TECHNICAL REPORT

THE SLEEPING GIANT MINE, NORTHWESTERN QUEBEC

PREPARED FOR
CADISCOR RESOURCES INC.

1225 Gay-Lussac Street
Boucherville, Quebec, Canada, J4B 7K1

GENIVAR LP

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SUMMARY (ITEM 3)

GENIVAR LP has been mandated by Cadiscor Resources Inc. (Cadiscor) to prepare an independent technical report consistent with National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy NI 43-101CP and form 43-101F1, discussing Cadiscor's Sleeping Giant Mine. This report is being prepared for company corporate purposes.

The Sleeping Giant Property is located at 80 km north of the city of Amos, Quebec and at the junction of the Maizeret, Glandelet, Soissons and Chaste townships. The property covers an area of 3,141 hectares and is composed of four mining leases and 69 mining claims surrounding the mining infrastructures. Cadiscor has an option to acquire 100% interest from IAMGOLD Corporation.

The Sleeping Giant Property is easily accessible via Highway 109, connecting Amos to Matagami, which passes less than 1 km from the mine site

The landscape is relatively flat and lightly timbered. It is limited to the west and south by the Harricana and Coigny Rivers.

Exploration work in the area began in 1957. Several aerial and ground geophysical surveys, as well as some drilling, aiming to search for metals were then carried out. These were followed with an exploration program which was carried out from 1976 to 1982 by Matagami Lake Exploration. With subsequent diamond drilling campaigns (12,900 m), Zone A was discovered.

The Sleeping Giant property is located in the first volcanic cycle of the North Volcanic Zone of the Abitibi sub-province. The location of the Sleeping Giant Mine matches a disturbance in the regional tectonic grain which forms a triple junction emphasized by the three tonalitic polyphase and synvolcanic plutons arrangement (Figure X). This area is affected by major deformation zones E-W and NW-SE. The Joutel mining camp is located at 50 km NW, and the Matagami mining camp is located at 80 km from the Sleeping Giant Mine.

At the deposit scale, the orebody geometry increases in complexity towards the south which corresponds to the paleo-surface. No other Abitibi deposit presents a geological setting similar to the Sleeping Giant Mine. Its origin is thus different in at least some respects from other synorogenic vein type gold mineralization.

Based on historical data and new drilling from underground stations, a calculation of current resources and reserves has been completed for the Sleeping Giant gold mine. This mine is currently operated by IAMGOLD, but has been sold to Cadiscor with transfer of ownership not later than the end of October, 2008.

Calculations were carried out on cross-sections and inclined longitudinal sections generated by Cadiscor. Intersection grade was calculated using orthogonal thickness of the veins following the historical method used at the Sleeping Giant Mine. The resource calculation was done by the polygon method.

Analysis of zones accessible from existing mine workings and new drilling at deeper levels has identified existing and new Mineral Resources. These Mineral Resources have been categorised and are disclosed here:

Table 1 Statement of Resources and Reserves

RESOURCES*			
	Measured:	177,300 tonnes	at 8.7 g/t
	Indicated:	311,900 tonnes	at 10.3 g/t
TOTAL: 489,200 tonnes at 9.7 g/t for 152,743 ounces			

Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Within this geological resource, engineering studies have identified Mineral Reserves accessible from current workings of:

*RESERVES**			
	Proven:	*135,300 tonnes*	*at 9.3 g/t*
	Probable:	*100,000 tonnes*	*at 9.4 g/t*
TOTAL: 235,300 tonnes at 9.3 g/t for 70,350 ounces recovered			

* tonnages and grades are rounded to reflect precision of calculations

Mineral Reserves as stated can be produced at or below the production cost of $CDN 850 per troy ounce. With an exchange rate of 1$US = 1.07 $CDN, this corresponds to a gold price of 794 $US per troy ounce.

Reserve estimates are based on historical mine operating costs and gold recoveries at the mine. The estimated cost of each stope has included development costs based on current mine costs and per-shift production.

The identified reserves could generate an operational net profit of $17.8 million at a gold price of $850 CDN per ounce. These reserves represent 16 months of future production on the basis of an annual production of 180,000 tonnes that would generate 52,000 recovered gold ounces per year.

If all converted to reserves, resources would represent 17 additional months of production at the same mining rate.

Drilling below the current lowest mine level has been very successful. For example, drilling on the 30W Zone extension has outlined an Indicated Resource of 123,000 tonnes at a grade of 13.4 g/t gold. These zones are still open at depth and along strike. Conversion of the deeper Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves will depend on the results of a detailed study of access to deeper levels through deepening the shaft, and the costs of mining and hoisting the materials.

A financial profile of the proposed operations has been calculated, based on the Mineral Reserves disclosed here and operating costs and recoveries of the actual mining and milling operations at the mine. The principal inputs to this analysis are the planned stopes with their development and mining costs, mill recovery at the historic value of 97 %, an assumed gold price of $US 800 per ounce and an exchange rate of 1 $US = 1.07 $CDN. This analysis, as a base case, returns a positive Net Present Value at a discount rate of 10 % of $CDN 15.9 million and the projected cash position at the termination of operations is $CDN 17.8 million.

INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE (ITEM 4)

GENIVAR LP has been mandated by Cadiscor Resources Inc. (Cadiscor) to prepare an independent technical report consistent with National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy NI 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1, discussing the company's Sleeping Giant Mine. This report is being prepared for company corporate purposes.

The writers are employees of GENIVAR LP (Genivar) and have supervised and managed a number of geological reports and studies. Reports of previous work at the Sleeping Giant Mine have been made available to GENIVAR and geological reports and maps prepared by the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources, Québec have also been used in preparing the current report.

Metric units and Canadian dollars ($CDN) are used throughout this report, unless other units are stipulated.

The effective date of this report is September 19, 2008 with the Sleeping Giant Mine reserve and resource estimates being completed in August 2008.

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS (ITEM 5)

This report has been prepared by GENIVAR for Cadiscor. The information, conclusions, opinions and estimates contained herein are based on:

- Information available to GENIVAR at the time of preparation of this report.
- Assumptions, conditions and qualifications as set forth in this report.
- Data, reports and opinions supplied by the Client and from public sources.

GENIVAR has relied on reports and opinions from third party sources for the following information:

- Property information provided by the current mine owner and operator (IAMGOLD) to Cadiscor.
- Environmental compliance data and requirements supplied by IAMGOLD to Cadiscor.
- Current and historical costs, productivities and mill recoveries provided by IAMGOLD

Information and opinions expressed in this report are based on the ongoing experience of an operating mine, including real costs, mill recoveries and geological interpretations versus mining experience.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (ITEM 6)

The Sleeping Giant Property (Figure 1) is located 80 km north of the town of Amos, Quebec and at the junction of Maizeret, Glandelet, Soissons and Chaste Townships. Provincial highway 109, connecting Amos and Matagami is located less than 1 km east of the mine site. The landscape is relatively flat and lightly timbered. It is limited to the west and south by the Harricana and Coigny Rivers. Overburden thickness varies between 15 and 60 m with an average of 30 meters.

The Sleeping Giant Mine property is composed of four mining leases and 69 mining claims surrounding the mining infrastructures (Appendix 1).

IAMGOLD Corporation held 100 % of mineral rights, claims and interest of the Sleeping Giant Mine after acquiring it from Cambior Inc. in November of 2006. In October 2007, Cadiscor Resources Inc. signed an agreement with IAMGOLD in order to acquire mineral rights at the end of the commercial production (originally estimated March 31, 2009) with delivery to Cadiscor currently scheduled for the end of October, 2008.

This property is subject to two royalties. The first one, in favour of Central Asia Goldfield Corporation, is constituted of 2 % on the operational gross margin. The second one of 15 % of incomes is held by Matagami Lake Exploration Ltd. Until this day, no royalties have been paid. In addition IAMGOLD will receive an NSR of 1 % on future production.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURES AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (ITEM 7)

The Sleeping Giant Mine is accessed via provincial highway 109, which connects Amos to Matagami. There are no services or infrastructure in the immediate vicinity of the property. The nearest significant urban centre is Amos, about 80 km south of the property.

The landscape is relatively flat and lightly timbered. It is limited to the west and south by the Harricana and Coigny Rivers. The major forest vegetation consists of Black Spruce.

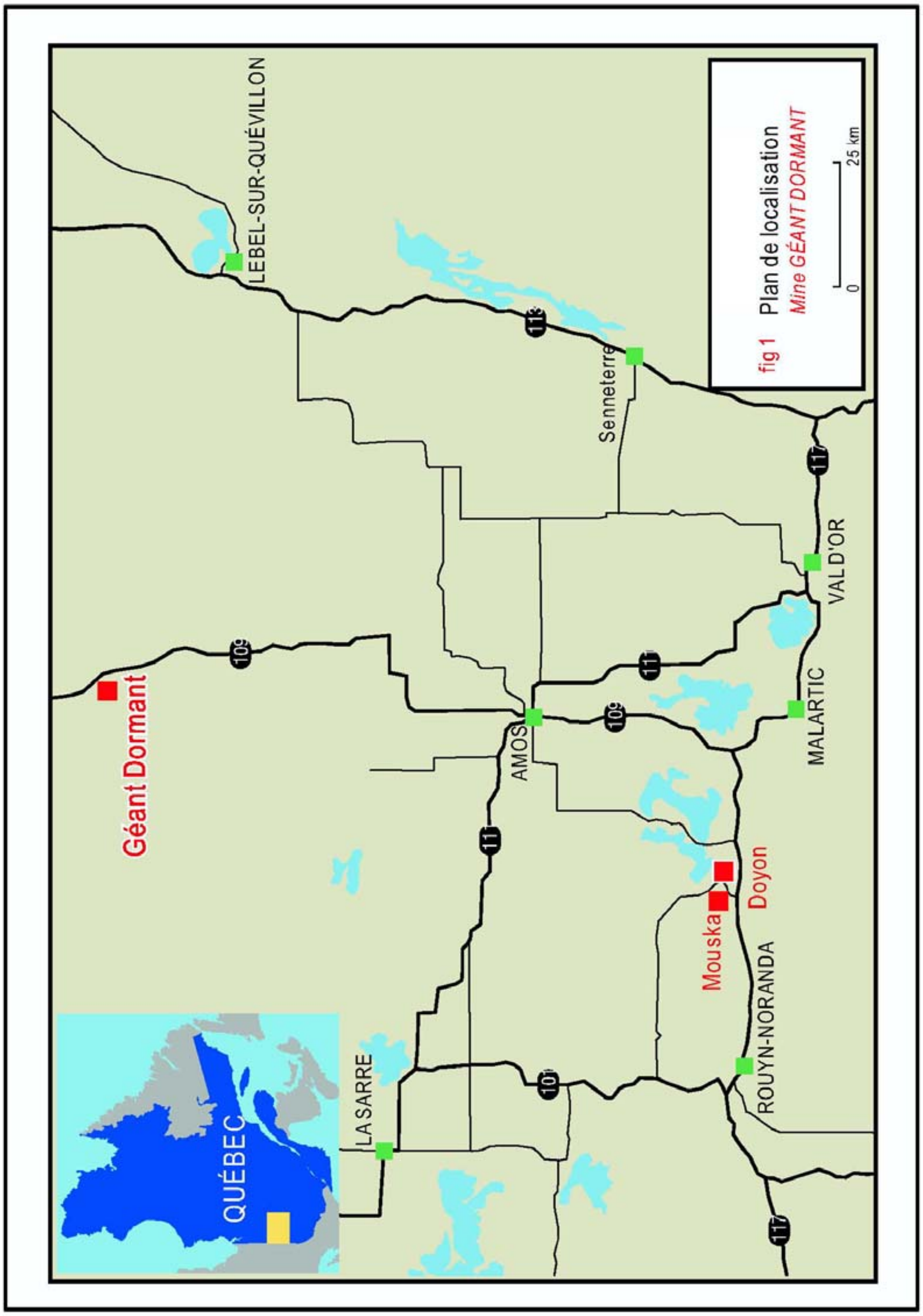

Figure 1 Location Map, the Sleeping Giant property

The climate is typical of north-western Quebec. Weather data for Amos, the nearest reporting centre, show that January is the coldest month with an average maximum of -12 ˚C and an average minimum of -23 ˚C, while July is the warmest month with an average maximum of 22 ˚C and an average minimum of 10 ˚C. Rainfall is highest in July with 115 mm and snowfall is highest in December with 57cm.

HISTORY (ITEM 8)

In 1957, following the discovery of the Lac Matagami Zn-Cu deposit located approximately 65 km north of the Sleepiong Giant Mine, work started in the Sleeping Giant area. Several aerial and ground geophysical surveys, as well as some drilling, searching for base metals were carried out. These were followed with an exploration program which was carried out from 1976 to 1982 by Matagami Lake Exploration. With subsequent regional input surveys that were carried out in the boundaries of the property, anomalies that were detected were systematically verified with ground line cutting, electromagnetic and magnetic surveys and on some occasions induced polarization. With subsequent diamond drilling campaigns (12 900 m), the Zone A was discovered.

In 1983, Peron Gold Mines (now named Aurizon Mines Ltd) acquire 50% interest in the property by carrying out ground geochemistry and geophysical surveys (magnetic and very-low-frequency studies), drilling, as well as the beginning of underground exploration. Between 1984 and 1987, two shafts were sunk and sufficient reserves were delimited to begin development work. The first phase of commercial production occurred between 1988 and 1991, during which 494,000 tonnes at 6.4 g Au/t were extracted from levels 55 to 415. By the end of 1990, Aurizon Mines, then sole owner of the Sleeping Giant Mine, stopped work due to the depletion of reserves.

In 1991, an agreement between Aurizon and Cambior allowed Cambior to acquire 50% interest in the property by investing in drilling and in underground work. With this Cambior became the project manager. Some 13,354 meters of drilling completed between 1991 and 1993 lead to the discovery of four new mineralised veins (20, 30, 40 et JD) as well as the second phase of commercial production which started in 1993 and is still in progress at this date. Major significant facts of this period are: the discovery of lens 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 18 and 50 as well as the sinking of the shaft in two phases, that is to say level 485 to 785 in 1995 and level 785 to 975 in 2003. By the end of 2007, the second commercial production phase had seen a total of 868,000 ounces of gold extracted from 2 476 100 tonnes of ore at an average grade of 11.2 Au g/t.

Since November 2006, IAMGOLD is the sole owner of the Sleeping Giant property following the acquisition of all CAMBIOR's assets.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING (ITEM 9)

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Sleeping Giant property is located in the first volcanic cycle of the North Volcanic Zone of the Abitibi sub-province. The location of the Sleeping Giant Mine matches a disturbance of the regional tectonic grain which forms a triple junction emphasized by the three tonalitic polyphase and synvolcanic plutons arrangement (Figure 2). This area is affected by major deformation zones E-W and NW-SE. The Joutel mining camp is located at 50 km NW, and the Matagami mining camp is located at 65 km from the Sleeping Giant.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The mine geology is composed of a volcanic and sedimentary sequence intruded by a felsic complex and post-mineralization dykes. The volcano-sedimentary rocks from a homoclinal sequence striking East-West with a steep southern dip (Figure 3).

As for the deposit geometry, the economic gold zones are restricted to the volcano-sedimentary sequence located north and south of the central dacitic intrusion.

The Sleeping Giant Mine gold ore is contained in sulphide bearing quartz veins. At the mine scale, the mineralized zones are spatially distributed inside 1 sq km surface to the north; the veins strike east-west with a steep southern dip of between 65 and 75 degrees. They are characterized by a vertical continuity of over 700 meters and a lateral continuity between 100 and 200 meters. To the south, a complex system made of four family of veins show a gradual change of the strike and connections with other veins at different attitudes. These veins are less continuous and extensive than those at the north. Their sizes vary between 50 to 100 meters laterally and less than 200 meters vertically.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

All data related to drilling which were compiled since 2002 allowed increasing several aspects of the knowledge related to the Sleeping Giant Mine geological context.

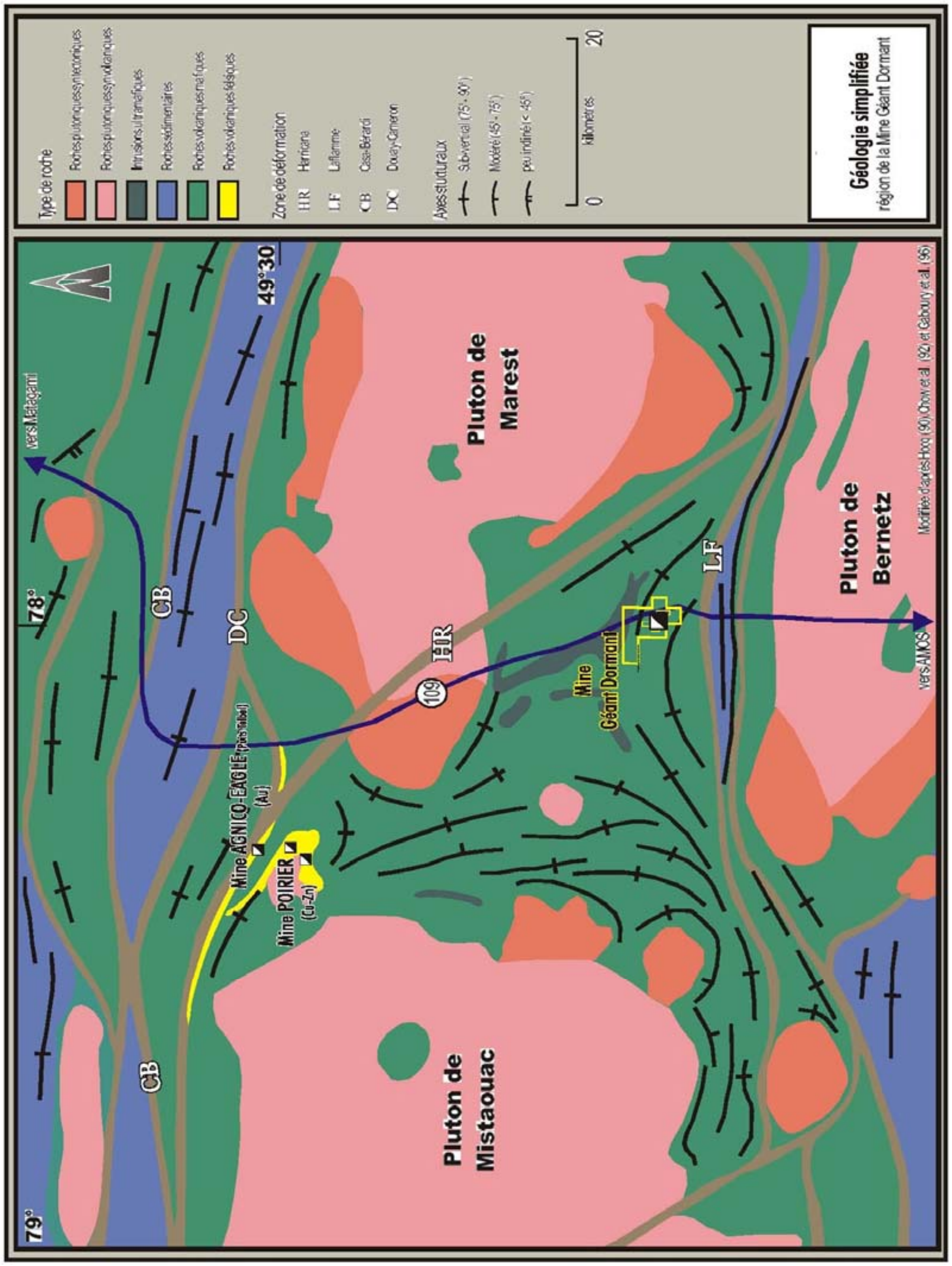

Figure 2 Sleeping Giant property setting in terms of regional geology

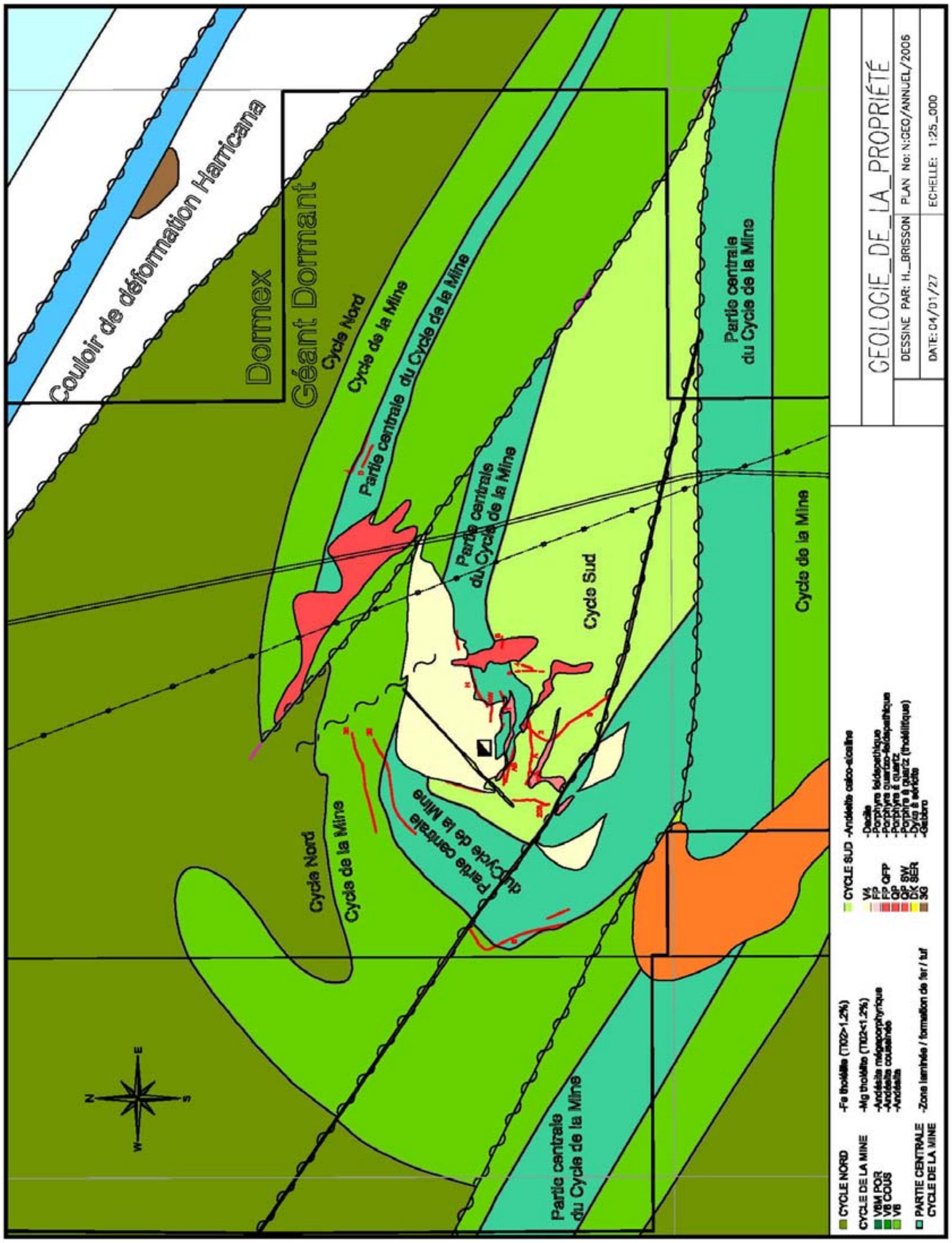

Figure 3	Local geology of the Sleeping Giant property

The new characterizations of volcanic rocks of this sector identify two local-scale volcanic cycles (the North Cycle and the mine Cycle) in relation with an important intrusive complex.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence is the North Cycle (north western part of the property), which contains mostly high-iron tholeiitic basalts and comagmatic gabbro sills. These tholeiites are easily distinguished from the tholeiites from the Mine Cycle due to their high TiO_2 content (>1.2%).

Stratigraphically above and lying in the same pattern as the North Cycle, the Mine Cycle represents the dominant host unit of the Sleeping Giant Mine. This Cycle mainly contains high-magnesium tholeiitic basalts and comagmatic gabbro sills. Some bedded deposits composed of fine clastic sediments; tuffs and iron-formation (with magnetite) are interbedded in the sequence. These sedimentary and volcaniclastic rocks define important units in the central part of the Mine Cycle.

The Mine Cycle stratigraphic sequence is cut by an important group of intrusive rocks of felsic to intermediate composition of calc-aclkailne afffinity which constitute the Sleeping Giant Complex. This intrusive complex is contemporary with the volcanic rocks. It includes a dominant dacitic mass, several smaller dacitic masses and a multitude of porphyric felsic dykes. Four major phases are recognized in the magmatic evolution of this complex:

1. dacite with mafic phenocrysts (chlorite mottles);
2. dacite with feldspar and feldspar + mafic phenocrysts ;
3. porphyry with quartz + feldspar phenocrysts (locally with granitic texture);
4. quartz porphyry.

The main dacitic mass occupies the central part of the mine and may reach up to 400 meters of thickness. Later intrusive phases (present as dykes) cut at a high angle (NW-SE to WNW-ESE) all the volcano-sedimentary sequence as well as the main dacitic mass. These dykes have various thicknesses (cm to m) and the largest examples are locally polyphase.

The most recent surveys show a more important volume of dacitic rock through the southwest (base of the Mine Cycle) in the lowest levels. This suggests that the dacitic mass is following the stratigraphy and therefore the center of the intrusive system could be lowered as the stratigraphic sequence going deeper.

Some post-mineralization tholeiitic dykes are observed in the mine. These dykes predate the main deformation. Most of them run along gold veins and might constitute markers in order to find the extensional gold bearing structures.

A quartz porphyry (sector SW) and a sericite dyke (oriented NE-SW) represent late felsic intrusions according to the main deformation. These intrusions are geochemically similar and are distinguished from those of the Sleeping Giant Complex by their low concentrations of MgO and TiO_2 and their ratio of Zr/Y (<5).

Finally, a lamprophyre dyke with hornblende phenocrysts (the mine gabbro) 5 to 25 meters thick, running NW-SE with a shallow dip going NE crosses the entire mine. This is a late dyke later than the main deformation. Several small dykes of the same type are observed at several locations in the supporting structure.

Recent data show that the mine area is the site of a tight fold dipping east with its axial surface sub-vertical and oriented ENE-WSW. Beds which are oriented ESE-WSW with a steep slope going south in the north area of the mine, pass N-S with a moderate slope going east in the south sector and come back at ESE to WSW in the south sector. Due to polarities, this is a syncline structure. More precise information shows this is a coffer style hinge line. Overall, the fold's dip is moderate going east, but information suggests that it has a steeper slope in the deepest levels.

Some faults oriented NW-SE show another important structural aspect of the mine sector. Two categories of fault NW-SE are distinguished in the mine environment: ductile dextral structures (sector SW) and brittle sinistral faults (sector NE). Both fault categories are late according to the upthrust and they displace the gold zones. In the SW sector of the mine, recent drilling showed the presence of an important NW-SE ductile, dextral fault (with a large zone of schistose rocks). This fault would have a dip of about 70° NE direction and a dextral horizontal throw of about 2 km. Characteristics suggest that this fault belongs to the NW-SE right-slip fault family which is recognized at the scale of the entire Abitibi sub-province. In the south fault wall of this fault, favourable lithologies of the Mine Cycle can be found in which no economic mineralization was known until recently. In the NE sector of the mine, an important NW-SE brittle, sinistral fault has been identified. The fault has a dip of about 65° going NE and a left horizontal throw in the order of 500 to 1 000 meters. In the same family, some NW-SE faults can be found and which support the main dacitic mass and a NW-SE fault associated to the main lamprophyre dyke. Running along the side of the dyke, this one is slightly inclined NE and has a net slip of about 100 meters.

DEPOSIT TYPES (ITEM 10)

The Sleeping Giant deposit is a member of the type of gold deposits formed by groups of veins with gold associated with sulphide minerals and whose geometry was controlled by the stress field in the rocks at the time of vein formation.

MINERALIZATION (ITEM 11)

The Sleeping Giant is a quartz-sulphide vein type gold deposit. The best-mineralised veins typically contain four sulphide minerals: pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite, which form 5 to 60% of the veins. The typical vein thickness is between 20 and 80 cm with average grade between 35 and 85 Au g/t (uncut channel sample analyses). Besides gold, the veins contain silver and a small proportion of copper and zinc. The ratio Au : Ag is about 1 : 2. Zones 20 and 30 have a lateral/vertical continuity of 300 / 670 meters, that is to say a much more important vertical continuity than a lateral one. In zone 8, the lateral/vertical continuities are over 600 / 500 meters.

In new extensions of the multi-vein gold system, no change was observed in the nature of veins, i.e. no improvement related to tonnes and grades. Therefore, it is considered that future exploration in the extensions of the mineralized system is likely to show veins of the same type, tonnes and grades than those found up until now.

The economic veins are grouped in the Mine Cycle rocks and in North Cycle rocks surrounding the main intrusive mass of the Sleeping Giant complex (Figure 4). Lithologies and stratigraphic units affect the style and geometric characteristics of the ore structures, therefore on ore quality.

Controls of gold-bearing structures correspond to permeability zones in the supporting structure such as: faults, lithological contacts, joints, specific lithologies. Gold veins are usually oblique compared to bedding. Most of the veins are found in faults. Geological markers show that movements caused by these faults are limited, in the order of meters.

A zone’s structural type and characteristics may change according to the lithologic environment. For example, zone 8 passes through a mixed environment including laminar units in its upper part to a more homogeneous environment in its lower part. This style change comes with a dip change in the ore structure.

Important veins seem associated with swarms of porphyry dykes. For example, zones 20, 30 and 8 are transversal structures to a series of sericitized quartz porphyry dykes.

Gold vein emplacement occurred before the regional deformation and the stratigraphic orientation change in the west sector affects the ore zones orientations. Veins bend in connection with stratigraphy. ENE - ESE veins usually have a steep dip to the south even though NW NE veins have a moderate dip to the east.

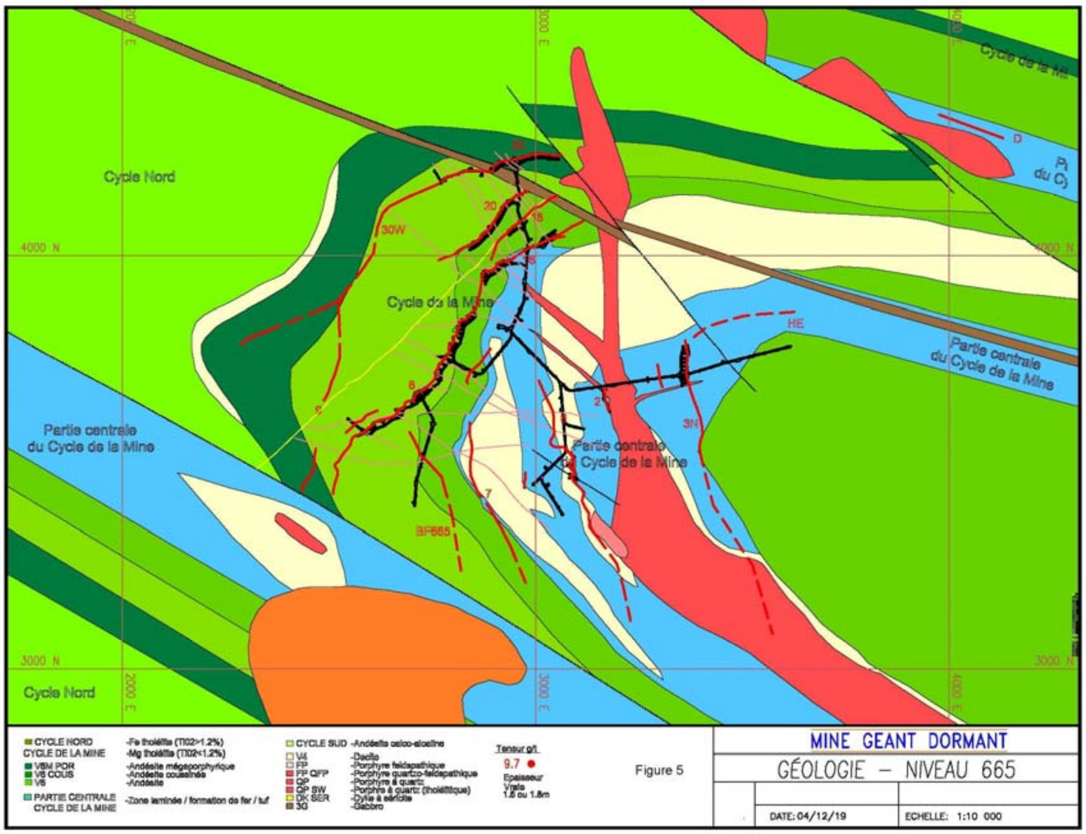

Figure 4 Sleeping Giant mine geology, plan view, level 655

Ore veins occur mainly to the north, south and west of the main dacitic mass. The image is then an ore crescent on the west perimeter of the Sleeping Giant intrusive system. Veins in this crescent show a certain periodicity. Therefore, moving away from the intrusive center, a recurring spacing between ore structures is shown.

With regard to spatial distribution of this vein-type system, several veins occur at the level of the fold hinge line. Since veins were in place before the folding, it is considered this abundance shows the fact that this hinge line is a site of favourable preservation, in contrast to the limb where veins might have been boudinaged. The hinge line then appears as a significant target where well-preserved ore veins can be found.

EXPLORATION (ITEM 12)

In 2007 and 2008, Cadiscor completed 90 underground drill holes for a total of 18 669 meters. These drill holes were completed with the objective of verifying the economic potential of veins below the current mine workings and of increasing knowledge of selected areas which had not been mined in the past even though gold-bearing veins had been defined there.

DRILLLING (ITEM 13)

Drilling for purposes of the present report includes drill holes completed by the mine operations in stopes or areas which were subsequently not mined, as well as new drilling by Cadiscor in their exploration program. In all cases, drilling was from underground stations by standard methods with most drill core of BQ size. Core boxes were closed at the drill station and transported to the core logging facility on surface for core description and sampling.

SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH (ITEM 14)

Drill Core Sampling

The core samples chosen for the analysis must be at least 50 cm long even if the ore zone is shorter. The maximum length of a sample is limited to 1 meter. Sampling of core is defined with the possibility that the observed mineralized zone (typically a vein in this situation) contains gold. During the operational phase of the mine, the entire core was sent to the laboratory. This practice, although unusual from an exploration point of view, is justified in a production setting where mineralised zones are recognised and followed over periods of months or years and the professional personnel control the drilling and geological programs over extended periods of time.

Drill core samples taken from the exploration holes are split and one-half of the core is retained. Samples are split from drill core using a hydraulic splitter which is standard in the industry.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY (ITEM 15)

Laboratory Procedures

All samples were analyzed at the laboratory located at the mine site. The analytical method was fire assay with an atomic absorption finish. This method has a lower detection limit of 0.03 g/t Au. Samples returning a high gold concentration are reanalysed following dilution. To simplify calculations, results are typically reported to one decimal place.

Sample reception and preparation follow industry standards. The objective of the drying, crushing, quartering and pulverisation steps is to produce a rock sample of approximately 500 grams with 70 % passing 200 mesh. This sample preparation allows adequate homogeneity for reproducible results. A powdered sample of 15 grams (approximately ½ assay-tonne) is used for the gold analysis. This amount of sample is less than typical in exploration programs, but adequate when a larger number of samples will be used to define a stope for eventual mining.

Considering the number of potential sources of errors in any sampling and laboratory program, the Sleeping Giant geology department and laboratory established a QA/QC program. This program consisted of 1) the use of a check laboratory in order to verify the precision of the results (splits of the pulps), 2) insertion of blanks in order to control contamination errors, 3) continuous insertion of drill core pulps and tailings (re-numbered) in order to evaluate the reproducibility and finally 4) insertion of certified reference material samples.

Analysis laboratories must give reliable analytical results. It is important they show they have the required expertise to manage and execute analyses consistently. The Sleeping Giant laboratory has a control system and quality control program that has continuously demonstrated acceptable results. The Sleeping Giant laboratory QA/QC program includes:

- Insertion of blanks with the samples
- Insertion of a number of standard reference materials prepared by other laboratories and certified to a given gold value with a stated precision
- One of the standards (MA-1b) comes from CANMET; it is certified with a grade of 17.0 g/t Au with a precision of ± 0.3 Au g/t.
- Two other external standards were used during the year and are certified by Rocklab: OxN49 with a grade of 7.635 ± 0.080 g/t; and OxL51 with a grade of 5.850 ± 0.051 g/t. Some submissions of OxN49 were apparently submitted with the number OxL49. Analytical results, as populations, are not distinguished for these two groups.

- Standards must return values within the Sleeping Giant laboratory average value ± two standard deviations for the included certified reference material for a given batch to be accepted.
- Series of samples which do not comply with the standards are reanalysed
- Blanks are inserted by the mine geology department in a regular but random manner in order to verify potential contamination and sample handling errors.
- A randomly chosen sample is reanalyzed (1 for approximately every 23 analyses).
- On a daily basis, granulometric controls were completed on pulps to verify the grinding and pulverisation protocol.
- On a monthly basis, a batch of 10 pulps is sent to two other laboratories (Doyon Mine and the Bourlamaque laboratory) to cross-check the results.

During the analytical program for Cadiscor, certified reference materials were submitted as unknowns on a daily basis. These submissions were from within the mine laboratory.

CANMET standard MA-1b was introduced on 103 occasions during the period (Figure 5). The average of these analyses was 16.75 g/t Au with a standard deviation of 0.493 g/t Au. On 4 occasions (4 % of the cases), results exceeded the average analysis ± 2 times the standard deviation.

Rocklabs OxN49 standard was introduced on 463 occasions (Figure 6). The average result obtained was 7.36 g/t Au with a standard deviation of 0.24 g/t Au. In 21 cases (5 % of the results), the results exceeded the average analysis grade ± 2 times the standard deviation.

Rocklabs OxL51 standard was introduced for 46 analyses (Figure 7). The obtained average was 5.66 Au g/t with a standard deviation of ± 0,29 Au g/t. On 4 occasions, the results exceeded the average analysis grade ± 2 times the standard deviation, which represents 9 % of the results.

A comparison of average values reported by the Sleeping Giant laboratory versus the recommended values for certified reference materials is presented in Figure 8. Although there are few certified reference materials in the QA/QC program, the results show that there is excellent agreement between the reported results and recommended values.

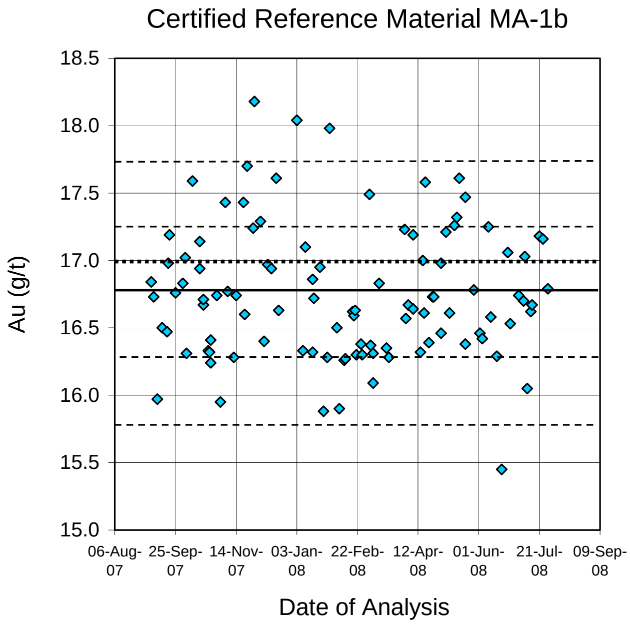

Figure 5: Analyses of Certified Reference Material MA-1b versus date of analysis. The heavy solid line is the average of these analyses; the dashed lines are ± 1 and 2 standard deviations from the average. The dotted line is the recommended value of the material.

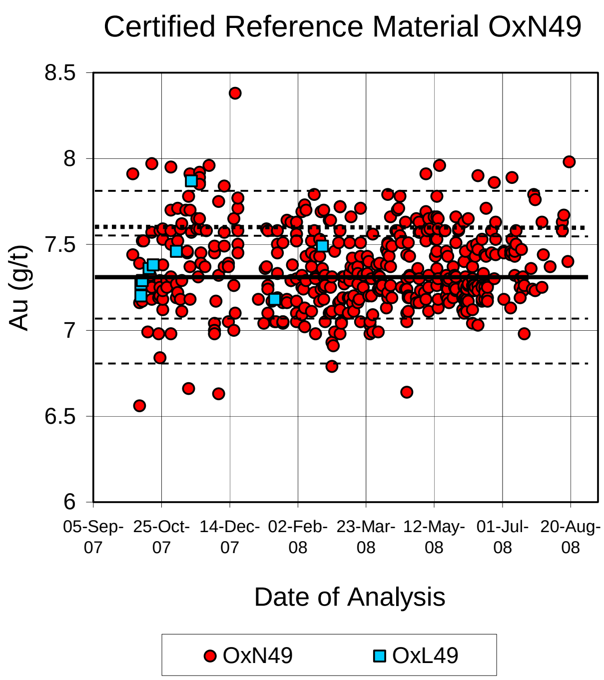

Figure 6: Analyses of Certified Reference Material OxN49 (Rocklabs) versus date of analysis. The heavy solid line is the average of these analyses; the dashed lines are ± 1 and 2 standard deviations from the average. The dotted line is the recommended value of the material.

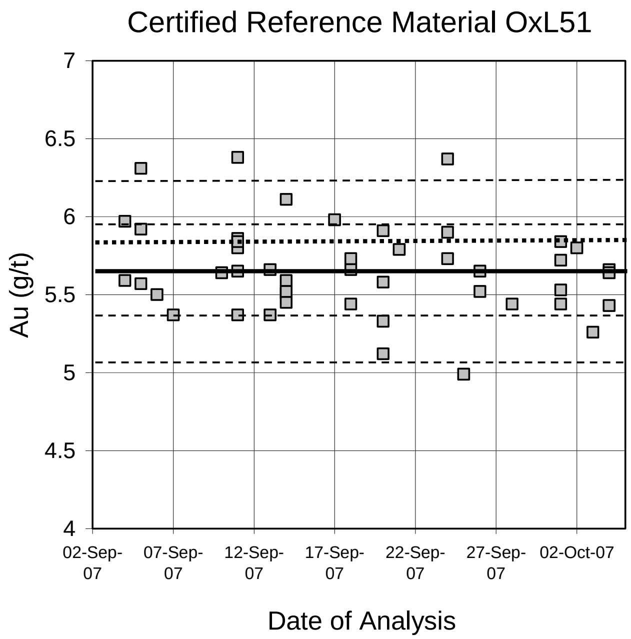

Figure 7: Analyses of Certified Reference Material OxN51 versus date of analysis. The heavy solid line is the average of these analyses; the dashed lines are ± 1 and 2 standard deviations from the average. The dotted line is the recommended value of the material.

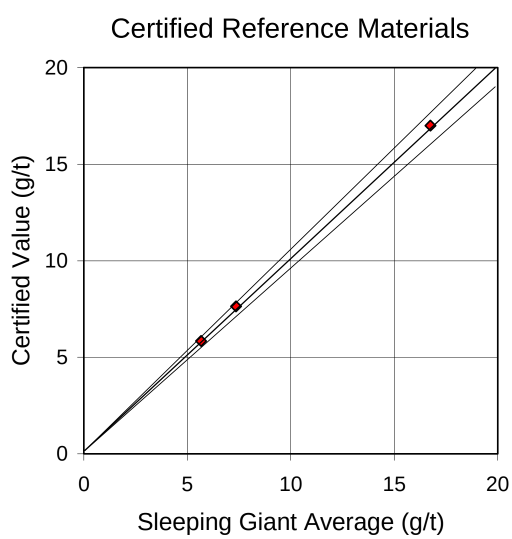

Figure 8: Recommended values of certified reference materials versus averages of analyses from the Sleeping Giant laboratory. The central line of the graph is the 1:1 correspondence; the two lighter lines are ± 5 % of this value.

Systematic repeat analyses of pulps were carried out in the laboratory throughout the analytical program for Cadiscor. The results were made available for the present study and are presented graphically in figure 9a and 9b, where the correlation between the first and second analyses is seen to be acceptable and within typical industry standards.

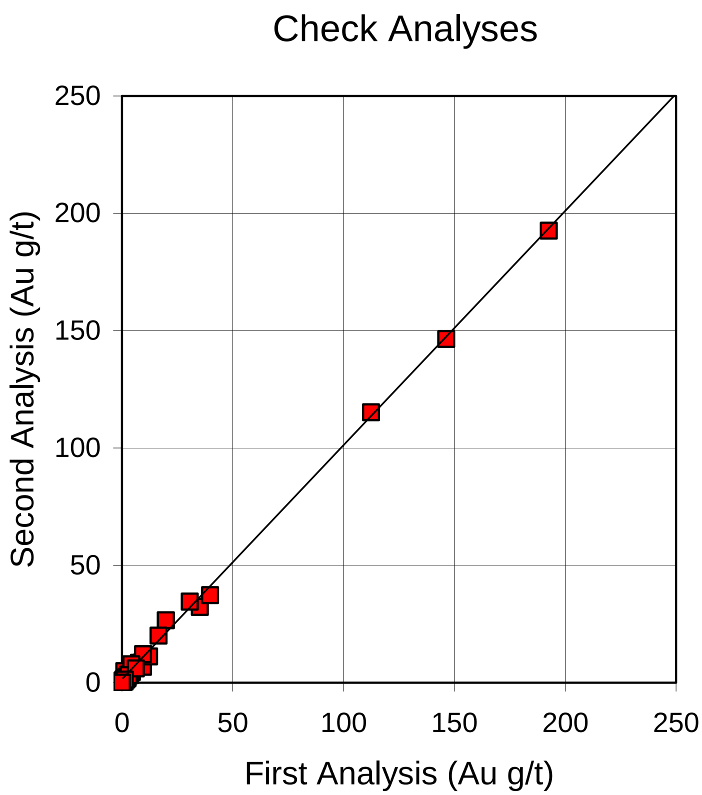

Figure 9a: Initial and repeat analyses of pulps from the Sleeping Giant laboratory (all results). The diagonal line represents the 1:1 correspondence.

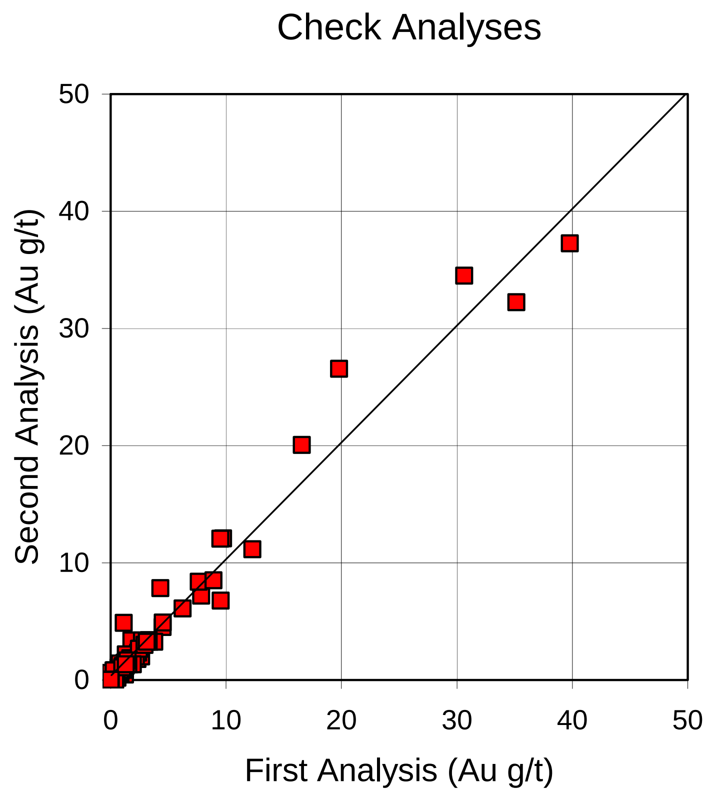

Figure 9b: Initial and repeat analyses of pulps from the Sleeping Giant laboratory, detail of results from 0 to 50 g/t Au. The diagonal line represents the 1:1 correspondence.

Review of Core Sampling and Laboratory Results, 2008

A mine visit was carried out by Tyson Birkett, Eng. Ph.D. on August 12, 2008 as a due diligence study of the drill core handling, logging and sampling, and the mine laboratory procedures.

Core handling, logging and sampling are generally to industry standards. Core logging is carried out in a dedicated facility with logging tables, water for wetting the core and adequate lighting. Core is delivered from the underground drills in closed boxes transported on pallets and opened at the core logging facility. Logging is carried out using a computerised system which captures data directly (no transcription). Core boxes are measured and marked with embossed aluminum tags.

Samples for analysis are marked directly on the core with a wax marker and a sample tag placed at the beginning of each sample interval. No sample tag is fixed by a staple to the core box, so no physical record is available of where samples start. Core is split in a separate room in the core logging facility, material placed directly from the tray in the core splitter into a sample bag with the sample tag the geologist placed at the beginning of the interval.

Sample Selection for Check Analyses

Six base samples were selected from available materials, and ¼ cores, coarse rejects and pulps were obtained from all or some of these materials. A total of 15 samples were submitted to ALS-Chimitec of Val-d'Or, Quebec, for analyses for Au. Samples are detailed in Table BBB and included ¼ cores, coarse rejects and pulps for a series of samples covering the typical range of ore-grade materials (approximately 1 to 40 g/t Au).

Results of Check Analyses

Analytical results are listed in Table 2 and certificates of analysis are presented in Appendix 2.

Table 2: Summary of check analyses in g/t Au by Chimitec (Val-d'Or)

			original	Sleeping Giant		Chimitec 2008 analyses							
DDH	start	end	sample	1/2	lab	1/4 core	lab dup.	Coarse rejects	lab dup.	pulp	lab dup.	pulp2	lab dup.
	m		number	core	dup. (pulp)								
97-108	195.60	196.60	342276	17.6		13.35	15.35	18.0	17.55	17.65			
97-108	196.60	197.30	342277	23.4				19.0	17.8	24.3	24.7		
97-110	260.70	261.70	343491	8.9		8.76	7.23	8.53	8.46				
97-91	14.30	14.90	341699	5.2		0.62		4.66	3.92	6.13	5.69		
97-92	19.20	20.00	341627	1.3	1.1			0.79		1.30			
97-93	12.20	12.90	341614	40.0	41.8			33.9	39.5	33.1	37.9	40.7	38.8

Overall, results of check analyses agree well with original values from the Sleeping Giant laboratory. As presented visually in Figure 10, there is an excellent correlation between the original and check results, with the pulp analyses, as expected, showing the best agreement. Results of ¼ cores and coarse rejects show the effects of a larger nugget effect and associated difficulties of subsampling than the pulps. Average values for the check analyses versus the original values (Figure 11) show an excellent correlation with no significant bias evident.

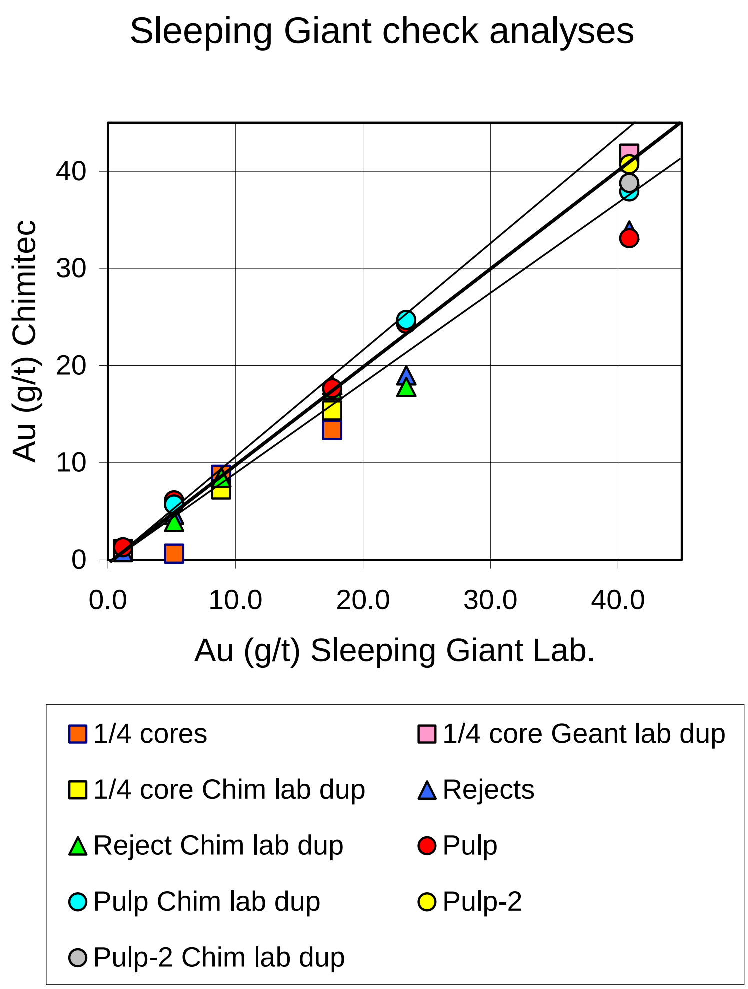

Figure 10: Results of analyses of ¼ cores, coarse rejects and pulps carried out by Chimitec (Val-d'Or) versus the original analyses by the Sleeping Giant Laboratory. The heavy line is the 1:1 correspondence, and the two light lines are ± 5% relative.

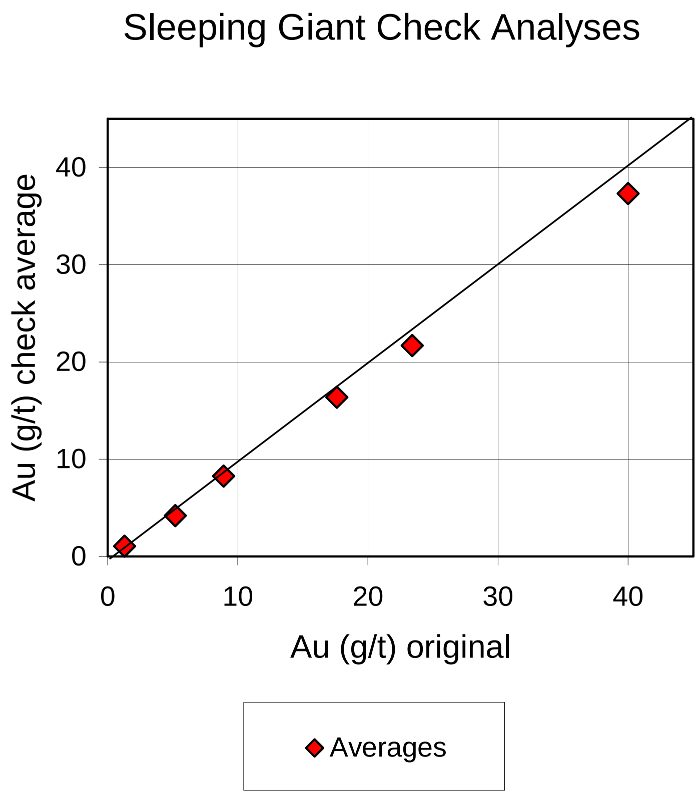

Figure 11: Average values of analyses by Chimitec (Val-d'Or) versus original analyses by the Sleeping Giant laboratory.

Opinion on the Sleeping Giant Sampling and Laboratory Protocols and Results

After a review of methods and internal checks and a series of check analyses in an external laboratory, it is the opinion of the author, Tyson C. Birkett, Eng. PhD that core handling, sampling, sample security and analysis at the Sleeping Giant Mine meet current industry standards and are adequate to support estimates of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.

DATA VERIFICATION (ITEM 16)

The technical information which forms the basis of this report was acquired by personnel of the Sleeping Giant mine either in their capacity as employees at the mine or in a subsequent capacity as employees of Cadiscor. There was thus continuity in personnel and in accumulated knowledge of the mine which has benefited the current study. Since most of the new resources are extensions of existing veins and existing stopes, the geometries of the mineralised zones are well-constrained and detailed verification of such data has been minimal.

Verification of new drilling has been limited to examination of some drill logs and analytical results. The new drilling leading to estimates of Mineral Resources at depth below the current mine workings has followed known veins to greater depth with demonstration of geometric continuity. Since this information is rooted in the existing mine data, it has been verified through examination of plans and sections for geological coherence.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES (ITEM 17)

This report is limited to the Sleeping Giant mine and no relationship with adjacent properties is considered herein.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING (ITEM 18)

In 1993, the Sleeping Giant's milling facility was restarted using the Merill-Crowe process. The recovery rate slightly increased in the following years, while costs decreased. In 1998, the material used for the Merill-Crowe process was so deteriorated that the milling process was questioned. Once a study was completed, it was decided to modify the milling facility in order to use the CIL process (carbon in leach). This process allowed, in the first months of its use, a recovery increase with the reduction of the liquid tailings and in a short period of time reduction global milling and processing costs. With this system, fresh water demand and water quantity which needs to be treated are reduced. Mill costs and recoveries are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Mill costs and recoveries at the Sleeping Giant Mine from 1995 to 2007 by calendar year. Costs are in $CDN

Year	Recovery	Cost/tonne	Cost/ounce
1995	96,4%	25,53	66,18
1996	96,4%	25,18	65,12
1997	96,6%	22,80	68,12
1998	96,4%	18,85	50,65
1999	94,4%	19,44	54,37
2000	98,4%	17,15	48,67
2001	96,7%	18,65	62,51
2002	97,0%	19,60	60,12
2003	97,1%	21,35	56,58
2004	97,1%	19,82	57,05
2005	96,9%	21,76	65,73
2006	97,2%	22,15	64,37
2007	97,4%	19,06	48,61

The Sleeping Giant mill has a nameplate capacity of 900 tons per day and recently has been operating at approximately 800 tons per day. Thus the mill capacity is adequate for the planned production over the 19-month operating period envisaged in this report.

MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES (ITEM 19)

Mineral Resources

Mineral resources are volumes of rock of economic potential, defined by geological or minimum-mining-width parameters, to which an estimated grade is attached. Mineral resources as defined by current CIM criteria are assigned to one of three classes, Measured, Indicated, or Inferred. The level of geological and engineering information combined with observations and assumptions of geometrical continuity serve to assign the class to each rock volume.

In the present study, Measured Resources are defined as those where an underground opening in the mine provides access and sampling top the volume under question. Indicated Resources are those defined by drilling. The distances over which drill hole data have been projected, combined with knowledge of the mine and its mineralised zones, allow the classification of these volumes of rock as Indicated Resources. There are no Inferred Resources considered in this report.

Mineral Resource – Definitions (from CIM)

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

A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of 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.

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

Inferred Mineral Resource

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

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

Indicated Mineral Resource

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

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

Measured Mineral Resource

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

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

Mineral Resource Calculation Methodology

Mineral resources were calculated using the polygon method on inclined longitudinal sections generated by Cadiscor. This methodology has been used historically in the Sleeping Giant Mine and has been shown to yield reliable results through conciliation of estimates with production for stopes throughout the mine operations. Geological interpretations were based on core logging using the same criteria and know-how that allowed the mine to operate successfully for some 20 years. Intersection grade was calculated using orthogonal thickness of the veins following the historical method used at the Sleeping Giant Mine.

Capping of Analyses

The philosophy of capping (or cutting) analyses to some maximum upper value comes from historical observations in mining operations. It has been observed that unusually elevated analyses for gold (or other elements present in trace or in minor amounts) in some situations cannot be reliably repeated and are not reflected in mined grades from the sampled volume of rock. These analyses are considered anomalous outliers in the data set for the situation under study.

Anomalous outliers in a population of analyses can result from inadequate sampling, from the effects of sampling statistics, or from lack of accuracy in laboratory measurements – often the exact cause cannot be determined. Without further consideration of the cause of outliers, the remedy is to reduce the analysis values, for computational purposes, to a value which is considered likely to represent the rock unit or volume in question. In many cases a convenient number is chosen (*e.g.* 20 g/t), but more sophisticated methods can be applied, such as the mean plus 2 standard deviations for the geological unit sampled, or a limit defined by a break-in-slope on probability diagrams.

Because estimates of mineral resources are expected to be conservative, a parallel system for increasing the grade of anomalously low analyses is not used.

Capping analyses in mineral deposit resource evaluation is an important subject. First, the precision of the estimate is affected by outlying values, and second the actual estimated value for the overall deposit can be unduly inflated by a relatively small number of high-grade analytical results.

Some estimation methods, through their mathematical approach, naturally reduce the effect of isolated anomalously elevated values (*e.g*. kriging).

While there seems to be no hard-and-fast rule for capping analyses, the decision to apply an upper limit is generally based on two types of considerations. First is the question of whether the analysis in question is a part of a continuous population or an anomalous outlier which does not accurately reflect an underlying population. Second is the geographic distribution of the analysis in question – is it isolated or is it part of a higher-grade zone within a deposit.

The most common method of justifying a decision to cap analyses in a deposit, and a technique to establish the capping value, is based on a cumulative frequency diagram of analyses, either as raw data or as composites at a scale appropriate to the zones under study. Various portions of the deposit are represented by sub-populations on such diagrams – low-grade materials surrounding the mineralized zones on the one hand, and the mineralised zones themselves on the other. These populations are typically separated by changes in slope on a cumulative frequency diagram. A change-in-slope at the upper extremity of the mineralised population on this type of diagram is generally taken to indicate the presence of anomalous samples where capping may be required. Other, similar, approaches include using a diagram of the cumulative coefficient of variation or a diagram of the cumulative mean. In all cases, due consideration of the natural zones within a mineral deposit must be integrated into the analysis.

Grade capping at the Sleeping Giant Mine was carried out on a vein-by-vein basis using factors developed by the mine operations and shown to produce useful grade estimates. In terms of a statistical approach, values are cut at 85 to 90 % of the cumulative frequency population.

Capping values used in the mine planning operations and adopted here are reported in Table 4.

Table 4: Capping values by Zone, Sleeping Giant Mine

Zone	Capping Value	
	Drilling	Channel samples
3	60	180
8	70 to 90	70 to 100
20		120
30	250	250
50	100	55
18	60	250

Using the parameters described above, Mineral Resources have been calculated for the Sleeping Giant mine and are disclosed in Table 5.

Statement of Mineral Resources

Table 5 Detailed Mineral Resource Statement for the Sleeping Giant Mine

Stope		Measured Resources (tonnes)	Grade Au (g/t)	Indicated Resources (tonnes)	Grade Au (g/t)
1	LT66-2-3660			9,407	7.42
2	CP66-7-628			14,605	9.15
3	CP72-7-600	4,963	9.90		
4	CP72-7-625	13,971	7.50		
5	CP72-7-630	8,339	11.18	2,199	4.10
6	CM54-8-250	9,417	4.68		
7	CPL54-8-580	11,543	11.11		
8	CPL54-8-300			9,630	12.37
9	CPL54-8-370	10,065	10.11		
10	CM72-8-325	2,413	14.62		
11	LT72-8-400	2,983	4.65	3,404	5.20
12	CM78-8-400	7,944	10.21		
13	LT85-8-025	2,569	14.14		
14	LT85-8-050	2,273	7.88		
15	CP85-8-100	11,003	6.38		
16	CM85-8-350	10,721	7.08		
17	CM85-8-350H			1,503	21.67
18	LT91-8-100	3,991	6.56		
19	LT91-8-250	5,752	5.60		

20	CP91-9-3520	2,281	7.86	6,368	8.19
21	LT97-8-100	6,160	7.86		
22	LT97-8-350			6,882	10.01
23	CP85-9-3500			8,001	3.80
24	CP85-9-3510			7,030	17.60
25	CP85-9-3570			5,897	8.20
26	CP97-9-3480			15,694	11.89
27	CP97-9-3540			5,497	5.20
28	CP97-9-3550	7,732	6.11		
29	CP97-9-3590			4,247	5.60
30	CM79-30-2930S(LG)			2,970	4.20
31	CM78-30-2930S			6,613	8.46
32	CM-30-2930S(LG)			6,776	4.10
33	CM85-30-2930S	11,226	8.82		
34	LT85-30-2930	3,505	8.71		
35	LT97-30-2950			4,886	7.76
36	LT97-30-2970			20,132	6.91
37	LT78-50-000	5,484	10.55		
38	CP78-50-050			2,267	7.80
39	LT78-50-075	2,103	10.76		
40	CM78-50-100			10,912	9.28
41	CM78-50-100-low grade			7,484	4.42
42	CP85-50-025inf.	4,854	10.34		
43	CP85-50-025sup.	9,596	8.52		
44	CP85-50-SH-075	5,574	11.54		
45	CM91-50-025				
46	Explo 8N	10,392	10.07	16,972	9.44
47	Explo 30 W			123,033	13.39
Summary		**177,304**	**8.67**	**311,882**	**10.33**

Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability

Mineral Reserves

Mineral Reserve- Definitions (from CIM)

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

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

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

Probable Mineral Reserve

A 'Probable Mineral Reserve' is the economically mineable part of an Indicated, and in some circumstances a Measured Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study. This Study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified.

Proven Mineral Reserve

A 'Proven Mineral Reserve' is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study. This Study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified.

Application of the Proven Mineral Reserve category implies that the Qualified Person has the highest degree of confidence in the estimate with the consequent expectation in the minds of the readers of the report. The term should be restricted to that part of the deposit where production planning is taking place and for which any variation in the estimate would not significantly affect potential economic viability.

Factors Used in Estimation of Mineral Reserves

The conversion of Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves has been based on a stope-by-stope analysis of cost and revenue. The convention was adopted that Measured Resources, where they are demonstrated to be economic with the data and assumptions of this report, are converted to Proven Reserves, and Indicated Resources to Probable Reserves.

All information including grades, tonnages and costs were made available to GENIVAR by Cadiscor. Most of this information was originally provided to Cadiscor by IAMGOLD, and came from actual mine operational performances. Additional information from recent drilling by Cadiscor was also provided and integrated into the present study.

GENIVAR has evaluated each stope to determine the most appropriate mining method within the economic and technological framework of the mine. The development work required to access each stope has been evaluated from plans and sections, and will be verified in detail at the time the work goes forward. The methodology to establish the economic profile of each stope is as follows.

Development requirements for each stope have been estimated from plans and sections, and are based on using existing mine infrastructure to the fullest. A final plan will require calculation of development for each stope in 3D. Development has been considered in three categories, drifts, sub-levels and raises. An extra 20 % has been added to the estimated costs of sublevels for longhole stopes to account for the space requirements of equipment for this mining method.

The estimated costs for each stope include mining, mucking, development, services and others. All costs are estimated in current Canadian dollars.

Revenues:

Estimated ounces produced from each proposed stope include recovery as a function of mining method, as well as dilution. Mill recovery of 97 % has been used in calculating a net value for each stope.

To evaluate the economic profile of each stope, the cost-revenue balance was calculated for a series of gold prices. Thus a potential net return for each stope was available to justify its inclusion in the reserve base for any given gold price.

Alternate mining methods were evaluated for a number of proposed stopes to assure the most efficient methods of extraction possible. Only the method retained is presented in the appendices.

A number of factors enter into the estimation of Mineral Reserves. These are listed here:

Mining Width Based on the mining history, the minimum width in reserve calculations is related of the dip of the lens in the estimated area. Each drill intersection is recalculated with a true thickness which varies according to the presumed dip, between 1.6 meter (dip over 50º) and 1.8 meter (dip less than 50º).

Based on the details of each proposed stope, a mining method has been selected. Criteria used to select a mining method include the thickness and dip of the zone to be mined, and any supplementary information such a faults or offsets. Minimum thickness mined for each mining method is presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Minimum thickness mined as a function of mining method

Method	Thickness
Shrinkage stoping	1.6m
Longhole	1.8m
Room and pillar	1.8m

Mining Dilution In addition to the planned stopes, some extra material is typically mined. A nominal dilution of 15 % at zero grade is applied to all shrinkage stopes. Some stopes might have a higher dilution rate depending on ground conditions. In some cases, the long-hole method is used to recover pillars and waste. Dilution for this technique is between 25 and 50% or even more according to ground conditions. These dilution factors are based on historical data from the Sleeping Giant mine. Dilution for room-and-pillar mining is 25 %.

Mining Recovery estimated mining recovery varies between 75% and 100% depending on the chosen mining method. With shrinkage stope mining, recovery is 95 to 100%, while for the room-and-pillar method it is 85 % and for long-hole 95 %. In the case of these methods, the recovery rate might be higher if some pillars are recovered at the end of the project. At that time, ground conditions will limit the recovery of pillars. Reserves which are shown in this report include pillars which are planned to be recovered.

Based on the mining method selected, rates of recovery (the percentage of the mineralised volume actually mined) and dilution (excess material mined) are applied to each stope through the mine block model (Table 7).

Table 7: Mining recovery and dilution

Method	Mining recovery	Dilution
Shrinkage stoping	95%	15%
Longhole	95%	25%
Room and pillar	85%	15%

The calculated tonnage of each stope (including recovery and dilution) is used to estimate the cost for the stope. Costs including mining and development are based on actual average costs over the last five years of operations at the mine.

Rock Density ore density at the mine was verified by three samples taken every month in 2001, with further measurements in 2002. Results varied between 2.8 g/cm^3 and 2.9 g/cm^3, with an average of 2.86 g/cm^3. A density of 2.85 g/cm^3 was used from December 2002 onward, both for reserves estimation and for engineering. Historically, this density has allowed acceptable reconciliation between planned and produced tonnes.

Mill Recovery The historical recovery of 97 % has been retained

Exchange Rate 1.07 $CDN = 1.00 $US. This factor has been used to calculate gold prices in Canadian dollars for the purposes of this report.

Price of Gold A series of gold prices (expressed in $US have been used to estimate reserves in a number of economic scenarios. The gold price has been modified in 50 $US increments from 750 $US to 900 $US per troy ounce.

Price of Silver Silver contributes only a minor amount to the value of the ore. Historically, for each ounce of gold, 1.4 ounces of silver have been produced. Since revenue from silver is cost-free (all costs have been carried by gold in the economic analysis of possible operations) silver potentially contributes extra revenue to the mine. For example, from the estimated 70,350 ounces of gold that can be produced from Mineral Reserves in the mine, it is estimated that 98,490 ounces of silver will be produced. At a selling price of $US11 per ounce and an exchange rate of 1.07, this adds 1,160,000 $CDN to mine profit over the course of the operation. Nevertheless, there are no analyses of silver in the database used for estimating grades, and silver has not been considered in the financial analysis of the deposit.

Fixed Costs Historical mine costs have been provided by the Sleeping Giant and retained for this report (Table 8).

Operating Costs Historical mine costs have been provided by the Sleeping Giant and retained for this report (Table 8).

Total costs per tonne on a basis of mining method have been estimated and are presented in Table 9.

Table 8: Fixed and Variable Costs, Sleeping Giant Mine

Historical costs of mine services used as a basis for calculations of overall costs.

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Production (oz)	33,304 oz	33,509 oz	39,967 oz	45,716 oz	66,826 oz
Tonnes milled	88,248 t	96,475 t	121,249 t	132,965 t	170,392 t
Tonnes hoisted	88,275 t	96,550 t	120,748 t	133,300 t	170,467 t
Grade	12.09 g/t	11.12 g/t	10.63 g/t	11.01 g/t	15.52 g/t
Mill recoveries	97.08%	97.11%	96.88%	97.17%	97.40%
Mine services	19.67 $/t hoisted	18.99 $/t hoisted	20.78 $/t hoisted	21.95 $/t hoisted	17.72 $/t hoisted
Mechanical services	5.53 $/t hoisted	5.61 $/t hoisted	7.78 $/t hoisted	8.62 $/t hoisted	5.50 $/t hoisted
Electrical services	3.34 $/t hoisted	3.31 $/t hoisted	3.74 $/t hoisted	4.33 $/t hoisted	2.42 $/t hoisted
Surface services	8.27 $/t hoisted	8.32 $/t hoisted	9.84 $/t hoisted	9.91 $/t hoisted	8.12 $/t hoisted
Engineering	3.67 $/t hoisted	3.47 $/t hoisted	4.83 $/t hoisted	5.74 $/t hoisted	3.68 $/t hoisted
Geology	2.37 $/t hoisted	2.18 $/t hoisted	2.11 $/t hoisted	2.50 $/t hoisted	2.19 $/t hoisted
Total services	**42.87 $/t hoisted**	**41.89 $/t hoisted**	**49.09 $/t hoisted**	**53.05 $/t hoisted**	**39.63 $/t hoisted**
Environment	2.44 $/t milled	2.06 $/t milled	2.78 $/t milled	2.48 $/t milled	1.28 $/t milled
Milling	18.92 $/t milled	17.76 $/t milled	19.59 $/t milled	19.52 $/t milled	17.78 $/t milled
Environment & Milling	**21.35 $/t milled**	**19.82 $/t milled**	**22.36 $/t milled**	**22.00 $/t milled**	**19.06 $/t milled**
Site administration	**11.74 $/t hoisted**	**11.40 $/t hoisted**	**14.07 $/t hoisted**	**15.40 $/t hoisted**	**11.84 $/t hoisted**

Table 9: Costs per tonne

Type	Cost
Services and others	79 $/t
Room and pillar	84 $/t
Shrinkage stoping	51 $/t
Longhole	35 $/t
Mucking	12 $/t

Services and others include:	Environment and milling:	21 $/t
	Site administration:	13 $/t
	Services:	45 $/t

Development costs Costs of providing mine infrastructure to each stope have been estimated based on historical cost data and per-shift productivity (Table 10).

Table 10: Development costs

Type of excavation	Cost
Drift	1225 $/m
Sub level (shrinkage stoping and room and pillar)	1475 $/m
Sub level (longhole)	1770 $/m
Raise	1925 $/m

Where rehabilitation is necessary, a cost of 25,000$ has been assumed. On-site evaluation is necessary to determine the rehabilitation needs for each stope.

Costs were calculated for each stope for access (drifts, raises, crosscuts) as well as mining, mucking and transport. Costs for milling and all other burdens were added for the estimated tonnes in each stope to arrive at a final stope-by-stope decision on probable profitability.

Statement of Mineral Reserves

Within the Mineral Resources disclosed above in Table 5, Mineral Reserves have been identified and are disclosed in Table 11. The cost per ounce of gold has been calculated for each stope using the mining method, development and mill recovery data of this report. Thus each stope can be assigned a net value based on gold price. For the purposes of this report, a cost of $CDN 850 per ounce has been taken as the cut-off for Mineral Reserves. Stopes with a per-ounce cost greater than $CDN 850 per ounce are considered currently non-economic and are reported only as Mineral Resources. For several stopes, development and operational costs were not available for estimation and these stopes have been left as Mineral Resources. All stopes which are not Mineral Reserves under the assumptions of this report have been indicated by a grey pattern in Table 11. All Mineral Resources below the current level of mining have been considered Mineral Resources pending a detailed study of the costs of accessing these areas.

Table 11: Detailed Mineral Reserves Statement for the Sleeping Giant Mine

Stope		Proven Reserves (tonnes)	Grade Au (g/t)	Probable Reserves (tonnes)	Grade Au (g/t)	Cost Au ($CDN/oz)
1	LT66-2-3660			9,407	7.42	653
2	CP66-7-628			14,605	9.15	648
3	CP72-7-600	4,963	9.90			583
4	CP72-7-625	13,971	7.50			756
5	CP72-7-630	8,339	11.18	2,199	4.10	511
6	CM54-8-250	9,417	4.68			973
7	CPL54-8-580	11,543	11.11			531
8	CPL54-8-300			9,630	12.37	477
9	CPL54-8-370	10,065	10.11			563
10	CM72-8-325	2,413	14.62			448
11	LT72-8-400	2,983	4.65	3,404	5.20	955
12	CM78-8-400	7,944	10.21			599
13	LT85-8-025	2,569	14.14			493
14	LT85-8-050	2,273	7.88			642
15	CP85-8-100	11,003	6.38			803
16	CM85-8-350	10,721	7.08			719
17	CM85-8-350H			1,503	21.67	351
18	LT91-8-100	3,991	6.56			998
19	LT91-8-250	5,752	5.60			951
20	CP91-9-3520	2,281	7.86	6,368	8.19	899
21	LT97-8-100	6,160	7.86			675
22	LT97-8-350			6,882	10.01	596
23	CP85-9-3500			8,001	3.80	
24	CP85-9-3510			7,030	17.60	
25	CP85-9-3570			5,897	8.20	
26	CP97-9-3480			15,694	11.89	544
27	CP97-9-3540			5,497	5.20	
28	CP97-9-3550	7,732	6.11			989
29	CP97-9-3590			4,247	5.60	
30	CM79-30-2930S(LG)			2,970	4.20	
31	CM78-30-2930S			6,613	8.46	700
32	CM-30-2930S(LG)			6,776	4.10	
33	CM85-30-2930S	11,226	8.82			568
34	LT85-30-2930	3,505	8.71			765
35	LT97-30-2950			4,886	7.76	837
36	LT97-30-2970			20,132	6.91	827
37	LT78-50-000	5,484	10.55			494
38	CP78-50-050			2,267	7.80	
39	LT78-50-075	2,103	10.76			677
40	CM78-50-100			10,912	9.28	549
41	CM78-50-100-low grade			7,484	4.42	
42	CP85-50-025inf.	4,854	10.34			559

43	CP85-50-025sup.	9,596	8.52			659
44	CP85-50-SH-075	5,574	11.54			589
45	CM91-50-025			9773	4.90	

(Grey overlay indicates Mineral Resources which are not considered Mineral Reserves)

Table 12: Summary Statement of Mineral Reserves

*RESERVES**

Proven:	*135,300 tonnes*	*at 9.3 g/t*
Probable:	*100,000 tonnes*	*at 9.4 g/t*

TOTAL: 235,300 tonnes at 9.3 g/t for 70,350 ounces recovered

The evolution of Mineral Reserves as a function of gold price can also be presented graphically, as in Figure 12. As the gold price increases, more Mineral Resources can be considered as Mineral Reserves.

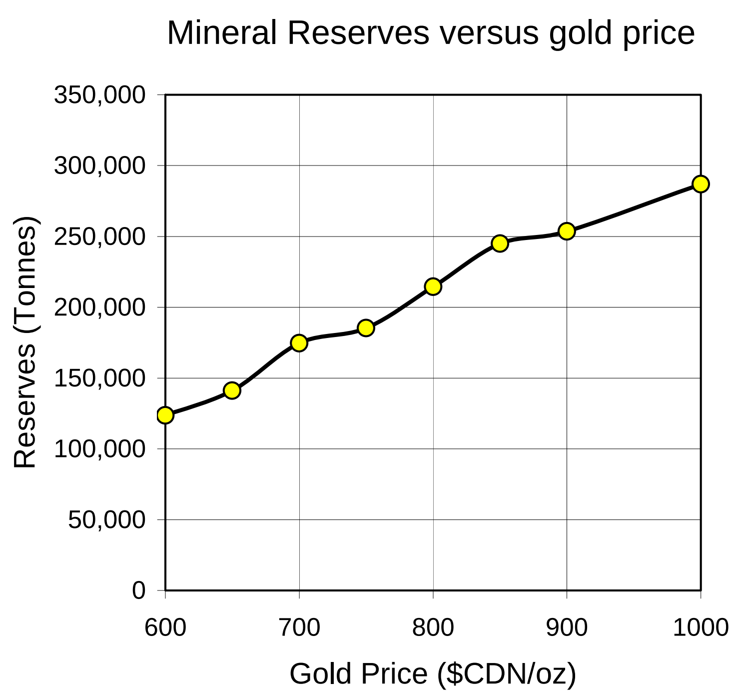

Figure 12: Estimated Mineral Reserves as a function of gold price

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION (ITEM 20)

The exploration potential of the Sleeping Giant mine remains excellent. Exploration drilling at depth has intersected the mineralised zones as deep as 445 m below the current workings with significant gold grades comparable to those in the current levels.

With the current context of increasing gold prices, new interpretation of the existing geological interpretation of the mine and drilling to extend known zones to depth seems justified. Zones recently drilled such as 30W remain open both down and up dip.

INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS (ITEM 21)

Continued operations at the Sleeping Giant mine can be conducted with a good expectation of generating an operating profit.

Mineral Resources identified at depth (continuing below the current mine workings) offer a longer operating period if they can be converted to Mineral Reserves.

RECOMMENDATIONS (ITEM 22)

Begin development work to bring the stopes identified as potentially profitable into production as soon as possible. Restart the mill after approximately three months of development and accumulation of mined material on surface. The financial analysis of this activity is the subject of this report.

Undertake a detailed engineering and financial analysis in support of converting the Mineral Resources below the current mine workings to Mineral Reserves. The expected cost of an initial go - no go study is expected to be in the order of $20,000.

Continue a program of deposit-scale exploration to follow existing zones to depth. This activity should be carried out by diamond drilling from underground stations. The estimated cost of a first-pass program to follow the two main new zones to depth is $1,000,000.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TECHNICAL REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES AND PRODUCTION PROPERTIES (ITEM 25)

Mine Infrastructure

The mine is accessed by a four-compartment production shaft with a total depth of 1053 m. Levels are spaced at 45 m from surface to 235 m, and from there to 975 m are spaced at 60 m. The exploration shaft and various raises allow all portions of the mine to be ventilated with fresh air. An ore pass and a waste pass allow material to be handled and raised to the surface. The deepest working level of the mine is 975 m. The mine is worked using electric locomotives and cars of 3 and 5 tonnes.

Mining Operations

The mine and the mill currently operate with all required permits in place.

Mining Methods

Three methods are in current or recent use to extract ore. The long-hole method was discontinued during 2002 because of the shallow dip in zone 8 as well as the high dilution which was obtained. Since then, the use of this method is limited to the pillar recovery and to complete stopes in which mining with other methods is not appropriate. The type of mining method is determined according to the studied zone’s dip:

<u>Slope over 65º</u>: Long-hole and shrinkage stope extraction. When used, the long-hole method consisted in excavating a raise to a maximum length of 65 meters between two sub-levels. Following this step, three levels are excavated, with maximum length 70 meters and they are vertically spaced between 15 to 17 meters, according to a “dice five” pattern. When drilling is completed, blasting of the three benches can be carried out. The shrinkage method is described below.

<u>Slope between 65º and 45º</u>: Shrinkage stope mining with some stopes by long-hole methods.. Shrinkage stope mining consists in excavating a raise to a maximum length of 85 meters between two levels. The length of the stope is usually between 20 and 100 meters, that is to say blocs of 7 000 to 35 000 tonnes. The ore is broken in horizontal slices of approximately 2.6 m thickness, working from the base to the top of the stope. For each slice, 30% of the blasted ore is removed therefore allowing employees to move along the stope on the broken ore. When the ore breaking is completed, the remaining ore can be

extracted from the stope. With this method, the recovery rate is between 95% and 100%.

Slope below 45º: Room and pillar extraction. During room and pillar extraction, the ore is blasted in slices, but contrary to shrinkage stope mining methods the broken ore is removed immediately in order to allow workers to circulate in the stope. Therefore, no access raise is required. The size of the rooms and pillars is determined according to the rock mass stability. Usually, rooms are 6,5 meters by 6,5 meters and are separated by pillars which can be recovered in part once the stope is completed. The mining recovery is typically at least 85 % when using this method.

Recoverability

The ongoing mine operations provide recovery data for gold from the mine. The historical recovery within recent operating experience has been 97.2 %. The estimated mineral reserves come from the same areas of the mine as current and recent production, and the same mill recovery has been assumed for the new production.

Markets

Gold is sold in a liquid market which can accommodate the planned production from the mine.

Contracts

Planned production is based on selling gold into the spot market. No hedging is planned.

Environmental Considerations

The mine currently operates with all required government permits in place. Tailings at the close of operations by IAMGOLD will remain the responsibility of IAMGOLD. Site decommissioning will be the responsibility of Cadiscor. It is estimated that the break-up value of the mine infrastructure will pay for closure and restoration at the site.

Taxes

The mine will be owned and operated by Cadiscor, and with accumulated tax credits due to past losses and development costs to be incurred, it is projected that no taxes will be paid during the 19 months operating period of the current report.

Capital and Operating Cost Estimate

The estimates of capital requirements and operating costs have been incorporated in the estimation of Mineral Reserves. These estimates do not consider the cost of acquiring the property and mine equipment by Cadiscor from IAMGOLD.

Economic Analysis

The base case financial profile of the mine and mill operations going forward has been calculated and is presented in Table 13.

The Base Case for the financial profile uses the following parameters:

Gold price	$US 800 per ounce
Exchange rate	1.07 $US per 1 $CAN
Mill Recovery	97 %
Mill costs	from Table 3
Development Costs	from Table 10
Mining Costs	from Table 9

These factors have been applied to the planned mining scenario to calculate a Net Present Value for the mine operations. The calculated Net Present Value of the Base Case with a discount rate of 10 % is $CDN 15.9 million and the projected cash position at the termination of operations is $ CDN 17.8 million.

Variations in these parameters have been applied and a sensitivity analysis completed. The results, presented in Figure 13, indicate that the major factors in the operations financial profile will be gold price, exchange rate, mill recovery and gold grade. In terms of calculations, these various factors have identical effects on the calculated NPV (an increase of 5 % of gold price will have the same effect as an increase of 5 % in gold grade). Another significant factor is mining cost, while milling costs, while the costs of chemicals for mill operations, and development costs are of limited impact.

Table 13: Cash flow projections for operations at the Sleeping Giant mine based on the Mineral Reserves and assumptions of this report. Office and salary costs have been added to the early months of operations when the costs per ton hoisted to not represent the real costs because too few tonnes are being produced. Chemicals and consumables have been estimated on a schedule of their estimated use.

	Gold Price		2008				2009		
	$US/ounce	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Running total	800	0	-1,447,977	-3,068,143	-3,558,555	-3,376,597	-1,727,167	-593,750	815,740
Tonnes of ore hoisted		0	3,942	5,389	8,688	8,508	11,703	15,000	15,000
Cumulate tonnes		0	3,942	9,330	18,018	26,526	38,229	53,229	68,229
Tonnes milled		0	0	0	8,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Cumulate tonnes milled		0	0	0	8,000	23,000	38,000	53,000	68,000
Tonnes on surface		0	3,942	9,330	10,018	3,526	229	229	229
Gold Production (ounces)		0	0	0	1,349	2,266	4,317	4,470	4,482
Gold Income (	800	0	0	0	1,154,778	1,939,502	3,695,232	3,826,253	3,836,927
Costs									
office and salaries			15,000	8,000	5,000	5,000			
tank maintenance			25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000			
other			20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000		
rod mill lines			129,000		10,000				
ball mill liners				90,000	10,000				
carbon				116,000					
cyanide				25,000		25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
lead nitrate				20,000		20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
balls / slugs				30,000					
lime				102,000		102,000		102,000	
Development cost			1,048,466	899,548	616,167	371,277	537,623	608,405	469,860
Mining cost			210,511	284,619	850,685	986,134	1,230,045	1,734,297	1,709,444
Milling cost			0	0	108,338	203,133	203,133	203,133	203,133
Monthly cash costs			1,447,977	1,620,167	1,645,190	1,757,544	2,045,802	2,692,835	2,427,437
Monthly net	800	0	-1,447,977	-1,620,167	-490,411	181,958	1,649,429	1,133,418	1,409,490

Table 13 (continued)

	Gold Price $US/ounce	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
					2009				2010
Running total	800	1,777,207	3,177,975	4,698,670	6,156,324	7,383,284	8,663,676	9,724,955	11,677,966
Tonnes of ore hoisted		15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	12,282
Cumulate tonnes		83,229	98,229	113,229	128,228	143,228	158,228	173,228	185,510
Tonnes milled		15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	12,500
Cumulate tonnes milled		83,000	98,000	113,000	128,000	143,000	158,000	173,000	185,500
Tonnes on surface		229	229	229	228	228	228	228	10
Gold Production (ounces)		4,170	4,390	4,692	4,522	4,335	4,284	4,387	4,598
Gold Income (	800	3,569,106	3,757,575	4,016,259	3,871,164	3,711,140	3,666,876	3,755,106	3,935,989
Costs									
office and salaries									
tank maintenance									
other									
rod mill lines									
ball mill liners									
carbon								116,000	
cyanide		25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
lead nitrate		20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
balls / slugs		30,000						30,000	
lime		102,000		102,000		102,000		102,000	
Development cost		464,745	311,215	161,017	139,348	157,647	122,247	116,792	0
Mining cost		1,762,761	1,797,460	1,984,413	2,026,029	1,976,400	2,016,103	2,080,902	1,768,701
Milling cost		203,133	203,133	203,133	203,133	203,133	203,133	203,133	169,278
Monthly cash costs		2,607,639	2,356,808	2,495,563	2,413,510	2,484,180	2,386,484	2,693,827	1,982,979
Monthly net	800	961,467	1,400,767	1,520,696	1,457,654	1,226,959	1,280,392	1,061,279	1,953,011

	Gold Price $US/ounce	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
				2010		
Running total	800	13,010,429	15,007,923	16,127,875	17,116,852	17,785,601
Tonnes of ore hoisted		14,134	10,148	8,692	10,567	6,250
Cumulate tonnes		199,643	209,791	218,483	229,050	235,300
Tonnes milled		14,100	10,000	8,800	10,567	6,334
Cumulate tonnes milled		199,600	209,600	218,400	228,967	235,301
Tonnes on surface		43	191	83	83	0
Gold Production (ounces)		4,318	4,269	2,938	2,985	1,860
Gold Income (	800	3,696,357	3,654,578	2,515,023	2,555,324	1,592,165
Costs						
office and salaries						
tank maintenance						
other						
rod mill lines						
ball mill liners						
carbon						
cyanide		25,000	25,000	25,000		
lead nitrate		20,000	20,000	20,000		
balls / slugs						
lime		102,000				
Development cost		0	0	0	0	0
Mining cost		2,025,949	1,476,662	1,230,899	1,423,252	837,640
Milling cost		190,945	135,422	119,172	143,095	85,776
Monthly cash costs		2,363,894	1,657,085	1,395,071	1,566,346	923,416
Monthly net	800	1,332,463	1,997,494	1,119,952	988,977	668,749

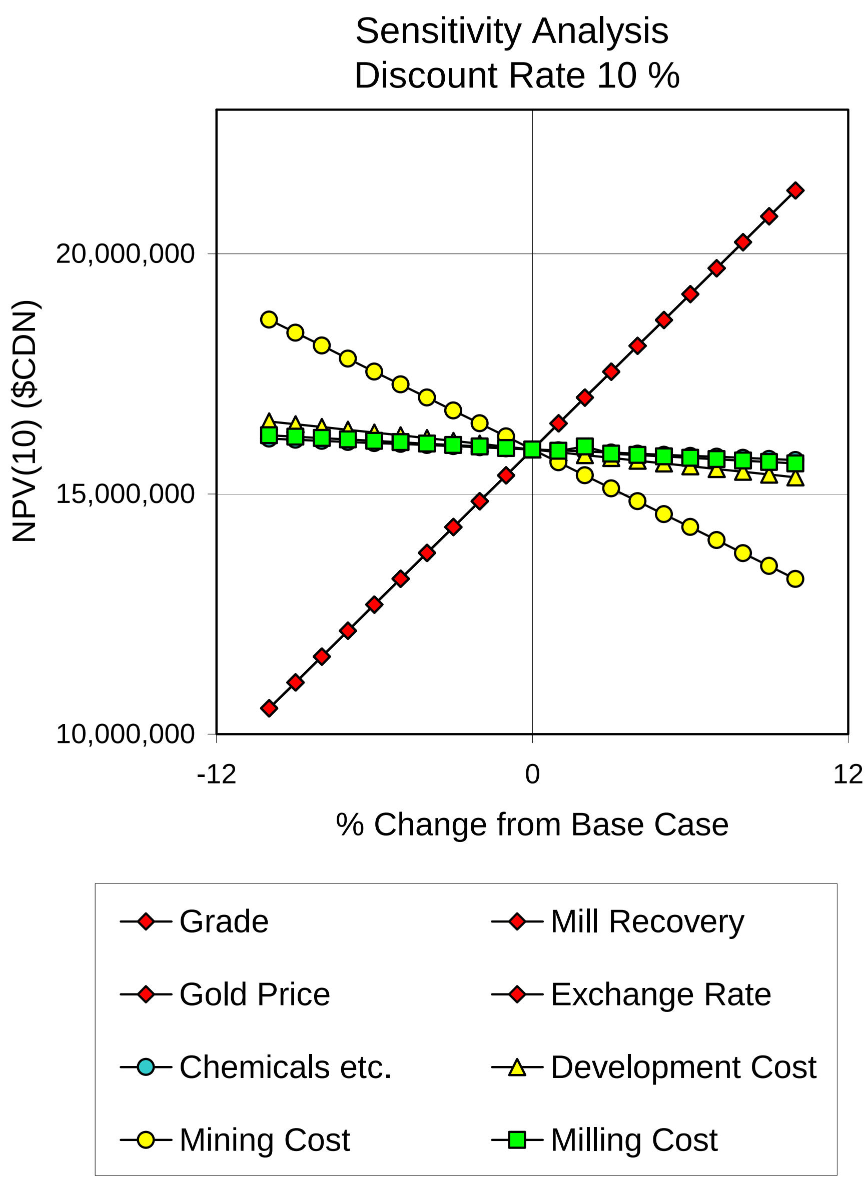

Figure 13: Sensitivity of NPV to various factors in the operations financial profile.

Payback

The payback period for the mine operations has been estimated from a detailed analysis of cash requirements and income from gold sales. For the base case, the payback period is six months, with a positive cash position from the seventh month forward. The cash position over the currently planned mine operations period is illustrated in Figure 14 as a function of gold price.

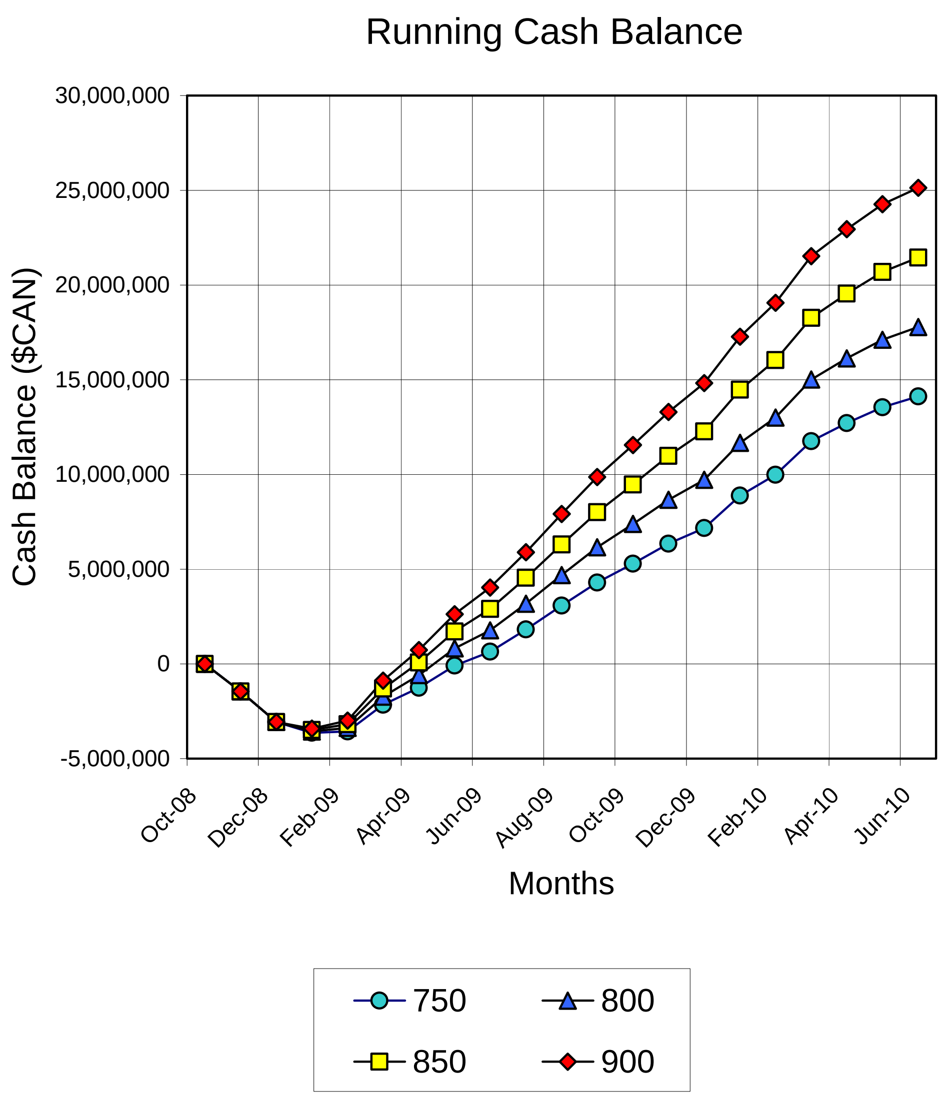

Figure 14: Cash balance of the currently planned operations over time as a function of gold price.

Mine Life

The current Mineral Reserves will support operations for 16 months. The current Mineral Resources, if all were converted to reserves, would support mine operations for an additional 17 months.

DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE (ITEM 24)

TECHNICAL REPORT
THE SLEEPING GIANT MINE,
NORTHWESTERN QUEBEC

PREPARED FOR
CADISCOR RESOURCES INC.
1225 Gay-Lussac Street
Boucherville, Quebec, Canada, J4B 7K1

Prepared by:

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Signed in Val-d'Or (Quebec), October 14, 2008

CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFIED PERSONS

Certificate of Qualifications

Tyson C. Birkett

I, Tyson C. Birkett, Eng. PhD, as author of this report entitled Technical Report, Sleeping Giant Mines, Northwestern Quebec prepared for Cadiscor Inc. and dated October 14, 2008 do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Engineer with GENIVAR LP of 1075 - 3rd Avenue East, Val-d'Or, Quebec, J9P 4N9

2. I am a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada with a Bachelor in Geological Engineering obtained in 1973 and a Master in Geology obtained in 1974. I am a graduate of the University of Montreal with a PhD in Geological Engineering obtained in 1982.

3. I am registered as an Engineer in the Province of Quebec (Membership Number 037394) and as a Professional Engineer the Province of British Columbia (License 24378). I have worked in the fields of mineral exploration, mineral deposits research, mine operations, mineral property development, geochemistry and mineralogy for a total of 35 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of this technical report is:

    a. 35 years of active experience in mineral exploration, mineral deposits research, applied mineralogy, mine operations, mineral property development and deposit evaluation throughout Quebec
    b. experience in a wide variety of mineral deposit types and geological settings within the Superior, Grenville, Appalachian and Churchill geological provinces, including deposits of iron, niobium – yttrium – zirconium and rare earth elements, magnesite, diamond, copper, and gold
    c. continuing education through seminars, short courses and field trips concerning a variety of mineral deposit types and geological environments.

4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI43-101.

5. I visited the Sleeping Giant Property on August 12, 2008.

6. I am responsible for project coordination, report writing, and assembling financial data in this report.

7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

8. I have not had prior involvement with the mining property which is the subject of this report.

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101, and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F.

11. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Certificate of Qualifications

Josée Couture

I, Josée Couture, Eng. as author of this report entitled Technical Report, Sleeping Giant Mines, Northwestern Quebec prepared for Cadiscor Inc. and dated October 14, 2008 do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Engineer with GENIVAR LP of 1075 - 3rd Avenue East, Val-d'Or, Quebec, J9P 4N9

2. I am a graduate of Laval University, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada with a Bachelor in Mining Engineering obtained in 1996.

3. I am registered as an Engineer in the Province of Quebec (Membership Number 117310).

4. I have worked in the Province of Quebec for a total of 12 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of this technical report is:

    a. 11 years of active experience in mining engineering throughout Abitibi, Quebec
    b. experience in gold and base metal mines.
    c. continuing education through seminars and short courses concerning mining engineering.

5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI43-101.

6. I did not visit the Sleeping Giant Property for this report.

7. I am responsible for calculations of costs and production planning for stopes reported in this study.

8. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

9. I have not had prior involvement with the mining property which is the subject of this report.

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101, and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F.

11. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Certificate of Qualifications

Christian Bézy

I, Christian Bézy, Bachelor in Geological, as co-author of this report entitled Technical Report, Sleeping Giant Mines, Northwestern Quebec prepared for Cadiscor Inc. and dated October 14, 2008 do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with GENIVAR LP of 1075 - 3rd Avenue East, Val-d'Or, Quebec, J9P 4N9

2. I am a graduate of Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Québec, Canada with a Bachelor in Geology obtained in 1978.

3. I am registered as a Geologist in the Province of Quebec (Membership Number 177).

4. I have worked 29 years in several mines in Québec and West of Africa as a mining geologist. My relevant experience for the purpose of this technical report is:

   a. 29 years of active experience in mines of Iron, Gold, Silver, and Graphite.
   b. continuing education through seminars, short courses and field trips concerning a variety of mineral deposit types and geological environments.

5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI43-101.

6. I visited the Sleeping Giant Property on April 30, 2008 as apart of this study.

7. I am responsible for verification of data provided by Cadiscor and for calculation of grades, tonnages and costs for the stopes reported in this study.

8. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

9. I have not had prior involvement with the mining property which is the subject of this report.

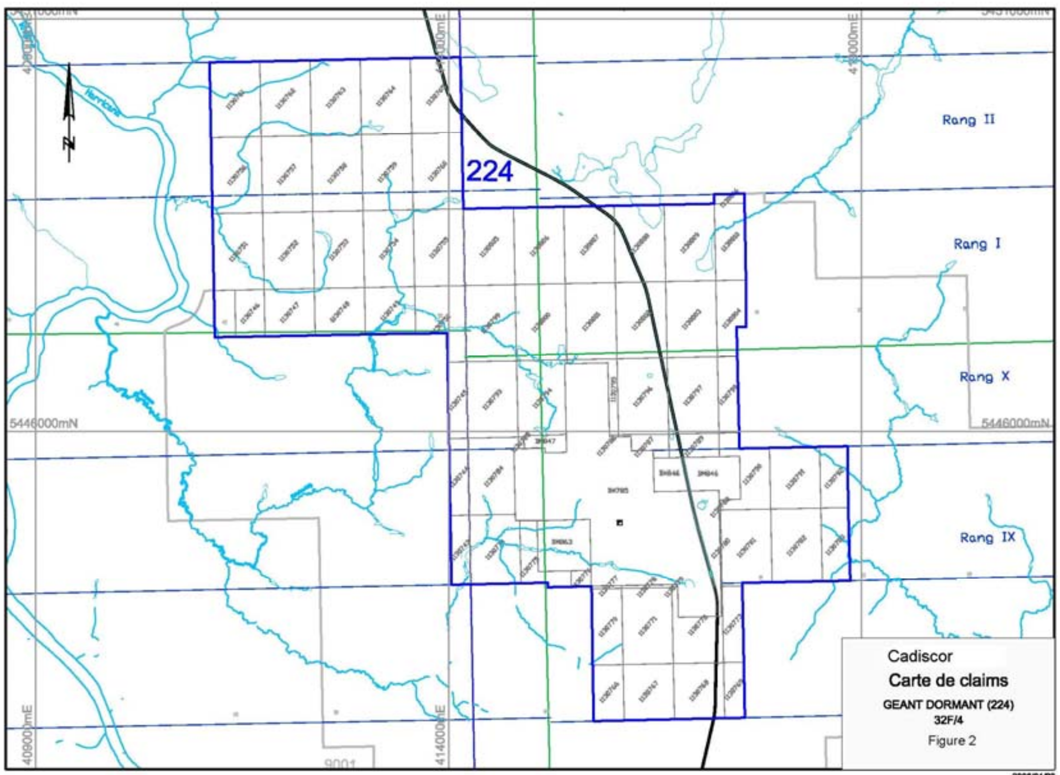
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101, and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F.

11. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Appendices

Appendix 1

Claims and licenses forming the Sleeping Giant property



Appendix 2

Certificates of analysis for check samples

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: RESSOURCES CADISCOR INC.
1570, RUE AMPÈRE
BUREA 502
BOUCHERVILLE QC J4B 7L4

Page: 1
Finalized Date: 20-AUG-2008
Account: CADRES

CERTIFICATE VO08113774

Project: GÉANT DORMANT
P.O. No.:
This report is for 15 Crushed Rock samples submitted to our lab in Val d'Or, QC, Canada on 13-AUG-2008.
The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

TYSON C. BIRKETT	VINCENT JOURDAIN	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um
LOG-24	Pulp Login - Rcd w/o Barcode

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA25	Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA finish	AAS
Au-GRA21	Au 30g FA-GRAV finish	WST-SIM

To: RESSOURCES CADISCOR INC.
ATTN: TYSON C. BIRKETT
GENIVAR
1075, 3E AVENUE EST, C.P. 6
VAL-D OR QC J9P 4N9

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: RESSOURCES CADISCOR INC.
1570, RUE AMPÈRE
BUREA 502
BOUCHERVILLE QC J4B 7L4

Project: GÉANT DORMANT

Page: 2 - A
Total # Pages: 2 (A)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 20-AUG-2008
Account: CADRES

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO08113774

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-AA25 Au ppm 0.01	Au-GRA21 Au ppm 0.05
808612		0.76	13.35	15.35
808613		0.69	8.76	7.23
808614		0.33	0.62	
808615		0.09	17.65	NSS
808616		0.11	6.13	5.69
808617		0.12	1.30	
808618		0.13	24.3	24.7
808619		0.12	33.1	37.9
808620		0.13	33.9	39.5
808621		0.23	0.79	
808622		0.50	18.00	17.55
808623		0.30	8.53	8.46
808624		0.27	19.00	17.80
808625		0.17	4.66	3.92
808626		0.06	40.7	38.8

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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Page: Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
Finalized Date: 20-AUG-2008
Account: CADRES

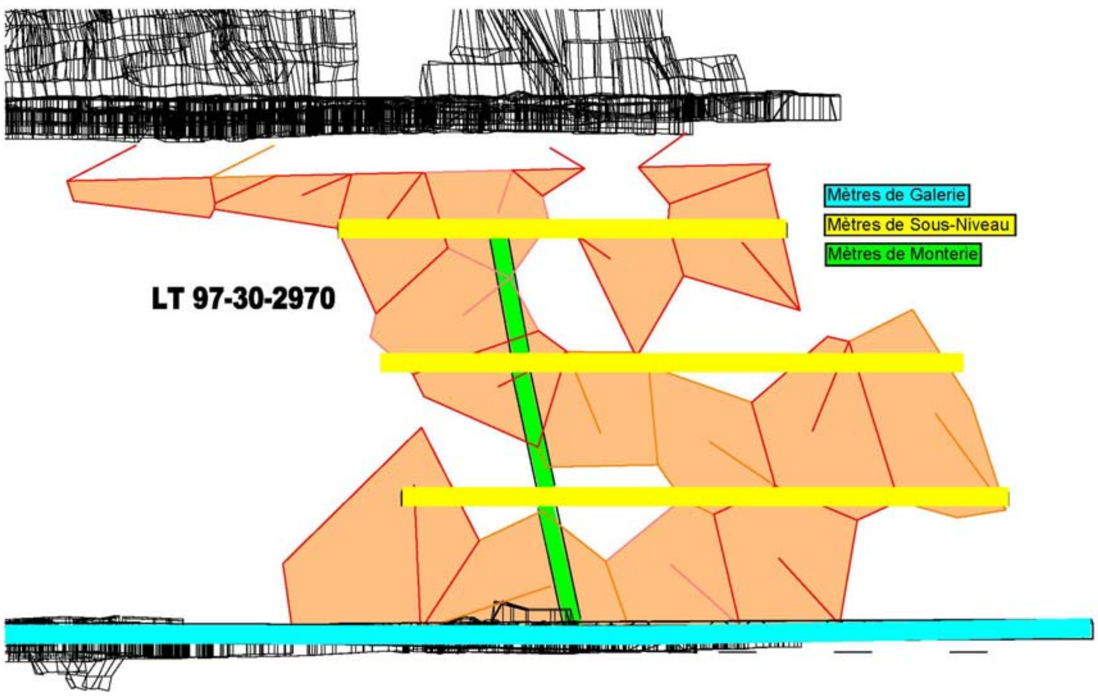
Project: GÉANT DORMANT

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO08113774

Method	CERTIFICATE COMMENTS
ALL METHODS	NSS is non-sufficient sample.

Appendix 3

Sections of stopes for mine planning and resource estimates and spreadsheet calculations for each stope



Zone: 30

Stope : **LT 97-30-2970**

Method : longhole
Dilution: 25%

minimum width (m) 1.8
Density : 2.85
Mining recovery : 95%

Block number	Area	Thickness	Measured resources		Indicated resources								Dilution		Ounces	Real recovery of stope 95% :			**Real recovery of stope : Final milled**
	m²	m	Tons	Grade	Tons	from	to	½ dist	lengh LC	angle	Grade LC	Grade	Tons Diluted	Grade Diluted		Tons	Grade	Ounces	**Ounces**
78-234	79.72	1.8			409	171.80	172.30	172.05	0.50	55	30.3	6.89	511	5.52	91	486	5.52	86	**84**
78-77	399.17	1.8			2048	207.50	208.00	207.75	0.50	75	23.3	6.25	2560	5.00	412	2432	5.00	391	**379**
78-364	169.08	1.8			867	177.00	178.08	177.54	1.08	65	29.8	16.23	1084	12.98	453	1030	12.98	430	**417**
78-427	204.37	1.8			1048	183.80	184.30	184.05	0.50	55	12.8	2.91	1311	2.33	98	1245	2.33	93	**90**
78-221	163.74	1.8			840	196.50	197.95	197.23	1.45	70	33.9	25.65	1050	20.52	693	997	20.52	658	**638**
91-113	149.71	1.8			768	12.90	13.80	13.35	0.90	48	8.4	3.10	960	2.48	76	912	2.48	73	**70**
91-49	190.07	1.8			975	142.60	143.10	142.85	0.50	65	21.9	5.51	1219	4.41	173	1158	4.41	164	**159**
91-117	195.97	1.8			1005	116.00	117.20	116.60	1.20	60	4.8	2.77	1257	2.22	90	1194	2.22	85	**83**
78-126	15.72	1.8			81	190.57	191.37	190.97	0.80	50	27.0	9.19	101	7.35	24	96	7.35	23	**22**
91-50	127.9	1.8			656	148.00	149.00	148.50	1.00	60	16.2	7.79	820	6.24	164	779	6.24	156	**152**
78-250	202.41	1.8			1038	193.50	194.00	193.75	0.50	55	19.9	4.53	1298	3.62	151	1233	3.62	144	**139**
78-80	43.33	1.8			222	200.00	200.80	200.40	0.80	42.5	34.9	10.48	278	8.38	75	264	8.38	71	**69**
91-116	191.11	1.8			980	15.20	15.70	15.45	0.50	50	44.2	9.41	1225	7.52	296	1164	7.52	282	**273**
78-223	252.48	1.8			1295	211.60	212.30	211.95	0.70	50	56.7	16.89	1619	13.51	703	1538	13.51	668	**648**
78-222	273.96	1.8			1405	206.80	207.80	207.30	1.00	55	31.2	14.20	1757	11.36	642	1669	11.36	609	**591**
78-236	302.74	1.8			1553	209.80	211.60	210.70	1.80	45	5.5	3.90	1941	3.12	195	1844	3.12	185	**179**
78-247	258.48	1.8			1326	197.30	198.00	197.65	0.70	50	14.5	4.32	1658	3.46	184	1575	3.46	175	**170**
78-233	14.03	1.8			72	166.70	168.50	167.60	1.80	55	6.6	5.44	90	4.35	13	85	4.35	12	**12**
91-68	70.78	1.8			363	7.95	8.50	8.23	0.55	70	51.9	14.90	454	11.92	174	431	11.92	165	**160**
Total					16953							8.63	21192	6.91	4706	20132	6.91	4471	**4336**
Total tons recovered													**20132**	**6.91**	**4471**				

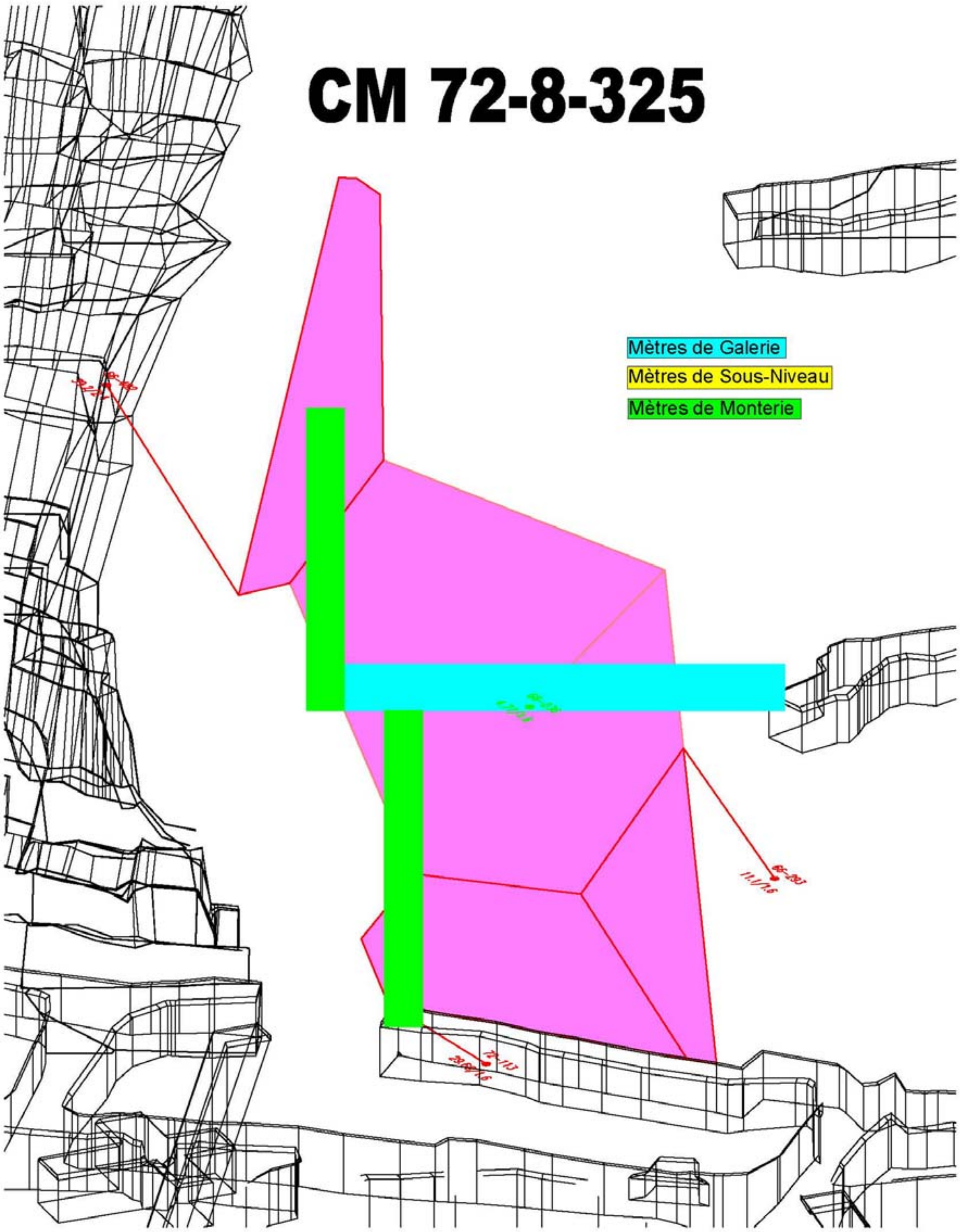
Technical parameters :

Method :	Shrinkage or longhole	
Strike/Dip :	N065	70°
Dimension:	60X65m	
Comment :	Development to do fo zone 30	
Development (m) :		
Drift	$1,225	meters
Raise	$1,925	meters
Sub level	$1,475	meters
Services + Others	$79	Tons
Room and pillar	$84	Tons
Shrinkage Stoping	$51	Tons
Longhole	$35	Tons
Mucking	$12	Tons
tonnage	**20,132**	Tons
Recovered ounces		**4336**

drift	**307**
sill	**85**
cross-cut	**50**
raise	**70**
sub level	**210**

Stope	Cost $/oz
LT 97-30-2970	**827 $/oz**

		Gold price $650	Expenses	Net	Gold price $700	Net	Gold price $750	Net	Gold price $800	Net	Gold price $850	Net
Drift	442		$541,450									
Raise	70		$134,750									
Sub level	210		$371,700									
Services + Others			$1,592,662									
Room and pillar												
Shrinkage Stoping												
Longhole			$704,629									
Mucking			$241,587									
		$2,818,667	**$3,586,778**	**-$768,110**	**$3,035,488**	**-$551,289**	**$3,252,309**	**-$334,469**	**$3,469,129**	**-$117,648**	**$3,685,950**	**$99,172**
		cost $/t	**$178**									


CM 72-8-325
Mètres de Galerie
Mètres de Sous-Niveau
Mètres de Monterie

Zone: 8

Stope : **CM72-8-325**

Method : Shrinkage Stoping
Dilution: 15%

Density : 2.85
Mining recovery : 95%
Milling recovery : 97%

Block number	Area (m²)	Thickness (m)	Measured resources Tons	Measured resources Grade	Indicated resources Tons	Indicated resources Grade	Dilution Tons Diluted	Dilution Grade Diluted	Ounces	Real recovery of stope : Tons	Real recovery of stope : Grade	Real recovery of stope : Ounces	Real recovery of stope : Final milled Ounces
66-236	256.09	1.6			1168	4.77	1343	4.15	179	1276	4.15	170	**165**
66-293	45.81	1.6			209	11.06	240	9.62	74	228	9.62	71	**68**
66-482	69.81	2.4			478	39.20	549	34.09	602	522	34.09	572	**555**
72-113	77.82	1.6			355	29.68	408	25.81	339	388	25.81	322	**312**
										0	0.00	0	**0**
										0	0.00	0	**0**
										0	0.00	0	**0**
Total					2209	16.81	2540	14.62	1194	2413	14.62	1134	**1100**
Total tons recovered							**2413**	**14.62**	**1134**				

Technical parameters :

Method : Shrinkage Stoping
Strike/Dip : N035 70°
Dimension: 15X25

Comment : Stoping from level 785, vein already developed. Need 2 draw points

Development (m) : level 785 2 Draw point. 20 waste
Stope Raise 25 ore
Total: **45**

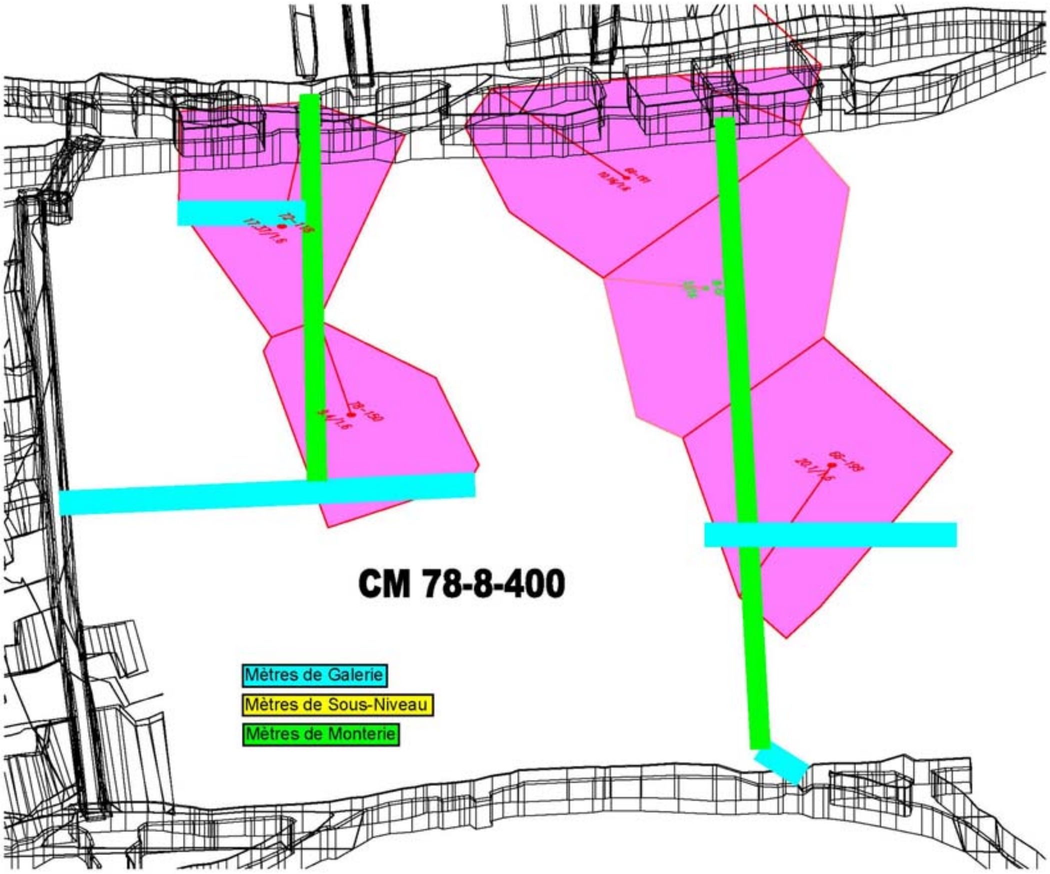
Drift	$1,225	meters
Raise	$1,925	meters
Sub level	$1,475	meters
Services + Others	$79	Tons
Room and pillar	$84	Tons
Shrinkage Stoping	$51	Tons
Longhole	$35	Tons
Mucking	$12	Tons
tonnage	2,413	Tons

Stope :	cost $/t
CM72-8-325	**448 $/oz**

Recovered ounces **1100**

		Gold price $650	Expenses	Net	Gold price $700	Net	Gold price $750	Net	Gold price $800	Net	Gold price $850	Net
Drift	20		$24,500									
Raise	65		$125,125									
Sub level			$0									
Services + Others			$190,921									
Shrinkage Stoping			$123,081									
Longhole												
Mucking			$28,960									
		$715,036	**$492,587**	**$222,449**	**$770,039**	**$277,451**	**$825,042**	**$332,454**	**$880,044**	**$387,457**	**$935,047**	**$442,460**
		cost $/t	**$204**									

Raise 65
2 drop point 20


CM 78-8-400
Mètres de Galerie
Mètres de Sous-Niveau
Mètres de Monterie

Zone: 8

Stope : CM 78-8-400

Method : Shrinkage Stoping
Dilution: 15%

Density : 2.85
Mining recovery : 95%
Milling recovery : 97%

Block number	Area	Thickness	Measured resources Tons	Measured resources Grade	Indicated resources Tons	Indicated resources Grade	Dilution Tons	Dilution Grade	Ounces	Real recovery of stope : Tons	Real recovery of stope : Grade	Real recovery of stope : Ounces	Real recovery of stope : Final milled Ounces
	m²	m					Diluted	Diluted					
66-191	334.66	1.6			1526	10.16	1755	8.84	499	1667	8.84	474	**459**
66-199	359	1.6			1637	20.14	1883	17.51	1060	1788	17.51	1,007	**977**
66-222	34.82	1.6			159	8.59	183	7.47	44	173	7.47	42	**40**
72-118	286.92	1.6			1308	17.37	1505	15.10	731	1429	15.10	694	**673**
78-150	220	1.6			1003	9.43	1154	8.20	304	1096	8.20	289	**280**
78-157	359.25	1.6			1638	2.03	1884	1.77	107	1790	1.77	102	**99**
Total					7272	11.74	8362	10.21	2744	7944	10.21	2607	**2529**
Total tons recovered							**7944**	**10.21**	**2607**				

Technical parameters :

Method : Shrinkage Stoping
Strike/Dip : N035 70°
Dimension: 2 panels 15X30 20X30

Comment : Stope between two level. Need access raise and sub level
Mucking to determine

Development (m) :

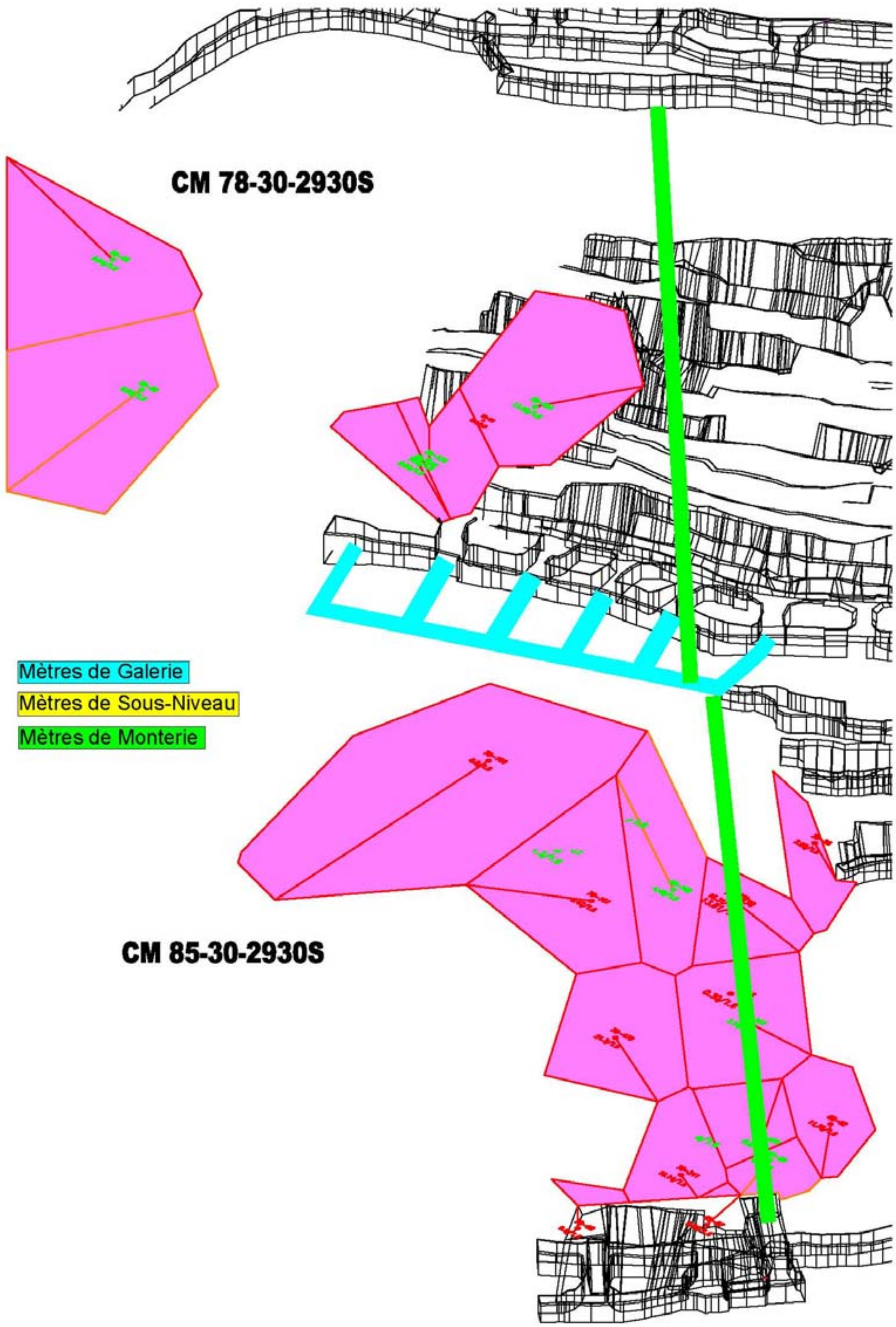
Total: **0**

Drift	$1,225	meters
Raise	$1,925	meters
Sub level	$1,475	meters
Services + Others	$79	Tons
Room and pillar	$84	Tons
Shrinkage Stoping	$51	Tons
Longhole	$35	Tons
Mucking	$12	Tons
tonnage	**7,944**	Tons
Recovered ounces		**2529**

Stope :	Cost $/oz
CM 78-8-400	**599 $/oz**

		Gold price $650	Expenses	Net	Gold price $700	Net	Gold price $750	Net	Gold price $800	Net	Gold price $850	Net
Drift	150		$183,750									
Raise	105		$202,125									
Sub level			$0									
Services + Others			$628,468									
Shrinkage Stoping			$405,156									
Longhole												
Mucking			$95,331									
		$1,643,772	**$1,514,829**	**$128,942**	**$1,770,216**	**$255,386**	**$1,896,660**	**$381,830**	**$2,023,104**	**$508,274**	**$2,149,547**	**$634,718**
		Cost $/t	**$191**									

Drift	130
Drop point	20
Raise	105


CM 78-30-2930S
Mètres de Galerie
Mètres de Sous-Niveau
Mètres de Monterie
CM 85-30-2930S

Zone: **30-Sud**

Stope : **CM 78-30-2930 S**

Method : Shrinkage Stoping
Dilution: 15%

minimum width (m) 1.6
Density : 2.85
Mining recovery : 95%

Block number	Area	Thickness	Measured resources Tons	Measured resources Grade	Indicated resources Tons	from	to	½ dist	lengh	angle	Grade	Grade	Dilution Tons	Dilution Grade	Ounces	Real recovery of stope 95% : Tons	Grade	Ounces	**Real recovery of stope : Final milled Ounces**
	m²	m							LC		LC		Diluted	Diluted					
72-69	438.91	1.6			2001	40.19	40.69	40.44	0.50	40.0	30.00	6.03	2302	5.24	388	2187	5.24	368	**357**
72-65	336.07	1.6			1532	30.61	31.81	31.21	1.20	75.0	13.7	9.94	1762	8.64	490	1674	8.64	465	**451**
78-142	79.75	1.6			364	15.51	17.16	16.34	1.65	42.0	13.1	9.04	418	7.86	106	397	7.86	100	**97**
78-179	98.88	1.6			451	16.90	19.20	18.05	2.30	45	19.0	19.00	519	16.52	275	493	16.52	262	**254**
78-104	313.63	1.6			1430	18.76	20.26	19.51	1.50	42.5	18.9	11.95	1645	10.39	549	1562	10.39	522	**506**
Total					5779							9.73	6645	8.46	1808	6313	8.46	1717	**1666**
Total tons recovered													**6313**	**8.46**	**1717**				

raise	70
drift	60
draw point	50

Drift	$1,225	meters
Raise	$1,925	meters
Sub level	$1,475	meters
Services + Others	$79	Tons
Room and pillar	$84	Tons
Shrinkage Stoping	$51	Tons
Longhole	$35	Tons
Mucking	$12	Tons
tonnage	**6,313**	Tons
Recovered ounces		**1666**

Stope :	Cot $/oz
CM 78-30-2930 S	**700 $/oz**

		Gold price $650	**Expenses**	**Net**	**Gold price $700**	**Net**	**Gold price $750**	**Net**	**Gold price $800**	**Net**	**Gold price $850**	**Net**
Drift	110		$134,750									
Raise	70		$134,750									
Sub level			$0									
Services + Others			$499,432									
Room and pillar												
Shrinkage Stoping			$321,970									
Longhole												
Mucking			$75,758									
		$1,082,792	**$1,166,660**	**-$83,867**	**$1,166,084**	**-$576**	**$1,249,376**	**$82,716**	**$1,332,667**	**$166,008**	**$1,415,959**	**$249,299**
		Cost $/t	**$185**									

Zone: **30-Sud** 7-Oct-08

Stope : **CM 85-30-2930 S**

Method : Shrinkage Stoping
Dilution: 15%

minimum width (m) 1.6
Density : 2.85
Mining recovery : 95%

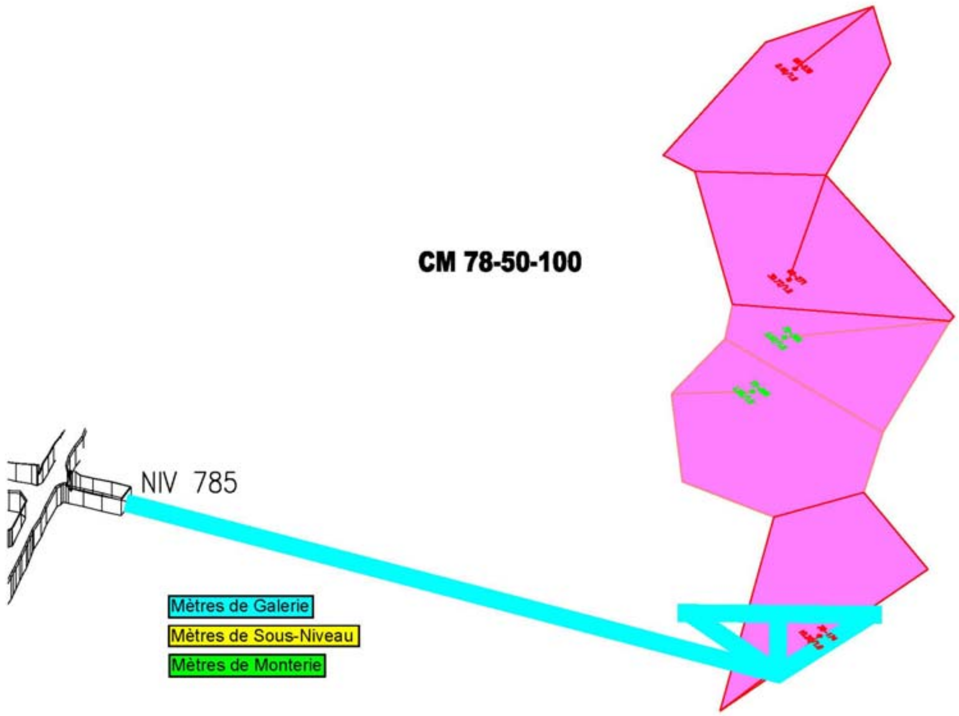
Block number	Area	Thickness	Measured resources Tons	Measured resources Grade	Indicated resources Tons	from	to	½ dist	lengh	angle	Grade	Grade	Dilution Tons	Dilution Grade	Ounces	Real recovery of stope 95% : Tons	Grade	Ounces	Real recovery of stope : Final milled Ounces
	m²	m							LC		LC		Diluted	Diluted					
78-160	748.03	1.6			3411	164.20	165.20	164.70	1.00	65.0	15.50	8.78	3923	7.63	963	3727	7.63	915	**887**
78-08	16.41	1.6			75	304.33	304.83	304.58	0.50	65	33.9	9.60	86	8.35	23	82	8.35	22	**21**
78-479	216.78	1.6			989	155.34	156.74	156.04	1.40	65	27.5	21.77	1137	18.93	692	1080	18.93	657	**638**
78-161	277.98	1.6			1268	159.60	161.10	160.35	1.50	50	11.8	8.47	1458	7.37	345	1385	7.37	328	**318**
78-241	111.77	1.6			510	156.30	157.80	157.05	1.50	65	19.0	16.14	586	14.04	265	557	14.04	251	**244**
78-163	221.21	1.6			1009	152.50	154.00	153.25	1.50	70	8.1	7.14	1160	6.21	231	1102	6.21	220	**213**
78-162	202.96	1.6			925	165.30	166.00	165.65	0.70	70	10.7	4.40	1064	3.83	131	1011	3.83	124	**121**
78-239	120.49	1.6			549	3.40	3.90	3.65	0.50	30	98.0	15.31	632	13.32	270	600	13.32	257	**249**
85-87	4.24	1.6			19	5.20	5.90	5.55	0.70	50	25.9	8.68	22	7.55	5	21	7.55	5	**5**
85-90	53.21	1.6			243	11.00	12.50	11.75	1.50	25	11.9	4.73	279	4.11	37	265	4.11	35	**34**
85-92	107.88	1.6			492	15.40	16.60	16.00	1.20	45	22.2	11.75	566	10.22	186	537	10.22	177	**171**
78-477	88.83	1.6			405	146.00	146.80	146.40	0.80	60	18.9	8.18	466	7.12	107	443	7.12	101	**98**
78-26	83.62	1.6			381	150.90	151.80	151.35	0.90	45	19.9	7.92	439	6.88	97	417	6.88	92	**89**
Total					10276							10.15	11817	8.82	3352	11226	8.82	3185	**3089**
Total tons recovered													**11226**	**8.82**	**3185**				

raise 70

Drift	$1,225	meters
Raise	$1,925	meters
Sub level	$1,475	meters
Services + Others	$79	Tons
Room and pillar	$84	Tons
Shrinkage Stoping	$51	Tons
Longhole	$35	Tons
Mucking	$12	Tons
tonnage	**11,226**	Tons
Recovered ounces		**3089**

Stope :	Cost $/oz
CM 85-30-2930 S	**568 $/oz**

		Gold price $650	**Expenses**	**Net**	**Gold price $700**	**Net**	**Gold price $750**	**Net**	**Gold price $800**	**Net**	**Gold price $850**	**Net**
Drift			$0									
Raise	70		$134,750									
Sub level			$0									
Services + Others			$888,092									
Room and pillar												
Shrinkage Stoping			$572,528									
Longhole												
Mucking			$134,712									
Rehabilitation			$25,000									
		$2,008,023	**$1,755,082**	**$252,941**	**$2,162,487**	**$407,404**	**$2,316,950**	**$561,868**	**$2,471,413**	**$716,331**	**$2,625,876**	**$870,794**
		Cost $/t	**$156**									


CM 78-50-100
NIV 785
Mètres de Galerie
Mètres de Sous-Niveau
Mètres de Monterie

Zone: 50

Stope : **CP-78-50-000**

Method : Room and pillar
Dilution: 15%

minimum width (m) 1.8
Density : 2.85
Mining recovery : 85%

Block number	Area	Thickness	Tons	Indicated resources: from	to	½ dist	lengh	angle	Grade	Grade	Dilution: Tons	Grade	Ounces	Real recovery of stope: Tons	Grade	Ounces	Real recovery of stope : Final milled
	m²	m					LC		LC		Diluted	Diluted					Ounces
60-277	206.72	1.8	1060	236.50	237.00	236.75	0.50	42.50	23.3	4.37	1220	3.80	149	1037	3.80	127	**123**
60-277A	110.66	1.8	568	232.03	232.54	232.29	0.51	65.00	21.9	5.62	653	4.89	103	555	4.89	87	**85**
66-832	120.26	1.8	617	247.70	248.20	247.95	0.50	45.00	29.3	5.76	709	5.00	114	603	5.00	97	**94**
72-260	183	1.8	939	122.60	123.60	123.10	1.00	50.00	90.0	38.30	1080	33.31	1156	918	33.31	983	**953**
72-261	279.63	1.8	1435	132.60	133.70	133.15	1.10	70.00	16.4	9.44	1650	8.21	435	1402	8.21	370	**359**
														0	0.00	0	**0**
														0	0.00	0	**0**
											5311	11.46	1957	4,514	11.46	1,664	**1614**
											4514	**11.46**	**1664**				

Technical parameters :

Method : Longhole
Strike/Dip : N045/50°
Dimension: 25X15

Comment : Stoping from existing development

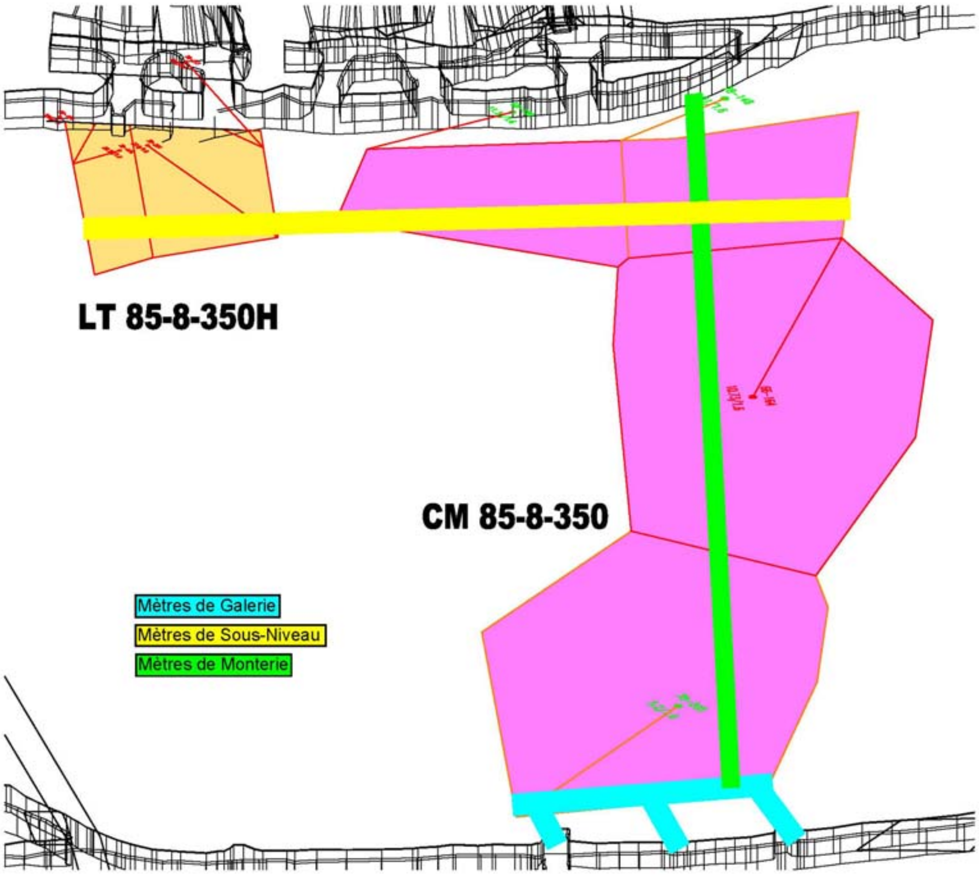
Development (m):		
	level	0
	raise	0
	sub level	35

Drift	$1,225	meters
Raise	$1,925	meters
Sub level	$1,475	meters
Services + Others	$79	Tons
Room and pillar	$84	Tons
Shrinkage Stoping	$51	Tons
Longhole	$35	Tons
Mucking	$12	Tons
tonnage	**4,514**	Tons

Recovered ounces **1614**

Stope	cost $/oz
CP-78-50-000	**522 $/oz**

		Gold price $650	Expenses	Net	Gold price $700	Net	Gold price $750	Net	Gold price $800	Net	Gold price $850	Net
Drift			$0									
Raise			$0									
Sub level	35		$51,625									
Services + Others			$357,140									
Room and pillar			$379,216									
Shrinkage Stoping												
Longhole												
Mucking			$54,174									
		$1,048,946	**$842,154**	**$206,792**	**$1,129,634**	**$287,480**	**$1,210,322**	**$368,168**	**$1,291,010**	**$448,856**	**$1,371,698**	**$529,544**
		cost $/t	**$187**									


LT 85-8-350H
CM 85-8-350
Mètres de Galerie
Mètres de Sous-Niveau
Mètres de Monterie

Zone: 8 — 7-Oct-2008

Stope : **LT 85-8-350 H**

Method : Shrinkage Stoping
Dilution: 25% 1.25

Density : 2.85
Mining recovery : 95%
Milling recovery : 97%

Block number	Area	Thickness	Tons	Grade	Indicated resources Tons	Indicated resources Grade	Dilution Tons	Dilution Grade	Ounces	Real recovery of stope : 95% Tons	Real recovery of stope : 95% Grade	Real recovery of stope : 95% Ounces	Real recovery of stope : Final milled Ounces
	m²	m					Diluted	Diluted					
66-194	6.44	1.8	29	35.39	33	31.46	41	25.17	33	39	25.17	32	31
78-213	3.18	1.8	15	11.63	16	10.34	20	8.27	5	19	8.27	5	5
78-291	152.86	1.8	697	37.00	784	32.89	980	26.31	829	931	26.31	788	764
78-416	84.22	1.8	384	18.96	432	16.85	540	13.48	234	513	13.48	222	216
Total					1266	27.09	1582	21.67	1102	1503	21.67	1047	1016
Total tons recovered							**1503**	**21.67**	**1047**				

Technical parameters :

Method :		Shrinkage Stoping et Longhole			
Strike/Dip :		N035 70°			
Dimension:		2 panneaux	12X20	25X65	
Comment :		Stoping with shrinkage method and finish with upper longhole (12 m)			
Development (m) :		3 draw points or ore pass at 855			
level	855				
sub-level	2	4154 et 4206m	100		
Raise	1	access	10	waste	SL 4206 on level 785
	1	stope	60	ore	

Drift	$1,225	meters
Raise	$1,925	meters
Sub level	$1,475	meters
Services + Others	$79	Tons
Room and pillar	$84	Tons
Shrinkage Stoping	$51	Tons
Longhole	$35	Tons
Mucking	$12	Tons
tonnage	1,229	Tons

Recovered ounces 1016

1503 Tonnes

Recovered ounces 1016

Stope	Cost $/oz
LT 85-8-350H	351 $/oz

		Gold price $650	Expenses	Net	Gold price $700	Net	Gold price $750	Net	Gold price $800	Net	Gold price $850	Net
Drift	20		$24,500									
Raise	40		$77,000									
Sub level	37		$65,490									
Services + Others			$118,892									
Room and pillar												
Longhole			$52,600									
Mucking			$18,034									
		$660,400	$356,516	$303,884	$711,200	$354,684	$762,000	$405,484	$812,800	$456,284	$863,600	$507,084
		cost $/t	$237									

Sub level cost increase 20%

Sub level	37
1 Drop point	10
Raise	30
Drift	10

Zone: 8

Stope : **CM 85-8-350**

Method : Shrinkage Stoping
Dilution: 15%

Density : 2.85
Mining recovery : 95%
Milling recovery : 97%

Block number	Area	Thickness	Measured resources		Indicated resources		Dilution		Ounces	Real recovery of stope : 95%			Real recovery of stope : Final milled
	m²	m	Tons	Grade	Tons	Grade	Tons Diluted	Grade Diluted		Tons	Grade	Ounces	**Ounces**
66-164	853.29	1.6			3891	10.73	4475	9.33	1342	4251	9.33	1,275	**1236**
66-196	277.13	1.6			1264	11.34	1453	9.86	461	1381	9.86	438	**424**
78-148	270.47	1.6			1233	5.01	1418	4.36	199	1347	4.36	189	**183**
78-205	751.12	1.6			3425	5.17	3939	4.50	569	3742	4.50	541	**525**
Total					9813	8.15	11285	7.08	2571	10721	7.08	2442	**2369**
Total tons recovered							**10721**	**7.08**	**2442**				

Technical parameters :

Method :	Shrinkage Stoping et Longhole				
Strike/Dip :	N035 70°				
Dimension:	2 panneaux	12X20	25X65		
Comment :	Stoping with shrinkage method and finish with upper longhole (12 m)				
	3 draw points or ore pass at 855				
Development (m) :			m		
	855				
level	2	4154 et 4206m	100		
Sub level	1	access	10	waste	sl 4206 au 785
Raise	1	stope	60	ore	

Drift	$1,225	meters
Raise	$1,925	meters
Sub level	$1,475	meters
Services + Others	$79	Tons
Room and pillar	$84	Tons
Shrinkage Stoping	$51	Tons
Longhole	$35	Tons
Mucking	$12	Tons
tonnage	**10,721**	Tons

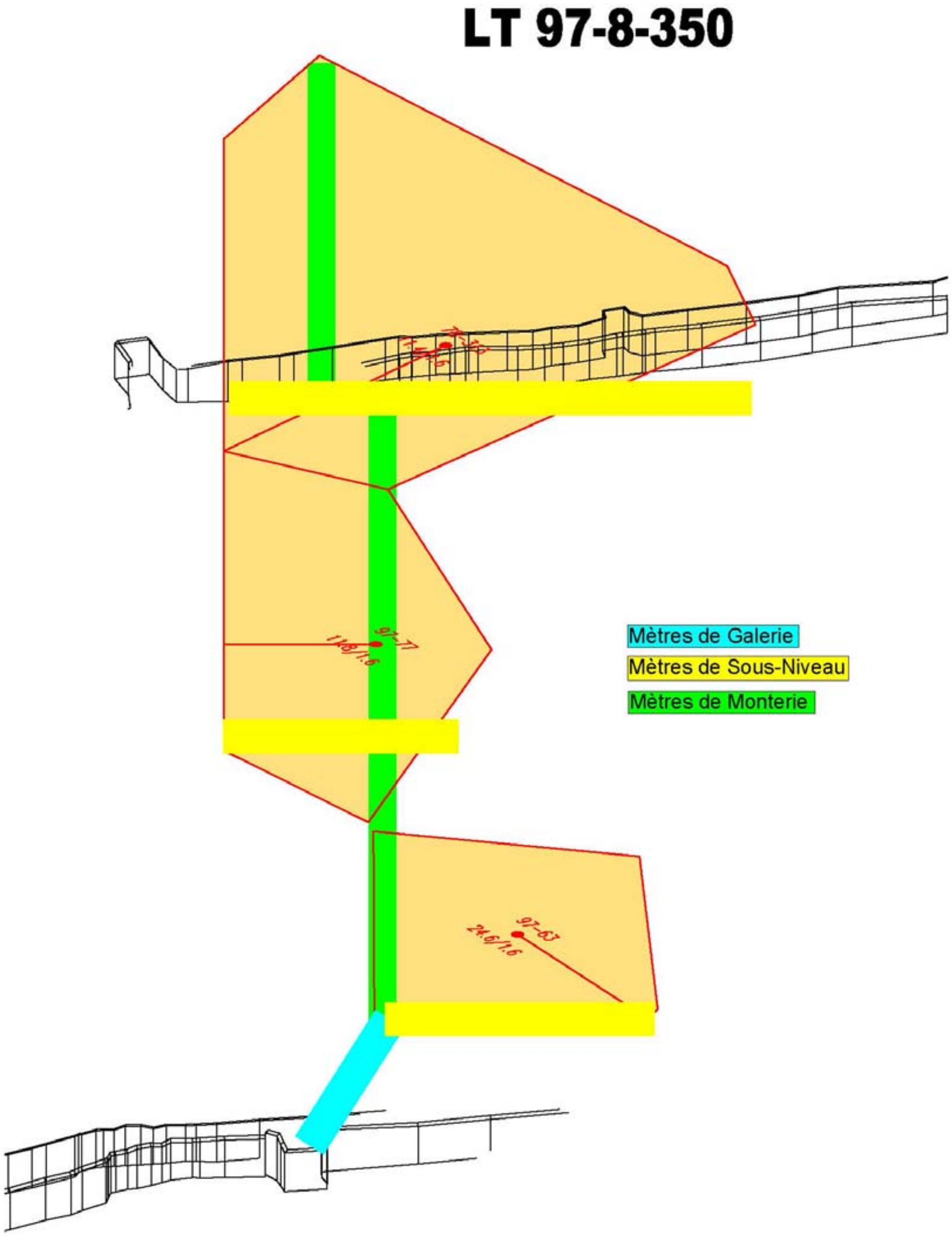
Recovered ounces **2369**

Stope	Cost $/oz
CM 85-8-350	**719 $/oz**

Recovered ounces **2369**

		Gold price $650	Expenses	Net	Gold price $700	Net	Gold price $750	Net	Gold price $800	Net	Gold price $850	Net
Drift	35		$42,875									
Raise	40		$77,000									
Sub level	40		$59,000									
Services + Others			$848,129									
Shrinkage Stoping			$546,765									
Longhole												
Mucking			$128,651									
		$1,539,670	**$1,702,420**	**-$162,750**	**$1,658,106**	**-$44,314**	**$1,776,542**	**$74,122**	**$1,894,978**	**$192,558**	**$2,013,414**	**$310,995**
		Cost $/t	**$159**									

Raise	40
2 Drop point	20
Drift	15
Sub level	40


LT 97-8-350
97-77
11.6/1.6
97-63
24.6/1.6
Mètres de Galerie
Mètres de Sous-Niveau
Mètres de Monterie

Zone: 8

Stope : **LT 97-8-350**

Method : Longhole
Dilution: 25%

Density : 2.85
Mining recovery : 95%
Milling recovery : 97%

Block number	Area	Thickness	Measured resources Tons	Measured resources Grade	Indicated resources Tons	Indicated resources Grade	Dilution Tons	Dilution Grade	Ounces	Real recovery of stope : 95% Tons	Grade	Ounces	Real recovery of stope : Final milled Ounces
	m²	m					Diluted	Diluted					
78-313	620.48	1.8			3183	10.16	3979	8.13	1040	3780	8.13	988	**958**
97-63	214.89	1.8			1102	21.84	1378	17.47	334	1309	17.47	735	**713**
97-77	294.41	1.8			1510	10.68	1888	8.54	628	1794	8.54	493	**478**
										0	0.00	0	**0**
Total					4611	11.06	7245	10.01	1640	6882	10.01	2216	**2149**
Total tons recovered							**6882**	**10.01**	**2216**				

Technical parameters :

Method : Shrinkage Stoping ou Longhole
Strike/Dip : N035 70°
Dimension: 20X60

Comment : Long hole method : high grade

Development (m) : Development already done at level 915 (13 meters) in the zone, OK for upper of 12 meters. Need by-pass besause the vein is in the drift.

level	915	By-pass	50	waste	
level	975	2 PS	70	waste	
sub-level	3		60	ore	espacé de 12 m
Raise	1	Accès	50	ore	

Drift	$1,225	meters		
Raise	$1,925	meters	Drift	18
Sub level	$1,475	meters	Raise	94
Services + Others	$79	Tons	sub-level	67
Room and pillar	$84	Tons	cross cut 915	15
Shrinkage Stoping	$51	Tons		
Longhole	$35	Tons		
Mucking	$12	Tons		
tonnage	6,882	Tons		

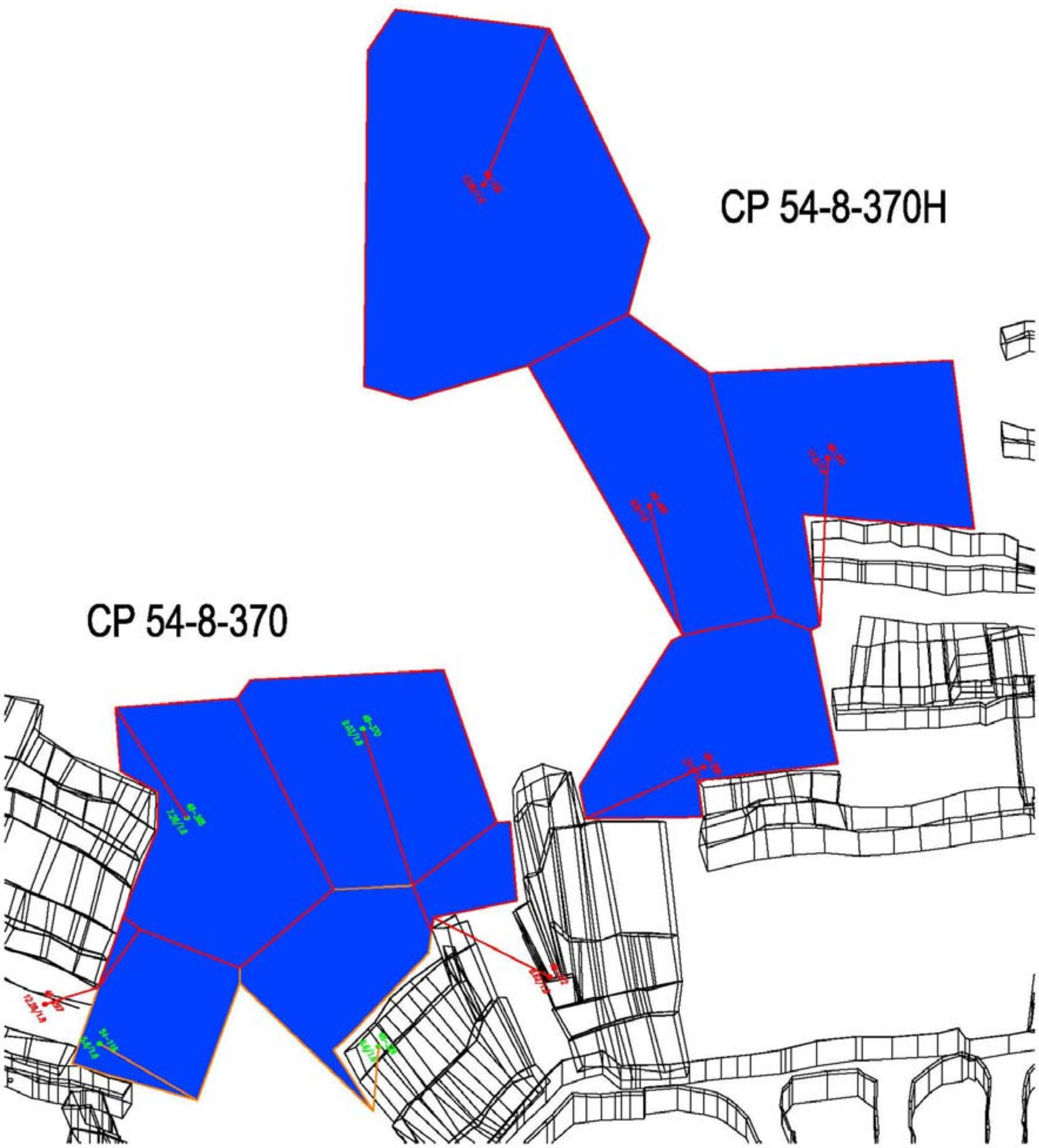
Recovered ounces 2149

Stope	cost $/oz
LT 97-8-350	596 $/oz

		Gold price $650	Expenses	Net	Gold price $700	Net	Gold price $750	Net	Gold price $800	Net	Gold price $850	Net
Drift	80		$98,000									
Raise	90		$173,250									
Sub level	80		$141,600									
Services + Others			$544,473									
Room and pillar												
Longhole			$240,887									
Mucking			$82,590									
		$1,397,106	**$1,280,799**	**$116,307**	**$1,504,576**	**$223,776**	**$1,612,045**	**$331,246**	**$1,719,515**	**$438,716**	**$1,826,985**	**$546,185**
		cost $/t	**$186**									

3 drop	30
Drift	30
acces	20
sub	80
Raise	90

Sub level cost increase 20%

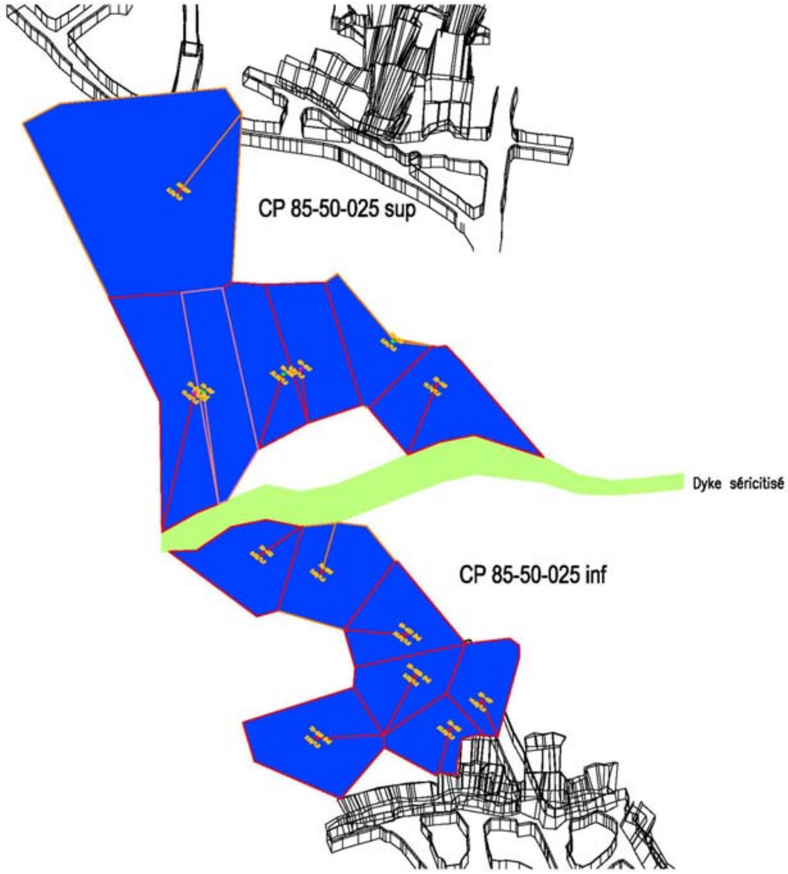

CP 54-8-370H
CP 54-8-370

Zone:	8						07-Oct-08						
Stope :	CPL 54-8-370												
					Density :			2.85					
Method :	Room and pillars				Mining recovery :			85%					
Dilution:	15%				Milling recovery :			97%					
			Measured resources		Indicated resources		Dilution			Real recovery of stope :			Real recovery of stope : Final milled
Block number	Area	Thickness	Tons	Grade	Tons	Grade	Tons	Grade	Ounces	Tons	Grade	Ounces	Ounces
	m²	m					Diluted	Diluted					
48-329	126.28	1.8			648	6.57	745	5.71	137	633	5.71	116	113
54-119	112.49	1.8			577	5.39	664	4.69	100	564	4.69	85	82
48-368	233.88	1.8			1200	7.28	1380	6.33	281	1173	6.33	239	232
48-370	242.45	1.8			1244	9.03	1430	7.86	361	1216	7.86	307	298
48-372	37.85	1.8			194	8.62	223	7.50	54	190	7.50	46	44
48-297	4.69	1.8			24	12.28	28	10.68	10	24	10.68	8	8
48-155	525.02	1.8			2693	12.80	3097	11.13	1108	2633	11.13	942	914
48-490	251.31	1.9			1361	8.80	1565	7.65	385	1330	7.65	327	317
48-286	204.35	1.8			1048	27.50	1206	23.92	927	1025	23.92	788	764
48-374	254.8	1.8			1307	11.60	1503	10.08	487	1278	10.08	414	402
										0	0.00	0	0
Total					10296	11.63	11841	10.11	3850	10065	10.11	3272	3174
Total tons recovered							10065	10.11	3272				

Technical parameters :

Method :	Room and pillar			
Strike/Dip :	N155 35°			
Dimension:	2 panneaux		20X25	20X50
Comment :	No new development because possibility to use old development.			
Development (m) :				
			Total:	0
Drift	$1,225	meters		
Raise	$1,925	meters		
Sub level	$1,475	meters		
Services + Others	$79	Tons		
Room and pillar	$84	Tons		
Shrinkage Stoping	$51	Tons		
Longhole	$35	Tons		
Mucking	$12	Tons		
tonnage	10,065	Tons	Stope : CPL 54-8-370	cost $/oz 563 $/oz
Recovered ounces		3174		

	Gold price $650	Expenses	Net	Gold price $700	Net	Gold price $750	Net	Gold price $800	Net	Gold price $850	Net
Drift		$0									
Raise		$0									
Sub level		$0									
Services + Others		$796,215									
Room and pillar		$845,432									
Shrinkage Stoping											
Longhole											
Mucking		$120,776									
Rehabilitation		$25,000									
	$2,063,223	$1,787,423	$275,800	$2,221,932	$434,509	$2,380,642	$593,219	$2,539,351	$751,928	$2,698,061	$910,638
	cost $/t	$178									


CP 85-50-025 sup
Dyke séricitisé
CP 85-50-025 inf

Zone: 50

Stope : **CP- 85-50-025 Sup.**

Method : Room and pillar
Dilution: 15%

minimum width (m) 1.8
Density : 2.85
Mining recovery : 85%

Block number	Area	Thickness	Tons	from	to	½ dist	lengh	angle	Grade	Grade	Tons	Grade	Ounces	Real recovery of stope Tons	Grade	Ounces	Real recovery of stope : Final milled Ounces
			Indicated resources								Dilution						
	m²	m					LC		LC		Diluted	Diluted					
66-827	715.45	1.8	3670	236.70	238.70	237.70	2.00	40.00	8.8	6.29	4221	5.47	742	3588	5.47	630	**611**
66-843	162.09	1.8	832	227.10	227.60	227.35	0.50	65.00	35.9	9.04	956	7.86	242	813	7.86	205	**199**
72-150	196.24	1.8	1007	117.00	117.50	117.25	0.50	65.00	50.6	12.74	1158	11.08	412	984	11.08	350	**340**
72-270	246.34	1.8	1264	118.62	119.10	118.86	0.48	40.00	90.0	15.43	1453	13.41	627	1235	13.41	533	**517**
78-507	181.74	1.8	932	70.00	71.00	70.50	1.00	27.50	5.8	1.48	1072	1.28	44	911	1.28	38	**36**
78-508	158.55	1.8	813	62.60	64.30	63.45	1.70	57.50	44.3	35.26	935	30.66	922	795	30.66	784	**760**
85-110	114.38	1.8	587	51.50	53.00	52.25	1.50	20.00	19.3	5.51	675	4.79	104	574	4.79	88	**86**
60-315 et Dyke	138.9	1.8	713							0.01	819	0.01	0	697	0.01	0	**0**
Total			9105								11290	8.52	3093	9,596	8.52	2,629	2550
Tonnes totales récupérées											**9596**	**8.52**	**2629**				

Technical parameters :

Method : Room and pillar
Strike/Dip : N045/37
Dimension: 35X30

Comment : Stoping from existing stope

Development (m):

Drift	$1,225	meters
Raise	$1,925	meters
Sub level	$1,475	meters
Services + Others	$79	Tons
Room and pillar	$84	Tons
Shrinkage Stoping	$51	Tons
Longhole	$35	Tons
Mucking	$12	Tons
tonnage	**9,596**	Tons

Recovered ounces **2550**

Stope	Cost $/oz
CP- 85-50-025 Sup.	**659 $/oz**

	Gold price $650	Expenses	Net	Gold price $700	Net	Gold price $750	Net	Gold price $800	Net	Gold price $850	Net
Drift		$0									
Raise		$0									
Sub level		$0									
Services + Others		$759,167									
Room and pillar		$806,093									
Shrinkage Stoping											
Longhole											
Mucking		$115,156									
	$1,657,374	**$1,680,415**	**-$23,041**	**$1,784,864**	**$104,449**	**$1,912,355**	**$231,939**	**$2,039,845**	**$359,430**	**$2,167,335**	**$486,920**
	Cost $/t	**$175**									

Zone: 50 — 7-Oct-08

Stope : **CP- 85-50-025 Inf.**

Method : Room and pillar
Dilution: 15%

minimum width (m) 1.8
Density : 2.85
Mining recovery : 85%

Block number	Area	Thickness	Indicated resources: Tons	from	to	½ dist	lengh	angle	Grade	Grade	Dilution: Tons	Grade	Ounces	Real recovery of stope: Tons	Grade	Ounces	Real recovery of stope : Final milled Ounces
	m²	m					LC		LC		Diluted	Diluted					
66-833	141.52	1.8	726	217.80	218.80	218.30	1.00	65.00	40.8	20.54	835	17.86	480	710	17.86	408	395
72-132	173	1.8	887	116.30	116.80	116.55	0.50	75.00	29.9	8.02	1021	6.98	229	868	6.98	195	189
72-280	201.06	1.8	1031	126.90	128.20	127.55	1.30	50.00	14.3	7.90	1186	6.87	262	1008	6.87	223	216
72-293	146.88	1.8	753	116.50	118.00	117.25	1.50	80.00	8.5	7.00	867	6.09	170	737	6.09	144	140
78-453	91.08	1.8	467	187.20	188.60	187.90	1.40	75.00	30.1	22.59	537	19.65	339	457	19.65	288	280
85-107	98.49	1.8	505	15.60	16.60	16.10	1.00	66.00	28.6	14.52	581	12.62	236	494	12.62	200	194
85-108A	115.87	1.8	594	14.90	15.40	15.15	0.50	52.50	43.40	9.56	684	8.32	183	581	8.32	155	151
Total			4965								5710	10.34	1898	4,854	10.34	1,613	1565
Tonnes totales récupérées											**4,854**	**10.34**	**1,613**				

Technical parameters :

Method : Room and pillar
Strike/Dip : N045/37
Dimension: 35X30

Comment : Stoping from existing stope

Aucun developpement à faire

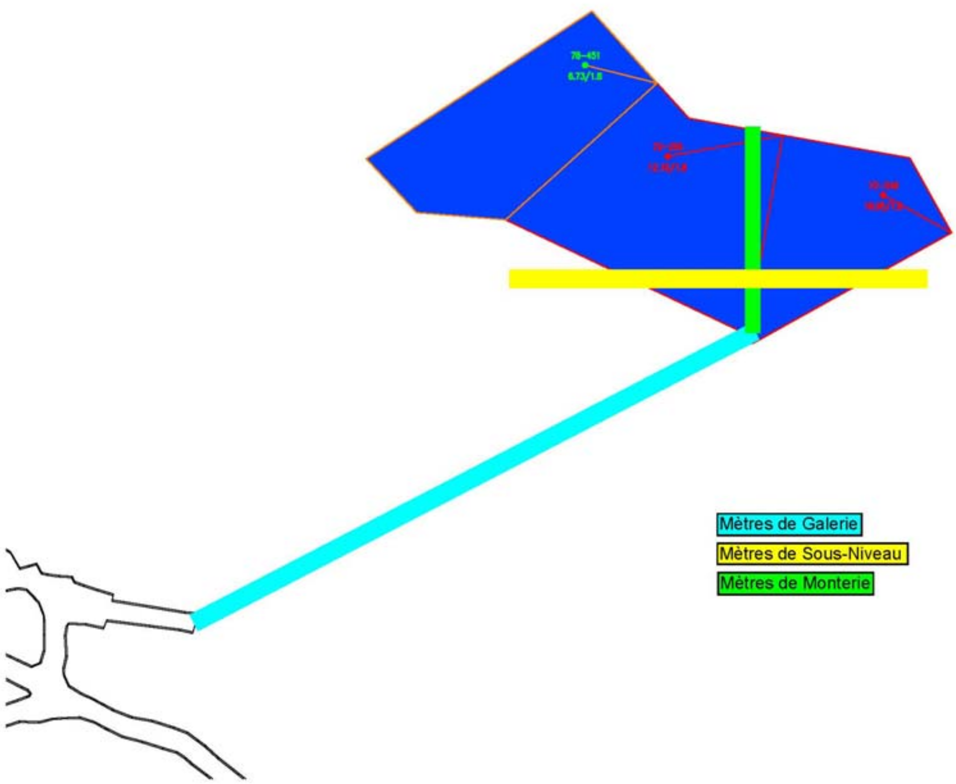
Development (m): level
raise
sub level

Drift	$1,225	meters
Raise	$1,925	meters
Sub level	$1,475	meters
Services + Others	$79	Tons
Room and pillar	$84	Tons
Shrinkage Stoping	$51	Tons
Longhole	$35	Tons
Mucking	$12	Tons
tonnage	4,854	Tons
Recovered ounces		1565

Stope	Cost $/oz
CP- 85-50-025 Inf.	559 $/oz

	Gold price $650	Expenses	Net	Gold price $700	Net	Gold price $750	Net	Gold price $800	Net	Gold price $850	Net
Drift		$0									
Raise		$0									
Sub level		$0									
Services + Others		$383,969									
Room and pillar		$407,703									
Shrinkage Stoping											
Longhole											
Mucking		$58,243									
Rehabilitation		$25,000									
	$1,017,237	$874,915	$142,322	$1,095,486	$220,571	$1,173,735	$298,820	$1,251,984	$377,069	$1,330,233	$455,318
	cost $/t	$210									

CP 85-50-SH-075



Zone: 50

Stope : **CP- 85-50-SH-075**

Method : Room and pillar
Dilution: 15%

minimum width (m) 1.8
Density : 2.85
Mining recovery : 85%

Block number	Area	Thickness	Tons	Indicated resources: from	to	½ dist	lengh	angle	Grade	Grade	Dilution: Tons	Grade	Ounces	Real recovery of stope: Tons	Grade	Ounces	Real recovery of stope : Final milled: Ounces
	m²	m					LC		LC		Diluted	Diluted					
72-249	352.09	1.80	1806	189.70	191.00	190.35	1.30	52.50	33.3	19.05	2,077	16.57	1,106	1766	16.57	941	912
72-255	545.12	1.8	2796	199.20	201.70	200.45	2.50	60.00	12.1	12.10	3,216	10.52	1,088	2734	10.52	925	897
78-451	428.71	1.8	2199	164.00	166.80	165.40	2.80	30.00	8.6	6.73	1,265	5.85	238	1075	5.85	202	196
85-101	637.93	1.8	3273	70.70	71.20	70.95	0.50	55.00	20.4	4.64							
72-248		1.8		263.80	265.30	264.55	1.50	55.00	11.5	7.83							
78-450		1.8		169.80	171.60	170.70	1.80	15.00	11.1	2.87							
72-246		1.8		272.30	275.90	274.10	3.60	50.00	2.8	2.80							
78-291		1.8		132.80	134.40	133.60	1.60	55.00	1.6	1.17							
78-452		1.8		129.60	130.20	129.90	0.60	30.00	2.7	0.45							
66-841		1.8		213.20	213.70	213.45	0.50	70.00	1.7	0.44							
Total											6,558	11.54	2,432	5,574	11.54	2,067	2005

Tonnes totales récupérées 5,574 11.54 2,067

Technical parameters :

Method : Room and pillar
Strike/Dip : Pendage 20 degrés
Dimension: 90X30

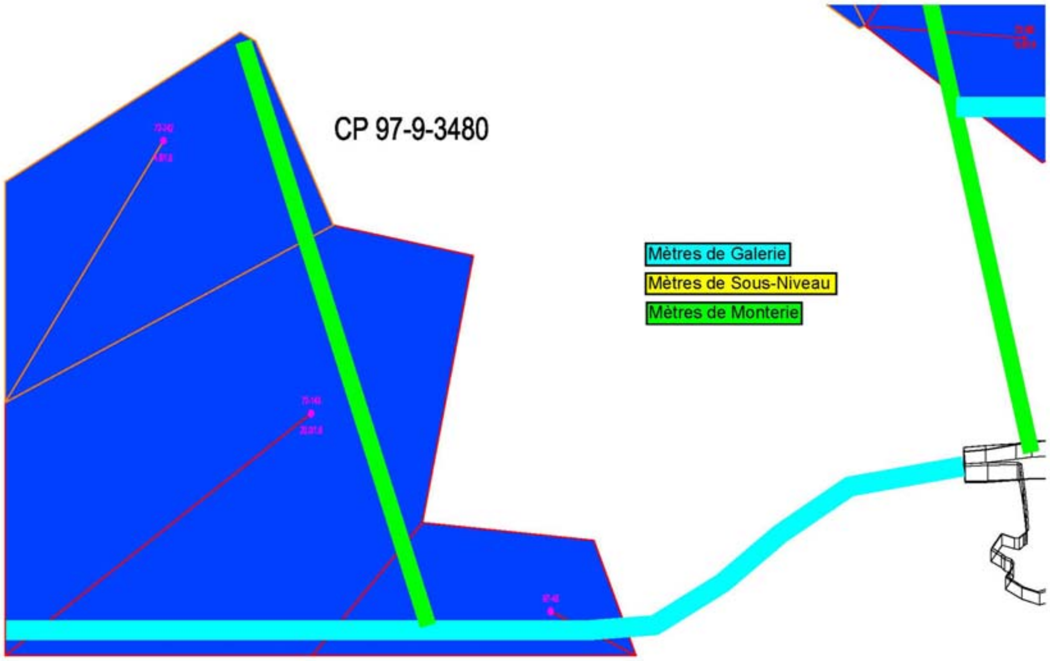
Comment : Level elevation 4149 m, bottom of vein 4159m.

Development (m):		
	level	75
	raise	20
	sub level	50

Drift	$1,225	meters
Raise	$1,925	meters
Sub level	$1,475	meters
Services + Others	$79	Tons
Room and pillar	$84	Tons
Shrinkage Stoping	$51	Tons
Longhole	$35	Tons
Mucking	$12	Tons
tonnage	5,574	Tons
Recovered ounces		2005

Stope	Cost $/oz
CP- 85-50-SH-075	589 $/oz

		Gold price $650	Expenses	Net	Gold price $700	Net	Gold price $750	Net	Gold price $800	Net	Gold price $850	Net
Drift	75		$91,875									
Raise	20		$38,500									
Sub level	50		$73,750									
Services + Others			$440,961									
Room and pillar			$468,218									
Shrinkage Stoping												
Longhole												
Mucking			$66,888									
		$1,303,492	$1,180,193	$123,300	$1,403,761	$223,568	$1,504,030	$323,837	$1,604,298	$424,105	$1,704,567	$524,374
		cost $/t	$234									


CP 97-9-3480
Mètres de Galerie
Mètres de Sous-Niveau
Mètres de Monterie

Zone: 9

Stope : **CP 97-9-3480**

Method :	room and pillar	Density :	2.85
Dilution:	15% 1.15	Mining recovery :	85%
		Milling recovery :	97%

Block number	Area	Thickness	Measured resources		Indicated resources		Dilution		Ounces	Real recovery of stope :			Real recovery of stope : Final milled
	m²	m	Tons	Grade	Tons	Grade	Tons Diluted	Grade Diluted		Tons	Grade	Ounces	Ounces
97-48	393.06	1.8			2,016	14.66	2319	12.75	950	1971	12.75	808	784
72-143	1890.05	1.8			9,696	17.77	11150	15.45	5539	9478	15.45	4,709	4567
72-242	846.56	1.8			4,343	4.08	4994	3.55	570	4245	3.55	484	470
Total					16055	13.68	18463	11.89	7060	15694	11.89	6001	5821
Total tons recovered							**15694**	**11.89**	**6001**				

Technical parameters :

Method :	room and pillar
Strike/Dip :	N330-340 36-40°
Dimension:	60m X 60m
Comment :	Development from haulage drift zone 8 level 975

Development (m) :	Ore at 975	70
	ore pass	65
	Design draw point at 975 to do	?
	Total:	135

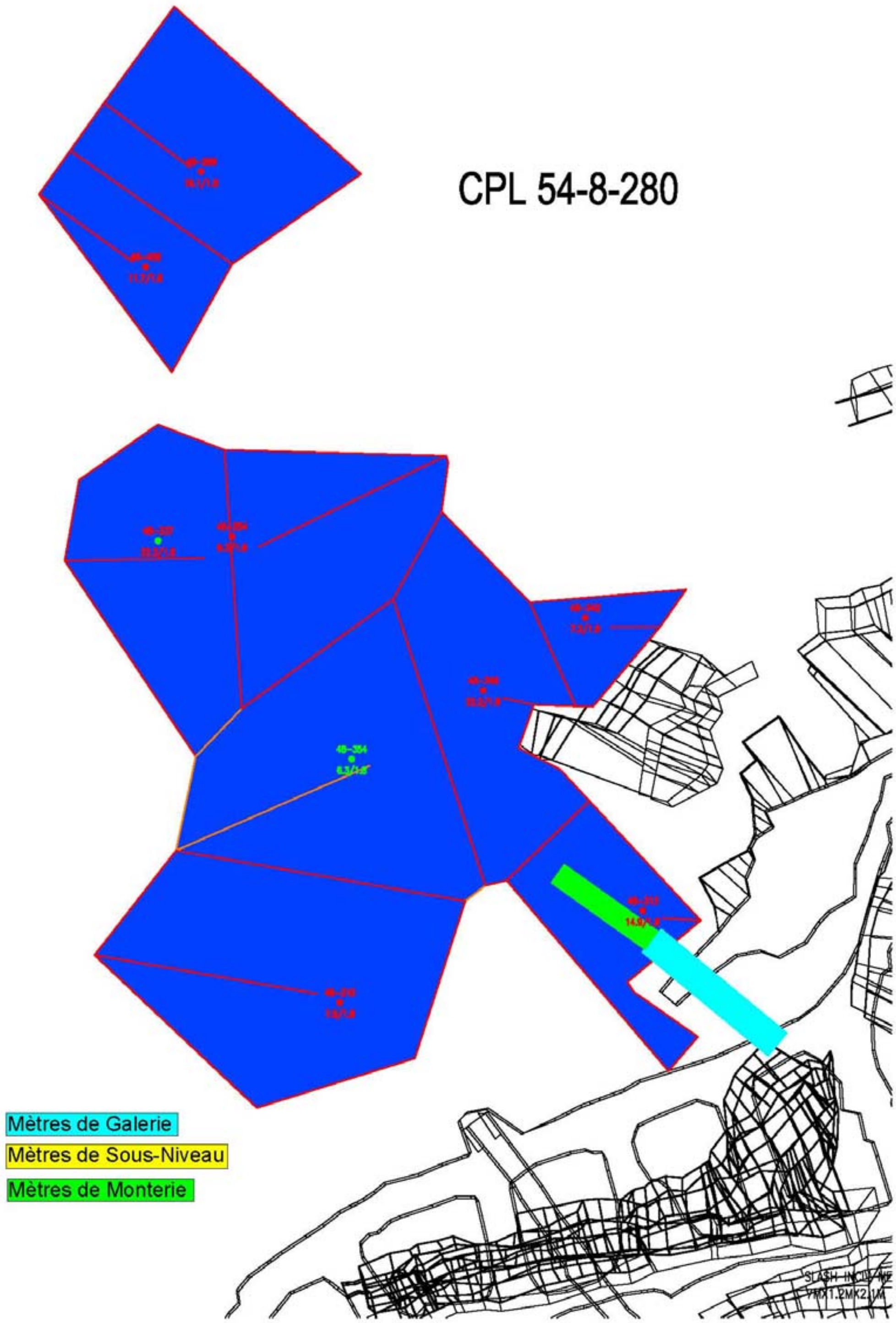
Drift	$1,225	meters
Raise	$1,925	meters
Sub level	$1,475	meters
Services + Others	$79	Tons
Room and pillar	$84	Tons
Longhole	$35	Tons
Mucking	$12	Tons
tonnage	15,694	Tons

Recovered ounces 5821

Stope :	$/oz
CP 97-9-3480	544

		Gold price $650	Expenses	Net	Gold price $700	Net	Gold price $750	Net	Gold price $800	Net	Gold price $850	Net
Drift	247		$302,575									
Raise	60		$115,500									
Sub level			$0									
Services + Others			$1,241,550									
Room and pillar			$1,318,293									
Longhole												
Mucking			$188,328									
		$3,783,396	$3,166,245	$617,151	$4,074,426	$908,181	$4,365,457	$1,199,211	$4,656,487	$1,490,242	$4,947,517	$1,781,272
		$/t	$202									

drift	107
raise	60
Sill	70


CPL 54-8-280
Mètres de Galerie
Mètres de Sous-Niveau
Mètres de Monterie

Zone: 8 | 07-Oct-08

Stope : CPL 54-8-280

Method : Shrinkage Stoping
Dilution: 15%

Density : 2.85
Mining recovery : 85%
Milling recovery : 97%

Block number	Area	Thickness	Measured resources		Indicated resources		Dilution		Ounces	Real recovery of stope 85% :			Real recovery of stope : Final milled
	m²	m	Tons	Grade	Tons	Grade	Tons Diluted	Grade Diluted		Tons	Grade	Ounces	Ounces
48-310	447.51	1.8			2296	7.63	2640	6.64	563	2244	6.64	479	464
48-354	397.7	1.8			2040	6.27	2346	5.45	411	1994	5.45	349	339
48-313	160.95	1.8			826	14.95	950	13.00	397	807	13.00	337	327
48-346	270.14	1.8			1386	22.18	1594	19.29	988	1355	19.29	840	815
48-337	276.62	1.8			1419	22.18	1632	19.28	1012	1387	19.28	860	834
48-254	277.48	1.8			1423	9.34	1637	8.13	428	1391	8.13	364	353
48-342	70.97	1.8			364	7.21	419	6.27	84	356	6.27	72	70
48-455	130.85	1.8			671	11.70	772	10.18	253	656	10.18	215	208
48-299	269.76	1.8			1384	16.07	1591	13.97	715	1353	13.97	608	590
Total					11809	12.78	13581	11.11	4851	11543	11.11	4123	3999
Total tons recovered							11543	11.11	4123				

Technical parameters :

Method : Room and pillar
Strike/Dip : N021
Dimension: 35m X80m

Comment : Extension of stope CPL 54-8-280- Stoping with room and pillar from old stope on 15 meters.
Draw point section 10E et acces raise, development of sub level in ore (Elev 4485m)
Possibility to do ore pass breakthrough in a old stope with longhole (12 à 15 m)

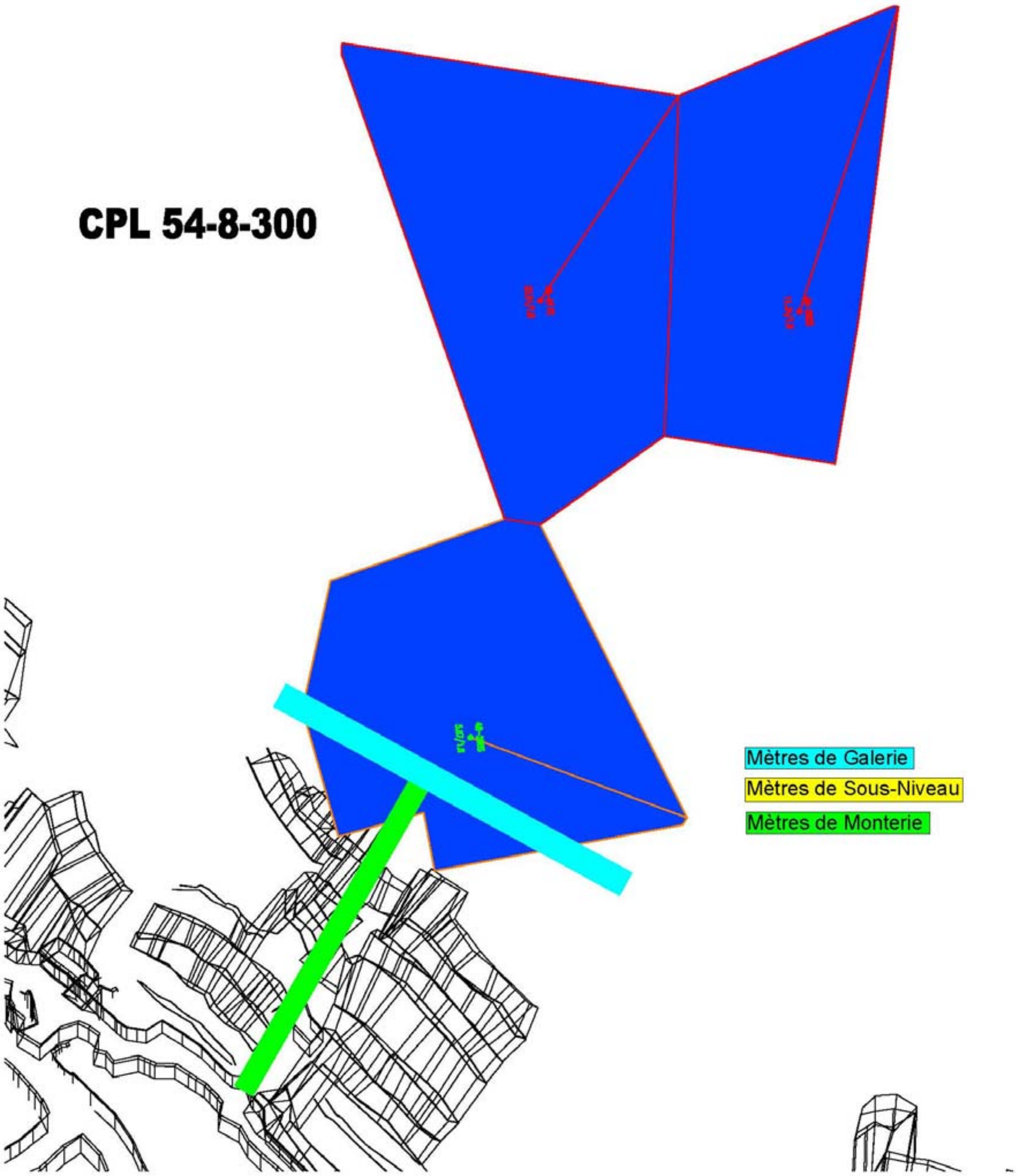
Development (m) :			
	Draw point and access Raise on 10 E	20	waste
	Access raise + ore	20	waste
	Sub level	35	ore
	Ore pass by LT	15	waste
	Total:	90	

Drift	$1,225	meters
Raise	$1,925	meters
Sub level	$1,475	meters
Services + Others	$79	Tons
Room and pillar	$84	Tons
Shrinkage Stoping	$51	Tons
Longhole	$35	Tons
Mucking	$12	Tons
tonnage	11,543	Tons

Stope :	cost $/oz
CPL 54-8-280	531 $/oz

Recovered ounces 3999

		Gold price $650	Expenses	Net	Gold price $700	Net	Gold price $750	Net	Gold price $800	Net	Gold price $850	Net
Drift	22		$26,950									
Raise	27		$51,975									
Sub level			$0									
Services + Others			$913,202									
Room and pillar			$969,650									
Shrinkage Stoping												
Longhole												
Mucking			$138,521									
Rehabilitation			$25,000									
		$2,599,544	$2,125,299	$474,245	$2,799,509	$674,210	$2,999,474	$874,175	$3,199,439	$1,074,140	$3,399,404	$1,274,105
		cost $/t	$184									


CPL 54-8-300
Mètres de Galerie
Mètres de Sous-Niveau
Mètres de Monterie

Zone: 8

Stope : **CPL 54-8-300**

Method : Room and pillar
Dilution: 15%

Density : 2.85
Mining recovery : 85%
Milling recovery : 97%

Block number	Area	Thickness	Measured resources		Indicated resources		Dilution			Real recovery of stope :			Real recovery of stope : Final milled
	m²	m	Tons	Grade	Tons	Grade	Tons Diluted	Grade Diluted	Ounces	Tons	Grade	Ounces	Ounces
48-611	740.38	1.8			3798	23.51	4368	20.44	2871	3713	20.44	2,440	**2367**
48-296	634.13	1.8			3253	5.87	3741	5.11	614	3180	5.11	522	**506**
48-292	545.81	1.8			2800	11.34	3220	9.86	1021	2737	9.86	868	**842**
										0	0.00	0	**0**
										0	0.00	0	**0**
										0	0.00	0	**0**
Total					9851	14.23	11329	12.37	4506	9630	12.37	3830	**3715**
Total tons recovered							**9630**	**12.37**	**3830**				

Technical parameters :

Method :	Room and pillar	
Strike/Dip :	N005	30°
Dimension:	25m X60m	

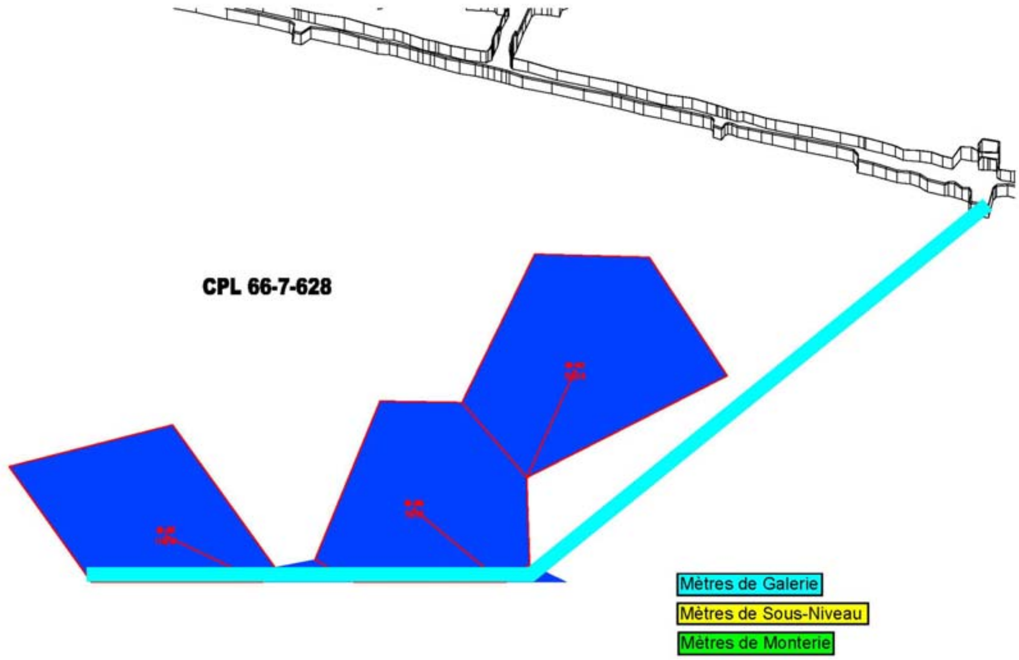
Comment : Do a raise (man way and ore pass) from old stope CPL 54-8-300
Double or triple step of scraping

Development (m) :	Access raise on 70E		20	waste
	Sub level		30	ore
		Total:	50	

Drift	$1,225	meters
Raise	$1,925	meters
Sub level	$1,475	meters
Services + Others	$79	Tons
Room and pillar	$84	Tons
Shrinkage Stoping	$51	Tons
Longhole	$35	Tons
Mucking	$12	Tons
tonnage	9,630	Tons
Recovered ounces		3715

Stope :	cost $/oz
CPL 54-8-300	477 $/oz

		Gold price $650	Expenses	Net	Gold price $700	Net	Gold price $750	Net	Gold price $800	Net	Gold price $850	Net
Drift	40		$49,000									
Raise	20		$38,500									
Sub level			$0									
Services + Others			$761,797									
Room and pillar			$808,885									
Shrinkage Stoping												
Longhole												
Mucking			$115,555									
		$2,414,850	$1,773,737	$641,113	$2,600,608	$826,871	$2,786,366	$1,012,628	$2,972,123	$1,198,386	$3,157,881	$1,384,144
		cost $/t	$184									


CPL 66-7-628
Mètres de Galerie
Mètres de Sous-Niveau
Mètres de Monterie

Zone: 7

Stope : **CPL 66-7-628** **RESOURCES PROMINE**

Method : room and pillar — Density : 2.85
Dilution: 15% — Mining recovery : 85%

Block number	Area	Thickness	Measured resources		Indicated resources		Dilution		Ounces	Real recovery of stope :			Real recovery of stope : Final milled
	m²	m	Tons	Grade	Tons	Grade	Tons Diluted	Grade Diluted		Tons	Grade	Ounces	Ounces
Total					0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!				
Total tons recovered							14605	9.15	4295				
Assumed grade			100%					9.15	4295				4,166

Technical parameters :

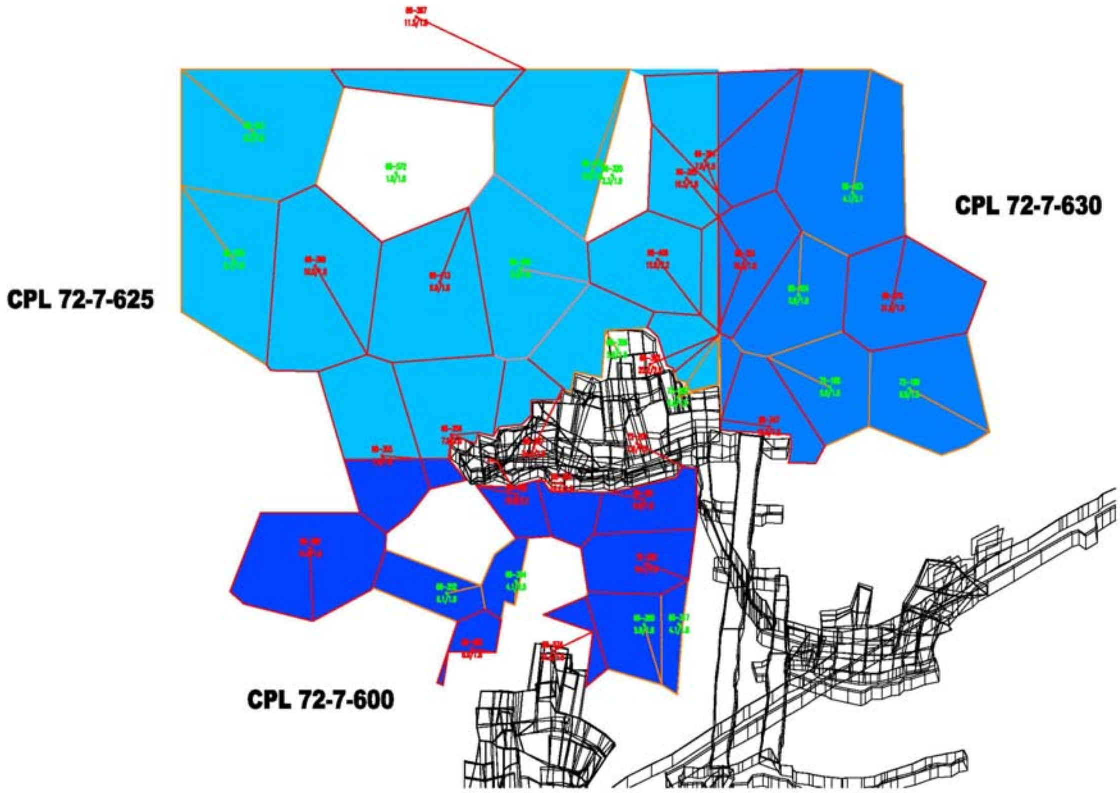
Method :	room and pillar	4258	6.78
Strike/Dip :		3711	10
Dimension:		1519	5.83
		5117	11.48
		14605	**9.15**

Comment :
Development (m) :

Drift	$1,225	meters
Raise	$1,925	meters
Sub level	$1,475	meters
Services + Others	$79	Tons
Room and pillar	$84	Tons
Shrinkage Stoping	$35	Tons
Longhole	$12	Tons
Mucking	**14,605**	Tons
tonnage		Tons
Recovered ounces		**4166**

Stope :	cost $/oz
CPL 66-7-628	**648 $/oz**

		Gold price $650	Expenses	Net	Gold price $700	Net	Gold price $750	Net	Gold price $800	Net	Gold price $850	Net
Drift	115		$140,875									
Raise			$0									
Sub level			$0									
Services + Others			$1,155,402									
Room and pillar			$1,226,820									
Longhole												
Mucking			$175,260									
		$2,707,776	**$2,698,357**	**$9,419**	**$2,916,066**	**$217,710**	**$3,124,357**	**$426,000**	**$3,332,647**	**$634,291**	**$3,540,938**	**$842,581**
		cost $/t	**$184.76**									


CPL 72-7-630
CPL 72-7-625
CPL 72-7-600

Zone:	7											
Stope :	CPL 72-7-630		RESOURCES PROMINE									
Method :	room and pillar					Density :		2.85				
Dilution:	15%					Mining recovery :		85%				
			Measured resources		Indicated resources		Dilution			Real recovery of stope :		
Block number	Area	Thickness	Tons	Grade	Tons	Grade	Tons	Grade	Ounces			
	m²	m					Diluted	Diluted		Tons	Grade	Ounces
					545	15.6	627	13.57	273.35	533	13.57	232
					97	6	112	5.22	18.71	95	5.22	16
						5.9	0			0	0.00	0
					692	10.3	796	8.96	229.16	676	8.96	195
					852	7.6	980	6.61	208.18	833	6.61	177
					16	10.5	18	9.13	5.40	16	9.13	5
					551	7.6	634	6.61	134.63	539	6.61	114
					415	10.5	477	9.13	140.10	406	9.13	119
					161	10.3	185	8.96	53.32	157	8.96	45
					1057	15.9	1216	13.83	540.34	1033	13.83	459
					216	25.2	248	21.91	175.00	211	21.91	149
					132	6	152	5.22	25.46	129	5.22	22
						5.9	0		0.00	0	0.00	0
66-424					840	5.9	966	5.13	159.34	821	5.13	135
66-575					1182	31.6	1359	27.48	1200.87	1155	27.48	1021
72-188					714	5.6	821	4.87	128.55	698	4.87	109
72-189					1061	6.9	1220	6.00	235.37	1037	6.00	200
Total					8531	12.86	9811	11.18	3528	8339	11.18	2999
Total tons recovered							**8339**	**11.18**	**2999**			
Assumed grade			100%									

Technical parameters :

Method :		room and pillar
Strike/Dip :		
Dimension:		
Comment :		
Development (m) :		
Drift	$1,225	meters
Raise	$1,925	meters
Sub level	$1,475	meters
Services + Others	$79	Tons
Room and pillar	$84	Tons
Longhole	$35	Tons
Mucking	$12	Tons
tonnage	8,339	Tons
Recovered ounces		0

	Stope			CPL 72-7-630		$/oz 511					
8339 tonnes	Gold Price $650	Costs	Net	Gold Price $700	Net	Gold Price $750	Net	Gold Price $800	Net	Gold Price $850	Net
Drift		$0									
Raise		$0									
Sub level		$0									
Services + Others		$659,702									
Room and pillar		$700,480									
Longhole											
Mucking		$100,069									
Rehabilitation		$25,000									
	$1,890,630	$1,485,251	$405,378	$2,036,063	$550,811	$2,181,496	$696,244	$2,326,929	$841,677	$2,472,362	$987,111
	cost $/t	$178.11									

Zone: 7

Stope : **CPL 72-7-600** — **RESOURCES PROMINE**

Method : room and pillar — Density : 2.85

Dilution: 15% — Mining recovery : 85%

Block number	Area	Thickness	Measured resources Tons	Measured resources Grade	Indicated resources Tons	Indicated resources Grade	Dilution Tons Diluted	Dilution Grade Diluted	Ounces	Real recovery of stope : Tons	Real recovery of stope : Grade	Real recovery of stope : Ounces	Real recovery of stope : Final milled Ounces
	m²	m											
Total					0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!				
Total tons recovered							4963	9.90	1580				
Assumed grade			100%					9.90	1580	4963			1,532

Technical parameters :

Method : room and pillar
Strike/Dip :
Dimension:

Comment :

Development (m) :

Drift	$1,225	meters
Raise	$1,925	meters
Sub level	$1,475	meters
Services + Others	$79	Tons
Room and pillar	$84	Tons
Longhole	$35	Tons
Mucking	$12	Tons
tonnage	4,963	Tons
Recovered ounces		1532

Stope :	Cost $/oz
CPL 72-7-600	583 $/oz

	Prix Or moyen $650	Dépenses	Ecart	Prix Or moyen $700	Ecart	Prix Or moyen $750	Ecart	Prix Or moyen $800	Ecart	Prix Or moyen $850	Ecart
Drift		$0									
Raise		$0									
Sub level		$0									
Services + Others		$392,623									
Room and pillar		$416,892									
Longhole											
Mucking		$59,556									
Rehabilitation		$25,000									
	$995,994	$894,071	$101,923	$1,072,609	$178,538	$1,149,224	$255,153	$1,225,839	$331,768	$1,302,454	$408,383
	cost $/t	$180.15									

Zone: 7

Stope : **CPL 72-7-625** **RESOURCES PROMINE**

Method : room and pillar
Dilution: 15%

Density : 2.85
Mining recovery : 85%

Block number	Area	Thickness	Measured resources		Indicated resources		Dilution		Ounces	Real recovery of stope :			Real recovery of stope : Final milled
	m²	m	Tons	Grade	Tons	Grade	Tons Diluted	Grade Diluted		Tons	Grade	Ounces	Ounces
Total					0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!				
Total tons recovered							13971	7.50	3369				
Assumed grade			100%					7.50	3369				3,268

Technical parameters :

Method : room and pillar
Strike/Dip :
Dimension:

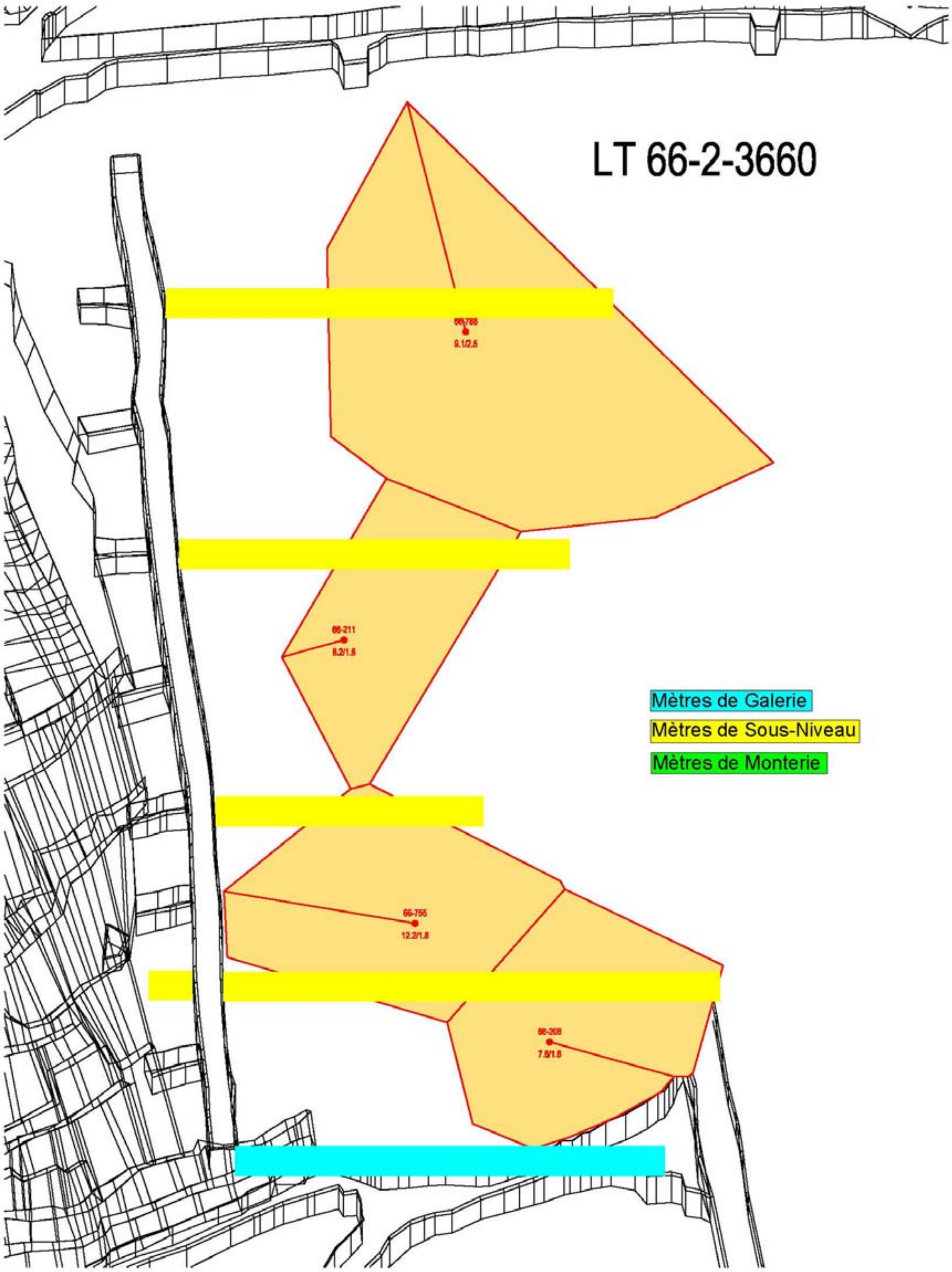
Comment :
Development (m) :

Drift	$1,225	meters
Raise	$1,925	meters
Sub level	$1,475	meters
Services + Others	$79	Tons
Room and pillar	$84	Tons
Longhole	$35	Tons
Mucking	$12	Tons
tonnage	13,971	Tons

Recovered ounces 3268

Stope :	$/oz
CPL 72-7-625	756

	Prix Or moyen $650	Dépenses	Ecart	Prix Or moyen $700	Ecart	Prix Or moyen $750	Ecart	Prix Or moyen $800	Ecart	Prix Or moyen $850	Ecart
Drift		$0									
Raise		$0									
Sub level		$0									
Services + Others		$1,105,246									
Room and pillar		$1,173,564									
Longhole											
Mucking		$167,652									
Rehabilitation		$25,000									
	$2,124,056	$2,471,462	-$347,406	$2,287,445	-$184,017	$2,450,834	-$20,628	$2,614,223	$142,761	$2,777,612	$306,150
	cost $/t	$176.90									


LT 66-2-3660
Mètres de Galerie
Mètres de Sous-Niveau
Mètres de Monterie

Zone:	2				7-Oct-2008								
Stope :	LT 66-2-3660												
						Density :		2.85					
						Milling recovery :		97%					
Method :	Longhole									Real recovery of stope 95% :			Real recovery of stope : Final milled
Dilution:	25%					Mining recovery :		95%					
										Tons	Grade	Ounces	Ounces
66-208	253.84	1.8			1302	7.6	1628	6.08	318	1546	6.08	302	293
66-755	272.22	1.8			1396	12.2	1746	9.76	548	1658	9.76	520	505
66-211	204.58	1.8			1049	8.2	1312	6.56	277	1246	6.56	263	255
66-788	585.76	2.5			4174	9.1	5217	7.28	1221	4956	7.28	1,160	1125
Total					7922	9.28	9902	7.42	2364	9407	7.42	2246	2178
Total tons recovered							9407	7.42	2246				

Technical parameters :

Method :	Room and pillar	longhole mining retained over room and pillar	
Strike/Dip :	350/45°		
Dimension:	30mX 65m		
Comment :	Vein already developed at level 665		
Development (m) :	Level:665	drift	30
		draw point (2)	20
		raise	80
	Level: 605:	access raise	5

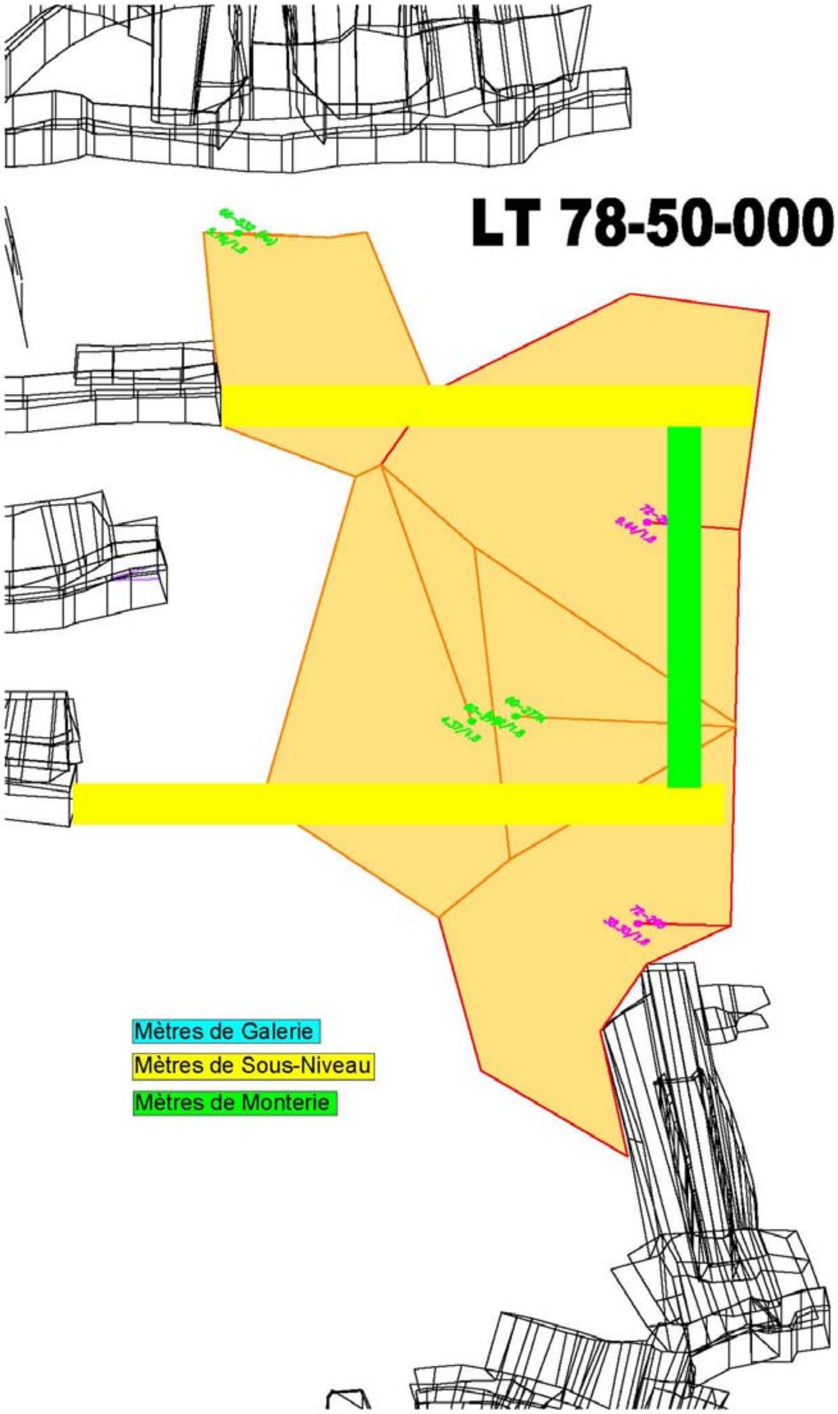
Drift	$1,225	mètres
Raise	$1,925	mètres
Sub level	$1,475	mètres
Services + Others	$79	tonnes
Room and pillar	$84	tonnes
Shrinkage Stoping	$51	tonnes
Longhole	$35	tonnes
Mucking	$12	tonnes
tonnage	9,407	tonnes
Recovered ounces		2178

Stope	cost $/oz
LT 66-2-3660	653

9407 Tonnes
2178 oz

		Gold price $650	Expenses	Net	Gold price $700	Net	Gold price $750	Net	Gold price $800	Net	Gold price $850	Net
Drift	30		$36,750									
Raise			$0									
Sub level	112		$198,240									
Services + Others			$744,191									
Shrinkage Stoping												
Longhole			$329,247									
Mucking			$112,885									
		$1,415,794	$1,421,313	-$5,518	$1,524,701	$103,389	$1,633,609	$212,296	$1,742,516	$321,203	$1,851,423	$430,111
		cost $/t	$151									

Sub level cost increase 20%


LT 78-50-000
Mètres de Galerie
Mètres de Sous-Niveau
Mètres de Monterie

Zone: 50 — 7-Oct-08

Stope : **LT-78-50-000**

Method : Longhole
Dilution: 25%

minimum width (m) 1.8
Density : 2.85
Mining recovery : 95%

Block number	Area	Thickness	Indicated resources: Tons	from	to	½ dist	lengh	angle	Grade	Grade	Dilution: Tons	Grade	Ounces	Real recovery of stope: Tons	Grade	Ounces	Real recovery of stope : Final milled: Ounces
	m²	m					LC		LC		Diluted	Diluted					
60-277	206.72	1.8	1060	236.50	237.00	236.75	0.50	42.50	23.3	4.37	1326	3.50	149	1259	3.50	142	**137**
60-277A	110.66	1.8	568	232.03	232.54	232.29	0.51	65.00	21.9	5.62	710	4.50	103	674	4.50	98	**95**
66-832	120.26	1.8	617	247.70	248.20	247.95	0.50	45.00	29.3	5.76	771	4.60	114	733	4.60	108	**105**
72-260	183	1.8	939	122.60	123.60	123.10	1.00	50.00	90.0	38.30	1173	30.64	1156	1115	30.64	1,098	**1065**
72-261	279.63	1.8	1435	132.60	133.70	133.15	1.10	70.00	16.4	9.44	1793	7.55	435	1703	7.55	414	**401**
														0	0.00	0	**0**
														0	0.00	0	**0**
											5773	10.55	1957	5,484	10.55	1,859	**1804**
											5484	**10.55**	**1859**				

Technical parameters :

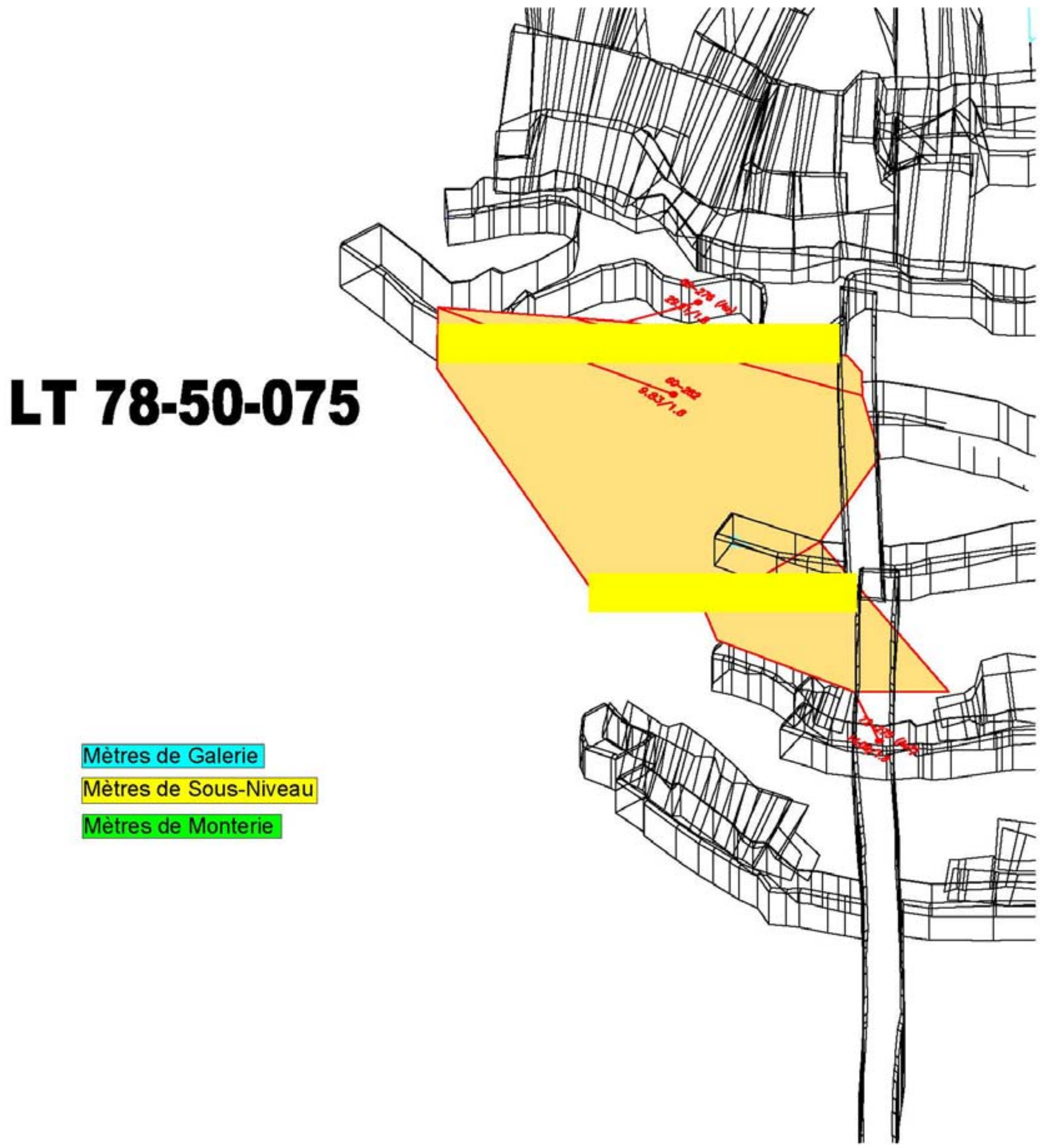
Method :	Longhole	
Strike/Dip :	N045/50°	
Dimension:	25X15	
Comment :	Stoping from existing development	
Development (m):	level	0
	raise	32
	sub level	64

Drift	$1,225	meters
Raise	$1,925	meters
Sub level	$1,475	meters
Services + Others	$79	Tons
Room and pillar	$84	Tons
Shrinkage Stoping	$51	Tons
Longhole	$35	Tons
Mucking	$12	Tons
tonnage	**5,484**	Tons
Recovered ounces		**1804**

Stope	Cost $/oz
LT-78-50-000	494 $/oz

		Gold price $650	Expenses	Net	Gold price $700	Net	Gold price $750	Net	Gold price $800	Net	Gold price $850	Net
Drift			$0									
Raise	32		$61,600									
Sub level	64		$113,280									
Services + Others			$433,866									
Room and pillar												
Shrinkage Stoping												
Longhole			$191,952									
Mucking			$65,812									
Rehabilitation			$25,000									
		$1,172,351	$891,509	$280,842	$1,262,532	$371,023	$1,352,713	$461,204	$1,442,894	$551,385	$1,533,075	$641,565
		cost $/t	$163									

Sub level cost increase 20%


LT 78-50-075
Mètres de Galerie
Mètres de Sous-Niveau
Mètres de Monterie

Zone: 50 — 7-Oct-08

Stope :	LT- 78-50-075	minimum width (m)	1.8
Method :	Longhole	Density :	2.85
Dilution:	25%	Mining recovery :	95%

Block number	Area	Thickness	Indicated resources: Tons	from	to	½ dist	lengh	angle	Grade	Grade	Dilution: Tons	Grade	Ounces	Real recovery of stope: Tons	Grade	Ounces	Real recovery of stope : Final milled: Ounces
	m²	m					LC		LC		Diluted	Diluted					
60-276	58.31	1.8	299	265.51	266.17	265.84	0.66	65.00	90.00	29.91	374	23.93	288	355	23.93	273	265
60-282	268.62	1.8	1378	266.17	266.67	266.42	0.50	62.50	39.90	9.83	1723	7.86	436	1636	7.86	414	401
72-275	18.24	1.8	94	125.00	125.60	125.30	0.60	60.00	48.8	14.09	117	11.27	42	111	11.27	40	39
														0	0.00	0	0
														0	0.00	0	0
														0	0.00	0	0
														0	0.00	0	0
Total			1771							13.45	2213	10.76	766	2,103	10.76	727	705
Tonnes totales récupérées											2,103	10.76	727				

Technical parameters :

Method :	Longhole
Strike/Dip :	N045/50°
Dimension:	25X15
Comment :	Stoping from existing development

Development (m):		
	level	0
	raise	0
	sub level	37

Drift	$1,225	meters
Raise	$1,925	meters
Sub level	$1,475	meters
Services + Others	$79	Tons
Room and pillar	$84	Tons
Shrinkage Stoping	$51	Tons
Longhole	$35	Tons
Mucking	$12	Tons
tonnage	2,103	Tons
Recovered ounces		705

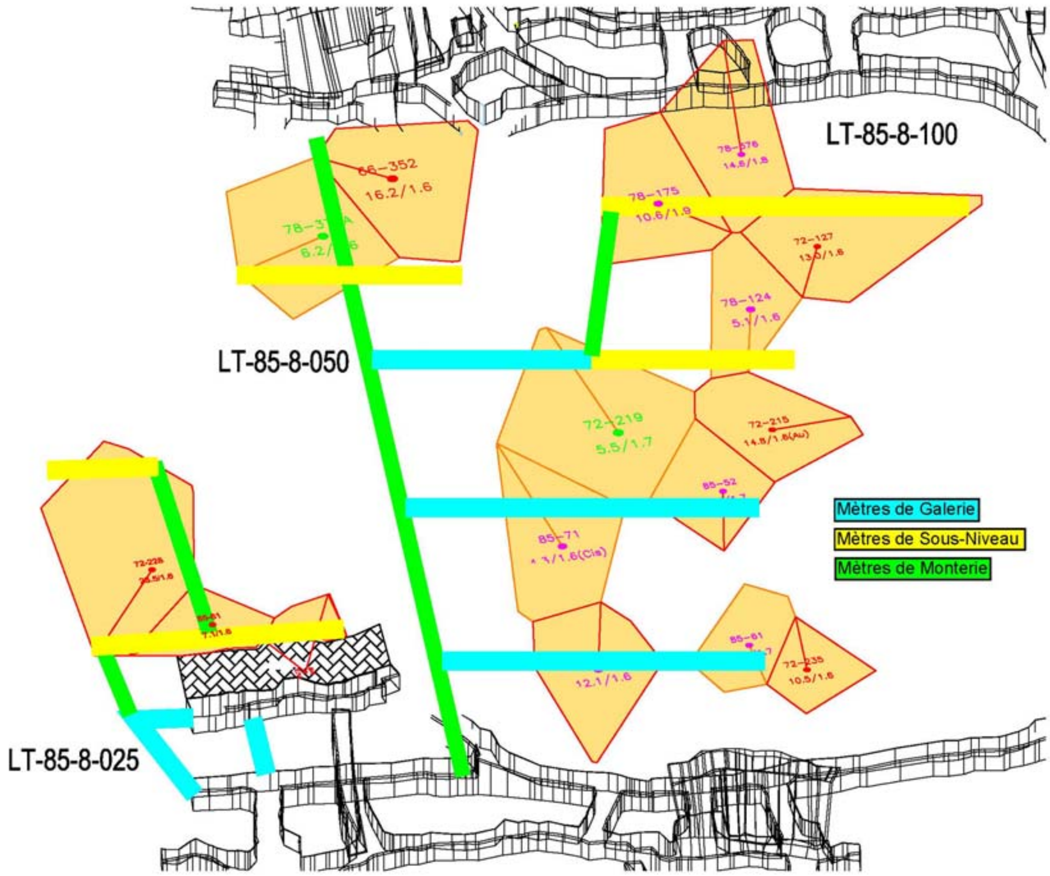
Stope	Cost $/oz
LT- 78-50-075	677 $/oz

		Gold price $650	Expenses	Net	Gold price $700	Net	Gold price $750	Net	Gold price $800	Net	Gold price $850	Net
Drift	10		$12,250									
Raise	70		$134,750									
Sub level	37		$65,490									
Services + Others			$166,347									
Room and pillar												
Shrinkage Stoping												
Longhole			$73,596									
Mucking			$25,233									
		$458,560	$477,666	-$19,105	$493,834	$16,168	$529,108	$51,442	$564,382	$86,716	$599,656	$121,990
		cost $/t	$227									

Existing raise impossible to use

raise	70
drift	10
sub level	37

Sub level cost increase 20%


LT-85-8-100
LT-85-8-050
LT-85-8-025
Mètres de Galerie
Mètres de Sous-Niveau
Mètres de Monterie
66-352
16.2/1.6
78-175
10.6/1.9
72-127
78-124
72-219
5.5/1.7
72-215
85-71
72-235
10.5/1.6
12.1/1.6

Zone: 8 — 07-Oct-08

Stope : **LT 85-8-100**

Method : Room and pillar
Dilution: 25%

Density : 2.85
Mining recovery : 95%
Milling recovery : 97%

Block number	Area	Thickness	Measured resources		Indicated resources		Dilution			Real recovery of stope :			Real recovery of stope : Final milled
	m²	m	Tons	Grade	Tons	Grade	Tons Diluted	Grade Diluted	Ounces	Tons	Grade	Ounces	Ounces
78-175	196.16	1.8			1006	10.6	1258	8.48	343	1195	8.48	326	**316**
72-158	187.50	1.8			962	2.2	1202	1.78	69	1142	1.78	65	**63**
78-376	204.28	1.8			1048	14.6	1310	11.68	492	1244	11.68	467	**453**
78-124	117.48	1.8			603	4.5	753	3.62	88	716	3.62	83	**81**
72-127	114.20	1.8			586	11.6	732	9.24	218	696	9.24	207	**201**
78-123	37.10	1.8			190	0.3	238	0.24	2	226	0.24	2	**2**
72-213	69.43	1.9			376	13.2	470	10.52	159	446	10.52	151	**147**
85-52	105.00	1.8			539	7.8	673	6.27	136	640	6.27	129	**125**
78-125	4.22	1.8			22	1.2	27	0.92	1	26	0.92	1	**1**
85-61	47.56	1.8			244	4.4	305	3.55	35	290	3.55	33	**32**
72-235	0.00	1.8				0.0	0		0	0		0	**0**
72-219	179.53	1.8			921	5.2	1151	4.16	154	1094	4.16	146	**142**
72-215	86.90	1.8			446	13.2	557	10.52	188	529	10.52	179	**174**
85-71	98.93	1.8			508	3.8	634	3.06	62	603	3.06	59	**57**
85-55	160.17	1.8			822	10.8	1027	8.60	284	976	8.60	270	**262**
85-53	82.02	1.8			421	0.4	526	0.32	5	500	0.32	5	**5**
85-48	78.56	1.8			403	6.7	504	5.34	86	479	5.34	82	**80**
72-129	33.33	1.8			171	9.7	214	7.75	53	203	7.75	51	**49**
Total					9266	7.97	11582	6.38	2375	11003	6.38	2256	**2189**
Total tons recovered							**11003**	**6.38**	**2256**				

Technical parameters :

Method : Room and pillar
Strike/Dip : N360 45-50
Dimension: 40m X 70m

Comment : Extension of stope CP 78-8-100- Stoping with 3 panels
Raises and access for use at 3 stopes LT 85-8-025, CP 85-8-50 et CP 85-8-100

Development (m) :		
	drift	100
	Raise	60
	sub level	60
	Total:	220

Drift	$1,225	meters
Raise	$1,925	meters
Sub level	$1,475	meters
Services + Others	$79	Tons
Room and pillar	$84	Tons
Shrinkage Stoping	$51	Tons
Longhole	$35	Tons
Mucking	$12	Tons
tonnage	**9,801**	Tons

Recovered ounces **2330**

Stope	Cost $/oz
LT-85-8-100	803 $/oz

11003 Tonnes
2189 oz

		Gold price $650	Expenses	Net	Gold price $700	Net	Gold price $750	Net	Gold price $800	Net	Gold price $850	Net
Drift	100		$122,500									
Raise	60		$115,500									
Sub level	60		$106,200									
Services + Others			$870,465									
Room and pillar												
Longhole			$385,113									
Mucking			$132,039									
Rehabilitation			$25,000									
		$1,422,683	**$1,756,817**	**-$334,134**	**$1,532,121**	**-$224,696**	**$1,641,558**	**-$115,259**	**$1,750,995**	**-$5,822**	**$1,860,432**	**$103,615**
		Cost $/t	**$160**									

Sub level cost increase 20%

8 | 07-Oct-08

Stope : LT 85-8-025

Method : Longhole
Dilution : 25% 1.25

Density : 2.85
Mining recovery : 95%
Milling recovery : 97%

Block number	Area	Thickness	Measured resources Tons	Measured resources Grade	Indicated resources Tons	Indicated resources Grade	Dilution Tons	Dilution Grade	Ounces	Real recovery of stope : Tons	Real recovery of stope : Grade	Real recovery of stope : Ounces	Real recovery of stope : Final milled Ounces
	m²	m					Diluted	Diluted					
72-228	308.45	1.8			1582	20.88	1978	16.70	1062	1879	16.70	1,009	979
85-81	81.59	1.8			419	6.31	523	5.05	85	497	5.05	81	78
85-77	31.67	1.8			162	15.73	203	12.58	82	193	12.58	78	76
										0	0.00	0	0
Total					2163	17.67	2704	14.14	1229	2569	14.14	1168	1133
Total tons recovered							**2569**	**14.14**	**1168**				

0

Technical parameters :

Method : Longhole
Strike/Dip : N360 55°
Dimension: 20m X 18m

Comment : Extension of LT 85-8-025- Drill up LT 18 meters -Mucking with remote cavo
Raises and access for use at 3 stopes LT 85-8-025, CP 85-8-50 et CP 85-8-100

Development (m) :		
Sub level (ore50%)		50
Raise (ore)		20
	Total:	70

Drift	$1,225	meters
Raise	$1,925	meters
Sub level	$1,475	meters
Services + Others	$79	Tons
Room and pillar	$84	Tons
Shrinkage Stoping	$51	Tons
Longhole	$35	Tons
Mucking	$12	Tons
tonnage	**2,569**	Tons

Stope :	Cost $/oz
LT 85-8-025	493 $/oz

Recovered ounces 1133

		Gold price $650	Expenses	Net	Gold price $700	Net	Gold price $750	Net	Gold price $800	Net	Gold price $850	Net
Drift	20		$24,500									
Raise	50		$96,250									
Sub level	50		$88,500									
Services + Others			$203,234									
Room and pillar												
Longhole			$89,915									
Mucking			$30,828									
Rehabilitation			$25,000									
		$736,334	$558,227	$178,107	$792,975	$234,748	$849,616	$291,389	$906,257	$348,030	$962,898	$404,671
		Cost $/t	$217									

Sub level cost increase 20%

Raise	30
Raise a spliter	20
2 sub	50
drop	20

Zone: 8 | 7-Oct-2008

Stope : **LT 85-8-050**

Method : Longhole
Dilution: 25%

Density : 2.85
Mining recovery : 95%
Milling recovery : 97%

Block number	Area	Thickness	Measured resources Tons	Measured resources Grade	Indicated resources Tons	Indicated resources Grade	Dilution Tons	Dilution Grade	Ounces
	m²	m					Diluted	Diluted	
66-352	218.45	1.8			1121	14.4	1401	11.52	519
78-377A	228.61	1.8			1173	5.5	1466	4.40	207
Total					2293	9.85	2867	7.88	726
Total tons recovered							**2723**	**7.88**	**690**

Real recovery of stope : 95% Tons	Grade	Ounces	Real recovery of stope : Final milled Ounces
1331	11.52	493	**478**
1393	4.40	197	**191**
0	0.00	0	**0**
0	0.00	0	**0**
2723	7.88	690	**669**

Technical parameters :

Method :	LT	
Strike/Dip :	N360	40-50
Dimension:	27m X 15m	

Comment : Extension of stope CP 78-8-050
Raises and access for use at 3 stopes LT 85-8-025, CP 85-8-50 et CP 85-8-100

Development (m) : Sub level (ore50%) 35

Total: 35

Drift	$1,225	meters
Raise	$1,925	meters
Sub level	$1,475	meters
Services + Others	$79	Tons
Room and pillar	$84	Tons
Shrinkage Stoping	$51	Tons
Longhole	$35	Tons
Mucking	$12	Tons
tonnage	**2,242**	Tons

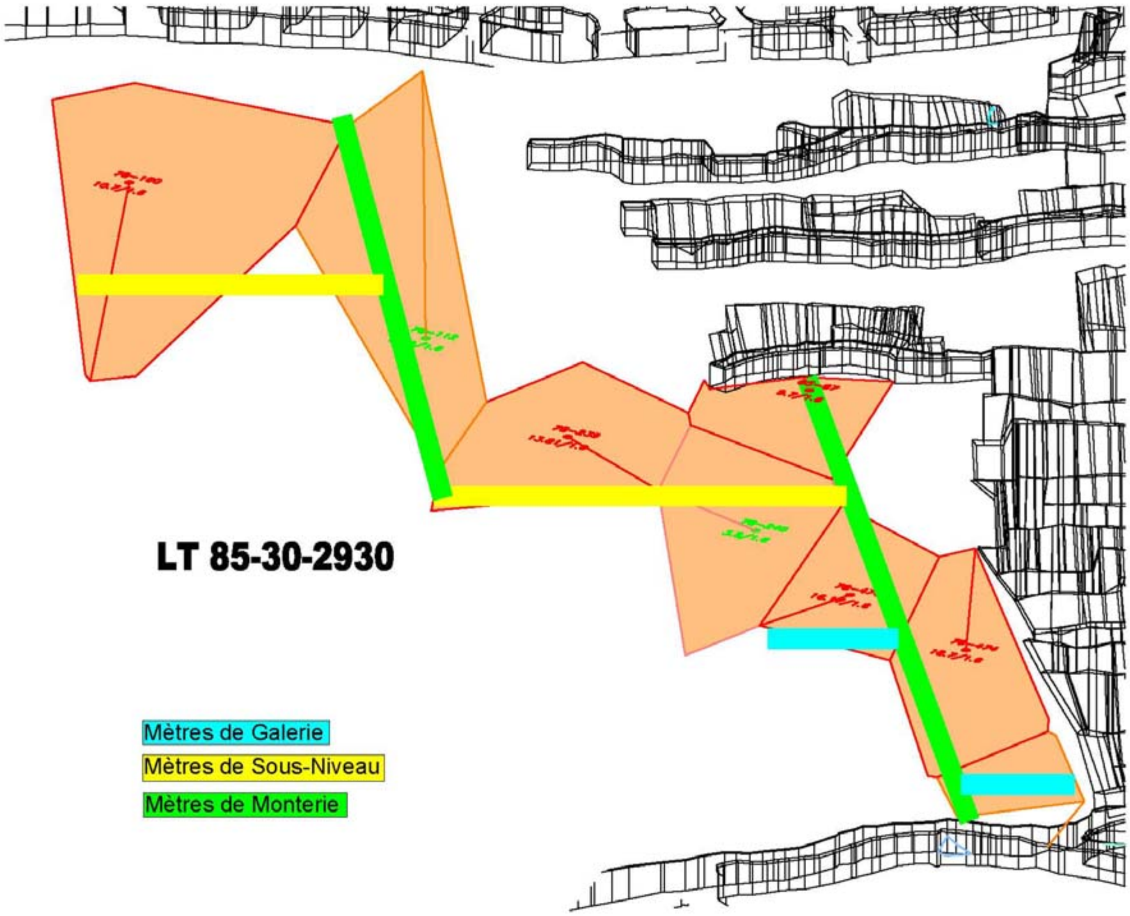
Recovered ounces **599**

2,723 **669**

Stope : LT 85-8-050 | cost $/oz 642 $/oz

SI

		Gold price $650	Expenses	Net	Gold price $700	Net	Gold price $750	Net	Gold price $800	Net	Gold price $850	Net
Drift			$0									
Raise	20		$38,500									
Sub level	27		$47,790									
Services + Others			$215,451									
Room and pillar												
Longhole			$95,320									
Mucking			$32,681									
		$434,981	**$429,742**	**$5,239**	**$419,300**	**-$10,442**	**$449,250**	**$19,508**	**$479,200**	**$49,458**	**$509,150**	**$79,408**
		Cost $/t	**$158**									


LT 85-30-2930
Mètres de Galerie
Mètres de Sous-Niveau
Mètres de Monterie

Zone: 30

Stope : **LT 85-30-2930**

Method : longhole
Dilution: 25%

minimum width (m) 1.8
Density : 2.85
Mining recovery : 95%

Block number	Area	Thickness	Measured resources: Tons	Measured resources: Grade	Indicated resources: Tons	from	to	½ dist	lengh	angle	Grade	Grade	Dilution: Tons	Dilution: Grade	Ounces	Real recovery of stope 95% : Tons	Grade	Ounces	**Real recovery of stope : Final milled Ounces**
	m²	m							LC		LC		Diluted	Diluted					
78-160	448	1.8			2298	190.60	191.20	190.90	0.60	60.0	32.90	9.50	2873	7.60	702	2729	7.60	667	**647**
78-240	213.87	1.8			1097	171.40	172.50	171.95	1.10	75	5.3	3.13	1371	2.50	110	1303	2.50	105	**102**
78-474	181.86	1.8			933	143.70	144.70	144.20	1.00	60	34.60	16.65	1166	13.32	499	1108	13.32	474	**460**
78-476	128.19	1.8			658	149.60	150.82	150.21	1.22	70	22.57	14.38	822	11.50	304	781	11.50	289	**280**
78-04	62.44	1.8			320	323.85	324.85	324.35	1.00	40	16.8	5.98	400	4.79	62	380	4.79	59	**57**
78-112	321.06	1.8			1647	27.98	29.48	28.73	1.50	35	10.8	5.15	2059	4.12	273	1956	4.12	259	**251**
78-239	207.55	1.8			1065	34.30	37.30	35.80	3.00	28	15.7	12.27	1331	9.82	420	1264	9.82	399	**387**
85-67	105.74	1.8			542	184.20	185.60	184.90	1.40	55	13.6	8.65	678	6.92	151	644	6.92	143	**139**
Total					8560							9.16	10701	7.33	2520	10166	7.33	2394	**2323**
Total tons recovered													**10166**	**7.33**	**2394**				

Comment Curently non economic

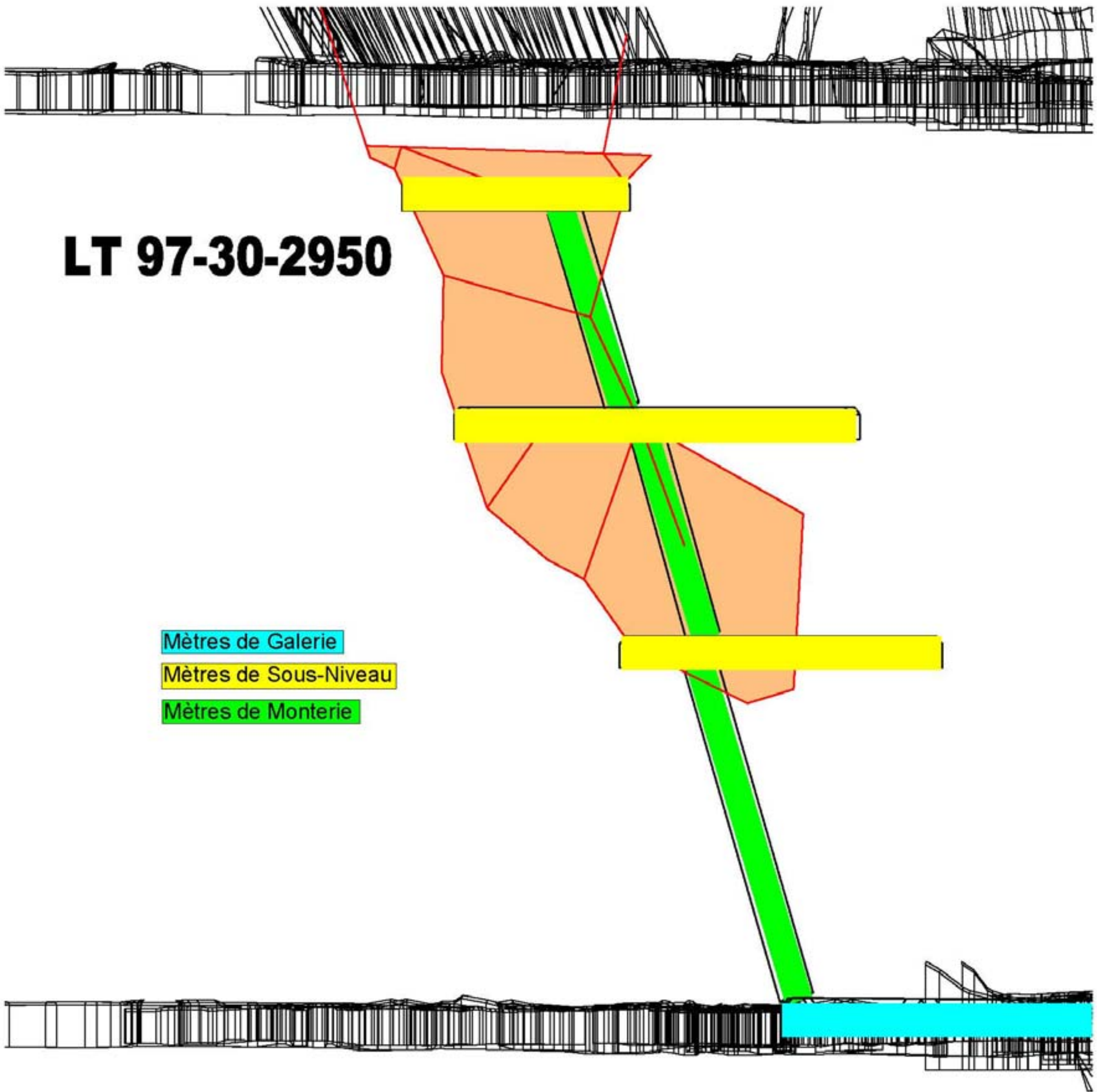
Drift	$1,225	meters
Raise	$1,925	meters
Sub level	$1,475	meters
Services + Others	$79	Tons
Room and pillar	$84	Tons
Shrinkage Stoping	$51	Tons
Longhole	$35	Tons
Mucking	$12	Tons
tonnage	**10,166**	Tons

draw point	20
raise	110
sub level	500

Recovered ounces **2323**

Stope :	Cost $/oz
LT 85-30-2930	**971 $/oz**

		Gold price $650	**Expenses**	**Net**	**Gold price $700**	**Net**	**Gold price $750**	**Net**	**Gold price $800**	**Net**	**Gold price $850**	**Net**
Drift	20		$24,500									
Raise	110		$211,750									
Sub level	500		$737,500									
Services + Others			$804,198									
Room and pillar												
Shrinkage Stoping												
Longhole			$355,795									
Mucking			$121,987									
		$1,509,663	**$2,255,730**	**-$746,068**	**$1,625,791**	**-$629,940**	**$1,741,919**	**-$513,812**	**$1,858,047**	**-$397,684**	**$1,974,174**	**-$281,556**
		Cost $/t	**$222**									


LT 97-30-2950
Mètres de Galerie
Mètres de Sous-Niveau
Mètres de Monterie

Zone: 30

Stope : **LT 97-30-2950**

Method : longhole
Dilution: 25%

minimum width (m) 1.8
Density : 2.85
Mining recovery : 95%

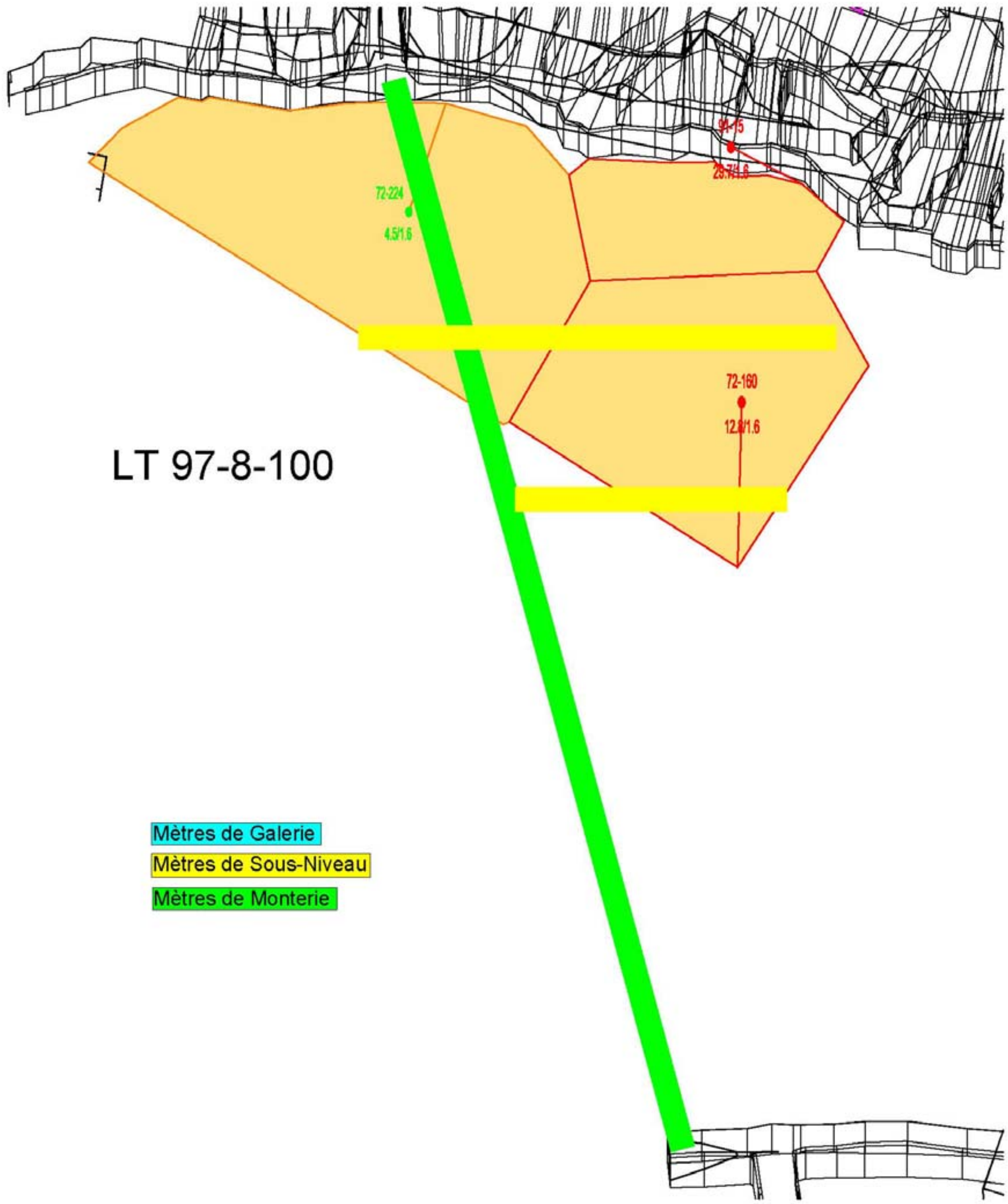
Block number	Area	Thickness	Measured resources Tons	Measured resources Grade	Indicated resources Tons	from	to	½ dist	lengh	angle	Grade	Grade	Dilution Tons	Dilution Grade	Ounces	Real recovery of stope 95% : Tons	Grade	Ounces	recovery of stope Final milled Ounces
	m²	m							LC		LC		Diluted	Diluted					
78-24	284	1.8			1457	176.40	177.60	177.00	1.20	65	18.6	11.21	1821	8.97	525	1730	8.97	499	**484**
78-242	207.68	1.8			1065	175.00	175.50	175.25	0.50	60	48.2	11.60	1332	9.28	397	1265	9.28	377	**366**
78-226	301.68	1.8			1548	196.80	198.10	197.45	1.30	45	13.6	6.93	1935	5.54	345	1838	5.54	328	**318**
78-244	184.1	1.8																	
78-23	292.3	1.8																	
78-128	53.33	1.8																	
91-82	4.89	1.8			25	115.20	115.70	115.45	0.50	65	34.8	8.76	31	7.01	7	30	7.01	7	**7**
78-220	3.82	1.8			20	170.90	171.40	171.15	0.50	60	59.9	14.41	24	11.53	9	23	11.53	9	**8**
																4886	7.76	1219	**1182**
Total					4115							9.70	5143	7.76	1283				
Total tons recovered													**4886**	**7.76**	**1219**				

Drift	$1,225	meters
Raise	$1,925	meters
Sub level	$1,475	meters
Services + Others	$79	Tons
Room and pillar	$84	Tons
Shrinkage Stoping	$51	Tons
Longhole	$35	Tons
Mucking	$12	Tons
tonnage	**4,886**	Tons
Recovered ounces		**1182**

drift	**68**
cross-cut	**10**
raise	**70**
sub level	**95**

Stope	Cost $/oz
LT 97-30-2950	**837 $/oz**

		Gold price $650	Expenses	Net	Gold price $700	Net	Gold price $750	Net	Gold price $800	Net	Gold price $850	Net
Drift	78		$95,550									
Raise	70		$134,750									
Sub level	81		$143,370									
Services + Others			$386,540									
Room and pillar												
Shrinkage Stoping												
Longhole			$171,014									
Mucking			$58,633									
		$768,553	**$989,857**	**-$221,304**	**$827,672**	**-$162,185**	**$886,792**	**-$103,066**	**$945,911**	**-$43,946**	**$1,005,031**	**$15,173**
		cost $/t	**$203**									


72-224
4.5/1.6
72-160
LT 97-8-100
Mètres de Galerie
Mètres de Sous-Niveau
Mètres de Monterie

Zone: 8 | 7-Oct-2008

Stope : LT 97-8-100

Method : Longhole
Dilution: 25% 1.25

Density : 2.85
Mining recovery : 95%
Milling recovery : 97%

Block number	Area m²	Thickness m	Tons	Grade	Indicated resources Tons	Indicated resources Grade	Dilution Tons Diluted	Dilution Grade Diluted	Ounces	Real recovery of stope : 95% Tons	Real recovery of stope : 95% Grade	Real recovery of stope : 95% Ounces	Real recovery of stope : Final milled Ounces
72-160	361.07	**1.8**	1646	12.8	1852	11.38	2315	9.10	678	2200	9.10	644	**624**
72-224	505.82	**1.8**	2307	4.5	2595	4.00	3244	3.20	334	3081	3.20	317	**308**
91-15	144.28	**1.8**	658	29.7	740	26.40	925	21.12	628	879	21.12	597	**579**
										0	0.00	0	**0**
Total					5187	9.83	6484	7.86	1640	6160	7.86	1558	**1511**
Total tons recovered							**6160**	**7.86**	**1558**				

Technical parameters :

Method : Longhole
Strike/Dip : N360 50°
Dimension: 30m X15m

Comment : Extension of CM 91-8-100- Shrinkage stoping from sub level- Mucking with remote cavo ore pass from 975 at SL and access raise (man way) from SL at 915.

Development (m) :		
	ore pass	50
	access raise	20
	Sub level (ore)	30
	Total:	100

Drift	$1,225	meters
Raise	$1,925	meters
Sub level	$1,475	meters
Services + Others	$79	Tons
Room and pillar	$84	Tons
Shrinkage Stoping	$51	Tons
Longhole	$35	Tons
Mucking	$12	Tons
tonnage	**6,160**	Tons

Recovered ounces **1511**

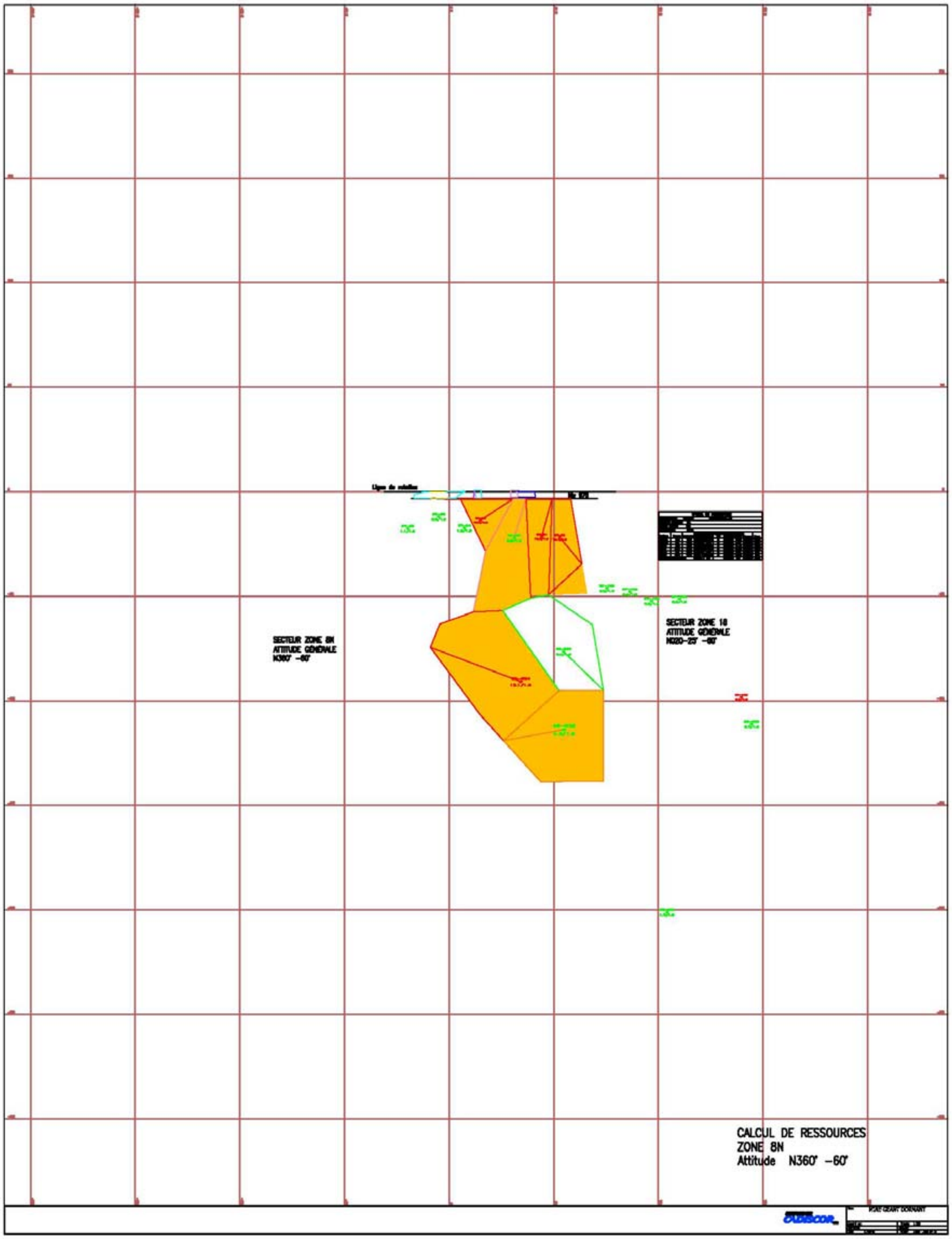
Stope : LT 97-8-100 | cost $/oz 675 $/oz

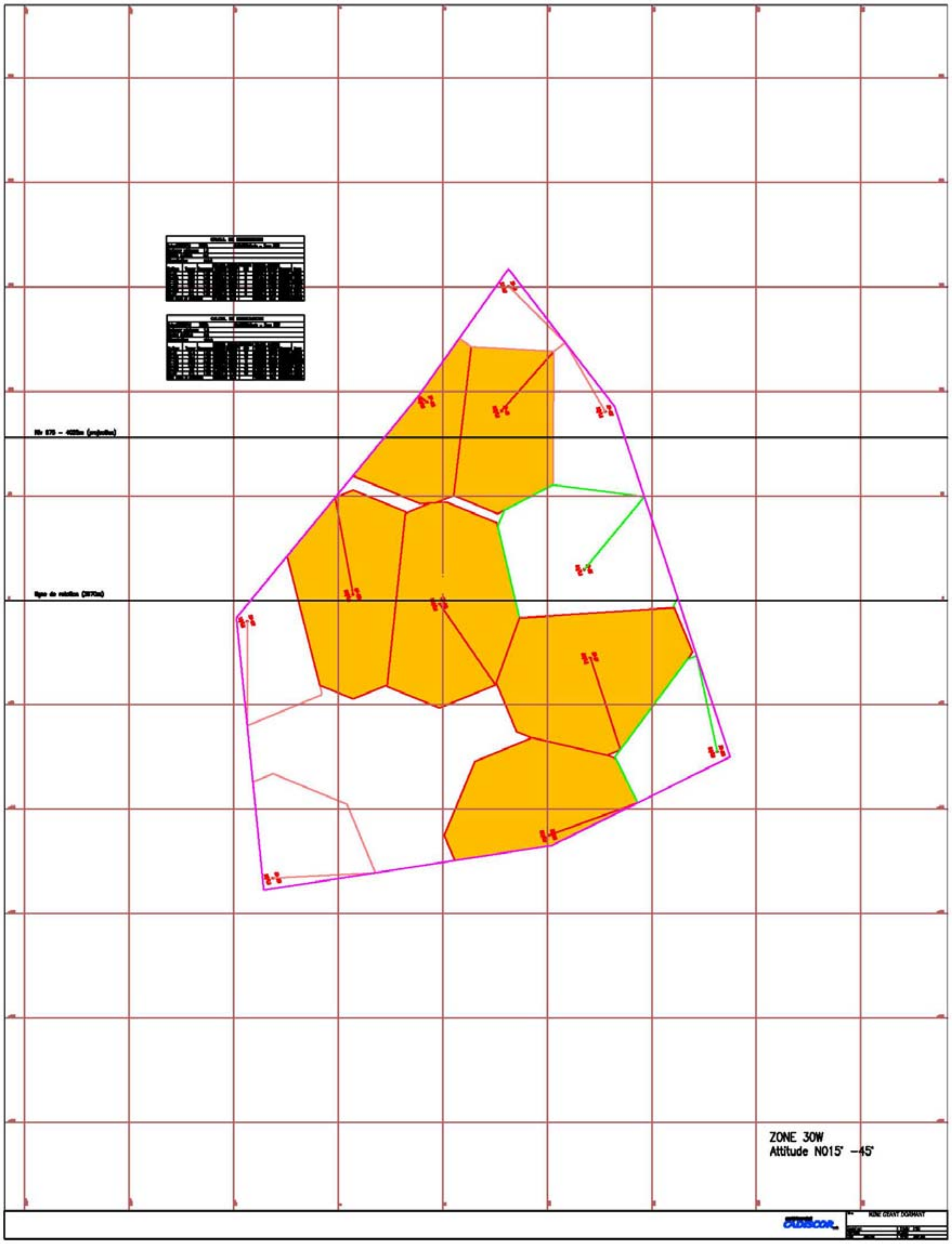
6160 Tonnes **1511 oz**

		Gold price $650	Expenses	Net	Gold price $700	Net	Gold price $750	Net	Gold price $800	Net	Gold price $850	Net
Drift			$0									
Raise	80		$154,000									
Sub level	50		$88,500									
Services + Others			$487,311									
Room and pillar												
Longhole			$215,597									
Mucking			$73,919									
		$982,028	**$1,019,328**	**-$37,299**	**$1,057,569**	**$38,241**	**$1,133,110**	**$113,782**	**$1,208,650**	**$189,323**	**$1,284,191**	**$264,863**
		Cost $/t	**$165**									

Sub level cost increase 20%

Raise 80
2 sub 50


SECTEUR ZONE 8N
ATTITUDE GÉNÉRALE
N360° -60°
SECTEUR ZONE 18
ATTITUDE GÉNÉRALE
N020-25° -60°
CALCUL DE RESSOURCES
ZONE 8N
Attitude N360° -60°
CADISCOR


ZONE 30W
Attitude N015° -45°
CADISCOR