Ministry of Energy & Mines
Energy & Minerals Division
Geological Survey Branch

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TYPE OF REPORT (type of survey(s))	**TOTAL COST**	**14,190.74**
Geochemical sampling and Mapping		

AUTHOR(S) R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo.

SIGNATURE(S) "signed and sealed"

NOTICE OF WORK NUMBER(S) / DATE(S)

YEAR OF WORK 2013

STATEMENT OF WORK – CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBERS / DATE(S) 5480275

PROPERTY NAME BM

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) BM3 740562, BM4 740563, BM7 740602, BM8 740603
BM9 740622; BM10 740623; BM11 740643

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Epithermal precious metals

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBERS, IF KNOWN

MINING DIVISION Nicola, Similkameen NTS 092H/15 TRIM 092H076, 086

LATITUDE		LONGITUDE			(at centre of work)
NORTHING 5157000	EASTING 651000	UTM ZONE	10	MAP DATUM	NAD 83

OWNER 1
Vatic Ventures Corp.

MAILING ADDRESS
318 - 1008 Homer Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 2X1

OWNER 2

OPERATORS (who paid for work)
Quadro Resources Ltd.

MAILING ADDRESS
1108 – 1030 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 2Y3

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size, attitude)
The BM property is underlain by a series of northwest trending alternating flows and volcaniclastics of the Cretaceous Spence Bridge Group. Mapping suggests the volcanics become more felsic to the northeast. The linear multi-element soil anomaly identified during the 2011 program remains to be followed up.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS
28926, 29559, 30474, 32806

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (In Metric Units)	On Which Claims	Project Costs Apportioned
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping		BM 3-4, 7-11	
Photo Interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Siesmic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL			
(number of samples analyzed for)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	12	BM 4, 7-9, 11	
Other			
DRILLING			
(total metres, number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralogical			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATION / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic / Photogrammatic (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	$14,190.74

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2013 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

BM PROPERTY

Located in the
Princeton Area, British Columbia

Nicola and Similkameen Mining Division
TRIM Sheets 092H076, 092H086
UTM (NAD 83) ZONE 10 651000 5157000

FOR

Quadro Resources Ltd.
1108 – 1030 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2Y3

R. Tim Henneberry, P.Geo.
December 9, 2013

SUMMARY

Quadro Resources Ltd. is earning a 51% interest, subject to a pre-existing 1.5% net smelter return (NSR) royalty in the BM property, an epithermal precious metal project. The property is currently 100% owned by Vatic Ventures Corp., subject to the 1.5% NSR held by the original property vendor. The road accessible BM property lies 33 kilometres southwest of Merritt, British Columbia and consists of 14 claims totaling 7176 hectares.

The BM property is underlain by the Lower Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group, an andesitic to rhyolitic volcanic arc belt of rocks, lying in south central British Columbia. This belt stretches from the north of Princeton to the west of Cache Creek with additional outliers continuing further north to Gang Ranch. The Spences Bridge Gold Belt is emerging as a new epithermal precious metal exploration target.

Vatic Ventures Corp. completed a two Phase exploration program on the BM property during 2011 testing two key areas on the property: Target Area 1 and Target Area 2. Phase I consisted of road soil sampling, stream sediment sampling, rock sampling and prospecting. Phase II consisted of a 2600 metre by 2700 metre soil grid on Target Area 1.

The Phase I program of road soil sampling was successful in locating continuous to semi-continuous areas of anomalous soil values from roads cutting through the two target areas. Funds were only available for grid soil sampling of one of the two Target areas and Target Area 1 was chosen. The 50 metre by 100 metre soil sampling was successful in locating a 900 metre to 2000 metre long by 25 metre to 50 metre wide multi-element anomaly on the east central portion of the grid.

Due to the continuing lack of funding available for junior miners, a small mapping and sampling program was undertaken in October 2013 to maintain the property in good standing. The purpose was to complete an initial geology map by mapping road outcrops along with rock sampling of interesting exposures. A total of 94 separate outcrops were located and 12 rock samples resulted. The mapping showed the property is underlain by a series of northwest trending alternating flows and volcaniclastics that become more felsic to the northeast.

The BM property continues to warrant further exploration for epithermal precious metals deposits. Prospecting and mapping should be directed at the northeast trending linear anomaly on the 2011 soil grid. A 1500 metre wide by 1800 metre long soil grid is recommended for the Target 2 Area. Lines will be spaced at 100 metres and sampled at 25 metre intervals along the lines. This will result in the collection of 1159 soil samples. The total budget is estimated at $110,000.

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Technical Report is to compile the exploration data from the 2013 exploration program for assessment credits and make recommendations for further work. This report was commissioned by Mr. Barry Coughlan, CEO of Quadro Resources Ltd.

The 2013 program consisted of a 6 day mapping and rock sampling program completed in late-October. The program was undertaken by Warren Robb, P. Geo. and Westly Raven, P.Geo. at a cost of $14,190.74.

The section on the History of the property area has been taken from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Files. The geological assessment reports have been written by competent geologists and engineers to the industry standards of the day. The rock, soil and silt analyses were completed by reputable Canadian assay labs, in accord with the industry standards of the day.

R. Tim Henneberry, P.Geo. serves as the Qualified Persons responsible for preparing this Technical Report. In preparing this report, the author relied on geological reports listed in the References (Section 21) of this report and his previous experience related to exploration of low sulphidation gold deposits within the Spences Bridge Group in British Columbia.

The author did not visit the site during the program, lasting visiting the BM claims on May 15, 2013 for one day.

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author is not relying on a report or opinion of any experts. The ownership of the claims comprising the property and the ownership of the surrounding claims has been taken from the Mineral Titles Online database maintained by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. The data on this site is assumed to be correct.

The BM property consists of 14 claims totaling 7126 hectares. The claims were acquired by map staking under the British Columbia provincial Mineral Titles Online system. The property is located approximately 33 kilometres southwest of the town of Merritt and lies on TRIM sheets 092H076 and 092H086 which lie on portions of National Topographic System map sheet 092H in the Nicola and Similkameen Mining Divisions. The centre of the property is situated at 5157000 North 651000 East in Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 10 in the datum of NAD 83 (Figure 1).

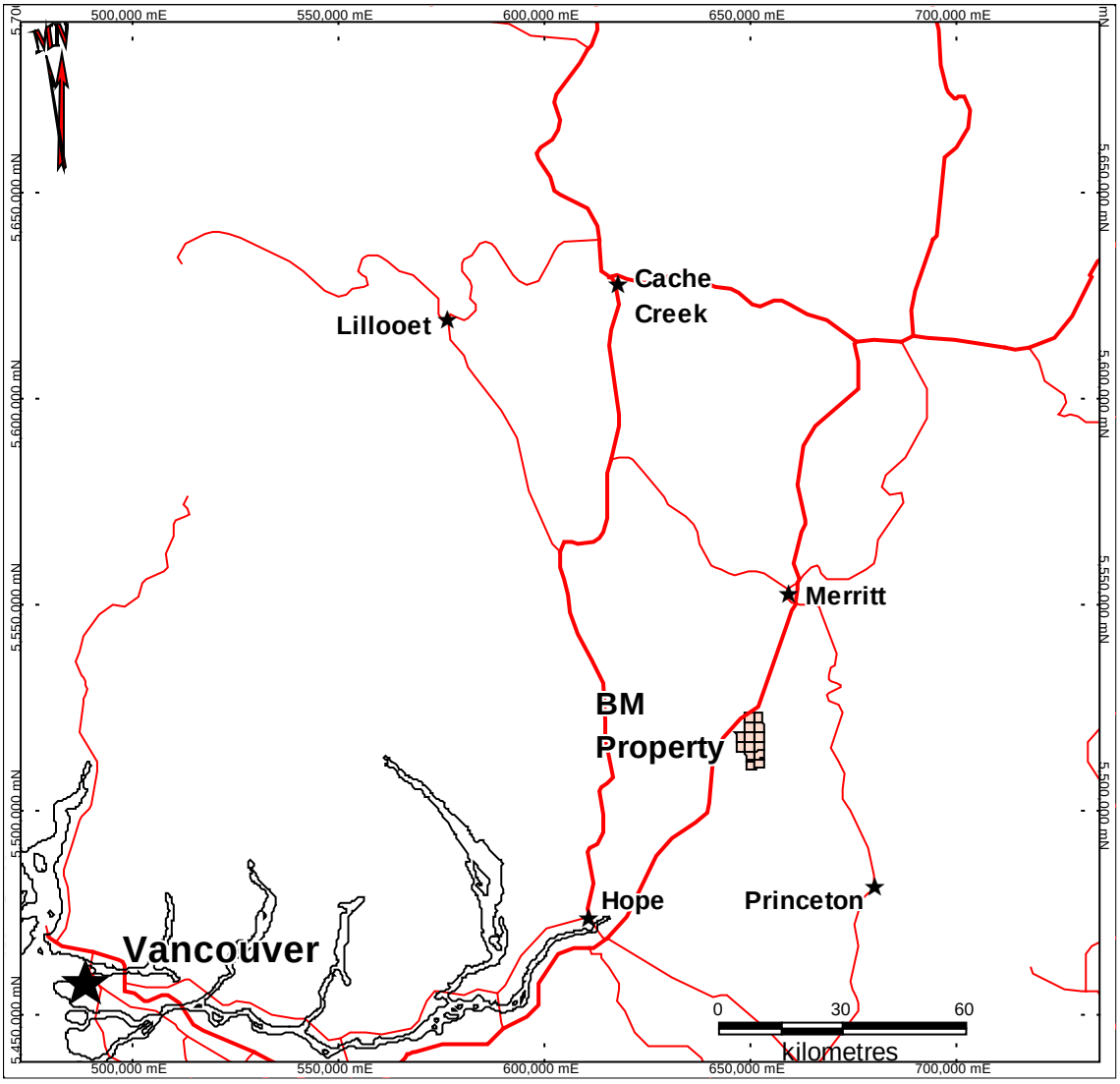


Figure 1: Location Map

The claims are registered in the name of Vatic Ventures Corp. who acquired a 100% interest in the claims by completing the terms of an option agreement with Eastland Management Ltd. Eastland retains a 1.5% Net Smelter Return royalty.

Table 1. List of Tenures

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Area (ha)
740542	BM2	278080	092H	2014/Jan/31	501.2008
740543	BM1	278080	092H	2014/Jan/31	438.5327
740562	BM3	278080	092H	2014/Jan/31	500.9794
740563	BM4	278080	092H	2014/Jan/31	521.8584
740582	BM5	278080	092H	2014/Jan/31	521.6365
740583	BM6	278080	092H	2014/Jan/31	521.6382
740602	BM7	278080	092H	2015/Mar/31*	521.4144
740603	BM8	278080	092H	2015/Mar/31*	521.416
740622	BM10	278080	092H	2015/Mar/31*	521.1936
740623	BM9	278080	092H	2015/Mar/31*	521.1921
740643	BM11	278080	092H	2015/Mar/31*	520.9673
740644	BM12	278080	092H	2015/Mar/31*	520.969
740662	BM13	278080	092H	2014/Jan/31	521.4182
740663	BM14	278080	092H	2014/Jan/31	521.6401
					7176.0567

*subject to approval of 2013 assessment credits

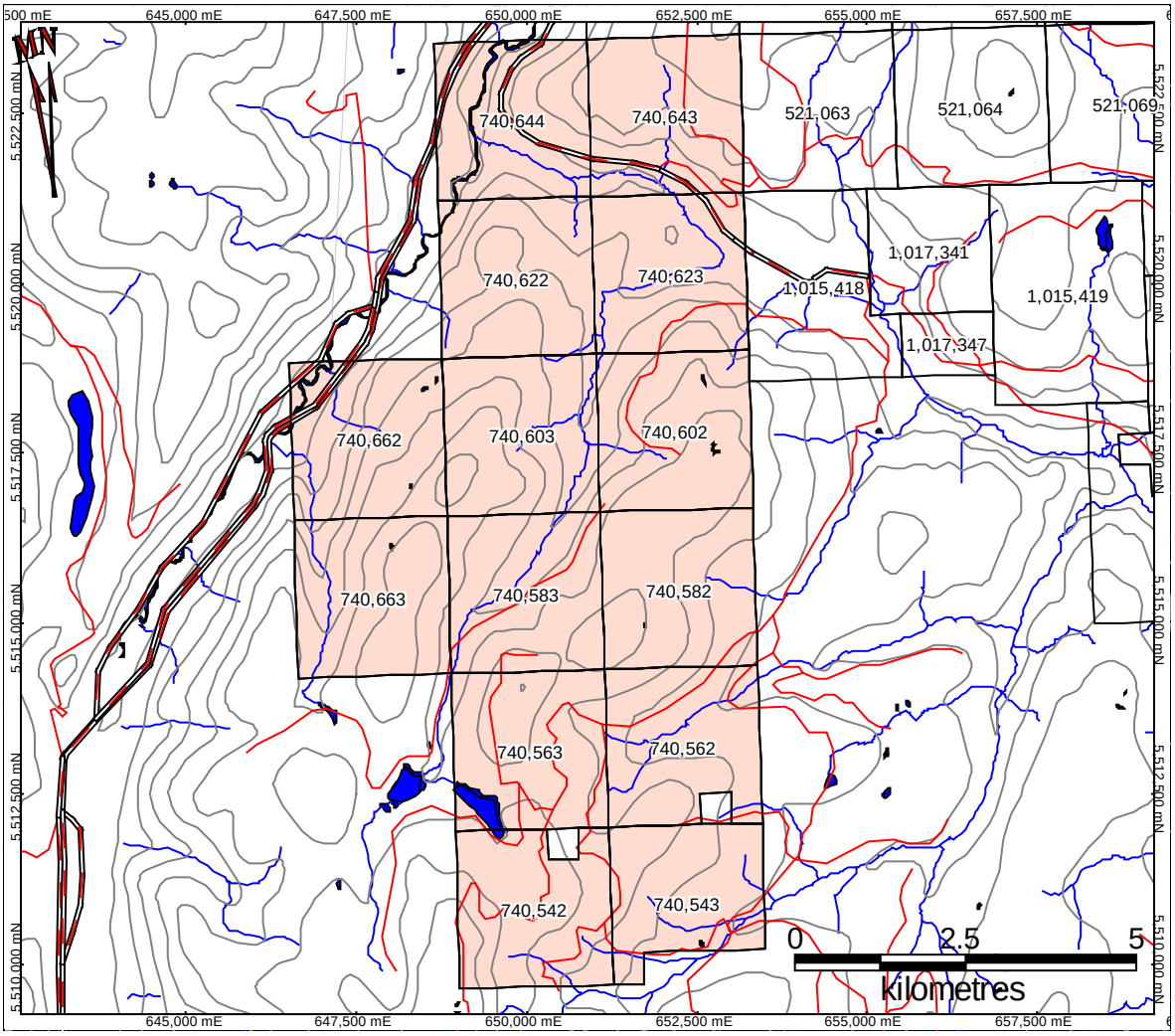
Quadro Resources Ltd. is earning a 51% interest over the next three years by completing the following work commitments:

- $110,000 of exploration expenditures by April 30, 2014
- An additional $250,000 of exploration expenditures by April 30, 2015; and
- An additional $500,000 of exploration expenditures by April 30, 2016

To the best of the author's knowledge, the BM property is on crown land. To the best of the author's knowledge, the BM property is not subject to any environmental liabilities. A permit is not required to conduct soil, silt and rock sampling programs, while an exploration permit acquired through the filing of a Notice of Work is required for mechanical trenching and diamond drilling programs. According to the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources website the permitting process for trenching and drilling programs should be within 3 to 6 months. The authors are not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The BM property lies 33 kilometres southwest of Merritt, British Columbia. The claims are readily accessible south from Merritt on Provincial Highway 5 to Exit 256 and then via the road through Brookmere towards Tulameen along the route of the Kettle Valley Rail Line. The southern area of the property is accessible by the Thyme Mtn., Brook Creek and McPhail logging roads and their subsidiaries; the northern area of the property is accessible by the Shovelnose Forestry road. Brookmere is a residential hamlet located in the northern part of the property. There are no amenities in Brookmere.



Projection NAD83 Zone 10

Figure 2: Claim Location Map (092H076, 092H086)

The area lies within the gently rolling uplands of the Thompson Plateau, mostly lying between 1200 metres and 1500 meters above sea level (ASL) with a small peaks reaching 2020 meters ASL and rivers incised down to 1050 meters ASL. The major drainages are Spearing Creek in the north part of the property, Brook Creek in the west and northwest and McPhail Creek in the south. Several areas on the property have been logged, with the most recent and extensive logging being done in the south. The remaining forested areas consist of open stands of fir and pine. The north side of Spearing Creek lacks forest cover, with only grasses and deciduous shrubs being present.

Gravel roads provide fairly reasonable access to the ground on the claim block. Although suitable for most vehicles these roads are best traversed by ATV's.

In this part of the province the climate is typical for the southern interior of British Columbia. Summers are generally warm and dry and winters are cold with significant snow accumulations. Temperatures can dip to minus 20 Celsius for extended periods.

Logistics for working in this part of the province are excellent. Gravel road access will allow the easy movement of equipment and supplies to the property. Heavy equipment is available in Merritt, Kamloops and Cache Creek. Hydro is available into Brookmere. Depending upon the type of exploration, the field season generally runs from late April to early November.

HISTORY

The Brookmere property lies within the Spences Bridge Gold Belt (SBGB), a northwest trending belt of Cretaceous volcanics of island arc affinity, in south central British Columbia. The SBGB stretches from Princeton northwestward to Lillooet with smaller outliers continuing further northwestward to Gang Ranch. The claims were previously owned by Almaden Minerals Ltd.

The SBGB has been continuously explored since the initial discovery of low sulphidation epithermal precious metal mineralization in 2000. A staking rush in the mid 2000's resulted in several regional exploration programs by Almaden Minerals Ltd., Consolidated Spire Ventures Ltd., Strongbow Exploration Inc., Tanqueray Resources Ltd. and Appleton Exploration Inc. Most of these companies are now concentrating on key mineralized areas, dropping much of the peripheral ground.

Since 2006 there have been a total of four exploration programs completed over parts of the present BM property. All of these programs were orientated towards the search for low sulphidation epithermal gold deposits in the Spences Bridge Group.

Almaden Minerals Ltd. completed a program of detailed stream sediment sampling, prospecting and hand trenching on their Brookmere property in 2006 (Campbell and Balon, 2007). This program covered all of the existing BM claims except BM 13 and BM 14 and also included a significant block of ground to the east of the present BM claims. A total of 234 stream sediment samples were taken covering all of the drainages on the Almaden Brookmere claim block. In addition, 55 grab rock samples and 9 bedrock chip samples were taken. The stream sediment geochemistry found the northwestern and mid-western portion of the property to be anomalous in gold. A sub-angular float sample from Brook Creek draining this area returned a value of 11.26 gpt Au.

Appleton Exploration Inc. completed limited rock sampling and road soil sampling on the present BM 13 and BM 14 claims as part of the larger exploration program on Appleton's Dora property (Henneberry, 2007). Appleton collected a total of 132 soil samples at 50 metre intervals along the two roads traversing either side of the northeast trending ridge on the BM 13 and BM 14 claims. Three single station spot anomalies of 10 ppb Au were located. Appleton also collected 16 rocks samples in the area, with two of the samples being located on the present BM 14 claim. One returned 5 ppb Au and the other returned 10 ppb Au.

Almaden Minerals Ltd. and joint venture partner Williams Creek Exploration Ltd. followed up with a program of grid soil geochemistry, further stream sediment sampling and rock chip sampling in 2007 on their Brookmere property (Campbell and Beebe, 2008). The 54 stream sediments samples were taken within the present BM claims. The stream sediment gold values did not exceed background. Thirty-three rock samples were also collected from within the present BM claims. Gold values from these rock samples did not exceed background. A 3 kilometre by 3 kilometre soil grid was established over an area of alteration in the southern part of the claim block. This soil grid was located on present BM 1 to BM 4 claims. A total of 975 samples was collected. The results did not return any significantly elevated gold values.

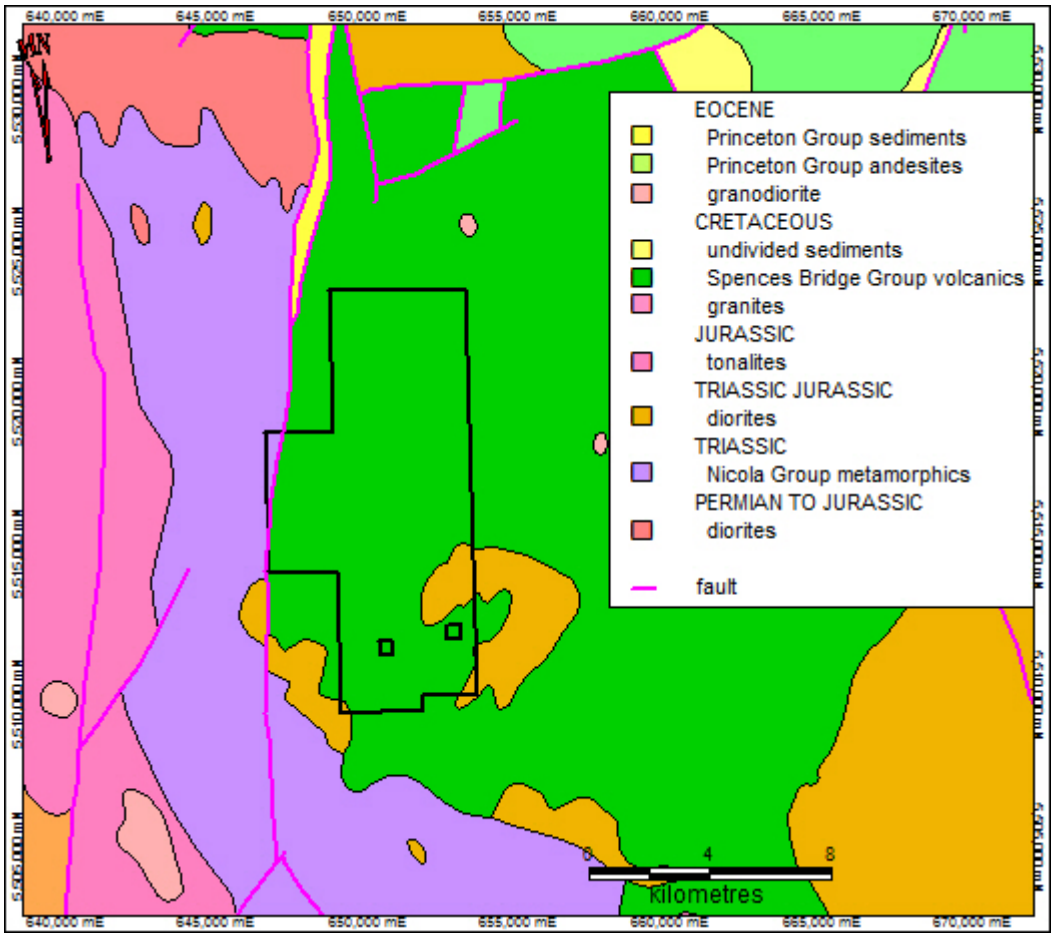
Almaden Minerals Ltd. and joint venture partner Williams Creek Exploration Ltd. completed a third exploration program in 2008 after dropping much of the eastern portion of their Brookmere property (Poliquin and Ullrich, 2008). A total of 33 stream sediment samples were collected. Twenty-five samples are located within the present BM claims. A value of 112 ppb Au was returned from one of the creeks in the west-central part of the property. A total of 12 rock samples were taken, of which, 5 are within the present BM claims. The rock sample gold values did not exceed background levels. A total of 183 soil samples were taken covering areas of slightly elevated gold values from the 2007 survey. Only one sample exceeded background.

Vatic Ventures Corp. completed two phases of exploration in 2011, concentrating on Target Area I and Target Area II. Phase I consisted of road soil sampling, stream sediment sampling, rock sampling and prospecting. Phase II consisted of a 2600 metre by 2700 metre soil grid on Target Area 1 and resulted in the location of a 900 metre to 2000 metre long by 25 metre to 50 metre wide multi-element anomaly on the east central portion of the grid. (Henneberry, 2011).

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

(Summarized from MINFILE 092G, 092H, 092I, 092J, 092O, 092P; Green and Trupia, 1989)

The Spences Bridge Gold Belt lies within the Intermontane Tectonic Belt of Central British Columbia, proximal to its western boundary with the Coast Plutonic Belt. The Intermontane Belt is a region of relatively low topographic and structural relief, while the Coast Plutonic Belt is a region of high topographic and structural relief. The regional map (Figure 3) also shows small elements of Insular Belt to the extreme southwest and the Omenica Belt to the extreme northeast. The elements of these latter two belts have no relevance to the Spences Bridge Gold Belt and warrant no further discussion.



Projection NAD83 Zone 10

Figure 3: Regional Geology

The two primary belts are further divided into nine lithographic terranes in the map area: Coast Complex, Harrison, Cadwallader, Bridge River, Shuksan, Methow, Stikinia, Cache Creek and Quesnellia, respectively from west to east. Each terrane is bounded by major faults.

The Harrison and Coast Complex terranes are not directly relevant to the Spences Bridge Group and its mineralization.

The Cadwallader Terrane lies to the west of the northern outliers of the Spences Bridge Group. It comprises a series of Cretaceous clastic sediments and the Powell River Group volcaniclastics. The Bridge River Terrane consists of Mississippian to middle Jurassic marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks. The Shuksan Terrane consists primarily of Cretaceous intrusives and high grade metamorphic rocks.

The Methow Terrane forms much of the boundary between the two belts. It comprises sequences of Jurassic through to Cretaceous, predominantly fine grained, clastic sediments.

The south end of the Stikinia Terrane includes Cretaceous clastic sediments and a series of Jurassic through to Cretaceous intrusives.

The geology of the Cache Creek Terrane is complex with units ranging in age from Pennsylvanian to middle Jurassic. The rocks include a melange of Permian to Pennsylvanian carbonates with minor clastic sediments and volcanics in the eastern and central sections and a series of Permian to middle Jurassic clastic sediments with minor carbonates and volcaniclastics to the west.

The Quesnellia Terrane consists primarily of the upper Triassic Nicola Group clastic sediments, and volcanic rocks with associated late Triassic - early Jurassic intrusions. The most important is the Guichon Creek Batholith, which hosts the Highland Valley copper deposits.

The Methow, Stikinia, Cache Creek and Quesnellia Terranes through much of the map area are covered by Cretaceous and/or Tertiary sedimentary and volcanic overlap assemblages. These include Miocene - Pliocene plateau basalts and coarse clastic sediments of the Chilcotin Group, Eocene to Oligocene volcanics and Eocene basalt and andesite, local rhyolite, breccia, tuff and sandstone thought to be related to the Kamloops Group. Spences Bridge Group flows and volcaniclastics occur as a series of outliers though the lower end of the Stikinia Terrane in the north and as a large belt within the Quesnellia Terrane in the south.

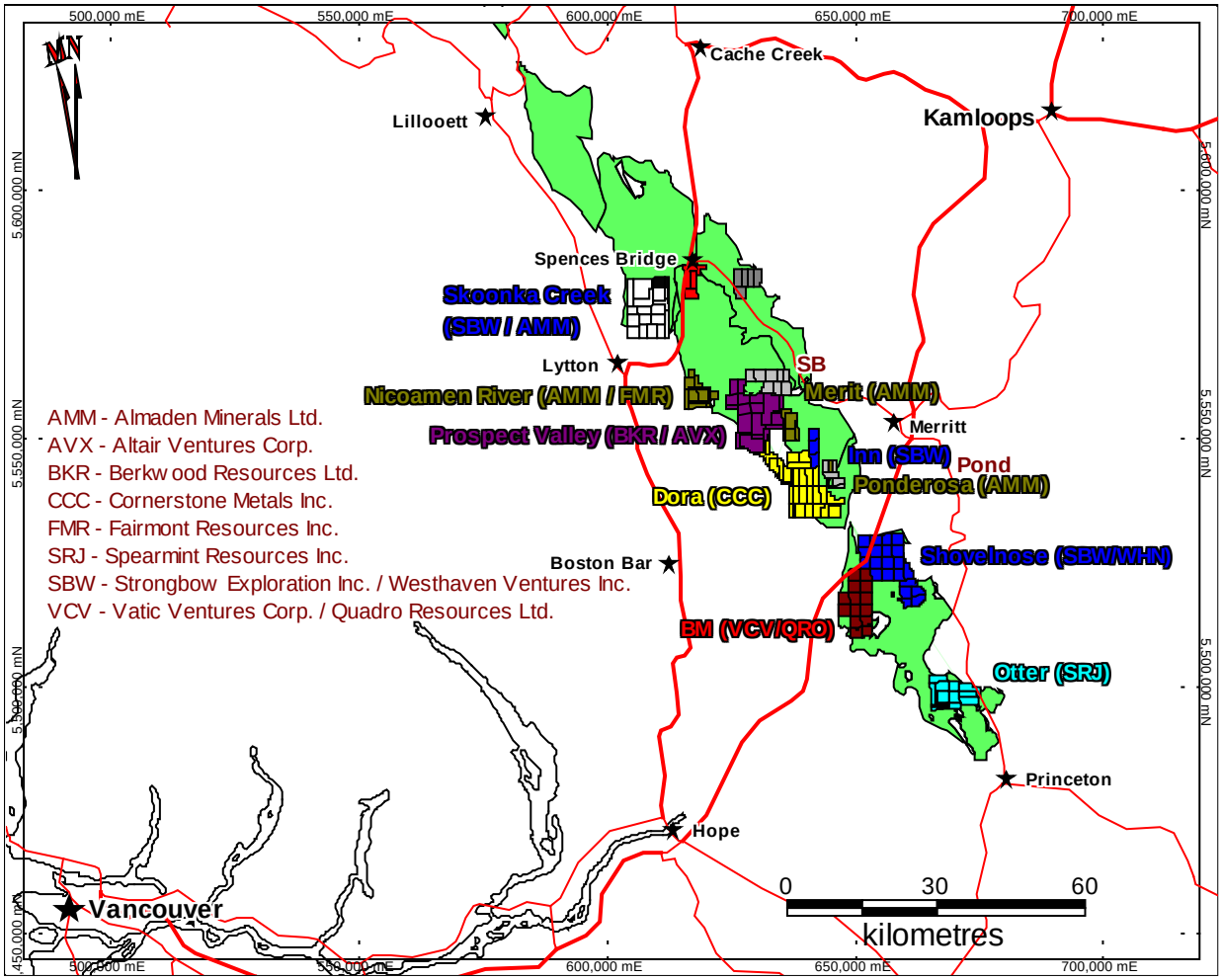
The middle to upper Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group has recently been identified as a significant target for epithermal precious metal mineralization. This group forms a northwest trending volcanic belt consisting of a thick sequence of gently folded volcanics with lesser sediments dipping shallowly to the northeast. Rocks of the Spences Bridge Group are believed to have formed as a chain of stratovolcanoes associated with subsiding, fault-bounded basins (Thorkelson, 1985).

Glacial drift and alluvium deposits were deposited in creek and river valleys by south moving Pleistocene glaciers.

Geology of the Spences Bridge Group

The Spences Bridge Group (Figure 4) forms a northwest trending belt, 3 to 24 kilometres wide and up to 3400 metres thick, from north of Princeton through to east of Lillooett (Duffel and McTaggart, 1952). A faulted extension of the belt lies in the Churn Creek/Empire Valley area west of 100 Mile House (Thorkelson, 2006).

The Spences Bridge Group as described by Thorkelson (2006) is thought to be the volcanic representation of the closure of the oceanic basin between Wrangellia to the west and the assemblage of intermontane terranes (the accreted part of ancestral North America) to the east. Spences Bridge rocks were deposited on two main basement types: west of the Village of Spences Bridge, they overlie the mainly Paleozoic Cache Creek terrane; to the east, they overlie plutonic and volcanic rocks of the late Triassic Nicola Arc, part of the Quesnellia terrane.



Projection NAD83 Zone 10

Figure 4: Spences Bridge Gold Belt

Shortly after eruption of the Spences Bridge Group began, tectonism led to the deposition of a near-basal conglomerate that contains clasts of Triassic granitoids and Nicola volcanic rocks. These rocks commonly show foliations and lower greenschist metamorphism which are not evident in the Spences Bridge Group, suggesting Spences Bridge rocks were deposited on the basement after deposition of the Nicola Group, deformation and metamorphism, and exhumation.

Recently the British Columbia Geological Survey completed an update of the stratigraphy and geological setting of the Spences Bridge Group. This work indicates that the Spences Bridge Group consists of two formations: the older Pimainus Formation and the younger overlying Spius Formation. The following descriptions are quoted and summarized from Diakow and Barrios (2009).

The Pimainus Formation consists mainly of subaerial flows and pyroclastic volcanic strata interbedded with minor sedimentary intervals containing sandstone and conglomerate. The oldest unit within this formation appears to be a grey-green andesite that is in part porphyritic or amygdaloidal. This unit is overlain by a rhyolitic pyroclastic unit that is approximately 100-150 metres thick. It is characterized by lithic pyroclastics that include aphanitic rhyolite and some flow-laminated rhyolite. Minor bedded tuffs containing crystals, ash, and small lithic fragments forming thin-layered horizons within massive ash flows are also present. Other layered rocks consist of tuffaceous sandstone and fine lapilli tuffs. A second ash-flow unit occurs near the top of the stratigraphic section. "*This tuff unit is distinguished from those lower in the section by monomictic juvenile lapilli and blocks of composed of reddish, sparsely plagioclase-porphyritic and flow-laminated rhyodacite. Rhyolite lava flows, presumed to represent small domes or facies related to this pyroclastic flow, occur at two localities.*"

The Spius Formation is characterized by a thick succession of andesite flows. These flows vary from aphanitic with or without sparse pyroxene phenocrysts to amygdaloidal. In some places, the contact is conformable and hard to identify, while elsewhere, lacustrine beds separate the two formations.

The Spences Bridge Group is preserved in the Nicoamen structural depression, a complex synclinorium crosscut by normal faults. It may have been forming at the same time as the Spences Bridge Group. Presently, the Spius Formation is largely confined to the centre of the structural depression but appears to be the relic of an extensive shield volcano with a few cinder cones.

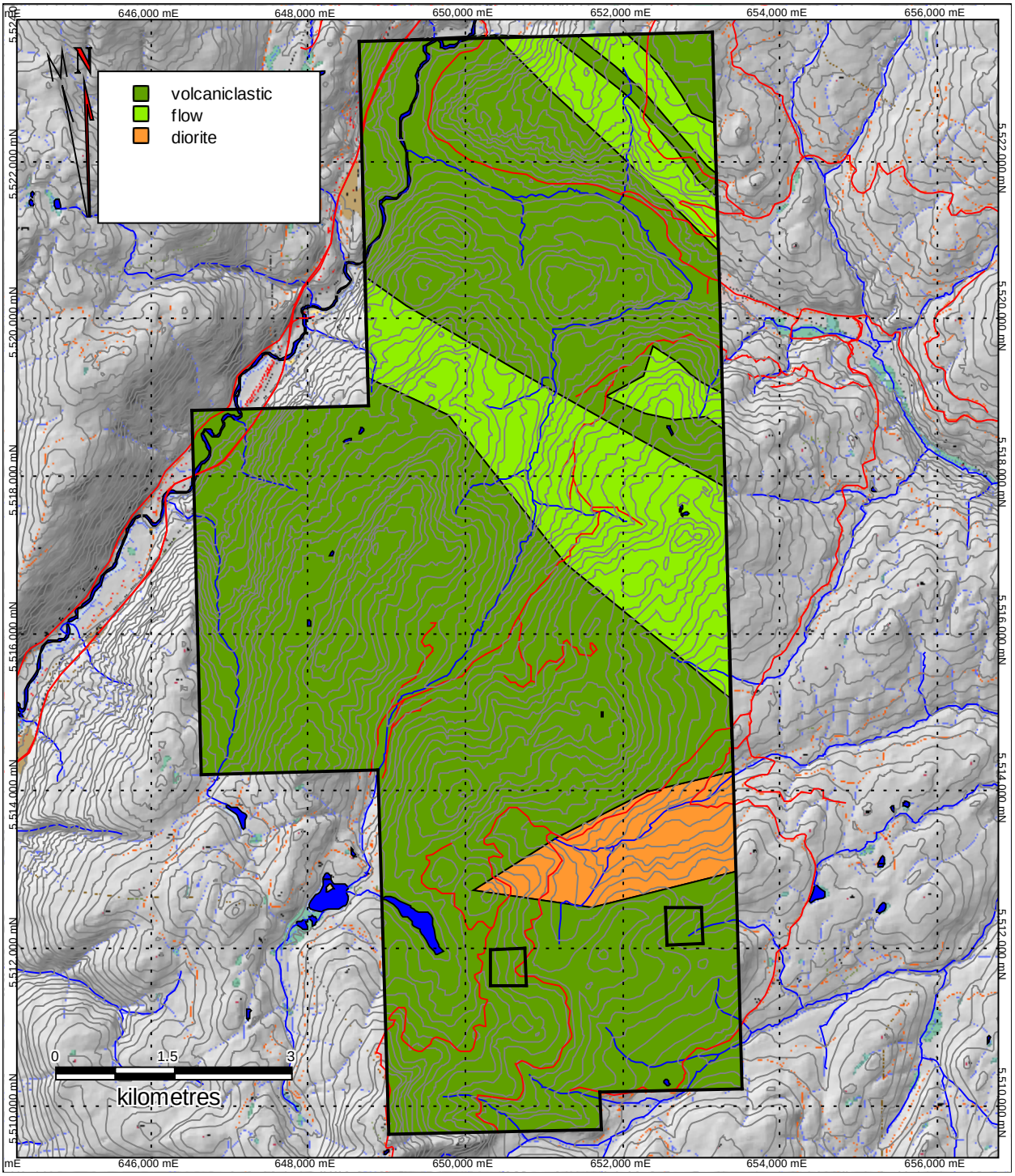
Structurally, the Spences Bridge Group is generally gently folded, with dips from 10^0 to 40^0. Individual flows and beds do not appear to be widespread. There appears to be some faulting within the group but the lack of marker horizons makes measurement of any displacement difficult (Duffel and McTaggart, 1952).

BM Property Geology

Preliminary mapping was completed during the 2013 program. The BM property appears to be underlain by a series of northwest trending alternating series of flows and volcaniclastics as shown in Figure 5. A small body of dioritic intrusive rock that almost appears to be a volcanic agglomerate with diorite clasts was mapped in the southeast corner of the property.

The volcaniclastics range in composition from crystal tuffs through to lapilli tuffs. The rock ranges in color from a fresher medium to dark green through to a dirty brown. The rocks are commonly plagioclase phyric suggesting an andesitic composition to the source lava, though they become increasing more felsic to the northeast. Structurally, the rock ranges from massive through blocky to sheared. Little mineralization was noted.

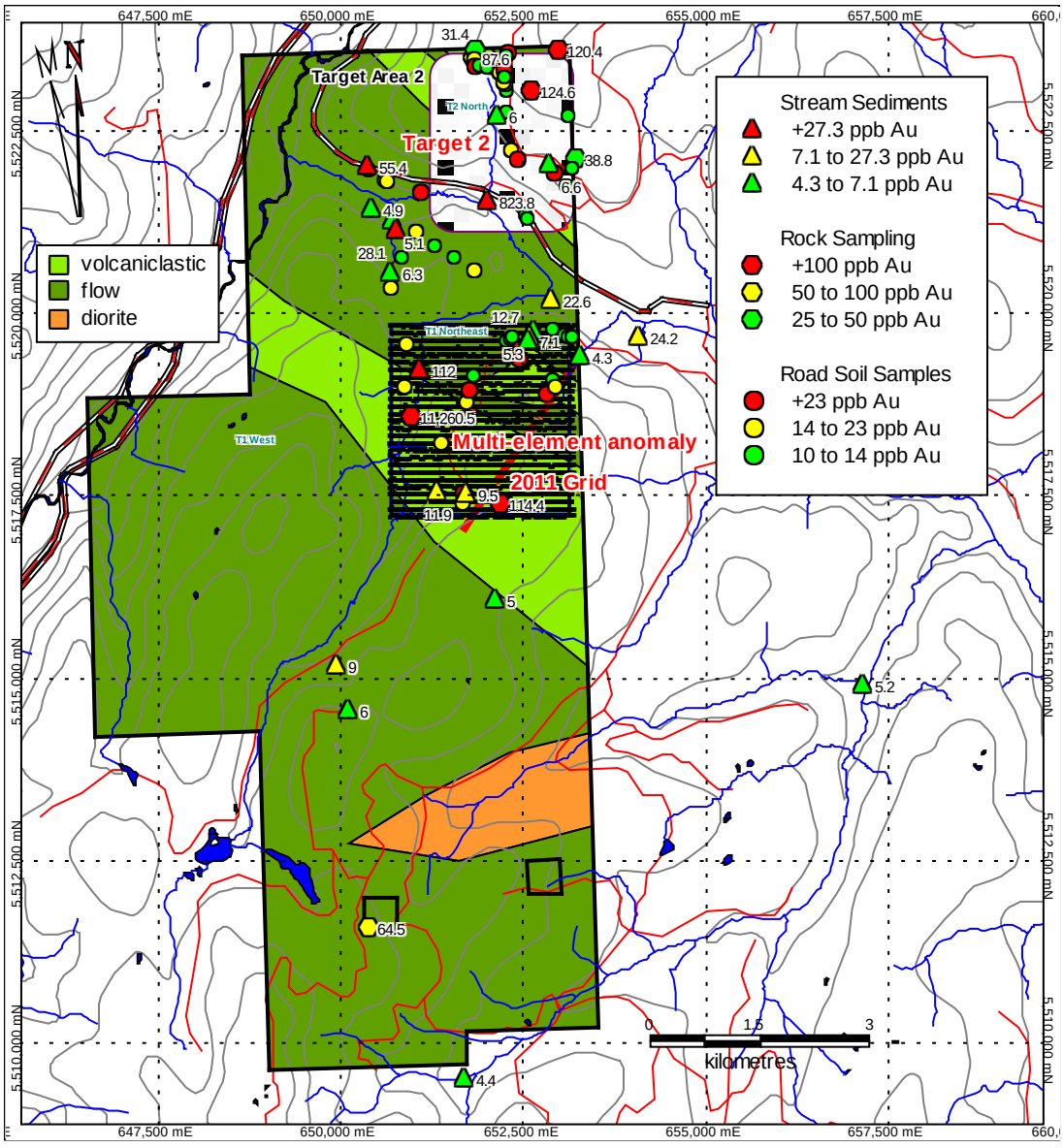
The flows are massive and range from grey to drab green through to rusty to dull brown in color. They are commonly porphyritic due to plagioclase laths. As with the volcaniclastics the flows become more felsic to the northeast. Structurally, the rock ranges from massive through blocky to sheared. Little mineralization was noted.



Projection NAD83 Zone 10

Figure 5: Property Geology

The diorite intrusive in the southeast section of the claim block is interesting. It was mapped as diorite by government geologists and is shown as diorite on the property geology map. However, mapping shows the rocks underlying this area could also be classified as an agglomerate, consisting of volcaniclastics and abundant diorite clasts almost to the point where the clasts are supported by the volcaniclastics. This would suggest this area is the base of the Spences Bridge Group and these rocks represent the first volcanic activity with the volcanics flowing over the landscape and picking up clasts of the paleosurface diorite intrusion. Little mineralization was noted in diorite / agglomerate.



Projection NAD83 Zone 10

Figure 5: Anomalies

Mineralization

The exploration target for the BM property is a low sulphidation epithermal precious metal deposit. Bedrock mineralization has yet to be found on the BM property. An outcrop area in the northwest corner of the property containing jasper and iron-rich carbonate alteration and coarse crystalline comb-textured quartz veins and composed of bleached andesite or rhyolitic pyroclastic rocks was sampled in detail. Results of this sampling returned values ranging from 1.4-2.9 ppm gold (Campbell and Balon, 2007).

The 2011 exploration program was successful in locating two areas of anomalous gold-in-soil and gold-in-soil and silver-in-soil (Figure 6).

Target 2 area was originally identified by Butrenchuk (2010). Phase I road soil sampling was successful in locating continuous to semi continues zones of anomalous gold-in-soil. This area remains a high priority target area for follow up.

The 2011 soil grid was established over Target Area 1 because of wider spread road soil mineralization, anomalous stream sediment geochemistry from the creek draining the area and the presence of an 11,260 ppb Au float sample in the area. Sampling on the 2011 soil grid was successful in locating a 900 metre to 2000 metre long by 25 metre to 50 metre wide multi-element anomaly on the east central portion of the grid. A sample of rounded rhyolite quartz breccia float in the area returned 97.3 ppb Au (Henneberry, 2011).

DEPOSIT TYPES

The BM property is being explored for low sulphidation epithermal precious metals deposits. The following summary is condensed from British Columbia Ore Deposit Models (Panteleyev, 1996).

Low sulphidation epithermal deposits are typically hosted in volcanic island and continent-margin arcs and continental volcanic fields with extensional structures. These deposits can form in most types of volcanic rocks, although calcakaline andesitic compositions predominate. Low sulphidation deposits can be any age. Tertiary deposits are the most abundant. Jurassic deposits are important in British Columbia (Toodoggone).

Ore zones are typically localized in structures, but may occur in permeable lithologies. Upward-flaring ore zones centred on structurally controlled hydrothermal conduits are typical. Large (> 1 m wide and hundreds of metres in strike length) to small veins and stockworks are common with lesser disseminations and replacements. Vein systems can be laterally extensive but ore shoots have relatively restricted vertical extent. High-grade ores are commonly found in dilational zones in faults at flexures, splays and in cymoid loops.

In some districts the epithermal mineralization is tied to a specific metallogenetic event, either structural, magmatic, or both. The veins are emplaced within a restricted stratigraphic interval generally within 1 km of the paleosurface. Mineralization near surface takes place in hotspring systems, or the deeper underlying hydrothermal conduits. Normal faults, margins of grabens, coarse clastic caldera moat-fill units, radial and ring dike fracture sets and both hydrothermal and tectonic breccias are all ore fluid channeling structures. Through-going, branching, bifurcating, anastamosing and intersecting fracture systems are commonly mineralized. Hanging wall fractures in mineralized structures are particularly favourable for high-grade ore.

Veins are comprised of quartz, amethyst, chalcedony, quartz pseudomorphs after calcite, and calcite. They may contain lesser amounts of adularia, sericite, barite, and fluorite, Ca- Mg-Mn-Fe carbonate minerals such as rhodochrosite, hematite and chlorite. Veins commonly exhibit open-space filling, symmetrical and other layering, crustification, comb structure, colloform banding and multiple brecciation.

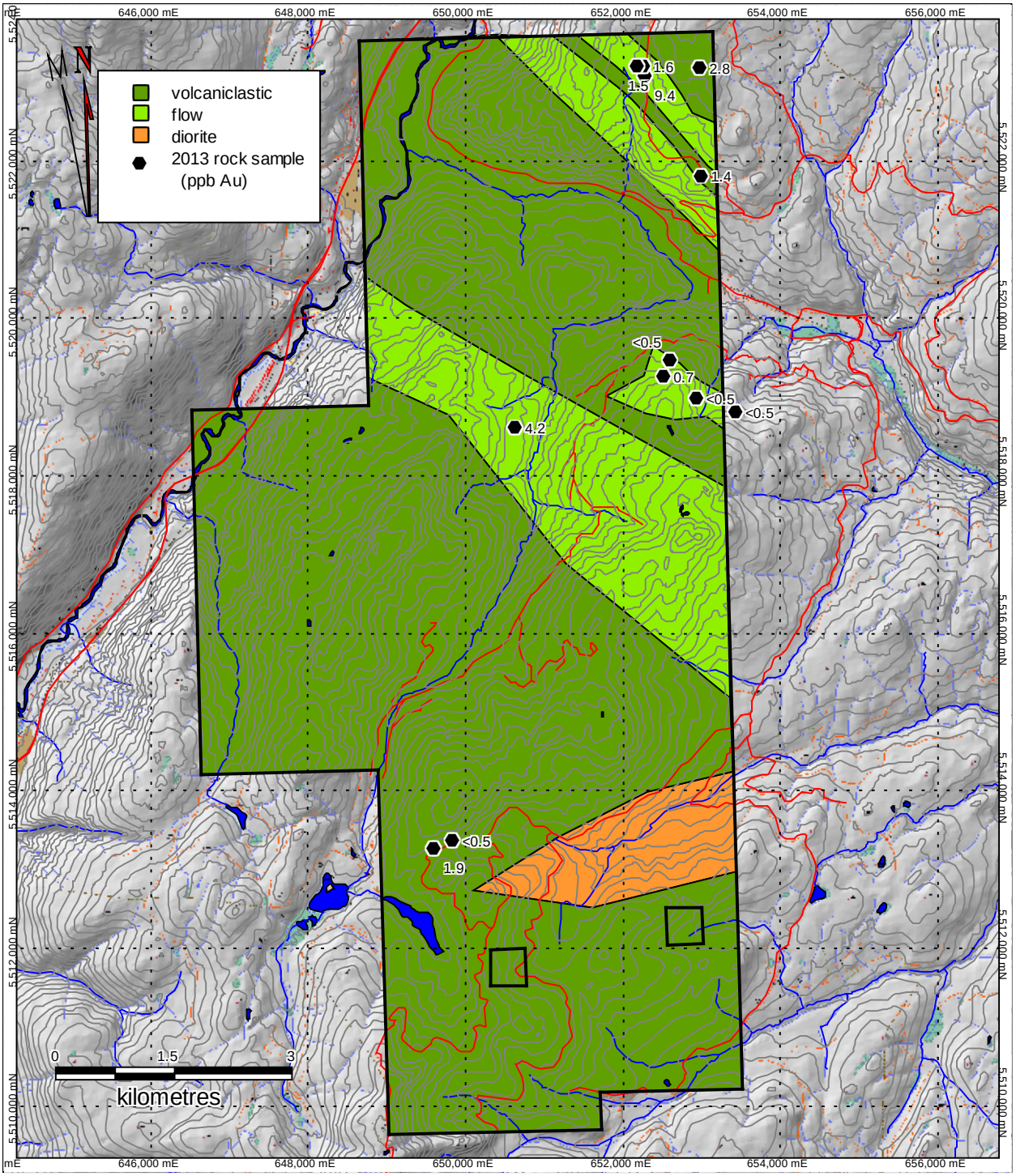
Mineralization within the veins consists of pyrite, electrum, gold, silver and argentite, with lesser chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, silver sulphosalt and/or selenide minerals. Deposits can be strongly zoned along strike and vertically. Deposits are commonly zoned vertically over 250 to 350 m from a base metal poor, Au-Ag-rich top to a relatively Ag-rich base metal zone and an underlying base metal rich zone grading at depth into a sparse base metal, pyritic zone. From surface to depth, metal zones contain: Au-Ag-As-Sb-Hg, Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu, Ag- Pb-Zn.

Alteration is an important in low sulphidation epithermal deposits. Silicification is extensive in ores as multiple generations of quartz and chalcedony are commonly accompanied by adularia and calcite. Pervasive silicification in vein envelopes is flanked by sericite-illite-kaolinite assemblages. Intermediate argillic alteration [kaolinite-illite- montmorillonite (smectite)] formed adjacent to some veins; advanced argillic alteration (kaolinite-alunite) may form along the tops of mineralized zones. Propylitic alteration dominates at depth and peripherally.

Prospecting for mineralized siliceous and silica-carbonate float or vein material with diagnostic open-space textures is an effective exploration method. VLF can be effective in tracing structure, while radiometric surveys may outline strong potassic alteration of wallrocks Geochemical sampling is also an effective exploration method with elevated values in the ore metals: Au, Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu as well as elevated values for pathfinder elements: As, Sb, Ba, F, Mn and locally Te, Se and Hg. Finally, silver deposits generally have higher base metal contents than Au and Au-Ag deposits.

Other low sulphidation epithermal deposit examples include: Creede, Colorado USA; Toodoggone Camp, B.C.; Blackdome, B.C.; Premier, B.C.; Comstock Lode, Nevada USA and Pachuca, Mexico.

The 2013 exploration program on the BM property consisted of rock sampling and mapping. A total of 12 rock samples were collected. The mapping resulted in the logging of 94 separate outcrop locations. The mapping was discussed under the property geology section.



Projection NAD83 Zone 10

Figure 7: Rock Samples (ppb Au)

Rock samples, ranging in weight from 1-3 kgs, were collected from outcrop. Each sample was placed in a 6 mil poly sample bag along with a pre-numbered assay ticket. Each sample location was recorded as a waypoint in a GPS unit in the map datum NAD 83. Sample sites were then flagged with fluorescent ribbon and marked with the sample number. The rock sampling data was downloaded nightly into a computer. All samples were shipped or delivered to ACME Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver for analysis.

The author is not aware of any sampling or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the assay results. The author believes the samples taken to be representative and does not feel there are any factors that would cause sample bias.

A total of 12 rock samples were taken during the mapping and sampling program. The results are shown in Figure 7 and Table 2. Interesting alteration and/or visible mineralization were the catalysts for taking the samples.

Table 2. 2013 Rock Samples

Sample#	Easting	Northing	Lithology	Sulfides	Width	ppb Au
1910169	652524	5519270	Andesite Tuff/Shear	none	0.5	0.7
1910170	652946	5518997	Qtz-Chalcedony Vein	none	float	<0.5
1910171	653448	5518815	Andesite Tuff/Shear	none	1.0	<0.5
1910172	652598	5519470	Andesite/Dacite Tuff?	boxwork py	grab	<0.5
1910173	650630	5518626	conglomeritic andesite/shear	none	0.3	4.2
1910174	652264	5523209	Andesite-Dacite Tuff	tr-0.5% py cubes and boxwork	grab	1.6
1910175	652194	5523208	Dacite	tr cubic py	1	1.5
1910176	652287	5523089	Andesite Tuff	tr cubic py	float	9.4
1910177	652994	5521825	Rhyodacite Flow	tr-oxidized py cubes	grab	1.4
1910178	652981	5523189	Rhyolite Flow	tr-0.5% py cubes and boxwork	grab	2.8
1910179	649836	5513374	Volc./Intr. Shear Zone	none	1.0	<0.5
1910180	649594	5513276	Andesite Flow/Shear Zone	tr-1% pyrite clots	0.4	1.9

Sample 1910169 was taken from a 50 centimetre shear zone trending 060/70NW. The shear zone contained clay veinlets and is hosted in andesitic volcaniclastics showed black iron oxides and manganese. The sample returned 0.7 ppb Au.

Sample 1910170 was a piece of chalcedonic quartz float. Epidote and apatite were noted with the quartz. The sample returned a value of <0.5 ppb Au.

Sample 1910171 was taken from an area of shearing within andesitic volcaniclastics. The fractures within the zone of shearing trended 015/80NW and contained quartz veinlets and pervasive clays. No mineralization was noted. The sample returned a value of <0.5 ppb Au.

Sample 1910172 was taken from an area of pervasive limonite with hematite within andesitic to dacitic volcaniclastics. Weak boxwork after pyrite was noted. The sample returned a value of <0.5 ppb Au.

Sample 1910173 was taken from a 30 centimetre shear zone trending 166/90. The shear zone contained pervasive limonite fracture fillings and is hosted in agglomeritic andesitic volcaniclastics. The sample returned 4.2 ppb Au.

Sample 1910174 was taken from an area of pervasive silicification within andesitic to dacitic volcaniclastics. Trace to 0.5% pyrite cubes and boxwork after pyrite was noted. The sample returned a value of 1.6 ppb Au.

Sample 1910175 was taken from an area of irregular silicification and chalcedonic quartz veinlets within dacitic volcaniclastics. Traces of cubic pyrite were noted. The sample returned a value of 1.3 ppb Au.

Sample 1910176 was taken from an subcrop area of calcite clots with jasper within andesitic volcaniclastics. Traces of cubic pyrite were noted. The sample returned a value of 9.4 ppb Au.

Sample 1910177 was taken from a rhyodacitic flow containing quartz eyes with chalcedonic rims. Traces of oxidized cubic pyrite were noted. The sample returned a value of 1.4 ppb Au.

Sample 1910178 was taken from a rhyolite flow showing trace to 0.5% pyrite cubes and boxwork after pyrite. The sample returned a value of 2.8 ppb Au.

Sample 1910179 was taken from a 1 metre shear zone trending 050/62NW. The shear zone contained pervasive limonite and is hosted in andesitic volcaniclastics. No mineralization was noted. The sample returned <0.5 ppb Au.

Sample 1910180 was taken from a 40 centimetre shear zone trending 166/50SW within an andesitic flow. The shear zone contained pervasive limonite and returned a value of 1.9 ppb Au.

DRILLING

There has not been any drilling completed on the BM property.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Samples were returned to Merritt on a daily basis where they were bagged and secured in the motel room. Upon returning to town daily, rock samples were laid out in numbered sequence, to confirm complete sample succession, and placed into a fibre sack which was secured with a plastic ladder lock strap. The samples were delivered by the project geologist at the completion of the program to ACME Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C. Acme is independent of both Vatic Ventures Corp. and Quadro Resources Ltd.

All samples from the 2013 exploration program were analyzed at Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, an ISO 9001 certified lab. The sample preparation procedures for rock samples follow. Rock samples are crushed to 70% passing through a 10 mesh screen. A 250 gram split is pulverized to 95% passing through a 150 mesh screen. A 30gm sub-sample of the pulverized pulp is leached with 90ml or 180ml of 2-2-2 HCl-HNO_3-H_2O solution at 95°C for one hour, followed by dilution to 300ml or 600ml and 36 element ICP-MS.

The exploration program completed by Quadro Resources Ltd. is a preliminary survey. The quality control procedures employed included lab duplicates and one standard by WCM Minerals of Burnaby, B.C. Standard WCM PM 461 has a range of 805 to 853 ppb Au. The analysis completed by Acme came in at 911 ppb Au, marginally above the range. This is likely a function of fluxing at the lab, where the matrix of the BM samples and the standard are significantly different. Therefore, the author feels the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for the preliminary ground survey on the BM property were adequate for this type of exploration program.

DATA VERIFICATION

The author applied minimal verification procedures as the field crew conducting the exploration program were working for the author's geological consulting company. A review of the assay data shows no irregularities in the author's opinion.

The author is therefore satisfied that the data is adequate for the exploration programs it supports for the purpose of this technical report.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

This technical report is not relying on data from adjacent properties.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing undertaken on the BM property.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are presently no mineral reserves or mineral resources on the BM property.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no additional relevant data or information known that is not disclosed on the BM property.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Quadro Resources Ltd. BM property is situated in a geological environment that has shown to have exploration potential. Mineral exploration for precious metal bearing epithermal quartz veins in the subarial volcanics of the Spences Bridge Group was initiated in 2001, after follow-up of a number of Regional Geochemistry Survey gold anomalies. This resulted in a number of significant vein discoveries, including: Shovelnose Mountain, Prospect Valley, Ponderosa, Sullivan Ridge and Nic in the Merritt area (Diakow, 2008; Diakow and Barrios, 2009) and Skoonka Creek further to the north in the Lytton area.

Exploration highlights from the Spences Bridge Gold Belt include:

- Almaden Minerals Ltd. and Strongbow Exploration Inc. reporting drill results including 18.4 gpt Au over 12.8 m from their Skoonka Creek Joint Venture in the Almaden news release dated November 29, 2005.
- Altair Ventures Inc. released a 43-101 compliant resource of 10.07 million tonnes grading 0.511 gpt Au for a total of 166,000 ounces of gold from the North and South Zones on their Prospect Valley property on October 19, 2011.

The author has been unable to verify the drill results from Skoonka Creek or Prospect Valley and these drill results are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the BM property.

The aim of the 2013 exploration program at BM was to undertake preliminary geological mapping and associated rock sampling to keep the key claims in good standing. None of the other recommendations resulting from the 2011 exploration program were followed through due primarily to the general financial situation among junior miners over the last two years.

Therefore the conclusions from the 2011 program remain valid and are summarized below:

- initial prospecting and road soil sampling in Target Area 1 and Target Area 2 was successful in locating continuous to semi-continuous areas of anomalous soil values from roads cutting through the two target areas;
- follow up grid soil sampling, while required for both target areas, was only completed in one area, Target 1, due to budget constraints;
- a 2600 metre by 2700 metre grid sampled at 50 metre samples on 100 metre lines, while highlighting considerable scatter in most of the key indicator elements, did highlight a 900 metre by 25 to 50 metre linear multi-element anomaly, including gold and silver, in the east central section of the grid.
- evaluate the linear anomaly by prospecting and mapping in advance of trenching or diamond drilling.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations from 2011 remain valid and are summarized below:

- evaluate the Target Area 1 multi-element linear anomaly by prospecting and mapping in advance of trenching or diamond drilling
- undertake 50 metre by 100 metre grid soil sampling over a 1500 metre by 1800 metre area on Target 2

2013 BM Property Budget

Prospecting and Mapping:					
Two man prospecting crew all in	15	days	@	$1,650	$24,750
Analysis - soil	200	samples	@	$20	$4,000
Analysis - rock	75	samples	@	35	$2,625
Analysis - standards	8	samples	@	$20	$160
Geochemistry:					
Two man soil crew all in	24	days	@	$1,200	$28,800
Analysis - soil	1159	samples	@	$20	$23,180
Analysis - rock	25	samples	@	35	$875
Analysis - standards	25	samples	@	$20	$500
Equipment and Supplies:					$2,000
Travel:					$7,500
Supervision					$5,000
Documentation					$5,000
Contingency:					$5,610
Total Budget					**$110,000**

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CERTIFICATE FOR R. TIMOTHY HENNEBERRY

I, R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo. a consulting geologist residing at 2446 Bidston Road, Mill Bay, B.C. V0R 2P4 do hereby certify that: I am the Qualified Person for:

Quadro Resources Ltd.
1108 – 1030 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 2Y3

I earned a Bachelor of Science Degree majoring in geology from Dalhousie University, graduating in May 1980.

I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.

I have practiced my profession continuously for 33 years since graduation.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. My relevant experience for the purpose of this Technical Report is:

- 33 years of exploration experience for base and precious metals in the Western Cordillera

I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "2013 Geological and Geochemical Report BM Property" and dated December 9, 2013 relating to the BM property. I last visited the BM property on May 15, 2013 for one day.

I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report as I supervised and documented the 2011 exploration program.

As of December 9, 2013, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

I am a Director of Quadro Resources Ltd. so I cannot be considered independent of the issuer after applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of NI 43-101.

I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

I make this Technical Report effective December 9, 2013.

"signed and sealed"

_____

R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo

STATEMENT OF COSTS

The field program ran from October 26 to October 31, 2013

Field Crew							$11,400.00
Wesley Ravin	6	days	@	$650	/day	$3,900	
Warren Robb	6	days	@	$650	/day	$3,900	
Vehicle Rentals							
Warren Robb	6	days	@	$100	/day	$600	
Supervision							
Tim Henneberry	4	hours	@	$125	/hour	$500	
Documentation							
Tim Henneberry	20	hours	@	$125	/hour	$2,500	

Expenses			$1,785.41
Travel			
Hotel		$880.00	
Meals		$498.59	
Fuel		$244.51	
Supplies			
Service charge		$162.31	

Analysis			$329.58
Work Order	Invoice		
VAN13004641	VANI183228	$299.62	
Service (10%)		$29.96	

GST (GST Number 133959049)			$675.75
Services		$570.00	
Expenses		$89.27	
Analysis		$16.48	

Program Cost	**$14,190.74**

STATEMENT OF COSTS

The field program ran from October 26 to October 31, 2013

Field Crew							$11,400.00
Wesley Ravin	6	days	@	$650	/day	$3,900	
Warren Robb	6	days	@	$650	/day	$3,900	
Vehicle Rentals							
Warren Robb	6	days	@	$100	/day	$600	
Supervision							
Tim Henneberry	4	hours	@	$125	/hour	$500	
Documentation							
Tim Henneberry	20	hours	@	$125	/hour	$2,500	

Expenses			$1,785.41
Travel			
Hotel		$880.00	
Meals		$498.59	
Fuel		$244.51	
Supplies			
Service charge		$162.31	

Analysis			$329.58
Work Order	Invoice		
VAN13004641	VANI183228	$299.62	
Service (10%)		$29.96	

GST (GST Number 133959049)

Services

Expenses

Analysis

Program Cost **$13,514.99**

Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA
PHONE (604) 253-3158

www.acmelab.com

Client: **Mammoth Geological Ltd.**
2446 Bidston Road
Mill Bay BC V0R 2P4 CANADA

Submitted By: Tim Henneberry
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver
Received: October 31, 2013
Report Date: November 22, 2013
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN13004641.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: BM
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 13

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
R200-250	12	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
1DX2	13	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	15	Completed	VAN

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP Dispose of Pulp 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: Mammoth Geological Ltd.
2446 Bidston Road
Mill Bay BC V0R 2P4
CANADA

CC:

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
MARCUS LAU
Geochemical Laboratory Manager

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.

Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
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www.acmelab.com

Client: **Mammoth Geological Ltd.**
2446 Bidston Road
Mill Bay BC V0R 2P4 CANADA

Project: BM
Report Date: November 22, 2013

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN13004641.1

Method		WGHT	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
1910169	Rock	1.07	2.2	12.5	9.3	54	<0.1	5.1	7.8	699	2.35	7.0	0.7	1.7	1172	<0.1	0.4	0.1	47	1.47	0.035
1910170	Rock	0.89	0.3	1.1	4.7	2	<0.1	0.9	1.1	295	0.29	0.7	<0.5	0.5	10	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<2	0.03	0.002
1910171	Rock	1.46	1.2	6.5	3.9	64	<0.1	1.1	9.4	982	3.35	4.2	<0.5	1.3	421	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	47	1.51	0.134
1910172	Rock	1.66	32.4	9.4	8.1	63	<0.1	2.3	1.7	178	2.89	746.3	<0.5	1.9	18	<0.1	7.1	<0.1	78	0.39	0.087
1910173	Rock	0.98	0.7	13.6	6.3	61	<0.1	4.3	5.8	1695	3.06	8.9	4.2	0.9	7	0.1	0.1	<0.1	31	0.25	0.056
1910174	Rock	0.90	1.0	19.2	4.8	45	0.1	20.4	8.9	670	2.40	5.5	1.6	2.1	15	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	40	0.44	0.048
1910175	Rock	1.20	2.3	9.5	5.3	84	<0.1	0.5	12.3	1282	4.67	7.2	1.5	0.8	23	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	35	1.10	0.147
1910176	Rock	0.96	0.1	16.9	2.4	29	0.2	1.7	7.4	741	2.61	9.2	9.4	0.3	56	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	43	4.88	0.032
1910177	Rock	1.22	0.5	2.8	8.2	30	<0.1	0.7	1.2	366	1.14	3.6	1.4	2.6	7	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	5	0.08	0.020
1910178	Rock	0.90	0.3	1.4	9.1	15	<0.1	0.5	0.5	153	0.57	1.2	2.8	1.2	7	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	0.07	0.015
1910179	Rock	1.20	0.3	52.2	0.9	34	0.1	126.6	38.7	477	3.12	1.9	<0.5	<0.1	116	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	23	1.82	0.007
1910180	Rock	0.86	1.2	49.9	2.4	59	0.2	11.3	23.0	587	6.62	17.6	1.9	0.4	61	<0.1	0.2	0.4	115	0.77	0.152
1910181	Rock Pulp	0.05	11.7	126.5	8.7	47	0.5	21.2	34.6	694	3.27	858.7	911.0	2.3	89	0.4	2.5	18.8	64	3.16	0.068

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Client: **Mammoth Geological Ltd.**
2446 Bidston Road
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Project: BM
Report Date: November 22, 2013

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN13004641.1

	Method	1DX15	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
1910169	Rock	18	12	0.63	557	0.068	1	3.17	0.070	0.12	<0.1	0.42	5.8	<0.1	<0.05	10	<0.5	<0.2
1910170	Rock	1	19	<0.01	41	<0.001	2	0.15	0.002	0.04	<0.1	0.09	0.4	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
1910171	Rock	19	3	0.71	345	0.007	2	3.20	0.103	0.29	<0.1	<0.01	8.3	<0.1	<0.05	9	<0.5	<0.2
1910172	Rock	15	13	0.33	31	0.236	1	1.21	0.080	0.11	0.1	0.32	9.2	0.3	0.06	11	<0.5	<0.2
1910173	Rock	25	8	0.07	307	0.007	3	0.68	0.019	0.08	<0.1	0.04	5.1	<0.1	<0.05	2	<0.5	<0.2
1910174	Rock	18	22	0.75	70	0.001	1	1.19	0.025	0.15	<0.1	<0.01	2.6	<0.1	0.09	7	<0.5	<0.2
1910175	Rock	15	2	0.42	60	0.008	1	1.21	0.025	0.21	<0.1	0.01	4.4	<0.1	0.09	5	<0.5	<0.2
1910176	Rock	5	12	0.66	35	0.003	<1	1.17	0.013	0.06	0.1	<0.01	3.3	<0.1	0.08	4	<0.5	<0.2
1910177	Rock	6	6	0.14	39	0.003	<1	0.47	0.062	0.14	<0.1	<0.01	0.7	<0.1	0.07	3	<0.5	<0.2
1910178	Rock	8	3	0.02	43	<0.001	<1	0.33	0.026	0.21	<0.1	<0.01	0.3	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
1910179	Rock	<1	84	3.95	13	0.017	4	5.21	0.142	0.06	<0.1	0.01	3.5	<0.1	<0.05	6	<0.5	0.2
1910180	Rock	2	24	2.00	42	0.242	2	2.88	0.010	0.16	<0.1	0.12	8.1	<0.1	0.89	7	2.5	0.9
1910181	Rock Pulp	9	24	0.59	84	0.095	22	1.64	0.174	0.18	5.4	<0.01	2.8	0.1	0.17	4	1.3	2.4

Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
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Client: **Mammoth Geological Ltd.**
2446 Bidston Road
Mill Bay BC V0R 2P4 CANADA

Project: BM
Report Date: November 22, 2013

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN13004641.1

	Method	WGHT	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																					
1910171	Rock	1.46	1.2	6.5	3.9	64	<0.1	1.1	9.4	982	3.35	4.2	<0.5	1.3	421	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	47	1.51	0.134
REP 1910171	QC		1.2	6.3	4.0	63	<0.1	0.9	9.0	968	3.25	4.3	0.9	1.2	407	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	47	1.50	0.134
Reference Materials																					
STD DS10	Standard		14.8	153.7	146.4	341	2.1	75.3	13.1	869	2.68	40.6	76.6	7.4	63	2.4	7.0	10.6	43	1.06	0.066
STD OXC109	Standard		1.6	38.2	11.0	41	<0.1	73.6	19.7	400	2.89	0.8	189.3	1.4	131	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	49	0.69	0.097
STD DS10 Expected			14.69	154.61	150.55	352.9	1.96	74.6	12.9	861	2.7188	43.7	91.9	7.5	67.1	2.48	9.51	11.65	43	1.0355	0.073
STD OXC109 Expected													201								
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		0.2	4.2	3.8	47	<0.1	2.8	4.1	549	1.94	0.5	<0.5	6.7	57	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	37	0.51	0.067
G1	Prep Blank		0.1	3.9	3.5	49	<0.1	2.6	4.2	565	1.98	0.6	<0.5	6.2	55	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	38	0.51	0.063

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN13004641.1

Method		1DX15	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																		
1910171	Rock	19	3	0.71	345	0.007	2	3.20	0.103	0.29	<0.1	<0.01	8.3	<0.1	<0.05	9	<0.5	<0.2
REP 1910171	QC	18	2	0.71	335	0.007	<1	3.20	0.104	0.29	<0.1	<0.01	7.9	<0.1	<0.05	9	<0.5	<0.2
Reference Materials																		
STD DS10	Standard	17	59	0.77	312	0.077	7	1.04	0.067	0.33	2.9	0.29	2.9	4.7	0.27	4	2.1	4.6
STD OXC109	Standard	12	62	1.49	52	0.376	2	1.54	0.713	0.42	0.2	<0.01	0.7	<0.1	<0.05	6	<0.5	<0.2
STD DS10 Expected		17.5	54.6	0.7651	349	0.0817		1.0259	0.0638	0.3245	3.34	0.289	2.8	4.79	0.2743	4.3	2.3	4.89
STD OXC109 Expected																		
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	15	15	0.52	172	0.117	1	0.97	0.104	0.51	<0.1	<0.01	2.4	0.3	<0.05	5	<0.5	<0.2
G1	Prep Blank	14	13	0.54	163	0.117	2	0.98	0.096	0.52	<0.1	<0.01	2.6	0.3	<0.05	5	<0.5	<0.2

volcaniclastic
flow
diorite
2013 rock sample (ppb Au)

1.5
1.6
9.4
2.8
1.4
<0.5
0.7
<0.5
<0.5
4.2
<0.5
1.9

Mammoth Geological Ltd.

QUADRO RESOURCES LTD
BM Property
Rock Sampling ppb Au

Date: 2013-12-09
Author: R.Tim Henneberry
Office:
Figure 7
Scale: 1:15000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)

0 250 500 1,000
metres

volcaniclastic
flow
diorite
2013 rock sample (ppb Au)

1,910,173
1,910,174
1,910,175
1,910,176
1,910,177
1,910,172
1,910,169
1,910,170
1,910,171
1,910,173
1,910,179
1,910,180

646,000 mE
647,000 mE
648,000 mE
649,000 mE
650,000 mE
651,000 mE
652,000 mE
653,000 mE
654,000 mE
655,000 mE

5,524,000 mN
5,523,000 mN
5,522,000 mN
5,521,000 mN
5,520,000 mN
5,519,000 mN
5,518,000 mN
5,517,000 mN
5,516,000 mN
5,515,000 mN
5,514,000 mN
5,513,000 mN
5,512,000 mN
5,511,000 mN
5,510,000 mN

Mammoth Geological Ltd.

QUADRO RESOURCES LTD.
BM Property
Rock Sample Numbers

Date: 2013-12-09
Author: R.Tim Henneberry
Office:
Figure 8
Scale: 1:15000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)

0 250 500 1,000
metres

volcaniclastic
flow
diorite
2013 outcrop

N

646,000 mE
647,000 mE
648,000 mE
649,000 mE
650,000 mE
651,000 mE
652,000 mE
653,000 mE
654,000 mE
655,000 mE

5,523,000 mN
5,522,000 mN
5,521,000 mN
5,520,000 mN
5,519,000 mN
5,518,000 mN
5,517,000 mN
5,516,000 mN
5,515,000 mN
5,514,000 mN
5,513,000 mN
5,512,000 mN
5,511,000 mN
5,510,000 mN

Mammoth Geological Ltd.

QUADRO RESOURCES LTD.
BM Property
Outcrop Locations

Date: 2013-12-09
Author: R.Tim Henneberry
Office:
Figure 9
Scale: 1:15000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)

0 250 500 1,000
metres