

**Geology and Survey of the Running Wolf Property, Purcell
Mountains, southeastern British Columbia**

NTS map sheets 082F9E and 082G12W

BCGS Map sheets 082F060 centered at 49°31' and 116°2'

Fort Steele Mining Division

Claim Owners (Under Option): PJX Resources Inc.
5600-100 King Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5X 1C9

Operators: As above

Work performed fall of 2012
Perry Creek Drainage
Tributaries – France and London Creeks

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V1C 7J5

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
33562**

**Geology and Survey of the Running Wolf Property, Purcell Mountains,
southeastern British Columbia**

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Geology and Survey of the Running Wolf Property, Purcell Mountains, Southeastern British Columbia

1.0 Introduction

The Running Wolf property comprises four main claims which cover the immediate area of the workings. The property covers a system prospective for gold, in major quartz veins related to faults. It occurs in the Perry Creek drainage well known for its plethora of gold occurrences and placer gold. The claims covering the Running Wolf prospect are owned by Spirit Gold Inc. which has optioned them to PJX Resources. They are part of a much larger block of claims under option or claims that are owned outright by PJX.

This report is based on detailed geological mapping at 1:10000 scale, some limited rock geochem sampling, and a GPS-based survey to establish locations for the main Adit, quartz vein outcrops, results of past surface work including shafts and trenches and drill hole collars. It is critical to the evaluation of the property that the relative locations be established to assess the effectiveness of previous exploration efforts.

2.0 Claims

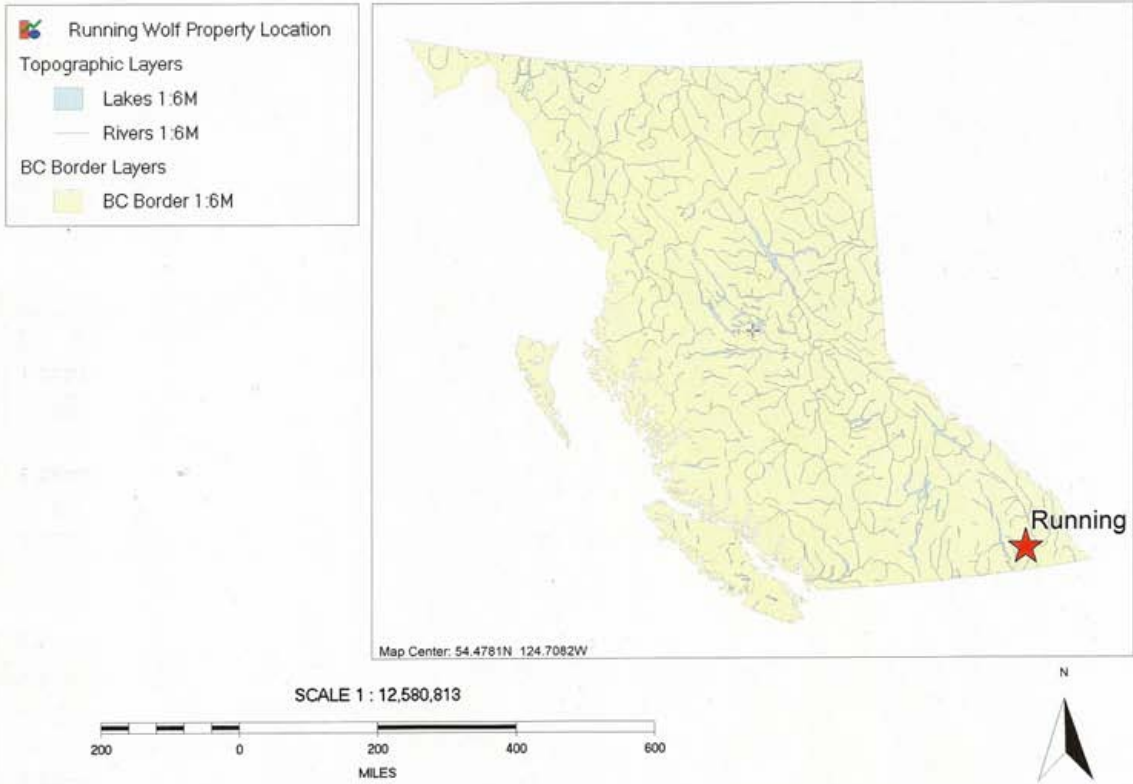
The exploration conducted was focused on four claims straddling Perry creek with most work on the southeast side between London, France and Rome creeks. The mapping encompasses a somewhat larger area but is dominantly on tenure numbers 515842, 515843, 512223, and 569223. These claims come due on June 25, 2013. The work was spread to contiguous claims to the south as listed in Appendix 1.

3.0 Location and Access

The Running Wolf property is centred about 22 air-kilometers west of Cranbrook, B.C. part way up the Perry Creek drainage from its exit point into the Rocky Mountain trench system. It is at the northern limit of a large claim block held by Spirit Gold and PJX Resources.

Access is gained via Highway 95 to Kimberley, turning west on the River road (St. Mary Lake) then exiting up the Perry Creek road to the west. At about 19 kilometres a sideroad crosses Perry Creek at which point a variety of logging roads access Rome, France, London and Waverly creeks which are northwest-flowing tributaries to Perry Creek.

Running Wolf Property Location Map



4.0 Exploration History

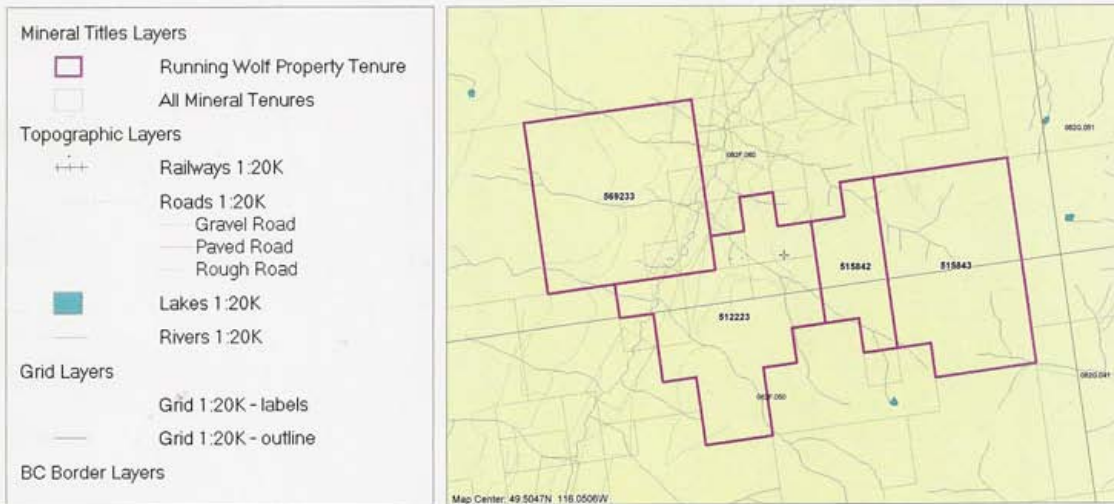
The Running Wolf property dates back to at least 1899 so it has a long history but only a limited amount of sporadic exploration over the past 113 years. The first recorded exploration was completed in 1899 through about 1905 when surface exposures of large quartz veins with recorded gold were pursued by driving underground access to intersect the two recognized veins about 60 metres below surface. A total of about 1250 feet of access drifting, cross-cuts, and drifts along the veins were completed. A third quartz vein was intersected underground which trends at roughly right angles to the first two veins encountered on surface. The Fort Steele prospector during its existence from 1885 to 1905 reported on the Running Wolf work. Gold was reported in the veins but also within an 80 foot wide "porphyry dike". However no grades were ever recorded from the property. The workings were apparently opened up and re-examined at least once in the twentieth century but no information is available (various Ministry of Mines Reports for B.C.).

In the mid-eighties the Running Wolf area became a focus for more modern exploration but only for three years (1983-1985) when sampling, trenching, and VLF surveys were completed, mainly by Trans Arctic Explorations (Assessment reports 11802 and 12981). In 1985, eight BQ diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 478.7 metres (Assessment Report 14850). The holes (numbers 1 through 4) were designed to test the quartz veins intersected in underground workings above or below the level but this testing was premised on an accurate location for the workings. Holes (5 through 8) were to test below outcropping veins or veins which had been trenched. The holes to test above and below the workings were unsuccessful, intersecting only minor quartz veins so the results were inconclusive. Holes 5 and 6 designed to test quartz vein number 2 near surface did intersect one or two quartz veins but neither contained much gold according to the analyses presented. Holes 7 and 8 drilled to test quartz vein number 1 did not hit much quartz veining but did get 2 metres of 2 grams gold in a brecciated quartzite.

This program was disappointing in its results but suffered from two major problems: the likelihood that the holes were not collared correctly due to incorrect location of the quartz veins within the workings; and from very poor core recovery because of the small core (BQ) and fractured ground.

In 2008, a small soil geochem grid completed just south of the Running Wolf as part of a number of programs carried out on the Zeus property. The soils reveal a gold and lead anomaly which is open to the downslope to the west.

Running Wolf Property Location Map



SCALE 1 : 71,569



5.0 Regional Geology

5.1 Stratigraphy

The Running Wolf lies within the Purcell Anticlinorium, a gently north plunging structure that is cored by Paleoproterozoic sedimentary and minor volcanic rocks of the Purcell Supergroup. It is flanked by unconformably overlying Neoproterozoic clastic and carbonate rocks of the Windermere Supergroup. These are generally overlain by either Cambrian or Devonian rocks of the North American miogeoclinal sequence.

The exposed part of the Aldridge Formation comprises more than 3000 meters of mainly turbidite deposits and numerous, laterally extensive gabbroic sills referred to as the Moyie intrusions. The gabbroic sills are typically up to several hundred meters thick and can be traced over hundreds of square kilometers. Locally, particularly in areas of growth faulting, they cut across stratigraphy as dykes. Some of the Moyie sills have contact features that suggest intrusion into wet and partially consolidated sediments (Höy, 1993).

The Running Wolf area is underlain by sedimentary rocks of the Creston and Kitchener Formations as is most of the Perry Creek drainage. The Creston comprises dominantly green, mauve and grey siltstone, argillite and quartzite with numerous structures indicative of shallow-water to subaerial deposition. It conformably overlies upper Aldridge argillite and siltstone and is overlain by carbonate rocks of the Kitchener Formation. The Creston Formation correlates with the Burke Revett and St. Regis formations of the Ravalli Group in the United States (Harrison, 1972; Winston, 1986) and the Appekunny and Grinnel formations in the southwestern Clark Range (Price, 1964). In the Purcell Mountains, the Creston Formation comprises three main subdivisions: a basal silty succession of thin-bedded grey to green siltstone and argillite, a middle succession of mauve, green and grey, thin to medium bedded siltstone quartzite and quartz arenite, and an upper succession of intermixed green argillaceous siltstone and minor quartz arenite (Hoy, 1993).

The Kitchener Formation is dominantly a carbonate unit between the Creston Formation and overlying siltites of the Van Creek Formation. It correlates with Empire and Helena Formations in western Montana (Winston, 1986) and the middle part of the Siyeh Formation in the Galton and Clark Ranges. The formation is divisible into two members, a lower green dolomitic siltstone and an upper dark grey, carbonaceous, silty dolomite and limestone (Hoy, 1993).

5.2 Structure and Tectonics

The Running Wolf property is within the Foreland Thrust and Fold belt, the most eastern physiographic belt in the Canadian Cordillera (Monger *et al.*,

1982). The belt is characterized by shallow, east verging thrust faults and generally broad open folds in rocks that range in age from the middle Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup to Phanerozoic miogeoclinal rocks. The Purcell Supergroup is mainly exposed in a broad, shallow north plunging anticlinal structure, the Purcell anticlinorium in the Purcell Mountains west of the Rocky Mountain trench.

Structures within the Purcell anticlinorium include east verging thrust faults, northeast trending, right lateral reverse faults, and open to tight folds (Höy, 1993). A complex array of normal faults that trend dominantly northward parallel to the Rocky Mountain trench cut the earlier thrust faults and associated faults.

The northeast-trending structures, including the St. Mary and Moyie faults, are within or parallel to a broad structural zone that cuts the Purcell anticlinorium, crosses the Rocky Mountain trench and extends northeastward across the Foreland thrust belt (Kanasewich, 1968). This zone is marked by a conspicuous change in the structural grain, from northerly north of the zone to northwesterly south of the zone, and by pronounced and fundamental changes in the thickness and facies of sedimentary rocks that range in age from Middle Proterozoic to early Paleozoic (Höy, 1993). Furthermore, the zone appears to have focused a variety of deposit and metallotects that range in age from the stratiform middle Proterozoic Sullivan deposit to Paleozoic carbonate replacement base metal deposits to gold and copper mineralization related to Jurassic and Cretaceous magmatism (Höy, 1982). The Running Wolf property occurs within the structural block between the major regional reverse faults – the Moyie Fault on the south and the St. Mary Fault on the north.

6.0 Property Geology

6.1 Stratigraphy

The Running Wolf claims are underlain by Creston Formation sediments which range from the very lowest sediments immediately above the Aldridge Formation up through the Lower Creston transitional to the Middle Creston. Upper Creston has not been confirmed on the property but may exist low down adjacent to Perry Creek where there is very little outcrop.

The Lower Creston (C1) is dominantly argillaceous sediments, thin to medium bedded, grey planar beds lower in section to green, more disrupted beds higher, and generally argillites to quartzitic wacke compositionally.

The Middle Creston (C2) is comprised of thin to medium to thick bedded argillites to quartzitic wackes to quartzites with a dominance of medium bedded quartz wackes. Units are grey, green and for more limited intervals, purplish in color. There are a variety of sedimentary structures including ripples, cross-beds, and syneresis cracks. Disseminated magnetite is most

common in the Middle but does occur in Lower Creston rocks below but is less consistent in its presence and concentration.

Stratigraphic thicknesses of these units have not been determined on the property, primarily due to a lack of outcrop and the presence of abundant structure.

The Kitchener Formation is the first appearance of carbonate in generally thin bedded, grey to dark grey silty and argillaceous limestone with included black argillites.

6.2 Structure

The structural setting is dominated by northeast-trending stratigraphy, faulting and folding. The structural pattern is dominated by the bounding regional faults – St. Mary fault immediately to the north and the more distant Moyie fault to the south. These faults have had repeated movements on them over time from the Proterozoic through to Cretaceous time.

The faulting on the RW includes four established north to northeast trending faults which are shear zones with an apparent normal, west-side-down component. These are typical of the Perry Creek drainage and probably represent adjustments between the two major regional faults due to tectonic coupling. There are undoubtedly other similar faults on the property not exposed. The shear zones are several metres to 30 metres wide.

The Running Wolf setting may be somewhat more unique for the drainage due to presence of a west to northwest trending fault which cuts through the central area of interest. This is likely the continuation of the Cranbrook fault from the east but more mapping is needed to establish this relationship.

6.3 Mineralization and Alteration

The outcrops available on the property and the past sampling of them and the scant records of the underground workings do support the presence of gold. There are three major quartz veins recorded as being 20 to 30 feet thick which were followed in the underground workings. The outcrops of these veins are poor and the locations/orientations largely indeterminate as the previous operators have trenched and bulldozed the area. There are no known records about mineralization in the workings and no grades available. Reports in the local newspaper of the day apparently mention an 80-foot wide “porphyry” (second-hand information) but no descriptions of the veins or of mineralization. The outcrop and rubble for two of the veins (northeast oriented) are fractured to brecciated with significant limonite and minor pyrite. The operators of the 1980’s did sample some of this material with seven grab samples presumably from Number 1 and Number 2 veins yielding results ranging from 0.01oz/t Au to 0.60 to 1.02 oz/t. There are no known assay

records for the Number 3, northwest-trending quartz vein. Additional sampling in 2012 (this report – see section 7.0) did verify the presence of gold but the sampling was limited by a lack of outcrop and the chaotic nature of the rubble on surface.

Alteration is also difficult to document in any detail but it is obvious from the immediate Running Wolf area and the surrounding outcrops and known gold occurrences that silicification is intense proximal to faults and that sericitization is pervasive in the sedimentary rocks adjacent to the faults and quartz veins. The drill logs (Sookochoff, 1985) indicate the eight holes hit some narrow quartz veins but only significant gold in one hole. They describe brecciation with talc schists and chlorite schists which are not typical of the rocks and alteration in the Perry Creek drainage.

6.4 Survey Results

A GPS survey was launched because of the discrepancy between the amount of quartz vein material at surface, the description and depiction of the quartz veins developed underground and the lack of significant quartz veining in the drill holes (1985). There also appears to be a discrepancy between what was recorded as the location of the underground workings (Schofield, 1915) and where Amstar Ventures plotted the workings and consequently planned their drilling program.

The survey was done to establish relative locations of the main Adit, quartz vein material in outcrop, surface work including shafts and trenches, and the three drill hole collars located. The location of the underground workings relative to the surface occurrences and the positioning of the various drill holes is critical. The three quartz veins are shown on the Schofield diagram as 20 to 30-foot wide quartz veins. Two are striking at about 045° azimuth with the third vein crossing at about 305° azimuth. Four holes were drilled attempting to intersect the northwest-trending vein with very little success – only a few narrow quartz veins are recorded in the logs. Three holes were designed to test the northeast trending veins, again without significant veins in the expected locations. Based on positioning by Amstar, these holes should have been proximal to the underground workings. The accompanying map shows the established locations of features on surface with the underground plotted from the main Adit location according to the Schofield diagram. Holes 2,3, and 4 did not test the quartz vein.

RUNNING WOLF PROPERTY
SURVEY OF SURFACE WORKINGS

Scale 1: 1000

Adit
1728m

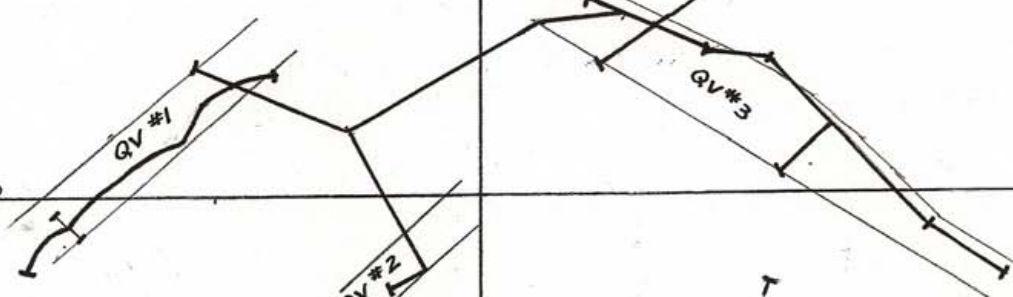


5484300

5484200

5484100

569800



QV float
(o/c?)

Shaft 1

Shaft 2

DDH 85-2+3

DDH 85-4

7.00 Rock Geochemistry

A small amount of grab sampling was done during surface mapping to confirm the presence of gold. A total of 21 samples were collected and analyzed by ICP-MS, method 1DX2. Six samples are anomalous in gold from 98.9 to 1072ppb. These are quartz vein samples with varying limonite from five different locations. The same samples are anomalous in copper, some in lead and one in silver.

8.0 Summary and Recommendations

The area of the original Running Wolf property and some surrounding outcrops were mapped to develop a larger scale understanding of the geological setting for the workings and the gold-hosting quartz veins present. Mapping indicates the approximately east-west trending Cranbrook Fault projects through the property. This fault is known to localize several mineralized occurrences to the east on the Zeus, Bar, and St.Joe properties which have undergone various degrees of exploration effort in the past. On the Running Wolf, the main Adit was located and a survey made of the other identifiable exploration workings on surface in order to relate them spatially to the underground workings. No sampling records exist for the underground workings done around 1900 with about 1250 feet of workings completed following the three large quartz veins. The survey work indicates previous exploration drilling may not have tested the main zones of interest. The property is host to the intersection of significant northeast-trending faults and the Cranbrook Fault. It has been regionally established and on the Running Wolf property as well, that these two sets of faults control alteration and mineralization emplacement. Sericite and silica alteration is widely distributed and gold and base metal mineralization is present locally along these faults. It is significant for exploration that the Running Wolf occurs at the intersection of these regional faults.

The immediate area of the underground workings and surface exposures of mineralized quartz veins requires clarification which could be accomplished by trenching the veins at surface and sampling to confirm the presence of significant gold. The relationship of surface occurrences and underground workings should be resolved by this work enabling the drilling of 2 or 3 holes.

9.00 References

Hoy, T. and Carter, G. Geology of the Fernie W-half Map Sheet, southeastern B.C.; B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources; Open File Map 1988-14.

Leech, G.B. St. Mary Lake, Kootenay District, B.C.; Map 15-1957; Scale 1:63,360; Sheet 82F/9.

Mark, D.G. VLF-EM Survey and Geological Mapping Report on the Perry Claim Group for Trans Arctic Explorations Ltd.; Assessment Report #12981, 1984.

Rice, H.M.A. Nelson Map Area, East Half, B.C.; Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 228, 1966.

Schofield, S.J. Geology of Cranbrook Area, B.C.; Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 76, 1915.

Sookochoff, L. Diamond Drill Report for Amstar Venture Corp on the Perry Claim Group; Assessment Report #14850, 1985.

Appendix 1

Appendix 2

Statement of Costs:

May through October, 2012 then report preparation in January, 2013:

May 2012 Preparations/research – office based 9,10,11,12,20

September 2012 – fieldwork/some office – Sept.14,15,17,20,21, 22,25,28 – some partial days.

October 2012 – Oct.5,11,16,18,19,21 – some partial days.

Total of days by D. Anderson= 17.75 days at \$500/d \$8875.00

Truck and equipment – in Sept/Oct 2012- 367km and 315km

Total of 7 days of truck at \$75/d and 0.75/km \$1036.50

Lab Analyses - Acme Labs - 21 rock samples \$ 579.90

Report Preparation/compilation in January 2013

Jan. 7,8,9,10- some partial days - by D. Anderson at \$500/d \$1670.00

Map preparation by Kevin Franck \$ 630.00

Total Costs = \$12791.40

Appendix 3

Statement of Qualifications:

I, Douglas Anderson, Consulting Geological Engineer, have my office at #100-2100 13th St. South in Cranbrook, B.C., V1C 7J5.

I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1969 with a Bachelor of Applied Science in Geological Engineering.

I have practiced my profession since 1969, predominantly with one large mining company, in a number of capacities all over Western Canada and since 1998 within southeastern B.C. as a mineral exploration consultant.

I am a Registered Professional Engineer and member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C., and I am authorized to use their seal.

DA
Douglas Anderson, P.Eng.

Running Wolf Rock Samples 2012

Page 2							
JKRW-1	Rock	Running Wolf	569902	5484055	1825m	Upper dump (shaft?)	Brecciated quartzite with fractures containing specularite
JKRW-2	Rock	"	569310	5484350	1710m	Float on access road	Altered quartzitic wacke - orange, laminated with limonite
JKRW-3	Rock	Running Wolf	569310	5484350	1710m	Float on access road	Grey quartz wacke
LBRW-1	Rock	Running Wolf	569315	5484337	1716m	Float on access road	GreenQW cut by 2 stages of narrow qv - limonite in veins



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Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.

www.acmelab.com

Client: PJX Resources Inc.
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Submitted By: Douglas Anderson
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver
Received: October 24, 2012
Report Date: November 05, 2012
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN12005060.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Eddy
Shipment ID: Running Wolf
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 21

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Table with 6 columns: Method Code, Number of Samples, Code Description, Test Wgt (g), Report Status, Lab. Contains two rows of sample preparation and analysis data.

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT Dispose of Reject After 90 days

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

Invoice To: PJX Resources Inc.
5600 - 100 King Street West
Toronto ON M5X 1C9
Canada

CC: John Keating
Linda Brennan



This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only. All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted. ** asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.



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Project: Eddy
 Report Date: November 05, 2012

Page: 2 of 2

Part: 1 of 1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN12005060.1

Method	Analyte	WGHT	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
		Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
Unit	MDL	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
		0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	<0.1	3.8	2.6	50	<0.1	4.4	4.2	578	1.94	<0.5	<0.5	4.2	55	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	36	0.44	0.076
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	<0.1	2.5	2.9	48	<0.1	3.7	4.4	567	1.91	<0.5	<0.5	4.5	56	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	36	0.47	0.078
DARW-4A	Rock	1.05	0.2	784.7	2.7	27	<0.1	26.8	7.5	61	1.98	1.6	<0.5	80.8	3	<0.1	0.2	0.2	25	0.03	0.023
DARW-4B	Rock	0.57	0.1	96.0	0.6	3	<0.1	4.1	2.0	30	0.56	0.9	<0.5	9.6	1	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	<2	<0.01	0.004
DARW-6A	Rock	0.93	0.7	210.9	379.5	6	17.2	1.2	0.3	22	0.88	46.5	1025	17.8	2	<0.1	220.0	2.2	<2	<0.01	0.011
DARW-6B	Rock	0.89	0.8	127.7	383.7	18	2.3	3.2	2.9	82	0.70	14.0	343.2	24.5	2	0.2	82.9	1.0	<2	<0.01	0.012
DARW-8A	Rock	0.96	0.4	45.6	3.6	15	<0.1	7.9	14.8	366	1.10	12.3	16.4	9.7	2	0.1	1.5	0.2	3	<0.01	0.005
DARW-8B	Rock	1.08	0.3	205.8	18.0	13	0.7	2.2	2.5	47	0.51	7.0	5.2	15.2	2	0.1	30.6	0.1	<2	<0.01	0.005
DARW-1	Rock	1.10	1.3	75.2	44.0	80	0.2	3.9	6.3	122	2.68	28.0	20.4	7.8	19	<0.1	0.3	2.2	13	0.16	0.124
DARW-9	Rock	0.69	1.1	1.7	1.8	12	<0.1	4.1	1.9	95	1.74	1.1	<0.5	0.9	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	9	<0.01	0.006
DARW-13	Rock	1.02	0.2	9.2	2.1	9	<0.1	2.7	1.2	42	0.42	<0.5	<0.5	1.5	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	0.004
DARW-44	Rock	1.03	<0.1	8.4	25.3	33	<0.1	4.0	3.6	551	1.18	<0.5	<0.5	8.1	45	0.1	0.3	0.7	15	0.33	0.048
DARW-45	Rock	0.96	14.9	9.1	682.7	12	1.0	8.2	5.6	333	2.19	4.6	2002	3.6	2	<0.1	0.3	0.3	6	<0.01	0.016
DARW-49	Rock	0.55	1.7	23.5	49.1	645	0.3	1.7	3.4	494	1.43	3.2	98.9	7.1	23	2.1	1.1	0.1	6	0.08	0.041
DARW-61	Rock	1.10	4.3	4.3	6.0	12	0.1	2.3	1.2	100	0.93	4.5	224.5	4.6	2	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	<2	<0.01	0.008
DARW-68	Rock	1.37	0.4	74.1	9.9	22	<0.1	12.2	10.6	250	1.27	4.0	11.3	6.6	5	0.1	0.7	0.3	5	0.08	0.031
DARW-69	Rock	1.30	0.1	367.7	14.1	16	0.3	11.7	8.7	147	1.26	4.7	59.3	26.7	3	<0.1	6.8	0.2	6	0.02	0.010
DARW-70	Rock	2.08	0.6	75.2	4.3	19	<0.1	8.7	14.8	569	1.39	20.1	23.8	4.8	2	<0.1	2.0	0.1	4	<0.01	0.007
DARW-71	Rock	0.89	0.2	603.0	7.1	9	0.7	2.2	0.8	27	0.61	3.2	62.3	31.9	3	<0.1	8.3	0.1	<2	0.02	0.008
JKRW-1	Rock	0.93	0.6	560.2	3.3	19	0.2	13.4	11.7	565	3.68	8.4	1072	6.2	3	<0.1	0.4	1.0	24	<0.01	0.019
JKRW-2	Rock	1.80	<0.1	3.4	0.7	12	<0.1	4.9	1.5	49	0.59	0.6	3.0	3.2	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	0.006
JKRW-3	Rock	0.87	<0.1	1.0	0.9	15	<0.1	7.7	2.6	55	0.51	<0.5	<0.5	4.7	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	0.003
LBRW-1	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	0.7	0.9	15	<0.1	4.7	2.7	54	0.60	0.5	<0.5	1.9	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	0.005



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Project: Eddy
 Report Date: November 05, 2012

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN12005060.1

Method	Analyte	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
		La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te
Unit		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	
MDL		1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2	
G1	Prep Blank	8	12	0.59	246	0.106	2	0.96	0.079	0.51	<0.1	0.02	2.6	0.4	<0.05	5	<0.5	<0.2
G1	Prep Blank	9	11	0.59	233	0.103	1	0.99	0.082	0.51	<0.1	<0.01	2.8	0.4	<0.05	5	<0.5	<0.2
DARW-4A	Rock	46	308	0.59	12	0.002	1	0.74	0.002	<0.01	<0.1	0.02	7.0	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2
DARW-4B	Rock	6	33	0.02	4	<0.001	2	0.09	0.004	<0.01	<0.1	0.01	1.8	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
DARW-6A	Rock	6	24	<0.01	10	<0.001	2	0.14	0.005	0.06	<0.1	0.86	0.5	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	0.7
DARW-6B	Rock	14	29	0.02	9	<0.001	2	0.15	0.005	0.04	<0.1	0.36	0.4	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	0.7
DARW-8A	Rock	3	34	<0.01	60	<0.001	<1	0.06	0.002	0.04	0.5	<0.01	0.6	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	0.2
DARW-8B	Rock	9	31	0.03	30	<0.001	1	0.11	0.004	0.03	<0.1	<0.01	0.4	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
DARW-1	Rock	45	41	1.38	17	0.003	1	1.46	0.100	0.03	<0.1	<0.01	3.1	<0.1	<0.05	6	<0.5	0.3
DARW-9	Rock	3	23	0.30	14	0.004	<1	0.28	0.004	0.04	2.8	<0.01	0.8	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
DARW-13	Rock	7	23	0.05	15	<0.001	<1	0.15	0.004	0.04	<0.1	<0.01	0.5	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
DARW-44	Rock	16	10	0.19	90	0.023	2	0.45	0.053	0.22	0.2	<0.01	1.5	0.1	0.05	2	<0.5	<0.2
DARW-45	Rock	7	25	0.02	33	<0.001	1	0.17	0.006	0.12	0.7	<0.01	1.4	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	2.4
DARW-49	Rock	10	8	0.04	88	0.003	2	0.31	0.049	0.17	0.3	<0.01	3.0	<0.1	0.06	<1	<0.5	0.4
DARW-61	Rock	19	25	<0.01	33	<0.001	<1	0.10	0.062	0.01	<0.1	<0.01	1.2	<0.1	0.07	<1	<0.5	0.4
DARW-68	Rock	18	17	0.24	50	0.001	<1	0.57	0.014	0.14	0.2	<0.01	1.4	<0.1	<0.05	1	<0.5	<0.2
DARW-69	Rock	13	31	0.06	23	<0.001	<1	0.24	0.007	0.09	0.1	0.02	1.6	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
DARW-70	Rock	2	48	0.01	98	<0.001	<1	0.04	0.002	0.02	0.7	<0.01	0.7	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
DARW-71	Rock	7	24	0.02	42	<0.001	<1	0.21	0.008	0.01	<0.1	0.10	0.6	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
JKRW-1	Rock	5	27	0.06	84	0.002	<1	0.21	0.003	0.07	0.6	0.01	6.4	<0.1	<0.05	1	<0.5	2.3
JKRW-2	Rock	12	9	0.06	18	<0.001	<1	0.33	0.002	0.10	<0.1	0.01	0.7	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
JKRW-3	Rock	19	8	0.70	13	<0.001	<1	0.72	0.003	0.14	<0.1	<0.01	0.9	<0.1	<0.05	1	<0.5	<0.2
LBRW-1	Rock	13	18	0.51	9	<0.001	<1	0.55	0.002	0.06	<0.1	<0.01	0.9	<0.1	<0.05	1	<0.5	<0.2



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Project: Eddy
 Report Date: November 05, 2012

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN12005060.1

Method	WGHT	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	
Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	
MDL	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001	
Pulp Duplicates																					
DARW-4B	Rock	0.57	0.1	96.0	0.6	3	<0.1	4.1	2.0	30	0.56	0.9	<0.5	9.6	1	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	<2	<0.01	0.004
REP DARW-4B	QC		0.1	95.8	0.6	4	<0.1	4.5	1.7	29	0.57	0.9	<0.5	9.6	1	<0.1	0.3	<0.1	<2	<0.01	0.005
LBRW-1	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	0.7	0.9	15	<0.1	4.7	2.7	54	0.60	0.5	<0.5	1.9	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	0.005
REP LBRW-1	QC		<0.1	0.9	0.9	15	<0.1	5.1	2.7	55	0.59	<0.5	<0.5	1.6	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	0.004
Core Reject Duplicates																					
DARW-69	Rock	1.30	0.1	367.7	14.1	16	0.3	11.7	8.7	147	1.26	4.7	59.3	26.7	3	<0.1	6.8	0.2	6	0.02	0.010
DUP DARW-69	QC	<0.01	0.2	369.9	14.3	18	0.3	10.8	8.7	140	1.24	4.9	57.7	26.4	2	0.1	6.9	0.2	6	0.02	0.010
Reference Materials																					
STD DS9	Standard		12.8	110.1	136.0	326	2.0	41.5	7.6	574	2.42	26.9	133.1	6.6	73	2.6	5.4	6.1	42	0.74	0.086
STD DS9 Expected			12.84	108	126	317	1.83	40.3	7.6	575	2.33	25.5	118	6.38	69.6	2.4	4.94	6.32	40	0.7201	0.0819
BLK	Blank		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	<0.1	3.8	2.6	50	<0.1	4.4	4.2	578	1.94	<0.5	<0.5	4.2	55	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	36	0.44	0.076
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	<0.1	2.5	2.9	48	<0.1	3.7	4.4	567	1.91	<0.5	<0.5	4.5	56	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	36	0.47	0.078



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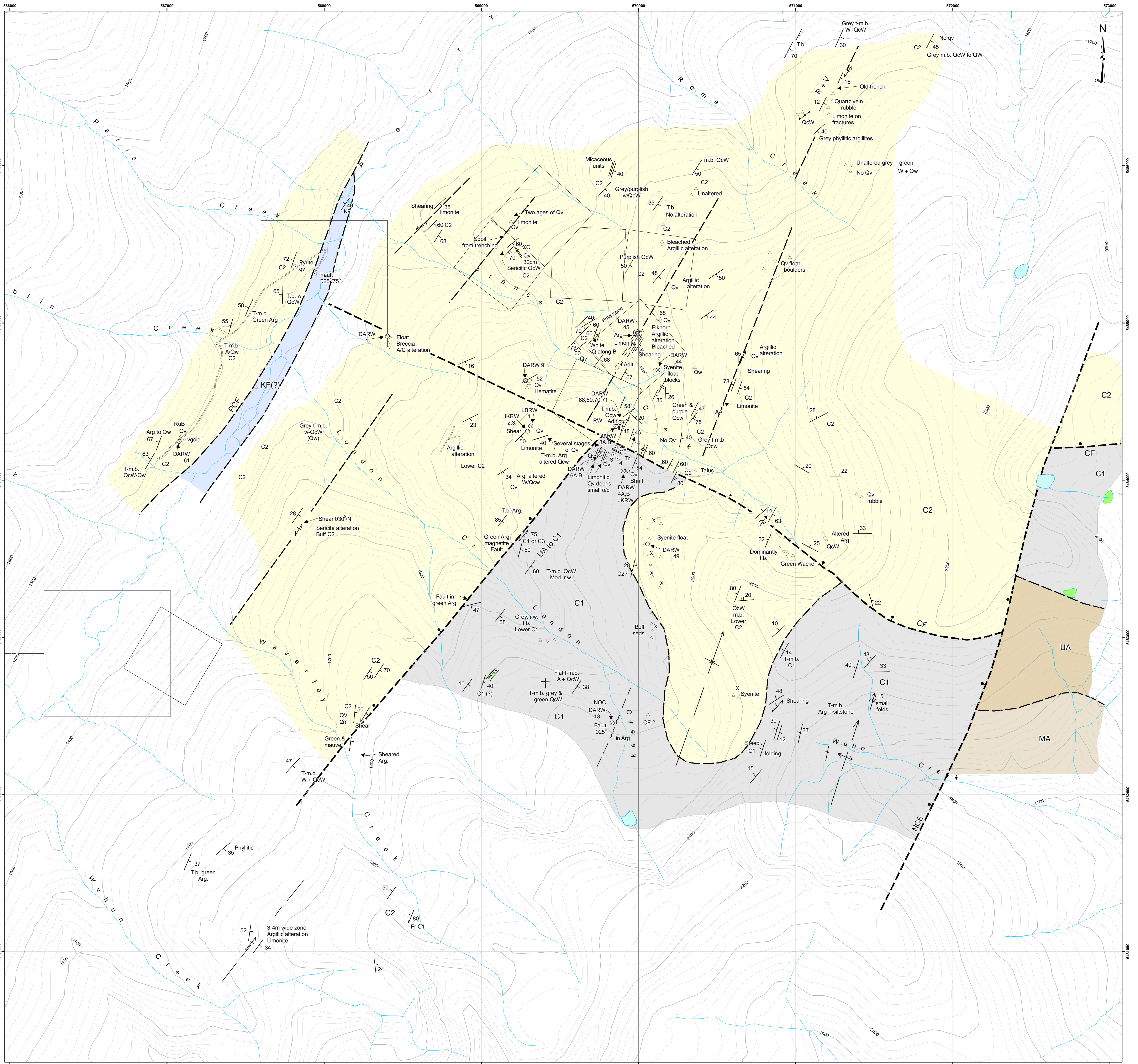
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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

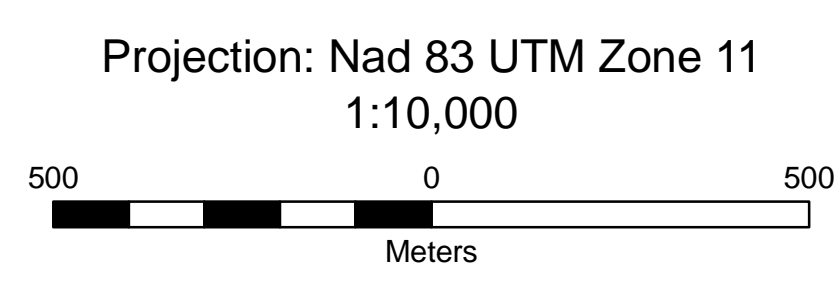
VAN12005060.1

Method		1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	
Analyte		La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te
Unit		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL		1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2
Pulp Duplicates																		
DARW-4B	Rock	6	33	0.02	4	<0.001	2	0.09	0.004	<0.01	<0.1	0.01	1.8	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
REP DARW-4B	QC	7	34	0.02	4	<0.001	2	0.09	0.004	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	1.8	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
LBRW-1	Rock	13	18	0.51	9	<0.001	<1	0.55	0.002	0.06	<0.1	<0.01	0.9	<0.1	<0.05	1	<0.5	<0.2
REP LBRW-1	QC	13	18	0.50	8	<0.001	<1	0.54	0.002	0.06	<0.1	0.01	0.7	<0.1	<0.05	1	<0.5	<0.2
Core Reject Duplicates																		
DARW-69	Rock	13	31	0.06	23	<0.001	<1	0.24	0.007	0.09	0.1	0.02	1.6	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
DUP DARW-69	QC	13	33	0.06	22	<0.001	<1	0.24	0.007	0.09	<0.1	0.03	1.6	0.3	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
Reference Materials																		
STD DS9	Standard	13	123	0.64	302	0.110	3	0.98	0.087	0.41	2.9	0.24	2.9	5.6	0.17	5	4.2	4.5
STD DS9 Expected		13.3	121	0.6165	295	0.1108		0.9577	0.0853	0.395	2.89	0.2	2.5	5.3	0.1615	4.59	5.2	5.02
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
Prep Wash																		
G1	Prep Blank	8	12	0.59	246	0.106	2	0.96	0.079	0.51	<0.1	0.02	2.6	0.4	<0.05	5	<0.5	<0.2
G1	Prep Blank	9	11	0.59	233	0.103	1	0.99	0.082	0.51	<0.1	<0.01	2.8	0.4	<0.05	5	<0.5	<0.2



- Legend**
- Syenite
 - Gabbro
 - Kitchener Fm.
 - Upper Creston (?)
 - Middle Creston (C2)
 - Lower Creston (C1)
 - Upper Aldridge (UA)
 - Middle Aldridge (MA)

- Bedding S0
- Cleavage S1
- Formational Contact - Known, Projected
- Folds with Plunge - large, small scale
- Shear
- Fault - defined, projected
- Normal Fault
- Reverse Fault
- Quartz Vein (QV)
- Float
- Rock Sample Locations
- Drill holes collar located



NTS:
082F9E
082G12W

UTM Center
569800E
5484200N

PJX Resources

Eddy Project

Running Wolf Property

Scale: 1:10,000	Projection: Nad 83 Zone 11 UTM
Date: February 11, 2013	Drawing No: RunningWolfProperty.mxd