

Appendix 1 Chimo Gold Project – JORC Table 1.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	Not applicable
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	Not applicable
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i>	Not applicable
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	No drilling reported
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	Not applicable
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	Not applicable
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	Not applicable
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	Not applicable
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Not applicable
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	Not applicable
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not applicable
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Not applicable

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Not applicable
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Not applicable
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	Not applicable
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Not applicable
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	No drilling reported
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	Not applicable
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Not applicable
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Not applicable
	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Not applicable	Not applicable
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Not applicable
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Not applicable
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Not applicable
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Not applicable
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Not applicable
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	Not applicable
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Not applicable
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Not applicable
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have</i>	Not applicable

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<i>introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Not applicable
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Not applicable

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	<p>Current Ownership: The Chimo Gold Project is located about 35km east of Val-d'Or, Quebec, Canada and comprises claims owned 100% by Richmond Mines Inc. and other claims owned 100% by Chalice Gold Mines (Quebec) Inc. Chalice Gold Mines (Quebec) Inc. has entered into a binding option and farm-in term sheet to acquire a 70% interest in Richmond's Chimo Gold Project through total option payments of C\$200,000 and incurring exploration expenditures of C\$3,100,000 over 4 years. Chalice shall grant a 1% net smelter royalty to Richmond upon exercising the option.</p> <p>The Chimo Gold Project comprises a total 73 claims for 2,593.43 Ha owned 100% by Richmond Mines Inc. which include title Nos.2385084, 2438140-2438211.</p> <p>Claims owned 100% by Chalice Gold Mines (Quebec) Inc. comprise a total of 25 claims for 1,325.4Ha and include title nos. 2461488-2461495, 2468029-2468043, 2448456 and 2449285.</p> <p>A 2% net smelter royalty is held by third parties (Chimo Gold Mines, Paul Boyd and Patsy Currie Mills) on 784Ha of claims held by Richmond Mines Inc..</p>
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	All granted tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>Exploration commenced in the 1940's and numerous companies have carried out prospecting, geological mapping, trenching and outcrop sampling and ground geophysical surveys.</p> <p>Previous exploration results have not been verified and the Company is in the process of compiling all previous exploration data.</p>
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<p>Gold deposits in the Abitibi sub Province are greenstone-hosted gold deposits and they can generally be considered to be a part of the orogenic family of gold deposits.</p> <p>The Chimo Gold Project contains a sequence of volcano-sedimentary rocks that is known as the Trivio structural domain, a kilometres-wide deformation corridor interpreted as the eastern extension of the Larder lake – Cadillac tectonic zone.</p> <p>Gold mineralisation in the Abitibi sub Province is typically hosted in quartz-carbonate veins and surrounding alteration zones developed along major fault zones that are traced for many 10's km across the Archaean granite-greenstone terrane. The Larder lake- Cadillac fault zone is a typical crustal-scale fault zone which host many multi-million ounce gold deposits for a total inventory of approximately 100Moz Au. Gold mineralization is hosted in a wide variety of greenstone belt rock-types including Banded Iron Formation, mafic volcanics, mafic intrusives, fine to coarse-grained sedimentary sequences and granitoids. Gold mineralization is specially associated with lithological contacts between the major rock sequences.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. 	Not applicable

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	No Exploration Results reported
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Not applicable
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Not Applicable
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Not applicable
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Not applicable
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	The Company has not verified previous exploration data.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive	Future work programs are to be considered following the review and compilation of all historic exploration data. Figures 1 and 2.