MOOSEHEAD REPORT
EL 08504

ASSESSMENT WORK REPORT
NTS 11D / 16C
JANUARY 30 2012 - JANUARY 30 2013

BY : Perry T. Bezanson
880 New Chester Road,
RR#1 Box 232 B0J 2K0

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PROSPECTOR'S ASSESSMENT REPORT
MOOSEHEAD, HALIFAX Co., N.S.
NTS 11D / 16C
January 2013

BY : Perry Bezanson
880 New Chester Road,
RR#1 Box 232 B0J 2K0

SUMMARY: The summary of work conducted consists of collecting rock from a large waste pile that has never been milled. This rock containing quartz, oily slates, greywacke, shows high mineralization. Four bulk samples were collected, crushed, screened, and sluiced. Visible gold was collected, all four times, from the sluice box. In September, the mineral incentive program funds were granted and spent on diamond drilling and an 85meter NQ hole was drilled. Core removed through the drilling process has been logged, split, and assayed by Perry McKinnon, P. Geol. The highest Au value obtained was 230ppb and most samples were below the detection limit of 5ppb. The core has also been examined under a UV lamp on long and short wave. No results on long wave. Short wave results give a pink and rose return. After consulting with a local geologist, the pink and rose returns come from veins and clots that occur by themselves, usually with quartz in close contact with them. The colour comes from carbonate, occurring next to quartz, referred to as quartz-carbonate. I was also informed that carbonate and chlorite are alteration products that happen in the rock after its formation, so their occurrence is important.
See the attached Final Report of Nova Scotia Mineral Incentive Program Prospector Grant NSMIP-PG-2012-3.

INTRODUCTION: Moosehead or Sheers Point is a past - producing gold mine . Sporadic mining took place at Moosehead until 1915. Total recorded production was in the order of 185 troy ounces from 999 tons of crushed quartz (Malcolm, 1976). The mine is located about halfway between the larger gold districts of Harrigan Cove and Ecum Secum Gold Districts. Moosehead is situated on the Tangier-Harrigan Cove anticline. Discovered sometime around 1873. Nine shafts and several pits and trenches, the deepest of which is approximately 65 m. Large piles of waste rock as well as piles of quartz that show mineralization(Au found in this quartz) .Ongoing exploration, in 2011 a LiDAR survey . In 2012 a 85m NQ size, diamond-drill hole. In 2013 , sampling of the tailings pond. This area has good exploration potential. Good highway, power lines and deep water is all here. The property owner has given his permission to prospect and is open to exploration. A sampling and Assay Map of 1913 shows a return of $30.40 or 1.520 ounces at approximately 35 feet underground. At present only two homes (one is the land owner) is near.

LOCATION AND ACCESS: The Moosehead Gold District is located in Moosehead, Halifax County, Nova Scotia. Access to the property can be attained by travelling east on the Number 7 highway, approx. 20km from Sheet Harbour, turning south onto a secondary gravel road, to the original Mines road. The Mines Road is accessible by regular passenger vehicle, pickup truck, etc

LAND OWNERSHIP: The claim group 49 consists of privately owned property and prospecting is being conducted with landowner permission.

LICENCE TABULATION : **EL #08504**
3 claims
Renewal date : 30 January 2013

NTS	TRACT	CLAIMS
11D/16C	49	OPQ

PHYSIOGRAPHY and SETTING: License EL# 08504 is covered entirely by second growth forest. The land is covered by, thick, immature and stunted spruce, as well as over mature trees that have been blown out by wind storms, ex: Hurricane Juan. The property is categorized by large outcrop, rolling hills and swamp.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY :

Moosehead is located in The Moosehead Gold District which is located on a NE trending (60 degree azimuth) anticline structure on the Harrigan Cove Anticline which is set in the Meguma Group, a set of metasedimentary Cambrian to late Ordovician aged rocks.

They are intruded by late Devonian granitoid intrusions of predominately peraluminous composition and Silurian to Devonian metasedimentary and volcanic rocks scattered along the north margin.

Regionally, the Meguma Group is separated into two dominant formations. The Goldenville Formation consists of interbedded regionally metamorphosed psammites (also referred to locally as greywacke, quartzite or arenite). This is comforably overlain by the Halifax Formation, dominated by carbonaceous pelites and semi pelites
(also referred to locally as slate or argillite) which can contain abundant suphides. A possibly regionally third formation consisting of Mn-enriched sediments which occupy the Goldenville to Halifax transition zone (GHT) has been recognized by O'Brien (1985) within the Mahone Bay area and term the Green Bay Formation. Exposure of the GHT is poor over its strike length.

The GHT is marked by a banded coticule of highly deformed calcareous rich , psammatic strata that can contain a high concentration of sulfides and spessartine garnets (Sangster, 1990). The Meguma Group is intensively intruded by peraluminous granitoids of ca. 370 Ma age. These rocks have been identified as having a special relationship to gold within the Meguma-hosted gold deposits (Smith and Kontak, 1989). The Meguma terranne is bordered on the north by the Cobequid-Chebaducto fault, a major regional shear zone trending east-west. Northwest trending traverse faults occur as high angle brittle-ductile faults, which vary in length from tens of meters to tens of kilometers throughout the Meguma Group. They are present at many Meguma Group gold deposits and at Mitchell Bay as well. At a local scale, faults are manifested as shear and breccia zones associated with minor displacements, and zones of tension gashes and kink banding.

Two major regional metamorphic events have been described for the Meguma terrane (Smith and Kontak , 1989). These are a greenschist metamorphic event which was over printed by a thermal metamorphic event associated with regional granitoid plutonism. Two stages of alteration, one local and one very detailed, have also been recognized (Smith and Kontak , 1989). Local alteration occurs on a scale of hundreds to thousands of meters and is distinguished by zones of intense silicification, sericitization, carbonization and sulphide development, and may occur over wide areas. The more detailed alteration occurs as sulpide infilling in fractures, small segregated zones bleached from quartz replacement, or coarse arsenopyrite grains with pressure shadows of carbonate and chlorite. Very local color mottling in the psammites may occur with no sulphides present . These detailed alteration effects often appear to over print the less detailed ones.

LOCAL GEOLOGY:
Locally, rocks of the Moosehead area are dominated by relatively thick (often greater than 10.0 meters) successions of Goldenville Formation, "Bouma sequence", psammitic turbidites of the Meguma Group, sporadically broken by relatively thin (rarely greater than 2.0 meters) pelitic to semi-pelitic strata of the Halifax Formation of the Meguma Group. These, relatively thin pelitic strata, host stratabound, bedding parrellel vein packages, traditionally referred to in historical documents as, "whin", or , "whin rock". These strata traditionally formed the bedding parallel ore structures at the Moosehead Gold District. These strata, successively juxtaposed one over the other, are in turn, folded into a relatively tight chevron style fold, as described by Horne (1997).

This fold axis is oriented roughly northeast - southwest, with the fold axis oriented parallel with the bush road accessing the property, axis pointing northeast and plunges approximately 45 degrees in the same direction.

Quartz veins commonly display sulphide mineralization in the form of pyrite, arsenopyrite, and pyrrhotite, and less commonly, chalcopyrite and galena. Oxides such as sphalerite and wolframite may also be present, wolframite being far less common. Alteration mineral facies includes chlorite, carbonate (in the form of quartz-carbonate), phlogopyte, and sericite, and secondary iron sulphides such as pyrites and hematite, as well as oikiocrysts. Gold may be found in veins as well, at variable ore tenor levels, up to approximately 50 grams per ton. Mineral habits may be massive to disseminated for the sulphides, chlorite, and quartz-carbonate and more commonly disseminated for the others. These veins display a variety of color, from milky white to clear and oily, and a variety of textures from microscopic bedding parallel crack seal textures to discordant bull quartz (Smith and Kontak, 1989). Although the bulk of historical production has come from the stratabound veins, all quartz veins in this area are known to carry gold.

HISTORY:

Moosehead, or Shears Point as it is sometimes called, is a small, past-producing gold mine located in easternmost Halifax County at the small community of Moosehead. The mine is located about halfway between the larger gold districts of Harrigan Cove and Ecum Secum Gold Districts. Harrigan Cove and Moosehead are situated on the Tangier-Harrigan Cove anticline. Discovered sometime around 1873, sporadic mining took place at Moosehead until 1915 from 9 shafts and several pits and trenches, the deepest of which is approximately 65m. Total recorded production was in the order of 185 troy ounces from 999 tons of crushed quartz. (Malcolm, 1976).

WORK PERFORMED:

The author collected approximately 2500 pounds of rock showing high mineralization with laminated quartz ,slates, rust, iridescent staining , collected . I did not high grade the pile, I used a off road truck to haul to my pick up. Trucked to, rock crusher(5" by 6" jaw crusher). Crushed to -1/2", then screened to -1/8",placed in clean 20 litre buckets. A 12 foot sluice box has been used to sluice off the lighter material. The sluice has three sections , each section has a screen over a mat . The mats dried , fines collected and material panned in a 8" gold pan. This was repeated four times. Visible gold from very fine to 2 1/2mm. in size with sharp edges was recovered, bright yellow in color.

3)Drilling; Logan Drilling Limited of Stewiacke was contracted to drill one NQ size, diamond-drill hole. Dates; Drilling commenced on September 05, 2012 and completed September 07, 2012. The core is in wooden core boxes with wood covers. The core is now stored in a locked building , up off the floor on a steel work table and covered with a tarp. No casing was left in the hole. A wooden plug put in the hole and covered with poles . The trees and brush that needed to be cut has been cleaned up to please the land owner.
The drill target: Mines Report of 1900 a belt 4 feet thick, and the lead 20 inches thick. This Slate Belt and Hulk Lead was the drill target. The diamond drill intersected several quartz veins including a belt of 8-10 interbedded quartz veins from 68.3 m to the end of the hole at 85m. Since the drillhole ended before passing entirely through this belt of veins, it`s exact thickness is not know.

8)The bulk samples: The bulk samples work was conducted solely by the author .

RESULTS:

The highest Au value obtained was 230ppb and most samples were below the detection limit of 5ppb. The core has also been examined under a UV lamp on long and short wave. No results on long wave. Short wave results give a pink and rose return. After consulting with a local geologist, the pink and rose returns come from veins and clots that occur by themselves, usually with quartz in close contact with them. The colour comes from carbonate, occurring next to quartz, referred to as quartz-carbonate. I was also informed that carbonate and chlorite are alteration products that happen in the rock after its formation, so their occurrence is important. (See the attached Final Report of Nova Scotia Mineral Incentive Program Prospector Grant NSMIP-PG-2012-3.)

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conclusions from the bulk sampling show visible gold. Results from the assaying from the drilling show gold returns even though returns are small, Moosehead is shown to be a past gold producer. This is a favorable site for further diamond drilling to be carried out in the 2013 field season if funds become available from the Mineral Incentive Program. I recommend that more drilling be carried out approximately 250m east of the drill hole from 2012. The historic maps show veins that gave a gold return of 1.52 ounces to the ton on a map by AA Hassan dated 1913.

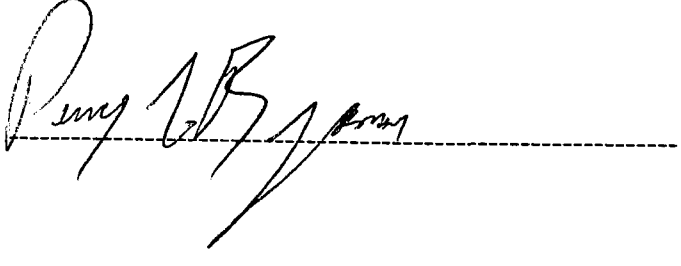
FIELD WORKERS:

Perry T. Bezanson, prospector, New Chester, N.S.
Herman R. Bezanson, Ecum Secum, N.S.

AUTHOR'S CERTIFICATE :

This report was prepared by Perry T. Bezanson.
In 2004, Perry T. Bezanson became a registered prospector, Prospector Identification Number 1174. He is a member of the Nova Scotia Prospectors Association and has attended many of the field trips hosted by DNR Geologists. Before becoming a registered prospector, Perry spent many years as a heavy equipment operator, including machines such as backhoe, bulldozer, loader, and truck driver, in gravel pits and road building and stone work.

Perry T. Bezanson



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Ecum Secum Gold District
Map# 37

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Hassan, A.A. 1913: Gold, Moosehead, Halifax County, Nova Scotia. Report on Geology, Ore Chemistry and Mine Operations, Boston and Goldenville Gold Mining Company; Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources Assessment Report ME 11D/16C 21-H-45(01), 57p., 3 maps.

Malcolm, W. 1976: Gold Fields of Nova Scotia; Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 385 (originally published in 1929 as Memoir 156), p. 130.

Diamond-drilling at the Moosehead Gold District, Moosehead, Halifax County 2012

Final Report of Nova Scotia Mineral Incentive Program Prospector Grant NSMIP-PG-2012-3

Submitted by Perry Bezanson, October 2012.

Introduction

Exploration was carried out during 2012 on Mineral Exploration License 08504 held by the author at the Moosehead Gold District, Moosehead, Halifax County (Fig. 1). The exploration was funded, in part, by a Prospector Grant (NSMIP-PG-2012-3) totalling $13,500 awarded to the author by the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources under the 2012 Nova Scotia Mineral Incentive Program. Approved exploration activities chargeable to the grant were for diamond-drilling and related assays of drillcore.

Exploration History

Moosehead, or Shears Point as it is sometimes called, is a small, past-producing gold mine located in easternmost Halifax County at the small community of Moosehead. The mine is located about halfway between the larger gold districts of Harrigan Cove and Ecum Secum Gold Districts. Harrigan Cove and Moosehead are situated on the Tangier-Harrigan Cove anticline. Discovered sometime around 1873, sporadic mining took place at Moosehead until 1915 from 9 shafts and several pits and trenches, the deepest of which is approximately 65 m. Total recorded production was in the order of 185 troy ounces from 999 tons of crushed quartz (Malcolm, 1976).

Current Exploration

During 2012, the author, and mineral rights holder, contracted Logan Drilling Limited of Stewiacke to drill one inclined, NQ size, diamond-drillhole positioned to intersect the down dip extension of the main auriferous vein swarm below the depth of 65 m, the maximum depth exploited by the previous mining. Figure 1 shows the collar location of DDH MH-12-1 which was drilled to a down-dip depth of 85m at 350° Az at a dip of -45°. This site was chosen in order to confirm what has been documented by Hassan (1913) in his detailed assessment of the property for the Boston and Goldenville Gold Mining Company. The diamond drill intersected several quartz veins including a belt of 8-10 interbedded quartz veins from 68.3 m to the end of the hole at 85 m (Appendix 1). Since the drillhole ended before passing entirely through this belt of veins, it's exact thickness is not known.

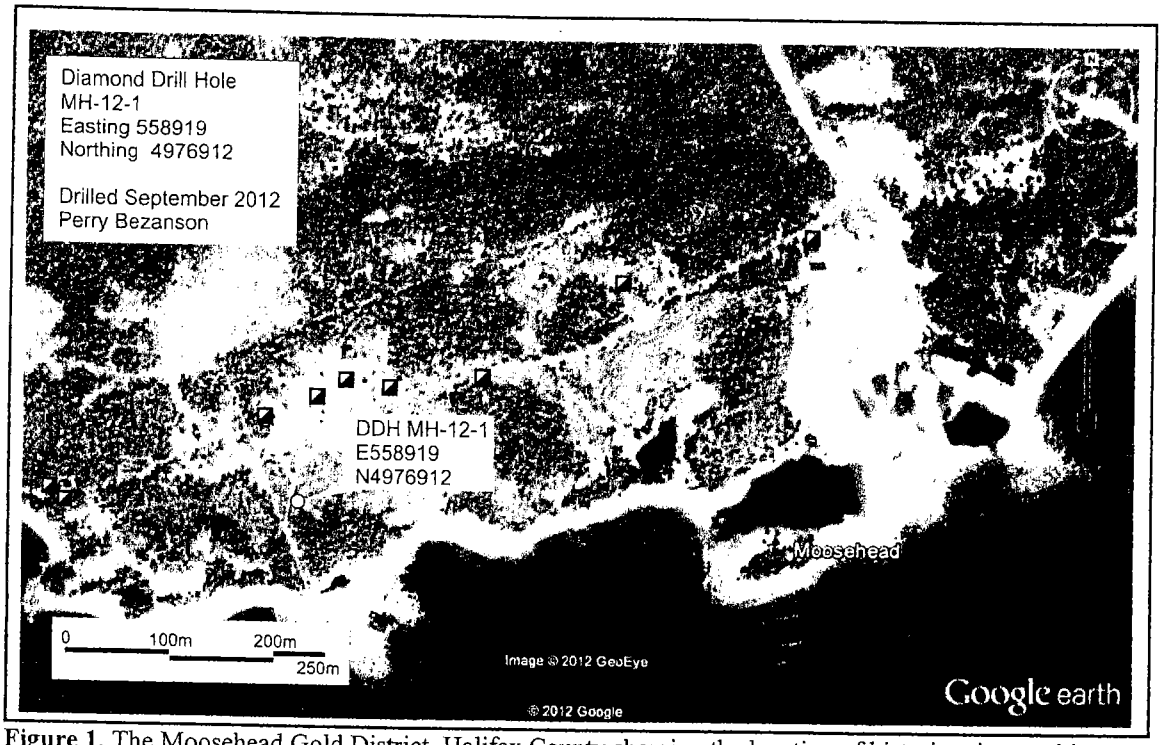


Figure 1. The Moosehead Gold District, Halifax County showing the location of historic mine workings and the collar of DDH MH-12-1.

The belt of quartz veins intrude a sequence of highly silicified and bleached greywacke beds that, in places, contain up to 5% arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite. The veins themselves also contain arsenopyrite and pyrite as well as trace amounts or galena. There was no visible gold noted in the drillcore but the presence of sulphides in the veins and enclosing wallrock was considered to be a promising indication.

The entire funds from the NSMIP grant were applied to paying the cost of the diamond-drilling (see receipt Appendix 2). The core was logged by the author with the help of geologist Perry MacKinnon P.Geol and the cost of splitting and sampling the core was borne by the author. Eleven samples of split core were assayed for Au with this cost also borne by the author. The results of the assays are provided in Appendix 3 and were disappointing considering the promising look of the quartz veins. The highest Au value obtained was 230 ppb and most samples were below the detection limit of 5 ppb.

References

Hassan, A. A. 1913: Gold, Moosehead, Halifax County, Nova Scotia. Report on Geology, Ore Chemistry and Mine Operations, Boston and Goldenville Gold Mining Company; Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources Assessment Report ME 11D/16C 21-H-45(01), 57p., 3 maps.

Malcolm, W. 1976: Gold Fields of Nova Scotia; Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 385 (originally published in 1929 as Memoir 156), p. 130.

Appendix 1.

Drill Log for DDH MH-12-1

September 6-9, 2012
NAD 83 Coordinates:
558919E
4976912N

Dip: -45
Azimuth: 350 Az
Contractor: Logan Drilling, Stewiacke, N.S.
Logged by Perry Bezanson and Perry MacKinnon.

All depths in metres

0-8 Casing
2.8-6.5 Boulders
2.8-3.58 Fine grained, medium grey-greenish, massive greywacke
3.50-5.54 White, barren quartz
3.64-3.9 Mixed pebbles, rubble
3.9-4.1 Massive greywacke
4.1-6.5 Mixed, ground pebbles. Minor quartz.
6.5-11.3 Mixed, bedded argillites and (more massive) greywacke bands. Some rip-ups of argillite in the greywacke
7.5- Core Angle (CA) is 75° to bedding
10.58- 2-3 mm quartz vein with trace pyrite
11.3-17.32 Fine to medium grained, massive greywacke with occasional lithic argillite fragments. Very little evidence of bedding. Minor carbonate
18- CA is 60° to bedding and lithic fragments
17.32-23.0 Mainly fine grained, medium to dark grey, weakly bedded argillite mixed with bands of greywacke (70/30). Chloritic alteration associated with quartz veining, more chloritic down hole.
20.85- CA is 58° to layering, probable bedding
20.86-20.88 Two very wavy quartz veins, almost kink folded. Trace pyrite, arsenopyrite. Approximate 80° CA
22.62- 4 mm quartz vein at 58°, bedding parallel
22.67-22.74 15% irregular quartz wisps, patches. Trace pyrite
22.87-22.90- Quartz vein with irregular upper contact, sharp lower contact at 66°. Trace pyrite and several specks of galena
23.0-26.45- Massive, fine to medium grained, medium green-grey greywacke with weakly disseminated calcite throughout. Several bands are lighter grey and highly calcitic.
23.86-24.04- Fine grained, medium grey, more argillitic band. All rubble.
26.45-30.69- Fine grained, medium grey, interlayered argillite (75%) and greywacke (25%). Fine layering (up to 3mm), some quartz veining.
26.45-27.7 Predominantly finely layered argillite. Possibly somewhat silicified.

26.55-26.56- 8 mm wavy quartz vein. Chloritic alteration for several cm's either side. No visible sulphides.

26.56-27.75- Banded argillite

27.75-29.13- Mainly massive greywacke with minor argillite beds

29.13-29.32- Four quartz veins totalling 30% of core, all bedding parallel; 3 at 68°, one at 62°. Rare trace galena, pyrite, one speck chalcopyrite, sphalerite.

29.32-29.65- Massive greywacke

29.65-29.73- 75% irregular quartz veining, 25% chloritic greywacke. Trace galena, rare trace chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite in quartz.

29.73-29.83- Fine grained, dark grey argillite to greywacke with two 6 mm wide bedding parallel quartz veins. Trace sulphides in upper one.

30.61-34.29- Fine to medium grained, slightly hornfelsed(?), altered greywacke with trace-2% disseminated pyrrhotite, pyrite. Calcite rich bands, occasionally sub-parallel to core. Minor carbonate throughout.

34.29-40.11- Fine grained, medium grey to dark grey, predominantly argillite with bands of greywacke. Abundant carbonate in greywacke. Minor quartz veining.

35.31-35.34- A 2-6 mm quartz vein, box folded with one large clot of chalcopyrite, trace pyrrhotite, pyrite.

35.63-35.77- 80% white quartz veining, bedding parallel. 60° CA, irregular lower contact.

40.11-43.80- Fine to medium grained, massive, slightly altered greywacke. Highly carbonaceous (calcite) sections, disseminated and in patches. As with all greywacke bands thus far in the hole, 15-20% rounded, 1-2.5 mm biotite plus chlorite(?) clots giving hornfelsic texture.

43.80-50.40- Fine grained, medium to dark grey, generally poorly bedded argillite with greywacke bands (25-30%). Some quartz veining.

44.13-44.18- 0.7 cm quartz vein forms "U" shaped fold, then crosses core again at 90° CA

45.76-46.0- Four (possibly 5) 1-10 cm quartz veins with 5% creamy Fe carbonate. Trace pyrrhotite, pyrite in vein margins.

44.50- CA is 68° to bedding

46.0-46.18- Slightly carbonaceous argillite with trace sulphides.

46.18-46.32- Irregular quartz vein, 3.5-4 cm wide, bedding parallel and with tails crossing bedding above and below. 5% Fe carbonate. Trace pyrrhotite, pyrite, rare speck chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite.

46.32-47.95- Mainly greywacke with minor argillite bands. Weakly hornfelsed.

47.95-48.18- 35-40% quartz veining with 2-3% Fe carbonate. Gangue rock is altered argillite with wispy chlorite on margins and in quartz. Trace pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and one speck of galena. Most veining (0.3-4 cm) is bedding parallel. 48.10-48.18 A 3.5 cm quartz vein parallels core. Some minor offsetting of argillite veins.

48.18-48.3- greenish, chloritic altered argillite(?)

48.3-48.35- Bedding parallel quartz vein at 86° CA. No visible sulphides.

48.35-48.65- Altered argillite

48.65-48.71- Two roughly parallel bedding parallel quartz veins. Irregular contacts at 73°

48.90-48.91- Bedding parallel quartz vein with trace pyrite, pyrrhotite. 69° CA.

50.40-65.28- Fine to medium grained, medium grey, massive, carbonaceous greywacke. Minor argillitic bands. Gradational contact with previous unit. Sharp lower contact at 68° to following unit. Patchy, gradational calcite rich bands. Two indications of tops up hole.

54.68-55.11- Fine grained, dark grey argillite band with one 2 cm quartz vein and several fine quartz-carbonate veins with trace pyrrhotite, pyrite.

54.8- CA is 60° to bedding.

56.35-56.55- Argillitic band with rip-ups indicating tops up hole.

57.0-58.0- Light grey calcite rich band.

58.85-59.30- 55% quartz veining in an argillite band. Rare trace pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena (one 3 mm cube). Minor Fe carbonate

65.28-66.20- Fine grained, dark grey argillite with 2 large quartz veins. Approaches greywacke content in places. Light grey-green. 65.6- CA is 79° to sharp bedding. Weak pervasive fabric (cleavage?) at 57°

65.68-66.18- 65% quartz veining, bedding parallel with mega-crystals of arsenopyrite, trace chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite. Possible main Moosehead vein system. Upper contact 75°, lower contact irregular at approximately 85°

66.20-85.0- Fine grained, medium grey greywacke with minor argillite component in sections. Calcite rich bands. Minor quartz veins and lithic (argillite) fragments. Increase in silica content down hole, to quartzite.

66.50- CA is 47° to bedding

68.33-68.37- Tightly folded 7-8 mm quartz vein.

68.40-68.43- Quartz vein at 718, bedding parallel.

68.43-69.03- Hornfelsed greywacke with 1% sulphides (arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite).

69.03-69.04- A 6 mm quartz vein at 67° CA. No visible sulphides.

69.07-69.08- 10-11 mm quartz vein at 67° CA. Trace pyrite along margins and in fracture filling.

69.24-69.26- Quartz vein at 70° CA. No visible sulphides.

69.26-69.39- 5% acicular arsenopyrite (1-5 mm) in altered greywacke.

69.39-69.47- Quartz vein at 43° CA, with trace galena, pyrite.

74.6-74.64- Quartz vein, angular at 15° CA. No visible sulphides.

80.96-81.0- 1-1.6 cm quartz vein, irregular, kinked, cross-cuts fabric at 90°. Trace pyrite.

81.3-84.15- Several 2-8 mm quartz-biotite-Fe-carbonate veins run sub-parallel to core with associated buff coloured silicification. Trace pyrite.

84.15-85.0- A vuggy quartz vein (with excellent 2-3 cm euhedral quartz crystals) runs about 10° CA. May be several thin veins together. Abundant biotite-chlorite alteration in quartz paralleling contact. Trace euhedral pyrite in vugs and disseminated. Veins run away from core at the bottom.

85.0 EOH.

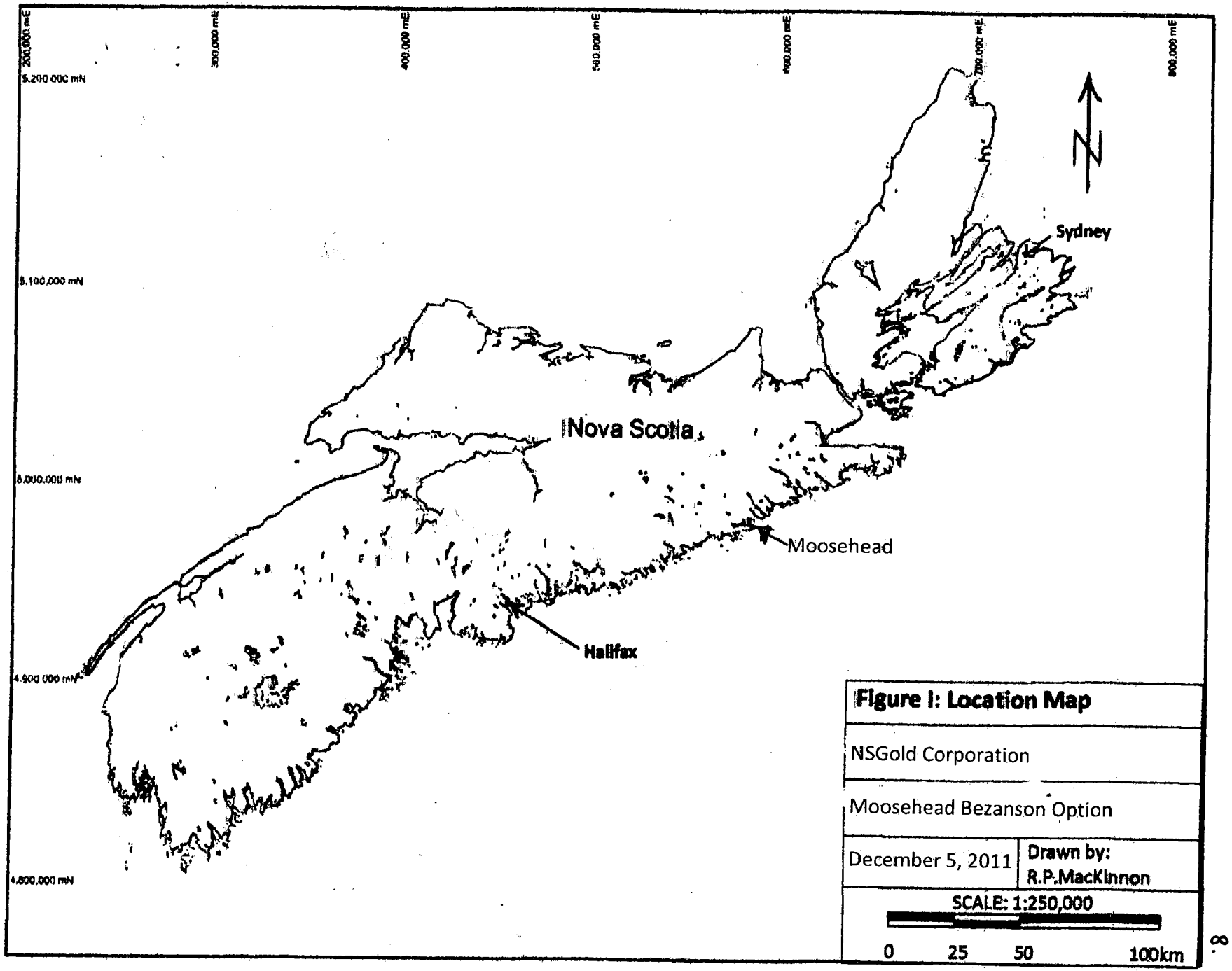
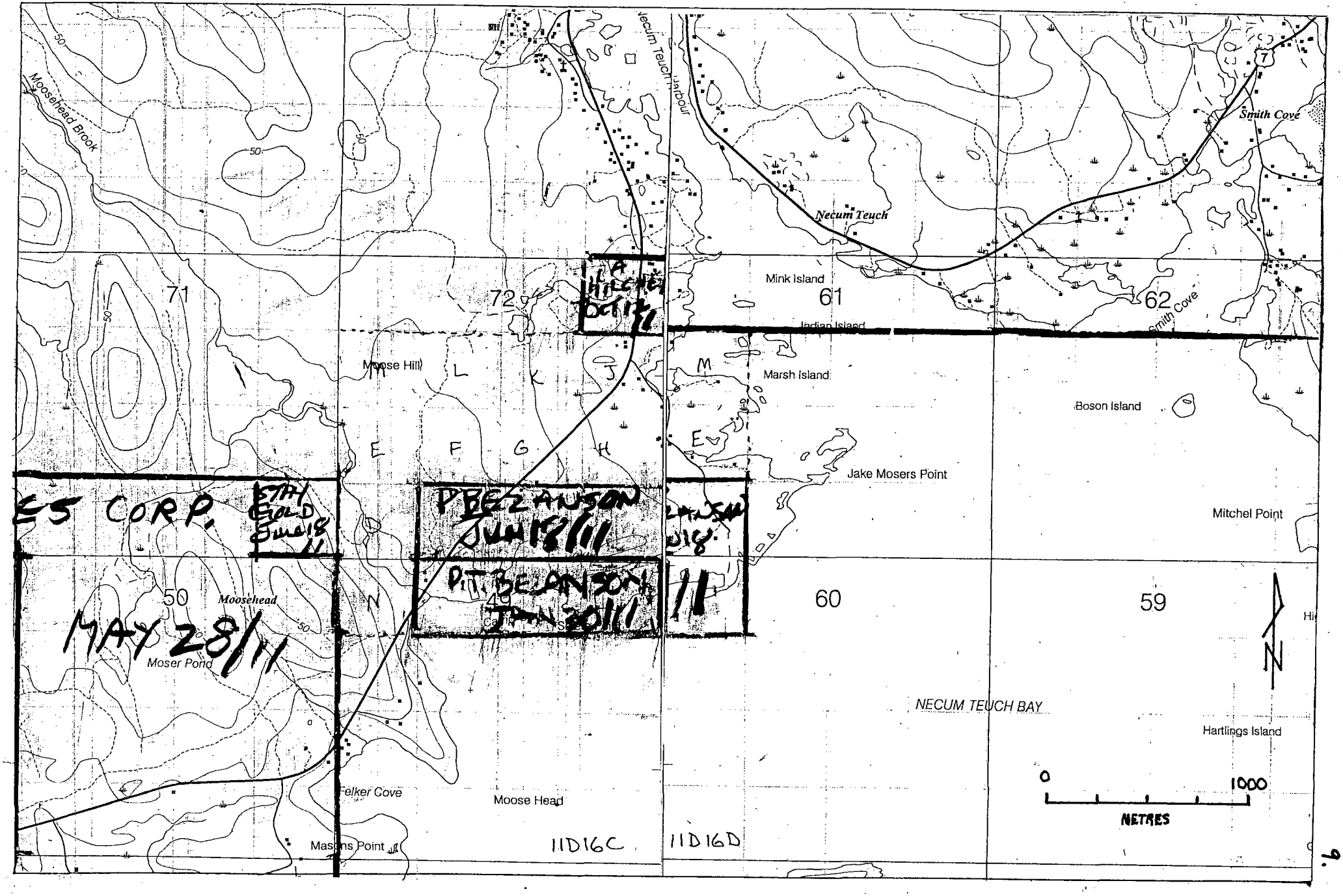
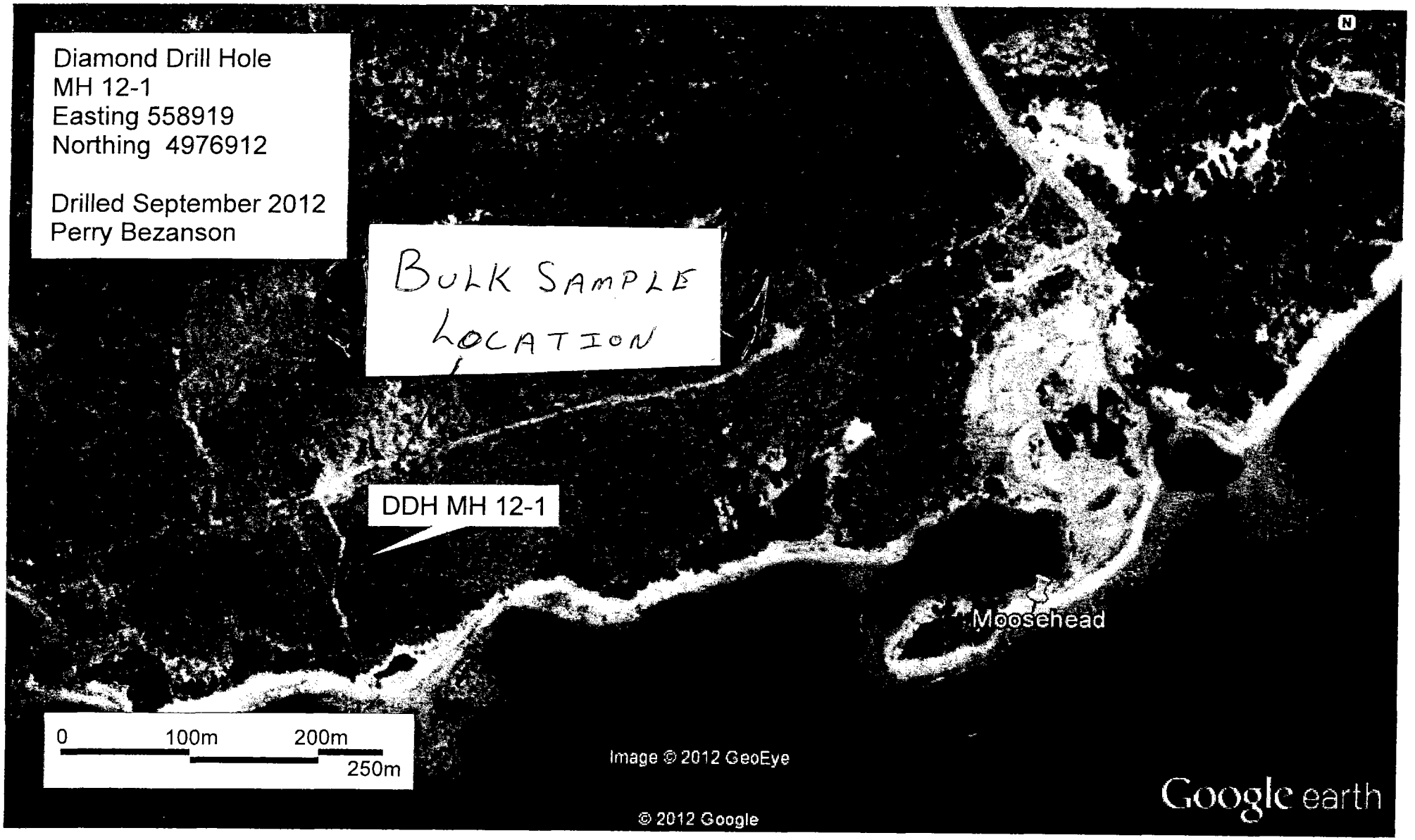
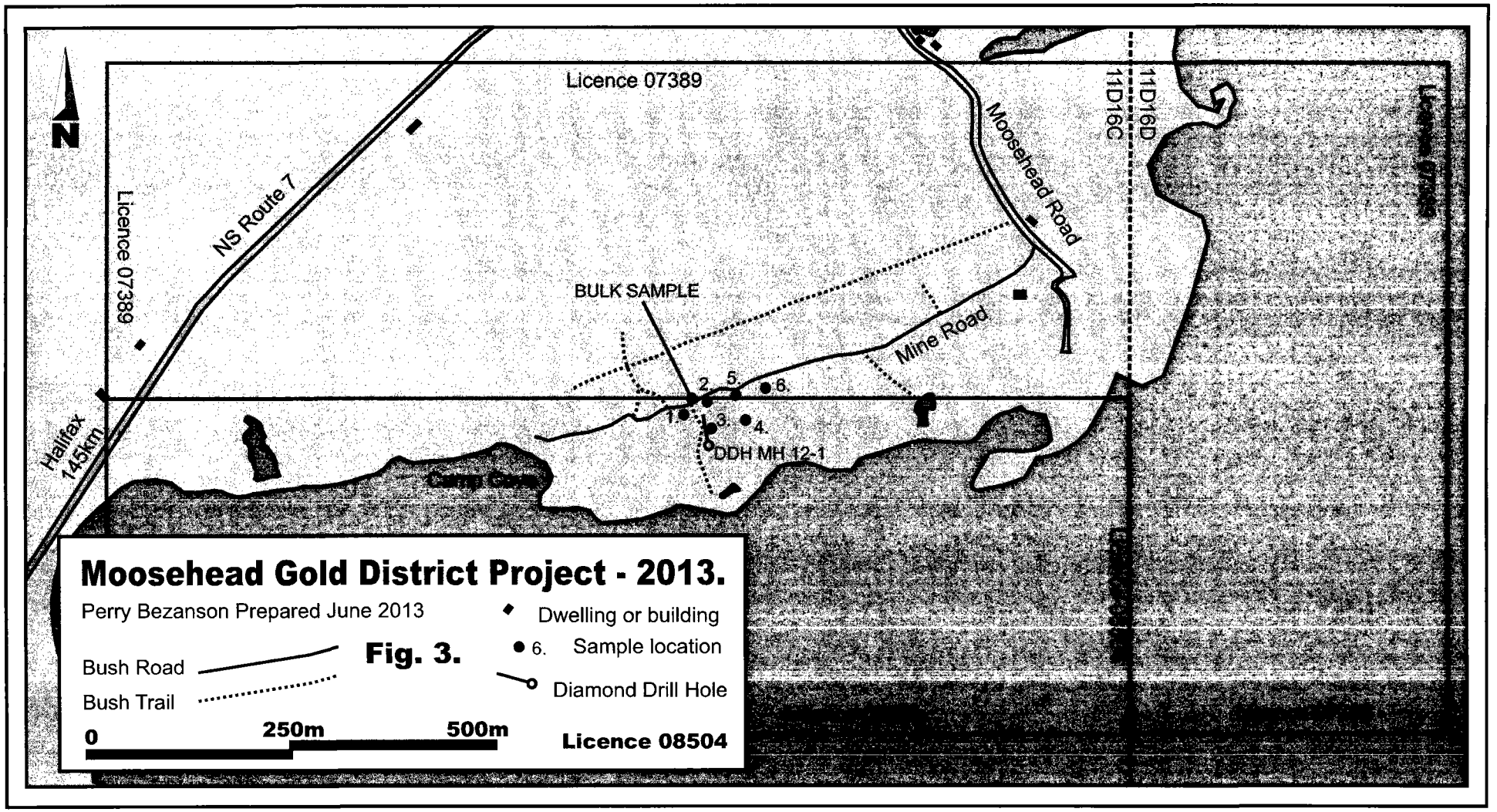

200,000 mE
300,000 mE
400,000 mE
500,000 mE
600,000 mE
700,000 mE
800,000 mE
5,200,000 mN
5,100,000 mN
5,000,000 mN
4,900,000 mN
4,800,000 mN
Nova Scotia
Sydney
Moosehead
Halifax
N
Figure I: Location Map
NSGold Corporation
Moosehead Bezanson Option
December 5, 2011
Drawn by:
R.P.MacKinnon
SCALE: 1:250,000
0
25
50
100km

Figure 2 Claim Map



BULK SAMPLE AND DRILL HOLE LOCATION JUNE 2013




N
Licence 07389
NS Route 7
Licence 07389
Moosehead Road
11D16D
11D16C
BULK SAMPLE
Mine Road
1
2
3
4
5
6.
DDH MH 12-1
Halifax
145km
Camp Cove
Moosehead Gold District Project - 2013.
Perry Bezanson Prepared June 2013
Fig. 3.
Dwelling or building
6. Sample location
Diamond Drill Hole
Bush Road
Bush Trail
0
250m
500m
Licence 08504

127 Boul. Industriel, Rouyn-Noranda, Qc J9X 6P2
Tel : (819) 762-7100 Fax : (819) 762-7510

Expert Laboratory

GOLD FIRE ASSAY GRAVIMETRIC

A 29.166gm sample is weighed into a crucible that has been previously charged with approximately 130gm of flux. The sample is then mixed and 2mg of silver nitrate is added. The sample is then fused at 1800 F for approximately 45 minutes. The sample is then poured in a conical mold and allowed to cool, after cooling, the slag is broken off and the lead button weighing 25-30gm is recovered. This lead button is then cupelled at 1600 F until all the lead is oxidized. After cooling, the dore bead is flattened with a hammer and placed in a porcelain parting cup. The cup is filled with 1:7 nitric acid and heated to dissolve the silver. When the reaction appears to be finished, a drop of concentrated nitric acid is added and the sample is observed to ensure there is no further action. The gold bead is then washed several times with hot distilled water, dried, annealed, cooled and weighed.

Each furnace batch comprises 28 samples that include a reagent blank and gold standard. Crucibles are not reused until we have obtained the result of the sample that was previously in each crucible. Crucibles that have had gold values of 3.00 g/t are discarded. The lower detection limit is 0.03 g/t and there is no upper limit. All values over 3.00 g/t are verified before reporting.

127 Boul. Industriel, Rouyn-Noranda, Qc J9X 6P2
Tel : (819) 762-7100 Fax : (819) 762-7510

Expert Laboratory

SAMPLE PREPARATION

1- Receiving Samples

Upon receipt, samples are placed in numerical order and compared with the client packing list to verify receipt of all samples. If the client does not provide a packing list with the shipment, one will be prepared by the person unpacking the samples. If the samples received do not correspond to the client list, the client will be notified.

2- Sample Preparation

Samples are dried if necessary and then reduced to -1/4 inch with a jaw crusher. The jaw crusher is cleaned with compressed air between samples and barren material between sample batches. The sample is then reduced to 90% -10 mesh with a rolls crusher. The rolls crusher is cleaned between samples with a wire brush and compressed air and barren material between sample batches. The first sample of each sample batch is screened at 10 mesh to determine that 90% passes 10 mesh. Should 90% not pass, the rolls crusher is adjusted and another test is done. Screen test results are recorded in the log book provided for this purpose. The sample is then riffled using a Jones type riffle to approximately 300gm. Excess material is stored for the client as a crusher reject. The 300gm portion is pulverized to 90% -200 mesh in a ring and puck type pulverizer, the pulverizer is cleaned between samples with compressed air and silica sand between batches. The first sample of each batch is screened at 200 mesh to determine that 90% passes 200 mesh. Should 90% not pass, the pulverizing time is increased and another test is done. Screen test results are recorded in the log book provided for this purpose.

Laboratoire Expert Inc.

127, Boulevard Industriel
Rouyn-Noranda, Québec
Canada, J9X 6P2
Telephone : (819) 762-7100, Fax : (819) 762-7510

*** Certificate of analysis ***

Date : 2012/09/26
Page : 1 of 1

Client : **Perry Bezanson**

Addressee : **Perry Bezanson**
800 Box 232
Newchester Road
Moser River
N.S.
B0J 2K0

Folder : **36228**
Your order number :
Project : **MOOSEHEAD**
Total number of samples : **11**

Designation	Au FA-GEO ppb 5	Au-Dup FA-GEO ppb 5
827751	<5	<5
827752	5	
827753	<5	
827754	<5	
827755	<5	
827756	<5	
827757	230	
827758	57	
827759	9	
827760	5	
827761	<5	

Joe Landers, Manager

Appendix 3.

Gold Assay Data for DDH MH-12-1, Moosehead Gold District

Drilled September 2012 by P.Bezanson

Sample #	Depth (m) From	To	Width(m)	Au(ppb)
827751	22.50	23.00	0.50	<5
827752	29.10	29.90	0.80	5
827753	35.30	35.90	0.60	<5
827754	45.69	46.38	0.69	<5
827755	46.38	47.95	0.77	<5
827756	47.95	48.95	1.00	<5
827757	54.70	55.11	0.41	230
827758	58.75	59.38	0.63	57
827759	65.60	66.20	0.60	9
827760	68.25	69.50	1.25	5
827761	84.10	85.00	0.90	<5

NOVA SCOTIA
Natural Resources

No. 08504
(Reference Exploration Licence _____)

PART B
TO BE SUBMITTED WITHIN 30 DAYS OF THE COMPLETION
OF THE DRILLING PROGRAM

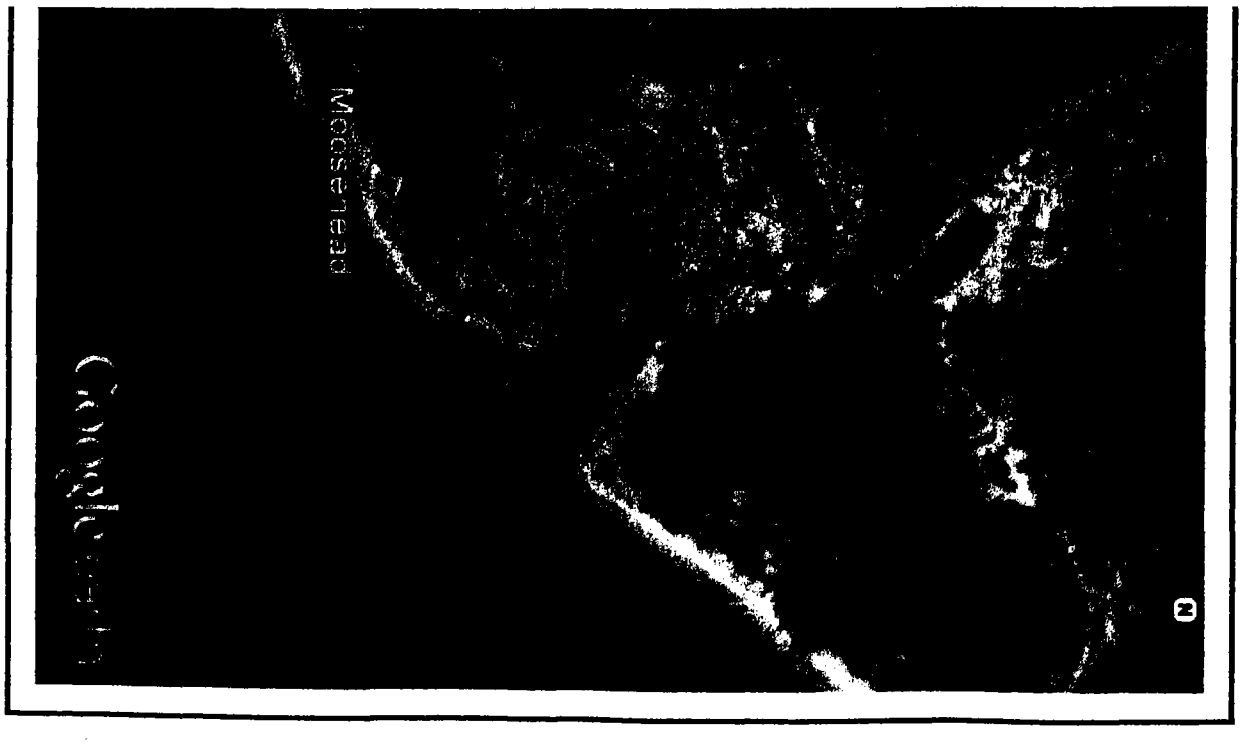
Section 75 2(b) of the Regulations requires that this form, together with a suitable drillhole location map, be completed and submitted to the Registrar at the conclusion of the drilling program.

Hole No.	COLLAR				Total Depth m	DATES	
	Grid Reference		Bearing	Dip		Commenced	Completed
MH-12-1	0558919	4976912	350°	45°	85	SEPT05/12	SEPT07/2012

PERRY T. BEZANSON

Perry T. Bezanson

Project Manager
DNRMPT OCT24'12 10:45



Paid

NOVA SCOTIA
Natural Resources

Map 11D/16C
Refs.

Form 10 - Statement of Assessment Work Expenditure

(pursuant to the *Mineral Resources Act*, S.N.S. 1990, c. 18, s. 43(1))

(Complete as necessary to substantiate the total claimed.)
Re: Licence No. 08504 Date of issue JAN. 30, 2009

	Type of Work		Amount Spent
1.	Prospecting	56 days	14,725
2.	Geological mapping	____ days	
3.	Trenching/stripping/refilling	____ m^2 / ____ m^3	
4.	Assaying & whole rock analysis	11 #	144.38
5.	Other laboratory 23 DAYS X 300.00 JAW ROCK CRUSHER, SCREENER SLUICE	____ #	6900.00
6.	Grid:		
	(a) Line cutting	____ km	
	(b) Picket setting	____ km	
	(c) Flagging	____ km	
7.	Geophysical surveys **Airborne:**		
	(a) EM/VLF	____ km	
	(b) Mag or Grad	____ km	
	(c) Radiometric	____ km	
	(d) Combination	____ km	
	(e) Other ____	____ km	
8.	Geophysical surveys **Ground:**		
	(a) EM/VLF	____ km	
	(b) Seismic soundings	____ #	
	(c) Magnetic/telluric	____ km	
	(d) IP/resistivity	____ km	
	(e) Gravity	____ km	
	(f) Other ____	____ km	
9.	Geochemical surveys	DNRMPT APR30'13 13:08	
	(a) Lake, stream, spring (i) Water	____ samples	
	(ii) Sediments	____ samples	
	(b) (i) Rock	____ samples	
	(ii) Core	____ samples	
	(iii) Chips	____ samples	
	(c) (i) Soil	____ samples	
	(ii) Overburden	____ samples	
	(d) Gas	____ samples	
	(e) Biogeochemistry	____ samples	
	(f) Sample collection	____ samples	
	(g) Other ____	____ days	
10.	Drilling:		
	(a) Diamond (# holes/m)	1 HOLE / 185 m	13,500
	(b) Percussion (# holes/m)	____ / ____ m	
	(c) Rotary (# holes/m)	____ / ____ m	
	(d) Auger (# holes/m)	____ / ____ m	
	(e) Reverse circulation (# holes/m)	____ / ____ m	
	(f) Logging, supervision, etc.	____ days	
	(g) Sealing (# holes)	____ #	
11.	Other (describe) CHAINSAW 140.00 MUNG 675.00 MEALS 1225. MILEAGE 1496.		3536.00
	Subtotal		38,805.38
Overhead costs	10%		3,880.53
12.	Secretarial services		
13.	Drafting services		
14.	Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)		
15.	Field supplies		
16.	Compensation paid to landowners		
17.	Legal fees		
18.	Other (describe)		
	Subtotal		42,685.88
	Grand total		42,685.88

List the names of the persons who conducted the work reported in the previous table and the dates during which the work was performed.

Name	Address	Dates Worked
PERRY MACKINNON	KALIFAX	SEPT. 10 2012
		~~OCT. 23 2012~~ ~~DEC. 27 2012~~ P.T.B
SARAH BEZANSON	DARTMOUTH	OCT. 23 2012 DEC. 27 2012
HERMAN R. BEZANSON	SCUM SECUM	FEB. 15 2012 MAY 03 2012
		MAY 08 2012 AUG 31 2012
PERRY T. BEZANSON	NEW CHESTER	2012 FEB. 13, 15, 16
		MARCH 08, 18, 19, 20, 21 22, 23,
		APRIL 01, 02, 03, 09 25, 26
		MAY 03, 04, 07, 08, 12 13, 28
		JUNE 05, 08, 11, 12, 14
		JULY 02, 07, 14, 15, 18 21, 24, 26, 28
		AUG. 04, 14, 30, 31
		SEPT. 01, 05, 06, 07, 10 28
		NOV. 03
		OCT. 23 + 24

I hereby certify that the information in this form is true and correct, that it has not before been submitted for assessment work credit and that it is the total of all work conducted on the licence during the past licensed year.

As LICENSEE I am duly authorized to make this certification.
(position in company or licensee)

Dated at HALIFAX in the Province of N.S. on APRIL 30TH 2013

Name and address of licensee: 880 RR#1 Box 232 NEW CHESTER RD MOSER RIVER NOVA SCOTIA B0J2K0

Signature Perry T. Bezanson

For further information, contact the Registrar of Mineral and Petroleum Titles at 1-902-424-4068.

NOVA SCOTIA
Natural Resources

PO Box 999
Stellarton, Nova Scotia
B0K 1S0
Email:

Tel: 902-755-7033
Fax: 902-755-7186
Cell: 902-759-0332
weirdn@gov.ns.ca

FROM: Donald Weir
TO: Andrew Wenning
DATE: Feb. 17, 2014

RE: Review of current assessment reports for compliance to the Regulations.

A clarification has been received for the following Technical Report (TR). Following a review of the required revisions, the report has been found compliant with the Mineral Resources Regulations.

REPORT NUMBER	LICENSEE	DATE REC'D	LICENCE NO.	CLAIM MAP	TYPE OF REPORT
2013-057	Perry T. Bezanson	June 18, 2013	08504	11D/16C	TR

Donald Weir, P.Geo.
Exploration Monitor, Mineral and Petroleum Titles

cc. Mr. John MacNeil