Report to:

Lakeside Minerals Inc.

National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for the Misery Lake Rare Earth Project, Northern Québec

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TETRA TECH

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LAKESIDE MINERALS INC.

NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE MISERY LAKE RARE EARTH PROJECT, NORTHERN QUÉBEC

EFFECTIVE DATE: APRIL 30, 2015

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PD/vc

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REVISION HISTORY

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00	2015/05/01	Paul Daigle	Simon McCracken	Simon McCracken	Draft Report
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

GLOSSARY

UNITS OF MEASURE

above mean sea level	amsl
acre	ac
ampere	A
annum (year)	a
billion	B
billion tonnes	Bt
billion years ago	Ga
British thermal unit	BTU
centimetre	cm
cubic centimetre	cm^3
cubic feet per minute	cfm
cubic feet per second	ft^3/s
cubic foot	ft^3
cubic inch	in^3
cubic metre	m^3
cubic yard	yd^3
Coefficients of Variation	CVs
day	d
days per week	d/wk
days per year (annum)	d/a
dead weight tonnes	DWT
decibel adjusted	dBa
decibel	dB
degree	°
degrees Celsius	°C
diameter	ø
dollar (American)	US$
dollar (Canadian)	Cdn$

dry metric ton	dmt
foot	ft
gallon	gal
gallons per minute (US)	gpm
Gigajoule	GJ
gigapascal	GPa
gigawatt	GW
gram	g
grams per litre	g/L
grams per tonne	g/t
greater than	>
hectare (10,000 m^2)	ha
hertz	Hz
horsepower	hp
hour	h
hours per day	h/d
hours per week	h/wk
hours per year	h/a
inch	in
kilo (thousand)	k
kilogram	kg
kilograms per cubic metre	kg/m^3
kilograms per hour	kg/h
kilograms per square metre	kg/m^2
kilometre	km
kilometres per hour	km/h
kilopascal	kPa
kilotonne	kt
kilovolt	kV
kilovolt-ampere	kVA
kilovolts	kV
kilowatt	kW
kilowatt hour	kWh
kilowatt hours per tonne	kWh/t
kilowatt hours per year	kWh/a
less than	<
litre	L
litres per minute	L/m
megabytes per second	Mb/s
megapascal	MPa
megavolt-ampere	MVA
megawatt	MW
metre	m
metres above sea level	masl
metres Baltic sea level	mbsl

metres per minute	m/min
metres per second	m/s
microns	µm
milligram	mg
milligrams per litre	mg/L
millilitre	mL
millimetre	mm
million	M
million bank cubic metres	Mbm^3
million bank cubic metres per annum	Mbm^3/a
million tonnes	Mt
minute (plane angle)	'
minute (time)	min
month	mo
ounce	oz
pascal	Pa
centipoise	mPa·s
parts per million	ppm
parts per billion	ppb
percent	%
pound(s)	lb
pounds per square inch	psi
revolutions per minute	rpm
second (plane angle)	"
second (time)	s
short ton (2,000 lb)	st
short tons per day	st/d
short tons per year	st/y
specific gravity	SG
square centimetre	cm^2
square foot	ft^2
square inch	in^2
square kilometre	km^2
square metre	m^2
three-dimensional	3D
tonne (1,000 kg) (metric ton)	t
tonnes per day	t/d
tonnes per hour	t/h
tonnes per year	t/a
tonnes seconds per hour metre cubed	ts/hm^3
volt	V
week	wk
weight/weight	w/w
wet metric ton	wmt

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Activation Laboratories	Actlabs
American Stock Exchange	AMEX
azimuth	Az
Chief Executive Officer	CEO
fayalite syenite	FASYN
global positioning system	GPS
heavy rare earth oxide	HREO
Lakeside Minerals Inc.	Lakeside
light rare earth oxide	LREO
might and medium rare earth elements	LMREE
Ministry of Natural Resources and Wildlife	MRNF
Misery Lake Rare Earth Project	the Project or the Property
National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101
National Topographic System	NTS
Newfoundland	NL
North American Datum	NAD
PGW Consulting Geophysicists	PGW
prefeasibility study	PFS
preliminary economic assessment	PEA
Qualified Person	QP
quality assurance	QA
quality control	QC
Québec	QC
Quest Rare Minerals Inc.	Quest
Quest Uranium Corporation	Quest Uranium
rare earth element	REE
rare earth mineral	REM
scandium	Sc
Toronto Stock Exchange	TSX
total rare earth oxide	TREO
United States of America	US
Universal Transverse Mercator	UTM
Vista Geoscience	Vista

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Lakeside Minerals Inc. (Lakeside) is a Canadian-registered and a Toronto-based mineral resource company, publicly listed on the Toronto Stock Venture Exchange (TSXV). Lakeside is a junior exploration company focused on the exploration and development of new rare earth elements (REE) and rare earth minerals (REM) opportunities and deposits.

Lakeside retained Tetra Tech to update a National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) technical report for the Misery Lake Rare Earth Project (the Project or the Property). The Property is located in northern Québec Province (QC), Canada, approximately 200 km east-northeast of Schefferville, QC. This technical report conforms to the standards set out in NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and is in compliance with Form 43-101F1. The Qualified Person (QP) responsible for this report is Paul J. Daigle, P.Geo., Senior Geologist for Tetra Tech.

The Property is defined by the mineral rights to 170 mineral claims in the province of Québec and covers a total area of approximately 8,334 ha. At the time of writing, the transfer of ownership of the mineral claims from Quest to Lakeside had been submitted to the MRNF and was in progress.

On April 8, 2015, Quest signed an agreement with Peter Cashin, President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Lakeside, and 2457661 Ontario Ltd., a privately-owned company that is 100% owned by Mr. Cashin. The agreement states that the mineral rights to the Property be transferred to 2457661 Ontario Ltd. The ownership of the mineral claims will then be transferred to Lakeside.

1.2 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The region is underlain by five structural provinces comprising the Nain, Superior, Churchill, Makkovik, and Grenville, which together record a crustal history ranging from approximately 3.8 to 0.6 Ga. The Nain and Superior provinces are the oldest, both forming in the Archean. They are bounded by the Lower Proterozoic Churchill and Makkovik provinces, which in turn are truncated by the Early Proterozoic Grenville Province.

The Churchill Province is subdivided into three parts. The western part consists of low-grade sedimentary and volcanic rocks in a west-verging fold and thrust belt (the Labrador Trough). The central part appears to consist of predominantly re-worked Archean rocks, which are juxtaposed against the Labrador Trough in mylonitic shear zones. The eastern part of the Churchill includes anorthosite and gabbro of the Rae Province.

The syenite intrusion of Misery Lake is located in the Churchill Province and intrudes (or is coeval) into the southeast end of the Mistastin Batholith. The Mistastin Batholith covers an area of approximately 5,000 km^2; the dominant lithologies are granite and quartz monzonite with pyroxene. It is cut by younger biotite hornblende granite, which is in turn cut by a smaller olivine quartz syenite, the Misery Lake syenite. Uranium-lead dating of three zircons places the age of the batholith at approximately 1.4 Ga.

Assay results from surface samples, and more recently in 2014 drill core, indicate that fayalite syenite (FASYN) is the main host to REE mineralization at Misery Lake. The unit is dark grey-green, medium- to fine-grained, and highly magnetic. Mineralogy consists of a medium-fine-grained matrix of amphibole, magnetite, and K-feldspar, with approximately 20% fayalite. The minerals in the matrix are subhedral to interstitial and several millimetres in size.

1.3 EXPLORATION AND DRILLING

Lakeside has not yet conducted its own exploration activities on the Property. All recent exploration on the Property to date has been completed by Quest Rare Minerals Inc. (Quest).

From 2009, Quest began their exploration activities on the Property through a series of airborne magnetic geophysical surveys and more detailed ground magnetic geophysical surveys to follow up on several magnetic anomalies. In 2011 and 2012, Quest completed two surface exploration programs of geological mapping, geochemical till, and boulder sampling. Prior to 2011, all surface and geophysical surveys were conducted by contractors on Quest's behalf, and were filed as separate assessment reports to the Government of Quebec by those contractors. From 2010 to 2012, Quest completed three drill programs that targeted geophysical anomalies to determine the cause of these anomalies. In 2012, drilling in the north central portion of the Property returned several intersections of elevate REE values. In 2014, Quest focused the drilling program on a concentric magnetic anomaly in the north central portion of the Property. Several of the drillholes were located over the anomaly below the lake and results of this drill program confirmed and expanded on the previous results with further intersections of elevated REE and scandium values.

There are no mineral resources on the Property.

1.4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Misery Lake shows potential for hosting an REE and scandium (Sc) deposit based on elevated REE and scandium grades found in several of the 2012 and 2014 drillholes, located in the centre north of the concentric magnetic anomaly. These preliminary values, as well as geological provenance, should be further investigated through ongoing exploration activities. Tetra Tech is of the opinion that the Misery Lake REE-Sc Project warrants further investigation. Tetra Tech recommends further drilling to follow up on the elevated REE values found in the 2014 drill program.

Lakeside has planned a three-phase exploration program for 2015 and 2016. The first and second phase will be carried out in the summer and autumn 2015. The first phase will consist of a review and compilation of all geological and geophysical data. The second phase will consist of a detailed geological mapping program followed by a stripping/trenching program on the mainland and periphery of the lake to determine any lateral continuity of the geology and/or mineralization at surface.

The third phase is expected to be conducted during the winter of 2016. This phase of exploration is a limited drill program, of approximately 1,500 m, of steeply inclined drill holes over the known mineralization, and to drill test any mineralization found during the course of the second phase.

Tetra Tech is of the opinion that the proposed exploration programs are adequate in order to determine the lateral extent and depth the REE mineralization. Pending positive results of the detailed geological mapping and trenching programs, further drilling may then be proposed. The expected budgets for these three phases of exploration are $80,000, $240,000 and $620,000, respectively.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Lakeside is a Toronto-based and Canadian-registered resource company and is publicly listed on the TSXV. Lakeside is a junior exploration company focused on the exploration and development of new REE opportunities and deposits.

This technical report is on the Misery Lake REE Project. Lakeside retained Tetra Tech to update a NI 43-101 technical report for the Property, which is located in northern Québec Province, Canada, approximately 200 km east-northeast of Schefferville, QC.

2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

This technical report conforms to the standards set out in NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and is in compliance with Form 43-101F1. The QP responsible for this report is Paul J. Daigle, P.Geo., Senior Geologist for Tetra Tech.

All units of measurement used in this technical report and resource estimate update are in metric, unless otherwise stated.

2.2 TETRA TECH QP SITE VISIT

Mr. Daigle conducted a site visit on September 31 and October 1, 2014 for two days. Mr. Daigle was accompanied on the site visit by Pierre Guay, Exploration Manager for Lakeside (formerly Exploration Manager for Quest).

Inspection of the Misery Lake camp included storage of the most recent drill core, and the inspection of several drill collar locations. Drill core from earlier drill programs is stored at Quest's Strange Lake camp, located approximately 110 km north of the Misery Lake camp.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Tetra Tech has relied upon Quest for information in this report and for matters relating to property ownership, property titles, and environmental issues. The majority of the information has been sourced from Quest's internal reports and from information from third-party sources is referenced under Section 21.0. Tetra Tech used information from these sources under the assumption that the information is accurate.

Tetra Tech has not conducted an examination of land titles or mineral rights for the Property. References and maps pertaining to permit locations and areas were referenced from the Québec *Ministère des Resources Naturelles et de la Faune* or Ministry of Natural Resources and Wildlife (MRNF).

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property is defined by the mineral rights to 170 mineral claims in the province of Québec, currently being transferred to Lakeside from Quest, and covers a total area of approximately 8,334 ha.

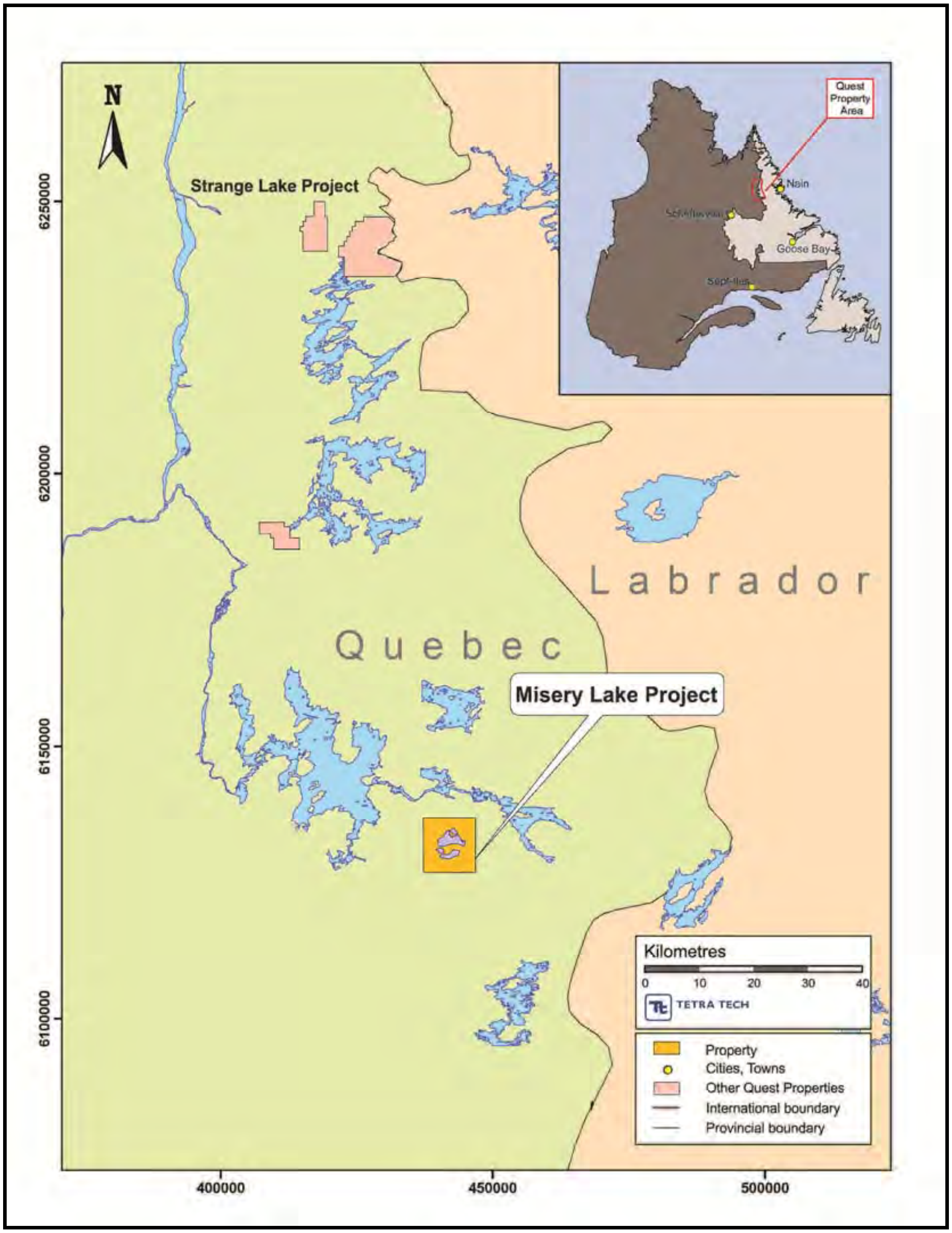
4.1 LOCATION

The Property is situated as shown in Figure 4.1.

The Property is located:

- within National Topographic System (NTS) map sheets 013M05 (Lac Chapiteau), and 023P08 (Lac Raude)
- at approximately 55°20' N and 63°54' W in northern QC, in eastern Canada
- approximately 200 km east northeast of Schefferville, QC
- approximately 190 km southwest of Nain, Newfoundland (NL) and 155 km southwest of Voisey's Bay nickel-copper-cobalt mine, owned and operated by Vale
- approximately 210 km north of Churchill Falls (hydro power generation)
- approximately 200 km northeast of Menehek Dam (hydro power generation)
- approximately 100 km north-northwest from the end of Orma Lake Road (NL)
- in the Administrative Regions of Nord-du-Québec and Kativik Regional Government
- approximately 20 km west of the provincial border between QC and NL

Figure 4.1 Misery Lake Project Location Map



4.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Property is comprised of the 170 individual mineral claims as illustrated in Figure 4.2. At the time of writing, the transfer of ownership of the mineral claims from Quest to Lakeside had been submitted to the MRNF and was in progress.

On April 8, 2015, Quest signed an agreement with Peter Cashin, President and CEO of Lakeside, and 2457661 Ontario Ltd., a privately owned company that is 100% owned by Mr. Cashin. The agreement states that the mineral rights to the Property be transferred to 2457661 Ontario Ltd. The ownership of the mineral claims will then be transferred to Lakeside.

All claims are current and there are no outstanding issues with these claims.

Information on the mineral claims and expiration dates is shown in Table 4.1

4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

Tetra Tech is not aware of any environmental liabilities on the Property.

4.4 MINERAL EXPLORATION PERMITS

All permits for the 2014 exploration activities are in place.

Figure 4.2 Misery Lake Claim Map

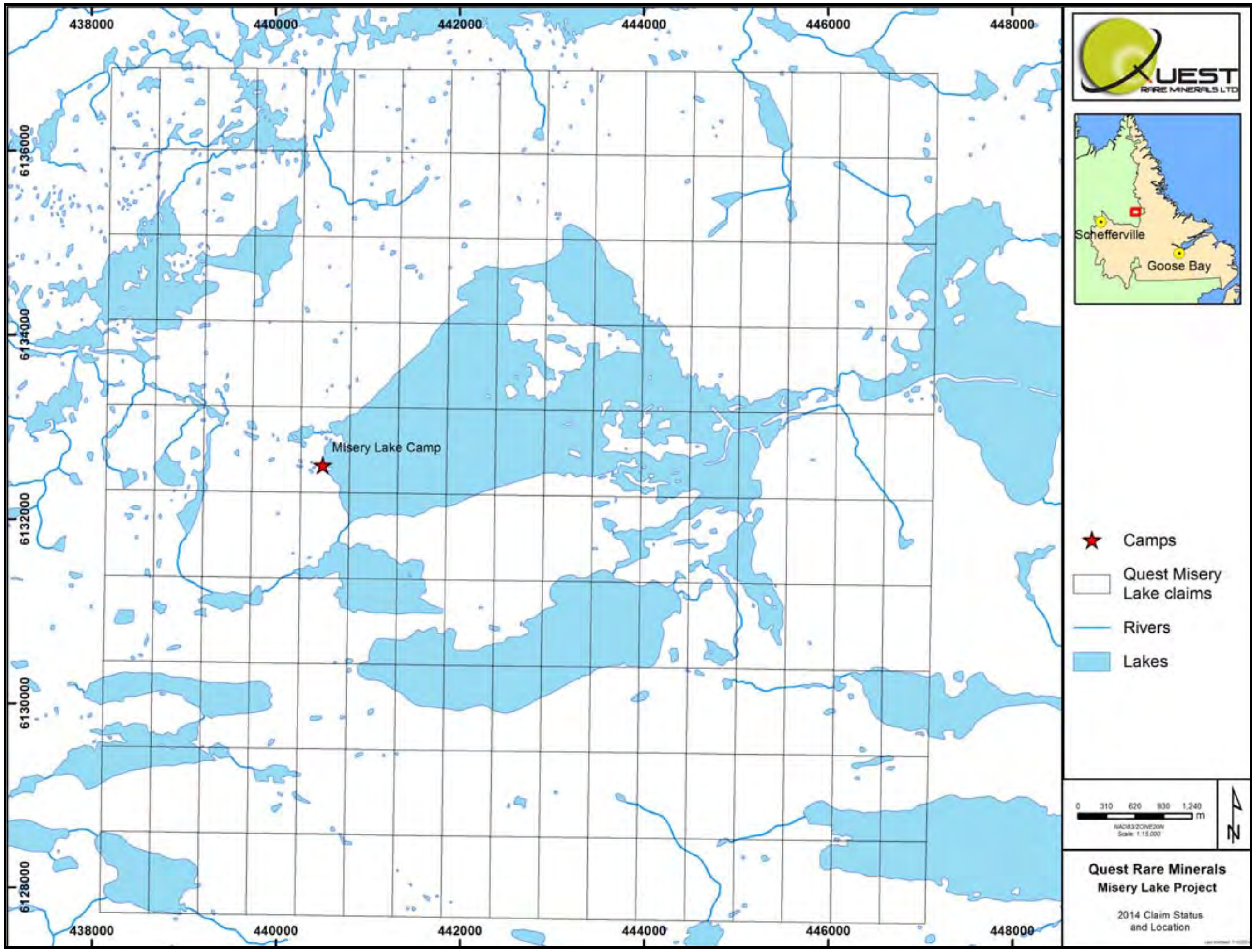


Table 4.1 Misery Lake Mineral Claims

Claim No.	Expiry Date	Claim No.	Expiry Date	Claim No.	Expiry Date	Claim No.	Expiry Date	Claim No.	Expiry Date
2134275	10/29/2015	2134310	10/29/2015	2134355	10/29/2015	2134425	10/29/2015	2186652	08/04/2015
2134276	10/29/2015	2134311	10/29/2015	2134356	10/29/2015	2134426	10/29/2015	2186659	08/04/2015
2134277	10/29/2015	2134312	10/29/2015	2134359	10/29/2015	2134428	10/29/2015	2186660	08/04/2015
2134278	10/29/2015	2134313	10/29/2015	2134361	10/29/2015	2134430	10/29/2015	2186667	08/04/2015
2134279	10/29/2015	2134314	10/29/2015	2134363	10/29/2017	2134433	10/29/2015	2186668	08/04/2015
2134280	10/29/2015	2134315	10/29/2015	2134365	10/29/2015	2134434	10/29/2015	2186675	08/04/2015
2134281	10/29/2015	2134316	10/29/2015	2134366	10/29/2015	2134436	10/29/2015	2186676	08/04/2015
2134282	10/29/2015	2134317	10/29/2015	2134368	10/29/2015	2134439	10/29/2015	2186683	08/04/2017
2134283	10/29/2015	2134318	10/29/2015	2134370	10/29/2015	2134441	10/29/2015	2186684	08/04/2017
2134284	10/29/2015	2134319	10/29/2015	2134373	10/29/2015	2134443	10/29/2015	2186691	08/04/2017
2134285	10/29/2015	2134320	10/29/2015	2134374	10/29/2015	2134444	10/29/2015	2186692	08/04/2017
2134286	10/29/2015	2134321	10/29/2015	2134377	10/29/2015	2134447	10/29/2015	2186699	08/04/2017
2134287	10/29/2015	2134322	10/29/2015	2134379	10/29/2015	2134448	10/29/2015	2186700	08/04/2017
2134288	10/29/2015	2134323	10/29/2015	2134380	10/29/2015	2134450	10/29/2015	2186707	08/04/2017
2134289	10/29/2015	2134324	10/29/2015	2134383	10/29/2015	2134452	10/29/2017	2186708	08/04/2015
2134290	10/29/2015	2134325	10/29/2015	2134385	10/29/2015	2186623	08/04/2015	2186709	08/04/2015
2134291	10/29/2015	2134326	10/29/2015	2134387	10/29/2015	2186624	08/04/2015	2186710	08/04/2015
2134292	10/29/2015	2134327	10/29/2015	2134389	10/29/2015	2186625	08/04/2015	2186711	08/04/2015
2134293	10/29/2015	2134328	10/29/2015	2134391	10/29/2017	2186626	08/04/2015	2186712	08/04/2015
2134294	10/29/2015	2134329	10/29/2015	2134393	10/29/2017	2186627	08/04/2015	2186713	08/04/2015
2134295	10/29/2015	2134330	10/29/2015	2134395	10/29/2015	2186628	08/04/2015	2186714	08/04/2015
2134296	10/29/2015	2134331	10/29/2015	2134397	10/29/2015	2186629	08/04/2015	2186715	08/04/2015
2134297	10/29/2015	2134332	10/29/2015	2134399	10/29/2015	2186630	08/04/2015	2186716	08/04/2015
2134298	10/29/2015	2134333	10/29/2015	2134400	10/29/2015	2186631	08/04/2015	2186717	08/04/2017
2134299	10/29/2015	2134334	10/29/2015	2134402	10/29/2015	2186632	08/04/2015	2186718	08/04/2015
2134300	10/29/2015	2134335	10/29/2015	2134404	10/29/2015	2186633	08/04/2015	2186719	08/04/2015

table continues…

Claim No.	Expiry Date	Claim No.	Expiry Date	Claim No.	Expiry Date	Claim No.	Expiry Date	Claim No.	Expiry Date
2134301	10/29/2015	2134336	10/29/2015	2134406	10/29/2015	2186634	08/04/2015	2186720	08/04/2017
2134302	10/29/2015	2134337	10/29/2015	2134409	10/29/2015	2186635	08/04/2015	2186721	08/04/2017
2134303	10/29/2015	2134339	10/29/2015	2134411	10/29/2015	2186636	08/04/2017	2186722	08/04/2015
2134304	10/29/2015	2134342	10/29/2015	2134413	10/29/2015	2186637	08/04/2017	2186723	08/04/2017
2134305	10/29/2015	2134345	10/29/2015	2134415	10/29/2015	2186638	08/04/2017	-	-
2134306	10/29/2015	2134346	10/29/2015	2134417	10/29/2015	2186639	08/04/2017	-	-
2134307	10/29/2015	2134348	10/29/2015	2134419	10/29/2015	2186643	08/04/2015	-	-
2134308	10/29/2015	2134351	10/29/2015	2134421	10/29/2015	2186644	08/04/2017	-	-

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

The Property is situated roughly 1,080 km northeast of Québec City, the provincial capital of QC, and is accessible only by aircraft from Schefferville, QC, or Goose Bay, NL. There are several regularly scheduled flights to Schefferville and Goose Bay, from the major cities in eastern Canada, and aircraft may be chartered out of these nearby towns.

Fixed wing flights from Schefferville are typically 60 minutes and flights from Goose Bay are typically 90 minutes (1.5 hours). Staging of the Misery Lake Project is done from both Schefferville and Happy Valley-Goose Bay with support from Quest's Strange Lake Camp. Due to the lack of airstrip at the camp, fixed wing aircraft are equipped with either floats during the summer months or skis during the winter months.

5.2 CLIMATE

Northern Québec is characterized by a cool subarctic climatic zone (*Dfc*; Köppen climate classification) where summers are short and cool and winters are long and cold with heavy snowfall. Specifically, the project is located within the Kingurutik-Fraser Rivers ecoregion of the Taiga Shield ecozone (Marsgall and Schut 1999).

The minimum and maximum mean annual temperatures are -10.4°C and -1°C respectively. July average minimum and maximum temperatures are 5.7°C and 16.2°C and January average minimum and maximum temperatures are -27.3°C and -17.4°C (website: WorldClimate, Border A, QC). Annual average precipitation is approximately 665 mm (website: WorldClimate, Border, QC). The region receives up to approximately 350 cm of snow annually and the ground is snow covered for six to eight months of the year. Exploration activities may be conducted during the summer and autumn months (June to November) and during the winter to early spring (January to April).

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES

There are no local resources in or around the project area. Some local labour may be hired out of Schefferville; however, most skilled and professional labour must be sourced elsewhere.

The nearest mine to the Property is Vale's nickel-copper mine at Voisey's Bay, roughly 175 km to the northeast, on the coast of Labrador.

5.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

The Property and environs have no developed infrastructure. The nearest developed infrastructure is in the town of Schefferville. Schefferville, and the adjacent community of Matimekosh, have a population of approximately 850. They are serviced year round by passenger and freight train service and have regularly scheduled flights to Quebec City and Sept- Îles, QC, and Wabush, NL. The town acts as the local service and supply center for a number of iron mines and hydro dams in the area.

The nearest seaport is in Nain, 200 km northeast of the Property and the nearest railhead in Schefferville, 200 km southwest of the Property, with access to the seaport at Sept-Îles on the Bay of St. Lawrence.

There is no source of electricity on or near the Property and power must be generated on site. The nearest sources of electricity are in Schefferville, whose power originates at Menehek dam, and Churchill Falls.

Water sources are abundant on and adjacent to the Property.

5.5 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property is situated in a glacially scoured terrain of moderate rolling hills and lakes. Steeper hills are present in the northwest of the property. Elevation ranges from 450 to 700 masl. Eskers and boulder fields are common throughout the Property. The shortened growing season (approximately 3 months) results in a vegetation of thinly spaced stunted spruce and evergreens, tamarack, shrubs, and moss. Wind swept hilltops are often devoid of trees and larger shrubs or bushes. Approximately 30% of the Property is covered by lakes, rivers, or bogs.

6.0 HISTORY

The following is a summary of previously completed work in the Project area. This consists of work carried out by federal and provincial governments and private industry. This summary is edited from that provided in Hayes et al. 2014.

Prior to 1979, there are no known exploration activities on the Property.

6.1 GOVERNMENT WORK

6.1.1 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, 1979-2010

In 1979, an airborne gamma ray spectrometric survey was run in the Mistastin Lake area, including portions of NTS map sheets 13M, 14D, 23P, and 24A which includes the Property area (Geophysical Series Map 36313G).

In 1980, the Lac Chapiteau and Lac Ramusio map sheets were completed by the Geological Survey of Canada as part of a magnetic airborne survey completed at 1:50,000 scale, which includes the project area (Geophysical Series Map 6204G).

In 2009, the area was covered as part of a joint Open File release by the Geological Survey of Canada, the Geological Survey of Newfoundland and Labrador, and the *Direction générale de géologie Québec*. This release covers ten maps covering a portion of western Labrador, north of the Churchill Reservoir, and adjoining parts of Québec. Results are available as 1:250 000 scale full-coloured maps in pdf format. Eight of these are radiometric maps and the result of the new 2009 airborne survey (Open File 6532).

6.1.2 NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, 1978-2009

In 2009, the Geological Survey of Newfoundland and Labrador released lake-sediment and lake-water geochemical data collected from historic surveys. These surveys were conducted in Labrador by the Newfoundland and Labrador Geological Survey, during the period 1978 to 2005. Most of the data had been released previously in various Open File reports. However, as new analytical methods became available, some samples were re-analyzed for additional elements, and some of these data had not been released previously (Open File LAB/1465).

6.1.3 QUEBEC GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND MCGILL UNIVERSITY, 2010-2011

As part of a joint project between Quest, McGill University, and MRNF, Laura Petrella completed a Master's thesis to characterize the syenite intrusion and associated rare earth element mineralization at Misery Lake. Data was made available by Quest of the 2010-2011 surface mapping and drilling programs. The Master's thesis was submitted in October 2012.

This work concluded that the Misery Lake syenite intrudes the Mistastin Batholith and consists primarily of coarse-grained syenite and lesser mafic syenite; the center of the circular intrusion consists of medium-grained syenite with lesser mafic syenite. Rare earth element mineralization includes allanite and gittinsite (Petrella 2012).

6.2 INDUSTRY WORK

6.2.1 MAJOR GENERAL RESOURCES LIMITED AND DONNER RESOURCES LIMITED, 1996

In 1996, Major General Resources Ltd. completed a reconnaissance geological and geochemical program on their Lac Chapiteau property in the Mistastin Lake area, central Labrador. The program was undertaken to evaluate the area for potential Voisey's Bay style nickel-copper-cobalt mineralization. The result of this program identified the area as having limited potential to host base metal mineralization (Wares and Leriche 1996).

6.2.2 FREEWEST RESOURCES CANADA INCORPORATED AND QUEST, 2007-2008

In 2007, as part of a regional evaluation program, Freewest Resources Canada Inc. (Freewest) collected six samples in the area of what is now the Property. There are no reports available on this program.

In January 2008, Quest Uranium Corporation (Quest Uranium) was formed and part of Freewest's property assets was brought under this company, of which the Property was included. In April 2010, Quest Uranium changed its name to Quest Rare Minerals Inc.

As of the time of writing, the transfer of ownership from Quest to Lakeside was in progress.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The following geological summary is edited from that provided by Quest (2014).

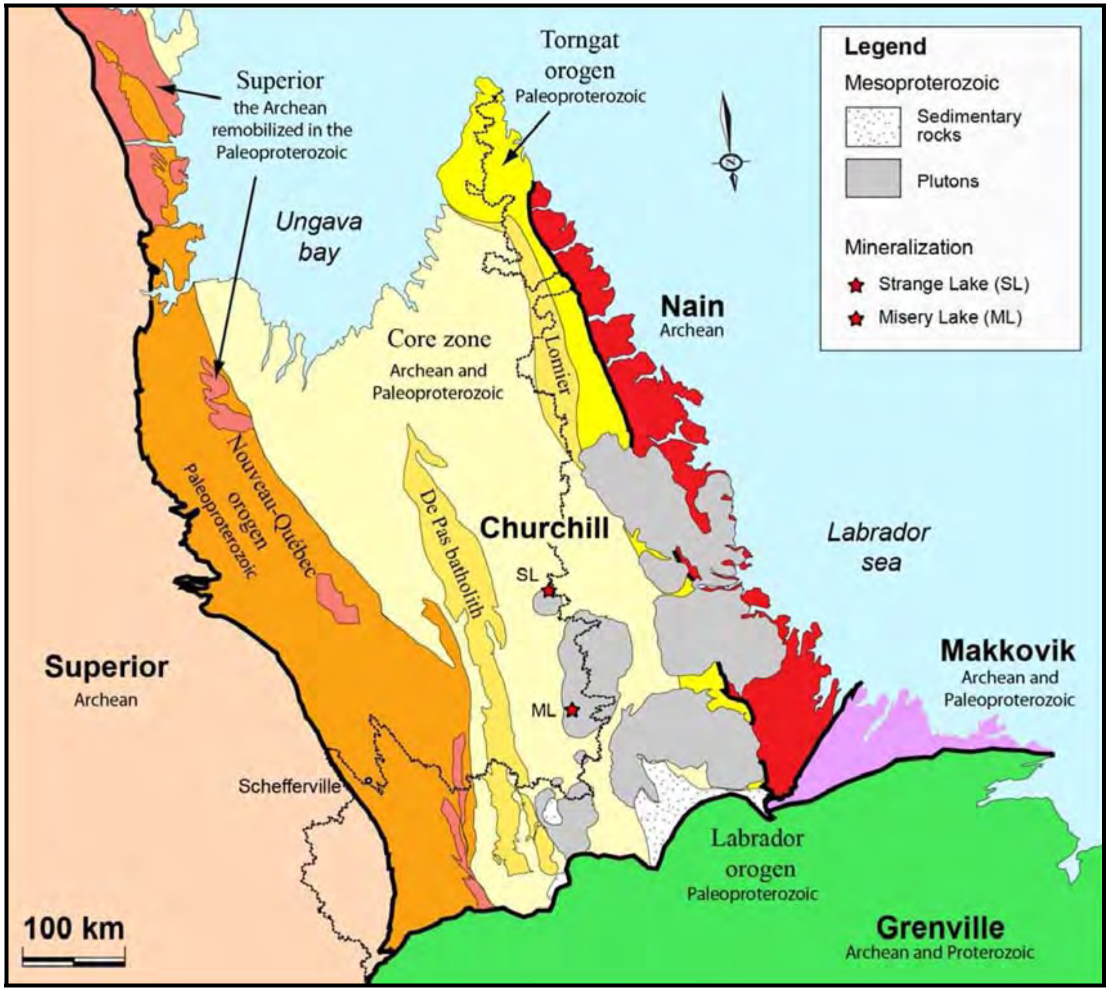
7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The region is underlain by five structural provinces comprising the Nain, Superior, Churchill, Makkovik, and Grenville, which together record a crustal history ranging from about 3.8 to 0.6 Ga. The Nain and Superior provinces are the oldest, both forming in the Archean. They are bounded by the Lower Proterozoic Churchill and Makkovik provinces, which in turn are truncated by the Early Proterozoic Grenville Province (Figure 7.1).

The Churchill Province is subdivided into three parts. The western part consists of low-grade sedimentary and volcanic rocks in a west-verging fold and thrust belt (the Labrador Trough). The central part appears to consist of predominantly reworked Archean rocks, which are juxtaposed against the Labrador Trough in mylonitic shear zones. The eastern part of the Churchill includes anorthosite and gabbro of the Rae Province (Swinden et al. 1991).

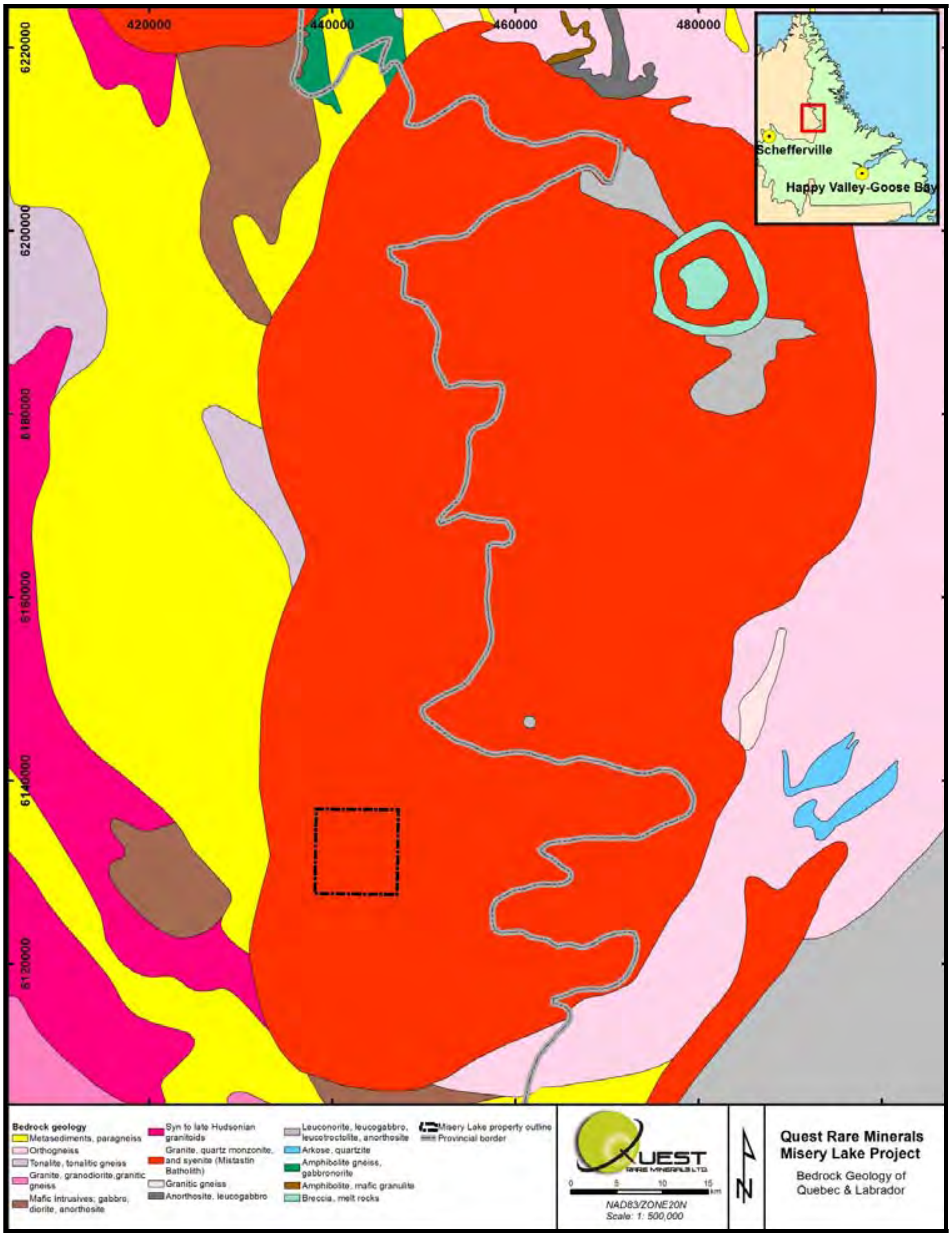
The syenite intrusion of Misery Lake is located in the Churchill Province and intrudes (or is coeval) into the southeast end of the Mistastin Batholith (Figure 7.2). The Mistastin Batholith covers an area of approximately 5,000 km^2; the dominant lithologies are granite and quartz monzonite with pyroxene. It is cut by younger biotite hornblende granite, which is in turn cut by a smaller olivine quartz syenite, the Misery Lake syenite. Uranium-lead dating of three zircons places the age of the batholith at approximately 1.4 Ga (Petrella 2011).

Figure 7.1 Geological Map of the Churchill Province Showing the Location of the Misery Syenite Intrusion Property and the Strange Lake Deposit



Source: Hammouche et al. (in progress)

Figure 7.2 Regional Geology of the Misery Lake Project

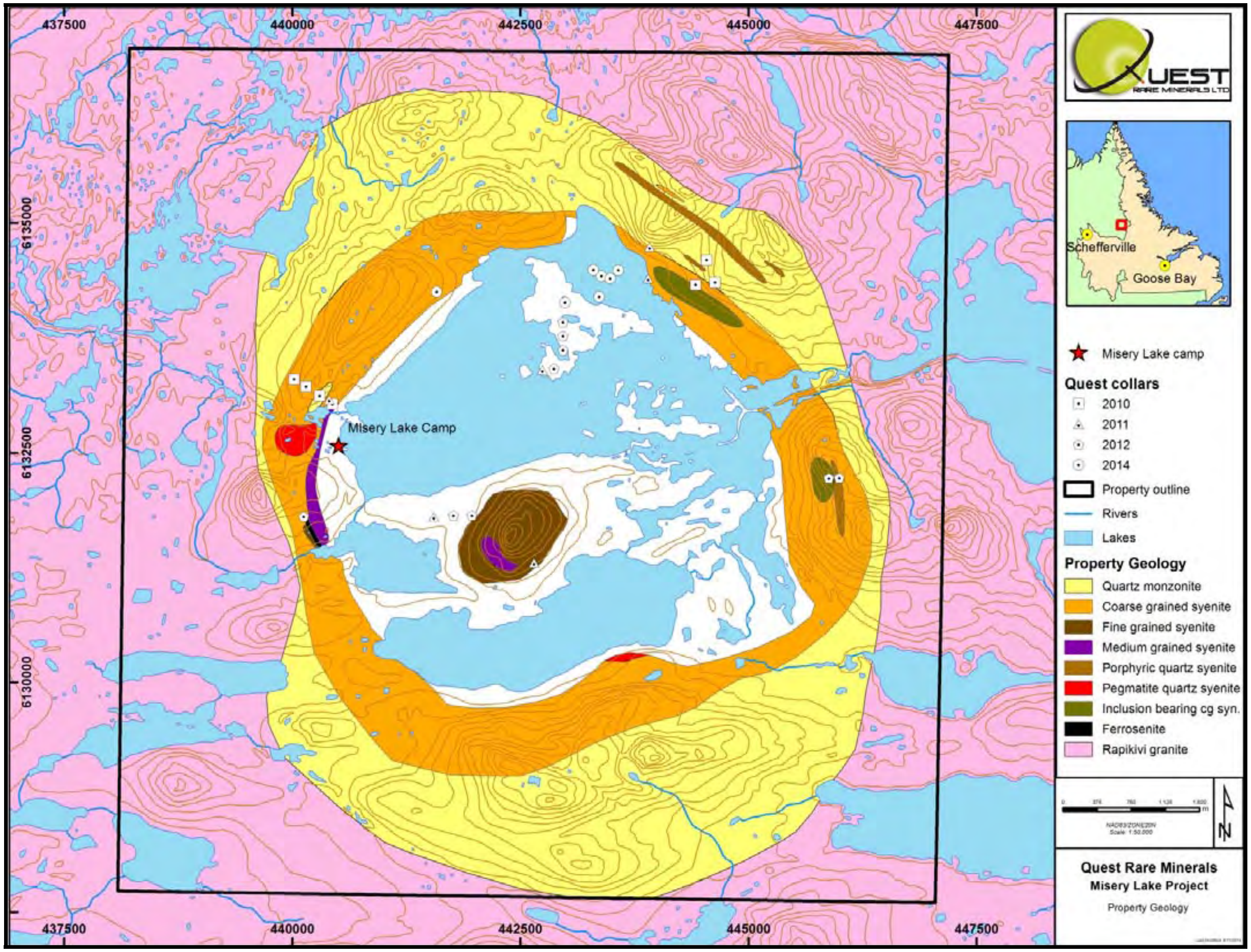


Source: Quest (2014)

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Misery Lake intrusion displays a gradational contact with its host, the Misastin rapakivi granite (Figure 7.3). Both have an A-type affinity and similar trace element composition. The Misery Lake syenites are therefore interpreted to be a late differentiate product of the Mistastin batholith. The dominant exposed lithology (much of the intrusion is covered by a lake) is a medium-grained, massive syenite, which is mainly composed of perthitic K-feldspar and 1 to 10 volume% of interstitial ferromagnesian minerals, namely fayalite (iron chrysolite, Fe_2SiO_4), hedenbergite, ferropargasite and annite (iron-rich biotite); the accessory minerals are quartz, iron oxides (magnetite, titanium-rich magnetite and ilmenite), zircon, fluorite, apatite and britholite (Petrella 2012). A melanocratic unit, fayalite syenite, which commonly contains greater than 50% by volume ferromagnesian minerals, including cumulate fayalite and hedenbergite, occurs as amoeboid-like inclusions or narrow dikes in the syenite and as described below, a significant body of fayalite syenite occurs immediately south of the outer magnetic ring feature. This fayalite syenite body is elongate approximately west-northwest to east-southeast and dips sub-vertically to the north; the magnetic signature of the unit suggests the main body is approximately 500 m long, up to 175 m wide, up to 200 m deep and may extend in a narrower morphology to the east-southeast. Petrella (2012), interpreted narrow fayalite or ferrosyenite dikes to have formed by fractional crystallization of ferromagnesian minerals leaving behind a residual magma which produced the felsic syenites. With continued fractional crystallization, the felsic syenites became more enriched in alkali and silica, and only became saturated with ferromagnesian at a very late stage explaining the interstitial crystallization of the latter in the perthite-dominated syenite.

Figure 7.3 Misery Lake Intrusion Geology



7.2.1 GEOLOGY UNITS; INTERSECTED IN 2014

Prior to the start of the 2014 drilling campaign, Quest geologists reinterpreted previous drilling results and reclassified some previously intersected units to better reflect the mineralogy of the Misery Lake lithologies. The following is a summary of the units that were intersected during winter 2014 drilling.

MEDIUM-GRAINED SYENITE

Medium grained syenite is the main unit throughout the central part of the Misery Lake intrusion. Predominately grey to pale pink-orange in colour, mineralogy consists of approximately 70 to 90% perthitic K-feldspars with the remainder of the unit comprising ferromagnesian minerals including iron-amphibole and minor fayalite and titanium-rich magnetite (Petrella 2011). Trace interstitial quartz is rare. Zircon, fluorite, carbonate, and pyrite can also occur at trace levels. Feldspar grains are mostly subhedral and 1 to 1.5 cm but can be up to 2.5 cm in size. The mafic minerals are interstitial and are sub 5 mm in size. The unit is typically massive.

Relatively narrow (2 to 25 cm wide) mafic rich sections occur throughout this unit. These bands or cumulates are made up of 5 to 15 mm subhedral amphibole grains with interstitial magnetite and olivine. Minor REE mineralization can occur in these accumulations as interstitial cerium-britholite (Petrella 2011). These mafic bands/cumulates often have sharp contacts and low angle (less than 25° to CA) orientations.

Potassic alteration is common throughout medium grained syenite and results in a patchy appearance. Feldspar grains often exhibit pink cores. Amphibole commonly displays partial replacement by aegirine.

FINE-GRAINED LEUCOSYENITE

Fine grained leucosyenite is made up of less than 1 to 4 mm K-feldspars and amphibole crystals. Feldspars are subhedral and make up approximately 90% of the unit. The remainder is made up of interstitial amphibole, magnetite and olivine. Mafic minerals are observed concentrating near the upper and lower contacts of this unit in some drillholes. This unit often displays a weak preferred orientation that is defined by K-feldspar laths and can range from approximately 10 to 35°. Alteration can occur as pink potassic overprinting. The alteration can occur parallel to the fabric of the unit.

COARSE-GRAINED LEUCOSYENITE

Coarse grained leucosyenite contains a similar mineralogy to fine grained leucosyenite, differing only in grain size. Coarse grained leucosyenite is made up of approximately 90% subhedral K-feldspar. The remainder of the unit is made up of interstitial mafic minerals. A minor amount of millimetre-sized disseminated pyrite is occurs locally. Feldspar grains range in size from 1 to 5 cm in size but in local megacrystic sections they can exceed 10 cm. Zonation is observed in some feldspar grains, especially megacrystic grains. Interstitial mafic minerals are usually 1 to 5 cm in size. In megacrystic sections, subhedral amphibole can occur and can exceed 5 cm. Potassic overprinting is common. Amphibole is commonly replaced by aegirine. Complete replacement of the larger amphibole grains by epidote is observed in several drillholes. The unit is weakly magnetic in areas with interstitial mafic minerals.

Variably-Textured Syenite

Variably textured syenite, as the name suggests, exhibits textural affinities for several other units, commonly in a chaotic arrangement, including medium grained syenite, fine and coarse grained leucosyenites and often pegmatite. In these units abundances of each section can range from several centimetres to a metre in length and appear to have no order. Contacts between each section can be sharp, irregular, or gradational.

Ferrosyenite

Two separate FSYN units were identified during the 2014 drilling program. While they are currently labeled as FSYN additional classifying based on mineralogical, geochemical, and textural properties is required. The only instances of these units were intersected in drillhole ML14030. The first section is located in the upper 60 m of the hole while the second is located below 177 m.

Dark green-grey, fine to medium grained, and magnetic ferrosyenite. Mineralogy includes approximately 70% K-feldspar with the remainder of the unit consisting of iron rich mafic minerals. Mafic minerals are made up of amphibole>olivine>magnetite. Olivine consists of up to 10% of the overall unit. Feldspar crystals are subhedral and range in size from 5 to 10 mm. Some feldspar grains are up to 2 cm in size. Amphibole is sub cm and interstitial. Olivine occurs as 1 to 3 mm sub rounded grains interstitial grains. Magnetite is interstitial and 2 to 10 mm in size. The dark green-grey appearance on the unit is present in most minerals. Only patchy sections of olivine display the yellow-green colour which is characteristic of the fayalite syenite. This unit is geochemically and texturally distinct from the fayalite syenite and they are not spatially associated.

Dark black-grey, fine grained, and highly magnetic ferrosyenite. The mineralogy cannot be accurately determined due to being fine grained and massive, but commonly it is distinguished from fayalite syenite by a lack of obvious olivine crystals. Grains are 1 to 4 mm in size and angular and interlocking. Unit is highly magnetic. This unit is geochemically distinct from fayalite syenite and they are not spatially associated.

7.3 Mineralization

Assay results from surface samples, and more recently in 2014 drill core, indicate that FASYN is the main host to REE mineralization at Misery Lake. The unit is dark grey-green, medium to fine grained, and highly magnetic. Mineralogy consists of a medium-fine grained matrix of amphibole, magnetite, and K-feldspar with approximately 20% fayalite. Fayalite is an iron rich member of the olivine solid-solution series

The minerals in the matrix are subhedral to interstitial and several millimetres in size. Feldspar abundances and grain size can vary, locally occurring as subhedral phenocrysts up to 2 cm wide. Fayalite occurs as 2 to 4 mm yellow-green coloured sub rounded grains. Fayalite is often concentrated in 1 to 15 cm cumulate bands. These cumulates can display weak orientations or possible gradational modal layering.

According to Petrella's (2011) description of ferrosyenite (re-classified by Quest in 2014 as fayalite syenite):

> *Ferrosyenite also contains 1 to 2 vol.% of small primary idiomorphic zircon and hydroxyapatite crystals (identified by XRD analysis). The latter locally form aggregates that were partly or completely replaced by britholite-(Ce). Two types of hydroxyapatite and one type of britholite-(Ce) have been identified in this unit. The first type of hydroxyapatite is magmatic, and occurs as euhedral to subhedral, unzoned, clear crystals that do not show evidence of having been altered. This apatite-type is very frequently observed in the other rock-types of the intrusion. The second type of hydroxyapatite also occurs as primary, magmatic crystals. Both types of hydroxyapatite commonly occur as inclusions within pyroxene, amphibole and less commonly in fayalite. Hydroxyapatite 2 is compositionally zoned, and its core is similar in composition to unzoned hydroxyapatite 1.This indicates that hydroxyapatite 2 continued to crystallize after hydroxyapatite 1. Crystals of hydroxyapatite 2 are commonly replaced in their outer parts by britholite-(Ce).*

7.3.1 Scandium

Scandium, element 21 of the periodic table, is a silvery-white metallic transition metal, often classified as a REE, together with yttrium and the 15 lanthanides. High-grade, large tonnage, easily mineable scandium deposits with favourable metallurgy and location are scarce, making it a commodity that is difficult to obtain in commercial quantities (Metallica Website 2014). Scandium is often found in trace amounts in other REE deposits and occurrences and has been mined as a by-product in only a few uranium and REE mines in the world, for example in Zhovti Vody, Ukraine and Bayan Obo, China.

As a means of comparison to the Misery Lake Project, there are currently two projects, both hosted in nickel laterite deposits, located in Australia with NI 43-101 or JORC compliant resources that include scandium: the Nyngan Project, Nyngan, New South Wales; and the Lucknow deposit, Greenvale, Queensland. The Nyngan Deposit has been subject of a recent preliminary economic assessment (PEA) study in October 2014 (Ricketts et.al. 2014); and the Lucknow deposit was the subject of a prefeasibility study (PFS) in 2013 (Metallica ASX Release March 28, 2013). Table 7.1 and Table 7.2 present mineral resources for scandium in the Nyngan and Lucknow deposits.

Table 7.1 Mineral Resources of the Nyngan Deposit at a 100 g/t Sc Cut-off grade

Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Sc (g/t)
Measured	2.7	274
Indicated	9.3	158
Measured + Indicated	12.0	261

Source: Ricketts et.al., 2014 and Rangott et.al., 2010

Table 7.2 Mineral Resources of the Lucknow Deposit at a 120 g/t Sc Cut-off Grade

Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Sc (g/t)
Measured	0.6	231
Indicated	5.1	191
Inferred	0.04	130

Source: Metallica Mining Ltd., ASX Release, 28 March 2013

7.3.2 NOMENCLATURE

Nomenclature for REE minerals is shown in Table 7.3. References to total rare earth oxide (TREO), unless otherwise stated, include yttrium oxide.

Table 7.3 List of Elements and Oxides Associated REE Mineralization

Element	Element	Common Oxides	
Light Rare Earth Oxide (LREO)			TREO
Lanthanum	La	La_2O_3	
Cerium	Ce	Ce_2O_3	
Praseodymium	Pr	Pr_2O_3	
Neodymium	Nd	Nd_2O_3	
Samarium	Sm	Sm_2O_3	
Heavy Rare Earth Oxide (HREO)			
Europium	Eu	Eu_2O_3	
Gadolinium	Gd	Gd_2O_3	
Terbium	Tb	Tb_4O_7	
Dysprosium	Dy	Dy_2O_3	
Holmium	Ho	Ho_2O_3	
Erbium	Er	Er_2O_3	
Thulium	Tm	Tm_2O_3	
Ytterbium	Yb	Yb_2O_3	
Lutetium	Lu	Lu_2O_3	
Yttrium	Y	Y_2O_3	
Scandium	Sc	Sc_2O_3	

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

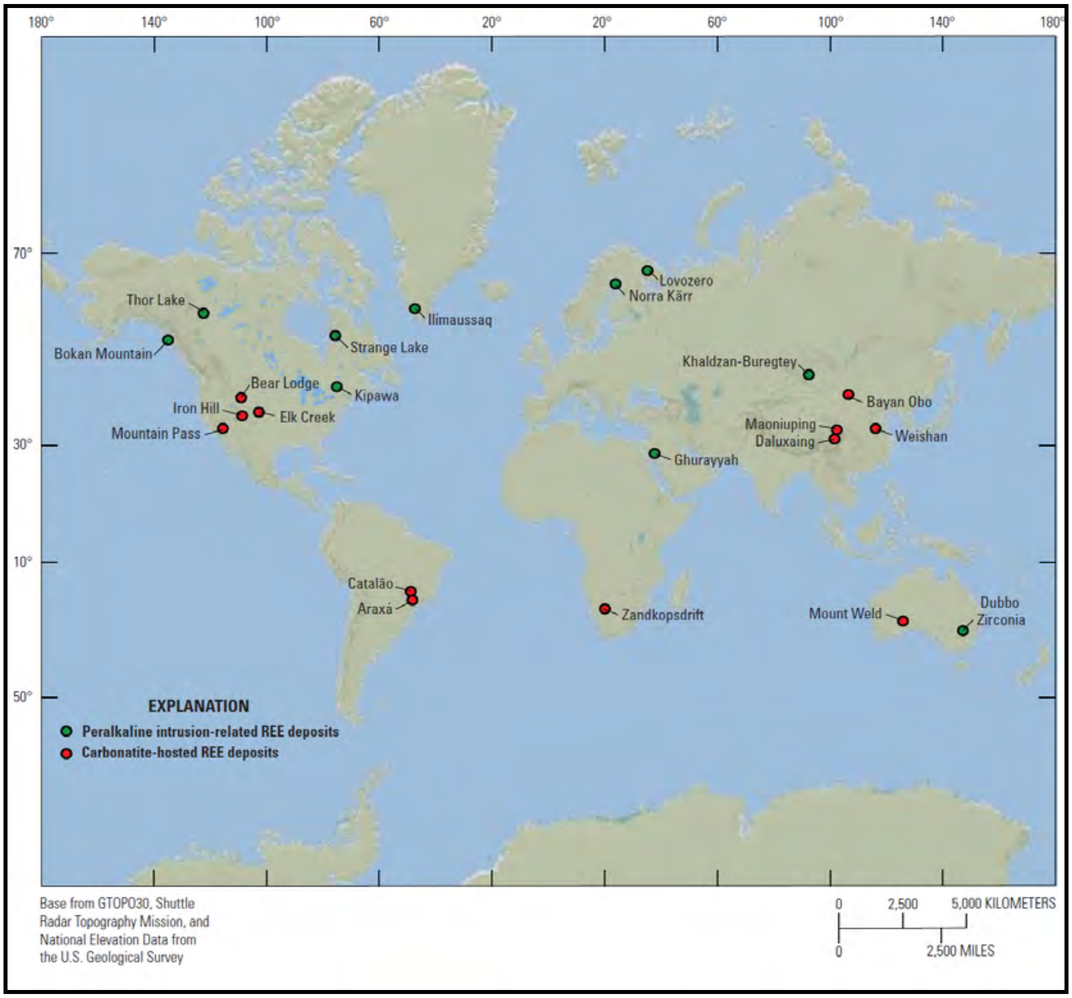
The following is taken from Quest (2014):

The Misery Lake Deposit is a large, REE bearing alkali igneous intrusive complex. Carbonatite and alkaline intrusive complexes (as well as their weathering products), are the primary sources of rare earth elements. Apart from REE, these rock types can also host deposits of niobium, phosphate, titanium, vermiculite, barite, fluorite, copper, calcite, and zirconium. Although these deposits are found throughout the world (Figure 8.1), only six deposits of these type are currently being mined for REE: five carbonatites (Bayan Obo, Daluxiang, Maoniuping, and Weishan deposits in China, and the Mountain Pass deposit in California, US) and one peralkaline intrusion-related deposit (as a byproduct at Lovozero deposit, Russia). The important REE bearing minerals include: ancylite, parasite, synchysite, apatite, eudialyte, loparite, gittinsite, xenotime, gadolinite, monazite, bastnasite, kainosite, mosandrite, britholite, allanite, fergusonite, and zircon (Verplanck et al. 2014).

Carbonatite and alkaline intrusive complexes are derived from partial melts of mantle material. Neodymium isotopic data of these deposits consistently indicate that the REE are derived from these parental magmas. These deposits and their associated rock types usually occur within stable cratonic settings, and are generally associated with intracontinental rift and fault systems. Extended periods of fractional crystallization of the magma in these settings lead to enrichment in REE and other incompatible elements. In alkaline intrusive complexes mineralization of REE occur as primary phases in magmatic layering or as later-stage dykes and veins (Verplanck et al. 2014).

REE deposits pose particular environmental challenges due to the associated uranium and thorium. There is also uncertainty surrounding the toxicity of the elements themselves. Acid-drainage is typically not an issue due to the alkali nature of the rock types and minerals. Uranium has the potential for recovery as a byproduct, but thorium remains a waste-product that requires management. Additionally, in some deposits fluorine and beryllium can pose environmental challenges (Verplanck et al. 2014).

Figure 8.1 Global Distribution of Carbonatite and Peralkaline Intrusion-related REE Deposits



Source: Verplanck et al. (2014)

9.0 EXPLORATION

Lakeside has not yet conducted its own exploration activities on the Property. All exploration on the Property to date has been completed by Quest.

Prior to 2011, all surface and geophysical surveys were conducted by contractors on Quest's behalf and filed as separate assessment reports to the Government of Quebec by those contractors. This work is summarized below.

Also, it must be noted that prior to 2014 the Property incorporated a larger set of claims. By January 2014, the original 1,000 mineral claims were reduced to the current 170 mineral claims to focus on what is now the Property (see Section 4.2).

9.1 MPX Geophysics Limited, 2009

In 2009, Quest retained MPX Geophysics Ltd. (MPX), to conduct a helicopter-borne high resolution magnetic and radiometric survey. The survey area was flown at a nominal mean terrain clearance of 70 m. The survey block was flown along north-south (000° Azimuth (Az)) flight lines separated by 400 m line spacings, and east-west (090° Az) tie lines at a line separation of 400 m.

Geophysical data acquisition involved the use of precision differential global positioning system (GPS) positioning, a Pico-Envirotec GRS-10 multi-channel gamma-ray spectrometer system, and a high sensitivity magnetometer installed in a towed-bird airfoil suspended on a long-line 23 m below the helicopter.

9.2 Applied Petrographic Services Incorporated, 2010

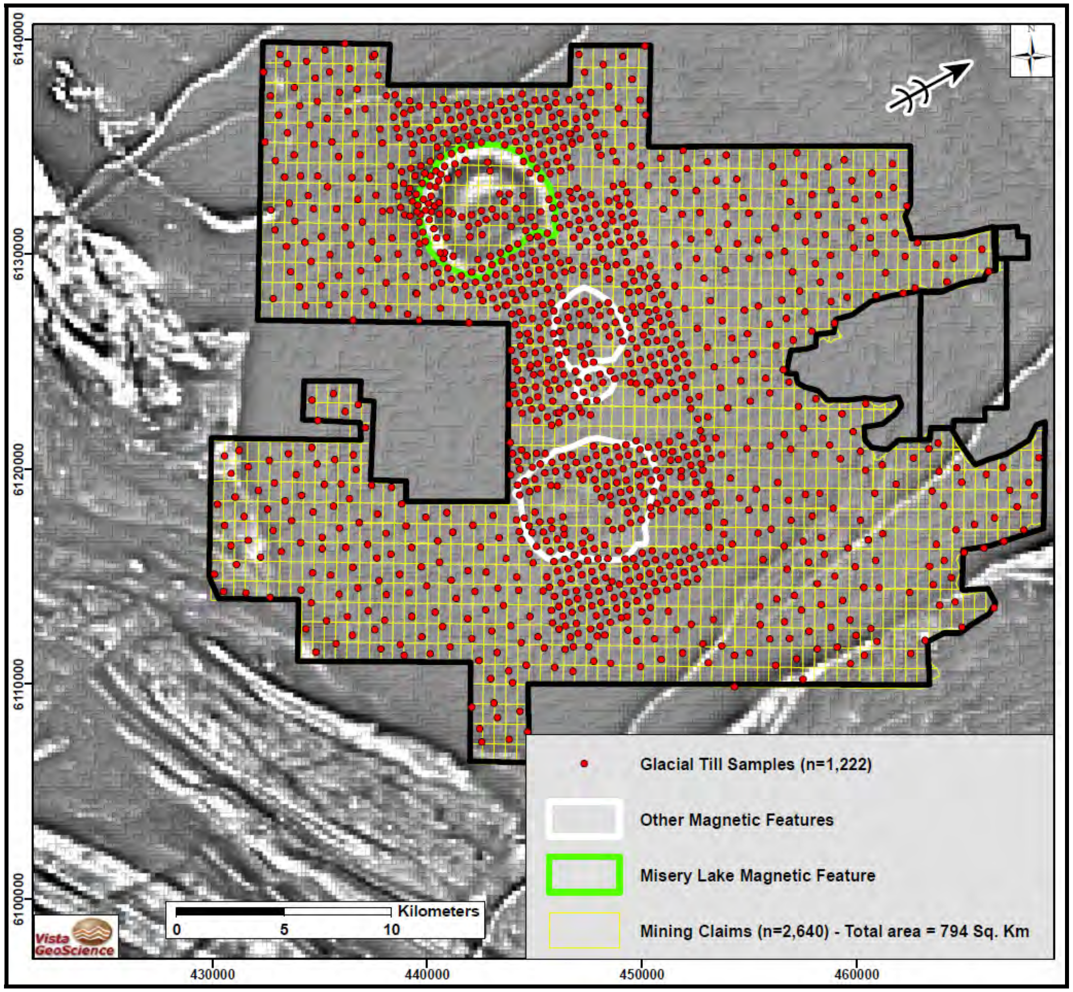
In 2010, a report was completed containing a petrographic study of 14 thin sections, taken from samples collected in 2009.

9.3 Vista Geoscience, 2010

Between July and August 2010, a glacial till survey was carried out over the Misery Lake claim block by Vista Geoscience (Vista), on behalf of Quest. A total of 1,222 sandy till samples, between 25 cm and 50 cm deep, were collected over approximately 25 days by a 3-man crew. The till samples were analysed by a till-specific multi-element assay package at Activation Laboratories (Actlabs) in Ancaster, Ontario,

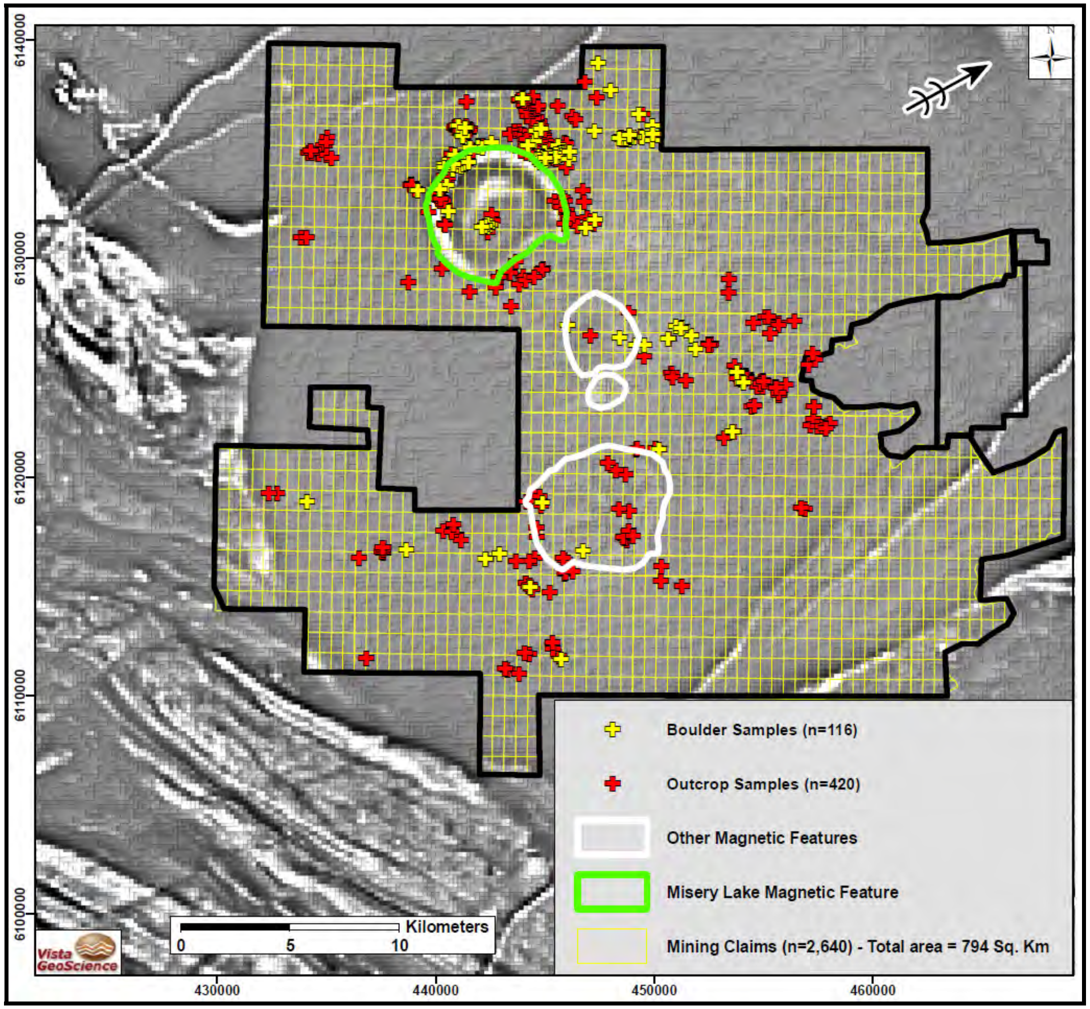
The survey indicated REE anomalies over the margins and down-ice of the circular magnetic anomalies. Previous exploration by Quest and its contractors demonstrated glacial transport distances of at least 7 km at Misery Lake. Most of the anomalies reflect short distance down-ice transport with till deposition at topographic barriers (Quest 2010). Figure 9.1 and Figure 9.2 present the till sample locations and the rock and boulder sample locations, respectively, from the 2011 program. Figure 9.3 and Figure 9.4 present Light and Medium REE (LMREE) and HREE results and anomalies shown. Note, LMREE results include europium, gadolinium.

Figure 9.1 Till Sample Locations



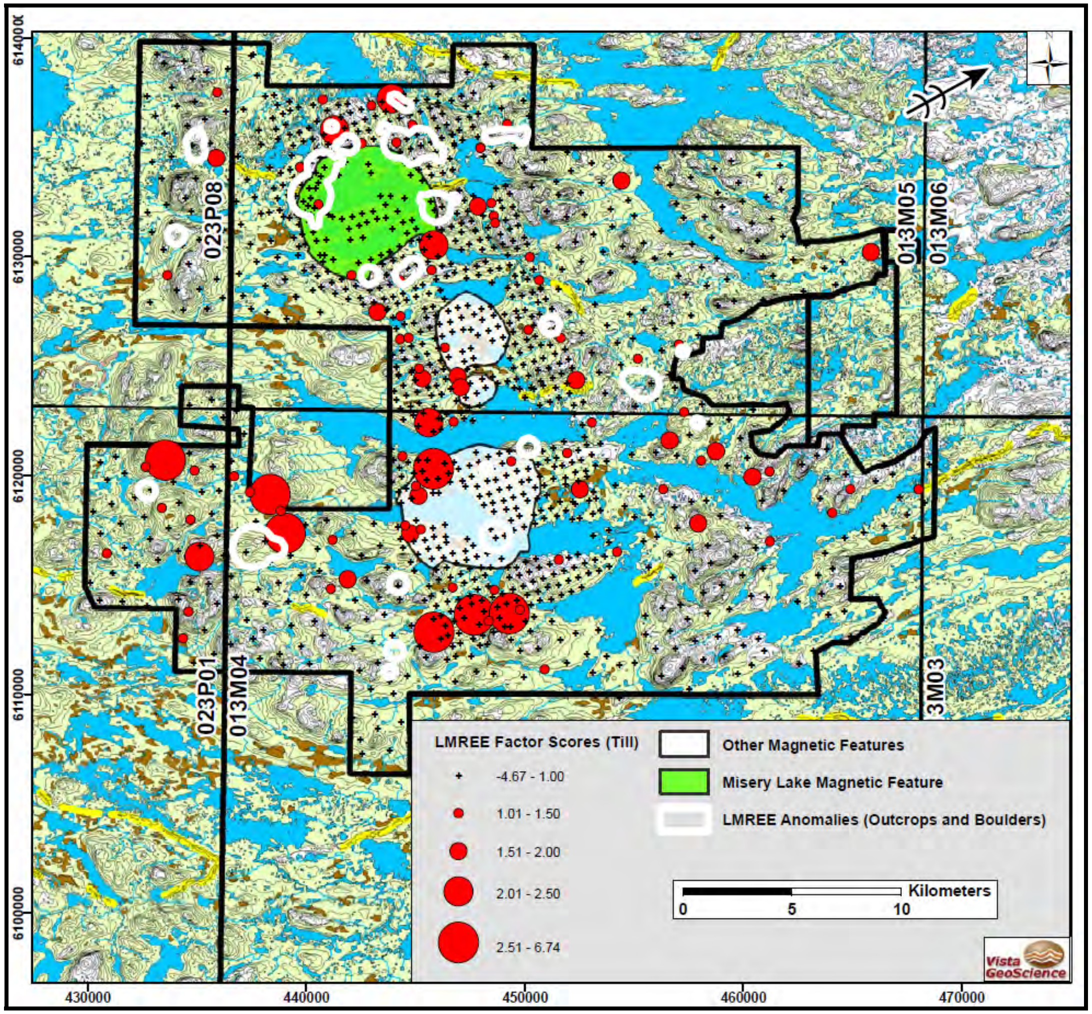
Source: Vista (2011)

Figure 9.2 Outcrop and Boulder Sample Locations



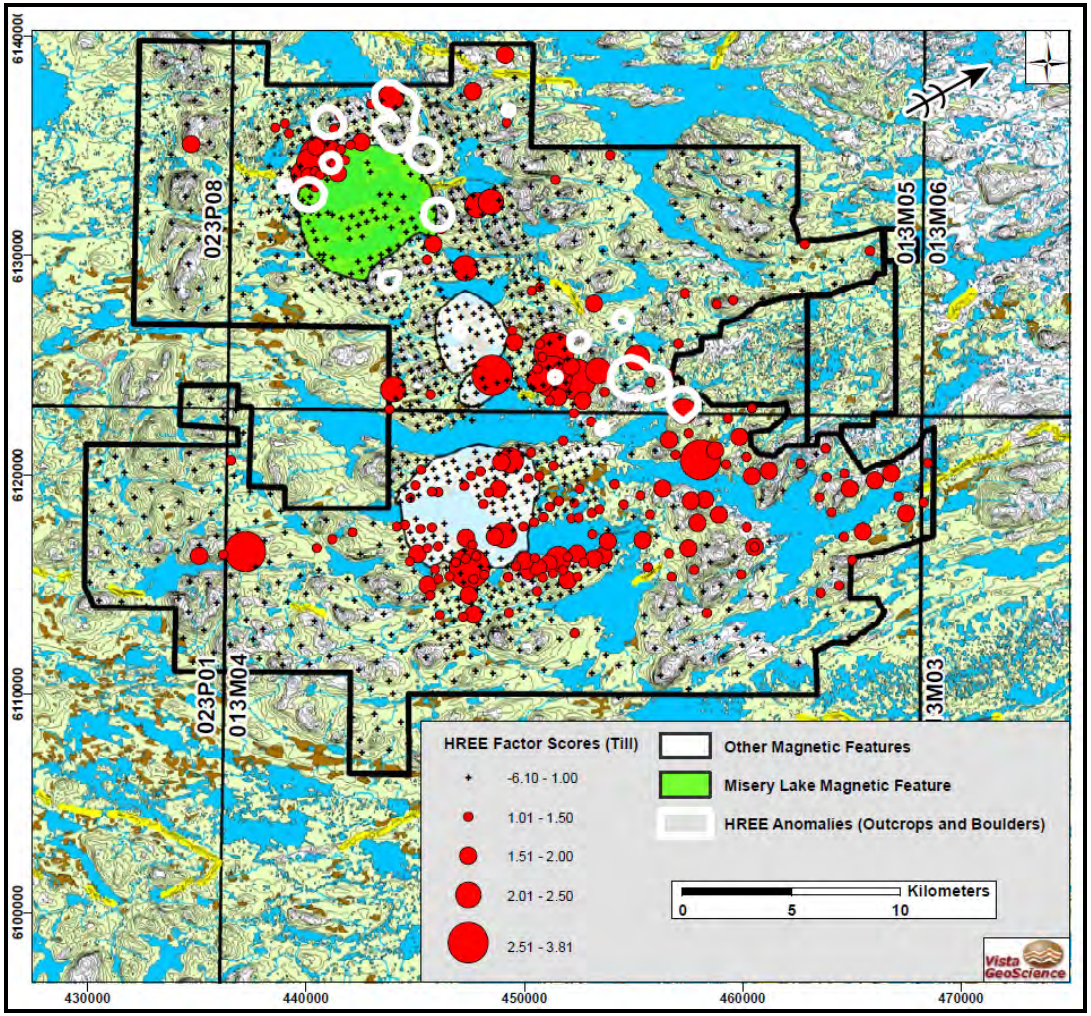
Source: Vista (2011)

Figure 9.3 Till Sample LREE Results



Source: Vista (2011)

Figure 9.4 Till Sample HREE Results



Source: Vista (2011)

9.4 PGW Consulting Geophysicists, 2010

In 2010, PGW Consulting Geophysicists (PGW) was retained by Quest to interpret airborne geophysical data in relation to four, stand-alone, lines of ground magnetic data. These four lines of ground magnetics were completed, independently of each other, over the outer response of the Misery Lake magnetic ring.

The models produced by PGW were tabular in shape with a strike length of 800 m. Base stations data was smoothed with a five point Naudy filter, and a 200 m LP filter was applied to smooth the ground data profiles.

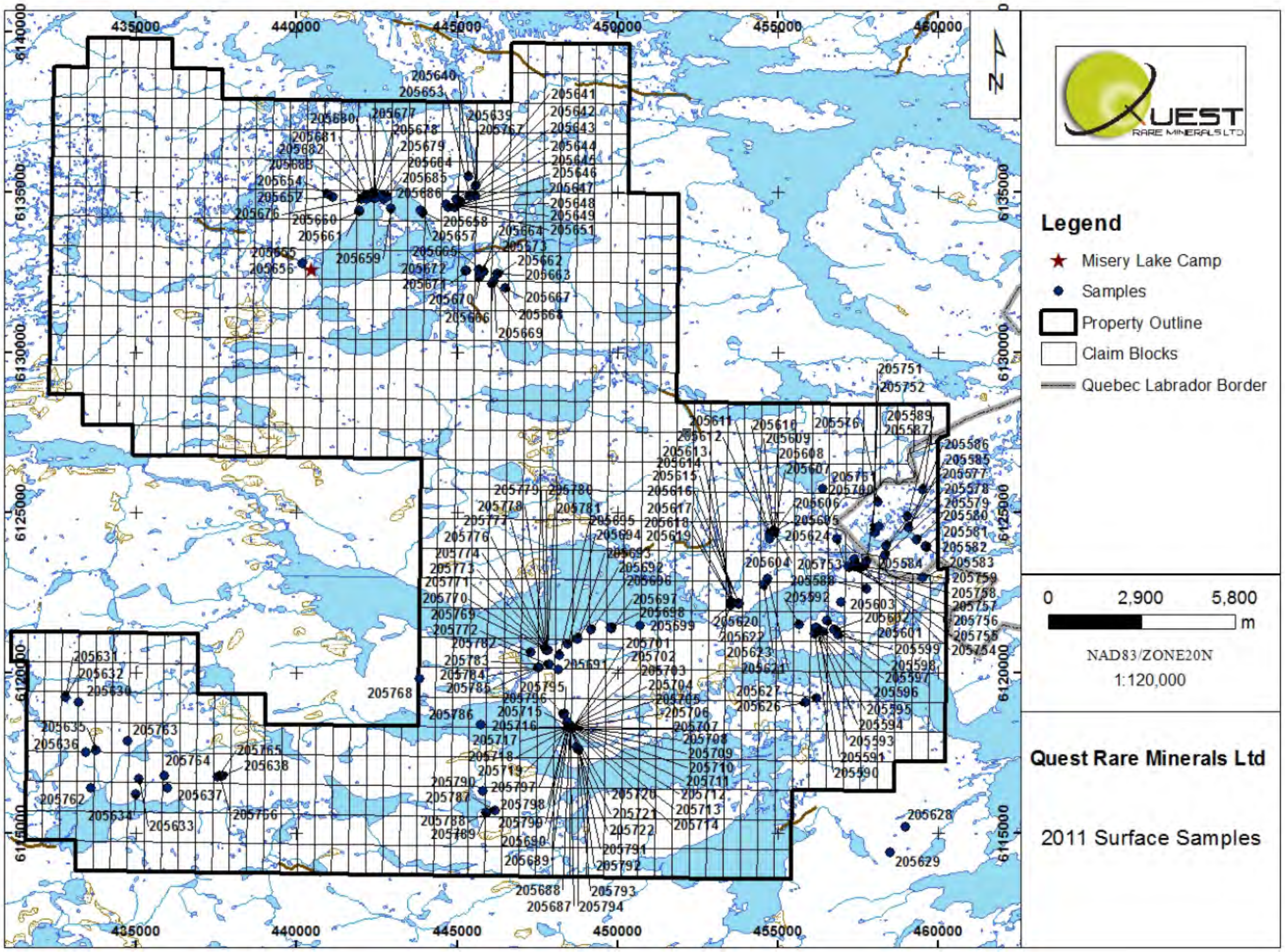
9.5 Exploration Sans Frontière, 2011

During the 2011 field season Quest contracted Exploration Sans Frontière, a Sept-Iles based company, to complete a prospecting program over their Misery Lake Property. Four prospectors were used to complete daily traverse over the entire Misery Lake property focusing on areas highlighted by the 2010 till geochemical survey and high level prospecting. The till sampling survey highlighted property scale anomalies over the margins and down-ice of the circular magnetic anomalies. Selected areas were chosen for detailed work, including stripping and channel sampling. The main prospecting tool that was used was a RS-111 SCINT handheld scintillometer. A total of 191 samples were collected and submitted for analysis (Figure 9.5).

Bedrock mapping was completed by a McGill masters student and an assistant geologist contracted from Exploration Sans Frontière. Additional work was completed by a contract geologist later in the season. Stations were collected, mostly over the main Misery Lake Intrusion, in order to better define the geology surrounding that intrusion. A total of 101 stations were collected by the team and incorporated into the mapping (Figure 9.5).

The Property was accessed for daily traverses with the use of a contracted Canadian Helicopters Bell 206 Long Ranger that was based with the crews at the Lac Chapiteau camp.

Figure 9.5 2011 Surface Sampling Program



9.6 SURFACE EXPLORATION, QUEST 2012

Between July and September 2012, Quest geologists, along with contract exploration crews from Exploration Sans Frontière, completed a prospecting and geological investigation program over their Misery Lake Property. Five prospectors were used for daily traverses over the entire Property. The focus of this work was on areas highlighted by historic work that included prospecting, mapping and a geochemical till survey. The till sampling survey highlighted property scale anomalies over the margins and down-ice of the circular magnetic anomalies.

Selected areas were chosen for more detailed work that included stripping of outcrops and channel sampling. The work completed in the previous 2011 program highlighted single samples that returned elevated REE values which were followed up. The handheld RS-111 SCINT scintillometer was also used for this purpose. A total of 231 samples were collected and submitted for analysis.

Geological stations were collected over the entire property recording information required for interpretation and follow-up to elevated samples. A total of 261 stations were collected by the team and incorporated into the mapping details.

Channels were cut in 11 different locations on the property for a total of 80 samples (Figure 9.6). These locations were chosen as follow-up work to areas of interest where elevated samples were collected in previous years or to test newly identified areas where detailed information was required.

The property was accessed for daily traverses with the use of a contracted Canadian Helicopters Bell 206 Long Ranger that was based with the crews at the Misery Lake camp.

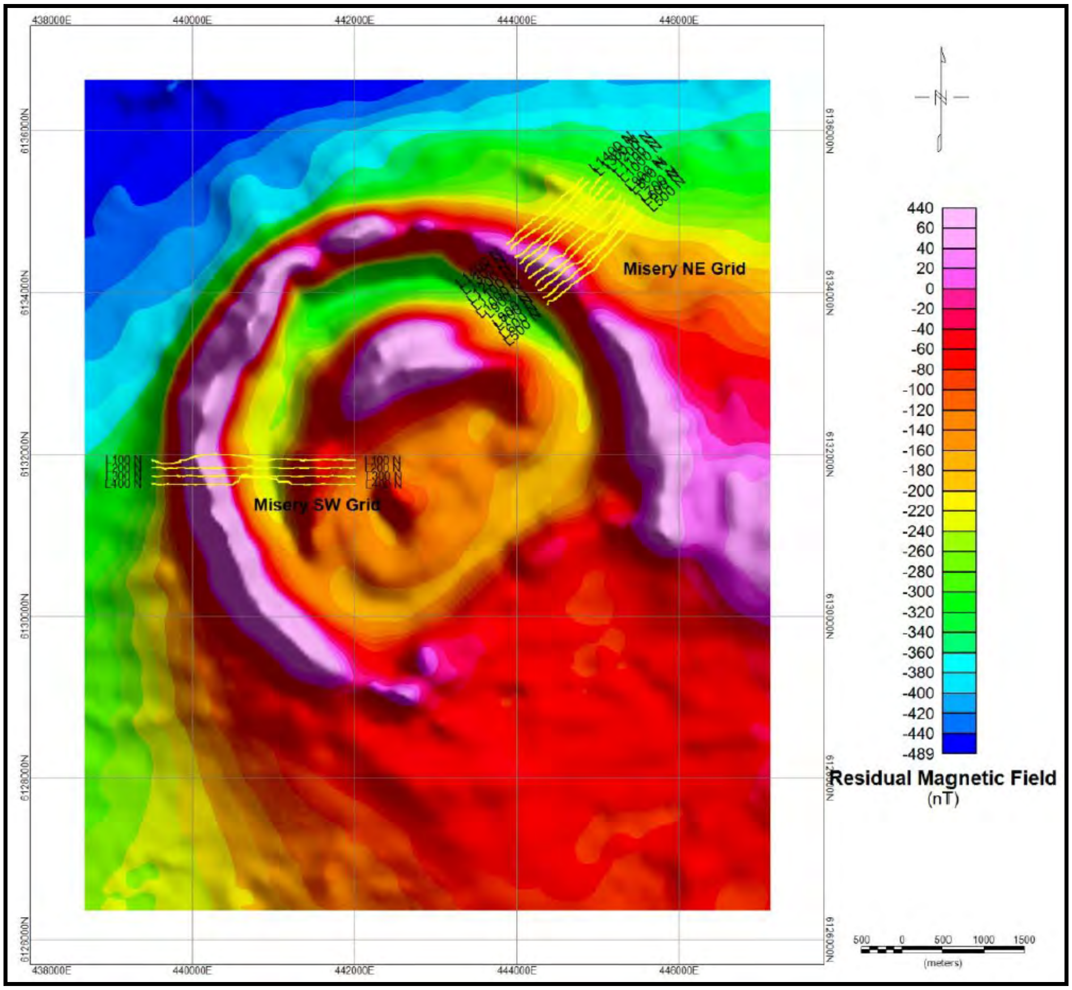
9.7 ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS, 2012

In October 2012, exploration focused on the circular magnetic anomaly in the north end of the Property. Abitibi Geophysics were contracted by Quest to conduct to small ground magnetic geophysical surveys to characterize the large circular airborne magnetic feature, for any internal differentiations and to delineate potential zones of REE mineralization related to the intrusion.

Two grids were laid out on the northeast and southwest sides of the magnetic anomaly. A total of 24.75 line km were surveyed at 25 m station separation. The northeast grid was ten lines, on a 45°Az strike, approximately 1.5 km each. The southwest grid was four lines, running east-west, of 2.5 km each. The locations of the two grids are shown in Figure 9.6.

It was found that the two grids correlate well with the previous airborne magnetic geophysical survey.

Figure 9.6 Residual Magnetic Field, 2012 Geophysical Survey



Northeast Grid

The results of the northeast grid magnetic survey are presented in Figure 9.7 and Figure 9.8.

Abitibi Geophysics found the northwest grid can be broadly divided into two zones. The following is taken from Abitibi Geophysics (2012):

> *Zone I covers most of the central and northeast parts of the grid; this zone is free from any significant magnetic anomalies and spatially it correlates with the quartzite monzonite rock. However, the ground magnetic survey allowed the identification of several short-wavelength magnetic lineaments trending northwest-southeast. Amplitudes of these lineaments varies from 50 to 400 nanoTeslas (nT)T above a background of 55 025 nT and the width of the causative sources is likely to be in the 15 to 50 m range. The outlined short-wavelength features may represent dike-like structures where some of them correspond to the porphyric quartz syenite as shown in Figure 9.10.*

Zone II covers the rest of the study area; this portion of the NE grid is characterized by high magnetic anomalies reaching an amplitude of 300 - 450 nT above a high background of 55 200 nT. Analysis of the residual anomaly with the normalized derivatives show that the dominant magnetic feature consists of two magnetic lineaments striking NW, open ended to the west of the grid (Figures 9.7 and 9.8). With reference to the geological map of the studied grid, one of the lineaments correlates with the inclusion bearing coarse grained syenite rocks while the second one is located in the contact line between the quartz monzonite and the coarse grained syenite rocks. Quantitative interpretation of these lineaments reveals that the causative source is located at a depth of 50 - 60 m with size of 100 - 150 m wide and a magnetic susceptibility contrast of 0.04 to 0.05 SI, which can correspond to mafic-ultramafic rock.

Figure 9.7 Residual Magnetic Field, Airborne Magnetic Geophysical Survey

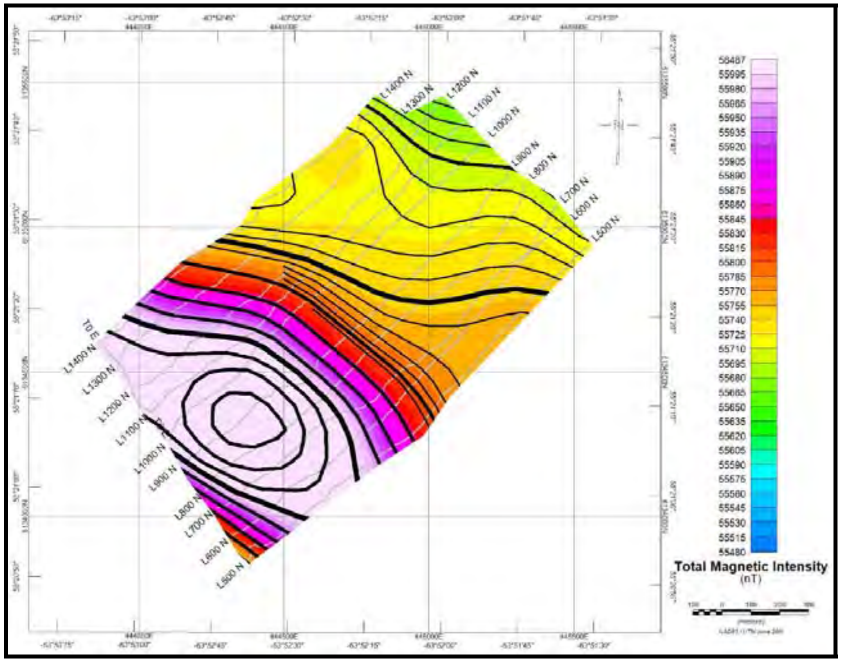


Figure 9.8 Residual Magnetic Field, 2012 Ground Magnetic Geophysical Survey

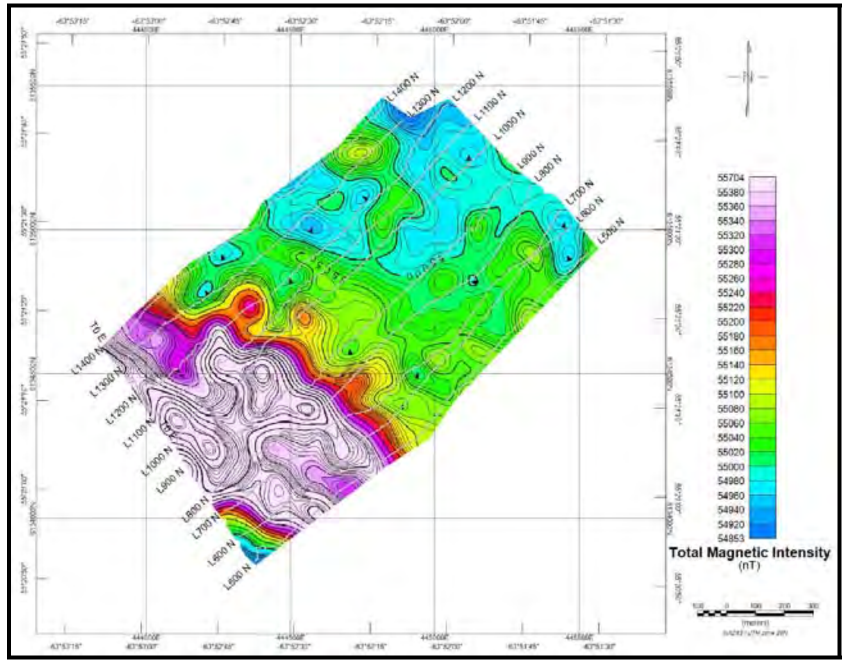
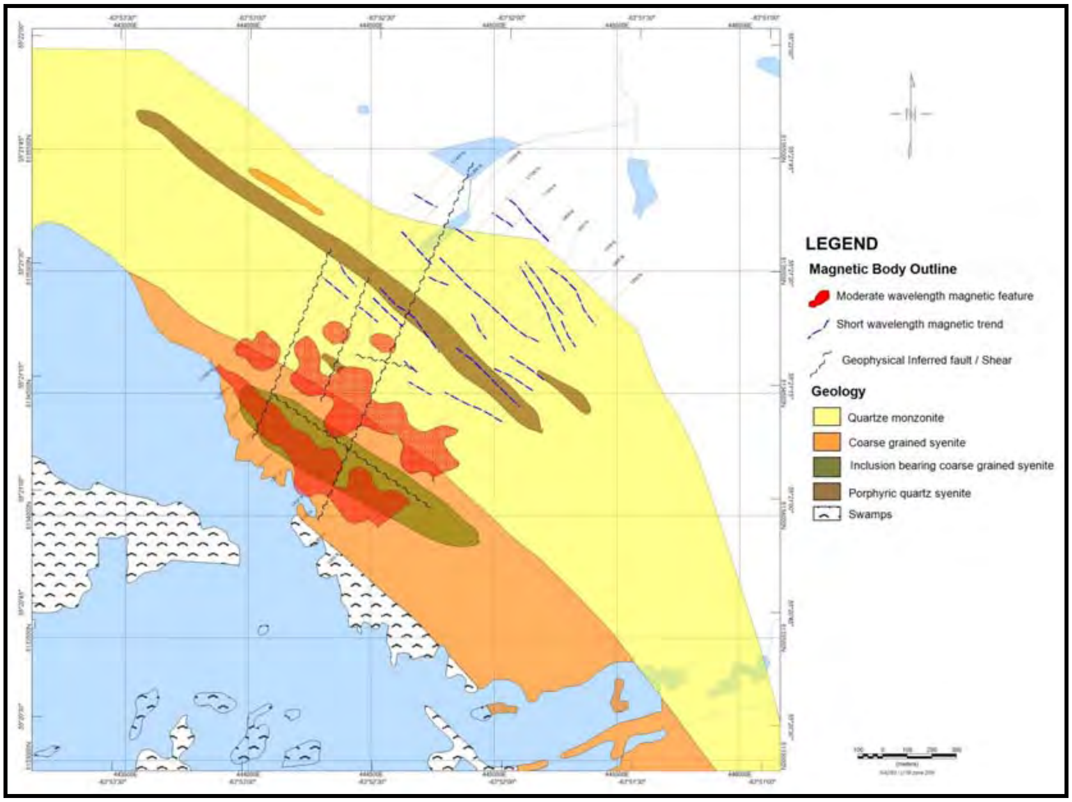


Figure 9.9 Northeast Grid; comparing geology to magnetic results

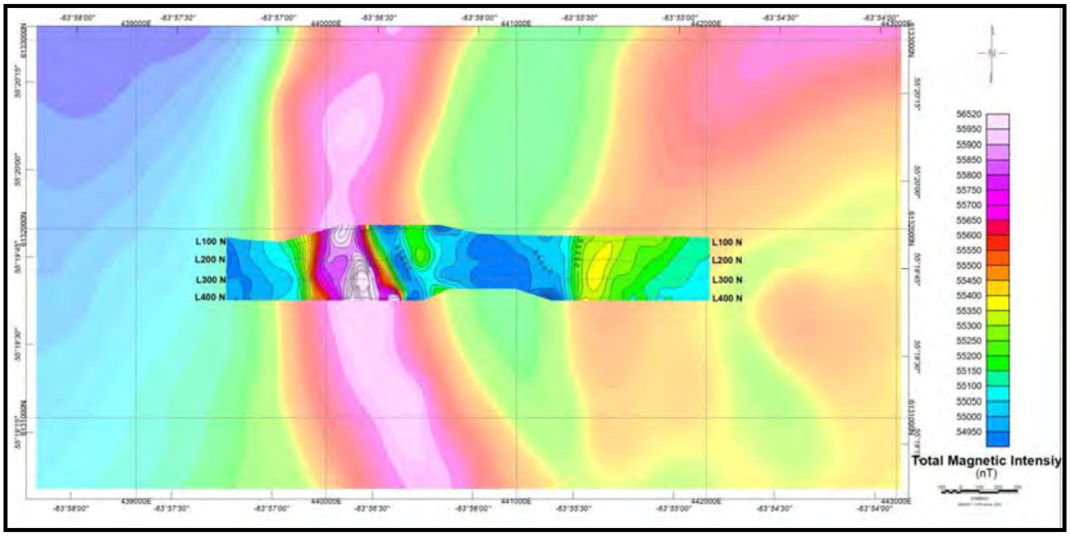


SOUTHWEST GRID

The results of the southwest grid magnetic survey are presented in Figure 9.10.

Abitibi Geophysics found three distinctive magnetic signatures. The first was a low magnetic field in the center of the area, free from any significant anomaly. The second, a moderate magnetic features that trends northeast-southwest, where the source may be located at 120 m depth, 200 m wide with a steep dip to the east. The third, a high magnetic anomaly on the west end of the grid. Further investigation reveals that a source may be located at 50 m to 80 m deep, 300 m to 400 m wide.

Figure 9.10 Southwest Grid, Total Magnetic Intensity; 2012 Results overlaying Airborne Geophysical Survey



The interpretation of the ground magnetic survey has improved the understanding of the geological setting of the Project. Several short to moderate wavelength magnetic anomalies were identified thanks to the high resolution of the ground magnetic survey. The physical and geometrical parameters (width, depth-to-top, and magnetic susceptibility) of the outlined magnetic features have been estimated for each grid using 2.5-D magnetic inversions.

9.8 ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS, 2013

In March and April 2013, Quest retained Abitibi Geophysics to conduct a larger ground magnetic geophysical survey to cover the entire circular geophysical anomaly. A large portion of the survey area is covered by lakes and swamps, therefore, the survey was conducted during the winter when these areas are frozen.

The geophysical survey grid consisted of 71 lines at 100 m line spacings oriented in a north-south direction. The lines were between 5 km and 7 km. Eight tie lines were established on 1,000 m line spacings oriented east-west. A total of 470.5 line km were surveyed with readings taken every 25 m (Abitibi Geophysics 2013). The geophysical survey grid is presented in Figure 9.11.

Overall, the ground magnetic geophysical survey correlates very well with the less detailed airborne magnetic survey. This is shown in the comparison of the Magnetic Intensity results in Figure 9.12.

Figure 9.11 2013 Ground Geophysical Survey Grid

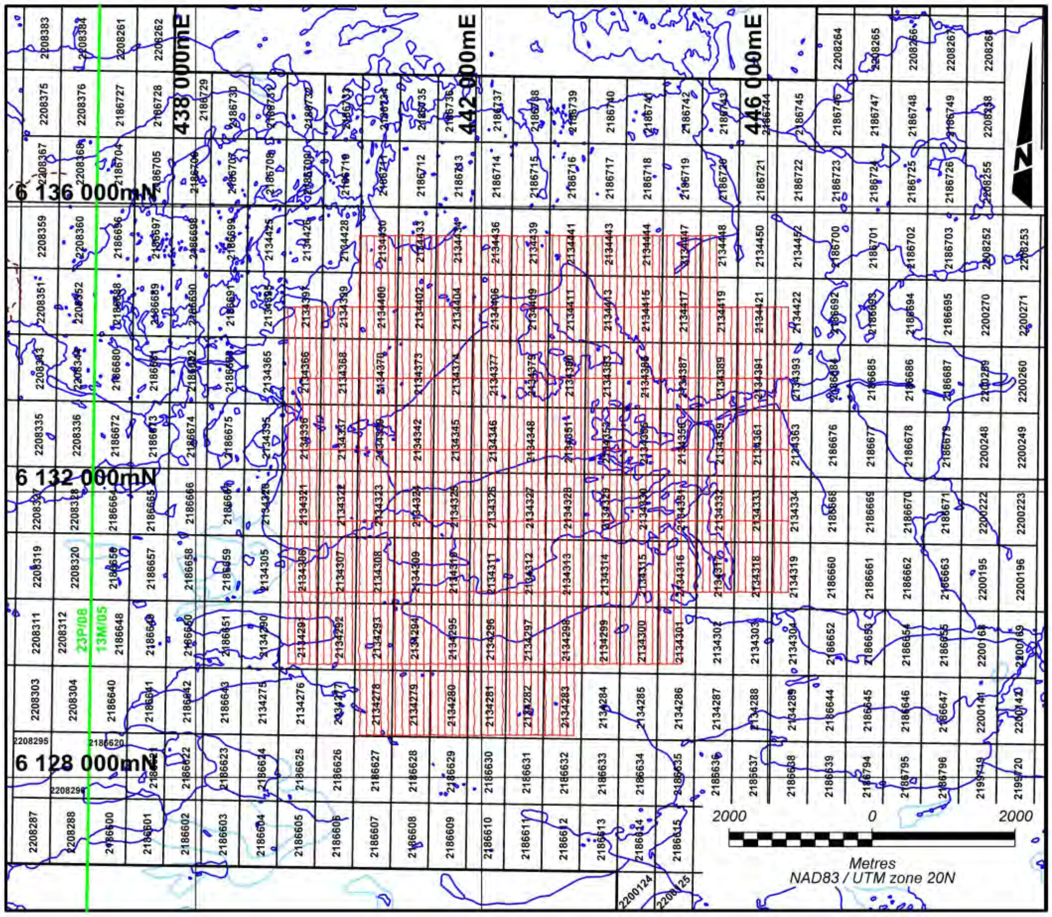
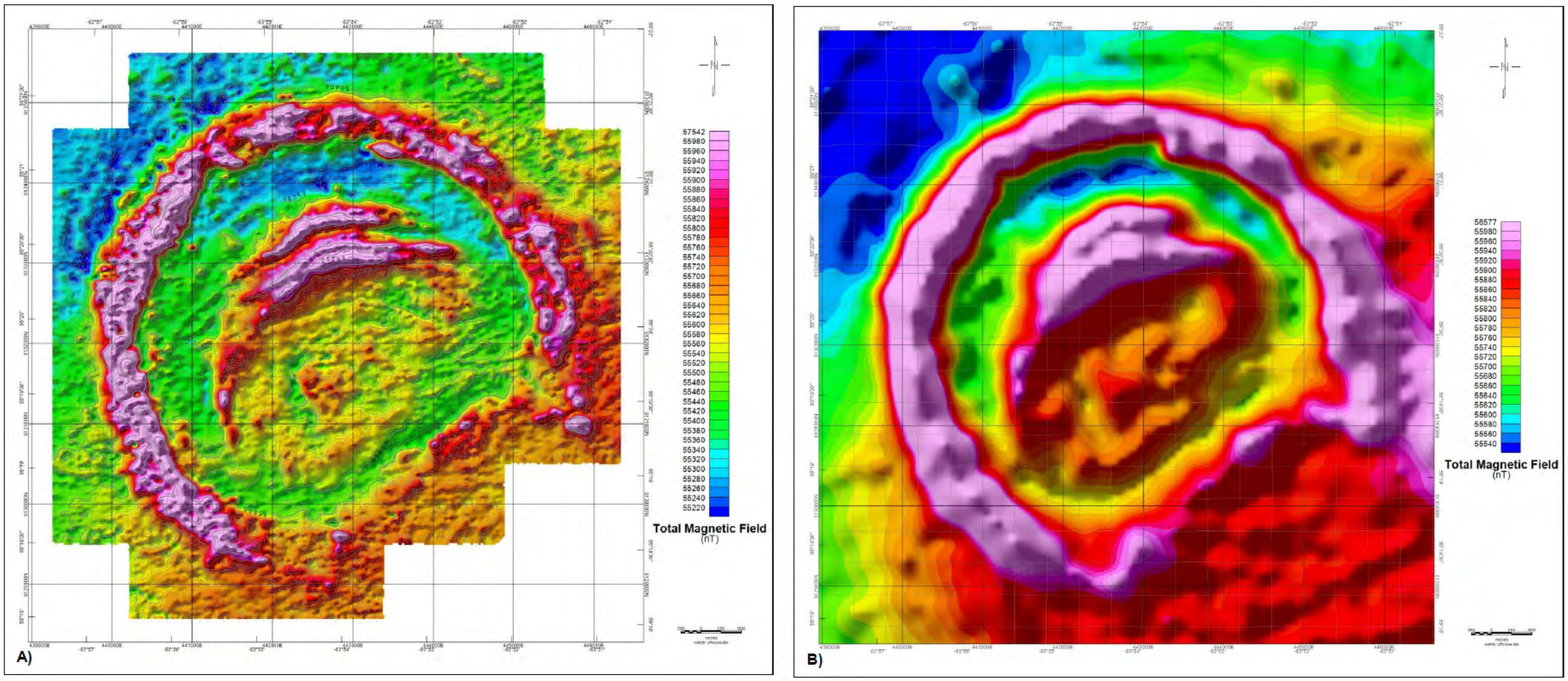


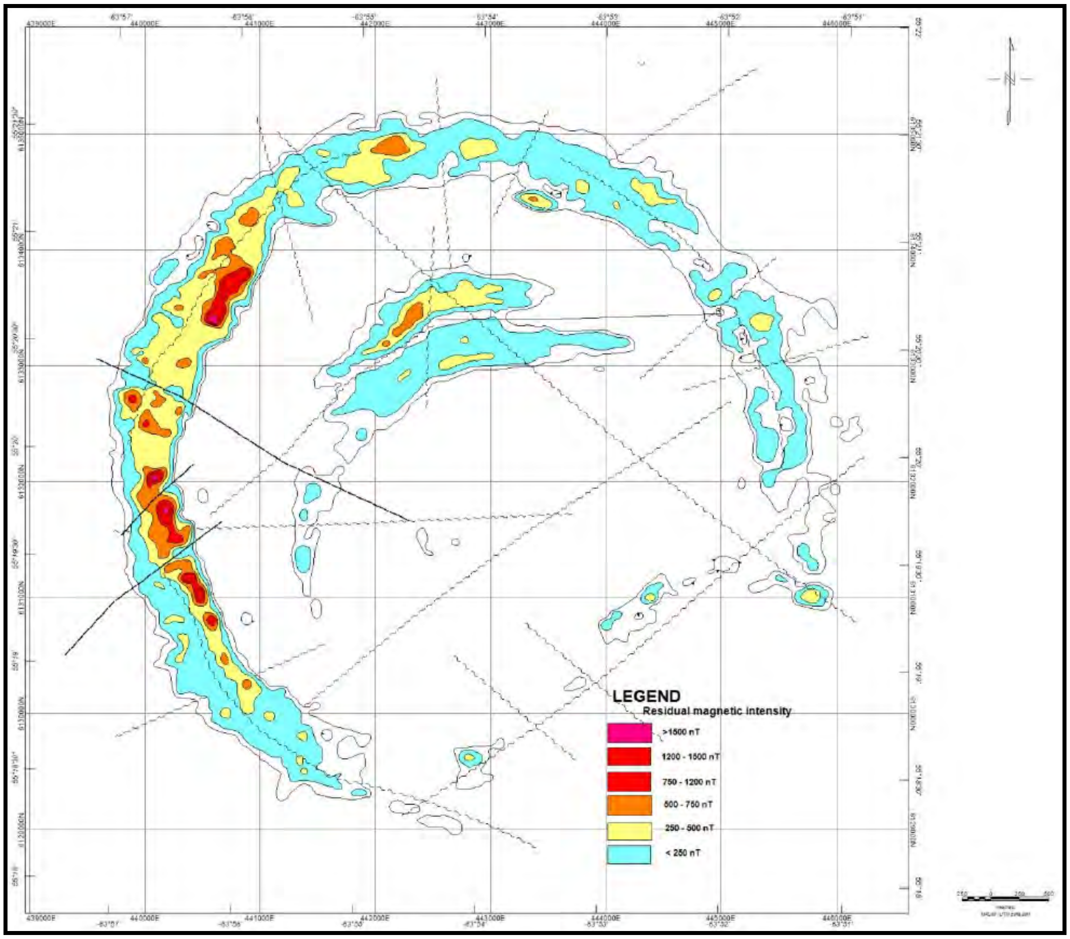
Figure 9.12 Comparison of the 2013 Ground Magnetic and the Airborne Magnetic Geophysical Surveys



Abitibi Geophysics (2013) reports:

> *The resulting total magnetic anomaly over the Misery Lake grid is predominantly positive. The most dominant feature on map 1.2 is a broad concentric magnetic anomaly of 5.5 km by 5.0 km in size. As shown on the geophysical interpretation map (*Figure 9.13*), amplitudes of the ring magnetic feature range from 300 nT to more than 1500 nT above a magnetic background of 55 450 nT. The strongest magnetic amplitudes are outlined in the northwest and west-southwest parts of the surveyed grid.*
>
> *Analysis of the magnetic data also allowed the identification of two distinctive magnetic lineaments in the center of the ring magnetic feature. Amplitudes of these lineaments reach 750 nT above a background of approximately 55 250 nT. The delineated lineaments appear trending east-northeast direction and extend for more than 2 - 3 km in length. Several short wavelength and isolated magnetic features were also identified in this survey. These features are considered as shallow sources and some of them may represent dike-like structures striking in different directions.*
>
> *To help with the interpretation procedure, enhancement techniques consisting of reduction to the pole of the magnetic field, total gradient amplitude (analytic signal), first vertical and tilt derivatives are used in order to better characterize / define the magnetic contacts or boundaries of the causative sources. Several lineations that are indicative of faults/shear zones have been interpreted and reported in* Figure 9.13*.*

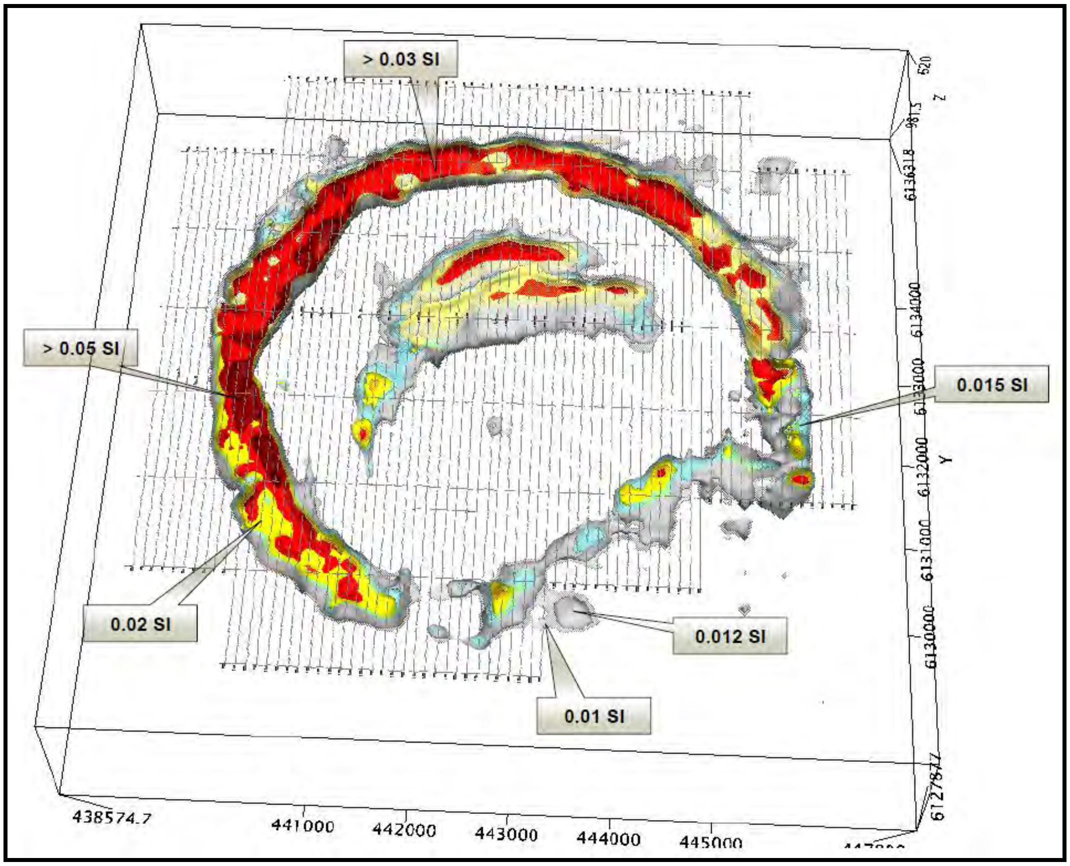
Figure 9.13 Interpreted Lineations from the 2013 Ground Magnetic Survey



3D MAGNETIC INVERSION

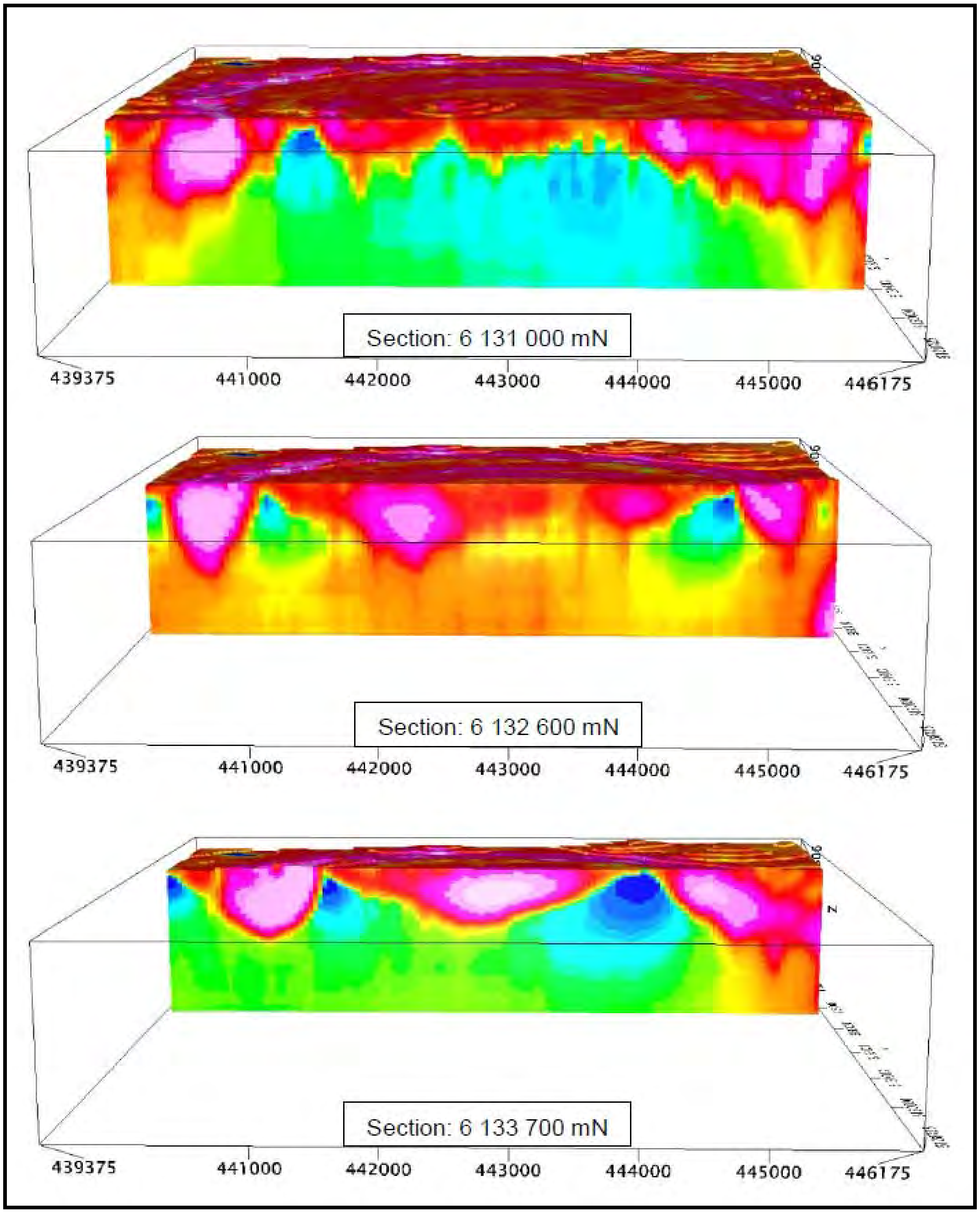
As part of the ground magnetic survey, Abitibi Geophysics also created, as part of the geophysical interpretation, an unconstrained 3D subsurface magnetic susceptibility model of the Property. The resulting 3D models and maps were used in the planning of the 2014 exploration and drilling program. The results of this interpretation are shown in Figure 9.14. Figure 9.15 illustrates three vertical sections cut east-west across the concentric magnetic anomaly showing the same magnetic intensity as seen on surface.

Figure 9.14 3D rendering of the Unconstrained Magnetic Anomaly; Perspective View Looking North



Note: North-South lines are at 100 m separation

Figure 9.15 East-West Vertical Sections; moving from south to north across the concentric magnetic anomaly



9.9 DOWNHOLE MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY, 2014

During the 2014 drill program, described in Section 10.0 of this report, downhole magnetic susceptibility data were collected upon the completion of each hole. Data was collected using a QL40MGS-1000 magnetic susceptibility probe, MX winch, and MATRIX data capture console.

The profiles matched well with the 3D magnetic models created from Abitibi's ground geophysical survey. The profiles also identify areas with REE enriched fayalite syenite or ferrosyenite. It is possible to correlate magnetic profiles from hole to hole. Drill collars from 2010-2012 drilling could not be located due snow depth so no additional holes were tested.

10.0 DRILLING

Lakeside has not yet conducted its own drilling programs on the Property. All drilling on the Property to date has been completed by Quest.

10.1 Drill Program, 2010 – 2012

During September 2010, an eight-hole drilling program was conducted to test magnetic anomalies from the 2009 airborne magnetic survey. A total of 1,241 m was drilled and 639 samples collected. Units intersected in the drilling mainly consist of syenite, however, no significant assay results were obtained.

During the 2011 exploration season Quest conducted mapping and prospecting at Misery Lake. This program was comprised prospecting to follow-up the results from the 2010 geochemical till survey conducted on the Property. Between July and October a total of 199 samples were collected and submitted for assay. Of the 199 surface collected 40 of them returned grades greater than 0.50% TREO. A limited mapping program was completed between August and October where 101 stations were recorded, but samples were not collected. This work was completed to provide a property scale map of the Misery Lake Intrusion.

In September and October 2012, a total of 2,498 m in 11 holes was completed. All holes in the Misery Lake Intrusion intersected variably textured medium grained syenite. Two holes were completed outside of the Misery Lake Intrusion, testing weak circular magnetic features south of the Misery Lake magnetic ring feature.

Figure 10.1 2010-2012 Drill Programs

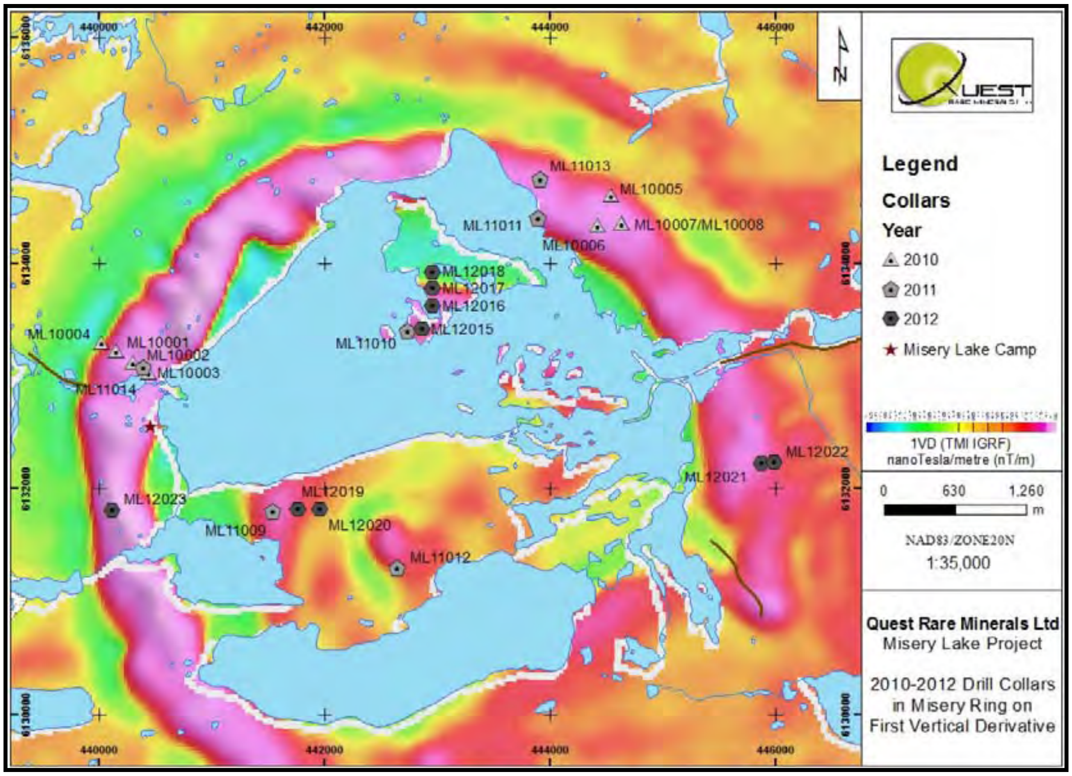


Table 10.1 Misery Lake Drilling Totals: 2010-2012

Year	No. of Holes	No. of Metres	No. of Samples
2010	8	1,170.15	663
2011	6	1,894.00	1,171
2012	11	2,498.00	1,395

10.2 DRILL PROGRAM, 2014

In the winter, during April 2014, a total of 1,446 m in 7 holes were completed. Each hole was completely sampled. Drill targets were focused on areas under lake cover that were not previously tested and where geochemical and geophysical evidence suggested potential for REE mineralization. The entire drill hole was sampled and a total of 879 samples were collected.

Drillholes targeting magnetic lows, such as ML14024, ML14025, and ML14027 mostly intersected varying amounts of medium grained syenite, fine grained syenite, coarse grained syenite, and variably textured syenite. These holes did not result in any significant TREO values. Holes ML14026, ML14028, and ML14029 all targeted an east-west linear magnetic high feature in the north of the drilling area. Each of these holes intersected between approximately 110 to 190 m of fayalite syenite. Fayalite syenite contains increased values of TREO and scandium oxide. For example, ML14026 returned TREO values of 1.738% over 26.4 m and 1.087% over 189.2 m. Although ML14030 targeted a magnetic high feature and intersected ferrosyenite, significant TREO values were not present.

Table 10.2 summarizes the 2014 drill holes; where UTM coordinates are in NAD83 Zone 20N projection. All coordinates were measured using a handheld Garmin 60CSx GPS unit as no DGPS survey was conducted due to poor weather limiting the field schedule. Figure 10.2 presents the collar locations with respect to the ground magnetic geophysical model

Table 10.2 2014 Drill Hole Collar Summary

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Az (°)	Dip (°)	Samples
ML14024	442989	6134136	475	222	0	-90	147
ML14025	443364	6134199	475	213	0	-90	123
ML14026	443390	6134423	475	204	0	-90	128
ML14027	443572	6134486	475	177	0	-90	97
ML14028	443485	6134400	475	222	0	-90	131
ML14029	443300	6134490	475	213	180	-70	142
ML14030	441583	6134253	490	195	0	-90	110

Figure 10.2 Misery Lake 2014 Drill Collar Locations

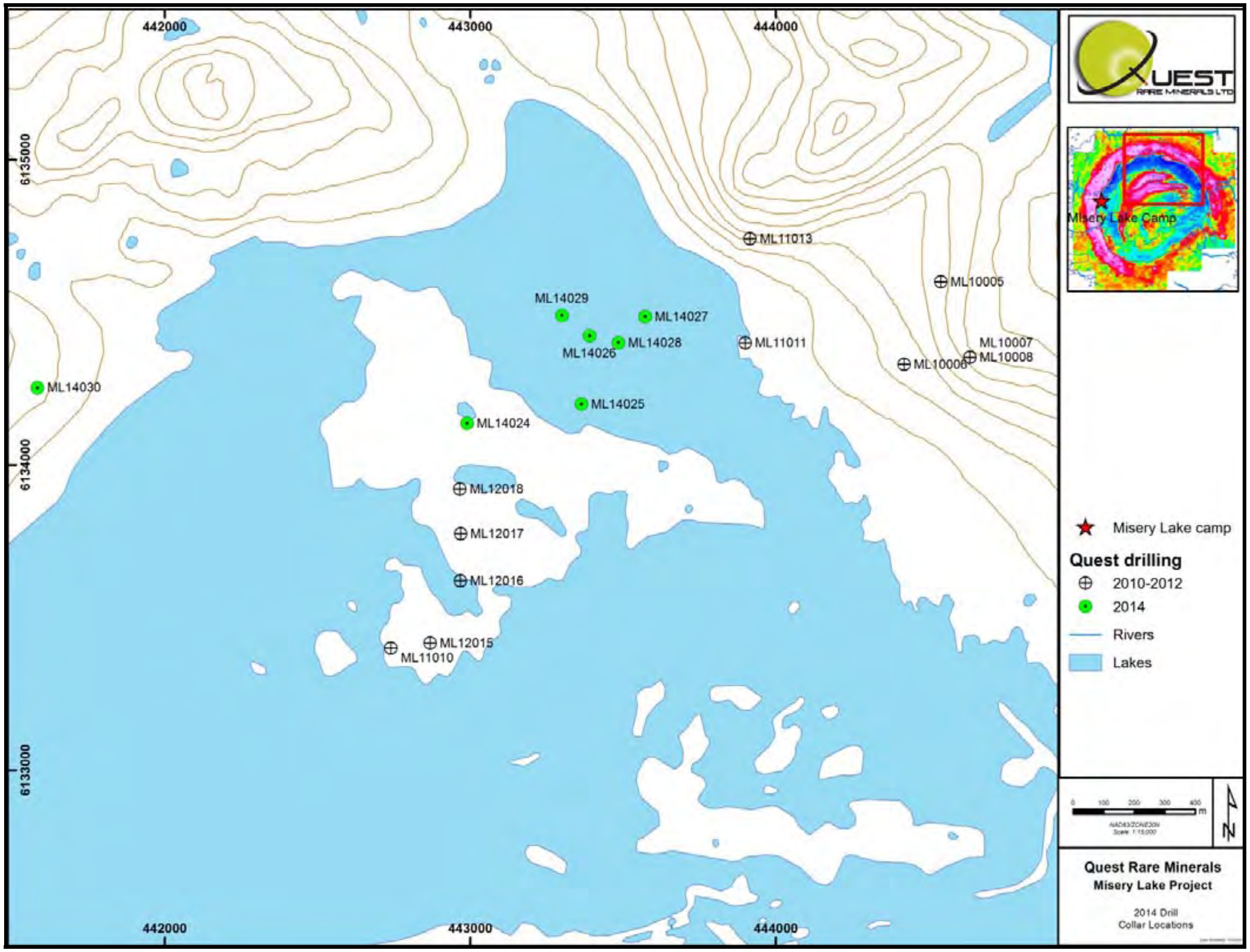


Table 10.3 is a summary of the best composited drilling intersections. In this table, TREO+Y% represents the total percentage of rare earth oxides; HREO+Y% and LREO% represent the absolute percentage of heavy and light rare earth oxides and HREO/TREO% represents the proportion of heavy rare earth oxides in the total rare earth oxides as a percentage.

Table 10.3 Composited Drilling Results 2014

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	TREO+Y[1] (wt.%)	LREO[2] (wt.%)	HREO+Y[3] (wt.%)	HREO+Y/ TREO+Y	Sc_2O_3 %
ML14026	14.77	182.60	167.83	1.1760	1.0013	0.1747	14.86	0.0262
including	14.77	42.40	27.63	1.7206	1.4686	0.2521	14.65	0.0351
including	14.77	77.55	62.78	1.4779	1.2607	0.2172	14.70	0.0304
ML14028	13.22	212.91	199.69	1.0800	0.9178	0.1621	15.01	0.0235
including	13.22	91.14	77.92	1.4065	1.1977	0.2088	14.85	0.0280
ML14029	13.35	93.40	80.05	1.3353	1.1362	0.1991	14.91	0.0286
ML14030	177.00	183.04	6.04	1.1442	0.9632	0.1810	15.82	0.0319

Notes: [1]Total Rare Earth Oxides (TREO+Y) include: La_2O_3, CeO_2, Pr_6O_{11}, Nd_2O_3, Sm_2O_3, Eu_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Dy_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Tm_2O_3, Yb_2O_3, Lu_2O_3 and Y_2O_3
[2]Heavy Rare Earth Oxides (HREO+Y) include: Eu2O3, Gd_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Dy_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Tm_2O_3, Yb_2O_3, Lu_2O_3, Y_2O_3
[3]Light Rare Earth Oxides (LREO) include: La_2O_3, CeO_2, Pr_6O_{11}, Nd_2O_3, Sm_2O_3

As previously mentioned in Section 7.3.1, most recent NI 43-101 or JORC compliant mineral resources on scandium in nickel laterite deposits report resource grades ranging between 158 g/t and 274 g/t Sc_2O_3 (or 0.0158 % and 0.0274 %Sc_2O_3). In comparison to syenite-hosted Misery Lake, the scandium results have returned values of up to 319 g/t Sc_2O_3 (or 0.0315 %Sc_2O_3). These elevated assay results may be an indication that scandium may be an important element that should be investigated further.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The following is taken from Quest (2014).

Due to the often inconspicuous nature of REE mineralization, the entire drillhole is sampled from top to bottom. Samples are placed at the geologist's discretion at intervals of no greater than 2 m. Sample breaks are based on lithology, mineralogical, and textural variations, and evident mineralization from use of the scintillometer or Niton XRF. In the event of samples exceeding the length of a lithology unit or other distinct feature, the sample will be centered on the shorter unit. (i.e. a 20 cm sample covering a 10 cm pegmatite will include 5 cm of both the overlying and underlying granite units). A note will be made by the logging geologist about the overlap while entering sample data into the Gemslogger™ software.

To attain a minimum of 5% quality assurance (QA)/quality control (QC) sample rate, standards and blanks were inserted as two standard samples per 100 hundred samples (2%) and two blank samples per hundred samples (2%). Duplicate samples were inserted as two in every hundred samples as well (2%). As an additional check on laboratory procedures and cleanliness, for any interval of high-grade mineralization that is greater than 2 m (i.e. 2 samples) an additional blank may be inserted following the final mineralized sample at the discretion of the logging geologist. Table 11.1 summarizes the frequency and type of QA/QC samples to be used by Quest staff.

Table 11.1 Type and Frequency of QA/QC Samples

Sample Type	Sample (Set 1)	Sample (Set 2)	Frequency
Duplicate (A/B)	xxxx48 (duplicate of	xxxx98 (duplicate of	1/50
Blank (high purity silica sand)	xxxx25	xxxx75	1/50*
Standard BZLG **	xxxx00	n/a	1/50
Standard BZMG **	n/a	xxxx50	1/50

Notes: *unless inserted after high-grade core
**subject to change from year to year or project to project

The drill core is logged at the core shack on site at the Misery Lake camp. The core is split (sawn) in half, with the bottom half remaining in the core box and the top half being placed in a plastic sample bag, along with a sample tag provided by the assay laboratory; the sample bags are sealed using a stapler. Prior to the storage of drill core in the core farm, a polyester Dymo tape label embossed with the hole number and start and end meterage for the box and the box number is stapled to the end of each box. After receipt, logging and sampling of the core, bagged samples are collected and placed into large white "rice" bags in sequences of approximately 5 to 15 samples depending on the overall weight of the rice bags; generally, rice bags should not exceed 50 lb each. Rice bags are labelled with the laboratory address and phone number, the drill site phone number, and the interval of samples contained in the bag as well as where the rice bag belongs in the sample shipment series (e.g. Bag 1 of 5). Sample lists and shipping manifests are prepared, using a template in Microsoft Excel® by a sample technician.

Diamond drill core is treated in a secure manner from collection at the drill rig to delivery to Actlab's sample preparation facility in Goose Bay. The geologist and supporting technologists are responsible to ensure that the core is not damaged, lost or tampered with in any form from the time of core pick up from the drill to shipment of the samples to the lab.

Rice bags of core samples are shipped directly to an Actlabs sample prep lab in Goose Bay by plane and received directly by Actlabs technicians. Shipping manifests are signed off by the pilot and the laboratory technician upon transfer of the samples in Goose Bay. Once the samples have been prepared for analysis (pulps/rejects), they are shipped directly from the laboratory via Purolator air freight to the laboratory in Ancaster, ON for analysis. Rejects are stored in Goose Bay at a secure Actlab storage facility and transferred to a secure site in Goose Bay periodically; pulps are stored in Ancaster at Actlab's secure facilities.

11.1 TETRA TECH OPINION

Tetra Tech is of the opinion that the sample preparation and securities meet or exceed industry norms, and that, geochemical analysis methods used for the Project are adequate for this type of mineralization and deposit.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 TETRA TECH SITE VISIT

Paul J. Daigle, P.Geo., Senior Geologist with Tetra Tech, conducted a site visit to the Property on September 30 and October 1, 2014, for two days. The project site and drill core logging and sampling facilities were inspected during the site visit. Mr. Daigle was accompanied on the site visit by Mr. Pierre Guay, Exploration Manager for Lakeside (formerly Exploration Manager for Quest).

From Schefferville, a BA A-Star helicopter, from Canadian Helicopters, was chartered as the method of transport to the Property. The flight time from Schefferville to the Miser Lake camp was approximately one hour. Snow was falling and had already covered most of the ground at the time of the site visit.

12.1.1 MISERY LAKE CAMP

The camp consists of two semi-permanent buildings that serve as the kitchen and toilets; six Weatherhaven dome tents for accommodation; and two smaller semi-permanent buildings (Table 12.1). One of the smaller buildings serves at the core shack. There are also four framed and plywood floor platforms were also at the camp. Several fuel drums were stored at the camp which included fuel for the helicopter.

Figure 12.1 Misery Lake Camp

12.1.2 Drill Core

Drill Core Storage

Drill core boxes are stored outside in a criss-cross fashion near the core shack (Figure 12.2). Two small core racks are available, one outside and one inside the core shack (Figure 12.3), for temporary storage during the core logging procedure. Core logging tables were also built outside the core shack.

Figure 12.2 Drill Core at Misery Lake Camp

Figure 12.3 Interior Core Rack and Exterior Core Rack

Drill Core Saw

During the drill programs a diamond bit core saw was used for the splitting and sampling of the drill core. The drill saw was still stored at the Misery Lake camp (Figure 12.4).

Figure 12.4 Core Saw in Core Shack

Drill Collar Locations

The locations of several drillholes were measured for comparison with coordinates provided by Quest. The helicopter was used to move from collar location to collar location for expediency. For two of the collar locations, it was not possible to access via helicopter or on foot. The waypoint was taken by hovering over the visible collar.

It should also be noted that drill collars drilled from the frozen lake could not be sited as the drill core barrels are required to be extracted upon completion of drill holes in open water.

Similar to Quest, Tetra Tech used a handheld Garmin GPSmap 62s unit to take readings (Figure 12.5). The drillhole locations found closely match in coordinates as shown in Table 12.1.

Table 12.1 Verified Drillhole Collar Coordinates (NAD 83, Zone 20U)

	Quest		Tetra Tech			
Drill Hole	X (m)	Y (m)	X (m)	Y (m)	Δ X (m)	Δ Y (m)
ML11011	443900	6134400	443898	6134410	2	-10
ML12015	442868	6133416	442870	6133414	-2	2
ML12017	442968	6133774	442977	6133780	-9	-6
Ml14024	442988	6134135	442986	6134135	2	0
ML14030	441582	6134253	441575	6134263	7	-10

Note: UTM = Universal Transverse Mercator; NAD = North American Datum

Figure 12.5 GPS reading at Drill Hole ML12015

12.2 CHECK SAMPLES

Independent check samples were collected during the site visit by Tetra Tech. Four samples were collected from the available drill core at the core storage site at Quest's Misery Lake camp.

The check sample intervals were selected randomly within the mineralized drill holes. The samples were collected from the same sample intervals as Quest's sample intervals. The core boxes in which the samples were taken was located at the Misery Lake camp. The selected core boxes were securely closed, and transported by helicopter to the Strange Lake camp as the camp was equipped with operational core cutting facilities.

The check samples were taken by sawing the half core in the box into quarters, where one quarter was returned to the core box and the second quarter placed in a sample bag. The core sawing was supervised by Tetra Tech. The samples were placed in sample bags with a sample tag, labelled and sealed by zip tie on site by Tetra Tech. A sample tag was stapled into the core box to record where the check sample was collected. The check samples were kept with the author at all times for the duration of the site visit and return to Toronto. Upon return to Toronto, the check samples were sent to Actlabs in Ancaster, ON for analysis.

At Actlabs, the sample were prepared and analyzed in the same manner as Rare Earth Metals' analyses. Sample preparation was by crushing the sample was crushed to up to 90% of the sample passing a 2 mm screen, was split to 250 g and was pulverized where 90% passed 105 µm screen (Actlabs Code RX-1). Analysis was conducted using a fusion and ICP-MS analysis method (Actlabs Code 8 – REE Assay Package).

The purpose of the check sample assays are to confirm indications of mineralization are not intended as duplicate samples for QA/QC samples. The results of check sample analysis correlates well with Quest's assay results.

Results of the check assay sample analysis and corresponding sample analysis by Quest are shown in Table 12.2 and Table 12.3.

Table 12.2 Summary of Check Samples Collected by Tetra Tech

Tetra Tech Sample No.	Quest Sample No.	Drillhole	Sample Interval (m)	Sample Length (m)	Core Box
626484	701681	ML14026	24.0 – 26.0	2.0	3
626485	701903	ML14028	17.0 – 18.76	1.76	2
626486	702036	ML14029	18.0 – 20.0	2.0	2
626487	700411	ML12017	216.0 – 217.0	1.0	34

12.3 TETRA TECH OPINION

Tetra Tech is of the opinion that the sample preparation and securities meet or exceed industry norms, and that, geochemical analysis methods used for the Misery Lake project are adequate for this type of mineralization and deposit.

Table 12.3 Comparison of Assay Results for REEs

	Drillhole	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Y	Sc
Tetra Tech Sample No.																	
626484	ML14026	2480	5310	645	2270	367	8.1	259	39	224	42	116	16.6	105	15.8	968	193
626485	ML14028	2340	5150	622	2170	347	7.59	242	36.6	210	40	113	15.9	98.9	14.8	936	190
626486	ML14029	2460	5380	651	2300	370	7.69	260	39.2	228	42.6	120	16.9	108	16.6	1031	211
626487	ML12017	1730	3390	372	1220	197	6.28	140	22.7	141	28.4	84.6	12.5	80	11.9	727	106
Quest Sample No.																	
701681	ML14026	2480	5870	625	2410	403	8.67	260	42	239	45.1	126	18.2	111	16.2	1111	205
701903	ML14028	2380	5070	603	2140	354	7.53	234	38.9	222	41.8	119	16.8	105	16.4	1023	202
702036	ML14029	2440	5400	624	2250	365	7.76	245	40.5	229	43.8	119	17.8	112	17.3	1037	206
700411	ML12017	1590	3240	350	1150	187	6.15	141	23	136	27.4	85.3	12.8	82.2	12.8	703	97
Difference (ppm)	-	0	-560	20	-140	-36	-0.57	-1	-3	-15	-3.1	-10	-1.6	-6	-0.4	-143	-12
	-	-40	80	19	30	-7	0.06	8	-2.3	-12	-1.8	-6	-0.9	-6.1	-1.6	-87	-12
	-	20	-20	27	50	5	-0.07	15	-1.3	-1	-1.2	1	-0.9	-4	-0.7	-6	5
	-	140	150	22	70	10	0.13	-1	-0.3	5	1	-0.7	-0.3	-2.2	-0.9	24	9
Difference (%)	-	0	-11	3	-6	-10	-7	0	-8	-7	-7	-9	-10	-6	-3	-15	-6
	-	-2	2	3	1	-2	1	3	-6	-6	-4	-5	-6	-6	-11	-9	-6
	-	1	0	4	2	1	-1	6	-3	0	-3	1	-5	-4	-4	-1	2
	-	8	4	6	6	5	2	-1	-1	4	4	-1	-2	-3	-8	3	8

Note: All assay values are in ppm unless otherwise stated.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There is no mineral processing or metallurgical test work completed on this Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no mineral resources on this Property.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no significant mining properties adjacent to the Property.

16.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data or information for this Property.

17.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Misery Lake shows potential for hosting an REE and scandium deposit based on elevated REE and scandium grades, found in several of the 2012 and 2014 drillholes, which are located in the centre north of the concentric magnetic anomaly. These preliminary values, as well as geological provenance should be further investigated through ongoing exploration activities.

Tetra Tech is of the opinion that further work is warranted and necessary and recommends continued exploration of the Property.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Tetra Tech is of the opinion that the Misery Lake REE project warrants further investigation. Tetra Tech recommends further drilling to follow up on the elevated REE values found in the 2014 drill program.

Lakeside has planned a three phase exploration program for 2015 and 2016. The first and second phase will be carried out in the summer and autumn 2015. The first phase will consist of a review and compilation of all geological and geophysical data. The second phase will consist of a detailed geological mapping program followed by a stripping/trenching program on the mainland and periphery of the lake to determine any lateral continuity of the geology and/or mineralization at surface.

The third phase is expected to be conducted during the winter of 2016. This phase of exploration is a limited drill program, of approximately 1,500 m, of steeply inclined drill holes over the known mineralization and to drill test any mineralization found during the course of the second phase.

Tetra Tech is of the opinion that the proposed exploration programs are adequate in order to determine the lateral extent and depth the REE mineralization. Pending positive results of the detailed geological mapping and trenching programs, further drilling may then be proposed. The expected budgets for these three phases of exploration are $80,000, $240,000 and $620,000, respectively.

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World Climate – Border, QC
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20.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

20.1 PAUL DAIGLE, P.GEO.

I, Paul Joseph Daigle, P.Geo., of Toronto, Ontario, do hereby certify:

- I am a Senior Geologist with Tetra Tech WEI Inc. with a business address at 6835A Century Avenue, Mississauga, Ontario, L5N 7K2.
- This certificate applies to the technical report entitled “National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for the Misery Lake Rare Earth Project, Northern Québec”, dated April 30, 2015 (the “Technical Report”).
- I am a graduate of Concordia University, (B.Sc. Geology, 1989). I am a member in good standing of the *Ordre des Géologues du Québec* (License No. 1632). My relevant experience with respect to REE deposits includes: Strange Lake REE deposit Technical Report and Resource Estimate, Québec, the Two Tom REE deposit Technical Report and Resource Estimate, Newfoundland and Labrador, and the Lavergne-Springer REE deposit Resource Estimate and Technical Report, Ontario. I am a “Qualified Person” for purposes of National Instrument 43-101 (the “Instrument”).
- My most recent personal inspection of the Property was on September 30 and October 1, 2014, for a period of two days.
- I am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report.
- I am independent of Lakeside Minerals Inc. as defined by Section 1.5 of the Instrument.
- I have no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this report.
- I have read the Instrument and the sections of the Technical Report that I am responsible for have been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.
- As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the sections of the Technical Report that I am responsible for contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed and dated this 7th day of May 2015 at Toronto, Ontario, Canada

“Original document signed and sealed by Paul J. Daigle, P.Geo.”

Paul J. Daigle, P.Geo.
Senior Geologist
Tetra Tech WEI Inc.