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Sherwood

Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]	TOTAL COST
PROSPECTING	6,800

AUTHOR(S) J.T. SHEARER, M.Sc, P.Geo SIGNATURE(S) J Shearer

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) _____ YEAR OF WORK 2011

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) EVENT # 5158070

PROPERTY NAME SHERWOOD

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) Sherwood 7, Skookum 1

848178 + 842294

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Volcanic Ash

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN _____

MINING DIVISION CLINTON NTS 92P/2W

LATITUDE 51 ° 04 · 59 " LONGITUDE 120 ° 52 · 06 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) J.T. SHEARER 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS

UNIT 5 - 2330 TYNER ST.,
PORT COQUITLAM, B.C. V3C 2Z1

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) As Above 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS

As Above

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

Valley fill by fine to coarse rhyolitic volcanic ash of Miocene age having pozzolanic properties and oil absorbancy. Mainly Flat lying up to 100m thick

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS Assess Rpt 22,221 and 30,478

(OVER)

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			
Electromagnetic			
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			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)		848176, 842294	6800
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	6800

PROSPECTING ASSESSMENT REPORT
on the
SHERWOOD VOLCANIC ASH DEPOSIT

LATITUDE: 51°04’59”N/LONGITUDE: 120°52’06”W
NTS 92P/2W
Elevation: 915m
Event #5158070

for

Homegold Resources Ltd.
Unit 5 – 2330 Tyner Street,
Port Coquitlam, British Columbia
V3C 2Z1

by

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

March 7, 2012

Fieldwork completed between February 12, 2011 and June 30, 2011

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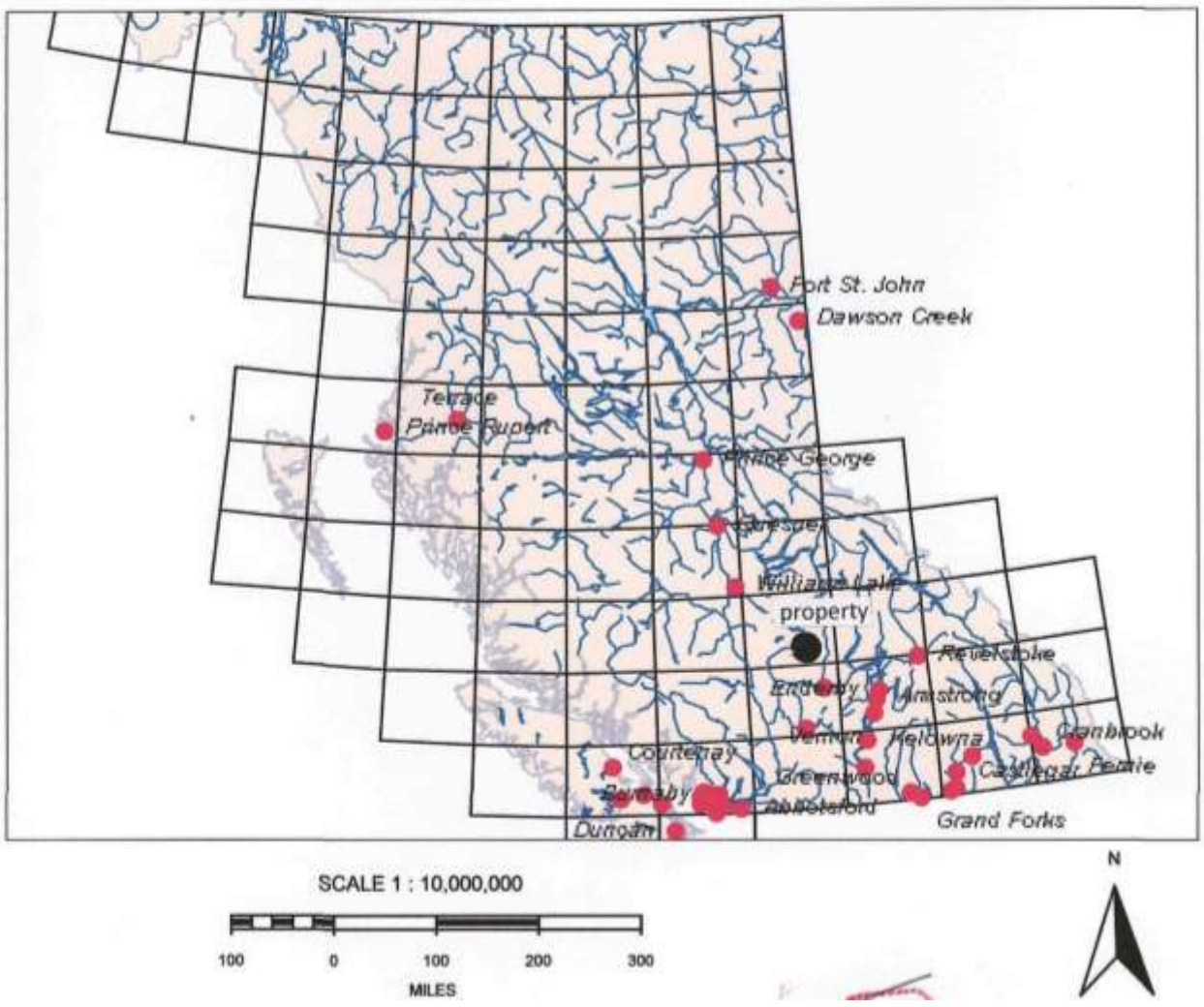
Sherwood Creek (General Location Map)



SUMMARY

The Sherwood claim group is comprised of nine contiguous mineral claims totalling 1,502.33 ha. The claim group lies approximately 60 kilometers northeast of the town of Cache Creek and a similar distance from Kamloops, in south-central British Columbia.

Geologically, the property is underlain by rhyolite ash of the Miocene Deadman River Formation (Chilcotin Group). This volcanic ash occurs in flat-laying beds and is soft and poorly consolidated. The ash is mainly composed of sandy-pebbly, whitish to buff colored fine to very fine- grained lapilli tuffs.

Sherwood Creek Ash was previously tested for its pozzolanic properties. All chemical and physical results met the American Society for Testing Metals (ASTM) specifications. The ash is proved to be pozzolanic and can be used as a mineral admixture in concrete.

Previous investigation indicated that the ash is a quality absorbent for oil and oil products (Yacoup, 2008).

In 2002, Sherwood Creek Ash was investigated as a Hi-Tech environmental product (Vitrolite).Such a product offers thermal conductivity and hardness value to all plastic products. Vitrolite can significantly reduce the mold cycle times, increase productivity and improve quality. Ultimate cost savings can be enormous in manufacturing plastic products.

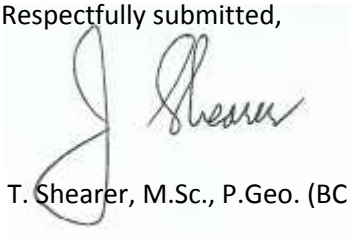
Previous work (Yacoub, 2008) indicates that the average glass content of the Sherwood Creek deposit is not high enough to be good source of Vitrolite. The average glass content of the lower unit is 61.1% and the average glass content of the upper unit is 34.7%. However, two layers of pure chalky ash hosted by the lower unit proved to be of top quality glassy ash. The glass content of the chalky ash within these two layers ranges between 85% and 90%, indicating high quality volcanic ash and a top quality source of Vitrolite.

The property is in an excellent location in south-central British Columbia, with good road access and is a short distance from the Canadian National Railways.

The work program in 2011 focussed on the general properties of the fine ash deposits in the north part of the property near Skookum Lake and also of the coarse clastic pumaceous material near the south end of Snohoosh Lake.

A program, in 2012, of continued geological mapping, bulk sampling and systematic testing toward outline a deposit of high absorbency for oil is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,



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

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the 2011 fieldwork program completed on the Sherwood Volcanic Ash Deposit. The main purpose of this report is to study the physical and microscopic characteristics of the volcanic ash of the property. The report also describes the regional geology and the past exploration in the area and outlines a budget proposal for the next phase exploration program.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Sherwood Volcanic Ash Deposit is located in south-central British Columbia, approximately 60 kilometers northeast of the town of Cache Creek.

Access to the property is via the Trans-Canada Highway going east from Cache Creek, then follow the well maintained all-weather Deadman Road going northeast for thirty-eight kilometers up to the property.

PROPERTY STATUS

The Sherwood Volcanic Ash Deposit consists of nine contiguous mineral claims, totalling 1,502.33ha. The property lies in the Clinton Mining Division.

TABLE I
List of Claims

Tenure No:	Claim Name	Area (ha)	Record Date	Good To Date	Owner
846176	Sherwood 7	406.33	February 11, 2011	July 15, 2012	J. T. Shearer
846097	Sherwood South	81.25	February 10, 2011	July 15, 2012	J. T. Shearer
842292	Marshy Lake 1	121.85	January 3, 2011	July 15, 2012	J. T. Shearer
846098	Sherwood South 1	60.92	February 10, 2011	July 15, 2012	J. T. Shearer
842284	Sherwood 3	162.40	January 3, 2011	July 15, 2012	J. T. Shearer
842282	Sherwood 1	20.30	January 3, 2011	July 15, 2012	J. T. Shearer
842283	Sherwood 2	60.91	January 3, 2011	July 15, 2012	J. T. Shearer
831333	Precisely 6	405.76	August 10, 2010	May 31, 2012	J. T. Shearer
842294	Skookum 1	182.61	January 3, 2011	July 15, 2012	J. T. Shearer

Total ha: 1,502.33

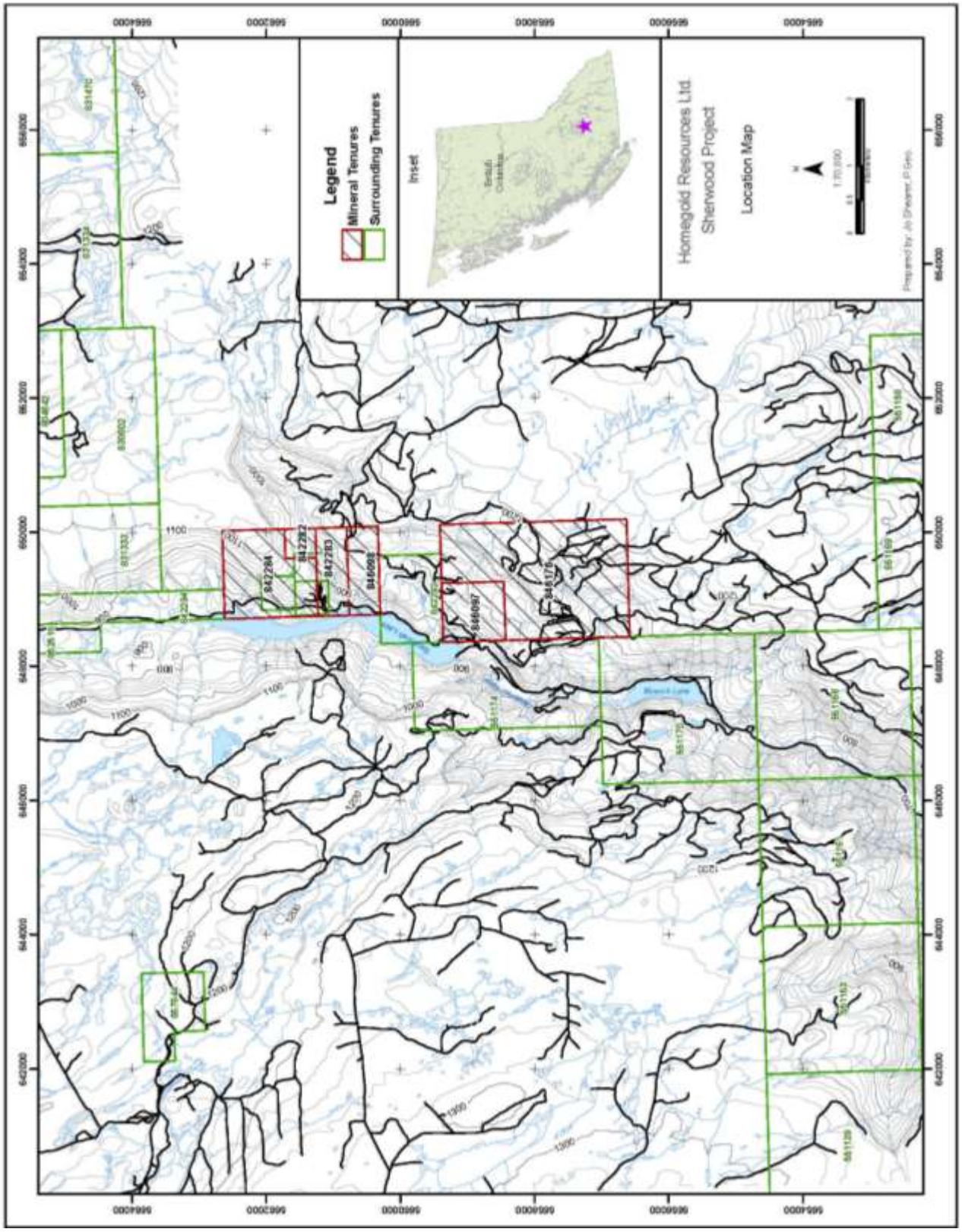
List of Claims

Tenure No:	Claim Name	Area (ha)	Record Date	Good To Date	Owner
804642	Big D	405.70	June 29, 2010	May 31, 2012	J. T. Shearer
830562	Precisely 2	486.68	July 29, 2010	May 31, 2012	J. T. Shearer
830582	Precisely 3	506.94	July 29, 2010	May 31, 2012	J. T. Shearer
830602	Precisely 4	426.10	July 29, 2010	May 31, 2012	J. T. Shearer
831332	Precisely 5	405.62	August 10, 2010	May 31, 2012	J. T. Shearer
831334	Precisely 7	486.93	August 10, 2010	May 31, 2012	J. T. Shearer
831469	Precisely 8	506.81	August 12, 2010	May 31, 2012	J. T. Shearer
831470	Precisely 9	486.89	August 12, 2010	May 31, 2012	J. T. Shearer
832359	Precisely 10	324.45	August 28, 2010	May 31, 2012	J. T. Shearer

Total ha: 4,036.12

Mineral title is acquired in British Columbia via the Mineral Act and regulations, which require approved assessment work to be filed each year in the amount of $4 per hectare per year for the first three years and then $8 per hectare per year thereafter to keep the claim in good standing.

Under the present status of mineral claims in British Columbia, the consideration of industrial minerals requires careful designation of the products 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.


Legend
Mineral Tenures
Surrounding Tenures
Inset
Homegold Resources Ltd.
Sherwood Project
Location Map

HISTORY

The Sherwood Creek occurrence has been known for many years as a good possible source of pozzolan. An attempt was made to exploit the deposit in 1959.

In June 1959, a little development work was done on the main exposure north of Sherwood Creek and a tractor road was put in for approximately 250 meters along the bottom exposure of the chalky white ash. Also, a shallow trench had been bulldozed northward up the slope. At approximately 90 meters west of the first trench a second trench was dug in horizontally for 60 meters and exposed 10 meters of white ash. At approximately three hundred meters north of the second trench a third trench was put in for thirty meters and exposed a buff colored ash. White ash was found extensively at the main deposit and in another outcrop approximately 1.5 kilometers south of the Sherwood Creek deposit by the main road. The ash is very uniform in color and extremely fine grained. Previous test showed that 83.6 % of the ash material passed through a 200 mesh screen (Yacoub, 2002 & 2008).

The following shows a screen analysis of a sample from the white fine ash.

Retained on (mesh)	%
35	0
48	0.10
65	0.30
100	0.60
150	0.80
200	14.50
Through 200	83.60

Three representative samples were previously analyzed to determine the chemical composition of the ash. The results are as outlined below:

	(1) Wt%	(2) Wt%	(3) Wt%
SiO_2	73.10	71.70	70.10
Al_2O_3	12.46	13.88	14.31
Fe_2O_3	1.74	1.82	2.69
CaO	Nil	Nil	1.60
K_2O	3.46	3.09	2.66
Na_2O	2.98	1.80	1.64
MgO	0.46	0.38	0.47
H_2O	1.90	4.01	2.27
Organic Matter	3.86		
Total	99.96	99.78	100.04

(1) Finest material (80%-200 mesh)
(2) Medium fine material
(3) Coarsest bet

To test the pozzolanic reaction of the ash a channel sample was collected over 25 meters above the top white bed at the main outcrop of the Sherwood Creek deposit (Yacoub, 2002).

Chemical Analysis = $\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b-4ac}}{2a}$

Test	A.S.T.M. Requirement	Sherwood Creek Deposit
$SiO_2+AlO_2+Fe_2O_3$	Min. Per cent, 70.0	84.80
MgO	Max Per cent, 5.0	0.49
SO_3	Max Per cent, 3.0	0.10
Ignition Loss	Max Per cent, 1.0	7.25
Moisture Content	Max Per cent, 3.0	3.23

Physical Tests

Test	A.S.T.M. Requirement	Sherwood Creek Deposit
Specific Gravity		2.44
Fineness %	Max 12%	1.00
Activity Index with Cement % of Control at 28 days	Min 75	84
Activity Index with Lime at 7 days	Min 600psi	709
Water Requirement % of Control	Max 115	97
Drying Shrinkage	Max 0.03	-.008
Autoclave Expansion %	Max 0.5	0.06

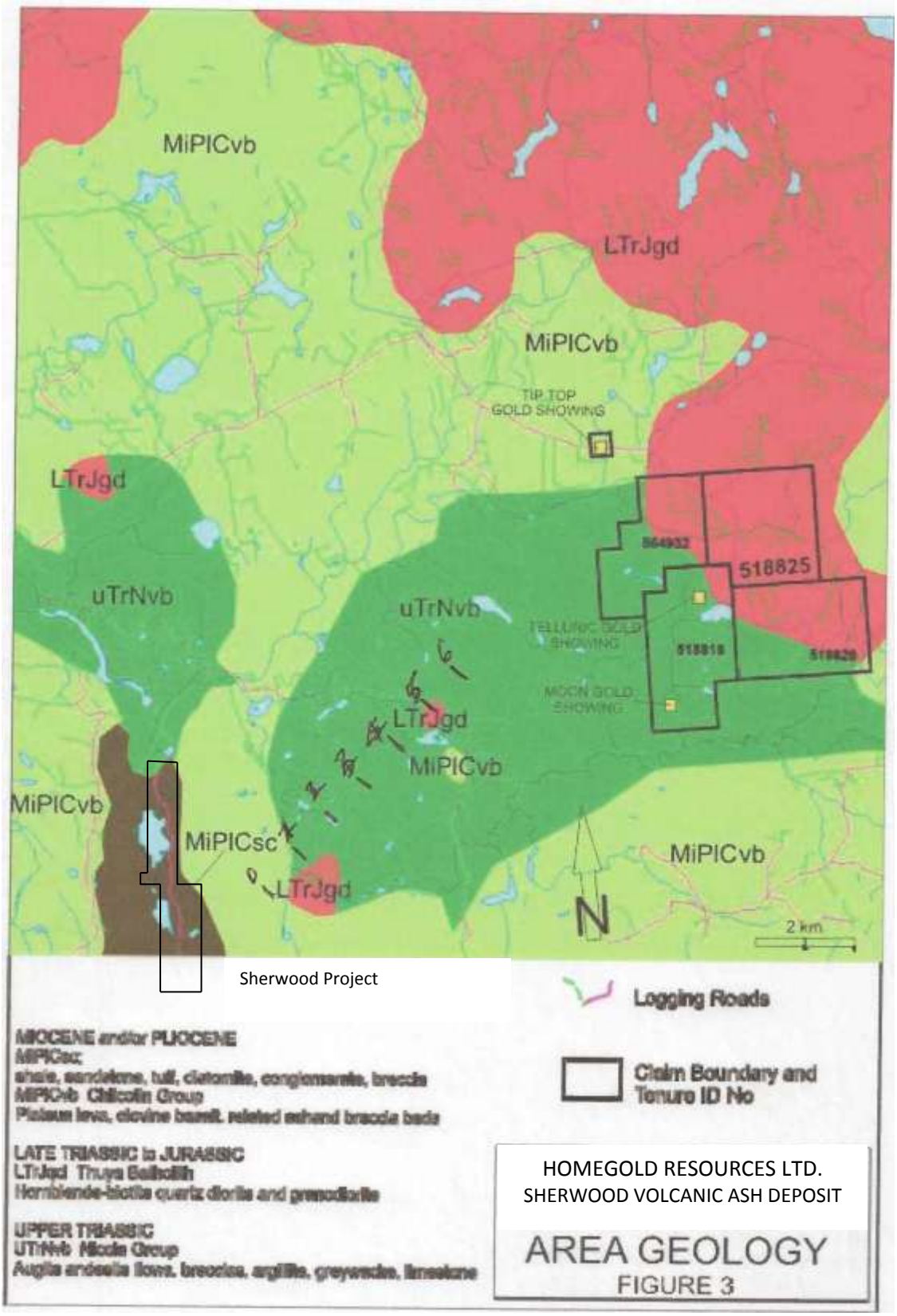
The test results meet the chemical and the physical requirements to be used as a mineral admixture in concrete. Tests have also indicated that the white ash is suitable for cream glazes on ceramic ware and as an ingredient for certain ceramic bodies.

In 1987, Veto Resources Ltd completed a drilling program consisting of six drill holes to test the Sherwood Creek deposit. Reserves of 10,000,000 tons were indicated and more ground acquisition to the east was recommended.

In 1993, Mr. Michel Dickens conducted a limited prospecting program to test the quality of the ash to absorb oil and eliminate odor. His home testing results indicated that Sherwood Creek volcanic ash has a remarkable quality to absorb crude oil and to eliminate ammonia odor.

In 2001, a previous fieldwork program was conducted to test the capability of the ash to absorb oil and oil products. Results indicated that Sherwood Creek ash is a high quality absorbent for oil products.

In 2002, a detailed geologic investigation on the Sherwood Creek ash deposit located on the Pumice 1 claim was completed by the writer. The investigation focused on the quality of the ash to be used as Vitrolite and the program has proved that the average glass content of the lower unit of the deposit is 61.1% and the average glass content of the upper unit is 34.7%. The glass content of the ash deposit is not high enough to produce quality Vitrolite. However, the lower unit of the deposit is hosting two layers of high quality ash. The glass content of the ash of these two layers ranges between 85% and 90% indicating top quality ash to be used as a good source of Vitrolite (Yacoub, 2008).


MiPICvb
LTrJgd
MiPICvb
TIP TOP
GOLD SHOWING
LTrJgd
564932
518825
uTrNvb
uTrNvb
TELLURIC GOLD
SHOWING
518819
518820
MOCIN GOLD
SHOWING
LTrJgd
MiPICvb
MiPICvb
MiPICsc
LTrJgd
MiPICvb
N
2 km
Sherwood Project
Logging Roads
Claim Boundary and
Tenure ID No
MIOCENE and/or PLIOCENE
MiPICsc
shale, sandstone, tuff, diatomite, conglomerate, breccia
MiPICvb Chilcotin Group
Plateau lava, olivine basalt, related subaerial breccia beds
LATE TRIASSIC to JURASSIC
LTrJgd Thuya Batholith
Hornblende-biotite quartz diorite and granodiorite
UPPER TRIASSIC
uTrNvb Nicola Group
Augite andesite lava, breccia, argillite, greywacke, limestone
HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
SHERWOOD VOLCANIC ASH DEPOSIT
AREA GEOLOGY
FIGURE 3

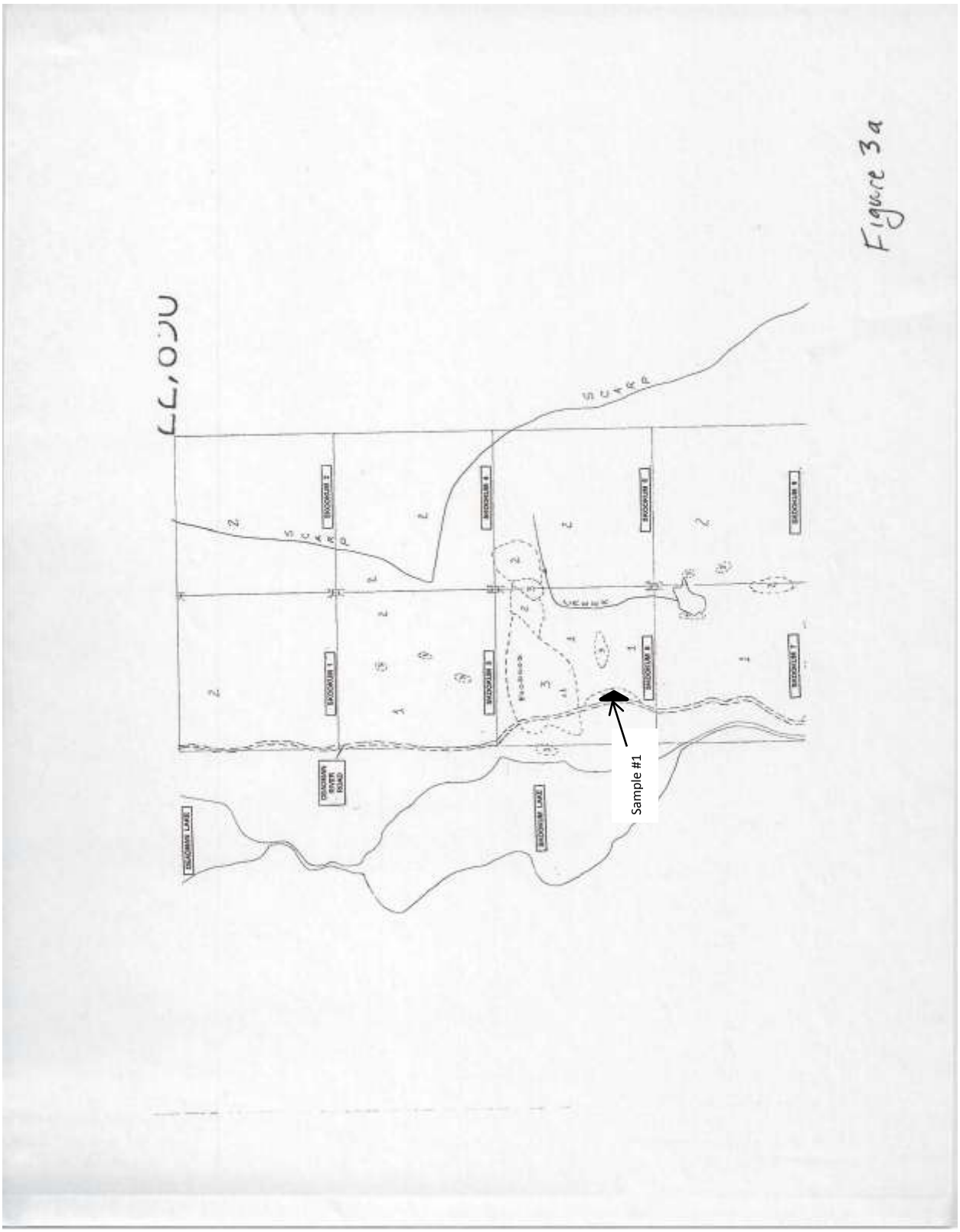
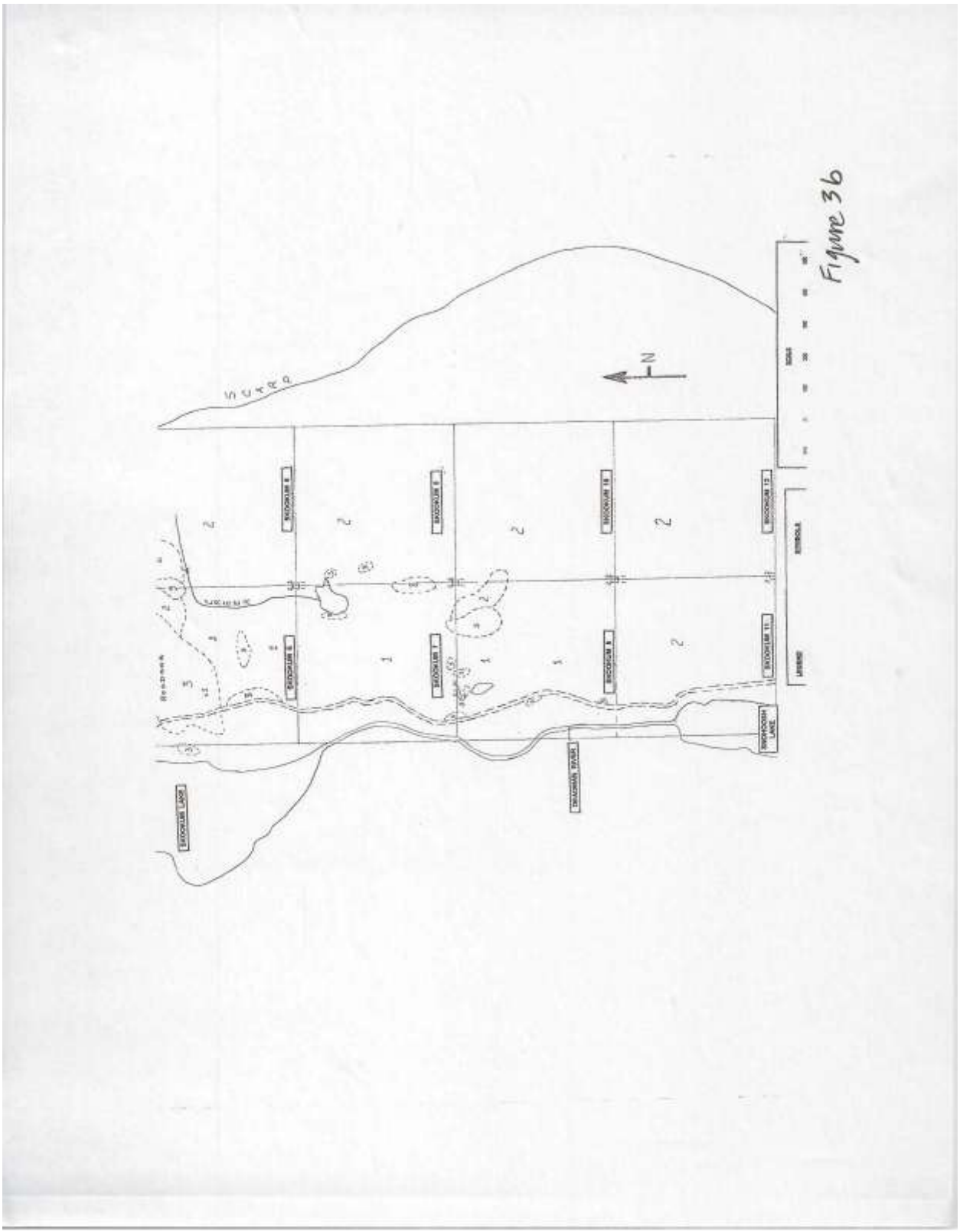


Figure 3a
SCARP
SWAMP
Sample #1


SCARP
N
Figure 36

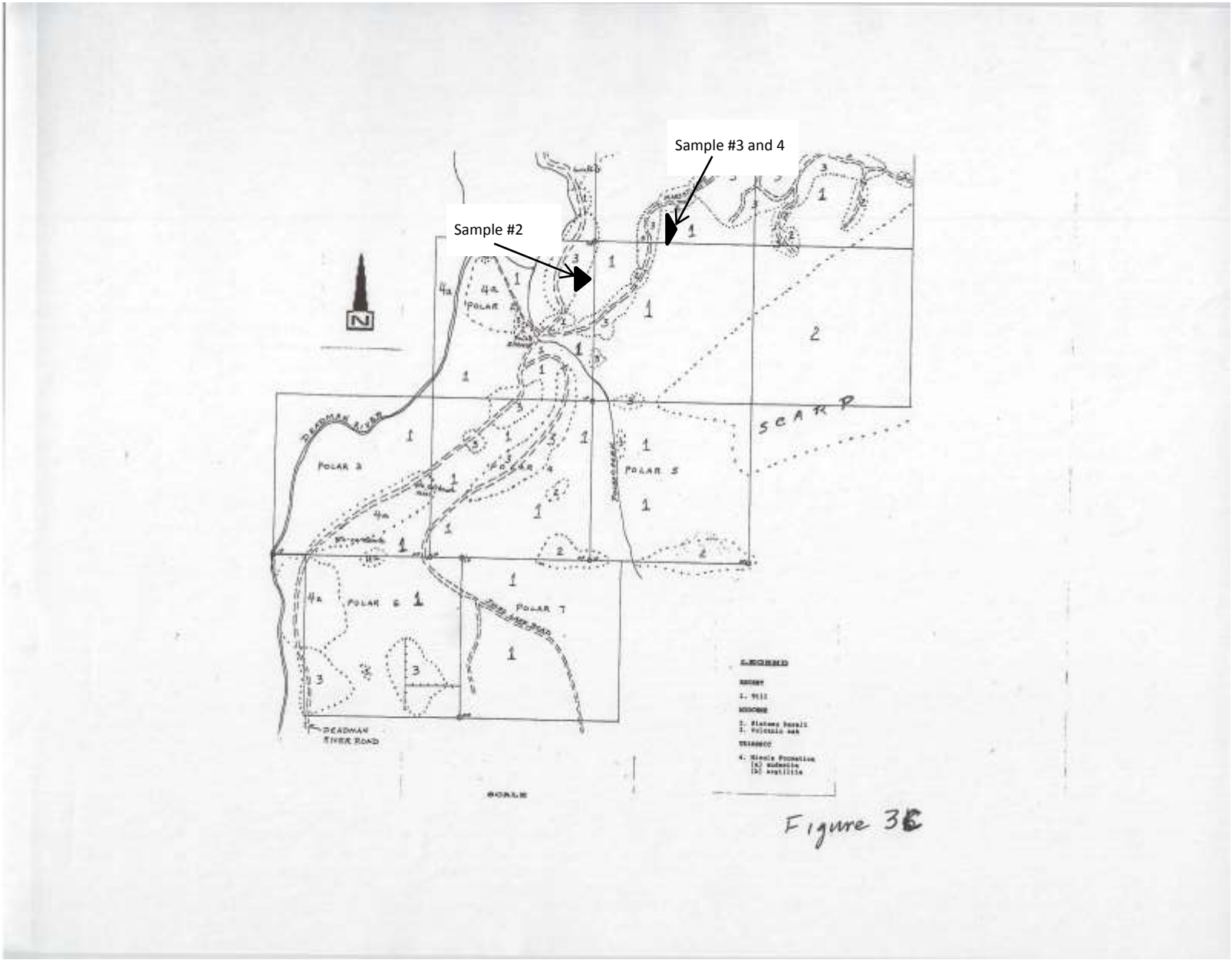

Sample #3 and 4
Sample #2
N
POLAR 4
POLAR 3
POLAR 5
POLAR 6
POLAR 7
SCARP
DEADMAN RIVER
DEADMAN RIVER ROAD
SCALE

Figure 3B

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

After P.B.Read and Yacoub

Basalts of the Miocene Chasm Formation (Chilcotin Group) are the most abundant rocks in the region. However, the massive rhyolite ash of the Miocene Deadman River Formation is exposed beneath the basalts as outcrops and cliffs on the east side of the Deadman Valley for a length of 6.5 kilometers.

The Miocene succession consists of up to 350 meters of fluviatile rhyolite ash and fine clastic sediments underlying a minimum thickness of 500 meters of olivine basalt flows. These rocks belong to the Chilcotin Group.

Rocks of the Deadman River Formation underlie parts of the valley walls of Deadman River. White to buff-weathering of massive rhyolite ash dominates and white tuffaceous sandstone and shale occur near the top of the sequence. In the Deadman River valley, Campbell and Tipper (1971) suggested that diatomaceous layers up to 4 meters thick occur near the bottom of the succession.

Cross-section of the Miocene Deadman channel (Mio-Deadman) is two kilometers wide and 380 meters deep with the lower 200 meters filled mainly with rhyolite ash of Deadman River Formation (Read, 1988).

Bevier (1983) noted that the present courses of the Fraser and Chilcotin Rivers were established during the late Miocene. The near coincidence of the Mio-Bonaparte channel and present Bonaparte River, Mio Deadman, present Deadman, and Mio-Snohoosh with Snohoosh Lake may have the same implication of the Late Miocene development.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The area of the property is underlain by massive rhyolite ash of the Miocene Deadman River Formation (Chilcotin Group). The Miocene volcanic ash occurs in flat-laying beds and is soft, poorly consolidated and composed of a sandy- pebbly, white-light gray to buff colored very fine to fine grained lapilli tuffs with varies size cavities.

The Sherwood volcanic ash occurs as large, fairly well exposed outcrops located along the main access road.

Exposures can be seen in an easterly direction for at least 400 meters and up to 1,500m. In some places the weathering of the tuffs has left isolated pinnacles 10 to 15 meters high. Within these tuffs are three horizontal beds of pure white, highly siliceous material, three to four meters thick and separated from one another by 10 to 30 meters of tuffs. The finest material, at the bottom of the section, is located along the old bulldozer road cut and has the appearance of pure white chalk.

The volcanic ash is capped by olivine basalts of the Chasm Formation. The ash is typically tan-brown on both fresh and weathered surfaces. Although, two layers of white, friable ash is found within the exposed section. The ash forms steep slopes (inclination of 50°) that are covered by loose soil, small bushes, and scattered pine trees.

Very light gray massive fine-grained, soft, poorly consolidated volcanic ash. The visual examination of the ash indicates an extensive alteration to clay and amorphous material account for well over 50% of the ash. Samples contain quartz and feldspar. The overall glass content of the ash exposed by the road cuts (glassy ash layer) ranges between 85-90%. However samples collected from several other locations within the ash deposit have visual glass content that is generally lower than those of the glassy unit.

This glassy tuffs are typically a very fine-grained massive to diffusely laminated crystal-bearing vitric tuff comprising a dominantly glassy groundmass and approximately 10% angular fragments of quartz and feldspar crystals, platy muscovite, carbonate aggregate and other indeterminate phases. In detail, the groundmass consists of undeformed curved or elongate glass shards with pale brown very fine ash between the shards. Locally microlites are likely, alkali feldspar (identification based on stained offcut) (Yacoub, 2002 and 2008)occur within the very fine ash. Diffuse planar lamination is defined by irregular fine discontinuous lenses of aphanitic dark brown material (possibly former pumice fragments) and alternating ratios of glass shards to crystals (some more crystal-bearing, shard-poor layers). The X-ray diffraction powder method is recommended to identify aphanitic and indeterminate phases in this sample.

MAJOR MINERALS
Mineral % Distribution & Characteristics Optical

Volcanic glass 50 fine curved, cuspate and rod-shaped clear shards, undeformed isotropic. Pale brown ash 30 aphanitic fine ash, fills the interstices between glass shards isotropic. Dark brown material 7 aphanitic material, occurs as irregular aggregates, possible former pumice fragments, defines diffuse lamination (Yacoub, 2008).

Mineral % Distribution & Characteristics Optical
Alkali feldspar microcrystalline, occurs in groundmass as microlites (identification based on stained offcut)

Quartz: very fine-grained, angular grains, occurs as broken crystal fragments

Feldspar: very fine-grained, tabular forms, occurs as broken crystal fragments Indeterminate crystal fragments.

Vitrolite is an inert off-white material used to improve the physical properties of all plastic polymers. It is produced by a proprietary process from a natural amorphous aluminosilicate glass (high quality volcanic ash with high glass content).

The advantages of using Vitrolite in plastics are unmatched by any other single processing aid on the market today.

Vitrolite
• Reduces costs by reducing cycle time and often reduces operating temperature.
• Achieves increased impact strength and other physical properties for higher quality products.
• Increased production throughout by 20% based upon the application.
• Lower viscosity for better mold fill, fewer short shots, and les rejects.
• Enhanced dispersion, increases effectiveness of additives and possibly reduces pigment load.
• Temperature and molding pressure are often lower, creating less energy consumption and more durable products.

Vitrolite is also a new product that contains special reinforcements which permit very rigid and light material widely used by the leading manufacturer of motorhomes in the USA with high success.

The market price for quality Vitrolite ranges from $7 to $8 per pound (Yacoub, 2008).

2011 WORK PROGRAM

Visits for purpose of obtaining road cut location volcanic ash samples were made February 12, April 6 and June 8 2011. This constitutes a continuing evaluation of Sherwood volcanic ash physical properties for commercial application. Test results from Levelton Consultants Ltd. are used to guide next step in product validation.

The physical attributes of interest are:

1. Lite weight aggregate potential;
2. Usage as industrial absorbent;
3. Odour reduction benefits.

Determination of relative density and absorption values for a variety of ash samples was used as the starting point for forecasting product development promise.

Comparisons were made with some existing market product data to refine product development potential.

Test Results:

For lite weight aggregate application:

- Sherwood fine ash dry basis specific gravity of <1% corresponds to commercial pumice sold into B.C. Lower Mainland market;
- Sherwood coarser ash dry basis specific gravity appears to range >1.0 and <1.5%;
- Sherwood clastic volcanic material needs further sampling to define presence of segregated pumice phase.

Absorption test results for Sherwood ash samples and commercial cat litter product:

- Levelton Technical Reports for 3 Sherwood ash samples and brand name cat litter results of common hydro carbon product fluids give similar absorption results.

Odour benefication:

- Levelton reported minor decrease in odour for brand cat litter while no apparent amount of odour decrease observed with test samples exposed to same common hydro carbon fluids;
- Other counter top testing using closed vessels such as jars and zip lock bag, for a simple example, where ash addition to creosote treated wood suggested a marked odour elimination;
- Producers of soils, handlers of manure, alternate lite weight aggregate sourcing and alternative kiln fuel providers have added their anecdotal support for bulk testing.

Recommendations:

- Map area of volcanic ash for detailed stratigraphy
- Refine physical testing criteria for stratigraphic guided sampling
- Ally with research groups and continue to contact industrial sector for potential product development
- Select screen plant for bulk sampling and field trials

Conclusions:

- There is sufficient product development potential to resume field work, refine test selection, liaise with research groups and work closely with interested parties.

Technical Data:

Levelton Reported Results for Sherwood Volcanic Ash

Sample I.D.	Bulk (Dry Basis) s.g.	Bulk (SSD Basis) s.g.	Absorption (%)	Engine Oil	Trans Fluid	Gas	Cat Litter
Fine ash	0.92	1.53	66.50				
Coarser ash	1.45	1.74	20.00				
Fine ash 450	1.90	2.00	5.33				
Volc ash 451	1.19	1.72	44.50	7.90	6.40	5.30	16.80
Volc ash	1.37	1.80	27.60	18.90	15.80	5.60	14.50
Volc ash 607	1.33	1.73	30.50	17.50	14.00	8.80	11.10

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The Sherwood Creek volcanic ash occur as large, fairly well exposed outcrops located on the Sherwood Project measuring approximately 9km north-south and about 1.5km wide. The average thickness is presently unknown but parts are up to 100m thick.

According to the American Society of Testing Materials (ASTM) tests, the deposit meets the chemical and physical requirements for N class pozzolanic material and can be used as a mineral admixture in concrete

Present and previous work proved that the ash deposit is also a quality absorbent and can be used in several cleaning applications.

The 2002 detailed work program on the property has proved that the average glass content of the lower unit of the deposit is 61.1% and the average glass content of the upper unit is 34.7%. The glass content of the deposit is not high enough to produce quality Vitrolite (see 2003 report). However, the lower unit of the deposit is hosting two layers of high quality ash. The glass content of the ash of these two layers ranges between 85% and 90% indicating top quality ash to be used as a good source of Vitrolite.

The volcanic ash of Sherwood creek property is considered a natural commodity, environmentally friendly, and can be presented to the local and the international markets as a multi-purpose Hi- Tech product of considerable value due to its high performance and high market price.

The 2008 limited sampling (Yacoub, 2008) indicated that the volcanic ash of Sherwood creek deposit is an alteration product of light gray poorly consolidated volcanic rhyolite tuff with high glass content.

1. A resource evaluation program should be initiated on the property focusing on evaluating the mineral potential and the market value of the high quality ash in the three layers.

2. Test the extent of the first, second and third layers by diamond drilling.

3. A 400 meter diamond drilling program should be initiated to investigate the quality and the extension of the chalky ash of the Sherwood Creek Deposit.

Based on the drilling results, a reserves estimate of the high quality ash should be investigated by more drilling to determine the commercial value of the quality ash.

PROPOSED BUDGET

Phase I: 200 METERS OF DIAMOND DRILLING (Four vertical holes 50 meters each)

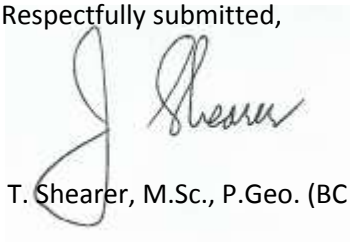
(Project geologist and two geotecnicians-10 days).

Project Preparation		$2,500
Mob/Demob		8,000
Field Crew		15,000
Field Costs		6,500
200 meters of shallow diamond drilling (four holes 50 meters each)		26,000
Lab and x ray Analysis		6,000
Data compilation and report		6,000
	Subtotal	70,000

Phase II: Bulk Sampling

5,000 tonne bulk sample	
Supervision	20,000
Excavator	40,000
Mob & Demob	5,000
Trucking	50,000
Camp & Food	10,000
Product Testing	30,000
Assays	5,000
Reporting	10,000
Subtotal	170,000
Total	$ 240,000
	+ Taxes

Respectfully submitted,



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

REFERENCES

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Appendix I

Statement of Qualifications

March 7, 2012

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

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

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B.Sc., 1973) in Honours Geology, and the University of London, Imperial College (M.Sc., 1977).

2. I have over 40 years' experience in exploration for base and precious metals and industrial mineral commodities in the Cordillera of Western North America and Superior Province in Manitoba and Northern Ontario with such companies as McIntyre Mines Ltd., J. C. Stephen Explorations Ltd., Carolin Mines Ltd. and TRM Engineering Ltd.

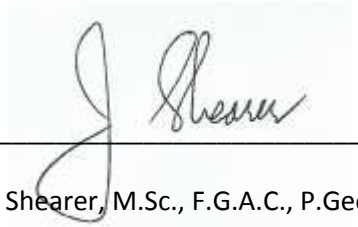
3. I am a fellow in good standing of the Geological Association of Canada (Fellow No. F439) and I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Member No. 19,279) and a member of the CIMM and an elected fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG Fellow #723766).

4. I am an independent consulting geologist employed since December 1986 by Homegold Resources Ltd. at #5-2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C.

5. I am the author of the present report entitled "Prospecting Assessment Report on the Sherwood Volcanic Ash Deposit for Homegold Resources Ltd." dated March 7, 2012.

6. I have visited the property on February 12, April 6 and June 8, 2011. I have carried out mapping and sample collection and am familiar with the regional geology and geology of nearby properties. I have become familiar with the previous work conducted on the Sherwood Project by examining in detail the available reports and maps and have discussed previous work with persons knowledgeable of the area.

Dated at Port Coquitlam, British Columbia, this 7th day of March, 2012.



J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., F.G.A.C., P.Geo.
Quarry Supervisor #98-3550
March 7, 2012

Appendix II

Statement of Costs

March 7, 2012

Appendix II

Statement of Costs
Sherwood Volcanic Ash Deposit

Wages		without HST
J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo., February 12, April 6 and June 8, 2011		
2 days @ $700/day,		$ 1,400.00
R. Savelieff, B.Sc., February 12, April 6 and June 8, 2011		
2 days @ $600/day		1,200.00
	Sub-total on Wages	$ 2,600.00
Expenses		
Truck Rental, 2 days @ $98.50/day,		197.00
Fuel		220.00
Analytical, Water absorption, oil, transfluid & gas, Levelton Consulting		386.40
Analytical, S. G. and Absorption, Levelton Consulting		1,388.00
Analytical (Inspectorate) Whole Rock & ICP		200.40
CRM Computer Mapping		1,200.00
Meals		40.00
Report Preparation, Data Compilation and Interpretation		2,100.00
Word Processing and Reproduction		400.00
	Sub-total	$ 6,131.80
	Grand Total	**$ 8,731.80**

Event # 5158070
Date: December 22, 2011
Filed: $6,800
PAC: $2,674.19
Total Filed: $7,474.19

Appendix III

Assays and Test Results

March 7, 2012

Certificate of Analysis

11-360-05468-01

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

Distribution List

Attention: Ron Savelieff
15467 Kildave Dr
Surrey, BC V3S 6L2
Phone: 6045766244
EMail: rjs7@shaw.ca

Submitted By: **Electra Gold Ltd**
15467 Kildave Dr
Surrey, BC V3S 6L2

Attention: **Ron Savelieff**

Project: **None Given**
Description:

Date Received: 07/21/2011
Date Completed: 08/17/2011
Invoice:

Location	Samples	Type	Preparation Description
Vancouver, BC	3	Rock	SP-RX-2K/Rock/Chips/Drill Core

Location	Method	Description
Vancouver, BC	WR-FS-ICP	Whole Rock, Lithium Borate Fusion, ICP

By 
Mike Caron, Lab Manager

INSPECTORATE
A Bureau Veritas Group Company
#200 - 11620 Horseshoe Way
Richmond, British Columbia V7A 4V5
Canada

Certificate of Analysis

11-360-05468-01

Electra Gold Ltd
15467 Kildave Dr
Surrey, BC V3S 6L2

		Al2O3	LOI	BaO	CaO	Cr2O3	Fe2O3	K2O	MgO	MnO	Na2O	P2O5	SiO2	TiO2	Total
		WR-FS-ICP	WR-FS-ICP	WR-FS-ICP	WR-FS-ICP	WR-FS-ICP	WR-FS-ICP	WR-FS-ICP	WR-FS-ICP	WR-FS-ICP	WR-FS-ICP	WR-FS-ICP	WR-FS-ICP	WR-FS-ICP	WR-FS-ICP
Sample	Sample	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Description	Type	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Basalt Q Road	Rock	12.27	14.99	0.17	0.89	0.01	7.46	0.61	1.08	0.10	0.52	0.51	60.23	0.50	99.34
Sherwood 450.0Km	Rock	12.84	9.01	0.12	0.94	0.02	1.80	3.32	0.41	0.05	2.08	0.02	68.31	0.22	99.14
Sherwood 451.0Km	Rock	15.03	13.02	0.07	1.67	0.01	2.93	1.77	0.75	0.03	1.86	0.04	62.71	0.46	100.34

INSPECTORATE
A Bureau Veritas Group Company
#200 - 11620 Horseshoe Way
Richmond, British Columbia V7A 4V5
Canada

Certificate of Analysis

11-360-05468-01

Electra Gold Ltd
15467 Kildave Dr
Surrey, BC V3S 6L2

Sample Description	Sample Type	Al2O3 WR-FS-ICP % 0.01	LOI WR-FS-ICP % 0.01	BaO WR-FS-ICP % 0.01	CaO WR-FS-ICP % 0.01	Cr2O3 WR-FS-ICP % 0.01	Fe2O3 WR-FS-ICP % 0.01	K2O WR-FS-ICP % 0.01	MgO WR-FS-ICP % 0.01	MnO WR-FS-ICP % 0.01	Na2O WR-FS-ICP % 0.01	P2O5 WR-FS-ICP % 0.01	SiO2 WR-FS-ICP % 0.01	TiO2 WR-FS-ICP % 0.01	Total WR-FS-ICP % 0.01
Basalt Q Road	Rock	12.27	14.99	0.17	0.89	0.01	7.46	0.61	1.08	0.10	0.52	0.51	60.23	0.50	99.34
Basalt Q Road Dup		12.35	16.00	0.16	0.81	0.01	7.12	0.59	1.07	0.09	0.53	0.50	60.34	0.49	100.07
QCV1107-01801-0002-BLK		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.04
STD-OREAS-94-WR expected		14.50	3.00		0.71		7.80	3.40	2.60	0.08	0.72	0.15	64.40	0.71	
STD-OREAS-94-WR result		14.58	3.13		0.77		7.97	3.38	2.71	0.08	0.74	0.16	64.43	0.76	98.77

LEVELTON

January 13, 2012

File: RI11-2516-00

Levelton Consultants Ltd.

150-12791 Clarke Place
Richmond, B.C.
Canada V6V 2H9

Tel: 604 278-1411
Fax: 604 278-1042
E-Mail: info@levelton.com
Web Site: www.levelton.com

Construction Materials
Building Science
Geotechnical
Metallurgy and Corrosion
Environmental
Physical Testing

HomeGold Resources Ltd.
Unit 5 – 2330 Tyner St.
Port Coquitlam, BC V3C 2Z1

Attention: Mr. Ron Savelieff

PROJECT: HomeGold Resources Ltd. – Materials Testing

SUBJECT: Absorbency and Odour Control Evaluation of Volcanic Ash vs. Cat Litter

INTRODUCTION

Mr. Ron Savelieff has retained Levelton Consultants to complete testing of volcanic ash from various sources at an undisclosed site. Three samples were collected by the Client and delivered to Levelton's Richmond laboratory. Levelton evaluated the absorbency and odour control properties of the samples; commercially available clumping cat litter was used as a control. The samples were comprised of material ranging from fine powder to particles up to approximately 40 mm. As discussed with our Client, the tests performed were not in accordance with any standardized procedures.

TESTING

Absorbency

As directed by our Client, Levelton tested the absorbency of each of the samples and the control using three different fluids. These fluids were: gasoline, motor oil, and transmission fluid.

The procedure used to perform the absorbency testing was to first oven-dry the samples and measure their mass. The samples were then placed into test containers and were covered with the respective test fluid and allowed to soak for a period of 24 hours. After the soak period, the excess fluids were drained and the samples were blotted to remove excess fluid. The mass of the each of the test samples was then determined. Levelton notes that that even though the excess fluids were drained, and the surfaces of the samples were blotted, there may still have been residual fluid on the sample surface. Table 1 presents the results of the absorbency tests.

LEVELTON

Odour Control

As directed by our Client, odour control of each of the materials was assessed by smell by the test operator. To ensure a fair comparison, unscented cat litter was used as the control. The samples were again covered with the fluids and the degree of smell before and after a soaking period of 24 hours were noted. All materials were sealed in testing jars to avoid natural dissipation of odours. It should be noted that this test is purely qualitative, and the sensitivity to different smells is specific to the individual. Table 2 presents the results of the odour control testing.

TEST RESULTS

Table 1: Absorbency

Sample	Absorption, %		
	Motor Oil, Quaker State AD (10W-30)	Transmission Fluid, Motormaster ATF (Multi-Vehicle)	Gasoline, 87 Octane
451.5 km	7.9	6.4	5.3
60.7 km	17.5	14.0	8.8
2nd Sample	18.9	15.8	5.6
Clumping Cat Litter	16.8	14.5	11.1

Table 2: Odour Control

Sample	Odour Control		
	Motor Oil, Quaker State AD (10W-30)	Transmission Fluid, Motormaster ATF (Multi-Vehicle)	Gasoline, 87 Octane
451.5 km	No change	No change	No change
60.7 km	No change	No change	No change
2nd Sample	No change	No change	No change
Clumping Cat Litter	Minor decrease	Minor decrease	No change

Levelton notes that the odour control test is purely qualitative and subject to the individual's sensitivity to smell. As such, it is recommended that further testing using a standardized test procedure and equipment be conducted to evaluate the odour control properties of the various volcanic ash samples. Levelton understands that ASTM E544 and ASTM E679 may be suitable test procedures.

LEVELTON

We trust this meets your current needs. Please call if you require anything further.

LEVELTON CONSULTANTS LTD.

Reviewed by:

Per: Norman Chang, CTech
Laboratory Technologist
Construction Materials Division

E-mail: nchang@levelton.com

David E. Smith, MScE, P.Eng.
Associate, Laboratory Supervisor
Construction Materials Division

Phone: 604-207-6855
E-mail: dsmith@levelton.com

TECHNICAL REPORT

LEVELTON

Date: December 14, 2011

File: RI11-2516-00

To: HomeGold Resources Ltd.
Unit 5 – 2330 Tyner St.
Port Coquitlam, BC V3C 2Z1

Attention: Mr. Ron Savelieff

PROJECT: HomeGold Resources Ltd. – Materials Testing

SUBJECT: Testing the Absorbency of Volcanic Ash with Various Fluids

Product Tested: Volcanic Ash

Source: Various **Sampled by:** Client

Date Received: November 21, 2011 **Date Tested:** December 8, 2011

Sample	Absorption, %		
	Motor Oil, Quaker State AD (10W-30)	Transmission Fluid, Motormaster ATF (Multi-Vehicle)	Gasoline, 87 Octane
451.5 km	7.9	6.4	5.3
60.7 km	17.5	14.0	8.8
2nd Sample	18.9	15.8	5.6

Remarks: No apparent amount of odour decrease observed with test samples.

LEVELTON CONSULTANTS LTD.

Per: _____
Norman Chang, CTech

Reviewed by: _____
Arnold Palmero, AScT

Notice: The test data given herein pertain to the sample provided, and may not be applicable to material from earlier or subsequent production. Reporting of these data constitutes a testing service. Interpretation may be provided upon request.

TECHNICAL REPORT

LEVELTON

Date: January 4, 2012

File: RI11-2516-00

To: HomeGold Resources Ltd.
Unit 5 – 2330 Tyner St.
Port Coquitlam, BC V3C 2Z1

Attention: Mr. Ron Savelieff

PROJECT: HomeGold Resources Ltd. – Materials Testing

SUBJECT: Testing the Absorbency of Volcanic Ash with Various Fluids

Product Tested: Clumping Cat Litter, Unscented

Source: Amigo Products (Shoppers Drug Mart) **Sampled by:** Client

Date Received: December 21, 2011 **Date Tested:** December 29, 2011

Sample	Absorption, %		
	Motor Oil, Quaker State AD (10W-30)	Transmission Fluid, Motormaster ATF (Multi-Vehicle)	Gasoline, 87 Octane
Clumping Cat Litter	16.8	14.5	11.1

Remarks: Cat litter is composed of 100% natural clay with an all natural odour control system. Motor oil and transmission fluid had a minor decrease in odour, whereas the gasoline still had a very strong odour.

LEVELTON CONSULTANTS LTD.

Per: _____
Prem Chane

Reviewed by: _____
Norman Chang, CTech

Notice: The test data given herein pertain to the sample provided, and may not be applicable to material from earlier or subsequent production. Reporting of these data constitutes a testing service. Interpretation may be provided upon request.

Appendix IV

Sample Descriptions

March 7, 2012

Appendix IV
Sample Descriptions

Sample 1	North End	Light grey, fine grained
Sample 2	South End	light grey, coarse clastic, slightly pumaceous
Sample 3	South end Basalt quarry Location	light grey, fine grained
Sample 4	South end Basalt quarry Location	screened material of Sample #3

Sherwood Project Overview Map

Map 1 of 1

Legend

- Sherwood Mineral Tenures
- Roads
- Streams
- Lake / River
- Contour 100m
- Contour 20m
- Sherwood Locations
- Castle Rock Hoodoos Park
- Legacy Claims
- Volcanic Ash Deposits (3 and 3A)

N

1:10,000

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2

Kilometers

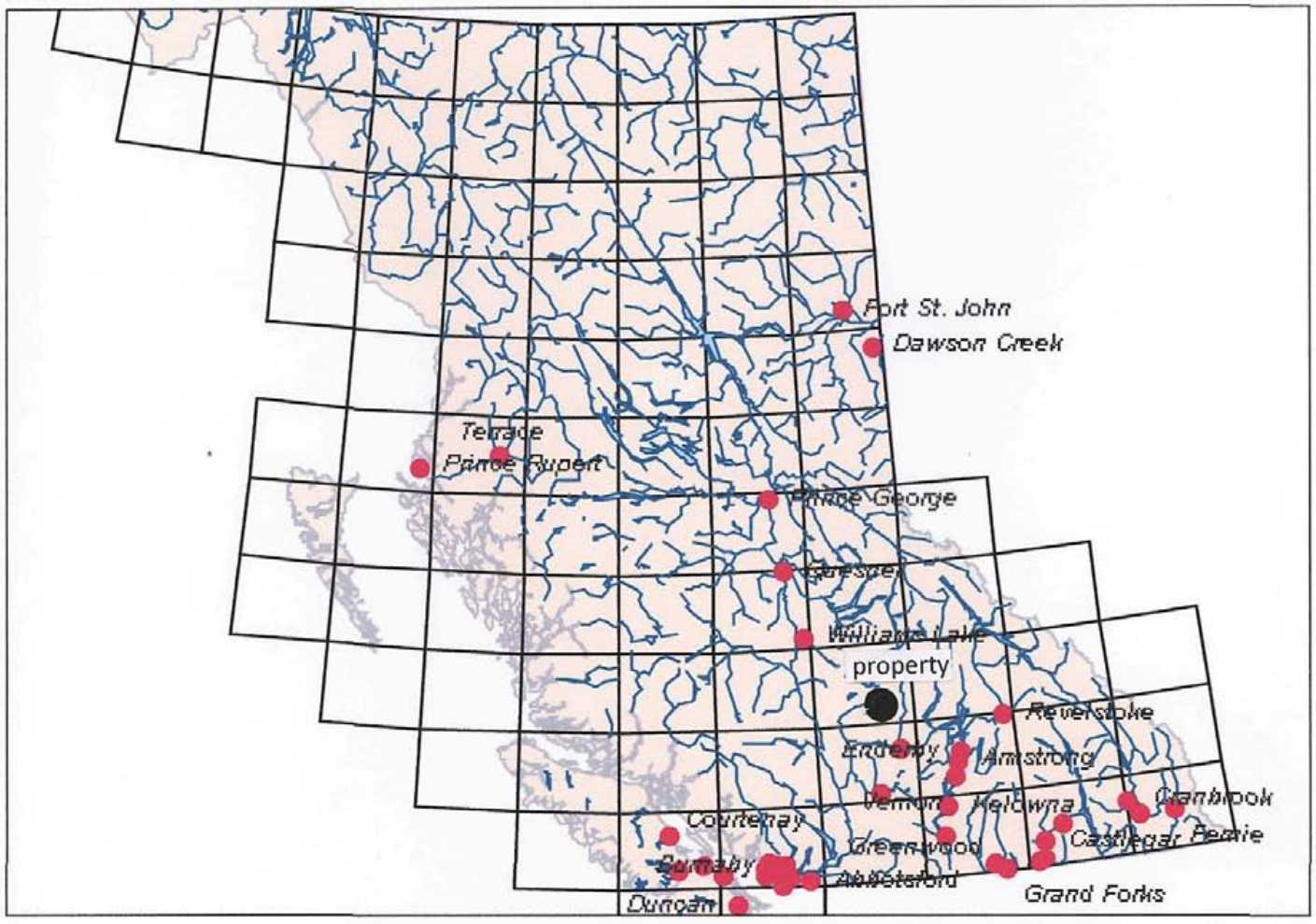
Key Map

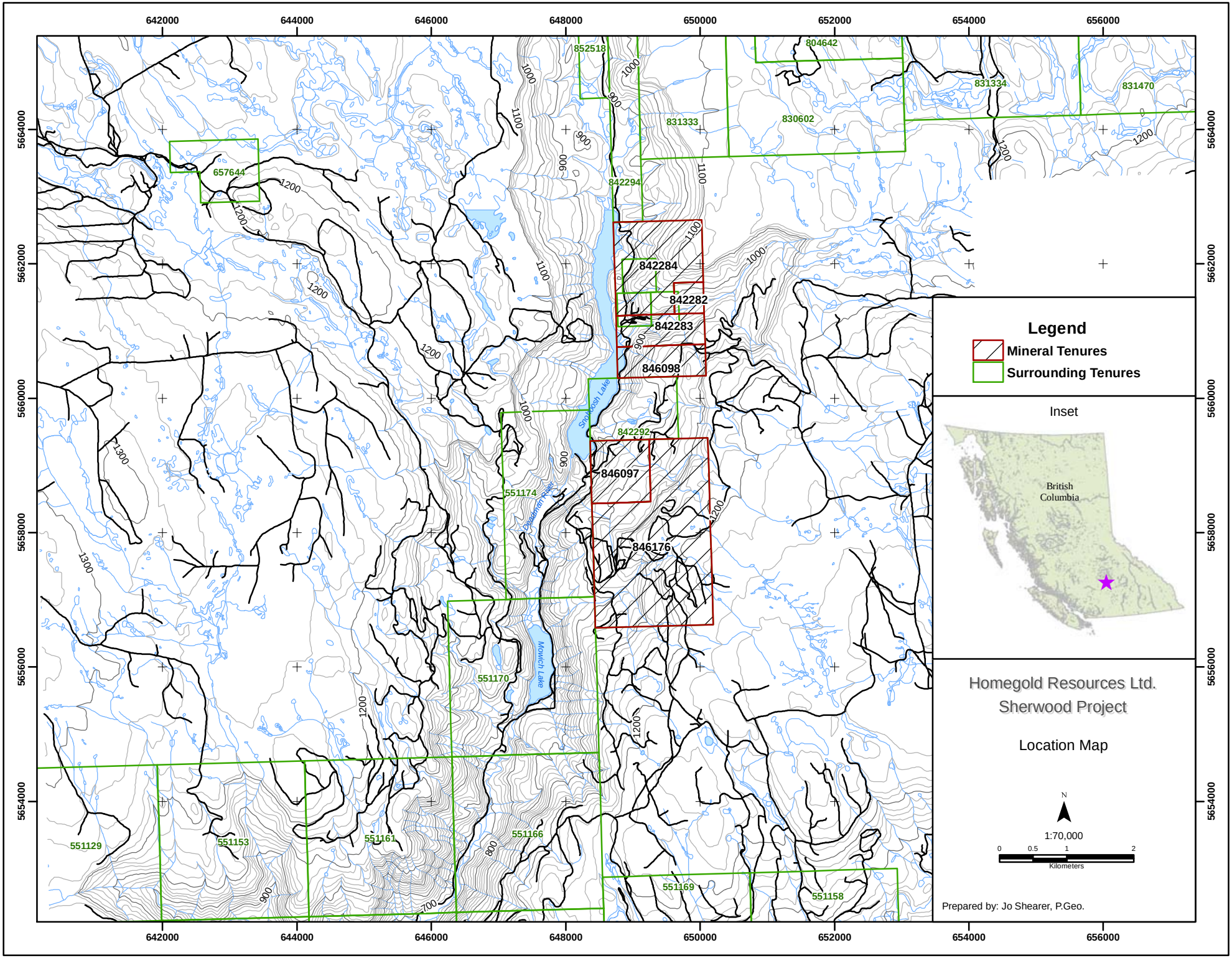
Map Information

Map Projection: UTM Zone 10 NAD83
Map Produced On: 10, Feb. 2012
Map Project: CRM1369
Map Plot File: Sherwood_EsizePlot.pdf
Map Produced For: Clear Creek Ventures Ltd.
Map Produced By: Joel Kinzie

CRM LTD
Coastal Resource Mapping
#5 - 4515 Uplands Drive, Nanaimo, BC
(250)758-4323 www.crmltd.ca support@crmltd.ca

Sherwood Creek (General Location Map)

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Snowbosh Lake
Dearman River
Mowich Lake
Legend
Mineral Tenures
Surrounding Tenures
Inset
British Columbia
Homegold Resources Ltd.
Sherwood Project
Location Map
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Kilometers
Prepared by: Jo Shearer, P.Geo.