LAMÊLÉE IRON ORE LTD.

AMENDED ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2013

June 26, 2014

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

This amended annual information form (sometimes referred to herein as the "**Annual Information Form**" or the "**AIF**") includes certain "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. All information, other than regarding historical facts, included in this AIF that address activities, events or developments that Lamêlée Iron Ore Ltd. ("**Lamêlée**" or the "**Corporation**") expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future, including such things as future business strategy, competitive strengths, goals, expansion and growth of the Corporation's businesses, operations, plans and other such matters is forward-looking information.

When used in this AIF, the words "estimate", "plan", "anticipate", "expect", "intend", "believe", "will", "should", "could", "may" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking information. This information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Corporation to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

Examples of such forward-looking information include information regarding financial results and expectations for fiscal year 2014, such as, but not limited to, the potential of the Corporation's properties, availability of financing, interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, metal prices, demand for metals, currency exchange rates, cash operating margins, expenditures on property, plant and equipment, increases and decreases in exploration activity, changes in project parameters, joint venture operations, resources and anticipated grades and recovery rates, are or may be based on assumptions and/or estimates related to future economic, market and other factors and conditions.

Forward-looking information is based on reasonable assumptions, estimates, analysis and opinions of management made in light of its experience and its perception of trends, current conditions and expected developments, as well as other factors that management believes to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances at the date that such information is made available. Forward-looking information is inherently subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Corporation to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Although the Corporation has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, including the factors and risks described or referred to elsewhere herein, as well as unanticipated and/or unusual events. Many of such factors are beyond the Corporation's ability to predict or control.

For more information on risk, refer to the heading *"Risk Factors"* below.

Readers of this AIF are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking information due to its inherent uncertainty. The Corporation disclaims any intent or obligation to update any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise, except in accordance with applicable securities legislation. This forward-looking information should not be relied upon as representing management's views as of any date subsequent to the date of this AIF.

CURRENCY

All references to "$" or "dollars" herein are to Canadian dollars, unless otherwise specified.

GENERAL

Reference is made in this Annual Information Form to Lamêlée's audited financial statements together with the auditor's report thereon (the "**Financial Statements**") and management's discussion and analysis for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012.

The Financial Statements are available for review under the Corporation's profile on the SEDAR website located at www.sedar.com. All financial information in the AIF is prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles including international financial reporting standards ("**IFRS**") incorporated therein.

Unless otherwise noted herein, information in the AIF has been presented as at June 26, 2014.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

The scientific and technical information contained in this AIF relating to Lamêlée's Initial Bloc (as defined below) is supported by the following technical report:

- *The Lac Lamêlée South Property Project* (the "**Lamêlée Project**"): Technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report of the Lac Lamêlée South Iron Deposit – Disclosure of Mineral Resources on behalf of Gimus Resources Inc. (now Lamêlée), Labrador Through Area, Northeastern Québec, Canada", dated October 1, 2013, prepared by Pierre-Jean Lafleur, P. Eng. and Ali Ben Ayad, P. Geo. through P.J. Lalfeur Géo-Conseil Inc.

The technical reports referred to above are subject to certain assumptions, qualifications and procedures described therein. Reference should be made to the full text of the technical reports, which have been filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities pursuant to NI 43-101 and are available for review under the Corporation's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The technical reports are not and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference in this AIF.

Where appropriate, certain information contained in this AIF describes Lamêlée's Additional Bloc (as defined below), which is not supported by a technical report.

SELECTED TECHNICAL TERMS

"Indicated Mineral Resource"	means that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and test information gathered through appropriate techniques from location such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.
"Inferred Mineral Resource"	means that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes.
"MRE"	means a Mineral Resource estimate.
"m"	means metre.
"Measured Mineral Resource"	means that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.

"Measured Mineral Resource"	means that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.
"Mineral Reserve"	is the economically mineable part of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study. This Study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified. A Mineral Reserve includes diluting materials and allowances for losses that may occur when the material is mined.
"Mineral Resource"	means a concentration or occurrence of diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized organic material including base and precious metals, coal, and industrial minerals in or on the earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge.
"NSR"	means net smelter return, namely, the gross revenue from a resource extraction operation, less transportation, insurance, and processing costs.
"Preliminary Economic Assessment"	means a study, other than a Preliminary Feasibility Study or feasibility study, that includes an economic analysis of the potential viability of Mineral Resources.
"Preliminary Feasibility Study"	means a comprehensive study of the viability of a mineral project that has advanced to a stage where the mining method, in the case of underground mining, or the pit configuration, in the case of an open pit, has been established and an effective method of mineral processing has been determined, and includes a financial analysis based on reasonable assumptions of technical, engineering, legal, operating, economic, social, and environmental factors and the evaluation of other relevant factors which are sufficient for a qualified person, acting reasonably, to determine if all or part of the Mineral Resource may be classified as a Mineral Reserve.
"t" or "tonne"	means a measure of weight equal to 1,000 kilograms or 2,204 pounds.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

The Corporation was incorporated under the *Canada Business Corporation Act* on September 6, 2011 under the name "Gimus Resources Inc." ("**Gimus**").

Gimus was created as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jourdan Resources Inc. ("**Jourdan**"), a junior mining issuer listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "JOR", which transferred, with an effective date of September 7, 2011, a 100% interest in Baie Johan Beetz Uranium Property in exchange for 3,000,000 common shares in the capital of Gimus ("**Common Shares**"). Jourdan subsequently distributed the Common Shares to its shareholders of record on January 25, 2012. Given the moratorium on uranium development in Quebec, the claims from the Baie Johan Beetz Uranium Property were not renewed in 2013. The Corporation wrote off the project associated with the Baie Johan-Beetz Property in its Financial Statements of September 30, 2013.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2012, Gimus staked 64 mining claims on the Bouchard Property.

On December 20, 2013, Gimus acquired the Lac Lamêlée South Iron Property (the "**Lamêlée South Property**") from Fancamp Exploration Ltd. ("**Fancamp**"), subject to a 1.5% NSR (the "**Sheridan NSR Royalty**") in favour of the Sheridan Platinum Group Ltd. ("**Sheridan**"), located in the Fermont Mining District of northeastern Quebec (the "**Acquisition**") and completed a reverse takeover pursuant to TSX Venture Exchange's ("**TSX-V**") policies.

Under the Acquisition, Gimus issued 43,000,000 Common Shares to Fancamp at a deemed price of $0.10 per Common Share and granted an additional 1.5% NSR in favor of Fancamp on the Lamêlée South Property (the "**Fancamp NSR Royalty**"). Furthermore, 2,000,000 Common Shares were issued to Champion Iron Mines Limited ("**Champion**") at a deemed price of $0.10 per Common Share and 4,000,000 common shares in the capital of Fancamp were issued to Champion at a deemed price of $0.05 per share in compensation for the waiver and extinguishment of Champion's right of first refusal with respect to the transfer of the Lamêlée South Property. As additional consideration for the Acquisition, Fancamp assigned and transferred to Gimus all of its rights, interests, duties and obligations under the Sheridan NSR Royalty, subject to the payment by Fancamp, to the exoneration of Gimus, of yearly advance royalty payments for an aggregate amount of $500,000 on their due date in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Sheridan NSR Royalty.

Gimus' articles of incorporation were amended on December 20, 2013 to change its name from "Gimus Resources Inc." to "Lamêlée Iron Ore Ltd."

The Corporation's head office, registered office and mailing address is 1155 University, Suite 812, Montreal (Québec) H3B 3A7.

The Common Shares are listed for trading on the TSX-V under the symbol "LIR". The Corporation is a reporting issuer in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

The Corporation has no subsidiaries.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Mission

The Corporation is a Canadian mineral corporation which is focused on the acquisition, exploration and development of metal deposits, particularly iron ore deposits, in North-Eastern Québec.

Properties

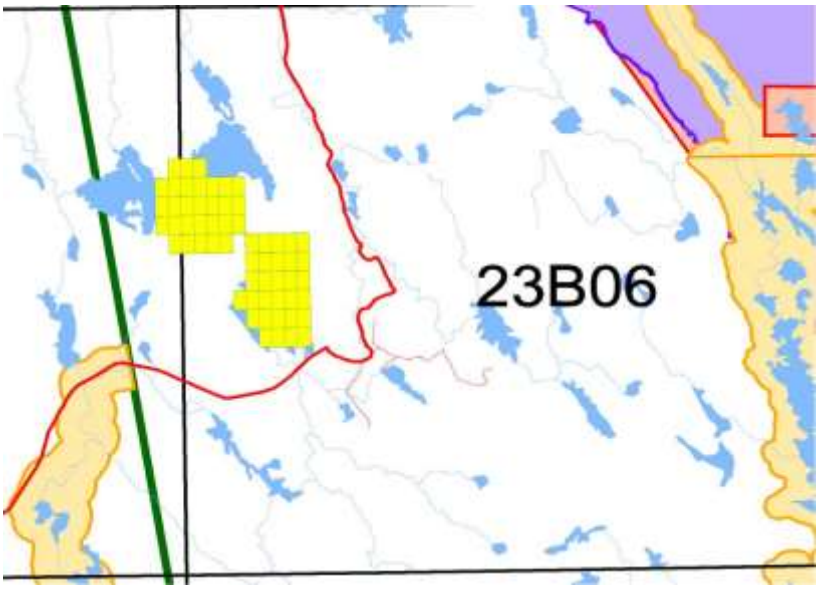
The Corporation holds claims in two mineral properties located in Québec and referred to herein as follows:

(i) the "Lamêlée South Property"; and

(ii) the "Bouchard Property";

Lamêlée South Property

The Lamêlée South Property is currently comprised of 29 « CDC » mineral claims, each of an area of approximately 52.5 ha, totaling 1524 hectares located in northeastern Quebec near the border with Newfoundland and Labrador, approximately 50 kilometres south of the city of Fermont, in the Province of Québec (the "**Initial Bloc**"). The Corporation is also in the process of acquiring 30 additional "CDC" claims south of the Lamêlée South Property (the "**Additional Bloc**"). The Initial Bloc and the Additional Bloc total 3102 hectares and are shown in the table below:



Drilling campaigns on the Initial Bloc confirmed the presence of an important iron oxide bearing horizon (Banded Iron Formation (BIF) of magnetite and hematite) and QuartzPyroxene-magnetite ("**QPyrxM**") formation, which occurs continuously across the Lamêlée South Property.

A full description appears under "Description of the Lamêlée South Property".

Bouchard Property

The Bouchard Property consists of 60 claims totaling 3,367.81 hectares located 50 km southeast of the Chibougamau-Chapais Airport near the town of Chibougamau (Quebec). In 2012, analysis on eight drill holes and bulk sampling, which was done by ALS Laboratory in Vancouver, British Columbia, revealed massive sulphide occurrences and the surface outcrop grab samples yielded up to 0.83% Zinc, 0.19% Copper, 0.22% Lead, 1.6 g/t Silver and 0.46 g/t Gold. Jean Lafleur, P. Geo., is the "Qualified Person", as defined by National Instrument 43-101, who has approved such technical and scientific information. Given the result of such analysis and the current scope of the Corporation, it is anticipated that the Corporation will not renew these claims upon renewal time.

MAP SHEET	ROW	COLUMN	AREA (ha)	TYPE	CLAIM # CDC	STATUS	EXPIRY DATE	REQUIRED WORK ($)	RENEWAL RIGHTS ($)
32G08	5	21	56.15	CDC	2365536	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	5	22	56.15	CDC	2365537	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	5	23	56.15	CDC	2365538	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	5	24	56.15	CDC	2365539	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	5	25	56.15	CDC	2365540	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	5	26	56.15	CDC	2365541	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	5	27	56.15	CDC	2365542	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	6	21	56.14	CDC	2365543	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	6	22	56.14	CDC	2365544	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	1	17	56.18	CDC	2365545	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	1	18	56.18	CDC	2365546	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	1	19	56.18	CDC	2365547	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	1	20	56.18	CDC	2365548	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	1	21	56.18	CDC	2365549	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75

MAP SHEET	ROW	COLUMN	AREA (ha)	TYPE	CLAIM # CDC	STATUS	EXPIRY DATE	REQUIRED WORK ($)	RENEWAL RIGHTS ($)
32G08	1	22	56.18	CDC	2365550	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	1	23	56.18	CDC	2365551	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	1	24	56.18	CDC	2365552	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	1	25	56.18	CDC	2365553	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	2	17	56.17	CDC	2365554	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	2	18	56.17	CDC	2365555	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	2	21	56.17	CDC	2365556	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	2	22	56.17	CDC	2365557	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	2	23	56.17	CDC	2365558	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	3	17	56.16	CDC	2365559	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	3	18	56.16	CDC	2365560	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	3	21	56.16	CDC	2365561	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	3	22	56.16	CDC	2365562	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	3	23	56.16	CDC	2365563	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	4	17	56.15	CDC	2365564	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	4	18	56.15	CDC	2365565	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	4	19	56.15	CDC	2365566	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	4	20	56.15	CDC	2365567	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	4	21	56.15	CDC	2365568	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	4	22	56.15	CDC	2365569	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	4	23	56.15	CDC	2365570	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	4	24	56.15	CDC	2365571	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	4	25	56.15	CDC	2365572	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	4	26	56.15	CDC	2365573	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	4	27	56.15	CDC	2365574	Active	02/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	14	27	56.06	CDC	2367536	Active	23/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	14	28	56.06	CDC	2367537	Active	23/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	15	27	56.05	CDC	2367538	Active	23/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	15	28	56.05	CDC	2367539	Active	23/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	15	29	56.05	CDC	2367540	Active	23/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	16	28	56.04	CDC	2367541	Active	23/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	16	29	56.04	CDC	2367542	Active	23/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	17	29	56.03	CDC	2367543	Active	23/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	17	30	56.03	CDC	2367544	Active	23/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G01	30	18	56.19	CDC	2367982	Active	29/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G01	30	19	56.19	CDC	2367983	Active	29/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	9	24	56.11	CDC	2367984	Active	29/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	9	25	56.11	CDC	2367985	Active	29/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	11	26	56.09	CDC	2367986	Active	29/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	11	27	56.09	CDC	2367987	Active	29/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	12	26	56.08	CDC	2367988	Active	29/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	12	27	56.08	CDC	2367989	Active	29/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	13	27	56.07	CDC	2367990	Active	29/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	13	28	56.07	CDC	2367991	Active	29/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	16	30	56.04	CDC	2367992	Active	29/10/2014	1200	54.75
32G08	17	31	56.03	CDC	2367993	Active	29/10/2014	1200	54.75

Business Plan

At this time, the Corporation is focusing the bulk of its resources on the Lamêlée Project. Exploration work is continuous on the Lamêlée South Property and the Corporation is in the process of completing the following steps:

In 2014: The Corporation intends to do metallurgical test work and to complete the Preliminary Economic Assessment in the fall of 2014 as well as initiate the environmental base line study and permitting and update the NI 43-101 Mineral Resources through drilling in the fall of 2014.

In 2015: The Corporation intends to continue the environmental base line study and permitting, the hydrogeological and geotechnical studies, the detailed metallurgical test work and finalize the feasibility study.

In 2016: The Corporation intends to begin construction and mine pre-production.

As for the Bouchard Property, exploration work is performed but only to maintain the Corporation's claims.

The Corporation is not in commercial production on any of its mineral resource properties and, accordingly, the Corporation has no revenues. The Corporation finances its operations by raising capital in the equity markets.

Employees

As at June 6, 2014, the Corporation had no full-time employees and a minimum of four consultants working on the Lamêlée Project in Quebec. The Corporation's use of consultants is a practice consistent with that of many mineral exploration and development companies in order to manage costs.

Lamêlée is dependent on the services of key executives, including the President and Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, the Vice-President, Project Development and Logistics and the Vice-President, Mining Development and Environment. See "*Risk Factors – Dependence on Key Personnel*".

Environmental Protection

All phases of Lamêlée's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the jurisdictions in which it operates. These regulations mandate, among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards and land reclamation. They also set forth limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. These regulations set forth a wide range of sanctions and penalties, both criminal and civil, for violations of the regulations.

To date, applicable environmental legislation has had no material financial or operational effects on Lamêlée. See also "*Risk Factors – Environmental Regulations*".

Competitive Conditions

The mineral exploration and mining industry is intensely competitive in all its phases. The Corporation competes with many other mineral exploration companies which have greater financial resources and experience. The market price of metals and minerals is determined in international markets, is volatile and is beyond the Corporation's control. See "*Risk Factors – Competition*" and "*Risk Factors – Fluctuating Prices*".

Three-Year History

Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2011

- Gimus was incorporated under the *Canada Business Corporation Act* on September 6, 2011 under the name "Gimus Resources Inc.".

- Jourdan transferred, with an effective date of September 7, 2011, a 100% interest in Baie Johan Beetz Uranium Property in exchange for 3,000,000 Common Shares. Jourdan subsequently distributed the Common Shares to its shareholders of record on January 25, 2012.

- On September 9, 2011, Guy Girard, Marc Labrecque, Jean Lafleur, Roger Rosmus and Pierre Barnard were elected as directors of the Corporation.

Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2012

- On October 10, 2011, a Stock Option Plan was adopted by the Board of directors of Gimus.

- On October 19, 2011, Gimus completed a private placement by issuing 3,700,000 Common Shares at a price of $0.10 per Common Share, for gross proceeds to Gimus of $370,000.

- On November 29, 2011, Gimus filed a preliminary long form prospectus and on December 20, 2011, Gimus filed a final long form prospectus for an initial public offering which resulted in the closing of 2,829,000 flow-through Common Shares at a price of $0.15 per Common Share for a total consideration of $424,350.

- The Common Shares were listed for trading on the TSX-V under the symbol "GIR" on January 20, 2012.

- Gimus announced a grant of 150,000 options at a price of $0.10 for a period of ten years to each of its five directors and officers in accordance with the terms of its stock option plan.

- On March 14, 2012, Gimus closed an oversubscribed non-brokered private placement consisting of 3,575,000 flow-through Common Shares at a price of $0.10 per Common Share for gross proceeds of $357,500. Gimus paid a cash finders' fee of $9,000 on a portion of the offering equal to 6% of the aggregate gross proceeds received from subscribers introduced to Gimus by the finder. Insiders of Gimus participated in the private placement, having purchased 850,000 Common Shares.

Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2013

- During the quarter ended December 31, 2012, Gimus staked 64 mining claims on the Bouchard Property.

- On November 2, 2012, Gimus announced the start of a field exploration program on the Corporation's wholly owned Bouchard Base Metals Property which was expected to be completed by the end of the year.

- On September 16, 2013, Gimus, Fancamp and Champion signed an agreement to develop the Lamêlée Project.

Subsequent to Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2013

- On October 29, 2013, Gimus closed an oversubscribed non-brokered private placement consisting of 3,075,000 units of the Corporation at a price of $0.10 per units for gross proceeds of $307,500, each unit being comprised of one (1) Common Share and one half on one (1/2) Common Share purchase warrant, each full warrant entitling the holder to acquire one (1) additional Common Share at a price of $0.15 for a period of thirty-six (36) months following its issuance. Insiders of the Corporation participated in the private placement, having purchased 400,000 units.

- On December 20, 2013, Gimus acquired Fancamp's Lamêlée South Property, subject to the Sheridan NSR Royalty, located in the Fermont Mining District of northeastern Quebec and completed a concurrent financing for total gross proceeds of $1,250,000, which constituted a reverse takeover pursuant to TSX-V policies (the "**Transaction**").

- Under the Acquisition, Gimus issued 43,000,000 Common Shares to Fancamp at a deemed price of $0.10 per Common Share and granted the Fancamp NSR Royalty on the Lamêlée South Property. Furthermore, 2,000,000 Common Shares were issued to Champion at a deemed price of $0.10 per Common Share and 4,000,000 common shares in the capital of Fancamp were issued to Champion at a deemed price of $0.05 per share in compensation for the waiver and extinguishment of Champion's right of first refusal with respect to the transfer

of the Lamêlée South Property. As additional consideration for the Acquisition, Fancamp assigned and transferred to Gimus all of its rights, interests, duties and obligations under the Sheridan NSR Royalty, subject to the payment by Fancamp, to the exoneration of Gimus, of yearly advance royalty payments for an aggregate amount of $500,000 on their due date in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Sheridan NSR Royalty.

- In connection with the Transaction, Gimus also completed a non-brokered private placement of 12,500,000 units for aggregate gross proceeds of $1,250,000, which represent $500,000 more than initially announced maximum. Each unit was comprised of one (1) Common Share and one-half of one (1/2) Common Share purchase warrant, each full warrant entitling the holder to acquire one (1) additional Common Share of the resulting issuer at a price of $0.15 until December 20, 2015. A finder's fee of $4,550 was paid in accordance with the private placement.

- In connection with the Transaction, Gimus changed its name from "Gimus Resources Inc." to "Lamêlée Iron Ore Ltd." and nominated the following directors and officers:

  Jean Lafleur: President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman
  Guy Girard, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Director
  Pierre Lortie, Director
  Jean Depatie, Director
  Paul Ankcorn, Director

- On December 31, 2013, the Corporation closed a non-brokered private placement involving the issuance of 3,542,971 flow-through Common Shares in the capital of the Corporation at a price of $0.175 per flow-through Common Shares for total proceeds of $620,020. The Corporation paid a cash commission of approximately $49,600 to finders in relation to the private placement and issued 205,174 Common Share purchase warrants in the capital of the Corporation, exercisable at a price of $0.175 per Common Share until June 30, 2015.

- On January 8, 2014, the Corporation announced a grant of 2,600,000 options to its five directors and officers at a price of $0.145 for a period of ten years in accordance with the terms of its stock option plan.

- On January 13, 2014, the Corporation announced the nomination of Hubert Vallée, Ghislain Arel and Pascal Vallée to Lamêlée's Advisory Board.

- On January 15, 2014, the Corporation nominated André La Flèche as director, Marc Duchesne as Chief Financial Officer and Pierre Lortie as Chairman of the Board. The Board also granted 500,000 options to Mr. La Flèche and 250,000 options to Pierre Lortie at a price of $0.14 and a term of ten years in accordance with the terms of its stock option plan.

- On February 11, 2014, the Corporation announced the nomination of Hubert Vallée as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation.

- On February 19, 2014, the Corporation announced the nomination of Hubert Vallée as director of the Corporation and the Board of directors granted 250,000 additional options to Mr. Vallée at a price of $0.14 for a term of 10 years in accordance with the terms of its stock option plan.

- On March 24, 2014, the Corporation announced that it had engaged Relations Publiques Paradox Inc. and Mr. Derek Sinclair to provide investor relations and shareholder communications services. The Investor Relation Agreements were for a term of two years. Paradox shall receive a fee of $5,000 per month and other considerations, as well as 350,000 options. Mr. Sinclair shall receive a consideration of $2,500 per month and 50,000 options in accordance with the terms of its stock option plan.

- On May 5, 2014, the Corporation entered into a Rights Agreement governing certain investor rights and obligations with Fancamp Exploration Ltd. The agreement provides Lamêlée with a guarantee of stability to enable its Board of directors and management to implement its long-term business plan. Under the agreement, Fancamp shall be restricted from selling and transferring securities of Lamêlée for a period of five years, without obtaining the prior written consent of Lamêlée, after which time transfers will be permitted subject to certain restrictions. Subject to termination events such as a change of control or a change in the majority of the Lamelée

directors in favour of directors not supported by the incumbent Lamêlée board, Fancamp will be limited from voting in certain circumstances, including not voting against (i) the election of directors proposed by the then incumbent Lamêlée Board of directors; (ii) any approval, modification, amendment or replacement of a stock option plan of Lamêlée or (iii) the adoption or renewal of a shareholder rights plan, subject to certain exceptions. Fancamp shall be entitled to nominate one person to the Board of directors of Lamêlée as long as Fancamp holds at least 10% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares. Subject to termination events, including those indicated above, Fancamp shall be restricted from committing to tender or act in concert with an offeror in a take-over bid of any securities of Lamêlée, assisting in a change of control of Lamêlée and soliciting proxies from shareholders of Lamêlée or attempting to influence the voting of such shareholders.

- On May 8, 2014, Jean Lafleur resigned from the Board of directors of the Corporation.

- On May 12, 2014, Guy Girard resigned from the Board of directors of the Corporation and the Corporation appointed Marcel Côté (who has since passed) and Peter Smith as directors of the Corporation.

- On May 22, 2014, the Corporation announced that it had engaged Crimson Capital, a swiss firm, to provide investor relations and shareholder communications services in Europe. The agreement is for an initial term of six (6) months, which can be extended by both parties for further six (6) month periods. Pursuant to the agreement, Crimson shall receive a fee of CHF 3,000 per month and, at a later date, 150,000 options in accordance with the terms of its stock option plan.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAMÊLÉE SOUTH PROPERTY

The Lamêlée Project is currently the only mineral project of the Corporation which is material.

The Initial Bloc, known as the Lac Lamêlée South Property, is described in detail in a technical report dated October 1, 2013, entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report - The Lac Lamêlée South Iron Deposit , Labrador Through, Northeastern Québec, Canada, Disclosure of Mineral Resources on behalf of Gimus Resources Inc." authored by Pierre-Jean Lafleur, P. Eng., and Ali Ben Ayad, P. Geo., which has been completed in accordance with NI 43-101 standards and regulations, and is available on SEDAR (http://www.sedar.com). Extracts of such technical report appear below.

Project Description and Location

The Lamêlée South Property is currently comprised of 29 « CDC » mineral claims, each of an area of approximately 52.5 ha, totaling 1524 hectares. The Corporation is also in the process of acquiring 30 additional "CDC" claims south of the Lamêlée South Property. The Initial Bloc and the Additional Bloc total 3102 hectares.

The Initial Bloc was transferred pursuant to an Agreement to purchase claims amongst Fancamp, Gimus and Champion on September 16, 2013. Such transaction closed on December 20, 2013. The transfer is still being recorded on the GESTIM site from the Quebec Government. The Additional Bloc, which is part of a separate agreement, is in the process of being transferred from Fancamp to the Corporation for no additional consideration. The Additional Bloc will be used exclusively for mining infrastructure and not for exploration.

The Lamêlée South Property is located in northeastern Quebec near the border with Labrador, approximately 50 km southwest of the city of Fermont and approximately 500 km north of the city of Baie-Comeau. It lies on the east side of NTS sheet 23B/05 and west side of NTS sheet 23B/06. Its center is located at Mercator coordinates: 52°24'50'' N and 67°29'15'' W, i.e. approximately 11 km NW of the Fire Lake Arcelor Mittal iron mine.

Figure 1 Lac Lamêlée South Property location

The Initial Bloc which includes 29 mineral claims. The table below provides the details of the mining titles for the Initial Bloc and gives the details concerning each claim (location, surface area, owner, etc.) and encumbrances for each claim.

Mining Titles status and encumbrances

Map sheet	Row	Column	Area (ha)	Type	Claim #	Status	expiry date	Required work ($)
23B/05	22	60	52.53	CDC	2211462	Active	28-march-2016	900
23B/06	22	1	52.53	CDC	2211466	Active	28-march-2016	900
23B/06	22	2	52.53	CDC	2211467	Active	28-march-2016	900
23B/05	21	59	52.54	CDC	2211460	Active	28-march-2016	900
23B/05	21	60	52.54	CDC	2211461	Active	28-march-2016	900
23B/06	21	1	52.54	CDC	2211465	Active	28-march-2016	900
23B/06	21	2	52.54	CDC	2211458	Active	28-march-2016	900
23B/06	21	3	52.54	CDC	2012841	Active	24-May_2016	1800
23B/06	21	4	52.54	CDC	2012842	Active	24-May_2016	1800
23B/06	21	5	52.54	CDC	2012843	Active	24-May_2016	1800
23B/05	20	59	52.55	CDC	2211456	Active	28-march-2016	900
23B/05	20	60	52.55	CDC	2211459	Active	28-march-2016	900
23B/06	20	1	52.55	CDC	2211464	Active	28-march-2016	900
23B/06	20	2	52.55	CDC	34313	Active	1-Sept-2016	1800
23B/06	20	3	52.55	CDC	34314	Active	1-Sept-2016	1800
23B/06	20	4	52.55	CDC	2012839	Active	24-May_2016	1800

23B/06	20	5	52.55	CDC	2012840	Active	24-May_2016	1800
23B/05	19	59	52.56	CDC	2211455	Active	28-march-2016	900
23B/05	19	60	52.56	CDC	34160	Active	31-Aug-2016	1800
23B/06	19	1	52.56	CDC	34312	Active	1-Sept-2016	1800
23B/06	19	2	52.56	CDC	2211463	Active	28-march-2016	900
23B/06	19	3	52.56	CDC	2211457	Active	28-march-2016	900
23B/06	19	4	52.56	CDC	2012837	Active	24-May_2016	1800
23B/06	19	5	52.56	CDC	2012838	Active	24-May_2016	1800
23B/05	18	60	52.57	CDC	34159	Active	31-Aug-2016	1800
23B/06	18	1	52.57	CDC	34311	Active	1-Sept-2016	1800
23B/06	18	2	52.57	CDC	2012834	Active	24-May_2016	1800
23B/06	18	3	52.57	CDC	2012835	Active	24-May_2016	1800
23B/06	18	4	52.57	CDC	2012836	Active	24-May_2016	1800

The Additional Bloc which will include 30 mineral claims

The table below provides the details of the mining titles for the future Additional Bloc and gives the details concerning each claim (location, surface area, owner, etc.) and encumbrances for each claim.

Mining Titles status and encumbrances

Map sheet	Row	Column	Area (ha)	Type	Claim #	Status	expiry date	Required work ($)
23B/06	18	6	52.57	CDC	2394288	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	18	7	52.57	CDC	2394289	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	18	8	52.57	CDC	2394290	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	18	9	52.57	CDC	2394291	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	18	10	52.57	CDC	2394292	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	17	6	52.58	CDC	2394283	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	17	7	52.58	CDC	2394284	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	17	8	52.58	CDC	2394285	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	17	9	52.58	CDC	2394286	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	17	10	52.58	CDC	2394287	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	16	6	52.59	CDC	2394278	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	16	7	52.59	CDC	2394279	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	16	8	52.59	CDC	2394280	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	16	9	52.59	CDC	2394281	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	16	10	52.59	CDC	2394282	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	15	5	52.6	CDC	2394272	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	15	6	52.6	CDC	2394273	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	15	7	52.6	CDC	2394274	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	15	8	52.6	CDC	2394275	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	15	9	52.6	CDC	2394276	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	15	10	52.6	CDC	2394277	Active	12-nov-2015	135

23B/06	14	6	52.61	CDC	2394267	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	14	7	52.61	CDC	2394268	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	14	8	52.61	CDC	2394269	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	14	9	52.61	CDC	2394270	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	14	10	52.61	CDC	2394271	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	13	7	52.62	CDC	2394263	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	13	8	52.62	CDC	2394264	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	13	9	52.62	CDC	2394265	Active	12-nov-2015	135
23B/06	13	10	52.62	CDC	2394266	Active	12-nov-2015	135

Property Geology

The Lamêlée South Property is located in the southern extention of the Labrador Trough, which comprises early Proterozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks highlighted by banded iron formations that have been mined since 1954. The iron formation and associated metamorphosed sedimentary rocks extend south-westerly into the Grenville Orogenic belt (Central Quebec, Gagnon Terranes) where they are exposed in a series of isolated complex highly metamorphosed and deformed (folded) structures in the Wabush Lake, Mount Wright, Fire Lake, Gagnon, Mount Reed, and Lac Jeannine areas.

The high grade metamorphism in the Gagnon Terranes is significant in that it is responsible for the recrystallization of both iron oxides and silica in the Sokoman Formation producing coarsegrained quartz, magnetite, specularite schists that are of improved quality for concentrating and processing.

The Lamêlée South Property is located in this sequence of the Grenville Province (Gagnon Terranes). In this southern domain, all the economic iron concentrations are located in the same lithostratigraphic unit of the Wabush Formation of the Gagnon Terranes, equivalent to the Sokoman Formation of the Knob Lake Group in the central and northern domains of the Labrador Trough.

The following figure shows the mineralized worked area (Fe) where the detailed exploration works will be presented.

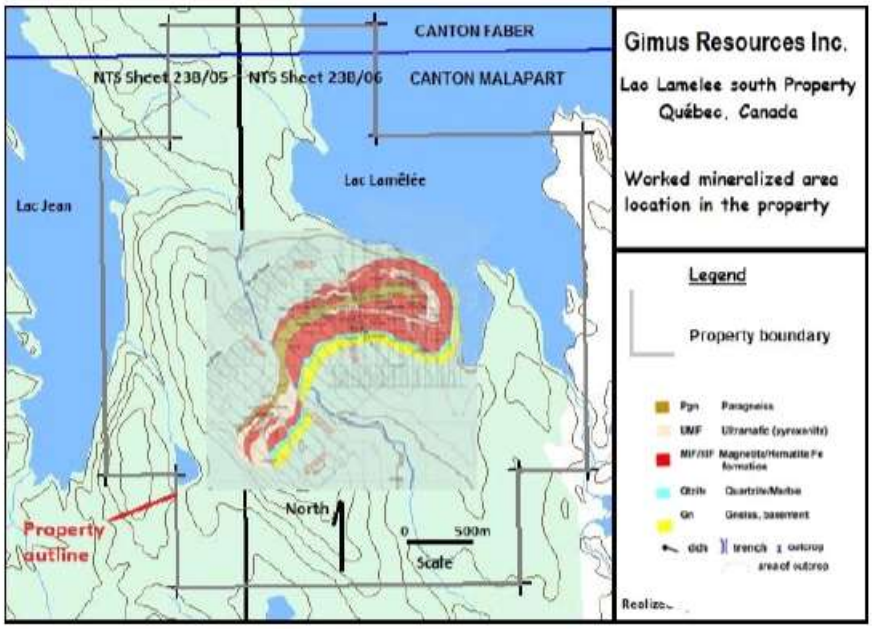


Figure 3 Localization of the mineralized worked area on the claim map.

Fig 3: **Localization of the mineralized worked area in the Initial Bloc claim map.**

Royalty

The Corporation is subject to the Sheridan NSR Royalty and an additional 1.5% NSR in favor of Fancamp on the Lamêlée South Property. Fancamp assigned and transferred to the Corporation all of its rights, interests, duties and obligations under the Sheridan NSR Royalty, subject to the payment by Fancamp, to the exoneration of the Corporation, of yearly advance royalty payments for an aggregate amount of $500,000 on their due date in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Sheridan NSR Royalty.

Accessibility, Climate, Physiography, Local Resources and Infrastructures

Accessibility

The Lamêlée South Property is located in northeastern Quebec approximately 50 km south of the city of Fermont which is at 28 km from Labrador City and Wabush in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador (See Figure 1 and Figure 4).

The Lamêlée South Property is adjacent to the Trans-Quebec Labrador Road (Highway 389 in Quebec and Highway 500 in Newfoundland and Labrador), which runs through Quebec from Baie-Comeau (north shore of the St. Lawrence River) to Fermont, continuing into Labrador-City and Wabush in Newfoundland. A gravel road (Consolidated Thompson Lundmark road) entirely crosses the Lamêlée South Property from the south to the north between Lac Jean and Lac Lamêlée. This road is 9km from the campsite of the Lamêlée South Property to highway 389 and is only usable with an all-terrain vehicle, or given ideal conditions, by four-wheel drive vehicle.

The airport at Wabush is the main airport servicing the region and offers daily flights to Montréal, Quebec City and Sept-Iles in Quebec and Goose Bay and St. Johns in Newfoundland and Labrador via Air Canada and Provincial Airlines. Local air service is also available from the Wabush Water Aerodrome with flights offered from June until October.

The Lamêlée South Property is also adjacent to a railway used solely for iron-ore and freight transport known as the Cartier Railway. It is a privately owned railway that operates 416 km of track connecting the iron ore mine at Mont Wright, just west of Fermont with an iron ore processing plant and port at Port-Cartier, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River.

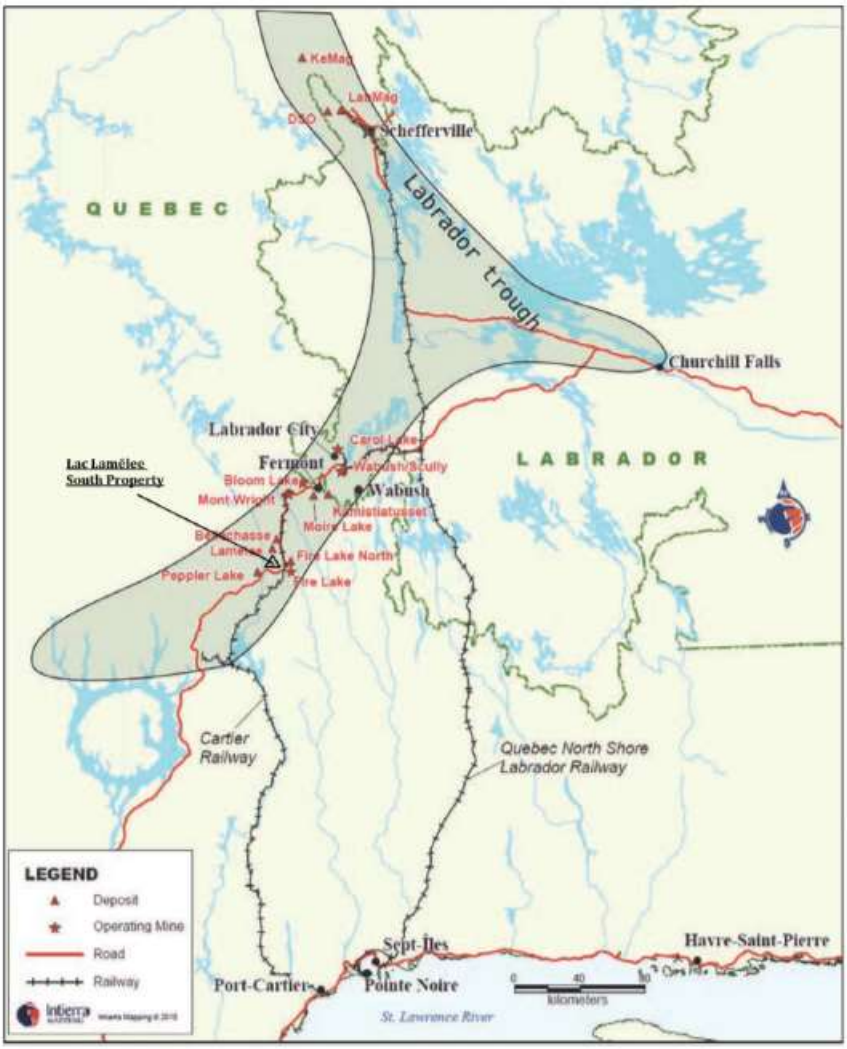


Figure 4 Lac Lamêlée South property location and access

Fig 4:**The Initial Bloc location and access**

Climate and Physiography

The Lamêlée South Property has a harsh sub-arctic climate with long, severe winters and short mild summers. Lakes and streams are frozen for a period from 6 to 8 months. Annual precipitation is of the order of 600 mm to 900 mm, of which 60 % is in the form of snow. In January and February, temperatures can drop as low as -40°C. During the short summer season (in July and August), the temperature frequently reaches 25°C. Nevertheless, there is no impediment to conducting work throughout the entire year.

Moderate relief and undulating terrain with elevations up to 690 m above mean sea level characterize the Lamêlée South Property. The Lamêlée South Property is bordered to the west by Lac Jean at altitude 555 m and to the east by Lac Lamêlée at altitude 585 m. Topographic highs consist generally of elongated and rolling hills oriented along a NNW-SSE direction where outcrops are presents. An open and dense tree canopy, underlain by an undergrowth of lichens and shrubs, characterizes the area. The region is predominantly covered by spruce/lichen forest, with minor muskeg bogs and marshes in low-lying areas.

Local Resources and Infrastructures

Fermont was built by Quebec Cartier Mining Company ("**QCM**") in the early 1970's specifically to replace another mining town, Gagnon near Lac Jeannine, and to relocate its employees to the newly discovered mine "Mount Wright" that is about 25 kilometres (16 mi) to the west of Fermont. At present, the city of Fermont has a population of approximately 3,000 and is the residential city for employees of ArcelorMittal Mines Canada who work at the Mont Wright iron operation.

Fermont and Labrador City offer numerous services to exploration companies including notably hostelry, restaurant, business and shopping centers, municipal and recreational facilities, grocery store, gas stations, car renting, etc. Hydro-Quebec operates the 50MW Hart-Jaune hydroelectric power plant some 65 km southwest of the Lamêlée South Property. A hydroelectric power line is, at the closest, 11 km away from the Lamêlée South Property.

The area, with the proximity of Wabush and Labrador City, and established around iron ore mining operations, constitutes a mining center able to provide experienced personnel, contracting and engineering companies carrying out activities in the region, as well as equipment and supplies.

Discussions regarding infrastructure projects for the Lamêlée South Property are currently under way. However, it is well located near the main access road and rail network that serves existing iron ore mine in the region with two important proximal mining towns: Fermont (QC) and Labrador City (NFL).

History of the Initial Bloc

Exploration Works

The first exploration work on the Initial Bloc was conducted by QCM who realized a dip needle, a geological prospecting and a topographic survey between 1950 and 1955 following the presence of magnetic anomalies (Assessment report GM 04309A-B). Oliver Iron mining (a division of US Steel) and QCM conducted a small ground magnetic survey, a geological reconnaissance and mapping program in the summer of 1954 (Assessment report GM 03319 A to E).

In 1958, QCM's geologist R.J. Stirling conducted a ground magnetic survey and a detailed geological mapping at a scale of 1 inch for 200 feet (Assessment report GM 07983). In 1998, Falconbridge carried out an EM airborne survey covering almost entirely the Initial Bloc searching for Cu-Ni-PGM mineralization followed by a reconnaissance and prospecting program (Assessment report GM 58330).

Please refer to "Exploration" below for more recent information.

Drilling Campaigns

Two grids were established across three zones of the Initial Bloc to support exploration works (mapping, ground geophysics survey and drilling).

In 2011, drilling comprised 17 drill holes with a total length of 5,614 meters.

In 2012, drilling comprised 40 drill holes with a total length of 12,607 meters.

Resource Estimate

The 2011 and 2012 drill program conducted by Fancamp at Lac Lamêlée South (Initial Bloc) aimed to establish the three dimensional shape of the iron mineralization, provide a preliminary Mineral Resources iron grade estimate and some samples for David Tube test work to measure the density and weight recovery of potential iron minerals. The two drill campaigns were completed on 100m spacing vertical sections to a programmed drill depths of about 450 meters. Only two holes exceeded 600 meters in total length. The resource model is reported to a depth of about 540 meters. The drilling program demonstrated that the iron rich mineralized facies outcropping at surface persists uninterrupted at depth. The main areas of interest have been drilled but some area of interest remained opened (not drilled). The iron

grade is relatively predictable and uniform when compared to the thickness of the iron formation bedding which varies significantly laterally as well as because of secondary folding and faulting probably.

The typical thickness of the iron formation limb is about 100 meters but it can reach a thickness of 200 meters. Mining selectivity is expected to occur at the decameter level (10 meters thickness beds of metasediments) for grade control. The drilling pattern at 100 meter spacing is insufficient to outline such detail in a full 3D model at the moment. The volume is constrained by a geological model drawn as polygons on sections. The polygons are extruded to estimate the volume using Gems software from GEOVIA (former Gemcom Software International Inc).

For the estimation of the iron formation Mineral Resources, 1,954 five-meters length composites were created for the iron formation rock only from 5,202 original assay data from all rock types samples with variable length but mostly 2 meter length samples (75% of the time).

Some density measurements were made on samples. Density in iron ore is proportional to iron content. It is very important in iron ore. It can be tested and measured for each sample or modeled with some data for validation. In this case, the density was modeled as a function of Fe grade in % and calculated using the following formula in the block model:

$$\text{Density} = 2.6 + 1.9 \times \text{Fe2O3\%}$$

At a 22% Fe2O3 cut-off grade, the MRE was estimated at 520 million tonnes grading 39.5% Fe2O3 (or 27.6% FeT) in the Inferred Mineral Resources* category in May 2013. The 22% Fe2O3 cut-off grade used was deemed a natural cut-off grade.

The following Table 3 and Table 4 outline incremental tonnages and Iron grades at various cutoff grades:

Table 3 Incremental tonnages and iron grades at various cut-off gradesFe_2O_3

CUT-OFF GRADES	TONNES	GRADES	
		Fe_2O_3	FeT
10%	524,000,000	39.4	27.6
15%	523,000,000	39.4	27.6
20%	522,000,000	39.5	27.6
22%	520,000,000	39.5	27.6
25%	510,000,000	39.9	27.9
30%	465,000,000	41.0	28.7

The quantity and grade of the reported Mineral Resources at the Initial Bloc were categorized as Inferred Mineral Resources. Inferred Mineral Resources are that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from drill holes and outcrops. There has been insufficient exploration to define any of the resources as Indicated Mineral Resources or Measured Mineral Resources and there is no guarantee that further exploration will upgrade the Inferred Mineral Resources to Indicated or Measured Mineral Resources. Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not demonstrate economic viability.

Table 4 Incremental Mineral Resources by Zone in May 2013

CUT-OFF FE_2O_3 GRADES	Tonnes	Fe2O3%	FeT%
Mountain Pond			
10	1,000,000	12.9	8.9
15	1,000,000	18.2	12.6
20	11,000,000	23.3	16.1
25	40,000,000	27.8	19.2
30	352,000,000	40.6	28.0
MP Total	406,000,000	38.7	26.7
91-92			
25	2,000,000	27.8	19.2
30	71,000,000	42.6	29.4
91-92 Total	73,000,000	42.2	29.1
Tanguay			
25	3,000,000	28.6	19.7
30	42,000,000	42.0	29.0
Tanguay Total	45,000,000	40.9	28.2

Key parameters of the MRE in May 2013:

- A total of 57 drill holes and 2 surface trenches totalling 18,305 meters were used for the MRE in May 2013;
- The volume was constrained by a geological model drawn as polygons on sections;
- The Gems and Whittle software applications from 3DS GEOVIA (former GEMCOMTM) were used for database management, modeling the geology, analyzing the data, performing the grade interpolations, creating and managing the block model, and creating a conceptual pit shell as well as report the Mineral Resources;
- A total of 1,954 five-meter length composites were created for the iron formation unit only from 5,202 original assay data from all rock types samples with variable length but mostly two- meter sample lengths;
- The MRE were modeled using a ten-meter cubic model and grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging within modelled mineralization domains defined by structural geology;
- The MRE were evaluated from historic and current drill hole assay results;
- A search ellipse 150 meters by 150 meters by 50 meters was used to find (five-meter) composites for each block in the interpolation process. The search ellipse was oriented along the various stike and dip of the iron formation according to structural geology (folding);
- No top grade capping value was used before or after compositing;

- The MRE for the Initial Bloc were estimated in May 2013 for Fancamp using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("**CIM**") standards on Mineral Resources and reserves, definitions and guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on reserve definitions and adopted by CIM Council December 11, 2005.

The estimate of Inferred Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.

Fancamp reconnaissance drilling of 2011 and 2012 and mapping, demonstrated the presence of an important iron resource with a potential to develop to a producing operation. Nevertheless, based on limited drilling in the iron formation (57 drill holes and 2 trenches), in the complex geological environment of the Lamêlée South Property (multiple folding stages, shearing and faulting, facies lateral variations, high grade of metamorphism) further detailed drilling will be required to define Mineral Resources into the measured and indicated categories.

It should be understood that the Mineral Resources were estimates based on the size and grade of the deposits relying on consistent drillhole samples, and on economic assumptions and parameters available in May 2013. The level of confidence in the estimates depends upon a number of uncertainties. These uncertainties include, but are not limited to, future changes in metal prices and/or production costs, differences in size, grade and recovery rates from those expected, and changes in project parameters such as permits for land use, right of access to the Lamêlée South Property, having a reliable source of energy, permit to use water and land for mine rejects (waste and tails), new mining taxes, etc. In addition, there is no assurance that the project implementation will be realized.

Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Labrador trough (the "**Labrador Trough**") corresponds to the western part and the foreland of the Paleoproterozoic New Quebec orogen and lies in western Labrador and northeastern Quebec. The Trough is host to world-class deposits of Proterozoic iron ore that have been mined for more than half a century. The iron formations and associated metamorphosed sedimentary rocks extend to the southwest into the Grenville Orogenic Belt (Central Quebec, Gagnon Terranes).

This regional geological structure is approximately 1600 km long and 120 km wide extending south-southeast from Ungava Bay in the north through Quebec and Labrador and southwestward into central Quebec (See Figure 5). The Trough comprises early Proterozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks highlighted by banded iron formations that have been mined since 1954. Within the Gagnon Terranes the iron formations and associated metamorphosed sedimentary rocks are exposed in a series of isolated, complex, highly metamorphosed and deformed fold structures in the Wabush Lake, Mount Wright, Fire Lake, Gagnon, Mount Reed, and Lac Jeannine areas (Gross, 2009).

Today, the mining activities are centered around the regions consisting of the cities of Wabush and Labrador City in Labrador, and Fermont, in Quebec, 14 km to the west of Labrador City.

Regional Geological Setting

The Lamêlée South Property is located in the highly metamorphosed and deformed Paleoproterozoic metasedimentary sequence within the Grenville Province, known as the Gagnon Terranes, an extension of the Labrador Trough.

The Trough, or "The Paleoproterozoic New Quebec Orogen" (Hoffman, 1988), extends from the Grenville Front in the south, as far as Ungava Bay in the north. The orogen is located (See Figure 4) east of the Archean Superior Province and corresponds to part of the Archean Proterozoic Southeastern Churchill Province (Stockwell, 1961; Hoffman, 1988, 1990a), or as part of the thinned Ungava (Superior) craton edge (Skulski, et al, 1993).

The supracrustal rocks of the Labrador Trough constitute the foreland of the New Quebec Orogen. These rocks form a thrust and fold belt on the margin of the Superior Province (See Figure 4).

The Labrador Trough, north of the Grenville front, is conventionally divided into three major zones or Iithotectonic domains, which run parallel to its long dimension (Dimroth, 1972, 1978). The western most zone consists of a series of autochthonous to para-autochthonous sediments and minor volcanic rocks resting unconformably on the Archean gneisses of the Superior Province. This zone is followed to the east by a typical foreland fold-and-thrust belt consisting

of thrust slices of sedimentary and basaltic volcanic rocks. These two zones make up the Labrador Trough (Clark, 2005). The sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Trough belong to theKaniapiskau Supergroup while gabbroic and ultramafic intrusives make up the Montagnais Group (Frarey and Duffell, 1964).

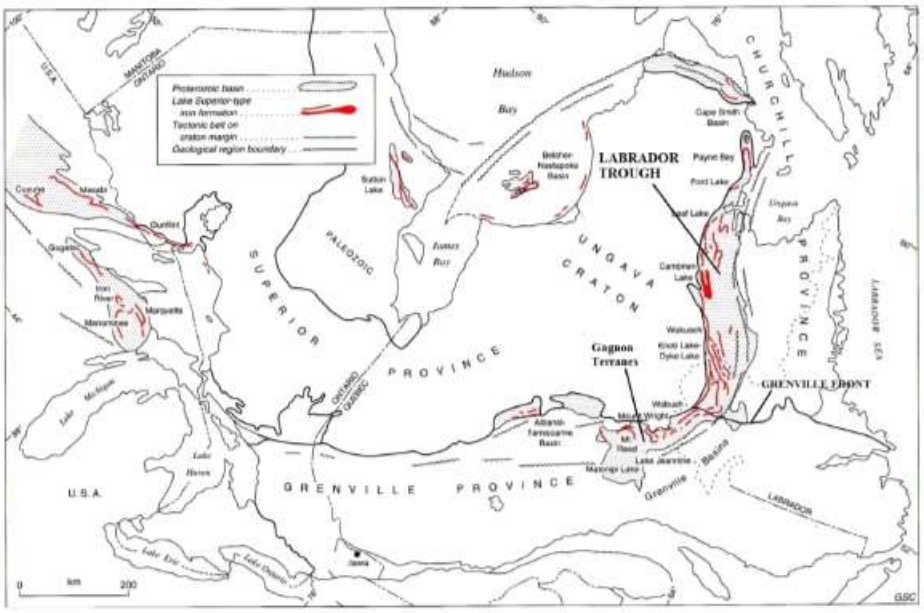
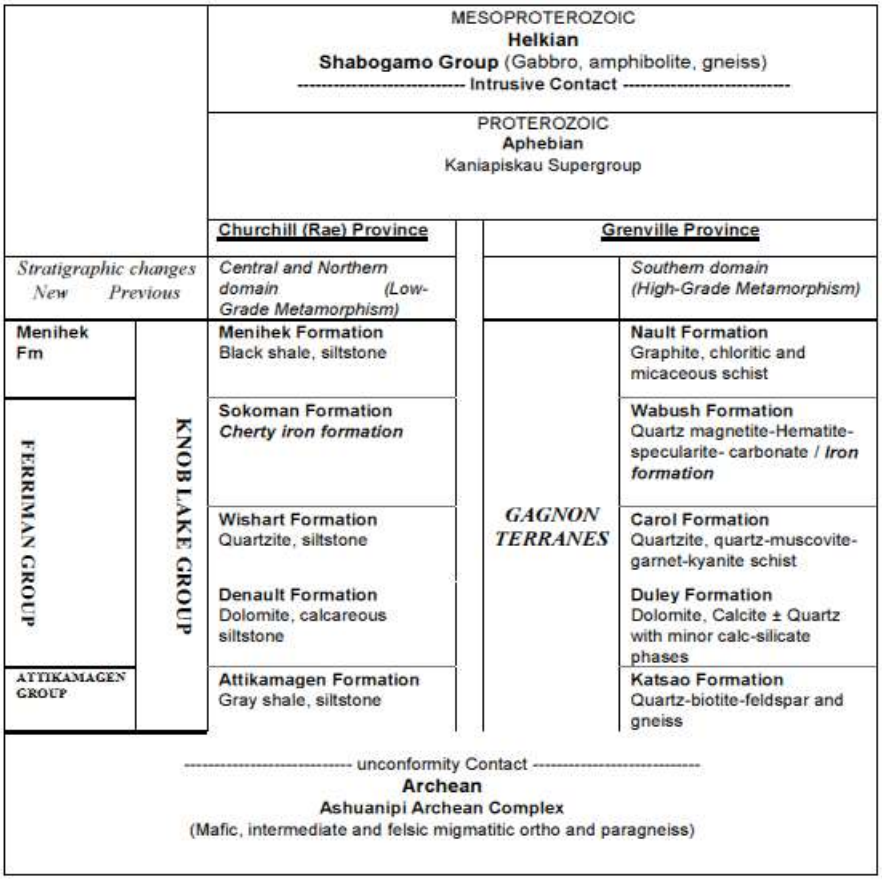


Figure 5 Distribution of lake superior-type iron formation in sedimentary-tectonic basins marginal to the Ungava-Superior craton (After Gross, 1996a, modified).

The third or "Hinterland" zone contains sequences of volcanic and sedimentary rocks, which were highly metamorphosed and deformed during the Hudsonian Orogeny. Metamorphic grade increases from west to east in the foreland of the Orogen, passing from sub-greenschist facies to upper green-schist facies (Dimroth and Dressler, 1978; Wares et al., 1988; Perreault and Hynes, 1990). Rocks in the hinterland were metamorphosed to the upper greenschist facies (near the western limit of the hinterland), the amphibolite facies, or the granulite facies (Dimroth and Dressler, 1978; Perreault and Hynes, 1990; Girard, 1995).

The Lower Proterozoic (Aphebian) platformal sedimentary and related rocks of the Labrador Trough are named the Knob Lake Group. Previously known as the Gagnon Group in the Grenville Province portion of the Labrador Trough (See Table 6), the Knob Lake Group was redefined to include the stratigraphic sections on both sides of the Grenville Front. These Lower Proterozoic sedimentary rocks overlie the granitoid gneisses of the craton.

Table 6 Regional stratigraphic columns of the Central and South domain of the Labrador Trough (after Gross, 1996, modified)



The Knob lake group in the New Quebec Orogen is part of the Kaniapiskau Supergroup where three cycles (See Table 7) of sedimentation and volcanism have been identified (Frarey and Duffell, 1964). The cycles thicken eastwards and are separated from each other by erosional unconformities (Dimroth et al., 1970a; Wardle and Bailey, 1981; Le Gallais and Lavoie. 1982; Hoffman, 1987; Clark, 1988; Clark and Thorpe, 1990; Clark, 1994).

The first cycle is composed of an intracratonic rift basin sequence overlain by a passive margin sequence. They lie discordantly on the Superior craton and begin with an immature, continental rift sequence (Seward Group sandstones and conglomerates). Mafic, weakly alkalic volcanic activity was contemporaneous with sedimentation. This sequence was deposited about 2.2 Ga ago as a result of rifting of the Archean continent along the northeastern margin of the Superior Province (e.g., Hoffman, 1988; Wardle et al, 2002).

Following deposition of immature sediments and volcanic rocks in the NW-SE rift in the foreland of the orogen, sandstones and dolomites (Pistolet Group) were deposited on a passive margin platform. The sequence is overlain by the shallow-water rocks of a dolomitic reef complex (dolomites of the Denault Formation), indicating the establishment of a platform and a marine regression at the end of the first cycle (Hoffman and Grotzinger, 1989).

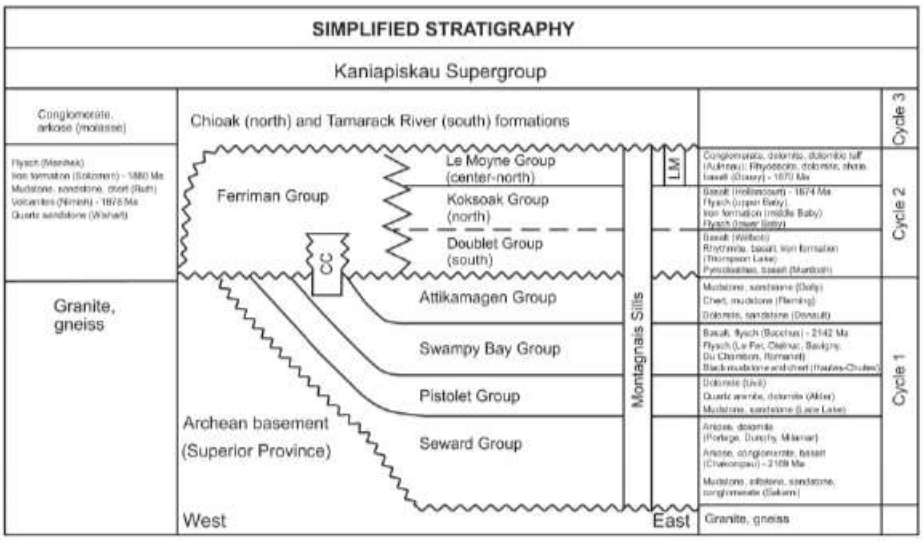
The second cycle, whose age is 1.88-1.87 Ga, includes a transgressive sequence composed of platform sediments (Wishart Formation "sandstone" and Sokoman Formation "iron formation") and turbidites (Menihek Formation "sandstone and mudstone"). These rocks unconformably overlie the Superior craton and first cycle rocks (Dimroth, 1978).

The second-cycle platform sequence is unconformably overlain, in the north of the Trough, by the Chioak Formation and, in the south, by the Tamarack River Formation. These formations are composed of synorogenic molasse (foredeep sediments), and are now assigned to a third sedimentary cycle (Hoffman, 1987. 1988).

These formations in the central part of the Trough (cycles 1 and 2) are intruded by numerous tholeiitic, mafic-ultramafic sills classified under the general name of "Montagnais Sills" (termed "Montagnais Groupby Baragar, 1967, and Dimroth, 1978). These sills are contemporaneous and comagmatic with associated volcanic rocks (St. Seymour et al., 1991; Rohon et al., 1993; Skulski et al., 1993; Findlay et al.. 1995). In addition, a large carbonatite intrusion (the Le Moyne Intrusion; Birkett and Clark, 1991) was emplaced near the end of the second cycle, in the upper part of the sequence.

The tectonostratigraphic environment of the Knob Lake group indicates the presence of an initial rifting of the Archean nucleus which was locally accompanied by the emplacement of ultramaficlayered sills, the accumulation of komatiitic and alkalic basalts and the deposition of banded iron formations.

Table 7 Simplified stratigraphy of the foreland of the new Quebec orogen, subdivided in three cycles considering the new lithological group changes . (After Clark & al, 2005).



As described in a recent synthesis of the evolution of the northeastern part of the Canadian Shield (Wardle & al., 2002), the southeastern Churchill province was formed as a result of the oblique collision of an Archean core zone between the Archean Superior and Nain provinces., where the New Quebec and Torngat orogens mark the collision zones.

Thus, the New Quebec orogen (Labrador Trough) resulted from the collision, 1.82 to 1.77 billion years ago (Hudsonian Orogeny), of the superior craton and its marginal cover of Paleoproterozoic strata with the core zone, creating a foreland fold and thrust belt marked by a series of imbricate thrusts. Based on stratigraphic juxtapositions, these thrust faults may have stratigraphic throws of several thousand meters.

According to the geological synthesis by Clark and Wares, (2006) of the volcano-sedimentary Hudsonian fold and thrust belt, an overview of the structural style defined numerous lithotectonic zones in the Trough, separated from each other by major thrust faults, composed of either autochthonous/para-autochthonous or allochthonous assemblages.

Most of the structures in the fold belt are attributed to oblique-dextral collision between the Archean core zone of the orogen, to the east, and the Superior Province, to the west (Hoffman, 1989, 1990b; Wardle et al., 1990b, 2002). The tectonic fabric in the fold belt is oriented NNWSSE, and folds plunge generally towards the SSE at an average angle of about 15°. Structures related to the collision include map-scale folds and various generations of thrust faults.

The Grenville orogeny (1.16 – 1.13 Ga (Emslie and Hunt, 1989)) compressed the southwestern part of the Labrador Trough into the Gagnon Terranes in the Grenville Province. The degree of metamorphism in this succession of rocks increases to the southwest to amphibolite facies, and to granulite facies in some areas close to the marginal belt.

A second order of folding and deformation related to the Grenville orogeny (1.0 - 0.8 Ga) has been superimposed over the isoclinal fold and imbricate structures of the successions of Early Proterozoic formations and associated rocks that are traced southward into the Grenville tectonic belt (Gross, 2009). This deformation resulted in medium to high metamorphic facies on the older deformed and metamorphosed Labrador Trough geology. In many places the structural style reflects interference between several generations of folds. Dome and basin structures are fairly common.

Recent studies in the Gagnon Terranes (Van Gool & al , 2009) outline the evolution of this metamorphic, parauthochthonous imbricated fold-thrust belt involving under-thrusting beneath a crustal-scale orogenic wedge during the terminal stages of the Grenvillian Orogeny.

Based on structural and metamorphic data Van Gool & al, (2009), indicated that D1 structures formed at peak pressures during basal accretion to the overriding orogenic wedge, whereas D2 structures developed within the wedge during its displacement toward the foreland in a sinistral transpressive setting. The fold-thrust belt developed sequentially on two levels: a thin-skinned, cover-dominated thrust system preceded and overlies a thick-skinned, basement-dominated system. The D3 cross-folds postdated normal faulting at the top of the wedge and formed during gravitational collapse.

As mentioned above, the Labrador Trough can also be divided into three geological domains, thus Northern, Central and Southern Domains. The Southern terrain is considered equivalent to the Gagnon Terranes.

The regional geological map of Figure 6 (Map # M-389 of DV 84-01, MRNFQ) is broadly representative of the southern domain of the Labrador Trough (the Gagnon Terranes) which includes the Lamêlée South Property. This southern domain is defined by the northern limit of the Grenville Orogenic Belt, regionally marked by the biotite metamorphic isograd, which represents the northernmost expression of the Grenville Orogenic Belt (along the Grenville Front).

Property Geology

Most of the stratigraphic units of the Gagnon Group occur on the Lamêlée South Property, primarily at a relatively high metamorphic grade. The Lamêlée South Property geology is shown in Table 8. The majority of the data used below are extracted and/or compiled from Fancamp internal geological reports (Mike Flanagan, 2012, 2013). The different interpretations and hypotheses are discussed below.

Table 8 Equivalent rock successions of the Central domain (Knob lake Group of Churchill Province) and Southern domain (Gagnon Terranes of Grenville Province)

MESOPROTEROZOIC **Helkian** **Shabogamo Group** (Gabbro, amphibolite, gneiss) ---------- Intrusive Contact ----------		
PROTEROZOIC **Aphebian** Kaniapiskau		
Churchill Province		**Grenville Province**
Central and Northern domain (Low-Grade Metamorphism)		*Southern domain (High-Grade Metamorphism)*
Menihek Formation Black shale, siltstone	***GAGNON TERRANES***	**Nault Formation** Graphite, chloritic and micaceous schist
Sokoman Formation ***Cherty iron formation***		**Wabush Formation** Quartz magnetite-Hematite-specularite-carbonate / ***Iron formation***
Wishart Formation Quartzite, siltstone		**Carol Formation** Quartzite, quartz-muscovite-garnet-kyanite schist
Denault Formation Dolomite, calcareous siltstone		**Duley Formation** Dolomite, Calcite ± Quartz with minor calc-silicate phases
Attikamagen Formation Gray shale, siltstone		**Katsao Formation** Quartz-biotite-feldspar and gneiss
---------- unconformity Contact ---------- **Archean** **Ashuanipi Archean Complex** (Mafic, intermediate and felsic migmatitic ortho and paragneiss)		

Table 8 shows the equivalent rock successions of the Centraldomain (Knob lake Group of Churchill Province) and Southern domain (Gagnon Terranes of Grenville Province)

Katsao (Attikamagen) Formation:

The oldest rocks on the Initial Bloc consist of the oldest formation in the Gagnon group, the Katsao formation (Attikamagen) and correspond to quartzofeldspathic gneiss with variable amphibole and biotite content.

The most significant feature of this formation is that it is nearly always altered and strongly foliated when intersected in drilling. The alteration is typically a kaolinization of feldspars and amphibolitization of mafic minerals.

These gneisses are overlain mainly by quartzite and/or marble and dolomitic marble of the Carol (Wishart) and Duley (Denault) Formations respectively.

Carol (Wishart) and Duley (Denault) Formations:

These two stratigraphic units are combined as a single intercalated unit within the Lamêlée South Property, dominated by quartzite with a maximum thickness of about 50 metres. Locally, dolomitic marble was intersected in significant thicknesses.

Wabush (Sokoman) Formation:

As it is known at the regional scale, the iron ore-bearing Wabush formation (Sokoman) constitutes the host horizon for Fe mineralization, showing lateral variations in width, lithologies, and iron minerals (content and nature).

- Two major facies of Fe oxide silicate units host the iron mineralization in the Wabush Formation of the Lamêlée South Property.

- The Fe oxide + quartzite unit; finely bedded (Photo 1) and referred to as Banded Iron Formation ("**BIF**").

The Fe oxide + quartzite + pyroxene unit; finely bedded and referred to as QPyrxM. This unit is similar in texture to the BIF but contains contains greater than 30% pale olive green pyroxene (Photo 2).

The Fe oxide silicate units consist primarily of quartz, with magnetite and/or hematite (specularite) in varying proportions.

The QPyrxM is generally associated with the Fe oxide silicate members and occurs throughout the formation at various intervals. This unit is characterized by a significant proportion, up to about 50%, of pale olive green coloured pyroxene rich bands intercalated with pale grey coloured quartzite bands and disseminated to banded magnetite and/or hematite intervals. The QPyrxM varies considerably in its iron oxide content but on average contains about 15 to 25% magnetite and occasionally may contain hematite. Although visually distinct, the contacts between the two facies are often gradational.

Photo 1 Magnetite banded iron formation

Photo 2 "QPyrxM" (Quartz-Pyroxene-Magnetite), mineralized facies

Apart from these two major facies, a Carbonate Iron Formation (CIF) unit is present. The CIF unit is an infrequent component most often encountered within the QPyrxM. It is similar in appearance to the QPyrxM but has a pale yellowish-grey colour in bands between the pyroxene rich bands, indicative of iron-magnesium rich carbonate. This unit may contain magnetite in places and most commonly occurs towards the base of the stratigraphy.

At the scale of the Initial Bloc and particularly in the eastern part (Mountain Pond), the Wabush (Sokoman) Formation is informally subdivided into a Lower Fe oxide-silicate member (Banded Iron Formation "BIF") and an Upper Fe oxide-silicate member (BIF) locally separated by a geochemically and visually distinctive magnesium-iron pyroxene rich ultramafic rock (UMF), termed "Popcorn rock" (M. Flanagan, 2013) for its characteristic weathering texture. This unit may sometimes contain a few percent of magnetite. Generally located within the Wabush unit, the UMF typically consists of medium to coarse-grained, porphyroblasts of pale pinkish-grey to yellowish-grey coloured orthopyroxene as the predominant mineral. This unit is described in further detail below. Field relations suggest that the intrusions are sills within the Gagnon Terranes.

The structural complexity, combined with the nature of the original depositional basin and the considerable degree of lateral facies change, gives rise to a juxtaposition of the various units described above.

The Wabush formation is overlain by the youngest formation of the group, the Nault (Menihek) Formation.

Nault (Menihek) Formation:

As is it recognized regionally, the Nault Formation is generally a dark coloured schist, termed paragneiss and/or amphibolite, containing variable proportions of quartz-feldspar-pyroxenehornblende-biotite-muscovite-garnet. This formation consists of a variety of rock types including some intervals of magnetite iron formation, but is primarily characterized by a dark coloured, medium to fine grained well foliated gneiss, rich in biotite, muscovite, garnet, quartz, pyroxene/amphibole and feldspar.

In the transition between the 91-92 and the Mountain Pond zones there occurs a significant volume of tonalitic gneiss within the Nault formation. This unit is described as a well foliated, medium grained, whitish to pale grey coloured rock with substantial proportions of muscovite and biotite and rare patches of garnet.

Dykes, quartz and pegmatite veins are relatively common in the transition between the 91-92 and Mountain Pond zones within the Nault formation. Several drill holes intersected granitic rocks in this area as well (M. Flanagan, 2013).

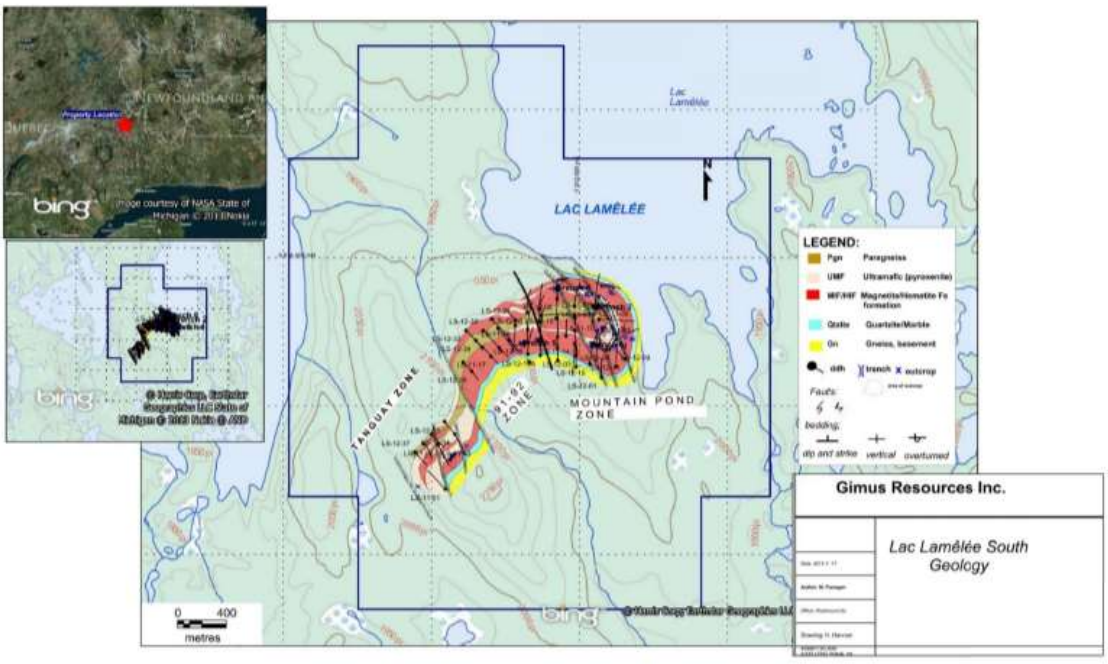


Figure 7 Geological map of the Lac Lamêlée South Property

Figure 7 : Geological map of the Initial Bloc

Pyroxenite Ultramafic unit (Popcorn Rock)

Recognized within the mineralized bearing horizon (Wabush Formation) at surface and in drill holes, this unit occurs interlayered with the different units of the Wabush Formation (BIF and QPyrxM units).

At a macroscopic scale, this unit has a very distinct porphyroblastic (glomeroporphyritic) texture, with porphyroblasts forming "rosettes" 0.5 to 2 cm in size and locally up to 10cm in diameter composed of pale pinkish-grey to yellowish-grey coloured orthopyroxene in a finer grained pale olive green coloured matrix. Microscopic study of 6 thin sections shows that this ultramafic unit typically contains orthopyroxene as the predominant mineral with variable amounts of medium grained chondrodrite, olivine, disseminated fine grained magnetite, spinel, and occasional fine grained apatite and rutile (M. Flanagan, 2013).

Field relations (folded in the mega-syncline) suggest that the intrusions seem to be sills within the Gagnon Terranes before the second deformation D2 of Grenvillian orogeny.

Mineralization

The entire iron mineralization of the Initial Bloc is hosted in the Wabush (Sokoman) Formation, where two major facies of Fe oxide silicate units hosting the iron mineralization can be distinguish (M. Flanagan, 2013):

- The finely bedded Fe oxide silicate unit known as the BIF, constituting the higher grade mineralized facies (20% to 40% Fe),

- The finely bedded Fe oxide silicate unit known as the QPyrxM constituting the moderate grade mineralized facies (15% to 30% Fe).

The principal Fe oxide silicate-members consist of quartz, magnetite ±hematite. It is generally a thick sequence (100m) combining quartz magnetite, and/or quartz specularite and/or magnetite, as follow:

MIF – Magnetite - quartzite Fe formation

HIF – Hematite (specularite) - quartzite Fe formation

MHIF/HMIF – Magnetite – hematite – quartzite Fe formation

The MIF, HIF and MHIF units differ only in their ratios of magnetite to hematite. Otherwise they are geochemically and texturally similar. Core samples are typically described as well banded, with bands of millimeter to centimetre wide magnetite and/or hematite alternating with bands richer in grey to dark grey coloured quartzite but usually containing disseminated magnetite and/or hematite. Grain size is usually fine to medium grained. Some mineralized intervals are occasionally described as less well banded with disseminated magnetite throughout the quartzite. Hematite is typically non-magnetic specularite and readily distinguished from magnetite by its metallic lustre, bluish-grey colour and brownish-red streak.

HIF units generally are slightly higher in iron content and lower in MgO and CaO. This is reflected in the fact that MIF units occasionally contain minor bands of pyroxenes which are observed less frequently in HIF units. In some instances carbonate infiltration results in higher MgO and CaO in these units as well.

Limited petrographic work has been conducted to date on samples of this unit. One thin section shows very thin compositional layering defined by layers rich in fine grained granoblastic quartz grains and layers of Fe-oxide grains. The oxide grains show a good alignment in nearly continuous layers along S0-S1. In this thin section there were also long slender, acicular, nematoblastic grains of cummingtonite and minor, lepidoblastic biotite grains defining a strong foliation. These minerals were observed in both the quartz rich and Fe-oxide rich layers.

The second mineralized facies corresponding to the QPyrxM unit, spatially associated with the BIF described above, is characterized by a significant proportion, up to about 50%, of pale olive green coloured pyroxene rich bands intercalated with pale grey coloured quartzite bands and disseminated to banded magnetite and/or hematite intervals.

The QPyrxM varies considerably in its iron oxide content but on average contains about 15 to 30% magnetite and occasionally may contain hematite. A portion of the iron within this member is contained within pyroxene; however the ratio of iron in oxides relative to iron in the pyroxenes, (mainly hypersthene), in the QPyrxM unit has been reliably determined with magnetic susceptibility tests and Davis tube tests conducted on a wide range of quartzite - mafic mineral ratios in this unit. On average about 85-90% of total iron in the QPyrxM occurs in the iron oxides, mainly magnetite, but to a lesser extent hematite (M. Flanagan, 2013).

Within the mineralized zones there appears to be a considerable degree of lateral facies change between these two major units. The BIF seems to develop inside a wide envelope of QPyrxM indicating the possibility of a zoning of the deposit at a relative small scale.

At the scale of the Initial Bloc, the mineralized horizons where determined to have thicknesses varying from 50m to 200m. The limits of these mineralized horizons were shown to span a distance of approximately 2.5 kilometers and to extend to depths in the order of 450m below surface, and locally to about 600m of depth.

Apart from the possibility of a zoning of the deposit at a relatively small scale, there exists a regional zonation at the scale of the major syncline, expressed by relatively continuous mineralization in the south limb of the major syncline and barren zones concentrated in the northwestern part of the north limb of the structure. This area is distinguished by the absence of magnetic anomalies, related to the absence of magnetite in the host rock.

Photo 5: Magnetite-Hematite highly foliated with Specularite parallel to S_0-S_1

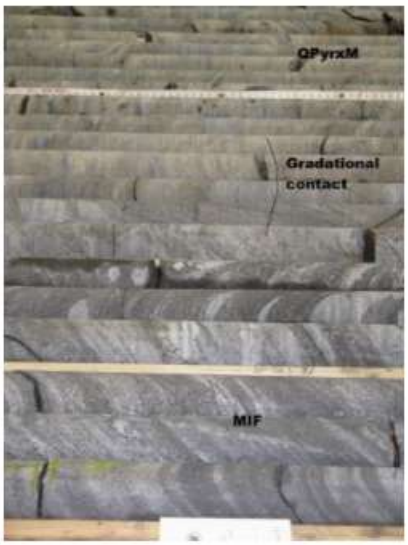


Photo 6 Gradational contact between "QPyrxM" and MIF (Drill hole LS 2011-08)

Exploration

The first exploration works were conducted between 1954 to 2000 principally by QCM, interested in iron ores, and Falconbridge, interested in Ni-Cu & PGE. This work was as a result of different campaigns of airborne geophysical surveys which highlighted interesting magnetic and gravimetric anomalies at a regional scale.

In 2006, Fancamp with joint venture partner Sheridan carried out a high resolution, helicopter airborne, magnetic and radiometric survey (Voisey Bay Geophysics ltd.) over the Fancamp Lamêlée South Property. Over sixteen magnetic anomalies were identified. (Assessment report GM 63135).

In June 2009, Fancamp, in joint venture with Sheridan retained Geoforbes Services Inc. of Sept-Iles, Quebec to carry out a reconnaissance and sampling program on the Lamêlée South Property. Numerous outcrops were located and mapped and 22 grab samples were collected. The grab samples were submitted to ALS Chemex laboratory in Val-d'Or, Quebec and returned analyses of total Fe grading between 8.8 and 45.0%. Calculated and estimated iron from the oxides ranged from 5.4 to 45.0%.

In the early summer 2011, an airborne magnetic and gravity geophysical survey was conducted over the North Bloc of the Lamêlée South Property by Fugro Airborne Surveys of Ottawa, ON. Results of the magnetometer survey were comparable to the results of a magnetometer survey conducted by QCM in 2000, and revealed a significant mass of dense magnetic signature over a strike length of about 2.5 km. (Internal report).

Following these geophysical and recognaissance exploration campaigns, Two grids were established across the three zones on the Initial Bloc (Tanguay-91-92 Zone: lines spaced 100m, oriented N135 and Mountain Pond grid: 10 cut lines spaced generally 100-150, oriented NorthSouth).

This grid allows a first geological mapping of the Initial Bloc (See Figure 7)

Table 10 below shows a summary of all drilling realized on the Lamêlée South Property. In 2011, drilling comprised 17 drill holes with a total length of 5,614 meters. In 2012, drilling comprised 40 drill holes with a total length of 12,607 meters. The first diamond drill hole campaign of 2011 was followed by a magnetometer ground survey in 2012. The magnetometer ground survey (See Figure 15) allowed better definition of the airborne geophysical anomalies and assisted in planning the second diamond drill hole campaign of 2012. All the exploration and geological work was carried out on behalf of Fancamp under the supervision of Mr. Mike Flanagan, P.Geo. and senior exploration geologist of Glenmere Geological Services under contract with Fancamp.

Six trenches were stripped for mapping and two were blasted for bulk sampling in 2012, mainly in the Mountain Pond zone. Sampling over 84 meters from 2 trenches (4 and 6) were available for the Mineral Resource estimation.

The Mountain Pond zone hosts the greatest proportion of outcrop exposure on the Initial Bloc, of which the majority is within 300 metres of the shoreline of Lac Lamêlée South. Trenched and blasted areas within the Mountain Pond zone were cleared of vegetation and overburden using a portable backhoe and pressure washing equipment to expose critical areas.

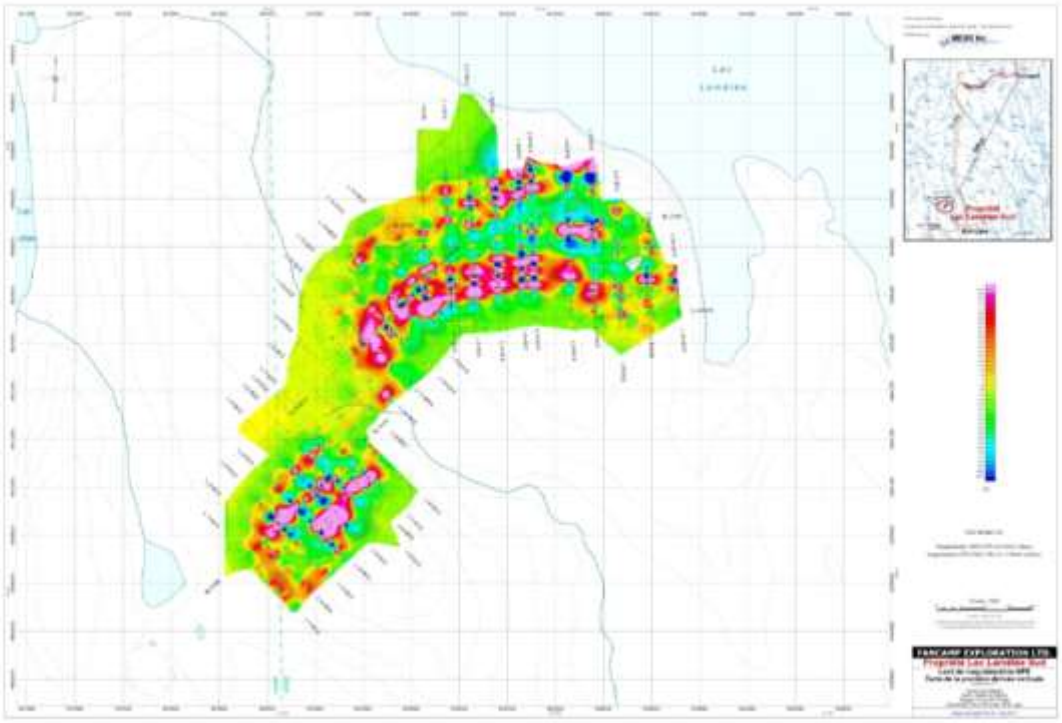


Figure 15 Vertical derivative ground magnetic survey of Lac Lamêlée South property

Figure 15: Vertical derivative ground magnetic survey of the Initial Bloc

Contemplated Exploration Activities

The Corporation plans to do additional drilling (5000-7000 meters) to mainly get appropriate resources category for the bankable feasibility study. The Corporation hopes to be able to increase the total reserve for the deposit at the same.

Drilling

Table 10 below shows a summary of the existing drilling of the Initial Bloc. In 2011, drilling comprised 17 drill holes with a total length of 5,614 meters. In 2012, drilling comprised 40 drill holes with a total length of 12,607 meters.

Table 10 Summary of Field Work (Drilling)

Work	Number of DH/Trench	Total LENGTH
2011	**17**	**5,614**
DH	**17**	**5,614**
Mountain Pond zone	12	4,387
91-92 Zone	1	150
Tanguay Zone	4	1,077
2012	**40**	**12,607**
DH	**40**	**12,607**
Mountain Pond zone	24	8,507
91-92 Zone	13	3,178
Tanguay Zone	3	921
2012	**2**	**84**
Trenches sampled	**2**	**84**
Mountain Pond zone	2	84
Grand Total	**59**	**18,304**

2011 Drilling

Fancamp limited conducted the first drilling campaign on the Initial Bloc between August 5, 2011 and October 25, 2011. Seventeen drill holes totaling 5,613 meters of NQ drilling were completed during this 2011 program (See Table 11 and Figure 16).

Drilling was divided into resource area sectors, namely from east to west the Mountain Pond zone, the "91-92" zone and the Tanguay zone (See Figure 6).

The drilling company "Forages La Virole" was contracted in early July 2011 to undertake drilling operations with one drill. Drilling commenced on August 8, and continued until the end of October 2011 and was performed with two shifts providing 24 hour continuous drilling. All but two holes were surveyed using the Deviflex borehole survey tool, which is unaffected by magnetism. Holes LS-2011-08 to 17 were also tested with the GDD MPP-EM2S probe for magnetic susceptibility.

Significant mineralization in all three zones of the Initial Bloc was intersected by the 2011 drilling campaign (See Table 12).

Magnetic susceptibility measurements were conducted on all cores from drill holes LS-2011-08 to 17 using the MPP-EM2S probe manufactured by Instrumentation GDD in Quebec City. The probe proved to be a very useful tool for estimating the grade potential of the various iron bearing units as well as assisting in the determination of gradational contacts between lithologies. Unit designations are systematically described in the drill logs. In general, the typical magnetite – quartzite iron formation (MIF) gave measurements greater than 500 mag.scpt. units while the hematite – quartzite iron formation (HIF) gave measurements of less than 50 mag.scpt. units. The QPyrxM unit showed highly variable magnetic susceptibility. These are the three principal units that offer economic potential.

The 2011 drilling campaign confirmed the presence of three important iron oxide bearing lithologies which occur across the three distinct zones, separated by late stage sub vertical faults with minor lateral displacements. The limits of iron ore bearing horizons were shown a width average varying from 50m to 200m, to span a distance of approximately 2.5 kilometres and to extend to depths in the order of 250m below surface.

This campaign also confirmed the geometry with the presence of a relative tight mineralized synform with axial plane dip changing from southeast to northwest across the Initial Bloc from east to west. Consequently, the deposit was divided into three structurally distinct zones; the Mountain Pond zone to the northeast, the centrally located "91-92" zone, and the Tanguay zone in the southwest.

Table 11 2011 drill holes survey

DDH	UTM - East	UTM - North	Azimuth	Dip	Length m
LS-2011-01	602204	5806653	315	-60	297
LS-2011-02	602137.5	5807016.5	154	-45	258
LS-2011-03	602136.8	5807017.2	154	-64	252
LS-2011-04	602274.4	5807107.3	154	-45	270
LS-2011-05	603434.9	5807982	180	-45	360
LS-2011-06	603434.9	5807982	180	-85	222
LS-2011-07	603413.7	5808188.6	360	-45	336
LS-2011-08	603413.7	5808188.6	90	-50	367.5
LS-2011-09	603411.8	5808181	180	-70	438
LS-2011-10	603445.7	5808073.6	90	-50	402
LS-2011-11	603241.6	5808176.4	360	-70	411
LS-2011-12	603246.5	5808082.7	180	-80	427
LS-2011-13	603248.9	5807978.2	180	-63	396
LS-2011-14	603248.8	5807873.6	180	-46	355
LS-2011-15	602960.1	5807889.9	360	-48	345
LS-2011-16	602752.4	5808012.8	180	-48	327
LS-2011-17	602556.2	5807751.4	135	-55	150

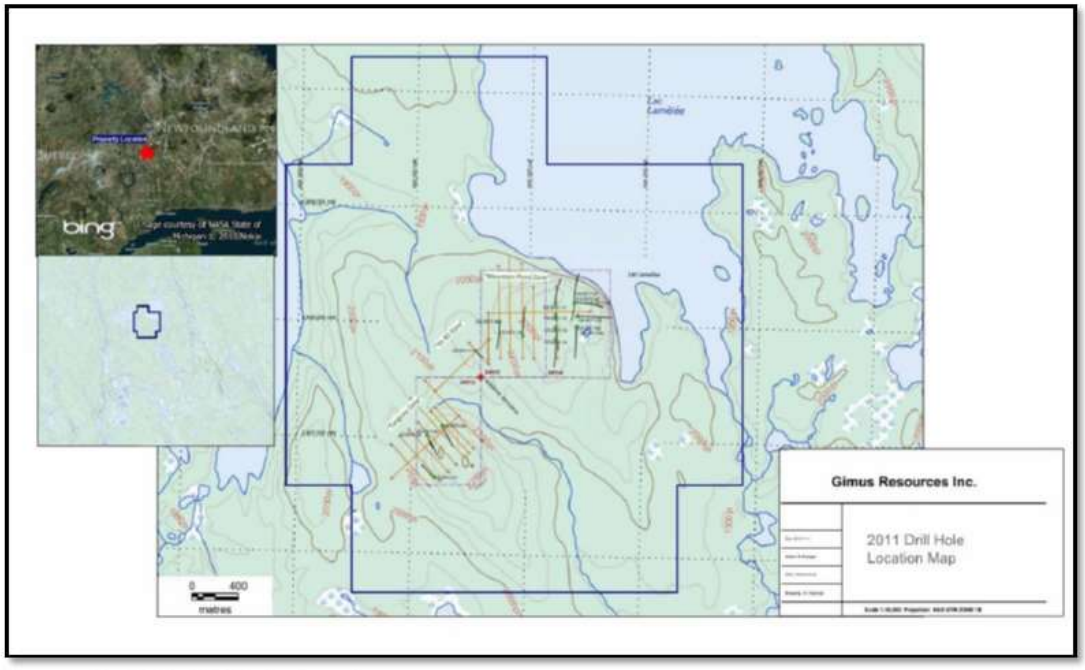


Figure 16 2011 drill Hole location map

Figure 16: 2011 drill hole location map of the Initial Bloc

2012 Drilling

In 2012, 12,607m of reconnaissance diamond drilling were realized from July to September (See Table 13).

Beside the recognition of mineralized zones (See Table 14), the 2012 drilling (See Figure 18), along with the ground geophysical survey, and further magnetic susceptibility testing, allowed some refinement of the geological model. The Mountain Pond zone was determined to be comprised of a steeply south dipping, steeply west-northwest plunging, tightly folded to isoclinal syncline with a curvilinear axial plane striking east to southeast and dipping steeply to the southsouthwest. Proceeding to the southwest into the "91-92" zone, the fold becomes isoclinal and the axial plane strikes west-southwest, dipping steeply northwest. At this point, the northern limb of the structure was proven to grade into lean iron formations. The Tanguay zone was determined to be offset from the "91-92" zone by a late-stage sinistral fault with a horizontal displacement of about 300 meters. This zone was determined to be complexly folded as the stratigraphy was repeated in several drill holes. The limits of iron ore bearing horizons were extended to greater depths in the order of 600m below surface.

Detailed lithogeochemical and petrological studies were conducted on most of the lithologies encountered during drilling. This resulted in a better understanding of the controls on mineralization and the grade of metamorphism.

A consultant specializing in geophysical interpretation, (Dubé and Desaulniers Geoscience) was engaged to analyze all the geophysical data and to construct a 3D model based on the interpretation.

Table 12 Significant Mineralization Intersected in 2011 Drilling Campaign

Zones	DDH #	Whidth (M)	From	To	Fe TOT. %	Lithology
Tanguay Zone	LS-2011-02	61.4	110.0	171.4	30.3	MIF
Tanguay Zone	LS-2011-03	53.3	118.3	171.6	29.4	MIF
Tanguay Zone	LS-2011-04	59.2	85.5	144.7	31.9	MIF
Pond Zone Mt	LS-2011-05	95.0	4.0	99.0	26.9	HIF /MIF
		7.7	159.0	166.7	44.3	QPynxM *
		10.1	211.2	221.3	27.2	QPynxM *
		33.5	326.5	360.0	36.3	MIF
Pond Zone Mt	LS-2011-06	183.0	6.0	189.0	27.9	HIF
Pond Zone Mt	LS-2011-07	156.6	124.0	280.6	23.1	MIF/QPynxM
Pond Zone Mt						
	includes	*29.1*	*124.0*	*153.1*	*28.0*	QPynxM *
	LS-2011-08	52.0	3.0	55.0	20.3	MIF / HIF
Pond Zone Mt	LS-2011-08	185.9	181.6	367.5	25.6	MIF/QPynxM
	includes	*26.6*	*181.6*	*208.2*	*24.6*	QPynxM *
		32.3	*208.2*	*240.5*	*38.1*	MIF
		84.5	*240.5*	*325.0*	*21.7*	QPynxM *
		20.2	*330.6*	*350.8*	*28.9*	MIF
		16.7	*350.8*	*367.5*	*24.2*	QPynxM *
Pond Zone Mt	LS-2011-09	127.0	6.0	133.0	*26.2*	MIF
		50.2	133.0	183.2	*26.6*	HIF
Pond Zone Mt	LS-2011-10	58.0	37.0	95.0	28.1	HIF
		171.0	171.0	342.0	29.4	MIF/QPynxM /HIF
	includes	*27.0*	*171.0*	*198.0*	*28.4*	QPynxM *
		57.0	*198.0*	*255.0*	*36.1*	MIF
		68.2	*255.0*	*323.2*	*21.9*	QPynxM *
		18.8	*323.2*	*342.0*	*33.2*	HIF
	LS-2011-11	60.0	99.0	159.0	22.2	MIF
Pond Zone Mt		142.0	237.0	379.0	25.1	QPynxM *
	LS-2011-12	7.0	75.0	82.0	31.7	MIF
Pond Zone Mt		15.4	105.0	120.4	25.7	MIF
		10.0	222.0	232.0	32.9	MIF
		31.0	244.0	274.0	39.3	QPynxM *
		22.0	282.0	304.0	35.8	QPynxM *
		58.0	369.0	427.0	27.2	MIF / HIF
Pond Zone Mt	LS-2011-13	60.7	3.0	63.7	24.3	QPynxM
		22.0	243.0	265.0	27.1	QPynxM
Pond Zone Mt	LS-2011-14	214.0	6.0	220.0	31.2	MIF
		14.0	220.0	234.0	28.5	HIF
		105.0	250.0	355.0	29.8	HIF
Pond Zone Mt	LS-2011-15	41.4	4.0	45.4	38.5	HIF
		18.6	45.4	64.0	29.0	QPynxM *
		49.5	106.5	156.0	22.3	MIF
		49.2	156.0	205.2	26.2	HIF
Pond Zone Mt	LS-2011-16	199.0	99.0	298.0	28.4	MIF/QPynxM /HIF
	includes	*40.1*	*99.0*	*139.1*	*20.6*	QPynxM *
		142.9	*139.1*	*282.0*	*30.4*	MIF
		16.0	*282.0*	*298.0*	*30.3*	QPynxM *
	LS-2011-17	91.0	6.0	97.0	26.6	MIF/QPynxM /CIF
"91-92" Zone	*includes*	*21.4*	*6.0*	*27.4*	*31.5*	MIF
		19.1	*27.4*	*46.5*	*26.7*	QPynxM *
		11.5	*46.5*	*58.0*	*32.6*	MIF
		28.8	*68.2*	*97.0*	*26.7*	QPynxM *

The selected composite assay results are not necessarily representative of the average grade or thickness of the mineral zones
Intervals are down hole lengths and not true widths of the mineral zones.
Grades are calculated from Fe2O3(T)% sample assays completed by Activation Laboratories using Fusion-XRF (4C)
analysis."QPyrxM" - this lithology contains variable amounts of Fe in silicates which may reduce the recoverable Fe grade.*

Table 13 2012 Drill holes Survey

DDH	UTM - East	UTM - North	Azimuth	Dip	Start	End
LS-12-01	603476.2	5807599.3	360	-50	0	228
LS-12-02	603095	5808076.7	360	-60	0	354
LS-12-03	603262.9	5807770.6	360	-60	0	243
LS-12-04	603107.7	5807924	360	-60	0	341.5
LS-12-05	603266.4	5807679.5	360	-70	0	434
LS-12-06	603108.2	5807830.5	360	-60	0	312
LS-12-07	603113	5807726.6	360	-60	0	267.8
LS-12-08	603097.5	5808233.5	360	-60	0	321
LS-12-09	603595.7	5807688.1	360	-50	0	304.45
LS-12-10	602952.6	5808047.8	360	-60	0	416.35
LS-12-11	603663.9	5807751.7	315	-55	0	177
LS-12-12	602949.2	5808146.4	360	-54	0	364.1
LS-12-13	603587	5807910.9	60	-50	0	327
LS-12-14	602855.2	5807981.7	360	60	0	468
LS-12-15	603380.4	5807704.4	360	-50	0	363
LS-12-16	602848.5	5808117.9	360	-60.77	0	426.75
LS-12-17	603176.9	5807933.8	360	-50	0	216
LS-12-18	602856.4	5807869.6	358	-50	0	288
LS-12-19A	602964.1	5807768.8	360	-60	0	180
LS-12-19B	602964.1	5807768.8	360	-45	0	411
LS-12-20	602862.8	5807773.2	360	-62	0	484.5
LS-12-21	602702.3	5807888.7	135	-45	0	197
LS-12-23	602702.3	5807888.7	135	-65	0	351
LS-12-25	602624.1	5807825.1	135	-50	0	162
LS-12-26	602610.9	5807984.6	135	-50	0	372
LS-12-27	603242	5808101.5	90	-75	0	612
LS-12-28	602555.8	5808058	135	-50	0	378
LS-12-29	602959.4	5808095.3	90	-75	0	678
LS-12-30	602488.9	5807962.8	135	-50	0	355
LS-12-31	602079.6	5807100.6	135	-62	0	289.77
LS-12-32	602348.8	5807962	135	-60	0	408
LS-12-33	602188.4	5807205.6	135	-65	0	294
LS-12-34	602431.9	5807881.2	135	-60	0	282
LS-12-34A	602484	5807824	135	-60	0	25.4
LS-12-35	602018.5	5807021	135	-65	0	309
LS-12-36	602331.7	5807698.1	135	-60	0	231
LS-12-37	601950	5806950	135	-65	0	318
LS-12-38	602402.1	5807625.1	135	-50	0	129

Table 14 Significant Mineralization Intersected in 2012 Drilling Campaign

Zone	DDH	Zone	From	To	Length on core	Est. True thickness	FeT (%)	Fe2O3 (%)
Mountain Pond	LS-12-01	LS12-01 T	81.00	226.50	145.50	123.07	29.64	42.39
Mountain Pond	LS-12-02	LS12-02 T	246.00	354.00	108.00	80.70	21.72	31.07
Mountain Pond	LS-12-03	LS12-03 T	15.00	127.00	112.00	90.83	31.74	45.39
Mountain Pond	LS-12-04	LS12-04 T	25.60	266.10	240.50	176.15	26.13	37.37
	LS-12-04	LS12-04 D	25.60	52.90	27.30	19.51	35.27	50.45
	LS-12-04	LS12-04 E	52.90	76.40	23.50	16.81	30.84	44.11
	LS-12-04	LS12-04 UMF	76.40	102.00	25.60	18.51	19.71	28.19
	LS-12-04	LS12-04 EE	102.00	124.70	22.70	16.43	18.48	26.42
	LS-12-04	LS12-04 CC	124.70	194.90	70.20	51.86	27.64	39.53
	LS-12-04	LS12-04 metased1	194.90	217.00	22.10	16.43	10.83	15.49
	LS-12-04	LS12-04 BB	217.00	236.00	19.00	14.16	29.50	42.19
	LS-12-04	LS12-04 metased2	236.00	241.30	5.30	3.96	22.06	31.54
	LS-12-04	LS12-04 AA	241.30	266.10	24.80	18.62	32.88	47.03
Mountain Pond	LS-12-05	LS12-05 T	91.00	248.50	157.50	113.44	32.08	45.87
	LS-12-05	LS12-05 CC	401.20	434.00	32.80	26.21	22.73	32.5
Mountain Pond	LS-12-06	LS12-06 T	4.50	208.00	203.50	146.66	30.2	43.19
	LS-12-06	LS12-06 UMF	208.00	229.10	21.10	15.34	19.81	28.33
	LS-12-06	LS12-06 T1	229.10	306.60	77.50	56.59	24.52	35.07
Mountain Pond	LS-12-07	LS12-07 T	125.00	267.80	142.80	101.18	32.13	45.95
Mountain Pond	LS-12-08	LS12-08 T	6.00	287.00	281.00	185.83	25.33	36.23
	LS-12-08	LS12-08 AA	6.00	52.00	46.00	29.03	27.6	39.47
	LS-12-08	LS12-08 EE1	52.00	85.00	33.00	21.08	20.01	28.61
	LS-12-08	LS12-08 BB	85.00	92.00	7.00	4.58	30.57	43.71
	LS-12-08	LS12-08 CC	92.00	105.20	13.20	8.67	37.33	53.38
	LS-12-08	LS12-08 EE2	105.20	133.40	28.20	18.62	25.77	36.86
	LS-12-08	LS12-08 PGn	133.40	136.60	3.20	2.11	10.52	15.06
	LS-12-08	LS12-08 EE3	136.60	238.60	102.00	67.58	28.04	40.1
	LS-12-08	LS12-08 UMF	238.60	250.70	12.10	8.04	15.87	22.7
	LS-12-08	LS12-08 E	250.70	287.00	36.30	24.17	18.44	26.37
Mountain Pond	LS-12-09	LS12-09 JL T	12.00	304.45	292.45	168.34	33.91	48.49
	LS-12-09	LS12-09 T	12.00	152.00	140.00	85.00	35.83	51.24
	LS-12-09	LS12-09 Ampb	152.00	165.30	13.30	7.45	30.42	43.51
	LS-12-09	LS12-09 T1	165.30	304.45	139.15	84.37	32.30	46.19
Mountain Pond	LS-12-10	LS12-10 T1	270.50	308.00	37.50	21.96	22.36	31.98
	LS-12-10	LS12-10 UMF	308.00	332.00	24.00	13.48	15.96	22.82
	LS-12-10	LS12-10 T2	332.00	398.50	66.50	34.77	30.30	43.33
	LS-12-10	LS12-10 E	398.50	416.35	17.85	8.74	22.17	31.71
Mountain Pond	LS-12-11	LS12-11 JL T	27.00	177.00	150.00	87.01	35.36	50.56
Mountain Pond	LS-12-12	LS12-12 JL T1	30.00	158.00	128.00	86.71	26.09	37.3
	LS-12-12	LS12-12 UMF	158.00	182.50	24.50	16.65	2.86	4.09
	LS-12-12	LS12-12 JL T2	182.50	364.10	181.60	124.86	25.74	36.81
Mountain Pond	LS-12-13	LS12-13 T	46.00	240.00	194.00	166.79	26.6	38.04
Mountain Pond	LS-12-14	LS12-14 T	375.90	436.50	60.60	12.80	25.69	36.74
Mountain Pond	LS-12-15	LS12-15 JT T	21.00	149.20	128.20	114.98	29.12	41.65
	LS-12-15	LS12-15 CC	304.05	348.90	44.85	39.73	23.85	34.11
Mountain Pond	LS-12-16	LS12-16 T1	152.20	212.00	59.80	11.52	31.06	44.43
	LS-12-16	LS12-16 T2	280.60	426.75	146.15	24.41	24.89	35.59
Mountain Pond	LS-12-17	LS12-17 E	1.50	47.40	45.90	34.74	30.21	43.21
	LS-12-17	LS12-17 JL T1	72.00	141.00	69.00	53.15	26.02	37.21
	LS-12-17	LS12-17 JL T2	164.80	208.40	43.60	35.05	23.39	33.45
Mountain Pond	LS-12-18	LS12-18 JL T	4.55	288.00	283.45	131.46	29.04	41.54

Zone	DDH	Zone	From	To	Length on core	Est. True thickness	FeT (%)	Fe2O3 (%)
Mountain Pond	LS-12-19A	LS12-19A JL T	86.00	180.00	94.00	45.57	27.98	40.02
Mountain Pond	LS-12-19B	LS12-19B JL T1	126.00	245.44	119.44	79.96	28.57	40.86
	LS-12-19B	LS12-19B JL T2	303.00	406.30	103.30	70.84	24.05	34.39
Mountain Pond	LS-12-20	LS12-20 JL T	57.00	329.92	272.92	119.86	26.78	38.3
	LS-12-20	LS12-20 DD	399.50	427.00	27.50	11.42	24.06	34.4
	LS-12-20	LS12-20 AA	461.50	472.10	10.60	4.32	30.01	42.92
91-92	LS-12-21	LS12-21 T	6.78	178.00	171.22	152.91	31.2	44.62
91-92	LS-12-23	LS12-23 T	4.80	337.00	332.20	218.64	29.14	41.67
91-92	LS-12-25	LS12-25 T	10.00	115.00	105.00	90.65	30.18	43.16
	LS-12-25	LS12-25 A	136.00	146.10	10.10	8.84	28.59	40.88
91-92	LS-12-26	LS12-26 T	105.36	367.00	261.64	235.16	26.91	38.49
Mountain Pond	LS-12-27	LS12-27 AA	203.50	285.75	82.25	71.16	22.84	32.66
	LS-12-27	LS12-27 A	560.90	598.85	37.95	33.44	36.05	51.55
91-92	LS-12-28	LS12-28 T	191.60	378.00	186.40	169.49	28.39	40.09
Mountain Pond	LS-12-29	LS12-29 EE	450.83	462.78	11.95	9.93	29.55	42.26
	LS-12-29	LS12-29 T	495.75	678.00	182.25	151.87	24.19	34.59
	LS-12-29	LS12-29 UMF	604.60	614.40	9.80	8.18	20.07	28.70
91-92	LS-12-30	LS12-30 T	124.60	313.00	188.40	162.81	29.8	42.62
Tanguay	LS-12-31	LS12-31 AA	40.70	52.42	11.72	10.48	28.68	41.01
	LS-12-31	LS12-31 T	146.35	278.00	131.65	121.66	26.71	38.2
91-92	LS-12-32	LS12-32 E3	202.20	231.00	28.80	26.50	22.21	31.76
	LS-12-32	LS12-32 T	231.00	399.50	168.50	158.82	32.05	45.84
	LS-12-32	LS12-32 E1	399.50	408.00	8.50	8.10	31.01	44.35
Tanguay	LS-12-33	LS12-33 T	210.00	272.00	62.00	55.10	27.07	38.71
91-92	LS-12-34	LS12-34 E2	100.48	122.13	21.65	19.96	21.71	31.05
	LS-12-34	LS12-34 T	122.13	280.00	157.87	147.41	29.84	42.68
Tanguay	LS-12-35	LS12-35 AA	36.65	60.75	24.10	20.84	21.38	30.57
	LS-12-35	LS12-35 BB	135.65	163.10	27.45	23.90	28.43	40.66
	LS-12-35	LS12-35 T	211.30	298.54	87.24	74.88	29.53	42.23
91-92	LS-12-36	LS12-36 T	74.45	157.85	83.40	75.23	33.53	47.96
	LS-12-36	LS12-36 E	157.85	189.85	32.00	28.68	25.27	36.14
Tanguay	LS-12-37	LS12-37 EE1	51.40	58.50	7.10	6.13	18.35	26.25
	LS-12-37	LS12-37 AA	66.90	76.20	9.30	8.04	26.48	37.87
	LS-12-37	LS12-37 BB1	148.00	153.90	5.90	5.15	34.18	48.88
	LS-12-37	LS12-37 UMF	153.90	162.50	8.60	7.60	0	0
	LS-12-37	LS12-37 T1	162.50	184.50	22.00	19.38	28.58	40.87
	LS-12-37	LS12-37 A	260.40	299.90	39.50	35.11	29.73	42.51
91-92	LS-12-38	LS12-38 T	7.45	102.60	95.15	88.55	30.29	43.31

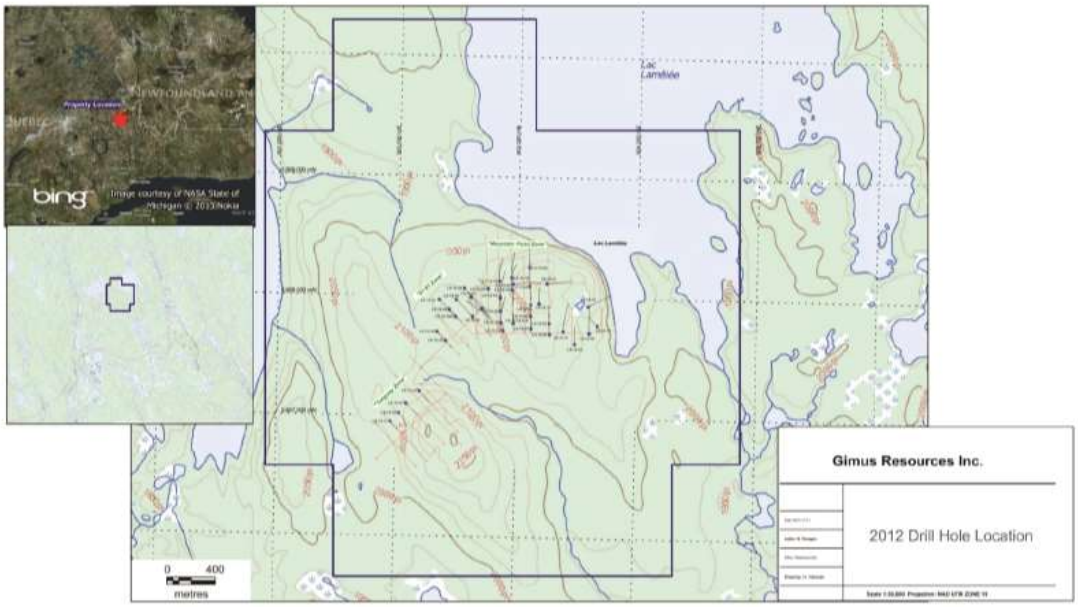


Figure 18 2012 Drill Hole location

Sampling and Analysis and Security

Core logging and sampling was performed at the company's camp facility. The sample method and related procedures employed by the geologists were based on standard internationally accepted procedures and are described below. 2012 drill core samples collected and prepared by Fancamp were submitted to ALS Minerals Lab in Val D'Or, Quebec, which is an accredited and independent laboratory. The 2011 drill core samples collected and prepared by Fancamp were submitted to Activation Labs in Ancaster, Ontario, which is an accredited and independent laboratory.

ALS Minerals and Activation Laboratories are internationally recognized minerals testing laboratories operating in many countries around the world. ALS Minerals has an ISO 9001: 2001 certification. ActLabs has an ISO 9001:2008 certification. Several laboratories have also been accredited to ISO 17025 standards for specific laboratory procedures by the Standards Council of Canada. ISO 17025 is the main standard used by testing and calibration laboratories. Laboratories use ISO 17025 to implement a quality system aimed at improving their ability to consistently produce valid results. Since the standard is about competence, accreditation is simply formal recognition of a demonstration of that competence.

Split core samples were analyzed for a suite of whole rock elements including: SiO2, TiO2, Al2O3, Fe2O3 and/or Fe, MnO and/or Mn, MgO, CaO, Na2O, K2O, P2O5, V2O and/or V, plus several other elements and Loss On Ignition ("**LOI**"). Analysis was done on lithium metaborate fused pellets by X-ray Fluorescence ("**XRF**") following sample crushing and pulverization.

Core samples received at the lab were sorted and verified against the list to ensure that all original sample bags were received and there were no discrepancies. The sorted samples were dried in the original sample bags to ensure that any damp fines did not remain upon transfer to drying containers. The samples were entered into the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS).

The sorted samples were dried at 60° C in a large drying room. Once dry, the samples were then crushed in their entirety to better than 70 - 85%, to <2mm or -10 mesh. The sample was then riffle split and a 250 gram aliquot was pulverized in a ring and puck pulverizer to 85 - 95%, to <75microns or -200 mesh. Samples were analyzed using the fusion XRF whole rock package which provides the analysis of SiO2, TiO2, Al2O3, Fe2O3, MnO, MgO, CaO, Na2O, K2O, P2O5, V2O and LOI as well as several other elements. Each batch was accompanied by quality control measures provided by the lab as well as those conducted during sampling. These included the analysis of blanks, duplicates and certified standard reference materials. All QC standards are control charted to ensure that the data passes QC prior to release of data.

Upon completion of sample analysis and verification by the analyst, results were entered into the LIMS and approved. Reports were then generated and a final quality control check by an independent person was performed. This person also did the final certification of the data. Data was then transmitted to Fancamp.

In PJLGC's opinion, the core handling and sampling procedures were done to an adequate standard.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in securities of the Corporation is highly speculative and involves significant risks. If any of the events contemplated in the risk factors described below or in the documents incorporated by reference actually occur, the Corporation's business may be harmed and its financial condition and results of operation may suffer significantly. In that event, the trading price of the Common Shares could decline, and purchasers of Common Shares may lose all or part of their investment. The risks described herein and in the documents incorporated by reference herein are not the only risks facing the Corporation. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to the Corporation, or that the Corporation currently deems immaterial, may also materially and adversely affect its business.

Nature of Mineral Exploration and Mining

At the present time, Lamêlée does not hold any interest in a mining property in production. Lamêlée's viability and potential for success lie in its ability to complete exploration to develop, exploit and generate revenue out of mineral deposits. The exploration and development of mineral deposits involve significant financial risks over a significant period of time which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While discovery of a mine may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to establish reserves by drilling and to construct mining and processing facilities at a site. It is impossible to ensure that the current or proposed exploration programs on exploration properties in which Lamêlée has an interest will result in a profitable commercial mining operation.

The operations of Lamêlée are subject to all of the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration and development of mineral properties, any of which could result in damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability for any or all damage. The activities of Lamêlée may be subject to prolonged disruptions due to weather conditions depending on the location of operations in which Lamêlée has interests. Hazards, such as unusual or unexpected formation, rock bursts, pressures, cave-ins, flooding or other conditions may be encountered in the drilling and removal of material. While Lamêlée may obtain insurance against certain risks in such amounts as it considers adequate, the nature of these risks are such that liabilities could exceed policy limits or could be excluded from coverage. There are also risks against which Lamêlée cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure. The potential costs which could be associated with any liabilities not covered by insurance or in excess of insurance coverage or compliance with applicable laws and regulations may cause substantial delays and require significant capital outlays, adversely affecting the future earnings and competitive position of Lamêlée and, potentially, its financial position.

Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as its size and grade, proximity to infrastructure, financing costs and governmental regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, infrastructure, land use, importing and exporting and environmental protection. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in Lamêlée not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

Potential Land Claims – First Nations Groups

The Corporation conducts its operations in north-eastern Québec, which areas are subject to conflicting First Nations land claims. Aboriginal claims to lands, and the conflicting claims to traditional rights between aboriginal groups, may have an impact on Lamêlée's ability to develop its properties. The boundaries of the traditional territorial claims by these groups, if established, may impact the areas which constitute the Corporation's properties. Mining licences and their renewals may be affected by land and resource rights negotiated as part of any settlement agreements entered into by governments with First Nations.

Pursuant to section 35 of *The Constitution Act of 1982*, the Federal and Provincial Crowns have a duty to consult Aboriginal peoples and, in some circumstances, a duty to accommodate. When development is proposed in an area to which an Aboriginal group asserts Aboriginal rights and titles, and a credible claim to such rights and titles has been made, a developer may be required by the Crown to conduct consultations with Aboriginal groups which may be affected by the project and, in some circumstances, accommodate them.

The development and the operation of the Corporation's properties may require the conclusion of impact and benefit agreements ("**IBAs**") and/or other agreements with the affected First Nations. As a result of the IBAs or of other agreements, the Corporation may incur significant financial or other obligations to affected First Nations. The negotiation of such IBAs may also significantly delay the advancement of the properties. The affected First Nations with respect to the development and the operation of the Lamêlée Project include the Innu Takuaikan Uashat mak Mani Utenam ("**ITUM**"). There can be no assurance that the Corporation will be successful in reaching an IBA or other agreement with ITUM or other First Nations groups who may assert Aboriginal rights or may have a claim which affects the Lamêlée Project or any of the Corporation's other projects.

Financing Risks

Lamêlée has limited financial resources and there is no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further exploration and development of its projects or to fulfill its obligations under applicable agreements. Although Lamêlée has been successful in the past in obtaining financing through the sale of equity securities, there can be no assurance that Lamêlée will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of

such financing will be favourable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of the property interests of Lamêlée with the possible dilution or loss of such interests.

Infrastructure

The Corporation's properties are located in relatively remote areas at some distance from existing infrastructure. Active mineral exploitation at any such properties would require building, adding or extending infrastructure, which could add to time and cost required for mine development.

Mining, processing, development and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. In order to develop mines on its properties, Lamêlée will need to negotiate and conclude various agreements for various infrastructure requirements, including for rail transportation, power and port access with various industry participants, including external service and utility providers. These are important determinants affecting capital and operating costs. The Corporation has not yet concluded agreements with the relevant rail companies or operators necessary for the transportation and handling of the Corporation's planned production of iron ore and there can be no assurance that agreements on acceptable terms will be concluded. The inability to conclude any such agreements – for transportation and power – could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's results of operations and financial condition and on its ability to produce or market any products from the projects.

The Corporation's Lamêlée Project will require access to a sea port for which discussions are currently ongoing.

In addition, there is no certainty that the Corporation will be able to access sources of power on economically feasible terms and this could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's results of operations and financial condition.

No Significant Revenues

To date, Lamêlée has not recorded any revenues, other than interest and investment income and management fees and it has no dividend record. Lamêlée has not commenced commercial production on any property. There can be no assurance that significant losses will not occur in the near future or that Lamêlée will be profitable in the future. Lamêlée's operating expenses and capital expenditures may increase in subsequent years as consultants, personnel and equipment costs associated with advancing exploration, development and commercial production of Lamêlée's properties increase. Lamêlée expects to continue to incur losses unless and until such time as it enters into commercial production and generates sufficient revenues to fund its continuing operations. The development of Lamêlée's properties will require the commitment of substantial resources to conduct time-consuming development. There can be no assurance that Lamêlée will generate any revenues or achieve profitability.

Current Global Financial Condition

Global financial markets experienced extreme and unprecedented volatility and disruption in 2008 and 2009. World economies experienced a significant slowdown in 2008 and 2009 and only slowly began to recover late in 2009, through 2010, 2011, 2012 and into 2013, although the strength of recovery has varied by region and by country. In the latter half of 2011 and 2012, debt crises in certain European countries and other factors adversely affected the recovery. These conditions have resulted and may continue to result in a reduction in demand for various resources and raw materials. As a result, access to public financing has been negatively impacted. These factors may impact the ability of Lamêlée to obtain equity or debt financing in the future on favourable terms. Additionally, these factors, as well as other related factors, may cause decreases in asset values that are deemed to be other than temporary, which may result in impairment losses. If such increased levels of volatility and market fluctuations continue, Lamêlée's operations could be adversely impacted and the trading price of its Common Shares may be adversely affected.

Changes in the Market Price of Iron Ore

Lamêlée's revenues in the future, if any, are expected to be derived in large part from the sale of iron ore. The price of this commodity has fluctuated widely in recent years and is affected by factors beyond the control of Lamêlée, including, but not limited to international economic and policical trends, changes in the industrial demand, currency exchange fluctuations, economic inflation and expectations for the level of economic inflation in the consuming

economies, interest rates, global and local economic health and trends, speculative activities, the availability and cost of substitutes and changes in the supply of this commodity due to new mine developments and mine closures. All of these factors, which are impossible to predict with certainty, will impact the viability of the properties.

Reduction in Chinese demand may negatively impact Lamêlée's operations and financial condition

China has been a significant driver of global demand for minerals and metals, especially iron ore. China's demand for iron ore has been driving global materials demand over the past decade. A slowing in China's economic growth could result in lower prices and demand for iron ore. China is increasingly seeking strategic self-sufficiency in key commodities, including investments in existing businesses or new development in other countries. These investments may adversely impact future iron ore demand and supply balances and prices. Any declines in the price of iron ore demand for iron ore may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Dilution and Future Sales of Common Shares

Lamêlée may issue additional shares in the future, which would dilute a shareholder's holdings in Lamêlée. Lamêlée's articles permit, among other things, the issuance of an unlimited number of Common Shares.

Lamêlée is Primarily Focussed on the Lamêlée Project

The Corporation is focusing much of its resources on developing its Lamêlée Project. Any adverse development affecting the Lamêlée Project could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, prospects, financial performance and results of operations.

Going Concern

Values attributed to Lamêlée's assets may not be realizable. Lamêlée has a limited history and its ability to continue as a going concern depends upon a number of significant variables. The amounts attributed to Lamêlée's exploration properties in its financial statements represent acquisition and exploration costs and should not be taken to represent realizable value. Further, Lamêlée has no proven history of performance, revenues, earnings or success. As such, Lamêlée's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable resources, the ability of Lamêlée to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of its interests and future profitable production or, alternatively, upon Lamêlée's ability to dispose of its interests on a profitable basis.

Dependence on Key Personnel

Lamêlée is dependent on a relatively small number of key employees or consultants, the loss of any of whom could have an adverse effect on its operations. Lamêlée currently does not have key person insurance on these individuals.

No Assurance of Titles

The acquisition of title to mineral projects is a very detailed and time consuming process. Although Lamêlée has taken precautions to ensure that legal title to its property interests is properly recorded in the name of Lamêlée, there can be no assurance that such title will ultimately be secured. Furthermore, there is no assurance that the interests of Lamêlée in any of its properties may not be challenged or impugned.

Permits and Licenses

The operations of Lamêlée require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. Lamêlée believes that it presently holds all necessary licenses and permits required to carry on with activities which it is currently conducting under applicable laws and regulations and Lamêlée believes it is presently complying in all material respects with the terms of such licenses and permits. However, such licenses and permits are subject to change in regulations and in various operating circumstances. There can be no assurance that Lamêlée will be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits required to carry out exploration, development and mining operations at its projects.

Fluctuating Prices

Factors beyond the control of Lamêlée may affect the marketability of any iron ore or any other minerals discovered. Resource prices have fluctuated widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond Lamêlée's control. These factors include market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of natural resource markets and processing equipment, and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in Lamêlée not receiving an adequate return on invested capital and a loss of all or part of an investment in securities of Lamêlée may result.

Estimates of Mineral Resources

Although the Mineral Resource estimates included herein have been carefully prepared by independent mining experts, these amounts are estimates only and no assurance can be given that any particular level of recovery of useful iron minerals or other minerals will in fact be realized or that an identified mineral deposit will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) mineral deposit which can be economically exploited. Additionally, no assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnages and grades will be achieved or that the indicated level of mineral recovery (accessible) and sales will be realized (delivered). Estimates of Mineral Resources can also be affected by such factors as environmental permitting regulations and requirements, weather, environmental factors, unforeseen technical difficulties, unusual or unexpected geological formations and work interruptions. In addition, the grade of Mineral Resources ultimately useful may differ dramatically from that indicated by results of drilling, sampling and other similar examinations. Short-term factors relating to Mineral Resources, such as the need for orderly development of the mineral deposit shape and size at new or different grades, may also have an adverse effect on its potential future utility. Material changes in Mineral Resources tonnages and grades may affect the economic viability of projects. Mineral Resources are reported as general indicators of potential future mineral reserves or mine ore and life. The Lamêlée Project has no Mineral Reserves yet. Mineral Resources should not be interpreted as assurances of potential Mineral Reserves, mine ore or life or of the profitability of current exploration work. There is a degree of uncertainty attributable to the calculation and estimation of Mineral Resources and corresponding grades. Until the Mineral Resources is converted in part to Mineral Reserves through mine planning and metallurgical testing compliant with industry best practices, Mineral Resources and grades must be considered as estimates only. In addition, the quantity of Mineral Resources may vary depending on future mineral prices driven by foreign exchanges, technology and wars. Any material change in resources or Mineral Resources, or grades or location (depth) will affect the economic viability of Lamêlée's interest in projects.

Foreign Exchange

Iron ore is sold in U.S. dollars thus the Corporation is subject to foreign exchange risks relating to the relative value of the Canadian dollar as compared to the U.S. dollar. To the extent that the Corporation generates revenues upon reaching the production stage on its properties, it will be subject to foreign exchange risks as revenues will be received in U.S. dollars while operating and capital costs will be incurred primarily in Canadian dollars. A decline in the U.S. dollar would result in a decrease in the real value of the Corporation's revenues and adversely impact the Corporation's financial performance.

Dependence on Outside Parties

The Corporation has relied upon consultants, engineers and others and intends to rely on these parties for development, construction and operating expertise. Substantial expenditures are required to construct mines, to establish Mineral Reserves through drilling, to carry out environmental and social impact assessments, to develop metallurgical processes to extract the metal from the ore and, in the case of new properties, to develop the exploration and plant infrastructure at any particular site. If such parties' work is deficient or negligent or is not completed in a timely manner, it could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation.

Reduced Global Demand for Steel or Interruptions in Steel Production

The global steel manufacturing industry has historically been subject to fluctuations based on a variety of factors, including general economic conditions and interest rates. Fluctuations in the demand for steel can lead to similar fluctuations in iron ore demand. A decrease in economic growth rates could lead to a reduction in demand for iron

ore. Any decrease in economic growth or steel consumption could have an adverse effect on the demand for iron ore and consequently on the Corporation's ability to obtain financing, to achieve production and on its financial performance.

Availability of Reasonably Priced Raw Materials and Mining Equipment

The Corporation will require a variety of raw materials in its business as well as a wide variety of mining equipment. To the extent these materials or equipment are unavailable or available only at significantly increased prices, the Corporation's production and financial performance could be adversely affected.

Volatility of Stock Price

In recent years, the securities markets in the United States and Canada have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market prices of securities of many companies have experienced wide fluctuations in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that continual fluctuations in price will not occur. It may be anticipated that any quoted market for the Common Shares will be subject to market trends generally, notwithstanding any potential success of the Corporation in creating revenues, cash flows or earnings and that the value of the Common Shares will be affected by such volatility.

Lamêlée's Activities are Subject to Extensive Governmental Regulation

Exploration, development and mining of minerals are subject to extensive federal, provincial and local laws and regulations governing acquisition of mining interests, prospecting, development, mining, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, water use, land use, land claims of aboriginal peoples and local people, environmental protection and remediation, endangered and protected species, mine safety and other matters.

Environmental Regulations

The operations of Lamêlée are subject to environmental regulations promulgated by government agencies from time to time. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailings disposal areas, which would result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving toward stricter standards, and enforcement, fines and penalties for non-compliance are becoming more stringent. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their directors, officers and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has a potential to reduce the profitability of operations.

Lamêlée's operation is subject to environmental regulation primarily by the Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et de la lutte contre les changements climatiques (Québec). In addition, the Department of Fisheries & Oceans (Canada) and the Department of the Environment (Canada) have an enforcement role in the event of environmental incidents.

Conflicts of Interest

The directors and officers of Lamêlée may serve as directors or officers of other public resource companies or have significant shareholdings in other public resource companies. Situations may arise in connection with potential acquisitions and investments where the other interests of these directors and officers may conflict with the interests of Lamêlée. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the directors of Lamêlée, a director is required by the *Canada Business Corporations Act* to disclose the conflict of interest and to abstain from voting on the matter.

Competition

The mineral exploration and mining business is competitive in all of its phases. Lamêlée competes with numerous other companies and individuals, including competitors with greater financial, technical and other resources than Lamêlée, in the search for and acquisition of attractive mineral properties. The ability of Lamêlée to acquire

properties in the future will depend not only on its ability to develop its present properties, but also on its ability to select and acquire suitable properties or prospects for mineral exploration. There is no assurance that Lamêlée will continue to be able to compete successfully with its competitors in acquiring such properties or prospects.

DIVIDEND POLICY

To date, the Corporation has not declared or paid any dividends and there is no expectation that it will do so in the foreseeable future. Any future determination to pay dividends will be in the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend upon results of operations, capital requirements and such other factors as the Board considers relevant.

SHARE CAPITAL DESCRIPTION

Lamêlée is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Common Shares without nominal or par value, of which 77,221,971 Common Shares are issued and outstanding as at the date hereof.

Common Shares

Each Common Share entitles the holder thereof to one vote at all meetings of shareholders. Each Common Share entitles the holder thereof, subject to the prior rights of the holders of the all other classes of shares, if any, to receive such dividends as the Board may from time to time declare payable and to the remaining assets of Lamêlée upon liquidation, dissolution or winding-up.

Rights Agreement

However, on May 5, 2014, the Corporation entered into a Rights Agreement governing certain investor rights and obligations with Fancamp. The agreement provides Lamêlée with a guarantee of stability to enable its Board of directors and management to implement its long-term business plan. Under the agreement, Fancamp will be restricted from selling and transferring securities of Lamêlée for a period of five years, without obtaining the prior written consent of Lamêlée, after which time transfers will be permitted subject to certain restrictions. Subject to termination events such as a change of control or a change in the majority of the Lamelée directors in favour of directors not supported by the incumbent Lamêlée Board of directors, Fancamp will be limited from voting in certain circumstances, including not voting against (i) the election of directors proposed by the then incumbent Lamêlée Board of directors; (ii) any approval, modification, amendment or replacement of a stock option plan of Lamêlée or (iii) the adoption or renewal of a shareholder rights plan, subject to certain exceptions. Fancamp will be entitled to nominate one person to the Board of directors of Lamêlée as long as Fancamp holds at least 10% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares. Subject to termination events, including those indicated above, Fancamp will be restricted from committing to tender or act in concert with an offeror in a take-over bid of any securities of Lamêlée, assisting in a change of control of Lamêlée and soliciting proxies from shareholders of Lamêlée or attempting to influence the voting of such shareholders.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Price Range and Trading Volume of Common Shares

To the knowledge of the Corporation, the Common Shares have not been rated by any approved rating organization.

The Common Shares commenced trading on the TSX-V on January 20, 2012 under the symbol “GIR” (now “LIR”). The following table sets forth the volume of trading and price ranges of the Common Shares on the TSX-V for each month during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2013 (Source: TSX-V website at www.tsx.com).

Fiscal Year 2012			
Date	**High**	**Low**	**Volume**
	$	**$**	**No. of Common Shares**
October 2012	$0.08	$0.05	276,567
November 2012	$0.08	$0.045	702,857
December 2012	$0.05	$0.045	95,841
Fiscal Year 2013			
Date	**High**	**Low**	**Volume**
	$	**$**	**No. of Common Shares**
January 2013	$0.045	$0.045	150,866
February 2013	$0.06	$0.035	570,283
March 2013	$0.07	$0.05	55,183
April 2013	$0.05	$0.04	61,003
May 2013	$0.09	$0.04	582,712
June 2013	$0.095	$0.06	270,417
July 2013	$0.085	$0.05	168,214
August 2013	$0.095	$0.05	123,220
September 2013	$0.085	$0.055	53,733

Prior Sales

No class of securities of the Corporation, other than the Common Shares, are listed for trading on a marketplace. The following are the details of the other securities of Lamêlée which were granted during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2013 or subsequently.

Warrants

As at the date of this Annual Information Form, the following warrants to purchase Common Shares were outstanding:

Date of Grant	Exercise Price ($)	Number of Underlying Common Shares	Expiry Date
October 29, 2013	0.15	1,537,500	October 26, 2016
December 20, 2013	0.15	6,250,000	December 20, 2015
December 31, 2013	0.175	205,714	June 30, 2015

Stock Options

As at the date of this Annual Information Form, the following options were outstanding under the Corporation's stock option plan each exercisable to purchase one Common Share:

Date of Grant	Exercise Price ($)	Number of Underlying Common Shares	Expiry Date
January 7, 2014	0.145	4,000,000	January 7, 2024
January 15, 2014	0.19	750,000	January 15, 2024
February 18, 2014	0.14	250,000	February 18, 2024
April 3, 2014	0.16	400,000	April 3, 2024
May 12, 2014	0.14	1,150,000	May 12, 2024

ESCROWED SECURITIES AND SECURITIES SUBJECT TO CONTRACTUAL RESTRICTION ON TRANSFER

Designation of Class	Number of securities held in escrow or that are subject to a contractual restriction on transfer	Percentage of Class
Common Shares	43,101,113	55.81%
Warrants	337,500	4.33%

Notes:

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Lamêlée's Board of Directors has five directors. The current term of office of each director will expire on the date of the next annual meeting of shareholders of the corporation or the date his successor is duly elected or appointed pursuant to Lamêlée's by-laws (the "**By-laws**"), unless his office is earlier vacated in accordance with the provisions of the *Canada Business Corporations Act* or the By-laws.

The following table sets forth certain information concerning Lamêlée's directors based upon information furnished by them to management.

Name, Province, Country of Residence and Holdings	Position with Corporation	Principal Occupation During Five Preceding Years	Director Since
Pierre Lortie [(2)] Quebec, Canada 250,000 Common Shares 750,000 Options 125,000 Warrants	Chairman of the Board of directors	Mr. Pierre Lortie is a Senior Business Advisor at the law firm Dentons Canada S.E.N.C.R.L. He is currently a director of Element Financial Corporation, Quest Rare Minerals Ltd. and Canam Group Inc., listed on the TSX. Mr. Lortie is also a member of the Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Advisory Board of the Autorité des marchés financiers du Québec, the President of the Canadian Academy of Engineering, a director of the Research Center of the McGill University Health Center and of the ETS Centre for Commercialization of Innovation for Manufacturers, the President of the Canadian Ditchley Foundation, the Chairman of the Schmeelk Canada Foundation, a director and member of the Executive Committee of the Conference of Defence Associations Institute and a Governor of the U.K. Ditchley Foundation. He is also a director of the Montreal Cancer Institute and of Festival Classica. Mr. Lortie was a director of Consolidated Thompson Iron Mines Ltd., listed on the TSX, and Arianne Resources Inc., which trades on the TSX-V. Mr. Lortie served as president of the Transition Committee of the Agglomeration of Montreal from its inception in June 2004 to the end of its mandate in December 2005. At Bombardier Inc., Mr. Lortie served as president and chief operating officer of their Transportation, Capital, International and Regional Aircraft groups until December 2003. He has also served as chairman of Canada's Royal Commission on Electoral Reform and Party Financing. He has been chairman of the board, president and chief executive officer of Provigo Inc., president and chief executive officer of the Montreal Stock Exchange and a senior partner of Secor Inc.	2013
Hubert Vallée, Quebec, Canada 379,500 Common Shares 750,000 Options 175,000 Warrants	President and Chief Executive Officer	Mr. Hubert Vallée, P. Eng., has been a leader in the mining industry for 28 years. From his start as a Project Engineer in the head office of Quebec Cartier Mining, he rose to Operations Manager at its pellet plant with responsibility for a $250 million project by 2001. He managed the Iron Ore Company of Canada's pellet plant in Sept-Îles before joining Domtar Inc. as General Manager of its Lebel-sur-Quévillon Pulp Mill. Based in Montreal, Mr. Vallée was until recently, since 2010, Senior Vice President of Logistics, Mine Development and Operations for Century Iron Mines Corp. Prior to 2010, he was with Cliffs Natural Resources, which acquired his previous employer, Consolidated Thompson Iron Mines Limited, in 2011. As Senior Vice President, Operation and Logistics of Consolidated Thompson Iron Mines Limited, from 2007 to 2011, Mr. Vallée was part of a small, handson management team which brought the first new Labrador Trough iron mine in 35 years into production less than five years from the first stage of permitting. He has substantial direct experience with mine and infrastructure development, and transportation and logistics solutions combining land, rail and shipping operations. He was also responsible for expanding the Bloom Lake Iron Mine by an additional 8 Mt per year of production.	2014

Name, Province, Country of Residence and Holdings	Position with Corporation	Principal Occupation During Five Preceding Years	Director Since
Jean Dépatie, [2] Quebec, Canada 350,000 Common Shares 750,000 Options 125,000 Warrants	Director	Mr. Jean Depatie has over 45 years of national and international experience in economic geology, having acted, directly or indirectly, as consultant for organizations such as the United Nations, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Commonwealth Agency and the Québec Ministry of Natural Resources. In addition to being a past director of Glamis Gold Ltd. (now Goldcorp Inc.) and Novicourt Inc. (now Xstrata plc), Mr. Depatie was instrumental in the development of Consolidated Thompson through his six-year tenure as a director. Mr. Depatie has also served as officer and/or director to a number of other companies listed on US and Canadian stock exchanges. Mr. Depatie is a former president of the Québec Professional Association of Geologists and Geophysicists (1980-81). Mr. Depatie is an economic geologist. He received an award of excellence in 1990 from the Québec Department of Energy and Resources.	2013
André La Flèche [1] [2] Quebec, Canada 100,000 Common Shares 500,000 Options	Director	Mr. André La Flèche was until his retirement in December 2013, Vice President, Development, at ArcelorMittal Mines (Canada). He was also a member of the Board of Directors of the business unit since April 2009. Since 2011, as Vice President, Development, he led all of ArcelorMittal Mines Canada's projects under development, which encompassed acquisitions and project expansions. From 2004 to 2009, Mr. La Flèche was Vice President, Finance and CFO, and assumed on an interim basis the position of company Secretary. Prior to joining ArcelorMittal Mines Canada, Mr. La Flèche was a Financial Mining Consultant for a number of major national and international companies. These included VP Finance and Administration for Alcan, Alcoa, Alstom and Cooper & Lybrand in Canada and abroad. He is member of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (CICA) and the Order of Professional Chartered Accountants of Quebec.	2014

Name, Province, Country of Residence and Holdings	Position with Corporation	Principal Occupation During Five Preceding Years	Director Since
Peter H. Smith (1) Quebec, Canada 600,000 Common Shares 500,000 Options	Director	Mr. Peter H. Smith, PhD, PEng is a Director and a Founder of Fancamp, where he serves as Chairman of the Board and interim President and CEO. He was as President and Chief Executive Officer of Fancamp Exploration Ltd until October 26, 2012. He is a Consulting Geologist and has over many years been a geological consultant to other mining exploration firms in North and South America, Europe and Africa. Dr. Smith is currently a Director and President of The Magpie Mines Inc. Dr. Smith has been a Director of Fancamp Exploration Ltd. since January 16, 1986. He served as a Director of Argex Titanium Inc. from October 30, 2009 to May 16, 2013 which company is engaged in titanium, vanadium and iron ore exploration on the North Shore of the province of Quebec. He served as a Director of Litewave Corp. since January 2010. Dr. Smith served as a Director of St Georges Platinum and Base Metals Ltd. until October 2010 and served as a Director of Golden Hope Mines Limited from May 30, 1997 to August 7, 2009. Dr. Smith was also formerly with AMAX Exploration Ltd., Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. and Geological Survey of Canada. Dr. Smith is a Member of the Ontario Order of Professional Engineers and was a Director of The Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada.	2014

Notes:
(1) Member of the Audit Committee of the Corporation.
(2) Member of the Compensation and Governance Committee of the Corporation.

Jean Lalfeur resigned from the Board of directors on May 8, 2014 and Guy Girard resigned from the Board of directors on May 12, 2014. Mr. Marcel Côté was nominated as director on May [12], 2014 but passed on May 25, 2014.

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the executive officers of the Corporation, based in part upon information furnished by them to management.

Name, Province, Country of Residence and Holdings	Position with Corporation	Principal Occupation During Five Preceding Years
Hubert Vallée 379,500 Common Shares 750,000 Options 175,000 Warrants	President and Chief Executive Officer	Mr. Hubert Vallée, P. Eng., has been a leader in the mining industry for 28 years. From his start as a Project Engineer in the head office of Quebec Cartier Mining, he rose to Operations Manager at its pellet plant with responsibility for a $250 million project by 2001. He managed the Iron Ore Company of Canada's pellet plant in Sept-Îles before joining Domtar Inc. as General Manager of its Lebel-sur-Quévillon Pulp Mill. Based in Montreal, Mr. Vallée was until recently, since 2010, Senior Vice President of Logistics, Mine Development and Operations for Century Iron Mines Corp. Prior to 2010, he was with Cliffs Natural Resources, which acquired his previous employer, Consolidated Thompson Iron Mines Limited, in 2011. As Senior Vice President, Operation and Logistics of Consolidated Thompson Iron Mines Limited, from 2007 to 2011, Mr. Vallée was part of a small, handson management team which brought the first new Labrador Trough iron mine in 35 years into production less than five years from the first stage of permitting. He has substantial direct experience with mine and infrastructure development, and transportation and logistics solutions combining land, rail and shipping operations. He was also responsible for expanding the Bloom Lake Iron Mine by an additional 8 Mt per year of production.
Marc Duchesne 503,500 Common Shares 500,000 Options 175,000 Warrants	Chief Financial Officer	Mr. Marc Duchesne has over 25 years of senior financial and management experience corporations. He was formerly Senior Vice President of Finance for Consolidated Thompson Iron Mines Inc. Mr. Duchesne has also held senior financial positions with other major corporations, including Director of Finance for Domtar Inc. and Controller and Director of Corporate Finance for Tembec Inc. Mr. Duchesne is a Chartered professional accountant.
Ghislain Arel 155,000 Common Shares 350,000 Options 75,000 Warrants	Vice-President, Mining Development and Environment	Mr. Ghislain Arel, P. Eng., has 20 years of experience in mining development, operations and mine engineering. Mr. Arel is currently, since 2012, Mining Development Manager with Century Iron Mines Corporation leading the PEA's on the Duncan Lake, Joyce Lake and Sunny Lake PEA's iron ore projects. From July 2011 to March 2012, he was a Mining Consultant for BlackRock Metals on an Iron-Vanadium mine south of Chibougamau, Quebec. From 2006 to 2011 he worked on Consolidated Thompson Iron Mines Limited's Bloom Lake Iron Mine in the engineering start-up with Genivar in 2006; as Manager of Mining and Technical Services from 2007 to 2008 in which he participated in the management of the construction phase of the mine and mill plant infrastructure for the Bloom Lake Iron Mine; and as Mining Operations Manager from 2009 to 2010; and finally, as Assistant Mine and Plant General Manager from 2010 to 2011, operating under a budget of C$140 million and supervising more than 200 employees. He was Director Mining Division (based in Sept-Iles, Quebec) for Genivar from 2006 to 2007. He worked for QIT Iron and Titanium (a subsidiary of Rio Tinto) from 1995 to 2006 as Mining Engineer and then Chief Mining Engineer with a short assignment from 2002 to 2003 with McWatters Mining as Chief Engineer, Mining Operations (Val-d'Or, Quebec)

Pascal Vallée 160,000 Common Shares 350,000 Options 75,000 Warrants	Vice-President, Project Development and Logistics	Mr. Pascal Vallée, P. Eng., is an Executive Project Manager with over 19 years of experience in the mining industry, including 5 years of major project management in iron ore as Project Coordinator for Consolidated Thompson Iron Mines Limited's Bloom Lake Iron Mine from 2008 to 2011 and as Expansion General Manager for Cliffs Natural Resources in 2012 and 2013. Recently he was working as Engineering Project Manager on a phosphate feasibility study. During his career he worked also as General Foreman for Xstrata Nickel – Raglan Mine in the beneficiation plant from 2000 to 2007; Metso Minerals as Life Cycle Services Project Manager in 2007 and 2008; and as Maintenance Engineer for Quebec Cartier Mining (Arcelor Mittal) from 1995 to 2000. He developed specific skills in engineering and management, construction, project development and in early-stage projects for the mining industry.

As at the date hereof, the directors and officers of the Corporation as a group, beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or exercised control or direction over, an aggregate of 2,498,000 Common Shares representing approximately 3.23% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares.

The Corporation also has an Advisory Board whose members are Paul Ankcorn, Jean Lafleur and Guy Girard.

CEASE TRADE ORDERS, BANKRUPTCIES, PENALITIES OR SANCTIONS

To the knowledge of the Corporation, no director or executive officer of the Corporation is, at the date hereof, or has been, within 10 years before the date hereof, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Corporation) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, (a) was the subject of a cease trade order or similar order or an order that denied the issuer access to any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, or (b) was subject to an event that resulted, after that person ceased to be a director or executive officer, in the issuer being the subject of a cease trade or similar order or an order that denied the issuer access to any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, except for the following:

To the knowledge of the Corporation, no director, executive officer or shareholder of the Corporation holding a sufficient number of Common Shares to affect materially the control of the Corporation, is, as at the date hereof, or has been with 10 years before the date hereof, a director or executive officer of any company (including the Corporation) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangements or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets, except for the following:

To the knowledge of the Corporation, no director, executive officer or shareholder of the Corporation holding a sufficient number of Common Shares to affect materially the control of the Corporation, and no personal holding company of any of them, has, within the 10 years before the date hereof, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or became subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the proposed director.

To the knowledge of the Corporation, no director, executive officer or shareholder of the Corporation holding a sufficient number of Common Shares to affect materially the control of the Corporation and no personal holding company of any of them,: (a) has been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation, or by a securities regulatory authority; or (b) has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority or, entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority which would likely be important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision; or (c) been subject to any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making investment decision.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

To the knowledge of the Corporation, there are no existing or potential conflicts of interest between the Corporation and any director or officer of the Corporation.

The directors and officers of Lamêlée may serve as directors or officers of other public resource companies or have significant shareholdings in other public resource companies. Situations may arise in connection with potential acquisitions and investments where the other interests of these directors and officers may conflict with the interests of Lamêlée. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the directors of Lamêlée, a director is required by the *Canada Business Corporations Act* to disclose the conflict of interest and to abstain from voting on the matter.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

During the financial year ended September 30, 2013 and during the current financial year, there have been no (i) penalties or sanctions imposed against the Corporation by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority; (ii) other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body against the Corporation that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision; or (iii) settlement agreements entered into by the Corporation before a court relating to securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

During the three most recently completed financial years or during the current financial year of the Corporation, to the knowledge of the Corporation, no director or executive officer of the Corporation, no shareholder that beneficially owns, or controls or directs, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the securities of the Corporation, and no associate or affiliate of any of them, has or had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction that has materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect the Corporation.

AUDITORS, REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

The Corporation's registrar and transfer agent is:

Computershare Investor Services
1500, rue University, 7ième étage
Montreal, Québec
H3A 3S8

The Corporation's auditor is:

Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton, LLP, Chartered Accountants
600 Rue de la Gauchetière Ouest
Montréal, Québec
H3B 4L8

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Other than as described elsewhere in this AIF, the Corporation has not entered into any material contracts since May 5, 2014 and does not have any material contracts which is still in effect, except as follows:

- Rights Agreement governing certain investor rights and obligations between the Corporation and Fancamp dated May 5, 2014 ;

- Acquisition Agreement between Gimus, Champion and Fancamp dated September 16, 2013.

The particulars of the above listed agreements are set out elsewhere in this AIF.

INTEREST OF EXPERTS

The following persons and companies have prepared or certified a statement, report or valuation described or included in a filing, or referred to in a filing, made by the Corporation under National Instrument 51-102 during, or relating to, the financial years of the Corporation ended September 30, 2013 or to date:

Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton, LLP, Chartered Accountants

Mr. Pierre-Jean Lafleur, P. Eng. of P.J. Lafleur Géo-Conseil Inc.

Mr. Ali Ben Ayad, P. Géo, of P.J. Lafleur Géo-Conseil Inc.

Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton, LLP, the external auditors of the Corporation, reported on the financial statements for the year-ended September 30, 2013. Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton, LLP advised Lamêlée that it has no registered or beneficial interest, direct or indirect, in any securities or other property of the Corporation. Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton, LLP has advised Lamêlée that it is independent of the Corporation in accordance with the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Quebec.

Mr. Pierre-Jean Lafleur, P. Eng. of P.J. Lafleur Géo-Conseil Inc. and Mr. Ali Ben Ayad, P. Géo, of P.J. Lafleur Géo-Conseil Inc. co-authored the NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Initial Bloc of the Lamêlée South Property dated October 1, 2013.

To the knowledge of the Corporation, after reasonable enquiry, none of the foregoing persons, beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, or exercises control or direction over any securities of Lamêlée representing more than 1% of the outstanding Common Shares.

AUDIT COMMITTEE INFORMATION

Audit Committee Charter

The text of the Audit Committee's charter is attached as Schedule "A" hereto. The Audit Committee's charter was adopted by the Board of directors effective August 1, 2006.

Composition and Independence of Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is currently composed of two (2) members, André La Flèche and Peter H. Smith, none of whom is an executive officer or employee of the Corporation. Mr. Marcel Côté was also a member of the audit committee but he passed on May 25, 2014. All of the Audit Committee members are independent as defined in National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees* ("**NI 52-110**").

Financial Literacy

NI 52-110 provides that an individual is "financially literate" if he or she has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the issuer's financial statements.

All of the members of the Audit Committee are financially literate.

Relevant Education and Experience

Each Audit Committee member possesses certain education and experience which is relevant to the performance of his or her responsibilities as an Audit Committee member and, in particular, education or experience which provides

the member with one or more of the following: an understanding of the accounting principles used by the Corporation to prepare its financial statements; the ability to assess the general application of such accounting principles in connection with the accounting for estimates, accruals and reserves; experience preparing, auditing, analyzing or evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Corporation's financial statements, or experience actively supervising one or more individuals engaged in such activities; and an understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting.

As for the financial experience and exposure to accounting and financial issues of Mr. La Flèche and Mr. Smith, please refer to the description appearing under "Directors and Officers".

Mandate

The mandate of the Audit Committee is to assist the Board of directors of the Corporation in fulfilling its financial oversight responsibilities by reviewing the financial reports and other financial information provided by the Corporation to regulatory authorities and shareholders, the Corporation's systems of internal controls regarding financing and accounting and the Corporation's auditing, accounting and financial reporting processes.

External Audit Fees

The following table sets forth the fees billed to the Corporation by Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton, LLP, Chartered Accountants, the external auditors of the Corporation, for services rendered in the last two fiscal years.

Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton LLP	**2013**	**2012**
Audit fees	35,000[1)]	26,000[1)]
Audit-related fees	-	-
Tax Fees	-	-
All other fees	-	-
Total	35,000	26,000

1) This fee includes the preparation of income tax reports.

The Corporation appointed Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton, LLP, Chartered Accountants, as auditors on September 7, 2011.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Corporation may be found under the Corporation's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Further, information with respect to the Corporation, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of securities of the Corporation and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans is contained in the management information circular of the Corporation for its most recent annual meeting of shareholders (the "**Information Circular**") that involved the election of directors. Additional financial information is provided in the comparative consolidated financial statements and the management's discussion and analysis of the Corporation for its most recently completed financial year. A copy of this Annual Information Form, the annual report of the Corporation for the financial year ended September 30, 2013 and the Information Circular may be obtained from SEDAR or upon request from the Secretary of the Corporation.

SCHEDULE A
AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

GIMUS RESOURCES INC.
(the "Corporation")

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

1. MANDATE AND OBJECTIVES

The mandate of the audit committee of the Corporation (the **"Committee"**) is to assist the board of directors of the Corporation (the **"Board"**) in fulfilling its financial oversight responsibilities by reviewing the financial reports and other financial information provided by the Corporation to regulatory authorities and shareholders, the Corporation's systems of internal controls regarding finance and accounting and the Corporation's auditing, accounting and financial reporting processes.

The objectives of the Committee are to:

(i) serve as an independent and objective party to monitor the Corporation's financial reporting and internal control system and review the Corporation's financial statements;

(ii) ensure the independence of the Corporation's external auditors; and

(iii) provide better communication among the Corporation's auditors, the management and the Board.

2. COMPOSITION

The Committee shall be comprised of at least three (3) directors as determined by the Board. The majority of the members of the Committee shall be independent, within the meaning of Regulation 52-110.

At least one (1) member of the Committee shall have accounting or related financial management expertise. All members of the Committee that are not financially literate will work towards becoming financially literate to obtain a working familiarity with basic finance and accounting practices.

For the purposes of this Charter, the definition of "financially literate" is the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can presumably be expected to be raised by the Corporation's financial statements.

The members of the Committee shall be elected by the Board at its first meeting following each annual shareholders' meeting. Unless a Chairman is elected by the Board, the members of the Committee may designate a Chairman by a majority vote of all the Committee members.

3. MEETINGS AND PROCEDURES

3.1 The Committee shall meet at least four (4) times a year or more frequently if required.

3.2 At all meetings of the Committee, every question shall be decided by a majority of the votes cast. In the case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall not be entitled to a second vote.

3.3 A quorum for meetings of the Committee shall be a majority of its members and the rules for calling, holding, conducting and adjourning meetings of the Committee shall be the same as those governing meetings of the Board.

4. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The following are the general duties and responsibilities of the Committee:

4.1 Financial Statements and Disclosure Matters

a) review the Corporation's financial statements, MD&A and any press releases regarding annual and interim earnings, before the Corporation publicly discloses such information, and any reports or other financial information which are submitted to any governmental body or to the public; and

b) must be satisfied that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Corporation's public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Corporation's financial statements, other than the public disclosure referred to in subsection a) above, and must periodically assess the adequacy of those procedures.

4.2 External Auditors

a) recommend to the Board the selection and, where applicable, the replacement of the external auditors to be nominated annually as well the compensation of such external auditors;

b) oversee the work and review annually the performance and independence of the external auditors who shall be ultimately accountable to the Board and the Committee as representatives of the shareholders of the Corporation;

c) on an annual basis, review and discuss with the external auditors all significant relationships they may have with the Corporation that may impact their objectivity and independence;

d) consult with the external auditors about the quality of the Corporation's accounting principles, internal controls and the completeness and accuracy of the Corporation's financial statements;

e) review and approve the Corporation's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditors of the Corporation;

f) review the audit plan for the year-end financial statements and intended template for such statements;

g) review and pre-approve all audit and audit-related services and the fees and other compensation related thereto, as well as any non-audit services provided by the external auditors to the Corporation or its subsidiary entities. The pre-approval requirement is satisfied with respect to the provision of non-audit services if:

h) i) the aggregate amount of all such non-audit services provided to the Corporation constitutes no more than 5% of the total amount of fees paid

by the Corporation and its subsidiary entities to its external auditors during the fiscal year in which the non-audit services are provided;

ii) such services were not recognized by the Corporation or its subsidiary entities as non-audited services at the time of the engagement; and

iii) such services are promptly brought to the attention of the Committee by the Corporation and approved, prior to the completion of the audit, by the Committee or by one or more of its members to whom authority to grant such approvals has been delegated by the Committee.

The Committee may delegate to one or more independent members of the Committee the aforementioned authority to pre-approve non-audited services, provided the pre-approval of the non-audit services is presented to the Committee at its first scheduled meeting following such approval.

4.3 Financial Reporting Processes

a) in consultation with the external auditors, review with management the integrity of the Corporation's financial reporting process, both internal and external;

b) consider the external auditor's judgments about the quality and appropriateness of the Corporation's accounting principles as applied in its financial reporting;

c) consider and approve, if appropriate, changes to the Corporation's auditing and accounting principles and practices as suggested by the external auditors and management;

d) review any significant disagreement among management and the external auditors in connection with the preparation of the financial statements;

e) review with the external auditors and management the extent to which changes and improvements in financial or accounting practices have been implemented;

f) establish procedures for the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Corporation of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters and the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters.