BRITISH COLUMBIA
The Best Place on Earth

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)]: **TOTAL COST:** $1,600.00

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

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): **YEAR OF WORK:** 2015

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5560721

PROPERTY NAME: West Harrison - Drs Point South

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

COMMODITIES SOUGHT:

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: New Westminster **NTS/BCGS:** 92H/12W

LATITUDE: 49 ° 38 ' " **LONGITUDE:** 121 ° 59 ' " **(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):
Hornfelsed Cretaceous meta-sediments intruded by 25MA old diorite stocks, mineralization is quartz veins containing arsenopyrite. Gold values are variable.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
Assessment Reports 18412, 18365

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			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	11	520683	1600
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:	$1,600.00

GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
on the

DOCTORS POINT (SOUTH) AREA
MX-7-121 PROVIDENCE MINE
EVENT #5560721
CLAIM: 520683

HARRISON LAKE REGION
NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Longitude 121°59'W/Latitude 49°38'N
NTS 92H/12W, 92G.9E
(92H.061 + 92G.070)

Prepared for

Homegold Resources Ltd
Unit 5 – 2330 Tyner Street
Port Coquitlam, B.C.
V3C 2Z1
Phone: 604-970-6402

Prepared by

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

July 1, 2015

Fieldwork Completed between July 15, 2014 and July 1, 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS and TABLES

ILLUSTRATIONS

TABLES

SUMMARY

Work in 2015 focussed on the southern part of the area of interest and consisted of geochemical sampling of rock types.

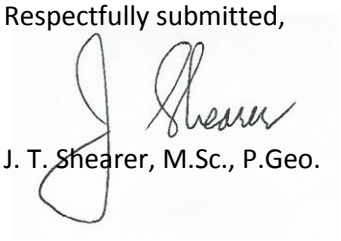
The Doctors Point (South) property consists of 1 mineral claim for a total area of 62.79 hectares and is at 121° 59'W longitude and 49° 38' N latitude in the New Westminster Mining Division approximately 75 air kilometres northeast of Vancouver and 15 kilometres southeast of the northern end of the west side Harrison Lake between Grainger Peak and Mount Breakenridge.

Gold was discovered in the Doctors Point area in 1975. Over 5490 metres of diamond drilling had been carried out in the period 1981 to 1985. The main drilling phase in conjunction with geology, geochemistry and geophysics was completed by Rhyolite Resources between 1981 and 1983. A mineralized zone was defined (Main Mineral Zone) that K. C. Fahrni, P. Eng., (March 1984) estimated to contain 113,600 tonnes of mineralized material averaging 2.16 g/tonne Au (0.063 oz/ton Au) and 6.17 g/tonne Ag (0.18 oz/ton Ag). This Inferred Mineral Resource calculation was carried out prior to the existence of NI43-101 and CIM definitions and standards. As such, the historic tonnage and grade of mineralized material should not be relied upon to represent a current mineral resource on the property. The Main Mineral Zone is described further in Section 6.1 of this report.

Epithermal quartz veins containing gold-pyrite and arsenopyrite are related to the intrusion and associated hornfels of five diorite to quartz-diorite stocks (dated at 25 Ma) associated with late-stage fracturing.

Aluminum values varied from 2.33% to 12.28T. Silica varied from a high of 34.72% to a low of 9.79%. Potassium values range from a low of 0.23% to a high of 4.67%. Mineralized shear zones may be associated with these altered rocks. Copper in sample SDR-15-11 assayed 0.21% Cu in altered lapilli tuff.

Respectfully submitted,



J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

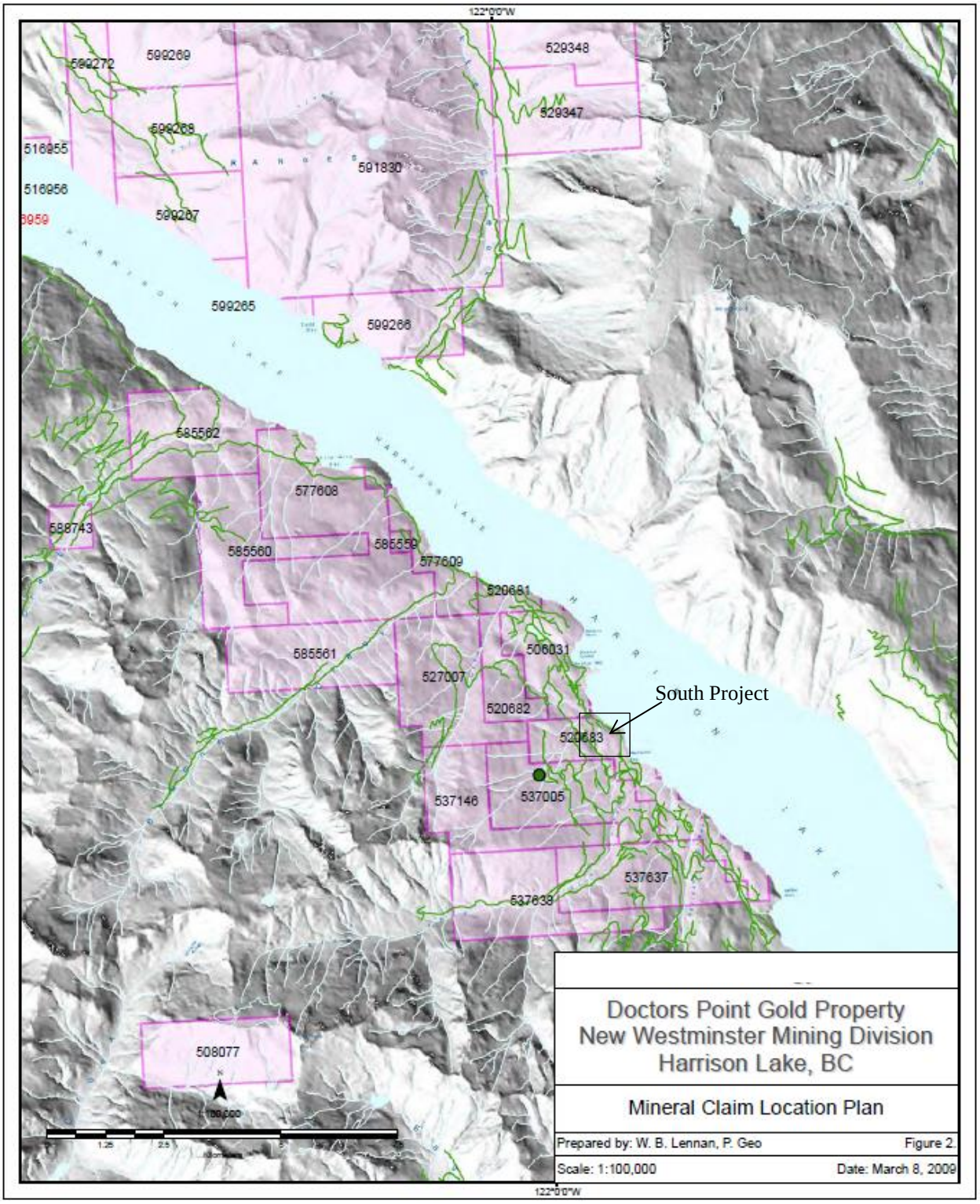

Doctors Point Gold Property
Prince Rupert
Terrace
Dawson Creek
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Prince George
Quesnel
Williams Lake
Kamloops
Vernon
Kelowna
Penticton
Courtenay
Comox
Port Alberni
Parksville
Nanaimo
Vancouver
Surrey
Chilliwack
Abbotsford
Victoria
Pacific Ocean
1:4,000,000
Kilometers
Doctors Point Gold Property
New Westminster Mining Division
Harrison Lake, BC
Location Map
Prepared by: W. B. Lennan, P. Geo
Figure 1.
Scale: 1:4,000,000
Date: March 8, 2009

INTRODUCTION

Work in 2015 focussed on the southern part of the area of interest and consisted of geochemical sampling of rock types.

The Doctors Point (South) property consists of 1 mineral claim for a total area of 62.79 hectares and is at 121^{o} 59'W longitude and 49^{o} 38' N latitude in the New Westminster Mining Division approximately 75 air kilometres northeast of Vancouver and 15 kilometres southeast of the northern end of the west side Harrison Lake between Grainger Peak and Mount Breakenridge.

The Harrison Lake shear zone is recognized (Journeay, 1989) to be an important structure in localizing economic gold deposits within southwest British Columbia. This gold belt, which includes the Doctors Point property is associated primarily with brittle fault systems along the western margin of the shear zone, and is offset to the north by younger northeast striking transcurrent faults. These northeast striking transcurrent faults may also be important structures in controlling the emplacement of epizonal, late Tertiary plutons and in tapping associated hydrothermal systems. These transcurrent faults may be providing the necessary structural control for localizing economic concentrations of both base and precious metals within the region.


122°00'W
599272
599269
529348
529347
599268
516955
591830
516956
599267
599265
599266
585562
577608
588743
585560
585559
577609
520681
506031
585561
527007
South Project
520682
520683
537146
537005
537637
537638
508077
Doctors Point Gold Property
New Westminster Mining Division
Harrison Lake, BC
Mineral Claim Location Plan
Prepared by: W. B. Lennan, P. Geo
Figure 2
Scale: 1:100,000
Date: March 8, 2009
122°00'W

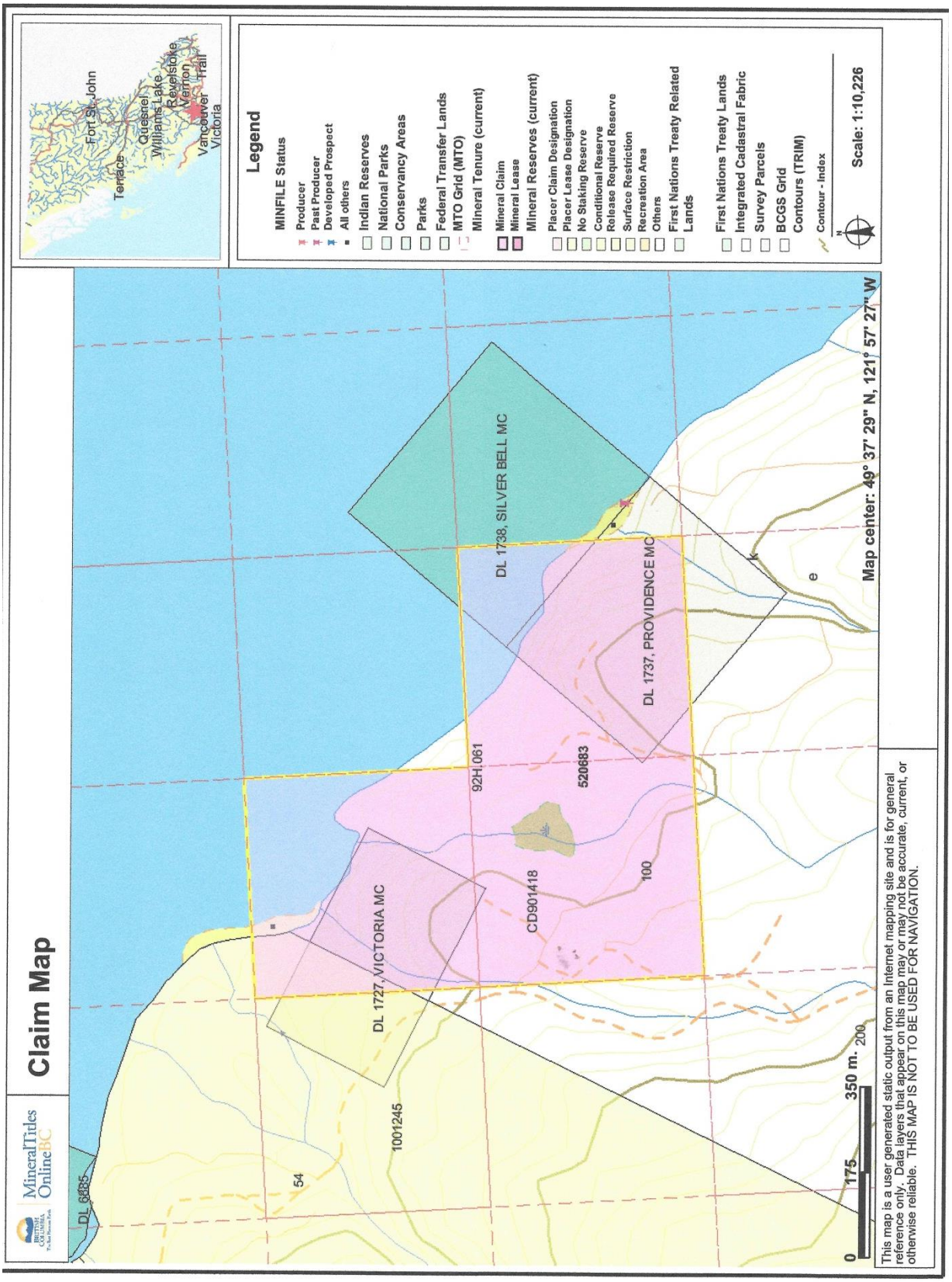


Figure 2a Detail Claim Map

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

The Doctors Point South property consists of 1 mineral tenure for a total area of 62.79 hectares and is at 121° 59'W longitude and 49° 38' N latitude in the New Westminster Mining Division approximately 75 air kilometres northeast of Vancouver and 15 kilometres southeast of the northern end of the west side Harrison Lake between Grainger Peak and Mount Breakenridge. The mineral tenures are presented on Figure 2 and are described as follows:

TABLE 1
List of Mineral Tenures

TENURE NUMBER	CLAIM NAME	OWNER	MAP NUMBER	CURRENT EXPIRY DATE	AREA (Hectares)
520683	Doctors Point South	Johan T. Shearer	092H.061	July 1, 2018	62.79
				Total Area in Hectares	**62.79**

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.

The property falls within the overlap of the traditional territories of the In-SHUCK-ch First Nations and the Sto:lo First Nations as described in First Nation Statement of Intent to negotiate treaties which have been submitted to and accepted by the B.C. Treaty Commission. The final boundaries have not been agreed to by the First Nations, the Province of British Columbia or the Government of Canada at this time. A permit to conduct exploration has been issued by the Ministry of Mines and Letters of Support have been received from the In-Shuck-Ch and Chehalis First Nations.

ACCESSIBILITY CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is accessible by logging roads via the Forestry road up the west side of Harrison Lake from Harrison Mills (at the Sasquatch Inn turn-off) to Weaver Creek for 52 km. Harrison Mills is located approximately 15 kilometres east of the municipality of Agassiz. Access to the other areas of the claims from the main logging road is by four wheel drive vehicles on branch roads. Access was limited on the access roads, however as previously noted, several of the small, former log haul roads are being reactivated in order to log second growth timber. Recent work has taken place to clear brush and other overgrowth from several former log haul roads on the nine mineral claims on property. This has provide access to areas of the property for geological mapping and soil sampling that have not received significant attention by past property owners.

FIELD and ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Samples for Assays were assayed by XRF methods.

Assays were conducted by using an XRF Unit factory calibrated (Cert No. 0154-0557-1) on October 30, 2013, Instrument #540557 Type Olympus DPO-2000 Delta Premium. The instrument was calibrated using Alloy Certified reference materials by ARM1 and NIS5 standards. Only certified operators were employed and that were experienced in XRF assay procedures. Read times were 120 seconds or greater.

The location of samples (both rock and soil) was located by the use of a Garmin GPS Map 76CSX unit which allows plotting of locations directly on maps in MapSource software and Google images at various scales.

EXPLORATION HISTORY

The first lode gold mining in the region began in 1897 at the Providence Mine. Three lodes were explored by a 45 metre shaft and 75 metres of tunnelling. Production from these workings for that year was 189 tons grading 1.35 oz/ton gold. There is a report of 55 tons of ore being mined in the late 1890's from Fire Mountain north of Harrison Lake but figures for the amount of gold recovered are not available.

In 1971 the volcanogenic nature of the Seneca polymetallic massive sulfide deposit near the Chehalis River was realized and interest in the general area increased. Riverstone Resources Ltd. last conducted work on the Seneca property in 1997.

The original mineral discovery at Doctors Point property was made by Mr. George Nagy in 1975. Between 1976 and 1981 various companies, (Cominco, Bow River Resources, Duval Corp., and Rapitan Resources), sampled and inspected the property. Reconnaissance examinations were made by B.P., Placer, Amax, and Welcome North. Sample results from Cominco, Bow River Resources, Duval Corp. and Rapitan Resources are as follows:

- Cominco reported: 0.09 oz/ton Au. over 16.0 ft.
- Bow River reported: 0.005-0.14 oz/ton from trenches and grab samples of 0.22 and 0.78 oz/ton Au.
- Duval reported: 0.16 and 0.44 oz/ton Au.
- Rapitan reported: 0.002-0.20 oz/ton Au and 0.2-5.55 oz/ton Ag

It is assumed that these figures relate to the grab samples collected from the "Main Mineral Zone".

Rhyolite Resources Inc.

In 1981, Rhyolite Resources signed an agreement with Nagyville Mining to purchase the mineral claims in existence at the time. Since that time, a detailed grid soil sampling, airborne magnetic survey with follow-up ground magnetic survey, I.P. survey over significant anomalies and detailed mapping have been completed. In addition 5490 metres of diamond drilling was completed up to August, 1984 primarily in the Main Mineral Zone. The detailed exploration of the property until that date had been under the supervision of Canadian Geoscience Corporation and Rhyolite personnel. The reader is referred to Progress and Recommendation reports listed in the references section of the report (Section 21). A summary of the mineralized material development and waste material thickness is described in Mr. K.C. Fahrni's P.Eng. report of April 9, 1984. Fahrni reports "The detailed drill program has defined a tabular body of mineralized material about 9700 square m area with an average thickness of 4.3 m." Fahrni also reports that "The tonnage of mineralized material is calculated to be 113,651 tonnes. The grade in place averages 2.16 grams per tonne and 6.4 grams per tonne in silver." The tonnage and grade of the mineralized material was calculated by using the cross-sectional method described by Mr. K.C. Fahrni in his report of April 9, 1984 as "areas of influence for each borehole have been marked on a plan and each area determined. From the sections, vertical thickness of the mineralized zone at each drill hole and the depth of barren material lying above the zone were measured. This information with the averaged assay values of the zone for each drill hole was tabulated." The author has reviewed this report and has observed that the calculations performed by Fahrni in April 1984 were detailed and reflect the results of the detailed drill program (15 m grid spacing) that was conducted by Rhyolite Resources Inc. The author considers the results to be reliable for the methodology used; however, the historical estimate provided by Mr. K.C Fahrni in his report of April 9, 1984 used a descriptor (mineralized material) different from those currently provided by the CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (November 22, 2005). Although this mineralized material calculation was carried out prior to the existence of NI43-101 and CIM definitions and standards, the detailed drill spacing previously noted and extensive exploration work within the Main Mineral Zone indicates the historic mineral resource is compliant with the current NI43-101 standards and CIM definition of an Inferred Mineral Resource (NI43-101 s.2.4(c). The author has not recalculated Fahrni's April 1984 mineralized material estimate as this was beyond the scope of work for Academy Ventures Inc. August 2006 exploration program and as such, the historic calculation on

mineralized material by Fahrni (1984) should not be relied upon to represent the current mineral resources on the property.

The history of drilling by Rhyolite Resources Inc. on the Main Mineral Zone began in 1981 with an initial drill hole program that began in the diorite immediately east of the gold bearing exposures in the Road Cut. This program did not meet with much success until it was extended to the north to the contact of the diorite intrusive.

Here hole 81R-8, encountered volcanic breccia and hornfels with a bleached, silicified zone carrying interesting gold grades averaging 0.21 ounces per ton in gold over a width of 4 m. The following year (1982) a 15m square grid pattern of vertical holes was begun. Results from the 14 holes drilled were spotty but encouraging. The grid was expanded in 1983 to determine limits of mineralization to the north and west. The diorite contact formed a boundary on the south east side. Additional holes were drilled to give a total of 72 holes. Within the area tested, a smaller block of 43 drill holes has defined a continuous lens of mineralized material.

A summary list of the drill holes installed on the property since 1981 by Rhyolite Resources Inc. are presented on Table 2 as follows:

TABLE 2
Summary of Drill Holes

Hole #	Latitude	Departure	Elev.	Dip	Bearing	Length	Exploration Area
81R-1	2000	1000	127	-90	--	49.4	Diorite Plug Zone
81R-2	1999	999	127	-60	Due W	101.9	Diorite Plug Zone
81R-3	1975	1015	127	-60	Due W	96.6	Diorite Plug Zone
81R-4	1975	1016	127	-80	Due W	68.9	Diorite Plug Zone
81R-5	1950	1030	126	-55	Due W	61.9	Diorite Plug Zone
81R-6	1950	1031	126	-80	Due W	42.4	Diorite Plug Zone
81R-7	1935	1080	123	-55	Due W	71.0	Diorite Plug Zone
81R-8	2067	986	127	-52	Due W	109.7	Main Mineral Zone
81R-9	2067	987	127	-80	Due W	50.6	Diorite Plug Zone
81R-10	2032	981	125	-50	Due W	45.1	Diorite Plug Zone
81R-11	2032	982	125	-80	Due W	25.6	Diorite Plug Zone
81R-12	2092	902	131	-80	Due E	105.8	Main Mineral Zone W.
81R-13	2092	904	131	-50	Due E	61.0	Main Mineral Zone W.
Total for 1981 ..... 889.9 metres							
82R-1	2062	966	126	-90	--	30.5	Main Mineral Zone
82R-2	2048	966	125	-90	--	30.5	Main Mineral Zone
82R-3	2047	950	126	-90	--	30.5	Main Mineral Zone
82R-4	2062	950	128	-90	--	30.5	Main Mineral Zone
82R-5	2079	978	125	-90	--	30.5	Main Mineral Zone
82R-6	2078	966	127	-90	--	30.5	Main Mineral Zone
82R-7	2078	951	126	-90	--	30.5	Main Mineral Zone
82R-8	2094	995	125	-90	--	35.0	Main Mineral Zone
82R-9	2078	990	126	-90	--	30.5	Main Mineral Zone
82R-10	2017	983	127	-90	--	30.5	Diorite Plug
82R-11	2031	967	124	-90	--	30.5	Diorite Plug
82R-12	2018	971	125	-90	--	30.5	Diorite Plug
82R-13	2093	966	129	-90	--	30.5	Main Mineral Zone

Hole #	Latitude	Departure	Elev.	Dip	Bearing	Length	Exploration Area
82R-14	2094	980	129	-90	--	30.5	Main Mineral Zone
82R-15	2094	950	128	-90	--	30.5	Main Mineral Zone
82R-16	2109	966	128	-90	--	106.7	Main Mineral Zone
82R-17	2061	957	128	-90	--	14.9	Main Mineral Zone
82R-18	2049	974	125	-90	--	15.2	Diorite Plug
82R-19	2048	957	126	-90	--	15.6	Main Mineral Zone
82R-20	2761	551	176	-90	--	65.8	North Mill Site
82R-21	2800	479	172	-90	--	149.7	North Mill Site
82R-22	2515	1105	20	-90	--	143.6	Lake Cut Area
Total for 1982 .....973.5 metres							
83RL-1	2543	1155	21	-90	--	31.3	Lake Cut Area
83RL-2	2586	1155	16	-90	--	31.1	Lake Cut Area
83RL-3	2535	1141	18	-90	--	30.5	Lake Cut Area
83RL-4	2515	1126	15	-90	--	30.8	Lake Cut Area
83RL-5	2490	1114	14	-90	--	31.1	Lake Cut Area
83RL-6	2454	1079	18	-90	--	30.5	Lake Cut Area
83RL-7	2027	1235	60	-90	--	33.5	South Contact Zone
83RL-8	1630	1124	95	-90	--	85.3	South Contact Zone
83R-36	3105	201	175	-90	--	61.6	North Mill Site
83R-37	3117	137	193	-980	--	44.8	North Mill Site
83R-38	3117	138	193	-67	S 80 E	47.6	North Mill Site
83R-39	3133	134	193	-52	Due E	96.9	North Mill Site
83R-40	3103	163	180	-90	--	60.0	North Mill Site
83R-41	3030	166	176	-90	--	46.0	North Mill Site
83R-42	3048	175	176	-46	N 85 E	116.1	North Mill Site
83R-43	3075	360	173	-90	--	32.9	North Mill Site
83R-44	1895	1030	99	-90	--	106.7	South Contact
83R-45	3075	359	173	-45	N 85 W	109.7	North Mill Site
83R-46	2941	495	174	-90	--	61.0	North Mill Site
83MT-1	2077	967	127	-90	--	15.8	Main Mineral Zone
83MT-2	2076	965	127	-90	--	15.2	Main Mineral Zone
83R-47	1886	1227	52	-90	--	61.3	South Contact
83R-48	2109	1337	15	-90	--	64.3	South Contact
83R-49	2063	993	111	-90	--	56.7	Main Mineral Zone
83R-50	2079	994	113	-90	--	48.2	Main Mineral Zone
83R-51	2204	980	99	-90	--	33.8	Main Mineral Zone
83R-52	2220	968	97	-90	--	31.9	Main Mineral Zone
83R-53	2202	996	92	-90	--	33.5	Main Mineral Zone
83R-54	2208	994	92	-60	Due E	30.5	Main Mineral Zone
83R-55	2141	1036	109	-90	--	56.7	Main Mineral Zone
83R-56	2142	1037	109	-55	N 45 E	54.9	Main Mineral Zone
83R-57	2170	947	120	-90	--	46.3	Main Mineral Zone
83R-58	2154	938	122	-90	--	31.1	Main Mineral Zone
83R-59	2169	921	124	-90	--	34.1	Main Mineral Zone
83R-60	2184	934	123	-90	--	31.1	Main Mineral Zone

Hole #	Latitude	Departure	Elev.	Dip	Bearing	Length	Exploration Area
83R-61	2185	908	128	-90	--	39.6	Main Mineral Zone
83R-62	2211	911	122	-90	--	61.3	Main Mineral Zone
83R-63	2171	935	121	-90	--	40.2	Main Mineral Zone
83R-64	2199	923	121	-90	--	30.5	Main Mineral Zone
83R-65	2184	950	117	-90	--	34.1	Main Mineral Zone
83R-66	2155	924	121	-90	--	34.1	Main Mineral Zone
83R-67	2149	954	122	-90	--	36.3	Main Mineral Zone
83R-68	2118	994	121	-90	--	42.7	Main Mineral Zone
83R-69	2020	1530	-	-90	--	61.0	South Contact
834-70	1934	1312	37	-90	--	48.5	South Contact
Total for 1983 .....3926.7 metres							
Total Drilling to 1984 .....5790.1 metres in 115 holes (18997.3 feet)							

Mr. Fahrni recommended further drilling and geophysical evaluation.

Past Soil Geochemistry

The Main Mineral Zone area was covered with detailed soil samples in 1981 and 1982. Numerous anomalous trends are indicated. During the 1983 season, the northern part of the claim block was covered by soil samples which followed east-west 50 metre lines spaced at intervals of 30m. The samples were analyzed by Min-En Laboratories using inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES). Separate analyses for gold were made with aqua regia digestion and atomic absorption measurement. In total, 1739 samples were taken. In the area covered there were 77 gold results which could be considered anomalous at values equal to or better than 35 ppb. The highest value was 8400 ppb. Anomalous gold shows a moderate correlation with higher arsenic values but many anomalous arsenic samples show no significant gold content. The anomalous gold samples group into a number of north-west trending linear anomalies, some corresponding with magnetic and IP anomalies.

The geochemical survey conducted on the Doctors Point Gold property in 1988 consisted of the collection of 2,600 soil samples and 174 rock samples; 1,448 soils and 174 rocks were collected in the central area. The remaining 1.152 soils were collected on the South Grid. The soils were collected form the “B”; horizon wherever possible from a depth of between 3 to 50 centimetres.

The soil samples were delivered to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver where they were dried and screened to -80 mesh. Copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, silver were analyzed by ICP for all samples. The ICP assay involves the digestion of 0.500 grams of the sample with 3ml of 3-1-2 HCl-HNO_3-H_2O acid at 95°C for one hour. This sample is then diluted to 10ml with water. The soils were also analyzed for gold by acid leach and Atomic Absorption, by Acme Analytical labs.

The plot of the gold geochemistry for the north grid outlines a strong northwest trending zone of anomalies traceable over a 2.5 kilometre length. Gold values in this region range up to 4,140 ppb in the area of the “Main Mineral Zone” between lines 19+00N and 23+00N. The two other areas of highest gold values occur over the “South Swamp-Pylon Zone” and the “North Zone”. Quartz veins containing anomalous gold are exposed in these locations.

Several spot anomalies occur throughout the area covered by the northern grid. Mapping failed to reveal the source of these gold anomalies. Some trenching or geophysical work is required over the more interesting anomalies in order to locate their source.

The arsenic plot confirms the trend noticed in the gold plots, but is present as a much larger halo. The values range from 2 to 8,368 ppm with the higher values being found over the three known area of quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite veining. Largely coincident with these anomalies are higher silver, copper, and lead values.

The gold anomalies on the southern grid are subtly different to those to the north. These anomalies although less intense, have a significantly lower arsenic association. At the RN mine near Harrison Hot Springs, there is also a lower arsenic response in pyrrhotite-gold mineralized areas. This lower response has been attributed to a higher temperature style of vein mineralization. This style of mineralization may be present on this southern area, and if so this may explain the high magnetic anomaly in the area. This area is perhaps a potential zone of large tonnage gold mineralization comparable to the "Main Zone.

Past Geophysical Surveys

On September 20, 1983, an airborne geophysical survey of the Doctors Point Gold Property was flown as part of a regional survey with two other companies interested in adjoining ground.

The survey system transported by helicopter continuously reads magnetic and electromagnetic information and records it along with ground position as determined by altimeter and video cassette recorder. About 320 km of survey was required to cover all of the land holdings (White & Pezzat, 1983).

The magnetometer shows a very broad relationship between known areas of gold mineralization and magnetic values of 1,500 to 1,700 gammas. Magnetic trends define geological boundaries in a general way. A large crescent shaped anomaly with values from 1,400 to 1,600 gammas was located about 3 km due south of the main showings in the Trio Creek area which was accessible by a logging road on which some mineralized float had been found previously.

A ground IP and Magnetometer survey was carried out from October 17 to November 9, 1983 (White and Candy, January 7, 1984).

The ground magnetic surveys were carried out as a follow-up of the airborne work. An area covering the part of the claim which has been tested by geochemistry and drilling was surveyed with east-west lines spaced at 50m with readings by the proton procession magnetometer at 15m intervals. The surveyed area reaches from the south contact area of the Main Mineral Zone to the North Mill Site area with a width of about 1,000m. The Main Mineral Zone corresponds with magnetic readings of from 1,800 to 2,800 gammas. The southern and smaller diorite bodies are defined by areas of lower magnetic values, mainly from 800 to 1,400 gammas, but with local highs to 2,200 gammas. The northern diorite body is more magnetic with gamma values over 2,000. In the volcanics two interesting but narrow anomalies with north west trends lie about 500m north of the main mineral zone with highs of 2,800 gammas. At 300m to the north-west of these a well-defined 3-line north westerly trending anomaly occurs with a high of 4,200 gammas. The North Mill Site area where some gold mineralization has been recorded is partly underlain by the large northern diorite intrusive body which extends from the lake shore. Magnetic values are from 1,800 to 3,500 gammas. In the south contact zone, the peninsula on the south side of Doctors Bay shows magnetic values up to 5,200 gammas in a complex group of magnetic contours.

A magnetically anomalous zone lies beyond the west contact of the intermediate sized diorite body at about 650m in a 300° Az direction from the main mineral zone with magnetic values above 2,000 gammas.

The principal IP survey was limited to the immediate vicinity of the Main Mineral Zone and the south contact zone of the Main Mineral Zone, an area about 500m square. The east-west lines are 100m apart with 25m stations read at various spacings to develop depth. The main mineralized zone shows chargeability factors of from 35 to 45. Chargeability in the diorite bodies is from 7 to 30 msec.

Several north-westerly trending anomalies with chargeabilities over 50 milliseconds lie down hill from the Main Mineral one, about at its outcrop in a line about 500m long which cuts through the diorite plug. An anomaly at depth occurs at the diorite contact on the peninsula to the south of Doctors Bay.

Several short vertical drill holes have been drilled on or near these anomalies without encountering interesting mineralization. As depth indications suggest steep inclinations to structures, inclined drilling may be more productive.

Two trial IP lines were run on the crescent shaped magnetic anomaly to the south. Three chargeability readings over 40 were obtained but only one showed corresponding low resistivity, this being at station 1,560 W, on auxiliary line 00N. No further work was carried out by Rhyolite Resources Inc.

Past Metallurgical Testing

A composite sample was provided to Lakefield which was obtained from two HQ core holes which were drilled adjacent to hole 82-R-6 in the southern part of the Main Mineral Zone. The historical metallurgical testing is described in Section 16 of this report.

Harrison Gold Mines Ltd.

In November 1984 an option agreement was signed with Harrison Gold Mines Ltd. to explore, drill and develops the mineral potential of the claim groups. A minor percussion drill program, geophysical survey, and data acquisition was completed.

Heritage Petroleums Inc.

In 1985 Heritage Petroleums Inc. optioned the claims and drilled 5 holes 1.5 kilometres north of the Main Mineral Zone at the North West End of the North Mill Site and 3 holes at the south end of a swamp currently referred to as the South Swamp – Pylon Zone (south end of the North Mill Site area) in a in the vicinity of a gold geochemical anomaly. Rhyolite Resources Inc. previously drilled three holes at the North West End and one hole at the South Swamp – Pylon Zone. These and the geochemical survey indicated two zones of vein gold mineralization, however the best drill result was 0.3 metres of 0.635 oz/ton gold and 2.50 oz/ton silver. Three of the five new Heritage Petroleums Inc. holes at the North West End of the North Mill Site area encountered gold mineralization; hole 85-NM-1 had 0.31 metres of 0.212 oz/ton gold and 1.60 oz/ton silver, hole 85-NM-2 had 0.82 metres of 0.443 oz/ton gold and 0.96 oz/ton silver and hole 85-NM-5 had an average of 1.83 metres of 0.116 oz/ton gold an 0.40 oz/ton silver. Surface sampling in this same area indicated a potential for stronger mineralization in the area. Five samples ranging from 0.39 to 2.12 oz/ton gold and 0.85 to 2.68 oz/ton silver were collected from surface veins which showed similar mineralization to the drill intersections.

The significant assay results are tabulated below in Table 3.

TABLE 3: DIAMOND DRILLHOLE SUMMARY 1985

HOLE NUMBER	ANGLE	DEPTH	WIDTH	Au. oz/ton	Ag. oz/ton
85-NM-1	-90	5.48-5.79	0.31	0.212	1.60
85-NM-2	-55	13.41-14.23	0.82	0.443	0.96
85-NM-5	-45	37.79-38.40	0.61	0.260	0.73
85-NM-5	-45	38.40-39.62	1.22	0.044	0.24
85-NM-5		AVE.	1.33	0.116	0.40
85-NM-8	-45	18.29-18.69	0.40	0.089	0.99

Drill Intersection Descriptions

- 85-NM-1, at 5.48 metres, showed 0.12 metre of massive sulfides.
- 85-NM-2, at 13.41 metres, showed 0.038 metre of massive sulfides.
- 85-NM-5, at 37.79 metres, showed 0.076 metres of massive sulfides and between 38.40 and 41.76 metres showed a total of 0.76 metres of sulfides.
- 85-NM-8, at 18.29 metres, showed 0.075 metre of massive sulfides.

Most noticeable in the above results is the inconsistency between the quantity of massive sulfides (pyrite and arsenopyrite) in each sampled section and the gold assay content. Re-splitting and re-assay of the above samples was completed, but with no significant change in results.

Drill hole 85-NM-5 showed the most significant sulfide intersections. The hole showed sulfide veining immediately after penetrating the overburden, and was drilled almost continuously in a heavily pyritized, fractured and brecciated quartz diorite. This was in contrast to the previous nearby hole 85-NM-4, which showed a uniform, unaltered, only slightly pyritic, biotite quartz diorite. Two zones of epithermal veining with mixed sulfide infill and associated wall rock alteration were outlined. The first was from surface to approximately 15 metres (50'), and the second from 37.8-43.3 metres (124-142'). The hole was located in a topographic depression, which was later trenched with the dozer and intermittent altered diorite bedrock was uncovered, along with mineralized flow, both to the northwest and southeast of the drillsite.

Drill holes 85-NM-1 and 85-NM-2, extended the mineralized veining seen on surface between holes 83-R-35 and 83-R-39. The major intersection in the two holes is most probably the same vein, which is exposed at surface on the roadway below hole 83-R-39. They define the western limit of major vein development. The zone is open to the east along a topographic depression. Drill hole 85-NM-5 is approximately 200 metres to the northwest of this zone.

Neither of the other drill holes 85-NM-3 nor 85-NM-4 indicated significant mineralization, although occasional small epithermal veinlets were encountered and some quartz flooding was intersected where 85-NM-4 penetrated the subsurface expression of a steep scarp.

At the southern end of the North Millsite area (South Swamp-Pylon Zone) the first holes, 85-NM-6 and 85-NM-7, were located to penetrate the two pyrite-arsenopyrite veins adjacent to the roadside. Hole 85-NM-8 was located further uphill to intersect veins which were uncovered during site preparation of the first two holes. In all three holes veining was common, and the drill logs show a tabulation of vein widths, alteration halo widths, angles, and content of massive sulfides. No large veins were drilled, however, some veins were up to 75 mm thick, but drill assays produced low results. In 85-NM-6, the first 16.4 metres (54') was split and assayed to determine if the mineralization could be classified as massive, low-grade. Assay results averaged <0.001 oz/ton Au for this zone.

Hole 85-NM-8 terminated in a massive quartz flooded section in the diorite, showing pyrite with occasional chalcopyrite, but low gold assays. This flooded zone is adjacent to hornfelsed volcanic sediments.

Esso Minerals Inc.

Esso Minerals conducted a brief regional mapping program in the claim area in 1985. Silt and heavy concentrates were taken from various creeks on the property. Assays ran as high as 425 ppb in gold in the silts and 5,000 ppb in the heavy concentrate.

Universal Trident Industries

From 1985 to August 1988 little work was done on the property. In August 1988 a small program of excavator trenching was completed in the Main Mineral Zone, South Swamp-Pylon Area (South End of the North Mill Site

area) and North West End of the North Mill Site area by Universal Trident Industries. Also in 1988 at the North West End of the North Mill Site area, Universal Trident Industries completed a comprehensive soil sampling and geological mapping program.

Following the receipt of low value gold results for assays of the massive sulfide veins in 1985, a series of samples were taken of the sulfide component of surface outcropping veins.
A Mitsibishu 240 track mounted excavator was used in 1988 to trench and clean outcrop in areas of interest. Following the work by the excavator the exposures were washed down with a fire pump, mapped and sampled. As a result of this program the three main areas of interest were defined; the "Main Mineral Zone", the "South Swamp-Pylon Zone", and the "North Zone".

Samples from veins on the "Main Zone road cut" show a vein continuous for 60 m with an average width of 68 centimetres and grade of 0.345 oz/ton gold. Chip samples adjacent to this vein have low gold values, indicating that the host diorite is barren of gold mineralization, except for minor values in small fracture veinlets. Rock chip samples of vein material were collected during the 2006 Academy Ventures exploration program and one rock chip was sample collected by the author.

Similar sampling along the "Mustang Vein" which is exposed for over a 41m strike length, indicate an average of 2.088 oz/ton gold over 11 centimetres width.

The Bulk samples taken from Trench A on the Main Mineral Zone were biased by a newly discovered sub-horizontal vein near the surface. The vein sampled here gave rise to 24 metres of bulk sampling with an average grade of 0.224 oz/ton. These samples do not accurately represent the general value of the underlying and surrounding rock, but do establish the tenor of the vein style mineralization in this area. In this trench a shallow east dipping vein up to 50cm wide was uncovered, with a series of smaller veinlets branching from the central zone. These veinlets ranged from vertical to horizontal orientation, with varying strike and dip.

<u>South Swamp and Pylon</u>

The excavator uncovered a number of veins and veinlets in this zone. Directly under the BC Hydro power pylon, a network of veins and veinlets approaching a tight stockwork pattern were uncovered. Assay values from high grade vein samples and chip samples across the veins were encouraging, but erratic. The highest value was 2.98 oz/ton Au from a 5cm wide vein.

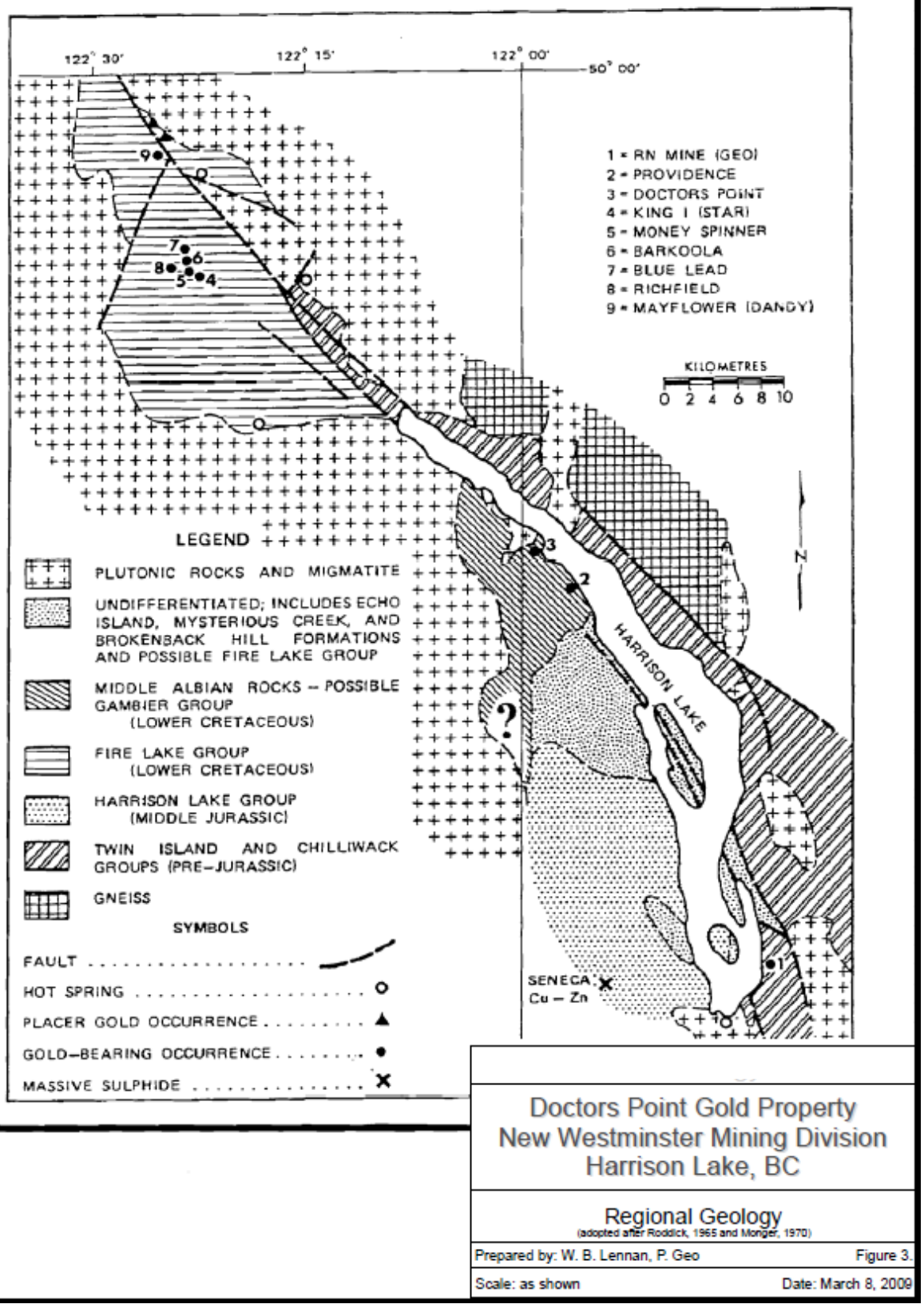
In the other area within this zone a large flat lying vein was exposed adjacent to the roadside. Assays from it confirmed the presence of gold within the veins, but chip samples were erratic. One drill hole was targeted to intersect this vein at depth, but failed to do so.

<u>North West End of North Mill Site Zone</u>

The assay values for the "North West End Zone" (North West End of North Mill Site area) were obtained from a small vein exposed in a trench 40 metres west of Heritage Petroleum's drill hole DDH-85-NM-05. This vein had a shallow dip to the east.

Homegold Resources Ltd.

The only additional work recorded since 1988 up to the 2006-2008 Academy work is the small diamond drill program completed in 2 short holes in 1998 on the previous Doctors Point #6 claim (North Mill Site Zone area) by Homegold Resources Ltd. Drillholes 98-1 and 98-2 were drilled on the former Doctors Point #6 Mineral Claim and intersected a series of hornfelsed metasediments

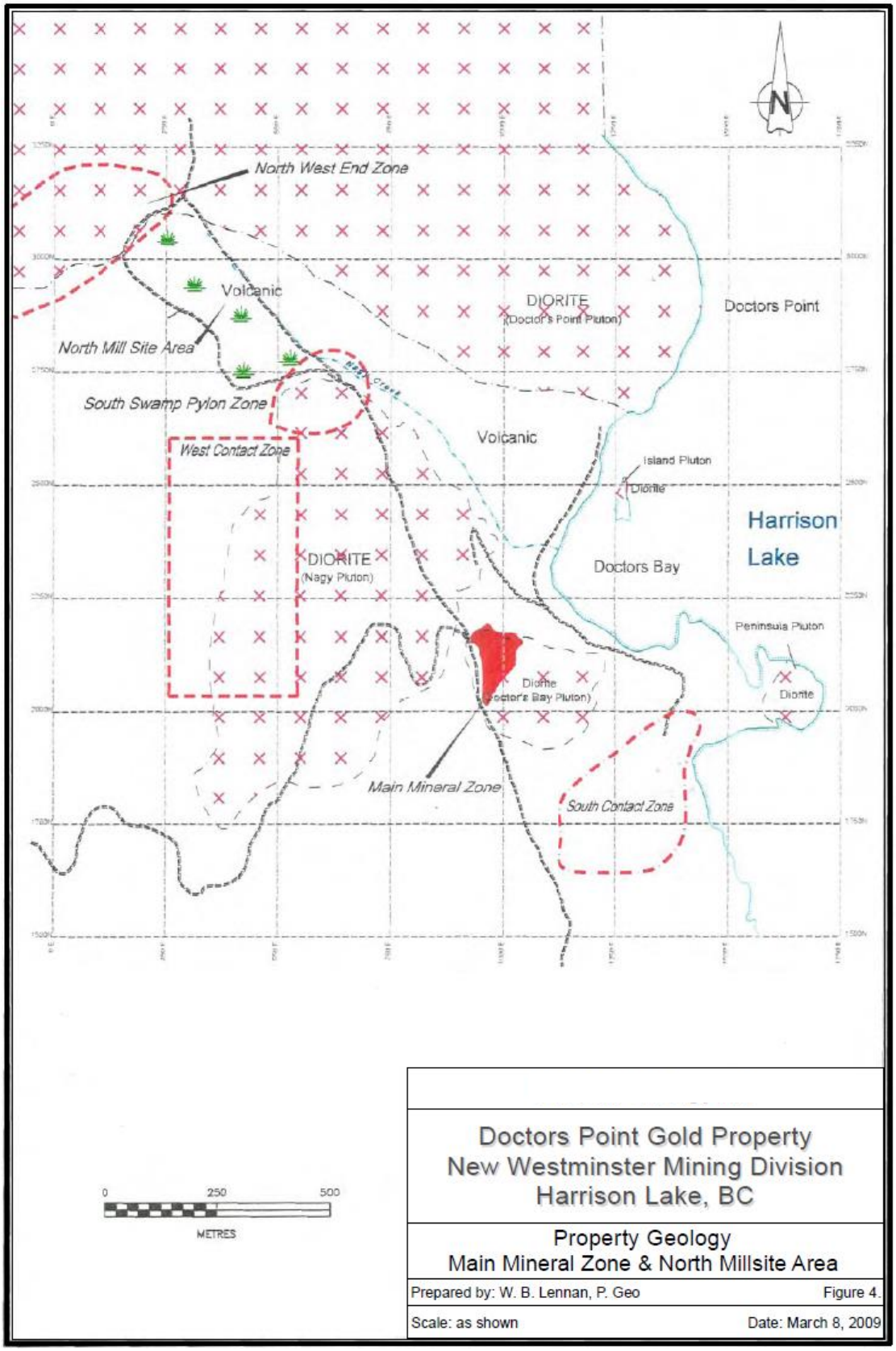


Doctors Point Gold Property
New Westminster Mining Division
Harrison Lake, BC

Regional Geology
(adopted after Roddick, 1965 and Monger, 1970)

Prepared by: W. B. Lennan, P. Geo — Figure 3.

Scale: as shown — Date: March 8, 2009


N
North West End Zone
Volcanic
North Mill Site Area
DIORITE
(Doctor's Point Pluton)
Doctors Point
South Swamp Pylon Zone
West Contact Zone
Volcanic
Island Pluton
Diorite
Harrison
Lake
DIORITE
(Nagy Pluton)
Doctors Bay
Peninsula Pluton
Diorite
Diorite
(Doctor's Bay Pluton)
Main Mineral Zone
South Contact Zone
0
250
500
METRES
Doctors Point Gold Property
New Westminster Mining Division
Harrison Lake, BC
Property Geology
Main Mineral Zone & North Millsite Area
Prepared by: W. B. Lennan, P. Geo
Figure 4.
Scale: as shown
Date: March 8, 2009

GEOLOGICAL SETTING:

The Five Mile Bay area is underlain by a roof pendant comprised predominately of arc-related volcanic strata that is probably the southeastern extension of the Fire Lake volcanic assemblage documented to the northwest. These rocks form part of the Gambier Group, an assemblage of widespread Early Cretaceous calcalkaline volcanic and sedimentary arc-related rocks that were emplaced and overly the Harrison island arc terrane.

Regionally, the Five Mile Bay volcanic rocks occur along the southeastern portion of the Coast Belt. A morphological belt characterized by a series of magmatic arcs that in southwestern BC, is physiographically represented by the Coast Mountains and Cascade Ranges.

Bedrock in the Five Mile Bay area, Harrison Lake, is generally well exposed. Majority of the reconnaissance surveys were carried between the road and lake shore. The area is underlain by intermediated to felsic composition volcanic rocks.

The road cuts and parallels a fairly extensive section of andesitic to lesser dacitic volcanic rocks for about a kilometer from Five Mile Bay northward to Tretheway Creek. In places, the andesite has partly been migmatized due to its close proximity to a large body of granodioritic intrusion. A mapping traverse was also conducted across strike of the volcanic sequence from the road east to the lake shore for about 800 meters (see figure – idealized x-section).

From the road going east for about 400 meters, this section is comprised predominately of dark green, pyritiferous andesitic rocks that have undergone regional, low grade, greenschist facies metamorphism. The structural fabric (i.e. foliation, schistosity, cleavage, etc.) is not readily evident but weak foliation where observed, trends northwesterly. The andesitic flows in places, displays porphyritic texture with narrow feldspar porphyry lenses in andesitic matrix. From this point eastward to the lake, there is gradual increase in dacitic flows interfingering with andesitic flows. The hydro powerline right-of-way which parallels the lake exposes and a good sequence of dacitic to rhyolitic flows with the fine grain-fragmental lapilli tuffaceous interflows.

This sequence of volcanic flows from the road to the lake shore is about 800 meters thick, as the sequence appears to be steeply dipping to the west.

EVIDENCE OF STRATABOUND POLYMETALLIC MINERALIZATION:

A well exposed rock outcrop along the hydro r/w comprised of fine fragmental tuff and dacitic flows host weakly disseminated sulphides. The sulphide assemblage consists predominately of cubic pyrite with occasional specks of sphalerite and lesser chalcopyrite and galena. The felsic volcanic rocks along this horizon tend to be siliceous with some sections containing weak to moderate epidote alteration.

The mineralization suggests to be stratabound hosted along a favourable siliceous, felsic-tuffaceous flows. Characteristically, the sulphides, although sparse to weakly disseminated, are ubiquitous and can be observed as fine specks along the favourable horizon. The sphalerite grains tend to range between 1 mm to 4mm in size.

It is interesting to note, historical exploration surveys conducted in April, 1983 (Assessment Report 11358) by Marietta Resources encountered similar type of mineralization and sulphide assemblage and along a similar favourable felsic volcanic horizon. The sulphides here appear to be display a larger grain size with chalcopyrite clots up to “20mm”. The mapped mineralization is some 1000 meters to the northwest on trend with the hydro r/w mineralization noted above and along suggests to be along the same stratabound volcanic horizon.

The Five Mile Bay volcanics - Gambier arc-terrane and related assemblages such as the Fire Lake volcanics, suggest the potential of hosting syngenetic type (massive), polymetallic sulphide mineralization.

A favourable tuffaceous horizon traceable for some 1000 meters hosts stratabound nascent polymetallic mineralization.

Future exploration surveys should be conducted along trend of this favourable tuffaceous horizon both for polymetallic (Pb-Zn-Cu) and gold mineralization.

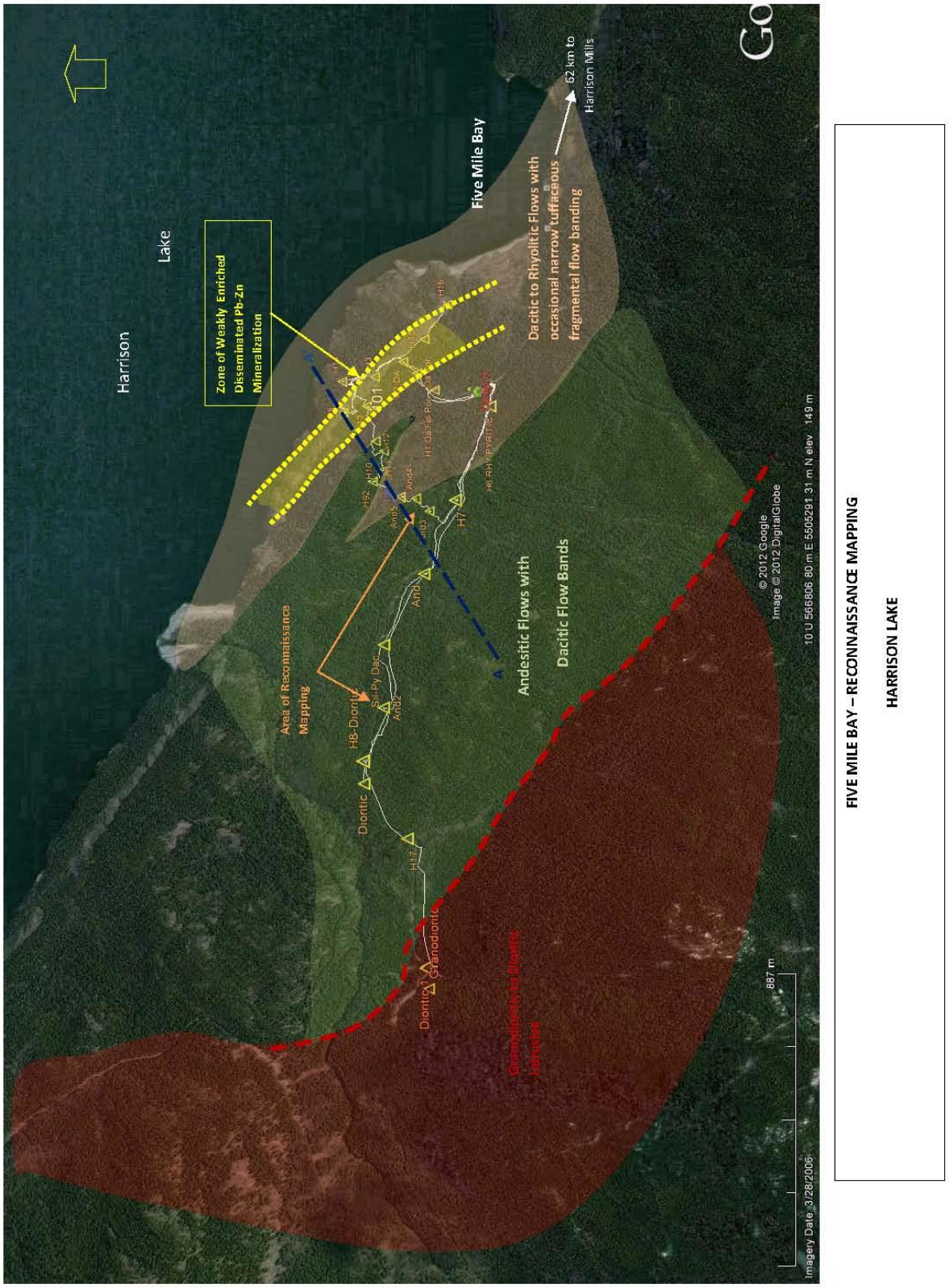


Figure 4a Five Mile Bay Reconnaissance Mapping

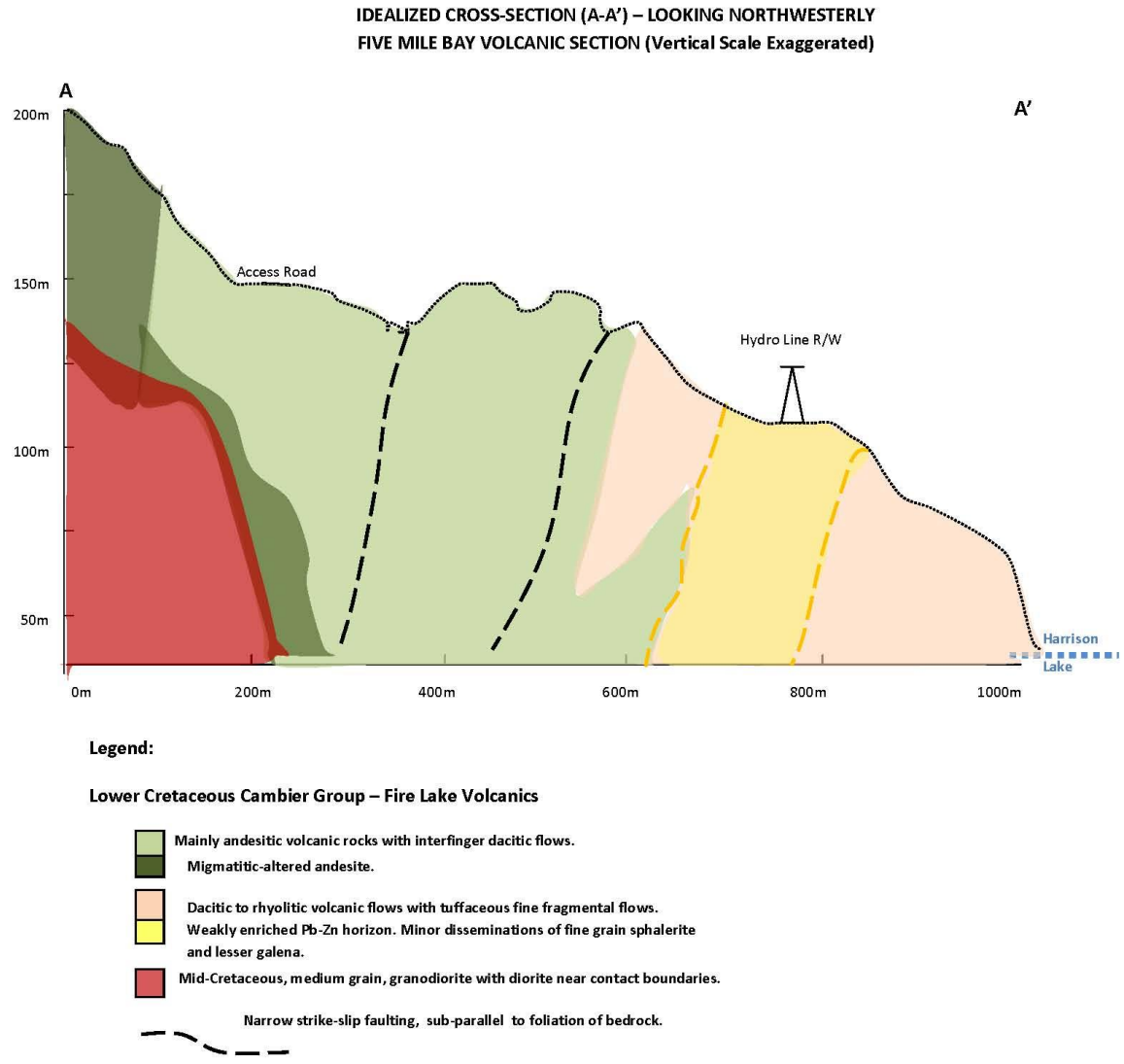


Figure 4b Idealized Cross Section (A-A')

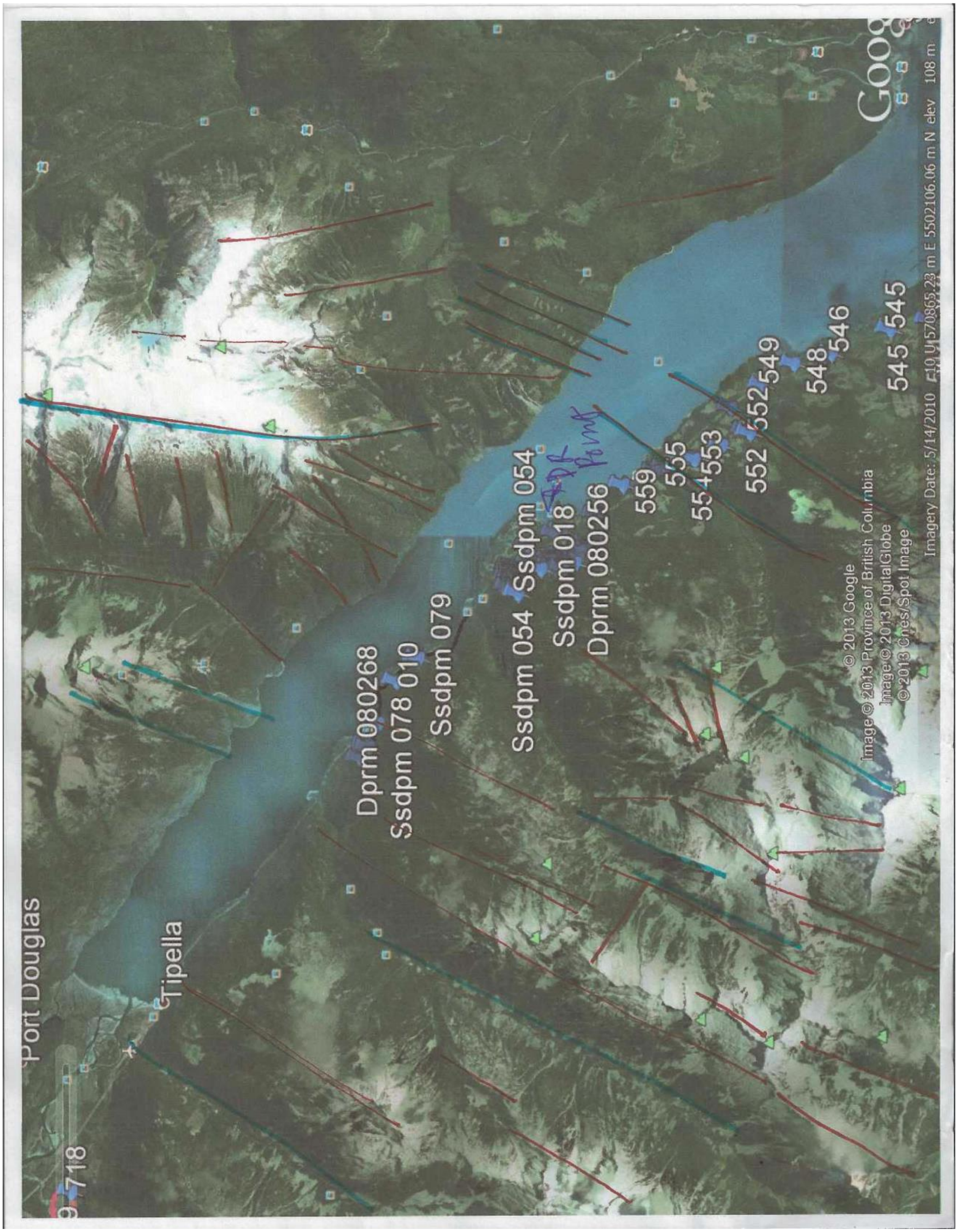


Figure 5 Airphoto Google Image

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

The earliest reported geological mapping of the North Harrison Lake areas was of the Vancouver North Map Area by J. E. Armstrong and J. A. Roddick of the Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 335 "Vancouver North, Coquitlam, and Pitt Lake Map Areas, B.C.". More recent mapping by G.E. Ray of the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (Geological Fieldwork – Paper 1983-1) and J. M. Journeay, L. Csontos and J. V. G. Lynch from 1988 to 1989 has detailed the geology of North Harrison Lake area which includes the Doctors Point Property. Open File (O.F. #2203, 1990) published by the Geological Survey of Canada summarizes the results of that mapping.

The Coast Belt of southern British Columbia records a complex history of deformation, metamorphism and igneous activity that can be linked in part to progressive shortening and transcurrent displacements along the continental margin of North America since Early Cretaceous time that may be associated with eastward subduction of oceanic lithosphere.

Gambier Group rocks underlie the Doctors Point property and occupy an island arc setting. Included is the Peninsula Formation, a basal, fining upward sedimentary sequence of subaqueous autoclastic and epiclastic rocks which are mainly intermediate in composition. (Roddick, J. A., 1965). These rocks are correlative on a lithological basis to the Gambier Group that lies 40 air miles (70 kilometres) to the west of the Doctors Point property. The argillaceous middle member of the rocks along Harrison Lake is equivalent to the Britannia Formation of the Gambier Group (Roddick, J. A., 1965, pg. 42 and Journeay et. al. 1990.) The Britannia Formation hosts the Britannia Mine, a copper-zinc-gold felsic volcanogenic massive sulfide deposit of the Kuroko-type (55 million tons grading 1.1% Cu, 0.65% Zn, 0.2 oz/ton Ag and 0.02 oz/ton Au, Payne et. al., 1980)

Two phases of the thrusting related to late Cretaceous oblique convergence along the continental margin and Tertiary dextral and normal dip-slip faulting are the major structural events. Metamorphism to greenschist grade or lower has also occurred within the Gambier Group rocks. The metamorphic grade of the Gambier Group rocks seldom exceeds lower greenschist facies, except in the vicinity of intrusions, where hornfels alteration occurs.

The Harrison Lake shear zone is recognized (Journeay, 1989) to be an important structure in localizing economic gold deposits within southwest British Columbia. This gold belt, which includes the Doctors Point property is associated primarily with brittle fault systems along the western margin of the shear zone, and is offset to the north by younger northeast striking transcurrent faults. These northeast striking transcurrent faults may also be important structures in controlling the emplacement of epizonal, late Tertiary plutons and in tapping associated hydrothermal systems. These transcurrent faults may be providing the necessary structural control for localizing economic concentrations of both base and precious metals within the region.

The Harrison Lake fracture system forms a major, southeasterly trending dislocation over 100 kilometres in length, which in parts passes along, and parallel to, Harrison Lake. The system separates highly contrasting geological regimes (Roddick, 1965; Monger, 1970). To the northeast, the rocks include well-deformed supracrustals of the Pennsylvanian to Permian Chilliwack Group (Monger, 1966), as well as highly foliated gneissic rocks and some younger granites. By contrast, the rocks on the southwestern side of the fracture are generally younger, are less deformed, and have suffered lower metamorphic grade; they include a variety of volcanic, volcaniclastic, and sedimentary rocks, as well as intrusive granitic rocks and migmatites. The supracrustals are separable into a number of different groups of Jurassic/Cretaceous age. To the northwest the Upper Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous Fire Lake Group (Roddick, 1965) comprises a 4,500-metre-thick sequence of largely sedimentary rocks with lesser amounts of volcanic andesite and rhyolite. The group contains one jasper-bearing horizon at the interface between andesite and an overlying sequence of aquagene breccias and tuffs; this horizon is interpreted as submarine exhalitive in origin (Ray and Coombes, 1985). The andesitic rocks in the group host at least five fault-filled quartz veins that carry chalcopyrite and sporadic native gold. These are clustered in the vicinity of Fire Mountain and include the defunct Money Spinner gold workings (Ray and Coombes, 1985). Another vein, the

Mayflower (Dandy), which lies 10 kilometres northwest of Fire Mountain, is a lead-zinc-bearing quartz carbonate vein hosted in brecciated sedimentary rocks.

The area southwest of Harrison Lake is largely underlain by the Middle Jurassic Harrison Lake Group (Crickmay, 1925; Roddick, 1965), a predominantly volcanic sequence of andesitic to dacitic composition, with lesser amounts of volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks. The Harrison Lake Group hosts massive sulfide mineralization at the Seneca deposit.

The western shore of Harrison Lake south of Doctors Point is underlain by a variety of supracrustal rocks whose age and relationship to one another is poorly understood. However, locally derived float bearing a Middle Albian ammonite fossil, Cleonicera penezianum was discovered in the Doctors Point area (Ray and Coombes, 1985). This suggests that the volcano-sedimentary sequence at Doctors Point is Early Cretaceous in age and represents a lateral equivalent to the Gambier Group. Since the Gambier Group elsewhere hosts the Britannia and Northair deposits (Payne, et. al., 1980), its presence at Doctors Point may have economic significance regarding exploration for massive sulfide mineralization.

The sequence at Doctors Point is intruded by several diorite-quartz diorite plutons which are surrounded by a wide thermal metamorphic aureole. The gold-bearing veins in the area exhibit a close spatial relationship to the pluton margins, and the mineralization is believed to be genetically and temporally related to these intrusions.

Local and Property Geology

The southern part is underlain by a variety of moderately dipping volcanic, volcaniclastic, and sedimentary rocks that may belong to the Early Cretaceous Gambier Group. To the north these supracrustals are intruded by five diorite-quartz diorite bodies that vary in size from only 25 metres in diameter to over 2 kilometres across. The volcanic rocks are fine to medium grained, are generally highly altered, and range from andesite to dacite in composition. Both porphyritic and non- porphyritic varieties are seen, and abundant disseminated pyrite is a widespread feature; the dacitic varieties are commonly devitrified and silicic. Most of the volcanic rocks are massive; flow banding is rarely seen.

The sedimentary rocks range from massive, black argillites, some of which contain rounded concretionary structures, through to finely bedded, siliceous siltstones that in places display graded bedding. Most of the sedimentary rocks indicate deposition in a low-energy environment but some siltstones contain argillitic rip-up clasts and others show signs of soft sediment deformation and chaotic slumping. At one locality, a very coarse-grained conglomerate is seen; this contains angular to subrounded clasts up to 0.6 metre in diameter which are composed of amygdaloidal dacitic and andesitic volcanics, bedded sedimentary rocks, massive limestone, and fragments of broken quartz and feldspar crystals.

The volcaniclastic rocks vary from massive to finely bedded, often siliceous crystal-lithic tuffs through to volcanic breccias having angular to subangular clasts up to 0.15 metre in diameter; most clasts are of volcanic origin. The more mafic breccias are marked by rounded clots of calcite rimmed with epidote, while some of the finely bedded tuffs display load cast structures. In parts the bedded tuffs and breccias are interlayered with volcanic flows that also sporadically contain angular, lithic clasts. Consequently, it is often difficult to distinguish between tuffaceous lavas and volcaniclastic rocks, particularly where devitrification is widespread (Ray, 1983).

The plutons intruding the supracrustals range from diorite to quartz diorite in composition. When fresh they form grey-coloured, generally massive, and coarse-grained rocks. Biotite is the most widespread mafic mineral but hornblende is sporadically developed and can exceed 20 per cent by volume. Locally these rocks contain up to 10 percent disseminated pyrite, but this sulfide is not associated with gold.

Five individual plutons have been mapped (Ray, 1983). They range in size from the small body underlying the northern portion of the island in Doctors Bay through to the incompletely mapped large mass situated between Doctors Creek and Doctors Point. The three remaining bodies form rounded to oval-shaped masses whose

contacts with the country rocks are highly irregular. The Doctors Point pluton represents the largest body, and is notable for its higher quartz content and for the presence of rounded, mafic xenoliths; the latter are rarely seen in the other four bodies. The diorites are generally massive textured, but the western margin of the Peninsula pluton exhibits a steeply inclined, rhythmic compositional layering. This consists of subtle, diffuse concentrations of light and dark minerals; no sharp boundaries exist between the individual layers which are mostly regular and vary from 1 to 2 centimetres in thickness (Ray, 1983).

The plutons are surrounded by a 100 to 250-metre-wide hornfelsic aureole marked by intense recrystallization of the country rock; in places identification of the original rock type is not possible. Close to the plutons, the hornfels contains fine biotite and magnetite and is characterized by weak silicification with some disseminated fine-grained pyrite and pyrrhotite. The pyrite-pyrrhotite can exceed 15 per cent by volume immediately adjacent to the plutons but these sulfides do not carry gold. In rare instances, the hornfels close to the pluton margins also contain cordierite, andalusite and coarse garnet crystals. Biotite and hornblende samples from the Doctors Bay pluton gave a preliminary date of 25 Ma for biotite (Ray, 1983). This suggest that the diorite bodies at Doctors Point were contemporaneous with the diorite plutons and their related gold-bearing veins at the RN mine, approximately 45 kilometres to the southeast (Ray et. al., 1985).

Early Cretaceous sedimentation was accompanied by submarine volcanism, and the possible development of an explosive, submarine caldera. Some of the massive tuffs may represent ash flows. This was followed during the middle Cretaceous (?) by a period of uplift and folding which resulted in the consistent easterly dip of the bedding and the imposition of a subvertically inclined fracture and slaty cleavage. Bedding-cleavage intersections indicate that the entire area occupies the eastern limb of a major, northwest-trending anticline. There is no evidence of structural repetition in the sequence, and the graded bedding shows tectonic inversion did not occur.

The diorite plutons and a related suite of late mafic dikes were emplaced approximately 25 Ma ago. The late hydrothermal gold-silver-arsenic mineralization was injected along gently inclined cone sheet fractures that had developed during the diorite intrusion.

This was followed by two sets of subvertical faulting that trend northeast and southeast respectively. Slickensiding indicates the southeast-striking fault set, which trends parallel to Harrison Lake fracture system, suffered both vertical and subhorizontal movements.

MINERALIZATION

The gold-silver mineralization in the vicinity Doctors Point is hosted in long, narrow, gently dipping (10 to 35-degree) vuggy quartz-sulfide veins that show an overall spatial association to the diorite pluton margins. These veins follow pre-existing low angle fractures which probably represent cone sheet-type fractures formed during the diorite intrusion. On surface the veins vary from a few centimetres to 0.75 metre wide, but drilling has intersected veins over 3 metres in width. The veins include both clear and white vuggy quartz, the vug cavities being lined with small quartz crystals. Pyrite and arsenopyrite are the commonest sulfides; in part the veins comprise coarse, massive sulfide material in which quartz is subordinate. Surface leaching results in abundant boxwork textures in the quartz veins, and many mineralized outcrops are coated with green scorodite ($FeAsO_4 \cdot H_2O$), an alteration product of the arsenopyrite. In some instances the veins contain small amounts of chalcopyrite, while rare examples of molybdenum and galena also occur. Analyses show that the gold-silver-arsenic mineralization at Doctors Point is sporadically associated with anomalous amounts of bismuth, antimony, mercury, copper, lead, and zinc. Surface veins are traceable over a 30-metre distance, but drilling indicates some exceed 200 metres in length. One surface mineralized zone in the northern end of the Nagy pluton is traceable for 30 metres from the diorite into the adjacent, sulfide-rich hornfels without any apparent dislocation or change in either mineralogy or vein dimension.

The veins generally contain high gold and silver values and are enriched in arsenopyrite and pyrite, with only trace amounts of galena, copper, and sphalerite. However, the southernmost mineralized fracture, which lies outside the hornfelsic aureole, is enriched in gold, silver, lead and zinc, and contains abundant galena and tetrahedrite. Thus a temperature-related mineral and element zoning probably exists in the area, with gold predominating closer to the pluton margins and base metals predominating outside the hornfelsic envelope.

The mineralized veins are usually bounded by a 'bleached zone' in which the nature and texture of the original rock type is unrecognizable. These bleached zones comprise a very fine mixture of quartz, sericite, and kaolin, with some disseminated pyrite; in places it carries trace amounts of gold. The bleached zone varies from a few centimetres to 3 metres in width; generally the wider zones are associated with the thicker veins, and commonly the hanging walls contain the widest zones of alteration. The bleached alteration passes gradually out to a wider 'rotted zone' which is characterized by its friable, weathered, and rusty appearance. In this zone the feldspars are extensively kaolinitized, but the textures of the original rocks are clearly visible. This alteration zone can exceed a total of 8 metres in width and generally carries weakly disseminated pyrite but no gold.

The mineralization is genetically and temporally related to the diorite plutons and represents a late hydrothermal phase of this magmatic event. The postulated (Ray, 1983) sequence is: (1) emplacement of the diorite plutons with some barren sulfide mineralization, accompanied by the development of low angle cone sheet fractures; (2) intrusion of mafic dikes; (3) minor reverse fault movement along the fractures; (4) gold-silver-arsenic mineralization along some of the cone sheet fractures; and (5) late subvertical faulting. Most veins are associated with the Doctors Bay pluton and they generally dip toward the pluton core; a few veins also lie within or adjacent to the Doctors Point and Nagy plutons. This suggests that the dioritic bodies in the area are related to and probably represent apophyses of a single major body.

Most of the cone sheet fractures in the area are unmineralized; they form narrow (less than 3-centimetre-wide), subparallel low angle faults placed from 5 to 20 metres apart, that often run parallel to the jointing. The reverse fault movements is marked by slickensiding; however the amount of displacement across individual fractures appears to be small, and one basic dike that intrudes the Doctors Bay pluton is offset less than 10 metres across a mineralized vein. Drilling reveals that some mineralized veins bifurcate and rejoin one another in a complex manner. Some late, subvertical normal fractures crosscut and cause minor displacement of the main veins. These later faults can also carry 1 to 3-centimetre-wide gold-bearing quartz-sulfide veins suggesting that some later remobilization occurred.

A petrographic and scanning electron microscope (SEM) study on the Doctors Point mineralization was completed by Littlejohn (1983). He noted that the native gold is associated mainly with the pyrite and only to a lesser extend

with the arsenopyrite. The gold occurs as small inclusions, mostly less than 0.01 millimetre in diameter and is generally concentrated close to the edges of the sulfide crystals. Some pyrite and arsenopyrite crystals contain abundant, minute vesicles, which Littlejohn (1983) interprets to result from boiling. The numerous microfractures cutting the sulfides are filled with calcite, together with small amounts of gel pyrite, clay, and various silver-bismuth minerals, the most abundant of which are native bismuth and lead-bismuth sulphosalts. Argentite, associated with the bismuth minerals, is also present; some native bismuth contains minute specks of chalcopyrite. Traces of galena are intergrown with and rim the arsenopyrite.

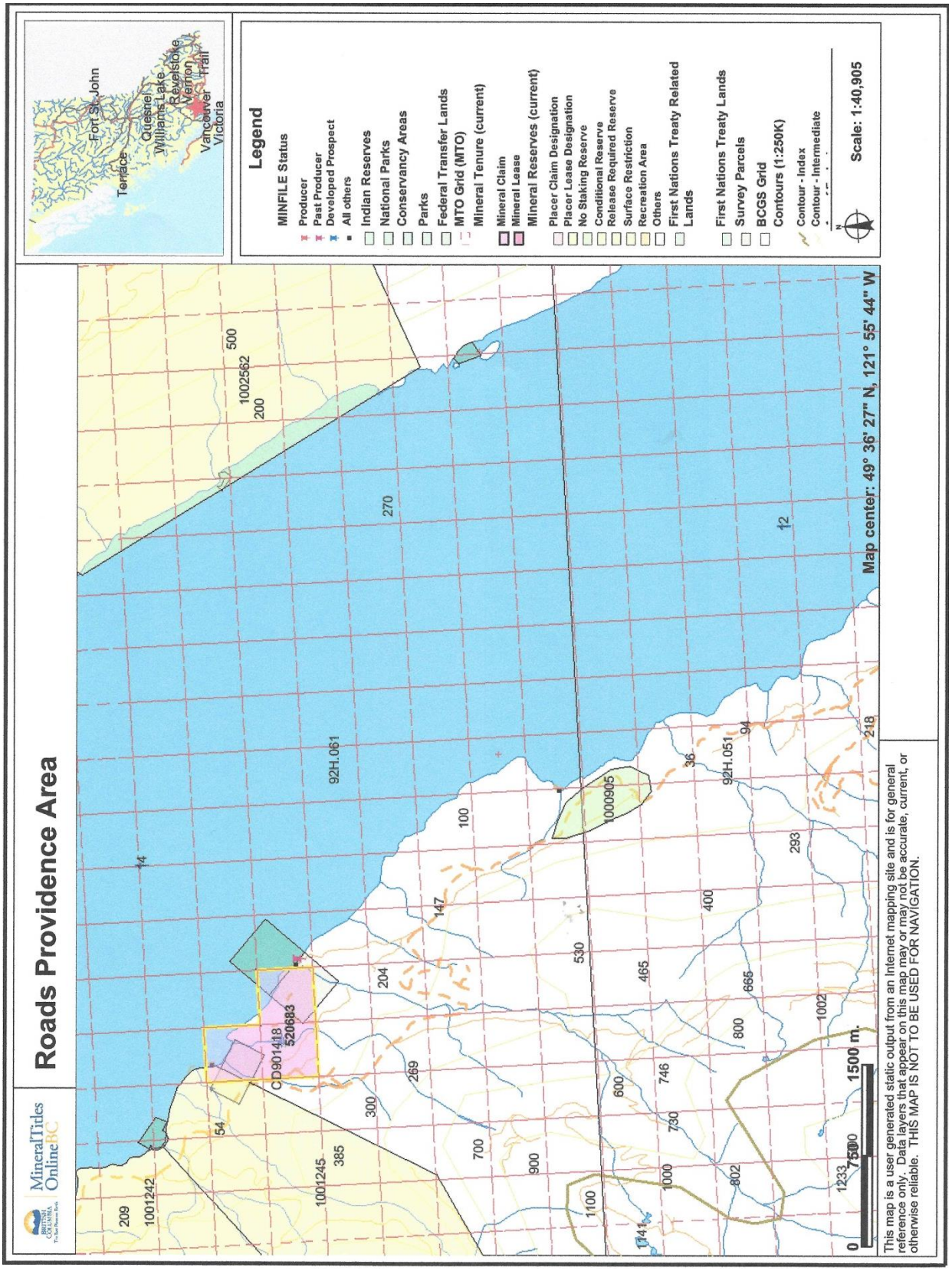


Figure 6 Providence Mine Area

EXPLORATION WORK PROGRAM 2015

Work in 2015 focussed on the southern part of the property in and around the Providence Mine. The first lode gold mining in the region began in 1897 at the Providence Mine. Three lodes were explored by a 45m shaft and 75m of tunnelling. Production from these workings for 1897 was 189 tons grading 1.35 oz./ton gold.

A traverse was completed along the road within claim 520683 immediately to the west of the Providence Mine. Samples were collected from road cuts mainly along the Powerline and assayed by XRF techniques.

Assays were conducted by using an XRF Unit factory calibrated (Cert No. 0154-0557-1) on October 30, 2013, (Appendix III and IV).

Instrument #540557 Type Olympus DPO-2000 Delta Premium. The instrument was calibrated using Alloy Certified reference materials by ARM1 and NIS5 standards. Only certified operators were employed and that were experienced in XRF assay procedures. Read times were 75 seconds or greater.

Results are plotted on Figure 7. Sample descriptions are contained in Appendix III, the rock samples are mainly altered volcanoclastic in origin. Aluminum values varied from 2.33% to 12.28T. Silica varied from a high of 34.72% to a low of 9.79%. Potassium values range from a low of 0.23% to a high of 4.67%. Mineralized shear zones may be associated with these altered rocks. Copper in sample SDR-15-11 assayed 0.21% Cu in altered lapilli tuff.

Future work should concentrate on the high silica rocks as they may be part of a volcanogenic system.

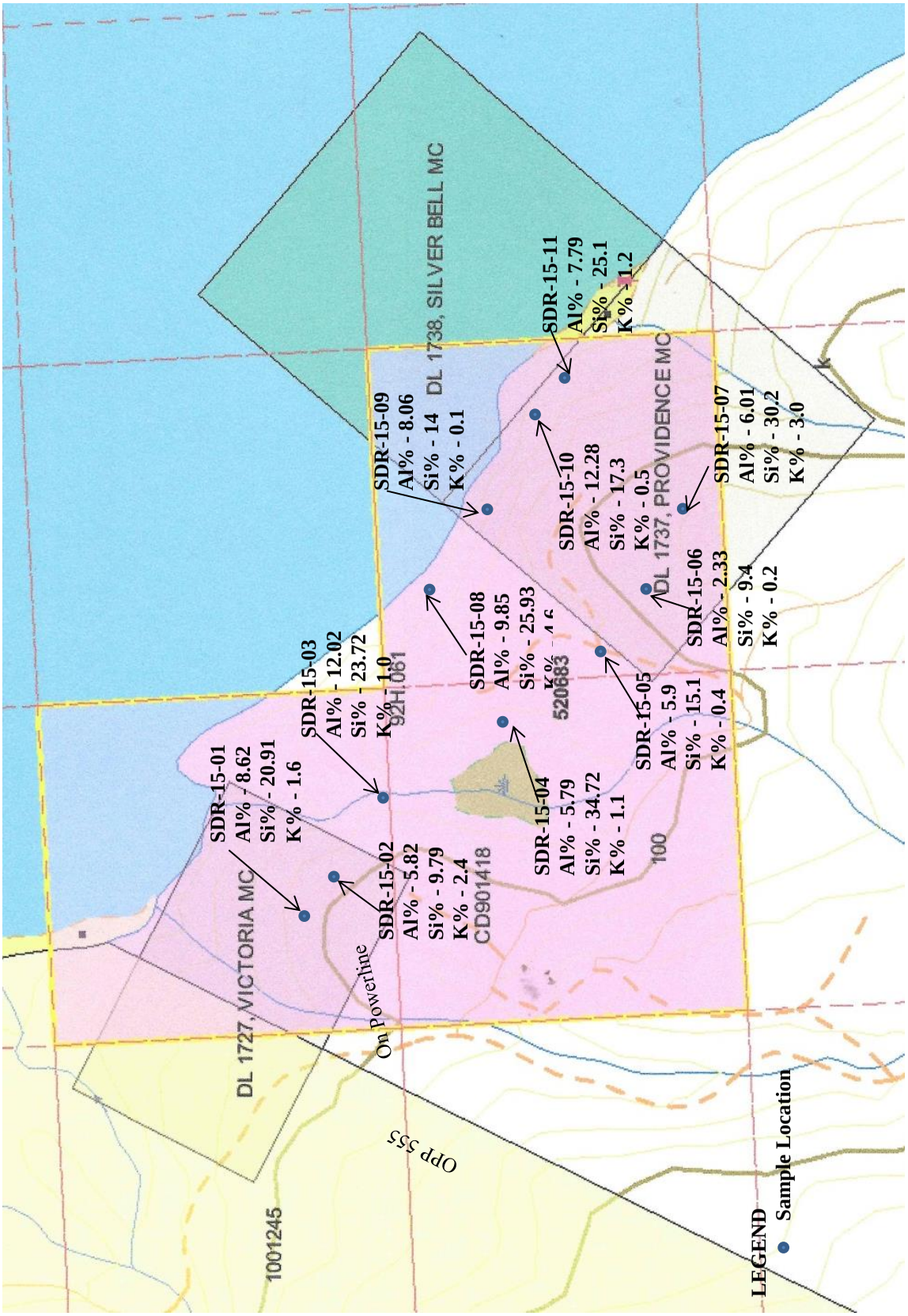


Figure 7 Sample Locations for 2015

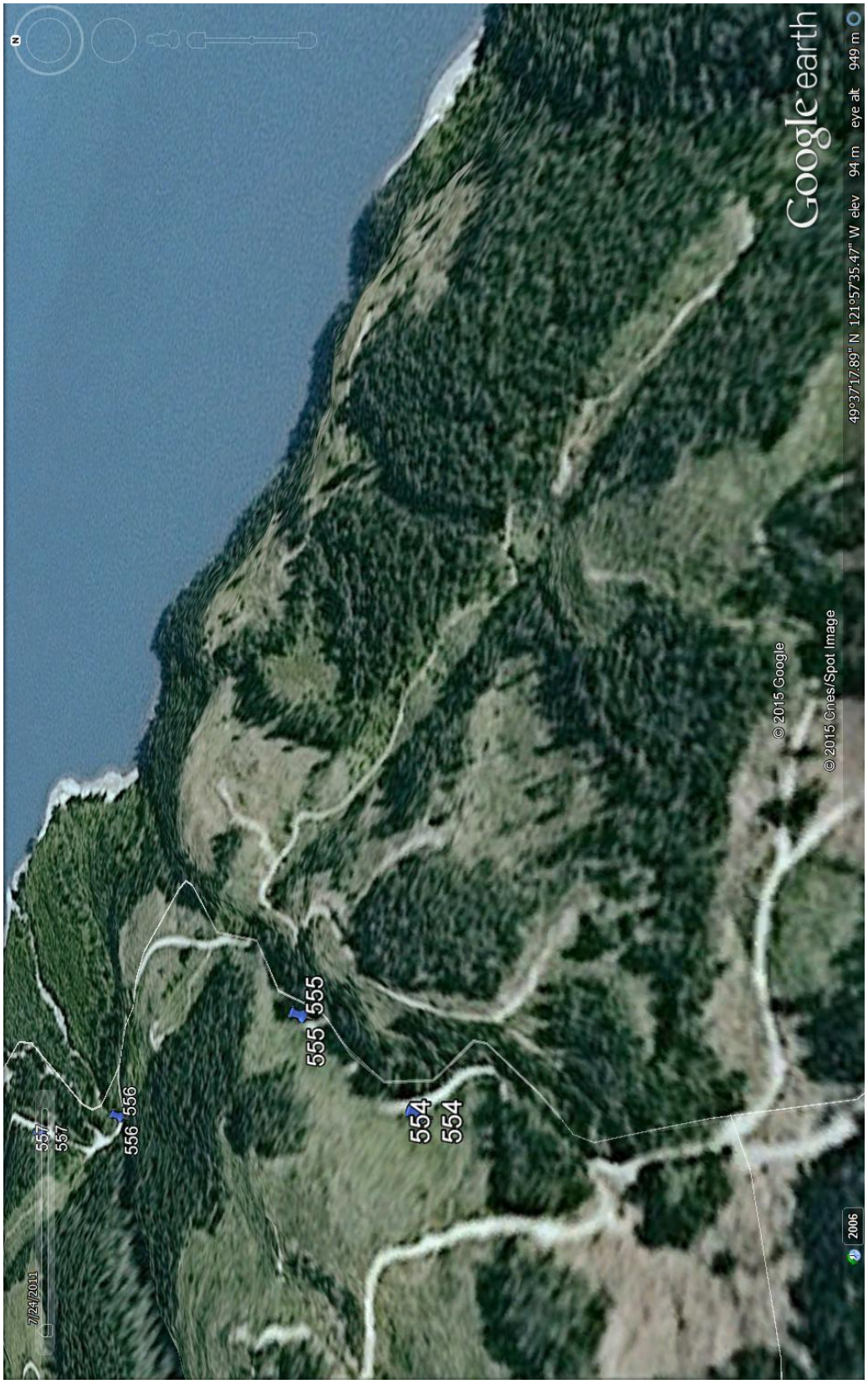


Figure 8 Google Image of Providence Area

CONCLUSION and RECOMMENDATIONS

The Doctors Point Gold Deposit and surrounding area can be classified as a series of epithermal quartz veins containing gold-pyrite-arsenopyrite associated with late stage fracturing in five separate 25 Ma diorite to quartz diorite stocks.

The clay alteration of the feldspar minerals in the diorite adjacent to veining, and the alteration of magnetite to pyrite or iron carbonate, provides a more widespread field identification of the existence of veining. The major linear magnetic low associated with the pyritized diorite indicates an epithermal alteration zone subparallel to existing surface outcrops of narrow sulfide filled veins and should be considered a major priority for future drilling.

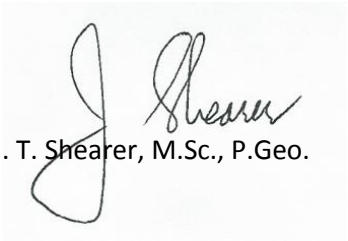
The presence of a significant amount of veining and sulphide mineralization exposed on the property and the results of present and historical exploration program indicates a reasonable potential to locate and potentially define a gold and silver mineral resource on the Doctors Point Gold Property.

The Five Mile Bay volcanics - Gambier arc-terrane and related assemblages such as the Fire Lake volcanics, suggest the potential of hosting syngenetic type (massive), polymetallic sulphide mineralization.

Work in 2015 indicates aluminum values varied from 2.33% to 12.28%. Silica varied from a high of 34.72% to a low of 9.79%. Potassium values range from a low of 0.23% to a high of 4.67%. Mineralized shear zones may be associated with these altered rocks. Copper in sample SDR-15-11 assayed 0.21% Cu in altered lapilli tuff.

Future work should concentrate on the high silica rocks as they may be part of a volcanogenic system.

Respectfully submitted,



J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION BUDGET

It is recommended that exploration be continued on the Doctors Point Gold Property and the program for the next stage of exploration is as follows:

- Diamond drilling should be contained along the west contact IP anomaly, geochem and within the aeromagnetic anomaly (3 drill holes). A total of 4 holes should be allocated for the above noted zone with adjustments to be made during the program based on geological interpretations and analytic results. At the North West End Zone (North Millsite area) drill one hole initially in veining adjacent to 85-NM-5 and continuing along the adjacent stream line to establish the continuity and grade of the two mineralized zones, and to interpret the strike and dip of the arsenopyrite veining.
- Geophysical surveying (IP) should be conducted along the North West End Zone extending from the baseline to the west. Extend the previous IP survey work within the crescent aeromagnetic survey in the Trio Creek area.
- More detailed geological mapping, soil sampling and rock chip sampling should be carried out from the Toil and Brem Zones to establish evidence of "doming", pointing to a central zone of intrusion and associated fracture patterns. With positive results, further trenching in anomalous areas should be considered.
- The east-west trending cross lines on the West Contact Zone grid should be extended further to the west into the magnetic anomaly to facilitate detailed geological mapping, geochemical soil sampling and the IP geophysical survey.
- In the Trio Creek and Camp Creek areas more detailed geological mapping should concentrate on the gold in soil anomaly along the Camp Creek logging road. The density of geochemical soil sampling should be increased in this area in order determine the lateral extent of the anomaly and with positive results, trenching should be considered to expose potential mineralization. As previously noted, the historical IP survey on the Crescent Magnetic Anomaly on Trio Creek should be expanded to cover the anomaly in more detail to add potential continuity to the historic IP anomalies in this area. More detailed geologic mapping and prospecting combined with geochemical soil and rock sampling of sulphide bearing outcrops should be carried out.

Based on the above noted recommendations, the proposed budget to carry out the next phase on exploration on the Doctors Point Gold Property is as follows:

• Phase III	
• Geophysical Surveying (IP), North West Zone	$35,000
• Diamond Drilling (600 m in 4 holes @ $108/m all inclusive)	$64,800
• Senior Field Geologist – mapping, core logging, supervision 40 days @ $700/day	$28,000
• Junior to intermediate geologist – mapping, core logging etc. 40 days@$500/day	$20,000
• Field assistant/prospector – soil sampling, grid establishment 40 days @ $350/day	$14,000
• Camp Cook – 40 days @ $250/day	$10,000
• Food – 40 days @ $50/day/per person	$8,000
• Supplies – propane, gas and diesel fuel	$3,000
• 6 Kw generator	$2,500
• Camp – Trailer rental 40 days @ $200/day	$8,000
• Analytical	
300 drill core samples for @ $30 (Cu, Ag, Pb, Cu, Zn)	$9,000
100 prospecting samples @ $25	$2,500
300 soil samples @ $20	$6,000

• Report Preparation and Drafting		$8,000
• Claims Support		$10,000
	Total	**$228,800**

REFERENCES

Buchanan, L.J., (1981): Precious Metal Deposits Associated With Volcanic Environments. Arizona Geological Society Digest. Vol. 14. pp. 237-262.

Cruikshank, P. (1988): Geophysical Report on Induced Polarization over the Harrison Lake Project. October 7, 1988 Assessment Report #18,412.

Dasler, P.G. (1985): Drilling Report on the Harrison Project Private Report for Heritage Petroleums Inc. 18 pp. plus drill logs, December 16, 1985.

Fahrni, K.C. (1984): Rhyolite Harrison Lake Property; Progress and Recommendations. Canadian Geoscience Corp. Report April 1984.

Fahrni, K.C. (1982): Rhyolite Harrison Lake Property; Development to June 1982 Canadian Geoscience Corp. Report July 8, 1982.

Fahrni, K.C. (1981): Rhyolite Harrison Lake Property; Report of 1981 Development Canadian Geoscience Corp. Report October 30, 1981.

Fahrni, K.C. (1981): Rhyolite Harrison Lake Property; Interim Report
Canadian Geoscience Corp. Report August 24, 1981.

Freeze, A.C. (1986): 1985 Geological and Geochemical Report on the Slo 1 and Slo 2 Mineral Claim, Assessment Report #14,771

Husband, R. W. and Dasler, P.G. (1988): Geological and Geochemical Assessment Report on the Harrison Lake Project (Main Zone) for Universal Trident Industries Ltd. December 1988, 17 pp. Assessment Report #18,365

Husband, R. W. and Dasler, P.G. (1988a): Geological and Geochemical Assessment Report on the Harrison Lake Project (South Crescent Area) for Universal Trident Industries Ltd. December 1988, 11 pp. Assessment Report #18,248

Journeay, M. J., Csontos, L., (1989): Preliminary Report on the Structural Setting along the Southern Flank of the Coast Belt, British Columbia, in Current Research, Part E, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 89-1E, p. 177-187.

Journeay, M. J., Csontos, L. and Lynch, V. V. G., (1990): Open File 2203, Harrison Lake Area, Geological Survey of Canada, 1990.

Lennan, W. B. (2006): Technical Summary Report on the Doctors Point Gold Property, Harrison Lake Area, Dated August 31, 2006

Lennan, W. B. (2009): Technical Summary Report on the Doctors Point (Trio Creek) Gold Property, Harrison Lake Region, Dated March 13, 2009.

Littlejohn, A.L. (1983): Report on Petrography and Mineralogy at Harrison Lake Property, Internal report for Rhyolite Resources Inc. by Vancouver Petrographics Ltd.

MacKay, J.M. (1944): Prospecting Report on the Sloquet and Fire Creeks, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada Ltd., unpublished report for Cominco Ltd.

McClaren, M. and Hill A.R. (1987): Geological and Geochemical Report on the Quet Property, private report for Aranlee Resources, 15 pp. November 20, 1987.

Monger, J.W.H., (1966): The Stratigraphy and Structure of the Type Area of the Chilliwack Group, Southwestern British Columbia, Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of British Columbia.

Monger, J.W.H. (1970): Hope Map-area, West Half (92H W1/2), British Columbia, Geological Survey, Canada, Paper 69-47, 75 pp.

Payne, J.G., Bratt, J. A., Stone, B.G. (1980): Deformed Mesozoic Volcanogenic Cu-Zn Sulfide Deposits in the Britannia District, British Columbia, in Economic Geology, Vol. 75, 1980, pp. 700-721.

Ray, G.E. (1983): The Nagy Gold Occurrences, Doctors Point, Harrison Lake (92H/12W) B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological fieldwork, 1983, paper 1983-1, pp. 55-61.

Ray, G. E., (1985): Gold Associated with a Regionally Developed Mid-Tertiary Plutonic Event in the Harrison Lake Area, B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Fieldwork, 1985. Paper 1986-1.

Ray, G.E., Coombes, S., White, G. (1984): Harrison Lake Project (92/H5,12), B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological fieldwork, 1983, paper 1984-1, pp. 42-53.

Ray, G.E., Coombes, S., White, G. (1984): Harrison Lake Project (92/H5,12; 92G/9), B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological fieldwork, 1983, paper 1984-1, pp. 42-53.

Ray, G.E., Coombes, S.(1985): Harrison Lake Project (91/H5,12; 92 G/9), B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological fieldwork and Current Research, 1985, paper 1985-1.

Ray, G. E., Coombes, S., MacQuarrie, D. R., Niels, R. J. E., Shearer, J. T. and
Cardinal, D. G. (1985): Geological Society of America, Field Trip Guidebook, May 6-7, 1985, Precious Metal Mineralization in Southwestern British Columbia. May 1985.
GSA Annual Meeting 1985.

Richards, T.A., and White, W.H. (1970): K/Ar Ages of Plutonic Rocks between Hope, British Columbia and the 49th Parallel, Canadian Journal Earth Sciences, Vol. 7, pp. 1203-1207.

Roddick, J. A. (1965): Vancouver North, Coquitlam, and Pitt Lake Map-areas, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 335.

Shearer, J.T. (1988); Geological, Prospecting and Geochemical Assessment Report on the Quet Property. Report for Aranlee Resources Ltd. April 10, 1988.

Shearer, J. T. (2008): Diamond Drill and Geophysical Assessment Report on the Doctors Point Gold Property, for Academy Ventures Inc., September 10, 2008

Shearer, J. T. (2012): Geological and Geochemical Assessment Report on the West Harrison Project, Doctors Point Area, for Delon Resources, May 15, 2012.

Shearer, J.T. (2010); Prospecting and Geochemical Assessment Report on the West Harrison Project. Report for Urastar Energy Inc., August 25, 2010.

Shearer, J.T. (2013); Airphoto Interpretation Assessment Report on the West Harrison Project Doctors Point (Trio Creek) Area. Report for Homegold Resources Ltd., July 10, 2013.

Wilson, R. and Wong, T.: Report on Geology, Geochemistry, Geophysics on the Quet Claims. Private Report for Noranda Exploration Co., September 15, 1996, 22 pp.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT of QUALIICATIONS

July 1, 2015

Appendix I
STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

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

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

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

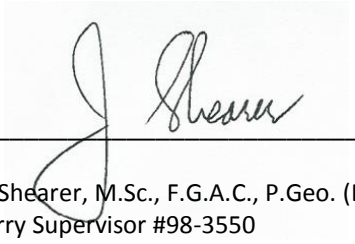
3. I am a fellow in good standing of the Geological Association of Canada (Fellow No. F439) and I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Member No. 19,279) and a member of the CIMM and an elected fellow of the Society of Economic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

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

5. I am the author of the present report entitled "Geochemical Assessment Report on the West Harrison Project" for Homegold Resources Ltd, dated July 1, 2015.

6. I have visited the property numerous time in the past and most recently June 3, 2015 and June 25, 2015. I have carried out core logging 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 West Harrison 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 1st day of July, 2015.



J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., F.G.A.C., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario)
Quarry Supervisor #98-3550
July 1, 2015

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT of COSTS

July 1, 2015

Appendix II
Statement of Costs 2013

		Total without GST
Wages and Benefits		
J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo., Senior Geologist		
1 days @ $700/day, June 3 + 25, 2015		$ 700.00
C. Barkman		
1 day @ $250/day, June 3, 2015		250.00
	Subtotal	$ 950.00
Transportation		
Truck Rental, Fully equipped 4x4,1 days @ $110/day		110.00
Gas		48.00
Meals		60.00
XRF Assays and Unit Rental		350.00
Report Preparation		350.00
Word Processing and Reproduction		300.00
	Subtotal	$ 1,218.00
	GRAND TOTAL	**$ 2,168.00**

Event #	5560721
Date Filed	July 1, 2015
Amount Filed	$1,600.00
PAC Filed	$597.48
Total Filed	$2,197.48

APPENDIX III

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

July 1, 2015

Rock Descriptions – Drs. Point South

Sample #	Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Description
S.Dr-15-01	40°38’25.08	121°57’44.76	168	Slightly rusty weathering, sugary textured, silica-sericite altered, very fine-grained dacite. Minor disseminated pyrite, small vugs common
S.Dr-15-02	49°37’23.59	121°57’42.47	105	Very rusty weathering, bright orange-red, light grey, very fine pyrite throughout, silica-sericite altered dacite, very fine grained
S.Dr-15-03	49°37’20.79	121°57’39.77	92	Rusty orange weathering, medium grey, fine-grained, highly silicified, abundant finely disseminated pyrite throughout, highly altered dacite. Yellow scorderite/arsenopyrite
S.Dr-15-04	49°37’17.74	121°57’34.26	91	Light grey, highly silicified, minor yellow staining, altered diorite
S.Dr-15-05	49°37’15.60	121°57’31.40	97	Slightly rusty weathering, rounded fragments up to 15mm sub-rounded, highly altered dacitic lapilli tuff
S.Dr-15-06	49°37’14.13	121°57’27.34	99	Platey fracturing, medium grey, rusty weathering, fine grained, slightly siliceous, dacitic tuff
S.Dr-15-07	49°37’11.26	121°57’25.49	122	Very rusty weathering, abundant disseminated pyrite, dark grey fractured andesite, Arsenopyrite?
S.Dr-15-08	49°37’25.02	121°57’27.50	85	Light grey, indistinct small 2-3mm fragments, siliceous, dacitic tuff
S.Dr-15-09	49°37’22.00	121°57’19.43	84	Slightly rusty weathering, dark green, fine grained, plagioclase broken crystals, andesitic tuff
S.Dr-15-10	49°37’20.05	121°57’14.97	93	Yellow-orange weathering, light grey, speckled texture, relatively fresh appearance, feldspar porphyry dyke
S.Dr-15-11a	49°37’17.97	121°57’13.72	100	Very rusty weathering, dense heavy sulfide-rich, broken feldspar crystals throughout, Feldspar crystal tuff

APPENDIX IV

ASSAY RESULTS

July 1, 2015

XRF Results 2015

	Reading	Mode	Elapsed Time	Elapsed Time 2	Elapsed Time Total	Mg	Mg +/-	Al	Al +/-	Si	Si +/-	P	P +/-	S	S +/-	Cl	Cl +/-	K
SDR-15-01	#2	Geochem	14.85	59.73	74.58	ND		8.62	0.1	20.91	0.14	0.4558	0.0236	1.5583	0.0127	ND		1.5848
SDR-15-02	#3	Geochem	14.81	59.29	74.1	ND		5.82	0.08	9.79	0.08	1.2208	0.0227	1.9386	0.0152	ND		2.4049
SDR-15-03	#5	Geochem	14.85	59.81	74.66	ND		12.02	0.11	23.72	0.14	ND		3.5704	0.0231	ND		1.0439
SDR-15-04	#6	Geochem	14.85	59.85	74.7	ND		5.79	0.07	34.72	0.19	ND		1.5443	0.0114	ND		1.1106
SDR-15-05	#7	Geochem	14.82	59.67	74.49	ND		5.9	0.08	15.17	0.11	1.0102	0.0235	0.5903	0.0061	ND		0.3953
SDR-15-06	#8	Geochem	14.91	59.84	74.75	ND		2.33	0.08	9.37	0.1	0.2517	0.0315	7.29	0.07	ND		0.2321
SDR-15-07	#9	Geochem	14.86	59.81	74.67	ND		6.01	0.08	30.2	0.18	1.2947	0.0319	2.264	0.0158	ND		3.0012
SDR-15-08	#10	Geochem	14.83	59.77	74.6	ND		9.85	0.09	25.93	0.14	ND		1.9137	0.0129	ND		4.6653
SDR-15-09	#11	Geochem	14.83	59.53	74.36	3.81	0.31	8.06	0.09	13.99	0.11	0.3388	0.0189	0.4317	0.0051	ND		0.1227
SDR-15-10	#12	Geochem	14.81	59.73	74.54	ND		12.28	0.1	17.3	0.11	1.6083	0.0283	2.4195	0.016	ND		0.538
SDR-15-11a	#13	Geochem	14.84	59.68	74.52	ND		7.79	0.08	25.14	0.15	0.1357	0.0199	1.0072	0.0081	ND		1.2419
SDR-15-11b	#14	Geochem	14.88	59.78	74.67	ND		6.28	0.09	20.03	0.17	0.3014	0.0257	0.2674	0.0053	ND		0.9758

* Note: All Values in %

K +/-	Ca	Ca +/-	Ti	Ti +/-	V	V +/-	Cr	Cr +/-	Mn	Mn +/-	Fe	Fe +/-	Co	Co +/-	Ni	Ni +/-	Cu	Cu +/-	Zn	Zn +/-
0.0121	ND		0.3697	0.0216	0.0414	0.0088	ND		0.1256	0.0058	4.2738	0.0372	ND		ND		0.0061	0.0009	0.0083	0.0007
0.018	0.6969	0.007	0.359	0.0163	0.0255	0.0061	ND		0.0291	0.0033	14.93	0.11	ND		ND		0.0049	0.001	ND	
0.0086	ND		0.5515	0.0252	0.0404	0.0095	ND		ND		3.8027	0.0325	ND		ND		0.0043	0.0008	ND	
0.0086	ND		0.6277	0.0278	0.0308	0.0101	ND		ND		1.1341	0.0152	ND		ND		0.0096	0.0009	ND	
0.0045	0.7738	0.0071	0.2941	0.0168	ND		ND		0.0466	0.0035	5.5984	0.045	ND		ND		0.0022	0.0007	0.0085	0.0006
0.0058	10.68	0.11	0.1003	0.0229	ND		ND		0.027	0.0049	2.5489	0.0368	ND		ND		0.0132	0.0015	0.004	0.0008
0.0191	ND		0.5114	0.0262	0.0364	0.01	ND		0.0112	0.0033	3.0194	0.0286	ND		ND		0.006	0.0009	0.0019	0.0005
0.0265	ND		1.1901	0.0341	0.2211	0.0142	0.0207	0.0051	0.0238	0.0036	2.8796	0.0264	ND		ND		0.0033	0.0008	0.002	0.0005
0.0032	2.3166	0.018	0.2786	0.0167	ND		ND		0.0887	0.0045	9.09	0.07	ND		0.0078	0.0012	ND		0.0163	0.0009
0.0054	0.3374	0.0058	0.6127	0.0228	0.0279	0.008	ND		0.0535	0.0038	4.0514	0.0319	ND		0.0044	0.0009	0.0126	0.001	0.0097	0.0007
0.0088	2.8599	0.0181	0.3578	0.0199	0.0319	0.0079	ND		0.1036	0.005	6.3542	0.0452	ND		ND		0.0556	0.0019	0.0102	0.0008
0.0098	2.2912	0.0201	0.4595	0.0252	0.0468	0.01	ND		0.133	0.0067	6.83	0.06	ND		ND		0.2099	0.0046	0.0135	0.0012

As	As +/-	Se	Se +/-	Rb	Rb +/-	Sr	Sr +/-	Y	Y +/-	Zr	Zr +/-	Mo	Mo +/-	Ag	Ag +/-	Cd	Cd +/-	Sn	Sn +/-	Sb	Sb +/-	W	W +/-	Hg
0.0033	0.0003	ND		0.0081	0.0003	0.01	0.0003	0.0015	0.0002	0.0159	0.0004	0.0006	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND
ND		0.001	0.0002	0.0163	0.0004	0.017	0.0004	0.0008	0.0002	0.0074	0.0003	0.0017	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND
0.0013	0.0003	ND		0.0032	0.0002	0.0468	0.0006	0.0008	0.0002	0.0129	0.0004	0.0014	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND
0.0037	0.0005	0.0015	0.0002	0.0012	0.0001	0.0198	0.0004	0.0015	0.0002	0.013	0.0003	0.0008	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND
ND		ND		0.0009	0.0002	0.1385	0.0013	0.0015	0.0002	0.0062	0.0004	0.0007	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND
ND		ND		0.0054	0.0003	0.0845	0.0013	0.0024	0.0003	0.013	0.0005	0.0024	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND
0.0315	0.0007	ND		0.01	0.0003	0.0031	0.0002	0.0012	0.0002	0.0088	0.0003	0.0009	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND
0.0048	0.0003	ND		0.0125	0.0003	0.056	0.0006	0.0024	0.0002	0.0184	0.0004	0.0009	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND
0.0012	0.0003	ND		0.0036	0.0002	0.0463	0.0006	0.0019	0.0002	0.0103	0.0004	0.0012	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND
ND		ND		0.0024	0.0002	0.0581	0.0006	0.0026	0.0002	0.0185	0.0004	0.0007	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND
ND		ND		0.0041	0.0002	0.0538	0.0006	0.0021	0.0002	0.0158	0.0004	0.0009	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND
ND		0.0009	0.0002	0.004	0.0003	0.0587	0.0009	0.0029	0.0003	0.0182	0.0005	0.0023	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND

Hg +/-	Pb	Pb +/-	Bi	Bi +/-	Th	Th +/-	U	U +/-	LE	LE +/-	Pass/Fail	Pass/Fail Grade	Best Match	Best Match Number	2nd Match	2nd Match Number
	0.0018	0.0004	ND		0.0029	0.0007	ND		62	0.25	PASS			0		0
	0.0433	0.0012	ND		ND		ND		62.68	0.26	PASS			0		0
	0.0018	0.0004	ND		ND		ND		55.18	0.26	PASS			0		0
	0.0121	0.0006	ND		ND		ND		54.98	0.24	PASS			0		0
	ND		ND		ND		ND		70.07	0.21	PASS			0		0
	0.0032	0.0006	ND		0.0044	0.001	ND		67.04	0.3	PASS			0		0
	ND		ND		0.0026	0.0007	ND		53.59	0.26	PASS			0		0
	ND		ND		ND		ND		53.21	0.25	PASS			0		0
	0.0017	0.0004	ND		0.0031	0.0007	ND		61.37	0.32	PASS			0		0
	0.0012	0.0003	ND		ND		0.0013	0.0004	60.66	0.23	PASS			0		0
	0.0017	0.0004	ND		ND		ND		54.83	0.25	PASS			0		0
	0.002	0.0005	ND		0.0053	0.001	ND		62.07	0.3	PASS			0		0

Live Time 1	Live Time 2	Live Time Total	Instrument SN	Model	Tube Anode	Unit
13.74	52.87	66.61	540557	Delta Professional	Rh	%
13.24	45.36	58.6	540557	Delta Professional	Rh	%
13.75	54.08	67.82	540557	Delta Professional	Rh	%
13.75	54.74	68.49	540557	Delta Professional	Rh	%
13.46	51.84	65.3	540557	Delta Professional	Rh	%
14.13	54.33	68.46	540557	Delta Professional	Rh	%
13.77	53.77	67.55	540557	Delta Professional	Rh	%
13.63	52.69	66.31	540557	Delta Professional	Rh	%
13.48	49.41	62.89	540557	Delta Professional	Rh	%
13.45	52.53	65.99	540557	Delta Professional	Rh	%
13.58	51.32	64.91	540557	Delta Professional	Rh	%
13.89	53.76	67.65	540557	Delta Professional	Rh	%