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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)]: Prospecting

TOTAL COST: $8,600.00

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

SIGNATURE(S): J Shearer

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2013

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5459367

PROPERTY NAME: Barnes Lake

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done):

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Phosphorite

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Fort Steele Mining Division

NTS/BCGS: 82G/7E

LATITUDE: 49 ° 28 ' " LONGITUDE: 114 ° 42 ' " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):
1)
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 target is a phosphatic horizon in the basal Jurassic Fernie Group
The zone is 1 to 2 m thick grading around 22.5% P_2O_5

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
Assessment Reports 6859, 5556, 8989, 6365

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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			3600
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			4000
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			1000
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	$8,600.00

PROSPECTING ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON THE
BARNES LAKE PROPERTY

49°27'10"N LATITUDE/114°44'54"W LONGITUDE
NTS: 82G/7E (82G.047)
FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION
SOUTHEASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA
Event # 5459367

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,
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July 30, 2013

Fieldwork Completed Between June 15, 2013 and July 15, 2013

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SUMMARY

The Barnes Lake property consists of the Barnes Lake Claim. The claim is located in the Barnes Lake/Michel Creek area of the Rocky Mountains, Fort Steele Mining Division, southeastern British Columbia, approximately 40 kilometres south of the town of Sparwood and 27 kilometres east of Fernie, B.C. The property is accessed via an extensive network of logging and exploration roads.

The Barnes Lake claim was staked as part of the Crowsnest Project, whose primary objective was to evaluate the grade and continuity of the basal Fernie phosphate horizon in terms of establishing its potential as a large tonnage P_2O_5 resource. Previously, in 1990 reconnaissance and detailed geologic mapping, hand trenching, sampling, backhoe trenching and assaying was completed on the Barnes Claim. Previously, in 1990, fifty-seven rock samples were collected from *2* hand trenches and 9 backhoe trenches. The samples were analyzed for P_2O_5 (by gravimetric assay), yttrium (by XRF) and gold plus 33 trace elements (by INAA).

The Barnes Lake property is predominantly underlain by a sequence of Late Paleozoic to Mesozoic strata (Permian to Jurassic) that were deposited in the Alberta Trough under marine conditions and Late Jurassic to Cretaceous fluvio-deltaeic sediments that were subsequently deformed during the Late Cretaceous. Phosphatic rocks occur in a number of stratigraphic intervals within this sequence; however, the thickest and most continuous phosphate horizon was developed at the base of the Jurassic Fernie Group and is the focus of this project. The basal Fernie phosphatic strata are generally one to two metres thick and also contain unusually high concentrations of yttrium.

Previous work on the Barnes Lake Property suggests average grades of the basal phosphorite horizon on the property are around 22.5 per cent P_2O_5 and 610 ppm Y across 1.4 metres. In one trench, an incomplete section was measured which ran 30.5 per cent P_2O_5 and 777 ppm yttrium across 0.98 metres.

The current program consists of reconnaissance prospecting, rock sampling and establishing access. Thirteen samples were collected and assayed. Work in June or 2013 was curtailed by unusually heavy rain which washed out the access road and the access was closed. Widespread flooding occurred in southeast BC and Alberta.

Respectfully submitted,

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

INTRODUCTION

Pell (1990) makes the following observations: Canada imported 2.39 million tonnes of phosphorite in 1986, approximately 80 per cent of which was used in the fertilizer industry. Other products which require the use of phosphorus include organic and inorganic chemicals, soaps and detergents, pesticides, insecticides, alloys, animal-food supplements, ceramics, beverages, catalysts, motor lubricants, dental and silicate cements (Barry, 1987). Approximately 55 million tonnes per annum are produced in the United States (Stowasser, 1989). Approximately 50 per cent of the phosphate rock imported into western Canada comes from Florida, the remainder being supplied from the Western U.S. (Barry, 1987). The majority of phosphate rock imported into eastern Canada is from Florida: minor amounts have also been imported from Togo, Tunisia and Morocco. Resources in Florida are rapidly being depleted (Stowasser, 1988): some experts feel that the western U.S. sources will not be able to meet the demand when Florida becomes exhausted, which suggests a possible niche for a new producer.

Phosphate rock produced in the U.S. is classified as acid or fertilizer grade, more than 31 per cent P_2O_5; furnace grade, 24 to 31 per cent P_2O_5; and beneficiation grade, 18 to 24 per cent P_2O_5. Acid grade rock is used directly in fertilizer plants, furnace grade rock is charged to electric furnaces and beneficiation grade rock is upgraded to acid or furnace feed (Stowasser, 1985).

Most commercial phosphate rock is used in fertilizer plants: feed for these plants must meet the following specifications:

P_2O_5 content: 27 to 42%
CaO/P_20_5 ratio:1.32 to 1.6
R_20_3/P_20_5:<0.1; $R_20_3=A1_20_3+Fe_20_3+MgO$
MgO content<l.O%

The phosphate rock mined in the western United States (Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah) is from the Retort and Meade Peak members of the Permian Phosphoria Formation. The majority of mines are strip mining operations with ore zones ranging from 9 to 18 metres thick, with an average grade of 21.3 per cent P_2O_5. Overburden thickness is commonly 5 to 10 metres (Fantel et. al., 1984). Cominco American operated an underground phosphate mine in Montana. The phosphate horizon is 1 to 1.2 metres thick and has an average grade of >31 per cent P_2O_5. Most western U.S. phosphate ore is beneficiated by crushing, washing, classifying and drying (Stowasser, 1985). Phosphates mined in Florida and south Carolina are from the Miocene Hawthorne Formation and the younger, reworked deposits of the Bone Valley Formation. Ore thickness range from 3 to 8 metres, with overburden of 3 to 10 metres. Average grade is 7 per cent P_2O_5. Flotation processes are used to beneficiate the ores. Phosphates mined in Tennessee have a minimum cutoff grade of 16 to 17.2 per cent P_2O_5 and a minimum thickness of 0.6 to 1.2 metres (Fantel et. al., 1984). Currently, there is no byproduct recovery of yttrium from any of the U . S . operations. Phosphoria formation phosphorites from the western phosphate field contain an average of 300 ppm Y; phosphorites from North Carolina and Florida contain an average of 235-300 ppm Y; and, phosphorites from Tennessee contain an average of 63 ppm Y (Altschuler, 1980). The worldwide average yttrium value in phosphorites is 260 ppm (Altschuler, 1980).

The phosphorite beds in the Jurassic Fernie Group are thin (usually 1 to 2 metres, Butrenchuk, 1987a) relative to most phosphorites mined in the United States. As with most of the phosphate ores mined in the United States, Fernie phosphorites would require beneficiation to produce an acid grade product. The Fernie phosphorites have anomalous yttrium concentrations with respect to most other sedimentary phosphate deposits. If it proves feasible to recover yttrium during the production of phosphoric acid, as has been suggested by some researchers (Altschuler, et. al:, 1967), the economics of exploiting the Fernie Group basal phosphorite horizon will become significantly more attractive.

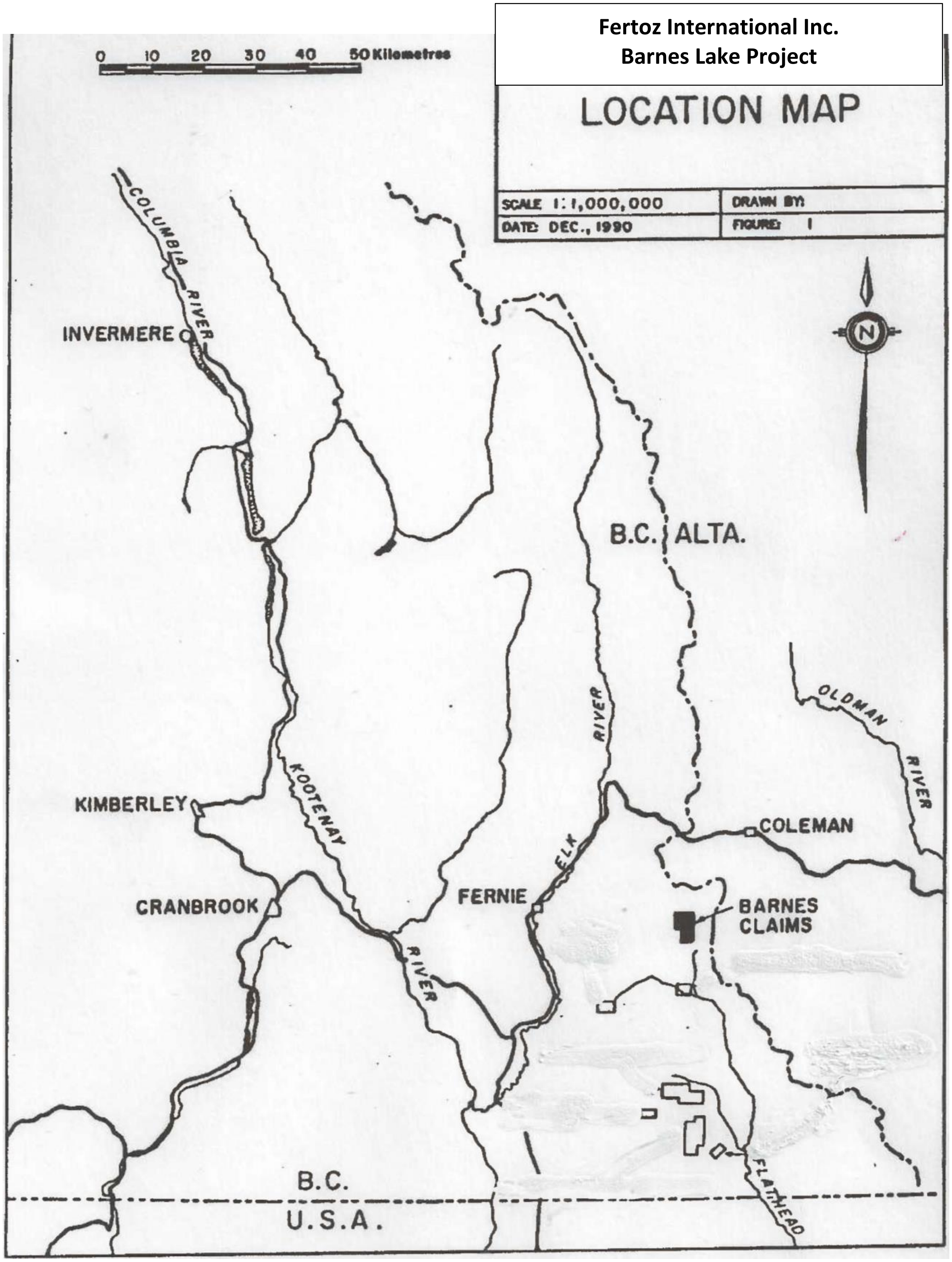


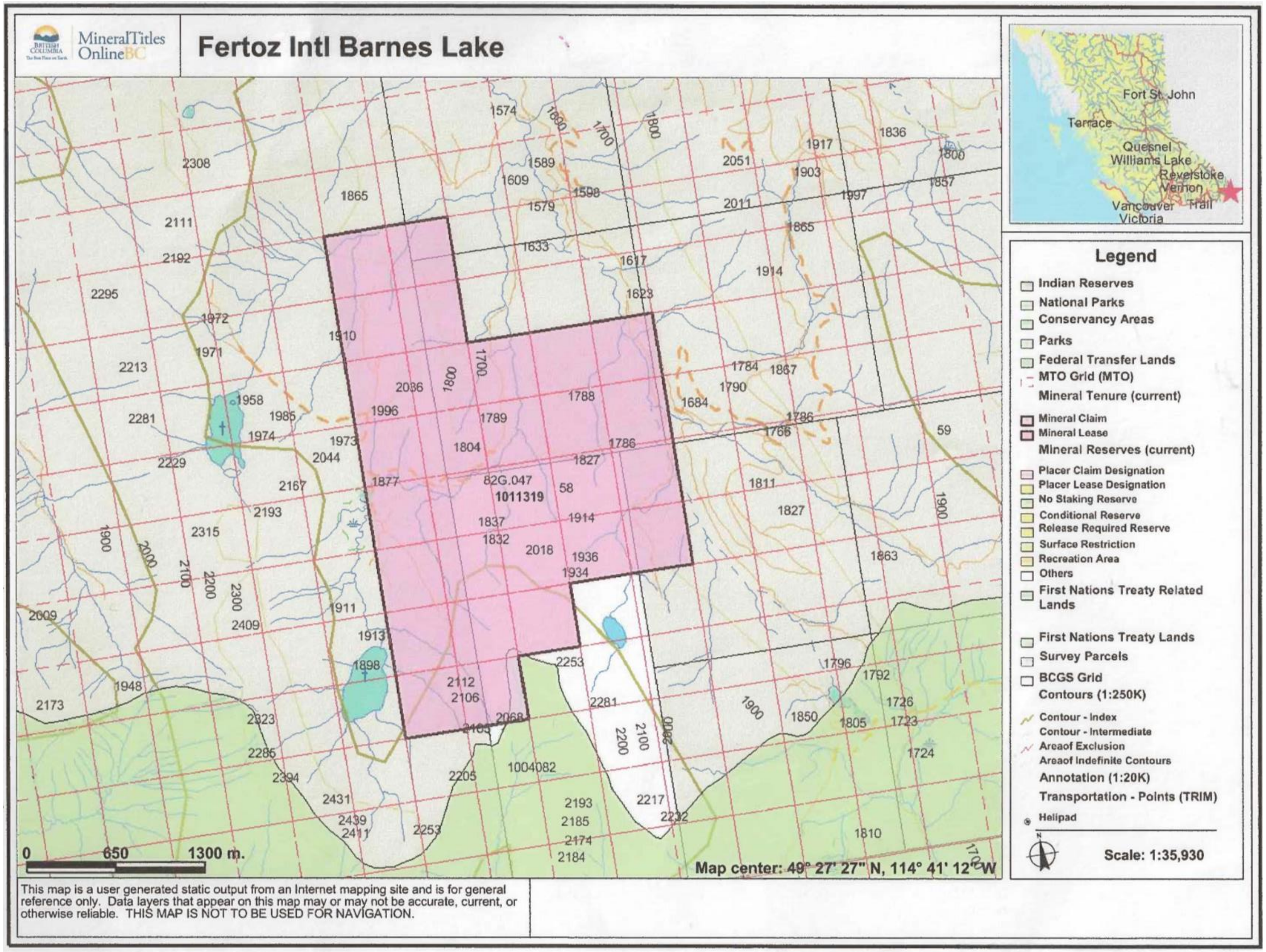
Figure 1 Location Map

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

The Barnes Lake claims are located in the Barnes Lake - Michel Creek area, Flathead region, Fort Steele Mining Division, approximately 40 kilometres south of the town of Sparwood and 27 kilometres east of Fernie (Figure 1). The eastern edge of the claims can be reached, by conventional vehicle, from Fernie and Sparwood by taking Highway 3 east for approximately 15 kilometres to Michel and then following the Corbin Mine raod south for approximately 30 kilometres to the Corbin townsite and coal mine. From the Corbin townsite the Michel Creek/Flathead Main haul road is followed south for around four kilometres and then a small road taken to the west that crosses Michel Creek. A four-wheel drive or all terrain vehicle is required to follow this road, an old exploration road, southwesterly for an additional 4.5 kilometres to the main showings.

Elevations on the property range from 1585 metres (5200 feet) to 2255 metres (7400 feet). Stands of spruce and fir are present at lower elevations: the area of the main showings is in alpine and subalpine terrain, some large fir are present but most of the area is above tree line.

Figure 2 Claim Map



MINERAL TENURE

The Barnes Lake property, 1 claim encompassing 1096 hectares was staked by Fertoz International Inc. in July 2012.

TABLE I
List of Claims

Name	Tenure #	Area (ha)	Current Expiry Date	Registered Owner
Barnes Lake	1011319	1096.00	July 19, 2016	Fertoz

Total 1096.00 ha

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.

HISTORY

Phosphatic horizons at the base of the Jurassic Fernie Group in southeastern British Columbia were discovered in 1925 (Telfer, 1933) and have been the subject of periodic exploration by Cominco (Kenny, 1977) and others since that time. Phosphate strata in the Barnes Lake area were (in the mid and late 1970's) explored by Western Warner Oils Ltd. and Medesto Exploration Ltd. and 262,000 tonnes of phosphate to a depth of 18 metres, outlined (Dorian, 1975; Pelzer, 1977; Dales, 1978). The phosphate potential of the area was also addressed in a number of recent academic and government studies (Butrenchuk, 1987a; 198733; Macdonald, 1985; 1987).

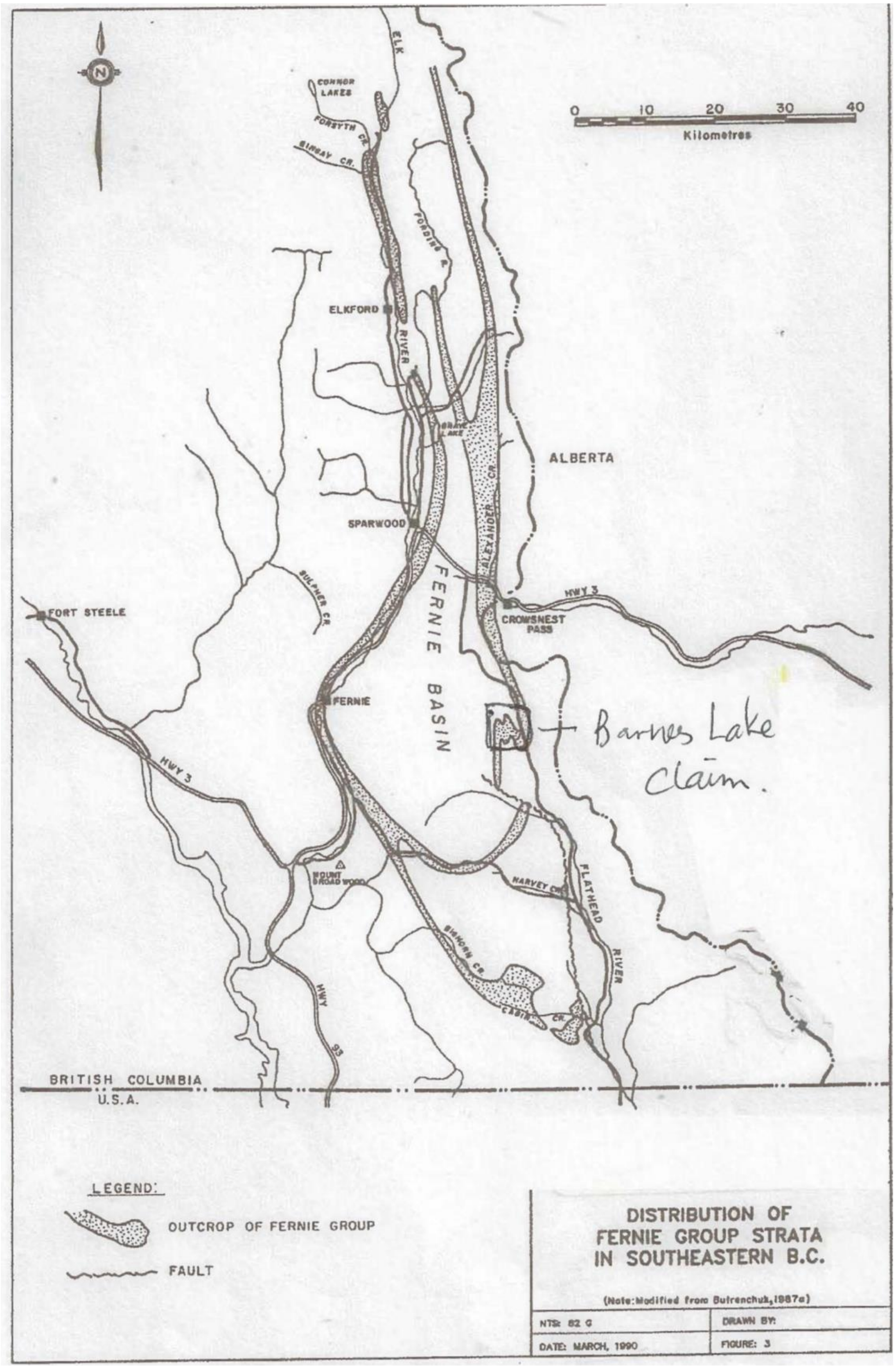


Figure 3 Distribution of Fernie Group Strata in Southern British Columbia

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Barnes Lake area is underlain by a series of predominantly marine strata which range in age from Devonian to Jurassic and non-marine fluvio-deltaic sediments of late Jurassic to Cretaceous age. Reconnaissance geological mapping in the region (Newmarch, 1953; Price,1965; 1964; 1962; 1961) has shown that these strata are now exposed in a broad, doubly plunging syncinorium, commonly referred to as the Fernie Basin. This synclinorium is broadly delineated by the distribution of the Jurassic Fernie Group in southeastern British Columbia (Figure 3): the structure is complicated by second order folds and later faults, both easterly directed thrusts and west-sidedown normal faults.

Phosphatic horizons (Figure 4) are known to occur at a number of intervals within the Paleozoic and Mesozoic stratigraphic section (Butrenchuk, 1987a; Kenny, 1977; Macdonald, 1987; Telfer, 1933). Phosphatic strata at the base of the Fernie Group are considered to have the best potential (Butrenchuk, 1987a; Macdonald, 1987).

Age	Group/Formation (Thickness,metres)	Lithology	Phosphatic Horizons	Thickness (metres)	Grade (% P_2O_5)
Cretaceous	Kootenay Fm.	-grey to black carbonaceous siltstone and sandstone; nonmarine;coal			
Jurassic	Fernie Gp. (+244)	-black shale,siltstone,limestone; marine to nonmarine at top -glauconitic shale in upper section -belemnites; common fossil	-approximately 60 metres above base low-grade phosphate bearing calcareous sandstone horizon or phosphatic shale -*Bajocian* -basal phosphate in Sinemurian strata; generally pelletal/oolitic; rarely nodular;1-2 metres thick; locally two phosphate horizons; top of phosphate may be marked by a yellowish-orange weathering marker bed.	1-2	11-30
		regional unconformity			
Triassic	SPRAY RIVER GP.: Whitehorse Fm.	-dolomite,limestone,siltstone			
	SPRAY RIVER GP.: Sulphur Mntn. Fm. (100-496)	-grey to rusty brown weathering sequence of siltstone, calcareous siltstone and sandstone,shale, silty dolomite and limestone	-nonphosphatic in southeastern British Columbia		
		regional unconformity			
Permian	ROCKY MOUNTAIN SUPERGROUP, ISHBEL GROUP: Ranger Canyon Fm. (1-60)	-sequence of chert,sandstone and siltstone;minor dolomite and gypsum;conglomerate at base -shallow marine deposition	-upper portion-brown,nodular phosphatic sandstone;also rare pelletal phosphatic sandstone (few centimetres to +4 metres) -basal conglomerate-chert with phosphate pebbles present (≤1 metre)	0.6 0.5-1.0	9.5 13-18
		unconformity			
	ROCKY MOUNTAIN SUPERGROUP, ISHBEL GROUP: Ross Creek Fm.(90-150)	-sequence of siltstone,shale chert,carbonate and phosphatic horizons areally restricted to Telford thrust sheet -west of Elk River,shallow marine deposition	-phosphate in a number of horizons as nodules and finely disseminated granules within the matrix -phosphatic coquinoid horizons present	0.4-1.0	1.7-6.0
	ROCKY MOUNTAIN SUPERGROUP, ISHBEL GROUP: Telford Fm. (210-225)	-sequence of sandy carbonate containing abundant brachiopod fauna;minor sandstone -shallow marine deposition	-rare,very thin beds or laminae of phosphate;rare phosphatized coquinoid horizon	0.3	11.4
	ROCKY MOUNTAIN SUPERGROUP: Johnson Canyon Fm. (1-60)	-thinly bedded,rhythmic sequence of siltstone,chert,shale, sandstone and minor carbonate; basal conglomerate -shallow marine deposition	-locally present as a black phosphatic siltstone or pelletal phosphate -phosphate generally present as black ovoid nodules in light coloured siltstone;phosphatic interval ranges in thickness from 1-22 metres -basal conglomerate (maximum 30 cm thick) contains chert and phosphate pebbles	0.2-0.3 1-22 1-2	3.0-4.0 0.1-11.0 14.2-21.2
		regional unconformity			
Pennsylvanian	SPRAY LAKES GP.: Kananaskis Fm. (±55)	-dolomite,silty,commonly contains chert nodules or beds	-locally,minor phosphatic siltstone in uppermost part of section		
	SPRAY LAKES GP.: Tunnel Mntn Fm. (±500)	-dolomitic sandstone and siltstone			
Mississippian	Rundle Gp. (±700)	-limestone,dolomite,minor shale, sandstone and cherty limestone			
	Banff Fm. (280-430)	-shale,dolomite,limestone			
Devonian-Mississippian	Exshaw Fm. (6-30)	-black shale,limestone -areally restricted in south-eastern British Columbia	-an upper nodular horizon -phosphatic shale and pelletal phosphate 2-3 metres above base -basal phosphate <1 metre thick		
Devonian	Palliser Fm.	-limestone			

FIGURE 4: STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY INCLUDING PHOSPHATE-BEARING HORIZONS IN SOUTHEASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA (modified from Butrenchuk, 1987a). Thickness not to scale.

REGIONAL STRATIGRAPHY

Upper Devonian strata exposed in the vicinity of the Fernie Basin consist of massive, grey, fine grained, cliff forming limestones of the Palliser Formation. These limestones are commonly mottled and locally interbedded with brown dolostones. They are overlain by the Devono-Mississippian Exshaw Formation, which predominantly consists of black, fissile shale, cherty shale, siltstone and minor limestone (Kenny, 1977). The Exshaw Formation is generally 6 to 30 metres in thickness (Figure 4). Four phosphatic horizons exist within the Exshaw Formation: the lowest is less than 50 cm thick and has grades of less than 9 per cent P_2O_5; the middle two horizons are both around one metre thick, have grades of up to 10 per cent P_2O_5 and are separated by approximately two metres of shale: and the uppermost phosphatic zone, which has very limited extent, contains grades which always exceed 15 per cent P_2O_5 and is always less than 15 cm thick (Macdonald, 1987).

The Mississippian Banff Formation has a gradational contact with the underlying Exshaw Formation. It is 280 to 430 metres thick and consists of dark grey, fissile shale and bands of argillaceous limestone that grade upwards into dark grey, massive, finely crystalline limestone and dolostone. The Rundle Group, which is also Mississippian in age, conformably overlies the Banff Formation and attains a thickness of approximately 700 metres. It consists of a series of resistant, thick-bedded crinoidal limestones, grey and black, finely crystalline limestones, dark, argillaceous limestones, dolostones and minor black and green shale (Butrenchuk, 1987a: Kenny, 1977).

Conformably overlying the Mississippian carbonates are Pensylvanian strata of the Spray Lakes Group which consist of a lower unit, the Tunnel Mountain Formation and an upper unit, the Kananaskis Formation. The Tunnel Mountain Formation comprises a uniform, monotonous sequence of reddish-brown weathering dolomitic sandstone and siltstone that attains a maximum thickness of 500 metres at its western margin, near the Elk River. The Tunnel Mountain Formation is disconformably overlain by the Kananaskis Formation which consists of light grey, silty dolostones and dolomitic siltstones and is generally around 55 metres thick. Chert nodules and intraformational chert breccias are found in the upper part of the section. Slightly phosphatic horizons, containing up to 9 per cent P_2O_5, are reported as rare occurrences within the Kananaskis Formation (Macdonald, 1987).

The Kananaskis Formation of the Spray Lakes Group is unconformably overlain by Permian strata of the Ishbel Group. Together, the Spray Lake Group and the Ishbel Group comprise the Rocky Mountain upergroup (Figure 4). The Ishbel Group, which has been correlated with the Phosphoria Formation in the western United States, consists of the Johnston Canyon, Telford, Ross Creek and Ranger Canyon formations, from oldest to youngest, respectively.

The Johnston Canyon Formation comprises a series of recessive weathering, thin to medium-bedded siltstones, silty carbonate rocks and sandstones, with minor shale and chert. It varies from 1 to 60 metres in thickness and commonly contains phosphatic rocks. Thin, intraformational, phosphate-pebble conglomerate beds are common throughout the formation and, locally, mark its base. Phosphate is present as black nodules in distinct horizons within the siltstones, locally cements siltstone beds and, locally occurs in pelletal siltstone or pelletal silty phosphorite beds which are slightly greater than 1 metre in thickness (Butrenchuk, 1987a; Macdonald, 1987). The pelletal phosphorites can contain up to 21 per cent P_2O_5, but are of limited distribution: the basal conglomerate is less than 50 centimetres thick and generally contains 3-4 per cent P_2O_5, only; the nodular and phosphate pebble-conglomerate beds can have cumulate thicknesses of up to 22 metres, but grades rarely exceed 10 per cent P_20_5 over a few 10s of centimetres.

The Telford and Ross Creek Formations, which attain thicknesses of 210-225 and 90-150 metres respectively, are of limited distribution, exposed only in the Telford Thrust, west of the Elk Valley in the Sparwood region. The Telford Formation consists of resistant-weathering, thick-bedded, sandy, oolitic and fossiliferous rocks. Rarely, slightly phosphatic horizons are present, with grades commonly around 11 per cent P_2O_5 across 30 centimetres. The Ross Creek Formation is composed of recessive, thin-bedded siltstone, argillaceous siltstone, minor carbonate and chert. Nodular phosphate horizons are present throughout this unit and are best developed in the upper portions. Locally, phosphatic coquinoid beds are also present. Reported phosphate grades are only 1.7 to 6 per cent P_2O_5 (Butrenchuk, 1987a; Macdonald, 1987).

The Ranger Canyon Formation, which can be up to 60 metres thick, paraconformably to disconformably overlies the Ross Creek Formation. It predominantly consists of resistant, cliff-forming, thick-bedded, blue-grey cherts, cherty sandstones, siltstones, fine sandstones and conglomerates. Minor gypsum and dolomite are also present. The base of the formation is marked by thin, phosphate-cemented, chert-pebble conglomerates that locally contain massive, phosphatic intraclasts. Phosphate also occurs as nodules in brownish weathering sandstone beds in the upper part of the formation. With the exception of phosphatic strata near the Fernie ski hill, most of the horizons are reportedly low grade: the highest values reported are 13.3 per cent P_2O_5 across 0.5 metres (Butrenchuk, 1987a; Macdonald, 1987).

Permian strata are unconformably overlain by the Triassic Sulphur Mountain Formation of the Spray River Group. The Sulphur Mountain Formation is between 100 and 496 metres thick and typically consists of rusty brown weathering, medium-bedded siltstones, calcareous and dolomitic siltstones, silty dolostones and limestones and minor shale. Locally, the Sulphur Mountain Formation is overlain by pale weathering, variegated dolostones, limestones, sandstones and intraformational breccias of the Whitehorse Formation. The Whitehorse Formation, which can be from 6 to 418 metres in thickness, is middle to upper Triassic in age and is the upper member of the Spray River Group. It is not present in most areas (Butrenchuk, 1987a).

The Jurassic Fernie Group unconformably overlies the Triassic strata. It consists of a lower zone of dark grey to black shales, dark brown shales, phosphates and minor limestones, siltstones and sandstones (the basal phosphate zone and equivalent Nordegg Member, Poker Chip Shales and the Rock Creek Member), a middle unit of light grey shale, calcareous sandstone and sandy limestone (the Grey Beds) and an upper unit of yellowish-grey to pale brown or dark grey weathering glauconitic sandstone and shale grading upwards into interbedded fine grained sandstone, siltstone and black shales (the Green and Passage beds). In southeastern British Columbia, the Fernie Group is 70 to 376 metres in thickness and generally thickens to the west (Freebold, 1957; Kenny, 1977; Macdonald, 1987; Price, 1965).

The base of the Fernie Group is marked by a persistent pelletal phosphorite horizon that is 1 to 2 metres in thickness and generally contains greater than 15 per cent P_2O_5; grades up to 30 per cent P_2O_5 have been found. It commonly consists of two pelletal phosphorite beds separated by a thin, chocolate brown to black phosphatic shale bed. The basal phosphorite rests either directly on Triassic strata or is separated from the underlying rocks by a thin phosphatic conglomerate. Phosphatic shales of variable thickness, generally less than 3 metres, overlie the phosphorites. The top of this sequence is locally marked by a yellow-orange bentonite bed. This part of the formation is Sinemurian in age and generally considered to be a lateral facies of the Nordegg Member and Nordegg equivalent beds. A second phosphatic horizon is present in the Bajocian Rock Creek Member, approximately 60 metres above the base of the Fernie Group. This zone is extremely low grade, generally containing less than one per cent

P_2O_5 and is often associated with belemnite-bearing calcareous sandstone beds (Butrenchuk, 1987a; Freebold, 1957; Macdonald, 1987).

The Kootenay Formation, of upper Jurassic to Cretaceous age, overlies rocks of the Fernie Group. It consists of dark grey carbonaceous sandstone, gritty to conglomeratic sandstone, siltstone, shale and coal and can be from 150 to 520 metres thick (Price, 1965).

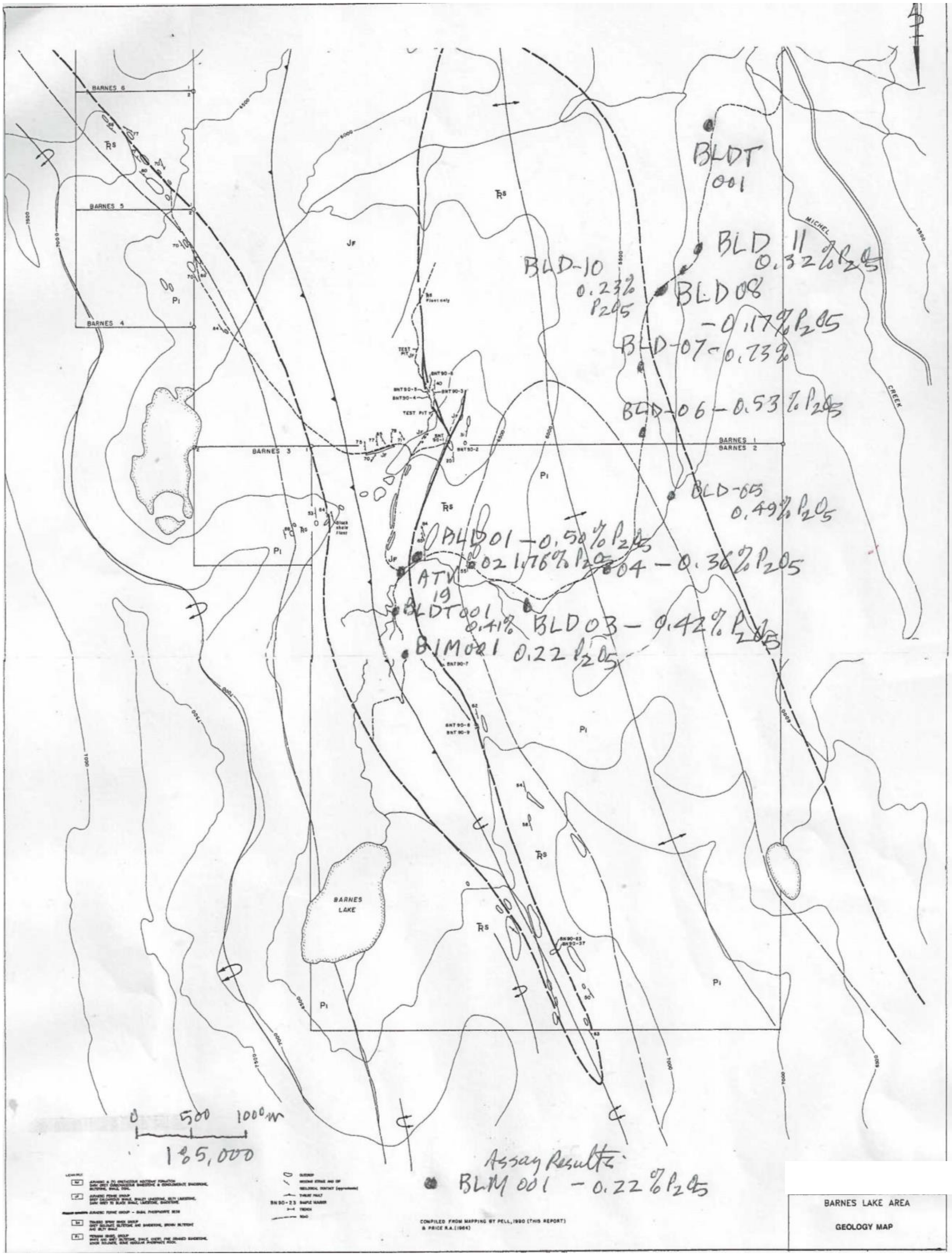


Figure 5 Detail Geology and Sample Location and Results

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Barnes Lake area is underlain by a sequence of sedimentary rocks which range from Permian to Lower Cretaceous in age (Figure 5). Geological mapping (using topographic base map + altimeter control) at a scale of 1:5,000, concentrated on locating the basal Fernie Group phosphorite horizon, which marks the Triassic/Jurassic boundary in this region.

STRATIGRAPHY

The Barnes Lake claims are underlain by strata correlative with the Ranger Canyon Formation of the Permian Ishbel Group, the Sulphur Mountain Formation of the Triassic Spray River Group and the Jurassic Fernie Group (Figures 5). Ishbel Group strata older than the Ranger Canyon Formation may also be present on the property, but little attention was paid to this part of the stratigraphy. Late Jurassic to early Cretaceous sandstones, siltstones and coal beds of the Kootenay Formation are exposed on a ridge crests on the northwestern corner of the claims (Figure 5).

Rocks assigned to the Ranger Canyon Formation are predominantly medium to thick bedded, cream to buff to light grey weathering, fine grained sandstones, siltstones and dolomitic siltstones with white to light grey fresh surfaces. Locally, thin cherty and chert nodule rich layers are present within the siltstones. Thin grey limey beds may also be present, interlayered with the siltstones and are particularly common at the top of the section, immediately underlying Triassic siltstones. These limey beds are locally fossiliferous, containing rugosan corals and possible crinoid fragments. At one location, along the main access road, dark grey siltstones containing black phosphate nodules were present near the top of the Permian section and were overlain by grey calcareous beds.

Rocks correlative with the Triassic Sulphur Mountain Formation in the Barnes Lake area are predominantly buff, yellowish-brown and chocolate brown weathering, thin to medium bedded siltstones and shaley siltstone with a grey to buff fresh surface. Horizons consisting of dark brown shale with thin siltstone interlayers are common within this formation and, throughout much of the property, occur at the top of the formation.

Fernie Group rocks are recessive weathering and for the most part not well exposed. Where the base of the Fernie is exposed and the section complete, it is marked by a phosphorite horizon that is commonly 1.1 to 2.1 metres thick. In many areas the top of the section has been eroded and therefore thicknesses impossible to estimate; locally, backthrusting has placed Triassic and basal Jurassic strata over Jurassic Fernie shales, disrupting the sequence (see BNT9O-1 & 2, Figure 5). The basal phosphorite horizon generally consists of poorly to well consolidated, gritty, pelletal phosphorite and shaley phosphorite capped by phosphatic shale. Trenches and hand pits at the southern part of the property revealed beds containing phosphate nodules within a pelletal phosphorite matrix (eg. BNT90-7, 8 and STN. BN90-23, Figure 5). Brown and black shales commonly overlie the phosphorites; locally, extremely hard, dark grey nodular siltstone layers occur within the shales immediately overlying the phosphatic sequence (see BNT90-7).

The monotonous, fissile black shales which overlie the basal Fernie phosphorites give way, upsection to black, brown and dark grey shales with interbedded boudinaged buff to orange weathering dolostones, buff fossiliferous fine-grained sandstones and light grey limestone beds. Further upsection light grey to yellowish grey calcareous shales occur within the Fernie Group.

On the northwestern corner of the property, gritty grey sandstones, siltstones and thin coal beds of the late Jurassic to Cretaceous Kootenay Formation crop out, but were not examined in detail.

STRUCTURE

The structure of the Barnes Lake are is dominated by a pair of north-northwest trending, upright to overturned anticlines and the intervening overturned syncline (Figure 5) which is cored, in the central and northern part of the property, by a thrust fault. At the south end of the property, parasitic folds on the limbs of these major structures affect outcrop patterns. Small backthrusts occur along the western limb of the easternmost anticline and locally disrupt phosphatic strata.

PREVIOUS TRENCHING

The Fernie Group rocks are generally poorly exposed; in order to measure sections through the basal phosphorite horizon it was necessary to dig trenches or pits to provide adequate sections. In the course of evaluating the economic potential of this horizon on the Barnes Lake claims, 57 samples were collected from 9 backhoe trenches and 2 hand trenches. The samples were analyzed for P_2O_5 using a gravimetric assay method, for yttrium using X-ray fluorescence (XRF) and for AU plus 33 trace elements, including some of the rare earths, using induced neutron activation analysis (INAA). As well, twenty-one samples were also analysed for major element oxide composition using the direct coupled plasma emission (DCP) method and for mercury using cold vapour atomic absorption (AA) analysis.

Nine trenches were dug using a John Deere 555 Backhoe. The trenches ranged from 3.2 to 29.6 metres in length, 1 to 4.3 metres in width and 0 to 3 metres in depth. The dimensions of individual trenches are summarized as follows:

Trench	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/Bank Height (m)	Material Moved (m^3)
BNT90-1	9.3	1-4.3	0-2.4	34.78
BNT90-2	12.3	1-1.5	1-2.6	26.03
BNT90-3	21.5	1	1-2.75	21.09
BNT90-4	3.3	1.3	1.8	7.72
BNT90-5	29.6	1	0-2.2	47.00
BNT90-6	13.3	1	0.4-2.8	8.86
BNT90-7	3.2	2.3	0-2.36	8.68
BNT90-8	5.35	1-3.2	2-3	28.93
BNT90-9	5.6	0.85-3.1	2-2	24.90
Total Volume of Material Moved				207.59m^3

Two hand trenches were also dug. These involved the removal of sloughed material from steeply dipping bank sections to clearly expose the phosphate strata.

Continuous samples across measured intervals were collected from all trenches. In the longer backhoe trenches, commonly more than one section was measured. Maximum depth attained by the backhoe was 3 metres: all samples collected may have been affected, to some degree, by surface weathering. Phosphate and yttrium results, from measured sections on the Barnes Lake claims are summarized as follows:

Summary of Measured Sections, Barnes Lake Claims

Section	Thickness+ (m)	Weighted Averages* P_2O_5 %	Y ppm
Hand Trenches			
BN90-23**	0.98	30.50	777
BN90-37**	0.65	27.29	658
Backhoe Trenches			
BNT90-1**	0.68	25.00	722
BNT90-2**	0.52	25.67	718

BNT90-3-1	1.11	23.16	629
BNT90-3-2	1.11	21.63	712
BNT90-4**	0.78	21.24	582
BNT90-5-1	1.24	23.73	643
BNT90-5-2**	0.75	25.14	758
BNT90-6**	0.87	24.89	712
BNT90-7	1.45	23.58	595
BNT90-8	1.62	20.94	493
BNT90-9	2.07	22.14	565

\+ Thicknesses quoted are all true stratigraphic thicknesses, either measured as such or calculated

* Measured sections are generally composed of a number of smaller interval samples; weighted averages, based on proportional sample thicknesses, were calculated to represent the yttrium and phosphate content of the entire section

** Incomplete section due to erosion or faulting

On the Barnes Lake claims, the stratigraphically complete measured sections average 22.53 per cent P_2O_5 and 606 ppm yttrium across an average thickness of 1.43 metres (1.11 to 2.07). One incomplete section contained an average of 30.5% P_2O_5 and 777 ppm Y across 0.98 metres. The values ranged from 2.66 per cent P_2O_5 and 98 ppm yttrium in shale layers within the phosphorite section to 32.18 per cent P_2O_5 and 1065 ppm yttrium in true phosphorites (Appendix 1).

In most trenches in the Barnes Lake area, the phosphorite horizon overlies orange to yellow clays (weathered Triassic siltstones) or interbedded buff to brown Triassic shales and siltstones. The lowest units commonly contain angular orange weathering fragments, probably derived from the underlying Triassic beds, that diminish in abundance upsection. The phosphorites are generally shaley to pelletal in nature and exhibit an increase in grade upsection until a fairly pure phosphorite, containing between 28 and 32% P_2O_5 is developed. Commonly, this high-grade phosphorite is black, pelletal (gritty textured) and overlain by increasingly shaley phosphorite and shale. Locally, (see trenches BNT90-7 & 8) phosphate nodules hosted in a pelletal phosphate matrix are developed in these high-grade beds. Incomplete sections exhibit similar trends, but are often complicated through mixing and erosion of units. In trenches BNT90-1 & 2 the phosphorite bed and a veneer of Triassic siltstones have been thrust westerly over very disrupted black shales and incomplete sections preserved.

All trenches were in phosphatic strata distributed along the western limb of the easternmost anticline (Figure 5). Particularly in the vicinity of Trenches BNT90-3 to 6 the beds are dipping roughly parallel to slightly steeper than the hillside. This dip slope setting suggests that, in this area, it may be possible to define a fairly large deposit that is easily exploited and requires only minimal removal of overburden. Shallow drilling could be used in this area to outline reserves to an acceptable depth.

An attempt was made to access the phosphate horizon on the western limb of the syncline at the north end of the property (on the Barnes 6 claim). An old exploration road leads to the Triassic/Jurassic contact in that area; however, the road was too steep and too badly washed out to be navigated by the John Deere backhoe and it was apparent that a larger machine would be required to reach the showings.

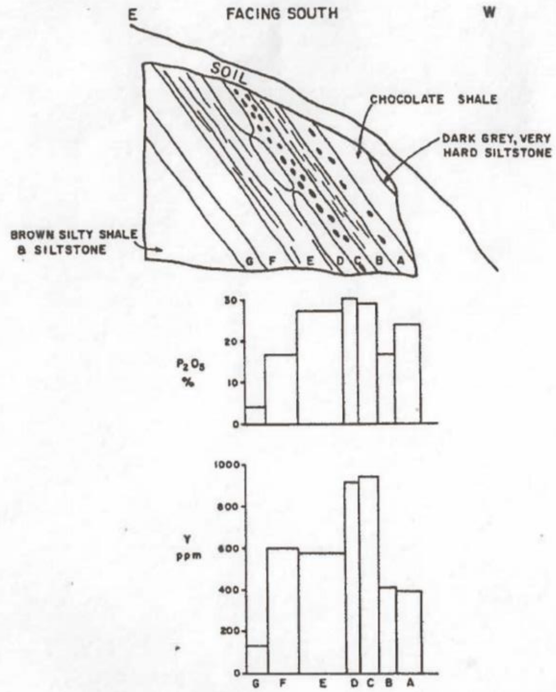
A number of samples were analysed for their major element compositions in order to see how they compare to industry standard specifications for fertilizer plant feed. The results for samples containing greater than 20% P_2O_5 are summarized below:

Sample Number	P_2O_5%	CaO/ P_2O_5	R_2O_3*/ P_2O_5	MgO%
BNT90-1A	29.93	1.37	0.19	0.42
BNT90-1B	29.96	1.37	0.20	0.42
BNT90-1C	24.56	1.46	0.26	0.42
BNT90-2A	30.50	1.38	0.17	0.34
BNT90-2B	23.11	1.43	0.35	0.51
BNT90-3-1C	30.26	1.39	0.17	0.35
BNT90-3-1D	24.17	1.46	0.29	0.42
BNT90-3-2C	29.79	1.40	0.19	0.37
BNT90-3-2D	22.71	1.42	0.33	0.44
BNT90-23A	31.39	1.39	0.16	0.29
BNT90-23B	32.91	1.39	0.12	0.23
BNT90-9B	30.53	1.48	0.16	0.33

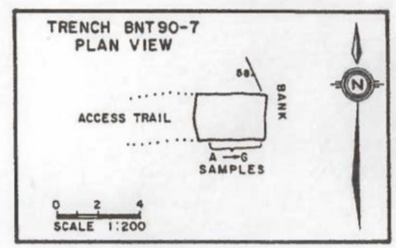
*$R_2O_3 = Al_2O_3 + Fe_2O_3 + MgO$

In all cases, the CaO/P_2O_5 ratios and MgO contents of the raw samples meet industry standard fertilizer plant feed specifications. In many samples, the P_2O_5 grades of the individual samples (not to mention averages for entire sections) are low and therefore some beneficiation would be necessary. The R_2O_3/ P_2O_5 ratios of the raw material exceed standard requirements, ranging from 0.12 to 0.35 where they need to be less than 0.1: the higher the phosphate content, however, the lower the ratio. This, and the fact that the major impurities are clays, suggests that beneficiation techniques should be able to reduce the deleterious compounds to the desired levels.

TRENCH BNT90-7 SECTION



A - SHALEY PHOSPHATE WITH HARD PHOSPHATIC NODULES.
B - BANDED SHALEY PHOSPHATE AND SHALE.
C - PHOSPHATE NODULES IN FISSILE PHOSPHATE MATRIX.
D - EXTREMELY HARD FINE GRAINED PHOSPHATE
E - FISSILE, GRITTY PHOSPHATE WITH RUSTY FRAGMENTS
F - BLACK, SANDY TO SHALEY PHOSPHATE WITH ABUNDANT RUSTY FRAGMENTS.
G - BROWN WEATHERED TRIASSIC SILTSTONE



SCALE 1:50 (metres)

FORMOSA RESOURCES CORPORATION

COLUMBIA PROJECT

TRENCH 90–7

NTS: 82-G-7E	BY: J.P./rwr
DATE: JAN.,1991	FIGURE: 6D

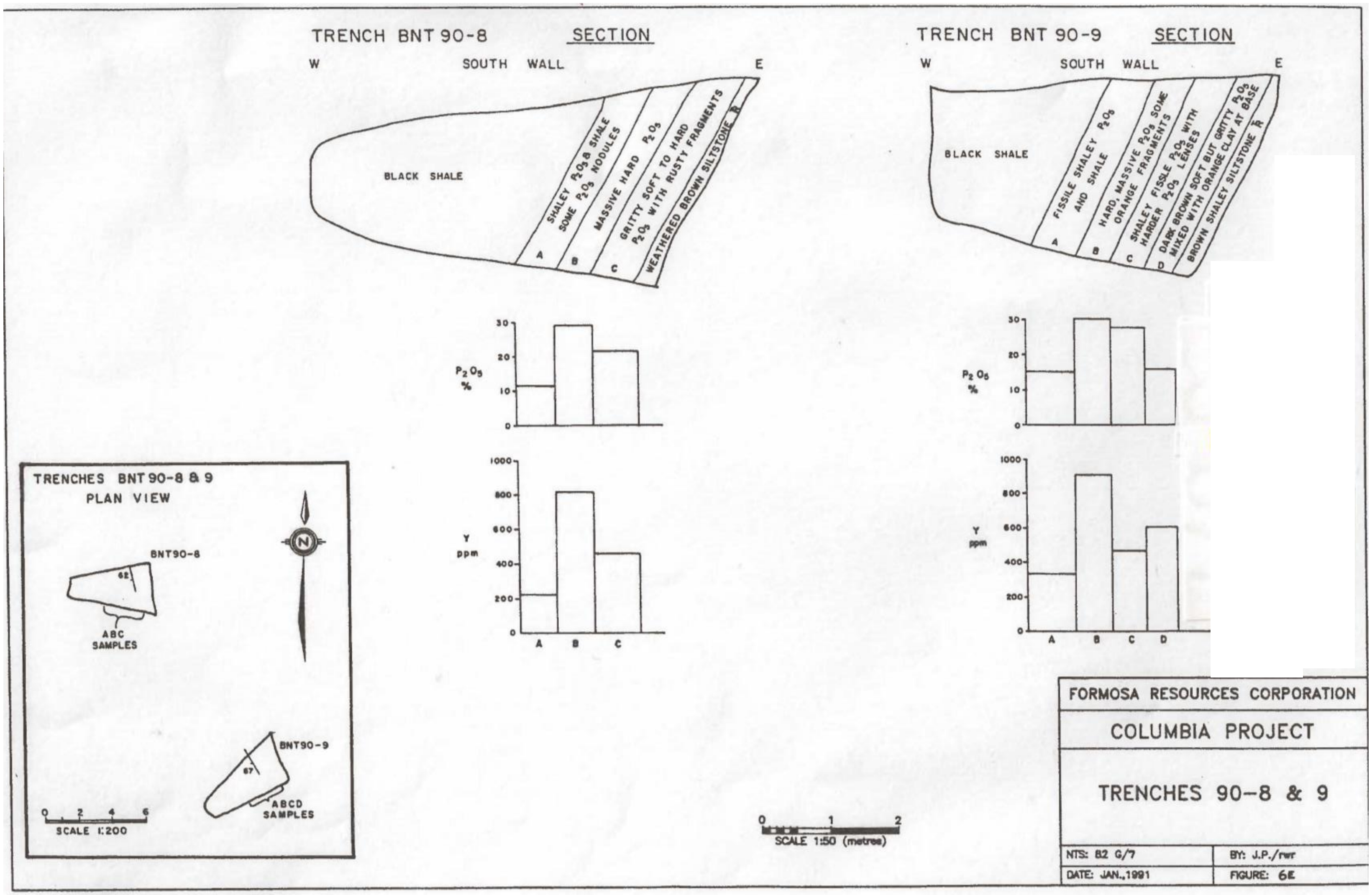

TRENCH BNT 90-8 SECTION
W SOUTH WALL E
BLACK SHALE
SHALEY P2O5 & SHALE SOME P2O5 NODULES
MASSIVE HARD P2O5
GRITTY SOFT TO HARD P2O5 WITH RUSTY FRAGMENTS
WEATHERED BROWN SILTSTONE
A B C
TRENCH BNT 90-9 SECTION
W SOUTH WALL E
BLACK SHALE
FISSILE SHALEY P2O5 AND SHALE
HARD, MASSIVE P2O5 SOME ORANGE FRAGMENTS
SHALEY FISSILE P2O5 WITH HARDER P2O5 LENSES
DARK BROWN SOFT BUT GRITTY P2O5 MIXED WITH ORANGE CLAY AT BASE
BROWN SHALEY SILTSTONE
A B C D
P2O5 %
Y ppm
TRENCHES BNT 90-8 & 9
PLAN VIEW
BNT90-8
ABC SAMPLES
BNT90-9
ABCD SAMPLES
SCALE 1:200
SCALE 1:50 (metres)
FORMOSA RESOURCES CORPORATION
COLUMBIA PROJECT
TRENCHES 90-8 & 9
NTS: 82 G/7
BY: J.P./rwr
DATE: JAN.,1991
FIGURE: 6E

Figure 8 General Google Image of Area

PROSPECTING 2013

The current program consists of reconnaissance prospecting, rock sampling and establishing access. Thirteen samples were collected and assayed. Work in June or 2013 was curtailed by unusually heavy rain which washed out the access road and the access was closed. Widespread flooding occurred in southeast BC and Alberta.

Results are generally low (see assay certificates in Appendix III) and sample location and P2O5 are plotted on Figures 5.

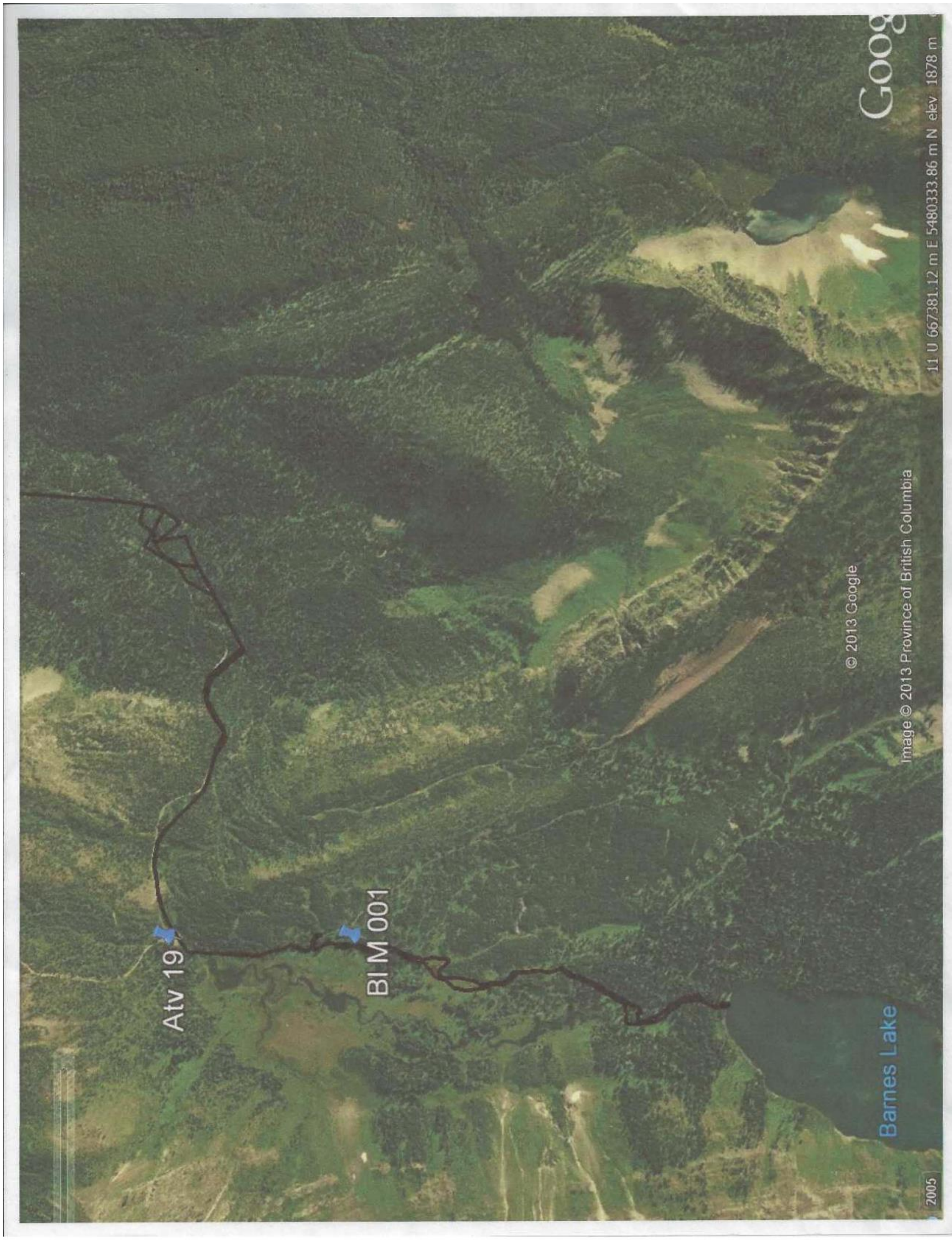


Figure 9 Garmin Map, General Location

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The Barnes Lake claims, which can be reached by road from Sparwood, B.C., is underlain by a series of Upper Paleozoic and Mesozoic strata that were deposited off the western margin of North America between the Permian and late Jurassic. Phosphatic strata occur at the base of the Jurassic Fernie Group, and in addition to P_2O_5, contain anomalous concentrations of yttrium. On the Barnes Lake claims, phosphorites (>12% P_2O_5) average around 660 ppm Y vs 260 ppm, which is the worldwide phosphorite average.

On the Barnes Lake claims, complete sections of the phosphatic strata are 1.11 to 2.1 metres in thickness and average 22.5 per cent P_2O_5 and 610 ppm yttrium. One incomplete section, where the upper beds were eroded away, was 0.98 metres in thickness and contained 30.5 per cent P_2O_5 and 777 ppm yttrium (Pell, 1990).

North of Barnes Lake, on the western limb of the easternmost anticline, an area was located where the phosphate horizon dips in a downslope direction at an angle approximately parallel to or slightly steeper than the slope: this scenario is favourable for exploiting the resource with minimal removal of overburden.

Beneficiation would be required to produce a product that would meet fertilizer plant feed specifications.

The work done to date has been preliminary and has not addressed questions such as the effects of surface weathering and the potential of changes in grade with depth from surface. As well, it will be necessary to examine the reality of extracting yttrium during phosphoric acid process before a final assessment can be made.

The current program consists of reconnaissance prospecting, rock sampling and establishing access. Thirteen samples were collected and assayed. Work in June or 2013 was curtailed by unusually heavy rain which washed out the access road and the access was closed. Widespread flooding occurred in southeast BC and Alberta.

Respectfully Submitted,

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

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

July 30, 2013

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 graduated in Honours Geology (B.Sc., 1973) from the University of British Columbia and the University of London, Imperial College, (M.Sc. 1977).

2. I have practiced my profession as an Exploration Geologist continuously since graduation and have been employed by such mining companies as McIntyre Mines Ltd., J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd., Carolin Mines Ltd. and TRM Engineering Ltd. I am presently employed by Homegold Resources Ltd.

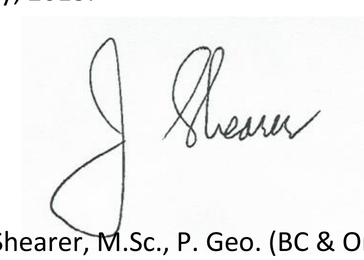
3. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (Fellow No. F439). I am also a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Geological Society of London and the Mineralogical Association of Canada. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (P.Geo., Member Number 19,279).

4. I am an independent consulting geologist employed since December 1986 by Homegold Resources Ltd. At Unit #5 2330 Tyner Street, Port Coquitlam, British Columbia.

5. I am the author of the report entitled “Prospecting Assessment Report on the Barnes Lake Property” dated July 30, 2013.

6. I have visited the property on June 16, 2013. I have carried out mapping and sample collection and am familiar with the regional geology and geology of nearby properties. I have become familiar with the previous work conducted on the Barnes Lake Project by examining in detail the available reports and maps and have discussed previous work with persons knowledgeable of the area.

Dated at Port Coquitlam, British Columbia, this 30th day of July, 2013.



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

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT of COSTS

July 30, 2013

Appendix II

Barnes Lake Property
Statement of Costs June 15 and July 15, 2013

		Total without GST
J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario), Project Supervisor		$ 700.00
1 days @ $700/day, June 16, 2013		
Dan Cardinal, B.Sc., P.Geo.,		1,950.00
3 days @ $650/day, June 16-18, 2013		
	Wages Subtotal	$ 2,650.00
Transportation		
Truck 1, 3 days @ $120/day		360.00
Truck 2, 4 days @ $120/day		480.00
Fuel		450.00
Hotel, 6 man nights @ $85/night		510.00
Meals, 15 man days @ $40/man day		600.00
Analytical - 13 samples @ $28/sample + 2 samples @ $24.05 ea		373.91
Milton Mankowske, 4 days @ $375/day, June 17-20, 2013		1,500.00
Denis Delisle, 4 days @ $325/day, June 17-20, 2013		1,300.00
Field Gear, GPS Units, 2 Way Radios		300.00
Data Compilation		700.00
Report Preparation		1,400.00
Word Processing		300.00
	Expenses Subtotal	$ 8,273.91
	Total	**$ 10,923.91**

Event #	5459367
Date Filed	July 17, 2013
Amount	$ 8,600.00
PAC	$ 3,579.53
Total Filed	$ 12,179.53

APPENDIX III

ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATES

July 30, 2013

Appendix III

Insert 13V734809
13V734800

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
(604) 696-1022

ATTENTION TO: JO SHEARER

PROJECT NO: BARNES LAKE

AGAT WORK ORDER: 13V734800

SOLID ANALYSIS REVIEWED BY: Yufei Chen, Analyst

DATE REPORTED: Jul 26, 2013

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 5

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.

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT Laboratories

AGAT WORK ORDER: 13V734800

PROJECT NO: BARNES LAKE

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.

ATTENTION TO: JO SHEARER

Lithium Borate Fusion - Summation of Oxides, XRF finish (201676)

DATE SAMPLED: Jul 10, 2013 | DATE RECEIVED: Jul 08, 2013 | DATE REPORTED: Jul 26, 2013 | SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

Analyte:	Sample Login Weight	Al2O3	BaO	CaO	Cr2O3	Fe2O3	K2O	MgO	MnO	Na2O	P2O5	SiO2	TiO2	SrO
Unit:	kg	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
BLD 01 (4535667)	1.12	6.29	0.06	6.37	0.01	2.00	2.78	4.03	0.76	0.93	0.50	64.5	0.48	<0.01
BLD 02 (4535668)	0.55	5.34	0.05	2.34	0.02	3.20	0.85	0.76	0.14	0.69	1.76	80.2	0.25	<0.01
BLD 03 (4535669)	1.39	7.24	0.03	1.12	0.01	1.83	3.28	0.66	0.49	1.00	0.42	80.1	0.50	<0.01
BLD 04 (4535670)	0.93	12.0	0.03	0.70	0.01	4.56	2.92	1.43	0.11	0.75	0.36	69.4	0.65	<0.01
BLD 05 (4535671)	0.83	8.49	0.03	0.91	0.01	3.08	2.54	0.89	0.13	0.47	0.49	76.4	0.51	0.01
BLD 06 (4535672)	1.15	8.51	0.03	1.01	0.02	3.33	2.51	0.82	0.16	0.49	0.53	74.8	0.49	<0.01
BLD 07 (4535673)	1.16	6.32	0.04	6.13	0.01	2.04	3.10	3.66	0.62	0.61	0.73	66.0	0.48	<0.01
BLD 08 (4535674)	2.33	9.97	0.04	8.01	<0.01	4.01	3.91	4.98	0.34	0.50	0.17	52.1	0.58	<0.01
BLD 09 (4535675)	3.36	11.0	0.04	7.24	0.01	4.60	4.32	4.62	0.32	0.44	0.20	51.7	0.62	<0.01
BLD 10 (4535676)	3.09	12.1	0.04	6.69	<0.01	4.58	4.73	4.29	0.40	0.39	0.23	51.8	0.63	<0.01
BLD 11 (4535677)	0.59	15.1	0.06	3.64	0.01	5.41	5.63	2.95	0.18	0.36	0.32	56.3	0.83	<0.01

Analyte:	V2O5	LOI	Total
Unit:	%	%	%
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	0.01	0.01	0.01
BLD 01 (4535667)	<0.01	10.16	98.9
BLD 02 (4535668)	0.01	3.58	99.2
BLD 03 (4535669)	<0.01	2.77	99.5
BLD 04 (4535670)	0.02	6.17	99.1
BLD 05 (4535671)	0.02	5.27	99.2
BLD 06 (4535672)	0.01	6.79	99.5
BLD 07 (4535673)	<0.01	9.20	98.9
BLD 08 (4535674)	0.02	13.6	98.2
BLD 09 (4535675)	0.02	12.8	97.9
BLD 10 (4535676)	0.02	12.5	98.4
BLD 11 (4535677)	0.03	9.81	101

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit

Certified By:

Quality Assurance - Replicate

AGAT WORK ORDER: 13V734800

PROJECT NO: BARNES LAKE

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.

ATTENTION TO: JO SHEARER

Lithium Borate Fusion - Summation of Oxides, XRF finish (201676)

	REPLICATE #1															
Parameter	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD												
Al2O3	4535667	6.29	6.31	0.3%												
BaO	4535667	0.06	0.06	0.0%												
CaO	4535667	6.37	6.43	0.9%												
Cr2O3	4535667	0.01	0.01	0.0%												
Fe2O3	4535667	2.00	2.00	0.0%												
K2O	4535667	2.78	2.80	0.7%												
MgO	4535667	4.03	4.05	0.5%												
MnO	4535667	0.76	0.77	1.3%												
Na2O	4535667	0.93	0.92	1.1%												
P2O5	4535667	0.50	0.50	0.0%												
SiO2	4535667	64.5	64.9	0.6%												
TiO2	4535667	0.48	0.48	0.0%												
SrO	4535667	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.0%												
V2O5	4535667	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.0%												
LOI	4535667	10.19	10.16	0.3%												

AGAT Laboratories

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FAX (905)501-0589
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Quality Assurance - Certified Reference materials

AGAT WORK ORDER: 13V734800

PROJECT NO: BARNES LAKE

CLIENT NAME: HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

ATTENTION TO: JO SHEARER

Lithium Borate Fusion - Summation of Oxides, XRF finish (201676)

	CRM #1															
Parameter	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits												
Al2O3	20.69	20.66	99%	90% - 110%												
BaO	0.04	0.04	100%	90% - 110%												
CaO	8.05	7.93	98%	90% - 110%												
Cr2O3	0.01	0.01	100%	90% - 110%												
Fe2O3	6.21	6.19	99%	90% - 110%												
K2O	1.66	1.65	99%	90% - 110%												
MgO	0.54	0.53	98%	90% - 110%												
MnO	0.108	0.110	101%	90% - 110%												
Na2O	7.10	7.15	100%	90% - 110%												
P2O5	0.131	0.118	90%	90% - 110%												
SiO2	49.9	49.5	99%	90% - 110%												
TiO2	0.287	0.285	99%	90% - 110%												
SrO	0.14	0.14	100%	90% - 110%												
LOI	23.6	23.6	100%	90% - 110%												

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Method Summary

CLIENT NAME: HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD. AGAT WORK ORDER: 13V734800

PROJECT NO: BARNES LAKE ATTENTION TO: JO SHEARER

PARAMETER	AGAT S.O.P	LITERATURE REFERENCE	ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUE
Solid Analysis			
Sample Login Weight	MIN-12009		BALANCE
Al2O3	MIN-200-12027		XRF
BaO	MIN-200-12027		XRF
CaO	MIN-200-12027		XRF
Cr2O3	MIN-200-12027		XRF
Fe2O3	MIN-200-12027		XRF
K2O	MIN-200-12027		XRF
MgO	MIN-200-12027		XRF
MnO	MIN-200-12027		XRF
Na2O	MIN-200-12027		XRF
P2O5	MIN-200-12027		XRF
SiO2	MIN-200-12027		XRF
TiO2	MIN-200-12027		XRF
SrO	MIN-200-12027		XRF
V2O5	MIN-200-12027		XRF
LOI	MIN-200-12021		GRAVIMETRIC
Total	MIN-200-12027		CALCULATION

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FAX (905)501-0589
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CLIENT NAME: HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
UNIT# 5-2330 TYNER STREET
PORT COQUITLAM, BC V3C2Z1
(604) 696-1022

ATTENTION TO: JO SHEARER

PROJECT NO: BARNES LAKE

AGAT WORK ORDER: 13V734809

SOLID ANALYSIS REVIEWED BY: Yufei Chen, Analyst

DATE REPORTED: Jul 29, 2013

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 5

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.

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Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 13V734809

PROJECT NO: BARNES LAKE

CLIENT NAME: HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

ATTENTION TO: JO SHEARER

Lithium Borate Fusion - Summation of Oxides, XRF finish (201676)

DATE SAMPLED: Jul 10, 2013 DATE RECEIVED: Jul 08, 2013 DATE REPORTED: Jul 29, 2013 SAMPLE TYPE: Soil

	Analyte:	Sample Login Weight	Al2O3	BaO	CaO	Cr2O3	Fe2O3	K2O	MgO	MnO	Na2O	P2O5	SiO2	TiO2	SrO
	Unit:	kg	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sample ID (AGAT ID)	RDL:	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
BLM 001 (4535686)		1.27	14.8	0.03	0.73	0.01	4.56	2.58	1.72	0.04	1.85	0.22	64.5	<0.01	0.56
BLDT 001 (4535687)		0.72	11.4	0.04	0.59	0.02	3.38	2.26	1.04	0.06	0.97	0.41	63.4	<0.01	0.68

	Analyte:	V2O5	LOI	Total
	Unit:	%	%	%
Sample ID (AGAT ID)	RDL:	0.01	0.01	0.01
BLM 001 (4535686)		0.02	7.86	99.5
BLDT 001 (4535687)		0.02	15.31	99.6

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit

Certified By:

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CLIENT NAME: HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD. ATTENTION TO: JO SHEARER

Lithium Borate Fusion - Summation of Oxides, XRF finish (201676)

	REPLICATE #1															
Parameter	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD												
LOI	4535686	7.86	7.89	0.4%												

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Quality Assurance - Certified Reference materials

AGAT WORK ORDER: 13V734809

PROJECT NO: BARNES LAKE

CLIENT NAME: HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

ATTENTION TO: JO SHEARER

Lithium Borate Fusion - Summation of Oxides, XRF finish (201676)

	CRM #1															
Parameter	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits												
Al2O3	20.69	20.64	99%	90% - 110%												
BaO	0.04	0.04	100%	90% - 110%												
CaO	8.05	8.02	99%	90% - 110%												
Fe2O3	6.21	6.24	100%	90% - 110%												
K2O	1.66	1.64	98%	90% - 110%												
MgO	0.54	0.53	98%	90% - 110%												
MnO	0.108	0.110	101%	90% - 110%												
Na2O	7.10	7.12	100%	90% - 110%												
P2O5	0.131	0.121	92%	90% - 110%												
SiO2	49.9	49.65	99%	90% - 110%												
TiO2	0.287	0.297	103%	90% - 110%												
SrO	0.14	0.14	100%	90% - 110%												
LOI	23.6	23.19	98%	90% - 110%												

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Method Summary

CLIENT NAME: HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.　　AGAT WORK ORDER: 13V734809

PROJECT NO: BARNES LAKE　　ATTENTION TO: JO SHEARER

PARAMETER	AGAT S.O.P	LITERATURE REFERENCE	ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUE
Solid Analysis			
Sample Login Weight	MIN-12009		BALANCE
Al2O3	MIN-200-12027		XRF
BaO	MIN-200-12027		XRF
CaO	MIN-200-12027		XRF
Cr2O3	MIN-200-12027		XRF
Fe2O3	MIN-200-12027		XRF
K2O	MIN-200-12027		XRF
MgO	MIN-200-12027		XRF
MnO	MIN-200-12027		XRF
Na2O	MIN-200-12027		XRF
P2O5	MIN-200-12027		XRF
SiO2	MIN-200-12027		XRF
TiO2	MIN-200-12027		XRF
SrO	MIN-200-12027		XRF
V2O5	MIN-200-12027		XRF
LOI	MIN-200-12021		GRAVIMETRIC
Total	MIN-200-12027		CALCULATION

APPENDIX IV

LIST of SAMPLES

July 30, 2013

Appendix IV

Sample	Type	Colour	Width	Height		Northing	Easting	Comments
ATV19						666605	5480963	
BLM001						66601.69	5480520.07	
BLD01	Float	Rusty Brown	10cm		Basalt	666671	5481013	Near or on trench?
BLD02	Float	Black	1cm		Shale			Beside BLD01, small black pieces not many
BLD03	Float	Dark brown	1-5cm		Shale	666692	5480609	Could be a trench or road deactivation 3mx20m E/W photo of trench
BLD04	Soil	Light brown		(beside BLD03)				Sandy clay, diggings from bottom of trench
BLD05	Soil	Light brown						Sandy clay near BLD04
BLD06	Soil	Light brown						Wet sandy clay taken on road cut
BLD07	Float	Tan-dark brown		5x10cm	Shale			Angular could be sub-crop
BLD08	Float	Black	1mx10cm		Shale	667655	5481901	½ way on trail to main road, seems to run for at least 2m long, bedded very compact has slight gas smell, samples up to BLD10 are od the same sub-crop
BLD09	Float	Black			shale			2m north of BLD08
BLD10	Float	Black			Shale			6m north of BLD08, tan brown shale is with sub-crop
BLD11	Float	Black			Shale	667651	5482033	About 50m NE of BLD08 on trail.
BLDT001	Soil	Medium brown				666653	5480573	