AR2013-079

MOOSEHEAD REPORT
EL #07389

ASSESSMENT WORK REPORT
NTS 11D / 16D
NTS 11 D/ 16C
18 JUNE 2012- 18 JUNE 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 / 16D
NTS 11D/ 16C

June 2013

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

SUMMARY: Work consisted of completing reconnisance to locate the tailings pile from a gold mill that was destroyed by fire at this location. After completing boot prospecting, a tailings and waste pile was discovered. The tailings area is located on the top of a black mud swamp and covers an approximated 185 meter radius. Samples from the tailings area were collected and processed.

Colin B. Drylie, of AdvancedReclaim, who I met at the PDAC in March in Toronto is interested in restoring former mine waste sites, both environmentally and economically. Following his suggestions, I took samples from various areas of this pile, completed tests of my own by passing collected material through my sluice to see if gold was present. Six 20 liter pails of this fine sediment was collected and ran through a 12ft sluice box. Mats from the sluice box were thoroughly dried and sediments collected in a small container. Approximately 250 grams of sediments were collected in total. Sediments were then carefully panned in an 8in gold pan. Very fine gold particles were visible to the naked eye and when viewed under a stereoscopical microscope at 20x and then 32x.

Three holes were found in this area. All three holes are three meters deep and within a three meter radius of each other. In the piles of ground that came out of the hole, many contained quartz rock in various sizes, from fragments to pieces 30 cm in size, some of which had iron staining. There is all so a long trench that tracks to a pond. All of these findings are on the south side of the Mines Road.

Using a map, completed by A A Hassan, dated June 16, 1913, measurements have been taken to find the Main Shaft and East Manway Air Shaft. This was done to find out how far east the underground workings stretch. There are more holes discovered on location than what is represented on the map.

I have applied for the Nova Scotia Mineral Incentive Program grant. Two diamond drilling contractors have been contacted , if I receive funds via the grant, these two drilling companies are interested in bidding on the job.

INTRODUCTION:

The goal of exploration over this district is to locate and define, targets which could be gold deposits. Due to the 1895 map sheet, there was an indication of historic workings in this area. After doing some initial boot prospecting, some waste piles were discovered, which also proved evidence of previous workings. Small quantities of gold were found in two locations. After these initial findings, a claim was taken out on these properties so further exploration and

prospecting could be completed. Further exploration is required to determine the potential of this claim block with this location being very close in proximity to other, older, gold producing mines of Ecum Secum, Port Dufferin, and Harrigan Cove.

LOCATION AND ACCESS: The Moosehead Gold District is located in Halifax County, Nova Scotia, approximately 145km east of Halifax. The district is easily accessible by taking Hwy 7 via paved roads. Moosehead is found immediately to the west of the village of Moser River. Drive west on #7 for 2.7km to Moosehead on the left. Follow Moosehead Road south for 1 km to the mine road on the right leading west.

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

LICENCE TABULATION : **EL #07389**
5 claims
Renewal date : 18 June 2013

NTS	TRACT	CLAIMS
11D/16D	60	N
11D/16D	61	D
11/16C	72	ABC

PHYSIOGRAPHY and SETTING: Licence EL# 07389 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 to the south of The Ecum Secum Gold District which is located on a NE trending (60 degree azimuth) anticlinal 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 Ecum Secum 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. 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:

First mention of prospecting in the Moosehead area was by Malcolm (1976) who said that just prior to 1873 a 20 inch quartz vein lying in a 4 ft slate belt dipping south 45° was discovered and opened. This is presumably the Hulk Lead, and in 1874 it supposedly produced 5 oz of gold from 12 tons of quartz. A mill was erected in 1880 but it was not until 1889 that production began on a 1.2 m thick belt containing the Hulk Lead. A shaft was sunk to 46m to do this and work continued until 1900 when a fire closed the mine. By that time, 1,846 tons of ore produced 243 oz Au.

The property was acquired and operated by the Bostom and Goldenville Gold Mining Co. between 1910 and 1913. This operation produced 240 oz Au from 1,311 tons of ore. This production was from the main shaft, which was deepened to 61 m, and from a series of shallow shafts sunk along strike to the east and west. In 1914 and 1915, the Moosehead Reduction Co. sank the Camp Cove Shaft to 27 m on the 56 cm thick Norrie Lead. It appeared that the Norrie Lead is a faulted extension of the Hulk Lead found to the east. The last Au production from the property was in 1915 when two bulk samples from the Norrie Lead in Camp Cove ran 0.278 oz/ton (10.13) and 0.2 oz/ton (12.28) tons.

Total Au production for the mining activity at Moosehead is in the order of 508.7 oz from 3,408 tons of ore (Gillis, 1987).

The property lay idle until 1933 when J. H. Thompsom and Ventures Ltd. carried out prospecting and dewatered the shafts (Day, 1987). They recommended a program of trenching, diamond-drilling, and underground exploration, but there is no evidence any of this was ever done.

Attention was paid to the Moosehead Property in the mid-late 1980's by the same exploration interests that were undertaking a substantial exploration program at the Harrigan Cove Au District, found to the west of Moosehead. Both these properties, as well as the Tangier Au District further to the west, occur on the south limb of the Tangier-Harrigan Cove Anticline and all share similar geological setting. This work consisted of several examinations of the property as well as compilations of past mining activity, but there was never any serious follow up exploration (MacPherson, 1986; Day, 1987; Gillis, 1987; MacPherson, 1988). There has only been sporadic exploration of the property since that time.

WORK PERFORMED:

Work consisted of completing reconnisance to locate the tailings pile from a gold mill that was destroyed by fire at this location. After completing boot prospecting, a tailings and waste pile was discovered. The tailings area is located on the top of a black mud swamp and covers an approximated 185 meter radius. Samples from the tailings area were collected and processed.

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RESULTS:

Small pieces of fine gold, visible to the naked eye, were located from the material sampled out of the tailings pile discovered at this location.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

From this author's perspective, if the NSMIP grant is approved, further drilling and exploration of this claim block is recommended and will be carried out, due to the evidence of Au already discovered from this site.

Continuing discussions with Colin B. Drylie, of AdvancedReclaim, will further determine the plans for this tailings waste pile. If AdvancedReclaim intends to restore these workings, details will be finalized between company and prospector.

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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Map# 37

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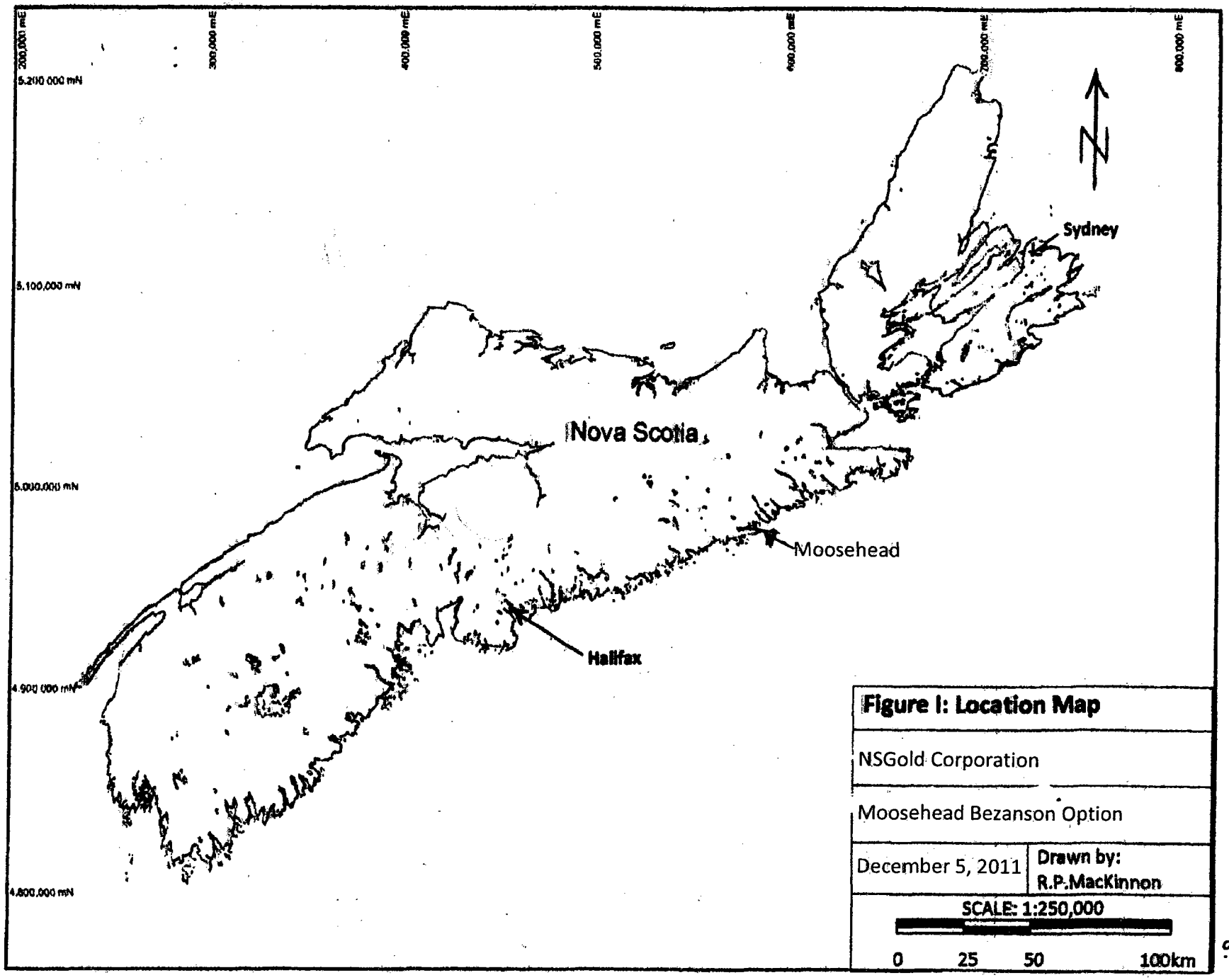
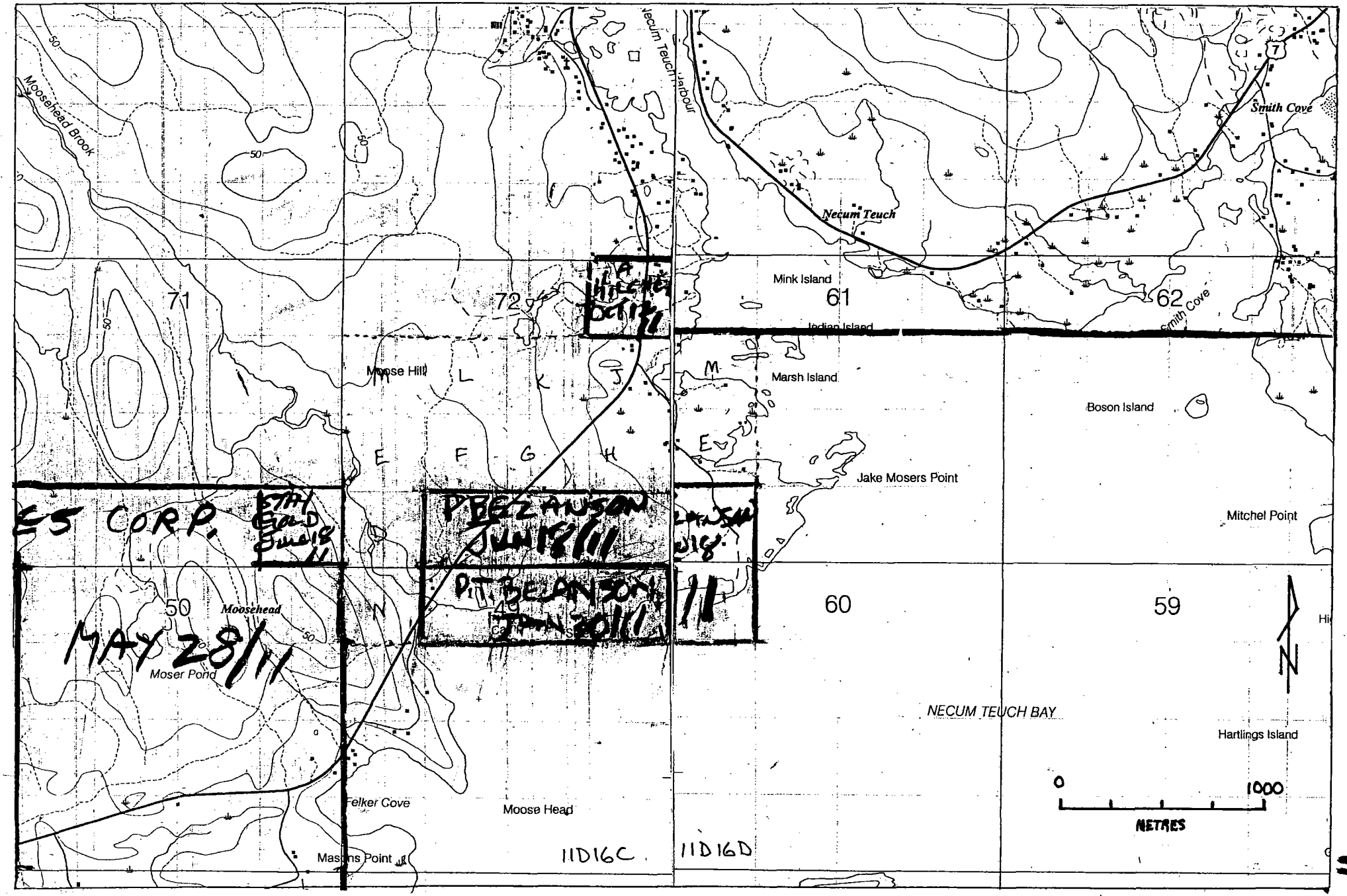
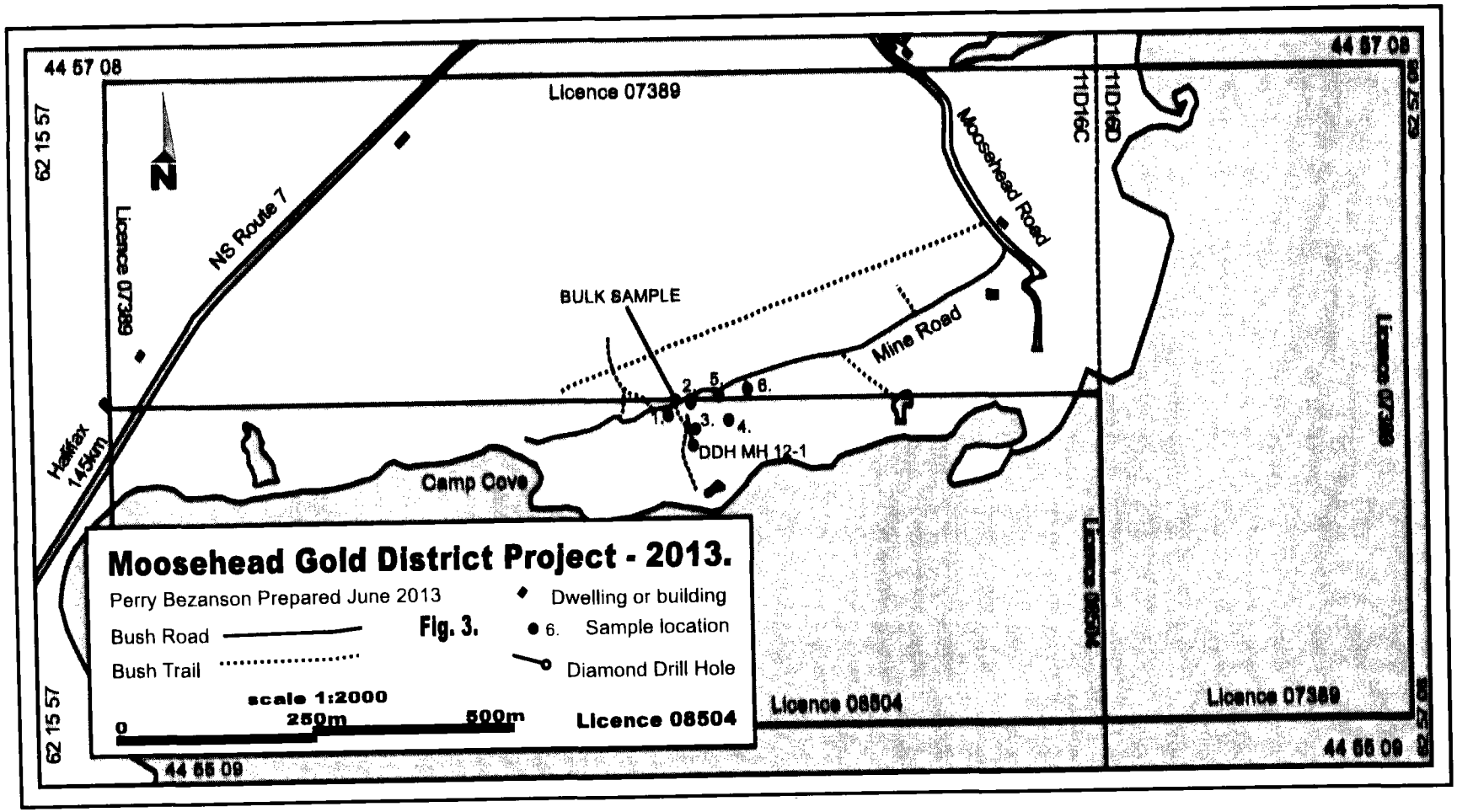

200,000 mE
300,000 mE
400,000 mE
500,000 mE
600,000 mE
700,000 mE
800,000 mE
5,200,000 mN
5,100,000 mN
5,000,000 mN
4,900,000 mN
4,800,000 mN
N
Sydney
Nova Scotia
Moosehead
Halifax
Figure I: Location Map
NSGold Corporation
Moosehead Bezanson Option
December 5, 2011
Drawn by:
R.P.MacKinnon
SCALE: 1:250,000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

Figure 2 Claim Map




44 57 08
Licence 07389
62 15 57
N
NS Route 7
Licence 07389
Moosehead Road
11D16C
11D16D
BULK SAMPLE
Mine Road
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
DDH MH 12-1
Halifax
145km
Camp Cove
Licence 08504
Licence 07389
44 55 09
Moosehead Gold District Project - 2013.
Perry Bezanson Prepared June 2013
Fig. 3.
Bush Road
Bush Trail
Dwelling or building
6. Sample location
Diamond Drill Hole
scale 1:2000
0
250m
500m

NOVA SCOTIA
Natural Resources

11D160
Map 11D16C
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. 07389 Date of issue JUNE 18, 2007

Type of Work			Amount Spent
1.	Prospecting	9 days	$1975.00
2.	Geological mapping	_____ days	
3.	Trenching/stripping/refilling	____m^2 / ____m^3	
4.	Assaying & whole rock analysis	_____#	
5.	Other laboratory SLUICE	_____#	$350.00
6.	Grid:		
	(a) Line cutting	_____km	
	(b) Picket setting	_____km	
	(c) Flagging	_____km	
7.	Geophysical surveys		
	Airborne:		
	(a) EM/VLF		
	(b) Mag or Grad	_____km	
	(c) Radiometric	_____km	
	(d) Combination	_____km	
	(e) Other _____	_____km	
		_____km	
8.	Geophysical surveys		
	Ground:		
	(a) EM/VLF		
	(b) Seismic soundings	_____km	
	(c) Magnetic/telluric	_____#	
	(d) IP/resistivity	_____km	
	(e) Gravity	_____km	
	(f) Other _____	_____km	
		_____km	
9.	Geochemical surveys		
	(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)	____/____m	
	(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) MEALS 5 X 25.00 = 125.00 CHAIN SAW 1 X 40. = $40.00 MILEAGE 173 Km X .40 = $69.20		$234.20
	Subtotal		$2559.20
Overhead costs	10%		$ 255.92
12.	Secretarial services STAPLES CANADA		$ 36.89
13.	Drafting services		
14.	Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)		
15.	Field supplies		
16.	Compensation paid to landowners		
17.	Legal fees		
18.	Other (describe) 2 DAYS REPORT		$550.00
	Subtotal		$3402.01
	Grand total		$3402.01

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 T. BEZANSON	880 RR#1. Box 232 NEW CHESTER RD.	MAY 2013 02, 13, 17, 18 & 19
	NOVA SCOTIA B0J 2K0	
HERMAN R. BEZANSON	266 RR#1. Box 109 ECUM SECUM	MAY 2013 02, 13, 17 & 19
	GUYS. Co. N.S. B0J 2K0	

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 PERRY T. BEZANSON (position in company or licensee) I am duly authorized to make this certification.

Dated at HALIFAX in the Province of NOVA SCOTIA on _____, _____.

Name and address of licensee: PERRY T. BEZANSON. 880 RR#1 Box 232 NEW CHESTER ROAD NOVA SCOTIA B0J 2K0

Signature Perry T Bezanson

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