

**Ministry of Energy and Mines**  
BC Geological Survey

**Assessment Report**  
**Title Page and Summary**

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

TOTAL COST: \$25,000

AUTHOR(S): Rick Kemp, B. Sc., P.Geo. SIGNATURE(S): \_\_\_\_\_

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): \_\_\_\_\_ YEAR OF WORK: 2015

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5585122 / 2016/JAN/06

PROPERTY NAME: Arlington

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): Arlington, Arlington 2

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 082ENW015, 082ENW038, 082ENW044, 082ENW005, 082ENW006

MINING DIVISION: Greenwood NTS/BCGS: NTS 82E/11

LATITUDE: 49 ° 35 ' 13 " LONGITUDE: 119 ° 05 ' 3 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):  
1) Coast Mountain Geological Ltd 2) \_\_\_\_\_

MAILING ADDRESS:  
620-650 W. Georgia, Vancouver, BC, V6B 4N9

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:  
1) Explorex Resources Ltd 2) \_\_\_\_\_

MAILING ADDRESS:  
214-1118 Homer St., Vancouver, BC, V6B 6L5

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):  
Nelson Plutonic suite, Anarchist Group, Carboniferous, Permian, Jurassic, schist, gneiss, chloritic, silicification, pyrite, molybdenite, chalcopyrite, malachite, galena, sphalerite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: AR 2804, 24921, 19108, 3352, 20070, 17030, 4461, 4720,

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>			
<b>Ground</b>			
Magnetic	12.0 km	Arlington, Arlington 2	4906.85
Electromagnetic	12.0 km	Arlington, Arlington 2	4905.86
Induced Polarization	_____	_____	_____
Radiometric	_____	_____	_____
Seismic	_____	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____	_____
<b>Airborne</b>			
<b>GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)</b>			
Soil	11	Arlington	5031.85
Silt	_____	_____	_____
Rock	14	Arlington, Arlington 2	5247.92
Other	_____	_____	_____
<b>DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)</b>			
Core	_____	_____	_____
Non-core	_____	_____	_____
<b>RELATED TECHNICAL</b>			
Sampling/assaying	_____	_____	_____
Petrographic	_____	_____	_____
Mineralographic	_____	_____	_____
Metallurgic	_____	_____	_____
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	500 ha	Arlington, Arlington 2	4906.85
<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>25,000.00</b>

**Technical Report**

*on the*

**Arlington Property**

Greenwood Mining Division

Southern British Columbia, Canada

NTS Map Sheet 82E/11

Latitude 49°35'13.08"N      Longitude 119°05'3.45"W

Prepared for

Explorex Resources Ltd

214-1118 Homer St

Vancouver, B.C.

V6B-6L5

By:

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effective date: July 1, 2015

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## 1.0 SUMMARY

The Arlington property is located in the Arrow Boundary District of south central British Columbia, Canada and is 17 kilometers north of the community of Beaverdell and 67 kilometers south of the City of Kelowna. It is comprised of two Mineral Titles-Online claims covering 607.4 hectares of land. Explorex Resources Ltd. acquired the property by on-line staking and owns a 100% interest in the claims. Explorex Resources Ltd has completed the first phase of a two phase exploration program on the Arlington property. The Phase 1 program was completed from June 1 to June 6, 2015. The field program consisted of magnetic and VLF-EM surveys, a prospecting and sampling program of nine located MINFILE occurrences and an orientation soil sample survey. The results of the field program determined that mineralization found on the Arlington property is associated with near east-west trending structures identified by the VLF-EM survey. A total of nine out of fourteen MINFILE occurrences were located and sampled with results reporting up to 131g/t Ag, 2.557% Cu and 1168.9ppb Pb from the Arlington showing, 10891.5ppb Au from the BRU 22 showing and 2336.3ppb Au from the Elk 2 showing.

The property covers geologically prospective ground just north of the historic Beaverdell Mining camp and the past producing Carmi mine and hosts 10 Minfile Occurrences associated with structurally controlled Polymetallic Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn +/-Au veins. In this deposit style, veins can occur in virtually any host and form steeply dipping, narrow tabular to splayed veins and commonly occur as sets of parallel and offset veins. Individual veins may vary from a few centimeters up to several meters wide and can be traced from a few hundred to more than a kilometer in length and depth and may widen to tens of meters in stockwork zones.

The Jurassic to Cretaceous aged Okanagan Batholith is the most prominent unit in the region, bordering nearly all other rock types. Diorite and quartz diorite of the Nelson Plutonic suite is genetically related to the Okanagan Batholith and is the dominant lithology underlying the claim. The oldest unit in the district belongs to the Carboniferous to Permian aged greenstone and quartz biotite chlorite schist of the Anarchist group which occurs as a narrow north-south trending band along the west side of the property. The youngest unit on the claim is the Eocene Marron Group. Chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and molybdenum mineralization with values in gold and silver are found in shear hosted quartz veins cutting altered diorite and quartz diorite intrusive rocks.

Historic work on the property was driven by the early success and discoveries made in the Beaverdell and Carmi Mining Camps located to the south of the property. Historical work can be divided into four periods; an early period of activity in the late 1890's and early 1900's is credited with the discovery of the known zones of mineralization located to date on the property. More recently, three eras of recent exploration work was completed on the property during the early 1970's, 1987 and 1996. These programs re-located the historical work as evidenced by the presence of overgrown trenches, adits, pits and shafts resulting in the location of the ten Minfile Occurrences within the property boundary.

The author concludes the property merits further exploration. A second phase program is recommended to further explore the property. The Phase 2 program has a budget of \$200,000 and includes property wide magnetic and VLF-EM surveys over a compass, chain and flagged grid with a grid line spacing of 100 meters. A soil geochemical survey will be completed following the geophysical surveys. Prospecting and mapping to be completed over the grid locating and sampling historical showings and new mineralized exposures. A trenching program is further recommended to follow up on positive geochemical, geophysical and prospecting results. A phase 3 program of diamond drilling is recommended and is contingent on favorable results of the Phase 2 program.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

The author was retained by Explorex Resources Ltd (TSX-V: EX) to complete this report on the company's Arlington property located in southern British Columbia. The company acquired the property for the purpose of exploration. The purpose of this report is to summarize the results of a recently completed field program, to make recommendations for further work, and to provide a report that conforms to National Instrument 43-101 and 43-101F1 specifications.

The author has relied heavily on publicly available technical data surrounding the Arlington property; specifically that of the ARIS Assessment Reports and B.C. Government Publications listed in section 27.0 of this report.

The author is a Qualified Person, as defined by National Instrument 43-101, and is independent of Explorex Resources Ltd. The author has no interest in the Arlington property or in claims in the vicinity of the property. He visited the property on January 14, 2015 and again from June 1 to June 6, 2015.

Throughout this report an effort has been made to use plain language. Metal and mineral abbreviations and acronyms in this report conform to standard industry usage. Some technical terms or abbreviations which may not be familiar to the reader have inevitably been included. In such cases, a reputable geological dictionary should be consulted.

Historical exploration and mining data in British Columbia is typically documented in the Imperial system, with units of length expressed in feet and inches, mass in short tons, and precious metal grade in ounces per short ton. More recent exploration and mining data is generally expressed in metric units with length as meters or centimeters, mass in metric tonnes and precious metal grades in grams per

tonne, or in parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb). In this report, all modern measurements and assay results are quoted in metric units. Some historical information is listed in imperial units. Conversion factors between metric and imperial units are listed in Appendix 1. All costs are expressed in Canadian dollars.

A four man field program was completed from June 1 to June 6, 2015 on the Arlington property. The program consisted of both a magnetic and VLF-EM geophysical survey, a prospecting and sampling program and a one line soil reconnaissance survey. A total of 12.0km of magnetic and VLF-EM geophysical surveys were completed covering 300ha of land. The geophysical surveys were completed along pre-existing bush road access oriented near north south. The north south orientation of the surveys were optimal for detecting east-west trending structures associated with mineralization. A prospecting and sampling program was completed in the area covered by the geophysical surveys. A total of nine mineralized occurrences were located and sampled. Many of these occurrences date back to the turn of the century and are poorly exposed.

### **3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS**

The author has relied on publicly available information on the Arlington Project; specifically that of the ARIS Assessment Reports and B.C. Government Publications listed under Section 27, References. The author has reviewed these reports and believes them to be accurate and reliable in their collection, disclosure and analysis of results. The author cannot guarantee the accuracy and comprehensiveness of these reports and reserves the right, however shall not be obligated to, revise this report and its conclusions should new information become available after the date of this report.

Although careful review of the British Columbia Mineral Titles (MTO) title information was conducted by the author to the fullest extent possible via on line services, an independent verification of land title and tenure was not performed.

The author relied greatly on the reports and publications listed in Section 27 References of this report. The conclusion and recommendations within this report are however, exclusively the author's. The results and opinions outlined in this report are independent of these aforementioned data and their interpretations being accurate and complete as of the date of this report

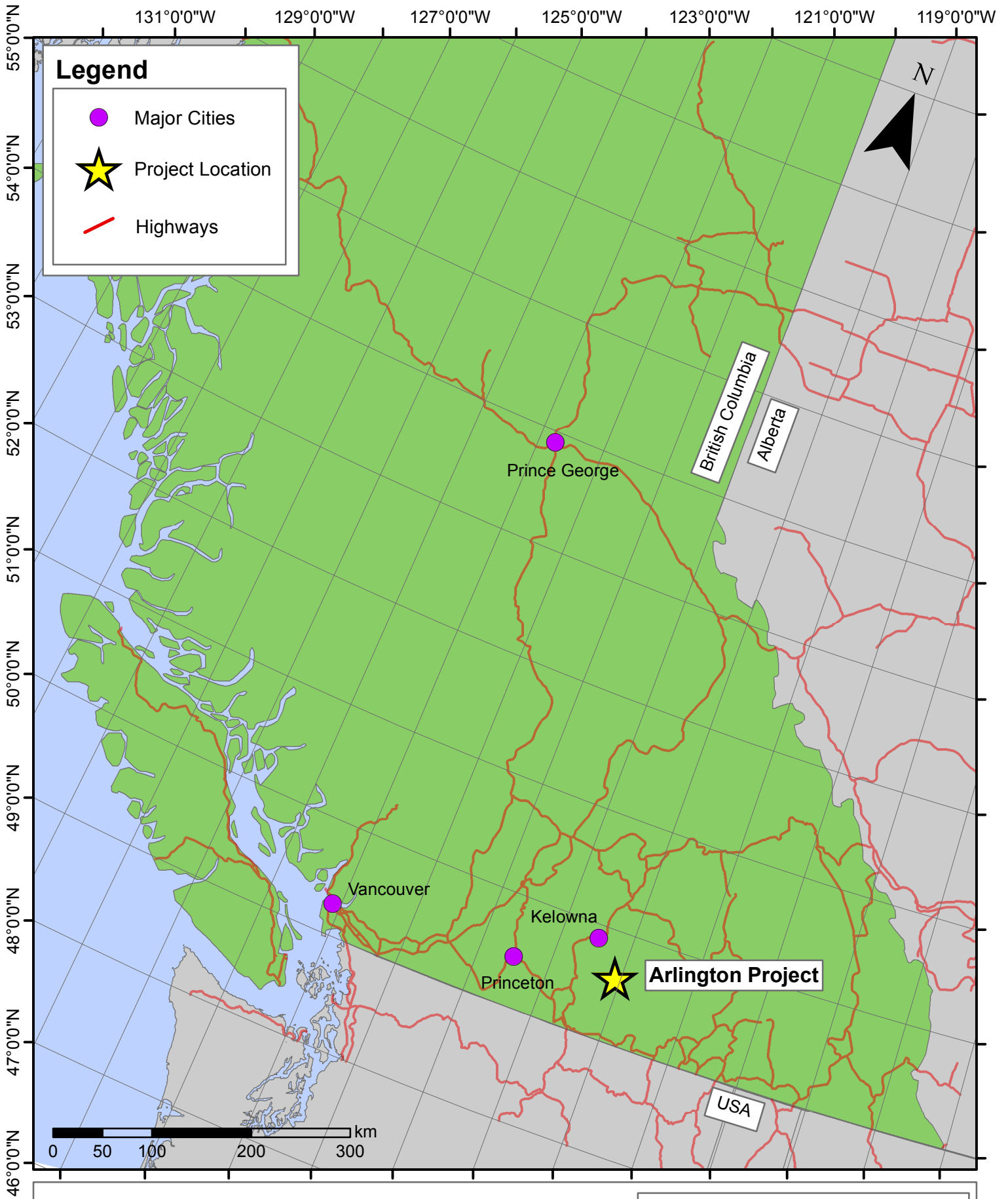
No specific concerns regarding topics outside the author's area of expertise were identified and no outside opinions were sought with respect to any aspects of this report.

### **4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

The Arlington property is located in the Arrow Boundary District of south central British Columbia, Canada and is 17km north of Beaverdell (population ~350) and 67km south of Kelowna, B.C. along British Columbia Provincial Highway 33. The property is located on NTS map sheet 082E/11, as shown in



Figure 1. The Arlington claim is centered at 49°35'13.08"N Latitude and 119°05'3.45" W Longitude. It covers the following ten Minfile occurrences ie Wallace (082ENW039), Arlington (082ENW015), DKD 4 (082ENW043), DKD 2 (082ENW041), Hall (082ENW065), BRU 21 (082ENW042), BRU22 (082ENW045), DKD 6 (082ENW044), ELK 3 (082ENW038) and HALL CREEK (082ENW033).



**Figure 1**  
**General Location**

**Explorex Resources Ltd.**

Arlington Property  
Greenwood Mining Division

NTS 82E/11

Scale:  
1:5,000,000

Date: July 1, 2015

#### 4.1 MINERAL TENURE

The property consists of two Mineral Titles Online (MTO) mineral claims covering 607.40ha of land as listed in Table 1 below. The claims are located in the Greenwood Mining Division on Mineral Titles map sheet 082E/11. The claims are in good standing to at least January 13, 2016. Explorex Resources Ltd acquired the claims through staking and owns 100% interest. The claims are registered and held in trust by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd for Explorex Resources Ltd. There are no royalties, back-in rights, payments, or other agreements or encumbrances on the Arlington property. The Arlington claim boundary is illustrated in Figure 2 along with the location of the known Minfile occurrences.

**Table 1 - Claim Disposition**

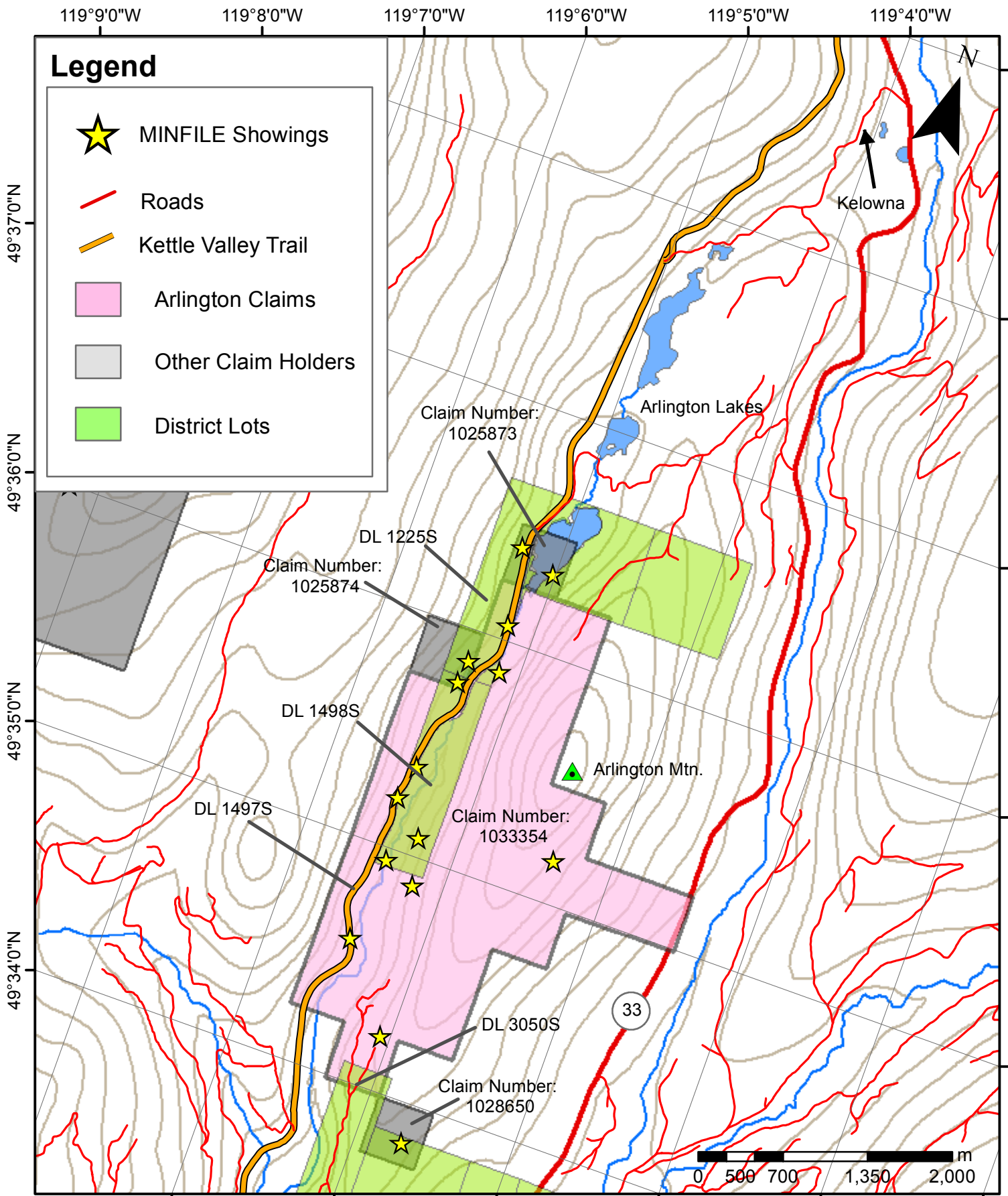
Tenure Number	Claim Name	Registered Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry of Claim
1033354	Arlington	Explorex Resources Ltd.	586.46	January 13, 2016
1034388	Arlington 2	Explorex Resources Ltd.	20.94	February 25, 2016
Total			607.4	

Mineral claims within the province of British Columbia require assessment work (such as geological, mapping, geochemical, or geophysical surveys, trenching or diamond drilling) be completed each year to maintain title to the claim. New regulations regarding work obligations to maintain tenure came into effect on July 1, 2012. As of that date, annual work requirements are determined as follows:

- \$5.00 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2
- \$10.00 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4
- \$15.00 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6
- \$20.00 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

All claims in the province were set back to the year 1 requirement in 2012, regardless of the number of years which has lapsed since the claim acquisition, so that the next time a filing of assessment is made after July 1, 2012, the claim is treated as if it is year one. Thereafter the work commitment increases according to the above schedule. Work in excess of the annual requirement may be credited to future years. In lieu of assessment work, cash payments can be made to maintain title. To encourage exploration work, cash in lieu of requirements have been established at two times the requirement for assessment work.

The earliest expiry date of the Arlington property is January 13, 2016. According to the new regulation changes for annual work requirements, the Arlington property is in its first year and therefore an assessment commitment of \$5.00/hectare or a total of \$3,037 is required to advance the properties expiry date by one year.



**Figure 2**  
**Claim Map**

**Explorex Resources Ltd.**

Arlington Property  
Greenwood Mining Division

NTS 82E/11

Scale:  
1:40,000

Date: Feb 6, 2015

A Notice of Work permit from the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations is required for any surface or underground exploration involving mechanized disturbance. Reclamation bonds are generally required before final permit approval is granted. A separate permit is required for timber disturbance necessary to carry out the work program. As of the effective date of this report, there is no valid work permit for the site.

The Arlington property is located immediately south of Arlington Lakes with Hall Creek closely bounding the western claim boundary. Arlington Mountain is centered on the eastern side of the property. British Columbia Provincial Highway 33 crosses the most easterly portion of the property. The decommissioned Kettle Valley Railroad (KVR) right-of-way traverses the claim from north to south which closely follows Hall Creek (Figure 2).

The Property is located on Crown Land, Explorex Resources Ltd holds the under surface rights only. There are four separate District Lots which overlap the Arlington property along its southern, western and northern claim boundary. The District Lots are located within the Similkameen Division of the Yale Land District and are referenced as District Lot (DL) 3050S, DL 1497S, DL 1498S and DL 1225S (Figure 2). Interests underlying the District Lots include Licenses' of Occupation for the purpose of Commercial Recreation activities ie tour guiding along the Kettle Valley Railway right-of-way, Permits for forestry roads and bridges along Hall Creek by Interfor Corporation and Reserve/Notation interest over the Kettle Valley Railway corridor for recreation purposes held by the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resources operations. Other stake holders in the immediate area of the Arlington claim include Guide Outfitter Peter Grosch whose permit covers 190,000 ha of land including the Arlington claim. There is a Trapline permit which extends well beyond the limits of the Arlington property covering 63,760 ha of land under licence TR0812T032. There are currently three active grazing licences issued in the immediate area of the property. Two of the licences are located on the east side of the claim crossing that portion of the property located east of Highway 33. The remaining grazing licence covers the Arlington property and well beyond covering 8,700 ha of crown land. At the south end of the property there is an active ongoing silviculture obligation by Interfor Corporation covering 46.7 ha of land. Along the northern claim boundary there is an active Tree Farm licence which crosses onto the Arlington claim totaling 121 ha. There is a Forest Recreation Tenure covering the southern portions of Arlington Lakes which encroaches onto the claim in the far NW corner of the property.

There are no First Nations reserves, treaty lands, or treaty related lands on or in the vicinity of the property. However, the Province is legally obligated to consult and accommodate (where required) First Nations on land and resource decisions that could impact their Aboriginal Interests. While the Province is responsible for ensuring adequate and appropriate consultation and accommodation, it may involve the proponent in the procedural aspects of consultation. Proponents are encouraged to engage with First Nations as early as possible in the planning stages to build relationships and for information sharing purposes. There are currently five First Nations who may have community interests encompassing the area of the Arlington claim. These First Nation organizations include the Okanagan Indian Band,

Penticton Indian Band, the Okanagan Nation Alliance, Lower Similkameen Indian Band and the Upper Nicola Indian Band.

A large area designated as ungulate winter range for mule deer overlaps the property. Special restrictions affect silviculture activities within the winter range area, but these restrictions do not apply to any work (such as mineral exploration and development) that falls under the Mineral tenure Act.

Historical records document numerous old workings within the claim as evidenced by the presence of overgrown pits, trenches, shafts, open cuts and short adits which may pose as potential public safety hazards. There are no significant waste dumps associated with the historic workings on the property and they do not, in the author's opinion, constitute a significant environmental liability. There are no former mill or tailings sites on the property.

As shown in Figure 2, the Arlington property adjoins one other active mineral claim that is contiguous with the Arlington property boundary and is not owned by Explorex Resources Ltd. The economy of the Carmi / Beaverdell area has historically relied largely, or entirely, on the local natural resources. Exploration and mining activities in the region are generally regarded favorably.

## **5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOLOGY**

There is excellent road access to the property. From Kelowna, access is south along Highway 33 for 67km to the Arlington Lakes access road. Turn west (right) onto the Arlington Lake road and follow the road for approximately 4km. A semi-open British Columbia Forest Service campsite is located near the old Kettle Valley Railway station of Lakevale located on the most southerly lake which is located at the northern boundary of the Arlington claim.

Limited services, including room, board and groceries are available in the community of Beaverdell. Most services needed for exploration are available in either Rock Creek, located 48km to the south of Beaverdell at the junction of BC Provincial Highways 33 and 3 or in Kelowna located 67km to the north of the community of Beaverdell. A small sawmill in Beaverdell provides lumber for local needs. Three phase power lines follow Highway 33 through the town of Beaverdell if needed for future mine development. Water sources are locally available within the claim from Hall Creek and bounding tributaries. The closest full service international airport is located in Kelowna with regularly scheduled air service to Vancouver, Calgary and USA destinations. There is a small dirt airstrip located in Beaverdell which services both private and charter aircraft. With a recent history of mining in the Greenwood District, there are also ample personnel available with experience in mineral exploration and development. Exploration services such as drilling equipment or equipment rentals that are unavailable in Beaverdell can generally be found in the regional centers of Kelowna and Penticton.



The property is located immediately south of Arlington Lakes, a north trending series of lakes located near the headwaters of Hall Creek. Arlington Lakes are located at an elevation of 1052m covering 18.5 ha of land. The lakes average 9m in depth and are ice free from late April to early November and host medium sized Rainbow trout. The British Columbia Forest Service maintains a 23 site camp ground located on the southern most lake near the old train station of Lakevale located along the Kettle Valley Railroad. The camp ground is four kilometers west of Highway 33 and accessed by a two wheel drive road. To the southeast of Arlington Lakes is Arlington Mountain which is located in the East central portion of the claim reaching a height of 1,320m. The Kettle Valley Railroad right-of-way closely parallels Hall Creek which traverses the claim from north to south along the western claim boundary. Many historical logging roads are noted on the claim east of Hall Creek. These decommissioned roads and trails are accessed from the south departing Highway 33 near the hamlet of Carmi. The deactivated forestry roads provide excellent access to the central portions of the property by foot or Quad. With little work these routes could be upgraded for four wheel drive vehicles if required.

The Arlington property is situated in the Okanagan Highlands of the Southern Interior Physiographic Region. Elevations range from 960m in the Hall Creek valley to just over 1,320m on Arlington Mountain. The vegetation consists of fir, larch, spruce and pine with stands of aspen, cottonwood and birch defining the valley bottoms. There are several open marshy areas along the upper part of Hall Creek. Water sources for exploration can be locally acquired from the south flowing drainage of Hall Creek.

The climate of the Arlington property area is typical of the mountainous regions of south central and southwestern British Columbia, with warm wet summers and cold snowy winters. Year round development and mining would be possible. Field exploration seasons are best conducted from May through October as snow accumulations on the property have been reported from October through to May. The mean annual precipitation in the area of the claim is approximately 481mm and 153cm of snow, and annual average temperatures range from -12 degrees Celsius to 15.5 degrees Celsius.

Outcrop exposure on the property is variable to less than 5%. In general, rock exposure is better in the steeper portions of the property and is scarce on the gentler slopes. Best exposures are located along the Kettle Valley Railway right-of-way. The scarcity of outcrop in the low slope areas hampers prospecting and mapping efforts.

## **6.0 HISTORY**

### **6.1 Regional Exploration History**

Regionally, the area received considerable attention with the discovery of placer gold at Rock Creek during the mid 1850's and again after the establishment of the Canada – United States International Boundary and the subsequent discovery of the Fairview Mines and Camp McKinney. Later in the early parts of the 1900's, the West Kettle River area became prominent with prospectors resulting from the general lack of access to areas north of the border and the discovery of high grade ruby silver on

Wallace Mountain in 1889. The majority of the significant properties were staked on Wallace Mountain, Carmi and the Arlington Lakes area from 1896 to 1900. The major producing mines in the Beaverdell silver-lead-zinc vein camp were the Wellington, Sally and Rob Roy, Beaver and Beaverdell mines, with numerous other small workings throughout the area. The first ore shipment from the Beaverdell camp was in 1896. The Beaverdell Mine was the longest producing mine in the area, almost continuously between 1913 and 1991. During this period 1,198,829 tonnes of ore were mined from which 1,076,005,759 grams of silver, 520,197 grams of gold, 11,598,238 kilograms of lead and 13,900,078 kilograms of zinc were recovered.

There is no historical mineral resource, mineral reserve estimate or production on or from the Arlington property.

The Kettle Valley branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway was started in 1910. It traversed the Beaverdell-Carmi area and by 1913, rail steel had been laid as far as Arlington Lakes. With the influx of settlers; wagon roads and trails were established throughout the area and in the next decade many promising mineral discoveries were made in the area.

## 6.2 Property History and Previous Work

On the Arlington property numerous old and overgrown pits, trenches, shafts and short adits have been located and documented by previous workers on the property. Much of this historical work is centered on the Kettle Valley Railway right-of-way, the timing of this historical work is assumed to be from the early part of the century.

Historical exploration work in the area of the Arlington property is limited in scope. As detailed below, three eras of limited exploration activity occurred during the early 1970's, 1987 and 1996. The source of this information is from the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch, Assessment Report Indexing System (ARIS) website as listed in section 27.0 of this report.

**1970** Durocop Mines Ltd. (AR 2804). A 15 day geological survey was completed over the Elk 1-12 claims which covered the central and southern lakes of the Arlington chain of lakes and extended a further 915m to the south of Arlington Lakes. The survey was designed to create a geological map of the property and in the process document mineralization encountered. The report describes samples collected from mineralized outcrop yet none were submitted for analysis. The results of the program determined that mineralization (pyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenum) is best developed within the Permian-Triassic aged Anarchist Group comprising intercalated volcanics and sediments and the Jurassic aged Nelson Plutonic suite dominantly granodiorite to quartz diorite in composition. Mineralization is associated with shear zones which typically contain irregular veins of white quartz and are variably mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenum and lesser pyrrhotite, magnetite with copper and iron carbonates and oxides. The location of the Elk 3 Minfile showing resulted from this work.

**1971** D. Ellison (AR 3352). A seven day field program was completed on the DKD 1 to 6 mineral claims owned by D. Ellison of Kelowna, B.C. The claims are roughly centered on the KVR right-of-way and Hall



Creek and are located approximately 1.6 kilometers south of Arlington Lakes. In October 1971 a pace and compass grid was established over which a magnetometer survey was completed using a McPhar M700 magnetometer. Approximately 6.8 miles of magnetic surveys were completed over lines established at 400 foot intervals with readings taken at 100 foot intervals and tightened to 25 foot station intervals in anomalous areas. The survey lines were oriented in a northwest-southeast direction and aided in mapping geological contacts. During the course of the survey, outcrop areas were identified while sites with chalcopyrite mineralization were noted. The results of this work identified the location of the DKD 2, DKD 4 and DKD 6 Minfile showings. No samples were submitted for analysis. The results of the magnetometer survey identified a north-south trending magnetic anomaly up to 50,000 gammas in strength. Located showings of chalcopyrite mineralization are coincident with the anomaly. The geological contact between the gneissic diorite and mafic diorite was established, in part, on the basis of the magnetic anomaly.

**1973** K.F. Brunning (AR 4461). A seven day field program was completed in May 1973 over the Lakevale property which included a soil geochemical and geological survey to determine the potential of the property and to delineate areas of interest. The property includes the DKD claims 1-6 and the newly acquired BRU claims 15-23 which extends the coverage to the north and east of the DKD claim group.. Mapping located several areas with old workings and outcrop exposures with quartz veining, shearing and sulphide enrichment.

The results of the surveys determined that the altered Jurassic aged diorite to quartz diorite is the best host for shear controlled quartz veins with chalcopyrite, pyrite +/- molybdenum, sphalerite and galena mineralization. The geological survey concluded that mineralization on the property occurs in three forms ie chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and molybdenum mineralization in quartz veins cutting altered diorite; disseminations and replacements of chalcopyrite, pyrite and specular hematite in and around shear zones within altered diorite and greenstone. This type of mineralization is the most common on the property and assays up to 2% copper have been encountered over narrow widths. And lastly, mineralization occurs less frequently as disseminations of magnetite, pyrite and chalcopyrite in highly altered basic rocks. A soil geochemical survey covered the property along east-west oriented survey lines established at 750 foot intervals. Samples were collected along the lines at 200 foot intervals. The samples were analyzed in a field laboratory utilizing the "Bloom test" for exchangeable heavy metals. The analysis is neither quantitative nor qualitative but is a fast and inexpensive method for indicating the presence of heavy metals. The result of the survey are not conclusive but indicates one major zone of metal concentration in the soils trending north-south through the center of the DKD claims measuring 4000 feet long by 1000 feet wide at its widest point. The results of this work identified the location of the DKD 2, DKD 4 and DKD 6 Minfile showings. No rock samples were submitted for analysis.

**1973** D.C. Mitchell (AR 4720). An eight day geological mapping and soil geochemical survey was completed over the Cu claims following the same year completion of geological/geochemical surveys on the adjoining BRU and DKD claims to the west. The soil geochemical survey covered the entire claim block with compass and chain grid lines oriented in an east-west direction and established at 750 foot

intervals. Soil samples were collected from the B horizon at 200 foot intervals. Soil analysis was completed in the field utilizing the Bloom test for exchangeable heavy metals. The geochemical survey did not indicate any trends of anomalous heavy metal results and failed to identify the known locations of chalcopyrite enrichment. The mapping program identified three styles of mineralization on the property. The replacement of highly altered dyke rock or greenstone by massive and near massive chalcopyrite and pyrite carrying values in silver. Quartz veins along greenstone or dyke contacts usually associated with shearing carrying blebs and disseminations of chalcopyrite and pyrite and as minor disseminated chalcopyrite, magnetite and pyrite in dyke rocks. The results of this program identified numerous locations of historical surface work ie trenching, shafts and adits with quartz veining, shearing and chalcopyrite mineralization, the location of the Arlington Minfile showing resulted from this work. On the attached geology map within the report identifies the location of a 0.6m chip sample returning 0.92% Cu and 63.0g/t Ag.

**1987** Edward Carson and Associates (AR 17,030). During the period from June 18 to October 31, 1987, a program of geological mapping, prospecting and rock geochemistry was completed on the Black claim group. A portion of this work covered the Black Minfile occurrence which is located to the south of the Arlington property. During the course of the prospecting and geological mapping programs several areas of historical exploration activity in the form of surface trenching and test pits were located. The historical work dates back to the early parts of the century. A total of 23 rock chip samples were submitted to ACME Analytical Labs in Vancouver for analysis. Of the 23 samples submitted, nine samples are located on the present day Arlington property while the remaining samples are located off property further to the south. Along the north claim boundary of the Black 2 claim, a total of five rock samples were collected of which two returned anomalous results. Sample 7851 taken from “Grn Volc” returned elevated and anomalous results reporting 1.08% Cu, 0.11% Pb, 0.1% Zn and 65.4gm Ag while sample 7853 is “Cpy & Py” returning anomalous results reporting 1.6% Cu and 85.3gm Ag. These samples are close to the area of the Arlington Minfile showing. Along the western side of the Black claim group, sample number 6666 is a grab sample from the Wallace showing returning 0.15% Cu.

**1996** Madman Mining Co. Ltd. (AR 24,921). A brief prospecting, soil sampling and a VLF-EM geophysical survey was completed on the companies Arlington property. The aim of the program was to locate and sample historic showings, conduct reconnaissance soil geochemical test lines across prospective bedrock units. VLF-EM data was collected long the soil lines. The prospecting and sampling program was centered along the KVR right-of-way. A total of six rock grab samples from six historical occurrences were submitted for analysis. Three of the six samples are located on adjoining claims contiguous with the present day Arlington property. Grab sample ARL04-L returned 0.16% Cu from mafic schist with chalcopyrite stringers, associated quartz stringers in clasts or xenoliths in granitoid rock from Minfile showing DKD-6. Grab sample ARL02-G is from minfile showing DKD-2 returning 0.21% Cu and 11.8gm/tonne Ag from a malachite and azurite stained, highly oxidized vein from a railway rock cut. Grab sample ARL01-G is from Minfile showing DKD-4 located 150m north of ARL02-G. Grab sample ARL01-G is from a malachite and azurite stained boulder broken off from a KVR rail cut from a highly

oxidized vein which seems to strike E-W and dip vertically. Analytical results returned 6.1gm/tonne Au, 8.7gm/tonne Ag and 0.18% Cu. The reconnaissance soil survey consisted of three east-west lines, each 400m long and established 500m apart on the west slope of Arlington Mountain, east of Hall Creek. Soil samples were collected 25m apart. Anomalous Cu-Zn soil results are reported on the east side of the centre soil line which may extend to the eastern end of the southernmost line. The overall trend of the anomaly is north-south with anomalous results up to 150m wide. The anomaly in part coincides with outcroppings of mafic schist. The VLF-EM survey utilized Seattle as the transmitting station. The survey lines were established to far apart to correlate readings from line to line.

## 7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

### 7.1 Regional Geology

The regional geology of the Penticton map sheet (NTS 82E) was mapped and compiled by D. Templeman-Kluit and published in 1989 as GSC Open File 1969.

Kluit has mapped four dominant rock types in the surrounding area of the Arlington property (Figure 3). The oldest rocks in the district belong to the Paleozoic Anarchist Group which is Carboniferous to Permian in age and has been correlated with the Wallace Formation in the Beaverdell Camp. The Anarchist Group consists of metamorphosed mafic volcanics with lesser amounts of sediments. The unit weathers to a dark grey color and is typically recessive occurring as amphibolite, greenstone, quartz chlorite schist, quartz biotite schist and minor serpentized peridotite. The Mesozoic Nelson Plutonic Rocks are middle Jurassic in age and has been correlated with granodiorite of the Westkettle batholith which underlies the Beaverdell Mining Camp and is host to vein type Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization. The rocks are massive to generally moderately foliated and medium grey in color occurring as medium to coarse grained equigranular hornblende biotite granodiorite, quartz diorite, diorite and granite. The Nelson Plutonic Rocks are likely genetically related to the Okanagan Batholith. The Okanagan Batholith is the most prominent rock in the region, bordering nearly all other rock types. The Middle to Early Mesozoic Okanagan Batholith is Cretaceous and/or Jurassic in age and occurs as a massive, light grey weathered, medium to coarse grained, equigranular to porphyritic and weakly to non foliated biotite granodiorite to granite and includes undifferentiated granodiorite of the Nelson Plutonic Suite, age is poorly constrained. The Eocene Marron Group is the youngest unit in the area and is described as an undifferentiated andesite, dacite and trachyte located to the west of the property.

### 7.2 Property Geology

The Arlington claim is underlain by four distinct units; variations within these units are due to the degree of alteration present. The current understanding of the local geology is based on the results of historical work (Figure 4).

Diorite and quartz diorite of the Nelson Plutonic suite are the most common units underlying the claim; variations within these units are largely due to the intensity of alteration. The Diorite is grey-pink in

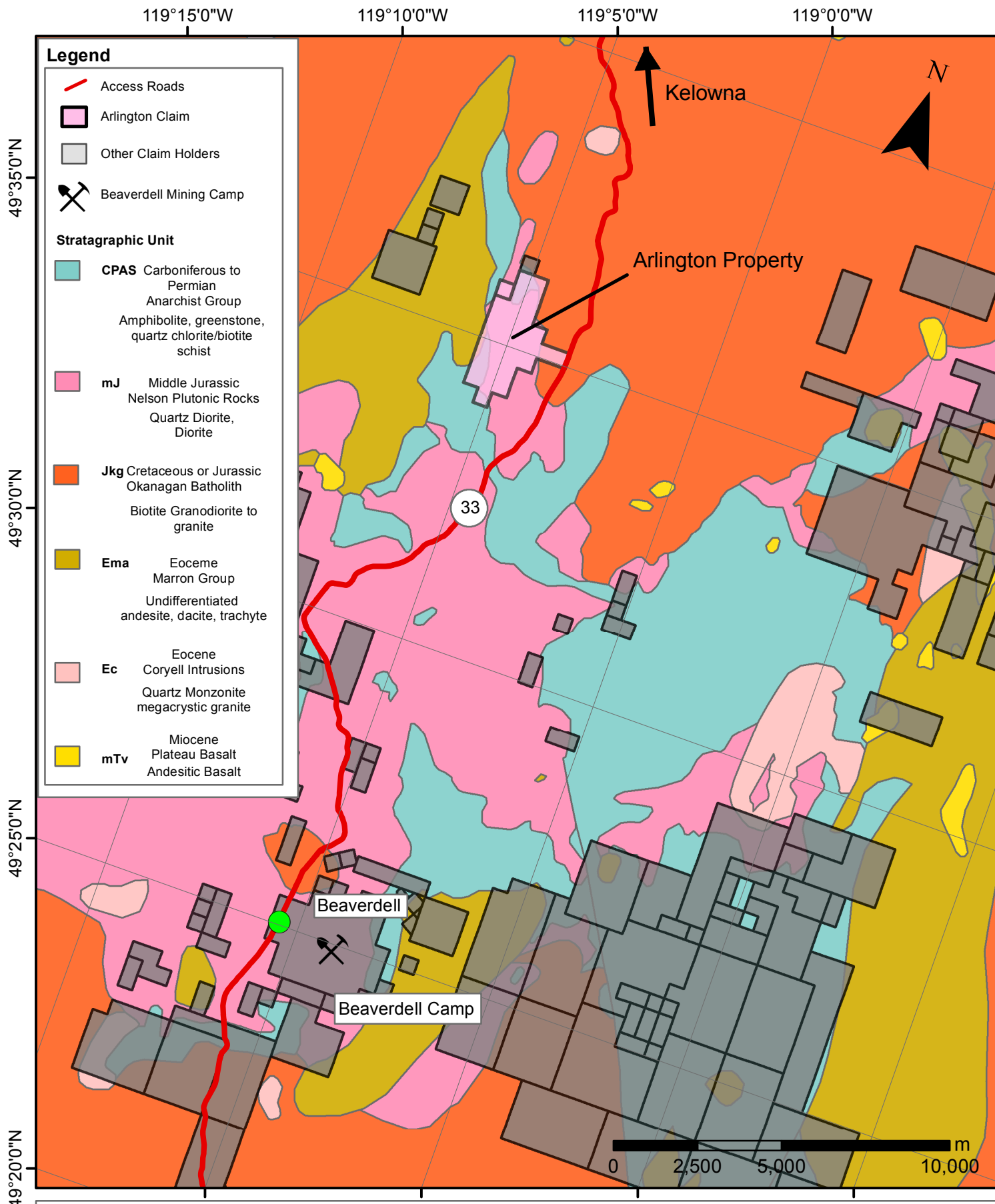
color and fine grained containing approximately 85% plagioclase feldspar, +/- 5% quartz and +/- 10% mafic minerals as biotite or hornblende. The diorite is most commonly gneissic; the degree of the gneissic banding is variable from quite tight to fairly broad. Alteration of the diorite becomes more apparent as one approaches the contact with the Carboniferous to Permian aged Anarchist group rocks and close to major zones of shearing. With increased proximity to the contact, the gneissic banding becomes tighter along with an increase in the intensity of shearing and fracturing. The diorite is chloritized, silicified and locally serpentinized close to the contact. Fractures and shears are developed and healed by quartz, K feldspar and epidote. The altered diorite is noted as a favorable host for quartz veining and chalcopyrite +/- galena, sphalerite, molybdenum, silver, gold mineralization.

Along the western side of the property, roughly parallel to the trace of Hall Creek, is a north-south trending horizon of at least two bodies of intensely altered basic rock. There is some speculation as to the original rock type. The GSC has mapped this horizon as Carboniferous to Permian aged Anarchist Group greenstone; other workers have interpreted this horizon as a highly altered dyke or sill like body cutting through diorite. The unit is generally a dense, dark green flaky chlorite biotite hornblende schist, frequently containing magnetite, pyrite and chalcopyrite as accessory minerals. Wherever this unit was encountered, the rock was strongly fractured and frequently brecciated with quartz, K feldspar and epidote breccia-fracture filling and veining.

In the north east and eastern portion of the property is porphyritic granite of the Okanagan Batholith. The contact between the granite and diorite is irregular and in places fingers of the porphyritic granite are noted to invade the bounding diorite as long dyke like bodies. Rocks of the Okanagan Batholith are light grey in color with sub centimeter scale quartz eyes set in a fine grained groundmass of quartz and feldspar. Where encountered, the granite is very uniform and equigranular with little to no alteration.

The Eocene aged Marron Group is the youngest stratigraphic unit on the property consisting of undifferentiated andesite, dacite and trachytic volcanic rocks located along the western claim boundary.

Structurally, the stratigraphy underlying the Arlington claim vary in strike from northwesterly in the south part of the claim to northeasterly in the northern part of the property with an apparent warp in the stratigraphy in the central portion of the claim. The stratigraphy generally dips steeply to the east or is vertically inclined. Best outcrop exposures are located along the Kettle Valley Railroad right-of-way. Here zones of shearing and fracturing are noted which generally trend at approximately 130 degrees. Many of these structural zones were found to host chalcopyrite mineralization in both quartz veins and fractured wallrock.



**Explorex Resources Ltd.**

Arlington Property  
Greenwood Mining Division

NTS 82E/11

Scale:  
1:150,000

Date: July 1, 2015

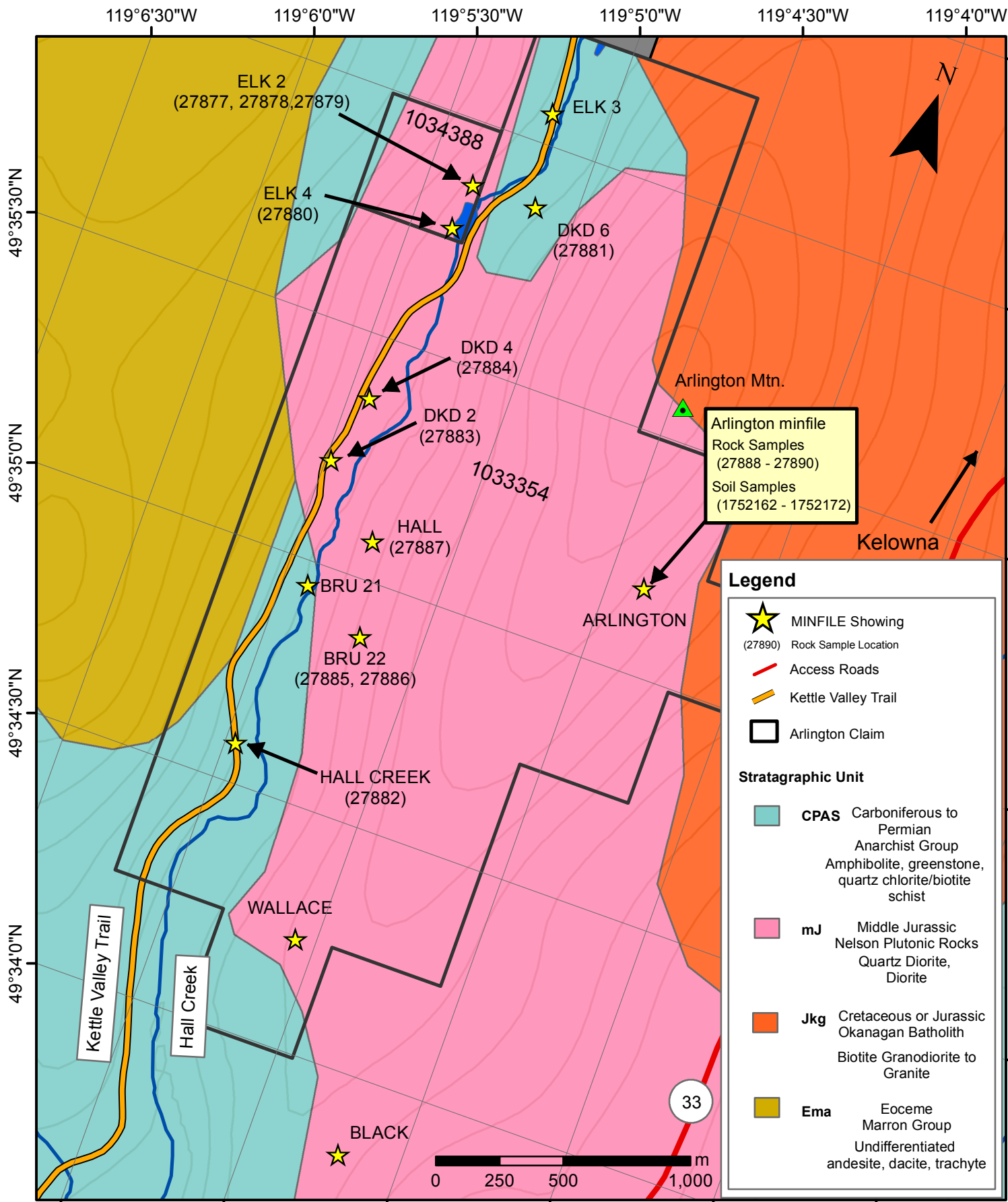
### 7.3 Mineralization

There are twelve (12) BC Minfile showings located within the Arlington property boundary as illustrated in Figures 2 and 4. From north to south these Minfile occurrences are the ELK 3, DKD 6, Elk 2, Elk 4, DKD 4, DKD 2, ARLINGTON, HALL, BRU 21, BRU 22, HALL CREEK and WALLACE showings. All of these showings were first discovered and worked on during the early part of the 1900's. More recent assessment work completed in the area of the Arlington property located the historical workings; brief descriptions were made of the occurrences which lack details on vein/structure geometry and location. Little to no sampling of the located sites were completed to characterize the mineralization of the various showings. In many cases only the visible commodities ie chalcopryite, sphalerite, galena and molybdenum were noted. Mineralization on the Arlington property is noted to occur in three general forms.

- 1) Chalcopryite, sphalerite, galena and molybdenum are hosted in quartz veins which cut altered diorite intrusive rocks.
- 2) Disseminations and replacements of chalcopryite, pyrite and specular hematite in and around shear zones within a strongly jointed and altered gneissic diorite to quartz diorite intrusive hosting frequent quartz feldspar veining and greenstone rock units. The diorites to quartz diorite host are generally strongly chloritic and silicified. This style of mineralization is perhaps the most common on the property.
- 3) Disseminations of magnetite, pyrite and chalcopryite in highly altered basic rocks. This style of mineralization is confined to a narrow north-south trending zone which parallels Hall Creek and the KVR right-of-way. Mapping by the G.S.C. identifies this unit as a greenstone belonging to the Anarchist Group. Previous claim holders describe this unit as a dense dark green flaky chlorite biotite hornblende schist, thought to be a dyke or sill like body.

A summary of the Minfile occurrences located within the Arlington property are outlined in Table 2. The source of the information listed in Table 2 is from historical Assessment Reports (AR) gained from the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch, Assessment Report Indexing System (ARIS) website as listed in Section 27.0 of this report. The location accuracy of the various showings listed on the Minfile website is between 500m and 1000m.





**Figure 4**  
**Local Geology**

Source: GSC Open File 1969

**Explorex Resources Ltd.**

Arlington Property  
Greenwood Mining Division

NTS 82E/11

Scale:  
1:20,000

Date: July 1, 2015

**Table 2 - Property MINFILE Details**

Minfile Name	Minfile Number	Status	Mineralization	Details
ELK 3	082ENW038	Showing	Cpy, Py, Magnetite	No analysis
DKD 6	082ENW044	Showing	Cpy, Py, Magnetite	Grab: 0.16% Cu Assessment Report(AR) 24,921
ELK 2	082ENW005	Showing	Mo, Cpy, Sphalerite	No Analysis
Elk 4	082ENW006	Showing	Cpy	No Analysis
DKD 4	082ENW043	Showing	Cpy	Grab: 6.1g/t Au, 8.7g/tAg,0.18% Cu AR 24,921
DKD 2	082ENW041	Showing	Cpy	Grab: 0.21% Cu, 11.8g/t Ag. AR 24,921
Arlington	082ENW015	Showing	Cpy, Py	Chip:0.92%Cu, 63g/tAg over 0.6m AR 4,720 Grab:1.08%Cu, 0.11%Pb, 0.1%Zn, 65.4g/tAg AR 17,030
Hall	082ENW065	Showing	Cpy	No Analysis
Bru 21	082ENW042	Showing	Cpy	No Analysis
Bru 22	082ENW045	Showing	Cpy, Py, Hematite	No Analysis
Hall Creek	082ENW033	Showing	Asbestos	No Analysis
Wallace	082ENW039	Showing	Scheelite, Cpy	Grab: 0.15%Cu AR 17,030

A brief description of each of the Minfile occurrences on the property is further described below.

**ELK 3:** The ELK 3 showing (MINFILE Number **082ENW038**) is exposed on the east side of a railway cut located approximately 250m south of Arlington Lakes. The showing consists of a hornblendite outcrop containing chalcopyrite and pyrite as fine disseminations and in quartz calcite stringers. Magnetite is common, as finely disseminated grains and in fracture fillings. The hornblendite appears to be a mafic intrusion in the Carboniferous-Permian Anarchist Group rocks. These are in contact with Cretaceous Okanagan Batholith to the north. Included with the ELK 3 showing is an outcrop located approximately 320 meters to the northeast of the main showing where copper mineralization was noted.

**DKD 6:** The DKD 6 showing (MINFILE Number **082ENW044**) is located 1kilometer south of Arlington Lakes. The showing occurs in an unnamed Middle Jurassic intrusion near the east contact of a north-



south trending band of Carboniferous-Permian Anarchist chlorite-biotite schist. An adit at the site was driven eastward on a quartz vein of unknown width. Disseminated magnetite, pyrite, chalcopyrite are noted within highly altered Anarchist Group rocks. Associated with the DKD 6 are two copper occurrences hosted in Anarchist chlorite-biotite schist located 100m to the northwest, disseminated chalcopyrite blebs in Anarchist chlorite biotite schist located 200m to the southwest and a copper occurrence in diorite located 250m to the west of the adit.

**Elk 2:** The Elk 2 showing (MINFILE Number **082ENW005**) Minfile showing is hosted by foliated Middle Jurassic aged granodiorite hosting pyrite near a contact with hornblendite of the Carboniferous-Permian Anarchist Group. The showing consists of several mineralized quartz veins, adits, trenches and a short shaft all north of a small pond and west of the Kettle Valley right-of-way. The eastern adit was driven on a 1.2 to 1.8 meter wide quartz vein. Another quartz vein 15 meters to the south is noted to contain chalcopyrite. Approximately 20 meters to the northwest, an adit was driven on a 60 centimeter wide quartz vein containing chalcopyrite and sphalerite. A shaft located 120 meters to the west has been sunk near a 1.2 meter quartz vein. None of the old workings are accessible however quartz on the shaft dumps contains molybdenum specks and rosettes up to one inch in diameter. In 1996, two samples were collected from the site, one sample is a selected grab of mineralized quartz vein material from a dump returning 1,136ppm Mo, the second sample is a collection of sparsely mineralized quartz vein fragments with weak molybdenum mineralization. No significant results were received.

**ELK 4:** The Elk 4 showing (Minfile **082ENW006**) is located along the west side of a small pond and access road located to the west of the Kettle Valley Railway trail. The showing is hosted by granodiorite of an unnamed Middle Jurassic Intrusion. The showing consists of a 2.5m deep pit which exposes a quartz vein containing pyrite and chalcopyrite. The vein strikes north 35 degrees east and dips 75 degrees northwest.

**DKD 4:** The DKD 4 showing (MINFILE Number **082ENW043**) is located 1.6 kilometers south of Arlington Lakes. The showing occurs in quartz diorite of a Middle Jurassic intrusion which is in contact with an altered gneissic diorite. The altered diorite is strongly chloritized, silicified and locally serpentinized. The showing exhibits a northwest-southeast trending, steeply dipping narrow shear zone within a railway rock cut exposure. Copper mineralization consists of chalcopyrite with abundant iron oxides, specular hematite, epidote, chlorite and biotite. Malachite staining of the outcrop exposure is also noted.

**DKD 2:** The DKD 2 showing (MINFILE Number **082ENW041**) is located 1.9 kilometers south of Arlington Lakes. The showing consists of a mineralized outcrop on the Kettle Valley right-of-way. Mineralization is hosted by a Middle Jurassic quartz diorite intrusion which is in contact with an altered gneissic diorite. The altered diorite is strongly chloritized, silicified and locally serpentinized. The showing consists of a west-northwest trending shear zone that dips 80degrees to the south. Mineralization includes chalcopyrite with limonite, specular hematite, epidote, chlorite and biotite. Malachite staining of the outcrop is noticed. Greenstone of the Carboniferous-Permian Anarchist Group is located approximately 50 meters to the south.

**ARLINGTON:** The Arlington showing (MINFILE Number **082ENW015**) is located on the southeast slope of Arlington Mountain. The Arlington Mountain area has numerous old workings, pits and adits dating back to the early 1900's. The showing occurs near a contact between a Middle Jurassic quartz diorite intrusion and chlorite hornblende schist which may be part of the Carboniferous-Permian Anarchist Group. The showing has been trenched and a shaft/pit dug. A 1936 description describes the showing as a brecciated zone partly cemented with quartz and calcite and mineralized with chalcopryite and pyrite and said to carry values in both silver and copper. Assessment work in 1987 suggested the dominant lithology at this location is granite gneiss. A channel sample taken in 1973 assayed 0.92% copper and 63 grams per tonne silver over 60cm. A high grade grab sample in 1987 assayed up to 1.61% copper, 0.08% lead, 0.02% zinc and 85.3grams per tonne silver.

**HALL:** The Hall showing (MINFILE Number **082ENW065**) is located 1.6 kilometers south of Arlington Lakes. The showing occurs within Middle Jurassic quartz diorite which lies near the west contact of a north-south trending band of Carboniferous-Permian Anarchist chlorite-biotite schist. An adit is located at the site and has been driven eastward on a quartz vein within a shear zone striking 015 degrees and dipping 60 degrees west. Copper mineralization is reported, no assays are recorded.

**BRU 21:** The Bru 21 showing (MINFILE Number **082ENW042**) is located 2 kilometers south of Arlington Lakes. The showing consists of two mineralized outcrops, 300 meters apart along the Kettle Valley Railway right-of-way and an adit 75 meters east of the railway. The showings are hosted by greenstone of the Carboniferous-Permian Anarchist Group. Chalcopryite is noted at this location, no other information is available. A number of copper occurrences are found in this general area, but they are associated with quartz veins and shear zones in diorite, not greenstone.

**BRU 22:** The Bru 22 showing (MINFILE Number **082ENW045**) is located 2.5 kilometers south of Arlington Lakes. The showing consists of three (3) adits driven eastward on a shear hosted quartz vein trending in a northwest-southeast direction. The shear zone cuts through quartz diorite of a Middle Jurassic intrusion. Hematite is noted to occur in the shear zone, and it is reported that disseminated chalcopryite and pyrite are commonly associated with specular hematite in and around shear zones in diorite on the property. The general area has numerous old workings, pits and adits which date from the early 1900's.

**HALL CREEK:** The Hall Creek showing (MINFILE Number **082ENW033**) is located approximately 3.0 kilometers south of Arlington Lakes, on the west side of Hall Creek canyon. The showing consists of asbestos veins which cut through a serpentinized peridotite of the Carboniferous-Permian Anarchist Group. The serpentine and asbestos occur in the lower 3 meters of a sill-like black saxonite porphyry which is 20 meters thick. The serpentine occurs as green bands in the black rock and the asbestos occurs in little veinlets in the serpentine. The bands and veinlets are more or less parallel to the lower contact of the sill. The asbestos veins rarely exceed 2.5 centimeters thick.

**WALLACE:** The Wallace skarn showing (MINFILE Number **082ENW039**) is located approximately 3.7 kilometers south of Arlington Lakes. Scheelite, as noted in thin section, occurs in quartz veinlets within a

limestone pendant of the Carboniferous-Permian Anarchist Group which has been altered to garnet and epidote. The garnet and epidote may be as a result of high grade metamorphism. The skarn is hosted by a Middle Jurassic quartz diorite. Evaluation of the showing in 1987 (Assessment Report 17030) identifies both Scheelite and chalcopyrite mineralization at this location (796ppm W and 0.15% Cu).

## 8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The dominant characteristics of the mineralized showings located to date on the property belong to Polymetallic vein Ag-Pb-Zn +/- Cu, Au, Mn deposit type mineralization as described by Lefebure and Church (1996). Other names for this deposit style are Silver/base metal epithermal deposits.

Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn veins are the most common deposit type in British Columbia with over 2000 occurrences and were a significant source of Ag, Pb, and Zn until the 1960's. These sulphide rich veins containing sphalerite, galena, and silver +/- copper, gold, manganese are hosted in carbonate and quartz gangue. Regional faults, fault sets and fractures are an important ore control, the polymetallic quartz veins are usually associated with second order structures. The deposits typically form steeply dipping, narrow tabular to splayed veins and commonly occur as sets of parallel and offset veins. Individual veins may vary from a few centimeters up to 3m wide and can be followed from a few hundred to more than 1000m in length and depth and may widen to tens of meters in stockwork zones. These veins can occur in virtually any host. Individual vein systems range from several hundred to several million tonnes grading from 5 to 1500g/t Ag, 0.5 to 20% Pb and 0.5 to 8% Zn. For BC deposits larger than 20,000 t the average size is 161,000t with grades of 304g/t Ag, 3.47% Pb, and 2.66% Zn. Copper and gold grades are reported in less than half of the occurrences with average grades of 0.09% Cu and 4g/t Au.

Numerous examples of Polymetallic vein style mineralization within structurally controlled quartz veins are noted in the Beaverdell Camp and at the Carmi mine located 16km and 7km respectively to the south of the Arlington property. The author cautions the reader that information on these properties has not been verified, nor is it necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Arlington property.

In the Beaverdell Camp granodiorite of the Westkettle batholith underlies most of the area. The Westkettle batholith has been correlated with the Nelson intrusions and has been dated to Middle Jurassic in age. The Westkettle batholith contains remnants of pendants and/or screens of metamorphosed Wallace Formation. The Wallace Formation is correlative with the upper sections of the Carboniferous to Permian Anarchist Group. Lithologies include metamorphosed andesite tuffs and lavas, hornblende diorite porphyries, olivine gabbro and hornblendite. The contact between the Wallace Formation and the Westkettle batholith is sinuous, trending north with gentle east dips. The Westkettle granodiorite or Beaverdell quartz monzonite are the dominant host rocks. Mineralization rarely extends into the Wallace Formation to the east.

The Beaverdell silver rich veins are found in a 3.0 by 0.8 kilometer belt referred to as the Beaverdell silver-lead-zinc vein camp. Five distinctly separate quartz vein systems are arranged en echelon in this

structural zone. In general, quartz breccia veins and stockworks are so complex that continuous mineralized sections are a maximum of a few meters before being faulted or disrupted. Some mineralized zones have been found that extend up to 150 meters horizontally.

Vein type mineralization of the Beaverdell camp is characterized by a high silver content. Mineralization is composed of galena, sphalerite and pyrite with lesser amounts of arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, polybasite, acanthite, native silver and pyrrhotite. The gangue minerals in veins are mainly quartz with lesser amounts of calcite, fluorite and sericite with rare barite. Ore ground has been described as propylitically altered granodiorite, quartz diorite and quartz monzonite of the Westkettle batholith up to 15 meters wide. These zones are characterized by sericite, clay minerals, chlorite, calcite, epidote and hematite. The fault bounded veins commonly have a banded texture defined by outer, crudely parallel sulphide stringers. The wallrock are brecciated and sheared over 30 to 150 centimeters width adjacent to veins. Weak sericite alteration of feldspars is pervasive in the Westkettle batholith.

The Beaverdell mine is composed of the past producing Highland Lass and Bell where the upper and lower lass vein were mined and which have accounted for the majority of production. Most of the veins are hosted in granodiorite of the Westkettle batholith. Some mineralization locally extends for short distances into the Wallace Formation rocks which overlie the batholith at the eastern end of the mine area. The mineralized quartz veins occupy fissures along northeast trending faults in the eastern portion of the system. To the east the veins generally exhibit progressive increases in width and intensity and extent of wallrock alteration. The Bell and Lass veins average 0.9 to 1.5 meters wide respectively, but are rarely continuous for more than 5 to 10 meters without offset.

The Beaverdell Mine was the longest producing mine in the area; almost continuously between 1913 and 1991. Total historic production from the Beaverdell Camp is 1,198,829 tonnes of mined ore from which 1,076,005,759gm Ag, 520,197gm Au, 13,900,078kg Zn, 11,598,238kg Pb and 11,657kg Cu and 58,171kg of cadmium were recovered.

The Carmi mine is a past producer and is hosted by granodiorite of the Westkettle batholith and an irregular body of Permian aged Wallace Formation covering approximately 2.56 square kilometers. The Westkettle batholith varies in composition from granodiorite, quartz diorite and diorite. The granodiorite is medium grained, grey to pink in color with chlorite or biotite altered mafics. The quartz diorite phase is commonly foliated and porphyritic. These phases are intruded by quartz monzonite, quartz k feldspar and andesite dykes. Veins are composed of quartz, quartz and k-feldspar or quartz calcite +/- pyrite and are commonly associated with clay rich fault gouge.

The Carmi and Butcher Boy workings are on the same faulted vein, following a shear zone in fine grained granodiorite oriented along a strike of 090 degrees with dips from 45 to 60 degrees to the south. The vein has been traced along strike for over 549 meters with minor fault displacement. The vein varies

from 5 to 213 centimeters wide. Mineralization consists of pyrite with lesser sphalerite and galena carrying gold and silver values. Minor chalcopyrite and molybdenum are also present.

The Carmi mine has produced 4780 tonnes of ore intermittently between 1901 and 1915, then annually between 1932 and 1940. Recovery included 279,585 grams silver, 87,929 grams of gold, and 3,179 kilograms of lead and 7,307 kilograms of zinc. As above, the reader is cautioned that the author has not verified the information on the Carmi mine, nor is this information necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Arlington property.

## 9.0 EXPLORATION

Explorex Resources completed a six day field program from June 1 to June 6, 2015. The exploration program consisted of a four man field crew. A total of 12.0km of magnetic and VLF-EM geophysical surveys were completed over selected north-south trending historical logging road access routes. The surveys covered approximately 300 hectares of land. The results of the magnetic and VLF-EM surveys are illustrated in Figures 5 and 6. A prospecting program was completed on the property which was designed to re-locate and sample the historical Minfile occurrences. A total of 14 grab samples were collected from nine located mineral occurrences, the locations of which are illustrated in Figure 4. Rock sample descriptions are provided in Table 3 and analytical results are reported in Table 4. A one line soil traverse was established across the projected strike of the Arlington showing to determine the effectiveness of B horizon soil sampling to detect the potential trend of the mineralized structures through areas of overburden. The soil sample location data is listed in Table 5; results are reported in Table 6.

### PROSPECTING AND SAMPLING PROGRAM

The prospecting program proved successful with the location of nine mineral occurrences, most of which show some evidence of historical work in the form of overgrown, collapsed and sloughed in adits, pits, shafts and trenches. The location of the Minfile occurrences as described in the government MINFILE reports indicate the location accuracy of the showings are within 500m to 1000m of the posted UTM coordinates, some of the located mineral occurrences are outcrop exposures lacking any signs of historical work (DKD 6, Hall Cr, DKD2 and DKD 4) and may be peripheral to the main zones of mineralization. Grab samples were collected from each of the located Minfile sites to characterize the mineralization of each occurrence. Grab samples by nature are selective and therefore may not be representative of the mineralization being evaluated. Quite often the Minfile occurrences were found to be badly sloughed and overgrown, mineralization was often poorly exposed. Rock grab samples were collected from the historical workings, surrounding muck piles and outcrop faces where exposed.

At the north end of the property the ELK 2, ELK 4 and DKD-6 MINFILE occurrences were located. At the ELK 2 location 3-4 sloughed in trenches, a collapsed adit and a pit were located where milky white, vuggy and oxidized quartz vein fragments were noted on muck piles adjacent to the trenches hosting

trace discreet pyrite grains, fine to medium grained molybdenum <0.5% and trace chalcopyrite. In a pit exposure, a shear hosted quartz vein is exposed up to 26cm wide within diorite. The quartz vein and shear trend near east-west at 098°-66° south. At the ELK 4 MINFILE showing, a 3mX3mX6m deep shaft was located above a steep embankment west of a small pond and access road. The shaft is inaccessible and exposes a gossanous and shear hosted milky white quartz vein up to 1.0m wide in a sheared diorite striking 108° with a near vertical dip. Quartz vein fragments found on the dump hosts fine grained disseminated molybdenum with pyrite. Some fragments exhibit malachite staining.

The DKD-6 MINFILE showing is described as having several copper occurrences and an adit located east of the Kettle Valley Railroad (KVR) and south of a small pond. An outcrop exposure and scree hosting malachite stain and fine discreet grains of chalcopyrite, pyrite and magnetite is located along the east side of the KVR and is thought to be part of the DKD-6 showing. No adit was located. A quartz vein exposure in the outcrop trends at 102°-68°. The host rock is a chloritized and strongly fractured diorite.

In the central part of the property to the west of Hall Creek, three mineralized outcrop exposures located along the Kettle Valley Railway are thought to be part of the DKD-2, 4 and possibly the Hall Creek showing. No sign of any historical work was noted. The DKD-2 and 4 mineralized outcrop areas exhibit a weakly magnetic and strongly fractured diorite to a chloritic gneissic diorite with malachite staining and trace pyrite and chalcopyrite. The suspected Hall Creek showing is described as having asbestos veins cutting through a serpentinized peridotite. The outcrop exposure located along the KVR at the approximate location of the Hall Creek occurrence is described as being a gossanous diorite to quartz diorite hosting <1% fine grained pyrite and is weak to moderately magnetic. In the same general area is the BRU 21 occurrence. The showing consists of two mineralized outcrops hosting chalcopyrite within greenstone belonging to the Anarchist group and an adit located 75m to the east of the KVR. The collapsed adit was located along an old trail following Hall Creek. No outcrop exposure is available, no samples were collected.

To the east of Hall Creek, the Hall, Bru 22 and Arlington mineral occurrences were all located and all are associated with near east-west trending shear zones. The Hall showing is described as being hosted in quartz diorite near the west contact of a north-south band of Anarchist chlorite-biotite –schist. An adit was driven eastward on a quartz vein in a shear trending 195°-60° west. Several old pits and a possible collapsed adit entrance were located. Outcrop exposure in the workings show a strongly fractured quartz healed diorite within a shear fabric trending at 165°-88° hosting pyrite and chalcopyrite to 0.5% with malachite. The BRU 22 showing is located to the south of the Hall showing and consists of several open cuts, pits and possible adit entrance sites. In one of the open cuts a shear hosted brecciated quartz vein is exposed over 45cm. The vein is oriented at 252°-62° north and is hosted by a strong shear healed with semi massive to massive specular hematite and pyrite to 0.5%. The Arlington Occurrence is located up slope and east of the BRU 22 showing. Here numerous trenches, pits, a shaft and possible adit entrances were located. A shaft located central to the Arlington occurrence exposes the contact between chlorite hornblende schist of the Anarchist group and quartz diorite which appears to be a shear/fault contact trending near east-west. Chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization is well exposed in

the shaft with well mineralized clasts with fracture healed to breccia hosted chalcopyrite/pyrite mineralization exposed on the muck piles. Rock sample descriptions of the samples submitted for analysis are listed in Table 3. Analytical results of the submitted rock grab samples are listed in Table 4 and rock sample locations are illustrated in Figure 7.

**TABLE 3: Rock Sample Locations**

Sample Number	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Location	Sample Type	DESCRIPTION
27877	349126	5496155	ELK 2	GRAB	Rusty Qtz Vn. Shear hosted @ 098°-66°S
27878	349089	5496135	ELK 2	GRAB	Vuggy rusty qtz rubble Py, Mo
27879	349084	5496136	ELK 2	GRAB	Muck pile qtz rubble Mo, Py, Spec Hem, cpy
27880	348999	5496103	ELK 4	GRAB	Shear qtz vn 108°-90°. 1-2% Py, Mo
27881	349112	5495910	DKD 6	GRAB	St. fract'd, qtz vn 102°-68°, Cpy, py, magnetite
27882	348862	5493581	HALL CR	GRAB	Wk qtz carb vning, <1% py, magnetite
27883	348808	5494384	DKD 2	GRAB	Rusty o/c with Py, magnetite, cpy, malachite
27884	348825	5494586	DKD 4	GRAB	Rust o/c, wk magnetic, py, malachite
27885	349146	5494292	BRU 22	GRAB	Shear qtz vn 252°-62°. Massive Spec Hem, py
27886	349130	5494290	BRU 22	GRAB	Semi massive py, malachite, cpy.
27887	349009	5494632	HALL	GRAB	Shear qtz vn 165°-88°. Py/cpy 0.5%
27888	350093	5494347	ARLINGTON	GRAB	Pit, 3-4%Py, 1.0%Cpy, >0.5% sphallerite
27889	350108	5494339	ARLINGTON	GRAB	Shaft. 1-3% Cpy. Bxed textures, Anarchist
27890	350175	5494392	ARLINGTON	GRAB	v.rusty pit, st magnetic, 3-5% Py/Po

**TABLE 4: Rock Sample Results**

Sample Number	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Location	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
27877	349126	5496155	ELK 2	17.0	0.4	105.4	25.5	50	7.4
27878	349089	5496135	ELK 2	0.9	0.2	34.1	17.4	127	6.1
27879	349084	5496136	ELK 2	2336.3	1.1	17.2	19.2	42	243.8
27880	348999	5496103	ELK 4	6.9	0.2	1.5	22.0	49	1095.3
27881	349112	5495910	DKD 6	4.9	7.7	279.0	31.3	100	4.7
27882	348862	5493581	HALL CR	4.6	0.7	70.7	44.7	164	5.9
27883	348808	5494384	DKD 2	3.4	0.3	1399.6	12.0	109	1.9
27884	348825	5494586	DKD 4	1.2	0.2	1698.1	15.5	115	1.5
27885	349146	5494292	BRU 22	85.7	0.4	12.4	11.0	8	4.1
27886	349130	5494290	BRU 22	10891.5	6.5	614.8	61.3	25	9.8
27887	349009	5494632	HALL	14.2	2.2	1854.1	9.7	96	0.6
27888	350093	5494347	ARLINGTON	5.5	42.4	3455.0	1490.3	618	1.7
27889	350108	5494339	ARLINGTON	38.6	131gm/t	2.557%	1168.9	204	0.9
27890	350175	5494392	ARLINGTON	5.5	4.1	1005.7	19	49	1.2



SOIL SAMPLING PROGRAM

A total of eleven soil samples were collected along a single compass and chain traverse line oriented in a north-south direction located central to the Arlington occurrence. The purpose of the survey is to test the effectiveness of the B horizon soil samples to trace the trend of the mineralized structures through areas of overburden cover. The origin of the soil sample traverse at 0+00 is located 27.0 meters to the east of the Arlington shaft at the approximate center of the east-west trending Arlington structure. Samples were collected up to 75 meters to the north and south of the origin at a sample spacing of 15 meters. Soil samples were collected using a track shovel at depths between 15cm and 25cm. Soil samples were placed in a brown Kraft soil bag marked with the station number and unique sample tag number. Notes were taken at each sample station recording the samples GPS location, soil type, color and any field observations of significance. The soil samples were analyzed utilizing a Thermo Scientific NITON® XL3t™ GOLDD+ portable XRF analyzer. The objective of the sampling program was to acquire qualitative data to delineate the extent of any metal enrichment associated with the Arlington fault/shear structure. The reconnaissance soil line location data is highlighted in Table 5; analytical results are listed in Table 6 and locations are illustrated in Figure 8.

**TABLE 5: Soil Line Location Data**

Station	Sample Number	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Horizon	Color	Comments
0+00	1752162	350135	5494334	B	Orangey-brown	Between two E-W trending trenches
0+15S	1752163	350137	5494307	B	Orangey-brown	Close to a N-S trench
0+30S	1752164	350135	5494288	B	Orangey-brown	Gentle 5° SE facing slope
0+45S	1752165	350138	5494270	B	Orangey-brown	Gentle 5° SE facing slope
0+60S	1752166	350142	5494261	B	Dark Brown	Gentle 5° SE facing slope
0+75S	1752167	350142	5494246	B/C	Dk Grey-Brown	Thin Ah layer overlying rocky B/C horizon
0+15N	1752168	350143	5494353	B	Light Brown	Thin B horizon
0+30N	1752169	350147	5494371	B	Light Brown	Moderate slope near crest of hill
0+45N	1752170	350150	5494381	B	Light Brown	
0+60N	1752171	350152	5493497	B	Brown	Very rocky
0+75N	1752172	350152	5494415	B	Light Brown	Top of hill

**TABLE 6: Soil Sample Results**

Station	Sample Number	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
0+00	1752162	350135	5494334	60.32	24.29	97.63
0+15S	1752163	350137	5494307	17.08	15.37	87.87
0+30S	1752164	350135	5494288	21.39	18.07	100.01
0+45S	1752165	350138	5494270	68.02	21.88	203.9
0+60S	1752166	350142	5494261	36.02	16.5	158.23



0+75S	1752167	350142	5494246	25.98	14.54	171.56
0+15N	1752168	350143	5494353	138.75	22.74	173.05
0+30N	1752169	350147	5494371	189.76	8.88	142.72
0+45N	1752170	350150	5494381	140.77	7.21	93.1
0+60N	1752171	350152	5493497	163.99	16.69	302.33
0+75N	1752172	350152	5494415	68.88	18.47	167.39

## GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Over 12.0 line kilometers of ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were carried out over a 300 hectare area where the known Minfile showings occur. Trails and logging roads running predominantly north-south facilitated the surveys. Previous exploration work on the property utilized east-west line orientations. Generally east-west structures and shears had been noted at a number of the Minfile showings; therefore a north-south line orientation was chosen to test for these structures.

### VLF-EM Survey

A Geonics EM 16 VLF-EM unit was utilized for this survey with the VLF transmitting station at Jim Creek, Washington. The Jim Creek VLF transmitter provided strong signals and is aligned well to couple with easterly trending structures and conductors on the property.

Without exception, positive In-phase cross-over's, (or positive anomalous Fraser Filtered In-phase values) were measured by each of the Minfile showings. The survey delineated a number of interpreted VLF-EM conductor trends running E-W and ENE-WSW (Figure 5).

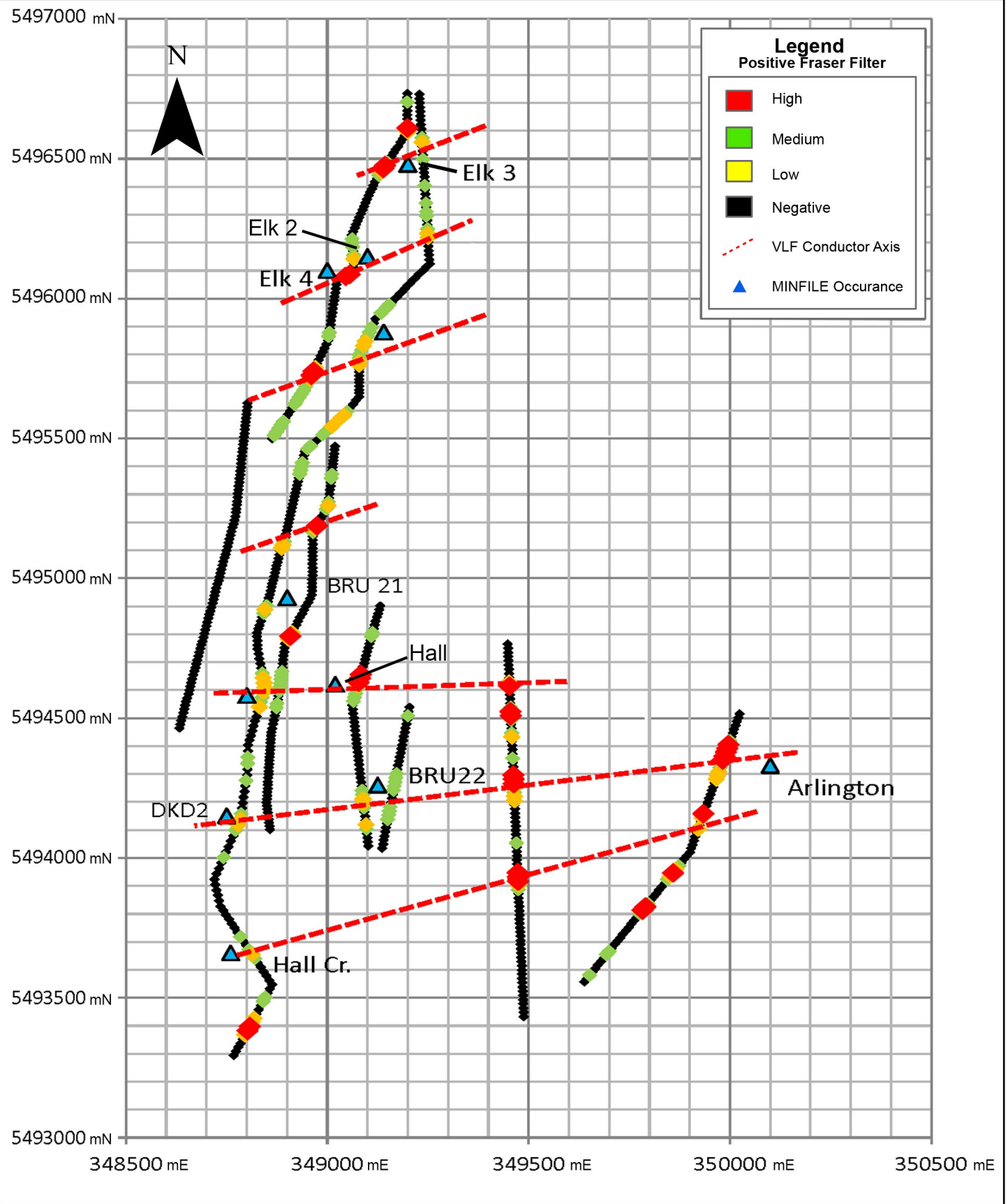
In conclusion, the VLF-EM survey demonstrated its effectiveness in detecting and delineating the shears and structures at each of the Minfile showings. Several of the VLF-EM anomaly trends show on-trend anomalies in regions with no known showings nor outcrop exposure, thus presenting good targets for further exploration. Therefore, extending and in-filling the survey area to 100m line separation density is highly recommended.

### Magnetic Survey

The survey utilized a Geonics Base Station Magnetometer in conjunction with a Geonics Field Magnetometer. During the survey the Base Station recorded very quiet, low amplitude diurnal variations in the range of 25 nanoTeslas (nT). The diurnal variations measured were utilized to level the Field Magnetometer data.

The Total Field magnetic values obtained by the field survey varied significantly, in excess of 7,000 nT. Two distinct magnetic domains were delineated, a low domain, ranging from 51,000 nT to 54,000 nT, and a high domain, ranging from 55,000 nT to 58,000 nT.

The Arlington Property is primarily underlain by two geologic units; the Nelson Plutonic Rocks and the Anarchist Group Rocks. Outcrop exposure is limited on the property and historic mapping work was not



**Figure 5**  
**VLF-EM**

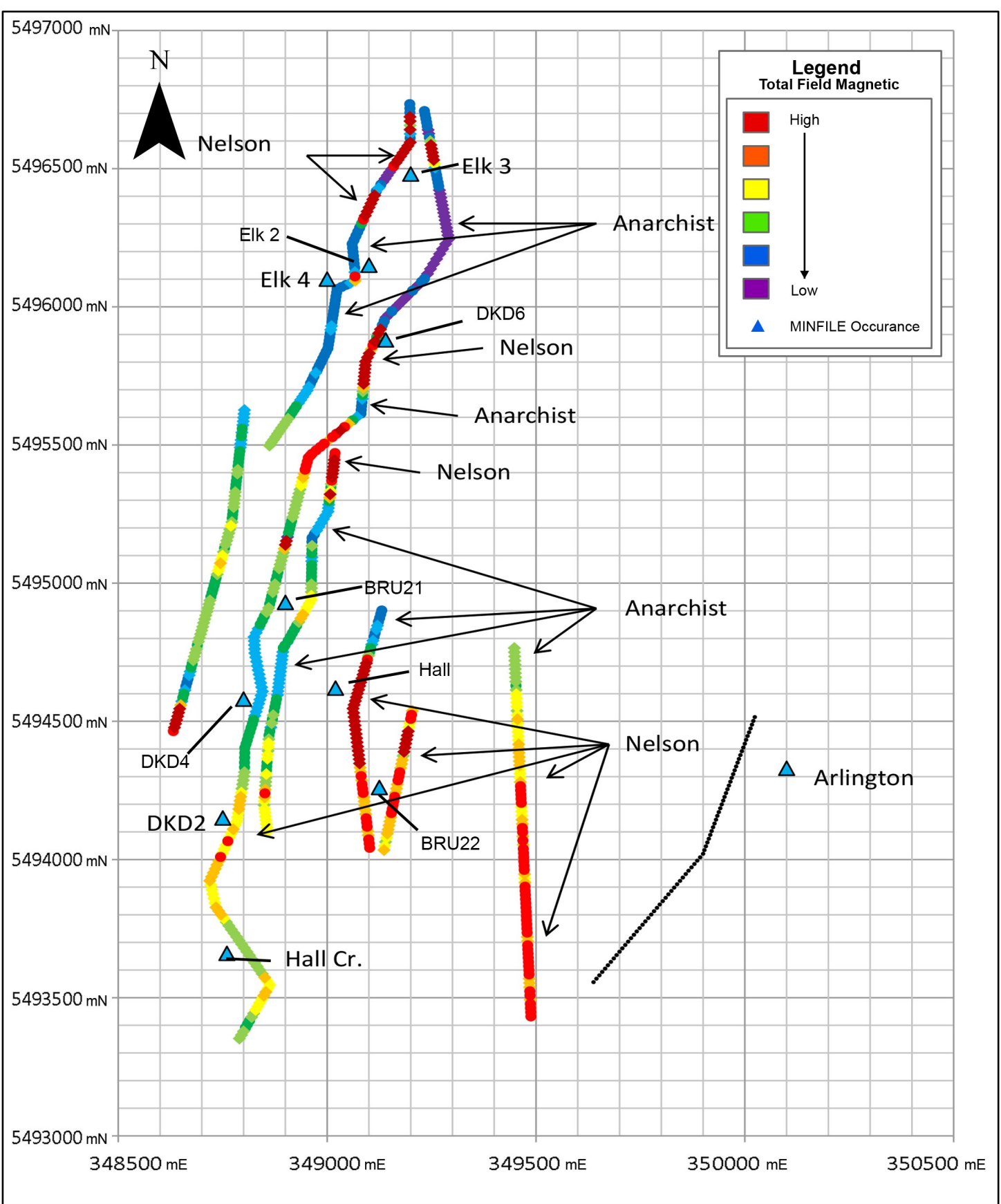
**Explorex Resources Ltd.**

Arlington Property  
Greenwood Mining Division

NTS 82E/11

Scale:  
1:4,000

Date: July 1, 2015



**Figure 6**

**Total Field Magnetics**

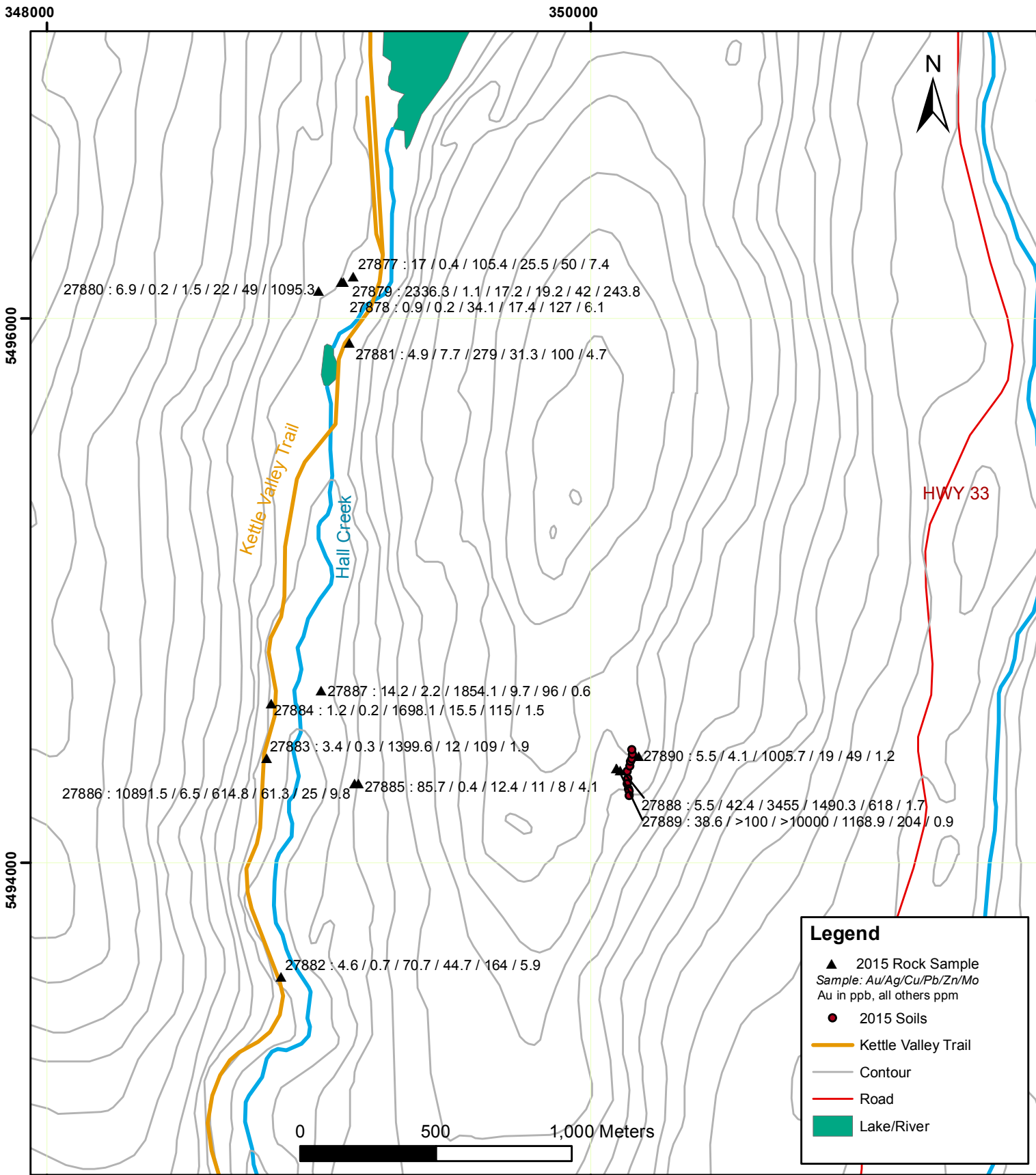
**Explores Resources Ltd.**

Arlington Property  
Greenwood Mining Division

NTS 82E/11

Scale:  
1:4,000

Date: July 1, 2015



# Figure 7 Rock Samples

**Explorex Resources Ltd.**

Arlington Property  
Greenwood Mining Division

NTS 82E/11

Scale:  
1:20000

Date: July 1, 2015

UTM NAD83 Zone 11



# Figure 8 Soil Samples

**Explorex Resources Ltd.**

Arlington Property  
Greenwood Mining Division

NTS 82E/11

Scale:  
1:1500

Date: July 1, 2015

UTM NAD83 Zone 11

extensive. Thus the contact between the Nelson and Anarchist group rocks has only generally been defined and has been presented as a noncomplex contact.

In areas of known exposures of Anarchist rocks the magnetic responses were consistently within the low magnetic domain. Traversing from the Anarchist to known exposures of the Nelson Plutonic Rocks exhibited dramatic magnetic contrast. The magnetic responses in the Nelson rocks fall within the high magnetic domain.

The picture that has emerged from this ground magnetic survey is a more complex, interlaced contact between the Anarchist and Nelson units. Furthermore, all of the located Minfile showings are located on or near the contact between the high and low magnetic domains, or the interpreted contact between the Anarchist and Nelson units (Figure 6).

## 10.0 DRILLING

Explores Resources Ltd. has not completed any drilling on the Arlington property nor has there been any historical drilling completed within the property boundaries.

## 11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

Rock samples collected during the 2015 field program were placed in clear, heavy gauge plastic sample bags along with a unique sample tag number for identification. The sample tag number was also inscribed by an indelible black marker on the outside of the plastic bag for identification. The bag was tightly sealed using flagging tape. Field notes were kept recording the rock sample number, the samples location and source utilizing UTM coordinates provided by a hand held GPS and notes describing the rock type encountered, identify and estimate the percent sulphides contained in the rock sample, the attitude of any structural components ie fault and shears, bedding, schistosity, quartz vein attitude etc. General comments regarding the presence of any historical workings, access etc was also recorded. The collected rock samples were kept secure under the supervision of Rick Kemp, P.Geol., Independent Qualified Person for the project, from the moment the samples were collected to the moment they were delivered to Bureau Veritas Laboratories (formerly ACME Labs) in Vancouver.

Rock samples delivered to Bureau Veritas Laboratories were crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh (2mm), homogenized, riffle split 250g and pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh (75 microns). Crusher and pulverizer are cleaned by brush and compressed air between routine samples. Granite/Quartz wash scours equipment after high grade samples, between changes in rock color and at end of each file. Granite/quartz is crushed and pulverized as first sample in sequence and carried through to analysis. The Arlington rock samples were prepared utilizing preparation procedures PRP70-250. Once prepared, the rock samples were analyzed utilizing a geochemical aqua regia digestion. The prepared sample is digested with a modified Aqua Regia solution of equal parts concentrated HCL, HNO<sub>3</sub> and DIH<sub>2</sub>O for one hour in a heating block or hot water bath. Sample is made up to volume with dilute HCL. Sample splits of

15g are analyzed utilizing 36 element ICP-MS under code number AQ201. Lab duplicates, reference material, calibration standards and reagent blanks are also added to the sample stream sequence and together with the rock pulp are analyzed by ICP-MS techniques.

Data undergoes a final verification by a British Columbia Certified assayer who then validates results before it is released to the client. Bureau Veritas Laboratories is compliant with International Standards Organization ISO9001 Quality Management Systems, ISO14001 Environmental Management Systems and OHSAS 18001 Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems.

Soil samples were collected along a north-south compass and chain traverse line, samples were collected at 15 meter intervals. At each of the soil sample sites, a hole is dug with a track shovel to depths of 15cm to 25cm to collect a B Horizon soil sample. The sample site is marked by flagging tape and inscribed with the station number for future reference. A standard Kraft soil sample bag was used for sample collection. The soil was placed in the Kraft sample bag, folded closed and secured by flagging tape. The station number was recorded on the outside of the bag with an indelible magic marker. Notes were taken at each soil sample site recording the samples GPS location, depth of sample, soil color, % silt and clay and the soil horizon sampled. General notes document slope direction, topography and any features which may influence the sample results ie proximity to muck piles and trenches etc. The soil samples were allowed to air dry and then securely packed for transport back to Vancouver under the supervision of Rick Kemp, P.Geo.; independent Qualified Person for the Arlington project.

A total of eleven soil samples (thoroughly dry) were analyzed in a controlled environment by a certified operator at the offices of Coast Mountain Geological Ltd using a Thermo Scientific NITON® XL3t™ GOLDD+ portable XRF analyzer. The XRF sample preparation included removing a representative column of soil from the sample bag with a clean scoop, and placing the material on a clean (metal-free) paper surface. The soil was then covered with plastic wrap.

The XRF analysis is a spot measurement of the sample, examining an area of approximately 1cm in diameter and 0.1-3mm in depth. For each sample analysis the main, low, and high filters of the XRF were activated for 30 seconds each. Explorex understands that XRF results are qualitative when compared to assay results, and that XRF results may not always be as quantitatively accurate as standard ICP or fire assay methods. Nevertheless, XRF analysis is useful in qualitatively identifying anomalous samples from background. For each sample the measurement is accompanied by a variable  $2\sigma$  error, specific for each element detected, which gives the reliability of the analysis. It is important to note that this error is not only different for each element within a given sample, but varies between samples for the same element. Errors were reduced by thoroughly drying the samples, as well as pressing the material to eliminate air pockets between grains. The XRF did not have a low enough detection limit to analyze for gold and silver.



## 12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The Arlington property has several zones of known mineralization that were explored in the early 1900's. All of this historical work is not documented, and most of the old workings are badly sloughed so that veins are not well exposed. Very little modern exploration work has been completed on the property. The available data from these past exploration programs has been reviewed by the author. Most of this historical work appears to have been conducted in accordance to standard industry practices of the time, although none conforms to current Exploration Best Practices Guidelines. None of the previous sampling programs employed any internal quality control or quality assurance program.

The author visited the Arlington property on January 14, 2015. During the property visit, the author evaluated points of access to the Arlington claim from the Arlington Lakes access road at the north end of the property and from the south utilizing Interfor logging road access routes for the southern portions of the property. Snow conditions on the property were such that at the time of the visit, none of the historical Minfile showings were located or accessed.

The author revisited the property during the current field program from June 1 to June 6, 2015. A total of nine historical Minfile occurrences were relocated and sampled by the author. The author was present during the collection of the soil samples and soil analysis with the portable NITON XRF analyzer. The author witnessed the acquisition of both the magnetic and VLF-EM data in the field, walking many of the historical logging road access routes utilized for the geophysical surveys.

## 13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Explorex Resources Ltd has not performed any mineral processing or metallurgical testing on samples from the Arlington property.

## 14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been made for the Arlington property.

## 15.0 – 22.0

*These sections have been omitted from the report since the property is not considered an "Advanced Property"*

## 23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There is currently only one active mineral title contiguous with the outside boundary of the Arlington property and this single cell claim covers two historical Minfile showings. Information regarding these historical showings was sourced from the British Columbia Minfile Database. It should be noted that the



author has been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the technical report.

Along the north boundary of the Arlington property is single cell claim 1025873 covering 20.94ha. The claim is in good standing to 2016/02/25 and covers the ELK 7 and the Lakevale Mine Minfile showings.

The Elk 7 Minfile (082ENW004) showing is located along the shoreline of the southernmost lake of the Arlington chain of lakes. Lake shore outcrops of hornblendite and pyroxenite contain disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite. Magnetite is also evident throughout the rock, as finely disseminated grains and bunches, in fracture fillings and thin bands. The outcrop exposures belong to the Carboniferous-Permian Anarchist group which is in contact with the Cretaceous Okanagan Batholith to the north. No assay results are reported from the showing.

The Lakevale Mine Minfile (082ENW040) showing, a past producer is located on the west side of Arlington Lakes, roughly across from the Elk 7 showing. A Report of the Minister of Mines in 1917 states that "there is a lead of copper bearing ore on the property, the owners are driving a tunnel under the railway and are in about 120 feet". There is also a shaft on the property. In 1918, 4.5 tonnes of silver-lead ore was shipped to the Trail smelter. Records show that approximately 3,110 grams of silver were recovered; the amount of lead or copper recovered is not recorded.

## **24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION**

The author is unaware of any additional information or data that is relevant to the Arlington property.

## **25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION**

The Arlington property covers geologically prospective ground located 16 kilometers north of the historic silver-lead-zinc Beaverdell Mining Camp and 7 kilometers north of the historic past producer Carmi Mine. The Arlington property covers twelve (12) historic Minfile Showings. There has been little effective modern exploration on the Arlington property, and in the author's opinion, the property is unique in this respect. Good opportunities remain untested on this property while most properties in the area that host showings of similar quality have been more thoroughly explored.

Explorex Resources Ltd completed an exploration program on the Arlington property from June 1 to June 6, 2015. Historical soil sampling programs and geophysical surveys including magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were all oriented in an east-west direction along compass and pace survey lines established at a line spacing between 500 meters and 750 meters apart, soil samples were collected along the lines at station intervals between 25 meters and 200 meter intervals. The results from these surveys were inconclusive with recommendations to tighten up on the line spacing and sample intervals. Following an initial evaluation of the property, it was determined that the mineralization encountered on the property is structurally controlled along shear and fracture zones trending near east-west and therefore

geochemical and geophysical survey lines should be orientated near north-south to cross the favorable structures, the historical surveys are of little value as they were run parallel to the mineralized trends.

The attitude of the mineralized structures evaluated to date generally vary from 072° to 108° with dips varying from 62° N to 66° S. Quartz veins typically occupy the structural zones and have been noted up to 1m in width (ELK 4). Grab samples from the mineralized structures have returned elevated and anomalous base and precious metal results up to 1,490.3ppm Pb, 1,095.0ppm Mo, 2.557% Cu, 10,891.5ppb Au and 131gm/t Ag surpassing many of the historical sample results. Historical sample results returned elevated and anomalous gold results from the DKD 4 showing returning 6,100ppb Au. Of particular interest from the current sampling program are gold results from the ELK 2 showing (2,336.3ppb Au) and the Bru 22 showing (10,891.5ppb Au) suggesting that perhaps the gold potential is understated for the property. It should be noted that grab samples by nature are selective and therefore may not be representative of the mineralization being evaluated.

The reconnaissance soil sampling program demonstrated that elevated and anomalous soil results can be obtained from the B soil horizon at depths from 15cm to 25cm. The best results were reported for copper returning anomalous values over 45 meters up to 189.76ppm Cu from 0+15N to 0+60N. Zinc in soils over the sampled interval is less well defined with values reporting up to 302.33ppm Zn while lead results show relatively consistent values over the length of the surveyed line with values to 24.29ppm Pb. A longer reconnaissance soil sample line would have proved useful for determining background levels. A property wide soil geochemical survey would prove valuable in future surveys, identifying zones of elevated and anomalous results for future follow up.

The geophysical surveys proved very helpful in the interpretation of the mineralized zones located on the property to date. The magnetic survey suggests the contact relationship between the Carboniferous to Permian aged Anarchist Group and the Middle Jurassic aged Nelson Plutonic rocks may be more complex than previously thought. It was also noted that all of the located Minfile showings are located on or near the contact between the high and low magnetic domains, or along the contact between the Anarchist Group and the Nelson Plutonic rocks. The VLF-EM survey was most useful in delineating the shears and structures associated with each of the Minfile occurrences. The interpreted results suggest connectivity of several minfile occurrences along the same east-west trending structure and that additional mineralization may be located along the trace of the interpreted VLF conductor axis.

Further exploration is recommended to fully understand the potential of the property as outlined in the following section of this report.

## **26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

A second phase field program is recommended for the Arlington property.

The phase 2 program has a budget of \$200,000. A compass and chain survey grid will be established over the property, grid lines will be oriented in a north-south direction and established at 100 meter

intervals with stations along the lines located at 25 meter intervals. The grid will cover the Carboniferous to Permian aged Anarchist group and the Middle Jurassic Nelson Plutonic rocks. Magnetic and VLF-EM geophysical surveys will be completed over the survey grid locating VLF-EM conductors along the survey lines and conductor axis from line to line. A magnetic geophysical survey will be completed over the grid as an aid in establishing the geological contacts and in some cases, magnetic responses associated with the mineral occurrences. Following the geophysical surveys, a soil geochemical survey should be completed over the grid with sample stations established at 25 meters. The soil sample density should be increased from every 25 meters to every 12 meters over conductive zones identified by the VLF-EM survey. A portable hand held XRF analyzer provides a cost effective analytical tool and as such is recommended for the soil sampling program. For the portable XRF analysis, a quality control program will be maintained by regularly analyzing standards and blanks of known geochemical composition. In addition to the standards and blanks, a selection of soil samples from across the grid will be submitted to an independent analytical lab for comparative analysis. Mapping, prospecting and sampling will be completed along the survey lines and between following the VLF-EM conductor axis from line to line looking for mineralized outcrop exposure and additional historical workings. Rock samples will be submitted to an independent commercial lab for analysis. A trenching program is further recommended to follow up on positive geochemical, geophysical and prospecting results.

A budget for the proposed Phase 2 program is as follows

<b>Phase 1 Budget</b>	
<b>Prospecting and Geological Mapping</b> Mapping and sampling of historical showings and mineralized outcrops	<b>\$20,300</b>
<b>Soil Geochemistry</b> Sample density at 25m intervals and 12m intervals over conductive zones.	<b>\$13,100</b>
<b>Geophysical Survey</b> Magnetic and VLF-EM survey to identify geological contacts and structures	<b>\$21,600</b>
<b>Trenching and Stripping</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$55,000</b>

A phase 3 program of diamond drilling is recommended and is contingent on favorable results from the phase 2 field program. Until the Phase 2 program has been completed, specifics of the Phase 3 program are unknown.

## 27.0 REFERENCES

Federal and British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources websites:

Assessment Report Indexing System (ARIS)

<http://empr.gov.bc.ca/mining/geoscience/aris>

MapPlace

<http://webmap.em.gov.bc.ca/mapplace/minpot.cfm>

MINFILE

<http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/Minfile/default.htm>

Mineral Titles Online

<http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/subwebs/mtonline>

GeoBC

<http://geobc.gov.bc.ca>

Integrated Land and Resource Registry

<https://apps.gov.bc.ca/apps/irll/html/IRLLWelcome.html>

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Minfile

082ESW030 (Beaverdell), 82ESW029 (Carmi L.2352), 082ENW038 (ELK 3), 082ENW044 (DKD 6), 082ENW043 (DKD 4), 082ENW041 (DKD 2), 082ENW015 (Arlington), 082ENW065 (Hall), 082ENW042 (BRU 21), 082ENW045 (BRU 22), 082ENW033 (Hall Creek), 082ENW039 (Wallace), 082ENW040 (Lakevale), 082ENW004 (ELK 7), 082ENW005 (ELK 2), 082ENW006 (ELK 4), 082ENW061 (Black).

Mitchell, D., 1973

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Mitchell, D., 1973

Geological and Geochemical Report on the Cu Claims, Arlington Lakes Area, Greenwood Mining Division, B.C., May 1973. Assessment Report 4720.

Templeman-Kluit, D., 1989

Geology of Penticton Map Sheet (82E); 1:250,000. GSC Open File 1969.

## 28.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS AND SIGNATURE PAGE

I, Richard (Rick) T. Kemp, do hereby certify that:

1. I reside at 2769 William Ave, North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V7K 1Z4.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report entitled “Technical Report on the Arlington Property” dated July 1, 2015.
3. I am a graduate from Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario with a B.Sc. Geology degree (1981) and I have practiced my profession continuously since that time.
4. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC with a professional geologist status.
5. I have practiced my profession as a geologist for 33 years and have worked in the mineral exploration industry since 1976. I have done extensive geological work in British Columbia and elsewhere, as an employee of various exploration companies and as an independent consultant. My work has included a large variety of deposit styles, including epithermal and mesothermal gold-silver, copper-gold porphyry, molybdenum-copper porphyry, Archean greenstone belt gold, polymetallic veins, transitional porphyry-epithermal and Volcanogenic massive sulphide. I have worked on properties at all stages of exploration, from grass root, to early stage exploration through advanced stage exploration and active mining.
6. I have reviewed the available data pertinent to the property as listed in Section 26.0 of this report and I believe the property to be of sufficient merit to justify additional work.
7. I am a Qualified Person and Independent of Explorex Resources Ltd., as defined in National Instrument 43-101, and have no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this technical report.
8. I am a Qualified Person and Independent of Explorex Resources Ltd., as defined by National Instrument 43-101.
9. I am responsible for all sections of this Technical Report and assume responsibility for their content.
10. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

12. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
13. I was responsible for the design and management of the 2015 summer field program completed from June 1 to June 6, 2015
14. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.
15. To the best of knowledge, information and belief, as of the effective date of this technical report, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Signed at Vancouver, BC, this 10th day of July, 2015

---

Richard T. Kemp B.Sc., P.Geol.

## APPENDIX 1

### *Units of Conversion and Abbreviations*

#### **Abbreviations**

ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
g	gram
g/t	gram per tonne
opt	(troy) ounce per short ton
oz/t	(troy) ounce per short ton
Moz	million ounces
Mt	million tonnes
t	metric tonne (1000 kilograms)
st	short ton (2000 pounds)

#### **Conversions**

1 gram	=	0.0322 troy ounces	
1 troy ounce	=	31.104 grams	
1 ton	=	2000 pounds	
1 tonne	=	1000 kilograms	
1 gram/tonne	=	1ppm	= 1000ppb
1 troy ounces/ton	=	34.29 gram/tonne	
1 gram/tonne	=	0.0292 troy ounces/ton	
1 kilogram	=	32.151 troy ounces	= 2.205 pounds
1 pound	=	0.454 kilograms	
1 inch	=	2.54 centimeters	
1 foot	=	0.3048 metres	
1 metre	=	39.37 inches	= 3.281 feet
1 mile	=	1.609 kilometres	
1 acre	=	0.4047 hectares	
1 sq mile	=	2.59 square kilometres	
1 hectare	=	10,000 square metres	= 2.471 acres



**Appendix 2**  
**Assay Certificates**



**BUREAU VERITAS** MINERAL LABORATORIES  
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Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.  
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA  
PHONE (604) 253-3158

**Client:** **Coast Mountain Geological**  
620 - 650 W. Georgia St.  
PO Box 11604  
Vancouver BC V6B 4N9 CANADA

Submitted By: Rick Kemp  
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver  
Received: June 23, 2015  
Report Date: July 07, 2015  
Page: 1 of 2

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN15001529.1

## CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Arlington  
Shipment ID:  
P.O. Number  
Number of Samples: 14

## SAMPLE DISPOSAL

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

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

Invoice To: Coast Mountain Geological  
620 - 650 W. Georgia St.  
PO Box 11604  
Vancouver BC V6B 4N9  
CANADA

CC: Chris Basil  
Geoff Schellenberg

## SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
BAT01	14	Batch charge of <20 samples			VAN
PRP70-250	14	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
AQ201	14	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	15	Completed	VAN
DRRJT	14	Warehouse handling / Disposition of reject			VAN
DRPLP	14	Warehouse handling / disposition of pulps			VAN

## ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



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. Bureau Veritas 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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Page: 2 of 2

Part: 1 of 2

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

**VAN15001529.1**

Method	Analyte	WGHT	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201
		Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
		MDL	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01
27877	Rock	0.73	7.4	105.4	25.5	50	0.4	4.9	14.5	83	3.19	1.4	17.0	1.2	14	<0.1	0.1	1.6	30	0.04	0.004
27878	Rock	1.68	6.1	34.1	17.4	127	0.2	1.1	1.8	71	1.07	<0.5	0.9	0.3	3	0.1	<0.1	0.8	8	0.01	0.004
27879	Rock	1.41	243.8	17.2	19.2	42	1.1	2.5	2.1	231	0.84	<0.5	2336.3	0.7	25	1.2	<0.1	5.4	21	0.89	0.015
27880	Rock	2.15	1095.3	1.5	22.0	49	0.2	1.2	0.8	134	0.56	<0.5	6.9	<0.1	8	0.3	<0.1	3.8	5	0.07	0.002
27881	Rock	1.84	4.7	279.0	31.3	100	7.7	12.2	9.3	380	11.40	3.4	4.9	2.0	93	0.2	0.2	2.2	268	1.54	0.260
27882	Rock	1.96	5.9	70.7	44.7	164	0.7	39.6	13.0	193	2.60	4.3	4.6	1.8	36	0.7	0.2	0.2	29	1.78	0.051
27883	Rock	1.16	1.9	1399.6	12.0	109	0.3	3.3	31.3	2625	2.89	1.2	3.4	6.5	64	0.2	0.1	0.4	39	3.34	0.080
27884	Rock	0.86	1.5	1698.1	15.5	115	0.2	6.3	31.7	2076	3.95	<0.5	1.2	4.7	57	0.1	<0.1	0.5	61	2.38	0.101
27885	Rock	2.35	4.1	12.4	11.0	8	0.4	0.9	16.9	337	11.39	0.8	85.7	0.6	7	<0.1	0.2	4.8	39	0.29	0.004
27886	Rock	2.17	9.8	614.8	61.3	25	6.5	2.2	17.5	428	1.88	<0.5	10891.5	1.5	22	0.1	<0.1	9.1	5	0.77	0.014
27887	Rock	1.49	0.6	1854.1	9.7	96	2.2	9.3	15.9	1472	2.82	0.5	14.2	0.6	38	0.1	<0.1	0.3	38	1.59	0.076
27888	Rock	1.42	1.7	3455.0	1490.3	618	42.4	58.1	21.2	5908	11.26	<0.5	5.5	14.6	131	2.6	<0.1	69.7	443	6.02	0.170
27889	Rock	2.19	0.9	>10000	1168.9	204	>100	36.0	118.2	4231	10.26	0.7	38.6	0.6	138	1.7	<0.1	599.6	154	6.83	0.041
27890	Rock	1.03	1.2	1005.7	19.0	49	4.1	6.8	33.9	393	6.23	3.8	5.5	1.7	90	0.2	0.1	3.5	141	2.00	0.339



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Project: Arlington

Report Date: July 07, 2015

Page: 2 of 2

Part: 2 of 2

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

**VAN15001529.1**

Method	Analyte	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201
		La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te
Unit		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL		1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2	
27877	Rock	1	4	0.08	91	0.007	<1	0.12	0.009	0.04	0.1	0.01	0.8	<0.1	0.93	2	<0.5	<0.2
27878	Rock	<1	2	0.04	84	<0.001	<1	0.08	0.004	0.02	0.2	<0.01	0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
27879	Rock	3	6	0.14	89	0.002	<1	0.30	0.009	0.14	0.5	<0.01	0.5	<0.1	0.23	1	<0.5	0.4
27880	Rock	<1	2	0.04	105	<0.001	<1	0.05	0.003	0.02	1.5	<0.01	0.1	<0.1	0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
27881	Rock	20	22	0.39	66	0.187	<1	0.19	0.037	0.02	0.5	0.01	4.8	<0.1	1.65	4	3.6	<0.2
27882	Rock	6	14	0.32	110	0.093	2	0.66	0.061	0.10	1.5	<0.01	2.5	<0.1	1.12	2	1.0	<0.2
27883	Rock	14	4	0.67	91	0.008	1	1.53	0.021	0.48	<0.1	<0.01	3.3	0.2	0.11	4	<0.5	<0.2
27884	Rock	22	4	1.06	89	0.004	<1	1.73	0.012	0.32	0.1	<0.01	3.9	0.2	<0.05	6	<0.5	<0.2
27885	Rock	1	2	0.01	52	0.016	<1	0.12	0.003	0.10	34.8	<0.01	0.5	<0.1	0.11	<1	<0.5	<0.2
27886	Rock	3	2	0.05	65	0.001	<1	0.21	0.007	0.15	0.8	0.02	0.4	<0.1	1.36	<1	<0.5	1.9
27887	Rock	7	16	0.84	107	0.006	<1	1.58	0.040	0.43	<0.1	<0.01	2.4	0.2	0.26	5	<0.5	<0.2
27888	Rock	13	38	3.24	59	0.033	<1	3.74	0.004	0.03	0.2	<0.01	33.4	<0.1	0.41	16	<0.5	<0.2
27889	Rock	3	16	1.43	34	0.012	<1	1.61	<0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	14.3	<0.1	4.56	7	1.5	0.6
27890	Rock	27	13	0.41	53	0.172	<1	0.25	0.031	0.04	0.3	<0.01	4.9	<0.1	2.01	3	0.8	<0.2



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Part: 1 of 2

# QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN15001529.1

Method	WGHT	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201
Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	
Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	
MDL	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001	
Pulp Duplicates																					
27885	Rock	2.35	4.1	12.4	11.0	8	0.4	0.9	16.9	337	11.39	0.8	85.7	0.6	7	<0.1	0.2	4.8	39	0.29	0.004
REP 27885	QC		3.9	13.8	10.1	8	0.4	0.8	16.5	338	11.27	0.6	68.6	0.7	6	<0.1	0.2	4.4	39	0.28	0.004
Reference Materials																					
STD DS10	Standard		15.3	153.5	149.6	372	1.9	77.8	12.8	887	2.86	46.8	76.7	8.0	70	2.5	8.5	13.8	45	1.10	0.081
STD DS10	Standard		14.3	153.7	148.8	376	2.0	73.9	12.6	901	2.82	45.7	73.5	7.0	65	2.5	9.4	11.5	43	1.08	0.075
STD OXC129	Standard		1.3	30.8	6.4	42	<0.1	79.5	20.0	413	3.07	0.9	194.2	2.0	191	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	52	0.64	0.103
STD OXC129	Standard		1.3	26.3	5.5	40	<0.1	79.7	19.5	423	3.05	0.7	201.0	1.6	179	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	50	0.67	0.098
STD DS10 Expected			14.69	154.61	150.55	370	2.02	74.6	12.9	875	2.7188	43.7	91.9	7.5	67.1	2.49	8.23	11.65	43	1.0625	0.073
STD OXC129 Expected			1.3	28	6.3	42.9		79.5	20.3	421	3.065	0.6	195	1.9					51	0.665	0.102
BLK	Blank		<0.1	0.3	0.1	3	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001
BLK	Blank		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank		0.6	3.1	14.6	39	<0.1	0.8	3.8	484	1.89	0.9	1.4	2.5	30	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	24	0.69	0.043
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank		0.7	3.1	14.9	38	<0.1	0.8	3.9	480	1.82	0.9	0.7	2.6	30	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	24	0.68	0.045



# QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN15001529.1

Method	Analyte	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201
		La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te
Unit		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL		1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2	
Pulp Duplicates																		
27885	Rock	1	2	0.01	52	0.016	<1	0.12	0.003	0.10	34.8	<0.01	0.5	<0.1	0.11	<1	<0.5	<0.2
REP 27885	QC	1	2	0.01	51	0.016	<1	0.12	0.003	0.10	32.1	<0.01	0.5	<0.1	0.10	<1	<0.5	<0.2
Reference Materials																		
STD DS10	Standard	19	55	0.79	387	0.086	7	1.08	0.071	0.34	3.1	0.28	2.9	5.3	0.28	4	2.0	5.2
STD DS10	Standard	17	55	0.79	329	0.078	8	1.04	0.067	0.34	3.5	0.30	2.8	5.2	0.27	4	2.4	5.0
STD OXC129	Standard	13	51	1.58	52	0.402	<1	1.57	0.588	0.36	<0.1	<0.01	0.9	<0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5	<0.2
STD OXC129	Standard	12	51	1.55	50	0.397	1	1.55	0.601	0.37	<0.1	<0.01	0.6	<0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5	<0.2
STD DS10 Expected		17.5	54.6	0.775	359	0.0817		1.0259	0.067	0.338	3.32	0.3	2.8	5.1	0.29	4.3	2.3	5.01
STD OXC129 Expected		13	52	1.545	50	0.4	1	1.58	0.6	0.37			1.1			5.6		
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
Prep Wash																		
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank	6	2	0.44	146	0.092	1	1.07	0.094	0.09	0.1	0.01	3.3	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank	6	2	0.45	174	0.093	1	1.05	0.086	0.09	0.1	<0.01	3.2	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2

Reading No	Time	Type	Duration	Units	Sequence	Flags	SAMPLE	LOCATION	INSPECTOR	MISC	NOTE	User Login	Mo	Mo Error	Zr	Zr Error	Sr
257	2015-06-24 17:41	TestAll Geo	126.67	ppm	Final	-8mm	0 15N					User	6.84	1.89	144.09	3.08	320.07
258	2015-06-24 17:45	TestAll Geo	122.06	ppm	Final	-8mm	0 30N					User	4.58	1.79	90.36	2.62	311.13
259	2015-06-24 17:47	TestAll Geo	121.85	ppm	Final	-8mm	0 45N					User	3.47	1.79	79.68	2.48	238.33
260	2015-06-24 17:50	TestAll Geo	121.66	ppm	Final	-8mm	0 60N					User	5.49	1.77	75.42	2.37	226.49
261	2015-06-24 17:53	TestAll Geo	121.42	ppm	Final	-8mm	0 75N					User	4.19	1.64	153.05	2.8	367.08
262	2015-06-24 17:56	TestAll Geo	122.8	ppm	Final	-8mm	0 00					User	< LOD	2.37	130.69	2.7	425.11
263	2015-06-24 17:59	TestAll Geo	123.23	ppm	Final	-8mm	0 15S					User	< LOD	2.38	148.3	2.7	352.34
264	2015-06-24 18:01	TestAll Geo	122.22	ppm	Final	-8mm	0 30S					User	3	1.61	134.33	2.68	382.01
265	2015-06-24 18:04	TestAll Geo	121.38	ppm	Final	-8mm	0 45S					User	3.87	1.64	125.73	2.71	412.79
266	2015-06-24 18:07	TestAll Geo	122.31	ppm	Final	-8mm	0 60S					User	7.12	1.78	186.95	3.23	505.5
267	2015-06-24 18:11	TestAll Geo	122.71	ppm	Final	-8mm	0 75S					User	< LOD	2.5	158.9	3.12	614.97

Sr	Error	U	U Error	Rb	Rb Error	Th	Th Error	Pb	Pb Error	Au	Au Error	Se	Se Error	As	As Error	Hg	Hg Error	Zn	Zn Error	W	W Error	Cu
	4.14	< LOD	5.39	37.77	1.1	< LOD	3.08	22.74	3.55	< LOD	5.15	< LOD	2.72	< LOD	4.78	< LOD	6.89	173.05	8.51	< LOD	28.98	138.75
	4.04	< LOD	5.56	46.03	1.2	< LOD	2.97	8.88	3.09	< LOD	4.98	< LOD	2.7	6.5	2.8	< LOD	6.83	142.72	7.86	< LOD	28.53	189.76
	3.6	< LOD	5.27	39.54	1.13	< LOD	2.94	7.21	3.07	< LOD	5.04	< LOD	2.66	5.15	2.73	< LOD	6.92	93.1	6.88	< LOD	29.06	140.77
	3.43	< LOD	5.92	63.55	1.38	< LOD	2.98	16.69	3.33	< LOD	4.7	< LOD	2.63	6.89	3.03	< LOD	6.64	302.33	10.42	< LOD	28.26	163.99
	3.89	6.21	3.28	41.68	1.02	6.69	1.83	18.47	2.96	< LOD	4.15	< LOD	2.23	< LOD	4.01	< LOD	5.4	167.39	7.25	< LOD	22.85	68.88
	4.17	< LOD	4.75	36.17	1	3.79	1.73	24.29	3.1	< LOD	4.03	< LOD	2.15	< LOD	3.37	< LOD	5.32	97.63	5.91	< LOD	22.15	60.32
	3.74	6.95	3.1	35.96	1	4.61	1.68	15.37	2.78	< LOD	4.09	< LOD	2.15	< LOD	3.78	< LOD	5.25	87.87	5.57	< LOD	21.52	17.08
	3.95	< LOD	4.91	44.07	1.04	4.76	1.73	18.07	2.92	< LOD	3.95	< LOD	2.13	< LOD	3.23	< LOD	5.21	100.01	5.93	< LOD	22.05	21.39
	4.18	6.39	3.32	39.29	1.01	3.54	1.77	21.88	3.09	< LOD	4.19	< LOD	2.22	< LOD	3.37	< LOD	5.62	203.9	7.98	< LOD	23.78	68.02
	4.74	< LOD	5.61	53.12	1.19	3.04	1.86	16.5	3.07	< LOD	4.45	< LOD	2.43	< LOD	4.14	< LOD	5.79	158.23	7.4	< LOD	23.92	36.02
	5.14	< LOD	5.37	45.55	1.08	< LOD	2.69	14.54	2.92	< LOD	4.22	< LOD	2.3	< LOD	3.17	< LOD	5.67	171.56	7.51	< LOD	23.39	25.98



Cu Error	Ni	Ni Error	Co	Co Error	Fe	Fe Error	Mn	Mn Error	Cr	Cr Error	V	V Error	Ti	Ti Error	Sc	Sc Error	Ca	Ca Error	K	K Error
12.62	< LOD	26.59	564.12	82.74	44200.45	275.6	1143.16	53.77	84.49	9.14	80.74	13	1691.34	49.61	40.07	10.58	15178.38	390.58	3500.77	109.95
13.07	< LOD	26.84	521.43	98.49	61326.37	327.92	1361.7	57.67	80.77	30.04	213.59	39.99	2206.38	72.61			17347.4	501.26	4928.4	206.45
12.38	< LOD	28.05	700.16	106.71	67804.13	353.33	887.57	52.24	103.89	29.85	240.66	40.52	2708.58	75.48			13645.61	456.46	5643.55	216.52
12.56	< LOD	25.8	550.51	90.28	53520.77	299.72	2538.01	70.53	102.64	12.8	111.62	19.6	1854.9	68.28	69.18	15.91	18091.11	497.35	3682.17	146.04
9.51	< LOD	20.5	152.16	51.36	24893.83	179.59	1020.3	43.92	< LOD	54.83	68.96	27.96	1606.49	52.04			8716.52	312.18	6571.66	191.42
9.3	< LOD	20.77	105.53	50.38	24501.6	178.12	673.53	38.62	50.9	10.41	71.13	14.95	1873.78	57.73	31.78	11.87	12659.58	335.86	4681.39	136.86
8.29	< LOD	20.31	89.18	45.59	21075.49	161.93	528.21	35.48	61.07	10.31	64.7	14.19	1703.36	54.54	31.74	10.99	11061.72	310.08	4862.28	135.3
8.54	< LOD	20.44	67.77	44.71	19696.11	159.04	631.29	37.64	47.37	10.43	51.34	14.91	1601.63	57.62	32.18	11.21	11043.2	326.34	5703.33	149.96
9.68	< LOD	21.3	98.18	53.54	26617.72	188.35	776.34	41.24	53.33	10.62	72.78	15.01	1684.78	57.17	18.75	11.61	12278.65	2564.1	4468.63	137.74
9.31	< LOD	21.92	193.55	59.97	30578.55	207.89	749.21	42.28	51.85	10.71	76.96	15.74	2028.79	60.91	31.65	11.8	12892.13	363.61	5368.27	147.99
8.85	< LOD	22.19	117.69	59.04	31003.68	206.28	1110.01	47.01	56.98	11.5	82.26	16.93	1910.74	64.58	44.34	13.36	14148.15	381.9	4736.64	147.27

S	S Error	Ba	Ba Error	Sb	Sb Error	Sn	Sn Error	Cd	Cd Error	Pd	Pd Error	Ag	Ag Error	Bal	Bal Error	Nb	Nb Error	Bi	Bi Error	Re	Re Error
1319.17	174.64	685.72	50.64 < LOD	17.46 < LOD	14.99 < LOD	7.96 < LOD	3.72 < LOD	5.88	931848.63	293.45	15.2	1.17 < LOD	3.27 < LOD	1.5							
		678.65	50.51 < LOD	16.2 < LOD	14.77 < LOD	7.84 < LOD	3.47 < LOD	4.89	910786.13	365.89	7.29	1.04 < LOD	3.02 < LOD	1.5							
		579.73	50.21 < LOD	16.4 < LOD	15.01 < LOD	8.06 < LOD	3.6 < LOD	3.77	907563.81	379.56	7.01	1.05 < LOD	2.99 < LOD	1.5							
1427.79	238.57	686.19	48.98 < LOD	22.11 < LOD	14.21 < LOD	7.58 < LOD	3.54 < LOD	3.58	917895.44	338.91	7.26	1.03 < LOD	3.36 < LOD	1.5							
		711.93	42.39 < LOD	13.41 < LOD	12.3 < LOD	6.66 < LOD	2.9 < LOD	3.17	955454.5	175.83	10.09	1	3.93	2.46 < LOD	1.5						
1366.13	198.88	756.56	42.67 < LOD	13.53 < LOD	12.26 < LOD	6.42 < LOD	2.79 < LOD	2.87	955038.5	176.39	9.44	1 < LOD	2.59 < LOD	1.5							
1466.98	196.95	664.47	40.48 < LOD	14.47 < LOD	18.77 < LOD	6.2 < LOD	2.73 < LOD	3.23	960566.31	155.97	9.06	1 < LOD	4.63 < LOD	1.5							
1165.43	191.91	764.09	41.93 < LOD	13.18 < LOD	12.07 < LOD	6.34 < LOD	2.8 < LOD	2.77	960853.94	158.59	8.52	1 < LOD	4.91 < LOD	1.5							
1316.38	200.85	708.7	42.47 < LOD	20.67 < LOD	12.21 < LOD	6.58 < LOD	2.97 < LOD	3.43	953440.25	192.09	11.34	1 < LOD	3.58 < LOD	1.5							
1202.57	198.37	849.22	45.96 < LOD	15.17 < LOD	13.15 < LOD	6.82 < LOD	3.12 < LOD	3.19	947186.44	210.25	16.78	1.09 < LOD	3.78 < LOD	1.5							
1294.75	212.41	1022.5	45.29 < LOD	13.68 < LOD	12.49 < LOD	8.52 < LOD	2.89 < LOD	3.04	945666.56	207.9	9.07	1 < LOD	2.8 < LOD	1.5							



# Statement of Costs



**COAST  
MOUNTAIN  
GEOLOGICAL LTD.**  
MINERAL EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS

**INVOICE**

P.O. Box 11604  
620-650 West Georgia Street  
Vancouver, British Columbia  
Canada V6B 4N9

Telephone: 604.681.0209  
Facsimile: 604.687.4670  
Toll Free: 1.800.667.4470

6/30  
July 15 2015

TO: **Explorex Resources Inc.**  
Suite 214 - 1118 Homer St.  
Vancouver, BC V6B 6L5

Inv. No. AR071015  
GST No.: 10103 5996 RT 0001

RE: **Arlington Project**  
FOR: **Field Program Supervision, Expenses and Report Writing**

**Field Expenditures**

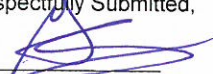
Assays: Bureau Veritas							\$	340.74	* **	
XRF Analysis of Soil Samples								125.00	* **	
Field Supplies: London Drugs, CMG								121.38	* **	
Fuel: Petro-Canada, K. Graber and R. Kemp Expenses								758.58	* **	
Mag/VLF Rental:								1,120.00	* **	
Meals and Accommodation: C. Basil, S. Dowler and R. Kemp Expenses								1,942.45	* **	
Mob/Demob Expenses: C. Basil and S. Dowler Expenses								475.87	* **	
Truck Rental:	2.00	Units	6.00	Days	@ \$	125.00		1,500.00	*	
										\$ 6,384.02

**Personnel**

R. Kemp, P. Geo.	14.00	Days	@ \$	750.00	\$	10,500.00	*
C. Basil, Project Manager	6.00	Days	@ \$	600.00	\$	3,600.00	*
S. Dowler, Geo.	6.00	Days	@ \$	550.00	\$	3,300.00	*
K. Graber, Tech.	6.00	Days	@ \$	450.00	\$	2,700.00	*
D. Edge, GIS Tech.	0.50	Days	@ \$	450.00	\$	225.00	*

<b>Subtotal</b>						\$	20,325.00
** 10% Administration on				\$	4,884.02	*	488.40
<b>Subtotal</b>						\$	27,197.42
<b>Less Discount</b>							(2,197.42)
<b>Subtotal</b>						\$	25,000.00
* 5% GST on				\$	25,000.00		1,250.00
<b>Subtotal</b>						\$	26,250.00
<b>Less Advance</b>							(26,250.00)
<b>TOTAL DUE</b>						\$	0.00

Respectfully Submitted,

  
Gary Schellenberg  
President