BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]	TOTAL COST
GEOCHEMICAL REPORT	$ 7,500

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

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) ______ YEAR OF WORK 2011-2012

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) EVENT # 5391004

PROPERTY NAME NIMPKISH IRON

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) Canyon Lake 864467

COMMODITIES SOUGHT IRON

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN 092L.034

MINING DIVISION NANIAMO NTS 92L/07W (92L.026)

LATITUDE 50 ° 15 ' 29 " LONGITUDE 126 ° 51 ' 36 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) V.T. SHEARER 2)

MAILING ADDRESS

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

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) As Above 2)

MAILING ADDRESS

As Above

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

Triassic Karmutsen Volcanics (basalt) in Contact with Quatsino Formation Limestone Intruded by Diorite of the Adams Pluton, forming Skarn Zones Rich in Magnetite Skarn mostly Red Garnet and Green Epidote and Amphibole

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
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	$7500

GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON THE
NIMPKISH IRON PROJECT

TENURE # 689846 + 689864 + 837441
NIMPKISH RIVER AREA, WOSS B.C.
NTS 92L/07W (92L.026)
Latitude 50°15'29"N, Longitude 126°51'36"W
UTM 09 5569514N + 652539E
Event #5391004

for

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By

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July 17, 2012

Fieldwork completed between November 5, 2011 and July 4, 2012

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FIGURE 1 Location Map

3.0 SUMMARY

An exploration program was carried out from November 5, 2011 to July 4, 2012 on a claim group which includes the Nimpkish Iron Mine and former processing area (tailings and waste dumps) located in north central Vancouver Island. A 2 man crew conducted prospecting and geological mapping. The Nimpkish Iron Mine is underlain by Triassic Karmutsen and Quatsino Limestone in contact with the Nimpkish Batholith. The contact zones contain semi-massive magnetite over considerable widths.

The Nimpkish Iron property lies within a belt of iron-rich skarn deposits located on the east and south sides of Nimpkish Lake on northern Vancouver Island. The area is east of Zeballos, and south of Port McNeill. The property contains multiple occurrences of high grade iron mineralization with possible associated gold mineralization within garnet and magnetite skarn lenses.

Locally, the andesite has been altered to garnet-epidote skarn which hosts lenses of massive magnetite or pyrrhotite. The current logging road system provides access to the central portion of the claims, on both sides of the Nimpkish River.

A series of three samples were collected from the final Canyon Lake tailings area and the results tabulated. On average the final tailings contain approximately 7% magnetite.

Respectfully submitted

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario)
July 17, 2012

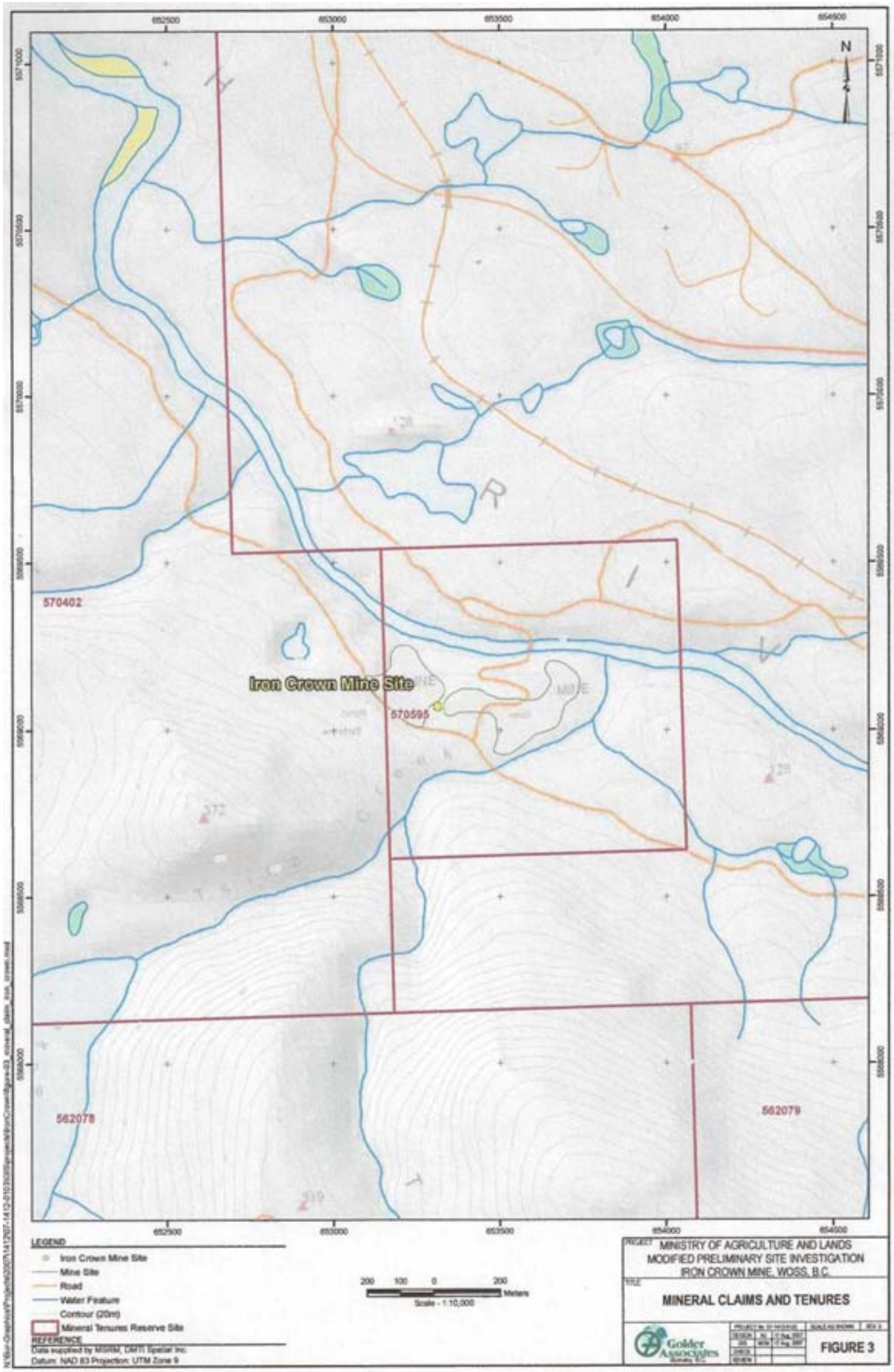

N
570402
Iron Crown Mine Site
570595
562078
562079
652500
653000
653500
654000
654500
LEGEND
Iron Crown Mine Site
Mine Site
Road
Water Feature
Contour (20m)
Mineral Tenures Reserve Site
REFERENCE
Data supplied by MSRM, DMTI Spatial Inc.
Datum: NAD 83 Projection: UTM Zone 9
200 100 0 200
Meters
Scale - 1:10,000
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LANDS
MODIFIED PRELIMINARY SITE INVESTIGATION
IRON CROWN MINE, WOSS, B.C.
MINERAL CLAIMS AND TENURES
Golder Associates
FIGURE 3

FIGURE 2 General Area Google Image

4.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report and the completed work program in 2010 described within was prepared to summarize historic data, document the 2010 work by the company and recommend an exploration program for future work in 2011 to further evaluate the property.

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo., who was retained by Homegold to write this Technical Report, visited the property on November 5+6, 2011 and July 1, 2012, and make recommendations for an appropriate exploration program to be conducted in 2013.

4.1 Preamble

Homegold Resources Ltd. has acquired by staking, and purchase 123.8 hectares of mineral claims grouped into the Nimpkish Iron Project. Refer to Figure 2 for descriptions of the claim group.

4.1.1 Background

The Nimpkish Iron Project is known from historical background and exploration of the last 100 years to contain high assays of iron.

4.2 This Study

4.2.1 Terms of Reference

Homegold Resources Ltd. retained J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. to review the project, draw conclusions, make recommendations and propose an appropriate exploration program to evaluate the property in 2013.

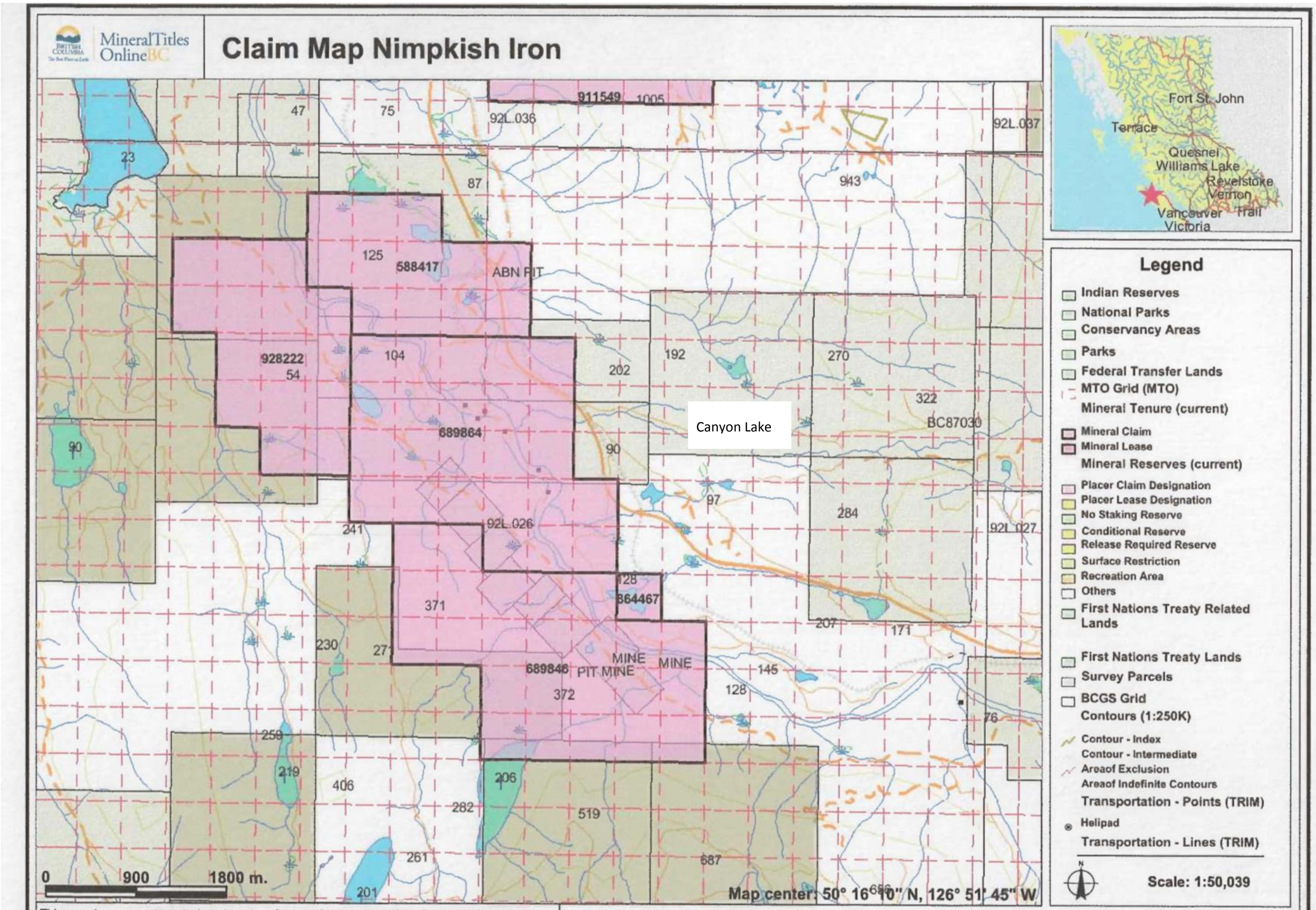


FIGURE 3 CLAIM MAP

5.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

The claims lie in northern Vancouver Island, about 10 km north of the village of Woss. Access is by logging road which leaves the Island at the Zeballos turn-off (Steele Creek) then across the Nimpkish River southerly. Branch logging roads lead south to the centre of the claims along the Nimpkish River.

The area is about 125km northwest of Campbell River and 80km south-southwest of Port Hardy in NTS mapsheet 92L/07W (92L.026).

5.1 OWNERSHIP and CLAIM STATUS

The property (Figure 3) consists of the three claims totalling 1,321.98 ha and are listed below:

Table 1
Nimpkish River Claims

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Area (ha)	Located Date	Current Expiry Date*	Registered Owner
Klac 1	689846	495.87	December 26, 2009	December 1 2014	J. T. Shearer
Nimp 1	689864	495.69	December 26, 2009	December 1 2014	J. T. Shearer
Canyon Lake	864467	20.66	July 5, 2011	December 1, 2017	J. T. Shearer
Klac 3	928222	309.76	November 4, 2011	December 1, 2013	J. T. Shearer

Total ha: 1,321.98

* by applying assessment work documented by this report.

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

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

6.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

6.1 Access

The claims lie in northern Vancouver Island, about 10 km north of the village of Woss. Access is by logging road which leaves the Island north of the Zeballos turn-off then across the Nimpkish River bridge and southerly to the west side of Nimpkish River. Branch logging roads lead south to the centre of the claims.

The area is about 125km northwest of Campbell River and 80km south-southwest of Port Hardy in NTS mapsheet 92L/07W (92L.026).

6.2 Climate

The climate on the north island is relatively mild. The summers are warm and generally dry, while the winters are cool and wet. Snow will accumulate on the higher peaks, but generally the valley bottoms and lower hills are clear for year round work.

6.3 Physiography

The topography is rugged and steep, with elevations on the property ranging from 120 metres in the valley bottom to 1020 metres. The claims are generally covered with dense stands of spruce, fir, balsam and cedar. The underbrush is dense and thick. Several areas of the claim have recently been logged with second generation growth at various stages of development. Secondary logging roads in various degrees of deactivation provide access to most of the property.

6.4 Infrastructure and Local Resources

The logistics of working in this part of the province are excellent. Gravel road access will allow the movement of supplies and equipment by road. Heavy equipment is available locally in Port Hardy, Port McNeill or Campbell River, as are supplies, fuel and lodging. Limited fuel, supplies and lodging are also available locally in Woss.

7.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

The mineral showings, now covered by Nimpkish Iron Project are referred to in the MINFILE as No. 092L.034. Several periods of work are mentioned.

The claims lie within a belt of iron rich skarn deposits located on the east and south sides of Nimpkish Lake on northern Vancouver Island. The area is east of Zeballos, and south of Port McNeill. The property contains multiple occurrences of high-grade iron mineralization with associated gold/silver/zinc mineralization within garnet and magnetite skarn lenses.

1955: The Iron Crown (Lot 126) and Rhoda (Lot 919) Crown-granted mineral claims have been optioned by Nimpkish Iron Mines Ltd. A. H. Upton, president; J. M. Black, consulting geologist. The claims are on the Nimpkish River about 5 miles from the south end of Nimpkish Lake. In 1954 seven holes were diamond drilled, totalling 1,350 feet. In 1955 exploration of the iron deposit was continued by surface work and diamond drilling on both lots. Six inclined and sixty-two vertical holes were drilled, totalling 7,050 feet.

1959: The operation is reported is reported in 1959 as follows (ARMM 1959 page 133):

This company is jointly owned by Standard International Mines, a Canadian subsidiary of Standard Slag Co. of Youngstown, Ohio, and International Iron Mines, a Canadian company. The property comprises two Crown-granted and eight recorded claims on the southwest side of Nimpkish River north of Teisum Creek. Access to the property is by 6 miles of road south from the south end of Nimpkish Lake or by 26 miles of logging railway south from Beaver Cove on the east coast of Vancouver Island.

The magnetite occurs in an area about 600 feet square on the west side of the Nimpkish River, as three massive concentrations in tuffaceous and other volcanic rocks along an irregular north-south contact between limestone and basaltic laws. The limestone and volcanic rocks are intruded by granodiorite. The most southerly and northerly of the three orebodies are small; the central body is a larger U-shaped mass with granodiorite in the core. This is the principal source of ore. The bodies have been found to range from 150 to 200 feet in depth, with walls that dip inward at about 70 degrees to form steep troughs. According to the mine superintendent, magnetite has been found to occur in limestone only in limited amounts. Skarn wallrock is common and in places forms a breccia healed with magnetite. Limestone in contact with magnetite has been altered to marble. The magnetite is very noticeably porous, a fact which suggests that the deposit may have been formed at medium to low pressures. The magnetite is veined by stingers and irregular masses, suggestive of vug fillings, of pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite.

The company estimates ore reserves in the order of 1,500,000 tons.

Mining is by conventional open-pit methods, maintaining an 18 foot bench. Drilling is done with two hydraulically controlled Gardner-Denver air-track drills. The explosive used in dry holes is a mixture of ammonium nitrate and diesel oil, whereas 40 per cent Forcite is used in wet holes. Two Northwest shovels of 1.5 and 2 cubic yard capacities are used to load the broken material onto five 15 ton Euclid rear-dump trucks.

The ore is trucked to a dry magnetic separation plant on the southwest side of Nimpkish River and is delivered to a 42 by 30 inch Kue-Ken primary crusher. The product, minus 5 inches in size, is stockpiled by radial stacker over an 8 foot 6 inch diameter Rosco reclaiming tunnel. The stockpiled material is conveyed to a double-deck screen, the plus ½ inch products being crushed to minus 0.5 inch size in a gyratory crusher. The crusher discharge feeds directly to two Stearns W.D. (dry) magnetic separators. The non-magnetic portion is rejected to the waste stockpile and the magnetic portion is united with the initial undersized screen product. The concentrate is conveyed across the Nimpkish River to a dry storage shed over another 8-foot 6-inch Rosco reclaiming tunnel. The storage discharge is fed by conveyor to an 8 by 12 foot Marcy rod mill for grinding to minus 20 mesh. The rod mill discharge is fed to two 60 inch Stearns W.E.D. (wet) double-drum magnetic separators. The magnetite concentrate is then dewatered on a horizontal Dorr-Oliver-Long filter and conveyed to the stockpile or to railway cars. The concentrate is conveyed by the Canadian Forest Products railway to a newly constructed loading dock at Beaver Cove for shipment to Japan.

During 1959 the milling plant and dock-loading facilities were constructed and milling commenced in mid-November; 50,000 cubic yards of waste material was removed, 12,800 tons of ore was mined, and 8,123 tons of concentrate produced. The average number of men employed was forty-five.

1960: Mining and ore-treatment operations are descripted in the annual Report for 1959, page 134. Statistics for 1960: Ore mined, 480,000 tons; waste stripped, 163,265 solid cubic yards; concentrate shipped, 283,000 tons. The average number of men employed was fifty-five.

Magnetite was discovered in the area in 1897, and the deposits were reported on by E. Lindeman in 1910, who drew a magnetic map which fairly accurately indicates the orebodies now being mined on the Iron Crown claim (Lot 126).

The Iron Crown claim lies about 5 miles south of the southern end of Nimpkish Lake on the southwest bank of the Nimpkish River, and south of the junction of the river and Mukwilla Creek. On the opposite side of the Nimpkish River a creek flows from a small lake into the river.

The regional geology has been described by Gunning (1930-1933) and Hoadley (1953). In the vicinity of Nimpkish Iron Mines, basic volcanic rocks underlie crystalline limestone and the contact between them trends northwest through the Iron Crown claim. The volcanic rocks have been intruded by rocks ranging in composition from monzonite to gabbro. The magnetite deposits lie within an embayment of the intrusive rock with tongues extending across the river to the north and south of the workings.

The valley of the Nimpkish River is less than 500 feet above sea level, and is extensively covered with drift material, so that natural outcrops are very scarce, apart from those occurring along the river banks. Before the present operations began, magnetite was observed on the southwest river bank over a length of 180 feet, forming cliffs 25 to 30 feet high. Smaller outcrops of magnetite were mapped at distances of 100 feet and 600 feet southwest from the river bank.

Diamond drilling and subsequent excavation have proved the presence of four orebodies, which have been named the East, South, Road and River. The developments have proved that the South and Road orebodies are connected by a neck of magnetite, and this entity constitutes the major source of ore. The East orebody is small. The River orebody is an extension of the river-bank exposure. The three large orebodies (Fiver, Road and South) are shaped like elongated basins with their long axes lying roughly parallel to the surface trace of the limestone-volcanic rock contact. Ore depths are as great as 200 feet, and the walls dip inward at angles of the order of 70 degrees.

The headwall of the main pit exposes massive crystalline limestone with no definite indication of bedding. Fracturing is noticeable in limestone adjacent to magnetite, and there is also much fractured, polished and slickensided intrusive greenstone, some of which is basaltic.

The major part of the ore is enclosed within and intimately associated with greenstones, some of which are dykes and sills and some are rocks of the regional volcanic assemblage. Feldspar porphyry is abundant, with phenocrysts constituting from 5 to 20 per cent of the rock. In places there are a few amygdules, most of which contain calcite, but some are filled with epidote. A specimen taken from the river bank below the River orebody is composed of fine-grained hornblende with sericite, chlorite, and epidote distributed heterogeneously through the rock. A similar rock was taken from a drill hole below the River orebody, but these rocks are so close to the ore deposit and the intrusive contact that metamorphism and alteration have been extensive.

Exposures of granitic rock occur in the river both up and downstream from the ore zone, and also within the ore zone itself. Upstream from the mine the intrusive is quartz monzonite, a coarse-grained rock with large anhedral quartz grains, andesine, potash feldspar and green hornblende largely altered to biotite and chlorite.

Within the ore zone, diorite occurs as a plug between the South and Road orebodies, and there are small exposures in the River open pit. Downstream, steep walls of diorite are exposed where the intrusive extends across the river. The attitude of the diorite contact in the vicinity of the iron deposits is not known, but the intrusive plug in the ore zone must have steeply dipping contacts.

The ore is composed of magnetite with minor copper and iron sulphides, skarn minerals such as calcite, chlorite, epidote and garnet and included fragments of country rock. Skarn is mostly developed in the greenstone areas of the pits. Close to the limestone-magnetite contact, masses of coarsely crystalline pyroxene intergrown with magnetite were picked up from the broken ore, although this material was not seen in place. The small East orebody is mostly enclosed with limestone, and contacts are sharp and well defined. Crystalline garnet, in places up to one half inch across, is disseminated through the limestone close to the magnetite, and also in steeply dipping bands traceable for distances of 1 to 2 feet.

The magnetite is dense and fine grained and small amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite are found as irregular masses throughout the ore. All these sulphides have been found forming a lamellar pattern within magnetite, in occurrences close to the limestone contact. In one specimen, lamellar pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite were cut by a veinlet of pyrite, indicating that some of the pyrite is probably a part of later mineralization.

Magnetite in the River orebody forms an intrusive relationship with greenstone rocks, in places developing a brecciated greenstone cemented by iron ore. This in turn is cut by calcite veins and where calcite is abundant it cements angular fragments of both greenstone and magnetite. Parts of the River orebody contain magnetite fragments with rims of pyrite surrounded by coarsely crystalline calcite. Much of the late calcite is associated with euhedral cubes of pyrite. Brown sphalerite set in calcite was also observed by the writer.

A structural feature in the ore is the intersection of the magnetite by numerous slip planes, commonly well-polished and often with chlorite developed along them. The slip planes are randomly oriented and movements were probably small, but they are indicative of some post-ore disturbances. Additional evidence of post-ore activity is indicated by the occurrence of dykes cutting through the magnetite. One rock exposure with somewhat debateable relationships is composed of fine-grained quartz, mica, and chlorite with scattered grains of pyrite, and may be termed an alaskite dyke. Another observation was of a dyke cutting cleanly through massive magnetite in the River orebody and exposing smooth, polished and slickensided walls. The rock is a feldspar porphyry with a basaltic matrix now extensively altered.

Exposures to date have revealed that this deposit is in a similar environment to other magnetite deposits along the west coast. It appears to be genetically related to the diorite intrusion, adjacent limestone and volcanic rocks and possibly to faulting.

1961: A crew of sixty-five mined 666,361 tons of ore from which 423,826 tons of concentrate was produced and shipped by Canadian Forest Products Limited railway to the loading-dock at Beaver Cove. In addition, 183,435 cubic yards of waste rock was removed from the ore zone. Sixteen diamond-drill holes totalling 2,595 feet were completed on an extension of the ore zone on the south side of the pit. In addition, several holes were diamond drilled to test a magnetic anomaly about 1,000 feet northwest of the pit.

The camp is on Anutz Lake, immediately south of Nimpkish Lake, and the pit is 5 miles farther south, on the southwest bank of the Nimpkish River. The crushers are immediately southeast of the pit, and the mill is across the river. The access road for the entire operation passes across the pit headwall.

The regional geology is described in Geological survey of Canada Memoir 272 and illustrated on Map 1029A. Near the pit the Nimpkish River more or less follows a contact zone between Quatsino limestone on the southwest and a large intrusion of quartz diorite and related rocks on the northeast. The rock of the contact zone is mostly fine grained and medium to dark green, and was assigned by Hoadley to the Karmutsen group. In the pit, however, it appears to intrude the limestone and is locally medium grained. It may be an intrusion associated with the Bonanza Group or a chilled marginal phase of the quartz diorite. It is called greenstone in this report.

The local geology is described in the Annual Report for 1960 and is illustrated by Figure 13 herewith. Relations are complex in detail, but in general diorite underlies the east part of the pit, limestone the west part, and greenstone occurs between these rocks on the north, near the river. Four magnetite orebodies lie athwart the limestone-diorite contact; from north to south they are called the River, Road, South and East orebodies. The Road and South orebodies are incompletely separated by a wedge of diorite. The east orebody is small, and mining from it has been incidental to pit preparation.

Skarn and sulphide minerals are abundant only in the River orebody, where the host rock is largely greenstone. In the other orebodies the magnetite is generally massive and contains only sparse pyrite and pyrrhotite. Some garnet, epidote, and pink microcline have formed in diorite adjacent to magnetite, but limestone is generally merely recrystallized. Considerable ankerite is developed in sheared limestone west of the South orebody, but it is not known whether it is related to magnetite deposition. In the River orebody the principal minerals associated with the magnetite are garnet, epidote, calcite, and pyrite, with less amphibole, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.

1962: In 1962 the Annual Report of the Ministry of Mines indicates that the camp on Anutz Lake immediately south of Nimpkish Lake and the pit is 5 miles farther south, on the southwest bank of

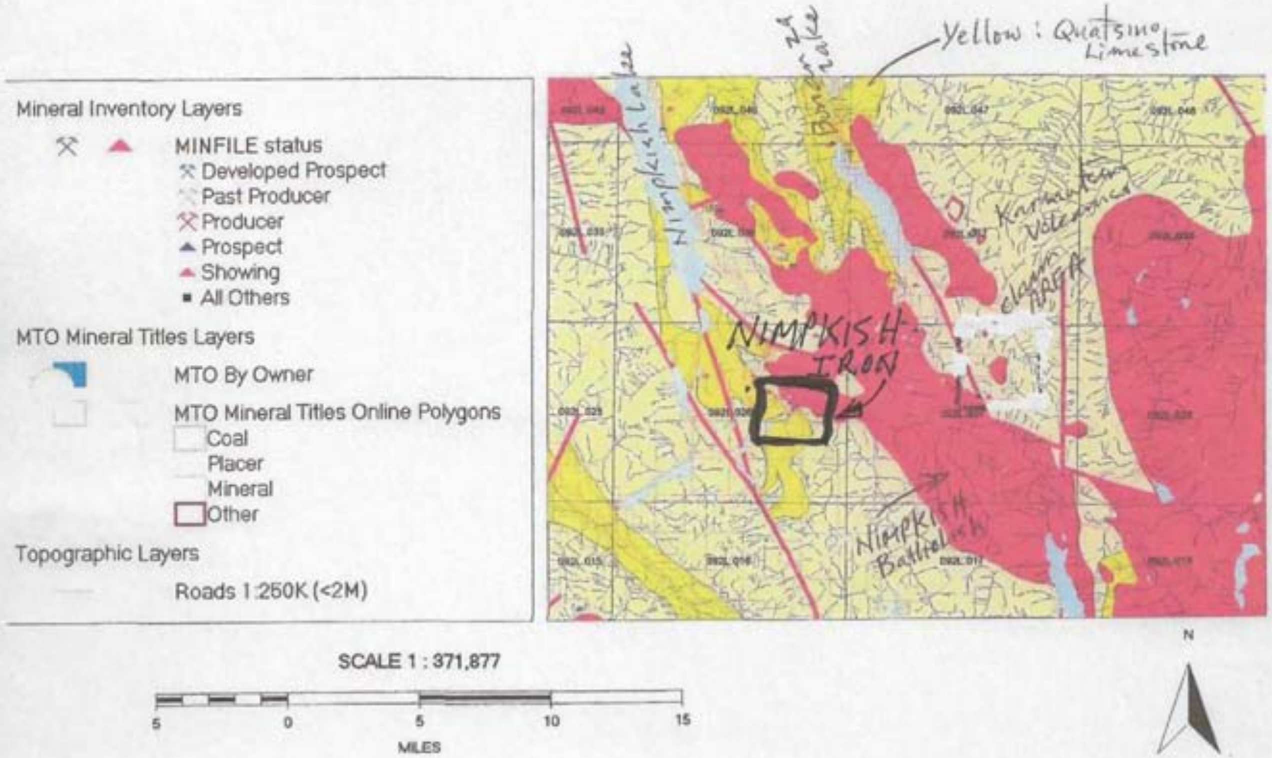
Nimpkish River. The crushers are immediately southeast of the pit and the mill is across the river and adjacent to the Canadian Forest Products Limited railway. Iron concentrate was shipped by this railway to the loading-dock at Beaver Cove.

Open pit quarrying continued on the Road, East, South and River pits, the bottom of the river pit being slightly below river level. Stripping and initial drilling were done in the area of the “A” magnetic anomaly, approximately 1,000 feet northwest of the main pit.

During 1962, 672,008 tons of ore was mined, to produce 362,271 tons of concentrate. In addition, 375,000 cubic yards of waste was removed. Twenty-one diamond drill holes totalling 2,998 feet were completed in outlining the “A” orebody and in investigating an extension of the ore zone crossing the main road. Fifty eight men were employed.

FIELD PROCEDURES

Tailings samples were collected along prospecting traverses and along access roads and tied to GPS waypoint locations.



Regional Geology
FIGURE 4

http://webmap.em.gov.bc.ca/mapplace/maps/minpot/dep_find.MWF

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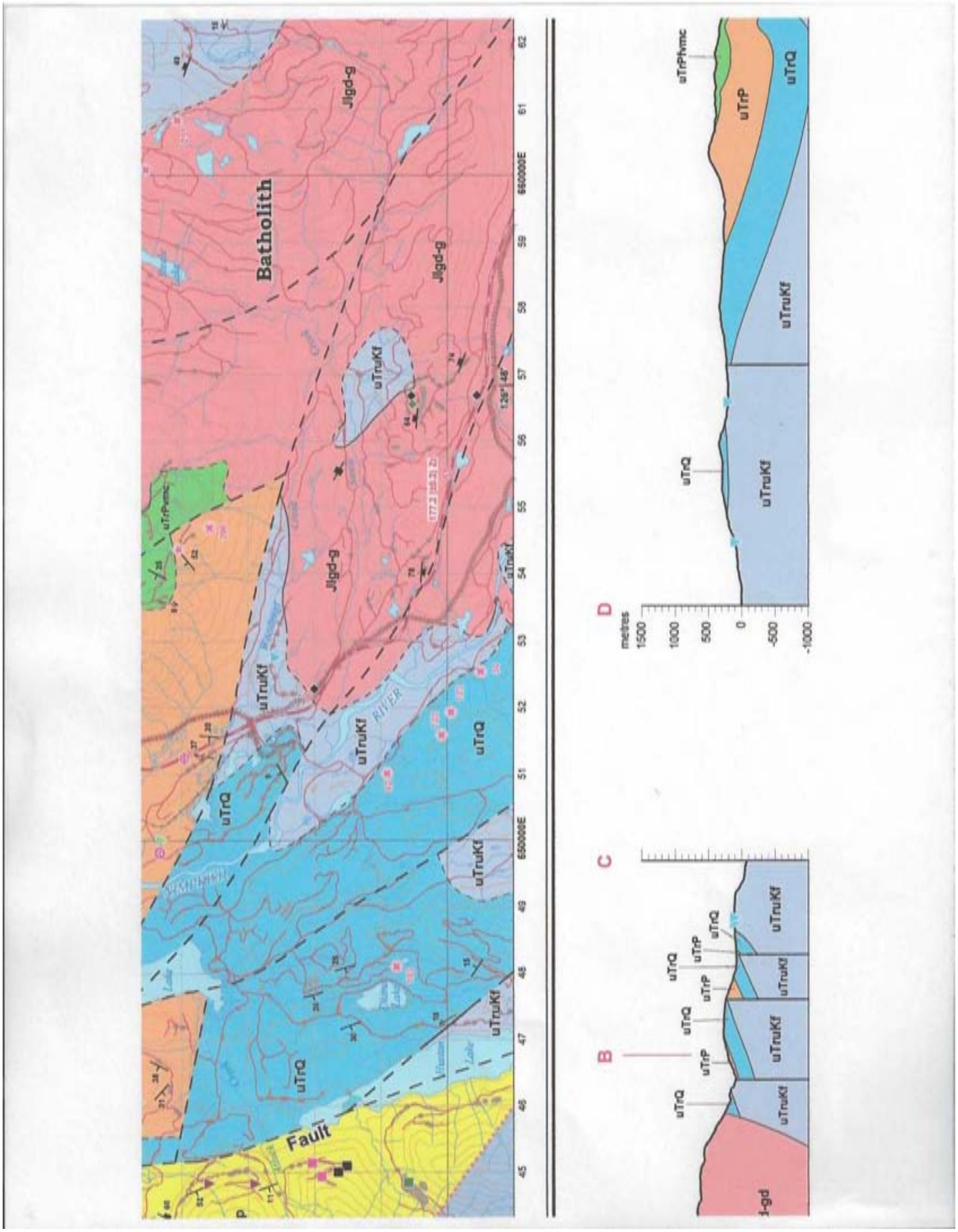


Figure 4a Detail Geology

8.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

8.1 Regional Geology

Muller (1977) shows an area northwest of Bonanza River and west of Bonanza Lake to be underlain by rocks of the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group and Triassic Karmutsen Volcanics which typically consists of volcanic rocks of basaltic to rhyolitic composition with related sediments.

A Jurassic intrusive (the Nimpkish Batholith) is shown to the northeast of the claims.

The Claim group lies in the south-central portion of the Nimpkish map sheet (Map 1029A), which reportedly is underlain almost entirely by members of the Vancouver group volcanics and sediments. These are intruded by plutons of acid to intermediate character which form part of the Coast Intrusions.

The Vancouver group is a conformable series and was subdivided by Gunning (1932) and modified as shown in the following table of information after Hoadley (1953) and Carlisle (1927). The table is, of course, generalized to fit the geologic situation for all of Vancouver Island and full thicknesses of these units do not occur in the Nimpkish sheet.

A number of contact-metasomatic replacement deposits of magnetite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite, containing silver and gold, occur in the west half of the Nimpkish sheet on the flanks of Mt. Kinman and Mt. Hoy. These deposits occur in limestone, calcareous sedimentary rocks and, less commonly, in fragmental volcanic rocks close to the contact of the granodiorite. Gunning (1930) is of the opinion that the periphery of the granodiorite is a flat-lying sheet underlain at no great depth by rocks of the Vancouver Group.

8.2 Property Geology

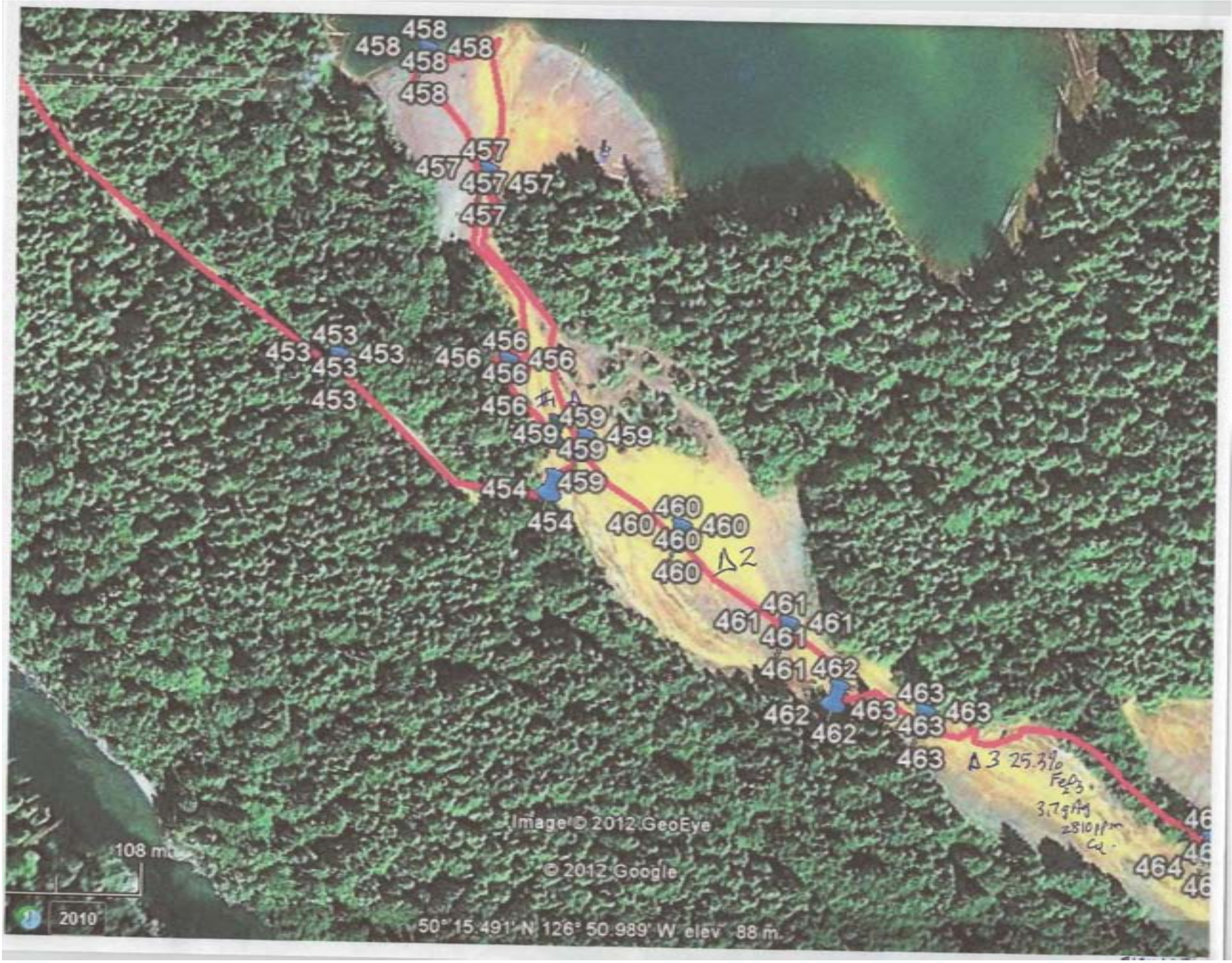
The Nimpkish Iron Claims are largely underlain by a block of Karmutsen basalts and Quatsino limestone which lie in intrusive contact on the southwest with Jurassic Coast Intrusives. The contact is relatively easily distinguished on the magnetic maps. The pluton is granodiorite to quartz monzonite in composition but locally has dioritic phases. All the intrusives mapped on or immediately adjacent to the property are medium-grained, leucocratic and contain unassimilated basic inclusions near the contact areas. Commonly, potassium feldspar alteration occurs along shears and joint planes. Garnet-epidote skarn development is evident in the intrusives, as well as in the basalts. The attitude of the intrusive contact is not evident in outcrop and will need to be tested by drilling.

The Karmutsen volcanic flows are, in general, basaltic to andesitic in composition. Flow tops are only occasionally discernible and largely untraceable. Amygdaloidal sections are frequent but not distinguishable as distinct mappable flows. The amygdules are often filled with epidote, prehnite, pumpellyite and, more rarely, pyrite and chalcopyrite. In colour, the Karmutsen rocks are dark green to a mottled black and normally fine-grained. Chlorite and epidote alteration is widespread. The epidote content increases adjacent to the southwest intrusive contact.

In general, outcrop is only exposed in areas of moderate to strong relief, or along roads. A portion of the property immediately south of Nimpkish Lake is covered by glacial-fluvial gravels, boulder till and swamp, and has few outcrops.

FIGURE 5 Sample Locations 2011

Figure 5a Detail Sample Location and Results


458
457
453
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459
454
460
461
462
463
464
Δ2
Δ3 25.3% Fe2O3
3.7 g Ag
Image © 2012 GeoEye
© 2012 Google
108 m
2010
50° 15.491' N 126° 50.989' W elev 88 m

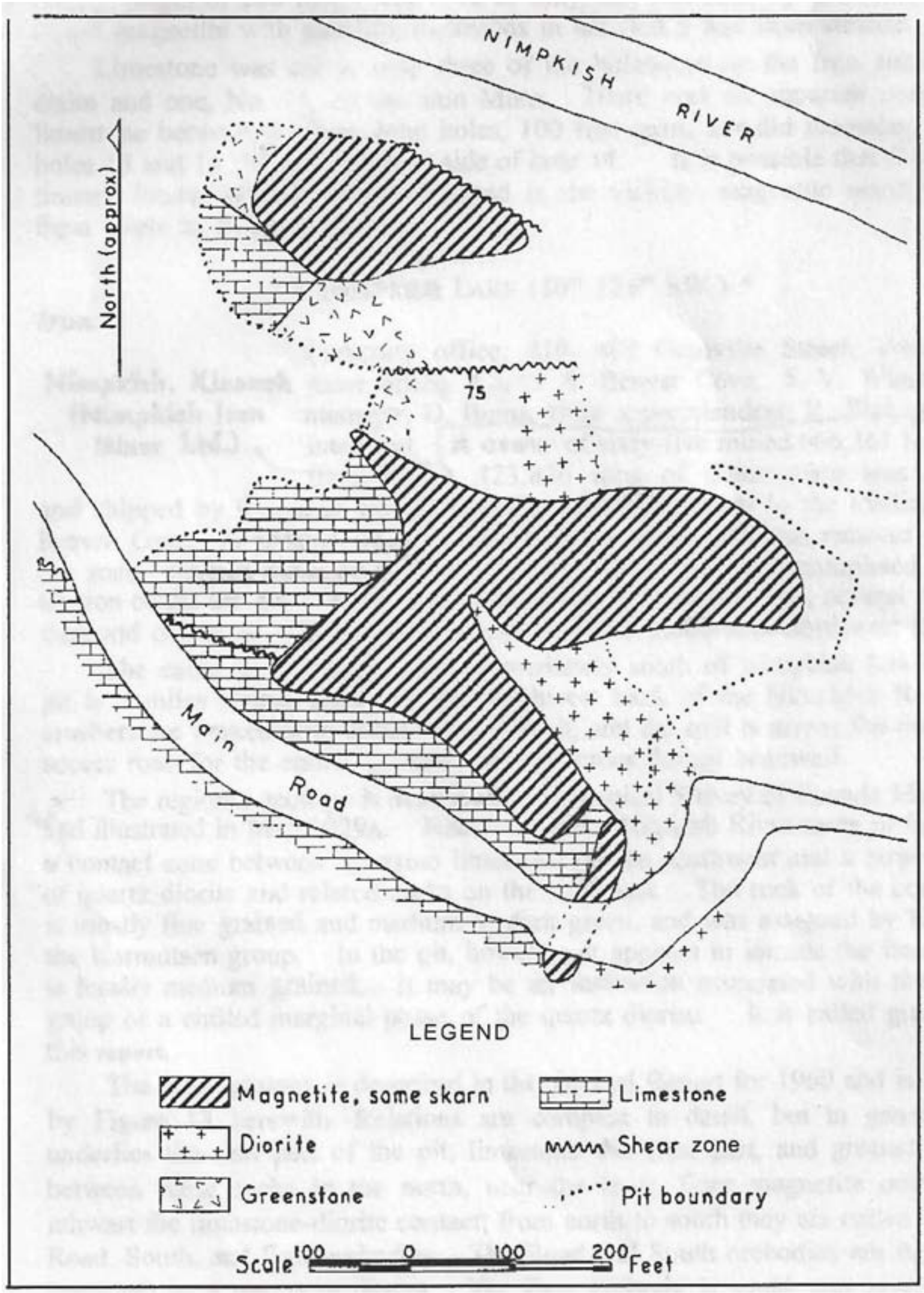


FIGURE 6 Map of Zones Pre-Mining

In the area of the Iron Crown occurrence, north striking carbonates and calcareous sediments of the Quatsino and Parson Bay formations overlie Karmutsen Formation tholeiitic basalts, all of the Upper Triassic Vancouver Group. Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group andesitic to rhyodacitic lava, tuff, breccia and minor sediments are coeval with, or genetically related to, granodiorite of the Nimpkish batholith of the Early-Middle Island Plutonic Suite. Strong regional north to northwest trending faults, often defining intrusive and lithological contacts, traverse the area.

The occurrence is at the contact between coarsely crystalline Quatsino Formation limestone and fine-grained massive amygdaloidal andesite exhibiting sericite, calcite and actinolite alteration with amygdules filled with epidote, calcite or actinolite. Pyrite and pyrrhotite are disseminated through the andesite. Laumontite and calcite veins are present.

Leucocratic quartz monzonite and diorite intrude the volcanics and limestone. Contacts with the volcanics are diffuse, and recrystallized andesite cannot readily be distinguished from intrusive rocks. Feldspar porphyry dykes, an aplite dyke and a felsite dyke are also recognized. The magnetite contact with the limestone is sharp. The andesite is diffuse and evidenced by skarn. The magnetite is relatively pure, but contains up to 50 per cent calcite lenses with chalcopyrite, pyrite and sphalerite. Calcite and sulphides are considered to be post-ore (Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin 172, page 73).

A 55 metre long, 8 to 9 metre wide magnetite exposure occurs along the Nimpkish River. Some 200 metres west of the river, several outcrops of magnetite occur along a ridge and are estimated to represent a lens at least 116 metres long and 18 metres wide. A third magnetite body, indicated by magnetometer surveys only, measures 146 by 18 metres and lies between the river and ridge deposits. These 3 occurrences are believed to represent the 3 fault-separated orebodies of Sangster (Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin 172, page 73). The faults are marked by breccia zones up to 1.5 metres wide, gouge, chlorite, hematite-coated slip surfaces and slickensided magnetite ore and country rock.

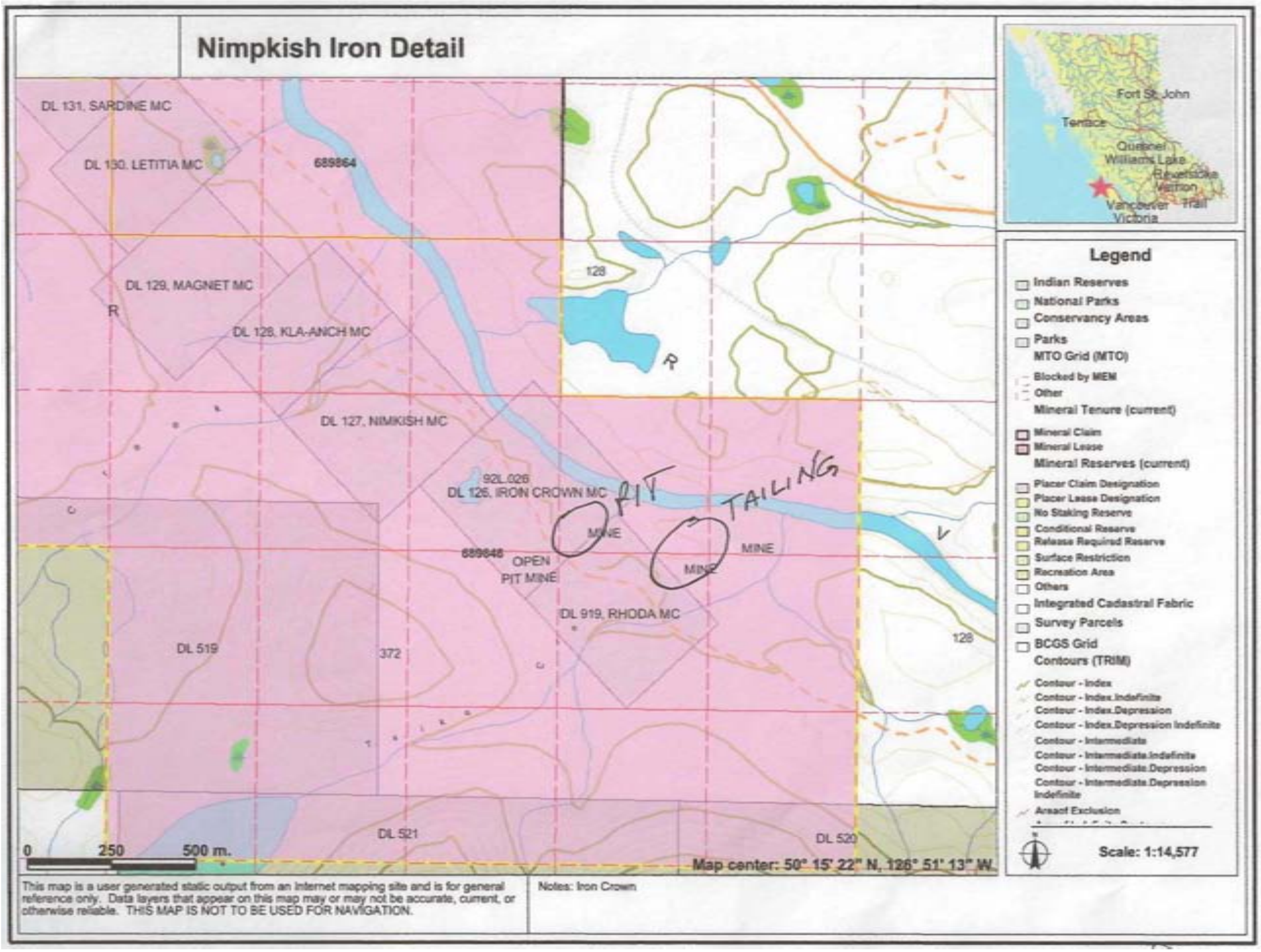
Ore samples taken in 1942 assayed 59.6 to 63.9 per cent iron, averaging 62.1 per cent iron (Cameron, 1942). Phosphorous and sulphur contents are reported to be very low. Between 1959 and 1963, 2,175,683 tonnes of ore were mined.

Indicated (probable) reserves at Iron Crown were 1,632,924 tonnes grading 3.5 grams per tonne gold, 46.2 per cent iron and 1.33 per cent sulphur (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1956). The deposit is mined out (refer to History section).

The Klaanch occurrence lies on strike with the Iron Crown occurrence (092L 034), 0.6 kilometres to the south. Massive magnetite contains irregular small quantities of pyrite and chalcopyrite and disseminations in volcanic rocks. The massive mineralization is up to 3 metres wide.

The Magnet occurrence lies on strike with the Iron Crown occurrence (092L 034), 1.2 kilometres to the south. Massive magnetite contains more pyrite than adjacent occurrences. The massive mineralization is 7 metres wide.

FIGURE 7 Nimpkish Iron Detail



The quartz monzonite intrusive which outcrops in the northeast and south parts of the property seems to generate the pyrometasomatic copper-iron deposits in the adjacent Karmutsen volcanics and Quatsino limestone. This is evidenced by the numerous copper-magnetite skarn showings along this contact. Calc-silicate and sulphide skarn mineralization is found within the intrusive and the adjacent volcanics.

8.2.1 Structure and Metamorphism

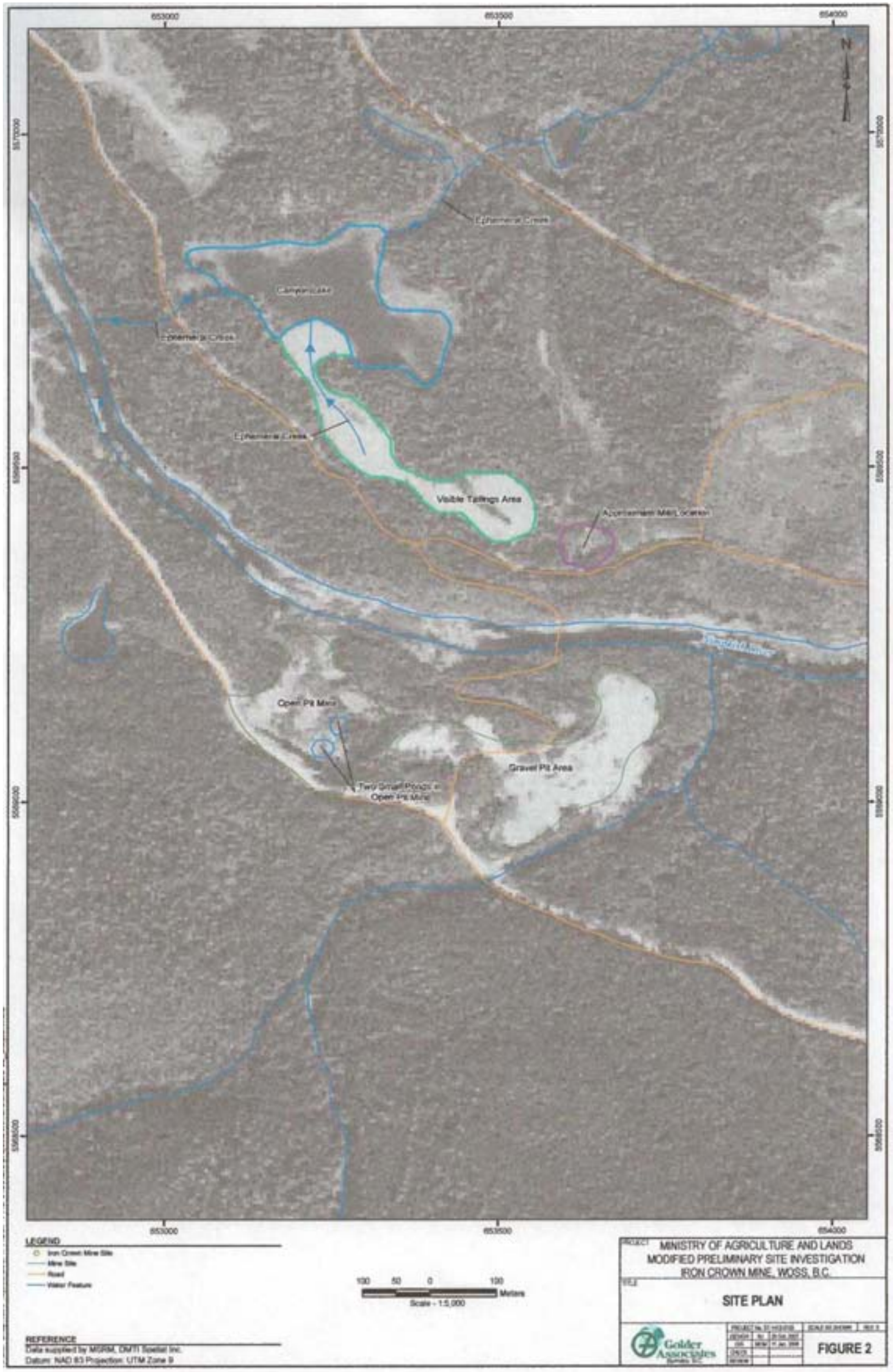
All the volcanic rocks on the property are weakly to strongly magnetic. Fractures and veinlets filled with the same minerals as the amygdules are ubiquitous. When in contact with the intrusive, the rock has been hornfelsed to fine grained hornblende, which in turn is variably altered to chlorite.

8.3 Regional Geophysics

The regional magnetic data shows the Nimpkish Iron claims are centred over a NW-SE oriented magnetic low trend that is part of the regional package of similarly oriented magnetic high and low trends. Most of the magnetic high trends that make up these regional linears contain localized magnetic anomalies often elliptical in shape and paralleling the regional trends. There are several disruptions along these trends including two prominent NE-SW trending magnetic lows that cross the northern and southeastern edges of the claim block. These cross striking trends are suggestive of NE-SW faulting however a detailed examination of the data shows a close correlation between the magnetic features and topography; with magnetic highs and lows being associated with topographic highs and lows respectively. This is most likely an artefact of the survey method. While the survey was intended to be flown at a constant terrain clearance of 305 metres, this condition is difficult to maintain in areas with extreme topography. Consequently, some of the magnetic variations are likely generated by changes in the distance between the sensor and the ground.

Over and above the topographic correlations there are several magnetic responses that appear to agree with the mapped geology. The granodiorites intrusion to the SW of the claims coincides with a large magnetic low. In addition, there are several small magnetic responses that do not appear to be directly related to either the topography or the geological mapping.

In summary the high altitude airborne magnetic data roughly correlates with the geological mapping published by the BC Department of Mines and Energy Resources. A regional NW strike is evident in both data sets and disruptions along these trends are indications of NE faulting. Although the magnetic high trends are generally associated with topographic highs, the correlation is not exact. This suggests that while some of the magnetic relief is attributed to terrain clearance effects from the airborne survey, there are also geological factors influencing the responses and the magnetic intensity appears to differentiate between the major lithologies in the area. It is suspected that ground or low altitude airborne magnetic surveying will reveal significantly more structural and lithological detail than is currently mapped.


Visible Tailings Area
Open Pit Mine
Gravel Pit Area
Two Small Ponds in Open Pit Mine
LEGEND
Iron Crown Mine Site
Mine Site
Road
Water Feature
Metres
Scale - 1:5,000
REFERENCE
Datum: NAD 83 Projection: UTM Zone 9
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LANDS
MODIFIED PRELIMINARY SITE INVESTIGATION
IRON CROWN MINE, WOSS, B.C.
SITE PLAN
Golder Associates
FIGURE 2

9.0 EXPLORATION

On the north side of the Nimpkish River is Canyon Lake and the tailings deposit. The lake covers a surface area of approximately 4.3 ha, with exposed tailings representing approximately 3.3 ha. Canyon Lake was observed to be blue in colour and it appeared to be devoid of life. A small creek crossed the tailings and flowed from the southeast to the north through the tailings into the pond. There was evidence that surface water flows across the tailings are greater at different times of the year, as the creek channel was significantly larger than the observed small creek warranted.

The tailings were observed to be orange/brown in colour where they had been exposed by surface water flow. The remainder of the exposed tailings were grey-brown and appeared to be a coarse sand-like material. The orange tailings formed a hard layer at approximately 5cm below the surface which was not possible to penetrate with a hand trowel.

Three samples were collected in 2011, the results are contained in Appendix III. The samples were collected along the length of the tailings exposure and assayed 16.9% Fe, 24.2% Fe and 25.3% Fe.

The oxidized tailings were predominantly composed of sand sized particles (64% to 78% 0.063mm to 2.0mm) while the surface tailings cover consisted of silt (58% 4µm to 0.063mm. Both had elevated concentrations of arsenic, chromium, cobalt, copper, iron, manganese and selenium. Concentrations of arsenic, copper, cobalt and selenium exceed the SCR IL standards. The tailings were also subjected to shake flask extraction procedure which identified aluminum, nickel and zinc as potentially mobile metals.

Based on the observations made on Site, it appears that the ore was crushed and deposited in a slurry in an excavated basin. Coarse tails were deposited within the confines of the basin while slimes were carried down gradient and formed a delta in Canyon Lake. The oxidized tailings solids constitute a brittle, hardpan ferricrete. Surface flow across the tailings channel has a pH of 2.29 and conductivity of 8 mS/cm. The pH in the adjacent pond is 3.73 with a conductivity of 288 µS/cm.

9.1 Previous Geology, Prospecting and Sampling

Samples were collected in the coarse tailings area south of the “road” pit with the following results:

Sample	Location	Amount Processed	Pan Con’s	% Magnetite
M1	9 U 653721 5569119	4000	210	5.25
M2	9 U 653648 5569155	4000	176	4.39
M3	9 U 653691 5569079	4000	300	7.50
M4	9 U 653655 5569097	4000	285	7.12
M5	9 U 653636 5569003	4000	150	3.75
M6	9 U 653561 5568998	4000	200	5
M7	9 U 653470 5569095	Store for further testing		
			Average	5.50166667 Fe_2O_3

Panned 4 litres of screened (3/8 minus) down to very heavy concentrate. Still some pieces of Magnetite in the oversize so further testing is necessary to come up with a true figure.

10.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The current re-evaluation of the property has identified the potential for magnetite mineralization within the previously mined pit and also in waste dumps and tailings. Current geochemical and geological theory predicts that gold mineralization in gold skarns is concentrated near the skarns outer limits (away from the higher temperature copper-iron zone).

Samples collected within the fine tailings area gave an iron content up to 25.3% Fe. These results are a rough approximation.

Several other skarn zones were noted to occur on the property by the present work.

11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

11.1

1) A thirty day program of excavator stripping and power washing is recommended for the area east of the massive Iron Crown Pit.

2) The new surface exposures should be sampled in detail, and drill sites prepared.

3) Reconnaissance geochemistry should be carried out for iron mineralization across the property, with detail in the vicinity of the known skarn mineralization.

11.2 Estimate Cost of Future Work

The following detailed exploration budget is for the continued exploration of the Nimpkish Property, as detailed in recommendations in this report:

Phase One

Mobilization		$ 11,000.00
Excavator, 30 days @ $1,000/day		$30,000.00
Geologist, 40 days @ $700/day		$28,000.00
Assistants, 2 x 40 days @ $400/day		$32,000.00
Accommodation, 4 x 40 days x $100/day		$16,000.00
Vehicles – 4x4, 2 x 40 days x $110/day		$8,800.00
Supplies		$4,000.00
Equipment Rental, pumps, field equipment, etc.		$4,000.00
Assays, Rocks		$8,000.00
Assays, Soils, 400 @ $32/ea.		$16,800.00
Geophysics, 45 km mag, 5 km IP, incl. report		$40,000.00
Report, Word Processing and Reproduction		$10,000.00
Office, Telephone		$2,000.00
		$210,600.00
	Contingency	$15,000.00
	Subtotal	$225,600.00
	HST 12%	$27,072.00
	TOTAL	**$ 252,672 .00**

12.0 REFERENCES

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1975:
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14.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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

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

This Certificate applies to the Technical Report titled: GEOLOGICAL and PROSPECTING ASSESSMENT REPORT on the NIMPKISH IRON PROJECT, NANAIMO MINING DIVISION, Prepared for Homegold Resources Ltd.., Port Coquitlam, B.C., Prepared by myself, J. T. SHEARER, M.Sc., P.Geo., Consulting Geologist, #5-2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C., V3C 2Z1 dated January 30, 2011.

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

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

I have been professionally active in the mining industry continuously for over 35 years since initial graduation from university and have worked on several skarn iron properties (Iron mike, Zeballos, Caledonia, etc.)

I inspected the Nimpkish Iron Property most recently between November 5+6, 2011 and June 30 and July 1, 2012.

I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of the technical report entitled "Assessment Report on the Nimpkish Iron Project" dated July 17, 2012, 2012.

Signed and dated in Vancouver B.C.

Date

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

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF COSTS

July 17, 2012

APPENDIX I

Nimpkish Iron Project
Statement of Costs

Magnetometer, Geology, Travel and Report

Wages		Without HST
J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo., Geologist		
3 days @ $700/day, Nov. 5+6, 2011, June 30, July 1, 2012		$ 2,100.00
Eric MacKenzie, Highly experience prospector		
3 days @ $350/day, Nov. 5+6, 2011,, July 1, 2012		1,050.00
	Wages Sub-total	$ 3,150.00
Expenses		
Truck 1, Rental, fully equipped 4x4, 3 days @ $110/day		330.00
Truck 2, Rental, fully equipped 4x4, 3 days @ $110/day		330.00
Fuel, 1,600km		420.00
Hotel, 2 nights, 2 people		220.00
Camp, 2 people, 4 days @ $100/day per person		800.00
Food/Supplies, 6 person days @ $50/day		300.00
Magnetometer Rental, 3 days @ $50/day		150.00
Computer Mapping and Data Interpretation		550.00
Report Preparation		1,400.00
Word Processing and Reproduction		400.00
	Expenses Sub-total	$ 4,900.00
	Grand Total	**$ 8,050.00**

Event	# 5391004
Work Filed	$7,500.00
PAC	$3,084.07
Total	$10,584.07
Filed	July 4, 2012

APPENDIX II

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

July 17, 2012

APPENDIX II

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

The oxidized tailings were predominantly composed of sand sized particles (64% to 78% 0.063mm to 2.0mm) while the surface tailings cover consisted of silt (58% 4µm to 0.063mm. Both had elevated concentrations of arsenic, chromium, cobalt, copper, iron, manganese and selenium. Concentrations of arsenic, copper, cobalt and selenium exceed the SCR IL standards. The tailings were also subjected to shake flask extraction procedure which identified aluminum, nickel and zinc as potentially mobile metals.

Based on the observations made on Site, it appears that the ore was crushed and deposited in a slurry in an excavated basin. Coarse tails were deposited within the confines of the basin while slimes were carried down gradient and formed a delta in Canyon Lake. The oxidized tailings solids constitute a brittle, hardpan ferricrete. Surface flow across the tailings channel has a pH of 2.29 and conductivity of 8 mS/cm. The pH in the adjacent pond is 3.73 with a conductivity of 288 µS/cm.

APPENDIX III

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

July 17, 2012

5623 McADAM ROAD
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
CANADA L4Z 1N9
TEL (905)501-9998
FAX (905)501-0589
http://www.agatlabs.com

CLIENT NAME: HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
UNIT# 5-2330 TYNER STREET
PORT COQUITLAM, BC V3C2Z1

ATTENTION TO: JO SHEARER

PROJECT NO:

AGAT WORK ORDER: 11V550025

SOLID ANALYSIS REVIEWED BY: Kevin Motomura, ICP Supervisor

DATE REPORTED: Dec 05, 2011

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 6

Should you require any information regarding this analysis please contact your client services representative at (905) 501-9998

*NOTES

All samples are stored at no charge for 90 days. Please contact the lab if you require additional sample storage time.

AGAT Laboratories

5623 McADAM ROAD
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
CANADA L4Z 1N9
TEL (905)501-9998
FAX (905)501-0589
http://www.agatlabs.com

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 11V550025

PROJECT NO:

CLIENT NAME: HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

ATTENTION TO: JO SHEARER

Aqua Regia Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES finish (201073)

DATE SAMPLED: Nov 16, 2011 DATE RECEIVED: Nov 16, 2011 DATE REPORTED: Dec 05, 2011 SAMPLE TYPE: Soil

Analyte:	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe
Unit:	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
Sample Description RDL:	0.2	0.01	1	5	1	0.5	1	0.01	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.01
NIMDXISH 1	4.2	1.29	74	113	14	<0.5	<1	3.26	1.3	<1	387	15.5	4600	16.9
NIMDXISH 2	3.8	0.58	187	164	17	<0.5	1	3.85	<0.5	<1	182	8.3	2230	24.2
NIMDXISH 3	3.7	0.44	286	180	17	<0.5	5	1.60	<0.5	<1	369	8.1	2810	25.3

Analyte:	Ga	Hg	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Rb
Unit:	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sample Description RDL:	5	1	1	0.01	1	1	0.01	1	0.5	0.01	0.5	10	0.5	10
NIMDXISH 1	13	<1	50	0.01	1	2	0.91	1950	<0.5	<0.01	51.4	405	51.7	<10
NIMDXISH 2	18	<1	72	0.03	<1	<1	0.32	719	<0.5	0.01	27.9	610	96.8	<10
NIMDXISH 3	18	<1	75	0.03	<1	<1	0.17	608	<0.5	0.01	47.4	514	104	<10

Analyte:	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W
Unit:	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sample Description RDL:	0.005	1	0.5	10	5	0.5	10	10	5	0.01	5	5	0.5	1
NIMDXISH 1	5.00	9	3.0	81	<5	34.7	<10	<10	<5	0.08	<5	28	54.6	<1
NIMDXISH 2	6.61	14	<0.5	116	<5	41.6	<10	22	<5	0.14	<5	40	68.1	111
NIMDXISH 3	7.12	16	<0.5	126	<5	15.9	<10	26	<5	0.15	<5	41	72.3	104

Analyte:	Y	Zn	Zr
Unit:	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sample Description RDL:	1	0.5	5
NIMDXISH 1	5	431	15
NIMDXISH 2	3	79.8	18
NIMDXISH 3	3	64.4	17

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit

Certified By:

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT Laboratories

AGAT WORK ORDER: 11V550025

PROJECT NO:

5623 McADAM ROAD
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
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TEL (905)501-9998
FAX (905)501-0589
http://www.agatlabs.com

CLIENT NAME: HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

ATTENTION TO: JO SHEARER

Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES finish (201079)

DATE SAMPLED: Nov 16, 2011 | DATE RECEIVED: Nov 16, 2011 | DATE REPORTED: Dec 05, 2011 | SAMPLE TYPE: Soil

	Analyte:	Sample Login Weight	Fe
	Unit:	kg	%
Sample Description	RDL:	0.01	0.01
NIMDXISH 1		5.16	19.0
NIMDXISH 2		6.63	23.5
NIMDXISH 3		6.95	27.3

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit

Certified By:

Results relate only to the items tested

AGAT Laboratories

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CANADA L4Z 1N9
TEL (905)501-9998
FAX (905)501-0589
http://www.agatlabs.com

Quality Assurance

CLIENT NAME: HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD. AGAT WORK ORDER: 11V550025

PROJECT NO: ATTENTION TO: JO SHEARER

Solid Analysis

RPT Date: Dec 05, 2011		REPLICATE				Method Blank	REFERENCE MATERIAL				
PARAMETER	Batch	Sample Id	Original	Rep #1	RPD		Result Value	Expect Value	Recovery	Acceptable Limits Lower	Acceptable Limits Upper
Aqua Regia Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES finish (201073)											
Ag	1	2915449	4.2	4.2	0.0%	< 0.2				80%	120%
Al	1	2915449	1.29	1.42	9.6%	< 0.01				80%	120%
As	1	2915449	74	78	5.3%	< 1				80%	120%
B	1	2915449	113	123	8.5%	< 5				80%	120%
Ba	1	2915449	14	14	0.0%	< 1				80%	120%
Be	1	2915449	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.0%	< 0.5				80%	120%
Bi	1	2915449	< 1	< 1	0.0%	< 1				80%	120%
Ca	1	2915449	3.26	3.75	14.0%	< 0.01				80%	120%
Cd	1	2915449	1.32	1.12	16.4%	< 0.5				80%	120%
Ce	1	2915449	< 1	< 1	0.0%	< 1				80%	120%
Co	1	2915449	387	398	2.8%	< 0.5				80%	120%
Cr	1	2915449	15.5	16.8	8.0%	< 0.5				80%	120%
Cu	1	2915449	4600	4850	5.3%	< 0.5	4142	3800	109%	80%	120%
Fe	1	2915449	16.9	17.1	1.2%	< 0.01				80%	120%
Ga	1	2915449	13	15	14.3%	< 5				80%	120%
Hg	1	2915449	< 1	< 1	0.0%	< 1				80%	120%
In	1	2915449	50	53	5.8%	< 1				80%	120%
K	1	2915449	0.014	0.016	13.3%	< 0.01				80%	120%
La	1	2915449	1	2		< 1				80%	120%
Li	1	2915449	2	3		< 1				80%	120%
Mg	1	2915449	0.909	0.948	4.2%	< 0.01				80%	120%
Mn	1	2915449	1950	2210	12.5%	< 1				80%	120%
Mo	1	2915449	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.0%	< 0.5				80%	120%
Na	1	2915449	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.0%	< 0.01				80%	120%
Ni	1	2915449	51.4	50.9	1.0%	< 0.5				80%	120%
P	1	2915449	405	423	4.3%	< 10				80%	120%
Pb	1	2915449	51.7	52.2	1.0%	< 0.5				80%	120%
Rb	1	2915449	< 10	< 10	0.0%	< 10				80%	120%
S	1	2915449	5.00	5.32	6.2%	< 0.005				80%	120%
Sb	1	2915449	9	8	11.8%	< 1				80%	120%
Sc	1	2915449	3.0	3.4	12.5%	< 0.5				80%	120%
Se	1	2915449	81	81	0.0%	< 10				80%	120%
Sn	1	2915449	< 5	< 5	0.0%	< 5				80%	120%
Sr	1	2915449	34.7	37.1	6.7%	< 0.5				80%	120%
Ta	1	2915449	< 10	< 10	0.0%	< 10				80%	120%
Te	1	2915449	< 10	< 10	0.0%	< 10				80%	120%
Th	1	2915449	< 5	< 5	0.0%	< 5				80%	120%
Ti	1	2915449	0.08	0.09	11.8%	< 0.01				80%	120%
Tl	1	2915449	< 5	< 5	0.0%	< 5				80%	120%
U	1	2915449	28	30	6.9%	< 5				80%	120%
V	1	2915449	54.6	59.8	9.1%	< 0.5				80%	120%
W	1	2915449	< 1	1		< 1				80%	120%
Y	1	2915449	5	6	18.2%	< 1				80%	120%
Zn	1	2915449	431	428	0.7%	< 0.5				80%	120%

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http://www.agatlabs.com

Quality Assurance

CLIENT NAME: HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
AGAT WORK ORDER: 11V550025
PROJECT NO:
ATTENTION TO: JO SHEARER

Solid Analysis (Continued)

RPT Date: Dec 05, 2011		REPLICATE					REFERENCE MATERIAL				
PARAMETER	Batch	Sample Id	Original	Rep #1	RPD	Method Blank	Result Value	Expect Value	Recovery	Acceptable Limits Lower	Acceptable Limits Upper
Zr	1	2915449	15	17	12.5%	< 5				80%	120%
Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES finish (201079)											
Fe	1	2915449	19.0	17.9	6.0%	0.28	24.46	25.54	96%	80%	120%

Certified By:

Results relate only to the items tested

AGAT Laboratories

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Method Summary

CLIENT NAME: HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD. AGAT WORK ORDER: 11V550025

PROJECT NO: ATTENTION TO: JO SHEARER

PARAMETER	AGAT S.O.P	LITERATURE REFERENCE	ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUE
Solid Analysis			
Ag	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Al	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
As	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
B	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Ba	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Be	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Bi	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Ca	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Cd	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Ce	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Co	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Cr	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Cu	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Fe	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Ga	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Hg	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
In	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
K	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
La	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Li	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Mg	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Mn	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Mo	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Na	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Ni	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
P	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Pb	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Rb	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
S	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Sb	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Sc	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Se	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Sn	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Sr	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Ta	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Te	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Th	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Ti	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Tl	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
U	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
V	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
W	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Y	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Zn	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Zr	MIN-200-12020		ICP/OES
Sample Login Weight	MIN-12009		BALANCE
Fe	MIN-200-12001		ICP/OES