



Ministry of Energy & Mines Energy & Minerals Division Geological Survey Branch

ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)] GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL
AUTHOR(S) J.T. SHEARER, M.S.C. P. Geo SIGNATURE(S)
IOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S)YEAR OF WORK Z011
STATEMENT OF WORK-CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) EVENT# 5146326 and 5159829
ROPERTY NAME GOLDLEDGE
CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) <u>Goldledge</u> <u>839507</u>
COMMODITIES SOUGHT Au/Ag
/ C/
MINING DIVISION FORT STEELE NTS 82 F/09E
ATITUDE <u>49 ° 40 ° 48</u> " LONGITUDE <u>116 ° 14' 58</u> " (at centre of work)
DWNER(S)) <u>V.T. S'HEARER</u> 2)
/AILING ADDRESS
UNIT 5-Z330 TYNER ST.,
PORT COQUITLAM, B.C. V3C ZZI
DPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]
) AS Above 2)
Address Az Above.
PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude): The Guldledge Showing occurs in a major regional fault culting Middle Proterozoic argillaceous quartizite of the Aldridge Formation. The 1890's workings are a 41m drift with a 14m crosscut. Quartz breecia is exposed
containing arseno pyrite, galena+ pyrite, A selected sample assayed over 349/ tonne the
REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS ASSESSMENT 75, 326, 24,817
26,118+26361

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING			
(total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			-
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
the second s			
Other		TOTAL COS	T #21,500

GEOLOGICAL and GEOCHEMICAL REPORT on the GOLDLEDGE PROPERTY

LATITUDE 49°40'48"N LONGITUDE 116°14'58"W NTS 082F/09 UTM 5503323N + 554146E (11 NAD83)

ST. MARY'S LAKE AREA, KIMBERLEY, FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

Event #5146327 and 5159829

For

BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 32814

Electra Gold Ltd. Unit 5 – 2330 Tyner Street, Port Coquitlam, BC V3C 2Z1

Prepared By

J. T. SHEARER, M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario)

February 1, 2012

Fieldwork completed between May 1 and November 1, 2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
SUMMARY		iv
INTRODUCTION		1
LOCATION and ACC	ŒSS	3
CLAIM STATUS		4
HISTORY		5
REGIONAL GEOLOG	θΥ	9
LOCAL GEOLOGY		. 13
	ND DRILLING 2000 TS	
EXPLORATION RESU	ULTS 2011	. 27
SUMMARY AND CO	DNCLUSIONS	. 29
REFERENCES		. 31
APPENDICES		
Appendix I	Statement of Qualifications	. 32
Appendix II	Statement of Costs	. 33
••	Assay Certificates	
••	Sample Descriptions	

LIST of ILLUSTRATIONS

		Page
FIGURE 1	Location Map	iii
FIGURE 2	Access Map	2
FIGURE 3	Claim Map	.7+8
FIGURE 4	Regional Geology	10
FIGURE 5	Local Geology	12
FIGURE 6	Google Image Key Map	23
FIGURE 7	Garmin Key Map	24
FIGURE 8	Goldledge Area – Results	25
FIGURE 9	Lower Alki Creek Ressults	26

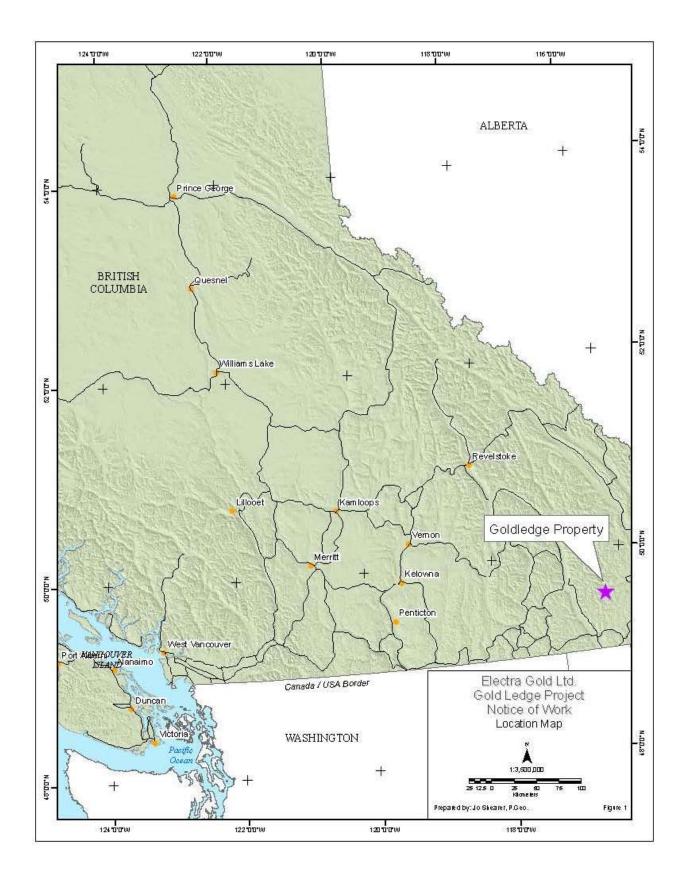
LIST of TABLES

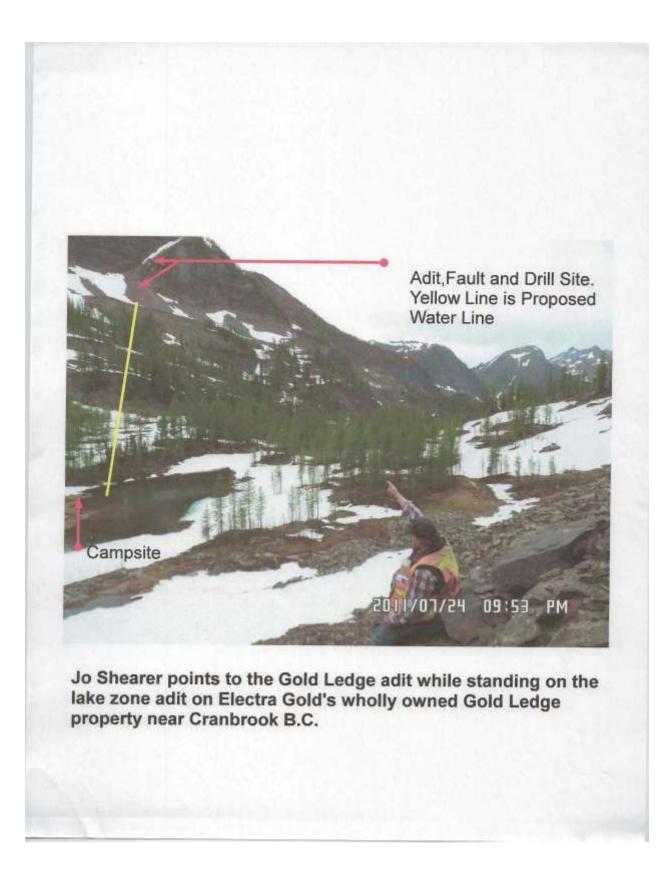
	Pag	,e
Table 1	List of Claims	

LIST of PHOTOS

Page

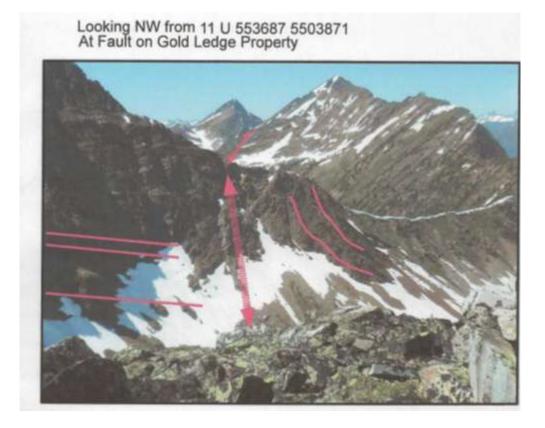
Photo 1	Goldledge Adit, Fault and Drill Site iv
Photo 2	Sample of Massive Pyrite, Warren Workingsv
Photo 3	Looking NW at Fault on Goldledge Propertyv
Photo 4	Goldledge Adit vi

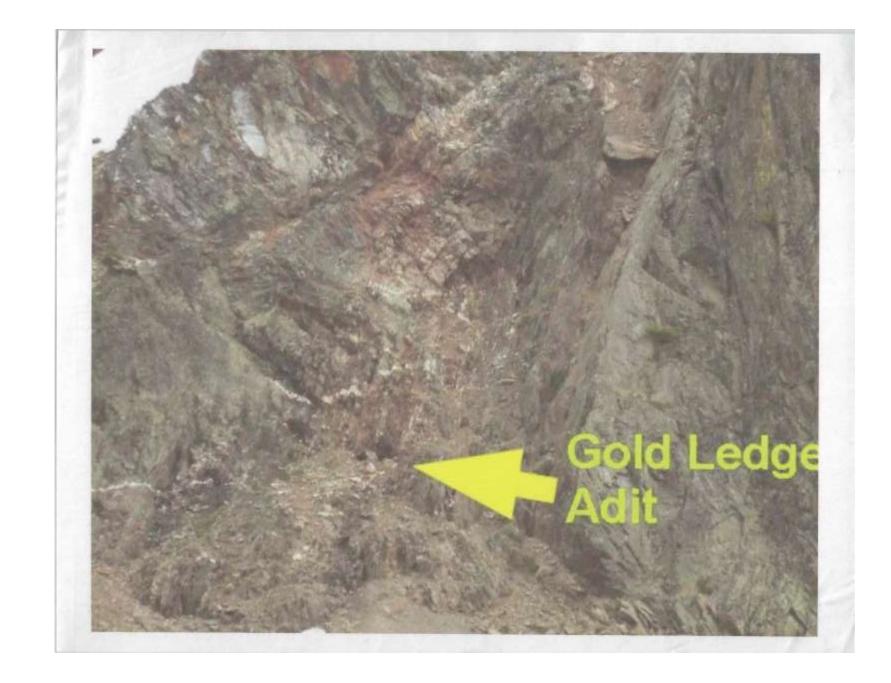






Sample of Massive Arsenopyrite from Mineralized Rock File - Warren Workings





SUMMARY

The Goldledge property comprises 16 mineral claims with a total of 7,503.79 ha. The claims are within the Fort Steele Mining Division, and located west of the town of Kimberley, B.C. Road access to the property is via the St. Mary Lake Road and the Matthew Creek Forest Service Road. Elevations on the property range from 1000m to 2690m above sea level. Higher elevations and remote areas on the property were accessed by helicopter from a base in Cranbrook.

The Gold Ledge Property lies within the Purcell Anticlinorium. The Proterozoic aged Purcell Supergroup is exposed in the core of the Anticlinorium with the lower Aldridge Formation forming the basal part of the Purcell Supergroup. The lower Aldridge comprises thin bedded, rusty quartzitic wacke and siltstone. The formation is conformably overlain by the middle Aldridge comprised of thin to medium bedded, rusty to grey weathering quartz wacke, quartzitic wacke and siltstone units. Syn-depositional gabbro sills and dikes have intruded the lower and middle Aldridge Formation.

The most significant base metal deposit in the region is Cominco's Sullivan deposit at Kimberley. This sedimentary exhalative lead-zinc sulfide deposit contained an estimated 170 MT grading *5.5%* zinc, *5.8%* lead and 59 gram per tonne silver; and is stratigraphically situated immediately below the lower Aldridge-middle Aldridge contact (LMC).

The focus of exploration for 2011 on the Gold Ledge Property was the LMC. Fieldwork was carried out between June 11 and September 27, 2000. Geological mapping and lithogeochemical sampling was geared towards refining and expanding the previous seasons fieldwork and interpretations. The LMC was mapped on the eastern side of the property, with a gentle westward dip. The geometry of the contact is complicated by several north and east trending faults.

Two historic diamond drill holes (PP-00-1 and PP-00-2) were completed between July 27 and September 17, 2000. The target was a Sullivan-type mineral deposit at the LMC. The LMC was not intersected in PP-00-1. The hole was interpreted to have passed from middle Aldridge into the upper part of the lower Aldridge, with some of the section being removed by a west-side-down normal fault (the Alki Fault).

In hole PP-00-2, the LMC was intersected. Sullivan Horizon equivalent rocks, weakly to moderately anomalous in Zn and Pb, were cored for 13m before a fault zone was encountered. Lower Aldridge Formation strata below this fault was not geochemically anomalous, and it was interpreted that some of the section was removed by the fault. This fault was not previously recognised in outcrop.

The Sullivan Horizon equivalent strata tested by hole PP-00-2 was weakly to moderately anomalous in Zn and Pb. The assay values (87ppm Pb, 226ppm Zn over 7.43m) suggest that the Sullivan Horizon equivalents in this hole are distal to ore bearing strata.

Work in 2011 focussed on general prospecting, rock and soil sample on known showings on the claims.

The previously known underground workings known as the Blue Peter and Mystery returned grab samples assaying over 1% (up to 2.48% Cu) Copper with variable gold (from trace to 1.423 g/tonne) and silver values. However a previously undocumented relatively wide east-west trending pyritic zone (now called St. Mary Zone) was noted as being investigated in the old days by 3 adits up along the mountain side. Samples of fine muck from the upper adit assayed 3.913 g/tonne gold with 8.3 g/tonne Ag, 0.05%

Cu with very low Arsenopyrite (49ppm). A grab sample from the lowest adit on the St. Mary Zone assayed 1.470 g/tonne gold.

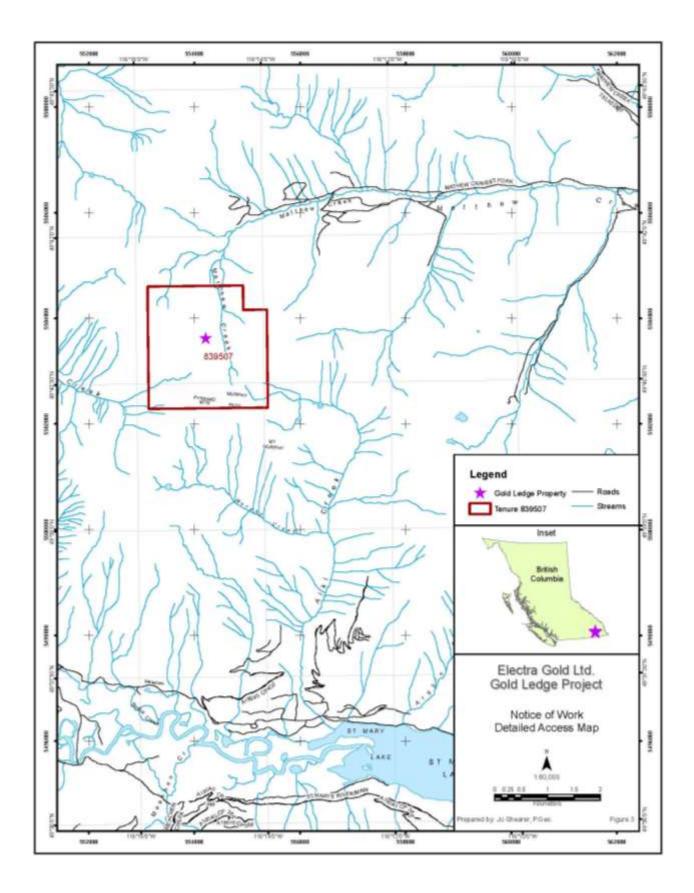
Based on the preliminary surveys, the main thrust fault and subsidiary East-West zones important mineral-bearing structures as indicated by old workings that are found along 8 kilometer strike length. As well, some limited reconnaissance prospecting to the north along strike of the structure has found additional sulphide mineralization to suggest possible extension of quartz-mineral-bearing structures to the north.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario)

INTRODUCTION

The Gold Ledge Property comprises 16 mineral claims with a total of 7,503.79 ha. The property is centred about Goldledge, 13km west of Kimberley, B.C. The Gold Ledge Property is within the Fort Steele Mining Division, covered by NTS map sheet 82F/09, and is centred at 49°40' 00" north and longitude 116°15'00" west (Figure 1). The St. Mary River runs along the southern and western sides of the property. Major streams such as Alki Creek, Matthew Creek and Pyramid Creek drain the high alpine regions around Goldledge in the central part of the property.



2 Geological and Geochemical Report on the Goldledge Property February 1, 2012

LOCATION and ACCESS

Road access to the property is via the St. Mary Lake Road, the Matthew Creek Forest Service Road, and minor branches off these roads. A foot trail off a new logging road along the east side of Alki Creek provides access to the upper part of this drainage. Because of the relatively rugged ground and limited road access, a helicopter was used on several traverses to access the high alpine areas.

The property is located within the Purcell Mountains, at elevations ranging from 1000m above sea level (a.s.l.) in the St. Mary River valley, to 2690m on an unnamed ridge in the northwest comer of the property. Goldledge reaches a height of 2640m a.s.l. Vegetation at lower elevations consists of mature timber. There has been some logging in the area, and it is currently ongoing at Alki Creek. At higher elevations, scrub spruce and alpine shrubs and grasses predominate. The high ridges and cirques expose bare rock and talus. Outcrop exposure is quite good along ridges as well as some steep valley walls and streambeds. The climate is characterized by low to moderate precipitation with temperatures ranging from -30° Celsius in the winter to over 25° in the summer. The project area is generally accessible from late June to mid-October, depending on the preceding winter's snowfall.

CLAIM STATUS

The 16 mineral claims of the Goldledge property are owned by Electra Gold Ltd. The claims cover an area of approximately 7,503.79 ha. A listing of claims and their status is shown in Table 1. The claim expiry dates listed reflect work credits filed with this report.

Goldledge Claims					
Claim Name	Tenure No.	Area (ha)	Located Date	Current Expiry Date*	Registered Owner
Goldledge	839507	501.78	December 2, 2010	December 2, 2013	J. T. Shearer
Goldledge 2	839530	501.99	December 2, 2010	December 2, 2013	J. T. Shearer
Pete 1	839870	459.79	December 5, 2010	December 5, 2012	J. T. Shearer
Pete 2	839871	522.71	December 5, 2010	December 5, 2012	J. T. Shearer
Pete 3	839872	501.51	December 5, 2010	December 5, 2012	J. T. Shearer
Pete 4	839873	522.45	December 5, 2010	December 5, 2012	J. T. Shearer
Pete 5	839874	438.76	December 5, 2010	December 5, 2012	J. T. Shearer
Pete 6	839875	502.11	December 5, 2010	December 5, 2012	J. T. Shearer
Pete 7	839876	397.61	December 5, 2010	December 5, 2012	J. T. Shearer
Pete 8	839877	146.43	December 5, 2010	December 5, 2012	J. T. Shearer
Pete 9	841934	501.60	December 29, 2010	December 29, 2012	J. T. Shearer
Pete 10	841935	501.76	December 29, 2010	December 29, 2012	J. T. Shearer
Pete 11	841937	501.35	December 29, 2010	December 29, 2012	J. T. Shearer
Pete 12	941414	501.41	January 19, 2012	January 19, 2013	J. T. Shearer
Pete 13	941427	501.31	January 19, 2012	January 19, 2013	J. T. Shearer
Pete 14	941429	501.22	January 19, 2012	January 19, 2013	J. T. Shearer

Table 1

Total ha: 7,503.79 ha

* with application of work documented in this Assessment 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.

Claims require \$4 of assessment work per ha (or cash-in-lieu) each of the first three years and \$8 per ha each year after.

HISTORY

Placer gold exploration and mining in the East Kootenay region began on the Wild Horse River near Ft. Steele in the mid-1860s. The discovery of the St. Eugene deposit at Moyie, and the Sullivan deposit, 13km to the east at Kimberley, switched the major focus of exploration to lead and zinc mineralization. Several small-scale workings, mainly in quartz veins and shears are located in the Alki Creek and upper Pyramid Creek areas and date to the 1890's or early part of the 1900s. (see section 4.0, Property Geology).

Current exploration activity in the East Kootenay is mostly focussed on lead-zinc mineralization within the Aldridge Group, particularly in the Sullivan-North Star corridor, the Moyie-Yahk area and the Findlay-Skookumchuck Creek area.

Cominco explored the Goldledge area in the past as part of their regional search for Sedex deposits in the Aldridge Formation. A few drill holes were completed in the 1980's. Cominco continues to hold claims in the area. More recently, Abitibi Mining Corp. undertook mapping and prospecting on the Goldledge property in 1997 and 1998. Two drill holes were completed by Abitibi in the south part of the Goldledge property near the St. Mary River. In 1999, Rio Algom Exploration Inc. undertook a program of geological mapping and lithogeochemical sampling on the Goldledge Property. A single diamond drill hole (PP-99-1) was completed in the northern part of the property (Gal and Weidner, 1999).

Two diamond drill holes were completed between July 27 and September 17, 2000; by Beaupre Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Princeton, BC. (see section 7.0). Patrick Donnelly and Leonard Gal, P.Geo supervised the drilling in the field and logged core. Geological mapping was conducted between June 11 and September 27 by Gal, assisted by Lloyd Addie. Siegfied O. Weidner, senior geologist for Rio Algom Exploration Inc., supervised the entire program. For stratigraphic control purposes, "markers laminites" were sampled from the middle Aldridge Formation. Marker samples were forwarded to Dave Pighin of Supergroup Holdings Ltd. for identification. Drill core and rock samples were collected and shipped to Eco-Tech Laboratories of Kamloops, BC for 28 element ICP and gold (AA +fire assay) analysis.

Mineralization and Analytical Results 2000

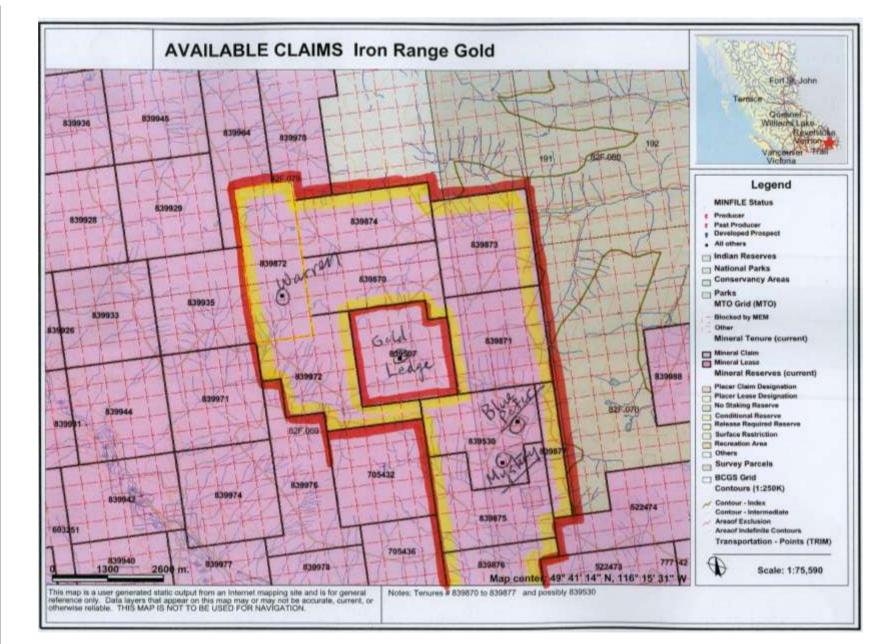
Twenty-one rock samples were collected from surface outcrops for 28 element ICP analysis plus gold by AA and fire assay. Samples were collected from fragmental units, rusty pyrrhotitic siltstones and mineralized veins.

The highest values for base and precious metal mineralization were obtained from select sampling of several quartz sulphide veins exposed at the Gold Key workings and an unnamed showing at the headwaters of Pyramid Creek. At the Blue Peter showing, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite were observed in veins. Some significant assays are compiled in the table below:

Significant assays from quartz-sulphide veins

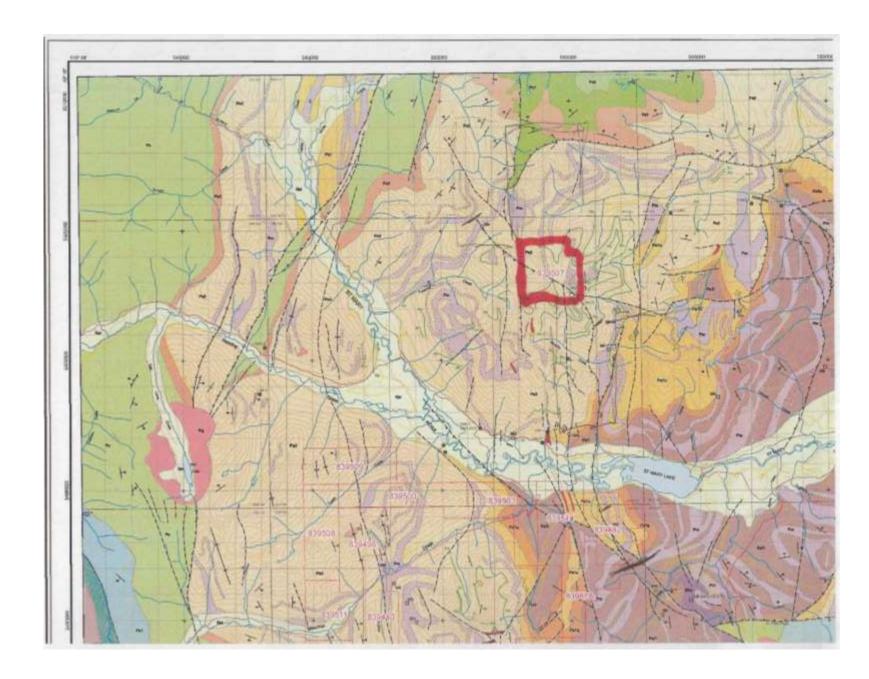
Sample No.	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (%)	Cu	Pb	Zn	Comment
16732	190	77.5	0.0775	3.17%	4946ppm	1173ppm	Gold Key shaft-select quartz-
							chalcopyrite vein material
							from dump
16733	55	<0.2	>1.0	163ppm	1594ppm	28ppm	Gold Key shaft-select quartz-
							calcite-pyrite vein material
							from dump
16734	60	<0.2	>1.0	162ppm	104ppm	13ppm	Patra Fault zone – 5cm
							quartz-arsenopyrite vein
16738	70	5.6	>1.0	6ppm	2738ppm	7ppm	Adit at head of Pyramid
							Creek. Select quartz-
							arsenopyrite-galena vein
							material from dump

Samples from fragmental units at the LMC were not anomalous. The best value of 92ppm Zn (sample 16727) was from fragmental with pyrrhotized clasts. Sample 7796 yielded 198ppm Pb from a fragmental bed within the A2 on the north side of Murphy Creek.



-





<mark>88</mark>

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Gold Ledge Property is located within the Purcell Anticlinorium, a broad, gently north plunging structure with dominantly east verging thrust and fold structures. The Purcell Anticlinorium is cored by the Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup, comprised of a siliciclastic and lesser carbonate sequence at least 12 kilometres thick, deposited in an intracratonic rift basin (the Belt-Purcell Basin) (Figure 1). The strata are preserved in an area 750km long and 550km wide extending from southeastern British Columbia to eastern Washington, Idaho and western Montana.

The claim area is underlain by the Aldridge Formation, the lowermost division of the Purcell Supergroup. The Aldridge Formation is divisible into a lower, middle and upper unit. The lower Aldridge Formation is comprised of thin bedded, rusty weathering, fine-grained quartzitic wackes, siltstones and some argillites. A white to grey weathering quartzite marker unit (the "Footwall Quartzite") lies approximately 150 metres below the stratigraphic top of the lower Aldridge. The uppermost part of the lower Aldridge Formation locally includes a package of laminated siltstones and mudstones, known in the camp as the "Sullivan Horizon". The massive sulphide ore body of the Sullivan deposit is hosted in this package, immediately below the top of the lower Aldridge.

In the absence of the Sullivan Horizon, the lower Aldridge sediments grade upward into medium to thin bedded grey weathering quartz wackes, quartzitic wackes, wackes and siltstones with local argillite. The middle Aldridge Formation is rather monotonous in character and about 2,500m to 3,500m thick. Within the middle Aldridge Formation are distinctive grey laminated siltstone (marker laminite) horizons comprised of thin alternating light and dark laminae. The millimetre-scale patterns of light and dark laminae are distinctive for each marker unit, and can be correlated over considerable distances. At the Sullivan Mine area, the various markers occur at known and measured distances above the LMC. The markers (once identified) can be used throughout the basin to estimate stratigraphic distance above the LMC.

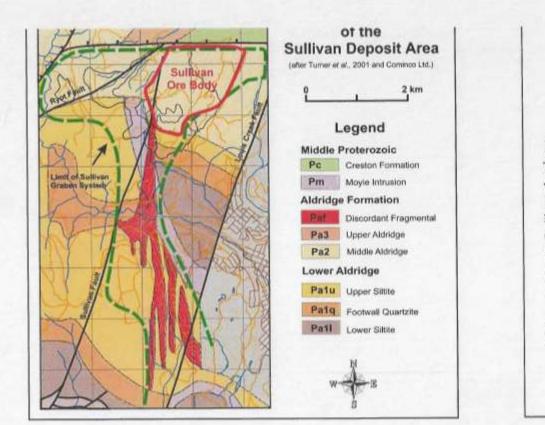
The upper Aldridge Formation, consists of rusty weathering and dark grey, thin-bedded siltstone and argillite and is typically 250m to 500m thick.

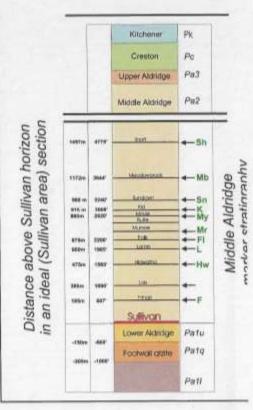
Sedimentary fragmental units are known to occur at or near the LMC in the region. Significant among these is the Clair fragmental (or Clair conglomerate), southwest of St. Mary Lake. This conformable fragmental unit comprises variably altered and sized clasts supported in a massive wacke matrix with disseminated pyrrhotite. Fragments are mostly small and rounded siltstone and wacke, and some are albitized, tourmalinized or pyrite-pyrrhotite altered. Larger, angular mudstone rip-up clasts are also common. The Clair fragmental continues across St. Mary River to the south part of the Gold Ledge Property. The unit is quite thick (50m?) north of the St. Mary River, then thins northeastward along the exposure of the LMC. South of Murphy Creek, the fragmental bed is no more than 1 or 2m thick.

Both the lower and middle Aldridge Formations are intruded by Middle Proterozoic dioritic to gabbroic sills (Moyie intrusions). These sills (and rarely, dykes) can vary in thickness from a few to several hundred metres. The sills are interpreted to be syn-depositional, and to have intruded unlithitied sediments without any loss of sedimentary stratigraphy.



Figure 4 Regional Geology





c

In the Goldledge region, the lower and middle Aldridge Formations are carried in the hanging wall of the St. Mary Fault, a southeasterly directed thrust fault that may be related to major basement structures. The Hall Lake Fault, another major thrust structure, lies to the northwest. Between the St. Mary and Hall Lake faults, the Aldridge strata are characterized by open north trending folds, and gently to moderately dipping fault bounded blocks.

The Kimberley Fault extends along the north boundary of the Gold Ledge Property, eastward to the Sullivan Mine. The Kimberley Fault has a complex history of reactivation. The last motion on the fault was left lateral and normal (north side down). The northern part of the Sullivan ore body is offset along this fault, where approximately 3000m of net displacement has been documented. A number of north and northeast trending, steep faults occur in the mine area (e.g., the Sullivan Fault), many with a west side down displacement. The age of this faulting varies, but at least some are considered to be syndepositional, basin bounding growth faults that formed the boundary of smaller (second and third order) graben basins within the Belt-Purcell basin, and thus localised mineralization at Sullivan. Many north trending faults occur on the Gold Ledge Property, and some are thought to be analogous to the Sullivan Fault.

Although several deformational episodes are documented in the region, open folds and steep block faults are the most obvious structures at a megascopic scale. These are related to Mesozoic compression and Tertiary extension, respectively. At the outcrop scale, foliation is variably developed. The best developed foliation generally occurs adjacent to and within fault and shear zones. Open tectonic folds and soft-sediment folds are also evident at the outcrop scale.

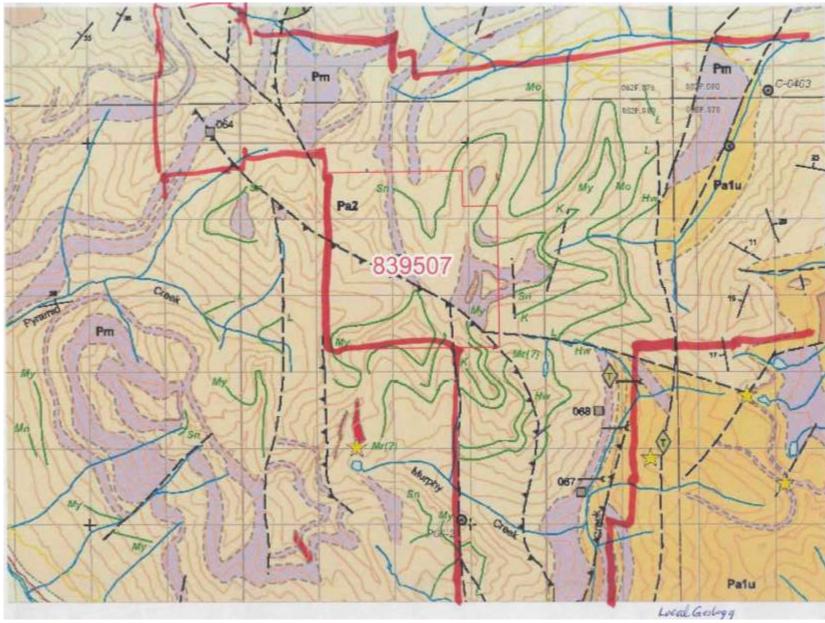
The metamorphic grade is regionally within the greenschist facies. A metamorphic culmination of sillimanite grade occurs southeast of the Gold Ledge Property, at the confluence of Matthew Creek and the St. Mary River valley. The amphibolite facies metamorphic and structural features suggest a core complex, or the core of a large-scale fold structure. Plutonism may also be a factor.

The Proterozoic Hellroaring Creek granodioritic pegmatites tock and related dykes, located south of the St. Mary River, intrude the Aldridge Formation and Moyie gabbro sills. The youngest intrusive rocks in the area are Cretaceous, including the White Creek batholith, the Hall Lake pluton and the Reade Lake stock. Thin lamprophyre dykes of probable Cretaceous age intrude all units.

The Sullivan deposit is the only major base metal deposit in the region, at an estimated 170 million tonnes grading 5.5% zinc, 5.8% lead and 59 g/t silver. The deposit is hosted by siltstone and argillite of the lower Aldridge Formation, immediately below the contact with the middle Aldridge Formation. The Sullivan deposit is interpreted to be a sedimentary exhalative (Sedex) sulphide deposit formed in a fault-controlled sub-basin of the Belt-Purcell basin.







LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Gold Ledge Property is underlain by Purcell Supergroup metasediments of the lower and middle Aldridge Formations. The Aldridge Formation sediments dip gently to moderately and mainly westward within a series of fault hounded blocks. North and northeast trending open folds occur locally. The lower Aldridge is restricted to the east side of the property. The middle Aldridge outcrops elsewhere. Several Moyie sills intrude the Aldridge Formation (Figure 2).

Several north and east trending faults serve to divide the property into gently dipping blocks. Among the north trending faults, the Pyramid and Murphy Pass Faults are down dropped to the east. The Alki and AC Faults are down dropped to the west. The Pyramid and Alki Faults form the west and east boundaries to the Clair graben. This is thought to be a Proterozoic aged structure. The Patra Fault is a northwest trending, northeasterly directed thrust fault associated with a wide zone of alteration and shearing. At least 300m of vertical throw can be demonstrated. The Kimberley Fault is an east trending, north dipping normal fault. Most other major east trending faults on the property also indicate north-side-down offset.

Several mineral showings occur within the property boundaries and are listed in the B.C. MINFILE (Figure 2). They are essentially all quartz (+/- carbonate) sulphide veins (chalcopyrite, galena, arsenopyrite) within Aldridge sediments, at or near contacts with gabbros. The showings are: Warren-Wolmer (082FNE064), Mystery (082FNE067), Blue Peter (082FNE068) and Gold Ledge (082FNE087). The Dominion Crown Grants (MINFILE No. 082FNE063) are on the south side of the Gold Ledge Property and host lead and zinc mineralization in fractures, as well as tungsten mineralization associated with a garnet skarn or alteration zone.

The Gold Ledge Project is an aggressive gold exploration located in the historical highly endowed mineral region of the Belt Purcell Basin, Purcell Mountains, south-eastern British Columbia. The Company is pleased to announce that its' Phase I exploration project has rediscovered several significant gold mineral showings and workings consisting of trenches, pits and short adits and has defined an important mineral-bearing major fault system.

The Gold Ledge claim group, which covers the project site, consists of 16 contiguous mineral claims encompassing 7,503.50 hectares. The lower and southern portion of the claim group is easily accessible from the town of Cranbrook, some half-hour drive along the St. Mary Lake Forest Service Road. Two of the old gold workings, the Mystery and Blue Peter, can be accessed by an old horse pack trail leading from the Alkai Creek logging roads. Some of the mineral prospects such as the Gold Ledge and Warren workings are located at higher elevations and are presently best accessible by helicopter, a 15 minute ferry time from Cranbrook. A nearby old logging road up the west branch of Matthew Creek comes within 3km of the Gold Ledge Zone.

Phase I exploration consisted of reconnaissance sampling of the old workings and preliminary geological and structural mapping. The workings and associated mineralization are spatially related to a major north-northwest trending, second order thrust fault and lower order cross-cutting (East-West), offset faults. The offset faults have developed drag folds along the thrust structure producing brittle deformation with mineralized quartz structures hosted in the Lower Aldridge fine grain quartzite and siltstone. Drag folds may be important in hosting some of the mineralization as in the case of the Warren workings where a 16 meter wide, highly mineralized quartz structure was mapped and sampled occurring proximal to a drag fold. Here the sulphide assemblage consists, in order of abundance:

arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite and pyrite. The quartz structure is traceable for at least 150 meters before it is covered by talus material. At a lower elevation some 300 meters southwest of Warren workings, several old trenches were located cutting a shallow dipping, massive quartz structure hosting chalcopyrite, pyrite and arsenopyrite with some very fine bladed tourmaline crystals. This structure is hosted in a gabbroic sill (Moyie Intrusion) and distal to the thrust fault. Grab Samples assayed 6.00% Pb, 1.61% Zn and 37.2 g/tonne Ag.

The Gold Ledge workings are also structurally controlled and believed to be in a similar structural setting as the Warren workings and suggest drag folding. However, here, there is more evidence of brittle deformation and the quartz veins not as massive as the Warren instead display numerous sub-paralleling narrow (1 to 0.5 meters) veins across several meters with associated anastomosing quartz veinlets. The brecciated host rock composed of quartzite and siltstone is partly replaced by sulphide mineralization adjacent to the quartz veins. The sulphide assemblage is similar to Warren mineralization.

Underground workings at the Gold Ledge consist of a 41m drift with a 14m wide crosscut. The crosscut exposes 2.4m of quartz filled breccia and 7.6m of fractured quartz. Gold values up to 34g/tonne are reported at the main Gold Ledge workings by previous selected sampling. Grab Samples from talus returned 4.97% Pb and 52.8 g/tonne silver.

Approximately 1.5km southwest of the Gold Ledge Workings is a series of short underground adits and shafts, which we refer to as the Lake Zone. Several character grab samples from the dump assayed 99.5g/tonne silver with 3.61 to 5.42% Pb and 6.56 to 9.61% Zinc. One sample ran 1.18% Copper.

The previously known underground workings known as the Blue Peter and Mystery returned grab samples assaying over 1% (up to 2.48% Cu) Copper with variable gold (from trace to 1.423 g/tonne) and silver values. However a previously undocumented relatively wide east-west trending pyritic zone (now called St. Mary Zone) was noted as being investigated in the old days by 3 adits up along the mountain side. Samples of fine muck from the upper adit assayed 3.913 g/tonne gold with 8.3 g/tonne Ag, 0.05% Cu with very low Arsenopyrite (49ppm). A grab sample from the lowest adit on the St. Mary Zone assayed 1.470 g/tonne gold.

Based on the preliminary surveys, the main thrust fault and subsidiary East-West zones important mineral-bearing structures as indicated by old workings that are found along 8 kilometer strike length. As well, some limited reconnaissance prospecting to the north along strike of the structure has found additional sulphide mineralization to suggest possible extension of quartz-mineral-bearing structures to the north.

Mapping was conducted at a scale of 1:10,000 using TRIM base maps and air photos in 2000. The geological maps of Gal and Weidner (1999) have been amended to include the new information and interpretations. The geology map is shown as Figure ??.

The following lithological descriptions are taken from Gal and Weidner (1999).

Lower Aldridge (AI)

The lower Aldridge strata are thin bedded, fine grained and typically rusty weathering due to disseminated pyrrhotite. Lithologies are mainly wacke, quartzitic wacke and siltstone. Size grading, cross beds and laminations are locally observed. Abundant disseminated biotite and muscovite occur in most beds. Schistose textures are locally observed. The lower Aldridge

Formation (AI) outcrops on the east side of the Gold Ledge Property: east of Alki Creek and south of the Bootleg Fault, south of Murphy Creek on the west side of Alki Creek, and in the valley of "East Creek". Medium bedded grey weathering quartzite was mapped in East Creek and west of Alki Creek, and has been tentatively correlated with the Footwall Quartzite (FWQ).

Middle Aldridge (A2)

The A2 stratigraphy is comprised of typically medium to thin bedded, fine to medium grained and rusty or grey-brown weathering quartz wackes, quartzitic wackes, sub-wackes, siltstones and minor argillites. Much of the A2 metasediments comprise thin to medium beds of quartz wacke or quartzitic wacke sometimes coupled with an overlying, thin bed of laminated siltstone. They can be described as A-E turbidites. The A2 beds locally display normal grading, load structures, ripples, cross beds and slumped bedding features. Siltstone and argillite sequences are often rusty weathering, but there are few siltstone and argillite beds that are thicker than 20cm. The A2 quartz wackes and quartzitic wackes are generally less micaceous than the corresponding A1 lithologies.

From within the A2, four laminite markers were identified. A further three samples were tentatively correlated. Appendix II contains a list of laminate locations and identifications.

Fragmentals (Frag)

The Clair fragmental is interpreted to continue onto the Gold Ledge Property, northwest of St. Mary Lake. The best exposure is at 554150, 5497450N, where thick (up to 50m?) rusty fragmental outcrops at the LMC, on the west side of a steep gully. The fragmental here has a variety of altered clasts, including pyrrhotized ones, up to a few cm in size. The fragmental bed(s) decrease in thickness as the LMC is traced east and north. South of Murphy Creek, the fragmental is no more than 1 or 2m thick, with very few fragments in a massive micaceous wacke matrix.

On the eastern valley slope above East Creek, fragmental units were not identified at the LMC. Northwest of Bootleg Mtn, there was some fragmental observed in outcrop and float. The fragmental here has few fragments and is interpreted to be thin. Nearby is a fragmental unit within the middle Aldridge (558950E, 5500700N). This unit is about 40-50m stratigraphically above the LMC. The rock is grey to slightly rusty weathering, medium grained quartzitic wacke matrix with many small rounded fragments.

The Murphy fragmental is a conformable body of stacked fragmental beds occurring within the A2, at or near the stratigraphic level of the Moyie marker, some 760m above the LMC. Individual fragmental beds range from 10cm to several metres thick. They are massive, rusty weathering quartzitic wacke beds, with a variety of matrix-supported clasts. Albite, sericite and pyrrhotite altered clasts are common Tourmaline was also observed. The unit was traced from the north side of Murphy Lake to the ridge at 553500E, 5501600N.

Southwest of the Murphy fragmental another stratiform fragmental sheet was mapped (552750E, 5499750N) that featured strong albite, sericite and biotite alteration.

Gabbro (gb)

The Moyie intrusions were observed in the lower and middle Aldridge Formation as sills and more rarely, dikes. Compositionally, these rocks have been defined as gabbro to diorite, although the field term gabbro is here used to indicate all Moyie intrusions. They are dark grey to dark greenish brown on fresh surfaces and weather brown, dark grey or rusty. The intrusions are generally medium to coarse grained, although thin sills (and locally developed chill margins) are fine grained. Textures are equigranular to hornblende (and more rarely plagioclase) porphyritic. Biotite, chlorite and quartz occur as alteration and/or metamorphic phases. Disseminated pyrrhotite and traces of chalcopyrite have been observed. The Moyie intrusions are non-magnetic except where considerable disseminated pyrrhotite is present.

Along Alki Creek a number of thick gabbro sills occur, offset by or possibly occupying the AC Fault. On the east side of the AC Fault, thick gabbros intrude the Al. On the west side south of Murphy Creek, a gabbro sill outcrops not far below the LMC. North of Murphy Creek, a different gabbro (probably the "Hiawatha" sill so named because of its proximity to the Hiawatha marker) has A2 in the immediate hanging wall.

On the west side of East Creek, the "Hiawatha" sill outcrops between the East Creek and Alki Faults. This 250m thick sill was encountered in a previous drill hole (PP-99-1), but not in PP-00-1. It is inferred that the sill ramps or arches upward through the stratigraphy to the south and west.

The "Sundown" sill(s) outcrops at several places on the property, in both the hanging and footwalls of the Patra Fault.

Gabbro dykes up to 20m wide, but normally thinner, were mapped in Murphy Pass and at the headwaters of Alki Creek (554800E, 5502450N; and 555000E, 5502800N). It is probable that theses dykes intrude along or near fault zones. On the ridge between Akli Creek and East Creek, a sheared gabbro lies in the Alki Fault zone.

Lamprophyre (1Ph)

North trending, 1-2 metre wide lamprophyre dykes occur at 552940E, 5501770N; and 555200E, 5497700N. They are also recognized in drill core, and were likely intruded along fault zones.

Structure

The bedding planes throughout the Gold Ledge Property indicate gently to moderately dipping blocks of sediments bounded by faults. Dips are mostly moderate to shallowly westward and northwestward. In the southwestern comer of the property along the St. Mary River valley, bedding dips moderately east-northeast. Other localised dip reversals and anomalous strike directions indicate folds. Local dip reversals are common directly adjacent to faults and some large gabbro sills. In the latter case, these are thought to be due to soft sediment deformation.

Foliation (cleavage) is almost always developed within finer grained siltstone units, and in some case the foliation is refracted through alternating wake-siltstone interbeds. Foliations are in most cases steeper than the corresponding bedding, while dipping in the same direction. This fabric is considered to be

indicative of regional east-southeast verging fold structures. In most cases, strongly developed foliations are due to nearby fault zones, and provided an outcrop-scale indication of the attitude of the zone.

Few large-scale folds were mapped; these are generally gentle open flexures. The axial traces of mapped folds trend north to northwest.

Major faults on the property trend both north and east. The east trending faults are mostly north-sidedown, while the north trending faults display both east-side and west-side-down displacements. The major faults are discussed below.

East Trending Faults

The Kimberley Fault is exposed along the north side of the property. On the west side of the north branch of Matthew Creek (562300E3, 5507450N), strong shearing and chlorite alteration, and associated quartz veining are evident in the fault zone that appears to dip approximately 40° north. On the Gold Ledge Property, A2 strata occur in both hangingwall and footwall of the fault.

The Matthew Creek Fault is inferred from the apparent offset of the LMC on the east side of East Creek; to the north, where A2 outcrops on the north side of Matthew Creek. Thus, north-side-down offset is indicated. Further to the west, there does not appear to be any offset along this fault, as gabbro sills can be traced across the Matthew Creek valley.

The Bootleg Fault truncates the LMC on the east side of the property, and runs up the upper Alki Creek valley. At the head of Alki Creek, there may be as much as100m of vertical offset, evidenced by the separation of the Sundown marker horizon across the fault. North-side-down displacement is indicated.

The Murphy Creek Fault was inferred from relations observed in drill hole PP-00-2, namely, the increased distance from the Fringe marker to the LMC. A lamprophyre dyke observed in drill core probably marks the fault zone.

North Trending Faults

The Pyramid Fault is indicated by an increasing degree of steep dipping foliations at the head of Pyramid Creek. East side down displacement, with up to 200m of vertical throw, is indicated by the offset of marker beds.

The Murphy Pass Fault is exposed in the headwaters of Matthew Creek (554600E, 5503300N). Strongly developed west-dipping foliation and chlorite, sericite and albite alteration were observed, but the fault is more difficult to trace to the south. It was intersected in drill hole PP-00-2, as a steeply dipping clay gouge zone. The offset is probably minor, on the order of 50m as indicated by the offset of marker units on the ridge south of Murphy Creek.

The AC Fault lies mostly in the valley of Alki Creek, where it is unexposed. It separates east and west dipping A1 strata on the lower part of Alki Creek. Where measured, foliations indicate a sub-vertical dip. West-side-down displacement is indicated by the juxtaposition of the LMC on the west side of Alki Creek, with A1 on the east side. The fault may be offset to the north by the Bootleg Fault, or it may merge with the Alki Fault.

The Alki Fault is considered to be the eastern bounding fault of the Clair graben. Evidence from drill holes suggests that the fault dips about 40° to the west. In outcrop, fault related foliations dip about 60-70° west. West-side-down displacement is indicated, with approximately 150m of vertical throw. The fault likely crosses Matthew Creek, and may intersect the Kimberley Fault on the north end of the property.

The East Creek Fault is a possible branch of the Alki Creek, and also has west-side-down motion. Middle and lower Aldridge Formations are juxtaposed along East Creek. In the order of 100m of vertical displacement is indicated. Strong foliation and fractures mark the fault zone at 558750E, 5505700N.

The Patra thrust fault trends northwestward across the Pyramid Property. On some earlier maps it is referred to as the Alki Fault. The fault zone is fairly well exposed from the headwaters of Alki Creek to Murphy Creek. It is marked by strong foliation and shearing, chloritic (+/- sericite, albite) alteration, and quartz veining. Shear zones and foliation dip 60-80' in outcrop. Strata are folded on both sides of the fault, and gabbros are associated with the trace of the fault zone. Alteration and disturbance seem to occur over a wider zone in the footwall than in the hangingwall. At the Wolmer-Warren showings, quartz sulphide veins occur in a linear zone that may be a splay fault in the footwall of the Patra Fault. At least 300m of vertical offset is indicated by the offset of marker units at the head of Alki Creek. The horizontal displacement is unknown, but it may be considerable. Likewise the timing of this fault relative to others is unclear.

Alteration

A regional greenschist facies metamorphism affected all rocks on the property. A high-grade zone characterized by sillimanite has been documented east of the property. Biotite and sericite were commonly observed in quartzitic wackes, sub-wackes and siltstones. Iron oxidation of pyrrhotite in the Aldridge Formation rocks (especially A1) is ubiquitous. More intense sericite, chlorite and albite alteration was noted within many fault and fracture zones. Albite-sericite-biotite alteration was also observed adjacent to some gabbro sills. Granophyre type alteration, caused by hydrothermal interaction of water saturated host sediments with intruding gabbros, was also observed in A1. The resulting even-grained, "salt and pepper" appearance of the altered sediments confused the contact relations with fine grained, altered, adjacent gabbros. A commonly observed feature in the quartz wackes of the Aldridge Formation were spherical to ellipsoidal "concretions". These are composed of quartz, feldspar, calcite, biotite, and often garnet, chlorite, sericite, and locally sulphides. The mineral assemblage and unique texture of the concretions suggests that the original composition differed from the host sediments.

PREVIOUS DIAMOND DRILLING 2000

Beaupre Diamond Drilling Ltd., of Princeton, B.C. was contracted to supply and operate a helicopter transportable Longyear Super 38 drill rig on the Pyramid Property from July 27 to September 17, 2000.

Drilling of hole PP-00-1 commenced on July 27, 2000 and was completed on August 7, 2000. The drill collar is at 557109E, 5504175N, at an elevation of 2146m a.s.l. The hole was drilled at an inclination of -77° on a bearing of 117°. NQ sized core was drilled to a depth of 758.5m, with 3.28m of casing. Several Pajari instrument tests were performed to monitor the inclination and azimuth of the drill hole during the drilling. The drill hole produced no water. However, owing to the sensitivity of the Matthew Creek watershed as a municipal water source, the hole was sealed with swelling clay (bentonite) pellets and a metal/rubber hole plug. The casing was left in place and a cap placed on the casing. All trees and timbers were bucked up to lie flat on the ground and facilitate natural re-vegetation, in accordance with the government permits.

Drill hole PP-00-2 was started on August 11 and completed on September 17, 2000. The drill collar is at 554864E, 5500089N, at an elevation of 1940m a.s.l. The hole was drilled at an inclination of -74°, on a bearing of 086°. NQ sized core was drilled to a depth of 794.2m with 6.7m of casing. Pajari instrument tests were performed to monitor the inclination and azimuth of the drill hole during the drilling. The drill hole produced no water. Upon completion, the hole was plugged and capped. The drill site at the base of a talus slope resulted in very little surface disturbance.

All core was transported to a nearby camp on the Matthew Creek Forest Service Road. The core was logged, and sample intervals marked out and split with a diamond saw on site. Upon completion of the logging and sampling, the core was transported and is stored at the residence of Mr. Glen Rodgers of Abitibi Mining Corp.

The drill logs are presented in Appendix V. Drill core sample assays are listed in Appendix VI. Graphic drill hole sections are presented in Appendix VII, Map 3a and 3b.

Drilling Results

PP-00-1

A summary log of drill hole PP-00-1 is presented in the table below:

Interval (m)	Lithology
0-3.28	Casing
3.28-43.7	A2
43.7-44.5	Gabbro
44.5-215.3	A2
215.3-217.7	Gabbro
217.7-241.3	A2
241.3-246.8	Gabbro
246.8-433.1	A2
433.8-440.45	Gabbro

Drill log summary for PP-00-1

440.45-446.9	A2: highly fractured, some veins and breccia
446.9-453.1	Fault zone, breccia (Alki Fault)
453.1-465.9	Gabbro
465.9-566.5	A1?: altered
566.5-570.5	Gabbro
570.5-582	A1
582-614.2	A1, Sullivan Horizon equivalent?
614.2-688.4	Gabbro
688.4-707	A1, Sullivan Horizon equivalent?
707-758.5	Gabbro
758.5	End of Hole

PP-00-1 Summary

Drill Hole PP-00-1 was collared in A2. Marker beds correlated with the Hiawatha marker were collected from the upper part of the hole, from 14 to 55m. The Fringe marker was intersected at 389m. Below this level, at 446.9-453.1m, a major fault zone was encountered. The zone was marked by strong foliation, shearing, chlorite-sericite alteration, and a 6m fault breccia zone, comprising matrix supported sub-angular to rounded fragments, in a soft sericite-clay-chlorite altered matrix. Narrow clay gouge zones were intersected near the centre of this zone. Quartz-sphalerite veins and brecciated vein fragments were collected from the breccia fault zone and from a gabbro in the hanging wall of the fault zone. A gabbro was also intersected in the footwall of the fault zone. Below the gabbro were sericite altered Aldridge sediments. These rocks were interpreted to be part of the lower Aldridge, probably not far below the LMC. The major fault zone below the Fringe marker was thus interpreted to have removed the LMC, and have brought up lower stratigraphy on its footwall (west-side-down displacement). Projection of the core bedding angles of the central gouge zone to surface resulted in good agreement with the mapped trace of the Alki Fault. Thus it is interpreted that the major fault zone cored by PP-00-1 is the Alki Fault. This results in a 40° westward dip for the fault, where it was originally considered to be steeply dipping or sub-vertical. Below the fault zone A1 lithologies were cored, with some thick massive laminated siltstones beds that could be correlated with Sullivan Horizon stratigraphy. Gabbro sequences encountered near the bottom of the hole (from 614.2m) were considered to be the top of a very thick (200-400m?) gabbro that had been intersected within the top part of the A1 in older drill holes. The hole was stopped in gabbro. Thus while the LMC itself was not intersected, it is felt that the top of the AI was intersected in the footwall of the Alki Fault, along with some possible Sullivan Horizon equivalents.

The determination that the Alki Fault dips moderately west rather than very steeply, led to a reinterpretation of last year's drill hole (PP-99-I), drilled some 2km north of PP-00-1. The Alki Fault here was projected to intersect this drill hole very near an observed fault-fixture breccia zone. The rocks below this fault zone were, upon re-examination, assigned to A1. Within this A1 unit were laminated wacke/siltstone sequences that could be correlated with Sullivan Horizon stratigraphy, including the zone previously identified as the top of the Sullivan Horizon at 912.8m. Furthermore, the drill hole was reinterpreted to end in albitized gabbro (987.3-1005.2m), rather than intermediate intrusive rock.

PP-00-1 Geochemistry Results

A total of 102 core samples were split, and half of the interval sent to Eco-Tech Labs for 28 element ICP analysis, plus gold by AA-fire assay methods. Sampling was geared mainly toward the upper A1 laminated siltstones, i.e., the Sullivan Horizon equivalents.

The area within and adjacent to the Alki Fault zone, from 43% to 452m, yielded several anomalous Pb, Zn, and Ag values, commonly due to quartz-sulphide vein and fracture mineralization. Sample 18215 yielded 4.56% Pb, 11.6% Zn and 73.9 g/t Ag over 23cm from a quartz-sulphide-chlorite vein within gabbro. Sample 18217 assayed 1.43% Zn over 1.13m from fault zone breccia and fractured rock. Sample 18220 yielded 2.21% Pb, 7.65% Zn and 4.8 ppm Ag over 42cm from semi massive sphalerite and brecciated sulphides within the Alki Fault zone.

Apart from the fault zone area, there were few anomalies. Sample 18182 yielded 138 ppm Pb over 1.55m, starting at 235m. This sample was from a zone of common tourmalinized mudchips and possible pyrrhotized fragments, probably a fragmental bed within A2. Sample 18202 assayed 104ppm Pb and 330ppm As over 1.13m starting at 357m. This sample was collected from an interval displaying disturbed bedding, and including a 13mm quartz veinlet with arsenopyrite. Sample 18236 yielded 40ppm Pb and 277ppm Zn over 1.2a starting at 539.7m. This sample was from laminated siltstone adjacent to a narrow fault zone.

The laminated siltstone-wacke beds within the A1 and below the fault zone, tentatively correlated with Sullivan Horizon lithologies, were generally not anomainlo Pubs or Zn.

PP-00-2

A summary log for PP-00-2 is presented below:

Drill log summary for PP-00-2			
Interval (m)	Lithology		
0-6.7	Casing		
6.7-155.5	A2		
155.5-157.5	Gabbro		
157.5-162.6	A2		
162.6-217.5	Gabbro		
217.5-234.2	A2		
234.2-235.1	Gabbro		
235.1-428.7	A2		
428.7-430.35	Altered Mafic Intrusive – lamprophyre?		
430.35-656.85	A2		
656.85-669.9	LMC: A1, Sullivan Horizon equivalent		
669.9-685.4	A1		
685.4-691.0	Fault Zone – A1		
691696.0	A1		
696-714.1	A1, Sullivan Horizon equivalent (?)		
714.1-794.2	A1		
794.2	ЕОН		

Drill log summary for PP-00-2

PP-00-2 Summary

Drill Hole PP-00-2 was collared in A2, below the Lamb marker, which outcrops on the ridge to the south. The Murphy Pass Fault was intersected at 145m, expressed by a gouge zone parallel to the core axis. A 54.6m thick gabbro sill was intersected at 162.9m, which may correlate with the "Hiawatha" sill. The Fringe marker was intersected at 333.5m. Below this level, a few minor shear or gouge zones were intersected, as well as an altered lamprophyre dyke at 428.7m. The lamprophyre was inferred to represent the Murphy Creek Fault. The LMC was intersected at 656.85rn. The Fringe to LMC distance in core (283.35m) indicates that the Murphy Creek Fault must have north-side-down motion. Below the LMC approximately 13m of Sullivan Horizon equivalent strata (massive, laminated fine grained biotitic wacke/siltstone) was encountered. Below this was A1 with some laminated beds, then a fault zone at 685.4m. The footwall of the fault zone was A1 with some significant interbedded massive laminated units that were correlative with Sullivan Horizon. The hole was stopped in A1 at 794.2m.

The hole was successful in intersecting the LMC horizon, with 13m of favourable stratigraphy in the footwall of the LMC. However, a fault zone less than 30m below the LMC has removed some of the favourable Sullivan horizon equivalent stratigraphy.

PP-00-2 Geochemistry Results

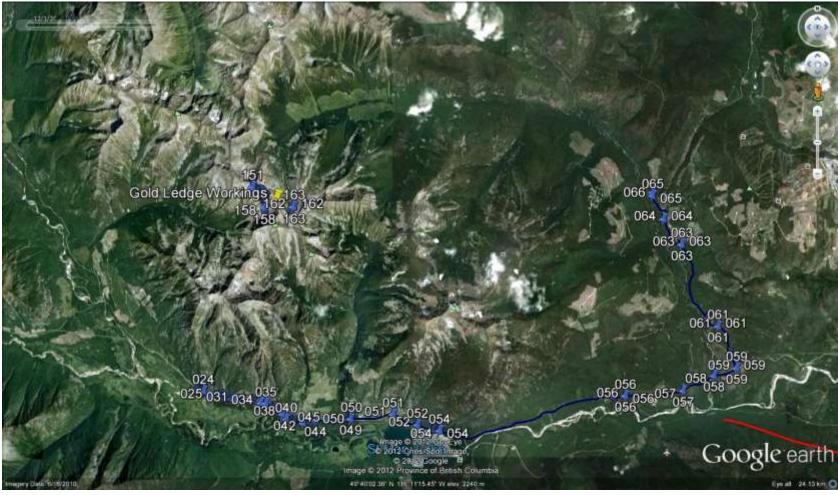
A total of 147 core samples were split, and half of the interval sent to Eco-Tech Labs for 28 element ICP analysis, plus gold by AA-fire assay methods. Sampling was geared mainly toward the upper A1 laminated beds that were correlated with the Sullivan Horizon. In addition, other siltstone and fine-grained wackes were sampled. There were few anomalous Pb or Zn values sampled until the LMC. Here there was a fairly abrupt and consistent increase in Pb and Zn at the LMC, in the footwall laminated siltstones. Over 11.43m of laminated rocks (samples 92633-92645), a weighted average of 74ppm Pb and 189ppm Zn was obtained. A central 7.43m of this zone (samples 92636-92643) yielded a weighted average of 87ppm Pb and 226ppm Zn.

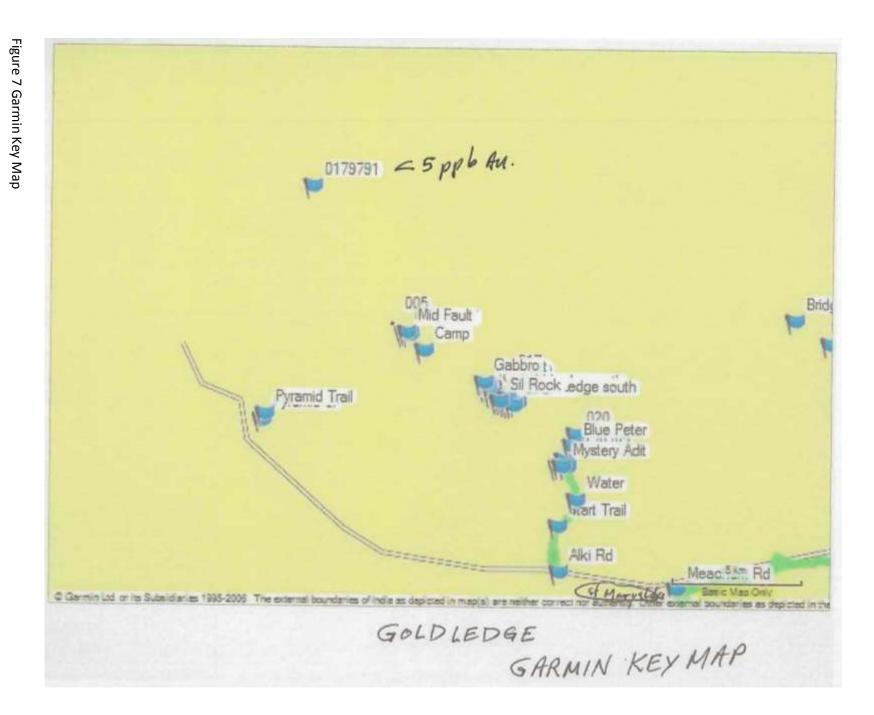
Further samples within the A1, and lower laminated units were not anomalous, including those below the fault zone at 685.4m. Some minor anomalies were obtained in A2 samples from 625m to 632m, partly within a siltstone-mudstone package above the LMC. Sample 92596 assayed 154ppm Zn and 48ppm Pb over 1.06m (starting at 625.74m). This sample was from a quartz wacke with a pyrrhotite fragment(?). The adjacent sample 92597 (139ppm Zn, 36ppm Pb over 1.03m, starting at 626.8m) was collected from the top of a siltstone-mudstone unit. Sample 92599 (128ppm Zn, 26ppm Pb, 0.97m, starting at 629.15m) was from this same fine-grained package. Sample 92602 yielded 114ppm Zn, 62ppm Pb over 0.28m, from 631.92m. The sample was fractured and altered by biotite, chlorite and calcite.

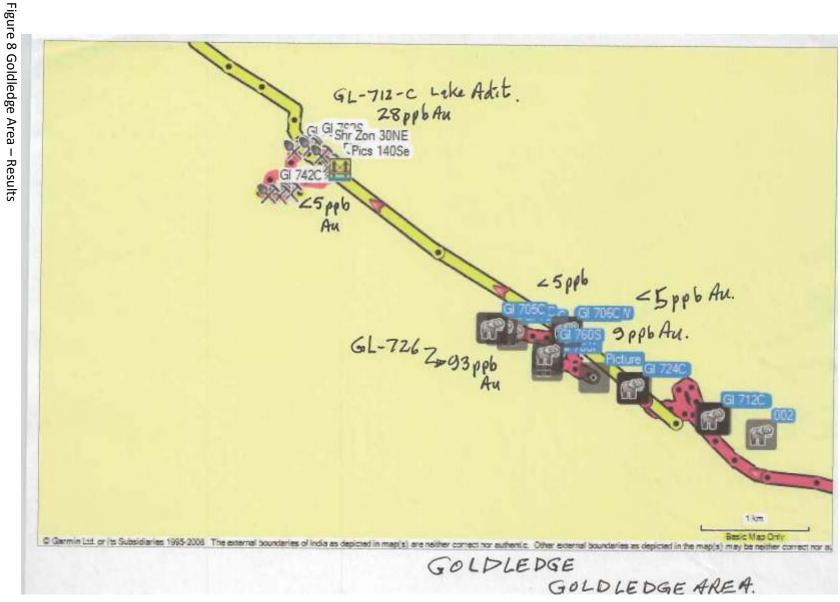
The weakly to moderately anomalous nature of the Sullivan Horizon equivalent rocks below the LMC indicate that the drill hole intersected the extreme distal margin of a massive sulphide horizon.

23 Geological and Geochemical Report on the Goldledge Property February 1, 2012

Figure 6 Google Image Key Map

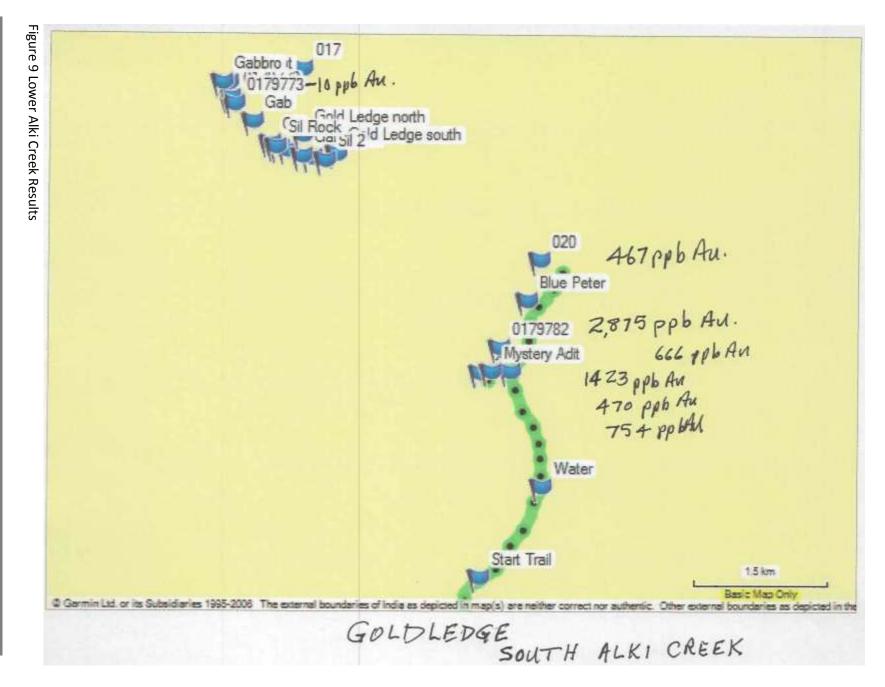






Geological and Geochemical Report on the Goldledge Property February 1, 2012

S



Geological and Geochemical Report on the Goldledge Property February 1, 2012

26

EXPLORATION RESULTS 2011

The Gold Ledge Project is an aggressive gold exploration located in the historical highly endowed mineral region of the Belt Purcell Basin, Purcell Mountains, south-eastern British Columbia. The Company is pleased to announce that its' Phase I exploration project has rediscovered several significant gold mineral showings and workings consisting of trenches, pits and short adits and has defined an important mineral-bearing major fault system.

The Gold Ledge claim group, which covers the project site, consists of 16 contiguous mineral claims encompassing 7,503.50 hectares. The lower and southern portion of the claim group is easily accessible from the town of Cranbrook, some half-hour drive along the St. Mary Lake Forest Service Road. Two of the old gold workings, the Mystery and Blue Peter, can be accessed by an old horse pack trail leading from the Alkai Creek logging roads. Some of the mineral prospects such as the Gold Ledge and Warren workings are located at higher elevations and are presently best accessible by helicopter, a 15 minute ferry time from Cranbrook. A nearby old logging road up the west branch of Matthew Creek comes within 3km of the Gold Ledge Zone.

Phase I exploration consisted of reconnaissance sampling of the old workings and preliminary geological and structural mapping. The workings and associated mineralization are spatially related to a major north-northwest trending, second order thrust fault and lower order cross-cutting (East-West), offset faults. The offset faults have developed drag folds along the thrust structure producing brittle deformation with mineralized quartz structures hosted in the Lower Aldridge fine grain quartzite and siltstone. Drag folds may be important in hosting some of the mineralization as in the case of the Warren workings where a 16 meter wide, highly mineralized quartz structure was mapped and sampled occurring proximal to a drag fold. Here the sulphide assemblage consists, in order of abundance: arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite and pyrite. The quartz structure is traceable for at least 150 meters before it is covered by talus material. At a lower elevation some 300 meters southwest of Warren workings, several old trenches were located cutting a shallow dipping, massive quartz structure hosting chalcopyrite, pyrite and arsenopyrite with some very fine bladed tourmaline crystals. This structure is hosted in a gabbroic sill (Moyie Intrusion) and distal to the thrust fault. Grab Samples assayed 6.00% Pb, 1.61% Zn and 37.2 g/tonne Ag.

The Gold Ledge workings are also structurally controlled and believed to be in a similar structural setting as the Warren workings and suggest drag folding. However, here, there is more evidence of brittle deformation and the quartz veins not as massive as the Warren instead display numerous sub-paralleling narrow (1 to 0.5 meters) veins across several meters with associated anastomosing quartz veinlets. The brecciated host rock composed of quartzite and siltstone is partly replaced by sulphide mineralization adjacent to the quartz veins. The sulphide assemblage is similar to Warren mineralization.

Underground workings at the Gold Ledge consist of a 41m drift with a 14m wide crosscut. The crosscut exposes 2.4m of quartz filled breccia and 7.6m of fractured quartz. Gold values up to 34g/tonne are reported at the main Gold Ledge workings by previous selected sampling. Grab Samples from talus returned 4.97% Pb and 52.8 g/tonne silver.

Approximately 1.5km southwest of the Gold Ledge Workings is a series of short underground adits and shafts, which we refer to as the Lake Zone. Several character grab samples from the dump assayed 99.5g/tonne silver with 3.61 to 5.42% Pb and 6.56 to 9.61% Zinc. One sample ran 1.18% Copper.

The previously known underground workings known as the Blue Peter and Mystery returned grab samples assaying over 1% (up to 2.48% Cu) Copper with variable gold (from trace to 1.423 g/tonne) and silver values. However a previously undocumented relatively wide east-west trending pyritic zone (now called St. Mary Zone) was noted as being investigated in the old days by 3 adits up along the mountain side. Samples of fine muck from the upper adit assayed 3.913 g/tonne gold with 8.3 g/tonne Ag, 0.05% Cu with very low Arsenopyrite (49ppm). A grab sample from the lowest adit on the St. Mary Zone assayed 1.470 g/tonne gold.

Based on the preliminary surveys, the main thrust fault and subsidiary East-West zones important mineral-bearing structures as indicated by old workings that are found along 8 kilometer strike length. As well, some limited reconnaissance prospecting to the north along strike of the structure has found additional sulphide mineralization to suggest possible extension of quartz-mineral-bearing structures to the north.

SUMMARY and CONCLUSIONS

The Gold Ledge Property comprises 10 mineral claims with a total of 4,629.16 ha. The property is situated west of Kimberley, and north and west of the St. Mary River. The property covers exposures of the Proterozoic lower and middle Aldridge Formations of the Purcell Supergroup. The target of exploration was a Sedex deposit such as Sullivan, stratigraphically located at the lower Aldridge – middle Aldridge contact (LMC).

The 2000 exploration program on the Gold Ledge Property consisted of two diamond drill holes (PP-00-1 and PP-00-2). Geological mapping that expanded and refined previous work and geological interpretations initiated in 1999 preceded the drilling.

Hole PP-00-1 intersected the Hiawatha and Fringe markers in the middle Aldridge (A2), then entered a fault zone that was interpreted to be the west-dipping normal Alki Fault. Lower Aldridge (A1) stratigraphy was encountered below the fault. While the LMC was not intersected, some favourable horizons were encountered. These horizons were only very weakly anomalous. Zinc, lead and silver mineralization within and near the Alki Fault zone is vein and fracture related, and is probably a late feature rather than representing remobilized Sedex mineralization at the LMC.

Hole PP-00-2 also intersected the Fringe marker and the LMC. The greater than expected distance from Fringe marker to the LMC in the hole was ascribed to motion on the previously undetected Murphy Creek Fault. Below the LMC, approximately 13m of favourable laminated siltstones and fine-grained wackes, correlative to the Sullivan Horizon, were encountered. A fault zone 30m below the LMC may have removed some thickness of Sullivan Horizon equivalent strata. The Sullivan Horizon equivalent sediments were weakly to moderately elevated in Pb and Zn (87ppm Pb, 226ppm Zn over 7.43m). This anomalous geochemistry may be indicative of strata very distal to that hosting Sedex style mineralization.

The Gold Ledge Project is an aggressive gold exploration located in the historical highly endowed mineral region of the Belt Purcell Basin, Purcell Mountains, south-eastern British Columbia. The Company is pleased to announce that its' Phase I exploration project has rediscovered several significant gold mineral showings and workings consisting of trenches, pits and short adits and has defined an important mineral-bearing major fault system.

The Gold Ledge claim group, which covers the project site, consists of 16 contiguous mineral claims encompassing 7,503.50 hectares. The lower and southern portion of the claim group is easily accessible from the town of Cranbrook, some half-hour drive along the St. Mary Lake Forest Service Road. Two of the old gold workings, the Mystery and Blue Peter, can be accessed by an old horse pack trail leading from the Alkai Creek logging roads. Some of the mineral prospects such as the Gold Ledge and Warren workings are located at higher elevations and are presently best accessible by helicopter, a 15 minute ferry time from Cranbrook. A nearby old logging road up the west branch of Matthew Creek comes within 3km of the Gold Ledge Zone.

Phase I exploration consisted of reconnaissance sampling of the old workings and preliminary geological and structural mapping. The workings and associated mineralization are spatially related to a major north-northwest trending, second order thrust fault and lower order cross-cutting (East-West), offset faults. The offset faults have developed drag folds along the thrust structure producing brittle deformation with mineralized quartz structures hosted in the Lower Aldridge fine grain quartzite and

siltstone. Drag folds may be important in hosting some of the mineralization as in the case of the Warren workings where a 16 meter wide, highly mineralized quartz structure was mapped and sampled occurring proximal to a drag fold. Here the sulphide assemblage consists, in order of abundance: arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite and pyrite. The quartz structure is traceable for at least 150 meters before it is covered by talus material. At a lower elevation some 300 meters southwest of Warren workings, several old trenches were located cutting a shallow dipping, massive quartz structure hosting chalcopyrite, pyrite and arsenopyrite with some very fine bladed tourmaline crystals. This structure is hosted in a gabbroic sill (Moyie Intrusion) and distal to the thrust fault. Grab Samples assayed 6.00% Pb, 1.61% Zn and 37.2 g/tonne Ag.

The Gold Ledge workings are also structurally controlled and believed to be in a similar structural setting as the Warren workings and suggest drag folding. However, here, there is more evidence of brittle deformation and the quartz veins not as massive as the Warren instead display numerous sub-paralleling narrow (1 to 0.5 meters) veins across several meters with associated anastomosing quartz veinlets. The brecciated host rock composed of quartzite and siltstone is partly replaced by sulphide mineralization adjacent to the quartz veins. The sulphide assemblage is similar to Warren mineralization.

Underground workings at the Gold Ledge consist of a 41m drift with a 14m wide crosscut. The crosscut exposes 2.4m of quartz filled breccia and 7.6m of fractured quartz. Gold values up to 34g/tonne are reported at the main Gold Ledge workings by previous selected sampling. Grab Samples from talus returned 4.97% Pb and 52.8 g/tonne silver.

Approximately 1.5km southwest of the Gold Ledge Workings is a series of short underground adits and shafts, which we refer to as the Lake Zone. Several character grab samples from the dump assayed 99.5g/tonne silver with 3.61 to 5.42% Pb and 6.56 to 9.61% Zinc. One sample ran 1.18% Copper.

The previously known underground workings known as the Blue Peter and Mystery returned grab samples assaying over 1% (up to 2.48% Cu) Copper with variable gold (from trace to 1.423 g/tonne) and silver values. However a previously undocumented relatively wide east-west trending pyritic zone (now called St. Mary Zone) was noted as being investigated in the old days by 3 adits up along the mountain side. Samples of fine muck from the upper adit assayed 3.913 g/tonne gold with 8.3 g/tonne Ag, 0.05% Cu with very low Arsenopyrite (49ppm). A grab sample from the lowest adit on the St. Mary Zone assayed 1.470 g/tonne gold.

Based on the preliminary surveys, the main thrust fault and subsidiary East-West zones important mineral-bearing structures as indicated by old workings that are found along 8 kilometer strike length. As well, some limited reconnaissance prospecting to the north along strike of the structure has found additional sulphide mineralization to suggest possible extension of quartz-mineral-bearing structures to the north.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario)

REFERENCES

Gal, LP and Weidner SO (1999):

1999 Geological Evaluation of the Pyramid Peak Property. BCMEMPR Assessment Report

Hoy, T (1993):

Geology of the Purcell Supergroup in the Fernie West-Half Map Area, Southeastern British Columbia. B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Bulletin 84

Hoy, T, Price, RA, Legun, A, Grant, B and Brown, DA (1995):

Purcell Supergroup, southeastern British Columbia, compilation map, scale 1:250 000; B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geoscience Map 1995-1

Kung, R, Brown, DA, Lowe, C. and Rencz, A. (1996):

Geology and Landsat Imagery of the St. Mary River Area- East, Southeastern British Columbia. Geological Survey of Canada Open File 3432.

Leech, GB (1952):

Preliminary Map. St. Mary Lake, British Columbia. Geological Survey of Canada Paper 52-15

Leech, GB (1957):

St. Mary Lake. Kootenay District, British Columbia. Geological Survey of CanadaMap 15-1957

Reesor, JE (1996):

Geology of Kootenay Lake, B.C. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1864-A.

Appendix I

Statement of Qualifications

February 1, 2012

APPENDIX I STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, J. T. (Jo) Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo., of Unit 5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1 do hereby certify that:

I am an independent consulting geologist and principal of Homegold Resources Ltd.

This Certificate applies to the Technical Report titled: GEOLOGICAL and GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT on the GOLDLEDGE PROJECT, FORT STEEL MINING DIVISION, Prepared for Electra Gold Ltd.., North Vancouver, B.C., Prepared by myself, J. T. SHEARER, M.Sc., P.Geo., Consulting Geologist, #5-2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C., V3C 2Z1 dated February 1, 2012.

My academic qualifications are as follows: Bachelor of Science, (B.Sc.) in Honours Geology from the University of British Columbia, 1973, Associate of the Royal School of Mines (ARSM) from the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London, England in 1977 in Mineral Exploration, and Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Geology from the University of London, UK, 1977

I am a Member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia (APEGBC) Canada, Member No.19279 and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, (Fellow No. F439)

I have been professionally active in the mining industry continuously for over 38 years since initial graduation from university and have worked on several epithermal precious metal properties.,

I visited the Goldledge Property most recently between July 24 and July 30, 2011.

I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of the assessment report entitled "Geological and Geochemical Assessment Report on the Goldledge Project" dated February 1, 2012.

Signed and dated in Port Coquitlam, B.C.

Date

J.T. (Jo) Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario)

Appendix II

Statement of Costs

February 1, 2012

Appendix II Statement of Costs

		Total
	HST	without
Wages		HST
J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo, Geologist, July 24-30, 2011		
7 days @ \$700/day	\$588.00	\$4,900.00
Dan Cardinal, B.Sc., P.Geo., Geologist, July 27-30, 2011		
4 days @ \$650/day	312.00	2,600.00
Transportation		
Truck 1 – 8 days @ \$80/day	76.80	640.00
Truck 2 – 7 days @ \$100/day	84.00	700.00
Fuel	38.00	950.00
Helicopter, Bighorn Helicopters	816.00	6,800.00
Hotel, Cranbrook	207.00	1,725.00
Meals, Cranbrook	145.80	1,215.00
Dave Heino, July 24-31, 2011, 8 days @ \$450/day	432.00	3,600.00
Ron Olynyk, July 24-31, 2011, 8 days @ \$400/day	384.00	3,200.00
Analytical, 60 rocks + 15 soils @ \$28.50ea. Cert. 11-360-06259-01	256.50	2,137.50
Data Compilation and Interpretations	84.00	700.00
Report Writing	84.00	700.00
Word Processing and Reproduction	36.00	300.00

Total \$3,544.10 \$30,167.50

Event #5146327 Filed December 1, 2011 \$20,000 PAC 6,009.03 Total paid \$2,606.93

Event #5159829 Filed December 29, 2011 \$1,500 PAC 505.39 Total paid \$201.09

Total Filed \$21,500 plus PAC

Appendix III

Assay Certificates

February 1, 2012



Certificate of Analysis

11-360-06259-01

Inspectorate Exploration & Mining Services Ltd. #200 - 11620 Horseshoe Way Richmond, British Columbia V7A 4V5 Canada Phone: 604-272-7818

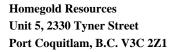
Distribution List Attention: Johan T. Shearer Unit 5, 2330 Tyner Street Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1 Phone: (604)970-6402 EMail: jo@homegoldresourcesltd.com	Ui Po Attention: Jo	omegold Resources nit 5, 2330 Tyner Stre ort Coquitlam, B.C. V ohan T. Shearer edge Project		Date Received: 07/29/2011 Date Completed: 09/12/2011 Invoice:
	Location Vancouver, BC Vancouver, BC	Samples 85 22	Type Rock Soil	Preparation Description SP-RX-2K/Rock/Chips/Drill Core SP-SS-1K/Soils, Humus Sediments 1kg dried, sieved and riffle split
	Location Vancouver, BC Vancouver, BC Vancouver, BC Vancouver, BC Vancouver, BC Vancouver, BC	Method 30-AR-TR Cu-AR-OR-AA Au-1AT-AA Ag-1AT-GV Zn-AR-OR-AA Pb-AR-OR-AA		Description 30 Element, Aqua Regia, ICP, Trace Level Cu, Ore Grade, AQR, AA Au, 1AT Fire Assay, AAS Silver by Fire Assay with Gravimetric Finish Overlimit Zn, Ore Grade, AQR, AA Pb, Ore Grade, AQR, AA

The results of this assay were based solely upon the content of the sample submitted. Any decision to invest should be made only after the potential investment value of the claim or deposit has been determined based on the results of assays of multiple samples of geologic materials collected by the prospective investor or by a qualified person selected by him and based on an evaluation of all engineering data which is available concerning any proposed project. For our complete terms and conditions please see our website at www.inspectorate.com.

By-

Mike Caron, Lab Manager





A Bureau Veritas Group Company

#200 - 11620 Horseshoe Way

		Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr
			Ag-1AT-GV	Cu-AR-OR-AA	Pb-AR-OR-AA	Zn-AR-OR-AA	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR
Sample		ppb	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
Description	Туре	5	3.4	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.01	5	10	2	0.01	0.5	1	1
DH1-11	Soil	6					<0.1	2.32	<5	67	<2	0.12	<0.5	7	11
DH2-11	Soil	<5					<0.1	1.23	17	33	<2	0.07	<0.5	6	13
DH3-11	Soil	<5					<0.1	2.25	10	88	2	0.10	<0.5	8	15
DH4-11	Soil	<5					<0.1	3.37	6	96	<2	0.08	<0.5	7	11
DH5-11	Soil	46					<0.1	3.46	<5	173	2	0.12	<0.5	12	12
DH6-11	Soil	<5					0.5	3.28	7	141	<2	0.07	<0.5	24 8	28
DH7-11 DH8-11	Soil	<5					0.2	1.79	<5	57	<2	0.05	<0.5	8	26
DH8-11 DH9-11	Soil Soil	6 <5					0.1 0.2	1.94 1.62	<5 <5	73 63	<2 2	0.05 0.03	<0.5 <0.5	5	27 20
DH9-11 DH10-11	Soil	<u>්</u>					<0.2	2.01	<5	36	<2	0.03	<0.5	13	30
DH10-11 DH11-11	Soil	5					<0.1	1.36	<5	30	<2	0.08	<0.5	6	20
DH11-11 DH12-11	Soil	5					0.1	2.12	18	61	<2	0.03	<0.5	11	20 34
DH12-11 DH13-11	Soil	<5					<0.1	1.90	8	44	<2	0.05	<0.5	11	34
DH13-11 DH14-11	Soil	7					0.1	2.26	5	57	<2	0.03	<0.5	11	28
DH15-11	Soil	6					<0.1	2.10	<5	57	<2	0.02	<0.5	11	27
HC200F	Rock	<5					<0.1	0.10	131	12	<2	0.02	<0.5	2	267
HC201F	Rock	<5					<0.1	1.01	<5	57	<2	0.26	<0.5	11	166
0179765	Rock	6					<0.1	0.52	<5	12	<2	0.06	<0.5	70	132
0179768	Rock	123		1.08			13.4	0.37	<5	<10	14	0.39	<0.5	33	170
0179769	Rock	666		1.59			6.6	0.47	<5	<10	9	0.48	3.5	463	185
0179770	Rock	1423					1.9	0.11	132	<10	24	0.21	1.0	105	275
0179771A	Rock	470		2.48			10.5	0.22	61	<10	21	0.05	1.2	29	277
0179771B	Rock	754					4.1	0.97	<5	<10	9	1.39	1.6	257	158
0179772	Rock	6					< 0.1	1.08	120	82	<2	0.02	< 0.5	16	142
0179773	Rock	10					6.7	0.10	1955	<10	3	0.02	3.8	5	356
0179774	Rock	17					16.3	0.65	1032	<10	12	6.08	9.7	202	107
0179775	Rock	24					4.0	0.14	158	<10	2	4.34	0.6	21	160
0179776	Rock	<5					1.9	0.06	25	<10	3	>10	55.1	3	117
0179777	Rock	<5					0.3	1.77	273	32	<2	2.59	< 0.5	25	233
0179778	Rock	14			1.60	1.82	38.4	0.62	245	33	22	0.35	115.0	26	256
0179779	Rock	8					1.1	0.96	48	11	2	1.02	0.9	90	192
0179780	Rock	117		1.23			4.4	0.31	71	18	3	0.09	0.6	128	219
0179781	Rock	8					3.4	0.75	106	<10	<2	1.36	2.8	120	181
0179782	Rock	2875					1.8	0.21	<5	<10	36	0.07	<0.5	5	251
0179783	Rock	7					0.5	0.08	>10000	<10	<2	0.03	<0.5	84	256
0179784	Rock	10					0.2	0.18	>10000	<10	<2	0.01	<0.5	56	227
0179785	Rock	6					0.1	0.53	>10000	17	<2	0.02	<0.5	25	198
0179786	Rock	<5					0.2	0.65	5757	21	<2	0.02	<0.5	9	261
0179787	Rock	<5					0.2	0.11	>10000	<10	<2	< 0.01	<0.5	17	267
0179788	Rock	<5					0.3	0.34	5667	13	3	< 0.01	<0.5	14	284



Homegold Resources Unit 5, 2330 Tyner Street Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

A Bureau Veritas Group Company

#200 - 11620 Horseshoe Way

			Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr
			Au-1AT-AA	Ag-1AT-GV	Cu-AR-OR-AA	Pb-AR-OR-AA	Zn-AR-OR-AA	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR
	-	Sample	ppb	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
Descri	-	Туре	5	3.4	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.01	5	10	2	0.01	0.5	1	1
	9789	Rock	<5					0.2	0.34	7494	29	<2	0.02	<0.5	14	270
017		Rock	<5					0.2	0.26	>10000	14	<2	0.02	< 0.5	9	267
GL-7		Rock	<5					< 0.1	0.20	99	13	<2	0.04	< 0.5	1	214
GL-7		Rock	<5					0.7	0.07	617	<10	<2	< 0.01	5.6	2	228
GL-7		Rock	<5					0.4	1.40	17	59	<2	0.86	< 0.5	26	83
GL-7		Rock	<5					0.5	1.44	19	25	<2	0.63	< 0.5	25	122
GL-7		Rock	<5					0.2	1.51	1027	<10	4	>10	< 0.5	56	274
GL-7		Rock	467					30.9	0.18	>10000	<10	6	0.07	8.0	87	163
GL-7		Rock	64					5.9	0.31	>10000	<10	2	0.26	12.6	15	200
GL-7		Rock	<5					0.3	1.18	199	13	3	0.71	< 0.5	23	130
GL-7		Rock	<5					0.9	0.78	58	13	<2	0.39	<0.5	16	157
GL-7		Rock	28				4.23	10.9	1.58	1018	21	9	1.76	229.8	27	114
GL-7		Rock	24					0.4	0.15	>10000	16	<2	0.04	< 0.5	22	220
GL-7		Rock	18					<0.1	0.38	>10000	69	<2	0.05	<0.5	10	128
GL-7		Rock	48					0.7	0.32	>10000	37	<2	0.05	<0.5	5	128
GL-7		Rock	32			4.97		52.8	0.24	>10000	33	13	0.01	59.5	<1	166
GL-7		Rock	15					0.3	0.33	>10000	50	2	0.03	1.3	3	181
GL-7		Rock	<5					< 0.1	0.38	8233	71	<2	0.02	1.9	5	187
GL-7		Rock	8					0.6	0.53	>10000	65	<2	0.05	1.0	12	181
GL-7		Rock	<5					0.9	0.43	7743	71	<2	0.04	3.1	7	181
GL-7		Rock	6					< 0.1	0.49	9264	68	<2	0.15	<0.5	5	139
GL-7		Rock	19					3.2	0.55	300	<10	4	0.23	<0.5	9	184
GL-7		Rock	93					4.0	0.75	360	<10	4	0.03	<0.5	22	204
GL-7		Rock	12					0.8	1.56	110	<10	<2	0.07	<0.5	47	184
GL-7		Rock	35					0.7	0.06	59	<10	2	< 0.01	<0.5	4	341
GL-7		Rock	38			2.07	0.01	4.7	0.02	>10000	<10	3	< 0.01	678.8	<1	170
GL-7		Rock	<5			3.07	3.31	24.5	0.01	3627	<10	11	< 0.01	>1000	1	262
GL-7		Rock	126			2.35	1.41	26.4	0.03	>10000	<10	17	< 0.01	291.8	24	124
GL-7		Rock	15			6.00	1.61	37.2	0.02	>10000	<10	9	< 0.01	847.7	2	222
GL-7		Rock	<5					0.3	0.40	2107	83	<2	0.02	8.2	8	207
GL-7		Rock	<5					0.3	0.34	>10000	69 0.5	<2	0.01	4.0	10	173
GL-7		Rock	6					<0.1	0.53	>10000	86	<2	0.07	3.1	6	235
GL-7		Rock	<5					0.2	0.01	155	<10	3	< 0.01	0.9	35	200
GL-7		Rock	23					0.4	0.22	>10000	41	<2	< 0.01	<0.5	52	36
GL-7-		Rock	<5					0.2	0.13	2812	<10	<2	< 0.01	<0.5	12	339
GL-7-		Rock	<5					<0.1	0.46	693	63	<2	0.01	<0.5	16	196
GL-7-		Rock	<5					<0.1	0.01	206	<10	<2	< 0.01	<0.5	2	308
JTS-G		Rock	7					0.9	0.39	1525	37	2	1.40	5.3	12	196
	L-06	Rock	19				1.61	7.3	0.38	147	26	6	2.24	95.7	6	167
G	L-07	Rock	29			1.31	6.96	45.1	0.80	286	25	22	3.39	435.3	20	147



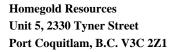
Homegold Resources Unit 5, 2330 Tyner Street Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

A Bureau Veritas Group Company

#200 - 11620 Horseshoe Way

			Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr
			Au-1AT-AA	Ag-1AT-GV	Cu-AR-OR-AA	Pb-AR-OR-AA	Zn-AR-OR-AA	30-AR-TR								
	Sample	Sample	ppb	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	Description	Туре	5	3.4	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.01	5	10	2	0.01	0.5	1	1
	GL-08	Rock	<5					0.7	2.56	10	91	<2	1.55	3.8	44	66
	GL-09	Rock	<5					0.3	0.53	12	<10	<2	0.36	2.1	3	236
	GL-711	Rock	11					4.8	0.15	78	11	3	0.11	83.0	7	280
	GL-711-2	Rock	358	99.5		3.61	6.50	>100	0.15	444	11	49	0.25	431.5	15	202
	GL-711-3	Rock	154			5.42	8.45	98.7	0.54	>10000	21	19	1.67	602.6	77	128
	GL-711-4	Rock	18		1.18	1.97	8.99	69.5	0.04	161	11	19	2.42	596.0	18	148
	GL-711-5	Rock	16			2.09	9.61	47.7	0.04	76	<10	14	1.62	662.4	16	181
	GL-716-1	Rock	10					0.6	0.03	8853	<10	<2	0.03	3.0	1	248
	GL-700F	Rock	<5					0.2	0.60	249	31	<2	0.02	2.3	2	129
	GL-701F	Rock	<5					< 0.1	2.94	415	20	3	0.02	0.8	20	68
	GL-713F	Rock	149					2.6	0.21	>10000	18	2	0.03	< 0.5	8	101
	GL-729F	Rock	137					0.9	0.11	329	<10	13	0.21	0.7	517	124
	GL-730F	Rock	1470					4.3	0.07	2312	<10	39	0.05	0.6	66	297
	GL-737F	Rock	20					0.3	0.13	211	19	<2	0.01	< 0.5	11	284
	GL-0111DC	Rock	57			1.35	2.47	11.1	0.01	>10000	<10	6	< 0.01	930.7	29	195
	GL-0211DC	Rock	20			1.61		14.5	0.07	>10000	<10	9	0.49	21.8	8	223
	SHAFT	Rock	40					15.8	0.49	>10000	<10	4	8.29	10.7	174	84
	PASS	Rock	<5					0.2	1.60	2295	24	<2	4.41	2.8	33	150
	NO ID	Rock	31			1.86	5.87	60.3	0.86	336	12	27	0.96	366.8	20	200
OLDLEI	GE FINISH MUCKPILE	Rock	27				3.89	52.4	1.73	683	40	22	0.70	226.8	41	135
	GL-760S	Soil	9					0.2	2.33	55	62	<2	0.06	0.6	11	30
	GL-761S	Soil	3913					8.3	0.70	49	13	78	0.03	< 0.5	5	2
	GL-762S	Soil	12					0.2	1.54	3692	22	<2	0.01	< 0.5	89	9
	GL-764S	Soil	<5					0.5	2.46	336	62	3	0.06	0.6	33	9
	GL-100S	Soil	<5					0.3	4.14	11	70	<2	0.02	< 0.5	7	9
	GL-101S	Soil	<5					< 0.1	1.50	12	57	<2	0.02	<0.5	4	11
	GL-102S	Soil	<5					< 0.1	1.72	11	76	<2	0.05	< 0.5	8	55



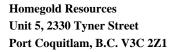


A Bureau Veritas Group Company

#200 - 11620 Horseshoe Way

		Cu	Fe	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	Р	Pb	Sb	Sc
		30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR
Sample	Sample	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Description	Туре	1	0.01	3	0.01	2	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	2	1
DH1-11	Soil	6	2.09	<3	0.11	7	0.19	100	<1	0.02	10	234	25	<2	1
DH2-11	Soil	14	3.14	<3	0.12	9	0.23	108	2	< 0.01	9	211	21	<2	1
DH3-11	Soil	10	3.02	<3	0.16	13	0.28	170	1	0.01	16	555	25	<2	2
DH4-11	Soil	<1	2.97	<3	0.09	8	0.12	144	1	0.02	9	1639	22	<2	2
DH5-11	Soil	11	2.30	<3	0.11	11	0.17	1039	<1	0.02	13	1883	24	<2	2
DH6-11	Soil	61	4.05	<3	0.11	40	0.40	468	2	0.02	36	409	45	<2	4
DH7-11	Soil	<1	3.39	<3	0.03	11	0.58	160	1	< 0.01	24	493	11	<2	2
DH8-11	Soil	6	4.41	<3	0.05	9	0.41	219	1	0.01	21	435	52	<2	2
DH9-11	Soil	5	2.59	<3	0.02	10	0.41	138	<1	0.01	18	250	16	<2	1
DH10-11	Soil	7	3.88	<3	0.03	12	0.71	185	<1	< 0.01	35	323	16	<2	2
DH11-11	Soil	3	2.50	<3	0.03	14	0.37	157	1	0.01	18	233	12	<2	1
DH12-11	Soil	<1	4.37	<3	0.05	14	0.54	311	1	< 0.01	30	443	43	<2	2
DH13-11	Soil	10	3.72	<3	0.03	17	0.73	277	<1	< 0.01	32	492	21	<2	2
DH14-11	Soil	22	3.68	<3	0.05	25	0.58	519	<1	0.01	31	625	38	<2	3
DH15-11	Soil	8	3.43	<3	0.04	13	0.61	317	1	< 0.01	25	539	14	<2	2
HC200F	Rock	73	1.63	<3	0.02	<2	0.02	54	2	0.01	6	115	3	<2	<1
HC201F	Rock	61	2.22	<3	0.50	23	0.31	267	1	0.10	24	251	10	<2	3
0179765	Rock	106	9.53	<3	0.12	2	0.18	125	<1	0.08	35	<10	14	<2	20
0179768	Rock	>10000	9.09	<3	0.07	<2	0.24	173	1	0.05	7	33	9	<2	9
0179769	Rock	>10000	>10	<3	0.05	<2	0.22	178	<1	0.06	166	113	3	<2	4
0179770	Rock	8998	2.79	<3	0.03	3	0.05	254	<1	< 0.01	18	<10	10	<2	3
0179771A	Rock	>10000	6.49	<3	0.01	<2	0.09	94	1	< 0.01	13	<10	6	<2	3
0179771B	Rock	9998	9.73	<3	0.09	<2	0.46	384	1	0.13	92	193	3	<2	8
0179772	Rock	133	3.11	<3	0.27	16	0.57	506	<1	0.02	22	211	5	<2	2
0179773	Rock	103	2.72	<3	0.02	3	0.01	91	2	< 0.01	18	43	3124	2	<1
0179774	Rock	5778	8.20	<3	0.10	<2	0.66	913	2	< 0.01	60 5	171	446	<2	9
0179775	Rock	549	1.96	<3 <3	0.02	<2	0.07	587	2 2	<0.01	5	100	142	<2	3
0179776 0179777	Rock	99 79	0.64 5.50	<3 <3	0.02 0.22	<2	0.06 1.32	1228 977	2	<0.01 0.01	4 100	205 416	1446 15	<2 <2	4
	Rock	2031		<3	0.22	6 2	0.28	320		0.01	8	288	>10000	10	9
0179778 0179779	Rock	3852	2.41 6.01	<3	0.11	<2	0.28	417	<1 2	0.02	8 17	288 95	>10000	<2	16
0179780	Rock Rock	>10000	6.98	<3	0.33	<2	0.77	250	1	<0.02	25	<10	40 68	<2	10
0179781	Rock	×10000 4773	6.75	<3	0.08	<2	0.27	230 316	1	<0.01	23 30	<10	26	<2	12
0179782	Rock	294	3.71	<3	0.13	<2	0.38	79	1	0.01	50	61	33	<2	2
0179782	Rock	71	2.68	<3	0.04	<2	0.22	79	1	<0.02	41	30	234	<2	<1
0179784	Rock	/1	3.58	<3	0.02	<2	0.04	79 89	1	<0.01	63	30 18	18	4	<1
0179785	Rock	9 19	3.38	<3	0.02	<2	0.12	135	1	<0.01	63 47	18 69	18	4 <2	<1
0179786	Rock	38	4.21	<3	0.07	4	0.31	155	<1	0.01	47	168	26	<2	<1
0179787	Rock	58 29	4.21 2.97	<3	0.10	4 <2	0.38	63	<1 <1	< 0.01	17	29	20 35	<2	<1
0179788	Rock	29	3.67	<3	0.02	5	0.03	108	<1	<0.01	19	59	35	<2	<1
01/9/88	NULK	28	5.07	< 3	0.00	5	0.18	108	<1	<0.01	17	39		<2	<1



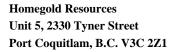


A Bureau Veritas Group Company

#200 - 11620 Horseshoe Way

		Cu	Fe	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Мо	Na	Ni	Р	Pb	Sb	Sc
Course 1.	C	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR
Sample	Sample	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm 1	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Description 0179789	Type Rock	8	0.01	3	0.01	2 8	0.01 0.13	<u> </u>	<1	0.01	31	10 70	2 45	2	<1
0179789	Rock	8 21	3.12	<3	0.15	8 2	0.13	128	<1	<0.01	21	70	43 59	2	<1
GL-702-C	Rock	17	0.74	<3	0.00	5	0.12	75	<1	0.03	6	63	12	<2	<1
GL-702-C GL-703-C	Rock	6	2.24	<3	< 0.01	<2	<0.04	120	<1	< 0.03	6	03 77	235	<2	<1
GL-703-C GL-704-C	Rock	626	3.48	<3	0.23	2	0.72	348	<1	0.09	11	554	6	<2	7
GL-705-C	Rock	355	4.50	<3	0.06	3	0.72	337	1	0.06	11	492	30	<2	5
GL-705-C GL-706-C	Rock	50	8.91	<3	0.16	2	1.83	2464	4	< 0.01	386	1436	<2	<2	15
GL-707-C	Rock	4503	8.42	<3	0.03	<2	0.04	92	<1	0.01	6	112	5133	71	2
GL-708-C	Rock	196	3.35	<3	0.03	<2	0.14	180	<1	0.02	11	118	2986	22	2
GL-709-C	Rock	894	6.15	<3	0.07	9	0.30	366	2	0.12	1	1535	59	<2	7
GL-710-C	Rock	1351	4.08	<3	0.05	7	0.23	189	1	0.10	3	1103	44	<2	5
GL-712-C	Rock	3825	5.22	<3	0.10	<2	0.79	796	1	0.02	6	301	1099	<2	12
GL-714-C	Rock	10	3.36	<3	0.07	3	0.04	396	2	0.03	17	44	40	3	<1
GL-715-C	Rock	39	1.89	<3	0.30	8	0.05	41	1	0.01	9	113	27	3	<1
GL-717-C	Rock	<1	5.42	<3	0.27	5	0.03	64	4	< 0.01	14	134	214	12	<1
GL-718-C	Rock	<1	7.04	<3	0.17	3	0.02	34	3	< 0.01	7	133	>10000	41	<1
GL-719-C	Rock	<1	3.53	<3	0.23	8	0.07	114	2	0.01	18	108	146	4	<1
GL-720-C	Rock	5	1.33	<3	0.31	12	0.05	165	<1	< 0.01	19	81	44	<2	<1
GL-721-C	Rock	20	3.15	<3	0.37	11	0.11	213	2	0.01	30	161	491	<2	<1
GL-722-C	Rock	20	1.34	<3	0.31	12	0.10	75	<1	0.01	22	162	909	<2	<1
GL-724-C	Rock	18	1.69	<3	0.34	8	0.15	193	1	< 0.01	17	126	59	<2	<1
GL-725-C	Rock	971	>10	<3	0.18	<2	0.32	162	1	< 0.01	5	70	6	<2	5
GL-726-C	Rock	776	7.84	<3	0.04	<2	0.38	237	2	< 0.01	7	150	127	<2	6
GL-727-C	Rock	1045	4.94	<3	0.06	<2	0.93	444	<1	0.02	15	224	3	<2	15
GL-728-C	Rock	495	4.92	<3	< 0.01	<2	< 0.01	45	2	< 0.01	7	28	8	<2	<1
GL-731-C	Rock	<1	9.83	<3	< 0.01	<2	< 0.01	28	2	< 0.01	3	<10	8127	34	<1
GL-732-C	Rock	14	1.20	<3	< 0.01	<2	< 0.01	35	<1	< 0.01	5	<10	>10000	16	<1
GL-733-C	Rock	<1	>10	<3	0.02	<2	< 0.01	17	5	< 0.01	3	<10	>10000	81	<1
GL-734-C	Rock	<1	4.19	<3	< 0.01	<2	< 0.01	30	2	< 0.01	6	<10	>10000	40	<1
GL-735-C	Rock	23	1.46	<3	0.30	13	0.03	580	<1	0.01	11	124	364	<2	1
GL-736-C	Rock	6	1.77	<3	0.27	12	0.01	149	1	0.02	7	89	496	<2	<1
GL-737-C	Rock	17	1.56	<3	0.40	14	0.11	91	1	0.01	23	137	54	<2	<1
GL-738-C	Rock	348	>10	<3	< 0.01	<2	< 0.01	34	<1	< 0.01	98	<10	42	<2	<1
GL-739-C	Rock	154	>10	<3	0.09	<2	0.01	234	3	< 0.01	2	602	149	<2	4
GL-740-C	Rock	27	2.08	<3	0.02	<2	0.06	57	1	< 0.01	9	47	43	<2	<1
GL-741-C	Rock	70	1.26	<3	0.30	32	0.02	455	1	0.03	21	94	13	<2	2
GL-742-C	Rock	13	0.61	<3	< 0.01	<2	< 0.01	57	<1	< 0.01	7	<10	33	<2	<1
JTS-GL-05	Rock	277	1.51	<3	0.12	<2	0.23	427	<1	0.01	5	<10	49	<2	3
GL-06	Rock	890	1.90	<3	0.06	<2	0.27	639	<1	<0.01	5	<10	2017	<2	4
GL-07	Rock	5723	4.48	<3	0.11	<2	0.54	984	<1	< 0.01	7	52	>10000	<2	4



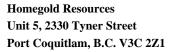


A Bureau Veritas Group Company

#200 - 11620 Horseshoe Way

			Cu	Fe	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	Р	Pb	Sb	Sc
			30-AR-TR													
	Sample	Sample	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	Description	Type	1	0.01	3	0.01	2	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	2	1
	GL-08	Rock	581	8.19	<3	0.67	5	0.82	727	2	0.13	<1	1271	125	<2	19
	GL-09	Rock	28	1.75	<3	0.02	<2	0.13	254	<1	0.05	4	113	97	<2	2
	GL-711	Rock	2076	1.31	<3	0.01	3	0.11	256	<1	< 0.01	6	<10	724	4	1
	GL-711-2	Rock	9465	3.05	<3	0.01	<2	0.09	208	<1	< 0.01	7	41	>10000	18	1
	GL-711-3	Rock	5139	6.61	<3	0.11	<2	0.32	807	<1	< 0.01	10	175	>10000	60	4
	GL-711-4	Rock	>10000	4.01	<3	0.02	<2	0.13	795	<1	< 0.01	10	25	>10000	4	1
	GL-711-5	Rock	4359	3.54	<3	0.02	<2	0.11	588	<1	< 0.01	8	<10	>10000	9	<1
	GL-716-1	Rock	60	1.10	<3	< 0.01	<2	0.01	32	2	< 0.01	6	<10	169	3	<1
	GL-700F	Rock	<1	6.52	<3	0.30	24	0.07	226	2	0.01	18	455	80	<2	4
	GL-701F	Rock	59	>10	<3	0.29	10	1.77	579	1	< 0.01	62	453	14	<2	20
	GL-713F	Rock	<1	>10	<3	0.14	2	0.01	79	13	< 0.01	63	266	131	35	2
	GL-729F	Rock	1720	>10	<3	0.02	<2	0.10	69	2	< 0.01	146	<10	9	<2	2
	GL-730F	Rock	5021	3.71	<3	0.02	<2	0.06	47	2	< 0.01	24	<10	77	<2	<1
	GL-737F	Rock	90	1.87	<3	0.06	<2	0.02	230	1	0.01	11	19	216	<2	<1
	GL-0111DC	Rock	63	>10	<3	< 0.01	<2	< 0.01	30	2	< 0.01	10	<10	>10000	41	<1
	GL-0211DC	Rock	386	2.70	<3	0.02	<2	0.02	87	1	< 0.01	6	<10	>10000	17	<1
	SHAFT	Rock	7434	8.96	<3	0.04	<2	0.32	1073	4	< 0.01	31	134	307	<2	7
	PASS	Rock	81	6.37	<3	0.21	5	1.35	1386	2	0.01	85	672	66	<2	8
	NO ID	Rock	8288	4.34	<3	0.07	<2	0.37	414	<1	0.09	7	671	>10000	6	6
OLDLEDC	E FINISH MUCKPILE	Rock	6384	7.11	<3	0.24	3	0.71	676	<1	0.04	5	703	9999	<2	12
	GL-760S	Soil	22	2.82	<3	0.17	13	0.53	1134	1	0.01	25	1144	51	<2	3
	GL-761S	Soil	532	>10	<3	0.55	<2	0.86	139	3	0.02	3	224	97	<2	5
	GL-762S	Soil	296	>10	<3	0.05	17	0.56	2497	2	< 0.01	63	853	76	<2	9
	GL-764S	Soil	109	5.15	<3	0.18	10	0.74	1233	2	< 0.01	26	758	225	<2	9
	GL-100S	Soil	6	2.06	<3	0.05	5	0.09	279	1	0.01	8	347	19	<2	2
	GL-101S	Soil	3	2.01	<3	0.15	10	0.20	183	<1	< 0.01	7	310	16	<2	1
	GL-102S	Soil	6	2.43	<3	0.29	14	0.69	222	<1	< 0.01	31	553	18	<2	3



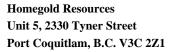


A Bureau Veritas Group Company

#200 - 11620 Horseshoe Way

		Sr	Ti	Tl	V	W	Zn	Zr	
		30-AR-TR							
Sample	Sample	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
Description	Туре	1	0.01	10	1	10	2	2	
DH1-11	Soil	10	0.08	<10	23	<10	92	5	
DH2-11	Soil	5	0.08	<10	39	<10	73	<2	
DH3-11	Soil	13	0.08	<10	28	<10	101	5	
DH4-11	Soil	8	0.13	<10	33	<10	148	12	
DH5-11	Soil	17	0.12	<10	29	<10	206	16	
DH6-11	Soil	12	0.04	<10	31	<10	127	4	
DH7-11	Soil	6	0.02	<10	23	<10	108	<2	
DH8-11	Soil	5	0.03	<10	27	<10	81	<2	
DH9-11	Soil	3	0.03	<10	23	<10	70	2	
DH10-11	Soil	5	0.02	<10	20	<10	96	<2	
DH11-11	Soil	3	0.01	<10	20	<10	58	<2	
DH12-11	Soil	5	0.02	<10	28	<10	211	<2	
DH13-11	Soil	4	0.01	<10	23	<10	105	<2	
DH14-11	Soil	12	0.03	<10	22	<10	89	<2	
DH15-11	Soil	3	0.02	<10	21	<10	122	<2	
HC200F	Rock	2	< 0.01	<10	6	12	8	<2	
HC201F	Rock	12	0.10	<10	18	<10	52	<2	
0179765	Rock	2	0.18	<10	121	<10	21	4	
0179768	Rock	2	0.10	<10	58	<10	112	<2	
0179769	Rock	3	0.11	<10	56	<10	281	<2	
0179770	Rock	2	< 0.01	<10	5	<10	228	<2	
0179771A	Rock	1	< 0.01	<10	16	<10	199	<2	
0179771B	Rock	7	0.14	<10	104	<10	200	<2	
0179772	Rock	2	< 0.01	<10	23	<10	46	<2	
0179773	Rock	2	< 0.01	<10	3	<10	621	<2	
0179774	Rock	147	< 0.01	<10	52	<10	431	<2	
0179775	Rock	67	< 0.01	<10	11	<10	57	<2	
0179776	Rock	168	< 0.01	<10	4	13	1088	<2	
0179777	Rock	51	< 0.01	<10	78	<10	81	<2	
0179778	Rock	9	0.12	<10	9	214	>10000	<2	
0179779	Rock	11	0.05	<10	83	<10	137	<2	
0179780	Rock	6	< 0.01	<10	25	<10	107	<2	
0179781	Rock	19	0.03	<10	94	<10	163	<2	
0179782	Rock	2	0.04	<10	38	39	15	<2	
0179783	Rock	1	< 0.01	<10	1	<10	19	<2	
0179784	Rock	2	< 0.01	<10	4	<10	18	<2	
0179785	Rock	2	< 0.01	<10	10	<10	30	<2	
0179786	Rock	2	< 0.01	<10	13	<10	35	<2	
0179787	Rock	<1	< 0.01	<10	2	<10	7	<2	
0179788	Rock	1	< 0.01	<10	5	<10	19	<2	



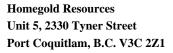


A Bureau Veritas Group Company

#200 - 11620 Horseshoe Way

		Sr	Ti	Tl	V	W	Zn	Zr	
		30-AR-TR							
Sample	Sample	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
Description	Type	1	0.01	10	1	10	2	2	
0179789	Rock	2	< 0.01	<10	6	<10	14	<2	
0179790	Rock	2	< 0.01	<10	4	<10	16	<2	
GL-702-C	Rock	5	0.02	<10	3	<10	9	<2	
GL-703-C	Rock	2	< 0.01	<10	10	<10	138	<2	
GL-704-C	Rock	18	0.19	<10	104	<10	48	<2	
GL-705-C	Rock	20	0.16	<10	84	<10	45	<2	
GL-706-C	Rock	118	< 0.01	<10	74	<10	65	<2	
GL-707-C	Rock	6	< 0.01	<10	3	20	1641	<2	
GL-708-C	Rock	6	< 0.01	<10	4	20	1555	<2	
GL-709-C	Rock	9	0.10	<10	<1	<10	68	<2	
GL-710-C	Rock	11	0.07	<10	<1	<10	33	<2	
GL-712-C	Rock	34	0.04	<10	43	501	>10000	<2	
GL-714-C	Rock	4	< 0.01	<10	<1	<10	90	<2	
GL-715-C	Rock	5	< 0.01	<10	2	<10	250	<2	
GL-717-C	Rock	5	< 0.01	<10	1	<10	81	<2	
GL-718-C	Rock	13	< 0.01	<10	1	<10	544	<2	
GL-719-C	Rock	3	< 0.01	<10	1	<10	81	<2	
GL-720-C	Rock	3	< 0.01	<10	2	<10	51	<2	
GL-721-C	Rock	5	< 0.01	<10	3	<10	106	<2	
GL-722-C	Rock	4	< 0.01	<10	2	<10	88	<2	
GL-724-C	Rock	7	< 0.01	<10	2	<10	25	<2	
GL-725-C	Rock	3	0.03	<10	64	12	32	<2	
GL-726-C	Rock	2	< 0.01	<10	93	<10	45	<2	
GL-727-C	Rock	2	0.04	<10	196	<10	68	<2	
GL-728-C	Rock	<1	< 0.01	<10	3	<10	9	<2	
GL-731-C	Rock	1	< 0.01	<10	<1	139	9997	<2	
GL-732-C	Rock	<1	< 0.01	<10	<1	391	>10000	<2	
GL-733-C	Rock	2	< 0.01	<10	<1	53	4870	<2	
GL-734-C	Rock	1	< 0.01	<10	<1	184	>10000	<2	
GL-735-C	Rock	2	< 0.01	<10	6	<10	157	<2	
GL-736-C	Rock	2	< 0.01	<10	5	<10	98	<2	
GL-737-C	Rock	11	< 0.01	<10	3	<10	105	<2	
GL-738-C	Rock	1	< 0.01	<10	<1	<10	12	<2	
GL-739-C	Rock	3	< 0.01	<10	26	<10	36	2	
GL-740-C	Rock	<1	< 0.01	<10	9	<10	14	<2	
GL-741-C	Rock	2	< 0.01	<10	8	<10	11	2	
GL-742-C	Rock	<1	< 0.01	<10	<1	<10	8	<2	
JTS-GL-05	Rock	44	< 0.01	<10	7	<10	702	<2	
GL-06	Rock	70	< 0.01	<10	10	182	>10000	<2	
GL-07	Rock	97	< 0.01	<10	15	879	>10000	<2	



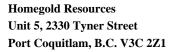


A Bureau Veritas Group Company

#200 - 11620 Horseshoe Way

			Sr	Ti	Tl	V	W	Zn	Zr
			30-AR-TR						
	Sample	Sample	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	Description	Туре	1	0.01	10	1	10	2	2
	GL-08	Rock	17	0.20	<10	20	13	632	<2
	GL-09	Rock	3	0.03	<10	1	<10	338	<2
	GL-711	Rock	8	< 0.01	<10	4	150	9999	<2
	GL-711-2	Rock	9	< 0.01	<10	3	844	>10000	<2
	GL-711-3	Rock	54	0.01	<10	4	1130	>10000	<2
	GL-711-4	Rock	81	< 0.01	<10	<1	1225	>10000	<2
	GL-711-5	Rock	52	< 0.01	<10	<1	1378	>10000	<2
	GL-716-1	Rock	2	< 0.01	<10	<1	<10	554	<2
	GL-700F	Rock	3	< 0.01	<10	11	<10	328	3
	GL-701F	Rock	3	< 0.01	<10	227	<10	213	<2
	GL-713F	Rock	37	< 0.01	<10	6	<10	68	4
	GL-729F	Rock	4	< 0.01	<10	9	<10	40	<2
	GL-730F	Rock	3	0.01	<10	8	<10	106	<2
	GL-737F	Rock	1	< 0.01	<10	1	<10	56	<2
	GL-0111DC	Rock	1	< 0.01	<10	<1	282	>10000	<2
	GL-0211DC	Rock	10	< 0.01	<10	2	<10	434	<2
	SHAFT	Rock	149	< 0.01	<10	46	<10	406	<2
	PASS	Rock	88	< 0.01	<10	63	<10	159	<2
	NO ID	Rock	12	0.08	<10	4	732	>10000	<2
GOLDLE	OGE FINISH MUCKPILE	Rock	15	0.12	<10	21	462	>10000	<2
	GL-760S	Soil	8	0.07	<10	45	<10	129	2
	GL-761S	Soil	16	0.11	<10	159	1111	30	<2
	GL-762S	Soil	5	0.03	<10	62	<10	174	<2
	GL-764S	Soil	6	0.07	<10	104	<10	132	4
	GL-100S	Soil	3	0.13	<10	27	<10	82	35
	GL-101S	Soil	3	0.05	<10	21	<10	76	3
	GL-102S	Soil	6	0.08	<10	31	<10	87	2





A Bureau Veritas Group Company

#200 - 11620 Horseshoe Way

		Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr
~ .	~ .	Au-1AT-AA	0	Cu-AR-OR-AA	Pb-AR-OR-AA	Zn-AR-OR-AA	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR
Sample Description	Sample Type	ppb 5	ppm 3.4	% 0.01	% 0.01	% 0.01	ppm 0.1	% 0.01	ppm 5	ppm 10	ppm 2	% 0.01	ppm 0.5	ppm	ppm
Description DH1-11	Soil	5	5.4	0.01	0.01	0.01	<0.1	2.32	<5	67	<2	0.01	<0.5	7	11
DH1-11 Dup	5011						0.1	2.32	<5	67	<2	0.12	<0.5	7	11
QCV1108-02214-0002-BLK							<0.1	< 0.01	<5	<10	<2	< 0.01	<0.5	<1	<1
STD-CDN-ME-8 expected							61.7		-						
STD-CDN-ME-8 result							60.0								
0179768	Rock						13.4	0.37	<5	<10	14	0.39	< 0.5	33	170
0179768 Dup							12.5	0.35	<5	<10	12	0.38	0.5	32	160
QCV1108-02214-0005-BLK							< 0.1	< 0.01	<5	<10	<2	< 0.01	<0.5	<1	<1
STD-CDN-ME-8 expected							61.7								
STD-CDN-ME-8 result							60.9								
0179785	Rock						0.1	0.53	>10000	17	<2	0.02	<0.5	25	198
0179785 Dup							< 0.1	0.54	>10000	17	<2	0.02	<0.5	25	204
QCV1108-02214-0008-BLK							< 0.1	< 0.01	<5	<10	<2	< 0.01	< 0.5	<1	<1
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected							101								
STD-CDN-ME-6 result							>100								
GL-717-C	Rock						0.7	0.32	>10000	37	<2	0.05	<0.5	5	128
GL-717-C Dup							0.7	0.31	>10000	37	<2	0.05	<0.5	5	128
QCV1108-02214-0011-BLK							< 0.1	< 0.01	<5	<10	<2	< 0.01	<0.5	<1	<1
STD-OREAS94-2A expected							3.4				9 11			23	
STD-OREAS94-2A result GL-738-C	Rock						3.3 0.2	0.01	155	<10	3	< 0.01	0.9	22 35	200
GL-738-C Dup	ROCK						0.2	0.01	155	<10 <10	2	< 0.01	0.9	35	200 200
QCV1108-02214-0014-BLK							<0.1	< 0.02	<5	<10	<2	< 0.01	<0.5	<1	<1
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected							101	<0.01		<10	< <u>2</u>	<0.01	<0.5	<1	< <u>1</u>
STD-CDN-ME-6 result							>100								
GL-713F	Rock						2.6	0.21	>10000	18	2	0.03	<0.5	8	101
GL-713F Dup							2.4	0.21	>10000	17	3	0.03	< 0.5	8	101
QCV1108-02214-0017-BLK							< 0.1	< 0.01	<5	<10	<2	< 0.01	< 0.5	<1	<1
STD-OREAS94-2A expected							3.4				9			23	
STD-OREAS94-2A result							3.4				11			23	
QCV1108-02214-0019-BLK							< 0.1	< 0.01	<5	<10	<2	< 0.01	< 0.5	<1	<1
STD-OREAS94-2A expected							3.4				9			23	
STD-OREAS94-2A result							3.2				8			21	
DH1-11	Soil	6													
DH1-11 Dup		5													
STD-OxG84 expected		922													
STD-OxG84 result		918													
0179768	Rock	123													
0179768 Dup		108													
QCV1108-02215-0004-BLK		<5													



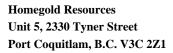
Homegold Resources Unit 5, 2330 Tyner Street Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

A Bureau Veritas Group Company

#200 - 11620 Horseshoe Way

		Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Со	Cr
			Ag-1AT-GV	Cu-AR-OR-AA	Pb-AR-OR-AA	Zn-AR-OR-AA	30-AR-TR								
Sample	Sample	ppb	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
Description	Туре	5	3.4	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.01	5	10	2	0.01	0.5	1	
0179785	Rock	6													
0179785 Dup		<5													
STD-Oxi81 expected		1807													
STD-Oxi81 result		1841													
GL-717-C	Rock	48													
GL-717-C Dup		51													
QCV1108-02215-0008-BLK		<5													
GL-738-C	Rock	<5													
GL-738-C Dup		<5													
GL-713F	Rock	149													
GL-713F Dup		145													
QCV1108-02215-0012-BLK		<5													
STD-OxD87 expected		417													
STD-OxD87 result		391													



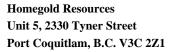


A Bureau Veritas Group Company

#200 - 11620 Horseshoe Way

		Cu	Fe	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Мо	Na	Ni	Р	Pb	Sb	Sc
		30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR
Sample	Sample	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Description	Туре	1	0.01	3	0.01	2	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	2	1
DH1-11	Soil	6	2.09	<3	0.11	7	0.19	100	<1	0.02	10	234	25	<2	1
DH1-11 Dup		6	2.13	<3	0.11	7	0.19	100	1	0.02	10	251	23	<2	1
QCV1108-02214-0002-BLK		<1	< 0.01	<3	< 0.01	<2	< 0.01	<5	<1	< 0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1
STD-CDN-ME-8 expected		1030											19400		
STD-CDN-ME-8 result	D 1	994	0.00	2	0.07	•	0.24	150		0.05	~	22	>10000		0
0179768	Rock	>10000	9.09	<3	0.07	<2	0.24	173	1	0.05	7	33	9	<2	9
0179768 Dup		>10000	8.47	<3	0.06	<2	0.22	162	1	0.05	7	26	9	<2	8
QCV1108-02214-0005-BLK		<1	< 0.01	<3	< 0.01	<2	< 0.01	<5	<1	< 0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1
STD-CDN-ME-8 expected		1030											19400		
STD-CDN-ME-8 result	D 1	965	2.50	2	0.07		0.01	105		0.01	17		>10000		
0179785	Rock	19	3.79 3.85	<3	0.07	4	0.31 0.32	135 137	1	0.01 0.01	47 47	69 72	19	<2 <2	<1
0179785 Dup QCV1108-02214-0008-BLK		19		<3	0.07	4			1			73	16		<1
-		<1 6130	< 0.01	<3	< 0.01	<2	< 0.01	<5	<1	< 0.01	<1	<10	<2 10200	<2	<1
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected															
STD-CDN-ME-6 result	D 1	6459	5.40	.2	0.27	-	0.02	C A	4	.0.01	14	124	9889	10	1
GL-717-C GL-717-C Dup	Rock	<1 <1	5.42 5.43	<3 <3	0.27 0.27	5 5	0.03 0.03	64 62	4	<0.01 <0.01	14 13	134 116	214 212	12 11	<1 <1
QCV1108-02214-0011-BLK		<1	<0.01	<3	<0.01		< 0.03	62 <5	3 <1	<0.01		<10		<2	<1
STD-OREAS94-2A expected		11300	<0.01	<3	<0.01	<2	<0.01	<3	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2 31	<2	<1
STD-OREAS94-2A expected STD-OREAS94-2A result		>10000											31		
GL-738-C	Rock	>10000	>10	<3	< 0.01	<2	< 0.01	34	<1	< 0.01	98	<10	42	<2	<1
GL-738-C Dup	ROCK	348	>10	<3	<0.01	<2	< 0.01	34 35	<1	<0.01	98 98	<10 <10	42	<2	<1 <1
OCV1108-02214-0014-BLK		<1	<0.01	<3	<0.01	<2	< 0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected		6130	<0.01	< >	<0.01	<2	<0.01	0	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	10200	<2	<1
STD-CDN-ME-6 result		6413											9996		
GL-713F	Rock	<1	>10	<3	0.14	2	0.01	79	13	< 0.01	63	266	131	35	2
GL-713F Dup	ROCK	<1	>10	<3	0.14	2	0.01	77	13	<0.01	63	250	131	32	2
QCV1108-02214-0017-BLK		<1	<0.01	<3	< 0.01	<2	< 0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1
STD-OREAS94-2A expected		11300	<0.01	<5	<0.01	~2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	31	< <u>2</u>	<1
STD-OREAS94-2A result		>10000											31		
OCV1108-02214-0019-BLK		<1	< 0.01	<3	< 0.01	<2	< 0.01	<5	<1	< 0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1
STD-OREAS94-2A expected		11300	<0.01	<5	<0.01	\ 2	<0.01	<5	1	<0.01	<1	<10	31	\ 2	~1
STD-OREAS94-2A result		>10000											27		
51D-OKLADJT-2A ICsuit		>10000											21		





A Bureau Veritas Group Company

#200 - 11620 Horseshoe Way

		Sr	Ti	Tl	V	W	Zn	Zr
		30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR
Sample	Sample	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Description	Туре	1	0.01	10	1	10	2	2
DH1-11	Soil	10	0.08	<10	23	<10	92	5
DH1-11 Dup		11	0.08	<10	23	<10	91	5
QCV1108-02214-0002-BLK		<1	< 0.01	<10	<1	<10	<2	<2
STD-CDN-ME-8 expected							19200	
STD-CDN-ME-8 result							>10000	
0179768	Rock	2	0.10	<10	58	<10	112	<2
0179768 Dup		2	0.09	<10	54	<10	108	<2
QCV1108-02214-0005-BLK		<1	< 0.01	<10	<1	<10	<2	<2
STD-CDN-ME-8 expected							19200	
STD-CDN-ME-8 result							>10000	
0179785	Rock	2	< 0.01	<10	10	<10	30	<2
0179785 Dup		2	< 0.01	<10	10	<10	30	<2
QCV1108-02214-0008-BLK		<1	< 0.01	<10	<1	<10	<2	<2
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected							5170	
STD-CDN-ME-6 result							4924	
GL-717-C	Rock	5	< 0.01	<10	1	<10	81	<2
GL-717-C Dup		5	< 0.01	<10	1	<10	78	<2
QCV1108-02214-0011-BLK		<1	< 0.01	<10	<1	<10	<2	<2
STD-OREAS94-2A expected							167	
STD-OREAS94-2A result							157	
GL-738-C	Rock	1	< 0.01	<10	<1	<10	12	<2
GL-738-C Dup	Rock	<1	< 0.01	<10	<1	<10	12	<2
QCV1108-02214-0014-BLK		<1	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	<2	<2
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected		<1	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	5170	~2
STD-CDN-ME-6 result							4901	
GL-713F	Rock	37	< 0.01	<10	6	<10	4901	4
GL-713F Dup	ROCK	37	<0.01	<10	6	<10	64	4
QCV1108-02214-0017-BLK		<1	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	<2	4 <2
STD-OREAS94-2A expected		<1	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	<2 167	<2
STD-OREAS94-2A expected STD-OREAS94-2A result							107	
			0.01	10		10		•
QCV1108-02214-0019-BLK		<1	< 0.01	<10	<1	<10	<2	<2
STD-OREAS94-2A expected							167	
STD-OREAS94-2A result							159	

Appendix IV

Sample Descriptions

February 1, 2012

Appendix IV Sample Descriptions

Sample #	Туре	Location	Elevation	
 GI 700F	Float	11 U 553570 5503577	2470 m	sil Quartzite
 GI 701F	Float	11 U 553572 5503630	2476 m	Brecciated Quartze Calcite
 GI 702C	Chip	11 U 553312 5503851	2502 m	A 2 inch wide quartze vien
 GI 703C	Chip	11 U 553231 5503894	2522 m	Slightly min Qtz vien in Sandstone
 GI 704C	Chip	11 U 553159 5503915	2548 m	Mineralized Gabbro plug
GI 705C	Chip	11 U 553167 5503912	2543 m	Chip from Quartze vien. S305NW-D15NE Runs along edge of main fault.
GI 706C	Chip	11 U 553707 5503890	2535 m	Quartze vien right on fault,graphitic schist? Rusty
GI 707C	Chip	11 U 554788 5503106	2264 m	Chip off Quartze vien 30ft south of adit, Vis min. py, Arseno, chalco S160S-D near vertical
GI 708C	Chip	11 U 554786 5503100	2260 m	Chip across 20inch quartze vien ,8ft south east of 707 on same vien.
GI 709C	Chip	11 U 554806 5503098	2271 m	Chip/grab from sil min Gabbro
 GI 710C	Chip	11 U 554792 5503106	2260 m	Chip/grab from sil min Gabbro-
GI 711	Chip	11 U 554784 5503117	2248 m	Min Quartze from front of old Adit
GI 712C	Chip	11 U 554780 5503111	2252 m	Chip of Quartze with some chalco from hanging wall at lake Adit.
 GI 713F	Float	11 U 554220 5503379	2362 m	Min Quartze from talus below front of old Adit Gold ledge?
 GI 714C	Chip	11 U 554199 5503375	2361 m	Quartze vien right next to or on fault, Arseno and Gelina? Rusty
 				Chip across 24 inch Qtz vien. 10ft west of 714. Runs up hill,Gelina and
 GI 715C	Chip	11 U 554199 5503373	2365 m	some other sulphides.
 GI 716	Float	11 U 554198 5503380	2376 m	Waste rock from front of Adit.Qtz ,gelina and arseno
 GI 717C	Chip	11 U 554200 5503382	2376 m	5ft to right of adit ,6 inch chip, Gelina and Siderite,Rusty vien. Gl 718,19,20 are .5m continue's chip ,Gelina,Scordurite,Arseno,sericite,
GI 718C	Chip	11 U 554200 5503382	2376 m	Quartze ,Schisty sediments
 GI 719C	Chip	11 U 554193 5503383	2370 m	
 GI 720C	Chip	11 U 554195 5503379	2379 m	
GI 721C	Chip	11 U 554195 5503379	2378 m	GI 721,22,23,24 -1M. Chips as above but less minerall.
GI 722C	Chip	11 U 554195 5503379	2378 m	
 GI 723C	Chip	11 U 554194 5503379	2378 m	
GI 724C	Chip	11 U 554194 5503379	2378 m	
GL 725C	Chip	11 U 556778 5501313	1782 m	Chip from 40ft above Blue Peter,qtz,rusty vuggs, Malachite,chalco and Sphalerite
 dl 7250	Chip	110 330778 3301313	1702 111	Chip from 80ft above Blue Peter,Qtz in Gabbro, rusty,vuggy,continuation
GI 726C	Chip	11 U 556776 5501329	1785 m	of and probably the end of same vien as 725c
 GI 727C	Chip	11 U 556802 5501329	1825 m	Same vien as above ,20ftN of 726, Qrtz ,minor mica and rust
 GI 728C	Chip	11 U 556770 5501304	1761 m	Chip from above and at the entrance to blue peter, Rusty qtz in sediments.
GI 729F	Float	11 U 556782 5501314	1768 m	Qtz with Arseno
 GI 730F	Float	11 U 556555 5500772	1700 m	Qtz with Arseno and pyrite, Wide vien here controled by or cutting Gabbro.
 GI 731C	Chip	11 U 551698 5505510	2436 m	Warren Showing. Arseno, Sphalerite, Gelina in quartze. Old trench
 GI 732C	Chip	11 U 551699 5505511	2428 m	Sphalerite on Warren ,old trenches
 GI 733C	Chip	11 U 551699 5505511	2428 m	Massive Sphalerite and Gelina on Warren trench
GI 734C	Chip	11 U 551696 5505509	2430 m	Warren Showing. Arseno, Sphalerite, Gelina in quartze. Old trench
GI 735C	Chip	11 U 551813 5505546	2453 m	Chip from qtz viens up above the warren showing S340-D?45E, There are 4 or 5 paralleling viens here.Same as 736
GI 736C	Chip	11 U 551819 5505555	2467 m	Spotty min. some Gelina and py.

GI 737F	Floot	11 U 551990 5505351		Vuggu Ota miga and tourmaling hit rustu
GI/3/F	Float	11 0 221330 2202321		Vuggy Qtz,mica and tourmaline,bit rusty
GI 738C	Chip	11 U 551683 5505118	2280 m	38,39,40,Chip grabs from across old workingsSphalerite,Qtz Chalco
GI 739C	Chip	11 U 551682 5505114	2288 m	Rusty pyrite and highly Oxidized Arseno,Limonitic
GI 740C	Chip	11 U 551677 5505125	2282 m	Qtz,Sphal,py,Arseno
GI 741C	Chip	11 U 551596 5505099	2296 m	min Qtz with Manganese??on same vien system as 739,40,41,42. old workings.flat lying vien runs 300m. Minimum
GI 742C	Chip	11 U 551515 5505103	2321 m	min Qtz with Gelina.
GI 760S	Soil	11 U 553577 5503680	2483 m	
GI 761S	Soil	11 U 556560 5500755	1707 m	Soil from Talus in front of Adit.
GI 762S	Soil	11 U 551809 5505539	2446 m	Red Talus Soil,Lots of qtz boulders around ,some Gelina and Arseno chalco maybe a bit.
GI 763S	Soil	11 U 551988 5505351	2457 m	
GI 764S	Soil			Soil from qtz rich rusty soil on talus

July 24, 2011		
WP 147±17ft	0553572 5503561	about 500m from Goldledge
WP 149		 – rusty quartzite on talus Un along Bidge and down to accumed position of Coldledge
		Up along Ridge and down to assumed position of Goldledge White small talus throughout slide
		Farther up slope WP 150 blood red hematite coating, fine med
		grey SCT quartzite
		Larger chunks of quart crystalline up to 1m wide x 3m thick WP151, R. Olynyk soil
		Nearing top, more abundant very angular large bull quartz chunks
		Rusty quartzite above white chunks
		Just below ridge ripple marks
WP 153		Micaceous quartz biotie "Felsemeer"
WP 154	0553900 5503418	2 nd marker Photo 2 on way down to Pyramid
± 13		Saddle 2503m
NTS-GL-03		Very rusty UMT >10m thick
WP 155	0553928 5503406	
July 25, 2011		
		Leave at 8:00, drop off in little meadow (where Dave got
		dropped off) south just below Goldledge adit
North Adit		Ron O. sampling, soiling
		Dave H on South Adit
±24 WP 160	0554675 5503047	Prospect start on west 2210m elevation
WP 161	GL-04	Rusty gabbro 100m west of GL Adit
	0554770 5503117	"South" at bottom of Goldledge dump 2237m elev.
WP 162	GL-5	Quartz breccia, blebs of chalcopyrite, mineralized on talus west of dump
	GL-6	Small lenses of sphalerite associate with chalcopyrite, lenses of galena
	GL-07	Mono- mineralic lenses of fine sugary green chlorite in "layers"
	•.	alongside of sphalerite/galena/chalcopyrite

GL-08 Pyrrhotite dissemina	ited in gabbro
WP 163 "South" Goldledge A	dit 308° 15cm quartz vein
GL-09 Small quartz vein, lo	ose in mouth of adit
0554783 5503117 Old-old flagging "133	3115" 2247m elevation
Ron O over to north	side of valley to sample quartz veins in the
fault at 300° from so	outh Goldledge Fault Zone dipping 70° west,
bounded in part by g	gabbro
Brown earthy zinc ox	kide hydrozincite, lead oxide films,
Scororite-Arsenopyr	ite
Mineralization is stre	eaky or crudely banded-striped surrounding
the quartz breccia fr	agments
Filling the interstitial	space between quartz fragments
Ron O on radio says	he sees arseno on the north quartz veining
and a drift/adit > 10	0 feet long
25-30 ft. 16m wide	
In gabbro	
Started on narrow q	uartz vein

GL 700F Sil quartzite

GL 701F brecciated quartzite/calcite

GL 702C A 2" vertical quartz vein, 20 ft long cuts flat laying sediments

GL 703C – slightly min quartz is bedded with atate and sandstone, sample taken 150ft. south of a fault contact running east-west

*GL 704C Mineralized breccia, sort of like a gabbro, heavy, hard to break, rusty. About 10 feet around. Sample is various chips from all over

GL 705C 15ft downhill from 704, chip from a narrow quartz vein that runs up the hill. Widens out at 704 but is usually 2" to 6" wide, can be traced for 100ft. Is sometimes a semi-clear quartzite and sometimes a breccia. The breccia portions are more mineralized. Strike 305° NW Dip 15° NE Follows the main fault. 705 smells like shit

GL 706C Quartz vein right at fault. Maybe iron carbonate and some graphitic schist content. Rusty or rust filled vugs

GL 707C chip off quartz vein 30ft SE fo Adit, very mineralize, arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, high grade chip, Strike 160° S D near vertical, bit to east

GL 708C Proper chip across quartz vein, 20 inches wide, 8ft SE uphill from 707

GL 709C Chip, Grab from very Sil Min Gabbro 10ft above 708

GL 710C chip, grab from sil min gabbro or possible altered sed. Quartzite, taken 15ft above 707

GL 711 Malachite stained quartz ten feet in front of adit

GL 711-2 quartz with chalcopyrite

GL 711-3 Vuggy rusty quartz with galena

GL 711-4 rusty quartz with galena and chalcopyrite

GL 711-5 rusty quartz possible potassic alteration

GL 712C chip from quartz with some chalcopyrite on hanging wall

GL 713F Min quartz float from talus on fault

GL 714C quartz vein with rusty vuggy and what may be arseno and galena

GL 715C chip across a 24" wide quartz vein running up the hill, contains galena and some other sulphide, is 10 ft west of 714

GL 716 waste rock from front of adit. Quartz with galena and arseno

GL 717C 5 ft. to the right of the adit is a rusty galena filled vein, sampled across 6" of sudurite

18,19,20 .5m chip

21 IM chip

22 IM chip

23 IM chip

GL 718C Scordurite, galena, arseno, sericite chip .5m from left side of shaft

Flew up valley and walking down with Dave Heino

GL 725C chip off brecciated quartz vein is maybe 10ft wide altogether, very vuggy, sample is 40ft above adit, contains rusty vugs, malachite, chalco and sphalerite

Vein runs uphill at 340° and may dip slightly to the SW but is hard to determine, sample is a chip across 1m good representation

GL 726C Chip, grab from what may be the top of the quartz vein, vuggy, rusty about 80ft above the adit, gabbro host, vein is turning north

GL 727C vein is more flat laying has some mica and rust, taken 20ft N of 726

GL 761S soil from talus

GL 730F rock from adit zone is quartz, 7ft wide controlled by or cutting gabbro, contains quartz, rusty vugs, pyrite and arseno

GL 729F quartz with possible arseno, vein is running approx. 330

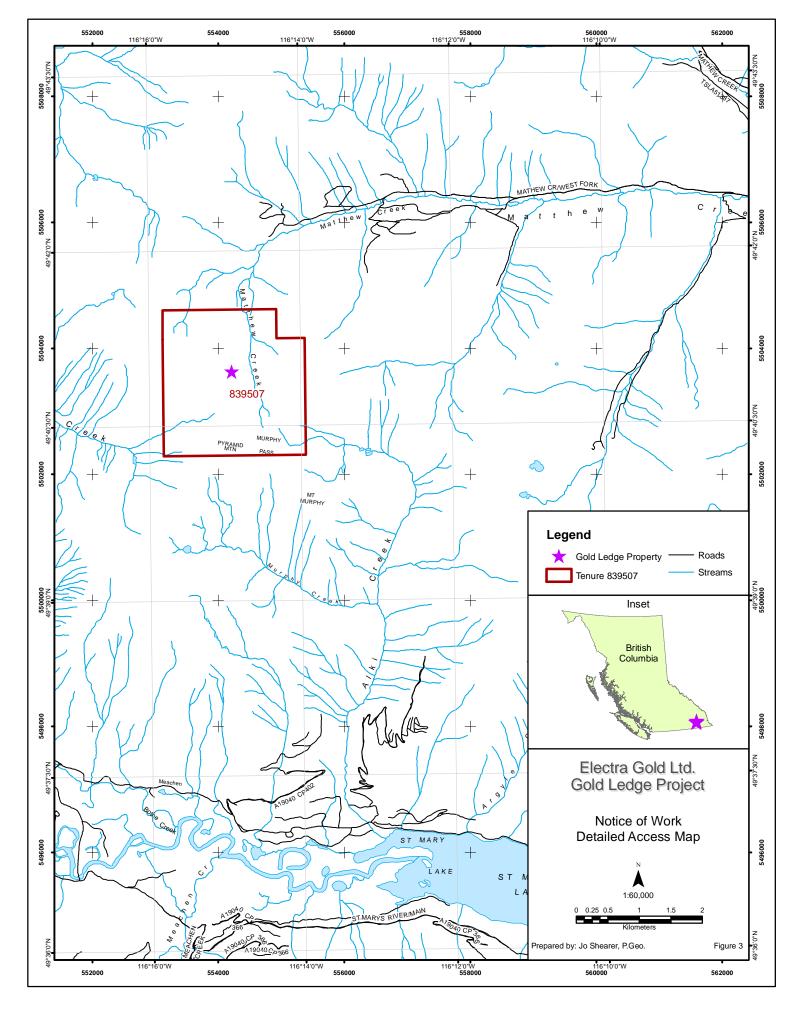
On Warren Shwoing

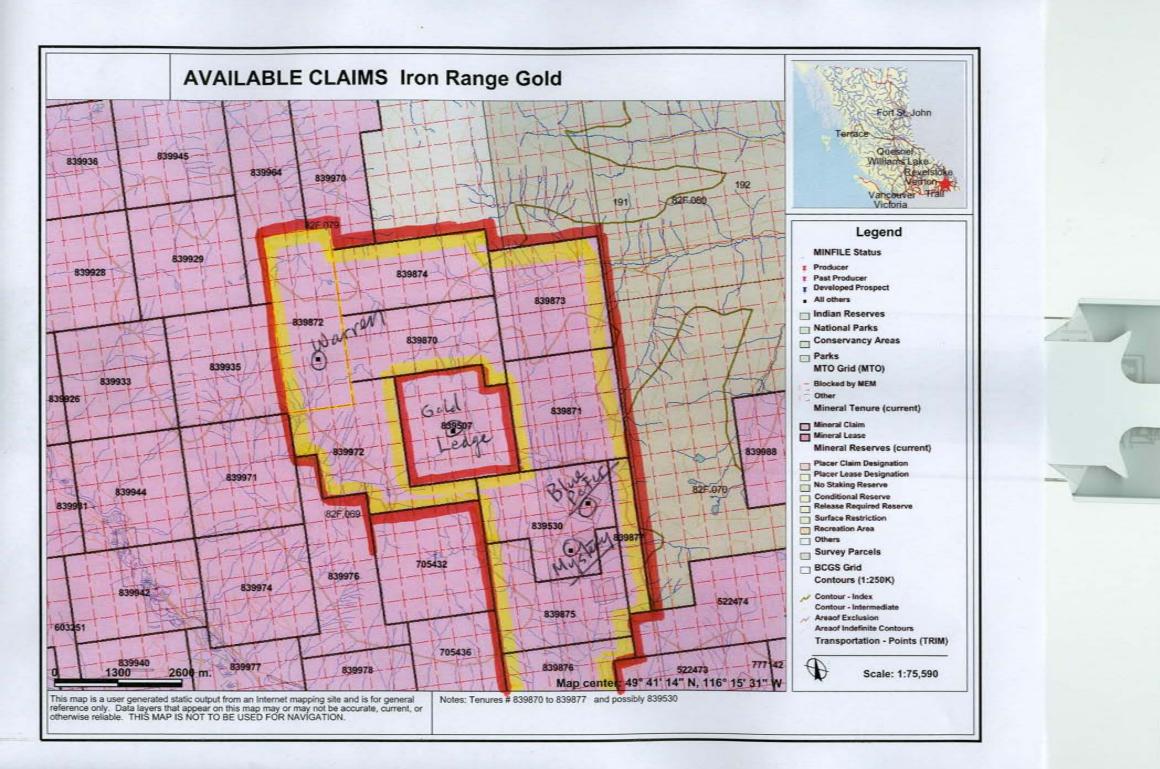
GL 731 – ars, sphalerite, galena in quartz

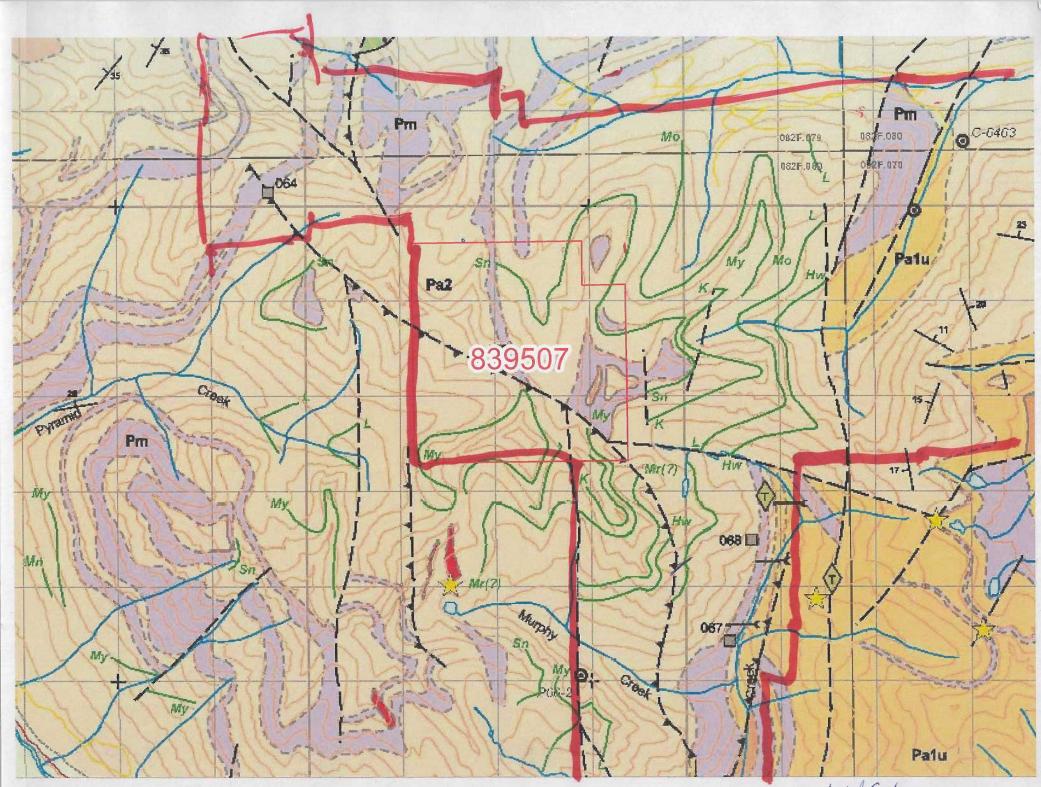
- GL 732C more sphalerite in quartz
- GL 733C massive sphalerite and galena

GL 762S – talus red soil, lots of quartz boulders with some galena and arseno, possibly a bit of chalco









Local Geslogg

