ASSESSMENT REPORT
on the
PORCUPINE GOLD PROJECT
(Porcupine East)

SOUTHEASTERN YUKON
NTS 105F/10 SEAGULL-KETZA AREA
PORCUPINE CREEK
(First 10-19 Claims)

for the

NORTH OF 60 SYNDICATE
602-595 Howe Street,
Vancouver, BC
V6C 2T5

by

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

January 5 2013

Fieldwork completed August 19 and August 26, 2011

Claim block centre – 61 deg 42’ 50” -132 deg 48’ 20”

Table of Contents

page

SUMMARY iii

INTRODUCTION 1

LOCATION and ACCESS 6

CLAIM STATUS 8

HISTORY 9

GEOLOGY 10

EXPLORATION in 2011 15

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS 18

REFERENCES 19

APPENDICES

Appendix I Statement of Qualifications 23

Appendix II Statement of Costs 24

Appendix III Assay Certificates 25

Appendix IV Sample Descriptions 26

Table of Illustrations

page

FIGURE 1. Location Map iv
FIGURE 1a. Location Map v
FIGURE 2. Access Map 2
FIGURE 2a. Google Image 3
FIGURE 2b. Google Image 4
FIGURE 2c. Google Image 5
FIGURE 3. Claim Map 7
FIGURE 4. Regional Geology 11
FIGURE 5. Rock Samples, Google Image 14
FIGURE 6. Soil Samples, Garmin Traverse Location 16
FIGURE 7. Results, Google Image 17

TABLES

page

Table 1 List of Claims 8

PHOTOS

Photo 1. Porcupine Gold Zone 12
Photo 2. Partly Exposed Oxidized Quartz Vein 12
Photo 3. Porcupine Gold Zone 13

SUMMARY

In the fall of 2010, following several highly encouraging news releases from companies such as ATAC Resources, amongst others, regarding new gold discoveries from the Central Yukon within the Selwyn Basin, a grassroots exploration program was formulated to investigate similar rocks and structures in southeast Yukon and northeast British Columbia.

Following discussions with several close associates and persons knowledgeable with the Yukon, regarding grass roots prospecting and acquisition of mineral claims in the Yukon for a syndicate-investment group a basic strategy, based on past mineral exploration experience, that claims should be staked in a region with favourable geology hosting known mineral occurrences. One favourable mineral-geological region geographically occurs along the headwaters fo Porcupine Creek and Seagull Lakes. This area is also geologically referred to as the 'Seagull-Ketza mineral region' by the Yukon Geological Survey (YGS) and was at one point, one of the hottest exploration regions in the Yukon for epigenetic Pb-Zn-Ag-Au vein type and Mississippi Valley type Pb-Zn-Ag environments.

The other area selected was around the Town of Watson Lake along the projected southward continuation of major Selwyn Basin structures and favourable geology. Both of these sub-areas had very little exploration activity by others and we had the luxury of doing our work unencumbered by competition. Several significant properties were acquired during a fast paced but highly effective exploration program.

Porcupine Gold zone, area staked, occurs on the northeastern side of the Seagull Uplift. Rocks encountered during the reconnaissance surveys are predominately volcanic in origin and include: faulted felsic tuffaceous units, chert breccias with chalcedony fracture fillings, andesitic rocks in fault contact with lenses of talcose serpentinite and talcose schist. These rocks occasionally interfinger with phyllitic schist. This package of rocks have been intruded by a mafic (hornblende-pyroxenite) rich syenitic plug.

Majority of the mineralization encountered occur as talus debris and appear to be near to bedrock source. Mineralization is hosted in quartz and quartz-carbonate breccia veins suggest epigenetic in origin and is structurally controlled. The veins appear to predominately trend northerly. Sulphide assemblage includes: arsenopyrite, pyrite, minor pyrrhotite, galena and sphalerite. Some of the quartz mineralized talus float contains massive veins of arsenopyrite.

Veins tend to vary in width from a few centimetres to about 2 metres.
Rock samples were collected from the near bedrock talus slope consisting of highly mineralized quartz-rich arsenopyrite bearing float. Six rock samples returned values >10,000 ppm As. Gold values were up to 0.492ppm Au (PM-0911$).

Samples PM-05 t 07 returned the following results:

Sample	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Au ppm
PM-05	1520	17.5	9450	
PM-06	8190	135	10.05%	
PM-07	6730	22.1	1.375%	
PM-09	331	40.8	6960	0.492

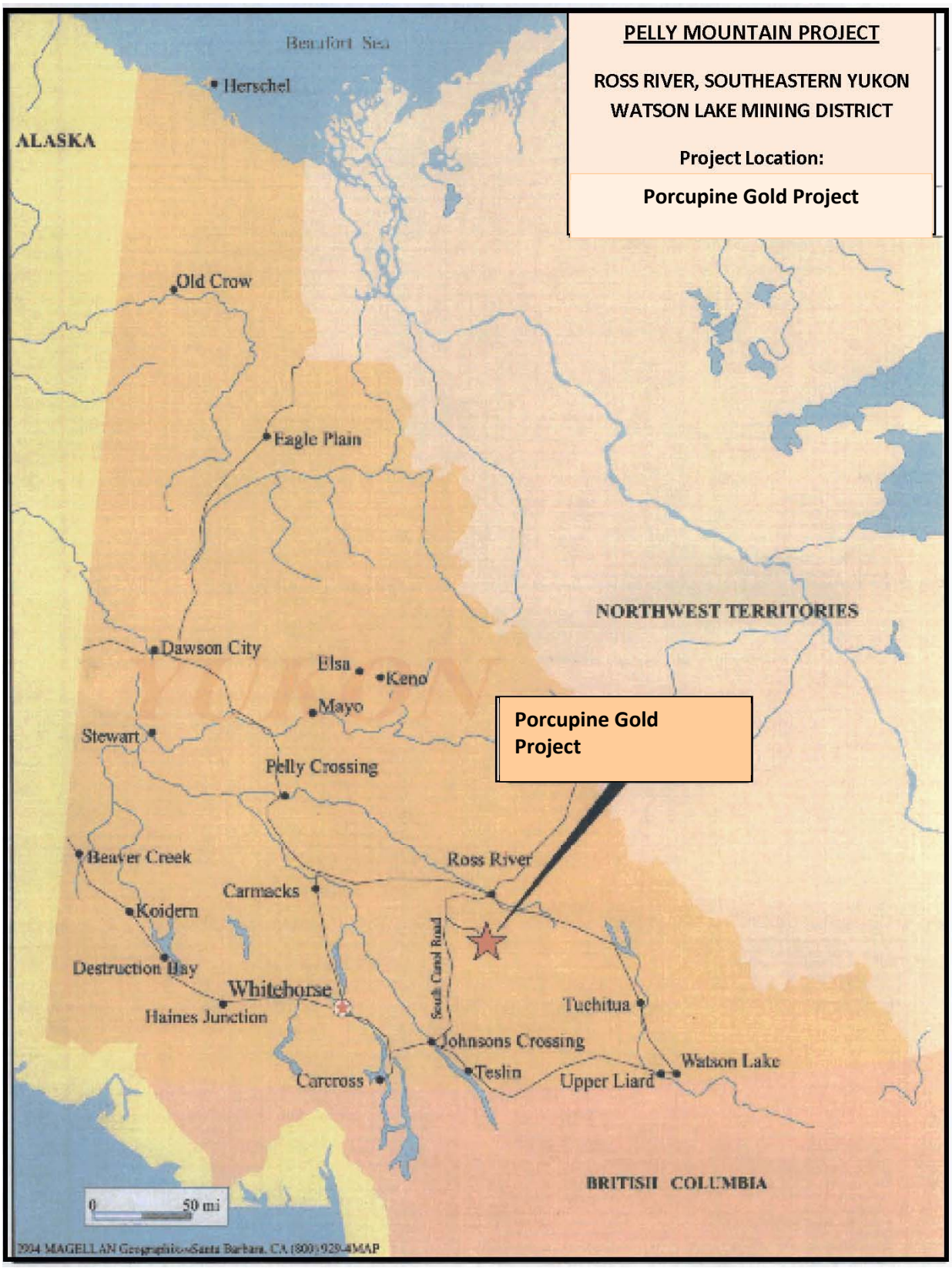


Figure 1 Location Map

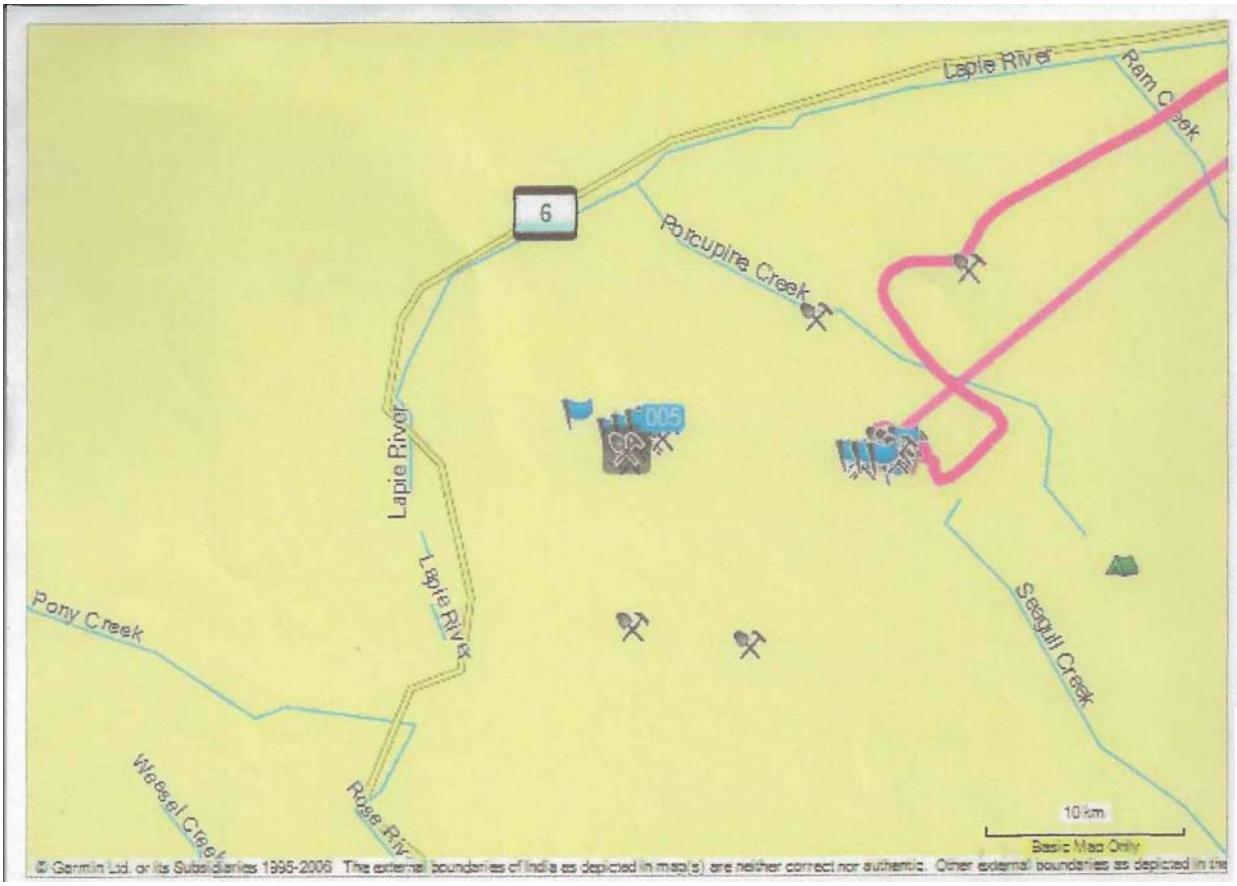


Figure 1a Location Map

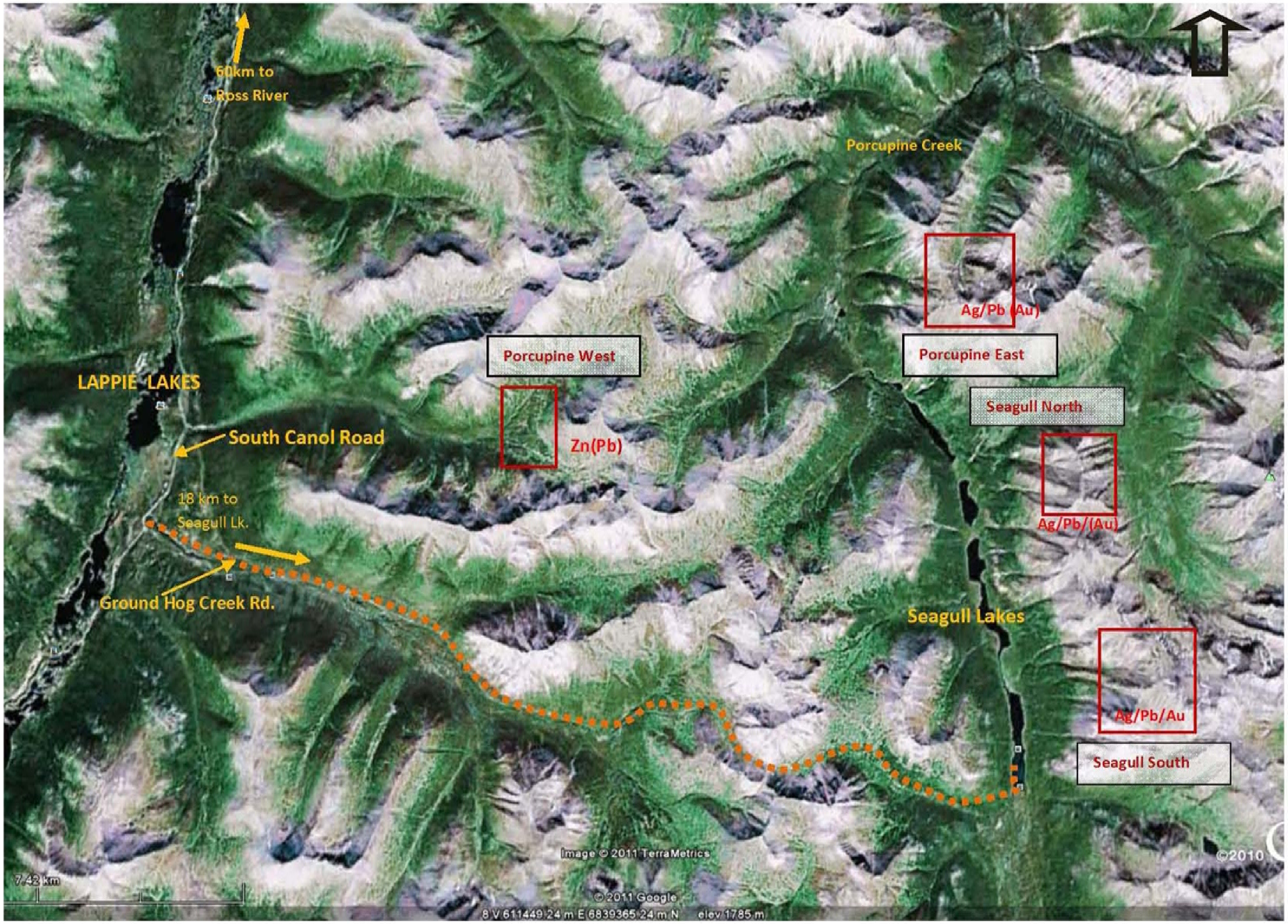
INTRODUCTION

Regionally, the 'Seagull-Ketza district' (Abbot, 1986) is host to numerous precious and base metal occurrences including the Ketza River gold mine (see Quiet Lake map, Figure ?). The Seagull Lakes and Creek valley represents a major northwest trending transpressional, second order fault juxtaposing 2 major different rock types. To the northwest miogeosynclinal, passive margin shelf sediments which host predominately Pb-Zn-Ag Sedex and Mississippi Valley type mineralization. To the northeast of the fault rocks are predominately of volcanic origin intruded by alkali composition stocks hosting mainly epigenetic vein (quartz-As-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au) type mineralization.

Historically, Creek Seagull Lakes drainage system including the headwaters of the Porcupine and Groundhog creeks, have experienced sporadic mineral exploration from the 1950s to modern times. Presently, several junior mining companies are exploring the western and southern portions of Seagull Creek for its' gold and silver potentials. During the 1970s, a number of major mining companies were attracted to this region such as Cominco and Noranda which undertook seasonal exploration surveys orientated toward the search of Mississippi valley type and Kuroko, massive sulphide volcanic type environments. Numerous mineral occurrences were discovered during this period.

The Seagull Creek area is known to host at least 19 documented historical occurrences consisting of veins, skarns, breccia pipes, disseminated pyrite gossans, stockworks and replacement mantos in volcanic, sediments and carbonates associated with Mississippian age syenite bodies.

Figure 2 Access Map



ACCESS TO PORCUPINE & SEAGULL PROJECT SITES

(18 km to Seagull Lakes via Ground Hog Exploration access road – 38 km due SW via helicopter to Seagull South from Ross River)

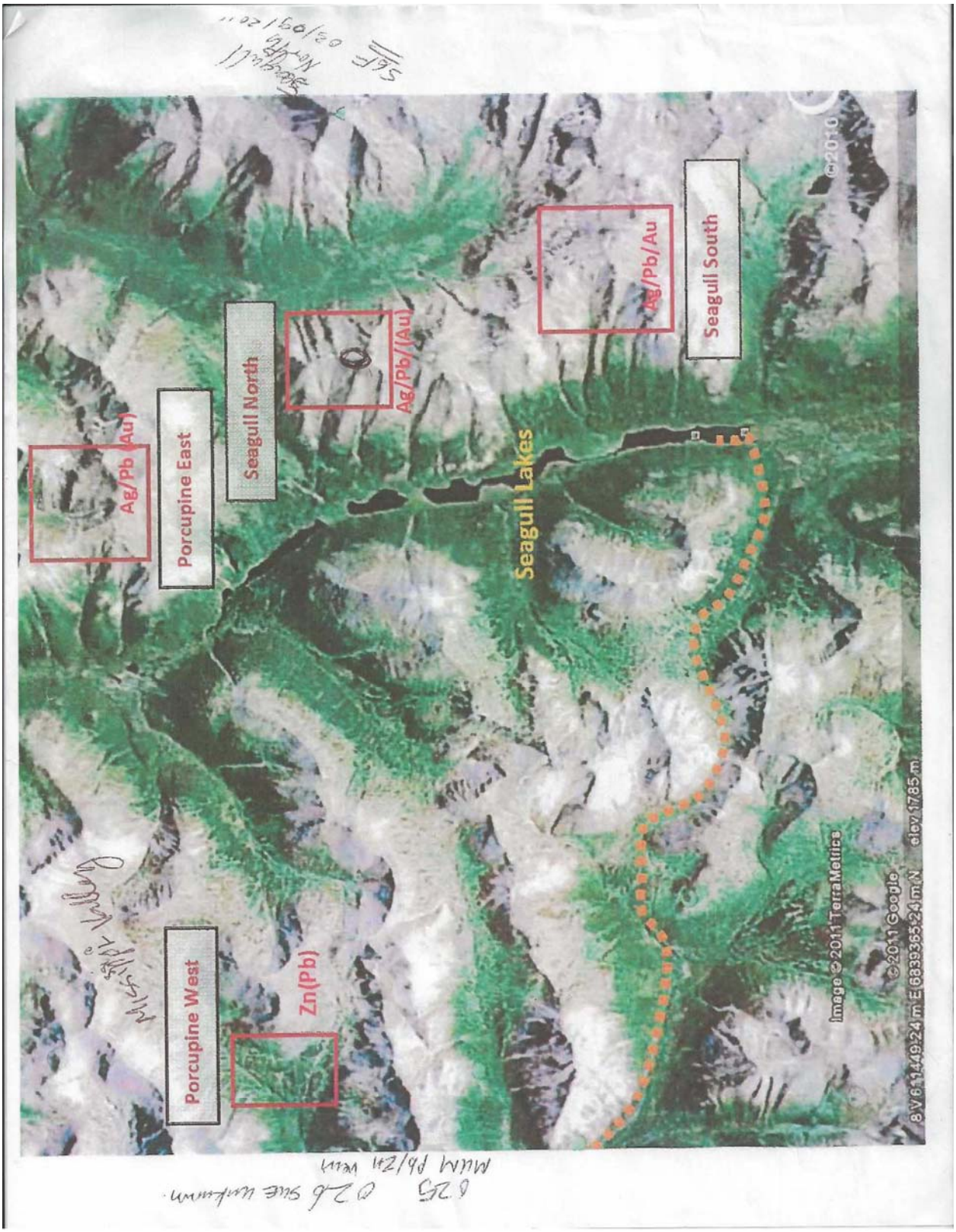

Ag/Pb (Au)
Porcupine East
Seagull North
Ag/Pb/(Au)
Seagull Lakes
Ag/Pb/Au
Seagull South
Porcupine West
Zn(Pb)
Image © 2011 TerraMetrics
©2011 Google
elev 1785 m

Figure 2a

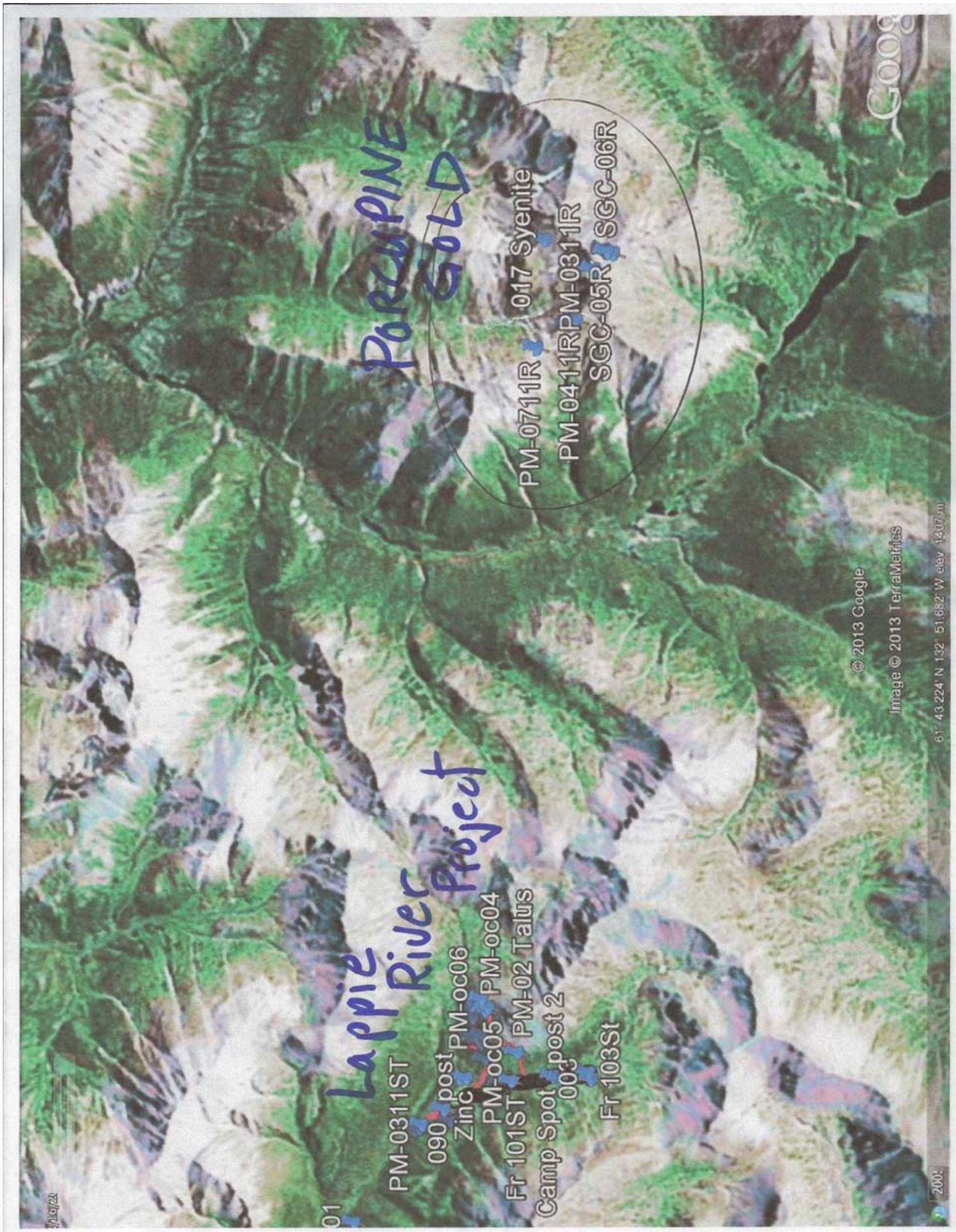

PORCUPINE GOLD
PM-0711R
017 Syenite
PM-0411RPM-0311R
SGC-05R
SGC-06R
Lappie River Project
PM-0311ST
090
post
Zinc
PM-oc06
PM-oc05
PM-oc04
PM-02 Talus
Fr 101ST
Camp Spot
post 2
003
Fr 103St
© 2013 Google
Image © 2013 TerraMetrics
61° 43.224' N 132° 51.682' W elev 1407 m

Figure 2b

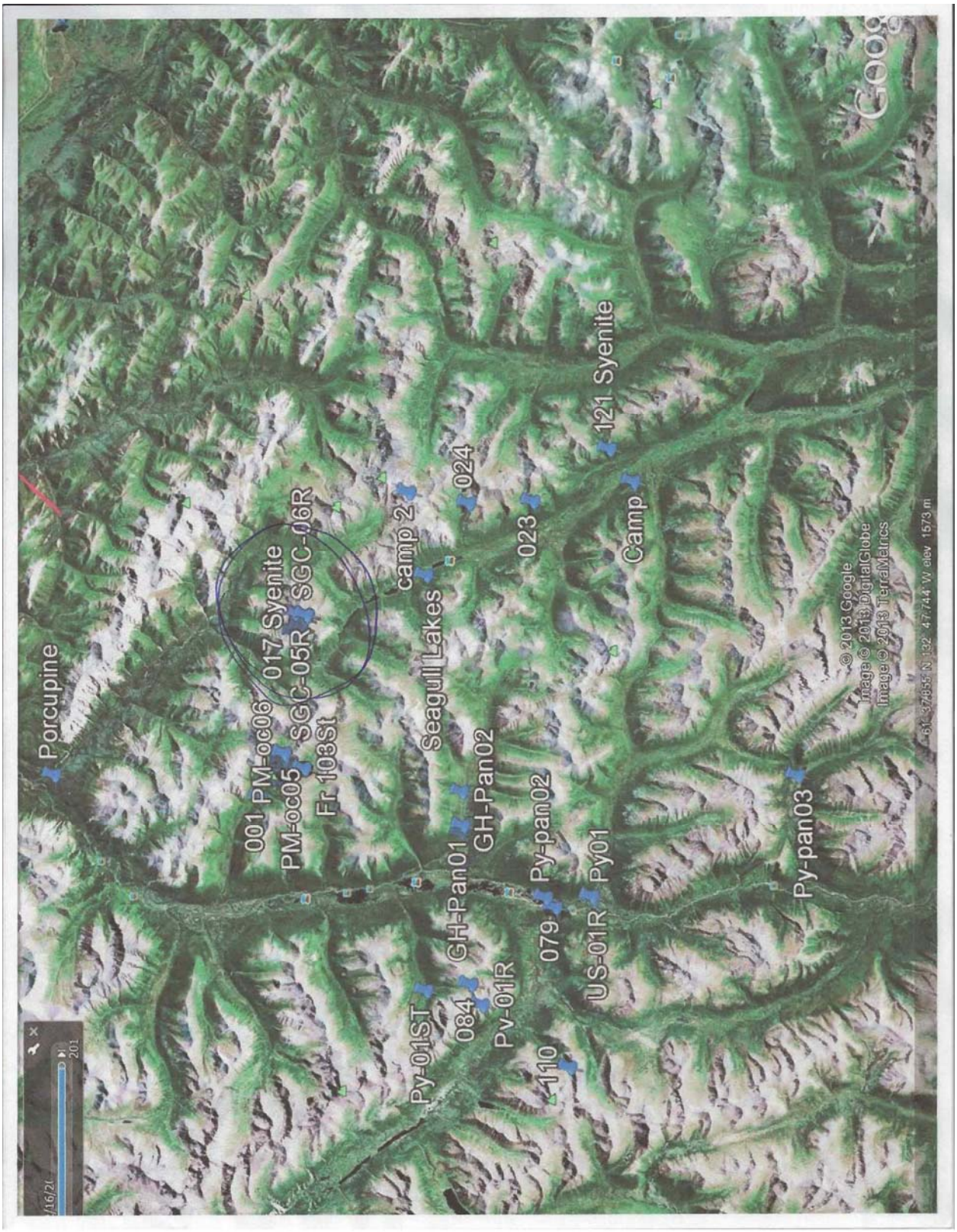

Porcupine
001 PM-oc06
PM-oc05
Fr 103St
017 Syenite
SGC-05R
SGC-06R
camp 2
Seagull Lakes
024
023
121 Syenite
Camp
Py-01ST
084
GH-Pan01
Pv-01R
GH-Pan02
110
079
Py-pan02
US-01R
Py01
Py-pan03
© 2013 Google
Image © 2013 DigitalGlobe
Image © 2013 TerraMetrics

Figure 2c

LOCATION and ACCESS

The reconnaissance project is located in southeastern Yukon some 35-46 air kilometres due south of the community of Ross River and Robert Campbell Highway and about 170 kilometres due northeast of the city of Whitehorse. Two separate small claim blocks staked occur along the headwaters of Porcupine Creek, a north-westerly flowing tributary and drainage system of the Lappie River.

The claims are named 'First 10 through to First 19'. First 10-19 are at the headwaters of Porcupine Creek and overlook the Seagull Lakes drainage to the southeast. This claim block is referred to as 'Porcupine Gold' (or Porcupine East) project.

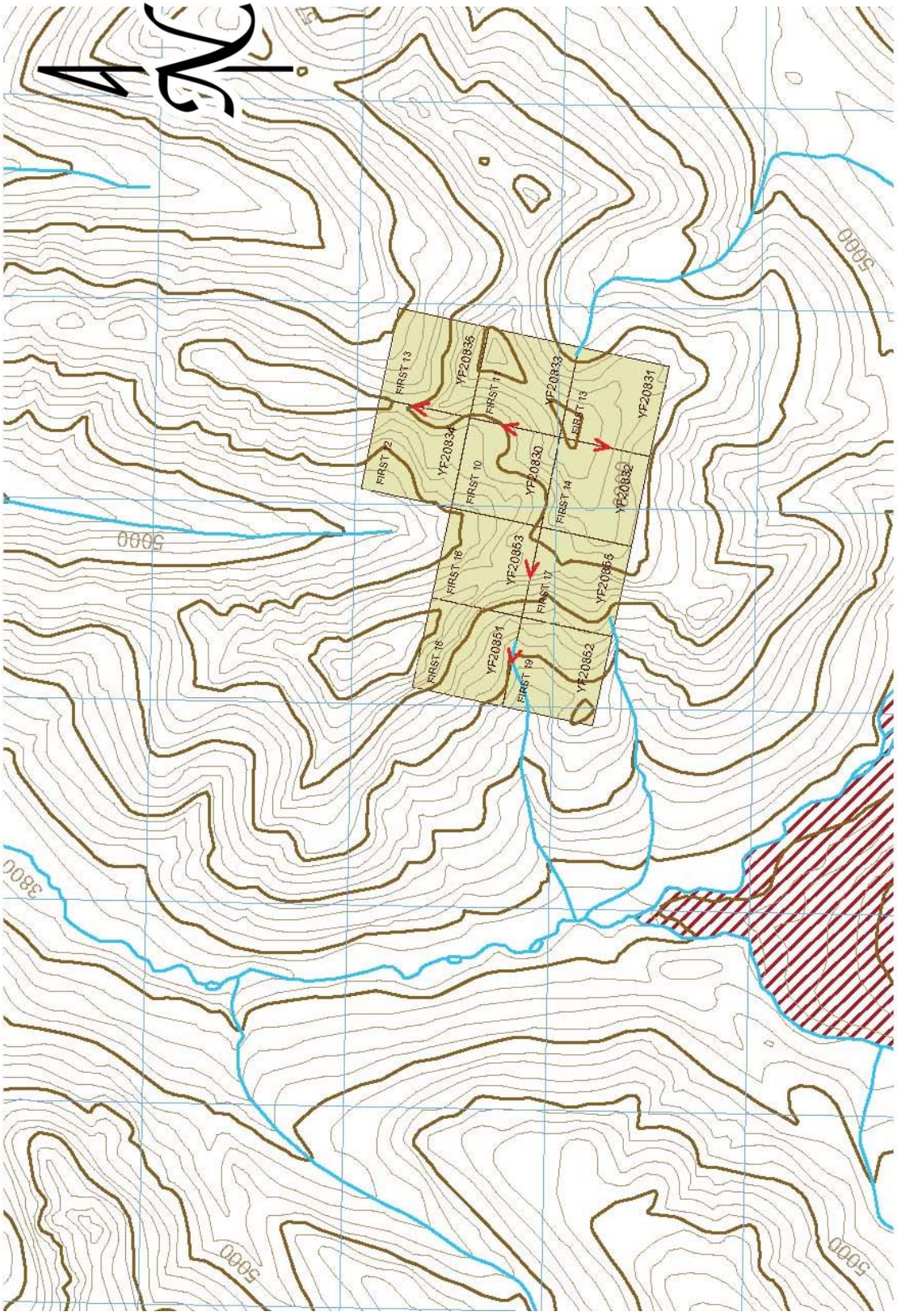


Figure 3 Claim Map

CLAIM STATUS

Claim Name	Tenure #	Date Recorded	*Current Expiry Date	NTS	Owner
First 10	YE20830	August 12, 2011	August 12, 2017	105F/10	J. T. Shearer
First 11	YE20831	August 12, 2011	August 12, 2017	105F/10	J. T. Shearer
First 12	YE20832	August 12, 2011	August 12, 2017	105F/10	J. T. Shearer
First 13	YE20833	August 12, 2011	August 12, 2017	105F/10	J. T. Shearer
First 14	YE20834	August 12, 2011	August 12, 2017	105F/10	J. T. Shearer
First 15	YE20835	August 12, 2011	August 12, 2017	105F/10	J. T. Shearer
First 16	YE20853	August 12, 2011	August 12, 2017	105F/10	J. T. Shearer
First 17	YE20855	August 12, 2011	August 12, 2017	105F/10	J. T. Shearer
First 18	YE20851	August 12, 2011	August 12, 2017	105F/10	J. T. Shearer
First 19	YE20852	August 12, 2011	August 12, 2017	105F/10	J. T. Shearer

* with application of work documented in this report

Assessment in the amount of $100 per year per claim is required to keep the property in good standing plus a $5.00 per claim fee. A maximum of 5 years assessment can be applied in advance.

HISTORY

Regionally, the 'Seagull-Ketza district' (Abbott, 1986) is host to numerous precious and base metal occurrences. The valley along which Seagull Lakes and Seagull Creek occupy represents a major northwest trending transpressional second order fault, juxtaposing 2 major different rock types. To the northwest miogeosynclinal, passive margin shelf sediments which host predominately Pb-Zn-Ag Sedex and Mississippi Valley type mineralization. To the northeast of the fault rocks are predominately of volcanic origin intruded by alkalic composition stocks hosting mainly epigenetic vein (quartz-As-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au) type mineralization. The Seagull North mineral claims cover such vein mineralization.

The Seagull Creek area is known to host at least 19 documented historical occurrences consisting of veins, skarns, breccia pipes, disseminated pyrite gossans, stockworks and replacement mantos in volcanic, sediments and carbonates associated with Mississippian age syenite bodies.

The Seagull North property covers known historical mineral occurrences referred to in the YGS minfile as 105F 026. The occurrence is very briefly documented as veinlets containing sphalerite and galena hosted in Mississippian stocks and associated felsic tuffs. Very limited exploration work was ever conducted over the mineral showings.

Four (4) km to the south on trend with the above claims, minfile 105F 023, quartz-pyrrhotite veins carry gold mineralization. Diamond drilling carried out in 2004 on the south end of the property, taking into account the western dip of the mineralization, successfully intersected quartz-pyrrhotite veins in eight of the nine holes drilled. Some of the better intersections were hole 5 which returned 2.0 g/t gold over 10.52 m, hole 2 which returned 3.96 g/t gold over 10.5 m and hole 4 which returned 3.0 g/t gold over 11.0 m. Airborne geophysical interpretation suggests underlying buried intrusive.

GEOLOGY

The northwest-striking Tintina fault is one of the most prominent physiographic and geologic features in Yukon. It is dextral strike-slip fault with about 430-450 km of Palegoene displacement. It generally separates rocks of Ancestral North American affinity to the northeast from those of the allochthonous Intermontaine terranes to the southwest; except in the southeast Yukon, where the Tintina fault has shuffled this order and the allochthonous Yukon-Tanana and Slide Mountain terranes lie northeast of the fault, and parautochtonous rocks of Cassiar terrane underlie the Pelly Mountains of the southwest.

In the northern Pelly Mountains of central Yukon lies a 60km wide sliver of thick carbonate formations, the Cassiar terrane (or platform). It is a fragment of the continental margin shunted 430-490km northwest by the Tintina fault.

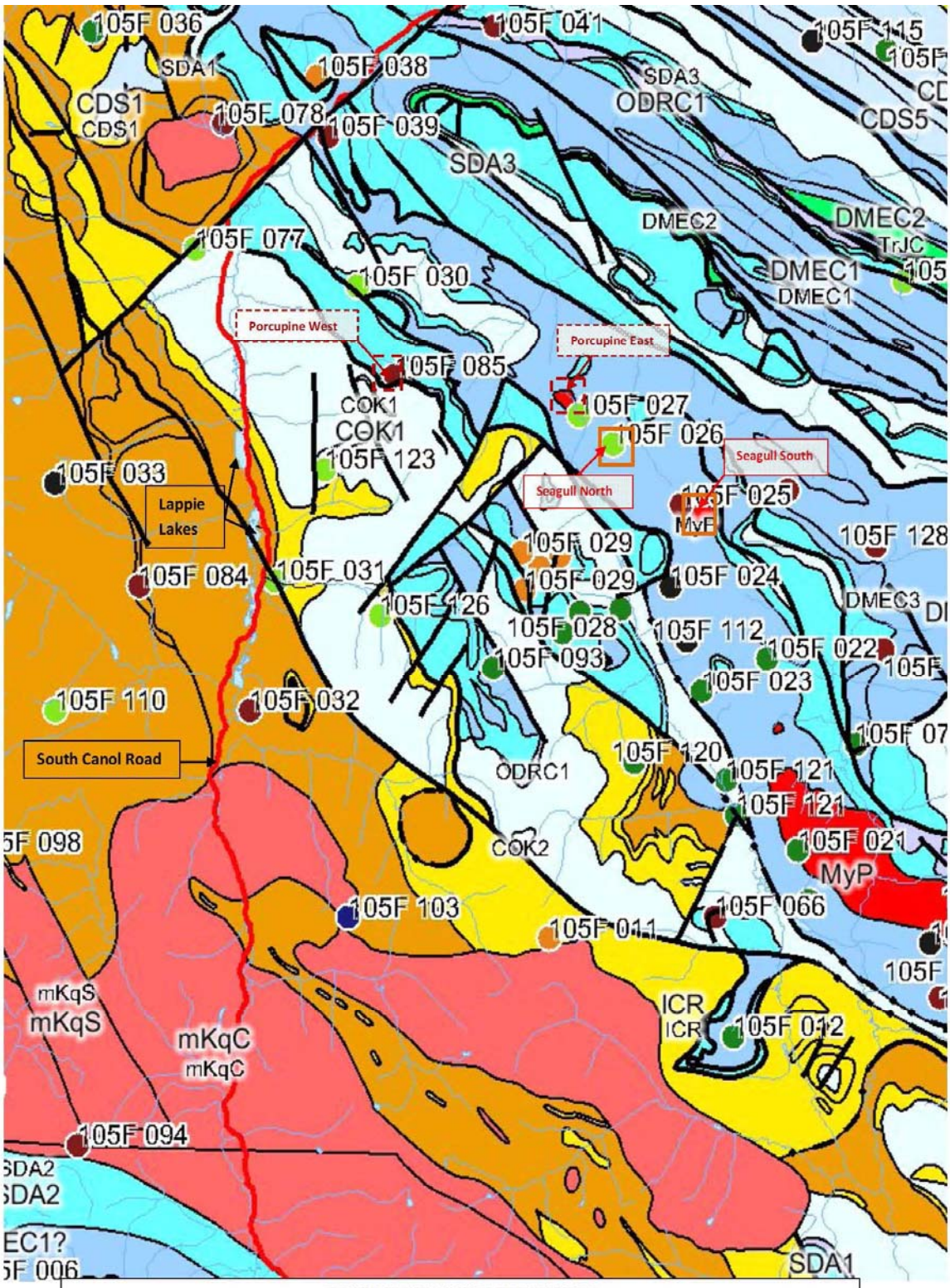
The Ketza-Seagull mineral district and associated mineral occurrences lie southwest of the Tintina fault. Ketza-Seagull district is underlain by thick (400m or greater) successions of miogeoclinal clastic, volcanic and carbonate rocks, ranging in age from Upper Proterozoic to Mississippian that were defored during Mesozoic arc-continental collisions and mid-Cretaceous intrusions. A series of thrust faults combined crustal shortening associated with the Seagull Uplift has resulted in older rocks being thrust overtop younger rocks. The Seagull Uplift is thought to be generally above one or more buried Cretaceous intrusions.

The Ketza Uplift is associated with structurally controlled gold mineralization which is the result of ascending ore fluids along extensional structures related to a possible underlying intrusion(s). A similar event, related with the Seagull Uplift may be responsible for the epigenetic vein mineralization found in the Seagull Creek area. The Porcupine East claim block covers a system of sulphide-bearing veins that may be related to such a mineralized event.

The attached geology map (Figure 4) approximately outlines the spatial relationship of the Ketza and Seagull uplifts, underlying geology and related mineral occurrences.

Porcupine Gold zone, area staked, occurs on the northeastern side of the Seagull Uplift. Rocks encountered during the reconnaissance surveys are predominately volcanic in origin and include: faulted felsic tuffaceous units, chert breccias with chalcedony fracture fillings, andesitic rocks in fault contact with lenses of talcose serpentinite and talcose schist. These rocks occasionally interfinger with phyllitic schist. This package of rocks have been intruded by a mafic (hornblende-pyroxenite) rich syenitic plug.

Majority of the mineralization encountered occur as talus debris and appear to be near to bedrock source. Mineralization is hosted in quartz and quartz-carbonate breccia veins suggest epigenetic in origin and is structurally controlled. The veins appear to predominately trend northerly. Sulphide assemblage includes: arsenopyrite, pyrite, minor pyrrhotite, galena and sphalerite. Some of the quartz mineralized talus float contains massive veins of arsenopyrite.



REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK
Porcupine Creek and Seagull Lakes Projects - Yukon

Figure 4 Regional Geology

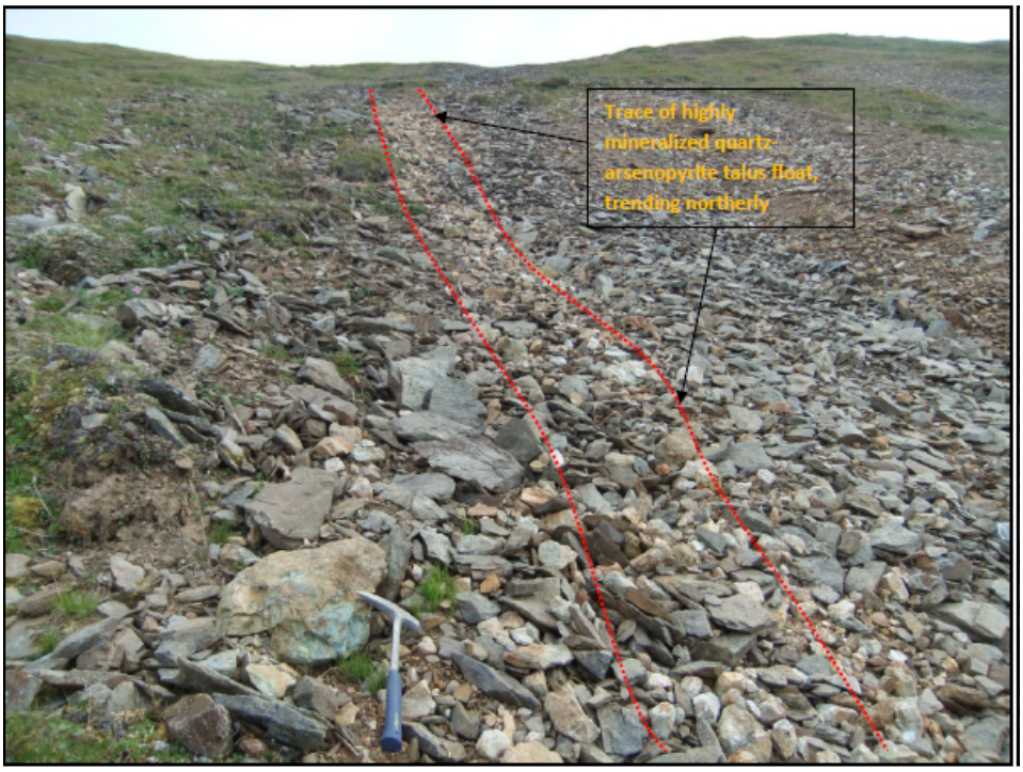


Photo 1: Porcupine Gold Zone – rock with hammer contains massive arsenopyrite mineralization.

Veins tend to vary in width from a few centimetres to about 2 metres.

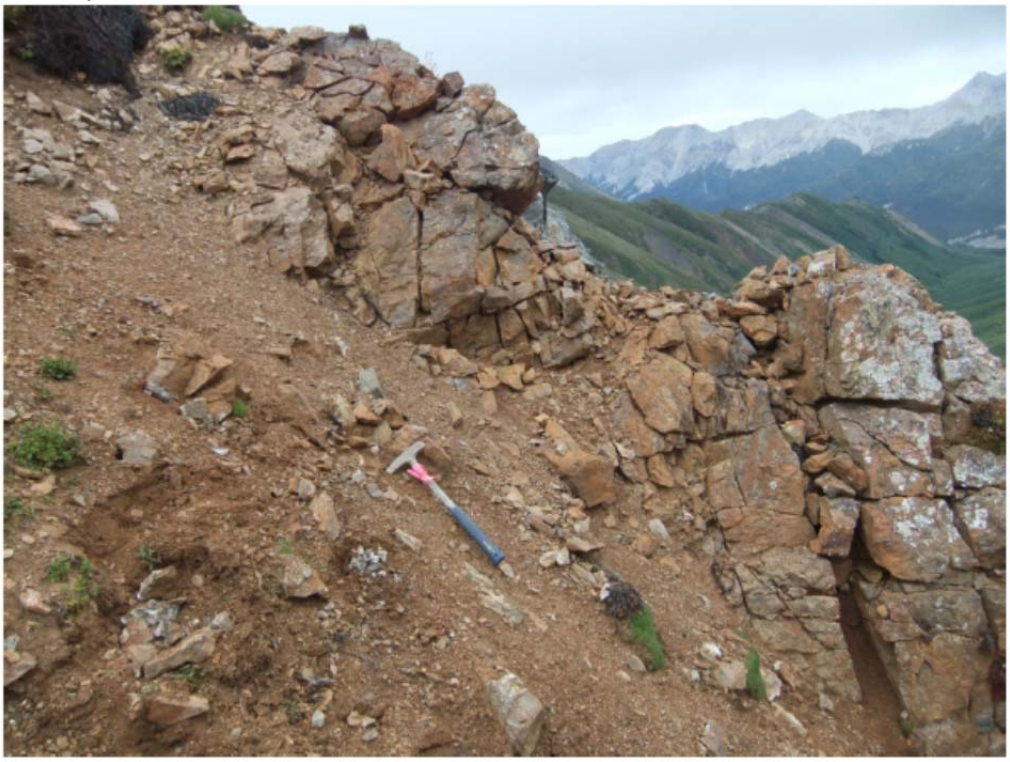


Photo 2: Partly exposed oxidized quartz vein at least 2 metres wide carrying abundant galena, sphalerite and arsenopyrite. Mineralization hosted in chert breccia and in iron-carbonate breccia.

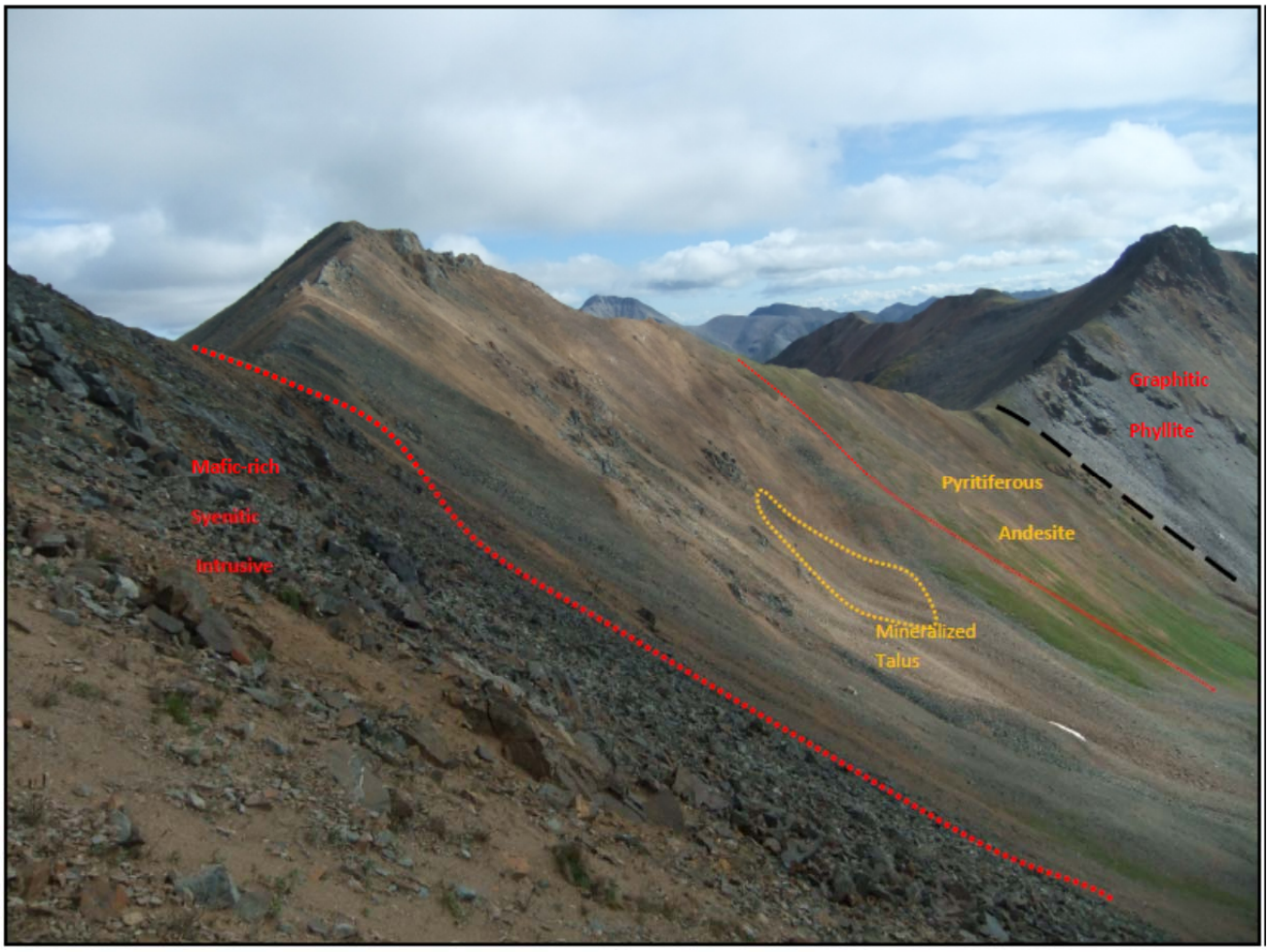


Photo 3: Porcupine Gold Zone: Gossan-iron stained talus along southeastern face with some of the rock types encountered.

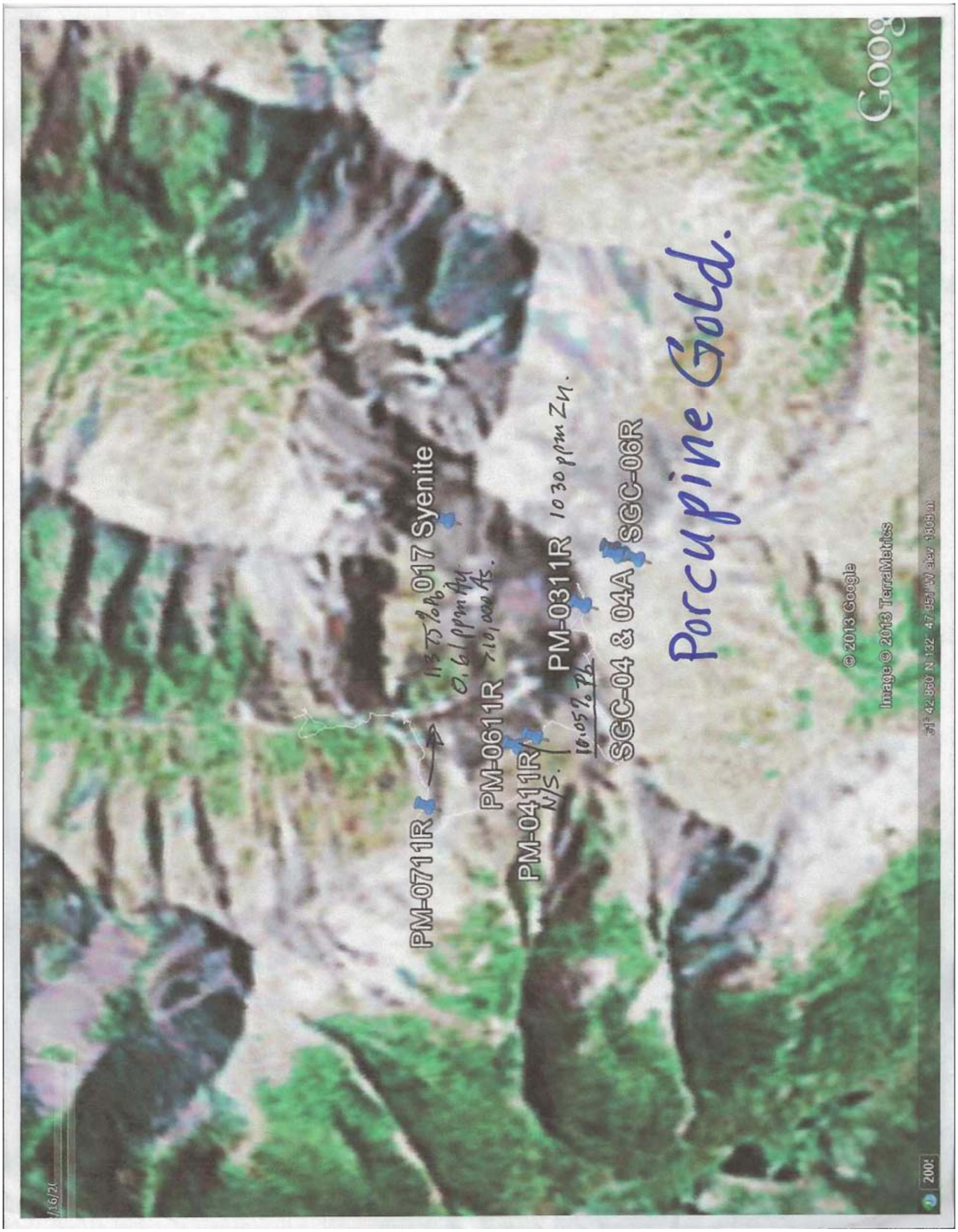


Figure 5 Rock Samples, Google Image

EXPLORATION 2011

Porcupine Gold zone, area staked, occurs on the northeastern side of the Seagull Uplift. Rocks encountered during the reconnaissance surveys are predominately volcanic in origin and include: faulted felsic tuffaceous units, chert breccias with chalcedony fracture fillings, andesitic rocks in fault contact with lenses of talcose serpentinite and talcose schist. These rocks occasionally interfinger with phyllitic schist. This package of rocks have been intruded by a mafic (hornblende-pyroxenite) rich syenitic plug.

Majority of the mineralization encountered occur as talus debris and appear to be near to bedrock source. Mineralization is hosted in quartz and quartz-carbonate breccia veins suggest epigenetic in origin and is structurally controlled. The veins appear to predominately trend northerly. Sulphide assemblage includes: arsenopyrite, pyrite, minor pyrrhotite, galena and sphalerite. Some of the quartz mineralized talus float contains massive veins of arsenopyrite.

Veins tend to vary in width from a few centimetres to about 2 metres.

The general geological setting is illustrated on Photo 3 from West to East mafic-rich syenitic intrusion, chert breccia/iron carbonate breccia, pyrite?? Andesite and graphitic phyllite.

Rock samples were collected from the near bedrock talus slope consisting of highly mineralized quartz-rich arsenopyrite bearing float. Six rock samples returned values >10,000 ppm As. Gold values were up to 0.492ppm Au (PM-0911$).

Samples PM-05 t 07 returned the following results:

Sample	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Au ppm
PM-05	1520	17.5	9450	
PM-06	8190	135	10.05%	
PM-07	6730	22.1	1.375%	
PM-09	331	40.8	6960	0.492

Figure 6 Soil Samples, Garmin Traverse Location

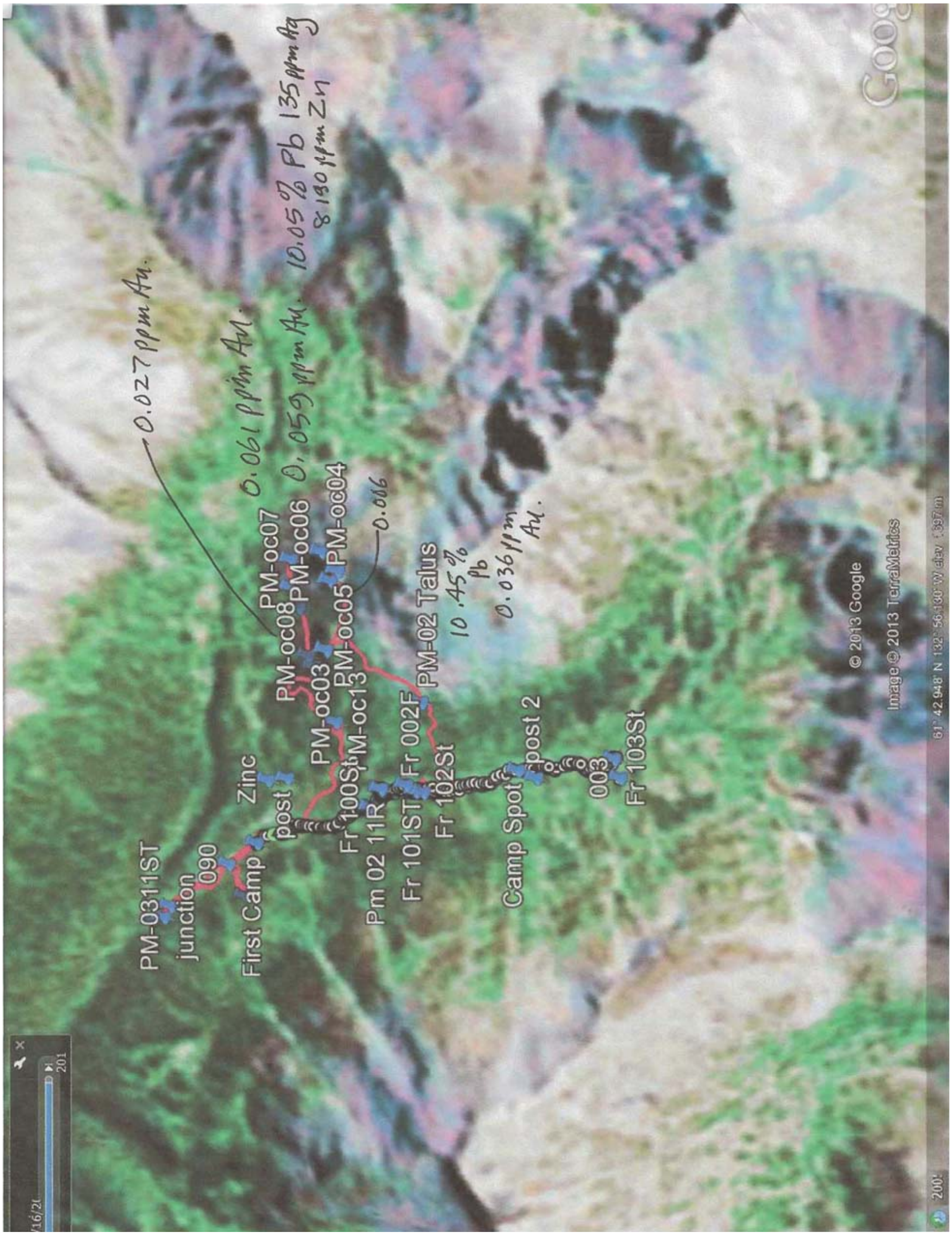


Figure 7 Results, Google Image

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

Porcupine Gold zone, area staked, occurs on the northeastern side of the Seagull Uplift. Rocks encountered during the reconnaissance surveys are predominately volcanic in origin and include: faulted felsic tuffaceous units, chert breccias with chalcedony fracture fillings, andesitic rocks in fault contact with lenses of talcose serpentinite and talcose schist. These rocks occasionally interfinger with phyllitic schist. This package of rocks have been intruded by a mafic (hornblende-pyroxenite) rich syenitic plug.

Majority of the mineralization encountered occur as talus debris and appear to be near to bedrock source. Mineralization is hosted in quartz and quartz-carbonate breccia veins suggest epigenetic in origin and is structurally controlled. The veins appear to predominately trend northerly. Sulphide assemblage includes: arsenopyrite, pyrite, minor pyrrhotite, galena and sphalerite. Some of the quartz mineralized talus float contains massive veins of arsenopyrite.

Veins tend to vary in width from a few centimetres to about 2 metres.
Rock samples were collected from the near bedrock talus slope consisting of highly mineralized quartz-rich arsenopyrite bearing float. Six rock samples returned values >10,000 ppm As. Gold values were up to 0.492ppm Au (PM-0911$).

Samples PM-05 t 07 returned the following results:

Sample	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Au ppm
PM-05	1520	17.5	9450	
PM-06	8190	135	10.05%	
PM-07	6730	22.1	1.375%	
PM-09	331	40.8	6960	0.492

REFERENCES

Ballantyne, S. G., Nordin, G., Lynch, J. J., 1979:
Regional Stream Sediment & Water Geochemical Reconnaissance, Northern BC, NTS 1040 & P. GSC Open File 562.

Bates, R. J., Jackson, J. A., 1984:
Dictionary of Geological Terms, American Geological Institute.

Belange, M. 1998:
Silvertip Project Summary, Resource Statement, Imperial Metals 1981, Albert Creek Project, Northern BC, Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd.

Cardinal, D. G., 2011;
Pelly Mountain Reconnaissance Project, Porcupine Creek – Seagull Lakes Southeastern Yukon, September 1, 2011

Carne, R. C., Cathro, R. J., 1982:
Sedimentary Exhalative (Sedex) Zinc-Lead-Silver Deposits, Northern Canadian Cordillera; in CIM Bulletin, Volume 75, No. 840, pp 66-78.

Cook, S. J., Jackaman, W., Friske, P. W., Day. S. J., Coneys, A. M., Ferri, F., 1997:
Regional Lake Sediment Geochemistry of the Northern Kechika Trough, BC (94M/2,3,4,5,6,12; 104P/8,9,10,15,16); BC Ministy of Employment and Investment, Open File 1997-15.

Cordilleran Roundup Program Abstracts, 1996:
Geological Survey of Canada and BC Geological Survey, Vancouver, British Columbia; Jan. 30-Feb. 2, 1997.

a) The Northern Kechika Trough: Insights and Indication of Sedex Potential; F. Ferri, C. Rees and J. Nelson, BC Geological Survey
b) Age Constraints on BA-Zn-Pb Sedex Deposits, Gataga District, Northeastern BC.; S. Paradis, J. Nelson and S. Irwin, Geological survey of Canada and BC Geological Survey
c) Devono-Mississipian Tectonics and Mineral Deposits of the Cordilleran Margin; S. Gordey, Geological Survey of Canada
d) Wolverine Deposit, Yukon; T. Tucker Westmin Resources Ltd.
e) The Yukon-Tanana Terrane: The Devono-Mississsippian Story; S. T. Johnston, Canada/Yukon Geoscience Office.

Cukor, V., 1981:
Geochemical and Geophysical Report, Ronam Group for Logan Mines Ltd.; BC MEMPR Assessment Report #9855; 12p.

1980:
Roman Claims, Report on Diamond Drill Program; for Logan Mines Ltd.; Yukon Assessment Report #90689; 8p.

Downing, W., Presunka, S., 1982:

Geochysical Surveys on the ZAP Claims, 1981, Albert Creek Project, northern BC, Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd.

Downing, B. W., 2000:
Albert Creek Project, Shale/Carbonate Hosted Pb-Zn-Ag-(Au), Private Report

1982:
ZAP Claims, Diamond Drill Program, Assessment Report Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd.

Dietrich, R. V., et.al., 1982:
AGI Data Sheets for Geology in the Field, Laboratory and Office, American Geological Institute.

Ferri, F., Rees, C., Nelson, J., Legun, A., 1997a:
Geology of the Northern Kechika Trough (NTS 94L/14,15; 94M/3,4,5,6,12,13; 104P/8,9,15,16); in Geological Fieldwork 1996; BC Ministry of Employment and Investment, Paper 1997-1, pp 125-144

1997b:
Preliminary Geology of the Northern Kechika Trough, British Columbia; BC Ministry of Employment and Investment, Open File 1997-14

Gabrielse, H., Yorath, C. J., 1992:
Geology of the Cordilleran Orogen in Canada; Geological Survey of Canada.

Gabrielse, H., 1967:
Watson Lake Geology, GSC Map 19-1966, scale 1:253,440

1963:
McDame Map-Area, Cassiar District, British Columbia; GSC Memoir 319: 138p and accompanying Map 1110A.

1962:
Geology: Rabbit River, British Columbia (94M); Geological Survey of Canada; Map 46-1962.

Gordey, S. P., Abbott, J. G., Orchard, M. J., 1982:
Devono-Mississippian (Earn Group) and younger strata in east-central Yukon; in current Research, Part B, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 82-1B, p. 93-100.

Holroyd, R. W., Klein, J., 1998:
Geophysical Aspects of the Kudz Ze Kayah Massive Sulphide Discovery, Southeastern Yukon, Cominco Ltd., Pathways '98

Hunt, J., 1998:
VMS Exploration in the Yukon-Tanana Terrane, Yukon Geology Program, Pathways '98

Klassen, R. W., Morison, S. R., 1982:
Watson Lake Surficial Geology, 1:250,000 scale; GSC Map 21-1981

Klassen, R. W., 1978a:
A Unique Stratigraphic Record of Late Teriary-Quaternary events in southeastern Yukon; Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, V. 15, pp 1884-1886

1978b:
Surficial Geology Map, NTS 105A-1,2, 104P-15,16; Geological Survey of Canada; Open File 594.

Macintyre, D. G., 1991:
Sedex – Sedimentary-Exhalative Deposits; in Ore Deposits, Tectonics and Metallogeny in the Canadian cordillera; BC MEMPR Paper 1991-4, pp. 25-70

McMillan, W. J. et al, 1991:
Ore Deposits, tectonics and Metallogeney in the Canadian Cordillera, BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Paper 1991-4

Mark, D. G., 1988:
Geophysical Report on Val, Roman 50, Rom 1, Rom 2, Vent 19 Claims for Billiton Canada Ltd.; BC MEMPR Assessment Report #12731; 26p

Nelson, J. L., Bradford, J. A., 1993:
Geology of the Midway-Cassiar Area, Norther BC (104O, 104P) 1993 Bulletin 83, Geological Survey Branch of BC

Nelson, J. L., 1990:
The Blue Dome Fault: The Eveolution of a Transform Structure into a Thrust Fault in the Allochthon, Cassiar Mountains, BC, in Geological Fieldwork 1989, BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Paper 1990-1, pp. 217-222

Ontario Securities Commission, 2000:
Notice of Proposal, National Instrument 43-101, Comapnion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, May 18, 2000

Paradis, S., Nelson, J. L., Irwin, S. E. B., 1998:
Age Constraints on the Devonian Shale-hosted Zn-Pb-Ba Deposits, Gataga District, Northeastern British Columbia, Canada, in Economic Geology and the Bull of SEG, Vol. 93, No 2, pp 184-200

Rainsford, D. R. B., 1984:
Geophisical Report on Val, Roman 50, Rom 1, Rom 2, Vent 19 Claims for Billiton Canada Ltd., BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #12731; 26p

Rawsthorn, D. A., 1988:
ACE 1-4 Claims, Assessment Report for Work Performed, Total Erickson Resources Ltd.

Sanguinetti, M. H., 1982:
Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Chief Claim Group, Assessment Report, Regional Resources Ltd.

Scott, T. C., 1987:
Report on the Roman Property, Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon and Liard Mining Division, British Columbia; for Samarkand Resources Inc.; Yukon Assessment Report #62273

Sheldrake, R., Pezzot, T., 1996:
Questor Surveys Limited, High Resolution Aeromagnetic Survey in the Dease River Area, British Columbia, Interpretation and Technical Report for Donegal Developments Ltd.

Saztavnikovich, S., 1980:
Geochemical Report on ZAP Claims – Albert Creek Area, Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

January 5, 2013

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

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

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

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

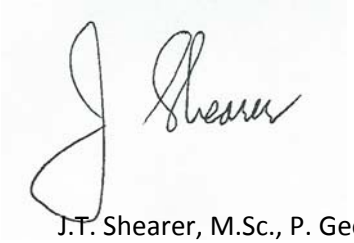
3. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (Fellow No. F439). I am also a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Geological Society of London and the Mineralogical Association of Canada. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers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

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

5. I am the author of the report entitled "Assessment Report on the Porcupine Gold" dated January 5, 2013.

6. I have visited the property between June 19 and 26, 2011 and supervised the crew in August, 2011. 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 Roam Project by examining in detail the available reports and maps and have discussed previous work with persons knowledgeable of the area.

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



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

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT of COSTS

JANUARY 5, 2013

STATEMENT of COSTS

		Without HST
Wages		
J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo., (refer to timesheet)		
1 day @ $700/day, August 19, 2011		$ 700.00
D. G. Cardinal, B.Sc., P.Geo.		
6 day @ $650/day, August 19-26, 2011		3,900.00
	Subtotal	$ 4,600.00
Expenses		
Transportation:		
1 Truck, fully equipped 4x4, in Yukon Only, 7 days @ $150/day		1,050.00
Fuel		425.00
Hotel & Meals (Ross River		2,479.00
Helicopter		2,000.00
R. Olynyk, Prospector		2,100.00
Field Supplies		260.00
Analytical		440.00
Report Preparation		1,400.00
Word Process and Reproduction,		350.00
	Subtotal	$ 10,504.00
	Total	**$ 15,104.00**

Filed August 13, 2012, $10,800 for 5 years assessment work.

APPENDIX III

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

JANUARY 5, 2013

WH11156476 - Finalized
CLIENT : "MWE - Homegold Resources Ltd."
# of SAMPLES : 8
DATE RECEIVED : 2011-08-15 DATE FINALIZED : 2011-09-19
PROJECT : " "
CERTIFICATE COMMENTS : ""
PO NUMBER : " "

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	Au-AA23 Au ppm	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm	ME-ICP41 Al %	ME-ICP41 As ppm	ME-ICP41 B ppm	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm	ME-ICP41 Be ppm	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm	ME-ICP41 Ca %	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm	ME-ICP41 Co ppm	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm	
PM-01-11R	0.06	10.3	0.1	3	<10		40	<0.5	<2		10.2	>1000	2	1	126
PM-01-11R-D	0.161	83.2	0.14	>10000	<10		20	<0.5		31	0.61	80.6	5	9	365
PM-02-11R	0.038	5.5	0.05	26	<10		50	<0.5	<2		15.6	721	<1	1	38
PM-02-11R-D	0.036	6.8	0.05	25	<10		70	<0.5	<2		15	817	2	1	54
PM-011R&0211R	not received														
PM-02 Talus	not received														
PM-0311R	0.01	0.6	0.29	68	<0		20	<0.5	<2		2.7	2.5	13	3	490
PM-0411R	not received														
PM-0511R	0.006	17.5	0.65	951	<10		50	0.5	12		13.1	14.3	25	35	98
PM-0611R	0.059	>100	0.17	>10000	<10		20	<0.05	7		11.5	129.5	71	3	214
PM-0711R	0.61	22.1	0.35	>10000	<10		70	<0.05	<2		1.27	156.5	1	3	34
PM-0811R	0.27	2.4	0.08	>10000	<10		60	<0.05	<2		1.28	6.1	7	8	3
PM-0911R	0.495	40.8	0.04	>10000	<10		10	<0.05		55	0.04	10.9	<1	9	370
PM001011R	0.71	41.1	0.11	>10000	<10		20	<0.05		19	0.18	147	4	9	131
Ram-01R	<0.005	0.6	0.12	364	<10		50	<0.05	<2		0.03	0.7	<1	15	22
Ram-02R	<0.005	1	0.13	110	<10		10	<0.05	<2		0.02	1.1	<1	5	34
YF-104F	0.009	25.6	0.02	5400	<10		10	<0.05	<2		0.01	4.9	<1	15	188

ME-ICP41 Fe %	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm	ME-ICP41 Hg ppm	ME-ICP41 K %	ME-ICP41 La ppm	ME-ICP41 Mg %	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm	ME-ICP41 Na %	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm	ME-ICP41 P ppm	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm	ME-ICP41 S %	ME-ICP41 Sb ppm	ME-ICP41 Sc ppm	
1.58	10	87	0.04	<10	5.71	717	1	0.02	3	1370	44	>10.0	17	<1	
6.25	<10	<1	0.09	<10	0.13	2610	1	0.01	<1	110	>10000	4.11	97	<1	
1.71	<10	12	0.01	<10	9.29	917	<1	0.02	2	460	59	5.22	9	<1	
1.67	<10	24	0.01	<10	9.1	818	1	0.03	1	540	36	6.06	11	1	
0.78	<10	<1	0.08	70	1.18	462	1	0.12	3	70	5	0.05	<2	<1	
4.13	<10	<1	0.16	20	2.73	13900	3	0.02	22	500	9450	2.67	12	4	
8.82	<10	<1	0.06	10	0.51	7860	1	0.03	72	110	>10000	9.87	157	2	
4.75	<10	1	0.31	10	0.06	711	1	0.02	<1	90	>10000	2.75	26	<1	
4.54	<10	<1	0.05	<10	0.36	4640	<1	0.03	<1	100	781	2.3	16	<1	
7.62	<10	<1	0.02	<10	<0.01	56	<1	0.02	<1	50	6960	2.23	737	<1	
3.22	<10	<1	0.06	<10	0.02	1610	<1	0.02	<1	300	7640	0.92	39	<1	
7.49	<10	<1	0.06	<10	0.01	50	28	0.02	16	100	96	8.38	7	<1	
25.2	<10	1	0.05	10	0.01	23	16	0.02	54	10	311	>10.0	19	<1	
1.21	<10	<1	0.01	<10	<0.01	67	<1	0.02	<1	40	4550	0.37	23	<1	

ME-ICP41 Sr ppm	ME-ICP41 Th ppm	ME-ICP41 Ti %	ME-ICP41 Tl ppm	ME-ICP41 U ppm	ME-ICP41 V ppm	ME-ICP41 W ppm	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm	Ag-OG46 Ag	Pb-OG56 Pb	Zn-OG46 Zn
135	<20	<0.01	<10	<10		3	10 >10000			
28	<20	<0.01	<10	<10		1	<10 7420		1.015	
301	<20	<0.01	<10	<10		4	<10 >10000			9.91
243	<20	<0.01	<10	<10		4	<10 >10000			10.45
103		20 <0.01	<0	<0		1	<10 1030			
258	<20	<0.01	<10	<10		17	<10 1520			
197	<20	<0.01	<10	<10		16	<10 8190	135	10.05	
69	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	<1		<10 6730		1.375	
33	<20	<0.01	<10	<10		1	<10 455			
7	<20	<0.01	<10	<10		1	<10 331			
33	<20	<0.01	<10	<10		1	<10 5780			
9	<20	<0.01		10 <10		77	<10 39			
7	<20	<0.01		20 <10		53	<10 50			
8	<20	<0.01	<10	<10		1	<10 245			

APPENDIX IV

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

JANUARY 5, 2013

Appendix IV
Sample Descriptions

Pm 01 11R	03/08/2011 16:12	8 V 608480 6844581	1392 m
Pm 02 11R	03/08/2011 16:13	8 V 608480 6844581	1392 m

Note: Sampling was done by R. Olynyk, prospector, who died suddenly later in 2011 and his notes have not been found as yet.

Gold and other precious metals continue to be highly sought after by mining and exploration companies worldwide as a result of their strong prices in recent years. ALS Geochemistry has the analytical tools and years of experience to help you with this potentially valuable search.

Gold in Drill Core, Rocks and Chip Samples

Selection of the best fire assay method for the accurate determination of total gold content in a sample is highly dependent on the nature of the sample matrix, the grain size and distribution of the gold and the objective of the analytical result. A wide variety of minerals and metals (such as chromite, base metal sulfides and oxides, selenides, and tellurides) in moderate to high concentrations, can interfere with the fire assay process, generally leading to low precious metal recoveries. With prior knowledge of the presence of these minerals and metals, ALS Geochemistry can modify flux constituents to improve recoveries.

When samples contain high grade or coarse nuggetty gold occurrences, the screen metallic procedure is recommended to help avoid over- or under-estimating gold grades. Custom method triggers can be set up for your project such that gold over a certain concentration will automatically be re-run using a higher-grade method, including screen metallics. Client services at ALS Geochemistry can help you customize a gold assay program to meet your project needs.

ANALYTE	RANGE (ppm)**	DESCRIPTION	CODE	PRICE PER SAMPLE ($)
Trace Level				
Au	0.001-10	Au by fire assay and ICP-AES. 30g nominal sample weight 50g nominal sample weight	 Au-ICP21 Au-ICP22	 16.70 19.75
Au	0.005-10	Au by fire assay and AAS. 30g nominal sample weight 50g nominal sample weight	 Au-AA23 Au-AA24	 16.05 19.10
Ore Grade				
Au	0.01-100	Au by fire assay and AAS. 30g nominal sample weight 50g nominal sample weight	 Au-AA25 Au-AA26	 16.70 19.75
Au	0.05-1,000	Au by fire assay and gravimetric finish. 30g nominal sample weight 50g nominal sample weight	 Au-GRA21 Au-GRA22	 21.05 25.30
Au Ag	0.05-1,000 5-10,000	Au and Ag by fire assay and gravimetric finish. 30g nominal sample weight 50g nominal sample weight	 ME-GRA21 ME-GRA22	 27.25 31.55
Au	0.05-1,000	1 kg.screen fire assay. Screen to 100 micron. Duplicate assay on screen undersize. Assay of entire oversize fraction. 30g nominal sample weight 50g nominal sample weight	 Au-SCR21* Au-SCR24*	 55.65 61.75

* Other screen sizes may be available - please contact your local office for details.
** 1 oz/ton = 34.2857 ppm

Trace Level Methods Using Conventional ICP-AES Analysis

Aqua Regia Digestion

This package is an economical tool for first pass exploration geochemistry. Again, although some base metals may dissolve quantitatively, in the majority of geological matrices, data reported from an aqua regia leach should be considered as representing only the leachable portion of the particular analyte. Minimum sample size is 1g.

35 Elements by Aqua Regia, ICP-AES

ANALYTES & RANGES (ppm)								CODE	PRICE PER SAMPLE ($)
Ag	0.2-100	Co	1-10,000	Mn	5-50,000	Sr	1-10,000	ME-ICP41	11.15 complete package or 5.70 plus 0.65/element
Al	0.01%-25%	Cr	1-10,000	Mo	1-10,000	Th	20-10,000		
As	2-10,000	Cu	1-10,000	Na	0.01%-10%	Ti	0.01%-10%		
B	10-10,000	Fe	0.01%-50%	Ni	1-10,000	Tl	10-10,000		
Ba	10-10,000	Ga	10-10,000	P	10-10,000	U	10-10,000		
Be	0.5-1,000	Hg	1-10,000	Pb	2-10,000	V	1-10,000		
Bi	2-10,000	K	0.01%-10%	S	0.01%-10%	W	10-10,000	ME-ICP41m	17.35
Ca	0.01%-25%	La	10-10,000	Sb	2-10,000	Zn	2-10,000		
Cd	0.5-1,000	Mg	0.01%-25%	Sc	1-10,000				
Note: To include Hg to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm in the suite of elements above, please request method ME-ICP41m instead of ME-ICP41.									

Individual Elements by Aqua Regia, AAS

ANALYTES & RANGES (ppm)								CODE	PRICE PER SAMPLE ($)
Ag	0.2-100	Co	1-10,000	Mo	1-10,000	Pb	1-10,000	(+)-AA45	3.70 plus 2.65/element
As	5-10,000	Cu	1-10,000	Ni	1-10,000	Zn	1-10,000		

+ Add element symbol as prefix to method code.

Four Acid "Near-Total" Digestion

Four acid digestions are able to dissolve most minerals and although the term "near-total" is used, not all elements are quantitatively extracted in some sample matrices. Minimum sample size is 1g.

33 Elements by Four Acid ICP-AES

ANALYTES & RANGES (ppm)								CODE	PRICE PER SAMPLE ($)
Ag	0.5-100	Cr	1-10,000	Na	0.01%-10%	Ti	0.01%-10%	ME-ICP61	14.90 complete package or 8.20 plus 0.65/element
Al	0.01%-50%	Cu	1-10,000	Ni	1-10,000	Tl	10-10,000		
As	5-10,000	Fe	0.01%-50%	P	10-10,000	U	10-10,000		
Ba	10-10,000	Ga	10-10,000	Pb	2-10,000	V	1-10,000		
Be	0.5-1,000	K	0.01%-10%	S	0.01%-10%	W	10-10,000		
Bi	2-10,000	La	10-10,000	Sb	5-10,000	Zn	2-10,000		
Ca	0.01%-50%	Mg	0.01%-50%	Sc	1-10,000			ME-ICP61m	24.75
Cd	0.5-1,000	Mn	5-100,000	Sr	1-10,000				
Co	1-10,000	Mo	1-10,000	Th	20-10,000				
Note: To include Hg in the suite of elements above, please request method ME-ICP61m instead of ME-ICP61.									

Individual Elements by Four Acid, AAS

ANALYTES & RANGES (ppm)								CODE	PRICE PER SAMPLE ($)
Ag	0.5-100	Co	5-10,000	Mo	2-10,000	Pb	5-10,000	(+)-AA61	6.20 plus 2.65/element
As	10-10,000	Cu	2-10,000	Ni	5-10,000	Zn	5-10,000		

+ Add element symbol as prefix to method code.