ASSESSMENT REPORT
on the
GOLDEN RIDGE PROPERTY
(Formerly Hotspring)

SLOQUET CREEK AREA
HARRISON LAKE REGION
NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Latitude 49°45'N/Longitude 122°21'W
NTS 92G/16W/9W (92G.079)
Event #5553034

for

HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
Unit 5 – 2330 Tyner Street
Port Coquitlam, BC
V3C 2Z1

by

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April 30, 2015

Work Completed Between December 2, 2014 and April 29, 2015

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SUMMARY

1) Everton owns six MTO Cell Claims, which cover a precious and base metal prospect in the Sloquet Creek area of the southwestern British Columbia. The property is situated 95 kilometres northeast of Vancouver and is accessible by logging road from either Pemberton or Harrison Mills.

2) Cominco Ltd staked the ground in 1944 and again in 1979 (now covered by the Hot Spring claims) and discovered several moderate to high base-metal soil anomalies. The anomalous zones received only limited follow-up evaluation. Aranlee Resources Ltd. carried out a program of geological mapping and geochemical sampling in 1987. This program was successful in extending the largest and most intense soil anomalies located by the previous operators. A grab sample of altered volcanics exposed on the south side of Simpson Creek returned 2560 ppb gold.

3) The property is underlain by a sequence of pyritic, felsic tuff and coarse fragmental rocks capped by ferruginous chert which totals more than 400 m thick. This lithological assemblage is correlative with the Gambier Group hosting the Britannia Copper Deposits, suggesting a favourable environment for exhalative massive sulphide deposits and related precious metal enriched stockworks and breccias. The Britannia Polymetallic Deposits are located 70 km directly west of the Hot Spring Claims.

4) The general area is characterised by north-westerly trending Tertiary age faults associated with gold mineralization. The Doctors Point and the RN gold deposit at the south-end of Harrison Lake are the most important nearby gold zones.

5) Follow-up geochemical and geological investigations were carried out in 1988 on the anomalous zones, as well as checking the more eastern and largely untested areas of the claims (Shearer, 1988). Two new showings containing galena and sphalerite mineralization were discovered. The 1988 work located soil anomalies that carried up to 180 ppb Au and 15.5 ppm Ag. Rock chip samples returned values up to 0.238 oz./ton (8.16 g/tonne) gold and 15.73 oz./ton (539.31 g/tonne) silver.

6) One of the most important mineralized area found in 1988, called Dan's Showing, is hosted by very altered cherty tuffite. This zone outcrops over a horizontal area of 55 metres by 35 metres and is covered on all sides. Vertically it is exposed through a height of 25 metres on the steep hillside. Hand trenching gave values of up to 0.238 oz./ton (8.16 g/tonne) Au over 1 metre and 0.174 oz./ton (5.97 g/tonne) over 2 metres. In a different area, one part of a trench gave 8 metres averaging 0.052 oz./ton (1.78 g/tonne) Au. Narrow galena-sphalerite filled fault zones give up to 15 oz./ton (514.29 g/tonne) Ag and 25% combined Pb/Zn over 1 metre (Shearer, 1988).

7) Aranlee optioned the property to Noranda in 1989. Work in 1990 consisted of 7 NQ diamond drillholes totalling 1251.9 metres of drilling on the southridge part of the Property. Hole NQ90-2 collared at 30+012N and 30+886E intersected 119m averaging 584 ppb Au. NQ90-4 intersected 615 ppb Au over 66.0 metres (Wilson, 1991). Only one hole (NQ90-7) tested the possible down dip extension of the mineralized zone but it encountered an up-faulted block of lower andesite. Airborne geophysics (EM & Magnetics) and follow-up soil geochemistry were also completed (Wilson and Wong, 1990).

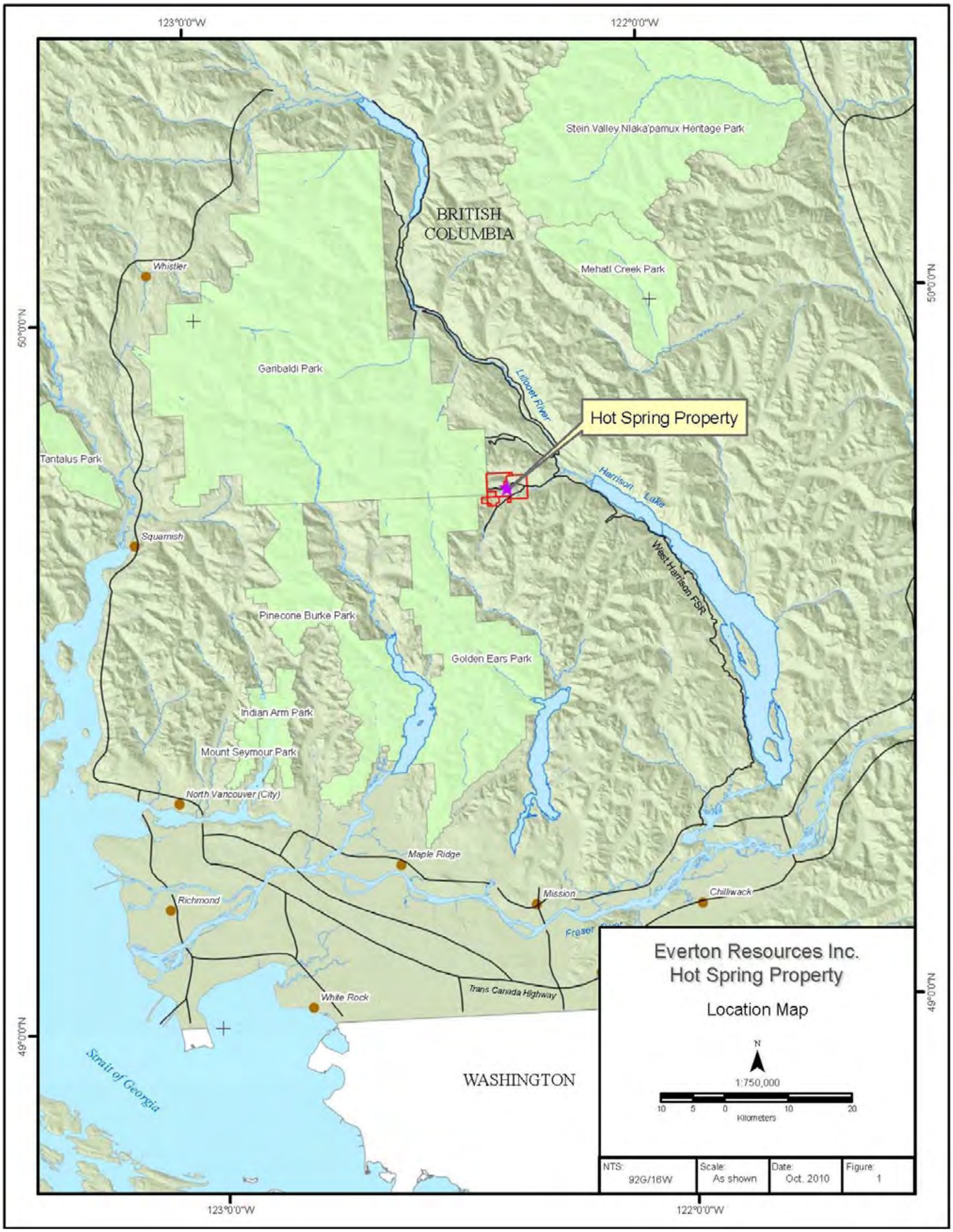


Figure 1 Location Map

8) Mount Hope Resources Corp. in 1997 carried out limited geological mapping, relogging of the 1990 core and diamond drilling 11 holes totalling 6,000 feet oriented at 060° Az and from -57° to -90° dips.

9) Three small geochemical and geological programs were completed between 2008 and 2010 as a follow-up to the encouraging results of the 1997 program. A 300m section of the soil line samples in 2010 returned samples up to 837 ppb Au and 0.8 ppm Ag.

10) A large relatively low-grade gold and silver-bearing hydrothermal system is hosted by highly altered felsic volcanics on the Hot Spring Property. Anomalous values in gold in rock and soil have been found concentrated on the southridge area, and other zones throughout the Property. A systematic exploration program of continued petrology, road building, trenching and diamond drilling is recommended at a cost of $475,750.00 to follow up targets west and south of the previous drillholes and the 2010 program results.

11) In 2012 a southern access road/trail for future drill access (which avoids riparian management zones) was mapped out, Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) and check XRF assays. Typical rock types were also collected in 2013 form drillcore from 1990. Assays were completed using a hand-held XRF unit (Olympus X DPO-2000, serial #540557. The pyritic rhyolite specimens all have elevated potassium suggestive of secondary potassic alteration. The mineralized samples have lower K values.

12) The current program consists of prospecting, sampling and assaying the area east of the North Sloquet and Simpson Creek drainages. Silica values for the andesite suite varied from 10.48% Si to 32.12% Si. Heavy metals such as Pb and Zn are uniformly low. Pb values range from 15ppm to 76ppm and Zn from 19ppm to 1566ppm. The highest zinc (sample GR-05 – 1,566 ppm Zn) was extremely rusty, very altered (16.6% CaO) quartzite. Generally silica is highest to the western edge of the area examined. Sample SCD15 assayed 27.07% Si, SG12 assayed 27.48% Si. Silica is also elevated in the eastern portion (Figure 8b) with Sample SG13 running 31.18% Si (and also 7.11%K) and SCD5 assaying 35.65% Si.

Respectfully submitted,

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

INTRODUCTION

Background

This report has been commissioned by Andre Audet of Everton Resources Inc. to document the recent (2014) work program and propose an exploration program to further assess the base and precious metal potential of the property. A large amount of previous work has been carried out in the past by various operators

The large volcanogenic massive sulphide copper-gold deposits of the Britannia Camp which produced over 55 million tons grading 1.1% Copper and 0.02 oz./ton gold (Payne et al, 1980) are hosted in Cretaceous Gambier Group Volcanic and Volcaniclastic rocks 70 km directly west of the Hot Spring Property. The Hot Spring area is underlain by altered volcanics and metasediments of the Gambier Group.

The claim area has been explored for precious metal (MacKay, 1944) and base metal potential (Wojdak, 1980a), since the early 1940's. Detailed panning during 1944 and 1997 demonstrated that Sloquet Creek contains plentiful coarse, angular placer gold and that 75% of the placer gold can be traced to Simpson Creek (Mackay, 1944). Stream sediment, soil and rock sampling led to the discovery of several gold, lead, copper and zinc soil anomalies by Cominco (Freeze, A. C., 1986). A field program by Aranlee Resources Ltd. conducted in 1987 relocated those anomalies and was successful in extending the most intense anomaly previously located by Cominco Ltd. Prospecting in 1988 discovered two new important pyrite-sphalerite alteration zones high in gold values south of the previous work on Southridge. Subsequent trenching in November 1988 on this showing south of North Sloquet Creek (Dan's Showing) revealed an extensive area carrying important gold values (up to 0.276 oz./ton) in a wide area extending over 1000 metres to the east. Preliminary detailed mapping and sampling suggested a possible stratabound nature to the mineralization. Limited shallow diamond drilling conducted in 1990 by Noranda intersected 119m averaging 584 ppb gold in Hole NQ90-2 and NQ90-4 averaged 615 ppb gold over 66m., demonstrating that the zone enriched in gold is between 70 to 100 metres in true thickness. Only one hole (NQ90-7) tested the possible downdip extension of this low-grade mineralized zone but an up faulted section of the lower andesite was encountered in this hole. Diamond drilling in 1997 was oriented at 060 to more thoroughly investigate the northwesterly-southeasterly structures which on relogging the 1990 drill core appeared to be important. The results of the 1997 diamond drilling indicate much higher grade values in gold and silver. An abundance of epidote and molybdenum was also encountered in the 1997 drilling.

Gold mineralization is also related to Tertiary-age major faulting along the Harrison Lake Fracture Zone similar to the RN gold deposit at the south end of Harrison Lake and Doctors Point gold deposit.

Everton Resources Inc. conducted geochemical and geological programs in 2008 to 2010 which cost in excess of $105,000.

Terms of Reference

Everton Resources Inc. retained J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. to review the project, draw conclusions, make recommendations and propose an appropriate exploration program to continue to evaluate the property in 2015.

Purpose of the Report

J. T. Shearer was advised by company officers that this report is intended to document previous work program and the current 2014 program results which establish the property as one of merit.

Field Activity of the Qualified Person

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. visited the property on November 10 and 11, 2014 to examine the surface mineralization, general geological conditions and also previously logged 1997 drillholes. J. T. Shearer also supervised several fieldwork and diamond drill programs from 1987 to 1997.

The previous drill core was found to be in relatively good condition and samples were collected and quartered in anticipation of submitting the quartered core for check assay.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

The property consists of six contiguous MTO Cell claims held by conversion by Everton and in trust by J. T. Shearer. The author is not aware of any underlying royalties or encumbrances.

TABLE I

Claim Name	**Tenure Number**	**Size (ha)**	**Location Date**	**Current Expiry Date**	**Registered Owner**
	506028	501.03	February 6, 2005	April 30, 2016	J. T. Shearer*
	506026	292.26	February 6, 2005	April 30, 2016	J. T. Shearer*
Slo W	575648	41.76	February 8, 2008	April 30, 2016	J. T. Shearer*
S 1	576420	20.89	February 17, 2008	April 30, 2016	J. T. Shearer*
SOW 2	685863	20.88	December 15, 2009	April 30, 2016	J. T. Shearer*
HP1	984002	313.28	May 5, 2012	July 31, 2015	J. T. Shearer*
	Total ha	1,190.10			

* held in trust by J. T. Shearer for Everton.

The legacy claims were located in 1995 and were converted with the advent of MTO in 2005.

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.

Environmental Liabilities

Environmental baseline studies under the current Environmental Assessment Act have been undertaken even at this early stage of exploration throughout the property. Field evidence identified three S3 classified fish bearing streams on the Hot Springs Property with widths of up to 5 m wide. The Riparian Areas Management Guidelines (1995) require a 20 m riparian management area should be established along each back of the streams.

Water quality monitoring is required during development of any mining excavation activities and the water quality parameters must meet the recommended standards for freshwater and marine aquatic life according to the British Columbian and Canadian Working and Approved Water Quality Guidelines (Criteria – 2000).

Drainage water from mine workings, stockpiles and service roads should be directed to detention ponds to protect adjacent streams and Harrison Lake from sediment and contaminants. The containment facilities should be capable of collecting and storing large sources of contaminated drainage waters over the range of hydrologic and climatic conditions expected at this property.

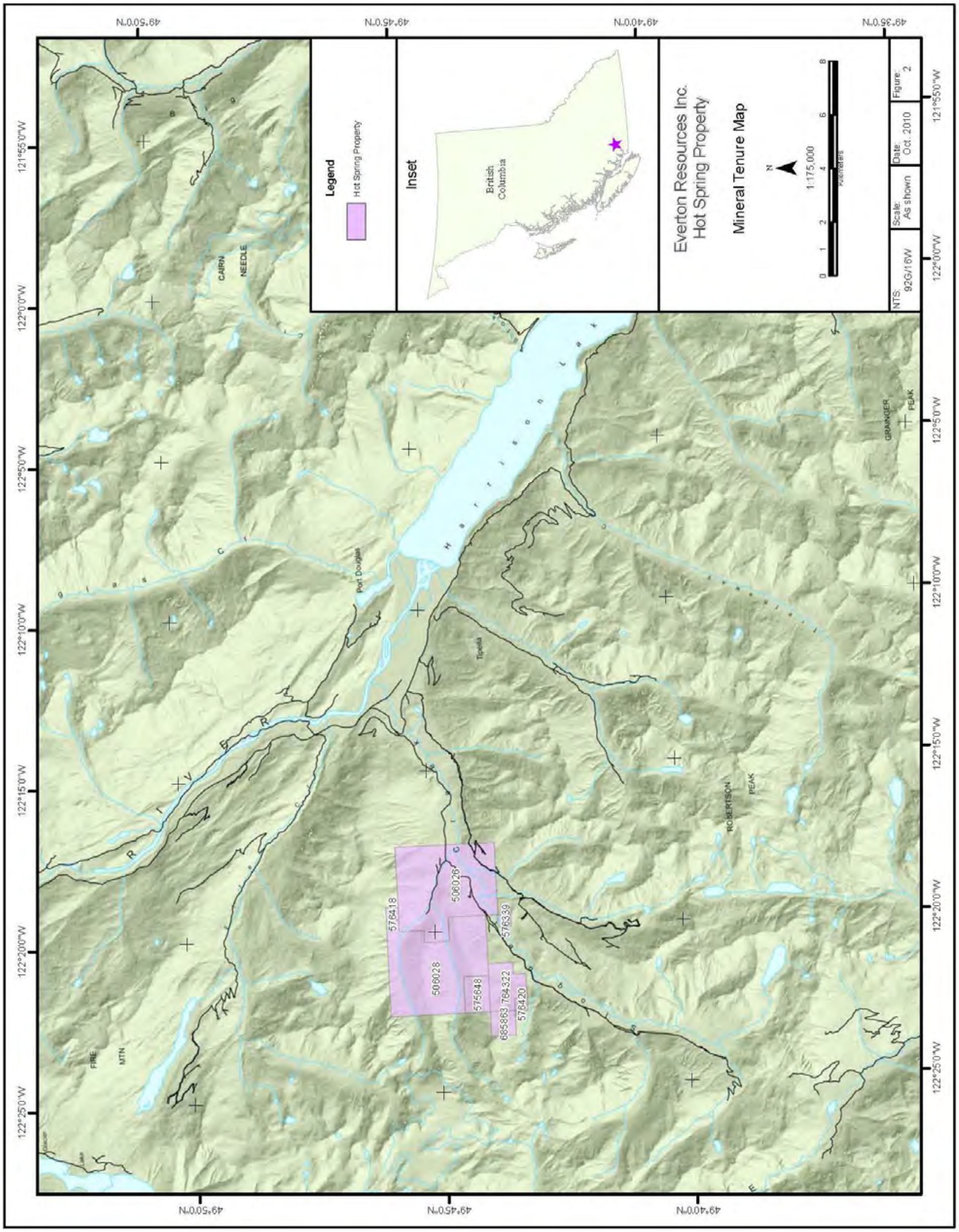


Figure 2 Claim Map, 1:50,000

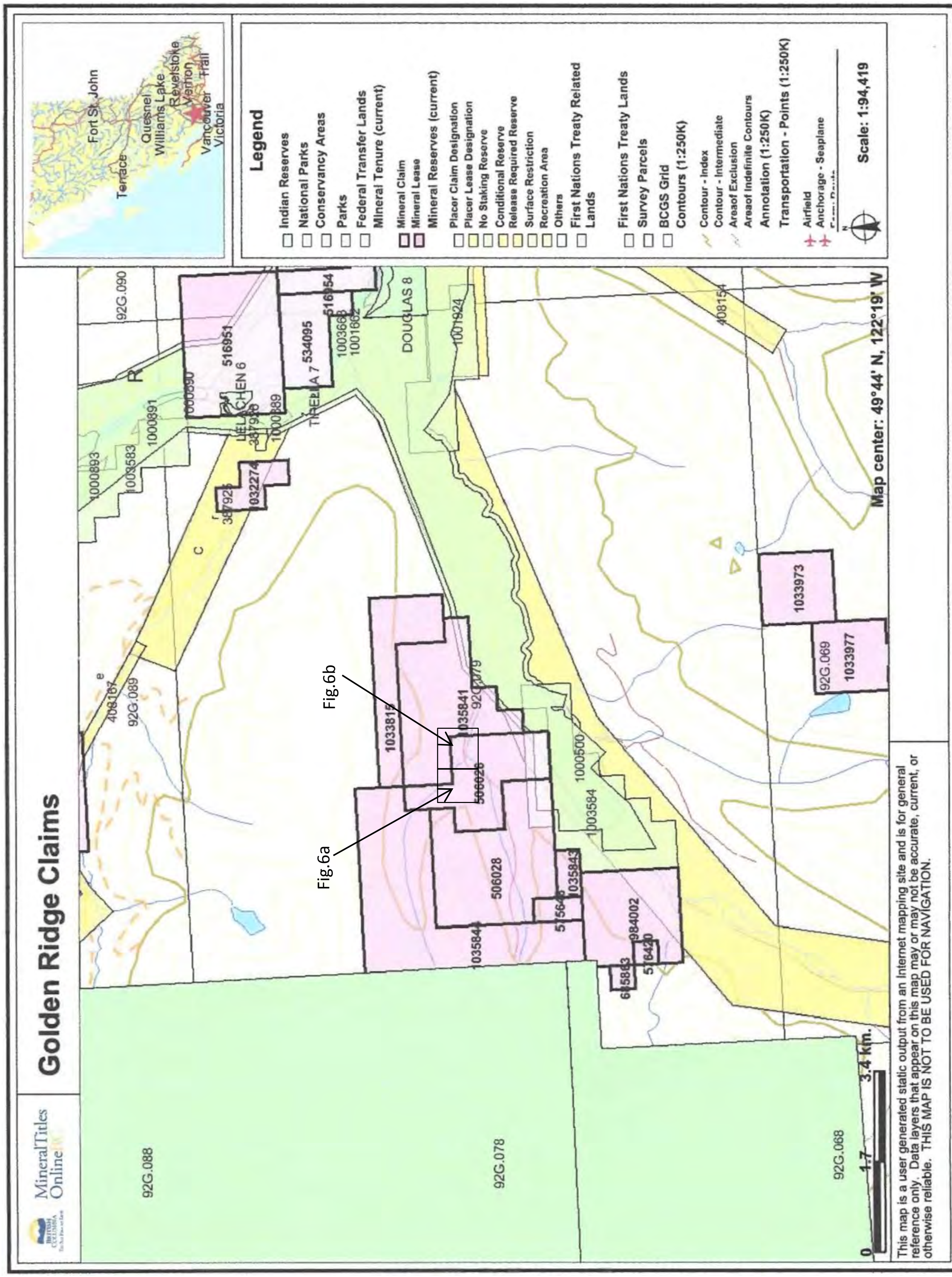


Figure 2A Claim Map Detail

Areas where fuel storage, truck washes and servicing garages may be required to be sampled and monitored for grease, oil and fuel. These facilities should be located a minimum of 30 m from any watercourse and spill containment structures and spill kits should be available at the site.
Future reclamation strategies should commence with the start of operations and allow for sequential restoration of areas no longer needed for mining purposes. The reclamation strategies should be designed early on to enhance and restore the natural habitat attributes found at the site prior to the commencement of operations.

Historically, the area has been subjected to clearcut logging and is currently forested with second growth timber. During the 2008 exploration program, several of the original logging roads located on the property had been cleared by forest companies to access the second growth timber for harvesting. Evidence of the most significant exploration on the property by past operators conducted from 1981 to 1983 is virtually non-existent as observed by the author with drill pads and trenches being reclaimed by second growth forest and underbrush.

Permits

There are no known environmental liabilities at this time. Environmental baseline studies may be required in the future if advanced development takes place on the property. Being situated on the side of a steep mountain, extra work will be required to maintain the safety of trails, roads, bridges, planned mining facilities, and associated pipelines. There are no plant or equipment, inventory, mine or mill structures of any value on these mineral tenures. The mineral tenures have been intensively logged over the last 20 years and logging is currently continuing in this area of the island.

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 in the past by the Ministry of Mines and Letters of Support have been received from the In-SHUCK-ch First Nation. Further support from the In-SHUCK-ch First Nation will be required as future exploration work progresses. Early engagement of local First Nation is advisable (Christensen, 2005).

ACCESS, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

The Hot Spring claims are located at 122° 121’ W longitude and 49° 45’ N latitude in the New Westminster Mining Division, approximately 95 air kilometres northeast of Vancouver and 15 kilometres west of the northern end of Harrison Lake (Figure 1). Garibaldi Provincial Park borders the property to the west.

The property is accessible by logging roads via either Pemberton and south along the Lillooet River Valley Road, or by road up the west side of Harrison Lake from Harrison Mills (at the Sasquatch Inn turn-off). A 9 kilometre two-wheel drive road accesses the east central boundary of the property by traveling from the Lillooet River westward along the north side of Sloquet Creek Valley. Access to the claims, from this point is by 4x4 truck on the logging road. Helicopter services are available at Agassiz, Pitt Meadows or Pemberton.

Climate

The access road is currently well maintained up to the bridge over North Sloquet Creek. Run of River hydroelectric projects totalling 150mW has been recently completed by Cloud on Fire Creek and the 330kV Transmission line is situated along Sloquet Creek. The Sloquet Logging Road has been upgraded in recent years. The In-SHUCK-ch Forest Service Road from Mount Currie (Highway 99) was completely upgraded in 2010 resulting in the 70km distance having the typical driving time reduced from 2 hours to 1 hour.

The climate of the area is west coast rainforest with temperatures ranging from -10° C in the winter to +30° C in the summer. Although snowfall depths can be significant in this area, the temperate weather will allow mining operations to be carried out year round. Power requirement are readily available as the main Hydro power line from Bridge River passes over the claim block (the South Swamp – Pylon Zone was named due to the presence of a hydro tower pylon on the showing). Adequate water supplies are available from nearby large creeks and from Harrison Lake. Although topography is rugged there is a flat bench north of the Main Mineral Zone towards the North Mill Site area to accommodate a milling plant and tailings storage.

Physiography

Elevations on the property range from 1,500 to 4,500 feet above mean sea level (460m to 1,480m a.s.l.). Slopes are steep with avalanche chutes and hazardous steep cliff areas. Thick growth of alder, devils club and alpine fir occur below altitudes of 4,500 feet (1,372m). Above this elevation the vegetation thins, and where the terrain flattens, ponds and swampy areas have developed.

Infrastructure and Local Resources

Locals refer to Sloquet Creek as “Spring Creek” since high temperature hot springs occur south of the claims on South Sloquet Creek which attracts determined visitors throughout the year. A major new, permanent steel and concrete bridge across Sloquet Creek giving access to the hot springs and South Sloquet was completed by Forestry in July 1997. This road could, in the future, give access to mineralized zones south of the 1997 drilling area.

PROPERTY HISTORY

Recorded exploration activity within the immediate area has been conducted intermittently since the mid 1940's. North of Sloquet Creek in the Fire Lake-Fire Mountain Area, small scale gold production occurred in the 1920's and 1930's.

In 1944, the area was staked by prospectors working for Cominco Ltd. (MacKay, J. M., 1944). Their attention was focused towards this area after obtaining good gold indications from pannings of Sloquet Creek gravels. Over 75% of the gold was determined to be from gossanous cliffs in the Simpson Creek area. Prospecting in this area produced a chip sample of pyrite, galena and sphalerite bearing tuff that contained 0.16 oz./ton gold over six feet (1.8 metres) and also yielded a float rock sample containing quartz-sulphide stringers which assayed 0.94 oz./ton gold (MacKay, J. M., 1944). No further work was done at that time.

In 1975, the CL claim was located in the area north of Simpson Creek and was geologically mapped and sampled by M. McClaren and R. Dickinson. This work was performed for the Cyprus Anvil Corporation during 1976. The purpose of the exploration program was to assess the massive sulphide potential of the area. A pencil manuscript map at a scale of 1:1200 was constructed and was also used in the 1988 program.

In 1979, Cominco Ltd. staked the SLO claim group in the area now occupied by the Hot Spring claim group. Silt samples from this area gave anomalous precious and base metal values (Wojdak, P. J., 1980a). Cominco Ltd. completed a soil sampling survey in 1981 and located several precious and base metal soil anomalies. The best developed anomaly yielded values of up to 488 ppm Cu, 3600 ppm Pb, 3300 ppm Zn and extended 500 metres in length being open towards the west (Wojdak, P. J., 1980b).

In 1985, Cominco Ltd. attempted chip sampling traverses across a portion of cliffs located above and to the south of the best developed soil anomaly on the south side of Simpson Creek. This program employed experienced rock climbers and had a duration of three days. Thirty-five rock chip samples were collected; at least eight samples were anomalous in either copper, lead or zinc. Fourteen samples yielded silver values exceeding 7 ppm. Five samples yielded gold values exceeding 100 ppb. Best results were received from sample S-85-3 (155 ppm Cu, 12800 ppm Pb, 8440 ppm Zn, 162 ppm Ag, 392 ppb Au) and S857 (244 ppm Cu, 1186 ppm Pb, 578 ppm Zn, 17.6 ppm Ag, and 856 ppb Au)(Freeze, A. C., 1986).

The SLO claim group was allowed to lapse in October 1986. The area was partially restaked as the Quet 1 and 2 mineral claims on May, 1987 by W. Chase. Aranlee Resources Ltd. optioned the Quet 1 and 2 mineral claims in October, 1987 and staked the contiguous Quet 3 and 4 mineral claims in November, 1987. A small exploration program was conducted during November of 1987 by Aranlee Resources. This work confirmed the presence of the Cominco soil anomalies and extended some of the more significant ones (McClaren and Hill, 1987). In 1988, follow-up sampling, prospecting and geological mapping was completed. Cobra drilling and blasting was used to trench the most promising showings (Shearer, 1988).

The claim situation was complicated with overlaps in the area since some previous claims were removed from the Government maps while they were still in good standing.

Aranlee Resources Ltd. optioned the property to Noranda in 1989. Work in 1990 consisted of 7 NQ diamond drillholes totalling 1251.9 metres on the Southridge part of the property. Hole NQ90-2 intersected 119m averaging 584 ppb Au, NQ90-4 intersected 615 ppb Au (Wilson, 1991). Only one hole (NQ90-7) tested the possible down dip extension of the mineralized zones but it encountered an up-faulted block of lower andesite. Airborne geophysics and follow-up soil geochemistry were also completed (Wilson and Wong, 1990).

In 1995 and 1996, the area was acquired by S.E. Angus, J. T. Shearer and A. E. Angus. Mount Hope Resources Corp. purchased the claims and completed follow-up geological mapping, relogging of the 1990 drillcore, extensive stream sediment panning, prospecting and diamond drilling 11 holes totalling 6,001 feet (1,800m). The access road from the new concrete bridge over Sloquet Creek was rehabilitated in close consultation with the Ministry of Environment and Forest Service.

PREVIOUS GEOCHEMISTRY

Soil samples were taken in 1987 on east-west grid lines initially at 10m intervals and later at 20m intervals (Figure 18). Samples were taken on lines 30+300N, 30+250N, 30+200N, 30+150N, 30+100N, 30+000N from 30+000E to 32+000E. Difficult access, poor soil development and other logistical problems prevented complete sampling on these lines. Samples were also taken on a diagonal line from near 30+000N at 30+550E to 30+180N at 31+500E; and along the old logging roads and from 30+000E to 29+500E along line 30+100N.

Samples were analyzed for Au, Ag, Pb, and Zn. Extensive Au anomalies showing close correlation with Ag and Pb, Zn values, define a stratabound mineralized zone. This zone is approximately bounded by the 30+200N to 30+100 N lines and runs from 30+000E to 31+500E. Frequent north to northeasterly trending Au anomalies are also well developed and suggest similar trending structurally controlled potential mineralized zones. The best anomalies are developed over the eastern half of the grid with some values greater than 1000 ppb Au.

During May 1990, a soil geochemical survey was completed on both the detailed and reconnaissance grids at 25 and 50m station spacings respectively. Fill-in sampling on the anomalous reconnaissance lines during early June 1990 followed up the earlier sampling.

Determination of threshold levels for contouring were by inspection. Very high backgrounds in specific areas of the entire grid masked the centres of mineralization if thresholds are based on the entire population. Selection of a subset of geochemical data is recommended for additional geostatistical study. ICP 30 element analysis was completed on all samples and this data should be acquired for additional study.

Four areas are recognized as anomalous and worthy of follow-up study. They are the (1) Southridge Anomaly, (2) the J.A.D.S. Anomaly, (3) the Danbus Anomaly, and (4) the Northridge Anomaly.

Southridge Anomaly

The east end of the Southridge Anomaly was trenched by Aranlee Resources and a limited amount of diamond drilling was conducted by Noranda. It is a combined Au, Ag, Pb, An, Cu anomaly occurring in an east-west direction from Line 30+100E to 31+500E between 30+000N and 30+500N. The Anomaly is most broadly seen as a Pb anomaly and most narrowly as a Cu anomaly. Pb values reach a high of 3390 ppm with seven other stations above 1000 ppm Pb. Ag values show the second strongest anomaly and closely track high Pb values. Results to 102.5 ppm Ag are seen with eighteen other results above 10 ppm. Although there is a suggestion of downslope dispersion with some of the highest Ag results, the strongest trend is across slope on an E-W direction.

Gold has the third strongest response with highest values of 1690 and 1100 ppb Au. The bulk of the anomaly which extends from 30+500E to 31+500E is above 100 ppb Au with large areas above 200 ppb Au. The anomaly has two centres defined by:

1) 30+900E to 31+200E from 30+000N to 30+250N and in an east - west direction; and
2) 31+200E to 31+400E from 30+300N to 30+600N with a northeast azimuth.

The later centre is also seen as an Ag anomaly but not in Pb, Zn, Cu values.
Zinc and Cu results, while anomalous, form much narrower bands than Pb, Ag, and Au. Zinc values to 1589 ppm and 1949 ppm are seen along a 100m wide ENE belt from 30+100E, 30+200N to 30+300N to 31+200E, 30+500N to 30+600N and open to the north across the creek. Cu results follow the familiar east-west band from 30+100N to 31+000N from 30+100E to 30+300E but is more sinuous and erratic. It does, however, follow the highs of all other elements.

The best values generally track Unit 3: blue-grey siliceous felsic tuff. This unit also has the highest number of sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite showings with corresponding anomalous gold-silver rock sample results from the 1989 Aranlee survey.

Some of the anomalies are seen within Unit 4: purple andesitic lapilli tuff, however, downslope dispersion on the 30-50° hillside may tend to extend the anomaly beyond the source area. This area also corresponds to a quiet ground magnetometer response and a high background I.P. response.

The geochemical survey has shown that Unit 3 is the primary unit of interest and that attention should be directed to the area between 30+100E and 31+500E from 30+000N to 30+300N. The second gold anomaly in the 31+200N to 31+400N area is within a no outcrop zone in deep overburden. Detailed studies will be required in this thickly treed area to determine if this is a transported anomaly.

<u>J.A.D.S. Anomaly</u>

The J.A.D.S. Anomaly is roughly situated between 30+600E and 31+000E from 29+350N to 29+700N and is an Au, Ag, Pb, Zn anomaly with spotty Cu values. Au highs to 1550 ppb, Ag highs to 30.9 ppm, Pb highs to 816 ppm and Zn highs to 701 ppm define a northeast trending anomaly centred within felsic tuffs showing minor pyrite. This area has been assigned a Unit 3 rock unit although further mapping is required to determine its relation to the Southridge Unit 3.

Geological mapping to date has only been on the even numbered 200m spaced lines. Additional detailed mapping and prospecting are required over this zone which shows a quiet magnetometer signature similar to Unit 3 on the Southridge Anomaly.

<u>Danbus Anomaly</u>

The Danbus Anomaly occurs between 32+000E and 32+400E from 29+500N to 29+700N and is primarily a Zn anomaly with spotty, low level Au values. It occurs within intermediate volcanics believed to be related to the Peninsula Formation. The area is of secondary importance and is mentioned only for completeness.

Northridge Anomaly

Three lines extending north across North Sloquet Creek to near the crest of the Northridge encountered spotty but anomalous Au results to 400 ppb. It occurs within a pyritic felsic tuff which should be investigated further. No additional sampling occurred over these lines which were sampled as part of a preliminary follow-up to the airborne geophysics survey.

The soil geochemical survey has shown that a fine grained blue-grey coloured felsic tuff occurring within a low magnetic susceptibility zone is the primary geochemical target on both the Southridge and J.A.D.S. Anomalies. Multi-element signatures demonstrate the target to be 100 to 300 metres wide along the slope and parallel to stratigraphy. The boundaries of the zone(s) for follow-up have been well defined by soil geochemistry.

PREVIOUS GEOPHYSICS

Previous VLF-EM and magnetic surveys were carried out over the grid area. Readings were taken at 25m intervals on lines 300S and 250S from 0 - 1800E, on 200S and 100S from 0 - 2000E, and on line 0 from 0 - 500E. Readings were also taken along the main logging road.

Anomalies correlate well with both the geology and the geochemical anomalies. Mapped north-south structures show strong EM signatures in many instances with coincident magnetic highs. Of particular interest is a very strong EM anomaly 50m south of the 900E showing, indicating a potentially rich mineralized extension to this area.

During June, 1990, geophysical surveys consisting of Total Field Magnetics, Electromagnetics, and Induced Polarization were carried out on the area now covered by the Hot Spring Property. The purpose of the surveys was to aid in mapping of the local geology as well as the identification of potential economic mineral deposits.

The magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys were carried out by Peter E. Walcott and Associates Ltd. of Coquitlam, B.C. while the I.P. survey was contracted to Pacific Geophysical of Vancouver, B.C.

The magnetometer survey utilized EDA Omni 4 magnetometers with readings corrected for diurnal drift by the use of a recording magnetic base station. The EDA system records the Total Magnetic Field with an accuracy of within 1 NanoTesla. Readings were taken every 12.5m.

Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic System

The previous HLEM survey, performed on selected lines, utilized the Scintrex SE-88 frequency EM system. This system is similar to conventional HLEM systems such as the MaxMin II except that the per-cent ration response of a transmitted and a reference frequency as compared to the usual in-phase and out-phase components is measured. Three transmitted frequencies, 337 Hz., 1012 Hz., and 3037 Hz., were used with a reference frequency of 112 Hz. To maximize the signal level the ratio response is integrated over a time period (usually less than 20 seconds), depending upon local noise levels. Coil spacing between receiver and transmitter was kept at 100m with a station interval of 25m.

Induced Polarization System

The previous time-domain I.P. survey utilized a Phoenix IPT-1 powered by a Phoenix MG-1 motor generator capable of producing 1.2 kW of power. The receiver unit was an EDA IP-6 unit. The transmitted signal had a period of 8 seconds, 50% duty. The double dipole electrode array was used with dipole spacing of 25m and n=1 to n=6 being recorded. Chargeability was measured in units of mV/V.

Total Field Magnetics

The previous total field magnetics survey has delineated 7 magnetic terrains, T.1 - T.7. The boundaries of these magnetic lithologies match the inferred geologic boundaries to a fair degree.

Two rock units of high magnetic susceptibility are found on the grid. Unit T.3, corresponding to a biotite-hornblende diorite unit, is more active and intense than the other high terrain, T.4, which is interpreted to be an andesite unit. A diorite plug feature is found within T.4.

Unit T.1 exhibits a quiet and low magnetic susceptibility and is speculated to represent either a felsic volcanic or sedimentary unit. T.1 appears to sandwich the diorite unit at the grid's east side. A unit of slightly higher susceptibility, T.2, interpreted to represent rhyolite lies on the east flank of T.1.

The contact between T.5 and T.7 is well defined by the southern extent of the anomalous I.P. zone. Both these units are mapped as felsic tuffs with T.7 more siliceous than T.5. The I.P. pseudo-sections show Unit T.7 to be highly resistive (as expected) and overlying less resistive bedrock. The north flank of T.5 is interpreted to be in contact with another distinct unit, T.6, which corresponds to a mapped dacite-andesite unit.

Two long conjugate faults have been interpreted from the magnetics, with the SW - NE fault defining the western extent of Unit T.5. A short NW - SE fault appears to cut Unit T.4 on its east side.

An N-S trending fault has been interpreted at the grid's south and corroborates better with a mapped fault than the short N-S faults inferred from geology found near the baseline at L.30000E and L.30200E.

Several interpreted dykes are shown on the basis of the known geology.

HLEM Survey

The HLEM survey profiles show a resistive subsurface with no significant variations in conductance with the possible exception of the south end of L.30800E which has a slight increase in sub-surface conductance.

I.P. Survey

The I.P. survey was performed on four lines: L.30600E, L.30900E, L.31100E, and L.31400E and the interpretation is shown on the geophysical compilation map. Background chargeability values are considered to be 20 mV/V and less. All four lines yield significant responses over a wide extent within magnetic units T.5 and T.6. Good continuity from line to line of the anomalies is exhibited with sharp termination of the anomalous responses at the contact between Units T.4 and T.5.

The most attractive response is found at near surface on L31400E/30450N. Other attractive targets appear at: L31100E/30262.5N, d=60m.[1], L.30900E/30350N, d=10m., and L.30600E/30150N, d=25m.

[1] d=60m represents the depth to the top of the target in a direction perpendicular to average topographic slope.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING and MINERALIZATION

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The earliest reported geological mapping of the North Harrison Lake area was of the Vancouver North Map Area by J. E. Armstrong and J. A. Roddick contained in G.S.C. Memoir 335: Vancouver North, Coquitlam, and Pitt Lake Map Areas, B.C., (Figure 4). More recent mapping by J. M. Journeay, L. Csontos and J.V.G. Lynch from 1988 to 1989 have detailed the geology of North Harrison Lake area which includes the Hot Spring Property. A recently published Open File (O.F. #2203) by the British Columbia Department of Mines summarizes the results of that mapping, (Figure 5).

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 Hot Spring property and represent an island arc depositional environment. 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 with the Gambier Group that lies 40 air miles (70 kilometres) to the west of the Hot Spring property. The argillaceous middle member along Harrison Lake is equivalent to the Britannia Formation of the Gambier Group (Roddick, J. A., 1965, pg. 42). The Britannia Formation hosts the Britannia Mine, a copper-zinc-gold felsic volcanogenic massive sulphide 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 thrusting related to Late Cretaceous oblique convergence along the continental margin and Tertiary dextral/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 migmatization occurs.

The Harrison Lake Shear Zone is recognized (Journeay, 1989) (Ray, 1986) to be an important structure in localizing economic gold deposits within Southwest British Columbia. This gold belt, which includes the Hot Spring 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.

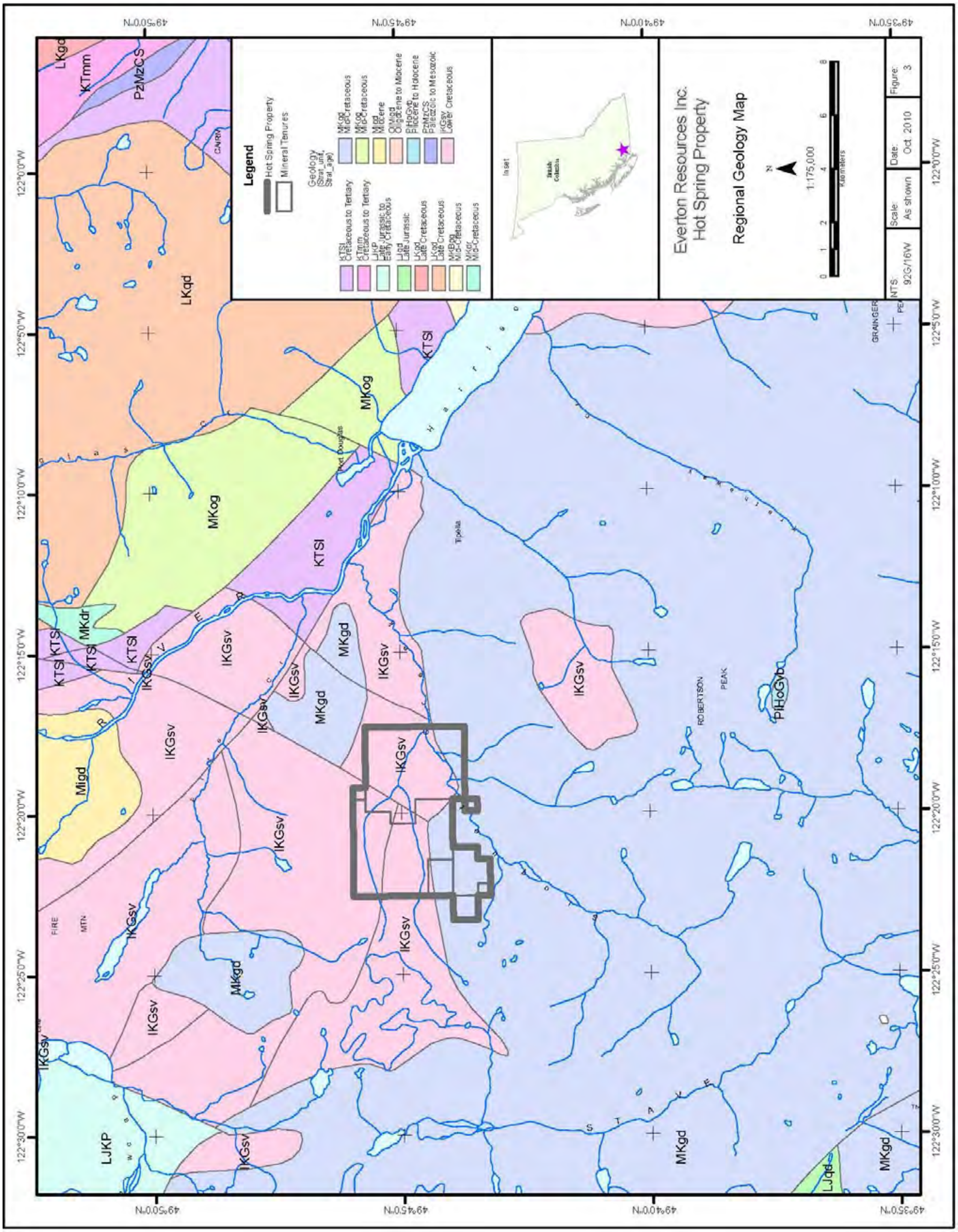


FIGURE 3 Regional Geology Map

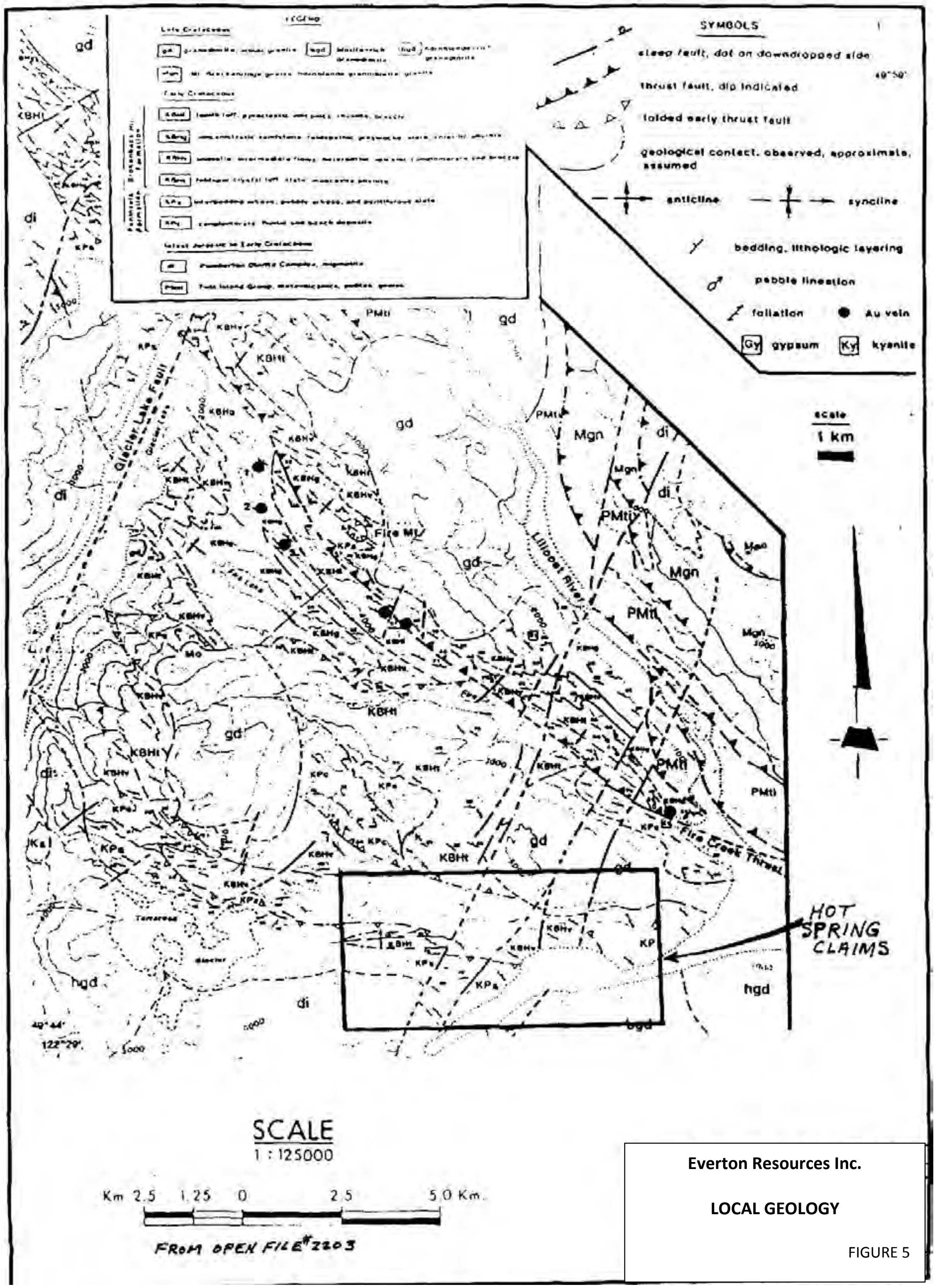


FIGURE 4 Local Geology

The geology of the central portion of the Hot Spring property is shown on Figure 6. The area is predominantly underlain by a mixed assemblage of felsic tuffaceous and fragmental rocks which display evidence of explosive felsic volcanism and contain clasts of laminated pyrite. These rocks interfinger with andesite flows and dykes.

Past geological mapping at the scales of 1:1,000 for the detailed grid and 1:2,500 for the reconnaissance grid was completed on the area referred to as the "Southridge Zone". The following is a summary of the lithological units noted during the course of prospecting and mapping in 1997.

Unit 6: Biotite-Hornblende Diorite

An unaltered, medium to fine grained, equigranular rock containing 10-15% biotite-hornblende crystals, 57-80% plagioclase crystals and 10% anhedral quartz. The rock has a light grey salt and pepper appearance and often has xenoliths of andesite near its contacts.

This intrusive is extensively exposed in the southwest of the Southridge map area together with a small stock mapped in the area 31+100E to 31+400E from 29+600N to 29+800N. Airborne magnetometer results suggest a larger near surface component to the stock than actually mapped on surface.

Unit 5A: Andesite Dykes/Sills

A dark green to greenish black rock, variably porphyritic with feldspar phenocrysts, massive, undifferentiated with extensive chlorite alteration and lesser epidote alteration. The dykes cut all lithologies (except diorite) at a north to north-west direction with mainly sharp contacts.

Pyrite is ubiquitous, occurring as fine disseminations from 1 to 15%, and often coats fracture surfaces. The rock is moderately to strongly magnetic. At some locations it is possible that these andesites (or intermediate tuffs) are conformable to bedding and may be sills. This unit is seen commonly throughout the property.

Unit 5B consists of andesitic flows and tuffs probably belonging to the Peninsula Formation. It occurs east of L31+500E and forms the easterly extent of the ridge between the North Sloquet and Sloquet Creek.

Unit 4: Dacitic to Andesitic Lapilli (Nodular) Tuffs

Characterized by a dark grey to brown matrix of abundant secondary biotite with subrounded 1 to 10 mm nodules of light green associated with variable concentrations of felsic angular fragments. This unit contains variable to pervasive silicification and has been shown by petrographic studies to be altered by potassium feldspar.

This unit is common along the northern border of the detailed grid over a slope distance of 300m and is in gradational (due to intensity of alteration) contact with unit 3. Relict textures in Unit 3 suggest that at least part of Unit 3 is intensely altered unit 4.

Unit 3: Siliceous Felsic Tuff

A light blue grey, fine grained to very fine grained highly silicified and potassic altered and massive rock. The rock appears to have been bleached and weathered surfaces have a distinctive yellow-brown gossanous appearance due to oxidation of finely disseminated pyrite.

This unit is often mineralized with sphalerite ± galena and lesser chalcopyrite and produced the bulk of the gold and silver rock sample anomalies during Aranlee's 1989 field program. It is situated immediately south of Unit 4 in an east-west band on the detailed grid and occurs over a slope distance of 200m. Since unit 3 may be essentially an alteration feature, future mapping should concentrate on defining the contact relationships between unit 3 and 4.

A similar lithological unit occurs on the south facing slope of Southridge which may, in part, be the down-dip extension of Unit 3. It occurs over a much wider slope distance, however, and a steepening dip would be required to account for the additional area of the outcrop, unless this exposure is related to buried, presently unknown intrusive. The unit is fairly massive and dip measurements cannot be made. More detailed mapping from closer spaced lines would be necessary to more fully understand the geometry of Unit 3.

Unit 2: Siliceous (Sugary Textured) Felsic Tuff

A white, fine to medium grained sugary textured, very siliceous felsic tuff. As with Unit 3, into which this unit is gradational, the protolith is not clear but is thought to be the dacite nodular tuff. Quartz eyes have not been recognized in hand specimens. Silicification has obliterated most original texture and the unit appears as a massive, non-bedded volcanic. Ghosted white tuff fragments (feldspar?) are sometimes observed.

A distinctive red (hematite?) colouration on weathered surfaces is common within this unit. The pyrite content is very low (<<1%) and the rock appears to have been bleached. This unit outcrops in an east-west band south of Unit 3 just on the south facing slope from the ridge forming the topographic high on the detailed and reconnaissance grids.

Unit 1: Boulder Conglomerate

Well rounded granitic boulders occur within a (matrix supported) dark green, chloritized andesitic matrix. This unit is only seen on the reconnaissance grid on the east and north-east sides and likely represents a lower portion of the Peninsula Formation within the gridded area.

STRUCTURE

The volcano-sedimentary sequence has been metamorphosed to biotite metamorphic grade with variable development of a tectonic fabric. Where recognizable, bedding is sub-parallel to or shallower than the fabric, dipping at 30-50° to the SSW or SSE. There is no evidence of major tight fold repetition within the map area.

Late-stage faulting is important, probably largely of post-plutonic, Tertiary age. Gold mineralization elsewhere in the Harrison Lake Area is related to this Tertiary Event. A major dextral northeast-trending fault controls the orientation of Sloquet Creek and cuts the nose of the ridge between North Sloquet and Simpson Creeks. Hot springs in Sloquet Creek may be related to this fault. Several sub-parallel northeast to north-trending faults may control the line of snow chutes to the west. One such structure exposed by trenching near 30+125N and 30+305E is strongly altered and mineralized. Several southwest dipping structures have also been recognized in the area and may bear a close relationship to mineralized zones.

The Southridge Zone west of Line 31+500E is underlain by an east-west striking, moderately south dipping sequence of intermediate to felsic volcanic tuffs to lapilli tuffs. These volcanics have been pervasively silicified and orthoclase altered and are cut by numerous andesitic porphyry dykes trending north to northwest. Steeply dipping north-south trending faults have displaced some lithologies by a few tens of metres. A blue-grey silicified felsic tuff unit (Unit 3) has been shown by past surveys to contain sphalerite-galena showings. Present mapping assigns the gold showings to this unit and defines it to be the most potentially economic horizon on the Southridge.

East of Line 31+500E and separated by a major north - south gulley is a massive andesitic flow/tuff unit which is underlain by a boulder conglomerate. No structural measurements were recovered from these units. This area represents a significant faulted uplift within the Gambier Group with subsequent erosion of the Brokenback Hill Formation and exposing the underlying Peninsula Formation. These rocks are not as altered as those west of Line 31+500E indicating the uplift and erosion to be a late stage event. No mineralization except minor pyrite was seen within this package of rocks.

ALTERATION

The volcanic package consisting of Units 2, 3 and 4 display the strongest alteration of all rocks mapped. Unit 5 displays strong local orthoclase alteration while Unit 3 contains both orthoclase and intense silica alteration. The silicification becomes stronger and orthoclase weaker towards the south (up stratigraphy) until in Unit 2 the rock is totally silicified and most of original textures destroyed. Silicification, as with orthoclase alteration, is pervasive with gradational contacts.

The origin of the alteration may, in part, be related to the intrusion of the Coast Plutonic complex diorites or unrecognized younger intrusives with the gradational change from one alteration type to the next related to the contact aureoles. Other volcanics on the property show minor to moderate silicification but nowhere near the intensity of Unit 2, 3 and 4.

MINERALIZATION

PREVIOUS TRENCHING (IN 1988 & 1989)

Mineralization and Lithogeochemistry

A high proportion of the volcanic rocks in the claim area are pyritic with variable enrichment in base and precious metals. The property geology indicates major potential for volcanogenic massive sulphide or stockwork base metal-gold mineralization (comparable to some of the zones at the Britannia Mine) and for structurally controlled mesothermal or epithermal gold mineralization related to the Late Cretaceous or Tertiary structures.

Exploration by Cominco and Aranlee prior to 1989 identified widespread base and precious metal enrichment in the pyritic felsic volcanics on the ridge between Simpson and North Sloquet Creeks. Several sphalerite-galena showings were located on this ridge and north of Simpson Creek, some with significant gold values (max. 392 ppb Au). Higher gold values in Dan's Showing south of North Sloquet Creek focused follow-up work in this area. This led in 1989 and 1990 to the outlining of an extensive, discontinuous, mineralized zone extending at least 1.5 km east-west along strike and up to 100m across strike. This area is referred to as the North Sloquet Creek Prospect.

North Sloquet Creek Prospect

<u>Dan's Showing</u> (30+000N + 30+050E)

Five trenches were blasted across the showing in 1988. This zone outcrops over a horizontal area of 55 by 35 metres and is covered on all sides. Vertically it is exposed through a height of 25 metres on the steep hillside. Hand trenching gave values of up to 0.238 oz./ton (8.16 g/tonne) Au over 1m (0.174 oz./ton [5.97 g/tonne] over 2m). In a different area, one part of a trench gave 8 metres averaging 0.052 oz./ton (1.78 g/tonne) Au. Narrow galena-sphalerite fault zones give up to 15 oz./ton (514.29 g/tonne) Ag and 25% combined Pb/Zn over 1 metre (Shearer, 1988). The host rock is Unit 3a altered rhyolitic tuff cut by an intense millimetre scale quartz veining network. Sulfides occur as disseminations and within veins, averaging 5-10% but with local zones of up to 40-60% sulfide. The richest mineralization occurs in a shallow (35°) south-dipping 0.2 to 1m breccia zone.

The extent of the mineralized area is uncertain. Disseminated sphalerite-galena mineralization occurs in outcrop along strike to the east for 130m, with grab samples assaying up to 3.37 g/t Au (0.098 oz./ton Au). Mineralized float occurs 150m west of the showing, where outcrop is absent. Exposure is also absent downhill to the north. To the south, the zone passes up into unmineralized andesite.

The evidence suggests a primary stratabound metal enrichment concentrated into later structurally controlled zones. The disposition of higher grade samples within the trenched area may reflect a 150-160° mineralized zone strike related to 140-150° shear zones exposed in the trenches. The relative importance of structural and stratigraphic controls requires additional investigation.

<u>Lower Zone</u> (30+100N + 30+035E)

The 'Lower Showing' lies 100m north-northwest and downhill from Dan's Showing. Abundant pyrite, galena and sphalerite occur as disseminations and in irregular massive zones and veins in silicified dacitic tuff. Grab samples assay up to 1.26 g/t Au (0.037 oz./ton). A strike of 160-170° would link the zone with Dan's Showing through intervening soil anomalies (up to 155 ppb Au).
Prospecting along strike to the east from the lower showing has established an extensive stratabound zone (250 x 50m) of variably silicified tuffs with widespread pyrite-galena-sphalerite mineralization, concentrated in northwest-trending shear zones. Grab samples assay up to 0.7 g/t Au (0.02 oz./ton).

The Lower Zone continues east into the 350 E showing and probably continues along strike through the 600 E, 900 E, 1150 E and 1400 E Showings (below).

350 E Showing (30+125N + 30+350E)

Excavator trenching of a northwest-trending Au soil anomaly (to a maximum of 420 ppb Au) revealed a fault zone of intensely sericitic and argillic altered pyritic tuff at least 13m across. Maximum gold values in 1 metre channel samples were 0.068 g/t (0.002 oz./ton). This passes east into 9m of silicified tuff with up to 30% pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite. Maximum 1 metre channel sample assays from the zone were 0.48 g/t Au (0.014 oz./ton), 26.7 g/t Ag (0.78 oz./ton), 1.04% Cu, 1.35% Zn and 0.14% Pb, A 4m zone assayed at 0.39 oz./ton Au, 18.3 g/t Ag, 0.62% Cu, 0.64% Zn, 0.11% Pb.

A 30 metre section of variably silicified sphalerite-bearing pyritic tuffs was exposed east of this Cu-Zn zone. This mineralization represents the eastward extension of the Lower Zone, with up to 20 metres dextral offset across the fault. Maximum values from 1 metre channel samples were 0.206 g/t Au (0.006 oz./ton) with 22.7 g/t Ag (0.66 oz./ton) and 2.0% Zn.

600 E Showing (30+170N + 30+600E)

This showing occurs on the eastward extension of the Lower Zone and marks the start of richer gold mineralization within the zone. Grab samples of pyrite-galena-sphalerite mineralization in silicified dacitic tuffs assay up to 4.2 g/t Au (0.122 oz./ton). Recent channel sampling across the zone indicated 7 metres assaying 2.4 g/t Au (0.07 oz./ton) with 2 metres at 4.56 g/t (0.134 oz./ton). Trenching is required to establish the continuity of the mineralization.

900 E Showing (30+110N + 30+905E)

The main mineralized zone at 900 E is 3-5m across and exposed over 15m of strike at about 145° Az. It contains abundant (10-40%) pyrite, galena and sphalerite, disseminated within quartz vein networks hosted by silicified dacitic tuff. Mineralization is extensive but its continuity is uncertain due to deep oxidation and leaching.

Twelve grab samples from the 15 x 20 metre outcrop area average 2.45 g/t Au (0.071 oz./ton) and 33.16 g/t Ag (0.967 oz./ton). The maximum assay was 6.88 g/t Au (0.201 oz./ton) with 68 g/t Ag (1.983 oz./ton) and more than 1% Pb. Limited channel samples have been taken across the main zone. The best intersections were 1 metre at 6.38 a/t Au (0.186 oz./ton) and 2 metres at 2.76 g/t Au (0.805 oz./ton). Eight samples across the zone average 2.74 g/t Au (0.080 oz./ton) and 60.7 g/t Ag (1.769 oz./ton), excluding samples of an unmineralized 0.5m andesitic dyke cutting the zone.

The area is presently inaccessible to the excavator so that blast trenching and channel sampling are required to establish continuity and grade mineralization. The outcrop is deeply leached and grades may increase in fresh rock as was the case at Dan's Showing.

Exposure is absent along strike from the main zone. Its projected extension to the northwest is marked by a strong topographic break in craggy outcrops to the southwest. These comprise variably silicified pyritic tuff with common galena-sphalerite mineralization, forming part of the stratabound Lower Zone extending west to the 600 E Showing. Preliminary grab samples assay up to 2.9 g/t Au (0.08 oz./ton). Continuity of mineralization is difficult to establish due to deep oxidation and leaching. None of this area is accessible to tracked excavator and should be further explored by hand trenching, channel sampling and drilling.

1300 - 1500 E Showing (30+150N and 31+300E to 31+500E)

Mineralization in the eastern grid area was discovered as a follow-up to highly anomalous soil geochemistry on the 30+000N line from 30+750E to 31+500E. Chip samples from sub-outcrop at 31+500E assayed 3840 ppb Au. Follow-up prospecting revealed pyritic silicified tuff with extensive sphalerite-galena. Mineralization in the vicinity at 1100 and 1400E returned values of 4.35 g/t (0.127 oz./ton) and 12.59 g/t (0.367 oz./ton) Au. Five grab samples from the 20 x 30m outcrop area at 1400E averaged 5.71 g/t (0.149 oz./ton) Au.

A tote road was constructed to the ridge top at 31+400E by tracked excavator and the area between 31+100E and 31+500E was trenched at this level. In total, 550m of trenching was completed with channel chip samples taken at 1 m intervals (in most cases). The trenching successfully delineated an apparently northeast trending zone, 40 m x 150 m, of intensely silicified pyritized rhyolitic tuff breccia with pervasive quartz veinlet flooding and alteration and disseminated and veinlet sphalerite-galena. Assay results (Table 2) were in the general range 0.02 to 0.1 oz./ton Au, 0.1 - 2 oz./ton Ag and 0.01 - 1% Pb and Zn through the zone.

The western and southern extensions of this mineralized area were not accessible to the excavator and will require blast trenching. Grab samples from the area west of 1300 E have assayed up to 12.07 g/t (0.352 oz./ton) Au with broad coincident soil geochemical anomalies.

A trench was dug further west on the ridge between 30+750E and 30+920E south of the main mineralized zone (900 E Showing), along the soil anomaly on the 30+000N line (up to a maximum of 750 ppb Au). This exposed a continuous zone of silicified pyritized tuffs with local minor sphalerite-galena. Grab samples assay up to 0.82 g/t (0.024 oz./ton) Au with chip samples up to 0.48 g/t (0.014 oz./ton) Au over 3 metres.

TABLE 2				
31 + 300 to 31 + 500 E Showing Au/Ag Trench Intersections				
Trench	**Intersection**			
T2	19m	@	0.046 oz./ton (1.57g/t) Au	
			1.132 oz./ton (38.8 g/t) Ag	
			includes: 6m at	0.096 oz./ton (3.29 g/t) Au
				2.48 oz./ton (85.35 g/t) Ag
T3	12m	@	0.023 oz./ton (0.78 g/t) Au	
			0.257 oz./ton (8.80 g/t) Ag	
	19m	@	0.039 oz./ton (1.33 g/t) Au	
			0.543 oz./ton (18.30 g/t) Ag	
			includes: 4m at	0.065 oz./ton (2.2 g/t) Au
				0.541 oz./ton (18.56 g/t) Ag
T4	7m	@	0.016 oz./ton (0.54 g/t) Au	
			0.629 oz./ton (21.56 g/t) Ag	
T5	20m	@	0.063 oz./ton (2.16 g/t) Au	
			2.31 oz./ton (79.18 g/t) Ag	
			includes: 5m at	0.106 oz./ton (3.63 g/t) Au
				3.430 oz./ton (116.5 g/t) Ag
T6	20m	@	0.029 oz./ton (0.99 g/t) Au	
			1.37 oz./ton (46.96 g/t) Ag	
			includes: 13m @	0.035 oz./ton (1.2 g/t) Au
				1.37 oz./ton (46.96 g/t) Ag
T7	15m	@	0.032 oz./ton (1.09 g/t) Au	
			1.9 oz./ton (65.1 g/t) Ag	
T8	Grab samples		0.092 oz./ton (3.15 g/t) Au	) over
			6.57 oz./ton (225.2 g/t) Ag	) 90 cm
			0.142 oz./ton (4.867 g/t) Au	) over
			13.4 oz./ton (459.3 g/t) Ag	) 75 cm
			0.230 oz./ton (7.88 g/t) Au	) over
			8.96 oz./ton (307.4 g/t) Ag	) 65 cm
T9	7m	@	0.061 oz./ton (2.09 g/t) Au	
			3.207 oz./ton (45.9 g/t) Ag	
T10	Grab sample		0.048 oz./ton (7.88 g/t) Au	
			1.34 oz./ton (45.9 g/t) Ag	
T11	4m	@	0.026 oz./ton (0.891 g/t) Au	
			1.632 oz./ton (55.94 g/t) Ag	

PREVIOUS EXPLORATION 2012 to 2014

In 2010 a total of 156 soil samples and numerous rock specimens (not assayed) were collected. Gold in the soils is relatively elevated throughout up to a high of 837 ppb Au. Anomalous Ag, Pb and Zn are also widespread. Results and location of gold values are plotted on Figures 4 and 9.

The most anomalous series of soils samples are between 100NW +925SW along to 100NW+1225SW, which returned 837 ppb Au and 0.8 ppm Ag. This area is underlain by highly siliceous and pyritized dacitic volcanics.

In 2008, Liz Scroggins, B.Sc., and Doug MacCray traversed the new logging road that is at 8km along the Sloquet Main Forest Service Road. Samples were collected every 50 metres along the road cut and a total of 7 rock samples were collected. Mineralization was predominately disseminated pyrite in argillitic tuffs and argillite.

The logging slash above led into a forested section where abundant outcrop was present. Large cliffy outcrops occur several hundred feet above the prospecting traverse. A total of 12 rock samples were collected.

Abundant rusty float was along the main road with minor amounts of pyrite. A mineralized lens was found near the end of the road in outcrop of dacitic to andesitic tuff. A total of 10 samples were collected.

A mineralized lens of strongly altered tuffaceous material was found in outcrop in the forested area. A large straight avalanche chute was crossed on the traverse. A total of 6 rock samples were collected.

In 2012, access to the South Ridge Area was gained by helicopter and the previous drill core found to be in relatively good condition.

Samples were collected in 2012 from drill holes 97-01 and 90-02 from known higher gold zones. The core was quartered and submitted for check assay. The following samples were collected:

Hole 97-01	Samples using the same intervals and numbering as follows:	
	604051 to 604-71 except 604068	(20 samples)
	and	
Hole 90-02	Box 16 Row 1 and 2	2 samples
	Box 17 Row 1 to 4	4 samples
	Box 18 Upper & Lower	2 samples

Check assays were performed on half core segments from the well preserved core storage facility on the Golden Ridge Property (see News Release June 18, 2012). The 1990 assays were completed by ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd. for Noranda by acid leach AA finish on 10g sample. The 1997 sample intervals were clearly marked on the core boxes and the remaining core was carefully quartered with a diamond saw under the supervision of B. L. Lennan, P.Geo. The 1990 core was sent to the Lab as complete rows of quartered core as similar, but not exactly, in length to the 1990 assays by Noranda. The 2012 assays were completed by AGAT Labs, an accredited laboratory internationally certified by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC), the Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation (CALA), QMI-SAI Global and ISO 9001 and ISO/IEC 17025 Standards. Gold assays in 2012 were done by Fire Assay

Leach Collectors with AAS finish. Assays in 1997 were done by Chemex Labs Ltd. (ALS Minerals) using Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption finish.

The Golden Ridge Project (formerly known as the Hotspring or Quet Claims) is located 85km northeast of Vancouver near the north end of Harrison Lake. It is about 60km directly east of the prolific Britannia Copper/Gold Mine. This lithological assemblage is correlative with the Gambier Group hosting the Britannia Copper Deposits, suggesting a favourable environment for exhalative massive sulphide deposits and related precious metal enriched stockworks and breccias.

Attention in the past focussed on the north side of the south ridge. Work by Aranlee Resources, Noranda and Mount Hope Resources in the late 1980's and early 1990's returned significant continuity in gold values in trenches and drillholes. The Company's independent geological team suggest that the historic results, while completed prior to the implementation of NI 43-101 standards, are indicative of the overall potential of the property:

Comparison of Averages:

For DDH# 97-01: @-57 degrees.	Half Core	Quarter Core
3.05m to 14.5m have 11.5m	1997 1.28g/tonne Au	2012 1.05g/tonne Au
14.50m to 15.60m core loss		
15.60m to 25.29m have 9.69m	1997 1.36g/tonne Au	2012 1.24g/tonne Au
25.29m to 30.49m have low value siliceous unit		
30.49m to 40.38m have 9.89m	1997 1.91g/tonne Au	2012 Not resampled

Table 3: Individual Assays from Drillhole HS-97-01:

sample No.	from/to	width (m)	Gold 1997 g/t	Gold 2012 g/t
	0-3.05	Casing	No core recovered	
604051	3.05-4.40	1.40	0.830	0.558
604052	4.40-6.10	1.70	0.575	0.488
604053	6.10-6.95	0.85	1.360	1.500
604054	6.95-7.85	0.90	1.040	0.902
604055	7.85-9.35	1.50	1.685	1.850
604056	9.35-10.97	1.62	1.520	1.16
604057	10.97-12.47	1.50	1.640	1.16
604058	12.47-13.80	1.33	1.140	1.03
604059	13.80-14.50	0.70	1.055	0.879
604060	15.60-16.23	0.63	2.200	1.23
604061	16.23-17.07	0.84	0.840	1.12
604062	17.07-18.40	1.33	1.880	1.70
604063	18.40-19.90	1.50	0.730	0.851
604064	19.90-20.90	1.00	1.350	1.15
609065	20.90-21.29	0.39	0.630	0.487
604066	21.29-22.79	1.50	1.520	1.42
604067	22.79-23.97	1.18	0.940	0.799

604068	23.97-24.64	0.67	2.820	1.32m @ 1.75
604069	24.64-25.29	0.65	0.890	
604070	25.29-27.29	2.00	0.345	0.021
604071	27.29-29.29	2.00	0.015	0.017
604072	29.29-30.49	1.20	0.020	Not Resampled in 2012
604073	30.49-31.99	1.50	1.620	
604074	31.99-33.49	1.50	4.800	
604075	33.49-34.99	1.50	2.980	
604076	34.99-36.51	1.52	1.260	
604077	36.51-38.01	1.50	0.825	
604078	38.01-39.51	1.50	0.690	
604079	39.51-40.38	0.87	0.720	

Table 4: Individual Assays from Drillhole 90-02:

Sample #	from/to	width (m)	1990 g/tonne		2012 g/tonne
18909	85.50-86.70	1.20	0.410	90-2 Box 16 Row 1	0.231
18910	86.70-87.20	0.50	0.038	90-2 Box 16 Row 2	0.151
18911	87.20-88.70	1.50	2.620	90-2 Box 17 Row 1	2.51
18912	88.70-90.20	1.50	0.340	90-2 Box 17 Row 2	0.123
18913	90.20-91.70	1.50	0.710	90-2 Box 17 Row 3	0.226
18914	91.70-93.20	1.50	0.500	90-2 Box 17 Row 4	0.526
18915	93.20-94.90	1.70	1.620	90-2 Box 18 Lower	1.43
18916	94.90-96.30	1.40	0.280	90-2 Box 18 Upper	0.631

Silver values range from 0.9 g/tonne to 101 g/tonne with low arsenic and variable Cu, Pb and Zn.

The independent qualified person supervising the resampling of the core is B. L. Lennan, P.Geo. who has authorized the technical aspects of news releases. These results are posted on the Electra Website, www.electragoldltd.com with associated cross-sections.

Cyanidation achieved excellent gold recoveries of 94.6% and 94.0% respectively. Most of the gold was recovered within 24 hours. Note that both tests resulted in extremely low tailings (leach residue) at ≤ 0.1 g/tonne gold.

A first pass test combining both gravity and flotation yielded an overall gold recovery of **81.7%** with a final tail grade of 0.21 g/t. The other preliminary flotation only tests at a variety of grind fineness had a gold recovery of **68.7%**, **67.0%** and **76.2%** at an 80% passing of 220, 141 and 77 microns respectively.

Table 5: Electra Gold Test Work Summary

Test Type	Test Number	P_{80} (µm=microns) (80% passing)	Feed (g/t Au)	Au Recovery (%)	Final Tail Grade (g/t)
Cyanidation (48 hrs.)	BS106	77	1.42	94.6	0.10
Cyanidation (24 hrs.)	BS203	61	0.86	94.0	0.08
Gravity (2-Pass)	BS201	61 (after grind)	0.86	43.4	0.52
Gravity + Float	BS201 & BS202	61 (after grind)	0.86	81.7	0.21
Flotation	BS102	220	1.42	68.7	0.54
Flotation	BS103	141	1.42	67.0	0.51
Flotation	BS104	77	1.42	76.2	0.37

The samples were subject to the following preparation and test procedures at the internationally respected Met-Solve Laboratories which is a mineral and metallurgical testing facility equipped to provide a wide range of testing services. Their team consists of Professional Engineers and Metallurgists who work with each client to ensure that their unique needs are supported at various levels of process development to meet the project objectives:

1. Crushing and rotary splitting
2. 4.0 kg flotation test at three different grind sizes (P80 = 220 µm, 141 µm, 77 µm)(µm=microns)
3. A 48-hour bottle roll cyanidation test (P80 = 77 µm)
4. Specific gravity test via pycnometer method using kerosene S.G. Result = 2.68
5. A 2-Stage, 4 kg, GRG test using a laboratory scale Falcon L40 centrifugal concentrator, with intermediate grinding between stages.
6. Flotation test on the gravity tails

It is also encouraging that first pass low-cost gravity recovered gold is of 43.4% of contained gold.

The head grade varied from 0.86 g/tonne Au to 1.42 g/tonne Au and 46.5 g/tonne Ag to 26.3 g/tonne Ag, 0.168% Pb to 0.03% Pb, 0.376% Zn to 0.585% Zn. The metallurgical samples consisted of 2 representative composites from drill holes HS-97-01 and 90-2 (see news release October 29, 2012 re: check assays and June 18, 2012).

Mr. Alex Lum, P.Eng., Senior Metallurgist with Met-Solve Laboratories Inc. concludes: “The Electra Gold test program demonstrated that good gold recoveries can be achieved resulting in low final tails grade. Based on the promising results of the gravity, flotation, and cyanidation tests, there is potential for improved gold recovery especially on higher grade material as similarly low tails grade can be expected.”

In 2013, an Archaeological Impact Assessment located no visible evidence of cultural heritage (features, artifacts, or deposits), or any Areas of Concern (AOC) within the immediate proposed development areas. If the project plans require any significant modifications (all modifications to plans provided and utilized within the current study must be communicated to the local First Nations), then the local First Nations will be consulted on whether there is a need for subsequent heritage investigations.

It is the author’s recommendation that so long as the current plans are followed in carrying out the proposed mining-related development, that no further archaeological investigations are required.

Should any unidentified archaeological features, materials or deposits be identified during proposed project ground disturbances, the following is recommended:

• the proponent should halt all activities in the immediate vicinity of the previously unidentified site and promptly inform the appropriate authorities, including the Xa’xtsa, Skatin, Samahquam, Sts’ailes, Kwantlen, and Sto:lō First Nations with claim to the location of the previously unidentified site, with information on the nature of the disturbance. Management recommendations regarding emergency impact mitigation will then be determined in consultation with the aforementioned First Nations.

Typical rock types were also collected in 2013 form drillcore from 1990. Assays were completed using a hand-held XRF unit (Olympus X DPO-2000, serial #540557.

The pyritic rhyolite specimens all have elevated potassium suggestive of secondary potassic alteration. The mineralized samples have lower K values.

Exploration 2014

Sampling in 2014 concentrated on the eastern portion of the claim block on relatively new logging roads above the main access North Sloquet Mainline.

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 majority of the samples were varieties of chloritic andesite. Minor examples of quartzite, basalt and dacite complete the lithologies observed.

Silica values for the andesite suite varied from 10.48% Si to 32.12% Si. Heavy metals such as Pb and Zn are uniformly low. Pb values range from 15ppm to 76ppm and Zn from 19ppm to 1566ppm. The highest zinc (sample GR-05 – 1,566 ppm Zn) was extremely rusty, very altered (16.6% CaO) quartzite.

The very rusty dacite (sample GR-06) assayed 83ppm Zn and 133ppm Pb.

PREVIOUS DRILLING

PREVIOUS DIAMOND DRILLING (1990 & 1997)

Table 3 lists the drill collar co-ordinates and final hole depths for the 1990 drilling:

TABLE 6

Drill Hole Co-ordinates

DDH#	Latitude	Departure	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Total Length (m)
NQ90-1	30+335N	31+083E	746 m	360°	-85°	160.60
NQ90-2	30+012N	30+886E	950 m	360°	-45°	218.20
NQ90-3	30+038N	31+101E	882 m	360°	-50°	276.50
NQ90-4	30+106N	31+400E	833 m	360°	-52°	133.20
NQ90-5	29+971N	30+809E	970 m	360°	-60°	215.20
NQ90-6	30+010N	30+884E	950 m	-	-90°	54.00
NQ90-7	30+013N	30+889E	950 m	-	-90°	194.20
HS97-01	30163.00	31410.00		050°	-57	144.60
HS97-02	30163.00	31410.00		230°	-55	148.13
HS97-03	30163.00	31410.00		050°	-90	127.00
HS97-04	30191.00	31307.00		050°	-57	163.32
HS97-05	30091.00	31307.00		050°	-90	160.32
HS97-06	30038.00	31101.00		050°	-57	227.69
HS97-07	30038.00	31101.00		050°	-90	175.76
HS97-08	30012.00	30882.00		050°	-55	104.24
HS97-09	29970.00	30774.00		050°	-57	231.65
HS97-10	29970.00	30774.00		060°	-90	270.05
HS97-11	30050.00	31020.00		050°	-60	230.73
					Total	

<u>NQ90-1:</u>

DDH NQ90-1 was drilled from the access road at 30+335N on Section 31+100E. The target was a combined I.P. and Zn-Au soil geochemical anomaly. No outcrop had been mapped in this area.

The drill hole intersected a sequence of intermediate (dacitic) lapilli (nodular) tuffs crosscut by several large andesitic dykes. The lapilli tuffs are highly pyritic (5 - 12%) and correlate well with the I.P. responses. The soil geochemical anomaly could not be explained by results of NQ90-1 hence a larger downslope dispersion pattern than previously believed is suggested, with the source of the anomalous Zn-Au response uphill of NQ90-1.

NQ90-2

DDH NQ90-2 was drilled from the spine of Southridge at 30+012N on Section 30+900E to test rock and soil geochemical anomalies coincident with I.P. highs. It intersected a sequence of highly siliceous, felsic, tuffs cross-cut by numerous andesitic dykes and an andesitic nodular tuff. Alteration is intense, pervasive silicification and is common to all holes. Mineralization consists of disseminated pyrite throughout and sphalerite and galena contained within pervasive quartz and veinlet zones. Au and Ag values are generally coincident with the Zn and Pb. Highest values (in separate samples) were 5.06% Zn over 1.5m, 0.92% Pb over 1.5m, 131.0 g Ag over 1.5m and 3.6 g Au over 1.5m. The best sustained intersection was 839 ppb Au over 57.7m within a 119m section averaging 584 ppb Au. The hole was stopped short of its planned depth due to continuous losses of downhole water pressure and a broken bit at the bottom of the hole (Wilson, 1991).

NQ90-3

DDH NQ90-3 was also drilled from the spine of Southridge at 30+038N on Section 31+100E. It tested coincident soil and rock geochemical anomalies with I.P. chargeability highs. It was extended to test a second I.P. anomaly with coincident Pb-Zn soil geochemical highs.

The drill hole intersected a sequence of siliceous felsic tiffs, andesitic dykes and “upper” andesitic nodular tuffs. The drill hole bottomed in andesitic lapilli (nodular) tuff not seen in NQ90-2.

Mineralization in this hole is principally sphalerite-galena in pervasive quartz and vein zones seen mainly at the top of the hole. Best results in a single sample ran 2.32% Zn, 0.41% Pb, 0.47% Cu, 46.2 g Ag and 2.25 g Au over 1.5m. The best sustained intersection was 776 ppb Au over 25.2m.

The target I.P. anomalies were explained by this hole as was the upper soil and rock geochemical anomaly. The lower soil anomaly centred on 30+325N was not explained by drilling and is now thought to be caused by down slope movement.

NQ90-4

DDH NQ90-4 was drilled at 30+106N on Section 31+400E from the widest part of the Southridge spine under the 31+500E trenched area to test highly anomalous trench rock results in the 1989 work program. Also tested was a coincident I.P. chargeability zone flanking the area of known mineralization.

The drill hole intersected similar lithology to Holes NQ90-2 and 3 with a siliceous felsic tuff intruded by andesitic dykes and interbedded with an andesitic lapilli (nodular) tuff. Sphalerite and galena are present from trace to 1% over 1.5m lengths occurring mainly within quartz flood/veinlet zones, especially from 78.3m to 91.2m. Gold values are associated with the quartz zones as are silver values. Best results for individual elements are 2.65% Zn over 0.3m, 0.45% Pb over 0.3m, 0.25% Cu over 0.3m, 161.8 g Ag over 0.3m (Zn, Pb, Cu and Ag from same sample) and 1.55 g Au over 1.5m. The best sustained result for gold was 615 ppb Au over 66 m.

All I.P. and geochemical targets were explained by this hole, however, the stratigraphic similarities in Holes NQ90-2, 3 and 4 indicate that a second lesser mineralized horizon would have been potentially intersected by an extension of NQ90-4 to 200 m depth.

NQ90-5

DDH NQ90-5 was drilled at 29+971N on Section 30+800N, to undercut anomalous soil geochemistry on strike with a favourable intersection in NQ90-2. No I.P. surveying was completed on this section.

The drill hole intersected uphole sections of fine grained siliceous felsic tuffs which were finer grained than in NQ90-2. Below are sections of siliceous, felsic tuff cross-cut by post mineral andesitic dykes and interbedded with an andesitic lapilli (nodular) tuff.

Pyrite is ubiquitous from 1 to 5% and sphalerite (⌖ galena) is present in quartz vein and flood zones from trace to 3% over sample widths to 1.5m. Best results for individual elements (in separate samples) are 1.83% Zn over 1.5m, 0.83% Pb over 1.5m, o.17% Cu over 1.5m, 22.1 g Ag over 1.5m and 870 ppb Au over 1.5m. The best sustained Au results are 343 ppb Au over 13.5m.

The mineralized zone in NQ90-5 is weak in comparison to NQ90-2 but does occur at the same physical (downdip) location as Hole #2. By comparing Au results in these two holes it is apparent that the potential mineralized horizon should continue in NQ90-5 to approximately 245m down hole, another 30m beyond the present end of hole.

NQ90-6

DDH NQ90-6 was drilled vertically beneath NQ90-2 at 30+010N on Section 30+900E to test the downdip extension of Hole #2's mineralized horizon. The hole was abandoned at 54 m after a fault zone at 34 m caused excessive squeezing on the rods. Several attempts to wash the hole were unsuccessful and two bits were destroyed trying to re-penetrate the fault zone.

The hole was drilled along the contact of siliceous felsic tuffs with a near vertically dipping andesite dyke. No mineralization was encountered throughout its length.

NQ90-7

DDH NQ90-7 was a re-drill of NQ90-6 at 30+013N on Section 30+900E in an attempt to penetrate the fault zone in order to test NQ90-2's downdip extension of mineralization. Although the fault zone was intersected no problems were encountered coring through it.

The drill hole intersected similar lithology as the top of NQ90-2, of siliceous, felsic tuff down as far as 105m. At 105m a quartz-carbonate fracture fault zone separates felsic lithology from andesitic lapilli (nodular) tuff just above the anticipated intersection of the mineralized horizon. No mineralization was found and it is felt that a block of the basal tuff was faulted in, disrupting the mineralized sequence.

The hole was terminated once the projected downdip extension of the mineralized horizon had been penetrated. In other holes the mineralized horizon cross-cut several lithologies (except andesite dykes) hence it was anticipated that the horizon would be cored in Hole #7. A fault disruption is therefore suspected for the absence of the expected mineralization.

	metres				
	from	to	length (m)	Au g/tonne	Ag g/tonne
HS97-01	3.05	38.01	34.96	1.290	42.26
including HS97-01	30.49	36.52	6.03	2.660	43.16
HS97-01	94.77	97.53	2.76	1.300	37.40
HS97-02	3.05	27.88	24.83	0.900	16.22
HS97-02	47.89	52.65	4.76	0.660	8.63
HS97-03	3.66	26.00	22.34	1.163	32.96
HS97-03	34.85	51.40	16.55	1.305	14.81
HS97-03	73.50	110.00	36.50	0.575	10.87
HS97-04	3.55	22.05	18.50	0.206	8.80
HS97-04	110.25	119.08	8.33	0.603	8.81
HS97-04	145.70	153.00	7.30	0.889	11.08
HS97-06	65.00	68.44	3.44	1.091	8.23
HS97-07	46.00	49.00	3.00	1.660	12.03
HS97-09	29.00	59.00	30.00	0.237	20.69
HS97-10	61.00	103.00	42.00	0.509	10.06
HS97-10	109.52	113.00	3.48	0.572	22.91
HS97-10	135.00	142.50	7.50	0.510	12.60
HS97-11	71.00	74.00	3.00	1.378	9.60
HS97-11	92.00	103.00	11.00	2.13	8.31*

*2.24% Zn

Drill Summary

Drill hole NQ90-4, 3, 2 and 5 (east to west) showed similar stratigraphic sequences of silicified felsic tuffs of probable dacitic to rhyolitic origin, interbedded with and floored by an andesitic lapilli (nodular) tuff. All rocks are cut by numerous andesitic dykes. A few intervals of andesitic tuff are recognized but it is not a common rock type. All rocks are moderately to highly silicified, and fracturing/faulting is relatively common. Frequent open spaces not easily evident in drill core was noted due to downhole losses of water pressure during drilling. All significant mineralization is found in these four holes.

Drill hole NQ90-1 tested down-stratigraphy from Holes #2 to 5 and found andesitic lapilli (nodular) tuffs with large andesitic dyke intervals. No economic mineralization was encountered. Drill holes NQ90-6 and 7 tested downdip of Hole #2 and cored a top section of felsic tuffs and a faulted in section of nodular tuffs which displaces the expected mineralized horizon.

The diamond drill program tested downdip projections of coincident soil geochemical anomalies/mineralized outcrop exposures and I.P. chargeability anomalies between Sections 30+800E and 31+400E. The best Au results were obtained in Holes NQ90-2 (839 ppb Au over 57.5m), NQ90-3 (776 ppb Au over 25.2m) and NQ90-4 (615 ppb Au over 66m) on Sections 30+900E, 31+100E and 31+400E respectively.

Gold mineralized zones, recognized by the presence of sphalerite and galena, are found within quartz flooded and veined drill core. This quartz alteration is seen in both siliceous felsic tuffs and andesitic lapilli (nodular) tuffs but is not seen in the numerous andesitic dykes. The mineralization is not diminished by the extensive, pervasive silicification hence is felt to be contemporaneous with or post silicic alteration, and pre-volcanic dyking. The source area of the mineralization, however, was not discovered in drill core.

Mineralization was thought by Wilson (1991) to be related to hydrothermal activity associated with the igneous intrusions. His model envisioned circulating hydrothermal fluids peripheral to igneous bodies producing pervasive silica ⌖ potassium feldspar alteration. Additional silica infusion caused quartz veinlets and quarts flood zones to form specific zones which are more common within the felsic tuffs. Numerous fracture zones were noted in drill core which may be related to mineralization although no specific relations could be drawn from this initial drill program. Future drilling should concentrate on structural logging of the core.

Drill targeting of north to northwest trending structural zones is also recommended to ascertain if smaller zones of higher grade mineralization exists within these major plumbing systems. These structural zones may be a late stage feature. Correlating the relative timing of these features should be a priority in future geological mapping.

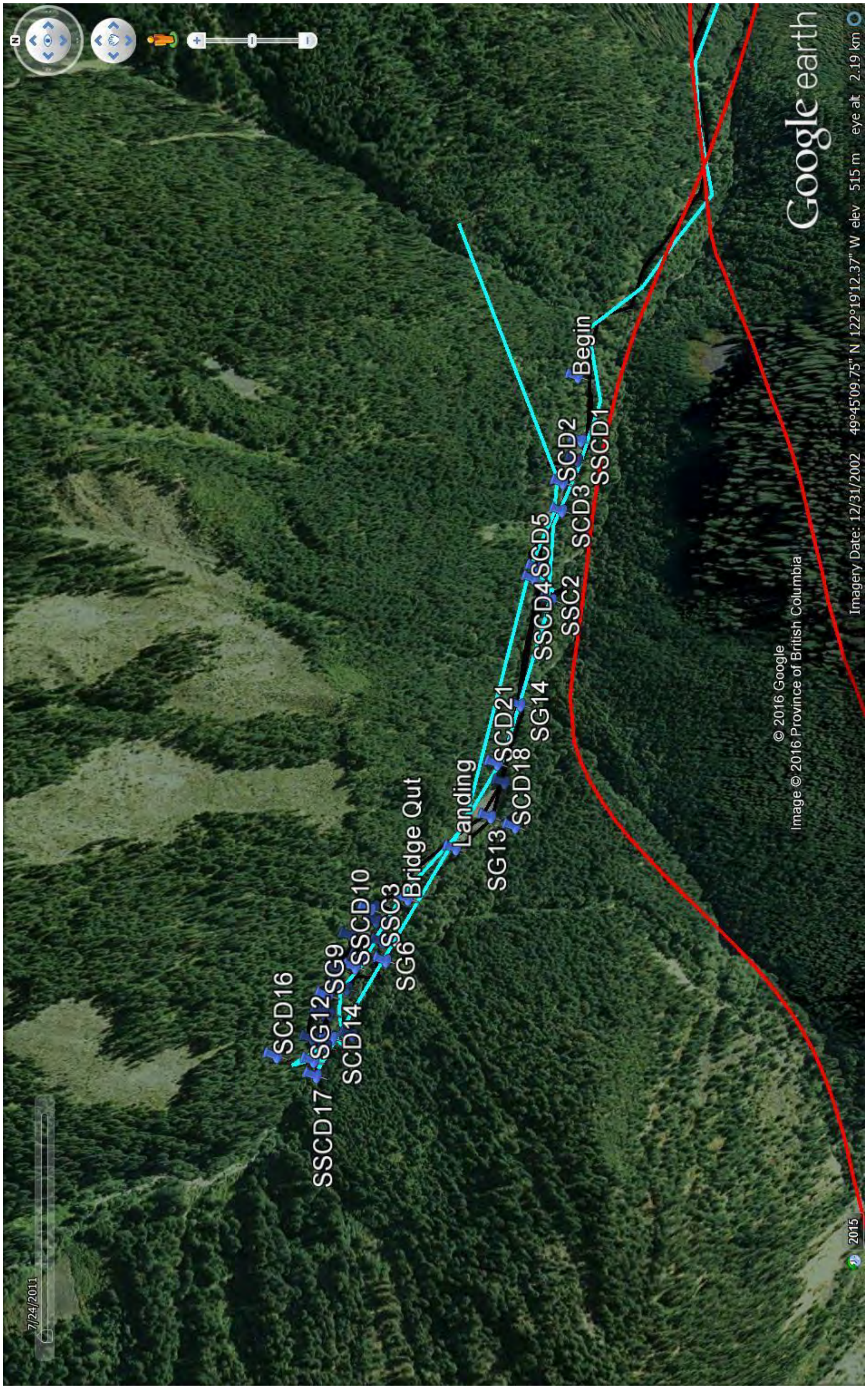


Figure 5 Google Image

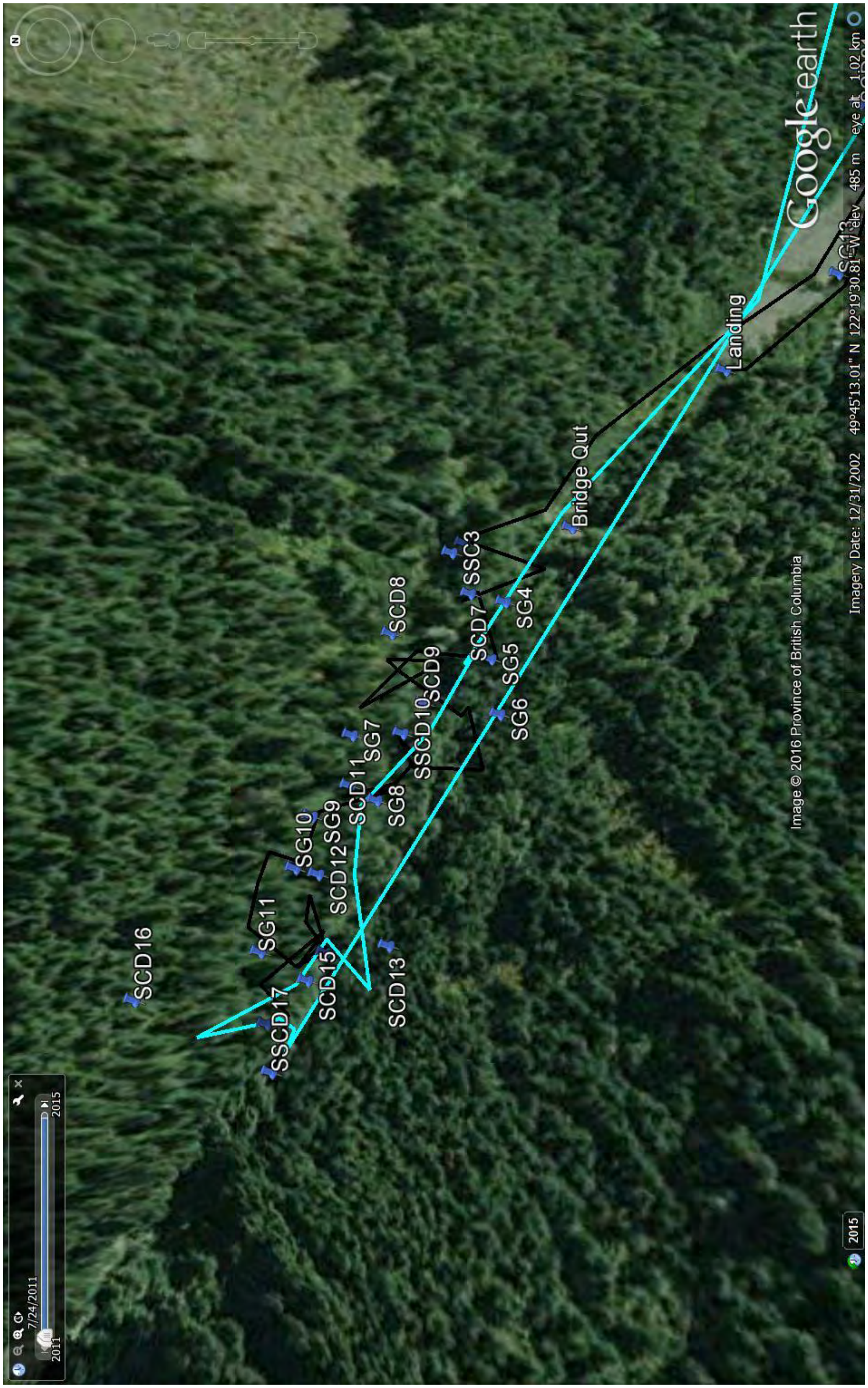


Figure 5a Google Image West Portion

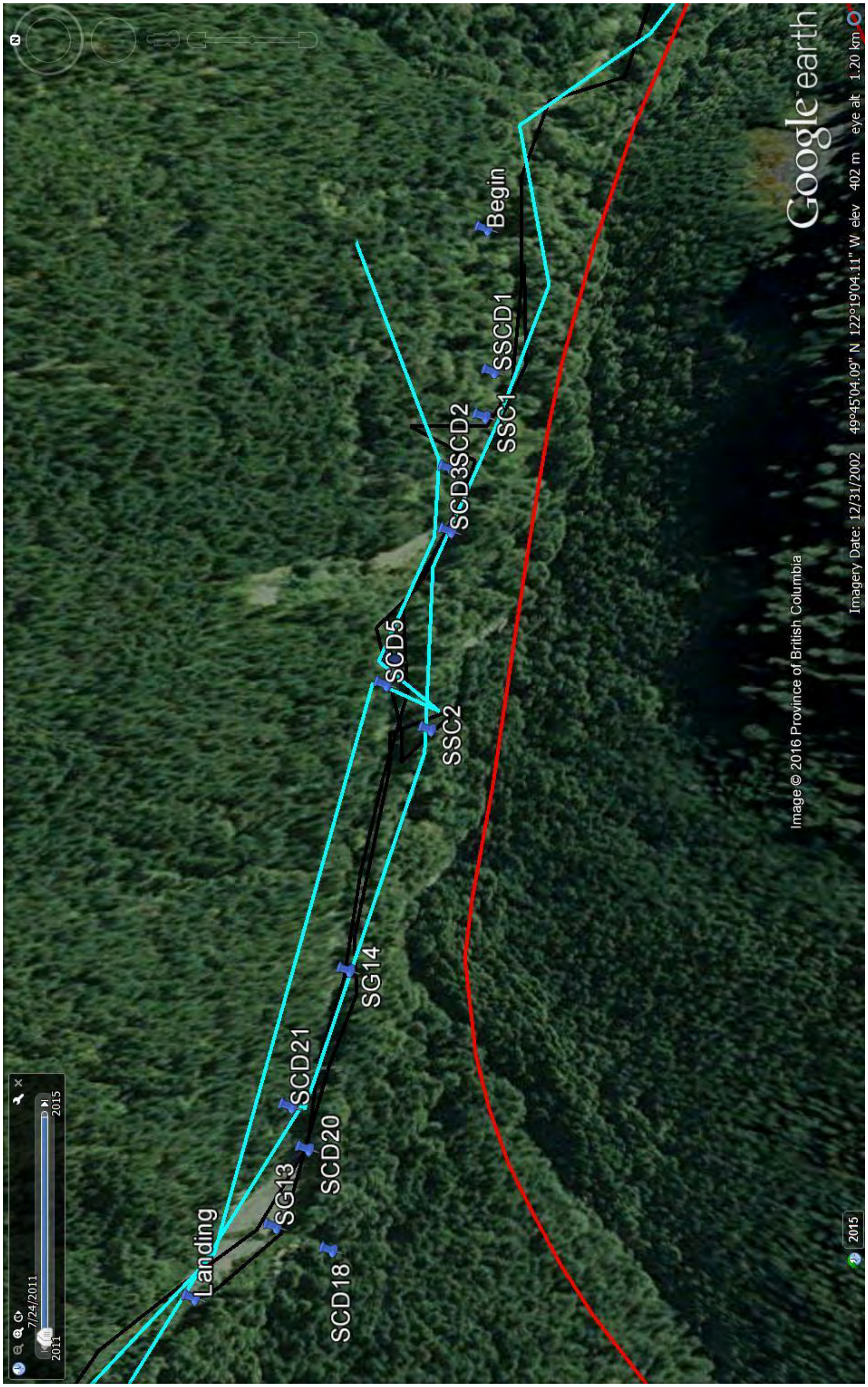


Figure 5b Google Image East Portion

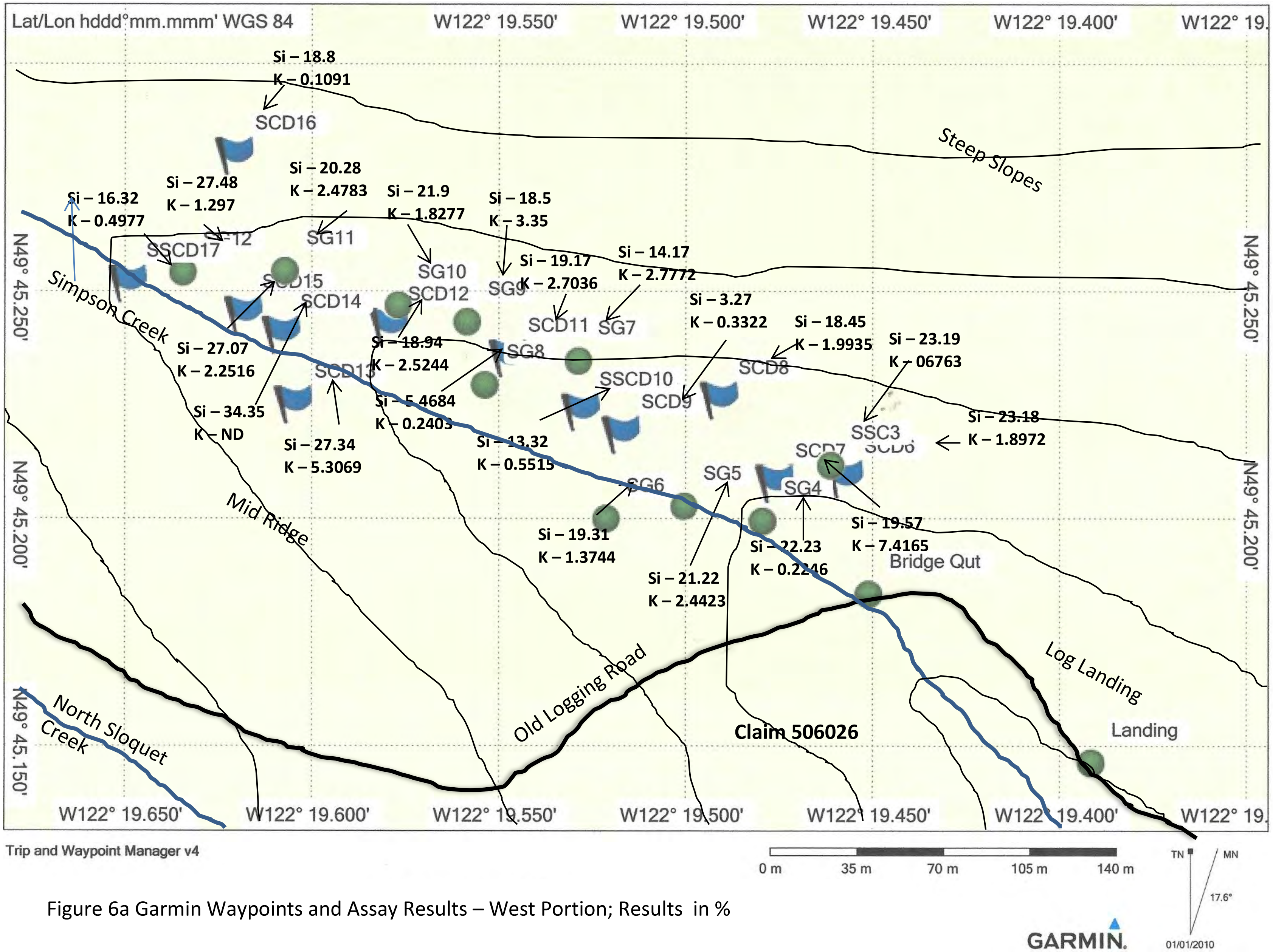


Figure 6a Garmin Waypoints and Assay Results – West Portion; Results in %

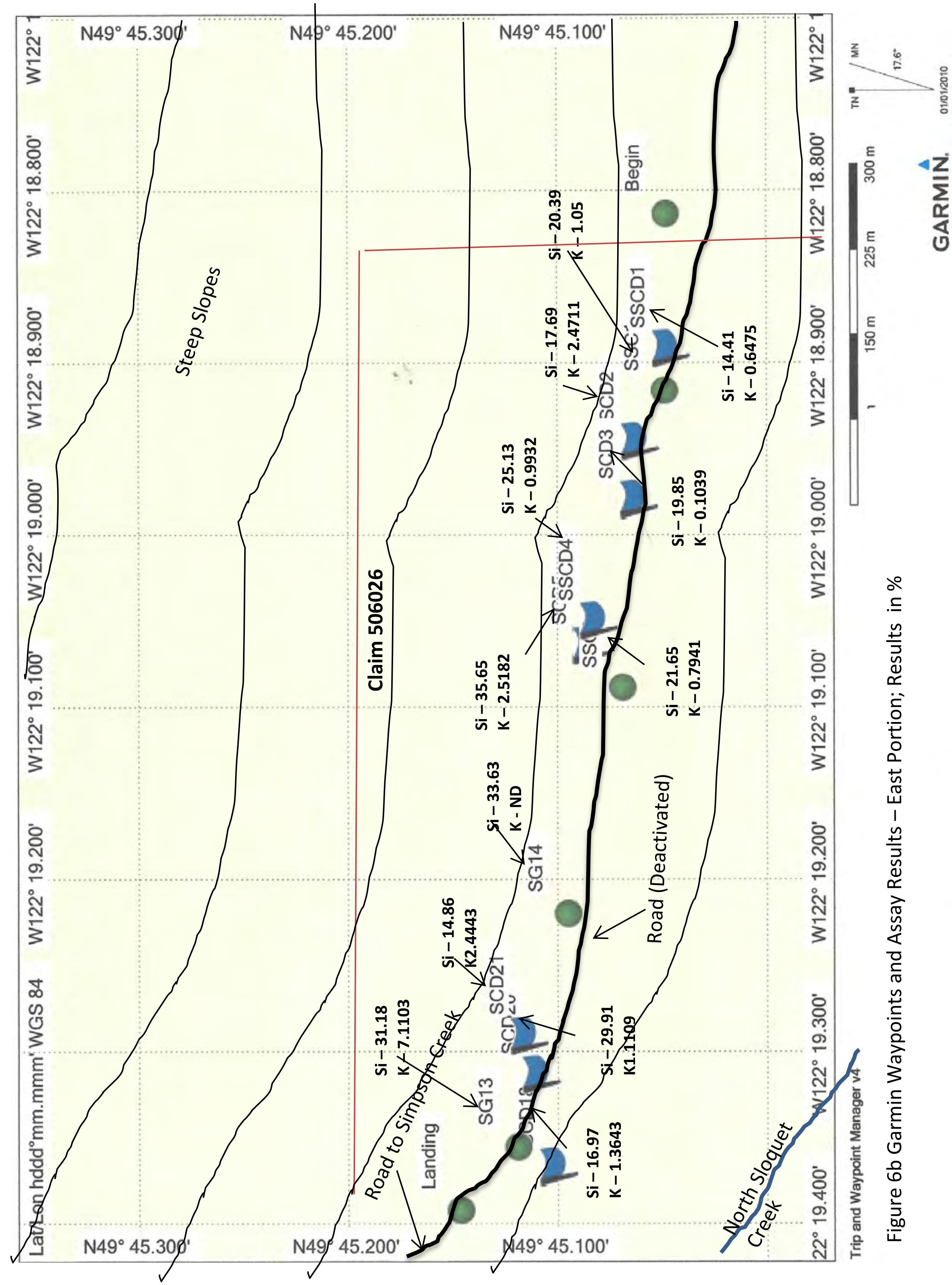


Figure 6b Garmin Waypoints and Assay Results – East Portion; Results in %

EXPLORATION 2015

Work in 2015 focussed on the north side of North Sloquet Creek and continuing along the north side of Simpson Creek (see figures 8a & 8b).

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 highest potassium value is SCD13, a siliceous felsic tuff on the western side of Simpson Creek with K running 5.31% and SG8, a calcareous fragmental assaying 5.47%K. Sample SCD7 assayed 7.42%K (Figure 8a). On the western portion (Figure 8b), the highest potassium is SG13 at 7.11%K, a pinkish tuff. Potassic alteration appears to be concentrated near the log landing and further along the lower part of Simpson Creek.

Generally silica is highest to the western edge of the area examined. Sample SCD15 assayed 27.07% Si, SG12 assayed 27.48% Si. Silica is also elevated in the eastern portion (Figure 8b) with Sample SG13 running 31.18% Si (and also 7.11%K) and SCD5 assaying 35.65% Si.

INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS

Work to date has resulted in several areas being discovered with gold values greater than 0.2 g/t (0.06 oz./ton) over widths between 60 to 110 metres. Grades and continuity of mineralization increase toward the eastern grid area on the Southridge part of the property. Diamond drilling indicates that the true thickness of the gold enriched altered volcanics is over 150 metres in thickness as indicated by drillhole HS97-10.

Base metal mineralization with significant gold grades occurs throughout the stratabound Lower Zone from 30+600E to 31+500E and from 50 to 100 metres across strike. The continuity of mineralization is yet to be outlined but there are strong indications of a persistent mineralized area carrying potentially economic gold grades. The extension of the zone south of 29+700N has not been investigated to date but there are deeply oxidized outcrops of silicified tuffs at least as far as 29+650N. The 30°S dip of the stratabound zone projects southward down the south slope of the ridge to Sloquet Creek close to the topographic surface.

Given the extent of the mineralized zone on surface (up to 70,000 square metres from 30+600E to 31+500E) there is major potential for establishment of a high tonnage, low grade gold deposit. The steepness of the terrain and the deep oxidation and leaching widespread in surface outcrops mean that surface trenching is difficult over much of the area and the extent and grade of the zone will only be established by drilling. The limited diamond drilling conducted in 1990 intersected low-grade mineralization over true thicknesses of up to 100 metres.

The rest of the claim area also holds considerable untested potential. In particular, several mineralized showings in Simpson Creek remain to be followed up by trenching and diamond drilling.

An airborne magnetometer and HLEM survey flown over the entire property showed the Southridge Zone to be a highly resistive rock package containing two highly magnetic areas representing the eastern edge of the Pemberton Diorite and a nearby related stock. The airborne magnetometer survey further showed the magnetic intrusives to be more extensive than ground mapping indicated, perhaps due to a thin veneer of volcanic rock with intrusive rock below. The airborne survey further indicated that zones of low resistivity, roughly correlatable with creek beds are present over much of the property. There are some locations though where low resistive zones are not directly related to known creeks and these areas should be followed up further with prospecting, geological mapping and sampling and I.P. geophysics.

Geological mapping on one small portion of the property, the Southridge Zone, indicated the area to be a moderately south dipping package of silicified, felsic, fine to lapilli tuffs, overlying intermediate lapilli tuffs. Au, Ag, Zn and Pb mineralization is seen to be confined to the blue-grey, silicified felsic tuffs. Soil geochemical surveying further indicated this unit to be the most anomalous unit geochemically while I.P. geophysics demonstrated that the unit has a high sulfide background but does not generate the highest I.P. responses.

The Southridge Zone represents a prime drilling target and was tested in 1990 by seven short holes on sections between L30+800E and L31+400E. Hole NQ90-1 was collared too low in the sequence to test the mineralized horizon. Hole NQ90-4 intersected 615 ppb Au over 66 metres and NQ90-2 returned a 57.7 metre interval averaging 839 ppb Au. The drilling campaign by Noranda did not adequately test the western targets that were identified.

After additional trenching and geological mapping to the west of 30+800E, additional drilling may be required to adequately test the area around Dan's Showing and the Lower Showing.

Three soil geochemically anomalous areas, the J.A.D.S., Danbus and Northridge Zones should be followed up with additional ground surveys including detailed geological mapping, rock sampling and I.P. geophysics. Ground HLEM geophysical surveying was seen to be an ineffective exploration tool and should be avoided in other parts of the property.

In 2010, a (156 sample) geochemical and geological program was completed in 2010 as a follow-up to the encouraging results of the 2008 program. A 300m section of the line samples in 2010 returned continuously anomalous samples ranging up to 837 ppb Au and 0.8 ppm Ag.

Additional detailed geological mapping and trenching are warranted before further drilling is undertaken to continue exploring this promising prospect. As access is opened by new logging roads along South Sloquet Creek scheduled for 2011 and in the future for small business program Licenses from Forestry, the J.A.D.S. and Danbus gold-in-soil anomalies should be further mapped and trenched. A budget for future exploration is recommended in the next section for a total of $400,000.00.

Exploration to date has established an apparently stratabound zone of gold and base metal mineralization in intensely altered volcanic rocks south of North Sloquet Creek. North to northwest-trending structures within the zone are associated with higher grade mineralization. Some of these structures are obviously late, such as the fault zone at 350 E, but some may be significantly earlier.

Some of the mineralization observed to date is not volcanogenic-exhalative but is of replacement stockwork type. If the mineralization is related to submarine volcanism, the observed enrichment may be peripheral to higher grade massive sulphide zones which may be amenable to geophysical detection. Recent soil and lithogeochemistry show increasing gold enrichment east of the 900 E Showing, indicating a higher grade section of the stratabound zone.

Mineralization was thought by Wilson (1991) to be related to hydrothermal activity associated with the igneous intrusions. His model envisioned circulating hydrothermal fluids peripheral to igneous bodies producing pervasive silica potassium feldspar alteration. Additional silica infusion caused quartz veinlets and quarts flood zones to form specific zones which are more common within the felsic tuffs. Numerous fracture zones were noted in drill core which may be related to mineralization although no specific relations could be drawn from this initial drill program. Future drilling should concentrate on structural logging of the core.

The ground magnetics survey show good corroboration with the known geology. The HLEM survey has been shown ineffective in delineating conductive zones within bedrock which may host mineralization. Structures control the extent of the lithologic units to a certain degree. More magnetics and I.P. surveys may be done to better define the extent of magnetics units T.5 and T.6 which appear to host the significant I.P. responses.

The 2012 program consisted of sampling Holes 97-01 and 90-02, quartering the core and submitted for check assay.

The 2013 program consisted of laying out a new access road/trail for drill access (which avoids riparian management zones), Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) and check XRF assays.

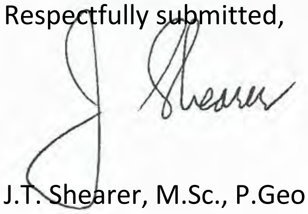
Typical rock types were also collected in 2013 form drillcore from 1990 (see Appendix III). Assays were completed using a hand-held XRF unit (Olympus X DPO-2000, serial #540557.

The pyritic rhyolite specimens all have elevated potassium suggestive of secondary potassic alteration. The mineralized samples have lower K values.

Results of the 2014 program in the eastern portion of the claims showed silica values for the andesite suite varied from 10.48% Si to 32.12% Si. Heavy metals such as Pb and Zn are uniformly low. Pb values range from 15ppm to 76ppm and Zn from 19ppm to 1566ppm. The highest zinc (sample GR-05 – 1,566 ppm Zn) was extremely rusty, very altered (16.6% CaO) quartzite.

In 2015, generally silica is highest to the western edge of the area examined. Sample SCD15 assayed 27.07% Si, SG12 assayed 27.48% Si. Silica is also elevated in the eastern portion (Figure 8b) with Sample SG13 running 31.18% Si (and also 7.11%K) and SCD5 assaying 35.65% Si.

Respectfully submitted,



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

RECOMMENDATIONS

PROPOSED BUDGET 2011 HOT SPRINGS CLAIMS

Drill targeting of north to northwest trending structural zones is recommended to ascertain if smaller zones of higher grade mineralization exists within these major plumbing systems. These structural zones may be a late stage feature. Correlating the relative timing of these features should be a priority in future geological mapping.

Program: follow-up diamond drilling, ground geophysics, detail geology, trenching (excavator), contract diamond drilling, senior geologist, helper, geologist, prospector, cook.

Contract diamond drilling, 6,000 ft. at $25 per foot	$ 150,000
Support Personnel	
Senior geologist, 90 days at $700 per day	63,000
Assistant - core splitter, 90 days at $300 per day	27,000
Cook, 90 days at $350 per day	31,500
Transportation	
Truck rental, 90 days at $100 per day	900
Fuel	3,500
Transportation (Air Southwest)	2,000
Survey control	4,000
Ground geophysics	8,000
Helicopter, 20 hrs. at $1,150/hr.	23,000
Cat for drill, 100 hours at $120/hr.	12,000
Excavator for Road Rehab	50,000
Food, 8 persons at 90 days at $40 per man day	28,800
Camp supplies	8,000
Office supplies	1,000
Geological mapping and prospecting, 40 days at $700 per day	28,000
Analytical	
600 drill core at $25 per sample	15,000
100 rock samples at $18.50 per sample	1,850
200 soil samples at $16.50 per sample	3,300
Drafting, 80 hours at $25 per hour	2,000
Report preparation	2,000
Contingencies	11,000
(not including 12% HST) Total	**$475,850**

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

APRIL 30, 2015

Appendix I
STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

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

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

   - Bachelor of Science, Honours Geology from the University of British Columbia, 1973

   - Associate of the Royal School of Mines (ARSM) from the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London, England in 1977 in Mineral Exploration

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

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

   - Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, Fellow #F439
4. I have been professionally active in the mining industry continuously for over 38 years since initial graduation from university. I have personally worked on several epithermal precious metal properties.
5. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of the technical report entitled "Assessment Report on the Golden Ridge Property" dated April 30, 2015. I have visited the Property on November 10 and 11, 2014 and April 15 and 16, 2015. 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 Hot Spring Project by examining in detail the available reports and maps and have discussed previous work with persons knowledgeable of the area.

April 30, 2015

Date

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

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT of COSTS

April 30, 2015

Appendix II

Statement of Costs
Golden Ridge Project
(Formerly Hotsprings)

Wages		Without GST
J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo., Geologist, 2 days @ $700/day, April 15+16, 2015		$ 1,400.00
R. Savelieff, 2 days @ $400/day, April 15+16, 2015		800.00
	Wages Sub-total	$ 2,200.00
Expenses		
Truck 1, Rental, fully equipped 4x4, 2 day @ $120/day		240.00
Truck 2, Rental, fully equipped 4x4, 2 day @ $120/day		240.00
Fuel		310.00
Hotel, Camp & Food, 6 man days @ $55/day		345.00
D. Delisle, Prospector, 2 days @ $325/day, April 17+18, 2015		650.00
A. Eldon, Prospector, 2 days @ $325/day, April 17+18, 2015		650.00
XRF Rental, 2 days @ $200/day		400.00
Compilation of XRF Results		350.00
Report Preparation		1,400.00
Word Processing and Reproduction		325.00
	Expenses Sub-total	$ 4,910.00
	Grand Total	**$ 7,110.00**

Event #	5553034
Filed	April 29, 2015
Amount	$6,550.00
PAC	$2,222.41
Total	$8,772.41

APPENDIX III

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

APRIL 30, 2015

Waypoints 2015 Sloquet Creek

Begin	18/04/2015 6:34:57 PM	N49 45.048 W122 18.813	99 m
Bridge Qut	18/04/2015 6:34:57 PM	N49 45.183 W122 19.451	468 m
Landing	18/04/2015 6:34:57 PM	N49 45.146 W122 19.392	453 m
SCD11	18/04/2015 9:24:38 AM	N49 45.235 W122 19.548	490 m
SCD12	18/04/2015 9:35:11 AM	N49 45.242 W122 19.580	486 m
SCD13	18/04/2015 9:59:20 AM	N49 45.225 W122 19.605	503 m
SCD14	18/04/2015 10:14:05 AM	N49 45.240 W122 19.608	502 m
SCD15	18/04/2015 10:33:38 AM	N49 45.245 W122 19.619	539 m
SCD16	18/04/2015 10:46:58 AM	N49 45.280 W122 19.621	530 m
SCD18	18/04/2015 11:23:24 AM	N49 45.099 W122 19.367	648 m
SCD2	17/04/2015 5:56:54 PM	N49 45.060 W122 18.946	418 m
SCD20	18/04/2015 11:29:49 AM	N49 45.108 W122 19.313	449 m
SCD21	18/04/2015 11:36:08 AM	N49 45.114 W122 19.290	454 m
SCD3	17/04/2015 6:15:29 PM	N49 45.061 W122 18.979	405 m
SCD5	17/04/2015 6:42:09 PM	N49 45.083 W122 19.064	405 m
SCD6	18/04/2015 8:20:02 AM	N49 45.209 W122 19.458	472 m
SCD7	18/04/2015 8:34:01 AM	N49 45.208 W122 19.476	456 m
SCD8	18/04/2015 8:48:38 AM	N49 45.226 W122 19.491	476 m
SCD9	18/04/2015 9:04:46 AM	N49 45.218 W122 19.517	489 m
SG10	18/04/2015 6:34:57 PM	N49 45.247 W122 19.577	510 m
SG11	18/04/2015 6:34:57 PM	N49 45.254 W122 19.607	513 m
SG12	18/04/2015 6:34:57 PM	N49 45.254 W122 19.635	515 m
SG13	18/04/2015 6:34:57 PM	N49 45.119 W122 19.355	472 m
SG14	18/04/2015 6:34:57 PM	N49 45.095 W122 19.219	452 m
SG4	18/04/2015 6:34:57 PM	N49 45.199 W122 19.479	473 m
SG5	18/04/2015 6:34:57 PM	N49 45.203 W122 19.501	476 m
SG6	18/04/2015 6:34:57 PM	N49 45.200 W122 19.521	479 m
SG7	18/04/2015 6:34:57 PM	N49 45.235 W122 19.529	484 m
SG8	18/04/2015 6:34:57 PM	N49 45.229 W122 19.553	486 m
SG9	18/04/2015 6:34:57 PM	N49 45.243 W122 19.558	501 m
SSC1	18/04/2015 6:34:57 PM	N49 45.048 W122 18.917	408 m
SSC2	18/04/2015 6:34:57 PM	N49 45.069 W122 19.089	429 m
SSC3	18/04/2015 6:34:57 PM	N49 45.212 W122 19.461	478 m
SSCD1	17/04/2015 5:43:58 PM	N49 45.045 W122 18.892	428 m
SSCD10	18/04/2015 9:13:02 AM	N49 45.223 W122 19.529	486 m
SSCD17	18/04/2015 10:55:06 AM	N49 45.252 W122 19.650	551 m
SSCD4	17/04/2015 6:27:08 PM	N49 45.080 W122 19.050	411 m

Sloquet Creek Rock-Soil Samples - XRF

XRF #	SAMPLE #	UTM	DATE	SAMPLE TYPE	DESCRIPTION	XRF Date
27	SSC1	10 U 549325 5511150	17-Apr-15	Soil	Light brown; 8 - 10 cm	June 26 2015
38	SSC3	10 U 548669 5511446	18-Apr-15	Soil	Med-brown; 10 cm	June 26 2015
39	SSC2	10 U 549118 5511186	17-Apr-15	Soil	Light brown; 6 - 8 cm	June 26 2015
40	SG4	10 U 548647 5511423	18-Apr-15	Float	Heavy crystalline rock; chloritic w/py stringers; elongated qtz inclusions w/some alignment; not magnetic	June 26 2015
41	SG5	10 U 548621 5511429	18-Apr-15	Float	Chloritic MG andesite; moderately calcareous; minor FeO; from angular boulder	June 26 2015
42	SG6	10 U 548597 5511424	18-Apr-15	Float	Rusty' angular boulder; hackly fracture; FG; diss py; poss other unidentified sulfide; patchy magnetism	June 26 2015
43	SG7	10 U 548587 5511488	18-Apr-15	Float	Rusty' rounded small boulder; pale grey-green FG float boulder w/hackly fracture; partly silicified(?); VF py diss; poss other VF sulfide (arsenopyrite?); located in cluster of float above creek - poss stream deposition	June 26 2015
44	SG8	10 U 548558 5511478	18-Apr-15	Float	Angular dark-grey magnetic andesite (or tuff?); VF diss py; chloritic and med-strongly calcareous	June 26 2015
45	SG9	10 U 548551 5511504	18-Apr-15	Float	Boulder of crystalline tuff? Contains fragments, usually rounded and oblong; weakly calcareous and chloritic	June 26 2015
46	SG10	10 U 548529 5511510	18-Apr-15	OTC	Blocky jointed dark-grey tuff(?) w/Fe staining on fractures and weathered surfaces; random tiny calcareous inclusions(?)	June 26 2015
47	SG11	10 U 548493 5511524	18-Apr-15	OTC	Dark-grey weakly calcareous and chloritic tuff; OTC jointed and blocky	June 26 2015
48	SG12	10 U 548460 5511523	18-Apr-15	Float	Intrusive GD; weakly chloritic	June 26 2015
49	SG13	10 U 548798 5511275	18-Apr-15	Float	From trench in landing. Rusty dark-grey tuff boulder w/abundant diss py.	June 26 2015
50	SG14	10 U 548961 5511233	18-Apr-15	Float	In wash-down of cutbank above-on road. Light-grey pink rock w/minor FG py blebs; FeO on fracture surfaces. Angular.	June 26 2015
51	SSCD1	10 U 549355 5511145	17-Apr-15	Soil	Red-brown; 15 cm	June 26 2015
52	SCD2	10 U 549290 5511172	17-Apr-15	Float	Siliceous rusty tuff; grey siliceous ground mass w/finely peppered py; magnetic	June 26 2015
53	SCD3	10 U 549250 5511172	17-Apr-15	Float	Rusty FG qtz; tuff andesite w/rotten 1 cm rusty qtz vein w/vuggy qtz xstal; non-magnetic	June 26 2015
54	SSCD4	10 U 549164 5511207	17-Apr-15	Soil	Brown sandy clay; 15 cm	June 26 2015
55	SCD5	10 U 549148 5511213	17-Apr-15	Float	Altered siliceous white float; tuffaceous	June 26 2015
56	SCD6	10 U 548673 5511441	18-Apr-15	Float	Siliceous tuff; py; gossan surfaces; grey ground mass; remnant ash tuff	June 26 2015
57	SCD7	10 U 548651 5511439	18-Apr-15	Float	Rusty surface; siliceous grey altered tuff. Near creek.	June 26 2015
58	SCD8	10 U 548632 5511472	18-Apr-15	Float	Siliceous grey-green ash tuff w/black irregular rectangular FG fragments. Slightly chloritic ground mass.	June 26 2015

59	SCD9	10 U 548601 5511458	18-Apr-15	Float	Very rusty siliceous dark-grey to black; altered tuff(?); slightly magnetic	June 26 2015
60	SSCD10	10 U 548588 5511467	18-Apr-15	Soil	Brown; 25 cm	June 26 2015
61	SCD11	10 U 548564 5511489	18-Apr-15	Float	Dark grey-green almost black FG (tuff) ash fragments 2-3 mm; magnetic ash zenoliths; whitish	June 26 2015
62	SCD12	10 U 548526 5511501	18-Apr-15	Float	Light tan rusty siliceous tuff w/fine layering and rusty seams; non-magnetic	June 26 2015
63	SCD13	10 U 548496 5511469	18-Apr-15	OTC	Siliceous mafic tuff w/tuffaceous fragments 6x2 m	June 26 2015
64	SCD14	10 U 548491 5511498	18-Apr-15	Float	Subangular siliceous felsic(?) tuff w/ 1 cm qtz vein and 0.1 cm vein. Vuggy black vugs 2 - 0.1 cm. Greenish inclusions in w/qtz vein. Py cubes 0.2 cm in vein and tuff	June 26 2015
65	SCD15	10 U 548479 5511506	18-Apr-15	Float	Siliceous bleached-altered tuffaceous flow	June 26 2015
66	SCD16	10 U 548476 5511571	18-Apr-15	OTC?	1x3 m grey dark tuffaceous w/angular and subangular altered tuff chalky phenocrysts. Black 0.1 cm inclusions; 1 mm wide massive py vein	June 26 2015
67	SSCD17	10 U 548442 5511518	18-Apr-15	Soil	Light brown; 10 cm	June 26 2015
68	SCD18	10 U 548784 5511240	18-Apr-15	Float	Chloritic tuff w/siliceous tuff fragments; at end of road	June 26 2015
69	SCD20	10 U 548848 5511256	18-Apr-15	Float	Mafic tuff x tuff fragments	June 26 2015
70	SCD21	10 U 548876 5511266	18-Apr-15	Float	Mafic tuff x tuff fragments; py-rich; flow banding evident	June 26 2015

APPENDIX IV

XRF ASSAYS

APRIL 30, 2015

2015-06-26 Sloquet

Sample #	Reading	Mode	Elapsed Tir	Elapsed Tir	Elapsed Tir	Mg	Mg +/-	Al	Al +/-	Si	Si +/-	P	P +/-
SSC1	#27	Geochem	14.81	59.65	74.46	0.89	0.16	8.26	0.07	20.39	0.12	0.5146	0.0178
SSC3	#38	Geochem	14.81	59.69	74.5	ND		7.4	0.07	23.19	0.13	0.6431	0.0195
SSC2	#39	Geochem	14.82	59.66	74.49	0.96	0.17	8.65	0.08	21.65	0.13	0.5336	0.0195
SG4	#40	Geochem	14.85	59.81	74.66	ND		7.28	0.08	22.23	0.15	0.6671	0.0266
SG5	#41	Geochem	14.84	59.67	74.51	ND		12.7	0.1	21.22	0.12	0.7046	0.0249
SG6	#42	Geochem	14.89	59.76	74.65	ND		6.85	0.09	19.31	0.15	0.4337	0.0253
SG7	#43	Geochem	14.87	59.81	74.68	ND		6.71	0.09	14.17	0.11	1.0515	0.0256
SG8	#44	Geochem	14.89	59.39	74.29	ND		3.07	0.06	5.4684	0.0449	0.2992	0.0254
SG9	#45	Geochem	14.86	59.72	74.58	ND		8.72	0.08	18.5	0.12	0.3052	0.0226
SG10	#46	Geochem	14.85	59.66	74.51	ND		7.42	0.08	21.9	0.15	0.7511	0.0238
SG11	#47	Geochem	14.84	59.54	74.38	ND		9	0.08	20.28	0.13	1.3906	0.0243
SG12	#48	Geochem	14.87	59.78	74.65	ND		6.56	0.08	27.48	0.18	0.5212	0.0261
SG13	#49	Geochem	14.87	59.74	74.61	ND		6.19	0.07	31.18	0.16	0.2193	0.0208
SG14	#50	Geochem	14.8	59.88	74.68	ND		4.43	0.06	33.63	0.18	0.368	0.0224
SSCD1	#51	Geochem	14.79	59.65	74.44	0.72	0.16	6.08	0.06	14.41	0.09	0.6087	0.0165
SCD2	#52	Geochem	14.91	59.78	74.69	ND		6.25	0.1	17.69	0.16	1.0078	0.0331
SCD3	#53	Geochem	14.86	59.78	74.65	ND		1.96	0.05	19.85	0.16	0.9931	0.026
SSCD4	#54	Geochem	14.79	59.59	74.38	0.52	0.14	9.58	0.07	25.13	0.13	0.6451	0.0185
SCD5	#55	Geochem	14.83	59.84	74.67	ND		6.37	0.07	35.65	0.18	0.2597	0.0223
SCD6	#56	Geochem	14.86	59.79	74.65	ND		8.59	0.08	23.18	0.14	0.6976	0.0229
SCD7	#57	Geochem	14.87	59.76	74.62	ND		11.65	0.1	19.57	0.12	8.47	0.07
SCD8	#58	Geochem	14.86	59.68	74.53	ND		8.25	0.08	18.45	0.12	0.4784	0.0234
SCD9	#59	Geochem	14.91	59.59	74.5	1.78	0.41	2.68	0.07	3.27	0.05	0.5698	0.0228
SSCD10	#60	Geochem	14.79	59.64	74.43	ND		6.51	0.06	13.32	0.08	0.6798	0.0157
SCD11	#61	Geochem	14.84	59.46	74.3	2.9	0.21	11.74	0.1	19.17	0.12	0.6856	0.0208
SCD12	#62	Geochem	14.85	59.44	74.29	2.89	0.21	11.24	0.1	18.94	0.12	0.5512	0.0194
SCD13	#63	Geochem	14.84	59.78	74.61	ND		11.68	0.09	27.34	0.14	0.2517	0.0191
SCD14	#64	Geochem	14.85	59.89	74.74	ND		1.67	0.05	34.35	0.22	0.3246	0.0275
SCD15	#65	Geochem	14.84	59.76	74.6	ND		7.95	0.07	27.07	0.15	0.28	0.0218
SCD16	#66	Geochem	14.88	59.58	74.46	1.42	0.24	7.11	0.08	18.8	0.14	0.5137	0.022
SSCD17	#67	Geochem	14.78	59.55	74.33	1.49	0.15	9.18	0.08	16.32	0.1	0.8984	0.018
SCD18	#68	Geochem	14.86	59.51	74.37	2.6	0.21	9.69	0.09	16.97	0.11	0.3046	0.0185
SCD20	#69	Geochem	14.84	59.77	74.61	ND		7.43	0.07	29.91	0.17	0.3176	0.0236
SCD21	#70	Geochem	14.91	59.69	74.61	ND		6.2	0.09	14.86	0.14	0.5101	0.0252

S	S +/-	Cl	Cl +/-	K	K +/-	Ca	Ca +/-	Ti	Ti +/-	V	V +/-	Cr	Cr +/-	Mn
0.0302	0.0023	ND		1.05	0.0075	2.0998	0.0137	0.3705	0.0177	0.0393	0.007	ND		0.1178
0.0189	0.0023	ND		0.6763	0.0056	1.8402	0.0121	0.376	0.0184	0.0359	0.0073	ND		0.09
ND		ND		0.7941	0.0065	2.3378	0.0156	0.3594	0.0186	0.0257	0.0072	ND		0.0924
0.1204	0.0039	ND		0.2246	0.0046	5.3751	0.037	0.3395	0.0228	ND		ND		0.0713
ND		ND		2.4423	0.015	7.8704	0.0447	0.486	0.024	0.0806	0.0103	ND		0.0803
2.76	0.023	ND		1.3744	0.0124	3.8204	0.0309	0.3408	0.0238	0.0328	0.0096	ND		0.0524
2.6174	0.0215	ND		2.7772	0.0222	0.1139	0.0061	0.555	0.0252	0.0659	0.01	ND		0.0442
ND		ND		0.2403	0.0034	42.82	0.29	0.2272	0.0237	ND		ND		0.3143
ND		ND		3.35	0.0213	11.27	0.07	0.2403	0.0208	0.0824	0.0105	ND		0.0594
ND		ND		1.8277	0.0138	0.4027	0.0069	0.4094	0.0218	0.0479	0.0089	ND		0.3686
0.1616	0.0032	ND		2.4783	0.016	0.4978	0.0067	0.4401	0.0191	0.0513	0.0075	ND		0.0826
0.0113	0.0035	ND		1.297	0.0105	3.2074	0.0229	0.2731	0.0219	0.0318	0.0095	ND		0.077
3.8788	0.0222	ND		7.1103	0.0377	ND		0.4217	0.0243	0.0911	0.011	ND		0.0538
0.0237	0.0033	ND		ND		ND		0.1749	0.0184	ND		ND		ND
0.1291	0.0025	ND		0.6475	0.0052	1.987	0.0133	0.2784	0.015	0.0282	0.0061	0.0083	0.0027	0.2338
1.7454	0.0179	ND		2.4711	0.0235	2.8794	0.0278	0.4356	0.0286	0.0484	0.0116	ND		0.1122
0.2181	0.0044	ND		0.1039	0.0036	ND		0.0671	0.0146	ND		ND		0.2107
0.0081	0.0021	ND		0.9932	0.0066	2.2132	0.013	0.4065	0.0178	0.0386	0.007	ND		0.1163
0.4273	0.0053	ND		2.5182	0.0148	ND		0.5745	0.0272	0.0372	0.0105	ND		0.0128
2.1435	0.0149	ND		1.8972	0.013	0.2656	0.0068	0.671	0.0261	ND		ND		0.0718
1.2705	0.0097	ND		7.4165	0.0427	ND		1.1621	0.0355	0.1063	0.013	ND		0.0282
ND		ND		1.9935	0.0141	9.4	0.06	0.5692	0.0259	0.0747	0.0106	ND		0.0972
1.3249	0.0186	0.2	0.05	0.3322	0.0059	0.7881	0.0115	0.0684	0.0147	ND		ND		0.0434
0.0707	0.0021	ND		0.5515	0.0044	0.887	0.0067	0.2867	0.0141	0.0286	0.0057	ND		0.1383
0.0152	0.0026	ND		2.7036	0.0174	2.3402	0.0162	0.4058	0.0197	0.0507	0.0079	ND		0.1686
0.0075	0.0024	ND		2.5244	0.0162	2.5404	0.0171	0.3849	0.019	0.0448	0.0076	ND		0.1843
ND		ND		5.3069	0.0282	ND		0.2302	0.0193	0.04	0.0088	ND		0.0161
ND		ND		ND		0.8375	0.0091	ND		ND		ND		0.0826
ND		ND		2.2516	0.014	5.9827	0.0346	0.2159	0.019	0.0331	0.0085	ND		0.0672
0.6096	0.0066	ND		0.1091	0.0037	4.006	0.0307	0.3938	0.0205	0.0314	0.0079	ND		0.1211
0.017	0.0019	ND		0.4977	0.0043	1.2006	0.0085	0.3925	0.016	0.04	0.0062	0.0091	0.0027	0.2502
ND		ND		1.3643	0.0101	5.1799	0.0342	0.4512	0.0202	0.0585	0.0081	ND		0.1738
0.0198	0.0032	ND		1.1109	0.0084	5.038	0.0295	0.2658	0.0207	ND		ND		0.069
0.4293	0.0062	ND		2.4443	0.0224	5.0293	0.045	0.3869	0.0243	0.0403	0.0097	ND		0.127

Mn +/-	Fe	Fe +/-	Co	Co +/-	Ni	Ni +/-	Cu	Cu +/-	Zn	Zn +/-	As	As +/-	Se	Se +/-
0.0047	5.4804	0.039	ND		ND		0.0049	0.0007	0.0101	0.0006	0.0045	0.0003	ND	
0.0043	4.6915	0.0341	ND		ND		0.0027	0.0007	0.0068	0.0006	ND		ND	
0.0046	5.381	0.04	ND		ND		0.0025	0.0007	0.0076	0.0006	0.0028	0.0003	ND	
0.005	3.0354	0.0305	ND		ND		ND		0.0069	0.0007	0.0169	0.0006	ND	
0.005	3.8903	0.0323	ND		ND		0.0079	0.0009	0.024	0.001	ND		ND	
0.005	7.51	0.07	ND		ND		0.0054	0.0011	0.0166	0.0011	ND		ND	
0.0043	4.9824	0.0466	ND		ND		ND		0.0073	0.0007	0.0025	0.0004	ND	
0.0107	4.811	0.0462	ND		ND		ND		0.0043	0.0007	ND		ND	
0.0047	2.427	0.0253	ND		ND		0.0045	0.0008	0.0039	0.0005	ND		ND	
0.0094	5.7398	0.0475	ND		ND		0.0047	0.0009	0.0074	0.0007	0.0009	0.0002	ND	
0.0045	10.79	0.07	ND		ND		0.0092	0.001	0.0289	0.0012	ND		ND	
0.0053	4.3698	0.0394	ND		ND		ND		0.0071	0.0007	ND		ND	
0.0046	4.5473	0.036	ND		ND		0.0044	0.0009	0.0048	0.0006	0.0043	0.0006	ND	
	0.2778	0.007	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
0.0059	4.3283	0.0328	ND		0.0025	0.0007	0.0059	0.0007	0.0059	0.0005	0.0116	0.0004	ND	
0.0072	7.06	0.07	ND		ND		ND		0.0114	0.0011	0.0014	0.0004	ND	
0.0072	5.73	0.05	ND		ND		ND		0.0062	0.0007	ND		ND	
0.0045	5.2592	0.0341	ND		0.0026	0.0008	0.005	0.0007	0.0078	0.0006	0.0018	0.0003	ND	
0.0032	0.5194	0.0101	ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0008	0.0002	ND	
0.0046	3.8699	0.0329	ND		ND		ND		0.0082	0.0007	0.0021	0.0003	ND	
0.0039	2.5742	0.0258	ND		ND		0.0025	0.0008	0.0036	0.0005	0.0029	0.0005	ND	
0.0055	4.0843	0.0364	ND		ND		0.0048	0.0009	0.0048	0.0006	ND		ND	
0.005	21.65	0.29	ND		ND		ND		0.0038	0.0011	ND		ND	
0.0044	4.2088	0.0302	ND		0.0025	0.0007	0.0032	0.0006	0.0073	0.0005	0.0018	0.0002	ND	
0.0062	13.77	0.09	ND		ND		0.0132	0.0012	0.0144	0.001	ND		ND	
0.0063	14.35	0.09	ND		ND		0.0116	0.0012	0.0172	0.001	ND		ND	
0.0032	2.5473	0.0236	ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0019	0.0003	ND	
0.0056	0.5092	0.0111	ND		ND		ND		0.0022	0.0005	0.0009	0.0002	ND	
0.0046	4.0442	0.0332	ND		ND		ND		0.007	0.0006	ND		ND	
0.0058	12.76	0.1	ND		ND		0.027	0.0017	0.0097	0.0009	ND		ND	
0.0059	6.3395	0.042	ND		0.004	0.0008	0.0077	0.0008	0.0175	0.0008	0.0043	0.0003	ND	
0.0062	11.89	0.08	ND		ND		ND		0.0144	0.0009	ND		ND	
0.0048	2.968	0.0273	ND		ND		ND		0.0046	0.0006	0.0011	0.0003	ND	
0.0069	11.01	0.1	ND		0.0048	0.0016	0.0036	0.0012	0.0161	0.0012	ND		ND	

Rb	Rb +/-	Sr	Sr +/-	Y	Y +/-	Zr	Zr +/-	Mo	Mo +/-	Ag	Ag +/-	Cd	Cd +/-	Sn
0.0037	0.0002	0.0218	0.0004	0.002	0.0002	0.0094	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND
0.0025	0.0002	0.0274	0.0004	0.002	0.0002	0.0088	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND
0.003	0.0002	0.0293	0.0004	0.0024	0.0002	0.0109	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND
0.0011	0.0002	0.0433	0.0006	0.0014	0.0002	0.0061	0.0003	0.0009	0.0002	ND		ND		ND
0.0036	0.0002	0.0502	0.0006	0.0027	0.0002	0.0053	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND
0.0052	0.0003	0.0293	0.0006	0.0027	0.0003	0.0077	0.0004	0.0011	0.0002	ND		ND		ND
0.0076	0.0003	0.0103	0.0003	0.0056	0.0003	0.0193	0.0004	0.0014	0.0002	ND		ND		ND
0.0017	0.0002	0.0173	0.0004	0.0016	0.0002	0.0015	0.0003	0.0011	0.0002	ND		ND		ND
0.009	0.0003	0.0106	0.0003	0.002	0.0002	0.0122	0.0003	0.0007	0.0002	ND		ND		ND
0.0024	0.0002	0.0065	0.0002	0.0039	0.0002	0.0113	0.0003	0.0009	0.0002	ND		ND		ND
0.0032	0.0002	0.0234	0.0004	0.0041	0.0002	0.0097	0.0003	0.0006	0.0002	ND		ND		ND
0.005	0.0002	0.0224	0.0004	0.0034	0.0002	0.0126	0.0004	0.0014	0.0002	ND		ND		ND
0.0115	0.0003	0.015	0.0003	0.0014	0.0002	0.0024	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND
0.0006	0.0001	0.0103	0.0002	0.0019	0.0002	0.0148	0.0003	0.0005	0.0002	ND		ND		ND
0.0044	0.0002	0.0167	0.0003	0.0033	0.0002	0.0077	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND
0.0067	0.0004	0.0396	0.0008	0.005	0.0003	0.0162	0.0005	0.0019	0.0003	ND		ND		ND
0.0009	0.0002	0.007	0.0003	0.0021	0.0002	0.0063	0.0003	0.0018	0.0002	ND		ND		ND
0.0034	0.0002	0.0289	0.0004	0.0037	0.0002	0.0114	0.0003	ND		ND		0.0035	0.0011	ND
0.0067	0.0002	0.0091	0.0002	0.0031	0.0002	0.0156	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND
0.0042	0.0002	0.0158	0.0003	0.0025	0.0002	0.0113	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND
0.0176	0.0004	0.0041	0.0002	0.0022	0.0002	0.0118	0.0003	0.0007	0.0002	ND		ND		ND
0.0028	0.0002	0.0412	0.0006	0.0033	0.0002	0.0041	0.0003	0.0008	0.0002	ND		ND		ND
0.0016	0.0003	0.0186	0.0006	0.0018	0.0003	0.0034	0.0005	0.0036	0.0003	ND		ND		ND
0.0027	0.0001	0.0156	0.0003	0.0013	0.0001	0.0071	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND
0.0065	0.0003	0.014	0.0004	0.004	0.0003	0.0075	0.0003	0.001	0.0002	ND		ND		ND
0.0064	0.0003	0.0148	0.0004	0.0039	0.0003	0.0074	0.0003	0.001	0.0002	ND		ND		ND
0.0079	0.0002	0.0014	0.0001	0.0019	0.0002	0.0114	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND
ND		0.0345	0.0005	0.0013	0.0002	ND		0.0011	0.0002	ND		ND		ND
0.0052	0.0002	0.009	0.0003	0.0021	0.0002	0.0111	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND
0.0008	0.0002	0.0271	0.0005	0.0025	0.0002	0.0063	0.0004	0.0017	0.0002	ND		ND		ND
0.0027	0.0001	0.0152	0.0003	0.0011	0.0001	0.0075	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND
0.0028	0.0002	0.0157	0.0004	0.0022	0.0002	0.0081	0.0003	0.0011	0.0002	ND		ND		ND
0.004	0.0002	0.0133	0.0003	0.0026	0.0002	0.0128	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND
0.0082	0.0004	0.0098	0.0004	0.0023	0.0003	0.003	0.0003	0.0019	0.0003	ND		ND		ND

Sn +/-	Sb	Sb +/-	W	W +/-	Hg	Hg +/-	Pb	Pb +/-	Bi	Bi +/-	Th	Th +/-	U	U +/-
	ND		ND		ND		0.002	0.0003	ND		ND		ND	
	ND		ND		ND		0.0013	0.0003	ND		ND		ND	
	ND		ND		ND		0.0013	0.0003	ND		ND		ND	
	ND		ND		ND		0.0015	0.0004	ND		0.0029	0.0008	ND	
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
	ND		ND		ND		0.0016	0.0005	ND		0.0037	0.0009	ND	
	ND		ND		ND		0.0051	0.0005	ND		0.0025	0.0008	0.0017	0.0004
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
	ND		ND		ND		0.0012	0.0003	ND		ND		ND	
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0029	0.0007	ND	
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
	ND		ND		ND		0.0062	0.0005	ND		0.0038	0.0008	ND	
	ND		ND		ND		0.0162	0.0007	ND		ND		ND	
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0024	0.0006	ND	
	ND		ND		ND		0.0021	0.0003	ND		ND		ND	
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0034	0.001	ND	
	ND		ND		ND		0.0032	0.0004	ND		0.0037	0.0008	ND	
	ND		ND		ND		0.0016	0.0003	ND		ND		ND	
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0019	0.0006	ND	
	ND		ND		ND		0.0015	0.0003	ND		ND		ND	
	ND		ND		ND		0.0082	0.0005	ND		0.0032	0.0007	ND	
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0067	0.0013	0.0024	0.0007
	ND		ND		ND		0.0012	0.0002	ND		ND		ND	
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0027	0.0008	ND	
	ND		ND		ND		0.001	0.0003	ND		ND		ND	
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0034	0.0009	ND	
	ND		ND		ND		0.0028	0.0003	ND		ND		ND	
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0027	0.0008	ND	
	ND		ND		ND		0.0012	0.0003	ND		0.0022	0.0007	ND	
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0017	0.0005

LE	LE +/-	Pass/Fail	Pass/Fail G	Best Matcl	Best Matcl	2nd Match	2nd Match	Live Time 1	Live Time 2	Live Time 1	Instrument	Model	Tube Anod	Unit
60.69	0.24	PASS			0		0	13.43	50.99	64.42	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
60.99	0.21	PASS			0		0	13.44	51.75	65.2	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
59.15	0.25	PASS			0		0	13.5	51.26	64.77	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
60.57	0.25	PASS			0		0	13.74	53.75	67.5	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
50.43	0.26	PASS			0		0	13.66	50.59	64.25	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
57.44	0.32	PASS			0		0	13.95	52.96	66.91	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
66.84	0.25	PASS			0		0	13.81	54	67.82	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
42.72	0.31	PASS			0		0	13.92	42.94	56.86	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
55	0.25	PASS			0		0	13.75	51.22	64.97	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
61.09	0.26	PASS			0		0	13.74	51.88	65.62	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
54.75	0.27	PASS			0		0	13.5	48.74	62.24	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
56.1	0.28	PASS			0		0	13.83	53.3	67.13	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
46.25	0.27	PASS			0		0	13.82	51.56	65.38	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
61.06	0.21	PASS			0		0	13.48	55.24	68.71	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
70.48	0.21	PASS			0		0	13.3	51.04	64.34	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
60.22	0.34	PASS			0		0	14.07	53.6	67.67	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
70.83	0.23	PASS			0		0	13.77	53.93	67.7	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
55.02	0.22	PASS			0		0	13.28	49.51	62.79	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
53.6	0.23	PASS			0		0	13.6	54.14	67.74	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
58.57	0.25	PASS			0		0	13.67	53.39	67.06	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
47.7	0.27	PASS			0		0	13.8	52.11	65.91	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
56.54	0.26	PASS			0		0	13.73	51.04	64.77	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
67.25	0.49	PASS			0		0	13.89	50.73	64.63	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
73.27	0.16	PASS			0		0	13.26	51.06	64.33	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
45.98	0.31	PASS			0		0	13.52	47.6	61.12	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
46.28	0.31	PASS			0		0	13.52	47.33	60.85	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
52.56	0.24	PASS			0		0	13.64	52.8	66.43	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
62.19	0.24	PASS			0		0	13.74	55.59	69.33	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
52.07	0.25	PASS			0		0	13.66	52.16	65.83	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
54.05	0.34	PASS			0		0	13.74	49.75	63.48	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
63.31	0.22	PASS			0		0	13.21	49.43	62.64	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
51.26	0.3	PASS			0		0	13.56	48.23	61.79	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
52.83	0.25	PASS			0		0	13.68	52.63	66.31	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%
58.92	0.34	PASS			0		0	14.03	51.76	65.79	540557	Delta Profe	Rh	%