GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
on the
GORDON-MANNING CREEKS PROJECT
(DOT-DK CLAIMS)
NTS 92I/3E (92I.025)
Latitude 50°14'38"/Longitude 121°03'50W
Nicola River Area near DOT Station
(between Spences Bridge and Merritt)

for

Electra Gold Ltd.
Unit 5 – 2330 Tyner Street,
Port Coquitlam, BC
V3C 2Z1
Phone: 604-647-2227

by

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.
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V3C 2Z1
Phone: 604-970-6402

December 1, 2007

Fieldwork completed between July 15 and September 26, 2007

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SUMMARY

The Gordon-Manning Creeks Property (DOT-DK Claims) comprises 97 claim cells in 5 claims, acquired to cover a series of volcanoclastic sub-basins which are favourable for zeolite formation. The claims cover ground originally staked in 2003. Previous work in the area covered by the property outlined zones of alteration and anomalous geochemistry typical of an industrial zeolite system. The property is centred on Gordon and Manning Creeks, lies 34 km east-southeast of Spences Bridge, British Columbia and is well served by roads and power. The claims are about midway between Spences Bridge and Merritt.

High grade gold intersected by diamond drilling on the nearby Skoonka Creek Claims by Strongbow in late 2005 illustrated the gold potential of the Belt. Strongbow's Skoonka Creek gold property represents a new gold discovery in southwestern BC. An initial drilling completed in October 2005 on the JJ prospect returned high grade gold values including 20.2 g/t gold over 12.8 metres, 26.8 g/t Au over 3.31 metres and 7.5 g/t Au over 4.1 metres. Mineralization has been traced over a strike length of 350m and remains open to the east and west as well as to depth.

Previous work on a portion of the area covered by the Gordon-Manning Creeks property indicates that some areas are underlain by intermediate and felsic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks which are correlated with the Spences Bridge Group rocks of Cretaceous age.

In south central British Columbia, Lower Cretaceous rocks such as the Spences Bridge Group contain industrial zeolites. In the volcanic rocks, zeolite amygdules, joint fillings and matrix replacements are widespread. Restricted to the lenses of waterlain felsic tuff and tuffaceous sediments, such as the Dot Member between Spences Bridge and Merritt (on the DOT-DK Claims), massive zeolitization has produced industrial zeolites (Read, 1995). Cycles of crystal-lithic tuff grading up through several metres to zeolitized ash were deposited in a lacustrine environment. The assemblage of mordenite-analcime-quartz suggests that Na-rich waters, perhaps developed in a playa lake setting, were responsible for the zeolitization. Because most of the Lower Cretaceous rocks have undergone P-T conditions exceeding those suited to the development of industrial zeolites, the difficulty lies in defining felsic tuff-rich search areas that have undergone low P-T conditions.

It is recommended that an additional program of detailed geological mapping and rock sampling be carried out to define geological controls on the alteration and mineralization. Excavator trenching is warranted along the zeolite exposure. Contingent on favourable results, the program can be expanded, as drill targets are identified. Phase I is budgeted at $165,000 and success contingent Phase II is projected at $250,000.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.
December 1, 2007

INTRODUCTION

This Report is a summary of available data to document the zeolite potential of the area and to document the work program completed in August 2007. The purpose of the report is to summarize the setting of the DOT-DK Property southeast of Spences Bridge, British Columbia, to summarize the results of past exploration in the area (now covered by the property) and to propose a program of exploration on the property which is to be carried out during 2008.

Attention has recently focussed on a new belt of newly discovered gold showings. Strongbow's/Almaden Skoonka Creek gold property represents a new gold discovery in southwestern BC. . An initial drilling completed in October 2005 on the JJ prospect returned high grade gold values including 20.2 g/t gold over 12.8 metres, 26.8 g/t Au over 3.31 metres and 7.5 g/t Au over 4.1 metres. Mineralization has been traced over a strike length of 350m and remains open to the east and west as well as to depth.

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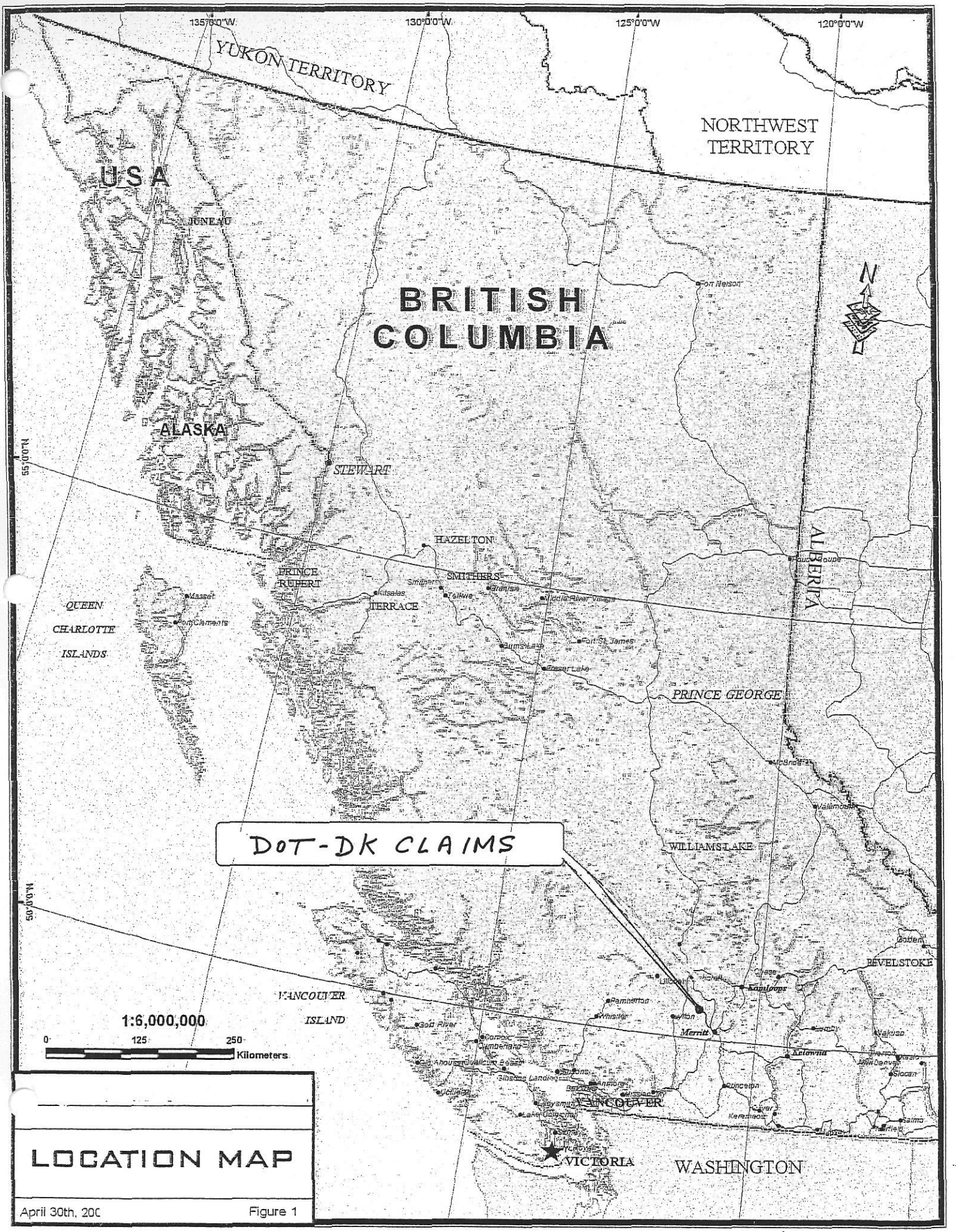


LOCATION MAP

April 30th, 20C

Figure 1

LOCATION and ACCESS

The Gordon-Manning Creeks Property adjoins Indian Reserve No. 9 to the north and lies 4 miles east (and 1 km west) of the Dot Railroad Station on the C.P.R. Merritt-Spence's Bridge Line. All-weather logging roads to the property branches off the Merritt-Spence's Bridge highway one-half mile west of Dot Station and continues on to Farr and Tyner Lakes and thence easterly to the Aberdeen road in Guichon Creek Valley. There are many old logging roads and trails on the Gordon Creek property and one of these leads to the summit of Promontory Hills. Craigmont Mine lies 4 miles to the east.

The Gordon-Manning Creeks Property is in rolling hill country lying above the steep slopes and cliffs of Cretaceous volcanics bordering the northeast side of the Nicola River and to the west of the Promontory Hills summit. Elevations range from 3,000 feet to 4,400 feet with gentle slopes to the south and west. The property is covered by lodgepole pine, yellow pine and Douglas fir. In general underbrush is scarce but dense growths of young trees and windfall along streams is common.

DOT---DK CLAIMS

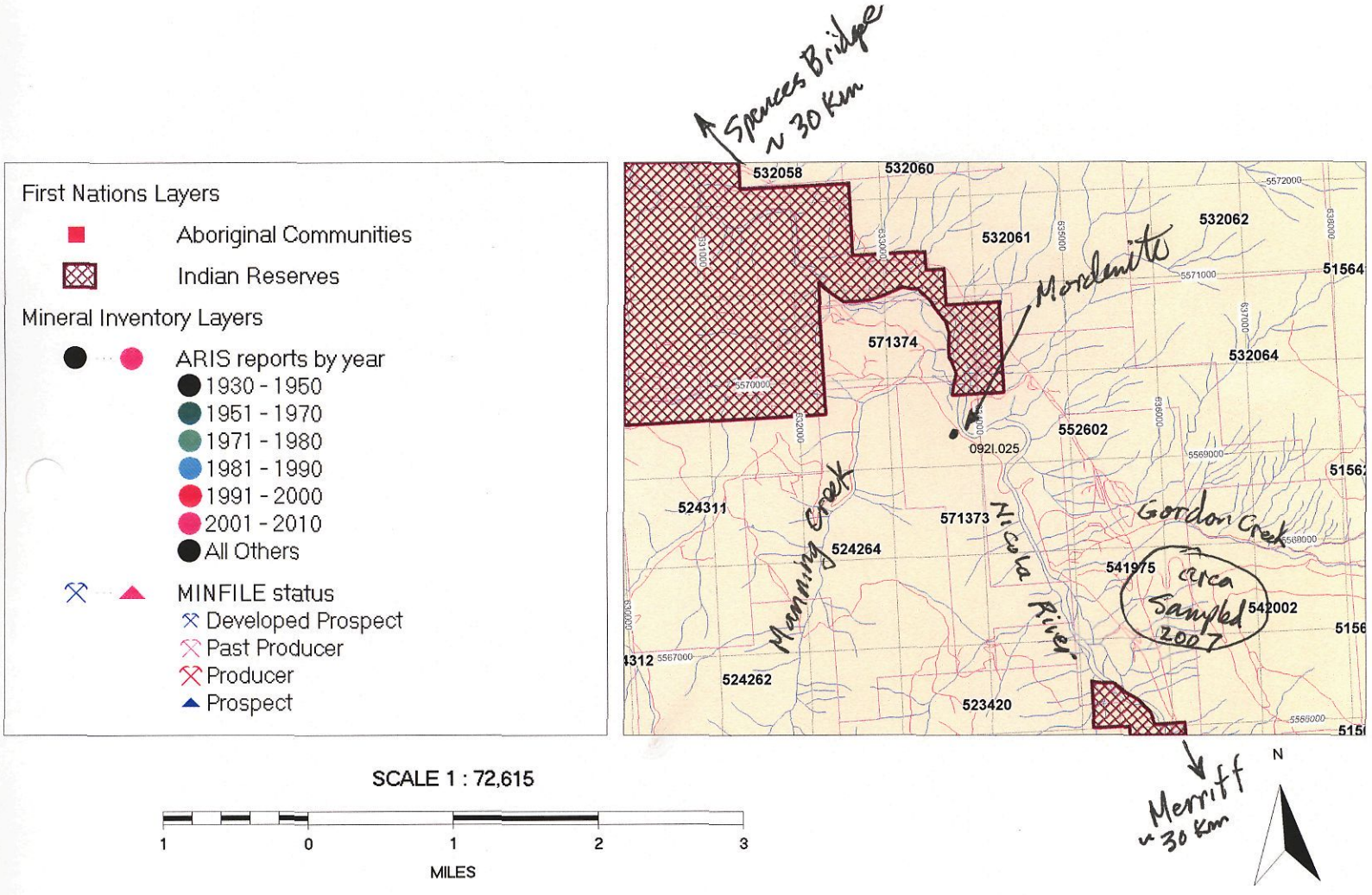


FIGURE 2
Access Map.

CLAIM STATUS

The claims are listed in Table 1 and shown on Figure 2.

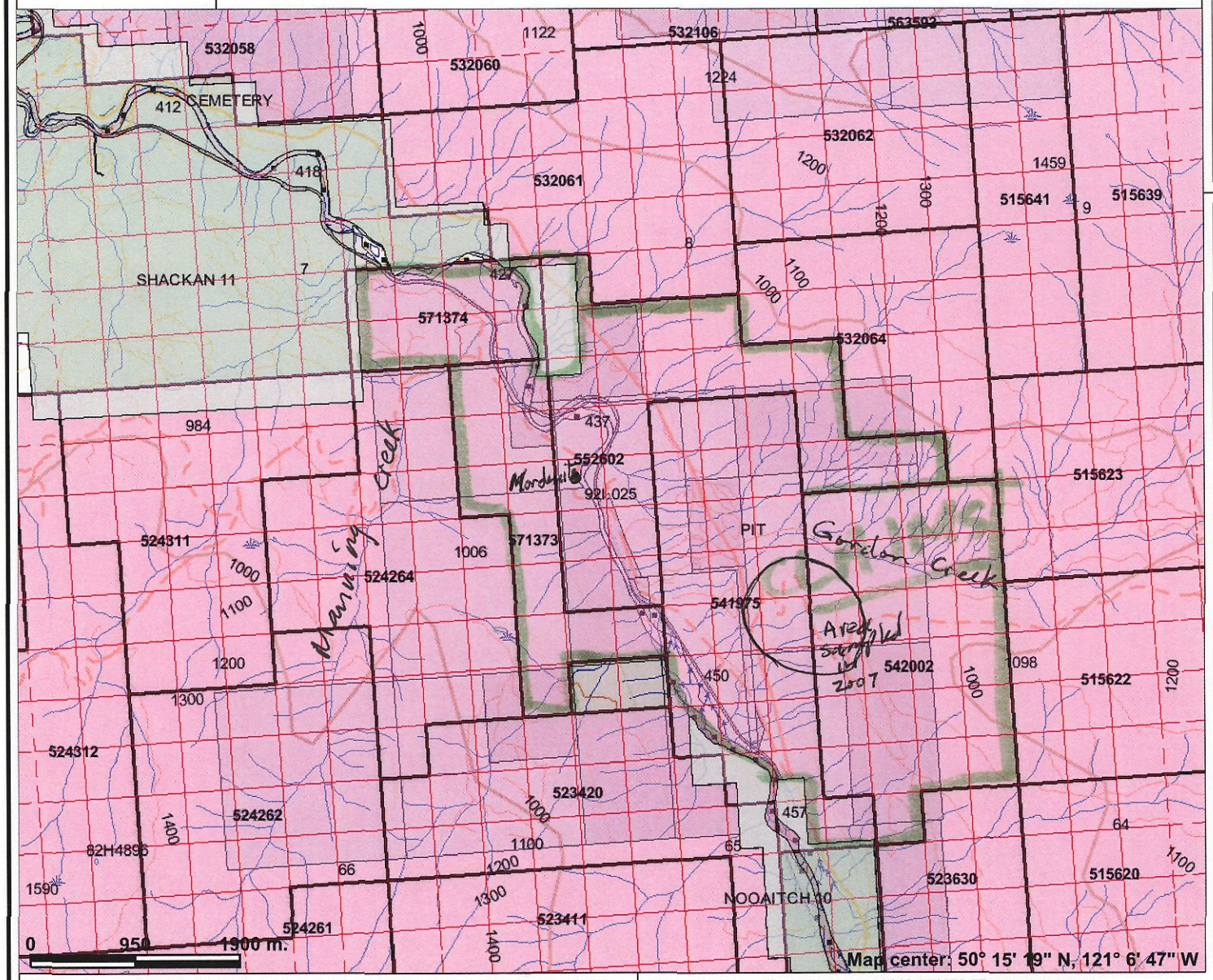
TABLE 1

Tenure #	Name	Area (ha)	Date Located	Current Anniversary Date	Registered Owner
541975	DOT-DK	516.586	Sept. 26/06	Sept. 26/08*	J. Shearer
542002	DOT-DK-2	516.621	Sept. 27/06	Sept. 27/08*	J. Shearer
552602	DK3	475.090	Feb. 23/07	Feb. 23/08	J. Shearer
571373	DOT Mordenite	274.920	Dec. 6/07	Dec. 6/08	J. Shearer
571374	DOT Mordenite 2	165.215	Dec. 6/07	Dec. 6/08	J. Shearer
		Total ha 1,948.432			

* with application of assessment work documented in this report.

Under the present status of mineral claims in British Columbia, the consideration of industrial minerals requires careful designation of the product end use. An industrial mineral is a rock or naturally occurring substance that can be mined and processed for its unique qualities and used for industrial purposes (as defined in the *Mineral Tenure Act*). It does not include "Quarry Resources". Quarry Resources includes earth, soil, marl, peat, sand and gravel, and rock, rip-rap and stone products that are used for construction purposes (as defined in the *Land Act*). Construction means the use of rock or other natural substances for roads, buildings, berms, breakwaters, runways, rip-rap and fills and includes crushed rock. Dimension stone means any rock or stone product that is cut or split on two or more sides, but does not include crushed rock.

CLAIM MAP



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- MTO Grid (MTO)

Mineral Tenure (current)

- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease

Mineral Reserves (current)

- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid

Contours (1:250K)

- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Areaof Exclusion
- Areaof Indefinite Contours

Transportation - Points (TRIM)

- Helipad

Transportation - Lines (TRIM)

- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip
- Airport.Abandoned
- Ferry Route
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes

Scale: 1:54,072

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Notes: Tenures 542002, 541975,552602,571373,571374 FIGURE 3

HISTORY

Previous documented work in the general area (Menzies, 1958) concentrated on copper exploration. The Craigmont deposit is located only 8km to the southeast. The Nicola-Guichon Creek Intrusive contact is known to strike in a northwesterly direction across the Gordon Creek Area. The exploration target was limy horizons present in the Nicola volcanics and that their spatial relationship to the Guichon Creek batholith might give rise to the favourable mineralizing conditions.

The earlier work done by Highland Valley Mining Corporations, Ltd. exposed small quantities of chalcopyrite mineralization in Nicola volcanics.

Work by Menzies (1958) observed that part of the claims are underlain by a massive reddish lava of the Spences Bridge Group. Much of this rock is vesicular and in places contains considerable magnetite. Copper minerals and other sulphides are apparently absent. No bedding planes were positively identified in this rock but attitudes of joints and schistosity were mapped. Rocks probably belonging to the sedimentary facies of the Spences Bridge Group were exposed in a trench on the W.P. No. 116 claims. They are sandstones and mudstones with some very thin and irregular interbedded coal seams. The total exposed thickness is 70 feet with bedding planes striking northeasterly and dipping about 45° to the southeast.

GEOLOGY MAP

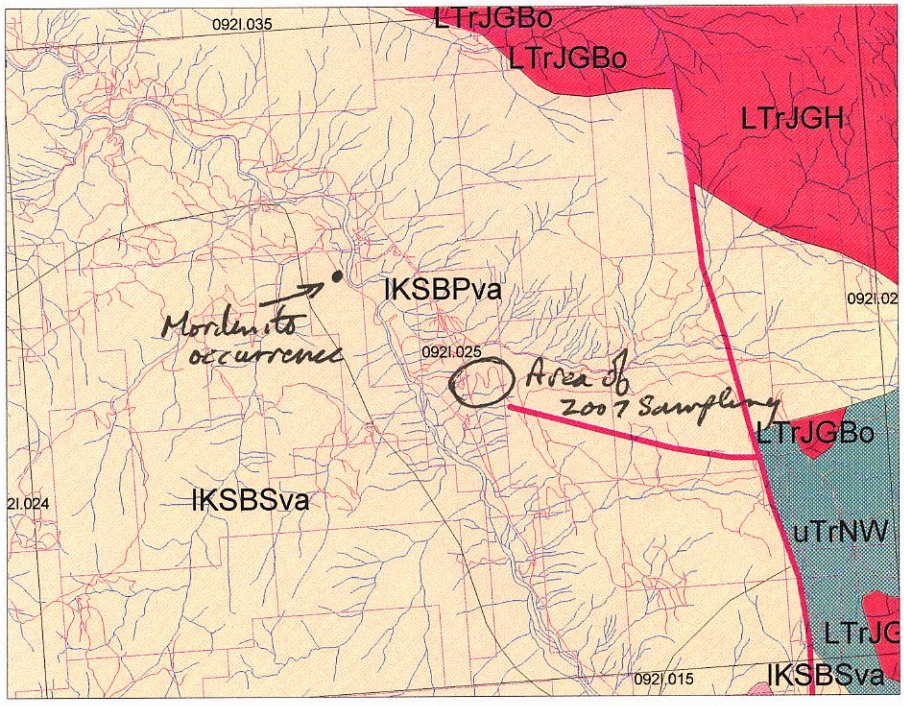
MTO Mineral Titles Layers

MTO Mineral Titles Online Polygons
- Coal
- Placer
- Mineral
- Other

Topographic Layers
- Roads 1:20K undefined
- Rivers 1:20K (<100K)
- Border line 1:250K (<2M)

Grid Layers
- Grid 1:20K maps - labels
- Grid 1:20K maps - outline
- Grid 1:250K maps - outline

BCGS Geology Layers 2005



SCALE 1 : 125,845

2 0 2 4 6

MILES

GEOLOGY LEGEND

uTrNW Nicola Volcanics, Triassic andesite, volcanoclastics

LTrJGH Guichon Batholith granodiorite, qtz monzonite

IKSBPva Spences Bridge Group
Spius Creek Fm (andesitic) mafic volcanics
Pimainus Fm andesite + undivided general locally felsic pyroclastics

Figure 4

GEOLOGY

A geological map of the Gordon-Manning Creeks and surrounding area is shown in Figure 3. Despite the apparently comprehensive nature of the map, it is based upon mapping carried out by Duffell and McTaggart (1952) and Trettin (1961); smaller studies by Mortimer (1987) and Read (1988a, 1988b, 1990) have augmented the broader regional mapping. The area was compiled as part of the Geological Survey of Canada's Terrane Assemblage Map by Monger and Journeay (1994).

The Spenses Bridge Group is a thick series of lavas and pyroclastics with minor amounts of tuffaceous conglomerate, sandstone, and waterlain tuff at the base of the group. Flow lines are commonly well developed in the lavas and serve to distinguish it from the Kingsvale flows. The Spences Bridge Group borders most of the northeastern side of the Nicola River Valley from Canford to Spenses Bridge and also occurs in a small area south of the Nicola River. It overlies the rocks of the Nicola Group and Guichon Creek batholith.

Although regionally developed, zeolitized rocks in British Columbia were known through the investigations of Surdam, widespread industrial zeolites were unknown in the province until 1974 (Read and Eisbacher, 1974). Groundwater causes dissolution of glass shards and their replacement by industrial zeolites at inferred temperature and pressure values not exceeding 65ºC and 15-40 megapascals over an area of 4,000 km.

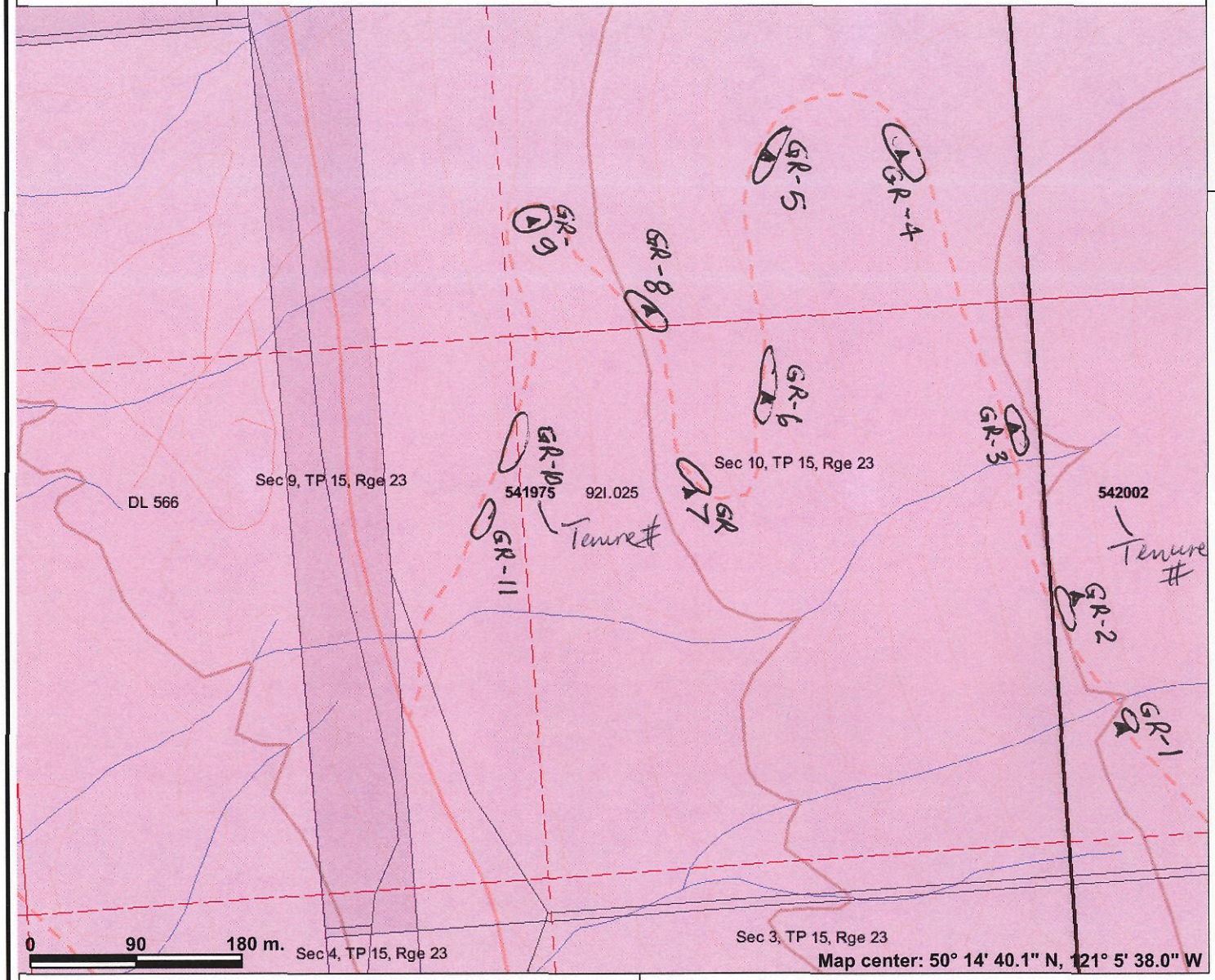
In south-central British Columbia, Lower Cretaceous rocks, such as the Spences Bridge Group, contain industrial zeolites. In the volcanic rocks, zeolite amygdules, joint fillings and matrix replacements are widespread. Restricted to the lenses of waterlain felsic tuff and tuffaceous sediments, such as the Dot Member between Spences Bridge and Merritt on the DOT-DK claims, massive zeolitization has produced industrial zeolites (Read, 1995). Cycles of crystal-lithic tuff grading through several metres to zeolitized ash were deposited in a lacustrine environment. The assemblage of mordenite-analcime-quartz suggests that Na-Rich waters, perhaps developed in a playa lake setting, were responsible fro the zeolitization. Because most of the Lower Cretaceous rocks have undergone P-T conditions exceeding those suited to the development of industrial zeolites, the difficulty lies in defining felsic tuff-rich search areas that have undergone low P-T conditions.

Table of Formations Occurring on the DOT-DK Claims

Kingsvale Group (redefined as Spences Bridge)	(Volcanics)	Lower Cretaceous
-conformable contact-		
Kingsvale Group (now known to be Spences Bridge)	(Sediment/volcanoclastic)	Lower Cretaceous
-unconformity-	(DOT Member)	
Spences Bridge Group	(Volcanics)	Lower Cretaceous
-erosional contact-		
Guichon Creek Batholith		Lower Jurassic
-intrusive contact-		
Nicola Group		Upper Triassic

The Kingsvale Group consists of two parts, a series of sedimentary rocks at the base and a series of volcanic rocks conformably above. These rocks are arkose, grit, mudstone, conglomerate, argillite, andesite, basalt, agglomerate, tuff and breccia. Basal sedimentary beds are not always

Sample Locations 2007



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- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (TRIM)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Index.Indefinite
- Contour - Index.Depression
- Contour - Index.Depression Indefinite
- Contour - Intermediate
- Contour - Intermediate.Indefinite
- Contour - Intermediate.Depression
- Contour - Intermediate.Depression Indefinite
- Areaof Exclusion
- Areaof Indefinite Contours
- Annotation (1:20K)
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)

Scale: 1:5,088

Notes: Gordon Creek Forest Service Road, Figure 5

▲ Rock sample refer to Appendix III

FIGURE 5

(now Spences Bridge)
present. The Kingsvale Group is unconformably above the Nicola Group, the Guichon Creek batholith and the Spences Bridge Group. It borders the south and southwest side of the Nicola River Valley west of Merritt and underlies a small area on the eastern slope of Promontory Hills.

The Spences Bridge Group was previously not considered prospective for epithermal deposits, until the successful drill in late 2005 by Strongbow discovered a promising intersection of 12.8m averaging 20.02g/tonne gold.

Regional structural geology in the area is not well defined. Brittle faults cross the property, with two prominent strike direction, parallel (northwesterly) and crudely perpendicular (northeasterly) to the structural grain of the Canadian Cordillera. Normal movement is apparent on several of the faults by the lateral juxtaposition of the Cretaceous volcanic rocks against older rocks.

DK Claims

Manning Creek Area

Mordenite Locality

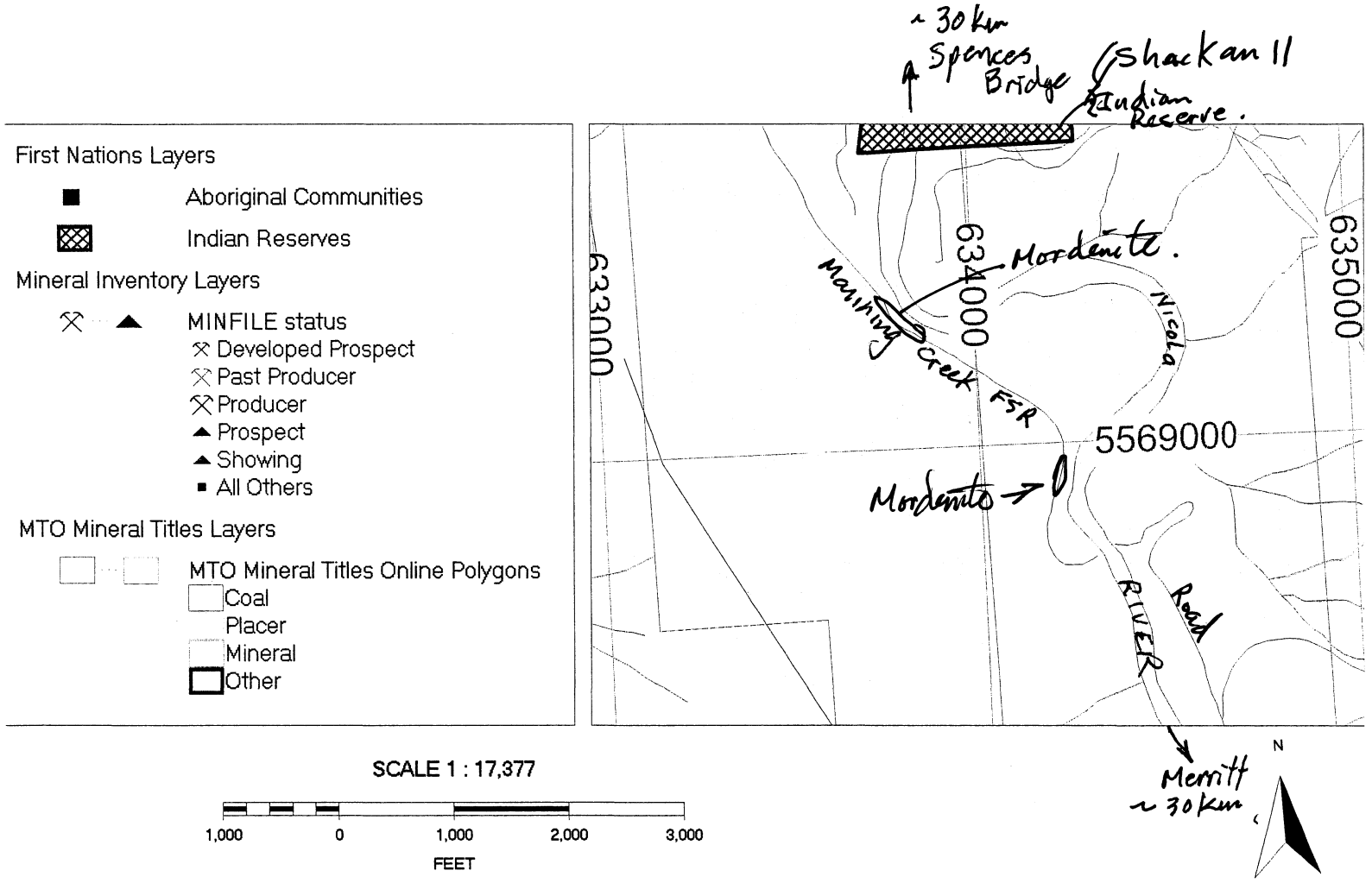


FIGURE 6
Location of Mordenite Locality
Manning Creek FSR.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Rock descriptions of the material sampled in 2007 are contained in Appendix IV. Assay values are shown in Appendix III and were done at the Bodycote Lab in Edmonton (name changed recently from Northwest Labs). Grinding was completed by IPL Labs in Richmond since Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC) is usually performed on soils. Units are mcg/100g, method of Analysis is also contained in Appendix III.

No zeolite material was found in the 2007 program. CEC values range from a low of 3.71 to a high of 20.3. Zeolitic material should have a CEC value of about 100 or greater.

Dehydrated zeolite can absorb other liquids such as ammonia, alcohol and hydrogen sulfide. This mineral is of value primarily because of its ability to extract contaminants from other materials in an efficient, environmentally friendly, and cost effective manner. Depending on the planned end-use it is not normally necessary to process or refine ore of grades in excess of 100 CEC since it can perform its beneficial function while diluted within the natural matrix of aluminum silicate rock in which it resides.

However, the location of the zeolite occurrence known by hearsay was located (see figure 6 and 7) by discussions with the discoverer who defined the zone by X-ray diffraction. It is the only known occurrence of massive mordenite in the Province. Future work in 2008 will focus on this mordenite zone along the Manning Creek Forest Service Road.

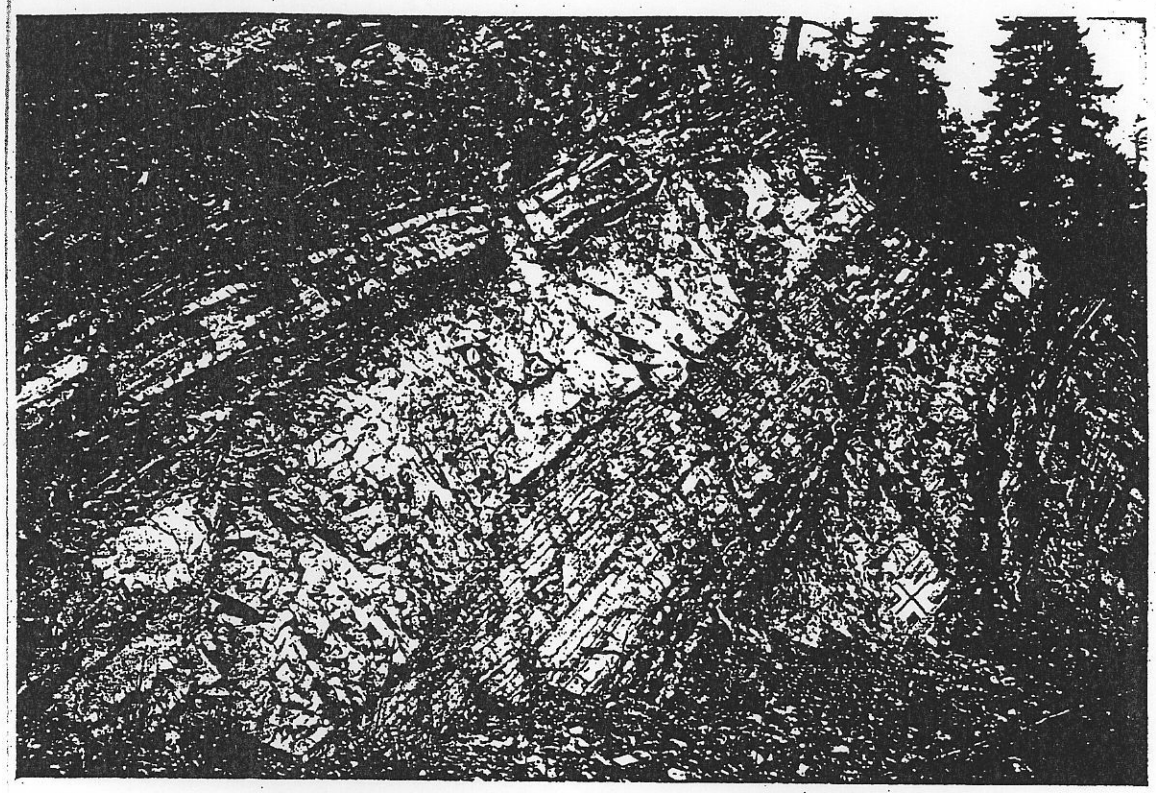


Plate 1: Exposure of the Dot Member showing four cycles of crudely layered lapilli tuff grading up to well bedded mordenite ash of the Lower Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group. exposed on the Manning Creek FSR.

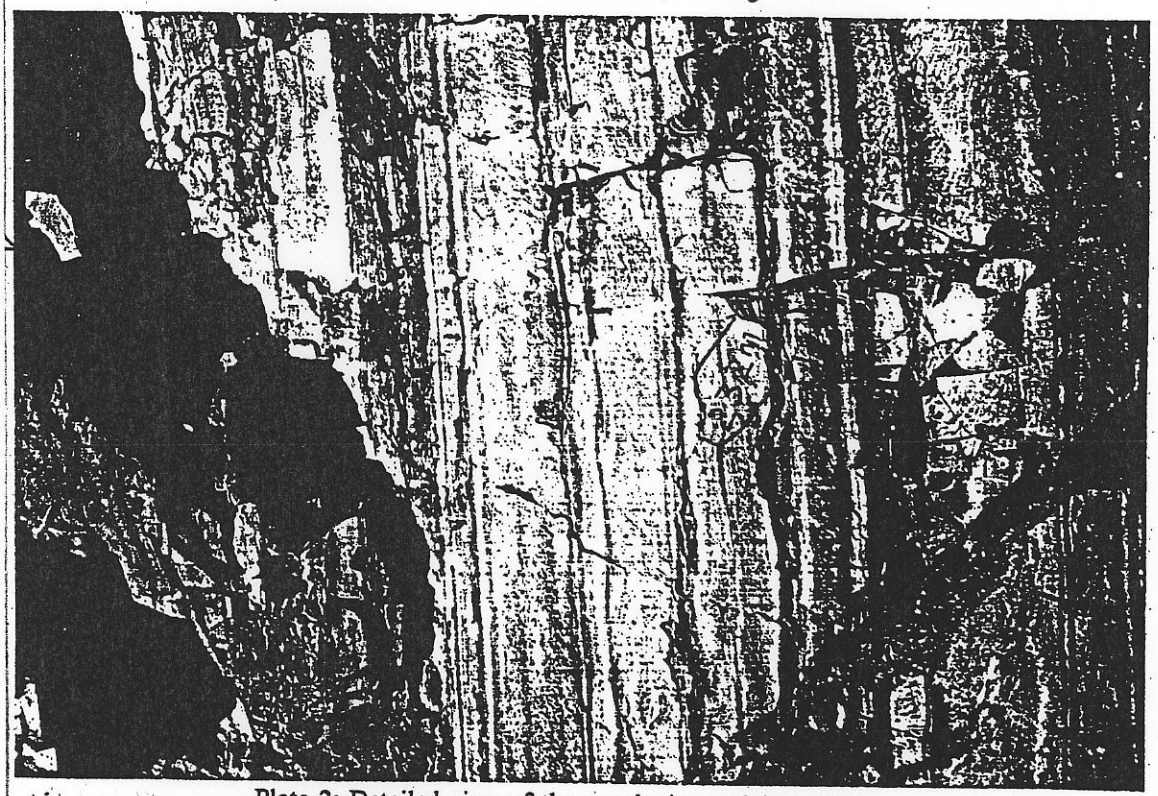


Plate 2: Detailed view of the mordenite-analcime-quartz ash from the X in Plate 1.

from P.B Read.
Zeolites in Lower Cret. Rocks.

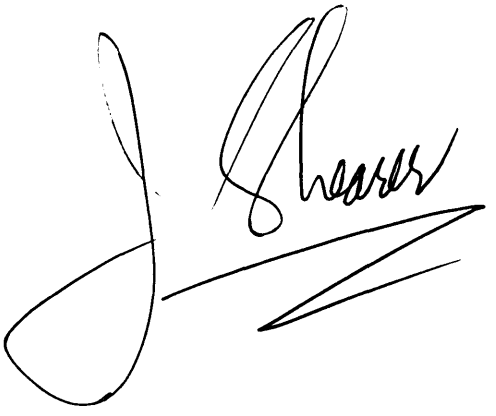
Figure 7
Mordenite Outcrop

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The Gordon-Manning Creeks Project, centred around Gordon and Manning Creeks in south-central British Columbia, represents a potentially large belt of underexplored, poorly understood volcanic rocks, of Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group which contains industrial concentrations of zeolites and similar in structure, alteration and mineralization to those hosting the newly discovered Skoonka Creek Zones of Strongbow. Anomalous precious metal values are associated with later stage silica flooding/stockwork veinlets which cut felsic volcanic rocks. The altered volcanic system which contains this system extends over several kilometres. A methodical approach of detailed structural mapping and sampling, would define the geological controls on the existing anomalies. Prospecting and systematic sampling of all altered beds might well define new areas of prospective zeolite development.

The focus in 2007 on the property was to define zeolitized zones with high "cation exchange capacity" (CEC). The sequence exposed along the Gordon Forest Service Road does not contain any zeolite concentrations.

A Phase II program consisting of prospecting, trenching and soil sampling be carried out during the early part of 2008 and is recommended. The purpose of the fieldwork will be to re-establish a grid in the central area of the property and re-sample certain areas, predominantly those locations from which samples were anomalous as well as to expand the sampling to other altered zones. Coincident with the sampling, a programme of geological mapping will prioritize location of alteration, rock units and structures controlling or channelling the mineralizing fluids and upon establishing the limits of the zeolite development. The budget for Phase II is estimated at $165,000 as follows:



COST ESTIMATE for FUTURE WORK

Budget: Phase II

Phase II programme should consist of more detailed mapping, sampling, and expansion of anomalous zones, and Excavator trenching followed by diamond drilling if warranted. Phase II budget is set at $250,000 as follows.

Senior Geologist	21 days @ $600/day	$	12,600.00
Geotechnician	21 days @ $400/day		8,400.00
Geotechnician	21 days @ $300/day		6,300.00
Labour	21 days @ $250/day		5,250.00
Subtotal		**$**	**32,550.00**
Management Fee, WCB, Office and Overhead @ 10%		$	3,255.00
Equipment Rental			
(2) 4x4 Trucks	42 days @ $75/day	$	3,150.00
(2) 4-Trax	42 days @ $50/day		2,100.00
Camp @ $3000/month			3,000.00
(2) PIMA Geophysics Instrument @ $500/month			4,000.00
Subtotal		**$**	**12,250.00**
Total		**$**	**48,055.00**
GST			2,883.30
Geophysics		$	30,000.00
Excavator Trail Building			15,000.00
Excavator Trenching			10,000.00
Petrographic Work			5,000.00
Food and Fuel, Mob/Demob			3,000.00
Assays	500 samples @ $40/sample		24,000.00
Field Supplies (pickets, tags, sample bags, flagging, etc.)			3,000.00
Preparation and Report Writing			15,000.00
Contingency @ 10%			9,000.00
Subtotal		$	114,000.00
Phase II Total		**$**	**164,938.30**

Budget: Phase III

Contingent on Diamond Drilling and Excavator Trenching

Diamond drilling (2000m @ $75/m all in)	$	150,000.00
Geological Mapping		30,000.00
Assays		14,000.00
Support, Camp, Supplies		30,000.00
Contingency		25,000.00
TOTAL Phase III	**$**	**250,000.00**

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Appendix I

Statement of Costs

December 2007

Appendix I

STATEMENT of COSTS

GORDON CREEK-MANNING CREEK

DK CLAIMS

Wages and Benefits		
J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo., Quarry Supervisor 98-3550		
2 days @ $600, August 1 & 2, 2007		$ 1,200.00
J. A. Stewart, Prospector		
2 days @ $300.00, August 1 & 2, 2007		600.00
		$ 1,800.00
	GST	108.00
	Subtotal Wages	$ 1,908.00
Expenses		
Transportation		
Truck Rental, Fully equipped 4x4		
2 days @ $75/day		150.00
Gas		125.00
Hotel		160.00
Assays, 10 samples @ $28.55 each, Bodycote Testing Group, Edmonton		285.50
Assays, 10 samples @ 20.31 each, Grinding (by IPL in Richmond)		203.10
Meals		85.00
Report Preparation		900.00
Drafting		300.00
Word Processing and Reproduction		250.00
	Subtotal Expenses	$ 2,458.60
	Total	**$ 4,366.60**

Appendix II

Statement of Qualifications

December 2007

Appendix II

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Johan T. Shearer of 3572 Hamilton Street, in the City of Port Coquitlam, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

1. I graduated in Honours Geology (B.Sc., 1973) from the University of British Columbia and the University of London, Imperial College, (M.Sc. 1977).
2. I have practiced my profession as an Exploration Geologist continuously since graduation and have been employed by such mining companies as McIntyre Mines Ltd., J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd., Carolin Mines Ltd. and TRM Engineering Ltd. I am presently employed by Homegold Resources Ltd.
3. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (Fellow No. F439). I am also a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and the Geological Society of London. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (P.Geo., Member Number 19,279) and an elected fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG) Fellow #723766.
4. I am an independent consulting geologist employed since December 1986 by Homegold Resources Ltd. at Unit #5 2330 Tyner Street, Port Coquitlam, British Columbia.
5. I am the author of the report entitled "Geochemical Report on the Gordon-Manning Creeks (DOT-DK Claims), December 1, 2007".
6. I visited the property August 1 and 2, 2007 and collected the samples for assay. I am familiar with the regional geology and geology of nearby properties. I have become familiar with the previous work conducted on the Gordon-Manning Creeks Property by examining in detail the available reports, plans and sections, and have discussed previous work with persons knowledgeable of the area.

Dated at Port Coquitlam, British Columbia, this 1st day of December, 2007.

Respectfully Submitted

J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., F.G.A.C., P.Geo.
December 1, 2007

Appendix III

Assay Results

December 2007

Bodycote TESTING GROUP

Report Transmission Cover Page

Bill To:	Homegold Resources Ltd.	Project:	
Report To:	Homegold Resources Ltd.	ID:	
	Unit 5 - 2330 Tyner Street	Name:	
	Port Coquitlam, BC, Canada	Location:	
	V3C 2Z1	LSD:	
Attn:	Jo Shearer	P.O.:	
Sampled By:		Acct code:	
Company:			

Lot ID:	**570609**
Approval Status:	Approved
Invoice Frequency:	by Lot
COD Status:	Cash Client
Control Number:	
Date Received:	Aug 31, 2007
Date Reported:	Sep 10, 2007
Report Number:	1042969

Contact	Company	Address
Jo Shearer	Homegold Resources Ltd.	Unit 5 - 2330 Tyner Street Port Coquitlam, BC V3C 2Z1 Phone: (604) 970-6402 Fax: (604) 944-6102 Email: homegold@telus.net

	Copies	Delivery	Format
M	1	Post	
M	1	Fax	

_____ PAGES IN THIS TRANSMISSION

Notes To Clients:

Reports associated with this Lot

Id/Format/Report Date	Id/Format/Report Date	Id/Format/Report Date

Bodycote TESTING GROUP

Sample Custody

Bill To:	Homegold Resources Ltd.	Project:	
Report To:	Homegold Resources Ltd.	ID:	
	Unit 5 - 2330 Tyner Street	Name:	
	Port Coquitlam, BC, Canada	Location:	
	V3C 2Z1	LSD:	
Attn:	Jo Shearer	P.O.:	
Sampled By:		Acct code:	
Company:			

Lot ID:	**570609**
Control Number:	
Date Received:	Aug 31, 2007
Date Reported:	Sep 10, 2007
Report Number:	1042969

Sample Disposal Date: October 10, 2007

All samples will be stored until this date unless other instructions are received. Please indicate other requirements below and return this form to the address or fax number on the bottom of this page.

☐ Extend Sample Storage Until _____ (MM/DD/YY)

The following charges apply to extended sample storage:

Storage for 1 to 5 samples per month	$ 10.00
Storage for 6 to 20 samples per month	$ 15.00
Storage for 21 to 50 samples per month	$ 30.00
Storage for 51 to 200 samples per month	$ 60.00
Storage for more than 200 samples per month	$ 110.00

☐ Return Sample, collect, to the address below via:

- ☐ Greyhound
- ☐ Loomis
- ☐ Purolator
- ☐ Other (specify) _____

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

_____

Phone _____

Fax _____

Signature _____

Bodycote TESTING GROUP

Analytical Report

Bill To:	Homegold Resources Ltd.	Project:	
Report To:	Homegold Resources Ltd.	ID:	
	Unit 5 - 2330 Tyner Street	Name:	
	Port Coquitlam, BC, Canada	Location:	
	V3C 2Z1	LSD:	
Attn:	Jo Shearer	P.O.:	
Sampled By:		Acct code:	
Company:			

Lot ID:	**570609**
Control Number:	
Date Received:	Aug 31, 2007
Date Reported:	Sep 10, 2007
Report Number:	1042969

	Reference Number	570609-1	570609-2	570609-3	
	Sample Date				
	Sample Location				
	Sample Description	07H3707 / 1	07H3707 / 2	07H3707 / 3	
	Matrix	Soil	Soil	Soil	
Analyte	**Units**	**Results**	**Results**	**Results**	**Detection Limit**
Classification					
Cation Exchange Capacity	meq/100g	20.3	8.49	4.73	

Bodycote TESTING GROUP

Analytical Report

Bill To:	Homegold Resources Ltd.	Project:	
Report To:	Homegold Resources Ltd.	ID:	
	Unit 5 - 2330 Tyner Street	Name:	
	Port Coquitlam, BC, Canada	Location:	
	V3C 2Z1	LSD:	
Attn:	Jo Shearer	P.O.:	
Sampled By:		Acct code:	
Company:			

Lot ID:	**570609**
Control Number:	
Date Received:	Aug 31, 2007
Date Reported:	Sep 10, 2007
Report Number:	1042969

	Reference Number	570609-4	570609-5	570609-6	
	Sample Date				
	Sample Location				
	Sample Description	07H3707 / 4 A	07H3707 / 4 B	07H3707 / 5	
	Matrix	Soil	Soil	Soil	
Analyte	**Units**	**Results**	**Results**	**Results**	**Detection Limit**
Classification					
Cation Exchange Capacity	meq/100g	3.81	3.87	19.6	

Bodycote TESTING GROUP

Analytical Report

Bill To:	Homegold Resources Ltd.	Project:	
Report To:	Homegold Resources Ltd.	ID:	
	Unit 5 - 2330 Tyner Street	Name:	
	Port Coquitlam, BC, Canada	Location:	
	V3C 2Z1	LSD:	
Attn:	Jo Shearer	P.O.:	
Sampled By:		Acct code:	
Company:			

Lot ID:	**570609**
Control Number:	
Date Received:	Aug 31, 2007
Date Reported:	Sep 10, 2007
Report Number:	1042969

	Reference Number	570609-7	570609-8	570609-9	
	Sample Date				
	Sample Location				
	Sample Description	07H3707 / 6	07H3707 / 7	07H3707 / 8	
	Matrix	Soil	Soil	Soil	
Analyte	**Units**	**Results**	**Results**	**Results**	**Detection Limit**
Classification					
Cation Exchange Capacity	meq/100g	6.13	3.86	4.49	

Bodycote TESTING GROUP

Analytical Report

Bill To:	Homegold Resources Ltd.	Project:	
Report To:	Homegold Resources Ltd.	ID:	
	Unit 5 - 2330 Tyner Street	Name:	
	Port Coquitlam, BC, Canada	Location:	
	V3C 2Z1	LSD:	
Attn:	Jo Shearer	P.O.:	
Sampled By:		Acct code:	
Company:			

Lot ID:	**570609**
Control Number:	
Date Received:	Aug 31, 2007
Date Reported:	Sep 10, 2007
Report Number:	1042969

	Reference Number	570609-10	570609-11	570609-12	
	Sample Date				
	Sample Location				
	Sample Description	07H3707 / 9	07H3707 / 10	07H3707 / 11	
	Matrix	Soil	Soil	Soil	
Analyte	**Units**	**Results**	**Results**	**Results**	**Detection Limit**
Classification					
Cation Exchange Capacity	meq/100g	15.2	3.71	20.0	

Approved by:

Anthony Neumann, MSc
Laboratory Operations Manager

EXCHANGEABLE CATIONS AND TOTAL EXCHANGE CAPACITY BY THE AMMONIUM ACETATE METHOD (pH 7. 0)

I. REAGENTS

A. 1. 1 N NH_4 0Ac:

Dissolve 77.08 gm of NH_4 0Ac per litre of distilled water. Adjust the pH to 7.0 with NH_4 0H or HOAc.

Each batch of NH_4 0Ac should be checked for sodium contamination. If necessary this reagent can be prepared as follows:

Dilute 114 ml of glacial acetic acid (99.5%) with distilled water to a volume of approximately 1 little. Then add 138 ml of concentrated NH_4 0H, and add water to obtain a volume of about 1980 mil. Adjust the pH to 7.0 with NH_4 0H or HOAc and dilute the solution to a volume of 2 litres with distilled water.

2. Isopropanol

3. 1 N KC1:

Dissolve 74.6 gm of KC1 per litre of distilled water.

B. For Semi-Micro Kjeldahl Analysis:

1. Boric Acid Indicator Solution:

a. Indicator:

Dissolve 0.5 gm Bromocresol Green and 0.1 gm Methyl Red in 100 ml Ethanol (95%). Adjust the solution to a bluish-purple mid-colour at pH 4.5 with dilute NaOH or HCl. This indicator is pink at pH 4.2 or lower and bluish-green as the pH rises to 4.9 and above.

b. Boric Acid Solution:
Dissolve, by heating, 40 gm of Boric Acid in 1000 ml of distilled water.

c. Add, by pipette, 5 ml of Indicator to the 1000 ml of boric Acid Solution. This solution should turn blue with the addition of a small amount of stilled water or can be adjusted by the addition of dilute NaOH or HCl.

2. 10 N NaOH:
Dissolve 400 gm of NaOH in 1000 ml of distilled water. This should be carried out with the flask in a cold water bath in the sink. Add ≈ 50 gms NaOH at a time with constant stirring, so that the pellets do not fuse into the glassware.

3. Standardized HC1:
0.02 or 0.05 N

II. PROCEDURE

A. For Exchangeable cations:

1. a. For samples low in organic matter:
Weigh out 10.000 gm of soil into a 100 ml centrifuge tube.

b. For samples high in organic matter:
Weigh out 5.00 or 2.000 gm.

2. Add 40 ml of 1 N NH_4OAc. Stopper the tube and shake for 5 minutes. Shake to rinse down soil adhering to sides of tube and let stand overnight.

3. Shake tube again for 15 minutes. Prepare Buchner funnels with Whatman No. 42 filter paper and place above 500 ml filtering flasks.

(N.B.:) for samples high in organic matter, it may not be possible to obtain a clear filtrate with the Whatman No. 42 paper alone. Mix 3 gm of Celite Analytical Filter Aid (check for contamination) in 150 ml of distilled water and pour portions of this suspension equally into the 112 filter papers.)

4. Transfer contents of the tube to the funnel with suction applied. Rinse the tube and the stopper with 1 N NH_4OAc from a wash bottle.

5. Wash the soil with four 30 mil portions of 1 N NH_4OAc. Let each portion drain completely before adding the next but do not allow the soil to become try and cracked.

6. Transfer the leachate to a 250 ml volumetric flask. Rinse the filtering flask and make up to volume with 1 N NH_4OAc. Mix well and save a portion of the extract (in 60 ml plastic bottles) for analysis of Na, Ca, Mg and K by A.A. If extracts are to be stored, add 1 ml of toluene to each bottle or refrigerate.

B. For total exchange capacity (C.E.C.):

7. Replace the funnels containing the ammonium-saturated soil onto the filtering flasks. Wash with three 40 ml portions of Isopropanol, again letting each portion drain completely before adding the next.* Discard the washing and rinse out the flask well with tap water and finally with distilled water.

** Try to turn the suction off on the last washing before the soil dries out.*

8. Replace the funnels onto the flasks and leach the soil with four 50 ml portions of 1 N KC1, again letting each portion drain completely before adding the next. Transfer the leachate to a 250 ml volumetric flask. Rinse the filtering flask, and make up to volume with distilled water. Mix well and save a portion of the extract (in 60 ml plastic bottles) for analysis of NH_4^+ by Semi-micro Kjeldahl.

C. C.E.C. Determination:

METHOD 1

9. Pipette a 10 to 25 ml aliquot into a Semi-micro Kjeldhal flask. (Usually 20).

10. Connect the flask to the distillation unit.

11. Place a 150 ml graduated beaker containing 10 ml of Boric Acid-Indicator Solution under the condenser outlet.

12. Cautiously add 10 ml of 10 N NaOH.

13. Distill to a total of 40 ml.

14. Titrate the distillate with standardized HC1.

METHOD 2

1. Dilute samples 10 times and run for NH_4^+ -N as in Total Nitrogen Determination - Colourimetric by Auto Analyzer. Obtain instructions on the use of the Auto Analyzer. Samples are used directly without digestion.

Ref. Pacific Soils, Vancouver, BC

Appendix IV

Sample Descriptions

December 2007

Appendix IV

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

GORDON CREEK-MANNING CREEK, DK CLAIMS

2007 SAMPLING PROGRAM

Locations Shown on Figure 5

		CEC
Gordon Creek 1	Dark grey-green, volcanoclastic fine sandstone, carbonized twigs common	20.3
Gordon Creek 2	Light grey, fine grained crystal tuff	8.99
Gordon Creek 3	Medium grey, coarse fragmental "fresh" tuff	4.73
Gordon Creek 4a	Green, fine grained sandstone	3.81
Gordon Creek 4b	Green, fine grained sandstone	3.87
Gordon Creek 5	Brown-dark grey tuffaceous sandstone	19.6
Gordon Creek 6	Dark grey lithic-crystal tuff	6.0
Gordon Creek 7	Grey, soft, sheared, lithic tuff	3.86
Gordon Creek 8	Large outcrop of dark grey tuffaceous sandstone	4.49
Gordon Creek 9	Light grey, blocky weathering crystal tuff	15.2
Gordon Creek 10	Dark brown tuffaceous sandstone, abundant carbonized organic material	3.71
Gordon Creek 11	Friable, recessive, dark brown-black rubbly outcrop of shale or fine tuff	20.0

All samples were random chip along outcrops or rubble near outcrop

refer to assay sheets