TECHNICAL REPORT

NI 43-101

ON THE

RCU PROPERTY

ROBERTS AND CREELMAN TOWNSHIPS

DISTRICT OF SUDBURY

ONTARIO

for

Vinergy Resources Ltd.

Robert G. Komarechka, P.Geo.
L.D.S. Winter, P.Geo.
9 January, 2014

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1. SUMMARY

The Roberts Creelman Uranium Property (RCU Property) owned 100% by GTO Resources Inc. (referred to herein as "the Company") is an early stage exploration project located approximately 50 kilometres north of Sudbury, Ontario. The property is located in Sudbury Mining Division, District of Sudbury at 81°05'W and 46°55'N (NTS 41-I/14).

The property consists of three contiguous unpatented mining claims composed of 34 claim units covering approximately 544 hectares in Roberts and Creelman Townships. By an agreement ("the Agreement") dated 6 January 2014, Vinergy Resources Ltd. has the exclusive right to acquire a 50% interest in the RCU Property subject to certain conditions involving cash payments, exploration expenditures and the issuance of shares. As of the date of this report all terms of the Vendor Agreement have been met and this Agreement is in good standing, subject to the payment of annual advance royalties of at least $12,000 to the original Vendor regardless of any production or not. The royalty to the Vendor is for $0.20/lb of uranium produced from the RCU and/or a second property to a maximum of $1,200,000. The royalty can be bought at any time. An area of mutual interest exists with the original vendor inclusive of the RCU claims and having a radius of one mile around the perimeter of the claims.

The RCU Property is underlain by Archean granitic and supracrustal rocks of the eastern extension of the Temagami greenstone belt unconformably overlain by Proterozoic metasediments. Nipissing Diabase sills and later diabase dykes intrude earlier Archean and Proterozoic rocks. Anomalous uranium mineralization occurs near the Archean-Paleoproterozoic unconformity in the Paleoproterozoic pyritiferous argillite, oligiomictic quartz pebble paraconglomerates and polymictic paraconglomerates believed to be paleoplacer deposits formed in braided stream channels on the Archean basement erosional surface. Higher uranium assays are associated with thin interbedded argillaceous units in the conglomerates.

The rare earth element (REE) mineralization is intimately associated with the uranium mineralization. The uranium mineralization consists of detrital (heavy) mineral grains of uraninite plus additional heavy minerals, one of which is monazite. Monazite contains approximately 90% of the REE contained within the paleoplacers. In any mill or concentrator the REE report in the acid leach solutions with the uranium.

Two uranium occurrences exhibiting similar characteristics are recorded on the RCU Property within the Mississagi Formation, the Nordic (also known as the Amax showing) and the Leslie occurrences. Other less significant uranium occurrences are found in the area, outside the Property also within rocks of the Mississagi Formation near the unconformable Archean-Paleoproterozoic contact.

Over the past few years, the use of rare earth elements (REE) in various aspects of modern technology has increased significantly. China has been producing approximately 95% of the world's supply and on 1 September 2009 China announced that it would reduce its export quota by about 70% to 35,000 tonnes per year for the period 2010-2015 so as to protect the environment and to conserve scarce resources for domestic use. This, coupled with the increasing demand, has resulted in significant price increases for several of the REE.

In the Elliot Lake area, which is the type area for the Ontario, Paleoproterozoic sediment-hosted uranium deposits, REE occur associated with the uranium mineralization. Just east of Elliot Lake, Pele Mountain Resources Inc. is developing their Eco Ridge Mine project and they are reporting the full range of REE plus yttrium associated with the uranium mineralization in the main conglomerate bed (Pele Mountain Resources Inc., News Release, 28 September 2010). Pele also reports that leaching tests show that over 60% of the REE are available in the uranium leach solutions and that the REE have been successfully recovered commercially in the past from the leach solutions.

The Nordic Occurrence has reported historic percussion drill chip assays of up to 0.046% U_3O_8 (0.92 lbs per ton) over 9 metres (Nordic Mines & Investments Limited, 1969), with an average bulk sample grade of 0.038% U_3O_8 (0.76 lbs U_3O_8 per ton) on a 22.2 ton sample across a 9.14 metre horizontal width as recorded by A.S. Bayne, P.Eng. (AMAX Exploration Inc., Roberts 0019, 1974). Roberts 0019, 1974). The sample grades are reported as "assays", however, the method of analysis is not reported.

The Leslie Area contains three separate showings; Leslie 1, Leslie 2 and Leslie 3. The second Leslie showing has a reported historic estimate of the mineralized tonnage calculated at one million tons "in situ" of 0.036% U_3O_8 (0.80 lbs U_3O_8 per ton) by McGregor P. Eng. (McGregor, 1976).

> **Note:** All resource estimates presented in this report are historical and were prepared before the introduction of National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). These resource estimates may not be relied upon until they are confirmed using methods and standards that comply with those required by NI 43-101. The potential for the exploration target to replicate the historical resource, or to reach the indicated range of tonnages, is conceptual and is based on historical reports, which cite approximately lengths, widths, depths, grades and projections of the historical resource. Readers are cautioned that a qualified person has not completed sufficient exploration, test work or examination of past work to define a resource that is currently compliant with NI 43-101. The Company further cautions that there is a risk that exploration and test work will not result in the delineation of such a currently compliant resource. Neither the Company nor its personnel treat the historical resource estimate or the historical data as defining a current mineral resource, as defined under NI 43-101, nor do they rely upon the estimate or the data for evaluation purposes; however, these data are considered relevant and will be used to guide exploration as the Company develops new data to support a current mineral/resource estimate in accordance with the requirements of NI 43-101.

Recent sampling by the Company and Winter has indicated the presence of REE associated with the uranium mineralization and the areas of high radioactivity at both the Nordic and Leslie 2 areas. The REE assays from the Nordic samples gave values between 41.0 ppm TREE (total Rare Earth Elements plus yttrium) and 300.77 ppm with an average of 191 ppm. The TREE sample values from the Leslie occurrences ranged from 50 ppm to a high of 719 ppm with an average of 193 ppm. These samples were analyzed by AGAT Laboratories using their Lanthanide 4 acid digestion and an ICP-MS finish.

The model for uranium mineralization with associated REE of economic interest on the Property is a Proterozoic pyritic paleoplacer (Eckstrand, 1984) type

associated with early pre-oxygenated Proterozoic quartz pebble oligiomictic conglomerate. Some previous authors have also suggested a uranium mineralization model in association with black carboniferous shale (Barringer Magenta Limited, 1979). The potential for VMS base metal mineralization exists within the underlying Archean greenstone belt. The reported presence of pervasive interstitial chalcopyrite and sphalerite grains within the overlying Proterozoic sediments helps to substantiate this potential. Recently paleoplacer gold up to 36.5 grams per tonne over 31 metres in a channel sample has been found in pyritic Paleoproterozoic basal conglomerates in Pardo Township Ginguro Exploration Inc., (September 24, 2013 press release) about 27 kilometres to the southeast of GTO Resources Inc.'s RCU Property. The potential for gold within the pyritic basal conglomerates of the RCU Property requires investigation.

Previous work on the Property mainly took place starting in the 1950's through to the 1980's when there was decreased demand for uranium and prices dropped significantly. During this 30 year period work on the subject property consisted of geological mapping, prospecting, sampling, geophysical surveys, diamond and percussion drilling and bulk sampling. With the increase in the price of uranium starting in 2007 there was renewed interest in the Property and ground and airborne geophysical surveys, prospecting, geological mapping, stripping and sampling were carried out by the Company and its predecessor companies. The Property is at an early stage of evaluation and the recommended exploration program consists of mapping and sampling and an initial drilling program to test radiometric targets of interest and to provide geological and mineralization information as the basis for further work as warranted.

A one (1) phase exploration program including 2000 metres of drilling is recommended with an expenditure of $413,000. Further work would be contingent on the results of the Phase 1 program.

2. INTRODUCTION

This Technical Report has been prepared by Robert G. Komarechka, P.Geo. and L.D.S. Winter, P.Geo. at the request of Vinergy Resources Ltd. The report is based on a detailed review of assessment reports, government data, recently acquired ground and airborne geophysical data and property visits by the authors.

The purpose of this report is to review the past work, geology and economic potential of the property, with particular focus on uranium and the Rare Earth Elements (REE). The report includes a proposed exploration program and budget to evaluate the mineral potential of the Property.

This Technical Report is prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101).

Historical Assessment data on the Property and surrounding area were reviewed in the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) library in Sudbury as well as their internet site http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/. Other public documents, as well as conventional mineral exploration data were also included in the study. Discussions with other technical persons are also referred to in this report.

The authors are both familiar with the area geology as a result of past exploration consulting work, mapping both Huronian and Archean rocks in the Sudbury area for numerous clients, contract work and employment with the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry (MNDMF) and in particular work in the Elliot Lake area. R.G. Komarechka, P.Geo., was on site at the RCU property on May 4, 2007 to carry out a property visit, on October 23-24 supervising a stripping, mapping and ground radiometric survey and on August 6,

2013 for a claim geo-referencing study. L.D.S. Winter, P.Geo., visited the Property on two occasions, April 14, 2010 and on August 6, 2010.

The effective date of the report is January 9, 2014.

2.1 ABBREVIATIONS, CONVERSIONS

Conversion factors used:

1lb/ton = .05% U_3O_8

1% U_3O_8 = 20 lbs/ton or 22 lbs/tonne

% U_3O_8 = 3.5377 %U

Abbreviations:

NI: National Instrument (Canada)
AMIS: Abandoned Mines Inventory System
MNDM: Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
MNDMF: Ministry of Northern Development and Mines and Forests
NMDI: National Mineral Data Inventory
MDI: Mineral Database Inventory
NTS: National Topographic System
OGS: Ontario Geological Survey
GSC: Geological Survey of Canada
Ga: Billion years ago
Ma: million years ago
NAD: North American Datum
GPS: Geographic Positioning System
NTS: National Topographic System
REE: Rare Earth Elements plus yttrium and scandium
TREE: Total Rare Earth Elements plus yttrium and scandium

UTM: Universal Transverse Mercator
BG: Background
VLF: Very Low Frequency
cpm: counts per minute
cps: counts per second
ppm: Parts Per Million
g: grams
m: metre
mm: millimetres
^{o}C: Celsius degrees
lb: pound = 0.454 kilogram

2.2 DEFINITIONS

Archean: This is a geologic eon or time period extending from 2500 million years ago (Ma) to the oldest dated rocks on earth.

argillite: A sedimentary rock derived from a siltstone or shale that has undergone, as a result of induration, some degree of recrystallization.

conglomerate: A sedimentary rock in which the grain size is greater than 4 mm and may range to pebbles, cobbles and boulders greater than 256 mm in size.

- oligomictic conglomerate: A conglomerate in which the cobbles or pebbles are mainly of one material such as quartz, quartzite or chert.
- paraconglomerates: Those conglomerates in which the matrix is in excess of the large fragments such as pebbles and cobbles.
- polymictic conglomerate: A conglomerate in which the cobbles or pebbles have a diverse or heterogeneous composition.

diabase: An igneous rock composed of dark iron and magnesium-rich minerals plus calcium-rich feldspars. It commonly occurs in dykes.

dip: The dip of a planar geological unit is the slope or angle measured below the horizontal, perpendicular to the strike (direction) of the unit.

fault: A surface or zone along which a rock has broken and on which there has been movement of one side relative to the other.

Gamma radiation (or gamma rays) (ɣ). This is electromagnetic radiation of high frequency and very short wave length emitted by a nucleus as a result of radioactive decay of an element such as uranium, thorium and potassium.

granite: An intrusive igneous rock comprised dominantly of quartz (>10%), alkali feldspars and less amounts of iron-magnesium-rich dark minerals.

Gray: The gray (Gy) has units of joules/kilogram (J/kg), and is the SI unit of absorbed dose of radiation. It is the amount of radiation required to deposit 1 joule of energy in 1 kilogram of any kind of material.

greenstones or greenstone belt: They are elongate or belt-like, kilometre-scale assemblages of volcanic and sedimentary rocks within granite-greenstone subprovinces with tectonic or intrusive boundaries.

grit: Sandstones with a relatively coarse grain size in the 2 mm range may be referred to as grit.

limestone: This is a general term for those sedimentary rocks that contain greater than 80% carbonates of calcium and/or magnesium.

Proterozoic: This is the geological eon or time period extending from 2500 million years ago (2500 Ma) to 542 Ma.

- Paleoproterozoic: The oldest or earliest part of the Proterozoic eon from 2500 Ma to 1600 Ma.

quartzite: The metamorphic equivalent of a quartz sandstone in which the sedimentary quartz grains have been fused due to the increase in temperature and pressure during metamorphism.

- feldspathic quartzite: A quartzite in which the feldspar mineral content may be up to 25%.

rare earth elements: The rare earth elements or rare earth metals are a group of 17 chemical elements in the periodic table; scandium, yttrium and the 15 lanthanoid elements.

siltstone: A sedimentary rock in which the grain size of the constituent grains ranges between $^{1}/_{16}$ mm to $^{1}/_{256}$ mm.

strike: The strike of a geological unit is the direction as indicated by a bearing or azimuth of a horizontal line on the surface of the unit.

unconformity: An unconformity represents a period of erosion or non-deposition between overlying units and the underlying ones.

uranium equivalent eU or Ueq: The uranium equivalent is an estimate of the uranium concentration in a rock based on the measurement of the uranium mineral sourced gamma radiation as measured by a scintillometer or spectrometer. This may be reported as ppm or percent U_3O_8 – the equivalent uranium value. In Appendix 1 the method used by Terraquest Ltd. is presented to indicate how their eU values were

calculated. The equivalent uranium value can also be determined by comparison of radiometric readings to those given off by known standards or sources.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This Technical Report contains information from government documents, company reports, public documents and other technical reports. These reports may not have been written by Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101. The authors have reviewed the information and there do not appear to be significant discrepancies in the information. However, the authors were not able to verify any of the assays or earlier survey data.

The data on the location of the claims is believed accurate and is based on the maps provided by the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) and field information provided by line-cutters and geophysical technicians.

R.G. Komarechka, P.Geo., has discussed the geology and mineralization of the area with Gord Leliever, formerly of Nordic Mines and Investments Limited. Komarechka also discussed the results of ground geophysical surveys carried out on behalf of the Company with the independent consultant, Dave Laronde, of Meegwich Limited and the Paleoproterozoic uranium mineralization in the Sudbury Area with Dr. Mike Easton of the Ontario Geological Survey.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The RCU Property is located in central Ontario, about 50 kilometres north of Sudbury (see Figure 1, 2, 2a & 3). The centre of the Property is located at longitude 81°05'W and latitude 46°55''N in the District of Sudbury (NTS 41-I/14) or in NAD 83 co-ordinates 493720mE, 5196490mN in Zone 17T.

☆ Approximate location of GTO Resources Inc. RCU Property

Figure 1 – Index Map of RCU Property

The RCU Property consists of three contiguous unpatented, unleased mining claims composed of 34 claim units covering about 544 hectares in Roberts and Creelman Townships. An earlier set of older claim numbers are shown in the figures in this report. Two of these claims were restaked and their current claim numbers are shown in Table 1. An extension for 3 months to complete the required exploration work has been approved with MNDMF for 2 of these claims. Details of the property are presented in Table 1 below showing the extended due dates.

TABLE 1
GTO RESOURCES INC.
RCU PROPERTY, MINERAL CLAIMS

Township or Area	Earlier Claim Number	Current Claim Number	Claim Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	No. of Units	Required Annual Expenditures
CREELMAN	3014453	4261942	2011-Nov-18	2014-Feb-17	Active*	8	$ 3200
CREELMAN	3016125	4261943	2011-Nov-18	2014-Feb-17	Active*	10	4000
ROBERTS	3014452	3014452	2005-Feb-03	2014-Feb-03	Active	16	6400
TOTALS	3 Claims					34 UNITS	$ 13600

* Claims currently under extension

The RCU Property claim block forms an irregular block about 4 kilometres long east west and 2 kilometres wide north-south with the claims held in the name of GTO Resources Inc. (100%). Under the Ontario Mining Act, the staking of a mining claim does not confer title, it only gives the claim holder certain rights to enter onto the land and carry out exploration and other activities subject to certain conditions as specified in the Mining Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. M.14 Sections 50 (1) (a) and (b) and 50 (2). To maintain a mining claim in Ontario in good standing an exploration expenditure of $400 per unit is required on or before 2 years from the date of recording and in each subsequent year.

GTO Resources Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated on May 10, 2011 under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia). Pursuant to an arrangement agreement between Firebird Resources Inc. ("Firebird") and the Company dated May 12, 2011, the Company acquired all of Firebird's interest in and to the Roberts Creelman Property located in Ontario, in exchange for common shares of the Company (the "Arrangement").

Firebird Resources Inc. is the successor company to several prior companies domiciled in both British Columbia and Alberta as follows;

- Pan Oceanic Ventures Inc. (a British Columbia Company) changed its name to Falcon Ventures International Corp. on December 6, 1991 under the British Columbia Companies Act.
- Falcon Ventures International Corp. changed its name under the British Columbia Companies Act to Falcon Ventures Incorporated on December 24, 2002.
- On January 25, 2008 Falcon Ventures Incorporated continued from British Columbia to Alberta.
- On June 25, 2008 Falcon Ventures Incorporated changed its name back to Falcon Ventures International Inc.
- On November 4, 2009 Falcon Ventures International Inc. returned to British Columbia under the British Columbia Corporations Act and changed its name to Firebird Resources Inc.

Under the terms of an agreement with the original Vendor dated 20 January 2005, the Company has undertaken the obligations to the Vendor and has acquired a 100% interest in the RCU property subject to the following conditions:

- pay a royalty to the Vendors of $0.20/lb of uranium produced from the RCU and/or a second property to a maximum of $1,200,000. The royalty can be paid out at any time by the Company.

- as of 28 January 2010 pay annual advance royalties of at least $12,000 to the Vendors regardless of any production or not.
- there is an area of joint interest of one (1) mile (1610 metres) beyond the perimeter of the RCU property.
- keep the property in good standing.

The Vendor has advised the writers that all obligations to date have been met as of the date of this report.

Pursuant to an agreement dated January 3, 2014, Jescorp Capital Inc., a British Columbia Corporation, acquired the right to purchase a 50% interest in the Company's 100% owned RCU Property for cash payments of $75,000 over a 2 year period ending December 31, 2015. Subsequently by an agreement dated January 6, 2014 Vinergy Resources Ltd., a British Columbia corporation, acquired the right from Jescorp Capital Inc. to earn a 50% interest by making specific cash payments and property expenditures over a 3 year period. Vinergy specifically stated its intention to assign its interest in the RCU Property to a wholly owned British Columbia subsidiary called Wedona Uranium Inc.

Although a complete perimeter claim survey was not undertaken, Geo-referencing of claim 3014452 was undertaken with a handheld GPS. This claim was found to be accurately located as per the government claim map of Roberts Township within 100 metres. Additional confirmation of the claim boundaries was established while undertaking the cutting of a grid at the northeast part of the Property. No significant variations from the claim map were reported by the line-cutters or later by the geophysical technicians in the field.

The claims in the RCU Property have not been legally surveyed and the position of the claim posts is based on information supplied to the Ontario Ministry of Mines by the claim stakers. In Ontario, claims are staked by placing claim posts or cutting existing trees, marked with appropriate markings, on the ground at required intervals around their perimeter and blazing between them. Claims

staked in this manner give the claimholder the exclusive right to explore for minerals and obtain the mineral rights as per the Mining Act of Ontario. No surface rights are allocated in this staking. At this time the surface rights on the Property are held by the Crown.

Aside from the standard rights of way that may exist with an existing road on the Property, standard native right considerations, forest operations on crown lands and development constraints along waterways, the authors are not aware of any constraints on mineral exploration on the RCU Property.

There are no known existing environmental liabilities to which the Property is subject. Past exploration on the RCU Property at the Nordic occurrence has left several trenches, pits, waste piles, barrels of sampled material and two shafts. The shafts are surrounded by dilapidated fences (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, 2000, AMIS File #05434). These fences should be repaired and the pits and trenches should be better demarked. In Ontario liability for past exploration work on lands that have reverted to the Crown generally becomes the responsibility of the Crown unless the property is taken to lease or further disturbance occurs at the location of the previous work (R.S.O., 1990).

The property boundary relative to the known showings and radiometric anomalies is shown in Figures 8, 11 and 12. In Figures 9 and 10 the location of the survey grid is shown relative to the boundaries of claim 3016125.

As of this report date, all work proposed in this report may be undertaken as long as the claims and option are held in good standing. Notification is required to the Ontario Ministry of Mines, under the terms of advanced exploration prior to stripping an area in excess of 10,000 square metres or displacement of material in excess of 10,000 cubic metres or in excess of 10,000 square metres or displacement of material in excess of 2500 cubic metres within 100 metres from a body of water. Dewatering of shafts and reopening of past workings may also

require notification of the Ontario Ministry of Mines. Notification is also required to the Minister of Labour prior to undertaking diamond drilling. Contact with the holders of the timber rights is recommended prior to the stripping and trail construction. Fees may be required for lost timber values. Contact with the local native groups would also be recommended prior to undertaking drilling or stripping. Periodic work restrictions may also prevent activities at various times of high forest fire risk.

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property is located about 1.5 hours drive by road north of the center of Greater Sudbury. The community of Capreol, population of about 3,800, part of Greater Sudbury, is located about 25 kilometres south of the Property (Figure 2). Supplies are readily available from either Capreol or Sudbury. The economy of the region is strongly oriented toward the nearby copper-nickel mines and to forestry operations. Electrical power through the Ontario power grid is available in Capreol and could be extended to the Property.

Highway 806 and the CNR Railway emanate northward from Capreol towards the claims. The CNR railway is located at the #1 claim post of claim S3016125 of the RCU Property while a north trending gravel road from highway 806 crosses the western side of RCU Property entering it near the #3 claim post of claim S3014452 at the southwest corner of the Property.

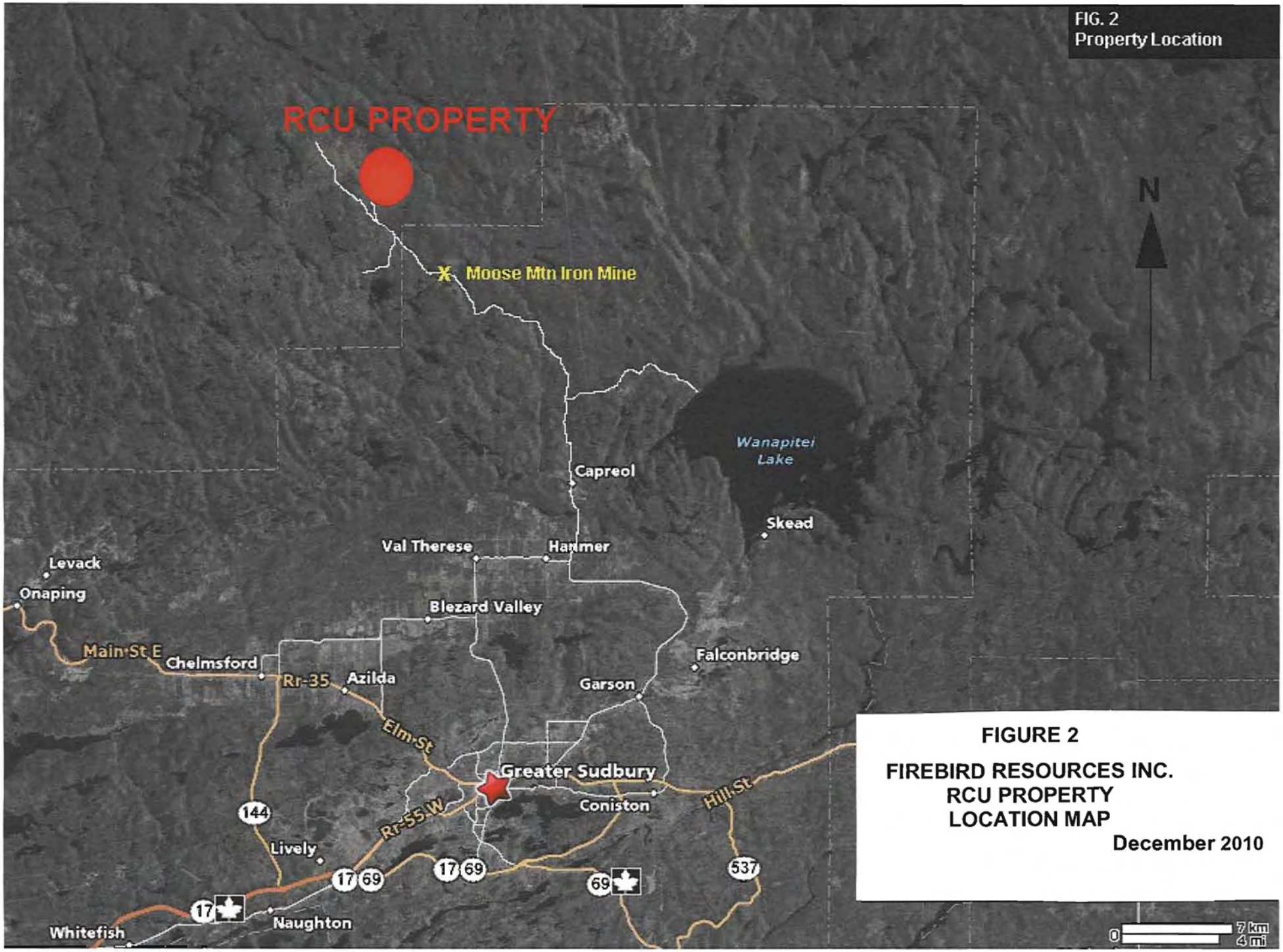


FIGURE 2

FIREBIRD RESOURCES INC.
RCU PROPERTY
LOCATION MAP

December 2010

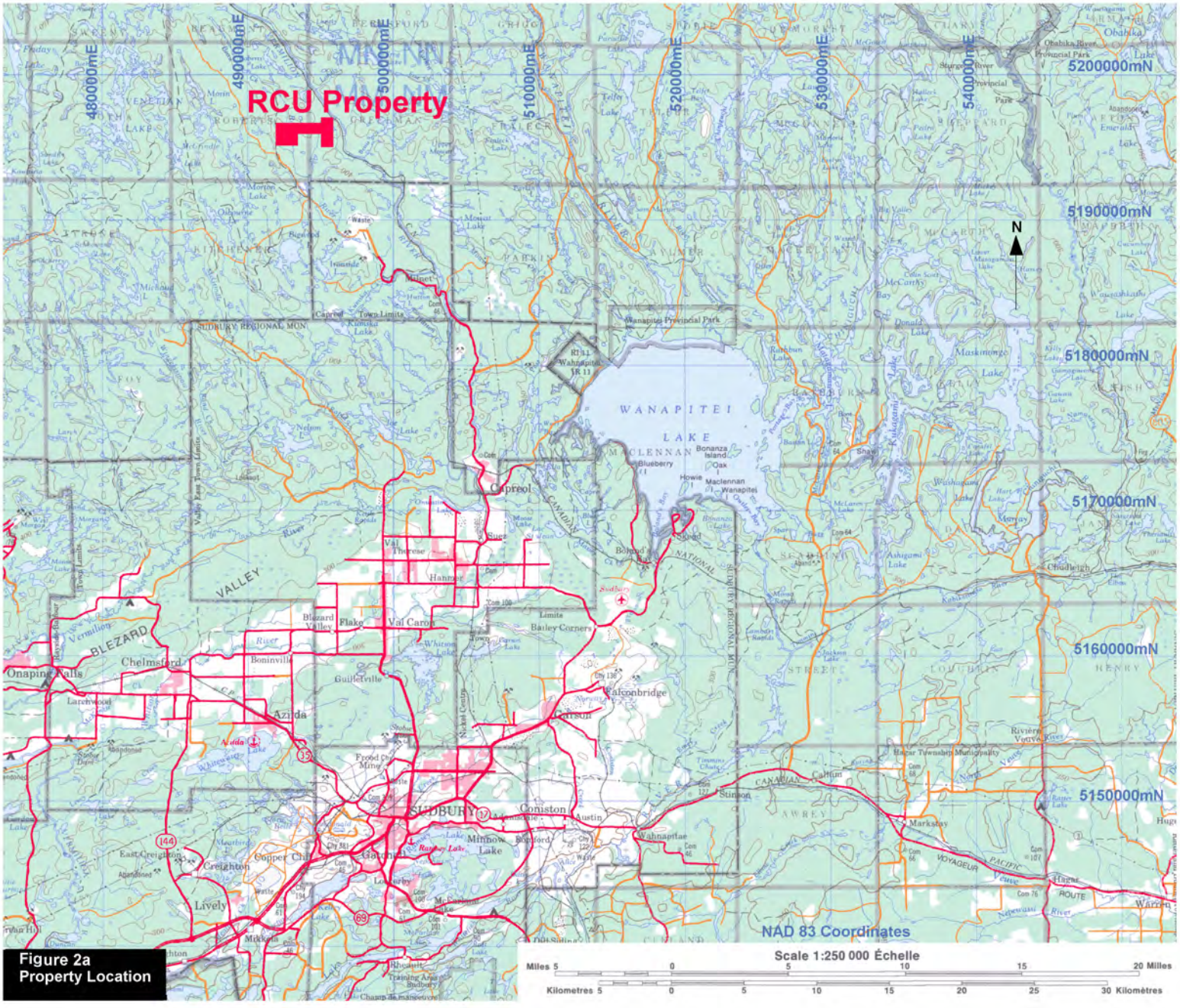


Figure 2a
Property Location

Map information from Natural Resources Canada 1997 Map 41-I Geogratis Website

ONTARIO CANADA

MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES

PROVINCIAL MINING RECORDER'S OFFICE

Mining Land Tenure Map

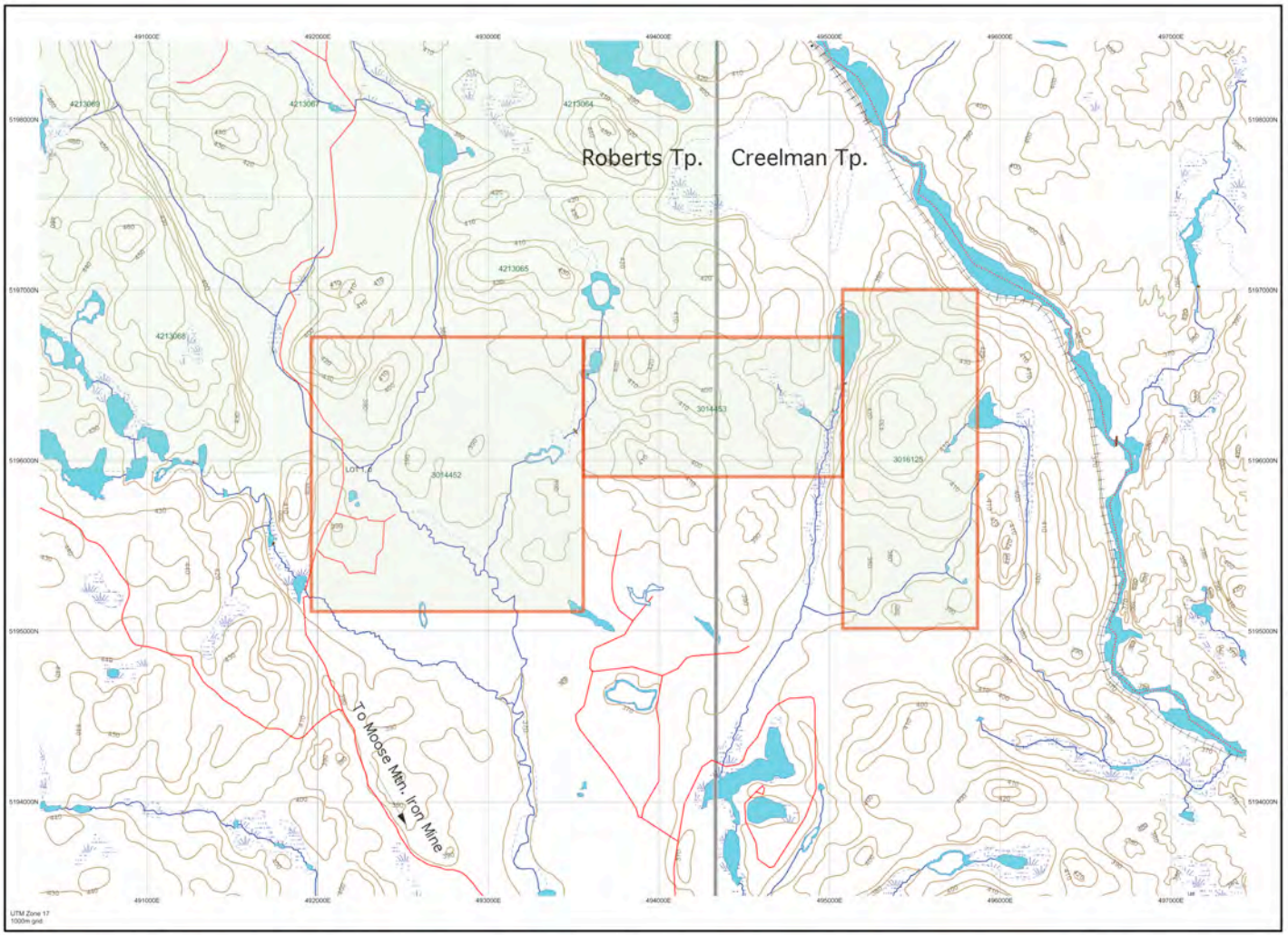
Date / Time of Issue: Fri Oct 20 13:15:49 EDT 2006

TOWNSHIP / AREA
ROBERTS

PLAN
G-4097

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS / DIVISIONS

Mining Division	Sudbury
Land Titles/Registry Division	SUDBURY
Ministry of Natural Resources District	SUDBURY



TOPOGRAPHIC

- Administrative Boundaries
- Township
- Concession, Lot
- Provincial Park
- Indian Reserve
- Cliff, Pit & Pile
- Contour
- Mine Shafts
- Mine Headframe
- Railway
- Road
- Trail
- Natural Gas Pipeline
- Utilities
- Tower

Land Tenure

Freehold Patent
- Surface And Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only

Leasehold Patent
- Surface And Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only

Licence of Occupation
- Uses Not Specified
- Surface And Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only
- Land Use Permit
- Order In Council (Not open for staking)
- Water Power Lease Agreement
- 1234567 Mining Claim
- 1234567 Filed Only Mining Claims

LAND TENURE WITHDRAWALS

- 1234 Areas Withdrawn from Disposition

Mining Acts Withdrawal Types
- Wsm Surface And Mining Rights Withdrawn
- Ws Surface Rights Only Withdrawn
- Wm Mining Rights Only Withdrawn

Order In Council Withdrawal Types
- W'sm Surface And Mining Rights Withdrawn
- W's Surface Rights Only Withdrawn
- W'm Mining Rights Only Withdrawn

Ns IMPORTANT NOTICES

Scale 1:24511

400m 0m 1.2km

LAND TENURE WITHDRAWAL DESCRIPTIONS

Identifier	Type	Date	Description
W-LL-C188	Wm	Feb 26, 2002	 W-LL-C188 ONT M&S withdrawal S.35 Mining Act RSO 1990, 26/02/02 Boundary generally depicts area withdrawn Click to view actual area withdrawn

Figure 3: Claim Location

Those wishing to stake mining claims should consult with the Provincial Mining Recorders' Office of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines for additional information on the status of the lands shown hereon. This map is not intended for navigational, survey, or land title determination purposes as the information shown on this map is compiled from various sources. Completeness and accuracy are not guaranteed. Additional information may also be obtained through the local Land Titles or Registry Office, or the Ministry of Natural Resources.

The information shown is derived from digital data available in the Provincial Mining Recorders' Office at the time of downloading from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines web site.

General Information and Limitations

Contact Information:
Provincial Mining Recorders' Office
Willet Green Miller Centre 933 Ramsey Lake Road
Sudbury ON P3E 6B5
Home Page: www.mndm.gov.on.ca/MNDM/MINES/LANDS/mismnpge.htm

Toll Free
Tel: 1 (888) 415-9845 ext 5178
Fax: 1 (877) 670-1444

Map Datum: NAD 83
Projection: UTM (6 degree)
Topographic Data Source: Land Information Ontario
Mining Land Tenure Source: Provincial Mining Recorders' Office

This map may not show unregistered land tenure and interests in land including certain patents, leases, easements, right of ways, flooding rights, licences, or other forms of disposition of rights and interest from the Crown. Also certain land tenure and land uses that restrict or prohibit free entry to stake mining claims may not be illustrated.

Road access to the site is via highway 806 heading north of Capreol to the past producing Moose Mtn. Iron Mine (Figures 2 & 2a). From the mine site continue northwestward along the main gravel road for 4 kilometres to a fork in the road. Take the right fork for 0.5 kilometres then turn left for 1 kilometre and take the right fork straight up a small hill. Continue for 2.5 kilometres then turn right on an older overgrown road. After 0.5 kilometres claim post #3 of claim S3014452 can be observed on the right side of the road. The road continues across a creek and along the west side of the RCU Property. A branch road to the west, 250 metres past the creek, forms a loop accessing the Nordic Occurrence (Figure 3).

Gentle relief consisting of rolling hills and rocky knobs separated by small creeks and minor bogs characterizes the RCU Property. Elevations range from 430 metres to 370 metres above sea level. The high ground is well-treed boreal forest with second-growth spruce, mixed poplar, birch, balsam fir and scattered jack pine. Low ground and ravines are forested with black spruce, cedar and tag alder. Numerous feeder creeks and ponds throughout the Property feed into the Roberts River on the west side of the Property and into the Vermillion River on the east side of the Property. Both the Vermillion and Roberts Rivers drain southwestwardly along near parallel lineaments. Glacial transported till, gravels and extensive flat areas of glaciofluvial cross-bedded sands and fine gravels fill in the lower elevations. Determination of current direction from cross-bedding made in a gravel pit in northeastern Kitchener Township shows the direction of the predominant current to have been S20E (Meyn, 1968). Air photography and previous drill data indicates a general thin veneer of glacial material 0 to 4.5 metres in the central portion of the RCU Property with thicker glacial fluvial material in the eastern and western parts of the Property. Glacial striae in the area indicate an ice flow direction from a north-northeast direction (Meyn, 1971).

The climate of the area is moderate to cool with temperatures in the summer of about 20°C to 35°C. Winter temperatures range from -5°C to -25°C during the day and as cold as -35°C at night. Snow generally covers the ground from mid December to early-April. Work can be carried out on the subject property all year

long with mapping and sampling confined to the summer months. Drilling can be done all year long.

A major electrical power line exists 6.5 kilometres to the west of the RCU Property in Roberts Township. Power lines also supply the past producing Moose Mtn. Mine about 8 kilometres to the south. Mining personnel and industrial suppliers are readily available in Sudbury. Tailing ponds, waste disposal areas and processing plants are present in the region, outside the claim area, as a result of past and current mining operations in the region.

If an exploitable mineral deposit should be outlined on the Property there is sufficient area (544 ha) within the Property for any tailings disposal areas, waste disposal areas, heap leach sites or mineral processing plants as required. Sufficient water for any mining operation is readily available in the area.

6. HISTORY

6.1 HISTORICAL REGIONAL EXPLORATION

The earliest recorded exploration in the area, known to the authors, was for placer gold along the Vermillion River (Gracey, 1987). Magnetite-bearing iron formation was discovered in the early 1900's approximately 8 kilometres south of the RCU Property. Development of the iron deposits was started in the mid 1950's by National Steel Corporation (Hanna Mining) and production of concentrate from the Moose Mountain Iron Mine started in 1959.

Exploration for uranium was carried out in the 1950s in the northeast part of Roberts Township in the area of Roberts Lake (Thompson, 1960) and in the area of western Roberts and eastern Creelman Townships along the extent of the Mississagi Formation, including the Leslie Occurrence. Meyn (1971) described

the known reported uranium showings in Roberts, Creelman and Fraleck Townships up to 1970.

In 1968 uranium mineralization was discovered by prospectors on the Nordic showing.

Kindle (1932) mapped the south part of Roberts Township in 1931 and Meyn (1968, 1971) of the Ontario Department of Mines, published geological maps and reports of Roberts, Creelman and Fraleck Townships which provided the most up to date and accurate outline of the distribution of the Proterozoic sedimentary rocks in the area. Figure 8 shows the map portion covering the RCU Property

Table 2 Work Undertaken on the RCU Property

Site No.	Assmnt #	Date	Work Performed by	Work Undertaken
Leslie Occurrence				
1	Creelman 10	1954	MacLeod-Cockshutt	1,108 meters of diamond drilling on 16 holes
2	Creelman 20	1957	Rio Canadian Exploration Ltd.	Re-logging and radiometric readings of core by Rice.
3	Creelman 16-A1	1957	Geological Survey of Canada	Brief Property visit, radiometric readings by J. W.Griffith
4	Creelman 16-A1	1957	Rio Canadian Exploration Ltd.	Geological mapping and Geiger traversing Report of Rice
5	Creelman 11	1967 1968	Hudson Bay Exploration & Devel.	2,839 meters of AX and AQ diamond drilling on 22 holes.
6	Creelman 19	1972 1973	Gulf Minerals Canada Limited	Helicopter magnetometer, VLF EM and gamma ray survey with report
7	Creelman 17	1976	Erana Mines Limited	Airborne radiometric and airborne magnetometer survey
8	Creelman 15	1976	Ingamar Exploration Limited	Airborne gamma ray survey with report
9	Creelman ?	1976	J. A. McGregor	resource estimate report (not NI43-101compliant)
10	Creelman 18-A1	1978	TX Resources Limited	Geological mapping with report by Tom Gledhill
11	Creelman	1979	TX Resources Limited	Ground Spectrometer Gamma Ray Survey
12	Creelman	2006	Falcon Ventures Inc.	Magnetometer, VLF Survey

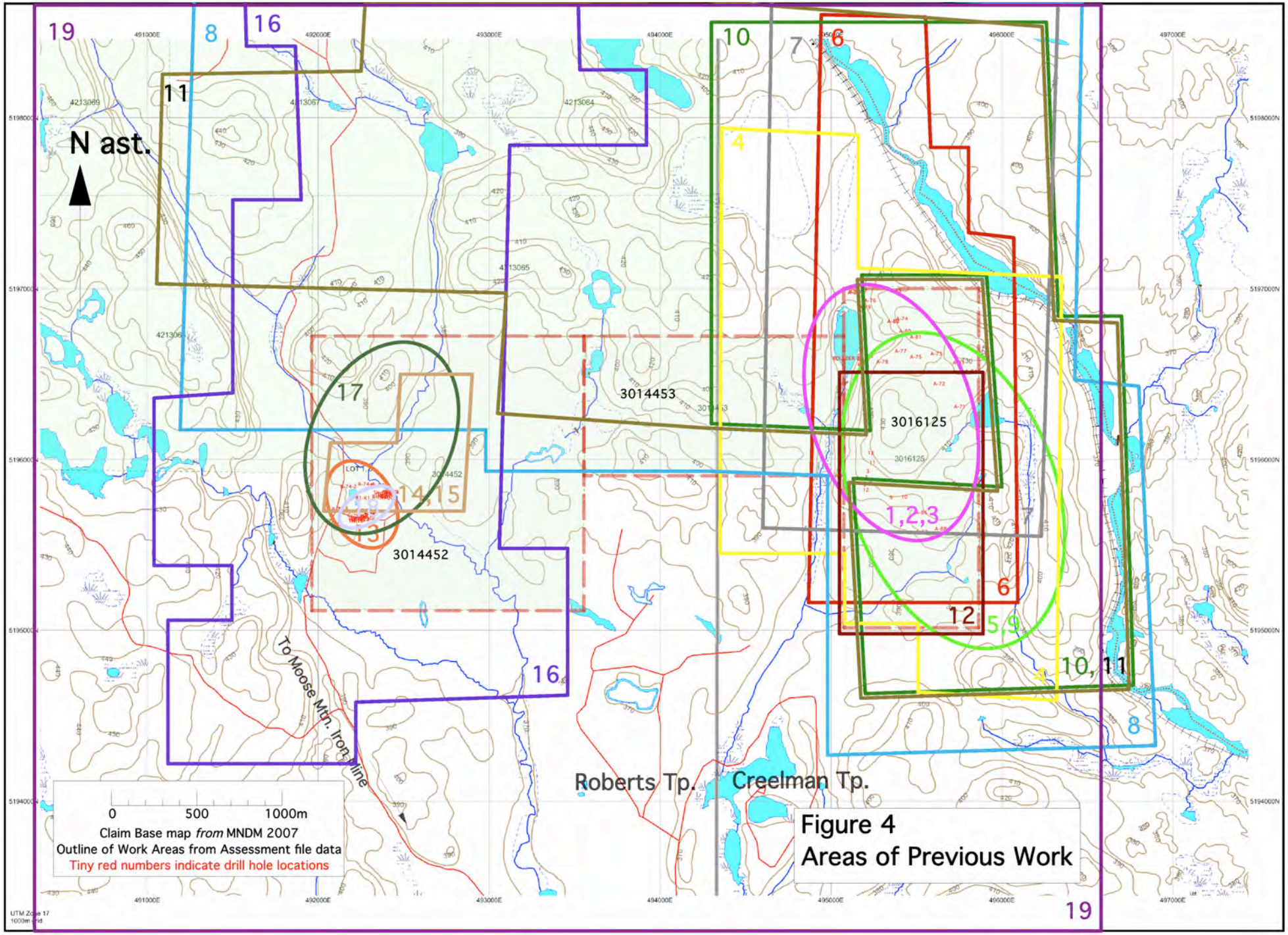
Nordic Occurrence				
13	Roberts 14-A	1968	Nordic Mines and Investments Limited	Sampling, bulldozing, stripping, one trench 3 diamond drill holes totaling 311 meters
14	Roberts 18	1969 1971	Nordic Mines and Investments Limited	radiometric and geological surveys Bulk sampling, 29 percussion drillholes
15	Roberts 21-B1	1969	Nordic Mines and Investments Limited	Breakdown of assessment work
16	Roberts 19	1974	AMEX Exploration Inc.	Detailed mapping and consolidation of work Scintillometer survey and report
17	Roberts 15	1974	AMEX Exploration Inc.	5 diamond drillholes totalling 550 meters
18	Roberts 13	1981	W. O. Karvinen	2 diamond drillholes totaling 145 meters
19	Roberts SP004	1979	Barringer Magenta	Geochemical orientation survey

See Figure 4 on the following page for locations of site numbers listed above.

6.2 HISTORICAL LOCAL EXPLORATION

Exploration work, undertaken subsequent to Meyn's report on the RCU Property, is further described in submitted assessment reports (Assembly Mines, Rio Canadian Exploration Ltd., Amex Explorations Inc., T. X. Resources Ltd., Nordic Mines and Investments Limited and AMEX Exploration Inc.). These reports further describe the geology and uranium mineralization in more detail, especially in the areas of the Leslie and Nordic showings.

Further details on the historical work done on the Property are discussed in each of the Leslie and Nordic Occurrences described below. Note that none of the historic mineral valuations described in this report would be compliant with current NI 43-101 standards. They are expressed here merely to report past results and give an indication of property potential.


N ast.
19
8
16
11
10
7
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17
3014453
3016125
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6
12
5,9
10, 11
16
8
To Moose Mtn. Ironline
Roberts Tp.
Creelman Tp.
19
0
500
1000m
Claim Base map *from* MNDM 2007
Outline of Work Areas from Assessment file data
Tiny red numbers indicate drill hole locations
Figure 4
Areas of Previous Work

6.2.1 LESLIE OCCURRENCE

Radioactivity was discovered in the area along the edge of a large pond in the western part of Creelman Township by prospector L. Leslie (located in the northwest of current claim S 3016125 of the RCU Property). The Property was staked and optioned to MacLeod-Cockshutt as the Leslie Property. The Ontario Ministry of Mines (MNDM) assessment files (MacLeod-Cockshutt, 1954) records drilling of 16 diamond drill holes totalling 1108 metres on the historic (now expired) claims S 73674, S 73428, S 73490 and S 73427. For the most part the holes encountered greywacke, quartzite and conglomerate of the Mississagi Formation. Anomalous radiometric readings averaging 6 cps (counts per second) above background were encountered in holes Boulder 1 & 2 and holes 1 to 6 over variable widths ranging from 9 metres to 23 metres (true width not stated) with the highest recorded reading being 20 cps. Holes 7 to 14 did not have any radiometric readings reported. No information was given on the type or sensitivity of the Geiger counter used for these readings.

Note: In the remainder of this section historical results are reported and these were normally reported as pounds (lb) of U_3O_8 (uranium oxide) per short ton of 2000 lb.

In 1957 Mr. L. Leslie then optioned the Property to Rio Canadian Exploration Ltd. under the name of Pater Uranium Mines Limited. During the summer of 1957 re-logging of holes 1 to 14, drilled earlier by MacLeod-Cockshutt, was undertaken by R. Rice (Rice, R., Hammond, G.R., 1957). Several intervals of core were reported missing or apparently out of order, however, U_3O_8 readings of .02 to .03 (assumed to be % U_3O_8 equivalent, a calculated value based on the total cps count above background) or 0.40 to 0.60 lbs U_3O_8 per ton, were reported over variable intervals up to 6 metres (4.3 metre true width). The best reading recorded was 0.13% U_3O_8 or 2.6 lbs U_3O_8 per ton over a 0.76 metre sampled length. No data was given for dip and strike of either shearing or bedding.

Several crude drill hole sections were also found in this assessment file that failed to show any continuity of the units.

In July 1957 J. W. Griffith of the Geologic Survey of Canada paid a visit to the Leslie Property and gave a brief description of the site (Rice, R., Hammond, G.R., 1957). It was reported that a selected sample of argillite collected by him from the Leslie Property showed 0.47% U_3O_8 equivalent (%Ueq.) or 9.40 lbs U_3O_8 per ton. (Radiometric analysis with calculated value to Ueq).

In the fall of 1957 the Leslie Property, then consisting of 23 claims, was optioned under the UM option (possibly the same as the Rio Canadian Exploration option stated above). Work undertaken consisted of a report and maps on Geological Mapping and Geiger Traversing totalling 65 man-days of fieldwork (Rice, R., Hammond, G.R., 1957). Maps were prepared showing outcrops, the geology (with distribution of the conglomerate), radiometric readings and a more detailed location of the drill holes. The higher radiometric readings show a correlation with the Mississagi conglomerates proximal to the Archean unconformity. In Rice's report he mentions locations of the Leslie 1, Leslie 2 and Leslie 3 showings discovered by Leslie and states that while Leslie 1 & 2 are near the granite contact as shown on his prepared geological map, Leslie 3 was located 300 feet away from it. By April 1958, Rio Canadian Exploration dropped their option, returning the claims to L. Leslie.

In 1967 and 1968 Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Corporation Co. Ltd., with Assembly Mines Limited as operator, diamond drilled 22 AX and AQ sized holes totalling 2839 metres on the Assembly Option's Leslie Grid (Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Limited, 1968). A series of richer uranium intervals from 0.21 metres to 4.82 metres in length with values ranging from 0.056% (1.20 lbs U_3O_8 per ton) to 0.477% U_3O_8 (9.54 lbs U_3O_8 per ton) were reported in addition to lesser widths and values. The highest reading of 0.477% U_3O_8 was obtained over a 0.21 metre sampled length of argillite at the

Proterozoic–Archean unconformity from hole A-77 and the longer length of 0.056% U_3O_8 was from hole A-82, again primarily from argillite along the unconformity. Note all lengths given are along the drill hole length uncorrected for true width of the unit. The rock types encountered during drilling were argillite, quartzite and conglomerate which are usually interbedded. The U_3O_8 values reported are U_3O_8 equivalent (U_3O_8 eq.) values based on radiometric readings.

In 1972, under an option with Gulf Minerals Canada Limited, Scintrex flew an airborne geophysical survey comprised of a total field magnetometer survey, a gamma ray spectrometer survey and a VLF-EM survey over the Leslie Property area as well as some other properties in the surrounding area (Gulf Minerals Canada Limited, 1973). The survey was flown with a helicopter along North-South lines 125 metres apart at a mean altitude of 60 metres at a speed of 70 km/hr. The sensors were located in a bird towed 30 metres below the helicopter. Anomalous uranium and thorium values were recorded over the Leslie 2 showing covering an area of 460 metres east – west and 55 metres wide and a lesser anomaly was recorded in the vicinity of the Leslie 3 showing. The Leslie 2 radiometric anomaly appears to be along the north side of an east west positive magnetic anomaly. This anomaly has been previously mapped (Rice, R., Hammond, G.R., 1957) as granite.

In 1976 another airborne radiometric survey was undertaken by Erana Mines Limited (Erana Mines Limited, 1976) over the area to the east of the Leslie Occurrence in Roberts township and another airborne total field magnetic survey was flown over the area of the Leslie Occurrence. The radiometric survey was flown at 60 metres above the land surface along north–south lines spaced at 185 metre intervals. Five areas of 2x background cps were noted; many of these areas were over areas mapped as granite and were speculated as perhaps containing radioactive pegmatites (Erana Mines Limited, 1976). The airborne total magnetic field survey was flown along north-south lines at 30 metre

spacings. Contouring of this data showed a series of north – south magnetic trends which may be related to stratigraphic or structural trends.

In late 1976 Ingamar Exploration Limited (Ingamar Explorations Limited, 1976) also undertook an airborne gamma ray survey over the area of and around the Leslie Occurrence, over the northeast part of Roberts Township and the eastern part of Fraleck Township. This survey was flown along north-south lines 200 metres apart at an aircraft ground clearance of 60 metres. A map prepared of the total counts revealed several anomalous areas one of which Anomaly G correlated with and extended over the Leslie 2 showing. Another anomaly (Anomaly F) correlated with the Leslie #1 showing and extended towards the southwest. Anomaly H correlates with the Leslie Showing 3. Interestingly all these anomalies appeared to have parallel east west trends. Several of the anomalies occur over areas of minimal outcrop that were shown as being overlain by Archean rocks on the geological map prepared by Meyn (Meyn, H.D., 1971).

A report was prepared in 1976 by J. A. McGregor, P.Eng. (MacGregor, 1976) on the Gledhill Property, entitled Supplement to Report on Uranium in the Western Part of the Cobalt Basin. In this report McGregor made an estimate, using the polygon method, of the ore potential near the Leslie Occurrence No. 2 of one million tons “in situ” containing 0.73 lbs U_3O_8 per ton (.0365% U_3O_8). An average width of 14 feet (4.26 metres) mineralization was stated. This estimate is not compliant with NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The method of analysis is not indicated.

Note: All resource estimates presented in this report are historical and were prepared before the introduction of National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”). These resource estimates may not be relied upon until they are confirmed using methods and standards that comply with those required by NI 43-101. The potential for the exploration target to replicate the historical resource, or to reach the indicated range of tonnages, is conceptual and is based on historical reports, which cite approximately lengths, widths, depths, grades and projections of the historical resource. Readers are cautioned that a qualified person has not completed sufficient exploration, test work or examination of past work to define a resource that is currently compliant with NI 43-101. The Company further cautions that there is a risk that exploration and test work will not result in the delineation of such a currently compliant resource. Neither the Company nor its personnel

treat the historical resource estimate or the historical data as defining a current mineral resource, as defined under NI 43-101, nor do they rely upon the estimate or the data for evaluation purposes; however, these data are considered relevant and will be used to guide exploration as the Company develops new data to support a current mineral/resource estimate in accordance with the requirements of NI 43-101.

In 1978 TX Resources Limited (TX Resources Limited, 1978) undertook geological mapping and a ground gamma ray survey supervised by Tom Gledhill P.Eng., of the Leslie Showings and surrounding area. This work excluded the Burns Claim, now expired, which included the Leslie 2 showing.

6.2.2 THE NORDIC OCCURRENCE

Originally this occurrence was known as the Isaac Burns Showing, after the local prospector who became aware of radioactive material being present, staked the ground. Bulldozing, some stripping, digging of one trench and the drilling of three diamond drill holes totalling 311 metres on the Property in 1968 was undertaken by Gord Leliever of Nordic Mines and Investments Limited.

In 1968 Nordic Mines and Investments Limited collected surface samples from the original showing that gave assays of 0.215% U_3O_8 (4.3 lbs U_3O_8 per ton) over a width of 3.4 metres and 0.40% U_3O_8 (8 lbs U_3O_8 per ton) over a width of 4.6 metres (AMAX Exploration Inc., Roberts 0019, 1974) and subsequently logged the core (Nordic Mines and Investments Limited, 1968). Core recovered consisted of argillite and quartz pebble conglomerate. The uranium assays showed values ranging from less than .01% U_3O_8 to .04% U_3O_8 (0.20 to 0.80 lbs U_3O_8 per ton). This core was logged by A.S. Bayne who concluded that these holes were incorrectly spotted to intersect the downward extension of the “ore grade” surface showing (AMAX Explorations Inc. Roberts 0019, 1974). This was also stated in a letter of G.E Parsons to Hanna Mining Company ((Nordic Mines and Investments Limited, 1968).The sample grades are reported as “assays”, however, the method of analysis is not reported.

In 1969 Nordic Mines and Investments Limited continued with further work undertaking a localized ground radiometric survey, localized geological mapping and a bulk sampling program of shafts, rock pits and trenches on the property (Nordic Mines and Investments Limited, Roberts 0021-B1, 1969) (Nordic Mines and Investments Limited, Roberts 0018, 1969). Two shafts were sunk to obtain bulk samples for assay and metallurgical testing. Shaft 1, approximately 9 metres deep, yielded a 22 ton bulk sample averaging 0.038% U_3O_8 (0.76 lbs U_3O_8 per ton). Shaft 2, approximately 7.5 metres deep, yielded a 10 ton bulk sample averaging 0.025% U_3O_8 (0.5 lbs U_3O_8 per ton) (AMAX Exploration Inc., Roberts 0019, 1974). Numerous trenches were made in outcrop and through overburden. Bayne (Nordic Mines and Investments Limited, Roberts 0018, 1969) presents a detailed sample plan with the individual assays. This sampling program indicated substantial widths of low-grade uranium mineralization. Twenty-nine, shallow percussion vertical drill holes were drilled to test the mineralization present. The assay data indicates widespread mineralization that averages 0.029% U_3O_8 (0.58lbs U_3O_8 per ton). Holes 1 to 18 outlined an area of 122 metres by 15 metres with an average drill hole depth of 6 metres to 9 metres and a maximum depth of 24 metres (AMAX Exploration Inc., Roberts 0019, 1974). The sample grades are reported as “assays”, however, the method of analysis is not reported.

Bayne (Nordic Mines and Investments Limited, Roberts 0018, 1969) recognized because of the erratic distribution of the very fine-grained uranium mineralization that loss of fines in sampling gave reduced values. It was found that the bulk sampling gave the highest values and the chip sampling gave the lowest values. For this reason Bayne also recommended that a minimum of BX sized core be used for any drilling on the Property.

In 1974 AMAX Exploration Inc., on the basis of previous work undertaken by Nordic Mines and Investments Limited and their radiometric survey which

suggested an area of approximately 90 metres by 460 metres underlain by Proterozoic argillite containing widespread uranium mineralization in the range of 0.02 to 0.03 % U_3O_8 eq. (0.4 to 0.6 lbs U_3O_8 per ton), undertook a detailed study of the Property. This study, supervised by Peter T. George P.Eng., included mapping all previous work, geology and radiometrics at a scale of 1" to 200 feet, followed by a 5-hole 550 metre diamond drill program. The results of this drill program did not indicate substantial widths or continuity suggesting instead discontinuous lens-like units. The shallow intersections of the basement at 30 metres to 46 metres further suggested limited tonnages. It was thought that the program had eliminated the potential for a large tonnage low grade mineralization deposit in the area of the Nordic Occurrence and the Property was dropped (AMAX Exploration Inc., Roberts 0019, 1974). Subsequent to this, the Nordic Occurrence also became known as the AMAX property. The uranium values in this paragraph are considered to have been determined by radiometric measurements which were then converted to equivalent uranium based on calibration of the scintillometer.

In 1974 the Nordic Occurrence was restaked by W. O. Karvinen (Karvinen, 1974) who drilled one hole beneath shaft 1 and one hole beneath shaft 2, totalling 145 metres. Readings of 2x background were encountered over a 3 metre interval in a quartz pebble paraconglomerate with associated pyrite and chalcopyrite along fractures under shaft 2 and 1.5x background over a 1.5 metre interval under shaft 1 in a brecciated pyrrhotite, magnetite bearing quartz pebble conglomerate.

In 1979 the Ontario Geological Survey contracted Barringer Magenta (Barringer Magenta Limited, 1979) to undertake a geochemical orientation survey of the area in the vicinity of the Nordic Occurrence with the primary aim of determining a recognizable physio-chemical signature and determine if there is a secondary dispersion away from the mineralized area. This survey included stream, lake sediment and water samples.

No significant uranium anomalies were detected in organic lake or stream sediments. The highest concentration of uranium, 6.2 ppm was detected in organic rich sediment. This area was underlain by Archean metavolcanic rocks. Another low order uranium water anomaly was found in the east branch of the Roberts River upstream of the main prospect suggesting weakly uraniferous Mississagi sediments in contact with the Roberts River and its tributaries. The highest recorded radon in stream sediment was 11.4 cpm in a sample opposite the AMAX Property (Nordic Occurrence). The higher readings extending just below the Nordic Occurrence up the east tributary to a small lake at the headwaters of the stream. The rock samples that had the highest radiometric reading of 4000 cps at the Nordic Occurrence were from a dense black argillite with disseminated sulphides. Due to the difficultly in extracting the uranium it was suggested that the uranium was found in silicate lattice sites or as a heavy resistate mineral such as zircon, apatite or uranothorite. Subsequent analysis of high concentrations of phosphorus, zirconium and thorium could support this. High chromium also was found in the sample as well as anomalous lead, zinc, manganese, iron, titanium and lesser barium. These elements are typically found in black organic rich argillite. It was concluded to possibly use radon gas for detecting uranium mineralization as the occurrence of resistate uranium minerals might preclude uranium disassociation and dispersion downstream.

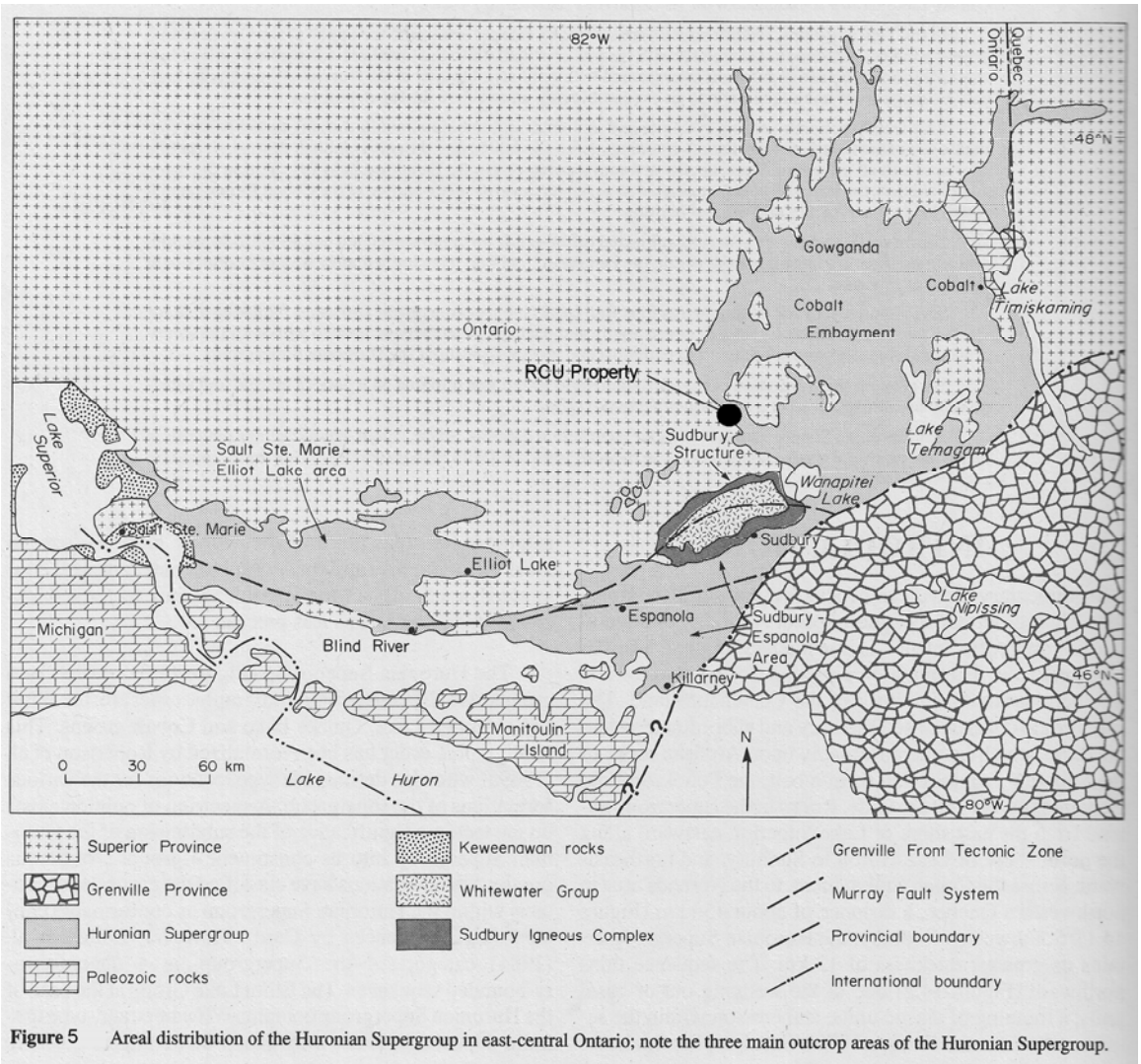

Figure 5 Areal distribution of the Huronian Supergroup in east-central Ontario; note the three main outcrop areas of the Huronian Supergroup.

Figure 5: Basemap from pg. 550 of Bennett, G., et al. 1991 in Geology of Ontario.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The following descriptions in this section were taken primarily from Geological Report 91 (Meyn, H.D., 1971) and the subsequent AMAX report (AMAX Exploration Inc., Roberts 0019, 1974).

The RCU Property occurs at the northern edge of the Southern Province and is underlain by highly deformed Archean metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks that have been intruded by Archean felsic and mafic igneous rocks of the Superior Province and subsequently unconformably overlain by Proterozoic metasedimentary rocks of the Hough Lake, Quirke Lake and Cobalt groups of the Huronian Supergroup of the Southern Province as shown above in Figure 5.

Two formations within the Paleoproterozoic sediments are known to contain uranium, these being the Matinenda and Mississagi formations. At this time only the Mississagi formation has been found within the RCU Property. The regional stratigraphy of the Huronian is shown in Figure 6 and the local area is shown in Table 3. In the area of the RCU Property these Huronian metasediments thicken southward and eastward into a basin-like area known as the Cobalt embayment (Figure 7 and 8). On the RCU Property, and the surrounding area, the Proterozoic metasedimentary rocks have been folded and block faulted which results in relatively discontinuous remnants of Proterozoic strata overlying and surrounded by Archean basement rocks.

The Archean rocks consist of, in increasing abundance and age, mafic intrusive rocks, granites and rocks of the Temagami Greenstone Belt. These greenstone, supracrustal rocks, the oldest in the area, consist primarily of mafic to intermediate volcanics, metamorphosed and sheared amphibolites and amphibolitic schists. Felsic metavolcanic rocks are found only rarely and then in small patches mainly confined to Roberts Township. Minor bodies of weakly

magnetic chert-magnetite iron formation have been found in the area with the largest being the nearby Moose Mountain Mine located 8 kilometres to the south off the RCU Property. Minor metasedimentary quartz feldspar (hornblende) biotite schists occur in the area and interbedded in the metavolcanic rocks. Lenses of conglomerate containing pebbles of granite, diabase, and schist up to 25 mm diameter but averaging 12 mm size occur within the metasedimentary quartz feldspar (hornblende) biotite schists. These Archean conglomerates, unlike the later Proterozoic conglomerates, have their pebbles and cobbles generally flattened and elongated parallel to the schistosity. Granitic rocks intrude the older metavolcanic and metasedimentary Archean rocks. The granitic rocks are generally medium-grained, equigranular, pink weathering and range in composition from granite to granodiorite with quartz monzonite being most common. Small dyke-like bodies of diabase and metadiabase intrude the granitic and metavolcanic rocks. The dyke rocks are composed of varying bodies of diabase and metadiabase. The dyke rocks are composed of varying proportions of amphibole and plagioclase laths, up to 2 mm long, with accessory magnetite, apatite, leucoxene, quartz and biotite. In general the plagioclase composition is An_{45}. These rocks often develop a dioritic appearance near the granitic intrusive contacts.

Table 3

RCU Property - Table of Formations[1]

CENOZOIC

RECENT
Fluvial clays and silts, swamp deposits.

PLEISTOCENE
Boulder till and sand deposits.

>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>UNCONFORMITY>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>

PRECAMBRIAN

PROTEROZOIC

NIPISSING – TYPE DIABASE
Gabbroic dikes and sills

----------INTRUSIVE CONTACT----------

HURONIAN
COBALT GROUP
LORRAINE FORMATION
Massive green siltstone
GOWGANDA FORMATION
Thin bedded (varved?) argillite
QUIRKE LAKE GROUP
SERPENT FORMATION
Quartzite
ESPANOLA FORMATION
Limestone
BRUCE FORMATION
Polymictic conglomerate
HOUGH LAKE GROUP
MISSISSAGI FORMATION
Argillite and gritty argillite, minor conglomerate

>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>UNCONFORMITY>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>

ARCHEAN

METAVOLCANIC – SEDIMENTARY – GRANITIC BASEMENT COMPLEX

[1] AMAX Exploration Inc. 1974, Sudbury Assessment file Roberts 0019, George, Peter T. Report p.6.

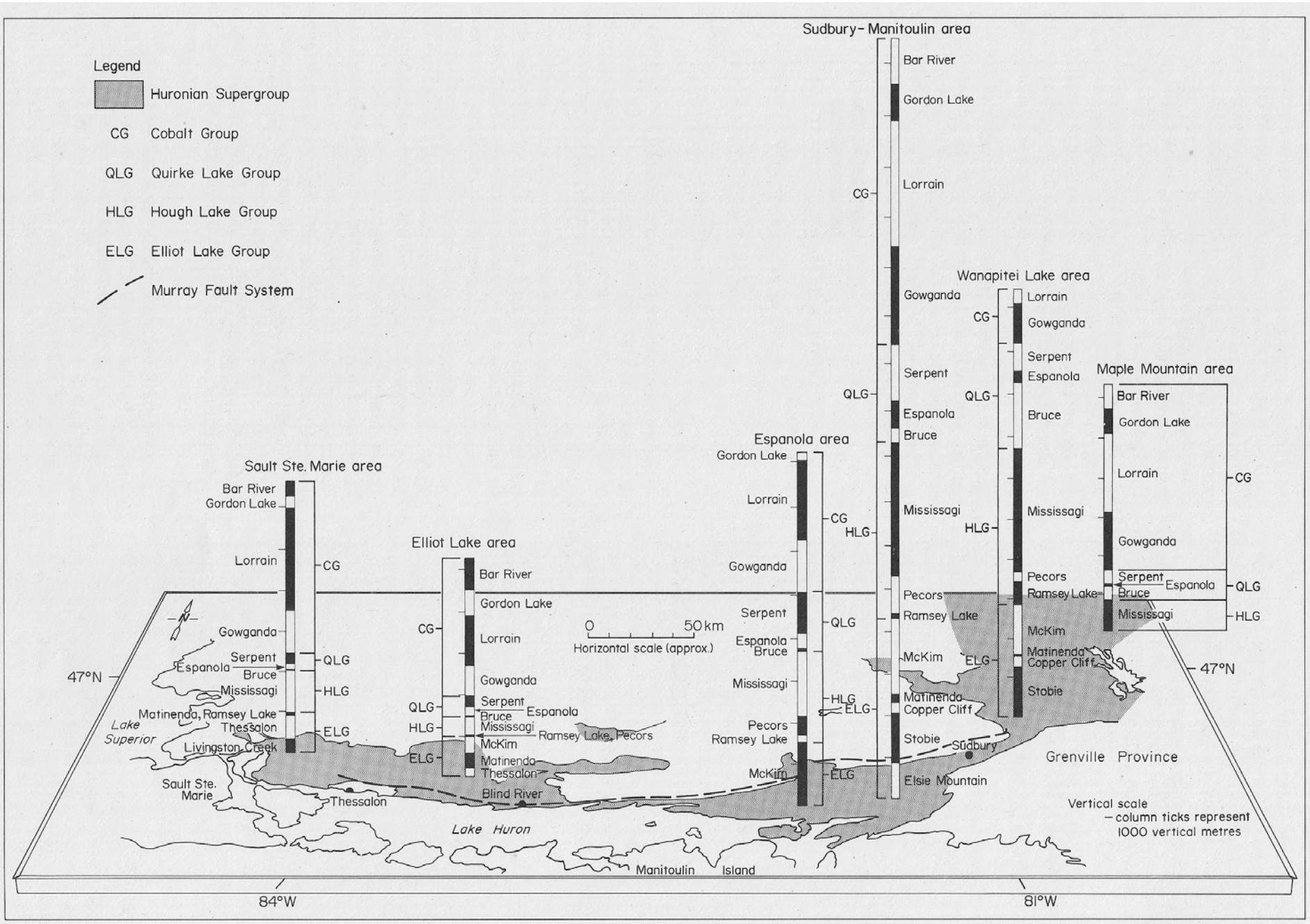

Figure 6 Block diagram illustrating the variation in stratigraphic thickness of units in the Huronian Supergroup, Southern Province.

Info. from pg. 551 of Bennet, G.,et al in Geology of Ontario.

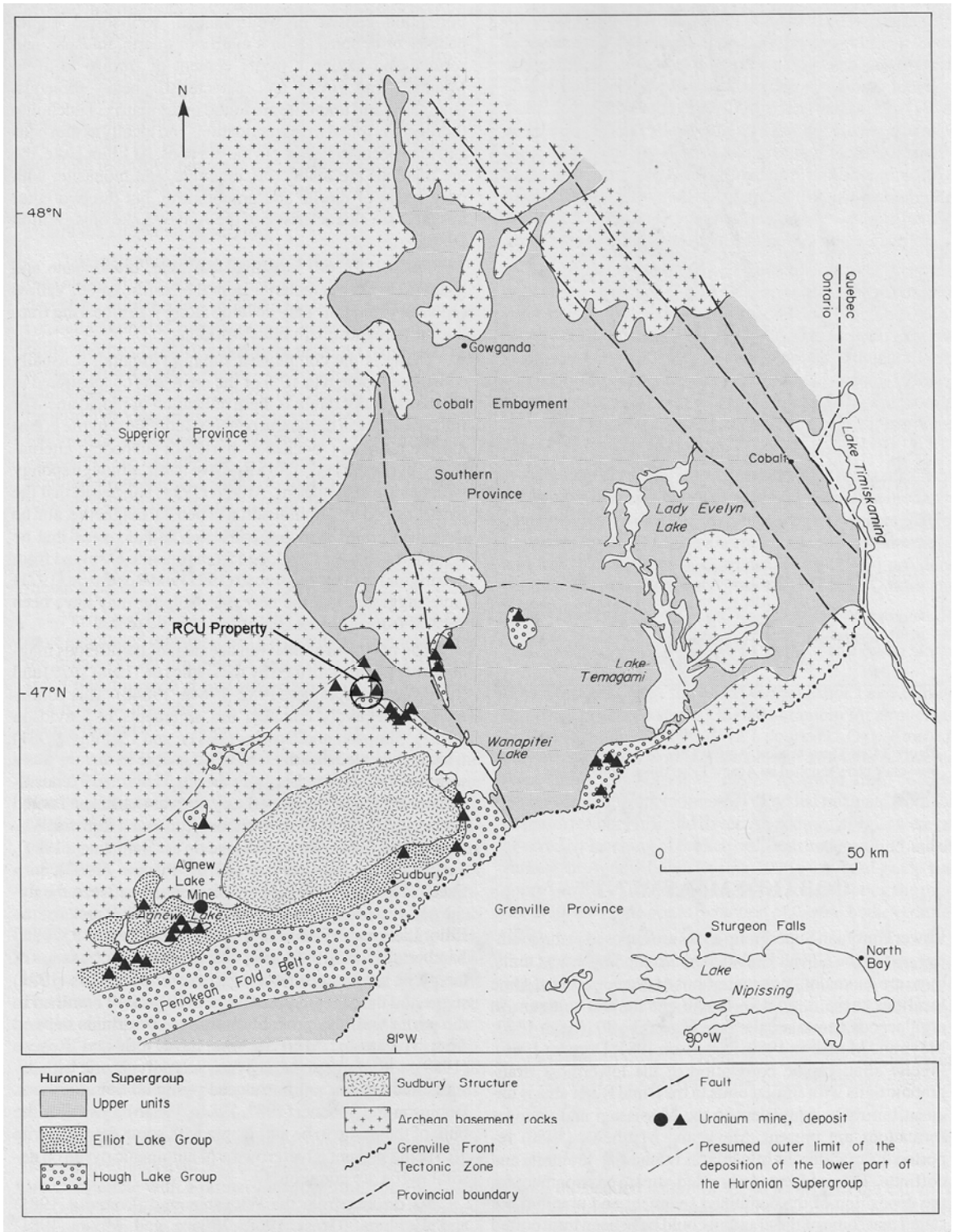

Figure 7 Uranium occurrences in the Cobalt Embayment and in the Agnew Lake area of the Penokean Fold Belt.

Basemap from pg. 583 of Bennett, G., et al. 1991 in Geology of Ontario

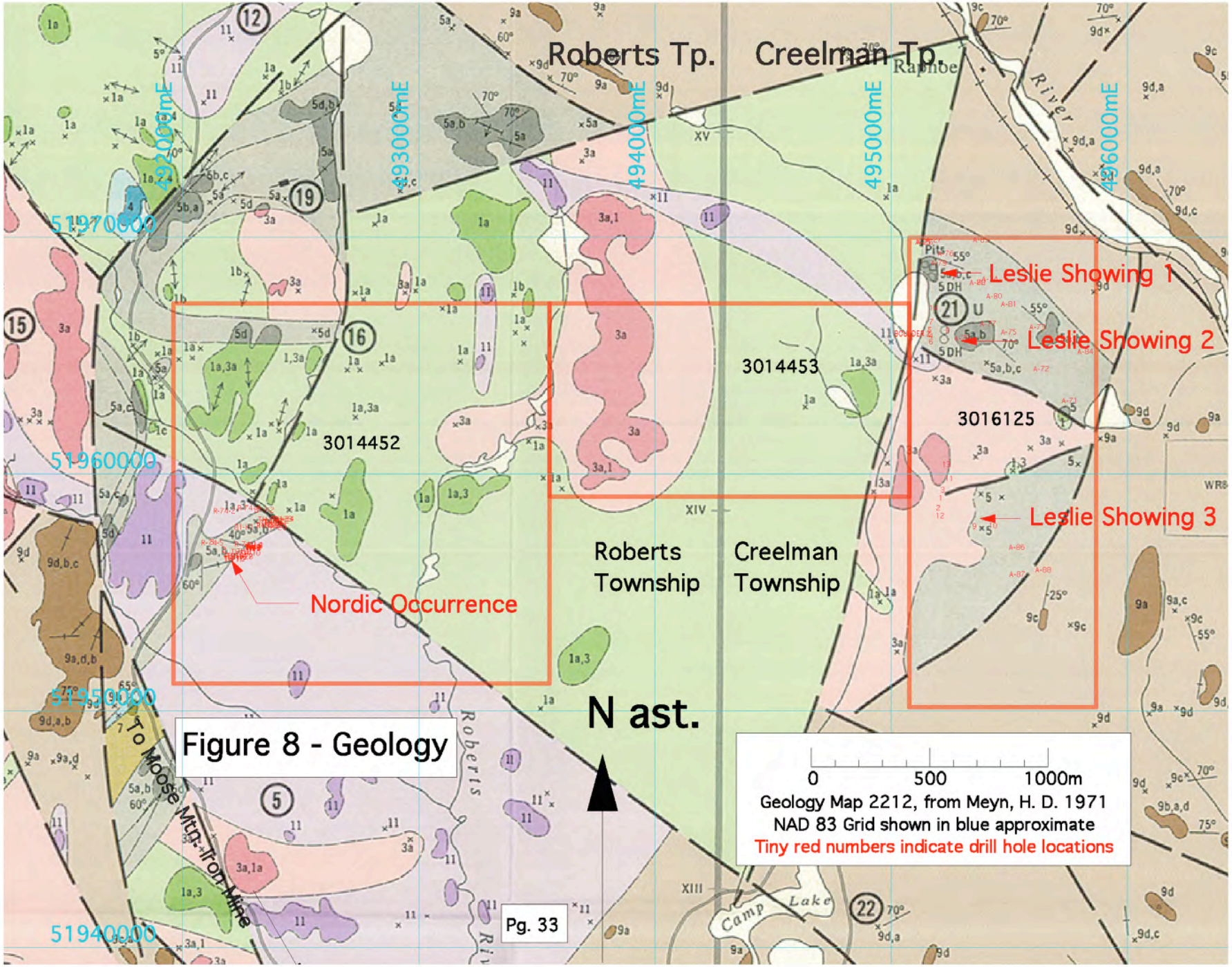

Figure 8 - Geology

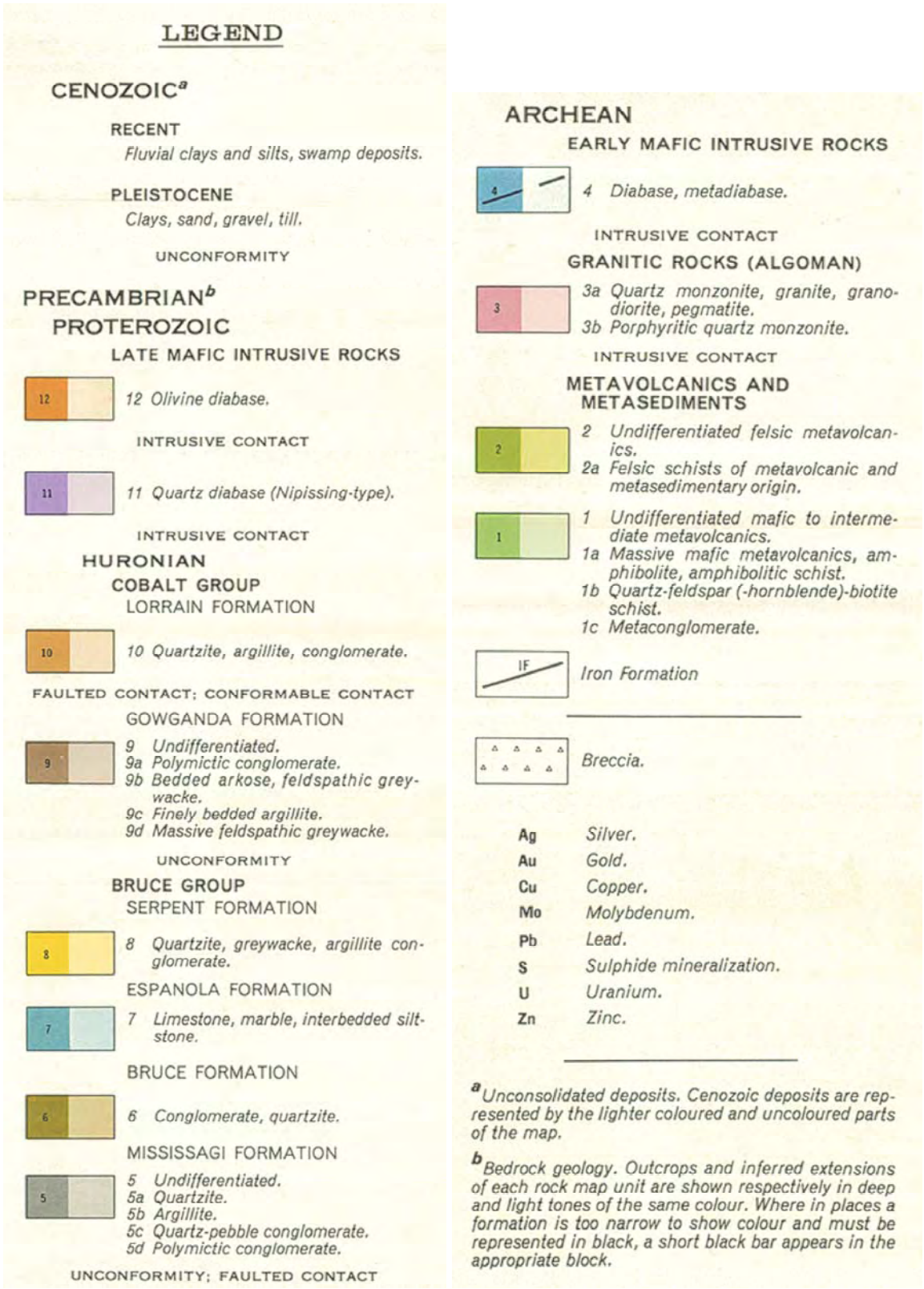

Figure 8a: Legend for the Geology Map of Figure 8.

Unconformitably overlying these Archean rocks are Proterozoic rocks of Huronian metasediments. While all these Huronian metasediments have been metamorphosed, the term metasediments will be shortened to just sediments. The oldest Huronian rocks encountered in the area of the RCU Property are those of the Mississagi formation. The Mississagi formation consists of quartz-pebble conglomerate, polymictic conglomerate, quartz pebble grit and argillite interbedded with siltstone, quartzite and feldspathic quartzite. Above the Mississagi quartzite a narrow band of polymictic conglomerate has been found, and this could represent the Bruce formation. Rare outcrops of limestone have also been found near the southwest of the Property that may correlate with the Espanola formation (AMAX Exploration Inc., 1974). These formations are in turn overlain by the Gowganda formation, which is exposed near the Vermillion River. This consists of boulder conglomerate and laminated argillite. There is a possibility that the Gowganda formation lies unconformably on the older formations but the exact relationships are unknown because the contact area is covered by overburden. Gabbro and quartz diabase of the Nipissing type intrude the granite and Huronian sedimentary rocks as sills and discordant dykes. Later northwest trending olivine diabase dykes intruding all previous rock types have been noted outside the property boundaries.

The geology on the Property is shown in Figure 8. As can be seen, the Property is underlain in the central portion with Archean supracrustals and granite while Paleoproterozoic rocks occur on the western and eastern portions of the property. Uranium mineralization has been reported in these Paleoproterozoic rocks as described under mineralization.

At least three sets of faults have been inferred in the area by George (AMAX Exploration Inc., 1974). The most prominent having a north-northwest strike direction, displaying a left hand strike slip movement with the east block uplifted. A second set of faults occur as 2nd order conjugate set to the first prominent set.

One set having an east-northeast strike, left hand strike slip movement with the south side block uplifted. The other set having a north-northeast strike direction, right hand strike slip with the north block uplifted. The third set of faulting is a late stage event with a northwesterly strike direction displaying a left hand slip movement with unknown slip direction. This set may have been a reactivated Archean break. It has been suggested that the lineament along Roberts Creek may have been such a fault scarp acting as a depositional barrier in early Proterozoic time (George; AMAX Exploration Inc., 1974).

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

The deposit is of the Proterozoic uranium-bearing, pyritic, paleoplacer type (Eckstrand, 1984) associated with early pre-oxygenated Proterozoic quartz pebble oligiomictic conglomerate. This type of mineralization may contain uranium, thorium, and rare earth elements (REE). Examples of this type of deposit include Elliot Lake, Ontario, Agnew Lake, Ontario, Padlei, North West Territories and the Otish and Sakami Lake areas, Quebec. As of 1978 these deposits accounted for half of Canada's domestic uranium reserves and one-third of the non-Communist uranium reserves. Tonnages of individual ore bodies generally fall in the range of 10 to 400 million tonnes. Elliot Lake ore grade averaged 900 ppm U or .09% U (0.318% U_3O_8). Richer ore averaged 1200 ppm. U or 0.12% U (0.425% U_3O_8) and 250 ppm Th. Agnew Lake grade averaged 700 ppm U or .07% U (0.248% U_3O_8) and 2500 ppm Th (Eckstrand, 1984).

Due to the dramatic increase in the use of REE in modern technology, the REE component of these deposits is now becoming of considerable economic significance. Pele Mountain Resources Inc. is developing their Eco Ridge Mine project about 20 kilometres east of Elliot Lake, Ontario (about 115 km. to the southwest of the RCU Property). In a news release dated 28 September 2010 they report that, "Eco Ridge leach solutions could contain up to 218,000 kilograms of recoverable total Rare Earth Oxides (TREO) annually in additional

to 826,000 pounds of uranium oxide. These projections are based on the Scoping Study and on rare earth oxide (REO) assays from 30 widely spaced drill holes and the results of leach tests performed at SGS Canada Inc." The REE-bearing minerals are intimately associated with the uranium-bearing minerals in the paleoplacer deposits and consequently report to the concentrator and in the leach solutions along with the uranium.

Note: The authors of this report have not visited the Eco Ridge Mine project nor have they been able to verify the above reported information. **It should be borne in mind that the mineralization reported is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the RCU Property that is the subject of this report**.

The geologic setting occurs in quartzose arenites in a pre-oxygenated atmosphere that would not be amenable to the production of (hematite) red beds. Deposition occurs in intracratonic rifts, basins or proximal parts of marginal basins that rest on Archean rocks. Host rocks include quartz pebble conglomerate and pebbly grit in coarse fluviatile sandstone with the uranium occurring mainly in the quartz pebble conglomerate beds and with heavy minerals in pyritic layers within arenite. Associated rocks include argillaceous and quartzose or feldspathic sandstone as well as polymictic paraconglomerate, siltstone and shale, orthoconglomerate with clasts of quartz and basalt, gabbroic sheet intrusions and basalt. The mineralization tends to form in extensive single or multiple lenses, ribbon or fan shaped in plan of uraniferous pyritic quartz pebble conglomerate and uraniferous heavy mineral layers in arenite near conglomerate beds. Ore minerals include uraninite, brannerite, uranothorite, uranoan monazite and native gold. Associated minerals include quartz as pebbles and smaller clasts, pyrite grains, interstitial sericite, K-feldspar grains, rutile-anatase, monazite, zircon and other heavy minerals.

The age of these deposits range from early Aphebian and Archean; none being younger than 2.2 Ga. Huronian rocks in Canada are between 2.7 and 2.25 Ga. The mineralization age is the same as the host rock; however, significant diagenetic modifications may have occurred such as the formation of brannerite

within titanite (spene) grains. The genetic model envisions a placer model, prior to the formation of an oxygen rich atmosphere, consisting of heavy minerals or their pre-diagenetic precursors along with detrital pyrite, iron and titanium oxide, monazite, zircon and other heavy minerals. Ore controls would include paleo-topographic features of the underlying Archean terrain that would produce abrupt gradient changes from the drained granitic terrain including fault scarps, bajadas and stream confluences. Guides to exploration would include seeking radioactivity in coarse layers, determining upstream direction and continuing in that direction to find coarser and thicker beds with higher U:Th ratios and the commonly associated rare earth elements (REE).

The approach that has been used and is continuing to be used by companies to explore and evaluate these types of deposits usually consisted of prospecting with a scintillometer to identify areas of anomalous radioactivity followed by sampling, geological mapping and additional radiometric surveying. This work was then followed by diamond drilling to provide geological and mineral deposit information and chemical analyses.

The primary ore minerals of these deposits are detrital/heavy mineral grains such as uraninite, (radioactive), the main uranium-bearing mineral and monazite which carries 90% of the REE. Secondary minerals produced as alteration products of the placer minerals are also present. These minerals are found together usually in the pyritic quartz pebble conglomerate horizons. If the concentrations are high enough then these are the potentially economic zones of interest.

8.1 MINERALIZATION

Two known occurrences of uranium occur on the RCU Property. These are the Nordic Occurrence, located at the southwest of the Property on the current

existing claim S-3014452 and the Leslie Occurrence located on the current existing claim S-3016125 at the east end of the Property. The histories of these properties and the reported assays have previously been described under the heading of History, Section 6. The mineralization identified within these 2 occurrences is quite similar and is described in the following sections. The reader is referred to the Geology Map (Figure 8) for reference to the information below. A third area of exploration work is shown as number 16 on Figure 8. Although R. Richer of Markstay held these claims in the late 60's no work was reported in the assessment files.

At the time of this earlier work, although rare earth elements were recognized in the Elliot Lake area, there was little interest in their economic potential apart from yttrium due to the low concentrations per ton and the low prices.

8.1.1 LESLIE OCCURRENCE MINERALIZATION

The following description of the Leslie mineralization was taken primarily from Geological Report 91 (Meyn, H.D., 1971), which gives a good summary of previous work and mineralization on the Leslie Occurrence.

Three areas of uranium mineralization were discovered on the Leslie property in the Mississagi formation. The radioactive quartz-pebble conglomerate lies directly on the basement granite at three different localities. At other places it is interbedded with quartzite. Narrow interbeds of argillite, locally called greywacke, in the conglomerate are sometimes strongly radioactive. Uraninite has been identified in the bedded argillite and is of detrital origin (Meyn, H.D., 1971). Concentration of the uraninite in the argillite may be due to extensive reworking of the detrital material by currents or waves along a shoreline. At any rate the best uranium mineralization on the Property occurs in the bedded argillite between conglomerate beds.

The No. 1 showing, in the northwest corner of existing current claim S-3016125 on the east side of a small pond, consists of quartz-pebble conglomerate in contact with granite. Argillite is interbedded with the conglomerate and is the better mineralized. Both the conglomerate and the argillite are pyritiferous. The main argillite bed is about 0.5 metres thick. It strikes S.80° E and dips 55° N. A representative sample of radioactive argillite taken by Thomson (1960) assayed 0.48% U_3O_8 (9.6 lbs U_3O_8 per ton) and 0.05 percent ThO_2, which correlates with an assay of a sample from the same locality taken by the United States Geological Survey which assayed 0.49% U_3O_8 (9.8 lbs U_3O_8 per ton). Seven holes were drilled in the vicinity of this exposure, but at such an angle that they could easily have failed to intersect the main argillite reef. Assay results of this drilling are very incomplete. The available records state that in hole No. 5 analyses of 0.03 to 0.05% U_3O_8 (0.6 to 1 lbs U_3O_8 per ton) were obtained from 8.2 to 16.8 metre depths. Hole No.7 is reported to average 0.065% U_3O_8 (1.3 lbs U_3O_8 per ton) from 38.7 to 45 metres. Thomson (1960, p. 31) reports that all samples taken by him from showings 1 and 2 (see below) were analyzed by the Provincial Assay Office using a chemical method of analysis, however, there is no description of the method.

No. 2 showing, 425metres south of No.1 is similar to No. 1 in so far as the argillite carries the best values. The No. 2 showing exhibits interbedded argillite and conglomerate with the strongest radioactivity in the argillite. A sample was taken by Thomson (1960) from the test-pit where the argillite is 0.60-0.90 metres thick; this assayed 0.08% U_3O_8 (1.6 lbs U_3O_8 per ton). Six holes were drilled here, but available assays are very few. Those available indicate a low uranium content, except from 46.5 to 47.2 metres in hole No. 11 where the assay of 0.13 % U_3O_8 (2.6 lbs U_3O_8 per ton) is recorded.

A historical estimate, not compliant with NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, of the ore potential near occurrence 2 was ‘calculated’ by J. A. McGregor P.Eng. (McGregor, 1976) at one million tons grading 0.73 lbs U_3O_8

(0.0365% U_3O_8 per ton) with an average width of 4.3 metres, based on earlier drill hole data that he had access to. The method of analyses is not indicated.

Note: All resource estimates presented in this report are historical and were prepared before the introduction of National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). These resource estimates may not be relied upon until they are confirmed using methods and standards that comply with those required by NI 43-101. The potential for the exploration target to replicate the historical resource, or to reach the indicated range of tonnages, is conceptual and is based on historical reports, which cite approximately lengths, widths, depths, grades and projections of the historical resource. Readers are cautioned that a qualified person has not completed sufficient exploration, test work or examination of past work to define a resource that is currently compliant with NI 43-101. The Company further cautions that there is a risk that exploration and test work will not result in the delineation of such a currently compliant resource. Neither the Company nor its personnel treat the historical resource estimate or the historical data as defining a current mineral resource, as defined under NI 43-101, nor do they rely upon the estimate or the data for evaluation purposes; however, these data are considered relevant and will be used to guide exploration as the Company develops new data to support a current mineral/resource estimate in accordance with the requirements of NI 43-101

No. 3 showing, some 185 metres south of No. 2 showing is again similar except the dips are lower than at No. 2. Limited outcrop in the area prevented a more detailed interpretation.

Diamond drilling, starting in 1967 by Assembly Mines and followed by Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting, proved the down dip continuity of the radioactive beds. The depth to the basement was 230 metres at the No. 2 showing while the uraniferous zone was on the order of 60 metres deep at showings No. 1 and No. 3 (TX Resources Limited, 1978).

Low uranium analyses are also reported on samples taken in the vicinity of drill hole No. 9 in the radioactive conglomerate at the east boundary of the historic now expired claim S-73427.

Analyses of a few character samples from the Leslie Occurrence show that thorium is sometimes present as well as uranium. For example, a sample that assayed 0.31% U_3O_8 contained 0.06% ThO_2; a second sample contained 0.26% U_3O_8 and 0.13% ThO_2. The sample taken by the author (Thomson, 1960; chemical analysis by Provincial Assayer) from the radioactive argillite at No. 1 showing contained 2-5% zirconium.

The bedding in the Mississagi formation in this area strikes about parallel to the contact with the underlying granite and swings around from north-south on the east side of the granite mass to east-west on the north side of it. The dips of the beds are 30°-40° away from the granite. The bedding in the overlying Gowganda formation dips 50°–65° E. The pronounced steepening of the beds near the Vermilion River may be related to faulting along it. A very pronounced narrow regional topographic depression strikes north-south through the pond on the northwest portion of the current claim S-3016125. It is possible that faulting along this lineament may have shifted the west side northerly, so that the quartzite beds appear to strike directly into the granite.

In 1967, three holes, totaling 222 metres were drilled for Assembly Mines Limited on the expired historic claim S-130958 just northeast of the small pond. Quartzite, conglomerate and argillite were encountered. Hole A-25 reached basement at a depth of 67 metres encountered up to 5% sulphide minerals in places and was sampled from 62.1 to 67.7 metres. Hole A-26 reached basement at 30 metres and encountered no mineralization. Hole A-27 did not reach basement at 88.7 metres and encountered no mineralization.

8.1.2 NORDIC OCCURRENCE MINERALIZATION

The majority of the following description of the Nordic mineralization was taken from the AMAX report of Peter T. George P.Eng. (AMAX Exploration Inc., 1974) which is the latest most thorough summary of work done and mineralization observed on this occurrence at this time.

Host rocks for the uranium mineralization are grey to black, fine-grained, thin bedded to massive argillitic rocks of the Mississagi formation containing bands and lenses of oligiomictic quartz pebble grit, conglomerate and breccia, near the unconformity. Most of the quartz pebbles are white, fine-grained, equigranular quartzite. Detailed radiometric readings indicate that the uranium mineralization

occurs in particular laminae within the argillite rocks. The gritty and conglomeratic units generally give lower readings and it would appear that the introduction of coarse clastic material dilutes the uranium content. The fine nature of the mineralization and its uneven distribution contributed to different values depending upon sampling methods.

The Proterozoic-Proterozoic unconformity outcrops in the area striking east of northeast to north and dips northward at 65°. The Proterozoic strata strike in an east-northeasterly direction and parallel the unconformity along most of its length, although there are local variations where the strata retains its easterly strike direction and terminate abruptly against the unconformity. It was believed by George (AMAX Exploration Inc., 1974) that the unconformity in this area was probably an Archean fault scarp that stood as an erosional high during Proterozoic sedimentation.

The lens-like nature of the coarse clastic rocks suggests a flood plain-delta fluvial sedimentary depositional environment, possibly similar to a bajada. Local variations in strike and dip of the strata probably are the result of scouring and later slumping and soft sediment deformation.

No uranium minerals have been identified in the argillite to date. Past research work undertaken by Laurentian University failed to identify the uranium-bearing mineral in spite of apparently exhaustive work. The problem may lie in the grain size. Considering specific gravity differences, uraninite grains should be smaller than the associated clastic material which in this case is a fine-grained argillite and at the grades involved would represent 250 to 500 ppm U_3O_8 in the sediment.

From work done by Nordic Mines Limited it appeared that a potential surface area of approximately 90 metres by 460 metres is underlain by steeply dipping argillites which contain widespread uranium mineralization in the range of 0.02 to

0.03% (0.4 to 0.6 lbs/ton) U_3O_8. Subsequent drilling of 5 holes by AMAX (AMAX Exploration Inc., 1974) indicated a shallow 30 metres to 46 metres depth to the unconformity and suggested a trough-like body of Mississagi formation of limited size. The analyses are considered to have been based on radiometric measurements).

8.1.3 RARE EARTH ELEMENTS

Over the past few years, the use of rare earth elements (REE) in various aspects of modern technology has increased significantly. China has been producing approximately 95% of the world's supply and on 1 September 2009 China announced that it would reduce its export quota by about 70% to 35,000 tonnes per year for the period 2010-2015 so as to protect the environment and to conserve scarce resources for domestic use. This, coupled with the increasing demand, has resulted in significant price increases for several of the REE.

In the Elliot Lake area, which is the type area for the Ontario, Paleoproterozoic sediment-hosted uranium deposits, REE occur associated with the uranium mineralization. Just east of Elliot Lake, Pele Mountain Resources Inc. is developing their Eco Ridge Mine project and they are reporting the full range of REE plus yttrium associated with the uranium mineralization in the main conglomerate bed (Pele Mountain Resources Inc., News Release, 28 September 2010). Pele also reports that leaching tests show that over 60% of the REE are available in the uranium leach solutions and that the REE have been successfully recovered commercially in the past from the leach solutions.

Recent sampling by the Company and Winter (see Sections 10 and 14 respectively of this report) has indicated the presence of REE associated with the uranium mineralization and the areas of high radioactivity at both the Nordic and Leslie 2 areas. The Company sampling returned TREE values between 75 ppm

and 719 ppm (7 samples – page 55) while the Winter samples (Table 5) returned TREE values between 41 ppm and 289 ppm (12 samples).

9. EXPLORATION

The most recent work on the RCU Property has been carried out by GTO Resources Inc. and Firebird Resources Inc. as described below in chronological order. A total of $68,493 has been expended by Firebird Resources Inc. and GTO Resources Inc. on exploration work on this property. Of this amount 17,738.00 has been expended in the last 3 years.

This initial work consisted of linecutting followed by a ground total field magnetometer and VLF EM survey undertaken by Meegwich Consultants Inc. (Laronde, 2006). This survey was conducted in the fall of 2006 over the areas of Leslie showing 2 and 3 in the western portion of Creeelman Township and consisted of approximately 13.5 line kilometres. This grid consisted of a 1.4 kilometre baseline running due north with east-west lines 100 metres apart, all picketed at 25 metre intervals. The orientation of the lines was laid out so as to cross perpendicular to the contact and general anticipated strand lines and strike of the Mississagi Formation.

Total field magnetometer readings were taken at 12.5 metre stations with a GEM Systems GSM 19 Overhauser Magnetometer, Serial no. 58479. A base station Scintrex EDA Omni IV unit was set up near the property and used for control and corrections of diurnal variations. Both instruments are microprocessor based and measure the earth's total magnetic field intensity to an accuracy of less than 1/10 nT. The data collected was processed using Geosoft software to produce coloured contour format plans at a scale of 1:5000.

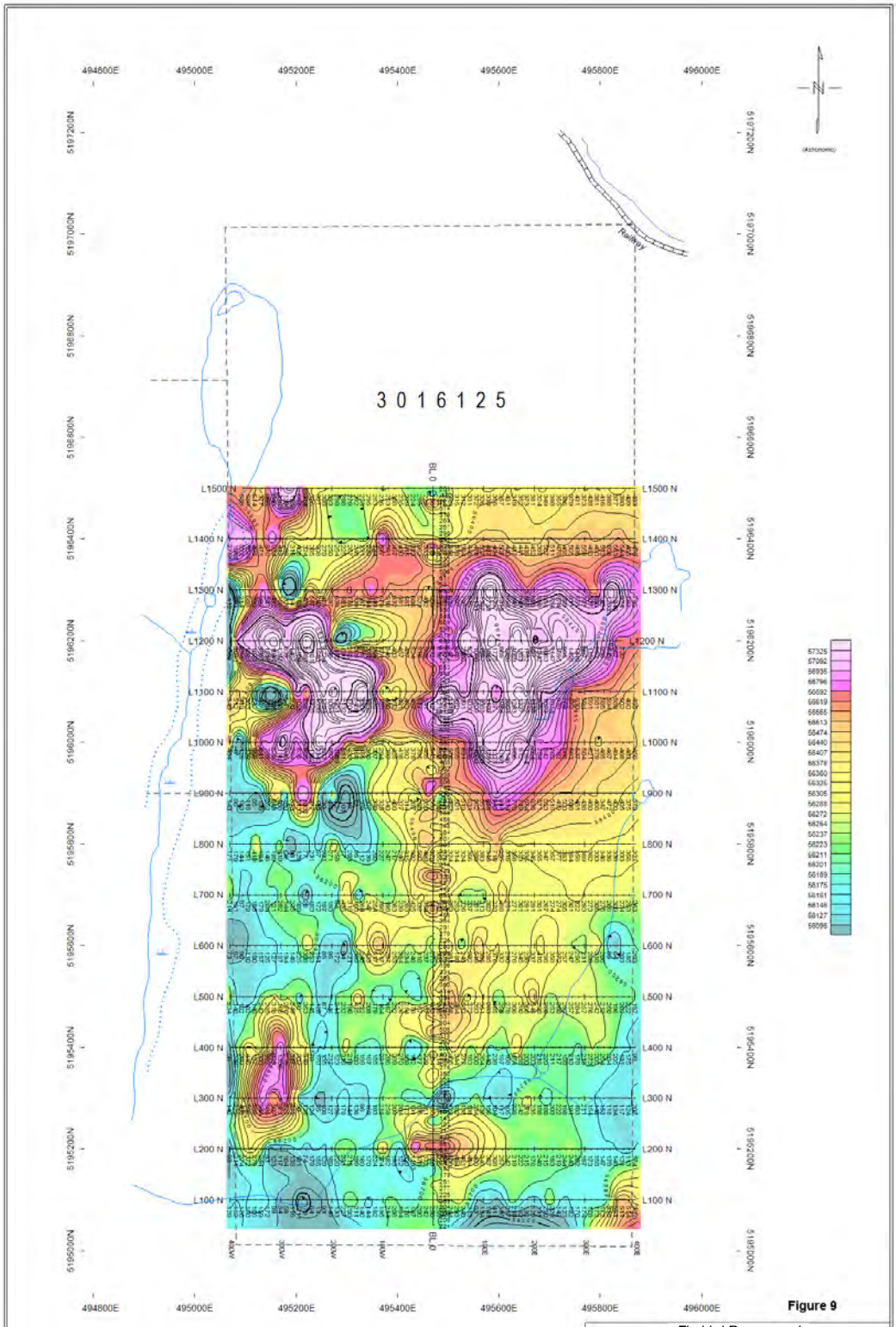

Figure 9

Firebird Resources Inc.		
Creelman Grid *Creelman Township, Ontario Sudbury Mining Division*		
Ground Magnetometer Survey Total Field Contours		
Data Processing and Interpretation by: ***Meegwich Consultants Inc.***	***Scale 1:5000*** ***December 2006***	***NTS 41 I/15***

Instruments:
GEM Systems GSM-19 Magnetometer Serial #58479
GEM Systems GSM-19 Magnetometer Serial #56700
Geonics EM-16 VLF Receiver Serial #10588
VLF Station: NAA 24.0 kHz Cutler Maine

Scale 1:5000
60 0 60 120 180 240 300
metres
(NAD 83 / UTM Zone 17)

Firebird Resources Inc.

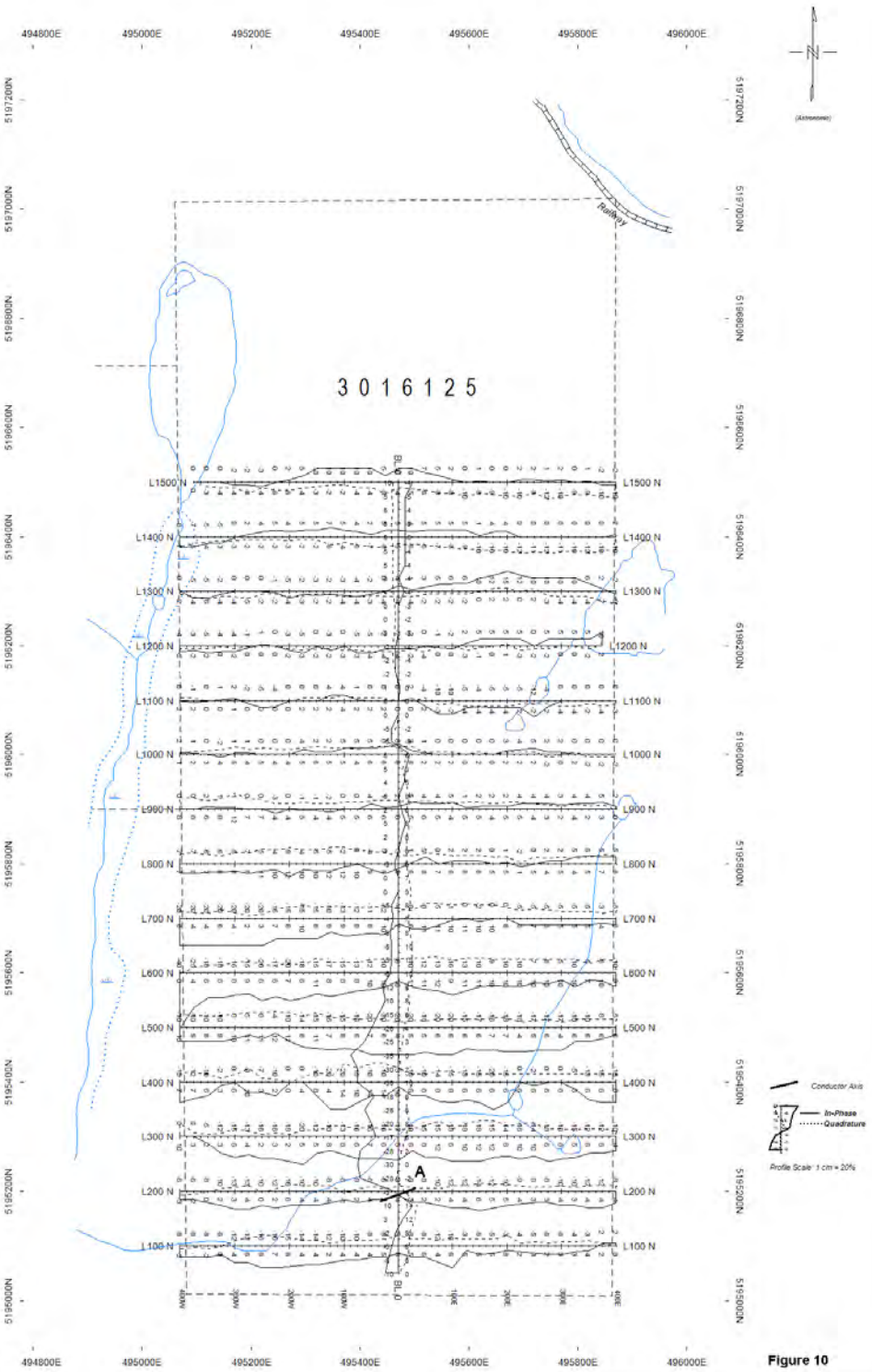

Figure 10

Firebird Resources Inc.

Creelman Grid

Creelman Township, Ontario
Sudbury Mining Division

VLF - EM Ground Survey
Profiles of the In-Phase and Quadrature

Data Processing and Interpretation by: ***Meegwich Consultants Inc.***	***Scale 1:5000***	***NTS 41 I/15***
	December 2006	

Instruments:
GEM Systems GSM-19 Magnetometer Serial #55479
GEM Systems GSM-19 Magnetometer Serial #56700
Geonics EM-16 VLF Receiver Serial #10585
VLF Station: NAA 24.0 kHz Cutler Maine

Scale 1:5000
50 0 50 100 150 200 250
metres
(NAD 83, UTM Zone 17)

The VLF survey readings were undertaken at 25 metre stations on the same grid as the magnetic survey. The instrument used was a Geonics VLF-EM receiver set to receive the Cutlet Maine transmitter at 24.0 kHz. The in-phase and quadrature components of the vertical field were measured as a percentage of the horizontal primary field read to a resolution of +/- 1%. All readings were taken facing north.

Both the magnetic and VLF surveys were reviewed and approved by the authors as being compliant with industry standards.

Based on the current government geology map of the area (Meyn, 1971, OGS Map 2212) the magnetometer survey revealed weak trends compliant with the anticipated strike orientation of the Mississagi formation along with several much higher magnetic amoeboid blebs that correlate with known intrusions in the area.

A slightly higher magnetic signature appears to distinguish the Mississagi unconformity with the adjacent weaker magnetic granites to the west. Of interest is the magnetic anomaly in the northeast of the grid area. This anomaly between L1000N and L1300N defines an area shown on previous maps as being granite. It may be possible that this intrusion may be a granophile portion of Nipissing diabase as their magnetic signatures appear similar. A low magnetic north-south trend on the west of this magnetic anomaly may represent a possible later shear or perhaps overlying Huronian metasediments.

The VLF survey revealed only one east-northeast trending response on the baseline near line 200N. This correlates with a weak east-west striking magnetic anomaly (200 nT above background). This may be related to an anomaly within the underlying Archean basement rocks or perhaps some pyrrhotite or magnetite within the Mississagi formation.

Figure 9 and 10 show the results of these surveys.

Between November 13 and November 19, 2007 Terraquest Ltd. flew a combined airborne high sensitivity magnetic, XDS VLF-EM and gamma ray spectrometer survey over the RCU Property with 70 metre mean terrain clearance, 100 metre line intervals, 1000 metre tie line interval and with data sample points at 8 metres along the flight lines. The base of operations was at Sudbury, Ontario. A high sensitivity magnetic and a GPS base station located at the airport recorded the diurnal magnetic activity and reference GPS time during the survey for adherence to survey tolerances.

The data were subjected to final processing to produce two sets of the following colour maps:

a) Magnetics: total magnetic intensity of tail sensor and first vertical derivative, lateral and longitudinal gradients

b) XDS VLF-EM: x, y and z fields

c) Radiometrics: total count, potassium, uranium, thorium

d) Flight Path and Digital Terrain Model.

All data have been archived as Geosoft database (GDB); all Map and Grid files used to make the maps and the report are included in the archive.

The Terraquest Ltd. total count map showing the combined radiometric counts per second (cps) for the three elements, potassium (K), thorium (Th) and uranium indicated 3 anomalous areas, the Nordic showing area (1), a second

zone (2) trending north-south approximately midway between the Nordic and Leslie areas and a third one (3) trending north-south throughout claim 3016125, the Leslie showing areas. The central or 2 zone has a strong potassium response with low thorium and uranium responses. In conjunction with the geological map, it is considered that this anomaly (2) represents an underlying granite body. Anomalies (1) and (3) are thorium and uranium anomalies. Anomaly (1) is coincident with the Nordic showing and anomaly (3) covers the Leslie showing areas. More specifically Anomaly (3) has three more highly anomalous areas which from north to south are 3a (Leslie 2 showing area), 3b (Leslie 3 showing area) and 3c at the southern edge of the claim (Komarechka, 2008). The method of determining equivalent uranium from the airborne data is presented in Appendix 1 with values >4 ppm equivalent uranium considered to be anomalous (Figures 11, 12 and 13).

In September 2009 Abitibi Geophysics carried out initial ground spectrometer surveys on the airborne radiometric anomalies identified by the Terraquest Ltd. survey. This work confirmed the presence of anomalous uranium equivalent values on the ground associated with the airborne anomalies. In particular, the three more highly anomalous areas 3a, 3b and 3c identified in the Leslie area airborne anomaly returned readings of over 10 times, over 4 times and over 3 times background respectively in the 3 areas. The background values were in the 50 (Natural air absorbed dose rate – nGy/h) range.

For the Nordic showing area, the maximum readings were greater than 3000 nGy/h which is about 60 times background.

On behalf of the Company, Abitibi Geophysics carried out a second ground radiometric survey over the RCU Property. The objectives of this geophysical follow-up were to better define the previously delineated radiometric anomalies

from the ground radiometric survey carried out in September 2009 within the RCU Property and identify targets for follow-up drilling and prospecting programs.

From November 17 to 19, 2009 a total of 20,068 spectrometry measurements were acquired in different traverses within the specified properties. Survey specifications, instrumentation control, data acquisition and processing were all successfully performed within the Abitibi Geophysics Quality System framework.

The self-calibrating spectrometer instrument, RS-230 BGO detector, was used and it resulted in higher resolution data being acquired. Consequently, the radiometric traverses have provided higher characterization of uranium anomalies showing highly elevated radioelement concentrations on the RCU Property.

The results of the September 2009 and November 2009 surveys are summarized in Table 4 and in Figures 11 and 12.

Between 16 November and 26 November 2009, two prospectors and a geological crew under contract to the Company carried out ground follow-up on the Nordic Occurrence target area (claim 3014452) and the Leslie Occurrences/Targets (claim 3016125). Work consisted of geological mapping, radiometric prospecting, hand and power stripping and in places power washing, followed by sampling where possible.

A composite map of the earlier radiometric surveys giving general target areas is shown in figure 13.

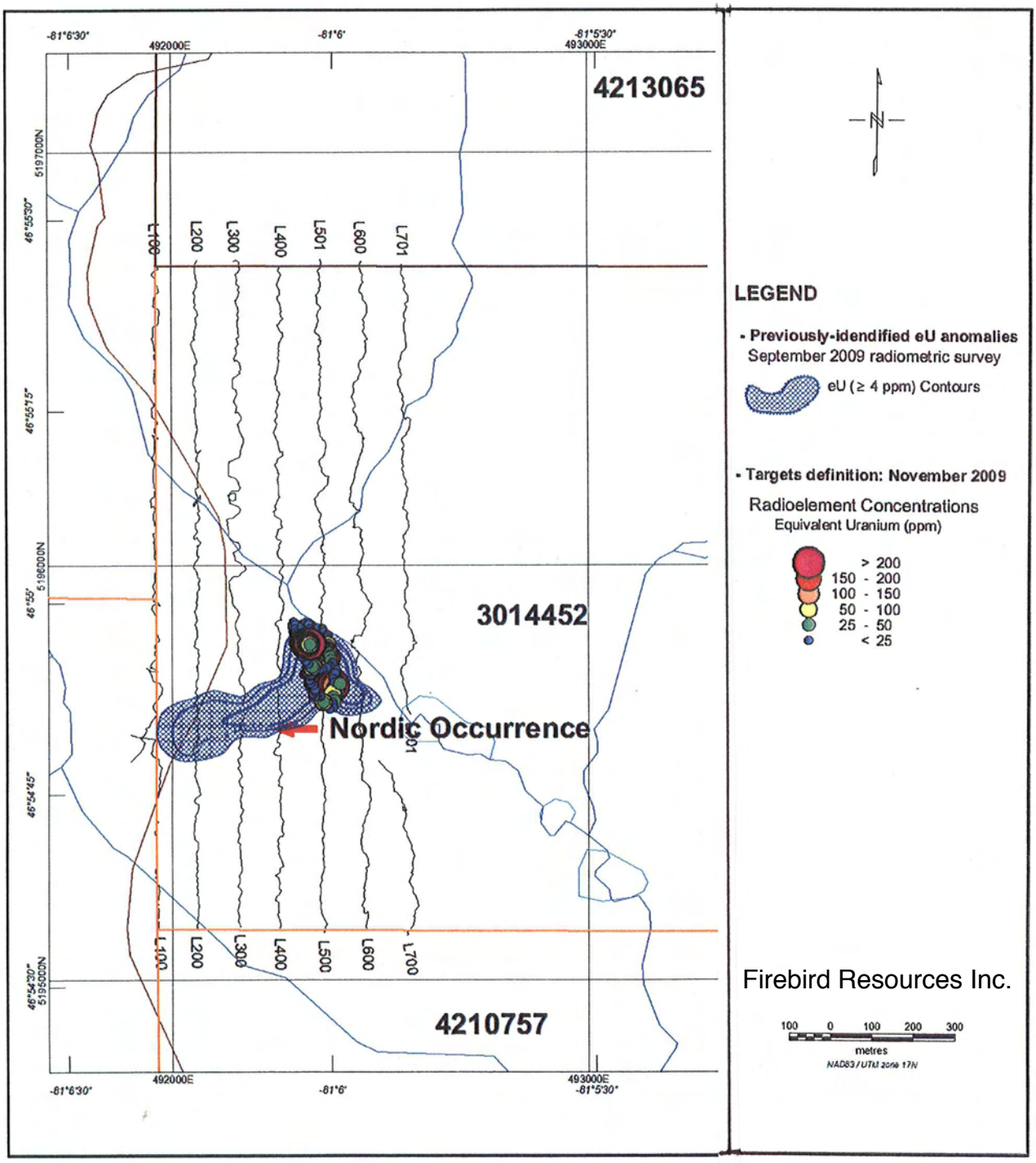

Figure 11: *Claim 3014452 / Nordic Area. Radiometric Anomalies / Targets (after Abitibi Geophysics Figure 4, Measured Equivalent Uranium)*

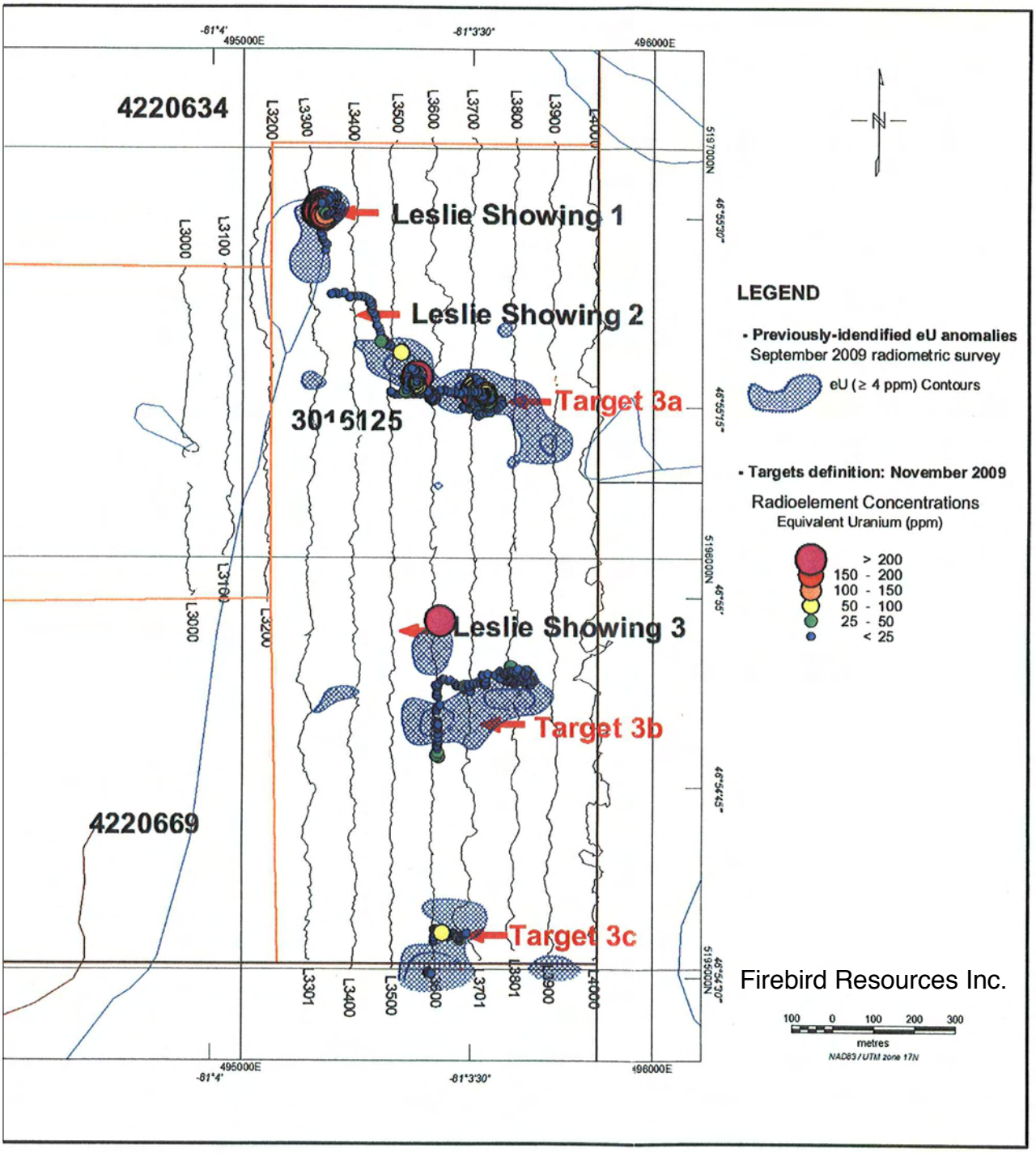

Figure 12: *Claim 3016125 / Leslie Area Zones & Radiometric Anomalies /Targets. (after Abitibi Geophysics Figure 4; Measured Equivalent Uranium)*

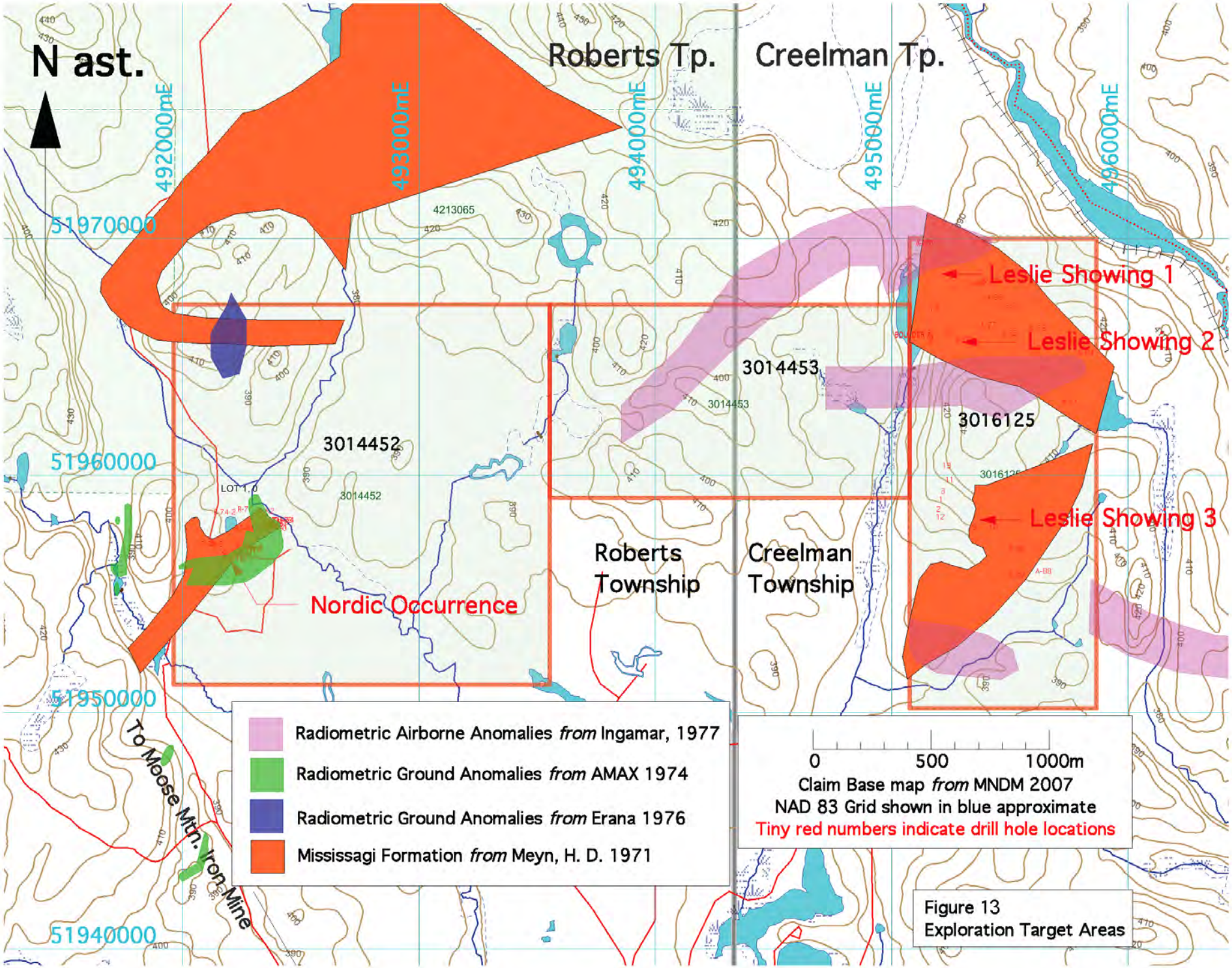

Figure 13
Exploration Target Areas

Table 4 RCU Property Radiometric Survey Results; September & November 2009		
Occurrence / Anomaly	**Radiometric Survey Results**	
	September eU units (1)	**November 2009 nGy/h units (2)**
Nordic Claim 3014452 (Figure 11)	eU anomaly (eU > 4 ppm) in part coincident with known occurrence and old trenches, 500 m long on NE trend and across width of 100 m to 150 m.	Spot readings over an approximately 200 m long NNW trend coincident with the eastern end of the Nordic eU anomaly. Spot readings from <50 to >3000 across 75 m width.
Leslie 1 Claim 3016125 (Figure 12)	eU anomaly (eU > 4 ppm) approximately 250 m long in NS direction and 100 m wide coincident with L3300E and Leslie 1 occurrence. (in part).	Spot readings over an area 75 m EW by 40 m NS coincident with Leslie 1 occurrence and northern end of September 2009 eU anomaly. Spot readings from <50 to >3000.
Leslie 2 Target 3a Claim 3016125 (Figure 12)	eU anomaly 3a (eU > 4 ppm) extends south and east from Leslie 2 occurrence. Anomaly trends ESE, is approximately 600 m long and 100 m wide.	Spot readings over 2 areas; one in the central-west part of the eU anomaly and the second one in the centre of the eU anomaly. In the central-west area spot readings are over an area 40 m x 50 m with values between < 50 and >500. For the central area spot readings are over an area 100 m EW x 75 m NS with values between <50 and >500. Some low spot readings (<50) extend from the west end of this anomaly towards the Leslie 1 anomaly.
Leslie 3 Anomaly/Target 3b Claim 3016125 (Figure 12)	eU anomaly 3b, (eU > 4 ppm). This anomaly lies approximately 200 m south of the Leslie 3 occurrence/anomaly and extends for approximately 375 m in an EW direction. It is 100 m to 150 m wide.	A NS traverse across this anomaly then east along the northern edge of the anomaly gives spot values between <25 and >200. The traverse length is approximately 450 m.
Leslie 3 Claim 3016125 (Figure 12)	Circular eU anomaly approximately 100 m in diameter immediately south of Leslie 3 occurrence. Anomaly is eU > 4 ppm.	Spot readings over area about 25 m x 25 m on northern edge of circular eU anomaly.
Anomaly / Target 3c (Figure 12)	Hour glass shaped eU anomaly approximately 250 m NS by up to 200 m EW at southern boundary of claim 3016125.	Spot readings in the southwestern part of the eU anomaly and an EW traverse in the central part of the eU anomaly gave values from <50 to 175.

In Appendix 1 it is discussed how the Terraquest Ltd. measured gamma ray radiation can be converted to micro Gy/hr for total counts, percent for potassium and ppm eU and eTh for uranium and thorium respectively.

Appendix 1 also provides an explanation by Abitibi Geophysics of their process of converting gamma radiation to other units.

At the Nordic site prospecting and mapping was followed by power stripping, washing and sampling in the area of the defined eU radiometric anomaly. Grey to black, fine grained, thin bedded to massive, pyritic argillites with lenses of quartz pebble grit and conglomerate were exposed by the stripping and areas of radioactivity as identified by the scintillometer were sampled. A total of 15 samples were taken at this location. Uranium values ranged from 5.96 ppm to 473 ppm (0.047%) and the average uranium value for the 15 samples is 100 ppm. The average TREE value is 191 ppm in a range from 90.39 ppm to 300.77 ppm. The analyses reported in this section were done by AGAT Laboratories using their Lanthanide analysis with a 4 acid digestion and an ICP-MS finish. Further details on this method are provided in Section 12, Sampling Method and Approach.

In the fall of 2012 a further examination of the stripped area of the Nordic Occurrence was undertaken. This examination consisted of gridding off the stripped area and taking systematic scintilometer readings as well as undertaking geologic mapping of the stripped area.

In August 2013 a GPS geo-referencing of the claim posts of claim S 3014452 was undertaken.

Four sites were evaluated in the Leslie area (claim 3016125); Leslie 1 Occurrence, Leslie 2 Occurrence/Target 3a, Leslie 3 Occurrence/Target 3b and Target 3c. These areas were mapped geologically on small grids, prospected radiometrically and where possible, hand stripped and sampled. Although overburden is generally less than 0.5 metres thick in this area it is extensive and there are few outcrops. Samples collected from these areas were;

Leslie 1 – 1 sample; U value 386 ppm, TREE (12)* 718.83 ppm (see note below)

Leslie 2/Target 3a – 2 samples; U values 20.72 and 34.4 ppm and TREE (12) 220.48 and 127.7 ppm

Leslie 3/Target 3b – 2 samples; U values 83.61 and 30.85 ppm and TREE (12) 94.46 and 74.6 ppm

Target 3c – (southern part of claim) – 2 samples; U values 0.05 and 60.89 ppm; TREE (12) 190.34 and 126.39 ppm

for a total of 7 samples. Uranium values overall ranged from 0.05 ppm to 386 ppm and TREE values ranged from 74.6 ppm to 718.83 ppm.

* 11 REE plus yttrium (Y). The analyses did not include praseodymium (Pr), Neodymium (Nd), Promethium (Pm) and Samarium (Sm).

In summary, all three surveys, the Terraquest Ltd. airborne survey and the two Abitibi Geophysics ground surveys showed coincident radiometric anomalies which were followed up by limited ground sampling which showed the presence of both uranium and REE values in the underlying rock units.

10. DRILLING

No drilling has been carried out on the RCU Property by Vinergy Resources Ltd., GTO Resources Inc., Firebird Resources Inc. or its predecessor companies.

11. SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

A total of 23 samples were collected from this site during the examination of the site by the prospecting team. These samples were located in NAD83 co-ordinates using a Garmin hand held GPS units, then placed in labelled plastic bags and securely tied. The samples were then hand delivered by the prospectors to Robert G. Komarechka P.Geo., who examined and described them under a stereoscopic microscope. It was noted at this time that many of the sample bags were filled with water as they were collected in the snow which had since melted. A concern arose due to the solubility of uranium in oxidizing conditions as theses surface weathered samples were exposed to water and may not represent the uranium content of the fresher underlying rock. The samples were then sent to AGAT laboratories for analysis using the Lanthanide analysis, 4 acid digestion with ICP-MS (mass spectrometer) finish.

The assay results were later received and matched to their appropriate locations for comparative analysis by Robert G. Komarechka.

The sampling by the two prospectors was carried between 16 November and 26 November 2009. The purpose of the work was to obtain rock samples, if possible, from within the areas of the identified radiometric anomalies in the Nordic and Leslie areas. The sampling conditions were less than ideal in that there was snow on the ground, the area is covered by extensive glacial till and there are few rock exposures. An attempt was made to sample areas of high radioactivity as reported by the Abitibi Geophysics surveys, and as identified by a hand held RS-230 model scintillometer, however, due to the limited number of outcrops and the extensive overburden samples were only taken on exposed outcroppings or where overburden could be hand stripped. As a result only seven samples were taken in the Leslie area and fifteen at the Nordic site. On this basis, at the Nordic site fifteen samples were randomly taken from an

anomaly approximately 500 metres by 100-150 metres and for the Leslie area one sample was taken at Leslie 1 two samples at Leslie 2/Target 3a two samples at Leslie 3/Target 3b and two samples at Target 3c (Figures 11 and 12). The areas of the Leslie anomalous areas are; Leslie 1 (250 metres by 100 metres), Leslie 2/Target 3a (600 metres by 100 metres), Leslie 3/Target 3b (375 metres by 100-150 metres), Target 3c (250 metres by 200 metres).

In summary, samples were taken on a random basis within the previously defined radiometric anomalies where conditions permitted a sample to be taken. All samples were grab samples. The rock units sampled are from the Mississaugi formation and were argillites, grits and fine conglomeratic units. No attempt was made by the prospectors to establish the controls to mineralization or the widths to the mineralization and it is not known if the collected samples represent higher grade material or not. The sampling showed that the units underlying the identified radioactive anomalies contain uranium and REE based on the AGAT analyses. The recommended Phase 1 program is designed to build on the currently available information.

11.1 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The rock samples were collected from surface bedrock in the field having anomalous radioactive counts per second by competent prospectors and placed in bags labelled with their GPS co-ordinates. These samples were hand delivered in sealed bags to a professional geologist who examined and described them under a stereoscope microscope and hand delivered them to AGAT Laboratories prep lab in Sudbury where they were subsequently sent to their analytical lab in Mississauga. The samples were analyzed using standards supplied by the lab.

Samples were dried at 60C, crushed to 75% passing 2 mm, split to 250 g and pulverized to 85% passing 75 um. Samples were then fused using lithium borate techniques and the analysis performed using a Perkin Elmer Elan 9000 ICP-MS for all lanthanides, including uranium along with laboratory blanks, reference materials and replicate sample insertions.

AGAT Laboratories with their Quality Management System is certified to the ISO 9001:2000 international standards.

No aspect of the sample collection or preparation was carried out by an employee, officer, director of either the Company or the original vendor.

No duplicate samples were taken in the field or submitted to AGAT Laboratories for analysis. AGAT Labs carried out duplicate analyses on two samples 1640417 and 1640447 and all analyses fell within the acceptable limits of 100% +/- 30%.

It is considered that the sample preparation, security, procedures and quality control (QC) were appropriate and carried out in a professional manner.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

Komarechka has reviewed and discussed the results of ground geophysical surveys carried out on behalf of the Company with Dave Laronde, President of Meegwich Consultants Inc. The data collected is of good quality and the interpretations expressed by the consultants are valid. Both Komarechka and Winter have reviewed the reports and maps for the airborne geophysical surveys prepared by Terraquest Ltd. and they are considered to be of good quality.

In plotting the data from the Ontario Government Drill Hole Database it was found that the data for the Nordic Occurrence was off by over 60 metres to the northwest compared to the assessment file data. The government database was moved to match, as close as possible to the assessment and government AMIS data. A review of the drilling on the Leslie showing also showed irregular discrepancies between government drill database and assessment data, however, the Ontario government drill database was used as published.

The authors have not confirmed on site any of the historical data and samples collected by others. Winter visited the Property on April 14, 2010 and again on August 6, 2010 for the purpose of sampling the Leslie and Nordic showings. In April there was no snow in Sudbury, however, there was still 20 cm to 25 cm of snow on the Property and considerably more drifted snow in the old trenches. Seven samples were taken at that time, one from the Leslie 3 occurrence and six from two old trenches at the Nordic occurrence, however, it is not known how representative they are of the areas sampled or the mineralization in general. Winter visited the Property on August 6, 2010 for a second time and spent four hours at the Leslie 2 and 3 occurrences and took an additional five samples. The analytical results for the twelve samples are presented in Table 5. Analyses were done by AGAT Laboratories using the Lanthanide, 4 acid digestion method with ICP-MS finish. AGAT has a prep lab in Sudbury to which the samples were delivered by Winter. The samples were analyzed at the AGAT lab in Mississauga.

In general the Winter samples show low values in uranium with some of the samples from both the Nordic and Leslie 2 occurrences showing in the order of 250 ppm TREE i.e., 0.5 lb/tonne of REE. Since all samples are from surface, the low uranium values, may in part, be due to leaching of uranium from the rocks in the surface environment. This situation requires further investigation.

TABLE 5 RCU PROPERTY, FIREBIRD RESOURCES INC. SAMPLING; L.D.S. WINTER, APRIL & AUGUST 2010						
Sample No.	UTM Co-ords NAD 83		Location	Description	Analyses (ppm)	
	East	North			U	TREE
LESLIE AREAS - CLAIM 3016125						
37158	495470	5195848	Leslie 3 Ocurrence	dark grey siltstone to sandstone	9.25	59.11
37190	495466	5196404	Leslie 2 Occurrrence / Target 3a	these 5 samples are all thinly bedded, - 2 mm to 10 mm thick alternating beds of dark argillite/siltstone and sandstone.	0.58	119.63
37191	495391	5196413	Leslie 2 Occurrrence / Target 3a		0.47	50.48
37192	495400	5196414	Leslie 2 Occurrrence / Target 3a		28.1	260.55
37193	495420	5196418	Leslie 2 Occurrrence / Target 3a		27.0	212.65
37194	495420	5196418	Leslie 2 Occurrrence / Target 3a		56.1	250.93
NORDIC AREA - CLAIM 3014452						
37159	492154	5195632	Northern Trench	grab sample, massive, black siltstone to argillite with 1% disseminated pyrite and quartz pebble lenses.	44.4	152.15
37160	492154	5195632	Northern Trench	grab sample, massive, black siltstone to argillite with 1% disseminated pyrite and quartz pebble lenses.	79.0	289.14
37161	492154	5195632	Northern Trench	grab sample, massive, black siltstone to argillite with 1% disseminated pyrite and quartz pebble lenses.	4.8	41.04
37162	492183	5195604	Southern Trench	grab sample, massive to slightly foliated black siltstone with 1% disseminated pyrite.	11.8	105.34
37163	492183	5195604	Southern Trench	grab sample, massive to slightly foliated black siltstone with 1% disseminated pyrite.	14.9	118.42
37164	492183	5195604	Southern Trench	grab sample, massive to slightly foliated black siltstone with 1% disseminated pyrite.	13.5	107.41

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been undertaken on any material from this Property by the Company. However, statements of previous parties have indicated that due to the inability to confirm the high radioactivity of the uranium values obtained it has been suggested that the uranium may be microscopically contained within silicates. An attempt by Laurentian University of Sudbury, Ontario to identify the mineral responsible for radioactivity in the argillite was not possible, believed to be due to its extremely fine nature (AMAX Exploration Inc., Sudbury Assessment Report #0019, 1974).

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been carried out relative to the recovery of REE.

14. MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Reserve or Mineral Resource Estimates have been calculated on this Property by the authors. Note that all historic numbers on any mineral resource values or reserve estimates given in this report should not be relied upon as they do not meet the current requirements of NI 43-101.

Note: All resource estimates presented in this report are historical and were prepared before the introduction of National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). These resource estimates may not be relied upon until they are confirmed using methods and standards that comply with those required by NI 43-101. The potential for the exploration target to replicate the historical resource, or to reach the indicated range of tonnages, is conceptual and is based on historical reports, which cite approximately lengths, widths, depths, grades and projections of the historical resource. Readers are cautioned that a qualified person has not completed sufficient exploration, test work or examination of past work to define a resource that is currently compliant with NI 43-101. The Company further cautions that there is a risk that exploration and test work will not result in the delineation of such a currently compliant resource. Neither the Company nor its personnel treat the historical resource estimate or the historical data as defining a current mineral resource, as defined under NI 43-101, nor do they rely upon the estimate or the data for evaluation purposes; however, these data are considered relevant and will be used to guide exploration as the Company develops new data to support a current mineral/resource estimate in accordance with the requirements of NI 43-101

Note: Items 15-22 are not included in this report as they are not applicable.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Several occurrences outside the RCU Property in both Creelman and Roberts Townships show indications of similar uranium mineralization within the Mississagi formation as reported in the publically available Assessment Files of the Ontario MNDMF. These are:

1) The Elmridge Location in northeastern Roberts Township between the Vermillion River and Roberts Lake,
2) The Dyno Location in northeastern Roberts Township west of Baseline Lake near the Roberts-Creelman township boundary and,
3) The North Creelman Location, adjacent to the Dyno Location.

Many other minor uranium showings in the general area reported in the Assessment Files but have very limited work reported on them. All of these reported showings or occurrences are apart from the subject claims and their existence is reported to indicate that the area in general is enriched in uranium and possibly REE-type mineralization.

Note: The authors of this report have not visited any of the three above listed showings or occurrences nor have they been able to verify the reported information contained in the Assessment Files of the Ministry of Northern Development Mines and Forests of the Ontario Government. **It should be borne in mind that the mineralization reported is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the RCU Property that is the subject of this report**.

Additional showings of base metals and gold also exist in the area which are also reported in the Assessment Files and government publications. Of significance is Ginguro Exploration Inc.'s Mississagi gold paleo-placer located 27 km southeast of the RCU Property.

The nearest mine is the past-producing Moose Mountain open pit Iron Mine located in an Archean chert-iron formation about 8 km south of the Property.

Recent claim staking has resulted in the Property being, for the most part, surrounded by staked claims.

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no additional relevant data or information.

25. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

From the historical data generated by work in the area since the 1950's, it is evident that pervasive low-grade Proterozoic age pyritic, paleoplacer-type uranium/REE mineralization occurs in many areas near the Archean unconformity within the Mississagi formation in Roberts and Creelman Townships. Two of the higher potential occurrences, the Leslie and Nordic Occurrences are found on the RCU Property. The higher uranium/REE values appear to be concentrated along thin layers within argillite spread over varying widths from several centimetres to over 9 metres. Often these mineralized zones occur in lens-like bodies that appear to have varying sizes and extent. The determination of the extent and continuity of these "lenses" has proved to be difficult and in addition, the extent of the mineralized Mississagi formation is further complicated due to the presence of folding and faulting which creates blocks of limited size on the underlying Archean rocks. Extensive overburden has also prevented a better understanding of the location of the unconformity and the location of radioactive beds.

Uraninite has been identified as an ore mineral at the Leslie Occurrence but the very fine-grained mineralization of the Nordic Occurrence has prevented identification of the various minerals. This has affected sampling result consistency and total recovery in assaying. No mineralogical studies have been done on REE minerals from the area.

The airborne radiometric surveys show the areas of the Leslie and Nordic Occurrences and indicate further anomalous areas of poor outcrop that should be investigated further. The Erana Mines survey in particular shows a potential northern extension of the Nordic Occurrence of over 500 metres into an area of overburden mapped as mafic Archean metavolcanics.

The September 2009 and November 2009 ground radiometric surveys by Abitibi Geophysics have detailed ground eU (equivalent uranium) anomalies associated with the previously identified Nordic and Leslie occurrences and, as well, have indicated two additional targets 3b and 3c (Figure 11 & 12). The radiometric anomalies at the Nordic Occurrence, the Leslie 2 /Target 3a and Leslie 3/Target 3b show strike lengths in the order of 375 metres to 600 metres with widths in the order of 100 metres. These are considered to be the best targets based on their radiometric values and their potential size and it is considered that work should be concentrated in these 3 areas.

Ground follow-up on the Terraquest airborne and Abitibi Geophysics ground uranium (radiometric anomalies) at the Nordic and the Leslie area showings Leslie 1, Leslie 2/Target 3a, Leslie 3/Target 3b and Target 3c were sampled. Fifteen samples were collected at the Nordic area and seven in total from the Leslie/Targets 3a, 3b and 3c areas. In general sample sites were dictated by the presence of rock outcropping or thin overburden (<0.5 metre) that could be hand stripped with the result that the sample coverage is very poor. This work has

indicated the presence of uranium and REE values associated with the previously identified radiometric anomalies, however, a well defined mapping and sampling program is required to adequately evaluate the bedrock units underlying the radiometric anomalies.

Given the projected demand and price for uranium, as well as the rapidly increasing prices of, and demand for the REE, it is considered that a further examination of the RCU Property is warranted. This study should attempt to determine the mineralogy and form of the mineralized zone(s) as a framework for further exploration. A more detailed and localized mapping program should be undertaken to define current deposition direction and the nature, genesis and form of the radioactive lenses. An attempt should then be undertaken to look upstream to find coarser detrital uranium mineralization, that may be present. The ultimate goal of this program would be to determine the overall size of the zones of combined uranium/REE mineralization on the RCU Property with the objective of defining a deposit of economic significance.

The radiometric surveys have outlined three areas in particular of potential economic interest, however, due to the extensive overburden cover there is limited outcrop for mapping and sampling and hand stripping/pitting is limited to overburden areas generally less than 1 metre in depth. As a result the cause (or causes) of the radiometric anomalies is poorly understood and the random surface sampling as permitted by the few areas that can be sampled, although they show uranium and REE values, do not provide enough information to permit a well developed model to be produced. At best, the sampling has shown uranium and REE values associated with the Nordic and Leslie showings/targets. Sampling density is very low with detailed sampling of the anomalous areas recommended in the Phase 1 exploration program.

During the course of mapping the stripped area at the Nordic Occurrence several beds of pyritic conglomerate within the Mississagi Formation were encountered that did not show any radioactivity. These beds were not sampled.

In summary, it is considered that the recent work by the Company has identified three target areas, the Nordic, the Leslie 2 / Target 3a and Leslie 3 / Target 3b that show anomalous uranium values relative to the surrounding areas. Random sampling within these areas has shown the presence of uranium and REE mineralization. The purpose of the work to date was to determine the areas with the highest potential to host mineralization of economic interest. It is considered that this objective has in general been accomplished, however, to continue the evaluation of the Property additional mapping and sampling followed by drilling of the three identified zones is required. The purpose of this work would be to provide geological and mineralization information for the units underlying the three zones. With this information better exploration models could be developed.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

Previous work on the RCU Property has indicated the presence of Paleoproterozoic - age, uranium and REE-bearing, sedimentary rocks with the potential to host mineralization of economic interest. Recent radiometric surveys in 2009 have outlined three target areas of particular interest; the Nordic, the Leslie 2/Target 3a and Target 3b. To further evaluate the potential of the RCU Property the following work program and budget is recommended. The recommended program consists of line cutting of three grids followed by geological mapping, hand and power stripping and detailed sampling at the Nordic, Leslie 2/Target 3a and Target 3b areas to confirm the trends, orientations and extent of the zones as indicated by the radiometric surveys. A 2,000 metre drill program as a follow-up to the above work would complete phase 1. The focus of the Phase 1 program would be on developing and testing an exploration model for evaluating the potential of the Property to host a deposit of economic

interest, with two possible co-products, uranium and REE, within the favourable areas outlined by the radiometric surveys. Recent significant gold mineralization found in Pardo Township by Ginguro Exploration Inc. in the Mississagi Formation, warrants further evaluation of the paleo-placer gold potential.

TABLE 6
RCU PROPERTY
RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION PROGRAM AND BUDGET

	Phase 1	
1.	Line cutting of control grids on each of the Nordic, Leslie 2/Target 3a and Target 3b areas; 20 line-km @ $650/km	$ 13,000
2.	Power stripping in the 3 areas	15,000
3.	Geological mapping of the 3 areas accompanied by radiometric surveying	10,000
4.	Sampling of areas of interest	4,500
5.	Analyses	8,000
6.	Preliminary drill program: 2000 m @ $100/m	200,000
7.	Drill supervision, logging, sampling analyses @ $40/m	80,000
8.	Transportation	15,000
9.	Compilation of data, identification of drill targets, preparation of report	20,000
10.	Supervision and administration	10,000
	Sub-Total	$ 375,500
11.	Contingency at 10%	37,500
	Phase 1 Total	**$ 413,000**

The implementation of further work would be contingent on positive results being obtained in the Phase 1 program.

Robert G. Komarechka
L.D.S. Winter, P.Geo.
6 December 2013

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28. DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

Certificate of Robert G. Komarechka P.Geo., P.Geol.

1. I, Robert G. Komarechka, of 545 Granite Street, Sudbury, Ontario, hereby certify with respect to 'The Technical Report NI 43-101 on the RCU Property in Roberts and Creelman Townships, District of Sudbury Ontario for Vinergy Resources Ltd. dated January 9, 2014' that:

2. I am an independent consulting geologist with an office located at 545 Granite Street, Sudbury, Ontario.

3. I co-authored this report with LDS Winter, my role being personally responsible for:
   Item 5: Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, infrastructure and Physiography
   Item 6: History
   Item 7: Geological Setting
   Item 8: Deposit Types
   Item 11: Sampling Method and Approach
   Item 23: Adjacent Properties
   Item 27: References
   Illustrations

4. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("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 fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

5. I graduated from Laurentian University in Sudbury with a B.Sc. (1978) with a major in Geology and have practised my profession since graduation.

6. I have been a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (APEGGA) since 1985 with membership number M39059.

7. I have been a registered member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario since 2004 with membership number 1150.

8. I am a Fellow of the Canadian Gemmological Association since graduation as a Gemmologist in 1990.

9. I have practiced my profession as a geologist for over 30 years since my graduation from university with government and in the private sector in Eastern Central and Western Canada and in parts of the United States and Mexico reporting on, and managing projects in mineral exploration and mining. These commodities included gold, silver, Platinum Group Elements, base metals, uranium, diamonds, dimension stone and industrial minerals.

10. I personally examined and studied the literature, assessment reports and company surveys on the property for Falcon Ventures Inc.,renamed Firebird Resources Inc. as well as work undertaken for GTO Resources Inc. and I am familiar with the project area. I personally spoke several times with Gord Leliever, who was responsible for most of the exploration work done on this property. I also visited the property on May 4, 2007 for a period of one day.

11. I have knowledge of the Geology and mineralization in this area having undertaken geological mapping in rocks of similar age in the area for various clients and having undertaken contracts and being employed by the government to record and examine the mineral deposits in the area both under the MDI and AMIS programs. This work included uranium and rare earth elements.

12. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

13. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which would make the Technical Report misleading.

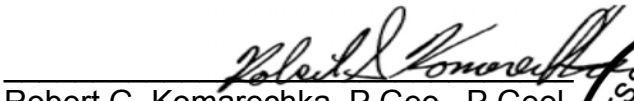
14. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I do not own, directly or indirectly, nor am I under an agreement, arrangement or understanding or expect to acquire any securities of Vinergy Resources Ltd. or any affiliated entity of the Company. I hold no interest, directly or indirectly, in the mineral properties that are the subject of the forgoing report or in any adjacent mineral properties in the area.

15. I have read Chapter 5 Rules and Policies of the Ontario Securities Commission Bureau, June 24, 2011, regarding National Instrument 43-101Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, Form 43-101F1 Technical Report and the Companion Policy 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and this report has been prepared in accordance with National Policies.

16. As of January 9, 2014, and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading. I am not aware of any material excluded from this report that would make this report misleading.

17. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any Stock Exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 9th day of January 2014.



Robert G. Komarechka, P.Geo., P.Geol.

L.D.S. Winter

1849 Oriole Drive, Sudbury, ON P3E 2W5
(705) 560-6967
(705) 560-6997 (fax)
email: winbourne@bellnet.ca

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Lionel Donald Stewart Winter, P. Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently an independent consulting geologist.

2. I graduated with a degree in Mining Engineering (B.A.Sc.) from the University of Toronto in 1957. In addition, I have obtained a Master of Science (Applied) (M.Sc. App.) from McGill University, Montreal, QC.

3. I am a Life Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, a Life Member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada and a Registered Geoscientist in Ontario and in British Columbia (P.Geo.).

4. I have worked as a geologist for over 50 years since my graduation from university. I have worked throughout North America, in China, Brazil, Chile and Peru primarily as an exploration geologist working on iron, base and precious metal, diamond projects and uranium and rare earth mineralization. In particular I have worked extensively throughout Quebec and Ontario on exploration programs related to unconformity-type uranium (REE) mineralization in the Huronian in Ontario, the Otish and Sakami Basins in Quebec and Proterozoic Basins on Baffin Island.

5. I visited the subject property for two (2) days on 14 April 2010 and 6 August 2010.

6. I have read National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP and the report has been prepared in compliance with these two documents and Form 43-101F1.

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

8. I am independent of the issuer applying all tests as set out in Section 1.5 of NI43-101. I have had no previous involvement with the property that is the subject of this report.

9. As of January 9, 2014 and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading. I am not aware of any material excluded from this report that would make this report misleading.

10. I am one of the authors responsible for the preparation of the Technical Report titled "Technical Report on the RCU Property, Roberts and Creelman Townships, District of Sudbury, Ontario" dated 9 January 2014 (the "Technical Report") and in particular I am responsible for the following sections; 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 24, 25, 26.

Dated this 9th Day of January 2014

L.D.S. Winter, P.Geo.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. TERRAQUEST LTD.

OPERATIONS REPORT FOR FALCON VENTURES INC.

FINAL RADIOMETRIC DATA PROCESSING

Appendix 2. ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS

DATA REDUCTION AND PROCESSING

7.4. FINAL RADIOMETRIC DATA PROCESSING

The radiometric data were processed according to guidelines established in the definitive IAEA Technical Report "Airborne Gamma Ray Spectrometer Surveying" (IAEA Technical Reports Series No. 323, 1991). The following specifics were performed:

- Recorded as a 256 channel spectrum, the four raw integral (or "terrestrial") windows (Total Count, Potassium, Uranium and Thorium) were initially generated by summing the recorded counts between their appropriate channel limits – as specified below:

  256 Channel ROI definitions (based on 0-255 channel indices):

Total Count:	30 - 233
Potassium:	115 - 131
Uranium:	139 - 156
Thorium:	201 - 233
Cosmic (>3 MeV):	255

- Since the PicoEnvirotec GRS410 Spectrometer does not suffer from conventional measurement "dead time", no discrete correction for this effect need be applied.

- The raw count rates were corrected for static and ambient background sources (Aircraft, Cosmic and Radon) by using measurements from the frequent over-water crossings encountered during the survey and from pre- and post- flight over-water 'background' lines (where geologic radiation sources are suppressed).

- The background corrected measurements were corrected for Compton Scattering by application of "Stripping Coefficients" experimentally determined in a specific calibration exercise using standard large-scale radio-element sources (see Appendices).

- Count rates were further adjusted by correction to constant terrain clearance (altitude attenuation correction). This correction step includes the application of exponential attenuation coefficients, specific to each of the four integral windows, determined during a specific calibration procedure (see Appendices).

- As additionally recommended by the Geologic Survey of Canada, the final corrected count rates were passed through an optimized filter, sometimes referred to as a 'Savitsky-Golay' filter, designed to reduce sample overlap effects. This five-point convolution filter has the following (normalized) coefficients:

-.0857, 0.3429, 0.4857, 0.3429, -0.0857

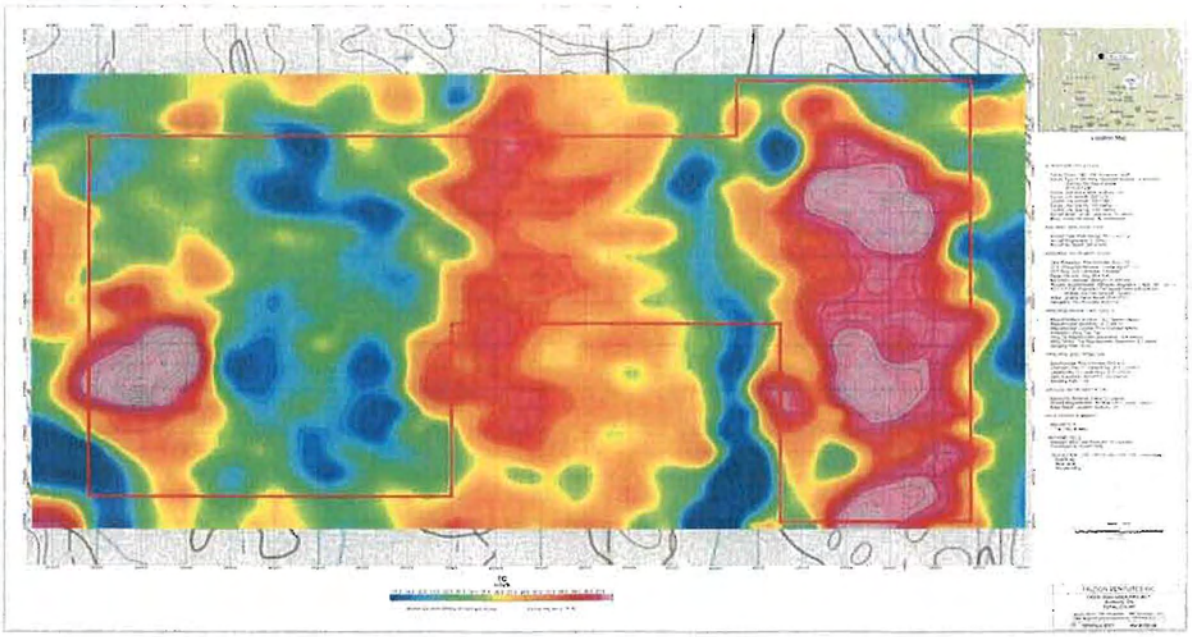
- Corrected radiometric data are delivered both as count rates (counts-per-second) and as effective ground units by application of sensitivity factors determined experimentally over the Geologic Survey of Canada's test range (Breckenridge Calibration Range, Ottawa - see Appendices). Applicable ground units for each of the four integral windows are as follows:

Total Count :	Exposure Rate, micro Gray/hour
Potassium :	Percent (%K)
Uranium:	Parts per Million equivalent Uranium (ppm eU)
Thorium:	Parts per Million equivalent Thorium (ppm eTh)

The radiometric data were gridded by minimum curvature method with a cell size of 20 metres and contoured.

Creelman Grid

Total Count



2. DATA REDUCTION AND PROCESSING

The data recorded by the handheld RS-230 spectrometers was transferred to the field compilation system after each day. A FDB database was created for each spectrometer using the **RS-Analyst** software. The radiometric data was auto-corrected following the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) standards.

The counts in the Potassium window are converted to ground concentration by weight (units: %). The counts in the Uranium window are converted to equivalent uranium concentration by weight (the spectrometer directly measures Bi^{214}, an indirect measure of uranium), (units: ppm). The counts in the Thorium window are converted to equivalent thorium concentration by weight (the spectrometer directly measures Tl^{208}, an indirect measure of thorium), (units: ppm). The natural Air Absorbed Dose Rate (ADRN) is computed from K (%), eU (ppm) and eTh (ppm) concentrations using the following formula:

ADRN = 13.08 K + 5.43 eU + 2.49 eTh, (nGy/h)