NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT PERTAINING TO:

LULLWITZ-KAEPPELI PROPERTY

CHARLEVOIX AREA

Quebec

NTS 21M16

January 6, 2014

Prepared for Synergy Acquisition Corp.

Prepared by: Donald Théberge, Eng., M.B.A.

DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE AND CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Donald Théberge, Eng., M.B.A., do hereby certify that:

a) I am registered under the name Solumines, and my place of business is located at 54 De La Vigie, Lévis, Province of Quebec, G6V 5W2;

b) I am the qualified person, responsible for the preparation of all the sections of the technical report entitled *"NI 43-101 Technical Report Pertaining to: Lullwitz-Kaeppeli Property, Charlevoix area, Quebec, NTS 21M16. Prepared for Synergy Acquisition Corp."* and dated January 6, 2014;

c) I graduated with a degree in geological engineering from the University du Québec à Chicoutimi in 1978. I obtained a Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.) from Laval University in 1994. I am a member in good standing of the Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec (No. 32368). I have worked as a geological engineer since my graduation in 1978. My relevant experience for the Lullwitz-Kaeppeli project was acquired during my years working as a project geologist for Serem (1978-1981), as a senior geologist for Agnico-Eagle (1982-1989), as a technical inspector for the C.E.I.P. program of Natural Resources Canada (1989-1990), and during the course of many mandates for junior exploration companies;

d) I did not visit the property;

e) I am responsible for all the sections of the technical report;

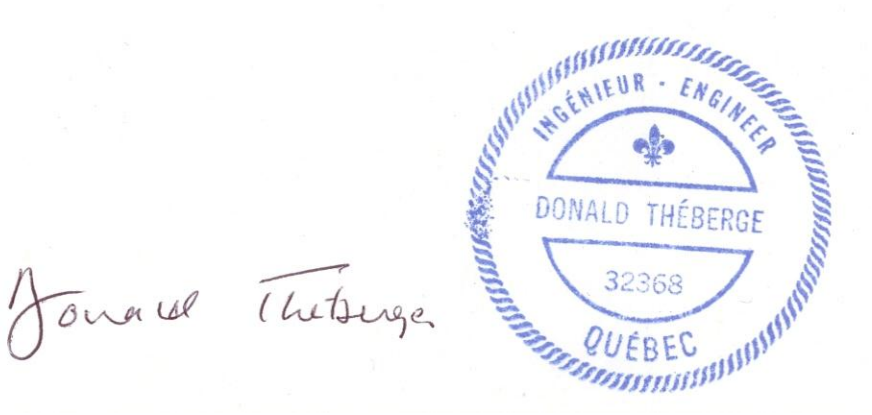
f) I am independent of the issuer in accordance with Section 1.5 of NI 43-101;

g) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in Regulation 43-101 respecting standards of disclosure for mineral project, and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in Regulation 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of Regulation 43-101;

h) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form;

i) As of January 6, 2014, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated January 6, 2014,



Donald Théberge, Eng., M.B.A.

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1.0) SUMMARY

The Lullwitz-Kaeppeli property, 80% owned by Synergy Acquisition Corp. Inc. and 20% by Globex Mining Enterprises Inc., consists of one claim block, totalling four map-designated cells for 231.4 ha. These claims are located in Lacoste and De Sales townships, in NTS 21M16, and expire on March 11, 2014. Exploration work in the amount of $4,800 will be required upon renewal, along with mining duties in the amount of $217. No accrued work is currently registered on the claims.

On February 12, 2013, an agreement was signed between 9248-7792 Québec Inc. and Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. In this agreement, 9248-7792 Québec Inc. bought 80% of the property from Globex in exchange for 200,000 common shares of Canadian Metals held by 9248-7792 Québec Inc. Later, in October 2013, properties held by 9248-7792 Québec Inc. and another Canadian corporation, totalling 3,200 claims and including the Lullwitz-Kaeppeli property, were transferred to Synergy Acquisition Corporation Inc. in exchange for 10,000,000 common shares of Synergy priced at $0.06, for a total of $600,000.

Two royalties are attached to the property. The first is held by Globex and consists of a 1.5% overriding royalty (ORR) with an option for Synergy to buy back one third (0.5%) at any time for $500,000. Synergy has a right of first refusal should Globex wish to sell the royalty to a third party. The second royalty is held by the two Canadian corporations that sold their 3,200 claims to Synergy. It consists of a 1% NSR,[1] of which one-half (0.5%) can be purchased by Synergy at any time for an amount of $500,000.

To the knowledge of the author, there are no environmental liabilities pertaining to the Lullwitz-Kaeppeli property. The only permit required to carry out exploration on the property is the usual forestry management permit. As the property is located close to a tourist region (the Malbaie region), Synergy must be cautious and keep the population informed in the event that it proceeds with drilling.

The property shows a rough topography, and 60° slopes are not unusual. The difference in altitude between the lowest and highest point is up to 200 m. Forest density varies with altitude. There are several creeks and small lakes on the property and in the neighbouring area that can be used as a source of water for drilling. Based on historical reports, the overburden is thin, ranging in thickness from 0 to a few metres. The property is easily accessible by paved and gravel roads. Heavy

[1] NSR : Net smelter royalty.

equipment such a bulldozer, drill rig, etc. can be downloaded directly on the property. Room and board can be found in the village of St-Aimé-des-Lacs and the towns of Clermont and La Malbaie.

Starting in 1943, the Quebec Ministry of Natural Resources (MRNQ) completed regional and local geological mapping, followed by a reinterpretation of the airborne magnetic data collected by the federal government from 1951 to 1963. Regional lake-bottom sediment surveys were also completed. Unfortunately, an electromagnetic survey covering the region was never flown. It is also worth noting that while mapping the area, Rondot discovered the Charlevoix meteoritic impact, which occurred in the Late Devonian era.

Exploration in the area started in the forties, when Saguenay Mining and Smelting established a small mill to recover tin on claims east of the Lullwitz-Kaeppeli property. Exploration work on the property itself started around 1957 on the Quebec North Mines claims, with the discovery of gold, PGE and gallium in black veins encased in gneissic formations. Later, in 1961- 62, after trenching and some drilling, resource estimates were performed. Even though very summary by today standards, these estimates generated interesting grades and tonnages. The first estimate revealed 96,000 ST[2] at an equivalent gold grade of 1.85 oz/ST. The second estimate, calculated for two lenses, yielded a potential weighted average of 1,441,000 ST at 0.14 oz Au/ST and 0.14 oz Ir/ST, including 1,280,000 ST at 18.9 g Ga/ST. *These resources can be only considered as historical potential.*

In 1965, Les Métaux Rares (Québec) Inc. re-analysed the basic formations on the property. It seems that values can vary widely depending on the analytical method used. From 1965 to 2004, work consisted mainly of large geological sampling programs in the area, but no samples were taken directly on the property. In 2004, a prospector reported finding and sampling the black veins, but the results were negative.

The property is located in the Grenville geological province, which shows a high degree of metamorphism with high temperature intrusives. The property is underlain by the Charlevoix charnockitic complex, mainly made up of charnockitic and mixed gneisses, and hosts the folded La Galette Formation, which is made up of garnet-bearing pink migmatite. The property is at the edge of the deformation zone caused by the Charlevoix meteoritic impact, which induced circular faults.

The mineralization is located in what has been called black veins, made of tourmaline and hornblendite. Gold and PGE values of in the order of 0.23 and 0.12 oz/ST, respectively, were

[2] ST: Short ton, equal to 2,000 pounds or 907 kg.

obtained, along with 22 g/ST of gallium over widths of up to 30 feet. Because there is no good description of the mineralized veins or the host rocks, it is difficult to define a deposit type. The question is, is the mineralization true vein-type or pegmatite-type? The presence of gold, PGE and Ga indicates a vein-type material, but the mineralogy described, like hornblendite and micas, indicates pegmatite-type mineralization. Tourmaline has been described, but can occur in both types. At present, it would seem more likely that the mineralization is vein-type, but a field study and sampling of the rocks are required to better understand the deposit types which may occur on the property.

Synergy has not undertaken any exploration work since acquiring the property. Historical data is almost impossible to verify as the reports are incomplete, and the drill core has probably been destroyed over the years.

In conclusion, gold, PGE and gallium mineralization was observed in the past in a black vein system on the property. It is difficult to believe that all the samples taken in the past were incorrectly analysed. This should be seriously investigated before undertaking any major exploration program.

Over the years, several exploration programs have been carried out on the property. Resources containing gold, PGE and gallium were estimated, but were later thrown into question when different analytical methods were used. As this work dates back to the late fifties and early sixties, the geological reports filed with the MRNQ are often incomplete, and field work is difficult if not impossible to locate.

After reviewing all the data available, a two-phase exploration program is recommended, as described below.

Phase I:

Phase I would consist of geological and geophysical surveys to locate the mineralized zones outlined in the past and discover new ones, and define their length, width and surface grade. *However, before undertaking line cutting and full geological and geophysical surveys of the property, it is essential that a property visit be made to locate at least one and preferably numerous black veins, verify their composition and structure and carry out sampling, to confirm the existence of the mineralization. The balance of the Phase 1 work should only be done if this visit generates positive results.*

Phase II:

If the results of Phase I are positive, Phase II should be undertaken, consisting of trenching, sampling and diamond drilling, to verify the extension of the veins at depth.

The detailed budget for both phases is as follows:

Phase I: Geophysical and geological surveys					
Work	**Quantity**	**Unit**	**Unit cost**	**Total**	
Property visit (geologist, helper, room and board and vehicle)	4	days	$1,200	$4,800	
Analysis				$2,000	
Program preparation	3	days	$800	$2,400	
Line cutting	24	km	$600	$14,400	
Magnetic survey	24	km	$150	$3,600	
IP survey	20	km	$1,400	$28,000	
Geological survey				$25,000	
Assays				$4,000	
Updating of report at the end of Phase I, and filing for statutory purposes				$10,000	
Contingencies 12%				$11,304	
				Total Phase I	**$105,504**
Phase II: Diamond drilling					
Program preparation	4	days	$800	$3,200	
Stripping and trenching, geology and assaying				$30,000	
Diamond drilling $100/m all inclusive	500	m	$100	$50,000	
Update report at the end of Phase 2, and filing for statutory purposes				$6,000	
Contingencies 12%				$10,704	
				Total Phase II	**$99,904**
				Total Phase I and II	**$205,408**

2.0) INTRODUCTION

2.1) RECIPIENT

This technical report on the Lullwitz-Kaeppeli property has been prepared at the request of Synergy Acquisition Corp. (''Synergy'').

2.2) OBJECTIVES

This report describes the scientific and technical information concerning the exploration activities, both historical and recent, carried out on the Lullwitz-Kaeppeli property.

2.3) SOURCE OF DATA AND INFORMATION

This report is based on the documentation provided by Synergy and the statutory work filed with the Quebec Ministry of Natural Resources (MRNQ). A complete, detailed list of the documentation used is given in Item 27, "References".

2.4) SCOPE OF THE PERSONAL INSPECTION BY THE QUALIFIED PERSON

The author has not visited the property.

2.5) UNITS USED IN THIS REPORT

Unless otherwise indicated, the units used in this report are in the metric system, amounts are in Canadian dollars, and coordinates are in the UTM system, NAD83, Zone 19.

3.0) RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author did not rely on any other experts for the preparation of this report. Donald Théberge, Eng., M.B.A., is the qualified person responsible for all the sections of this technical report.

4.0) PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1) AREA

The property consists of one claim block totalling four map-designated claims, for a total of 231.4 ha.

4.2) LOCATION

The property covers parts of Lacoste and De Sales townships. The four claims are located in NTS 21M16. The property is centered on UTM coordinates 390 127E / 5 291 564N. The property is located approximately 30 km NW from the town of La Malbaie. The property boundaries have not been surveyed, and there is no need for surveying, as they are already defined by the NTS coordinate system. The property location is shown in Figure 1, "Location Map".

4.3) TYPE OF MINERAL TENURE

The Lullwitz-Kaeppeli property is made up of four map-designated claims that expire on March 11, 2014. Exploration work in the amount of $4,800 will be required upon renewal, along with mining duties in the amount of $217. No accrued work is currently registered on the claims. The claims are registered to the name of Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. (20%) and Synergy (80%). The claims are described in Table 1, “Claims Description”, and illustrated in Figure 2, "Claims Map".

TABLE 1: CLAIMS DESCRIPTION

Title #	Expiry date	Area (ha)	Accrued work	Required work	Mining duties	Name of Claimholder (s), %	Constraint
2335720	2014-03-11	57.85	$0	$1,200	$54.25	Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. 20% Synergy Acquisition Corp. 80 %	Affected by wildlife habitat
2335721	2014-03-11	57.85	$0	$1,200	$54.25	Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. 20% Synergy Acquisition Corp. 80 %	
2335722	2014-03-11	57.85	$0	$1,200	$54.25	Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. 20% Synergy Acquisition Corp. 80 %	Affected by wildlife habitat
2335723	2014-03-11	57.85	$0	$1,200	$54.25	Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. 20.004% Synergy Acquisition Corp. 79.996%	Affected by wildlife habitat
	Total	**231.4**	**$0**	**$4,800**	**$217.00**		

FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 2: CLAIMS MAP

4.4) NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE ISSUER'S TITLES

On February 12, 2013, an agreement was signed between 9248-7792 Québec Inc., and Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. In this agreement, 9248-7792 Québec Inc. bought 80% of the property from Globex in exchange for 200,000 common shares of Canadian Metals held by 9248-7792 Québec Inc.

Later in the year, in October, properties held by 9248-7792 Québec Inc. and another Canadian Corporation, totalling 3,200 claims and including the Lullwitz-Kaeppeli property, were transferred to Synergy Acquisition Corporation Inc. in exchange for 10,000,000 common shares of Synergy priced at $0.06, for a total of $600,000.

4.5) ROYALTIES

Two royalties are attached to the property. The first is held by Globex and consists of a 1.5% ORR[3] with an option for Synergy to buy back one-third (0.5%) at any time for $500,000. Synergy also has a right of first refusal should Globex wish to sell the royalty to a third party.

The second royalty is held by the two Canadian Corporations that sold their 3,200 claims to Synergy. It consists of a 1% NSR,[4] of which one-half (0.5%) can be purchased by Synergy at any time for an amount of $500,000.

4.6) ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

To the knowledge of the author, there are no environmental liabilities pertaining to the Lullwitz-Kaeppeli property.

[3] ORR (overriding royalty) is defined as the agreed-upon percentage of all metals (and/or minerals) including but not limited to gold, silver, tungsten, etc., produced from the property as delivered by an arm's length refinery or smelter. No cost of any kind whatsoever shall be included in the calculation of the vendor ORR. The ORR shall be paid at the vendor's option in cash or in kind at the refinery or smelter immediately upon delivery of the metal.
[4] NSR: Net smelter royalty.

4.7) REQUIRED PERMITS

The only permit required to carry out exploration work on the property is the usual permit for forestry management. The company must also respect all the environmental laws applicable to the type of work done.

5.0) PHYSIOGRAPHY, ACCESSIBILITY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLIMATE

5.1) TOPOGRAPHY, ELEVATION, VEGETATION AND DRAINAGE

The property is located at an elevation ranging from 380 m to 610 m above sea level. The topography is very rough, and 60° slopes are not unusual. The area is mainly covered by a mixed forest made up of spruce, maple, fir, larch, aspen and pine up to an altitude of 300 m. From 300 m to 600 m, spruce and birch dominate. From 600 to 900 m, the trees become smaller, and at over 950 m, we are in Alpine tundra territory. The area contains rich wildlife and is a preferred habitat for moose, deer and woodland caribou.

There are several creeks and small lakes on the property and in the neighbouring area that can be used as a source of water for drilling and eventually mining, as the case may be. Based on historical reports, overburden is thin, ranging in thickness from 0 to a few metres.

5.2) ACCESSIBILITY

The property is easily accessible by paved and gravel roads, as follows: from the town of La Malbaie, go 8.5 km north on Boulevard-de-Comporté road, then take the turnoff to the village of Saint-Aimé-des-Lacs. From this village, follow the Chemin-du-pied-des-Monts road in a northwest direction. After about 15 km, this road crossed the south part of the Lullwitz-Kaeppeli property. Heavy equipment such as a bulldozer, drill rig, etc., can be downloaded directly on the property.

Room and board for the geological, geophysical and drilling crews can be found in the village of Saint-Aimé-des-Lacs and in the towns of Clermont and La Malbaie. Access roads are shown in Figure 3, ‘’Access Road Map’’.

5.3) INFRASTRUCTURE

There is no mining infrastructure on the property. Saint-Aimé-des-Lacs, with a population of 1,100, is the closest village, at 15 km from the property. Services and personnel not available in Saint-Aimé-des-Lacs can be found in Clermont (population 3,000) and La Malbaie (population 10,000), located from 26 and 30 km from the property, respectively. Other services may be obtained from Quebec City, 130 km to the SW.

5.4) CLIMATE

The property is located in the northern maritime forest climatic zone. This climatic zone is characterized by cold winters and cool summers. Daily average temperature varies from -13°C in January to +18°C in July. Strong variations may occur. The extreme maximum recorded for one day is +14°C in January and +37°C in July, and the extreme minimum is -40°C in January and -1.7°C in July.[5] Freeze-up usually occurs in mid to late November and break-up in early to mid April.

[5] From the Environment Canada website: Statistics for the town of La Malbaie from 1971 to 2000.

FIGURE 3: ACCESS ROAD MAP

6.0) HISTORY

6.1) GEOLOGICAL WORK BY THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT

The first work reported in the vicinity of the property dates back to the geological surveys by S.H. Ross, from 1943 to 1950. At this time, Sagard, Saguenay, Chauveau and Callières townships were mapped. From 1966 to 1979, Rondot completed the geological survey in La Malbaie area, and mapped the region covered by the Lullwitz-Kaeppeli property. Rondot established the main rock formations and the relations between them.

During the same period, Lorrain and Sharma initiated and completed the Grenville project, which outlined the main geological units of Grenville Province, in the Mistassini, Péribonca and Saguenay River areas.

In 1978, Les Relevés Géophysiques Inc. produced a reinterpretation of the magnetic data collected by the Geological Survey of Canada (G.S.C.) in 1951-52 and 1962-63, just east of the property. In 1986, Choinière did an interpretation of a lake-bottom sediments survey on samples taken by Soquem in 1978. Unfortunately, no anomalous results were obtained in the immediate vicinity of the property.

The last survey reported was by Labbé in 2011, with a new lake-bottom sediments survey covering the Saguenay – Lac St-Jean and of course the Charlevoix area. Here again, no anomalous zones were located in the immediate vicinity of the property. Finally, it is important to mention that no new aeromagnetic surveys have been done since 1063, and no EM surveys have ever been flown over the area.

6.2) GEOLOGICAL WORK BY MINING AND/OR EXPLORATION COMPANIES

The first work reported in the area was by Demille on the Wanless claims, located immediately east of the current property. This report and several others mention that Saguenay Mining and Smelting Co. had set up a camp and established a small mill in the early forties, mainly to recover tin and associated minerals from pegmatites on claims east of the property.

In 1957, Lacombe, after a property visit on behalf of Quebec North Mines, gave the results of three samples taken previously by the company that returned up to 0.73 oz/ST[6] Iridium Group Elements.[7] In 1959, the same author reported on drilling and sampling done on the Quebec North Mines claims. Gold, PGE and gallium were confirmed in the veins. However, location maps are not included with the report, and the drill holes and samples are therefore impossible to locate accurately. One year later, in 1960, Lacombe reported on five short drill holes, but without any assays. This time, the drill holes were located relative to the claim boundaries; these do not exist anymore, so the holes are impossible to locate. In 1961, in another report for the Lullwitz-Kaeppeli Mineral Exploration Partnership, Lacombe reported values obtained from Holes LK-1 to LK-7, shown below.

TABLE 2: RESULTS FOR HOLES LK-1 TO LK-7

DDH #	Width (feet)	Au (oz/ST)	Ir Group (oz/ST)	Ga (Ga_2O_3%)	Ga (ppm)
LK-1	11	0.13	0.36	0.004	30.5
LK-2	11	0.20	0.12	0.002	15
LK-3	15	0.11	0.10	0.002	15
LK-4	9	0.40	0.13	--	--
LK-5	8	0.21	0.42	0.003	22.5
LK-5	3	0.21	0.42	--	--
LK-5	3	0.21	0.42	--	--
LK-6	10	0.21	0.13	0.003	22.5
LK-7	30 (?)	0.23	0.12	0.003	22.5

Following this drilling, a resources estimate was produced, followed in 1962 by another more complete resource estimate. Results are given in Item 6.3, "Historical Resources".

In 1965, in a report for Les Métaux Rares (Québec) Inc., Lacombe re-analysed the basic formations on the property. It seems that values can vary widely depending on the analytical method used. Several tests were still underway at the time of the Lacombe's report.

In 1967, three sketches showing the location of surface work were filed with the MRNQ. They are almost useless because of the lack of landmarks and/or the size of the scale used. One year later, in 1968, Earlcrest Resources did an airborne differential gamma ray survey that covered a small section of the eastern part of the property. A weak radioactive anomaly was found at the contact between a monzonite and a charnockite.

Nineteen years later, in 1986, a limited sampling program was completed by 152144 Canada Inc. One sample was taken just west of the property; unfortunately, it is impossible to link the sample number with the results published. In 1989, the Société d'Exploration Minière Position Inc. carried out prospecting and sampling of a quartzite bed east the property.

[6] ST: short ton, 2,000 pounds or 907 kg
[7] Iridium Group Element: same as Platinum Group Element

In 1994, Barrette completed a surface prospecting program on the Rita Guay claims. No samples were taken on the Lullwitz-Kaeppeli property. In 1998, Boudrias completed a prospecting program along the roads in NTS 21M09 and 21M16. No samples were reported on or in the vicinity of the property. In 2004, D. Cyr, a prospector, held the claims covering the Lullwitz-Kaeppeli property. From what he has reported, he found the mineralized zone previously reported by Lacombe. Several samples were taken but all the results for Au, PGE, etc. were negative.

The historical work is summarized in Table 3 on the next page.

6.3) HISTORICAL RESOURCES

After the 1961 drilling program, Lacombe calculated a tonnage based on drill holes and trenches and obtained 96,154 ST@$65.46/ST, or 96,154 ST at a gold equivalent of 1.85 oz/ST.

In 1962, in another report for Quebec North Mines, Lacombe calculated a new resource estimate using the result of new drilling. At that time, resources in two lenses were as follow:

- Lens 1: Indicated tonnage of 277,000 ST at 0.17 oz Au /ST and, 0.13 oz Ir/ST, including 259,000 ST containing 17.3 g Ga/ST;
  And an indicated and possible tonnage of 560,000 ST at 0.17 oz Au/ST and 0.13 oz Ir/ST, including 523,000 ST containing 17.3 g Ga/ST;

- Lens 2: Indicated tonnage of 435,000 ST at 0.12 oz Au/ST and 0.15 oz Ir/ST, including 373,000 ST containing 20 g Ga/ST;
  And an indicated and possible tonnage of 881,000 ST at 0.12 oz Au/ST and 0.15 oz Ir /ST, including 757,000 ST containing 20 g Ga/ST.

Please note these resources are historical in nature. The qualified person was unable to verify the accuracy and the validity of the information. The drill holes and the trenches used for the evaluation are impossible to locate, the categories used do not correspond to the categories used today, etc. Synergy is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

6.4) PRODUCTION

There has never been any production on the Lullwitz-Kaeppeli property.

TABLE 3: SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL WORK

Lullwitz-Kaeppeli property				
Year	**GM**	**Company**	**Exploration**	**Remarks**
1946	06292-C	Wanless claims	Geological report	Traces gold and lithium. Values in rare metals and gold were reported in the past.
1955	03357	Saguenay Mining and Smelting	Geological report	Property located east of the Lullwitz-Kaeppeli property. Description of the geology, etc.
1955	03077-A	Saguenay Mining and Smelting	Property report	Located east of the current claims. General interest report.
1957	06636	Quebec North Mines	Geological report	Reports that three previously-taken samples returned values of up 0.73 oz/t Iridium Group element (same as Platinum Group Element).
1959	11475	Marlowe Mines, Quebec North Mines, Saguenay Mining and Smelting	Report on drilling	Drilling on Quebec North Mines claims confirmed the presence of Au, PGE and Ga. No resources indicated, and no plans or maps attached to the report, so drill holes are impossible to locate.
1960	10375	Lullwitz-Kaeppeli Mineral Exploration Partnership.	Diamond drill holes	Description of five holes, numbered DDH-1 to 5. No assays indicated. Holes located relative to old claims numbers, and thus impossible to locate.
1961	11551	Lullwitz-Kaeppeli Mineral Exploration Partnership.	Geological report	Reports the results of Holes LK-1 to 7. Resources estimated at 96,154 short tons @$65.46/ton, or 1.85 oz Au equivalent.
1962	14802	Quebec North Mines	Report	New resource calculations with in excess of 1M short tons at approximately 0.15 oz/t Au, 0.13 oz/t Ir and 18 g/t Ga.
1965	17249	Les Métaux Rares (Québec) Inc.	Report	Discussion on analytical procedures. Results for Ag, Au, and PGE vary widely depending on the assay method used.
1967	18318	Les Métaux Rares (Québec) Inc.	Sketch of surface work.	Scale too large, impossible to locate.
1967	19623	Les Métaux Rares (Québec) Inc.	Sketch of surface work.	No landmark, impossible to locate.
1967	20819	Les Métaux Rares (Québec) Inc.	Sketch of surface work.	No landmark, impossible to locate.
1968	21717	Earlcrest Resources	Airborne gamma ray survey	One radioactive anomaly probably located on the property at the contact between a monzonite and a charnockite.
1987	46356	152144 Canada Inc.	Sampling	One sample taken immediately west of the property. Impossible to link the sample # with the results.
1989	49180	Soc. Expl. Min. Position Inc.	Prospecting and rock sampling	Sampling of a quartzite east of the property.
1994	55195	Claims Rita Guay	Prospecting and rock sampling	No samples taken on the Lullwitz-Kaeppeli property.
1998	57048	Boudrias	Regional prospecting and rock sampling	No samples taken on or in the vicinity of the property.
2004	61638	Cyr claims	Prospecting	Location of the mineralized zones (?) and sampling. All results were negative.

7.0) GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1) GENERAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

About two-third or 600,000 km^2 of Grenville geological province lies in Quebec. Grenville Province is 300 to 600 km wide and approximately 2,000 km long. It is bounded to the north and northwest by the Grenville front, and to the south by the St-Lawrence Lowlands. Rocks observed in this province show high metamorphism with high temperature intrusives (anorthosites, mangerites). Grenville Province forms a mobile polycyclic zone, Upper Precambrian in age. It is mainly recognized for its ore deposits of iron, titanium and industrial minerals. Figure 4 show the position of the property relative to the Grenville and illustrate the main deposits located in this geological province.

7.2) REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology is best described by J. Rondot in MB 89-21, entitled Géologie de Charlevoix, Vol.1: Introduction et Précambrien, as follows:

"From the dating obtained so far, the geological history of the area could be as follows. Sediments were deposited on a crystalline, mostly tonalitic basement (Tadoussac Complex), some continental (Martres Group, NW part of the area) and some marine, the latter in both shallow (Saint-Siméon and La Malbaie Groups, east half of the area) and deeper waters (Saint-Tite-Des-Caps Group, SE part of the area). Both basement and sediments were then folded with thrust to the North. This was followed by E-W compression that might be contemporaneous with the metamorphic event dated 1,379 Ma. The area, especially in its NW part (Parc des Laurentides Complex), was also subjected to high temperature metamorphism. Discordant bodies of deep crystallizing magma (the Saint-Urbain anorthosites, dated 1079 Ma), together with later opdalite bodies and a few minor intrusions, contributed to the heat supply. Ductile, NE trending deformations were introduced by NW Grenvillian thrusts.

After prolonged peneplenation, the opening of the Iapetus ocean, circa 700 Ma, affected the SE part of the area with normal faults and basic intrusions. Subsequent erosion produced appreciable relief, particularly near the oceanic coast. The first Paleozoic (Cambrian?) deposits barely reached the base of the escarpment produced by the main rift fault (Cap-aux-Oies Formation). The transgressing Ordovician sea, on the other hand, left a thick basal unit, diachronous on the shield (the Cap-à l'Aigle Formation), with strata related to the Black River Formation (in the eastern part of the area only). At the end of Middle Ordovician, the invading Appalachian nappes caused slumping of the

FIGURE 4: GRENVILLE, MAIN GEOLOGICAL FEATURES AND MINERALIZATION

calcaro-argillaceous deposits near the edge of the shield (Saint-Irénée Formation). Thereafter, the deepening linear near the coast received debris from the nappes against the normal St-Lawrence Fault, segments of which coincide with the main rift fault.

The topography of the area has been greatly modified by a huge impacting meteorite in the Late Devonian era. The cratering effect was immediately followed by central upwarping and foundering of the ground around the crater. After removal of the debris by the St-Lawrence River, there remained a hollow, semi-circular depression 56 km in diameter and a central peak (the Éboulements Elevation). The ice cap, which gouged out glacial cirques and ESE trending valleys, retreated with local readvancements. One of these left E-W striae and thick deposits (Rochette Formation). Another left SE- and S-trending striae, along with a series of small subparallel hummocks (Matawin Formation)."

The regional geology is illustrated in Figure 5.

7.3) PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Lullwitz-Kaeppeli property is underlain by the Charlevoix Charnockitic Complex, mainly made up of charnockitic and mixed gneisses. On the property, this complex contains the folded La Galette Formation, which is made up of garnet-bearing pink migmatite. Finally, in the SW part of the property, charnockitic migmatites and associated rocks are found. These rocks are the result of a high degree of regional metamorphism.

In 1961, Lacombe described the geology of the property as follows:[8]
"The area is characteristic of the Grenville Formation and is made up of quartzites, gneisses and amphibolitic meta-sediments. Laurentian granite cut across the older formations. Massive formations of quartz or pegmatites can be observed over extensive areas.

The gneisses belong to four types:

a) *Fine grained, quartz-plagioclase-biotite-garnet;*
b) *Medium grained, dark, tourmaline, biotite-hornblende-ilmenite-plagioclase, probably a gneissic hornblendite;*
c) *Fine grained, quartz-plagioclase-basic silicates;*
d) *Medium grained, orthoclase-quartz-garnet with some sulphides."*

[8] From GM 11551: Report on the Lullwitz-Kaeppeli Mineral Exploration Partnership.

FIGURE 5: REGIONAL GEOLOGY

7.4) MINERALIZATION

The exact location of the mineralized zone is currently unknown. Field work will be required to determine its location. However, historical work indicates that it lies close to the centre of the property or somewhat in the southern half of the property. Mineralization consists of Au, PGE and Ga contained in a system of black quartz-hornblendite veins, best described by Lacombe in GM 11551:

"On the property itself, greenish gray quartzite, very impure, and quartz-diorite (?) occupy the center of the claims. In this mass, long parallel veins of quartz-hornblendite (?) run 320° or so, dipping nearly vertically. Nine of these veins have been cut and exposed by east-west trenches, showing their great continuity both horizontally and vertically. It is debatable whether these veins represent an extrusive or whether they are only a more basic phase of the quartzite or quartz-diorite (?).

There is a sharp difference between this rock and the host formations, the rock being much darker in colour with a high content of hornblende or tourmaline. From the numerous thin veins of quartzite interbedded in the black veins, one gets the impression that both are meta-sediments, the darker layers being the result of the disintegration and later deposition of intrusive masses nearby the locus of sedimentation. Subsequent metamorphism would have lent the formation its present character."

As an example, Hole LK-4 returned 0.4 oz Au/ST and 0.13 oz PGE/ST over nine feet, and Hole LK-7 returned 0.23 oz Au/ST, 0.12 oz PGE/ST and 22.5 g Ga/ST over 30 feet (?).

It is important to note that in 1955, in GM 03357, Leblanc described one of these veins east of the property as follows: *"Surface examination of the black dyke revealed that it is mainly constituted of hornblende, mica, amphibolite (?) with white feldspar and some erratic and sparse iron sulphides."*

8.0) DEPOSIT TYPES

Because of the lack of a good description of the mineralized veins and of the host rocks, it is difficult to define a deposit type. The question is, is the mineralization true vein-type or pegmatite-type? The presence of gold, PGE and Ga indicates a vein-type material, but the mineralogy described, like hornblendite and micas, indicates pegmatite-type mineralization. Tourmaline has been described, but can occur in both types. At present, it would seem more likely that the mineralization is vein-

type, but a field study and sampling of the rocks are required to better understand the deposit types which may occur on the property.

9.0) EXPLORATION

Synergy Acquisition Corp. has not undertaken any exploration work since acquiring the property.

10.0) DRILLING

Synergy Acquisition Corp. has not done any drilling since acquiring the property.

11.0) SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Synergy has not done any sampling on the property. Sampling is reported in historical reports, mainly in drill holes and trenches. However, almost all these report were written in accordance with the common practice of the time, before NI 43-101 came into effect, and sample preparation, analyses and security were not described.

12.0) DATA VERIFICATION

It is impossible to verify the historical data. Only the old reports can be consulted, and they are usually incomplete by today's standards. Furthermore, the drill core from historical drilling is lost or impossible to verify and almost impossible to locate, as the old maps are not included with the reports. The author had to rely on the reported exploration work alone.

13.0) MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Mineral processing and/or metallurgical testing have never been performed on the property.

14.0) MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Historical resource estimates are described in Item 6.3. NI 43-101-compliant mineral resource estimates have never been calculated for the property.

ITEMS 15 TO 22

Items 15 to 22 are as follows:

15.0) Mineral Reserve Estimates;

16.0) Mining Methods;

17.0) Recovery Methods;

18.0) Project Infrastructure;

19.0) Market Studies and Contracts;

20.0) Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact;

21.0) Capital and Operating Costs;

22.0) Economic Analysis.

These items refer to properties at the development stage and do not apply to the Lullwitz-Kaeppeli property.

23.0) ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are currently no adjacent properties that could have a material impact on the Lullwitz-Kaeppeli property.

24.0) OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

All the relevant technical data and information available has been provided in the preceding items. With regard to the project's social acceptability, Synergy should be cautious with local residents, and should keep them informed when any disturbing field work, like drilling, etc., is planned, to avoid any criticism or rejection by the population, as the property is located near the La Malbaie tourist area.

25.0) INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Lullwitz-Kaeppeli property is located in Grenville Province, close to its southeast border with the St-Lawrence Lowlands. In the vicinity of the property, migmatites, charnockites, granites and gneisses are known to occur. The property is located close to the limit of the deformation resulting from the meteoritic impact that occurred in the Late Devonian era.

On the property itself, four different kinds of gneisses have been recognized, based on their granulometry and composition. In the late fifties and early sixties, gold, PGE and gallium mineralization was discovered in black veins. Trenching and drilling followed, and in 1961 and 1962, two resource estimates were performed. Even though very summary by today standards, these estimates generated interesting grades and tonnages. The first estimate revealed 96,000 ST at an equivalent gold grade of 1.85 oz/ST. The second estimate, calculated for two lenses, yielded a potential weighted average of 1,441,000 ST at 0.14 oz Au/ST and 0.14 oz Ir/ST, including 1,280,000 ST at 18.9 g Ga/ST. *These resources can be only considered as historical potential.*

In 1965, the basic formations occurring on the property were reanalysed, and it was discovered that the gold, PGE and Ga values could vary widely depending on the analytical method used. No clear indication of the appropriate analytical method is given in the historical report. As the author did not visit the property and of course did not take any samples, it is impossible to determine whether the analytical method used for the resource estimate was appropriate.

It is also difficult to determine what type of deposit is being sought. The Lacombe reports describe a black vein system containing tourmaline and hornblendite, which can also be associated with a pegmatite system. Here again, a field study and sampling will be required.

In conclusion, gold, PGE and gallium mineralization has been observed in the past in a black vein system on the property. It is difficult to believe that all the samples taken in the past were incorrectly analysed. This should be seriously investigated before undertaking any major exploration program.

26.0) RECOMMENDATIONS

Over the years, several exploration programs have been carried out on the property. Resources containing gold, PGE and gallium were estimated, but were later thrown into question when different analytical methods were used. As this work dates back to the late fifties and early sixties, the geological reports filed with the MRNQ are often incomplete, and field work is difficult if not impossible to locate.

After reviewing all the data available, a two-phase exploration program is recommended, as described below.

Phase I:

Phase I would consist of geological and geophysical surveys to locate the mineralized zones outlined in the past and discover new ones, and define their length, width and surface grade. *However, before undertaking line cutting and full geological and geophysical surveys of the property, it is essential that a property visit be made to locate at least one and preferably numerous black veins, verify their composition and structure and carry out sampling, to confirm the existence of the mineralization. The balance of the Phase 1 work should only be done if this visit generates positive results.*

Phase II:

If the results of Phase I are positive, Phase II should be undertaken, consisting of trenching, sampling and diamond drilling, to verify the extension of the veins at depth.

The detailed budget for both phases is as follows:

Phase I: Geophysical and geological surveys					
Work	**Quantity**	**Unit**	**Unit cost**	**Total**	
Property visit (geologist, helper, room and board and vehicle)	4	days	$1,200	$4,800	
Analysis				$2,000	
Program preparation	3	days	$800	$2,400	
Line cutting	24	km	$600	$14,400	
Magnetic survey	24	km	$150	$3,600	
IP survey	20	km	$1,400	$28,000	
Geological survey				$25,000	
Assays				$4,000	
Updating of report at the end of Phase I, and filing for statutory purposes				$10,000	
Contingencies 12%				$11,304	
				Total Phase I	**$105,504**
Phase II: Diamond drilling					
Program preparation	4	days	$800	$3,200	
Stripping and trenching, geology and assaying				$30,000	
Diamond drilling $100/m all inclusive	500	m	$100	$50,000	
Update report at the end of Phase 2, and filing for statutory purposes				$6,000	
Contingencies 12%				$10,704	
				Total Phase II	**$99,904**
				Total Phase I and II	**$205,408**

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