

QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL – QA/QC

All technical information for the Goldwedge project is obtained and reported under a formal quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) program. The procedure for sample collection, processing and analyzing is as follows:

Geochemical Soil Sampling

Sample Collection

Soil samples for gold and associated trace elements were taken in a grid pattern of ~100m x 100m except along a structurally prospective corridor where grid spacing was reduced to ~50m x 50m. Samples were not taken from disturbed ground, including existing roadways, dumps or dry creek beds. In the case of a planned sample station falling in one of these areas, the sample location was moved at least 2m uphill away from any disturbance. Actual sample locations were recorded as waypoints using a handheld GPS unit with an accuracy of ± 3 m.

All samples were taken from a depth of at least 15cm below the ground surface to a maximum of 40cm below the surface. The samples were sieved in the field during collection using a stack of two certified test sieves. Plus 2mm material was kept as the “A” split. Minus 2mm to +80mesh material was kept as the “B” split. Minus 80mesh material was kept as the “C” split. Soil was collected and sieved until the “C” sample reached a weight of 1-2kg. All samples were collected in spun polypropylene sample bags. One out of every 12 sample stations is a randomly located field duplicate. At these locations, two sets of “A”, “B”, and “C” samples were taken from the same sample pit and labelled with consecutive sample numbers. Each time the sieve stack was emptied, the respective fraction was split evenly between the routine and duplicate sample to avoid any depth bias between the two. A minority of the Phase III samples were collected as bulk samples and sieved using the same stack on a mechanical shaker at the Goldwedge mill due to ground moisture at the time of collection. The same sample classification and retention procedure was used.

Sample Preparation and Security

Samples were removed from the field each day and stored in a locked outbuilding at the Goldwedge facility. “B” and “C” samples were transported by Scorpio Gold personnel directly to the Bureau Veritas (BV) lab in Reno, NV. Upon receipt, the assay lab logs in the samples and checks against the submittal form. Un-submitted “A” samples are stored at the Goldwedge facility for future use.

Each sample shipment was accompanied by both blanks and certified reference materials (CRMs) at a density of one blank and one CRM for every 10 field samples. The blanks used are in-house blanks prepared from the same material used during Scorpio drill programs at the Mineral Ridge property. Two CRMs, OREAS 45d and OREAS 25a, were used alternately as both a high-grade and

a low-grade standard certified for Au, Ag, As, Hg and a number of other elements of interest. All of the QA/QC samples were inserted blind, with any identifying differences between the QA/QC samples and the routine samples obliterated as thoroughly as possible.

Upon arrival at the lab, the “B” and blank QA/QC samples were pulverized to at least -80mesh and riffle split to 100g aliquots for analysis. The “C” and CRM samples were already fine enough for the analytical method and so were only riffle split into 100g aliquots for analysis. The analytical splits were then sent to the BV Vancouver lab for analysis while the reject material was retained at the Reno facility

Sample Analysis

Both the “B” and “C” sample aliquots were analyzed using BV’s AQ254 protocol. A 100g sample was leached using concentrated aqua regia and the resulting liquor diluted and analyzed for a suite of elements using an ICP-MS instrument. Detection limits for selected elements of interest are listed in the table below.

Element	Lower Detection Limit (ppb)	Upper Limit (ppb except where noted)
Ag	2	100,000
Au	0.2	100,000
As	100	1%
Cu	10	1%
Hg	5	50,000
Pb	10	1%
Sb	20	0.2%
Tl	20	0.1%

Bureau Veritas Vancouver and Bureau Veritas Reno are ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited testing laboratories. Each facility incorporates its own in-house quality management and control systems to ensure reliability, accuracy and consistency of its analytical results. Scorpio Gold geologists also evaluated the analyses returned for the blind QA/QC samples to validate the efficacy of the lab’s handling and analysis of the soil samples.

Drilling

Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling

The RC chips travel up the drill string to a cyclone, producing 20-30 lbs of sample which is then split at the rig to produce two separate 10-15 lb samples. Samples are collected on 5 ft intervals from a rotating wet splitter assembly attached to the drill rig. The rotary splitter discharges through two ports, one of which empties into the primary sample bag (“A” sample, which is sent for analysis) and the other discharges into the reject sample bag (“B” sample, which is kept on site). Chip tray samples are collected from the reject B material. Each A sample bag has a sample identification tag stapled to it along with a duplicate sample tag placed inside the bag. The sample ID is also written on the outside of each bag. The samples are then placed in separate lockable

containers to be submitted for analysis. A minimum of one duplicate sample per 20-25 samples is coded and submitted for assay along with the rest of the submission as a blind check of the laboratory. These duplicate samples are collected from the reject B sample and checked against the original A sample when the assays are received. For quality assurance, one standard and one blank is inserted for every 20-25 samples and checked upon receipt of assay data. Scorpio Gold uses standards representing typical waste, low-grade, mid-grade and high-grade ore prepared from certified reference material by RockLabs laboratories of Australia.

Diamond Drilling

Sample intervals are determined by the site geologist and are typically 5 ft in length within homogeneous zones or less as dictated by lithology. Sample intervals are marked and the core is sawn into symmetrical halves. One half is sampled and the other half retained in the core box for future reference. For quality assurance, one standard is inserted for every 15 to 20 samples; one blank for every 30 to 50 samples; and one duplicate for every 30 to 50 samples. The results of the assaying of the QA/QC material included in each batch are tracked to ensure the integrity of the assay data.

In practice, Scorpio Gold uses certified reference materials approximating expected high grade, run of mine grade and low grade from underground mining which are prepared by RockLabs Laboratories of Australia.

Drilling - Sample Preparation and Security

Collection and packaging of samples for shipping is undertaken by Scorpio Gold personnel under the supervision of the site geologist. Sample preparation and analytical work is conducted either by ALS Minerals (ALS) in Reno, Nevada or American Assay Laboratories (AAL) in Sparks, Nevada.

Upon receipt, the assay lab logs in the samples. This sample list is checked against the submittal and discrepancies, if any, are noted.

Drilling - Sample Analysis

The assay labs perform fire assays on 30-g aliquots of sample pulps. The sample is mixed with 100 g to 180 g of flux (the assayer determines the flux composition). The fused sample is poured while an assayer makes notes on the quality of each fusion. The lead button is separated and an assayer reports any low weights or slag composition problems. The button is cupelled and an assayer records any cupellation problems. For gravimetric finish analysis, the bead is weighed and parted and the analyst reports any parting problems. For instrument finish analysis, the bead is dissolved and the solution is examined for any undissolved prill. The solution is read by AAS/ICP.

When requested, the assay labs re-assay samples returning >2.5 ppm (0.073 troy oz/st) Au utilizing fire assay with gravimetric finish.

Both AAL and ALS are ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited testing laboratories. Each facility incorporates its own in-house quality management and control systems to ensure reliability, accuracy and consistency of its analytical results.