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**TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE  
PIVERT-ROSE PROPERTY  
(according to Regulation 43-101 and Form 43-101F1)**

Project Location

Province of Quebec, Canada  
(NTS: 32N/16, 33C/01 and 33C/02)  
(UTM 409700E; 5761000N)  
(Zone 18, NAD 83)

Prepared for

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## 1.0 SUMMARY (*Item 3*)

InnovExplo inc. (“InnovExplo”) was contracted in April 2010 by Eric Leboeuf, then president of First Gold Exploration Inc, to complete a Technical Report (“the report”) and Resource Estimate in compliance with Regulation 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 for the Pivert-Rose property (“the property”) in Québec, Canada. The report is addressed to First Gold Inc (“First Gold” or “the issuer”), a Canadian exploration company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol EFG. InnovExplo is an independent mining and exploration consulting firm based in Val-d’Or, Québec. The report was prepared for the purpose of providing an initial resource estimate for the Rose deposit on the Pivert-Rose property, as well as recommendations for an exploration program.

The authors, Pierre-Luc Richard, B.Sc., P.Geo., and Carl Pelletier, B.Sc., P.Geo., wrote this report after reviewing the data in previous reports and any other information judged relevant, suitable and reliable. The authors are Qualified and Independent Persons as defined by Regulation 43-101. Pierre-Luc Richard visited the core storage facility in Val-d’Or on July 12 2010, and the property on July 13 and 14.

The southeastern boundary of the Pivert-Rose property is approximately 30 km north of the community of Nemiscau in the James Bay area of the province of Québec. The Pivert-Rose property comprises 636 active mining titles covering a total of 33,307 ha. The claims are grouped into five blocks (A to E) of contiguous or partially contiguous claims.

The Pivert-Rose property is located in the northeast part of the Archean Superior Province of the Canadian Shield craton, more precisely within the southern portion of the Middle and Lower Eastmain Greenstone Belt (MLEGB). Although the MLEGB displays a wide variety of lithologies, most of the claims constituting the Pivert-Rose property are underlain by intrusives. Based on the regional geology interpretation of Moukhsil et al. (2007), most of the property is covered by syntectonic intrusions (2,710 to 2,697 Ma). Late- to post-tectonic intrusions (<2,697 Ma) are also present to a lesser extent.

Mineralization recognized to date on the Pivert-Rose property includes rare-element LCT-type pegmatites (Block A) and molybdenum occurrences (Block A). An iron occurrence (Block B) is also mentioned in the government database. The Rose deposit is the most significant mineralization to date on the property.

First Gold began drilling the Pivert-Rose property in late 2009. At the issuer’s request, the cut-off for this report (in terms of drill holes) was established as LR-10-139, and this report therefore considers a total of 143 First Gold drill holes totalling 16,673.45 metres. Four additional holes have been drilled at the Rose deposit after the cut-off hole. Other than drilling, First Gold also performed some prospecting work on the Pivert-Rose property. Prospecting was limited to the immediate vicinities of the known Pivert showing and the Rose deposit. The work consisted of a visual reconnaissance of pegmatites and sample collection, in addition to outcrop mapping at the Rose deposit only. First Gold’s exploration and drilling work since 2009 has yielded many significant drill hole intercepts that were used by InnovExplo to produce a better geological interpretation for the Rose deposit and to confirm the potential of the entire property area for new discoveries. Out of 143 drill holes at Rose, 140 returned significant mineralized values for Li, Ta, Rb, Cs, Ga or Be, and in most cases, for more than one of these elements. Mineralization is hosted within outcropping pegmatite dykes subparallel to the surface. The dykes and grades correlate well and show good continuity throughout the sections.

Based on the density of the processed data, the search ellipse criteria, and specific interpolation parameters, the authors are of the opinion that the current Mineral Resource Estimate can only

be classified as Inferred and Indicated resources. The Estimate follows CIM standards and guidelines for reporting mineral resources and reserves. A minimum mining width of 2 metres (true width) and a cut-off grade of 0.75% Li<sub>2</sub>O were considered for the Mineral Resource Estimate. InnovExplo estimates that the Rose deposit has **Indicated Resources of 11,436,000 tonnes** grading **1.34% Li<sub>2</sub>O, 135ppm Ta, 2,668ppm Rb, 106ppm Cs, 136ppm Be, 71ppm Ga,** and **Inferred Resources of 2,170,000 tonnes** grading **1.27% Li<sub>2</sub>O, 113ppm Ta, 1,529ppm Rb, 100ppm Cs, 112ppm Be, 70ppm Ga,** at a cut-off grade of **0.75% Li<sub>2</sub>O** for both.

The fact that the pegmatite dykes at Rose are shallow and subparallel to the surface is a significant advantage for this project and should be taken into account when further evaluating its economical potential.

Although the Rose deposit is currently the most advanced area of the property in terms of exploration, three other identified showings on Block A (Pivert, JR and Hydro) appear very promising and should be further investigated by either trenching or drilling since they display similarities with the Rose deposit in terms of mineralogy, grades and thickness (according to surface observations). Field work also shows that these three showings dip gently subparallel to the surface, as is the case for Rose. JR and Hydro have not yet been drilled, but First Gold drilled three holes on Pivert in 2009. InnovExplo believes that the latter holes were oriented down-dip and therefore missed the target. Additional drilling is required as part of a drilling program in order to determine the extent of the Pivert showing. Based on the recent information obtained from the Rose deposit, the authors suggest that the drill should be oriented N206 with a dip of -60 in order to adequately test the Pivert pegmatite dyke. The West-ElI showing should be visited by First Gold's geologists to determine the extent of what has been historically described as molybdenum mineralization within veinlets crosscutting a pegmatite dyke. The dyke should be analyzed because it may be part of the same pegmatite group as the Rose, Pivert, JR and Hydro pegmatites, potentially hosting similar mineralization.

InnovExplo completed an independent verification of the data (including grab sampling) and found no indication of anything in the drilling, core handling, or sampling procedures, or in the sampling methods, that could have had a negative impact on the reliability of the reported assay results. The Rose deposit is at an advanced stage of exploration and hosts significant lithium and rare-element mineralization. InnovExplo's preliminary data compilation and review of historical reports concerning the Pivert-Rose property revealed significant potential for the discovery of new lithium and rare-element pegmatites over the entire property. The property is strategically positioned in an area known to be associated with this type of mineralization. Although the Rose deposit is at an advanced stage of exploration, the sheer size of the dominantly unexplored remainder of the property leads InnovExplo to consider Pivert-Rose as an early-stage project with great potential for discovering additional mineralization.

InnovExplo recommends additional work to confirm the economic potential of the Rose deposit and the rest of the Pivert-Rose property, which has seen very little exploration in the past. Lateral and depth extensions of the Rose deposit should be investigated. Perpendicular channel samples could be analyzed and professionally surveyed in order to collect information for a future resource estimate. Since the literature mentions several deposits elsewhere with holmquistite (a lithium-magnesium mineral) as a metasomatic replacement mineral along the edges of lithium-rich pegmatites, the borders of the Rose deposit pegmatites should be systematically sampled over at least one metre. If anomalous results are obtained, more samples should be taken to cover the entire metasomatized wall rock.

Preliminary metallurgical testing is recommended on mineralized rocks from the Rose deposit. A composite sample of 100 kg recovered from HQ-size drill core (or from surface samples) should be used for the tests, which should include a mineralogical evaluation of the mineralization and

standard characterization tests (head analysis, comminution and basic environmental testing). Following the metallurgical testing, InnovExplo recommends a pre-feasibility study to determine the potential economic viability of the mineral resources. Both open pit and underground scenarios may need to be evaluated for the Rose deposit. The pre-feasibility study would also have the objective of determining an area for bulk sampling and would include a cost and time estimate for the bulk sampling program.

InnovExplo also recommends that First Gold consider drilling the Pivert, JR and Hydro showings, and perhaps West-Ell, to determine their potential. Drilling a stratigraphic fence NE and SW of the Rose deposit should also be considered in order to potentially identify other mineralized structures associated with Rose. Apart from immediately drilling the known mineralized pegmatites, a creek-sediment geochemical survey and a visual satellite photo reconnaissance program covering the entire property could be the first step in determining which portions of the property should be investigated more closely. Based on the results, systematic geological survey grids should be established and geochemistry rock samples collected.

InnovExplo is of the opinion that the character of the Pivert-Rose property is of sufficient merit to justify the recommended exploration program described below. The program is divided into two (2) phases. Expenditures for the Phase I work program are estimated at C\$2,737,000 (including 15% for contingencies). Expenditures for the Phase II work program are estimated at C\$2,512,750 (including 15% for contingencies). The grand total is C\$5,249,750 (including 15% for contingencies). Phase II of the program is conditional on the success of Phase I.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE (Item 4)

InnovExplo inc. (“InnovExplo”) was contracted in April 2010 by Eric Leboeuf, then president of First Gold Exploration Inc, to complete a Technical Report (“the report”) and Resource Estimate in compliance with Regulation 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 for the Pivert-Rose property (“the property”) in Québec, Canada. The report is addressed to First Gold Inc (“First Gold” or “the issuer”), a Canadian exploration company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol EFG. InnovExplo is an independent mining and exploration consulting firm based in Val-d’Or, Québec. The report was prepared for the purpose of providing an initial resource estimate for the Rose deposit on the Pivert-Rose property, as well as recommendations for an exploration program.

This report reviews historical work on the property, compiles all the data used to calculate the Mineral Resource Estimate herein, and recommends a program to explore for additional resources. Some data were provided by agents of First Gold (e.g., the mining titles list). InnovExplo also reviewed other sources of information, such as government databases, for assessment reports and the status of the mining titles. An earlier InnovExplo 43-101 technical report for the property, dated September 30 2010, was also used to prepare this report.

The authors, Pierre-Luc Richard, B.Sc., P.Geo., and Carl Pelletier, B.Sc., P.Geo., wrote the present report after reviewing the data in previous reports and any other information judged relevant, suitable and reliable. The authors are Qualified and Independent Persons as defined by Regulation 43-101. Technical support was provided by Marcel Naud (InnovExplo). Venetia Bodycomb of Vee Geoservices performed a linguistic revision of the document.

The authors have a good understanding of mineral deposit exploration models for Archean gold deposits by virtue of having worked in such environments. The author Pierre-Luc Richard visited the core storage facility in Val-d’Or on July 12, 2010, and the property on July 13 and 14. During this time, he was able to study the mineralization and QA/QC procedures, and to hold several discussions with Jean-Sébastien Lavallée, a geologist, shareholder and First Gold’s Interim President and CEO. Mr. Lavallée is also a co-vendor of the Pivert-Rose option agreements signed with First Gold (described in Item 6), and Vice President of Consul-Teck, the consulting firm in charge of the operations for the Pivert-Rose project.

InnovExplo conducted a review and appraisal of the information used in the preparation of the present report and is of the opinion that the conclusions and recommendations herein are valid and appropriate considering the status of the project. The authors have fully researched and documented the conclusions and recommendations submitted in this report.

The grades for Li, Ta, Rb, Cs and Be are given as parts per million (ppm) for each element. Table 2.1 provides factors to convert these values into Li<sub>2</sub>O, Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, Rb<sub>2</sub>O, Cs<sub>2</sub>O and BeO. Note that 10,000 ppm equals 1%.

**Table 2.1 – Conversion factors**

Element	From	To	Multiply by	Example
Lithium	Li	Li <sub>2</sub> O	2.1530	1 ppm Li = 2.1530 ppm Li <sub>2</sub> O
Tantalum	Ta	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	1.2211	1 ppm Ta = 1.2211 ppm Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>
Rubidium	Rb	Rb <sub>2</sub> O	1.0940	1 ppm Rb = 1.0940 ppm Rb <sub>2</sub> O
Cesium	Cs	Cs <sub>2</sub> O	1.0600	1 ppm Cs = 1.0600 ppm Cs <sub>2</sub> O
Beryllium	Be	BeO	2.7750	1 ppm Be = 2.7750 ppm BeO



### **3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS (Item 5)**

The authors, both Qualified and Independent Person as defined by Regulation 43-101, were contracted by the issuer to study technical documentation relevant to the report and to provide an initial resource estimate for the Rose deposit on the Pivert-Rose property, as well as recommendations for an exploration program for the entire property. The authors have reviewed the mining titles, their status, any agreements and technical data supplied by the issuer (or its agents), and any public sources of relevant technical information.

Information about the mining titles and option agreements was supplied by Jean-Sébastien Lavallée, acting as a First Gold representative. InnovExplo is not qualified to express any legal opinion with respect to the property titles or current ownership and possible litigation.

Many of the geological and technical reports for projects in the vicinity of the Pivert-Rose property were prepared before the implementation of National Instrument 43-101 in 2001 and Regulation 43-101 in 2005. The authors of such reports appear to have been qualified, and the information prepared according to standards that were acceptable to the exploration community at the time. However, the data are incomplete in some cases and do not fully meet the current requirements of Regulation 43-101. The authors of this report are therefore not responsible for information provided from such sources, although there is no known reason to believe that any information used in the preparation of this report is invalid or contains misrepresentations.

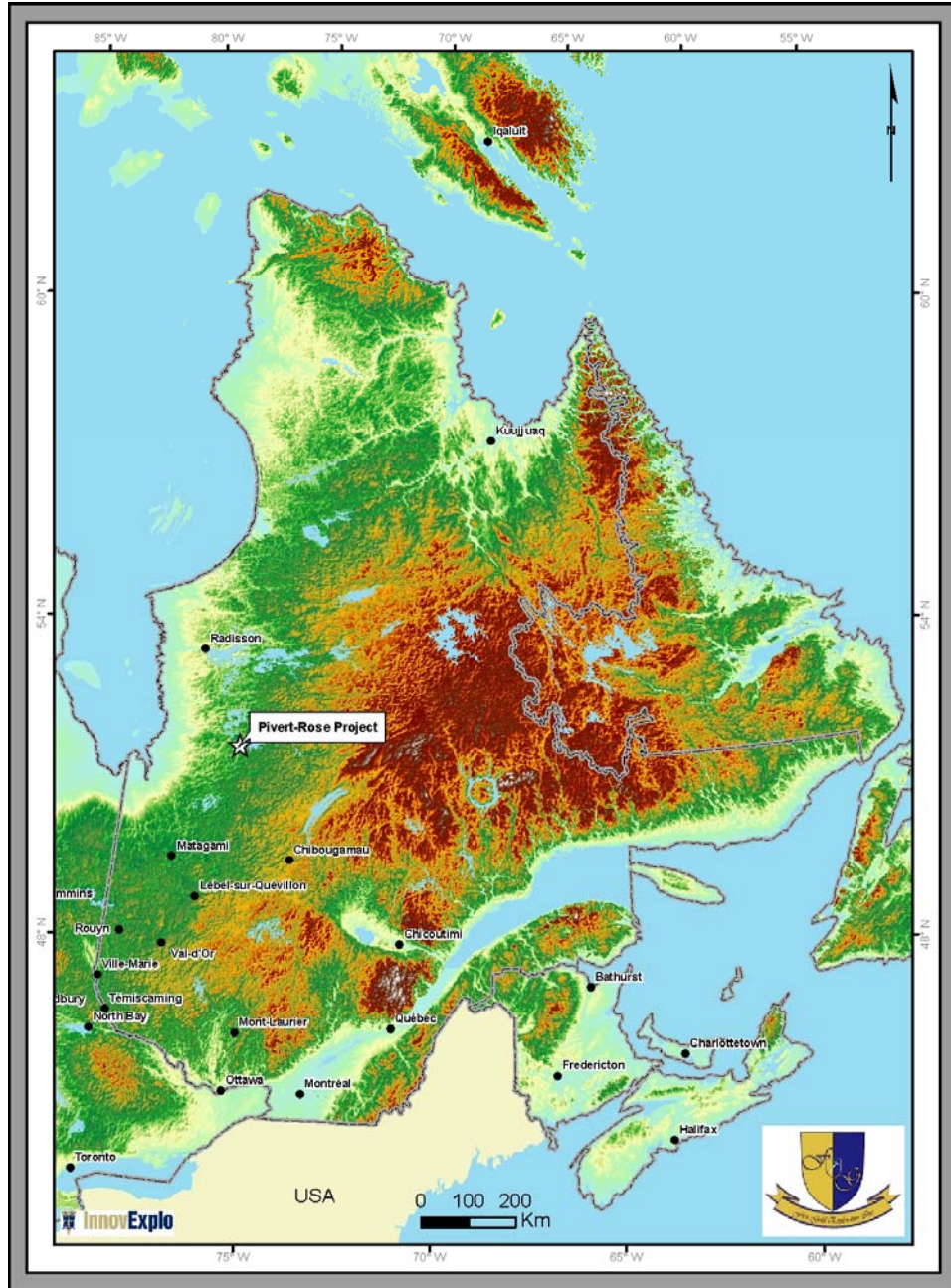
The authors believe the information used to prepare the report and formulate its conclusions and recommendations is valid and appropriate considering the status of the project and the purpose for which the report is prepared.

The authors, by virtue of their technical review of the project's exploration potential, affirm that the work program and recommendations presented in the report are in accordance with Regulation 43-101 and CIM technical standards.

## 4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (Item 6)

### 4.1 Location

The southeastern boundary of the Pivert-Rose property is approximately 30 km north of the community of Nemiscau in the James Bay area of the Province of Québec. The property covers portions of NTS map sheets 32N/16, 33C/01 and 33C/02 (Figs. 4.1 and 5.1) and the approximate UTM coordinates for the geographic centre of the property are 409700E and 5761000N (Zone 18, NAD83).



**Figure 4.1 – Location of the Pivert-Rose property in the province of Québec**

## 4.2 Mining titles status

The Pivert-Rose property comprises 636 active mining titles covering a total of 33,307 ha. The claims are grouped into five blocks (A to E) of contiguous or partially contiguous claims (Figs. 4.2 and 4.3). Table 4.1 list the active mining titles. Figure 4.4 shows a more detailed view of Block A where First Gold is conducting all its current exploration work and where some of the claims were acquired through an option agreement. Figure 6.1 shows the overall location of the claim block boundaries.

On August 19, 2009, an agreement was reached between First Gold (“the Purchaser”) and Jean-Raymond Lavallée, Jean-Sébastien Lavallée and Fiducie Familiale St-Georges (together “the Vendors”) regarding thirteen (13) claims that constitute the Pivert-Rose property. The Pivert showing and the Rose deposit occur within those 13 claims. Claims involved in the option agreement are indicated in the last column of Table 4.1 and shown in figures 4.2 and 4.4.

The agreement stipulates that First Gold owns an option to acquire an 85% right, title and interest in and to the Vendors’ claims. A net smelter royalty (NSR) of 2% was granted to the Vendors. First Gold has the opportunity to purchase half of the royalty for C\$1,000,000. In order to obtain an 85% right, First Gold must pay a total of C\$30,000 and a total of 5,000,000 common shares of the company, as well as conduct a minimum of C\$1,800,000 in exploration expenditures distributed over the first three years of the option. The option agreement also stipulates that Consul-Teck will conduct all the work on the property during those three years. In the eventuality that a resource estimate emerges from the Pivert-Rose property demonstrating at least 125,000 tonnes LiO<sub>2</sub> with a minimum cut-off grade of 0.8% LiO<sub>2</sub> for a minimum total of 220,000,000 pounds of LiO<sub>2</sub>, First Gold must give a total of 3,000,000 additional shares of the company to the Vendors. First Gold is required to complete the initial payments and share issue as well as the First and Second Anniversary commitments; otherwise the claims will revert to the Vendors.

On October 21, 2010, First Gold announced that it has fulfilled all its obligations under the agreement dated August 19, 2009, and has thus acquired an undivided 85% interest in the Pivert-Rose property. First Gold added that all required cash payments, share issuances and exploration expenditures were made within the stipulated timeframe.

On November 29, 2010, First Gold announced the closing of a transaction with Jean-Sébastien Lavallée, a director and the interim president and chief executive officer of First Gold, Jean-Raymond Lavallée, and Fiducie Familiale St-Georges (together the “Vendors”) to increase its interest in the Pivert-Rose project from 85% to 100% in consideration of a cash payment of \$225,000 and the issuance of 7,500,000 common shares of First Gold. The Vendors will also retain the previously discussed 2% net smelter return royalty on the property, half of which (1%) can be bought back by First Gold for \$1,000,000.

According to the GESTIM database (Québec’s claim management system), 541 mining titles comprising the Pivert-Rose property are currently registered to First Gold; 56 mining titles are registered to Jean-Sébastien Lavallée and 36 to Jean Raymond Lavallée. However, an agreement was signed between First Gold, Jean-Raymond Lavallée and Jean-Sébastien Lavallée on September 19 of 2010, stipulating that First Gold owns 100% of all mining titles and that those claims were map-designated for First Gold. The status of these claims had not yet been completely updated in the government system at the time of writing this report.

Other than what is discussed in the discussed transactions, no liens or charges appear to be registered against the Pivert-Rose property.

All lands seem to be in good standing according to the GESTIM database (Québec's claim management system), although a total of 93 active mining titles are affected by either hydroelectric facilities or power lines (Figs. 4.2 to 4.4 and Table 4.1).

InnovExplo is not qualified to express any legal opinion with respect to the property titles or current ownership and possible litigation.

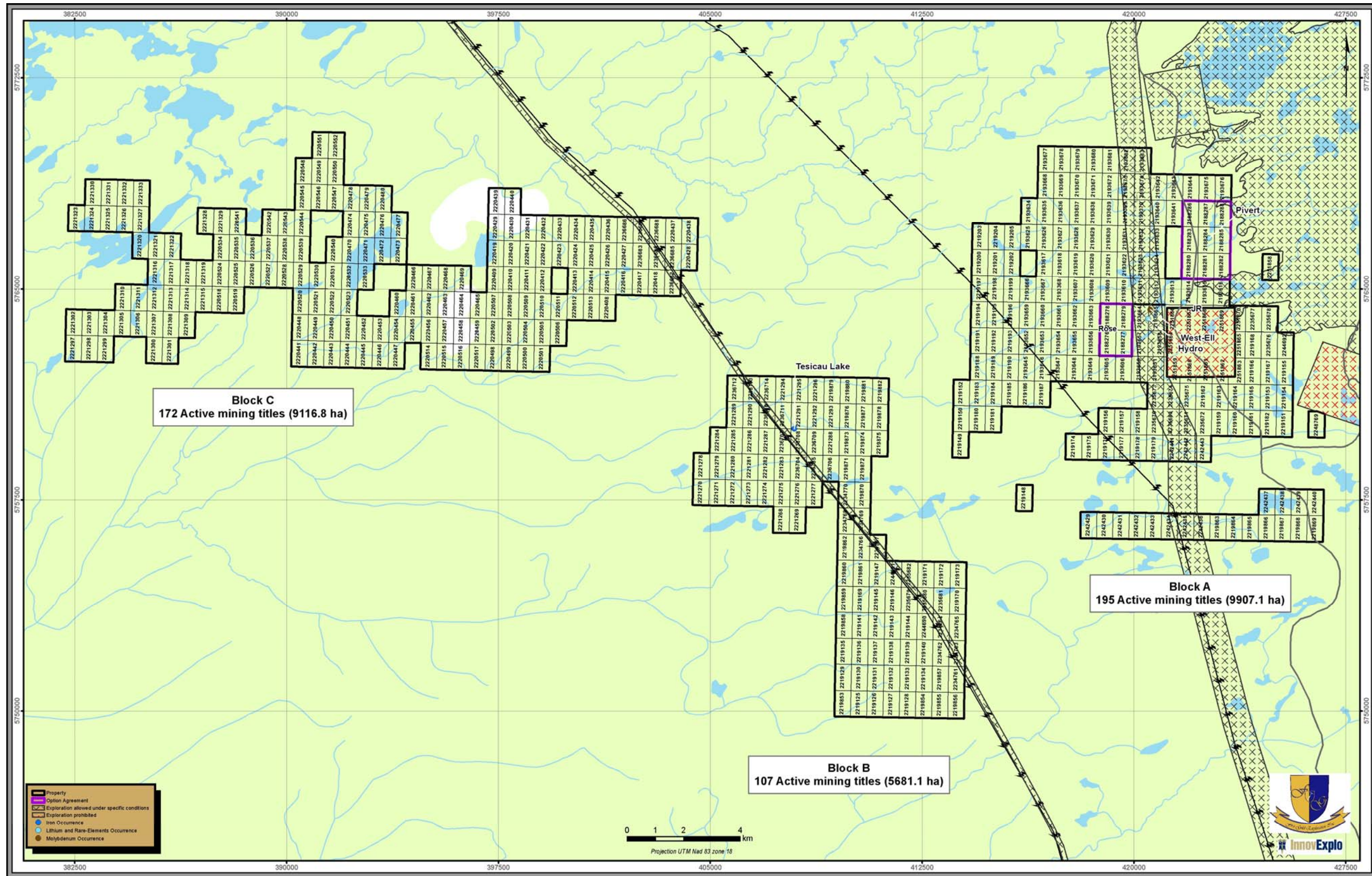


Figure 4.2 – Claims in the east part (A, B and C blocks) of the Pivert-Rose property

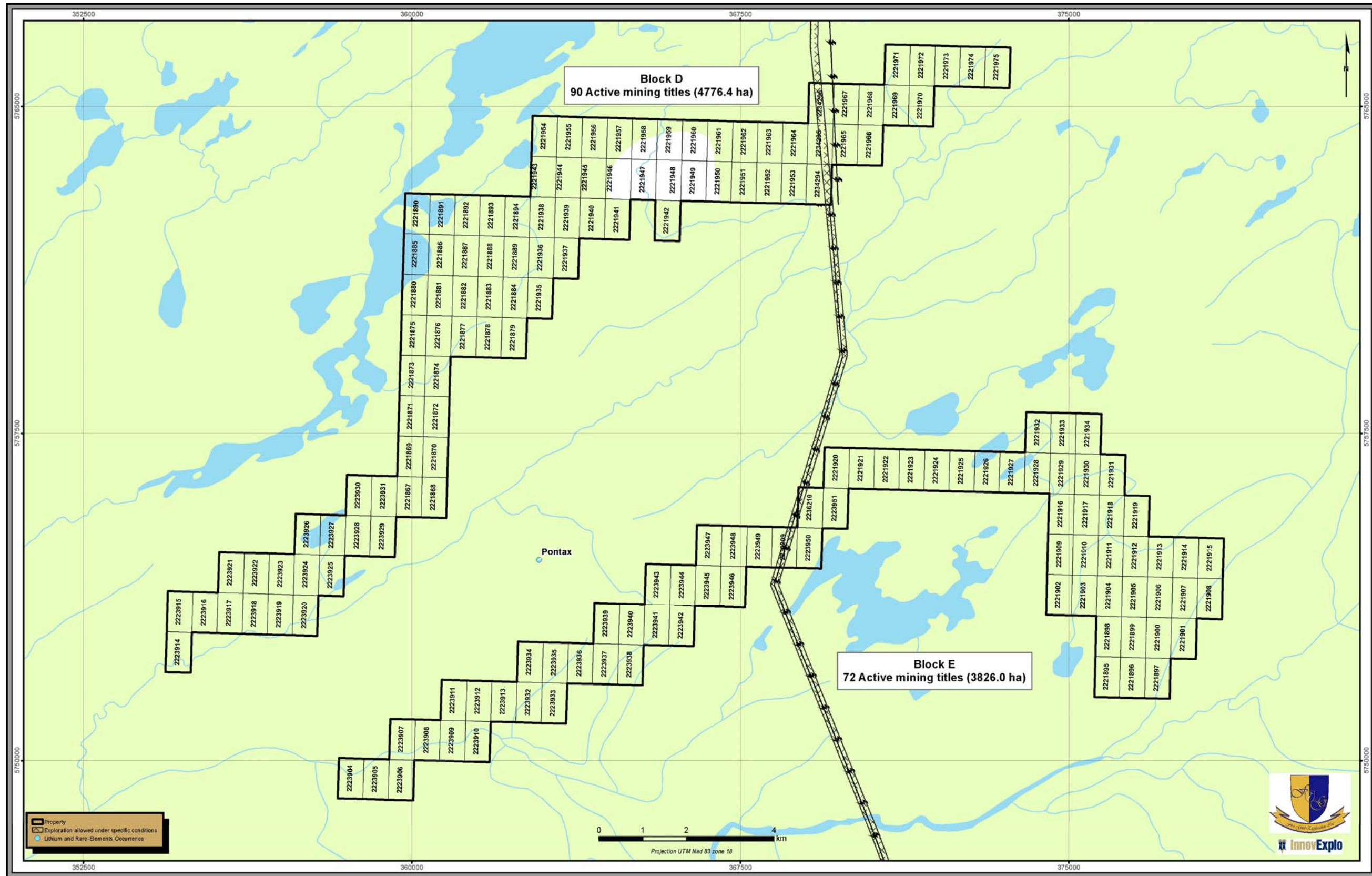


Figure 4.3 – Claims in the west part (D and E blocks) of the Pivert-Rose property

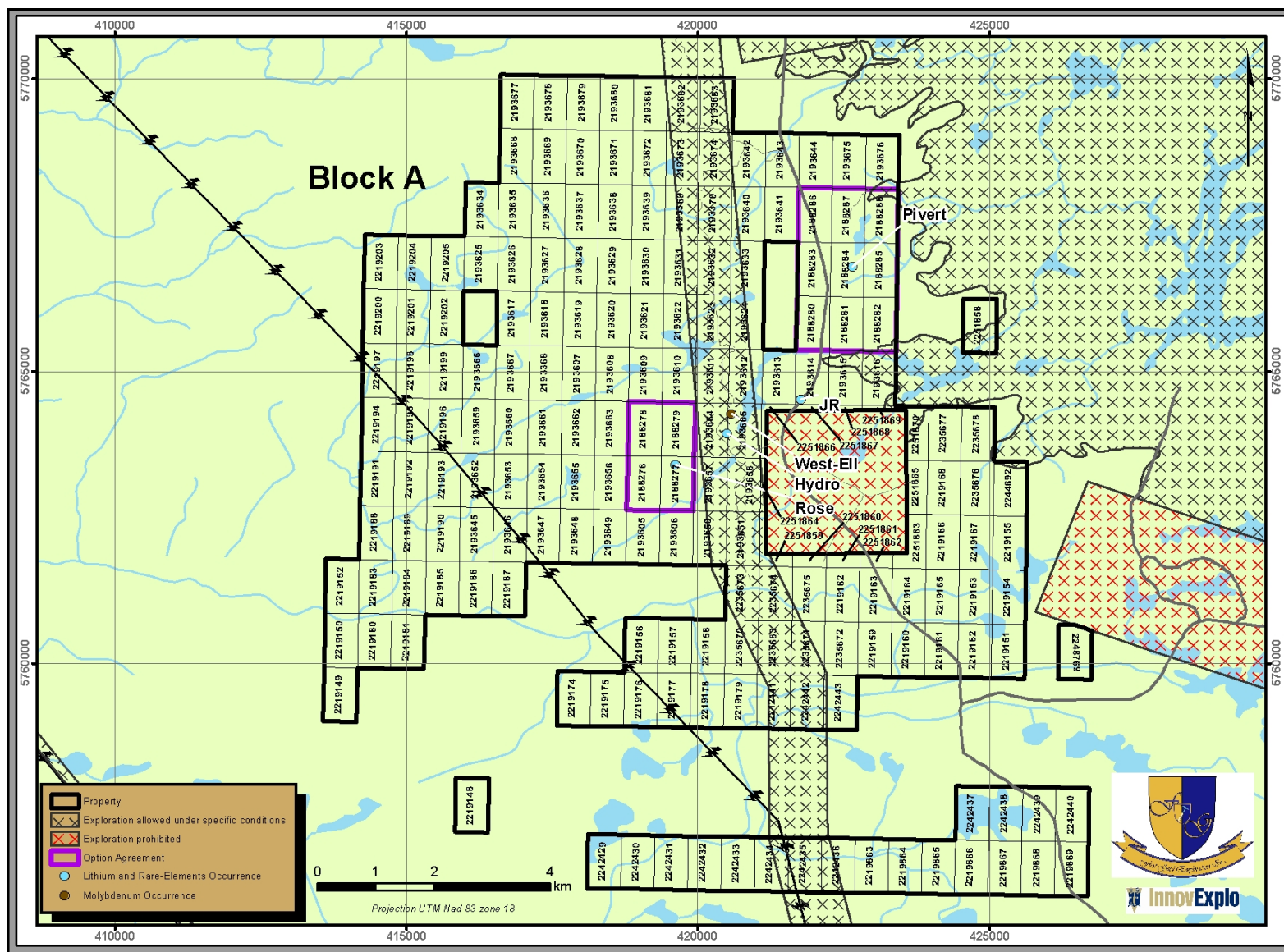


Figure 4.4 – Detailed view of the A Block where First Gold is conducting all its current exploration work and where some of the claims were acquired through option agreements





**Table 4.1 (cont'd) – List of mining titles comprising the Pivert-Rose property**

Title Number	Claim Block	NTS	Status	Area (ha)	Registration date	Expiration date	Registered Owner	Credit declared	Required work for renewal	Comment
2193639	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean-Sébastien Lavallée (19952)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193640	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean-Sébastien Lavallée (19952)	- \$	135.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2193641	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean-Sébastien Lavallée (19952)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193642	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean-Sébastien Lavallée (19952)	- \$	135.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2193643	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean-Sébastien Lavallée (19952)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193644	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean-Sébastien Lavallée (19952)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193645	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193646	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193647	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193648	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193649	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193650	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2193651	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2193652	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193653	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193654	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193655	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193656	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193657	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2193658	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2193659	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193660	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193661	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193662	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193663	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193664	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2193665	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2193666	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193667	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193668	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193669	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193670	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193671	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193672	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193673	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2193674	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2193675	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193676	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	Affected by hydroelectric facilities
2193677	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193678	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193679	A	33C01	Active	52.9	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193680	A	33C01	Active	52.9	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	
2193681	A	33C01	Active	52.9	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2193682	A	33C01	Active	52.9	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2193683	A	33C01	Active	52.9	05/11/2009	04/11/2011	100% Jean Raymond Lavallée (3379)	- \$	135.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2219125	B	32N16	Active	53.2	22/04/2010	21/04/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	
2219126	B	32N16	Active	53.2	22/04/2010	21/04/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	
2219127	B	32N16	Active	53.2	22/04/2010	21/04/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	
2219128	B	32N16	Active	53.2	22/04/2010	21/04/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	
2219129	B	32N16	Active	53.1	22/04/2010	21/04/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	























**Table 4.1 (cont'd) – List of mining titles comprising the Pivert-Rose property**

Title Number	Claim Block	NTS	Status	Area (ha)	Registration date	Expiration date	Registered Owner	Credit declared	Required work for renewal	Comment
2236711	B	32N16	Active	53.1	04/06/2010	03/06/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2236712	B	32N16	Active	53.0	04/06/2010	03/06/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2236713	B	32N16	Active	53.0	04/06/2010	03/06/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2236714	B	32N16	Active	53.0	04/06/2010	03/06/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2242429	A	32N16	Active	53.1	27/07/2010	26/07/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	
2242430	A	32N16	Active	53.1	27/07/2010	26/07/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	
2242431	A	32N16	Active	53.1	27/07/2010	26/07/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	
2242432	A	32N16	Active	53.1	27/07/2010	26/07/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	
2242433	A	32N16	Active	53.1	27/07/2010	26/07/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	
2242434	A	32N16	Active	53.1	27/07/2010	26/07/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2242435	A	32N16	Active	53.1	27/07/2010	26/07/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2242436	A	32N16	Active	53.1	27/07/2010	26/07/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2242437	A	32N16	Active	53.1	27/07/2010	26/07/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	
2242438	A	32N16	Active	53.1	27/07/2010	26/07/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	
2242439	A	32N16	Active	53.1	27/07/2010	26/07/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	
2242440	A	32N16	Active	53.1	27/07/2010	26/07/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	
2242441	A	32N16	Active	53.1	27/07/2010	26/07/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2242442	A	32N16	Active	53.1	27/07/2010	26/07/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2242443	A	32N16	Active	53.1	27/07/2010	26/07/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2244690	B	32N16	Active	53.1	05/08/2010	04/08/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2244691	B	32N16	Active	53.1	05/08/2010	04/08/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2244692	A	33C01	Active	53.0	05/08/2010	04/08/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	135.00 \$	Affected by hydroelectric facilities
2248769	A	32N16	Active	51.7	03/09/2010	02/09/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	1,200.00 \$	
2251858	A	33C01	Active	53.0	29/09/2010	28/09/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	135.00 \$	Affected by hydroelectric facilities
2251859	A	33C01	Active	20.1	29/09/2010	28/09/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	48.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2251860	A	33C01	Active	13.3	29/09/2010	28/09/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	48.00 \$	
2251861	A	33C01	Active	13.9	29/09/2010	28/09/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	48.00 \$	
2251862	A	33C01	Active	14.5	29/09/2010	28/09/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	48.00 \$	
2251863	A	33C01	Active	37.6	29/09/2010	28/09/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	120.00 \$	
2251864	A	33C01	Active	8.8	29/09/2010	28/09/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	48.00 \$	Affected by energy transport line
2251865	A	33C01	Active	32.9	29/09/2010	28/09/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	120.00 \$	
2251866	A	33C01	Active	13.4	29/09/2010	28/09/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	48.00 \$	
2251867	A	33C01	Active	6.0	29/09/2010	28/09/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	48.00 \$	
2251868	A	33C01	Active	5.4	29/09/2010	28/09/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	48.00 \$	
2251869	A	33C01	Active	4.8	29/09/2010	28/09/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	48.00 \$	Affected by hydroelectric facilities
2251870	A	33C01	Active	35.9	29/09/2010	28/09/2012	First Gold Exploration inc. (81107)	- \$	120.00 \$	Affected by hydroelectric facilities

## 5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (*Item 7*)

### 5.1 Accessibility

The southeast boundary of the Pivert-Rose property is approximately 30 km north of the community of Nemaska in the James Bay area of the province of Québec (Fig. 5.1). The main showings (Pivert and Rose) are easily accessible by driving along *La Route du Nord*—the primary all-season gravel road linking Chibougamau (approximately 300 km to the SSE) and Nemaska—and then by borrowing several gravel roads that are well maintained by Hydro-Québec.

Access from Matagami is also possible via provincial road 109 (known as the James Bay Road) and driving north for 275 km until it reaches *La Route du Nord*. After an additional 275 km heading east on *La Route du Nord*, Hydro-Québec roads provide access to the main showings (Fig. 5.1).

The Rose deposit can be reached from the main gravel road by walking along a winter road for approximately 1.5 km (Fig. 5.1a). The Hydro showing is reached by following the clearing beneath a power line (Fig. 5.1b) for approximately 200 m; the showing occurs under the power line. The JR showing lies on both sides of the main road (Fig. 5.1c), but the Pivert showing requires walking through the woods for approximately 1 km.



**Figure 5.1 – Access to the Rose, Hydro and JR showings: A) Winter road providing access to the Rose deposit; B) Power line on the way to the Rose deposit that provides access to the Hydro showing; C) The JR showing by the side of the main road. Photos taken by the author.**

## **5.2 Climate**

The climate of the area is sub-arctic. January has the coldest average daily temperature of -21°C, and July is the warmest month with an average daily temperature of 15°C. Snow falls from October until the end of May, with peaks of up to 39 and 41 cm in December and January respectively.

## **5.3 Local Resources**

The nearest community is Nemaska, a small Cree community (560 people according to the 2001 Canada census) located on the shores of Lake Champion, approximately 50 km south of the Pivert-Rose property. The nearest infrastructure with general services is the Nemiscau Camp, also approximately 50 km south of the property.

The area is serviced by the Nemiscau airport (located halfway between Nemiscau and Nemaska), which provides regular and charter flights.

Hydro-Québec owns some infrastructure and several facilities in the area, including nearby hydro-electric power plants and electrical transmission lines that cross the Pivert-Rose property.

## **5.4 Physiography**

Topographic relief in the Pivert-Rose area ranges from 650 to 1,200 metres above sea level. Most of the area is characterized by low ridges and hills flanked by generally flat areas of glacial outwash, swamps and a few lakes and bogs. Overburden thickness is unknown for most of the property, although the bedrock does crop out at several places in the area of the Pivert showing and the Rose deposit.

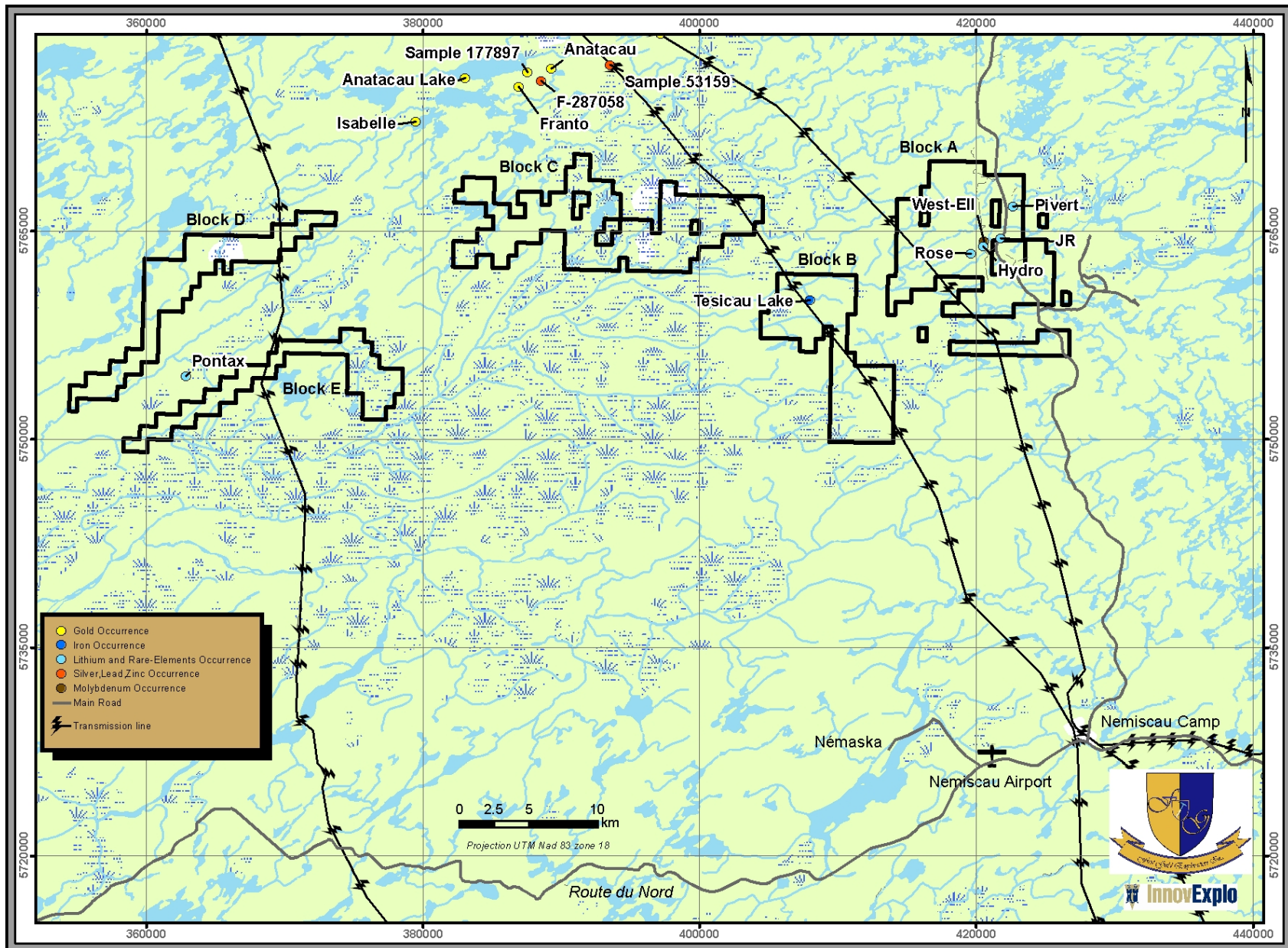


Figure 5.2 – Topography and accessibility of the Pivert-Rose property

## 6.0 HISTORY (Item 8)

Most of the historical work prior to 2005 consisted of regional surveys conducted by the Government of Québec or by a few mining companies. Recently, there has been a bit more activity from mining companies in the area. Table 6.1 summarizes historical work conducted in the vicinity of the Pivert-Rose property that was declared as assessment work by mining companies.

Only one historical drill hole is known to have been drilled on the current Pivert-Rose property. Hole 555-09 was drilled by Dios Exploration in 2008 to test a magnetic anomaly. The hole intercepted biotite granitic gneiss followed by feldspar-porphyric diorite. No samples were assayed and the core was left at the drill site.

**Table 6.1 – Historical work on the Pivert-Rose property**

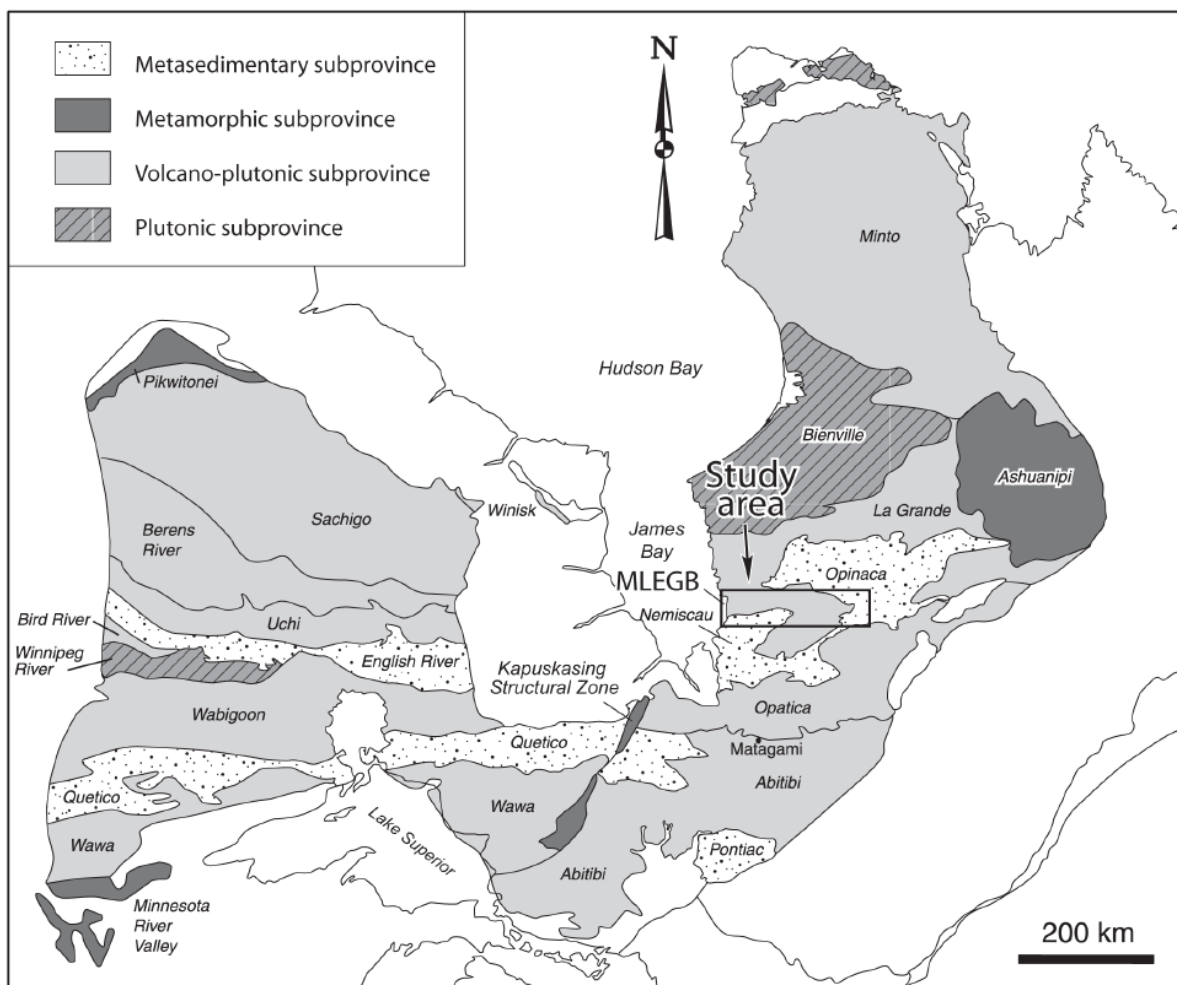
Year	Company	Work	Reference
1936	Dome Mines Ltd.	Geological survey; Drilling (outside the property)	GM 09863-A
1962	MRN	Geological survey	RP 483(A)
1963	MRN	Geological survey	CARTE 1510
1968	MRN	Geological survey	RG 136(A)
		Geological survey	RG 136
1972	Caron, Dufour, Séguin & Associated	Technical evaluation; Compilation	GM 34000
1974	MRN	Geochemistry	DP 419
		Geological survey	DP 278
	SDBJ	Geological survey; Geochemistry	GM 30960
		Geological survey; Ground Geophysics	GM 34071
		Geochemistry	GM 34044
1975	MRN	Geological survey	GM 34002
		Geological survey	DP 329
	SDBJ	Technical evaluation; Compilation	GM 34001
		Geochemistry	GM 34046
1976	MRN	Airborne geophysics	GM 34073
		Geological survey	DP 358
1978	MRN	Geochemistry	GM 34047
		Geological survey	DPV 574
1979	SDBJ	Geological survey	DPV 585
		Technical evaluation	GM 38167
1980	SDBJ	Geological survey; Geochemistry	GM 37998
1985	MRN	Geochemistry	MB 85-11
1990	MSV Resources Inc.	Airborne geophysics	GM 49771
1994	MRN	Technical evaluation	PRO 94-05
1995	MRN	Technical evaluation; Geological survey	PRO 95-06
1996	MRN	Geochemistry	MB 96-22
1998	MRN	Geochemistry; Geological survey	MB 98-10
1999	MRN	Compilation; Geological survey	MB 99-35
2000	MRN	Geological survey	RG 2000-04
2003	MRN	Geological survey; Compilation	ET 2002-05
		Geological survey; Compilation	ET 2002-06
		Geological survey; Compilation	ET 2002-06
2005	De Beers Canada Inc.	Airborne geophysics	GM 63031
2006	Cambior Inc.	Geochemistry	GM 62452
		Technical evaluation	GM 62451
		Airborne geophysics	GM 62446
		Geochemistry	GM 62356
2007	Dios Exploration Inc. and Sirios Resources Inc.	Geochemistry	GM 62837
		Geological survey	GM 63046
		Ground and Airborne geophysics	GM 63034
	Iamgold Inc.	Geochemistry	GM 63267
	MRN	Compilation	PRO 2007-05
		Compilation	PRO 2007-06
UQAC	Geological survey	ET 2007-01	
2008	Dios Exploration Inc. and Sirios Resources Inc.	Geological survey	GM 63475
		Geochemistry	GM 63467
		Technical evaluation; Geological survey	GM 63907
	Iamgold Inc.	Drilling (1 DDH on Block C)	GM 63606
		Geochemistry; Geological survey	GM 63606
	MRN	Compilation	EP 2008-02
		Compilation	PRO 2008-03
		Compilation	PRO 2008-04
Virginia Mines Inc. and Iamgold Inc.	Airborne geophysics	GM 63781	
2009	MRN	Compilation	EP 2009-02
		Geological survey	RP 483



## 7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (Item 9)

The Pivert-Rose property is located in the northeast part of the Archean Superior Province (Fig. 7.1) of the Canadian Shield craton, and more precisely within the Middle and Lower Eastmain Greenstone Belt (MLEGB; Fig. 7.1).

Most of this section was borrowed and modified from Card and Poulsen (1998), which provides a thorough description of the regional geology, and from Moukhsil et al. (2007), which synthesizes the geology and metallogenesis of the Middle and Lower Eastmain Greenstone Belt. Other sources were also used to complete the description of the geological setting, such as assessment reports, the authors' personal knowledge of the region, and information provided by the issuer.



**Figure 7.1 – Map of the Superior Province showing subdivisions. The study area box indicates the position of the Middle and Lower Eastmain Greenstone Belt (MLEGB). Based on Card and Ciesielski (1986) and Thurston (1991), as modified by Goutier et al. (2002).**

## 7.1 The Archean Superior Province

The Archean Superior Province forms the core of the North American continent and is surrounded and truncated on all sides by Proterozoic orogens: the collisional zones along which elements of the Precambrian Canadian Shield were amalgamated (Hoffman, 1988, 1989). The Superior Province represents two million square kilometres free of significant post-Archean cover rocks and deformation (Card and Poulsen, 1998). Tectonic stability has prevailed since ca. 2.6 Ga in large parts of the Superior Province (Percival, 2007). The rocks of the Superior Province are mainly Mesoproterozoic and Neoproterozoic in age and have been significantly affected by post-Archean deformation only along boundaries with Proterozoic orogens, such as the Trans-Hudson and Grenville orogens, or along major internal fault zones, such as the Kapuskasing Structural Zone. The rest of the Superior Province has remained stable since the end of the Archean (Goodwin et al., 1972).

Proterozoic and younger activity is limited to rifting along the margins, emplacement of numerous mafic dyke swarms (Buchan and Ernst, 2004), compressional re-activation, large scale rotation at ca. 1.9 Ga, and failed rifting at ca 1.1 Ga. With the exception of the northwest and northeast Superior margins that were pervasively deformed and metamorphosed at 1.9 to 1.8 Ga, the craton has escaped ductile deformation. A first-order feature of the Superior Province is its linear subprovinces of distinctive lithological and structural character, accentuated by subparallel boundary faults (e.g., Card and Ciesielski, 1986). Trends in the Superior Province are generally easterly in the south, westerly to northwesterly in the northwest, and northwesterly in the northeast (Fig. 7.1). The southern Superior Province (to latitude 52°N) is a major source of mineral wealth. Owing to its potential for base metals, gold and other commodities, the Superior Province continues to attract mineral exploration in both established and frontier regions.

## 7.2 The Middle and Lower Eastmain Greenstone Belt

The Middle and Lower Eastmain Greenstone Belt (MLEGB) is located in the middle of the Baie James region about 420 km north of Matagami (Figs. 7.1 and 7.2). This greenstone belt trends approximately E-W and extends over an area 300 km long and 10 to 70 km wide (Moukhsil et al., 2007).

The MLEGB consists of volcano-sedimentary rock sequences derived from volcanic eruptions in an oceanic environment (i.e., mid-ocean ridges, oceanic platforms and volcanic arcs) that were subsequently injected by calc-alkaline intrusions of gabbroic to monzogranitic composition. Like the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, the MLEGB has no basement *sensu stricto*. The La Pêche pluton is the oldest intrusion, dated at 2747  $\pm$  3/-2 Ma (Moukhsil and Legault, 2002), compared with 2751  $\pm$  0.6/-0.8 Ma for the Kauputauch Formation (Moukhsil et al., 2001). The volcanism of the Eastmain sector therefore occurred in the absence of an ancient felsic crust (basement *sensu stricto*), as is evidenced by inherited zircon ages from volcanic rocks that range from 2745 to 2713 Ma and from intrusions that cross-cut the MLEGB (2747 to 2723 Ma) (Moukhsil et al., 2001; Moukhsil, 2000). This contrasts sharply with the eruptive setting of the volcanic rocks of the La Grande belt (2800 to 2738 Ma) (Fig. 7.1), which was emplaced in the presence of an ancient (3520 to 2810 Ma) tonalitic protocraton (Goutier et al., 1999a,b and 1998a,b). Proterozoic activity in the MLEGB was limited to the injection of N-S, NW-SE and NE-SW diabase dykes.

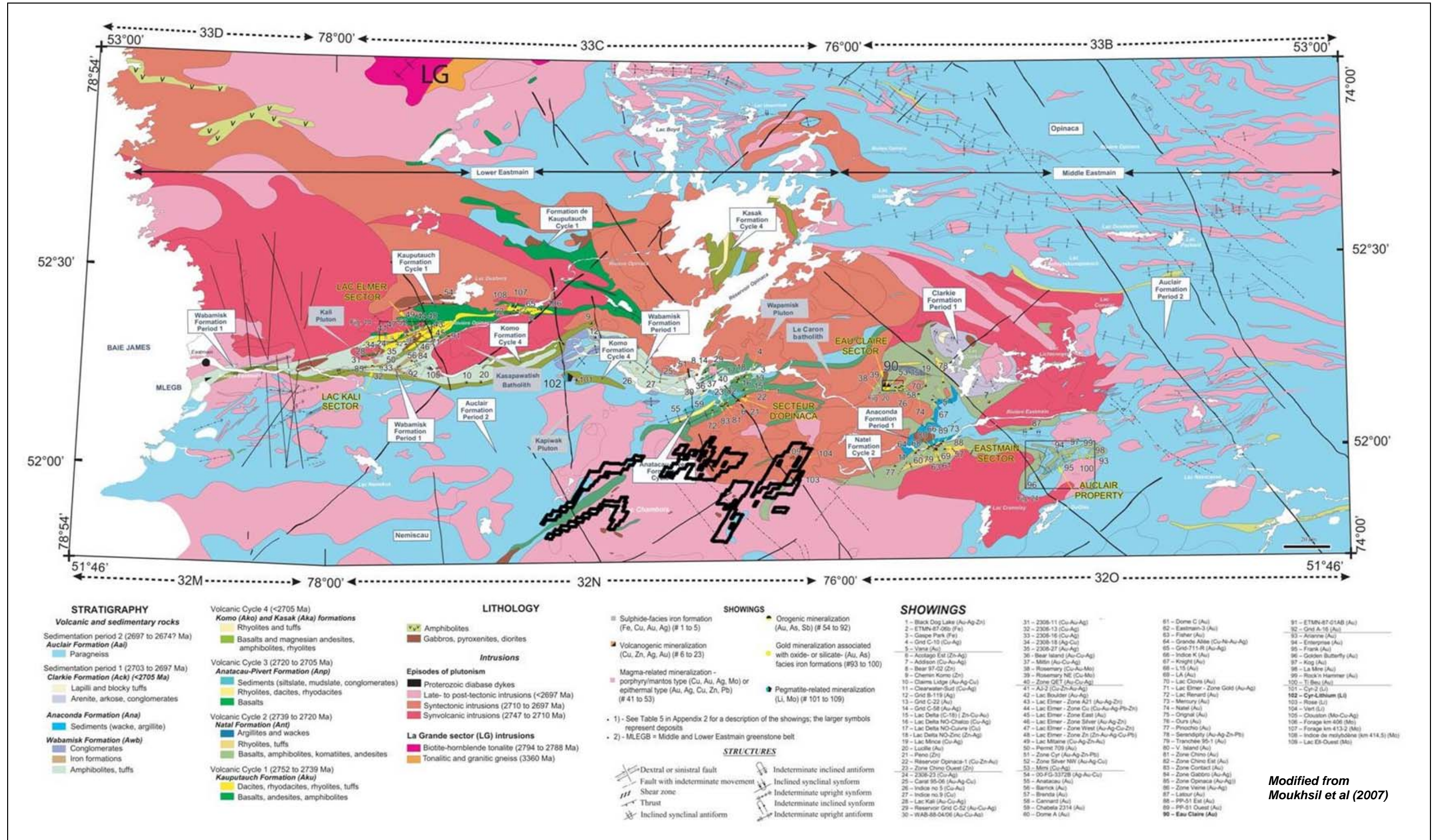


Figure 7.2 – Map showing the location of the Pivert-Rose property within the geological setting of the Middle and Lower Eastmain belt according to Moukhsil et al., 2007. The approximate location of the Pivert-Rose property is shown in black. The distortion when compared to other figures in this report is due to the different projection used by Moukhsil et al. (2007).

At least three deformation phases can be recognized within the MLEGB (Moukhsil et al., 2007). The first phase (D1), with an estimated age of 2710 to 2697 Ma (minimum ages of syntectonic intrusions), is associated with roughly E-W schistosity (S1). The second phase (D2), with an estimated age of 2668 to 2706 Ma (Moukhsil and Legault, 2002), is associated with NE-SW schistosity (S2), which is roughly N-S in several areas. The D2 deformation phase is responsible for the second NNE-SSW shortening in the Baie James area and is probably equivalent to the event that occurred around 2690 Ma in Opatca (Boily, 1999). The third phase (D3), whose age is estimated at <2668 Ma (age of metamorphism), affects the syn- to post-tectonic intrusions, among others. This deformation phase was non-penetrative and less evident on a regional scale. However, it is more pronounced in the metasedimentary rocks where it trends WNW-ESE to NW-SE. The MLEGB was affected by a set of faults or shear zones. Most of these faults are spatially linked to the mineral occurrences found in the MLEGB. There are three possible orientation systems for the distribution of these structures. The first system runs E-W, the second ENE-WSW and the third NW-SE. Since the principal schistosity (S1) is E-W, Moukhsil et al. (2007) postulate that the E-W-trending faults predate the other faults. The relationship between the two other systems is not clear, but it appears that the NE-SW-trending faults predate the NW-SE-trending faults in the Lake Elmer section (Moukhsil et al., 2007).

There are several major tight to isoclinal regional-scale folds (Moukhsil and Doucet, 1999). Franconi (1978) prepared a synthesis on this topic, concluding that the MLEGB features a large synclinorium with an E-W axis, whose core is occupied by the rocks of Opinaca.

Metamorphism ranges from greenschist facies to amphibolite facies. Gauthier and Laroque (1998) and Moukhsil (2000) identified a metamorphic front characterized by large folds overturned toward the south at the contact between Nemiscau metasediments and the MLEGB volcanics. Contact metamorphism is amphibolite facies especially around syn- to post-tectonic intrusions. Granulite facies has been identified mainly in the middle of the sedimentary basins of Nemiscau and Opinaca. Locally, a few orthopyroxene grains are observed in the paragneisses of the Auclair Formation (Moukhsil and Legault, 2002).

### 7.3 Geological Setting of the Pivert-Rose Property

The Pivert-Rose property is located in the southern portion of the Middle and Lower Eastmain Greenstone Belt (Figs. 7.2 and 7.3).

Although the MLEGB shows a wide variety of rock types, most of the claims constituting the Pivert-Rose property are underlain by intrusive lithologies. Based on the regional geology interpretation of Moukhsil et al. (2007), most of the property is covered by syntectonic intrusions (2,710 to 2,697 Ma). Late- to post-tectonic intrusions (<2,697 Ma) are also present to a lesser extent.

Very limited portions of the Natal Formation (2,739 to 2,720 Ma) may be found in the southeastern claims of Block B as basalts, amphibolites, komatiites and andesites. The paragneiss cropping out in Block D and Block E belong to the Auclair Formation (2,697 to 2,674 Ma), and small portions of the southwestern extension of the Anatacau-Pivert Formation (2,720 to 2,705 Ma) may also be present, consisting mostly of basalts.

Gabbros, pyroxenites and diorites cut across the property geology. The Pivert-Rose property also hosts pegmatites, occurring as irregular but generally continuous lenses within the biotite schists. Historical work in the 1960s, followed by additional work by the *Ministère des*

*Ressources naturelles et de la Faune du Québec* ("MRNFQ"), uncovered four (4) showings on the property, two of which (Rose and Pivert) were recently examined more closely by First Gold. Both are showings of pegmatites bearing lithium and rare-element mineralization.

Other rock types, including gneiss, dacite, quartzite and conglomerate, have also been reported. Lithologies are generally well foliated with a SE orientation, except for the more massive and unfoliated granites and pegmatites.

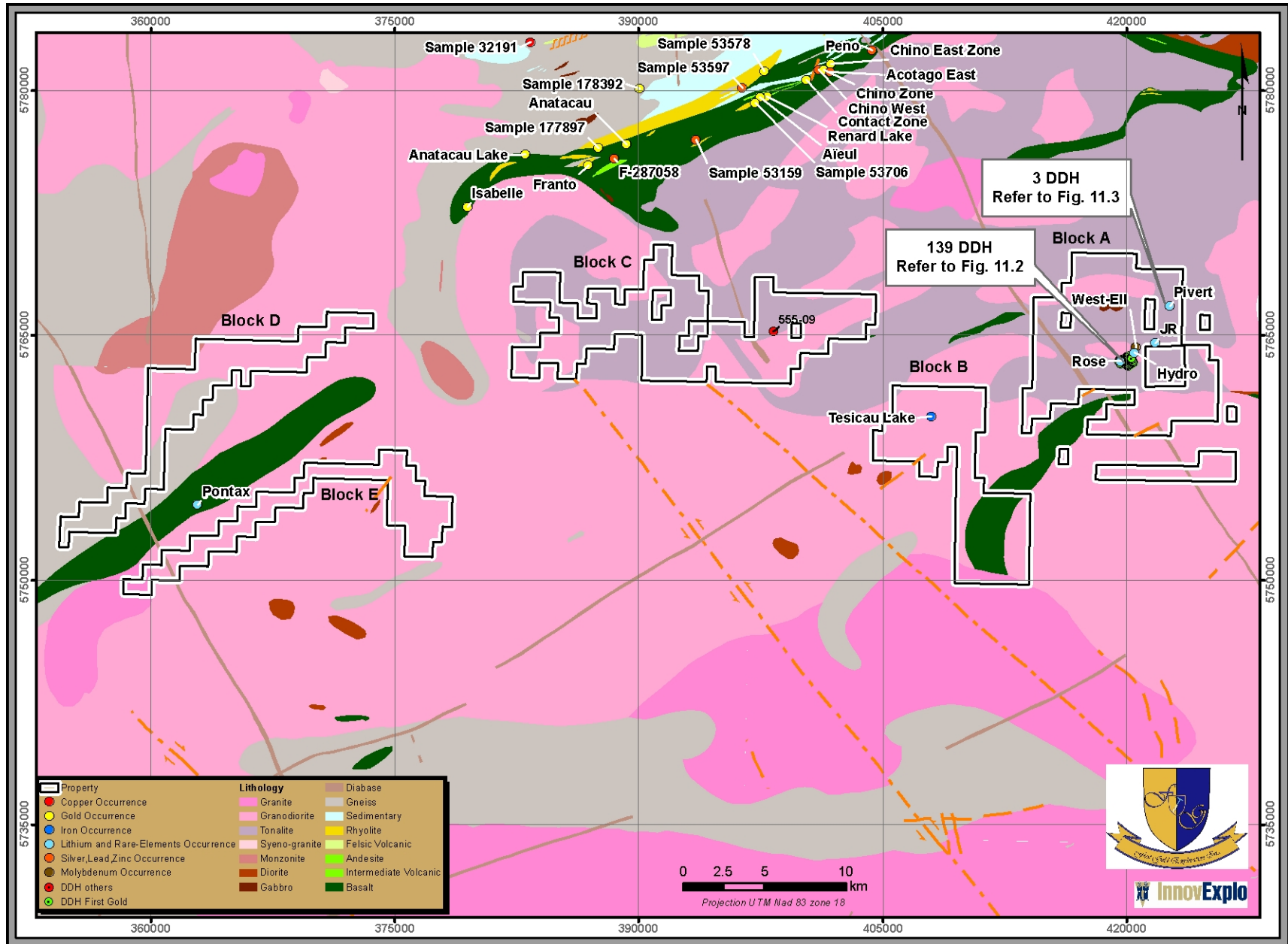


Figure 7.3 – Geology of the Pivert-Rose property area

## 8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES (*Item 10*)

The Middle and Lower Eastmain Greenstone Belt (MLEGB) contains more than a hundred mineral showings exhibiting a variety of ages, host rocks, styles (disseminated sulphides, massive sulphides, veins and dykes) and metal suites.

The mineral occurrences of the MLEGB have been divided into six types according to Moukhsil et al. (2007):

- 1) Sulphide facies iron formation
- 2) Volcanogenic mineralization
- 3) Magma-related mineralization
- 4) Orogenic mineralization
- 5) Gold-bearing mineralization associated with oxide- or silicate-facies iron formations
- 6) Pegmatite-related mineralization

Types 1 to 3 are associated with an episode of volcanic arc construction (volcanic cycles 1 to 4). Types 4 and 5 are contemporaneous with major deformation events (D1 and D2), whereas Type 6 is associated with post-tectonic intrusions.

Based solely on its geological environment, the Pivert-Rose property has potential for a number of deposit types. However, based on the known discoveries, only the type recognized in type 6 (Rare-Element LCT-type Pegmatite) will be discussed herein.

Pegmatites constitute a category of granite-related ore deposits that are distinct from the magmatic ores disseminated within granites and from hydrothermal assemblages. Granitic pegmatites have been the subject of numerous attempts at classification, but Cerny and Ercit (2005) provided the most recent update. These authors stipulate that, in addition to geochemical composition, the geological location should also be taken into account in the classification of granitic pegmatites, leading to the following division into five classes:

- 1) Abyssal
- 2) Muscovite
- 3) Muscovite – rare-element
- 4) Rare-element
- 5) Mirolitic

Most of these classes can be subdivided into subclasses with fundamentally different geochemical (and in part geological) characteristics. Further subdivision of most subclasses into types and subtypes is based on more subtle differences in geochemical signatures or pressure and temperature conditions of solidification, expressed as different accessory mineral assemblages. The second approach proposed by Cerny and Ercit (2005) is petrogenetic and developed for pegmatites derived by igneous differentiation from plutonic parents. Three families are distinguished:

- 1) An NYF family with progressive accumulation of Nb, Y and F (besides Be, REE, Sc, Ti, Zr, Th and U), fractionated from subaluminous to metaluminous A- and I-type granites that can be generated by a variety of processes involving depleted crust or mantle contributions;
- 2) A peraluminous LCT family marked by prominent accumulation of Li, Cs and Ta (besides Rb, Be, Sn, B, P and F), derived mainly from S-type granites, less commonly from I-type granites;

- 3) A mixed NYF + LCT family of diverse origins, such as contamination of NYF plutons by digestion of undepleted supracrustal rocks.

## 8.1 General model for rare-element LCT-type pegmatites

Based on the pegmatite classification in Cerny and Ercit (2005) and the assay results from the Pivert-Rose property, the pegmatites recognized to date on the Pivert-Rose property are clearly of the rare-element LCT-type. Thus, only this sub-type will be discussed further.

### 8.1.1 General characteristics

According to Cerny et al. (2005), rare-element pegmatite deposits of the LCT family are encountered in orogens from the early Archean to very recent; i.e., from ~3 Ga (Trumbull, 1995) to 6.8 Ma (Pezzotta, 2000). The granite-pegmatite suites are syn- to late orogenic and related to fold structures, shears and fault systems. The pegmatites vary greatly in form, controlled mainly by the competency of the enclosing rocks, the depth of emplacement, and the tectonic regime during and after emplacement. The pegmatites rarely occur within their parent granites, but in such cases they form swarms or networks of fracture-filling dykes hosted by contraction fractures or structures generated by post-consolidation stresses (e.g., Ginsburg et al., 1979). Most of the deposits are hosted by schists and gneisses, and their shapes vary from lenticular, ellipsoidal, turnip- or mushroom-like forms in plastic environments, to fracture-filling dykes and stocks in brittle host rocks (e.g., Cameron et al., 1949). The length of a mineralized pegmatite intrusion is typically tens to hundreds of metres, but they may attain several kilometres (Greenbushes, Australia; Partington et al., 1995), and interconnected dyke systems are known to be up to 12 km long (Manono, Zaire; Thoreau, 1950).

An important pattern emerges in the generalized scenario and especially in the zoning sequences for individual pegmatite districts (Cameron et al., 1949; Norton, 1983; Cerny et al., 2005). The minerals present in each zonal assemblage decrease in number from the margins (border and wall zones) to the central or latest primary unit, termed the core. Assemblages of the border and wall zones typically consist of quartz-plagioclase-microcline-muscovite-biotite-garnet-tourmaline-(beryl-apatite), and the internal zoning sequence usually ends with nearly monomineralic masses of microcline followed by a monomineralic quartz core. Crystallization along a liquidus surface, wherein the number of coexisting phases increases with decreasing temperature, produces the opposite trend in the sequence of mineral assemblages (e.g., Burnham and Nekvasil, 1986).

The shape and attitude of pegmatite intrusions have considerable control over the internal structure of the deposits (Cerny et al., 2005). Homogeneous bodies are exceptional, and a primary oriented fabric is generally restricted to the albite-spodumene type (e.g., Oyarzábal and Galliski, 1993). The pegmatites are largely concentrically zoned or layered, or they display a combination of both features (Cameron et al., 1949; Beus, 1966; Cerny, 1991b). Concentric patterns typical of substantially three-dimensional bodies can be extensively disturbed in flat pegmatites. Subvertical dykes commonly exhibit telescoping of strongly asymmetric zoning patterns, with the inner zones prominently shifted upward. The zoning progresses from finer grained zones of more or less granitic composition on the outside to inner zones that exhibit enrichment in rare-element mineralogy and textural diversity, but some are also near-monomineralic.



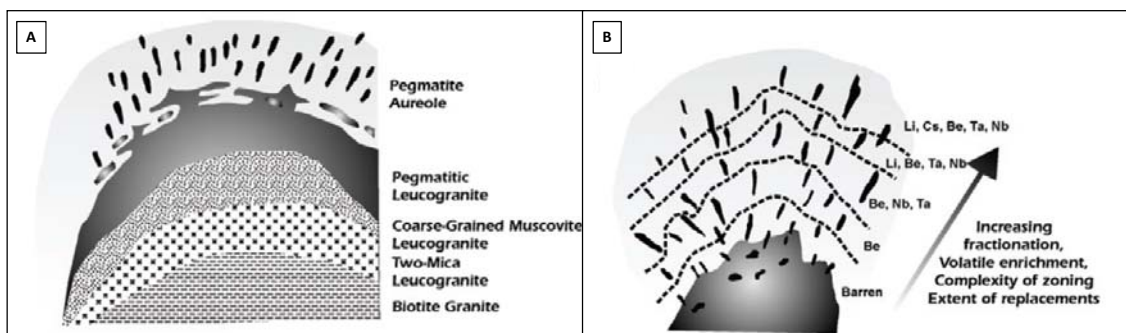
In conjunction with the accumulation of rare-element mineralization in the inner zones, complex pegmatites also show inwardly increasing geochemical fractionation in rock-forming minerals (e.g., Cerny et al. 1985; Cerny, 2005; London, 2005b), which serves as an important exploration guide (e.g., Cerny, 1992a).

More detailed descriptive information on general features of granitic pegmatite deposits, including mineralogy, geochemistry, REE abundances, and fluid inclusion studies can be found in Cameron et al. (1949), Beus (1966), Solodov (1962), Cerny (1989a, 1991b), and Cerny et al. (1998).

### 8.1.2 Emplacement of pegmatite melts

Passive emplacement of pegmatite magma was historically advocated by many authors, but structural-geological analysis contradicts this interpretation (Cerny et al., 2005). Forcible intrusion is indicated in all closely examined cases (Brisbin, 1986) and relevant theoretical considerations and experiments (e.g., Rubin, 1995a, b). Beus (1966) arrived empirically at 2 km for the maximum distance of a pegmatite from its parent granite. In contrast, Baker (1998) considers the magma pressure in the parental chamber sufficient to propel low-viscosity pegmatite melts up to 10 km from the source.

Increasing contents of Li, B, P, F and H<sub>2</sub>O reduce polymerization, increase fluidity and mobility, and enhance thermal stability of pegmatite melts to lower temperatures (Cerny et al., 2005). Thus, the pegmatite melts that are most enriched in volatiles and rare-elements can travel the farthest from their source (Fig. 8.1). This explains the regional zoning of rare-element pegmatites around parental granites (Cerny, 1992b). The Li-rich complex pegmatites in general and the lepidolite-subtype dykes in particular, are invariably the most distal ones relative to the parent plutons (Cerny et al., 2005). These categories of LCT rare-element pegmatites locally appear to be divorced from granites by interplay of host structures and erosional exposure. In individual pegmatite dykes, internal diversity in fluidity promotes geochemical and paragenetic telescoping (e.g., Beus, 1948; Cerny and Lenton, 1995).



**Figure 8.1 – Regional zoning in fertile granites and pegmatites (modified from Cerny, 1991b and Selway et al., 2005): A) Regional zoning of a fertile granite (outwardly fractionated) with an aureole of exterior lithium pegmatites; B) Schematic representation of regional zoning in a cogenetic parent granite and pegmatite group. Pegmatites increase in degree of evolution with increasing distance from the parent granite.**

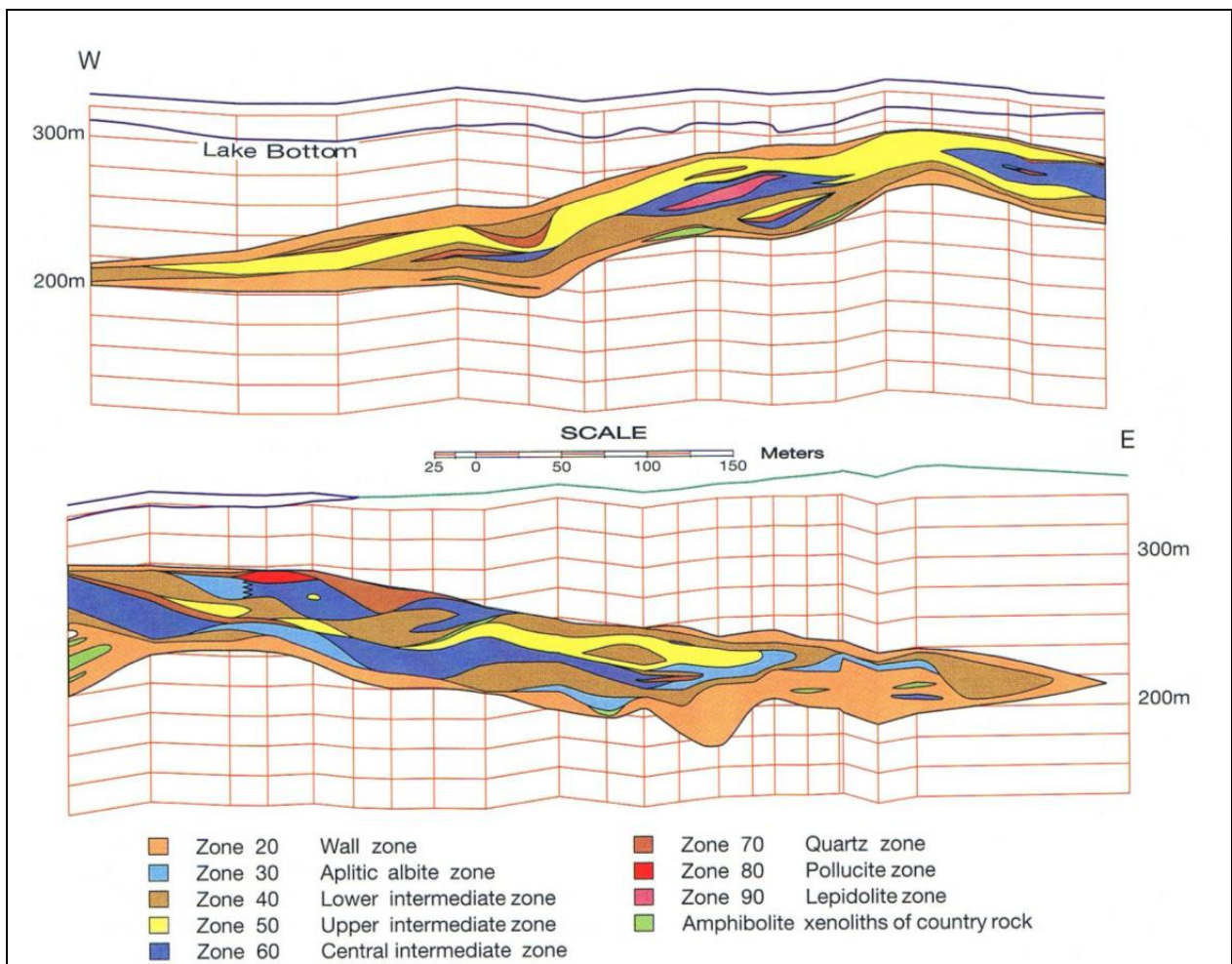
Pegmatite dykes commonly occur as groups of similar pegmatite-types that originated from the same parent granite intrusion. A pegmatite field can occur over territories of hundreds to thousands of square kilometres when favourable conditions are met. Finally, pegmatite provinces are described as huge terranes characterized by commonality of geologic history that tend to generate arrays of pegmatite fields that are at least loosely related in time, structural style, and mode of origin. A more detailed definition of these terms is given by Cerny et al. (2005):

- 1) A pegmatite group is a spatially and genetically coherent pegmatite population, generated by differentiation of a single granitic pluton. Pegmatite dykes interior, marginal, and exterior to a particular fertile granite intrusion may be neatly distributed around the plutonic parent, although asymmetric arrays are much more common (Fig. 8.1; Beus, 1966; Kuzmenko, 1976; Cerny, 1989b, 1990, 1991c; Cerny et al. 2005). Radiometric dating confirms in many cases the link between fertile granites and surrounding pegmatite dykes (e.g., Baadsgaard and Cerny, 1993; Trumbull, 1995; Breaks et al., 2005). The pegmatites tend to show different kinds and degrees of mineralization in a regional zonal pattern, concentric to unidirectional. The common progression from proximal to distal pegmatites is from barren to Be, Be-Nb-Ta, Li-Be-Ta-Nb, and Li-Cs-Be-Ta-(F) assemblages, with B, P, and Sn appearing at (and generally also increasing from) locally different stages. The zoning tends to be particularly strongly developed vertically, with the most evolved pegmatites at the top of the three-dimensional array. Locally, the more evolved pegmatites are relatively late, as they crosscut the primitive dykes (e.g., Cerny, 1991c, 1992b).
- 2) Pegmatite fields are the results of favourable conditions for partial melting that generate fertile granites and are regional in scale, and they commonly lead to intrusion and differentiation of multiple fertile plutons over territories of hundreds to thousands of square kilometres (Cerny et al., 2005). The ensuing pegmatite fields contain granite-pegmatite suites that are more or less closely related, having been mobilized and differentiated from related or identical metamorphic protoliths during a single anatectic event. This results in similarities in mineral assemblages and geochemical signatures of the granite-pegmatite groups.
- 3) Pegmatite provinces are huge terranes characterized by commonality of geologic history that tend to generate arrays of pegmatite fields that are at least loosely related in time, structural style, and mode of origin; geologic provinces locally represent rare-element pegmatite provinces of enormous dimensions (Landes, 1935; Gordiyenko, 1974; Ginsburg et al., 1979; Cerny, 1991a, c).

### **8.1.3 Well-studied pegmatite ore deposits**

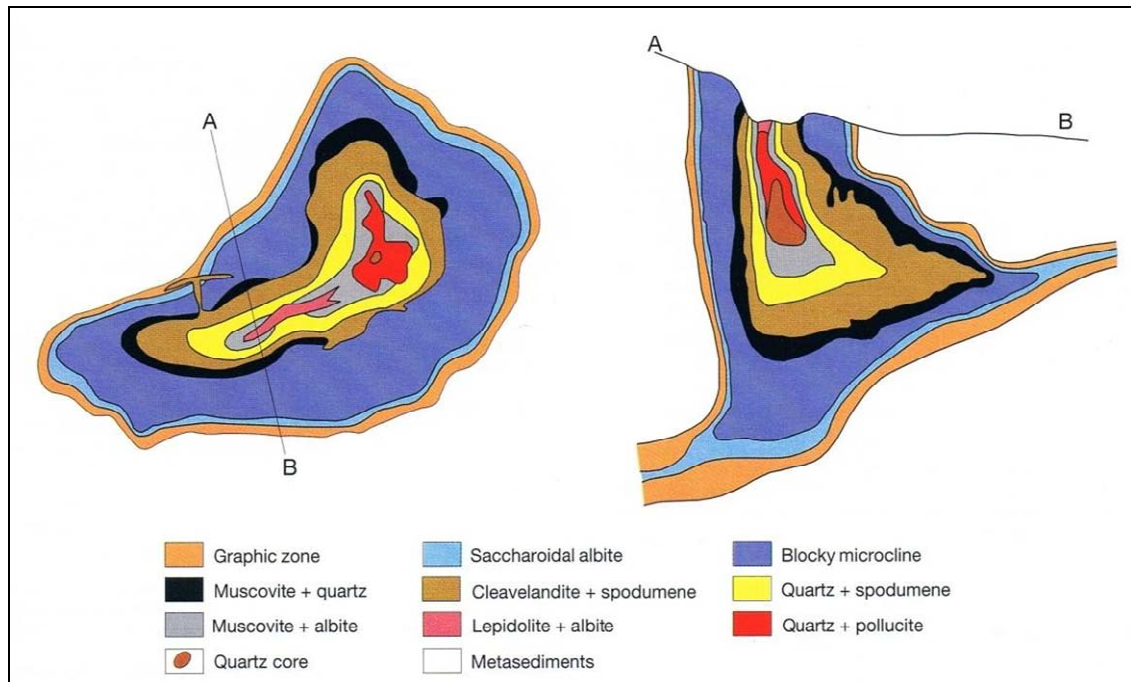
Two examples of well-studied pegmatite deposits showing similarities with the known Pivert-Rose pegmatites are presented here as a reference. At the current exploration stage of the Pivert-Rose property, the extent of the mineralized pegmatites has not yet been fully investigated. Therefore the authors do not make any assumption that the Pivert-Rose pegmatites are comparable in terms of tonnage and/or grade to the deposits presented in this section. These deposits should be considered in light of their general characteristics and not in terms of their established economic characteristics.

The first example is the extensively studied Tanco deposit (Fig. 8.2) in the Archean Superior Province of the Canadian Shield in southeast Manitoba. It is described in Cerny et al. (1998), Cerny (2005), Stilling et al. (2005) and Cerny et al. (2005). This 2640 Ma pegmatite is completely hidden and forms a subhorizontal lenticular body consisting of four concentric and five layered zones about 1.3 km long (Fig. 8.2; Cerny et al., 2005). It belongs to an extensive series of cogenetic, closely associated pegmatites, but the parent granite is not exposed. However, nearby pegmatite groups of similar character show a clear connection to pegmatitic leucogranites. Near-extreme igneous fractionation of Rb, Cs, Ga, and Ta characterizes Tanco, which is enriched in these metals as well as Li, Be, B, and P, and a variety of industrial minerals. Nevertheless, the overall composition of the pegmatite is close to granitic, despite the assemblage of approximately 100 minerals (Stilling et al., 2005). Petalite, largely decomposed into secondary spodumene + quartz, dominates over minor late primary spodumene and over subordinate amblygonite-montebbrasite and lepidolite.



**Figure 8.2 – Longitudinal fence diagram of the west to east section through the Tanco pegmatite (western half above, eastern half below; modified from Stilling et al., 2005; Cerny et al., 2005). The border zone (Zone 10) is too thin to be shown at this scale.**

The second example is the Mongolian Altai 3 deposit (Fig. 8.3), which shows extensive reserves of spodumene (Cerny et al., 2005). Mongolian Altai 3 (also known as Keketuohai, Keketuohai or Koktogai), dated at 330 Ma, is located in the central part of an Altai Caledonian-Hercynian fold belt in northwest China. It belongs to an extensive suite of cogenetic leucogranites and pegmatites. The pegmatite forms a vertical plug with far-reaching subhorizontal sheets branching from its base (Fig. 8.3). Ten concentric zones show a classic progression from mineralogically simple outer assemblages to complex and then near-monomineralic associations in the interior. Multi-generational minerals show the same progressive fractionation pattern as in the Tanco pegmatite above.



**Figure 8.3 – Horizontal and vertical sections through the Mongolian Altai pegmatite No. 3 (modified from Lu et al., 1997; Cerny et al., 2005). In the horizontal section at left, the pegmatite is approximately 150 X 250 m in size; the scale of the vertical section at right is slightly reduced.**

## 8.2 Rare-element pegmatites from the Superior geological province

Although Selwey et al. (2005) only reviewed the rare-elements pegmatites from the geological Superior Province covering Ontario and Manitoba, and excluded the large portion of the Superior Province covering Québec, the author of this report considers that the study nonetheless applies to the Québec portion of the Superior Province in which the Pivert-Rose property occurs. Therefore, a large portion of the following text has been adapted from Selwey et al. (2005).

According to the review of rare-element pegmatites in the Superior Province by Selwey et al. (2005), rare-element pegmatite dykes within the Superior Province (in Ontario and Manitoba) usually cluster to form pegmatite fields that contain one or two large and highly fractionated pegmatites and numerous small pegmatite dykes. For example, the Bernic Lake pegmatite group, part of the Cat Lake-Winnipeg River pegmatite field in southeastern Manitoba, contains the Tanco pegmatite (1.99 km long x 1.06 km wide x 100 m thick; Stilling, 1998)

and eight other smaller, less-fractionated pegmatite dykes (Cerny et al., 1981). The Separation Rapids pegmatite group lies to the east of the Cat Lake–Winnipeg River pegmatite within the same Bird River–Separation Lake metavolcanic belt (Breaks et al., 1975). The Separation Rapids pegmatite group contains two large highly fractionated pegmatites: Big Whopper (350 m in strike length x 60 m thick) and Big Mack (30 x 100 m; Breaks and Tindle, 1997b; Breaks et al., 1999). The Big Whopper and Big Mack pegmatites are members of the Southwestern pegmatite subgroup, which contains at least 23 additional smaller pegmatite dykes. Additional large pegmatite fields in the Superior Province of Ontario with economic potential include: the Dryden pegmatite field, which includes the highly fractionated Fairservice pegmatite dykes and Tot Lake pegmatite, and the Seymour Lake pegmatite group, which includes the highly fractionated North Aubry and South Aubry pegmatites (Breaks et al., 2003). These pegmatites contain elevated Rb, Cs, Be and Ta contents. The Case pegmatite in northeastern Ontario is unique in that it is a large fractionated pegmatite with no identified associated smaller pegmatite dykes, likely due to thick overburden (Breaks et al., 2003).

Selwey et al. (2005) also report on several geological features that are common among pegmatites of the Superior Province of Ontario (Breaks and Tindle, 2001; Breaks et al., 2003) and Manitoba (Cerny et al., 1981; Cerny et al., 1998):

- 1) The pegmatites tend to occur along subprovincial boundaries. For example, Tanco (Manitoba) and Separation Rapids (Ontario) pegmatites within the Bird Lake–Separation Lake metavolcanic belt occur along the boundary between the English River and Winnipeg River subprovinces; the beryl-phosphate Sandy Creek and McCombe pegmatites and the Lilypad Lake pegmatite field occur along the Uchi–English River subprovincial boundary; the Dryden pegmatite field occurs within the Sioux Lookout Domain along the Winnipeg River–Wabigoon subprovincial boundary; and the North Aubry, South Aubry, and Tebishogeshik pegmatites occur along the English River–Wabigoon subprovincial boundary north of Armstrong.
- 2) Most pegmatites in the Superior Province (in Ontario and Manitoba) occur along subprovince boundaries, except for those that occur within the metasedimentary Quetico Subprovince. Examples of pegmatites occurring in this area from west to east are: Wisa Lake (south of Atikokan), the Georgia Lake pegmatite field (north of Nipigon), and the Lowther Township (south of Hearst) pegmatites.
- 3) Pegmatites are present at greenschist to amphibolite metamorphic grade. In Ontario and Manitoba, pegmatites are absent in the granulite terranes of the Quetico and English River subprovinces.
- 4) Most pegmatites in the Superior Province (Ontario and Manitoba) are genetically derived from a fertile parent granite. The Cat Lake–Winnipeg River pegmatite field (Manitoba) contains six leucogranite intrusions (Greer Lake, Eaglenest Lake, Axial, Rush Lake, Tin Lake and Osis Lake) emplaced along east-trending faults, which are parents to numerous pegmatites (Cerny et al., 1981; Cerny et al., 1998). In contrast, the Tanco pegmatite has no fertile granite outcropping in reasonably close vicinity that could be its potential parent (Cerny et al., 1998). The peraluminous Separation Rapids pluton (4 km wide) is the parent to the Separation Rapids pegmatite field, including Big Whopper and Big Mack pegmatites, north of Kenora, Ontario. The peraluminous Ghost Lake batholiths (80 km wide) is the parent to the Mavis Lake pegmatite group, including the Fairservice pegmatite dykes, north of Dryden, Ontario.

- 5) Highly fractionated spodumene- and petalite- subtype pegmatites are commonly hosted by mafic metavolcanic rocks (amphibolite) in contact with a fertile granite intrusion along subprovincial boundaries, whereas numerous beryl-type pegmatites are hosted by metasedimentary rocks (metawacke or metapelite) of the Sioux Lookout Domain. Pegmatites within the Quetico Subprovince are hosted by metasedimentary rocks or their fertile granitic parents. For example, the spodumene-subtype Wisa Lake pegmatite is hosted by metasedimentary rocks south of Atikokan, Ontario. The MNW petalite-subtype pegmatite, north of Nipigon, Ontario, is enclosed within a medium-grained biotite-muscovite granite of the MNW stock, which is presumed to be its parent (Pye, 1965). The lepidolite-subtype Lowther Township pegmatite, south of Hearst, Ontario is enclosed within its parent garnet-biotite pegmatitic granite (Breaks et al., 2002). The spodumene-subtype Case pegmatite system is hosted by orbicular biotite tonalite in the southeastern part of the Case batholith north of Cochrane, Ontario, within the Opatica Subprovince.
- 6) Biotite and tourmaline are common minerals within metasomatic aureoles in mafic metavolcanic host rocks to pegmatites. Tourmaline, muscovite, and biotite are common within metasomatic aureoles in metasedimentary host rocks.
- 7) Most of the pegmatites of the Superior Province contain spodumene and/or petalite as the dominant Li mineral, except for the Lilypad Lake, Swole Lake, and Lowther Township pegmatite (all in Ontario), and the Red Cross Lake lithium pegmatite (Manitoba), which have lepidolite as the dominant Li mineral. Amblygonite- and elbaite-dominant pegmatites have not yet been found in the Superior Province, although amblygonite and elbaite occur in the Tanco pegmatite.
- 8) Cesium-rich minerals only occur in the most extremely fractionated pegmatites. Pollucite occurs in the Tanco, Marko's, and Pakeagama petalite-subtype pegmatites, the Tot Lake spodumene-subtype pegmatites, and the Lilypad Lake lepidolite-subtype pegmatites (Teertstra and Cerny, 1995). The Pakeagama pegmatite is located in northwestern Ontario along the Sachigo-Berens River subprovincial boundary. Cesium-rich beryl occurs in the spodumene-subtype North Aubry, South Aubry, Case, Tot Lake, and McCombe pegmatites and the lepidolite-subtype Lowther pegmatite, all in Ontario, and in the Tanco pegmatite, Manitoba.
- 9) Most pegmatites in the Superior Province contain ferro-columbite and manganocolumbite as the dominant Nb-Ta-bearing minerals. Some pegmatites contain manganotantalite as the dominant Ta-oxide mineral, for example the North Aubry, South Aubry, Fairservice, Tot Lake, and Tebishogeshik pegmatites. The Tanco pegmatite contains wodginite as the dominant Ta-oxide mineral. Tantalum-bearing cassiterite is relatively rare in pegmatites of the Superior Province, except for the Separation Rapids and Tanco pegmatites.
- 10) Fine-grained Ta-oxides (e.g., manganotantalite, wodginite, and microlite) commonly occur in the aplite, albitized K-feldspar, mica-rich, and spodumene core zones in pegmatites in the Superior province. At Tanco, Ta mineralization occurs in the albitic aplite zone (30), central intermediate muscovite-quartz after microcline zone (60), and lepidolite zone (90).

## 9.0 MINERALIZATION (*Item 11*)

Mineralization recognized to date on the Pivert-Rose property includes rare-element LCT-type pegmatites (Block A) and molybdenum occurrences (Block A). An iron occurrence (Block B) is also mentioned in the government database.

### 9.1 Pivert showing

First discovered by the MRNQ in 1961, the Pivert showing was later revisited during the MRNQ's regional mapping program in 2001. The showing is approximately 4.6 km south of Pivert Lake on Block A.

The MRNQ recognized mineralization consisting of lithium and beryllium in a pegmatite dyke hosted by paragneiss units. The pegmatite dyke was described as being approximately 10 metres wide with an unknown length because it only crops out for a few metres. It contains approximately 20% spodumene (lithium aluminum silicate), with crystals up to 20 cm long. Beryl (beryllium aluminum silicate) and molybdenite (molybdenum sulphide) were also noted. A grab sample taken from the MRNQ yielded 1.16% Li and 74 ppm Be.

First Gold collected four grab samples from the Pivert showing as discussed in Section 10 (*Exploration – Item 12*) and drilled three holes as discussed in Section 11 (*Drilling – Item 13*). First Gold's work added rare elements (Rb, Cs, Ta, Ga) to the original Li-Be mineralization described by the MRNQ.

The author, Pierre-Luc Richard, visited the Pivert showing and visually confirmed the presence of mineralization. He determined that the pegmatite dyke was oriented N280/30. One grab sample was collected, which confirmed the type of mineralization as discussed in Section 14 (*Data validation – Item 16*).



**Figure 9.1 – The Pivert showing. A) General view of the pegmatite outcrop; B) Closer view of the pegmatite. Photos taken by the author during the field visit.**

## 9.2 Rose deposit

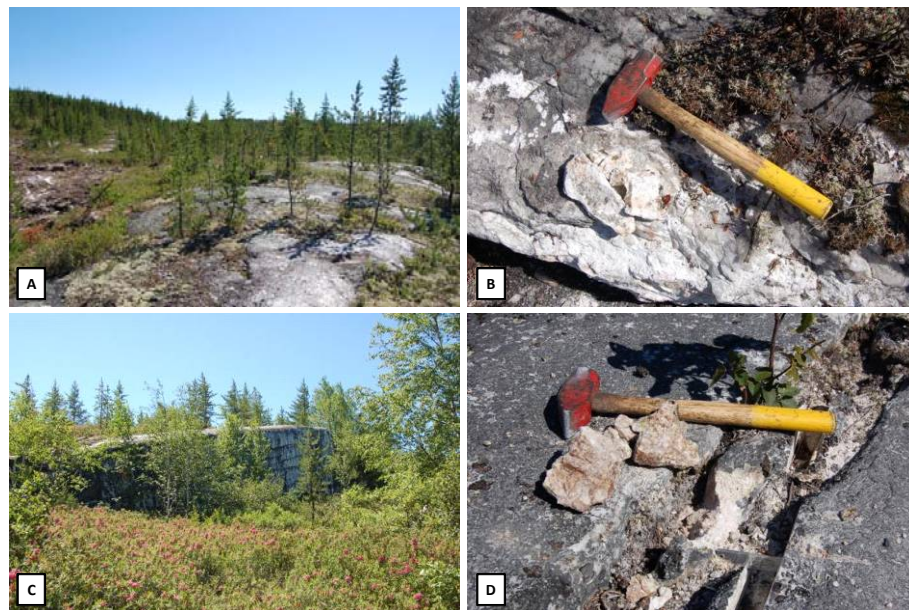
Also discovered by the MRNQ in 1961 and revisited during a regional MRNQ mapping program in 2001, the Rose deposit is approximately 2.3 km southwest of the Pivert showing on Block A.

The mineralization recognized by the MRNQ was similar to the Pivert showing and consisted of lithium and beryllium in pegmatite dykes hosted by melanocratic gabbro. In contrast to Pivert, where only one pegmatite dyke was recognized at surface, the Rose deposit was described as consisting of several pegmatite dykes with one measuring up to 20 metres wide.

The MRNQ reported mineralization consisting of spodumene and lepidolite (potassium lithium aluminum silicate) constituting up to 40% of the pegmatites. A grab sample taken by the MRNQ yielded 0.21% Li and 129 ppm Be.

First Gold collected 25 grab samples on the Rose deposit as discussed in Section 10 (*Exploration – Item 12*) and drilled 143 holes as discussed in Section 11 (*Drilling – Item 13*). Similar to Pivert, First Gold’s work at the Rose deposit added rare elements (Rb, Cs, Ta, Ga) to the original Li-Be mineralization, just as it did at Pivert.

The author Pierre-Luc Richard visited the Rose deposit and visually confirmed the presence of the mineralization. The author collected five grab samples, which confirmed the type of mineralization as discussed in Section 14 (*Data validation – Item 16*). The lengths of the pegmatite dykes could not be determined by surface observations, but recent modelling as part of this resource estimate shows that the mineralized pegmatitic dykes are oriented N296 and show a shallow dip to the northwest averaging 15 degrees (locally from 5 to 20 degrees). The main zone (Peg-1) was identified by drilling over a strike of 1,100 metres and remains open along strike at depth.



**Figure 9.2 – The Rose deposit: A) General view of the Rose pegmatite outcrop; B) Closer view of the Rose pegmatite; C) General view of the Rose South pegmatite outcrop; D) Closer view of the Rose South pegmatite. Photos taken by the author during the field visit.**



### 9.3 JR showing

Discovered by First Gold while prospecting in the vicinity of the Rose and Pivert showing, the JR showing is approximately midway between Rose (2.4km SW) and Pivert (2.4km NNE). It is easily accessible because it crops out on both sides of the main gravel road.

First Gold collected three (3) grab samples from the JR showing as discussed in Section 10 (*Exploration – Item 12*). The JR showing is very similar to the Rose and Pivert showings in terms of geological context and mineralization. It consists of Li, Be, Rb, Ta, Cs and Ga enrichment (although with lower rare-element grades thus far) within a pegmatite dyke with an estimated width of approximately 10 metres. Surface observations were insufficient to determine the length of the dyke because it crops out for only 30 metres.

The author Pierre-Luc Richard visited the JR showing and visually confirmed the presence of mineralization. He determined that the orientation of the pegmatite dyke was similar to that of the Pivert and Rose pegmatites (N280/30). Two grab samples were collected and confirmed the type of mineralization, as discussed in Section 14 (*Data validation – Item 16*).



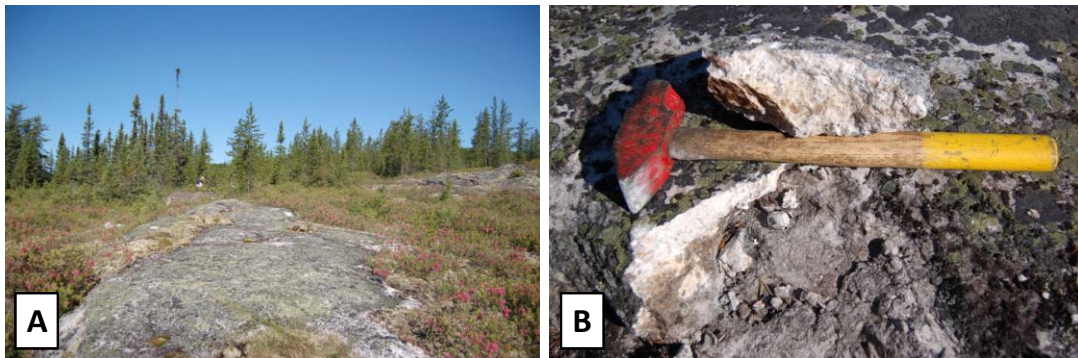
**Figure 9.3 – The JR showing: A) General view of the pegmatite outcrop on both sides of the main road; B, C) Closer views of the pegmatite on both sides of the main road. Photos taken by the author during the field visit.**

## 9.4 Hydro showing

Discovered by First Gold while prospecting in the vicinity of the Rose and Pivert showings, the Hydro showing is approximately 1 km NE of the Rose deposit. Its name comes from the fact that it is located directly under a Hydro-Québec electric line.

First Gold collected two grab samples from the Hydro showing as discussed in Section 10 (*Exploration – Item 12*). Hydro is very similar to the Rose, Pivert and JR showings in terms of geological context and mineralization. It consists of Li, Be, Rb, Ta, Cs and Ga (although with lower rare-element grades thus far) in a pegmatite dyke with an estimated width of approximately 6 metres. Surface observations were insufficient to determine the length of the dyke, but it can be traced for at least 160 metres.

The author, Pierre-Luc Richard, visited the Hydro showing and visually confirmed the presence of the pegmatite. Based on the observations, the orientation of the pegmatite dyke was determined to be similar to those of the Pivert, Rose and JR pegmatites (N280/30). Two grab samples collected by the author confirmed the Ta and Be mineralization, but failed to confirm any Li or other rare-element mineralization as discussed in Section 14 (*Data validation – Item 16*).



**Figure 9.4 – The Hydro showing: A) General view of the pegmatite outcrop; B) Closer view of the pegmatite. Photos taken by the author during the field visit.**

## 9.5 West-Ell showing

The West-Ell showing was discovered in 1961 by the MRNQ and later revisited during a MRNQ regional mapping program in 2001. It is approximately 300 m NNE of the Hydro showing on Block A and was described as a large outcropping area of several hundred square metres.

The mineralization recognized by the MRNQ consisted of approximately 2% molybdenite in quartz veinlets. The veinlets were described as crosscutting a pegmatite dyke and recurrent with a 30-cm spacing and subparallel orientation with respect to the pegmatite dyke. A grab sample taken by the MRNQ yielded 4.08% Mo. The host pegmatite was described as 10 metres wide, but no mention was made about any possible lithium mineralization.

First Gold has not yet conducted any work on the West-Ell showing, and the author did not visit this showing.

## 9.6 Other occurrences

The MRNQ database indicates another occurrence on the property: the Tesicau iron showing on Block B. The author also examined an additional occurrence during his site visit that is not mentioned in the government database: a molybdenite- and spodumene-bearing pegmatite dyke on the side of the main gravel road (UTM83, Zone18: 422188E, 5765993N) midway between the Pivert (900 m NE) and JR showings (1.5 km SSW). No samples were analyzed, but it suggests that other occurrences likely exist in the area.



**Figure 9.5 – Example of another pegmatite occurrence in the vicinity of the Rose and Pivert showings (in this case, a road cut). The photo shows a pegmatite in which molybdenite and spodumene were noted. Note that the pegmatite cuts through a deformation zone without showing any signs of being affected by it. Photos taken by the author during the field visit.**

## 10.0 EXPLORATION (Item 12)

First Gold has performed very little prospecting work on the Pivert-Rose property thus far. Prospecting was strictly limited to the vicinity of the known Pivert showing and the Rose deposit. It consisted of the visual reconnaissance of pegmatites and sampling, in addition to outcrop mapping at the Rose deposit only.

A total of 34 grab samples were collected and sent for analysis (Table 10.1). The grades for Li, Ta, Rb, Cs and Be are reported in this section as parts per million (ppm) for each element. Table 2.1 provides factors for converting these grades into  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$ ,  $\text{Rb}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Cs}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{BeO}$  (as these elements may also be reported). Note that 10,000 ppm equals 1%.

**Table 10.1 – Grab samples collected on the Pivert-Rose property by First Gold**

Sample	Area	UTM83 Zone 18		Li	Rb	Ta	Cs	Be	Ga
		Easting	Northing	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
26221	Hydro	420509	5763942	7,270	900	110	70	67	92
26222	Hydro	420609	5763891	4,440	580	290	50	227	70
26223	JR	421723	5764524	12,900	490	120	20	57	114
430917	JR	421761	5764522	21,200	390	51	22	90	107
430918	JR	421779	5764508	14,700	1,290	44	50	65	93
430906	Pivert	422655	5766797	9,660	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	70
430907	Pivert	422660	5766796	8,020	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	60
430908	Pivert	422667	5766794	8,870	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	70
430909	Pivert	422672	5766790	454	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	50
26201	Rose	420321	5763147	5,700	2,520	79	67	38	75
26202	Rose	420304	5763132	11,500	680	31	45	270	75
26203	Rose	420285	5763124	4,990	4,740	210	150	176	69
26204	Rose	420243	5763110	7,330	1,520	99	67	206	61
26205	Rose	420227	5763098	2,760	1,320	89	45	150	60
26206	Rose	420216	5763105	6,980	1,390	91	64	191	86
26207	Rose	420214	5763099	1,580	2,720	140	110	224	80
26208	Rose	420152	5763095	12,400	660	85	51	117	98
26209	Rose	420144	5763100	10,300	620	80	38	107	107
26210	Rose	420134	5763110	9,810	1,340	74	49	115	81
26211	Rose	420110	5763121	9,490	1,350	80	70	202	82
26212	Rose	420110	5763121	9,320	2,200	170	210	842	74
26213	Rose	420058	5763152	7,080	2,050	140	90	289	81
26214	Rose	420046	5763171	7,210	1,150	190	60	280	65
26215	Rose	420057	5763177	13,300	1,760	220	60	56	110
26216	Rose	420045	5763198	8,160	1,580	88	46	102	88
26217	Rose	420042	5763219	8,800	3,280	61	91	119	72
26218	Rose	420042	5763225	9,510	1,500	60	50	147	79
26219	Rose	419982	5763251	8,580	3,290	490	130	134	92
26220	Rose	419844	5763269	3,870	1,060	220	80	147	68
430901	Rose	419635	5763393	10,200	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	70
430902	Rose	419637	5763400	6,220	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	70
430903	Rose	419647	5763397	2,840	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	90
430904	Rose	419655	5763398	7,140	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	80
430905	Rose	419660	5763398	11,500	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	80

## 11.0 DRILLING (*Item 13*)

First Gold started drilling the Pivert-Rose property in late 2009. The cut-off for this report (in terms of drill holes) was established at hole LR-10-139. This report thus considers a total of 142 holes (including LP-09-01 to LP-09-03) drilled by First Gold totalling 16,673.45 m.

The authors obtained assay certificates from ALS Chemex Laboratory to create an independent database. The authors recalculated the results using his independently compiled database according to the following rules:

- For Li, two methods were found in the database (ME-MS61 and ME-OG63). ME-OG63 is only available when ME-MS61 shows >10,000 ppm and is a method capable of returning results for higher grades. Therefore, values from ME-OG63 were used when available.
- For Be, two methods were found in the database (ME-MS61 and ME-ICP61a). ME-ICP61a is only available when ME-MS61 shows >500 ppm and is a method capable of returning results for higher grades. Therefore, values from ME-ICP61a were used when available.
- For Rb, two methods were found in the database (ME-MS61 and ME-MS81). When both methods were available, an average of the two methods was applied. In the case where a sample showed a result of >10,000 ppm Rb, the value of 10,000 was applied prior to proceeding with the average.
- For Ta, three methods were found in the database (ME-MS61, ME-MS81 and ME-XRF05). When more than one method was available, an average was applied. In the case where Ta values were >100 ppm using method ME-MS61, the average of ME-MS81 and ME-XRF05 was used. In each instance where this occurred, the results from either ME-MS81 or ME-XRF05 (or both) were available. In the case where the Ta value using method ME-XRF05 was >10,000 ppm, the value of 10,000 was used.
- For Cs, three methods were found in the database (ME-MS61, ME-MS81 and ME-XRF05). When more than one method was available, an average was applied. In the case where Cs values were >500 ppm using method ME-MS61, the average of ME-MS81 and ME-XRF05 was used. In each instance where this occurred, results from either ME-MS81 or ME-XRF05 (or both) were available.
- For Ga, two methods were found in the database (ME-MS61 and ME-MS81). When both methods were available, an average of the two methods was applied.

The grades for Li, Ta, Rb, Cs, and Be are reported in this section as parts per million (ppm) for each element. Table 2.1 provides conversion factors for obtaining Li<sub>2</sub>O, Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, Rb<sub>2</sub>O, Cs<sub>2</sub>O and BeO (as these elements are sometimes reported). Note that 10,000 ppm equals 1%.

### 11.1 Drilling on the Pivert showing

Drilling on the Pivert showing is limited to three short holes (NQ core size, total of 351.6 m) completed by First Gold in 2009 (Table 11.1). The objective of the program was to confirm the continuity of the mineralized pegmatite observed on surface.

The orientations of the three holes varied from N335 to N010. Hole LP-09-01 is subvertical (-80) while holes LP-09-02 and LP-09-03 were inclined at -45.

The three holes were supervised, logged and sampled by Consul-Teck. The program included 46 samples. Hole LP-09-01 returned anomalous values in Li, Cs and Rb and hole LP-09-02 returned anomalous values in rare-elements such as Rb and Cs. Hole LP-09-03 did not intersect any significant values.

**Table 11.1 – First Gold’s diamond drill holes on the Pivert showing**

Hole	UTM83 Zone 18		Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
	Easting	Northing				
LP-09-01	422652	5766761	300	335	-80.0	126.00
LP-09-02	422681	5766754	300	10	-45.0	123.00
LP-09-03	422623	5766768	300	10	-45.0	102.60
<b>Total 3 holes:</b>						<b>351.60</b>

### 11.2 Drilling on the Rose deposit

Drilling started in 2009 and has continued since then. For the purposes of this report, a total of 139 drill holes (NQ core size, total of 16,321.85 m) were considered for the Rose deposit (Table 11.2). The original objective of the program was to confirm the continuity of the mineralized pegmatite observed on surface. This objective was quickly upgraded to systematic drilling of the mineralized pegmatite.

While most of the holes are oriented N335 (57 holes) at N155 (74), two (2) were drilled at N152, five (5) at N136-N140 and one (1) at N167. Before hole LR-09-11, the dip was mostly -45 or -50. From hole LR-10-11 onward, the dip has been systematically -78 or -80 (subvertical).

Drill holes were supervised, logged and sampled by Consul-Teck. The program included 3,083 samples. Hole LR-09-01 did not return significant results with the exception of an anomalous Ta value (380 ppm Ta over 0.20 m). Starting with Hole LR-09-02 and up to and including LR-10-65, every hole (with the exception of LR-10-17 and LR-10-32) returned significant values for Li, Ta, Rb, Cs, Ga or Be, and in most cases, for more than one of these elements.

**Table 11.2 – First Gold’s diamond drill holes on the Rose deposit**

Hole	UTM83 Zone 18		Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
	Easting	Northing				
LR-09-01	5763337	419674	294	335.0	-50.0	126.00
LR-09-02	5763408	419638	295	155.0	-80.0	78.00
LR-09-03	5763417	419669	297	335.0	-80.0	83.20
LR-09-04	5763458	419655	300	155.0	-45.0	114.00
LR-09-05	5763357	419692	294	335.0	-45.0	114.00
LR-09-06	5763371	419723	295	335.0	-45.0	108.00
LR-09-07	5763412	419705	297	335.0	-45.0	114.00
LR-09-08	5763348	419733	296	335.0	-50.0	201.00
LR-09-09	5763411	419735	297	335.0	-50.0	111.00
LR-09-10	5763351	419762	298	335.0	-50.0	108.00
LR-10-11	5763350	419763	299	335.0	-80.0	81.00
LR-10-12	5763324	419776	300	335.0	-80.0	150.00
LR-10-13	5763276	419799	301	335.0	-80.0	84.00
LR-10-14	5763309	419822	303	335.0	-80.0	90.00
LR-10-15	5763373	419784	299	335.0	-80.0	93.00
LR-10-16	5763427	419760	299	335.0	-80.0	102.00
LR-10-17	5763282	419762	300	335.0	-80.0	60.00
LR-10-18	5763306	419708	296	335.0	-80.0	84.00
LR-10-19	5763380	419618	295	335.0	-80.0	87.00
LR-10-20	5763343	419837	303	335.0	-80.0	102.00
LR-10-21	5763259	419696	295	335.0	-80.0	60.00
LR-10-22	5763285	419663	295	335.0	-80.0	60.00
LR-10-23	5763374	419820	302	335.0	-80.0	120.00
LR-10-24	5763446	419785	302	335.0	-80.0	117.00
LR-10-25	5763410	419801	298	335.0	-80.0	102.00
LR-10-26	5763477	419769	305	335.0	-80.0	141.00
LR-10-27	5763468	419743	305	335.0	-80.0	123.00
LR-10-28	5763465	419712	304	335.0	-80.0	117.00
LR-10-29	5763456	419688	302	335.0	-80.0	105.00
LR-10-30	5763468	419610	298	335.0	-80.0	114.00
LR-10-31	5763415	419604	292	335.0	-80.0	105.00
LR-10-32	5763403	419564	292	335.0	-80.0	69.00
LR-10-33	5763479	419578	297	136.0	-80.0	120.00
LR-10-34	5763491	419603	299	335.0	-80.0	141.00
LR-10-35	5763499	419649	304	335.0	-80.0	159.00
LR-10-36	5763520	419688	306	335.0	-80.0	153.00
LR-10-37	5763517	419750	309	335.0	-80.0	138.00
LR-10-38	5763533	419794	308	335.0	-80.0	150.00
LR-10-39	5763484	419819	308	335.0	-80.0	141.00
LR-10-40	5763443	419842	299	335.0	-80.0	123.00
LR-10-41	5763384	419872	306	335.0	-80.0	116.65
LR-10-42	5763320	419890	305	335.0	-80.0	126.00
LR-10-43	5763336	419933	310	335.0	-80.0	129.00
LR-10-44	5763390	419908	308	335.0	-80.0	129.00
LR-10-45	5763439	419885	304	335.0	-80.0	135.00
LR-10-46	5763496	419860	304	335.0	-80.0	150.00
LR-10-47	5763547	419836	303	335.0	-80.0	153.00
LR-10-48	5763546	419894	303	335.0	-80.0	159.00
LR-10-49	5763479	419931	305	335.0	-80.0	156.00
LR-10-50	5763436	419955	308	155.0	-80.0	156.00
LR-10-51	5763377	419969	312	335.0	-80.0	162.00
LR-10-52	5763325	419994	311	335.0	-80.0	105.00
LR-10-53	5763215	420050	309	335.0	-80.0	75.00
LR-10-54	5763160	420069	317	335.0	-80.0	102.00
LR-10-55	5763107	420139	306	335.0	-80.0	51.00
LR-10-56	5763121	420199	306	335.0	-80.0	45.00
LR-10-57	5763159	420234	308	335.0	-80.0	75.00
LR-10-58	5763166	420121	313	335.0	-80.0	45.00
LR-10-59	5763224	420099	308	335.0	-80.0	51.00
LR-10-60	5763274	420076	306	335.0	-80.0	75.00
LR-10-61	5763255	420027	306	335.0	-80.0	51.00
LR-10-62	5763328	420048	310	155.0	-80.0	132.00
LR-10-63	5763381	420024	318	155.0	-80.0	102.00
LR-10-64	5763427	420001	313	155.0	-80.0	165.00
LR-10-65	5763491	419973	302	155.0	-80.0	165.00
LR-10-66	5763540	419952	298	155.0	-80.0	156.00
LR-10-67	5763601	419925	301	155.0	-80.0	174.00
LR-10-68	5763615	419973	298	155.0	-80.0	189.00
LR-10-69	5763557	420002	303	155.0	-80.0	183.00
LR-10-70	5763500	420026	311	155.0	-80.0	102.00
LR-10-71	5763340	420098	313	155.0	-80.0	111.00
LR-10-72	5763283	420122	309	155.0	-80.0	63.00
LR-10-73	5763230	420144	309	155.0	-80.0	54.00
LR-10-74	5763175	420172	310	155.0	-80.0	51.00
LR-10-75	5763391	420077	317	155.0	-80.0	84.00
LR-10-76	5763196	420218	310	155.0	-80.0	51.00
LR-10-77	5763249	420193	310	155.0	-80.0	60.00
LR-10-78	5763306	420169	311	155.0	-80.0	69.00
LR-10-79	5763361	420145	314	155.0	-80.0	87.00
LR-10-80	5763409	420121	318	155.0	-80.0	102.00

**Table 11.2 (cont'd) – First Gold's diamond drill holes on the Rose deposit**

Hole	UTM83 Zone 18		Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
	Easting	Northing				
LR-10-81	5763468	420095	317	155.0	-80.0	180.00
LR-10-82	5763520	420074	310	155.0	-80.0	171.00
LR-10-83	5763571	420051	303	155.0	-80.0	201.00
LR-10-84	5763629	420024	299	155.0	-80.0	207.00
LR-10-85	5763655	420069	295	136.0	-80.0	228.00
LR-10-86	5763599	420089	305	155.0	-80.0	210.00
LR-10-87	5763535	420122	308	155.0	-80.0	192.00
LR-10-88	5763450	420046	317	136.0	-80.0	99.00
LR-10-89	5763484	420148	313	155.0	-80.0	99.00
LR-10-90	5763436	420174	315	155.0	-80.0	99.00
LR-10-91	5763382	420201	313	155.0	-80.0	87.00
LR-10-92	5763325	420230	313	155.0	-80.0	72.00
LR-10-93	5763264	420239	312	155.0	-80.0	60.00
LR-10-94	5763217	420264	309	155.0	-80.0	42.00
LR-10-95	5763181	420281	306	155.0	-80.0	27.00
LR-10-96	5763226	420306	306	155.0	-80.0	51.00
LR-10-97	5763288	420285	311	152.0	-78.0	99.00
LR-10-98	5763352	420267	312	155.0	-80.0	105.00
LR-10-99	5763396	420246	312	155.0	-80.0	108.00
LR-10-100	5763455	420209	313	155.0	-80.0	105.00
LR-10-101	5763505	420185	309	155.0	-80.0	108.00
LR-10-102	5763573	420157	309	155.0	-80.0	126.00
LR-10-103	5763612	420137	308	155.0	-80.0	144.00
LR-10-104	5763670	420108	295	152.0	-78.0	147.00
LR-10-105	5763718	420085	295	155.0	-80.0	159.00
LR-10-106	5763712	420138	295	155.0	-80.0	183.00
LR-10-107	5763674	420156	295	155.0	-80.0	150.00
LR-10-108	5763609	420190	306	155.0	-80.0	138.00
LR-10-109	5763555	420219	304	155.0	-80.0	138.00
LR-10-110	5763505	420239	308	155.0	-80.0	114.00
LR-10-111	5763449	420266	311	155.0	-80.0	117.00
LR-10-112	5763400	420287	311	155.0	-80.0	114.00
LR-10-113	5763346	420315	310	155.0	-80.0	102.00
LR-10-114	5763300	420335	309	155.0	-80.0	84.00
LR-10-115	5763255	420358	305	155.0	-80.0	63.00
LR-10-116	5763285	420390	305	140.0	-78.0	69.00
LR-10-117	5763358	420364	309	155.0	-80.0	108.00
LR-10-118	5763412	420342	310	155.0	-80.0	114.00
LR-10-119	5763467	420311	308	155.0	-80.0	123.00
LR-10-120	5763522	420289	305	155.0	-80.0	123.00

Hole	UTM83 Zone 18		Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
	Easting	Northing				
LR-10-121	5763578	420269	300	155.0	-80.0	135.00
LR-10-122	5763622	420245	300	155.0	-80.0	135.00
LR-10-123	5763688	420214	293	155.0	-80.0	174.00
LR-10-124	5763741	420191	293	155.0	-80.0	201.00
LR-10-125	5763757	420238	291	155.0	-80.0	204.00
LR-10-126	5763700	420265	291	155.0	-80.0	159.00
LR-10-127	5763639	420292	296	155.0	-80.0	177.00
LR-10-128	5763592	420311	294	155.0	-80.0	135.00
LR-10-129	5763535	420340	303	155.0	-80.0	135.00
LR-10-130	5763477	420364	308	155.0	-80.0	123.00
LR-10-131	5763428	420389	309	155.0	-80.0	120.00
LR-10-132	5763373	420412	307	155.0	-80.0	105.00
LR-10-133	5763319	420436	304	155.0	-80.0	87.00
LR-10-134	5763315	420491	298	155.0	-80.0	90.00
LR-10-135	5763378	420470	305	155.0	-80.0	117.00
LR-10-136	5763426	420441	307	155.0	-80.0	129.00
LR-10-137	5763484	420416	306	155.0	-80.0	132.00
LR-10-138	5763532	420395	304	167.0	-80.0	153.00
LR-10-139	5763599	420365	293	140.0	-78.0	150.00

<b>Total 65 holes:</b>	<b>16,321.85</b>
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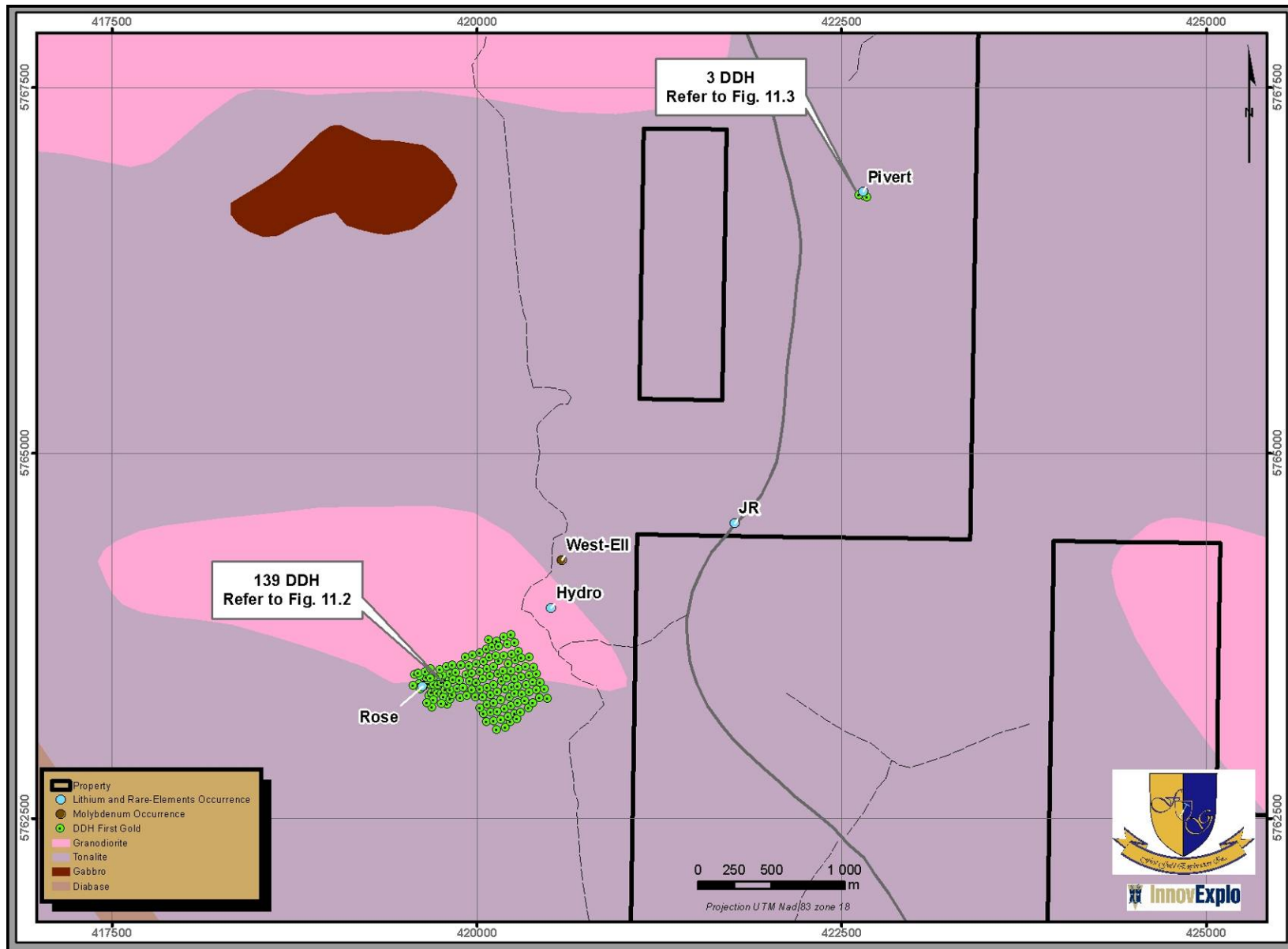


Figure 11.1 – Diamond drill holes conducted by First Gold on the Pivert-Rose property

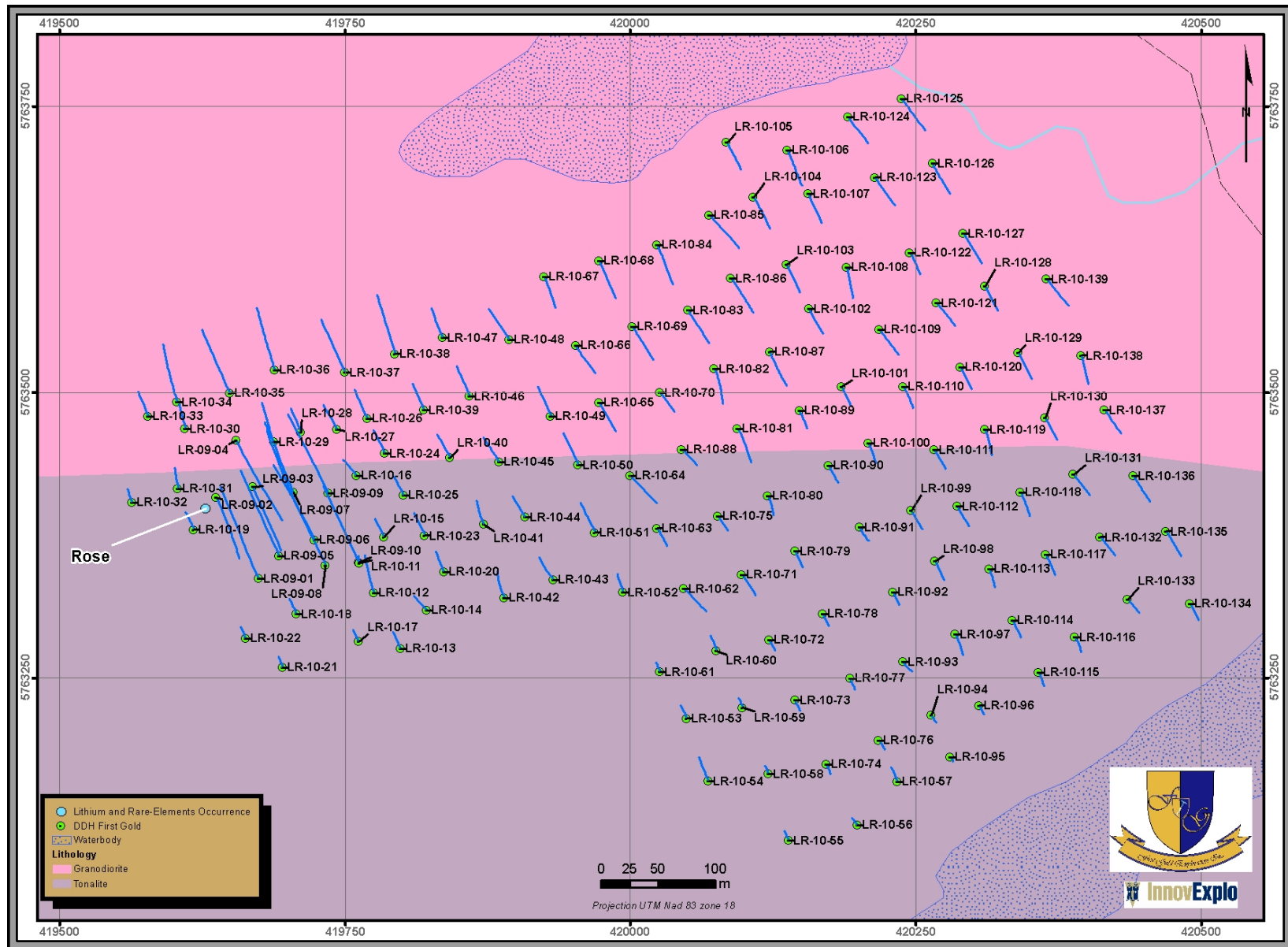
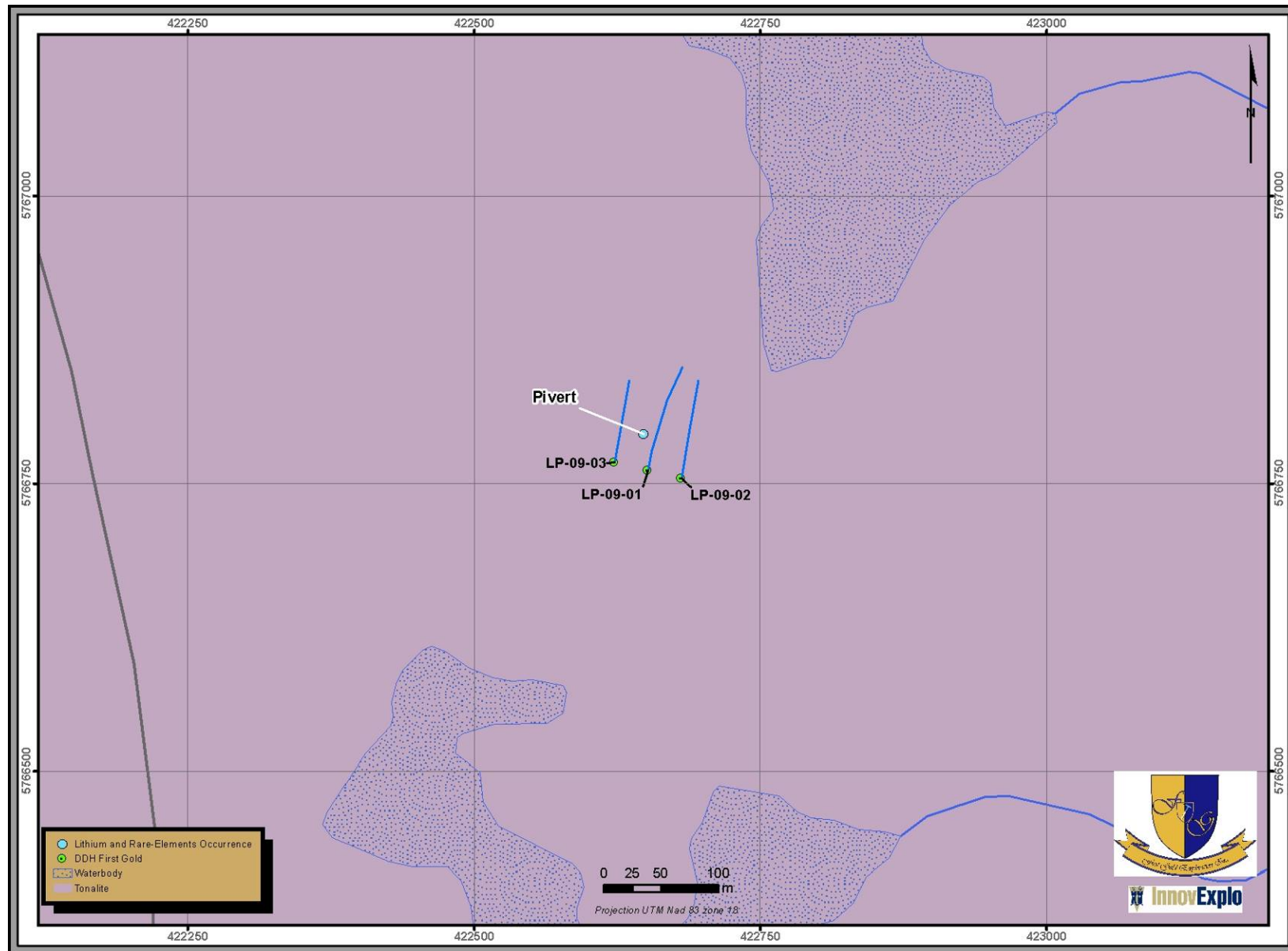


Figure 11.2 – Diamond drill holes conducted by First Gold on the Rose deposit



**Figure 11.3 – Diamond drill holes conducted by First Gold on the Pivert showing**

## 12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH (*Item 14*)

The drill core and channel sampling method and approach was established by Consul-Teck. The drill core is boxed, covered and sealed at the drill rig and moved to the side of the main gravel road by the drillers where they are piled either on the ground or on a trailer. Consul-Teck personnel then carry the boxes once or twice a week to the core logging and sample preparation facility in Val d'Or.

After being examined and described (logged), the core is sampled according to an established protocol. The core of the selected section is first cut in half using a typical table-feed circular rock saw, with one half put aside for eventual shipment to the laboratory. The second half of the core is then put back in its place in the core box, and a tag bearing the same number is placed at the end of the sawed core halves forming the sampled length. Core sample intervals are selected based on the presence of favourable geological units (pegmatite) and placed into sample bags before being shipped to the assay lab.

First Gold's channel samples from the Pivert-Rose property have been referred to in company press releases as "non-chosen grab samples" because they are not like traditional channel samples: they were randomly oriented and of variable lengths. The channel samples were used in lieu of grab samples since the latter were very difficult or impossible to obtain from the smooth, hard outcrops surfaces using a hammer and chisel. Similar to grab samples, the channel samples were thus selective by nature and unlikely to represent average grades. The purpose of such sampling was to rapidly determine if the mineralization was constant throughout the outcropping pegmatite. The author examined some of the channel samples during his visit to the Pivert-Rose property. They were approximately 5 centimetres wide and cut with a motorized circular saw to a depth of approximately 5 centimetres. Most were approximately one metre long and entirely within pegmatite dykes. As mentioned above, they were not necessarily perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the pegmatite. According to the issuer, samples were placed whole into bags before sending to the laboratory.

Most core samples range from 0.10 to 2.00 metre long with few exceptions exceeding 2.00 metres as discussed in Section 14 (*Data verification – Item 16*).

Every pegmatite unit was systematically sampled. Based on the author's observation of the core, samples collected by diamond drilling are generally intact with little possibility of loss due to wash out and are considered to be of good quality. Overall, the drill core sample recovery from the mineralized zones is considered representative.

There is no indication of anything in the drilling, core handling and sampling procedures, or in the sampling methods and approach, that could have had a negative impact on the reliability of the reported assay results.

### 13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY (Item 15)

Consul-Teck's core logging facility in Val-d'Or was used for the drilling program. Sample preparation, analyses and security protocols for First Gold's drilling program were defined by Consul-Teck. Assays were mostly performed at the independent and accredited ALS-Chemex laboratory in Val-d'Or, but nine (9) of the first grab samples (430901 to 430909) were sent to Techni-Lab S.G.B Abitibi Inc in Ste-Germaine-Boulé, Québec.

After being logged and sampled at Consul-Teck's Val-d'Or facility, the samples are delivered to the laboratory by Consul-Teck personnel.

Upon arrival at the ALS-Chemex laboratories (ALS), the samples are dried then crushed (jaw crushers) to 70% passing 10 mesh (i.e., 2mm). Samples were then riffle-split (Jones riffle splitters) to reduce the sample size for pulverisation to a maximum of 1 kg. The 1-kg samples were then pulverized (ring and puck) to 85% passing 200 mesh (i.e., 75 µm). Analytical protocols required all samples be analyzed for 48 elements using the Ultra-Trace Level method using ICP MS and ICP-AES (ALS internal code ME-MS61).

The ALS protocol for this type of analysis stipulates that a prepared sample (0.25 g) is digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids. The residue is topped up with dilute hydrochloric acid and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma–atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES). Following this analysis, the results are reviewed for high concentrations of bismuth, mercury, molybdenum, silver or tungsten and diluted accordingly. Samples meeting this criterion are then analyzed by inductively coupled plasma–mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). Results are corrected for spectral inter-element interferences. ALS also notes that although four-acid digestion is able to dissolve most minerals, the term “near-total digestion” is used because not all elements may be quantitatively extracted, depending on the sample matrix.

In the case where Li is higher than the detection limit of the ME-MS61 method, selected samples are then analyzed using the ALS Ore Grade Lithium method by four-acid digestion with ICP-AES finish (ALS internal code Li-OG63). Approximately 0.4 g is first digested with HClO<sub>4</sub>, HF and HNO<sub>3</sub> until dryness. The residue is subsequently re-digested in concentrated HCl, cooled and topped up to volume. The samples are analyzed for Li by ICP-AES spectroscopy.

In the case where Ta and/or Cs were higher than the detection limit of the ME-MS61 method, selected samples are then analyzed using the ALS Pressed Pellet Geochemical Procedure method (ALS internal code ME-XRF05). A finely ground sample powder (10-g minimum) is mixed with a few drops of liquid binder (Polyvinyl Alcohol) and then transferred into an aluminum cap. The sample is subsequently compressed under approximately 30 tons/in<sup>2</sup> in a pellet press. After pressing, the pellet is dried to remove the solvent and analyzed by WDXRF spectrometry for the desired elements.

In addition to the regular sampling and assaying of samples, Consul-Teck externally initiated additional quality control protocols by preparing various duplicate samples to evaluate the precision (i.e., reproducibility) and accuracy (i.e., correctness) of the values reported. According to the company database, a total of 121 samples were duplicated. In addition, 127 blank samples were inserted in the batches sent to the laboratory in order to verify the absence of contamination in the preparation process. ALS Chemex also conducts internal quality control protocols.

The laboratory delivered results in electronic format by e-mail sent uniquely to Jean-Sébastien Lavallée. Assay results were then transferred directly into the First Gold database.

There is no indication of anything in the core handling and sample preparation that could have had a negative impact on the reliability of the reported assay results.

## 14.0 DATA VERIFICATION (*Item 16*)

The grades for Li, Ta, Rb, Cs, and Be are reported in this section as parts per million (ppm) for each element. Refer to Table 2.1 for converting into Li<sub>2</sub>O, Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, Rb<sub>2</sub>O, Cs<sub>2</sub>O, and BeO (as these elements may also be reported). Note that 10,000ppm equals 1%.

### 14.1 Historical Work

Historical information used in this report was taken mainly from reports by the Québec government's geological survey as part of large regional programs. Little information is available about sample preparation or analytical and security procedures for the historical work in the reviewed documents. However, InnovExplo assumes that the various exploration activities conducted by the Québec government's geological survey were in accordance with prevailing industry standards at the time.

Only one historical drill hole can be found on the current Pivert-Rose property. There was therefore no historical database for the author to validate.

### 14.2 First Gold Database

The First Gold ACCESS database comprises 142 NQ-size diamond drill holes totalling 16,673.45 metres. A total of 3,128 core samples (46 from the Pivert showing) are included as well as 248 QA/QC samples (blanks and duplicates).

The author was granted access to the official results from the ALS Chemex Laboratory for all holes and grab samples discussed in this report (holes LP-09-01 to LP-09-03 and holes LR-09-01 to LR-10-139). The author downloaded every certificate directly from the laboratory and built the tables presented in this report using the information contained therein. Very few errors were noted in First Gold's database, all of which are minor and of the type normally encountered in a project database, and none that would affect its integrity. The overall database is of a very good quality.

One type of error evidently occurred during data transfer. As an example, the database lists the results for sample 916311 (hole LR-10-19, 79.5m to 80.5m) as 320% Li, 60 ppm Ta and 2 ppm Cs. The correct values, however, are 70 ppm Li, 320 ppm Ta, and 60 ppm Cs. The error arises from laboratory results being accidentally transferred into the wrong element columns. The incorrect values were never reported, so it is not necessary to correct any prior disclosure. The few errors of this type have now been corrected in the database. The other type of error was a single case of overlapping samples, in which the indicated lengths for sample 26003 (10.50m to 11.40m) and sample 929428 (10.70m to 11.10m) overlap within the same drill hole (LR-09-02). This is likely a typing mistake without any significant repercussion on the database, and correction from the source (core boxes) should clarify the situation.

Overall, InnovExplo believes that First Gold's database for the Pivert-Rose project is valid and reliable.

### 14.2.1 First Gold Drilling

Every collar was surveyed using a handheld GPS. Although a professional survey program is recommended to gain better control on collar locations and elevations, the surveys are considered acceptable at this point in the project.

The great majority of the holes were surveyed by a Flexit instrument (single shots approximately every 60 m).

Since the casings have never been professionally surveyed, the author randomly selected eleven casings for location and attitude verification. Table 14.1 summarizes the cross-reference with the First Gold database while Figure 14.1 shows some of the casings that were examined during the author's site visit on behalf of InnovExplo.

While most of the holes on the Rose deposit are oriented N335 (57 holes) at N155 (74), two (2) were drilled at N152, five (5) at N136-N140 and one (1) at N167. Before hole LR-09-11, the dip was mostly -45 or -50. From hole LR-10-11 onward, the dip has been systematically -78 or -80 (subvertical).

Drilling was underway (Hole LR-10-86) when the author visited the site (Fig. 14.2). The author visited the drill rig during the site visit and witnessed approximately 9 metres of core being pulled from underground. The author observed spodumene in the core section.

**Table 14.1 – Verification of casing locations and attitudes on the Rose deposit**

DDH	First Gold database				Measured by InnovExplo			
	UTM83 Zone 18		Direction	Dip	UTM83 Zone 18		Direction	Dip
	Easting	Northing			Easting	Northing		
LR-09-01	419683	5763334	335	-45	419674	5763336	335	-45
LR-09-02	419638	5763409	335	-45	419639	5763407	160	-45
LR-09-04	419652	5763461	155	-45	419654	5763461	160	-43
LR-10-21	419700	5763260	335	-80	419695	5763260	320	-82
LR-10-25	419802	5763413	335	-80	419802	5763413	330	-80
LR-10-33	419578	5763471	136	-80	419577	5763479	332	-75
LR-10-43	419937	5763332	335	-80	419930	5763333	315	-80
LR-10-45	419888	5763441	335	-80	419885	5763440	330	-80
LR-10-54	420068	5763162	335	-80	420070	5763164	315	-80
LR-10-57	420242	5763141	335	-80	420231	5763161	330	-80
LR-10-86*	420091	5763599	155	-80	420091	5763598		

\*LR-10-86 was being drilled at the time of the visit



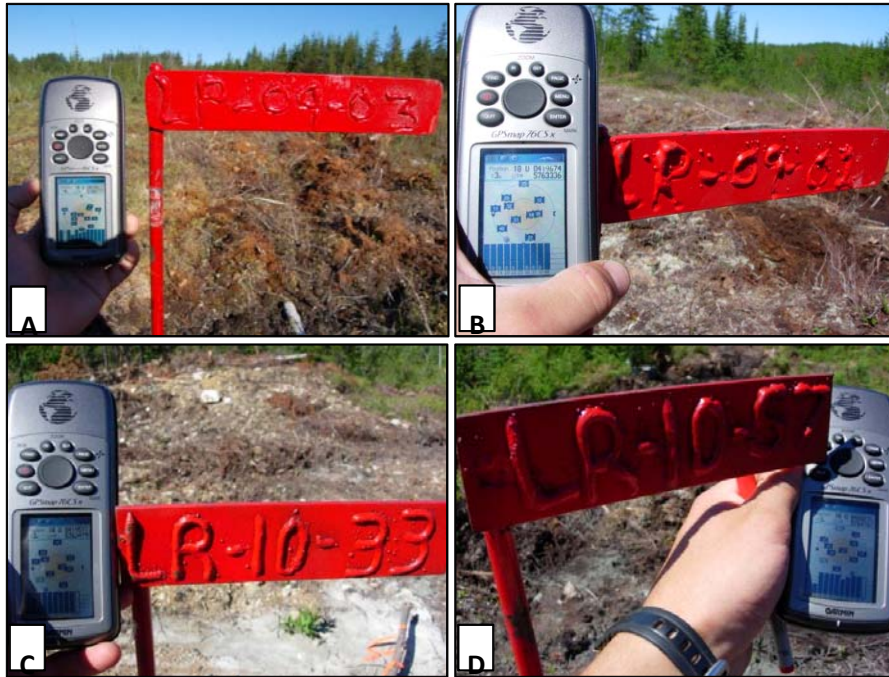


Figure 14.1 – Photos of some of the casing locations that were verified on the Pivert-Rose property: A) LP-09-03; B) LR-09-02; C) LR-10-33; D) LR-10-57.

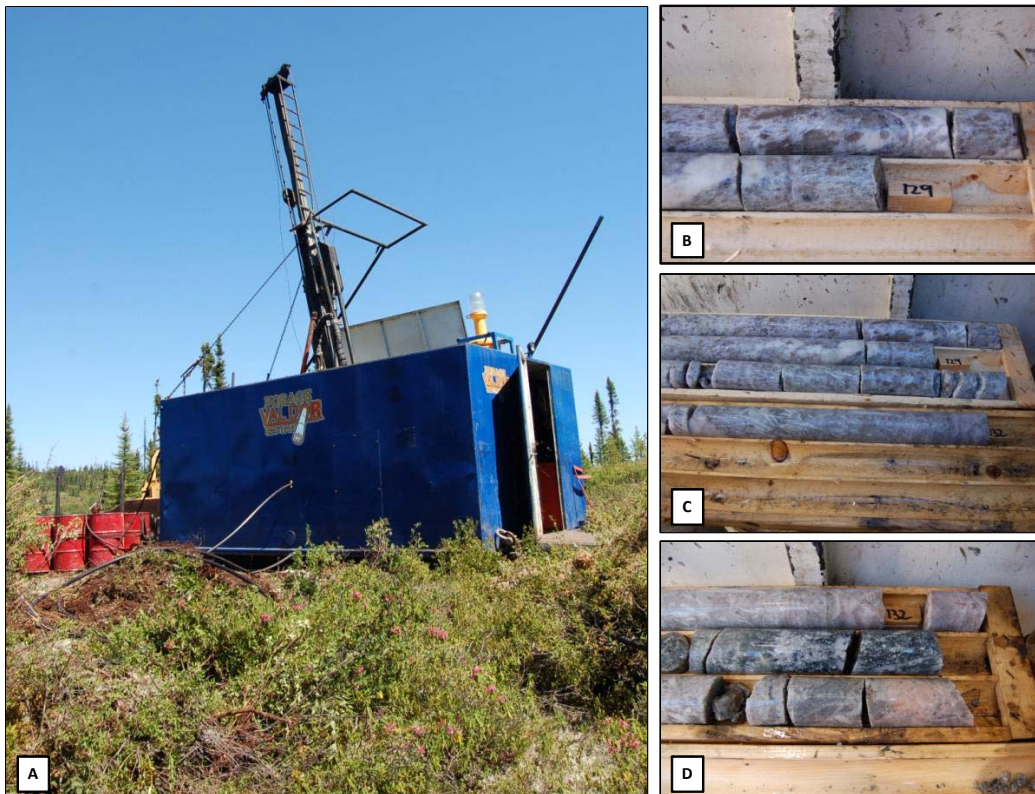


Figure 14.2 – Drilling at the Rose deposit: A) Drill rig in action on Hole LR-10-86 at the time of the field visit; B) to D) Views of the Rose pegmatite in core that was drilled in presence of the author. Photos taken by the author during the field visit.

### 14.2.2 First Gold outcrop sampling

As discussed in section 12.0, First Gold’s channel samples from the Pivert-Rose property have been referred to in company press releases as “non-chosen grab samples” because they are not like traditional channel samples: they were not necessarily perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the pegmatite and were of variable lengths.

The channel samples were used in lieu of grab samples since the latter were very difficult or impossible to obtain from the smooth, hard outcrops surfaces using a hammer and chisel. Similar to grab samples, the channel samples were thus selective by nature and unlikely to represent average grades. The purpose of such sampling was to rapidly determine if the mineralization was constant throughout the outcropping pegmatite.

For this reason, channel samples from the Pivert-Rose project to date should be considered as grab samples and therefore *not* be taken into account in a future resource estimate, even with proper surveying.

### 14.2.3 First Gold sampling and assaying procedures

InnovExplo reviewed several mineralized core sections while visiting the core storage facility in Val-d’Or (Fig. 14.3). All the core boxes were labelled and properly stored outside. Sample tags, located at the end of each sample, were still present in the boxes. Marks on the bottom of the box were also found, delineating sample intervals. It was possible to validate sample numbers and the presence of spodumene for each of the samples in the mineralized zones.



**Figure 14.3 – Core verification at the core storage facility in Val-d’Or: A) General view of the facility and some of the boxes that were examined; B) and C) Hole LR-10-11; D) and E) Hole LR-10-27; F) and G) Hole LR-10-55. Photos taken by the author.**

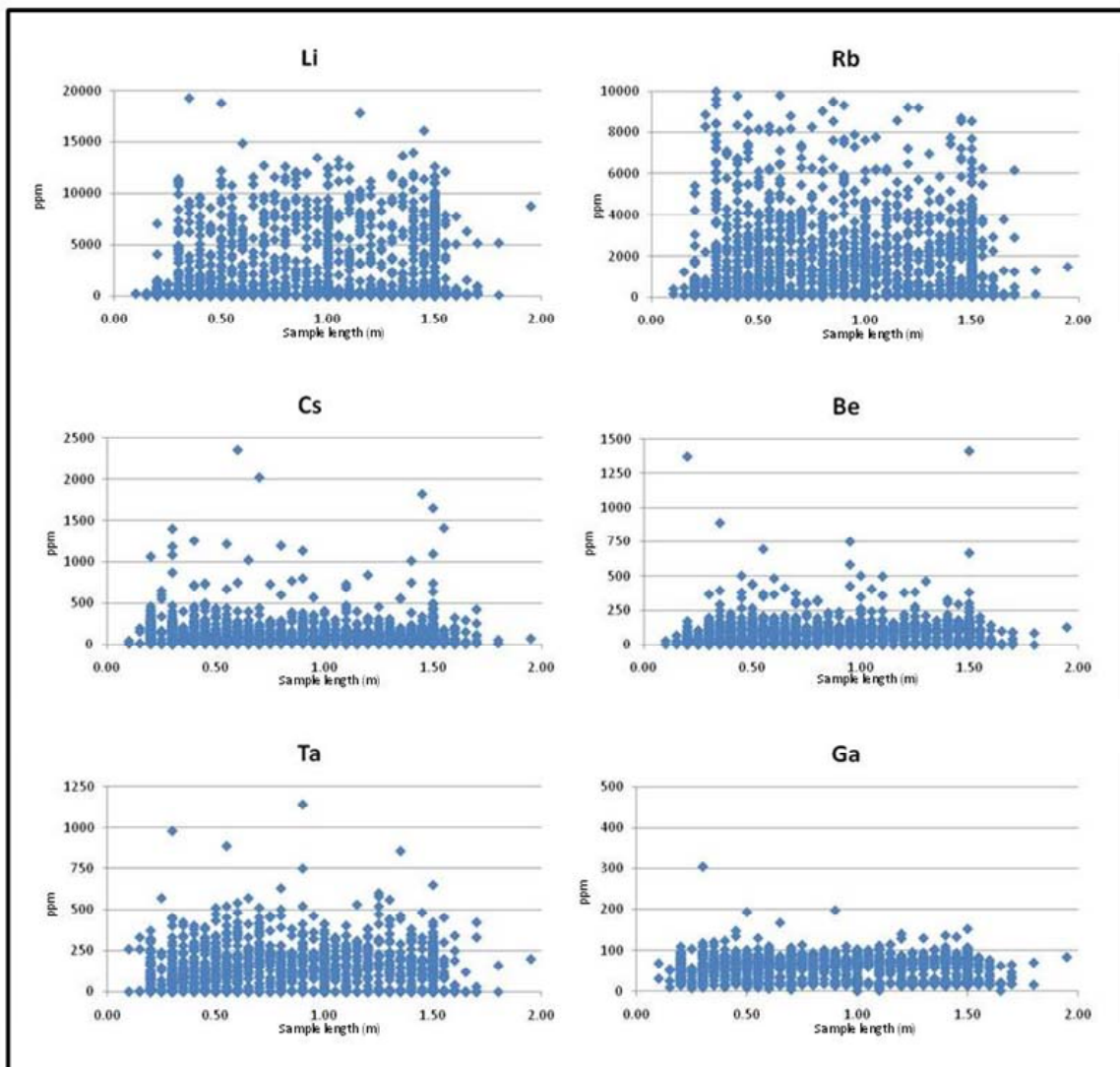
The author reviewed and judged adequate the entire path taken by the drill core, from drill rig to the logging and sampling facility (Fig. 14.4).

Core sample lengths were also reviewed by the author. After proper corrections were conducted from First Gold, of the 3,083 reviewed samples from the Rose deposit, only four (4) were found to be 2.00 metres or longer (3.35m being the maximum), and 470 were less than 0.50 metre. The smallest sample was 0.15 metres long.



**Figure 14.4 – Path of the core from drill rig to final storage facility: A) Drill rig on the Rose deposit; B) Core carefully boxed and ready for transport by Consul-Teck personnel to the Val-d’Or facility; C) Consul-Teck logging facility where the core is logged and marked for sampling; D) Core splitter used to sample the core; E) Half-core bagged by Consul-Teck personnel and later shipped to the assay laboratory; F) Core adequately stored outside in roofed-racks. Photos were taken by the author during his visit of the property and the Val-d’Or facility.**

A recent study by one of the author revealed that the grade versus sample length graph shows a very homogeneous distribution for all the elements considered (Li, Rb, Cs, Be, Ta, Ga), without any detectable bias due to small interval sampling (Fig. 14.5). It was judged appropriate to conduct a review of the grades versus sample lengths considering that more than 20% (309 out of 1,514 from holes LR-09-01 to LR-10-68) of the samples in the database were less than 0.50 metre long. This kind of sampling procedure can sometimes hide high grade values derived from small samples by spreading them over longer composite intervals when a suitable capping grade has not been applied. The updated database up to hole LR-10-139 shows that now 15% (470 out of 3,083) of the samples are less than 0.50m.



**Figure 14.5 – Verification of grades versus sample lengths from First Gold drill holes**

#### 14.2.4 First Gold Quality Control

The quality control database for drill core assays contains 127 blank and 121 core duplicate samples that were sent to ALS Chemex Laboratories as part of the program. Core duplicates are quarter-splits from what is left in the box after taking the original half-split sample. Certified Standards were not included in the sample protocol.

According to the database, not every hole had blanks and/or core duplicates, but the majority did (Tables 14.2 and 14.3).

Field duplicates returned values similar to original assays (Fig. 14.6) with the only exception of Be that shows less coherence. Only three blanks (samples 738810, 747847 and 883661) returned abnormally high results. Analyzing the weights received at the laboratory, sample 747847 is believed to be attributed to erroneous tag identification rather than a laboratory issue. However, the two batches containing samples 738810 and 883661 should be quarter split and reassayed with new blanks and duplicates. With the exception of those two suspicious batches, no significant contamination was observed.

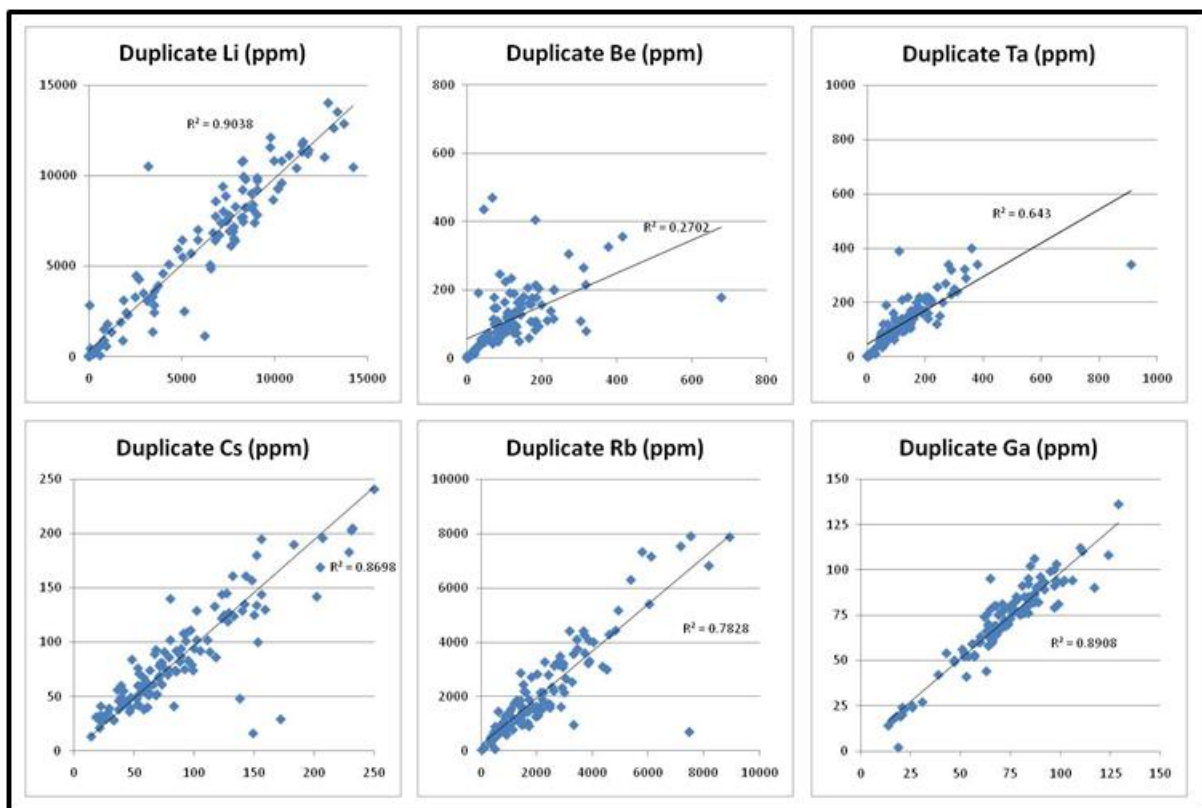


Figure 14.6 – Verification of core duplicates

**Table 14.2 – Verification of blanks**

Sample	Weight (kg)	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Ga (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Sample	Weight (kg)	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Ga (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)
4510	0.05	1	1	18	26	50	1	738485	0.03	1	1	13	20	30	0
4536	0.04	1	1	18	26	37	0	738507	0.03	1	1	12	18	30	0
4561	0.04	1	2	19	28	41	1	738528	0.03	1	1	12	24	27	0
4586	0.05	1	1	18	24	44	1	738558	0.05	1	1	11	17	28	0
4611	0.04	1	1	18	27	42	1	738584	0.03	1	1	12	18	25	0
4636	0.04	1	1	17	24	47	0	738608	0.05	1	1	12	16	33	0
4661	0.04	1	1	17	22	47	1	738633	0.04	1	1	12	19	33	0
430868	0.06	1	1	18	27	41	1	738661	0.03	1	1	12	25	33	0
430882	0.06	1	1	17	50	40	1	738683	0.03	1	1	11	15	27	0
430924	0.06	1	2	18	30	41	1	738706	0.04	1	1	12	26	34	0
430947	0.04	1	1	15	30	40	1	738734	0.04	1	1	13	17	27	0
718435	0.04	1	1	18	28	42	1	738759	0.04	1	1	12	16	30	0
718454	0.04	2	2	22	40	60	1	738786	0.04	1	1	10	23	27	0
738010	0.04	1	1	10	22	31	1	738810	0.04	259	75	73	7470	2110	150
738035	0.04	1	1	11	18	33	0	738835	0.04	2	1	11	17	34	0
738061	0.04	1	1	11	25	34	0	738861	0.04	1	1	11	18	27	0
738085	0.05	1	1	13	19	27	0	738881	0.04	1	1	11	18	35	0
738110	0.05	1	1	13	16	30	0	738910	0.04	1	2	11	23	31	0
738136	0.04	1	1	11	17	28	0	738936	0.04	1	1	12	26	27	0
738171	0.05	1	1	12	21	32	0	738958	0.04	1	1	12	15	29	0
738180	0.05	1	1	12	18	33	0	747560	0.06	1	2	16	23	38	1
738210	0.02	1	1	12	16	34	0	747588	0.06	1	1	18	28	51	0
738230	0.02	1	1	12	16	35	0	747613	0.06	1	1	16	25	46	0
738260	0.04	1	1	12	15	29	0	747635	0.04	1	2	16	27	44	1
738280	0.05	1	1	12	16	34	0	747660	0.04	1	1	18	26	42	1
738309	0.05	1	1	12	42	28	0	747681	0.04	1	1	14	20	35	0
738332	0.04	1	1	12	24	27	0	747707	0.04	1	2	17	29	43	1
738360	0.05	1	1	11	29	27	0	747731	0.04	1	1	18	31	47	1
738383	0.03	1	1	11	22	29	0	747761	0.04	1	2	18	27	45	1
738412	0.04	1	1	12	14	28	1	747776	0.04	1	2	17	24	43	1
738432	0.03	1	1	10	19	30	0	747801	0.05	1	1	16	23	38	1
738460	0.03	1	1	12	21	27	1	747825	0.04	1	1	18	24	38	1

**Table 14.2 (cont'd) – Verification of blanks**

Sample	Weight (kg)	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Ga (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)
747847	0.46	147	70	73	4060	1650	120
747853	0.04	1	1	18	27	39	1
747879	0.05	2	2	19	68	55	1
747905	0.04	1	2	18	34	41	1
747930	0.04	1	1	17	26	45	0
747957	0.04	1	1	17	30	42	1
747981	0.05	1	2	18	27	44	1
883610	0.04	4	58	25	890	283	2
883635	0.04	1	1	9	13	26	1
883661	0.04	117	44	78	8390	1350	105
883685	0.04	1	1	13	19	36	0
883710	0.04	1	1	12	13	26	0
883735	0.04	1	1	12	14	26	0
883760	0.04	1	1	11	15	25	0
883786	0.04	1	1	12	15	27	0
883809	0.04	1	1	12	19	29	1
883834	0.04	1	1	12	11	26	0
883856	0.04	1	1	11	17	26	0
883881	0.04	1	1	11	15	25	0
916124	0.04	1	2	17	24	45	1
916160	0.04	1	1	17	24	45	1
916185	0.04	1	2	18	31	44	1
916212	0.04	1	2	18	54	51	3
916227	0.04	1	1	16	36	47	1
916240	0.04	1	2	18	30	40	1
916257	0.04	1	2	18	26	42	1
916271	0.04	1	2	18	32	43	1
916300	0.04	1	2	19	41	44	1
916327	0.04	1	2	18	36	47	1
916350	0.04	1	1	18	38	43	1
916387	0.04	1	1	17	35	41	1
916399	0.04	1	1	17	37	43	1

Sample	Weight (kg)	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Ga (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)
916417	0.04	1	1	17	33	44	2
916450	0.04	1	1	17	28	48	1
916477	0.05	1	2	17	23	48	1
916496	0.04	1	1	17	28	45	2
916526	0.05	1	1	18	27	39	1
916547	0.04	1	1	13	24	34	1
916575	0.04	1	2	19	25	45	2
916596	0.04	1	1	18	30	48	1
916632	0.05	1	1	18	29	48	1
916650	0.04	1	1	17	28	47	1
916678	0.04	1	2	18	30	44	1
916687	0.03	1	1	15	25	40	1
916726	0.05	1	2	17	28	49	1
916749	0.03	1	1	16	26	48	1
916776	0.04	1	2	18	27	47	1
916797	0.04	1	2	17	21	46	1
946554	0.04	1	1	17	27	47	1
946579	0.04	1	1	16	26	46	1
946606	0.04	1	2	17	28	44	1
946633	0.04	1	1	17	26	44	0
946658	0.04	1	2	18	26	47	1
946683	0.05	1	2	17	25	41	1
946709	0.05	1	1	13	16	31	0
946736	0.04	1	1	12	15	30	0
962810	0.03	1	1	12	19	26	0
962835	0.04	1	1	13	14	27	0
962861	0.04	1	1	12	15	27	0
1119406	0.03	1	1	10	11	27	0
1119432	0.04	1	1	12	13	29	0
1119460	0.04	1	9	14	54	126	0
1119485	0.04	1	1	12	24	28	0



**Table 14.3 – Verification of core duplicates**

Sample	DDH	Weight (kg)	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Ga (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Duplicate	Weight (kg)	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Ga (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)
4512	LR-10-64	0.80	39	21	86	23	470	280	4511	0.70	41	32	85	10	690	340
4538	LR-10-66	1.20	304	150	64	5890	4600	210	4537	1.08	108	125	65	6440	4280	160
4563	LR-10-66	0.88	1	14	14	116	29	1	4562	0.95	1	13	14	116	28	1
4588	LR-10-70	1.13	38	85	84	55	2940	170	4587	1.01	55	92	85	51	3080	180
4613	LR-10-71	1.41	134	46	92	11550	1370	76	4612	1.12	73	36	93	11850	1230	96
4638	LR-10-72	1.09	13	253	26	1240	520	28	4637	1.19	14	264	24	1360	490	10
4663	LR-10-73	0.49	8	79	53	379	1690	75	4662	0.55	9	74	41	254	1430	65
430867	LR-10-43	1.84	144	95	87	7750	1390	105	430866	1.89	128	83	82	7010	1220	100
430881	LR-10-45	1.76	215	83	75	9800	1720	110	430880	1.87	110	41	79	12100	900	100
430923	LR-10-46	1.78	174	123	79	7830	2730	120	430922	1.70	176	144	76	6520	3230	140
430946	LR-10-47	1.57	378	100	129	11200	810	160	430945	1.45	326	94	136	10400	890	150
718434	LR-10-49	1.60	101	71	92	8320	780	210	718433	1.67	76	78	89	7710	970	220
718453	LR-10-52	1.14	85	117	56	3540	3710	80	718452	0.84	92	133	59	2440	4270	93
738020	LR-10-96	0.90	10	36	21	270	421	1	738019	0.89	11	56	24	292	580	3
738045	LR-10-98	1.02	108	98	64	2040	3270	73	738044	1.16	115	79	70	2430	2530	74
738072	LR-10-99	0.48	165	48	69	4010	1420	150	738071	0.52	160	84	68	4590	2860	105
738095	LR-10-100	0.81	143	172	65	3220	7480	65	738094	1.08	161	29	95	10500	690	190
738117	LR-10-101	1.30	272	94	57	8230	2790	32	738116	1.20	305	109	53	7660	3160	34
738142	LR-10-102	1.37	51	22	84	13750	700	190	738141	1.35	67	27	92	12850	670	170
738173	LR-10-104	0.47	9	32	31	281	97	10	738172	0.42	9	29	27	160	86	5
738195	LR-10-104	1.33	47	61	82	8300	1970	120	738194	1.28	46	40	85	9200	1250	130
738215	LR-10-105	1.76	233	67	66	7470	2290	130	738214	1.68	201	89	65	7490	3270	95
738245	LR-10-106	0.78	36	232	47	1890	8930	51	738244	0.82	44	205	50	3110	7880	65
738271	LR-10-107	0.34	89	39	64	194	1520	140	738270	0.36	60	60	63	304	2430	150
738295	LR-10-108	1.14	106	60	66	800	800	300	738294	1.25	97	59	65	700	900	250
738320	LR-10-108	0.82	107	26	74	3550	630	110	738319	0.92	122	29	70	3610	820	130
738346	LR-10-109	1.68	233	156	89	9940	1990	46	738345	1.76	199	144	82	8650	1630	65
738372	LR-10-111	0.47	312	152	52	830	5380	120	738371	0.47	265	180	52	1510	6300	210
738395	LR-10-112	1.69	85	207	56	2120	8180	83	738394	1.62	59	196	59	2310	6820	100
738421	LR-10-113	0.87	179	37	78	11850	840	47	738420	0.92	105	46	77	11400	1250	57

**Table 14.3(cont'd) – Verification of core duplicates**

Sample	DDH	Weight (kg)	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Ga (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Duplicate	Weight (kg)	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Ga (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)
738446	LR-10-115	1.05	224	142	69	6710	4040	98	738445	1.19	138	135	68	6830	4000	130
738470	LR-10-116	1.18	1	33	18	830	350	0	738469	1.20	7	28	19	890	348	4
738496	LR-10-118	1.16	680	231	66	6550	5790	95	738495	1.06	178	203	67	5060	7330	140
738514	LR-10-119	0.90	76	118	73	960	4370	56	738513	0.81	100	86	79	580	3100	79
738547	LR-10-121	1.33	109	57	70	7390	680	50	738546	1.36	80	56	67	7490	840	50
738569	LR-10-121	0.76	71	152	52	2960	6040	51	738568	0.66	114	134	54	3500	5400	49
738597	LR-10-122	1.16	3	37	21	710	361	2	738596	1.15	1	38	20	720	254	1
738622	LR-10-124	1.35	416	44	68	8860	770	53	738621	1.28	356	45	64	8380	1020	65
738646	LR-10-125	0.64	146	79	83	6590	2420	45	738645	0.82	147	86	80	4860	2790	47
738672	LR-10-125	0.59	90	28	70	86	940	63	738671	0.64	95	35	76	95	790	72
738696	LR-10-123	1.43	318	47	72	8330	1100	71	738695	1.35	215	39	72	7450	1020	79
738722	LR-10-127	0.95	68	70	65	57	3050	75	738721	1.19	470	67	59	2840	2650	99
738746	LR-10-128	0.97	319	133	83	65	3880	190	738745	1.21	79	124	77	43	4060	160
738773	LR-10-130	1.00	103	54	59	5050	2240	43	738772	1.04	224	59	60	6430	2140	54
738795	LR-10-131	1.58	101	53	77	6840	1800	59	738794	1.71	164	51	82	7740	1610	44
738821	LR-10-135	0.84	31	148	51	107	7170	55	738820	0.86	191	157	56	460	7540	120
738848	LR-10-133	0.39	106	89	75	7770	3890	93	738847	0.42	86	94	80	6880	3300	62
738869	LR-10-134	1.36	79	92	84	9780	2990	140	738868	1.37	102	75	83	11550	2140	120
738892	LR-10-136	1.38	232	53	63	8350	1530	49	738891	1.21	115	42	75	9930	1350	89
738920	LR-10-138	1.05	100	22	63	8770	620	21	738919	0.60	90	41	66	9000	1440	23
738946	LR-10-139	0.83	192	75	64	4330	2960	52	738945	0.78	204	76	65	5090	3210	34
747585	LR-10-44	0.58	185	52	84	8460	910	140	747584	0.78	108	48	95	9780	580	150
747625	LR-10-48	0.43	110	138	63	5160	3330	92	747624	0.35	99	48	44	2500	950	96
747640	LR-10-48	0.47	54	143	65	4810	3440	240	747639	0.49	70	161	68	5940	4100	120
747672	LR-10-50	0.65	184	99	68	7390	2050	270	747671	0.85	214	74	80	8860	1290	270
747693	LR-10-50	0.44	140	85	64	6260	1560	120	747692	0.32	49	73	58	1140	2190	130
747719	LR-10-51	1.20	5	129	22	500	800	5	747718	1.15	5	127	23	480	720	8
747749	LR-10-51	0.65	109	62	78	8940	1140	200	747748	0.61	132	51	77	7390	770	170
747772	LR-10-53	0.37	110	47	87	9090	900	220	747771	0.47	135	49	87	9710	1000	210
747797	LR-10-54	0.31	74	41	81	10400	1050	220	747796	0.34	99	55	91	10800	1290	200

**Table 14.3(cont'd) – Verification of core duplicates**

Sample	DDH	Weight (kg)	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Ga (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Duplicate	Weight (kg)	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Ga (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)
747822	LR-10-56	1.00	183	63	80	1020	1420	61	747821	0.89	405	74	75	1800	1160	50
747870	LR-10-57	0.84	139	39	77	7890	630	70	747869	0.87	167	49	82	6390	840	120
747897	LR-10-58	0.74	124	229	60	243	4520	170	747896	0.64	121	183	63	191	2990	200
747920	LR-10-59	1.21	132	53	67	7570	1360	52	747919	1.18	91	43	69	7810	1120	58
747947	LR-10-62	0.51	79	58	68	172	2610	82	747946	0.47	147	67	69	200	2200	93
747972	LR-10-62	1.19	3	21	20	442	110	0	747971	1.32	3	21	19	446	110	1
747997	LR-10-65	1.15	186	153	67	5890	2870	150	747996	1.07	177	100	80	7000	1610	170
883622	LR-10-77	0.49	136	29	66	82	500	170	883621	0.49	162	39	61	83	880	160
883647	LR-10-78	0.93	152	78	71	7260	1980	59	883646	0.77	180	70	77	8010	1450	63
883672	LR-10-79	1.70	3	149	19	620	500	2	883671	1.57	0	16	2	80	53	0
883698	LR-10-80	0.69	119	125	60	7040	4830	45	883697	0.70	234	125	60	6710	4430	76
883723	LR-10-81	0.83	73	156	64	3170	6110	290	883722	0.76	178	195	69	3070	7160	320
883747	LR-10-83	1.60	163	72	73	7670	1500	105	883746	1.70	206	80	70	6120	1590	105
883772	LR-10-83	0.35	26	23	71	255	343	105	883771	0.37	26	32	81	273	460	130
883822	LR-10-84	1.03	183	80	101	1850	2020	120	883821	1.10	82	102	93	890	2820	92
883848	LR-10-85	0.50	131	205	47	2570	4930	83	883847	0.57	96	169	49	4470	5170	82
883874	LR-10-86	0.64	200	68	62	8260	1520	94	883873	0.67	156	51	74	10750	960	95
883897	LR-10-87	0.98	123	58	124	69	1450	290	883896	0.90	94	38	108	55	960	230
916123	LR-10-12	1.68	69	66	97	12900	1480	180	916122	1.61	42	61	91	14000	1460	180
916159	LR-10-14	1.80	115	159	72	5060	2915	198	916158	1.47	124	130	71	5500	2315	210
916184	LR-10-15	0.92	118	111	85	8330	1680	120	916183	1.28	123	102	102	10800	1020	110
916211	LR-10-16	1.94	115	72	82	9080	1000	160	916210	1.49	191	81	79	9210	880	140
916226	LR-10-16	1.31	61	75	111	13400	1380	310	916225	1.21	56	91	110	13500	1680	240
916241	LR-10-22	1.53	0	32	16	470	89	0	916242	1.61	0	29	17	480	86	0
916256	LR-10-22	1.35	172	128	57	73	1580	110	916255	1.52	158	119	52	71	1460	390
916270	LR-10-27	2.05	126	54	72	9080	1190	120	916269	1.55	73	71	69	7820	1730	110
916299	LR-10-19	0.72	122	58	99	10200	910	190	916298	0.99	83	62	81	9280	1260	160
916326	LR-10-20	1.78	71	61	88	11500	830	250	916325	1.82	47	62	90	11700	920	150
916349	LR-10-23	0.98	89	69	90	9990	2180	89	916348	1.26	79	52	96	10800	1510	95
916386	LR-10-24	1.79	82	53	85	10400	1413	114	916383	1.53	72	76	81	9580	1850	136

**Table 14.3(cont'd) – Verification of core duplicates**

Sample	DDH	Weight (kg)	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Ga (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Duplicate	Weight (kg)	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Ga (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)
916398	LR-10-24	1.69	192	97	95	10800	1278	336	916397	1.78	93	111	99	11100	1848	323
916416	LR-10-25	1.10	59	84	65	6850	2475	242	916415	1.68	73	74	78	8570	1578	257
916449	LR-10-26	1.07	127	63	80	8440	1330	110	916448	1.11	134	60	77	8230	1190	110
916476	LR-10-28	1.24	171	105	54	3460	2630	210	916475	1.60	107	92	52	1370	3130	140
916495	LR-10-29	1.67	79	60	98	13200	680	360	916494	1.38	77	53	103	12600	700	400
916525	LR-10-30	0.78	112	127	98	3540	2840	90	916524	0.76	82	145	93	2840	3480	160
916546	LR-10-31	1.18	88	88	87	7230	2480	150	916545	1.46	246	82	106	9380	1700	160
916574	LR-10-34	1.77	82	202	87	2720	3850	380	916570	1.59	109	142	82	4270	3220	340
916595	LR-10-35	1.68	95	132	97	12700	1600	150	916594	1.79	83	161	79	11000	2150	120
916631	LR-10-36	1.37	29	113	110	11500	2430	140	916630	1.45	34	91	112	11300	1720	220
916649	LR-10-37	1.38	73	73	66	3460	1850	260	916648	1.41	147	81	60	3310	1630	200
916677	LR-10-38	1.10	126	102	97	9080	2550	180	916676	1.23	189	102	100	9860	2340	170
916686	LR-10-39	1.36	84	40	106	11800	1080	200	916685	1.37	48	48	94	11200	1530	220
916725	LR-10-40	1.68	109	140	66	7120	3720	130	916724	2.03	91	129	66	7390	3600	110
916748	LR-10-41	1.67	143	123	79	8480	3320	210	916747	1.84	127	122	84	8210	3560	200
916775	LR-10-42	1.72	116	93	69	5520	1380	140	916774	1.40	119	101	75	5700	1250	140
916796	LR-09-06	1.21	21	63	98	18	1150	910	916795	1.13	12	53	94	14	1050	340
946568	LR-10-67	1.26	45	80	82	10200	1720	150	946567	1.51	436	140	76	9260	1880	140
946593	LR-10-68	0.61	20	18	78	26	389	190	946592	0.55	26	31	85	59	530	170
946622	LR-10-68	0.85	71	89	84	6820	1020	96	946621	0.79	53	87	76	6410	1430	87
946648	LR-10-69	0.33	43	560	39	1730	3460	18	946647	0.34	46	570	42	1900	3750	18
946672	LR-10-69	0.31	12	431	102	820	2200	90	946671	0.35	8	540	94	910	1890	83
946697	LR-10-74	1.12	2	53	26	590	330	11	946696	1.13	2	60	25	590	331	6
946724	LR-10-75	1.14	105	71	76	2520	2140	160	946723	1.18	83	69	76	3290	2140	150
946749	LR-10-77	0.32	11	183	43	670	510	65	946748	0.32	13	190	54	640	510	82
962821	LR-10-90	1.07	105	68	87	7590	1810	100	962820	0.80	76	93	86	6920	2710	110
962845	LR-10-92	0.50	17	73	117	14250	2240	340	962844	0.51	20	61	90	10450	1730	290
962870	LR-10-94	1.33	127	41	90	8840	850	84	962869	1.29	95	42	92	8120	940	79
1119421	LR-10-87	0.71	131	250	73	3750	7530	180	1119420	0.89	136	241	69	3910	7910	220
1119465	LR-10-88	1.60	114	102	70	7910	3680	94	1119464	1.63	112	129	68	8270	4410	76
1119490	LR-10-89	1.26	166	91	75	7820	3180	120	1119489	1.10	59	108	73	7160	4410	103

In addition, a selection of approximately 10% of the samples sent to ALS Chemex Laboratories from the Rose deposit was sent to a third Laboratory in November 2010 in order to confirm values. Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. was chosen by First Gold and results were obtained on November 26<sup>th</sup> 2010 via electronic transmission.

Third laboratory pulp reassays returned values similar to original assays (Fig. 14.7). One could argue about the Ta results that show an R-squared value of 0.58, but note that the R-square value is brought to 0.9618 if one sample (lower-right in the chart) is retrieved from the database. Therefore, the authors believe that both databases correlate well.

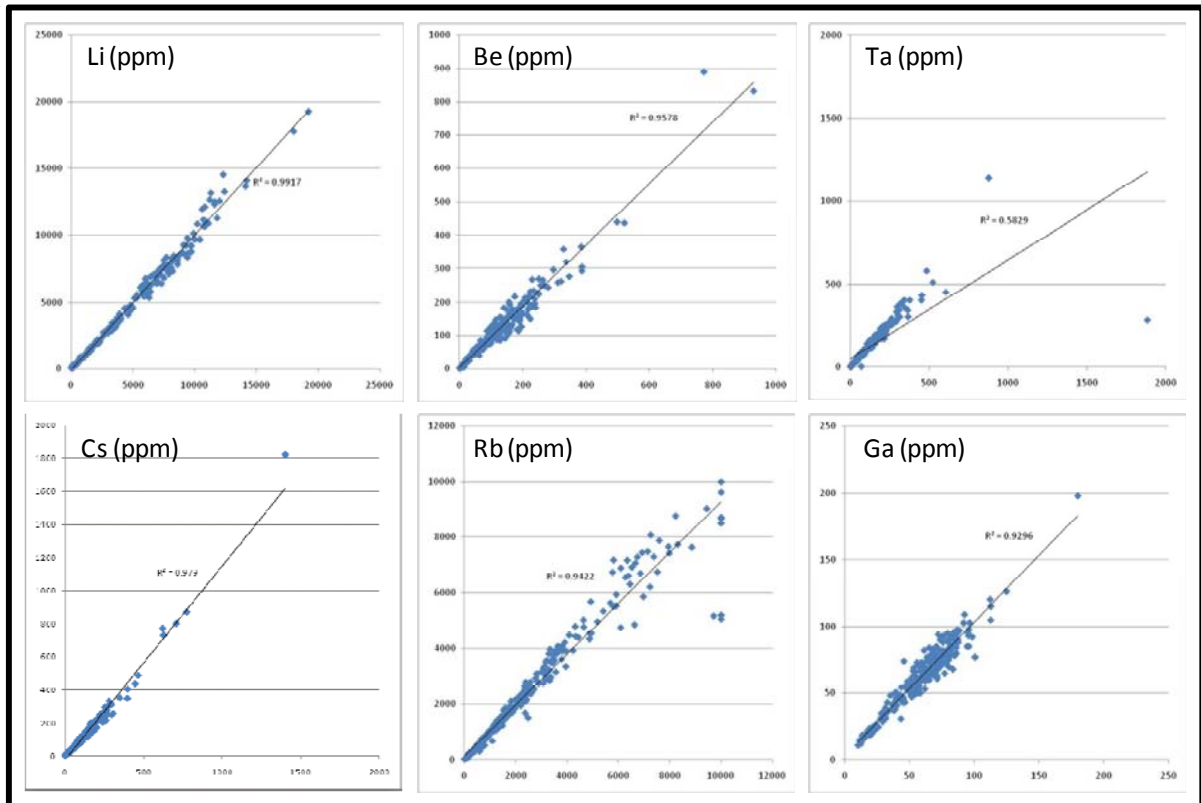


Figure 14.7 – Reassays in a third Laboratory (ACME). “x” = original assay and “y” = reassay.

### 14.2.5 InnovExplo's grab sampling

During the site visit, the author collected twelve (12) grab samples for the purpose of conducting an independent analysis. Samples were collected, bagged and delivered to ALS Chemex Laboratory by the author. Table 14.4 presents the results for those samples.

The goal of this verification was to confirm the presence of the reported Li, Be, Ta, Cs, Rb and Ga mineralization. Mineralization-level values were successfully obtained for all of the visited showings, except for Hydro: samples from this showing failed to yield significant results for Li, with only Ta returning significant levels (>100 ppm). However, the author is of the opinion that all showings presented in this report truly contain Li and rare-element mineralization, and grab samples are unlikely to represent average grades.

**Table 14.4 – Samples collected by the author and independently analyzed as part of data verification for the Pivert-Rose property**

Sample	Showing	UTM83 Zone 18		Li ppm	Be ppm	Ta ppm	Cs ppm	Rb ppm	Ga ppm
		Easting	Northing						
58001	Pivert	422649	5766795	5,570	38	45	44	1420	64
58002	Hydro	420487	5763947	136	214	>100	23	171	61
58003	Hydro	420600	5763893	28	204	>100	22	510	60
58004	Rose	419628	5763381	7,950	128	>100	155	3650	68
58005	Rose	419601	5763387	> 10 000	171	>100	122	3260	84
58006	Rose	419628	5763468	55	16	>100	37	1140	69
58007	Rose	419597	5763496	111	123	36	57	1470	34
58008	Rose	419692	5763373	7,100	96	>100	121	3660	95
58009	Rose	420044	5763217	> 10 000	133	100	47	1260	78
58010	Rose	420047	5763174	4,320	127	45	104	3140	57
58011	JR	421764	5764520	9,870	172	>100	54	1360	75
58012	JR	421777	5764505	7,150	305	57	121	4170	68

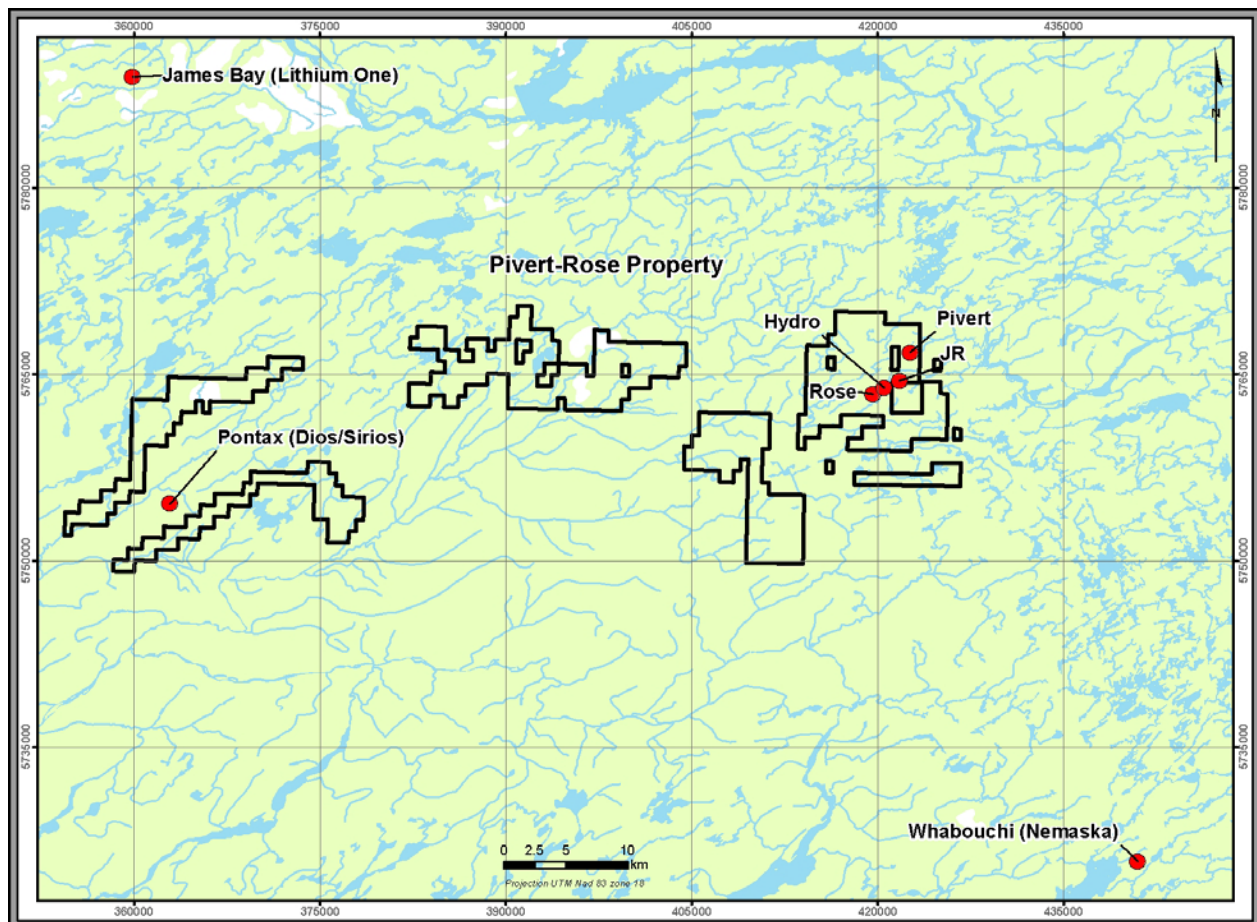
## 15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES (*Item 17*)

The Pivert-Rose property is almost completely surrounded by either active or pending titles owned by several different companies or prospectors (Fig. 15.1). Only the area adjacent to the northwest part of Block D and the southeast part of Block E are available for staking.

The only similar showing recognized in the immediate vicinity of the Pivert-Rose property is Pontax, belonging to Dios-Sirios and situated between blocks D and E (Figs. 15.1 and 15.2). The Pontax showing contains lithium and rare-element mineralization within pegmatite dykes as reported on the owner's website.

Two other lithium deposits (Whabouchi and James Bay) have been found in the general area around the Pivert-Rose property. Whabouchi (owned by Nemaska Exploration Inc) and James Bay (owned by Lithium One Inc).

Several other types of showings (copper, gold, silver, lead, zinc) are present further north (several kilometres) from the Pivert-Rose property (Fig. 15.2).



**Figure 15.1 – Lithium occurrences in the vicinity of the Pivert-Rose property**

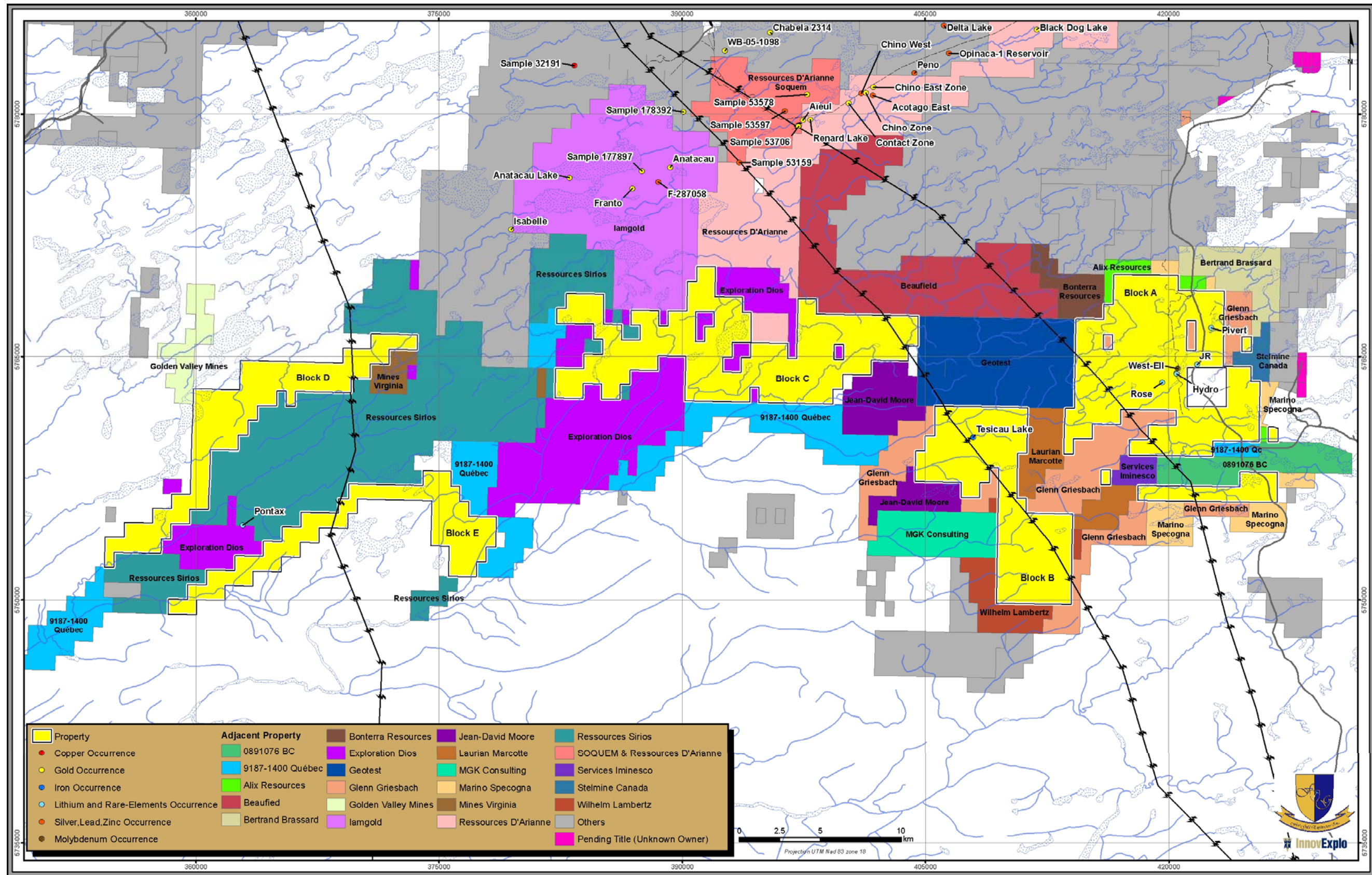


Figure 15.2 – Properties and mineral occurrences in the vicinity of the Pivert-Rose property according to Gestim and Sigcom



## **16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING (*Item 18*)**

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been conducted on the Pivert-Rose property.

## 17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES (*Item 19*)

### 17.1 Historical and previous Mineral Resource Estimate

This report represents the first time a Regulation 43-101-compliant mineral resource estimate has been performed for the Pivert-Rose property. There are no historical resource estimates for the property.

### 17.2 Methodology

The Mineral Resource Estimate detailed in this report was made using 3-D modelling and block model interpolation for a 1,100-metre strike length corridor of the Rose deposit from section 150 to section 1300, and down to a vertical depth of 210 metres below surface.

InnovExplo developed an interpretation for the Rose deposit using transverse sections spaced 50 metres apart. The spacing between drill holes and the geological continuity are, for most of the deposit, sufficient to classify most of the resource as Indicated, but some of the resource can only be classified as Inferred.

An approach based on multiple zones was used for the current Resource Estimate. InnovExplo defined five zones (Peg-1 to Peg-5) based on geological and lithium grade continuity.

### 17.3 Drill hole database

First-Gold provided InnovExplo with a Gems diamond drill hole database for the Pivert-Rose property. The database contained 142 surface diamond drill holes with coded lithologies from the drill core logs.

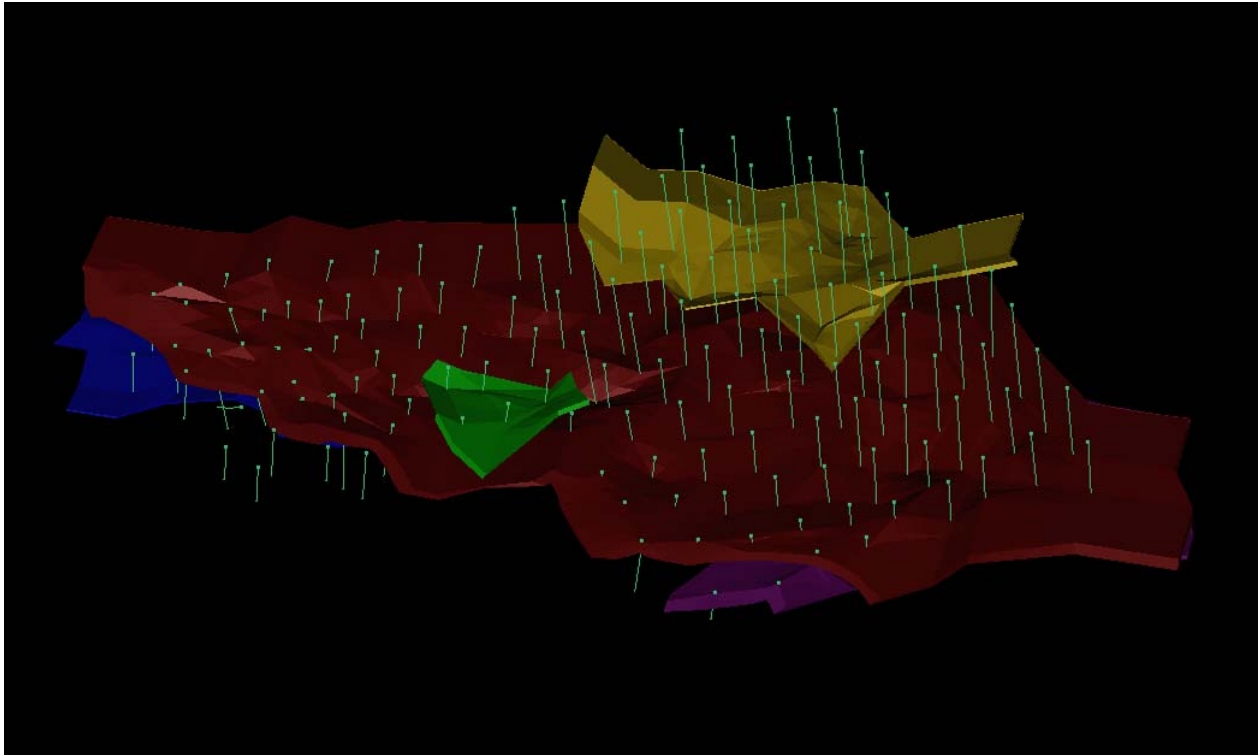
Three holes (LP-09-01 to LP-09-03) are located on the Pivert showing and were not considered for the resource estimation. All 139 available holes (LR-09-01 to LR-10-139) from the Rose deposit were considered. At the time of writing this report, the Pivert-Rose property was still being drilled. To the best knowledge of the authors, four holes (LR-10-140 to LR-10-143) were drilled after the resource estimation was finished but before the report's date of publication (see First Gold's press release dated January 11, 2010). Those holes are located in the northeast part of the Rose deposit and they intersect mineralized zones over consistent thicknesses.

### 17.4 Domain interpretation

It was necessary to construct five (5) different domain wireframe solid models (Peg-1 to Peg-5) to properly control the grade interpolation within the corresponding mineralized zones.

The interpretation of the mineralized envelopes was based solely on lithium grades and did not take into account other elements (Ta, Rb, Cs, Ga, Be). However, these other elements were interpolated inside the lithium-mineralized envelopes. On several occasions, the pegmatitic dykes yielded significant grades for one or more of the other elements but had lithium grades below cut-off. These dyke extensions were excluded from the resource estimation.

Figure 17.1 presents an isometric view of the mineralized-zone model developed along a 1.1-kilometre strike length. The wireframe solids of the mineralized-zone model were created in Gems based on an interpretation projected onto sections spaced 50 metres apart across the 1.1-kilometre strike length, and then using tie lines between sections to complete the wireframes for each solid.



**Figure 17.1 – North-facing isometric view of the mineralized zones in the Rose deposit.**

### 17.5 Assay data, verification and treatment

The authors were granted access to the official results from the ALS Chemex Laboratory for all holes used in the resource estimate (holes LR-09-01 to LR-10-139). The authors downloaded every certificate directly from the laboratory and built the Gems database using the information contained therein.

As discussed in Drilling (*item 13*), the authors recalculated the results using their independently compiled database according to the following rules:

- For Li, two methods were found in the database (ME-MS61 and ME-OG63). ME-OG63 is a method capable of returning results for higher grades and was only used when ME-MS61 yielded >10,000 ppm. Therefore, values from ME-OG63 were used when available.
- For Be, two methods were found in the database (ME-MS61 and ME-ICP61a). ME-ICP61a is a method capable of returning results for higher grades and was only used when ME-MS61 yielded >500 ppm and. Therefore, values from ME-ICP61a were used when available.

- For Rb, two methods were found in the database (ME-MS61 and ME-MS81). When both methods were available, an average of the two methods was applied. In the case where a sample yielded a result of >10,000 ppm Rb, a value of 10,000 was applied prior to proceeding with the average.
- For Ta, three methods were found in the database (ME-MS61, ME-MS81 and ME-XRF05). When more than one method was available, an average was applied. In the case where Ta values were >100 ppm using method ME-MS61, the average of ME-MS81 and ME-XRF05 was used. In each instance where this occurred, the results from ME-MS81 or ME-XRF05 or both were available. In the case where the Ta value using method ME-XRF05 was >10,000 ppm, a value of 10,000 was applied.
- For Cs, three methods were found in the database (ME-MS61, ME-MS81 and ME-XRF05). When more than one method was available, an average was applied. In the case where Cs values were >500 ppm using method ME-MS61, the average of ME-MS81 and ME-XRF05 was used. In each instance where this occurred, results from ME-MS81 or ME-XRF05 or both were available.
- For Ga, two methods were found in the database (ME-MS61 and ME-MS81). When both methods were available, an average of the two methods was applied.

The results (in ppm) were then rounded to the closest integer and included in the Gems database. The reader is invited to consult the Data Verification section (Item 16) for a complete description of the verifications and validations performed for this project.

## 17.6 Grade capping and compositing

Based on the normal histograms of grades in the mineralized zones (Figs. 17.2 to 17.7), a capping value was attributed to each of the six elements considered in this resource estimate. Six samples were cut to 15,000 ppm Li, 8 samples were cut to 650 ppm Ta, 26 samples were cut to 850 ppm Cs, 17 samples were cut to 600 ppm Be, and 6 samples were cut to 150 ppm Ga. The histogram of Rb grades do not display any significant breaks that would suggest a capping grade; however, values over 10,000 ppm show ">10,000ppm" in the laboratory's certificates and were not reassayed. Therefore, 10,000 ppm is herein considered as the capping grade for Rb. Note that Ga clearly shows two distinct families (Fig. 17.6). No further investigation were conducted at this stage since Ga represents a sub-product, but understanding the distribution of those two families could help improve the understanding of the deposit.

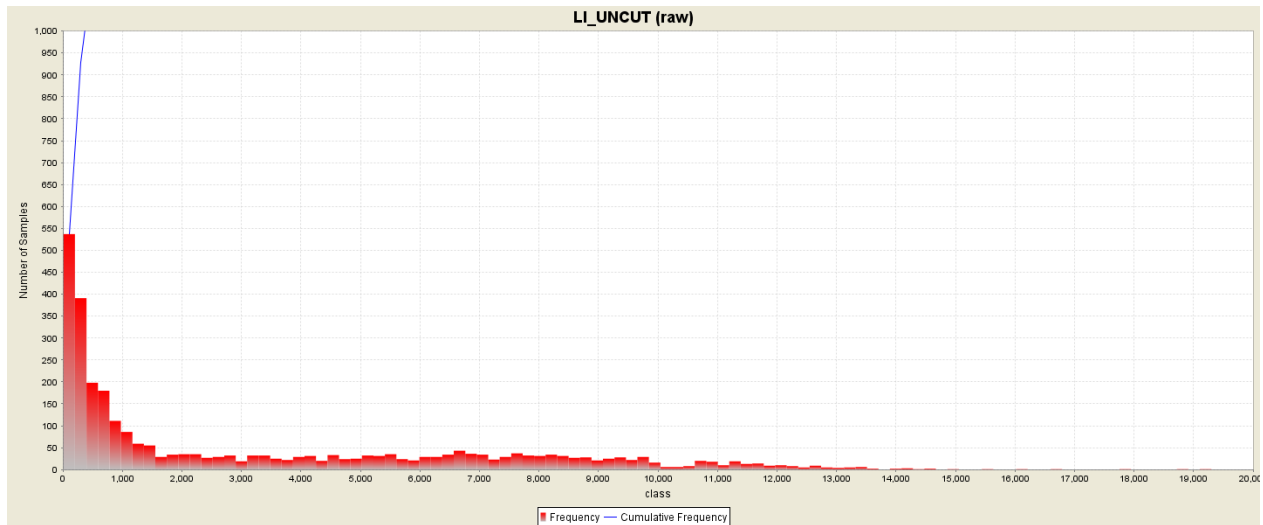


Figure 17.2 – Normal histogram of Li grade

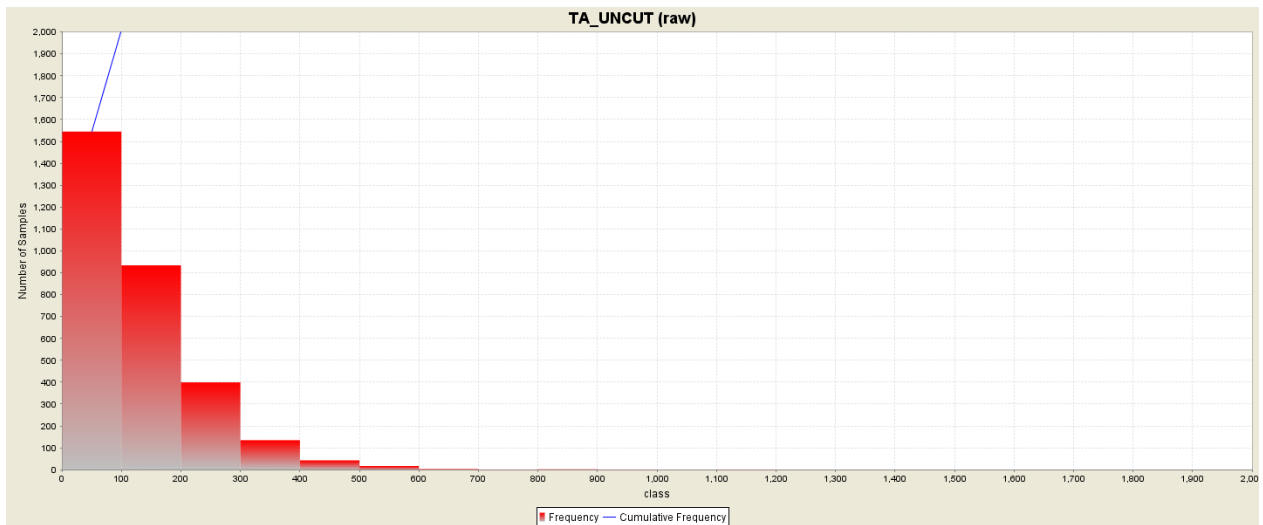


Figure 17.3 – Normal histogram of Ta grade

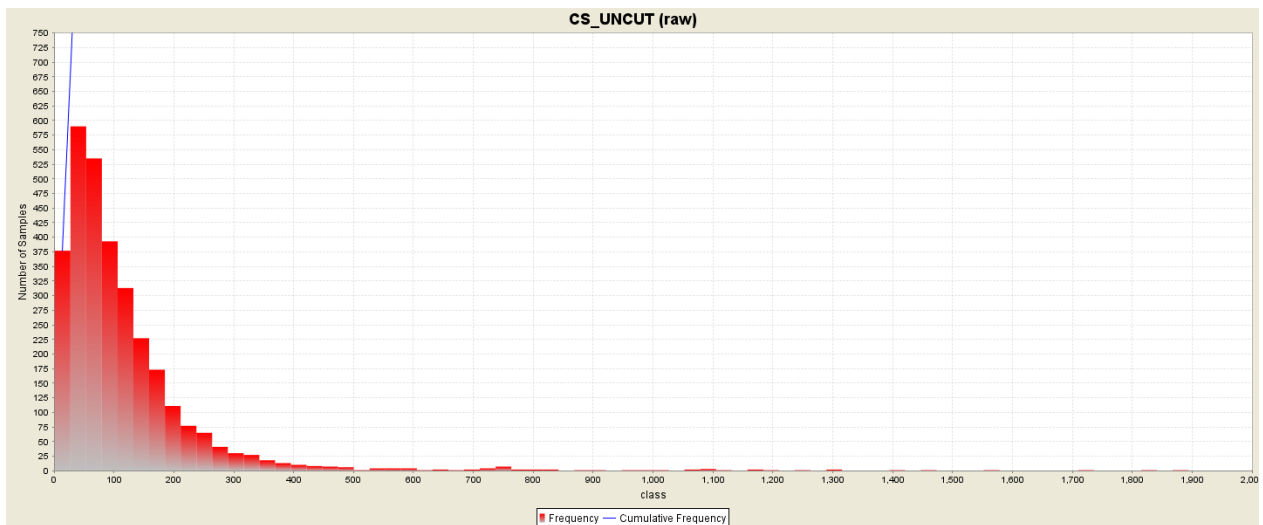


Figure 17.4 – Normal histogram of Cs grade

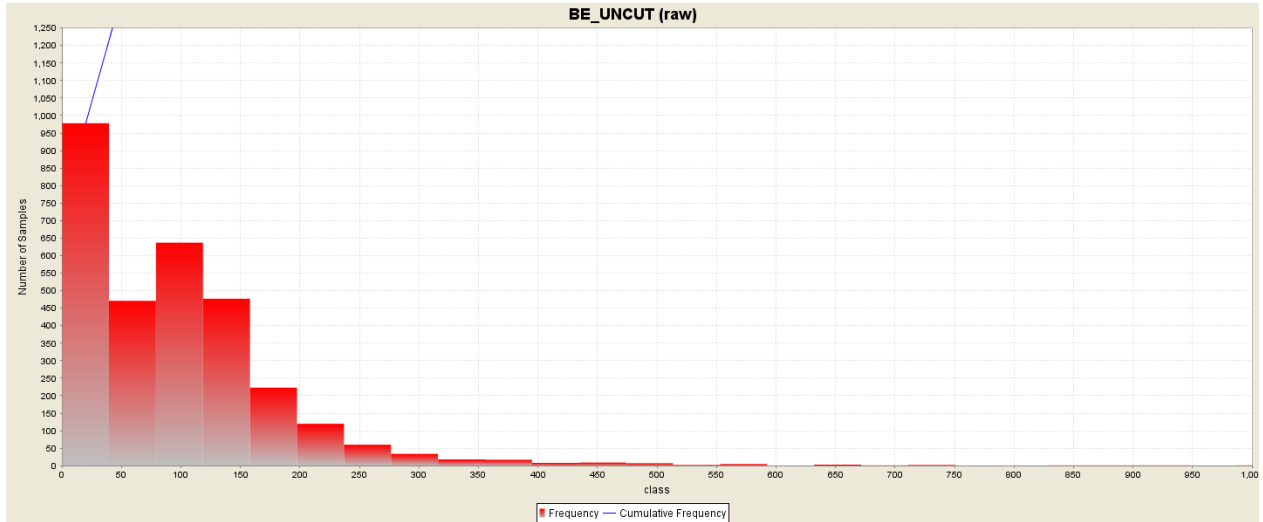


Figure 17.5 – Normal histogram of Be grade

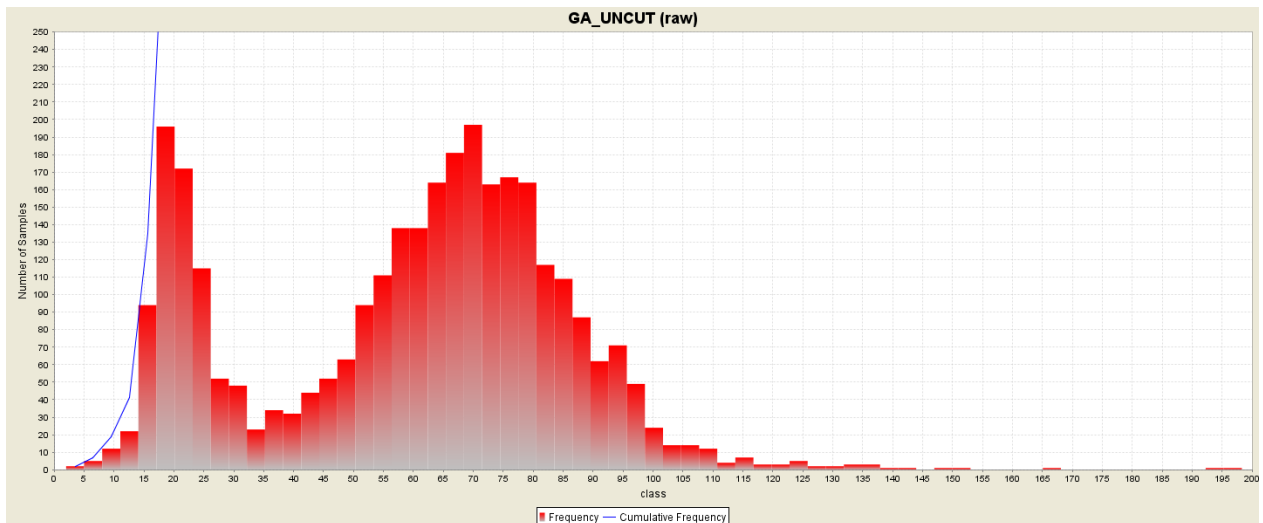


Figure 17.6 – Normal histogram of Ga grade

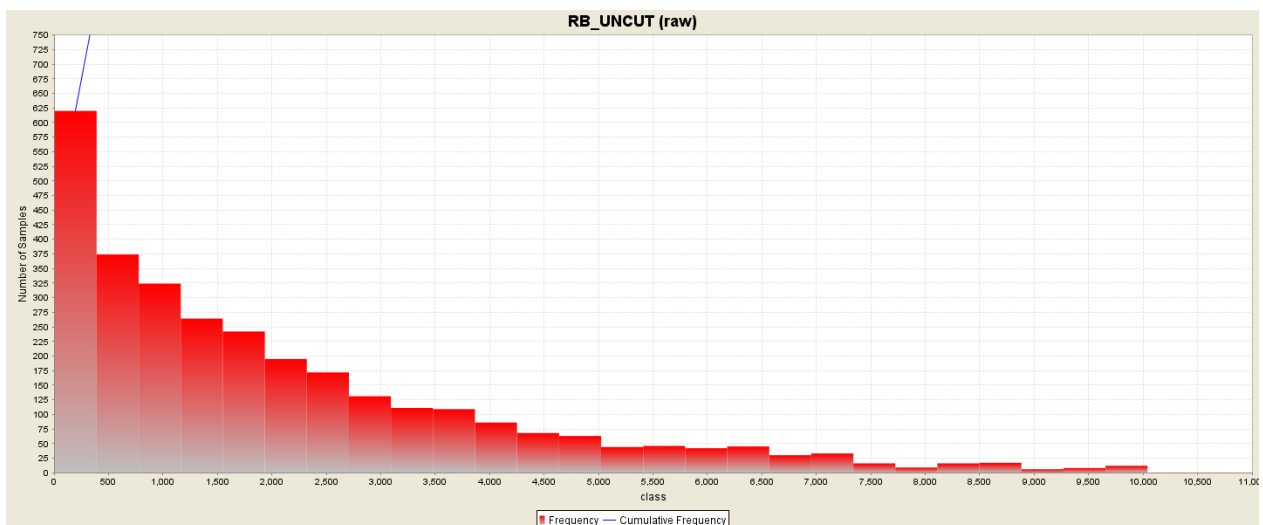


Figure 17.7 – Normal histogram of Rb grade

To minimize any bias introduced by the variable sample lengths, assays were composited to equal lengths of 1 metre each within all intervals that define the mineralized zones. All composites generated within an assayed interval were considered, and no grades were assigned to missing sample intervals.

### 17.7 Variography

Three-dimensional directional-specific variography for every considered element was completed using the 1-metre equal-length assay composites for populations confined to the mineralized-zone solids. Two parallel variography studies were performed with the aim of detecting whether the distribution of the satellite zones (Peg-2 to Peg-5) was coherent with the main zone (Peg-1). These studies led to the conclusion that all five zones show a similar distribution of the considered elements. The best-fit major axis of the variograms for the Peg-1 zone are shown below as figures 17.8 to 17.13.

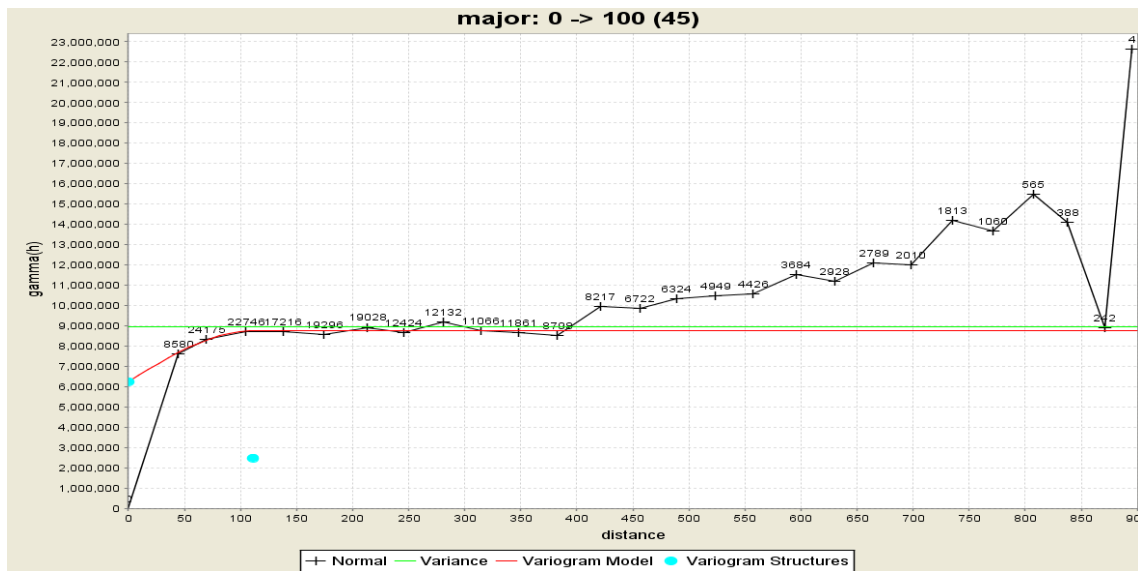


Figure 17.8 – Li 3-D variogram within the Peg-1 Zone (major axis).

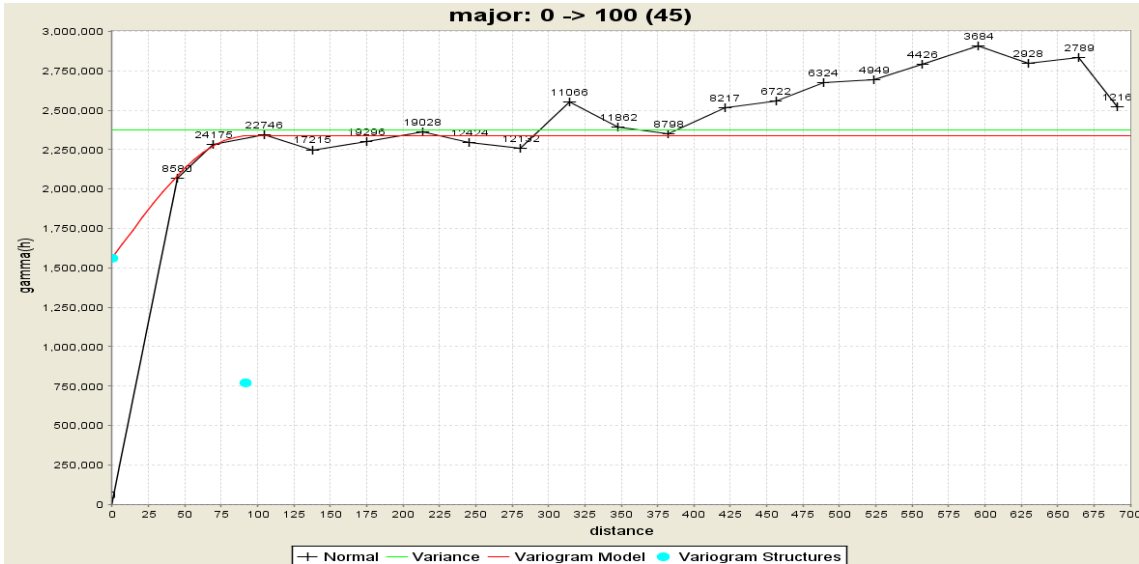


Figure 17.9 – Rb 3-D variogram within the Peg-1 Zone (major axis).

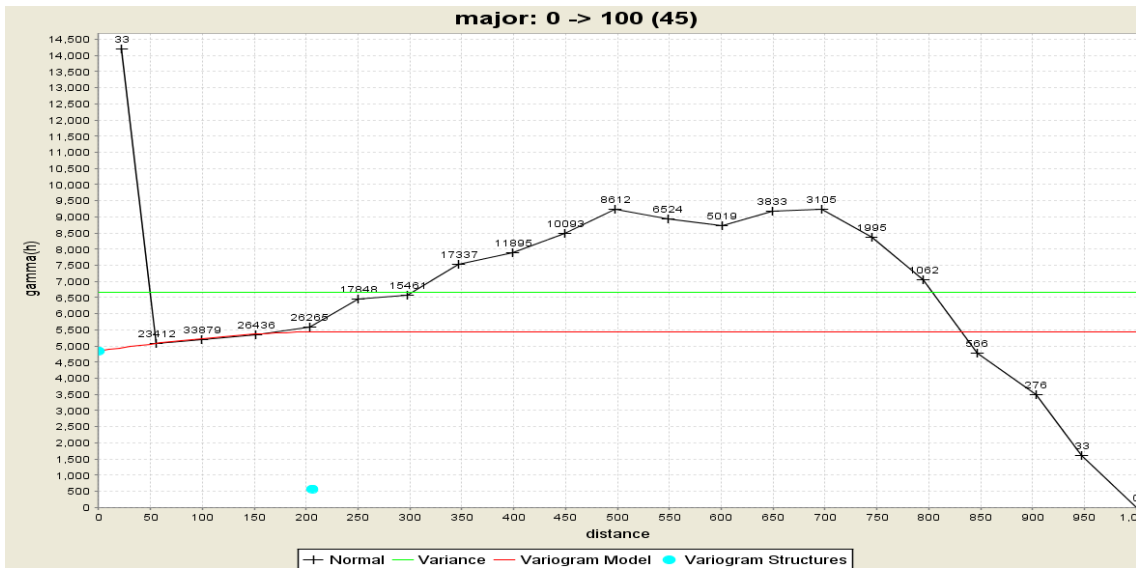


Figure 17.10 – Ta 3-D variogram within the Peg-1 Zone (major axis).



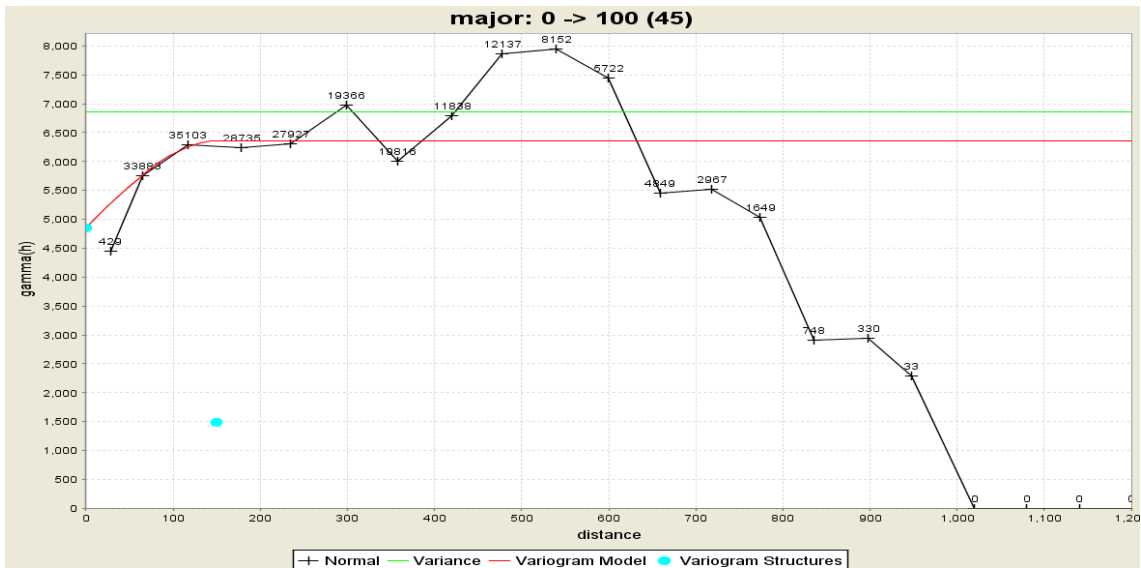


Figure 17.11 – Cs 3-D variogram within the Peg-1 Zone (major axis).

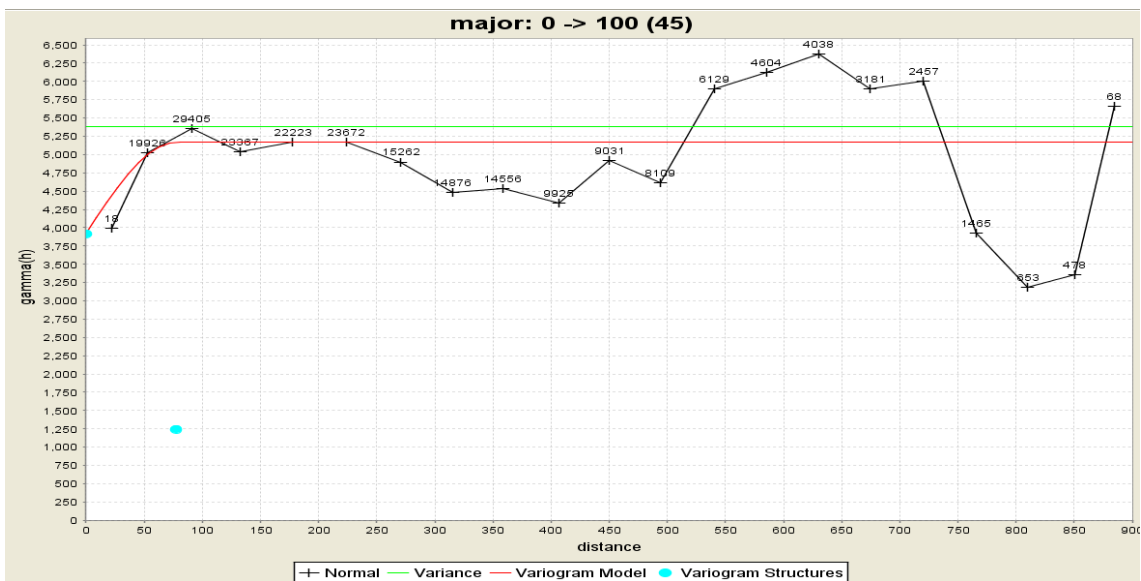
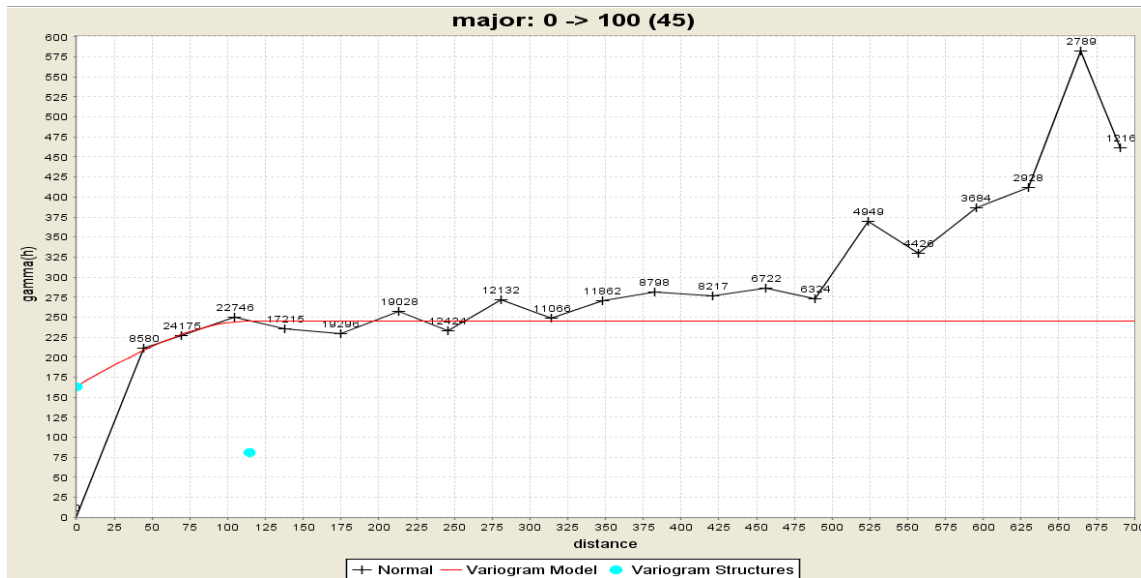


Figure 17.12 – Be 3-D variogram within the Peg-1 Zone (major axis).



**Figure 17.13 – Ga 3-D variogram within the Peg-1 Zone (major axis).**

The results of the 3-D variographic investigations correlate with geological features of the deposit. The 3-D directional-specific investigations yielded the best-fit model along an orientation that roughly corresponds to the strike and dip of the mineralized zones. Some changes were introduced to the best-fit model in accordance with the geological model.

The 3-D variography combined with the modified best-fit model produces seven specific ellipses:

- 1) Inferred Ellipse for Li : 55m x 40m x 35m
- 2) Indicated Ellipse for Li : 110m x 80m x 70m
- 3) Ellipse for Rb : 90m x 50m x 80m
- 4) Ellipse for Ta : 200m x 120m x 60m
- 5) Ellipse for Cs : 150m x 120m x 70m
- 6) Ellipse for Be : 80m x 80m x 80m
- 7) Ellipse for Ga : 120m x 90m x 70m

## 17.8 Metallurgical treatment

No metallurgical testing has been done on rocks from the Rose deposit.

## 17.9 Density

A density value was determined using drill hole samples for the purposes of the current resource estimate. A density of 2.72 g/cm<sup>3</sup> was derived using 106 samples from the various mineralized zones, with measured values ranging from 2.59 g/cm<sup>3</sup> to 2.86 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. Densities were measured by ALS Chemex Laboratories. This value was assigned to all mineralized zones for the current Resource Estimate.

### 17.10 Block model geometry

A block model was established to include the entire 1.1-kilometre segment of known mineralization to a depth of 210 metres below surface. The limits of the block model are as follows:

- 440 columns x 5 m each
- 380 rows x 5 m each
- 70 levels x 5 m each

The block model is oriented parallel to mineralization along an azimuth of N296. The individual block cells have dimensions of 5 metres long (X-axis) by 5 metres wide (Y) by 5 metres vertical (Z).

### 17.11 Mineralized-envelope block model

All blocks greater than 0.001% within the mineralized zones were assigned a rock code corresponding to the mineralized-zone solids. A percent block model was then generated reflecting the proportion of each block inside these solids. The percent block model was used in the resource estimation process. A total of 96,206 blocks in the mineralized-envelope block model were coded using mineralized zone rock codes. All remaining blocks were assigned code "0" for waste rock. The calculation was then performed on each zone, with the respective calculated ellipses constrained only by the respective mineralized zone.

### 17.12 Grade block model

A grade model was interpolated using the 1-meter composites calculated from assay to produce the best possible grade estimate for the defined resources in the various mineralized zones. Interpolation profiles were established for grade estimation in the grade model. The inverse distance squared method was performed.

A point-area workspace providing the X, Y, Z and assays data points was used for block interpolation in the grade model. The 1-metre assay composites were specified for all blocks inside the mineralized-zones solids. The composite points in each of the point-area files were assigned rock and block codes corresponding to the respective mineralized zone. The interpolation profiles specify a single target and sample rock code (the mineralized-zone solid), thus establishing hard boundaries based on the zone and preventing an estimation of block grades using sample points outside this zone. The respective search/interpolation ellipse orientations and ranges defined in the interpolation profiles used for grade estimation correspond to those developed in the section on Variography (17.7).

Other specifications for controlling grade estimation are as follows:

- inverse distance squared interpolation method for data points;
- minimum of two (2) and maximum of twelve (12) sample points in the search ellipse for interpolation;
- capping on assays before compositing.

### 17.13 Resource category block model

Resources in the Inferred category were identified by the interpolation process based on search ellipse criteria and specific interpolation parameters. Resources in the Indicated category were then identified by the interpolation process based on search ellipse criteria and specific interpolation parameters. Indicated Resources were then retrieved from the Inferred Resources. There is no Measured category for the Rose deposit resources at this stage of exploration. Only blocks having an assigned rock code were interpolated for grade and resource categories, for a total of 88,519 interpolated blocks.

### 17.14 Determination of cut-off grade

A minimum cut-off grade of 3,483.5ppm Li (representing 0.75% Li<sub>2</sub>O) was used for the Mineral Resource Estimate. Resource estimates are also presented at different cut-off grades, from 0.25% to more than 2.00% Li<sub>2</sub>O (Table 17.1). A cut-off of 0.75% Li<sub>2</sub>O was set based on the current resource estimate and market conditions. This cut-off must be re-evaluated in light of the present market conditions: lithium price, exchange rate and mining cost as well as possible recovery of other elements.

### 17.15 Mineral Resource classification, category and definitions

The resource classification definitions used for this report are those published by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum in their document “CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves: Definitions and Guidelines”.

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

**Indicated Mineral Resource:** 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.

**Inferred Mineral Resource:** 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.

## 17.16 Resource estimation

Based on the density of the processed data, the search ellipse criteria, and specific interpolation parameters, the authors are of the opinion that the current Mineral Resource Estimate can only be classified as Inferred and Indicated resources. The Estimate follows CIM standards and guidelines for reporting mineral resources and reserves. A minimum mining width of 2 metres (true width) and a cut-off grade of 0.75% Li<sub>2</sub>O were considered for the Mineral Resource Estimate.

InnovExplo estimates that the Rose deposit has **Indicated Resources** of **11,436,000 tonnes** grading **1.34% Li<sub>2</sub>O, 135ppm Ta, 2,668ppm Rb, 106ppm Cs, 136ppm Be, 71ppm Ga**, and **Inferred Resources** of **2,170,000 tonnes** grading **1.27% Li<sub>2</sub>O, 113ppm Ta, 1,529ppm Rb, 100ppm Cs, 112ppm Be, 70ppm Ga**, at a cut-off grade of **0.75% Li<sub>2</sub>O** for both (Table 17.2). Table 17.1 presents the sensitivity of selected parameters (metric tons and grades) to various cut-off grades in the Indicated and Inferred resources.

**Table 17.1 – Rose Resource sensitivity with variable cut-off for all zones combined**

<i>Indicated Resources</i>									
Cut-off	Tonnes	Li	Li <sub>2</sub> O	Ta	Rb	Cs	Be	Ga	
(% Li <sub>2</sub> O)	(x 1,000)	(ppm)	(%)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	
>0.25%	12,783	5,881	1.27%	134	2,610	107	133	70	
>0.50%	12,426	5,992	1.29%	135	2,631	107	134	71	
>0.75%	11,453	6,251	1.34%	135	2,668	106	136	71	
>0.80%	11,133	6,327	1.36%	136	2,681	106	136	71	
>1.00%	10,023	6,561	1.41%	137	2,690	104	137	72	
>1.25%	7,264	7,041	1.52%	136	2,660	99	136	73	
>1.50%	3,302	7,795	1.68%	133	2,567	90	138	74	
>1.75%	894	8,802	1.90%	130	2,281	77	130	76	
>2.00%	155	9,835	2.12%	131	1,924	64	139	78	

<i>Inferred Resources</i>									
Cut-off	Tonnes	Li	Li <sub>2</sub> O	Ta	Rb	Cs	Be	Ga	
(% Li <sub>2</sub> O)	(x 1,000)	(ppm)	(%)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	
>0.25%	2,801	5,070	1.09%	111	1,453	98	107	69	
>0.50%	2,411	5,589	1.20%	115	1,484	100	109	70	
>0.75%	2,170	5,878	1.27%	113	1,529	100	112	70	
>0.80%	2,049	6,013	1.29%	114	1,567	101	112	70	
>1.00%	1,614	6,511	1.40%	117	1,498	97	111	72	
>1.25%	1,232	6,890	1.48%	117	1,498	96	109	73	
>1.50%	587	7,282	1.57%	115	1,451	89	100	72	
>1.75%	3	8,634	1.86%	125	302	111	24	80	
>2.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	

**Table 17.2 – Rose Resource Estimate with a cut-off grade of 0.75% Li<sub>2</sub>O**

	<b>Tonnes (x 1,000)</b>	<b>Li<sub>2</sub>O (%)</b>	<b>Ta (ppm)</b>	<b>Rb (ppm)</b>	<b>Cs (ppm)</b>	<b>Be (ppm)</b>	<b>Ga (ppm)</b>
<b>Indicated</b>							
Peg-1	10,089	1.37	135	2,690	103	137	71
Peg-2	575	1.14	164	2,702	137	125	81
Peg-3	109	1.19	183	3,524	167	113	68
Peg-4	135	1.02	126	2,953	129	126	68
Peg-5	528	1.15	105	1,963	101	146	72
<b>Total Indicated</b>	<b>11,436</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>2,668</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Inferred</b>							
Peg-1	1,662	1.31	115	1,528	97	116	68
Peg-2	186	1.20	145	981	149	96	82
Peg-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peg-4	154	0.95	85	2,653	116	95	70
Peg-5	168	1.21	85	1,113	67	103	74
<b>Total Inferred</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>1,529</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>70</b>

- 1.) Qualified Persons for the Mineral Resource Estimate, as defined by National Regulation 43-101, were Pierre-Luc Richard, B.Sc., P.Geo. and Carl Pelletier, B.Sc., P.Geo. (InnovExplo Inc), and the effective date of the estimate is December 6, 2010. National Regulation 43-101 and CIM definitions were followed.
- 2.) Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves having no demonstrable economic viability.
- 3.) Results are presented undiluted and in situ, and some resource blocks may be locked in pillars. The estimate includes six (5) zones (Peg-1, Peg-2, Peg-3, Peg-4 and Peg-5) and covers the Rose drilled area. Totals may not sum correctly due to rounding.
- 4.) The resource modelling used data from surface NQ drill core samples collected by First Gold Exploration in 2009 (10 DDH) and 2010 (129 DDH) totalling 3,083 assay intervals from 16,322 metres of drilling. A fixed density of 2.72 g/cm<sup>3</sup> was used based on the average density measured in mineralized lithologies. A minimum width of 2.0m was applied, using the grade of the adjacent material when assayed or a value of zero when not assayed. Based on pertinent statistics, a capping of 15,000 was fixed for lithium, 650 for tantalum, 10,000 for rubidium, 850 for cesium, 600 for beryllium, and 150 for gallium. Raw assays were composited (after being capped) using 1.00-m drill hole intervals.
- 5.) The Resources were compiled using a cut-off grade of 0.75% Li<sub>2</sub>O based on the current resource estimate and market conditions. This cut-off must be re-evaluated in light of the prevailing market conditions: lithium price, exchange rate and mining cost, in addition to the possible recovery of other elements.
- 6.) No Measured Resources were estimated. The Indicated and Inferred Resources were evaluated from drill holes results using a block model approach (inverse distance squared interpolation) with 5m blocks in GEMS software (version 6.2.4). The interpolation was constrained within six (5) individual 3D solids (Peg-1, Peg-2, Peg-3, Peg-4 and Peg-5).
- 7.) Calculations used metric units (metres, tonnes and ppm). Results were rounded to reflect their estimative nature. Tonnes are rounded to 1,000. Grades reported as percentages were rounded to two decimals, whereas grades reported in parts per million (ppm) were rounded to the closest integer.

## **18.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION (*Item 20*)**

There is no other relevant information to be included in this report.

## 19.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS (*Item 21*)

The Rose deposit is at an advanced stage of exploration and hosts significant lithium and rare-element mineralization. A total of 139 drill holes were considered for the resource estimate presented in this report, but 143 holes were drilled on the Rose deposit and 3 on the Pivert showing.

Based on the density of the processed data, the search ellipse criteria, and specific interpolation parameters, the authors are of the opinion that the current Mineral Resource Estimate can only be classified as Inferred and Indicated resources. The Estimate follows CIM standards and guidelines for reporting mineral resources and reserves. A minimum mining width of 2 metres (true width) and a cut-off grade of 0.75% Li<sub>2</sub>O were considered for the Mineral Resource Estimate. InnovExplo estimates that the Rose deposit has **Indicated Resources of 11,436,000 tonnes** grading **1.34% Li<sub>2</sub>O, 135ppm Ta, 2,668ppm Rb, 106ppm Cs, 136ppm Be, 71ppm Ga,** and **Inferred Resources of 2,170,000 tonnes** grading **1.27% Li<sub>2</sub>O, 113ppm Ta, 1,529ppm Rb, 100ppm Cs, 112ppm Be, 70ppm Ga,** at a cut-off grade of **0.75% Li<sub>2</sub>O** for both.

Out of 143 drill holes at Rose, 140 returned significant mineralized values for Li, Ta, Rb, Cs, Ga or Be, and in most cases, for more than one of these elements. Mineralization is hosted within outcropping pegmatite dykes subparallel to the surface.

The mineralized pegmatitic dykes are oriented N296 and show a shallow dip to the northeast averaging 15 degrees (locally from 5 to 20 degrees). The main zone (Peg-1) was identified over a strike of 1,100 metres and remains open along strike at depth. Based on lithium grades, Peg-1 is, so far, only limited by topography. It is open along strike to the southeast and to the northwest as well as at depth. Peg-2 is open at depth and along strike to the northwest while the southeast strike needs more drilling to explore its potential. Peg-3 is constrained by topography and by negative drill holes in all other directions. Peg-4 is open along strike to the southeast and at depth. Peg-5 is open along strike to the northwest and at depth. The block model indicates that the entire reported resource extends to a depth of 210 metres, which is controlled by the existing drilling.

The interpretation of the mineralized envelopes was based solely on lithium grades and did not take into account other elements (Ta, Rb, Cs, Ga, Be). However, these other elements were interpolated inside the lithium-mineralized envelopes. On several occasions, the pegmatitic dykes yielded significant grades for one or more of these other elements but were accompanied by lithium grades below cut-off. These dike extensions were excluded from the resource estimation. The authors believe that a re-evaluation of the deposit should be conducted in order to take into account tantalum-rich zones where lithium is absent.

There is considerable potential to increase tonnage with additional drilling of the known pegmatitic dykes at depth and along strike. In addition, the current geological setting suggests that there is reasonable potential to identify new zones in the immediate environment. Further drilling at the Rose deposit should be conducted using an orientation of N206 with a dip of -60 in order to adequately test the Pivert pegmatite dyke.

The dykes and grades correlate well and show good continuity throughout the sections. The fact that the pegmatite dykes at Rose are shallow and subparallel to the surface is a significant advantage for this project and should be taken into account when further evaluating its economical potential. First Gold's exploration and drilling work since 2009 has yielded many significant drill hole intercepts that were used by InnovExplo to produce a better geological



interpretation for the Rose deposit and to confirm the potential of the entire property area for new discoveries.

Although the Rose deposit is currently the most advanced area of the property in terms of exploration, three other identified showings on Block A (Pivert, JR and Hydro) appear very promising and should be further investigated by either trenching or drilling since they display similarities with the Rose deposit in terms of mineralogy, grades and thickness (according to surface observations). Field work also shows that these three showings dip gently subparallel to the surface, as is the case for Rose. JR and Hydro have not yet been drilled, but First Gold drilled three holes on Pivert in 2009. InnovExplo believes that the latter holes were oriented down-dip and therefore missed the target. Additional drilling is required as part of a drilling program in order to determine the extent of the Pivert showing. Based on the recent information obtained from the Rose deposit, the authors suggest that the drill should be oriented N206 with a dip of -60 in order to adequately test the Pivert pegmatite dyke. The West-ElI showing should be visited by First Gold's geologists to determine the extent of what has been historically described as molybdenum mineralization within veinlets crosscutting a pegmatite dyke. The dyke should be analyzed because it may be part of the same pegmatite group as the Rose, Pivert, JR and Hydro pegmatites, potentially hosting similar mineralization. As discussed in Section 8 (*Deposit Types – Item 10*), the regional zoning of pegmatites around parental granites has been well demonstrated in the past (ex. Cerny, 1992b). The Li-rich complex pegmatites are invariably the most distal ones relative to the parent plutons (Cerny et al., 2005). This suggests that new discoveries in the area of Rose, Pivert, JR and Hydro should host similar mineralization. InnovExplo's preliminary data compilation and review of historical reports concerning the Pivert-Rose property revealed significant potential for the discovery of new lithium and rare-element pegmatites over the entire property. The property is strategically positioned in an area known to be associated with this type of mineralization. Although the Rose deposit is at an advanced stage of exploration, the sheer size of the rest of the dominantly unexplored remainder of the property leads InnovExplo to consider Pivert-Rose as an early-stage project with great potential for discovering additional mineralization.

## 20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (*Item 22*)

InnovExplo recommends additional work to confirm the economic potential of the Rose deposit and the rest of the Pivert-Rose property, which has seen very little exploration in the past.

Lateral and depth extensions of the Rose deposit should be investigated. Perpendicular channel samples could be analyzed and professionally surveyed in order to collect information for a future resource estimate. Since the literature mentions several deposits elsewhere that contain holmquistite (a lithium-magnesium mineral) as a metasomatic replacement mineral along the edges of lithium-rich pegmatites, the borders of the pegmatites at Rose should be systematically sampled over at least one metre. If anomalous results are obtained, more samples should be taken to cover the entire metasomatized wall rock.

A preliminary metallurgical testing is recommended on mineralization from the Rose deposit. A composite sample of 100 kg recovered from HQ-size drill core (or from surface samples) should be used for the metallurgical tests. The tests should include a mineralogical evaluation of the mineralization and standard characterization tests (head analysis, comminution and basic environmental testing). Following the metallurgical testing, InnovExplo recommends a pre-feasibility study to determine the potential economic viability of the Mineral Resources. Both open pit and underground scenarios may need to be evaluated for the Rose deposit. The pre-feasibility study would also have the objective of determining an area for bulk sampling and would include a cost and time estimate for the bulk sampling program.

InnovExplo also recommends that First Gold consider drilling the Pivert, JR and Hydro showings, and perhaps West-Ell, to determine their potential. Drilling a stratigraphic fence NE and SW of the Rose deposit should also be considered in order to potentially identify other mineralized structures associated with Rose. Apart from immediately drilling the known mineralized pegmatites, a creek-sediment geochemical survey and a visual satellite photo reconnaissance program covering the entire property could be the first step in determining which portions of the property should be investigated more closely. Based on the results, systematic geological survey grids should be established and geochemistry rock samples collected.

The following discussion about a regional- to property-scale exploration program is largely borrowed from Selway et al. (2005), which provides exploration guidelines for targets and contexts similar to those on the Pivert-Rose property. Based on the conclusions of these authors, any exploration project for rare-element pegmatites in the Superior Province should begin with an examination of a regional geology map. Rare-element pegmatites occur along large regional-scale faults in terranes metamorphosed to greenschist and amphibolite facies. They commonly have mafic metavolcanic or metasedimentary host rocks and are located near peraluminous granite plutons ( $A/CNK > 1.0$ ). If no peraluminous parent granites crop out in the area, then a litho-geochemical survey of the Li, Rb, Cs and B contents in mafic metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks should be performed to identify metasomatized host rocks.

If a peraluminous granite pluton has been identified, then the next step is to determine if the pluton is barren or fertile. Bulk whole-rock samples of granites and aplites should be collected to determine their rare-element content. Fertile granites have rare-element contents at least three times that of average granites in the upper continental crust. Fertile granites have  $Mg/Li < 10$  and  $Nb/Ta < 8$ . Potassium feldspar tends to be pink and medium grained in barren granites, but in potassic pegmatite and rare-element pegmatites, it tends to be white (but also may be grey, pink, or peach) and blocky ( $>5$  cm). Muscovite in a barren granite tends to be silver-coloured and medium-grained, whereas muscovite in fertile granites tends to be green and coarse

grained (>2 cm across). Fertile granites have accessory garnet, tourmaline, fluorapatite, and/or cordierite, which are absent in barren granites. Graphic textures are common in fertile granites and consist of intergrowths of K-feldspar + quartz, muscovite + quartz, tourmaline + quartz, and rarely garnet + quartz.

Once a fertile granite pluton has been identified, the geographic direction in which it is fractionating must be determined. With increasing fractionation, the fertile granite changes in composition from biotite granite to two-mica leucogranite to coarse-grained muscovite leucogranite and finally to pegmatitic leucogranite with intercalated layers of potassic pegmatite and sodic aplite. The mica assemblage changes from biotite-only to biotite+muscovite to muscovite-only. Beryl and ferro-columbite occur in the most fractionated parts of the fertile granite. Key fractionation indicators can be plotted on a map of the pluton to determine the fractionation direction: for example, the presence of tourmaline, beryl and ferro-columbite; Mn content in garnet; Rb content in bulk K-feldspar; and Mg/Li and Nb/Ta ratios in bulk whole-rock samples.

Rare-element pegmatites may be found at the furthest extent of these physical and chemical fractionation trends. The residual fractionated granitic melt that remains after crystallization of a fertile granite intrusion can intrude along fractures in the host rock to form pegmatite dykes. With increasing distance from the parent fertile granite, the pegmatite dykes will contain the following index minerals:

- 1) Beryl;
- 2) Beryl and ferro-columbite;
- 3) Beryl, tantalite (ferro-tantalite or mangano-tantalite), and Li-rich aluminosilicates (such as petalite or spodumene);
- 4) Beryl, manganotantalite, Li-rich aluminosilicates, and pollucite.

Pegmatite dykes with the most economic potential for Li-Cs-Ta deposits occur the greatest distance (up to 10 km) from the parent granite. Metasomatized host rocks are an indication of a rare-element pegmatite nearby, because pegmatitic fluids commonly alter the composition of the host rocks.

Metasomatic aureoles can be identified by their geochemistry: they contain elevated Li, Rb, Cs, B and F contents. Anomalies from a systematic lithochemical survey should indicate metasomatized host rocks in close proximity to pegmatite dykes. Metasomatic aureoles can also be identified by their mineralogy: the presence of tourmaline, (Rb,Cs)-enriched biotite, holmquistite, muscovite, and rarely garnet. Purple holmquistite is a good indicator mineral, because it usually occurs within 10 m of a rare-element pegmatite (London, 1986).

Compositions of bulk K-feldspar and muscovite are excellent exploration tools because these minerals are common in barren granite, fertile granite and rare-element pegmatites. The Rb and Cs contents increase in K-feldspar and muscovite with increasing fractionation of the granitic melt. Pegmatites with the highest degree of fractionation (and thus the most economic potential for Li-Cs-Ta) contain blocky K-feldspar with >3,000 ppm Rb, K/Rb < 30, and >100 ppm Cs. Pegmatites with the most economic potential usually contain coarse-grained green muscovite with >2,000 ppm Li, >10,000 ppm Rb, >500 ppm Cs, and >65 ppm Ta. Pegmatite samples containing muscovite with >65 ppm Ta have a high probability of containing Ta-Nb mineralization (Gordiyenko, 1971).

Once a pegmatite dyke has been located, the next step is to assess its degree of fractionation and thus its potential for containing Ta mineralization. Bulk whole-rock analysis of pegmatitic and aplite zones will contain elevated rare-element contents (e.g., Li, Rb, Cs, Nb, Ta, Sn) in highly evolved pegmatites. Pegmatites with Ta mineralization usually also contain Li-rich minerals (e.g., spodumene, petalite, lepidolite, elbaite, amblygonite, lithiophilite, eucryptite) and may contain Cs-rich minerals (e.g., pollucite, Cs-rich beryl). Pegmatites with Cs-rich minerals have a greater probability of containing economic Ta mineralization than pegmatites without Cs-rich minerals.

InnovExplo is of the opinion that the character of the Pivert-Rose property is of sufficient merit to justify the recommended exploration program described below. The program is divided into two (2) phases. Expenditures for the **Phase I work program are estimated at C\$2,737,000** (including 15% for contingencies). Expenditures for the **Phase II work program are estimated at C\$2,512,750** (including 15% for contingencies). The **grand total is C\$5,249,750** (including 15% for contingencies). Phase II of the program is conditional on the success of Phase I.

## **Phase I – Regional Prospecting, Drilling and Metallurgical Testing**

### Phase 1a) Drilling on Rose

The objective of drilling on Rose during Phase 1 is to continue to investigate its potential lateral and depth extensions. A total of 10,000 metres in approximately 75 holes is recommended.

### Phase 1b) Metallurgical testing on Rose

Preliminary metallurgical testing is recommended on mineralized rocks from the Rose deposit. A composite sample of 100 kg recovered from HQ-size drill core (or from surface samples) should be used for the metallurgical tests. The tests should include a mineralogical evaluation of the mineralization and standard characterization tests (head analysis, comminution and basic environmental testing).

### Phase 1c) Drilling of currently identified showings

Drilling is recommended for three of the known showings (Pivert, Hydro and JR), and potentially for a fourth (West-Ell) if a visit confirms the significance of its mineralization. The total number of metres will be determined by the results, but an initial phase of 300 metres per showing should be considered for a minimum total of 900 metres (1,200 m if West-Ell is included).

### Phase 1d) Regional survey

Systematic grids should be ground prospected on the large and relatively unexplored Pivert-Rose property. Using a 250-m grid, samples of every outcropping intrusion should be assayed in order to identify their fertility. Every pegmatite should be sampled regardless of any pre-defined grid. Creek sediments should also be collected and assayed. It is estimated that a total of 35 days with four prospectors and the use of a helicopter will be needed.

## **Phase II – Pre-feasibility on Rose, Delimitation and Exploration Drilling**

### Phase 2a) Pre-feasibility on Rose

InnovExplo recommends a pre-feasibility study to determine the potential economic viability of the Mineral Resources. Both open pit and underground scenarios may need to be evaluated for the Rose deposit. The pre-feasibility study would also have the objective of determining an area for bulk sampling and would include a cost and time estimate for the bulk sampling program.

### Phase 2b) Delimitation drilling on showings other than Rose

The objective of delimitation drilling on showings other than Rose is to continue to investigate their potential extensions laterally and at depth. Positive results from delimitation drilling will potentially lead to a resource estimate on these showings. Although it may be possible to delimit all of the new showings in Phase 1, another 10,000 metres in approximately 100 holes is recommended at this stage for the best targets defined during Phase 1.

Phase 2c) Drilling new regional exploration targets on the property

Drilling should be considered for any new mineralization recognized during the regional survey presented in Phase 1. The number of metres will be determined by the number of targets, but InnovExplo estimates approximately 1,500 metres in ±15 holes for drilling the best targets.

Phase 2d) New 43-101 Technical Report with updated Resource Estimate

A new 43-101 Technical Report should be produced after completion of Phase 2. The report should include an updated Resource Estimate taking into consideration all new drilled areas.

**Table 20.1 – Budget estimate for the Phase I and II work programs**

Phase 1 - Work Program Regional Prospecting, Drilling and Resource Estimate		Pivert-Rose Property	
		Description	Cost
1a	Drilling on Rose (all-inclusive, \$150 per metre)	10,000 m	\$ 1,500,000
1b	Metallurgical testing on Rose		\$ 50,000
1c	Drilling known showings (all-inclusive, \$150 per metre)	1,200 m	\$ 180,000
1d	Regional survey (geology and geochemistry)		\$ 650,000
		<i>Contingencies (~ 15%)</i>	\$ 357,000
		<b>Phase 1 subtotal</b>	<b>C\$ 2,737,000</b>
Phase 2 - Work Program Delimitation and Exploration Drilling, Metallurgical Testing, and Scoping study		Pivert-Rose Property	
		Description	Cost
2a	Pre-feasibility study on Rose		\$ 250,000
2b	Delimitation on showings other than Rose (all-inclusive, \$150 per metre)	10,000 m	\$ 1,500,000
2c	Drilling new regional targets (all-inclusive, \$240 per metre)	1,500 m	\$ 360,000
2d	Updated 43-101 Technical Report		\$ 75,000
		<i>Contingencies (~ 15%)</i>	\$ 327,750
		<b>Phase 2 subtotal</b>	<b>C\$ 2,512,750</b>
<b>TOTAL (Phase 1 and Phase 2)</b>			<b><u>C\$ 5,249,750</u></b>

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**22.0 SIGNATURE PAGE (Item 24)**

**TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE  
PIVERT-ROSE PROPERTY**  
(According to Regulation 43-101 and Form 43-101F1)

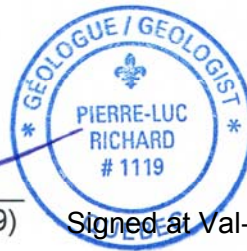
Prepared for

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Signed at Val-d'Or on January 24, 2011



Carl Pelletier, B.Sc., P.Geo. (OGQ 384)  
InnovExplo inc.  
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Québec, Canada, J9P 1S4



Signed at Val-d'Or on January 24, 2011

## **23.0 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TECHNICAL REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES AND PRODUCTION PROPERTIES (*Item 25*)**

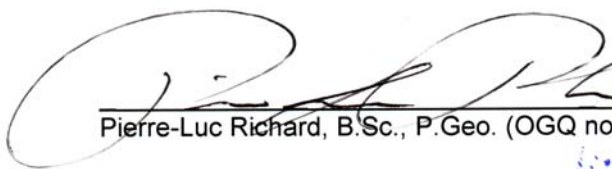

Not applicable.

## 24.0 CERTIFICATES OF AUTHORS

I, Pierre-Luc Richard, B.Sc., P.Geo. (OGQ no. 1119), do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed by and carried out this assignment for InnovExplo – Consulting Firm in Mines and Exploration, 560-B 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue, Val-d’Or, Québec, Canada, J9P 1S4, as a Consulting Geologist.
2. I completed a Bachelor’s degree in Geology (B.Sc.) in 2004 from the *Université du Québec à Montréal* (Montreal, Québec). I began a M.Sc. degree at the *Université du Québec à Chicoutimi* (Chicoutimi, Québec) for which I completed the course program but not the thesis.
3. I am a member in good standing of the *Ordre des Géologues du Québec* (OGQ, no. 1119) and temporary member of Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO 1714).
4. I have been working as a geologist for more than 5 years.
5. I have read the definition of “Qualified Person” set out in Regulation 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in Regulation 43-101), and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “Qualified Person” within the meaning of Regulation 43-101.
6. I was responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled “TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE PIVERT-ROSE PROPERTY (according to Regulation 43 101 and Form 43 101F1)”, dated January 24, 2010 (the “Technical Report”). I visited the core storage facility in Val-d’Or on July 12, 2010 and the Pivert-Rose property on July 13 and 14 for the purposes of this report.
7. I have no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report and for which the omission to disclose would make the Technical Report misleading.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying the tests in Section 1.4 of Regulation 43-101.
10. I have read Regulation 43-101 respecting standards of disclosure for mineral projects and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with that regulation and form.
- 11.<sup>1</sup> I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 24<sup>th</sup> day of January 2011, at Val-d’Or (Québec).

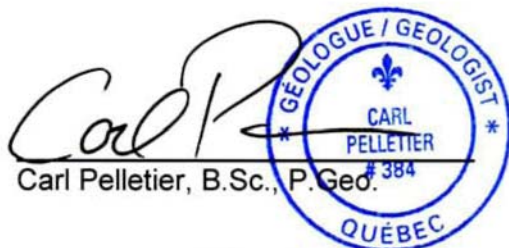
  
 Pierre-Luc Richard, B.Sc., P.Geo. (OGQ no. 1119)
 

<sup>1</sup> If an issuer is using this certificate to accompany a technical report that it will file only with the exchange, then the exchange recommends that this paragraph is included in the certificate.

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

1. I am Consulting Geologist with: InnovExplo inc., 560-B 3<sup>e</sup> Avenue, Val d'Or, Quebec, Canada, J9P 1S4.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Geology degree from the *Université du Québec à Montréal* (Montréal, Québec) in 1992, and I initiated a Master's degree at the same university for which I completed the course program but not the thesis.
3. I am a member in good standing of the *Ordre des Géologues du Québec* (OGQ, no. 384) and of the Canadian Institute of Mines, Harricana Section.
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 18 years since my graduation from university. My mining expertise has been acquired in the Silidor, Géant Dormant, Bousquet II, Sigma-Lamaque and Beaufor mines, whereas my exploration experience has been acquired with Cambior Inc. and McWatters Mining Inc. I have been a consulting geologist for InnovExplo inc. since February 2004.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in Regulation 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in Regulation 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of Regulation 43-101.
6. I was responsible for sections of resources, interpretation-conclusion, recommendations and budget and the supervision of the technical report titled "TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE PIVERT-ROSE PROPERTY (according to Regulation 43 101 and Form 43 101F1)", dated January 24, 2010 (the "Technical Report").
7. I have no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, and that the omission to disclose would make the Technical Report misleading.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.4 of Regulation 43-101.
10. I have read Regulation 43-101 respecting standards of disclosure for mineral projects, as well as Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with that regulation and form.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public<sup>1</sup>, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 24<sup>th</sup> day of January 2010, at Val-d'Or (Quebec).



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

<sup>1</sup> If an issuer is using this certificate to accompany a technical report that it will file only with the exchange, then the exchange recommends that this paragraph is included in the certificate.



**APPENDIX I**  
**UNITS, CONVERSION FACTORS,**  
**ABBREVIATIONS**

## Units

Units in this report are metric unless otherwise specified. Precious metal content is reported in grams of metal per metric ton (g/t Au or Ag), unless otherwise stated. Tonnage figures are dry metric tons (“tonnes”) unless otherwise stated. Ounces are troy ounces.

## Abbreviations

°C	degrees Celsius	oz	troy ounces
ha	hectares	avdp	avoirdupois pound
g	grams	st	short ton
kg	kilograms	oz/t	ounces per short ton
mm	millimetres	t	metric ton (tonne)
cm	centimetres	Mt	millions of metric tonnes
m	metres	g/t	grams per metric ton
km	kilometres	tpd	metric tons per day
masl	metres above sea level	m <sup>3</sup> /d	cubic metres per day
' or ft	feet	ppb	parts per billion
cfm	cubic feet per minute	ppm	parts per million
m <sup>3</sup> /min	cubic metres per minute	cps	counts per second
\$ or C\$ or CAD	Canadian dollars	hp	horsepower
US\$ or USD	American dollars	Btu	British thermal units

## Conversion factors for measurements

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