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Fertoz Confirms Continuous High Grade Phosphate at Wapiti East in 60 Holes - Open at depth and along strike

- **Consistent and continuous phosphate-bearing horizon drilled and mapped along East and West Limbs for a total of 17 kilometres of strike length**
- **Potential strike length based on past results is in excess of 27 kilometres**
- **Bulk sample (2 tonne) taken averaging 24.3% P_2O_5 with low impurities**
- **Permit application submitted to collect up to 6,000 tonne bulk sample in first quarter 2014 for farm trials and customer sales**

Summary of Results

Fertoz Ltd ("Fertoz" or the "Company") is pleased to announce phosphate results from its Wapiti East project in British Columbia, Canada.

The Company completed 2,098 metres of diamond drilling (62 drill holes) at Wapiti East between August and October. Fertoz also collected a two-tonne bulk sample.

Preliminary assays showed low impurity level and high phosphate (P_2O_5) grade.

Les Szonyi, Managing Director, said, "*We plan to extract up to 6,000 tonnes in the first quarter next year from Wapiti East and trial the product in the organic fertiliser market. This drill program identified high grade areas that are amenable to low cost mining methods. Wapiti East is close to rail transport corridors that traverse Canada and head into the United States of America, the largest agricultural market in the world. Both countries have huge potential for organic fertilisers.*"

Drilling at Wapiti East confirmed a mineralised zone that was relatively uniform and regular in orientation. Drill spacing varied and was reduced to 20m intervals to confirm short term continuity in the sections. The mineralised zone remained open at depth with the mineralised phosphorite zone typically intersected at 90° to core axis, between 1.2m and 2.25m true width. The average grade varied between 13% and 27% P_2O_5 over this width.

A two-tonne bulk sample was collected and assay results submitted to AGAT Laboratories in Ontario. The results, summarised in Tables 1 and 2 below, show the product has trace heavy metal impurities (arsenic (As), cadmium (Cd), cobalt (Co),mercury (Hg), lead (Pb), selenium (Se), zirconium (Zr) and uranium (U)) , which is a pre-requisite for use in the organic fertiliser market, whilst also providing sufficient levels of macro and micro nutrients. Calcium (CaO), potassium (K_2O), magnesium (MgO) and phosphorus (P_2O_5) are macronutrients; iron (Fe), copper (Cu), manganese (Mn), molybdenum (Mo), zinc (Zn) and nickel (Ni) are micronutrients; both are required for plant growth. Very low levels of various oxides including aluminium (Al_2O_3), barium (BaO), chromium (Cr_2O_3), magnesium (MgO), titanium (TiO_2), strontium (SrO) and vanadium (V_2O_5) and low levels of silica (SiO_2) are preferable for organic fertilisers.

Table 1 : Assay results for two tonne bulk sample

Al_2O_3 %	BaO %	CaO %	Cr_2O_3 %	Fe_2O_3 %	K_2O %	MgO %	MnO %	Na_2O %	P_2O_5 %	SiO_2 %	TiO_2 %	SrO %	V_2O_5 %
0.7	0.02	49.9	<0.01	0.47	0.24	0.5	0.01	0.43	24.3	5.56	0.05	0.07	0.06

Table 2 : Heavy Metal Assay results for two tonne bulk sample

As ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Se ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm	U ppm
51	15	1	46	10	7	8	12	15	<10	307	27	97

Next Steps

Further work on Wapiti East is planned including:

1. Geochemical testing to determine free phosphate content, particle size and the minimum phosphate grade which is suitable for direct application as an organic fertilizer. The cut-off grade to achieve this is yet to be determined. Economic cut-off grade will determine the volume of mineralisation at Wapiti that is potentially available for resource classification.
2. Permitting to collect up to 6,000 tonne bulk sample in the first quarter of 2014. The bulk sample is planned to be used for product trials with potential customers followed by initial sales.
3. A larger bulk sample is planned for the second half of 2014.

Detailed Analysis of Results

The 2013 drilling campaign focussed on three areas along two main phosphate ridges as shown in Figure 1 below. The initial focus was the west limb (Area 1) of the Red Deer Syncline where there are several parallel phosphate zones. The phosphorite zone in the West Limb of the Red Deer Syncline structure is extremely uniform over the strike length tested. It appears that the structural stresses on the West Limb horizons have largely been localized in a persistent mylonite zone and the phosphate mineralization is relatively undeformed. The West Limb Zone has a strike length of 340m drilled but when combined with mapping along the open well-defined synclinal fold of mineralisation which connects Area 1 and Area 4 in Figure 1, the total strike length is approximately 9km.

The phosphorite zone on the East Limb of the structure is also very uniform. The East Limb horizon was also duplicated in some drill sections resulting in localised thickening of mineralised horizons. Area 2, on the northern part of the East Limb of the Red Deer Syncline, was drilled to gain further information about the main phosphate seams running through the property. Area 3 was the focus for a small bulk sample of approximately 2 tonnes. The area drilled on the East Limb was 2.7km (Area 2 to Area 3). The entire mapped known length of the East Limb is approximately 8km (Ref. Cardinal DG, National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Wapiti Phosphorite project, 10 February 2013).

The strike length for both the West and East limbs is open to the north and south. The potential strike length of the Wapiti East deposit, based on past results, is in excess of 27 kilometers (Ref. Cardinal DG, National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Wapiti Phosphorite project, 10 February 2013).

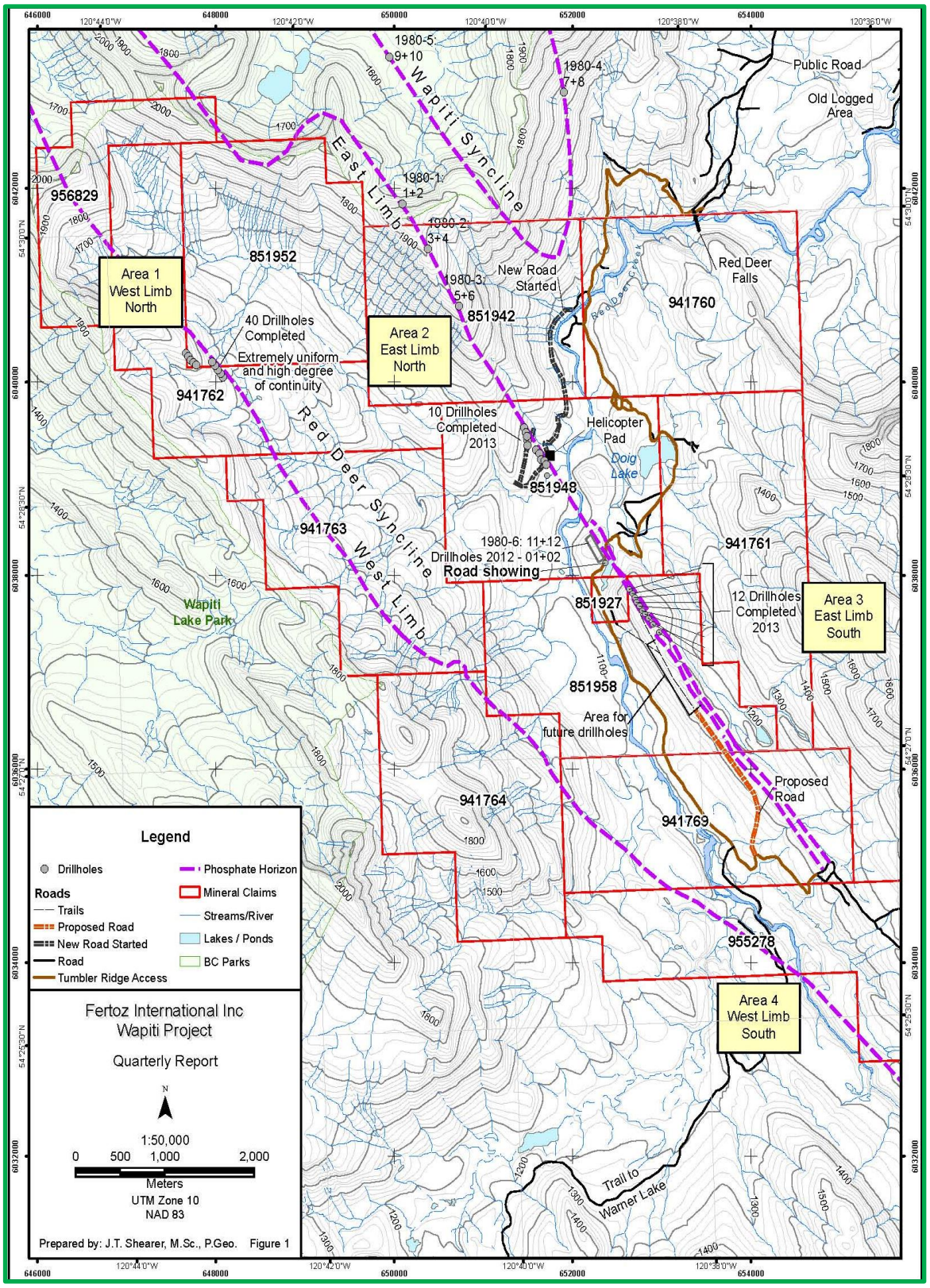
Phosphate was identified by a portable Niton XRF in all 60 effective drill holes (2 holes stopped short) and 352 drill core and channel samples were selected for laboratory analysis. Holes varied from 13m to 75m in depth, mainly -45° and -60° inclination while hole spacing varied from 20m to 200m. Two holes were completed on each site set-up (section) to give added confidence on the accuracy of the three dimensional orientation and thickness of the phosphorite horizon. The phosphorite horizon outcropped on the surface and extended to a straight vertical depth of 35m with the phosphorite zone still open at depth.

The drilling on the West Limb (North) was designed to be close spaced in order to quantify the along-strike continuity of the phosphorite horizon. The mineralized zone turned out to be extremely regular and predictable both along strike (drill set-up spacing varied from 20m to 40m) and also down dip.

The mineralization is generally below a black shale-siltstone sequence and mylonitic shear zone with high grade layers and lower grade areas of phosphate.

Les Szonyi said *"The Fertoz strategy is to define smaller resources that can be commercialised quickly with low capital expenditure, to generate cash flow for the Company. Drilling at Wapiti East has identified such a resource and the Company is focussed on moving to the next stage of a larger bulk sample and customer trials."*

Figure 1: Wapiti East Drill Hole Locations – September 2013



JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

The following JORC Code Table 1 and Sections are provided in accordance with the Joint Ore Resources Committee Code (2012) for the reporting of exploration results.

JORC Code Table 1 - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Wapiti

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	A total of 62 diamond drill holes have been drilled for 2098m. Holes are generally angled towards 227° between 45° and 60°. Drill core samples were selected to lithological boundaries and mineralization and recorded mineralogy, lithology, grain size, texture.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The drill hole collar locations are picked up by handheld GPS. Drill samples were logged for lithological, weathering, wetness and contamination. Sampling was carried out under QAQC procedures as per industry best practice.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Samples were crushed, dried and pulverized (total prep) to produce a representative 10g sub sample for analysis by ICP-OES finish for trace elements, Lithium Borate Fusion and XRF for whole rock. The following elements are included Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, p, Pb, Sb, Sc, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, Zn and whole rock Al_2O_3, BaO, CaO, Cr_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, K_2O MgO, MnO, Na_2O, P_2O_5, SiO_2, TiO_2, SrO. Diamond core is BTW size, sampled on geological intervals (0.2m to 1.2m); cut in half core to give sample weights under 3kg. Samples were crushed, dried and pulverized (total prep) to produce a sub sample for analysis by four acid digest with an ICP/MS and XRF. The two tonne bulk sample was collected in 25kg bags. A composite sample was obtained by taking several representative cuts from each bag and assaying the aggregate.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Drilling to date has been diamond drilling (62 holes). Diamond drilling comprises BTW sized core. (43 mm width).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	For diamond drilling core recoveries are logged and recorded on hard copy drill logs. Overall recoveries are >95%. There are no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems. Diamond core depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the drillers and recorded onto core blocks for reference. Diamond core drilling has high recoveries and is considered to preclude any issue of sample bias.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	*Drill samples for each hole were photographed. Logging of diamond core recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralization, structural (DDH only), weathering, colour and other features of the samples. Core was photographed in wet form.* *All drillholes were logged in full.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	*All core was cut in half at the site using a core saw.* *At this stage of the project field QC procedures involve the review of laboratory supplied certified reference material and in house controls, blanks, splits and replicates are analysed with each batch of samples. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the final analysis report. Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results.* *The sample preparation of diamond core follows industry best practice involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the half core sample down to ~10mm followed by pulverization of the entire sample (total prep) using Essa LMS grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing 755 micron.* *Duplicates have been taken. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverization stage.* *The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought after mineralization style.*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	*For diamond drill samples the analytical techniques used a four acid digest and multi element suite with ICP/OES or ICP/MS finish. The acids used are hydrofluoric, nitric, per-chloric and hydrochloric acids, suitable for silica based minerals.* *XRF methods were routinely employed and checked against assays.* *Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in house procedures.*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	*No twin holes have been drilled at Wapiti.* *Primary data was collected using a set of standard Excel templates on paper and re-entered into laptop computers. The information was sent to Fertoz' in house database manager for validation.* *No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.*
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	*Drill hole collar locations were recorded using handheld Garmin GPS. Elevation values were in AHD RL and values recorded within the within the database. Expected accuracy is + or – tm for easting, northing and 10m for elevation coordinates.* *Diamond drill holes were not down hole surveyed since the holes were short.* *The grid system is UTM (zone 10).* *Topographic surface uses handheld GPS elevation area which is adequate at the current stage of the project*
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	*The nominal drill hole spacing is 20m to 200m (northing).* *Diamond drilling is designed and spaced to intersect perpendicular to the mapped mineralisation.* *The domains have not yet demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	*Diamond Is drilled towards grid east at angles varying from 45° to 60° in order to intersect the mineralized horizon.* *No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.*
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	*Chain of custody is managed by Fertoz. Samples are stored on site and either delivered by Fertoz personnel to Port Coquitlam and then to the assay laboratory or delivered to AGAT personnel in Tumbler Ridge. Whilst in storage, they are kept on a locked yard. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of batches of samples.*
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	*No review of the data management system has been carried out.*

JORC Code Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Wapiti

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The drilling is located wholly within Permit MX-9-056 Mine No. 1641109. The tenements are 100% owned by Fertoz. The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Esso Minerals conducted work in 1978 to 1980 culminating in drilling of 12 holes.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The deposit type is strataform upwelling phosphate zones.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	Not supplied
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	All reported assays have been length weighte. No metal equivalents were used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The dip of the mineralized horizon varies between 45° and 60°, early stage of exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figure 1
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Done
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Not material
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Refer to Next Steps

About Fertoz

Fertoz is exploring for high grade phosphate resources in Canada, which has one of the largest agricultural economies in the world and which begins importing phosphate later in 2013 to meet domestic demand. Fertoz has four projects in Canada – Wapiti (East and West), Barnes Lake and Crows Nest – all proximate to infrastructure. Fertoz is targeting small, high grade resources in the Americas that can be commercialised quickly and inexpensively.

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Competent Persons

The technical information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Jo Shearer, a Competent Person, who is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, a 'Recognised Professional Organisation' (RPO) included in a list that is posted on the ASX website from time to time. Mr Shearer is the Chief Operating Officer Canada for Fertoz Limited. Mr Shearer has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Shearer consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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This document may contain forward-looking statements. Sentences and phrases are forward looking statements when they include any tense from present to future or similar inflection words, such as (but not limited to) "believe," "estimate," "anticipate," "plan," "predict," "may," "hope," "can," "will," "should," "expect," "intend," "is designed to," "with the intent," "potential," the negative of these words or such other variations thereon or comparable terminology, may indicate forward looking statement.

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