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

BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL

TOTAL COST: $100,000

AUTHOR(S): J. T. SHEARER, M.Sc, P.Geo SIGNATURE(S): [signature]

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):

YEAR OF WORK: 2011

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): EVENT # 5160214

PROPERTY NAME: LE MARE

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): Far West 1-4

546543, 546545, 546562, 546563

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Cu/Au

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: NANAIMO NTS: 92L/5 (92L.031)

LATITUDE: 50 ° 25 ' 06 " LONGITUDE: 127 ° 53 ' 10 " (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) NEW DESTINY MINING CORP 2)

MAILING ADDRESS

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

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

Mafic to felsic volcanics of the Jurassic Bonanza Group rocks underlie the Property which have been altered to clay minerals and mineralized with copper minerals over a wide area, 0.2% Cu along one road over 180 m.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: Shearer 2007 Assess Report 30,608, + 29,686.

(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		546543	25,000
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil		546543	50,000
Silt			
Rock		546543	25,000
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)		546543	25,000
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	100,000

GEOLOGICAL and GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on the LE MARE COPPER-GOLD PROPERTY

Nanaimo Mining Division
N.T.S.: 92 L/5 (092L.031 and .041)
50° 25' 06"N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5585732 N., 579137 E.

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
33246

for

New Destiny Mining Corp.
200-551 Howe Street,
Vancouver British Columbia, V6C 2C2

by

J. T. Shearer; M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ont.)
5-2330 Tyner Street,
Port Coquitlam, British Columbia, V3C 2Z1

January 10, 2012

Fieldwork completed between Feb. 24, 2011 and May 15, 2011

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THE LE MARE COPPER-GOLD PROPERTY

SUMMARY

The Le Mare property comprises 17 map-staked claims covering 6,198.061 hectares (15,309.21 acres) in the Nanaimo Mining Division and in the Rupert Land District of western British Columbia (Figures 1 and 3). It is located on N.T.S. map sheet 92 L/5, as well as on B.C. map sheets: 092L 031and 041. All claims comprising the property are in good standing until January 5, 2012. (additional Assessment credits are available to extend the expiry date for several years.)

The mineral claims comprising the Le Mare property are owned by J.T. Shearer; M.Sc., P.Geo. On October 17, 2009, J.T. Shearer and New Destiny Mining Corp. entered into an agreement whereby New Destiny could obtain 100% interest in and to the claims, and to all mineral rights secured by those claims with the exception of “industrial minerals in particular but not limited to chalky geyserite and geyserite”. New Destiny’s potential interest is subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty payable to J.T. Shearer, of which New Destiny may purchase 50% at any time for $250,000. The option is exercisable upon payment of a total of $55,000 ($15,000 paid) and completion of a total $500,000 worth of work on the Le Mare property (more than $300,000 completed which includes the current program).

The Le Mare hydrothermal system is located on crown land in the southwestern part of the property area. The Mah-te-nicht No. 8 Indian Reserve is located adjacent with the northeastern property boundary, about 4.5 km (2.75 mi) north-northeast of, and in a different drainage from the Le Mare hydrothermal system. However, if ocean-going barge loading facilities were to be developed on the south shore of Quatsino Sound, the Quatsino Band would become involved in the design and construction of those facilities. J.T. Shearer has been consulting with the Quatsino Band Council since February, 2007 with regard to exploration of the Le Mare property. There is no plant or equipment, inventory, mine or mill structure on these claims. Currently, an environmental bond of $4,000 is posted under Permit No. MX-8-253 for road renovation, the development of potential drill sites and diamond drilling.

The Le Mare property is located near the northwestern end of Vancouver Island. It is bounded in part to the west by the Pacific Ocean and to the north by Quatsino Sound. A massif in the northwestern part of the property culminates in the peak of Mount Bury at an elevation of about 610 m (2,000 ft). Another massif that hosts the Le Mare hydrothermal system occupies the property’s southwestern part. Le Mare Peak is a 762-m (2,500-ft) high promontory located near the massif’s centre. These steep-sided massifs are separated by the relatively flat Mahatta and Culleet creek valleys. The surface of Le Mare Lake, located in the Culleet Creek valley near the property centre, is at an elevation of about 25 m (82 ft).

About 85% of the original west-coast rain forest in the property-area has been clear-cut during the past 40 years. Most of the slopes underlain by the Le Mare hydrothermal system are either bare, or covered with dense juvenile secondary forest growth. Little timber suitable for mining is left on the property.

The northern end of Vancouver Island is accessible by boat, barge, and by road via the Island Highway (B.C. Highway 19) which transects the town of Port McNeill on the island’s northeastern coast. B.C. Highway 25, a secondary paved road, connects Port McNeill with Port Alice located near the head of Neroutsos Inlet. Access from Port Alice to the Le Mare property area is via a series of well-maintained logging roads passable by 2-wheel drive vehicles during all times of the year. Most of the property-area is covered by a system of logging roads in various states of repair. Barge and ship loading facilities to support an large scale mine could be developed on the sheltered southern shore of Quatsino Sound near the property’s northern boundary.

Port McNeill and Port Alice are the nearest towns with sufficient supply and service capacity to support an exploration or drilling program. The industrialized areas of southwestern British Columbia are readily accessible via

water, road, and air from Port McNeill and Port Hardy. Accommodations and basic supplies for an exploration field crew are available at Port Alice and Mahatta Camp, located 8km east of the claims.

The Quatsino Sound area experiences cool wet winters and cool, moderately wet summers. Snow falls in the property-area by December and stays on the ground very briefly at higher elevations. The current exploration target, the Le Mare hydrothermal system, is on crown land with no special restrictions on development thereon.

The Le Mare property is west of the majore electrical power source at Port Alice power transmission line. Ocean-going barge transport to the property area would reduce the cost of fuel and supplies. Creeks south and east of the property area could be dammed in order to generate power for a mine-mill complex. Water for milling could be drawn from Culleet or Gooding creeks, or from the outflow from a nearby generating station. An acceptable mill site and tailings storage areas could be constructed in the floors of the Gooding Creek and upper Culleet Creek valleys.

The Port McNeill-Port Hardy area has already demonstrated that it was able to attract personnel to work at the Island Copper mine located between the two towns between 1970 to 1996. That area has sufficient amenities to attract the people needed to operate a new mine near to it.

The Le Mare property hosts mostly mafic volcanic rocks of the Early to Middle Jurassic-age Bonanza Supergroup, including auto-breccias, lahars, and minor amounts of tuff and other pyroclastic beds. Rhyolitic rocks comprise a major amount of the stratigraphy in the property-area. These volcanic rocks are intruded by felsic dykes that may be equivalent to the rhyodacitic porphyries that are associated with mineralization at the Island Copper Cluster deposits located about 32 km (19.3mi) east-northeast of the Le Mare hydrothermal system. The volcanic rocks at the Le Mare hydrothermal system have deformed into a series of open to close outcrop-scale drape-folds related to local intrusion. Regional and contact metamorphism do not exceed lower the greenschist facies.

The Le Mare hydrothermal system appears to have been only relatively shallow unroofing by erosion. The top of the potassic alteration zone is exposed along the crests of Le Mare and Gooding ridges, located between Le Mare Lake and Gooding Cove in the southwestern part of the property. Local magnetic field gradient indicates that this system occupies a 5 X 3 km (3.05 X 1.83 mi) or 15km2 (5.6 mi2) oval-shaped area, that may be hosted by a dilational jog in a regional right-lateral fault system. The proposed fault system is similar to the one that hosts the Island Copper Cluster deposits near Port McNeill and Port Hardy, British Columbia.

At surface, copper mineralization occurs in discrete showings-areas, located preferentially in the central parts of sub-vertical hydrothermal plumes. These plumes have core-zones of orthoclase-quartz-biotite (potassic) alteration, enveloped in siliceous exteriors. Orthoclase-quartz-biotite alteration is succeeded by quartz-jasper alteration; both phases are mineralized with chalcopyrite, and minor amounts of bornite. This potassic alteration is accompanied by co-incident soil-copper and magnetic anomalies. Discovering economically viable concentrations of copper mineralization within the Le Mare hydrothermal system depends on the successful identification of zones where these hydrothermal plumes and copper occurrences coincide.

Molybdenum enrichment occurs in areas flanking phyllic alteration in a 600-m (1,968.5-ft) diameter alteration plume, covering a 0.28 km2 (0.1 mi2) area in the eastern part of system in the South Gossan zone. Another, much less extensive plume of argillic-phyllic alteration, is exposed between the Culleet Creek zone and Culleet Lake in the system's northwestern part. These two plumes cover less than 2% of the total exposure area of the Le Mare hydrothermal system. Argillic-phyllic alteration post-dates and overprints potassic alteration.

Both sample results and the distribution of soil-copper and molybdenum anomalies, demonstrate that copper and molybdenum mineralization are associated with early potassic and subsequent argillic-phyllic-viialteration events respectively. They occur together in significant amounts only where molybdenum enrichment has overprinted that of copper.

Highly anomalous gold values were discovered in the central part of the Le Mare hydrothermal system mostly west and southwest of the New Destiny Showing in soil samples. Values range up to 947ppb gold on Claim 657343. The New Destiny showing was trenched with a tracked excavator and returned >0.2% copper over 200 metres (Figure 20).

Most aspects of the Le Mare hydrothermal system are similar with those of the Island Copper Cluster deposits. Geology, alteration, and mineralization at surface at the Le Mare hydrothermal system correspond with those attributes at the Island Copper mine above the main deposit. These similarities indicate that the Le Mare hydrothermal system may host a calc-alkalic porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit of the Island Copper Cluster type.

The Early Jurassic-age land surface above the Le Mare hydrothermal system and whatever near surface hot-spring environment that it may have hosted, has been lost to erosion. Only a few narrow fault controlled, advanced argillic alteration occur in the argillic-phyllic alteration plume in the South Gossan zone. They attest to the former existence of acid leaching with the alteration system.

Most exploration has been conducted in the northeastern part of the Le Mare hydrothermal system; its southeastern part remains sparsely explored to unexplored. Six BQ diamond drill holes penetrated the northeastern margin of the Le Mare system in 1992. One hole that penetrated the Culleet Creek potassic alteration plume, intersected five 2-m (6.56-ft) and one 4.7-m (15.42-ft) long intersections containing from 500 to 959 ppm copper, which is similar to the tenor of copper mineralization in nearby trenches. Copper mineralization at surface is locally quite variable. Such variability should be expected in mineralization located near the top of the potassic alteration zone of a porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit. Less than 1% of the surface area of the Le Mare hydrothermal system has been drilled.

Trenching in 2011, followed by 3m wide chip sampling on the New Destiny Copper Showing (discovered in late 2009) returned a 180m continuous copper values averaging 0.25% Copper.

A second-phase exploration program is recommended. The first phase comprises geological mapping, prospecting, soil survey. If reasonable encouragement is generated by the results of the first-phase program, it should be followed by a second-phase program of 3-dimensional induced polarization and ground-magnetic surveys. The estimated costs of the second recommended phase of exploration is as follows:

Program	Estimated Cost inc. H.S.T. + Contingency
A 1st Phase: geological mapping, prospecting, and soil survey was completed between Feb. 14 and May 15, 2011	
As documented in this report:	
It is recommended that a 2nd Phase program of 3-dimensional induced polarization and ground magnetic surveys be completed at an estimated cost of:	$ 598,074

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ont.)
January 10, 2012

INTRODUCTION

The author, J. T. Shearer; M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario) was commissioned by New Destiny Mining Corp. to complete a Phase 1 program on the Le Mare property as recommended by John Ostler in his 43-101 report dated April 30, 2010.

This report was written to document the results of the Phase I Program and recommend a suitable follow-up work. New Destiny Mining Corp.'s major asset, in order to provide some of the documentation necessary to support an initial public offering of the company's shares.

This report is based upon published records of the results of previous exploration in the Le Mare property-area, of property examinations and regional geological mapping conducted by geologists of the British Columbia Geological Survey and of the Geological Survey of Canada, the results of the 2009, and current (2011), exploration programs. Citations of that work are in standard format (section 10.0, this report). The current (2009) exploration program of geological mapping, soil survey, prospecting, trenching and examination of workings was conducted or supervised by J.T. Shearer; M.Sc., P.Geo., the property owner, from November 3 to December 15, 2009 and Feb 24 to May 11, 2011.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Le Mare property comprises 17 map-staked claims covering 6,198.061 hectares (15,309.21 acres) in the Nanaimo Mining Division and in the Rupert Land District of western British Columbia (Figures 1 and 3). It is located on N.T.S. map sheet 92 L/5 as well as on B.C. map sheets: 092L 031 and 041.

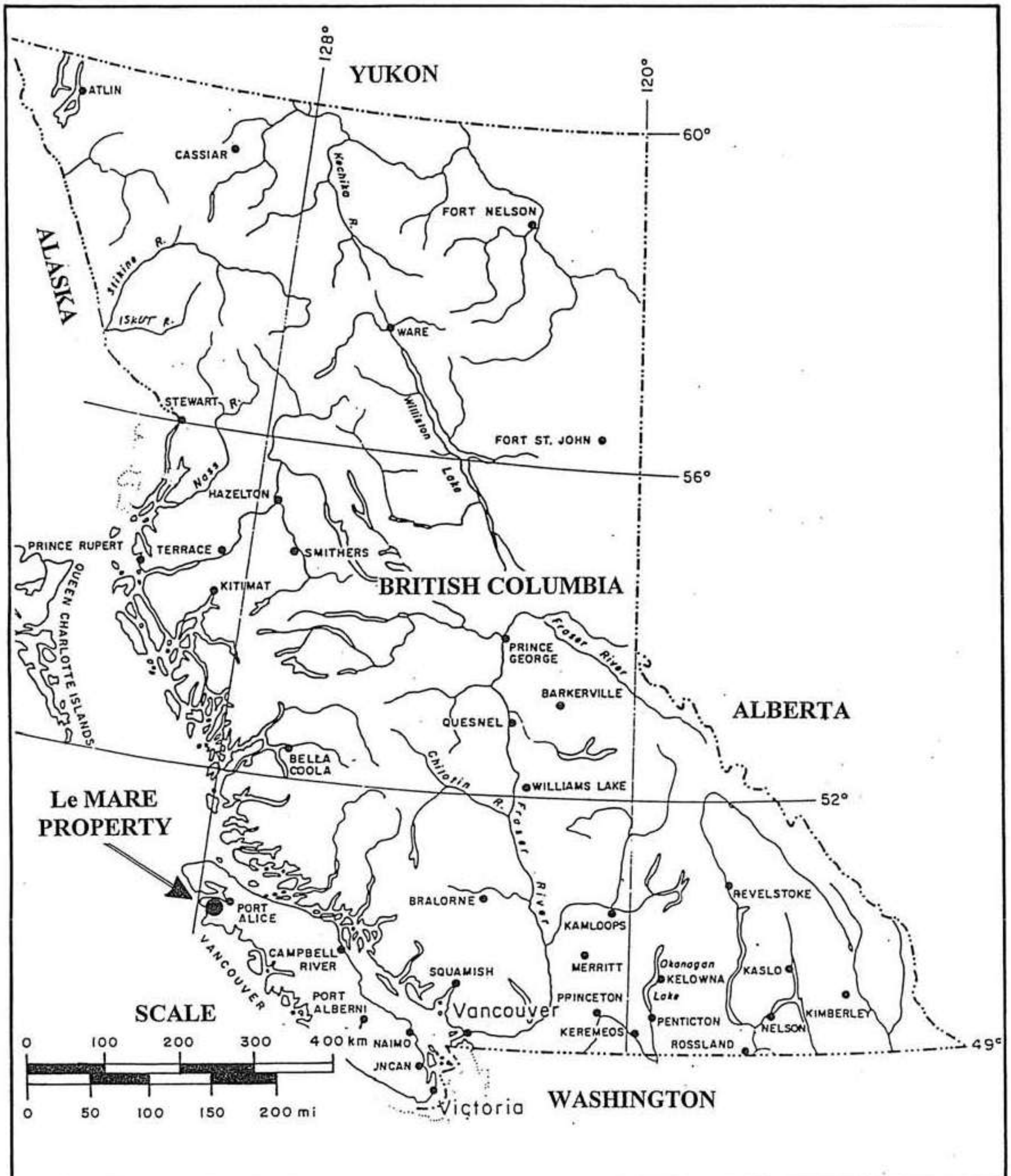
The mineral claims comprising the Le Mare property are owned by J.T. Shearer; M.Sc., P.Geo. (Table 1). On October 17, 2009, J.T. Shearer and New Destiny Mining Corp. entered into an agreement whereby New Destiny could obtain 100% interest in and to the claims comprising the Le Mare property, and to all mineral rights secured by those claims with the exception of “industrial minerals in particular but not limited to chalky geyserite and geyserite”. New Destiny’s potential interest is subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty payable to J.T. Shearer, of which New Destiny may purchase 50% at any time for $250,000. The option is exercisable upon payments of money and completion of the values of work on the Le Mare property as follow:

1. Payments:
a. $5,000 to the optionor upon signing of the option agreement (paid)
b. $10,000 to the optionor upon completion of the optionee’s initial public offering on the TSX Venture Exchange
c. $15,000 to the optionor on or before the second anniversary of the completion of the optionee’s initial public offering
d. $25,000 to the optionor on or before the third anniversary of the completion of the optionee’s initial public offering

2. Work Commitments on the Le Mare property:
a. $55,000 worth of work on or before May 31, 2010 (done)
b. a further $45,000 worth of work on or before December 31, 2010 (done)
c. a further $200,000 worth of work on or before December 31, 2012
d. a further $200,000 worth of work on or before December 31, 2014 for a total work commitment of $500,000

NOTE: Geyserite is a grey-white hydrated silicate ($SiO_2.nH_2O$). The chalky form is used by the cement industry for which it has been mined on other properties near the Le Mare property.

Map-staked mineral claims in British Columbia acquire sub-surface metallic and industrial mineral rights but no surface rights. Surface rights can be obtained during production permitting.



N.

Figure 1

NEW DESTINY MINING CORP.

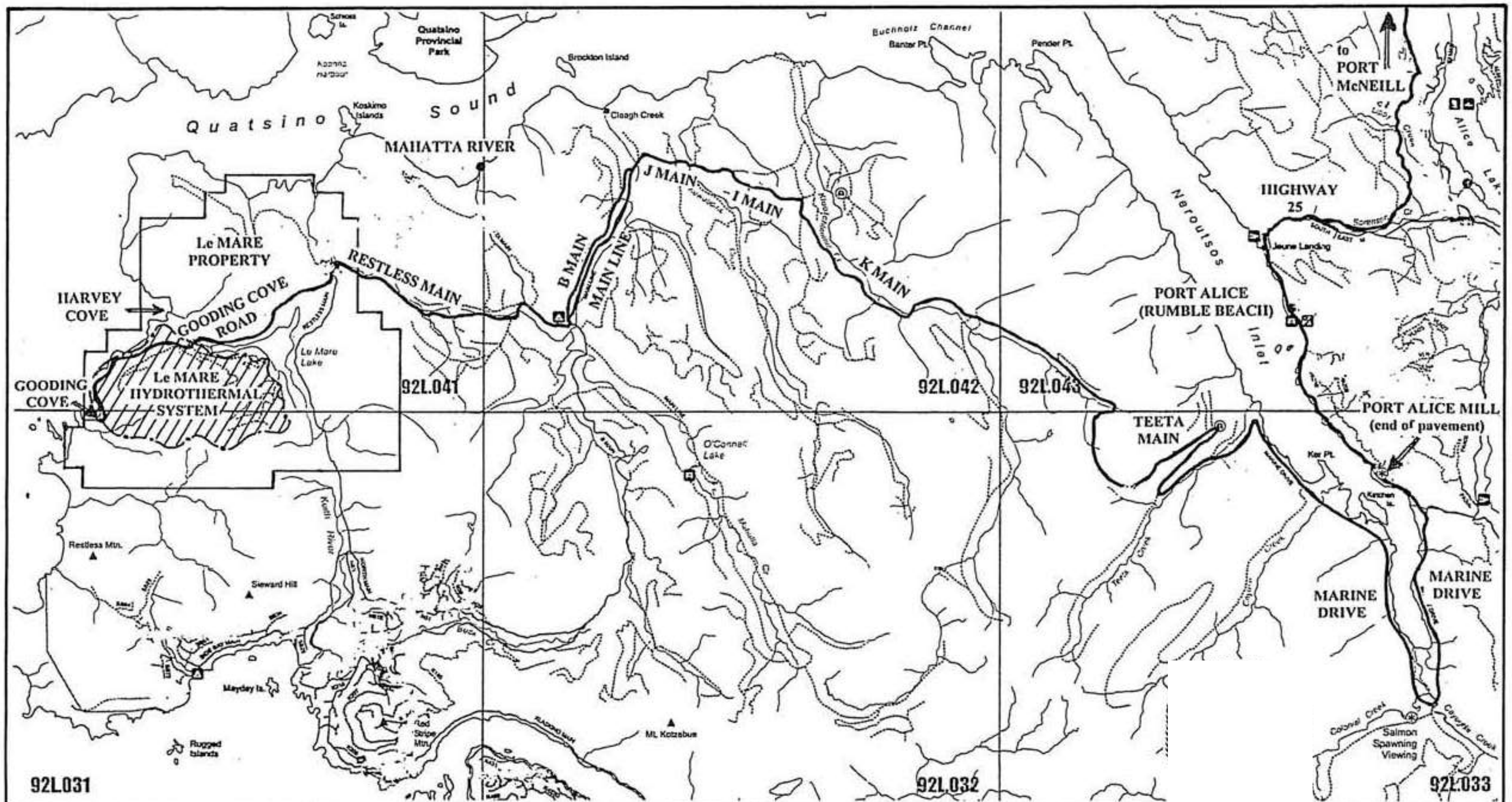
GENERAL LOCATION

Le MARE PROPERTY

50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.

U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.

N.T.S.: 92 L/5, NANAIMO M.D., B.C.



N.

20° 14' N. mag.

NOTE: The base map for this Figure was produced by West Fraser Timber Co. Ltd.

SCALE

0 2 4 6 8 10 km

0 1 2 3 4 5 mi

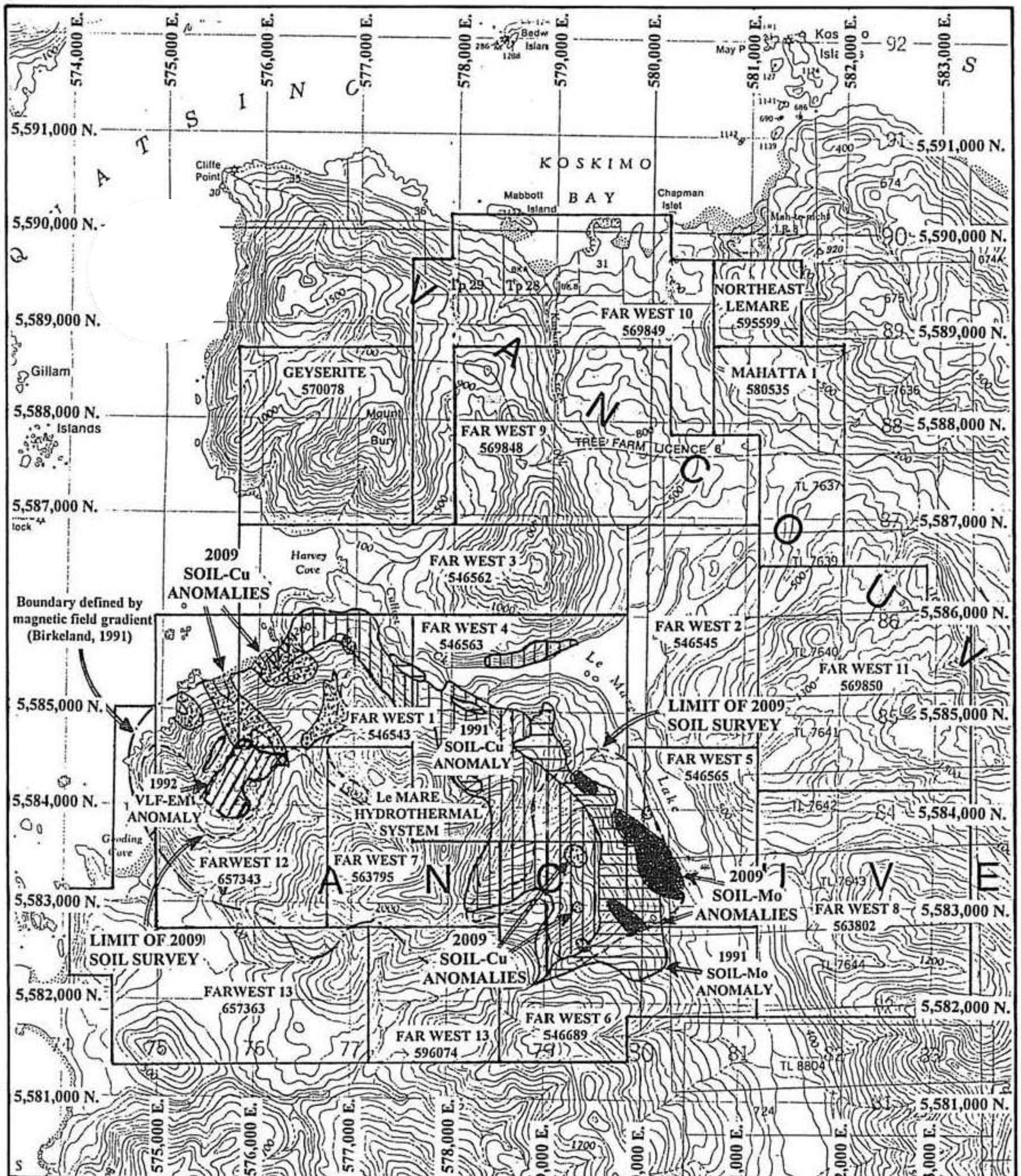
Figure 2

NEW DESTINY MINING CORP.

REGIONAL ACCESS

Le MARE PROPERTY

50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5, NANAIMO M.D., B.C.



NEW DESTINY MINING CORP.

PROPERTY, TERRAIN, and the Le MARE HYDROTHERMAL SYSTEM

Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5. NANAIMO M.D., B.C.

Figure 3

The tenures of the claims comprising the Le Mare property (Figure 3) are as follow:

Table 1
Map-staked Claims Comprising the Le Mare Property

Claim Name	Record Number	Area: hectares (Acres)	Record Date	Expiry Date	Owner
FAR WEST 1	546543	247.09 (610.32)	Dec. 4, 2006	January 5, 2015	J.T. Shearer
FAR WEST 2	546545	308.84 (762.84)	Dec. 4, 2006	January 5, 2015	J.T. Shearer
FAR WEST 3	546562	370.56 (915.29)	Dec. 5, 2006	January 5, 2015	J.T. Shearer
FAR WEST 4	546563	514.83 (1271.62)	Dec. 5, 2006	January 5, 2015	J.T. Shearer
FAR WEST 5	546565	247.17 (610.51)	Dec. 5, 2006	January 5, 2015	J.T. Shearer
FAR WEST 6	546689	432.65 (1068.64)	Dec. 6, 2006	January 5, 2015	J.T. Shearer
FAR WEST 7	563795	247.18 (610.52)	July 29, 2007	January 5, 2015	J.T. Shearer
FAR WEST 8	563802	515.01 (1272.06)	July 29, 2007	January 5, 2015	J.T. Shearer
FAR WEST 9	569848	493.96 (1220.08)	Nov. 10, 2007	January 5, 2015	J.T. Shearer
FAR WEST 10	569849	514.42 (1270.62)	Nov. 10, 2007	January 5, 2015	J.T. Shearer
FAR WEST 11	569850	494.20 (1220.67)	Nov. 10, 2007	January 5, 2015	J.T. Shearer
FARWEST 12	657343	453.10 (1119.16)	Oct. 22, 2009	January 5, 2015	J.T. Shearer
FAR WEST 13	596074	185.43 (458.01)	Dec. 14, 2008	January 5, 2015	J.T. Shearer
FARWEST 13	657363	515.05 (1272.17)	Oct. 22, 2009	January 5, 2015	J.T. Shearer
MAHATTA 1	580535	246.98 (610.04)	April 5, 2008	January 5, 2015	J.T. Shearer
GEYSERITE	570078	329.30 (813.37)	Nov. 14, 2007	January 5, 2015	J.T. Shearer
NORTHEAST LEMARE	595599	82.30 (203.28)	Dec. 5, 2008	January 5, 2015	J.T. Shearer
		6,198.061 (15,309.21)			

Currently in British Columbia, a mineral claim holder must do and record a minimum of $4 worth of assessment work or pay $4 cash in lieu of work per year for each hectare within a claim to maintain that claim in good standing for the first three years of its tenure. From the 4th year onward, a minimum of $8 worth of assessment work or cash in lieu of work must be submitted per hectare to keep a mineral claim in good standing each year. All of the claims currently comprising the Le Mare property would require an assessment credit of $8 per hectare to extend their expiry dates for one year. Up to 10 years' worth of assessment work can be recorded to the credit of a mineral claim at one time. A filing fee of $0.40 per hectare per year is levied when assessment work or cash in lieu of work is filed.

Currently, the claims comprising the Le Mare-property are in good standing until January 5, 2012. Extending the expiry dates of the claims for one year would cost as follows:

These are map-staked claims that are located on the computer-generated provincial mineral tenure grid (www.mtonline.bc.ca). No posts or lines exist on the ground; thus, there is no uncertainty regarding the area covered by the claims.

The locations of significant areas on the property are as follow (Figure 4):

Table 2
Locations of Significant Areas in the Le Mare Property-area

Entity	Claim	U.T.M. Co-ordinates	Longitude and Latitude	Elevation (m)	(ft)
Centre of the LeMare hydrothermal system	FAR WEST 7 563795	5,584,420 N., 577,265 E.	50° 24' 25" N., 127° 54' 45" W.	595	1,952
Harvey Cove showing	FAR WEST 3 546562	5,586,400 N., 576,540 E.	50° 25' 29" N., 127° 55' 21" W.	5	16.4
Gorby showings-area	FAR WEST 3 546562	5,586,140 N., 576,490 E.	50° 25' 20" N., 127° 25' 35" W.	50	164.2
No. 2 showings-area	FAR WEST 1 546543	5,585,667 N., 575,920 E.	50° 25' 05" N., 127° 55' 53" W.	50	164.2
Boris showings-area	FAR WEST 3 546562	5,586,040 N., 576,760 E.	50° 25' 17" N., 127° 55' 10" W.	80	263
Switchback area	FAR WEST 1 546543	5,585,640 N., 576,579 E.	50° 25' 05" N., 127° 55' 19" W.	237	778
New Destiny showings-area	FAR WEST 1 546543	5,585,110 N., 576,650 E.	50° 24' 47" N., 127° 55' 16" W.	418	1,371

There is no plant or equipment, inventory, mine or mill structure of any value on these claims. The claims comprising the Le Mare property are map-staked; there are no natural features and improvements relative to, and affect the location of the outside property boundaries. However, there are conditions that may affect the design of future exploration and development programs on the property.

Most of the western margin of the property-area covers sea shore and sea water beneath the high-tide level. Map-staked mineral claims in British Columbia confer no mineral rights to areas covered by intertidal or sea waters. Although this restriction affects less than 2% of the property-area, it may influence the definition of the western limit of a production pit that may be excavated into the Le Mare hydrothermal system (Figures 3 and 4).

The northern margin of the property-area along the southern shore of Quatsino Sound covered by the FAR WEST 10 (569849) claim overlaps parts of several district lots of the Rupert Land District. According to information provided by the government of British Columbia through the Tantalus Gator system and the Integrated Land Resource Registry, available at www.mtonline.bc.ca and at www.ILRR.ca. Some of these leases are active and there is a mineral and placer mining reserve in place along parts of the shore of the sound. This reserve covers a very small area and is of no consequence to the exploration or development of the Le Mare hydrothermal system, which is located on crown land in the southwestern part of the property-area. The Mah-te-nicht No. 8 Indian Reserve is located adjacent with the northeastern property boundary, about 4.5 km (2.75 mi) north-northeast of, and in a different drainage from the Le Mare hydrothermal system. However, if ocean-going barge loading facilities were to be developed on the south shore of Quatsino Sound, the Quatsino Band would become involved in the design and construction of those facilities. J.T. Shearer has been consulting with the Quatsino Band Council since February, 2008 with regard to exploration of the Le Mare property (Figure 3).

Exploration damage bonds are required if exploration programs such as, line cutting for grid establishment, road building, trenching, and drilling that result in significant surficial disturbance are conducted. Currently, a bond of $4,000 is posted under Permit No. MX-8-253 for road renovation and the development of potential drill sites. It is anticipated that the cost of bonds for the second phases of the recommended program will be about $10,000 respectively. Applications for revisions to permit No. MX-8-253 for those phases of work have not been made yet.

ACCESSIBILITY

The Le Mare property is located near the northwestern end of Vancouver Island. It is bounded in part to the west by the Pacific Ocean and to the north by Quatsino Sound. A massif in the northwestern part of the property culminates in the peak of Mount Bury at an elevation of about 610 m (2,000 ft). Another massif that hosts the Le Mare hydrothermal system occupies the property's southwestern part. Le Mare Peak is a 762-m (2,500-ft) high promontory located near the massif's centre. These steep-sided massifs are separated by the relatively flat Mahatta and Culleet Creek valleys. The surface of Le Mare Lake, located in the Culleet Creek valley near the property centre, is at an elevation of about 25 m (82 ft) (Figure 3).

About 70% of the original west-coast rain forest in the property-area has been clear-cut during the past 20 years. Most of the slopes underlain by the Le Mare hydrothermal system are either bare or covered with dense juvenile secondary forest growth. Little timber suitable for mining is left on the property.

The northern end of Vancouver Island is accessible by boat, barge, and by road via the Island Highway (B.C. Highway 19) which transects the town of Port McNeill on the island's northeastern coast. B.C. Highway 25, a secondary paved road, connects Port McNeill with Port Alice located near the head of Neroutsos Inlet (Figure 2). Access from Port Alice to the Le Mare property area is via: Marine Drive, Teeta Main, K Main, I Main, J Main, B Main, and Restless Main roads. These logging roads are well-maintained and passable by 2-wheel drive vehicles during drier times during the year. The trip takes from 1.5 to 2 hours depending on road conditions. Most of the property-area is covered by a system of logging roads in various states of repair. Barge loading facilities to support an open-pit mine could be developed on the sheltered southern shore of Quatsino Sound near the property's northern boundary.

Port McNeill is the nearest town with sufficient supply and service capacity to support an exploration or drilling program. Accommodations and basic supplies to support an exploration field crew are available at Port Alice and Winter Harbour, located northwest of Quatsino Sound. During the current (2009) exploration program, the crew stayed in the camp at Mahatta River (Figure 2).

The Quatsino Sound area experiences cool wet winters and cool, moderately wet summers. Snow falls in the property-area by December and stays on the ground very briefly at higher elevations.

The current exploration target, the Le Mare hydrothermal system, is on crown land with no special restrictions on development thereon (Figure 3). Upon development permitting, one normally is able to secure surface rights necessary to conduct a permitted mining operation. The writer knows of no legal impediment to New Destiny Mining Corp. being able to secure such surface rights as part of the permitting process.

Creeks south and east of the property area could be dammed in order to generate power for a mine-mill complex. Water for milling could be drawn from Culleet or Gooding creeks, or from the outflow from a nearby generating station. An acceptable mill site and tailings storage areas could be constructed in the floors of the Gooding Creek and upper Culleet Creek valleys (Figure 3).

Both the mining business and the pool of professionals and skilled tradesmen who serve it are international and mobile. The Port McNeill-Port Hardy area has already demonstrated that it was able to attract personnel to work at the Island Copper mine located between the two towns. That area has sufficient amenities to attract the people needed to operate a new mine near to it.

HISTORY

Chronology of Exploration of Claims in the Le Mare Property-area from 1979 to Present

A.O. Birkeland (1991) briefly described the pre-1979 exploration throughout the area covered by the current Le Mare property as follows:

During the late 1960s and early 1970s, exploration for porphyry Cu-Mo-Au deposits similar to the Island Copper Mine operated by BHP Utah was conducted by several companies on the western portion of Vancouver Island. The earliest reference to claim staking activity in the LeMare area was during 1970 when the Cam claims were recorded along the north shore of LeMare Lake. No assessment work was filed at that time ...

Birkeland, A.O.; 1991: p. 4.

1979: The Le Mare 1 (477) and Le Mare 2 (496) claims comprising 4 units each were staked along the northwestern shore of Le Mare Lake and along the shore road southwest of Harvey cove respectively (Figure 4). The claims were recorded on November 9 and 13, 1979.

1980: D.G. Leighton and Associates Ltd. conducted a prospecting program on the Le Mare claims for British Newfoundland Exploration Ltd. (BRINCO) (Bilquist, 1980) (Figure 4). A two-man crew spent four days prospecting road exposures, taking a total of 28 rock samples. Finely disseminated vein pyrite with sporadic chalcopyrite, bornite, and malachite were found in roadside exposures of felsic volcanic rocks along the northwestern shore of Le Mare Lake (Figure 4) on the Le Mare 1 (477) claim. Chip samples from the Le Mare Lake section contained from 0.13 to 0.14% copper. Grab samples contained up to 0.49% copper. Secondary potassium feldspar was noted. On the Le Mare 2 (496) claim, andesitic flows and dacitic pyroclastic rocks along the road southwest of Harvey Cove was found to contain fracture-related pyrite, chalcopyrite, azurite, and sphalerite. Samples from there contained from 0.2 to 1.4% copper (Figures 4 and 18). BRINCO was unimpressed with the find and financed no further work on it.

1981 to 1990:
No exploration work from the Le Mare property-area has been recorded.

1991: Research by Keewatin Engineering Inc. during March, 1991, revealed that a belt similar to the Island Copper Belt was located between Kyuquot Sound and Quatsino Sound. It was named the Mahatta-Kashutl belt. Upon findings from re-manipulation of regional aeromagnetic data (section 3.2.2, this report) (Figure 10), and a field examination of the Le Mare Lake area, the 216-unit LeMare property was staked by Keewatin (Birkeland, 1991). The May, 1991 LeMare property was owned by Stow Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. It covered an area similar to that covered by the current Le Mare property. Moss-mat and stream-sediment sampling conducted over the whole current Le Mare property-area resulted in definition of a primary target that extended for 6 km (3.7 mi) southeastward from Harvey Cove to east of Le Mare Lake (Figure 4). Subsequently, geological mapping, and soil sampling was conducted along the logging roads on the slopes southwest of Le Mare Lake. Geological and alteration mapping was conducted over a total area of 2.44 km2 (0.91 mi2) (sections 3.4, 4.2, and 5.3.2, this report) (Figures 4, 14, 17, and 21E to 22W).

Soil samples were collected at mostly 25-m (82-ft) intervals along the roads. A total of: 136 moss mat and silt, 855 soil, and 316 rock samples were collected during the 1991 program. Birkeland (1991) defined anomalous thresholds from the second positive standard deviation levels in the distributions of 1991 soil-metal concentrations and lowered them somewhat to make them more representative of hypothetical regional sampling as follows:

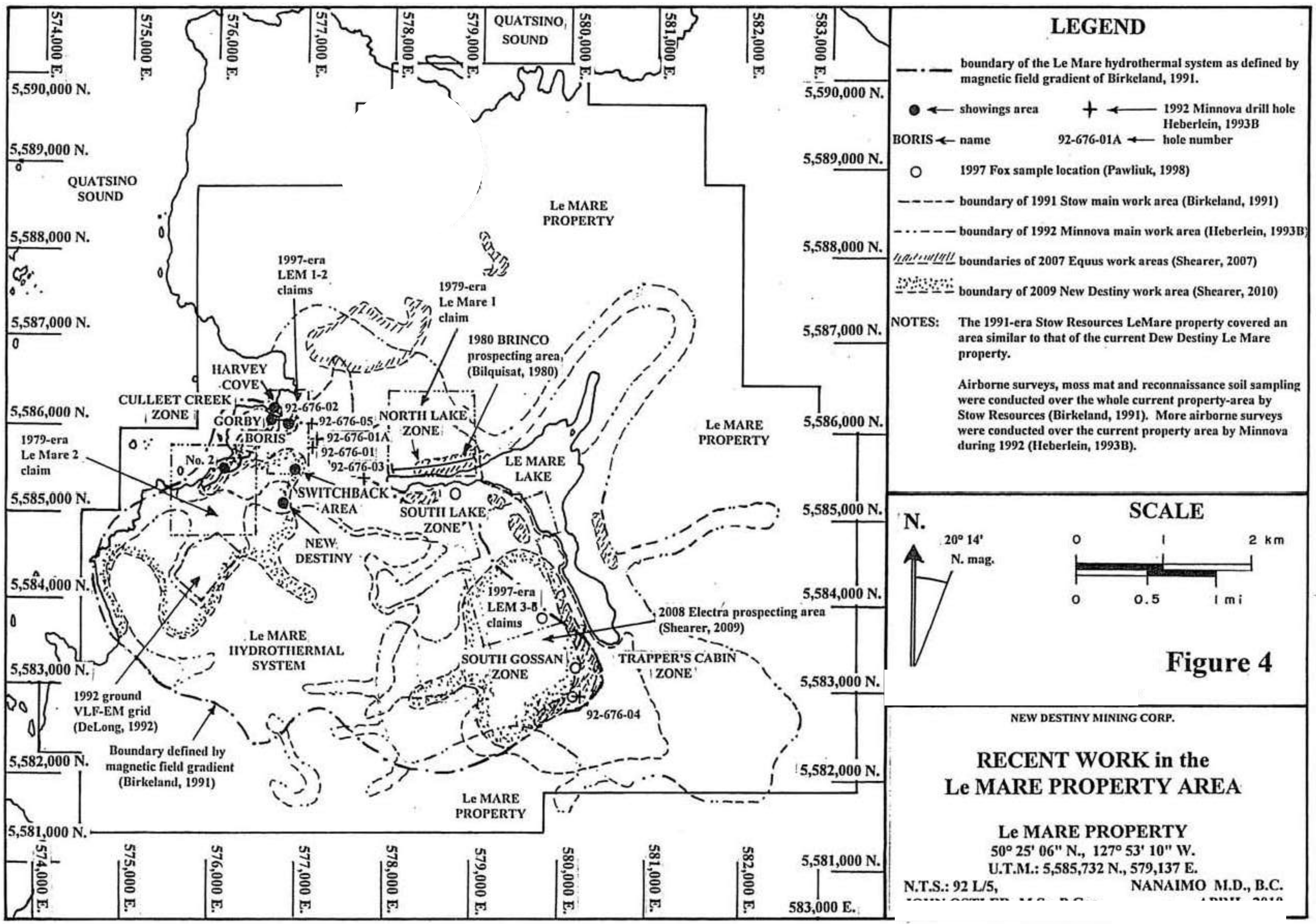

LEGEND
boundary of the Le Mare hydrothermal system as defined by magnetic field gradient of Birkeland, 1991.
showings area
1992 Minnova drill hole Heberlein, 1993B
BORIS name
92-676-01A hole number
1997 Fox sample location (Pawliuk, 1998)
boundary of 1991 Stow main work area (Birkeland, 1991)
boundary of 1992 Minnova main work area (Heberlein, 1993B)
boundaries of 2007 Equus work areas (Shearer, 2007)
boundary of 2009 New Destiny work area (Shearer, 2010)
NOTES: The 1991-era Stow Resources LeMare property covered an area similar to that of the current Dew Destiny Le Mare property.
Airborne surveys, moss mat and reconnaissance soil sampling were conducted over the whole current property-area by Stow Resources (Birkeland, 1991). More airborne surveys were conducted over the current property area by Minnova during 1992 (Heberlein, 1993B).
N.
20° 14'
N. mag.
SCALE
0 1 2 km
0 0.5 1 mi
Figure 4
NEW DESTINY MINING CORP.
RECENT WORK in the
Le MARE PROPERTY AREA
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5,
NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
QUATSINO SOUND
Le MARE PROPERTY
1997-era LEM 1-2 claims
1979-era Le Mare 1 claim
1980 BRINCO prospecting area, (Bilquisat, 1980)
HARVEY COVE
CULLEET CREEK ZONE
GORBY
BORIS
92-676-02
92-676-05
92-676-01A
92-676-01
92-676-03
NORTH LAKE ZONE
LE MARE LAKE
1979-era Le Mare 2 claim
No. 2
SWITCHBACK AREA
SOUTH LAKE ZONE
NEW DESTINY
1997-era LEM 3-8 claims
2008 Electra prospecting area (Shearer, 2009)
Le MARE HYDROTHERMAL SYSTEM
SOUTH GOSSAN ZONE
TRAPPER'S CABIN ZONE
92-676-04
1992 ground VLF-EM grid (DeLong, 1992)
Boundary defined by magnetic field gradient (Birkeland, 1991)
574,000 E.
575,000 E.
576,000 E.
577,000 E.
578,000 E.
579,000 E.
580,000 E.
581,000 E.
582,000 E.
583,000 E.
5,590,000 N.
5,589,000 N.
5,588,000 N.
5,587,000 N.
5,586,000 N.
5,585,000 N.
5,584,000 N.
5,583,000 N.
5,582,000 N.
5,581,000 N.

Table 3
Birkeland's 1991 Soil-metal Threshold Concentrations

Soil-metal	Copper	Molybdenum	Gold	Silver	Zinc
Anomalous threshold 2nd. Positive Standard. D.	138.6 ppm	4.56 ppm	17 ppb	200 ppb	190.6 ppm
Selected threshold	90 ppm	4 ppm	20 ppb	200 ppb	250 ppm

The 1991 Stow soil survey resulted in the identification of 4.5-km (2.75-mi) long anomalous area along the slopes southwest of Le Mare Lake (Figures 3 and 5). Birkeland (1991) concluded that alteration and mineralization was exposed as a 6-km (3.66-mi) long linear belt of copper enrichment flanked to the northeast by belts of gold, molybdenum, and zinc enrichment, and to the southwest by a belt of zinc enrichment. That belt was postulated to have extended from Harvey Cove in the northwest to southeast of the southeastern shore of Le Mare Lake. Upon examining the property, the writer disagreed with that interpretation (sections 3.2.2, 4.2, and 5.3.2, this report).

Mineralization of several showings areas near Le Mare Lake were examined, including: the South Gossan zone, Trapper's Cabin area, Culleet Creek zone, South Lake zone, Le Mare No. 2 showing, and the North and South Lake zones (Figures 4 and 6). Roadside grab and chip samples were taken throughout the 1991 study area where disseminated and vein-hosted copper and molybdenum mineralization were encountered (Birkeland, 1991). Trenching and composite chip sampling was conducted at the Culleet Creek zone (Figures 4, 6, and 17). There, disseminated and vein-hosted copper mineralization, mostly chalcopyrite and bornite, was found to be associated with silicification and "apple green" alteration. Weighted averages of the results of the 1991 chip sampling of those trench-areas were tabulated by the writer (section 4.2.2, this report) (Table 8).

An "orientation" ground magnetometer survey comprising one line of unspecified length and location was conducted in the South Gossan zone. Readings were taken at 25-m (82-ft) intervals along the line. The results of that survey were reported as follow:

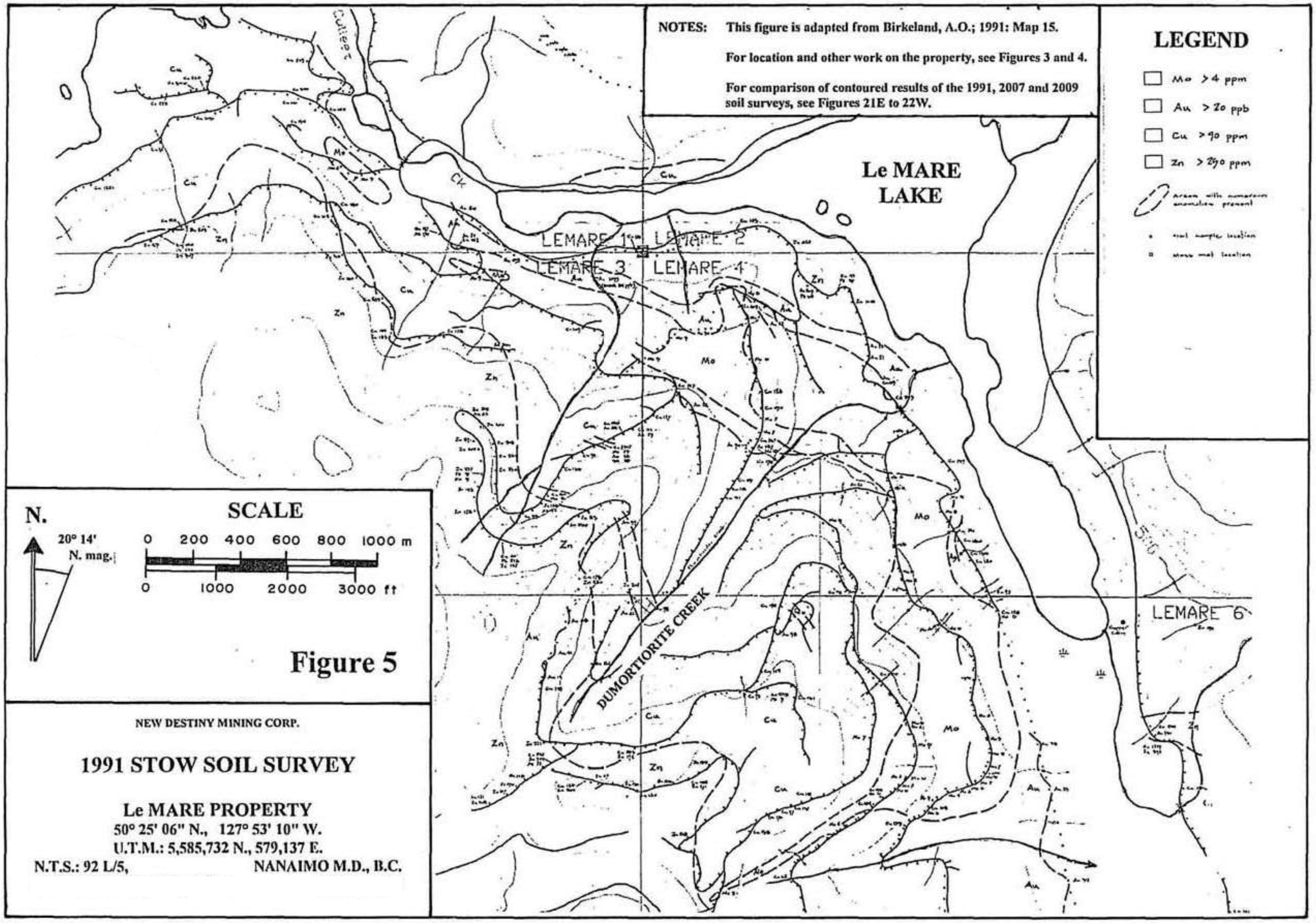
Results indicated that values within the South Gossan alteration zone were relatively constant with values ranging between 56,150 and 56,250 gammas (nanoteslas). At the alteration contact, a 7 station high to 56,650 followed by a 7 station low to 55,800 gammas encountered a magnetic cross-over of approximately 850 gammas. Within the wallrock volcanics, spiky readings fluctuating 600 to 700 gammas with means at approximately 56,200 gammas occurred ...

Birkeland, A.O.; 1991: p. 20.

The writer assumes that this line was run east-west into the argillic-phyllic alteration plume and the coincident aeromagnetic low south of Dumortiorite Creek (Figures 4, 9, and 15) in the South Gossan zone.

Craig Leitch (1991) (Appendix VIII in Birkeland, 1991) conducted a petrographic study of 26 rock specimens from southwest of Le Mare Lake. Alteration types found included: potassic, propylitic, argillic, phyllic, and silicic (section 4.2.1, this report) (Figures 14 and 15).

1992: Stow Resources's Lemare property was enlarged by staking from September, 1991 to January, 1992 when Minnova Inc. optioned it from Stow. Immediately upon securing its option, Minnova commissioned Aerodat to fly airborne: magnetic, electromagnetic and gamma-ray spectrometer surveys along a total of 435 km (265.4 mi) of flight line according to Dave Heberlein (1993B). D. J. Pawliuk (1998) mentioned that a report of the survey was written by ?.?. Woolham in 1992. That report was unavailable to the writer.


NOTES: This figure is adapted from Birkeland, A.O.; 1991: Map 15.
For location and other work on the property, see Figures 3 and 4.
For comparison of contoured results of the 1991, 2007 and 2009 soil surveys, see Figures 21E to 22W.
LEGEND
Mo > 4 ppm
Au > 20 ppb
Cu > 90 ppm
Zn > 290 ppm
Le MARE LAKE
LEMARE 1
LEMARE 2
LEMARE 3
LEMARE 4
LEMARE 6
DUMORTIORITE CREEK
N.
20° 14' N. mag.
SCALE
0 200 400 600 800 1000 m
0 1000 2000 3000 ft
Figure 5
NEW DESTINY MINING CORP.
1991 STOW SOIL SURVEY
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5,
NANAIMO M.D., B.C.

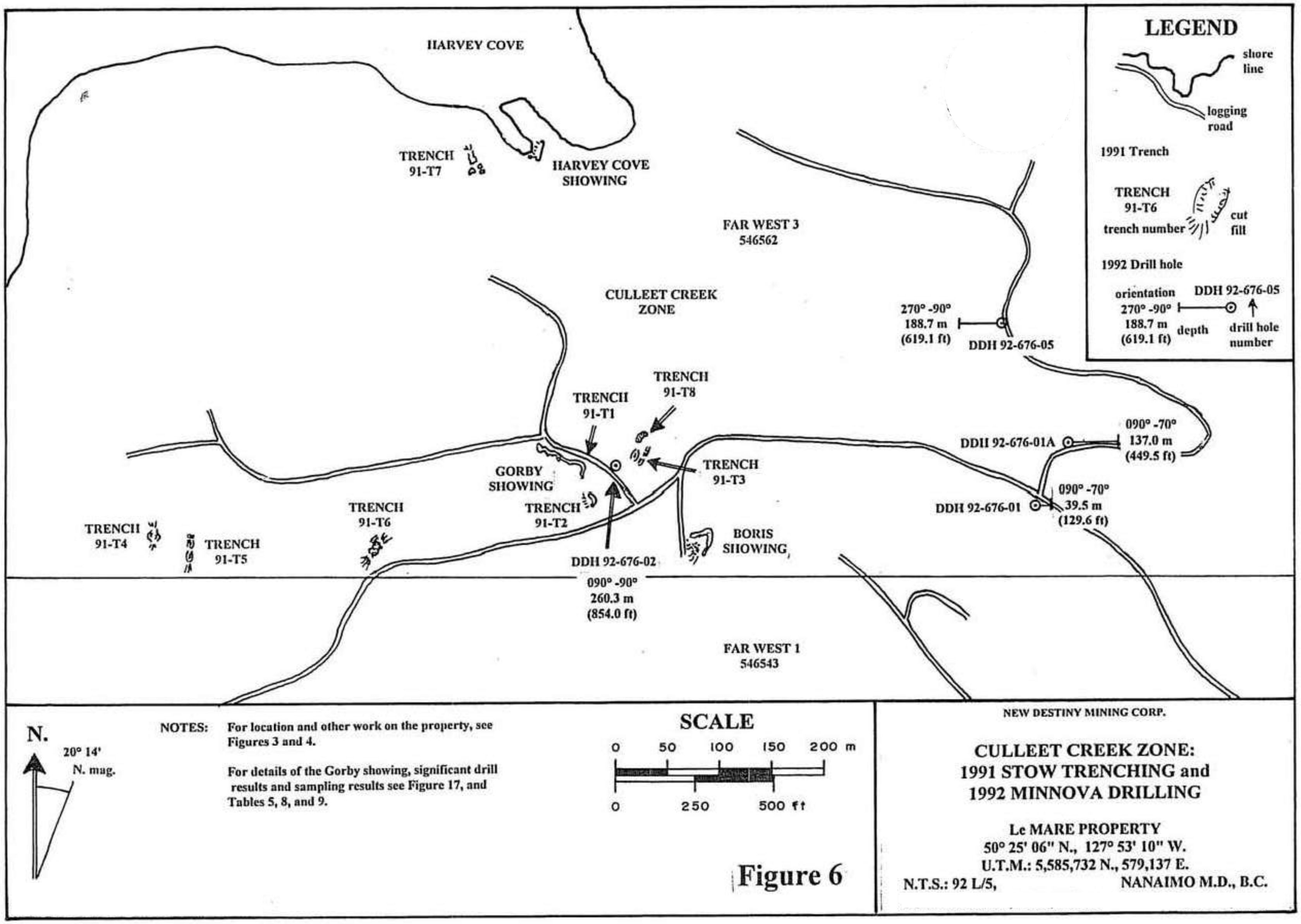

HARVEY COVE
TRENCH 91-T7
HARVEY COVE SHOWING
FAR WEST 3 546562
CULLEET CREEK ZONE
270° -90° 188.7 m (619.1 ft)
DDH 92-676-05
TRENCH 91-T8
TRENCH 91-T1
GORBY SHOWING
TRENCH 91-T3
DDH 92-676-01A
090° -70° 137.0 m (449.5 ft)
090° -70° 39.5 m (129.6 ft)
DDH 92-676-01
TRENCH 91-T2
TRENCH 91-T6
TRENCH 91-T4
TRENCH 91-T5
BORIS SHOWING
DDH 92-676-02
090° -90° 260.3 m (854.0 ft)
FAR WEST 1 546543
LEGEND
shore line
logging road
1991 Trench
TRENCH 91-T6
trench number
cut
fill
1992 Drill hole
orientation
DDH 92-676-05
270° -90°
188.7 m (619.1 ft)
depth
drill hole number
N.
20° 14' N. mag.
NOTES: For location and other work on the property, see Figures 3 and 4.
For details of the Gorby showing, significant drill results and sampling results see Figure 17, and Tables 5, 8, and 9.
SCALE
0 50 100 150 200 m
0 250 500 ft
NEW DESTINY MINING CORP.
CULLEET CREEK ZONE:
1991 STOW TRENCHING and
1992 MINNOVA DRILLING
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5, NANAIMO M.D., B.C.

Figure 6

Normally, results from airborne radiometric surveys are most definitive from surveys that are conducted during warm, dry weather during the late summer months. Minnova's 1992 gamma-ray survey was conducted during a period of heavy rains and possible snow during late winter over British Columbia's westcoast rain forest. The writer suspects that the results of that survey were not very useful.

1992 Continued

The summer, 1992 program comprised at least 5 km2 (1.9 mi2) of geological mapping at 1:5,000 and 1:10,000 scales (not all was reported) (section 3.4, this report) and geochemical sampling: 1,154 rock, 39 soil, 72 moss mat and 55 silt samples were collected (Heberlein, 1993A). Moss-mat samples were collected from all of the significant drainages in the current Le Mare property-area. The focus of the 1992 soil and rock sampling program was in the northwestern part of the Le Mare hydrothermal system. Anne Thompson (1992) examined alteration and conducted an x-ray diffraction study on 9 clay samples from the South Gossan zone (section 4.2.1, this report).

During October 1 to 18, 1992, 900.5 m (2,954.4 ft) of BQ core was drilled in six holes: one hole was drilled into the Culleet Creek zone. Three holes were drilled into a geophysical anomaly just east of it (Figures 4 and 6), and one hole was drilled in each of the South Lake and South Gossan zones (Figure 4).

Dave Heberlein (1993B) reported that, "the best targets generated by the field program were drill tested". It is assumed that Heberlein was referring to both the airborne surveys and follow-up ground work. The only hole that intersected sections containing significant copper concentrations was DDH 92-676-2:

Table4
Significant Intersections in 1992 Minnova Diamond Drill Holes

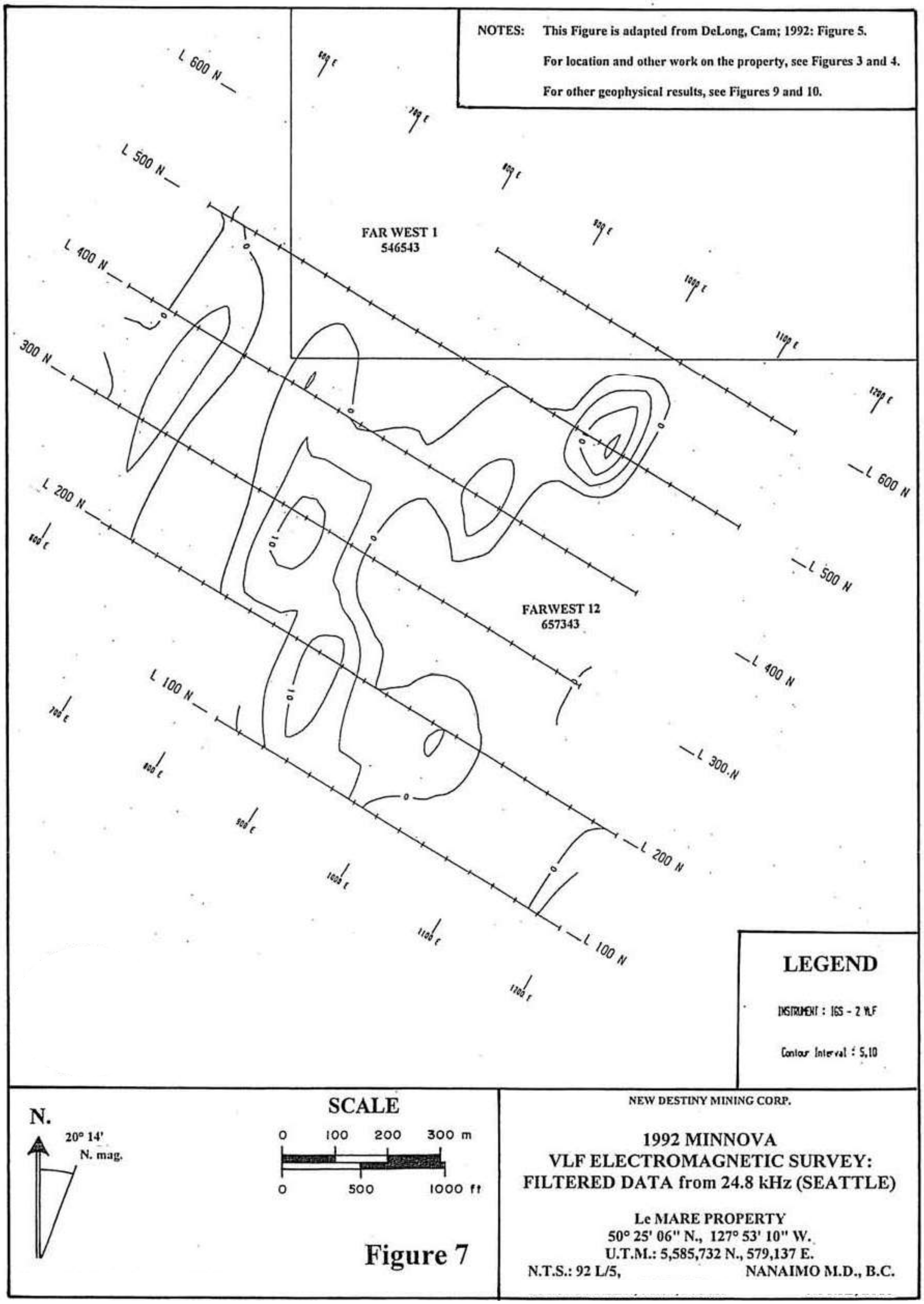
Drill Hole	Location	Interval		Length		Copper > 500 ppm	Molybdenum > 50 ppm
		m.	ft.				
92-676-2	Culleet Creek zone	11.1-13.1	36.4-43.0	2.0	6.56	684	
		13.1-15.1	43.0-49.5	2.0	6.56	719	
		19.0-21.0	62.3-68.9	2.0	6.56	746	
		21.0-23.0	68.9-75.5	2.0	6.56	863	
		23.0-25.0	75.5-82.0	2.0	6.56	959	
		58.0-62.7	190.3-205.7	4.7	15.42	529	

NOTES: This table is produced by the writer from the certificates of analysis attached to the report of Heberlein, Dave; 1993B.
For locations of 1992 drill holes, see Figures 4 and 6.

Diamond drill holes 92-676-1 (lost in poor ground), 92-676-1A, 92-676-3, and 92-676-5 were drilled into a geophysical anomaly located southeast of Harvey Cove and south of Culleet Creek (Heberlein, 1993B) about 150 m (492.l ft) east of the Culleet Creek hydrothermal plume's margin (Figures 4, 6, and 15). This could account for Heberlein's (1993B) report of weak potassic alteration and copper mineralization encountered in these holes.

Drill hole 92-676-2 was drilled on the access road about 50 m (164 ft) east of the Gorby showing (Figure 6), well within the Culleet Creek plume. The results from that drill hole were summarized as follows:

92-676-2 ... was drilled to test the depth extent of disseminated chalcopyrite mineralization at the Gorby Zone. The hole penetrated a sequence of potassic to chlorite altered flow banded rhyolites, rhyolite breccias and felsic tuffs with rare intervals of basalt. Consistent fracture controlled chalcopyrite mineralization (to 3%) (qualitative visual estimate) occurs in the upper 26 m (85.3 ft) of the hole.


NOTES: This Figure is adapted from DeLong, Cam; 1992: Figure 5.
For location and other work on the property, see Figures 3 and 4.
For other geophysical results, see Figures 9 and 10.
L 600 N
L 500 N
L 400 N
300 N
L 200 N
L 100 N
L 300 N
FAR WEST 1
546543
FARWEST 12
657343
LEGEND
INSTRUMENT : IGS - 2 VLF
Contour Interval : 5,10
N.
20° 14'
N. mag.
SCALE
0 100 200 300 m
0 500 1000 ft
Figure 7
NEW DESTINY MINING CORP.
1992 MINNOVA
VLF ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY:
FILTERED DATA from 24.8 kHz (SEATTLE)
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5,
NANAIMO M.D., B.C.

> Quartz stockworking is well developed in the mineralized section. Wall rocks are pervasively silicified and potassium feldspar alteration envelopes occur. Up to 3% (qualitative visual estimate) chalcopyrite is present throughout this interval and Cu grades (concentrations) range up to 959 ppm.
>
> Lower in the hole chlorite-calcite-hematite alteration is prevalent. Traces of chalcopyrite occur to a depth of 252.1 m (827.1 ft), but copper grades (concentrations) do not exceed 124 ppm.
>
> Heberlein, Dave; 1993B: p. 13.

Drill hole 92-676-4 penetrated the South Gossan zone in the eastern part of an area that was reported to have hosted pervasive argillic and advanced argillic alteration over a mineralized potassic alteration zone. Results from that drill hole were summarized as follows:

> 92-676-4... was the only hole drilled into the South Gossan Zone. It penetrated a section dominated by highly vesicular rhyolite flows (silicified vesicular basalt flows?) and fragmental rocks. Alteration is moderate and consists of pervasive sericitization with minor silica flooding. Chlorite is also abundant, particularly near a basalt dyke at 91.0 m (298.6 ft).
>
> Heberlein, Dave; 1993B: p. 14.

The writer is of the opinion that the 1992 Minnova crew mis-identified silicified mafic volcanic rocks as rhyolitic rocks (section 3.4.1, this report), the same mis-identification during 1992 core logging is probable.

1992 Continued

Quest Canada Exploration Services conducted a ground very-low-frequency electromagnetic survey on a 6-line grid on Gooding Ridge between Gooding Cove and the Culleet Creek zone to test a distinct airborne anomaly in that area. The surface anomaly was considered to be weak and of little interest (DeLong, 1992) (Figures 4 and 7).

1992 to 1997

No exploration was recorded and the 1991-era LeMare claim group lapsed.

1997: On February 6, 1997, David J. Pawliuk recorded the LEM 1 to 6 (353575 to 353580) 2-post claims. The LEM 1 and 2 claims were located on the Culleet Creek zone and the LEM 3 to 6 claims occupied the eastern part of the Southern Gossan zone as defined by Birkeland (1991) (Figure 4). During the 1997 prospecting program conducted by Fox Geological Services Inc., 10 rock samples were taken. None were significantly mineralized with either copper or molybdenum (Pawliuk, 1998). Enough assessment credit was applied to the LEM claims to keep various claims in good standing to February 6, 2001 to February 6, 2003.

During the summer of 1997, geologists from Phelps Dodge Corp. visited the Le Mare Lake area as part of the company's project No. 207. Rob Cameron submitted grab samples 62960 to 62965 taken around the Gorby showing on the LEM 1 (353575) claim to Acme Labs. They were found to contain from 1,005.7 to 5,245.1 ppm copper and from 0.3 to 4.9 ppm molybdenum. The relation between Fox Geological Services Inc. and Phelps Dodge Corp., if any, is unknown to the writer.

1998 to 2006

No exploration was recorded and the LEM claim groups lapsed.

2006: From December 4 to 6, 2006, J.T. Shearer map-staked the FAR WEST 1 to 6 (546543, 546454, 546562, 546563, 546565, and 546689) claims to cover the slopes southwest of Le Mare Lake (Figure 3). Those claims formed the core-area of the current Le Mare property.

2007: J.T. Shearer enlarged the current Le Mare property-area by map-staking the FAR WEST 7 and 8 (563795 and 563802) claims south and southeast of the core-area respectively on July 29, 2007. The property-area was expanded farther to the north and east by Shearer's map-staking of the FAR WEST 9 to 11 and GEYSERITE (569848 to 569850 and 570078) claims from November 10 to 14, 2007. The property was optioned to Equus Energy Inc. of Vancouver, B.C.

Homegold Resources Ltd., a private exploration company controlled by J.T. Shearer, conducted a program of prospecting and soil sampling along several of the lower roads around Le Mare Lake focusing on previously defined anomalous areas (Shearer, 2007). A total of 131 soil and 4 rock samples were taken and analyzed by the induced plasma coupling (ICP) method for 30 elements. Gold concentrations were determined by fire assay and atomic adsorption techniques.

Upon contouring Shearer's 2007 and 2009 soil-survey data (Figures 21E to 22W) (sections 4.2.1, 5.3.2 and 7.0, this report), the writer found that Shearer's data more precisely defined soil copper and molybdenum anomalies and could be used to help define hydrothermal plumes in the northwestern part of the Le Mare hydrothermal system (Figures 15 and 21W).

2008: During the 2007 exploration program, chalky geyserite, a grey-white hydrated silicate ($SiO_2 \cdot nH_2O$), an ingredient in Portland cement, was discovered to occur in small amounts along a road south of Culleet Lake. By sometime during 2007 or 2008, J.T. Shearer had optioned the copper and molybdenum of the Le Mare property to Equus Energy Inc. and the geyserite on the same property to Electra Gold Ltd.

From October 25 to December 4, 2008, J.T. Shearer's exploration company Homegold Resources Ltd., conducted prospecting for geyserite along a disused logging road southwest of Culleet Creek and Lake, and near the South Gossan zone (Shearer, 2009). A total of 51 samples were taken from those areas. No significant concentrations of that industrial mineral were found.

On April 5, December 5 and 14, 2008, J.T. Shearer expanded the Le Mare property-area by mapstaking the MAHATTA 1, NORTHEAST LEMARE, and FAR WEST 13 (580535, 595599, and 596074) claims to the northeast and south of the established property area.

2009: The options of Equus Energy and Electra Gold with regard to the Le Mare property were terminated. On October 7, 2009, New Destiny Mining Corp. optioned the Le Mare property from J.T. Shearer.

Upon reviewing the exploration data, the writer became of the opinion that the Le Mare hydrothermal system occupied an area shaped like a lima bean and was not part of a linear, asymmetric, mineralized trend as assumed by previous explorationists of the area. J.T. Shearer map-staked the FARWEST 12 and 13 (657343 and 657363) claims to cover the projected southwestern extension of the hydrothermal system (Figure 3).

J.T. Shearer, Bryce Clark (President of New Destiny Mining Corp.), and John Ostler examined the Le Mare property on November 4, 2009. The 2009 exploration program was conducted from that time until December 15, 2009 by Homegold Resources Ltd. The program comprised prospecting, soil sampling, and some check-mapping in two areas: between the Culleet Creek zone and Gooding Cove, and in the South Gossan zone (sections 3.4, 4.2, and 5.1 to 5.4, 6.0 and 7.0, this report) (Figures 4, and 17 to 22W). A total of 235 soil and 33 rock samples were taken. All samples were analyzed for 33 elements by induced coupled plasma (ICP) techniques; high concentrations were determined by fire assay and atomic adsorption. Soil-copper anomalies between the Culleet Creek zone and Gooding Cove confirmed the presence of mineralized hydrothermal plumes in that area, southwest of the linear trend that had previously been thought to have hosted all significant porphyry copper mineralization.

Historical Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates, and Production from the Le Mare Property-area

No historical estimates of mineral resources or reserves related to the Le Mare property, or historical production from the Le Mare property-area are known to the writer.

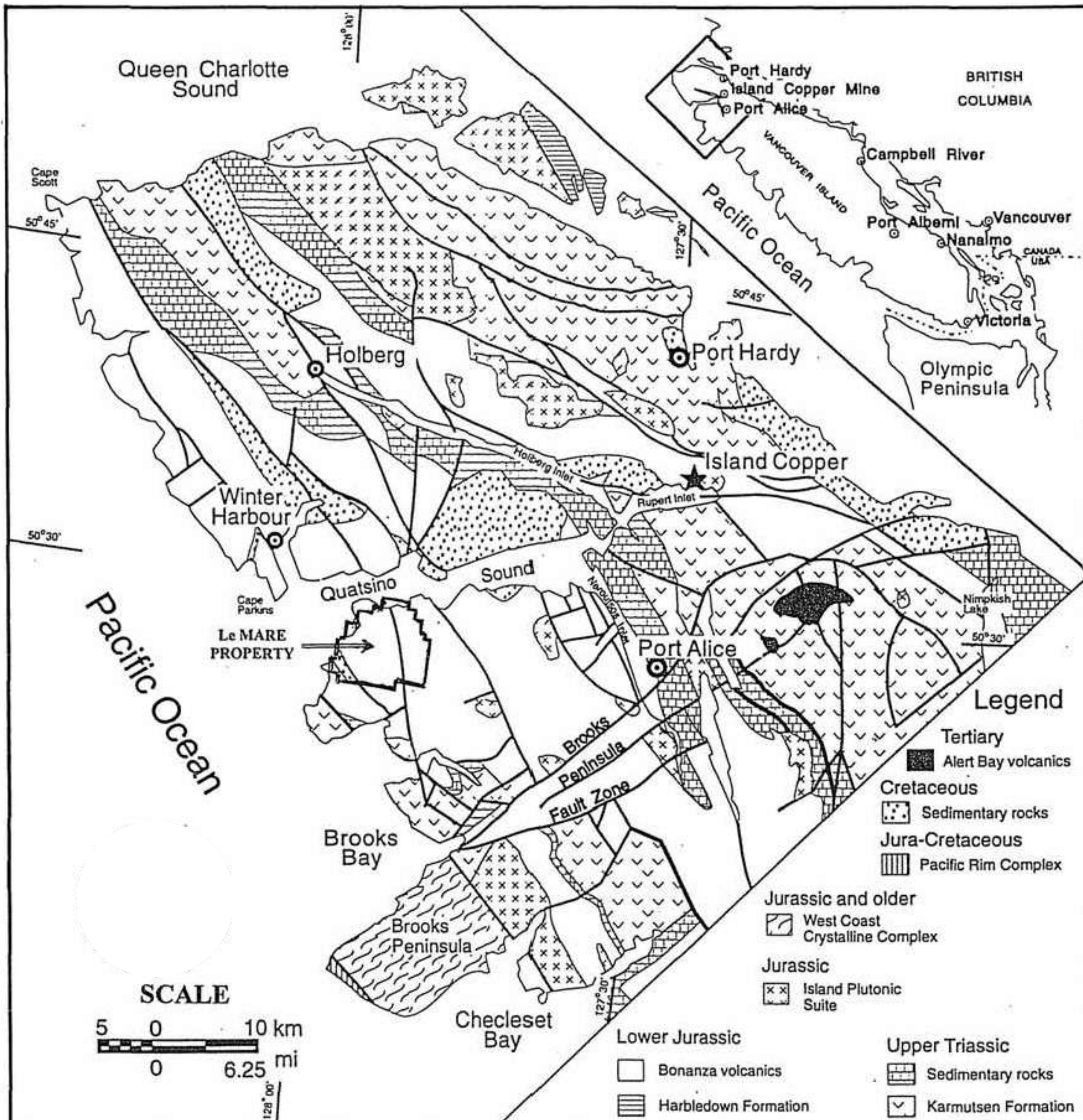
GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

> Dave Heberlein (1993A) described the geology of northwestern Vancouver Island as follows: Northwestern Vancouver Island lies within Wrangellia; a part of the Insular belt of British Columbia. Oldest rocks in the region are Upper Triassic tholeitic basalts of the Karmutsen Formation which form the basement to the overlying Jurassic and Cretaceous stratigraphy.
>
> Middle Jurassic Bonanza Supergroup rocks outcrop over much of the western part of northern Vancouver Island. The basal part of the Bonanza Supergroup is a marine volcanic sequence consisting of amygdaloidal, pillowed basalts and andesite with interbedded tuffs and intraformational breccias. It grades upwards into a succession of andesitic to dacitic flows, tuffs, and breccias which are in turn overlain by a sub-aerial sequence of interbedded intraformational breccias and maroon subaerial basalt flows, dacites and rhyolites. Felsic rocks are abundant close to volcanic-intrusive centres and are often interbedded with volcaniclastic sediments.
>
> The Bonanza volcanic sequence is unconformably overlain by or faulted against shallow marine clastic sedimentary rocks of the Cretaceous Long Arm Formation.
>
> Intrusive rocks in the region are interpreted to be coeval with the Lower Jurassic Bonanza volcanic rocks. Known as the Island Intrusives, they consist mostly of granodiorites and monzonites. These intrusions are associated with porphyry and skarn mineralization throughout the central and north parts of Vancouver Island.
>
> The Lemare claims lie within a fault bounded structural block named the Cape Scott block by Muller (1977). Brittle faulting and broad open folding are the main styles of deformation. Muller (1977) and Jeletzky (1970) attribute this to the thick, brittle section of Karmutsen basalt that forms the basement to the Jurassic rocks.
>
> Heberlein, Dave; 1993A: pp. 4-5.

G.T. Nixon of the British Columbia Geological Survey conducted a regional mapping program throughout the northern part of Vancouver Island during the early 1990s that resulted in a regional geological map of the area (Nixon et al., 1994) (Figure 8).

The writer's tabulation of the geologic history of the region around the Le Mare property-area is as follows:



NOTE: This Figure is adapted from Nixon, G.T. et al.: 1994; Figure 1.

N.

Figure 8

NEW DESTINY MINING CORP.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY from NIXON et al. in B.C.E.M.&P.R. Pap. 1994-1

Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5. NANAIMO M.D., B.C.

Table 5
Table of Geological Events and Lithological Units in the Le Mare Property-area

Time	Formation or Event
Recent 0.01-0 m.y.	Valley rejuvenation: Down cutting of stream gullies through till, development of soil profiles.
Pleistocene 1.6-0.01 my.	Glacial erosion and deposition: Removal of Tertiary-age regolith, deposition of till and related sediments at lower elevations, smoothing of the Tertiary-age land surface.
Late Miocene 7.6-7.9 m.y.	Tensional faulting: Deposition of the Alert Bay basaltic volcanic rocks
Eocene to Late Oligocene 32 - 59 my.	Northeasterly trending tensional faulting: Emplacement of the Sooke intrusions and Metchosin volcanic rocks MINERALIZATION: Emplacement of gold-bearing quartz veins
Late Cretaceous to Paleocene 75.0-57.0 m.y.	Laramide Orogeny: Mild folding and faulting, in central British Columbia. Northeastward tilting on the eastern side of the Vancouver Island area. Emplacement of the Nanaimo Formation sediments
Early to Middle Cretaceous (Valanginian to Cenomanian) 137.0 - 93.5 m.y.	Deposition of the Logram and Queen Charlotte Group clastic sedimentary rocks on the Late Mesozoic erosional surface.
Middle Jurassic to Early Cretaceous 163-137 m.y.	Uplift and erosion: Gentle westward tilting of the western part of the Vancouver Island area resulting in partial unroofing of the early Mesozoic stratigraphy
Late Jurassic to Late Cretaceous 144-88 m.y.	Columbian Orogeny: Emplacement of the Coast Intrusions east of the Vancouver Island area, thrusting and transcurrent faulting, deformation of Cache Creek rocks in a northeastward dipping subduction zone, accretion of Nicola Group rocks to North America
Middle Jurassic 166.0-159.7 m.y.	Nassian Orogeny: Final emplacement of the Island Intrusions accompanied by local folding and contact metamorphism in adjacent cover rocks and lower greenschist facies regional metamorphism. Regional faulting and tilting resulting in southwestward dipping monoclines followed by uplift and erosion.
Early to Middle Jurassic (Sinemurian to Bajocian) 197.0 - 166.0 m.y.	Subduction and calc-alkaline island arc volcanism and related clastic sedimentation: Deposition of the Bonanza Supergroup mafic to felsic volcanics and Island Intrusions MINERALIZATION: 175 m.y. Development of the Island Copper Complex calc-alkaline porphyry Cu-Au-Mo deposits Presumed time of development of the Le Mare hydrothermal system
Late Triassic (Karnian to Norian) 220.7- 209.6 m.y.	Deposition of the Vancouver Group in a fore-arc basin: Quatsino Formation reef-related limestone beneath Parson Bay Formation calcareous wacke and argillite
Middle Triassic (Ladnian to Karnian) 240.6-220.7 m.y.	Deposition of Karmutsen Group mafic volcanics on a spreading oceanic crust.
	m.y. = million years ago

NOTE: Data for this table was compiled by the writer from various sources including Muller (1977) and Douglas ed. (1970).

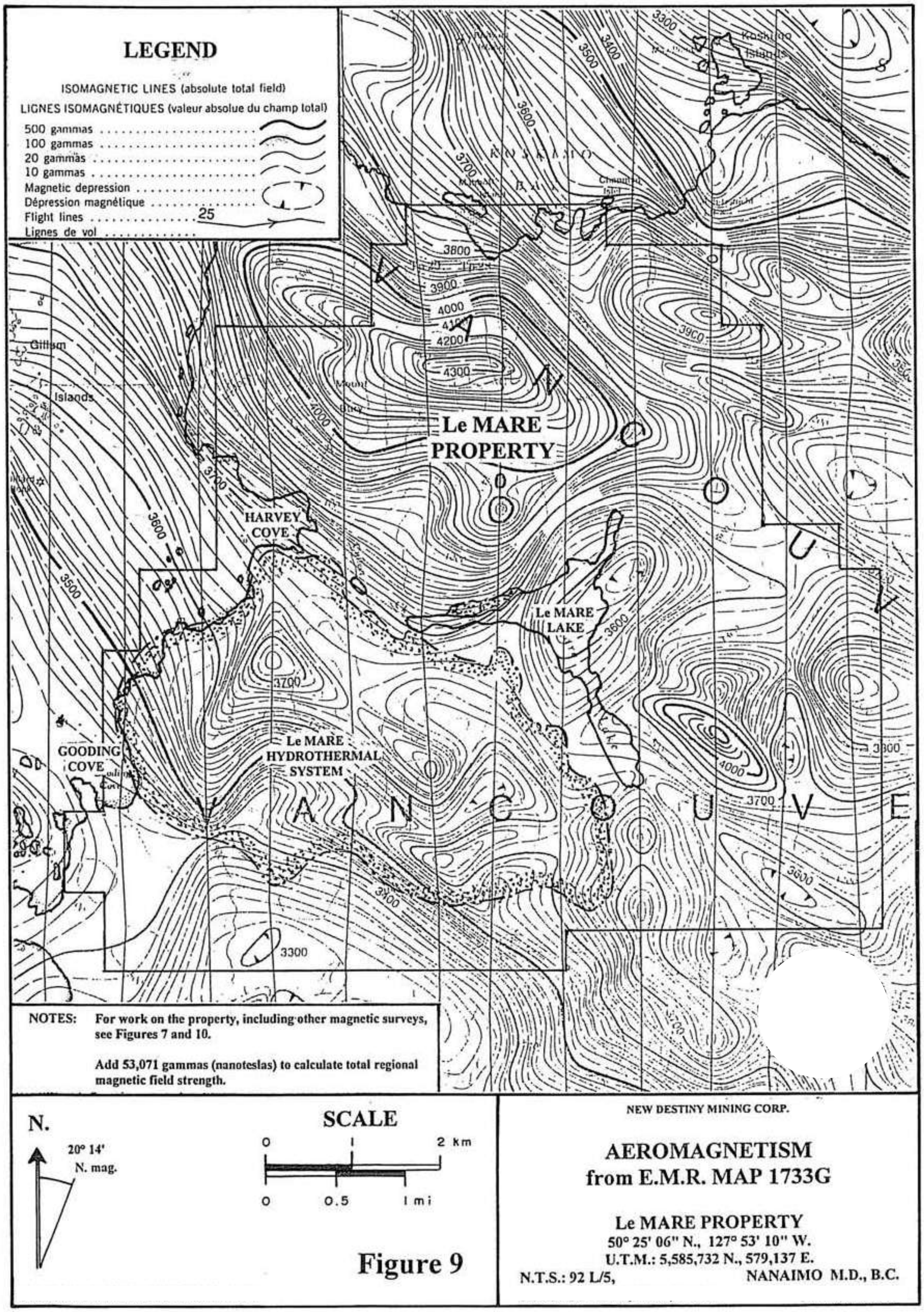

LEGEND
ISOMAGNETIC LINES (absolute total field)
LIGNES ISOMAGNÉTIQUES (valeur absolue du champ total)
500 gammas
100 gammas
20 gammas
10 gammas
Magnetic depression
Dépression magnétique
Flight lines
25
Lignes de vol
Le MARE PROPERTY
HARVEY COVE
Le MARE LAKE
Le MARE HYDROTHERMAL SYSTEM
GOODING COVE
Gillam
Islands
VANCOUVER
3300
3400
3500
3600
3700
3800
3900
4000
4100
4200
4300
NOTES: For work on the property, including other magnetic surveys, see Figures 7 and 10.
Add 53,071 gammas (nanoteslas) to calculate total regional magnetic field strength.
N.
20° 14'
N. mag.
SCALE
0
1
2 km
0
0.5
1 mi
NEW DESTINY MINING CORP.
AEROMAGNETISM
from E.M.R. MAP 1733G
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5,
NANAIMO M.D., B.C.

Figure 9

Regional and Property Geophysics

Regional Aeromagnetic Survey

In September, 1962, the Geological Survey of Canada conducted a fixed-wing airborne aeromagnetic survey over the northern part of Vancouver Island. Energy, Mines, and Resources Map 1733G covering N.T.S. map-area 92 L/5 was one of the aeromagnetic maps produced. The current Le Mare property-area is in the west-central part of that map-area (Figure 9).

The northeastern part of the property-area coincides with a regional northwesterly trending magnetic high that may be a reflection of mafic volcanic stratigraphy in that area. Peaks in this magnetic trend are located at the hill top east of the southern end of Le Mare Lake and near the peak of Mount Bury (Figures 3 and 9). Exposures of the Le Mare hydrothermal system are located on the southwestern flank of the aeromagnetic trend. Three local magnetic highs occur along the ridge that transects the hydrothermal system. A distinct magnetic low coincides with the phyllic-argillic alteration that covers much of the South Gossan zone (Figures 5, 9, and 15). The writer presumes that magnetic low to be an effect of magnetite destruction by that alteration.

During a preliminary investigation of the Le Mare Lake area in 1991, Keewatin Engineering manipulated data generated from E.M.R. Map 1733G to produce maps of enhanced total field and calculated gradient magnetic data (Figure 10) superimposed on the 1: 50,000-scale N.T.S. Map sheet 92 L/5 (Birkeland, 1991). The maps submitted for assessment were in colour and without legends; thus, the locations of magnetic highs and lows, and the magnetic gradient can only be assumed from the colour distribution. The writer knows of no report of how the magnetic data manipulation was accomplished.

A.O. Birkeland's (1991) conclusions regarding the results of this data were as follow:

The calculated gradient map (Figure 10) indicates the following:

- A northwest trending low magnetic trough corresponding to the major cross property LeMare alteration trend. This magnetic low in likely caused by the destruction of magnetite within the argillic alteration trend.
- Anomaly A is coincident with the South Gossan Zone and indicates that although magnetite destruction is present at a high level in the advanced argillic and phyllic zones which outcrop on surface, magnetite alteration exists at depth beneath the alteration cap.
- Anomaly B is located on the ridge west of Dumortierite Creek where the best anomalous soil geochemistry on the property occurs. It is interpreted that this area is underlain by a porphyry system with corresponding flanking magnetite alteration and associated Cu-Mo-Au mineralization.
- Anomaly C is the highest magnetic anomaly adjacent to the LeMare-Culleet alteration trend. This anomaly is on strike with east-west faults exposed in the South Gossan Zone and on trend with east-west structures and geochemical anomalies encountered on the east side of LeMare Lake (Trapper cabin area).
- Anomaly D occurs in a covered low-land in the vicinity of the gold geochem anomalies "down plunge" of the main South Gossan Zone alteration cap. This large positive anomaly within the northwest trending magnetic low indicates that a porphyry and associated magnetite-bearing Cu-Mo-Au system may be at depth beneath the valley till and has not been detected by conventional soil geochemistry completed to date.

Birkeland, A.O.; 1991: pp. 19-20.

Birkeland's "northwest trending low magnetic trough" is one of a series of such "troughs" that transect the volcanic stratigraphy in the Quatsino Sound area. It cuts through the area of soil-copper enrichment separating the North Lake zone from the main part of the zone of soil-copper enrichment (Figures 10 and 21W). The writer interprets this magnetic feature to have been due to post-mineralization weathering along a west-northwesterly trending fault, possibly previously responsible for the location of the Le Mare hydrothermal system (Figure 11).

Anomaly ‘A’ as plotted on Birkeland’s (1991) magnetic gradient map is 1 km (0.61 mi) north of the South Gossan zone and not coincident with it. Similarly, Anomaly ‘B’ is plotted 1 km (0.61 mi) northnortheast of its described location. The described locations of these two anomalies make more sense than their plotted locations. The plotted locations of anomalies ‘C’ and ‘D’ are much better matches to their descriptions.

Anomalies ‘A’, ‘B’, and ‘D’ are small, local magnetic features. Although quite intense, anomaly ‘C’ doesn’t resemble any of the magnetic gradient features spatially related to the areas of alteration and soil-metal enrichment associated with the Le Mare hydrothermal system. During the 1992 field season, Minnova geologists visited the area of anomaly ‘D’ and could not associate it with a body of hydrothermal alteration in the Bonanza Supergroup mafic volcanic rocks. That anomaly may be related to local volcanic stratigraphy.

During the early 1990s, it was well-known that the porphyry deposits of the Island Copper Cluster located near Port McNeill were concentrated at dilational jogs along a west-northwest trending, steeply dipping regional fault (Figure 12). Birkeland (1991) seems to have focused on the regional structure and ignored the round to oval shapes of individual deposits. He became convinced that alteration and mineralization near Le Mare Lake was exposed as a 6-km (3.66-mi) long linear belt of copper enrichment flanked to the northeast by belts of gold, molybdenum, and zinc enrichment, and to the southwest by a belt of zinc enrichment. A desire to promote that interpretation may have influenced focus on small magnetic features around the southeastern arm of Le Mare Lake to the exclusion of larger ones within the area defined by the magnetic gradient between Gooding Cove and Le Mare Lake (Figures 9 and 10).

When the 1991 Stow soil-copper and molybdenum anomalies, the 1992 Minnova ground electromagnetic anomaly, the results of the 1991 Keewatin calculated gradient magnetics, and those of the 2007 and 2009 soil surveys are combined, they indicate that the Le Mare hydrothermal system covers a 5 X 3 km (3.05 X 1.83 mi) or 15 km2 (5.6 mi2) oval-shaped surface-area and not an asymmetric linear belt (Figures 10,11,15,and 21E to 22W).

Regional Silt Geochemistry

A reconnaissance regional stream sediment sampling program was conducted during 1988 throughout the northern part of Vancouver Island, through a joint federal-provincial initiative resulting in the production of Geological Survey of Canada Open File 4020 (Matysek et al., 1988).

Research by Keewatin Engineering Inc. during March, 1991, including investigation of regional geochemical survey results, revealed that a belt similar to the Island Copper Belt was located between Kyuquot Sound and Quatsino Sound. It was named the Mahatta-Kashutl belt (Birkeland, 1991). Attributes of the two areas were sufficiently similar for Keewatin to stake and explore the 1991-era LeMare property (section 2.1, this report).

J.A. Perelló et al. (1995) reported that the porphyry deposits of the Island Copper Cluster were concentrated along dilational jogs in a west-northwesterly trending, steeply dipping, right lateral, transcurrent fault (Figure 12).

Selected silt-metal concentrations of silt samples taken from locations near the Le Mare property (Figures 3 and 11) were tabulated as follows:

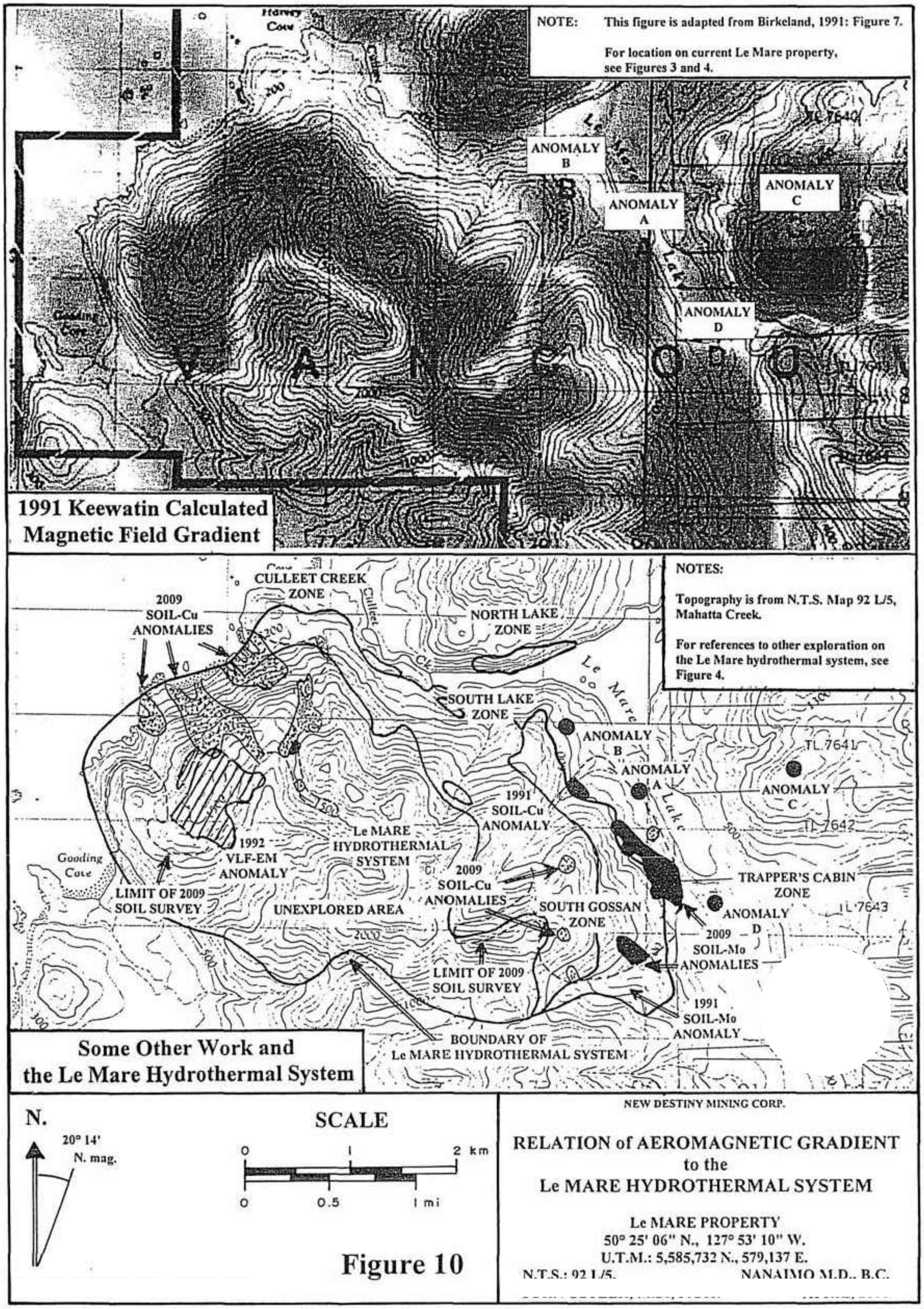

NOTE: This figure is adapted from Birkeland, 1991: Figure 7.
For location on current Le Mare property, see Figures 3 and 4.
ANOMALY B
ANOMALY A
ANOMALY C
ANOMALY D
1991 Keewatin Calculated Magnetic Field Gradient
NOTES:
Topography is from N.T.S. Map 92 L/5, Mahatta Creek.
For references to other exploration on the Le Mare hydrothermal system, see Figure 4.
CULLEET CREEK ZONE
2009 SOIL-Cu ANOMALIES
NORTH LAKE ZONE
SOUTH LAKE ZONE
ANOMALY B
ANOMALY A
ANOMALY C
1991 SOIL-Cu ANOMALY
Le MARE HYDROTHERMAL SYSTEM
1992 VLF-EM ANOMALY
2009 SOIL-Cu ANOMALIES
TRAPPER'S CABIN ZONE
LIMIT OF 2009 SOIL SURVEY
UNEXPLORED AREA
SOUTH GOSSAN ZONE
ANOMALY D
2009 SOIL-Mo ANOMALIES
LIMIT OF 2009 SOIL SURVEY
1991 SOIL-Mo ANOMALY
BOUNDARY OF Le MARE HYDROTHERMAL SYSTEM
Gooding Cove
Some Other Work and the Le Mare Hydrothermal System
N.
20° 14' N. mag.
SCALE
0 1 2 km
0 0.5 1 mi
Figure 10
NEW DESTINY MINING CORP.
RELATION of AEROMAGNETIC GRADIENT to the Le MARE HYDROTHERMAL SYSTEM
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5. NANAIMO M.D., B.C.

Table 6
Selected Regional Silt-metal Concentrations

Sample Number	Water pH	Copper ppm	Lead ppm	Zinc ppm	Arsenic ppm	Moly. Ppm	Silver ppm	Gold ppb
883053	7.3	38	1	82	7	1	0.1	1
883082	7.1	41	13	240	10	1	0.1	1
883128	7.1	32	1	76	6	1	0.1	1
883129	7.0	44	1	86	6	1	0.1	1
883131	6.8	33	2	75	4	1	0.1	1
883237	6.7	34	3	87	12	1	0.1	107
883238	7.1	19	1	68	7	1	0.1	1
883262	7.2	34	9	230	14	1	0.1	2
883263	7.1	39	3	152	11	2	0.1	2
883264	7.0	42	5	155	11	1	0.1	18
883265	7.4	41	1	102	11	2	0.1	2
883266	7.4	43	3	135	11	1	0.1	1
883267	7.3	44	1	87	7	3	0.1	4

NOTE: For sample locations, see Figure 11.

Regional silt survey results indicate that the Le Mare hydrothermal system may also occupy a dilational jog in a regional fault similar to those which controlled mineralization of the Island Copper Cluster (Figure 11).

It is proposed that a steeply dipping right-lateral fault, trending at 306° may extend from beneath Quatsino Sound southeastward to Le Mare Lake where it terminates. A parallel structure may accommodate right-lateral displacement from Gooding Cove southeastward to beyond the head of Klatskino Inlet (about 12.5 km (7.6 mi)) southeast of the southeastern corner of the Le Mare property. A dilational jog between these two west-northwesterly trending faults may be defined by two steeply dipping faults that trend at about 338°. The easterly one may underlay the south arm of Le Mare Lake and Keith River; and the westerly one may extend from Gooding Cove north-northwestward to Gillam Islands beneath Quatsino Sound. The Le Mare hydrothermal system occupies an area bounded by these proposed faults (Figure 11).

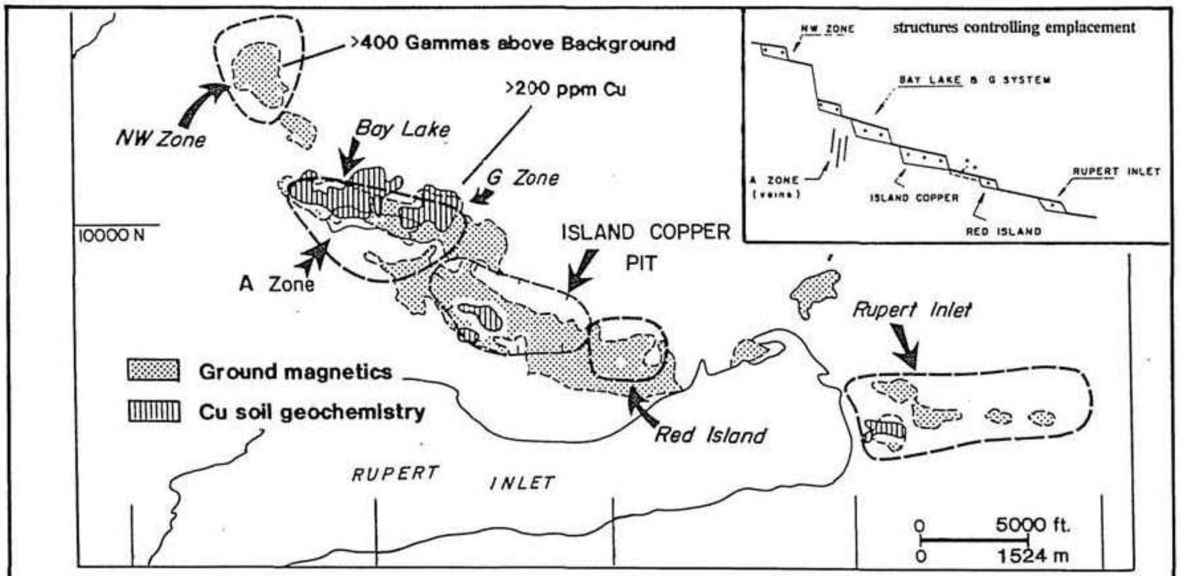
Elevated silt-gold concentrations occur in six samples in the Le Mare property-area: 883237, 883262 to 65, and 883267, all of which are within 300 m (984 ft) the surface traces of the proposed faults. The 40ppmcopper and 10-ppm arsenic contours separate areas of comparatively low silt-copper and arsenic concentrations to the north and east of Le Mare Lake with areas of higher concentrations to the south and west of it. The two contours roughly follow the northern and eastern boundaries of the proposed dilational jog, and could be the result of comparatively copper and arsenic-rich volcanic stratigraphy having been translated west-northwestward into contact with rocks with lower copper and arsenic contents along a regional dextral transcurrent fault system.

Silt sample 883267, taken near the mouth of Dumortiorite Creek and down-stream from the South Gossan Zone soil-molybdenum anomaly, contained 3 ppm molybdenum. That concentration was determined by the writer to be sub-anomalous in soils of the area (section 5.3.2, this report) (Table 11) (Figures 22E and 22W). The only other two silt samples with elevated molybdenum contents were samples 883263 and 883265 which were taken from streams that drain the southern part of the Le Mare hydrothermal system (Figure 11).

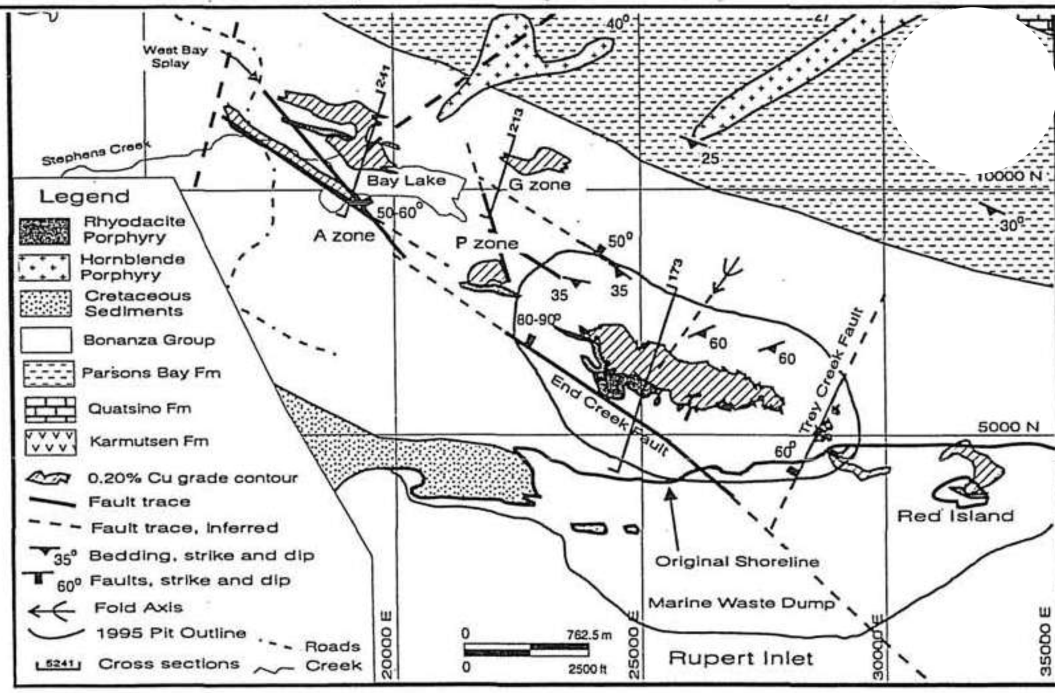
Regional silt-silver, lead, and zinc distributions are not very diagnostic of regional structures or of mineralized locations.

<40 ppm Cu
<10 ppm As
PROPOSED DEXTRAL TRANSCURRENT FAULT
10 ppm As
40 ppm Cu
>40 ppm Cu
>10 ppm As
PROPOSED DILATIONAL JOG
KOSKIMO BAY
SILT SAMPLE 883238 Au = 1 ppb
SILT SAMPLE 883053 Au = 1 ppb
FAR WEST 10 569849
NORTHEAST LEMARE 595599
GEYSERITE 570078
MAHATTA I 580535
FAR WEST 9 569848
TREE FARM LICENCE 6
SILT SAMPLE 883262 Au = 2 ppb
FAR WEST 3 546562
Le MARE PROPERTY
FAR WEST 2 546545
SILT SAMPLE 883131 Au = 1 ppb
FAR WEST 11 569850
FAR WEST 1 546543
FAR WEST 4 546563
3 ppm Mo
SILT SAMPLE 883267 Au = 4 ppb
FAR WEST 5 546565
FAR WEST 7 563795
Le MARE HYDROTHERMAL SYSTEM
Boundary defined by magnetic field gradient (Birkeland, 1991)
FARWEST 12 657343
FAR WEST 8 563802
FAR WEST 6 546689
SILT SAMPLES 883263-4 Au = 2,18 ppb
FARWEST 13 657363
FAR WEST 13 596074
<40 ppm Cu
<10 ppm As
10 ppm As
SILT SAMPLE 883237 Au = 107 ppb
SILT SAMPLES 883265-6 Au = 2,1 ppb
>40 ppm Cu
>10 ppm As
SILT SAMPLE 883082 Au = 1 ppb
40 ppm Cu
NOTE: Topography is from N.T.S. Map 92 L/5 Mahatta Creek.
N.
20° 14' N. mag.
SCALE
0 1 2 km
0 0.5 1 mi
NEW DESTINY MINING CORP.
REGIONAL SILT GEOCHEMISTRY from G.S.C. OPEN FILE 4020
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5, NANAIMO M.D., B.C.

Figure 11



Location of porphyry centres of the Island Copper Cluster in relation to ground magnetic and copper-in-soil geochemical anomalies.



Geology of the Island Copper mine area. Rhyodacite porphyry contacts and 0.2% Cu boundaries are projected to the 920 elevation (sea level = 1000 feet) for the Red Island, Island Copper and P zone centres and to the 1140 elevation for the Bay Lake and G zone centres.

N.

NOTE: These figures are adapted from Perelló, J.A. et al.; 1995: Figures 4, 5, and 24.

Figure 12

NEW DESTINY MINING CORP.

CONFIGURATION and GEOLOGY of the ISLAND COPPER CLUSTER DEPOSITS

Le MARE PROPERTY

50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5, NANAIMO M.D., B.C.

Property Geology

Stratigraphy

Two mapping programs in the Le Mare property-area have been have been recorded for assessment: those of A. O. Birkeland (1991) for Stow Resources Ltd., and of J.T. Shearer (2010) for New Destiny Mining Corp., which formed part of the current (2009) work program. A third mapping program, conducted by Dave Heberlein (1993B) for Minnova during 1992, was not filed. Various aspects of all three mapping programs are somewhat deficient, and the mapping from any one of the programs is at variance with other mapping of the same area. Presently, there is no reliable comprehensive geological map of the Le Mare property-area.

Mappers of Birkeland's (1991) field crew offered very little lithological description on their geological map. Rocks were described mostly andesite or rhyolite with or without brecciation. Structural determinations were sparse, and when compared with the results of later mapping, many bedding-attitude determinations were revealed to be orientations of dominant cleavages.

Mappers on Heberlein's (1993B) field crew had difficulty distinguishing felsic volcanic rocks from silicified andesite and basalt. Consequently, their map depicted an unrealistic amount of felsic volcanic rocks. Almost no structural symbols were recorded on Heberlein's (1993B) geological map.

Mapping during the current (2009) work program was conducted mostly in the South Gossan zone area to check the inconsistencies and the level of reliability of previous mapping in order to determine if a subsequent, more thorough mapping program would be advantageous. Time was not spent on detailed structural and alteration studies.

The Le Mare property hosts mostly mafic volcanic rocks of the Bonanza Supergroup, including autobreccias, lahars, and minor amounts of tuff and other pyroclastic beds. Rhyolitic rocks comprise a minor amount of the stratigraphy in the property-area. A thin rock unit previously identified as quartzite, was observed by the writer to be a pyritic, rhyolitic tuff. It may be one of the most useful stratigraphic marker beds in the property-area.

A 50-m (152.4-ft) thick "dyke", occupied by a rock described on Shearer's (2010) map as aplite, was located at the divide at the head of the Dumortiorite Creek valley just south of the phyllitic-argillic alteration of the South Gossan zone. It pre-dates the Dumortiorite Creek fault and could be coeval with the development of the Le Mare hydrothermal system.

Perelló et al. (1995) described three intrusive phases responsible for emplacement of the Island Copper Cluster deposits: an "early" rhyodacite porphyry associated with potassic alteration, an "inter-mineral" rhyodacite associated with sericite-clay-chlorite alteration and molybdenum deposition, and a barren, "latemineral" rhyodacitic porphyry. The spatial association of the "aplite" with the sericite-clay-chlorite (phyllic-argillic) alteration and soil-molybdenum anomalies of the South Gossan zone indicates that it may be an equivalent of the "inter-mineral" or "late-mineral" rhyodacite identified at the Island Copper deposits (Figures 13 and 15).

A prominent topographic knob, located at U.T.M: 5,584,800 N., 578,850 E. about 400 m (1,312.4 ft) northwest of Dumortiorite Creek, was found to host a rhyodacitic dome that was described by Shearer (2010) as follows:

> ... Adjacent to the road (northwest of Dumortiorite Creek) is a bench-like ridge overlooking the west arm of Le Mare Lake where a resistant weathered dome-like feature was examined. An intensely siliceous, brittle, silicified hetero-volcanic breccia is cut by numerous quartz-chalcedony-like veinlets. The breccia fragments include angular banded, lapilli rhyolite, dacite and sub-rounded altered andesite. The dome-like breccia measures roughly 200 X 200 m (656 X 656 ft). Other than the numerous quartz-chalcedony veinlets, no alteration or sulphide minerals were noted.
>
> Shearer, J.T.; 2010: p. 17.

This rock-unit may be a volcanic vent filling above a rhyodacite porphyry like those exposed at the Island Copper mine (Figures 13 and 15). It is curious that this dome is located adjacent to the South-Gossan zone, argillic-phyllic alteration plume.

Structure and Metamorphism

Regional mappers of the northern part of Vancouver Island have been in general agreement that folding of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic-age rocks exposed in that area has been minimal, and that block and transcurrent faulting have been the main mechanisms for stratigraphic displacement. J.E. Muller (1977) concluded that: Triassic-age rifting, westward tilting of the western part of Vancouver Island area during the Middle Jurassic-age Nassian orogeny, and eastward tilting east of the island's core area during the Late Cretaceous Laramide orogeny disrupted Vancouver Island stratigraphy into a series of tilted homoclines (Table 6). His conclusion has not been challenged.

However, there is a structural complication in the Le Mare property-area. The mostly mafic volcanic stratigraphy near the hydrothermal system has been deformed into a series of open to close outcrop-scale folds that have a wide variety of axial-plane orientations. Development of this deformation before that of the Le Mare hydrothermal system and great diversity of fold axis orientations indicate that this deformation was related to local intrusion and not to regional deformation.

V.A. Preto (1979) concluded that such folding near the southern terminus of the Nicola batholith was related to emplacement of that intrusion. Similar folding mapped by the writer in mafic Nicola Group volcanics south of Merritt, British Columbia appeared to be the result of volcanic stratigraphy draping down over the margins of local plutonic cupolas. It was assumed that radial patterns of axial-plane orientations could be used to locate the locations of apices of such plutonic cupolas.

This style of folding indicates that the volcanic rock hosting the Le Mare hydrothermal system was buried at sufficient depth and sufficiently close to an intrusive contact for local heat, confining, and differential pressures to result in plastic, rather than brittle deformation. The existence of a near-surface contact of the volcanics with either of a coeval sub-volcanic intrusion or a rhyodacitic porphyry body is also supported by the exposure of the aplite rock unit at the head of Dumortiorite Creek.

Regional metamorphism around the Le Mare property-area does not exceed prehnite-pumpellyite or zeolite facies. It is difficult to discern around the Le Mare hydrothermal system due to pervasive, lower greenschist facies, thermal "contact" metamorphism that resulted in the formation of the axial plane cleavages in the drape-folds. Subsequently this was overprinted by pro-grade propylitic, potassic, and argillic-phyllic alteration. The writer presumes that this folding, thermal metamorphism, alteration and mineralization occurred during the Middle to Late Jurassic Period at about 175 million years ago, contemporaneous with development of the Island Copper Cluster deposits.

MINERALIZATION and DEPOSIT TYPE

Deposit Type Sought: Calc-alkalic Porphyry Copper-molybdenum Deposit

W.D. Sinclair (2007) discussed attributes of Endako-type molybdenum deposits within a general account of all major Canadian porphyry deposit types. An abridged collection of his comments is as follows:

Geographical Distribution

> Porphyry deposits occur throughout the world in a series of extensive, relatively narrow, metallogenic provinces ... They are predominantly associated with Mesozoic to Cenozoic orogenic belts in western North and South America ...

Importance

> Porphyry deposits are the world's most important source of Cu and Mo; they account for about 60 to 70% of the world Cu production and more than 95% of world Mo production ...
>
> In 2000, production of Cu from Canadian porphyry deposits amounted to 267,000 mt (294,234 tons), or about 2% of total world Cu production and approximately 43% of total Canadian Cu production ... About 60% of Canadian Cu reserves are in porphyry deposits, largely in the Cordillera ...

Grade and Tonnage

> In Porphyry Cu deposits, Cu grades range from 0.2% to more than 1% ...; Mo content ranges from approximately 0.005% to about 0.03% ...; and Au contents range from 0.004 to 0.35 gm/mt (0.0001 to 0.01 oz/ton) ... Ag content ranges from 0.2 to 5 gm/mt (0.0058 to 0.146 oz/ton). Re is also a significant byproduct from some porphyry copper deposits ...

Geological Attributes

Temporal Distribution

Porphyry deposits range in age from Archean to Recent, although most are Jurassic or younger ... World-wide, the peak periods for development of porphyry deposits are Jurassic, Cretaceous, Eocene and Miocene in age. These ages also correspond to peak periods of porphyry mineralization in Canada, except for Miocene, of which there are no significant deposits in Canada ...

Continental Scale (Geotectonic Environment)

Tectonic Setting

... Porphyry Cu deposits typically occur in the root zones of andesitic stratavolcanoes in subduction-related, continental- and island-arc settings ...

Regional Structures

In some cases, the distribution of porphyry deposits can be related to regional structures ...
Porphyry Cu and Cu-Au deposits in the Babine district of British Columbia are associated with porphyritic intrusions emplaced within a zone of extension related to the development of pull-apart basins situated between dextral strike-slip faults ... In many districts, however, perhaps because of intense alteration and multiple intrusions, regional structural control is obscure.

Deposit Scale

Geological Setting and Related Magmatic Rocks

Porphyry deposits occur in close association with porphyritic epizonal and mesozonal intrusions. A close temporal relationship between magmatic activity and hydrothermal mineralization in porphyry deposits is indicated by the presence if intermineral intrusions and breccias that were emplaced between or during periods of mineralization...

The composition of intrusions associated with porphyry deposits varies widely and appears to exert a fundamental control on the metal content of the deposits ... Intrusive rocks associated with porphyry Cu-Au and porphyry Au deposits tend to be low-silica (45-65% wt.% SiO_2), mafic and relatively primitive in composition, ranging from calc-alkaline dioritic and granodioritic plutons to alkalic monzonitic rocks ... Porphyry Cu and Cu-Mo deposits are associated with intermediate to felsic, calc-alkaline intrusive rocks that range from granodiorite to granite in composition (60-72% wt.% SiO_2) ...

Oxidation state of granitic rocks reflected by accessory minerals such as magnetite, ilmenite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and anhydrite also influences metal contents of related deposits. Porphyry deposits of Cu, Cu-Mo, Cu-Au, Au, Mo (mainly Climax type), and W are generally associated with oxidized magnetite-series plutons, whereas Sn and some Endako-type Mo deposits are related to reduced ilmenite-series plutons.

NOTE ABOUT TERMINOLOGY:

In his text, W.D. Sinclair uses the terms “orebodies, and ore”. The writer has retained those terms to maintain the accuracy of his quotations of W.D. Sinclair. However, in the writer’s opinion, words more compliant with the CIM DEFINITION STANDARDS - For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves; prepared by the *CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions*, adopted by CIM Council on December 11, 2005 and later by National Instrument 43-101are: bodies of mineralization (in place of orebodies), and mineralization (in place of ore), because in the foregoing text, it is taken that W.D. Sinclair was not implying that all porphyry mineralization to which he was referring was in the form of reserves included in positive current feasibility studies or mining plans.

Morphology and Architecture

The overall form of individual porphyry deposits is highly varied and includes irregular, oval, solid, of “hollow” cylindrical and inverted cup shapes. Orebodies (bodies of mineralization) may occur separately or overlap, and in some cases are stacked one on top of the other. Individual orebodies measure hundreds to thousands of metres in three dimensions. Orebodies are characteristically zoned, with barren cores and crudely concentric metal zones that are surrounded by barren pyritic haloes with or without peripheral veins, skarns, replacement manto zones and epithermal precious-metal deposits ... Complex irregular ore (mineralization) and alteration patterns are due in part, to the superposition and spatial separation of mineral and alteration zones of different ages.

Associated Structures and Mineralization Styles

At the scale of ore (mineral) deposits, associated structures can result in a variety of mineralization styles, including veins, vein sets, stockworks, fractures, ‘crackled zones’, and breccia pipes ... In large, complex, economic porphyry deposits, mineralized veins and fractures typically have a very high density ... Where they are superimposed on each other in a large volume of rock, the combination of individual mineralized structures results in higher grade zones and the characteristic large size of porphyry deposits.

Mineralogy

The mineralogy of porphyry deposits is highly varied, although pyrite is typically the dominant sulphide mineral in porphyry Cu, Cu-Mo, Cu-Au, Au, and Ag deposits, reflecting the fact that these deposits are huge sulphur anomalies ... *Porphyry Cu, Cu-Mo and Cu-Mo-Au deposits:* Principal ore (economically valuable) minerals are chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite, tennanite, enargite other Cu sulphides and sulphosalts, molybdenite, and electrum; associated minerals include pyrite, magnetite, quartz, biotite, K-feldspar, anhydrite, muscovite, clay minerals, epidote, and chlorite.

Alteration

Hydrothermal alteration is extensive and typically zoned on a deposit scale, as well as around individual veins and fractures ... In many porphyry deposits, alteration zones on a deposit scale consist of an inner potassic zone characterized by K-feldspar and/or biotite (+/- amphibole +/- magnetite +/-anhydrite ...), and an outer zone of propylitic alteration that consists of quartz, chlorite, epidote, calcite and locally, albite associated with pyrite. Zones of phyllic alteration (quartz + sericite + pyrite ...), and argillic alteration (quartz + illite + pyrite +/- kaolinite +/- smectite +/- montmorillonite +/- calcite) may be part of the zonal pattern between the potassic and propylitic zones, or can be irregular or tabular, younger zones superimposed on older alteration and sulphide assemblages.

Economic sulphide zones are most closely associated with potassic alteration. Advanced argillic (high sulphidation) and adularia-type (low sulphidation) epithermal alteration zones with associated precious-metal deposits occur above or near several Cu and Cu - Mo deposits. These alteration zones, in places, show a marked telescoping of older potassic and younger epithermal alteration. The advanced argillic assemblages include illite, quartz, alunite, natroalunite, pyropholite, diaspore, and high pyrite content. Sillitoe (1993) suggested that advance argillic or highsulphidation-type can occur in spatial association with porphyry Cu, Cu-Mo, Cu-Au, and Au deposits, but not with porphyry Mo deposits. Adularia- or low-sulphidation-type epithermal systems probably form from more dilute ore (hydrothermal) fluids and may or may not occur on the peripheries of porphyry systems.

Sinclair, W.D.; 2007: pp. 223-234.

The Island Copper Cluster deposits are on northern Vancouver Island, 16 km (10 mi) south of the town of Port Hardy and about 32 km (19.3 mi) east-northeast of the Le Mare hydrothermal system. Many attributes of those deposits and of the Le Mare hydrothermal system are similar (Table 10). J.A. Perelló et al. (1995) wrote a summary paper about the Island Copper Cluster deposits. The abstract of that paper is as follows:

The Island Copper Cluster (ICC), situated at the northern end of Vancouver Island, consists of five porphyry Cu-Au-Mo systems, and a porphyry Cu-Mo system, genetically associated with Jurassic stock and dyke-like rhyodacitic porphyries (c.a. 175 Ma) that intruded comagmatic island arc, calc-alkaline basalts, andesites, pyroclastic and sedimentary marine rocks of the Bonanza Group. These share similarities in geometries of alteration and mineralization but exhibit a large range of size and grade. Copper-bearing garnet-pyroxene skarn, and vein-type mineralization, also constitute integral parts of the porphyry systems.

The only orebody in the cluster supports the Island Copper mine. Between the start of production in 1971 and the end of 1994, the mine produced 345 million tonnes (380 million tons) of ore having average head grades of 0.41% Cu, 0.017% Mo, 0.19 gm/mt (0.006 oz/ton) Au and 1.4 gm/mt (0.041 oz/ton) Ag.

The Island Copper hydrothermal system evolved from an early, probably juvenile magmatic fluid-dominated stage, to one strongly influenced by meteoric waters, as the main heat source cooled and further intrusion and brecciation took place. Three main stages of alteration and mineralization have been differentiated (Figure 13). Most copper, gold and some molybdenum were deposited under k-silicate stable conditions during an Early stage related to the intrusion of a Main rhyodacite porphyry. This was followed by a copper-molybdenum-(gold?) Intermediate stage associated with quartz-sericite and quartz-sericite-clay (SCC) assemblages and by a copper-barren pyrophyllite-rich Late stage under advanced argillic alteration conditions. These stages were assisted by Intra-mineral and Late-mineral rhyodacite intrusions. Certain features of Island Copper such as the positive correlation between copper and gold, the association of gold with a potassic, biotite-rich alteration assemblage, and the high magnetite content (>8% by volume) in the system are characteristic of gold-rich porphyry deposits. The spatial arrangement of biotite-chalcopyrite ore zones around a copper-barren, quartz-magnetite-amphibole core, however, considered to be a unique feature of the Island Copper orebody and other members of the cluster ... Comparisons are also valid between the Fe-rich core of the systems of the ICC and iron ore mineralization of the Kiruna type.

Perelló, J.A., Fleming, J.A., O'Kane, K.P., Burt, P.D., Clarke,
G.A., Himes, M.D., and Reeves, A.T.; in:
Schroeter, T.G. Ed.; 1995: p. 214.

Alteration and Mineralization of the Le Mare Hydrothermal System

Alteration

The 1991 Stow mapping crew (Birkeland, 1991) recognized propylitic alteration throughout the Le Mare Lake area, potassic alteration between Culleet Creek and Le Mare Lake, and various degrees of advanced argillic, argillic, and phyllic alteration in the South Gossan zone southwest of the lake. They produced a map with a multitude of small alteration zones, some based on single outcrops, rendering it of questionable use for future detailed studies (Figure 14). During the 1992 Minnova exploration program, examinations were conducted of the potassic and silicic alteration at Culleet Creek, and a vertically zoned argillic, phyllic, silicic and advanced argillic alteration assemblage previously reported in the South Gossan zone (Heberlein, 1993B).

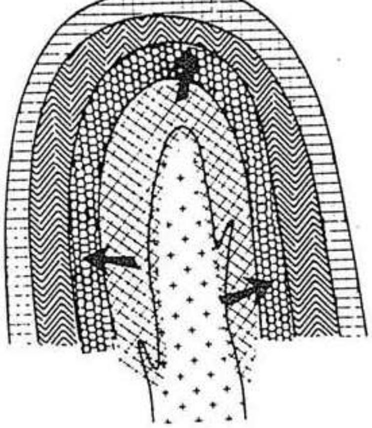
Dave Heberlein's (1993B) general description of the potassic and silicic alteration confirmed the previous description of it by Birkeland (1991):

> Near Culleet Creek at the west end of Lemare Lake, there is a large area of silicification with patchy potassic alteration. Veinlets and envelopes of potassium feldspar typify the potassic zone. Silicification is mostly pervasive and gives the rock a distinct apple green colour. Blood red jasper is abundant in the silicified areas. It occurs as pods and in veinlets in the rhyolite fragmentals ... There is a rapid gradation from potassic and silicic alteration into propylitic alteration to the south and north of the Culleet Creek area.
>
> Heberlein, Dave; 1993B: p. 6.

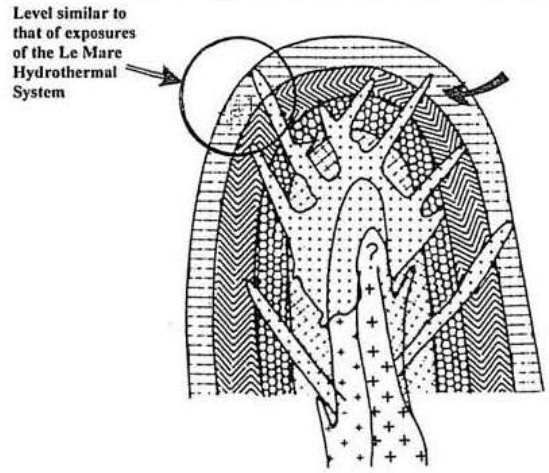
The Culleet Creek zone is located at the northern edge of the Le Mare hydrothermal system where potassic alteration advanced outward into broad, distal zone of pro-grade propylitic alteration. The writer observed that throughout the northwestern part of the hydrothermal system, all visible copper mineralization was hosted by potassic alteration within the central parts of zoned alteration plumes.

The early phase of potassic alteration within the plumes comprises veinlets and disseminations of orthoclase and quartz. Sparse red-brown biotite, associated with orthoclase, is present in some areas.

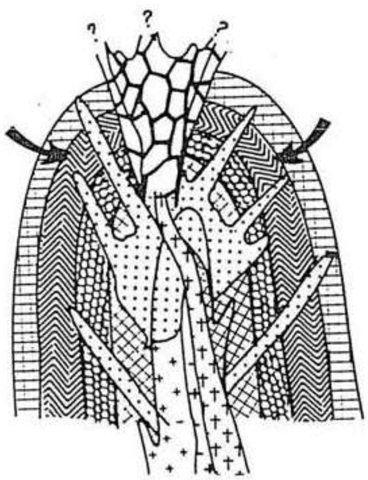
Potassic alteration is enveloped in silicification which is a quartz-rich, distal phase of the orthoclase-quartz alteration. The orthoclase:quartz ratio decreases from about 4:1in potassic alteration at mineral showings, to about 1:1 near the outer margins of potassic zones, and to about 1:10 in the areas of marginal silicification. Silicification occurs within, above, and on the flanks of orthoclase-quartz alteration zones. Where silicification is intense, mafic volcanic rocks are turned to a light apple green colour. Most commonly, it just hardens the rock.



Schematic section: Evolution of the Island Copper deposit — Early Stage.



Schematic section: Evolution of the Island Copper deposit — Intermediate Stage.



Schematic section: Evolution of the Island Copper deposit — Late Stage.

LEGEND

- EPIDOTE-PYRITE
- CHLORITE-MAGNETITE-PYRITE
- BIOTITE-MAGNETITE-CHALCOPYRITE
- QUARTZ-AMPHIBOLE - MAGNETITE STOCKWORK
- QUARTZ-SERICITE-CHLORITE OVERPRINT
- RHYODACITE PORPHYRY
- NEW (INTERMINERAL) MAGMATIC INPUT
- PYROPHYLLITE-DUMORTIERITE BRECCIA
- LATE PORPHYRIES (RHYODACITE)

NOTES: These figures are adapted from Perelló, J.A. et al.; 1995: Figures 23a to 23c.
For comparison to the Le Mare hydrothermal system, see Table 10.

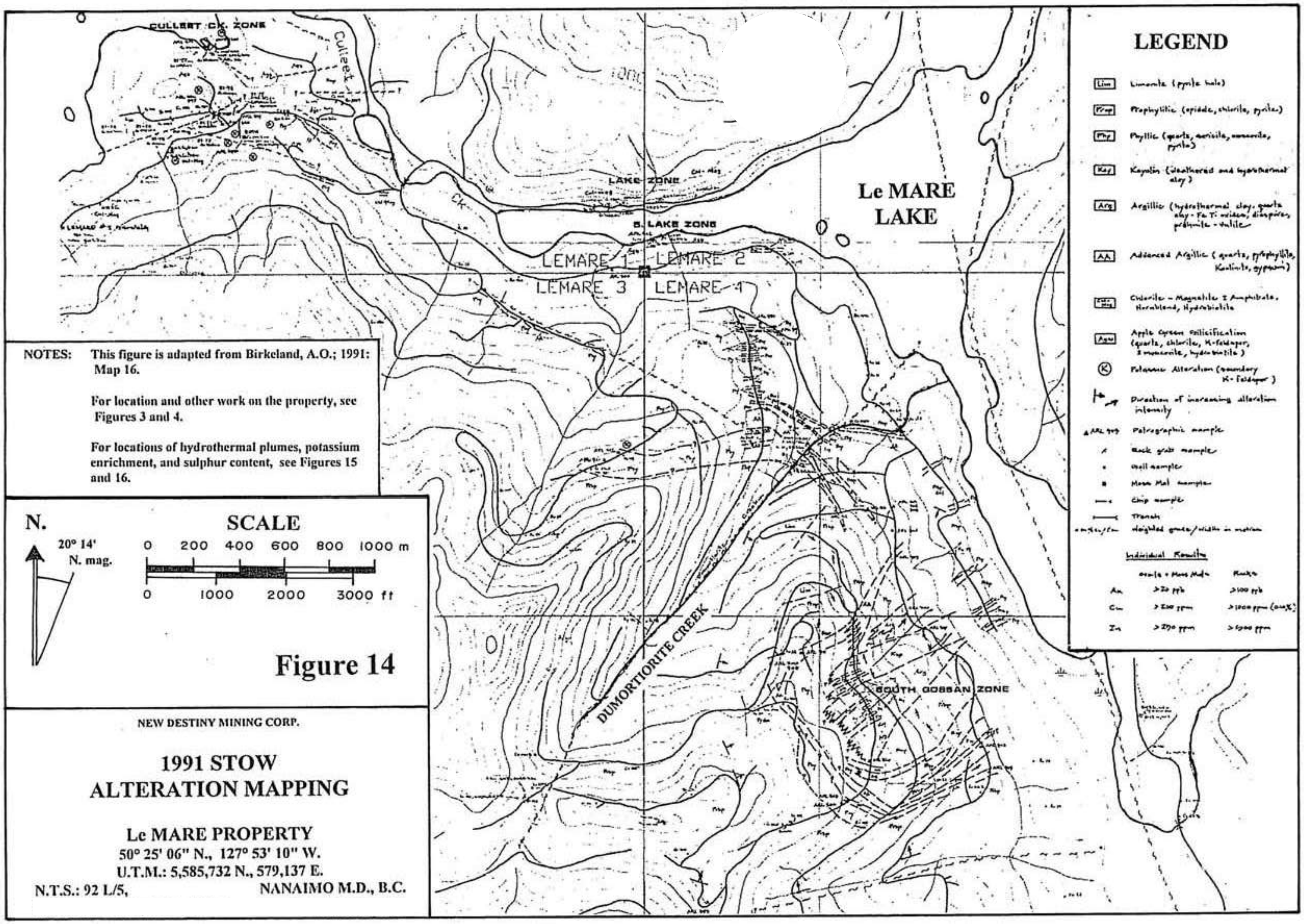
NO SPECIFIED SCALE

Figure 13

NEW DESTINY MINING CORP.

EVOLUTION of the ISLAND COPPER DEPOSIT

Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5, NANAIMO M.D., B.C.


CULLEET CK. ZONE
Culleet
LAKE ZONE
S. LAKE ZONE
Le MARE
LAKE
LEMARE 1
LEMARE 2
LEMARE 3
LEMARE 4
DUMORTIORITE CREEK
SOUTH GOSSAN ZONE
LEGEND
Limonite (pyrite halo)
Argillic
Petrographic sample
Chip sample
Trench
Individual Results
Au
Cu
Zn
NOTES: This figure is adapted from Birkeland, A.O.; 1991: Map 16.
For location and other work on the property, see Figures 3 and 4.
For locations of hydrothermal plumes, potassium enrichment, and sulphur content, see Figures 15 and 16.
N.
20° 14'
N. mag.
SCALE
0 200 400 600 800 1000 m
0 1000 2000 3000 ft
Figure 14
NEW DESTINY MINING CORP.
1991 STOW
ALTERATION MAPPING
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5,
NANAIMO M.D., B.C.

Orthoclase-quartz alteration is post-dated by quartz-jasper veinlets, pods, and disseminations which can be extensive. Pods and stringers of it are exposed in the switchback area directly down slope from the New Destiny showings in the New Destiny plume (Figure 15). Both orthoclase-quartz alteration and quartz-jasper alteration are variously mineralized with copper.

J.T. Shearer (2010) described the occurrences of quartz-jasper alteration in the Culleet Creek plume from the Gorby showing area, located near the plume's centre, to Harvey Cove near the outer margin of orthoclase-quartz, potassic alteration zone as follows:

> ... Mapping was continued westerly (from the Gorby showing) toward Harvey Cove. Quartz veining decreases away from the Gorby showing as well as a decrease in chalcopyrite mineralization. A highly silicified breccia with angular rhyolitic and dacitic fragments including blood-red siliceous hematite (jasper) fragments, cut by numerous quartz-chalcedony veinlets occurs on a small highly resistant dome-like ridge. This silicified structure is very similar to ... (the rhyodacitic dome) along the southwest side of Dumortiorite Creek (section 3.4, this report).
>
> Shearer, J.T.; 2010: pp.17-18.

Quartz-jasper alteration was found by the writer to be scarse in the peripheral, silicified parts of the hydrothermal plumes.

Five distinct hydrothermal plumes were identified by the writer on Gooding Ridge, which extends from Culleet Lake (located between Harvey Cove and Le Mare Lake) southwestward to Gooding Cove: the Culleet Creek, No. 2 Showings-area, New Destiny, Gooding Ridge, and West Shore plumes (Figure 15). The northeastern margin of another poorly developed plume may be exposed on the cliffs north of Gooding Cove. The potassic cores of all of these plumes have coincident soil-copper and magnetic anomalies (Figures 9, 10, and 21W).

The Culleet Creek plume is centred on the Gorby showing of the Culleet Creek zone (Figures 4, 6, and 15). Although the top of this plume has been eroded off, its silicified margin is exposed around the 1991 Stow trenching area.

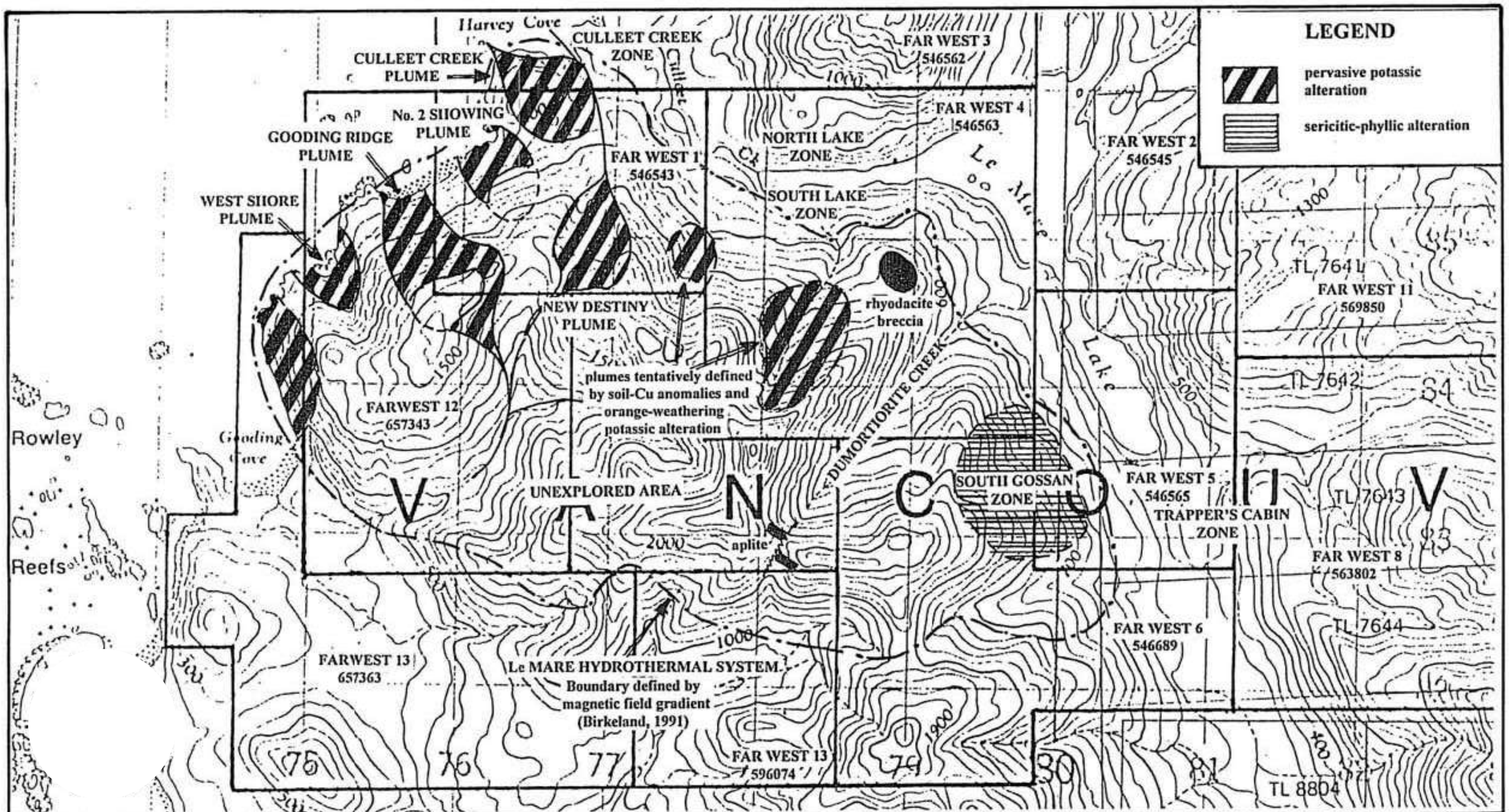
The No. 2 Showings-area plume is centred southeast of the showing of that name. It is separated by the Culleet Creek plume by a narrow silicified zone, as are the rest of the plumes in the northwestern part of the Le Mare hydrothermal system. The silicified upper margin of the plume's potassic zone is exposed on the flank of Gooding Ridge at an elevation of about 150 m (492 ft).

The Gooding Ridge plume is centred beneath the ridge crest southwest of the No. 2 Showings-area plume. Like in the other plumes potassic alteration is flanked by zones of silicification. The apex of the core potassic zone of this plume is near the crest of the ridge at an elevation of about 425 m (1,394 ft).

Only the southeastern margin of the West Shore plume is exposed on the cliffs above the Gooding Cove road, so its size and elevation can not been determined.

The New Destiny plume is located southeast of the Culleet Creek and No. 2 Showing plumes near the northwestern end of Le Mare Ridge. The New Destiny copper showings are located near the apex of the potassic core of the plume at an elevation of 418 m (1,371 ft).

If the 1991 calculated magnetic field gradient defines the margin of the Le Mare hydrothermal system as confined within the proposed boundary faults (Figures 10 and 11), then the elevations of emplacement of the No. 2 Showings-area, Gooding Ridge, and New Destiny plumes demonstrate that plumes of potassic alteration extended to progressively higher elevations toward the centre of the hydrothermal system. The writer is of the opinion that the potassic alteration zone of the Le Mare hydrothermal system has just been unroofed and that the elevations of



N.
20° 14' N. mag.

NOTES:

The topography for this figure is from N.T.S. Map 92 L/5, Mahatta River.

For location and other work on the property, see Figures 3 and 4.

For locations of 1991 Stow alteration mapping, potassium enrichment and sulphur content, see Figures 14 and 16.

SCALE

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km

0 0.5 1 mi

Figure 15

NEW DESTINY MINING CORP.

Le MARE HYDROTHERMAL SYSTEM: ALTERATION and HYDROTHERMAL PLUMES

Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5, NANAIMO M.D., B.C.

the crests of Gooding and Le Mare ridges are good approximations of the local elevations of the top of the potassic alteration zone.

More plumes, indicated by soil-copper anomalies and by observations from a distance of distinctive orange-weathering potassic alteration, are located throughout the Le Mare hydrothermal system-area south and east of Gooding Ridge and the Culleet Creek area (Figure 15).

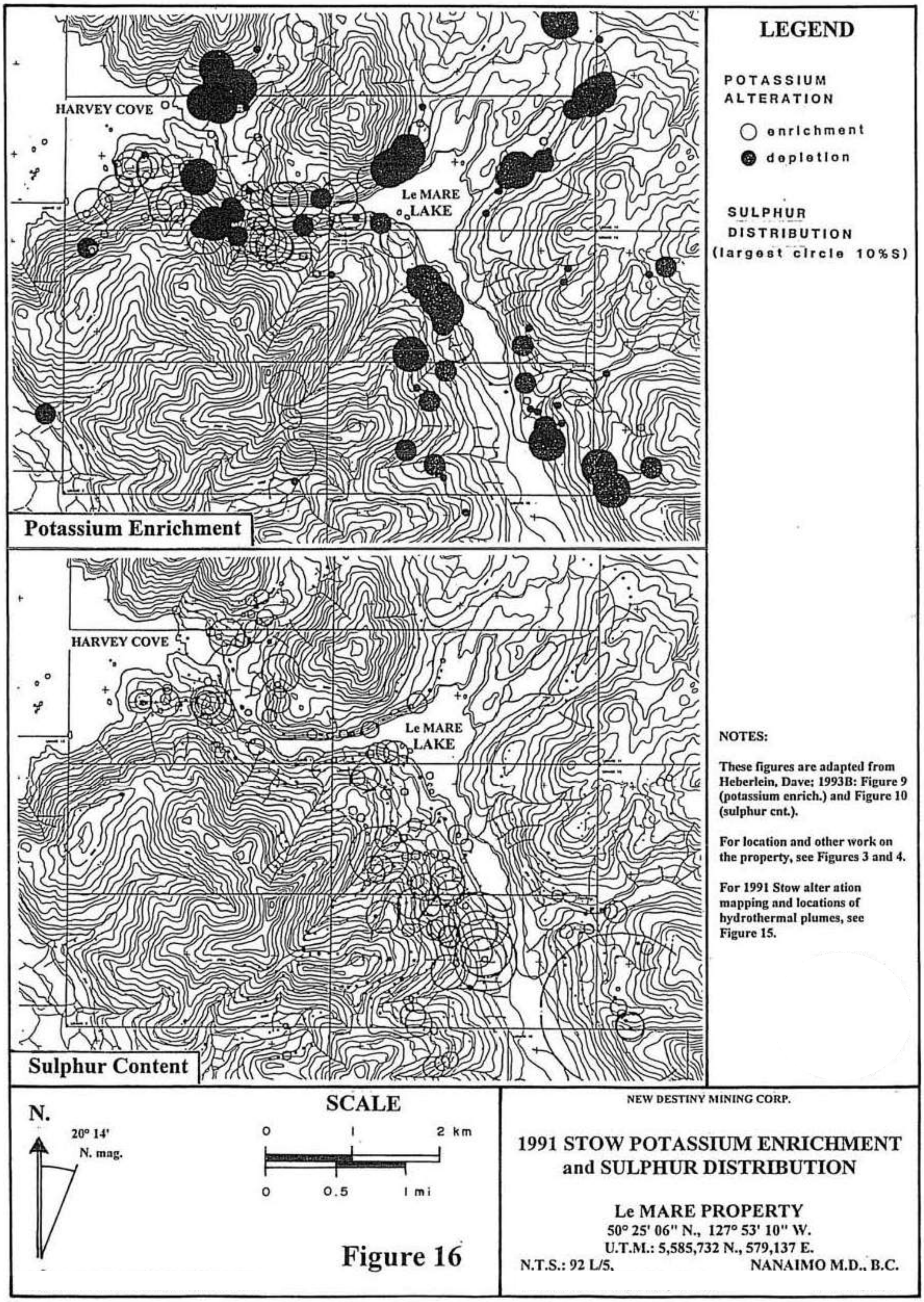
Some studies included in the 1991 Stow Resources Ltd. exploration program seem not to have been used to much advantage at the time. Included, are those of potassium enrichment and sulphur distribution (Figure 16).

Three areas of potassium enrichment are identifiable in the 1991 survey area: one corresponds with intense potassic alteration in the Culleet Creek and No. 2 Showings-area zones, another corresponds with the North and South Lake zones, and a third occurs near the head of Dumortiorite Creek where the aplite was mapped during the current (2009) exploration program. Potassium enrichment corresponds well with potassic alteration from the South Lake zone westward to the No. 2 Showings area and extends up the slope to the boundary of the 1991 survey-area. Also, potassium enrichment was revealed in a sparsely explored area at the head of Dumortiorite Creek. Little effort seems to have been made to explore those areas for potassic alteration and copper mineralization.

Dave Heberlein (1993B) commented that the sulphur content of rocks in the property-area was greatest in the sericite-pyrite-quartz (phyllic) alteration adjacent with the soil-molybdenum anomalies on the southeastern margin of the South Gossan zone (Figures 16 and 22E). The close association of phyllic alteration with molybdenum enrichment at the Le Mare hydrothermal system is similar to that of phyllic alteration with the main pulse on molybdenum mineralization at the Island Copper mine deposit (Perelló et al., 1995) (Figure 13) (Table 10).

The 1992 Minnova program focused on petrographic and x-ray diffraction studies on the advanced argillic, argillic, and phyllic alteration as previously mapped during 1991in the South Gossan zone (Figures 14 and 15) (Heberlein, 1993B). That alteration was found to be zoned:

> Extensive silicification, advanced argillic, argillic and phyllic alteration occur at the South Gossan Zone ... Alteration occurs in a roughly circular area about 600 m (1,968.5 ft) in diameter ... Alteration is controlled by steeply dipping east-west faults and is strongest in a highly vesicular rhyolite flow unit.
>
> Advanced argillic alteration (quartz-pyropholite-dickite-sericite) occurs at the highest part of the altered area. It is typified by pervasive silicification of flow banded rhyolites and the development of purple amethystine quartz along selected bands. This alteration is distinguished from silicification by the presence of pyrophyllite (Birkeland, 1991; Thompson, 1992) which occurs in fracture surfaces and by an almost complete lack of pyrite. Other minerals that are present in the advanced argillic zone include kaolinite, dickite and gypsum. These were identified by XRD.
>
> Argillic alteration (kaolinite-dickite-illite-sericite-pyrite) crops out along the middle road. Here, kaolinite with minor sericite and dickite (Thompson, 1992) pervade vesicular rhyolite flows, and give the rock a powdery friable habit. Veinlets of dickite are prominent within the argillic alteration. Pyrite is rare and quartz (pervasive and vein) is absent. Sericite may be present in trace amounts.
>
> Phyllic alteration (quartz-sericite-pyrite) and silicification occur at the lowest levels of the South Gossan Zone. Here, the rhyolite host is pervasively sericitized over the entire width of the altered area. Sericitization is accompanied by pyritization (3 to 5%) of the rhyolites, particularly in the more vesicular flow units. At several locations along the lower road, strong silica-pyrite alteration overprints the sericitization. Silicification is developed along east-striking normal faults over widths of up to several metres. Within these zones pyrite content reaches 30 to 50%. Primary textures are completely destroyed in these areas. Dykes displaying varying degrees of alteration intrude the controlling faults.



LEGEND
POTASSIUM ALTERATION
enrichment
depletion
SULPHUR DISTRIBUTION
(largest circle 10%S)
HARVEY COVE
Le MARE LAKE
Potassium Enrichment
Sulphur Content
NOTES:
These figures are adapted from Heberlein, Dave; 1993B: Figure 9 (potassium enrich.) and Figure 10 (sulphur cnt.).
For location and other work on the property, see Figures 3 and 4.
For 1991 Stow alter ation mapping and locations of hydrothermal plumes, see Figure 15.
N.
20° 14'
N. mag.
SCALE
0 1 2 km
0 0.5 1 mi
Figure 16
NEW DESTINY MINING CORP.
1991 STOW POTASSIUM ENRICHMENT and SULPHUR DISTRIBUTION
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5.
NANAIMO M.D., B.C.

> The presence of strongly altered and unaltered dykes indicate that the alteration was contemporaneous with volcanism ...
>
> Other alteration types noted at the South Gossan Zone include acid leaching and propylitic alteration. The former is gradational with phyllic and argillic alteration. It occurs at several localities on the lower road and at one locality on the upper road ... Where strongly developed, the host rock takes on a strong secondary porosity caused by the complete removal of primary feldspar. Diaspore has been identified in this zone.
>
> Heberlein, Dave; 1993B: pp. 6-7.

Although of use to define physical parameters acting upon the South Gossan zone area during various stages of alteration, the identification of various mineral species in small lab samples did little to support confidence in the 1991 Stow Resources Ltd. alteration map (Figure 14). No alteration map of the area was produced by Minnova Inc.

In an effort to resolve questions regarding the alteration in the South Gossan zone, J.T. Shearer examined the area during the 2009 mapping program:

> Several branch roads cut ... across the South Gossan zone ... One of the upper branch roads ... had been previously mapped as exposing some 200 metres (656 ft) of kaolinitic alteration including a section of advanced ... argillic alteration. Mapping conducted by the writer along this road section ... did not encounter any such alteration. Approximately 150-200 m (492-656 ft) of the road section identified as kaolinitic alteration in fact, exposes siliceous, intermediate volcanics with weak to no alteration, consisting predominantly of brittle creamy-pinkish, aphanitic rhyolite, fragmental-lapilli tuffaceous rhyolite and rhyodacitic flow banding ... At the end of the road where an exposed section was mapped as having advance argillic alteration - the writer mapped an exposed 5 m (16.4-ft) section of milky-white, medium grain, feldspathic (K-spar?) alteration. The sodic (potassic?) feldspar is weakly kaolinitic ... Similar alteration was mapped ... at lower elevations - near the lake.
>
> Another branch road higher along the ridge (between the main South Gossan zone-area and Dumortiorite Creek) ... was previously mapped as exposing propylitic and advanced argillic phases with sections near the end of the road as containing phyllic alteration. This section of road was mapped by the writer ... as having predominantly brittle, cherty, dacitic flow bands with occasional basaltic flows ... Sections of andesite with weak to moderate propylitic (mainly chlorite with minor epidote along fractures) were noted but no advanced argillic phases were evident. At the end of the branch road where phyllic alteration was initially mapped, is in fact covered by glacial gravelly till - no bedrock was encountered ...
>
> Shearer, J.T.; 2010: p. 15.

Although some of the evidence is contradictory, the alteration of the South Gossan zone is a vertically zoned plume of quartz-sericite-chlorite-clay-pyrite (argillic-phyllic) alteration that has ascended through and overprinted previous potassic alteration. It resembles the alteration associated with the “inter-mineral” rhyodacitic intrusion and the main stage of molybdenum mineralization at the Island Copper mine (Figure 13) (Table 10).

The southwestern margin of the sericitic-phyllic alteration plume at the South Gossan zone is exposed at a much higher elevation than is its northeastern margin. Vertical zoning in this plume is expressed as the exposure of the various alteration assemblages in bands extending across the plume at progressively higher elevations. Probably, a zone of phyllic alteration and associated molybdenum enrichment extends all around the South Gossan zone plume. Probably, its absence at surface around the southwestern margin of the plume is due to the surface of that part of the slope being above the zone of phyllic alteration.

After the cessation of argillic and phyllic alteration during waning of the Le Mare hydrothermal system, minor amounts of advanced argillic alteration and weathering may have occurred along permeable faults and fractures.

In general, the alteration exposed on the Le Mare hydrothermal system resembles that of the upper part of the alteration at the Island Copper mine deposit during its intermediate stage of development as described by Perelló et al. (1995) (Figure 13) (Table 10).

MINERALIZATION

Copper

At the Le Mare hydrothermal system, copper mineralization is related to an early potassic alteration event; molybdenum enrichment is related to a later argillic-phyllic event. High concentrations of copper and molybdenum occur together in significant amounts only where molybdenum enrichment has overprinted that of copper. The Le Mare hydrothermal system's potassic alteration zone has just been unroofed by erosion. At this level, copper mineralization occurs in discrete showings-areas located preferentially in the central parts of sub-vertical alteration plumes (previous) (Figure 15). Copper mineralization occurs mostly as chalcopyrite with minor amounts of bornite. In weathered rock, primary minerals are replaced to varying degrees by chalcocite, covellite, and black (copper-rich) limonite. In intensely weathered areas, sulphides have been oxidized to brick-red hematite and limonite; copper concentrations have been reduced to very low levels. This occurred above the Gooding Cove road in the Gooding Ridge plume where the writer's sample N4-1 contained 3 ppm copper and traces of molybdenum, gold and silver (Figure 15) (Table 9).

Of the five hydrothermal plumes located between Harvey and Gooding coves, the Culleet Creek plume is the only one that has been explored intensively during the early 1990s (Figures 4 and 15). A.O. Birkeland (1991) described copper mineralization of the Culleet Creek plume as follows:

> Rocks in the vicinity of the Culleet Creek Zone exhibit a white weathering rind on surface (kaolinite after chlorite-K-spar). Numerous voids and boxwork textures with remnant secondary Cu mineralization is being leached by surface weathering and all values (concentrations) encountered near surface are likely depleted. This distinctive weathering characteristic (including chalcedonic quartz intergrowths) occurs over an area of approximately 500 m X 750 m (1,640.4 X 2,460.6 ft) (Figure 15). Two road borrow pits (Gorby and Boris showings ...) have fresher rock exposed in the pitwalls and roadfill debris. All rock types exposed in the pits are silicified and mineralized to various degrees. Modes of occurrences of copper mineralization are described as follows:
>
> - chalcopyrite, chalcocite, minor bornite, covellite, and native copper in apple green silicified (AGS) zones
> - associated with chalcedonic intergrowths, jasper and quartz veinlets and fractures, amygdules or disseminated in breccia matrix overprinting all rock types
> - disseminated chalcopyrite in lesser silicified dark green chloritized volcanics
>
> The 500 m X 750 m (1,640.4 X 2,460.6 ft) alteration zone of AGS has been trenched with 8 plugger and blast hole trenches ...
>
> Birkeland, A.O.; 1991: p. 13.

Within all of the hydrothermal plumes examined by the writer, the early phase of potassic alteration comprises veinlets and disseminations of predominantly orthoclase, minor quartz, and sparse red-brown biotite which hosts chalcopyrite, with small amounts of bornite associated with pyrite, commonly with a chalcopyrite:pyrite ratio greater than 2:1. Orthoclase-rich, alteration passes gradually to a distal phase of silicification which, as A.O. Birkeland (1991) correctly observed, was accompanied by a gradual decrease to low copper concentrations with chalcopyrite being the only significant copper-bearing sulphide.

Orthoclase-quartz alteration is post-dated by quartz-jasper veinlets, pods, and disseminations that host vein-segregations and disseminations of chalcopyrite, bornite, and pyrite. These look similar to, but can be seen to cross-cut earlier orthoclase-quartz related mineralization in fresh rock at the Gorby showing. Generally, copper mineralization seems to be more abundant in quartz-jasper alteration than in the preceding orthoclase-quartz alteration.

Tabulated averages of Birkeland's (1991) sampling results weighted per linear metre, from the eight plugger and blast-hole trenches that Birkeland mentioned (previous quote). Grab samples were excluded. That tabulation is as follows:

Table 7
Results of Birkeland's1991 Sampling in the Culleet Creek Zone
Weighted per Metre of Sampling

Location	Analysis Number Sequence	Total Sampling Length metres	feet	Copper ppm	Molybdenum ppm	Gold ppb	Silver ppm	Zinc ppm
Harvey Cove showing	125229-37 131488-500	22.0	72.2	1043	<2	<6	<0.4	102
Gorby showing	125357-61 125383-90 125403-07 131451-53	30.5	100.1	315	<1	<5	<0.2	84
Boris showing	125391-99	9.0	29.5	1134	<1	<5	0.5	30
91-T2	131457-61	5.0	16.4	93	<1	<5	<0.2	102
91-T3	131462-67	6.45	21.2	2665	4	<5	<0.4	70
91-T4	131468-70	3.0	9.8	660	<1.7	77	<0.3	77
91-T5	131471-73	3.0	9.8	577	3	17	<0.2	144
91-T6	131474-78	5.0	16.4	170	<1	<7	<0.2	167
91-T7	131479-83	4.8	15.7	687	<2.8	29	<0.2	50
91-T8	131484-87	4.3	14.1	133	<1	<5	<0.2	63
Average/m of Culleet Creek zone sampling		93.05	305.3	740	<1.5	<8.9	<4.7	87

NOTES: This table is produced from the data of A.O. Birkeland, A.O., 1991.
1991 grab samples have been excluded from this tabulation.
For locations of sampled areas, see Figures 4 and 6.

Average copper concentrations from the 1991 Stow Resources trenches varied from a low of 133 ppm to a high of 2,665 ppm (Table 8). Such variance is intrinsic to discontinuous copper mineralization near the top of the potassic alteration zone of any calc-alkalic porphyry system. A discussion of sample variance comprises part of section 7.0 of this report.

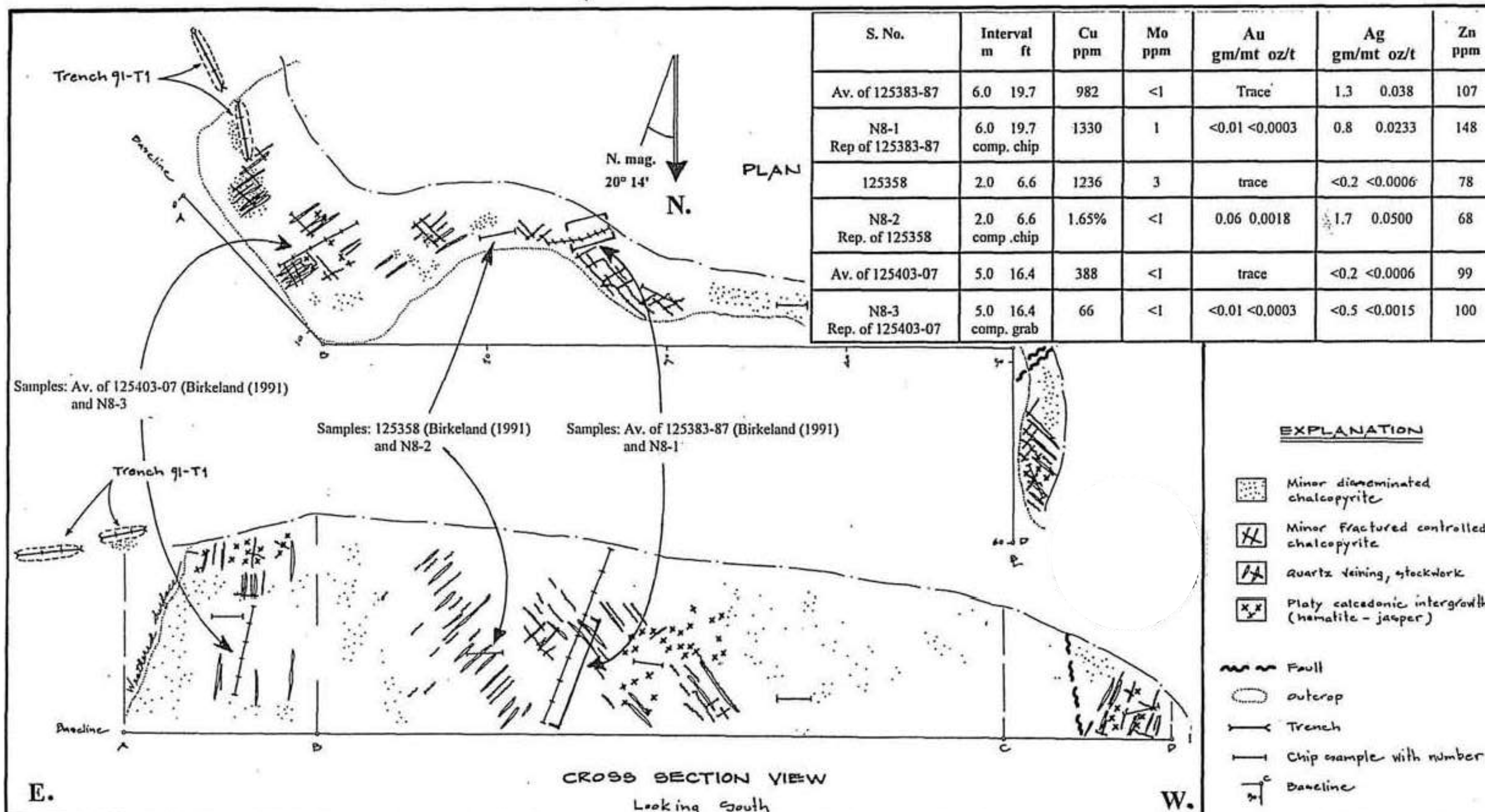
The Gorby occurrence is located on a spur road about 80 m (262 ft) north of the Gooding Cove road in the southern boundary-area of the FAR WEST 3 (546562) claim (Figures 3, 4, and 6). It is near the geographic centre of the Culleet Creek plume and hosts the most extensive exposure of fresh, mineralized rock in the plume. A road borrow pit was extended into a 50-m (164-ft) long side-hill cut during the 1991 Stow Resources program (Figures 4, 6, and 17). Although Birkeland (1991) did not describe specifically the mineralization at the Gorby showing, his comments regarding copper mineralization in fresh rock of the Culleet Creek zone match what the writer observed in the cut itself.

J.T. Shearer (2010) added to a description of the Gorby showing as follows:

> The Boris and Gorby copper showings were briefly examined and are well documented by (Birkeland, 1991) ... One of the key differences the writer noted at the Gorby showing was the increase (greater intensity) in quartz (and lesser calcite) veining hosted in the andesite (at that location). This was not observed in other andesitic rocks mapped - although minor (<0.05%) free chalcopyrite was occasionally noted. Also at the Gorby, quartz-filled stretched amygdaloidal andesitic flows are associated with disseminated chalcopyrite ...
>
> J.T. Shearer; 2010: p. 17.

One of the 1992 Minnova Inc. diamond drill holes, No. 92- 676-2, penetrated the Culleet Creek potassic alteration plume at a location about 50 m (164 ft) east of the centre of the Gorby cut (Figure 6, Table 5). That hole went through five 2-m (6.56-ft) and one 4.7-m (15.4-ft) long intersections that contained from 500 to 959 ppm copper. Those copper concentrations were similar to many of the average concentrations that the writer calculated from Birkeland's (1991) trench sampling results (Tables 5 and 8), indicating that the discontinuous style of copper mineralization recorded from the trenches is present to a depth of at least 200m (656 ft). Sparse copper mineralization to depth in this plume may be related in part to its location at the outer edge of the hydrothermal system (Figure 15).

S. No.	Interval m ft	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Au gm/mt oz/t	Ag gm/mt oz/t	Zn ppm
Av. of 125383-87	6.0 19.7	982	<1	Trace	1.3 0.038	107
N8-1 Rep of 125383-87	6.0 19.7 comp. chip	1330	1	<0.01 <0.0003	0.8 0.0233	148
125358	2.0 6.6	1236	3	trace	<0.2 <0.0006	78
N8-2 Rep. of 125358	2.0 6.6 comp .chip	1.65%	<1	0.06 0.0018	1.7 0.0500	68
Av. of 125403-07	5.0 16.4	388	<1	trace	<0.2 <0.0006	99
N8-3 Rep. of 125403-07	5.0 16.4 comp. grab	66	<1	<0.01 <0.0003	<0.5 <0.0015	100



NOTES: This figure is adapted from Birkeland, A.O.; 1991: Figure 25.

For location and other work on the property, see Figures 3 and 4.

For other 1991 work in the Culleet Creek zone, see Figure 6 and Tables 5, 8, and 9.

VERTICAL and HORIZONTAL SCALE

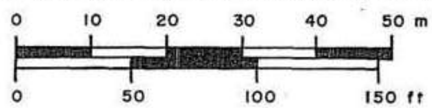


Figure 17

NEW DESTINY MINING CORP.

GORBY COPPER SHOWING

Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5, NANAIMO M.D., B.C.

S. No.	Interval m ft	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Au gm/mt oz/t	Ag gm/mt oz/t	Zn ppm
SA 004	10 32.8 composite chip?	982	<1	Trace	1.3 0.038	107
N2-1	composite chip	61	<1	<0.01 <0.0003	<0.5 <0.0015	106
N3-1	composite chip	320	<1	<0.01 <0.0003	0.6 0.0175	75
N10-1	composite chip	48	<1	<0.01 <0.0003	<0.5 <0.0015	338
N10-2	10 32.8 composite chip	898	4	<0.01 <0.0003	1.2 0.0350	154
N10-3	composite grab	6.57%	<1	0.05 0.0015	6.2 0.1809	74

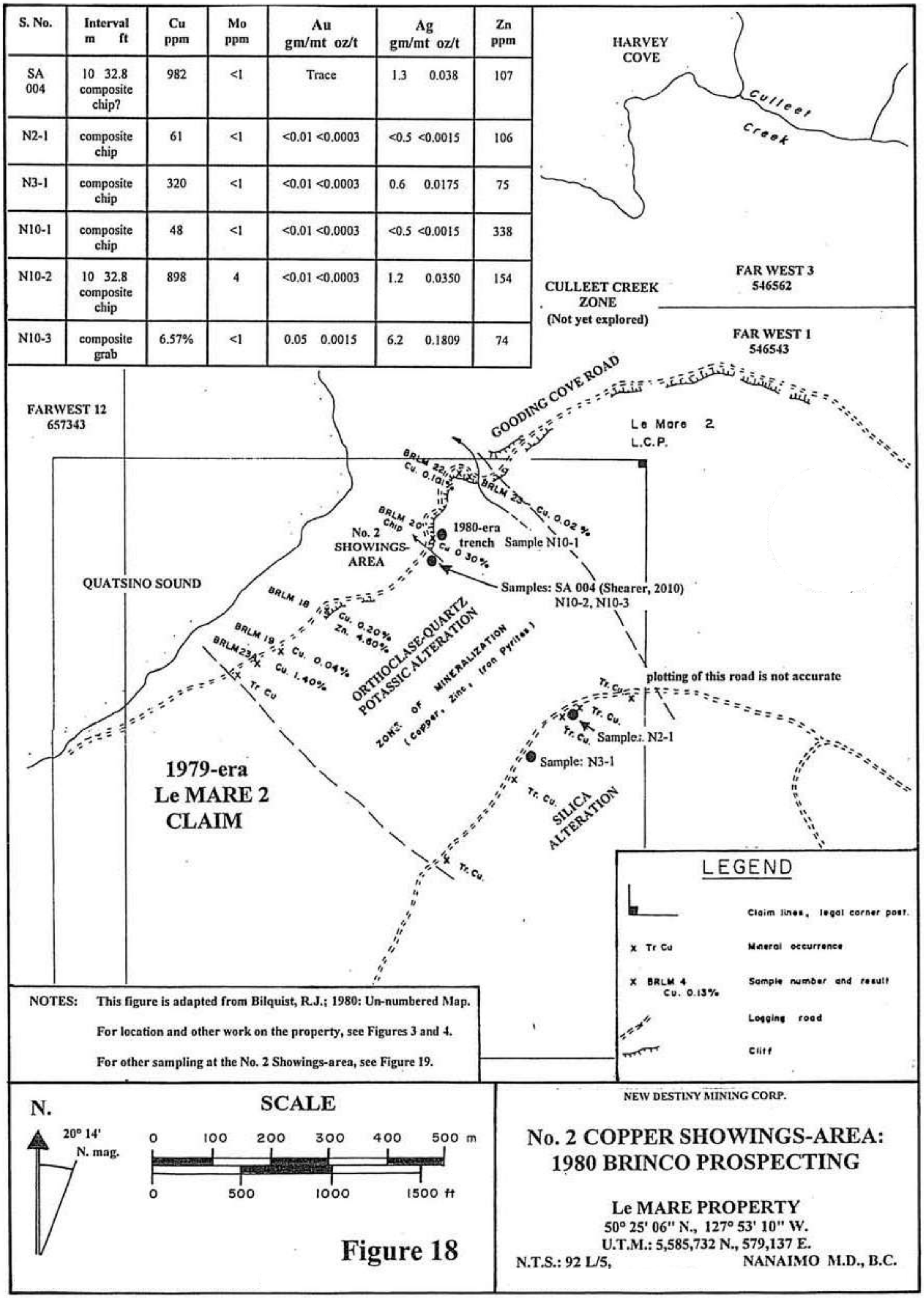
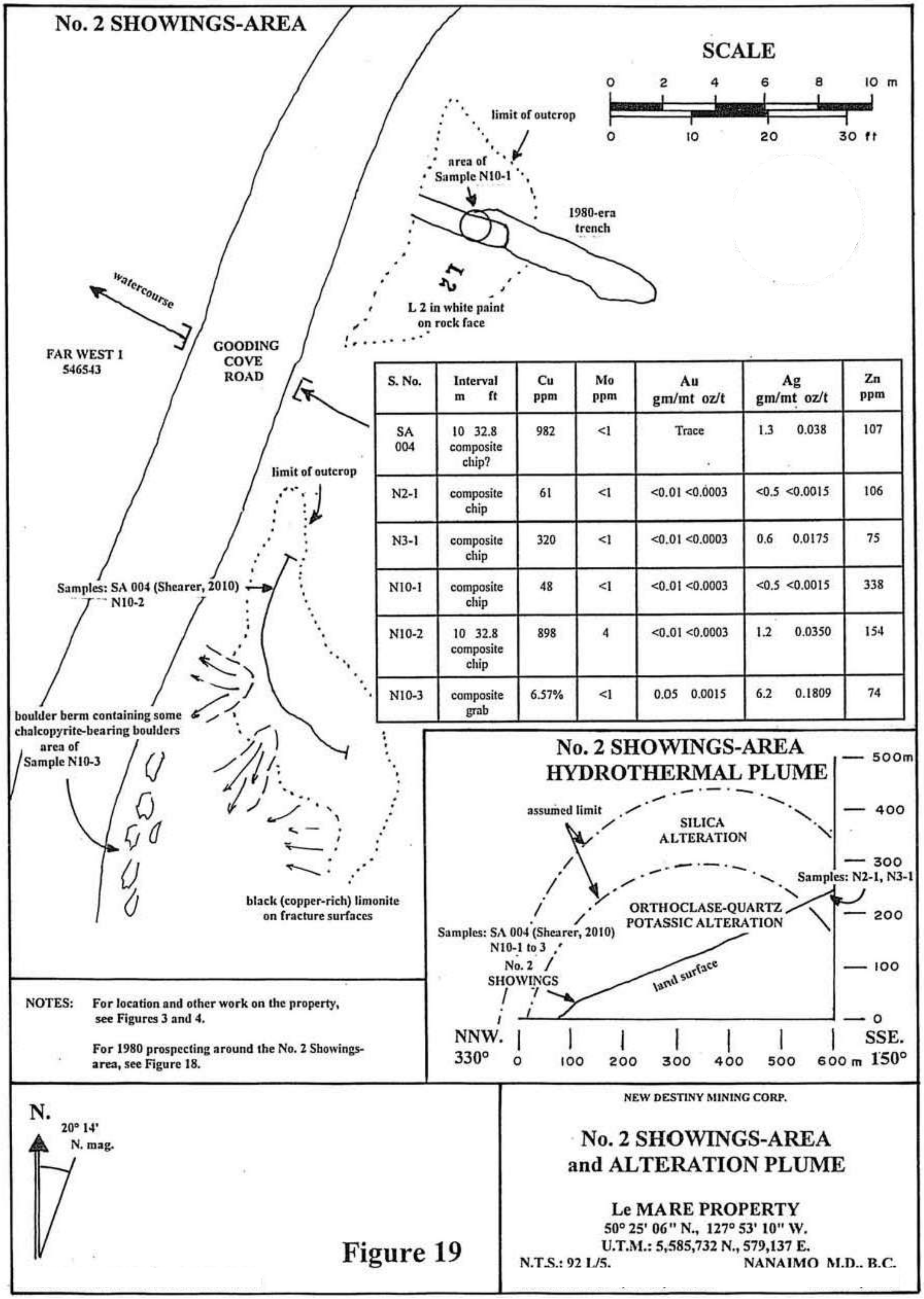


Figure 18

No. 2 COPPER SHOWINGS-AREA: 1980 BRINCO PROSPECTING



S. No.	Interval m ft	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Au gm/mt oz/t	Ag gm/mt oz/t	Zn ppm
SA 004	10 32.8 composite chip?	982	<1	Trace	1.3 0.038	107
N2-1	composite chip	61	<1	<0.01 <0.0003	<0.5 <0.0015	106
N3-1	composite chip	320	<1	<0.01 <0.0003	0.6 0.0175	75
N10-1	composite chip	48	<1	<0.01 <0.0003	<0.5 <0.0015	338
N10-2	10 32.8 composite chip	898	4	<0.01 <0.0003	1.2 0.0350	154
N10-3	composite grab	6.57%	<1	0.05 0.0015	6.2 0.1809	74

Figure 19

The No. 2 showings-area is located on the up-hill side of the Gooding Cove road in the northwestern part of the FAR WEST 1 (546543) claim (Figures 3 and 4). It is in the northwestern part of the potassic alteration zone of the No. 2 Showings-area plume (Figure 15).

During 1980, British Newfoundland Exploration Ltd. (BRINCO) conducted a prospecting program on the Le Mare No. 1 (later known as the North Lake zone) and the Le Mare No. 2 showings-areas (Figure 4). R.J. Bilquist (1980) recorded the results of BRINCO's work on the No. 2 Showings-area as follows:

> Prospecting on the LE MARE NO.2 mineral claim resulted in the discovery of a zone of mineralization. This zone was traced along the road cut a distance of 600 m (1,968.5 ft) (Figure 18). The mineralization found included chalcopyrite, malachite, azurite, sphalerite, and iron pyrites. Mineralization appears to be related to faults and fractures and in places it is abruptly cut off at the boundaries of these. The rock appears to be mainly andesite flows and tuffs cut by an occasional andesite dike. Near chip sample BRLM 20, secondary potassium feldspar was seen as fracture fillings. Samples from here assayed between 0.20% and 1.40%. The copper mineralization was noted in another parallel road approximately 400 m (1,312.3 ft) to the southeast. No samples from here were assayed but from visual examinations it is assumed that the values (concentrations) would be similar.
>
> Bilquist, R.J.; 1980: p. 6.

Bilquist's (1980) description of a 600-m (1,968.5 ft) section of the Gooding Cove road has been copied in various versions by subsequent writers who all have ascribed that description to the No. 2 showings-area itself. The location of Bilquist's sample No. BRLM 20 is the actual location of the showings-area (Figures 18 and 19).

Recognition of "secondary potassium feldspar" at the BRLM 20 sample site may have encouraged the BRINCO prospectors to work the slope above the No. 2 (BRLM 20) showings-area along a road where the writer took samples N2-1 and N3-1 (Figures 18 and 19) (Table 9). Although R.J. Bilquist (1980) did not report the presence of a hydrothermal plum, he did outline the potassic alteration zone of the No. 2 Showings-area plume fairly accurately (Figures 15 and 18).

Later, when A.O. Birkeland (1991) developed his theory of the presence of a linear, 6-km (3.7-mi) long, mineralized belt from Harvey Cove to the southeastern end of Le Mare Lake, he seems to have ignored the 1980 BRINCO discoveries southwest of his preferred zone. Being outside Birkeland's trend, the No. 2 showings-area and Gooding Ridge was explored little prior to the current (2009) exploration program.

At the No. 2 showing itself, there is an old trench dug into chloritic andesite hosting orthoclase-quartz and quartz-jasper (potassic) alteration similar to that in the Gorby cut. Any significant copper mineralization has been removed from the trench (Figure 19). A few metres southwest of the trench, the letters L 2 have been painted in white on the rock face, probably by either the 1991 or 1992 field crew.

There is a relatively new cut into the rock for road material about 18 m (59 ft) south of the trench along the road. Sample SA 004 was taken along a variably weathered 10-m (32.8-ft) long section near the base of the rock face (Figure 19). Composite chip samples contained 982 ppm and 898 ppm copper respectively. A boulder berm, dug out of the cut and left beside the road in front of it, comprised clasts of andesitic flow and flow-breccia rock. Comparatively 'permeable' parts of the matrix in several flow-breccia boulders contained blebs of chalcopyrite up to 5 cm (about 2 inches) in length. Grab sample N10-3 containing 6.57% copper, was comprised of pieces hammered off some of the boulders. On the rock face itself, very little chalcopyrite remained. Most of it had been replaced by black copper-rich limonite.

Sample No.	Interval m ft	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Au gm/mt oz/t	Ag gm/mt oz/t	Zn ppm
Av. of 51585, 88, 89	4.7 15.4 comp. chip	1.14%	26	0.67 0.0195	5.1 0.1488	221
N5-1	4.0 13.1 comp. chip	214	3	<0.01 <0.0003	<0.5 <0.0015	67
Av. of 51581A - 83	6.5 21.3 comp. chip	606	<1	0.041 0.0012	<0.1 <0.0039	229
N6-1 Approx. of 51581A - 83	8.0 26.2 comp .chip	213	<1	<0.01 <0.0003	<0.5 <0.0015	176
N6-2 road at N6-1 loc.	comp. grab	1350	<1	<0.01 <0.0003	<0.5 <0.0015	182

Sample No.	Interval m ft	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Au gm/mt oz/t	Ag gm/mt oz/t	Zn ppm
Av. of 51586-87	2.9 9.5 comp. chip	167	<1	0.019 0.0006	<0.1 <0.0039	171
Av. of 51590-91	4.0 13.1 comp. chip	4482	<1	0.014 0.0004	0.6 0.0175	158
N7-1 loc. of 51590-91	3.0 9.2 comp. chip	229	2	<0.01 <0.0003	<0.5 <0.0015	68
N7-2 road 3 m E of N7-1	5.0 16.4 comp. grab	590	6	<0.01 <0.0003	<0.5 <0.0015	61

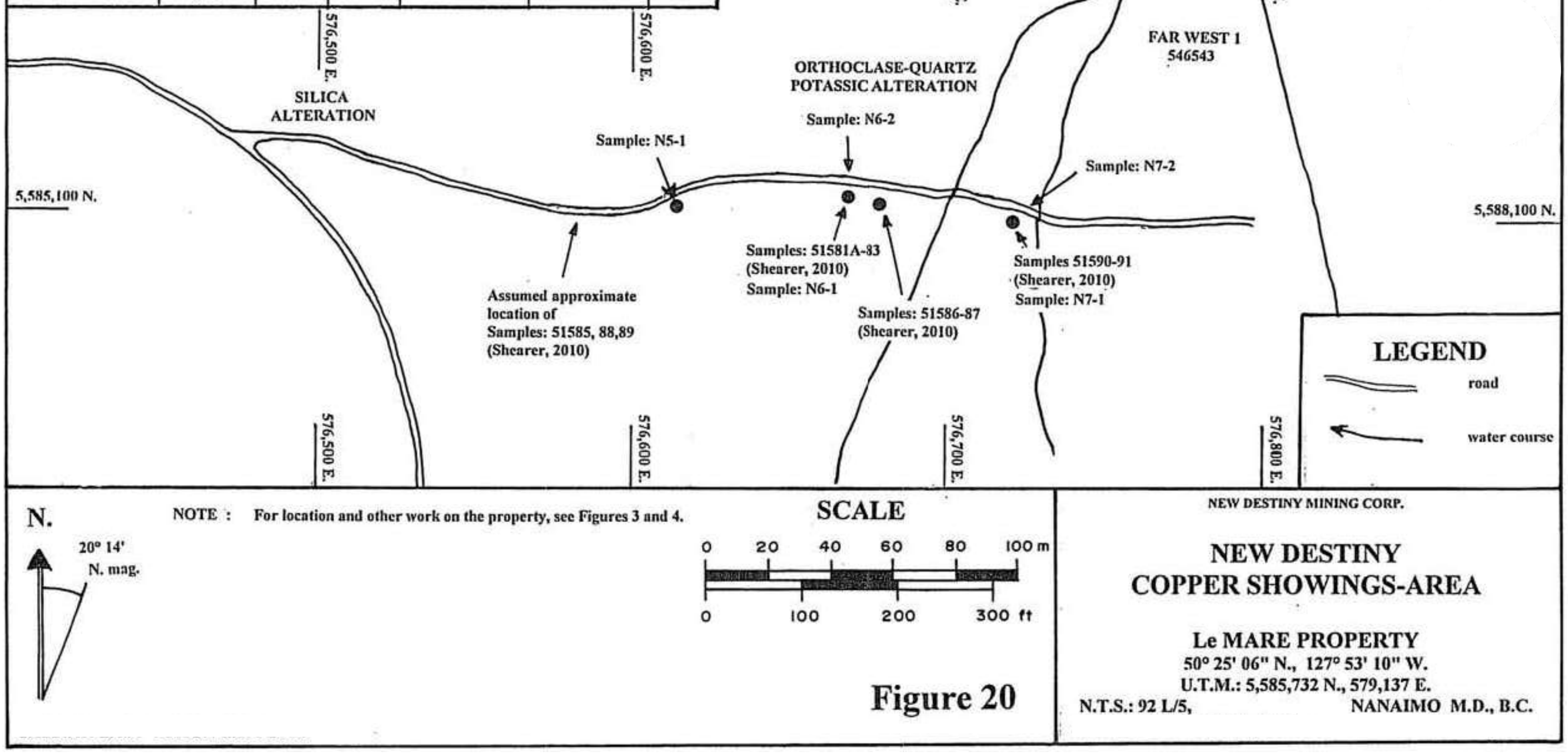


Figure 20

The New Destiny showings-area is near the western end of Le Mare Ridge in the south-central part of the FAR WEST 1 (546543) claim (Figures 3 and 4) in the potassic alteration zone of the plume (Figure 15). Dave Pawliuk, a member of the 2009 field crew and a former owner of the 1997-era LEM claims (Figure 4), discovered the showings on December 5, 2009 (Figure 20). J.T. Shearer's account of them was as follows:

> The New Destiny Copper Zone ... is exposed along a new logging road hosted by rhyodacite and andesite with pervasive chlorite and hematite, locally brecciated alteration. Mineralization consists of up to 2% chalcopyrite and pyrite (Figure 20) ... , sample 51585, a chip over 0.9 m (3.0 ft) assayed 2.34% Cu, 1.97 g/tonne (0.057 oz/ton) gold and 9.0 g/tonne (0.26 oz/ton) silver.
>
> Shearer, J.T.; 2010: p. 22.

The western part of the showings area hosts intensely chloritized and silicified dacitic rock near the base of a Tertiary-age weathering profile. This rock contains significant amounts of chalcopyrite and pyrite that have been partly weathered to hematite and limonite. D.J. Pawliuk's samples: 51585, 51588 and 51589, taken from felsic volcanic rocks near the western end of the showings-area contained an average of 1.14% copper (Figure 20). This high concentration may have been be due in part to local copper concentration in "permeable" areas.

Rock with blebs of massive chalcopyrite-pyrite-bornite mineralization were sampled by the writer farther east in the showings-area (subsequent).

East of the dacite is medium-green silicified mafic andesite or basalt with sparse to moderately intense orthoclase-quartz alteration. Black (copper-rich) limonite and traces of azurite and malachite occur on fracture surfaces. Rusty blebs throughout this rock may be the result of weathering of pyrite and chalcopyrite to hematite and limonite. Sparsely disseminated chalcopyrite is present on fresh surfaces.

Averages of D.J. Pawliuk's samples 51581A to 51583 and 51590 and 51591, from about the same locations as samples N6-1 and N7-1, contained 606 and 4482 ppm respectively (Figure 20). Like at the other copper showings that the writer has examined in this part of the Le Mare hydrothermal system, there is great local variability in copper concentrations. The molybdenum content of samples from the New Destiny showings-area is low (Figures 17 to 20) (Table 8).

Potassic alteration and accompanying copper mineralization have been overprinted by argillic-phyllic alteration in the South Gossan zone, and in a small area around the Mo Road showing west of Culleet Lake. Locally, along discrete fracture systems in the South Gossan zone, argillic-phyllic alteration is in turn, overprinted by minor amounts of advanced argillic alteration. The effects of the overprinting alteration events have been to liberate copper deposited during the previous potassic alteration event and to redistribute it, probably upward, to rock that has now been eroded away. This is indicated by the lack of distinct soil-copper anomalies in the South Gossan zone (Figure 21E). J.T. Shearer (2010) summarized copper occurrence in and around the South Gossan zone as follows:

> South Gossan Zone (SGZ)
>
> Copper mineralization flanks the (argillic, phyllic, and advanced argillic) alteration zones occurs in volcanic wallrocks. Modes of occurrences are described as follows:
>
> - Massive fine-grained chalcopyrite and bornite/chalcocite/covellite (may be Au bearing) veinlets and fractures radiating out from beneath the northeast plunge beneath the advance alteration cap.
> - Disseminated fine grained chalcopyrite associated with black chlorite-magnetitehydrobiotite? in mafic volcanic (transitional potassic-phyllic "mafic porphyry") alteration.
> - East of the SGZ and across the Le Mare Lake valley (Trapper Cabin area) (Figure 4) are fault controlled chalcopyrite and bornite occurrences in siliceous pyritic volcanics.

- To the west of the SGZ and in the headwaters of “Dumortiorite Creek”, carbonate veins up to .3m (1 ft) in width occur in propylitic alteration envelopes. The veins have been traced for a strike length of up to 15m (49.2 ft).

Shearer, J.T.; 2010: p. 18.

Copper-bearing veins radiating out from subsequent alteration could describe re-mobilized copper that has been flushed outward from the sloping margin of a vertically zoned argillic-phyllic alteration plume. Shearer’s description of chalcopyrite in association with “transitional potassic-phyllic” alteration could be a manifestation of local partial overprinting of early potassic by subsequent argillic-phyllic alteration as mentioned previously.

Molybdenum

The distribution of molybdenum enrichment related to the Le Mare hydrothermal system has been defined mostly by soil-molybdenum anomalies. All of the largest and most intense of these anomalies are spatially associated with quartz-sericite-pyrite (phyllic) alteration lower eastern flank of the argillic-phyllic alteration plume (Figure 22E). Molybdenum enrichment is conspicuously absent in the copper showings that are related to potassic alteration. Discussions of the relevance of molybdenum enrichment to alteration and the distribution of soil-molybdenum anomalies form part of sections 4.2.1 and 5.3.2 of this report.

A small, roadside outcrop hosting visible molybdenite was located by the 1991 Stow mapping crew (Birkeland, 1991) on the main Gooding Cove road southwest of Culleet Lake. It was described as follows:

> At the Mo Road showing to the west of Culleet Lake, sparse chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralization has been noted in the road cut associated with advanced argillic and phyllic alteration ...

Birkeland, A.O.; 1991: p. 14.

The outcrop was less than 5 m (16.4 ft) long and was composed of white to yellow sericite with subsequent and veinlets and disseminations of clay and a white chalky mineral that Shearer identified as geyserite. Traces of fine-grained molybdenite and possibly chalcopyrite were disseminated throughout the rock.

The Mo Road outcrop is located at about U.T.M. co-ordinates: 5,585,884 N., 577,209 E. (50° 25' 12" N., 127°54' 47"W.) on the FAR WEST 1 (546543) claim. It is within a small area of phyllic alteration between the road and Culleet Lake (Figure 14). The most important aspect of this outcrop is that, as at the flank of the argillic-phyllic alteration plume in the South Gossan zone and at the Island Copper mine deposit, molybdenite mineralization is demonstrated to be intimately associated with phyllic alteration in outcrop (sections 4.2.3 and 5.3.2, this report) (Table 10).

Comparison of the Island Copper and Le Mare Hydrothermal Systems

The Island Copper mine deposit covered an elongate 1,750 X 480 m (5,741 X1,575 ft) oval-shaped area. From the mine’s opening until 1994, a total of 345 million tonnes (380 million tons) of ore having average head grades of 0.41% copper, 0.017% molybdenum, 0.19 gm/mt (0.006 oz/ton) gold and 1.4 gm/mt (0.041 oz/ton) silver were produced.

The Le Mare hydrothermal system is exposed in an oval-shaped area with axes measuring about 5,000 X 3,000 m (16,404 X 9,843 ft). There is more than sufficient area within the exposed boundaries of the Le Mare hydrothermal system to accommodate a pit the size of the one required at the Island Copper mine deposit.

Many aspects of the Le Mare hydrothermal system are quite similar to those of the Island Copper mine deposit. Similarities and differences between the two systems are tabulated by the writer as follows:

Table 8
Comparison of the Island Copper and Le Mare Hydrothermal Systems

Aspect	Island Copper Hydrothermal System	Le Mare Hydrothermal System
Mineral occurrence class	Calc-alkalic porphyry Cu-Au-Mo	Calc-alkalic porphyry Cu-Mo (Au potential is not assessed)
Age	175 m.y - Middle Jurassic Period Aaelnian-Bajocian Stage	175 m.y - Middle Jurassic Period Aaelnian-Bajocian Stage
Host rocks	Bonanza Supergroup mafic to intermediate meta- volcanic and associated meta-sedimentary rocks	Bonanza Supergroup mafic to intermediate meta-volcanic and associated meta-sedimentary rocks
Controlling structures	End Creek Fault: west-northwest trending, right-lateral, sub-vertical, regional fault	proposed west-northwest trending, right lateral, sub-vertical, regional fault
Local structures	block faults, minor folds	block faults, drape folds
Localization	dilational jog along the regional structure	proposed dilational jog along a regional structure
Alteration	Early Potassic and Pro-grade Propylitic: 1. Inner potassic: qtz-actinolite-hb-Na.plag- =/-scapolite-apatite (low Cu + Mo contents) 2. Outer potassic: bio-mag-albite-kspar +/-amphiboles (>0.2% Cu) 3+4. Propylitic: chlorite-calcite-epidotepyrite 3. (<0.3% Cu) 4. (<0.1% Cu) Intermediate phyllic-argillic: sericite kaolinite-illite-chlorite +/- pyrite (Mo and minor Cu mineralization) Late Advanced Argillic: (hosted in pyrophyllite-dumortiorite breccia) pyroph-qtz-sericite-kaoliniteclays-dumortiorite	Early Potassic plumes surrounded by Pro-grade Propylitic 1. Potassic plume: core of kspar-qtz +/-bio intruded by qtz-jasper all contained in silicic envelope (Cu showings in core areas) 2. Outer propylitic: chlorite-calciteepidote-pyrite (low Cu) Intermediate phyllic-argillic: sericitekaolinite-clays-chlorite at the South Gossan zone (asst. with soil-Mo anomalies) Late advanced argillic: (restricted to a few permeable faults) sericite-kaolinite-clays
Intrusion	1. Early mineral rhyodacite (altered and associated with potassic alt and most Cu mineralization) 2. Intra-mineral rhyodacite (altered and asst with most Mo and minor Cu mineralization) 3. Late-mineral rhyodacite (unaltered) and pyrophyllite breccia (post-mineral)	1. Rhyodacite breccia at Culleet Creek zone with qtz-jasper (late potassic) alteration 2. Altered + unaltered felsic dykes in the South Gossan zone 3. Rhyodacite northwest of Dumortiorite Creek-Unaltered aplite at the head of Dumortiorite Creek
Mineralization	1. Early Cu-Au+/-Mo asst with kalt 2. Late Mo-Cu+/-Au asst with argillicphyllic alt	1. Cu showings + soil anomalies asst with kalt 2. Mo Road showing and soil anomalies asst with phyllic alt

NOTE: Au = gold, Cu = copper, Mo = molybdenum, bio = biotite, hb = hornblende, kspar = potassium feldspar, mag = magnetite, plag = plagioclase feldspar, qtz = quartz, alt = alteration, kalt = potassic alteration, m.y. = millions of years ago.

The deposits of the Island Copper Cluster differ from typical calc-alkalic porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits in that, for the most part, they have gold contents similar to those of alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposits (Perelló et al., 1995).

EXPLORATION 2011

Background

In 2011 a series of mapping surveys were completed in the Le Mare Lake area focusing in on an area located along the western section of the Farwest claim group. More specifically, in an area roughly bounded by: west of Le Mare Lake, south of Culleet Creek and east of Gooding Cove with surveys extending from near tide water to summit of 450 meters.

Previous geophysical VLF-EM surveys (1992) and soil geochemical surveys (2009) conducted in this area have outlined copper (gold) anomalous targets. A VLF-EM conductive signature was outlined along a northeast trending ridge (summit elev. 488 m) which is coincidental with a geochemical gold high. Three separate copper soil anomalies were outlined from the 2009 surveys. One of these anomalies is coincidental and responsible for the New Destiny copper zone discovered by backhoe trenching during March-April exploration in 2011.

Access to the mapping project site was via the Restless Creek mainline logging and branch roads. For mapping control, the authored utilized a PC mapping tool referred to as the Yuma Tablet PC. The mapping tool has Windows 7 Professional operating system and installed with Microsoft Office Suite. For mapping, geospatial Arc GIS software was installed and a 1:20,000 scale topographical map, supplied by the logging company detailing all natural and man-made features, was uploaded. All geological rock outcrops encountered were entered into the Yuma, generally at 1:5000 scale. A hand-held GPS Garmin model was also utilized as backup for field mapping plus, a 1:20,000 hard copy base map was used to manually plot all the outcrops mapped. This traditional procedure was a precautionary measure taken as the author was a first time user of the Yuma. Once proficient, the author found the Yuma quite time saving.

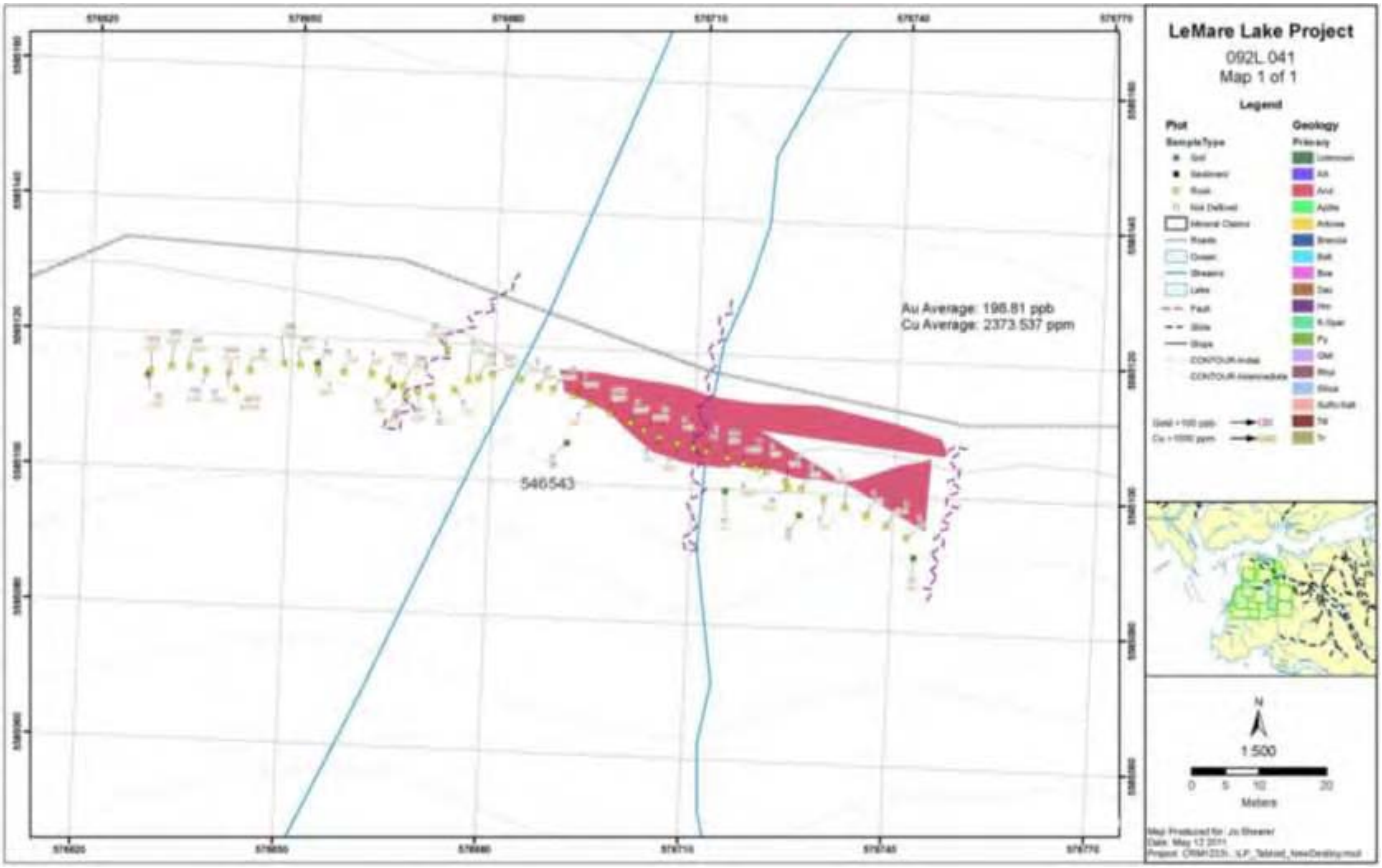
The Yuma Tablet along with the base map were submitted to Coastal Resource Mapping Ltd., GIS specialists, where the mapping data was downloaded and computer generated geological maps produced for future field mapping surveys and updates.

Historical exploration surveys along the south end of the southeast arm of Le Mare have outlined hydrothermal alteration signatures related to porphyry mineral environment. Subsequent geochemical soil surveys have delineated a coincident copper-molybdenum anomaly, referred to as the 'South Gossan zone', that supports a porphyry type model. The copper mineralization (e.g. Gorby, New Destiny and other related showings) found in the area mapped noted-above (see Figure 1), is currently viewed in the technical report (J. Ostler, P.Geo., April 30, 2010) as at least 6 distinct 'hydrothermal-plume' copper-potential hosted systems and interpreted as been hosted in 'dilational jog' (pull-apart structure) similar to the Island Copper cluster deposits.

Based on the mapping surveys and empirical field data presented in this summary report, the author herein presents an argument that supports evidence for the potential of an epithermal and or a volcanogenic-type, massive sulphide environment – a long side the porphyry copper model discussed in the technical report. Although no massive sulphide mineralization (e.g. float, etc.) as yet has been documented (to the author's knowledge), however the proxy to such potential mineralization can be found in the rocks mapped and interpreted as discussed below.

The regional tectonstratigraphic framework is represented by the northwest trending, Early to Middle Jurassic Bonanza volcanic arc. The Bonanza arc, evolved as part of the upper stratigraphic Bonanza Group, in a convergent-margin setting, built on basement comprising distinctive mid-Paleozoic arc volcanic rocks of Sicker and Buttle Lake groups and the Late Triassic Vancouver Group which includes, tholeiitic floold basalts of the Kurmutsen Formation and Quatsino (carbonate) Formation. Resurgence of arc magmatism in Early Jurassic time gave rise to the Bonanaz arc. The arc was thought to have developed in response to eastward-directed subduction of Pacific Ocean lithosphere during Early to Middle Jurassic times.

FIGUE 20B



LeMare Lake Project
092L.041
Map 1 of 1
Legend
Plot
Geology
Au Average: 198.81 ppb
Cu Average: 2373.537 ppm
546543
N
1:500
0 5 10 20
Meters

The Bonanza Group also forms part of the Insular Belt, a morphological belt that defines the southern portion of the Wrangellia Terrane, underlying Vancouver Island and coastal sections of British Columbia. The accretion of the Wrangellia to the inboard terranes of the Coast and Intermontane Belts occurred as late as mid-Cretaceous or as early as Middle Jurassic. This accretionary deformational event resulted in the development of the Middle Jurassic Nassian Orogeny manifested by regional lower greenschist facies metamorphism, transpressional and tensional faulting and shallow west dipping monoclines. This was followed by uplift, erosion and unroofing caused by the Late Jurassic to Late Cretaceous Columbia Orogeny, with deposition of detritus derived from the Bonanza Group volcanic rocks to form Middle Jurassic and Early Cretaceous conglomerates.

The Bonanza Group is comprised of: Late Triassic, platformal carbonates and siliclasitic sedimentary rocks of the Parson Bay Formation; upper Late Triassic to Early Jurassic volcanic-sedimentary unit, suggested to be a nascent arc and; Early to Middle Jurassic Le Mare Lake mature arc volcanics.

The Le Mare Lake volcanics constitute thick sequences of intercalated volcanic and marine sedimentary strata and mark episode of regionally extensive subaerial volcanism in the Bonanza Group. Wide variety of rock types in the Le Mare Lake proper include: black to grey-green or reddish grey, aphanitic to plagioclase-phyric, amygdaloidal flows of basaltic to andesitic composition; siliceous apple green to purplish banded andesite; grey to creamy pink and pale buff dacitic to rhyolitic flows; rhyodacitic to rhyolitic pyro-megaclastic flows and basaltic to rhyolitic volcanic breccia.

Culleet Creek Copper-enriched Volcanic Horizon

A volcanic horizon which is cut by Culleet Creek and which makes up part of the overall Le Mare Lake volcanic suite, is herein referred to as the Culleet Creek volcanic horizon by the author (Figure 1.) in order to distinguish it from the remaining Le Mare Lake volcanco-lithostrata. This particular volcanic flow-horizon is bimodal and appears to be more enriched in copper than other volcanic horizons currently mapped in the Le Mare Lake proper to date.

The Culleet Creek volcanic andesitic horizon is temporal with rhyolitic pyroclastic flow horizons (see Figure 1). The andesite is characteristically aphanitic with alternating greyish green-maroon flow bands (Photos 1 & 2).

Photo 1 West Side Road, Off Restless Mainline

Within in this copper enriched andesitic horizon, the flow bands predominately trend northerly and dip between 40-60 degrees west as depicted in Photo 1 above. Within this road section some 20 meters up the road and to the right of this photo, are well mineralized, angular copper-epidote-bearing float, scattered along the ditch line, which suggest to be in-place. One of the better grab samples obtained by the author assayed **0.64% Cu and 77 ppb gold** (also Figure 1). Approximately 30-50 meters down the road and to the left of the photo, exposed along the stream bed, are intensely sheared, brecciated, creamy-kaolinitic altered rhyolite flows. The flows also carried mega-pyroclastic, thinly laminated rhyo-dacitic angular fragments which appear to floating and carried along in a grey siliceous, aphanitic matrix see Photo 3 below.

Photo 2 Restless Mainline

Photo above is from log landing-road cut, located about 200 meters higher in elevation then Gorby copper showing and about 300 meters lower from the sample collected in Photo 1. The exposure, characteristically displays siliceous (almost chert-like) dacitic to andesitic of geyish-green, marooned coloured flow banding. This section hosts limited chalcopyrite and malachite staining along fractures. A chip sample collected from the above photo assayed **0.45% copper and 20 ppb gold.**

Copper mineralization found along this exposed section is hosted within the same stratigraphic volcanic horizon as found in Photo 3 above. These 2 copper zones are temporal and are related to the copper mineralization found in the New Destiny and Gorby zones. Although the copper zones appear to occur in slightly different levels or horizons within the andesitic flow and vary in size and tenure, they suggest to be related to one and the same copper mineralizing event. Of the 4 zones found to date, New Destiny is the largest containing the highest copper and gold values associated with mineralization hosted along intense shearing and brecciation and pyroclastic-like andesitic fragments, over approximate andesitic flow- true thicknes of at least 80-100 meters. The highest sample assay value collected from the New Destiny copper zone, based on the GPS sample position, appears to have been obtained by on the samplers, along a major shear-breccia structure. This sample contained **3.473 gm/t Au, 4.05% Cu, 15.2 gm/t Ag** along with epithermal signature-like minerals: **2,046 ppm As, 49.2 ppm Cd** and, **152 ppm Hg**.

Photo 3 Below the New Destiny Showing

Photo 3 displays large, mega-pyroclastic, rhyolite to rhyodacite angular fragments, also incorporated with the pyroclastic flow, is a large mafic (andesitic) clast. The matrix is composed of aphanitic, greyish, translucent silica.

Photo 4 Pyroclastic Rhyolite with Grey, Siliceous, Pyrite-rich Matrix (45 ppm Cu & <5 ppb Au)

Photo 5 Intercalated Andesite Lens in Rhyolite Breccia Flow

Photo 6 West End of Le Mare Lake

The bottom road near west end of Le Mare Lake, is a section of faulted rhyolite (photo 6) displaying a major northeast striking – southeast steeply dipping, fault with 3-4 meter wide grey gouge (see Figure 2).

Photos 4-6 are taken of northwest trending pyroclastic rhyolite flows near the western end of Le Mare Lake. This is flow is interpreted as part of and temporal to the hydrothermal-geyserite alteration mapped along the road cut as shown in Figure 1.

The pyroclastic rhyolite and rhyodacitic flows mapped above are similar to the Pemberton Hills rhyolite. The Pemberton Hills rhyolite horizon is considered to be younger then the Le Mare Lake volcanics however, possible viscous flow-dome-like complexes similar to the Pemberton Hills should not be overlooked in the Le Mare Lake proper. Further mapping of the Culleet Creek andesite- rhyolite pyroclastic volcanic pile could vector to proximal environment(s) for epithermal and or, massive sulphide type mineralization.

DEFORMATION AND METAMORPHISM:

The Le Mare Lake volcanics were subjected to regional deformation (D1) during collision and accretion of the Wrangellia Terrane to west coast Intermontane Belts of British Columbia, between Middle Jurassic to mid-Cretaceous time. During the Nassian Orogeny (D1), the volcanic rocks would also have experienced regional lower greenschist facies metamorphism. A second deformation phase (D2) would have occurred during the Late Jurassic to Late Cretaceous Columbian Orogeny as the result of on-going subduction of the Pacific Oceanic (Juan De Fuca) plate. This orogeny would have produced D2 greenschist overprinting and further tilting of the Le Mare Lake volcanic as shown in the following photos.

Photos 1 and 2 above show low grade greenschist facies volcanic flows moderately dipping to the west which were probably subjected to the initial deformation (D2) folding producing large open monoclines and subsequently further tilted by D2 deformation.

Photo 7 Just East of New Destiny Showing

Photo shows andesitic flows with open fold limb dipping to the northwest probably related to D2 folding. Above the yellow dashed-line are incipient pillow-like lavas.

Photo 8 Part of New Destiny Showing

Part of a section of the New Destiny copper zone across 20 meters displaying intense shearing and brecciation (between dotted lines) probably related to tranpressional deformation (D3). It is along this section that the high grade copper-gold-silver sample was collected.

Photo 9 Part of New Destiny Showing

Photo showing near the western end of the New Destiny some 130 meters west of photo 8. Fault above (marked in dashed line) is probably related to same fault-shear system in photo 8. The fault strikes northeast and dips shallow to southeast. This structure could also be interpreted as a possible thrust fault with HW riding over FW related to D3 deformation (see Figure 2).

Mineralization:

Presently, all of the copper mineralization examined by the author to date is hosted in the Le Mare Lake andesitic volcanic rocks, with the Culleet Creek volcanic horizon more copper enriched then others. Although the pyroclastic rhyolite flows can carry abundant siliceous, fine pyrite, the copper content is generally low. The copper mineralization found on all of the 4 copper zones noted above are predominately structurally controlled, occurring as thin fracture veinlets or as fracture healed, irregular quartz-chalcopyrite veins. Some disseminated or isolated blebs of copper can be found away from the structurally controlled veinlets. The copper-bearing quartz veins characteristically fill architecturally prepared structural sites such as in the case of the New Destiny zone and to a lesser extent at the Gorby. Where there is an increase in quartz veining, chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization tend to be more abundant. This is evident in the New Destiny, especially along one narrow exposed section where there is highly siliceous quartz veining carrying abundant chalcopyrite and pyrite, as displayed by the photo below.

Photo 10 **Quartz Veining at the New Destiny Showing**

The copper(gold)-bearing andesite and the rhyolite and pyroclastic flows are temporal and suggest some phreatomagmatic activity. The possibility that some of this mineralization was syngenetically deposited and the possibility of defining a volcanogenic style mineralization of temporal epithermal environment on the Farwest property, is a concept that will require further mapping and prospecting.

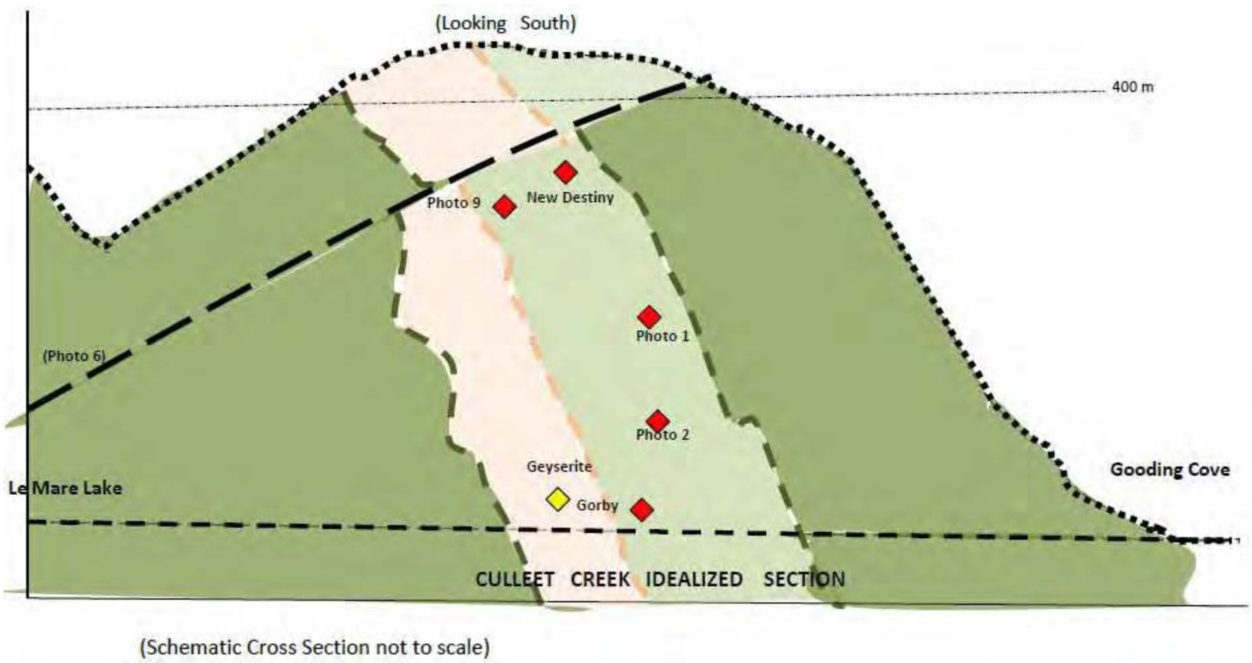


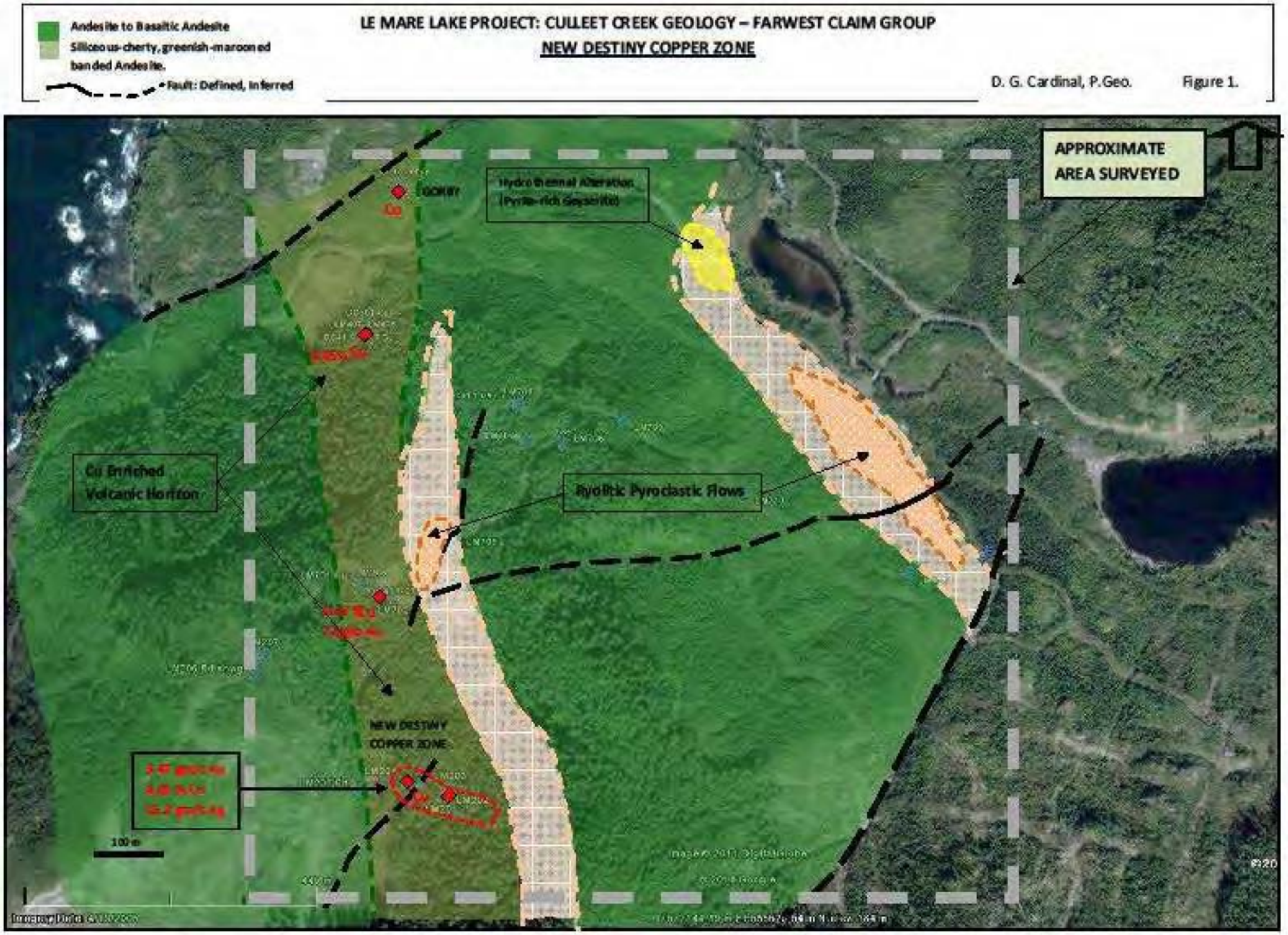
FIGURE 20C

SOME PRELIMINARY CONTRAINTS TO THE COPPER AND GOLD MINERALIZATION

Copper and gold mineralization is hosted along an andesitic volcanic horizon temporally and spatially related to ryholitic and rhyolite pyroclastic flows. The mineralization is post deformational and appears in part, to be structurally related, and could also be considered as a volcanic-hosted orogenic style mineralization, with of some of the mineralized-bearing fluids originating from a deeper seated (mesozonal) pluton.

The New Destiny Showing was discovered in 2010. In the 2011 program the showing was trenched with a tracked excavator and sampled in 3m intervals by chip samples, Figure 20. The results show over 200m averaging over 0.2% copper with significant gold.

Gold in soil anomalies are widespread, the largest is on the knoll southwest of the New Destiny showing which is 100m long NE-SW and 400m east-west. There may be a mineralized fault zone on the top of the knoll that is the source of the gold. Gold values range up to 947 ppb gold.


LE MARE LAKE PROJECT: CULLEET CREEK GEOLOGY – FARWEST CLAIM GROUP
NEW DESTINY COPPER ZONE
Andesite to Basaltic Andesite
Siliceous-cherty, greenish-marooned banded Andesite.
Fault: Defined, Inferred
D. G. Cardinal, P.Geo.
Figure 1.
APPROXIMATE AREA SURVEYED
Hydrothermal Alteration (Pyrite-rich Geyserite)
Cu Enriched Volcanic Horizon
Ryolitic Pyroclastic Flows
NEW DESTINY COPPER ZONE
100 m

Soil Surveys

Of the three major soil surveys conducted around the Le Mare hydrothermal system, the 1991 Stow survey (Birkeland, 1991) was the most extensive and most closely resembled a regional survey. Also A. O. Birkeland (1991) made the only calculation of soil-metal thresholds using sample populations. However, he adjusted some of his thresholds downward, which enlarged anomalies (Table 4).

Contoured soil-copper and molybdenum concentrations in soils from the 1991 Stow, 2007 Equus and 2009 New Destiny surveys (Birkeland, 1991; Shearer, 2007 and 2010, respectively) (Figures 21E to 22W). The most recent data was preferentially plotted in areas of overlap.

Most high soil-copper concentrations coincide with orange-weathering, orthoclase-quartz, potassic alteration. This co-incidence facilitated identification of the hydrothermal plumes in the northwestern part of the La Mare hydrothermal system (Figures 15 and 21W). It supports the theses that copper mineralization at depth, probably is related to potassic alteration like at the Island Copper mine deposit (Section 11.1 of this report) (Figure 13). At the South Gossan zone, where argillic-phyllic alteration ahs overprinted on previous potassic alteration, soil-copper anomalies are small and weak (Figure 21E). This indicates that copper, previously deposited with potassic alteration, has been partly removed from the rocks of this area during this later alteration phase.

All significant soil-molybdenum anomalies are spatially associated with the lower eastern flank of the plume of argillic-phyllic alteration adjacent to an area of quartz-sericite-pyrite (phyllic) alteration (Figure 22DE) (section 10.2.1 of this report). None are associated with the earlier potassic hydrothermal plumes (Figure 22W).

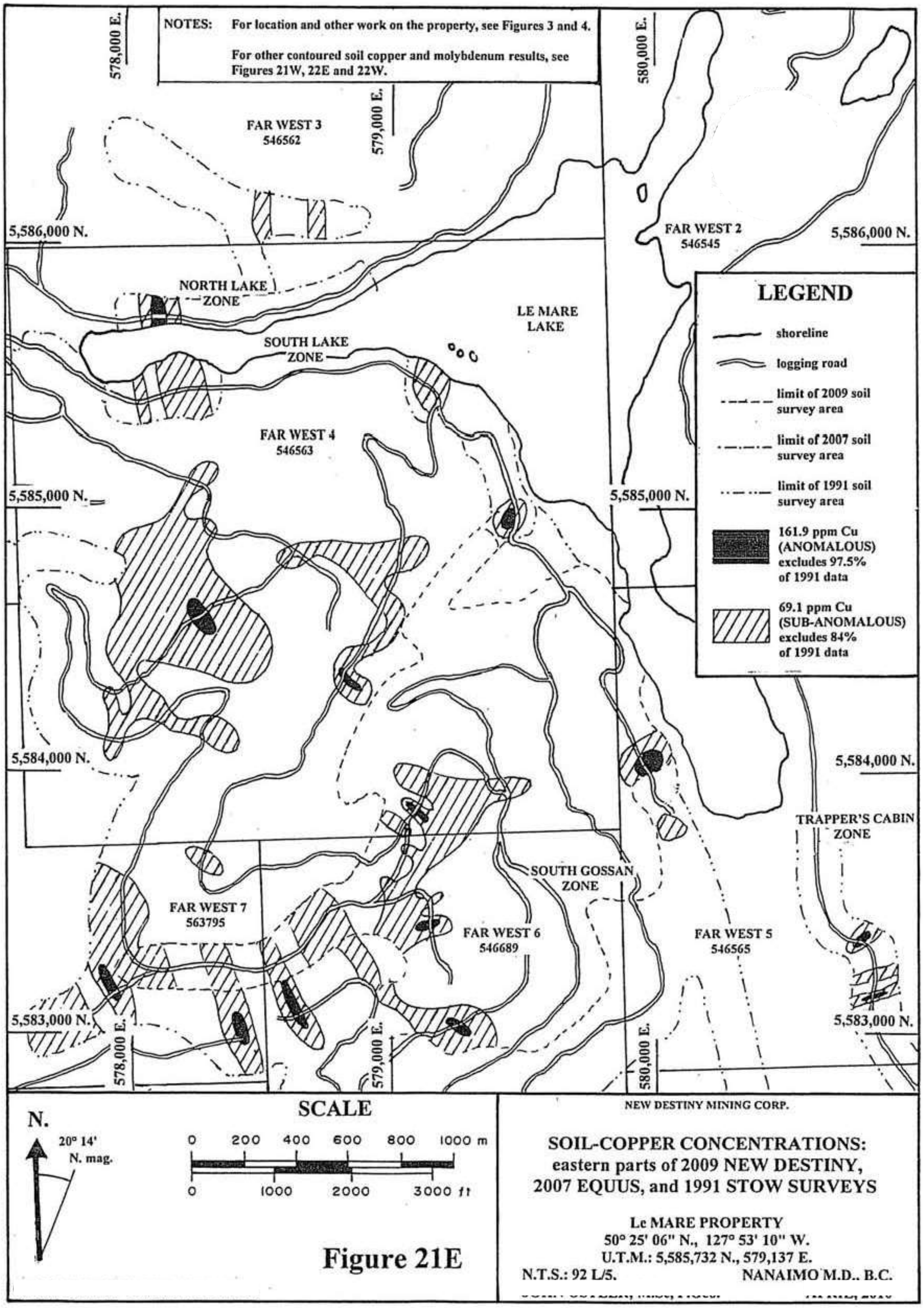

NOTES: For location and other work on the property, see Figures 3 and 4.
For other contoured soil copper and molybdenum results, see Figures 21W, 22E and 22W.
578,000 E.
579,000 E.
580,000 E.
5,586,000 N.
5,585,000 N.
5,584,000 N.
5,583,000 N.
FAR WEST 3
546562
FAR WEST 2
546545
NORTH LAKE ZONE
SOUTH LAKE ZONE
LE MARE LAKE
FAR WEST 4
546563
FAR WEST 7
563795
FAR WEST 6
546689
FAR WEST 5
546565
SOUTH GOSSAN ZONE
TRAPPER'S CABIN ZONE
LEGEND
shoreline
logging road
limit of 2009 soil survey area
limit of 2007 soil survey area
limit of 1991 soil survey area
161.9 ppm Cu (ANOMALOUS) excludes 97.5% of 1991 data
69.1 ppm Cu (SUB-ANOMALOUS) excludes 84% of 1991 data
N.
20° 14' N. mag.
SCALE
0 200 400 600 800 1000 m
0 1000 2000 3000 ft
Figure 21E
NEW DESTINY MINING CORP.
SOIL-COPPER CONCENTRATIONS: eastern parts of 2009 NEW DESTINY, 2007 EQUUS, and 1991 STOW SURVEYS
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5.
NANAIMO M.D.. B.C.

FIGURE 21A

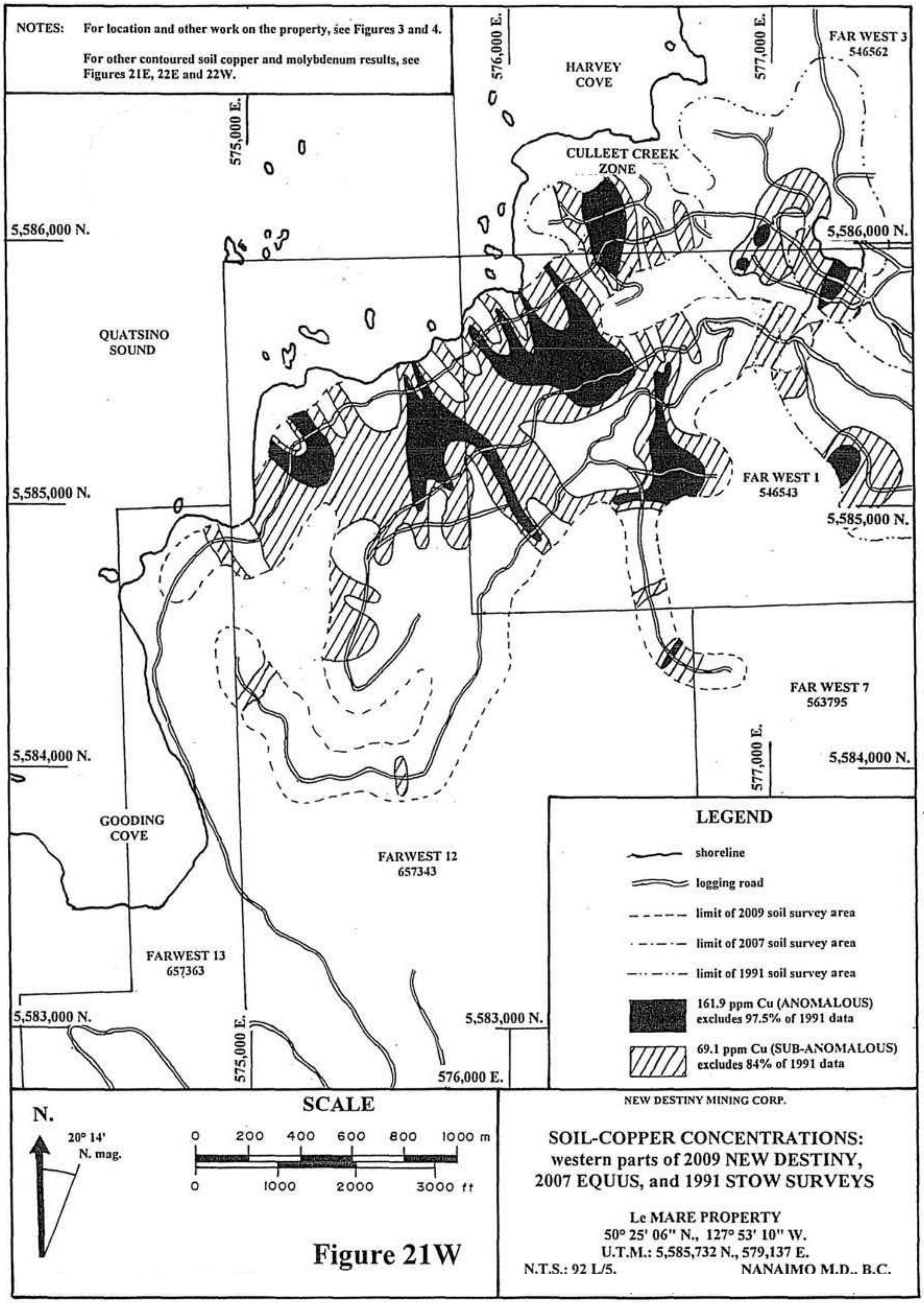

NOTES: For location and other work on the property, see Figures 3 and 4.
For other contoured soil copper and molybdenum results, see Figures 21E, 22E and 22W.
576,000 E.
577,000 E.
575,000 E.
HARVEY COVE
FAR WEST 3
546562
CULLEET CREEK ZONE
5,586,000 N.
QUATSINO SOUND
FAR WEST 1
546543
5,585,000 N.
FAR WEST 7
563795
5,584,000 N.
GOODING COVE
FARWEST 12
657343
FARWEST 13
657363
5,583,000 N.
576,000 E.
LEGEND
shoreline
logging road
limit of 2009 soil survey area
limit of 2007 soil survey area
limit of 1991 soil survey area
161.9 ppm Cu (ANOMALOUS) excludes 97.5% of 1991 data
69.1 ppm Cu (SUB-ANOMALOUS) excludes 84% of 1991 data
N.
20° 14' N. mag.
SCALE
0 200 400 600 800 1000 m
0 1000 2000 3000 ft
Figure 21W
NEW DESTINY MINING CORP.
SOIL-COPPER CONCENTRATIONS: western parts of 2009 NEW DESTINY, 2007 EQUUS, and 1991 STOW SURVEYS
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5.
NANAIMO M.D., B.C.

FIGURE 21B

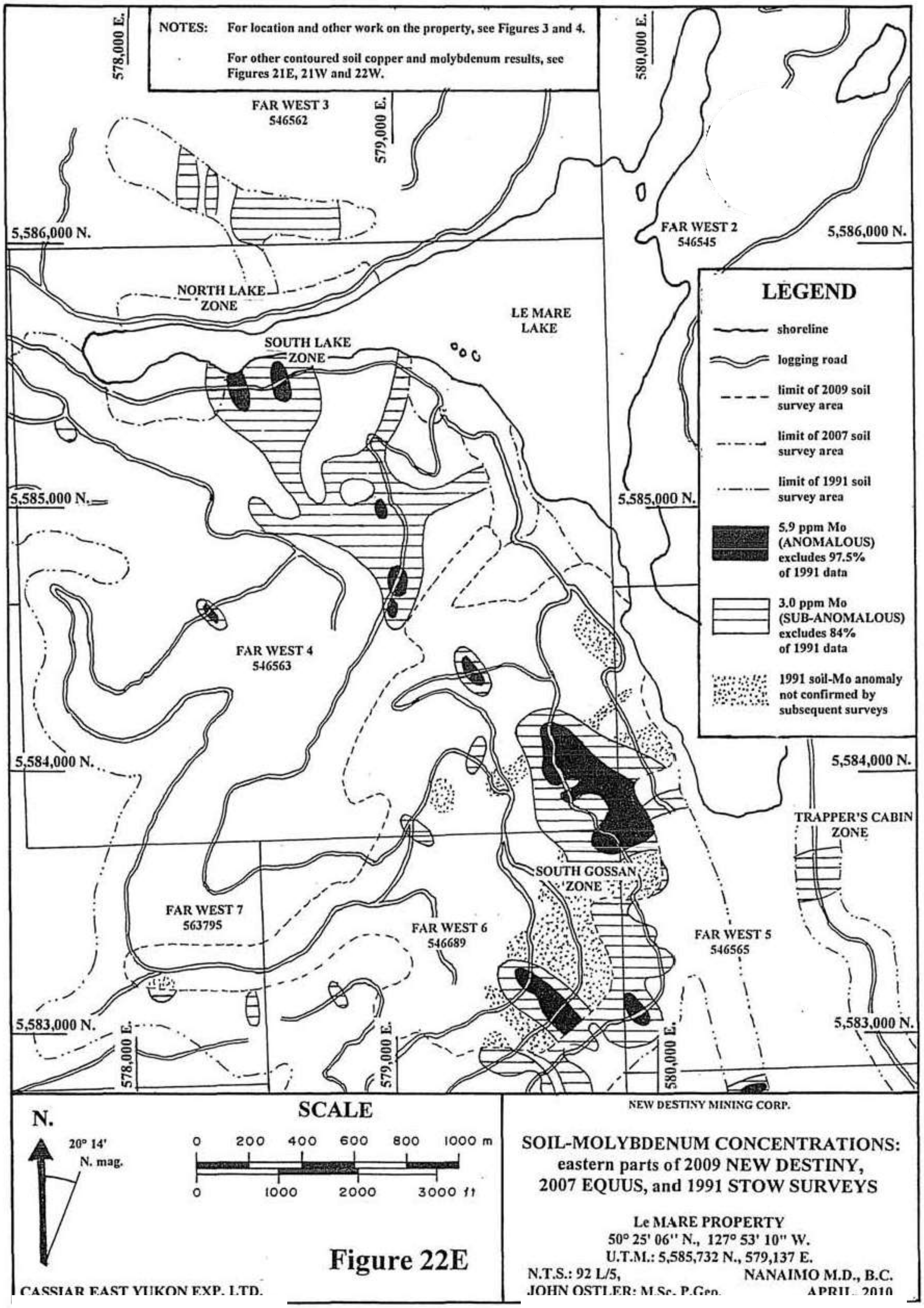

NOTES: For location and other work on the property, see Figures 3 and 4.
For other contoured soil copper and molybdenum results, see Figures 21E, 21W and 22W.
578,000 E.
579,000 E.
580,000 E.
FAR WEST 3
546562
FAR WEST 2
546545
5,586,000 N.
NORTH LAKE ZONE
LE MARE LAKE
SOUTH LAKE ZONE
5,585,000 N.
FAR WEST 4
546563
5,584,000 N.
TRAPPER'S CABIN ZONE
SOUTH GOSSAN ZONE
FAR WEST 7
563795
FAR WEST 6
546689
FAR WEST 5
546565
5,583,000 N.
LEGEND
shoreline
logging road
limit of 2009 soil survey area
limit of 2007 soil survey area
limit of 1991 soil survey area
5.9 ppm Mo (ANOMALOUS) excludes 97.5% of 1991 data
3.0 ppm Mo (SUB-ANOMALOUS) excludes 84% of 1991 data
1991 soil-Mo anomaly not confirmed by subsequent surveys
N.
20° 14'
N. mag.
SCALE
0 200 400 600 800 1000 m
0 1000 2000 3000 ft
Figure 22E
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.
NEW DESTINY MINING CORP.
SOIL-MOLYBDENUM CONCENTRATIONS:
eastern parts of 2009 NEW DESTINY,
2007 EQUUS, and 1991 STOW SURVEYS
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5,
NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER: M.Sc. P.Geo.
APRIL 2010

Figure 22A

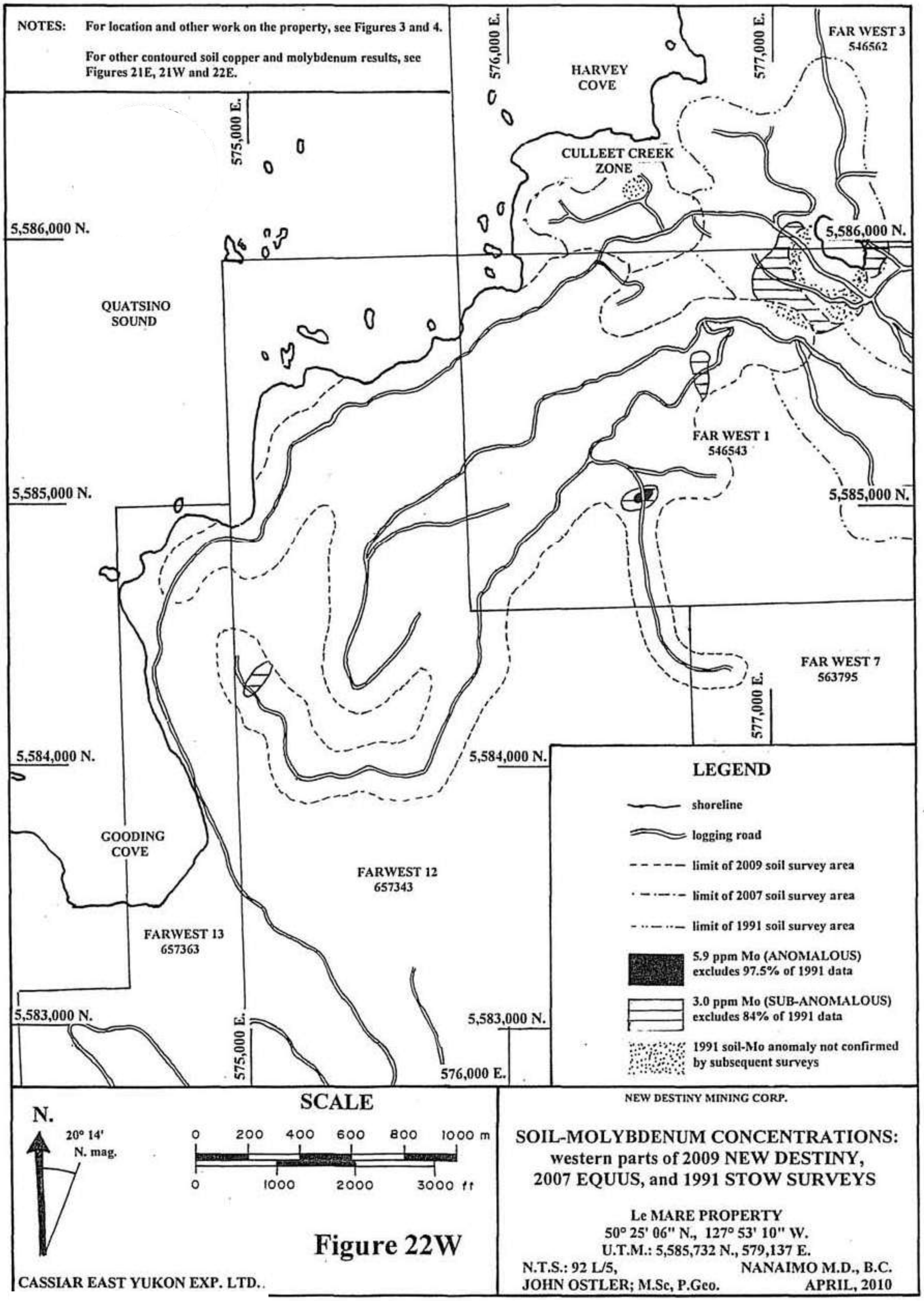

NOTES: For location and other work on the property, see Figures 3 and 4.
For other contoured soil copper and molybdenum results, see Figures 21E, 21W and 22E.
576,000 E.
577,000 E.
575,000 E.
HARVEY COVE
FAR WEST 3
546562
CULLEET CREEK ZONE
5,586,000 N.
QUATSINO SOUND
FAR WEST 1
546543
5,585,000 N.
FAR WEST 7
563795
5,584,000 N.
GOODING COVE
FARWEST 12
657343
FARWEST 13
657363
5,583,000 N.
LEGEND
shoreline
logging road
limit of 2009 soil survey area
limit of 2007 soil survey area
limit of 1991 soil survey area
5.9 ppm Mo (ANOMALOUS) excludes 97.5% of 1991 data
3.0 ppm Mo (SUB-ANOMALOUS) excludes 84% of 1991 data
1991 soil-Mo anomaly not confirmed by subsequent surveys
N.
20° 14' N. mag.
SCALE
0 200 400 600 800 1000 m
0 1000 2000 3000 ft
Figure 22W
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD..
NEW DESTINY MINING CORP.
SOIL-MOLYBDENUM CONCENTRATIONS: western parts of 2009 NEW DESTINY, 2007 EQUUS, and 1991 STOW SURVEYS
Le MARE PROPERTY
50° 25' 06" N., 127° 53' 10" W.
U.T.M.: 5,585,732 N., 579,137 E.
N.T.S.: 92 L/5, NANAIMO M.D., B.C.
JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc, P.Geo. APRIL, 2010

FIGURE 22B

DRILLING (Previous)

No drilling was conducted during the current (2009) exploration program.

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The Le Mare hydrothermal system has been just barely unroofed by erosion. The top of the potassic alteration zone is exposed along the crests of Le Mare and Gooding ridges, located between Le Mare Lake and Gooding Cove in the southwestern part of the Le Mare property. Local magnetic field gradient indicates that this system occupies a 5 X 3 km (3.05 X 1.83 mi) or 15 km2 (5.6 mi2) oval-shaped area that may be hosted by a dilational jog in a regional right-lateral fault system. The proposed fault system is similar to the one that hosts the Island Copper Cluster deposits near Port McNeill, British Columbia.

At surface, copper mineralization occurs in discrete showings-areas, located preferentially in the central parts of sub-vertical hydrothermal plumes. These plumes have core-zones of orthoclase-quartz-biotite (potassic) alteration, enveloped in siliceous exteriors. The gradual decrease in the orthoclase:quartz ratio from about 4:1 in potassic core zones to less than 1:20 in siliceous envelopes, indicates that peripheral silicification is a distal phase of the core-zone potassic alteration and is not overprinted by it. Orthoclase-quartz-biotite alteration is succeeded by quartz-jasper alteration; both phases are mineralized with chalcopyrite, and minor quantities of bornite. This potassic alteration is accompanied by co-incident soil-copper and local magnetic anomalies. Discovering economically viable concentrations of copper mineralization within the Le Mare hydrothermal system depends on the successful identification of zones where these hydrothermal plumes and copper occurrences coalesce.

Molybdenum enrichment occurs in areas flanking phyllic alteration in a 600-m (1,968.5-ft) diameter argillic-phyllic alteration plume, covering a 0.28 km2 (0.1 mi2) area in the eastern part of system in the South Gossan zone. Another, much less extensive plume of argillic-phyllic alteration is exposed between the Culleet Creek zone and Culleet Lake in the system's northwestern part. These two plumes cover less than 2% of the total exposure-area of the Le Mare hydrothermal system. Argillic-phyllic alteration post-dates and overprints potassic alteration.

Both sample results and the distribution of soil-copper and molybdenum anomalies, demonstrate that copper and molybdenum mineralization are associated with early potassic and subsequent argillic-phyllic alteration events respectively. They occur together in significant amounts only where molybdenum enrichment has overprinted that of copper.

Most aspects of the Le Mare hydrothermal system are similar with those of the Island Copper Cluster deposits. Geology, alteration, and mineralization at surface at the Le Mare hydrothermal system correspond with those attributes at the Island Copper mine above the main deposit. These similarities indicate that the Le Mare hydrothermal system may host a calc-alkalic porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit of the Island Copper Cluster type.

The Early Jurassic-age land surface above the Le Mare hydrothermal system, and whatever near surface hot-spring environment that it may have hosted, has been lost to erosion. Only a few narrow roots of a late, advanced argillic alteration occur in the argillic-phyllic alteration plume in the South Gossan zone. They attest to the former existence of hot spring development above the current erosional level.

Previously, the Le Mare hydrothermal system has been investigated for geyserite ($SiO_2.nH_2O$), an industrial mineral related to hot spring deposits. The level of exposure of the Le Mare hydrothermal system is beneath that favourable for the development of near-surface clays and industrial minerals. The chance of finding a commercially viable geyserite deposit in this area is low to nil.

Most exploration has been conducted in the northeastern part of the Le Mare hydrothermal system; its southeastern part remains sparsely explored to unexplored. Six BQ diamond drill holes penetrated the northeastern margin of the Le Mare system in 1992. One hole that penetrated the Culleet Creek potassic alteration plume, intersected five 2-m (6.56-ft) and one 4.7-m (15.42-ft) long intersections that contained from 500 to 959 ppm copper, which is similar to the tenor of copper mineralization in nearby trenches. Copper mineralization at surface is locally quite variable. The writer's samples range from 3 ppm to 6.57% copper. Generally, the reproducibility of small-scale sampling is low. Such variability should be expected in mineralization located near the top of the potassic alteration zone of a porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit. Less than 1% of the surface area of the Le Mare hydrothermal system has been drilled.

Recommendations

It is recommended that a two-phase work program be conducted on the Le Mare hydrothermal system to explore for the presence of a calc-alkalic porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit of the Island Copper Cluster type.

The first phase of the recommended work program comprises geological mapping, prospecting, and soil survey. The services of an excavator, two pick-up trucks and an all-terrain vehicle (quad) will be required to provide efficient access to the work-area.

Geological mapping and prospecting should be conducted over the whole 15 km2 (5.6 mi2) covered by the hydrothermal system. Focus of this work should be on: 1. identifying areas of mineralization that may be present, 2. recording the relationship among mineralization and the various alteration types that are known to be present in the system, 3. mapping the distribution of alteration types to determine the locations of potassic and argillic-phyllic alteration plumes which are hosts of copper and molybdenum mineralization respectively, 4. discerning both the volcanic and intrusive stratigraphy, and the pattern of drape folding.

Soil samples should be collected along traverses using the many logging roads that are present throughout the area covered by hydrothermal system. In most parts of the project-area, logging roads are sufficiently close together to enable contouring of soil data between them. Contour traverses through the bush will be necessary in locations with widely spaced roads. Soil samples should be taken at 50-m (82-ft) intervals along traverses. During the current (2009) work program, soils were surveyed over 5 km2 (1.9 mi2) of the 15 km2 (5.6 mi2) area of the hydrothermal system. If the sampling density of the 2009 soil survey is maintained, then to survey the remaining 10 km2 (3.7 mi2) will require about 580 samples to be taken along 27.6 km of line. A cost-estimate of this first-phase of the recommended work comprises Table 13.

If reasonable encouragement is generated by the results of the first-phase program, it should be followed by a second-phase program of 3-dimensional induced polarization and ground magnetic surveys. Those surveys should be conducted over the whole 15 km2 (5.6 mi2) area of the hydrothermal system. Induced polarization surveys are conducted most efficiently along cut lines where wires of known lengths can be strung out from generators. A survey over the Le Mare hydrothermal system will require the cutting and surveying of about 75 km (45.75 mi) of line to produce a survey grid-area with lines spaced 200 m (656 ft) apart. Cutting lines through dense second-growth rain forest over the rugged terrain on the Le Mare property will be slow work. It is estimated that a 2-man crew will be able to cut only about 0.5 km (0.31 mi) of line per day. A cost estimate of this second-phase of the recommended work comprises Table 14.

The results of the two phases of the recommended work program should produce a three-dimensional assessment of the rock to a depth of about 300 m (984 ft) beneath the surface exposure of the Le Mare hydrothermal system. It is expected that this assessment will be sufficiently detailed to enable precise location of the best target-areas to drill for porphyry copper and molybdenum mineralization.

Table 9
Estimated Cost of the Recommended Second-phase Exploration Program

Item	**Costs**	**Accumulated cost**
Line-cutting Costs: 75 km of line @ $2,250/km (all-in contractor price) Excavator for road opening; 90 hours @ $150/hour Excavator mobilization	 $ 168,750 $ 13,500 $ 5,000 $ 187,250	$ 187,250
Geophysical Survey Costs: 75 km of 3-dimensional induced polarization and ground magnetic surveys @ $3,200/km (all-in contractor price including data manipulation and reporting)	$ 240,000	$ 240,000
Geological Support and Project Management: J.T. Shearer, senior geologist and project manager; 25 days @ 700/day 1 geologist; 25 days @ $650/day each including field work, data manipulation and reporting for assessment	 $ 17,500 $ 16,250 $ 33,750	$ 33,750
Transport and Crew Costs for Geological Support and Management: 1-ton 4X4 pick-up truck; 20 days @ $100/day Gasoline Hotel; 20 man-days @ $100/day Meals in transit; 20 man-days @ $60/day	 $ 2,000 $ 2,500 $ 2,000 $ 1,800 $ 8,300	$ 8,300
Communication Costs: Satellite phone rental; 4 weeks @ $400/week 1 FM truck radio; 1 month @ $750/month	 $ 1,600 $ 750 $ 2,350	$ 2,350
Reporting Costs and Office Expenses: Digital Map Drafting Physical and Electronic Assessment Report Production Costs	 $ 3,000 $800 $ 3,800	$ 3,800
Environmental and Compliance Costs: Top up of current environmental bond for road work and line cutting	$ 10,000	$ 10,000
Itemized Cost of Recommended Second-phase Induced Polarization and Ground Magnetic SurveyProgram		$ 485,450
Harmonized goods and services tax (H.S.T.) (12% of previous items		$ 58,254
Itemized Budget		$ 543,704
Contingency; 10% of itemized budget		$ 54,370
Total Estimated cost of Recommended Second-phase Induced Polarization and Ground Magnetic Survey Program		$ 598,074

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

JANUARY 10, 2012

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

I J. T. (Jo) Shearer, of Unit 5 – 2330 Tyner St. Port Coquitlam, BC, V3C 2Z1, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist and principal of Homegold Resources Ltd.
2. My academic qualifications are:

   - Bachelor of Science, 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

   - Master of Science from the University of London, 1977
3. My professional associations are:

   - Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, Member #19,279 and the APGO in Ontario, Member 1867.

   - Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, Fellow #F439
4. I have been professionally active in the mining industry continuously for over 38 years since initial graduation from university.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of the technical report entitled "Technical Report on the Le Mare Copper-Gold Property" dated June 30, 2011. I have visited the property between February 24, 2011 and May 15, 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 Le Mare Project by examining in detail the available reports and maps and have discussed previous work with person knowledgeable of the area.
7. I have had prior involvement with the property, which is the subject of the technical report.
8. That as of the date of the certificate, to the best of the my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Date **J.T. (Jo) Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.**

Appendix II

Statement of Costs

January 10, 2012

Statement of Costs 2011

Professional Services		
Wages	HST 12%	Total not including HST
J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo., 14 days @ $700/day, March 15-21, April 6-11, 2011	$ 1,176.00	$ 9,800.00
D. G. Cardinal, B.Sc., P.Geo., 10 days @ $650/day March 30 to April 11, 2011	780.00	6,500.00
Subtotal	$ 1,956.00	$ 16,300.00
Expenses		
Transportation:		
Truck 1, fully equipped 4x4, 30 truck days @ $100/day	360.00	3,000.00
Truck 2, fully equipped 4x4, 22 truck days @ $100/day	264.00	2,200.00
All Terrain Vehicle, 38 days @ $100/day	456.00	3,800.00
Gas	94.05	1,899.73
Excavator for Road Work, 58 hrs @ $150/hr	1,044.00	8,700.00
Excavator, Mob & Demob, 20 hrs @ $150/hr	360.00	3,000.00
Camp, 38 days @ $150/day	684.00	5,700.00
Ferry		798.20
Survey and Camp Supplies	432.00	3,600.00
Supplies	35.66	297.21
Hotel	33.30	512.70
Food & Meals	90.36	2,195.63
Camp Food	22.78	1,045.10
Satellite Phone Rental	84.00	700.00
Truck Radios	180.00	1,500.00
R. Olynyk, Sample, 24 days @ $350/day, Mar 15-Apr 14, 2011	1,344.00	11,200.00
S. Shearer, Sampler, 18 days @ $300/day, Mar 15-Apr 5, 2011	648.00	5,400.00
E. MacKenzie, Sampler, 14 days @ $350/day, Mar 15-Apr 14, 2011	1,302.00	10,850.00
Analytical Samples	1,554.79	12,956.51
Program Management	840.00	7,000.00
Digital Mapping	720.00	6,000.00
Data Compilation and Interpretation	276.00	2,300.00
Bonding	600.00	5,000.00
Subtotal	$ 11,424.94	$ 99,655.08
Grand Total	**$ 13,380.94**	**$ 115,955.08**

Event #5160214
Filed December 30, 2011
PAC filed $39,557.97
Total Paid $7,393.03

APPENDIX III

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

JANUARY 10, 2012

INSPECTORATE
A Bureau Veritas Group Company

Certificate of Analysis

11-360-02507-01

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

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

Date Received: 04/14/2011
Date Completed: 05/02/2011
Invoice:

Attention: **Johan T. Shearer**

Project: **La More**
Description: **L**

Location	Samples	Type	Preparation Description
Vancouver, BC	102	Rock	SP-RX-2K/Rock/Chips/Drill Core
Vancouver, BC	148	Soil	SP-SS-OW/Soils, Sediments >1kg dried, sieved and riffle spit

Location	Method	Description
Vancouver, BC	30-AR-TR	30 Element, Aqua Regia, ICP, Trace Level
Vancouver, BC	Au-1AT-AA	Au, 1AT Fire Assay, AAS
Vancouver, BC	Cu-4A-OR-AA	Cu, Ore Grade, 4 Acid, 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

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

Certificate of Analysis

11-360-02507-01

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

Sample	Sample	Au	Cu	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Hg
		Au-1AT-AA	Cu-4A-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	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR
		ppb	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
Description	Type	5	0.01	0.1	0.01	5	10	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	3
L2 079	Soil	19		0.2	1.85	8	20	<2	0.19	<0.5	12	45	36	2.82	<3
L2 080	Soil	<5		<0.1	0.25	<5	<10	<2	0.04	<0.5	<1	12	5	0.78	<3
L2 081	Soil	6		0.2	2.79	6	20	<2	0.10	<0.5	6	63	22	5.61	<3
L2 082	Soil	<5		0.3	0.91	17	14	<2	0.02	<0.5	2	22	12	3.30	<3
L2 083	Soil	<5		0.3	3.52	12	17	<2	0.09	<0.5	5	66	25	5.29	<3
L2 084	Soil	<5		0.2	1.30	<5	22	<2	0.11	<0.5	2	36	9	3.46	<3
L2 085	Soil	<5		0.2	4.84	14	36	<2	0.12	<0.5	11	102	49	5.76	<3
L2 086	Soil	<5		0.2	2.01	11	78	<2	0.28	<0.5	20	65	70	4.25	<3
L2 087	Soil	<5		0.5	4.01	<5	31	<2	0.13	<0.5	25	101	49	6.06	<3
L2 088	Soil	<5		0.5	2.78	9	21	<2	0.13	<0.5	21	86	35	5.62	<3
L2 089	Soil	<5		0.2	0.93	<5	19	<2	0.15	<0.5	13	40	9	2.92	<3
L2 090	Soil	<5		0.1	1.57	<5	24	<2	0.12	<0.5	23	51	12	3.45	<3
L2 091	Soil	<5		0.2	1.07	<5	13	<2	0.24	<0.5	7	45	8	3.32	<3
L2 092	Soil	<5		0.7	4.39	<5	78	<2	0.14	1.2	28	71	55	6.29	<3
L2 093	Soil	5		0.4	4.44	6	32	<2	0.13	0.7	30	71	42	6.81	<3
L2 094	Soil	6		0.3	2.34	<5	27	<2	0.07	0.6	26	42	24	5.80	<3
L2 095	Soil	<5		0.4	4.27	<5	33	<2	0.11	<0.5	17	64	40	6.37	<3
L2 096	Soil	10		0.4	3.98	5	28	<2	0.06	<0.5	15	75	59	5.72	<3
L2 097	Soil	21		0.3	3.15	<5	26	<2	0.03	0.7	21	43	25	7.20	<3
L2 098	Soil	23		0.4	4.44	9	35	<2	0.04	0.8	14	68	125	8.59	<3
L2 099	Soil	<5		0.1	3.86	9	20	<2	0.06	0.5	9	65	37	6.54	<3
L2 100	Soil	7		0.3	3.75	16	53	<2	0.07	<0.5	11	43	54	5.20	<3
L2 101	Soil	<5		0.5	3.55	12	41	<2	0.05	<0.5	9	37	85	4.84	<3
L2 102	Soil	<5		0.2	5.66	6	75	<2	0.10	<0.5	15	31	76	7.05	<3
L2 102Dup	Soil	<5		0.4	5.81	8	76	<2	0.09	<0.5	16	31	75	7.41	<3
L2 103	Soil	10		0.1	5.19	7	16	<2	0.04	<0.5	3	59	65	6.50	<3
L2 104	Soil	6		0.3	5.46	8	23	<2	0.03	<0.5	2	32	32	6.39	<3
L2 105	Soil	<5		<0.1	3.35	10	36	<2	0.01	0.8	<1	10	12	7.99	<3
L2 110	Soil	<5		<0.1	0.15	<5	<10	<2	0.03	<0.5	<1	2	3	0.83	<3
L2 111	Soil	<5		0.4	4.43	8	<10	<2	0.05	0.5	<1	29	5	8.36	<3
L2 112	Soil	<5		0.2	0.62	13	<10	<2	0.03	<0.5	<1	16	6	4.87	<3
L2 113	Soil	<5		0.2	7.00	41	35	<2	0.03	<0.5	4	23	4	5.65	<3
L2 114	Soil	<5		0.2	6.77	22	12	<2	0.02	1.1	2	28	3	6.13	<3
L2 115	Soil	<5		0.3	7.32	21	12	<2	0.05	<0.5	3	32	8	5.87	<3
L2 115Dup	Soil	<5		0.4	6.78	15	<10	<2	0.04	<0.5	2	26	8	5.30	<3
L2 116	Soil	<5		0.3	5.98	18	10	<2	0.08	<0.5	3	29	9	4.47	<3
L2 117	Soil	<5		0.3	9.27	165	<10	<2	0.01	<0.5	1	12	8	4.56	<3
L2 118	Soil	<5		0.1	6.59	7	20	<2	0.28	0.5	11	83	41	7.53	<3
L2 119	Soil	<5		<0.1	4.45	7	12	<2	0.23	<0.5	11	73	40	5.81	<3
L2 120	Soil	<5		0.2	5.37	7	18	<2	0.66	<0.5	14	63	64	5.07	<3

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Certificate of Analysis

11-360-02507-01

Homegold Resources
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Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

		Au	Cu	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Hg
		Au-1AT-AA	Cu-4A-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	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR
Sample	Sample	ppb	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
Description	Type	5	0.01	0.1	0.01	5	10	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	3
L2 121	Soil	<5		0.2	7.10	<5	12	<2	0.17	<0.5	19	66	50	6.11	<3
L2 122	Soil	<5		0.2	5.67	8	<10	<2	0.13	<0.5	6	86	34	8.26	<3
L2 123	Soil	<5		0.1	1.94	<5	52	<2	0.16	<0.5	11	20	17	4.31	<3
L2 124	Soil	<5		<0.1	2.90	<5	17	<2	0.32	<0.5	9	38	41	5.23	<3
L2 125	Soil	<5		0.2	3.38	<5	12	<2	0.10	0.5	2	49	30	6.50	<3
L2 125Dup	Soil	<5		<0.1	3.38	<5	12	<2	0.09	<0.5	2	51	29	6.65	<3
L2 126	Soil	<5		0.3	2.99	<5	50	<2	0.47	<0.5	30	65	16	5.69	<3
L2 127	Soil	<5		<0.1	7.08	<5	24	<2	0.26	<0.5	6	26	20	4.33	<3
L2 128	Soil	<5		<0.1	6.21	<5	13	<2	0.10	<0.5	4	65	28	5.75	<3
L2 129	Soil	<5		<0.1	5.27	<5	12	<2	0.21	<0.5	6	62	29	5.87	<3
L2 130	Soil	<5		<0.1	4.77	<5	15	<2	0.15	0.5	10	57	13	7.55	<3
L2 131	Soil	<5		0.2	5.28	<5	11	<2	0.36	<0.5	11	29	30	4.34	<3
L2 132	Soil	<5		0.2	8.47	<5	45	<2	0.10	<0.5	8	4	6	4.11	<3
L2 133	Soil	<5		0.1	1.93	16	17	<2	0.03	<0.5	3	7	34	4.31	<3
L2 134	Soil	<5		0.2	2.77	<5	17	<2	0.08	0.6	3	47	14	6.89	<3
L2 135	Soil	<5		0.2	4.53	9	14	<2	0.04	<0.5	2	22	7	4.35	<3
L2 135Dup	Soil	<5		0.1	4.61	10	14	<2	0.04	<0.5	1	21	7	4.36	<3
L2 136	Soil	<5		1.3	4.78	<5	153	<2	0.21	0.7	14	26	9	3.86	<3
L2 137	Soil	<5		0.2	4.54	13	16	<2	0.09	<0.5	4	29	15	4.40	<3
L2 138	Soil	<5		<0.1	5.37	9	15	<2	0.08	<0.5	14	35	14	4.90	<3
L2 139	Soil	<5		0.3	4.28	8	14	<2	0.04	<0.5	5	16	6	5.41	<3
L2 140	Soil	<5		0.2	4.21	6	17	<2	0.03	<0.5	1	40	11	6.20	<3
L2 141	Soil	<5		<0.1	6.55	7	12	<2	0.08	<0.5	2	38	11	4.55	<3
L2 142	Soil	<5		<0.1	4.83	5	14	<2	0.07	<0.5	3	35	11	5.85	<3
L2 143	Soil	<5		0.2	4.77	<5	<10	<2	0.06	<0.5	3	36	9	6.09	<3
L2 144	Soil	<5		0.2	4.86	7	17	<2	0.08	<0.5	4	45	14	5.14	<3
L2 145	Soil	<5		0.1	2.93	5	16	<2	0.09	<0.5	3	26	14	5.15	<3
L2 147	Soil	<5		<0.1	0.60	<5	18	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	4	1	0.92	<3
L2 148	Soil	<5		1.2	0.51	<5	16	<2	0.01	<0.5	<1	4	3	3.82	<3
L2 149	Soil	<5		0.3	1.88	<5	28	<2	0.08	0.8	2	24	10	7.65	<3
L2 150	Soil	<5		0.3	3.82	<5	21	<2	0.15	0.8	5	30	12	9.27	<3
L2 151	Soil	<5		<0.1	0.18	<5	<10	<2	0.07	<0.5	<1	2	4	0.51	<3
L2 152	Soil	<5		0.4	8.42	13	44	<2	0.06	<0.5	56	44	27	6.18	<3
L2 153	Soil	<5		0.5	8.37	9	26	<2	0.13	<0.5	5	45	58	5.08	<3
L2 154	Soil	<5		0.5	6.00	<5	20	<2	0.05	<0.5	5	34	45	6.77	<3
L2 155	Soil	<5		0.3	5.12	8	39	<2	0.08	<0.5	10	38	41	5.53	<3
L2 156	Soil	<5		0.2	5.57	9	121	<2	<0.01	<0.5	4	25	103	5.35	<3
L2 157	Soil	<5		0.3	5.22	<5	42	<2	0.03	<0.5	4	32	28	5.97	<3
L2 158	Soil	<5		0.1	2.17	<5	26	<2	0.03	0.9	<1	19	14	9.00	<3
L2 159	Soil	<5		0.2	2.79	10	58	<2	0.52	0.6	7	55	38	5.61	<3

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

		Au	Cu	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Hg
		Au-1AT-AA	Cu-4A-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	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR
Sample	Sample	ppb	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
Description	Type	5	0.01	0.1	0.01	5	10	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	3
L2 160	Soil	<5		0.2	4.37	<5	21	<2	0.08	<0.5	4	32	21	7.47	<3
L2 160Dup	Soil	<5		0.4	4.85	<5	23	<2	0.08	<0.5	4	33	25	6.75	<3
L2 161	Soil	<5		0.1	3.96	<5	26	<2	0.08	<0.5	7	57	14	6.09	<3
L2 162	Soil	<5		0.6	3.59	<5	34	<2	0.04	<0.5	51	27	12	6.53	<3
L2 163	Soil	<5		0.2	4.47	<5	20	<2	0.05	<0.5	12	49	27	6.60	<3
L2 164	Soil	<5		0.3	4.84	<5	23	<2	0.28	0.5	12	68	58	6.49	<3
L2 165	Soil	<5		0.2	3.95	7	18	<2	0.06	<0.5	4	30	21	6.07	<3
L2 166	Soil	<5		<0.1	1.93	<5	43	<2	0.10	<0.5	11	9	6	3.36	<3
L2 167	Soil	<5		0.3	2.53	<5	35	<2	0.02	<0.5	9	5	10	5.49	<3
L2 168	Soil	<5		0.1	3.20	8	33	<2	0.08	<0.5	7	28	18	6.36	<3
L2 169	Soil	<5		0.2	2.89	7	28	<2	0.04	0.6	7	12	14	7.05	<3
L2 170	Soil	<5		0.5	3.23	21	63	<2	0.07	<0.5	12	22	58	5.30	<3
L2 171	Soil	<5		0.2	3.17	25	33	<2	0.06	<0.5	4	23	18	6.52	<3
L2 172	Soil	<5		0.2	3.02	46	34	<2	0.04	0.6	2	21	10	6.53	<3
L3 062	Soil	<5		0.1	1.85	8	76	<2	0.08	<0.5	12	24	81	4.26	<3
L3 064	Soil	<5		0.2	1.58	8	86	<2	0.49	0.5	17	46	60	3.93	<3
L3 065	Soil	<5		0.3	3.77	12	39	<2	0.20	<0.5	8	56	30	5.67	<3
L3 071	Soil	<5		0.4	5.79	11	38	<2	0.17	<0.5	15	102	67	5.55	<3
L3 072	Soil	<5		0.5	2.92	8	103	<2	0.09	<0.5	11	51	26	5.19	<3
L3 077	Soil	<5		0.1	1.13	<5	19	<2	0.05	<0.5	3	45	8	6.13	<3
L3 078	Soil	<5		0.2	3.46	7	23	<2	0.09	0.6	23	106	16	7.46	<3
L3 079	Soil	<5		0.1	3.71	16	18	<2	0.04	0.6	3	70	25	6.45	<3
L3 080	Soil	<5		0.2	5.36	7	28	<2	0.04	<0.5	5	87	41	6.80	<3
L3 080Dup	Soil	<5		0.3	5.00	7	27	<2	0.05	0.5	4	86	38	6.87	<3
L3 081	Soil	<5		0.3	4.34	82	28	<2	0.03	1.1	3	89	17	9.05	<3
L3 082	Soil	<5		0.2	5.94	9	27	<2	0.04	<0.5	4	83	27	6.57	<3
L3 083	Soil	<5		0.4	3.16	7	30	<2	0.09	0.6	9	68	34	6.46	<3
L3 084	Soil	<5		0.2	3.60	10	19	<2	0.04	0.8	2	76	20	9.52	<3
L3 085	Soil	<5		0.3	3.29	6	30	<2	0.03	<0.5	3	44	27	5.76	<3
L3 086	Soil	<5		0.2	2.98	6	20	<2	0.02	<0.5	2	40	37	5.54	<3
L3 087	Soil	<5		0.2	4.88	10	27	<2	0.03	<0.5	3	69	55	7.16	<3
L3 088	Soil	<5		<0.1	1.48	<5	16	<2	0.02	<0.5	<1	27	9	5.00	<3
L3 089	Soil	<5		0.1	2.54	6	19	<2	0.03	<0.5	2	36	13	5.28	<3
L3 090	Soil	<5		0.3	5.03	6	24	<2	0.05	<0.5	5	66	44	6.23	<3
L3 091	Soil	<5		0.8	4.37	7	41	<2	0.01	<0.5	6	43	38	5.81	<3
L3 092	Soil	<5		<0.1	5.79	17	48	<2	0.02	<0.5	8	83	74	7.89	<3
L3 093	Soil	<5		0.1	4.45	14	44	<2	0.01	<0.5	16	91	78	7.26	<3
L3 094	Soil	<5		0.5	6.06	21	47	<2	0.07	<0.5	36	90	53	5.96	<3
L3 095	Soil	26		0.2	4.41	22	51	<2	0.06	<0.5	15	75	64	5.74	<3
L3 096	Soil	12		0.4	2.65	17	20	<2	0.04	1.4	<1	38	21	9.84	<3

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Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

Sample Description	Sample Type	Au Au-1AT-AA ppb 5	Cu Cu-4A-OR-AA % 0.01	Ag 30-AR-TR ppm 0.1	Al 30-AR-TR % 0.01	As 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Ba 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Bi 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Ca 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Cd 30-AR-TR ppm 0.5	Co 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Cr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Cu 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Fe 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Hg 30-AR-TR ppm 3
L3 097	Soil	<5		0.2	6.96	5	18	<2	0.03	0.5	2	60	34	8.79	<3
L3 098	Soil	<5		0.2	3.74	<5	18	<2	0.05	0.5	2	47	35	7.51	<3
L3 099	Soil	33		0.3	3.05	<5	26	<2	0.05	0.5	2	36	17	7.51	<3
L3 100	Soil	<5		0.2	3.82	<5	15	<2	0.02	0.7	2	27	18	9.02	<3
L3 102	Soil	<5		<0.1	6.09	9	87	<2	0.05	<0.5	18	32	68	6.16	<3
L3 103	Soil	<5		0.2	5.31	<5	32	<2	0.04	<0.5	23	69	74	7.04	<3
L3 104	Soil	<5		0.3	4.17	7	62	<2	0.19	1.1	27	49	62	5.40	<3
L3 105	Soil	<5		0.3	5.41	13	21	<2	0.02	0.6	25	86	218	8.33	<3
L3 105Dup	Soil	<5		0.2	6.65	12	23	<2	0.02	<0.5	29	90	263	8.03	<3
L3 106	Soil	<5		0.2	1.88	<5	29	<2	<0.01	<0.5	2	37	28	6.25	<3
L3 107	Soil	<5		<0.1	1.58	<5	27	<2	0.02	<0.5	<1	21	10	5.79	<3
L3 110	Soil	<5		0.3	2.53	8	50	<2	0.22	<0.5	17	25	82	4.40	<3
L3 111	Soil	<5		0.1	3.32	<5	31	<2	0.96	<0.5	19	35	69	4.26	<3
L3 112	Soil	<5		<0.1	2.80	<5	67	<2	0.68	<0.5	19	31	30	4.73	<3
L3 113	Soil	<5		<0.1	5.88	10	37	<2	0.34	0.7	31	124	65	8.74	<3
L3 114	Soil	<5		<0.1	5.42	22	29	<2	0.12	<0.5	20	71	88	5.80	<3
L3 115	Soil	<5		0.3	3.95	6	22	<2	0.04	<0.5	2	9	12	5.40	<3
L3 116	Soil	<5		0.7	9.92	<5	11	<2	0.03	<0.5	118	26	6	3.68	<3
L3 117	Soil	<5		<0.1	5.04	<5	<10	<2	0.06	<0.5	2	47	14	6.68	<3
L3 117Dup	Soil	<5		<0.1	4.94	<5	<10	<2	0.06	<0.5	2	46	13	6.83	<3
L3 118	Soil	<5		<0.1	4.42	<5	17	<2	0.12	<0.5	3	43	15	5.47	<3
L3 119	Soil	<5		<0.1	5.04	6	18	<2	0.15	<0.5	6	63	26	5.87	<3
L3 120	Soil	<5		0.3	2.97	14	17	<2	0.08	0.8	2	66	25	8.07	<3
L3 121	Soil	<5		<0.1	6.11	7	14	<2	0.11	<0.5	4	61	28	4.87	<3
L3 122	Soil	<5		0.1	3.42	16	85	<2	0.81	<0.5	16	32	41	4.01	<3
L4 118	Soil	<5		0.4	4.49	11	25	<2	0.20	0.6	18	98	51	6.18	<3
L4 119	Soil	<5		0.2	0.54	19	162	<2	0.16	0.8	55	35	77	8.90	<3
L3 068	Soil	9		0.5	>10	<5	12	<2	0.04	<0.5	114	28	7	3.64	<3
7001	Rock	<5		0.4	1.86	<5	31	<2	1.37	<0.5	6	52	64	3.07	<3
7002	Rock	<5		0.5	2.26	9	479	<2	3.29	7.6	14	44	155	5.47	<3
DC0411-01	Rock	<5		<0.1	1.27	27	102	<2	0.08	0.8	36	62	51	5.75	<3
DC0411-02	Rock	7		0.6	1.24	<5	17	<2	0.29	<0.5	5	57	8	3.42	<3
DC0411-03	Rock	20		1.5	1.61	16	57	<2	0.39	<0.5	13	77	4530	5.75	<3
DC0411-04	Rock	6		0.6	2.22	14	71	<2	0.62	<0.5	18	21	1398	5.93	<3
DC0411-05	Rock	15		0.1	0.99	<5	98	<2	0.34	<0.5	3	105	368	2.96	<3
DC0411-06	Rock	<5		<0.1	0.46	<5	23	<2	0.15	<0.5	3	45	10	2.26	<3
DC0411-07	Rock	77		3.7	1.11	<5	15	<2	1.39	0.8	8	144	6370	2.63	<3
DC0411-08	Rock	<5		0.4	1.09	<5	67	<2	0.07	<0.5	2	76	2010	3.69	<3
ENM3C	Rock	<5		<0.1	0.53	5	32	<2	0.03	<0.5	4	111	29	1.06	<3
L1-72E-3MC	Rock	7		0.5	0.90	43	269	<2	0.11	<0.5	9	34	880	5.87	<3

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		Au	Cu	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Hg
		Au-1AT-AA	Cu-4A-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	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR
Sample	Sample	ppb	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
Description	Type	5	0.01	0.1	0.01	5	10	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	3
L1-102E-3MC	Rock	101		1.1	3.46	16	75	<2	0.20	0.7	22	55	1931	9.68	<3
L1-105-3MC	Rock	<5		0.1	1.71	21	111	<2	0.14	<0.5	8	28	124	5.15	<3
L1-108E-3MC	Rock	37		0.4	2.99	7	143	<2	0.19	1.4	15	50	384	8.97	<3
L1-111E-3MC	Rock	28		2.0	3.38	<5	123	<2	0.13	1.5	16	52	3692	>10	<3
L1-114E-3MC	Rock	7		1.3	3.47	9	96	<2	0.18	0.8	14	49	1875	9.52	<3
L1-117E-3MC	Rock	<5		0.2	3.40	24	163	<2	0.29	0.6	20	57	931	9.34	<3
L1-120E-3MC	Rock	1093		3.1	3.34	<5	85	<2	0.19	0.7	13	63	8299	>10	<3
L1-123E-3MC	Rock	41		0.9	2.24	23	108	<2	0.07	1.6	15	74	2207	>10	<3
L1-126E-3MC	Rock	15		1.8	0.86	82	86	<2	0.11	1.3	21	54	5646	>10	<3
L1-132E-3MC	Rock	<5		0.4	3.91	7	92	<2	0.17	1.3	11	59	1452	>10	<3
L1-135E-3MC	Rock	<5		0.2	2.67	<5	150	<2	0.76	<0.5	24	72	149	7.75	<3
L1-138E-3MC	Rock	<5		0.3	2.45	<5	227	<2	0.64	<0.5	30	77	96	6.75	<3
L1-141E-3MC	Rock	169		0.7	3.19	<5	362	<2	0.32	<0.5	21	60	806	9.40	<3
L1-144E-3MC	Rock	7		2.4	2.82	5	97	<2	0.13	<0.5	16	50	6480	9.74	<3
L1-145E-3MC	Rock	<5		0.3	0.56	35	169	<2	0.09	<0.5	6	38	381	3.72	<3
L1-147E-3MC	Rock	6		1.8	3.32	<5	78	<2	0.15	<0.5	22	35	5567	>10	<3
L1-150E-3MC	Rock	<5		0.8	3.09	8	201	<2	0.18	<0.5	16	30	973	>10	<3
L1-153E-3MC	Rock	<5		0.5	3.35	<5	91	<2	0.19	0.6	21	28	678	>10	<3
L1-156E-3MC	Rock	<5		0.4	2.86	<5	112	<2	0.18	<0.5	26	24	120	>10	<3
L1-159E-3MC	Rock	<5		0.3	2.53	<5	191	<2	0.19	<0.5	17	16	199	>10	<3
L1-162E-3MC	Rock	<5		0.5	2.25	11	197	<2	0.20	<0.5	21	21	385	>10	<3
L1-165E-3MC	Rock	<5		0.5	2.33	<5	185	<2	0.21	0.5	19	33	1213	>10	<3
L1-168E-3MC	Rock	<5		0.3	0.66	35	157	<2	2.53	<0.5	29	19	57	9.97	<3
L1-18E-3MC A	Rock	<5		0.1	1.03	311	164	<2	0.04	<0.5	6	36	83	4.18	<3
L1-18E-3MC B	Rock	<5		0.3	1.23	8	162	<2	0.10	<0.5	7	28	292	4.05	<3
L1-21E-3MC	Rock	<5		0.2	0.91	14	156	<2	0.11	<0.5	6	32	150	3.60	<3
L1-24E-3MC	Rock	<5		0.1	0.93	<5	147	<2	0.09	<0.5	4	37	52	3.32	<3
L1-27E-3MC	Rock	<5		<0.1	0.63	8	156	<2	0.09	<0.5	3	24	20	3.12	<3
L1-30E-3MC	Rock	<5		0.2	0.34	8	227	<2	0.07	<0.5	3	32	223	3.03	<3
L1-33E-3MC	Rock	15		0.3	0.33	21	201	<2	0.06	<0.5	2	43	395	3.18	<3
L1-48E-3MC	Rock	1189		2.7	0.46	27	257	<2	0.08	<0.5	6	54	1267	2.63	<3
L1-54E-3MC	Rock	185		1.6	0.40	189	364	<2	0.07	<0.5	15	34	2047	4.54	<3
L159C	Rock	20	1.25	4.5	3.14	<5	41	<2	0.24	<0.5	17	33	>10000	>10	<3
L1-60E-3MC A	Rock	31		3.0	0.38	332	110	<2	0.09	<0.5	7	44	2430	2.32	11
L1-60E-3MC B	Rock	1244		4.2	0.58	65	150	<2	0.21	<0.5	7	30	3119	4.27	<3
L1-75E-3MC	Rock	<5		0.3	0.80	6	308	<2	0.10	<0.5	8	40	138	4.35	<3
L1-78E-3MC	Rock	<5		0.4	0.78	30	132	<2	0.11	<0.5	10	25	225	6.21	<3
L1-81E-3MC	Rock	1189		1.1	3.19	19	88	<2	0.20	<0.5	16	14	171	>10	<3
L1-87E-3MC	Rock	33		2.9	0.37	310	103	<2	0.09	<0.5	7	43	2233	2.17	10
L1-90E-3MC	Rock	<5		0.1	2.96	19	248	<2	0.14	<0.5	23	60	62	>10	<3

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Sample Description	Sample Type	Au	Cu	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Hg
		Au-1AT-AA	Cu-4A-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	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR
		ppb	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
		5	0.01	0.1	0.01	5	10	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	3
L1-93E-3MC	Rock	<5		0.4	3.19	10	88	<2	0.14	<0.5	20	69	125	>10	<3
L1-96E-3MC	Rock	5		0.5	3.17	<5	126	<2	0.17	<0.5	27	61	319	>10	<3
L1-99E-3MC	Rock	116		0.3	2.60	7	151	<2	0.16	<0.5	20	58	234	6.97	<3
L2000R	Rock	<5		0.1	1.79	<5	26	<2	0.98	<0.5	8	36	27	4.47	<3
L2008R	Rock	<5		<0.1	3.72	<5	11	<2	4.98	<0.5	20	102	83	3.29	<3
L2009	Rock	<5		0.2	2.64	<5	11	<2	1.33	<0.5	31	67	84	4.12	<3
L2011	Rock	<5		<0.1	0.52	79	34	<2	>10	<0.5	19	56	54	3.41	<3
L2012	Rock	<5		0.1	0.72	11	103	<2	>10	<0.5	18	39	65	2.78	<3
L2014C	Rock	<5		0.1	2.74	79	70	<2	0.48	<0.5	22	39	17	6.92	<3
L2016R	Rock	<5		0.3	2.30	9	10	<2	2.54	<0.5	24	90	19	3.42	<3
L2017R(L2000R)	Rock	9		<0.1	0.52	<5	75	<2	1.04	<0.5	2	18	14	2.20	<3
L2065C	Rock	<5		<0.1	1.99	<5	12	<2	2.06	<0.5	1	98	8	2.19	<3
L2066C	Rock	<5		<0.1	2.45	<5	35	<2	1.32	<0.5	20	113	28	3.76	<3
L2067C	Rock	<5		0.2	3.53	<5	35	<2	1.74	<0.5	27	68	126	4.39	<3
L2068C	Rock	<5		0.2	5.88	11	59	<2	1.44	<0.5	30	102	73	5.17	<3
L2070C	Rock	<5		0.1	1.24	7	108	<2	2.24	<0.5	28	68	68	5.98	<3
L2071C	Rock	6		0.2	2.62	6	129	<2	2.69	<0.5	15	65	74	2.92	<3
L2072C	Rock	<5		<0.1	4.74	15	37	<2	5.07	<0.5	19	96	61	3.50	<3
L2073C	Rock	<5		0.3	4.13	8	53	<2	4.64	<0.5	24	101	108	4.91	<3
L2074C	Rock	<5		0.1	3.27	10	86	<2	2.34	<0.5	28	106	95	4.70	<3
L2075C	Rock	<5		0.2	3.88	<5	36	<2	3.36	<0.5	22	130	88	3.88	<3
L2076C	Rock	<5		0.2	3.02	7	72	<2	0.95	<0.5	30	97	89	5.18	<3
L2077C	Rock	<5		0.1	4.34	9	77	<2	4.00	<0.5	18	82	25	4.24	<3
L2078C	Rock	<5		<0.1	0.27	11	30	<2	0.09	<0.5	2	90	4	1.38	<3
L2106C	Rock	<5		0.4	1.36	6	198	<2	0.56	<0.5	19	41	66	5.84	<3
L2107C	Rock	<5		0.7	0.71	59	23	<2	0.45	<0.5	<1	52	17	9.59	<3
L2109C	Rock	<5		0.2	1.34	<5	64	<2	0.08	<0.5	7	69	30	6.09	<3
L3009C	Rock	<5		<0.1	0.73	14	168	<2	6.55	<0.5	20	60	67	3.46	<3
L3013C	Rock	<5		<0.1	0.45	33	62	<2	7.26	<0.5	12	19	19	2.92	<3
L3014C	Rock	<5		0.5	1.71	18	12	<2	0.37	<0.5	16	37	7	6.07	<3
L3016C	Rock	<5		0.1	0.25	7	124	<2	0.11	<0.5	1	70	5	2.16	<3
L3029C	Rock	<5		0.2	0.23	7	27	<2	0.06	<0.5	4	77	14	1.82	<3
L3031C	Rock	3473	4.05	15.2	0.29	2046	14	<2	0.04	49.2	13	59	>10000	5.27	152
L3048C	Rock	<5		<0.1	0.46	<5	55	<2	0.26	<0.5	1	125	41	0.89	<3
L3049C	Rock	<5		0.3	0.24	10	182	<2	>10	1.0	24	23	167	5.31	<3
L3063F	Rock	<5		0.1	0.46	37	64	<2	0.12	<0.5	4	85	82	1.76	<3
L3066C	Rock	<5		0.1	0.23	<5	84	<2	5.71	<0.5	11	74	20	2.35	<3
L3067C	Rock	<5		0.3	0.38	<5	88	<2	6.41	0.8	24	62	48	5.01	<3
L3069C	Rock	<5		0.1	0.50	<5	26	<2	0.06	<0.5	4	112	19	0.96	<3
L3070C	Rock	<5		0.2	0.37	12	44	<2	2.74	<0.5	11	33	42	2.37	<3

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	Au Au-1AT-AA ppb 5	Cu Cu-4A-OR-AA % 0.01	Ag 30-AR-TR ppm 0.1	Al 30-AR-TR % 0.01	As 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Ba 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Bi 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Ca 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Cd 30-AR-TR ppm 0.5	Co 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Cr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Cu 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Fe 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Hg 30-AR-TR ppm 3
L3073C	Rock	<5		<0.1	0.34	16	44	<2	0.02	<0.5	<1	77	126	0.99	<3
L3074C	Rock	<5		0.2	1.38	18	44	<2	1.45	<0.5	14	43	40	3.76	<3
L3075C	Rock	<5		0.4	0.67	30	35	<2	0.83	<0.5	15	64	242	2.64	<3
L3076C	Rock	<5		0.3	1.72	14	49	<2	1.65	<0.5	20	58	134	3.86	<3
L3101C	Rock	28		0.5	2.84	<5	70	<2	0.22	<0.5	15	30	1883	7.71	<3
L3108C	Rock	<5		1.9	2.66	8	51	<2	0.86	<0.5	43	86	2864	6.12	<3
L3109C	Rock	<5		0.3	0.54	8	13	<2	0.21	<0.5	5	53	13	4.73	<3
L3123C	Rock	<5		0.1	0.42	7	27	<2	1.77	<0.5	8	37	26	2.91	<3
L3124F	Rock	20		11.5	0.42	<5	78	<2	0.81	4.2	4	181	7833	1.22	<3
L2069C	Rock	<5		0.2	3.59	7	188	<2	0.56	<0.5	27	140	78	5.30	<3

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

		K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Tl
		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	Type	0.01	2	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	2	1	1	0.01	10
L2 079	Soil	0.02	4	0.81	870	<1	0.01	23	335	9	<2	7	8	0.15	<10
L2 080	Soil	0.02	6	0.03	51	<1	0.02	2	121	5	<2	<1	4	0.05	<10
L2 081	Soil	0.02	3	0.51	340	<1	0.01	18	227	6	<2	4	6	0.11	<10
L2 082	Soil	0.02	8	0.04	82	2	0.01	4	127	7	<2	1	3	0.05	<10
L2 083	Soil	0.03	<2	0.47	307	1	0.01	16	354	9	<2	4	5	0.06	<10
L2 084	Soil	0.02	3	0.23	131	1	0.01	8	164	11	<2	2	7	0.15	<10
L2 085	Soil	0.03	5	0.62	379	<1	0.02	28	383	6	<2	14	6	0.19	<10
L2 086	Soil	0.05	5	1.39	1427	<1	0.01	39	450	6	<2	13	13	0.14	<10
L2 087	Soil	0.03	7	0.52	6557	<1	0.01	24	955	10	<2	9	7	0.14	<10
L2 088	Soil	0.03	3	0.48	3479	<1	0.01	22	677	9	<2	6	7	0.12	<10
L2 089	Soil	0.03	<2	0.29	841	<1	0.01	11	202	8	<2	2	8	0.07	<10
L2 090	Soil	0.03	3	0.32	715	<1	0.01	12	289	12	<2	2	7	0.07	<10
L2 091	Soil	0.03	<2	0.65	181	<1	0.02	21	198	5	<2	2	8	0.20	<10
L2 092	Soil	0.03	7	0.40	6705	<1	0.02	27	811	47	<2	12	10	0.11	<10
L2 093	Soil	0.02	6	0.27	2143	<1	0.02	11	635	16	<2	11	15	0.20	<10
L2 094	Soil	0.03	5	0.18	1661	<1	0.02	6	356	17	<2	5	9	0.11	<10
L2 095	Soil	0.03	5	0.14	1186	<1	0.02	10	719	7	<2	8	10	0.09	<10
L2 096	Soil	0.03	7	0.25	2945	<1	0.01	13	782	17	<2	8	4	0.07	<10
L2 097	Soil	0.02	7	0.10	1067	<1	0.01	3	485	10	<2	4	3	<0.01	<10
L2 098	Soil	0.02	5	0.20	719	<1	0.01	9	581	9	<2	11	4	0.04	<10
L2 099	Soil	0.03	4	0.23	641	1	0.02	8	415	13	<2	8	6	0.20	<10
L2 100	Soil	0.05	11	0.17	1339	1	0.02	5	664	10	<2	6	6	0.03	<10
L2 101	Soil	0.03	7	0.29	876	1	0.01	10	499	7	<2	5	4	0.02	<10
L2 102	Soil	0.04	7	0.16	3322	3	0.02	7	920	6	<2	5	6	0.03	<10
L2 102Dup	Soil	0.04	7	0.17	3622	4	0.02	7	924	9	<2	6	5	0.03	<10
L2 103	Soil	0.02	5	0.17	217	2	0.01	6	325	5	<2	9	3	0.08	<10
L2 104	Soil	0.02	4	0.15	209	2	0.01	5	400	7	<2	4	3	0.06	<10
L2 105	Soil	0.03	17	0.03	215	3	0.01	<1	322	6	<2	2	3	<0.01	<10
L2 110	Soil	0.01	<2	0.01	101	<1	0.02	<1	60	5	<2	<1	2	0.11	<10
L2 111	Soil	0.03	<2	0.11	180	1	0.02	3	407	12	<2	3	4	0.37	<10
L2 112	Soil	0.01	4	0.02	104	1	0.01	3	122	4	<2	1	3	0.17	<10
L2 113	Soil	0.03	8	0.09	361	1	0.02	4	336	7	<2	7	3	0.02	<10
L2 114	Soil	0.02	5	0.05	228	1	0.02	3	439	7	<2	4	3	0.07	<10
L2 115	Soil	0.02	7	0.15	262	1	0.02	4	505	10	<2	4	3	0.09	<10
L2 115Dup	Soil	0.02	6	0.11	224	<1	0.02	3	401	5	<2	4	2	0.09	<10
L2 116	Soil	0.02	3	0.31	206	<1	0.02	6	188	7	<2	6	2	0.21	<10
L2 117	Soil	0.01	3	0.03	216	4	0.01	<1	430	5	<2	4	1	0.04	<10
L2 118	Soil	0.02	7	0.42	391	<1	0.03	21	572	5	<2	19	13	0.39	<10
L2 119	Soil	0.02	3	0.68	377	<1	0.02	20	296	2	<2	18	5	0.37	<10
L2 120	Soil	0.08	4	0.73	632	<1	0.03	20	444	6	<2	15	27	0.29	<10

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11-360-02507-01

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	K 30-AR-TR % 0.01	La 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Mg 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Mn 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Mo 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Na 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Ni 30-AR-TR ppm 1	P 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Pb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sc 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Sr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Ti 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Tl 30-AR-TR ppm 10
L2 121	Soil	0.03	6	0.30	502	<1	0.02	12	604	3	<2	24	9	0.31	<10
L2 122	Soil	0.02	4	0.31	249	<1	0.02	11	616	5	<2	17	8	0.53	13
L2 123	Soil	0.07	10	0.54	1084	<1	0.01	10	430	5	<2	6	7	0.09	<10
L2 124	Soil	0.03	4	0.62	768	<1	0.02	13	460	7	<2	8	9	0.31	10
L2 125	Soil	0.02	5	0.20	161	<1	0.01	6	186	10	<2	12	4	0.54	<10
L2 125Dup	Soil	0.02	5	0.21	162	<1	0.01	7	182	9	<2	11	3	0.54	14
L2 126	Soil	0.05	5	0.58	2700	<1	0.03	16	334	8	<2	7	20	0.35	<10
L2 127	Soil	0.02	10	0.49	243	<1	0.02	12	456	11	<2	7	8	0.14	<10
L2 128	Soil	0.02	4	0.35	182	<1	0.02	11	340	4	<2	15	5	0.38	<10
L2 129	Soil	0.02	5	0.57	257	<1	0.02	16	355	7	<2	11	5	0.52	<10
L2 130	Soil	0.03	4	0.37	471	<1	0.01	11	328	14	<2	10	4	0.45	<10
L2 131	Soil	0.03	5	0.64	987	<1	0.02	17	702	13	<2	7	9	0.28	<10
L2 132	Soil	0.02	13	0.09	4747	<1	0.01	1	1346	14	<2	5	5	0.02	<10
L2 133	Soil	0.07	10	0.10	1265	1	<0.01	3	453	9	<2	3	3	<0.01	<10
L2 134	Soil	0.04	6	0.14	448	<1	0.02	5	383	10	<2	5	4	0.33	<10
L2 135	Soil	0.02	9	0.07	288	<1	0.02	3	582	10	<2	4	3	0.02	<10
L2 135Dup	Soil	0.02	9	0.06	284	<1	0.01	2	597	9	<2	4	3	0.02	<10
L2 136	Soil	0.03	8	0.15	>10000	<1	0.02	8	1125	58	<2	3	11	0.04	<10
L2 137	Soil	0.03	8	0.37	469	<1	0.02	10	446	21	<2	6	3	0.19	<10
L2 138	Soil	0.02	12	0.32	1870	<1	0.01	9	490	28	<2	8	3	0.15	<10
L2 139	Soil	0.02	9	0.08	1482	1	0.02	2	499	19	<2	4	3	0.05	<10
L2 140	Soil	0.02	3	0.10	237	<1	0.02	5	286	11	<2	5	3	0.21	<10
L2 141	Soil	0.02	10	0.21	188	<1	0.02	5	447	5	<2	8	3	0.14	<10
L2 142	Soil	0.02	10	0.17	273	<1	0.02	5	362	17	<2	8	3	0.18	<10
L2 143	Soil	0.02	5	0.17	347	<1	0.01	5	351	10	<2	6	3	0.19	<10
L2 144	Soil	0.02	5	0.24	298	<1	0.01	8	264	7	<2	8	3	0.20	<10
L2 145	Soil	0.03	6	0.26	447	<1	0.02	8	321	10	<2	5	4	0.16	<10
L2 147	Soil	0.02	<2	0.02	49	<1	0.01	1	150	5	<2	<1	1	0.09	<10
L2 148	Soil	0.02	3	0.05	218	<1	0.01	<1	144	11	<2	2	3	0.21	<10
L2 149	Soil	0.04	2	0.18	274	<1	0.02	3	229	21	<2	4	8	0.54	10
L2 150	Soil	0.03	3	0.34	228	1	0.02	10	259	25	<2	4	9	0.39	<10
L2 151	Soil	0.02	2	0.02	123	<1	0.02	2	154	16	<2	<1	6	0.17	<10
L2 152	Soil	0.02	11	0.07	853	2	0.02	5	444	19	<2	15	5	0.29	<10
L2 153	Soil	0.03	6	0.26	398	1	0.02	10	326	15	<2	17	4	0.26	<10
L2 154	Soil	0.02	5	0.11	218	1	0.02	4	314	13	<2	8	4	0.21	<10
L2 155	Soil	0.04	6	0.28	712	1	0.02	12	324	18	<2	7	5	0.21	<10
L2 156	Soil	0.04	6	0.05	359	2	0.01	4	255	13	<2	9	2	<0.01	<10
L2 157	Soil	0.04	5	0.15	373	<1	0.01	5	370	13	<2	7	3	0.17	<10
L2 158	Soil	0.05	4	0.10	147	<1	0.01	3	236	15	<2	3	4	0.06	<10
L2 159	Soil	0.08	5	0.34	1086	<1	0.01	14	312	17	<2	8	7	0.33	<10

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	K 30-AR-TR % 0.01	La 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Mg 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Mn 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Mo 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Na 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Ni 30-AR-TR ppm 1	P 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Pb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sc 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Sr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Ti 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Tl 30-AR-TR ppm 10
L2 160	Soil	0.04	4	0.38	313	1	0.02	6	216	17	<2	10	5	0.42	<10
L2 160Dup	Soil	0.04	4	0.33	308	<1	0.01	6	243	17	<2	11	5	0.38	<10
L2 161	Soil	0.03	4	0.31	362	1	0.01	9	537	11	<2	6	5	0.23	<10
L2 162	Soil	0.04	7	0.12	8140	<1	0.02	4	758	5	<2	4	3	0.07	<10
L2 163	Soil	0.03	5	0.25	1381	<1	0.01	8	705	5	<2	10	3	0.15	<10
L2 164	Soil	0.03	2	0.75	868	<1	0.02	21	293	20	<2	13	5	0.27	<10
L2 165	Soil	0.04	9	0.20	655	<1	0.01	7	542	10	<2	7	4	0.12	<10
L2 166	Soil	0.11	10	0.07	785	<1	0.01	3	1078	9	<2	2	4	0.01	<10
L2 167	Soil	0.07	8	0.11	3878	<1	0.01	2	858	7	<2	5	3	0.02	<10
L2 168	Soil	0.08	8	0.24	1247	1	0.01	4	605	9	<2	5	5	0.11	<10
L2 169	Soil	0.07	10	0.20	1057	<1	0.01	3	737	8	<2	4	3	0.06	<10
L2 170	Soil	0.08	16	0.18	3071	<1	0.01	5	1470	7	<2	4	4	0.03	<10
L2 171	Soil	0.04	5	0.23	401	<1	0.01	5	358	6	<2	5	3	0.12	<10
L2 172	Soil	0.03	7	0.15	322	1	0.01	3	378	11	<2	4	3	0.10	<10
L3 062	Soil	0.08	12	0.47	1039	1	<0.01	16	410	7	<2	5	5	0.04	<10
L3 064	Soil	0.06	8	1.13	1465	<1	0.02	31	516	12	<2	10	14	0.13	<10
L3 065	Soil	0.03	5	0.45	365	<1	0.02	15	417	16	<2	9	10	0.08	<10
L3 071	Soil	0.04	4	0.94	756	<1	0.01	43	490	11	<2	15	9	0.15	<10
L3 072	Soil	0.03	7	0.15	696	<1	0.01	9	409	13	<2	4	6	0.01	<10
L3 077	Soil	0.04	2	0.19	391	<1	0.02	8	300	11	<2	5	4	0.36	<10
L3 078	Soil	0.04	4	0.45	912	<1	0.01	15	248	15	<2	11	6	0.27	<10
L3 079	Soil	0.02	3	0.22	302	<1	0.01	9	237	11	<2	7	3	0.16	<10
L3 080	Soil	0.02	3	0.28	346	<1	0.01	13	236	12	<2	7	3	0.12	<10
L3 080Dup	Soil	0.02	3	0.26	330	<1	0.01	12	255	11	<2	6	3	0.12	<10
L3 081	Soil	0.02	3	0.21	302	<1	0.01	8	220	14	<2	5	3	0.22	<10
L3 082	Soil	0.03	2	0.30	318	<1	0.01	12	303	12	<2	6	3	0.12	<10
L3 083	Soil	0.04	3	0.51	484	<1	0.01	18	209	10	<2	4	5	0.09	<10
L3 084	Soil	0.02	3	0.21	231	<1	0.01	7	222	11	<2	4	3	0.14	<10
L3 085	Soil	0.03	4	0.12	248	<1	0.01	5	156	8	<2	4	3	0.05	<10
L3 086	Soil	0.02	4	0.12	184	<1	0.01	5	162	7	<2	4	2	0.04	<10
L3 087	Soil	0.03	3	0.26	347	<1	0.01	8	204	8	<2	8	3	0.06	<10
L3 088	Soil	0.02	5	0.09	114	<1	<0.01	3	116	8	<2	2	2	0.03	<10
L3 089	Soil	0.03	6	0.20	248	<1	0.01	6	190	7	<2	2	3	0.02	<10
L3 090	Soil	0.03	3	0.38	361	1	0.01	12	191	8	<2	8	3	0.15	<10
L3 091	Soil	0.04	7	0.13	275	<1	0.01	10	391	7	<2	6	2	<0.01	<10
L3 092	Soil	0.05	5	0.30	409	<1	0.01	18	216	6	<2	9	3	<0.01	<10
L3 093	Soil	0.05	3	0.28	436	<1	0.01	61	204	6	<2	15	2	<0.01	<10
L3 094	Soil	0.05	4	0.25	576	1	0.01	45	484	16	<2	12	4	<0.01	<10
L3 095	Soil	0.03	5	0.45	587	<1	0.01	32	324	8	<2	13	4	0.03	<10
L3 096	Soil	0.02	3	0.05	124	2	0.02	4	291	49	<2	3	5	0.22	<10

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

		K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Tl
		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	Type	0.01	2	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	2	1	1	0.01	10
L3 097	Soil	0.05	3	0.12	239	1	0.01	5	395	5	<2	9	2	0.13	<10
L3 098	Soil	0.02	4	0.18	254	<1	0.01	6	230	6	<2	6	4	0.11	<10
L3 099	Soil	0.02	5	0.09	252	<1	0.01	3	316	7	<2	5	4	0.09	<10
L3 100	Soil	0.02	4	0.07	333	1	0.01	2	467	6	<2	4	4	0.07	<10
L3 102	Soil	0.04	8	0.19	798	2	0.01	6	408	4	<2	9	3	0.01	<10
L3 103	Soil	0.03	8	0.21	901	1	0.01	10	465	7	<2	13	4	0.10	<10
L3 104	Soil	0.05	8	0.52	4796	2	0.01	27	906	8	<2	6	12	0.05	<10
L3 105	Soil	0.02	4	0.21	1838	1	0.01	9	358	8	<2	14	2	0.19	<10
L3 105Dup	Soil	0.03	5	0.20	2072	1	0.01	9	419	7	<2	18	2	0.18	<10
L3 106	Soil	0.04	5	0.06	275	1	0.01	3	297	7	<2	4	2	0.03	<10
L3 107	Soil	0.03	3	0.05	197	1	0.01	2	286	13	<2	3	3	0.18	<10
L3 110	Soil	0.04	8	0.33	1286	3	0.02	11	489	9	<2	4	8	0.03	<10
L3 111	Soil	0.06	4	1.07	1262	<1	0.03	23	612	<2	<2	12	28	0.33	<10
L3 112	Soil	0.07	6	0.88	2549	<1	0.04	19	424	5	<2	8	28	0.18	<10
L3 113	Soil	0.02	11	1.08	1771	<1	0.02	25	726	5	<2	45	8	0.55	11
L3 114	Soil	0.03	10	0.42	942	1	0.02	15	350	6	<2	28	5	0.32	<10
L3 115	Soil	0.02	7	0.23	521	<1	0.01	2	698	19	<2	7	3	<0.01	<10
L3 116	Soil	0.02	6	0.03	>10000	<1	0.02	2	589	11	<2	9	2	0.05	<10
L3 117	Soil	0.02	5	0.12	168	<1	0.02	5	258	7	<2	5	3	0.29	<10
L3 117Dup	Soil	0.02	5	0.12	161	<1	0.02	5	266	8	<2	5	3	0.29	<10
L3 118	Soil	0.02	12	0.25	192	<1	0.02	8	314	7	<2	7	4	0.30	<10
L3 119	Soil	0.03	6	0.45	268	<1	0.02	14	371	6	<2	17	4	0.30	<10
L3 120	Soil	0.02	4	0.14	174	<1	0.04	10	222	169	<2	6	7	0.45	<10
L3 121	Soil	0.02	7	0.29	173	<1	0.02	11	351	5	<2	16	4	0.27	<10
L3 122	Soil	0.12	12	1.04	1522	<1	0.02	22	642	10	<2	10	16	0.15	<10
L4 118	Soil	0.03	5	0.81	786	<1	0.01	36	416	9	<2	12	8	0.16	<10
L4 119	Soil	0.09	13	0.13	3127	<1	0.01	89	1858	8	<2	24	8	<0.01	<10
L3 068	Soil	0.02	7	0.04	>10000	<1	0.02	2	624	7	<2	9	2	0.05	<10
7001	Rock	0.04	11	0.68	1420	<1	0.05	3	1356	15	<2	5	175	0.22	<10
7002	Rock	0.35	12	0.69	2175	7	0.04	10	1313	71	<2	18	28	0.48	<10
DC0411-01	Rock	0.12	8	0.29	2360	<1	0.02	49	1012	9	<2	19	7	<0.01	<10
DC0411-02	Rock	0.15	4	0.83	267	<1	0.05	1	1242	4	<2	4	3	0.01	<10
DC0411-03	Rock	0.25	6	0.50	1270	5	0.02	4	829	14	<2	6	5	0.03	<10
DC0411-04	Rock	0.23	7	0.85	1808	9	0.03	4	1159	7	<2	8	8	<0.01	<10
DC0411-05	Rock	0.34	12	0.25	634	<1	0.03	3	385	5	<2	3	6	0.02	<10
DC0411-06	Rock	0.29	3	0.03	32	1	0.02	1	674	3	<2	<1	3	<0.01	<10
DC0411-07	Rock	0.07	2	0.51	1032	<1	0.04	22	541	16	<2	9	170	0.15	<10
DC0411-08	Rock	0.26	19	0.25	659	1	<0.01	3	245	7	<2	3	3	0.03	<10
ENM3C	Rock	0.31	16	0.03	101	<1	0.01	4	63	6	<2	4	2	<0.01	<10
L1-72E-3MC	Rock	0.43	6	0.22	1105	<1	<0.01	4	597	5	66	4	6	<0.01	<10

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Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

		K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Tl
		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	Type	0.01	2	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	2	1	1	0.01	10
L1-102E-3MC	Rock	0.30	4	0.90	2254	3	0.02	16	717	10	<2	11	4	0.02	<10
L1-105-3MC	Rock	0.38	6	0.36	1072	<1	0.01	5	543	<2	<2	3	3	0.02	<10
L1-108E-3MC	Rock	0.32	5	0.73	1946	1	0.01	12	714	12	<2	10	4	0.02	<10
L1-111E-3MC	Rock	0.32	5	0.84	2039	4	0.01	15	767	10	<2	13	5	0.01	<10
L1-114E-3MC	Rock	0.31	5	0.86	1984	2	<0.01	12	779	5	<2	11	4	0.01	<10
L1-117E-3MC	Rock	0.30	7	1.06	2234	<1	0.02	20	829	4	<2	12	6	0.02	<10
L1-120E-3MC	Rock	0.29	5	0.73	1749	7	<0.01	17	788	15	<2	14	4	0.03	<10
L1-123E-3MC	Rock	0.32	4	0.37	1777	<1	<0.01	25	662	8	<2	15	3	<0.01	<10
L1-126E-3MC	Rock	0.31	3	0.23	1562	<1	<0.01	16	537	16	41	12	5	0.01	<10
L1-132E-3MC	Rock	0.19	4	1.13	1859	<1	0.01	25	607	5	<2	16	4	0.04	<10
L1-135E-3MC	Rock	0.17	6	1.78	2617	<1	0.03	31	812	4	<2	15	12	0.03	<10
L1-138E-3MC	Rock	0.16	7	1.91	3743	<1	0.04	32	904	4	<2	17	13	0.02	<10
L1-141E-3MC	Rock	0.23	6	1.27	3684	1	0.02	25	796	4	<2	15	11	0.02	<10
L1-144E-3MC	Rock	0.18	4	0.73	1493	1	<0.01	17	595	15	<2	11	4	0.01	<10
L1-145E-3MC	Rock	0.33	7	0.13	792	<1	0.01	3	425	3	6	2	5	0.01	<10
L1-147E-3MC	Rock	0.24	3	0.81	1693	<1	<0.01	17	680	13	<2	11	4	0.10	<10
L1-150E-3MC	Rock	0.28	3	0.78	2129	<1	<0.01	16	755	10	<2	10	6	0.08	<10
L1-153E-3MC	Rock	0.26	2	0.98	1766	<1	<0.01	18	793	4	<2	10	5	0.07	<10
L1-156E-3MC	Rock	0.32	3	0.82	1672	<1	<0.01	14	806	4	<2	10	5	0.11	<10
L1-159E-3MC	Rock	0.33	6	0.72	1910	<1	<0.01	11	869	2	<2	10	5	0.08	<10
L1-162E-3MC	Rock	0.34	5	0.71	2207	<1	<0.01	16	859	4	<2	12	5	<0.01	<10
L1-165E-3MC	Rock	0.36	5	0.74	2106	<1	<0.01	20	889	6	<2	14	6	0.02	<10
L1-168E-3MC	Rock	0.45	5	0.89	2213	<1	<0.01	19	909	9	<2	12	60	<0.01	<10
L1-18E-3MC A	Rock	0.35	13	0.17	708	2	<0.01	3	277	4	3	2	2	<0.01	<10
L1-18E-3MC B	Rock	0.39	7	0.24	781	<1	<0.01	2	400	<2	<2	2	3	<0.01	<10
L1-21E-3MC	Rock	0.32	8	0.18	743	3	<0.01	1	385	<2	<2	2	3	<0.01	<10
L1-24E-3MC	Rock	0.35	10	0.19	679	<1	<0.01	1	386	<2	<2	2	3	<0.01	<10
L1-27E-3MC	Rock	0.31	9	0.11	632	<1	<0.01	1	339	15	<2	2	3	<0.01	<10
L1-30E-3MC	Rock	0.32	10	0.04	629	<1	<0.01	1	355	7	<2	2	3	<0.01	<10
L1-33E-3MC	Rock	0.30	7	0.03	660	1	<0.01	<1	367	5	3	2	3	<0.01	<10
L1-48E-3MC	Rock	0.27	6	0.09	702	6	<0.01	3	485	9	11	2	3	<0.01	<10
L1-54E-3MC	Rock	0.31	5	0.05	1242	4	<0.01	5	465	14	214	3	3	<0.01	<10
L159C	Rock	0.33	7	1.03	1863	<1	<0.01	13	903	24	<2	9	4	<0.01	<10
L1-60E-3MC A	Rock	0.27	4	0.04	540	6	<0.01	3	428	9	664	2	3	<0.01	<10
L1-60E-3MC B	Rock	0.37	6	0.23	758	5	<0.01	3	693	12	84	3	6	<0.01	<10
L1-75E-3MC	Rock	0.38	6	0.20	753	1	<0.01	3	504	6	4	3	6	<0.01	<10
L1-78E-3MC	Rock	0.35	7	0.24	1069	2	<0.01	4	544	3	9	4	4	0.01	<10
L1-81E-3MC	Rock	0.27	7	1.05	1874	<1	<0.01	11	951	3	<2	11	5	0.01	<10
L1-87E-3MC	Rock	0.26	4	0.04	483	6	<0.01	3	399	8	657	2	3	<0.01	<10
L1-90E-3MC	Rock	0.32	4	1.26	2564	<1	0.01	22	869	4	<2	12	4	0.04	<10

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Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

		K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Tl
		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	Type	0.01	2	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	2	1	1	0.01	10
L1-93E-3MC	Rock	0.30	3	1.21	1674	<1	<0.01	21	811	<2	<2	9	4	0.09	<10
L1-96E-3MC	Rock	0.37	4	0.92	1988	<1	<0.01	18	870	5	<2	9	4	0.09	<10
L1-99E-3MC	Rock	0.33	9	0.93	2185	<1	0.02	17	921	4	<2	9	3	<0.01	<10
L2000R	Rock	0.09	12	1.29	1957	<1	0.05	<1	1054	2	<2	8	10	0.02	<10
L2008R	Rock	0.10	4	2.19	560	<1	0.15	75	644	<2	<2	12	38	0.25	<10
L2009	Rock	0.08	<2	3.09	778	<1	0.09	85	379	<2	<2	11	60	0.18	<10
L2011	Rock	0.07	4	2.06	1633	<1	0.02	43	650	<2	<2	12	253	<0.01	<10
L2012	Rock	0.24	3	2.55	1991	<1	0.01	61	409	<2	<2	6	228	<0.01	<10
L2014C	Rock	0.27	7	1.67	1031	<1	0.01	26	1676	6	<2	33	11	<0.01	<10
L2016R	Rock	0.03	5	1.38	814	<1	0.04	36	1049	<2	<2	8	89	0.26	<10
L2017R(L2000R)	Rock	0.40	12	0.12	322	<1	<0.01	2	491	8	<2	5	27	0.02	<10
L2065C	Rock	0.03	6	0.52	503	<1	0.06	3	488	<2	<2	4	9	0.14	<10
L2066C	Rock	0.09	7	2.04	698	<1	0.05	56	792	<2	<2	9	49	0.18	<10
L2067C	Rock	0.13	5	2.13	776	1	0.05	57	717	<2	<2	12	64	0.16	<10
L2068C	Rock	0.25	6	4.71	976	<1	2.70	80	948	<2	<2	20	53	0.31	<10
L2070C	Rock	0.19	8	0.94	1046	<1	0.03	41	1324	<2	<2	20	58	0.01	<10
L2071C	Rock	0.24	5	0.79	741	<1	0.02	27	1008	2	<2	11	50	0.10	<10
L2072C	Rock	0.04	6	1.10	809	<1	0.02	38	1006	<2	<2	13	141	0.23	<10
L2073C	Rock	0.09	7	2.29	1319	<1	0.05	45	926	<2	<2	20	59	0.42	<10
L2074C	Rock	0.15	6	1.84	1037	<1	0.05	66	996	3	<2	14	26	0.18	<10
L2075C	Rock	0.04	3	1.54	1162	<1	0.03	66	893	<2	<2	17	41	0.31	<10
L2076C	Rock	0.13	6	1.23	2332	<1	0.03	67	750	11	<2	25	22	0.06	<10
L2077C	Rock	0.08	6	1.34	754	<1	0.03	38	1116	3	<2	15	16	0.25	<10
L2078C	Rock	0.08	8	0.03	383	<1	0.08	3	342	3	<2	3	7	<0.01	<10
L2106C	Rock	0.24	13	0.48	3150	<1	0.02	15	1238	16	<2	17	10	0.04	<10
L2107C	Rock	0.21	9	0.06	625	10	0.04	<1	1250	12	<2	6	7	0.16	<10
L2109C	Rock	0.23	4	0.56	692	<1	0.02	14	657	4	<2	6	5	0.07	<10
L3009C	Rock	0.12	3	2.64	1029	<1	0.02	49	417	<2	<2	11	157	<0.01	<10
L3013C	Rock	0.31	8	0.79	501	2	0.02	21	793	<2	<2	5	250	<0.01	<10
L3014C	Rock	0.06	6	1.05	784	23	0.06	<1	1375	21	<2	8	4	0.11	<10
L3016C	Rock	0.17	9	0.02	569	2	0.04	2	402	8	<2	4	4	<0.01	<10
L3029C	Rock	0.24	8	0.01	39	4	0.02	4	221	11	<2	<1	3	<0.01	<10
L3031C	Rock	0.28	11	0.03	113	42	<0.01	3	380	139	2715	2	2	<0.01	<10
L3048C	Rock	0.19	8	0.16	223	<1	0.04	3	106	<2	3	<1	3	<0.01	<10
L3049C	Rock	0.22	2	4.06	2527	<1	0.01	27	289	3	<2	7	247	<0.01	<10
L3063F	Rock	0.19	6	0.20	212	5	0.02	2	248	4	5	1	3	<0.01	<10
L3066C	Rock	0.19	3	0.77	759	<1	<0.01	15	292	<2	<2	5	56	<0.01	<10
L3067C	Rock	0.33	4	1.51	1929	<1	<0.01	33	551	9	3	7	178	<0.01	<10
L3069C	Rock	0.11	4	0.21	299	<1	0.03	7	99	2	<2	1	2	<0.01	<10
L3070C	Rock	0.30	3	1.11	876	<1	<0.01	14	381	2	<2	6	68	<0.01	<10

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Homegold Resources
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		K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Tl
		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	Type	0.01	2	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	2	1	1	0.01	10
L3073C	Rock	0.35	16	0.02	108	<1	0.02	2	92	5	<2	<1	3	<0.01	<10
L3074C	Rock	0.18	11	0.94	666	5	0.04	9	817	4	<2	6	25	0.02	<10
L3075C	Rock	0.18	9	0.26	233	47	0.05	2	732	7	<2	4	16	0.02	<10
L3076C	Rock	0.15	7	1.21	630	62	0.04	16	644	4	<2	7	33	0.08	<10
L3101C	Rock	0.18	6	1.07	2147	<1	<0.01	6	1034	6	<2	9	4	0.02	<10
L3108C	Rock	0.21	8	1.41	2467	<1	0.01	42	1150	22	<2	10	5	<0.01	<10
L3109C	Rock	0.28	5	0.03	24	3	0.01	1	680	5	<2	<1	8	<0.01	<10
L3123C	Rock	0.35	<2	0.50	585	2	0.02	6	696	3	3	2	66	<0.01	<10
L3124F	Rock	0.09	<2	0.15	316	<1	0.04	21	580	46	<2	7	67	0.12	<10
L2069C	Rock	0.16	9	2.90	1213	<1	0.02	58	961	<2	<2	11	20	0.09	<10

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

		V	W	Zn	Zr
		30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR
Sample	Sample	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Description	Type	1	10	2	2
L2 079	Soil	87	<10	126	3
L2 080	Soil	41	<10	11	<2
L2 081	Soil	131	<10	75	3
L2 082	Soil	97	<10	37	<2
L2 083	Soil	118	<10	75	4
L2 084	Soil	156	<10	30	<2
L2 085	Soil	167	<10	91	19
L2 086	Soil	123	<10	141	4
L2 087	Soil	181	<10	109	2
L2 088	Soil	158	<10	88	<2
L2 089	Soil	91	<10	45	<2
L2 090	Soil	127	<10	62	<2
L2 091	Soil	124	<10	33	4
L2 092	Soil	201	<10	239	<2
L2 093	Soil	211	<10	102	4
L2 094	Soil	177	<10	77	<2
L2 095	Soil	182	<10	85	4
L2 096	Soil	143	<10	142	2
L2 097	Soil	126	<10	72	<2
L2 098	Soil	248	<10	97	4
L2 099	Soil	230	<10	101	7
L2 100	Soil	127	<10	96	<2
L2 101	Soil	81	<10	80	3
L2 102	Soil	74	<10	99	3
L2 102Dup	Soil	76	<10	101	2
L2 103	Soil	114	<10	41	6
L2 104	Soil	78	<10	47	5
L2 105	Soil	65	<10	39	<2
L2 110	Soil	28	<10	26	<2
L2 111	Soil	127	<10	40	24
L2 112	Soil	115	<10	38	<2
L2 113	Soil	94	<10	145	4
L2 114	Soil	130	<10	85	6
L2 115	Soil	104	<10	85	9
L2 115Dup	Soil	88	<10	51	7
L2 116	Soil	107	<10	44	16
L2 117	Soil	36	<10	43	4
L2 118	Soil	270	<10	35	37
L2 119	Soil	202	<10	55	24
L2 120	Soil	164	<10	44	15

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Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

Sample Description	Sample Type	V 30-AR-TR ppm 1	W 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Zn 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Zr 30-AR-TR ppm 2
L2 121	Soil	215	<10	33	28
L2 122	Soil	316	<10	28	34
L2 123	Soil	70	<10	104	<2
L2 124	Soil	190	<10	42	12
L2 125	Soil	257	<10	38	18
L2 125Dup	Soil	262	<10	38	20
L2 126	Soil	227	<10	56	6
L2 127	Soil	76	<10	88	8
L2 128	Soil	222	<10	39	32
L2 129	Soil	213	<10	44	25
L2 130	Soil	207	<10	56	18
L2 131	Soil	107	<10	64	9
L2 132	Soil	9	<10	76	<2
L2 133	Soil	25	<10	146	<2
L2 134	Soil	218	<10	45	8
L2 135	Soil	72	<10	95	3
L2 135Dup	Soil	69	<10	92	3
L2 136	Soil	66	<10	225	2
L2 137	Soil	87	<10	78	7
L2 138	Soil	86	<10	97	5
L2 139	Soil	64	<10	96	2
L2 140	Soil	167	<10	74	8
L2 141	Soil	95	<10	60	8
L2 142	Soil	122	<10	67	8
L2 143	Soil	126	<10	52	9
L2 144	Soil	123	<10	72	12
L2 145	Soil	128	<10	65	4
L2 147	Soil	32	<10	17	<2
L2 148	Soil	104	<10	48	3
L2 149	Soil	266	<10	59	9
L2 150	Soil	280	<10	104	10
L2 151	Soil	24	<10	25	<2
L2 152	Soil	113	<10	174	15
L2 153	Soil	102	<10	146	35
L2 154	Soil	141	<10	91	12
L2 155	Soil	117	<10	148	8
L2 156	Soil	90	<10	382	5
L2 157	Soil	119	<10	154	8
L2 158	Soil	177	<10	79	<2
L2 159	Soil	180	<10	113	4

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Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

Sample Description	Sample Type	V 30-AR-TR ppm 1	W 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Zn 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Zr 30-AR-TR ppm 2
L2 160	Soil	211	<10	142	14
L2 160Dup	Soil	197	<10	152	15
L2 161	Soil	198	<10	65	7
L2 162	Soil	81	<10	50	<2
L2 163	Soil	136	<10	74	4
L2 164	Soil	196	<10	221	10
L2 165	Soil	118	<10	81	3
L2 166	Soil	37	<10	107	<2
L2 167	Soil	47	<10	57	<2
L2 168	Soil	126	<10	84	<2
L2 169	Soil	123	<10	77	<2
L2 170	Soil	89	<10	135	<2
L2 171	Soil	127	<10	62	2
L2 172	Soil	117	<10	50	<2
L3 062	Soil	68	<10	69	<2
L3 064	Soil	96	<10	201	6
L3 065	Soil	178	<10	155	4
L3 071	Soil	139	<10	129	14
L3 072	Soil	131	<10	179	<2
L3 077	Soil	337	<10	58	<2
L3 078	Soil	211	<10	200	8
L3 079	Soil	204	<10	115	5
L3 080	Soil	214	<10	110	10
L3 080Dup	Soil	220	<10	100	9
L3 081	Soil	246	<10	171	11
L3 082	Soil	199	<10	114	11
L3 083	Soil	190	<10	113	3
L3 084	Soil	213	<10	61	8
L3 085	Soil	142	<10	53	4
L3 086	Soil	140	<10	44	3
L3 087	Soil	152	<10	69	11
L3 088	Soil	152	<10	30	<2
L3 089	Soil	135	<10	61	<2
L3 090	Soil	142	<10	73	11
L3 091	Soil	93	<10	173	<2
L3 092	Soil	159	<10	107	4
L3 093	Soil	109	<10	136	<2
L3 094	Soil	148	<10	381	5
L3 095	Soil	140	<10	222	4
L3 096	Soil	207	<10	63	4

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	V 30-AR-TR ppm 1	W 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Zn 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Zr 30-AR-TR ppm 2
L3 097	Soil	167	<10	41	11
L3 098	Soil	154	<10	39	6
L3 099	Soil	158	<10	38	4
L3 100	Soil	196	<10	37	4
L3 102	Soil	112	<10	179	4
L3 103	Soil	195	<10	127	6
L3 104	Soil	118	<10	314	2
L3 105	Soil	210	<10	68	6
L3 105Dup	Soil	205	<10	71	6
L3 106	Soil	235	<10	29	<2
L3 107	Soil	238	<10	25	<2
L3 110	Soil	76	<10	121	<2
L3 111	Soil	147	<10	71	13
L3 112	Soil	114	<10	94	5
L3 113	Soil	375	<10	48	27
L3 114	Soil	202	<10	75	22
L3 115	Soil	51	<10	118	<2
L3 116	Soil	40	<10	58	10
L3 117	Soil	215	<10	57	10
L3 117Dup	Soil	216	<10	54	9
L3 118	Soil	150	<10	60	8
L3 119	Soil	180	<10	66	19
L3 120	Soil	347	<10	91	16
L3 121	Soil	151	<10	42	25
L3 122	Soil	87	<10	110	4
L4 118	Soil	178	<10	126	7
L4 119	Soil	218	<10	178	<2
L3 068	Soil	40	<10	45	10
7001	Rock	27	<10	293	11
7002	Rock	116	<10	364	16
DC0411-01	Rock	143	<10	174	<2
DC0411-02	Rock	9	<10	33	3
DC0411-03	Rock	69	<10	113	4
DC0411-04	Rock	75	<10	163	2
DC0411-05	Rock	7	<10	85	5
DC0411-06	Rock	2	<10	7	2
DC0411-07	Rock	91	<10	55	6
DC0411-08	Rock	9	<10	41	5
ENM3C	Rock	7	<10	16	2
L1-72E-3MC	Rock	19	<10	145	<2

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Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

Sample Description	Sample Type	V 30-AR-TR ppm 1	W 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Zn 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Zr 30-AR-TR ppm 2
L1-102E-3MC	Rock	113	<10	161	3
L1-105-3MC	Rock	29	<10	105	3
L1-108E-3MC	Rock	100	<10	292	3
L1-111E-3MC	Rock	104	<10	329	2
L1-114E-3MC	Rock	98	<10	174	2
L1-117E-3MC	Rock	114	<10	176	2
L1-120E-3MC	Rock	129	<10	133	3
L1-123E-3MC	Rock	105	<10	168	<2
L1-126E-3MC	Rock	69	<10	138	<2
L1-132E-3MC	Rock	135	<10	178	2
L1-135E-3MC	Rock	159	<10	191	<2
L1-138E-3MC	Rock	189	<10	249	<2
L1-141E-3MC	Rock	172	<10	200	<2
L1-144E-3MC	Rock	118	<10	154	<2
L1-145E-3MC	Rock	12	<10	90	2
L1-147E-3MC	Rock	110	<10	141	3
L1-150E-3MC	Rock	115	<10	135	3
L1-153E-3MC	Rock	135	<10	141	2
L1-156E-3MC	Rock	114	<10	124	4
L1-159E-3MC	Rock	116	<10	147	3
L1-162E-3MC	Rock	93	<10	212	<2
L1-165E-3MC	Rock	118	<10	155	<2
L1-168E-3MC	Rock	74	<10	193	2
L1-18E-3MC A	Rock	23	<10	101	<2
L1-18E-3MC B	Rock	11	<10	93	3
L1-21E-3MC	Rock	13	<10	77	2
L1-24E-3MC	Rock	12	<10	70	2
L1-27E-3MC	Rock	9	<10	110	<2
L1-30E-3MC	Rock	8	<10	74	<2
L1-33E-3MC	Rock	10	<10	72	<2
L1-48E-3MC	Rock	11	<10	74	<2
L1-54E-3MC	Rock	11	<10	176	<2
L159C	Rock	101	<10	232	2
L1-60E-3MC A	Rock	6	<10	318	<2
L1-60E-3MC B	Rock	12	<10	115	<2
L1-75E-3MC	Rock	17	<10	101	<2
L1-78E-3MC	Rock	26	<10	123	<2
L1-81E-3MC	Rock	115	<10	231	2
L1-87E-3MC	Rock	6	<10	281	<2
L1-90E-3MC	Rock	118	<10	205	3

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	V 30-AR-TR ppm 1	W 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Zn 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Zr 30-AR-TR ppm 2
L1-93E-3MC	Rock	121	<10	175	4
L1-96E-3MC	Rock	112	<10	148	4
L1-99E-3MC	Rock	91	<10	174	<2
L2000R	Rock	11	<10	342	5
L2008R	Rock	143	<10	46	26
L2009	Rock	87	<10	53	7
L2011	Rock	67	<10	44	<2
L2012	Rock	33	<10	45	<2
L2014C	Rock	130	<10	142	<2
L2016R	Rock	122	<10	71	22
L2017R(L2000R)	Rock	11	<10	24	3
L2065C	Rock	5	<10	34	14
L2066C	Rock	117	<10	57	13
L2067C	Rock	119	<10	66	14
L2068C	Rock	164	<10	69	34
L2070C	Rock	146	<10	69	2
L2071C	Rock	104	<10	43	9
L2072C	Rock	136	<10	42	22
L2073C	Rock	186	<10	67	25
L2074C	Rock	119	<10	68	14
L2075C	Rock	153	<10	60	31
L2076C	Rock	201	<10	122	10
L2077C	Rock	145	<10	76	22
L2078C	Rock	3	<10	39	4
L2106C	Rock	79	<10	500	4
L2107C	Rock	9	<10	64	11
L2109C	Rock	63	<10	122	6
L3009C	Rock	80	<10	45	<2
L3013C	Rock	18	<10	68	<2
L3014C	Rock	16	<10	50	7
L3016C	Rock	2	<10	445	3
L3029C	Rock	3	<10	11	4
L3031C	Rock	4	<10	247	<2
L3048C	Rock	4	<10	36	3
L3049C	Rock	78	<10	246	<2
L3063F	Rock	6	<10	13	2
L3066C	Rock	40	<10	130	<2
L3067C	Rock	62	<10	267	<2
L3069C	Rock	14	<10	56	<2
L3070C	Rock	19	<10	102	<2

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	V 30-AR-TR ppm 1	W 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Zn 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Zr 30-AR-TR ppm 2
L3073C	Rock	3	<10	23	<2
L3074C	Rock	36	<10	43	4
L3075C	Rock	6	<10	21	6
L3076C	Rock	76	<10	44	8
L3101C	Rock	106	<10	219	3
L3108C	Rock	134	<10	301	<2
L3109C	Rock	2	<10	87	3
L3123C	Rock	7	<10	33	<2
L3124F	Rock	43	<10	19	4
L2069C	Rock	97	<10	93	9

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

Sample	Sample	Au	Cu	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Hg
		Au-1AT-AA	Cu-4A-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	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR
		ppb	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
Description	Type	5	0.01	0.1	0.01	5	10	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	3
L2 079	Soil			0.2	1.85	8	20	<2	0.19	<0.5	12	45	36	2.82	<3
L2 079 Dup				0.1	1.89	7	21	<2	0.20	<0.5	12	46	36	2.85	<3
QCV1104-01164-0002-BLK				<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3
STD-CDN-ME-8 expected				61.7									1030		
STD-CDN-ME-8 result				59.5									988		
L2 097	Soil			0.3	3.15	<5	26	<2	0.03	0.7	21	43	25	7.20	<3
L2 097 Dup				0.3	3.26	<5	27	<2	0.03	0.7	22	43	24	7.31	<3
QCV1104-01164-0005-BLK				<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected				0.3							107	892	674		
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result				0.4							106	894	716		
L2 117	Soil			0.3	9.27	165	<10	<2	0.01	<0.5	1	12	8	4.56	<3
L2 117 Dup				0.3	9.25	164	<10	<2	0.01	<0.5	1	12	8	4.66	<3
QCV1104-01164-0008-BLK				<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected				101.0									6130		
STD-CDN-ME-6 result				98.5									6503		
L2 134	Soil			0.2	2.77	<5	17	<2	0.08	0.6	3	47	14	6.89	<3
L2 134 Dup				0.2	2.76	<5	17	<2	0.08	0.8	3	47	13	6.95	<3
QCV1104-01164-0011-BLK				<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3
L2 152	Soil			0.4	8.42	13	44	<2	0.06	<0.5	56	44	27	6.18	<3
L2 152 Dup				0.5	8.36	11	43	<2	0.06	<0.5	54	42	26	6.23	<3
QCV1104-01164-0014-BLK				<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3
STD-CDN-ME-8 expected				61.7									1030		
STD-CDN-ME-8 result				61.2									993		
L2 169	Soil			0.2	2.89	7	28	<2	0.04	0.6	7	12	14	7.05	<3
L2 169 Dup				0.2	2.83	5	27	<2	0.04	<0.5	6	11	14	6.95	<3
QCV1104-01164-0017-BLK				<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected				101.0									6130		
STD-CDN-ME-6 result				95.9									6369		
L3 085	Soil			0.3	3.29	6	30	<2	0.03	<0.5	3	44	27	5.76	<3
L3 085 Dup				0.3	3.34	5	30	<2	0.03	<0.5	3	45	28	5.72	<3
QCV1104-01164-0020-BLK				<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected				0.3							107	892	674		
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result				0.3							100	820	661		
L3 104	Soil			0.3	4.17	7	62	<2	0.19	1.1	27	49	62	5.40	<3
L3 104 Dup				0.4	4.10	7	60	<2	0.19	1.0	26	47	60	5.26	<3
QCV1104-01164-0023-BLK				<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3
STD-CDN-ME-8 expected				61.7									1030		
STD-CDN-ME-8 result				59.0									972		
L3 122	Soil			0.1	3.42	16	85	<2	0.81	<0.5	16	32	41	4.01	<3
L3 122 Dup				0.1	3.29	15	89	<2	0.80	<0.5	15	31	40	3.88	<3

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	Au Au-1AT-AA ppb 5	Cu Cu-4A-OR-AA % 0.01	Ag 30-AR-TR ppm 0.1	Al 30-AR-TR % 0.01	As 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Ba 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Bi 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Ca 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Cd 30-AR-TR ppm 0.5	Co 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Cr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Cu 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Fe 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Hg 30-AR-TR ppm 3
QCV1104-01164-0026-BLK				<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected				0.3							107	892	674		
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result				0.4							108	897	675		
L1-108E-3MC	Rock			0.4	2.99	7	143	<2	0.19	1.4	15	50	384	8.97	<3
L1-108E-3MC Dup				0.3	2.88	<5	135	<2	0.18	1.4	14	48	364	8.66	<3
QCV1104-01164-0029-BLK				<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	1	<0.01	<3
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected				0.3							107	892	674		
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result				0.3							105	892	701		
QCV1104-01164-0031-BLK				<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3
L1-162E-3MC	Rock			0.5	2.25	11	197	<2	0.20	<0.5	21	21	385	>10	<3
L1-162E-3MC Dup				<0.1	2.18	10	193	<2	0.20	<0.5	20	21	368	>10	<3
STD-CDN-ME-8 expected				61.7									1030		
STD-CDN-ME-8 result				63.4									1005		
QCV1104-01164-0034-BLK				<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	2	<0.01	<3
L1-87E-3MC	Rock			2.9	0.37	310	103	<2	0.09	<0.5	7	43	2233	2.17	10
L1-87E-3MC Dup				3.0	0.36	314	103	<2	0.09	<0.5	7	43	2256	2.18	11
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected				0.3							107	892	674		
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result				0.4							107	912	676		
QCV1104-01164-0037-BLK				<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3
L2071C	Rock			0.2	2.62	6	129	<2	2.69	<0.5	15	65	74	2.92	<3
L2071C Dup				<0.1	2.67	7	132	<2	2.72	<0.5	15	66	74	2.95	<3
STD-CDN-ME-8 expected				61.7									1030		
STD-CDN-ME-8 result				60.3									1041		
QCV1104-01164-0040-BLK				<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3
L3049C	Rock			0.3	0.24	10	182	<2	>10	1.0	24	23	167	5.31	<3
L3049C Dup				0.3	0.23	10	180	<2	>10	1.0	24	23	164	5.34	<3
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected				0.3							107	892	674		
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result				0.2							108	876	656		
QCV1104-01164-0043-BLK				<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3
QCV1104-01164-0044-BLK				<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected				0.3							107	892	674		
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result				0.4							103	846	631		
L2 079	Soil	19													
L2 079 Dup		15													
STD-OxG84 expected		922													
STD-OxG84 result		895													
L2 097	Soil	21													
L2 097 Dup		21													
QCV1104-01165-0004-BLK		<5													
L2 117	Soil	<5													
L2 117 Dup		<5													

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Homegold Resources
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Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

		Au	Cu	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Hg
		Au-1AT-AA	Cu-4A-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	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR
Sample	Sample	ppb	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
Description	Type	5	0.01	0.1	0.01	5	10	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	3
STD-OxG84 expected		922													
STD-OxG84 result		919													
L2 134	Soil	<5													
L2 134 Dup		<5													
QCV1104-01165-0008-BLK		<5													
L2 152	Soil	<5													
L2 152 Dup		<5													
L2 169	Soil	<5													
L2 169 Dup		<5													
QCV1104-01165-0012-BLK		<5													
L3 085	Soil	<5													
L3 085 Dup		<5													
L3 104	Soil	<5													
L3 104 Dup		<5													
QCV1104-01165-0016-BLK		<5													
L3 122	Soil	<5													
L3 122 Dup		<5													
STD-OxG84 expected		922													
STD-OxG84 result		967													
L1-108E-3MC	Rock	37													
L1-108E-3MC Dup		36													
QCV1104-01165-0020-BLK		<5													
L1-162E-3MC	Rock	<5													
L1-162E-3MC Dup		<5													
STD-OxG84 expected		922													
STD-OxG84 result		905													
L1-87E-3MC	Rock	33													
L1-87E-3MC Dup		47													
QCV1104-01165-0024-BLK		<5													
L2071C	Rock	6													
L2071C Dup		<5													
STD-OxG84 expected		922													
STD-OxG84 result		915													
L3049C	Rock	<5													
L3049C Dup		<5													
QCV1104-01165-0028-BLK		<5													

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	K 30-AR-TR % 0.01	La 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Mg 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Mn 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Mo 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Na 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Ni 30-AR-TR ppm 1	P 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Pb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sc 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Sr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Ti 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Tl 30-AR-TR ppm 10
L2 079	Soil	0.02	4	0.81	870	<1	0.01	23	335	9	<2	7	8	0.15	<10
L2 079 Dup		0.02	4	0.83	883	<1	0.01	23	357	9	<2	7	9	0.15	<10
QCV1104-01164-0002-BLK		<0.01	<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
L2 097	Soil	0.02	7	0.10	1067	<1	0.01	3	485	10	<2	4	3	<0.01	<10
L2 097 Dup		0.03	7	0.10	1076	<1	0.01	3	496	9	<2	5	3	<0.01	<10
QCV1104-01164-0005-BLK		<0.01	<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected								292		19					
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result								301		19					
L2 117	Soil	0.01	3	0.03	216	4	0.01	<1	430	5	<2	4	1	0.04	<10
L2 117 Dup		0.01	3	0.03	214	3	0.01	<1	413	7	<2	4	1	0.03	<10
QCV1104-01164-0008-BLK		<0.01	<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected										10200					
STD-CDN-ME-6 result										9757					
L2 134	Soil	0.04	6	0.14	448	<1	0.02	5	383	10	<2	5	4	0.33	<10
L2 134 Dup		0.04	6	0.14	451	1	0.02	6	378	9	<2	5	4	0.33	<10
QCV1104-01164-0011-BLK		<0.01	<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
L2 152	Soil	0.02	11	0.07	853	2	0.02	5	444	19	<2	15	5	0.29	<10
L2 152 Dup		0.02	11	0.07	845	2	0.02	5	436	19	<2	14	4	0.29	<10
QCV1104-01164-0014-BLK		<0.01	<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
L2 169	Soil	0.07	10	0.20	1057	<1	0.01	3	737	8	<2	4	3	0.06	<10
L2 169 Dup		0.06	10	0.19	1039	<1	0.01	2	671	9	<2	4	3	0.06	<10
QCV1104-01164-0017-BLK		<0.01	<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected										10200					
STD-CDN-ME-6 result										9527					
L3 085	Soil	0.03	4	0.12	248	<1	0.01	5	156	8	<2	4	3	0.05	<10
L3 085 Dup		0.03	4	0.12	250	<1	0.01	5	160	8	<2	4	3	0.05	<10
QCV1104-01164-0020-BLK		<0.01	<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected								292		19					
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result								276		18					
L3 104	Soil	0.05	8	0.52	4796	2	0.01	27	906	8	<2	6	12	0.05	<10
L3 104 Dup		0.05	7	0.50	4579	2	0.01	26	883	7	<2	5	11	0.05	<10
QCV1104-01164-0023-BLK		<0.01	<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
L3 122	Soil	0.12	12	1.04	1522	<1	0.02	22	642	10	<2	10	16	0.15	<10
L3 122 Dup		0.11	12	1.02	1451	<1	0.02	21	634	8	<2	10	16	0.14	<10
QCV1104-01164-0026-BLK		<0.01	<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected								292		19					
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result								308		19					
L1-108E-3MC	Rock	0.32	5	0.73	1946	1	0.01	12	714	12	<2	10	4	0.02	<10
L1-108E-3MC Dup		0.30	5	0.70	1872	1	0.01	12	677	13	<2	9	4	0.02	<10
QCV1104-01164-0029-BLK		<0.01	<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10

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11-360-02507-01

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	K 30-AR-TR % 0.01	La 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Mg 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Mn 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Mo 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Na 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Ni 30-AR-TR ppm 1	P 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Pb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sc 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Sr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Ti 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Tl 30-AR-TR ppm 10
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected								292		19					
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result								306		18					
QCV1104-01164-0031-BLK		<0.01	<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
L1-162E-3MC	Rock	0.34	5	0.71	2207	<1	<0.01	16	859	4	<2	12	5	<0.01	<10
L1-162E-3MC Dup		0.31	5	0.68	2068	<1	<0.01	15	823	4	<2	11	5	<0.01	<10
QCV1104-01164-0034-BLK		<0.01	<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
L1-87E-3MC	Rock	0.26	4	0.04	483	6	<0.01	3	399	8	657	2	3	<0.01	<10
L1-87E-3MC Dup		0.25	4	0.04	488	6	<0.01	3	410	7	670	2	3	<0.01	<10
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected								292		19					
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result								305		19					
QCV1104-01164-0037-BLK		<0.01	<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
L2071C	Rock	0.24	5	0.79	741	<1	0.02	27	1008	2	<2	11	50	0.10	<10
L2071C Dup		0.24	5	0.80	747	<1	0.02	26	1014	<2	<2	11	52	0.10	<10
QCV1104-01164-0040-BLK		<0.01	<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
L3049C	Rock	0.22	2	4.06	2527	<1	0.01	27	289	3	<2	7	247	<0.01	<10
L3049C Dup		0.22	2	4.08	2558	<1	0.01	27	287	3	<2	7	250	<0.01	<10
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected								292		19					
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result								292		19					
QCV1104-01164-0043-BLK		<0.01	<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
QCV1104-01164-0044-BLK		<0.01	<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected								292		19					
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result								281		18					

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	V 30-AR-TR ppm 1	W 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Zn 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Zr 30-AR-TR ppm 2
L2 079	Soil	87	<10	126	3
L2 079 Dup		90	<10	128	3
QCV1104-01164-0002-BLK		<1	<10	<2	<2
L2 097	Soil	126	<10	72	<2
L2 097 Dup		128	<10	64	<2
QCV1104-01164-0005-BLK		<1	<10	<2	<2
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected				123	
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result				127	
L2 117	Soil	36	<10	43	4
L2 117 Dup		36	<10	43	4
QCV1104-01164-0008-BLK		<1	<10	<2	<2
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected				5170	
STD-CDN-ME-6 result				5214	
L2 134	Soil	218	<10	45	8
L2 134 Dup		219	<10	44	8
QCV1104-01164-0011-BLK		<1	<10	<2	<2
L2 152	Soil	113	<10	174	15
L2 152 Dup		111	<10	170	14
QCV1104-01164-0014-BLK		<1	<10	<2	<2
L2 169	Soil	123	<10	77	<2
L2 169 Dup		118	<10	72	<2
QCV1104-01164-0017-BLK		<1	<10	<2	<2
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected				5170	
STD-CDN-ME-6 result				5272	
L3 085	Soil	142	<10	53	4
L3 085 Dup		144	<10	53	4
QCV1104-01164-0020-BLK		<1	<10	<2	<2
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected				123	
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result				117	
L3 104	Soil	118	<10	314	2
L3 104 Dup		112	<10	296	2
QCV1104-01164-0023-BLK		<1	<10	<2	<2
L3 122	Soil	87	<10	110	4
L3 122 Dup		85	<10	104	5
QCV1104-01164-0026-BLK		<1	<10	<2	<2
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected				123	
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result				126	
L1-108E-3MC	Rock	100	<10	292	3
L1-108E-3MC Dup		94	<10	277	2
QCV1104-01164-0029-BLK		<1	<10	<2	<2

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	V 30-AR-TR ppm 1	W 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Zn 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Zr 30-AR-TR ppm 2
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected				123	
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result				124	
QCV1104-01164-0031-BLK		<1	<10	<2	<2
L1-162E-3MC	Rock	93	<10	212	<2
L1-162E-3MC Dup		93	<10	205	<2
QCV1104-01164-0034-BLK		<1	<10	2	<2
L1-87E-3MC	Rock	6	<10	281	<2
L1-87E-3MC Dup		6	<10	286	<2
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected				123	
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result				124	
QCV1104-01164-0037-BLK		<1	<10	<2	<2
L2071C	Rock	104	<10	43	9
L2071C Dup		106	<10	42	9
QCV1104-01164-0040-BLK		<1	<10	3	<2
L3049C	Rock	78	<10	246	<2
L3049C Dup		78	<10	247	<2
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected				123	
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result				124	
QCV1104-01164-0043-BLK		<1	<10	<2	<2
QCV1104-01164-0044-BLK		<1	<10	<2	<2
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected				123	
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result				115	

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

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11-360-02288-01

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

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

Date Received: 03/30/2011
Date Completed: 04/20/2011
Invoice:

Attention: **Johan T. Shearer**

Project: **La More**
Client Reference: **L**
Description: **Homegold Resources**

Location	Samples	Type	Preparation Description
Vancouver, BC	15	Rock	SP-RX-2K/Rock/Chips/Drill Core
Vancouver, BC	21	Sediment	SP-SS-OW/Soils, Sediments >1kg dried, sieved and riffle spit
Vancouver, BC	197	Soil	SP-SS-OW/Soils, Sediments >1kg dried, sieved and riffle spit

Location	Method	Description
Vancouver, BC	30-AR-TR	30 Element, Aqua Regia, ICP, Trace Level
Vancouver, BC	Au-1AT-AA	Au, 1AT Fire Assay, AAS

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

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	Au Au-1AT-AA ppb 5	Ag 30-AR-TR ppm 0.1	Al 30-AR-TR % 0.01	As 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Ba 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Bi 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Ca 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Cd 30-AR-TR ppm 0.5	Co 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Cr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Cu 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Fe 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Hg 30-AR-TR ppm 3	K 30-AR-TR % 0.01
L2001	Sediment	15	<0.1	2.21	13	109	<2	0.57	<0.5	13	22	39	4.27	<3	0.07
L2002	Sediment	18	<0.1	2.17	12	191	<2	0.63	<0.5	18	19	38	4.89	<3	0.10
L2014	Sediment	12	<0.1	2.87	23	169	<2	0.62	<0.5	36	77	118	5.50	<3	0.06
L2018	Sediment	12	<0.1	2.55	8	149	<2	0.67	<0.5	14	28	37	4.20	<3	0.08
L2019	Sediment	9	<0.1	3.23	7	56	<2	0.71	<0.5	15	33	42	4.26	<3	0.07
L2020	Sediment	14	<0.1	3.03	5	82	<2	0.72	<0.5	13	36	33	4.33	<3	0.06
L3007	Sediment	19	<0.1	2.35	12	115	<2	0.89	<0.5	19	65	60	4.43	<3	0.08
L3008	Sediment	11	<0.1	1.86	8	112	<2	0.51	<0.5	18	45	51	4.02	<3	0.09
L3015	Sediment	12	<0.1	3.32	10	76	<2	0.31	<0.5	15	23	137	5.76	<3	0.06
L3017	Sediment	11	<0.1	2.33	7	95	<2	0.89	<0.5	19	43	54	4.67	<3	0.09
L3030	Sediment	12	<0.1	2.11	5	79	<2	0.25	<0.5	11	33	93	3.78	<3	0.06
L3034	Sediment	43	<0.1	3.26	7	97	<2	0.06	<0.5	13	15	18	3.77	<3	0.07
L3043	Sediment	12	<0.1	2.39	12	152	<2	0.33	<0.5	20	40	48	4.55	<3	0.12
L3044	Sediment	34	<0.1	2.65	12	88	<2	0.18	<0.5	16	46	45	4.21	<3	0.06
L3045	Sediment	9	<0.1	1.45	8	108	<2	0.38	<0.5	15	37	46	3.62	<3	0.08
L3046	Sediment	10	<0.1	1.69	10	123	<2	0.42	<0.5	17	39	54	3.81	<3	0.10
L3047	Sediment	20	<0.1	1.37	9	102	<2	0.30	<0.5	14	34	44	3.47	<3	0.08
L3050	Sediment	15	<0.1	1.74	8	110	3	0.42	<0.5	17	45	59	3.63	<3	0.07
L3052	Sediment	17	<0.1	2.77	26	59	<2	0.21	<0.5	15	34	40	3.80	<3	0.07
L3053	Sediment	19	<0.1	2.19	15	272	<2	0.31	<0.5	21	21	46	2.97	<3	0.15
L3057	Sediment	60	<0.1	1.96	10	131	<2	0.22	<0.5	14	25	103	5.63	<3	0.09
L2003	Soil	<5	<0.1	8.13	9	37	<2	0.03	<0.5	4	37	20	5.37	<3	0.07
L3000	Soil	6	3.6	6.33	<5	13	<2	0.03	<0.5	5	12	30	9.64	<3	0.01
L3001	Soil	8	<0.1	6.77	14	23	<2	0.30	<0.5	22	113	55	8.12	<3	0.02
L3002	Soil	<5	<0.1	5.94	10	25	<2	0.36	<0.5	14	113	61	7.26	<3	0.02
L3003	Soil	6	<0.1	6.82	10	21	<2	0.44	<0.5	41	106	55	7.14	<3	0.03
L3004	Soil	<5	<0.1	4.69	15	26	<2	0.14	<0.5	19	116	50	7.13	<3	0.03
L3005	Soil	<5	<0.1	4.43	14	51	<2	0.36	<0.5	21	86	59	5.60	<3	0.04
L3006	Soil	<5	<0.1	3.54	17	59	<2	0.17	<0.5	13	90	40	5.51	<3	0.06
L3019	Soil	<5	<0.1	4.82	12	24	<2	0.31	<0.5	11	80	52	6.56	<3	0.02
L3020	Soil	<5	<0.1	4.53	11	52	<2	0.50	<0.5	16	82	52	6.22	<3	0.05
L3021	Soil	<5	<0.1	5.13	11	30	<2	0.28	<0.5	16	101	54	6.74	<3	0.04
L3022A	Soil	22	<0.1	6.36	11	25	<2	0.30	<0.5	24	107	50	7.28	<3	0.04
L3022B	Soil	56	<0.1	6.45	12	28	<2	0.29	<0.5	24	115	57	7.93	<3	0.04
L3023	Soil	13	<0.1	4.46	17	26	<2	0.27	<0.5	30	92	60	6.66	<3	0.03
L3024	Soil	<5	<0.1	4.48	7	16	<2	0.88	<0.5	27	82	43	6.04	<3	0.02
L3025	Soil	11	<0.1	3.13	22	36	<2	0.13	<0.5	42	69	73	6.26	<3	0.05
L3026	Soil	17	<0.1	4.85	33	39	<2	0.26	<0.5	38	155	95	7.23	<3	0.04
L3027	Soil	53	<0.1	3.05	70	36	<2	0.37	<0.5	9	106	78	8.18	<3	0.03
L3028	Soil	5	0.4	7.10	74	102	<2	0.21	<0.5	43	143	79	7.61	<3	0.05

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	Au Au-1AT-AA ppb 5	Ag 30-AR-TR ppm 0.1	Al 30-AR-TR % 0.01	As 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Ba 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Bi 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Ca 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Cd 30-AR-TR ppm 0.5	Co 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Cr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Cu 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Fe 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Hg 30-AR-TR ppm 3	K 30-AR-TR % 0.01
L3033	Soil	<5	<0.1	2.24	<5	54	<2	<0.01	<0.5	11	61	69	6.14	<3	0.11
L3035	Soil	6	<0.1	3.47	11	28	<2	0.01	<0.5	10	40	36	6.05	<3	0.06
L3036	Soil	<5	<0.1	1.72	8	23	<2	0.01	<0.5	3	17	11	4.27	<3	0.04
L3037	Soil	<5	<0.1	0.98	10	32	<2	<0.01	<0.5	2	5	6	2.20	<3	0.04
L3038	Soil	<5	<0.1	1.82	7	35	<2	0.02	<0.5	2	2	4	2.66	<3	0.04
L3039	Soil	<5	<0.1	0.61	<5	16	<2	0.01	<0.5	<1	2	3	0.25	<3	0.09
L3040	Soil	<5	<0.1	1.06	6	16	<2	0.01	<0.5	2	3	6	2.70	<3	0.08
L3041	Soil	<5	<0.1	2.47	<5	45	<2	0.02	<0.5	4	6	3	3.77	<3	0.08
L3042	Soil	13	<0.1	2.58	<5	23	<2	0.02	<0.5	8	22	25	7.25	<3	0.03
L2021	Soil	<5	<0.1	1.08	<5	14	<2	0.07	<0.5	1	50	13	6.33	<3	0.03
L2022	Soil	<5	<0.1	3.68	13	22	<2	0.05	<0.5	4	67	27	7.81	<3	0.03
L2023	Soil	<5	<0.1	3.30	12	33	<2	0.08	<0.5	8	56	29	7.40	<3	0.04
L2024	Soil	<5	<0.1	2.51	6	20	<2	0.04	<0.5	4	43	20	5.11	<3	0.03
L2025	Soil	<5	<0.1	3.32	5	24	<2	0.03	<0.5	3	54	24	7.38	<3	0.03
L2026	Soil	<5	<0.1	4.13	6	27	<2	0.03	<0.5	2	51	32	6.25	<3	0.02
L2027	Soil	<5	<0.1	0.98	<5	11	<2	0.24	<0.5	<1	24	2	5.94	<3	0.02
L2028	Soil	7	<0.1	1.79	<5	96	<2	0.07	<0.5	<1	52	4	9.78	<3	0.04
L2029	Soil	<5	<0.1	2.51	5	22	<2	0.05	<0.5	2	40	25	5.87	<3	0.03
L2030	Soil	7	<0.1	2.38	5	136	<2	0.11	<0.5	6	32	32	7.55	<3	0.04
L2031	Soil	8	<0.1	3.99	10	30	<2	0.07	<0.5	9	49	109	6.16	<3	0.04
L2032	Soil	<5	<0.1	2.53	7	20	<2	0.04	<0.5	4	37	25	6.72	<3	0.03
L2033	Soil	<5	<0.1	2.76	<5	20	<2	0.06	<0.5	5	56	35	6.74	<3	0.02
L2034	Soil	9	<0.1	3.04	7	54	<2	0.08	<0.5	11	38	112	5.19	<3	0.04
L2035	Soil	17	<0.1	1.70	<5	69	<2	0.06	<0.5	3	23	56	6.56	<3	0.03
L2036	Soil	<5	<0.1	3.06	8	53	<2	0.05	<0.5	3	22	32	6.82	<3	0.05
L2037	Soil	<5	<0.1	2.80	24	24	<2	0.42	<0.5	13	100	26	5.38	<3	0.03
L2038	Soil	<5	<0.1	3.53	11	27	<2	0.14	<0.5	22	86	51	5.77	<3	0.04
L2039	Soil	9	<0.1	3.77	<5	38	<2	0.19	<0.5	13	89	37	5.75	<3	0.04
L2040	Soil	<5	<0.1	2.08	7	23	<2	0.13	<0.5	13	75	21	5.66	<3	0.03
L2041	Soil	13	<0.1	1.93	6	31	<2	0.14	<0.5	7	50	18	4.58	<3	0.03
L2042	Soil	19	<0.1	2.32	7	31	<2	0.17	<0.5	11	64	26	4.83	<3	0.04
L2043	Soil	9	<0.1	1.81	6	21	<2	0.14	<0.5	8	57	23	4.82	<3	0.03
L2044	Soil	8	<0.1	3.00	9	24	<2	0.14	<0.5	10	80	31	6.27	<3	0.04
L2045	Soil	<5	<0.1	2.13	8	25	<2	0.19	<0.5	8	63	16	6.54	<3	0.04
L2046	Soil	11	<0.1	1.92	7	25	<2	0.20	<0.5	7	57	19	5.24	<3	0.03
L2047	Soil	<5	<0.1	1.67	6	22	<2	0.21	<0.5	6	51	16	4.90	<3	0.04
L2048	Soil	9	<0.1	2.04	7	20	<2	0.20	<0.5	5	65	19	6.61	<3	0.07
L2049	Soil	6	<0.1	1.24	5	19	<2	0.21	<0.5	6	44	15	4.25	<3	0.03
L2050	Soil	8	<0.1	1.43	12	13	<2	0.05	<0.5	9	54	21	4.25	<3	0.03
L2051	Soil	8	<0.1	2.68	10	18	<2	0.17	<0.5	10	76	30	5.76	<3	0.03

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	Au Au-1AT-AA ppb 5	Ag 30-AR-TR ppm 0.1	Al 30-AR-TR % 0.01	As 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Ba 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Bi 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Ca 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Cd 30-AR-TR ppm 0.5	Co 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Cr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Cu 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Fe 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Hg 30-AR-TR ppm 3	K 30-AR-TR % 0.01
L2052	Soil	<5	<0.1	3.51	12	35	<2	0.15	<0.5	19	85	48	5.47	<3	0.03
L2053	Soil	<5	<0.1	6.02	13	31	<2	0.19	<0.5	24	111	56	6.30	<3	0.02
L2054	Soil	16	<0.1	4.87	13	38	<2	0.29	<0.5	17	93	50	6.66	<3	0.03
L2055	Soil	<5	<0.1	3.89	10	35	<2	0.32	<0.5	18	86	47	6.38	<3	0.03
L2056	Soil	18	<0.1	4.27	14	28	<2	0.40	<0.5	19	77	29	7.90	<3	0.03
L2057	Soil	<5	<0.1	4.61	14	33	<2	0.19	<0.5	19	86	37	7.65	<3	0.04
L2058	Soil	27	<0.1	3.09	17	13	<2	0.43	<0.5	4	74	26	8.51	<3	0.02
L2059	Soil	<5	<0.1	2.64	9	24	<2	0.16	<0.5	3	71	29	8.20	<3	0.03
L2060	Soil	8	<0.1	3.96	21	19	<2	0.08	<0.5	11	77	50	6.45	<3	0.03
L2061	Soil	8	<0.1	5.24	15	26	<2	0.18	<0.5	24	103	51	6.45	<3	0.04
L2062	Soil	10	<0.1	2.05	6	22	<2	0.23	<0.5	8	69	18	3.83	<3	0.03
L2063	Soil	23	<0.1	4.09	10	24	<2	0.11	<0.5	6	93	33	5.37	<3	0.03
L4102	Soil	15	<0.1	4.89	22	68	<2	0.37	<0.5	33	93	70	6.14	<3	0.06
L4103	Soil	26	<0.1	4.53	7	18	<2	0.36	<0.5	12	100	43	8.26	<3	0.03
L4104	Soil	28	<0.1	3.06	9	22	<2	0.11	<0.5	10	82	32	6.25	<3	0.02
L4105	Soil	20	<0.1	4.18	12	28	<2	0.15	<0.5	16	97	42	6.54	<3	0.03
L4106	Soil	18	<0.1	3.75	9	31	<2	0.34	<0.5	14	84	35	5.63	<3	0.04
L4107	Soil	37	<0.1	3.92	13	27	<2	0.21	<0.5	12	91	35	7.22	<3	0.03
L4108	Soil	12	<0.1	3.63	11	27	<2	0.25	<0.5	12	90	35	6.50	<3	0.04
L4109	Soil	27	<0.1	4.22	8	28	<2	0.16	<0.5	17	94	43	5.85	<3	0.04
L4110	Soil	22	<0.1	4.09	9	54	<2	0.67	<0.5	18	83	46	5.11	<3	0.04
L4111	Soil	19	<0.1	4.28	13	52	<2	0.23	<0.5	14	99	41	7.00	<3	0.04
L4112A	Soil	12	<0.1	4.43	9	30	<2	0.57	<0.5	18	79	44	5.08	<3	0.04
L4112B	Soil	11	<0.1	4.61	8	35	<2	0.53	<0.5	19	87	49	5.23	<3	0.04
L4113	Soil	13	<0.1	5.51	14	46	<2	0.27	<0.5	39	97	62	6.02	<3	0.05
L4114	Soil	15	<0.1	3.61	9	23	<2	0.21	<0.5	13	86	35	6.63	<3	0.03
L4115	Soil	11	<0.1	3.84	12	27	<2	0.15	<0.5	20	98	39	7.07	<3	0.03
L4116	Soil	8	<0.1	4.62	14	25	<2	0.18	<0.5	14	89	35	6.68	<3	0.04
L4117	Soil	27	<0.1	4.98	16	51	<2	0.35	<0.5	31	94	80	5.60	<3	0.07
L4120	Soil	34	<0.1	4.50	13	30	<2	0.13	<0.5	12	111	43	7.40	<3	0.03
L4121	Soil	21	<0.1	1.97	15	119	<2	0.20	<0.5	35	65	59	5.23	<3	0.05
L4122	Soil	13	<0.1	4.04	14	116	<2	0.45	<0.5	26	83	63	5.37	<3	0.08
L4123	Soil	35	<0.1	3.53	11	61	<2	0.25	<0.5	31	78	55	5.93	<3	0.06
L4124	Soil	17	<0.1	3.33	10	34	<2	0.11	<0.5	19	82	33	6.42	<3	0.03
L4081	Soil	24	<0.1	4.24	7	33	<2	0.44	<0.5	17	36	41	5.21	<3	0.04
L4082	Soil	12	<0.1	4.73	6	15	<2	0.09	<0.5	5	37	20	5.55	<3	0.03
L4083	Soil	13	<0.1	6.39	8	29	<2	0.11	<0.5	8	85	17	6.93	<3	0.03
L4084	Soil	21	<0.1	8.11	7	18	<2	0.07	<0.5	3	91	11	6.98	<3	0.02
L4085	Soil	10	<0.1	2.65	9	93	<2	0.54	<0.5	19	43	49	4.36	<3	0.06
L4086	Soil	14	<0.1	4.62	<5	39	<2	0.17	<0.5	7	51	10	6.63	<3	0.03

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Hg	K
		Au-1AT-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	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR
		ppb	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%
		5	0.1	0.01	5	10	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	3	0.01
L4087	Soil	18	<0.1	8.35	5	15	<2	0.09	<0.5	6	75	27	5.78	<3	0.03
L4088	Soil	12	<0.1	6.68	6	18	<2	0.16	<0.5	9	55	21	5.44	<3	0.03
L4089	Soil	8	<0.1	3.26	5	10	<2	0.06	<0.5	2	42	9	6.94	<3	0.02
L4090	Soil	10	<0.1	5.75	<5	13	<2	0.14	<0.5	7	62	19	6.01	<3	0.02
L4091	Soil	18	<0.1	7.71	9	13	<2	0.08	<0.5	4	63	15	5.75	<3	0.02
L4092	Soil	14	<0.1	3.40	<5	14	<2	0.06	<0.5	<1	48	9	7.19	<3	0.02
L4093A	Soil	15	<0.1	3.75	<5	18	<2	0.17	<0.5	9	58	19	6.91	<3	0.03
L4093B	Soil	12	<0.1	3.75	9	37	<2	0.19	<0.5	11	92	30	7.09	<3	0.03
L4094	Soil	7	<0.1	6.10	9	99	<2	0.77	<0.5	35	102	83	6.30	<3	0.10
L4095	Soil	31	<0.1	4.83	8	35	<2	0.14	<0.5	28	106	50	6.58	<3	0.04
L4096	Soil	8	<0.1	4.43	8	25	<2	0.40	<0.5	29	86	50	5.96	<3	0.04
L4097	Soil	6	<0.1	2.56	16	78	<2	0.06	<0.5	50	65	102	7.69	<3	0.09
L4098	Soil	20	<0.1	3.88	12	27	<2	0.13	<0.5	17	96	45	6.99	<3	0.03
L4099	Soil	7	<0.1	4.58	16	47	<2	0.28	<0.5	27	89	67	6.18	<3	0.07
L4100	Soil	11	<0.1	4.45	15	31	<2	0.26	<0.5	24	93	57	6.47	<3	0.05
L4101	Soil	5	<0.1	3.52	34	20	<2	0.13	<0.5	18	83	84	6.49	<3	0.03
L4000	Soil	11	<0.1	7.53	13	22	<2	0.10	<0.5	16	58	46	5.75	<3	0.02
L4001	Soil	9	2.2	4.46	284	49	<2	0.02	<0.5	16	36	657	6.63	<3	0.06
L4002	Soil	10	<0.1	4.93	17	70	<2	0.17	<0.5	10	32	64	4.76	<3	0.06
L4003	Soil	7	<0.1	2.30	12	117	<2	0.36	<0.5	19	39	42	4.27	<3	0.07
L4004	Soil	<5	<0.1	4.81	12	89	<2	0.33	<0.5	29	61	91	5.99	<3	0.05
L4005	Soil	7	<0.1	3.68	14	111	<2	0.94	<0.5	29	54	53	4.93	<3	0.04
L4006	Soil	7	<0.1	4.53	8	69	<2	1.64	<0.5	25	56	27	5.23	<3	0.11
L4007	Soil	7	<0.1	3.35	15	85	<2	0.78	<0.5	35	72	28	6.11	<3	0.03
L4008	Soil	16	<0.1	4.69	45	231	<2	1.10	<0.5	34	81	38	5.79	<3	0.06
L4009	Soil	6	<0.1	5.07	30	32	<2	0.35	<0.5	19	79	22	5.54	<3	0.03
L4010	Soil	13	<0.1	3.86	25	56	<2	0.27	<0.5	27	66	43	5.99	<3	0.05
L4011	Soil	<5	<0.1	5.07	33	32	<2	0.55	<0.5	21	55	28	4.93	<3	0.07
L4012	Soil	16	<0.1	3.49	7	17	<2	0.08	<0.5	6	57	24	7.26	<3	0.02
L4013	Soil	7	<0.1	5.71	16	36	<2	0.29	<0.5	17	53	76	5.72	<3	0.04
L4014	Soil	12	<0.1	5.93	11	41	<2	0.26	<0.5	17	58	57	6.14	<3	0.03
L4015	Soil	<5	<0.1	6.70	9	15	<2	0.14	<0.5	6	62	35	7.47	<3	0.02
L4016	Soil	7	<0.1	6.28	14	21	<2	0.17	<0.5	20	61	43	6.42	<3	0.03
L4017	Soil	21	<0.1	>10	10	15	<2	0.03	<0.5	2	27	226	5.34	<3	0.03
L4018	Soil	24	<0.1	5.95	11	12	<2	0.05	<0.5	<1	13	9	5.95	<3	0.02
L4019	Soil	<5	<0.1	7.71	15	12	<2	0.03	<0.5	4	24	13	5.96	<3	0.02
L4020A	Soil	5	<0.1	9.20	23	<10	<2	0.04	<0.5	3	28	14	5.36	<3	0.02
L4020B	Soil	<5	<0.1	8.99	19	<10	<2	0.04	<0.5	3	26	14	4.50	<3	0.02
L4021	Soil	11	<0.1	6.07	27	<10	<2	0.04	<0.5	3	18	18	4.23	<3	0.02
L4022	Soil	<5	<0.1	6.09	36	<10	<2	0.04	<0.5	2	19	14	4.99	<3	0.02

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

		Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Hg	K
		Au-1AT-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	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR
Sample	Sample	ppb	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%
Description	Type	5	0.1	0.01	5	10	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	3	0.01
L4023	Soil	<5	<0.1	7.81	19	10	<2	0.03	<0.5	2	30	8	5.74	<3	0.02
L4024	Soil	5	<0.1	6.75	41	23	<2	0.16	<0.5	17	22	7	4.26	<3	0.02
L4025	Soil	23	<0.1	5.92	25	<10	<2	0.02	<0.5	2	16	3	6.02	<3	0.02
L4026	Soil	11	<0.1	9.04	40	<10	<2	0.01	<0.5	5	12	2	5.39	<3	0.02
L4027	Soil	16	<0.1	6.76	14	12	<2	<0.01	<0.5	8	8	5	4.68	<3	0.02
L4028	Soil	31	<0.1	8.02	34	<10	<2	0.03	<0.5	3	24	9	5.22	<3	0.02
L4029	Soil	<5	<0.1	6.59	10	<10	<2	0.03	<0.5	4	20	7	4.35	<3	0.02
L4030	Soil	9	<0.1	3.71	17	11	<2	0.05	<0.5	2	25	5	5.12	<3	0.02
L4031	Soil	6	<0.1	5.91	57	10	<2	0.03	<0.5	3	23	5	6.40	<3	0.02
L4032	Soil	11	<0.1	7.32	39	<10	<2	0.03	<0.5	1	10	3	3.46	<3	0.03
L4033	Soil	6	<0.1	7.65	30	17	<2	0.04	<0.5	2	20	4	4.18	<3	0.03
L4034	Soil	6	<0.1	6.30	60	14	<2	0.08	<0.5	5	16	6	3.98	<3	0.04
L4035	Soil	<5	<0.1	4.91	6	17	<2	0.05	<0.5	5	31	10	5.43	<3	0.04
L4036	Soil	11	<0.1	4.18	18	43	<2	0.26	<0.5	29	123	51	6.53	<3	0.05
L4037	Soil	20	<0.1	3.13	13	23	<2	0.13	<0.5	19	79	47	6.12	<3	0.04
L4038	Soil	6	<0.1	3.90	17	22	<2	0.20	<0.5	12	92	50	7.76	<3	0.03
L4039	Soil	7	<0.1	3.01	22	170	3	0.10	<0.5	49	65	118	7.83	<3	0.10
L4040	Soil	21	<0.1	5.27	16	24	<2	0.27	<0.5	15	107	55	6.97	<3	0.03
L4041	Soil	18	<0.1	3.55	11	27	<2	0.31	<0.5	11	89	32	7.37	<3	0.04
L4042	Soil	11	<0.1	5.68	12	44	<2	0.29	<0.5	24	92	55	5.75	<3	0.03
L4043	Soil	28	<0.1	4.06	16	113	<2	0.31	<0.5	25	84	54	5.86	<3	0.04
L4044	Soil	8	<0.1	3.80	13	39	<2	0.26	<0.5	16	90	43	5.60	<3	0.04
L4045	Soil	25	<0.1	3.65	10	32	<2	0.23	<0.5	11	94	31	6.25	<3	0.04
L4046	Soil	15	<0.1	3.77	18	63	<2	0.24	<0.5	25	96	53	6.10	<3	0.04
L4047	Soil	16	<0.1	3.81	13	32	<2	0.33	<0.5	21	98	42	6.11	<3	0.05
L4048	Soil	11	<0.1	4.04	10	22	<2	0.27	<0.5	21	113	33	6.47	<3	0.03
L4049	Soil	32	<0.1	3.46	12	45	<2	0.28	<0.5	28	88	32	6.26	<3	0.04
L4050	Soil	21	<0.1	3.91	7	41	<2	0.13	<0.5	16	83	32	6.47	<3	0.04
L4051	Soil	19	<0.1	3.88	25	32	<2	0.04	<0.5	18	95	55	6.21	<3	0.03
L4052	Soil	21	<0.1	5.01	14	52	<2	0.42	<0.5	24	95	62	5.85	<3	0.22
L4053	Soil	7	<0.1	3.75	17	20	<2	0.22	<0.5	12	108	24	6.76	<3	0.02
L4054	Soil	10	<0.1	2.81	14	20	<2	0.20	<0.5	15	84	17	6.99	<3	0.03
L4055	Soil	13	<0.1	4.64	8	24	<2	0.12	<0.5	8	110	33	7.24	<3	0.04
L4056	Soil	32	<0.1	3.59	5	20	<2	0.23	<0.5	10	97	25	6.71	<3	0.04
L4057	Soil	12	<0.1	3.94	6	20	<2	0.23	<0.5	16	101	35	5.84	<3	0.05
L4058	Soil	16	<0.1	5.54	8	26	<2	0.34	<0.5	15	109	45	5.19	<3	0.06
L4059	Soil	15	<0.1	2.89	<5	27	<2	0.20	<0.5	6	92	20	7.52	<3	0.05
L4060	Soil	9	<0.1	3.66	9	38	<2	0.15	<0.5	11	98	35	6.23	<3	0.04
L4061	Soil	12	<0.1	3.98	7	41	<2	0.33	<0.5	12	98	23	6.41	<3	0.05
L4062	Soil	7	<0.1	3.01	9	22	<2	0.17	<0.5	8	74	21	5.76	<3	0.04

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Hg	K
		Au-1AT-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	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR	30-AR-TR
		ppb	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%
		5	0.1	0.01	5	10	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	3	0.01
L4064	Soil	14	<0.1	4.61	10	47	<2	0.25	<0.5	17	103	43	6.23	<3	0.04
L4065A	Soil	11	<0.1	3.47	7	42	<2	0.07	<0.5	7	43	14	5.47	<3	0.07
L4065B	Soil	9	<0.1	4.94	9	23	<2	0.19	<0.5	10	68	42	6.96	<3	0.03
L4066	Soil	10	<0.1	5.85	6	73	<2	0.18	<0.5	64	60	14	4.64	<3	0.07
L4067	Soil	23	<0.1	5.30	13	154	<2	0.65	<0.5	24	67	75	4.57	<3	0.03
L4068	Soil	7	<0.1	5.23	8	37	<2	0.12	<0.5	15	98	23	7.87	<3	0.03
L4069	Soil	7	<0.1	4.56	<5	97	<2	0.92	<0.5	24	75	24	4.85	<3	0.10
L4070	Soil	8	<0.1	2.00	<5	54	<2	0.37	<0.5	12	59	17	7.25	<3	0.03
L4071	Soil	<5	<0.1	3.54	18	33	<2	0.26	<0.5	31	105	13	8.39	<3	0.02
L4072	Soil	10	1.2	3.92	7	395	<2	1.81	<0.5	28	55	50	5.40	<3	0.17
L4073	Soil	15	<0.1	2.52	13	60	<2	0.34	<0.5	27	65	19	7.23	<3	0.07
L4074	Soil	<5	0.5	3.05	14	109	<2	0.17	<0.5	22	49	27	3.76	<3	0.15
L4075	Soil	9	<0.1	2.69	16	164	2	1.23	<0.5	33	54	30	4.44	<3	0.08
L4076	Soil	6	<0.1	3.50	19	123	<2	0.15	<0.5	27	64	29	6.54	<3	0.12
L4077	Soil	27	<0.1	3.65	10	78	<2	1.74	<0.5	29	46	78	5.74	<3	0.27
L4078	Soil	8	<0.1	5.49	<5	24	<2	0.06	<0.5	8	63	4	8.19	<3	0.02
L4079	Soil	9	<0.1	4.73	<5	16	<2	0.08	<0.5	8	41	11	5.97	<3	0.03
L4080	Soil	13	<0.1	4.27	5	32	<2	0.17	<0.5	8	36	19	5.18	<3	0.04
L3010C	Rock	18	<0.1	0.40	30	22	7	7.87	<0.5	20	47	44	4.71	<3	0.05
L3012C	Rock	11	<0.1	0.50	49	31	<2	1.05	<0.5	27	60	372	2.55	<3	0.20
L3051C	Rock	16	<0.1	0.22	8	53	<2	3.82	<0.5	8	79	14	2.05	<3	0.22
L3055C	Rock	10	<0.1	1.00	26	71	<2	0.16	<0.5	35	46	24	5.85	<3	0.18
L3058C	Rock	10	<0.1	0.82	33	52	<2	0.17	<0.5	16	85	3479	4.93	<3	0.28
L3059C	Rock	7	0.1	0.30	26	15	<2	0.34	<0.5	9	76	2207	3.35	<3	0.23
L3060C	Rock	7	2.0	0.37	<5	18	<2	0.08	<0.5	7	41	15	2.41	<3	0.36
L3061C	Rock	19	<0.1	1.09	10	29	<2	0.20	<0.5	6	76	138	4.62	<3	0.29
L1 51 E 3 MC	Rock	275	1.5	0.62	38	266	<2	0.07	<0.5	19	58	2390	4.62	<3	0.33
L1 57 E 3 MC	Rock	102	1.1	0.36	376	207	<2	0.07	<0.5	21	67	2160	4.46	19	0.28
L1 63 E 3 MC	Rock	98	0.9	0.56	<5	137	<2	0.12	<0.5	7	55	2185	3.53	<3	0.33
L1 66 E 3 MC	Rock	299	1.1	0.42	117	229	<2	0.06	<0.5	11	52	2597	4.88	<3	0.34
L1 69 E 3 MC	Rock	341	2.4	0.44	258	183	<2	0.04	<0.5	9	47	3191	4.73	7	0.36
L1 84 E 3 MC	Rock	204	<0.1	3.02	<5	91	<2	0.20	<0.5	18	17	1269	9.44	<3	0.35
L1 129 E 3 MC	Rock	9	<0.1	1.22	16	49	<2	0.31	<0.5	19	53	301	>10	<3	0.36

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	La 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Mg 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Mn 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Mo 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Na 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Ni 30-AR-TR ppm 1	P 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Pb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sc 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Sr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Ti 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Tl 30-AR-TR ppm 10	V 30-AR-TR ppm 1
L2001	Sediment	13	0.93	1871	<1	0.02	16	1081	35	<2	11	11	0.17	<10	81
L2002	Sediment	12	0.60	3238	<1	0.01	14	1306	25	<2	11	18	0.11	<10	84
L2014	Sediment	7	2.02	1636	<1	0.01	65	1067	12	<2	15	21	0.08	<10	140
L2018	Sediment	12	0.91	1743	<1	0.02	19	794	19	<2	12	12	0.25	<10	106
L2019	Sediment	11	1.22	1810	<1	0.02	23	1350	16	<2	14	12	0.34	<10	119
L2020	Sediment	9	0.99	1469	<1	0.02	20	802	15	<2	10	17	0.30	<10	125
L3007	Sediment	6	1.47	1630	<1	0.02	43	693	12	3	11	21	0.18	<10	118
L3008	Sediment	8	1.36	1535	<1	0.01	34	589	14	<2	9	17	0.12	<10	95
L3015	Sediment	17	1.08	1592	<1	0.02	15	964	8	<2	10	9	0.15	<10	101
L3017	Sediment	8	1.41	1654	<1	0.02	28	833	11	<2	10	20	0.10	<10	104
L3030	Sediment	6	0.74	917	<1	0.01	19	439	8	<2	6	7	0.10	<10	82
L3034	Sediment	7	0.09	5101	<1	0.02	8	1078	8	<2	3	6	<0.01	<10	44
L3043	Sediment	10	0.84	1959	<1	0.01	28	545	14	<2	9	16	0.06	<10	87
L3044	Sediment	6	0.39	1451	<1	0.02	21	521	11	<2	5	11	0.02	<10	109
L3045	Sediment	9	1.11	1309	<1	0.01	30	550	10	<2	7	11	0.09	<10	77
L3046	Sediment	10	1.15	1548	<1	0.01	32	587	10	<2	8	14	0.10	<10	80
L3047	Sediment	9	1.00	1205	<1	<0.01	27	515	8	<2	7	10	0.08	<10	73
L3050	Sediment	6	1.45	1436	<1	0.01	34	659	15	2	7	11	0.07	<10	79
L3052	Sediment	9	0.86	1363	<1	0.01	26	581	10	3	7	7	0.10	<10	89
L3053	Sediment	11	0.39	5440	<1	0.02	23	882	12	<2	3	14	0.02	<10	47
L3057	Sediment	9	0.64	1841	2	0.01	17	546	7	<2	6	7	0.08	<10	72
L2003	Soil	7	0.16	154	<1	0.01	6	559	16	<2	8	2	0.04	<10	92
L3000	Soil	8	0.08	1044	<1	0.01	2	1573	15	<2	20	8	0.80	17	142
L3001	Soil	6	0.83	515	<1	0.01	38	616	12	<2	20	13	0.48	<10	280
L3002	Soil	5	1.01	712	<1	0.02	33	446	11	<2	18	12	0.42	12	227
L3003	Soil	5	0.93	1728	<1	0.01	36	651	12	<2	20	12	0.41	<10	219
L3004	Soil	5	0.97	975	<1	0.01	38	436	15	<2	12	5	0.25	<10	214
L3005	Soil	4	1.41	1184	<1	0.01	48	715	12	<2	15	10	0.30	<10	169
L3006	Soil	6	0.60	460	<1	0.02	26	345	10	<2	13	8	0.15	<10	191
L3019	Soil	4	0.91	339	<1	0.02	29	486	8	<2	10	7	0.34	<10	207
L3020	Soil	4	1.25	738	<1	0.02	40	659	8	<2	10	16	0.30	<10	182
L3021	Soil	4	1.04	567	<1	0.02	39	404	12	<2	14	9	0.35	<10	227
L3022A	Soil	6	1.23	751	<1	0.02	45	529	12	<2	17	8	0.37	12	236
L3022B	Soil	6	1.22	701	<1	0.02	56	564	24	<2	18	8	0.38	<10	251
L3023	Soil	4	0.81	758	<1	0.01	41	458	11	<2	14	9	0.30	<10	203
L3024	Soil	6	0.97	677	<1	0.01	35	401	8	<2	15	14	0.39	<10	185
L3025	Soil	6	0.72	1026	<1	0.01	42	613	6	<2	21	6	<0.01	<10	137
L3026	Soil	5	1.01	1302	1	0.02	55	454	40	<2	17	13	0.15	<10	213
L3027	Soil	3	0.60	460	<1	0.02	28	415	17	<2	8	21	0.43	<10	260
L3028	Soil	10	0.87	1328	1	0.02	60	478	78	<2	30	14	0.46	11	266

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Tl	V
		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
		ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
		2	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	2	1	1	0.01	10	1
L3033	Soil	4	0.30	694	<1	<0.01	24	524	6	<2	10	2	<0.01	<10	147
L3035	Soil	9	0.10	535	<1	<0.01	15	538	6	4	7	3	<0.01	<10	96
L3036	Soil	10	0.07	129	<1	<0.01	6	261	7	3	2	3	<0.01	<10	92
L3037	Soil	16	0.02	223	<1	<0.01	5	249	4	<2	1	3	<0.01	<10	28
L3038	Soil	25	0.03	294	<1	<0.01	2	329	5	<2	2	2	<0.01	<10	23
L3039	Soil	16	0.01	19	<1	<0.01	1	205	<2	<2	<1	2	<0.01	<10	4
L3040	Soil	14	0.03	115	<1	<0.01	2	191	5	<2	1	3	<0.01	<10	52
L3041	Soil	7	0.08	156	<1	0.01	5	591	6	<2	2	5	<0.01	<10	58
L3042	Soil	4	0.09	317	<1	0.01	7	292	11	<2	7	5	0.01	<10	185
L2021	Soil	4	0.09	239	<1	0.01	7	100	9	<2	3	7	0.33	<10	228
L2022	Soil	4	0.13	322	<1	0.01	7	284	14	<2	4	5	0.14	<10	214
L2023	Soil	4	0.17	274	<1	0.01	9	326	21	<2	4	6	0.11	<10	166
L2024	Soil	5	0.10	238	<1	<0.01	6	213	11	<2	3	4	0.07	<10	149
L2025	Soil	4	0.12	226	<1	<0.01	5	306	15	<2	4	3	0.11	<10	169
L2026	Soil	3	0.12	189	<1	<0.01	5	255	12	<2	4	4	0.12	<10	146
L2027	Soil	<2	0.06	265	<1	0.01	3	219	14	<2	2	16	0.56	12	331
L2028	Soil	2	0.16	190	<1	0.02	7	286	17	<2	5	22	0.64	13	416
L2029	Soil	4	0.19	216	<1	0.01	7	172	7	<2	4	5	0.16	<10	149
L2030	Soil	5	0.17	259	<1	0.01	6	267	13	<2	5	9	0.05	<10	154
L2031	Soil	5	0.48	572	<1	0.01	15	311	12	<2	8	6	0.10	<10	112
L2032	Soil	4	0.18	245	<1	<0.01	6	258	10	<2	4	4	0.10	<10	155
L2033	Soil	4	0.24	298	<1	0.01	8	201	11	<2	6	4	0.17	<10	176
L2034	Soil	5	0.36	614	1	0.01	12	322	12	<2	5	5	0.03	<10	96
L2035	Soil	6	0.07	216	<1	<0.01	4	229	6	<2	2	6	0.05	<10	106
L2036	Soil	7	0.08	199	<1	0.01	4	347	6	<2	2	4	0.01	<10	80
L2037	Soil	2	0.90	733	<1	0.02	43	408	17	<2	5	21	0.29	<10	156
L2038	Soil	4	0.79	724	<1	0.01	33	662	7	<2	7	6	0.05	<10	160
L2039	Soil	3	0.62	813	<1	0.02	31	702	8	<2	8	19	0.30	<10	175
L2040	Soil	3	0.46	808	<1	0.01	20	296	13	<2	4	9	0.13	<10	169
L2041	Soil	3	0.46	324	<1	0.01	22	405	15	2	3	10	0.11	<10	144
L2042	Soil	3	0.60	590	<1	0.02	26	401	14	<2	5	11	0.15	<10	149
L2043	Soil	3	0.49	438	<1	0.01	21	218	9	<2	4	9	0.13	<10	137
L2044	Soil	3	0.58	495	<1	0.02	24	354	12	<2	7	10	0.18	<10	189
L2045	Soil	3	0.52	273	<1	0.02	20	241	10	<2	5	12	0.21	<10	201
L2046	Soil	3	0.49	322	<1	0.02	20	276	9	<2	5	12	0.19	<10	168
L2047	Soil	3	0.40	257	<1	0.02	16	251	8	<2	5	11	0.21	<10	169
L2048	Soil	3	0.39	264	<1	0.02	16	245	11	<2	6	10	0.29	<10	214
L2049	Soil	2	0.44	271	<1	0.01	17	165	7	<2	4	10	0.19	<10	145
L2050	Soil	<2	0.47	200	<1	0.01	19	360	2	<2	3	6	0.02	<10	116
L2051	Soil	3	0.50	381	<1	0.01	22	347	6	<2	6	9	0.08	<10	160

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11-360-02288-01

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	La 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Mg 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Mn 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Mo 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Na 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Ni 30-AR-TR ppm 1	P 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Pb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sc 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Sr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Ti 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Tl 30-AR-TR ppm 10	V 30-AR-TR ppm 1
L2052	Soil	3	0.53	444	<1	0.01	35	358	6	<2	9	9	0.04	<10	145
L2053	Soil	5	0.88	473	<1	0.01	42	377	9	<2	17	7	0.30	<10	182
L2054	Soil	4	0.87	514	<1	0.01	36	584	10	<2	14	10	0.32	<10	201
L2055	Soil	4	1.16	484	<1	0.02	45	469	8	<2	10	17	0.32	<10	197
L2056	Soil	4	0.66	288	<1	0.01	24	404	9	<2	13	18	0.45	12	261
L2057	Soil	6	0.54	302	<1	0.01	31	522	17	<2	12	11	0.31	<10	229
L2058	Soil	<2	0.33	209	<1	0.01	15	402	16	<2	9	10	0.44	12	251
L2059	Soil	2	0.30	168	<1	0.02	15	458	10	<2	10	11	0.61	11	308
L2060	Soil	3	0.31	227	<1	<0.01	21	599	8	<2	11	5	0.03	<10	161
L2061	Soil	7	0.74	698	<1	0.01	40	595	11	<2	20	8	0.25	<10	189
L2062	Soil	3	0.58	344	<1	0.01	23	177	10	<2	5	12	0.22	<10	159
L2063	Soil	2	0.33	249	<1	0.01	21	472	13	<2	7	9	0.23	<10	150
L4102	Soil	6	1.72	1367	<1	0.02	70	615	8	<2	17	17	0.27	<10	181
L4103	Soil	4	0.84	405	<1	0.02	30	321	8	2	13	12	0.52	<10	272
L4104	Soil	4	0.42	517	<1	0.01	23	260	10	<2	11	6	0.24	<10	208
L4105	Soil	4	0.76	546	<1	0.01	37	301	13	<2	11	8	0.27	<10	200
L4106	Soil	4	0.86	508	<1	0.01	33	288	11	<2	11	17	0.28	<10	173
L4107	Soil	5	0.65	481	<1	0.02	27	406	12	<2	10	10	0.34	<10	215
L4108	Soil	4	0.78	499	<1	0.02	33	337	11	<2	10	13	0.30	<10	194
L4109	Soil	8	0.73	727	<1	0.01	33	375	12	<2	14	10	0.24	<10	185
L4110	Soil	5	1.16	651	<1	0.02	39	361	10	<2	14	30	0.29	<10	167
L4111	Soil	5	0.76	546	<1	0.02	34	382	10	<2	13	14	0.32	<10	212
L4112A	Soil	4	1.31	586	<1	0.01	43	301	7	<2	12	22	0.26	<10	142
L4112B	Soil	4	1.36	651	<1	0.01	45	317	6	<2	12	21	0.26	<10	151
L4113	Soil	6	1.30	1253	<1	0.01	59	532	9	<2	13	11	0.22	<10	147
L4114	Soil	4	0.82	480	<1	0.01	31	328	8	2	9	10	0.17	<10	174
L4115	Soil	5	0.83	779	<1	0.01	34	338	12	<2	10	8	0.14	<10	192
L4116	Soil	4	0.80	434	<1	0.01	33	392	7	<2	10	8	0.19	<10	170
L4117	Soil	7	1.35	2246	<1	0.01	55	1201	11	<2	20	13	0.30	<10	145
L4120	Soil	4	0.78	459	<1	0.01	33	298	11	<2	13	7	0.21	<10	196
L4121	Soil	6	0.84	1717	<1	0.01	59	902	4	<2	18	11	0.05	<10	116
L4122	Soil	5	1.59	1359	<1	0.02	55	731	7	<2	17	20	0.19	<10	142
L4123	Soil	6	1.04	1223	<1	0.02	51	634	7	<2	14	10	0.09	<10	141
L4124	Soil	4	0.62	413	<1	0.01	36	307	7	<2	9	6	0.03	<10	157
L4081	Soil	8	0.65	1167	<1	0.02	14	547	10	<2	11	15	0.27	<10	134
L4082	Soil	8	0.35	480	<1	0.01	8	322	12	3	12	4	0.32	<10	118
L4083	Soil	3	0.34	476	<1	0.01	15	397	12	<2	15	6	0.36	<10	221
L4084	Soil	2	0.14	139	<1	0.02	10	300	30	<2	11	4	0.30	<10	195
L4085	Soil	12	1.02	1949	<1	0.02	26	776	10	<2	14	11	0.27	<10	121
L4086	Soil	6	0.32	459	<1	0.02	11	371	13	<2	7	8	0.21	<10	169

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11-360-02288-01

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	La 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Mg 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Mn 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Mo 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Na 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Ni 30-AR-TR ppm 1	P 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Pb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sc 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Sr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Ti 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Tl 30-AR-TR ppm 10	V 30-AR-TR ppm 1
L4087	Soil	5	0.26	385	<1	0.01	11	739	13	<2	22	3	0.27	<10	136
L4088	Soil	7	0.40	656	<1	0.01	11	646	12	<2	16	7	0.30	<10	130
L4089	Soil	5	0.15	235	<1	0.01	5	290	10	<2	6	3	0.25	<10	189
L4090	Soil	5	0.57	408	<1	0.01	17	397	11	<2	12	4	0.33	<10	147
L4091	Soil	6	0.37	337	<1	0.01	10	647	12	<2	14	3	0.24	<10	116
L4092	Soil	3	0.11	169	<1	0.01	6	336	12	<2	5	4	0.38	<10	213
L4093A	Soil	6	0.50	551	<1	0.01	16	486	13	<2	10	5	0.49	<10	193
L4093B	Soil	4	0.85	670	<1	0.02	29	460	9	<2	10	11	0.37	10	216
L4094	Soil	5	1.51	1712	<1	0.03	65	631	10	<2	18	43	0.28	<10	189
L4095	Soil	6	0.83	2509	<1	0.01	47	672	13	<2	14	8	0.15	<10	186
L4096	Soil	6	1.30	1512	<1	0.01	48	451	6	<2	13	11	0.19	<10	152
L4097	Soil	6	0.85	2854	<1	<0.01	67	1488	7	<2	20	4	0.02	<10	130
L4098	Soil	4	0.78	679	<1	0.01	37	416	9	<2	9	7	0.11	<10	178
L4099	Soil	5	1.39	1521	<1	0.01	54	780	10	<2	16	11	0.23	<10	164
L4100	Soil	5	1.24	968	<1	0.01	50	453	8	<2	14	8	0.19	<10	173
L4101	Soil	4	0.85	491	<1	0.01	46	374	6	2	9	6	0.05	<10	170
L4000	Soil	8	0.40	1260	<1	0.01	12	879	20	<2	17	4	0.31	<10	154
L4001	Soil	7	0.10	928	<1	0.01	11	579	25	129	9	3	<0.01	<10	126
L4002	Soil	10	0.25	580	1	0.02	10	711	21	4	6	9	0.02	<10	71
L4003	Soil	11	0.74	1856	<1	0.02	21	624	12	<2	8	14	0.10	<10	117
L4004	Soil	9	0.50	2300	<1	0.02	23	818	17	<2	15	20	0.05	<10	177
L4005	Soil	8	1.82	3334	<1	0.02	36	904	17	<2	14	29	0.22	<10	176
L4006	Soil	6	1.79	3108	<1	0.05	32	880	15	<2	16	76	0.30	<10	183
L4007	Soil	5	1.94	3617	<1	0.02	31	753	25	<2	16	20	0.36	<10	206
L4008	Soil	8	3.29	4105	<1	0.03	45	857	32	<2	36	43	0.39	11	196
L4009	Soil	7	0.73	1367	<1	0.02	17	522	17	<2	20	12	0.36	<10	174
L4010	Soil	9	0.61	3628	<1	0.02	23	602	19	<2	16	12	0.13	<10	192
L4011	Soil	8	0.91	2071	<1	0.02	18	838	21	<2	22	20	0.30	<10	140
L4012	Soil	5	0.23	769	<1	0.02	9	363	13	<2	10	4	0.38	<10	231
L4013	Soil	11	0.71	1342	<1	0.02	17	910	17	<2	20	10	0.35	<10	161
L4014	Soil	16	0.53	1253	<1	0.02	14	1018	18	<2	21	14	0.38	<10	177
L4015	Soil	8	0.60	565	<1	0.01	13	792	12	<2	24	5	0.52	<10	209
L4016	Soil	12	0.50	884	<1	0.02	15	633	17	<2	19	7	0.40	<10	200
L4017	Soil	4	0.16	197	<1	0.01	4	331	29	<2	10	2	0.13	<10	90
L4018	Soil	8	0.09	116	1	0.01	3	455	20	<2	2	4	0.11	<10	61
L4019	Soil	11	0.15	285	<1	0.01	4	539	19	<2	8	3	0.12	<10	71
L4020A	Soil	3	0.13	185	<1	0.01	4	457	15	<2	11	2	0.09	<10	62
L4020B	Soil	3	0.16	164	<1	0.01	5	399	13	<2	10	2	0.10	<10	60
L4021	Soil	11	0.13	304	<1	0.01	4	516	15	<2	4	2	0.10	<10	60
L4022	Soil	10	0.10	281	<1	0.01	4	541	17	<2	4	3	0.11	<10	67

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	La 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Mg 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Mn 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Mo 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Na 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Ni 30-AR-TR ppm 1	P 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Pb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sc 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Sr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Ti 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Tl 30-AR-TR ppm 10	V 30-AR-TR ppm 1
L4023	Soil	3	0.11	159	<1	0.01	4	357	10	2	6	2	0.13	<10	85
L4024	Soil	44	0.22	4087	<1	0.01	7	997	10	<2	7	7	0.08	<10	52
L4025	Soil	7	0.07	191	<1	0.01	3	316	6	<2	4	2	0.04	<10	82
L4026	Soil	4	0.05	257	<1	0.01	2	430	10	<2	6	1	0.01	<10	58
L4027	Soil	5	0.02	859	<1	0.01	2	476	6	<2	4	2	0.02	<10	49
L4028	Soil	8	0.10	254	<1	0.01	3	595	8	<2	8	2	0.10	<10	56
L4029	Soil	10	0.05	296	<1	0.02	3	523	6	<2	4	3	0.10	<10	72
L4030	Soil	6	0.12	166	1	0.01	4	191	7	<2	5	3	0.11	<10	79
L4031	Soil	6	0.09	205	2	0.01	3	301	9	<2	6	2	0.07	<10	71
L4032	Soil	5	0.04	185	<1	0.01	2	386	8	<2	4	2	0.02	<10	42
L4033	Soil	4	0.10	179	<1	0.01	4	376	14	<2	4	2	0.14	<10	88
L4034	Soil	8	0.19	435	1	0.01	6	791	11	<2	6	3	0.08	<10	48
L4035	Soil	6	0.21	247	<1	0.01	6	405	14	<2	6	3	0.03	<10	108
L4036	Soil	5	1.16	907	<1	0.01	54	408	14	<2	15	13	0.29	<10	206
L4037	Soil	4	0.51	421	<1	0.01	29	442	9	<2	10	7	0.03	<10	173
L4038	Soil	4	0.58	389	<1	0.02	23	515	9	<2	12	11	0.12	<10	226
L4039	Soil	8	0.71	3458	<1	0.01	49	1418	19	<2	24	7	0.04	<10	189
L4040	Soil	5	0.99	638	<1	0.01	34	524	10	<2	19	10	0.30	<10	213
L4041	Soil	4	1.01	413	<1	0.02	30	291	13	<2	10	13	0.32	<10	216
L4042	Soil	4	0.97	493	<1	0.02	38	629	8	<2	14	13	0.24	<10	159
L4043	Soil	9	1.22	973	<1	0.02	41	642	8	<2	17	16	0.20	<10	189
L4044	Soil	5	0.96	672	<1	0.01	36	406	10	<2	14	12	0.23	<10	170
L4045	Soil	4	0.84	476	<1	0.02	28	1923	8	<2	10	11	0.24	<10	182
L4046	Soil	3	1.33	728	<1	0.02	48	319	9	3	10	15	0.15	<10	150
L4047	Soil	4	1.11	573	<1	0.02	51	318	9	<2	12	15	0.24	<10	183
L4048	Soil	5	0.93	505	<1	0.02	46	314	8	<2	15	10	0.31	<10	210
L4049	Soil	4	1.04	535	<1	0.02	42	348	9	<2	9	17	0.31	<10	200
L4050	Soil	3	0.76	365	<1	0.02	35	266	8	<2	11	11	0.34	<10	216
L4051	Soil	4	0.79	297	<1	0.01	41	309	5	<2	13	4	0.01	<10	160
L4052	Soil	6	1.83	558	<1	0.07	75	433	7	<2	17	30	0.30	<10	160
L4053	Soil	4	0.74	318	<1	0.02	37	294	9	<2	11	6	0.36	<10	227
L4054	Soil	3	0.63	361	<1	0.02	30	252	7	<2	8	9	0.34	<10	240
L4055	Soil	3	0.74	339	<1	0.02	30	260	11	<2	11	8	0.34	<10	207
L4056	Soil	4	0.85	380	<1	0.02	31	326	8	<2	9	12	0.36	<10	204
L4057	Soil	5	1.42	482	<1	0.02	46	311	6	<2	13	10	0.37	<10	185
L4058	Soil	6	1.27	522	<1	0.02	50	603	10	<2	17	16	0.35	<10	169
L4059	Soil	4	0.61	283	<1	0.02	23	314	9	<2	7	13	0.44	<10	284
L4060	Soil	3	0.73	405	<1	0.01	32	266	8	<2	12	8	0.24	<10	181
L4061	Soil	4	0.78	616	<1	0.02	31	307	10	2	9	20	0.39	11	211
L4062	Soil	4	0.60	351	<1	0.02	22	224	19	<2	7	12	0.30	<10	177

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	La 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Mg 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Mn 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Mo 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Na 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Ni 30-AR-TR ppm 1	P 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Pb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sc 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Sr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Ti 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Tl 30-AR-TR ppm 10	V 30-AR-TR ppm 1
L4064	Soil	6	0.77	825	<1	0.02	34	648	10	<2	17	16	0.35	<10	189
L4065A	Soil	8	0.27	354	<1	0.01	11	414	11	<2	7	5	0.05	<10	141
L4065B	Soil	4	0.66	554	<1	0.02	25	546	8	<2	18	16	0.45	11	224
L4066	Soil	14	0.45	1772	<1	0.01	25	489	12	<2	12	9	0.14	<10	120
L4067	Soil	53	0.85	3744	<1	0.02	27	950	16	<2	23	20	0.17	<10	125
L4068	Soil	13	0.38	769	<1	0.02	16	504	18	<2	24	5	0.45	<10	272
L4069	Soil	12	1.07	2468	<1	0.03	29	1043	12	<2	14	37	0.17	<10	124
L4070	Soil	3	0.30	580	<1	0.02	10	332	9	<2	6	21	0.29	<10	273
L4071	Soil	4	0.39	2031	<1	0.02	15	403	15	<2	14	17	0.49	<10	308
L4072	Soil	6	2.12	3307	<1	0.03	40	699	33	<2	19	60	0.37	<10	184
L4073	Soil	7	0.42	2037	<1	0.03	14	466	22	<2	11	20	0.49	11	287
L4074	Soil	5	0.38	309	<1	0.01	61	927	7	<2	13	11	<0.01	<10	104
L4075	Soil	7	0.97	9698	<1	0.02	24	1190	14	<2	6	59	0.11	<10	167
L4076	Soil	7	0.36	1159	<1	0.02	34	576	14	<2	21	9	<0.01	<10	176
L4077	Soil	8	2.68	3097	<1	0.03	29	988	21	<2	15	52	0.22	<10	195
L4078	Soil	4	0.25	334	<1	0.02	16	469	10	<2	17	7	0.40	<10	318
L4079	Soil	7	0.20	423	<1	0.01	7	501	12	<2	13	4	0.39	<10	163
L4080	Soil	9	0.32	739	<1	0.01	8	683	11	<2	9	10	0.35	<10	151
L3010C	Rock	5	3.11	1346	<1	0.02	34	995	8	<2	10	182	<0.01	<10	85
L3012C	Rock	8	0.25	213	17	0.06	2	895	5	<2	4	35	0.02	<10	6
L3051C	Rock	3	1.39	1439	<1	<0.01	13	125	<2	2	2	83	<0.01	<10	10
L3055C	Rock	11	0.19	1555	<1	<0.01	42	1238	5	<2	23	7	<0.01	<10	123
L3058C	Rock	4	0.44	698	4	<0.01	15	418	7	8	6	5	<0.01	<10	42
L3059C	Rock	5	0.10	365	6	0.03	4	559	5	3	1	8	<0.01	<10	3
L3060C	Rock	4	0.02	12	2	<0.01	2	375	3	<2	1	4	<0.01	<10	2
L3061C	Rock	8	0.45	929	5	<0.01	3	439	10	<2	2	4	<0.01	<10	9
L1 51 E 3 MC	Rock	7	0.09	1614	6	<0.01	10	606	17	29	6	3	<0.01	<10	19
L1 57 E 3 MC	Rock	4	0.07	1028	6	<0.01	5	497	7	584	3	3	<0.01	<10	11
L1 63 E 3 MC	Rock	6	0.16	756	5	<0.01	3	507	6	3	2	3	<0.01	<10	11
L1 66 E 3 MC	Rock	5	0.03	1087	6	<0.01	6	443	8	173	4	3	<0.01	<10	13
L1 69 E 3 MC	Rock	5	0.02	816	5	<0.01	4	562	6	401	3	3	<0.01	<10	14
L1 84 E 3 MC	Rock	6	1.12	1663	<1	<0.01	13	942	5	<2	11	5	0.01	<10	133
L1 129 E 3 MC	Rock	3	0.91	2648	<1	<0.01	27	709	5	13	11	10	<0.01	<10	76

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	W 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Zn 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Zr 30-AR-TR ppm 2
L2001	Sediment	<10	240	6
L2002	Sediment	<10	259	3
L2014	Sediment	<10	105	5
L2018	Sediment	<10	223	8
L2019	Sediment	<10	185	14
L2020	Sediment	<10	148	10
L3007	Sediment	<10	170	8
L3008	Sediment	<10	208	6
L3015	Sediment	<10	92	4
L3017	Sediment	<10	213	3
L3030	Sediment	<10	107	4
L3034	Sediment	<10	56	<2
L3043	Sediment	<10	165	3
L3044	Sediment	<10	163	<2
L3045	Sediment	<10	177	5
L3046	Sediment	<10	181	5
L3047	Sediment	<10	177	5
L3050	Sediment	<10	240	4
L3052	Sediment	<10	149	5
L3053	Sediment	<10	150	<2
L3057	Sediment	<10	88	3
L2003	Soil	<10	170	15
L3000	Soil	<10	141	36
L3001	Soil	<10	90	39
L3002	Soil	<10	80	33
L3003	Soil	<10	100	29
L3004	Soil	<10	108	12
L3005	Soil	<10	154	18
L3006	Soil	<10	118	9
L3019	Soil	<10	58	19
L3020	Soil	<10	75	21
L3021	Soil	<10	97	27
L3022A	Soil	<10	92	34
L3022B	Soil	<10	100	39
L3023	Soil	<10	81	27
L3024	Soil	<10	60	24
L3025	Soil	<10	93	4
L3026	Soil	<10	203	16
L3027	Soil	<10	80	15
L3028	Soil	<10	382	39

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	W 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Zn 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Zr 30-AR-TR ppm 2
L3033	Soil	<10	52	<2
L3035	Soil	<10	53	3
L3036	Soil	<10	26	<2
L3037	Soil	<10	34	<2
L3038	Soil	<10	34	<2
L3039	Soil	<10	7	<2
L3040	Soil	<10	43	<2
L3041	Soil	<10	38	<2
L3042	Soil	<10	104	3
L2021	Soil	<10	43	6
L2022	Soil	<10	88	7
L2023	Soil	<10	127	4
L2024	Soil	<10	74	4
L2025	Soil	<10	47	10
L2026	Soil	<10	45	9
L2027	Soil	<10	18	10
L2028	Soil	<10	21	13
L2029	Soil	<10	42	6
L2030	Soil	<10	89	<2
L2031	Soil	<10	108	9
L2032	Soil	<10	47	6
L2033	Soil	<10	79	8
L2034	Soil	<10	136	5
L2035	Soil	<10	36	<2
L2036	Soil	<10	37	3
L2037	Soil	<10	81	9
L2038	Soil	<10	71	<2
L2039	Soil	<10	48	13
L2040	Soil	<10	81	3
L2041	Soil	<10	82	3
L2042	Soil	<10	103	4
L2043	Soil	<10	93	4
L2044	Soil	<10	110	6
L2045	Soil	<10	66	5
L2046	Soil	<10	75	5
L2047	Soil	<10	56	4
L2048	Soil	<10	58	13
L2049	Soil	<10	53	4
L2050	Soil	<10	41	<2
L2051	Soil	<10	69	3

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	W 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Zn 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Zr 30-AR-TR ppm 2
L2052	Soil	<10	127	5
L2053	Soil	<10	107	40
L2054	Soil	<10	82	28
L2055	Soil	<10	83	19
L2056	Soil	<10	61	25
L2057	Soil	<10	84	23
L2058	Soil	<10	42	22
L2059	Soil	<10	32	28
L2060	Soil	<10	66	8
L2061	Soil	<10	124	29
L2062	Soil	<10	83	4
L2063	Soil	<10	107	17
L4102	Soil	<10	113	13
L4103	Soil	<10	57	32
L4104	Soil	<10	79	7
L4105	Soil	<10	117	14
L4106	Soil	<10	108	15
L4107	Soil	<10	90	16
L4108	Soil	<10	98	14
L4109	Soil	<10	139	9
L4110	Soil	<10	114	12
L4111	Soil	<10	112	17
L4112A	Soil	<10	107	14
L4112B	Soil	<10	116	15
L4113	Soil	<10	179	10
L4114	Soil	<10	91	8
L4115	Soil	<10	128	5
L4116	Soil	<10	94	14
L4117	Soil	<10	167	13
L4120	Soil	<10	102	11
L4121	Soil	<10	102	5
L4122	Soil	<10	110	10
L4123	Soil	<10	106	4
L4124	Soil	<10	119	6
L4081	Soil	<10	77	13
L4082	Soil	<10	78	18
L4083	Soil	<10	110	25
L4084	Soil	<10	71	37
L4085	Soil	<10	167	7
L4086	Soil	<10	133	9

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	W 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Zn 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Zr 30-AR-TR ppm 2
L4087	Soil	<10	83	44
L4088	Soil	<10	78	28
L4089	Soil	<10	52	8
L4090	Soil	<10	93	24
L4091	Soil	<10	71	30
L4092	Soil	<10	50	16
L4093A	Soil	<10	91	14
L4093B	Soil	<10	72	14
L4094	Soil	<10	101	16
L4095	Soil	<10	99	6
L4096	Soil	<10	100	7
L4097	Soil	<10	121	3
L4098	Soil	<10	83	6
L4099	Soil	<10	123	10
L4100	Soil	<10	105	10
L4101	Soil	<10	79	3
L4000	Soil	<10	97	19
L4001	Soil	<10	245	7
L4002	Soil	<10	220	7
L4003	Soil	<10	172	4
L4004	Soil	<10	177	6
L4005	Soil	<10	557	7
L4006	Soil	<10	163	10
L4007	Soil	<10	355	9
L4008	Soil	<10	500	13
L4009	Soil	<10	164	16
L4010	Soil	<10	152	3
L4011	Soil	<10	102	19
L4012	Soil	<10	52	12
L4013	Soil	<10	85	20
L4014	Soil	<10	78	22
L4015	Soil	<10	72	37
L4016	Soil	<10	80	27
L4017	Soil	<10	61	22
L4018	Soil	<10	54	4
L4019	Soil	<10	62	13
L4020A	Soil	<10	51	13
L4020B	Soil	<10	51	14
L4021	Soil	<10	43	5
L4022	Soil	<10	55	5

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	W 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Zn 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Zr 30-AR-TR ppm 2
L4023	Soil	<10	44	14
L4024	Soil	<10	96	3
L4025	Soil	<10	47	5
L4026	Soil	<10	54	5
L4027	Soil	<10	33	4
L4028	Soil	<10	44	12
L4029	Soil	<10	34	6
L4030	Soil	<10	49	8
L4031	Soil	<10	73	8
L4032	Soil	<10	32	2
L4033	Soil	<10	48	8
L4034	Soil	<10	83	7
L4035	Soil	<10	72	8
L4036	Soil	<10	150	23
L4037	Soil	<10	110	3
L4038	Soil	<10	66	9
L4039	Soil	<10	196	3
L4040	Soil	<10	98	26
L4041	Soil	<10	85	15
L4042	Soil	<10	112	27
L4043	Soil	<10	116	8
L4044	Soil	<10	124	10
L4045	Soil	<10	99	9
L4046	Soil	<10	152	11
L4047	Soil	<10	127	15
L4048	Soil	<10	90	17
L4049	Soil	<10	147	10
L4050	Soil	<10	90	18
L4051	Soil	<10	87	7
L4052	Soil	<10	60	23
L4053	Soil	<10	91	19
L4054	Soil	<10	75	12
L4055	Soil	<10	79	24
L4056	Soil	<10	82	15
L4057	Soil	<10	85	18
L4058	Soil	<10	128	21
L4059	Soil	<10	68	14
L4060	Soil	<10	113	21
L4061	Soil	<10	80	26
L4062	Soil	<10	132	10

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	W 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Zn 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Zr 30-AR-TR ppm 2
L4064	Soil	<10	115	23
L4065A	Soil	<10	144	8
L4065B	Soil	<10	94	30
L4066	Soil	<10	405	5
L4067	Soil	<10	316	6
L4068	Soil	<10	131	30
L4069	Soil	<10	144	7
L4070	Soil	<10	94	7
L4071	Soil	<10	142	12
L4072	Soil	<10	312	12
L4073	Soil	<10	123	10
L4074	Soil	<10	125	5
L4075	Soil	<10	151	3
L4076	Soil	<10	239	6
L4077	Soil	<10	119	8
L4078	Soil	<10	50	40
L4079	Soil	<10	65	23
L4080	Soil	<10	81	18
L3010C	Rock	<10	66	<2
L3012C	Rock	<10	11	8
L3051C	Rock	<10	105	<2
L3055C	Rock	<10	97	3
L3058C	Rock	<10	28	3
L3059C	Rock	<10	56	3
L3060C	Rock	<10	2	3
L3061C	Rock	<10	87	5
L1 51 E 3 MC	Rock	<10	173	2
L1 57 E 3 MC	Rock	<10	200	<2
L1 63 E 3 MC	Rock	<10	86	2
L1 66 E 3 MC	Rock	<10	184	2
L1 69 E 3 MC	Rock	<10	150	<2
L1 84 E 3 MC	Rock	<10	226	4
L1 129 E 3 MC	Rock	<10	154	3

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	Au Au-1AT-AA ppb 5	Ag 30-AR-TR ppm 0.1	Al 30-AR-TR % 0.01	As 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Ba 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Bi 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Ca 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Cd 30-AR-TR ppm 0.5	Co 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Cr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Cu 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Fe 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Hg 30-AR-TR ppm 3	K 30-AR-TR % 0.01
L2001	Sediment		<0.1	2.21	13	109	<2	0.57	<0.5	13	22	39	4.27	<3	0.07
L2001 Dup			<0.1	2.20	11	109	<2	0.56	<0.5	13	22	40	4.27	<3	0.07
QCV1104-00594-0002-BLK			<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3	<0.01
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected			101.0									6130			
STD-CDN-ME-6 result			98.6									6677			
L3052	Sediment		<0.1	2.77	26	59	<2	0.21	<0.5	15	34	40	3.80	<3	0.07
L3052 Dup			<0.1	2.84	26	60	<2	0.22	<0.5	15	34	40	3.87	<3	0.07
QCV1104-00594-0005-BLK			<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3	<0.01
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected			0.3							107	892	674			
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result			0.3							100	865	660			
L3025	Soil		<0.1	3.13	22	36	<2	0.13	<0.5	42	69	73	6.26	<3	0.05
L3025 Dup			<0.1	3.07	20	36	<2	0.13	<0.5	42	69	69	6.10	<3	0.05
QCV1104-00594-0008-BLK			<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3	<0.01
STD-CDN-ME-8 expected			61.7									1030			
STD-CDN-ME-8 result			60.2									989			
L2026	Soil		<0.1	4.13	6	27	<2	0.03	<0.5	2	51	32	6.25	<3	0.02
L2026 Dup			<0.1	4.11	6	27	<2	0.03	<0.5	2	50	32	6.01	<3	0.03
QCV1104-00594-0011-BLK			<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3	<0.01
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected			101.0									6130			
STD-CDN-ME-6 result			97.2									6239			
L2044	Soil		<0.1	3.00	9	24	<2	0.14	<0.5	10	80	31	6.27	<3	0.04
L2044 Dup			<0.1	2.96	9	23	<2	0.14	<0.5	9	77	30	6.18	<3	0.04
QCV1104-00594-0014-BLK			<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3	<0.01
STD-CDN-ME-8 expected			61.7									1030			
STD-CDN-ME-8 result			61.3									1023			
L2062	Soil		<0.1	2.05	6	22	<2	0.23	<0.5	8	69	18	3.83	<3	0.03
L2062 Dup			<0.1	2.06	<5	22	<2	0.23	<0.5	8	67	17	3.82	<3	0.03
QCV1104-00594-0017-BLK			<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3	<0.01
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected			0.3							107	892	674			
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result			0.3							117	902	686			
L4117	Soil		<0.1	4.98	16	51	<2	0.35	<0.5	31	94	80	5.60	<3	0.07
L4117 Dup			<0.1	4.82	14	51	<2	0.35	<0.5	30	91	79	5.45	<3	0.07
QCV1104-00594-0020-BLK			<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3	<0.01
L4093A	Soil		<0.1	3.75	<5	18	<2	0.17	<0.5	9	58	19	6.91	<3	0.03
L4093A Dup			<0.1	3.70	<5	18	<2	0.16	<0.5	9	57	19	6.75	<3	0.03
QCV1104-00594-0023-BLK			<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3	<0.01
STD-CDN-ME-8 expected			61.7									1030			
STD-CDN-ME-8 result			59.8									996			
L4008	Soil		<0.1	4.69	45	231	<2	1.10	<0.5	34	81	38	5.79	<3	0.06
L4008 Dup			<0.1	4.61	45	224	<2	1.11	<0.5	33	77	37	5.73	<3	0.06

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	Au Au-1AT-AA ppb 5	Ag 30-AR-TR ppm 0.1	Al 30-AR-TR % 0.01	As 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Ba 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Bi 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Ca 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Cd 30-AR-TR ppm 0.5	Co 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Cr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Cu 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Fe 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Hg 30-AR-TR ppm 3	K 30-AR-TR % 0.01
QCV1104-00594-0026-BLK			<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3	<0.01
STD-CDN-ME-8 expected			61.7									1030			
STD-CDN-ME-8 result			61.0									1036			
L4025	Soil		<0.1	5.92	25	<10	<2	0.02	<0.5	2	16	3	6.02	<3	0.02
L4025 Dup			<0.1	5.71	25	<10	<2	0.02	<0.5	2	19	3	5.81	<3	0.02
QCV1104-00594-0029-BLK			<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3	<0.01
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected			101.0									6130			
STD-CDN-ME-6 result			96.5									6345			
QCV1104-00594-0031-BLK			<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3	<0.01
L4043	Soil		<0.1	4.06	16	113	<2	0.31	<0.5	25	84	54	5.86	<3	0.04
L4043 Dup			<0.1	4.00	17	112	<2	0.33	<0.5	25	82	54	5.89	<3	0.04
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected			0.3							107	892	674			
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result			0.3							112	898	648			
QCV1104-00594-0034-BLK			<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3	<0.01
L4061	Soil		<0.1	3.98	7	41	<2	0.33	<0.5	12	98	23	6.41	<3	0.05
L4061 Dup			<0.1	3.94	8	40	<2	0.33	<0.5	12	98	23	6.35	<3	0.05
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected			101.0									6130			
STD-CDN-ME-6 result			99.9									6030			
QCV1104-00594-0037-BLK			<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3	<0.01
L4079	Soil		<0.1	4.73	<5	16	<2	0.08	<0.5	8	41	11	5.97	<3	0.03
L4079 Dup			<0.1	4.93	<5	16	<2	0.08	<0.5	8	42	11	5.89	<3	0.03
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected			101.0									6130			
STD-CDN-ME-6 result			96.6									6132			
QCV1104-00594-0040-BLK			<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3	<0.01
QCV1104-00594-0041-BLK			<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3	<0.01
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected			0.3							107	892	674			
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result			0.2							108	859	618			
L2001	Sediment	15													
L2001 Dup		16													
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected		270													
STD-CDN-ME-6 result		260													
L3052	Sediment	17													
L3052 Dup		15													
QCV1104-00595-0004-BLK		<5													
L3025	Soil	11													
L3025 Dup		<5													
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected		270													
STD-CDN-ME-6 result		250													
L2026	Soil	<5													
L2026 Dup		<5													

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	Au Au-1AT-AA ppb 5	Ag 30-AR-TR ppm 0.1	Al 30-AR-TR % 0.01	As 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Ba 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Bi 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Ca 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Cd 30-AR-TR ppm 0.5	Co 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Cr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Cu 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Fe 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Hg 30-AR-TR ppm 3	K 30-AR-TR % 0.01
QCV1104-00595-0008-BLK		<5													
L2044	Soil	8													
L2044 Dup		8													
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected		270													
STD-CDN-ME-6 result		276													
QCV1104-00595-0012-BLK		6													
L4117	Soil	27													
L4117 Dup		22													
L4093A	Soil	15													
L4093A Dup		12													
QCV1104-00595-0016-BLK		<5													
L4008	Soil	16													
L4008 Dup		18													
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected		270													
STD-CDN-ME-6 result		275													
L4025	Soil	23													
L4025 Dup		16													
QCV1104-00595-0020-BLK		<5													
L4043	Soil	28													
L4043 Dup		24													
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected		270													
STD-CDN-ME-6 result		246													
L4061	Soil	12													
L4061 Dup		9													
QCV1104-00595-0024-BLK		<5													
L4079	Soil	9													
L4079 Dup		14													
QCV1104-00595-0026-BLK		<5													
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected		270													
STD-CDN-ME-6 result		253													

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Tl	V
		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
		ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
		2	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	2	1	1	0.01	10	1
L2001	Sediment	13	0.93	1871	<1	0.02	16	1081	35	<2	11	11	0.17	<10	81
L2001 Dup		13	0.93	1866	<1	0.02	16	1037	29	<2	11	11	0.17	<10	82
QCV1104-00594-0002-BLK		<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10	<1
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected									10200						
STD-CDN-ME-6 result									9753						
L3052	Sediment	9	0.86	1363	<1	0.01	26	581	10	3	7	7	0.10	<10	89
L3052 Dup		9	0.87	1349	<1	0.01	26	569	7	<2	7	7	0.11	<10	90
QCV1104-00594-0005-BLK		<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10	<1
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected							292		19						
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result							286		20						
L3025	Soil	6	0.72	1026	<1	0.01	42	613	6	<2	21	6	<0.01	<10	137
L3025 Dup		6	0.70	1012	<1	0.01	42	627	5	<2	21	6	<0.01	<10	136
QCV1104-00594-0008-BLK		<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10	<1
L2026	Soil	3	0.12	189	<1	<0.01	5	255	12	<2	4	4	0.12	<10	146
L2026 Dup		3	0.11	189	<1	<0.01	5	245	11	<2	4	4	0.11	<10	144
QCV1104-00594-0011-BLK		<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10	<1
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected									10200						
STD-CDN-ME-6 result									9667						
L2044	Soil	3	0.58	495	<1	0.02	24	354	12	<2	7	10	0.18	<10	189
L2044 Dup		3	0.57	486	<1	0.02	24	339	12	<2	7	10	0.17	<10	182
QCV1104-00594-0014-BLK		<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10	<1
L2062	Soil	3	0.58	344	<1	0.01	23	177	10	<2	5	12	0.22	<10	159
L2062 Dup		3	0.58	346	<1	0.01	24	183	9	<2	5	12	0.23	<10	155
QCV1104-00594-0017-BLK		<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10	<1
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected							292		19						
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result							304		20						
L4117	Soil	7	1.35	2246	<1	0.01	55	1201	11	<2	20	13	0.30	<10	145
L4117 Dup		6	1.34	2187	<1	0.01	54	1102	10	<2	19	14	0.28	<10	141
QCV1104-00594-0020-BLK		<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10	<1
L4093A	Soil	6	0.50	551	<1	0.01	16	486	13	<2	10	5	0.49	<10	193
L4093A Dup		6	0.49	550	<1	0.01	16	473	12	<2	10	5	0.49	11	189
QCV1104-00594-0023-BLK		<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10	<1
L4008	Soil	8	3.29	4105	<1	0.03	45	857	32	<2	36	43	0.39	11	196
L4008 Dup		8	3.18	4020	<1	0.03	44	852	31	<2	35	42	0.37	10	190
QCV1104-00594-0026-BLK		<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10	<1
L4025	Soil	7	0.07	191	<1	0.01	3	316	6	<2	4	2	0.04	<10	82
L4025 Dup		6	0.06	182	<1	0.01	4	306	6	<2	3	2	0.04	<10	79
QCV1104-00594-0029-BLK		<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10	<1
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected									10200						
STD-CDN-ME-6 result									9858						

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Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

Sample Description	Sample Type	La 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Mg 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Mn 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Mo 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Na 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Ni 30-AR-TR ppm 1	P 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Pb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sc 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Sr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Ti 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Tl 30-AR-TR ppm 10	V 30-AR-TR ppm 1
QCV1104-00594-0031-BLK		<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10	<1
L4043	Soil	9	1.22	973	<1	0.02	41	642	8	<2	17	16	0.20	<10	189
L4043 Dup		9	1.19	930	<1	0.02	41	664	7	<2	18	17	0.20	<10	189
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected							292		19						
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result							285		19						
QCV1104-00594-0034-BLK		<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10	<1
L4061	Soil	4	0.78	616	<1	0.02	31	307	10	2	9	20	0.39	11	211
L4061 Dup		4	0.77	597	<1	0.02	32	303	10	<2	9	20	0.39	<10	212
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected									10200						
STD-CDN-ME-6 result									9566						
QCV1104-00594-0037-BLK		<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10	<1
L4079	Soil	7	0.20	423	<1	0.01	7	501	12	<2	13	4	0.39	<10	163
L4079 Dup		7	0.20	443	<1	0.01	7	500	11	<2	13	4	0.40	<10	165
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected									10200						
STD-CDN-ME-6 result									9555						
QCV1104-00594-0040-BLK		<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10	<1
QCV1104-00594-0041-BLK		<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10	<1
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected							292		19						
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result							290		18						

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

Sample Description	Sample Type	W 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Zn 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Zr 30-AR-TR ppm 2
L2001	Sediment	<10	240	6
L2001 Dup		<10	241	6
QCV1104-00594-0002-BLK		<10	<2	<2
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected			5170	
STD-CDN-ME-6 result			5202	
L3052	Sediment	<10	149	5
L3052 Dup		<10	150	5
QCV1104-00594-0005-BLK		<10	<2	<2
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected			123	
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result			117	
L3025	Soil	<10	93	4
L3025 Dup		<10	94	4
QCV1104-00594-0008-BLK		<10	<2	<2
L2026	Soil	<10	45	9
L2026 Dup		<10	44	9
QCV1104-00594-0011-BLK		<10	<2	<2
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected			5170	
STD-CDN-ME-6 result			5440	
L2044	Soil	<10	110	6
L2044 Dup		<10	107	6
QCV1104-00594-0014-BLK		<10	<2	<2
L2062	Soil	<10	83	4
L2062 Dup		<10	84	4
QCV1104-00594-0017-BLK		<10	<2	<2
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected			123	
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result			121	
L4117	Soil	<10	167	13
L4117 Dup		<10	164	11
QCV1104-00594-0020-BLK		<10	<2	<2
L4093A	Soil	<10	91	14
L4093A Dup		<10	88	14
QCV1104-00594-0023-BLK		<10	<2	<2
L4008	Soil	<10	500	13
L4008 Dup		<10	474	12
QCV1104-00594-0026-BLK		<10	<2	<2
L4025	Soil	<10	47	5
L4025 Dup		<10	45	5
QCV1104-00594-0029-BLK		<10	<2	<2
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected			5170	
STD-CDN-ME-6 result			5200	

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Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1

Sample Description	Sample Type	W 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Zn 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Zr 30-AR-TR ppm 2
QCV1104-00594-0031-BLK		<10	<2	<2
L4043	Soil	<10	116	8
L4043 Dup		<10	115	8
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected			123	
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result			118	
QCV1104-00594-0034-BLK		<10	<2	<2
L4061	Soil	<10	80	26
L4061 Dup		<10	82	26
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected			5170	
STD-CDN-ME-6 result			5214	
QCV1104-00594-0037-BLK		<10	<2	<2
L4079	Soil	<10	65	23
L4079 Dup		<10	69	24
STD-CDN-ME-6 expected			5170	
STD-CDN-ME-6 result			5257	
QCV1104-00594-0040-BLK		<10	<2	<2
QCV1104-00594-0041-BLK		<10	<2	<2
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected			123	
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result			116	

APPENDIX IV

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

JANUARY 10, 2012

Appendix IV
Sample Descriptions

001	17-MAR-11 9:54:08AM	N50 24.264 W127 50.442	172 m
002	17-MAR-11 9:54:36AM	N50 24.259 W127 50.443	181 m
003	17-MAR-11 12:08:14PM	N50 24.194 W127 51.281	149 m
004	24-MAR-11 10:35:13AM	N50 24.824 W127 55.249	372 m
005	25-MAR-11 13:52:57	N50 24.394 W127 55.104	
006	24-MAR-11 12:32:10PM	N50 24.745 W127 55.175	426 m
007	24-MAR-11 12:32:12PM	N50 24.746 W127 55.175	427 m
04-09E	17-MAR-11 9:40:56	N50 24.091 W127 51.701	65 m
04-115 Or-S	17-MAR-11 9:43:51	N50 24.095 W127 51.613	100 m
04-12S	17-MAR-11 9:46:25	N50 24.094 W127 51.564	108 m
04-14S	17-MAR-11 9:48:36	N50 24.103 W127 51.484	
04-14S 1	17-MAR-11 9:48:36	N50 24.103 W127 51.484	
1 gram		N50 24.306 W127 56.007	
12Cu	Road	N50 24.487 W127 52.188	
12Cu 1	Road	N50 24.487 W127 52.188	
13Cu	Road	N50 24.429 W127 52.128	
13Cu 1	Road	N50 24.429 W127 52.128	
17Cu	Road	N50 24.699 W127 52.381	
17Cu 1	Road	N50 24.699 W127 52.381	
20Cu	Road	N50 24.719 W127 52.385	
20Cu 1	Road	N50 24.719 W127 52.385	
335 m height	335 m height	N50 24.172 W127 52.361	335 m
33Cu	Road	N50 24.614 W127 52.347	
33Cu 1	Road	N50 24.614 W127 52.347	
40Cu	Road	N50 24.603 W127 52.301	
40Cu 1	Road	N50 24.603 W127 52.301	
42Cu	Road	N50 24.544 W127 52.219	
42Cu 1	Road	N50 24.544 W127 52.219	
43Cu	Road	N50 24.643 W127 52.368	
43Cu 1	Road	N50 24.643 W127 52.368	
46Cu	Road	N50 24.668 W127 52.380	
46Cu 1	Road	N50 24.668 W127 52.380	
4Cu	Road	N50 24.739 W127 52.394	
4Cu 1	Road	N50 24.739 W127 52.394	
51Cu	Road	N50 24.512 W127 52.211	
51Cu 1	Road	N50 24.512 W127 52.211	
65Cu	Road	N50 24.584 W127 52.239	
65Cu 1	Road	N50 24.584 W127 52.239	
9Cu	Road	N50 24.455 W127 52.155	
9Cu 1	Road	N50 24.455 W127 52.155	
Argelite 1	19-MAR-11 10:12:35	N50 23.417 W127 56.029	84 m
Calct Porph	20-MAR-11 9:28:13	N50 25.706 W127 52.952	154 m
Contact 1	17-MAR-11 10:27:14	N50 24.306 W127 50.431	207 m
east creek	30 m height	N50 24.482 W127 52.338	30 m
Enm 1	17-MAR-11 9:55:14AM	N50 24.254 W127 50.462	165 m
Garmin		N38 51.333 W94 47.941	325 m
Garmin Europe		N50 58.973 W1 27.834	36 m

Garmin Taiwan		N25 03.707 E121 38.416	38 m
Intr FLOAT	25-MAR-11 13:51:34	N50 24.085 W127 54.626	466 m
L 4000	17-MAR-11 1:06:14PM	N50 24.108 W127 51.969	37 m
L 40000	17-MAR-11 1:06:14PM	N50 24.108 W127 51.969	37 m
L04056	20-MAR-11 12:17:46PM	N50 24.033 W127 56.024	244 m
L04059	20-MAR-11 12:24:27PM	N50 24.005 W127 56.158	227 m
L069	20-MAR-11 12:09:04	N50 25.101 W127 55.063	208 m
L1-171E	24-MAR-11 10:20:36	N50 24.772 W127 55.191	408 m
L106	19-MAR-11 16:28:35	N50 24.474 W127 55.920	
L115	19-MAR-11 16:34:29	N50 24.227 W127 56.069	
L118	23-MAR-11 12:00:06	N50 24.162 W127 56.155	353 m
L145	23-MAR-11 13:28:51	N50 24.271 W127 56.525	311 m
L159C	22-MAR-11 11:29:49	N50 24.786 W127 55.252	406 m
L176	22-MAR-11 13:13:53	N50 24.604 W127 55.378	423 m
L2000R	17-MAR-11 12:52:48	N50 24.210 W127 51.147	204 m
L2001 ST	17-MAR-11 13:03:32	N50 24.183 W127 51.287	187 m
L2002 ST	17-MAR-11 13:21:45	N50 24.180 W127 51.475	183 m
L2003S	17-MAR-11 13:39:47	N50 24.197 W127 51.582	192 m
L2014	20-MAR-11 1:36:11PM	N50 23.926 W127 56.468	143 m
L2015F	21-MAR-11 14:27:50	N50 24.328 W127 55.893	328 m
L2028S		N50 24.833 W127 55.280	
L2030S	24-MAR-11 10:36:32AM	N50 24.822 W127 55.254	381 m
L2032S	24-MAR-11 10:57:44AM	N50 24.816 W127 55.212	376 m
L2033S	24-MAR-11 11:07:27AM	N50 24.819 W127 55.192	369 m
L2034S	24-MAR-11 11:23:09AM	N50 24.810 W127 55.176	366 m
L2035S	24-MAR-11 11:33:09AM	N50 24.812 W127 55.158	367 m
L2036S	24-MAR-11 11:42:27AM	N50 24.801 W127 55.144	390 m
L2037	25-MAR-11 8:22:23AM	N50 24.499 W127 55.979	456 m
L2038S	25-MAR-11 8:37:37AM	N50 24.475 W127 55.995	438 m
L2039S	25-MAR-11 8:57:56AM	N50 24.455 W127 56.018	444 m
L2040S	25-MAR-11 9:25:47AM	N50 24.431 W127 56.025	460 m
L2041S	25-MAR-11 9:54:21AM	N50 24.405 W127 56.045	446 m
L2042S	25-MAR-11 10:05:07AM	N50 24.398 W127 56.050	444 m
L2043S	25-MAR-11 10:25:32AM	N50 24.377 W127 56.062	
L2044S	25-MAR-11 10:42:34AM	N50 24.349 W127 56.078	437 m
L2045S	25-MAR-11 11:10:22AM	N50 24.330 W127 56.104	449 m
L2046S	25-MAR-11 11:38:39AM	N50 24.308 W127 56.122	439 m
L2047S	25-MAR-11 12:20:26PM	N50 24.285 W127 56.134	
L2048S	25-MAR-11 12:57:44PM	N50 24.261 W127 56.147	
L2049S	25-MAR-11 1:11:00PM	N50 24.249 W127 56.158	414 m
L2050S	25-MAR-11 1:32:52PM	N50 24.241 W127 56.189	407 m
L2051S	25-MAR-11 2:02:40PM	N50 24.213 W127 56.207	407 m
L3000F	16-MAR-11 13:43:20	N50 25.044 W127 54.549	32 m
L3000S	17-MAR-11 12:35:06	N50 24.240 W127 51.063	221 m
L3001S	18-MAR-11 9:29:30	N50 24.293 W127 55.786	278 m
L3002S	18-MAR-11 9:41:04	N50 24.315 W127 55.793	288 m
L3003S	18-MAR-11 9:50:24	N50 24.330 W127 55.799	299 m
L3004S	18-MAR-11 10:04:52	N50 24.328 W127 55.716	264 m
L3005S	18-MAR-11 10:19:00	N50 24.276 W127 55.717	255 m
L3006S	18-MAR-11 10:50:56	N50 24.231 W127 55.687	237 m

L3007ST	18-MAR-11 11:00:35	N50 24.219 W127 55.658	214 m
L3008ST	18-MAR-11 11:39:39	N50 24.201 W127 55.624	202 m
L3009C	18-MAR-11 12:54:58	N50 24.190 W127 55.717	196 m
L3010C	18-MAR-11 13:14:48	N50 24.187 W127 55.734	209 m
L3011S	18-MAR-11 13:51:05	N50 24.201 W127 55.815	243 m
L3012C	19-MAR-11 8:19:30	N50 25.219 W127 53.254	66 m
L3013C	19-MAR-11 10:31:14	N50 23.411 W127 55.925	129 m
L3014C	19-MAR-11 11:30:00	N50 25.673 W127 54.685	57 m
L3015ST	19-MAR-11 14:06:34	N50 25.371 W127 52.981	91 m
L3016C	19-MAR-11 14:44:04	N50 25.694 W127 52.794	97 m
L3017ST	19-MAR-11 14:59:02	N50 25.686 W127 52.752	96 m
L3018F	20-MAR-11 9:43:48	N50 25.684 W127 52.995	174 m
L3019S	21-MAR-11 13:54:47	N50 24.261 W127 55.921	314 m
L3020S	21-MAR-11 14:04:05	N50 24.279 W127 55.911	314 m
L3021S	21-MAR-11 14:11:39	N50 24.308 W127 55.898	323 m
L3022S	21-MAR-11 14:15:32	N50 24.318 W127 55.897	326 m
L3023S	21-MAR-11 14:34:24	N50 24.336 W127 55.887	334 m
L3024S	21-MAR-11 14:40:57	N50 24.358 W127 55.874	338 m
L3025S	21-MAR-11 14:48:39	N50 24.385 W127 55.858	344 m
L3026S	21-MAR-11 15:10:08	N50 24.421 W127 55.850	352 m
L3027S	21-MAR-11 15:20:43	N50 24.453 W127 55.854	357 m
L3028S	21-MAR-11 15:33:47	N50 24.471 W127 55.846	353 m
L3029C	22-MAR-11 10:25:26	N50 24.841 W127 55.257	353 m
L3030ST	22-MAR-11 10:35:58	N50 24.843 W127 55.258	354 m
L3031C	22-MAR-11 11:45:54	N50 24.783 W127 55.278	402 m
L3032C	23-MAR-11 14:05:07	N50 24.409 W127 56.684	336 m
L3033S	24-MAR-11 11:22:21	N50 24.685 W127 55.202	517 m
L3034ST	24-MAR-11 12:19:35	N50 24.670 W127 55.235	
L3035S	24-MAR-11 12:20:16	N50 24.664 W127 55.241	
L3036S	24-MAR-11 12:28:47	N50 24.624 W127 55.264	523 m
L3037S	24-MAR-11 12:45:31	N50 24.576 W127 55.264	540 m
L3038S	24-MAR-11 13:00:20	N50 24.553 W127 55.253	536 m
L3039S	24-MAR-11 13:23:10	N50 24.524 W127 55.234	534 m
L3040S	24-MAR-11 13:34:51	N50 24.505 W127 55.207	540 m
L3041ST	24-MAR-11 13:43:05	N50 24.506 W127 55.181	543 m
L3042S	24-MAR-11 14:01:46	N50 24.503 W127 55.170	546 m
L3043ST	25-MAR-11 9:03:13	N50 24.253 W127 55.222	285 m
L3044ST	25-MAR-11 9:35:00	N50 24.195 W127 55.257	257 m
L3045ST	25-MAR-11 9:52:16	N50 24.210 W127 55.141	288 m
L3046ST	25-MAR-11 10:06:10	N50 24.199 W127 55.071	290 m
L3047ST	25-MAR-11 10:46:52	N50 24.176 W127 54.940	362 m
L3048C	25-MAR-11 11:06:04	N50 24.161 W127 54.949	379 m
L3049C	25-MAR-11 12:11:14	N50 24.121 W127 54.796	451 m
L3050ST	25-MAR-11 12:27:46	N50 24.115 W127 54.743	426 m
L3051C	25-MAR-11 12:59:41	N50 24.054 W127 54.711	411 m
L3052ST	25-MAR-11 13:59:54	N50 24.105 W127 54.608	472 m
L3053ST	25-MAR-11 14:18:24	N50 24.201 W127 54.656	493 m
L4001	17-MAR-11 1:07:11PM	N50 24.128 W127 51.978	42 m
L4002	17-MAR-11 1:07:50PM	N50 24.153 W127 51.983	41 m
L4003	17-MAR-11 1:08:27PM	N50 24.191 W127 51.991	51 m

L4004	17-MAR-11 1:09:05PM	N50 24.209 W127 52.031	56 m
L4005	17-MAR-11 1:09:50PM	N50 24.236 W127 52.030	53 m
L4006	17-MAR-11 1:12:11PM	N50 24.269 W127 52.054	63 m
L4007	17-MAR-11 1:13:42PM	N50 24.288 W127 52.066	63 m
L4008	17-MAR-11 1:14:37PM	N50 24.310 W127 52.074	81 m
L4010	17-MAR-11 1:16:51PM	N50 24.364 W127 52.079	64 m
L4011	17-MAR-11 1:17:51PM	N50 24.397 W127 52.078	25 m
L4012	17-MAR-11 1:20:06PM	N50 24.424 W127 52.103	65 m
L4013	17-MAR-11 1:21:45PM	N50 24.446 W127 52.131	32 m
L4014	17-MAR-11 1:22:50PM	N50 24.474 W127 52.143	35 m
L4015	17-MAR-11 1:24:10PM	N50 24.511 W127 52.194	65 m
L4016	17-MAR-11 1:25:02PM	N50 24.565 W127 52.232	6 m
L4017	17-MAR-11 1:33:40PM	N50 24.605 W127 52.273	38 m
L4018	17-MAR-11 1:35:47PM	N50 24.614 W127 52.313	60 m
L4019	17-MAR-11 1:38:50PM	N50 24.629 W127 52.352	72 m
L4020	17-MAR-11 1:45:16PM	N50 24.654 W127 52.365	33 m
L4021	17-MAR-11 1:47:48PM	N50 24.680 W127 52.372	52 m
L4022	17-MAR-11 1:49:45PM	N50 24.709 W127 52.365	62 m
L4023	17-MAR-11 1:51:51PM	N50 24.728 W127 52.376	96 m
L4024	17-MAR-11 1:53:34PM	N50 24.758 W127 52.402	32 m
L4025	17-MAR-11 1:55:23PM	N50 24.776 W127 52.415	65 m
L4026	17-MAR-11 1:57:38PM	N50 24.804 W127 52.423	63 m
L4027	17-MAR-11 2:01:18PM	N50 24.827 W127 52.394	72 m
L4028	17-MAR-11 2:03:38PM	N50 24.848 W127 52.368	72 m
L4029	17-MAR-11 2:05:25PM	N50 24.865 W127 52.370	122 m
L403	17-MAR-11 1:08:27PM	N50 24.191 W127 51.991	51 m
L4030	17-MAR-11 2:07:43PM	N50 24.908 W127 52.332	56 m
L4031	17-MAR-11 2:10:26PM	N50 24.945 W127 52.332	31 m
L4032	17-MAR-11 2:12:38PM	N50 24.969 W127 52.360	48 m
L4033	17-MAR-11 2:15:23PM	N50 24.989 W127 52.355	49 m
L4034	17-MAR-11 2:16:56PM	N50 25.013 W127 52.341	75 m
L4035	17-MAR-11 2:18:34PM	N50 25.037 W127 52.309	62 m
L4051	20-MAR-11 12:02:52PM	N50 24.148 W127 55.911	318 m
L4052	20-MAR-11 12:05:14PM	N50 24.124 W127 55.930	290 m
L4053	20-MAR-11 12:08:04PM	N50 24.104 W127 55.932	275 m
L4054	20-MAR-11 12:10:51PM	N50 24.087 W127 55.968	235 m
L4055	20-MAR-11 12:13:39PM	N50 24.057 W127 55.987	258 m
L4057	20-MAR-11 12:20:19PM	N50 24.017 W127 56.061	242 m
L4058	20-MAR-11 12:22:17PM	N50 24.013 W127 56.104	243 m
L4060	20-MAR-11 12:26:42PM	N50 24.005 W127 56.186	216 m
L4061	20-MAR-11 1:10:42PM	N50 23.990 W127 56.226	206 m
L4062	20-MAR-11 1:11:57PM	N50 23.971 W127 56.264	203 m
L4063	20-MAR-11 1:13:59PM	N50 23.965 W127 56.304	177 m
L4064	20-MAR-11 1:16:55PM	N50 23.969 W127 56.365	158 m
L4065	20-MAR-11 1:24:53PM	N50 23.934 W127 56.405	151 m
L4066s		N50 24.166 W127 51.770	
L4067S		N50 24.191 W127 51.788	
L4068S		N50 24.213 W127 51.809	
L4069S	244 m height	N50 24.237 W127 51.830	244 m
L4070S	335 m height	N50 24.265 W127 51.847	335 m

L4071S	Lemare Lake	N50 24.285 W127 51.866	
L4072S		N50 24.309 W127 51.887	
L4073S		N50 24.333 W127 51.905	
L4074S		N50 24.357 W127 51.922	
L4075S		N50 24.384 W127 51.936	
L4076S		N50 24.410 W127 51.939	
L4077	Road	N50 24.439 W127 51.948	
L4078S	Road	N50 24.464 W127 51.955	
L4079S	183 m height	N50 24.533 W127 51.966	183 m
L4080S		N50 24.590 W127 51.969	
L4081S		N50 24.635 W127 51.951	
L4082		N50 24.666 W127 51.914	
L4083S		N50 24.108 W127 51.730	
L4084S		N50 24.102 W127 51.649	
L4085S		N50 24.100 W127 51.550	
L4086S	Lemare Lake	N50 24.094 W127 51.466	
L4087S		N50 24.096 W127 51.376	
L4088S		N50 24.083 W127 51.294	
L4089S		N50 24.073 W127 51.201	
L4090S		N50 24.077 W127 51.137	
L4091S		N50 24.099 W127 51.061	
L4092S		N50 24.123 W127 50.981	
L4093S		N50 24.149 W127 50.917	
L436	17-MAR-11 2:20:30PM	N50 25.055 W127 52.308	85 m
mag anom 1	427 m height	N50 24.547 W127 51.223	427 m
Pur Volc	18-MAR-11 12:18:33	N50 24.198 W127 55.598	198 m
Road SHOWING	24-MAR-11 15:23:53	N50 24.870 W127 55.485	369 m
Ryo DACIT	25-MAR-11 14:45:24	N50 24.257 W127 54.719	483 m
Slide 1	16-MAR-11 10:37:01	N50 23.593 W127 56.124	84 m
South Target	18-MAR-11 6:53:46	N50 23.922 W127 56.262	29 m
Wash Out	19-MAR-11 9:39:29	N50 22.947 W127 54.690	177 m

LeMare Lake Project
092L.031, 092L.041
Map 1 of 1
Sample
Legend
Sample Number
Gold >10 ppb
Silver >0.5 ppm
Cu >10 ppm
L111
39/-/60
The notation "-" indicates values not fulfilling the above requirement
Plot SampleType
Soil
Sediment
Rock
Not Defined
Au > 50 ppb
Waypoints
Mineral Claims
Ocean
Lake
Streams
Fault
Slide
Geology
Unknown
AA
And
Aplite
Arkose
Breccia
Bslt
Bxa
Dac
Hm
K-Spar
Py
Qtzt
Rhyl
Silica
Sulfo-Salt
Till
Tr
Inset A
Inset B
Inset C
A
B
C
546562
546543
657343
563795
569849
595599
570078
569848
580535
546545
546563
569850
546565
563802
546689
657363
596074
Pacific Ocean
N
1:10,000
0 75 150 300 450 600
Meters
Albers Projection
NAD83
Map Produced for: Jo Shearer
Date: May 10 2011
Project: CRM1233\...\FigureX_5kField_MapAuAgCu.mxd

LeMare Lake Project
092L.031, 092L.041
Map 1 of 1
Sample
Legend
Plot
SampleType
Sample Number
Gold >10 ppb
Molybdenum >2 ppm
Cu >10 ppm
L111
39/-/60
The notation "-" indicates values not fulfilling the above requirement
Soil
Sediment
Rock
Not Defined
Au > 50 ppb
Waypoints
Mineral Claims
Ocean
Lake
Streams
Fault
Slide
Geology
Unknown
AA
And
Aplite
Arkose
Breccia
Bslt
Bxa
Dac
Hm
K-Spar
Py
Qtzt
Rhyl
Silica
Sulfo-Salt
Till
Tr
Inset A
Inset B
Inset C
A
B
C
546562
546543
657343
563795
570078
569849
569848
595599
580535
569850
546545
546563
546565
563802
546689
657363
596074
Pacific Ocean
N
1:10,000
0 75 150 300 450 600
Meters
Albers Projection
NAD83
Map Produced for: Jo Shearer
Date: Sept. 9 2011
Project: CRM1233\...\FigureX_5kField_MapAuMoCu.mxd