longitudinal sections using GeoticGraph software. InnovExplo is of the opinion that all these tasks were performed according to industry standards.

The author, Carl Pelletier, visited the Discovery property several times during the 2006, 2007 and 2008 exploration and diamond drilling programs. Some of the historical drill areas were visited and the casings were found in place, identified by a wooden stake with the hole number written on an aluminum tag, as was the procedure for the 2006, 2007 and 2008 holes. The stripped area on the Discovery Zone was visited on October 2006. The majority of the stripped area was well exposed and only the extremities had become flooded. The mineralized (quartz-ankerite) shear zone is still exposed in the middle (Fig. 14.1a).

The core shack facilities at 1110C rue des Cormiers in Lebel-sur-Quévillon were used for core description and sampling during the program. The core storage facilities, located on Place Lebel, also in Lebel-sur-Quévillon, were used to store the core from the 2006-2007-2008 programs as

well as core from earlier campaigns. The boxes from the earlier programs had been stored in core racks protected by a corrugated roof, and were still in good condition with the information on their aluminum tags still legible.



Figure 14.1: a) Diamond drilling on the Discovery Project; b) Quartz-ankerite mineralized shear zone still exposed at the Discovery stripped zone (Zone B, October 2006)

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

15.1 CAMERON-SHEAR PROPERTY

The Cameron-Shear property, held by Canadian Royalties Inc., consists of 193 claims covering 3,038 hectares, and is adjacent to the eastern limit of the Discovery Project and the western limit of the Flordin gold deposit both belonging to Cadiscor.

The property was sporadically explored from 1930 onwards by geological surveying, trenching, geophysical surveying (INPUT, MAG, EM, VLF, I.P.), diamond drilling (62 holes), and reverse circulation drilling (25 holes). Of the sixty-two (62) diamond drill holes, thirty-five (35) holes fall on land along the limits of the current Discovery claims, and likely fall on the neighbouring property. The Klondike Gold Corporation drilled five (5) diamond drill holes in 1995 to test I.P. anomalies generally coincident with magnetic anomalies. Hole 97CAM-04 got the best results, with 0.475 g/t Au over 7.62 metres, including 1.05 g/t Au over 1.52 metres.

A mafic volcanic sequence (mafic to intermediate) with minor tuff and sedimentary rocks hosts the gold mineralization. This mineralization is associated with a shear zone—part of the well-known Cameron Deformation Zone—that is subparallel to the regional foliation. Mineralization on the Cameron-Shear Property is defined by intense silicification, carbonatization, sericitization and hematization with disseminated pyrite (up to 15%) and/or quartz-carbonate veins.

15.2 FLORDIN PROPERTY

(Note: In this section on the Flordin deposit, references are made to historical estimates of “resources”. These historical “resources” and “reserves” should not be relied upon as they likely do not conform to NI 43-101 standards and definitions, and they have not been verified to determine their relevance or reliability. They are included in this section for illustrative purposes only and should not be disclosed out of context.)

The property lies 40 kilometres north of Lebel-sur-Quévillon, Quebec, in the Desjardins Township. The project is easily accessible by Highway 113 and a secondary gravel road that crosses the property. Cadiscor acquired 100% of the property from IAMGOLD in 2007. It consists of 40 ground-staked claims covering a surface area of 590.9 hectares.

The property covers a 5-kilometre section of the Cameron Deformation Zone about 14 kilometres east of the Discovery gold deposit. The Cameron Deformation Zone is part of a regional network of interconnected deformation corridors that extend eastward from the Quebec-Ontario border across the Northern Volcanic Zone of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The Cameron–Casa Berardi deformation zones host numerous gold deposits, including: Casa Berardi (reserves of 4.9 Mt @ 7.69 g/t Au), Douay (Zone 531: 628,000 tonnes @ 6.90 g/t Au; West Zone: 676,000 tonnes @ 5.75 g/t Au; Main Zone: 221,000 tonnes @ 9.60 g/t Au), Vezza (2.76 Mt @ 4.60 g/t Au), and Detour Lake (1.75 million ounces of gold with a resource of 8.10 Mt @ 6.10 g/t Au).

The property includes the Flordin and Cartwright gold deposits. The Flordin deposit was last explored in 1988. From 1981 to 1988, some 168 surface holes (for a total of 28,602 metres) and 29 underground holes (2,280 metres) were drilled by Sullivan Mines, Cambior Inc., and Bachelor Lake Gold Mines Inc. The mineral resource estimate was 815,000 tonnes @ 5.1 g/t

Au. In 1988, Western Premium Resources Corporation, a successor to Bachelor Lake Gold Mines, carried out an underground exploration program that included the extraction of a 4,053-tonne bulk sample at a grade of 4.71 g/t Au and a mill-recovered grade of 4.25 g/t Au. A 203-metre ramp was excavated down to a depth of 50 metres to access the ore. The mineralized zones were not drilled below 200 metres, except for one hole. According to Quebec's *Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune* (MRNF), the Cartwright deposit has resources of 82,000 t @ 10.5 g/t Au.

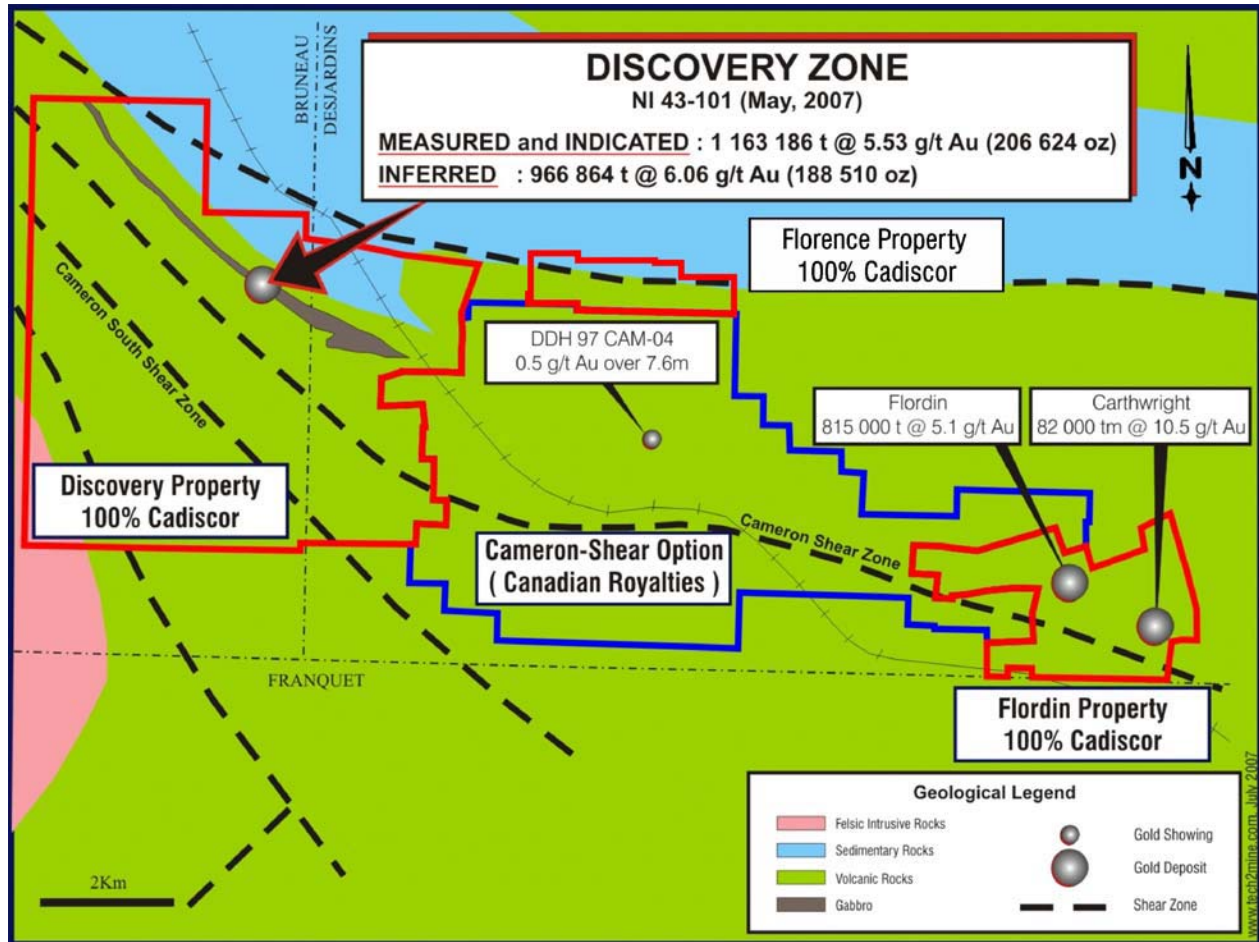


Figure 15.1: Location map for the Discovery, Cameron-Shear and Flordin properties

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

A detailed review of the metallurgical tests performed to date on the Discovery Project was incorporated into Report 3CS009.01 prepared by SRK in August 2002 (SRK Consulting, 2002a). The report is titled "Independent Report for the Discovery Project, Quebec" and can be consulted on SEDAR (www.sedar.com). The following text represents slightly modified excerpts from the SRK report.

Previous operator GéoNova Explorations commissioned Laboratoire L.T.M. and Lakefield Research Ltd to produce two metallurgical studies on ore from the Discovery deposit. The salient results from each of these studies are presented below.

Laboratoire L.T.M. Preliminary Study

In February 1997, Laboratoire L.T.M. Inc. was contracted to perform cyanidation tests on ore samples provided by GéoNova (St. Jean, 1997). GéoNova submitted five composite samples collected from core from boreholes B96-55 (three samples), B96-56 and B96-57. The calculated grades for the samples range from 0.5 g/t to 7.9 g/t Au.

Testing Procedures

For each sample submitted by GéoNova the testing procedure involved sample homogenization and subdivision into 900 g subsamples. Each subsample was grinded for variable amounts of time. After each grinding, a 100 g subsample was collected to determine sample fraction smaller than 200 mesh. Each fraction (larger and smaller than 200 mesh) was then filtered, dried and weighted. They were then homogenized and submitted to Abilab Laboratories Inc. ("Abilab") of Val-d'Or for assaying for gold by fire assay with a gravimetric finish. This represented the feeding grade for cyanide tests.

The remainder of each sample (approximately 800 g) was then subject to cyanidation tests at high cyanide levels (2.5 kg of CN- per ton) to ensure cyanide availability during the experiment. After 48 hours, each sample was filtered, washed with 1L of water and dried. Cyanidation water and wash water were collected separately, weighted and assayed for gold at Abilab by fire assay with gravimetric finish. Dried solids were homogenized and 100 g was collected for assaying at Abilab using the same assaying technique.

Results

A summary of the results is presented in Table 16.1. It appears that gold recovery is not directly linked to grinding size, as suggested by results on one sample (C55B), which returned variable recovery rates (77.8%-96.5%) for the same grinding time. This may indicate that gold is very finely disseminated. Cyanide consumption appears to demonstrate a correlation with grinding time, which would indicate that extended grinding liberates additional cyanide-consuming minerals. In general, cyanide consumption was reasonable. Gold shows a large nugget effect in some samples, as indicated by the variable gold grades calculated after the cyanide tests for samples C55A, C55C and C56D. For samples C55B and C57E, there is considerably less variation between the calculated and assayed gold grades.

Finally, pH levels were monitored during testing and varied between 8.53 and 9.11, indicating that ore from the Discovery Project is unlikely to be acid generating.

Table 16.1: Summary of cyanide testing performed by Laboratoire L.T.M. on five samples from the Discovery deposit (St. Jean, 1997)

SAMPLE: C-55-A Initial Assay 10.22 g/t

Weight (g)	Calculated grade (g/t)	Assayed grade (g/t)	Recovery (%)	Particles passing 200mesh	Cyanide consumption (Kg/T)
804.57	7.38	8.60	91.78	94.56%	1.10
800.69	7.92	9.20	99.12	94.56%	1.10
800.15	8.52	5.44	99.59	94.56%	1.01
2405.61	7.94	7.75			

SAMPLE: C-55-B Initial Assay 0.69 g/t

Weight (g)	Calculated grade (g/t)	Assayed grade (g/t)	Recovery (%)	Particles passing 200mesh	Cyanide consumption (Kg/T)
803.20	0.72	0.67	95.83	94.56%	1.37
803.96	1.04	0.73	77.78	94.56%	1.17
805.21	0.85	0.53	96.50	94.56%	1.01
801.88	0.63	0.70	84.02	94.56%	1.00
800.06	0.71	1.20	95.77	94.56%	1.45
4014.31	0.79	0.77			

SAMPLE: C-55-C Initial Assay 4.18 g/t

Weight (g)	Calculated grade (g/t)	Assayed grade (g/t)	Recovery (%)	Particles passing 200mesh	Cyanide consumption (Kg/T)
813.96	3.84	3.67	89.06	78.33%	1.50
829.54	4.34	3.65	94.93	97.83%	1.60
814.67	4.53	3.73	99.33	99.23%	1.70
816.07	3.95	3.58	92.95	99.62%	2.30
3274.24	4.17	3.66			

SAMPLE: C-56-D Initial Assay 0.87 g/t

Weight (g)	Calculated grade (g/t)	Assayed grade (g/t)	Recovery (%)	Particles passing 200mesh	Cyanide consumption (Kg/T)
802.34	0.52	0.43	94.23	94.56%	0.94

SAMPLE: C-57-E Initial Assay 4.01 g/t

Weight (g)	Calculated grade (g/t)	Assayed grade (g/t)	Recovery (%)	Particles passing 200mesh	Cyanide consumption (Kg/T)
801.70	4.07	4.43	96.07	94.56%	1.19

Lakefield Research Ltd Metallurgical Investigations

In 1997, GéoNova Explorations drilled 10 short NQ-size drill holes (B97-88 to B97-97 included) immediately under the stripped outcrop to provide material for additional metallurgical testing. The Discovery zone intersections were collated into one sample that was submitted to Lakefield Research Ltd in December 1997 for additional metallurgical testing (Lakefield, 1998). The following description was extracted from the Lakefield report produced.

Testing Procedures

The composite sample was crushed to minus 6 mesh (-6 mesh) and approximately 10 kg of sample was riffled out for Bond Index determination and the remaining material was further crushed to minus 10 mesh. Two representative head samples were assayed for gold. The calculated average head grade was 9.5 g/t Au.

Grindability tests were subsequently performed to create a grindability curve for the sample for use in laboratory test work. Laboratory test work was conducted to investigate gold recovery by gravity separation, direct cyanidation and flotation followed by cyanidation of flotation products. For whole-ore cyanidation, additional testing was conducted to evaluate the effect of fineness of grind, cyanide concentration and retention time.

Results

Results from laboratory test work are summarized in Table 16.2.

Whole-ore cyanidation

Fineness of grind has a marked effect on gold extraction. The recovery of gold increased from 93% to 97% with the corresponding residue assaying at 0.7 g/t Au and 0.3 g/t Au, when the fineness of grind was increased from 80% passing 96 microns to 80% passing 44 microns. Gold extraction increased slowly with the increase of leaching time from 24 hours (90.4% gold extraction; 0.84 g/t Au residue assay) to 48 hours (96.0% gold extraction; 0.4 g/t Au residue assay). The increase in cyanide concentration from 0.5 to 1 g/L improved the results substantially as the gold content in the tailings decreased from 1.9 g/t Au to 0.8 g/t Au after 24 hours of leaching time.

Table 16.2: Overall test results from metallurgical investigations on one ore sample submitted to Lakefield Research in 1998 (Source: Lakefield Research, 1998)

Process	Cyanidation	Test	Test Conditions				Residue Assays Aug/t	Au Recovery %				Head Calc Aug/t	Consumption NaCN kg/t
			Grind k80	NaCN g/L	pH/ CaO, g/L	Time hours		Grav Individual	Flot Individual	Cyn Individual	Overall		
Cyanidation	Whole Ore	4	44um	1.0	11	48	0.33			96.8	96.8	10.3	0.25
		5	56um	1.0	11	48	0.40			96.0	96.0	10.1	0.24
		6	93um	1.0	11	48	0.74			93.2	93.2	10.9	0.08
		11	56um	1.0	11	24	0.84			90.4	90.4	8.8	0.54
		12	56um	1.0	11	36	0.88			91.4	91.4	10.2	0.54
		13	56um	0.5	11	24	1.87			79.8	79.8	9.2	0.29
Gravity — Cyn	Gravity Tail	1	44um	1.0	11	48	0.27	31.5	-	94.3	96.1	6.9	0.32
	Gravity Tail	8	56um	1.0	11	48	0.48	18.1	-	93.5	94.7	9.1	0.48
	Gravity Tail	7	93um	1.0	11	48	0.89	23.3	-	87.3	90.3	9.1	0.45
Gravity — Flot Cyn	Flot Conc (F1)	3	44um	1.0	11	48	1.0	34.6	83.9	93.9	86.1	16.1	1.91
	Flot Tails (F1)	3	44um	1.0	11	48	0.3	-	16.1	76.6	8.0	1.2	0.06
Flot-Cyn	Flot Conc (F2) Flot Tails (F2)	9	55um	1.0	11	48	3.6	-	88.6	92.5	82.0	47.3	1.92
		10	55um	1.0	11	48	0.4	-	11.4	70.0	8.0	1.5	0.45
											89.9		

Gravity Separation – Cyanidation

The recovery of gold by gravity was evaluated by gravity separation followed by cyanidation of gravity tailings. The effect of fineness of grind was also evaluated. The ground ore was passed through a super-bowl concentrator. The concentrate fraction was cleaned on a Mosley table. The Mosley concentrate was subsequently assayed for gold and the total combined gravity tailings were cyanided for 48 hours with 1 g/t NaCN.

The results indicate that between 20 and 30% of the gold could be recovered by gravity separation in the Mosley concentrate at a grade between 1000 and 3000 g/t Au. The results of gravity tailings cyanidation tests indicate that similar overall gold extraction results are achieved in comparison with whole ore cyanidation. Overall, 96% gold extraction is achieved by a gravity separation/cyanidation process leaving a residue assaying 0.3 g/t Au at a grind of K80 = 44 microns.

Gravity separation – Flotation – Cyanidation

Two rough flotation tests were also conducted: one test on gravity tailings and the other on whole ore. Flotation procedures used stage additions of potassium amyl xanthate as the collector and MIBC as the frother. Copper sulphate and sodium sulphate were also added as promoters for any tarnished or slow-floating sulphides. The flotation concentrate recovered 89% Au at a grade of 47 g/t Au and 19 weight percent. This concentrate is unlikely suitable for direct smelting. The flotation products were cyanided. Overall gold recovery was not higher than recoveries achieved by direct cyanidation as indicated in Table 16.2.

Summary

The Lakefield Research study indicates that whole-rock cyanidation was the optimum processing option for the recovery of gold from the ore sample submitted by Géonova Explorations. A gravity separation circuit could be included in the flowsheet to remove free gold and heavy sulphides. Finally, flotation was not found to be beneficial.

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

17.1 MINERAL RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION, CATEGORY AND DEFINITION

The Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) guideline for resource classification includes the following definitions which are pertinent to the classification for the Discovery resource:

A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic or fossilized organic material 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.

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

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

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

For the Discovery Project, the following parameters were used to define the Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources:

Measured Resources

Measured Resources were defined in one area corresponding to the stripped outcrop. Measured Resources were delineated by a series of channel samples with grades above 3.00 g/t Au over a minimum length of 1.6 m. The grades of the channel samples were projected to a maximum of 8.0 metres below the surface. Measured Resources were defined only in the B zone, which corresponds to the top of the West Lens.

Indicated Resources

Indicated Resources were defined in areas where the mineralized lenses could be delineated by a series of drill hole intercepts with grades above 3.00 g/t over 1.6 m, with a maximum drill hole spacing of 50 m. In areas where there was insufficient information to confirm the presence of the mineralized zone on the other side of the fault, the limits of the lenses were confined by these late faults.

Indicated Resources are present in the A, B, C and “30” zones. For the B zone, three (3) separate lenses of Indicated Resources are present: the West, Center and East lenses. The “30” Zone contains the 600 and 1200 lenses.

Inferred Resources

A radius of 50 metres from a single diamond drill hole intercept was used to define Inferred Resources.

The Inferred resources are located in the extension of the lenses previously described for the Indicated Resources.

The late faults were not used to limit the Inferred Resources. These faults will create few metres displacement, but even though the exact location of the mineralized zone is not well known; the mineralized zone should continue on the other side, therefore the volume is not affected.

17.2 METHODOLOGY

The method selected by InnovExplo is polygonal on longitudinal section. The interpretation was done on cross-section with 25-m spacing at a scale of 1:500. The cross-section interpretation was transferred onto a set of five (5) plan views with 100-metre spacing to validate the interpretation in three dimensions. Composites were calculated on the basis of horizontal thickness. The geological interpretation was digitized in AutoCAD and all the calculated composites were validated individually on the cross-section to confirm that the grade and thickness were properly calculated. The composites for each diamond drill hole intercept were then located on six (6) longitudinal sections, one for each zone. The polygons were traced and the volume and grade calculated using the Promine Resources module in AutoCAD.

17.3 DATA

Diamond drill holes:	327
Drill hole intercepts:	431
Samples in zones:	1766

17.4 PARAMETERS

Minimum mining width:	1.6 m (horizontal thickness)
Cut-off grade:	3.00 g/t Au, 4.00 g/t Au, 5.00 g/t Au and 7.00 g/t Au

The **specific gravity** database used for the current estimate includes measurements from several drilling programs. InnovExplo used an average specific gravity of 2.82 g/cm³ as calculated by SRK from available data.

The capping grade was revised for the current mineral resource estimate using historical data and data from the 2006-2007-2008 exploration and drilling program. Figures 17.1 and 17.2 demonstrate that the capping grade of 35 g/t Au used in 2007 is still reasonable, and has therefore been adopted for the current estimate. The capping grade was calculated on the original sample length based on a lognormal probability plot (Fig. 17.1) and lognormal histogram (Fig. 17.2).

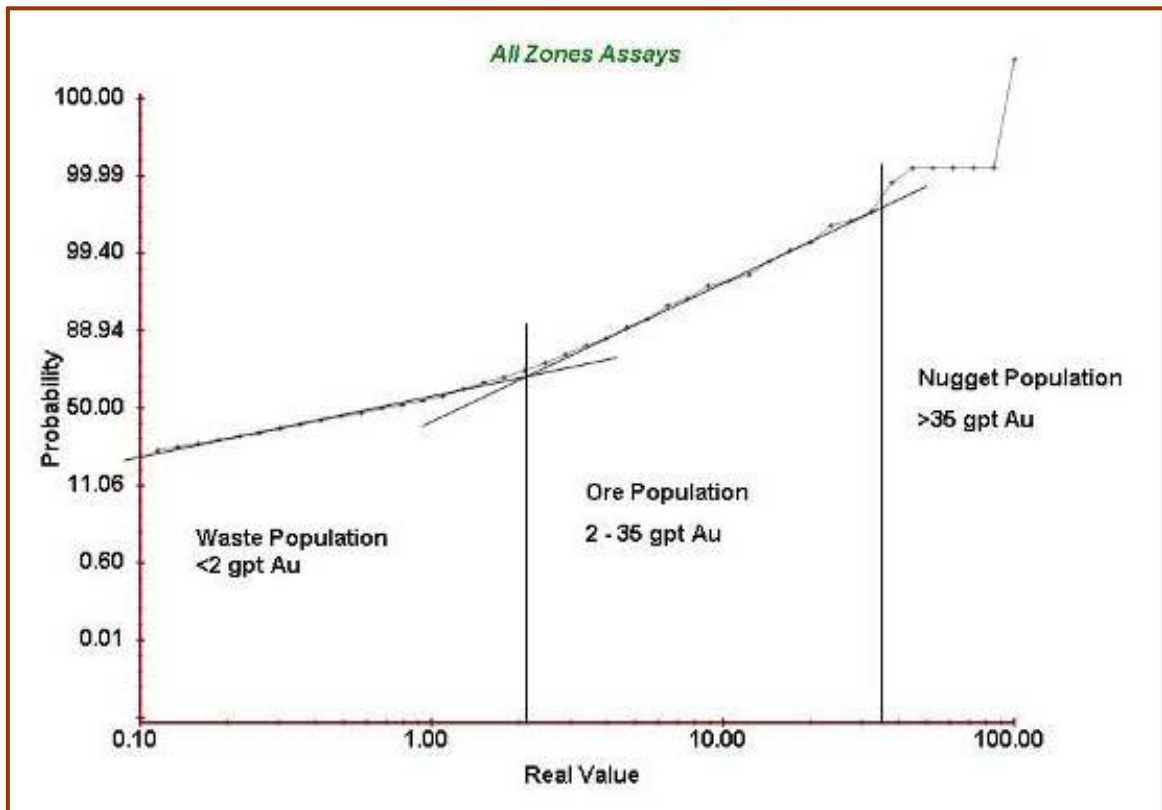


Figure 17.1: Lognormal probability plot for original sample lengths

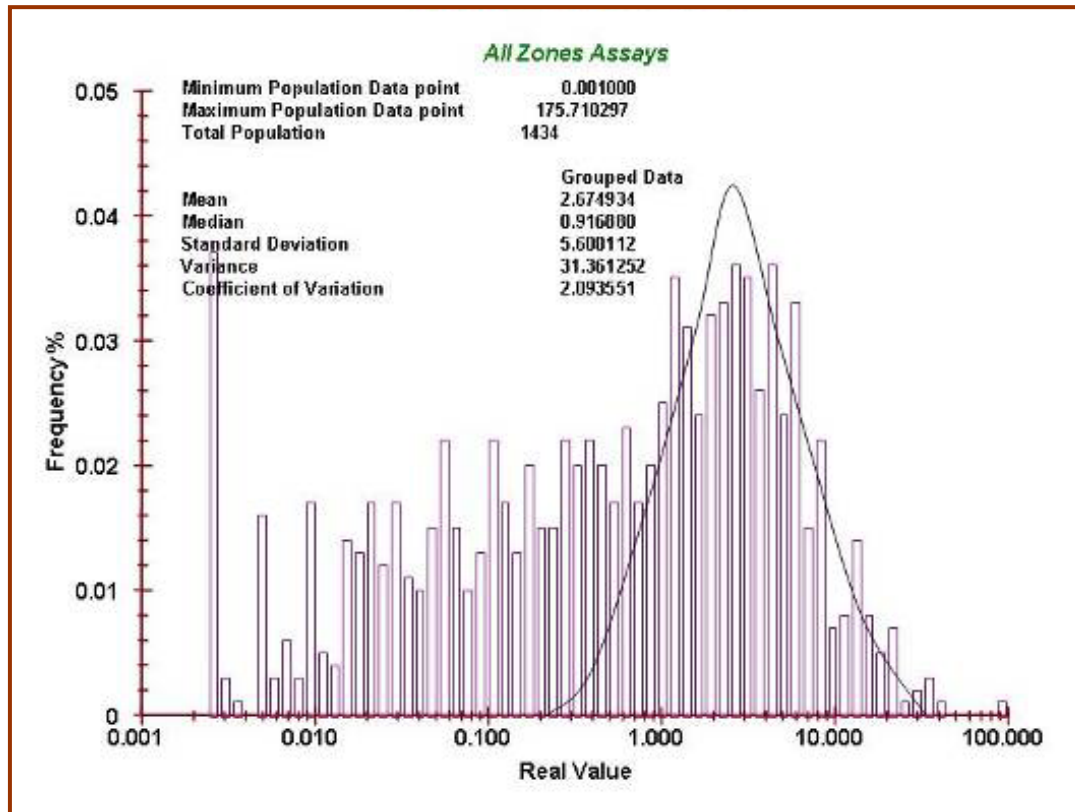


Figure 17.2: Lognormal histogram for original sample lengths

17.5 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Resources were calculated using four different cut-off grades: 3.00 g/t Au, 4.00 g/t Au, 5.00 g/t Au and 7.00 g/t Au (Tables 17.1, 17.2 and 17.3). The 3.00 g/t Au cut-off grade is used to determine the continuity and shape of mineralized lenses. The new 2008 estimates show an increase of 10% for the Indicated Resource tonnage compared to 2007, and an increase of 15% for ounces. The Inferred Resource tonnage increased by 56% and the ounces by 15%. The Measured Resources remain unchanged. The longitudinal section of zones B and “30” is presented in Appendix C.

InnovExplo recommends using the following figures based on a **3.00 g/t Au cut-off**:

- Measured Resources:
3,109 tonnes @ 8.95 g/t Au (cut at 35 g/t Au) for **895 ounces** (cut at 35 g/t Au)
- Indicated Resources:
1,278,973 tonnes @ 5.74g/t Au (cut at 35 g/t Au) for **236,180 ounces** (cut at 35 g/t Au)
- Inferred Resources:
1,545,500 tonnes @ 5.93 g/t Au (cut at 35 g/t Au) for **294,473 ounces** (cut at 35 g/t Au)

The resources were also calculated using cut-offs at 4.00, 5.00 and 7.00 g/t Au. The results demonstrated that the continuity is still very good at the 4.00 and 5.00 g/t Au cut-off. Indeed, even at the 7.00 g/t Au cut-off, some high grade zones are still present in the deposit. Tonnage and ounces are sensitive at this highest cut-off, and decrease rapidly given the limited amount of high-grade tonnage in the deposit.

Table 17.1: Measured Resources at various cut-off grades

Cut-Off	Tonnes	Grade cut 35 g/t	Ounces cut
3.00 g/t Au	3 109	8.95	895
4.00 g/t Au	3 109	8.95	895
5.00 g/t Au	2 816	9.42	853
7.00 g/t Au	1 349	13.91	603

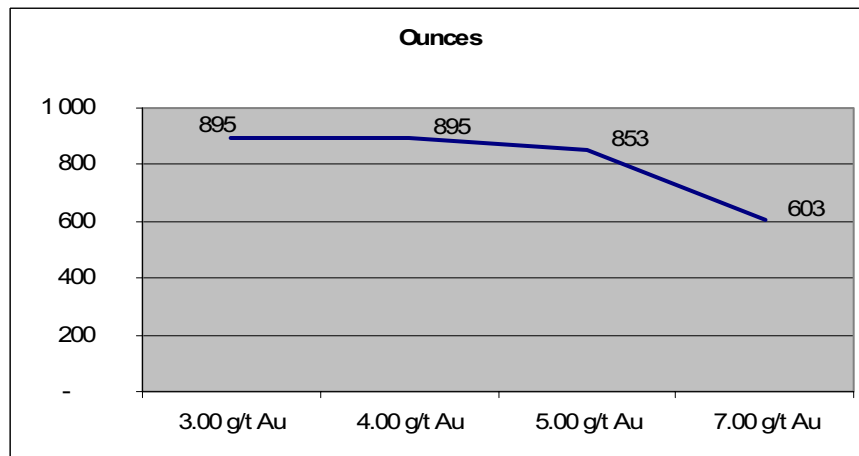
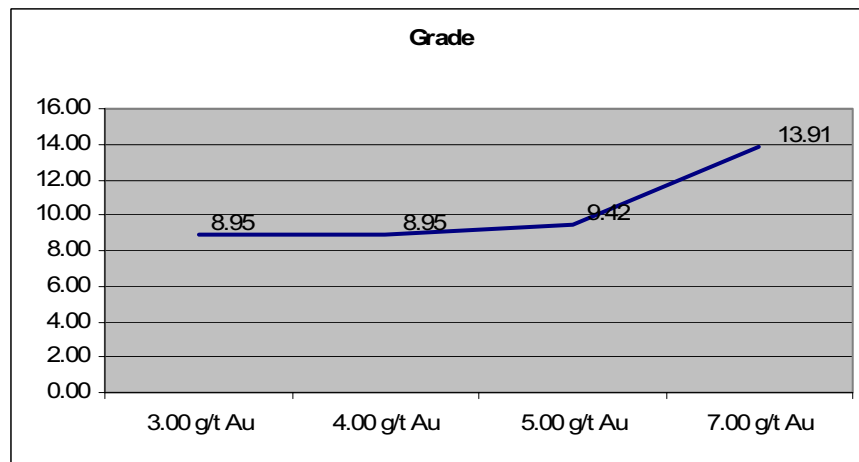
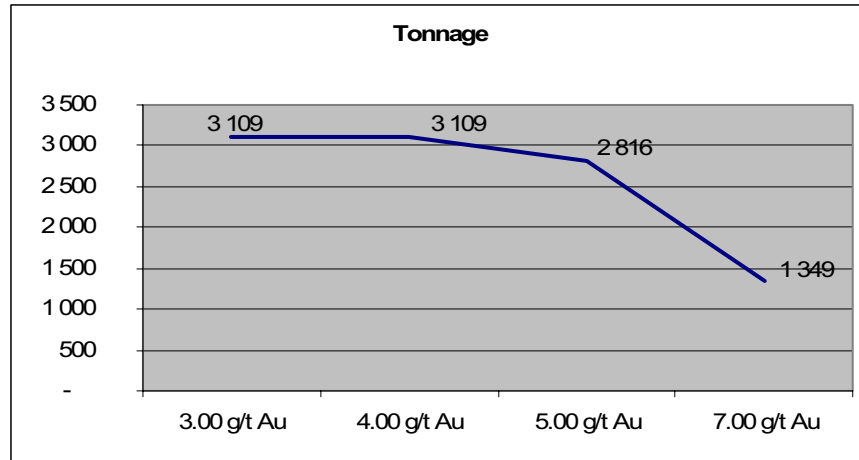


Table 17.2: Indicated Resources at various cut-off grades

Cut-Off	Tonnes	Grade cut 35 g/t	Ounces cut
3.00 g/t Au	1 278 973	5.74	236 180
4.00 g/t Au	764 243	7.16	150 021
5.00 g/t Au	576 115	8.06	122 394
7.00 g/t Au	204 025	12.11	65 941

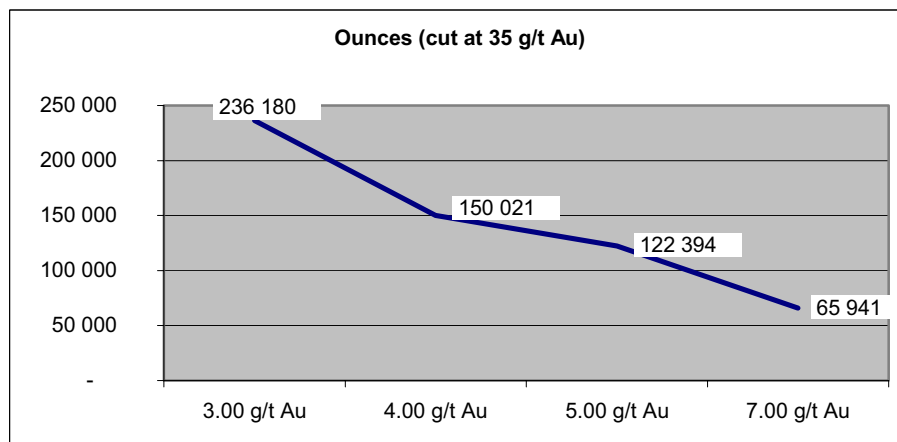
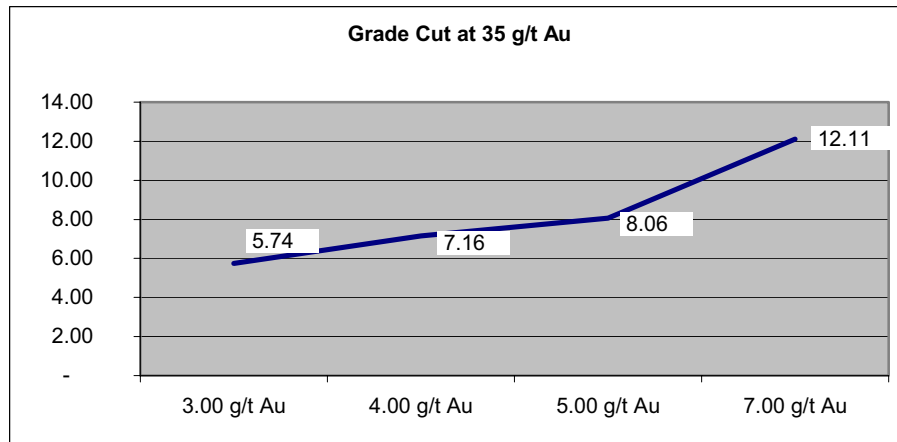
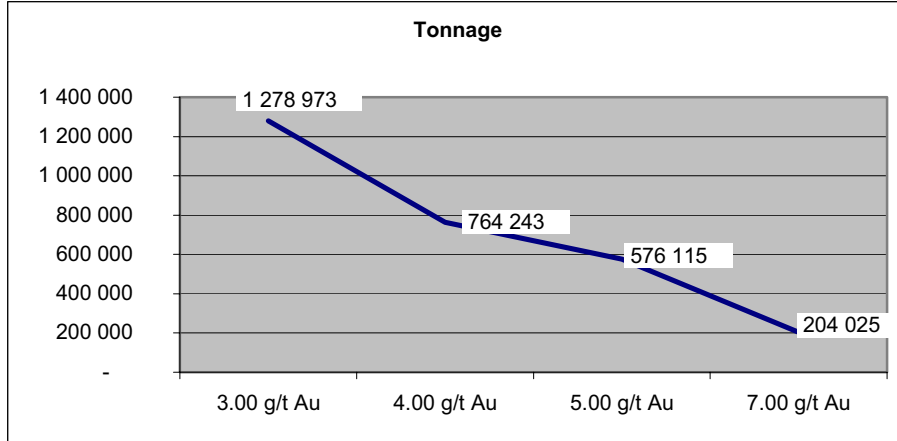
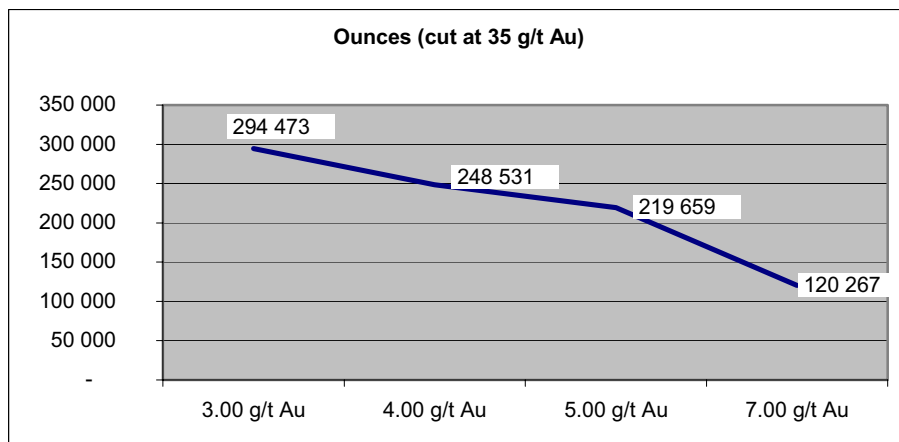
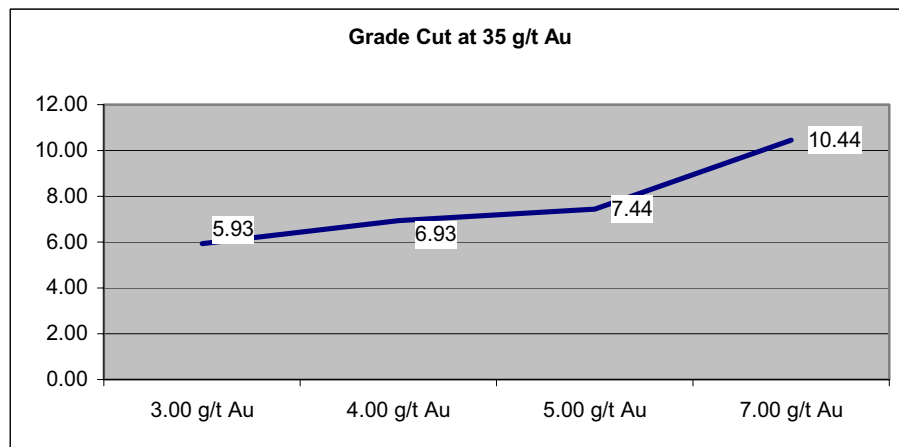
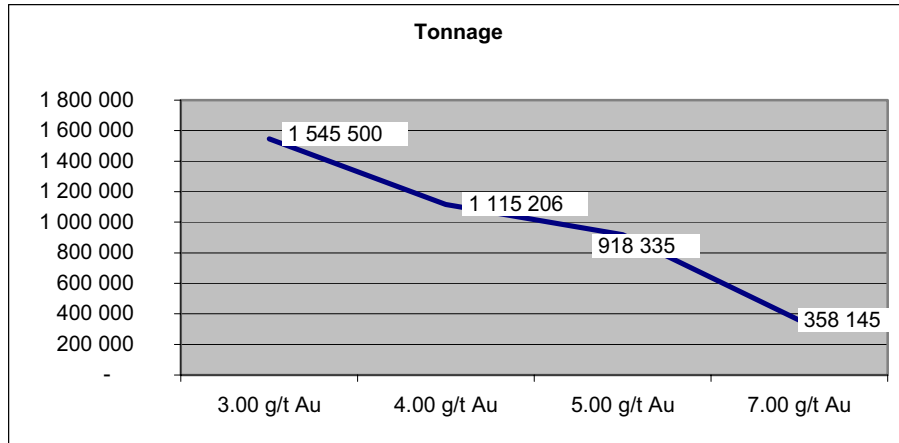


Table 17.3: Inferred Resources at various cut-off grades

Cut-Off	Tonnes	Grade cut 35 g/t	Ounces cut
3.00 g/t Au	1 545 500	5.93	294 473
4.00 g/t Au	1 115 206	6.93	248 531
5.00 g/t Au	918 335	7.44	219 659
7.00 g/t Au	358 145	10.44	120 267



1. The Independent and Qualified Persons for the Mineral Resource estimates as defined by Regulation 43-101 is Carl Pelletier, B.Sc., P.Geo., of InnovExplo Inc.. The effective date of the estimate is June 17th, 2008.
2. Mineral Resources, having demonstrated economic viability, are not Mineral Reserves.
3. Results are presented undiluted and in situ. The estimate included six (6) gold-bearing zones ("A", "B", "C", "E", "20" and "30") and covers the Discovery Project area between sections 1+00E to 9+00W and 4+50E to 15+00E.
4. The resources were compiled using a cut-off grade of 3.0 g/t Au. This cut-off must be re-evaluated in light of present market conditions (gold price, exchange rate and mining cost). A fixed density of 2.82 g/cm³ was used. A minimum of 1.6 m horizontal width was applied, using the grade of the adjacent material when assayed, or a value of zero when not assayed. High grade capping was done on the raw data and established at 35.0 g/t Au. Drill hole compositing was not done. Resources were evaluated from drill hole results using a polygonal on longitudinal approach.
5. Calculations used metric units (metre, tonnes and g/t Au).
6. The company is not aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing or other relevant issue that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimates.

17.6 MINERAL RESERVES

No mineral reserves have been outlined on the Discovery Project at this time.

18.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

SCOPING STUDY

The Mineral Resources of the Discovery project were determined using 327 holes for 122,360 metres drilled by Cadiscor and other companies. InnovExplo designed a two-phase approach to increase the level confidence in the project and minimize the financial risk. The first phase will consist of underground exploration with the goal of confirming the mining methods and upgrading resources by diamond drilling. At the same time, a bulk sample will be taken from two (2) stopes on two (2) different levels to confirm several parameters: metallurgy, grade, dilution, recovery, etc. The Inferred resources will likely be upgraded by the proposed drilling campaign and will allow a development decision to be taken about the deepening of the shaft during the second phase. This second phase is designed to lead to a production decision. The production target is 700 t/day, seven days a week, for 245,000 t/year. The resources considered in this study total 470,889 @ 6.67 g/t Au for the Indicated category and 135,364 @ 10.1 g/t Au for the Inferred category. After mining and milling recoveries, 132,010 ounces would be produced during phases I and II. The duration of Phase I will be thirty (30) months, and Phase II will take three (3) years. Phase I and II are separated by a one-year interim period during which the preparation work for Phase II will be completed, as well as a pre-feasibility study. The location of the development and stopes are presented in Appendix C.

The shaft descends to 260 metres in Phase 1, and to 620 metres in Phase 2. Not all the resources were used for the Phase II mining scenario: **811,193 tonnes @ 5.21 g/t Au** in the Measured and Indicated categories and **1,410,136 tonnes @ 5.53 g/t Au** in the Inferred category remain available. For the long-hole stopes, a cut-off of 4.00 g/t was used to reflect cost and for shrinkage stoping, a cut-off of 5.00 g/t was used to reflect higher mining costs. Production duration will likely be longer if the first phase of exploration drilling succeeds in upgrading all or part of the Inferred resources to the Indicated category. The deposit is open at depth and laterally, and past drilling has shown potential for expanding resources with further drilling.

If all known resources were converted to reserves, mine production would span an additional four (4) years. InnovExplo recognizes it is impossible at the present time to predict which part of the Inferred Resources will be upgraded to the Indicated category, or which part could be converted to Mineral Reserves

18.1 MINE PLAN

For the purpose of this study and in order to minimize capital expenditure due to the relatively short life of the project, it was decided that the Discovery Project would be operated through contractual mining on behalf of Cadiscor. The mine will operate on a basis of two 10-hour shifts, seven days a week.

The location of the shaft will minimize the length of the concrete collar in overburden. The three-compartment rectangular shaft will be 2.7 m by 6.1 m, and 660 m long. Stations 18.3 m long will be positioned every 60 m. Nine levels (80m, 200m, 260m, 320m, 380m, 440m, 500m, 560m and 620m) will be accessed by the shaft, while sublevels 20m, 140m and 320m (east) will be confined and accessed by raises. All the proposed infrastructure, development and stopes are presented on a longitudinal section in Appendix C.

Two mining methods were retained: small-diameter long-hole stoping when the ore zone is more than 2.4 m wide, and shrinkage when stopes are narrower (1.6 to 2.4 m). These mining methods usually produce a 95% recovery rate for ore in the stopes.

The track drift system will be the most suitable for the Discovery deposit because it minimizes the size of the openings and the ventilation requirements.

The interval between each level has been set to 60 m high to limit the time needed to access each sublevel by raise, and to control stope dilution and possible hang-ups in broken ore.

All the main crosscuts, haulage drifts and drawpoints would be 2.75 m high by 2.75 m wide. The distance between drawpoints is 10 m.

18.1.1 Surface crown pillar

Because mineralization in the western zone outcrops on top of a crest, the preliminary surface crown pillar assessment was based on an empirical method developed by T.G. Carter in 1992. This method introduces the notion of a scale factor that is a function of orebody geometry and rock mass quality. As shown on Figure 18.1, a 5-m crown pillar should be stable for the Discovery Project. Since a low-grade block exists between the 140m and 80m levels in the upper part of the western lens, the crown pillar could be recovered as long as the opening is backfilled with waste rock stockpiled at surface during development work.

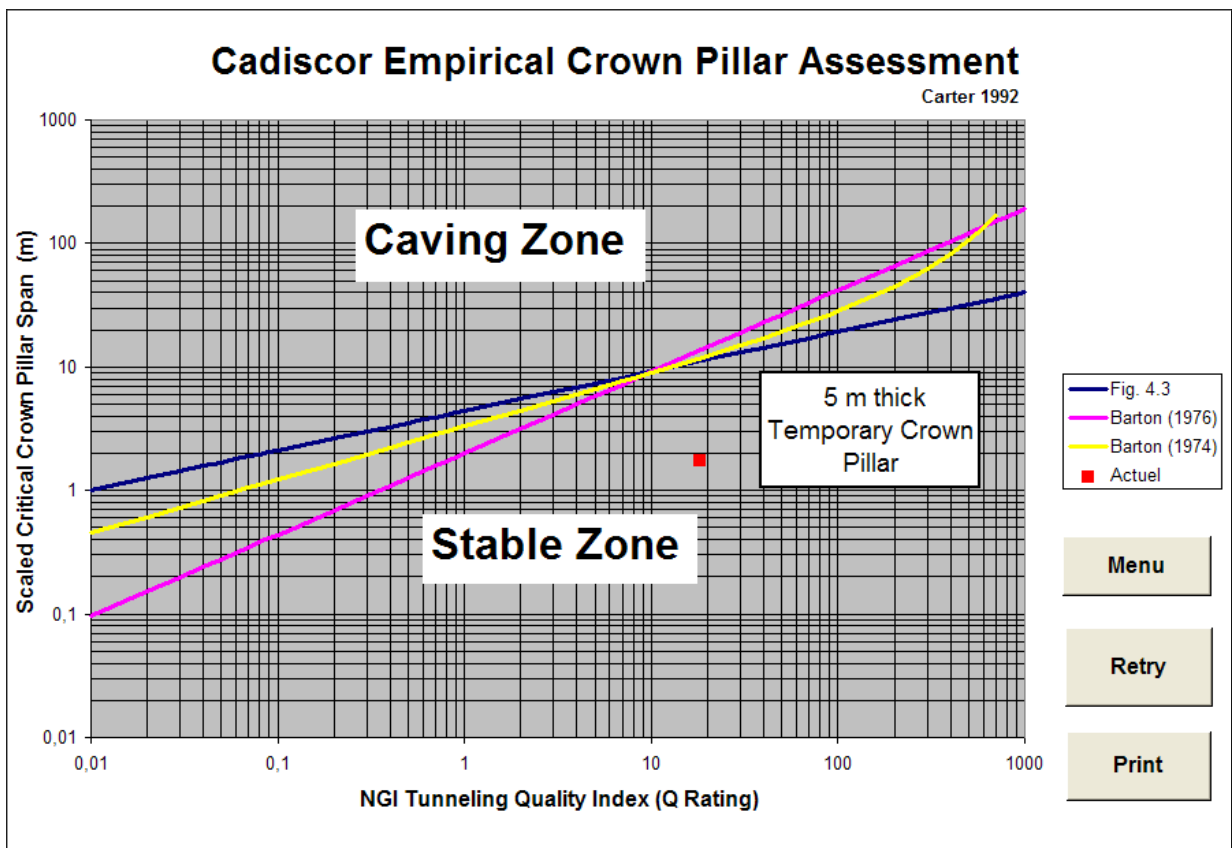


Figure 18.1: Cadiscor empirical crown pillar assessment (Carter 1992)

18.1.2 Mining Methods

➤ ***Shrinkage***

This mining method consists of taking successive 2.4-m high horizontal lifts starting at the elevation of the haulage drift. It is characterized by the fact that a significant part (approximately 60%) of the broken mineralized material will leave through the stope until the end of the stope life. After each blast, the ore surplus caused by swelling (approximately 40%) is extracted in a manner that leaves free space between the material broken and the mineralized material in place thus allowing workers to circulate. The broken ore, kept in the room, serves as a floor and helps support the walls. The stope is emptied when the block has been completely blasted.

Breasting prevents the miners from being exposed to the ground while drilling, which they would be if the holes were vertical, and the mineralized zone can be followed quite easily. Ground support can be installed after each blast.

Shrinkage is a selective method that allows daily follow-up of the mineralized zone, and one that permits better recovery at stope abutments. In addition, the low-grade part could be left as a pillar to improve ground stability and mining grades.

Development sequence

The development of the ore drift usually precedes that of the haulage drift in order to precisely locate the mineralized zone and position the haulage drift at 10 m from the ore drift. The lower haulage drift is developed in 30-m sections (although stopes could be open up to ~55 m wide) alternating with the lower ore drift. If the presence of the mineralized zone is confirmed, the drawpoints are excavated at the same time as the drift advances. Definition drilling is completed when the haulage drift is finished. If the mineralized zone and stope configuration justify it, more drawpoints are added.

A service raise is developed in the ore. It is preferable to locate the raise at one end of the stope while the timber manway is located at the other end, thus ensuring a good stope ventilating system. The raise must be positioned near a drawpoint. This service raise consists of ladders on one side and a chute at the other end with a service hoist and a carrier. Air, water and ventilation for the stope are driven by this raise from the upper level.

After the location of the lower access (timber manway) is determined, the required development to join the timber manway to the lower level of the stope can be completed.

Production mining sequence

The stope is mined by horizontal slices (breasts) 2.4 m (8 ft) long, 2.4 m (8 ft) high, and as wide as the mineralized zone. Dilution is controlled on a daily basis by the geological technician during his visits. At each slice, the timber manway accessing the lower part of the stope is extended. For the first slice, near each drawpoint, mining is done by an open raise and vertical holes.

Excess ore (35 to 40%) is mucked as mining advances in the stope. Final mucking begins at the ends of the stopes (about 17 slices).

➤ **Long-hole stope**

The mineralized zones are subvertical and the wall rock is very competent (gabbro). The long-hole stope mining method is cheaper than shrinkage and should be used as soon as the thickness of the mineralization exceeds 2.4 m. The method consists of drilling and blasting 54-mm-diameter upward holes in a pattern parallel to the walls. These boreholes allow the block to be blasted by successive vertical breaks.

Hole length is constrained by the narrowness of the vein and the deviation of the hole. Drilling length has been limited to about 17 m, which means that every 55-m wide by 60-m high stope will require two sublevel drifts.

Development sequence

The development sequence of the long-hole stoping method is similar to that of shrinkage stoping with regards to the development of the level cut in the mineralized zone and the haulage drift.

The mining sequence used at the start of the long-hole method consists of excavating raises at both ends of the stope, and two sublevels reaching the stope limits are excavated from these raises. The sublevel is first developed from the lower section, and the upper section is developed last. Once development is complete, these sublevels are cleaned up to the solid rock to allow for drilling and the location of the mineralized zone. The mineralized zone is surveyed with precision to prepare for long-hole drilling.

Production mining sequence

Blasting is done retreating towards the service raise at the centre of the stope. Ideally, the stope will be kept as full as possible in order to muck the stopes with standard equipment and to limit the use of remote control equipment. It will also minimize hang-ups. The broken mineralized material is mucked out by 10-metre-long drawpoints.

➤ **Support requirements and stope dimension assessments**

Support requirements and stope dimension assessments using the empirical Mathews/Potvin Stability Graph Method were based on a preliminary geomechanical rock mass classification designed for the purpose of this study by Luc Bourguignon (P.Eng.) of *Les Services d'ingénierie Mine-Concept*.

The geotechnical characterization was based on an examination of diamond-drilled exploration core and observations of mine site conditions during a visit. It should be emphasized that much of this work was done with relatively little information. As the quality of the geotechnical database improves, the stoping sequences and mining layout can be modeled with increasing confidence.

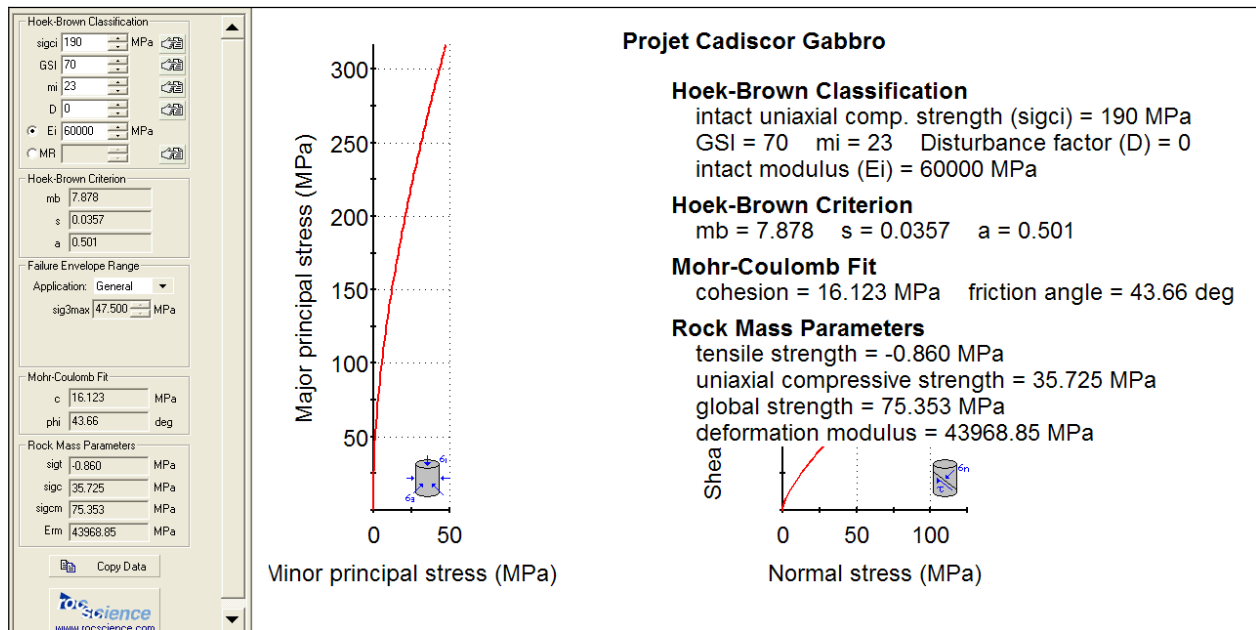


Figure 18.2: Preliminary stope dimension assessment of 55 m wide by 60 m high, based on the results presented in Figure 18.3.

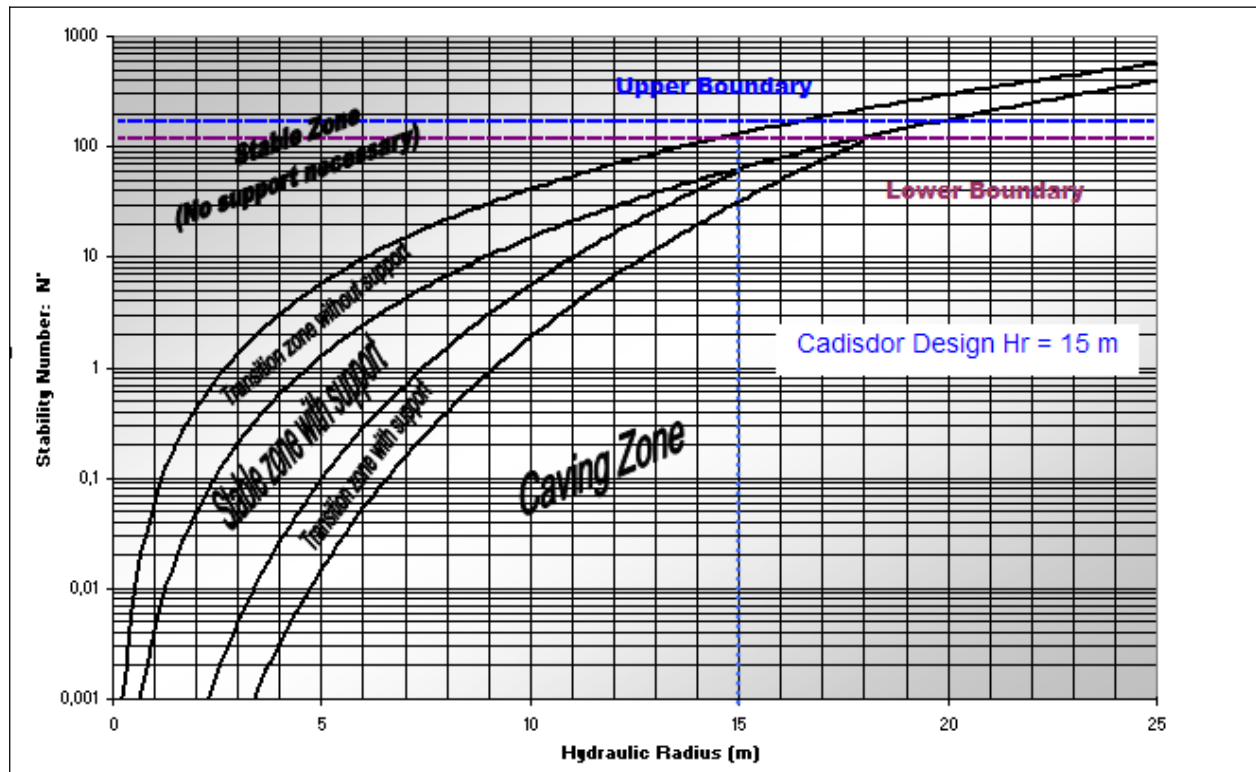


Figure 18.3: Hanging wall assessment for the Cadiscor Discovery Project (Mathews/Potvin 1992 method)

18.2 INFRASTRUCTURE

18.2.1 Mine Site Layout

The following main criteria were taken into account when determining the layout for the mine site surface infrastructure: minimal haulage distance from the underground mine shaft to the mineralized material pad and waste stockpiles, and minimal disturbance of waterways on the property.

The site area is generally relatively flat, although the mine site is located on a small crest. The mine site is accessible by the existing road on the property. The total site area to be cleared or levelled for construction is about 8.5 ha.

The areas for the pile/stockpile, buildings and settling pond are partly covered by trees. Tree cutting will therefore be required in some areas.

The general surface layout is shown in Appendix C.

18.2.2 Access Road

The existing Lebel-Comtois access road will be used for the project. It was designed for off-road forestry (logging) trucks and therefore does not require any improvements to accommodate muck transportation by 30-t trucks. However, it will require some maintenance due to the uncertain economic situation in the forestry industry.

18.2.3 Site Roads

Site roads will be required to access different parts of the property, namely the mine shaft, waste rock stockpiles, mineralized material pad, settling ponds and the ventilation raise to the east (beside the Discovery zones). Existing site roads will be used as much as possible. Site roads will be constructed using non-acid-generating development waste rock produced during shaft sinking and from a nearby pit.

18.2.4 Site Gate and Fencing

The main gate will be located on the access road at the northeast end of the mine site. It will consist of a man-operated gate and a gatehouse. Fencing will thus be restricted to the main gate and main substation.

18.2.5 Parking Area

A parking area will be constructed outside the main entrance (gate) to the mine site and made of sand/moraine/crushed stone.

18.2.6 Muck Weighing System

Loading of the trucks will be done by the contractor chosen for muck transportation. The loader will need to be equipped with a scale for weighing purposes. Consequently, a truck scale will not be required on-site.

18.2.7 Buildings

The mine department/engineering office and the dry (trailer-type, for a group of approximately 75 workers), together with the electrical/mechanical shop (foldaway-type building), the cold shed and the warehouse with its adjacent stockyard, are all located in

the vicinity of the mine shaft. The electrical substation and compressor room are beside the hoist room. Most of the buildings will be temporary and should be provided and installed by the mining contractor.

18.2.8 Services

➤ **Propane and Diesel Tanks**

The contractor will supply a 30,000-gallon propane storage tank, and a vaporizer will be installed near the ventilation raise east of the mine shaft.

A 1,000-gallon double-walled diesel tank mounted on a skid platform and equipped with an integral pump will be installed adjacent to the mineralized material pad.

➤ **Storage of Explosives**

Cartridge explosives / ANFO bags and explosive accessories will be stored in two separate magazines provided and installed by the supplier under a rental contract. The magazines are located south of the piles of topsoil and overburden, away from the mine site.

➤ **Ventilation System**

Fresh air for the mine will come from a ventilation raise (2.4 m by 2.4 m) driven from the 620m level to surface. The vent raise opening is located east of the mine buildings and the mine shaft.

A manway will be installed in the fresh air raise and will serve as a second main egress from the mine in case of emergency. The required air flow is 49.6 m³/sec @ 1.5 kPa or 105,000 cfm at 6" pressure. From the levels, auxiliary fans will supply sufficient air for development and production. Fresh air will be heated by a 9.1-MBTU-capacity propane burner system and will exhaust by the shaft.

➤ **Water Systems**

The on-site water system network includes fresh water intake, mine dewatering, and underground mine water supply systems. The fresh water intake system comprises two artesian wells and pumps to supply industrial water to the mine and potable water for all needs except drinking. Bottled water will provide the drinking water supply.

Mine drainage water consists of water running from a given level to the production level below through a drainage hole feeding a settling sump, and overflow will be either recirculated or pumped to the surface in cascade form from one level to the next. The mine water will be pumped from the shaft to the settling pond where it could be reused underground as industrial water, or discharged into the environment after being treated. The source of industrial water for the underground mining operations will come mainly from the settling pond or the water wells.

➤ **Anoxic drain**

The water runoff from the mineralized material pad will be caught by an anoxic drain consisting of a ditch partly filled with limestone (75 mm-100mm size) and covered by geotextile and topsoil.

➤ **Compressed Air**

Two 2,000-cfm electric compressors will be installed in the compressor room with two contiguous external air receivers to service the underground operation. The air will be distributed to the shaft along a 6" diameter Sch 40 pipe.

➤ **Electrical Power**

The site will be supplied by hydro-electric power. Power requirements are estimated at 2.1 MVA based on the equipment list. A 35-km overhead 25 kV power line will be installed between the Discovery site and the Hydro-Quebec Donahue substation. The main 3-MVA, 25-kV/4,160-V transformer will serve the Discovery site via main switchgear to be located in or near the compressor building. The underground mine will be fed by the main shaft, using 4,160-V/600-V transformers to service equipments on each level. A 4,160-V overhead line will have to be erected to service the fresh air fans because of the relatively long distance, while the treatment plant and other surface infrastructures can be fed by buried 600-V Teck cables.

➤ **Telecommunications**

Satellite phones will be used for communication by engineering, operating and maintenance personnel.

➤ **Waste Management**

Sanitary Waste Water

Sanitary installations will consist of a septic tank and filtration field sufficient for 75 people. Residue from underground toilets will be brought to surface and taken away to an approved site.

Domestic Garbage Disposal

Domestic garbage will be handled by a local contractor and transferred to the municipal disposal site.

Other Waste

Metal scrap will be sold to a scrap dealer, whereas industrial waste and hazardous materials will be managed by an approved contractor.

18.3 MINING DILUTION AND RECOVERIES

The conversion of Mineral Resources into potential Mineral Reserves takes into account dilution and losses during mining operations. Two methods were used to determine dilution factors for the Discovery Project, depending on the configuration and thickness of the mineralized zones and the mining method employed.

For long-hole mining, dilution calculations were based on a fixed dilution thickness of 0.915 m over the span of the stope to be mined, corresponding to a dilution of 20.3 % for the method. The calculated dilution factor is 15% for shrinkage mining. The overall dilution factor (including development) is 17%.

COSTS

18.4 OPERATING COST

Estimated operating costs are in 2007 Canadian dollars, with no allowance for escalation. Table 18.1 presents the sources of the expenditures according to mining method. The total life-of-mine operating cost and average unit operating costs are summarized in Tables 18.2 and 18.3, respectively. The overall operating unit cost stands at \$98.61/tonne of milled mineralized material. This includes about 60% of mining being done by the long hole method and 40% by shrinkage.

18.4.1 Basis of Estimate

InnovExplo estimated the mine operating costs using data for similar operations cited in the 2002 and 2004 editions of the Canadian Mining Journal and the 2006 edition of the Mining Sourcebook, updated with assistance from mining contractors and suppliers. It was determined that Discovery will be mined under contract, and the underground operating costs have been estimated accordingly.

Two mining methods, long-hole and shrinkage, were considered for the Discovery Project. Direct mining costs associated with each mining method were estimated as a function of mineralized zone widths. A general mining cost, comprising haulage, rock-breaker and skipping, was estimated using the Canadian Mining Sourcebook. Development unit costs are presented in the next section.

Salaries and hourly labour rates for Cadiscor employees are based on similar operations in the Abitibi region, while the prices for supplies and parts were obtained from budget quotations by potential suppliers and from in-house data for similar projects. Electricity consumption and heating costs were estimated using the project equipment list.

The cost of muck transportation was estimated using a budget price obtained from a local contractor. The processing cost for the mineralized material is the direct cost of the Sleeping Giant mill. At the end of 2008, Cadiscor will own the Sleeping Giant Mine, including the milling facilities. The maximum size of the muck will be minus 12", which allows muck from Discovery to be processed at the Sleeping Giant mill.

Table 18.1 presents data for the mill feed, including the material in the development, long-hole and shrinkage stopes. A total of 673,991 tonnes of muck has been identified within the framework of this scoping study.

Table 18.1: Source of the ore

Item	Tonnage
Development on zones	89,243 t
Long-hole stoping	458,128 t
Shrinkage stoping	126,619 t
Total	673,991 t

Table 18.2: Summary of total life-of-mine operating costs

Item	Cost (\$)
Development (stope preparation)	14,255,197
Definition drilling	2,103,300
Long-hole mining (direct)	2,437,611
Shrinkage (direct)	3,721,282
General mining cost	5,469,520
Service costs	10,720,501
Cadiscor supervision	7,535,402
Transportation	6,739,909
Milling	13,479,818
Total	66,462,540

Table 18.3: Average unit operating costs

Item	Cost (\$/t)
Development (stope preparation)	\$21.15/t
Definition drilling	\$3.12/t
Long-hole mining (direct)	\$5.32/t
Shrinkage (direct)	\$29.39/t
Average direct mining cost	\$9.13/t
General mining cost	\$8.12/t
Service costs	\$15.91/t
Cadiscor supervision	\$11.18/t
Transportation	\$10.00/t
Milling	\$20.00/t
Total	\$98.61/t

18.5 DETAILS OF ESTIMATE FOR MINING COSTS

18.5.1 Development (Stope Preparation)

The unit cost for stope preparation stands at \$21.15 per tonne of milled mineralized material (based on the overall tonnage milled), and is based on the per-metre development cost for the drifts (contractor budget price including labour, equipment, supplies and overhead costs).

Table 18.4: Development costs (stope preparation)

Description	Quantity	Total
Footwall drifts	1333.8 m	\$2,667,660
Drawpoints	1195.6 m	\$2,391,220
Drifts in mineralized zones	1523.9 m	\$2,909,543
Service raises	2343.5 m	\$3,280,900
Sublevels	1669.9 m	\$3,005,874
Summary of stope preparation		\$14,255,197
Cost per ore milled (\$/t)		\$21.15/t

18.5.2 Definition drilling

InnovExplo calculated a typical 12.5 X 15 m drilling pattern for definition drilling. It was determined that the drill base would be set in the haulage (footwall) drift at a cost of \$90/m. Total definition drilling is estimated at \$2,103,300 or \$3.12/tonnes milled.

18.5.3 Direct mining costs

The two retained mining methods are small-diameter long-hole stoping when the ore zone is more than 2.4 m wide, and shrinkage when stopes are narrower (1.5 to 2.4 m). These mining methods usually produce 95% recovery of the ore in the stopes. Long-hole direct costs include a \$17/m drilling cost (all-inclusive contractor) plus blasting material and accessories, for an average of \$5.32/tonnes milled. Shrinkage direct costs include drilling (slash and support), blasting (explosive and accessories), ground support material, services material (ventilation, air and water pipes, timber) and manpower for an average direct cost of \$29.27/tonnes milled.

18.5.4 General mining cost

The general mining item consists of costs related to haulage, the rock-breaker and skipping. The figures used for this study are listed in Table 18.5. Unit costs were estimated using the Canadian Mining Sourcebook.

Table 18.5: General mining cost

Item	Unit cost (\$/tonnes milled)
Haulage	\$3.50/t
Rock breaker	\$0.50/t
Skipping	\$1.70/t
Total	\$5.70/t

18.5.5 Service costs

➤ **Consumables and supplies**

As mentioned earlier, it was determined that Discovery will be mined under contract, and underground operating costs were estimated accordingly. The mine contract would have to supply all personnel, staff and supervision required for the project. Service cost consumables include electrical power, heating (propane) and other supplies and consumables related to site administration (computers, communications), underground services (shaft maintenance, lamps), mechanical and electrical maintenance (hoist, pumps, compressor, rock-breaker, fans, small tools, electrical distribution), and surface costs (water treatment plant supplies: lime, coagulant and flocculent), in addition to the operation of the surface loader and maintenance of the Discovery site road. All these costs are redundant and annual cost estimates are reported on a basis of 245,000 tonnes milled per year and 700 tonnes milled per day.

Table 18.6: Service cost summary

Item	Cost (\$/t)
Mine contractor services	\$11.552/t
Heating cost (propane)	\$0.7075/t
Electrical power	\$2.4765/t
Consumables and supplies	\$4.771/t
Total	\$19.51/t

➤ **Electricity and Propane Consumption Costs**

The total annual propane consumption is 403,113 litres per year. At a price of \$0.43/litre (budget quotation from Superior Propane), the annual cost amounts to \$173,339 per year or \$0.7075/tonnes milled. On an average basis, the total annual electrical consumption is estimated at 755,300 kWh, representing an annual cost of \$606,737 or \$2,4765/tonnes milled.

➤ **Mine (Contractor)**

Underground mining crews will work on a basis of two 10-hour shifts, seven days a week, 52 weeks per year. Mining personnel requirements for the mining contractor are estimated at 72 individuals, and the distribution is presented Table 18.7.

Table 18.7: Mine contractor manpower requirements

Description	No. of employees	Day Shift	Night Shift
Superintendent	1	X	
Clerk	1	X	
Health and safety	0.5	X	
Chief mechanic/electrician	1	X	
Captain	1	X	
Mine engineer	0.5	X	
Mine technician	1	X	
Surface loader operator	2	X(continuous)	
Electrician	2	X(continuous)	
Mechanic (maintenance)	2	X(continuous)	
Mechanic (millwright)	2	X(continuous)	
Dryman	2	X(continuous)	
Subtotal	16		
Shifter	4	X	X
Hoistman	4	X	X
Deckman and cagetender	4	X	X
Trouble shooter mechanic	4	X	X
Development miner ²	16	X	X
Driller/Blaster ²	8	X	X
Stope-miner ²	16	X	X
Helper ²	4	X	X
Mucker ²	8	X	X
Rockbreaker/helper ²	4	X	X
Timberman ²	4	X	X
Subtotal	56		
Total manpower²	72		

Additional human resources will be needed for service-related contractors, over and above the manpower requirements listed above. These additional personnel are presented in Table 18.8 for an estimated annual cost of \$2,830,200 or \$11.55/t ore milled.

² Manpower distribution will vary as a function of the project phase, so development miners will be replaced by stope miners and drillers/blasters once mining begins.

Table 18.8: Service contractor human resources

Description	Number of Employees	Annual cost (\$)
Superintendent	1	\$ 120,400
Clerk	1	\$ 47,460
Health and safety	0.5	\$ 45,640
Chief mechanic/electrician	1	\$ 89,740
Captain	1	\$ 91,280
Mine engineer	0.5	\$ 43,400
Mine technician	1	\$ 61,880
Surface loader operator	2	\$ 123,200
Electrician	2	\$ 164,000
Mechanic (maintenance)	2	\$ 166,000
Mechanic (millwright)	2	\$ 166,000
Dryman	2	\$ 112,000
Shift bosses	4	\$ 347,200
Mechanic (run)	4	\$ 332,000
Helper	8	\$ 560,000
Cagetender Deckman	4	\$ 360,000
Total		\$ 2,830,200

➤ **Cadiscor's supervision and overhead**

Cadiscor's personnel will consist of on-site staff and hourly employees to supervise and assist the mine contractor and supply technical services. Distribution of the Cadiscor technical crew is presented in Table 18.9. Allowance for a Cadiscor representative at the Sleeping Giant mill was estimated on a one-shift-per-day basis to ensure the follow-up of Discovery muck processing and sampling. The representative will also be responsible for the environment at the Discovery site. All salaries include 30% fringe benefits.

Table 18.9: Cadiscor's manpower requirements and salaries

Description	Number of Employees	Annual Salary (\$)
Chief Engineer	1	\$ 99,540
Engineer	1	\$ 86,800
Geologist	2	\$ 91,280
Mine/technician	3	\$ 61,880
Helper	1	\$ 56,000
Geology technician	4	\$ 61,880
Metallurgical technician	1	\$ 74,250
Total		\$ 932,310

➤ **General and Administrative Personnel**

General and administrative (G&A) personnel requirements and salaries, including fringe benefits of 40% for the mine manager and 30% for the others, are listed in Table 18.10.

Table 18.10: General and administrative personnel and salaries

Description	Number of employees	Annual Salary (\$)
Mine manager	1	\$ 169,820
Secretary/Administration	1	\$ 47,460
Safety Officer	1	\$ 91,280
Mine Supervisor (Captain)	2	\$ 91,280
Human Resource Officer	1	\$ 86,800
Accountant	1	\$ 78,820
Purchase Agent	1	\$ 89,740
Storekeeper	1	\$ 49,280
Electrician – Mechanic in charge	1	\$ 89,740
Paramedic	3	\$ 74,250
Security Agency	4	\$ 52,500
Total		\$ 1,318,250

Total annual Cadiscor supervision costs are estimated at \$2,250,560 or \$9,186/t on a basis of 245,000 milled tonnes per year.

➤ **Refining Cost**

An input of \$5 per ounce of gold was assumed for Royal Mint refining, representing a total cost of \$660,048 over the course of the project.

➤ **Muck Transportation Cost**

The muck produced at Discovery will be trucked for 125 km from the mine site to the Sleeping Giant mill. A muck transportation cost of \$10.00/t was based on an estimate provided by a local contractor. A shortcut using logging roads could shorten the distance to 80 km. A cost of \$10.00 per tonne was, however, retained for this study.

➤ **Crushing and Processing Costs at the Sleeping Giant Mill**

The customized milling cost provided by Sleeping Giant mine personnel is \$20/tonne (including primary crushing). No modification is planned for the mill, where truck-receiving facilities already exist.

18.6 CAPITAL COST

Total capital costs required for the Discovery Project Phase I, up to the mineralized zone development and production phase, with additional on-going investment, are estimated at \$34,695,621. These costs are in 2007 Canadian dollars, excluding taxes and duties. The estimate is summarized in Table 18.11 and discussed in more detail in this section. The totals for the underground mine and infrastructure cost centres contain both direct and indirect costs.

Table 18.11: Summary of total capital cost

Item	Cost (\$)
Mine site preparation	\$ 120,000
Road improvement/construction	\$ 37,500
Surface services	\$ 256,000
Surface buildings and mechanical equipment	\$ 2,158,000
Water systems	\$ 225,000
Ventilation and heating systems	\$ 182,000
Electrical power	\$ 3,296,000
Exploration program	\$ 5,341,130
Capital mine development/services	\$ 23,080,000
Total	\$ 34,695,621

18.6.1 Basis of Estimate

Mine capital costs were estimated by InnovExplo using Western Mine's *Mining Cost Service* and *Mine and Mill Equipment Cost Guide* manuals, along with some assistance from specialized suppliers and mine contractors.

Because a mining contractor is expected to carry out all the development work, unit costs were used for mine development costing. Since the plan is for Discovery to be mined under contract, mining equipment will be provided by the contractor, leaving Cadiscor with no related capital expenditures. Operating costs were estimated accordingly.

18.6.2 Support Infrastructure

➤ Access Road and Mine Site Preparation

A budget of \$120,000 was allowed for mine site preparation (bush clearing, land stripping and levelling) prior to construction of the buildings. A budget cost of \$37,500 was estimated for construction of a 500-m access road from the existing road and for improving 4.3 km between the main R-100 forestry road and the Discovery site. Activities to upgrade the existing road include wood cutting, road reshaping and widening, ditch digging, culvert replacement and installation of a crushed stone rolling surface.

➤ **Surface Services**

Surface services include the fuel tank and refuelling station area, gatehouse, parking lot, telecommunications system, and septic tank and filtration field system for 75 workers. The total cost estimate amounts to \$256,000 and is broken down in Table 18.12.

Table 18.12: Surface services cost estimate

Item	Cost (\$)
Diesel tank	\$ 16,000
Gatehouse	\$ 25,000
Parking lot	\$ 50,000
Telecommunications	\$ 40,000
Septic tank and filtration field	\$ 125,000
Total	\$ 256,000

➤ **Surface Buildings and Related Equipment**

The estimated costs for surface buildings total \$2,158 million and are shown in Table 18.13. Costs of related equipment are included in each listed building price. As mentioned above, magazines of explosives will be provided and installed by the supplier under a rental contract.

Table 18.13: Surface buildings and related equipment cost estimate

Item	Cost (\$)
Office	\$ 65,000
Mechanical shop /warehouse	\$ 100,000
Dry	\$ 110,000
Warehouse	\$ 28,000
Shaft house	\$ 350,000
Headframe	\$ 140,000
Cage/skids and dump	\$ 275,000
300-tonne silo	\$ 80,000
Compressors	\$ 120,000
Hoist	\$ 890,000
Total	\$ 2,158,000

➤ **Water Systems**

The cost breakdown for the water system is presented in Table 18.14. The overall amount for this cost centre is estimated at \$225,000, consisting mainly of the water treatment facility (lined ore pad, water treatment plant and settling/polishing ponds).

Table 18.14: Water systems cost estimate

Item	Cost (\$)
Well and pump (industrial water)	\$ 20,000
Bottled (drinkable) water	\$ 30,000
Settling pond	\$ 70,000
Ore pad and anoxic drain	\$ 20,000
Underground pumps	\$ 85,000
Total	\$ 225,000

➤ **Underground Ventilation and Heating System**

The underground ventilation and heating system consists of two fans and a propane burner immediately beside the ventilation raise that opens to the surface. The total cost is \$182,000, everything included. The cost breakdown is presented in Table 18.15.

Table 18.15: Mine ventilation and heating cost breakdown

Item	Cost (\$)
Main 60" fan	\$ 142,000
Heating system and propane tank	\$ 40,000
Total	\$ 182,000

➤ **Electrical Power**

The capital cost estimates related to electrical power requirements total \$3,296 million and are shown in Table 18.16. They cover the costs for a 33-km-long 25-kV, 3-MVA power line between Donohue substation and the mine site, a main substation, and mine site surface power distribution. Also included under this cost centre is the underground mine distribution.

Table 18.16: Electrical power cost estimate

Item	Cost (\$)
Power line & main substation	\$ 2,725,000
Surface distribution	\$ 311,000
Diesel generator	\$ 100,000
Underground distribution	\$ 160,000
Total	\$ 3,296,000

A power scenario using diesel generator was found to be too costly when fuel requirements and rental or purchase of the generators were calculated.

18.6.3 Mine Development and Services

Table 18.17 provides a breakdown of the \$23,080 million in capital cost disbursements for all phases of the project, including mine construction, pre-production, and ongoing capital investment.

Table 18.17: Mine capital development/services cost estimate

Item	Cost (\$)
Shaft collar	\$ 630,000
Ventilation raise collar	\$ 65,000
Shaft and services	\$ 8,453,000
Station	\$ 1,900,000
Loading, lips, grizzly, ore/waste passes	\$ 2,325,600
Lateral development (including services)	\$ 8,571,800
Vertical pre-production development (vent & fill raises)	\$ 1,134,600
Total	\$ 23,080,000

All development related to shaft sinking, major accesses, main crosscuts and ventilation/escape-way raises—including services, labour, supplies and consumables—has been included in this cost centre. The remaining portion of lateral development directly related to stoping—such as haulage drifts, drawpoints and sublevel drifts, as well as services and access raises located in the vicinity of ore—have been classified as operating development.

Costs presented in Table 18.18 are an estimate of contractor unit costs and performances, including contingencies.

Table 18.18: Contractor unit development cost estimate

Item	Unit Cost
Shaft (3 compartments)	\$12,500/m
Shaft station	\$400/m ³
Main vent raise (2.4 m X 2.4 m)	\$2,000/m
Secondary vent raise (2.1 m X 2.1 m)	\$1,400/m
Ore/waste passes (2.1 m X 2.1 m)	\$1,700/m
Track drift (2.75 m X 2.75 m)	\$2,000/m
Sublevel drift	\$1,800/m

18.6.4 Closure Costs

An amount of \$150,000 was allocated for mine site rehabilitation.

ENVIRONMENT AND PERMITTING

18.7 ENVIRONMENT

An exhaustive characterization of the project mine site was not performed for the purposes of this study. At the appropriate time, all required characterizations, verifications and studies regarding such a mining project will be integrated within the scope of the work for the permitting phase of the project. However, previous metallurgical tests determined that the mineralized material would not be acid generating.

18.8 PERMITTING

18.8.1 Quebec Regulations

The Discovery Project is approximately 35 km northwest of the town of Lebel-sur-Quévillon (Quebec) within the territory covered by the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA). Therefore, the project is subject to the assessment and review procedure required under the JBNQA.

A request for a certificate of authorization will have to be submitted to Quebec's *Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs* (MDDEP) pursuant to the requirements of Instruction 019 for the mining industry, which calls for waste rock to be managed according to its characteristics. The waste rock management described herein complies with the requirements of Instruction 019.

The surface mining infrastructure will not infringe on streams or waterways, and processing and drinking water will be pumped from wells, so no waterways will be disturbed. Consequently, fish habitats will not be disturbed either, and no authorization will therefore be required from the *Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune* (MRNF) under Section 128.7 of the *Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife*.

18.8.2 Federal Regulations

For the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* to apply, there must be an initiating element, such as an authorization required under Section 35 (2) of the *Fisheries Act* relative to damage to a fish habitat, or a grant or financial aid from the federal government. So far and as stated above (that is, fish habitats will not be damaged), there is no initiating element in this particular case. Due to the absence of an initiating element, neither a comprehensive study nor a preliminary environmental study is required for this project.

18.8.3 Other Permits

Other certificates of authorization, permits and approvals will be required for:

- septic installations
- drinking water
- groundwater drainage
- wood cutting for mining activities
- waste dump location
- mine closure and rehabilitation planning

18.8.4 Authorization Timeframe

At least six (6) to eight (8) months are required to produce the complete documentation supporting the request for a certificate of authorization, and for the MDDEP to issue the certificate.

18.9 DISCOVERY SITE CHARACTERIZATION

As mentioned above, no exhaustive characterization of the project mine site was performed for the present study. Prior to the start of any development or construction on the project, it is recommended to proceed with surface water, groundwater and sediment sampling and analysis, and scientific fishing and fauna/flora surveys, in order to establish the baseline environmental conditions. Air and noise studies will have to be completed as part of the permitting phase of the project.

However, based on our knowledge of the regional environment, it appears that no exceptional characteristics regarding either water and sediment quality, or rare or endangered fauna/flora species, are present on the Discovery property.

18.10 WASTE ROCK AND MINERALIZED MATERIAL CHARACTERIZATION

The mineralization is hosted in the geological unit containing most of the sulphur present in local rocks. Tests done on exploration drill core show that most units are not acid generating.

Moreover, ore will be shipped off-site and processed at a custom mill. However an anoxic drain will collect water runoff from the mineralized material pad in order to manage any potential acid generation. The remainder of the waste rock to be extracted for the purposes of underground mine development contains almost no sulphur and is considered as non-potential acid generating—or inert—material.

18.11 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

18.11.1 Waste Rock

About 360,000 t of waste rock will be stockpiled on surface (21,500-m² area) without any particular design criterion applied to manage acid-generating potential or metal content (that is, the area will not be lined).

18.11.2 Mineralized Material

Seven (7) out of eight (8) samples sent to determine acid-generating potential yielded results demonstrating that the mineralized material is non-acid generating, whereas one (1) sample was borderline. An estimated loose volume of about 25,000 t (4,500-m² area) of potentially acid-generating material can be stockpiled on the pad. Runoff from the anoxic drain surrounding the ore pad will be collected in a ditch and channelled directly to the settling pond.

18.11.3 Runoff and Mine Water

Runoff from the mineralized material, runoff from the waste rock stockpiles, and water from the underground mine will be directed to the settling pond prior to be discharged into the environment or reused as processing water.

18.12 CONCEPTUAL CLOSURE AND REHABILITATION PLAN

18.12.1 Overview

The closure objectives of the conceptual rehabilitation plan are as follows:

- Decommissioning surface infrastructure
- Dismantling of all surface structures, with sale/recycling of assets and disposal of waste
- Grading and vegetation of all disturbed areas
- Capping/sealing of all mine access points in accordance with regulatory standards
- Leaving sites affected by the project in physically safe conditions (berms, fences and signs)
- Establishing sustainable vegetation for long-term stabilization of the land surface and for aesthetic purposes
- Removing fresh water diversion workings
- Eliminating the need for long-term care

18.12.2 Buildings and Infrastructure

Decommissioning, dismantling and demolition of all buildings and infrastructure will begin as soon as possible after the end of operations, with the objective of facilitating the salvage of equipment/materials if no further potential use is indicated. These activities include the removal of constructed facilities, as well as the shaping, rehabilitation and revegetation of disturbed areas. Potentially contaminated areas will be inspected and

tested at closure to check that concentrations are at or below levels that would adversely impact the soil, groundwater or vegetation. Where limits are exceeded, either the affected area will be investigated and appropriately remedied, or the affected materials will be removed from the site to an approved disposal site. This will be followed by a period of monitoring and, if required, maintenance.

18.12.3 Underground Openings

The shaft entrance will be blocked with a concrete slab. The same will be installed over the ventilation raise.

18.12.4 Topsoil Management

Topsoil stored in a pile will be used to re-establish vegetation at the mine site after the end of operations.

18.12.5 Dumps and Stockpiles

At the end of operations, the waste stockpiles will be stabilized and revegetated.

The footprints of the mineralized material and waste rock stockpiles will be inspected and tested at closure to check that concentrations are at or below levels that would adversely impact the soil, groundwater or vegetation. Where limits are exceeded, either the affected area will be investigated and appropriately remedied, or the affected materials will be removed from the site to an approved disposal site.

18.12.6 Water Management Facilities

The water treatment plants required during the pre-production and production periods will be dismantled after post-closure activities upon final release from government authorities. At that time, no water will be generated from the underground mine or as runoff from the ore and waste stockpile areas, which will have been entirely reclaimed.

Ditches from this area to the settling pond and the pond itself will be cleaned up, with any sediment removed and transported to a suitable disposal site.

18.12.7 Mining Equipment

Equipment owned by Cadiscor will be sold on the used market or recycled after proper emptying and management of all fluids. Contractor equipment will be demobilized at the end of mining operations.

18.12.8 Chemicals, Petroleum Products and Hazardous Materials

All consumables labelled as chemicals, petroleum products and hazardous materials will be managed at the end of operations in order to be completely used. Any remaining consumables will be returned to suppliers.

18.12.9 Solid Waste and Contaminated Soils and Materials

Soils contaminated with chemicals, petroleum products or hazardous materials will be inspected and tested at closure to check that concentrations are at or below levels that would adversely impact soil, groundwater or vegetation. Where limits are exceeded, either the affected area will be investigated and appropriately remedied, or the affected materials will be removed from the site to an approved disposal site.

Materials such as concrete, pipes, tanks and other pieces of equipment that became contaminated with the products described above will be safely cleaned up and recycled or disposed of as solid waste or, if not cleanable, transferred to an approved disposal site.

18.12.10 Site Safety

Inadvertent access by the general public to mined areas will be addressed by constructing rock barriers and installing fences and warning signs, as required.

18.12.11 Environmental Controls

At closure and during rehabilitation work, environmental controls will be the same as those applied during the production period.

18.12.12 Post-Closure

The main post-closure activity involves monitoring water quality and revegetation progress. This will require site and drainage maintenance and may include remedial work. Post-closure monitoring will continue until all closure objectives have been met, which could take up to 10 years.

FINANCIAL AND SENSITIVITY ANALYSES

18.13 FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Pre-tax model was developed for the Discovery Project. All costs are in 2007 Canadian dollars with no allowance for inflation or escalation.

The economic valuation of the project was performed using the Net Present Value (NPV) method. The NPV method converts all cash flows for investments and revenues occurring throughout the planning horizon of a project to an equivalent single sum at present time at a specific discount rate. The discount rate used in the analysis is 5%. According to the NPV method, a positive NPV represents a profitable investment where the initial investment plus any financing interest are recovered.

Future annual cash flows were estimated based on the grade, gold recoveries and cost estimates previously discussed in this report. All costs are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

18.13.1 Assumptions

➤ Production

In order to maintain an acceptable level of confidence for the current study, InnovExplo used part of the Indicated Resources and part of the Inferred Resources (Table 18.19). Inferred Resources cannot not be considered at the pre-feasibility stage, so the work program recommended later in this report involves a diamond drilling program designed to upgrade Inferred Resources to Indicated Resources.

The portion of the Discovery deposit considered in this study consists of the B Zone resources down to a depth of 620 metres using a cut-off grade of 4.00 g/t for longhole stope and 5.00 g/t for shrinkage stope reflecting a gold price of 650\$ per ounce. **These**

resources represent 37% of the Measured and Indicated resources and 9% of the Inferred resources delineated in the Discovery deposit until now. Considering that past exploration drilling shown to be successful in upgrading Inferred resources to the Indicated category and considering that the gold price is actually much higher than \$650 per ounce, the eventual reserves could be expanded by using a lower cut-off grade and by further drilling. If all remaining resources in the Zone B after the Phase II were converted to reserves, mine production would span an additional four (4) years bringing the total life of the project to seven (7) years.

Table 18.19: Indicated and Inferred Resources used in this scoping study

INDICATED RESOURCES									
LEVEL	LEVEL			SHRINKAGE			LONG-HOLE		
	TONNES	GRADE (Au g/t)	OUNCES	TONNES	GRADE (Au g/t)	OUNCES	TONNES	GRADE (Au g/t)	OUNCES
Level 020	7 771	9.74	2 433				7 771	9.7	2 433
Level 080	31 957	5.29	5 434	23 260	5.6	4 161	8 697	4.6	1 273
Level 200	64 164	6.46	13 333	26 210	6.3	5 286	37 954	6.6	8 047
Level 260 W	90 078	5.31	15 384				90 078	5.3	15 384
Level 320	65 981	4.09	8 672	5 475	5.4	952	60 506	4.0	7 721
Level 380E	81 694	6.30	16 555				81 694	6.3	16 555
Level 440E	72 877	8.52	19 966	27 673	8.7	7 724	45 205	8.4	12 242
Level 500E	18 956	11.39	6 944	18 956	11.4	6 944			
Level 560C	37 413	10.14	12 192	18 320	13.5	7 949	19 093	6.9	4 243
Total Indicated	470 889	6.67	100 913	119 893	8.6	33 016	350 997	6.0	67 709

INFERRED RESOURCES									
LEVEL	LEVEL			SHRINKAGE			LONG-HOLE		
	TONNES	GRADE (Au g/t)	OUNCES	TONNES	GRADE (Au g/t)	OUNCES	TONNES	GRADE (Au g/t)	OUNCES
Level 560E	53 331	10.60	18 175				53 331	10.6	18 175
Level 620C	18 056	6.64	3 856	18 056	6.6	3 856			
Level 620E	63 977	10.60	21 803				63 977	10.6	21 803
Total Inferred	135 364	10.1	43 834	18 056	6.6	3 856	117 308	10.6	39 978

The following timeframe was used for the purpose of this scoping study: In Phase I, the underground exploration and bulk sampling program begins in Year 1 with construction of the power line, preparation of the mine site and mobilization of the shaft contractor; the underground exploration and bulk sampling program will take 30 months; and the Phase II will be spread over 3 years. Overall pre-production has been estimated at 673,991 tonnes over the two phases of the project.

For the base case financial analysis, a gold metal price of \$850/oz was used for the first 5 years and \$750/oz for the last year.

The Canadian dollar and the US dollar are considered at par (i.e., a constant exchange rate of US\$1.00/CAN\$1.00).

Gold recovery of 96.0% was used for the purpose of the analysis based on the results of metallurgical tests.

Royal Mint fees of \$5/oz are inferred.

The mill throughput rate of the project is estimated at 245,000 tonnes per year and an average diluted gold grade of 6.35 g/t. The average annual output is estimated at 44,000 ounces of gold.

Operating costs average \$98.61 per tonne of ore milled or US\$503/oz over the Phase II. Total operating expenditures, including stope development, amount to \$66,462,540.

➤ **Revenues**

Operating revenues are estimated at \$117,970,790 over the Phase II.

➤ **Operating Expenditures**

Total operating expenditures amount to \$66,462,540 over the Phase II. Operating expenditures average \$98.61/tonne milled.

The financial analysis also takes into account closure costs of \$150,000.

➤ **Capital Expenditures**

Total capital expenditures, including deferred development, amount to \$34,695,621.

➤ **Cash Flow Analysis**

The results of the cash flow analysis for the entire project are presented in Table 18.20.

In Phase I, capital expenditures total \$16.3M with revenues of \$6.1M from the bulk sample.

In Phase II, capital expenditures for the development and pre-production of the mine amount to \$18.4M and revenues total \$103.2M.

In Phase II, after the exploration and bulk sampling program, the NPV of the project at a discount rate of 5%, is \$20.8M and the cash flow is \$25M for an IRR of 100%.

For the two (2) phases, the total income generated from the Discovery Project before depreciation and taxes is \$17.2M, with an NPV equal to \$11.5M and an internal rate of return (IRR) of 27% at a discount rate of 5%.

Table 18.20: Economic analysis for the Discovery Project (figures in Canadian dollars)

	Exploration Program		Pre-production	Production			Total
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
PRODUCTION							
Stope Development (t)		7 347		32 441	32 441	17 015	89 243
Longhole stoping (t)		22 845		166 533	166 533	102 218	458 128
Shrinkage stoping (t)		10 360		46 027	46 027	24 205	126 619
Total (tonnes milled)		40 552		245 000	245 000	143 438	673 991
Grade (g/t)		5.74		6.38	6.38	6.38	6.35
Recovery (%)		96.00%		96.00%	96.00%	96.00%	96.00%
Gold produced (oz)		7 189		48 278	48 278	28 265	132 010
REVENUE							
Gold price (\$US/oz)		\$850		\$850	\$850	\$750	850/850/850/850/850/750
Exchange rate (\$CAN/\$US)		1.00		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gold price (\$CAN/oz)		\$850		\$850	\$850	\$750	850/850/850/850/850/750
Gross Revenue		\$6 110 435		\$41 036 284	\$41 036 284	\$21 198 686	\$109 381 689
Mint (\$5.00/oz)		\$35 944		\$241 390	\$241 390	\$141 325	\$660 048
Quebec exploration tax credit (40%)	\$4 966 930	\$4 282 220					\$9 249 149
Net Revenue	\$4 966 930	\$10 356 711		\$40 794 894	\$40 794 894	\$21 057 362	\$117 970 790
OPERATING EXPENDITURES							
Development		\$1 494 942		\$4 751 732	\$4 751 732	\$3 256 790	\$14 255 197
Definition drilling		\$204 611		\$701 100	\$701 100	\$496 489	\$2 103 300
Longhole stoping (direct)		\$249 426		\$886 088	\$886 088	\$416 009	\$2 437 611
Shrinkage stoping (direct)		\$391 937		\$1 352 711	\$1 352 711	\$623 922	\$3 721 282
General mining cost	\$779 000	\$779 000	\$779 000	\$1 211 590	\$1 211 590	\$709 340	\$5 469 520
Mine services				\$4 146 455	\$4 146 455	\$2 427 591	\$10 720 501
Administration and supervision	\$747 560	\$992 000	\$747 560	\$1 952 565	\$1 952 565	\$1 143 152	\$7 535 402
Trucking		\$405 520		\$2 450 003	\$2 450 003	\$1 434 383	\$6 739 909
Milling		\$811 040		\$4 900 006	\$4 900 006	\$2 868 766	\$13 479 818
Total Operating Costs	\$1 526 560	\$5 328 476	\$1 526 560	\$22 352 251	\$22 352 251	\$13 376 443	\$66 462 540
Operating cost/tonne (\$CAN)		\$169.04		\$91.23	\$91.23	\$93.26	\$98.61
Operating cost/oz (\$CAN)		\$954		\$463	\$463	\$473	\$503
Operating cost/tonne (\$US)		\$169.04		\$91.23	\$91.23	\$93.26	\$98.61
Operating cost/oz (\$US)		\$954		\$463	\$463	\$473	\$503
Operating Cash Flow	\$3 440 370	\$5 028 235		\$18 442 643	\$18 442 643	\$7 680 919	\$51 508 250
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES							
Site prep and construction	\$4 051 000		\$2 223 500				\$6 274 500
Deferred development							
Shaft and services	\$5 307 600		\$8 001 000				\$13 308 600
Lateral development	\$1 295 904			\$3 637 954	\$3 637 954		\$8 571 811
Vertical development	\$236 260			\$481 660	\$481 660		\$1 199 580
Exploration Work (drift and diamond drilling)		\$5 341 130					\$5 341 130
Total Capital Expenditures	\$10 890 764	\$5 341 130	\$10 224 500	\$4 119 614	\$4 119 614	\$0	\$34 695 621
Salvage (25% surface buildings)						-\$539 500	-\$539 500
Closure costs						\$150 000	\$150 000
Cash Flow	-\$7 450 394	-\$312 895	-\$11 751 060	\$14 323 030	\$14 323 030	\$8 070 419	\$17 202 129
	\$12 417 324	\$10 705 550					
NPV (5%) - Total Project	11 497 906 \$						
IRR - Total Project	27%						
NPV (5%) - After Exploration Program	20 812 250 \$						
IRR - After Exploration Program	100%						

18.14 SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The parameters in the sensitivity analysis were chosen based on their potential impact on the outcome of the economic evaluation. The parameters were divided into two different groups: production parameters and economic parameters.

The following production parameters were analyzed:

- Grade (g/t)
- Recovery rate (%)
- Ore milled (t)
- Gold price (US\$/oz)
- Exchange rate (CAN\$/US\$)

The following economic parameters were analyzed:

- Total net revenue (REVENUE)
- Operating expenditures (OPEX)
- Capital expenditures (CAPEX)

Sensitivity calculations were performed on the project's NPV and total cash flow by applying a range of variations ($\pm 20\%$) to the parameter values. Results are presented in tables 18.21 and 18.22. The effects on NPV and total cash flow are shown graphically in figures 18.6 and 18.7.

As illustrated in figures 18.4 and 18.5, the Discovery Project is highly sensitive to changes in revenue. At 20% of revenue, the NPV and the project total cash flow would respectively be \$30.5M and \$40.8M, while at -20% they would be -\$7.6M and -\$6.4M.

Moreover, figures 18.4 and 18.5 show that the NPV and the project total cash flow are highly sensitive to grade, recovery rate and gold price, and moderately sensitive to changes in the exchange rate.

Table 18.21: Sensitivity analysis, NPV at 5%

	-20%	-15%	-10%	-5%	Base Case Scenario 0%	+5%	+10%	+15%	20%
PRODUCTION PARAMETERS									
Grade	-4 749 945	-687 983	3 373 980	7 435 943	11 497 906	15 559 868	19 621 831	23 683 794	27 745 756
Ore Milled	319 516	3 114 113	5 908 711	8 703 308	11 497 906	14 292 503	17 087 100	19 881 698	22 676 295
Recovery Rate	-5 854 502	-1 516 400	2 821 702	7 159 804	11 497 906	15 836 007			
Gold Price	-5 957 051	-1 593 312	2 770 427	7 134 166	11 497 906	15 861 645	20 225 384	24 589 123	28 952 862
Exchange Rate	33 316 602	26 899 338	21 195 104	16 091 315	11 497 906	7 341 963	3 563 834	114 238	-3 047 892
ECONOMIC PARAMETERS									
REVENUE	-7 574 796	-2 806 620	1 961 555	6 729 730	11 497 906	16 266 081	21 034 256	25 802 431	30 570 607
OPEX	21 692 986	19 144 216	16 595 446	14 046 676	11 497 906	8 949 135	6 400 365	3 851 595	1 302 825
CAPEX	16 413 781	15 184 812	13 955 843	12 726 874	11 497 906	10 268 937	9 039 968	7 810 999	6 582 030

Note : There are no data above +5 % for the Recovery Rate because it would exceed 100%.

Table 18.22: Sensitivity analysis, total cash flow

	-20%	-15%	-10%	-5%	0%	+5%	+10%	+15%	20%
PRODUCTION PARAMETERS									
Grade	-3 327 301	1 805 057	6 937 414	12 069 772	17 202 129	22 334 487 \$	27 466 844	32 599 202	37 731 559
Ore Milled	3 181 807	6 686 887	10 191 968	13 697 049	17 202 129	20 707 210 \$	24 212 290	27 717 371	31 222 452
Recovery Rate	-4 545 074	891 727	6 328 527	11 765 328	17 202 129	22 638 930			
Gold Price	-4 674 208	794 876	6 263 960	11 733 045	17 202 129	22 671 214	28 140 298	33 609 383	39 078 467
Exchange Rate	44 547 551	36 504 780	29 355 650	22 959 060	17 202 129	11 993 477	7 258 339	2 934 952	-1 028 152
ECONOMIC PARAMETERS									
REVENUE	-6 392 029	-493 489	5 405 050	11 303 590	17 202 129	23 100 669	28 999 208	34 897 748	40 796 287
OPEX	29 946 234	26 760 208	23 574 182	20 388 156	17 202 129	14 016 103	10 830 077	7 644 050	4 458 024
CAPEX	22 842 702	21 432 559	20 022 416	18 612 272	17 202 129	15 791 986	14 381 843	12 971 700	11 561 557

Note : There are no data above +5% for the Recovery Rate, because it would exceed 100%.

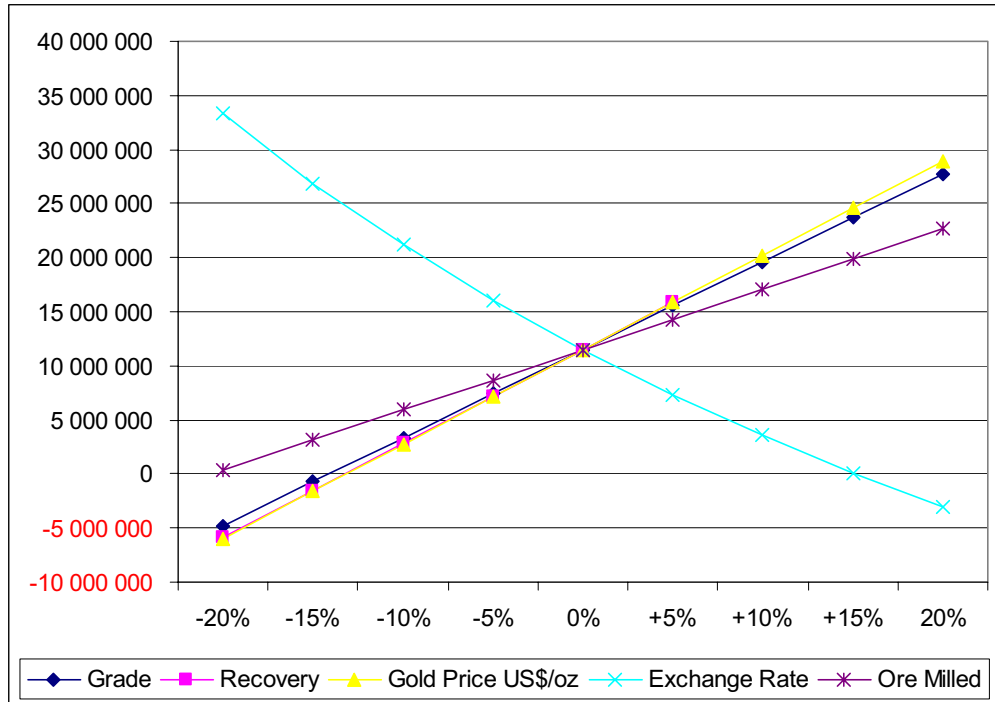


Figure 18.4: Sensitivity analysis of production parameters, NPV at 5%.

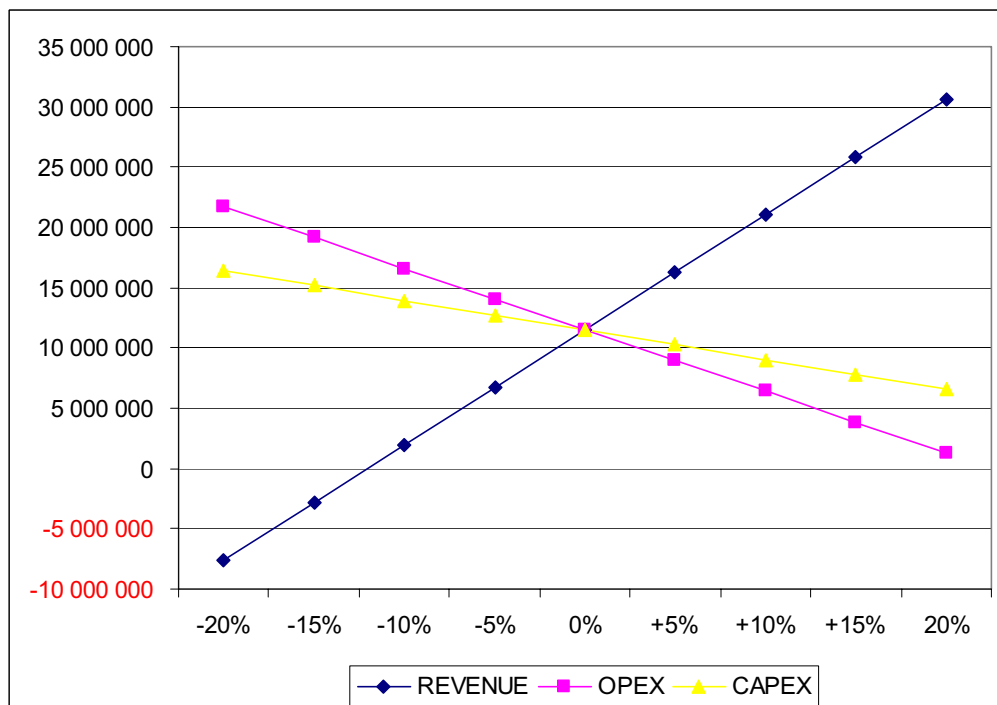


Figure 18.5: Sensitivity analysis of economic parameters, NPV at 5%

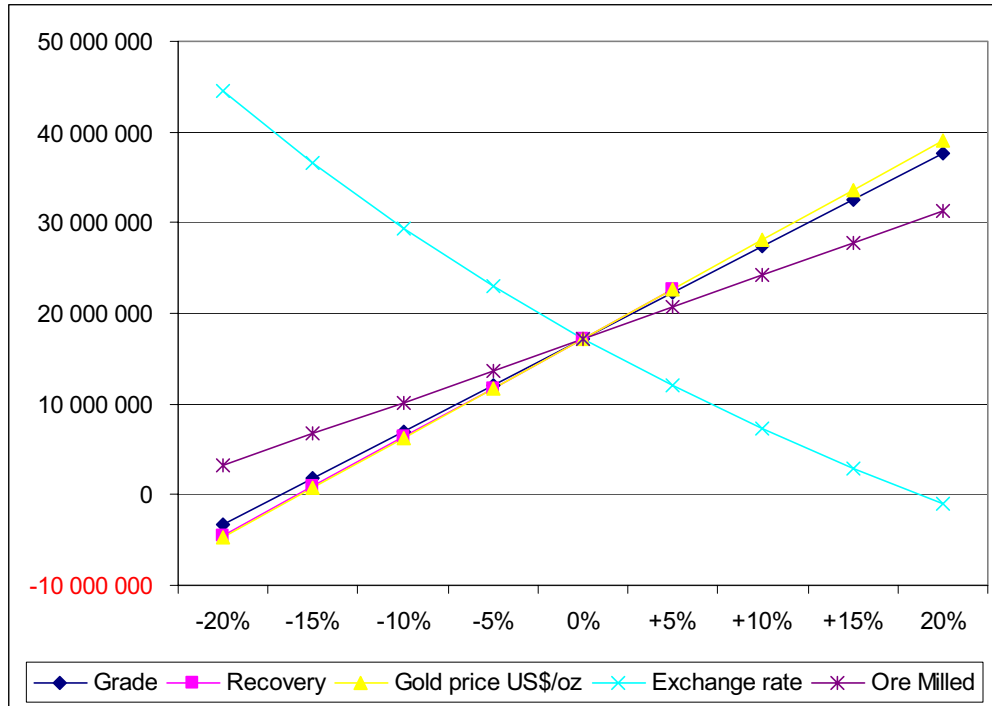


Figure 18.6: Sensitivity analysis of production parameters, total project cash flow

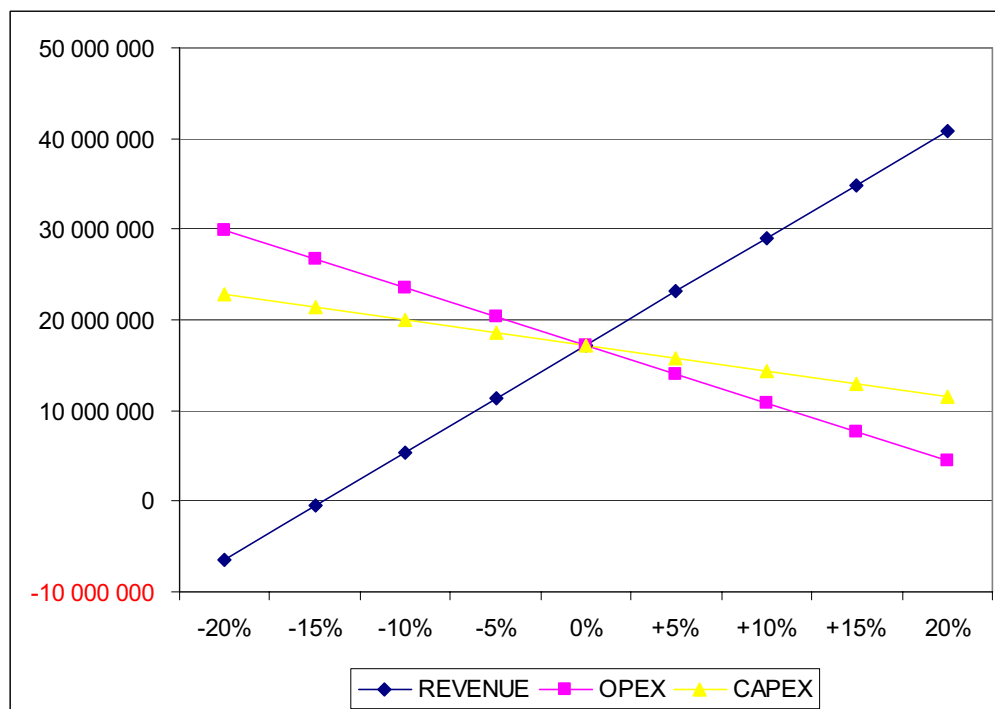


Figure 18.7: Sensitivity analysis of economic parameters, total project cash flow.

19.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The main objective of the scoping study was to determine the potential economic viability of the Mineral Resources of the Discovery Project. To reach this objective, InnovExplo analyzed the following aspects:

- the mining method to be used according to the geometry and grade of the deposit
- the infrastructure required to access, develop and mine the mineralized zones
- the capital cost
- the operating cost
- the financial aspect and sensitivity of the project

The conclusions of the analysis are that the project could generate a positive cash flow under certain assumptions. **The total income generated from the Discovery Project before depreciation and taxes is \$17.2M, with an NPV at a discount rate of 5% of \$11.5M and an internal rate of return (IRR) of 27%.** InnovExplo considers that an IRR of 27% is sufficient to move forward with the project, **considering that only a small part of the resources were used in the study and that they were established with cut-off grades reflecting a gold price at \$650US/oz. Phase II, the development and pre-production phase, generates an IRR of 100%.**

However, in order to minimize the financial risks associated with the project, InnovExplo has evaluated the possibility of first conducting, in Phase I, an underground exploration and bulk sampling program and has estimated the cost and timeframe of such a program.

The economic valuation of the entire project was prepared on the assumption that the exploration program would be conducted in the first 30 months of the project. If the exploration program confirms the other assumptions made in this scoping study, a pre-feasibility study would be prepared during the third year of the project, followed by the pre-production phase of the mine. The description and objectives of the exploration program are described in the next section.

The economic valuation of the project was calculated on the basis of **673,991 tonnes milled**. This tonnage includes 470,889 t @ 6.67 g/t Au (before dilution and recovery) in the Indicated category, and 135,364 tonnes @ 10.1 g/t Au (before dilution and recovery) in the Inferred category. InnovExplo is of the opinion that **the potential is high to upgrade part or all of the Inferred Resources to the Indicated category and to add additional Mineral Resources for the Discovery Project. At a production rate of 245,000 tonnes per year, the remaining resources in the Zone B after the Phase II represent an additional four (4) years of production, bringing the total life of the project to seven (7) years.** Additional tonnage in the vicinity of the proposed infrastructure could minimize the capital cost per tonne as well as the operating cost per tonne. As a result, the cut-off grade would also decrease, and additional tonnage below the current cut-off grade would become economic. The tonnage above 3.00 g/t Au remaining in the deposit is shown in Table 19.1.

Table 19.1: Remaining resources not included in the scoping study

Category	Tonnage	Grade	Ounces
Measured	3 109	8.95	895
Indicated	808 084	5.20	135 098
Measured+Indicated	811 193	5.21	135 993
Inferred	1 410 136	5.53	250 713

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

20.1 UNDERGROUND EXPLORATION PROGRAM (PHASE I)

An underground bulk sampling and exploration program is the next logical step in bringing Cadiscor's Discovery Project toward a feasibility stage by improving technical information and reducing the financial risk. InnovExplo has designed an underground exploration and bulk sampling program with diligence to ensure the entry will not interfere with future development. This way, if the bulk sampling results and a future pre-feasibility study are positive, all infrastructure developed for the underground program could be used for subsequent development and permanent operational facilities, particularly with respect to material and personnel handling, and the establishment of a permanent ventilation circuit.

The main reasons for completing the Discovery underground bulk sampling and exploration program are to:

- Confirm the geological and grade continuities of the Mineral Resources
- Define the Inferred Resources so that parts can be upgraded to Indicated Resources
- Increase the Inferred Resources
- Test the mining methods
- Confirm mining rates and dilution
- Confirm the metallurgical parameters
- Reduce the financial risk
- Acquire technical data

The underground exploration program was designed to uncover additional mineralized zones, extensions and satellite zones that may have been missed by surface drilling, while at the same time confirming grades and the distribution of mineralization.

The Discovery deposit is characterized by the fact that: 1) most of its resources are located below the 140m level; 2) the resources in the Zone B are divided into three lenses over a 900 m strike-length; 3) outcropping mineralized areas occur in the western lens; and 4) overburden significantly thickens to the east. It was these considerations that led to the decision to access the deposit by shaft rather than a decline. Indeed, an order of magnitude study conducted by InnovExplo demonstrated that reaching the 260m level from a decline ramp would take 6 months longer to access the bulk and would cost at least 4 million dollars more.

A three-compartment rectangular timber shaft—the most common type of entry employed for an underground exploration program—could be located on section 500 E. This type of shaft can be sunk to great depths and has high hoisting capacity due to its ability to hoist with two skips in balance. The shaft was not located in the center of gravity to minimize the capital cost expenditure for the shaft collar.

Exploration Drift

The program includes a 1.1-km exploration drift on the 260m level. The exploration drift will be used for the exploration diamond drilling program.

Exploration Drilling

A total of 34,745 metres of diamond drilling will be executed from the exploration drift. The objectives of the exploration drilling program are to: (1) upgrade Inferred Resources to Indicated Resources; and (2) add Inferred Resources.

Definition Drilling

A total of 2,273 m of definition drilling will be performed on the 260m and 80m levels to define the stopes to be mined for the bulk sampling program. Definition drilling will extend out of the stope area to confirm geological continuities over a larger volume.

Bulk Sample

The bulk sampling program was designed to test the two proposed mining methods and confirm geological and grade continuities. Table 20.1 presents the distribution of the Mineral Resources considered in the bulk sample, before dilution and mining recovery. Estimated tonnage is 40,552 tonnes grading 5.74 g/t Au, after dilution and mining recovery.

Table 20.1: Mineral resources included in the bulk sampling program (before dilution and mining recovery)

Mineral Resources in the Bulk Sample			
Stope	Tonnage (tonnes)	Grade (Au g/t)	Thickness (m)
80L S shrinkage	11 213	6.4	2.2
260 L Long holes	24 651	7.0	3.5
Total	35 864	6.8	3.1

Estimates of development quantities are based on the required development to access each area of the bulk sample. The design is based on the general mine plan developed and illustrated below. Development quantities are presented in tables 20.2 and 20.3, and on the level plans in Appendix C. Location of the underground bulk sampling and exploration program development and stopes are presented on a longitudinal section in Appendix C.

Cost

The costs of the underground exploration program are detailed in tables 20.2, 20.3, 20.4 and 20.5. The total cost of the program is \$23,122,863 and includes \$16.3M in capital expenditure.

Revenue

During the underground exploration and bulk sampling program, a total of 7,189 ounces will be produced after mining and milling recovery. At a price \$850/oz of gold, the revenue for these ounces will be \$6,110,650.

The Quebec government supports mining exploration companies by providing a refundable tax credit corresponding to 35% of mineral exploration expenditures and a non-refundable tax credit of some mineral exploration expenditures. In addition, some of the project expenses could be applicable to claim a 12% investment and loss credit on the company income tax report. Overall a 40% credit was used in the calculation. This tax credit would be applicable to expenditures related to the underground exploration and bulk sampling program at Discovery. The tax credit represents an amount of \$9,249,145.

The total revenue generated by the exploration program thus amounts to \$15,359,795.

Table 20.2: Distribution of deferred development costs for the underground exploration and bulk sampling program

Level	Deffered Development																
	Shaft		Station		Ore Pass		Waste Pass		Ventilation raise		Access/crosscuts		Services		Exploration Drift		Total
	m	k\$	m ³	k\$	m	k\$	m	k\$	m	k\$	m	k\$	m	k\$	m	k\$	k\$
Collar	14	630							6.5	65							695
80 m	66	825	475	190	22	37.4	22	37.4	57.3	114.5	279.3	558.52	63.6	127.2			1890.1
260 m	180	2250	475	190	22	37.4	22	37.4	60.9	121.7	174.6	349.26	130.4	260.9	1107.0	2214.1	5460.8
Shaft Bottom	40	500	325	130													630.0
Sub-Total Qty	300		1275		44.0		44.0		124.6		453.9		194.1		1107.0		
Cost '000 \$		4205		510		74.8		74.8		301.3		907.8		388.1		2214.1	8675.8

Table 20.3: Distribution of development costs for bulk sampling stope preparation

Level	Stope Preparation										
	Footwall Drift		Ore Drift		Draw Points		Access/service R se		Sublevels		Total
	m	k\$	m	k\$	m	k\$	m	k\$	m	k\$	k\$
Collar											
80 m	61.0	122.0	69.8	139.6	46.2	92.5	154.2	215.9	44.0	79.2	649.1
260 m	91.7	183.4	76.0	142.3	42.6	85.3	104.6	146.4	160.2	288.4	845.8
Shaft Bottom											
Sub-Total Qty	152.7		145.8		88.9		258.8		204.2		850.4
Cost '000 \$		305.4		281.8		177.8		362.3		367.6	1494.9

Table 20.4: Costs related to Cadiscor’s supervision of the underground exploration and bulk sampling program

Poste	Qty	Salary (incl. Fringe benefit)	salary 1st year	Qty	Salary (incl. Fringe benefit)	salary 2nd year
Principal Engineer	1	99 540 \$	99 540 \$	1	99 540 \$	99 540 \$
Geologist	1	91 280 \$	91 280 \$	2	91 280 \$	182 560 \$
Supervisor (captain)	1	91 280 \$	91 280 \$	2	91 280 \$	182 560 \$
Master mech./elect	1	89 740 \$	89 740 \$	1	89 740 \$	89 740 \$
Secretary/ clerk	1	47 460 \$	47 460 \$	1	47 460 \$	47 460 \$
Mining Tech/ geol.	1	61 880 \$	61 880 \$	2	61 880 \$	123 760 \$
Mining Tech/ mine	1	61 880 \$	61 880 \$	1	61 880 \$	61 880 \$
Helper	1	56 000 \$	56 000 \$	1	56 000 \$	56 000 \$
Sous-total	8		599 060 \$	11	599 060 \$	843 500 \$
Paramedic (contract)	2	74 250 \$	148 500 \$	2	74 250 \$	148 500 \$
Total	10		747 560 \$	13		992 000 \$

Phase I:

Table 20.5: Costs related to infrastructure for the underground exploration and bulk sampling program

Item	Description	Related Costs Underground Exploration Program/Bulk Sample	Comments	
Mine Site Preparation	8,5 Ha (85 100 m ²)	120 000 \$	bush clearing, land stripping and levelling	Cadiscor Disbursement
Access Road	500 m access road from existing road	15 000 \$		
septic tank and filtration field system	75 workers Capacity	125 000 \$		
Settling Pond		70 000 \$	± 1650 m ³ Qmine 150 usgpm; 825 m ²	
Industrial Water and fire system	Pumps + piping	30 000 \$		
Waste Dump	360 000 t (21500 m ²)		Cost included in site preparation	
Ore Pad with anoxic drain	± 25000 t (4500m ²)	20 000 \$	Cost included in site preparation	
"shaft house"		150 000 \$		
mechanical shop	stand alone (Could be bought from contractor)			
Powder magazine	Location from supplier			
Fans	60 kcfm @ 2 po (bulk)			Supply by Contractor in this Phase
Pumps	Pompes submersibles 13 hp			
Heating	Réservoir de 30 000 gallons			
Diesel Generator		100 000 \$		
Power Line	33 km 25kV/4160 including Main Station	2 725 000 \$		
Electrical distribution (surface)		311 000 \$	600 volts	
Electrical distribution u/g		80 000 \$	600 volts	
Warehouse	"Cold Shed" Megadome			
Offices	temporaire racheté à l'entrepreneur			
Dry	temporaire racheté à l'entrepreneur		(Modulatec)	
Compressors	stand alone		2 X 1450 cfm (300 HP/each)	
Hoist	stand alone	160 000 \$	2,4m Double drum; 2 450 HP motors	
Headframe	Portable	70 000 \$		
Skips,cage,dump		75 000 \$		
Sous-total		4 051 000 \$		

Summary of Underground Exploration and Bulk Sampling Program

Table 20.6 summarizes the costs and revenues associated with the program. The net cost of the program is \$7,763,068. InnovExplo is of the opinion that this represents a reasonable sum for an opportunity to increase the level of confidence in the geological and technical parameters before making a more substantial investment in the full project.

In addition, the same exploration infrastructure can be used during further development of the project if the results of the program are positive.

Table 20.6: Summary of costs for the underground exploration program

		Description	Cost
Exploration Program	Surface	Shaft contractor mobilization	100 000 \$
		Surface Infrastructures	4 051 000 \$
		Supervision Cadiscor bulk	1 739 560 \$
		Consumable bulk (including heating and power)	1 558 000 \$
		Surface Sub-Total	7 348 560 \$
	Shaft	Shaft Collar	695 000 \$
		Shaft Sinking	3 575 000 \$
		Shaft Station 80 m, 140m, 260 m Levels (475 m ³ each)	510 000 \$
		80 m and 260m Lip Pockets	128 000 \$
		Loading Station	100 000 \$
		Change over	50 000 \$
		Shaft Sub-Total	5 058 000 \$
	Raises	Ore and Waste Passes	149 600 \$
		Ventilation Raise	236 260 \$
		Raises Sub-Total	385 860 \$
80 m Level Shrinkage Stope	Capital Development	685 755 \$	
	Definition Drilling	142 151 \$	
	Shrinkage Stope Preparation	649 146 \$	
	Direct Cost Extraction	391 937 \$	
	80 Level Sub-Total	1 868 989 \$	
260 m Long Holes Stope	Capital Development	610 149 \$	
	Definition Drilling	62 460 \$	
	Long-Holes Stope Preparation	845 796 \$	
	Direct Cost Extraction	249 426 \$	
	260 Level Sub-Total	1 767 832 \$	
	Exploration Drift Development	2 214 080 \$	
	Exploration Drilling	3 127 050 \$	
	Exploration Program Sub-Total	5 341 130 \$	
		Transport, Milling and Refining	1 252 492 \$
		Total cost	23 122 863 \$
		Bulk Revenue (Ounces produced)	6 110 650 \$
		Québec Exploration Tax Credit (40%)	9 249 145 \$
		Total Revenue	15 359 795 \$
		Net Cost after credit and revenue	7 763 068 \$

NOTE: The Quebec government supports mining exploration companies by providing a refundable tax credit corresponding to 35% of mineral exploration expenditures and a non-refundable tax credit of some mineral exploration expenditures. In addition, some of the project expenses could be applicable to claim a 12% investment and loss credit on the company income tax report. Overall a 40% credit was used in the calculation.

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22.0 SIGNATURE PAGE

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE SCOPING STUDY AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE FOR THE DISCOVERY PROJECT (according to Regulation 43-101 and Form 43-101F1)

Prepared for

CADISCOR RESOURCES INC.
1570, Ampère Street, Suite 502
Boucherville, Québec, J4B 7L4



Carl Pelletier, B.Sc., P. Geol.

InnovExplo Inc.

560-B, 3^e avenue, Val-d'Or,
Québec, Canada, J9P 1S4

Signed at Val-d'Or, on August 1, 2008

23.0 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TECHNICAL REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES AND PRODUCTION PROPERTIES



Not applicable.

24.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Carl Pelletier, P.Ge. (OGQ, no. 384) do hereby certify that:

- 1) I am Consulting Geologist of: InnovExplo Inc, 560-B 3rd Avenue, Val d'Or, Québec, Canada, J9P 1S4.
- 2) I graduated with a degree in Bachelor in Geology from l'Université du Québec à Montréal (Montréal, Québec) in 1992 and I initiated a Master's degree at the same university for which I completed the course program but not the thesis.
- 3) I am a member of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ, no. 384) and of the Canadian Institute of Mines, Harricana section.
- 4) I have worked as a geologist for a total of 16 years since my graduation from university. My mining expertise was acquired in the Silidor, Géant Dormant, Bousquet II, Sigma-Lamaque and Beaufor Mines, whereas my exploration experience was acquired with Cambior and McWatters. I have been a consulting geologist for InnovExplo inc. since February 2004.
- 5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in Regulation 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in Regulation 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of Regulation 43-101.
- 6) I am the author of this report on the Discovery project titled "TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE SCOPING STUDY AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE FOR THE DISCOVERY PROJECT (According to Regulation 43-101 and 43-101F1)" dated August 1, 2008 ("the Technical Report"). I visited the Discovery property area several times from September 2006 to November 2007.
- 7) I prepared Mineral Resources estimates and 43-101 Technical reports in 2006 and 2007 on the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
- 8) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
- 9) I am independent of the issuer according to the tests in section 1.4 of Regulation 43-101.
- 10) I have read Regulation 43-101 respecting standards of disclosure for mineral projects and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with that regulation and form.
- 11) I consent³ to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 1st day of August, 2008



Carl Pelletier, P.Ge., B.Sc.

³ If an issuer is using this certificate to accompany a technical report that it will file only with the exchange, then the exchange recommends that this paragraph is included in the certificate.

APPENDIX A
LIST OF CLAIMS

NTS	TOWNSHIP	TITLE	STATUS	ISSUE DATE	DUE DATE	STAKING DATE	AREA (Ha)	EXCESS	REQUIRED WORK	CLAIM HOLDER
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118056	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		41.00		1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118057	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		43.00		1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118058	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		42.00		1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118059	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		42.00		1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118060	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		42.00		1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118061	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		41.00		1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118062	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		44.00		1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118063	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		39.00		1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118064	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		42.00		1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118065	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		42.00		1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118066	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		40.00		1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118067	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		44.00		1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118068	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		42.00		1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118069	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		39.00	1 149 \$	1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118070	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		41.00	122 861 \$	1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118071	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		33.00	34 930 \$	1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118072	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		40.00		1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118073	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		43.00		1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118074	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		43.00		1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118075	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		41.00		1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118076	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		42.00	376 \$	1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118077	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		42.00	317 \$	1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118078	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		44.00		1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118079	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		39.00	32 962 \$	1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118080	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		42.00	28 140 \$	1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118081	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		41.00	2 458 \$	1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118082	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		40.00	47 771 \$	1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	1118083	Active	7-Feb-03	6-Feb-09		45.00	1 708 \$	1 200 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4134791	Active	6-Jun-83	16-May-09	17-May-83	40.00		2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)

NTS	TOWNSHIP	TITLE	STATUS	ISSUE DATE	DUE DATE	STAKING DATE	AREA (Ha)	EXCESS	REQUIRED WORK	CLAIM HOLDER
32F06	BRUNEAU	4134792	Active	6-Jun-83	16-May-09	17-May-83	40.00		2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4134801	Active	6-Jun-83	16-May-09	17-May-83	40.00		2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4134802	Active	6-Jun-83	16-May-09	17-May-83	40.00		2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4150601	Active	6-Jun-83	16-May-09	17-May-83	40.00	495 556 \$	2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4150602	Active	6-Jun-83	16-May-09	17-May-83	40.00	1 121 \$	2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4151942	Active	6-Jun-83	16-May-09	17-May-83	40.00	300 303 \$	2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4151951	Active	6-Jun-83	16-May-09	17-May-83	40.00	815 074 \$	2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4152381	Active	6-Jun-83	16-May-09	17-May-83	40.00		2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4152382	Active	6-Jun-83	16-May-09	17-May-83	40.00		2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4152391	Active	6-Jun-83	16-May-09	17-May-83	40.00		2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4152392	Active	6-Jun-83	16-May-09	17-May-83	40.00		2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4152401	Active	6-Jun-83	16-May-09	17-May-83	40.00		2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4152402	Active	6-Jun-83	16-May-09	17-May-83	40.00		2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4358661	Active	18-Jan-86	16-Dec-08	17-Dec-85	40.00	868 025 \$	2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4358671	Active	18-Jan-86	17-Dec-08	18-Dec-85	40.00	33 003 \$	2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4358672	Active	18-Jan-86	17-Dec-08	18-Dec-85	41.00	245 \$	2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4358673	Active	18-Jan-86	17-Dec-08	18-Dec-85	34.00		2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394511	Active	18-Jan-86	13-Dec-08	14-Dec-85	16.00		1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394512	Active	18-Jan-86	13-Dec-08	14-Dec-85	16.00		1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394513	Active	18-Jan-86	13-Dec-08	14-Dec-85	16.00		1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394514	Active	18-Jan-86	13-Dec-08	14-Dec-85	16.00		1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394515	Active	18-Jan-86	13-Dec-08	14-Dec-85	16.00		1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4394521	Active	18-Jan-86	14-Dec-08	15-Dec-85	40.00	255 670 \$	2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4394522	Active	18-Jan-86	14-Dec-08	15-Dec-85	32.00	100 105 \$	2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394531	Active	18-Jan-86	15-Dec-08	16-Dec-85	16.00		1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394532	Active	18-Jan-86	15-Dec-08	16-Dec-85	16.00		1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394533	Active	18-Jan-86	15-Dec-08	16-Dec-85	16.00	10 842 \$	1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394534	Active	18-Jan-86	15-Dec-08	16-Dec-85	16.00		1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394535	Active	18-Jan-86	15-Dec-08	16-Dec-85	16.00	7 318 \$	1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)

NTS	TOWNSHIP	TITLE	STATUS	ISSUE DATE	DUE DATE	STAKING DATE	AREA (Ha)	EXCESS	REQUIRED WORK	CLAIM HOLDER
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394541	Active	18-Jan-86	16-Dec-08	17-Dec-85	16.00		1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394542	Active	18-Jan-86	16-Dec-08	17-Dec-85	16.00		1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394543	Active	18-Jan-86	16-Dec-08	17-Dec-85	16.00		1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394544	Active	18-Jan-86	16-Dec-08	17-Dec-85	16.00		1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394545	Active	18-Jan-86	16-Dec-08	17-Dec-85	16.00		1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394551	Active	18-Jan-86	15-Dec-08	16-Dec-85	16.00		1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394552	Active	18-Jan-86	15-Dec-08	16-Dec-85	16.00	353 007 \$	1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394553	Active	18-Jan-86	15-Dec-08	16-Dec-85	16.00	93 387 \$	1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394554	Active	18-Jan-86	15-Dec-08	16-Dec-85	16.00	43 359 \$	1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394555	Active	18-Jan-86	15-Dec-08	16-Dec-85	16.00		1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394561	Active	18-Jan-86	16-Dec-08	17-Dec-85	16.00		1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394562	Active	18-Jan-86	16-Dec-08	17-Dec-85	16.00		1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394563	Active	18-Jan-86	16-Dec-08	17-Dec-85	16.00	140 976 \$	1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394564	Active	18-Jan-86	16-Dec-08	17-Dec-85	16.00	132 066 \$	1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394565	Active	18-Jan-86	16-Dec-08	17-Dec-85	16.00	15 753 \$	1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394571	Active	18-Jan-86	15-Dec-08	16-Dec-85	16.00		1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394572	Active	18-Jan-86	15-Dec-08	16-Dec-85	16.00	18 776 \$	1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394573	Active	18-Jan-86	15-Dec-08	16-Dec-85	16.00	32 059 \$	1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394574	Active	18-Jan-86	15-Dec-08	16-Dec-85	16.00	20 013 \$	1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394575	Active	18-Jan-86	15-Dec-08	16-Dec-85	16.00	17 934 \$	1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394581	Active	18-Jan-86	16-Dec-08	17-Dec-85	16.00		1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394582	Active	18-Jan-86	16-Dec-08	17-Dec-85	16.00	2 485 \$	1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394583	Active	18-Jan-86	16-Dec-08	17-Dec-85	16.00		1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394584	Active	18-Jan-86	16-Dec-08	17-Dec-85	16.00	27 860 \$	1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4394585	Active	18-Jan-86	16-Dec-08	17-Dec-85	16.00	13 516 \$	1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4484451	Active	22-Nov-86	12-Oct-09	13-Oct-86	7.00		1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4484452	Active	22-Nov-86	12-Oct-09	13-Oct-86	5.00		1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4484453	Active	22-Nov-86	12-Oct-09	13-Oct-86	4.00		1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	4484454	Active	22-Nov-86	16-Sep-09	13-Oct-86	1.00		1 000 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)

NTS	TOWNSHIP	TITLE	STATUS	ISSUE DATE	DUE DATE	STAKING DATE	AREA (Ha)	EXCESS	REQUIRED WORK	CLAIM HOLDER
32F06	BRUNEAU	4568961	Active	23-Feb-88	18-Jan-09	19-Jan-88	40.00		2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4568962	Active	23-Feb-88	18-Jan-09	19-Jan-88	40.00		2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4568963	Active	23-Feb-88	18-Jan-09	19-Jan-88	40.00		2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4568991	Active	23-Feb-88	18-Jan-09	19-Jan-88	40.00		2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4568992	Active	23-Feb-88	18-Jan-09	19-Jan-88	40.00		2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4568993	Active	23-Feb-88	19-Jan-09	20-Jan-88	40.00		2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4569011	Active	23-Feb-88	19-Jan-09	20-Jan-88	40.00		2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4569012	Active	23-Feb-88	19-Jan-09	20-Jan-88	40.00		2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4569021	Active	23-Feb-88	19-Jan-09	20-Jan-88	40.00		2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	BRUNEAU	4569022	Active	23-Feb-88	20-Jan-09	21-Jan-88	42.00	305 \$	2 500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268116	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	8-Mar-03	16.00	439 \$	500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268117	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	8-Mar-03	16.00	439 \$	500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268118	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	8-Mar-03	16.00	439 \$	500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268119	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	8-Mar-03	16.00		500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268120	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	9-Mar-03	16.00	439 \$	500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268121	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	9-Mar-03	16.00	439 \$	500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268122	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	9-Mar-03	16.00	439 \$	500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268123	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	9-Mar-03	16.00	439 \$	500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268124	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	8-Mar-03	16.00	439 \$	500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268125	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	8-Mar-03	16.00	439 \$	500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268126	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	8-Mar-03	16.00	439 \$	500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268127	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	8-Mar-03	16.00	439 \$	500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268128	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	9-Mar-03	16.00		500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268129	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	9-Mar-03	16.00		500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268130	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	9-Mar-03	16.00		500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268131	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	9-Mar-03	16.00	439 \$	500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268132	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	10-Mar-03	16.00	439 \$	500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268133	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	10-Mar-03	16.00	439 \$	500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268134	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	10-Mar-03	16.00		500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)

NTS	TOWNSHIP	TITLE	STATUS	ISSUE DATE	DUE DATE	STAKING DATE	AREA (Ha)	EXCESS	REQUIRED WORK	CLAIM HOLDER
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268135	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	10-Mar-03	16.00	439 \$	500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268136	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	11-Mar-03	16.00		500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268137	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	11-Mar-03	16.00		500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268138	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	11-Mar-03	16.00		500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268139	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	10-Mar-03	16.00		500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268140	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	10-Mar-03	16.00		500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268141	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	10-Mar-03	10.00		500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)
32F06	DESJARDINS	5268142	Active	7-Aug-03	6-Aug-09	11-Mar-03	16.00		500 \$	Ressources Cadiscor inc 100 % (liable)

Source: GESTIM Plus of MRNF (https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca/MRN_GestimP_Presentation), on July 7, 2008.

APPENDIX B

DISCOVERY-RELATED ASSESSMENT REPORTS

FILED WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC

List of public assessment files pertaining to the Discovery property as indexed by the *Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune du Québec*.

- GM 62285 : LEVES MAGNETOMETRIQUES, PROPRIETES DESJARDINS ET CAMERON. 2004 par G. LAMBERT GEOSCIENCES 9 pages 3 cartes.
- GM 62281 : RAPPORT SUR LES TRAVAUX D'EXPLORATION 2004, PROJET CAMERON. 2005 par LEFRANCOIS, R, RESSOURCES STRATECO INC. 127 pages 8 cartes.
- GM 61212 : RAPPORT SUR LES TRAVAUX D'EXPLORATION 2003, PROJET CAMERON. 2004, par LEFRANCOIS, R, RESSOURCES STRATECO INC. 71 pages 4 cartes.
- GM 61211 : LEVES DE POLARISATION PROVOQUEE, PROPRIETE CAMERON. 2003, par GERARD LAMBERT GEOSCIENCES, RESSOURCES STRATECO INC. 14 pages 38 cartes.
- GM 61210 : LEVES MAGNETOMETRIQUES, PROPRIETE CAMERON. 2003, par GERARD LAMBERT GEOSCIENCES. 9 pages 3 cartes.
- GM 55969 RAPPORT SUR LES TRAVAUX D'EXPLORATION 1997, PROPRIETE DESJARDINS & BORDUAS-MARTEL. 1998, Par BERTHELOT, P. 869 pages. 34 cartes. 26 microfiches.
- GM 55968 RAPPORT DE CAMPAGNE HIVER-PRINTEMPS 1997, PROPRIETE BORDUAS-MARTEL. 1997, Par BRAULT, J. 228 pages. 13 cartes. 9 microfiches.
- GM 55926 RAPPORT DE CAMPAGNE ETE-AUTOMNE 1996, PROPRIETE BORDUAS-MARTEL. 1997, Par TRUDEL, D. 235 pages. 16 cartes. 9 microfiches.
- GM 55896 RAPPORT SUR LA CAMPAGNE DE SONDAGES ET DE DECAPAGE, PROPRIETE DESJARDINS. 1997, Par BERTHELOT, P. 531 pages. 22 cartes. 16 microfiches.
- GM 55876 REPORT ON EXPLORATION PROGRAM, DESJARDINS PROJECT. 1995, Par ARSCOTT, P, BERTHELOT, P. 263 pages. 9 cartes. 9 microfiches.
- GM 55875 REPORT OF DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM, BORDUASMARTEL PROJECT. 1995, Par ARSCOTT, P. 87 pages. 3 cartes. 3 microfiches.
- GM 55861 RAPPORT SUR LA CAMPAGNE DE CARTOGRAPHIE, DE PROSPECTION ET DE SONDAGES AU DIAMANT. 1995, Par BERTHELOT, P. 262 pages. 17 cartes. 11 microfiches.
- GM 55676 RAPPORT SUR UN LEVE MAGNETOMETRIQUE, PROPRIETE DESJARDINS. 1998, Par POTVIN, H. 7 pages. 4 cartes. 2 microfiches.
- GM 55655 CAMPAGNE DE FORAGE, PROPRIETE BORDUAS-MARTEL. 1996, Par TRUDEL, D. 196 pages. 7 cartes. 7 microfiches.

- GM 55621 RAPPORT SUR LA CAMPAGNE DE SONDAGES HIVER 1995 1996, PROPRIETE DESJARDINS. 1996, Par BERTHELOT, P. 315 pages. 7 cartes. 10 microfiches.
- GM 55272 LEVES MAGNETIQUES ET DE POLARISATION PROVOQUEE, PROJET BORDUAS MARTEL. 1996, Par LAVOIE, C. 20 pages. 41 cartes. 3 microfiches.
- GM 52875 RAPPORT SUR UN LEVE DE POLARISATION PROVOQUEE PROPRIETE DESJARDINS. 1994, Par. 30 pages. 3 cartes. 3 microfiches.
- GM 50384 REPORT ON A DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM WITH 4 LOGS OF HOLES BD-90-28 TO BD-90-31. 1990, Par BENDING, D. 54 pages. 3 cartes. 2 microfiches.
- GM 50368 REPORT ON DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM WITH 9 LOGS OF HOLES B-24-90 TO B-32-90, DESJARDINS BRUNEAU PROJECT. 1990, Par BENDING, D. 122 pages. 7 cartes. 5 microfiches.
- GM 49495 REPORT ON A DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM WITH 18 LOGS OF HOLES BD-89-10 TO 27, DESJARDINS-BRUNEAU PROJECT. 1990, Par BENDING, D, MORASSE, S. 178 pages. 12 cartes. 6 microfiches.
- GM 49098 REPORT ON A SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY, BRUNELL PROPERTY. 1989, Par COOPER, I S. 4 pages. 2 cartes. 1 microfiche.
- GM 47191 REPORT ON A DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAMME WITH 12 LOGS OF HOLES B-87-TO B-87-12, BUREAU (KERR ADDISON OPTION) PROJECT. 1988, Par BENDING, D A. 104 pages. 4 cartes. 3 microfiches.
- GM 46116 REPORT ON A DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM WITH 4 LOGS OF HOLES BD-87-1 TO 4. 1987, Par BENDING, D A. 36 pages. 2 cartes. 2 microfiches.
- GM 44999 REPORT ON MAGNETIC (TOTAL FIELD & VERTICAL GRADIENT) AND ELECTROMAGNETIC (V L F & MAX MIN) SURVEYS. 1987, Par PATENAUDE, C, LARONDE, D. 11 pages. 6 cartes. 3 microfiches.
- GM 43930 REPORT ON ELECTROMAGNETIC (V L F), GRADIOMETRIC AND MAGNETIC SURVEYS. 1986, Par RIOUX, J. 9 pages. 4 cartes. 2 microfiches.
- GM 41119 REPORT ON GEOLOGY AND SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY. 1984, Par HARTLEY, C. 38 pages. 6 cartes. 2 microfiches.
- GM 40974 REPORT ON 1983 EXPLORATION WORK COVERING GEOLOGY WITH ROCK SAMPLING, GEOCHEMICAL SOIL (HUMUS), MAGNETO METRE AND ELECTROMAGNETIC (V L F) SURVEYS, PROJECT PQ-16. 1983, Par HARTLEY, C. 30 pages. 7 cartes. 3 microfiches.
- GM 38573 LEVES GEOLOGIQUE, MAGNETIQUE, ELECTROMAGNETIQUE ET GEOCHIMIQUE. PROJET LPD-BRUNEAU 301-1381-16. 1981, Par BORDUAS, B. 43 pages. 12 cartes. 3 microfiches.

- GM 34373 REPORT ON AIRBORNE E M SURVEY. 1977, Par WATSON, D. 54 pages. 14 cartes. 33 microfiches.
- GM 14999 1 JOURNAL DE SONDAGE. 1964, Par LATULIPPE, M. 1 page. 1 microfiche.
- GM 10899 REPORT ON E M AND MAG SURVEYS. 1960, Par BERGMANN, H J. 3 pages. 2 cartes. 1 microfiche.
- GM 05717 REPORT ON MAGNETIC AND ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEYS. 1957, Par GLEDHILL, T R. 7 pages. 1 carte. 1 microfiche
- GM 10918 3 DDH LOGS. 1960, Par TAGLIAMONTE, F P. 9 pages. 1 microfiche.

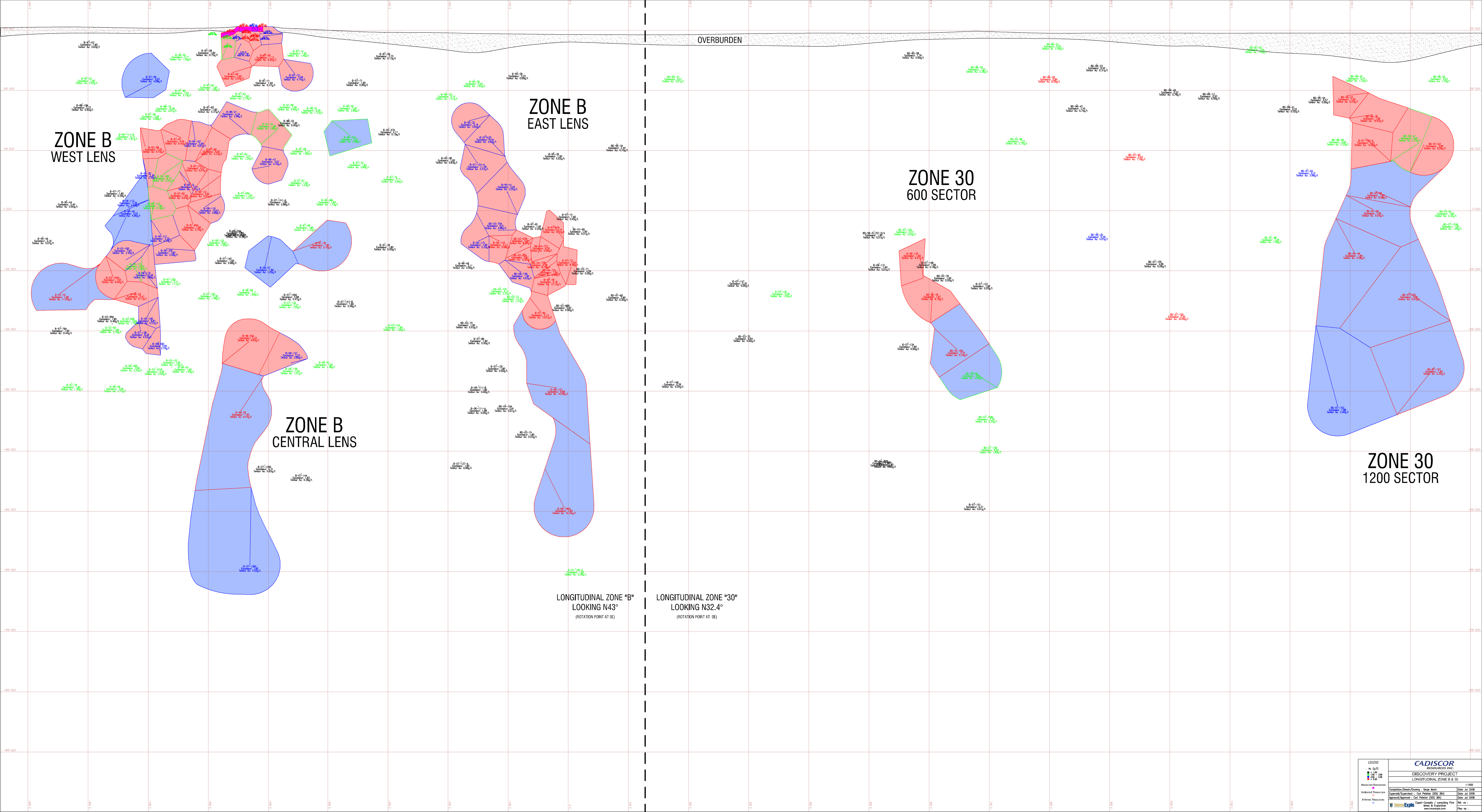
APPENDIX C

LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS

LEVEL PLANS FOR THE UNDERGROUND EXPLORATION

AND BULK SAMPLING PROGRAM

GENERAL SURFACE LAYOUT



ZONE B
WEST LENS

ZONE B
EAST LENS

ZONE B
CENTRAL LENS

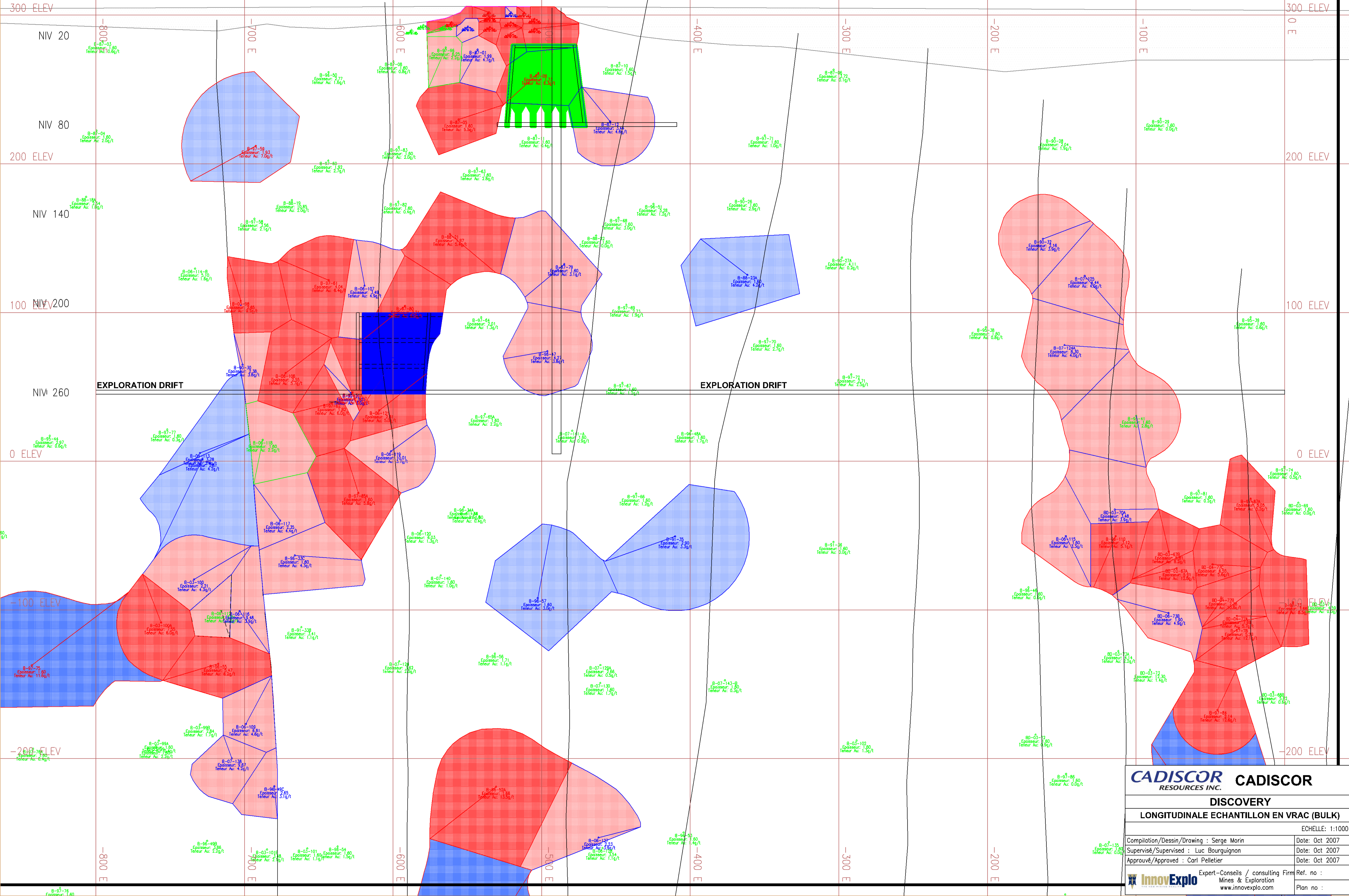
ZONE 30
600 SECTOR

ZONE 30
1200 SECTOR

OVERBURDEN

LONGITUDINAL ZONE "B"
LOOKING N43°
(ROTATION POINT AT 0E)

LONGITUDINAL ZONE "30"
LOOKING N32.4°
(ROTATION POINT AT 0E)



EXPLORATION DRIFT

EXPLORATION DRIFT

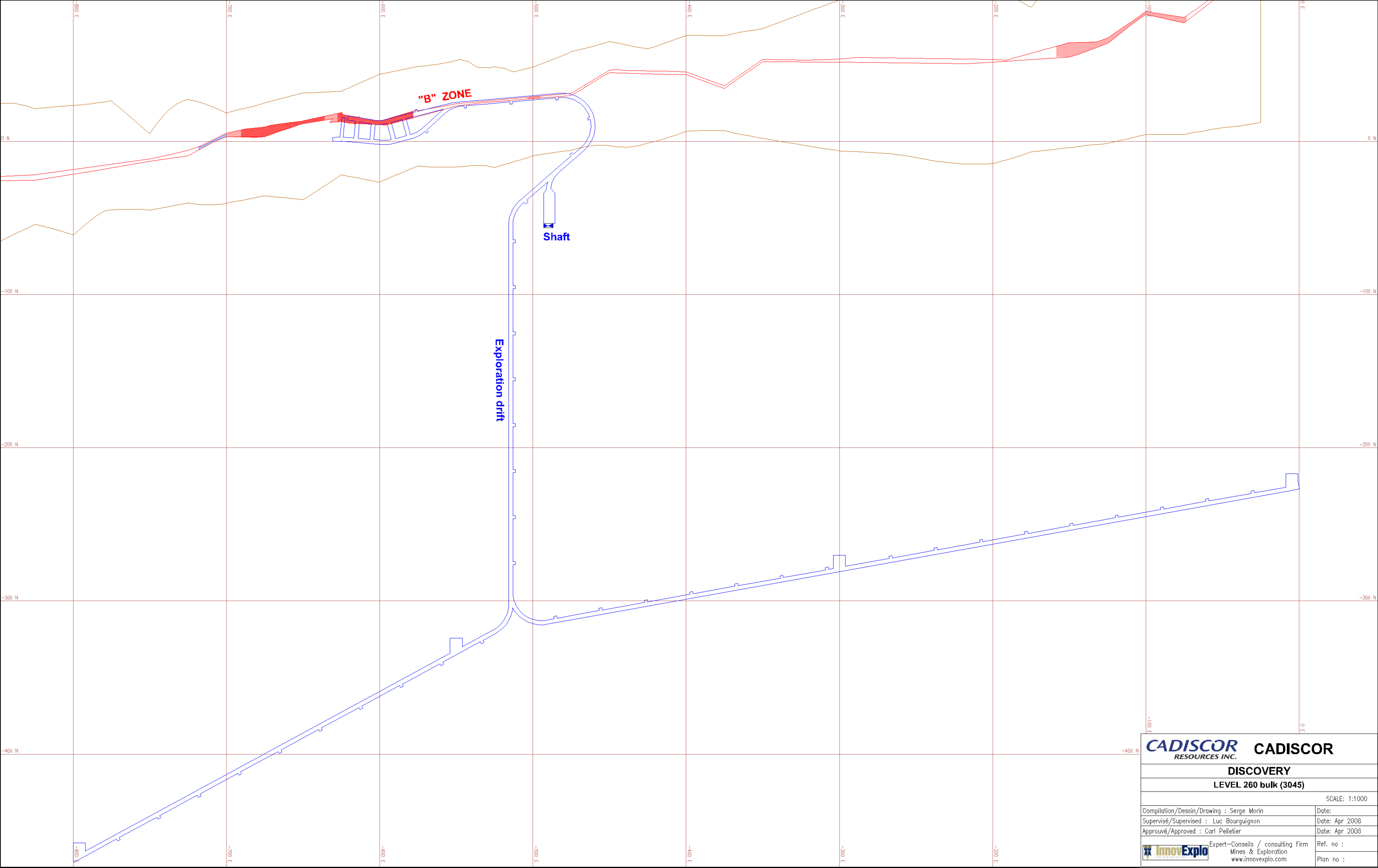
CADISCOR CADISCOR
RESOURCES INC.

DISCOVERY
LONGITUDINALE ECHANTILLON EN VRAC (BULK)

ECHELLE: 1:1000

Compilation/Dessin/Drawing : Serge Marin	Date: Oct 2007
Supervisé/Supervised : Luc Bourguignon	Date: Oct 2007
Approuvé/Approved : Carl Pelletier	Date: Oct 2007

	Expert-Conseils / consulting Firm	Ref. no :
	Mines & Exploration	Plan no :
www.innovexplo.com		



"B" ZONE

Shaft


Exploration drift

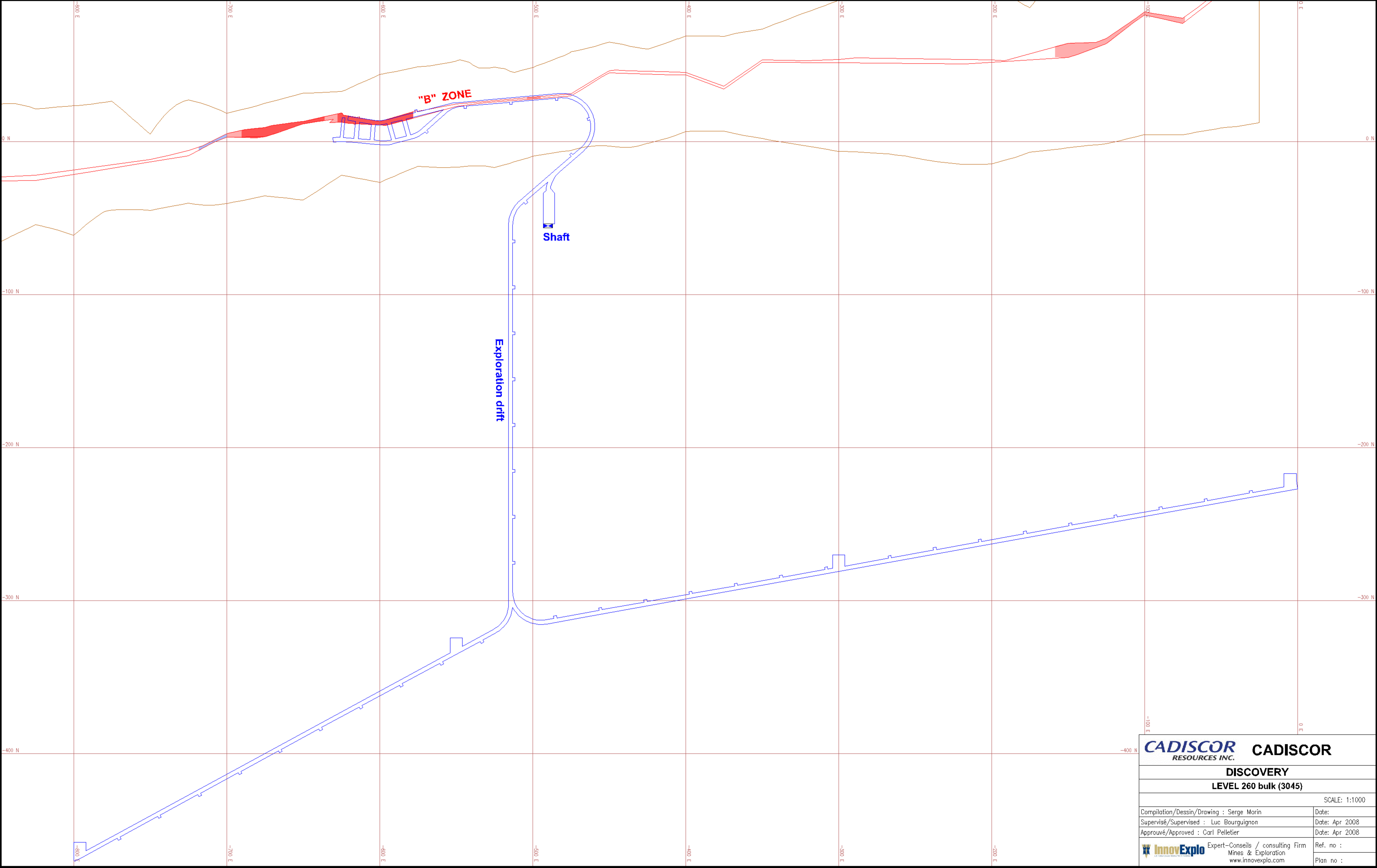
CADISCOR
RESOURCES INC. **CADISCOR**

DISCOVERY
LEVEL 260 bulk (3045)

SCALE: 1:1000

Compilation/Dessin/Drawing : Serge Morin	Date:
Supervisé/Supervised : Luc Bourguignon	Date: Apr 2008
Approuvé/Approved : Carl Pelletier	Date: Apr 2008


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	Plan no :

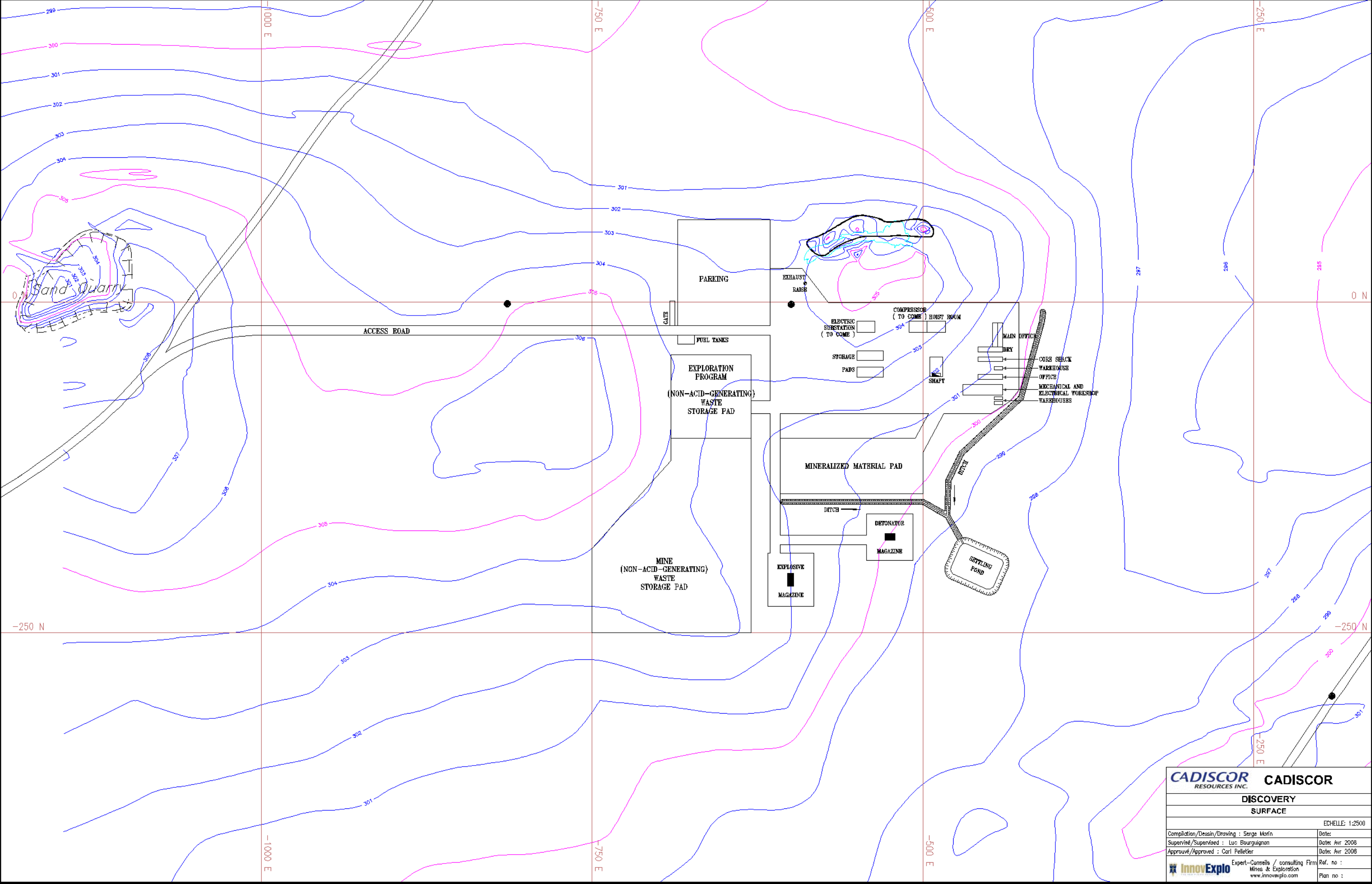


"B" ZONE

Shaft

Exploration drift

CADISCOR <small>RESOURCES INC.</small>	
DISCOVERY	
LEVEL 260 bulk (3045)	
<small>SCALE: 1:1000</small>	
<small>Compilation/Dessin/Drawing : Serge Morin</small>	<small>Date:</small>
<small>Supervisé/Supervised : Luc Bourguignon</small>	<small>Date: Apr 2008</small>
<small>Approuvé/Approved : Carl Pelletier</small>	<small>Date: Apr 2008</small>
 <small>Expert-Conseils / consulting Firm Mines & Exploration www.innovexpla.com</small>	<small>Ref. no :</small> <small>Plan no :</small>



CADISCOR RESOURCES INC.		CADISCOR	
DISCOVERY			
SURFACE			
			ECHELLE: 1:2500
Compilation/Dessin/Drawing : Serge Morin		Date:	
Supervisé/Supervisé : Luc Bourguignon		Date: Avr 2008	
Approuvé/Approved : Carl Pelletier		Date: Avr 2008	
Expert-Consults / consulting Firm Mines & Exploration www.innovexplor.com			Ref. no : Plan no :