TECHNICAL REPORT

FOR

ARC CORPORATION INC.

ON THE

LAC COLOMBET PROPERTY

LAC JOQUES AND FORT MACKENZIE AREA

UNGAVA REGION, QUEBEC, CANADA

NTS REFERENCE: 24-C-15 and 24-F-02

Report for NI 43-101

By

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November 7, 2013

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4.0 SUMMARY

Arc Exploration Inc. is in the process of acquiring, from Richmond Minerals Inc, a 100 per cent interest in 57 mining claims referred to as the Lac Colombet Property. This property is located in the central part of the Labrador Trough, approximately 125 kilometres southwest of Kuujjuaq, Quebec, 275 kilometres north-northwest of Schefferville, Quebec and some 1,500 kilometres north of the City of Montreal. The company commissioned the author to provide a National Instrument 43-101 compliant report in support of its proposed acquisition of a 100% interest in the Lac Colombet Property.

The purpose of this report is to provide a review of the property history, an assessment of the economic potential of the property and recommendations for the investigation of that potential, as warranted.

The property is underlain by a series of sedimentary formations with intercalated basic flows and pyroclastic rocks. These rocks host numerous sulphide mineral occurrences, including chalcopyrite. The most prominent feature of the property is an area of outcropping granite which is surrounded by several, sulphide occurrences and is the nesting place of literally hundreds of floats containing significant copper-bearing sulphide mineralization. The floats are located on Granite Peninsula (Figure 12).

The focus of previous exploration of the claims group was to locate the source of the “copper floats”. Trenholme (1964) and others referred to it as the Float Zone. Former efforts to locate this source have been mainly directed due south or southeast of the concentration of floats. It is the author’s opinion that the search should have been concentrated along a corridor with an azimuth of 200 degrees as displayed in Figure 12.

It is herein recommended that detailed, ground geophysical surveys be conducted over the area outlined on Figure 12 and that a qualified geophysicist be retained to acquire and analyse all other geophysical data generated by former exploration of the claims area.

The total estimated cost of the programme is $277,000.00

5.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

On October 31, 2012 the author was engaged by Arc Exploration Inc. to provide an independent technical report for Richmond Minerals Inc. on the Lac Colombet Property in support of Arc's application for listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange. This report was prepared by the author, a Qualified Person.

The author is familiar with the area as a result of previous work in it. In addition, this report is based on personal data, Quebec Ministry of Energy and Resources data, and other public and private data germane to an assessment of the property; all of which are believed to be authentic and reliable.

The author has not made a site visit at this time for the following reasons: the onset of winter conditions prohibit the collection of any significant data that is not already available and forms the basis for this report; the author organized and supervised the initial work carried out on the property by McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited, in 1961, and visited the property twice after L.S. Trenholme was employed as project manager; available data indicate that since McIntyre abandoned the property and, although the area has been re-staked two to three times over the intervening years, no additional significant data have been generated.

6.0 DISCLAIMER

The author has relied upon Warren Hawkins, P.Eng., Exploration Manager for Richmond Minerals Inc. and a qualified person, for certain information regarding the current status of legal title of the subject property, property agreements, corporate structure, and any outstanding environmental orders.

7.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND ACCESS

The Lac Colombet Property consists of 57 contiguous, unpatented mining claims comprising 1,690.74 hectares (4226.85 acres), more or less, straddling the boundary between the Lac Joques map sheet (N.T.S. 24-F-02) to the north and the Fort Mackenzie sheet (24-C-15) on the south. Twenty-nine claims are located in the southwest quadrant of the north sheet and 28 are situated in the northwest quadrant of the Fort Mackenzie sheet. The centre of the property lies, approximately, at 57º 00' North Latitude and 68º 52' West Longitude.

All claims comprising the property have a mutual expiry data and time – July 14 at 23:59 hours, 2015. None of the claims have an excess work credit. Thus, in order to retain the property beyond the 2015 date an additional $1,800.00 in acceptable assessment work must be recorded on each claim – a total of $102,600.00 – before the present 2015 expiry date.

The following schedules – "A", "B" and "C" provide complete lists of number, location, current status, and assessment work requirements for all claims comprising the subject property.

7.1 SCHEDULE "A" – Claim Location, Area and Due Date

NTS SHEET: 24-F-02

Claim No.	Cell	Column	Claim Area (ha)	Due Date
86006	1	12	46.95	14/07/2015
86007	1	13	46.95	14/07/2015
86008	1	14	46.95	14/07/2015
86009	1	15	46.95	14/07/2015
86010	1	16	46.95	14/07/2015
86011	1	17	46.95	14/07/2015
86012	1	18	46.95	14/07/2015
86013	1	19	46.95	14/07/2015
86015	2	12	46.94	14/07/2015
86016	2	13	46.94	14/07/2015
86017	2	14	46.94	14/07/2015
86018	2	15	46.94	14/07/2015
86019	2	16	46.94	14/07/2015

Claim No.	Cell	Column	Claim Area (ha)	Due Date
86020	2	17	46.94	14/07/2015
86021	2	18	46.94	14/07/2015
86024	3	12	46.94	14/07/2015
86025	3	13	46.93	14/07/2015
86026	3	14	46.93	14/07/2015
86027	3	15	46.93	14/07/2015
86028	3	16	46.93	14/07/2015
86029	3	17	46.93	14/07/2015
86030	3	18	46.93	14/07/2015
86033	4	12	46.92	14/07/2015
86034	4	13	46.92	14/07/2015
86035	4	14	46.92	14/07/2015
86036	4	15	46.92	14/07/2015
86037	4	16	46.92	14/07/2015
86038	4	17	46.92	14/07/2015
86039	4	18	46.92	14/07/2015
		NTS SHEET: 24-C-15		
86042	30	11	46.96	14/07/2015
86043	30	12	46.96	14/07/2015
86044	30	13	46.96	14/07/2015
86045	30	14	46.96	14/07/2015
86046	30	15	46.96	14/07/2015
86047	30	16	46.96	14/07/2015
86048	30	17	46.96	14/07/2015
86049	30	18	46.96	14/07/2015
86069	27	18	47.00	14/07/2015
86070	27	19	47.00	14/07/2015
86072	28	11	46.99	14/07/2015
86073	28	12	46.99	14/07/2015
86074	28	13	46.99	14/07/2015
86075	28	14	46.99	14/07/2015
86076	28	15	46.99	14/07/2015
86077	28	16	46.99	14/07/2015
86078	28	17	46.99	14/07/2015
86079	28	18	46.99	14/07/2015
86080	28	19	46.99	14/07/2015
86082	29	11	46.98	14/07/2015
86083	29	12	46.98	14/07/2015
86084	29	13	46.98	14/07/2015
86085	29	14	46.98	14/07/2015
86086	29	15	46.98	14/07/2015
86087	29	16	46.98	14/07/2015
86088	29	17	46.98	14/07/2015
86089	29	18	46.98	14/07/2015

Claim No.	Cell	Column	Claim Area (ha)	Due Date
86090	29	19	46.98	14/07/2015

7.2 SCHEDULE "B" – Claim Status and Expiry Date

Claim	Status	Date Registered	Expiry
CDC 86006	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86007	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86008	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86009	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86010	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86011	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86012	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86013	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86015	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86016	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86017	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86018	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86019	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86020	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86021	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86024	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86025	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86026	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86027	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86028	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86029	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86030	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86033	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86034	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015

Claim	Status	Date Registered	Expiry
CDC 86035	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86036	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86037	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86038	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86039	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86040	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86041	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86042	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86043	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86044	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86045	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86046	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86047	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86048	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86049	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86069	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86070	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86072	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86073	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86074	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86075	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86076	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86077	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86078	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86079	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86080	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86082	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86083	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86084	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015

Claim	Status	Date Registered	Expiry
CDC 86085	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86086	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86087	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86088	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86089	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015
CDC 86090	Active	15/07/2005	14/07/2015

7.3 SCHEDULE "C"

Claim Expenses Work Credits, Work Required by Due Date and Map Sheet

Claim	Excess Credit	Work Required	NTS
CDC 86006	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86007	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86008	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86009	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86010	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86011	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86012	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86013	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86015	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86016	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86017	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86018	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86019	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86020	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86021	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86024	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86025	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86026	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86027	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02

Claim	Excess Credit	Work Required	NTS
CDC 86028	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86029	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86030	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86033	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86034	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86035	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86036	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86037	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86038	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86039	$00.00	$1,800.00	24F02
CDC 86042	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15
CDC 86043	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15
CDC 86044	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15
CDC 86045	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15
CDC 86046	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15
CDC 86047	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15
CDC 86048	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15
CDC 86049	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15
CDC 86069	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15
CDC 86070	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15
CDC 86072	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15
CDC 86073	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15
CDC 86074	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15
CDC 86075	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15
CDC 86076	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15
CDC 86077	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15
CDC 86078	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15
CDC 86079	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15
CDC 86080	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15
CDC 86082	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15
CDC 86083	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15

Claim	Excess Credit	Work Required	NTS
CDC 86084	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15
CDC 86085	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15
CDC 86086	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15
CDC 86087	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15
CDC 86088	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15
CDC 86089	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15
CDC 86090	$00.00	$1,800.00	24C15

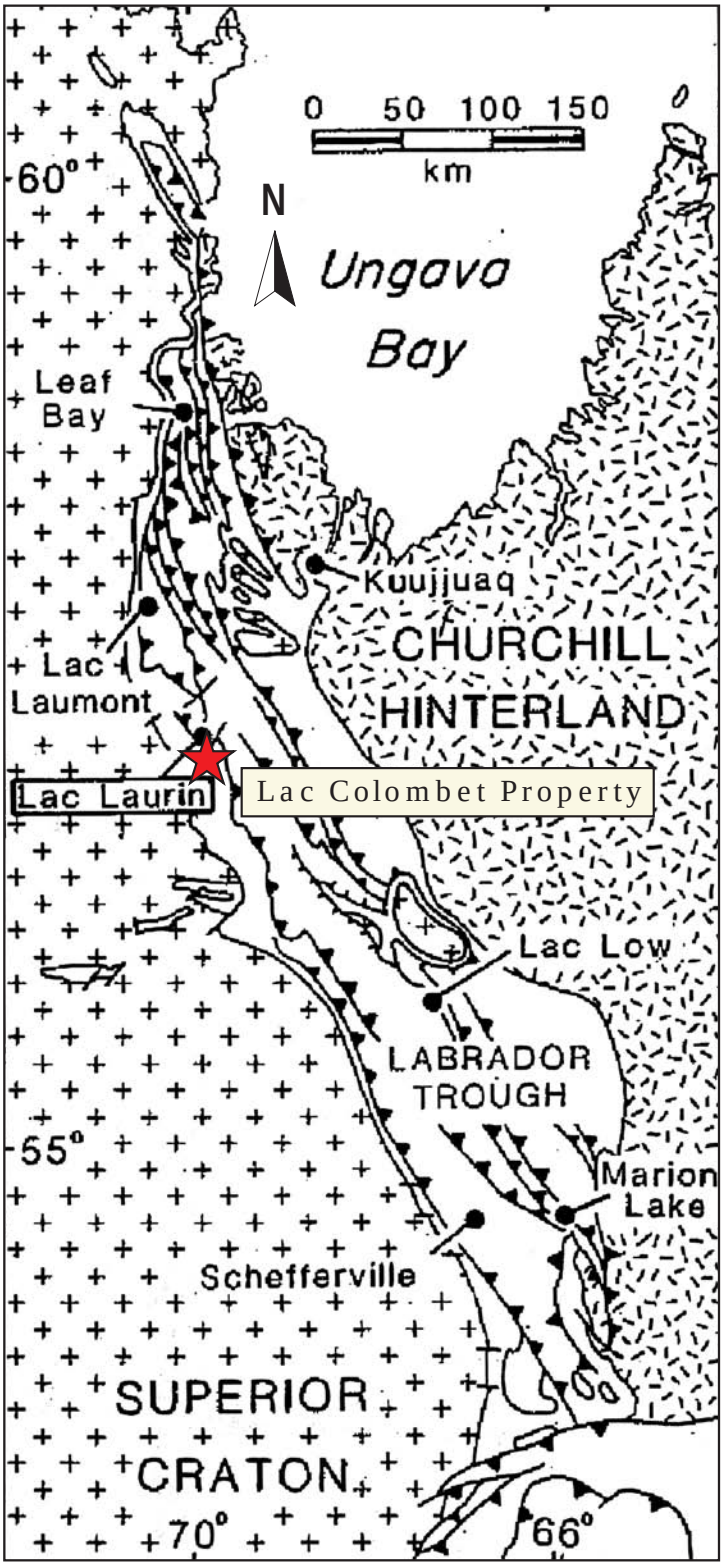

Figure 1

Arc Exploration Inc.

Lac Colombet Property

Lac Joques And Fort Mackenzie Area
Ungava Region, Quebec

Geology and Location

(After P.F. Hoffman and J.P. Grotzinger)

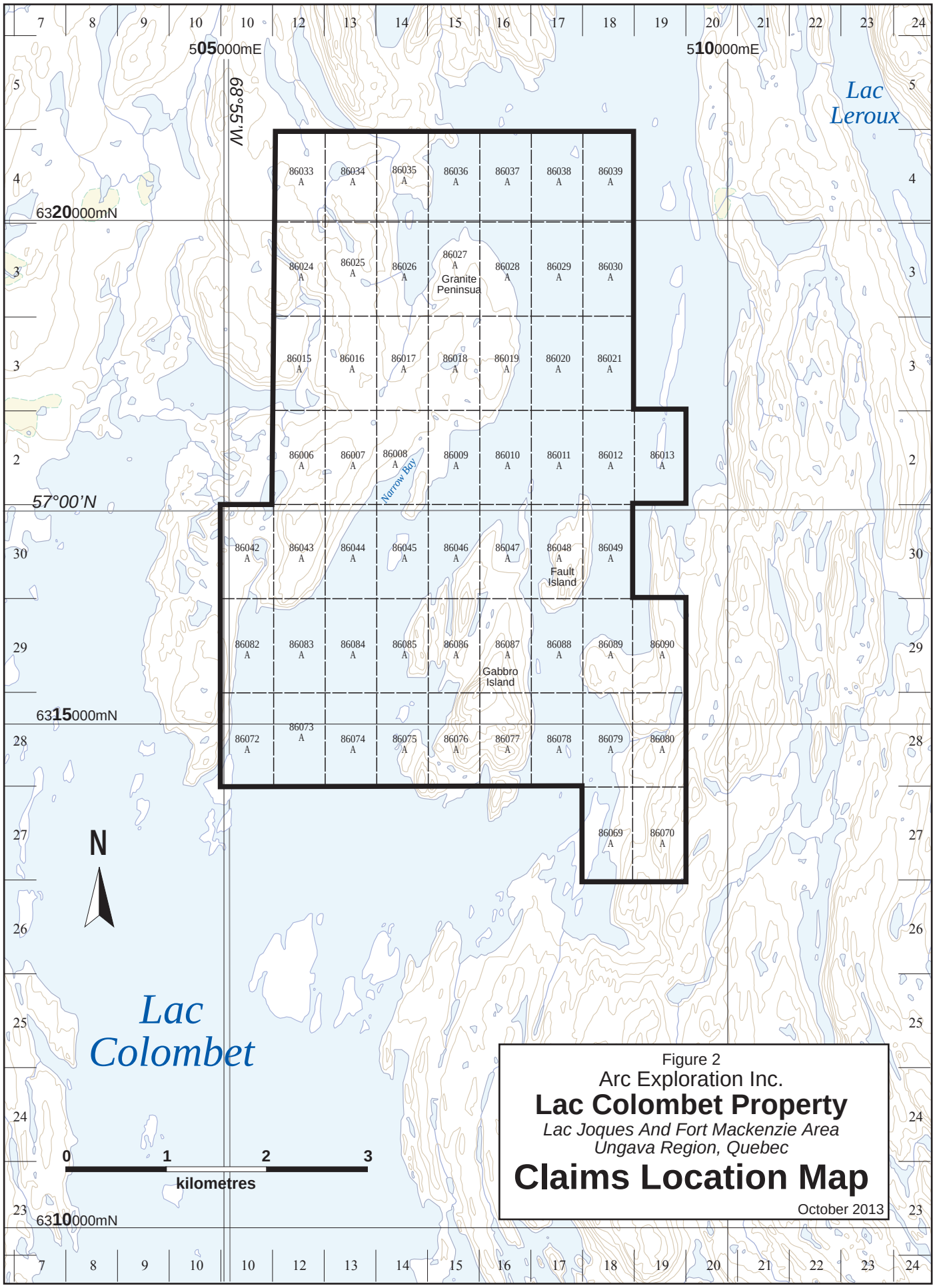

Figure 2

Arc Exploration Inc.

Lac Colombet Property

Lac Joques And Fort Mackenzie Area
Ungava Region, Quebec

Claims Location Map

October 2013

8.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOUCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Lac Colombet Property lies in the central part of the Labrador Trough, approximately 275 kilometres north-northwest of the iron-ore mining centre of Schefferville, Quebec and 125 kilometres southwest of the administrative centre for the Nunavik Region of Quebec, Kuujjuaq (formerly Fort Chimo).

Access to the property is by float-equipped or amphibious and rotary-winged aircraft during the summer months and by ski-equipped aircraft during winter months. Lac Colombet (elevation ± 225 metres above sea level) overlays approximately 55 percent of the total property area and is ample enough to accommodate the operation, of PBY Canso-type amphibious aircraft during summer, and DC-3 Dakota-type aircraft on skis during the winter months. Airport facilities in either Kuujjuaq or Seven Islands (Sept Isles) are equipped to support and handle such traffic and both locations are serviced by regularly scheduled commercial air traffic providing connections to Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg.

Climatic conditions throughout the region are harsh. Summer temperatures can rise to the mid-30s Celsius and plunge as low as –50º C during the months of December, January and February. Annually, approximately fifty percent of any time frame experiences some precipitation. Annual rainfall is variable, averaging 43 centimetres. Snowfall varies around 3.4 metres.

Physiographically the property is typical of the area of northern Labrador, just south of the treeline. It is dotted with small lakes and ponds and has a local relief in the order of 35 metres. Most of the ridges are predominately bedrock or bedrock covered with a thin blanket of glacial overburden and debris, seldom more than one metre thick. Vegetation consists of black spruce, tamarack, willow and ubiquitous alders in muskeg, and evenly distributed over the lowlands and knolls.

9.0 HISTORY

The earliest recorded geological work in the Lac Colombet (Wapanikskan) Area was mapping conducted on behalf of Holannah Mines Limited by A. Newton, during 1953 and H. Babcock, in 1954. About the same time A. Lapointe, prospector, reported copper showings in the vicinity of Gabbro Island; four were located on the east shore and two on the west shore of the lake.

During 1959-60, prospector Charley Roy of Rouyn, Quebec re-examined the Wapanikskan copper showings and located high-grade copper float. As a result, McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited (McIntyre) optioned the Roy claims and acquired, by staking, several hundred additional claims. McIntyre conducted geological mapping and geophysical surveys, at a scale of 400 feet to the inch (1:4800) over the property and carried out more than 12,000 feet (3,700 metres) of diamond drilling before abandoning the claims.

In 1966-67 a prospector named Evanshen, with prior knowledge of the area, organized a syndicate to re-prospect the known copper occurrences. Most of the syndicate work was done during the summer of 1968 and included "geochemical coverage", general prospecting and field correlation of the copper floats with underlying bedrock. Final exploration work was to be done by a newly formed company – American Copper and Smelting Ltd. The work, recommended by Marleau (1969) was, apparently, never done.

By 1997, Ressources Majescor Inc. had acquired the property and employed Sial Geosciences Inc. to conduct airborne gradient, magnetic and multichannel electromagnetic surveys over it. The equipment was mounted on a rotary-winged platform flown along east-west lines at 100-metre intervals.

By 2005 the property was open for staking and was acquired by a syndicate headed by Peter Ferderber of Val d'Or, Quebec. Subsequently, under the terms of an agreement dated June 24, 2005 Aavdex Corporation (Aavdex) secured the right to purchase a one hundred percent interest in the property for certain considerations of money, common shares of Aavdex Corporation and a retained 2% Net Smelter Royalty Return (NSR) on the Property, as defined in the agreement.

From July 7 to August 21, 2005 Aavdex employed a five-man field crew to conduct reconnaissance-type prospecting and sampling on the claim group; since then, the property has lain dormant.

On November 16, 2005 Aavdex changed its name to Richmond Minerals Inc.

On April 30, 2009 Richmond signed a Letter of Undertaking with Vendome Resources Corporation whereby Vendome could acquire a 75% interest in the Property by making cash payments to Richmond in the amount of $20,000 and issuing to Richmond 600,000 common shares of Vendome. Vendome was to incur a minimum of $250,000 in exploration and development expenses over a two-year period from the date of closing of the agreement. Because of more pressing demands on financial resources, Vendome returned the Lac Colombet Property, in 2011, to Richmond Minerals Inc. with all the claims in good standing but without having carried out any work on the property.

Since then, 29 extraneous claims along the east boundary and across the south end of the property have been abandoned. However, the primary target area (see Figure 12) remains adequately protected and the 57 claims comprising the subject property are in good standing until July 14, 2015 (see Schedule "B").

10.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Lac Colombet property lies within the Labrador Subprovince, which is a belt of folded Aphebian rocks, as much as 110 kilometres wide, extending south of Ungava Bay for more than 1,000 kilometres. In the south the belt has been truncated by the Grenville Orogeny.

Rocks of the Subprovince, or Trough, consist of various sedimentary formations – including iron formation – with intercalated basic flows and pyroclastics. These strata form the Kaniapiskau Series and are considered to be Proterozoic (Late Precambrian) age. They overlie, unconformably, the granites and gneisses of the Archean basement. Eastward, the Kaniapiskau thickens to more than 9,000 metres in the eastern part of the Trough (see Figure 5).

The Kaniapiskau strata have been folded into a parallel series of north-northwesterly-trending anticlinoria and synclinoria with a marked overthrust to the west. Metamorphism increases eastward from subgreenschist facies, to greenschist facies, and almandine amphibolite facies.

Iron ore has been developed and produced in the southwest part of the Trough but no other commercially exploitable metallic mineral deposits are yet known. However, copper-nickel-zinc-and uranium-bearing deposits and occurrences are present.

In the vicinity of Lac Colombet, the Labrador Trough is about 65 kilometres wide, with the lake occupying a central portion. Rocks west of the Trough are granites and gneisses of the Archean basement. To the east, the granitic rocks have invaded and metamorphosed the Kaniapiskau formations.

The rocks underlying the property consist of granite, quartzite, slate, argillite, arkose, conglomerate, basalt, gabbro, and felsite (see |Figure 3A).

Perhaps the major influencing feature of the Lac Colombet Property, relative to past exploration, is an area of outcropping granite near the west shore of the lake. It has generated much of the interest in the area because most of the known occurrences of chalcopyrite are situated around it. Also, the general area hosts a large field of small to very large - ± one tonne – angular to subangular, mineralized boulders carrying up to seven percent copper along with anomalous values in gold and silver.

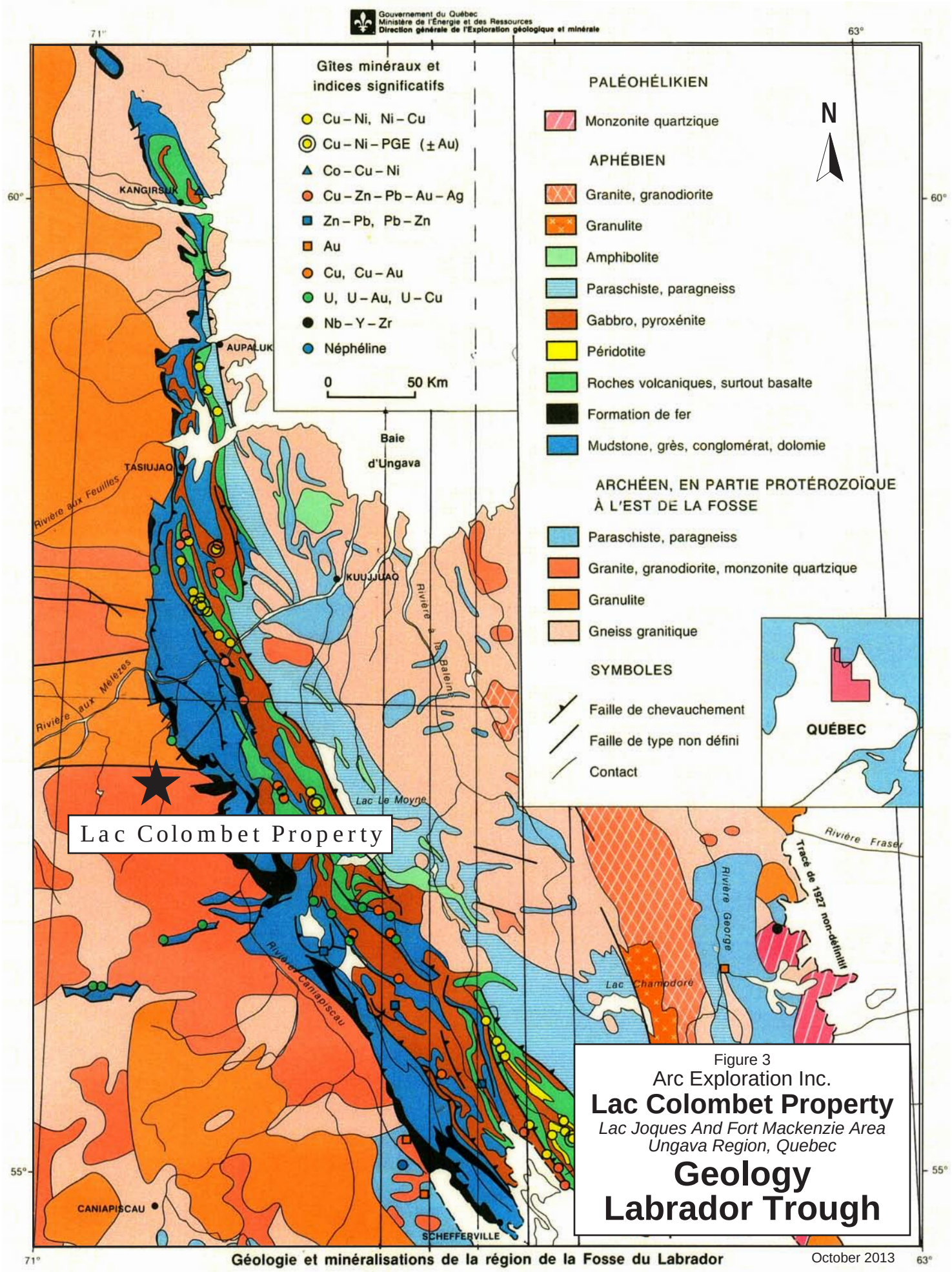

Figure 3

Arc Exploration Inc.

Lac Colombet Property

Lac Joques And Fort Mackenzie Area
Ungava Region, Quebec

Geology
Labrador Trough

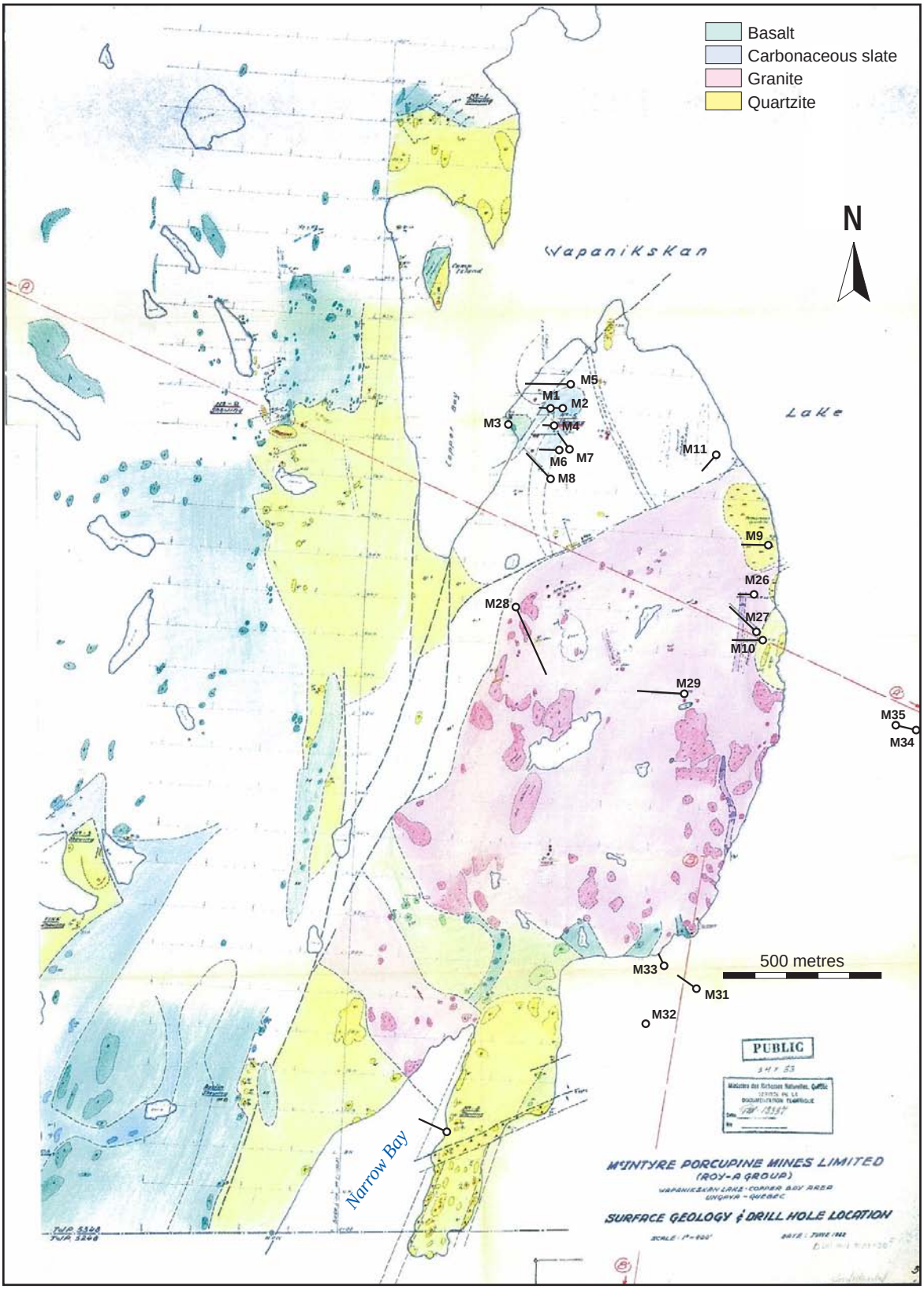

Figure 3A

Arc Exploration Inc.

Lac Colombet Property

Lac Joques And Fort Mackenzie Area
Ungava Region, Quebec

Geology

(After Lockhart Exploration Services Ltd.)

October 2013

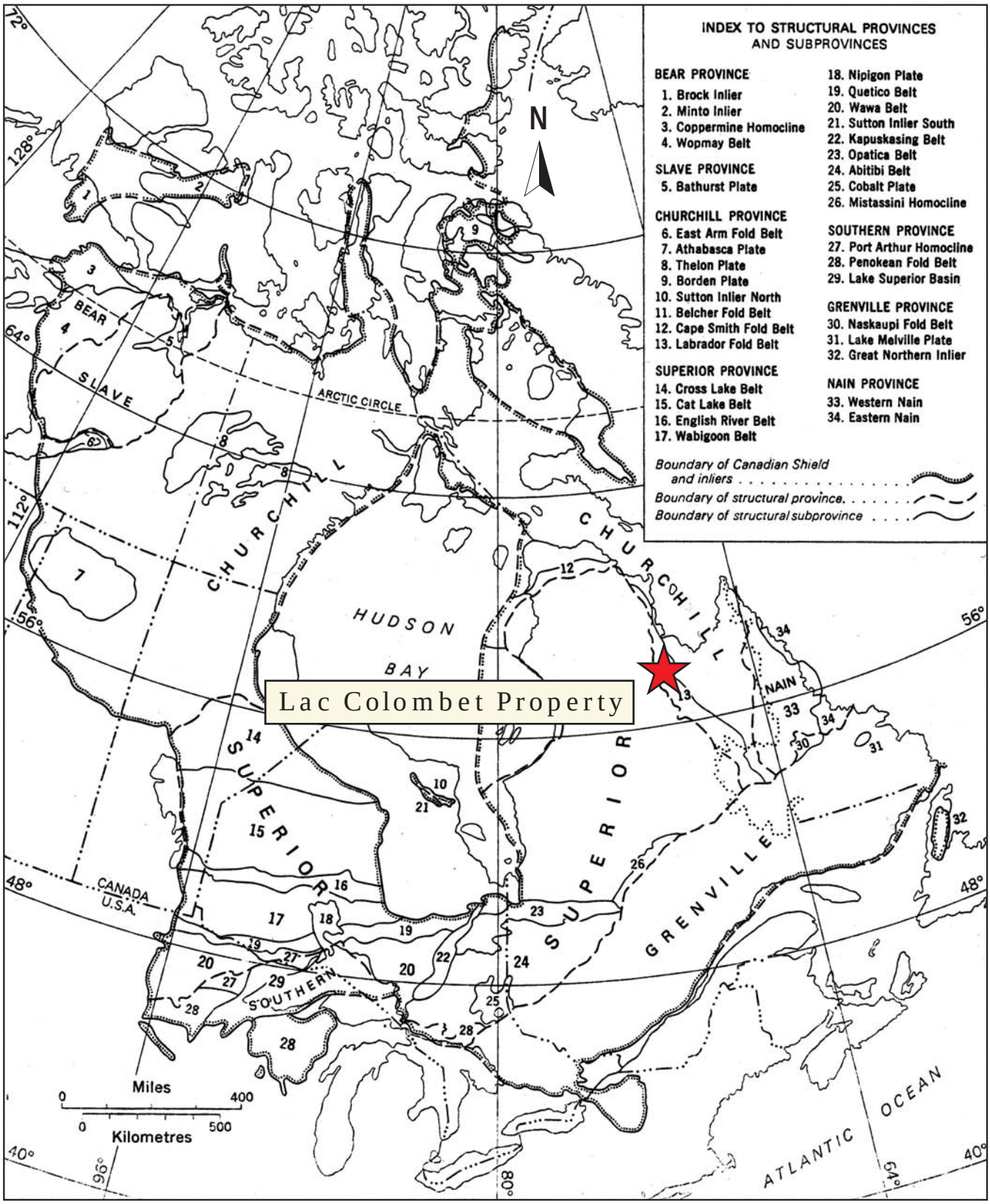

Figure 4

October 2013

Arc Exploration Inc.

Lac Colombet Property

Lac Joques And Fort Mackenzie Area
Ungava Region, Quebec

Structural Provinces and Sub-Provinces

(After C.H. Stockwell, GSC)

10.1 Description of Rock Types

Rocks underlying the Colombet Property are most completely described by Trenholme (1962) whose observations are included, in their entirety as follows:

Granite

The largest area of outcrop is 4 miles west of the McIntyre Camp on Lake Wapanikskan. Its main characteristics are:

(a) Dimensions about 2 ½ miles by 3 miles (North-Northeast).

(b) *Massive, uniform composition and structure.*

(c) *Some Chloritization of hornblends, particularly for a few inches below some outcrop surfaces.*

(d) *Western contact, sheared and crumpled sediments, less marked on the south contact; north contact obscured by overburden. The eastern contact shows a granite pebble conglomerate and arkosic grit lying on a granite regolith, which grades into fresh granite.*

The most interesting granite lies just east of the McIntyre camp. It has the following characteristics:

(i) Outcrop dimensions about 3,000' by 6,000' (North-Northeast).

(ii) Irregular schistosity and high-chlorite, low-quartz zones alternating with bands of massive, high-quartz, low-chlorite granite; migration of quartz is indicated.

(iii) Red feldspar throughout, locally large brecciated crystals with matrix of quartz and chlorite; minor amounts of magnetite and specular hematite.

(iv) The west contact is obscured but the granite is believed to terminate against a steep fault; the north contact is a fault dipping at plus 45° NW and the adjoining sediments have been highly sheared and crumpled; on the east is a welded contact with quartzite, while the south contact shows gently dipping sediments and volcanic lying on a granite regolith.

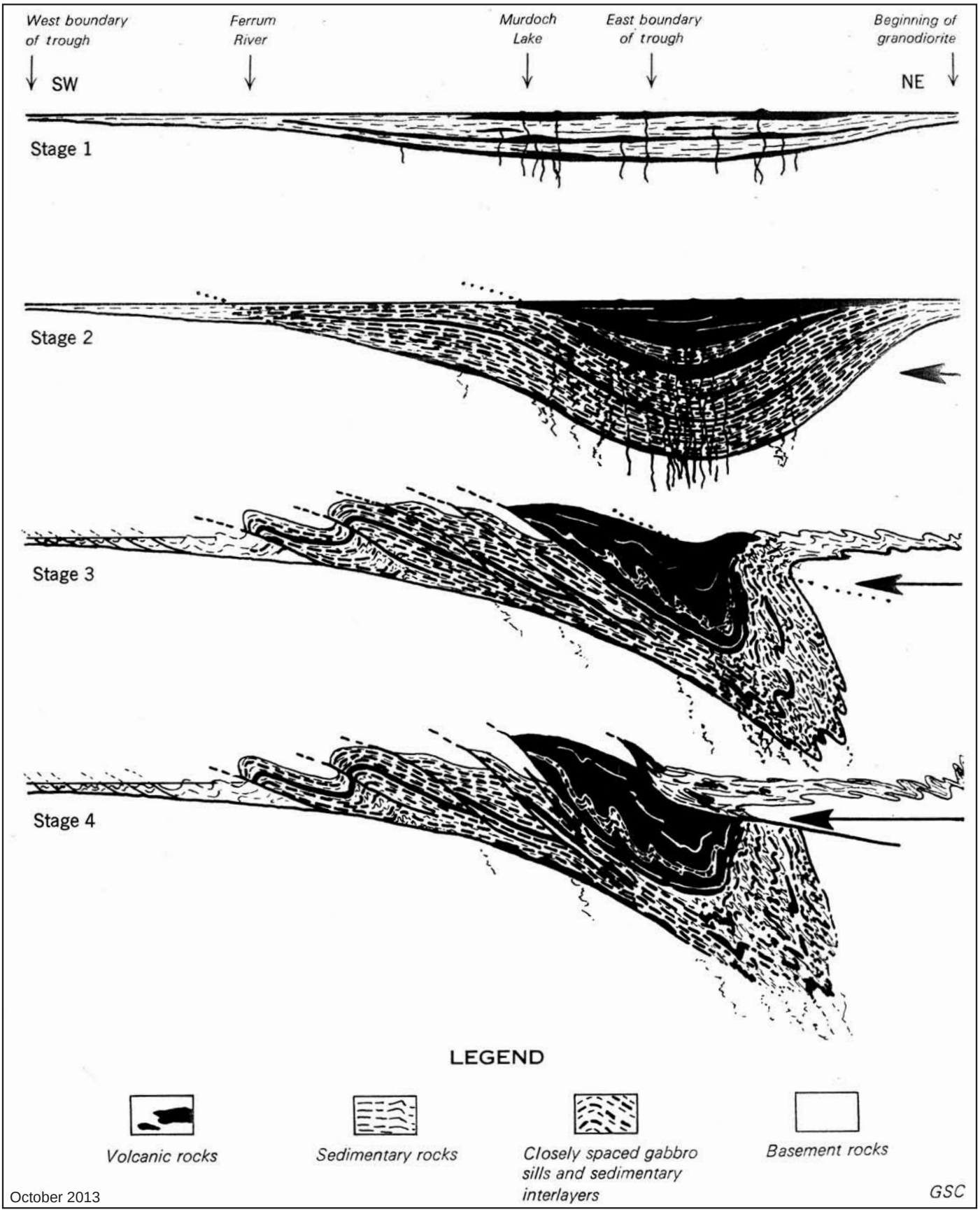

Figure 5

Schematic cross sections of the Labrador Fold Belt at successive stages in its development

(After W.R.A. Baragar, GSC)

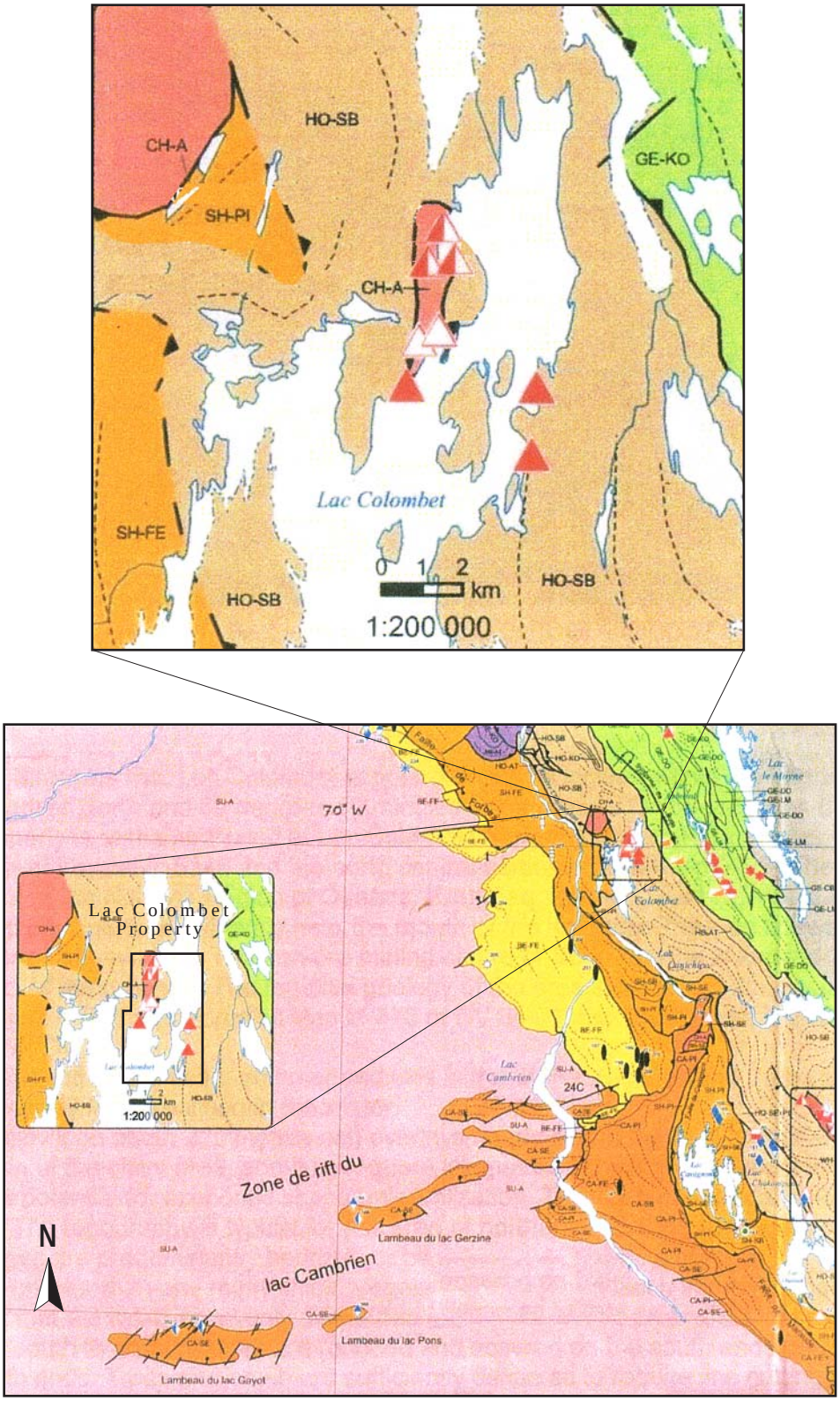

Figure 6

Arc Exploration Inc.

Lac Colombet Property

Lac Joques And Fort Mackenzie Area
Ungava Region, Quebec

Regional Geology and Historical Copper Occurrences

A few dikelets of granite have been observed within the sediments near the granite contact and what appear to be inclusions of granitised quartzite have been noted in drill cores from the granite.

(v) Bornite occurs in a very minor shear in the granite; a minor fault in the granite floor has been filled with carbonate, accompanied by pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization of vein and wall rock; and a large train of mineralization floats contains many blocks of granite, which have been brecciated and cemented by felsite and carbonite with accompanying pyrite and chalcopyrite. These floats indicate the metallizing solutions have followed faults of some magnitude, which ruptured the basement rock.

Conglomerate

Small areas of conglomerate are exposed on the east shore of Granite Peninsula. Granite pebbles predominate, with fewer pebbles of quartzite and other sediments; cementing material varies from arenaceous to argillaceous.

Arkose

Small thickness of arkosic grit is found in the basal formations.

Quartzite

Quartzite, with a true thickness estimated between 500 feet and 1,000 feet, generally overlies the basal formations but is locally overlapped by argillite. The quartzite is usually white to pinkish in colour and medium to fine-grained. It is structurally competent, but, when ruptured, forms extensive shatter and fracture zones.

Argillite

The argillite appears to have a true thickness of about 700 feet, but this may be exaggerated by folding. It behaves plastically and is relatively impervious but, when severely crumpled, it admits large amounts of silica and pyrite.

Carbonaceous Horizons

Many carbonaceous horizons are found within the argillites, but the main horizon occurs between the argillite and the overlying basalt. Many narrow bands are also found interbedded with quartzites and argillites above the main argillite horizon. Most of the carbonaceous beds are of soft slaty material, which behaves structurally like the argillites, but a few beds of hard siliceous sub-cherty material have been noted. These fracture in a brittle manner and are more susceptible to sulphide fracture-filling.

The carbonaceous beds are significant structurally and chemically. They are weak and form the loci of many shears by which the adjacent brittle rocks are shattered; they also appear to have had a strong reducing effect on copper-bearing solutions, causing precipitation of chalcopyrite and (occasionally) native copper.

Greywacke

Rocks mapped as "greywacke" in the northern part of the map area are very dark, fine-grained and of basaltic appearance. However, they contain many sub-rounded grains of quartz. Since they occur at the base of the volcanic sequence their composition may be caused by hybridization of unconsolidated sands by lavas.

Basalts

Basalts in the northern part of the map area occasionally show ellipsoidal pillow structures, but few good top determinations are possible. In the southern part of the map area, flow structures seem to be completely absent, grain size is very uniform, and the rocks show only weak schistosity. Several drill holes showed extensive mixing with adjacent quartzites. These basalts have been tentatively classed as intrusive sills and transgressive sheets.

Basaltic "Pipes"

One of these outcrops occurs on Camp Island, another on the east shore of Copper Bay, and a third between Line 36 N and 48 N just west of the base line. The surface outlines of these and others are inferred from magnetic readings that stand out sharply from those over adjacent rocks.

Hand specimens are similar to other basalts in the vicinity, although that on Camp Island is lighter in colour. All contain much-disseminated fine magnetite.

"Felsite"

"Felsite" is the name given here to a hard, dense, aphanitic rock, buff to salmon pink in colour, which invades all other rock types, with the possible exception of gabbro, and locally forms the cementing material of dynamic breccias.

The best exposure is 1,200 feet east of the Great Dare campsite where felsite forms a breccia containing fragments of basalt and is itself veined by carbonate and chalcopyrite.

South of No. 2 showing it appears to have invaded and partially replaced considerable volumes of quartzite. Drill holes in No. 5 zone show extensive dike-like bodies and replacement areas in quartzite and argillite. Many of the brecciated granitic floats have similar cementing material.

Gabbro

The "gabbro" mapped on Gabbro Island and other islands has not been studied in detail and may be coarse intrusive in part.

A pyroxene gabbro dike outcrops on the east shore of Granite Peninsula and has been traced northward for a distance of 3,000 feet in drill holes. It has a true width of about 40 feet and both walls show characteristic chill against the granite.

Metamorphic Injections

Quartz and red feldspar have been injected into strongly sheared impure quartzite on the east shore of Camp Island.

Granite "dikelets" in quartzite in Holes M-9, M-10, and M-11 may be the result of plastic flow of rejuvenated older granitic material rather than being indicative of post Kaniapiskau granite intrusion.

Hydrothermal Veins

These are discussed in the description of the various copper showings.

Glacial Deposits

The map area generally has a light drift cover of ground moraine with poorly developed eskers, drumlins, and wave-cut benches. The main ice movement has been about N 10° E as indicated by striae, with supporting evidence of lee and stoss forms, drift trails and drumlin elongation.

Lighter and later movements from N 30° E to N 20° W have been indicated by striae.

Name	Tonnes	Cu(%)	Ni(%)	Ni/Cu
Retty Lake	1 360 500	1.50	0.67	0.45
Pogo	692 600	1.00	0.65	0.65
Centre	91 400	1.26	0.75	0.60
Blue Lake	506 400	0.66	0.50	0.76
Chance Lake	649 400	0.66	0.89	1.35
Aulneau Lake	1 088 000	2.02	0.45	0.22
Erickson #1	519 700	1.12	0.32	0.29
Leslie #2	693 900	1.56	0.33	0.21
Chrysler #2	526 100	1.79	0.48	0.27
Soucy C	129 700	0.72	0.22	0.31
Pio Lake (E vein)	24 000	6.40	3.00	0.47
Hopes Advance #1	2 000 000	0.59	0.16	0.27
Hopes Advance #2	5 100 000	0.76	0.26	0.34

Grades and tonnages of Cu-Ni deposits in the Labrador Trough

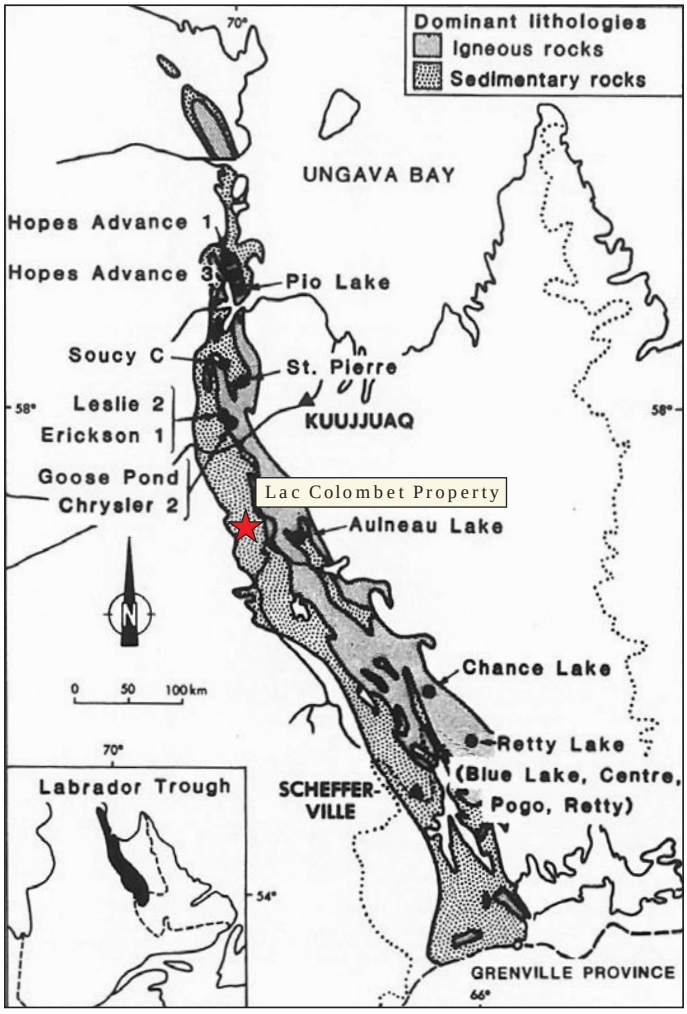

Figure 7

Locations of the principal Cu-Ni and Cu-Ni-PGE deposits in the Labrador Trough

(After: Avramtchev, L. and LeBel-Drolet, S. (1979)
La Fosse Platinum Group Inc.

10.2 MINERALIZATION

Most of the documented sulphide deposits in the Labrador Trough occur within basic to ultrabasic sills. The sulphides include combinations of pyrite, chalcopyrite, pentlandite, pyrrhotite, traces of sphalerite and galena, and magnetite. Minor gold values have also been recovered from some of the more massive concentrations of sulphides.

On the Colombet Property the sulphide mineralization is almost exclusively a combination of pyrite and chalcopyrite with the very rarely noted grain of bornite or pyrrhotite. The mineralization occurs disseminated as fine grains or as thin seams, fracture fillings and cementing agents combined with carbonate in quartzite, in proximity to carbonaceous beds. Frequently the best concentrations are in carbonate veins cutting the sediments. The following details relating to the various significant mineral occurrences are quoted directly from Trenholme (1964).

10.3 DESCRIPTION OF SULPHIDE SHOWINGS

(The trenches are described in report dated October 10, 1961)

No. 1 Showing (Strike N 50º W, Dip 20º NE)

Two trenches showed chalcopyrite fracture fillings in quartzite and carbonaceous chert. Six drill holes (M-12 to M-17) tested the zone for a strike length of 600 feet. Most of the chalcopyrite occurs in fractured quartzite lying above carbonaceous beds, which dip north at 20º. Scattered grains and patches of chalcopyrite were found below this horizon. The best intersection was 2.38% Cu across 4 feet at a vertical depth of 90 feet.

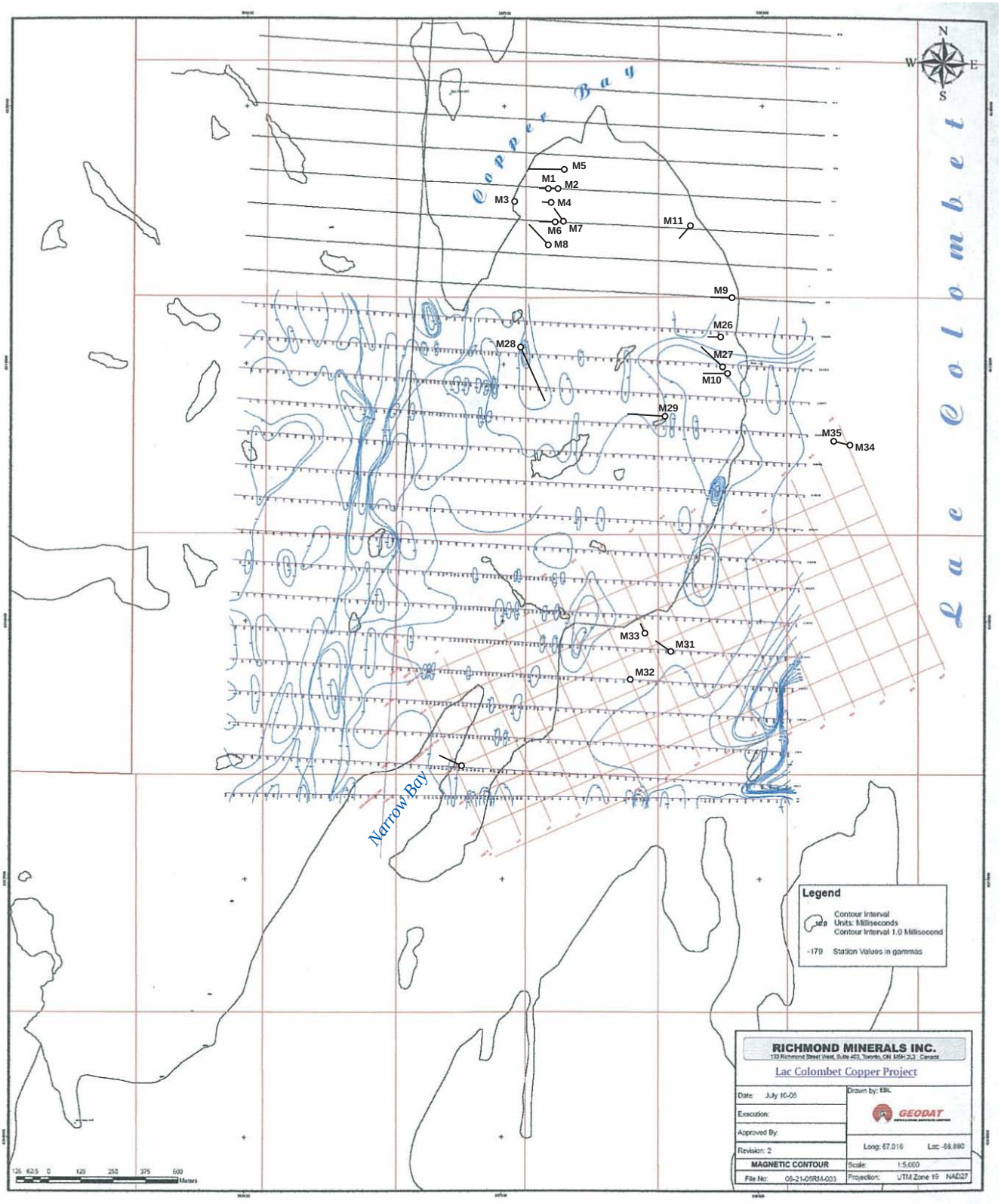

Figure 8

Arc Exploration Inc.

Lac Colombet Property

Lac Joques And Fort Mackenzie Area
Ungava Region, Quebec

Magnetometer Survey

Magnetic Contours at 100 gamma Intervals)

(After Lockhart Exploration Services Ltd.)

October 2013

No. 2 Showing (Strike N 20º W, Dip 40º NE)

Most of the chalcopyrite occurs in quartzite lying adjacent to carbonaceous chert between basalt sills. The best concentrations are in carbonate veins cutting the sediments. Eight additional drill holes (M-18 to M-25) obtained scattered chalcopyrite mineralization over a strike length of 1,100 feet and to a vertical depth of 270 feet. The best intersection obtained was 1.58% Cu over 21.6 feet in Hole M-20. Other intersections are listed under "Results of Drilling."

No. 3 Showing

Additional stripping and picking showed only a few grains of chalcopyrite with heavy pyrite mineralization in quartzite near graphitic schist. The best of four picked samples assayed 0.24% Cu.

No. 4 Showing (Line 12 N, 12 E)

A little fine disseminated chalcopyrite was found in quartzite just north of the strong shatter zone, which crosses the south peninsula. Occasional grains were also discovered in the rusty carbonate-pyrite mineralization on the peninsula. The best of six character samples assayed 0.07% Cu.

No. 5 Zone

Chalcopyrite occurs at numerous places in quartzite, graphitic schist and felsite, as thin fracture fillings and disseminations. In some cases, narrow veins of (dolomite) carbonate carry good concentrations. The rocks appear to be severely crumpled and correlation of beds from hole to hole is difficult. The chalcopyrite mineralization has very erratic distribution.

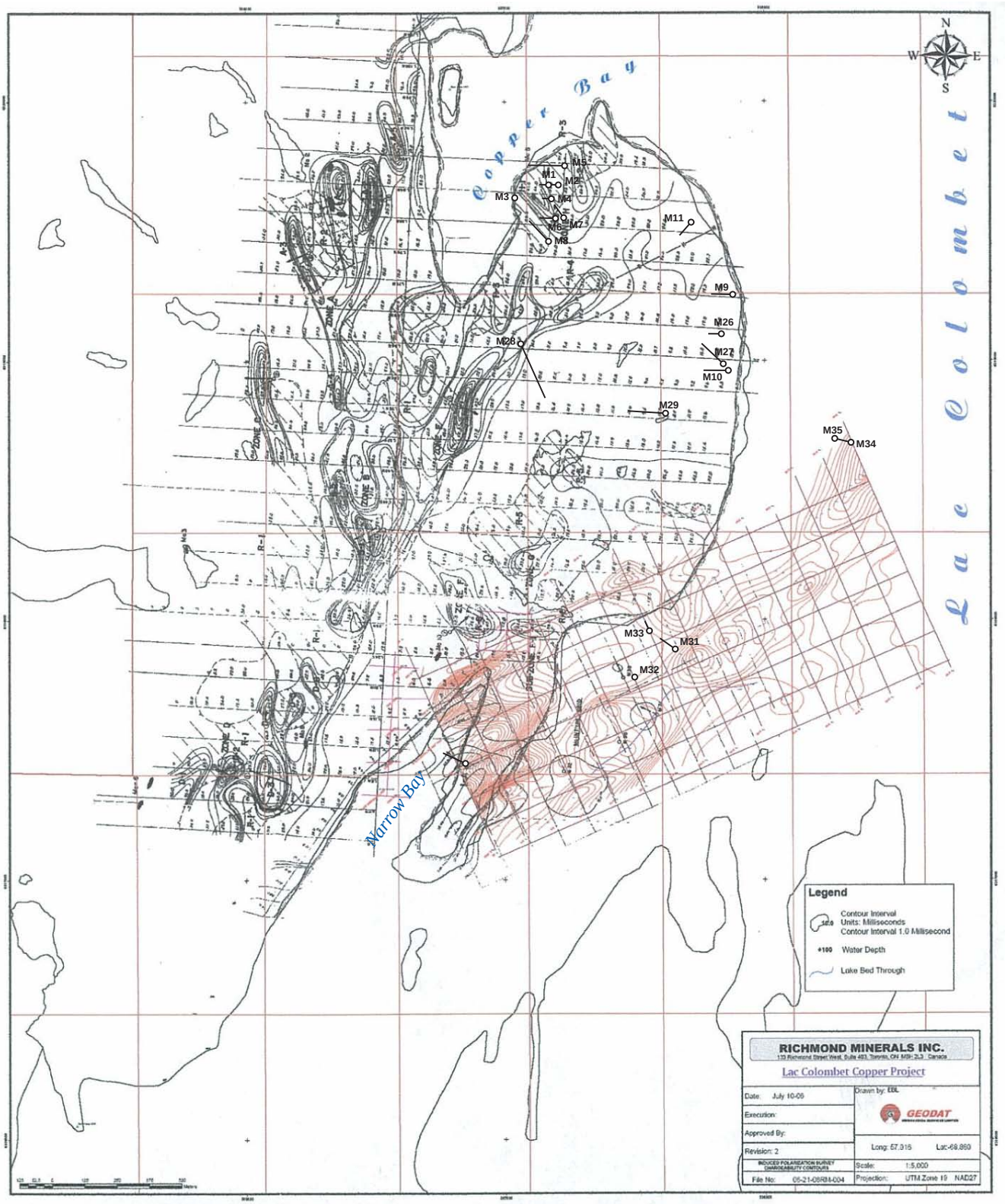

Figure 9

Arc Exploration Inc.

Lac Colombet Property

Lac Joques And Fort Mackenzie Area
Ungava Region, Quebec

Induced Polarization Survey

Chargeability Contours

(After Lockhart Exploration Services Ltd.)

October 2013

Holes M-1 to M-8 and Hole M-30 tested the zone over a north-south distance of 1,200 feet and to a vertical depth of 750 feet. The best intersection was 0.83% Cu over 11 feet at a vertical depth of 410 feet. Hole M-26 located the granite contact south of the zone and M-30 was drilled vertically to test conditions in the granite below the zone, but did not reach the granite.

Float Zone

The main concentration of large angular floats is on Granite Peninsula between L 60 N and L 64 N at 3,900 feet E. Most of the large floats are shattered granite and quartzite cemented by carbonate, felsite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. The average grade of 13 chip samples between L 60 N and L 64 N was 1.78% Cu, the highest assay being 4.50% and the lowest 0.54%.

Holes M-9, M-10, and M-11 were drilled in the winter, mainly on geophysical evidence, and each intersected the granite contact, but without cutting any important mineralization. Holes M-27, M-28 and M-29 eliminated any chance of the float origin being on Granite Peninsula.

Dr. Norman Drummond of the Department of Geography, McGill University, has pointed out that the floats were not likely rafted to their present positions (the writer's first impression) because of the altitude range (about 75-100 feet) at which they were found. The lack of rounding in the larger floats is explained partly by disintegration since they were deposited, and partly by the likelihood of their being carried in the ice some feet above its grinding surface.

No. 6 Showing

This showing consists of disseminated pyrite, with a very few grains of chalcopyrite, in slightly sheared basalt a few feet above crumpled carbonaceous schist. Except for stripping, no work was done here.

No. 7 Showing (Boudrias find on 184602-4, Rouviere Group I)

A little fine chalcopyrite occurs with disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite in slightly sheared basalt. Additional prospecting failed to find enough mineralization to justify work.

No. 8 Showing (Line 12 N to 16 N at 1,000' W)

Stripping and packsack drilling encountered chalcopyrite as disseminations and fracture fillings in quartzite and graphitic schist between flat-lying basalt sills or dikes. The showings are on the edge of a steep escarpment near an assumed north-trending fault.

Five of the six packsack drill holes obtained intersections up to 1.56% Cu across 9.8 feet, but distribution is erratic, and correlation was not feasible.

No. 9 Showing

This showing is 3,500 feet south of No. 8 showing and along the same escarpment. A slip surface trending N 45° E and dipping 60° E forms a quartzite escarpment showing chalcopyrite at frequent intervals over a length of 400 feet. Rock trenching and packsack drilling showed narrow bands of quartzite and carbonaceous slate between basalt sills or dikes, with erratic distribution of chalcopyrite mineralization. The best intersection from five drill holes assayed 1% Cu over 5.0 feet.

No. 10 Showing Line 24 N, 750' E

A minor fault has dropped argillite into contact with granite regolith and conglomerate. The fault strikes N 35° and the dip is nearly vertical. The movement probably does not exceed 10 feet. Carbonate vein material has filled fissures and has been accompanied by pyrite and chalcopyrite over widths of a few inches to 2 feet. Chalcopyrite has also penetrated the granitic south wall for a few inches. The fracture can be traced for about 150 feet and contains some chalcopyrite for about 75 feet. (A composite grab sample of mineralized material from the trenches assayed 1.58% Cu). Although of considerable academic interest, the showing, after being blasted open, did not merit diamond drilling.

11.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

To date, no commercially exploitable base metals have been developed within the Labrador Trough but a number of promising prospects contain significant resources that may eventually be expanded into viable mining operations. These deposits are associated with lenticular bodies of gabbro in highly deformed zone(s) parallel to the regional structural trend.

Figure 7, after Thomas Clark of the Quebec Ministry of Energy and Resources, 1987 illustrates the distribution and gives resources figures for a number of the more significant occurrences.

12.0 EXPLORATION

Work carried out by Evanshen during 1966-67 was focused on the relocation and sampling of mineral occurrences worked on by McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited during their 1961-62 period of exploring the property. According to Lockhart (2006) the objectives of the 2005 work performed on behalf of Aavdex Corporation (now Richmond Minerals Inc.), *"was to verify the existence of the reported areas of copper mineralization"*. This work confirmed earlier work. The principal occurrence locations are depicted on Figure 6 and individual sample locations are identified from recorded Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) data.

All samples were shipped to Bourlamaque Assay Laboratories Ltd. at Val D'Or, Quebec for processing and analyses. Most of the samples were assayed for copper, gold, silver, cobalt, and uranium. All sample locations, descriptions and assay results were compiled by Lockhart (2006) and presented as Appendix 2 of this document. Also, descriptions of the most significant copper-bearing minerals occurrences are taken verbatim from the same report.

Copper Occurrence No. 227 has a recorded drill intersection of 2.38% copper over 1.2 metres. The host rock is felsite (rhyolite?) with pyrite and chalcopyrite occurring as disseminations and veins with quartz, ankerite and calcite. The occurrence is on the east side of a long (>2km) north-south trending fault and 1.5 kilometres north of a granite plug. This occurrence was blasted open many years ago leaving 3shallow pits. Both grab and channel samples, numbered 88511 to 88523, were collected at this site. The assay values are reported in the appendix. The average copper grade of all 13 chip and grab samples is 0.75% Cu. The average of the 7 chip samples of one metre length each from the largest mineralized outcrop is 1.08% Cu, 11.6g/T Ag and 6 ppm U overt 4 metres length and 3 metres width.

Occurrence 227 appears to have less potential than other prospects within the Richmond Minerals Inc. claim area at Lac Colombet.

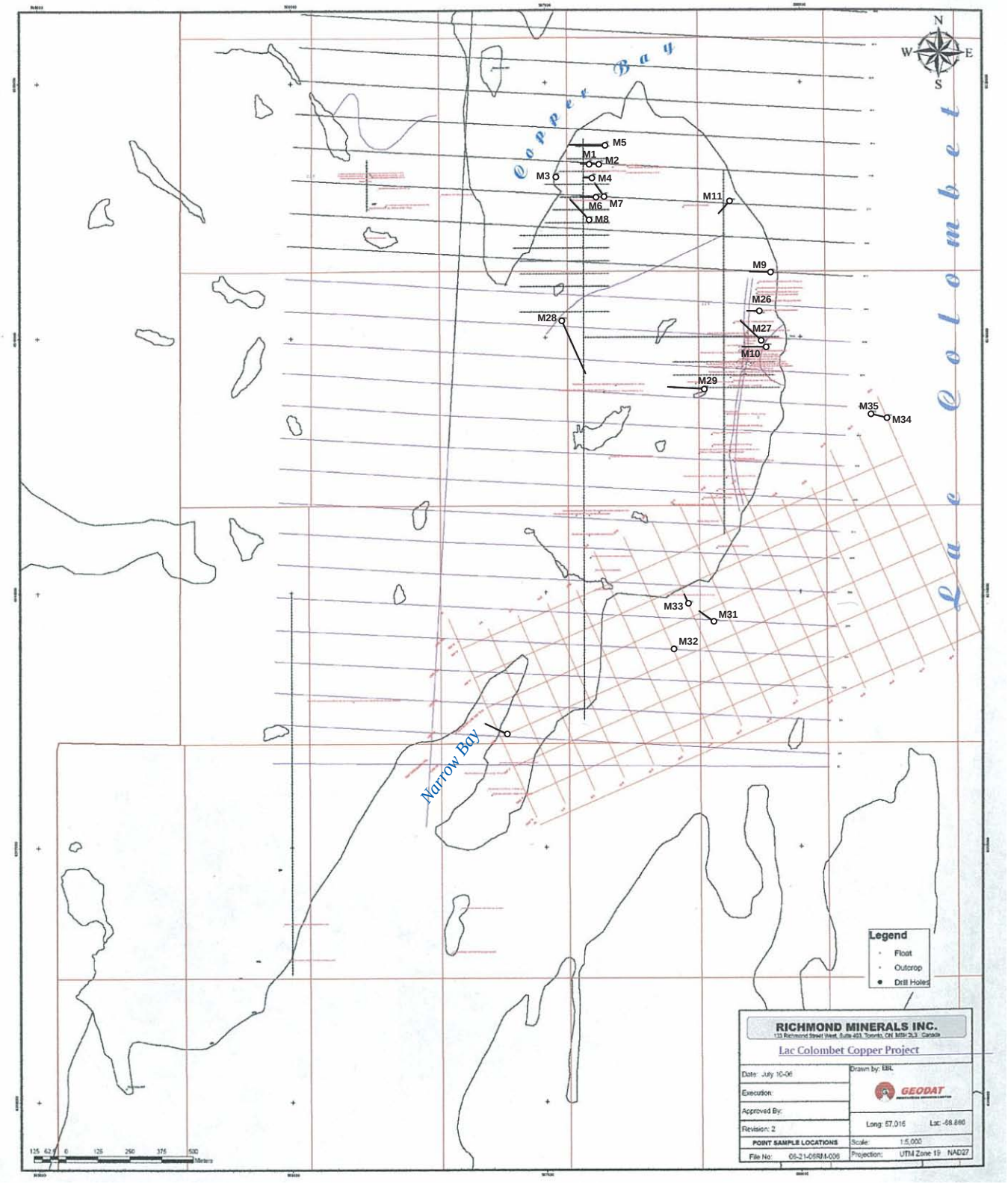

Figure 10

Arc Exploration Inc.

Lac Colombet Property

Lac Joques And Fort Mackenzie Area
Ungava Region, Quebec

Sample Point Locations

(After Lockhart Exploration Services Ltd.)

October 2013

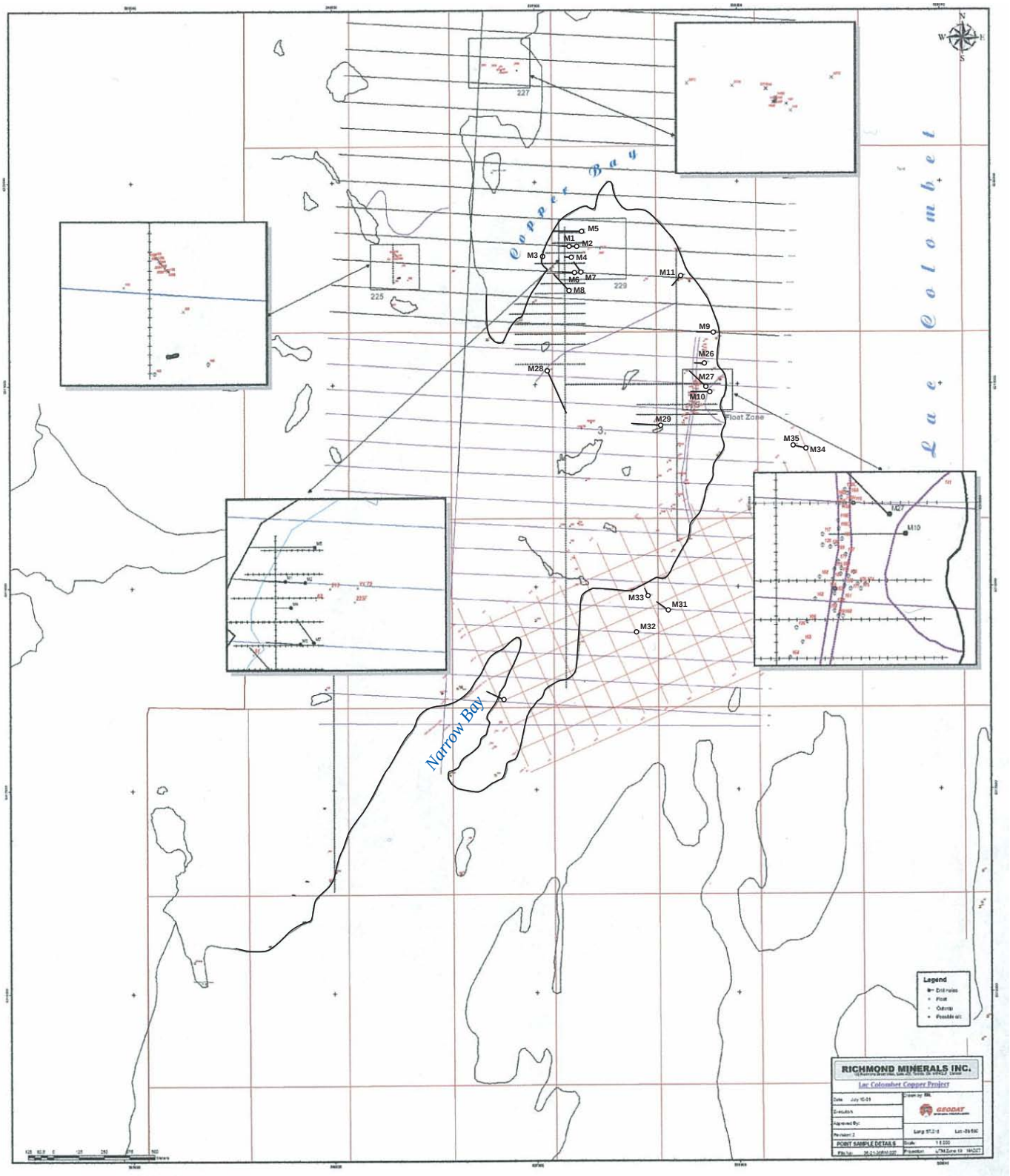

Figure 11

Arc Exploration Inc.

Lac Colombet Property

Lac Joques And Fort Mackenzie Area
Ungava Region, Quebec

Sample Point Detail Locations

(After Lockhart Exploration Services Ltd.)

October 2013

Copper Occurrence No. 225 is marked Zone A on the McIntyre Porcupine map included on page 20 and in the map pocket as File 06-21-06RM-04 Induced Polarization Survey. North-northeast 1.5 km is site 227 and one kilometre to the east is site 229.

Mineralization at Site 225 is controlled by a northwesterly striking vault, is visually impressive forming a gossan on the top, west and south sides of a hill on the west side of Copper Bay. Mineralization is clearly and continuously exposed along the hillside for a distance of more than 30 metres. Immediately west of this outcrop, and some 10 metres lower, is a large, well-exposed, outcrop of basalt. Chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization in the rock face (up to 40% sulphide at some sites) occurs in quartz carbonate veins that cut brecciated felsite, sandstone, siltstone, graphitic schist, and basalt. The zone is 8 metres wide on surface. At least 5 diamond drill holes were drilled into Zone A. These intersected mineralization at a vertical depth of 60 metres. This mineralization is reported to extend for a length of 300 metres. Mineralization is primarily Cu and Ag with secondary Au and Ni. Radioactivity levels are 2 to 4 times background on the mineralized outcrop. Reported copper and silver grades intersected in drill holes at this site are: 1.58% Cu over 6.6 metres, 2.17% Cu over 5.3 metres, 25.7 grams Ag over 2.2 metres. A total of 13 continuous chip samples, each of 2 metres length, were taken by PGL personnel along the exposed mineralized face, parallel to the strike of the fault. The assays of these samples, numbered 88525 to 77537 are reported in the Appendix 2. ***Average grade of the 26m long chip sample is 2.86% Cu****, 0.008% Co, 6 g/T Ag, 0.19 g/T Au, 0.02% As, and 2 ppm U.*

This is a significant copper occurrence that merits additional examination and exploration. Previous survey and drill results should be reviewed to determine where additional exploration is warranted.

Copper Occurrence No. 229 marked as Zone H on the McIntyre Porcupine Induced Polarization Survey map noted above, is on the peninsula on the east side of Copper Bay. A northeasterly striking fault arcs sub-parallel to the shoreline of Copper Bay. The copper enriched outcrops are on the east side of this fault. Local elevations are in the order of 10m above lake level. Mineralization occurs as pyrite and chalcopyrite with traces of chalcocite and ankerite disseminated in sandstone and siltstone. McIntyre Porcupine drilled at least 7 holes to test Zone H. One drill hole intersected 1.5 metres of 4.98% Cu. Hole #30 was drilled vertically 758 feet (231m) in Zone H. Section – Drill Hole M-30 is presented as Figure 6 on page 14 of this report.

Publication MM-2004-01 records that this occurrence is fault related, brecciated and altered. Drill core, believed to be from this occurrence, was found to contain the uranium bearing mineral brannerite. This occurrence is classed as one of primary Cu with secondary Ag and U. Outcrops in the vicinity of Waypoint 61 at site 229 contain copper mineralization of economic grade. The host rock types are of variable composition, including quartzite, felsite, metasediments, some limestone and probable metavolcanics. Hand specimens of some of these well-mineralized rocks resemble granodiorite and brecciated felsite (rhyolite?). WP 61 was chip sampled at one-metre intervals over a length of 8 metres. Mineralization extends under overburden beyond the ends of the sample trench. This trench averaged 1.841% Cu, 2.5 g/t Ag and less than 0.01g/t Au over 8m. Radioactivity of the mineralized outcrops ranged from 2 to 4 times the background radiation of 40 to 50 counts per second on a hand held scintillometer. The area contains a number of pits blasted more than 40 years ago by McIntyre Porcupine prospectors. Several of these pits were grab sampled. Samples were analysed in Val d'Or, Quebec by Bourlamaque Assay Laboratories Ltd. for Cu, Ag and Au. The results are presented in Appendix 2.

Several outcrops of economic grade copper mineralization are known within site 229. Previous survey and drill results should be reviewed to determine where additional exploration is warranted.

The Float Zone, a Field of Copper-Rich Glacial Boulders situated south and east of occurrence #229 is an area of containing tens of angular boulders with diameters up to several metres. Many of these boulders contain pyrite and copper sulphide minerals with copper content ranging up to 7% copper. The last glacial movement was from south to north.

The abundance, the high copper content, angularity, large size and wide areal distribution of the mineralized glacial boulders on the northwestern portion of Richmond Minerals Inc. claim area is very impressive. As well, there are sites, especially in the vicinity of waypoints 114 and 116, within the "Float Zone" where the mineralized rock appears to be outcrop and not boulder. Early prospectors blasted pits at these sites in what appears to be flat-surfaced outcrop that is well mineralized with copper.

Electromagnetic, magnetometer and induced polarization surveys were made over this area in 1962. These surveys are presented here and in a larger scale copy in the map pocket. No anomalies were detected by these surveys over the most intensely mineralized boulder train area. The "Float Zone" parallels the western shore of Lac Colombet for 1.5 kilometres, from WP134 in the south to WP140 in the north. The boulder train extends west from the shoreline for a distance of 300m inland, a width of 300m. The absence of geophysical anomalies strongly suggests the mineralization is only in boulders, although these boulders would have to be unusually large. If so, their size and angularity normally would indicate their source to be nearby, a relatively short distance "up-ice" (to the south).

Map 06-21-06RM-007 Sample Point Detail Sites, presented here and in a larger scale copy in the map pocket, indicates that McIntyre Porcupine Mines drilled holes (M10, M27, M28 and M9) to test this Float Zone. Hole M10 was drilled east to west and stopped at depth about 75m north of WP114. Drilling did not exhaustively test the copper mineralization at WP114 and the Float Zone of more intensely concentrated mineralized boulders. All of the drill holes were north of WP114, the area that appears to be a mineralized outcrop.

The PGL crew verified the 1962 electromagnetic surveys by cutting and surveying a grid of 5 E/W lines, at 50m N/S intervals, over the area between WP164 and WP126, and from the shore to distance 400m west of the shore. A Max/Min electromagnetic survey was completed using a 100m cable length between transmitter and receiver. When no anomalies were located, the cable length was shortened to 50m and the survey was repeated at 25m stations in an effort to detect any shallow conductors. This short-length cable Max/Min survey detected no conductors. The geophysical surveys should have detected any significant volume of in situ mineralization of the type found at these waypoints. The conclusion is that these occurrences are either relatively small masses or they consist of very large boulders or huge ice-rafted blocks of mineralized felsite. Final resolution of whether this mineralization is an outcrop or in large boulders waits further testing by excavation or shallow drilling.

The large angular mineralized (2.10% Cu) boulder at ***WP134*** *is one of two boulders on the south-facing shoreline of Lake Colombet. Ice movement was from south to north. It appears these boulders were excavated from the lake bottom and moved northward a few hundred metres to their present location.*

McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd. made an Induced Polarization (IP) survey in the winter of 1962 on the lake ice of the area immediately south of this boulder. Chargeability anomalies were found within the area south and west of WP134. They were thought to be the source of mineralized boulders of the Float Zone and WP134. During February and March 1964 McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd. drilled at least 5 holes through the ice of Lac Colombet to test some of the anomalies found by the IP survey. No significant Cu mineralization was found.

Drill sites M-31, M-32, M-35, and drill hole M-36, are plotted on Map 06-21-06RM-004 Induced Polarization Survey that is reproduced in this report (page 20) as a copy of the McIntyre map. Using the 5 drill logs provided from the Quebec Assessment Files, this writer plotted the sites for drill holes M-31, M-32, M-33, M-34 and M-35. It appears that drill sites M-31, M-32 and M-35 are not correctly located on the original copy of the McIntyre IP chargeability contour map. This map shows the sites of a number of McIntyre drill holes with relation to the various chargeability anomalies, or Zones, produced by the IP Survey. This map does not display all of the drill holes, and some holes appear to be plotted incorrectly.

13.0 DRILLING

Richmond Minerals Inc. has not done any drilling on the property and previous drilling was not designed to test the area specifically targeted for detailed exploration, at this time.

14.0 SAMPLING METHODS AND APPROACH

It must be assumed that, during the course of the "historical work" on the property, samples were collected and handled under industrial standards of the time.

Analytical work carried out by McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd. would have been done at its assay facility in Schumacher, Ontario. Currently accredited laboratories produced other historical assay data.

Samples from the Richmond Minerals Inc. programme were flown directly from the property to Val D'Or, Quebec and the Bourlamaque Assay Laboratories facility.

Security would have met normal exploration standards.

As stated by Lockhart (2006) samples from boulders were normally "grabs" and, normally, "chips" from areas of outcrops.

15.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The historical data do not provide this information.

16.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The McIntyre work was professionally managed and documented. Subsequent recorded work by Richmond Minerals Inc. was conducted under the supervision of highly qualified and skilled professionals and the author's experience in the area suggests that all the data presented in this report conforms to the generally accepted exploration procedures.

17.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

None.

18.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions have been arrived at following a careful examination of the data available.

The Lac Colombet Property covers several well-documented mineral occurrences some of which may merit more detailed exploration. However, none of the efforts to discover the source of high grade, copper-bearing, mineralized float which has created the strongest incentive for exploring the property, have succeeded.

Glacial movement in the region "is known" to have been from south to north and most of the searching for the source of the high-grade float has been based on this premise. Strong local faulting and rock ridging, evident on aerial photographs and outcrop maps of the area, suggest that conditions at the ice-rock interface could have varied the direction of movement by 18 to more than 20 degrees east of north. This would have placed the possible source of the float either in Narrow Bay (Figure 8) or further to the south-southwest beyond the mouth of the bay.

Major advances in geophysical capabilities should enable the Company to locate any potential source of the mineralized float and define drill targets for further exploration of the economic potential in this only partially explored section of the property.

19.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA

In addition to the other considerations documented in the Vending Agreement with the Ferderber syndicate transferring ownership of the property to Aavdex, it was also agreed that a 10 kilometre staking perimeter around the boundaries would exist and that any future staking or acquisition of mineral claims by either the Vendor or the Purchaser within this 10 kilometre perimeter will form a part of the agreement. This agreement remains in force.

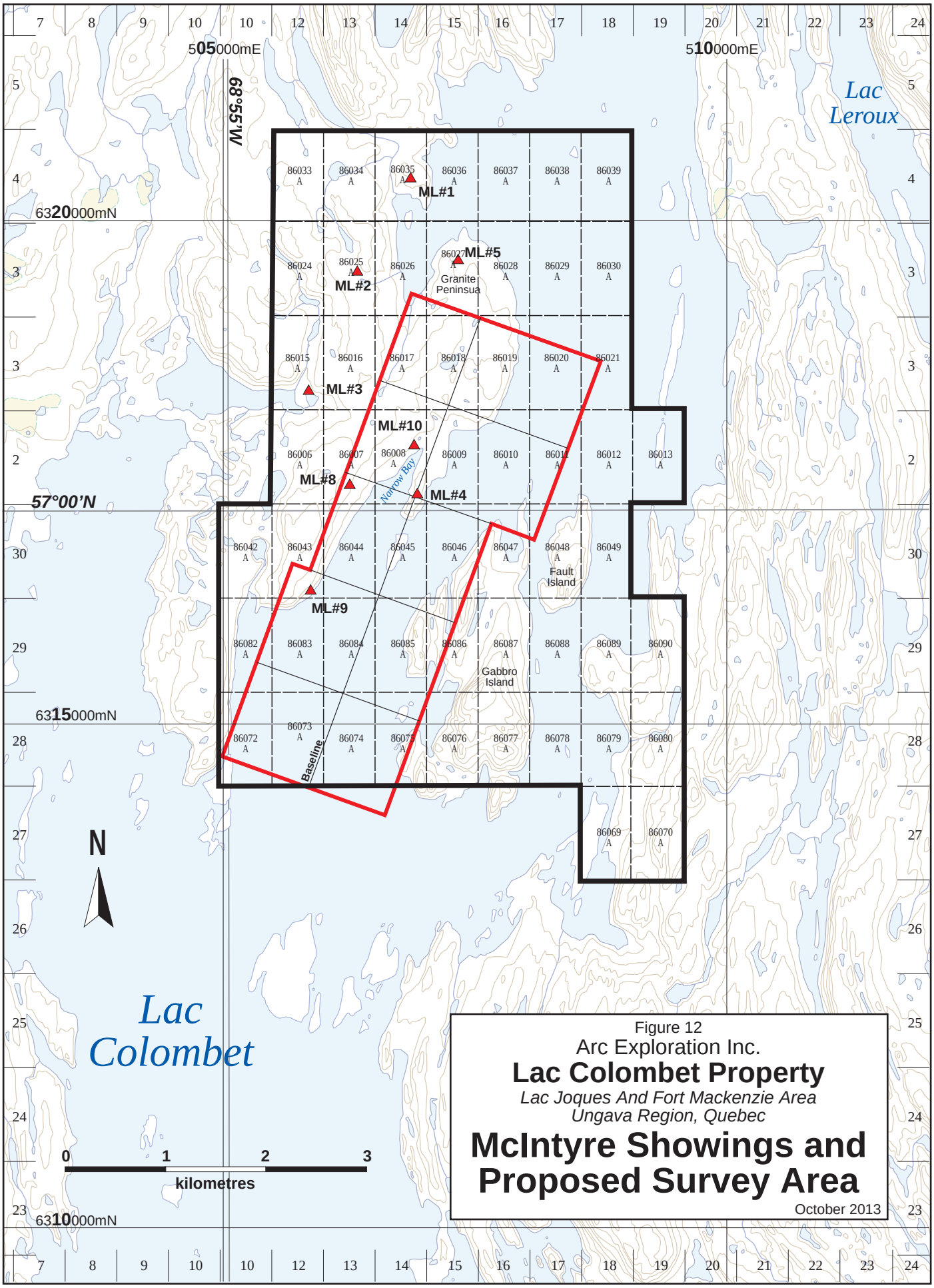

Figure 12

Arc Exploration Inc.

Lac Colombet Property

Lac Joques And Fort Mackenzie Area
Ungava Region, Quebec

McIntyre Showings and Proposed Survey Area

October 2013

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on his examination of the available data it is the author's opinion that a search for the source of the high-grade copper-bearing mineralized float located on the Lac Colombet Property is justified. The search area is in Figure 12, and is outlined in red.

The search should commence by conducting detailed magnetic and electromagnetic surveys along lines chained and picketed at 50-metre intervals. Line spacing should be 100 metres.

A state of the art magnetometer should be employed and readings should be recorded at minimum 25-metre intervals along all lines. The resulting data may be presented in profile but must be presented in contoured form.

A MAXMIN 1 electromagnetic unit will be employed to provide data on a minimum of four frequencies, to be selected. Data will be recorded at minimum 25-metre intervals with a 200-metre coil separation.

Where a significant electromagnetic response is recorded on more than one line, "fill-in" lines should be established over the area of response, and surveyed.

At the same time, all of the previous geophysical work generated on the property should be acquired and assessed by a competent, qualified geophysicist to provide guidance for any additional work on the known mineral occurrences.

The estimated cost of recommended work, including report preparation and contingencies is $277,000.00.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your information and consideration.

Toronto, Ontario, Canada
November 7, 2013

Melville W. Rennick, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

21.0 ESTIMATE OF RECOMMENDED PROGRAMME COSTS

Crew Mobilization to Kuujjuaq and Return	$	35,000.00
Crew Mobilization Kuujjuaq-Lac Colombet and Return		15,000.00
Service Trips – Kuujjuaq to Lac Colombet		5,000.00
Establishing grid – cutting, chaining, etc. including picket recovery from lake surface – 100 Kilometres		55,000.00
Magnetic Survey – 100 Kilometres		25,000.00
MAXMIN 1 Survey – 100 Kilometres		50,000.00
Ski-doo And Sled Rentals – 2		12,000.00
Geophysical Data (Historic) Recovery and Review		18,000.00
Winter Camp For 4 Men – Installed and Recovered		40,000.00
Project Supervision and Reporting		22,000.00
TOTAL ESTIMATE PROGRAMME COSTS	$	277,000.00

Toronto, Ontario, Canada
November 7, 2013

Melville W. Rennick, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Melville William Rennick do hereby certify that:

I am a Consulting Geologist residing at 234 Donlea Drive, Toronto, Ontario M4G 2N2.

I am a graduate of the Provincial Institute of Mining, Haileybury, Ontario, in 1955 and have been continuously engaged as a practising geologist since that time.

I am a member of Professional Engineers, Ontario.

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

I am responsible for the preparation of the attached report titled "Technical Report For ARC Exploration Inc. On The Lac Colombet Property" dated November 7, 2013. I did not make a site visit to the Property relative to this report but have visited it on three former occasions.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this report that is not reflected in the report, the omission to disclose which makes the report misleading.

I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in 1.5 National Instrument 43-101.

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F and the attached report, dated November 7, 2013 and has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

I consent to the filing of the attached report titled "Technical Report For ARC Exploration Inc. On the Lac Colombet Property" and dated November 7, 2013, 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 this report.

Toronto, Ontario, Canada
November 7, 2013

Melville W. Rennick, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

APPENDIX 1: ASSAY REPORTS

P. / P.O. BOX 550 148, AVENUE PERREAULT VAL D'OR (QUÉBEC) J9P 4P5 TÉL.: (819) 824-4337
FAX.: (819) 824-4745

LABORATOIRE D'ANALYSE BOURLAMAQUE LTÉE.
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CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSES
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

No. 83285

IENT Aavdex Corporation
ROJET
ROJECT
HANTILLONS
MPLES Rock
ÇU DE
CEIVED FROM Peter Federber

VAL D'OR (QUÉBEC) August 2, 2005
ANALYSES
ASSAYS 15 Au Py-Gr., 15 Ag, 15 Cu

Sample No.	Au ppm	Ag g/t	Cu %
47806	<0.10	2	1.810
47807	<0.10	2	1.310
47808	0.10	3	2.280
47809	<0.10	4	3.020
47810	0.10	6	4.840
47811	<0.10	1	0.529
47812	<0.10	1	0.433
47813	<0.10	1	0.505
47814	<0.10	4	3.550
47815	<0.10	6	4.550
47816	<0.10	3	2.810
47817	<0.10	2	1.470
47818	<0.10	1	3.220
47819	<0.10	<1	0.582
47820	<0.10	8	1.350

Sample No.	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
47815 dup.	0.10	6	4.500

ANALYSTE / ASSAYER
L. - D. Meinbardis

C.P. / P.O. BOX 550 148, AVENUE PERREAULT VAL D'OR (QUÉBEC) J9P 4P5 TÉL.: (819) 824-43
FAX.: (819) 824-47

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No. 83307

CLIENT Aavdex Corporation
PROJET PROJECT
ÉCHANTILLONS SAMPLES Rock
REÇU DE RECEIVED FROM Peter Federber

VAL D'OR (QUÉBEC) August 2, 2005
ANALYSES ASSAYS 8 Au Py-Gr., 8 Ag, 8 Cu, 3 Co

Sample No.	Au ppm	Ag g/t	Cu %	Co %	
47821	0.37	<1	2.940	0.001	
47822	0.10	<1	1.880	-	
47823	<0.10	<1	4.230	0.002	
47824	<0.10	<1	2.470	-	
47825	<0.10	<1	6.890	-	
47826	<0.10	<1	1.340	-	
47827	0.13	<1	3.310	-	
28342	0.17	<1	3.710	0.002	control sample.

ANALYSTE / ASSAYER
L. - D. Melnbardis

C.P. / P.O. BOX 550 146, AVENUE PERREAULT VAL D'OR (QUÉBEC) J9P 4P5 TÉL.: (819) 824-4337
FAX.: (819) 824-4746

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CLIENT Aavdex Corporation
PROJET PROJECT
ÉCHANTILLONS SAMPLES Rock
REÇU DE RECEIVED FROM Peter Federber

VAL D'OR (QUÉBEC) August 25, 2005
ANALYSES ASSAYS 10 Au Py-Gr., 10 Ag, 10 Cu

Sample No.	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
88501	<0.10	<1	1.040
88502	<0.10	<1	1.870
88503	0.63	<1	2.000
88504	<0.10	<1	1.720
88505	<0.10	<1	3.330
88506	<0.10	<1	2.840
88507	0.13	<1	4.210
88508	<0.10	<1	3.630
88509	<0.10	<1	0.675
88510	<0.10	<1	3.670

Sample No.	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
88510 dup.	<0.10	<1	3.670

ANALYSTE / ASSAYER
L. - D. Meinbardis

24.4 PAGE 8 PETER FEDERBER 327-867-7938 12/21/2005 11:18

/ P.O. BOX 550 148, AVENUE PERREAULT VAL D'OR (QUÉBEC) J9P 4P5 TÉL.: (819) 824-4337
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ANTILLONS
PLES Rock

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VAL D'OR (QUÉBEC) August 29, 2005

ANALYSES
ASSAYS 35 Au Py-Gr., 35 Ag, 35 Cu, 35 Co
35 As

Sample No.	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Co %	As %
88511	<0.10	4	0.330	0.005	0.01
88512	<0.10	15	1.050	0.007	0.01
88513	<0.10	11	0.421	0.004	0.01
88514	<0.10	6	0.597	0.009	0.01
88515	0.23	15	1.850	0.029	0.02
88516	0.17	13	1.920	0.008	0.01
88517	<0.10	26	1.760	0.006	0.01
88518	<0.10	6	0.671	0.004	0.01
88519	<0.10	4	0.316	0.004	0.01
88520	0.13	28	0.823	0.001	0.01
88521	<0.10	2	0.044	0.002	<0.01
88522	<0.10	<1	0.003	0.004	0.01
88523	<0.10	1	0.018	0.004	0.01
88524	<0.10	1	0.269	0.001	0.03
88525	0.13	7	4.250	0.014	0.01
88526	0.17	2	1.240	0.006	0.01
88527	<0.10	3	1.170	0.004	0.03
88528	0.13	6	2.480	0.007	0.01
88529	<0.10	4	1.650	0.005	0.03
88530	0.20	11	4.600	0.013	0.02
88531	0.60	16	6.350	0.012	0.03
88532	0.27	10	4.300	0.008	0.02
88533	<0.10	5	2.740	0.009	0.02
88534	0.33	6	3.030	0.005	0.02
88535	0.10	4	2.060	0.007	0.02
88536	0.13	4	1.870	0.006	0.01
88537	<0.10	3	1.440	0.003	0.01
88538	<0.10	<1	0.018	0.012	0.01
88539	0.10	<1	1.550	0.001	0.01
88540	<0.10	<1	0.005	0.008	0.01
88541	<0.10	<1	3.680	0.003	0.01
88542	<0.10	<1	1.880	0.002	0.01
88543	0.13	<1	3.760	0.001	0.01
88544	0.10	<1	1.500	0.004	0.01
88545	<0.10	<1	0.374	0.004	0.01

ANALYSTE / ASSAYER
L. - D. Meinbardis

245 10 PAGE PETER FEDERBER 327-867-7938 12/21/2005 11:18

/ P.O. BOX 550 148, AVENUE PERREAULT VAL D'OR (QUÉBEC) J9P 4P5 TÉL.: (819) 824-4337
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ENT Aavdex Corporation

OJET
OJECT

ANTILLONS
MPLES Rock

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ERVED FROM Peter Federber

VAL D'OR (QUÉBEC) August 29, 2005

ANALYSES
ASSAYS 3 Au Py-Gr., 3 Ag, 3 Cu, 3 Co
3 As

Sample No.	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Co %	As %
88520	0.17	28	0.817	0.001	0.01
88530	0.20	10	4.580	0.012	0.03
88540	<0.10	<1	0.005	0.008	0.01

88541
88542
88543
88544
88545

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12/21/2005 11:18 327-867-7938 PETER FEDERBER PAGE 8

24.6

P. / P.O. BOX 550 148, AVENUE PERREAULT VAL D'OR (QUÉBEC) J9P 4P5 TÉL.: (819) 824-4357
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ROJET
ROJECT

CHANTILLONS
AMPLES Rock

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ECEIVED FROM Peter Federber

VAL D'OR (QUÉBEC) September 14, 2005

ANALYSES
ASSAYS 67 Au Py-Gr., 67 Ag, 67 Cu, 67 Co 67 As,

Sample No.	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Co %	As %
88546	<0.10	<1	0.229	0.003	<0.01
88547	<0.10	<1	0.365	0.003	0.01
88548	<0.10	<1	0.988	0.009	0.01
88549	<0.10	<1	0.046	0.002	0.01
88550	<0.10	1	0.676	0.007	0.01
88551	<0.10	<1	1.080	0.008	0.01
88552	<0.10	<1	0.804	0.001	0.01
88553	<0.10	<1	1.780	0.004	0.01
88554	<0.10	<1	2.210	0.001	<0.01
88555	<0.10	1	2.380	0.001	0.01
88556	<0.10	<1	0.962	0.003	0.01
88557	<0.10	<1	0.242	0.003	0.01
88558	<0.10	<1	2.100	0.001	0.01
88559	<0.10	<1	2.520	<0.001	0.01
88560	<0.10	<1	0.034	0.001	<0.01
88561	<0.10	12	1.570	0.005	0.01
88562	<0.10	<1	0.005	0.018	0.01
88563	0.17	<1	2.190	0.001	<0.01
88564	<0.10	<1	5.870	0.001	0.01
88565	0.23	1	4.860	0.001	0.01
88566	<0.10	<1	1.020	0.001	0.01
88567	<0.10	<1	1.760	<0.001	<0.01
88568	<0.10	<1	1.640	0.001	<0.01
88569	<0.10	<1	0.971	0.004	0.01
88570	<0.10	<1	0.701	<0.001	0.01
88571	0.10	<1	2.270	0.001	0.01
88572	<0.10	<1	1.910	0.003	0.01
88573	<0.10	<1	2.380	<0.001	0.01
88574	0.27	<1	3.040	<0.001	0.01
88575	<0.10	<1	2.530	0.001	<0.01
88576	<0.10	<1	3.970	<0.001	<0.01
88577	<0.10	<1	2.910	<0.001	<0.01
88578	0.10	<1	2.250	<0.001	0.01

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12/21/2005 11:12 327-867-7938 PETER FERDERBER PAGE 0

P. / P.O. BOX 550 149, AVENUE PERREAULT VAL D'OR (QUÉBEC) J9P 4P5 TÉL.: (819) 824-4337
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MPLES Rock
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CEIVED FROM Peter Federber

VAL D'OR (QUÉBEC) September 14, 2005
ANALYSES
ASSAYS 67 Au Py-Gr., 67 Ag, 67 Cu, 67 Co 67 As

Sample No.	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Co %	As %
88579	0.10	<1	2.220	<0.001	0.01
88580	<0.10	<1	1.890	0.002	<0.01
88581	<0.10	<1	3.230	0.001	0.01
88582	<0.10	<1	3.710	0.001	<0.01
88583	<0.10	<1	2.290	0.001	0.01
88584	<0.10	<1	3.350	0.001	0.01
88585	0.10	<1	2.060	0.001	0.01
88586	0.43	<1	4.840	0.002	0.01
88587	<0.10	<1	0.812	0.018	0.01
88588	<0.10	<1	1.400	0.002	0.01
88589	0.20	1	2.160	0.002	0.01
88590	<0.10	<1	0.191	0.011	0.01
88591	0.10	<1	0.096	0.019	0.01
88592	<0.10	<1	0.707	0.006	0.01
88593	<0.10	<1	1.390	0.003	0.01
88594	<0.10	<1	0.473	0.004	0.01
88595	0.20	<1	2.360	0.001	0.01
88596	0.10	<1	1.500	0.001	0.01
88597	<0.10	<1	4.500	0.003	0.01
88598	<0.10	<1	0.119	0.007	0.02
88599	<0.10	<1	1.120	<0.001	0.01
88600	0.17	<1	4.260	<0.001	0.01
88601	<0.10	<1	0.004	0.015	0.01
88602	<0.10	<1	0.005	0.014	0.01
88603	<0.10	<1	0.004	0.023	0.01
88604	<0.10	<1	0.616	0.006	0.01
88605	<0.10	1	4.070	0.004	0.01
88606	<0.10	<1	0.958	0.003	0.01
88607	<0.10	<1	2.050	0.001	0.01
88608	0.10	<1	2.010	0.001	0.01
88609	<0.10	<1	3.400	<0.001	0.01
88610	<0.10	<1	0.170	0.003	0.01
88611	0.10	2	1.620	0.012	0.02
88612	<0.10	<1	0.735	0.008	0.01

B. Mo, U to follow.

ANALYSTE / ASSAYER
L. - D. Melnbardis

. / P.O. BOX 550 148, AVENUE PERREAULT VAL D'OR (QUÉBEC) J9P 4P5 TÉL.: (819) 824-4337
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JET
JECT

ANTILLONS
PLES Rock

U DE
EIVED FROM Peter Federber

VAL D'OR (QUÉBEC) September 14, 2005

ANALYSES
ASSAYS 6 Au Py-Gr., 6 Ag, 6 Cu, 6 Co 6 As

ample No.	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Co %	As %
88555	<0.10	<1	2.390	0.001	0.01
88565	0.27	1	4.910	0.001	0.01
88575	<0.10	<1	2.560	0.001	0.01
88585	0.10	<1	2.050	<0.001	0.01
88595	0.20	<1	2.390	0.001	0.01
88605	<0.10	<1	4.020	0.004	0.01

I, Mo, U to follow.

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L. - D. Meinbardis

12/21/2005 11:12 327-867-7938 PETER FEDERBER PAGE 01

24.8

uality Analysis ... *Innovative Technologies*

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Invoice No.: A05-3550
Invoice Date: 11/30/2005
Your Reference:

Bourlamaque Assay Laboratories Ltd
148 Perreault
Val D'OR Quebec J9P 4P5
Canada

ATTN: Jeannette Doucet

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

127 Pulp samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package was requested: Code 5A INAA(INAAGEO)

REPORT A05-3550

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Notes:

CERTIFIED BY :

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Analyte Symbol	U	Mass
Unit Symbol	ppm	g
Detection Limit	0	
Analysis Method	INAA	INAA
47807	7	1.437
47808	4	1.287
47809	9	1.230
47810	12	1.431
47811	4	1.606
47812	10	1.944
47813	8	1.275
47814	5	1.417
47815	3	1.186
47816	3	1.309
47817	5	1.164
47818	3	1.561
47819	4	1.719
47820	< 3	1.183
88501	7	1.191
88502	12	1.391
88503	7	1.284
88504	7	1.584
88505	28	1.812
88506	8	1.440
88507	16	1.606
88508	25	1.449
88509	6	1.721

Quality Control

Analyte Symbol	U	Mass
Unit Symbol	ppm	g
Detection Limit	3	
Analysis Method	INAA	INAA
DH-1a Meas	2640	0.2230
DH-1a Cert	2629	
DH-1a Meas	2550	0.2[illegible]
DH-1a Cert	2620	
DH-1a Meas	2540	0.2[illegible]
DH-1a Cert	2630	
DH-1a Meas	2540	0.2707
DH-1a Cert	2630	
DH-1a Meas	2640	0.2080
DH-1a Cert	2630	
DH-1a Meas	2480	0.2125
DH-1a Cert	2630	
DH-1a Meas	[illegible]	0.2107
DH-1a Cert	2630	
DH-1a Meas	[illegible]	0.2158
DH-1a Cert	2630	

APPENDIX 2

Sample Numbers, Locations, Descriptions

And

Assay Results

APPENDIX 2 RICHMOND MINERALS INC.

COLOMBET LAKE COPPER EXPLORATION PROJECT, SUMMER 2005, UNGAVA, QUEBEC

COPPER-RICH GLACIAL BOULDERS AND OUTCROP SAMPLE COMPILATION

060704 Richmond Appendix 2			RICHMOND MINERALS INC.								
			COLOMBET LAKE COPPER PROSPECT								
Laboratory	Way Point	UTM	UTM	Float or	Rock Type, Comments	ASSAY VALUES					INAA
Assay No.	Map No.	NORTH	EAST	Outcrop		Cu %	Co %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	As %	U ppm
47806 - 13	61	6319591	507152	Outcrop	**Area 229** NW-SE **trench** at NW end of 8 chip spls of 1m each, 8 metres total 61A to H						
47814 - 15	61			Outcrop	**Area 229** W-E **pit** 4m W of trench, E end 2 chip spls of 1m each, 2 metres total 61I to J						
none	61	6319587	507158	Outcrop	**Area 229** Start SE end of 8 spl chip spl of 8 metres total 229 A to H. Avg 8 spls = 1.841% Cu.						
none	61	6319593	507152	Outcrop	**Area 229** End NW end of 8 spl chip spl of 8 metres total 229 H to A. Avg 8 spls = 2.5 g/t Ag.						
47806	61A	6319587	507158	Outcrop	Samples from 0.5 metre deep trench in fg - mg grey	1.810		2	<0.10		
47807	61B	6319588	507157	Outcrop	sheared, fractured sulphide-rich (5 to 20% dissem,	1.310		2	<0.10		
47808	61C	6319589	507156	Outcrop	blebs and <1cm veinlets). Host rock variable,	2.280		3	0.10		
47809	61D	6319590	507155	Outcrop	variable, resemble granodiorite to felsite breccia (qtzite?)	3.020		4	<0.10		
47810	61E	6319591	507154	Outcrop	Mineralized sub-o/c extends beyond trench ends.	4.840		6	0.10		
47811	61F	6319592	507154	Outcrop	Four old pits blasted in mineralized o/c are within	0.529		1	<0.10		
47812	61G	6319592	507153	Outcrop	15 metres to west and south of trench. One pit was	0.433		1	<0.10		
47813	61H	6319593	507152	Outcrop	sampled (47814 and 47815). This rock and mnlzn	0.505		1	<0.10		
47814	61I	6319589	507153	Outcrop	are similar to rock in trench and adjacent area.	3.550		4	<0.10		
47815	61J	6319589	507152	Outcrop	Avg assay 47814 + 47815 = 4.05% Cu, 5 g/t Ag.	4.550		6	<0.10		
47816	60	6319694	507140	Outcrop	Old blasted pit. Mineralization similar to above.	2.810		3	<0.10		
none	62	6319687	507184	Outcrop	Cu mnlzn in o/c. No spls. These o/c part of mineralized						
none	63	6319725	507134	Outcrop	area greater than 400 by 100 metres.						
none	64	6319365	507055	Outcrop	Red gossan on o/c with 5 to 10 % py + cpy.						
none	65	6319365	507033	Outcrop	Base 8+ m fault (low side to W). 10% sulphide in o/c						
none	70	6319364	507200	Outcrop	Qtz veinlets with 3 to 5 % sulphide in outcrop.						
47817	75	6319553	507137	Outcrop	Old pit.Rhy (qtzite?) Diss+blebs py+cpy qtz veinlets	1.470		2	<0.10		
none	76	6319792	507225	Outcrop	Old pit. Similar to above.						
none	80	6319643	507071	Outcrop	Old blasted pit. Sulphide gossan.						
47818	81	6319530	507103	Outcrop	Cpy+py in lst. Radiatn 100 cps (2xbkd)spl of 1m vein	3.220		1	<0.10		
					Beds strike 010deg, dip W 70 deg, 4cm calcite xls						
47819	82	6319645	507235	Outcrop	9m trench striken 130 deg. Py+cpy veins, fracts diss	0.582		<1	<0.10		
47820	85	6318417	509344	Outcrop	Outcrop east side of lake on old Rio Tinto work area.	1.350		8	<0.10		
none	100	6314723	508830		Former **Rio Tinto base camp** on east shore of lake.						
88561	102	5320557	506033	Outcrop	Felsite breccia, greyish, 10% pyrite and minor cpy	1.570	0.005	12	<0.10	0.01	
none	107	6318375	507670	Float	10% cpy in quartzite, not assayed						

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COLOMBET LAKE COPPER EXPLORATION PROJECT, SUMMER 2005, UNGAVA, QUEBEC

COPPER-RICH GLACIAL BOULDERS AND OUTCROP SAMPLE COMPILATION

47821	108	6318395	507672	Float	10% cpy in granite,angular, area 9x2 m, 2 photos	2.940	0.001	<1	0.37		
47822	109	6318540	507602	Float	5-8% cpy, 1-5%py, granite + qtzite, decrep 0.5m bldr	1.880	0	<1	0.10		
none	110	6318615	507652	Float	<2%cpy, <3%py, qtzite+ argillite, subround bldr						
none	111	6318623	507700	Float	5-8% cpy, 1-3%py, granite, subang, 6cm qtz/carb vein						
47823	112	6518650	507705	Float	20% cpy+py, dissem + fract 1 m angular granite bldr	4.230	0.002	<1	<0.10		
47824	113	6318862	507775	Float	20% cpy+py, dissem+ fract 2m ang granite bldr, photo	2.470	0	<1	<0.10		
47825	114	6318890	507776	Possible o/c	Blasted pit Cu++ in granite, qtzite, shale, diss, fract fill,	6.890	0	<1	<0.10		
47826	115	6318915	507775	Float	4m+ decrepitating Cu+ min'l'zed bldr Photos	1.340	0	<1	<0.10		
47827	116	6319000	507800	Possible o/c	Blasted pit Cu++ in granite, qtzite, shale, diss, fract fill,	3.310	0	<1	0.13		
88501	116A	6319013	507792	Float	8 additional rhyolite breccia boulders found within 50	1.040		<1	<0.10		7
88502	116B	6319008	507784	Float	metres of WP 116 in boulder field (refer to sketch).	1.870		<1	<0.10		12
88503	116C	6319018	507789	Float	Granite breccia bldrs with 15 to30+% cpy+py some	2.000		<1	0.63		7
88504	116D	6319000	507782	Float	massive cpy and py combined for 8 boulders,	1.720		<1	<0.10		7
88505	116E	6318978	507780	Float	116A to 116H..	3.330		<1	<0.10		28
88506	116F	6318997	507787	Float	see above	2.640		<1	<0.10		6
88507	116G	6318967	507781	Float	see above	4.210		<1	0.13		18
88508	116H	6319001	507797	Float	see above	3.630		<1	<0.10		23
none	117	6318960	507760	Float	cpy + py in felsite breccia						
88556	118	6319054	507739	Float	8-10% cpy in many' cobbles pink qtzite+felsite	0.962	0.003	<1	<0.10	0.01	
none	119	6319097	507821	Float	**Gabbro boulder with 1cm vein of specular hematite**						
88550	120	6319135	507827	Float	4 angluar breccia granite bldrs 20% cpy+py frac+diss	0.676	0.007	1	<0.10	0.01	43
88551	121	6319159	507829	Float	Felsite cobble 20% cpy+py, qtz carb vein+qtzite	1.080	0.008	<1	<0.10	0.01	5
88552	122	6319169	507830	Float	Felsite breccia cobble angular with 20% cpy+py	0.804	0.001	<1	<0.10	0.01	42
88510	123	6319185	507828	Float	Felsite breccia bldrs 20+% cpy+py some massive cpy	3.670		<1	<0.10		5
88549	124	6319210	507835	Float	Felsite Breccia with qtz/carb vein, 8 to 10% cpy+py	0.046	0.002	<1	<0.10	0.01	5
88548	125	6318817	507589	Float	Felsite Breccia, qtz/carb vein, qtzite, 5 to 10% cpy+py	0.988	0.009	<1	<0.10	0.01	8
88509	126	6318840	507726	Float	Felsite Breccia, 10% cpy+py 0.5m ang bldr	0.675		<1	<0.10		8
88553	127	6318963	597758	Float	Felsite breccia, 10 to 20% cpy+py	1.780	0.004	<1	<0.10	0.01	17
88554	128	6318946	507760	Float	Felsite breccia, 15 to 20% cpy+py	2.210	0.001	<1	<0.10	<0.01	41
88555	129	6318869	507776	Float	Felsite breccia, 10 to 20% cpy+py	2.380	0.001	1	<0.10	0.01	25
none	130	6317500	505961	n/a	cut line 6317500N starts east from this point to lake shore (506825E) at this point.						
88524	131	6317572	506243	outcrop	Sample from fault cliff with Max Min anomaly, area #226	0.269	0.001	1	<0.10	0.03	<2
none	132	6316695	505965	outcrop	Gabbro outcrop on hillside. No minewralization or spl.						
88557	133	6316554	505982	outcrop	Qtzite with massive "blotch" 3 cm thick in fracture, photo	0.242	0.003	<1	<0.10	0.01	
88558	134	6317980	507475	Float	"Warren's" Bldr at lake shore Felsite Breccia 10+% cpy	2.100	0.001	<1	<0.10	0.01	

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COPPER-RICH GLACIAL BOULDERS AND OUTCROP SAMPLE COMPILATION

none	135	6318225	507705	n/a	South end of line 507700E, as it enters lake						
none	136	6319510	507710	n/a	Probable Diamond Drill site from 1962.						
none	137	6319511	507541	Float	Boulder with pyrite in quartzite						
88559	138	6318785	507230	Float	6m boulder float. Felsite breccia, decrep, well minrlzd	2.520	<0.001	<1	<0.10	0.01	
none	139	6319657	507701	n/a	North end of line 507700E, as it enters lake						
none	140	6319507	507765	n/a	East end of line 6319500N as it enters Lake						
none	141	6319020	507915	n/a	East end of line 6319000N as it enters Lake						
none	142	6319068	507875	n/a	Probable drill site from 1962.						
88511	143	6320540	506855	outcrop	Grab sample, blasted outcrop, felsite breccia + qtzite	0.330	0.005	4	<0.10	0.01	5
88512	144	6320548	506850	outcrop	Grab sample, blasted outcrop, felsite breccia + qtzite	1.050	0.007	15	<0.10	0.01	25
88513 - 19	145	6320550	506838	outcrop	Chip spls 145A to 145G outcrop, rhy breccia, qtzite						
88513	145A	6320551	506838	outcrop	1 metre long chip sample (N/S) centre 6320551N	0.421	0.004	11	<0.10	0.01	8
88514	145B	6320553	506838	outcrop	1 metre long chip sample (N/S) centre 6320553N	0.597	0.009	6	<0.10	0.01	7
88515	145C	6320554	506838	outcrop	1 metre long chip sample (N/S) centre 6320554N	1.850	0.029	15	0.23	0.02	5
88516	145D	6320555	506838	outcrop	1 metre long chip sample (N/S) centre 6320555N	1.920	0.008	13	0.17	0.01	4
88517	145E	6320550	506837	outcrop	1 metre long chip sample (E/W) centre 506837E	1.760	0.006	26	<0.10	0.01	9
88518	145F	6320550	506836	outcrop	1 metre long chip sample (E/W) centre 506836E	0.671	0.004	6	<0.10	0.01	4
88519	145G	6320550	506835	outcrop	1 metre long chip sample (E/W) centre 506835E	0.316	0.004	4	<0.10	0.01	6
88520 - 23	n/a	6320565	506827	outcrop	Grab samples, blasted outcrop						
88520	227A	6320565	506827	outcrop	Grab samples, blasted outcrop	0.823	0.001	28	0.13	0.01	4
88521	227B	6320568	506789	outcrop	Grab samples, blasted outcrop	0.044	0.002	2	<0.10	<0.01	4
88522	227C	6320571	506738	outcrop	Grab samples, blasted outcrop	0.003	0.004	<1	<0.10	0.01	8
88523	227D	6320577	506901	outcrop	Grab samples, blasted outcrop	0.018	0.004	1	<0.10	0.01	4
88524	131	6317572	506243	outcrop	**Area #226**, sample from fault cliff with Max Min anomaly.	0.299	0.001	1	<0.10	0.03	<2
n/a	146	6320550	506915	n/a	**Area 227, general location**						
none	147	6318080	507190	outcrop	Pink Granite, no mineralization						
none	150	6318003	507191	outcrop	Basalt outcrop.						
none	151	6319613	506268	outcrop	Basalt outcrop.						
88525 - 37	152	6319632	506324	outcrop	**Area 225,** start SE end line of chip spls, o/c 13 spls @ 2m = 26 m long. Avg tenor = 2.86% Cu						
none	153	6319651	506307	outcrop	**Area 225**, end at NW end of 13 spl chip spl of 26 metres total 225 A to M, see sketch.						
88525	225A	6319633	506323	outcrop	2 metre chip sample of outcrop, 1 of 13	4.250	0.014	7	0.13	0.01	<2
88526	225B	6319634	506322	outcrop	2 metre chip sample of outcrop, 2 of 13	1.240	0.006	2	0.17	0.01	<2
88527	225C	6319635	506321	outcrop	2 metre chip sample of outcrop, 3 of 13	1.170	0.004	3	<0.10	0.03	<2
88528	225D	6319637	506319	outcrop	2 metre chip sample of outcrop, 4 of 13	2.480	0.007	6	0.13	0.01	<2
88539	225E	6319639	506318	outcrop	2 metre chip sample of outcrop, 5 of 13	1.650	0.005	4	<0.10	0.03	<2

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COPPER-RICH GLACIAL BOULDERS AND OUTCROP SAMPLE COMPILATION

88530	225F	6319640	507317	outcrop	2 metre chip sample of outcrop, 6 of 13	4.600	0.013	11	0.20	0.02	<2
88531	225G	6319642	506315	outcrop	2 metre chip sample of outcrop, 7 of 13	6.350	0.012	16	0.60	0.03	<2
88532	225H	6319643	506314	outcrop	2 metre chip sample of outcrop, 8 of 13	4.300	0.008	10	0.27	0.02	<2
88533	225I	6319644	506313	outcrop	2 metre chip sample of outcrop, 9 of 13	2.740	0.009	5	<0.10	0.02	3
88534	225J	6319646	506312	outcrop	2 metre chip sample of outcrop, 10 of 13	3.030	0.005	6	0.33	0.02	3
88535	225K	6319648	506310	outcrop	2 metre chip sample of outcrop, 11 of 13	2.060	0.007	4	0.10	0.02	<2
88536	225L	6319649	506309	outcrop	2 metre chip sample of outcrop, 12 of 13	1.870	0.006	4	0.13	0.01	4
88537	225M	6319650	506308	outcrop	2 metre chip sample of outcrop, 13 of 13	1.440	0.003	3	<0.10	0.01	3
88538	Y159	6318362	507615	Float	Felsite boulder collected by Yvon.	0.018	0.012	<1	<0.10	0.01	3
88539	Y162	6318551	507723	Float	Felsite boulder collected by Yvon.	1.550	0.001	<1	0.10	0.01	18
88540	Y1`72	6319670	507323	Float	Quartz-carbonate vein boulder collected by Yvon.	0.005	0.008	<1	<0.10	0.01	<2
88541	Y194	6318312	507210	Float	Felsite boulder collected by Yvon.	3.680	0.003	<1	<0.10	0.01	18
88542	Y195	6318300	507120	Float	Felsite breccia boulder collected by Yvon.	1.880	0.002	<1	<0.10	0.01	7
88543	Y196	6318447	507710	Float	Felsite breccia boulder (8 - 10% cpy) coll by Yvon.	3.760	0.001	<1	0.13	0.01	5
88544	Y198	6318782	507228	Float	Felsite boulder (3 - 6%cpy) collected by Yvon.	1.500	0.004	<1	0.10	0.01	13
88545	Y199	6318810	507276	Float	Felsite breccia boulder (2% cpy) collected by Yvon.	0.374	0.004	<1	<0.10	0.01	5
none	154	6316584	506627	Float	S tip small island, qtzite float with specular hematite						
88546	148	6318135	507175	Float	Felsite breccia+carb/qtz veinlets, sparse py+cpy	0.229	0.003	<1	<0.10	<0.01	5
88547	149	6318220	507170	Float	Felsite breccia+carb/qtz veinlets, sparse py+cpy	0.365	0.003	<1	<0.10	0.01	8
88560	155	6316756	506660	outcrop	Outcrop of pink quartzite, with minor cpy, on island.	0.034	0.001	<1	<0.10	<0.01	<2
88562	157	6317205	506785	Float	Qtzite with pyrite veins + dissem. No visable cpy.	0.005	0.018	<1	<0.10	0.10	<2
88563	159	6318855	507780	Float	Felsite breccia+qtzite, angular 10 - 15% cpy	2.190	0.001	<1	0.17	<0.01	7
88564	160	6318855	507786	Float	Felsite breccia, angular, burried,15-25% cpy	5.870	0.001	<1	<0.10	0.01	9
88565	161	6318875	507786	Float	Black shale with up to 15% cpy, felsite bldrs also	4.860	0.001	1	0.23	0.01	55
88566	162	6318877	507750	Float	Qtzite boulder with qtz veins, 3 to 6% cpy.	1.020	0.001	<1	<0.10	0.01	3
88567	163	6318884	507775	Float	Felsite breccia boulder, 3 to 5% cpy in fract, blebs	1.760	<0.001	<1	<0.10	<0.01	6
88568	164	6318802	507718	Float	Felsite breccia boulder, 10 to 20% cpy	1.640	0.001	<1	<0.10	<0.01	5
88569	165	6318822	507734	Float	Felsite brec bldr, ang, burried, 2M+ 10 to 15%cpy	0.971	0.004	<1	<0.10	0.01	<2
88570	166	6318848	507740	Float	Felsite boulder,4 to n8% cpy, similar bldrs nearby	0.701	<0.001	<1	<0.10	0.01	<2
88571	167	6318934	507790	Float	Felsite brec bldr, sub-ang 0.8M, burried 15-20%cpy	2.270	0.001	<1	0.10	0.01	7
88572	168	6318954	507785	Float	Felsite brec bldr 2+m long, 0.6m exposed 20% cpy	1.910	0.003	<1	<0.10	0.01	11
88573	169	6318947	507777	Float	Felsite brec bldr 2x3x2m, half burried,15-20% cpy	2.380	<0.001	<1	<0.10	0.01	20
88574	170	6318944	507770	Float	Felsite brec bldr 1+m, tip only showing, 20-30%cpy	3.040	<0.001	<1	0.27	0.01	4
88675	171	6318925	507780	Float	Felsite breccia bldr, 0.6m, 10-15% cpy	2.530	0.001	<1	<0.10	<0.01	65
88576	172	6318909	507783	Float	Felsite breccia bldr, ang, 2x1.5x1m, 20-30% cpy.	3.970	<0.001	<1	<0.10	<0.01	14

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COLOMBET LAKE COPPER EXPLORATION PROJECT, SUMMER 2005, UNGAVA, QUEBEC

COPPER-RICH GLACIAL BOULDERS AND OUTCROP SAMPLE COMPILATION

88577	173	6318911	507800	Float	Black shale (tuff?) <0.5m sub-ang bldrs with cpy	2.910	<0.001	<1	<0.10	<0.01	28
88578	174	6318896	507815	Float	Felsite breccia bldr with 8 to 12% cpy	2.250	<0.001	<1	0.10	0.01	9
88579	175	6318890	507809	Float	Felsite breccia bldrs <0.5m, 8 to 15% cpy	2.220	<0.001	<1	0.10	0.01	6
88580	176	6318896	507805	Float	Felsite breccia bldrs <0.5m, 8 to 15% cpy	1.890	0.002	<1	<0.10	<0.01	7
88581	177	6318890	507796	Float	Felsite breccia bldr 2+m, 10 to 15% cpy+malachite	3.230	0.001	<1	<0.10	0.01	20
88582	178	6318906	507793	Float	Felsite breccia bldr 2+m, ang, burried, 25-30% cpy	3.710	0.001	<1	<0.10	<0.01	7
88583	179	6318894	507788	Float	Felsite breccia bldrs 1 to 2m, ang, 10-15% cpy	2.290	0.001	<1	<0.10	0.01	4
88584	180	6318916	507784	Float	Felsite breccia bldr 1+m, angular, 15 to 25% cpy	3.350	0.001	<1	<0.10	0.01	46
88585	181	6318902	507773	Float	Felsite brec bldr 3x4x4m, decrepitated,8-15% cpy	2.060	0.001	<1	0.10	0.01	12
88586	182	6318905	507756	Float	Felsite breccia bldr, subround, 0.5m, 20-30% cpy	4.840	0.002	<1	0.43	0.01	28
88587	221	6318698	507702	Float	Felsite boulder	0.812	0.018	<1	<0.10	0.01	30
88588	185	6319506	506306	Float	Felsite breccia bldr, ang. Qtzite o/c at site <1%cpy	1.400	0.002	<1	<0.10	0.01	3
88589	183	6319389	506293	Float	Felsite breccia boulder.	2.160	0.002	1	0.20	0.01	<2
88590	186	6319518	506373	Float	5+ m RB bldr on face of hill. Spl near base at S side	0.191	0.011	<1	<0.10	0.01	<2
88591	187	6319555	506589	Outcrop	Felsite o/c. 5 to 20% py, no cpy noted.	0.096	0.019	<1	0.10	0.01	33
88592	188	6318343	507500	Float	Felsite tuff. Several bldrs, 10 - 20% py, minor cpy.	0.707	0.006	<1	<0.10	0.01	3
n/a	189	6318270	507590	Outcrop	Granite, hilltop, Photo site						
88593	190	6318509	507740	Float	Felsite boulders on hillside with 15 - 25% cpy.	1.390	0.003	<1	<0.10	0.01	15
n/a	191	6317627	506537	n/a	Intersection Old Base Line at E/W line 16 North						
n/a	192	6317477	506536	n/a	Intersection Old Base Line at lake shore, S end of BL.						
n/a	193	5317510	506536	n/a	Intersection Old Base Line at E/W line 12 North						
n/a	194	6316596	506007	n/a	Intersection Line 60 West with lake shore, S end of line.						
n/a				n/a	Old Base Line appears to run 000 to 001 degrees True.						
88594	220	6318525	507250	Float	Felsite and qtzite with cpy in fractures and dissem.	0.473	0.004	<1	<0.10	0.01	7
88595	219	6318171	507671	Float	Felsite boulder wirth 10 to 15 % cpy.	2.360	0.001	<1	0.20	0.01	11
88596	218	6318516	507734	Float	Felsite boulder, angular.	1.500	0.001	<1	0.10	0.01	7
88597	217	6318644	507705	Float	Felsite breccia boulder with 15 to 25% cpy.	4.500	0.003	<1	<0.10	0.01	24
88598	216	6318570	507654	Float	Felsite with qtz/carb veins with 10 to 15% cpy.	0.119	0.007	<1	<0.10	0.02	6
88599	215	6318551	507723	Float	Felsite boulder wirth 10 to 15 % cpy.	1.120	<0.001	<1	<0.10	0.01	45
88600	214	6318695	507714	Float	Felsite tuff bldrs with 10 - 15% cpy, and cpy.	4.260	<0.001	<1	0.17	0.01	3
88601	211	6317285	506793	Outcrop	Felsite+qtz/carb vein, 10%+ py with <3% cpy.	0.004	0.015	<1	<0.10	0.01	<2
88602	212	6317326	506813	Outcrop	Shoreline area sample of pyrite mineralization	0.005	0.014	<1	<0.10	0.01	5
88603	210	6317224	506767	Outcrop	Felsite with 10 to 20% py, no visable cpy.	0.004	0.023	<1	<0.10	0.01	<2
88604	213	6319668	507265	Float	Felsite breccia with 10 -15% cpy.	0.616	0.006	<1	<0.10	0.01	3
88605	81	6319530	507103	Outcrop	Felsite with qtz/carb veins with 10 to 12% cpy.	4.070	0.004	1	<0.10	0.01	<2

APPENDIX 2 **RICHMOND MINERALS INC.**

COLOMBET LAKE COPPER EXPLORATION PROJECT, SUMMER 2005, UNGAVA, QUEBEC

COPPER-RICH GLACIAL BOULDERS AND OUTCROP SAMPLE COMPILATION

88606	82	6319645	507235	Outcrop	Felsite from old 9m long trench (130 True), py+cpy	0.958	0.003	<1	<0.10	0.01	3
88607	224	6318312	507210	Float	Felsite Breccia boulder with 10 to 15% cpy.	2.050	0.001	<1	<0.10	0.01	13
88608	225	6318300	507170	Float	Felsite breccia boulder.	2.010	0.001	<1	0.10	0.01	9
88609	226	6318447	507710	Float	Felsite breccia with 10 -15% cpy.	3.400	<0.001	<1	<0.10	0.01	11
88610	227	6318810	507276	Float	Felsite breccia with 10 -12% cpy.	0.170	0.003	<1	<0.10	0.01	4
88611	228	6319583	506342	Outcrop	Sample from blasted pit, 30% cpy +py.	1.620	0.012	2	0.10	0.02	11
88612	229	5318522	507150	Float	Felsite breccia boulder with 5 to 10% sulphides.	0.735	0.008	<1	<0.10	0.01	17
Laboratory	Way Point	UTM	UTM	Float or	Rock Type, Comments	ASSAY VALUES					INAA
Assay No.	Map No.	NORTH	EAST	Outcrop		Cu %	Co %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	As %	U ppm
END					End of Sampling Series for year 2005 summer field season.						
UTM readings are in NAD 83					Work done in July and August 2005 Wayne Lockhart						