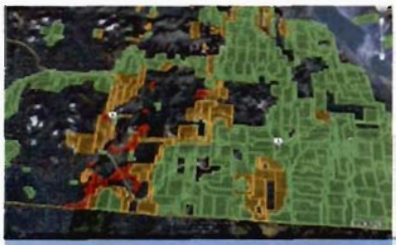

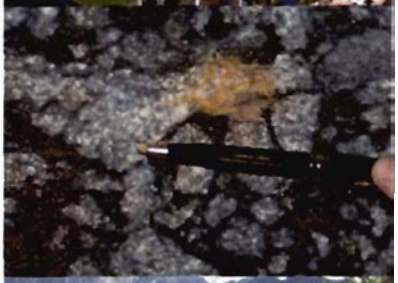


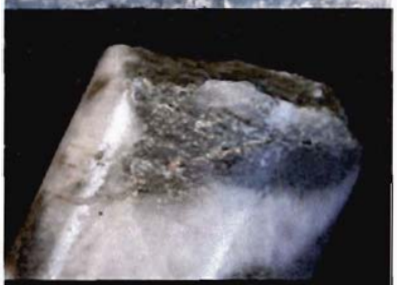
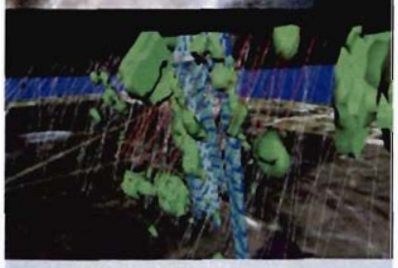


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ASSESSMENT REPORT
GOCAD GEOTECHNICAL DATA MODELLING

NORTHERN EAGLE GOLD PROPERTY
Pic and Lecours Townships, Hemlo Gold Mining Area
Thunder Bay Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario, Canada

Jiminex Inc.
TSX-V:JIM

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March 25th, 2010

Prepared By:

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This report has been prepared by Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. (CCIC) on behalf of Jiminex Inc.

2010

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APPENDICES

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. ("CCIC") was contracted by Jiminex Inc. ("Jiminex") to create an interactive digital three dimensional Gocad geotechnical data model ("3D model") of the Northern Eagle Gold Property ("the Property"), Ontario, to advance the understanding of the local geology and mineral potential. The Property is located approximately 15 km west of the world class 21 million ounce Hemlo gold deposit currently being mined by Barrick Gold Corp. in northern Ontario.

CCIC based the 3D model on publicly available diamond drill core, geophysical, geological and geochemical data and added a geological interpretation. The products of this work were a comprehensive database of drill hole data, a detailed updated surface geological map and a user friendly, state of the art 3D model.

The 3D model shows that barite, a mineral linked to ore at Hemlo, extends to the depth of current drilling and that the barite horizon dips partly to the south and partly to the north. Two main gold target areas were identified, one in the area of the barite horizon and a second area in the south of the claim group. .

Most of the ore at the Hemlo deposit is located below a depth of 500 m whereas most diamond drill holes on the Northern Eagle Property do not exceed 500 vertical meters. Therefore, CCIC recommends that the Titan 24 ground geophysical survey system of Quantec Geoscience be completed to explore at depths beyond the current drilling. Contingent on the Titan results, CCIC recommends a deep (> 500 vertical metres) diamond drilling program.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Introduction

Jiminex Inc. ("Jiminex") commissioned Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. ("CCIC") to create a 3D model of the Northern Eagle Property to advance the understanding of the geology and gold potential of the Property and to locate prospective areas. The Property is located at approximately 559900 mE and 5392600 mN (UTM Nad83, Zone 16N), approximately 15 km west of Hemlo and 15 km east of Marathon, Ontario and is prospective for Hemlo-style gold mineralization (Muir, 2002). Jiminex acquired

an option from Beaufield Resources Inc. to earn 50% interest in the Northern Eagle Gold Property (see Jiminex News Release April 29, 2009).

The 3D model is based on the following data:

1. Historic diamond drill core data from 110 drill holes collected by various companies between 1983 and 2006.

2. Historic geophysical data from public domain and recent geophysical data collected by Beaufield Resources Inc.

3. Published and unpublished geological data.

4. Published geographic data.

The products of this work are a new interpretation of the geology and mineral potential of the Property, a detailed geological map, a comprehensive diamond drill hole database providing details of diamond drilling completed between 1983 and 2006, and a user-friendly, state of the art 3D model that provides unprecedented insight into the subsurface geology and mineral potential and allows for efficient exploration targeting.

2.2 Units

The Metric System is the primary system of measure and length used in this Report and is generally expressed in kilometres (km), metres (m) and centimetres (cm); volume is expressed as cubic metres (m^3), mass expressed as metric tonnes (t), area as hectares (ha), and gold and silver concentrations as grams per tonne (g/t). Conversions from the Metric System to the Imperial System are provided below and quoted where practical. Many of the geologic publications and more recent documents now use the Metric System but older documents almost exclusively refer to the Imperial System. Metals and minerals acronyms in this report conform to mineral industry accepted usage and the reader is directed to www.maden.hacettepe.edu.tr/dmmrt/index.html for a glossary.

Conversion factors utilized in this report include:

- 1 troy ounce/ton = 34.285714 grams/tonne
- 1 gram/tonne = 0.029167 troy ounces/ton

- 1 troy ounce = 31.103477 grams
- 1 gram = 0.032151 troy ounces

The term gram/tonne or g/t is expressed as "gram per tonne" where 1 gram/tonne = 1 ppm (part per million) = 1000 ppb (part per billion). The mineral industry accepted terms Au g/t and g/t Au are substituted for "grams gold per metric tonne" or "g Au/t". Other abbreviations include ppb = parts per billion; ppm = parts per million; oz/T = troy ounce per short ton; Moz = million ounces; Mt = million tonne; t = tonne (1000 kilograms); SG = specific gravity; lb/t = pound/ton; and, st = short ton (2000 pounds).

Where quoted, Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates are provided in the datum of Canada, NAD83, Zone 16 North.

2.3 CCIC Qualifications

Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. is an international consulting company with the head office of Canadian operations based in Sudbury, Ontario, Canada. CCIC provides a wide range of geological and engineering services to the mineral industry. With offices in Canada (Sudbury and Toronto, Ontario and Vancouver, British Columbia) and South Africa (Johannesburg), CCIC is well positioned to service its international client base.

CCIC's mandate is to provide professional geological and engineering services to the mineral exploration and development industry at competitive rates and without compromise. CCIC's professionals have international experience in a variety of disciplines with services that include:

- Exploration Project Generation, Design and Management
- Data Compilation and Exploration Target Generation
- Property Evaluation and Due Diligence Studies
- Independent Technical Reports (43-101)/Competent Person Reports
- Mineral Resource/Reserve Modelling, Estimation, Audit; Conditional Simulation
- 3D Geological Modelling, Visualization and Database Management

In addition, CCIC has access to the most current software for data management, interpretation and viewing, manipulation and target generation.

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

3.1 Location

The Northern Eagle Property is located ~315 km east of Thunder Bay, ~15 km east of Marathon and ~15 km west of Hemlo, northern Ontario, and consist of 3776 ha (Figure 3-1). The center of the Property is approximately at 559900 mE and 5392600 mN. The claims are located in Pic and Lecours Townships. Highway 17 runs through the Property.

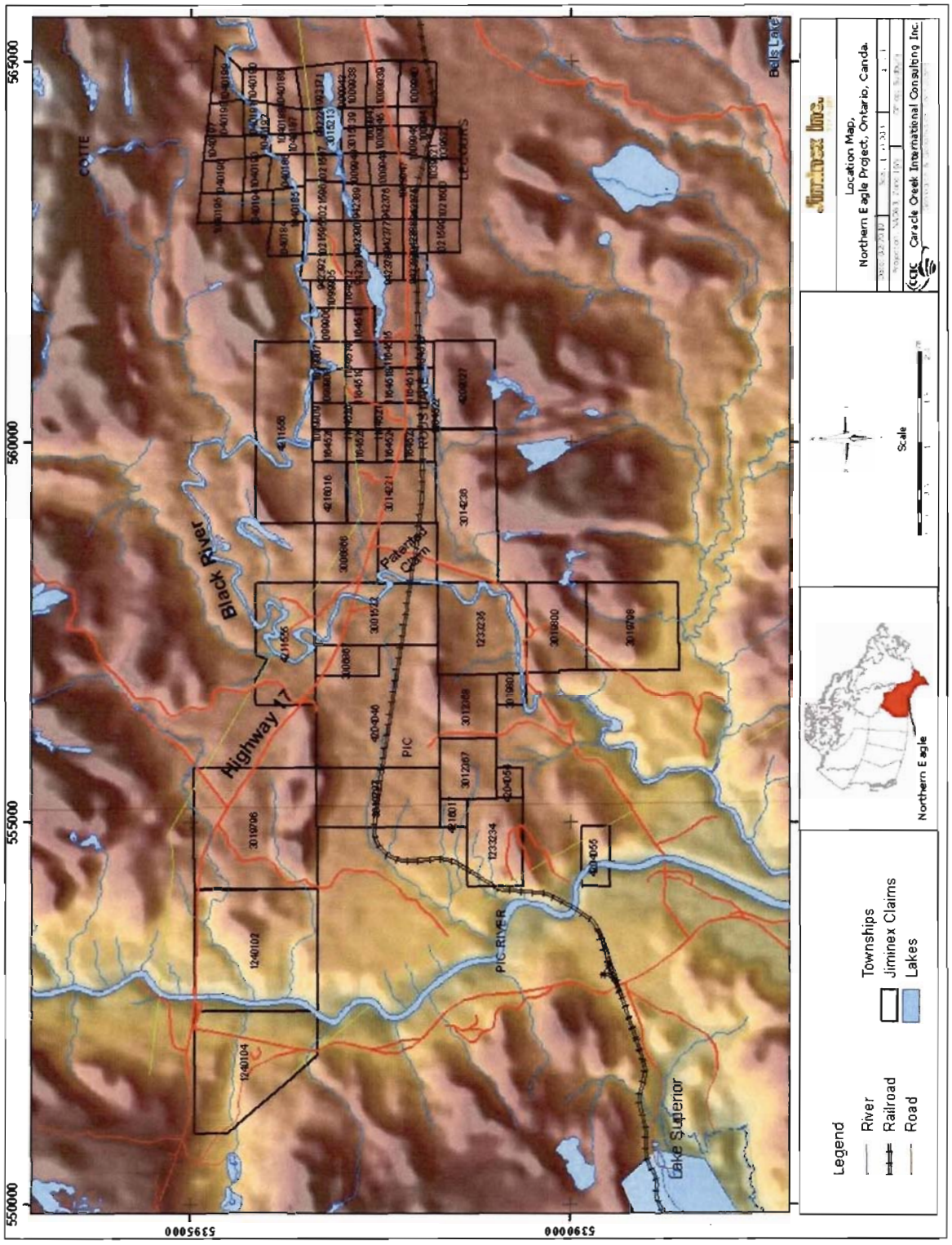

Figure 3-1: Location of the Northern Eagle Property, Ontario, Canada.

3.2 Description and Ownership

Jiminex Inc. entered into an option agreement with Beaufield Resources Inc. on April 17, 2009, to acquire an undivided 50% interest in Beaufield's Northern Eagle Property. The Property consists of 92 mining claims (236 claim units) or 3667 hectares (Figure 3-1, Table 3-1). The claims are contiguous with the exception of claim 4204055 which is a separate claim block.

Table 3-1. Summary of claims.

Township	Claim Number	Due Date	Units	Area (ha)	Work Required	Total Reserve
LECOURS	1009938	2010-Oct-22	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1009939	2010-Oct-22	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1009940	2010-Oct-22	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1009941	2010-Oct-22	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1009942	2010-Oct-22	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1009943	2010-Oct-22	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1009945	2010-Oct-22	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1009946	2010-Oct-22	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1009947	2010-Oct-22	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1009948	2010-Oct-22	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1009949	2010-Oct-22	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1021595	2010-Nov-02	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1021596	2010-Nov-02	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1021597	2010-Nov-02	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1021599	2010-Nov-25	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1021600	2010-Nov-25	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1039521	2010-Nov-25	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1039522	2010-Nov-25	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1040184	2010-Nov-17	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1040185	2010-Nov-17	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1040186	2010-Nov-17	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1040187	2010-Nov-17	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1040188	2010-Nov-17	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1040189	2010-Nov-17	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1040190	2010-Nov-17	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1040191	2010-Nov-17	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1040192	2010-Nov-17	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1040193	2010-Nov-17	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1040194	2010-Nov-17	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1040195	2010-Nov-17	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1040196	2010-Nov-17	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1040197	2010-Nov-17	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1040198	2010-Nov-17	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	1040199	2010-Nov-17	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	3015139	2011-Feb-25	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	3015213	2010-Dec-29	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	4211555	2010-May-26	8	128.00	$3,200	$0
LECOURS	4211556	2010-May-26	12	192.00	$4,800	$0
LECOURS	942221	2010-Nov-17	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	942375	2010-Oct-22	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	942376	2013-Oct-22	1	16.00	$400	$13,729

Township	Claim Number	Due Date	Units	Area (ha)	Work Required	Total Reserve
LECOURS	942377	2010-Oct-22	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	942378	2010-Oct-22	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	942387	2010-Oct-22	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	942388	2010-Oct-22	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	942389	2010-Oct-22	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	942390	2010-Oct-22	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	942391	2010-Oct-22	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	942392	2010-Nov-02	1	16.00	$400	$0
LECOURS	993171	2010-Nov-17	1	16.00	$400	$0
PIC	1099905	2010-Aug-31	1	16.00	$400	$0
PIC	1099906	2010-Aug-31	1	16.00	$400	$0
PIC	1099907	2010-Aug-31	1	16.00	$400	$0
PIC	1099908	2010-Aug-31	1	16.00	$400	$0
PIC	1099909	2010-Aug-31	1	16.00	$400	$0
PIC	1164512	2010-Aug-28	1	16.00	$400	$0
PIC	1164513	2010-Aug-28	1	16.00	$400	$0
PIC	1164514	2010-Aug-28	1	16.00	$400	$0
PIC	1164515	2010-Aug-28	1	16.00	$400	$0
PIC	1164516	2010-Aug-28	1	16.00	$400	$0
PIC	1164517	2010-Aug-28	1	16.00	$400	$0
PIC	1164518	2010-Aug-28	1	16.00	$400	$8
PIC	1164519	2010-Aug-28	1	16.00	$400	$0
PIC	1164520	2010-Aug-28	1	16.00	$400	$0
PIC	1164521	2010-Aug-28	1	16.00	$400	$0
PIC	1164522	2010-Aug-28	1	16.00	$400	$0
PIC	1164523	2010-Aug-28	1	16.00	$400	$0
PIC	1164524	2010-Aug-28	1	16.00	$400	$0
PIC	1164525	2010-Aug-28	1	16.00	$400	$0
PIC	1164526	2010-Aug-28	1	16.00	$400	$0
PIC	1233234	2010-Aug-02	6	96.00	$2,400	$20
PIC	1233235	2010-Aug-02	9	144.00	$3,600	$0
PIC	1240102	2011-Apr-23	16	256.00	$6,400	$0
PIC	1240104	2011-Apr-30	13	208.00	$5,200	$0
PIC	3001522	2011-Jan-14	8	128.00	$2,928	$0
PIC	3006866	2010-Apr-09	4	64.00	$1,600	$0
PIC	3006867	2010-Apr-09	2	32.00	$800	$0
PIC	3012367	2011-Jan-14	4	64.00	$1,600	$0
PIC	3012368	2011-Jan-30	4	64.00	$1,600	$0
PIC	3014221	2011-Jan-13	6	96.00	$2,400	$0
PIC	3014236	2011-Jan-13	10	160.00	$4,000	$71
PIC	3019796	2010-Nov-05	16	256.00	$6,400	$37
PIC	3019797	2010-Nov-05	8	128.00	$3,200	$0
PIC	3019798	2010-Nov-05	9	144.00	$3,600	$0
PIC	3019800	2010-Nov-05	6	96.00	$2,400	$0
PIC	3019802	2010-Nov-05	1	16.00	$400	$0
PIC	4204046	2010-Dec-09	14	224.00	$5,600	$0
PIC	4204054	2010-Aug-02	1	16.00	$400	$17
PIC	4204055	2011-Feb-16	2	32.00	$800	$47
PIC	4209027	2011-Jan-13	6	96.00	$2,400	$0
PIC	4216016	2010-Sep-10	2	32.00	$800	$0
PIC	4216017	2010-Sep-10	1	16.00	$400	$16

Township	Claim Number	Due Date	Units	Area (ha)	Work Required	Total Reserve
TOTALS			236	3776		

4.0 HISTORY

4.1 Regional History

Clarke and Willy (2009) presented a generalized regional history which had been gleaned from a number of sources including Muir (1982), Hart (1985), and Lefolii (1987), from various MNDM assessment files and from the internet. This regional history highlights what the Clarke and Willy (2009) considered to be notable events leading up to the discovery of Hemlo gold mining camp in 1981 and to the first major gold exploration effort over the surrounding region including the area covered by the current Property.

The first recorded gold discovery in the region was in 1869 when Moses Pee-Kon-Gay located mineralized showings near the present town of Heron Bay located about 4 km south by southwest of the southwest corner of the Property. In 1927, Joe Lecours, master of the Hemlo CPR station, located a nearby reportedly rich gold find which returned assays of 5 to 94 g/t gold (0.15 to 2.74 oz./T gold). During 1931, part of the Hemlo area was included in the geological mapping of a larger area to the west by J.E. Thomson for the Ontario Department of Mines. In 1930, Bowhill Mines took a 225 kg bulk sample from the Pee-Kon-Gay prospect, which assayed 10.3 g/t gold (0.30 oz./T gold).

In 1944, Peter Moses of Heron Bay discovered gold along the main ore horizon of the current Hemlo gold deposit and showed it to Harry Ollmann of Bowhill Mines. Ollmann, a Heron Bay store keeper, and Dr. L.G. Williams, a Maryland U.S.A. radiologist, staked 11 mining claims in September 1945 which covered the Williams Hemlo property. A gold-bearing pyrite mineralized zone was defined by 15 x-ray diamond drill holes with the best assay being 4.11 g/t gold (0.12 oz./T gold). The claims were surveyed and brought to patent. During 1946, Lakehead Technical Institute (now Lakehead University) professor and consulting geologist Trevor Page of Thunder Bay, Dr. Williams, Heron Bay prospector Moses Fisher and Lakehead department head and geologist Mel Bartley staked 33 claims to the east, west and south of the patented Williams claims. Lake Superior Mining Corporation was formed to acquire these claims and conducted stripping, trenching and diamond drilling. The Lake Superior Shear Zone running east-southeast through the Williams claims was tested by 20 diamond drill holes to the east of the patented claims and resulted in a reserve estimate by Trevor Page of 28 675 tons grading 8.57 g/t gold (0.25 oz./T gold) to a depth of 91 metres.

Later, in 1958, Page calculated reserves of 81 000 tons grading 6.86 g/t (0.20 oz./T) gold. Lake Superior Mining Corporation dissolved in 1965.

In 1972, Ardel Explorations Limited drilled three holes east of the Lake Superior Mining Corporation drill sites. The tonnage and grade was recalculated to 135 000 t grading 7.20 g/t gold (0.21 oz. /T gold). The claims lapsed and were later restaked by and optioned but no work was done and they lapsed. In 1978, Tom Muir (1982) mapped the area for the OGS.

During 1979 and 1980, Timmins, Ontario prospectors John Larch and Don McKinnon staked many claims surrounding the Williams patented claims and optioned them to Corona Resources (the Lake Superior Mining Corp. area) and to Golden Sceptre Resources and Goliath Gold Mines. Timmins consulting geologist David Bell began exploration on the Corona claims during November 1980 and diamond drilling commenced in January 1981.

The first 70 Corona drill holes were on the original Lake Superior Mining Corporation zone which delineated reserves of 681 000 t at 3.43 g/t gold (0.10 oz./T gold). Step-out drilling began and a discovery hole completed in May 1981, (drill hole CR81-76) intersected a weighted average of 10.63 g/t gold (0.31 oz./T gold) over 3.2 metres (10.5 feet).

Noranda Mines Ltd. started production from the Golden Giant Mine on the Goliath Gold Mines property in April 1985. Lac Minerals began production at the Page-Williams Mine on the Williams patented claims in December 1985, and Teck Resources-International Corona Resources started pouring gold at the David Bell Mine sited on the old Lake Superior Mining Corporation claims east of the Williams property in October 1986.

Since the Hemlo gold mining camp discover in 1981, dozens of junior mining companies and several senior companies have explored the Hemlo greenstone belt west to Marathon and east to White River. After the mines started production, the Hemlo exploration frenzy began to slow down with exploration work being done by only a few junior and major mining companies. No new gold deposits have been located since the discovery, however, several promising areas requiring further work have been outlined of which the Northern Eagle property and the Stenlund property located near Heron Bay are notable examples.

The Golden Giant Mine was closed by Newmont Mining Corp. in January 2006. Barrick Gold Corp. owns the David Bell Mine scheduled for closure in 2010 and the Williams Mine scheduled for closure in 2012. Total production from the three mines on this deposit to December 31, 2008 is 626 669 kg (20,147,393 ounces) of gold and reserves/resources are stated to be 35 119 kg (1,129,048 ounces) for an overall total of 661 788 kg (21,276,441 ounces) of gold (Scott et al., 2006, 2009).

4.2 Property History

There is no record of any exploration over the Property until after the Hemlo gold discovery by Corona Resources in May 1981. At this time intense claim-staking and property optioning occurred during the remainder of 1981 and into 1982. The first work on the Property appears to have been limited property examinations by geologists preparing evaluation reports for companies filing prospectuses during 1982. Airborne and ground geotechnical exploration surveys followed during the years 1983 and 1984. A number of companies have sporadically continued exploration over parts of the Property since that time to present. Table 4-1 presents past exploration conducted on the Property. Approximately 103 Ontario MNDM assessment files report on exploration surveys conducted over or near to the Property mining claims.

Table 4-1: Historic exploration on and bordering the Northern Eagle Gold Property

YEAR	COMPANY	AFRI File NO.	EXPLORATION WORK DONE & COMMENTS
2009	Beaufield Resources Inc.	2.41108**	Airborne mag-em entire Northern Eagle property
2007	Beaufield Resources Inc.	2.36636**	geol, rock sampling, west 2/3 Northern Eagle property
2006	Beaufield Resources Inc.	2.32923**	mag on W-NW and central Northern Eagle property
2006	Beaufield Resources Inc.	2.32923**	mag, dd, 2 holes BR-1&-2, 598m, one central, one east Northern Eagle property
2004	Beaufield Resources Inc.	42D09NE2015	mag, logistical, mostly over E1/3 Northern Eagle claims
2000	*Homestake Canada Inc. (Toothpick East Propert)	42D09NW2008	dd, 1 hole TE-00-1A, tot. 612m, located ~1km to SW Northern Eagle claims
2000	*Homestake Canada Inc. (Toothpick East Propert)	42D09NE2013	dd, 1 hole TE-00-02, -01 (aob), 545m, located ~1 km to SW Northern Eagle claims
1999	*Baltic Resources Inc	42D09NE2008	geoch, located S of SW corner North.Eagle
1999	*Baltic Resources Inc	42D09NE2007	dd, CR98-1, -2 tot. 451m, N of NW corner North. Eagle
1999	*Baltic Resources Inc	42D09NE2003	dd assays for above; geoch, ip, geol, locd. 4 km N dd
1997	Battle Mountain Canada Ltd.	42D09NE0090	dd, 2 holes (J97-01A aob), J97-01, tot. 550m, located central E 1/3 Northern Eagle claims
1997	*Homestake Canada Inc. (Toothpick East Propert)	42D09NE0091	rock geoch., located ~1 km to SW Northern Eagle claims
1997	*Homestake Canada Inc. (Rous Lake Property)	42D09NE2009	dd, te, wr, seismic, 3 (6aob) holes RL97-01, -02, -06 tot. 2513m, many geoch. anom. Au zones, location as above
1997	*Homestake Canada Inc. (Rous Lake Property)	42D09NE2006	geol, rock geoch, location as above
1996	*Homestake Canada Inc. (Toothpick East Propert)	42D09NE0058	geol, located ~1 km to SW Northern Eagle claims

YEAR	COMPANY	AFRI File NO.	EXPLORATION WORK DONE & COMMENTS
1996	*Homestake Canada Inc. (Rous Lake Property)	42D09NE2001	dd,te,wr,6holesRL96-01to-6tot.2242mNBlackR.tiedonEborderNorthernEagleandout40241kmtoE
1995	Hemlo Gold Mines Inc.	42D09NE0057	dd, 6 holes *HW95-6 to -10 (9A lost in ob) tot .2262m,
	(Santa Pacific Gold Corp+)		spread out along line for 3 km from NE corner Northern Eagle, 1hole +HW95-11, 623m, >500 vertical m, SantaFe
1995	Hemlo Gold Mins Inc. (Joa)	42D09NE0056	dd, J95-01-03 tot. 1048m, north part E 1/3 Northern Eagle claims (north Melgund Lake)
1994	Hemlo Gold Mins Inc.	42D09NE0053	dd, 2 holes NHW92-1 (>500 m) located W central Nor Eagle, NHW94-5*, tot 1193m located 3km west
1994	Hemlo Gold Mins Inc.	42D09NE0032	geol, geoch, mag, ip, located central Northern Eagle
1994	Hemlo Gold Mins Inc.	42D09NE0050	geoch, mag, tr, covers W 2/3 Northern Eagle & 4km W
1994	Hemlo Gold Mins Inc.	42D09NE0024	dd, 1 hole NSF94-1, 308m, located in central W 1/3 (Santa Fe Pacific Gold Corp) Northern Eagle claims
1994	*Homestake Canada Inc. (Toothpick East Property)	42D09NE0096	mag, vlf, located ~1 km to SW Northern Eagle claims
1993	Newmont Expl. Of Can. Ltd.	42D09NE0026	rehash las t2 reports but includes unreported dd, HW92-7, -10&-11, tot.1361m
1993	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	42D09NE0006	dd, 1 hole ON93-1, 375m, loc. W central North. Eagle
1993	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	42D09NE8803	dd, 13 holes NHW92-1, NHW93-2, -3, tot. 1785 M located W 0.25 Northern Eagle claims
1993	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	42D09NE0625	dd, 1 hole repeat of NHW93-3, 529 m located as above
1992	Hemlo Gold Mins Inc.	42D09NE8282	2 reports, geol, mag located W 2/3 Northern Eagle
1992	Newmont Expl. Of Can. Ltd.	42D09NE0125	2 reports: geol, rock geoch on W 1/2 of E 2/3 Nor. Eagle
1991	Newmont Expl. Of Can. Ltd.	42D09NE0059	geol on parts (E 1/2 of E 2/3 Northern Eagle?), dd, HW91-8&-9, tot. 823m, rc: 8 holes HWSH-1 to -6,-8 & -11, located E 2/3 Northern Eagle claims
1991	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	42D09NE0127	ip, mag, 3 wide spaced lines, tot ~7km, loc. as above
1990	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	42D09NE0129	geol, locd. from above W for about 5-6 km
1989	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	42D09NE0130	geol, locd. over old 1983 Northern Eagle Mines claims
1989	OPAP grant (Brian Fowler) Rideau Res, Nexus, Nor Eag.	42D09SE250	limited rock sampling, across central W 2/3 Northern Eagle claims (also outside claimsl)
1987	Contact Ventures Ltd. Nexus Resources Corp.	42D09NE0060	dd-GoldFields, 5 holes N87-01 to -5, tot. 2807m, 1>500 vm, N87-1: 776-803m (27m) av 86 ppb Au, LP
1986	*Esso Minerals Canada	42D09NE0141	dd, 1 hole 86 TE-01 tot.185m, ~1 km to SW Nor.Eag.
1986	Gold Fields Canadian Mining Ltd. (Onitap Res Inc.)	42D09NE0148	dd, 1 hole ON86-1, tot. 850m, >500 vmd, located SE of patented claim 4921AA, S central Northern Eagle
1986	Gold Fields Canadian Mining Ltd. (Zenco Res Inc.)	42D09NE0147	dd, 1 hole Z86-1, tot. 971m, >500 vm, located below patented claim 4921AA, S central Northern Eagle
1986	Gold Fields Canadian Mining Ltd. (Nexus Res Corp.)	42D09NE0139	dd, 1 hole N87-5, tot. 570m, located one km E patented claim 4921AA, S central Northern Eagle
1986	Gold Fields Canadian Mining Ltd. (Nexus Res Corp.)	42D09NE0115	dd, 1 hole N87-1 tot .966m, >500 vmd, located about 800m E hole N87-5 (...0115 include dd to E off claims)
1986	Gold Fields Canadian Mining Ltd.	42D09NE0116	dd, 1 hole tot. 904m, located about 1.5 km E of Northern Eagle E central boundary
1986	Gold Fields Canadian Mining Ltd.	42D09NE0115	dd, 5 deep holes tot. 4404m, located 4 km E, anom mo ba, rockgeoch
1985	Devonian Resources Ltd.	42D09NE0120	dd-Noranda: dev-4 & -5, located E 1/3 Northern Eagle
1985	*Esso Minerals Canada	42D09NE0151	geol, done by Arctic Red Resources Corp., ~1 km SW
1985	*Golden Range Res. Inc.	42D09NE0154	geol, ip, located to W of Northern Eagle claims
1985	Gold Fields Canadian Mining Ltd.	42D09NE0117	dd, 1 hole tot. 305m, located about 3 km E of Northern Eagle E central boundary

YEAR	COMPANY	AFRI File NO.	EXPLORATION WORK DONE & COMMENTS
1985	Hardy Intn. Develpoment Inc.	42D09NE0143	dd, 3 holes TH-1 to-3 tot. 954m, located as above
1985	Rideau Resources Corp.	42D09NE0176	dd, 3 holes RD-01 to-03, tot. 515m, locd. as previous
1984	Contact Ventures Ltd. Nexus Resources Corp.	42D09NE0174	dd, 5 holes - NX84-01 to -5 tot. 1283.5m, none>200vm, drilled by Noranda Exploration Co.Ltd., LP
1984	Devonian Resources Ltd.	42D09NE0044	rc:ep-1 to 12, it-1 to 10; El Paso & Intercontinental
1984	Devonian Resources Ltd.	42D09NE0025	ip, located E 1/3 Northern Eagle claims
1984	Devonian Resources Ltd.	42D09NE0529	dd-Noranda: dev-1 & -2, located E 1/3 Northern Eagle
1984	El Paso Enenry Corp.	42D09NE0529	dd-Noranda: ep-1, located E 1/3 Northern Eagle claims
1984	El Paso Enenry Corp.	42D09NE0122	dd-Noranda: ep-3-4, located E 1/3 North. Eagle claims
1984	El Paso Energy Corp.	42D09NE0044	rc: 12 holes ep-1 to 12, 9 holes it-1 to 8 & 10; E 1/3 North. Eagle claims
1984	*Esso Minerals Canada	42D09NE0181	dd, 2 holes 65-1, 65-1 tot. 337 m located SW Nor.Eagle
1984	*Fourstar	42D09NE0193	geol, to north central of Northern Eagle claims
1984	*Gold Fields Canadian Mining Ltd.	42D09NE0119	dd, 9 holes tot. 5866m, located from 1–4 km to E of Northern Eagle E central boundary
1984	Intercontinental Energy Corp.	42D09NE0044	rc:12 holes ep-1 to 12, 9 holes it-1 to 8 & 10; E 1/3North.Eagleclaims
1984	Intercontinental Energy Corp.	42D09NE0529	dd, IC-01, 245m, located E 1/3 Northern Eagle claims
1984	Intercontinental Energy Corp.	42D09NE0121	dd, IC-02, -03A tot. 631m, located as above
1984	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	42D09NE0175	dd, 2 holes NNE-7, -8 tot 1340m, loc central North Eagle on original Northern Eagle Mines property
1984	Northern Eagle Mines Ltd.	42D09NE0184	geol, geoch, tr, repeat of NE83-1 to-6, loc. as before
1984	Padre Resources Limited	42D09NE0173	airb, geol, geoch, dd, 5 holes PD83-01 to -05, tot. 977m, located as previous
1984	Rideau Resources Corp.	42D09NE0182	geol, geoch, airb, located as previous
1984	Rideau Resources Corp.	42D09NE8285	ip, located as previous
1984	Silver Standard Mines Ltd.	42D09NE0179	vlf, located as previous
1983	117454 Canada Limited	42D09NE0204	airb hem vlf mag
1983	*Cal Dynamics Energy & Wildrose Petrpleum Ltd.	42D09NE0185	lc, geol, geoch, airbem-mag, ip, limitedtr, located to west of Kadrey
1983	Contact Ventures Ltd. Nexus Resources Corp.	42D09NE0060	Airb hem vlf mag, geol, located central part Northern Eagle claims
1983	Contact Ventures Ltd. Nexus Resources Corp.	42D09NE0149	ip, located as previous (LP)
1983	Crescent Mines Limited	42D09NE0183	airb, located central W 1/3 North. Eagle claims
1983	Crescent Mines Limited	42D09NE0209	geol, geoch, located as previous
1983	Devonian Resources Ltd.	42D09NE0039	evaluation report, limited work, located E 1/3 Nor.
1983	Devonian Resources Ltd.	42D09NE0034	geol, located E 1/3 Northern Eagle claims
1983	Devonian Resources Ltd.	42D09NE0076	mag, vlf, located E 1/3 Northern Eagle claims
1983	El Paso Energy Corp.	42D09NE0075	mag, vlf, located E 1/3 Northern Eagle claims
1983	El Paso Energy Corp.	42D09NE0025	ip, located E 1/3 Northern Eagle claims
1983	*Esso Minerals Canada	42D09NE0211	airbmag, em located to ~1km SW North. Eagle claims
1983	*Esso Minerals Canada	42D09NE0210	airbmag, em located to ~1km SW North. Eagle claims
1983	*Golden Range Res. Inc.	42D09NE0199	mag, located to W of Northern Eagle claims
1983	Hardy Intn. Develpoment Inc.	42D09NE0203	mag, located S-SW mostly on Northern Eagle claims
1983	Hardy Intn. Develpoment Inc.	42D09NE0196	geoch, located as above
1983	Intercontinental Energy Corp.	42D09NE0025	ip, located E 1/3 Northern Eagle claims
1983	Intercontinental Energy Corp.	42D09NE0019	geol, geoch, rc: 9 holes EP-08, IT-02-8 &-10, located E 1/3 Northern Eagle claims
1983	Intercontinental Energy Corp.	42D09NE0077	mag, vlf, located E 1/3 Northern Eagle claims
1983	International Laco Res. Ltd.	42D09NE0102	geol, geoch, ip, rc: 1 hole part of 25 hole program (42D09NE0044), claims locd. E of NE corner North. Eag.

YEAR	COMPANY	AFRI File NO.	EXPLORATION WORK DONE & COMMENTS
1983	International Laco Res. Ltd.	42D09NE0040	same report as above
1983	*Kadrey Energy Corp.	42D09NE0192	dd, 7 holes KD83-1 to-7 tot. 1023m, located ~1km W of NW corner of Northern Eagle claims
1983	*Kadrey Energy Corp.	42D09NE0090	airb, located as above
1983	*Kadrey Energy Corp.	42D09NE0180	geol, geoch, located as above
1983	*Kadrey Energy Corp.	42D09NE8287	ip, located as above
1983	Northern Eagle Mines Ltd.	42D09NE0192	dd, 6 holes NE83-1 to-6, tot. 1208m, -1 aob, central part North. Eagle claims on original Nor.Eagle Mines
1983	Northern Eagle Mines Ltd.	42D09NE0205	airb, located as above
1983	Northern Eagle Mines Ltd.	42D09NE0188	ip, located as previous
1983	Padre Resources Limited	42D09NE0186	ip, located NW part W 1/3 Northern Eagle claims
1983	Padre Resources Limited	42D09NE0163	mag, located as previous
1983	Silver Standard Mines Ltd.	42D09NE0208	mag, located NW corner Northern Eagle claims
1983	Zenco Resources Ltd.	42D09NE0202	airb, located on SW of W 1/3 Northern Eagle claims
1983	Zenco Resources Ltd.	42D09NE0194	geol, located as previous
1982	Rideau Resources Corp.	42D09NE0146	geol, qualifying report, locd. Central W 1/3 North. Eagle
1966	*Great Basin Metal Mines	42D09NW0119	geol, geoph, geoch located to SW North Eagle claims
1965	*Great Basin Metal Mines	42D09NW0119	geoch, geoph, geol, located about 2 km SW

*located outside of Northern Eagle Gold Property; **This is a submission number – the AFRI number is not yet assigned;

In summary of Table 4-1, fifteen companies conducted exploration on claims covering various parts of the Property from 1983-1985. Most of these companies cut grids and conducted detailed geological mapping, magnetic and VLF-EM geophysical surveys. A few of these companies completed soil geochemical sampling surveys. And, several of these companies also completed shallow (less than 500 metres vertical) diamond drilling programs, with some reverse circulation overburden drilling done over part of the eastern third of the Property. A total of 38 diamond drill holes (~ 11,382 metres of core) were drilled across the Property during this period. Most of the exploration drill logs filed for assessment with MNDM have no reported analytical results as it was not an assessment requirement until 1990. The drill analytical results for both the Northern Eagle Mines and Padre Resources programs were filed with a total of approximately 1,184 core samples being analyzed for gold, molybdenum, arsenic and for barium where it was considered warranted. The majority of gold values were below the detection limit (5 ppb) with some values being geochemically anomalous ranging from 5 up to 85 ppb. Barite values ranged from 0.18 % up to 28.7 %, arsenic ranged from 4-1200 ppm and molybdenum ranged from 1 to 31 ppm (Cavey, 1984a, 1984b).

During 1986 and early 1987, Gold Fields Canadian Mining Ltd. drilled 7 holes totalling 4 628 metres: 5 holes on the Contact Mines/Nexus Resources claims, one deep (<500 metres) hole on the Zenco Resources claims and one deep hole on the 117454 Canada Ltd. (Onitap Resources) claims. Of the 5 holes on the Contact Mines/Nexus Resources claims, only drill hole N87-1 was submitted with analytical

results (654 samples) for gold, molybdenum and barite. Gold values ranged from below the detection limit of 5 ppb up to a high of 337 ppb, molybdenum values ranged from below the detection limit of 2 ppm up to 130 ppm and barium values ranged from below the detection limit of 10 ppm up to 41,000 ppm (Waychison, 1986).

The two deep Gold Fields holes were drilled south on the southern edge of the Property bottoming in the granitic rocks of the Heron Bay Pluton (MNDM AFRI#'s 42D090147 and 42D090148). A total of 471 drill core samples were taken from hole ON86-1(Onitap) which intersected mainly mafic tuffs, with lesser quartz-feldspar porphyry, a 5 metre fault zone and bottomed in granodiorite. The samples were analyzed for gold, molybdenum and barium. The gold values ranged from below the detection limit of 5 ppb up to a geochemically-anomalous high of 258 ppb with 25 samples returning geochemically-anomalous values >50 ppb. The barium values ranged from below the detection limit of 10 ppm up to a high of 2180 ppm with 42 samples returning geochemically-anomalous values >1000 ppm. The molybdenum values ranged from below the detection limit of 2 ppm up to a high of 24 ppm with 13 samples returning values >10 ppm. A total of 592 drill core samples were taken from hole Z86-1 (Zenco) which intersected roughly equal amounts of mafic tuff and quartz feldspar porphyry with some massive and pillowed mafic volcanic flows, three 2-3 metre wide fault zones with intervening feldspar porphyry over 21 metres, one 8.8 metre mylonitic (fault) zone roughly 200 metres further down section and bottomed in granodiorite. The samples were analyzed for gold, molybdenum and barium. The gold values ranged from below the detection limit of 5 ppb up to a geochemically-anomalous high of 503 ppb with 20 samples returning geochemically-anomalous values >50 ppb. The barium values ranged from below the detection limit of 10 ppm up to a high of 1600 ppm with 76 samples returning geochemically-anomalous values >1000 ppm. The molybdenum values ranged from below the detection limit of 2 ppm up to a high of 58 ppm with 3 samples returning values >10 ppm.

In 1989 Bond Gold Canada Inc. drilled 6 holes (1000 metres) on the eastern third of the Property. No assays appear on the drill logs filed with the MNDM despite obvious sampling indicated by sample numbers and intervals on the logs (MNDM AFRI # 42D09NE0100).

During 1991 to 1992, Newmont Mines Ltd. conducted geological mapping, rock chip sampling and drilled 5 holes (2184 metres) on the eastern third of the Property (Laskowski, 1993). Newmont collected 54 chip samples from surface outcrops, relogged and resampled 84 sections of the Bond Gold Canada Inc. drill core, and collected 169 core samples from their diamond drill program. The 54 Newmont chip samples were collected from outcrops of metasediments, mafic volcanics, feldspar porphyries and diorites and were analyzed for gold, silver, arsenic, bismuth, copper, cadmium, mercury, molybdenum, lead,

antimony, selenium, zinc and tungsten. The gold values ranged from the detection limit of 2.5 ppb up to a high of a few samples at 15 ppb. Arsenic ranged from 0.5 ppm up to 54 ppm, molybdenum from 0.5 ppm up to 2 ppm, antimony from 0.1 ppm up to 2.8 ppm and similar lower results for the other elements. Newmont analyzed 84 samples of the Bond Gold drill core for the same elements as the chips. All gold values were at the detection limit of 2.5 ppb, arsenic ranged from 0.5 to 27 ppm, molybdenum from 0.5 to 12 ppm, antimony from 0.1 ppm to 1.4 ppm and zinc from 12 to 1800 ppm and lower results for the other elements. However, what appears to be the highest gold value from the historical data base on the Property appears on a copy of a Bond Gold Canada Inc. drill log appearing in a Newmont report by Peterson (1991). Bond hole HW89-05 returned a value of 11.65 g/t gold over 1.12 metres at a depth of 42.5 m (0.34 ounces gold per ton over 3.7 feet at depth of 139.4 feet) in a quartz-feldspar porphyry. This result does not appear in the body of Peterson's report so Villeneuve (2003) states that the "validity of this data is uncertain. The Bond logs submitted to the MNDM have no assays reported but the sample numbers, intervals and widths appear on these logs. The sample data with the analytical results appears in Peterson's report. The Newmont 169 drill core samples were also analyzed for the same elements. All gold values were at the detection limit of 2.5 ppb except for one 15 ppb value, arsenic ranged from 0.5 to 54 ppm, molybdenum from 0.5 to 20 ppm, antimony from 0.1 ppm to 2.8 ppm and zinc from 12 to 2100 ppm, mercury ranged from 10 to 50 ppb (highest in all Newmont sampling) and lower results for the other elements.

Beaufield Resources Inc. began work in 2004 on the Property with a 27.5 line km magnetic geophysical survey which covered the central part of the eastern third of the Property (Milani, 2004). Beaufield conducted magnetic surveys over part the northwest and central parts of the Property in 2006 (Geotest Corp., 2006).

In 2006, Beaufield also collected 15 rock samples (grabs?) from what Beaufield calls the Northern Eagle, Offset, Rideau, Padre and Little Black River showings (Rivard 2006). The Offset showing is in the northwest part of the Property, the Little Black River in the southernmost claim of the southwest part of the Property and the remainder on the 1983 historical company claims. All gold results were at detection level of 5 ppb but a sample of a 5-8 cm wide felsic volcanic layer containing 5-8% pyrite returned 2.12 g/t gold (.062 ounces) and sheared basalt with quartz (veining?) and pyrite returned 138 ppb gold, both from the Little Black River area. Samples of green mica-bearing intermediate tuff and mafic tuff returned 1635 and 1475 ppm arsenic respectively from the Rideau Showing. Samples of intermediate to felsic tuff, schist with green mica and felsic tuff returned 1220, 1885 and 849 ppm arsenic respectively from the

Offset showing. A sample designated as "volcanic" rock with pyrite returned 1470 ppm arsenic from the Padre showing.

In 2006, Beaufield diamond drilled three holes, BR-1, BR-1A and BR-2. BR-1 (dip -50° azimuth 180°) to a depth of 120 metres, then the drill was moved about 40 metres south and BR-1A was drilled (dip -50° azimuth 180°) to 402 metres deep on the southern central part of the eastern third of the Property. BR-2 was attempted at the south of the central part of the Property but abandoned in overburden. A total of 209 split drill core samples were collected and sent for trace multi-element (35 elements) analysis including gold as well as trace elements of molybdenum, zinc, tungsten, barite, mercury, arsenic, antimony, vanadium and thallium. The gold ranged from the detection limit of 4 ppb up to a high of 203 ppb with 18 samples being >10 ppb gold. The molybdenum ranged from not detected up to 898 ppm with 24 samples being >10 ppm. Hemlo deposit trace elements such as arsenic, antimony and mercury are mostly at detection limit with the exception of moderately elevated levels of mercury (2 and 3 ppm both over 0.75 m core lengths) and antimony (5 ppm over 0.75 m) in an intermediate tuff from 283.3-294.1 metres in hole BR-1A. During the autumn of 2007, Rivard (2007) conducted a geological mapping program which examined and described 134 rock outcrops at various locations on the eastern two-thirds of the Property. A total of 287 rock samples (grabs?) were collected and sent for trace multi-element (35 elements) analysis including gold as well as the Hemlo gold deposit associated trace elements of molybdenum, zinc, tungsten, barite, mercury, arsenic, antimony, vanadium and thallium. Many of these samples were collected from outcrops on or adjacent to the barite alteration zone that crosses the western two thirds of the Property on the north.

Beaufield Resources Inc. also conducted an airborne versatile time-domain electromagnetic (VTEM) system and a caesium aeromagnetic survey in January 2009 (Geotech Ltd., 2009). A total of 447 line-km of survey lines were flown and six 1:10 000 scale colored maps were produced as follows: total magnetic intensity (TMI), VTEM B-Field Channel 27 Time Gate 2.307 ms, VTEM B-Field Profiles Time Gates 0.234 to 6.578 ms with TMI colour image, VTEM dB/dt Profiles Time Gates 0.234 to 6.578 ms, VTEM B-Field Calculated Time Constant (Tau), and the First Vertical Derivative of TMI (1VD). No interpretation was done for this survey. The results of all the historical surface and subsurface exploration on the Property reveals a geological environment with rock units, structure, alteration and trace element analysis results which are similar with the gold deposit model illustrated by the nearby Hemlo gold deposit.

5.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

5.1 Regional Geology

The Property is located in the east-central part of the Archean Schreiber-Hemlo greenstone belt which is situated in the northern part of the Wawa Subprovince, Superior Province of the Canadian Precambrian shield (Figure 4-1). The Hemlo portion of this greenstone belt is bounded to the north, south and east by large granitoid complexes which are the same age or older than the metavolcanics. Metamorphosed mafic volcanic flow rocks and intermediate to felsic calcalkaline volcaniclastite sedimentary rocks form the western part of the Hemlo greenstone belt, whereas metamorphosed greywacke-mudstone and minor conglomeratic metasedimentary rocks are predominant over metavolcanic rocks in the eastern part. The Proterozoic age Coldwell alkalic intrusion occurs on the west limit of the Hemlo greenstone belt (Jackson et al. 1998; Muir 1997, 2000; Thompson 2006). The rock units strike easterly, have steep to vertical dips, and are isoclinally folded and normal faulted. Metamorphism is lower greenschist in the west part of the Hemlo belt up to upper amphibolite facies in the east.

Two major rock sequences are recognized by Muir (1982) in the belt, the Playter Harbour and Heron Bay sequences. The Playter Harbour sequence is composed of tholeiitic basalt volcanic flows and tuffs, and the Heron Bay sequence is a diverse assemblage of mafic tholeiitic basalts, intermediate to felsic calc-alkaline volcanics and sedimentary rocks of volcanic derivation. The Playter Harbour sequence occurs in contact with the south edge of the Heron Bay Pluton. The Heron Bay sequence rock units are situated in contact with the north boundary of the Heron Bay Pluton and underlie both the Property and the mines of the Hemlo gold mining camp, which are located 15 km to the east.

The mafic tholeiitic volcanics of the Heron Bay sequence are massive to pillowed commonly variolitic flow and pyroclastic fragmental rocks. The intermediate to felsic calc-alkaline volcanics consist mainly of matrix-supported plagiophyric and lapilli tuffs (ash units) which show well-developed sedimentary features. The felsic flows are uncommon appearing as thin massive units whereas the crystal tuffs are common. Most of the metasedimentary rocks are distal clastic rocks such as siltstones, arkoses and wackes derived from unconsolidated volcanic rocks. In the Heron Bay sequence, the horizon hosting the Hemlo mineralization occurs at the interfingering of volcanic rocks and volcaniclastic sediments on the west with epiclastic wacke sedimentary rocks to the east.

There are a number of east-westerly trending shear/fault zones transecting the Hemlo gold mining camp, the major ones being the Lake Superior shear zone associated with the main mineralized zone of the

Hemlo gold deposit and the Hemlo fault zone to the south. From Muir's geological map (2000), it appears that the Lake Superior shear zone and the Hemlo fault zone may join just west of the Hemlo mining camp and continue westward onto the Property. This structure may bifurcate just to the east of the property to continue westsouthwestwardly across the southern sector and west to north-westerly across the northern part of the claim block. This structure is also called the Hemlo-Heron Bay Shear Zone (Wild, 2005).

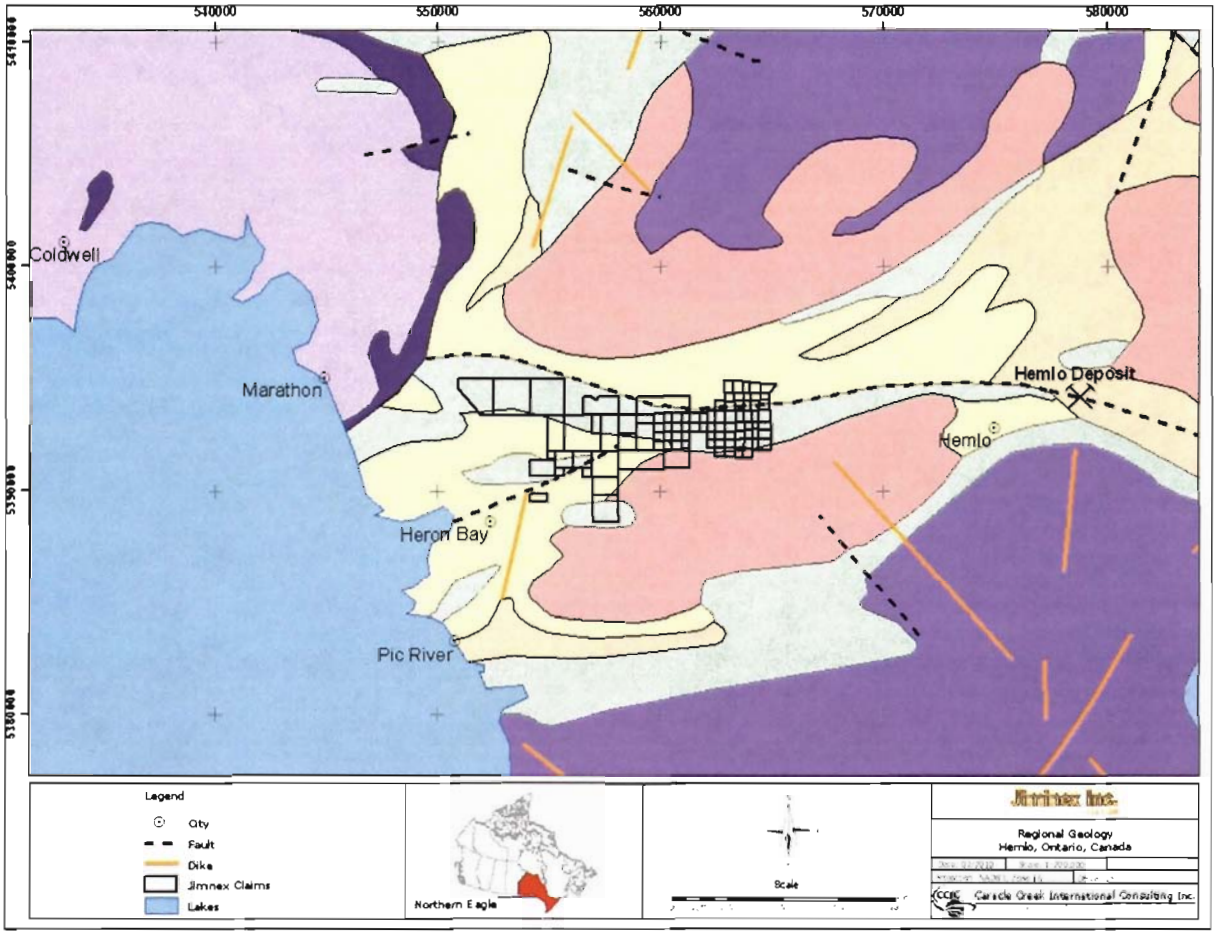

Figure 5-1: Regional geology of the Hemlo area

5.2 Property Geology

Clarke and Willy (2009) described the geology of the Northern Eagle Property. The Property is underlain by metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks having been intruded by the Heron Bay Pluton (hornblende-biotite granodiorite) on the south central claims and the Melgund Stock (hornblende-tonalite) on the

north-east. These rock units and their alteration, as observed in outcrop and drill core, bear a close similarity to those rocks and alteration at the Hemlo gold deposit located about 15 km on strike to the east (Muir, 1998, 2000). The property rock units strike east to north-easterly across the property and dip steeply to the south. Isoclinal folding has been observed in outcrop and the magnetic trends underlying the property suggests tight isoclinal-like folding of the rocks.

It appears that two normal fault zones cross the Property: one trending west to north-westerly across the northern part of the claims at the contact between the mafic metavolcanic unit and the metasedimentary unit, and being the host of the barite alteration zone, and the second trending west to south-westerly across the southern portion of the claim group and being associated with sericitized and pyritized metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks. Both these fault zones are bifurcated from a shear/fault zone with its possible origins at the Hemlo mining camp also called the Hemlo-Heron Bay Shear Zone; this zone may be a joining of the Lake Superior shear zone with the Hemlo fault zone.

The western two thirds of the Property were geologically-mapped and sampled by David Rivard (2007) of Beaufield Resources Ltd. Rivard states that the metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks on the property consist mainly of variably amphibolitized tholeiitic basaltic flows, intermediate tuffs, intercalated with arkosic wacke, siltstone, mudstone and graphitic argillite. Minor thin interbeds of felsic volcanic tuffs and/or silicified felsic volcaniclastic sediments locally occur. Feldspar porphyry dikes of granodiorite to diorite composition intrude both volcanics and sediments.

The metavolcanics are the dominant rock type consisting of intermediate to mafic tuffs and amphibolitized mafic, massive to pillowed flows. The intermediate metavolcanics are mainly pyroclastics often containing plagioclase phenocrysts. The mafic basalts are usually strongly foliated but sometimes pillows can be recognized. The felsic volcanics are mostly tuffs which weather to a beige color and may be locally rusty. These units can be mistaken for sediments and contacts are difficult to ascertain due to deformation. On the north half of the Property, the felsic tuffs are very deformed and associated with the barite rich zone. On the south half of the Property, the felsic volcanics exhibit increased metamorphism due to the proximity of the Heron Bay pluton.

The metasedimentary rocks consist of clastic and chemical units. The clastic units are mainly siltstone with minor argillite, shale, wacke and conglomerate. Two types of conglomerates are observed on the Property: one with a wacke, biotite rich matrix and one with a dark green, amphibole rich matrix.

Rivard states that chert-bearing banded iron formation and bedded chert carbonate-pyrite bearing sediments associated with green mica and baritic alteration have been noted to mark the contact between

the amphibolites basaltic flows and the metasediments sequences near Highway 17. Geological mapping and historical diamond drilling have traced these units across the 2007 map area and probably beyond (roughly 2 to 3 km). These "exhalative" sedimentary rocks can contain up to 20% disseminated pyrite, plus traces of magnetite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. A possible fault structure may be associated with this horizon.

Feldspar porphyry dikes intrude all rock units. The dikes have a light grey to reddish matrix with euhedral feldspar phenocrysts (2 to10 mm diameters) and very rarely exhibit quartz eyes. Locally, a moderate to strong silicification of volcanics and sediments occurs. Sediments occasionally exhibit weak to moderate sericitization

6.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

Clarke and Willy (2009) described the exploration target and deposit model for the Property as gold mineralization similar to that of the world class Hemlo deposit located about 15 km to the west of the Northern Eagle Property. The Hemlo gold deposit was discovered in 1981 after years of intermittent largely unsuccessful exploration due to the lack of a surface exposure and any distinct geophysical response. Muir (2002) proposed that the Hemlo gold deposit is "an atypical, mesozonal-orogenic, disseminated replacement-stockwork deposit, broadly synchronous with D2 [second stage deformation] and "middle" stage granitoid plutonism, prior to or synchronous with peak regional metamorphism, and involving magmatic ± metamorphic fluids".

Total production from the three mines on this deposit to December 31, 2008 is 626 669 kg (20,147,393 ounces) of gold and reserves/resources are stated to be 35 119 kg (1,129,048 ounces) for an overall total of 661 788 kg (21,276,441 ounces) of gold (Scott et al., 2006, 2009). Grades and tonnages vary with open pit versus underground operations and within the different locations of underground operations.

The Hemlo deposit is located within the Schreiber-Hemlo greenstone belt at the Hemlo-Heron Bay Shear Zone (Wild, 2005). The deposit varies from 5 to 50 metres in thickness extending for approximately 3 000 metres in length to about 2 000 metres deep and dipping at 60 to 70o to the northeast. The ore zone gets thicker moving from the east to the west with a general decrease in average grade. The deposit plunges moderately to the west and is rarely exposed on surface. About 90% of the ore is below 500 vertical metres deep.

The Hemlo gold deposit is associated with high strain zones (D2 structurally-controlled) at a restraining bend in the Hemlo greenstone belt and the volcanic-sedimentary contact of the Moose Lake volcanic complex (Muir, 2002). The restraining bend relates to changes in the type of alteration and mineralization which requires the deposit to be subdivided into two segments: the West Segment and the Main Segment.

The West Segment of the Hemlo gold deposit strikes west and exhibits many, lower-grade, irregularly mineralized west- to west-northwest-striking zones. The gold mineralization is locally fracture-controlled or disseminated. The Main Segment consists of two main tabular zones with mainly disseminated mineralization which strike to 290° and contain most of the ore. The two tabular zones are the Main Mineralized Zone hosted in the Lake Superior shear zone and the Lower Mineralized Zone occurring within the Moose Lake fault zone. The deposit is asymmetrically enveloped by an inner potassic-feldspar alteration zone grading out into a sericitic alteration zone, both combined having dimensions of about 4 km long and up to 400 metres wide. The predominant emplacement controls appear to be the restraining bend, a competency contrast at a major rock contact and a permeable fragmental unit. Barite is associated with the deposit and is believed to be a product of the mineralizing hydrothermal system.

The main and lower ore zones of the Hemlo deposit are associated with a tight to isoclinal fold in the Moose Lake. There is a mafic fragmental unit at the contact between the Moose Lake porphyry and the hanging-wall sediments, consisting of felsic fragments in a biotite-rich matrix.

Both the main and lower ore zones of the Hemlo deposit have feldspathic ore, sericitic ore and several minor types. The ore is variably enriched in molybdenum (as molybdenite), gold (in the native state), arsenic (as realgar), mercury (as cinnabar), antimony (both native and as stibnite), barium (as barite, barium-rich mica and barium-rich microcline), vanadium (as green vanadium-rich mica) and minor biotite. The ore normally contains 3 to 35 percent pyrite and molybdenite. The molybdenite imparts a bluish color to the ore and is a good indicator of the presence of gold. The feldspathic ore is typically of higher grade. The sericitic ore is strongly foliated and is composed of 40-60% quartz, 15-30% muscovite, feldspar, biotite and green mica. The sericitic ore can have up to 15 percent pyrite with traces of molybdenite. Usually, the sericitic ore surrounds the feldspathic ore and is of lesser grade (Lin, 2001).

7.0 3D MODEL

The purpose of the current exploration was to create a state-of-the-art geological 3D model encompassing geological, geochemical and geophysical data to gain insight into and advance the understanding of the geology and the resource potential of the Northern Eagle Gold Property. The software used to create the

model was Gocad® Mining Suite. This is the first time such a comprehensive model has been created for the Property.

7.1 Source Data and Database Creation

The first step in building the model was to compile all available and useful sources. The dominant source was assessment reports of previous drilling and other geological surveys filed with the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines ("MNDM"). A database was created in Microsoft Access. The database includes collar, survey, rock type and assay information. The collar data were provided in the original local grid and had to be converted to UTM coordinates using old claim maps and geographic features (rivers and lakes) as well as cultural features (e.g., roads). A total of 88 different rock type names were recorded in the database because a number of different geologists logged drill core during the ~25 years for which MNDM assessment reports were available. CCIC attempted to standardize the rock names and simplified the 88 names to 44 rock names. For the purpose of the model, these 44 rock types were grouped into thirteen rock names.

Assay data for the following element were compiled: Au, Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Cu, Mo, Pb, Sb, V and Zn. In addition, alteration data were also integrated into the model. The database preparation started on September 1, 2009, and was completed on January 28, 2010.

7.2 Model Preparation

The data recorded in the database were imported into the Gocad® Mining Suite 3D modeling software. In addition, the model includes a digital elevation model, geographic (e.g., rivers, lakes) and cultural features (e.g., claims, roads), geophysical data (magnetic, VTEM), and published and unpublished geological maps.

After these data had been imported into the model, several features were created in Gocad:

(1) Because of the potential importance of barite exploration, a barite "surface" was modelled by connecting barite occurrences on the surface with barite occurrences in drill holes.

(2) The thickness of the overburden was modeled.

(3) Faults as displayed on the geological surface maps were projected into the subsurface.

(4) Published and unpublished geological maps were added to the model and a new, detailed geology map was produced based on the individual, large-scale maps

8.0 INTERPRETATION

The 3D model of the Northern Eagle Property is a user-friendly, state-of-the-art means to advance the understanding of the geology and mineral potential of the Property. This is the first time such a model is available for exploration at Northern Eagle. It shows several features that help to understand the geology and mineral potential:

(1) The modelled barite "surface" dips to the north in the western part of the claims and to the south in the central and eastern parts. This interpretation of the barite occurrence is in contrast to the previous interpretation based on surface data only. The barite horizon was assumed to dip to the south; therefore, most drill holes were directed to the north. The current interpretation is based on surface data *and* drill hole information and will have an impact on the direction of future drilling.

(2) The highest gold grades occur in drill holes in the eastern, followed by holes in the southern part of the claim group and holes near the barite horizon. Gold grades >200 ppb are shown in Table 7-1. The highest gold grade, 11.65 g/t Au, is two orders of magnitude higher than most other results and is considered questionable. It stems from drill core that was re-assayed after it had already been analyzed. The first analysis resulted in gold below detection limit. Apart from this sample, the highest gold grades range from 200 to 500 ppb.

Table 8-1. Gold grades > 200 ppb.

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)
HW89-05	42.50	43.65	1.15	11650.0	PD83-3	34.60	35.50	0.90	274.3
HW89-02	168.50	170.00	1.50	1370.0	PD83-3	37.70	38.88	1.18	274.3
HW89-03	105.50	107.00	1.50	690.0	PD83-3	48.81	49.63	0.82	274.3
HW89-01	111.50	113.00	1.50	680.0	ON86-1	400.81	402.34	1.52	258.0
HW89-01	159.50	161.00	1.50	680.0	N87-01	791.00	792.50	1.50	252.0
Z86-1	671.78	674.00	2.23	503.0	Z86-1	525.72	527.00	1.28	230.0
HW89-03	117.63	118.15	0.52	364.0	N87-01	779.70	782.50	2.80	228.0
HW89-01	105.50	107.00	1.50	340.0	N87-01	782.50	784.30	1.80	217.0
HW89-01	110.00	111.50	1.50	340.0	ON86-1	393.19	394.72	1.52	208.0
HW89-01	113.00	114.50	1.50	340.0	TH-2	252.00	253.00	1.00	205.7
HW89-01	152.00	153.50	1.50	340.0	TH-3	302.50	304.00	1.50	205.7
HW89-01	156.50	158.00	1.50	340.0	PD83-1	21.77	23.71	1.94	205.7
HW89-01	158.00	159.50	1.50	340.0	PD83-1	28.95	30.03	1.08	205.7
HW89-01	166.50	167.00	0.50	340.0	PD83-1	36.24	37.24	1.00	205.7

HW89-01	167.00	168.50	1.50	340.0	PD83-1	37.24	38.13	0.89	205.7
HW89-02	174.50	176.00	1.50	340.0	PD83-1	50.08	51.13	1.05	205.7
HW89-03	117.00	117.63	0.63	340.0	PD83-3	7.00	7.92	0.92	205.7
HW89-04	94.50	96.00	1.50	340.0	PD83-3	13.18	14.52	1.34	205.7
Z86-1	554.43	555.96	1.52	283.0	PD83-3	16.62	17.50	0.88	205.7
TH-3	131.50	133.00	1.50	274.3	PD83-3	17.50	18.02	0.52	205.7
PD83-1	23.71	25.90	2.19	274.3	PD83-3	18.02	19.06	1.04	205.7
PD83-1	43.32	44.23	0.91	274.3	PD83-3	22.36	23.16	0.80	205.7
PD83-3	10.12	11.16	1.04	274.3	PD83-3	23.16	24.18	1.02	205.7
PD83-3	34.60	35.50	0.90	274.3	PD83-3	37.21	37.70	0.49	205.7
PD83-3	37.70	38.88	1.18	274.3	PD83-3	56.66	57.51	0.85	205.7
PD83-3	48.81	49.63	0.82	274.3	BR06-01A	78.70	79.15	0.45	203.0

(3) The barite horizon in the northern part of the claim group appears to be spatially associated with slightly elevated gold grades (up to 274 ppb in hole PD83-3), however, gold also occurs without barite in the southern and eastern part of the claims suggesting that barite is not a unique pathfinder and exploration should not only focus on areas where barite has been found. Alternatively, barite may not have been recognized in some drill holes. Barium also occurs in green mica (oellacherite).

(4) The overburden thickness was modeled and varies significantly on the Property (from ~0.7 m to ~133 m).

(5) No clear correlation between gold grades and any particular alteration type was observed in the model. This could be a due to imprecise and inconsistent description of alteration in the logs. However, the Hemlo gold deposit is associated with a 4 km long and 400 m wide alteration zone (Muir, 2002) and alteration intensity is assumed to be a guide to ore at Northern Eagle also in spite of the lack of a clear link between the gold grades and a particular alteration type based on the model.

(6) Au occurs in a number of rock types including sedimentary, volcanic, feldspar porphyry and intrusive rocks rather than in a single rock type (Figure 7-1). At Hemlo, the ore occurs dominantly at the contact between the Moose Lake porphyry and a metasedimentary unit (Lin, 2001).

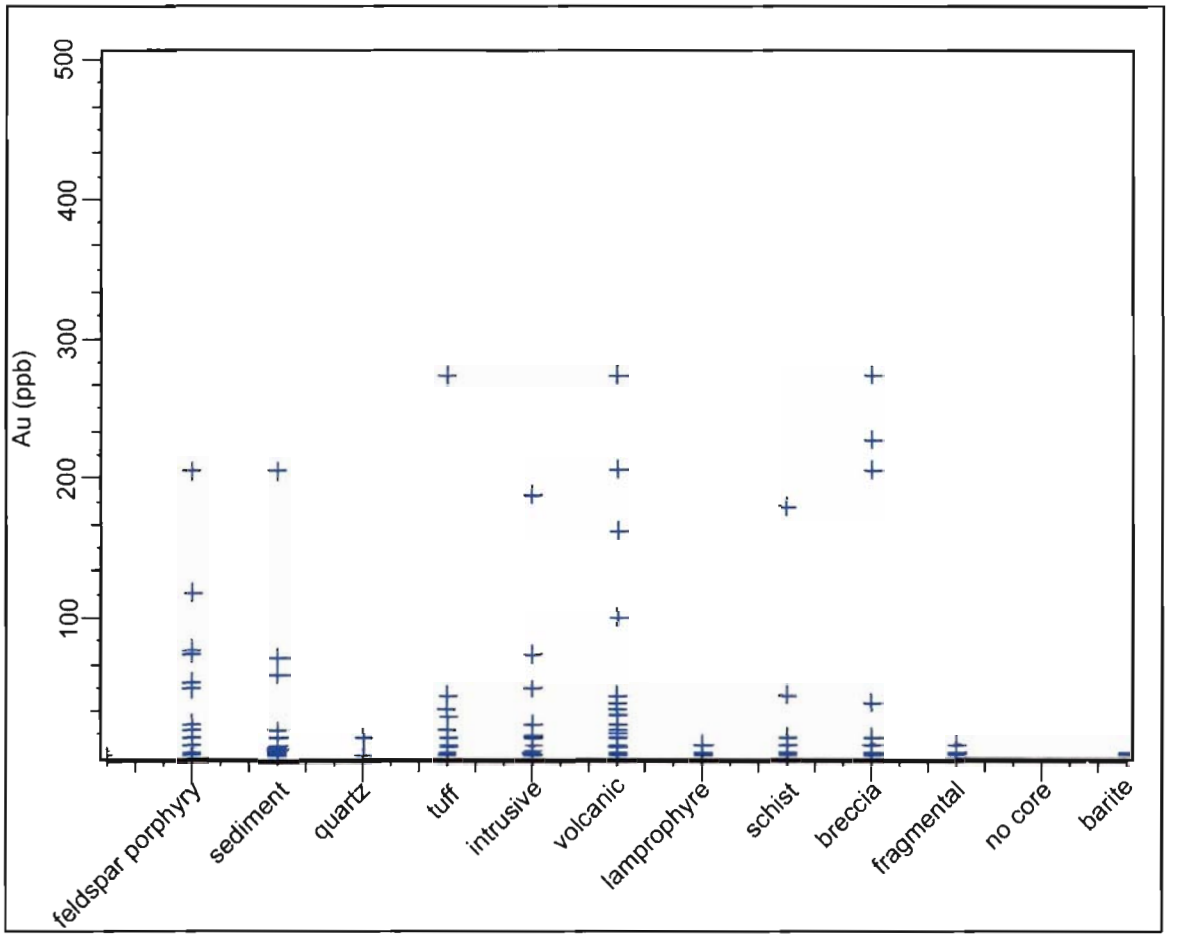

Figure 8-1: Gold grades plotted against rock type.

(7) In order to determine pathfinder elements, several trace elements were plotted against gold (Figure 7-2). No correlation between Au and Ba, Au and Mo and Au and As was observed. Multi-element analyses only exist for a small number of samples and therefore, the correlation plots can be misleading.

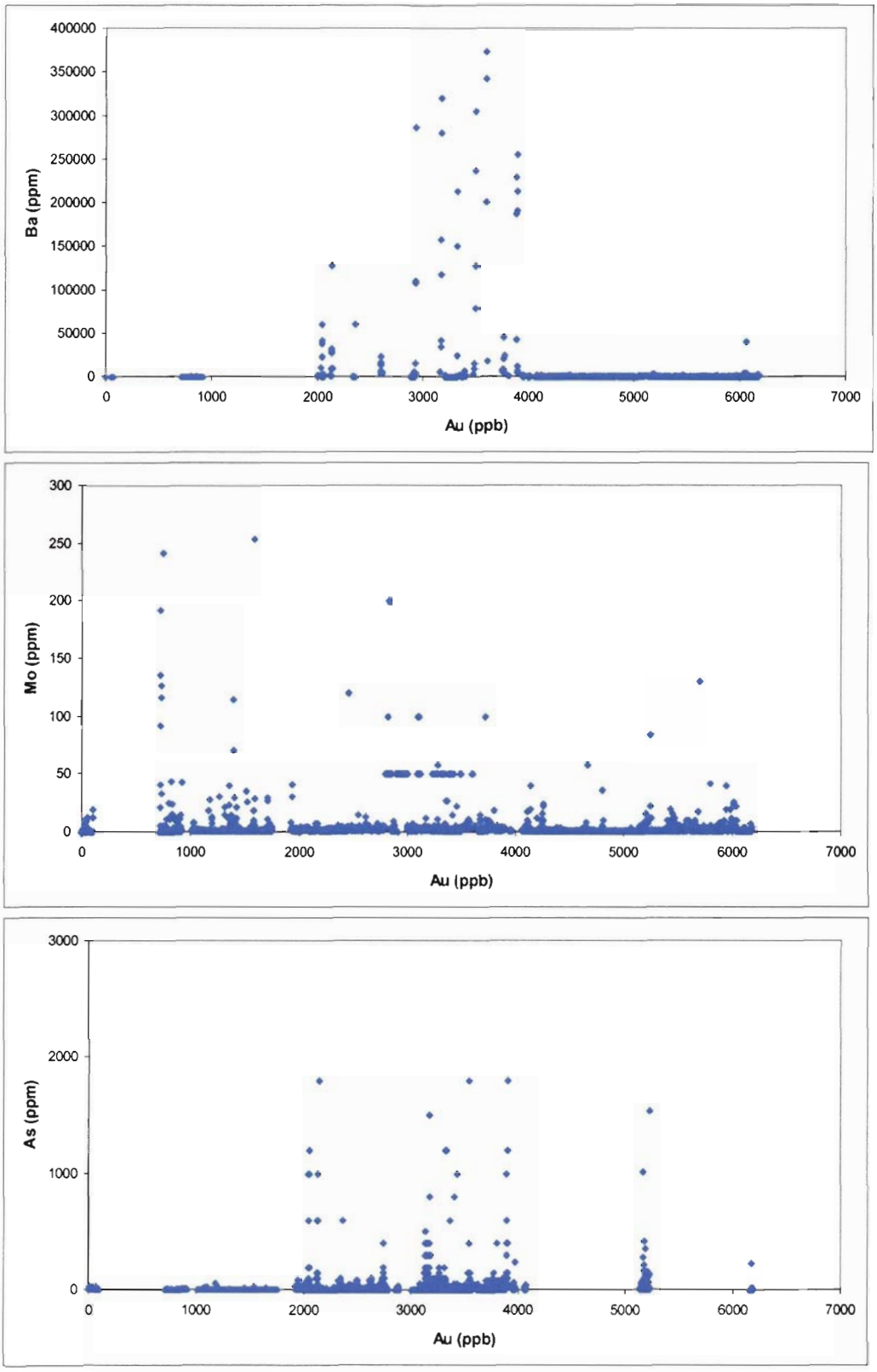

Figure 8-2: Plots of Au versus Ba, Mo and As.

(8) Although no correlation between gold and pathfinder elements was demonstrated here, anomalous As and Mo values nevertheless occur along the barite horizon and in the eastern claim groups. Several samples returned As values ≥ 1000 ppm and up to 898 ppm Mo in this area. These anomalous values are consistent with Hemlo-type mineralization. Vanadium and Sb did not show significantly elevated values and Hg is not part of the database.

(9) A compilation map was produced based on detailed mapping completed by various companies. These small maps were overlain on map M2614 (Muir, 2000) and diamond drill hole traces and logged rock types were projected onto the surface. The map is shown in Figure 7-3. A barite horizon extends from the western end of the claim group to the central part.

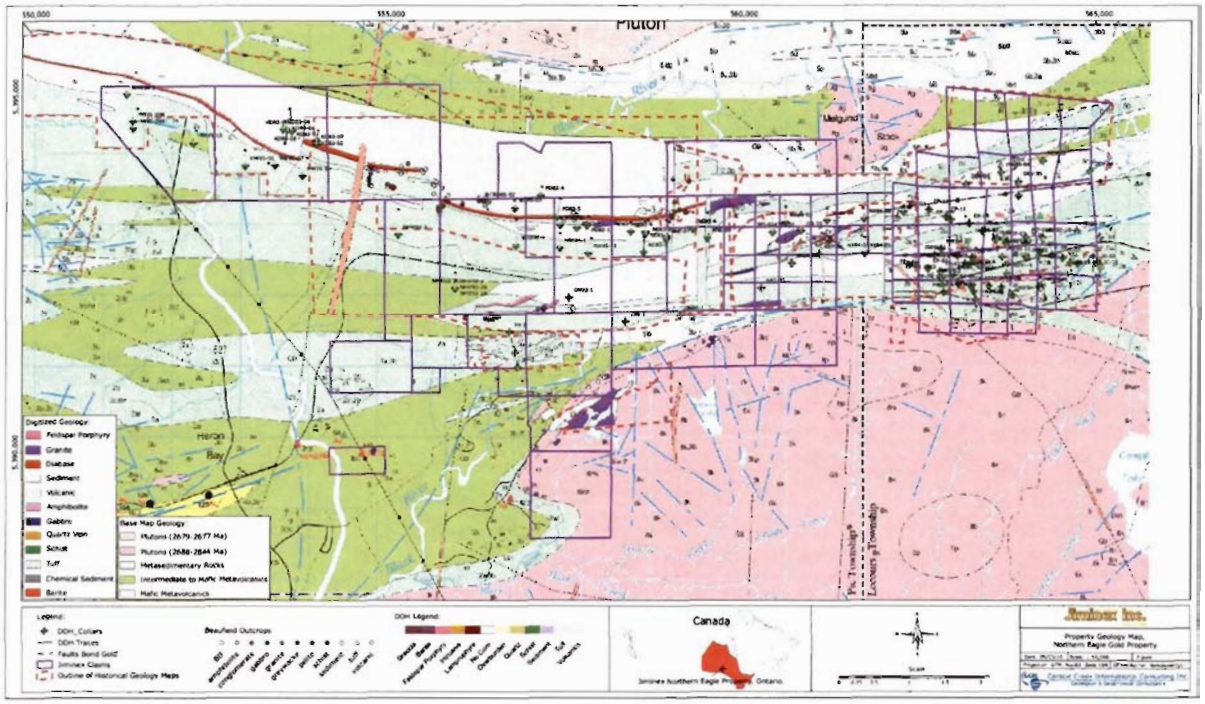

Figure 8-3: Compilation map based on various detailed company maps. Base map (M2614) from Muir (2000), small property maps from Barnes (1984), Calhoun and Hodges (1992), Klatt (1992), MacTavish (1988), Miller (1989), Rivard (2007) and Williams (1990).

One of the features of the modeling software, Gocad, is that it allows the user to define queries relating two or more of the model parameters. For example, the user may be interested in determining all locations in the model where gold values are great than 200 ppb **and** where barite occurs. A large number of such queries was completed. Table 7-2 lists some of the queries.

Table 8-2. Selected queries.

Query	Definition	No of instances
Query 1	Au>200 ppb AND distance to barite < 50 m	7
Query 2	Au>200 ppb AND distance to biotite < 50 m	14
Query 3	Au>200 ppb AND distance to green mica < 50 m	0
Query 4	Au>200 ppb AND distance to bleaching < 50 m	4
Query 5	Au>200 ppb AND distance to hematite < 50 m	7
Query 6	Au>200 ppb AND distance to magnetite < 50 m	2
Query 7	Au>200 ppb AND distance to sericite < 50 m	30
Query 8	Au>200 ppb AND distance to quartz-carbonate veins< 50 m	14
Query 9	Au>200 ppb AND distance to faults < 400 m	3
Query 10	EM anomalies that are NOT roads, railways, utility lines	96

The query results indicate that gold mineralization is associated with sericite alteration and, less abundantly, with biotite alteration (Figure 7-4). Quartz-carbonate veins occur abundantly on the Property.

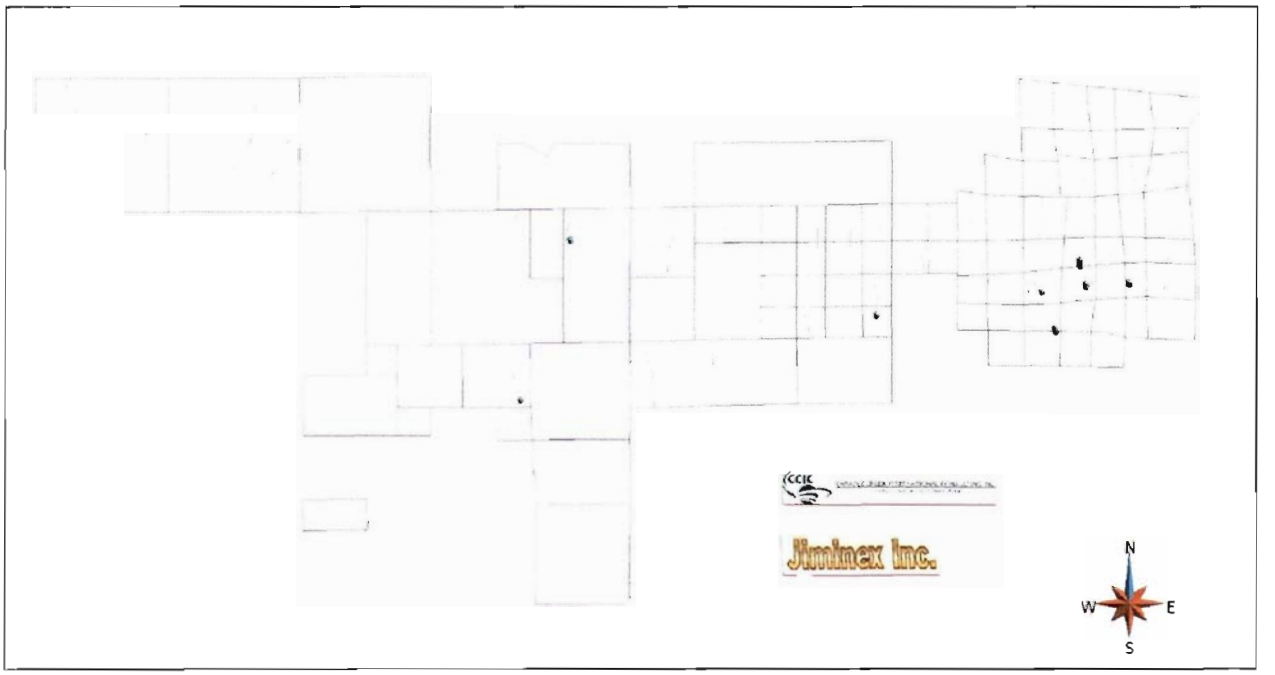

Figure 8-4: Query results for Au>200 ppb and distance to sericite <50 m are shown as blue dots. Lines are drill hole traces.

Figure 7-5 shows the result of Query 10 (Table 7-2). Figure 7-5A shows all EM anomalies detected by a VTEM survey completed in 2009. The linear trends are not anomalies attributed to geological features but

show cultural features such as roads and power lines. These cultural features were filtered out using a Gocad query and Figure 7-5B shows the results of this query. The anomalies left after the filtering process are assumed to be due to geological features.

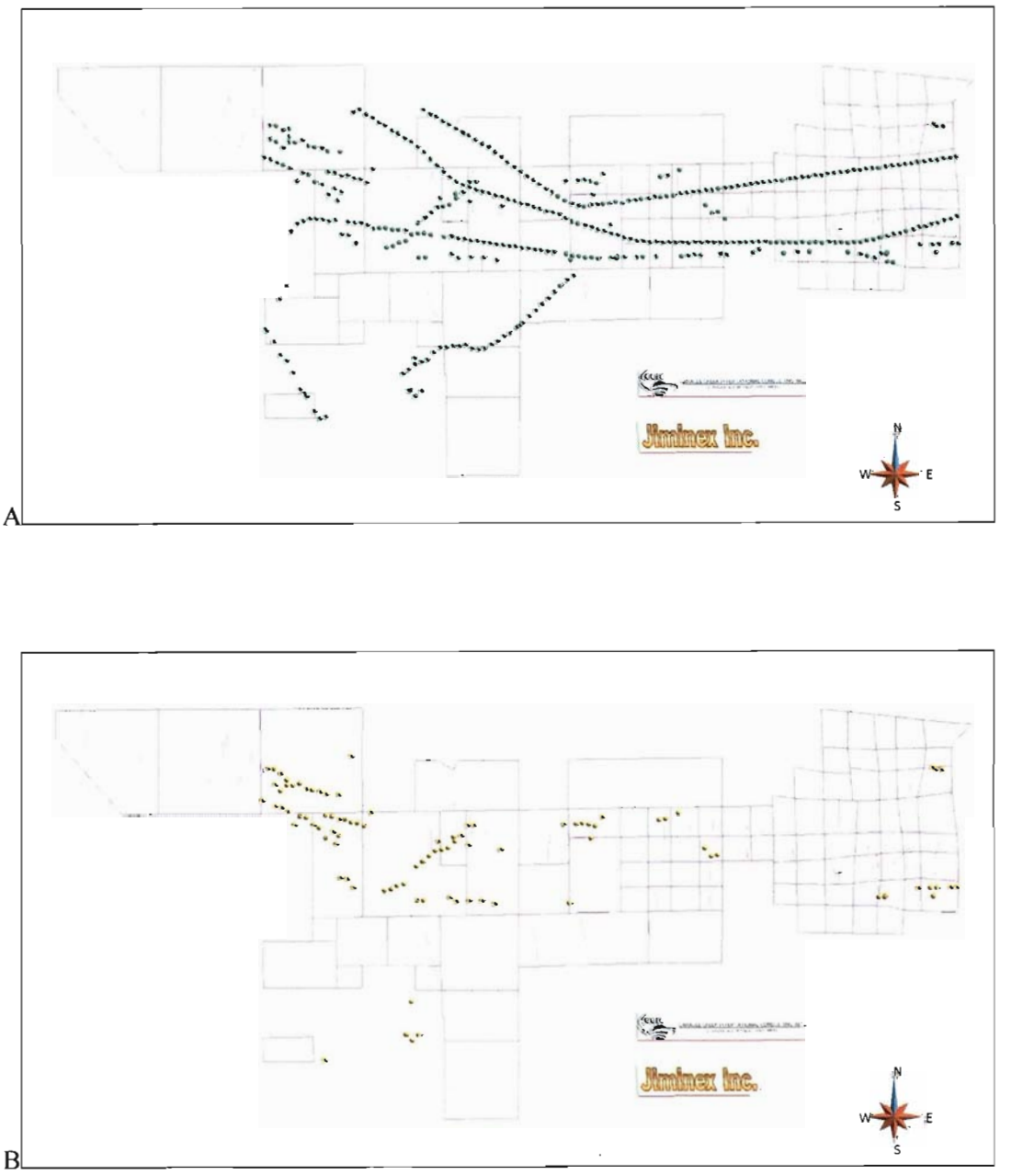

Figure 8-5: A. EM anomalies, B. Query results of EM anomalies that are NOT power lines, roads or railroads.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

CCIC has produced a 3D model of the Northern Eagle Property. The model showed that gold is spatially associated with barite in the northern part of the claim group but occurs without barite in the south and east. Gold is hosted by a variety of rock types and most likely associated with sericite and locally biotite alteration. High molybdenum values occur in some holes along the barite horizon in the north and particularly in hole on the eastern claim group. A compilation map based on detailed small maps was compiled. The map shows an inferred semi-continuous barite horizon on a large part of the Northern Eagle Property.

Based on the information collected in the 3D model and on the interpretation based on the data, two main target areas are identified (Figure 8-1):

(1) the area of the barite horizon: the occurrence of barite, the degree of alteration (T. Muir, pers. commun., 2010), some relatively high Mo grades (e.g., PD holes: 100-200 ppm, NE83-6: 120 ppm) and some relatively high Au grades (PD holes, ~200 ppb) make this area a potential target.

(2) the area from approximately 556900E/5391200N to 564000E/5392700N: this area shows the highest Au grades on the Property and some of the highest Mo grades. It forms a trend that is similar to the trend determined by Fyon et al. (1992) to be characteristic of major gold deposits in the Superior Province.

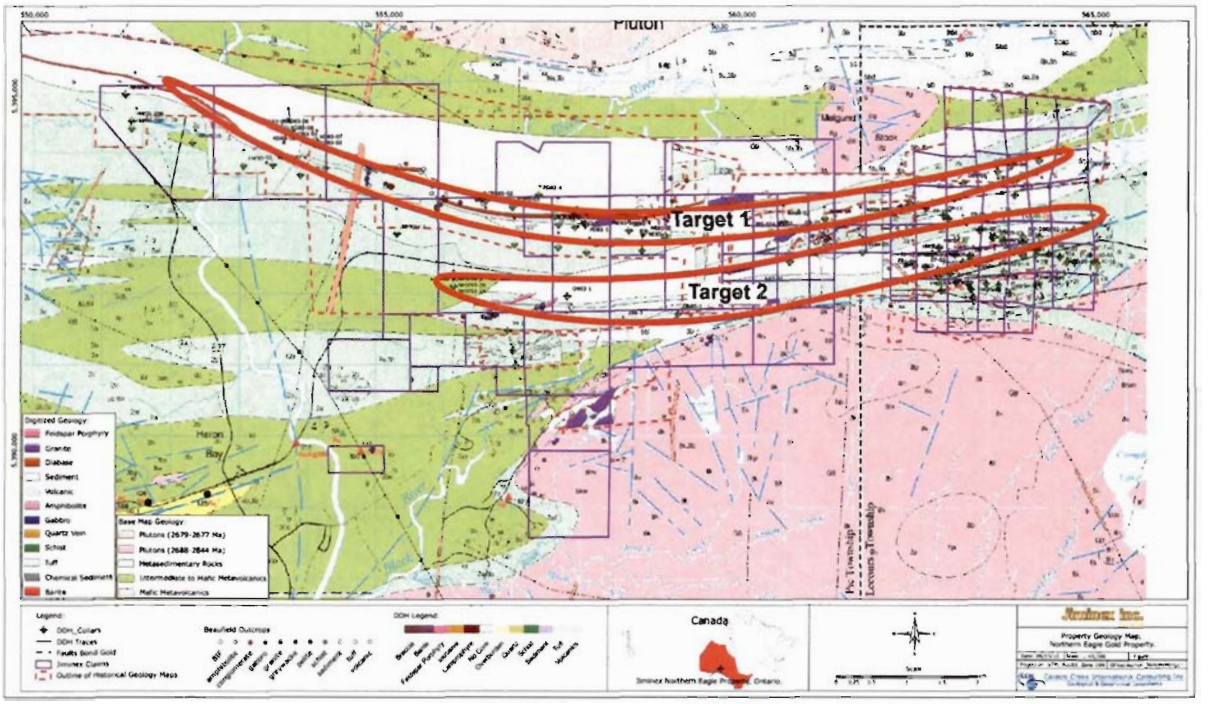

Figure 9-1: Map of the Northern Eagle Property showing potential targets for future exploration.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The vast majority of drill holes on the Northern Eagle Property do not exceed 500 vertical meters. However, a potential Hemlo-type target could be significantly deeper, in particular because the crustal depths exposed on the Property are shallower than at Hemlo (T. Muir, pers. commun., 2010). Most of the ore at the Hemlo deposit is located below 500 m. Therefore, CCIC recommends two phases of exploration.

Phase 1: Titan 24 Survey

CCIC recommend that Jiminex complete a Titan 24 (magnetotellurics and IP/resistivity) geophysical survey that will provide information about deep mineralization.

Phase 2: Diamond drilling

Contingent on positive results of the Titan 24 survey, CCIC recommend deep drilling in the areas outlined above. During core logging, particular attention should be paid to alteration and areas of high strain.

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APPENDIX

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Elisabeth Ronacher, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Project Manager for the geological consulting firm of Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. (CCIC).
2. I hold the following academic qualifications: M.Sc. Geology (1997), University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria; Ph.D. Geology (2002), University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Geologists of Ontario (APGO), member # 1476.
4. I have worked as a geologist for 10 years in academia and industry.
5. I am responsible for the preparation of the Report titled "Assessment Report, Northern Eagle Property, Ontario, Canada" ("the Report"), and dated March 25th, 2010 and prepared for Jiminex Inc.
6. I have had no prior involvement with the Property that forms the subject of the Report.
7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Report that is not reflected in the Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Report misleading.
8. I am independent of the party involved in the transaction for which the Report is required, other than providing consulting services.

Dated this 25tth Day of March, 2010.

Respectfully Submitted

"Elisabeth Ronacher"

Elisabeth Ronacher, Ph.D., P.Geo.

Project Manager, CCIC Canada