

**BC Geological Survey  
Assessment Report  
34734**

NTS: 082E05W  
Lat 49° 22' 21" N  
Long. 119° 47' 37"W  
UTM: 11: 5472750N 298500E

**GEOCHEMICAL REPORT  
on the  
PDL PROPERTY**

**KEREMEOS, BC.**

Osoyoos Mining Division

**Mineral Tenure Number**

**1018610**

Owner:

**Alan Brent Hemingway**

#50-1640-162<sup>nd</sup> Street,  
Surrey BC, V4A 6Y9

Optionee:

**Wangton Capital Corp,**

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Calgary, Alberta

By:

Alan Brent Hemingway B.Sc FGAC

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October 6<sup>th</sup>, 2013

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Assay Certificate

## 1.0 Summary

The PDL property lies in the south Okanagan region of Southern British Columbia, approximately 17 kilometres north of the town of Keremeos. The property area is comprised of one mineral tenure (1018610), covering an area of approximately 378.7 hectares. This report summarizes historical and recent exploration work carried out on the PDL Property on behalf of Wangton Capital Corp., of Calgary, Alberta.

The PDL claim, under a different claim configuration than the current PDL claim, was staked by Placer Dome Development Ltd. in 1993, followed by property exploration in 1984 and 1985. In 1988-89, QPX Minerals Limited conducted extensive exploration programs on the PDL claim as well as the adjoining optioned Astro 34 claim. In 2003, A. Travis staked 6 claims to cover the previous Astro 34 claim area, carrying out prospecting and minor rock and soil sampling. Although significant mineralization has not yet been discovered on the PDL claim area, an epithermal gold target is indicated on the property, as demonstrated by the QPX Minerals exploration survey results.

The PDL property is primarily underlain by the western margin of a fault-bounded, basin of Eocene, Penticton Group volcanic rocks; particularly the Kitley Member of the Marron Formation. The extreme western portion of the PDL claim is underlain by Permian to Triassic age Shoemaker formation, consisting of blue-grey chert, minor limestone and greenstone. At the base of the Marron volcanics is found the Eocene age Springbrook Formation approximately a 200m to 300m band of massive unsorted polymictic conglomerate with lesser sand stone and tuff.

The PDL claim area contains at least two zones of focused mineral exploration work carried out in the past.

On the western extent of the present PDL claim, near Ford Lake and the valley bottom, there is evidence of previous work in the Pre-Tertiary rocks but no published record of this work exists. The mineralization has been described as narrow massive lenses of pyrrhotite-pyrite + minor chalcopyrite. A short (< 10 m) adit at the base of the cliffs cross cuts a small massive sulphide lens. According to a local prospector (L.Reichert) this was dug in the 1930's. An old cased diamond drill hole and several bulldozer trenches were believed to have been completed in 1971, although no work was filed. This mineralization does not show continuity and is not a focus for further exploration as described in this report.

The co-author, Brent Hemingway B.Sc geologist accompanied Mr Greg Thomson P.Geo on a site visit to the property on May 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013. Mr Greg Thomson collected enough samples to verify the known mineralization and reviewed the geology described in this report. The conclusions of this report rely solely on the observations of the field visit, Mr Greg Thomson P.Geo personal knowledge of the geology of the area and his experience with epithermal-style mineral deposits. The samples were collected to include a broader suite of elements over previous sampling programs.

Mr. Greg Thomson P.Geo recommends a coincident program of IP surveys and diamond drilling to be carried out on previously untested anomalous geophysical zones on the Astro showing area, in particular in areas of three well-defined coincident VLF-EM and magnetic low anomalies as determined by geophysical surveys carried out on behalf of QPX Minerals Inc. in 1989.

Although the current work program results did not uncover any economic mineralization, the results were useful and added to the geological data and overall understanding of the Property. The current report is submitted for assessment work credits.

## 2.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference

This report briefly outlines the history of exploration, geology and new work conducted. The new work is verified by Mr. Greg Thomson B.Sc, P.Geol, independent and consulting Geologist to Wangton Capital Corp. The current work was funded by Wangton Capital Corp. (Wangton) under the terms of the agreement with Alan Brent Hemingway B.Sc (co-author of this report) to maintain in good standing the PDL Property (Property) as per Province of BC exploration work credits and to further advance the exploration and Geological understanding of the Property.

The Property consists of one mineral claim situated in the Osoyoos Mining District of British Columbia and is located in the southern Okanagan region of British Columbia, Canada, southwest of the city of Penticton (Figure 1).

The current work consisted of a one day visit by the co-author and Mr. Greg Thomson P.Geol on May 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013; the purpose of which was to collect rock samples from several locations on the Property that were previously sampled and assayed but were not assayed for rare earths, tellurium, and fluorine as with the current work.. Geological work consisted of an examination of the Astro Showing with three structural measurements of the fracturing taken and rock sampling; a total of three rock samples collected by Mr Greg Thomson P.Geol were submitted into Acme Labs of Vancouver BC for analysis.

The recommendations in this report are based upon Mr Greg Thomson's P.Geol visit to the Property, his experience and interpretation of the published data and various reports on the Property. This report details the findings of the current work programme and is submitted for assessment work credits.

**Figure 1**                      **General Location Map for the PDL Claim**



Map Center: 54.4781N 124.7082W

### 3.0 Property Description and Location

The PDL property is comprised of one mineral claim in the Osoyoos Mining Division located approximately 15 km west of Okanagan Falls, British Columbia and 17 kilometres north of the town of Keremeos and approximately 20 kilometres southwest of the city of Penticton. The mineral claim, which was staked online (MTO), covers an area of approximately 378.7 hectares (Figure 2).

The claim is located on N.T.S Map sheet 82E/5W or alternatively B.S.G.S sheet 82E 032. The center of the current claim block is at UTM (Nad 83, Zone 11) coordinates: 5472750m North and 298500m East or alternatively at Latitude: 49° 22' N and Longitude: 119°47' W.

The PDL claim was acquired by staking on April 16, 2013 and is owned 100% by A.B. (Brent) Hemingway. The claim was staked to cover the area of an earlier configured PDL claim held and explored by QPX Minerals Inc. in the late 1980's and the Astro 34 claim, originally owned by Petro Canada Ltd. and later allowed to lapse in 1993.

The configuration of the PDL mineral claim is illustrated on Figure 2 and title details follow:

**Table 1 Property Claim Information**

MTO Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
1018610	Mineral	PDL	April 16/14	378.68

Source: <http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca>

There are no known physical or environmental concerns regarding any future ongoing exploration programs for the PDL property area. There are, however, several privately owned lots within the claim area. The eastern portion of the PDL claim is partially covered by District Lots, 1712s, 1713S, 2405S and 2410S. The northwest part of the PDL claim has some narrow overlap of six private lots involving an area of approximately 70m wide by 800m long (Figure 3). There are no known claims or concerns with any First Nations groups for the area of the PDL claim.

Please note that the current PDL claim was named after an earlier PDL claim, staked by Placer Dome Development Ltd in 1983. The early exploration work on the original PDL claim was mainly focused on the undocumented mineral showing along the eastern side of Green Mountain road, north of Ford Lake. The PDL Minfile occurrence (082ESW190) should be more properly referred to as the Astro or Astro 34 occurrence as the 082ESW190 Minfile location was located on the previous Astro 34 claim and not on the previous PDL claim. Also note, the outline of the pre-existing PDL claim, Astro 1, Astro 34, Ford 1 and Ford 2 claims have been superimposed on the claim map (Figure 2) for the current PDL claim (1018610). The area of the historic PDL claim, Astro 1 claim, and Astro 34 claim are frequently

referred to in this report and the area of these historic claims are now mostly covered by the current PDL claim, currently held by Mr. A.B. (Brent) Hemingway.

### Terms of the Proposed Transaction and Financing

Under the Acquisition Agreement, the Vendor Mr. A.B. Hemingway, agrees to sell to Wangton Capital Corporation (the Corporation) and the Corporation agrees to purchase, subject to acceptance by the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange") and meeting other regulatory requirements, the entire right, title and interest (being an undivided 100% legal and beneficial interest) of the Vendor in and to the Property, subject to a net smelter royalty of 1.0% of the net smelter returns on all mineral commodities. The Corporation has agreed to: (a) issue to the Vendor a total of 850,000 common shares of the Corporation (150,000 of which are to be issued 36 months from the date (the "Effective Date") that the Exchange issues the Final Exchange Bulletin accepting the acquisition of the Property by the Corporation as the Qualifying Transaction of the Corporation; 200,000 of which are to be issued by not later than the date that is 48 months from the Effective Date; and 500,000 of which are to be issued at the start of commercial production of minerals from the Property by the Corporation); and (b) pay to the Vendor a total of \$890,000 (\$3,000 of which has been paid; \$2,000 of which is to be paid not later than 10 days following the date that the Exchange accepts the NI43-101 report in relation to the Property; \$5,000 of which is to be paid not later than 10 days following the Effective Date; \$100,000 of which is to be paid not later than 24 months after the Effective Date; \$130,000 of which is to be paid not later than 36 months after the Effective Date; \$150,000 of which is to be paid not later than 48 months after the Effective Date; and \$500,000 of which is to be paid at the start of commercial production of minerals from the Property by the Corporation).

As far as can be reasonably ascertained, the property appears to be free of any environmental liabilities associated with previous exploration activities. Permits necessary for any exploration activities recommended in this report have yet to be acquired.

There are no known factors or risks that might affect access, rights and/or the ability to perform work on the Property beyond those inherent to the local topography, private land ownership and/or title (beyond on-going provincial treaty negotiations with First Nations.

The claims are classed as designated uranium ground under the Uranium Moratorium. Since the termination of the Moratorium in February of 1987, the claims remain classed as designated uranium ground even though exploration is presently directed towards precious metals. As a result all exploration on the current PDL claim is governed by the Exploration Regulation - Uranium and Thorium (Order in Council No. 335).

Figure 2 PDL Claim Map

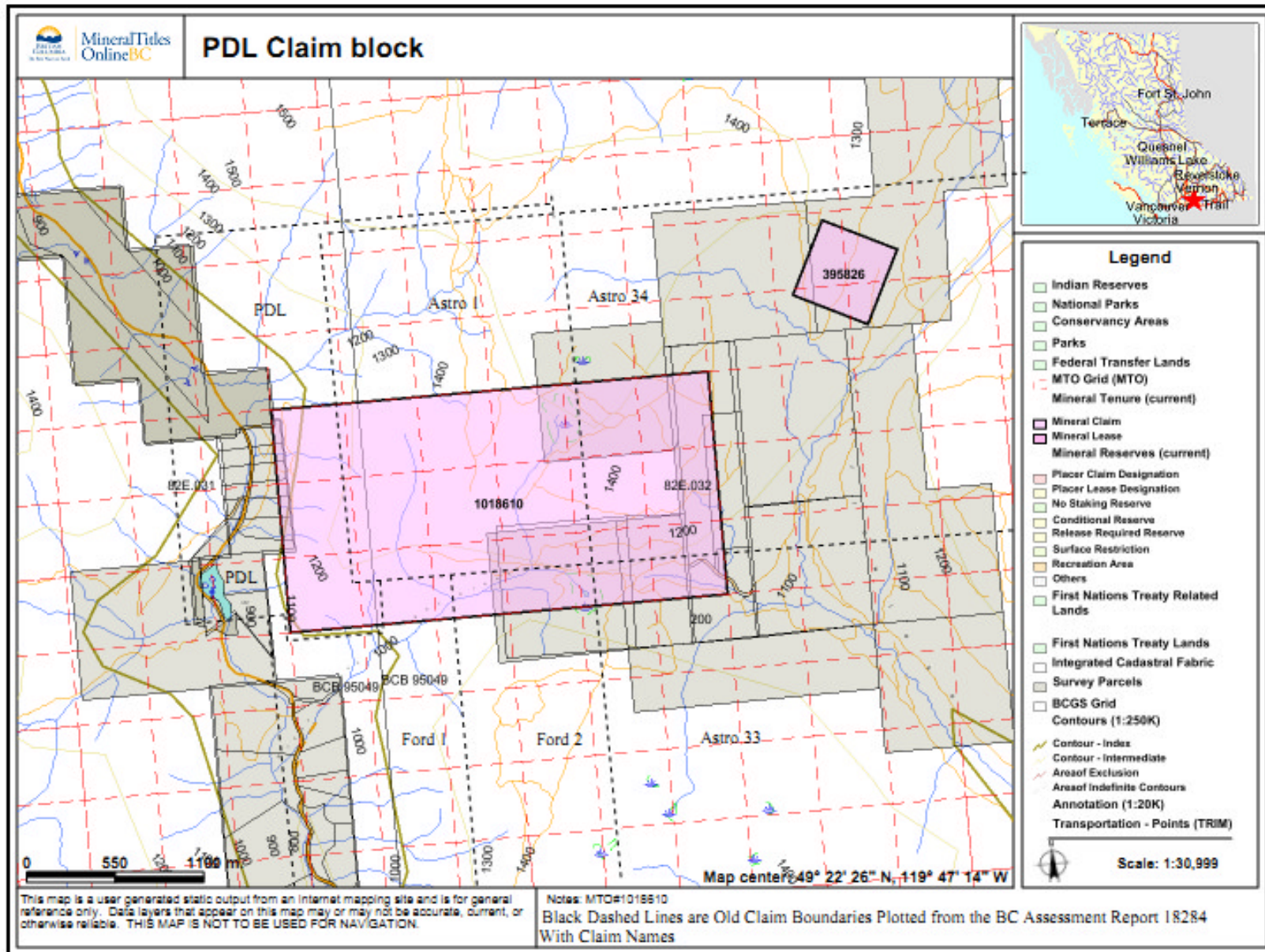
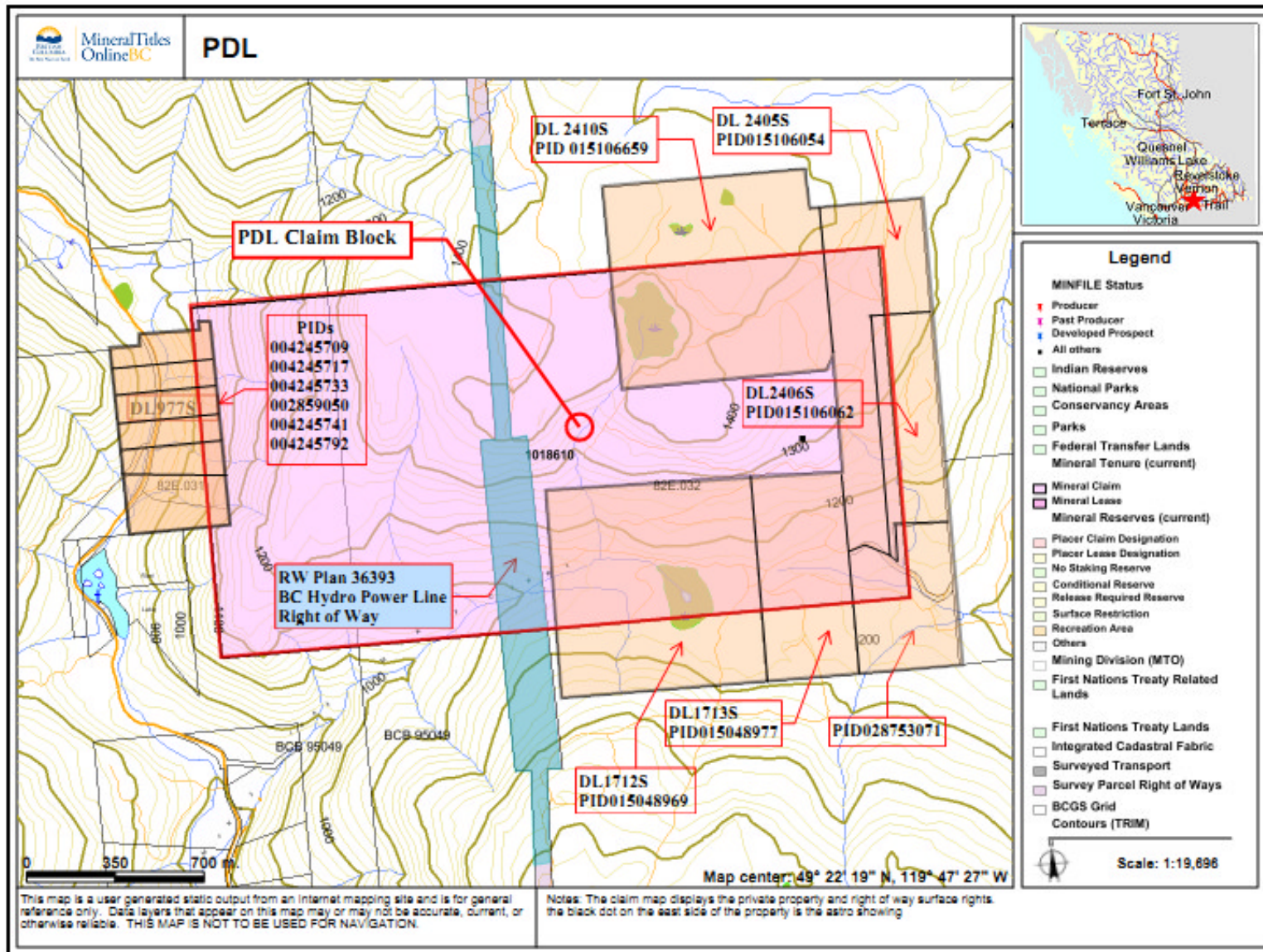




Figure 3

PDL Surface Rights



## **4.0 Access, Physiography, Climate and Infrastructure**

### **4.1 Access**

The PDL property is located approximately 15 kilometres west of Okanagan Falls or 18 kilometres southwest of Penticton in southern British Columbia.

The property is most easily accessed by driving northward on Highway 3A from Keremeos. At a distance of approximately 6.3 kilometres north of the small village of Olalla, the Green Mountain road junction is taken. By following the Green Mountain road northerly for approximately 7.5 kilometres the western side of the PDL property is reached, in the area of Ford Lake, along the valley of Keremeos Creek.

To reach the central and eastern parts of the PDL property, Highway 3A is followed north-easterly from the Green Mountain road turnoff, for a distance of approximately 6.3 kilometres to reach the Sheep Creek Forest Service road turnoff located at the east end of Yellow Lake. This road is then followed north-westerly approximately 7 kilometres along a network of branching roads to reach the area of the Astro showing. Permission was given by a private land owner to access the area of the Astro showing.

Alternately the Astro showing may be accessed via Hwy 3A by driving westward from Kaleden, on Skaha Lake for about 12 kilometres to the Sheep Creek Forest Service road turnoff located at the east end of Yellow Lake.

### **4.2 Physiography**

Within the PDL property elevations range from 1000 metres in the main valley bottom of Keremeos Creek, in the western portion of the claim to 1400 metres in the east-central portion of the claim. Slopes are generally moderate, however small bluffs and steeper slopes do occur near the central and western portions of the claim.

Southerly draining creeks and gulleys on the claims are generally intermittent and most likely reflect underlying structures.

### **4.3 Climate and Vegetation**

The PDL property is situated in the southern-Okanagan region of southern British Columbia. The region has a relatively dry climate, and snow cover in winter is generally moderate. The climate in the area is

semi-arid with moderately warm summers and cold dry winters. Typical temperature ranges are from mid 20's to mid 30's °C in summer and -5 to -10 °C in winter.

For the most part vegetation consists of Jackpine forest, some of which has been infected with pine beetles.

#### **4.4 Infrastructure**

The PDL property is surrounded by several small communities such as Olalla, Keremeos and Okanagan Falls. The economies of these small communities are generally focused on agriculture and tourism and are popular as retirement communities. Olalla is located 11.5 kms SSW of the PDL property on Highway 3A, while Keremeos is located 20 kilometres SSW of the PDL property at the junction of Highway 3 and Highway 3A. Okanagan Falls at the southern end of Skaha Lake is located 15 kms east of the PDL property.

The nearest larger city to the PDL property is Penticton (pop 33,000), at the south end of Okanagan Lake and is located 18 kilometres northeast of the PDL property.

The largest city in the region is Kelowna (population 107,000) on the west side of Okanagan Lake, is located 70 kms north of Penticton. Kelowna is the main industrial, service and supply centre for this region.

The writer is not aware of any First Nations heritage claim, private surface rights, or environmental concerns covering the PDL Property that may affect mining, exploration or prospecting operations.

#### **5.0 History and Previous Work**

The earliest record of work in the area dates back to the late 1800's with the discovery of the Giant Mascot and Hedley deposits to the west of the PDL property. Gold was also discovered on the nearby Dividend and Apex Mountains in the early 1900's. Several deposits, from which a significant amount of gold, silver, and molybdenum was shipped, were discovered at Olalla (Golconda) in the 1920's.

In the late 1960's there was renewed interest in the area for copper exploration. On the PDL prospect on the west side of the current PDL claim there is evidence of previous work in the Pre-Tertiary rocks but no published record of this work exists. A short (< 10 m) adit at the base of the cliffs cross-cuts a small massive sulphide lens. According to a local prospector (L. Reichert) this was dug in the 1930's. An old

cased diamond drill hole and several bulldozer trenches were believed to have been completed in 1971, although no work was filed and no documentation exists for the early work on the showing area.

The Astro claims were staked by Pacific Petroleum Ltd. (Petro Canada) in 1977 and 1979 focussing on uranium exploration.

In 1984 Placer Development Ltd. took a number of soil samples (Assessment Report 13199) on the PDL claim along the Keremeos Creek valley. Soil samples were anomalous in Au, As, Cu and Mo, which indicated a source on the east wall of the valley upstream of an alluvial fan.

In 1985, Placer completed EM/Mag geophysics and line cutting on their PDL claim (Assessment Report 14062). The claim was found to be underlain by Triassic Shoemaker Formation cherts, some tuffs and greenstone intruded by Cretaceous granite and overlain by the Palaeocene-Eocene volcanics. A well-defined fracture/fault set trending about N20E is evident from airphotos.

In 1986 QPX Minerals Inc. explored the PDL and Ford 1 claims located on the western portion of the current PDL claim (Assessment Report 16674). A total of 496 soils and 164 rock samples were taken. Minor gold-bearing pyrite-arsenopyrite stringers were noted in cherts of the Shoemaker Formation on the eastern side of the PDL claim.

In 1987 QPX Minerals completed 3 NQ drill holes (524 m), took 301 rock samples, 3005 soil samples and 50 line kilometres of ground magnetics and EM, mainly on the Astro 1 claim, located immediately east of the PDL claim. A portion of this work was carried out the eastern side of the PDL claim. (Assessment Report 18251).

In 1988 QPX Minerals completed 23 trenches totalling 650 metres (Assessment Report 18284). During the 1988 exploration, an argillic-altered and silicified system in a biotite porphyritic andesite of the Marron volcanics was discovered on the Astro34 claim which was optioned from Pacific Petroleum. The Astro alteration zone is located on the east side of the current PDL claim.

Later in 1988 and early 1989 QPX Minerals completed five reverse-circulation holes totalling approximately 250 metres and 5 trenches totalling 150 metres in the new showing area on their Astro 34 claim (Assessment Report 18527). Anomalous gold (up to 0.705 g/t Au), silver (up to 14.8 g/t Ag) and molybdenum (up to 0.15 %) values were obtained over a 3 metre interval from reverse circulation in drill hole PDL-89-RC-2. The anomalous values were found to be associated with chalcedonic veinlets in argillically altered Kitley Member volcanics of the Marron Formation.

Magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys on 25-50 m spaced lines were completed over a 400 m x 400 m area. Three very well defined conductive lineaments with corresponding magnetic lows were identified,

with only a small (50 m x 100 m area) portion of one of these anomalies tested by trenching and/or drilling.

In 1993 the claim database indicates that Petro Canada was owner of the Astro 34 claim and that the Company allowed the claim to lapse.

No significant recorded work has occurred in the area of the current PDL claims since the 1989 RC drilling program, even though the last recorded work recommended extensions of grid coverage for additional VLF-EM +/- Magnetometer surveys as well as a test soil survey over the showing area. Further trenching and diamond drilling of the current geophysical anomalies were also recommended.

In 2004, A. Travis carried out some minor reconnaissance rock and soil sampling around the Astro alteration zone. This work was carried out on the 6unit –claim Astro property, which was staked to surround the Astro alteration zone, explored by QPX Minerals in 1989. Some weakly anomalous values for gold, silver, arsenic and molybdenum were returned from several of the rock samples taken in and around the Astro alteration zone (Assessment Report 27469).

The following sections describe in greater detail the various exploration surveys carried out previously on the area of the current PDL claim. The author notes that the majority of exploration surveys since 1984 were focussed on the 1.5 km by 2.5 km PDL claim staked by Placer Dome Development Ltd in 1983. The original PDL claim occupied only the western extent of the current PDL claim, mainly along the valley bottom of Keremeos Creek. Although the author provide details of work programs on the earlier PDL claim, it should be emphasized that the main focus of this report is to describe the economic potential of the Astro showing/alteration zone, previously situated on the pre-existing Astro 34 claim. The Astro showing area is situated on the eastern side of the current PDL claim.

## **5.1 Geochemical Surveys**

In 1984, Placer Dome Development Ltd. carried out a reconnaissance geochemical soil sampling program on the PDL claim, which measured 2.5 km N-S by 1.5 km E-W. A sinuous grid line was sampled for 2.1 km along the toe of a steep slope along the eastern stream bank of Keremeos Creek. A total of 69 soils samples were collected for analysis. The soils were weakly to moderately anomalous in gold, arsenic, copper, molybdenum and cobalt, possibly indicating a mineral source originating in the steep valley wall above Keremeos Creek. The majority of the more anomalous values were obtained around the mid-point of the 2.0 km long sample line, in the area of an alluvial fan formed from detritus originating from the steep valley side. (Assessment Report # 13199)

In 1985 Placer Dome Development Ltd. carried out a more expanded soil sampling program on the PDL claim, consisting of a 1.7 km N-S baseline with 13.05 m of cross-lines, resulting in the collection of 244

soil samples submitted for analysis. Cross-lines were established on 100 m spacings and were located where topography would allow.

As with the previous soil sampling program; geochemical values were generally low for most elements tested (Au, Cu, Mo, As, and W). One isolated soil sample ran 1.08 ppm Au, while several other soil samples ran 0.1 ppm Au to 0.3 ppm Au, along the eastern portion of the grid, where steeper topography terminated the eastern extent of grid lines. Anomalous arsenic values were associated with the higher gold values.

During the soil sampling survey two massive sulphide showings consisting of massive pyrrhotite and /or pyrite plus minor chalcopyrite were located in the southeast area of the PDL claim. This showing had been tested in the past by a short adit (approx. 10 m long). Two drill collars were located as well as several cat trenches. It is believed that the original work on the showing area was carried out in the 1930's, but none of the early physical work (adit, drilling, trenching) was ever documented. Some of the later work at this location was believed to be carried out in the early 1970's (Assessment Report # 14062).

In 1987, further geochemical soil and rock sampling was carried out on the PDL and the adjoining southerly Ford 1 claim. The sampling work was carried out by Minequest Exploration Associates Ltd on behalf of QPX Minerals Inc. A total of 490 soil samples and 164 rock samples were collected for analysis, with the majority of soil and rock sampling done on the old PDL claim location. A small northerly portion of the previous Ford 1 lies on a minor portion of the southwest part of the current PDL claim, however, no anomalous results for either soil or rock sampling were found on the Ford 1 claim.

Of the 490 samples taken by Minequest, 285 soils were taken from a detailed grid established to cover the area of the known massive sulphide occurrence at the southeast corner of the earlier PDL claim. The detailed grid was established on 20 metre east-west cross-lines and 20 metre sample spacings, with the grid area covering approximately 320 metres by 320 metres, with variable cross-line lengths dependent on topographical features. Moderately anomalous coincident gold-arsenic soil values were found to occur within 20 metres to 40 metres of the known massive sulphide showing, but soil results did not demonstrate extensions to the known mineralized area.

Massive sulfides exposed at Trench 1 near the old adit, are anomalous in gold, arsenic and copper with maximum values of 490 ppb Au, 1439 ppm Cu, and 778 ppm As. The northern contact of the massive sulfide lens is faulted. The fault zone is about 1 m wide, with the fault gouge returning values up to 6920 ppb Au in a grab sample and 6650ppb Au in a one-metre channel sample. The gouge was also anomalous in arsenic.

Please note that the massive sulphide occurrence was not visited by the author during May 17, 2013 property visit. The location of the sulphide occurrence, adit, trenches and drill hole, as explored by earlier workers, are shown with their approximate locations on Figure 5, in this report.

A number of east-west trending very small pyrite/arsenopyrite stringers with highly anomalous gold values (to 31,300 ppb Au) also occur. These stringers do not exceed widths of 5 cm and generally much narrower than this. The stringers were found along the base of the cliffs at the eastern side of the main grid area, specifically between the historical grid lines 107 N and 108 N.

Other than sample 556, which assayed 31,300 ppb Au, 2543 ppm Cu, 22.5 ppm Ag and 37,434 ppm As, five other samples taken in the near vicinity of sample 556 returned negligible values in gold, but were generally moderately to strongly anomalous in arsenic (Assessment Report 16674).

In 1988 the PDL property was expanded to include a number of Astro claims, optioned from Petro-Canada Ltd. The majority of the Astro claims were located north of the PDL claim. Immediately east and adjoining the PDL claim was the optioned Astro 1 claim, measuring 1.5 km (E-W) and 2.0 km (N-S), which was extensively explored during the 1988 QPX Minerals exploration program.

During the 1988 exploration period, an extensive 50 km grid was established covering the entire Astro 1 claim and a portion of the eastern side of the PDL claim. Grid lines were established on 100 m line-spacings, with 10m soil sample station intervals. A total of 2,776 soil samples were collected from the grid area as well as an additional 229 soils collected from other traverses. A total of 72 rock samples were collected during the grid surveys as well as a further 64 rocks collected from other traverses.

Geochemical soil sample located eight areas of anomalous gold both on the Astro 1 claim and the eastern side of the PDL claim. These anomalous areas were based on a background value of 6 ppb Au with > 17 ppb Au considered anomalous and a maximum soil value of 780 ppb Au.

The anomalous soil areas trended NW-SE with moderate to strong correlation between anomalous gold in soil values and fault zones (See figure 5). Six of the eight anomalous gold areas were subsequently trenched with generally negligible results.

The best gold values for rock samples on the PDL and Astro 1 claims were obtained from the massive sulphide showing exposed in an old trench on the PDL claim. Although values up to 6,920 ppb gold (Lee, 1987) are associated with a fault bounding the showing, it is believed to have very limited extent and does not represent the current target sought on the current PDL property (Assessment Report 18251).

## 5.2 Geophysics Surveys

On the area of the current PDL property, three geophysics surveys have been carried out. The first survey was carried out on the original PDL claim by Placer Dome Development Ltd in 1985. The Placer Dome geochemical-geophysics grid consisted of a 1.7 km N-S baseline with 13.05 km of E-W cross-lines. Magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were carried out on 5.32 kilometres of the grid lines. Survey results were generally inconclusive with no magnetic response and four VLF-EM conductors attributed to topographic effects (Assessment Report 14062).

In 1988, approximately 50 line kilometres of magnetometer survey was run by Minequest personnel over the Astro 1 claim and eastern portions of the PDL claim using a Scintrex IGS-2 proton magnetometer. Measurements of total magnetic field were recorded at 10 metre intervals on lines spaced 50 metres apart over the grid area.

The magnetic data was successful in distinguishing between the Marron volcanics and the Springbrook conglomerate and confirmed geological mapping. A number of north-south and east-west trending faults were also outlined.

Approximately 50 line kilometres of a VLF-EM survey was run over the same grid area by MineQuest personnel using a Scintrex IGS-2 machine. Measurements of tilt angle and quadrature were made at 10 metre intervals on lines spaced 50 metres apart over the grid area. The VLF-EM data supports the interpretation from magnetic data, as well as outlining a number of poorly conductive lineations (Assessment Report 18251).

In the late fall of 1988 a small grid was established over the Astro 34 showing. A 400 metre long baseline was run at azimuth 360 degrees with 4.6 kilometres of cross-lines spaced 25-50 metres apart. Lloyd Geophysics of Vancouver B.C using an EDA Omni Plus combination unit conducted the magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys.

Three very well defined, north-south trending conductors were identified by the VLF-EM Survey. The Astro showing area has received limited testing by trenching and reverse circulation drilling over only the central portion of the western most of the three well defined conductive lineaments. Further follow up of these conductors is strongly recommended. Along portions of the strike length of the VLF-EM conductors there is excellent correlation with magnetic lows. These zones probably represent zones of alteration (silicification) related to N-S regional faulting and warrant deeper testing by diamond drilling (Assessment Report 18527).



### 5.3 Trenching

In 1988, a program of backhoe trenching was carried out in 6 areas of geochemically anomalous gold as determined by the earlier Minequest (QPX) soil sampling work, mainly on the Astro 1 claim and partially on the eastern part of the PDL claim. Twenty three trenches for a total of about 650 metres were dug using a Case 580 backhoe (Assessment Report 18251). All trenches were mapped and sampled with a total of 202 channel samples taken for analysis.

The 1988 summer geochemical program outlined eight major geochemical anomalies testing for gold, silver, arsenic and copper. Six of these anomalies (1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7) were evaluated by trenching during this program. The remaining two anomalies, labelled as Anomalies 2 and 8, could not be trenched with the equipment available because of very steep topography.

The majority of the trenching work was carried out on the Astro 1 claim, east of the PDL claim. Anomaly 6 straddled the PDL-Astro 1 claim boundary, while Anomaly 7 tested the area of the known massive sulphide occurrence on the southeast corner of the PDL claim

The most westerly trenches (anomalies 6 and 7) exposed rocks of the Triassic age Shoemaker (chert) Formation, while the more easterly trenches exposed rocks belonging to the lower Eocene age Springbrook (conglomerate) Formation as well as post Eocene conglomerates. The most easterly trenches exposed either Springbrook conglomerates or Marron Formation volcanics. Several of the trenched areas encountered mainly north-south faulting.

Trench sampling on Anomaly 6, straddling the PDL-Astro 1 claim boundary, produced some localized anomalous gold to 280 ppb Au, likely originating from the Shoemaker chert unit. Trenching on Anomaly 6 exposed east-west faulting along the Shoemaker-Springbrook contact. This area of trenching was carried out immediately north of drill holes 88-001, 88-002, drilled earlier in 1988 (Assessment Report 18251)

Trenching on Anomaly 7 around the known massive sulphide showing on the PDL claim did not produce any positive results, further substantiating the limited extent of the mineralization at this location.

None of the 1988 trenched areas produced any areas of significant alteration or mineralization. In all, the 1988 trenching program did not demonstrate any prospective areas of alteration or mineralization, suggesting that the several areas of soil anomalies (Au +/-As, Cu) have been derived or concentrated through glacial depositional processes.

A further backhoe trenching program was carried by QPX Minerals Inc. in late 1988 to early 1989 at the Astro alteration zone, within the then existing Astro 34 claim. The trenching program was carried out along a north-south strike distance of 140 metres.

Assessment report (# 18527) indicates that 5 trenches totalling approximately 150 metres were dug in 1989 near the Astro showing area exposing a silicified /argillically altered zone. Of the 150 metres of trenching only 112 metres achieved full bedrock exposure, mainly in trench 1 and trench 3, which were able to cross the full zone of argillic and locally silicified volcanics (18.0m to 20.0m wide). Deep overburden however made it impossible to follow the zone along strike with the equipment available. Only weakly anomalous gold values (to 235 ppb Au) and silver (to 7.8 ppm Ag) were obtained from trench samples. Several anomalous arsenic values were associated with the higher anomalous gold.

Previous rock chip sampling on the Astro alteration zone had returned values to 1030 ppb Au (PDL 88-075) and 34.1 ppm Ag (PDL 88-077).

#### **5.4 Drilling**

In 1988, QPX Minerals Inc. carried out the drilling of three NQ diamond drill holes, two near the western boundary of the Astro 1 claim and one near the eastern boundary of the PDL claim. The drill-holes totalling 524 metres were drilled to test the contact of the Springbrook conglomerate Formation with the underlying Shoemaker (chert) Formation. All three drill-holes crossed the Springbrook-Shoemaker contact; however, the drilling did not encounter economic gold values.

Drill-hole 88-001 was drilled vertically to a depth of 179.1 metres to test the depth to the Pre-Tertiary basement contact. The hole was located about 170 metres east of the chert/conglomerate contact marking the edge of the Tertiary basin. Drill-hole 88-002 was drilled from the same location as 88-001, at azimuth 280° and dip of -45, drilled to a depth of 181.5 metres.

Both drill holes crossed the Springbrook-Shoemaker contact, demonstrating that weak to moderately higher gold values occur in the Springbrook Formation, immediately above the Shoemaker (chert) contact. The vertical drill hole 88-001 returned anomalous gold values in two-3 metre sample intervals immediately above the contact. The respective values down the hole were 145 ppb Au from 153m to 156m and 320 ppb Au from 156m to 159m. The higher 320 ppb Au value (with 420 ppm As.) was at the immediate Springbrook-Shoemaker contact.

Drill-hole 88-003 was drilled approximately 100 metres west of the 88-001 and 88-002 drill site location. Drill-hole 88-003 was drilled to 162.9m on an azimuth of 270° and dip of -70°.

The contact between the Springbrook Formation and the Shoemaker Formation was complicated by faulting between 59.7 m to 67.1 m.

Drilling of these three drill holes was difficult with much of the drilling carried out in the Springbrook conglomerates. There were extensive areas of faulting in the drill holes, resulting in poor or missing recovery as well as loss of water circulation due to the high rock porosity and faulting.

Although no economically significant gold values were found, the fact that anomalous values occur in the Springbrook Formation confirms a Tertiary mineralizing event, near the contact with the underlying Shoemaker Formation. It is particularly interesting to note that the highest values encountered occurred immediately above the basement contact in highly altered tuff. This is consistent with the hypothesis that fluids travelled up major faults and fractures in the basement rocks, moving out along porous units and contacts.

A total of 5 reverse-circulation holes totalling approximately 250 metres were drilled in 1989 by QPX Minerals along 50 metres of strike. These drill holes tested the area of the Astro showing. Three of the holes (PDL-RC-3, RC- 4 and RC-5) were drilled on a main access old road, with holes angled easterly at -45, -80 and a vertical hole. The first hole was drilled approximately 25 metres north of this point and drilled east at -65 degrees. The second hole, drilled furthest north was drilled approximately another 25 metres north and oriented westerly. This second hole returned the most significant results which include 12.2 metres of 414 ppb Au which included 6.1 metres of 650 ppb Au, located approximately 10 metres below surface. Sample 89022 from drill hole PDL-RC-2 contained a 3.1 m interval from 13.7 m to 16.8 m, returning 705 ppb Au, 14.8 ppm Ag and 1543 ppm Mo. The stronger values in drill hole PDL-002 are associated with zones of silicification within argillically altered volcanics. Zones of silicification were found in other drill holes but without significantly anomalous gold associated with the silicification. It also interesting to note that drill hole PDL-RC-02 was located at the north end of the five holes drilled, possibly indicating a strengthening of the mineral system towards the north.

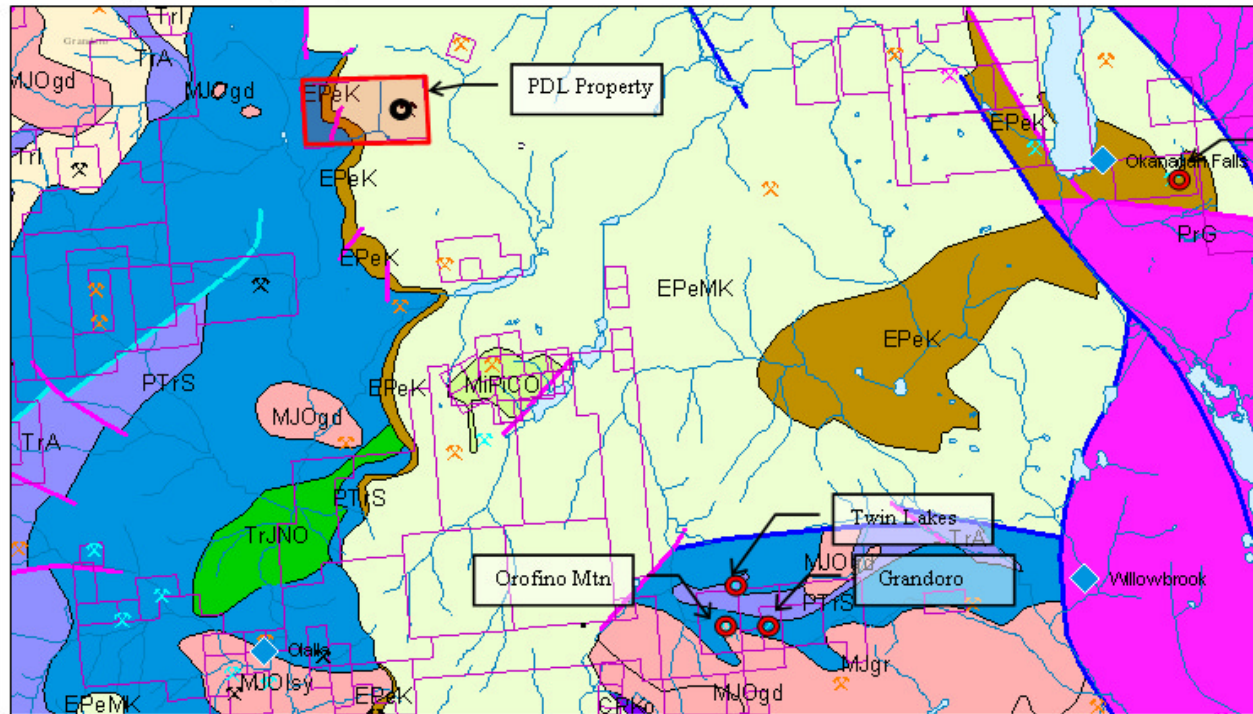
It is noted that one of the more prominent structures and creek drainages occurs approximately 50 metres east of the area tested by the 1989 drilling and remains untested. The 1989 drill testing was restricted to a small portion of one of three well defined conductive VLF-EM lineaments with corresponding magnetic lows (See figure 5).

## **6.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization**

### **6.1 Regional Geology**

The western half of the Penticton map area was first mapped by Bostock (1940, 1941a, 1941b). At this time massive and ribboned chert was referred to as the Shoemaker Formation and meta-andesite (greenstone) was known as the Old Tom Formation. Later, Rice (1947) found that the Shoemaker, Old Tom, Bradshaw and Independence formations could not be readily distinguished as distinct, mappable, regional-scale lithological units in the western-neighbouring Princeton map area. The informal name Apex Mountain Group (Complex), which includes the Old Tom, Shoemaker, Bradshaw and Independence formations, was adopted by Milford (1984). The Apex Mountain Group was divided into five major lithofacies: massive and bedded chert, greenstone, chert breccia, argillite and limestone. The depositional environment is interpreted to be generally deep ocean basin. Microfaunal ages in chert of the Shoemaker Formation provide unambiguous mid-Carboniferous ages. However, a much older maximum Late Devonian (Famennian) age has been obtained from several radiolarian and conodont fauna in chert. Ordovician and Triassic (Ladinian-Carnian) conodonts have been found in limestone near Olalla. The conspicuous absence of Permian and Lower Triassic microfossils may indicate a period when rocks were fully subducted. The youngest Apex Mountain Group rocks and oldest Nicola Group rocks are interpreted to represent a transitional succession, based on their marked similarity in lithologies, spatial distribution and orientation. These rocks have been unconformably overlain by sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Eocene Penticton Group. This succession forms the White Lake Basin, at least 2400 metres thick and bounded by normal faults. At the base, the Springbrook Formation forms a discontinuous basal conglomerate and breccia unit, locally up to 700 metres thick, derived from the underlying upper Paleozoic and older basement rocks. A rough estimate of fragments composition is: 70 per cent feldspar-rich andesite, 20 per cent grey and black chert, and 10 per cent chlorite schist and other unidentified fragments. The Springbrook Formation is overlain by more than 2100 metres of alkaline and calcalkaline lavas and related breccias of the Marron Formation. These volcanics are unconformably overlain by up to 1000 metres of rhyolite and rhyodacite of the Marama Formation. The overlying White Lake Formation consists of up to 1000 metres of interdigitated volcanic sandstone and conglomerate with feldspar porphyry lavas, lahars, pyroclastic rocks and volcanic breccias. The top of the succession consists of up to 900 metres of conglomerate and epiclastic volcanic breccia that are interpreted to be slide deposits dominantly of nearby Eocene volcanics and lesser pre-Eocene rock. These form the Skaha Formation.

**Figure 4 Regional Geology Map**



**LEGEND**

<p><b>MiPiCo</b> Miocene-Pliocene Chilcotin Volc Grp Olalla Rhyolite, felsic rocks</p> <p><b>EPeMK</b> Eocene Penticon Volc Grp, Marron, Kettle River Springbrook, Marama, Skaha Fm undivided volcanic rocks</p> <p><b>EPeK</b> Eocene Penticon Grp, Kettle River Springbrook mud/siltstone, shale, fine clastic sedimentary rocks</p> <p><b>MJOgd</b> Middle Jurassic Granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks</p>	<p><b>TrJNO</b> Triassic-Jurassic Nicola Grp, old Tom Fm Calc-alkaline Volcanic rocks</p> <p><b>TrA</b> Triassic Apex Mtn Grp greenstone, greenschist meta-rocks</p> <p><b>PTs</b> Permian-Triassic Shoemaker Fm chert, siliceous argillite, siliciclastic rocks</p> <p><b>PrG</b> Proterozoic Grand Forks Gneiss, Monashee Complex paragneiss metamorphic rocks</p>
---	--

<p> Normal Fault</p> <p> Fault</p> <p> Thrust</p>	<p> Contacts</p> <p> Claims</p> <p> Noted Past Producers</p>
---	--

Distance scale from: - PDL to Dusty Mac is 17.0kms  
 PDL to Orofino Mtn is 13.5Kms  
 Map dimensions 27.7kms by 15.3kms  
 Scale 1:130,500

*G. R. Thomson*  
  
*September 15, 2013*

WANGTON CAPITAL CORPORATION  
 Calgary, Alberta

Compiled by B. Hemingway B.Sc September 10, 2013

## 6.2 Property Geology

The western portion of the property is underlain by rocks of the Triassic or older Shoemaker, Old Tom and Independence Formations which consist mainly of cherts and greenstones. Minor small limestone bodies are also present which may locally be skarnified. In the area of the PDL and Astro 1 claims, where mapping to date has been concentrated, the basement rocks are predominately cherts. Commonly, these cherts are brecciated and may contain minor disseminated pyrite.

The Paleozoic rocks, exposed in the west are in contact with rocks of the Lower Eocene Springbrook Formation to the east. In Pre-Tertiary time, the Paleozoic cherts and greenstones formed a large basin which was later in-filled by Tertiary volcanics and sediments. The Pre-Tertiary/Tertiary contact is near vertical and striking north to northeast where exposed near the historical PDL-Astro 1 claim boundary. At this point the contact, which may be in part fault controlled, marks the western margin of the Pre-Tertiary basin. Drilling has indicated that east of here the basement contact dips shallowly to the east (Lee, 1988). The Springbrook Formation is composed of talus, alluvium and tuffaceous materials that accumulated in the Pre-Tertiary basin before deposition of the Eocene Marron volcanics. The Springbrook Formation consists mainly of a polymictic pebble to boulder conglomerate with clasts composed primarily of Paleozoic cherts and greenstones in a sandy, locally tuffaceous matrix. Locally the matrix may be bleached or altered to clays. Narrow carbonate stringers are common cutting both clasts and matrix of the conglomerate. Minor narrow sandstone and tuffaceous sandstone interbeds also occur. Where intersected by diamond drilling, the Springbrook Formation exceeds 100 metres in thickness (Lee, 1988).

A number of narrow medium to coarse grained dykes of quartz diorite, diorite or porphyritic latite composition cut the Triassic or older cherts and greenstones (Lee 1987). Clasts of these intrusives are also contained in the Springbrook conglomerate. A single outcrop exposure was mapped where a narrow dyke of similar composition intruded rocks of the Springbrook Formation. Whether the dykes represent a single intrusive episode, coeval with the deposition of the Springbrook Formation, or whether two episodes of intrusion occurred is unclear.

Overlying the Springbrook Formation to the east is a series of phonolitic basaltic and andesitic flows of the Marron Formation. The lowermost four members of the Marron Formation, the Yellow Lake, Kitley Lake, Kearns creek and Nimpit Lake members are exposed on the property. Church (1973, 1982) describes each of these members in detail.

A conglomerate of uncertain age, but at least post-Marron is exposed in a number of trenches on the Astro 1 claim (Lee, 1989). This conglomerate consists of sub-rounded pebbles and rare boulders of Marron volcanics, Post Triassic intrusions and Triassic and older basement rocks.

The matrix is very fine grained with minor euhedral biotite and pyroxene crystals and up to 5 per cent rounded quartz pebbles. The origin of this unit is somewhat uncertain. Topographically and stratigraphically, the conglomerates occur several hundred metres above the basement Triassic rocks. The conglomerates are always in close proximity to a fault of regional importance, suggesting that the chert content of the conglomerates was derived through the exhumation of the chert fragments along fault structures.

Finally, narrow coarse grained granodiorite dykes have been exposed in several trenches (Lee, 1989). These dykes are strongly weathered and cross-cut the post-Marron conglomerate with the dykes trending north-south. Narrow quartz stringers may occur in these dykes.

A series of north to northeast trending near vertical block faults occur on the PDL property. Information obtained from drilling suggests that movement on these faults is down to the east. A number of east-west faults have also been intersected by trenching. Faults are commonly marked by wide zones (up to 17 metres) of clay gouge (Lee, 1988).

Other than the known massive sulphide (Pyrrhotite, pyrite +/- chalcopyrite) occurrence located at the southeast portion of the historical PDL, claim no other significant mineralization is known to occur on the current PDL claim. However, the style of alteration of Marron volcanics with anomalous gold +/- silver at the Astro alteration zone (Minfile No 82ESW-190) is indicative of a low sulphidation epithermal gold environment.

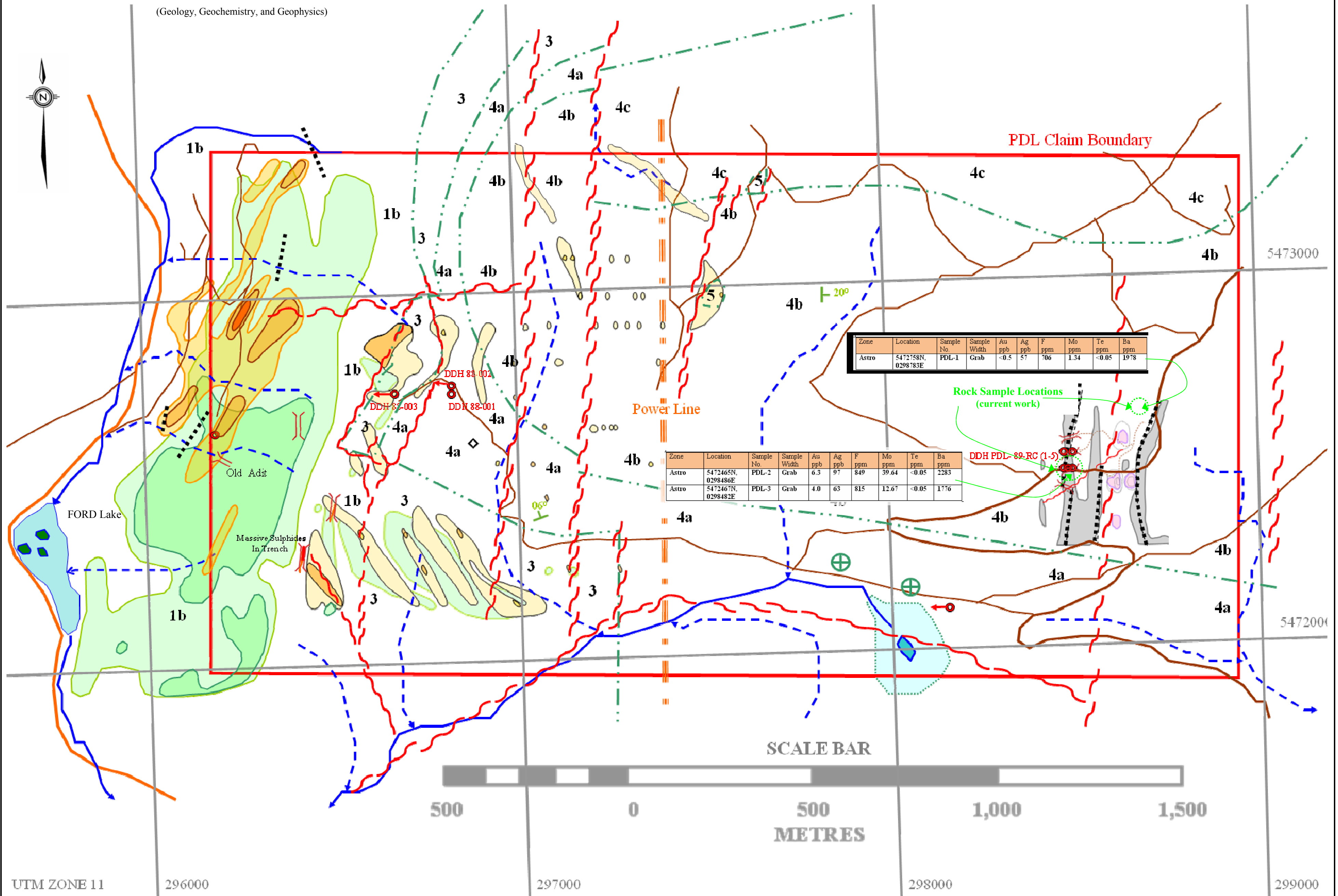
The area trenched and drilled during the 1988-1989 QPX Minerals Ltd. programs is underlain by the Kitley Lake Member of the Marron Formation. The Kitley Lake Member consists of brown to reddish coloured feldspar biotite porphyritic andesite, commonly containing zeolite filled amygdules. The Astro 34 showing is locally exposed in outcrop and consists of argillic alteration and silicification of these volcanics, with narrow chalcedonic veinlets. Previous sampling (Lee, 1989) returned values to 1229 ppb gold associated with these chalcedonic veinlets. Locally, very narrow quartz stringers are seen in the volcanics.

Trenching at the Astro zone exposes a north-south trending belt of clay alteration up to 20 metres wide over a strike length of 140 metres. The alteration zone is still strong where lost due to thick overburden. Minor amounts of propylitic alteration occurs both marginal to, and within the clay altered zone. Clay alteration surrounds a silicified core, up to three metres wide, well exposed in Trench 1. The core consists of brecciated clay-altered volcanics cut by a network of hairline chalcedonic veinlets with weak pervasive silicification. Extensive limonite staining of altered rock and local pyrite boxwork indicate the presence of pyrite in the un-weathered rock. This was confirmed by drilling, where quantities of 1% - 5% pyrite were observed in drill chips.



Figure 5 Compilation Map

(Geology, Geochemistry, and Geophysics)



Zone	Location	Sample No.	Sample Width	Au ppb	Ag ppb	F ppm	Mo ppm	Te ppm	Ba ppm
Astro	547258N, 0298783E	PDL-1	Grab	<0.5	57	706	1.34	<0.05	1978

Zone	Location	Sample No.	Sample Width	Au ppb	Ag ppb	F ppm	Mo ppm	Te ppm	Ba ppm
Astro	5472465N, 0298480E	PDL-2	Grab	6.3	97	849	39.64	<0.05	2283
Astro	5472467N, 0298482E	PDL-3	Grab	4.0	63	815	12.67	<0.05	1776

LEGEND

- POST EOCENE** *(uncertain age)*
- 5** Unknown - polymictic conglomerate of uncertain origin, possible fault related. Composed of subrounded pebbles and rare boulders of Shoemaker cherts, quartz diorite, and Marron Volcanics
- EOCENE**
- Marron Formation**
- 4c** Keams Creek Member - Vesicular, pyroxene rich, brownish basaltic/andesitic lava and flow breccias with a few scattered plagioclase clasts; most vesicles are filled with chlorite, chalcedony, and some calcite. Unit maximum thickness 120m
  - 4b** Kitley Creek Member - Non-vesicular, brown-reddish hue colored trachytic to trachyandesite flows with some clusters and clots of plagioclase phenocrysts, minor pyroxene and few biotite flakes. Unit is characterized by vertical slab like pillars forming cliffs. Unit has a uniform thickness of 350m
  - 4a** Yellow Lake Member - Alkali-rich volcanic breccias and lavas; with minor xenoliths of chert, argillite, granite and thin discontinuous lenses of chert pebble conglomerates near the base. The Member is broadly classified as anorthoclase-augite porphyry with rhomb shaped phenocrysts of anorthoclase. Thickness is variable from maximum 600m to 130m near the PDL property
- Springbrook Formation**
- 3** - polymictic conglomerate; clasts mainly pre-Tertiary cherts and greenstones of the Old Tom and Shoemaker formations, together with minor intrusive and rhyolite clasts. Rare narrow sandstone, tuffaceous sandstone interbeds. Unit thickness variable max. 250m but near the PDL property 60m
- TRIASSIC**
- Shoemaker Formation**
- 1b** - mainly black cherts slightly pyritic; with minor greenstone, tuff and limestone interbeds, argillites and breccias

- Geochemistry**
- Gold in Soil: >15ppb (orange), >100ppb (yellow), >200ppb (red), >1.0ppm (dark red)
  - Copper in Soil: >100 ppm (light green), >200ppm (dark green)
- Geophysics**
- Total field Magnetic Low (grey)
  - Total field Magnetic High (purple)
  - Magnetic Contours (dashed line)
  - EM-VLF Conductors (dotted line)
- Geological Symbols**
- Drill Hole Locations (red circle)
  - Adit (red line)
  - Trench (red line with massive Sulphides)
  - Attitude (with dip) (green line)
  - Attitude (no dip) (green line)
  - Geological Contact (approximate) (dashed line)
  - Fault Zone (red line)

- Topographic Symbols**
- Lakes (with marsh outlines) (blue)
  - Islets (green)
  - Rivers (blue line)
  - Creeks (dotted blue line)
- Cultural Symbols**
- Paved Roads (orange line)
  - Gravel Road (brown line)
  - Rough Road (red line)
  - Power Line (orange dashed line)
  - Core Shack (approx. Location) (diamond)

**References:**

BC Assessment Reports:

- 14,062 R. Young (Placer Dome Ltd., Nov 1985)
- 16,674 L. Lee (QPX Minerals Inc., Dec 1987)
- 18,251 L. Lee (QPX Minerals Inc., Dec 1988)
- 18,527 T. Sandberg (QPX Minerals Inc., Feb 1989)

Date: September 10, 2013 Compiled by B. Hemingway B.Sc.

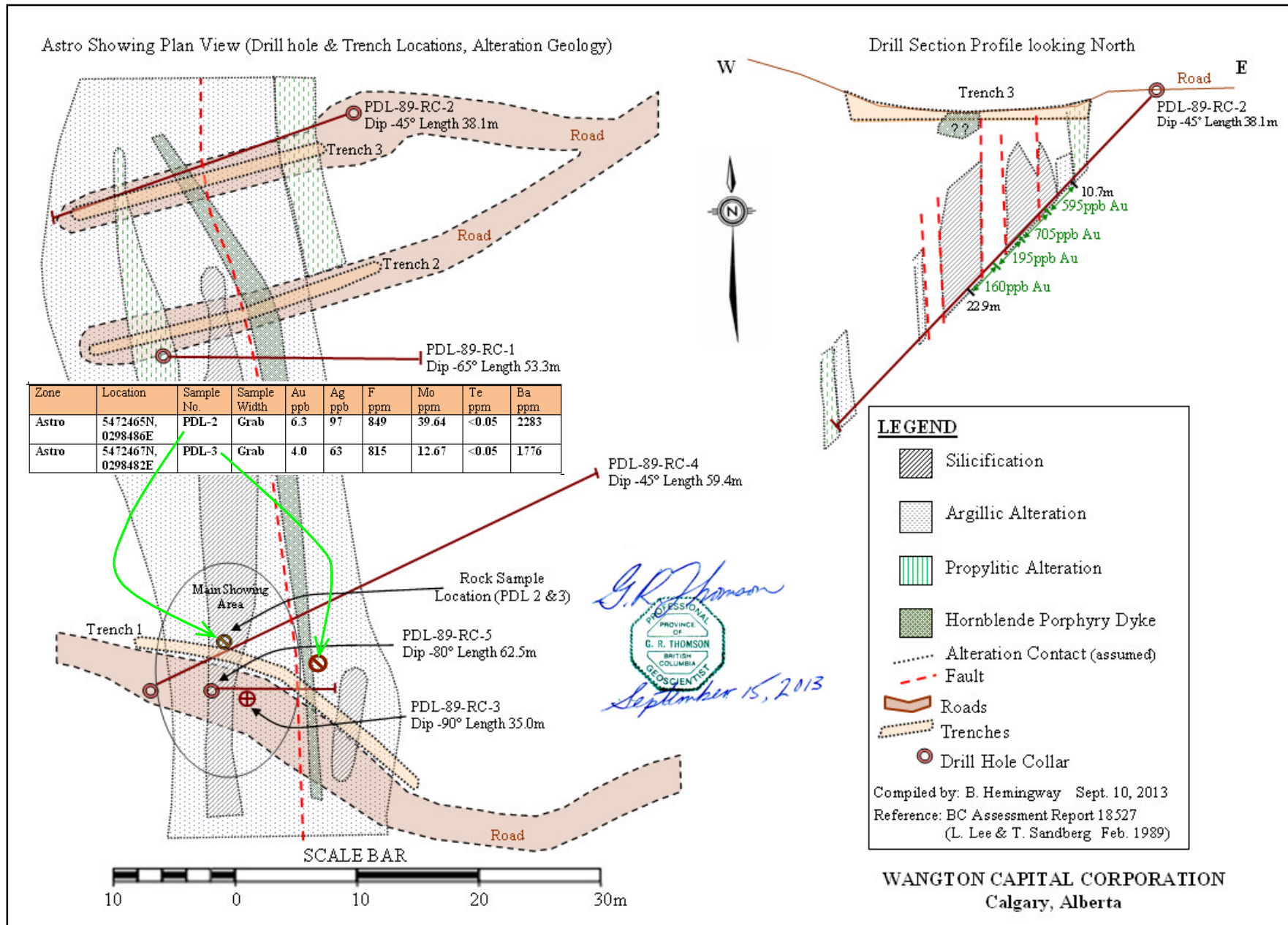
**PDL Property-Keremeos-Yellow Lake Area**  
 Osoyoos Mining Division, B.C.  
 N.T.S. 82E 5W

*G.R. Thomson*  
 PROFESSIONAL  
 PROVINCE OF  
 G. R. THOMSON  
 BRITISH COLUMBIA  
 GEOSCIENTIST  
 September 15, 2013

**WANGTON CAPITAL CORPORATION**  
 Calgary, Alberta



**Figure 6 Detailed Map of Astro Showing Area**



## 7.0 Deposit Types

Although there are no mineral deposits or mineral showings in the immediate area of the PDL claim, there are certain geological attributes on the property that suggest potential for the discovery of an epithermal gold type deposit. Such mineral properties as the Vault (Minfile 082ESW-173) and Dusty Mac (Minfile 082ESW-078) situated within several kilometres to the east of the PDL property are typical epithermal deposits and share certain characteristics and geological features as are found on the PDL property.

“An epithermal gold deposit is one in which the gold mineralization occurs within 1 to 2 km of surface and is deposited from hot fluids. The fluids are estimated to range in temperature from less than 100C to about 300C and, during the formation of a deposit, can appear at the surface as hot springs, similar to those found in Yellowstone National Park (in north-western Wyoming, southern Montana and eastern Idaho). The deposits are most often formed in areas of active volcanism around the margins of continents.

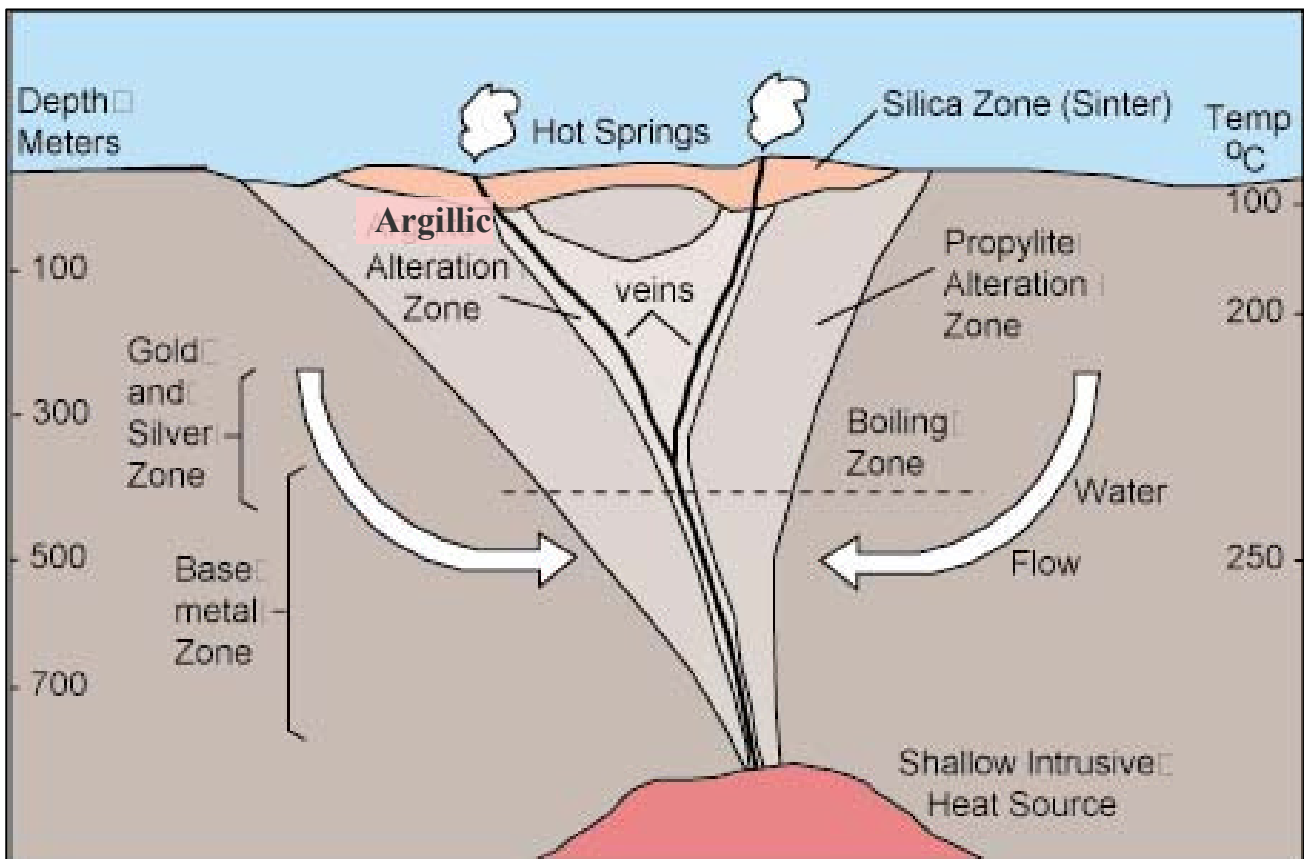
Epithermal gold mineralization can be formed from two types of chemically distinct fluids -- "low sulphidation" (LS) fluids, which are reduced and have a near-neutral pH (the measure of the concentration of hydrogen ions) and "high sulphidation" (HS) fluids, which are more oxidized and acidic. LS fluids are a mixture of rainwater that has percolated into the subsurface and magmatic water (derived from a molten rock source deeper in the earth) that has risen toward the surface. Gold is carried in solution and, for LS waters, is deposited when the water approaches the surface and boils. HS fluids are mainly derived from a magmatic source and deposit gold near the surface when the solution cools or is diluted by mixing with rainwater. The gold in solution may come either directly from the magma source or it may be leached out of the host volcanic rocks as the fluids travel through them. In both LS and HS models, fluids travel toward the surface via fractures in the rock, and mineralization often occurs within these conduits. LS fluids usually form large cavity-filling veins, or a series of finer veins, called stockworks, that host the gold. The hotter, more acidic HS fluids penetrate farther into the host rock, creating mineralization that may include veins but which is mostly scattered throughout the rock. LS deposits can also contain economic quantities of silver and minor amounts of lead, zinc and copper, whereas HS systems often produce economic quantities of copper and some silver. Other minerals associated with LS systems are quartz (including chalcedony), carbonate, pyrite, sphalerite and galena, whereas an HS system contains quartz, alunite, pyrite and copper sulphides such as enargite. Geochemical exploration for these deposits can result in different chemical anomalies, depending on the type of mineralization involved. LS systems tend to be higher in zinc and lead, and lower in copper, with a high silver-to-gold ratio. HS systems can be higher in arsenic and copper with a lower silver-to-gold ratio.” (Northern Miner Mineral Deposit)

Webpage (<http://www.northernminer.com/resources/tools/geology101/>)

Many countries have epithermal gold deposits, including Japan, Indonesia, Chile and the western U.S., each of which occupies a portion of the "Rim of Fire," the area of volcanism that rings the Pacific Ocean

from Southeast Asia to western South America. Epithermal gold is also found in British Columbia at the Baker mine, in the Toadoggone district, and near the Taseko River.

**Figure 7 Epithermal Model**



The following excerpt from the online Minfile geological description for map area 082ESW provides geological descriptions of the Vault and Dusty Mac mineral properties, lying 10 to 15 kilometres east of the PDL property, respectively:

“Production from the **Dusty Mac (082ESW078)** epithermal gold and silver deposit was carried out intermittently between 1969 and 1976. The Penticton Group volcanics has been an exploration target for epithermal-style, precious metal mineralization. The hostrocks of the Dusty Mac are part of the White Lake Formation of the Penticton Group, which consists of light coloured pyroclastic rocks, thick feldspathic andesite lahar deposits, minor andesitic lavas, and minor sandstones and carbonaceous shales. Mineralization appears to be structurally controlled by a system of reverse faults. The deposit consists of a lens-like zone of silicified volcanic rocks and sedimentary debris containing disseminated pyrite, native silver, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite with minor bornite and tetrahedrite. Silicification was multi-episodic, varying from discrete laminated chalcedony veins to

quartz breccia bodies. Distal propylitic and proximal sericitic, argillic and potassic alteration completes vein alteration types. The Dusty Mac produced 93,295 tonnes of ore from which 10,552,750 grams of silver, 606,006 grams of gold, 2432 kilograms of copper, 2312 kilograms of lead and 242 kilograms of zinc were recovered.

The **Vault (082ESW173)** epithermal deposit, near Skaha Lake, was subsequently discovered 5.5 kilometres to the northwest of Dusty Mac. The Vault is underlain principally by the Marama Formation. Drill-hole information indicates that alteration is dominated by an elongate zone of intense silicification (chalcedony) and multi-stage stockwork veining near the Kitley Lake Member contact. Veins in the main mineralized zone have typical adularia-sericite-type epithermal textures. Argillic (clay) alteration is also present along faults. Higher precious metal grades generally correlate with the increasing intensity of silicification. The sulphide content associated with precious metal mineralization is typically low. Gold and silver are not visible with the naked eye but likely occur as native elements or possibly electrum. Native gold is found associated with pyrrhotite. Indicated reserves for the North zone are 152,000 tonnes grading 14 grams per tonne gold. On a regional and vein scale, mineralization at the Dusty Mac and Vault is structurally controlled by major northeast and east-trending faults and parallel fracture systems. In part, mineralization is also lithologically controlled by brecciation in the lower Marama Formation where the porosity and permeability of volcanic breccias and tuffs is highest”.

Also in the general area is the historic Olalla mining camp, located approximately 11.5 kilometres SSW of the Astro zone. Past exploration has focused on mineralization related to the Olalla alkalic complex. The main producers from this mining camp and the surrounding area were the **Dolphin (082ESW012)**, **Sunrise (082ESW015)**, **Golconda (082ESW016)** and **Olalla (082ESW096)**. Total production from these four mines was 1842 tonnes from which 41,677 grams of silver, 4977 grams of gold, 45,502 kilograms of copper, 765 kilograms of lead, and 2660 kilograms of molybdenum were recovered. All deposits occur as narrow quartz vein and/or shear-hosted deposits along the contact or adjacent to the Olalla alkalic complex within rocks of the Shoemaker Formation or Old Tom Formation.

## 8.0 Survey Description

The current work consisted of a one day property visit to the PDL property on May 17<sup>th</sup> 2013; Mr Greg Thomson P.Geol collected three rock samples for analytical analysis. The sample sites were briefly described, flagged and were located using a hand-held GPS device. All rock samples were placed in plastic bags labeled with an identifying code. The samples were kept in the possession Mr. Greg Thomson P.Geol and were personally delivered to Acme Laboratories in Vancouver, BC, on May 30, 2013. The rock samples were analyzed for gold as well as 62 other elements, including a broad suite of rare earth elements, tellurium and fluorine. Selected analytical results with the sample locations are plotted on Figures 5 and 6.

The following procedures were carried out by Acme Labs on the three rock samples:-

<b>CODE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS</b>
R200-250	Crush 1 kg to 80% passing 10 mesh, split 250g and pulverize to 85% passing 200 mesh
G1T-MS	4 Acid digestion Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis
3A01 +IGN	Ignite samples, aqua regia digestion, Au by ICP-MS using 15g sample
2A04	Fusion, analysis by specific ion electrode (for fluorine)

All samples were taken from outcrops along road cuts in the immediate vicinity of the GPS location as listed for the Minfile description for the Astro Zone showing area (5472570N, 298559E) on the eastern side of the current PDL claim. Three rocks samples collected by the author were similar in nature, generally medium grained, porphyritic andesite with plagioclase +/- biotite, 1-5 mm phenocrysts. The rocks also display weak to moderate argillic alteration and were partially limonitic. Sample PDL-1 was taken from an outcropping of Trachyte, the groundmass is brown to reddish brown; sample PDL-2 was taken from the main Astro Zone and PDL-3 was taken from the host rock 10 m east thereof, both samples showed moderate to extensive argillic alteration with relic trachytic textures. No evidence of silicification or sulphide mineralization was visible in the samples. The rock samples collected for assay were selected based upon limonitic staining and alteration. Complete assay results are in the Appendix, only selected assays are displayed below in Table 2.

**Table 2 Rock Sample Information**

Zone	Location	Sample No.	Sample Width	Au ppb	Ag ppb	F ppm	Mo ppm	Te ppm	Ba ppm
Astro	5472758N, 0298783E	PDL-1	Grab	<0.5	57	706	1.34	<0.05	1978
Astro	5472465N, 0298486E	PDL-2	Grab	6.3	97	849	39.64	<0.05	2283
Astro	5472467N, 0298482E	PDL-3	Grab	4.0	63	815	12.67	<0.05	1776

The samples collected returned negligible results, but were taken to check for any background anomalous values in a portion to the main argillically altered volcanic zone. Samples were also analyzed for rare earth element levels but also had disappointing results.

At the Astro Zone, three structural measurements of the fracturing were taken. One fracture showed vague slickensides; however no measurements were taken of the dip direction. The fracture orientations are 048°/82°E, 058°/80°E, and 170°/84°W.



**Photo 1      PDL Astro Showing**



(Astro)- Roadside outcrop of argillically altered, limonitic Marron volcanics  
View is towards the northeast. Note: the red symbols are rock sample locations.

## **9.0 Discussion of Survey Results and Conclusions**

Although the current work did not provide any economic assay results, it did show elevated fluorine values in the Astro Zone and within the surrounding alteration envelop. The rare earth metal assays were elevated but combined with the uranium values beyond the allowable restricted limits for mining made this exploration approach impractical.

The current work was of a reconnaissance nature to evaluate the Astro showing area for its geological aspects. The Astro showing has an extensive zone of alteration in the surrounding area that bears the mark of an epithermal environment associated probably with a deep-seated north south fault system of the Trout Lake graben. Geophysics and limited drilling of the Astro showing area suggests the associated hydrothermal alteration zone is open to depth and along strike.

Previous operators (QPX Minerals) have partially tested the Astro showing with reverse circulation drilling to shallow depths. This drilling did not penetrate the Kitley Lk member of the Marron formation and fell short of the prospective horizon at the Springbrook/Shoemaker interface, nevertheless the drilling showed encouraging gold values at depth.

## 10.0 Recommendations

Further prospecting should be carried out around the Astro alteration zone, particularly to the north and south of the area worked on by QPX Minerals Inc., in the late 1980's. New access has been established on the PDL property as a result of logging activity. These new areas of access or new rock exposure should be examined for possible extensions to the known alteration zone, further along strike from the known alteration zone.

Although past geophysical surveys on the Astro alteration zone have successfully delineated VLF-EM conductive bodies as well as coincident magnetic lows, the author recommends a modern deep-penetrating IP survey over the Astro alteration zone area. Mr. Greg Thomson P. Geo suggests that a 6-kilometre survey be carried out centering on the QPX Minerals (VLF-EM/Mag) survey grid area, (400m by 400m) with expansion of the grid area both north-south and east-west to a proposed grid size of 600 m east-west by 1000 m north-south and centered on the area trenched and percussion drilled by QPX Minerals Inc. in the late 1980's. The east-west grid lines should have IP surveys carried out on 100m (N-S) line spacings.

The new IP data can then be compared to results of the QPX geophysical survey work to see if any relationships or correlation exists between the old survey data and the new IP survey data.

A diamond drilling program is also recommended to test the known coincident VLF-EM and magnetic anomalies that were found during the QPX survey work carried out in late 1988. The three pronounced anomalies have only received minor testing with several shallow reverse-circulation drill holes and diamond drilling is recommended to test the geophysical anomalies to greater depth, testing the alteration zone to the Springbrook-Shoemaker unconformable contact.

It is anticipated that a portion of the diamond drilling will be carried out to test additional anomalies that may be derived from the IP survey work. In total, it is anticipated that six drill holes will be drilled from approximately 250 metres to 350 metres depth in each hole, at least to reach the Shoemaker contact.

Mr. Greg Thomson P. Geo has proposed the following significant program of exploration for the Astro alteration zone, consisting mainly of 6 kilometres of IP surveys as well as approximately 1500 to 1700 metres of diamond drilling to include the drilling of at least 6 diamond drill holes to test the main alteration zone to the depth of the contact between the upper Springbrook Formation with the underlying Shoemaker Formation. The following table summarizes the proposed budget to carry out further exploration of the Astro alteration zone:

**Table 3 Proposed Budget – Phase One (30 day Geophysics-Diamond Drilling Program)**

<b>Geological Support</b>		
Mob/Demob	2 persons – 2 days	2,000.00
Geologist	30 days	18,000.00
Assistant	30 days	7500.00
Permitting Work		1500.00
<b>Geophysics (IP) Surveys</b>		
Mob/Demob	2 days	4,000.00
IP Survey Work (6 Kms)	14 days @ 2500.00/day	35,000.00
Interpretation and Report		7,500.00
<b>Diamond Drilling</b>		
Mob/Demob		8,000.00
Drilling	1700 metres @ \$110/m	187,000.00
Drill Access/Site Prep.		5,000.00
<b>Expenses</b>		
Reclamation Bond		3500.00
Accommodation	6 people for 30 days @ \$100.00/day	18,000.00
Meals	6 people for 30 days @ \$60.00/day	10,800.00
Vehicle Rental		3,000.00
Fuel		1500.00
Communications		500.00
Sample Shipping		300.00
Assays	200 core samples @ \$30	6,000.00
Reports		5,000.00
Consumables		1500.00
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>325,600.00</b>
<b>Contingency (10%)</b>		<b>32,560.00</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>358,160.00</b>
All terms are expressed in Cdn Dollars		



## 11.0 Cost of Current Exploration Survey

<b>Wages: Property visit</b>	
B. Hemingway B.Sc FGAC 1.0 days @ \$500/day	\$ 500.00
G. Thomson P.Geo 1.0 days @ \$700/day	\$ 700.00
<b>Food, Lodging, &amp; Transportation:</b>	
Food/meals (per man per day) 2 x \$40	\$ 80.00
Transportation; (4x4 vehicle) 734.9kms @ 52 cents/km	\$ 382.15
<b>Field Expenses:</b>	
Field equipment (flagging, pens, kraft bags, etc)	\$ 20.00
<b>Technical Expenses</b>	
Acme Analytical Assaying	\$ 228.35
<b>Report Costs:</b>	
Reporting writing; 1.0 days @ \$500/day	\$ 500.00
Sundry (est., photocopying, binding, office, maps etc)	<u>\$ 30.00</u>
<b>Total Cost of Current Exploration Survey</b>	<b><u>\$ 2440.50</u></b>

### Technical Costs Portion of the above expenses:

<b>Wages:</b>	
B. Hemingway B.Sc FGAC 1.0 days @ \$500/day	\$ 500.00
G. Thomson P.Geo 1.0 days @ \$700/day	\$ 700.00
<b>Field Expenses:</b>	
Field equipment (flagging, pens, kraft bags, etc)	\$ 20.00
<b>Technical Expenses</b>	
Acme Analytical Assaying	\$ 228.35
<b>Report Costs:</b>	
Reporting writing; 1.0 days @ \$500/day	\$ 500.00
Sundry (est., photocopying, binding, office, maps etc)	<u>\$ 30.00</u>
<b>Total Cost of Technical Portion</b>	<b><u>\$ 1978.35</u></b>
<b>PAC withdraw</b> ( $\$1978.35/70\% = \$847.86 + \$1978.35 = \$2826.21 \times 30\%$ ) =	<b>\$ 847.86</b>
Total Work and PAC amount applied to the current work program =	total credit amount
$\$2440.50 + \$847.86 =$	<b><u>\$ 3288.36</u></b>

## 12.0 REFERENCES

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Assessment Report 27469
- Young, R.J., 1984. Geochemical Report on the PDL Claim  
-for Placer Development Limited, Assessment Report 13199
- Young, R.J., 1985. Report on Grid Construction, Geochemistry and Geophysics on the PDL Mineral Claim for Placer Development Limited, Assessment Report 14062

## CERTIFICATE OF CONSULTANT

I, Gregory R. Thomson, P. Geo, as the co-author of this report entitled "Geochemical Report on the PDL Property", do hereby certify that:

I am a consulting geologist of:

Thomson Geological: 40 – 21928-48<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Langley, British Columbia, Canada, V3A 8H1.

This certificate applies to the report entitled "Geochemical Report on the PDL Property, Osoyoos Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada; NTS Map 082E032, Northing: 49° 22' 21", Easting: 119° 46' 30'", UTM Zone 11 (NAD83)", Dated October 6th, 2013".

I have B.Sc. degree in Geology from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada, 1970.

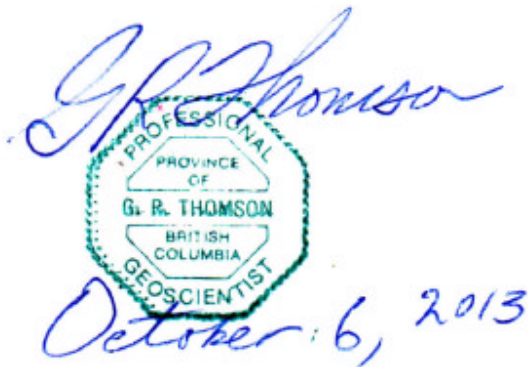
I am registered as a Professional Geologist in British Columbia, Canada (License #: 20649). I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1970, and have over thirty five years of experience in mineral exploration for gold and base metals.

I visited the Property for one day on May 17, 2013 with the assistance of the Property Vendor, Brent Hemingway. I have had no previous involvement with the PDL property, prior to the preparation of this Report. I personally planned the current work program on the PDL Property and as well supervised Mr Alan Brent Hemingway during my field trip to the Property. I have reviewed the above report written by Brent Hemingway and I verify its content as a true accurate representation of Wangton's current work program conducted on the PDL Property along with the results obtained from thereof.

I personally submitted the rock samples for assay to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver BC on May 30<sup>th</sup>, 2013 and received the said assay results directly from Acme Analytical.

I have no interest, direct or indirect in the PDL Property, nor do I have any interest in any other properties held by Wangton Capital Corporation., nor do I own directly or indirectly any of the securities of Wangton Capital Corporation.

## SIGNATURE



The image shows a handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "G. R. Thomson". Below the signature is a circular professional geologist stamp from the Province of British Columbia. The stamp contains the text "PROFESSIONAL", "PROVINCE OF", "G. R. THOMSON", "BRITISH COLUMBIA", and "GEOLOGIST". To the right of the stamp, the date "October 6, 2013" is handwritten in blue ink.

Greg R Thomson B.Sc. P. Geo

Dated: October 6, 2013

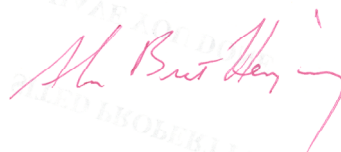
Langley, BC

## Statement of Qualifications

I, Alan Brent Hemingway of the City of Surrey, British Columbia; certify hereby:

1. I am a Geologist residing at #50-1640-162<sup>nd</sup> Street Surrey BC., V4A 6Y9
2. I am a graduate of UBC with a Bachelor of Science in Geology in 1978
3. I am a former Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada. I am a former member of the Society Economic Geologists
4. I have engaged in the study of Geology after graduation for four years with several major and junior exploration companies in Western Canada and thereafter for twenty years as a free agent.
5. This report is reliant on the records from previous operators on the Astro Property, data in the literature from the British Columbia Ministry of Mines and data from the Canadian Federal Government.
6. I am the co-author of this report and the composition thereof with the aid of Mr. Greg Thomson P.Geol.
7. I did enter into an agreement of purchase and sale of the Property to Wangton Capital Corp; I am not a director or an insider of Wangton Capital Corp, the transaction is “arms-length”.
8. I am the current mineral tenure holder (in trust for Wangton) for claim #1018610.
9. I personally assisted Mr Greg Thomson B.Sc P.Geol with his examination of the Property for purposes of carrying out the current work program on May 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013; the findings are described within this report.

**Dated this 6th day of October, 2013**



Alan Brent Hemingway, B.Sc FGAC

Surrey, B.C

## **Appendix**

Rock Sample Analytical Results (G. Thomson Sampling)



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

**Client:** Thomson Geological  
 40 - 21928 48th Ave.  
 Langley BC V3A 8H1 Canada

Submitted By: G. Thomson  
 Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver  
 Received: May 30, 2013  
 Report Date: June 26, 2013  
 Page: 1 of 2

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN13001821.2

### CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: None Given  
 Shipment ID:  
 P.O. Number  
 Number of Samples: 3

### SAMPLE DISPOSAL

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

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: Thomson Geological  
 40 - 21928 48th Ave.  
 Langley BC V3A 8H1  
 Canada

CC:

### SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
R200-250	3	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
Group 1T	3	4 Acid digestion Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis	0.25	Completed	VAN
3A01	3	Ignite samples, acid digest, Au by ICP-MS	15	Completed	VAN
2A04	3	NaOH fusion, analysis by specific ion electrode	0.2	Completed	VAN

### ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Version 2 : 3A01 & 2A04 included.



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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 Langley BC V3A 8H1 Canada

Project: None Given  
 Report Date: June 26, 2013

Page: 2 of 2

Part: 1 of 1

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN13001821.2

Method	WGHT	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	
Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	
Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	
MDL	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.2	20	0.1	0.2	2	0.02	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.02	0.02	0.04	1	0.02	
PDL1	Rock	0.97	1.34	12.27	29.15	66.6	57	6.3	9.4	395	3.08	5.6	9.7	<0.1	31.5	1104	0.29	0.79	<0.04	85	1.65
PDL2	Rock	1.86	39.64	10.78	38.28	31.4	97	1.6	1.8	158	2.58	34.5	10.0	<0.1	54.8	639	0.16	2.56	<0.04	62	0.48
PDL3	Rock	1.64	12.67	9.03	37.49	32.2	63	1.3	4.4	142	2.22	45.4	8.0	<0.1	48.0	404	0.07	2.40	<0.04	55	0.42



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Project: None Given  
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Page: 2 of 2

Part: 2 of 1

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN13001821.2

Method	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	
Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Sn	Be	Sc	S	Y	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	
Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
MDL	0.001	0.1	1	0.02	1	0.001	0.02	0.002	0.02	0.1	0.2	0.1	1	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	
PDL1	Rock	0.195	126.6	17	0.63	1978	0.406	8.52	2.758	4.17	2.5	277.4	1.7	3	8.1	<0.04	25.9	218.5	22.6	76.6	10.2
PDL2	Rock	0.129	175.7	6	0.46	2283	0.366	7.62	2.546	4.99	1.4	395.0	1.3	1	3.9	<0.04	19.9	285.7	28.2	88.0	10.9
PDL3	Rock	0.119	175.9	5	0.45	1776	0.323	7.59	1.470	5.13	0.8	345.4	1.1	2	3.3	<0.04	22.4	297.2	29.7	95.2	13.4





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**Page:** 2 of 2 **Part:** 3 of 1

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS**

**VAN13001821.2**

Method	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	
Analyte	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Hf	Li	Rb	Ta	Nb	Cs	Ga	In	Re	Se	Te	
Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
MDL	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.02	0.01	0.002	0.3	0.05	
PDL1	Rock	2.1	5.2	0.8	4.2	0.8	2.2	0.3	2.3	0.3	6.40	14.9	139.7	2.2	54.95	2.3	19.75	0.03	<0.002	<0.3	<0.05
PDL2	Rock	2.7	4.6	0.7	3.7	0.6	1.6	0.3	2.0	0.3	8.63	17.1	179.2	3.8	92.81	5.7	19.33	0.01	<0.002	<0.3	<0.05
PDL3	Rock	2.5	4.9	0.7	4.0	0.7	1.8	0.3	2.0	0.3	7.42	21.4	218.8	3.3	81.23	4.8	20.79	0.02	<0.002	<0.3	<0.05



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**Project:** None Given  
**Report Date:** June 26, 2013

**Page:** 2 of 2 **Part:** 4 of 1

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS**

**VAN13001821.2**

Method	1T	3A	2A F	
Analyte	Ti	Au	F	
Unit	ppm	ppb	ppm	
MDL	0.05	0.5	10	
PDL1	Rock	0.64	<0.5	706
PDL2	Rock	0.60	6.3	849
PDL3	Rock	0.90	4.0	815





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Page: 1 of 1

Part: 1 of 1

**QUALITY CONTROL REPORT**

**VAN13001821.2**

Method	WGHT	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	
Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	
Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	
MDL	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.2	20	0.1	0.2	2	0.02	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.02	0.02	0.04	1	0.02	
Pulp Duplicates																					
PDL3	Rock	1.64	12.67	9.03	37.49	32.2	63	1.3	4.4	142	2.22	45.4	8.0	<0.1	48.0	404	0.07	2.40	<0.04	55	0.42
REP PDL3	QC		13.37	9.24	38.42	36.0	117	1.8	4.3	143	2.26	45.4	8.1	<0.1	49.8	435	0.13	2.51	<0.04	54	0.46
Reference Materials																					
STD OREAS24P	Standard		1.35	50.37	3.11	110.7	48	159.7	44.5	1104	7.52	1.5	0.8	<0.1	3.0	378	0.10	0.08	<0.04	165	5.72
STD OREAS45E	Standard		2.50	830.8	20.08	46.4	329	492.2	59.2	596	25.79	15.9	2.6	<0.1	14.2	16	0.09	1.08	0.29	347	0.06
STD OREAS901	Standard																				
STD STSD-1	Standard																				
STD STSD-1	Standard																				
STD OREAS24P Expected			1.5	52	2.9	119	60	141	44	1100	7.53	1.2	0.75		2.85	403	0.15	0.09		158	5.83
STD OREAS45E Expected			2.4	780	18.2	46.7	311	454	57	550	24.12	16.3	2.41	0.05	12.9	15.9	0.06	1	0.28	322	0.065
STD OREAS901 Expected																					
STD STSD-1 Expected																					
BLK	Blank		<0.05	0.16	0.13	<0.2	<20	<0.1	<0.2	<2	<0.02	0.4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.04	<1	<0.02
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank		0.17	4.24	20.26	48.9	56	2.7	5.1	719	2.18	1.2	3.3	0.2	11.2	664	0.05	0.04	0.13	50	2.28



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**Project:** None Given  
**Report Date:** June 26, 2013

Page: 1 of 1

Part: 2 of 1

## QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN13001821.2

Method	Analyte	Unit	MDL	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T		
				P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Sn	Be	Sc	S	Y	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm
				%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
				0.001	0.1	1	0.02	1	0.001	0.02	0.002	0.02	0.1	0.2	0.1	1	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pulp Duplicates																							
PDL3	Rock			0.119	175.9	5	0.45	1776	0.323	7.59	1.470	5.13	0.8	345.4	1.1	2	3.3	<0.04	22.4	297.2	29.7	95.2	13.4
REP PDL3	QC			0.124	182.1	5	0.45	1880	0.334	7.16	1.441	5.60	0.8	354.1	1.3	2	3.4	<0.04	23.3	301.6	30.6	91.5	12.5
Reference Materials																							
STD OREAS24P	Standard			0.129	18.7	199	4.11	264	1.044	7.68	2.521	0.65	0.4	132.1	1.6	1	19.0	<0.04	21.8	37.42	4.8	20.9	5.0
STD OREAS45E	Standard			0.031	11.9	1076	0.16	248	0.559	6.88	0.047	0.32	1.0	95.0	1.3	<1	93.8	0.05	7.8	25.32	2.6	9.5	2.5
STD OREAS901	Standard																						
STD STSD-1	Standard																						
STD STSD-1	Standard																						
STD OREAS24P Expected				0.136	17.4	196	4.13	285	1.1	7.66	2.34	0.7	0.5	141	1.6		20		21.3	37.6	4.7	22	4.7
STD OREAS45E Expected				0.034	11	979	0.156	252	0.559	6.78	0.059	0.324	1.07	110	1.32		93	0.046	8.28	23.5	2.57	9.57	2.28
STD OREAS901 Expected																							
STD STSD-1 Expected																							
BLK	Blank			<0.001	<0.1	2	<0.02	<1	<0.001	<0.02	<0.002	<0.02	<0.1	0.3	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.04	<0.1	<0.02	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
BLK	Blank																						
BLK	Blank																						
Prep Wash																							
G1	Prep Blank			0.074	34.1	6	0.59	933	0.234	7.13	2.815	3.15	0.7	11.6	1.6	3	5.4	<0.04	15.4	64.63	6.9	25.3	4.7

**QUALITY CONTROL REPORT**

**VAN13001821.2**

Method	Analyte	Unit	MDL	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	1T	3A	2A	F		
				Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Hf	Li	Rb	Ta	Nb	Cs	Ga	In	Re	Se	Te	Tl	Au	P	
				ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm		
				0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.02	0.01	0.002	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.5	10	
Pulp Duplicates																											
PDL3	Rock			2.5	4.9	0.7	4.0	0.7	1.8	0.3	2.0	0.3	7.42	21.4	218.8	3.3	81.23	4.8	20.79	0.02	<0.002	<0.3	<0.05	0.90	4.0	815	
REP PDL3	QC			2.5	3.9	0.8	3.5	0.7	2.1	0.3	2.1	0.3	8.01	21.2	206.6	3.5	83.88	5.1	21.43	0.03	<0.002	<0.3	<0.05	0.88	5.2	854	
Reference Materials																											
STD OREAS24P	Standard			1.5	5.0	0.8	4.3	0.8	2.0	0.3	1.8	0.3	3.46	7.9	20.6	1.1	18.05	0.8	18.70	0.03	<0.002	<0.3	0.32	<0.05			
STD OREAS45E	Standard			0.6	1.9	0.3	1.8	0.4	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.92	6.7	20.5	0.5	5.70	1.2	15.58	0.08	<0.002	2.4	0.17	0.09			
STD OREAS901	Standard																							418.8			
STD STSD-1	Standard																								811		
STD STSD-1	Standard																									851	
STD OREAS24P Expected				1.6	5.3	0.81	4.6	0.8	2.2	0.3	1.83	0.25	3.6	8.7	22.4	1.04	21	0.8	19.43								
STD OREAS45E Expected				0	1.99	0	2.05		1.2		1.19	0.17	3.11	6.58	21.2	0.56	6.8	1.26	16.5	0.099		2.97	0.1	0.15			
STD OREAS901 Expected																									363		
STD STSD-1 Expected																										950	
BLK	Blank			<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.02	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.04	<0.1	<0.02	<0.01	<0.002	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05			
BLK	Blank																								<0.5		
BLK	Blank																									61	
Prep Wash																											
G1	Prep Blank			1.0	3.3	0.5	2.5	0.6	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.68	34.5	125.7	1.3	23.83	4.9	16.94	0.02	<0.002	<0.3	0.08	0.86	N.A.	N.A.	