2014 Trenching Program Summary

The Lac Surprise Gold Project in west central Quebec is located approximately 50 km (30 miles) south of the town of Chapais, in the historic Chibougamau-Chapais copper-gold mining camp.

HIGHLIGHTS:

An extensive trenching/channel sampling program was completed on the Lac Surprise property in late summer to late fall of 2014. Altogether, 489 channel samples ranging 0.3 to 1.3 m (1.0 to 4.2 ft) in length were collected during the program.

The work was successful in expanding the gold zone at Amber and resulted in the discovery of 4 new gold-bearing shears at Amber and Fox. In terms of historic gold exploration results on the property, those obtained in 2014 are by far the most significant to date.

The objective of the trenching program was to expose a larger bedrock surface area at locations where gold had been uncovered during the summer prospecting program, the purpose of which was to allow systematic channel sampling at each showing and develop a better understanding of the geological and structural controls for gold mineralization; and to locate the source of gold-bearing tills outlined in a previous program.

Of particular interest, trenching in the Amber area, resulted in identifying a 500 to 600 m (1,640 to1,968 ft)- wide corridor of strong deformation comprising numerous shears ranging in width from 1 to 20 m (3.3 to 65 ft). At least 3 of these shears, including the wide Amber shear are well mineralized in gold.
PROGRAM DETAILS

Amber Area

In the Amber area, 8 trenches were excavated yielding an aggregate of 339 samples.

At the Amber Gold Showing, work consisted of extensive trenching along and across the wide gold-bearing shear (trench AZT-1) and of trenching up to 165 m (541 ft) along strike to the ESE of the original discovery (trenches AZT-2 and AZT-3) and 125 m (410 ft) along strike to the WNW (AZT-7).

This effort resulted in a significant expansion of the mineralized area and confirmed its association with a ~20 m (65.6 ft) -wide WNW-ESE striking shear zone; demonstrating that anomalous gold mineralization occurs across the shear zone.

At the Amber Gold Showing (AZT-1), the distribution of gold across the wide shear is as follows:

- Along the northern portion of the shear, anomalous samples ranging from 0.7 g/t over 0.8 m (0.02 oz/t over 2.6 ft) up to 10.0 g/t over 1.4 m (0.29 oz/t over 4.6 ft), including 26.1 g/t over 0.5 m (0.76 oz/t over 1.6 ft).

- Across the central part of the shear zone, anomalous gold ranging from 0.1 to 0.24 g/t (0.003 to 0.007 oz-t) is scattered over an approximate width of 10 m (32.8 ft).

- In the southern portion of the shear zone, a shear partially exposed over a length of 10 m (32.8 ft) and widths ranging 1.5 to 4.0 m (4.9 to 13.1 ft), returned anomalous gold ranging from 0.1 to 4.1 g/t (0.003 to 0.12 oz/t) in 9 of 10 samples collected.

In trench AZT-2 located about 25 m along (82 ft) along strike to the ESE along the Amber shear, four scattered 1.0 m (3.2 ft)-long samples returned anomalous gold ranging from 0.12 to 0.37 g/t (0.003 to 0.01 oz/t) across a ~15 m (49.2 ft) -wide shear zone.

In trench AZT-3 situated about 140 m (459 ft) further to the ESE along strike, a 10 m (32.8 ft) -wide WNW-ESE shear was exposed in its southern portion but returned only a few weakly anomalous gold assays.

In the northern portion of this trench, a 0.8 to 1.6 m (2.6 to 5.2 ft) -wide cross-cutting WSW-ENE shear traced over 15 m (49.2 ft), yielded 0.13 to 0.67 g/t (0.003 to 0.019 oz/t) gold in 8 of 10 samples collected.
Mineralization encountered along the ESE the projection of the Amber shear in trenches AZT-2 and AZT-3 is weaker than those uncovered in trench AZT-1. At this early stage of the review and compilation of the trenching results, possible explanations for this variation are: incomplete sampling along the poorly exposed host horizon; and/or possible northward or southward displacements of the mineralized portions of the Amber shear by NNE faulting. Additional sampling work and re-assaying of certain samples by metallic sieve analyses are currently being planned.

In trench AZT-7, situated about 125 m (410 ft) along strike WNW of the Amber showing, a portion of the Amber shear zone was exposed over a width of about 6 m (19.6 ft). Channel sampling returned anomalous gold values ranging from 0.25 to 1.58 g/t (0.007 to 0.046 oz/t) in all 6 samples collected across 4.5 m of this shear; with 4 of the 6 samples grading from 1.15 to 1.58 g/t (0.033 to 0.046 oz/t). Further work will be required to further expose this shear northward. Further striping will be required to expose the entire shear zone at this location.

A preliminary review of the 2014 trenching results indicates that certain geological characteristics of the Amber gold-bearing shear and of the two new shears to the north are similar to those reported at the Joe Mann Mine, a million ounce gold producer located to the northeast. These similarities are an association with strong roughly east-west shearing; a geological package dominated by dioritic to gabbroic intrusives; and locally sulphide enrichment, including subordinate chalcopyrite.

Trenching up-ice from gold in till anomalies previously outlined by Northern Superior (2011)

Four (4) trenches were completed north of the Amber shear with the objective of locating the source of three (3) gold-bearing till samples collected by Northern Superior in 2011. These trenches include AZT-4 and AZT-5 located up ice from a sample having returned 68 pristine gold grains; trench AZT-6, located up-ice from samples having yielded 36 and 39 pristine gold grains; and trench AZT-8, situated east to NE of a sample having yielded 20 pristine gold grains.

The trenching program was successful in locating the source of two of the three gold-in-till in two (2) newly exposed gold-bearing shear zones parallel to the Amber shear zone.

The northernmost of the two new mineralized shear zones, up-ice of the till sample with 68 pristine gold grains, was exposed by trenches AZT-4 and then by AZT-5 which tested the shear zone about 25 m (82 ft) along strike to the ESE.

In trench AZT-4, two widely-spaced parallel gold zones were exposed, respectively returning 0.17, 0.3 and 2.4 g/t (0.005, 0.008 and 0.07 oz/t) across a 2.6 m (8.5 ft)- wide
shear and 1.3 g/t (0.037 oz/t) over a width of 1.5 m (4.9 ft); the latter only partially sampled due to overburden cover.

In trench AZT-5, two parallel gold-bearing zones were also exposed but are more tightly spaced. They returned gold values ranging from 0.1 to 0.85 g/t (0.003 to 0.024 oz/t) in 4 samples across a width of 3.6 m (11.8 ft), and gold values ranging from 0.13 to 0.76 g/t (0.003 to 0.022 oz/t) in 3 samples collected across a width of 2.9 m (9.5 ft).

The southernmost of the two new mineralized shear zones, up-ice of the till samples hosting 36 and 39 pristine gold grains was exposed by trench AZT-6.

In trench AZT-6, a ~10 m (32.8 ft)-wide shear returned 2.89 g/t over 1.0 m (0.084 oz/t over 3.2 ft) gold along the northern boundary of the sheared diorite, whereas another sample collected 3.5 m (11.5 ft) along strike to the west returned 0.1 g/t gold over 0.45 m (0.003 oz/t over 1.4 ft).

More work will be required along the projections of these two new gold-bearing shears with the objective of locating areas of stronger mineralisation.

Finally trench AZT-8 aimed at locating the source of the sample containing 20 pristine gold grains did not locate its source, possibly due to the trench position. Only one of the 19 samples collected on this trench returned a geochemically anomalous concentration of 0.31 g/t gold over 0.80 m. Further work will be required in this area to locate the source of this till anomaly.

**Fox Area**

A number of historical trenches were mapped and sampled yielding an aggregate of 39 samples.

In addition, two new trenches (“Fox Main” and “Fox North”) were excavated on and near the original Fox gold occurrence and yielded an aggregate of 111 samples.

At the historic trenches situated approximately 225 m (738 ft) west of the “Fox occurrence”, channel sampling was aimed at validating gold concentrations reported in grab samples and in an attempt to establish correlations with gold-bearing rocks at the “Fox occurrence”.

In one historic trench, a 1 to 2 m (3.3 to 6.6 ft) -wide strongly sheared dacite striking WNW-ESE returned gold values ranging from 0.31 to 0.75 g/t (0.009 to 0.02 oz/t) in 6 of 8 samples; whereas in a nearby exposure 14 of 18 samples returned values ranging from 0.13
to 1.1 g/t (0.003 to 0.032 oz/t) Au in a similar host, confirming the widespread distribution of anomalous gold in this area.

At the Fox occurrence, trenching was successful in exposing stronger gold mineralization than had been encountered during the prospecting phase (“Fox Main” trench). Three samples collected over a 2.5 m (8.2 ft) - wide shear returned 0.15, 0.75 and 2.95 g/t (0.004, 0.02 and 0.086 oz/t) gold over 1.0 m (3.3 ft) -long samples. As a result, this occurrence has now been designated the “Fox Gold Showing”.

A N-S trench (“Fox North” trench) excavated some 125 m (410 ft) north of the Fox Gold Showing uncovered a 3.6 m (11.8 ft) wide zone of fracturing and local folding which returned 6.76 g/t over 1.0 m (0.19 oz/t over 3.3 ft).

As with most of the other gold-bearing shears uncovered during the 2014 trenching program, gold mineralization at Fox is associated with nearly east-west deformation.

**Black Phoenix Gold Showing**

Due to access and ground conditions in the vicinity of the Black Phoenix Gold Showing the trenching program did not include this area. During the summer 2014 prospecting program 24 grab samples returned gold values ranging from geochemically anomalous 0.02 g/t, up to 19.9 g/t gold (0.001 to 0.58 oz/t).

The Qualified Person (“QP”) for the Lac Surprise property is Robert J. Tremblay, H.B.Sc., P.Geo. As the QP, Mr. Tremblay has prepared or supervised the preparation of the scientific and technical information for this program and has reviewed and approved the technical data disclosed in this document.

Channel samples were transported in sealed bags by commercial transport to ALS Minerals' Val d'Or, Quebec analytical facilities. Gold analyses are obtained via industry standard fire assay with atomic absorption finish using 30 g aliquots. For samples returning greater than 3.00 g/t follow-up fire assay analysis with a gravimetric finish is completed. Altogether, 19 commercial standards and blanks were inserted randomly in the sampling series. In addition, the laboratory completed its own QC checks on numerous standards, blanks and duplicates.