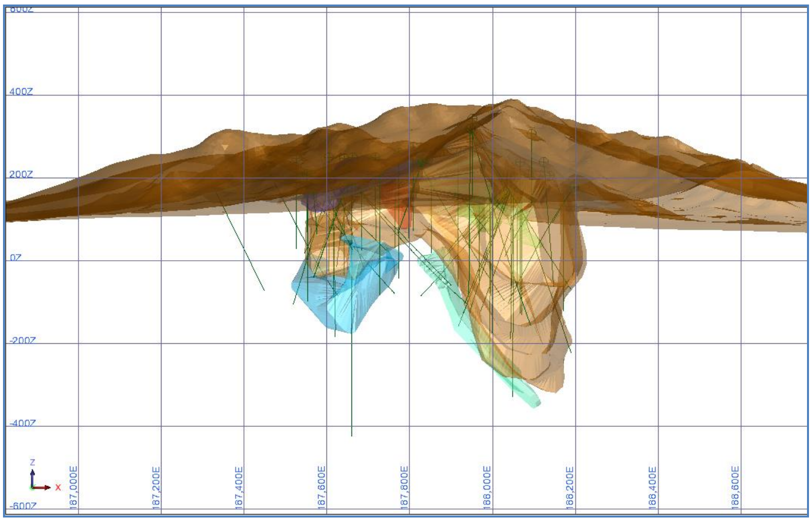
MAJESCOR RESOURCES

DOUVRAY PORPHYRY COPPER DEPOSIT
MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

SOMINE PROJECT
NORTHEAST MINERAL DISTRICT
Republic of Haiti



NI 43-101 Technical Report

Prepared for

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30th January. 2013

ARETHUSE GEOLOGY
Independent Consulting Geologists

IMPORTANT NOTICE

This report was prepared as a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for Majescor Resources Inc. (MAJESCOR) by Arethuse Geology Sarl (ARETHUSE). The quality of information, conclusions and estimates contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in Arethuse and the other consultants' services, based on: i) information available at the time of preparation, ii) data supplied by outside sources, and iii) the assumptions, conditions and qualifications set forth in this report.

This report is intended for use by Majescor subject to the terms and conditions of its contracts with Arethuse. This contract permits MAJESCOR to file this report as a Technical Report with Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities pursuant to National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.* Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any other uses of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

Note that historical estimates have been quoted, and quoted as such. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves; and the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

Cautionary Note to United States Investors Concerning Estimates of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources

This technical report uses the terms 'measured resources', 'indicated resources' and 'inferred resources'. United States investors are advised that while these terms are recognized and required by Canadian regulations (under National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects), the United States Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize them. **United States investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of the mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves**. In addition, 'inferred resources' have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of Inferred Mineral Resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies, or economic studies except for a Preliminary Assessment as defined under 43-101. **United States investors are cautioned not to assume that part or all of an inferred resource exists, or is economically or legally mineable.**

Effective Date of Report:	01 March. 2013
Effective Date of Mineral Resources:	31 December 2012

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 BACKGROUND AND SCOPE

Arethuse Geology Sarl (ARETHUSE) was commissioned by Majescor Resources, Inc. (MAJESCOR or the "Company") to prepare a Mineral Resource estimate and accompanying Technical Report on the DOUVRAY porphyry copper-(gold-silver-molybdenum) deposit, (the "Douvray deposit") located in the Northeast mineral district of the Republic of Haiti. This Technical Report conforms to National Instrument (NI) 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Vancouver-based independent consulting geologist Ronald G. Simpson, B.Sc., P.Geo, of Geosim Services Inc. was mandated by MAJESCOR to review historical and recent technical information relating to the Douvray deposit and Douvray mineral development program and conduct a site visit pursuant to undertaking the technical review described herein. The site visit was performed from July 7 to 9th 2012.

The Douvray deposit is held within the limits of the 50 km^2 SOMINE Research Permit ("Permis de Recherches" or "PR") (PR number BME-PR/08-001), the mineral rights and obligations of which were assigned under a Mining Convention executed between Société Minière du Nord-Est SA (SOMINE SA; formerly Ste-Geneviève-Haiti) a registered Haitian corporation and the State of Haiti on May 5, 2005 and valid until March 9, 2020. The SOMINE PR expired on June 22, 2012. On June 21, 2012 SOMINE SA submitted an independent technical report on the Douvray deposit (non-NI 43-101 compliant) to the Haitian Bureau of Mines and Energy (BME). The technical report was filed pursuant to SOMINE SA's obligations under the Mining Convention and in support of its application to have the section of the 50 km^2 SOMINE PR which covers the Douvray deposit and host porphyry system converted to a 25 km^2 Mining Exploitation Permit ("Permis d'Exploitation Minière" or "PEM"). The Douvray deposit is now held within the limits of the Douvray PEM. MAJESCOR, through its 100%-held Canadian subsidiary SIMACT Alliance Copper-Gold Inc. (SACG) is the majority shareholder of SOMINE SA. SACG currently holds 79% of the issued and outstanding shares of SOMINE SA. On May 7, 2011, SOMINE SA designated MAJESCOR/SACG as the Technical Operator of the SOMINE Project and Douvray deposit mineral development program.

This Technical Report has been addressed to MAJESCOR as of February 1, 2013, and it supports the Company's disclosure about the Douvray deposit Mineral Resource estimate published on January 15, 2013 (see MAJESCOR press release dated January 15, 2013) .

Douvray is a porphyry Cu deposit with Au, Ag and Mo credits (Cu-(Au-Ag-Mo). Within the Douvray deposit area a number of exploration campaigns have been conducted since the mid-1970s, with the goal of identifying extensions to the porphyry mineralization to the NW and to the SE. These campaigns have included geology and prospecting, soil sampling, an Induced Polarization (IP) survey, and now four drill campaigns, as follows:

Between 1975 and 1976 the **UN** team completed 14 diamond drill holes (ONU series) in Douvray, totaling 4,300 meters and delineating 180 million tonnes of ore grading 0.59% copper[1] *(historical estimates, non NI43-101 compliant)*.

[1] Exact values may slightly differ according to the various sources

Between 1977 and 1980, the **BGR** (Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe – the German geological survey) completed another 24 diamond drill holes (BL series), totaling 6,103 meters, and reassessed the historical resource estimate to 92 million tonnes grading 0.44% copper *(historical estimates, non NI 43-101 compliant)*. BGR considered the deposit uneconomical, due to limited reserves and low grades[1].

Between January and July of 1997, KWG Resources Inc., as part of an earn-in agreement with St-Geneviève Resources Ltd., majority shareholder of **Ste-Genevieve S.A**. (now SOMINE SA) completed 24 diamond drill holes (K-D series), totaling 6,233 meters targeting the higher grade portions of the Douvray deposit. Valls (2004) reported Indicated resources of 69 Mt grading 0.391% Cu using a cut-off grade of 0.3% Cu.

Finally, in 2011-2012, **MAJESCOR/SACG,** majority shareholder of SOMINE SA and technical operator of the SOMINE project completed 15 diamond drill holes (D series) at Douvray, totaling 6,206 meters. The principal aim of the drilling was to replicate significant historical copper intercepts, expand tonnage, and provide sufficient additional data for a first NI43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate on the Douvray deposit.

1.2 MINERAL RESOURCES

A bulk Cu wireframe was made with a 0.1% cut-off, delineating a mineralized volume, centered within and above a series of intrusive plugs and sills that cut volcanic rocks, along a North-South trend. Most of the value of the deposit is carried by Cu; low grades of Au, Mo and Ag were independently interpolated within the Cu envelope. The tropical alteration generated an oxide zone, about 10-25m deep, that was interpolated and reported independently.

The economic assumptions are preliminary at this stage. SOMINE SA was awarded a 25 km^2 Mining Exploitation Permit (PEM) for the Douvray deposit and host porphyry system on December 21, 2012 (See MAJECOR press release dated December 21, 2012).

Under Haitian mining law, a Mining Exploitation Permit is valid for five (5) years and is renewable until the start of commercial mining at which time the permit shall be automatically converted to a Mining Concession (valid for 25 years; renewable). Under the terms of the Mining Convention executed between SOMINE SA (formerly Ste-Geneviève-Haiti) and the State of Haiti on May 5, 2005 and valid until March 9, 2020, the granting of the Douvray PEM will allow SOMINE SA to carry out all advanced mineral development work, including but not limited to geological, geotechnical, metallurgical, engineering and environmental studies and new drilling to define additional mineral resources (non NI43-101 compliant), required to bring the Douvray deposit to commercial production.

Based on the recent MAJESCOR drilling campaign (D series), and supported by two historical drilling campaigns by KWG Resources Inc. (KD series) and the BGR, (BL series), it is the authors' opinion that the mineral resources estimate can be classified as below, in line with NI 43-101 standards.

This mineral resources estimate is based on a well-documented drilling series and two historical series. The drilling density is irregular and low, but the Douvray deposit is massive and bulk and the geological limits are well outlined.

The cut-off has been set on a low marginal cut-off, 0.1% Cu, and using results of one metallurgical test carried out in 2012 on material which head grade is rather in the high range of grades encountered for a 0.1% Cu cut-off.

Table 1.1

Douvray: Inferred Resources classification, Cut-off = 0.1 Cu%

Rocktype	Tonnes	Cu (%)	Cu (t)	Cu (Mlb)	Au (g/t)	Au (ozt)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (kozt)	Mo (g/t)	Mo (t)	CuEq (%)	CuEq (t)	CuEq (Mlb)
sulfur	178 600 000	0.31	545 000	1 202	0.05	268 500	0.83	4 790	24.28	4 335	0.36	638 000	1 407
oxid	10 900 000	0.23	25 000	55	0.02	7 600	5.86	2 050	2.94	32	0.31	34 150	75
Grand Total	189 500 000	0.3	570 000	1 257	0.05	276 100	1.12	6 840	23.05	4 367	0.35	664 000	1 464

- (i) The information in this report that related to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Remi Bosc, who is a Member of the European federation of Geologist and an independent consultant. Remi Bosc has sufficient relevant experience to qualify as "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("NI 43-101").
- (ii) Values were rounded to two or three significant figures to reflect the relative estimation precision of each resource classification.
- (iii) This resources estimate includes a significant proportion of historical drill holes.

Table 1.2

Douvray: Estimate simulating different cut-off by block filtering

Block Filtering	Volume	Tonnes	Cu (%)	Cu (t)	Cu (Mlb)	Au (g/t)	Au (kozt)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (kozt)	Mo (g/t)	Mo (t)	CuEq (%)	CuEq (t)	CuEq (Mlb)
0.5	6 825 539	19 794 063	0.73	145 011	320	0.11	69	1.90	1 209	35.98	712	0.83	164 499	363
0.4	10 774 156	31 245 053	0.63	196 598	433	0.09	92	1.67	1 677	32.10	1 003	0.71	223 108	492
0.3	20 858 140	60 488 608	0.49	297 298	655	0.07	134	1.27	2 476	25.86	1 564	0.56	336 169	741
0.2	44 874 468	130 135 960	0.36	473 231	1 043	0.05	213	1.22	5 118	23.07	3 002	0.42	541 043	1 193
0.1	64 870 609	188 124 768	0.30	569 850	1 256	0.05	275	1.13	6 833	23.16	4 356	0.35	659 822	1 455
Total	65 341 594	189 490 622	0.30	570 000	1 257	0.05	276	1.12	6 840	23.05	4 367	0.35	664 000	1 464

(i) The inferred resource using different cut-off is based on a block-filtering. The total includes some internal dilution and is therefore higher than the sum of different lines.

1.3 CONCLUSION

The 2011-2012 drill campaign at the Douvray Cu-(Au-Ag-Mo) deposit successfully outlined a large, bulk tonnage deposit. The deposit is open at depth the NNW and SSE in a number of areas, and requires further drilling to outline the extent of the mineralization more completely. In addition, nearby copper mineralization at the Blondin porphyry copper prospect 2 km to the NNW of Douvray, and at the Dos Rada copper showings 2.2 km to to the SE of Douvray need to be more fully explored and outlined with drilling.

This mineral resources estimate is based on a number of historical drill holes which introduces weaknesses to the model. Still the historical series are sufficiently robust, documented and comparable to the most recent drilling campaign carried out by MAJESCOR. This is acceptable for an Inferred resource, but the reliance on historical drill holes should be significantly lowered in order to increase confidence in the next stage of resources estimates.

The resources estimated in this report are based on a low Cu cut-off, in part derived from only one set of metallurgical tests. Future drilling and resource estimates will need to be supported by more robust economic assumptions, including more extensive and representative metallurgical tests for sulphide and oxide material, and possibly a scoping or orientation study.

The deposit remains open at depth in several areas to the NW and SE, which provides some upside to the resources tonnage. Some higher grade areas have been identified, and should be outlined and systematically documented, to increase confidence in resources in richer zones of the deposit.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 MAJESCOR RESOURCES INC.

Majescor Resources Inc. (MAJESCOR or “the Company”), is a Canadian mineral exploration and development company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties in Haiti, Québec and Madagascar with the aim of discovering commercially exploitable deposits of minerals (primarily base metals, precious metals and uranium), which can either be placed into production by the Company or disposed of for a profit to companies that wish to place such deposits into commercial production. The Company is incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act and is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange Venture Market (“TSX-V”) under the symbol “MJX”. MAJESCOR’s corporate offices are located in Montréal, Québec.

MAJESCOR, through its 100%-held Canadian subsidiary SIMACT Alliance Copper-Gold Inc. (SACG) is the majority shareholder at 79% of Société Minière du Nord-Est (SOMINE SA; formerly Ste-Geneviève SA), a Haitian-registered corporation which owns the mineral rights to a 50 km^2 Research Permit (“Permis de Recherches” or “PR”), (PR BME-PR/08-001) referred to as the SOMINE Project, which located in the Northeast mineral district of the Republic of Haiti, 35 km East from the port city of Cap-Haitian. The mineral rights and title holder obligations for the SOMINE project have been assigned under a Mining Convention executed between SOMINE SA and the State of Haiti on May 5, 2005 and valid until March 9, 2020.

The SOMINE project lies within a highly prospective Mesozoic-Cenozoic volcanic-intrusive arc trend which contains numerous epithermal gold and porphyry copper occurrences in Haiti, as well as the World-Class Pueblo Viejo gold-copper mine in the adjacent Dominican Republic. The project is host to the historical Douvray porphyry copper deposit, the subject of this technical report. The Douvray deposit was first investigated by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) from 1973 to 1980 and then by Ste-Geneviève Resources Ltd and KWG Resources Inc. from 1995 to 1998.

On April 22, 2009, MAJESCOR signed a letter agreement with Montréal-based SIMACT Alliance Copper-Gold Inc. (“SIMACT”) and its principal shareholders whereby the Company acquired a 10% interest in SACG, as well an option to acquire the remaining 90% interest. SACG at the time held 66.4% of all the issued and outstanding shares of SOMINE SA, a registered Haitian corporation holding 100% of the mineral rights to the SOMINE project. On January, 26, 2010, MAJESCOR exercised its option to purchase the remaining 90% interest in SACG after having made a $200,000 cash payment to SACG and having incurred $600,000 in exploration work on the SOMINE project. On July 27, 2010, MAJESCOR issued another 10,000,000 common shares at a fair value of $0.25 to complete the acquisition of all of the remaining issued and outstanding common shares of SACG.

SOMINE SA has also carried-out systematic soil sampling and prospecting work over four Prospecting Permits (“Permis de prospection” or PP) encompassing four 100 km^2 areas lying to the East, South and Southeast of the SOMINE project. SOMINE SA has requested the conversion of 3 out of 4 prospecting licenses into PR (50 km^2 each) and has filed all technical and source documents in support of its application with the Haitian Bureau of Mines (“BME”). The award of the three Research Permits is pending.

On May 7, 2011, SOMINE SA designated MAJESCOR/SACG as the Technical Operator of the SOMINE Project and Douvray deposit mineral development program.

The 50 km^2 SOMINE PR (PR BME-PR/08-001) expired on June 22, 2012. On June 21, 2012, SOMINE SA submitted an independent technical report on the Douvray deposit (non-NI 43-101 compliant) to the BME. The technical report was filed pursuant to SOMINE SA's obligations under the Mining Convention and in support of its application to have the section of the 50 km2 SOMINE PR which covers the Douvray deposit and host porphyry structure converted to a 25 km^2 Mining Exploitation Permit ("Permis d'Exploitation Minière" or "PEM").

The Douvray deposit is now held within the limits of the Douvray PEM.

2.2 SCOPE OF WORK

Arethuse Geology Sarl (ARETHUSE) was commissioned by Majescor Resources, Inc. (MAJESCOR or the Company) to prepare a Mineral Resource estimate and accompanying Technical Report on the DOUVRAY porphyry copper-(gold-silver-molybdenum) deposit, (the "Douvray deposit") located in the Northeast mineral district of the Republic of Haiti.

The Douvray deposit is located along the North-east coast of the Republic of Haiti, within the limits of the 25 km^2 Douvray Mining Exploitation Permit (PEM) which along with the 20 km^2 Faille PEM collectively define the SOMINE project, the mineral rights and obligations of which are held by SOMINE SA (formerly Ste-Geneviève SA) a registered Haitian corporation. MAJESCOR through its wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary SIMACT Alliance Copper Gold Inc. (SACG) is the majority shareholder of SOMINE SA with 79% of all of the issued and outstanding shares of the Haitian registered corporation . It was not within the scope of the authors' mandate to further review the legal details of the Douvray PEM and SOMINE project.

This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument ("NI") 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and follows Form 43-101F1 and Companion Policy 43-101CP. The Technical Report is required by MAJESCOR to support its January 15, 2013 public disclosure statement of a first NI43-101 compliant mineral resources estimate for the Douvray deposit. This technical report may also be used by the Company as supporting documentation for the approval by the TSX-V of future public or private offerings or for future partnerships or other qualifying transactions relating to the Douvray deposit and host Douvray PEM.

This technical report also follows the guidelines that govern mineral exploration "Best Practices" and related technical reporting that relate to the practice the geosciences as published by Geoscientists Canada (formerly known as the Canadian Council of Professional Geoscientists).
(www.ccpg.ca/profprac/index.php?lang=en&subpg=natguidelines)

2.3 PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

In contributing to this report, Arethuse has relied on information provided by MAJESCOR regarding recent operations, and historical reports, maps and technical papers listed in the References section at the conclusion of this report and on site inspection information resulting from the July 7-9, 2012 SOMINE project visit by independent consulting geologist Ronald G. Simpson, B.Sc., P.Geo, of Geosim Services Inc.

2.4 PARTICIPANTS AND PERSONAL SITE INSPECTIONS

Details of Qualified Persons and responsibilities are as follows:

- Remi Bosc, Member of the European Federation of Geologists and Principal Consultant at Arethuse Geology Sarl (France) was responsible for compilation of the technical report, and specifically for sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 14, and 25 which include information relating to data verification and estimation of resources of the Douvray porphyry copper deposit and as summarized in Section 1 of the Technical Report. Mr Bosc has not visited the property and relies on other qualified person's visit and comments (R. Simpson, Dr T. Barrie, and D. Schultz).

  Remi Bosc has not visited the property, and relies on information published by R. Valls, (Valls, 2004), C.T. Barrie, (Barrie, 2009), and R. Simpson (R. Simpson, 2012)competent persons, who visited and assessed the property at different stages of its exploration. Recent works include a site visit by Ronald G. Simpson, P.Geo, GeoSim Services Inc., for MAJESCOR, independent geologist. Drilling results were presented by Dale Schutz, of BUSCORE Consulting International (BUSCORE Consulting) (MAJESCOR, 2012). BUSCORE designed and operated the drilling program at Douvray on behalf of MAJESCOR/SACG.

- C. T. Barrie, Ph.D., P.Geo (Ontario) was responsible for Sections 4 to 9, 13, 23, 24, and 25 relating to geology, mineralisation, exploration results, Metallurgical testing, adjacent properties, and related conclusions.

  Mr. Barrie has visited the SOMINE project and Douvray deposit and deposit area in NE Haiti on six occasions from 2009-2012 with each visit lasting from 3-10 days.

2.5 INDEPENDENCE

Arethuse is not associated or affiliated with MAJESCOR, or of any company associated with MAJESCOR. Fees for this work are not dependent in whole or in part on any prior or future engagement or understanding resulting from the conclusions of this report. These fees are in accordance with standard industry fees for work of this nature.

All sections of the Technical Report have a Qualified Person (QP) taking responsibility for preparation or supervising the preparation.

MAJESCOR Resources Inc. (MAJESCOR) is a public corporation. Its stock is traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol MJX, and its registered administrative offices are located at 103 – 5420 Canotek Road, Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA, K1J 1E9.

2.6 UNITS AND CURRENCY

Units of measure in this technical report are expressed in the International System of Units (metric), unless indicated otherwise. All currency values are in Canadian Dollars.

Glossary

amsl:	Above mean sea level
Ag:	Silver
Au:	Gold
Cu:	Copper
EM:	Electromagnetic
g/t:	Grams per metric tonne
Ga:	Billion years
GPS:	Global Positioning System
Ha:	Hectare
km:	Kilometre
km^2:	Square kilometre
m:	Metres
Mo:	Molybdinum
ppb:	Parts per billion
ppm:	Parts per million
VLF:	Very low frequency
Ma:	Million years before present
Mt:	Million tonnes
NI 43-101:	National Instrument 43-101
NTS:	National Topographic System
PEM:	Permis d'Exploitation Minière (Mining Exploitation Permit)
PP :	Permis de Prospection (Prospecting Permit)
PR :	Permis de Recherches (Research Permit)
TDEM:	Time domain electromagnetic
TSX-V:	Toronto Stock Exchange Venture Market

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Arethuse has not reviewed any legal issues regarding the land tenure, surface rights and permits, nor independently verified the legal status or ownership of the Douvray PEM and SOMINE PR , and have relied upon opinion supplied by MAJESCOR in this regard.

The author has not visited the property, and relies on information published by R. Valls, (Valls, 2004), C.T. Barrie, (Barrie, 2008), and Ronald G. Simpson, B.Sc., P.Geo, of Geosim Services Inc., qualified persons, who visited and assessed the property at different stages of its exploration. Drilling results were presented by Dale Schutz, M.Sc. P.Geo. of BUSCORE Consulting (MAJESCOR, 2012). BUSCORE operated the drilling program on behalf of MAJESCOR/SACG.

All the data compiled in the present report were transferred directly by MAJESCOR to the authors.

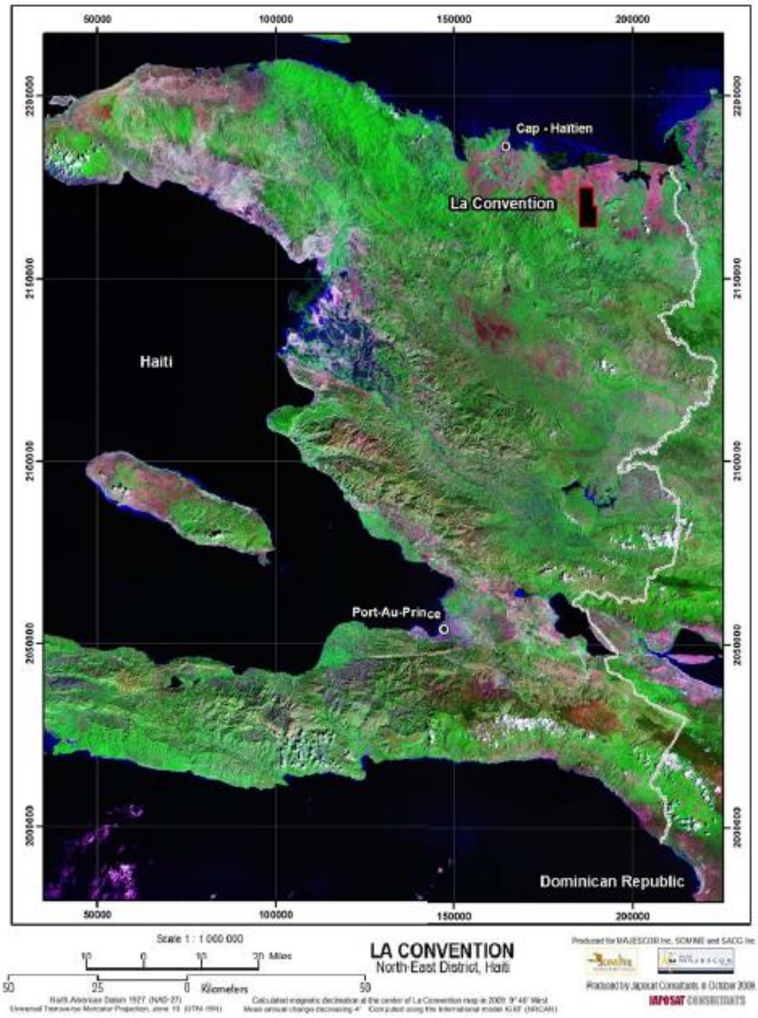
4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The Douvray deposit is located within the 25 km^2 Douvray Mining Exploitation Permit (“Permis d’Exploitation Minière” or “PEM”) which along with the adjacent 20 km^2 Faille PEM collectively define the SOMINE project, the mineral rights and obligations of which are held by the Société Minière du Nord-Est SA (SOMINE SA), a Haitian registered corporation.

The SOMINE project is located in the Northeast mineral district of the Republic of Haiti, 35 km southeast of the port city of Cap-Haitian. The project holds the historical Blondin, Douvray and Dos Rada porphyry copper-gold prospects (held within the Douvray PEM) and the historical Faille B vein gold prospect (held within the Faille PEM); and has several, recently discovered copper-gold showings.

Figure 4.1
Location of the SOMINE property in Haïti (Barrie, 2009)



4.2 EXPLORATION LICENSE DESCRIPTION

The Douvray deposit is held within the limits of the 50 km^2 SOMINE Research Permit ("Permis de Recherches" or "PR") (PR number BME-PR/08-001), the mineral rights and obligations of which were assigned under a Mining Convention executed between Société Minière du Nord-Est SA (SOMINE SA; formerly Ste-Geneviève-Haiti) a registered Haitian corporation and the State of Haiti on May 5, 2005 and valid until March 9, 2020.

MAJESCOR, through its 100%-held Canadian subsidiary SIMACT Alliance Copper-Gold Inc. (SACG) is the majority shareholder at 79% of SOMINE SA. On May 7, 2011, SOMINE SA designated MAJESCOR/SACG as the Technical Operator of the SOMINE Project and Douvray deposit mineral development program.

SOMINE SA has also carried-out systematic soil sampling and prospecting work over four Prospecting Permits (PP) encompassing four 100 km2 areas lying to the East, South and Southeast of the permit subject to the Mining Convention. SOMINE SA has requested the conversion of 3 out of 4 prospecting licenses into exploration licenses (50 km2 each) and has filed all technical and source documents in support of its application with the Haitian Bureau of Mines ("BME"). As of the reporting date, the award of the three PP to SOMINE is pending.

4.3 MINING CLAIMS

The SOMINE PR expired on June 22, 2012. On June 21, 2012 SOMINE SA submitted an independent technical report on the Douvray deposit (non-NI 43-101 compliant) to the Haitian Bureau of Mines and Energy (BME). The technical report was filed pursuant to SOMINE SA's obligations under the Mining Convention and in support of its application to have the section of the 50 km^2 SOMINE PR which covers the Douvray deposit and host porphyry system converted to a 25 km^2 Mining Exploitation Permit ("Permis d'Exploitation Minière" or "PEM"). The Douvray deposit is now held within the limits of the Douvray PEM..

On December 21, 2012 SOMINE SA was awarded two Mining Exploitation Permits by the BME:

- One (1) 25 km^2 Mining Exploitation Permit covering the Blondin-Douvray-Dos Rada porphyry copper system (the "Douvray PEM"), which contains the Douvray porphyry copper-gold prospect, at the time the focus of a first NI 43-101 mineral resources estimate study; and

- One (1) 20 km^2 Mining Exploitation Permit covering the Faille B vein gold prospect and host shear structure (the "Faille PEM t").

Douvray and Faille B are the first mineral development projects to reach the Mining Exploitation permitting stage since the enactment of Haiti's Mining Code in 1976.

The two adjoining PEM are held within the limits of SOMINE SA's former 50 km^2 SOMINE PR. , Under Haitian mining law, a Mining Exploitation Permit is valid for five (5) years and is renewable until the start of commercial mining at which time the permit shall be automatically converted to a Mining Concession (valid for 25 years; renewable). Under the terms of the Mining Convention, the granting of the Mining Exploitation Permits will allow MAJESCOR/SACG and SOMINE SA to carry out all advanced mineral development work, including but not limited to geological, geotechnical, metallurgical, engineering and environmental studies and new drilling to define additional mineral reserves (non NI 43-101), required to bring the Douvray and Faille B projects to commercial production.

The Douvray Mining Exploitation Permit coordinates and location are as follow:

Table 4.1
DOUVRAY Mining Exploitation Permit location (AECOM, 2012)

Point	UTM Data, NAD 27		Geographic	
	X	Y	Longitude	Latitude
A	814 000	2 175 000	72° 00’ 21”	19° 38’ 48”
B	816 000	2 175 000	71° 59’ 09”	19° 38’ 48”
C	816 000	2 173 000	71° 59’ 09”	19° 37’ 42”
D	817 000	2 173 000	71° 58’ 33”	19° 37’ 42”
E	817 000	2 172 000	71° 58’ 33”	19° 37’ 10”
F	818 000	2 172 000	71° 57’ 57”	19° 37’ 10”
G	818 000	2 170 000	71° 57’ 57”	19° 36’ 05”
H	819 000	2 170 000	71° 57’ 21”	19° 36’ 05”
I	819 000	2 166 000	71° 57’ 21”	19° 33’ 55”
J	818 000	2 166 000	71° 57’ 57”	19° 33’ 55”
K	818 000	2 167 000	71° 57’ 57”	19° 34’ 27”
L	817 000	2 167 000	71° 58’ 33”	19° 34’ 27”
M	817 000	2 168 000	71° 58’ 33”	19° 35’ 00”
N	816 000	2 168 000	71° 59’ 09”	19° 35’ 00”
O	816 000	2 169 000	71° 59’ 09”	19° 35’ 33”
P	815 000	2 169 000	71° 59’ 45”	19° 35’ 33”
Q	815 000	2 170 000	71° 59’ 45”	19° 36’ 05”
R	814 000	2 170 000	71° 00’ 21”	19° 36’ 05”

Figure 4.2
Details of the DOUVRAY Mining Exploitation Permit (AECOM, 2012)

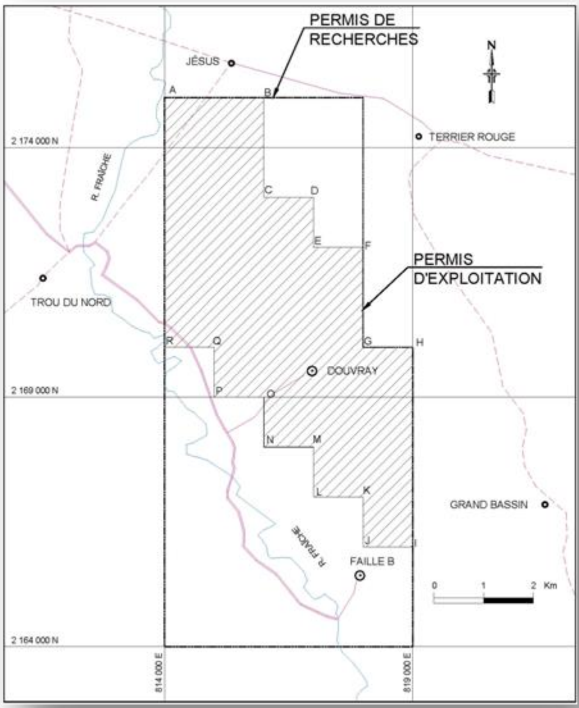
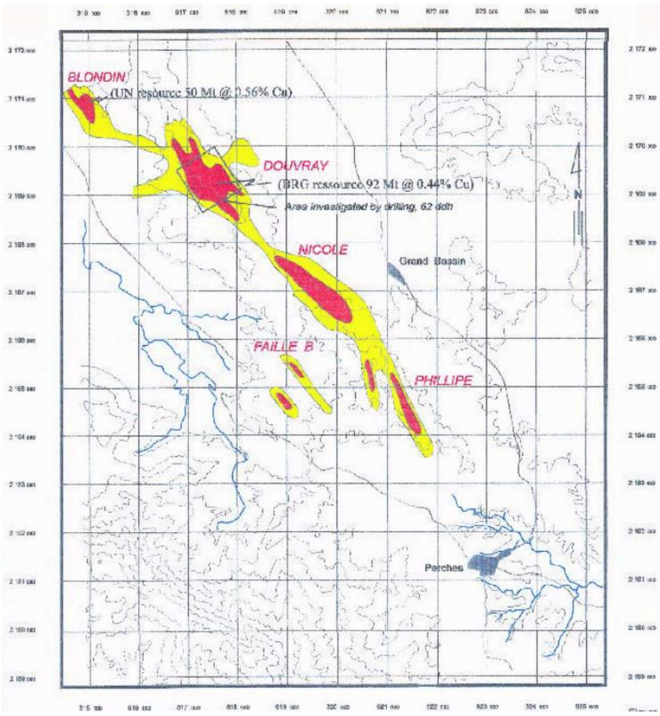


Figure 4.3
Location of the DOUVRAY deposit within the SOMINE property in Haiti (Valls, 2004)



4.4 OWNERSHIP OF MINERAL RIGHTS

SIMACT Alliance Copper-Gold Inc. ("SACG") is a 100%-held subsidiary of Majescor. SACG is the majority shareholder of SOMINE SA, a registered Haitian corporation holding 100% of the mineral rights to the Douvray and Faille B Mining Exploitation permits. SOMINE SA has designated Majescor/SACG as the Technical Operator of the Douvray porphyry copper-gold and Faille B vein gold project mineral development programmes.

Through SACG, MAJESCOR holds title to 79 % of all the issued and outstanding shares of SOMINE SA.

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESS

The Concession is located within a rolling country covered with tropical vegetation, with elevations varying from 80 to 400 meters a.s.l. The Perches mountain range is 16 kilometers long and it is located at the center of the Concession. It rises 315 metres above the Terrier Rouge – Trou du Nord alluvial plane.

The Douvray and Blondin copper prospects are found within the Mining Concession. They are accessible by the paved road from Trou du Nord to Cap Haïtien, and then by secondary gravel roads or by foot trails. Douvray can be accessed by vehicle via a 3 km road built by the Client in 1996 (Fig. 4). Faille B is located 4 km east of Blondin, and it is also easily accessed by a dirt road in the dry season.

The road to Trou-du-Nord from Cap Haitian has been improved recently and is in excellent condition, so one can make the trip in less than 45 minutes.

5.2 CLIMATE

The tropical climate of the island, with its average temperatures of 30 ºC and annual precipitations varying from 750 to 2500 mm per year, allows for all- year-round operations.

Rainfall is heavy in the wet summer (April – May) and fall season (November – January), when temperatures rise above the 30ºC average. It usually rains in the form of strong and short afternoon showers and thunderstorms. Average winter temperatures are 20ºC, and the average relative humidity is around 70%, varying with the hour and the intensity and direction of the wind.

Precipitation ground runoff is rapid and flushes the drainages and rivers. Northeast Haiti has a low risk of flooding and hurricanes, especially if compared to the south of the country. Trou du Nord has the lowest erosion risk of 54 Haitian towns assessed (USAID 2007 report on environmental vulnerability in Haiti). Field work including drilling can be performed throughout the year, although drill moves may be hindered during the rainy seasons.

5.3 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The Concession is located within a rolling country covered with tropical vegetation, with elevations varying from 80 to 400 metres a.s.l. The Perches mountain range is 16 kilometres long and it is located at the centre of the Concession. It rises 315 metres above the Terrier Rouge – Trou du Nord alluvial plane.

Vegetation on the property can be divided into three geographic/climactic groups: the coastal plain to the northeast, the hilltops and hillsides along a central NNW-SSE axis and at Morne Caro in the SW, and subsistence agricultural valleys to either side of the central hills. Vegetation on the coastal plain comprises scrub oak and bushes including mesquite, with grazing fields locally. The hilltops and hillsides have a variety of environments, ranging from grass meadows with acacia scrub brush and outcrop, to small agricultural plots of peas, peanuts and maize, to tropical forest with fruit and avocado trees. The local population makes charcoal from acacia trees along the hillsides and hilltops. The lower hillsides and valleys have small farm plots with fruit (mango, citrus, plantain, banana, cassava, taro, pineapple), vegetables and sugar cane; grazing meadows; and patches of tropical and scrub forest (oak, eucalyptus, rare mahogany).

5.4 SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER

The property has approximately a dozen ephemeral streams that drain the high hills in incised valleys. Annual precipitation range from 750 to 2500 mm per year. Rainfall is heavy in the wet summer (April – May) and fall season (November – January), when temperatures rise above the 30ºC average. The rain generally occurs as relatively short but strong afternoon showers and thunderstorms. Water is easily accessable from permanent flowing streams in adjacent, more low-lying areas; however there is no standing water or permanently flowing streams on the property.

6. HISTORY

Copper and gold in Northeastern Haiti have been known to the western world since the time of Christopher Columbus' first voyage to the New World in 1492 (Georges et al., 1978). The Limbe prospect, located east of Cap-Haïtien, has mine workings that date from before 1500.

The mining activity in the island restarted only at the beginning of the 20th century with very limited exploitation of copper ore at Mémé and near Limonade. In 1924, the geological map created by W.P. Woodring, John S. Brown, and Wilbur S. Burbank highlighted the presence of copper mineralization in the area. In 1955, a Canadian group (Sedren, S.A.) started the exploitation of the copper skarn of Mémé. Between 1960 and 1971 Sedren S.A. extracted around 2 MT grading 2% copper. They also conducted more exploration work in the Massif du Nord.

In 1962, P. Salesse completed the first mineral cadastre of Haiti which included gold showings from Massif du Nord. Between 1969 and 1971, Haicana Mining Corporation conducted exploration in the area of the concession, and while they missed the most important targets, they demonstrated the copper potential of the volcanic belt.

Between 1973 and 1979, the United Nations as part of their economic development program (UNDP) carried out regional surveys throughout northern Haiti. Initially, stream sediments were collected over large areas. Follow-up soil sampling showed zones of significant copper anomalies as well as a gold prospect near Grand Bassin.

Soil geochemistry had outlined a greater than 200 ppm copper anomaly centered on Douvray and Blondin which contains +400 ppm copper concentrations.

The UNDP subsequently drilled five areas and located copper, copper-gold, and gold mineralization in the studied areas. Of the copper areas, the Blondin – Douvray was the most promising. The gold prospect of Faille B was shown to be mineralized over a strike length of 2 kilometres. The United Nations resource potential estimates were 60 MT grading 0.56% copper for Blondin and 180 MT grading 0.59% copper for Douvray (Krason et. al., 1992 - historical estimate, non NI43-101 compliant).

On the adjacent property at Faille B, the United Nations initially drilled 31 exploration holes to identify the geological control and centres of gold mineralization. A zone of complex veining was identified and tested in detail. Estimations of the area indicate a potential of 523,000 tonnes grading 14 grams of gold to 150 metres or 1.07 MT at 2.27 grams of gold to 50 metres (Krason et. al., 1992 - historical estimate, non NI43-101 compliant).

After the United Nations specialists completed their work, the German Government (Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe – B.R.G.) tested the Douvray prospect with 24 drill holes and carried out a feasibility study between 1977 and 1980. Based on a re-estimated resource of 92 MT grading 0.44% copper (historical estimate, non NI43-101 compliant), B.R.G. considered the deposit uneconomical, due to limited reserves and low grades.

Another exploration campaign conducted by the United Nations during 1983 - 1987, identified the gold prospect Faille B within the area Grand Basin, to the south of the copper deposit Blondin and Douvray. Leaded by K. Louca, this study also pointed out the absence of Kuroko type deposits in this area and explained the mineralization as epithermal, associated with the Cretaceous-Eocene magmatism (Valls, 2004).

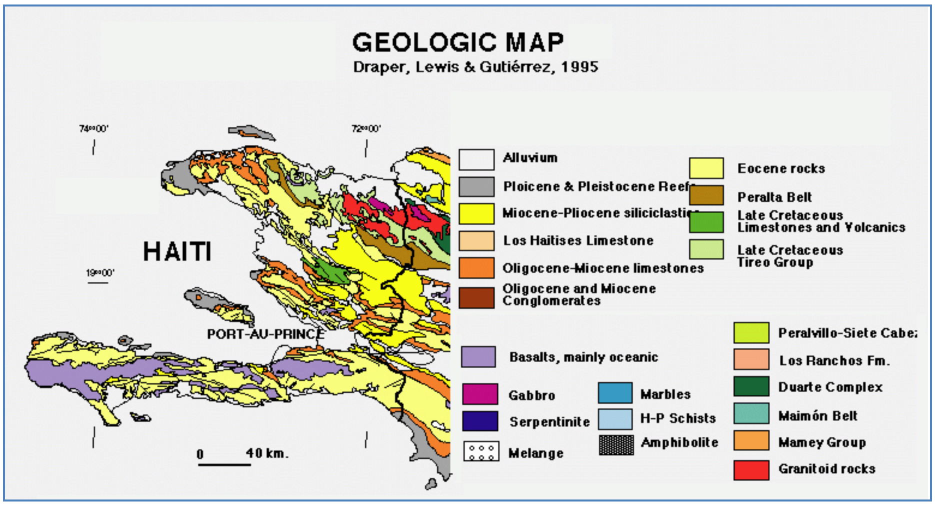
Note that these figures are historical estimates, and a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves; and the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Regional geology has being described in previous reports (e.g., Valls, 2004; Barrie, 2009).

Figure 7.1
Geological map of the HAITI republic, Draper, Lewis & Gutteriez, 1995



The northern part of the Republic of Haiti is underlain by a Meso-Cenozoic volcanic arc that can be traced from Central Cuba, through the Dominican Republic all way the down to South America along the islands of the Minor Antilles. In Hispaniola, Late Cretaceous island arc units include the Los Ranchos Maimon, Amina, and Guamira Formations of the Tireo Group, all in the Dominican Republic (Fig 7.1).

In northern Haiti, these Late Cretaceous arc rocks are predominantly basalts and andesites, with lesser, intercalated lenses of intermediate to felsic tuffs, breccias and flows. Radiolarian chert, carbonates and fine-grained volcaniclastic rocks are intercalated with the volcanic rocks. The Late Cretaceous volcanic – sedimentary arc sequence in Northern Haiti is partially covered by Late Cenozoic to Tertiary carbonates; and by Quaternary alluvium (gravels, sands, and clays) near the coast.

7.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The rocks that underlie the Douvray Mining Concession have been termed the Massif du Nord Group, and are equivalent to the Tireo Group in the Dominican Republic. On the property, the Massif du Nord Group comprises basaltic and dacitic tuffs, breccias and flows and fine-grained, locally bedded volcaniclastic rocks. Basalts and basaltic andesites predominate. These are cut by diorite, granodiorite and tonalite intrusions as plugs, dikes and sills. Adjacent and to the south on the Faille B vein gold property, intermediate intrusive rocks, and variably altered peridotites are present, where the peridotite is likely a tectonic sliver related to SW over NE thrust faulting (Figs. 7.2).

In more detail, initial petrography of the igneous rocks in Douvray drill core indicate that the mafic volcanic rocks are sparsely plagioclase, clinopyroxene and hornblende phyric, with up to 15% fine-grained phenocrysts in a very fine-grained to aphanitic groundmass (Plate 1; note that surface exposures are generally weathered to a degree, and most drill core observations are on variably mineralized and altered rocks). Dacites and rhyolites are predominantly tuffaceous, with sparse k-feldspar and quartz phenocrysts; biotite and hornblende are present as phenocrysts also but are uncommon. The felsic volcanic rocks commonly have zoned feldspar, generally with potassic rims on more plagioclase-rich cores. The intrusive rocks are generally fine to medium-grained, with sub-porphyritic or “crowded” porphyritic textures. Diorite and tonalite are more common than granodiorite, and granitic dikes are uncommon. Phenocrysts comprise hornblende and locally clinopyroxene in diorites; hornblende and zoned feldspar in tonalities, and zoned k-feldspar and quartz in the granodiorites.

An initial whole rock geochemical survey of the volcanic and intrusive rocks at Douvray indicates that the volcanic rocks have transitional tholeiite to calc-alkalic affinities, whereas the intrusive rocks are exclusively calc-alkalic (C. T. Barrie, unpublished data).

Figure 7.2
General geology of the SOMINE exploration property.

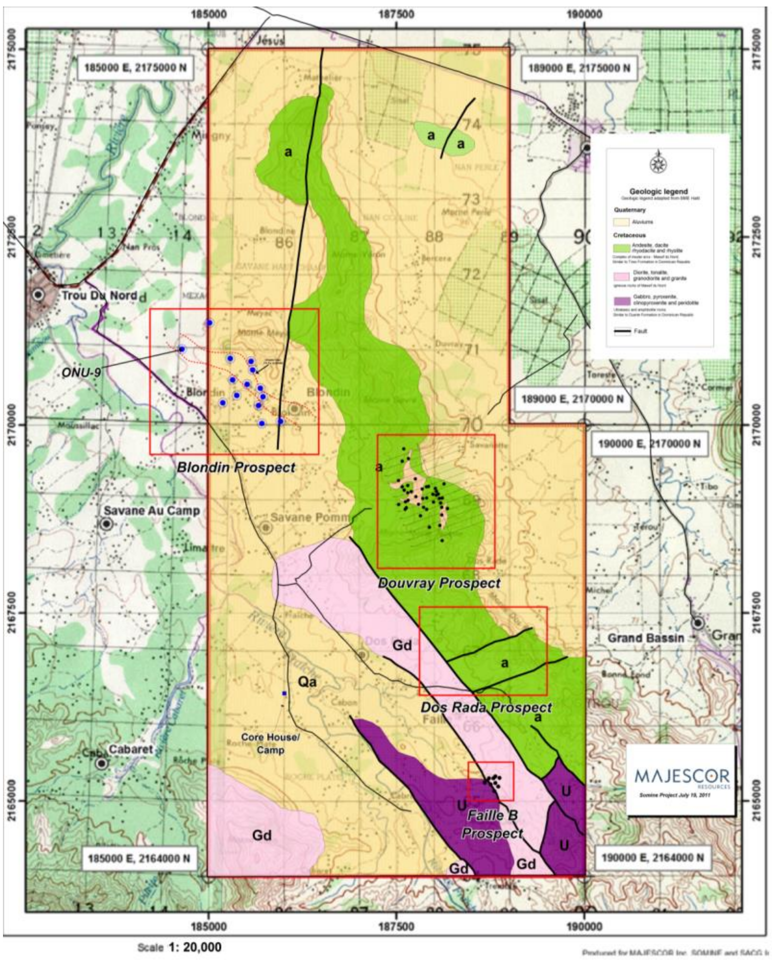
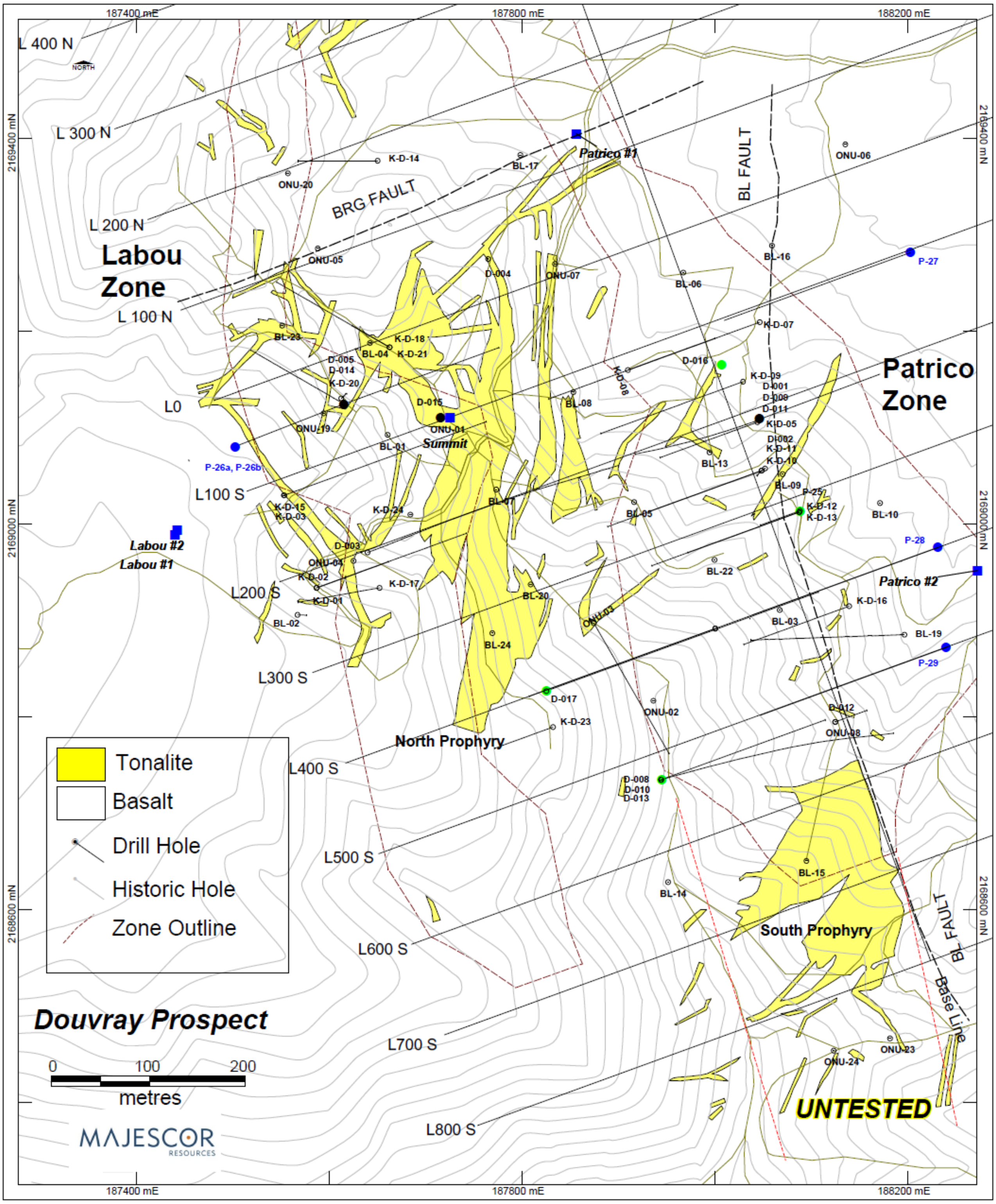


Figure 7.3
Douvray drill trace locations and topography (MAJESCOR, Buscore 2012)



The outlined mineralisation uses a low cut-off grade which is close from a geological cut-off. Mineralized bodies are cross-cutting lithological contacts, but follow approximately both intrusives clusters, with a barren core (Cu <0.1%).

7.3 MINERALIZATION

The Douvray copper mineralization displays features of a “typical” porphyry copper deposit, with a central tonalite plug on a scale of hundreds of meters, surrounded and capped by mineralized volcanic rocks and contact volcanic-intrusion zones. The mineralization occurs as disseminations and stockwork veins concentrated in two steep, NW-trending mineralized zones at the margins of, and to either side of a central tonalite – granodiorite core. Higher grades generally occur in chloritized mafic volcanic rocks but grade is not controlled by lithological contacts. Significant mineralization also occurs above the core giving an overall northwest/southeast trending, anticlinal shape to the zone.

Along the eastern side of the deposit, there is a NNW-trending, sub-vertical fault zone defined by more highly chloritized volcanic rocks, and corresponding to higher grade mineralization at ~150 m – 250 m depth along the southeastern margin. Although a consistent sense of fault displacement isn’t discernable, it would appear that the western side may up relative to the eastern side, consistent with the inflation of a central mineralizing tonalite intrusion emplaced into volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks.

Earlier drill campaigns at Douvray noted three broad mineralization types, and this has been corroborated by the D series drill campaign. Moving inwards toward the core tonalite intrusion from the country rocks, we have:

1) An external zone composed of pyrite and chalcopyrite within silicified volcanic and intrusive rocks, with the amount of chalcopyrite progressively decreasing towards the borders, whereas the pyrite and the amount of hematitic veinlets and carbonates increases in the same direction. The overall sulfide content is 0.3 - 1%. The outer limit of the volcanic rocks affected by the mineralizing fluids can be defined by a 500 ppm Cu contour;

2) A mineralized zone, relatively enriched in bornite and chalcopyrite, within porphyritic intrusive rocks and adjacent, chloritized and/or silicified volcanic rocks. The mineralized zone generally ranges from 0.1 – 0.8 wt.% Cu, with up to 300 ppm Mo locally. The outer edge of this mineralized zone includes sporadic hematite-carbonate veins. Pyrite is rare, the ratio of bornite to chalcopyrite commonly greater than unity. The total sulfide content of this mineralized zone ranges from 0.5% to 5% sulfide content, and has an average of ~1.0 volume% sulfide. This zone corresponds to a notable IP anomaly at surface in the UNDP 1976 IP survey; and

3) A lower grade central zone with sparse hematite – sulphide veinlets within tonalite and adjacent volcanic tuffs. The average total sulfide content is 0.2-0.5% in this central core.

The preliminary domain boundaries for mineralization were determined by integrating copper grade boundaries with a geologic interpretation derived from existing drill hole assay results and geological descriptions of the drill core. Once the solid model was generated, the topographic surface was superimposed on the model and the solid was truncated against these surfaces.

In addition to the metallurgical testing, MAJESCOR completed an in-house mineralogical study of samples of Douvray sulphide mineralization (Plate 2). The mineralogical study has found that the majority of the copper within the sulphide zone is present as chalcopyrite and bornite. Other sulphide or sulfosalt minerals present include pyrite; and, in minor to trace quantities: molybdenite, covellite, digenite, hessite, clausthalite, galena, and sphalerite. (MAJESCOR, May 2012).

Oxidation in the form of a deep tropical weathering is present everywhere, an affect up to the first 10-25m down from the surface. Sulfides have been oxidized, and copper is present as malachite and azurite.

The depth of oxidation is known in the vicinity of the D series drill holes, based on core and regolith observations, and on ICP geochemical data. The oxidized zone has been separated from the sulphide zone in the resource calculation.

7.3.1 Other Porphyry deposits

Blondin porphyry Cu deposit: Within the Douvray PEM, a separate porphyry copper prospect is present 2 km to the NNW at Blondin. The geology at Blondin is similar to that at Douvray in most all respects. The extent of the mineralization at Blondin has not been as clearly defined as the mineralization at Douvray however, and has seen only eleven drill holes total to date. There is evidence that mineralization extends west of the Douvray Mining License boundary. The United Nations resource potential estimates were 60 MT grading 0.56% copper for Blondin (Krason et. al., 1992 - historical estimate, non NI 43-101 compliant), with gold credits. MAJESCOR drilled three drill holes at Blondin in 2011, with two intersecting significant mineralization, including:

- **B-001:** 0.44% Cu and 1.7 g/t Ag over 7.5 m (from 24.0 to 31.5 m); 0.27% Cu and 0.6 g/t Ag over 18.6 m (from 55.5 to 74.1 m); and 0.43% Cu, 0.02 g/t Au and 16.9 g/t Ag over 113 m (from 173.0 to 286.0 m; and

- **B-003:** 0.22% Cu, 0.33 g/t Ag over 25.5 m (from 43.5 to 69 m) (MAJESCOR, 2011).

Pueblo Viejo Mine, Dominican Republic: It is noteworthy that the Late Cretaceous arc in Hispaniola is host to one of the world's largest gold deposits, at Pueblo Viejo, in the Dominican Republic. Pueblo Viejo is located in the Los Ranchos Fm of the Tireo Group, ~160 km ESE of the Douvray Mining License. In total the Pueblo Viejo deposit has 36 M oz. Au and 439,000 T Cu as proven, probable reserves and resources, with significant and recoverable silver and zinc contents (Barrick Annual report, 2012). Pueblo Viejo is slated for production in 2013.

7.3.2 Gold Quartz vein deposits

Faille B vein gold prospect: On SOMINE SA's Faille PEM, and located 1.8 km to the South of the Douvray deposit, along a major NW-trending structural feature (PR) is the historical Faille B vein gold prospect (see Fig. 7.2). The UNDP investigated the Faille B prospect from 1983 to August of 1987. Between September 1985 and April 1987, they drilled 31 holes for a total of 3,186 m (UNDP, 1988) and excavated more than 15 trenches across the strike of the quartz-gold vein system that cuts altered volcanic rocks. The first 19 drill holes were distributed over a distance of 1.8 km using a hole spacing of between 60-250m. Subsequent drill holes were positioned in intermediate positions to test lateral and vertical continuity or to improve gold grade data for the purpose of calculating a preliminary resource estimate. Hole depth varied between 44 and 190 m. The UNDP's work revealed that the gold-bearing system is exposed at surface for ~300 m along a NW strike, and up to 100 m across strike, and is open along strike and at depth.

The UNDP, using a polygonal method, calculated a probable resource at the Central Zone of **115,013t @ 11.46 g/t Au**. Total "probable" and "possible" resources at the Central Zone for a surface and underground mining scenario were determined to be **241,780 t @ 11.43 g/t Au**. Using a statistical method and an underground mining scenario for the Central Zone, the UNDP gives a "possible resource" figure of **522,810t @ 14.1 g/t Au** (UNDP, 1988). The UNDP calculated a resource of **17,125 t @ 24.92 g/t Au** for the FB2 and FB41 zones.

In 2007, Québec-based engineering firm RSW-Béroma calculated a new resource estimate for Faille-B with the following figure : **409,037 t @ 5,60 g/t Au**, equivalent to **73,694 onces of gold** (RSW-Béroma, 2007).

All these resource estimates are not compliant with NI43-101 standards.

On August 18, 2011, MAJESCOR reported on drilling conducted by SOMINE SA at Faille B. The drill program took place in December 2009, but analyses and results were delayed due to the earthquake of January 2010 in Port-Au-Prince. A total of 9 drill holes (984 m (?)) were drilled to test the extensions of the known mineralisation. Drill hole FB-09-09 returned a significant intersection of 77 g/t Au uncut over 10.5 m. MAJESCOR followed up on this drilling with another five drill holes in 2012. The results of drill holes are given below:

Table 7.1
Summary of drill intercepts at the Faille B gold prospect in 2012

Hole ID	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
FB-010	040o	-56o	66.00	101.65	35.65	3.23	0.42	0.06
	Includes		15.00	36.00	21.00	0.84	1.05	0.14
	Includes		27.00	28.50	1.50	2.06	1.10	0.16
	Includes		30.00	31.50	1.50	4.53	2.20	0.18
	Includes		35.50	36.00	0.50	8.12	2.90	0.34
	Includes		100.00	101.65	1.65	67.97	5.10	0.22

Hole ID	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
FB-011	026o	-56o	7.00	16.00	9.00	0.53	0.73	0.10
	Includes		7.00	8.50	1.50	2.01	1.00	0.16
FB-011			34.50	41.75	7.25	0.95	0.51	0.11
	Includes		34.50	37.29	2.79	2.28	0.51	0.11
	Includes		36.70	37.29	0.59	8.48	1.30	0.31
FB-012	026o	-50o	29.00	42.00	13.00	0.30	1.04	0.16
	Includes		33.00	34.50	1.50	0.82	1.50	0.22
FB-012			58.00	75.50	17.50	2.90	0.95	0.14
	Includes		58.00	61.90	3.90	10.12	1.50	0.22
	Includes		63.20	63.45	0.25	1.60	5.30	0.85
	Includes		71.00	72.50	1.50	1.49	1.10	0.21
	Includes		74.00	75.50	1.50	4.72	0.20	0.16
FB-012			83.00	93.20	10.20	0.39	0.47	0.08
	Includes		87.50	93.20	5.70	0.51	0.64	0.08
	Includes		91.50	92.50	1.00	1.58	1.70	0.17
FB-013	026o	-85o	3.50	10.25	6.75	0.27	0.32	0.18
	Includes		5.50	8.10	2.60	0.46	0.30	0.11
FB-013			19.00	20.50	1.50	0.82	0.40	0.05
FB-013			36.00	37.00	1.00	0.46	2.30	0.24
FB-013			42.85	63.00	20.15	0.58	0.71	0.11
	Includes		42.85	46.00	3.15	2.25	1.37	0.12
	Includes		42.85	43.25	0.40	15.71	4.50	0.44
	Includes		55.50	56.00	0.50	2.03	1.70	0.17
	Includes		57.00	57.50	0.50	1.93	3.00	0.66
FB-013			87.00	88.00	1.00	3.06	2.70	0.49
FB-013			102.00	106.50	4.50	9.93	2.67	0.16
	Includes		102.00	103.50	1.50	29.51	4.10	0.04
FB-014	030o	-56o	30.50	31.60	1.10	0.12	0.90	0.23
FB-014			49.55	50.15	0.60	0.21	1.70	0.44
FB-014			60.10	76.50	16.40	0.25	1.86	0.14
	Includes		60.10	70.50	10.40	0.32	2.38	0.17
FB-014			87.00	98.00	11.00	1.94	0.90	0.11
	Includes		87.00	87.70	0.70	4.47	5.90	0.66
	Includes		91.50	93.50	2.00	8.73	2.00	0.22
	Includes		91.50	92.50	1.00	12.19	2.60	0.24
	Includes		92.50	93.50	1.00	5.27	1.40	0.21
FB-014			114.75	116.70	1.95	10.97	5.90	1.49

The Faille B vein gold deposit mineralization has significant silver and copper credits along with the gold. The deposit is open along strike and at depth, and requires further drilling for a NI43-101 compliant resource calculation.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

The Douvray copper mineralization, as well as the copper mineralization at Blondin 2 km to the NNW, is clearly a porphyry copper style deposit.

The following section is paraphrased and partly excerpted from Sinclair, 2007.

Porphyry Copper Deposits

“Porphyry deposits are large and typically contain hundreds of millions of tonnes of ore, although they range in size from tens of millions to billions of tonnes; grades for the different metals vary considerably but generally average less than 1% Cu. Porphyry copper deposits provide more than 50% of the World’s copper from over 100 producing mines. Porphyry deposits range in age from Archean to Recent, although most are Jurassic or younger. On a global basis, the peak periods for development of porphyry deposits are Jurassic, Cretaceous, Eocene, and Miocene in age.

Porphyry deposits occur in a variety of tectonic settings. Porphyry Cu deposits typically occur in the root zones of andesitic stratovolcanoes in subduction-related, continental and island-arc settings.

Geological Setting and Related Magmatic Rocks Porphyry deposits occur in close association with porphyritic epizonal and mesozonal intrusions. A close temporal relationship between magmatic activity and hydrothermal mineralization in porphyry deposits is indicated by the presence of intermineral intrusions and breccias that were emplaced between or during periods of mineralization. Intrusive rocks associated with porphyry Cu-Au and porphyry Au deposits tend to be low-silica (45-65 wt.% SiO_2), mafic and relatively primitive in composition, ranging from calc-alkaline dioritic and granodioritic plutons to alkalic monzonitic rocks.

Oxidation state of granitic rocks, reflected by accessory minerals such as magnetite, ilmenite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and anhydrite, also influences metal contents of related deposits. For example, porphyry deposits of Cu, Cu- Mo, Cu-Au, Au, Mo (mainly Climax-type), and W are generally associated with oxidized, magnetite-series plutons, whereas porphyry Sn and some Endako-type Mo deposits are related to reduced, ilmenite-series plutons.

Morphology and Architecture: The overall form of individual porphyry deposits is highly varied and includes irregular, oval, solid, or "hollow" cylindrical and inverted cup shapes. Orebodies may occur separately or overlap and, in some cases, are stacked one on top of the other. Individual orebodies measure hundreds
to thousands of metres in three dimensions. Orebodies are characteristically zoned, with barren cores and crudely concentric metal zones that are surrounded by barren pyretic halos with or without peripheral veins, skarns, replacement manto zones and epithermal precious-metal deposits.

Mineralogy, Porphyry Cu-Au deposits: Principal ore minerals are chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite, tennantite, other Cu minerals, native Au, electrum, and tellurides; associated minerals include pyrite, arsenopyrite, magnetite, quartz, biotite, K feldspar, anhydrite, epidote, chlorite, scapolite, albite, calcite, fluorite, and garnet.

Alteration: Hydrothermal alteration is extensive and typically zoned on a deposit scale (Lowell and Guilbert, 1970) as well as around individual veins and fractures. In many porphyry deposits, alteration zones on a deposit scale consist of an inner potassic zone characterized by K-feldspar and/or biotite (± amphibole ± magnetite ± anhydrite) and an outer zone of propylitic alteration that consists of quartz, chlorite, epidote, calcite and, locally, albite associated with pyrite. Zones of phyllic alteration (quartz + sericite + pyrite) and argillic alteration (quartz + illite + pyrite ± kaolinite ± smectite ± montmorillonite ± calcite) may be part of the zonal pattern between the potassic and propylitic zones, or can be irregular or tabular, younger zones superimposed on older alteration and sulphide assemblages. Economic sulphide zones are most closely associated with potassic alteration."

Zonation of metals and alteration minerals:

Inner Zone: Coincides with the potassic alteration zone. Generally, it is several hundred meters in diameter. Relatively low sulfide content, but molybdenum is higher than anywhere else in the deposit. Pyrite is 2-5% and py/cp ratio is about 3:1. Mineralization is disseminated rather than stockwork.

Ore Zone: The ore zone lies roughly at the potassic-phyllic boundary. Pyrite is 5-10% and py/cp ratio is about 2.5:1. The main ore mineral is chalcopyrite that occurs as stockwork veinlets. Other ore minerals include bornite, enargite, and chalcocite.

Pyrite Zone: It includes much of the phyllic and argillic (if present) zones. Pyrite is quite high (10-15%) and py/cp ratio is about 15:1. Mineralization occurs both as veins and disseminations. Many additional exotic sulfide phases begin to show up.

Outer Zone. It coincides with the propylitic zone. Pyrite is minor and copper mineralization is rare. Sphalerite and galena are common, but usually sub-ore grade. Mineralization approaches true veins.

Breccia Zones: They are often major ore carriers in the porphyry system. The breccia zones have very high grades (2-5% Cu) and can occur both in the porphyry and in the country rock. They may be formed by hydrothermal activity, gravitational collapse, or late explosive volcanism.

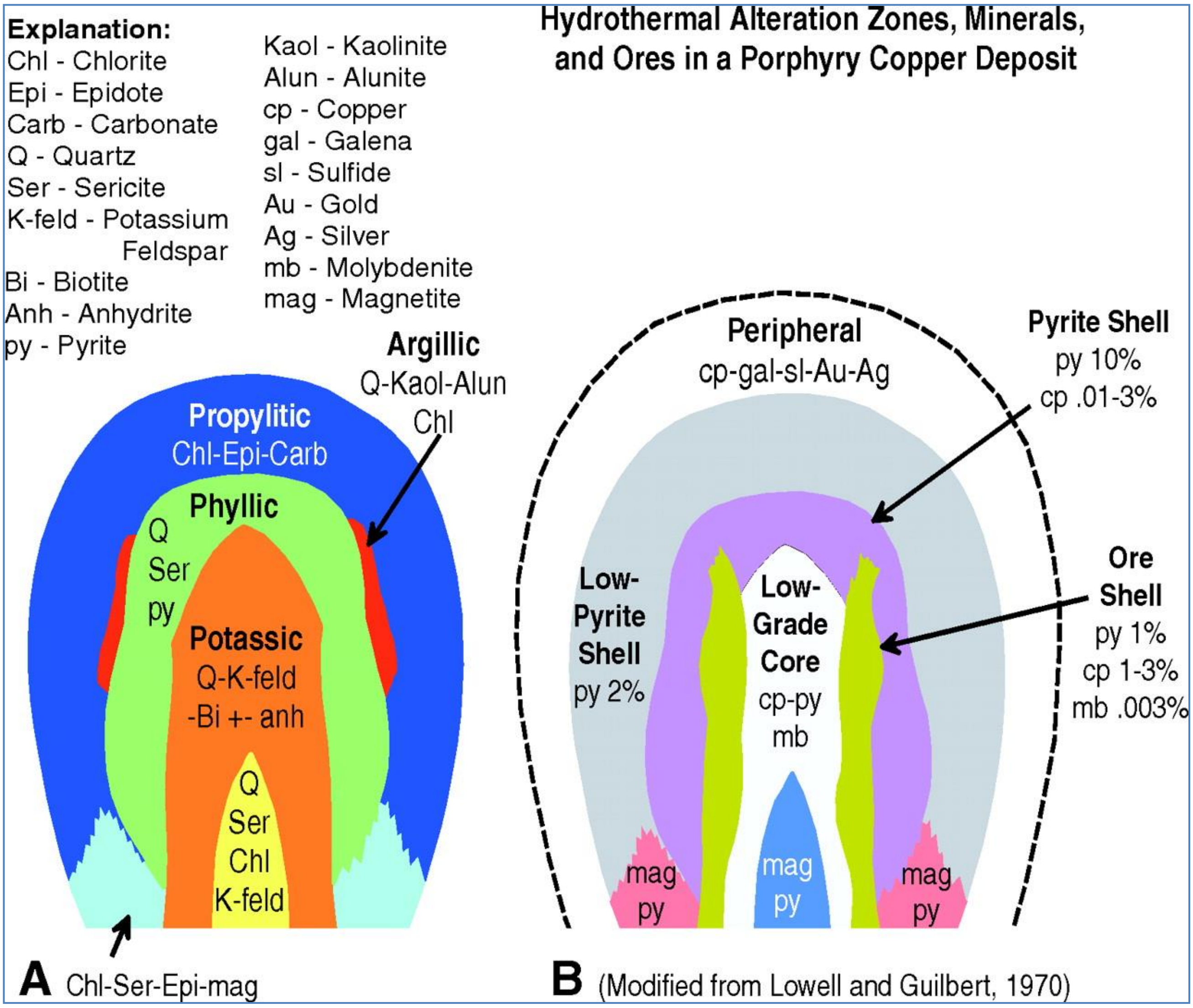
Vertical Extent of Porphyry Bodies: It has been suggested that porphyry deposits are associated with small, high level stocks and subaerial calc-alkaline volcanism. Thus, the pluton itself is overlain by a stratovolcano. Propylitic alteration extends upward into the volcano. Other alteration zones close on themselves and die out in the subsurface. In general, this model attempts to show that the porphyry copper deposit is part of a larger system that includes higher level epithermal precious metal deposits.

Genetic Model

A generalized empirical model for porphyry deposits is illustrated schematically in Figure ***, which shows a porphyry Cu deposit associated with a small subvolcanic porphyritic intrusion and surrounded by a more extensive pyretic zone. The larger scale of the hydrothermal system can be manifested in related, peripheral types of deposits, including skarn Cu, replacement (manto) Zn, Pb, Ag, Au and various types of base- and precious-metal veins and breccia-hosted deposits.

Figure 8.1

Schematic model of alteration and mineralization of a porphyry copper deposit, after Lowell and Guilbert, 1970. The core of the deposit is a porphyritic felsic intrusion. The bulk of the ore is in a shell around the intrusion (diagram on left – in green) and in some cases above the intrusion (purple)


Explanation:
Chl - Chlorite
Epi - Epidote
Carb - Carbonate
Q - Quartz
Ser - Sericite
K-feld - Potassium Feldspar
Bi - Biotite
Anh - Anhydrite
py - Pyrite
Kaol - Kaolinite
Alun - Alunite
cp - Copper
gal - Galena
sl - Sulfide
Au - Gold
Ag - Silver
mb - Molybdenite
mag - Magnetite
Hydrothermal Alteration Zones, Minerals, and Ores in a Porphyry Copper Deposit
Argillic
Q-Kaol-Alun
Chl
Propylitic
Chl-Epi-Carb
Phyllic
Q
Ser
py
Potassic
Q-K-feld
-Bi +- anh
Q
Ser
Chl
K-feld
A
Chl-Ser-Epi-mag
Peripheral
cp-gal-sl-Au-Ag
Pyrite Shell
py 10%
cp .01-3%
Low-Pyrite Shell
py 2%
Low-Grade Core
cp-py
mb
Ore Shell
py 1%
cp 1-3%
mb .003%
mag
py
mag
py
mag
py
B
(Modified from Lowell and Guilbert, 1970)

9. EXPLORATION

Further exploration on the Douvray PEM will focus: 1) on expanding the resources at the Douvray copper deposit, 2) locating more copper mineralization within and near the Blondin copper prospect 2 km to the NNW of Douvray by further drilling, and 3) further detailed prospecting and geological mapping at Dos Rada copper showings to the SSE of Douvray, followed by drilling. The Douvray copper deposit is part of a 12 km long IP anomaly with corresponding copper showings that has only been partially drill tested.

10. DRILLING

The best mineralised intersections of the drill holes for DOUVRAY are included in Appendix 1.

10.1 DOUVRAY DRILLING

10.1.1 Drilling history

Within the Douvray deposit area a number of exploration campaigns were conducted with the goal of identifying extension to the porphyry mineralization to the NW and to the SE. These campaigns consisted in soil sampling orientation survey, reconstruction of the UNDP Induced Polarization Survey of the mid 1970's, and sampling of mineralized outcrops while conducting the soil survey.

Between 1972 and 1988, numerous programs were completed by the United Nations under their PNUD and FARNU programs. These programs consisted in regional and local geochemistry, surficial verification work, drilling, geophysics, and geological mapping. As a direct result of these studies, the Faille B, Douvray, Blondin, and Vallieres deposits were identified within the area of the Mining Concession. However, the whole potential of the collected data was not exposed, since the data has never been completely evaluated.

Between 1973 and 1979, the United Nations as part of their economic development program (UNDP) carried out regional surveys throughout northern Haiti.
Initially, stream sediments were collected over large areas. Follow-up soil sampling showed significant copper anomalies as well as a gold prospect near Grand Bassin.
Soil geochemistry had outlined a +200 ppm copper anomaly centered on Douvray and Blondin which contains +400 ppm copper concentrations.

Drilling

Between 1975 and 1976 the **UN** team completed 14 diamond drill holes (ONU series) in Douvray, totaling 4,300 meters and identifying 180 million tonnes grading 0.59% copper[2].

Between 1977 and 1980, the **BGR** (Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe – the German geological survey) completed another 24 diamond drill holes (BL series), totaling 6,103 meters, and reduced the historical reserves to 92 million tonnes grading 0.44% copper. B.R.G. considered the deposit uneconomical, due to limited reserves and low grades[2].

Between January and July of 1997, **St Genevieve S.A**. completed 24 diamond drill holes (K-D series), totaling 6,233 meters at Douvray. Valls (2004) reported indicated resources of 69Mt@0.391% Cu using a cut-off grade of 0.3% Cu.

During 2007 - 2009, SACG conducted regional rock chip, trenching and soil sampling surveys in the Massif du Nord area. Work by SACG on the SOMINE Property included:

- Establishing a grid covering the Dos Rada area and continuing to the southeast;

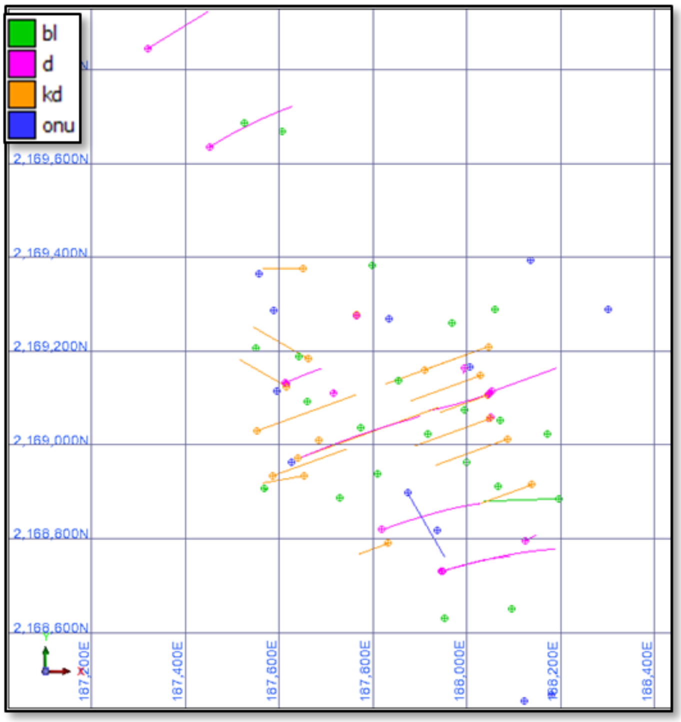
[2] Exact values may slightly differ according to the various sources

- 122 surface rock chip samples, with 46 having Niton XRF values of >1%;
- Soil sampling over the grid:
- Trenching and rock chip sampling in the Dos Rada and Faille B areas.

In 2011-2012, MAJESCOR completed 17 diamond drill holes (D series) at Douvray, totaling 6,206 meters at Douvray (this resources estimate).

The following figure shows the four distinct drilling campaigns.

Figure 10.1
Drilling campaigns



10.1.2 Drilling procedures

Trenches

Only a few trenches are reported in the report, but were not included in these estimates by lack of data.

Table 10.1
Main results from Ste Genevieve Trenches (Valls, 2004, Table 4)

Trench #	Cu, %	Thickness, m
TR-1	1.28 0.31	6 46
TR-2	0.21 0.31	30 52
TR-3	0.24 0.34	61 36
TR-4	0.21	100
TR-5	0.22 0.53	5 54
TR-6	0.43	100
TR-7	0.53 0.24	36 49
TR-8	0.38	125

Drilling
A total of 79 holes were diamond drilled from 1975 to 2012 by the four different institutions and companies, and are listed below. The different quality check operated on the various series suggested that all data were comparable both for geology and chemical results.

Table 10.2
Douvray drill holes description

Series	Date	Company	Number of holes	M drilled
ONU / UN	1975-1976	UN	14	4,300
BL	1977-1980	BGR	24	6,103
K-D	1997	SGR	24	6,233
D	2011-2012	Majescor	17	6,206
		Total	**79**	**22,842**

All drillings were diamond core.
UN series are now poorly documented and critical information is either missing (deviation, sampling and assaying procedures, campaign reports) or lacking precision or reliability (collar location). This series of drill hole has therefore been discarded.

BGR drillings are documented, and all data could be recovered by MAJESCOR. Although these are historical drillings, it appears that 1) the quality of work was robust, and 2) results were matching with previous and following campaigns. This drilling was therefore used for resources modeling which is acceptable at this stage of resources estimate (inferred).

The K–D drilling series was audited on site and commented by Valls, 2004 in a NI43-101 qualifying report For Ste Genevieve. The drilling program was interrupted due to social unrest and some of the assay QAQC could not be fully completed. This drilling was therefore used for resources modeling which is acceptable at this stage of resources estimate (inferred).

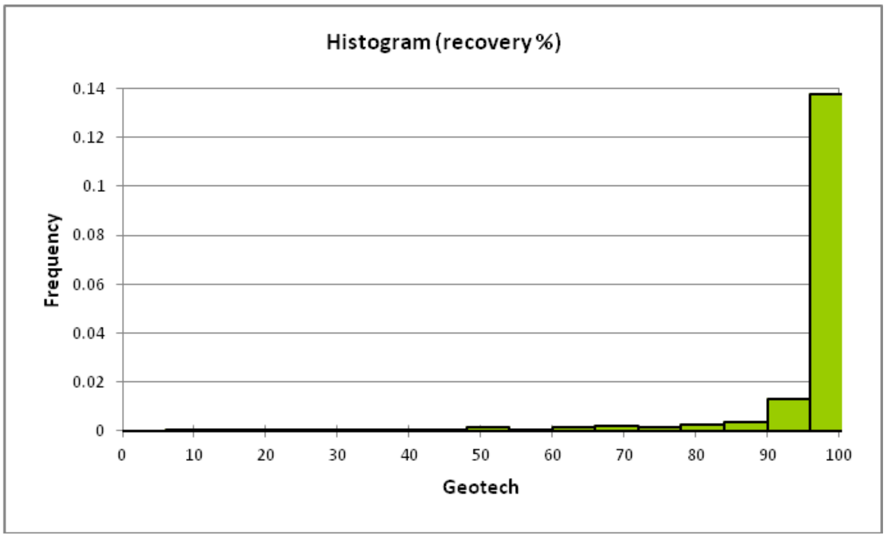
The D drilling series was operated by Buscore consulting, a service company based in Ecuador, on behalf of MAJESCOR. This latest drilling campaign is documented, and the program was independently audited on site by Ronald G. Simpson (report not available at the time of this review).

None of the cores of drilling before 2004 are left. UN/ONU data are a bit uncertain and could not be included in this resources estimate. K-D and BGR series are well documented, data are consistent with each other and with the recent D drilling, procedures were of good standard, and although historical, these drill holes were considered sufficiently reliable to be included in an inferred resources estimate.

10.1.3 Core Recovery

5,093 core recovery measurements correspond to intervals that have been assayed, for K-D and D holes only. Basic statistics on core recoveries are displayed below.

Figure 10.2
Histogram of Core Recovery data



Lower recoveries from start of hole down to 20-30m depth, as expected. Occasional low recoveries along 10-30m sections need to be watched, as they occur between 100 and 150m.

90% of the data has 93.33% recovery on average which is acceptable for the whole dataset. However, in details recovery quality need to be watched, as described below.

D011 has unusually low recoveries between 191.5 and 270.5m (average = 68.8%). However it does not correspond to a thick mineralized intersection and mineralized intervals themselves are acceptable in recovery.

Also, K-D holes show some low recoveries over significant sections of hole. Except for K-D-024 (15m @ 0.29% Cu), the above low recovery intervals do not correspond to thick mineralized intervals, therefore the effect on data quality is limited.

10.2 OTHER DEPOSITS

See descriptions of Blondin copper prospect 2 km NNW of Douvray copper deposit, and Dos Radas copper showings (above).

11. SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 SAMPLING, SAMPLE PREPARATION AND STORAGE

ONU series

For ONU series no or little information concerning drilling practices, core diameter, sample preparation and assay is available. This series has not been included in this resources estimate

BL series

Some information concerning drilling practices, core diameter, sample preparation and assay is summarized in BGR, 1980, pre-feasibility report:

- Cores are diamond sawn in two by lengths of 3 meters. Half cores were collected for sample preparation
- If necessary core were sun-dried
- Half-cores were crushed down to 2mm with a jaw-crusher
- 1.5 to 2.5 kg crush were divided to 200g by quartage. Rejects were kept for further reference.
- 200g sub-sample was pulverized down to 80 mesh by a disc mill.
- The pulp was sub-divided into a 50g sachet for assay. Two witnesses of 50 and 100 g were kept.

KD series

Valls, 2004, audited the drilling practices and commented:

"The Client constructed a core shack at Roche Platte where the core from all of the drilling machines was carried to, washed, logged, and then cut in half using diamond saws. Every hole was sampled at 3 meters intervals within similar petrologic units, with 10% of samples for internal control.

All of the samples from this program were prepared in the camp, using an Australian portable preparation facility owned by the Client. The core was first cut in half with a diamond saw, and then reduced to a 500 g and -180 Mesh pulp. The pulp was sent to SGS Laboratories in Canada for assaying.
The personnel working at this facility was carefully trained by the Australian specialist that mounted the preparation facility and by the geologists working for the Client. The author personally visited the facility almost on a daily basis and was satisfied with both the sampling and the sample preparation."

Note that samples present in the database are typically of 1.5m length, similar to the D series, which guided the compositing options.

The lack of reference sample from the historic drill holes is considered as an issue for the estimation of sulphide ore to a higher level of confidence.

D series

D drilling have a diameter of HQ, BTW, HTW, and NTW, fully recorded in a comprehensive geotechnical log.

D holes were submitted at Acme labs: in Dominican Republic accredited ISO 9001 for mechanical preparation of rock samples.

Core samples from the SOMINE Project are cut in half using a rock saw. The half samples are sent to Acme Labs' sample preparation and expediting facility in the Dominican Republic (www.acmelab.com). All analytical work is performed at Acme's laboratory in Santiago, Chile.

11.2 ASSAY PROCEDURES

Cu has been systematically assayed during all drilling campaigns (10,369 assay values). Au, Ag, and Mo were not assayed at all stage of drilling:

- 7,753 Au, Ag assay value, in D and KD series;
- 4,180 Mo Assay value, only D holes.

BL series

Some information concerning drilling practices, core diameter, sample preparation and assay is summarized in BGR, 1980, pre-feasibility report:
Assays were carried out at the laboratory of DMRE (Haitian Direction des Mines), under the supervision of UNDP chemist, M. GOSCINNY.

Cu was assayed by AAS; Mo was assayed by AAS and colorimetric. Au was assayed by AAS after enrichment and leaching with an organic solution.

In the database, only Cu is reported. Ag was not assayed, and Au and Mo were not systematically assayed, and the assay description lacks precision.

Assay controls were carried out on Cu using AAS or Fluorescence X. For higher values Cu control analysis were carried out using AAS on more than 688 samples above 0.2% Cu. Results are presented in the QAQC sub-section below.

KD series

KD holes were assayed at SGS lab in Canada. No details have been given about the analytical methods.

D series

All analytical work is performed at Acme's laboratory in Santiago, Chile. All samples are analyzed by Aqua Regia digestion, 1DX2 ICP-MS method. Any sample registering >1 wt. % Cu is re-analyzed using a four-acid total digestion by ICP-ES (Code 8TD-Cu), and any sample returning a value of greater than 100 ppb gold is re-analyzed using gold Fire Assay with AA finish.

Some Cu values of the KD series were capped in the database at 1% Cu, and may represent an upside, although it represents a small number of assays.

11.3 DRY BULK DENSITY

Based on Buscore database, it seems that density measurements were performed using a hydrostatic method, although no specific details are given about the equipment used.

11.4 QUALITY CONTROL

11.4.1 Survey Quality Control (down hole survey)

No quality control was done for the 2011-2012 drilling programs.

11.4.2 Assay Quality control

Series ONU

No quality control was performed or is reported for this first series of drillings.

Series BL

BGR, in 1980, reports that assay controls were carried out on Cu using AAS or Fluorescence X. For higher values Cu control analysis were carried out using AAS on more than 688 samples above 0.2% Cu.

"Correlation of 688 samples above Cu>0.2% and from which Cu has been analyzed by the three institutes, gives following results:

Table 11.1
Duplicates results – BL series (BGR, 1980, Tableau 5)

Tableau 5	DMRE/GRS	DMRE/BGR	BGR/GRS
Coefficient de corrélation	0,9504	0,9681	0,9847
Variation de la détermination en double ± 10 %	41 %	31 %	29 %

The results are that the best correlation is between BGR and GRS, the worst between DMRE and GRS. The proportion above +/- 10% is striking.

Comparing the 688 duplicated Cu analysis, DMRE-GRS, demonstrates that for 51% of the values, variation is <10%, for 68% of all values <15%, and for 78%, below a variation of 20%."

Individual comparison of values shows that DMRE may have been 5% above GRS values, although this may have varied from one drill hole to another, and that GRS assay value may have been a bit weak.

Series K-D

Valls, 2004 audited and commented the procedures used for the KD series:

"Apart from a 10% of field control, no other external controls were completed. Internal lab controls were always reported to be satisfactory.

Due to the abrupt interruption of the exploration program related to the political instability in Haiti at that time, we could not complete a proper QA & QC program. However, the existence of the core in the camp allows for further data verification, if necessary."

In 2009, data verification has not been carried out on the property by either MAJESCOR or other independent geologists. Drill core has been removed from the core storage facilities employed by St. Genevieve Resources, the most recent exploration group to explore the property. The only mineralized materials accessible at this time are surface samples and a limited number of rock pulps collected by SACG. At that time the geologist did not deem it worthwhile to collect samples for control analysis. Since then, cores have been lost, and no control analysis is now possible.

Series D

Acme Labs is an ISO 9001:2008 qualified assayer that performs and makes available internal assaying controls. Quality control protocols in place by MAJESCOR/SACG consist of the insertion of one blank, one reject duplicate and one of three different certified reference standard materials in every batch of 20 samples. Core recovery in the mineralized zones has been averaging greater than 90% to date.

11.4.2.1 Blanks

Blank standards have been inserted about every 40 samples and the results are detailed below.

Cu Blanks

3 cases of contamination are confirmed (sample ID nb 415 680, 415 870, 416 143), out of 113 blank standards used, which is a significant number (2.65%). As the cut-off at Douvray for Cu is 0.1%, cross-contamination needs to be watched closely, as it may impact on the quality of the resource.

Au Blanks

The average concentrations in the mineralized zone for Au is 0.06ppm, therefore a contamination of up to 0.02ppm Au is not considered as significant for a sub-product, but needs to be watched.

Ag Blanks

4 values (3.6%) returned above 0.5ppm Ag, which is considered as a contamination as the average grade is 1ppm Ag. Even though Ag is a sub-product, contamination needs to be watched.

Mo Blanks

The average grade for Mo is 17ppm; therefore a 1ppm contamination is not significant for this sub-product.

Contamination at Douvray is not a major issue for the quality of data at this stage. However cases of contamination have been identified and need to be closely monitored.

11.4.2.2 Certified Reference Materials (Standards)

Certified Reference Materials have been inserted about every 20 samples. 3 different standards have been used: n°162, 174 and 182, were assayed between 49 to 78 times. Even though the certifications could not be found for these standards, they returned very acceptable results as shown in the summary table below. No significant bias or high variability was identified.

Table 11.2
CRM used for Douvray D drill holes (COV= coefficient of variation)

CRM	Number	Value	BIAS	COV
Cu162	49	0.58%	0.38%	5.14%
Cu174	78	0.32%	2.40%	4.20%
Cu182	67	0.77%	0.15%	5.32%
Ag162	49	73.56 ppm	0.40%	3.93%
Ag174	78	12.8 ppm	0.63%	4.46%
Ag182	67	32.745 ppm	0.75%	4.91%
Au162	49	2.73 ppm	0.40%	4.83%
Au174	78	1.275 ppm	3.82%	4.66%
Au182	67	0.797 ppm	3.82%	4.66%
Mo162	45	780 ppm	2.78%	4.44%
Mo174	78	357 ppm	2.24%	4.13%
Mo182	67	819 ppm	3.71%	7.13%

Cu Standards

The Cu values tested (0.32-0.77%) are relevant to the common grades in the deposit, even though lower grades need to be watched (2.4% systematic bias on Cu174). Also as the cut-off grade is 0.1% at Douvray, **a low grade copper standard could be added to the QC procedure.**

The graphs below shows in details Cu standard results plotted with the calculated +/- 2 and 3 standard deviations lines. As results are rarely above 2 standard deviations and almost never above 3 standard deviations, therefore the Cu analysis is of acceptable quality.

Au Standards

Au standard results are acceptable in the same extent as Cu standard results.

Ag Standards

Ag standard results are acceptable in the same extent as Cu standard results.

Mo Standards

Mo standard results are acceptable in the same extent as Cu standard results.

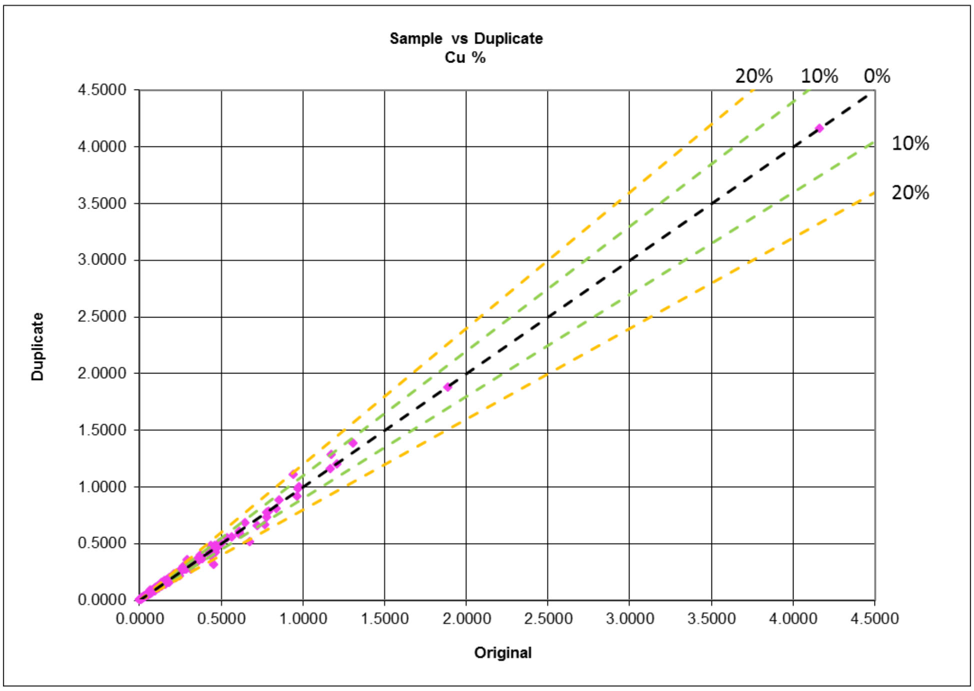
11.4.2.3 Field Duplicate samples

Field duplicates have been made and analyzed using the same assay scheme.

Cu duplicates

Repeatability is good, as showing less than 20% difference for all duplicate samples but one.

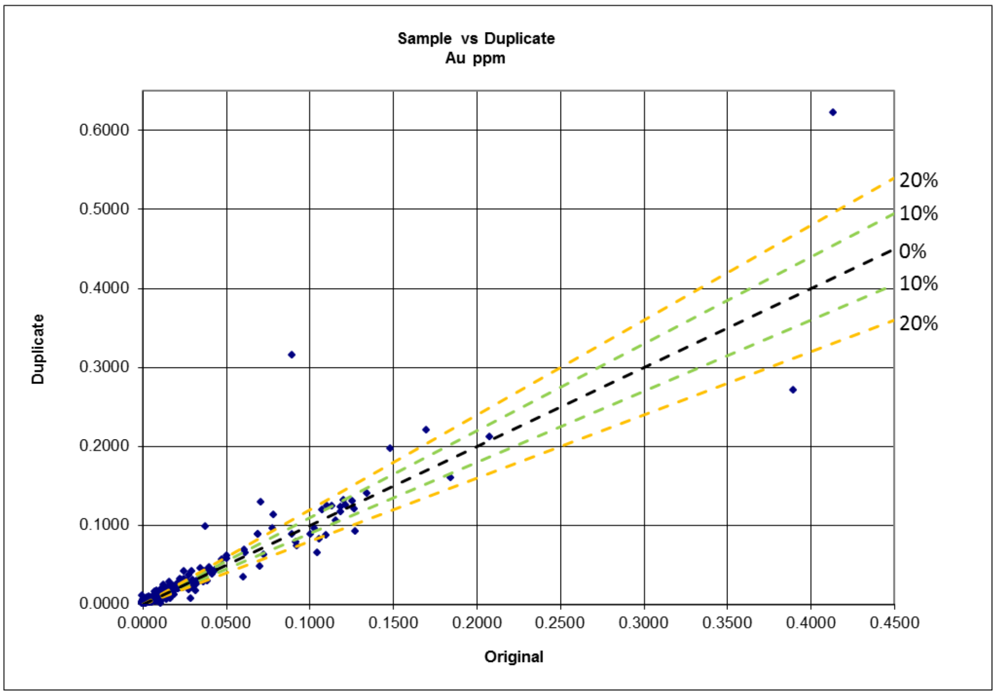
Figure 11.1
Diagram of duplicate sample analysis for Cu



97% of data has below 10% Half Absolute Relative Difference, which reflects very good repeatability and a low total sampling error. The graph below shows that the sampling error is not dependent on the Cu grade.

Au duplicates

Figure 11.2
Diagram of duplicate sample analysis for Au



Only 45% of the data has below 10% Half Absolute Relative Difference, which can be explained by the poor repeatability of very low Au concentrations (see diagram below).

The poorest repeatability of duplicates happens for Au concentrations below 0.04ppm, which is therefore not a major issue for a sub-product. However for concentrations above 0.04ppm Au, repeatability is still fairly poor, therefore if Au were to become an important economic factor, Fire Assay analysis would have to be systematic.

Ag and Mo duplicates

Details of Ag and Mo analysis are not presented in details in this document, as these elements are less important sub-products. However the analysis of AC data for Ag and Mo returned acceptable results, with respectively 84% and 80% of data below 10 Half Absolute Relative Difference.

11.4.3 Density Quality control

No density quality control was carried out.

11.4.4 Topography Quality control

No QC has been carried out on topographical survey.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

All data were collected by MAJESCOR and sent to ARETHUSE through a ftp website. Data and reports were properly organized, and the dataset was comprehensive. Historical data were already keyed-in and collected into spreadsheets that were re-organized at ARETHUSE's office in an Access database, prepared for the sole purpose of the modeling.

Historical drill holes have very limited information recorded in the database. Standard database tests have been run. Some errors or weaknesses in the database have been listed below, but are not comprehensive:

Collar:

- Little information about the date drilled
- Area not filled for D-000 records
- Some coordinates are rounded (planned coordinates?), others have 3 decimals (transformed?). It is not clear whether all collars have been surveyed. Some reported coordinates may have been only planned coordinates. At this stage of resources, and given the style of mineralization, it is unlikely to change the figure, but any resources with an increase confidence level would need accurate topographical survey and collar re-surveying.
- "SURVEYED" field non completed for D series
- Occasional differences with topography (see file "collar_topo.xlsx")

Lithology:

- Holes with no geology description (8 out of 79 holes)

  K-D-17, K-D-19, ONU-19, ONU-20, ONU-21, ONU-22, ONU-23, ONU-24
- 27 facies codes have 5 or less records
- 30 mineral codes have 5 or less records
- Only D series have a mineralogy description

Besides 4 drill hole logs from D series have been compared to the core photos, and geology and core logging were matching.

Conclusion:

It was not within the scope of ARETHUSE to endorse MAJSECOR data, but a high level review tends to show that MAJESCOR data, both recent and historical were in good standing for a first pass inferred resources estimate. Main limitations are as follow:

- ONU series were not documented and should not be included;
- BL series are well documented, although:
  - There are some limitation on the quality of the assay: QAQC (see section above) tend to show that Cu values lack precision;

- Mo and Au are partially assayed only, are not supported by QAQC, and analysis scheme are not well documented. These assays were not in the database, and ARETHUSE agrees with this, that Au and Mo for BL series should be discarded.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 2004 METALLURGICAL TEST

Valls, 2004, reported that St Genevieve Resources has retained the services of Nicromet Inc. to conduct metallurgical testing on the samples collected by Valls Geoconsultants in 2004. At the time of filing the Valls report (2004), these studies have not yet been completed and were still not available in this data set.

13.2 2012 METALLURGICAL TEST

In 2012, SOMINE commissioned “Services Métallurgiques Metchib” (Chibougamau, Québec), to perform flotation tests on the copper ore from Douvray, in order to estimate the recovery factor for copper and other sub-products (Au, Ag and Mo).

A 95kg composite sample from Douvray ore has been made for that purpose, made of core samples from recent drilling (D-001 to D-005).

The head grade of the composite sample is as follows:

0,63 % Cu, 30,1 g/t Mo, 1,5 g/t Ag and 0,13 g/t Au

Significant processing factors / deleterious elements are:

- The use of a chemical dispersant was necessary due to the presence of clay minerals,
- As for historical tests, Metchib concludes that a finer grinding than usual copper ore is necessary to reach good copper recoveries,
- The best copper recovery is reached using stages of size reduction and cleaning, then screening with a second cleaning.

With this method, Cu recovery tops 89.7%, the final concentrate grading 24.6%. Sub-product recoveries are as follows: 71.7% for Mo (0,07 % Mo grade in concentrate), 87.4% for Ag (67 g/t Ag grade in concentrate) and 70.9% for Au (4 g/t Au grade in concentrate).

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 CUT-OFF AND DOMAIN MODELLING

Two recent studies outline the reasonable prospect for economic extraction.

1) A scoping study, not compliant with NI 43-101 standards that cleared any adverse local factors and supported the awarding of a mining license by the Haitian state. (MAJESCOR, Dec. 2012; P. TRUDEL, AECOM (2012)).

2) An internal preliminary study (MAJESCOR 2012, oral communication), with reasonably conservative commodity prices, and low production costs, tends to show the potentiality for an open pit.

Based on these data, supported by a scenario of large volume, low grade mining, a low grade incremental cut-off of 0.1% Cu has been calculated.

Table 14.1

Cut-Off grade and economic assumptions for Douvray deposit

Mining Cost per tonne of Ore			1,50	$/tonne milled
Milling Cost			5,25	$/tonne milled
G&A Cost			-	$/tonne milled
Government Royalty			5%	
Copper				
Concentrate Transport Cost			0,11	$/tonne milled
Smelting and Refining			-	$/tonne milled
Payable Copper (incl. mining, milling, smelting & refining losses)			89,7%	
Copper Price		$	6 600	per tonne
Copper Price Net of Royalty and Losses		$	5 624	per tonne
Cut-off Grade			0,12%	
Incremental Cut-off Grade (excl. Mining & G&A)			**0,10%**	
Mo				
Payable Mo (incl. mining, milling, smelting & refining losses)			72%	
Mo Price		$	24 000	per tonne
Mo Price Net of Royalty and Losses		$	16 348	per tonne
Cut-off Grade			0,04%	
Incremental Cut-off Grade (excl. Mining & G&A)			**0,03%**	
Gold				
Government Royalty			5%	
Payable Gold (incl. mining, milling, smelting & refining losses)			71%	
Gold Price		$	1 400,00	per ounce
		$	45,01	per gram
Gold Price Net of Royalty & Recovery		$	30,32	per gram
Cut-off Grade			0,22	grams
Incremental Cut-off Grade (excl. Mining & G&A)			**0,17**	grams
Silver				
Government Royalty			5%	
Payable Silver (incl. mining, milling, smelting & refining losses)			87%	
Silver Price		$	25,00	per ounce
		$	0,80	per gram
Silver Price Net of Royalty & Recovery		$	0,67	per gram
Cut-off Grade			10,1	grams
Incremental Cut-off Grade (excl. Mining & G&A)			**7,9**	grams
Equivalent Factors				
	One percent of Mo is equivalent to		2,95	% Cu
	One gram of gold is equivalent to		0,55	% Cu
	One gram of silver is equivalent to		0,012	% Cu

Cu Equivalent could be calculated from the calculation assumption based on milling costs, commodity prices and recoveries from metallurgical test:

Cu-eq % = Cu % + 0.6 x Au ppm + 0.012 x Ag ppm + 3 x Mo %

The cut-off, based on a marginal cost appreciation, has been set to 0.1% for Cu. This cut-off remains a first pass marginal cut-off and should be substantiated at a later stage.

Main orebodies

The ONU series has been discarded for modeling given the poor level of documentation and the complete absence of deviation. The inclusion of the BL and KD series together with the D series is based on, a better documented basis, a good geological correspondence between drill holes (overall geological model and twin-holes, as presented below), and similar assay population (see in sub-section below).

Table 14.2
Main characteristics of the 3 series used for resources modeling.

Series	Year	Company	Holes	Total meters	Intervals Assayed	Meters Assayed
BL	1977-1980	BRG	24	6,103	1922	5762.89
K-D	1997	SGR	24	6,233	3187	4794.50
D	2011-2012	Majescor	17	6,206	1455	2132.70
		Total	**49**	**18542**	**6564**	**12690.09**

With 6,337 values above the 0.1% Cu incremental cut-off considering all values, Cu is by far the main element of Douvray deposit. Other elements only bear value as sub-products as they include a very small number of grades above their incremental cut-off: Au (169), Ag (73) and Mo (20), which are spatially scattered. For these reasons the other elements were not modeled as part of this study.

Cu models were made for every 3D shape displaying sufficient continuity.

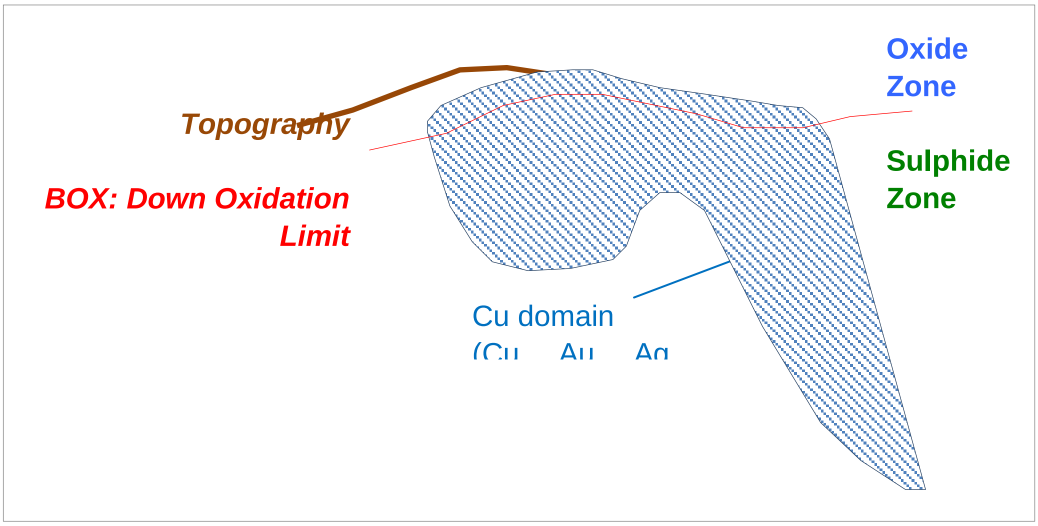
A uniform cut-off of Cu > 0.1 % was applied to define the Cu mineralized body.

The limit of oxidation has been delineated, and a single set of ore bodies have been wireframed below the topography. The Cu grades are high at the top of the Cu wireframes (oxide zone), and lower below, which probably corresponds to two different grade populations. Intersections extraction has therefore been done above and below the oxidation limit, separately. The following steps of the study (variography and block-modeling) are based on these intersections.

The following dilution rules were applied:

- At least 1 m mineralized interval;
- Maximum 5 m barren interval, with final average grade above cut-off grade.
- Flexibility applied to model consistent mineralized body outlines.

Figure 14.1
Schematic view of wire framing



Geological limits were wireframed prior to modeling ore shapes, taking into account the geological logging on core drills.

The boundaries of the ore body are cutting across lithological units, although they roughly follow the intrusion trend and the fault on the eastern side of the deposit.

The copper shapes include volumes generally above the 0.1% Cu cut-off, using the rules described above and the knowledge of the local geology. It is presented in a series of figures below.

Figure 14.2
Main Cu bodies – XY view *(200m grid)*

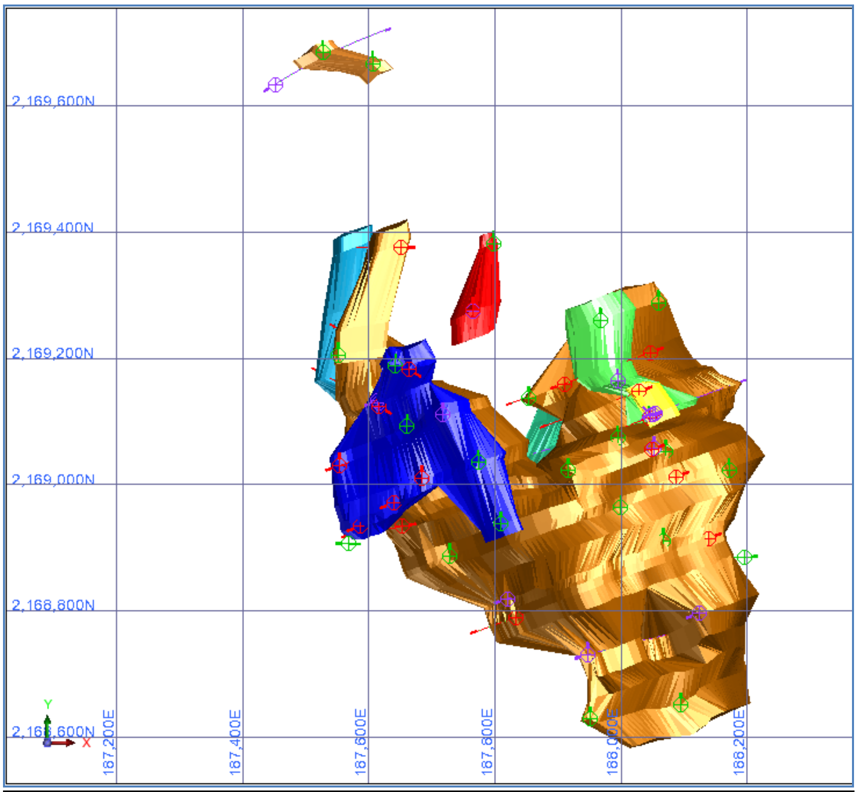
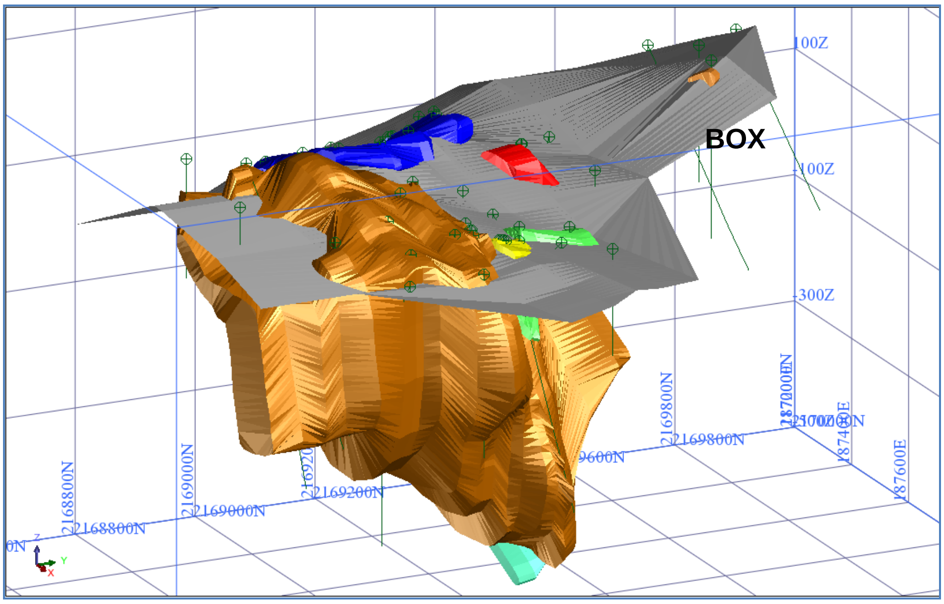


Figure 14.3
Main Cu bodies and oxidation limit – oblique view towards north *(200m grid)*



14.2 COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT DRILLING CAMPAIGN ASSAY DATA

Assay data have been compared between the different drill holes composited sample population. Mo data are present only in D series and therefore could not be compared to other series.

14.2.1 Oxide zone

Figure 14.4
Cu Ox domain – Comparison between D and KD drillings (QQ plot, filtered for Cu<1%)

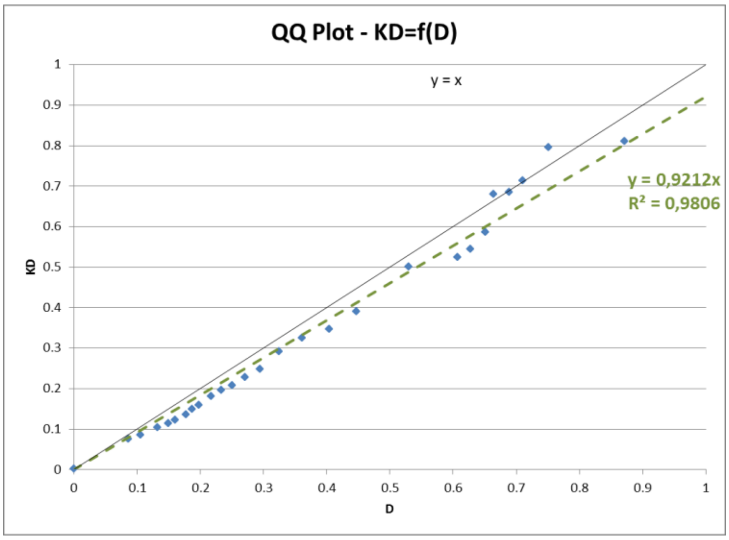


Figure 14.5
Cu Ox domain – Comparison between BL and D drillings (QQ plot, filtered for Cu<1%)

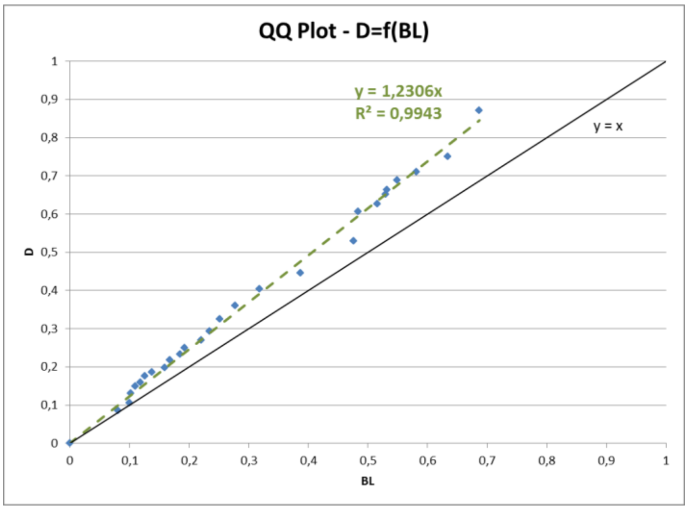
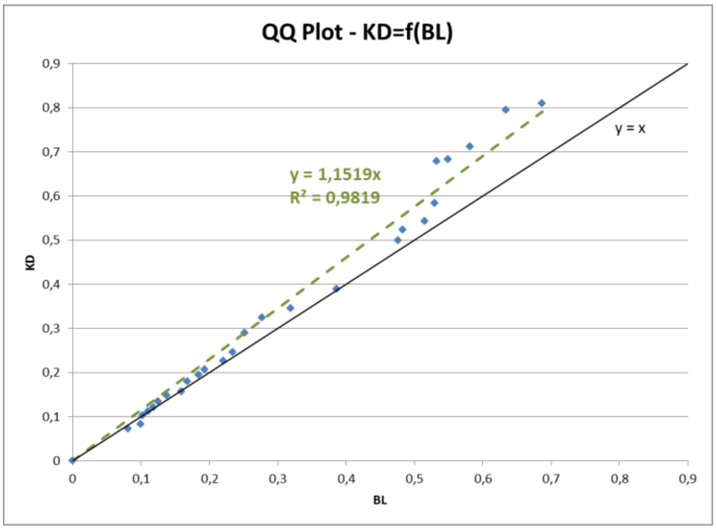


Figure 14.6

Cu Ox domain – Comparison between BL and KD drillings (QQ plot, filtered for Cu<1%)



The silver compares very poorly between two populations (D and KD series). It appears that during the D campaign, high Ag grade areas were intercepted, that present values that goes several hundred times above the other results. These values represent a significant upside to the project.

Overall data are comparable for Cu, within 10%, with D series being higher grade and BL being lower grade. The inclusion of KD and BL series tend to present lower average grade than the D series. For Au, D series is significantly higher grade than the KD series (Au < 0.15ppm), and a bias due to the type of assay is possible.

14.2.2 Sulfide zone

Figure 14.7

Cu Sulfide Domain – Comparison between D and KD drillings (QQ plot, filtered for Cu<1%)

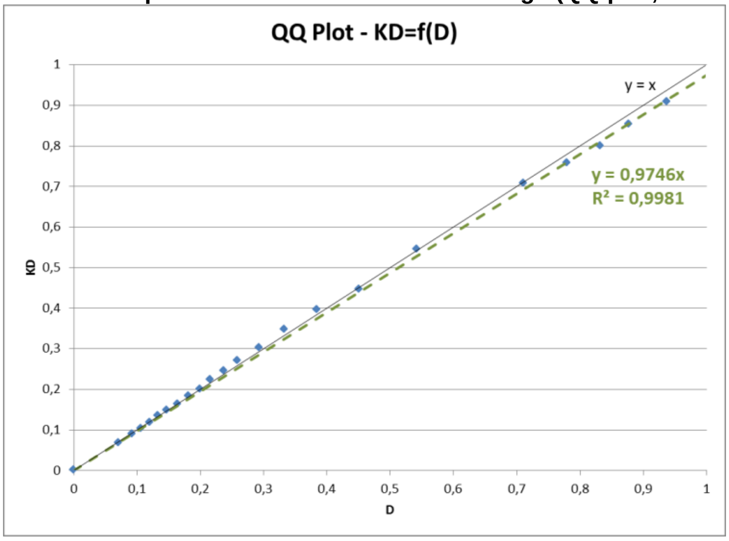


Figure 14.8

Cu Sulfide Domain – Comparison between BL and D drillings (QQ plot, filtered for Cu<1.6%)

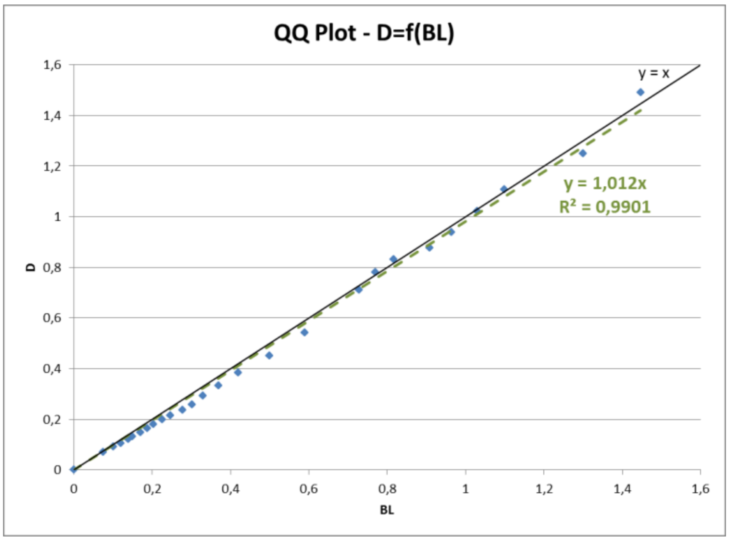


Figure 14.9

Cu Sulfide Domain – Comparison between BL and KD drillings (QQ plot, Cu<1.2%)

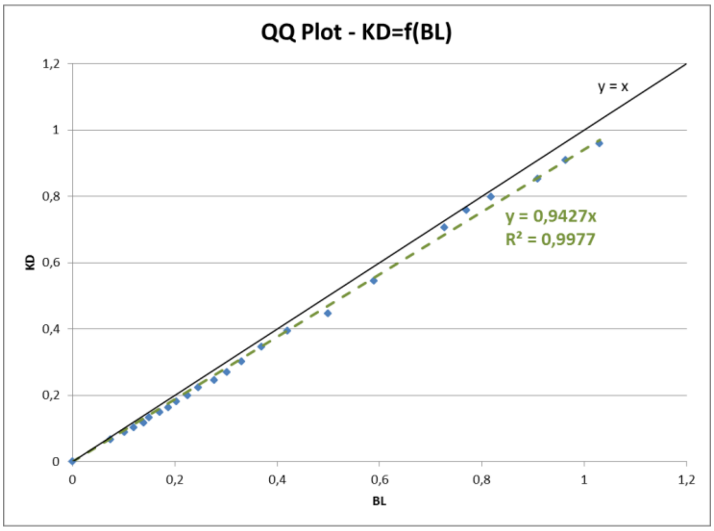
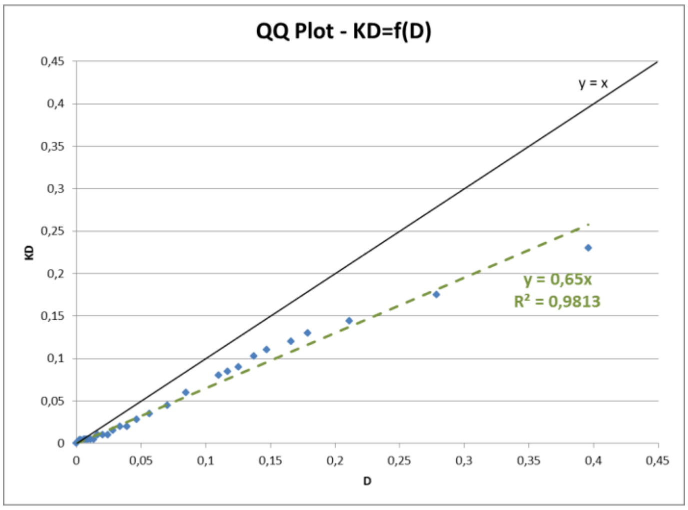


Figure 14.10
Au Sulfide Domain – Comparison between D and KD drillings (QQ plot, Au<0.45ppm)



Overall data are very similar for Cu, within a few percent. For Au and Ag, D series is significantly higher grade than the KD series, and a bias due to the type of assay is possible.

14.3 OVERALL POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TOP-CUTS

14.3.1 Assays

All samples and composite statistics are compiled below, and have been calculated using Surpac 6.3, and XLSTAT.

Douvray samples have a typical and generally consistent length of 1.5 m. For variographic analysis and interpolation purposes, samples within the ore body wireframes have been composited to 1.5 m using the Surpac Best Fit option. Composites were created only according to their length, without a weighting option, as density was not available for all mineralized samples.

Note: Around BL-22 there are 5 samples that were not composited to 1.5m, but to 0.33-0.6m. These composites are closely spaced and therefore the difference of support will incur a local bias in the estimation. This poor compositing is due to the presence of 4 sections that have not been sampled, but affect only a limited number of samples.

The Cu mineralized intersects have been extracted in the oxide and sulphide horizons, separately. Cu, Au, Ag and Mo samples have been extracted in the oxide and sulphide horizons, within the Cu ore body. The Au, Ag and Mo samples have not been capped. The following statistical analyses have been done independently in these two zones for Cu, Au, Ag and Mo.

Recent drilling demonstrated high Ag values in the oxide zone. At this stage it is not possible to individualize high grade Ag volumes, and all values have been interpolated together.

Variographic studies have also been operated in the oxide and sulphide zones, when the number of sample data allowed it. Then in the block-model, element concentrations will be estimated within the oxide and sulphide areas, separately.

Table 14.3
Douvray – Sample Statistics (Cu data have been capped)

Statistic	Cu		Au		Ag		Mo	
	Sulphide zone	*Oxide zone*	*Sulphide zone*	*Oxide zone*	*Sulphide zone*	*Oxide zone*	*Sulphide zone*	*Oxide zone*
No. of composites	6597	566	4082	364	4082	364	2488	168
No. of missing values	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minimum	0.000	0.016	0.000	0.001	0.050	0.100	0.300	0.300
Maximum	3.380	2.009	6.246	0.698	30.525	2060.955	1207.238	71.000
Freq. of minimum	1	1	14	1	16	12	2	4
Freq. of maximum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Median	0.229	0.201	0.019	0.016	0.408	0.570	7.061	1.510
Mean	0.337	0.258	0.046	0.040	0.861	15.596	23.421	5.373
Variance (n)	0.110	0.037	0.029	0.004	1.944	17964.681	5215.108	121.445
Standard deviation (n)	0.331	0.193	0.169	0.061	1.394	134.032	72.216	11.020
Variation coefficient	0.984	0.748	3.653	1.544	1.619	8.594	3.083	2.051
Mean absolute deviation	0.219	0.136	0.046	0.038	0.747	26.874	26.392	6.395
Cut-off	1.5 and 2.5	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Top-cuts have been looked at carefully for the individual ore bodies. The sulphide zone shows higher grade dispersion of copper. A top-cut has therefore been applied for this zone, to limit the number of outliers.

The comparison of statistics between raw samples, composites and composites samples with top-cuts, show very acceptable results.

14.3.2 Dry Bulk Density

Bulk density measurements were available for six drill holes (D series), which is 94 core samples of both mineralized and un-mineralized core. The specific gravity ranged from 2.66 to 3.41. Basic statistics and histogram are shown below. The Mean value of 2.9 was used in this resource estimation.

Density measurements are not in significant number, and are not well distributed within the wireframes, which does not allow compositing using a weighting option. The small amount of values also does not authorize a geostatistical approach of the density.

Out of all density measurements, 38 samples have a Cu concentration above the 0.1% cut-off.

Figure 14.11
Distribution of Density - all samples

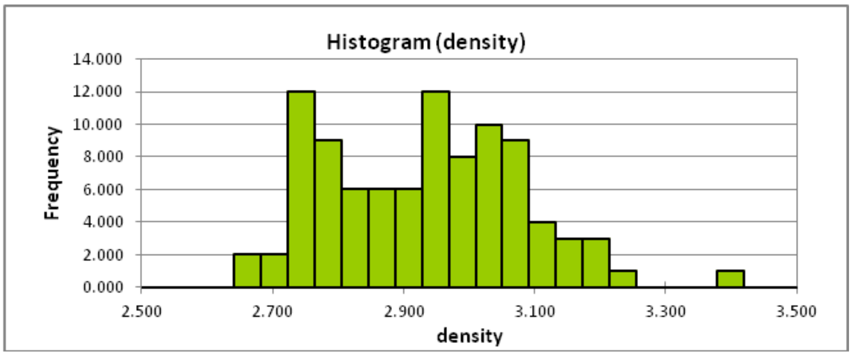


Table 14.4
Density statistics - All data

Statistic	Density g/mL
No. of observations	94
No. of missing values	0
Minimum	2.660
Maximum	3.410
Freq. of minimum	1
Freq. of maximum	1
Median	2.940
Mean	2.932
Variance (n)	0.022
Standard deviation (n)	0.149
Variation coefficient	0.051
Mean absolute deviation	0.124

Table 14.5
Density statistics - Cu domain

Statistic	Density_g_ml
No. of observations	38
Minimum	2.660
Maximum	3.170
1st Quartile	2.750
Median	2.825
3rd Quartile	2.960
Mean	2.872
Variance (n-1)	0.019
Standard deviation (n-1)	0.137

14.3.3 Correlations between Elements

The grade correlations between Au, Ag and Mo have been studied using cut-offs calculated previously. The total number of samples has been checked for each element, and compared with the number of samples above their cut-off. The results are detailed below.

Table 14.6
Number of samples above theoretical marginal cut-off, for Cu, Au, Ag, and Mo

Element	Total Nb of samples	Cut-off	Nb of samples > marginal cut-off	% samples > cut-off
Cu	8215	0.1 %	6337	61 %
Au	7753	0.2 ppm	169	2.1 %
Ag	7753	9.7 ppm	73	0.9 %
Mo	4180	400 ppm	20	0.47 %

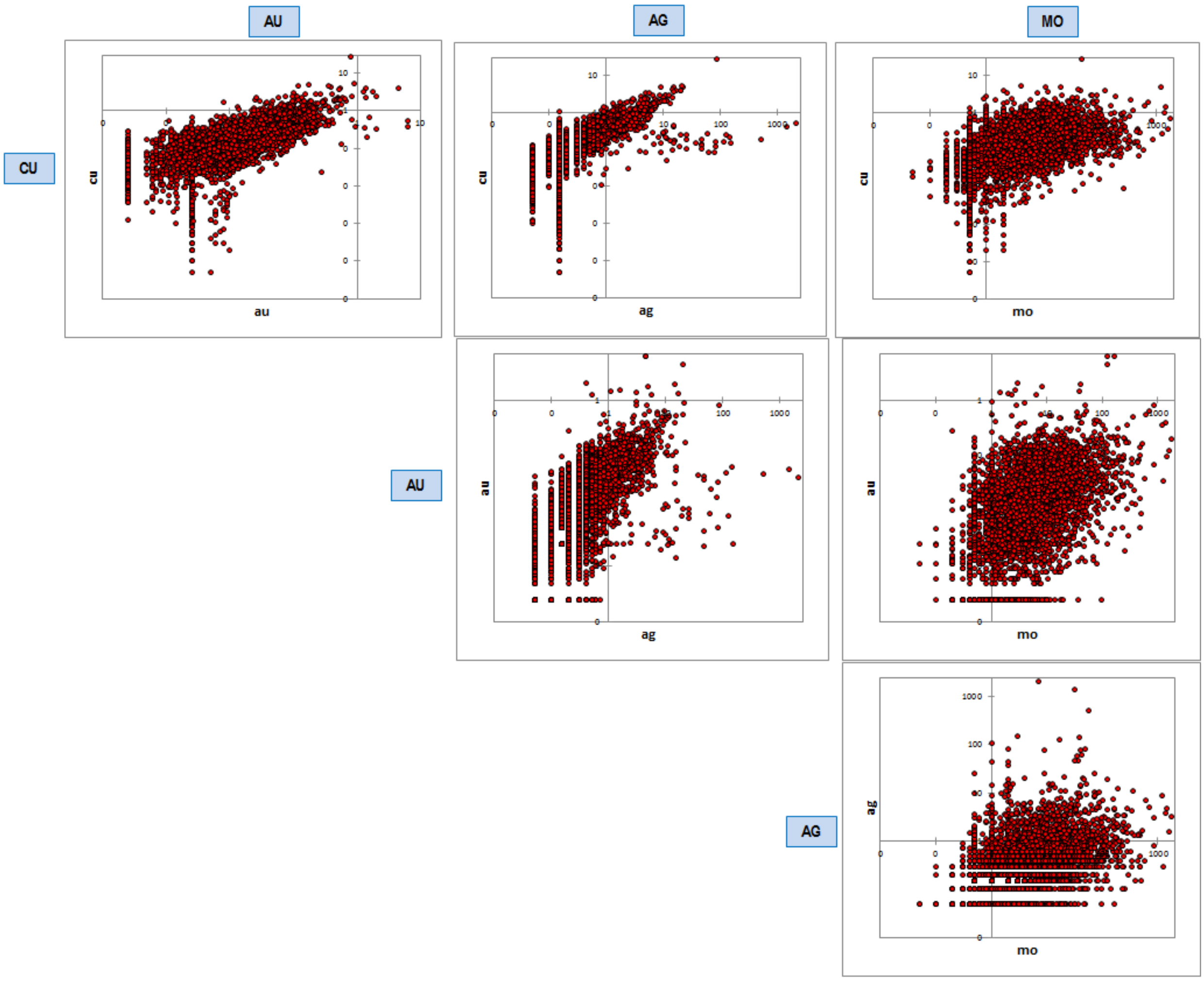
It appears that much Cu samples are above the Cu cut-off. On the other hand, the Au, Ag and Mo intersections are rare: these elements seem to be sub-products.

In addition, correlations between elements have been plotted and calculated, to highlight the dependence of an element with each other. The scatterplots and correlation coefficients are presented below.

Table 14.7
Correlation coefficients between elements (Cu domain)

Variables	Cu	Au	Ag	Mo	density
Cu	**1**	**0.286**	**0.050**	**0.122**	**0.02**
Au	**0.286**	**1**	0.016	**0.126**	**-0.006**
Ag	**0.050**	0.016	**1**	0.008	0.062
Mo	**0.122**	**0.126**	0.008	**1**	**-0.164**
density	**0.020**	**-0.006**	0.062	**-0.164**	**1**

Figure 14.12
Scatterplots between elements (Cu orebody)



Scatterplots show a correlation between Cu/Au, Cu/Ag, and Cu/Mo, with a clear tendency between Cu/Au. To enhance the quality of the model, the elements showing the poorest correlations with Cu should be independently wireframed (Ag solids and Mo solids). However, the poor number of data above the cut-off for Au, Ag and Mo indicates that delineating these elements is not possible: the continuity between them would be extremely hard to highlight. Au, Ag and Mo will be interpolated within the Cu body, which carries the mineralization.

The correlation between Density and the metal elements is low, and shows that independent tendencies might be expected for Density and Cu/Au/Ag/Mo.

14.4 VARIOGRAPHY AND INTERPOLATION PARAMETERS

14.4.1 Variography

Variographic analysis has been conducted on samples located within the Cu mineralized zones (0.1% cut-off).

The orientation of drill holes is not constant, as the drill pattern counts many vertical holes, but also holes dipping to the east and to the west. This implies that samples are not evenly distributed within the ore shapes, which has an impact on the variography and the quality of estimation.

Sulphide zone

In the sulphide zone, variographic analysis has been tried in all 6 solids containing a significant amount of samples, but only solids 1, 3 and 5 could be modeled; the other ones do not demonstrate sufficient continuity to model a variogram and interpolate using ordinary kriging. These wireframes have been considered as three sub-domains, and have been studied separately, with distinct variographic analysis.
In addition, a variographic study has been done within the main solid 1 for Au, Ag and Mo.

Oxide zone

In the oxide zone, only solids 1 and 2 contain enough samples to perform a variographic analysis. These wireframes have been considered as three sub-domains, and have been studied separately, with distinct variographic analysis.
No variographic study has been done for Au, Ag and Mo in the oxide zone.

The 3D variographic analysis, based on variographic maps and standard tests, led to the definition of a 3D ellipsoid, parallel to the mineralized body. All variograms were modeled using 1 to 3 nested spherical variogram models. They all were validated against the known sample values.

The ellipsoids are parallel to the ore body as expected. In the solid1/Sulphide zone, the difference between the major, semi-major and minor axis is smaller than in the oxide zone. An acceptable continuity is observed in the three directions. This is due to the large size of the solid 1, which is composed of many samples. For the other solids, the semi-major axis is down-dip, and the minor axis has a short down-dip range compared to the major axis range, but close to the semi-major axis range.

Ranges C2 on the major axis are long, almost asymptotic; this may be a consequence of the data distribution.

14.4.2 Block Model Definition

Block model dimensions are provided in Table below.

Table 14.8
Block-model definition (Surpac 6.3)

	Y	X	Z
Minimum Coordinates	2168190	187750	-405
Maximum Coordinates	2169690	188750	395
User Block Size	5	10	10
Min. Block Size (sub blocking)	1.25	2.5	2.5
Rotation	Bearing: 320	Dip: 0	Plunge: 0

Block dimensions are chosen in order to represent the areas drilled the narrowest at Douvray. A 10 meters in X and Z direction matches about a quarter of the drilling pattern, and is likely to be close to a mining unit. Blocks are a bit small, but drilling pattern is irregular. At this stage of resources estimates, block size is not considered a key parameter.

The volume definition of the model improves with sub-blocking, and the chosen sub-block size allows a good bloc volume calculation.

14.4.3 Grade Interpolation

Kriging and search ellipsoids determined from the variographic analysis of Cu in Douvray, in sulphide and oxide zones, are presented in the tables below.

Table 14.9
Kriging Search Ellipsoids of Cu, Douvray – Sulphide zone

		Cu domain							
		Cu / Wireframe 1	Cu / Wireframe 2	Cu / Wireframe 3	Cu / Wireframe 4	Cu / Wireframe 5	Cu / Wireframe 6	Cu / Wireframe 7	Cu / Wireframe 8
	Type of interpolation	Ordinary Kriging	Inverse square distance	Ordinary Kriging	Inverse square distance	Ordinary Kriging	Inverse square distance	Inverse square distance	Inverse square distance
Kriging ellipsoid	Nugget (c0)	0.124		0.181		0.198			
3 x 3 x 3 discretization points		0.51		0.65		0.21			
	1st structure (c1, a1)	30.5		67.8		35.6			
		0.40		0.49		0.58			
	2nd structure (c2, a2)	113.6		136.5		104.8			
		0.15							
	3rd structure (c3, a3)	198.7							
Search ellipsoid	Max. distance	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
	Major / semi-major	1.66	1	2.7	1	1.73	1	1	1
	Major / minor	3.18	2	5.48	2	1.96	2	2	2
	Bearing Major	124.9	125	112.4	125	134.8	125	125	125
	Plunge	-29.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dip	-67.6	-67.5	-89.6	-67.5	-67.5	-67.5	-67.5	-67.5
	Search distance Pass 1 and 2	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
	Search distance Other Pass	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Nb of informing samples	Min	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Pass 1	Max	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Nb of informing samples	Min	5 (pass2) 1 (pass3)	1 (pass2)	5 (pass2) 1 (pass3)	1 (pass2)	5 (pass2) 1 (pass3)	1 (pass2)	1 (pass2)	1 (pass2)
Pass 2 and Pass 3	Max	30	30	30	30	30	20	20	20

Table 14.10
Kriging Search Ellipsoids of Cu, Douvray – Oxide zone

		Cu domain							
		Cu / Wireframe 1	Cu / Wireframe 2	Cu / Wireframe 3	Cu / Wireframe 4	Cu / Wireframe 5	Cu / Wireframe 6	Cu / Wireframe 7	Cu / Wireframe 8
	Type of interpolation	Ordinary Kriging	Ordinary Kriging			Inverse square distance	Inverse square distance	Inverse square distance	Inverse square distance
Kriging ellipsoid	Nugget (c0)	0.174	0.102						
		0.38	0.59						
3 x 3 x 3 discretization points	1st structure (c1, a1)	93	42.7						
	2nd structure (c2, a2)	0.41	0.8						
		301.3	185.5						
	Major / semi-major	5.27	3.27						
	Major / minor	15.9	3.29						
	Bearing Major	157.3	297.7						
	Plunge	0	-17.4						
	Dip	-22.3	22.36						
Search ellipsoid	Max. distance	150	150			150	150	150	150
	Major / semi-major	5.27	3.27			1	1	1	1
	Major / minor	15.9	3.29			2	2	2	2
	Bearing Major	157.3	297.7			125	125	125	125
	Plunge	0	-17.4			0	0	0	0
	Dip	-22.3	22.36			-67.5	-67.5	-67.5	-67.5
	Search distance Pass 1 and 2	150	150			150	150	150	150
	Search distance Other Pass	500	500			500	500	500	500
Nb of informing samples	Min	10	10			10	10	10	10
Pass 1	Max	30	30			30	30	30	30
Nb of informing samples	Min	5 (pass2) 1 (pass3)	5 (pass2) 1 (pass3)			1 (pass2)	1 (pass2)	1 (pass2)	1 (pass2)
Pass 2 and Pass 3	Max	30	30			30	20	20	20

An interpolation was conducted within the domains described in chapter 7 above, using composite samples with a top-cut as discussed in the previous sub-section. All the interpolation parameters are detailed below, for the following domains: Cu in sulphide horizon, Cu in oxide horizon, and Au-Ag-Mo in sulphide horizon.

Main solids that supported a variographic analysis have been kriged, while smaller solids have been interpolated using inverse square distance method.

The mineralized envelopes (Cu domain) were interpolated preferentially with kriging when the size of solids and the number of samples allowed it.

In the sulphide zone, Au, Ag and Mo were independently interpolated within the Cu ore body.

Density has been extrapolated and a single value of 2.9 has been assigned in the entire deposit.

All the volumes, weight (metric tons) and grades (g/t and %) given below come from block-model reports. Block model volumes were checked against corresponding wireframe volumes; the differences between them are negligible.

14.4.4 Model Validation

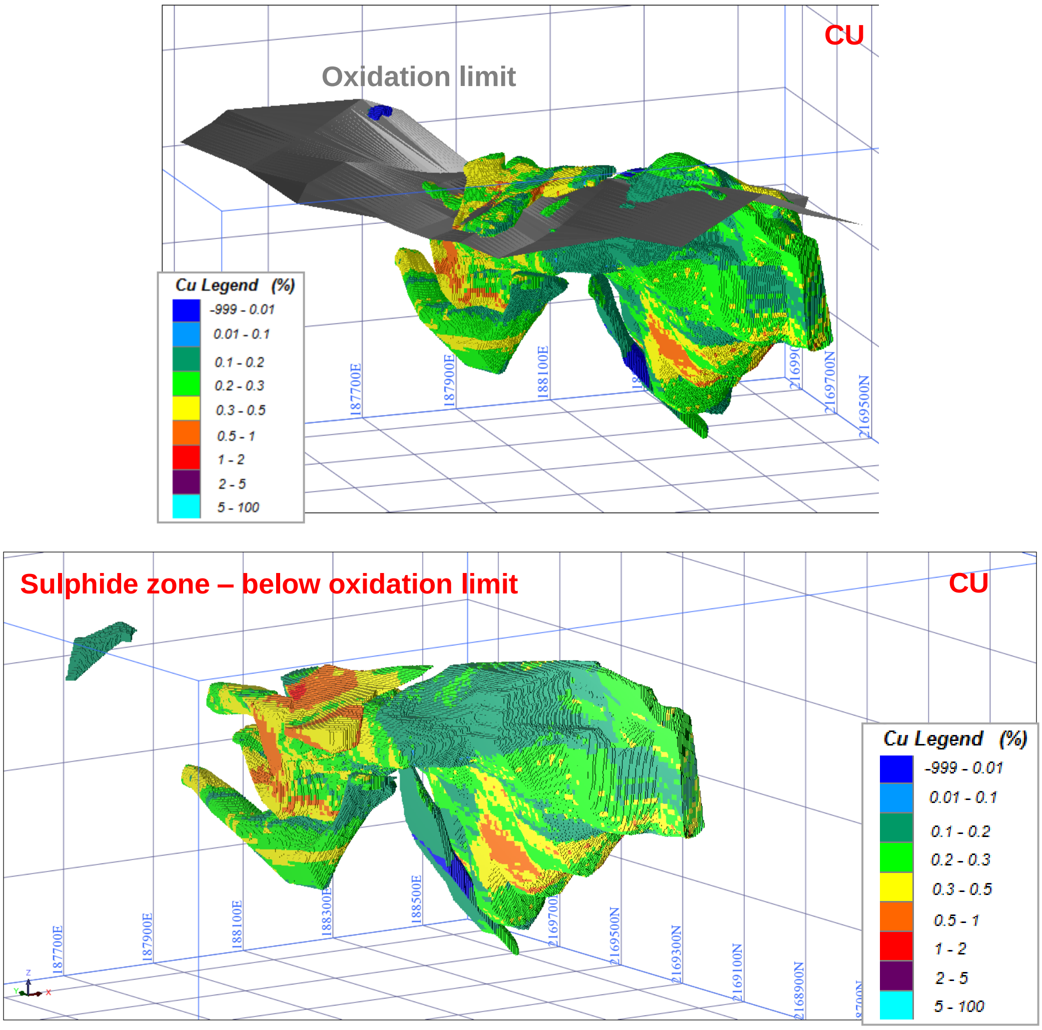
The block-model was visually validated using vertical cross-sections.

The block results have also been compared against the composite samples, per horizontal level for the sulphide and oxide zone. This comparison is satisfying. These two sets of data are comparable, and show similar results, except in the deepest part of the deposit, which has been delineated deeper than the end of holes, to maintain the inferred overall continuity of Cu shapes. A lack of composites samples between -250 and -150 m is therefore observed, whereas blocks are estimated.

14.4.5 Model Presentation

Sections through the models are displayed in Figure 14.13 and Figure 14.14.

Figure 14.13
Douvray Block Model : Oblique Views – Cu in sulphide and oxide zones (within Cu envelope)



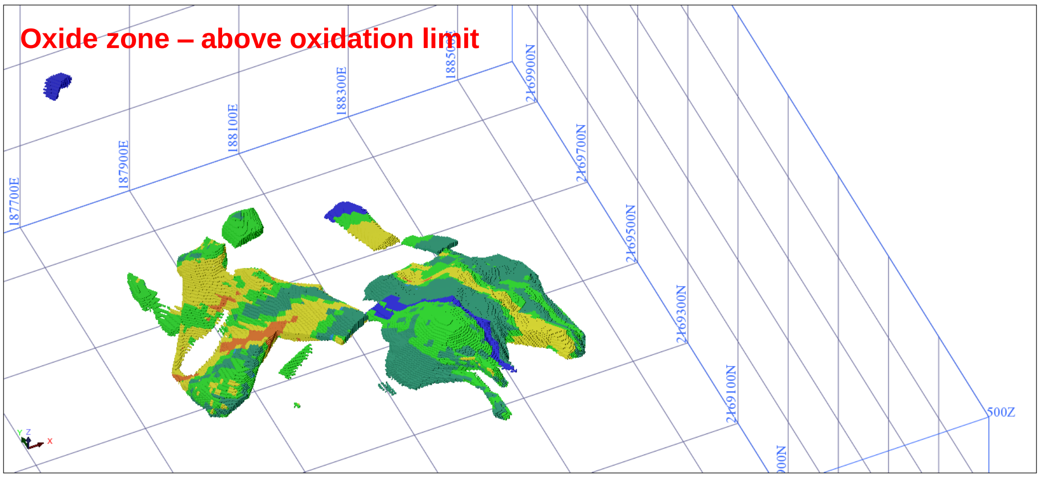
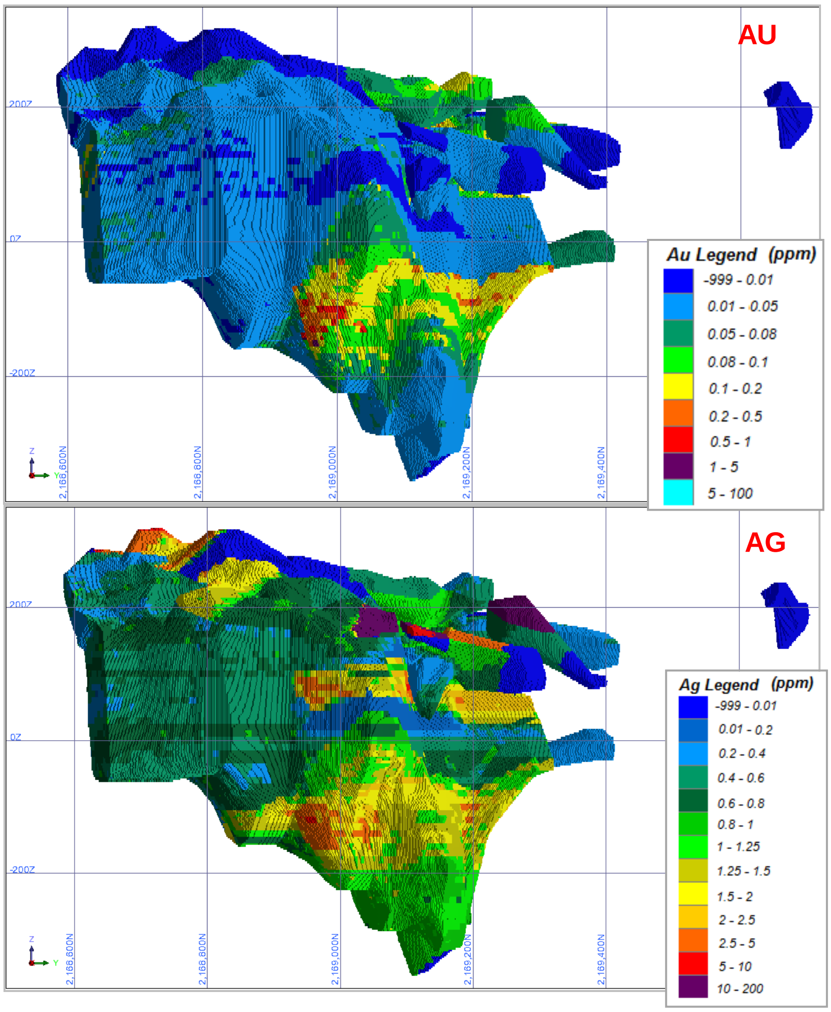
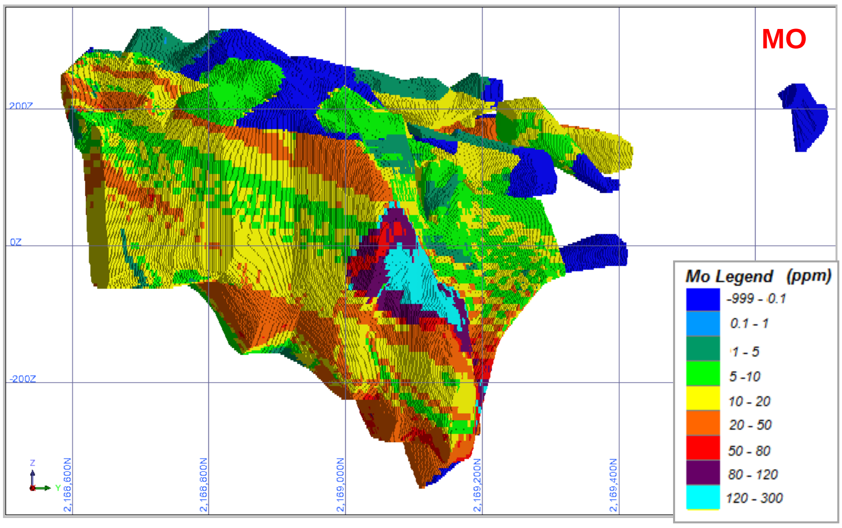


Figure 14.14

Douvray Block Model : Oblique Views – Au, Ag and Mo in sulphide and oxide zones (within Cu envelope)





14.5 CLASSIFICATION OF RESOURCES

Based on the recent drilling campaign, the D series, and supported as well by 2 historical drilling series, KD and BL, it is the author opinion that the resources estimate can be classified as below, in line with NI43-101 standards.

IN 2012 MAJESCOR contracted Metchib laboratories for a metallurgical test that returned encouraging results with a Cu recovery of 89.7%, and the final concentrate grading 24.6%. Sub-product recoveries are as follows: 71.7% for Mo (0,07 % Mo grade in concentrate), 87.4% for Ag (67 g/t Ag grade in concentrate) and 70.9% for Au (4 g/t Au grade in concentrate). Based on these recovery values, using reasonably conservative commodity prices, Cu = 3USD/lb., Au = 1400 USD/ozt, Ag = 25 USD/ozt, and Mo = 24000USD/t, and a low processing cost, a marginal cut-off at 0.1% Cu was retained for the resources estimates.

Using the same economical assumption and the same metallurgical results, the following CuEq formula was proposed for presenting the results:

- *Cu-eq % = Cu % + 0.6 x Au ppm + 0.012 x Ag ppm + 3 x Mo %*

The economic assumptions remain preliminary at this stage. Cut-off has been based on a low marginal cut-off, 0.1 % Cu.

The entire Douvray mineral resource is classified as 'Inferred' for the following reasons:

- Reliance on historical drillings is in a large proportion
- Drilling density in insufficient, but geological continuity and grades can be inferred
- Orientation of drilling is sometimes not sufficiently against strike
- Down hole surveys in legacy holes lack precision
- The topographic base is of low precision

Table 14.11

Douvray: Inferred Resources classification, Cut-off = 0.1 Cu%

Rocktype	Tonnes	Cu (%)	Cu (t)	Cu (Mlb)	Au (g/t)	Au (ozt)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (kozt)	Mo (g/t)	Mo (t)	CuEq (%)	CuEq (t)	CuEq (Mlb)
Sulfur	178 600 000	0.31	545 000	1 202	0.05	268 500	0.83	4 790	24.28	4 335	0.36	638 000	1 407
Oxid	10 900 000	0.23	25 000	55	0.02	7 600	5.86	2 050	2.94	32	0.31	34 150	75
Grand Total	189 500 000	0.3	570 000	1 257	0.05	276 100	1.12	6 840	23.05	4 367	0.35	664 000	1 464

- (i) The information in this report that related to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Remi Bosc, who is a Member of the European federation of Geologist and an independent consultant. Remi Bosc has sufficient relevant experience to qualify as "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("NI 43-101").
- (ii) Values were rounded to two or three significant figures to reflect the relative estimation precision of each resource classification.
- (iii) This resources estimate includes a significant proportion of historical drill holes.

Table 14.12

Douvray: Estimate simulating different cut-off by block filtering

Block Filtering	Volume	Tonnes	Cu (%)	Cu (t)	Cu (Mlb)	Au (g/t)	Au (kozt)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (kozt)	Mo (g/t)	Mo (t)	CuEq (%)	CuEq (t)	CuEq (Mlb)
0.5	6 825 539	19 794 063	0.73	145 011	320	0.11	69	1.90	1 209	35.98	712	0.83	164 499	363
0.4	10 774 156	31 245 053	0.63	196 598	433	0.09	92	1.67	1 677	32.10	1 003	0.71	223 108	492
0.3	20 858 140	60 488 608	0.49	297 298	655	0.07	134	1.27	2 476	25.86	1 564	0.56	336 169	741
0.2	44 874 468	130 135 960	0.36	473 231	1 043	0.05	213	1.22	5 118	23.07	3 002	0.42	541 043	1 193
0.1	64 870 609	188 124 768	0.30	569 850	1 256	0.05	275	1.13	6 833	23.16	4 356	0.35	659 822	1 455
Total	65 341 594	189 490 622	0.30	570 000	1 257	0.05	276	1.12	6 840	23.05	4 367	0.35	664 000	1 464

(ii) The inferred resource using different cut-off is based on a block-filtering. The total includes some internal dilution and is therefore higher than the sum of different lines.

15. MINERAL RESERVES ESTIMATES

No Mineral Reserves have been defined for the Douvray deposit or elsewhere within the limits of the 25 km^2 Douvray PEM.

16. MINING METHODS

No Mining Methods have been defined in this project.

17. RECOVERY METHODS

No Recovery Methods have been defined in this project.

18. PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

No Project Infrastructure have been defined in this project.

19. MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACT

No Market Studies and Contracts have been defined in this project.

20. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

Not relevant at this stage.

21. CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Not relevant to this project

22. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Not relevant to this project

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Not relevant to this project

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

Not relevant at this stage

25. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The 2011-2012 drill campaign at the DOUVRAY porphyry copper-(gold-silver-molybdenum) deposit successfully outlined a large, bulk tonnage deposit. The deposit is open at depth the NNW and SSE in a number of areas, and requires further drilling to outline the extent of the mineralization more completely. In addition, nearby copper mineralization at the Blondin porphyry copper prospect 2 km NNW of Douvray, and at the Dos Rada copper showings adjacent to the SE of Douvray need to be more fully explored and outlined with drilling.

This resource estimate relies for a large proportion on historical drill holes, which introduces some weakness to the model. Still the historical series are sufficiently robust, documented and comparable to the most recent drilling campaign carried out by MAJESCOR. This is acceptable for an inferred resource, but the reliance on historical drill holes should be significantly lowered in order to increase confidence in the next stage of resources estimates.

These resources estimated in this report are based on a low Cu cut-off, in part derived from only one set of metallurgical tests. Future drilling and resource estimates will need to be supported by more robust economic assumptions, including more extensive and representative metallurgical tests for sulphide and oxide material, and possibly a scoping or orientation study.

The silver grades correlate very poorly between two populations of drill holes (D and KD series). It appears that during the latest campaign, high Ag grade areas were intercepted, that present values several hundred times above the background. Outlining these Ag high grade areas may represent an upside to the project.

The deposit remains open at depth in several areas to the NW and SE, which provides some upside to the resources tonnage. Some higher grade areas have been identified, and should be outlined and systematically documented, to increase confidence in resources in richer zones of the deposit.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Authors of this technical report recommends that MAJESCOR advance the Douvray Project to the next phase of development, by collecting further data through additional drilling and detailed ground geological and geophysical studies and by conducting Phase II metallurgical testwork and relevant related studies that allow for estimation of Indicated and Measured Mineral Resources for the Douvray Cu-(Au-Ag-Mo) deposit.

The Authors also recommend that MAJESCOR implement an exploration drilling program designed to assess the possible strike-length extension of the Douvray deposit in the direction of the Dos Rada porphyry copper-gold prospect and to start the resource estimation process at the historical Blondin porphyry copper gold prospect with a view on building additional tonnage within the limits of the Douvray PEM.

Finally, the Authors recommend that MAJESCOR implement environmental, ecological and social impact studies which should be comprehensive and include baseline environmental monitoring, preliminary geotechnical assessments and detailed mapping of overburden and soils, acid generation accounting, dust emission, water balance and hydrology and community consultations.

27. REFERENCES

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28. CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Certificate of Qualified Person – Remi Bosc

I, Remi Bosc, do hereby certify that:

- I am an Independent Consulting Geologist with Arethuse Geology Sarl, and maintain an office at Av. Louis Philibert, Domaine du petit Arbois, BP0817, 13545 Aix en Provence Cedex 4, France.
- I graduated from Ecole National Supérieure de Géologie de Nancy (France) as an 'Ingénieur Géologue' in 1994, and of Ecole des Mines de Paris (France), as 'Mastere des grandes ecoles' in Environnemental Management in 2002.
- I am registered as European Geologist with the European Federation of Geologists N˚737.
- I have worked as a geologist in mineral exploration and mining since my graduation in 1994. I have been assessing and reporting resources in Industrial Minerals for 3 years from 2003 to 2006. I have participated in gold, industrial minerals and base metals resources assessment in Malaysia, the Middle East and Sudan since 2006.
- I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person".
- I am responsible for compilation of the technical report, and specifically for the preparation of sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 19, 21 and 22 of the report titled "DOUVRAY PORPHYRY COPPER DEPOSIT, RESOURCES ESTIMATE, Rep. of Haiti" NI 43-101 Technical Report dated 30th January 2013.
- I have not visited the site, and rely for this on other Qualified Person visits.
- I am independent of the issuer as defined in section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.
- I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the project or in securities from Majescor Resources Inc., its affiliates or subsidiaries.
- I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the portions of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with both.
- I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this Technical Report that is not contained in the said report and the omission of which would make the Technical Report misleading;
- I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the PAR.

Dated, this January 30th 2013.

Remi Bosc
Principal Consultant Arethuse Geology Sarl

Certificate of Qualified Person – Dr T. Barrie

I, Charles Tucker Barrie, of 29 Euclid Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1S 2W2, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a consulting geoscientist with C. T. Barrie and Associates, Inc., at the same address, and I am an Executive with the position of Vice-President, Exploration for Majescor Resources, Inc., of Ottawa, Ontario;

2) This certificate applies to the report "Douvray Porphyry Copper Deposit Resources Estimate, Rep. of Haiti - 43-101 Technical Report " dated January 30, 2013 for Majescor Resources Ltd. of Ottawa, Ontario;

3) I hold the following degrees: B. Sc. with Distinction, in Geological Sciences, University of Michigan, 1979; M.A. in Geological Sciences, University of Texas at Austin, 1984; and Ph.D., Geological Sciences, University of Toronto, 1990. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Geologists in Ontario. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation in Economic Geology and Geochemistry;

4) I have visited the Douvray property and area in NE Haiti on six occasions from 2009-2012 with each visit from 3-10 days;

5) In the report entitled, " Douvray Porphyry Copper Deposit Resources Estimate, Rep. of Haiti - 43-101 Technical Report "", I am responsible for the sections on Geological Setting, Deposit Types, Mineralization, Exploration, and Drilling;

6) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in the National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of education, experience, independent and affiliation with a professional association, I meet the requirements of an Independent Qualified Person as defined in the draft national Policy 43-101;

7) I have worked on a variety of mineral exploration projects and properties in granitoid - greenstone belt terranes, and numerous properties with porphyry copper or copper-gold deposits. I have published numerous papers and maps, and have co-edited two books on this subject in refereed journals and government publications;

8) I am presently a member of this project team that is conducting this preliminary resource assessment for the project. I have been involved with the project since 2005.

9) I have read National Instrument 43-101, Standards for Disclosure of Mineral Properties and Form 43-101F1. This technical report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11) As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my qualified knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all the scientific and technical information required to be disclosed to ensure that the report is not misleading.

12) I consent to the filing of the Technical Report entitled, "Douvray Porphyry Copper Deposit Resources Estimate, Rep. of Haiti - 43-101 Technical Report " dated January 30, 2013.

Dated this 30th day of January, 2013: ______________________________

C. Tucker Barrie, Ph.D., P. Geo.
APGO # 1209

Appendix 1
Best drill hole intercept results

DOUVRAY PORPHYRY COPPER DEPOSIT
MINERAL RESOURCES ESTIMATE

BL Series (Mc Bride, 1995):

United Nations Co-ordinates
Drilling by Bundesanstalt fur Geowissenschaften und Rohstaffe (BGR)

Hole No.	Northing	Easting	From	To	Grade
			Mineralized Section +.3%		
BL 1	2169205	817090	76	166	0.51
BL 2	2169030	816980			
BL 3	2168975	817470	162 (282	364 327)	0.65 (1.15)
BL 4	2169295	817090	20	50	0.40
BL 5	2169100	817335			
BL 6	2169325	817385			
BL 7	2169130	817200	61	161	0.33
BL 8	2169230	817290			
BL 9	2169095	817475	110 (155	327 225)	0.83 (1.20)
BL 10	2169070	817585			
BL 11	2169765	817110			
BL 12	2169790	817020			
BL 13	2169140	817415	53 (113	263 128)	0.83 (1.20)
BL 14	2168720	817325			
BL 15	2168725	817470	122	137	0.46
BL 16	2169350	817475			
BL 17	2169460	817245			
BL 18	2168940	817595	128	248	0.38
BL 19	2168940	817595	128	248	0.38
BL 20	2169035	817220			
BL 21	2169190	817465	257	287	1.27
BL 22	2169035	817420	140	429	0.48
BL 23	2169320	816990	125	140	0.50
BL 24	2168985	817170			

KD results (Valls 2004):

Drill Hole	From	To	Thickness, m	Cu, %
KD-1	36.0	57.0	21.0	0.79
	43.5	52.5	9.0	1.63
	70.5	84.0	13.5	0.75
	96.0	99.0	3.0	1.67
KD-2	17.5	110.5	93.0	0.37
	17.5	32.5	15.0	0.83
	43.0	64.0	21.0	0.86
	55.0	62.5	7.5	1.39
KD-3	46.5	72.0	25.5	0.41
	85.5	102.0	16.5	0.37
	139.5	150.0	10.5	0.58
	274.5	279.0	4.5	0.81
KD-4	78.0	100.5	22.5	0.35
	123.0	130.7	7.7	0.41
	156.0	159.0	3.0	0.98
	196.5	202.5	6.0	0.54
	339.0	343.5	4.5	0.93
KD-5	62.0	84.5	22.5	0.85
	90.5	104.0	13.5	0.5
	134.0	144.5	10.5	0.68
	62.0	144.5	82.5	0.51
KD-6	75.5	117.5	42.0	1.39
	87.5	117.5	30.0	1.52
	75.5	137.0	63.0	1.22
	75.5	180.5	105.0	0.95
	75.5	210.5	135.0	0.80
	242.0	251.0	9.0	0.68
	65	275.0	210.0	0.6
KD-9	15.0	18.0	3.0	0.61
	57.0	63.0	6.0	0.46
	96.0	111.0	15.0	0.50
	120.0	132.0	12.0	0.49

Drill Hole	From	To	Thickness, m	Cu, %
KD-10	49.5	51.0	1.5	0.97
	55.5	60.0	4.5	0.57
	89.0	91.5	2.5	0.57
	104.0	120.0	16.0	0.53
KD-11	12.0	19.0	7.0	0.36
	58.5	63.0	4.5	0.56
	75.0	132.0	57.0	0.81
	78.0	96.0	18.0	1.61
	142.5	195.0	52.5	0.58
	175.5	187.5	12.0	1.17
	240.0	243.0	3.0	0.92
KD-12	79.5	93.0	13.5	1.14
	105.0	117.0	12.0	0.56
KD-13	97.5	144.0	46.5	1.12
	279.0	351.0	72.0	0.71
KD-14	69.5	74.0	4.5	0.9
KD-15	9.0	31.5	22.5	1.11
	19.5	30.0	10.5	1.83
	190.5	193.5	3.0	10.5
KD-16	73.5	94.5	21.0	0.71
	73.5	81.0	7.5	1.26
	91.5	94.5	3.0	1.14
KD-17	69.5	77.0	7.5	0.69
KD-18	40.0	46.0	6.0	0.49
	193.4	198.0	4.6	1.70
	205.0	206.0	1.0	2.23
KD-19	20.0	39.5	19.5	0.83
	24.5	39.5	15.0	0.95
	54.5	77.0	22.5	0.69
	102.5	168.5	66.0	0.57
	134.0	168.5	34.5	0.66
	198.5	210.5	12.0	0.54
	282.5	291.5	9.0	0.48
KD-20	27.5	48.5	21.0	0.61
	78.5	134.0	78.5	0.90
	81.5	108.5	27.0	1.69
	185.0	195.5	10.5	0.87
KD-21	33.5	44.0	10.5	0.66
	51.0	53.0	2.0	0.94
	97.0	137.0	40.0	0.46
	174.5	177.5	3.0	0.85
	216.0	221.0	5.0	0.45
KD-22	23.0	57.5	34.5	0.43
	29.0	38.0	9.0	0.70
	62.0	69.5	7.5	0.41
	98.0	101.0	3.0	0.52
	111.5	114.5	3.0	0.64
KD-24	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.62

D results (MAJESCOR, 2012):

Hole ID	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Intercepted Width	Cu	Au	Ag	Mo
			(m)	(m)	(m)	(%)	(g/t)	(g/t)	ppm
D-001	250o	-70o	77.50	308.50	231.00	0.50	0.06	1.47	NR
		including	103.00	200.50	97.50	0.83	0.10	2.66	NR
D-002	-	-90o	91.50	386.60	295.10	0.78	0.10	2.82	50.00
D-003	070o	-45o	70.50	98.75	28.25	0.35	0.01	0.55	NR
			137.75	155.75	18.00	0.38	0.22	0.58	NR
			185.75	200.75	15.00	0.34	0.01	0.22	NR
D-004	-	-90o	36.00	76.60	40.60	0.31	0.06	0.65	NR
D-005	-	-90o	25.50	238.30	212.80	0.60	0.08	0.88	NR
		including	41.60	173.80	132.20	0.74	0.09	1.02	NR
			281.80	299.80	18.00	0.34	0.14	1.76	NR
			349.30	361.00	11.70	1.36	0.19	4.09	NR
D-008	070o	-57o	17.00	439.60	422.60	0.232	0.03	0.42	NR
		including	54.50	144.50	90.00	0.310	0.03	0.51	NR
		including	236.20	287.95	51.75	0.384	0.08	0.66	NR
		including	313.45	423.10	109.65	0.300	0.04	0.60	NR
D-009	-	-90o	70.20	464.50	394.30	0.32	0.12	1.34	NR
		including	275.40	382.00	106.60	0.68	0.40	3.27	NR
		including	329.50	332.50	3.00	0.45	6.29	4.45	NR
D-010	-	-90o	225.60	233.80	8.20	0.48	0.02	0.96	4.47
			247.30	251.80	4.50	0.36	0.45	0.47	10.40
			311.50	320.50	9.00	0.31	0.01	0.60	21.25
			355.00	362.50	7.50	0.35	0.08	0.72	26.24
			394.00	397.00	3.00	0.43	0.01	0.70	27.65
D-011	070o	-70o	56.00	63.50	7.50	0.39	0.01	0.51	NR
			84.50	91.50	7.00	0.49	0.01	0.41	NR
			286.60	294.80	8.20	0.44	0.21	2.16	NR
			332.80	353.80	21.00	0.29	0.10	1.69	NR
D-012	070o	-85o	8.00	302.00	294.00	0.25	0.03	0.72	9.21
		including	39.20	89.45	50.25	0.38	0.06	0.77	14.87
			151.50	172.50	21.00	0.24	0.03	0.70	7.54
			198.00	226.50	28.50	0.30	0.01	0.76	9.19
D-013	070o	-75o	230.20	384.75	154.55	0.26	0.03	0.61	11.33
		including	277.95	324.00	46.05	0.41	0.04	0.96	10.41
		including	330.00	352.15	22.15	0.24	0.03	0.60	8.73
D-014	070o	-70o	15.50	160.50	145.00	0.38	0.14	0.71	9.21
		including	15.50	27.50	12.00	1.98	0.84	3.26	5.98
			15.50	71.50	56.00	0.71	0.21	1.24	15.64
D-015	-	-90o	3.60	184.00	180.40	0.32	0.05	0.59	16.76

Hole ID	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Intercepted Width	Cu	Au	Ag	Mo
			(m)	*(m)*	*(m)*	*(%)*	*(g/t)*	*(g/t)*	*ppm*
		including	3.60	70.00	66.40	0.48	0.08	0.89	9.00
		including	31.60	67.00	35.40	0.59	0.08	1.20	15.04
D-016	-	-90o	2.00	278.40	276.40	0.35	0.05	1.34	27.13
		including	2.00	23.00	21.00	0.47	0.03	2.90	1.59
		including	89.70	149.50	59.80	0.56	0.04	2.04	10.96
		including	187.00	199.00	12.00	1.08	0.09	3.04	18.50
		including	261.11	278.40	17.29	0.82	0.19	3.27	176.92
D-017	070o	-60o	12.50	401.00	388.50	0.26	0.01	0.38	15.07
		including	122.72	401.00	278.28	0.30	0.02	0.46	17.58
		including	122.72	143.30	20.58	0.48	0.01	0.40	12.28
		including	219.90	261.50	41.60	0.32	0.01	0.39	18.15
		including	306.00	355.50	49.50	0.51	0.05	1.07	47.96
		including	370.50	397.40	26.90	0.31	0.02	0.65	5.48
NR:	Not	reported							

Appendix 2
Plates 1 & 2

DOUVRAY PORPHYRY COPPER DEPOSIT
MINERAL RESOURCES ESTIMATE

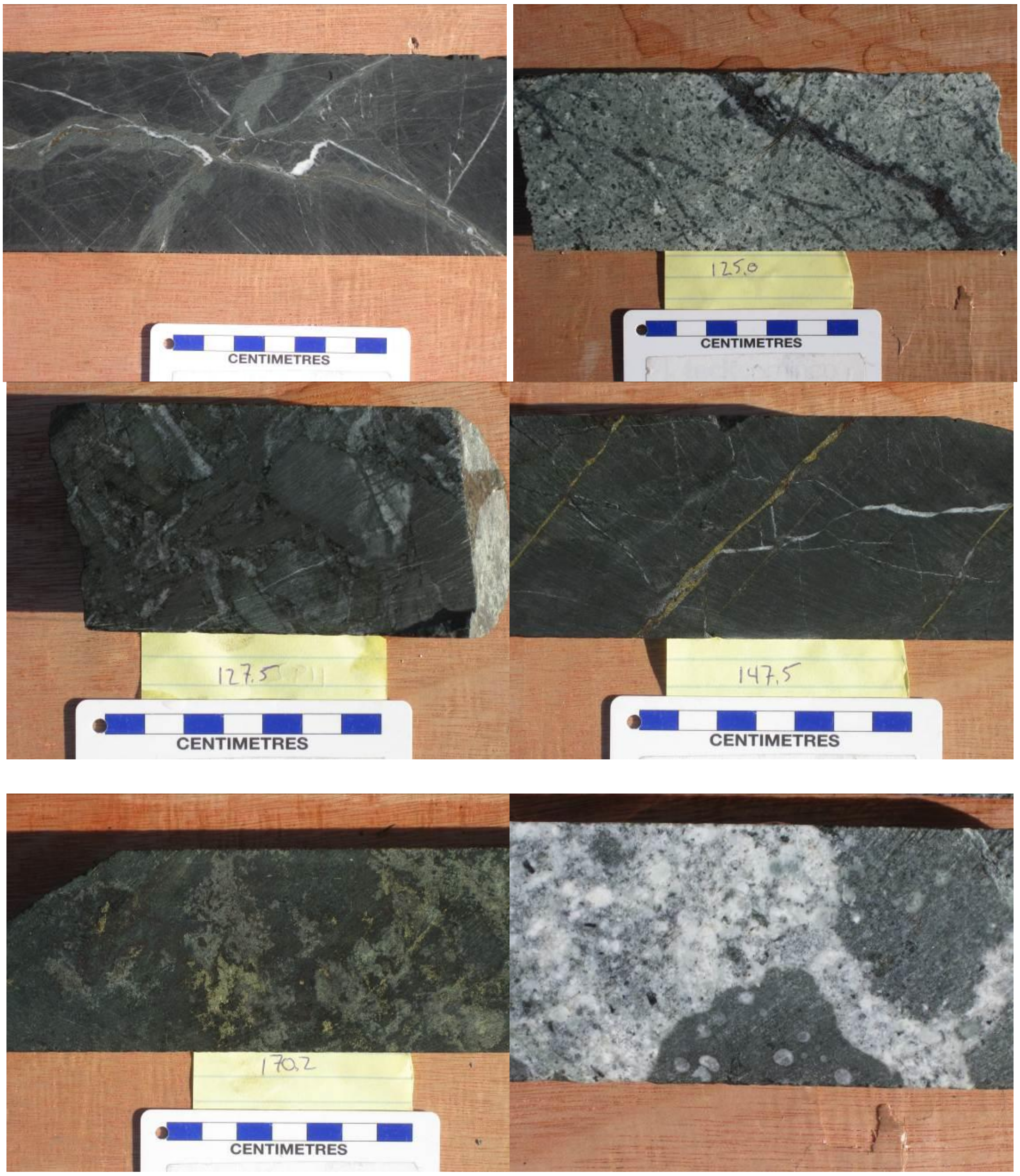

Plate 1. Photos of drill core from DDH D-001, southern Douvray porphyry Cu-Au-Ag deposit, NE Haiti.
a. 40.3 m: chloritized basalt cut by epidote-quartz sulfide veins;
b. 125.0 m: dacite/tonalite porphyry with stockwork chlorite quartz bornite-chalcopyrite veins;
c. 127.5 m: basalt fault breccia, with angular chloritic basalt fragments and quartz –sulfide vein material;
d. 147.5 m: mm-scale fractures infilled with chalcopyrite and quartz, in chloritized basalt;
e. 170.2 m: texture destructive chlorite alteration in basalt hyaloclastite, and chalcopyrite mineralization;
f. 351 m: mixed magma texture in biotite tonalite, with vesicular, chloritized basalt; see text for discussion.

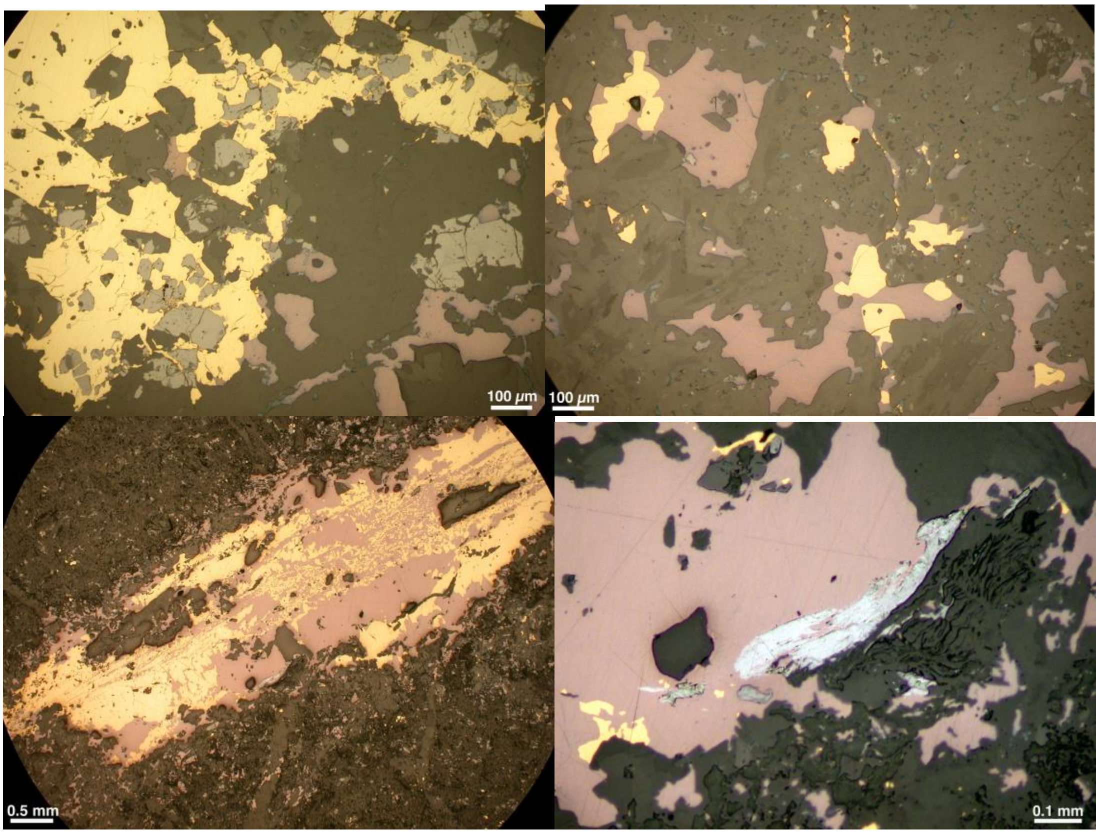

Plate 2. Douvray sulfide textures in altered basalt in drill hole D-001. All photos taken in reflected light. Scale bars as indicated.

Top left: D001-170.2: Magnetite intergrown with yellow chalcopyrite and purplish bornite, in amphibole and epidote (dark gray). Field of view (F.o.V.) 0.99 x 1.32 mm.
Top right: D001-170.2: Yellow chalcopyrite intergrown with bornite, epidote and green hornblende with colourless rims. F.o.V. 0.99 x 1.32 mm.
Bottom left: D001-147.7: Chalcopyrite - bornite vein with molybdenite (grey) in amphibole-altered basalt. F.o.V. 4.85 x 6.37 mm.
Bottom right: D001-147.7: Molybdenite (silver) in bornite intergrown with chalcopyrite (yellow) and gangue (carbonate, sericite). F.o.V. 0.86 x 1.15 mm.

Appendix 3
Permis d'Exploitation du Gisement Cuprifère de Douvray 2012

DOUVRAY PORPHYRY COPPER DEPOSIT MINERAL RESOURCES ESTIMATE

PERMIS D'EXPLOITATION DU GISEMENT CUPRIFERE DE DOUVRAY DANS LE NORD'EST D'HAÏTI DELIVRE A LA SOCIETE MINIERE DU NORD'EST S.A (SOMINE S.A) CI-DEVANT STE GENEVIEVE-HAITI SA

RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI

BUREAU DES MINES ET DE L'ENERGIE (BME)

PERMIS D'EXPLOITATION

DU GISEMENT CUPRIFERE DE DOUVRAY

DANS LE NORD'EST D'HAÏTI

délivre à :

LA SOCIÉTÉ MINIÈRE
DU NORD'EST S.A. (SOMINE S.A.)
CI-DEVANT
STE GENEVIEVE-HAITI S.A.

BUREAU DES MINES ET DE L'ENERGIE
PAR L'ESPRIT ET PAR LE MARTEAU

PERMIS D'EXPLOITATION DU GISEMENT CUPRIFERE DE DOUVRAY DANS LE NORD'EST D'HAÏTI DELIVRE A LA SOCIETE MINIERE DU NORD'EST S.A (SOMINE S.A) CI-DEVANT STE GENEVIEVE-HAITI SA

Vu le Décret du 3 Mars 1976 encourageant la prospection minière sur toute l'étendue du Territoire de la République.

Vu le Décret du 1er Août 1986 créant le **Bureau des Mines et de l'Energie (BME)** en lieu et place du **Ministère des Mines et des Ressources Energétiques, ci-devant l'Institut National des Ressources Minérales (INAREM).**

Vu l'avis du Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie en date du 23 Novembre 1995, autorisant la Société Anonyme **STE GENEVIEVE-HAITI S.A** à fonctionner en Haïti, lequel avis, ensemble les statuts de la société, a été publié au Journal Officiel « le Moniteur » No : 95 du lundi **27** Novembre 1995.

Vu la Convention Minière du 3 Février 1997, intervenue entre l'Etat Haïtien et la Société minière Ste. GENEVIEVE-HAITI S.A, en vue de la réalisation des travaux de Recherches et d'Exploitation minières **à Douvray, Blondin et Faille, dans le Nord'Est d'Haïti,** laquelle convention a été sanctionnée **par Décret en date du 9 Mars 2005,** publié, ensemble ladite Convention au Journal Officiel le Moniteur, No : 2 du mercredi 3 Mai 2005.

Vu l'avis du Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie en date du 21 septembre 2009, approuvant les modifications apportées aux statuts de **la Société anonyme : Ste-GENEVIEVE- HAÏTI S.A, dénommée, suite** à ces modifications : **SOCIETE MINIERE DU NORD'EST S.A (SOMINE S.A), lequel** avis, ensemble lesdites modifications, a été publié au Journal Officiel « le Moniteur » No : 101 du lundi 21 septembre 2009.

Vu les rapports définitifs et les données relatifs aux travaux de recherches minières, effectués par la **Société Minière du Nord Est S.A (SOMINE S.A), ci-devant Ste. GENEVIEVE HAÏTI S.A, à Douvray, situé dans le Nord Est d'Haïti, ainsi que l'étude faisabilité du gisement cuprifère découvert dans cette localité.**

Vu les commentaires favorables et les recommandations de la Direction Générale du Bureau des Mines et de l'Energie, relatifs au dossier des études de faisabilité soumises par la Société.

2

PERMIS D'EXPLOITATION DU GISEMENT CUPRIFERE DE DOUVRAY DANS LE NORD'EST D'HAÏTI DELIVRE A LA SOCIETE MINIERE DU NORD'EST S.A (SOMINE S.A) CI-DEVANT STE GENEVIEVE-HAITI SA

LE BUREAU DES MINES ET DE L'ENERGIE (BME)

Par la présente, OCTROIE à la Société Minière du Nord Est S.A (SOMINE S.A), un Permis d'Exploitation pour l'extraction, la mise en valeur ou en production du gisement cuprifère de Douvray, situé dans le Nord Est d'Haïti, sur une étendue de Vingt Cinq Kilomètres (25 km2s) carrés, à charge par la Société qui a la responsabilité de l'exécution et du financement des travaux d'exploitation , relativement à ses obligations, en ce qui concerne notamment les droits, impôts, taxes et redevances à payer, de se conformer aux dispositions du Décret minier du 3 mars 1976 et de la Convention minière du 3 Février 1997.

La surface couverte par le permis, comme indiqué dans la carte géographique en annexe, est comprises entre les coordonnées suivantes :

Tableau 2 Coordonnées des points délimitant le permis d'exploitation sollicité par la SOMINE

Point	Coordonnées UTM, référence NAD27		Coordonnées polaires	
	Estant	Nordant	Longitude	Latitude
A	814 000	2175 000	72° 00'21"	19° 38'48"
B	816 000	2175 000	71° 59' 09"	19° 38'48"
C	816 000	2 173 000	71° 59* 09"	19° 37'42"
D	817 000	2173 000	71° 58* 33"	19° 37'42"
E	817 000	2172 000	71° 58'33"	19° 37'10"
F	818 000	2172 000	71° 57'57"	19° 37' 10"
G	818 000	2170 000	71 ° 57'57"	19° 36* 05"
H	819 000	2 170 000	71° 57'21"	19° 36' 05"
I	819 000	2166 000	71° 57'21"	19° 33*55"
J	818 000	2166 000	71° 57'57"	19° 33' 55"
K	818 000	2167 000	71° 57'57"	19° 34'27"
L	817 000	2167 000	71° 58' 33"	19° 34' 27"
M	817 000	2168 000	71° 58'33"	19° 35' 00"
N	816 000	2168 000	71° 59' 09"	19° 35' 00"
0	816 000	2169 000	71° 59'09"	19° 35'33"
P	815 000	2169 000	71 ° 59' 45"	19° 35' 33"
Q	815 000	2170 000	71° 59'45"	19° 36' 05"
R	814 000	2170 000	71° 00'21"	19° 36' 05"

PERMIS D'EXPLOITATION DU GISEMENT CUPRIFERE DE DOUVRAY DANS LE NORD'EST D'HAITI DELIVRE A LA SOCIETE MINIERE DU NORD'EST S.A (SOMINE S.A) CI-DEVANT STE GENEVIEVE-HAITI SA

La durée de ce Permis d'Exploitation est de Cinq ans à courir à partir de la date de son émission, renouvelable automatiquement jusqu'à l'octroi de la concession minière.

Fait à Port-au-Prince, le 15 novembre 2012

Pour le Bureau des Mines et de l'Energie

Ludner REMARAIS, Ing.
Directeur Général

Vu et approuvé par :

Jacques ROUSSEAU, Ing.
Ministre des Travaux Publics, Transports et Communications,
Président du Conseil d'Administration
du Bureau des Mines et de l'Energie (BME)

4

PERMIS D'EXPLOITATION DU GISEMENT CUPRIFERE DE DOUVRAY DANS LE NORD'EST D'HAÏTI DELIVRE A LA SOCIETE MINIERE DU NORD'EST S.A (SOMINE S.A) CI-DEVANT STE GENEVIEVE-HAITI SA

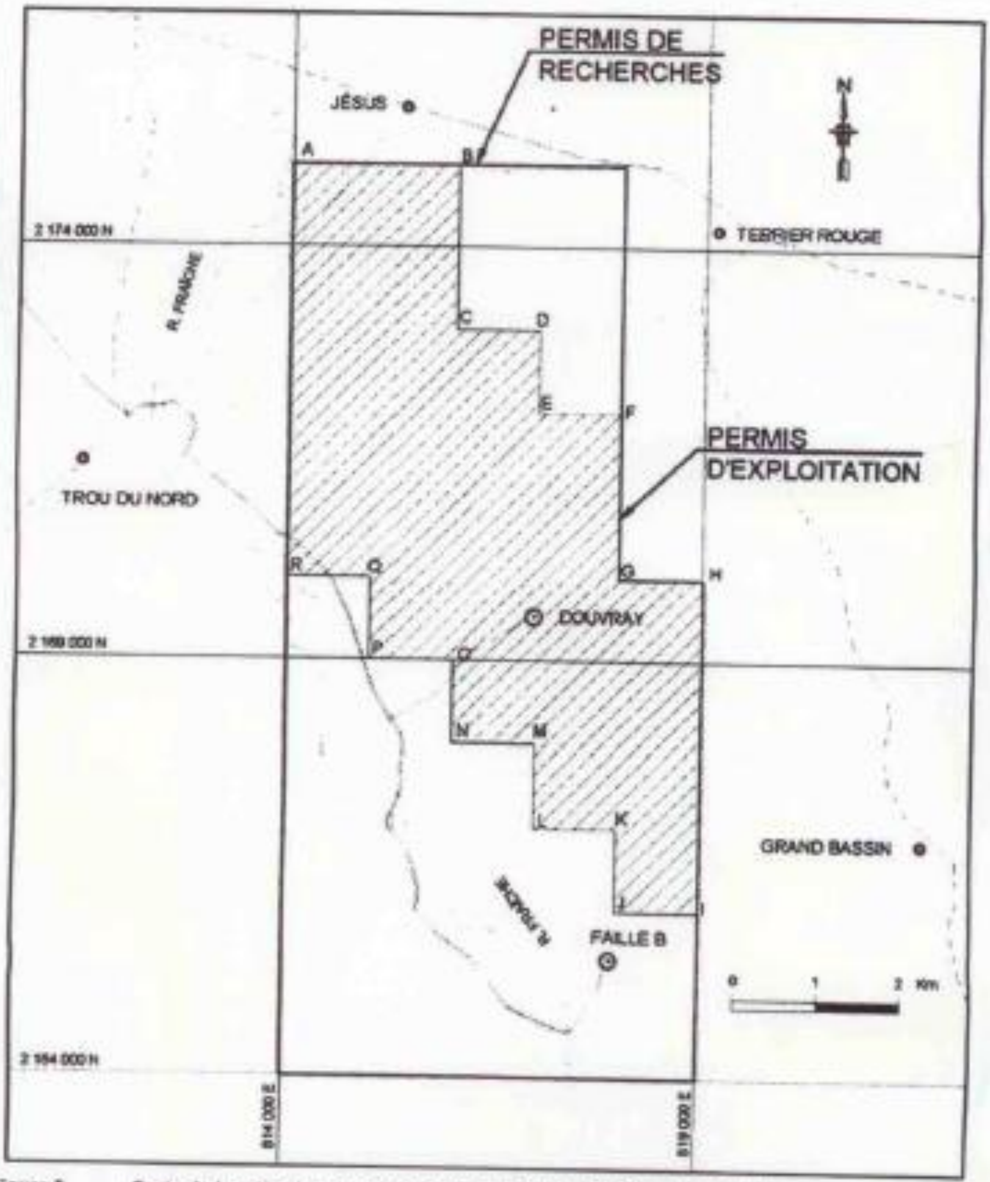

Figure 3 Carte de localisation du permis d'exploitation sollicité par la SOMINE

BUREAU DES MINES ET DE L'ENERGIE
PAR L'ESPRIT ET PAR LE MARTEAU

5

PERMIS D'EXPLOITATION DU GISEMENT CUPRIFERE DE DOUVRAY DANS LE NORD'EST D'HAÏTI DELIVRE A LA SOCIETE MINIERE DU NORD'EST S.A (SOMINE S.A) CI-DEVANT STE GENEVIEVE-HAITI SA

AECOM

Étude de faisabilité en vue de la mise en production du gisement cuprifère Douvray, Haïti

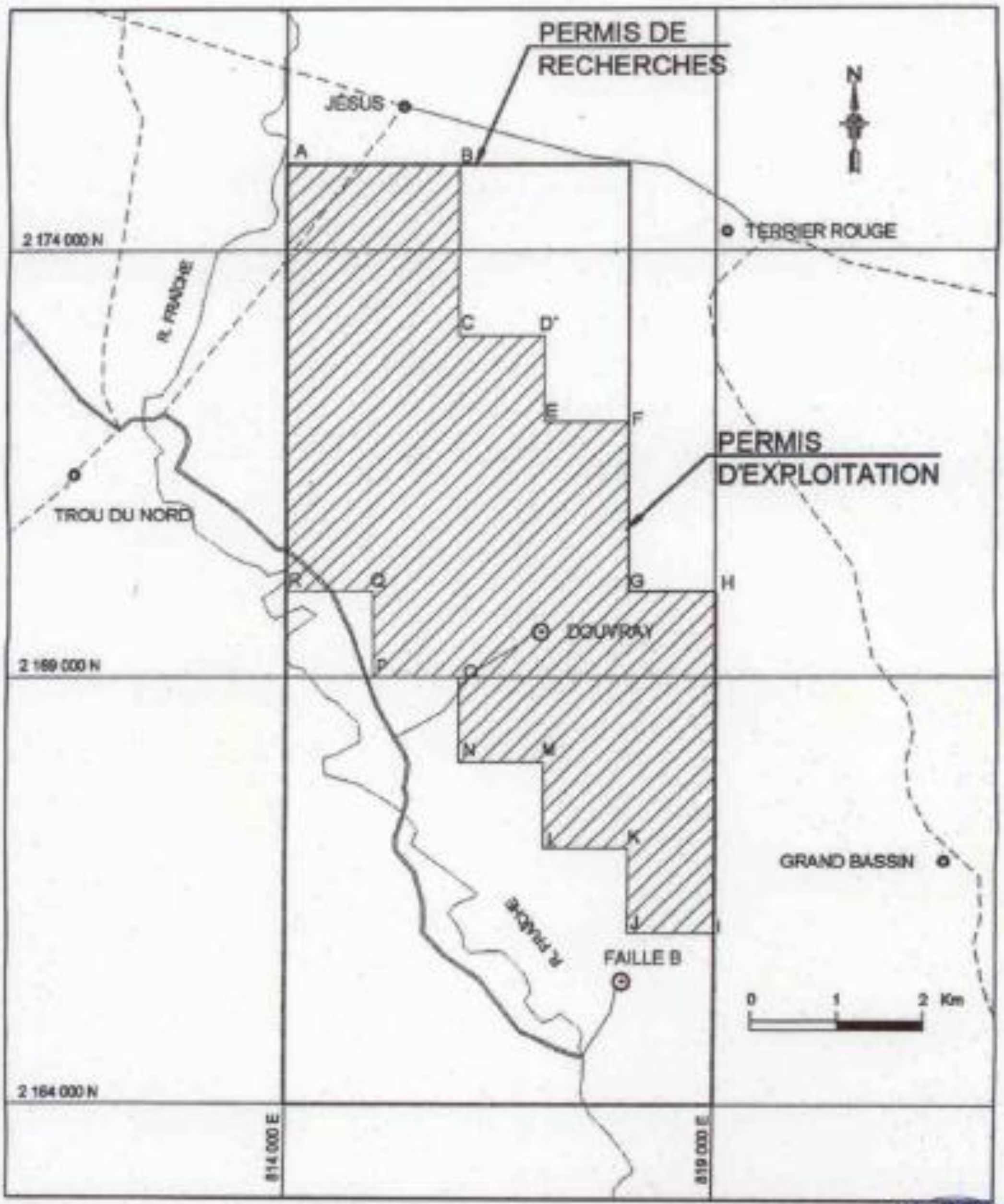

Figure 3 Carte de localisation du permis d'exploitation sollicité par la SOMINE

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BUREAU DES MINES ET DE L'ENERGIE
PAR L'ESPRIT ET PAR LE MARTEAU