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

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Airphoto Interpretation

TOTAL COST: $3,150.00

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

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2012/16

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5440242

PROPERTY NAME: Sukunka Project

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): Sukunka 1, Sukunka 2
851714 + 980302

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Phosphorite

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Liard Mining Division **NTS/BCGS:** 93P.002

LATITUDE: 55 ° 05 ' 55 " **LONGITUDE:** 121 ° 47 ' 25 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):
1) J. T. Shearer 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
Unit 5 - 2330 Tyner Street
Port Coquitlam, BC V3C 2Z1

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) Same as above 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
Same as above

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
The claims are underlain by Middle Triassic Sulphur Mountain Formation and host an upwelling-type Phosphorite deposit assaying up to 24.7% P2O5 occurring in the Whistler Member in docular to pelletoid shaley phosphorite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
Assessment Reports ~~8407~~ and 30717 + 30718

Next Page

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			3,150.00
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:	$3,150.00

AIRPHOTO INTERPRETATION ASSESSMENT REPORT
on the
SUKUNKA PROJECT
TENURE # 851714 and 980302

LATITUDE 55°05'55" N/LONGITUDE 121°47'25" W
UTM: 6105901N + 577390E
NTS SHEETS 93P/04W (93P.002)
LIARD MINING DIVISION
EVENT # 5440242

for

FERTOZ INTERNATIONAL INC.
390 Bay Street, Suite 806
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 2Y2

by

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario)
Unit 5 – 2330 Tyner Street,
Port Coquitlam, BC
V3C 2Z1
Phone: 604-970-6402
E-mail: jo@HomegoldResourcesLtd.com

April 5, 2013

Fieldwork completed between June 15, 2012 and March 29, 2013

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SUMMARY

The Sukunka Phosphorite prospect is located within the Liard Mining Division in north-central B.C. and situated approximately 145 km northeasterly from Prince George and 40km westerly from Tumbler Ridge. The Sukunka prospect, consisting of 2 claims encompassing 462.74 ha.

Prince George is the nearest major center to the Sukunka prospect and more than adequately supports exploration programs in the area. The claims, near Doig Lake, and along Red Deer Creek can be accessed by a logging/oil field access road which is about 60 km south of Chetwynd and northern portions of the property are more easily accessed by helicopter. Helicopters available for charter include from Pacific Western Helicopters Ltd. based in Prince George, Highland Helicopters Ltd. based in Chetwynd and Ridge Rotors Inc. based for the summer months out of Tumbler Ridge.

The Sukunka Phosphorite claims are underlain predominantly by Early and Middle Triassic Sulphur Mountain Formation, Lower Carboniferous Rundle Group and Upper Devonian Exshaw and Banff Formations. An extensive study of phosphate deposits of British Columbia" was undertaken by the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch under the auspices of Ministry of Employment and Investment, Energy and Minerals Division during the period from 1985 to 1990. Bulletin 98,"Phosphate Deposits in British Columbia" authored by S. Butrenchuk, P. Geo. was published in 1996 and includes an overview of the phosphate occurrences in the Tumbler Ridge area.

The target sought at the Sukunka Phosphorite Zone is a sedimentary-style "upwelling-type" phosphorite deposit (FO7).) Initial exploration prospecting and sampling was conducted over a large portion of the 127 km long prospective area from Meosin Mountain in the southwestern portion of the claims to the Mount Palsson to the northwest and included sampling and hand trenching at the Sukunka Phosphate prospect in 2008.

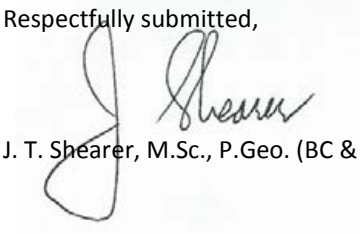
Initial sampling of the Sukunka (Mount Palsson minfile) phosphatic sediments was carried out by the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch during the period 1986 to 1987. Two samples taken in returned anomalous phosphate values averaging 26.4% P_2O_5 as well contained anomalous values in vanadium to 566 ppm and yttrium to 227 ppm. Prospecting in 2008 within the vicinity of the GSC co-ordinates turned up anomalous phosphatic float at location (577390 E, 6105901 N UTM: Nad 83 co-ordinates). Although the talus sample appears to have originated from a relatively thin bed (~8cm thick) the grade was economically significant at 24.5% P_2O_5. No additional sampling in the Mount Palsson area was completed due to time restraints and higher priority target areas.

Individual beds are well exposed and the contact between the Whistler beds and underlying Rundle white weathering carbonates is a very distinctive feature trending northwest within the alpine terrain.

Prominent northeast-southwest trending linears occur immediately south and north along the trace of the phosphorite horizon (see figure 7). Another north-northeast linears are also distinctive.

The current program more closely defined the road access and an examination of colour Airphotos that demonstrate that the favourable phosphorite horizons can be traced within the sub-alpine environment.

Respectfully submitted,



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

FIGURE 1 Location Map

INTRODUCTION

This report documents winter fieldwork of airphoto interpretation throughout the claim area.

Fertoz has optioned the claim package as of March 2012. Fieldwork is proposed for summer 2013.

Increasing Demand

- Phosphorous is one of three base nutrients essential for plant growth with no substitute.
- Increasing demand, with limited supply.
    - Demand increasing due to growth in population, changing diet among developing countries and increased use of biofuel.
    - Global consumption expected to grow at 2% per annum
    - Current phosphate rock prices increased from USD $50/5 in 2007 to USD $200/t in 2012 (70% PBL)

Changing Supply Dynamics

- Morocco exports 40% of World traded phosphate rock
    - Recent regional instability in North Africa highlights the need for greater diversity of supply sources
- Major mining companies are now seeking to enter fertiliser space by adding Phosphate and Potash to their portfolios e.g. Vale, BHP, NMDC
    - Increasing interest from institutional investors in Phosphate and Potash investments
- Recently, financial sector experts and media are increasingly pointing to agricultural plays as the key to solving food inflation and hunger problems.
- World production/consumption of phosphate in 2010 was 180mt growing at 2.6% per annum.
- India – world's 2nd largest importer and consumer of fertiliser, accounting for 30% of total world trade in rock phosphate; India has no phosphate resources
- South-east Asia also large user, needing to import 50% of its phosphate and 100% of its potash.

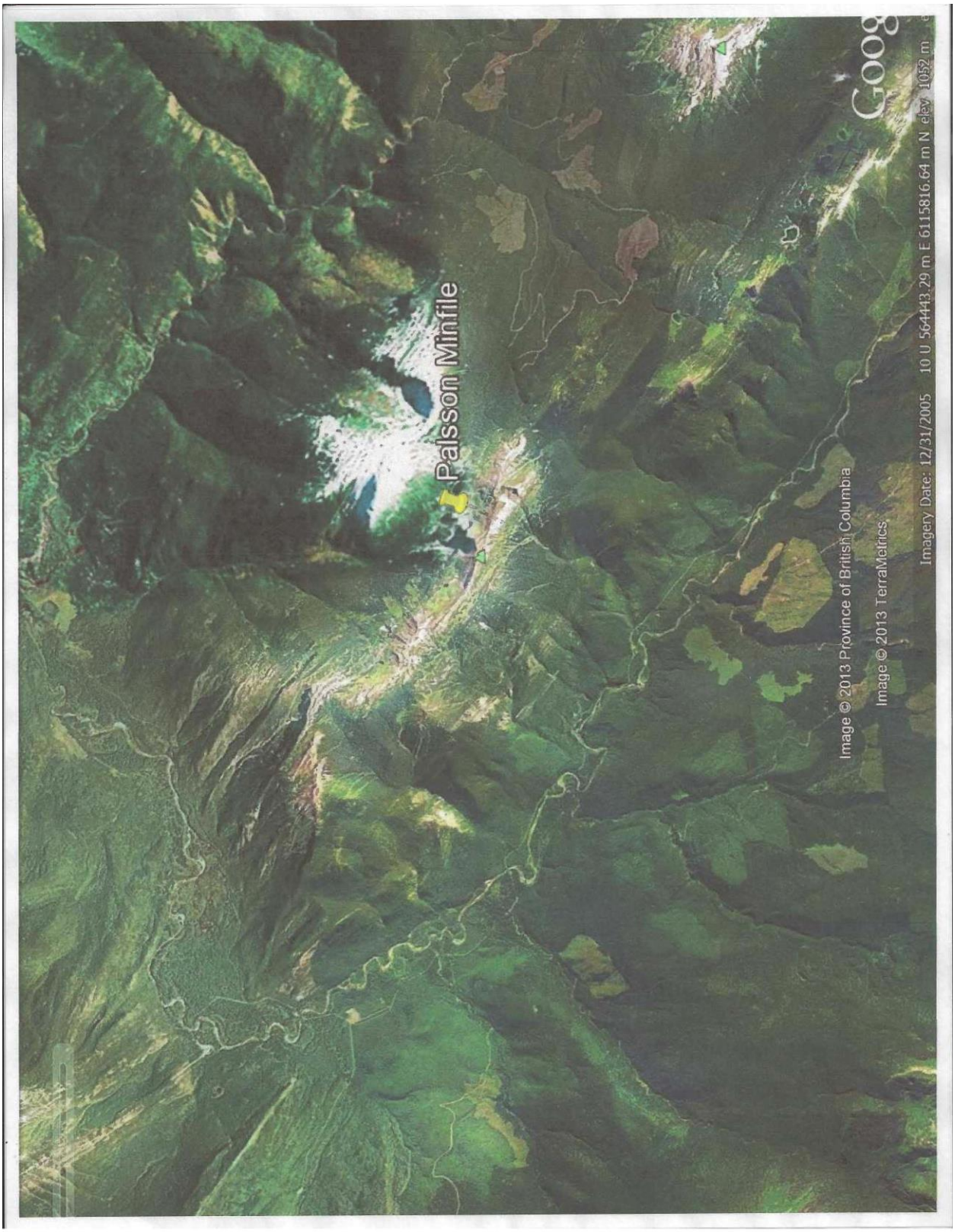


Figure 2 Access Map

LOCATION and ACCESS

The Sukunka Phosphorite property is located within the Liard Mining Division of north central B.C. approximately 145 km northeasterly from Prince George and 40km west from the town of Tumbler Ridge (Fig. 1). The Sukunka project encompasses a total of 3 claims and 1,171.01ha. Fertoz optioned the Sukunka property from Homegold Resources Ltd in 2012. The Sukunka claims are centered at approximately 54° 26' north latitude and 120° 37' west longitude within BCGS map sheets 93I.047 (Fig. 2).

The Sulphur Mountain Formation, Whistler Member, Phosphorite bearing units trend northwest-southeast, parallel to the overall northwesterly trend of the Rocky Mountains and Foothills. The BC Rail line which connects Prince George, Tumbler Ridge and Fort St. John tunnels under the Tumbler Ridge project area near the headwaters of the Wolverine River (Wolverine Tunnel) adjacent to of the Sukunka claims.

Elevations within the Sukunka property range from 1200m to 2000m a.s.l. and the annual precipitation is moderate to high with large accumulations of snow expected during winter months.

Prince George is the nearest major center to the Sukunka prospect and more than adequately supports exploration programs in the area. The claims can be accessed 60km southwest of Chetwynd along the Skunka River logging road or the east end is 43km west of Tumbler Ridge along the Wolverine Mine access. However, the western and southern portions of the property are more easily accessed by helicopter. Helicopters available for charter include from Pacific Western Helicopters Ltd. based in Prince George, Highland Helicopters Ltd. based in Chetwynd and Ridge Rotors Inc. based for the summer months out of Tumbler Ridge.

The Sukunka Phosphorite prospect lies within the Hart Range of the Rocky Mountains and extends easterly towards the Rocky Mountain Foothills. The Hart Ranges exhibit the typical “Alpine Mountain” appearance where cliff forming strata alternate with recessive units.

Precipitation in the area is moderate to high; summers are usually cool and rain is common. Generally snow is still around and hampers travel above the 1600 m elevation until mid-June. Vegetation cover is dense and forest growth is extensive below timberline at about 1800m. Snow starts to accumulate again come October 1st.

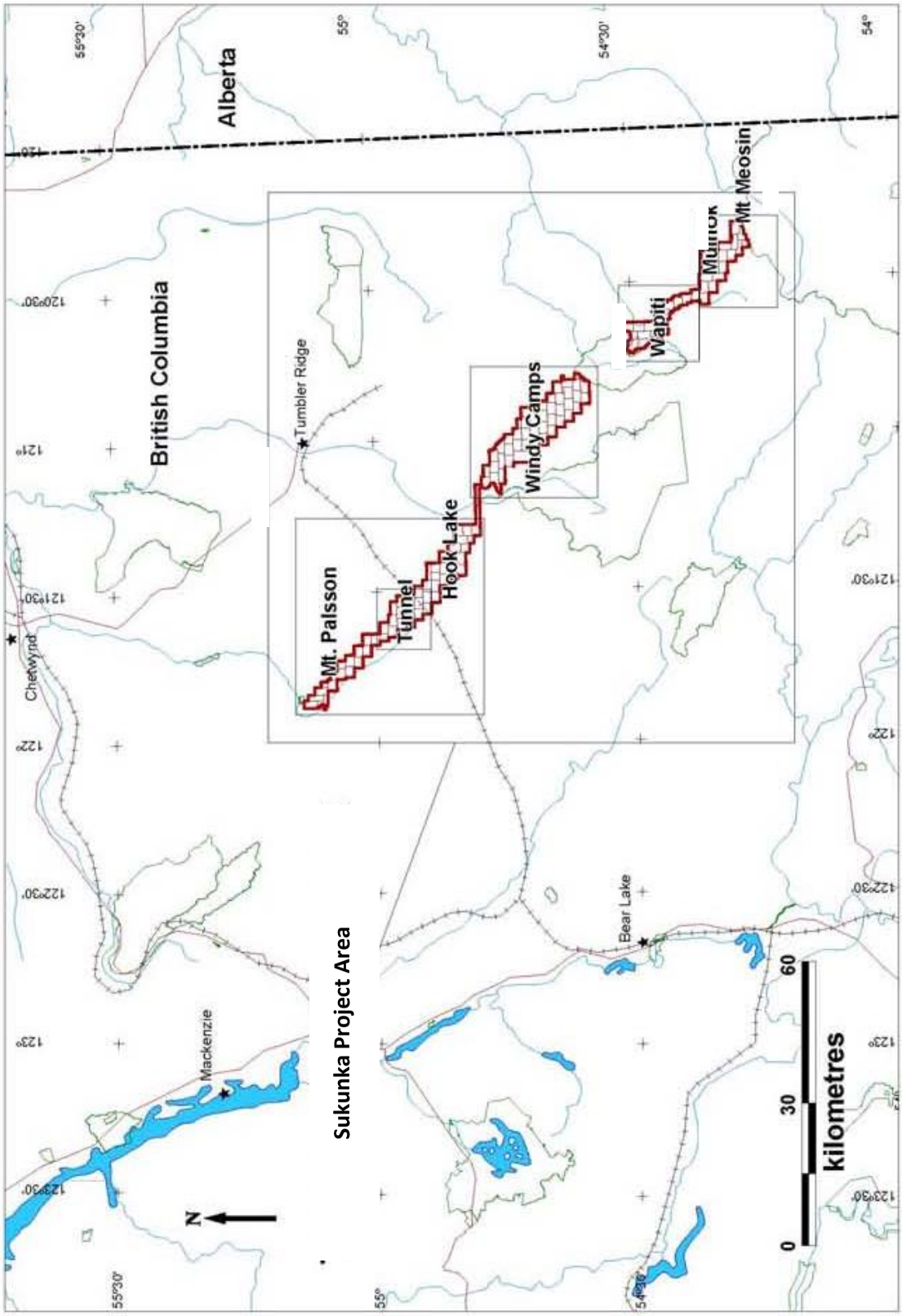


FIGURE 2 Access Map

MINERAL TENURE/ CLAIM LIST

The Sukunka property, 2 claims encompassing 462.74 hectares was optioned from J. T. Shearer in March, 2012. The Sukunka area is composed of Sukunka 1 and 2 claims. The claims are listed in Table l and outlined in Figure 3.

TABLE I
List of Claims

Name	Tenure #	Area (ha)	Current Expiry Date	Registered Owner
Sukunka 1	851714	18.51	September 15, 2014	J. T. Shearer
Sukunka 2	980302	444.23	September 15, 2014	J. T. Shearer

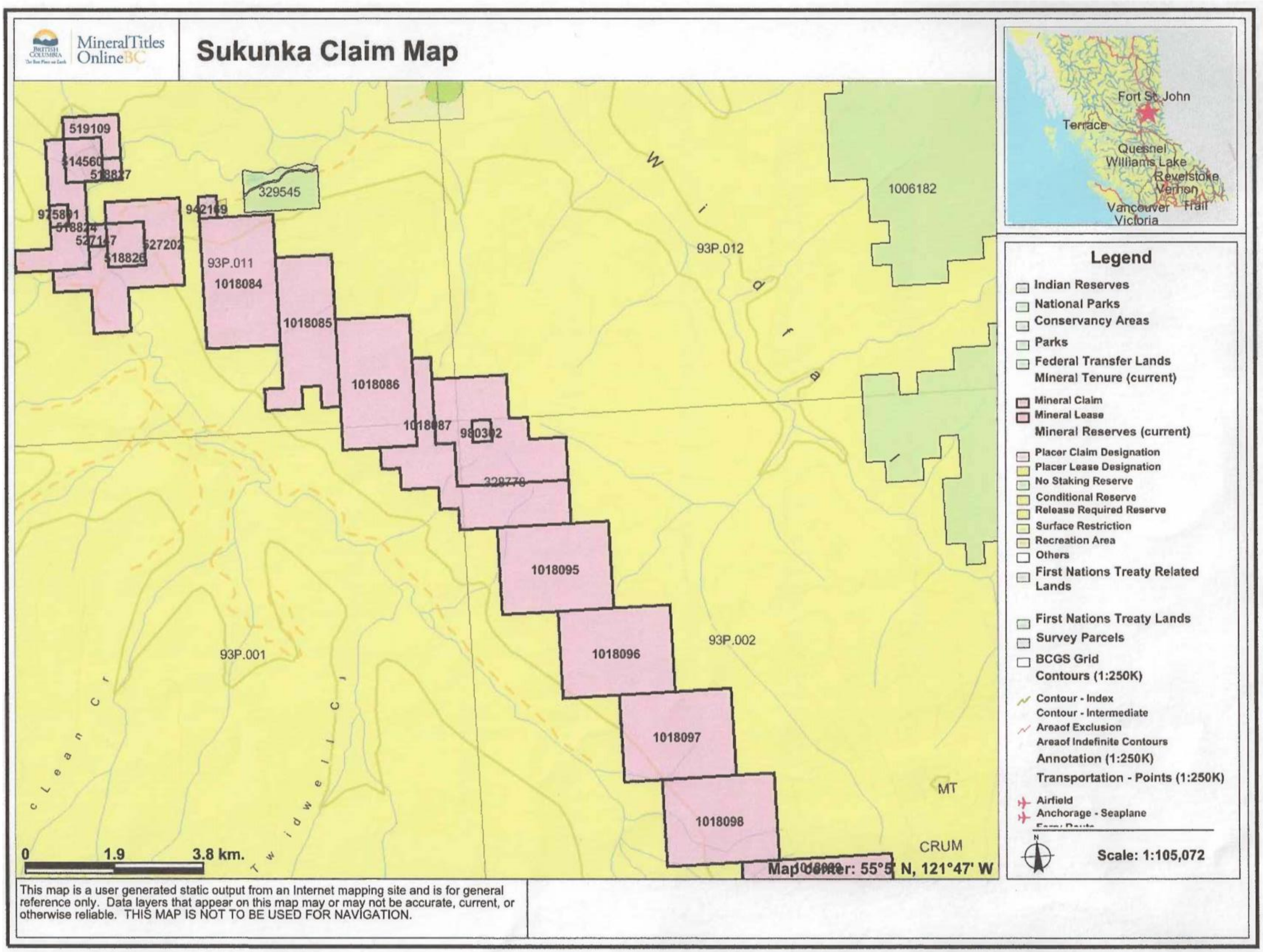
Total 462.74 ha

* upon acceptance of assessment credits 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.

Cash may be paid in lieu if no work is performed. Following revisions to the Mineral Tenures Act on July 1, 2012, claims bear the burden of $5 per hectare for the initial two years, $10 per hectare for year three and four, $15 per hectare for year five and six and $20 per hectare each year thereafter.

FIGURE 3a Claim map



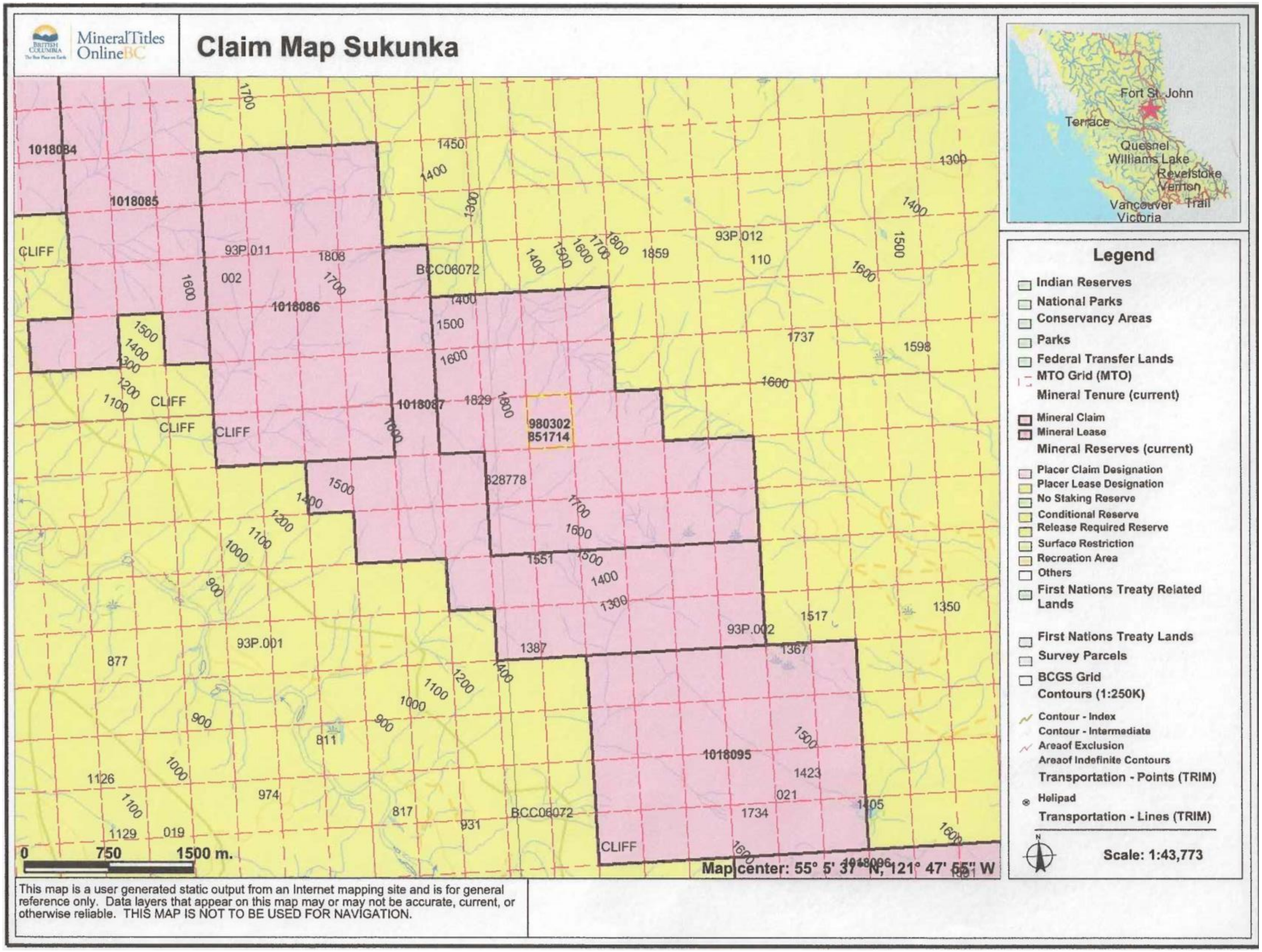


Figure 3b Detail Claim Map

HISTORY

The British Columbia Geological Survey Branch has been geological mapping and conducting structural/stratigraphic investigations in the Monkman Pass area since the mid- 1960's. Gibson (1972, 1975) produced a comprehensive account of the Triassic strata of the area, although spent little time mapping the phosphorite within the Sulphur Mountain Member. Previous exploration work on the Tunnel prospect was work by Esso Resources Canada Limited ("Esso") during the period from 1978 to 1980 who after completing reconnaissance style work during 1978 and 1979 focused on the Tunnel area completing detailed trenching and core drilling during 1980 (12 hole program). The Esso work straddles the Tunnel claim block and Wapiti and Monkman Provincial Parks which are situated to the south.

Study of phosphate deposits of British Columbia was undertaken by the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch under the auspices of the Ministry of Employment and Investment, Energy and Minerals Division during the period from 1985 to 1990. Bulletin 98, "Phosphate Deposits in British Columbia" authored by S. Butrenchuk, P. Geo. was published in 1996 and includes general geology an overview of the phosphate occurrences in the Tumbler Ridge Project study area.

In 2008, Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. contracted the services of Future Metals Inc. who conducted helicopter supported reconnaissance style sampling and follow-up hand trenching of phosphate bearing stratigraphy during July and August 2008. Fieldwork consisted of Phase I reconnaissance rock sampling program which was completed from July 2 through to August 5 and a Phase II follow-up hand trenching program which was completed during the period from August 6 to August 16. A total of 33 samples were collected and analyzed for phosphate (reported as % P_2O_5) from the Tunnel Phosphorite Zone.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Bedded phosphate deposits in British Columbia occur in marine strata from Helikian to Lower Jurassic age rocks. The sediments were deposited along the western margin of the stable craton (Douglas and Price, 1972) with deposition of phosphorite within platformal or shelf-edge facies environments. Triassic sedimentation in northeastern British Columbia including the Triassic Sulphur Mountain Formation took place on a stable shelf characterized by a pattern of embayments and platforms. A minor embayment developed south of Fort St. John during early Triassic (McCrossan and Glaister, 1964) which was flanked to the South by the Wapiti platform and to the north by the Nig Creek platform. These conditions prevailed into early Middle Triassic and provided a good environment for phosphate deposition.

During Early Triassic there was a rapid marine transgression. Deposition was continuous through the early and middle Triassic except in the Sukunka area where there is a disconformity of short duration between the Vega-Phroso and Whistler members of the Sulphur Mountain Formation. Good grades of phosporite occur above this disconformity.

Early Triassic deposition took place in a stable shelf environment, the eastern limits of which are marked by bar and deltaic deposits (McCrossan and Glaister, 1964; Douglas et al., 1970). During Middle Triassic deposition took place under partial restricted stagnant conditions. Lower and Middle sediments are characterized by good continuity of stratigraphic units.

The Spray River Group of Triassic age within the Tumbler Ridge area is composed of the Whitehorse and Sulphur Mountain Formations. The Whitehorse Formation is composed of inter-bedded silty dolostone, sandstone, siltstone, sandy limestone, intra-formational conglomerate, solution breccias, anhydrite, limestone and cherty dolostone.

The Sulphur Mountain Formation in northeastern British Columbia consists of brown-weathering sequence of medium-bedded siltstones, calcareous and dolomitic siltstones, silty dolomite, limestone and minor shale. Attaining a thickness of 100 to 500m, it thickens northward and was deposited in a shallow marine deltaic environment (Gibson, 1974). The Sulphur Mountain Formation is phosphatic in northern British Columbia although it is nonphosphatic in southern British Columbia. The Sulphur Mountain Formation is divided into Vega-Phroso, Whistler and Llama members.

The Rocky Mountains where the bedded phosphorites occur are characterized by thrust faults and concentric folds. Thrust faults are generally southwest dipping, concave upward and imbricate. In the northern British Columbia the thrusts are more widely spaced with more numerous concentric folds as compared to the southern Rocky Mountains.

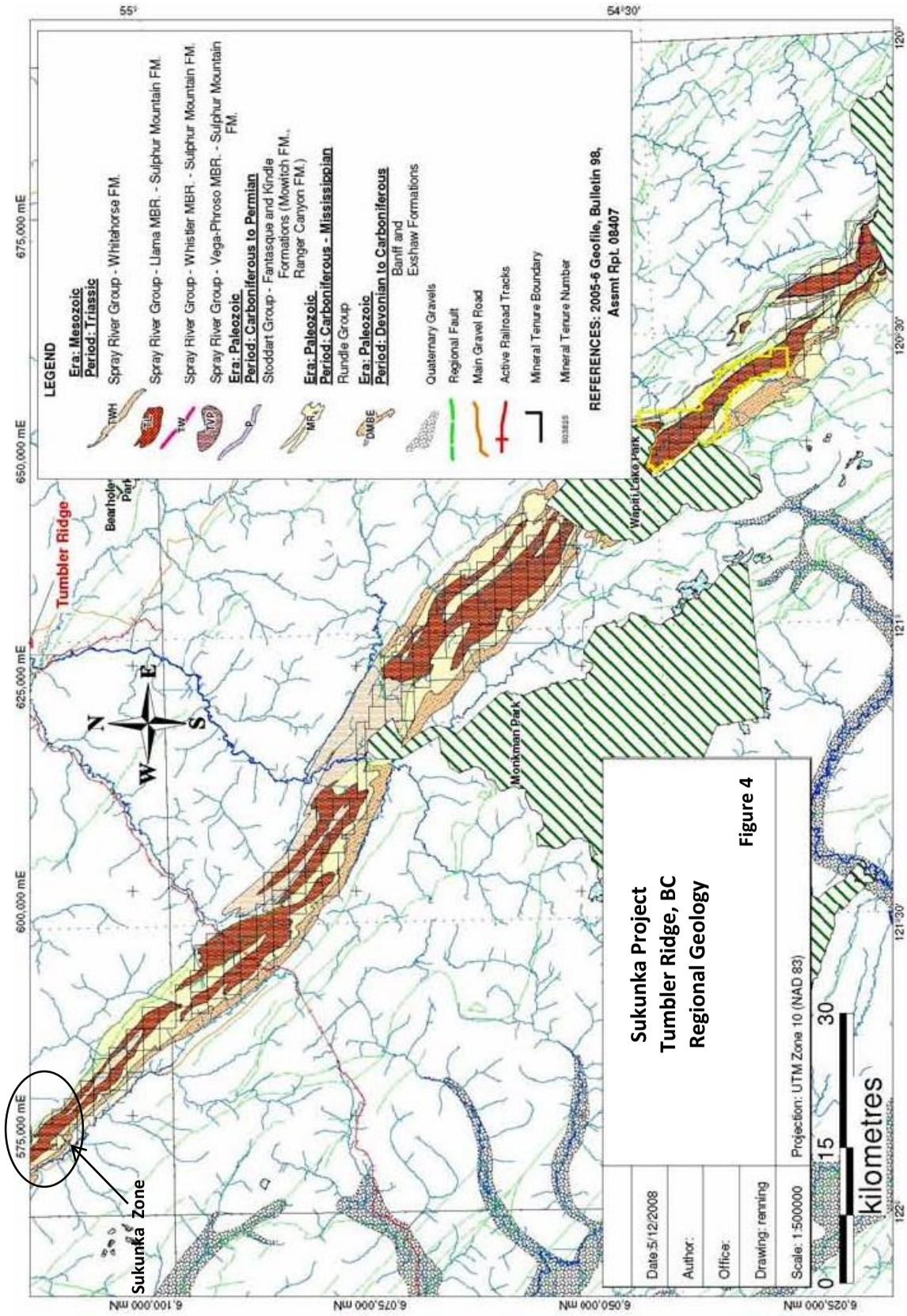
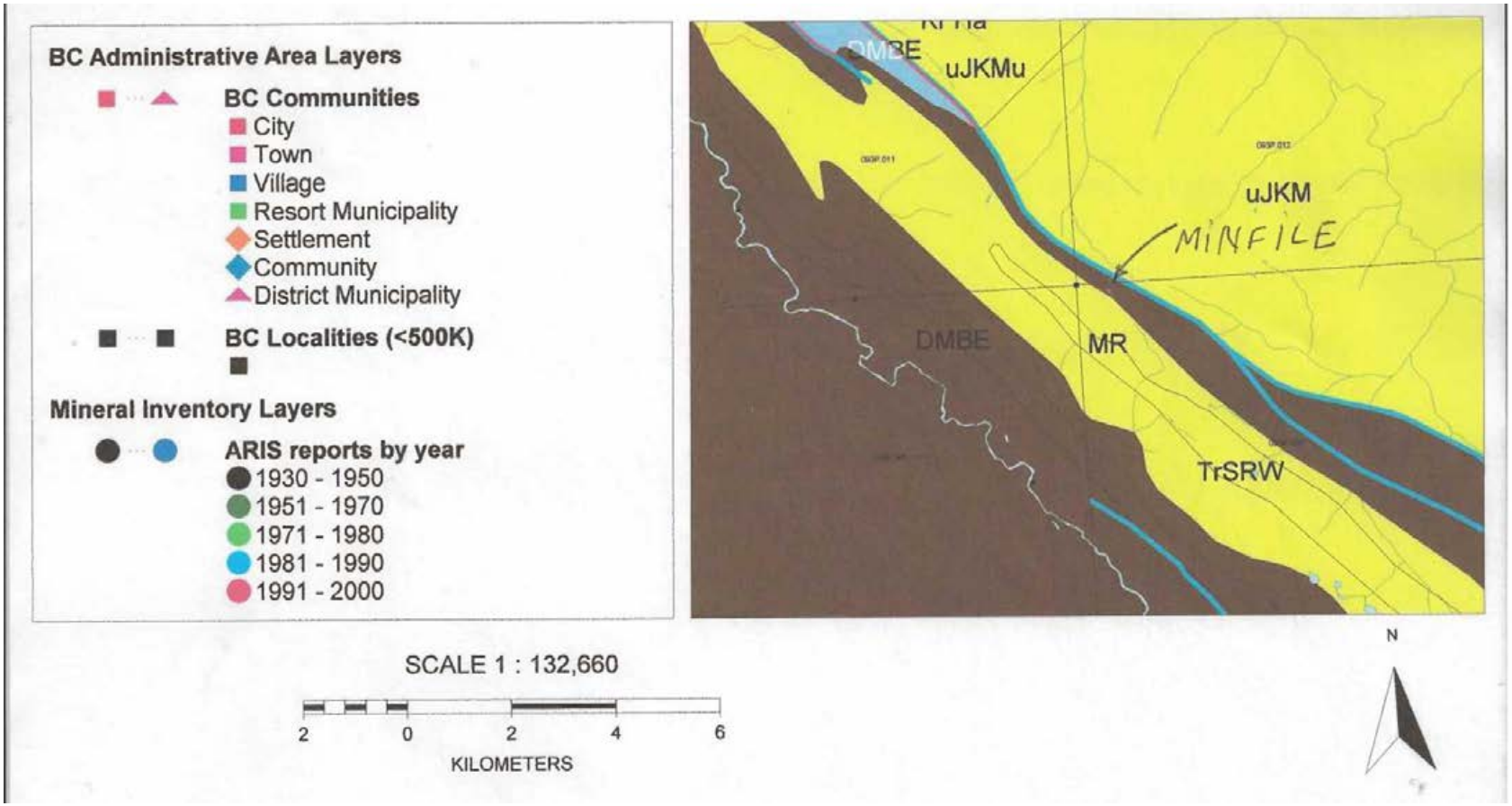


FIGURE 4 Regional Geology


BC Administrative Area Layers
BC Communities
City
Town
Village
Resort Municipality
Settlement
Community
District Municipality
BC Localities (<500K)
Mineral Inventory Layers
ARIS reports by year
1930 - 1950
1951 - 1970
1971 - 1980
1981 - 1990
1991 - 2000
DMBE
uJKMu
uJKM
MINFILE
DMBE
MR
TrSRW
N
SCALE 1 : 132,660
2
0
2
4
6
KILOMETERS

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Sukunka Phosphate property is underlain by Spray River Group of Triassic age which includes the Whitehorse and Sulphur Mountain Formations, Permian Belcourt and Mowich Formations, Lower Carboniferous Rundle Group and Upper Devonian Exshaw and Banff Formations. The Formations form a northwest–southeast trending belt of rocks that have been traced the full extent of the property. The units have been folded into northwest – southeast trending tight anticlines and relatively broad synclines. In general the northeast limbs, of the synclines are more gently dipping to the southwest and the southwest limbs are steeply dipping to the northeast. Many valley floors trace major synclinal axes. Within the Sukunka area structural elements have been assigned nomenclature including: Wapiti Syncline, North Anticline, South Anticline, Middle Syncline and Red Deer Syncline. Significant thrust features include the Becker Thrust and the North Thrust.

The Sulphur Mountain Formation in northeastern British Columbia consists of brown-weathering sequence of medium-bedded siltstones, calcareous and dolomitic siltstones, silty dolomite, limestone and minor shale. Attaining a thickness of 100 to 500m, it thickens northward and was deposited in a shallow marine deltaic environment (Gibson, 1974). Although the Sulphur Mountain Formation is phosphatic in northern British Columbia, it is nonphosphatic in southern British Columbia. The Formation is divided into Vega-Phroso, Whistler and Llama members.

The Sulphur Mountain Formation is underlain by the thin Permian Belcourt and Mowich Formations (1991). The Belcourt Formation includes skeletal limestone, dolostone with chert and carbonate pebble conglomerate while the Mowich is composed of calcareous sandstone and thin chert pebble conglomerate at the base. Note that online Geofile maps (2005-6) indicate that Belcourt and Mowich in the location southeast of Wapiti Lake correlate within the Stoddart Group, Fantasque and Kindle Formations.

The Permian strata is in turn underlain by Lower Carboniferous Rundle Group limestone with locally abundant chert nodules and dolostone and Upper Devonian Exshaw and Banff Formations. The Exshaw Formation is composed of black rusty weathering shale with minor sandstone and limestone and minor volcanic tuff while the Banff Formation is indicative of rhythmic interbeds of black shale and brown weathering wackestone.

Figure 5 Google Image Sukunka Area

MINERALIZATION (As defined by previous work)

Phosphate Bearing Strata

The majority of the known phosphorite occurrences and phosphatic sediments occur in the Whistler member of the Sulphur Mountain Formation and in correlative rocks of the Toad Formation. In general, phosphatic and phosphorite beds are found throughout the Whistler member which outcrops from Mesoin Mountain in the southeast to Watson Peak in the Northwest a distance of approximately 125 km. The colour of the unit tends to be darker than both overlying and underlying members. A basal conglomerate, 5 to 20cm thick, containing phosphorite exists within the Wapiti Lake - Meosin Mountain area. Within the area southeast of Wapiti Lake, phosphorite ranges in thickness from 0.8 to 3.2m with assays varying from 11.9 to 23.7 % P_2O_5 (Heffernan, 1980 & A. Legun, 1987; BC Geological Survey Branch, Bulletin 98). Phosphate is found in the form of pellets, nodules, phosphate cement, phosphatic fragments, or clasts and phosphatized fossil debris. Minor phosphate is also present within the other members.

The Sulphur Mountain Formation is divided into Vega-Phroso, Whistler and Llama members. The Vega-Phroso Member overlies Permian strata and is brown weathering, flaggy consisting of grey siltstone with minor shale and bioclastic units. The phosphatic beds are generally thin (0.3m) and locally occur in the upper part of the section. The Vega-Phroso Member varies from 80 to 270m thick.

The Whistler Member is a grey weathering dark grey recessive siltstone approximately 20 to 85 meters thick which disconformably overlies the Vega-Phroso member. In outcrop, the northwest trending sedimentary unit extends from Meosin Mountain in the southeast to Watson Peak in the northwest. In many localities, its lower contact is marked by a thin 5 to 20cm basal phosphatic conglomerate. The basal conglomerate is present in the Wapiti Lake and Tunnel areas with the phosphatic bearing beds present throughout the Whistler Member.

The Llama member varies from 60 to 360m in thickness and is a resistant sequence of dolomitic and quartzitic siltstone and limestone with minor sandstone and dolostone and conformably overly the Whistler member.

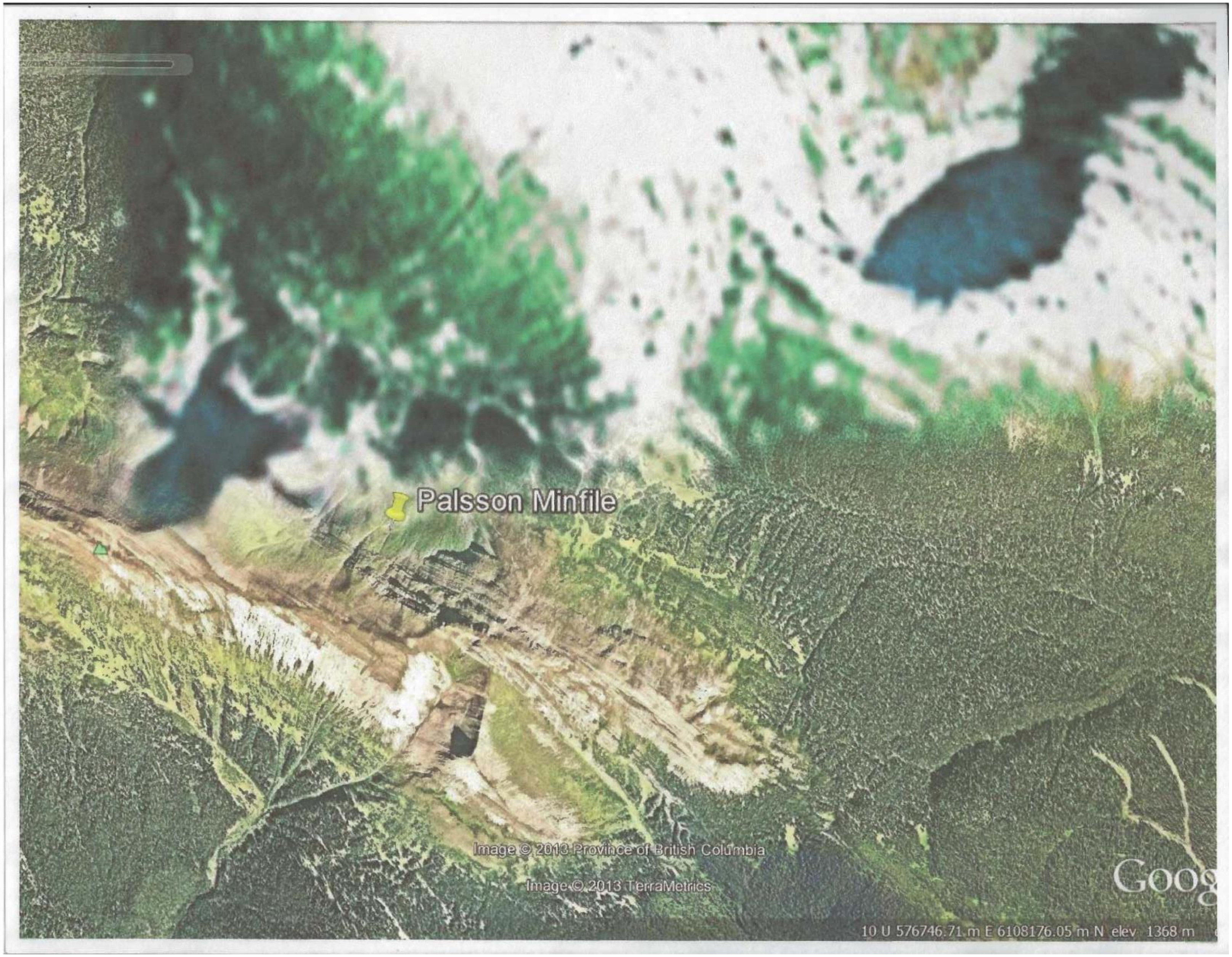
Pacific Ridge crews collected 33 from the Tunnel Phosphate property as part of the 2008 exploration work program on the Tumbler Ridge Project. The samples include 7 grab samples from the Phase I exploration program and 26 rock chip trench samples from the Phase II follow up portion of the program. A statistical analysis of the Tunnel data was not possible due to low number of samples collected.

The target sought for at the Sukunka Phosphate property is a sedimentary-style phosphate deposit. The 2008 exploration program to prospect and sample prospective showings and horizons with focus to the Whistler Member of the Sulphur Mountain Formation for phosphate bearing zones as highlighted by S. Butrenchuck's Bulletin 98. Exploration prospecting and sampling was conducted over a large portion of the 127km long claim package from Meosin Mountain in the southwestern portion of the claims to the Mount Palsson to the northwest and included sampling and hand trenching at the Sukunka Phosphate prospect.

Impressive phosphate (% P_2O_5) values over significant widths are located within the Sukunka claims with values to 34.7% P_2O_5 over 2 metres. Potential exists within the Sukunka claims to host an open pitable phosphorite deposit associated with a syncline pair as dip slope scenarios create attractive potential mining scenarios.

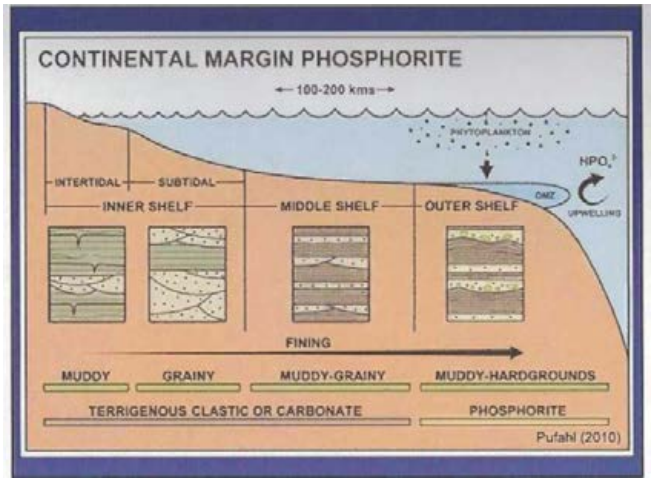
SUKUNKA ZONE

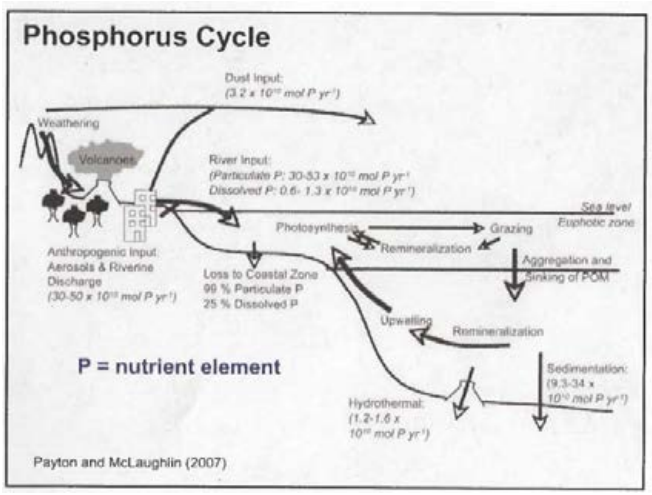
The Sukunka Zone was discovered during Phase I of the 2008 Tumbler Ridge Exploration prospecting and sampling program within prospective rocks of the Triassic Sulphur Mountain Formation, Whistler Member. The zone is located approximately 10km south southeast from Mount Crum and adjacent to Prince George to Tumbler Ridge B.C. rail line which passes under the Rocky Mountains at the Wolverine Tunnel (Figures 1 & 2). The project area centered at 54° 55' 48" north latitude and 121° 35' 00" west longitude is well located near the railhead as well and within easy access of Sukunka gravel haul road 60km southwest of Chetynd and 43km west of Tumbler Ridge, which terminates at the rail line tunnel entrance.


Palsson Minfile
Image © 2013 Province of British Columbia
Image © 2013 TerraMetrics
10 U 576746.71 m E 6108176.05 m N elev 1368 m

DEPOSIT MODEL

The deposit model at the Tumbler Ridge Project is a phosphorite sedimentary-style “upwelling type” deposit. Gibson (1975) has suggested that the better phosphate occurrences are associated with the shelf deposition where slow sedimentation of detritus did not dilute phosphate deposition. Within the Sukunka Phosphate property, the majority of the known phosphate occurrences and phosphatic sediments occur in the Whistler member of the Sulphur Mountain Formation and in correlative rocks of the Toad Formation. Phosphorite is found in the form of pellets, nodules, phosphate cement, phosphatic fragments, or clasts and phosphatized fossil debris.





Summary:

- Economic phosphorite forms through the interaction of upwelling, phosphogenesis, and reworking of pristine phosphorite into granular deposits;
- Upwelling provides P to the surface ocean and supports blooming phytoplankton;
- Upon death phytoplankton fall to the seafloor where they are consumed by bacteria;
- Bacteria release phosphate to pore water and promote phosphogenesis;
- Storm currents rework and concentrate pristine phosphorite into high-grade granular beds.

Figure 5 Detail Google Image

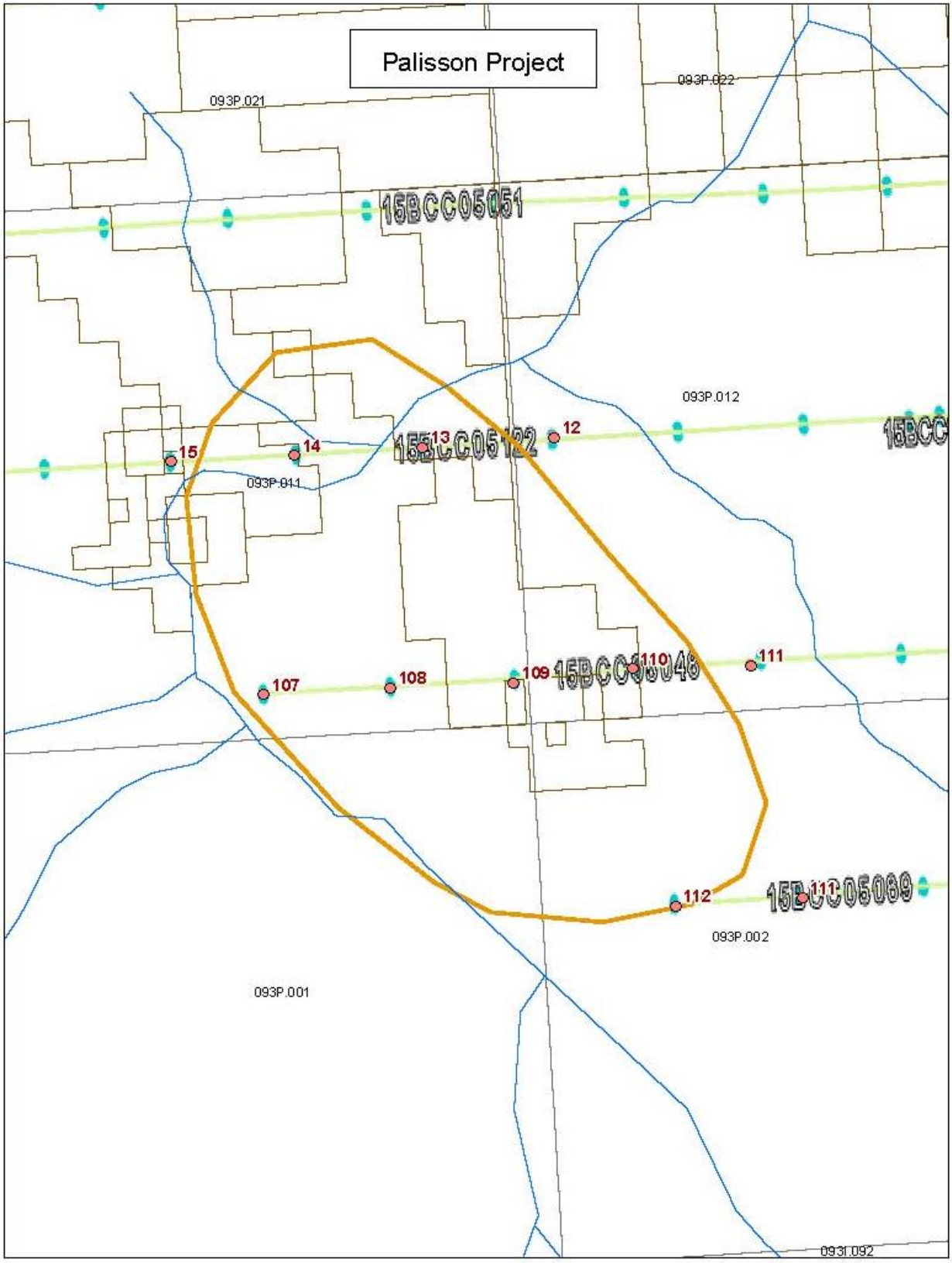


Figure 6 Airphoto Key Map

2012 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Air Photo Interpretation

A total of 11 colour airphotos were received on digital DC format (on an external hard drive). Each photo was greater than 1 GB of data. A selection of low digital scans of the printed product are contained in Appendix III. Each photo was plotted on standard airphoto size as to 9 inch by 9 inch and grouped to the flight lines.

The most important series are:

(1) Flight line 15BCC05122 No. 12, 13, 14, 15
(2) Flight line 15BCC05048 No. 107, 108, 109, 110, 111
(3) Flight line 15BCC05089 No. 111, 112

A transparent overlay was attached and the prominent geological features as mapped were noted. Each stereo pair was examined in detail using a Gordon stereoscope type F-71 serial #9466. Detailed attention was given to the mapped location of the known phosphorite horizons.

Unfortunately, the mapped trace of the phosphorite horizon cannot be reliably identified using the airphotos within the lower elevations obscured by trees. In the alpine environment with much less vegetation the individual beds can be discerned and Airphoto interpretation will be a valuable addition to ground sampling.

Individual beds are well exposed and the contact between the Whistler beds and underlying Rundle white weathering carbonates is a very distinctive feature trending northwest within the alpine terrain.

Prominent northeast-southwest trending linears occur immediately south and north along the trace of the phosphorite horizon (see figure 10). Another north-northeast linears are also distinctive.

Figure 7 Airphoto Example # 15BCC05048 No. 109

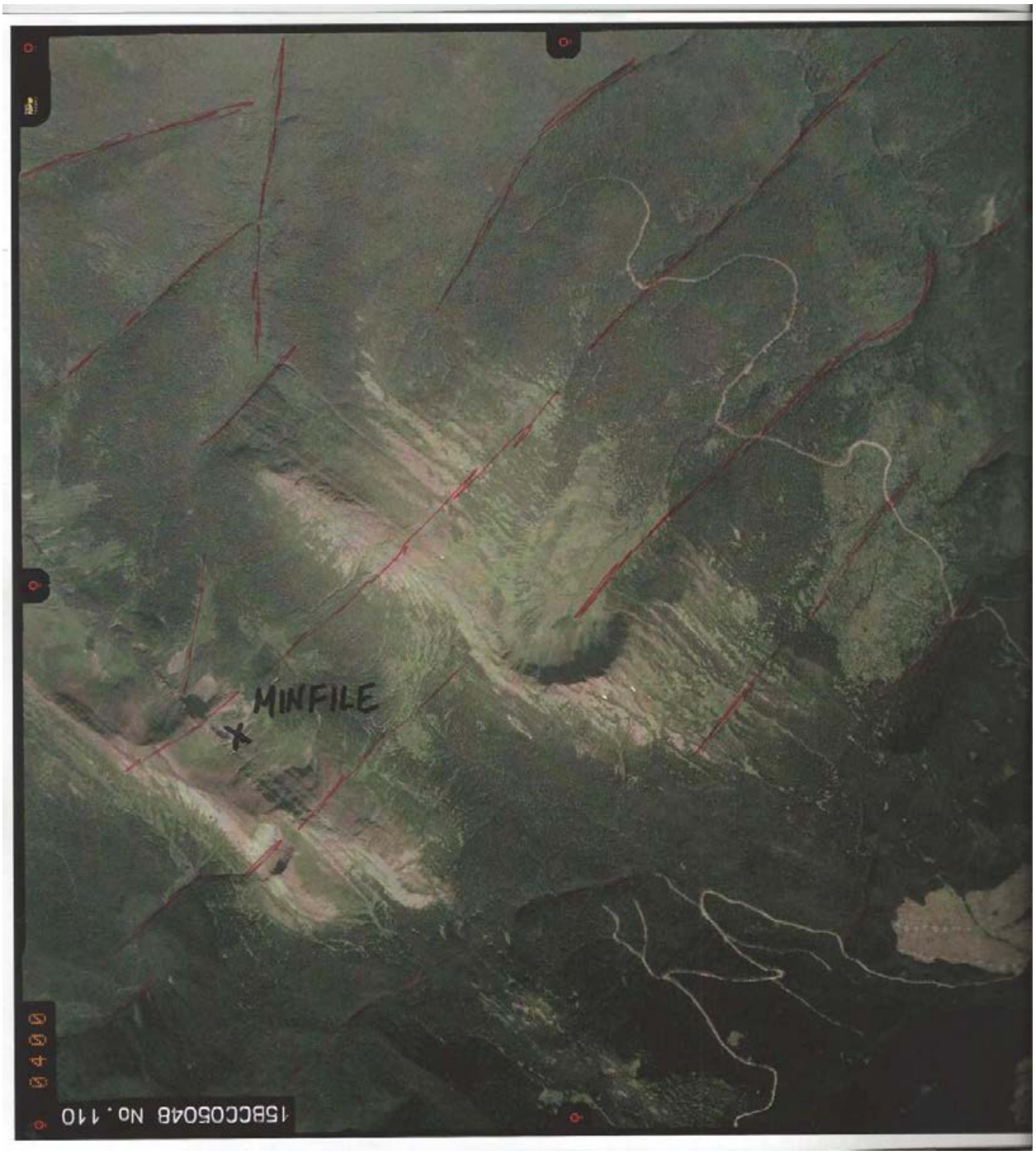


Figure 8 Airphoto Example # 15BCC05048 No. 110

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The Sukunka Phosphorite prospect is located within an extensive belt of sedimentary rocks with one member hosting widespread phosphate mineralization. Attractive grades of phosphate were defined by surface at work at Sukunka Zone that now warrants follow-up drill testing. The prospect is located within the Liard Mining Division in north-central B.C. approximately 145 km northeasterly from Prince George and 60km southerly from the town of Chetwynd and 43km west of Tumbler Ridge. Fertoz optioned the Sukunka Claims from Homegold Resources Ltd in March, 2012.

In 2008 the services of Future Metals Inc. were contracted to conduct helicopter supported reconnaissance style sampling and follow-up hand trenching of the phosphate bearing stratigraphy during the course of the Tumbler Ridge project 2008 field season during July and August. Fieldwork consisted of Phase I reconnaissance rock sampling program and a Phase II follow-up hand trenching program. A total of 33 samples were collected within the Sukunka Phosphate Zone.

The Sukunka claims are underlain predominantly by Early and Middle Triassic Sulphur Mountain Formation, Lower Carboniferous Rundle Group and Upper Devonian Exshaw and Banff Formations. The stratigraphy comprises a northwest–southeast trending belt of rocks that have been folded into northwest – southeast trending tight anticlines and relatively broad open synclines. An extensive study of phosphate deposits of British Columbia" was undertaken by the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch under the auspices of Ministry of Employment and Investment, Energy and Minerals Division during the period from 1985 to 1990. Bulletin 98,"Phosphate Deposits in British Columbia" authored by S. Butrenchuk, P. Geo., was published in 1996 and includes an overview of the phosphate occurrences in the Tumbler Ridge Project study area.

Within Sukunka area, the majority of the known phosphate occurrences and phosphatic sediments occur in the Whistler member of the Sulphur Mountain Formation and in correlative rocks of the Toad Formation. Phosphate is found in the form of pellets, nodules, phosphate cement, phosphatic fragments, or clasts and phosphatized fossil debris. The Sulphur Mountain Formation is divided into Vega-Phroso, Whistler and Llama members. The Vega-Phroso Member overlies Permian strata.

The target sought at the Sukunka Phosphate Zone is a sedimentary-style "upwelling type" phosphorite deposit. Pacific Ridge designed the 2008 Tumbler Ridge exploration program to prospect and sample prospective phosphate showings and horizons within the Whistler Member of the Sulphur Mountain Formation for phosphate-bearing zones as identified by S. Butrenchuck's Bulletin 98 (BC Geological Survey Branch). Prospecting and sampling was conducted over a large portion of the 127 km long claim package from Meosin Mountain in the southwestern portion of the claims to the Mount Palsson to the northwest and included sampling and hand trenching at the Sukunka Phosphate prospect.

A recommended initial program of $10,000 is warranted.

Estimate of Costs for Future Work

PHASE I Summer of 2013 (June to September)

a) Visit Claims for initial sampling

I	Approx. 2 day program	
	Mob & Demob, Set up & Tear down of camp	
	2 man days x 4 men @ $1,500/day	$ 3,000.00
	Camp,2 days (includes food)	500.00
	Senior Geologist (Johan T Shearer)	1,000.00
	Junior Geologist	5,000.00
	Prospector	1,000.00
	Fieldman	300.00
	Helicopter, 10 hrs @ $2,000/hr (could be less)	4,000.00
	Analytical	200.00
	Total Phase I	$ 15,000.00

This gives first-hand knowledge of the property in a relatively remote region, confirmation of grades and selection of targets and initial First Nations contacts.

REFERENCES

Butrenchuk, S.; 1996:
Phosphate Deposits in British Columbia, British Columbia Ministry of Employment and Investment Energy and Minerals Division Geological Survey Branch, Bulletin 98.

Christie, R. L.; 1978:
Sedimentary Phosphate Deposits, Geological Survey Paper 78-20.

Heffernan, K.J.; 1980:
Report on Geological Mapping, Sampling and Drilling Wapiti #1-25 Claims Liard Mining Division, Esso Resources Canada, Assessment Report 8407, Minerals Resources Branch, Dept. of Mining and Petroleum Resources of British Columbia.

GeoFile; 2005-6:
British Columbia Government Website, Map Place

GeoBC – source of colour airphotos

McMechan, M.E. & Thompson, R.I.; 1995:
Belcourt Lake, Map 1869A, Geological Survey of Canada.

McMechan, M.E. & Thompson, R.I.; 1995:
Wapiti Pass, Map 1872A, Geological Survey of Canada.

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Dawson Creek, Map 1858A, Geological Survey of Canada.

McMechan, M.E. & Thompson, R.I.; 1983:
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Norman, G., Renning, M.; 2009a:
2008 Reconnaissance Exploration and Hand Trenching Assessment Report on the Wapiti Phosphate Prospect, Liard Mining Division, British Columbia, for Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. And Lateegra Gold Corp., February 2009, Assessment Report 30717.

2009b:
2008 Reconnaissance Exploration and Hand Trenching Assessment Report on the Tumbler Ridge Phosphate Property, Liard Mining Division, British Columbia, for Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd., February 2009, Assessment Report 30718.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

APRIL 5, 2013

Appendix I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, JOHAN T. SHEARER, of Unit 5 2330 Tyner Street, in the City of Port Coquitlam, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

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

2. I have over 35 years experience in exploration for base and precious metals and industrial mineral commodities in the Cordillera of Western North America with such companies as McIntyre Mines Ltd., J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd., Carolin Mines Ltd. and TRM Engineering Ltd.

3. I am a fellow in good standing of the Geological Association of Canada (Fellow No. F439) and I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Member No. 19,279).

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

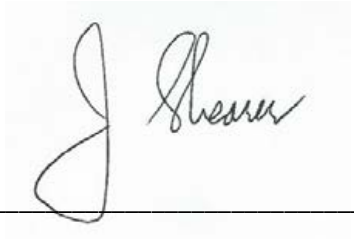
5. I am the author of a report entitled “Airphoto Interpretation Assessment Report on the Sukunka Project” dated April 5, 2013.

6. I have carried out Airphoto mapping, and supervised sample collection. I am familiar with the regional geology and geology of nearby properties. I have become familiar with the previous work conducted on the Sukunka claims by examining in detail the available reports and maps and have discussed previous work with persons knowledgeable of the area.

7. I have an Open Pit Supervisor Ticket (#98-3550) for daily supervision duties in the Magnetite Quarry.

8. I have a royalty interest in the claims.

Dated at Port Coquitlam, British Columbia, this 5th day of April, 2013.



J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., F.G.A.C., P.Geo.
Quarry Supervisor
April 5, 2013

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT of COSTS

APRIL 5, 2013

APPENDIX II
Statement of Costs

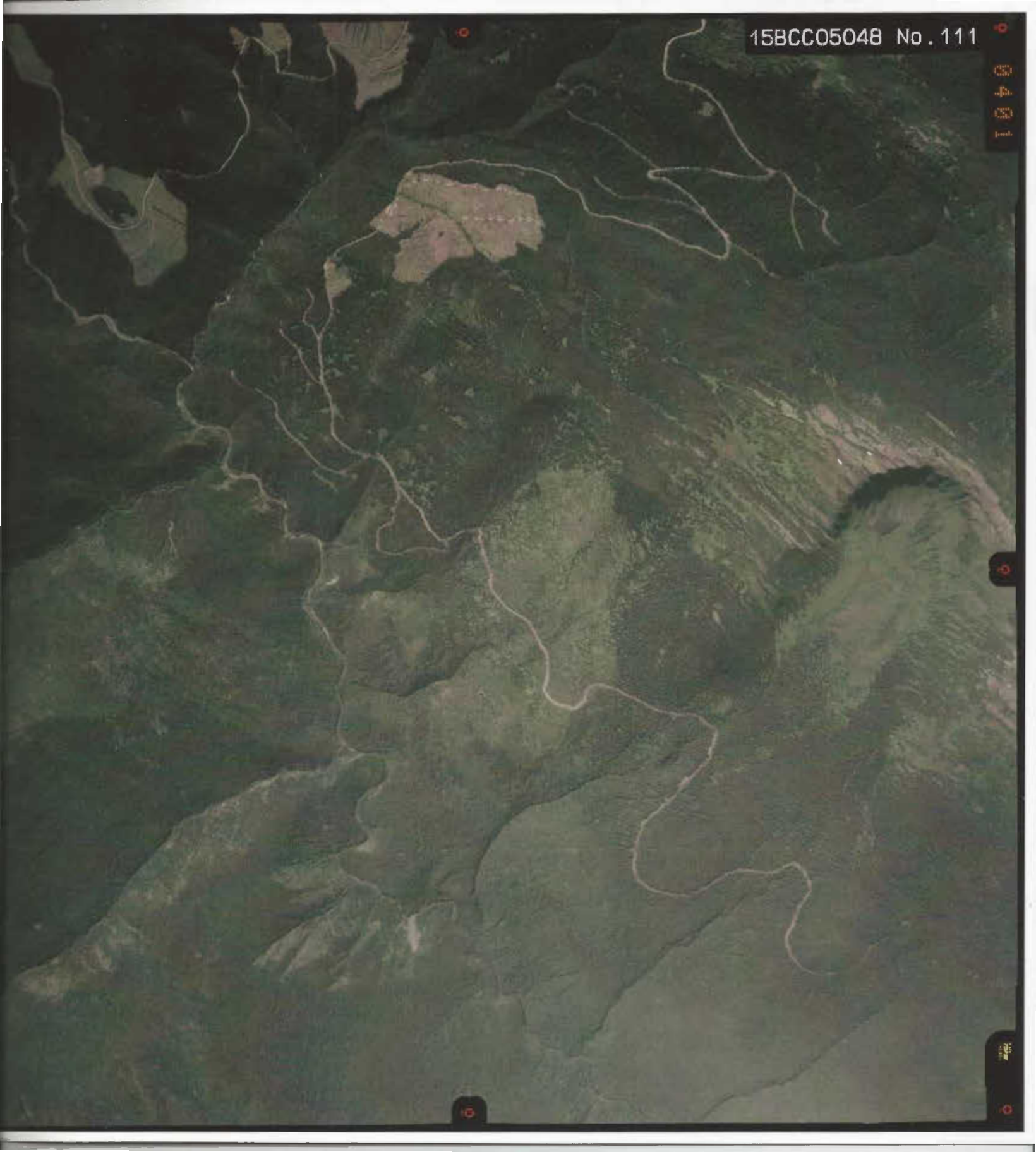
	Total without HST
J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo., ½ day @ $700/day, August 20, 2012 on Sukunka Road	350.00
Truck, Fully equipped 4x4, 1/2 day @ $120/day	60.00
Fuel	65.00
Airphotos - Colour, Digital – 11 Photos (CRM) (GeoBC)	155.00
Printing Photos (Vector)	90.00
Airphoto Interpretation, 2 days	1,400.00
Report Preparation by J. Shearer	1,400.00
Word Processing and Reproduction	200.00
Total	**$ 3,685.00**

Event #	5440242
Date filed	March 29, 2013
Filed	$ 3,150.00
PAC	$ 92.27
Total	$ 3,245.27

APPENDIX III

AIRPHOTOS

APRIL 5, 2013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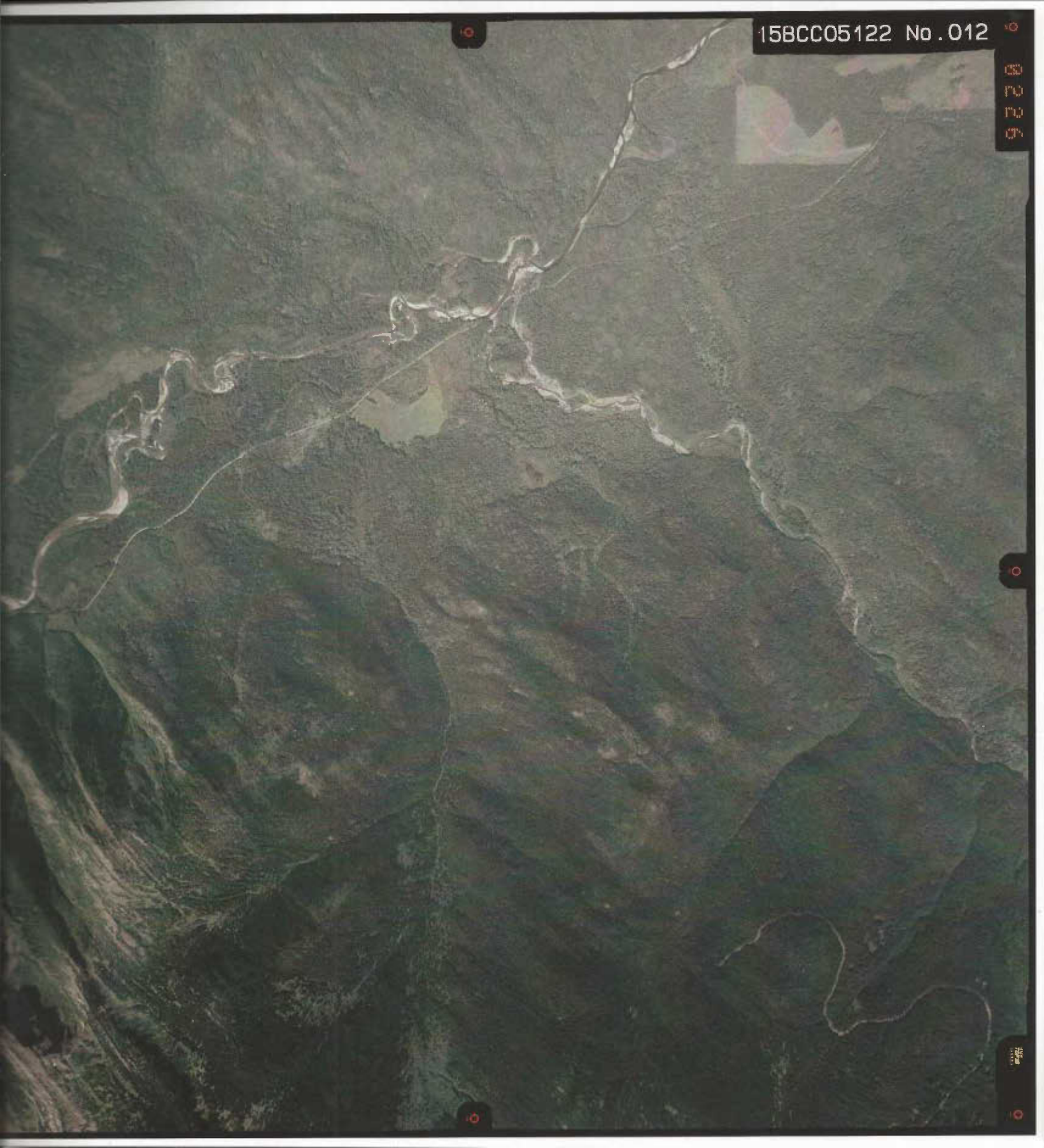
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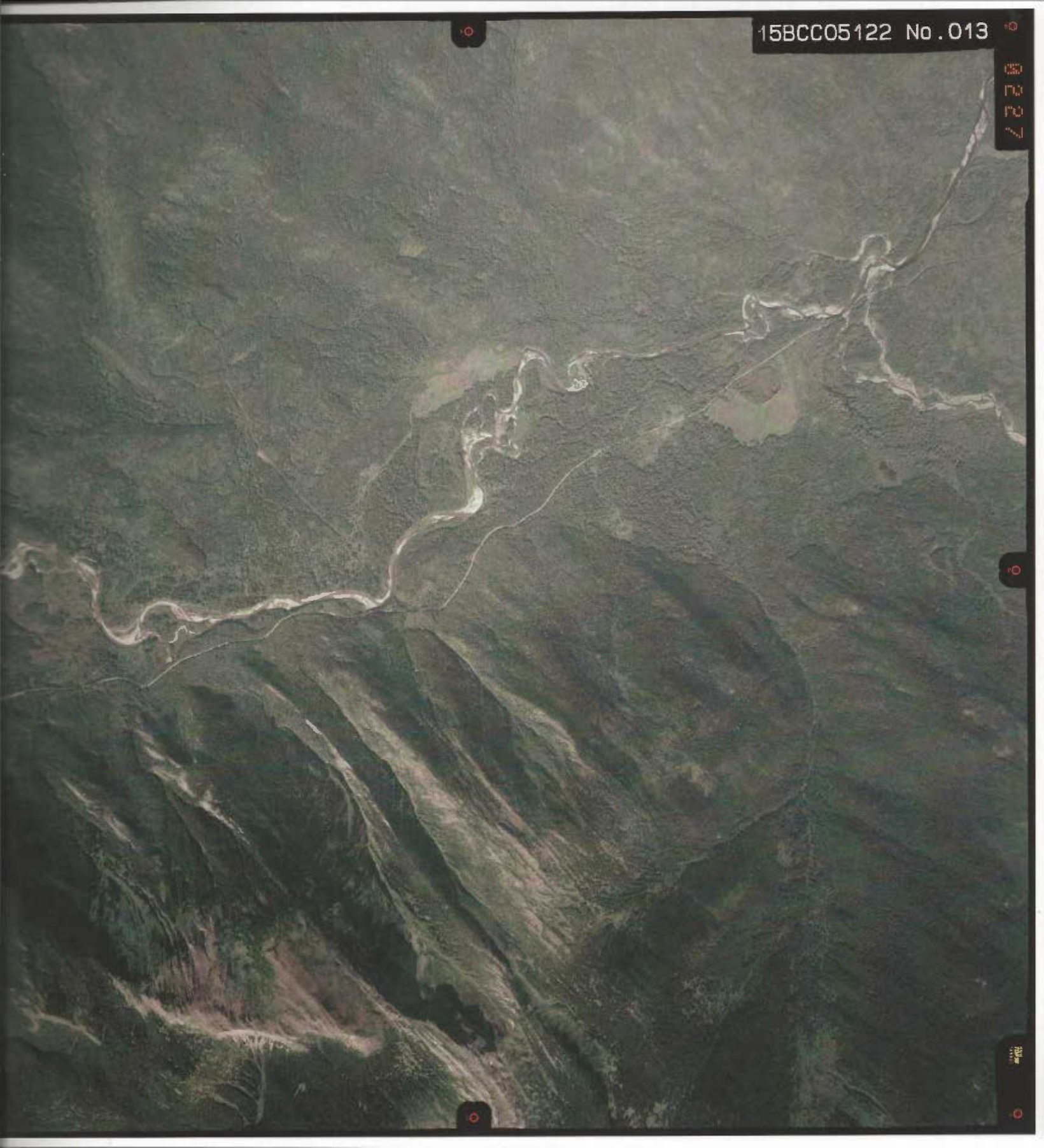
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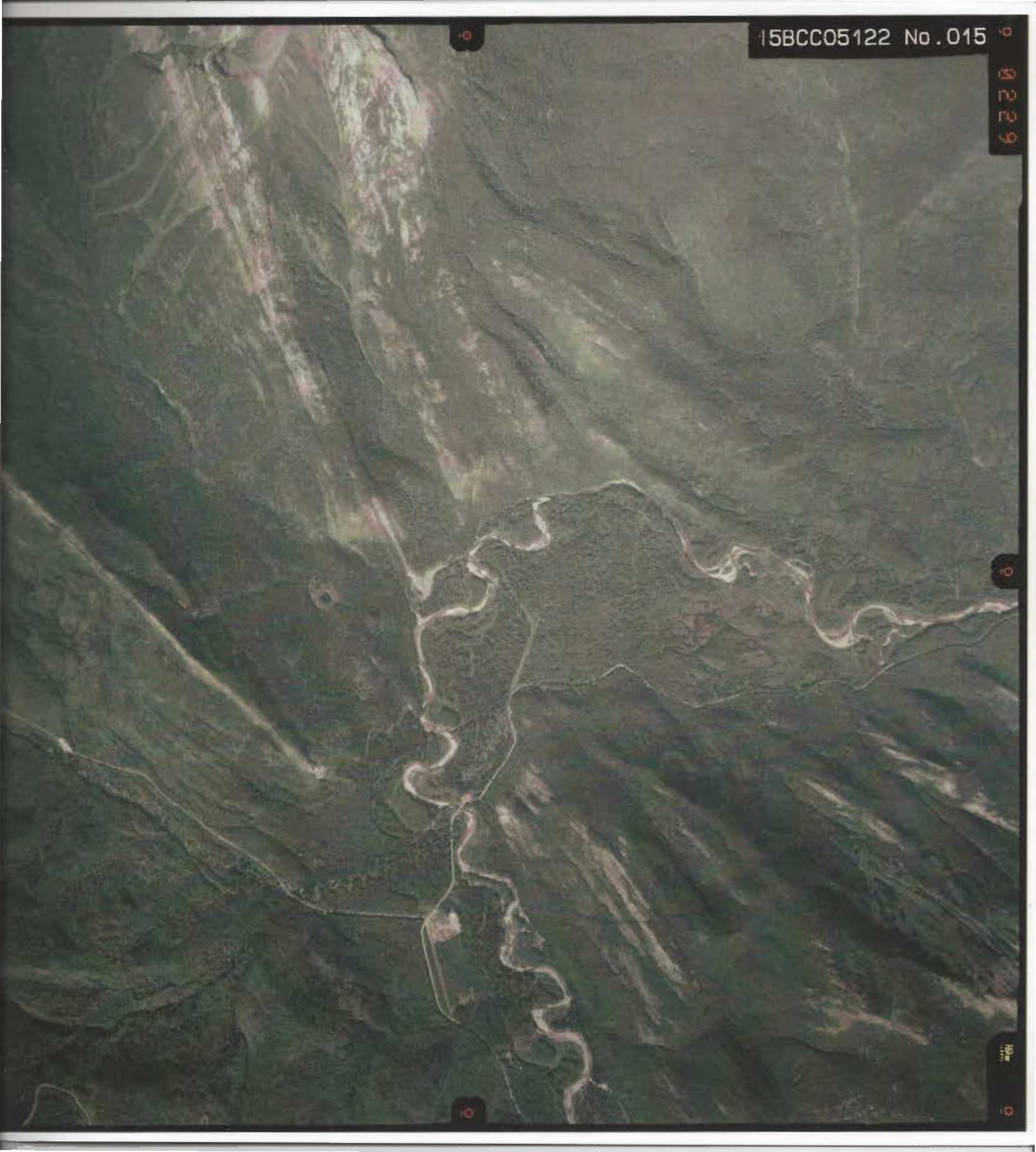
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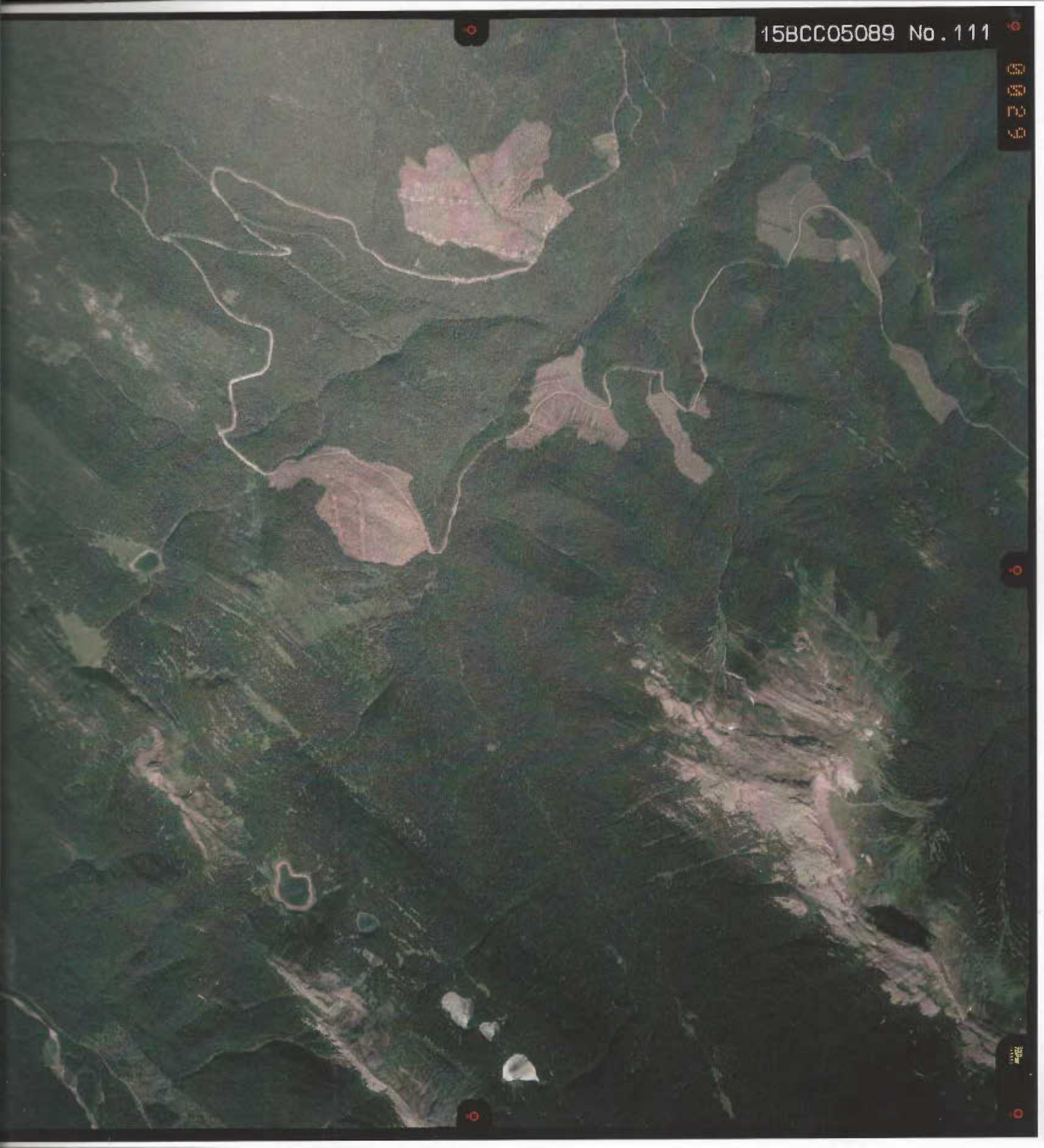
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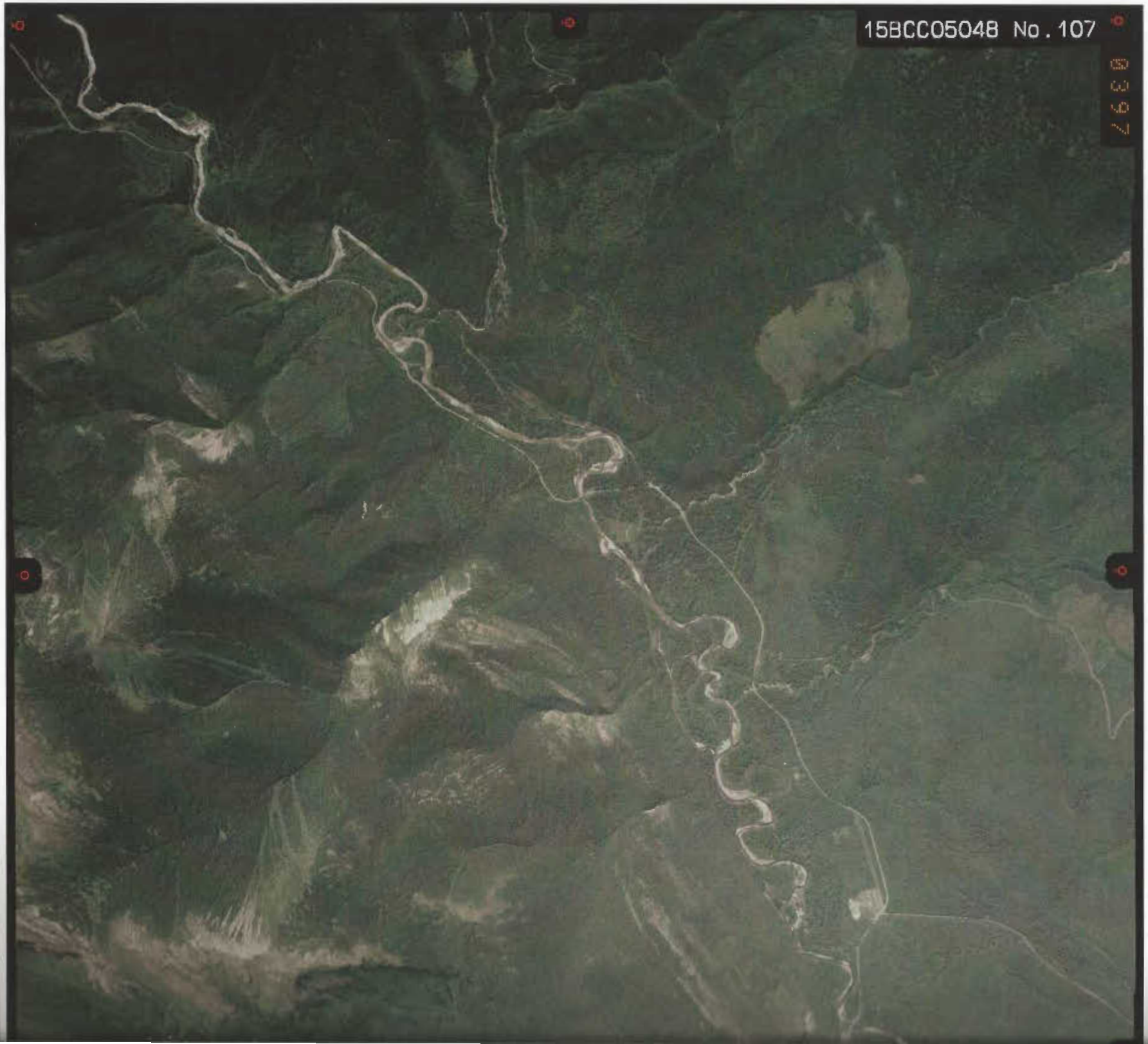
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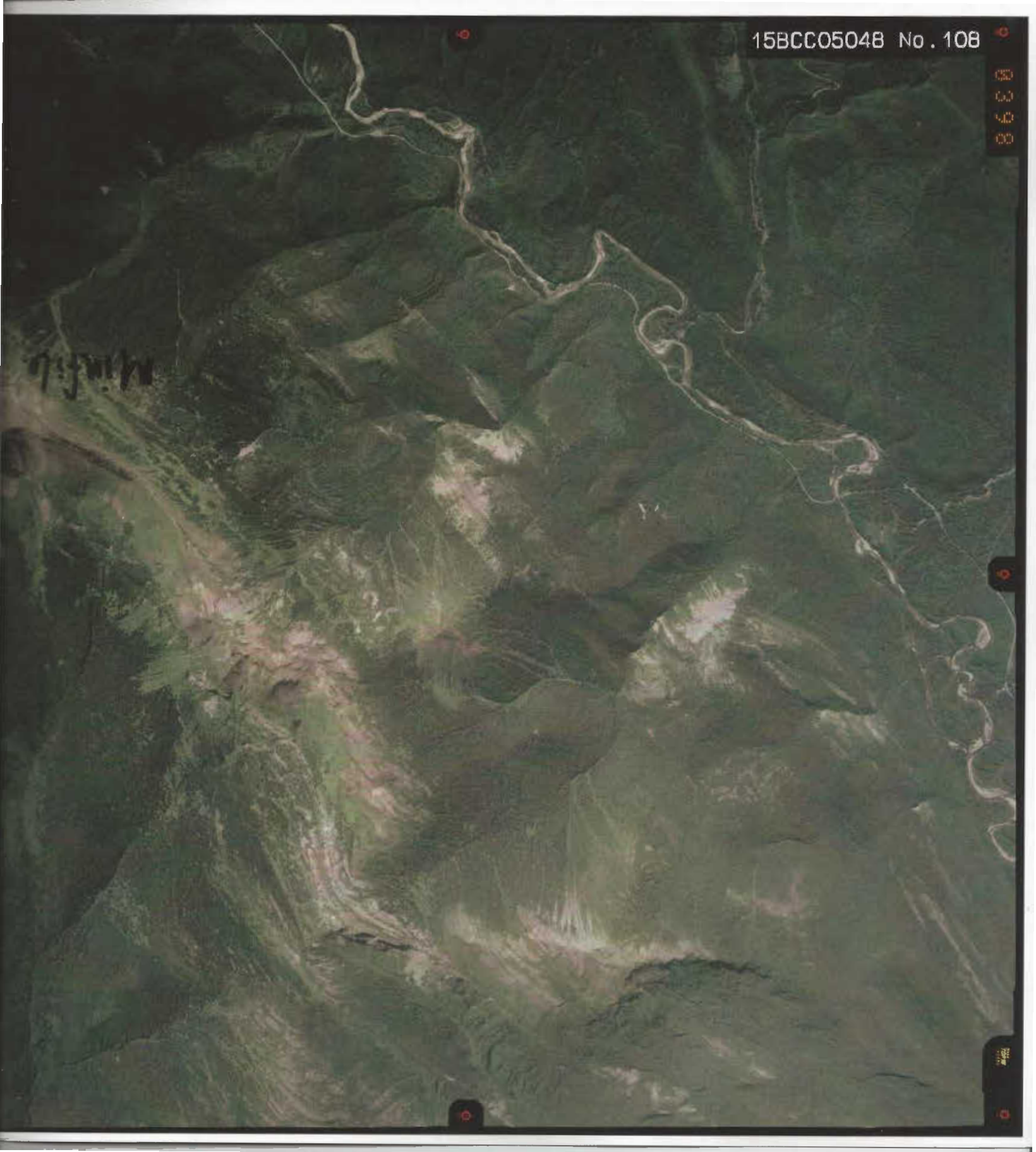
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