

Ministry of Energy and Mines  
BC Geological Survey

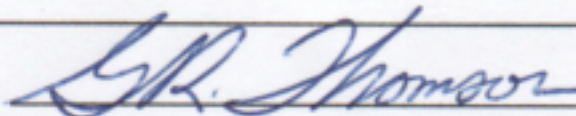
Assessment Report  
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geochemical

TOTAL COST: 3621.61

AUTHOR(S): Gregory R Thomson

SIGNATURE(S):



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

YEAR OF WORK: 2015

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5572366

2015/SEP/29

PROPERTY NAME: PDL

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): PDL (1018610)

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold, silver (molybdenum)

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 082ESW -190

MINING DIVISION: Osoyoos

NTS/BCGS: 082ESW

LATITUDE: 49 ° 22 '21 "

LONGITUDE: 119 ° 47 '37 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Victory Ventures Inc.

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

2138 Nanton Avenue

Vancouver, BC V6L 3C7

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:

1) Same as above

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

Same as above

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

Marron Formation (andesite), Springbrook Formation (conglomerate) Shoemaker Formation (chert), low sulphidation epithermal  
argillic alteration, chalcedony, pyrite, arsenopyrite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 13199, 14062, 16674, 18251, 18284, 18527  
27469, 34734

Next Page



TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
<b>GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)</b>			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
<b>GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)</b>			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
<b>GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)</b>			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock 5 rock samples (40 x 40 m area)	10186101		3621.61
Other			
<b>DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)</b>			
Core			
Non-core			
<b>RELATED TECHNICAL</b>			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
<b>PROSPECTING (scale, area)</b>			
<b>PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL</b>			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		<b>TOTAL COST:</b>	<b>3621.61</b>

**GEOCHEMICAL REPORT**  
**on the**  
**PDL PROPERTY**  
**Mineral Tenure Number 1018610**

**Event Number 5572366**  
**KEREMEOS AREA, B.C.**  
Osoyoos Mining Division  
NTS: 082E05W  
Lat: 49° 22' 21" N  
Long: 119° 47' 37"W  
UTM: 11: 5472750N 298500E

Owner:

**Victory Ventures Inc.**  
2138 Nanton Avenue  
Vancouver, British Columbia  
Canada V6L 3C7

**Author:** Greg Thomson, P. Geo.

September 29, 2015

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## 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 rock sampling exploration work carried out on the PDL Property on behalf of Victory Ventures Inc., of Vancouver, British Columbia.

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 as well as recent investigations carried out on behalf of Victory Ventures Inc.

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 sandstone 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 author, Mr. Greg Thomson was accompanied by geologists, Linda Caron, P.Eng., and Brent Hemingway during a site visit to the property on April 10, 2015. The author collected several rock samples to verify the anomalous gold and silver values known to be present at the Astro epithermal zone. The rock samples collected were analyzed to include a broader suite of elements, than had been investigated for during previous sampling programs. Consultant Linda Caron was invited on the field visit to provide her background and information pertaining to the Astro zone as obtained through her fieldwork carried out on the property area on behalf of QPX Minerals in the late 1980's.

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 anomalous values returned for the rock samples collected from the Astro zone are indicative of the upper levels of a low-sulphidation epithermal gold (silver) deposit type, which warrants further investigation.

The author recommends a coincident program of IP surveys and diamond drilling to be carried out on previously untested or partially tested anomalous geophysical zones on the Astro showing area, in

particular to focus on areas of three well-defined VLF-EM anomalies with coincident magnetic low anomalies as determined by geophysical surveys carried out on behalf of QPX Minerals Inc. in 1989.

The current report is submitted for assessment work credits.

## **2.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference**

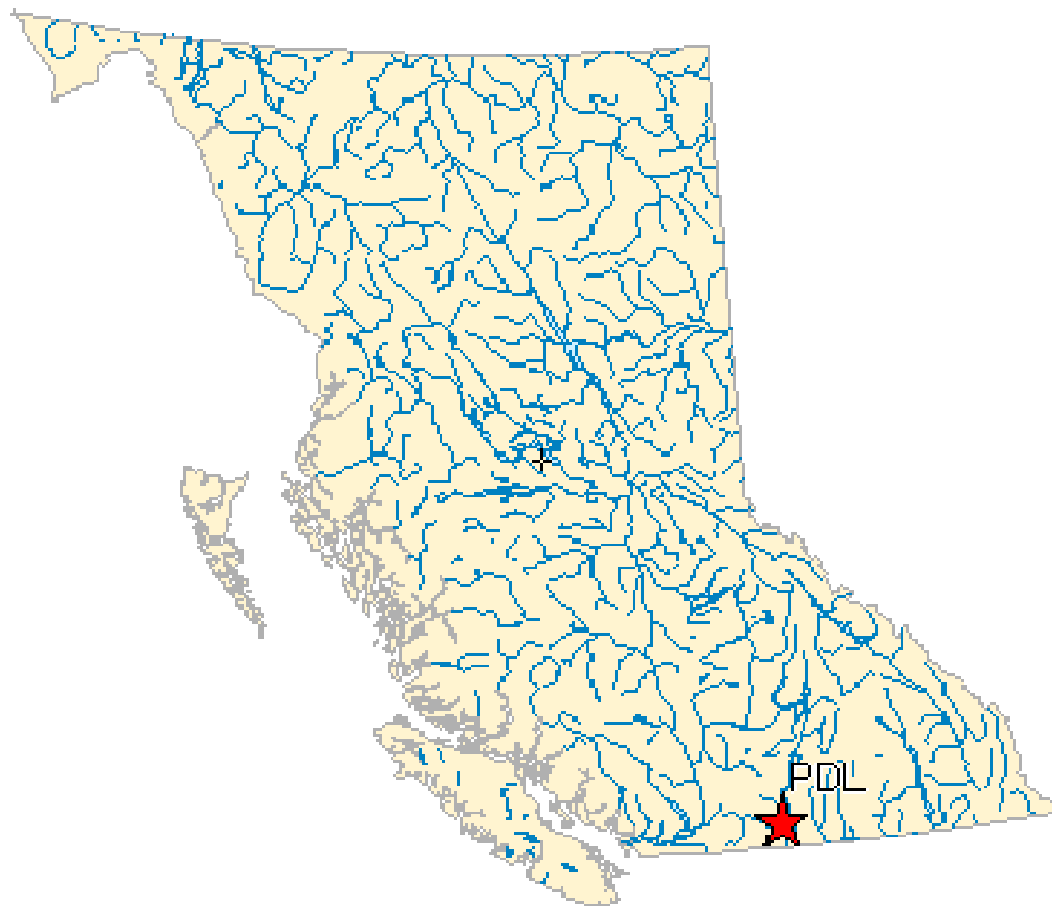
This report briefly outlines the history of exploration, geology and new work conducted. The new work is verified by Mr. Greg Thomson P.Geol, consultant Geologist to Victory Ventures Inc. The current work was funded by Victory Ventures Inc. to maintain in good standing the PDL Property (Property) as per Province of British Columbia 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 program involved a one day visit by the author Mr. Greg Thomson P.Geol, accompanied by geologist Ms. Linda Caron, P.Eng, and Mr. Brent Hemingway, geologist on April 10, 2015. The purpose of the visit was to examine and collect rock samples from a previously unrecognized outcrop area at the Astro Zone on the Property that had received previous sampling by QPX Minerals in the late 1980's. Consultant Linda Caron, P.Eng. (previously Linda Lee) was included on the property visit to provide information and geological input related to her extensive work and understanding of the Astro/PDL epithermal zone, while working for Minequest Exploration Association, on behalf of QPX Minerals Inc. in the late 1980's. During the recent property visit, Ms Caron located the outcrop area of anomalous gold silicification +/- chalcedonic quartz veinlets within Marron volcanic rocks, as first discovered through her geological work carried out on the property in the late 1980's. Five rock samples were collected by the author from the outcrop area in order to verify the anomalous gold levels of the outcrop area as well as to carry out more extensive geochemical analyses critical in the assessment of an epithermal gold environment.

The recommendations in this report are based upon author's visit to the Property, his experience and interpretation of the published data and various reports on the Property as well as the valuable input provided by consulting geologist Ms. Linda Caron, P.Eng. 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) in 2013, 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 is 100 % owned by Victory Ventures Inc., with no known encumbrances. The PDL claim was staked by a previous owner, Mr. A.B. Hemingway in 2013 to cover the area of a portion of the earlier configured PDL and Astro claims held and explored by QPX Minerals Inc. in the late 1980's.

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	January 1/16	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. There are no known claims or concerns with any First Nations groups for the area of the PDL claim.

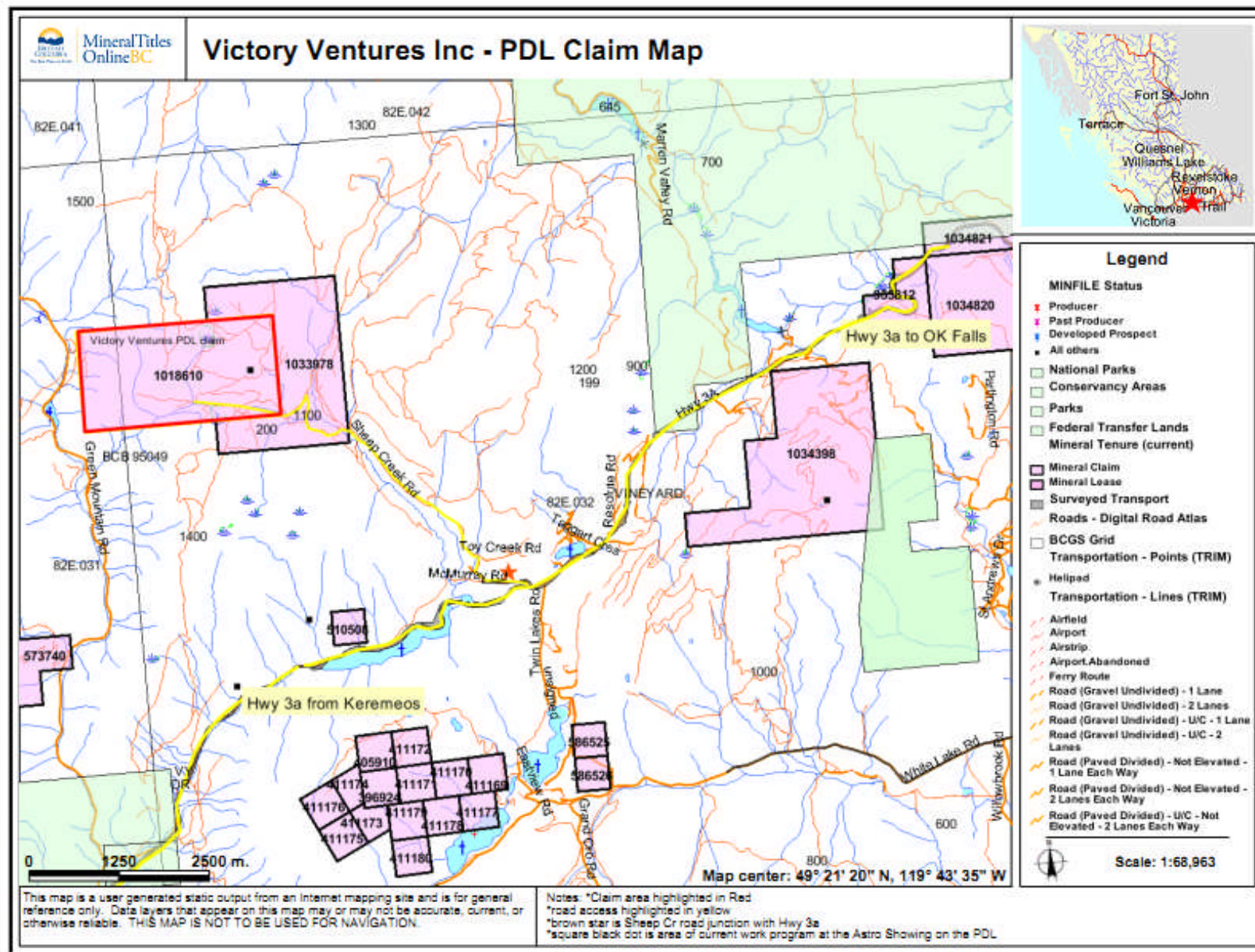
Please note that the current PDL claim was named after an earlier PDL claim, staked by Placer Dome Development Ltd in 1983. The early exploration work on the original PDL claim was mainly focused on the undocumented mineral showing along the eastern side of Green Mountain road, north of Ford Lake. The 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. 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 Victory ventures Inc.

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





## **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. The PDL property area is also used for cattle range.

## **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 to test areas of anomalous geochemistry and geophysics (Assessment Report 18284).

Also 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.

At the Astro zone, 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 6-unit 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 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 original 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. A small northerly portion of the previous Ford 1 claim 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 or continuity 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 6650 ppb Au in a one-metre channel sample. The gouge was also anomalous in arsenic.

Please note that the massive sulphide occurrence has not been visited by the author. The location of the sulphide occurrence, adit, trenches, and drill hole, as explored by earlier workers, are shown with their approximate locations on Figure 4, in this report.

A number of east-west trending very narrow 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. During the 1988 exploration program, QPX Minerals carried out extensive exploration on the Astro 1 claim, located east and adjoining the historic PDL claim.

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 soil anomalies trended NW-SE with moderate to strong correlation between anomalous gold in soil values and fault zones (See figure 4). 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 epithermal gold 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 values.

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 pre-existing 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 1 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 overlying 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 general area of the Astro showing/alteration zone, but only to relatively shallow depths. The first hole (PDL-RC-1) was drilled approximately 25 metres north of the main access road, while drill hole PDL-RC-2 was drilled at a location approximately 25 metres north of drill hole PDL-RC-1, and drilled easterly at -65 degrees. Three of the holes (PDL-RC-3, RC- 4 and RC-5) were drilled on the main access road, with holes angled easterly at -45, -80 and -90 respectively.

Drillhole PDL-RC-2, drilled on a westerly azimuth, contained the most significant results which included an interval of 12.2 metres of 414 ppb Au, which included 6.1 metres of 650 ppb Au. The anomalous values in this drillhole occur 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 in the area of the Astro zone occurs approximately 50 metres east of the area tested by the 1989 drilling and remains untested. As this area may represent a mineralizing faulted channel-way for mineralizing solutions, it should be further investigated for its exploration potential. 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 4).

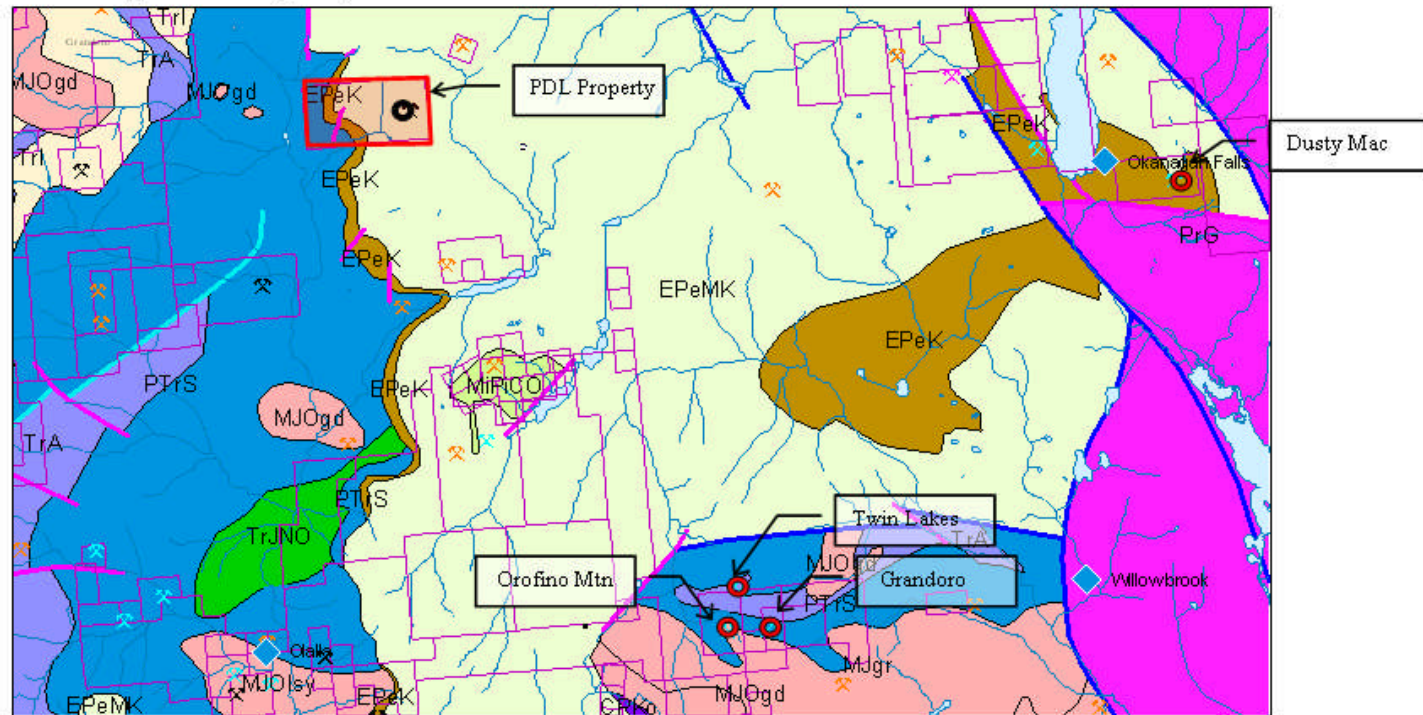


## **6.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization**

### **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 3 Regional Geology Map**



**LEGEND**

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

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

**VICTORY VENTURES INCORPORATED**  
**Vancouver, BC**

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.

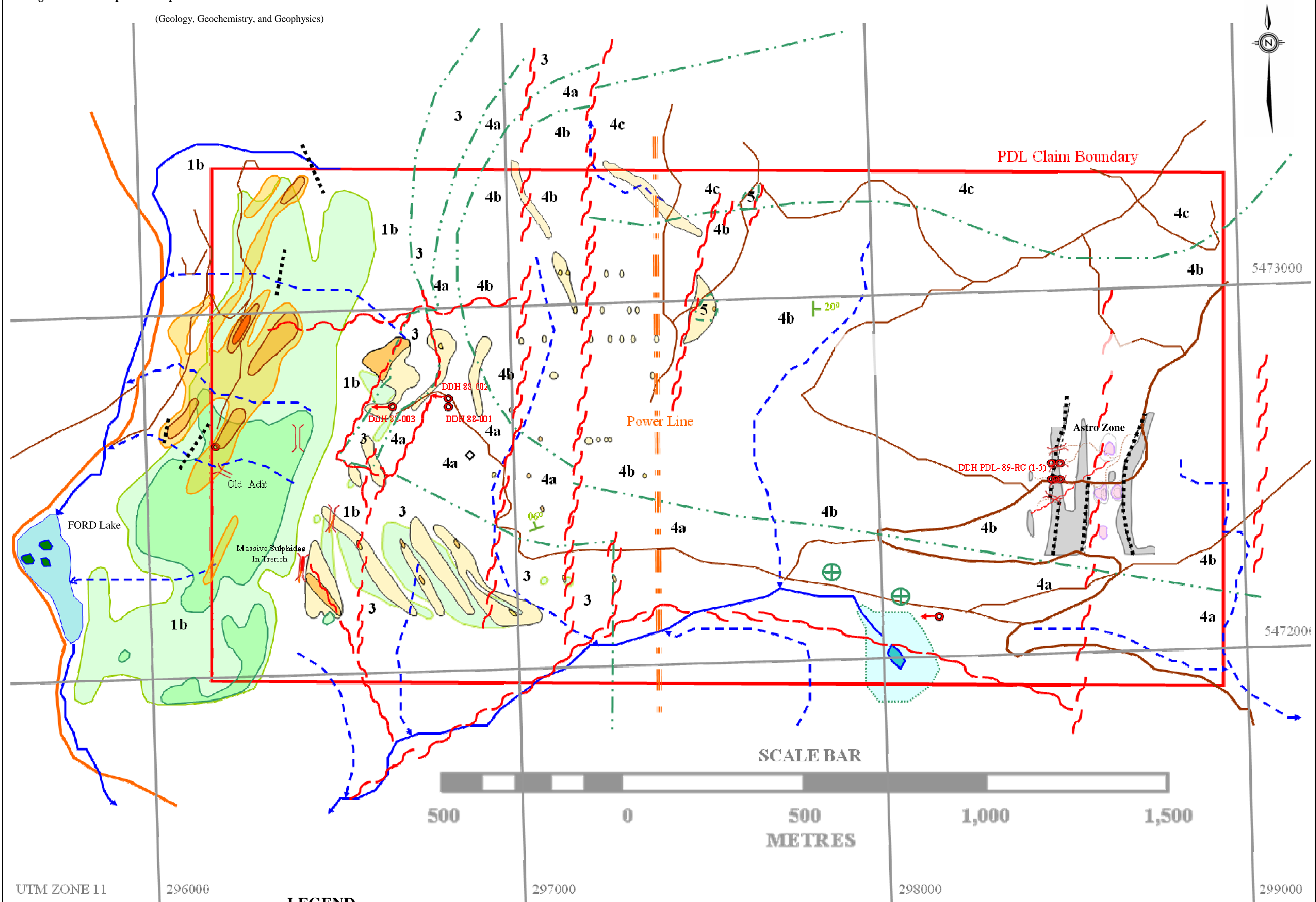
A series of north to northeast trending near vertical block faults occur on the PDL property. Information obtained from drilling suggests that movement on these faults is down to the east. A number of east-west faults have also been intersected by trenching. Faults are commonly marked by wide zones (up 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, the only other known mineralization is found at the Astro alteration zone where anomalous values of gold silver and molybdenum occur associated with fine chalcedonic veining. The style of alteration and geochemistry at the Astro 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 4      **Compilation Map**  
(Geology, Geochemistry, and Geophysics)



**LEGEND**

POST EOCENE <i>(uncertain age)</i>	<b>Unknown</b> [5] — polymictic conglomerate of uncertain origin, possible fault related. Composed of subrounded pebbles and rare boulders of Shoemaker cherts, quartz diorite, and Marron Volcanics	<b>Geochemistry</b> <b>Gold in Soil</b> [Orange box] >15ppb [Yellow box] >100ppb [Dark Orange box] >200ppb [Dark Brown box] >1.0ppm <b>Copper in Soil</b> [Light Green box] >100 ppm [Dark Green box] >200ppm		<b>Topographic Symbols</b> [Blue circle with dot] Lakes (with marsh outlines) [Green dot] Islets [Blue line] Rivers [Blue dashed line] Creeks
EOCENE	<b>Marron Formation</b> [4c] — Kearns 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	<b>Geophysics</b> [Grey box] Total field Magnetic Low [Purple box] Total field Magnetic High [Magnetic Contours symbol] Magnetic Contours [EM-VLF Conductors symbol] EM-VLF Conductors [Geological Symbols symbol] Geological Symbols [Drill Hole Locations symbol] Drill Hole Locations [Adit symbol] Adit [Trench symbol] Trench [Trench (with massive Sulphides) symbol] Trench (with massive Sulphides) [Attitude (with dip) (no dip) symbol] Attitude (with dip) (no dip) [Geological Contact (approximate) symbol] Geological Contact (approximate) [Fault Zone symbol] Fault Zone		<b>Cultural Symbols</b> [Paved Roads symbol] Paved Roads [Gravel Road symbol] Gravel Road [Rough Road symbol] Rough Road [Power Line symbol] Power Line [Core Shack (approx. Location) symbol] Core Shack (approx. Location)
TRIASSIC	<b>Springbrook Formation</b> [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 <b>Shoemaker Formation</b> [1b] — mainly black cherts slightly pyritic; with minor greenstone, tuff and limestone interbeds, argillites and breccias			<b>References:</b> 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.

# VICTORY VENTURES INCORPORATED

## Vancouver, BC

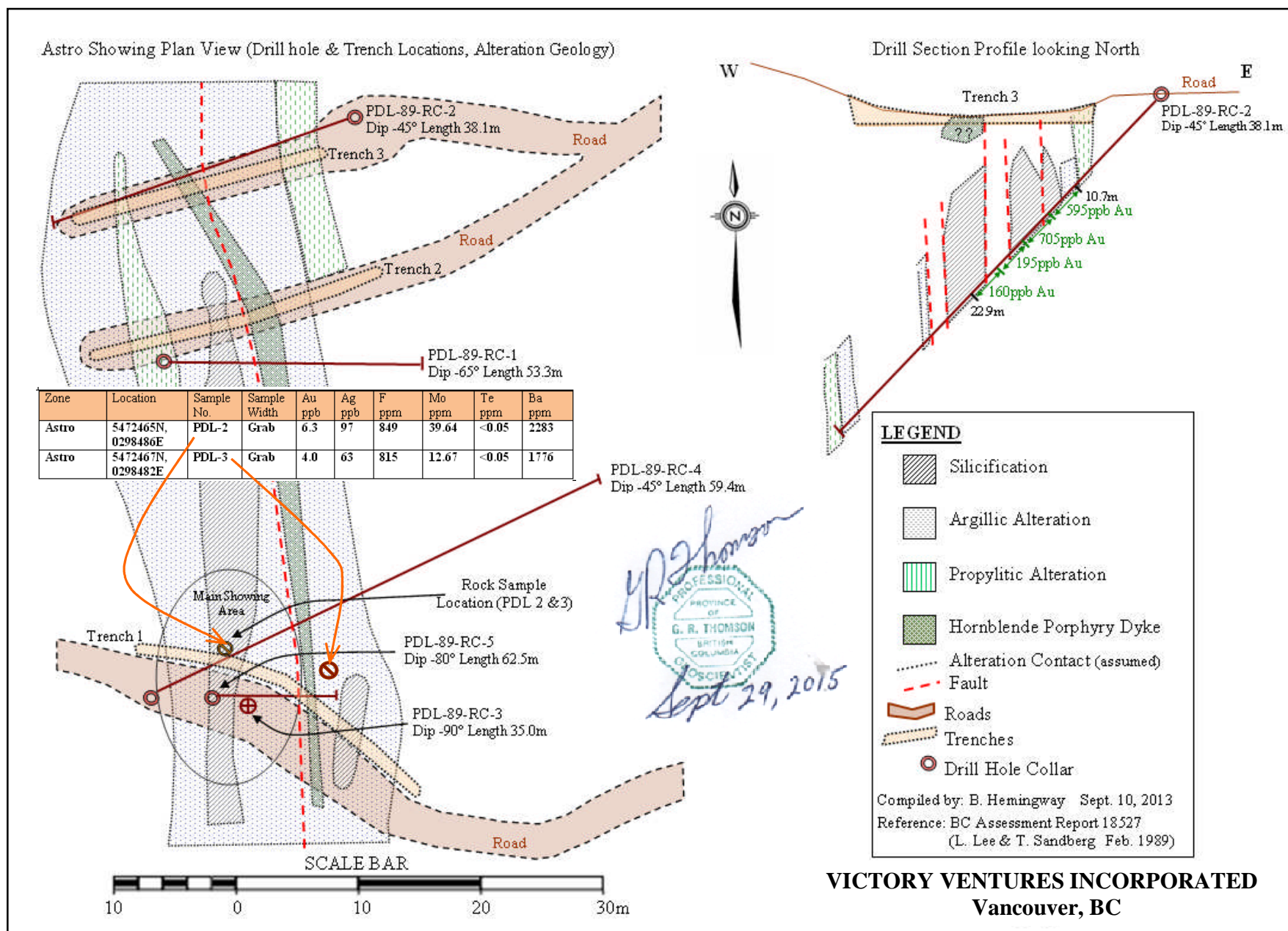
**VICTORY VENTURES INCORPORATED**  
**Vancouver, BC**

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

*G.R. Thomson*  
PROFESSIONAL  
G. R. THOMSON  
B.C. GEOLOGIST  
Sept 29, 2015



**Figure 5 Detailed Map of Astro Showing Area**



## 7.0 Deposit Types

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.

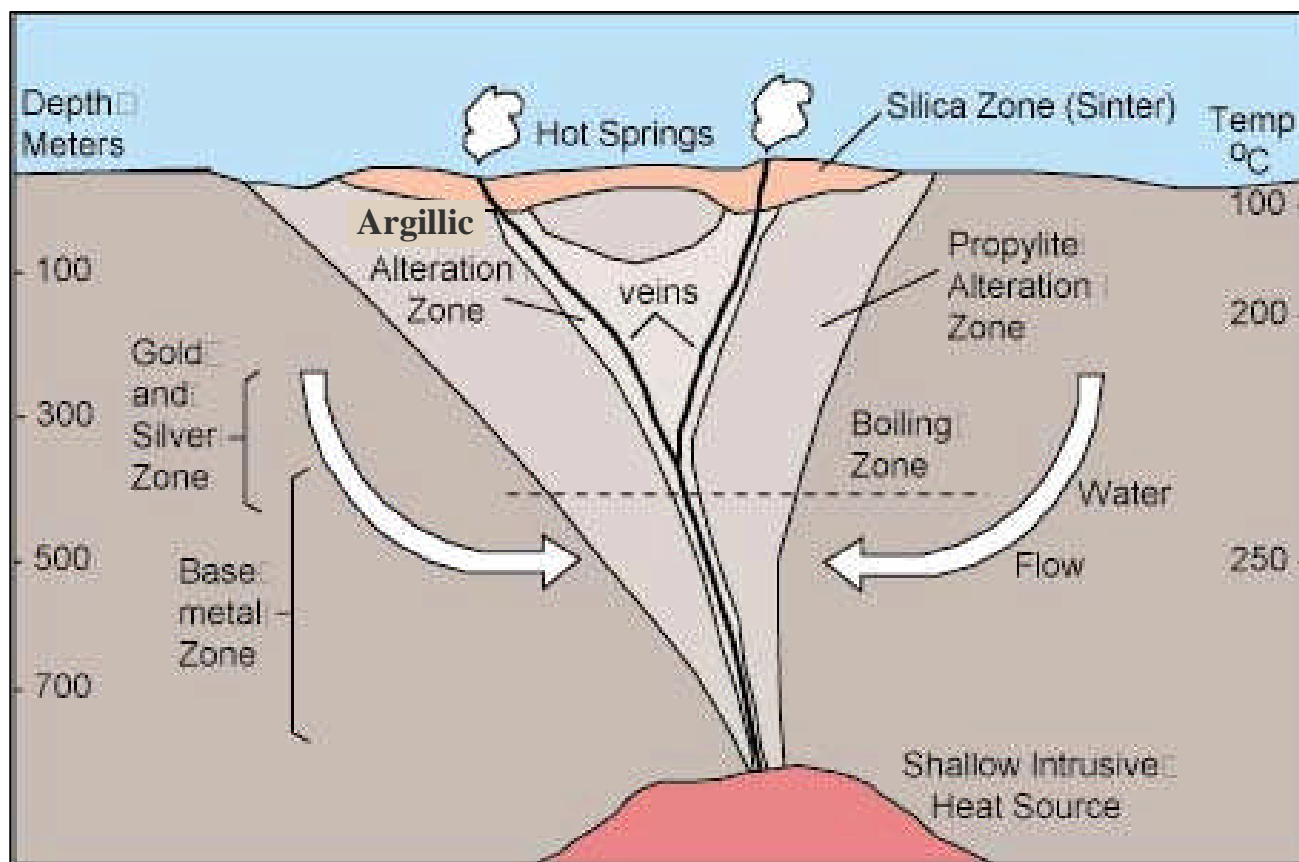
“An epithermal gold deposit is one in which the gold mineralization occurs within 1 to 2 km of surface and is deposited from hot fluids. The fluids are estimated to range in temperature from less than 100C to about 300C and, during the formation of a deposit, can appear at the surface as hot springs, 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 Toodoggone district, and near the Taseko River.

**Figure 6**                      **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 April 10<sup>th</sup> 2015. Mr. Greg Thomson P.Geol collected five 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 Met-Solve Analytical Services Inc in Langley, BC, on April 13, 2015. The rock samples were analyzed for gold as well as for 50 other elements. Selected analytical results with the sample locations are plotted on Figure 7.

The following procedures were carried out by Met-Solve Analytical on the rock samples:-

<b>CODE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS</b>
PRP-910	Crush 1 kg to 70% passing 2 mm mesh, split 250g and pulverize to 85% passing 75 µm
IMS-130	Multi-element, 0.5 g, #:1 aqua regia, ICP-AES/MS, Ultra Trace Level

All samples were taken from outcrops along a road bank area, 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. Five rock samples collected by the author were similar in nature, generally medium grained, porphyritic andesite with plagioclase +/- minor biotite, 1-5 mm phenocrysts, with greyish brown groundmass. The rocks also display weak to moderate argillic alteration and were all moderately limonitic. Weak silicification with fine chalcedonic quartz veinlets was noted in the three samples that returned the highest gold values and the higher gold values appear directly related to the presence of mm –scale chalcedonic veinlets. Traces of fine grained pyrite were also noted in several of the samples. The rock samples were randomly collected grabs throughout the outcrop area, which measured an area of approximately 25 m by 40 m. Complete assay results are shown in the Appendix, with selected element values displayed below in Table 2, with locations presented in Figure 7.

**Table 2      Rock Sample Information**

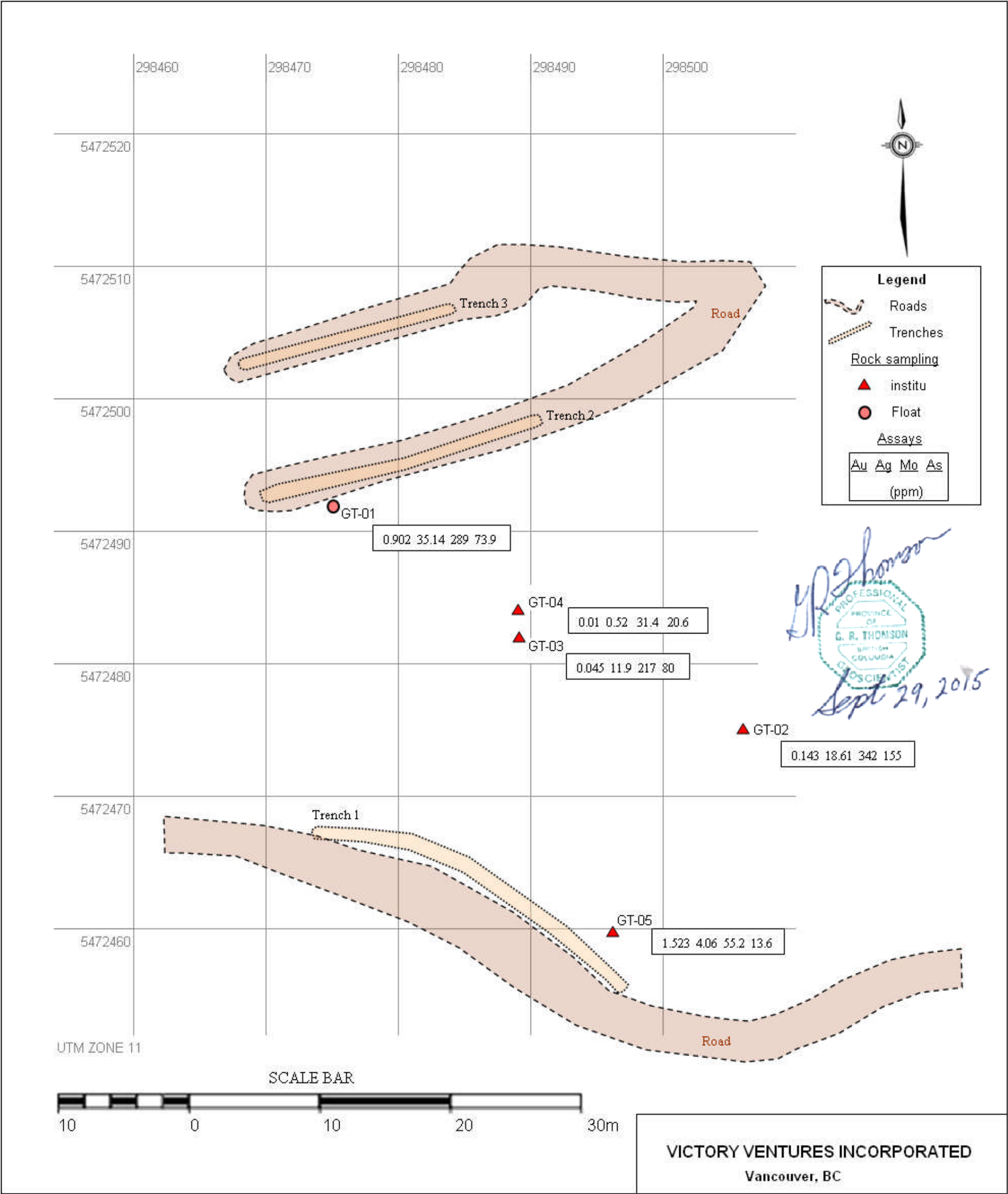
<b>Zone</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>Sample Width</b>	<b>Au ppb</b>	<b>Ag ppm</b>	<b>Mo ppm</b>	<b>As ppm</b>
<b>Astro</b>	<b>5472492N, 0298475E</b>	<b>GT-01</b>	<b>Grab</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>35.14</b>	<b>289.01</b>	<b>73.9</b>
<b>Astro</b>	<b>5472475N, 0298506E</b>	<b>GT-02</b>	<b>Grab</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>18.61</b>	<b>342.19</b>	<b>155.6</b>
<b>Astro</b>	<b>5472482N, 0298489E</b>	<b>GT-03</b>	<b>Grab</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>11.90</b>	<b>217.45</b>	<b>80.0</b>
<b>Astro</b>	<b>5472484N 0298489E</b>	<b>GT-04</b>	<b>Grab</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>31.39</b>	<b>20.6</b>
<b>Astro</b>	<b>5472475N 0298486E</b>	<b>GT-05</b>	<b>Grab</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>4.06</b>	<b>55.19</b>	<b>13.6</b>





**Photo: 1**      **PDL Astro Showing. Note pink flags denote rock sample sites (View looking North)**

Figure 7      Rock Sample Locations (Astro Showing Area)



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

The current rock sampling program at the Astro zone produced elevated values in gold, silver and molybdenum. These anomalous values as well as anomalous arsenic are commonly associated in the upper levels of a low sulphidation epithermal system.

The current rock-sampling program was carried out to better evaluate the geochemical nature and levels of the Astro showing area. 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 through the Kitley Lake 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 shallow 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 100-metre 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 VLF-EM and magnetic survey data with 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, particularly to test this contact in the area of the known Astro showing area.

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.

The author 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****Wages: Property visit**

Linda Caron	1.0 days @ \$600/day	\$ 600.00
G. Thomson P.Geo	1.0 days @ \$600/day	\$ 600.00
A.B. Hemingway	1.0 days @ \$350/day	\$ 350.00

**Transportation:**

Transportation; (4x4 vehicle) 734.9kms @ 52 cents/km	\$ 382.15
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**Technical Expenses**

Met-Solve Analytical Services Inc	\$ 189.11
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**Report Costs:**

Reporting writing; 3.0 days @ \$500/day	\$ 1500.00
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<b>Total Cost of Current Exploration Survey</b>	<b><u>\$ 3621.61</u></b>
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## 12.0 REFERENCES

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Claim  
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## CERTIFICATE OF CONSULTANT

I, Gregory R. Thomson, P.Geo, am the 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 September 29, 2015".

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

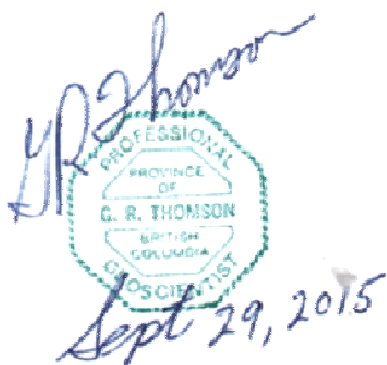
I am registered as a Professional Geologist in British Columbia, Canada (License #: 20649). I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1970, and have over thirty five years of experience in mineral exploration for gold and base metals.

I visited the Property for one day on April 10, 2015. I have visited the PDL property on two previous visits to carry out minor rock and soil sampling, but not at the location of rock samples described in this report.

I personally submitted the rock samples for assay to MetSolve Laboratories BC on April 13<sup>th</sup>, 2015 and received the said assay results directly from Metsolve.

I am currently a director of Victory Ventures Inc., but do not own any securities for said Company.

## SIGNATURE



Greg R Thomson B.Sc. P. Geo

Dated: September 29, 2015

Langley, BC

## **Appendix**

### **Rock Sample Analytical Results (G. Thomson Sampling)**



Met-Solve Analytical Services Inc.  
Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue  
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To: Thomson Geological  
40-21928 48th Ave  
Langley BC  
V3A 8H1

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS: MA0032-APR15**

Project Name:  
Job Received Date: 13-Apr-2015  
Job Report Date: 23-Apr-2015  
Report Version: Final

**COMMENTS:**

Coarse gold may be present in some samples.

Test results reported relate only to the samples as received by the laboratory. Unless otherwise stated above, sufficient sample was received for the methods requested and all samples were received in acceptable condition. Analytical results in unsigned reports marked "preliminary" are subject to change, pending final QC review. Please refer to Met-Solve Analytical Services' Schedule of Services and Fees for our complete Terms and Conditions.

**SAMPLE PREPARATION**

METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
PRP-910	Dry, Crush to 70% passing 2mm, Split 250g, Pulverize to 85% passing 75µm

**ANALYTICAL METHODS**

METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
IMS-130	Multi-Element, 0.5g, 3:1 Aqua Regia, ICP-AES/MS, Ultra Trace Level

**Signature:**

Jimbo Zheng BSc., PChem, BC Certified Assayer  
Senior Analytical Chemist  
Met-Solve Analytical Services Inc.



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Sample ID	Sample Type	PWE-100 Rec. Wt. kg 0.01	Method Analyte Units LOI	IMS-130 Ag ppm 0.01	IMS-130 Al % 0.01	IMS-130 As ppm 0.1	IMS-130 Au ppm 0.005	IMS-130 B ppm 10	IMS-130 Ba ppm 10	IMS-130 Be ppm 0.05	IMS-130 Bi ppm 0.01	IMS-130 Ca % 0.01
GT-01	Rock	1.52		35.14	0.98	73.9	0.902	<10	176	0.78	0.02	0.19
GT-02	Rock	1.16		18.61	0.76	155.6	0.143	<10	251	0.53	0.12	0.16
GT-03	Rock	1.58		11.90	1.30	80.0	0.045	<10	171	1.23	0.01	0.38
GT-04	Rock	2.85		0.52	1.14	20.6	0.010	<10	159	0.68	0.02	0.27
GT-05	Rock	2.60		4.06	0.96	13.6	1.523	<10	214	0.54	<0.01	0.24
DUP GT-01				33.75	0.96	73.5	0.131	<10	173	0.76	0.02	0.19
STD BLANK				<0.01	<0.01	<0.1	<0.005	<10	<10	<0.05	<0.01	<0.01
STD OREAS 24b				0.08	3.22	8.0	<0.005	<10	143	1.79	0.67	0.45

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	IMS-130 Cd ppm 0.01	IMS-130 Ce ppm 0.02	IMS-130 Co ppm 0.1	IMS-130 Cr ppm 1	IMS-130 Ca ppm 0.05	IMS-130 Cu ppm 0.2	IMS-130 Fe % 0.01	IMS-130 Ga ppm 0.05	IMS-130 Ge ppm 0.05	IMS-130 Hf ppm 0.02	IMS-130 Hg ppm 0.01	IMS-130 In ppm 0.005
Sample ID												
GT-01	0.18	165.21	1.5	108	1.73	11.2	1.19	8.47	0.20	0.59	0.06	0.025
GT-02	0.24	133.87	0.9	54	1.06	7.5	1.88	5.61	0.19	0.39	0.11	0.030
GT-03	0.21	239.84	5.2	48	2.70	13.1	2.29	11.64	0.24	0.35	0.09	0.030
GT-04	0.04	152.16	1.7	83	1.15	8.4	2.09	10.31	0.18	0.30	0.03	0.022
GT-05	0.06	157.23	3.3	84	1.27	9.7	1.44	6.51	0.18	0.65	0.12	0.010
DUP GT-01	0.16	169.83	1.5	104	1.75	10.9	1.19	8.43	0.18	0.64	0.07	0.024
STD BLANK	<0.01	<0.02	<0.1	<1	<0.05	<0.2	<0.01	<0.05	<0.05	<0.02	<0.01	<0.005
STD OREAS 24b	0.06	66.96	16.0	104	9.24	37.3	3.90	11.06	0.24	0.59	<0.01	0.047

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	IMS-130 K %	IMS-130 La ppm	IMS-130 Li ppm	IMS-130 Mg %	IMS-130 Mn ppm	IMS-130 Mo ppm	IMS-130 Na %	IMS-130 Nb ppm	IMS-130 Ni ppm	IMS-130 P ppm	IMS-130 Pb ppm	IMS-130 Rb ppm
Sample ID	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	5	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.2	10	0.2	0.1
GT-01	0.40	86.6	8.9	0.25	66	289.01	0.07	3.97	3.0	776	6.2	28.6
GT-02	0.48	70.0	9.8	0.18	54	342.19	0.05	4.84	1.7	1435	12.5	23.7
GT-03	0.50	133.1	12.3	0.26	233	217.45	0.04	2.75	4.4	1596	16.0	29.6
GT-04	0.47	83.9	12.2	0.25	117	31.39	0.04	1.98	2.9	1321	10.1	24.5
GT-05	0.38	87.7	18.1	0.25	201	55.19	0.06	2.53	4.4	847	9.0	30.0
DUP GT-01	0.40	89.9	9.0	0.24	66	287.92	0.07	3.75	2.9	772	6.7	28.8
STD BLANK	<0.01	<0.2	<0.1	<0.01	<5	<0.05	<0.01	<0.05	<0.2	<10	<0.2	<0.1
STD OREAS 24b	1.19	31.9	49.1	1.37	340	4.00	0.11	0.38	58.0	607	9.2	120.3

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Sample ID	IMS-130 Re ppm	IMS-130 S %	IMS-130 Sb ppm	IMS-130 Sc ppm	IMS-130 Se ppm	IMS-130 Sn ppm	IMS-130 Sr ppm	IMS-130 Ta ppm	IMS-130 Te ppm	IMS-130 Th ppm	IMS-130 Tl %	IMS-130 Tl ppm
GT-01	0.001	0.02	10.43	1.6	4.4	0.7	43.3	0.02	<0.01	25.4	0.045	2.56
GT-02	<0.001	0.10	17.90	1.7	20.6	0.9	91.0	<0.01	0.02	14.9	0.040	3.96
GT-03	0.001	0.01	15.30	1.7	2.6	0.7	68.5	0.01	0.01	18.1	0.025	4.65
GT-04	<0.001	0.05	1.57	1.5	2.1	0.6	85.1	<0.01	<0.01	14.5	0.022	0.55
GT-05	<0.001	0.02	2.67	1.2	1.3	0.5	50.0	<0.01	<0.01	15.4	0.031	0.51
DUP GT-01	<0.001	0.02	10.81	1.6	4.8	0.7	42.8	0.02	<0.01	25.6	0.045	2.55
STD BLANK	<0.001	<0.01	<0.05	<0.1	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	<0.01	<0.2	<0.005	<0.02
STD OREAS 24b	0.001	0.20	0.53	9.6	0.2	2.3	29.8	<0.01	0.03	14.1	0.199	0.63

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	IMS-130 U ppm	IMS-130 V ppm	IMS-130 W ppm	IMS-130 Y ppm	IMS-130 Zn ppm	IMS-130 Zr ppm
Sample ID	0.05	1	0.05	0.05	2	0.5
GT-01	6.74	49	0.19	6.19	23	39.9
GT-02	2.45	45	0.13	4.49	24	24.0
GT-03	4.21	55	0.79	9.97	61	21.2
GT-04	2.62	38	0.08	4.99	30	16.0
GT-05	2.21	19	1.38	6.89	44	52.2
DUP GT-01	6.61	48	0.20	6.10	23	41.7
STD BLANK	<0.05	<1	<0.05	<0.05	<2	<0.5
STD OREAS 24b	1.66	78	1.21	12.68	99	26.7

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