2010-2013 Summary Report

On

Turner Lake, Jam 1-4 Claims

Claim Numbers F66973, F98852, F98853, F98854

NTS Sheet 76N/02

Latitude: 67 ° 13 ′ 20 ″ N, Longitude: 108° 56′ 30 ″ W

Kitikmeot region – Nunavut

Prepared by: Lorne Warner P.Geo

September 10, 2014

SUMMARY

The Turner Lake Property covers approximately 1012.5 hectares located near Bathurst Inlet in the Kitikmeot District of western Nunavut, Canada, 560 kilometres northeast of Yellowknife, N.W.T. Access to the Turner Property is by air. Northrock Resources Inc. (Northrock) holds a 100% undivided right, title, and interest in the JAM 1 to 4 claims, subject to a 1% net smelter royalty to Navasota Resources.

The Turner Property is located in the northern Achaean Slave Structural Province (SSP) in the Yellowknife Supergroup and is underlain by mainly metamorphosed supracrustal turbiditic sedimentary rocks. Achaean intrusive rocks range from granite to gabbro composition and range from 2.58-2.67 Ga. Deformation occurred in a number of overlapping events, resulting in a complex fold and fault pattern throughout the SSP. Structural trends include northerly striking steep penetrative fabrics. The SSP has been subjected to low pressure-high temperature regional metamorphism, to lower to upper amphibolite facies.

A regional north to north-northeast trending shear zone dominates the west side of the property. A 500-metre long fold with an east-west striking and probable steep northerly dipping axial plane and steep westerly plunge is associated with the shear. An ultramafic amphibolite unit is spatially related to the shear zone. A fold on the east side of the shear developed as movement continued along the shear zone. The mineralized metagreywacke and hornblende gneiss appear to have behaved as a rigid body, rotating with the developing fold as the more ductile amphibolite flowed under the stress. A favorable structural trap for mineralizing fluids resulted of this competency contrast.

Previous geological studies have gold mineralization associated with at least two phases of quartz veining, typically centimetre scale, occurring as generally discontinuous and deformed veinlets and stockworks. A number of vein orientations have been mapped, including small north-south trending quartz veins and veinlets and larger north-south trending quartz veins. Trenches 87-5 and 87-6 uncovered north-south trending veins parallel to the foliation but at a high angle to contacts between the mineralized host rock and ultramafic amphibolite. In TR87-8, veining is parallel to foliation but perpendicular to the trend of the mineralized unit. In TR87-11, quartz veins trend at $140^{o}/60^{o}$ SW, oblique to the sub parallel layering and foliation in the mineralized unit. Historic exploration activity at Turner Lake focused on geological mapping, limited airborne and ground-based geophysics, extensive trenching, and a total of 21 diamond drill holes. Detailed chip, channel, muck, and bulk sampling have effectively mapped the distribution of gold and true thickness throughout the surface exposure of the mineralized trend, describing at least 3 high-grade “shoots” of gold mineralization.

In 2008 Northrock Resources completed an NQ diamond drilling program totaling 21 holes in 2,894.04 metres from June 23 to August 17. On the Turner Lake Main Gold Showing, 16 diamond drilling holes undertaken, two were abandoned in overburden before reaching target depth for a total of 2,284.32 metres completed. The remaining 5 holes tested the Nickel Knob Showing in 609.72 metres. Semi massive to massive sulphide mineralization was discovered in the drill core up to 14 metre core lengths. The massive sulphide consists mainly of pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, pentlandite with minor galena, sphalerite and arsenopyrite mineralization. Assay results confirmed high concentrations of copper, nickel, silver with lesser lead, zinc, gold and traces of platinum and palladium. Northrock’s 2009 diamond drilling program totaling 9 holes in 1,181.72 metres was conducted on the Turner Lake property Main Gold showing from July 26 to August 04. Visible gold was observed in eight of nine holes completed. More drilling along strike and to depth is required on the Main Gold Zone.

No further diamond drilling has taken place on the Turner Lake project since August 04, 2009.

INTRODUCTION

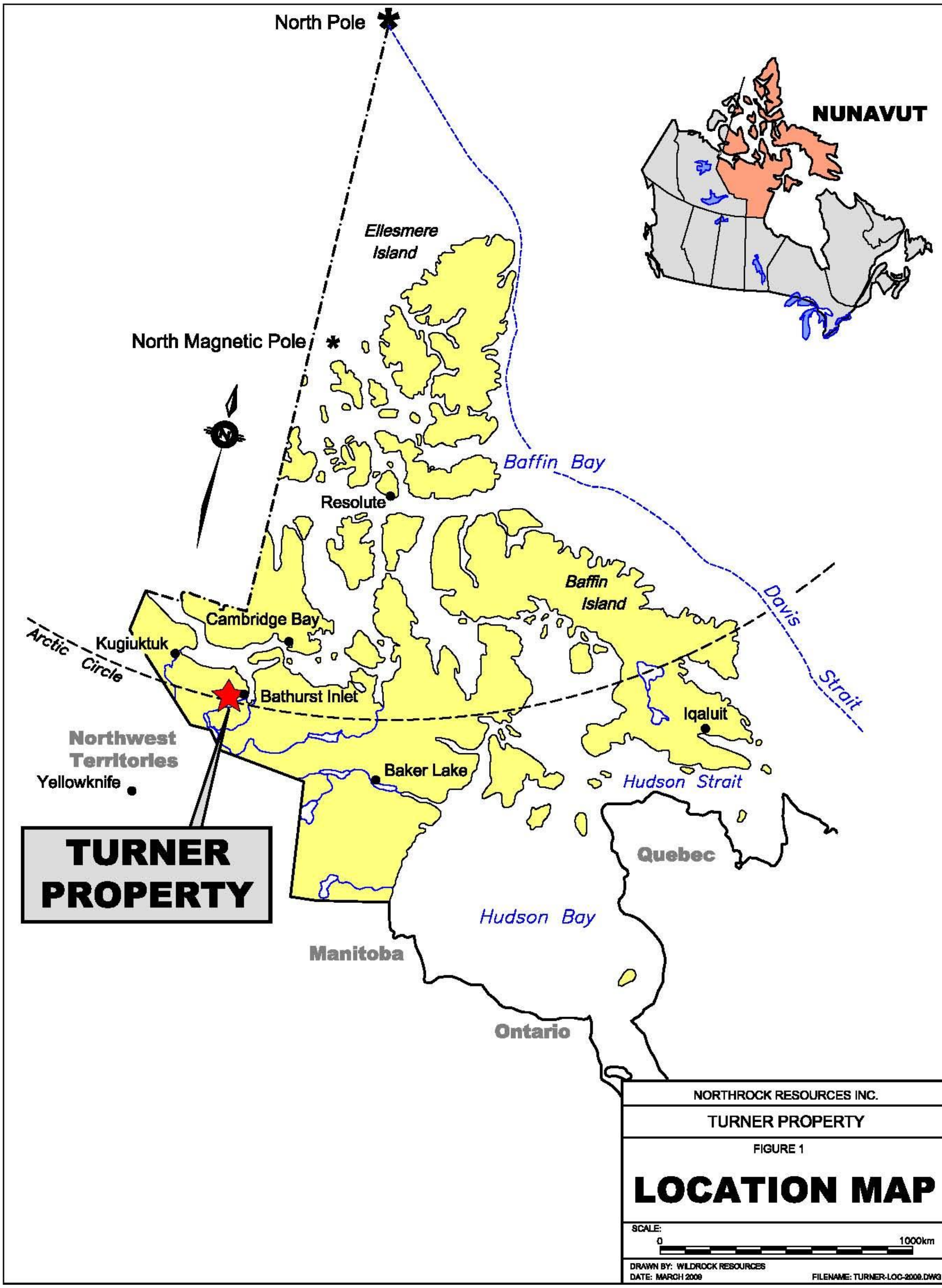
1.1 Location and Access

The Turner Lake Property covers approximately 1012.5 hectares located near Bathurst Inlet in the Kitikmeot District of western Nunavut, Canada, 560 kilometres northeast of Yellowknife, N.W.T. (Figure 1). The property sits on NTS map sheet 076N02, at 67^{o} 13’ 20” latitude and 108^{o} 56’ 30” longitude, and UTM coordinates 7458000mN and 590000mE (UTM Zone 12 – NAD 83).

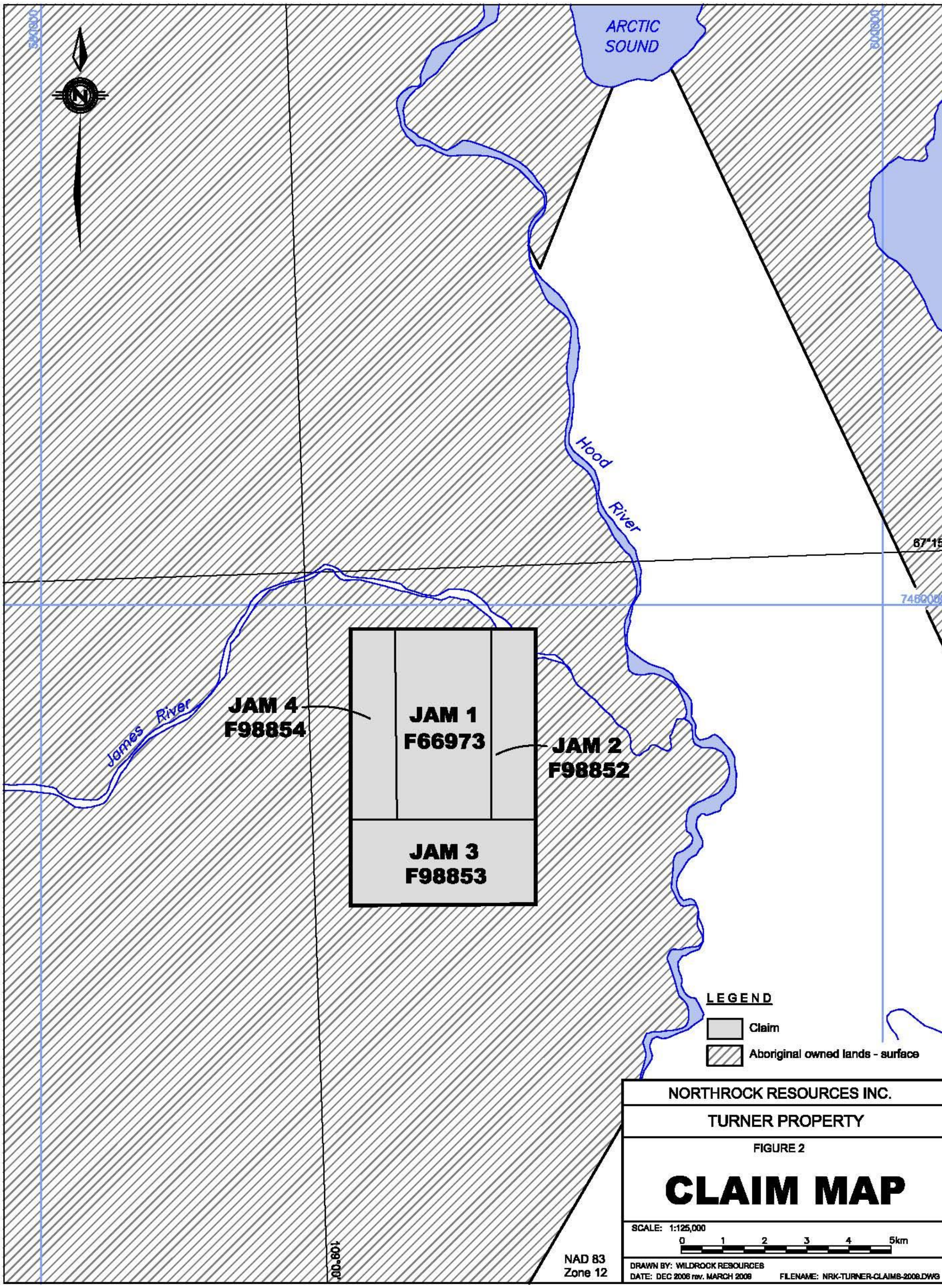
1.2 Property Status

The Turner Property consists of the JAM 1-4 Mineral Claims – Claim Numbers F66973 and F98852 to F98854 respectively. Trade Winds Ventures Inc. holds a 100% undivided right, title, and interest in the JAM 1-4 claims, free and clear of all encumbrances. Figure 2 shows the location of claim and the property outline. The Main gold zone at Turner is located in the west-central portion of the property. No legal survey has been completed on the claims.

Figure 2a Claims Map



North Pole
NUNAVUT
Ellesmere Island
North Magnetic Pole
N
Baffin Bay
Resolute
Baffin Island
Davis Strait
Cambridge Bay
Arctic Circle
Kugiuktuk
Bathurst Inlet
Iqaluit
Northwest Territories
Yellowknife
Baker Lake
Hudson Strait
TURNER PROPERTY
Quebec
Hudson Bay
Manitoba
Ontario
NORTHROCK RESOURCES INC.
TURNER PROPERTY
FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP
SCALE:
0
1000km
DRAWN BY: WILDROCK RESOURCES
DATE: MARCH 2009
FILENAME: TURNER-LOC-2009.DWG


ARCTIC SOUND
Hood River
James River
67°15'
JAM 4 F98854
JAM 1 F66973
JAM 2 F98852
JAM 3 F98853
109°00'
LEGEND
Claim
Aboriginal owned lands - surface
NAD 83 Zone 12
NORTHROCK RESOURCES INC.
TURNER PROPERTY
FIGURE 2
CLAIM MAP
SCALE: 1:125,000
0 1 2 3 4 5km
DRAWN BY: WILDROCK RESOURCES
DATE: DEC 2006 rev. MARCH 2009
FILENAME: NRK-TURNER-CLAIMS-2009.DWG

1.3 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Turner Property covers rounded glacially carved hills and valleys classified as the Wilberforce Hills of the Mackenzie Uplands. Turner Lake occupies much of the southeast quarter of the claim group. Turner Lake drains into the James River, 3 kilometres to the north, which in turn drains into the Hood River, 5 kilometres to the east. Elevations range from 149 metres at Turner Lake to over 270 metres on the hilltops. Outcrop is extensive on the ridges and hills with relatively thick till cover in the intervening valleys. Vegetation consists of dwarf birch, willow, slide alder, blueberry, heather and alpine fireweed, mostly along drainages.

Access to the Turner Property is achieved by helicopter from the community of Bathurst Inlet, 45 kilometres to the east of the property. A group made up of the Nunavut government, federal government, private sector and Inuit organizations is currently investigating the viability of establishing a port and permanent road in the Bathurst area. Such development would have a significant positive impact on the economics of the Turner Lake Project.

Yellowknife is the main supply and transportation centre of the north. Transportation and limited supplies are available in Cambridge Bay, 300 kilometres to the northeast. Iqaluit, almost 2000 kilometres to the east, is the capital of Nunavut and another major supply centre.

Daily mean temperatures at Kugluktuk (formerly Coppermine), Nunavut, approximately 280 kilometres to the west of the property, range from –27.8 ^{o}C in January to +10.7 ^{o}C in July. Temperature extremes range from – 47 ^{o}C to +34.9 ^{o}C. Snowfall can be expected from September to June with a total accumulation of 166 centimetres. Mean snow depth ranges up to 48 centimetres. At Cambridge Bay, Nunavut, approximately 300 kilometres to the northeast, daily mean temperatures range from –33.0 ^{o}C in January to +8.4 ^{o}C in July. Temperature extremes range from –52.8 ^{o}C to +28.9 ^{o}C. Snowfall can be expected in any month except July, with a total accumulation of 82.1 centimetres. Mean snow depth ranges up to 31 centimetres. On the property, fog and mist from the Arctic Ocean are common. In winter, strong winds cause extensive drifting of snow. Break-up on Turner Lake is usually complete by late June with freeze-up beginning by mid to late September.

There are many examples of successful mines operating in remote locations throughout the north, including the Lupin Mine, just over 200 kilometres to the southeast of Turner. Attracting mining personnel to the area would not be difficult. The property itself affords space for the development of tailings storage areas, waste disposal sites, heap leach pads, and processing facilities.

1.4 Groupings

For the purposes of this assessment report, the following claims are grouped; Jam 1and 4, numbers F66973, F98854 respectively.

2. GEOLOGY

2.1 Regional Geology

The Turner Property is located in the northern Achaean Slave Structural Province (SSP), immediately west of the northwest-trending Proterozoic Bathurst Fault (Figure 3). The SSP can be subdivided into four main lithotectonic groups (Johnstone, 1992). The Yellowknife Supergroup is made up of 80% metamorphosed supracrustal turbiditic sedimentary rocks and 20% tholeiitic and lesser calc-alkaline volcanic rocks dated at 2.65-2.715 Ga. Pre-Yellowknife volcanic and sedimentary rocks date to 2.7-2.9 Ga. Achaean intrusive rocks range from granite to gabbro composition and range from 2.58-2.67 Ga in age. Early syn-volcanic plutonism includes hornblende diorites, biotite tonalites and granodiorites to syntectonic granodiorites to monzogranite.

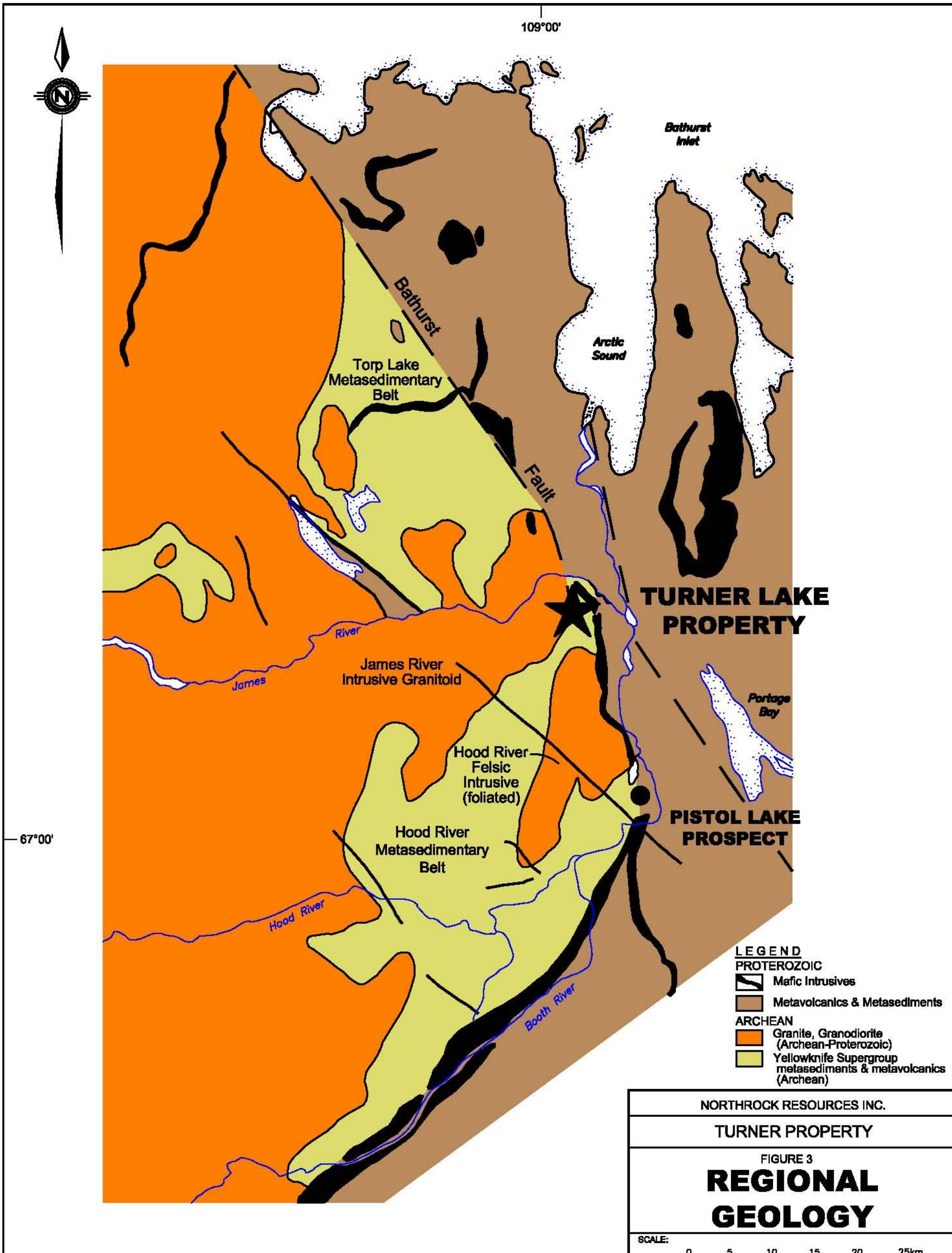
Deformation occurred in a number of overlapping events, resulting in a complex fold and fault pattern throughout the SSP. Tectonic activity ended with the intrusion of granitoid plutons around 2.6 Ga. Structural trends include northerly striking steep penetrative fabrics. The SSP has been subjected to low pressure-high temperature regional metamorphism, to lower to upper amphibolite facies, which continued post-deformation.

A number of significant regional features surround the Turner Lake Property. All gold showings in the area occur within 5 kilometres of the 10 x 25 kilometre foliated felsic Hood River Intrusive Complex, several kilometres to the south of Turner Lake. To the immediate west, muscovite-bearing granitic rocks of the James River Complex border Hood River Metasedimentary Belt. The northwest-trending sinistral Bathurst Fault separates the Hood River Belt from the Proterozoic Goulburn Supergroup immediately to the northeast. Strike-slip displacement along the fault is 84 kilometres. To the east, Goulburn sediments were deposited in the Kilohigok Basin, an early Proterozoic intracratonic basin covering more than 7000 km^2 of the northern Slave Province (Johnstone, 1992).

2.2 Property Geology

The Turner Lake Property is underlain by metasedimentary rocks of the Yellowknife Supergroup, intruded by a series of intrusive rocks. Regional foliation strikes to the northeast with a steep northwest dip. Bedding strikes more northerly to northeasterly with steep westerly dips on the east side of the property and steep easterly dips on the west side. A north to north-northeast trending shear zone of regional significance dominates the west side of the area. Kinematic indicators suggest sinistral movement (Staargaard, 1987). Associated with the shear zone is a 500-metre long fold with an east-west striking and probable steep northerly dipping axial plane and steep westerly plunge.

An ultramafic amphibolite unit is spatially related to the shear zone and may have been structurally emplaced along the shear zone or perhaps the shear zone is a reactivated structural break that was once the site of ultramafic magmatism (Getsinger, 1988). The fold on the east side developed as movement continued along the shear zone. The mineralized unit, consisting of metagreywacke and hornblende gneiss, appears to have behaved as a rigid body, rotating with the developing fold while the more ductile ultramafic amphibolite flowed under stress. One phase of folding is seen as discontinuous chevron folds within the ultramafic amphibolite. Similarly, the foliation in the amphibolite parallels the contact with the mineralized units while the foliation within those mineralized units may be crosscut by the contact. The result of this competency contrast was a favorable structural trap for mineralizing fluids, particularly at the hinge zone and on the west-northwest trending limb.



Modified from Roscoe (1981) and Fumerton (1989)

2.3 Lithology

Several differences have arisen in the interpretation of the mineralized horizon and the host lithologies by various workers. Table 1 correlates rock units as described by four groups of workers. This report documents the various descriptions and interpretations for these units and uses the rock units of Getsinger (1988) as a basis for discussion.

Unit 1 Metasediments The youngest unit is the regionally extensive metasedimentary unit, alternatively called micaceous quartzite/quartz-biotite schist by Roberts Mining Company (RMC), (Carlson and Knutson, 1965), turbiditic metasediments by Silver Hart Mines (SMH), (Staargaard, 1987), metagreywacke by Getsinger (1988), and biotite arenite by Fumerton (1989). Fumerton describes the unit as a medium to coarse-grained, thickly bedded sandstone. The metagreywacke includes micaceous psammite to cordierite bearing pelitic, schistose rock and the turbidite is a light grey arenite metamorphosed to plagioclase biotite quartz gneiss +/- cordierite (Getsinger, 1988).

Unit 2 Conglomerate/Agglomerate This unit has been alternatively described as a meta-agglomerate by Getsinger (1988), a pebble to boulder conglomerate by Staargaard (1987), and a polymictic conglomerate by Fumerton (1989). Clode (1987) noted the presence of arenite, quartz diorite, argillite, granite, quartz, and chert clasts. Getsinger (1988) noted that while there are a few exotic clasts, these represent <1% of the total clasts and that clasts are predominantly andesitic in composition. In addition, volcanic textures are noted. Rounding of clasts is attributed to stretching elongation during deformation.

Unit 3 Mixed Amphibolite and Quartzite A mixed unit of metasedimentary and metavolcanic schist and gneiss is mapped to the south of the mineralized zone by both RMC and Getsinger, (1988). Staargaard (1987) included this unit in the “mineralized horizon” described as biotite-plagioclase-quartz-amphibole gneiss or a plagioclase-amphibole sill or albitite dyke (Clode, 1987). Fumerton (1989) included this unit as part of the “intercalated arenite and wacke, including the mineralized arenite”.

Unit 4 Hornblende Gneiss Hornblende gneiss includes metadioritic to gabbroic orthogneiss and amphibolite. The unit is distinct and labelled as diorite by Staargaard (1987), metadiorite by Clode (1987), gneissic amphibolite or metadiorite by RMC (Carlson and Knutson, 1965), and intrusive diorite by Fumerton (1989).

Unit 5 Ultramafic Amphibolite This unit includes the Turner Lake mineralized horizon and is very important in the interpretation of the geological setting and genesis of that mineralization. Thin section work by Getsinger (1988) shows a composition of between 75-90% hornblende, <10% phlogopitic biotite, <10% chlorite, <4% talc and <4% plagioclase. This composition suggests either a metamorphosed pyroxenite or mafic komatiite.

Other workers have described this unit as amphibole-chlorite-biotite schist or gneiss (Carlson and Knutson, 1965), amphibolite (Staargaard, 1987), and metaperidotite (Clode, 1987). Fumerton (1989) describes volcanic features and classifies the lower sequence as a basaltic komatiite and the upper sequence as an ultramafic komatiite.

Unit 6 Mineralized Metagreywacke and/or Hornblende Gneiss The mineralized unit consists of a number of rock types ranging from metagreywacke to hornblende amphibolite, suggesting that there is no mineralized unit or single lithologic layer (Getsinger, 1988). SMH workers described the unit as "BAP" or biotite-amphibole-plagioclase gneiss. Clode (1987) called the unit a plagioclase-amphibole sill, while Staargaard (1987) described soda-rich albitite dykes. Fumerton (1989) describes these mineralized and unmineralized units within the amphibolite (Unit 5) as arenites with hornblende-rich zones representing metamorphosed matrix material. He describes two arenite beds that are mineralized but suggests that the unusual composition of all the beds within the amphibolite are primary and not the result of widespread hydrothermal alteration, concluding that the source of the detrital material is different than the other metasedimentary rocks in the sequence. This interpretation supports his theory that gold mineralization is the result of a paleoplacer.

Unit 7 Shear Zone Rocks The north to north-northeast trending shear zone on the west side of the showing area consists of biotitic mica schist and semi-schist, metagreywacke, conglomerate, and carbonate-altered rocks (Getsinger, 1988). This shear zone was mapped as sheared conglomerate by SHM (Staargaard, 1987).

Unit 8 Granitic Pegmatite Pegmatite plugs and dykes intrude all Achaean rock types as irregular to dyke-like bodies trending north to northeast. These pegmatites are relatively undeformed and composed of pink and grey feldspar, quartz, muscovite, and black tourmaline.

Unit 9 Diabase Dykes Diabase dykes and sills are common, crosscutting all other map units. SHM identified at least two sets of diabase dykes (Staargaard, 1987). An earlier phase is plagioclase porphyritic and trends east-west to the south of the mineralized trend and is cut by a later north-northwest trending diabase or fine-grained gabbro dyke.

2.4 Mineralization

Gold mineralization is associated with quartz veining, typically centimetre scale and occurring as veinlets and stockworks that are usually discontinuous, and deformed (Staargaard, 1987). Three or four different vein types or stages have been noted. The first consists of fine quartz stringers, closely spaced and interlaminated, and centimetre-scale blowouts of white granular quartz. Bleached margins and hornblende selvages are typical. Type 2 veins consist of are deformed stringers of black smoky quartz veinlets that appear to crosscut the stage 1 veining. The third type consists of coarse banded white quartz veins that crosscut the first two stages. Gold and sulphides (arsenides) are associated with the first two stages but not the third. A fourth type that hosts only anhedral ilmenite grains may be present.

Hornblende, cordierite, fibrolitic sillimanite, and occasional almandine garnet occur immediately adjacent to stage 1 and 2 veinlets. Clode (1987) suggests that this assemblage is incompatible with the plagioclase gabbro host and may represent a hydrothermal alteration selvage. Hornblende forms selvages up to a centimetre wide adjacent to stage 1veinlets and as continuations of the quartz veinlets. Cordierite has been recognized with fibrolitic sillimanite inclusions adjacent to veinlets and sulphides and pink garnets occur up to 10 centimetres into the vein wall rock.

Mineralization consists of native gold associated with pyrrhotite ($Fe_{1-x}S$), arsenopyrite (FeAsS), ilmenite ($FeTiO_3$), minor chalcopyrite (FeCuS), and loellingite ($FeAs_2$). This mineralogy is associated with quartz veining and occurs in the immediate wall rock. Pyrrhotite is most common averaging approximately 5% of the veined host rock and ranging up to 20%, occurring as tabular grains and disseminated anhedral blebs, elongated parallel to the axial planar foliation. Pyrrhotite also rims arsenopyrite and ilmenite grains and is, in turn, occasionally rimmed by chalcopyrite (Clode, 1987). Arsenopyrite occurs as individual euhedral grains and lesser massive coarse-grained patches.

Ilmenite grains range in size from 0.1millimetres to 2 centimetres, in veinlets, associated with arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite. Rutile (TiO_2) has been identified in thin sections. Native gold is visible, occurring as discrete grains up to 2 millimetres in size in quartz veining and within arsenopyrite and loellingite. Fumerton (1989) describes 4 types of veining with the first three corresponding to those described by Staargaard (1987), and a fourth consisting of hydraulic crackle veins filled with quartz and arsenopyrite. The orientations on vein types 1-3 include:

- Parallel to the regional 040° foliation
- Parallel to bedding
- 110°/20°N
- parallel to the fault/dyke trend of 150°

Getsinger (1988) describes a number of vein orientations including small north-south trending quartz veins and veinlets and larger north-south trending quartz veins. Trenches TR87-5 and TR87-6 uncovered north-south trending veins parallel to the foliation but at a high angle to contacts between the mineralized host rock and ultramafic amphibolite. Again, in TR87-8, veining is parallel to foliation but perpendicular to the trend of the mineralized unit. In TR87-11, quartz veins trend at 140°/60°SW, oblique to the subparallel layering and foliation in the mineralized unit.

2.5 Exploration History

The Geological Survey of Canada first explored the area in 1962. A helicopter-supported reconnaissance geological mapping program assigned metasedimentary rocks in the area to the Yellowknife Group (Fraser, 1963).

The Turner Lake gold showing was discovered in December 1963 by Noel Avadluk and George Turner, two prospectors working for Roberts Mining Company (RMC) of Duluth, Minnesota (Carlson and Knutson, 1965).

In 1964, RMC established a 100-foot rectangular grid from a surveyed north-south baseline for control in geological mapping at a scale of 1 inch equals 100 feet. The claim area was mapped at 1 inch equals 1000 feet, and the “permit area” at 1 inch equals 5000 feet. Fifteen trenches cut across gossans along two fold limbs were mapped at 1 inch equals 5 feet and chip sampled for assaying. A ground magnetometer survey was run over the grid, with readings taken every 10 feet. The highest readings were recorded over the mineralized micaceous quartzite and bordering amphibole-chlorite-biotite schist.

The following year, 1965, more trenching was completed for a total of 46, all of which were mapped and sampled. Finally, 2 AX holes totaling 164 metres were drilled with the best result being 2.4 grams per tonne over 3 metres. In 1967, the Hope Bay Syndicate optioned the claims but either failed to carry out any exploration work in subsequent years (Clode, 1987), or did carry out some additional trenching and sampling, the results of which are not on record (Staargaard, 1987a). In 1981, S.M. Roscoe (1984) of the Geological Survey of Canada mapped the Bathurst Inlet area as part of an assessment of the area’s mineral potential.

The Turner 1 claim was staked over the Turner gold showing by Silver Hart Mines Ltd. (SHM) in 1984, to examine the possibility that gold mineralization might be associated with an unrecognized iron formation (Staargaard, 1987a). Preliminary sampling in 1984 failed to confirm the significant gold grades reported by RMC in 1965. Several brief visits were made to the property in 1985 to help formulate an exploration program for the following year. The Turn 1-5 claims were staked to cover more favorable stratigraphy.

In 1986, SHM mapped the main showing area at 1:1000 scale, focusing on geological controls for mineralization. A ground magnetics-VLF survey was also completed in the main showing area. Four trenches were excavated and chip sampled. In addition, all the RMC trenches were cleaned and chip sampled. Concurrently, an airborne geophysical survey was flown over the property at a line spacing of 125 metres. Once detailed mapping of the main zone was complete, the central portion of the property was mapped and sampled at a scale of 1:10,000 and a ground magnetics-VLF survey was completed over the Nickel Knob Ni-Cu-Co showing. The structure and petrography of the showing area is the subject of a M.Sc. thesis based on the detailed mapping and subsequent laboratory work (Clode, 1987).

In 1987, 12 new trenches were excavated in the Main Showing area, and 17 diamond drill holes, mainly NQ size, totaling 1598.35 metres, were completed, testing a zone 575 metres along strike and 145 metres down dip (Staargaard, 1987b).

A three year program of 1:50,000 scale geological mapping in the Lower Hood - James River region was established in 1988 under the Canada – Northwest Territories Mineral Development Agreement (Johnstone, 1992). Mapping was spread over the 1988-90 field seasons focusing on the Torp Lake Metasedimentary Belt (Figure 3), with the aim of assessing mineral potential, particularly for Lupin-style gold deposits. Work focused on the area immediately north of the James River, just north of the Turner Lake area.

In 1988, Chevron Minerals optioned both the Pistol Lake and Turner Lake properties from SHM and completed a program of geological mapping, including field checks on previous mapping, and a review of previous drill core. Trenches were saw-cut sampled, and blasted for muck and bulk sampling. Twenty-two samples were cut and chiseled from 6 different trenches in order to compare gold values from quartz veins and from mineralized host rock. A total of 4 bulk samples of approximately 500 kilograms each were collected from 4 different trenches; TR87-5, TR87-6, TR87-12, and TR65-4. Forty-four rocks were selected for sample descriptions, 11 for gold and 32-element ICP analyses, 10 of which were also analyzed for major oxides by whole rock analysis. Those 10 were also chosen for petrographic study (Getsinger, 1988).

In 1989, Chevron continued a detailed sampling program, intending to cut channel samples every 15 metres over a 500-metre strike length. Fumerton (1989) describes stripping 31 trenches along the length of mineralization with 24 of those being new and 7 being expansions of pre-existing trenches. Bulk sampling was discontinued but muck and channel sampling continued with 141 channel samples, 47 muck samples, and 20 bulk samples collected. Only 7 of the bulk samples were analyzed. Four diamond drill holes totaling 459 metres were completed and additional core from 1987 was sampled. Finally, the area was mapped at 1:500 scale and 5 previous drill holes were relogged.

In 2001, Navasota Resources Limited and Cassidy Gold Corporation jointly acquired the Turner Lake Property. During the period July 2-13, 2002, Navasota, as operator, conducted a brief geological investigation and sampling program to confirm previous results. The objectives and results of this program are discussed in Item 12 – Exploration (Warner, 2003). Subsequent this program, on July 25, 2002, Navasota announced the acquisition of the 50% undivided interest in the property held by Cassidy Gold for $100,000.

In 2003, Trade Winds Ventures Inc. (Trade Winds) acquired a 100% interest in the Turner Project from Navasota Resources that entailed the Jam 1 claim only, later the Jam 2-4 claims were staked in early 2006. Northrock Resources Inc. entered into an option agreement with Trade Winds in 2008 whereby Northrock can earn a 65% interest in the Turner Lake property by completing $1,000,000 of work on the property in the first year and issuing 150,000 shares to Trade Winds. Northrock can earn an additional 10% by spending a further $500,000 in year 2 and issuing an additional 250,000 shares to Trade Winds.

In 2008 Northrock Resources completed an NQ diamond drilling program totaling 21 holes in 2,894.04 metres from June 23 to August 17. On the Turner Lake Main Gold Showing, 16 diamond drilling holes undertaken, two were abandoned in overburden before reaching target depth for a total of 2,284.32 metres completed. The remaining 5 holes tested the Nickel Knob Showing in 609.72 metres. Semi massive to massive sulphide mineralization was discovered in the drill core up to 14 metre core lengths. The massive sulphide consists mainly of pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, pentlandite with minor galena, sphalerite and arsenopyrite mineralization. Assay results confirmed high concentrations of copper, nickel, silver with lesser lead, zinc, gold and traces of platinum and palladium.

Nine diamond drill holes, totaling 1,181.72 metres were completed in 2009 by Foraco Drilling Ltd. of Kamloops B.C. 172 samples and 29 quality control samples were submitted for analysis from the drill holes.

3. DIAMOND DRILLING

3.1 Drilling

No drilling has taken place on the property since August 2009.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2009 diamond drill program on the Turner Lake Property successfully outlined gold mineralization at the Main Gold Showing.

The Main Gold Zone trends for approximately 500 metres on surface with moderate to tight fold noses at both ends. Drill testing of the main trend has found that higher concentrations of gold occur along the main trend. The zone contains multiple generations of quartz veining/microveining combined with extensive deformation of these veins has resulted in multiple vein orientations most of which contain gold. The multiple vein orientations present a problem for drill orientations consequently various drill orientations were used.

Further work is recommended for the Main Gold Showing. On the Main Gold Zone diamond drilling along strike and down-dip of the main trend is recommended.

5. REFERENCES

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6. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Lorne Warner, P.Geo. (Ont, NWT, Nunavut), do hereby certify that:

I am a resident of Kamloops, British Columbia and have lived there for 9 years.
I am a licensed professional geologist registered in the province of British Columbia, Ontario, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
I have worked in Nunavut intermittently over the past 11 years, my prospector's License # 31891.
I conducted the core logging and sampling work outlined in this report.

September 10, 2014.

Lorne M. Warner, P.Geo.