GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

MAGNOLIA PROPERTY

Nanaimo Mining Division
British Columbia

N.T.S. 092F/09, 10
Latitude 49° 42' 30" N
Longitude 124° 29' 30" W

for

Owner:
LORRIE ANN ARCHIBALD
1745 Larkhall Crescent
North Vancouver, BC.
V7H 2Z3

Operator:
GREENLITE VENTURES INC.
810 Peace Portal Drive
Blaine, WA.
98230

by

P. REYNOLDS, B.Sc., P.Geo.
July 25, 2003

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

APPENDICES

SUMMARY

The Magnolia property consists of one mineral claim totalling 18 units. The claim is located on northern Texada Island, B.C. approximately one kilometre north of the town of Gillies Bay. The claim is accessible by several old logging roads and the Vananda - Gillies Bay highway.

The property is underlain by basaltic flows and volcaniclastics of the Middle to Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation. The uppermost flows contain numerous interbeds of grey limestone. Gold and copper bearing skarn zones are developed at the Capsheaf and Southcap showings. Previous rock sampling from these showings returned gold values ranging from 66 ppb to 8,620 ppb. Copper values ranged from 3,244 ppm to 73,320 ppm.

The Capsheaf and Southcap showings are located proximal to intersecting northwest and northeast trending fault zones. An exploration program consisting of geological mapping and prospecting is recommended to delineate further mineralized zones within areas of intersecting fault structures. Prospective zones from the above program should be followed up by soil sampling, geophysics and excavator trenching. The estimated cost of Phase I of the recommended work program is $8,500.

INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared at the request of the directors of Greenlite Ventures to satisfy assessment requirenments. It reviews previous exploration programs, discusses the April 2003 program and recommends an exploration program consisting of geological mapping and prospecting.

The information for the accompanying report was obtained from sources cited under references and from a personal examination of the property on 18 April and 19 April 2003.

Pertinent information such as extent and character of ownership was submitted by the Company and the Company's representatives and is believed to be true. No attempt was made to verify this information as this is beyond the scope of this report.

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LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Magnolia property is located on Texada Island, B.C., one kilometre north of the Town of Gillies Bay. This largest island in the Strait of Georgia lies 110 km west-northwest of Vancouver and is accessible from Vancouver by car and ferry combinations either directly via Powell River on the mainland or circuitously through the Town of Comox on Vancouver Island. Air service on request is available on certain scheduled flights from Vancouver to Powell River.

The property is centered at 49° 42' 30" north latitude (UTM 5507050 N) and 124° 29' 30" west longitude (UTM 392500 E) on N.T.S. mapsheets 092F/09W and 092F/10E. Road access to and within the property is good. The gravel Central Road and the paved Gillies Bay - Vananda highway cross the northeastern and southwestern boundaries respectively. Old logging roads traversable by 4-wheel drive vehicles and other trails suitable for foot access only provide access to most of the property.

The topographic relief on the property ranges from 50 metres above sea level on the southwest to approximately 220 metres on the east boundary which is on the southwest flank of Mount Pocahontas. The property is characterized by northwesterly trending rocky ridges that are typically 50 metres above intervening gullies which commonly contain small streams or swamps. The forest cover is mostly second or third growth Douglas-fir, arbutus and jackpine on the fairly sparse ridges and cedar, spruce, hemlock, balsam and poplar in the lower elevations. Thick underbrush together with abundant deadfall and logging remnants characterize the valleys.

The island is within the "Sunshine Coast" area of British Columbia and features mild winters and moderate, dry summers. Consequently, all aspects of surface exploration may be carried out year round. Drinking water for the two towns on the island is provided by two dammed lakes. One of them, Cranby Lake, is approximately one kilometre west of the property. Water for diamond drilling is available from the many creeks and swamps on the property.

CLAIM STATUS

The Magnolia property is comprised of one four-post claims containing 18 units. Complete claim information is as follows.

Tenure No.	Claim Name	Units	Expiry*
392905	Magnolia 1	18	29 April 2004

* Includes assessment currently being applied.

Claim locations are determined by reference to government mineral tenure maps for the Nanaimo Mining Division, NTS 092F/09W and 092F/10E. The above expiry dates have been derived from the same mineral tenure records.

The property boundary contains one reverted crown grant claim not owned by Greenlite Ventures. It is tenure number 229535 (one unit) owned by June Jacobs of Gillies Bay, BC.

Lorrie Ann Archibald is the registered owner of the claim. Greenlite Ventures is the operator of the property.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The geology of Texada Island has been reported on by several people since magnetite was first discovered in 1873. G.M. Dawson, of the Geological Survey of Canada, examined the shoreline geology in 1887. A comprehensive report on Texada Island Geology was made in 1914 by R.G. McConnell of the Geological Survey of Canada. That report mainly concentrated on the iron occurrences adjacent to the northwestern shore of the Island. Swanson studied the iron skarns in 1925. More recent work was done on the skarn mineralization by Bacon (1952), Muller and Carson (1968), Sangster (1969), Ettlinger and Ray (1988) and Webster and Ray (1990). The only map of the whole Island is by Muller (1968) who mapped on a reconnaissance basis. Webster and Ray (1990) produced a geological map of the northern third of the Island based on reconnaissance mapping during July and August 1989 and information provided by local prospectors, geologists and quarry managers.

Texada Island is located along the eastern margin of the Wrangellia Terrane of the Canadian Cordillera. The oldest rocks mapped on the Island are calc-alkaline volcaniclastics of the Paleozoic Sicker Group exposed on the southeastern tip of the Island. These are unconformably overlain to the north by pillowed to massive basaltic flows and volcaniclastics of the Middle to Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation. Near the top of the formation the flows contain thin interbeds of fossiliferous limestone.

The Karmutsen is conformably overlain by limestones of the Upper Triassic Quatsino Formation whose exposures vary in thickness from marginal east and south of the exhausted iron mines to more than 500 metres at the northern tip of the Island. Cretaceous sediments of the Nanaimo Group crop out around Gillies Bay and may extend northward under alluvium for one to two kilometres.

Various stocks and minor intrusions, ranging in composition from gabbro through the more common diorite to quartz monzonite intrude the volcanics and limestones. These have been radiometrically dated as Middle to Upper Jurassic, and may correlate with the Coast Plutonic Complex on the mainland or the Island Intrusions on Vancouver Island. The more mafic stocks, which tend to be concentrated along the northwest trending Marble Bay Fault, are associated with copper-gold skarn mineralization around Vananda and the northeastern tip of the Island. The Gillies Bay felsic stock is associated with several magnetite-rich skarn deposits. Other stocks and minor intrusives reportedly have skarn development but apparently have not been examined in great detail.

According to Webster and Ray the limestone and volcanics have been deformed into a series of broad, northwest trending open folds that plunge gently to moderately northwards.

Three sub-parallel, northwesterly lineaments are the most striking structural features of the north end of the Island. The most persistent and visually striking one, the Marble Bay fault, appears to traverse the entire length of the Island, albeit with some offsets. The other two, the Holly and Ideal faults are substantially shorter. All of them, according to Webster and Ray (1990) appear to have controlled the emplacement of the Jurassic intrusives and their associated skarn mineralization. The area between these faults has undergone substantial brittle deformation expressed by numerous low-angle splay faults and right-angle faults and shear zones either mapped or inferred from airborne geophysical surveys and photographs.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC SETTING

Texada Island has a long history of mining and exploration for gold, copper and iron ore that began with the discovery of magnetite in 1873.

Gold, copper and silver were produced intermittently mainly from three mines during the period 1896 to 1952. The Marble Bay, Little Billie and Cornell mines, located at Vananda 5 kilometres northwest of the Magnolia property, produced a total of 303,608 tonnes of ore with an average grade of 7.83 grams/tonne gold, 52.74 grams/tonne silver and 2.9% copper (Ettlinger & Ray, 1988). These three deposits were in skarn mineralization at contacts between the Quatsino limestone and diorite intrusions. Other deposits which produced small amounts of ore during the same period were either in similar skarn environments or in quartz-flooded breccia zones along faults cutting the interbedded volcanics and limestones of the Karmutsen formation. It is believed that northwesterly trending faults, as well as low-angle splays from these faults, are associated with the emplacement of the diorite intrusions and locally, skarn mineralization (Webster and Ray 1990).

Iron ore was mined from a discontinuous line of magnetite-copper lenses, approximately two kilometres in length, situated immediately northwest of the town of Gillies Bay. Magnetite-copper skarn mineralization is developed along either the Quatsino-Karmutsen contact near the margin of the Gillies stock or along the intrusive-Quatsino contact. Alternatively, skarn mineralization may form in the limestone and volcanic rocks some distance from the stock where the skarn forming fluids were controlled by near vertical brittle fractures (Webster and Ray, 1990). Between 1885 and 1976 Texada Iron Mines Ltd., produced from four open pits and subsequent underground workings 20,880,900 tonnes of ore which yielded 10,000,000 tonnes of iron concentrate, 887,560 grams of gold, 23,644,310 grams of silver and 26,740,300 kilograms of copper.

Numerous small magnetite lenses associated with limestone beds within the Karmutsen Formation occur on the northern one-half of the island. Most of them contain considerable amounts of copper (McConnell 1914) and at least one of them, the Yew showing which was discovered in 1985, contains free gold in unevenly distributed amounts (J. Bissett, personal communication). None of them has produced on a commercial basis. The Capsheaf and Southcap showings, within the central part of the existing claims, falls under this category. Similarly, a number of small quartz veins and silicified shear zones containing free gold have been discovered on the northern part of the Island. The gold values in these showings were highly variable and proved to be uneconomic.

The iron and copper-gold skarns are believed to be coeval, are structurally and stratigraphically controlled and are related to a varied suite of continental margin intrusions that formed part of the early to middle Jurassic Bonanza magmatic arc. The massive, impermeable nature of the Quatsino limestone on Texada Island is detrimental to skarn formation and may have prevented the formation of wide exoskarn halos. The presence of extensive bleaching in limestones is thought to indicate skarn alteration at depth. The Quatsino Formation is being mined from open pits on the northern and northeastern end of the Island. The limestone is crushed, screened and barged to Vancouver and Portland, Oregon for use in a variety of pharmaceutical and industrial uses.

EXPLORATION HISTORY

Numerous pits, trenches, adits and at least one shaft on the Magnolia property attest to previous, mostly unrecorded exploration of the property. The Capsheaf showing, in the north-central part of the property, occurs within a skarn lens within a gently west-southwest dipping limestone interlayer of the Karmutsen Formation (Figures 3 and 4) at a diorite intrusive contact. A shaft was sunk, before 1914, to a depth of 27 metres (90 feet) and some drifting done (McConnell 1914). In 1975 Longbar Minerals Ltd., conducted a magnetometer and electromagnetic (VLF) survey in conjunction with geological mapping on and around the Cap Sheaf. Three short diamond drill holes were completed to the south of the Capsheaf shaft. Assay results from drill core included one 1.5 metre (5 foot) section containing 6.17 grams/tonne (0.18 oz/ton) gold, 54.17 grams/tonne (1.58 oz/ton) silver, 5.52% copper and 26.80% iron. Several sections returned 0.5 to 1.0% copper with negligible gold.

Reconnaissance-scale geologic mapping, prospecting, and soil/rock geochemical surveys were conducted during 1984 and 1985 immediately to the northeast of the current Magnolia claim by Packard Resources Ltd. A magnetic and E.M. survey was run over the Bolt 1&2 claims (south-central part of the current property) by its owner in 1988. Also in 1988, BP Minerals Canada Limited conducted a large-scale soil sampling and geological mapping program on a large block of claims located to the north and east of the Magnolia property.

An airborne geophysical survey was conducted for CanQuest Resource Corp., in August 1988. Aerodat Ltd. flew 175 line kilometres over a large block of claims that include the present Magnolia property.. The survey, with lines oriented at 045° and spaced 125 metres apart, included a four frequency EM system, a cesium magnetometer and a dual frequency VLF-EM system. This survey delineated most of the prominent structural features (vertical gradient magnetics) and postulated several possible bedrock conductors (VLF-EM). Total field magnetic data tended to be fairly noisy due to the highly variable nature of the Karmutsen Formation. Furthermore, the total field magnetics tended to be suppressed in areas covered by overburden. Due to the physiography of the area (prominent northwest trending ridges separated by low lying, swampy ground - predominately faults) the total field magnetics were not very useful in delineating potential massive sulphide targets.

In November 1990, reconnaissance scale programs of geologic mapping, prospecting and soil sampling were conducted by CanQuest Resource Corp., in an area south of the tear shaped swamp in the east-centre of the current Magnolia property.

In April 1991, reconnaissance scale ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys were carried out by CanQuest south of the above mentioned swamp and to the west of the current property near the airport. The geophysical features detected corresponded generally with the anomalies indicated by the airborne survey.

In February 1992, further soil sampling and geophysical surveys together with limited geological mapping were conducted by CanQuest over blazed and flagged grid lines on selected areas of what is now the northern one-half of the property. The analysis of 671 reconnaissance spaced soil samples returned 55 results with anomalous concentrations of precious and/or base metals which served to delineate two significant gold anomalies in the northeast quarter of the present Magnolia claim. Four short conductors were detected by the VLF-EM survey proximate to these two gold anomalies. The geophysical survey over the north central area detected ten northwest trending conductors which more or less coincided with airborne survey results.

In January 1994, portions of the property were mapped at a scale of 1:10,000. The purpose of the geological mapping was to determine the cause of the various geophysical signatures and to re-locate and sample several old showings. Gold and copper bearing skarn zones are developed at the Capsheaf and Southcap showings. Rock sampling in 1994 returned gold values ranging from 66 ppb to 8,620 ppb. Copper values ranged from 3,244 ppm to 73,320 ppm.

During 1995, Canquest conducted geological mapping and prospecting over portions of the Magnolia property. Several small pits and adits were located immediately north of the Southcap showing. These prospects were sampled and mapped. Gold values, from five grab samples, ranged from nine to 3,270 ppb while copper values ranged from 65 to 20,488 ppm. Both adits were driven into limey volcanics of the Karmutsen Formation. Minor magnetite-sulphide skarn mineralization is formed in the volcanics. Two small outcrops of diorite occur immediately north of the northernmost adit. These intrusives are most likely the heat source for the skarn mineralization.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The property is underlain, for the most part, by basaltic flows and volcaniclastics of the Middle to Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation. The basalt consists of undifferentiated, dark green to black, variably magnetic basalt. The basalt grades from massive to feldsparphyric with individual laths of feldspar to three millimetres in size. The basalt almost always contains disseminated, fine grained magnetite.

At the Capsheaf and Southcap showings dark grey, massive limestone (unit 1c) hosts magnetite-garnet-sulphide skarn zones. The limestone strikes approximately 350° and dips 20° to the southwest. This limestone unit occurs as interbeds within the top of the Karmutsen Formation and, as such, suggests that the basalt flows have a gentle attitude.

There are two styles of mineralization present on the property; (a) pyritized, carbonate-silica altered sheared basalts and (b) magnetite-garnet-sulphide skarn zones within limestone interlayers of the Karmutsen. The carbonate-silica altered basalts tend to have low grade copper mineralization and anomalous gold values. Lead, zinc and silver mineralization may also be present.

Two zones of magnetite-garnet-sulphide skarn are present on the property - Capsheaf and Southcap (Figures 3 and 4). Both skarn zones have developed within an interlayer of limestone surrounded by basalt at or near the contact of a diorite intrusive. These skarn zones appear to form proximal to the intersection of northwest trending and northeast trending faults which most likely served as a conduit for the mineralizing solutions.

At the Capsheaf showing, magnetite-garnet-epidote skarn is exposed in a trench and one outcrop. It is assumed that this same unit is exposed in the shaft but, at present, the shaft is full of water so this can not be confirmed. The skarn zone trends north-northwest and most likely dips southwest. Within the trench, a one metre wide zone of massive magnetite-pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-bornite-malachite occurs on the footwall of the magnetite-garnet-epidote skarn. Previous sampling of this showing returned gold values ranging from 66 to 5,260 ppb and copper values ranging from 3,244 to 18,942 ppm.

At the Southcap showing, garnet skarn with or without sulphides occurs along the contact of carbonate altered basalt and recrystallized limestone within an approximately 20 metre long open cut. Massive magnetite-pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite occurs within a highly sheared area on the north end of the trench. Previous sampling of this zone returned gold values ranging from 980 to 8,620 ppb and copper values ranging from 4,715 to 73,320 ppm.

2003 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Two days were spent on the property (18-19 April 2003) during which time the Capsheaf showing was re-located and several traverses were made in the suspected area of the Milner Trench.

At the Capsheaf showing, magnetite-garnet-epidote skarn is exposed in a trench and one outcrop. The skarn zone trends north-northwest and most likely dips southwest. Within the trench, a one metre wide zone of massive magnetite-pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-bornite-malachite occurs on the footwall of the magnetite-garnet-epidote skarn. Four rock samples were collected from the Capsheaf area (Figure 4). Details af the samples are as follows.

Sample No.	Type	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Description
3844	Grab	3.85	2.457	Dump material. Magnetite-chalcopyrite skarn. Highly oxidized with malachite after chalcopyrite.
3845	Grab	4.61	3.376	Dump material. Magnetite-chalcopyrite skarn. Less oxidized than 3844.
3846	Grab	2.33	4.463	Grab of magnetite- pyrrhotite -chalcopyrite skarn. Malachite after chalcopyrite.
3847	Grab	5.19	1.915	Grab of magnetitie-garnet-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite skarn (approx 70% magnetite).

In the suspected area of the Milner Trench, an outcrop of dark green basalt with weak magnetite-calcite-epidote skarn development was found adjacent to a large linear depression bearing 025°.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There are two known gold and copper bearing skarn zones on the Magnolia property, Capsheaf and Southcap. These zones appear to be intimately associated with intersecting northwest and northeast trending fault zones.

The area between the Capsheaf and Southcap showings is characterized by north-northwest trending ridges of basalt separated by heavily vegetated gullies. Several of these ridges have very steep sides suggesting that they are truncated by faults. Several old pits were located in areas where the volcanics were rusty. The pits are all badly sloughed and could not be sampled.

Weak skarn development occurs in the suspected area of the Milner Trench. This area needs to be prospected and mapped in more detail.

It is recommended that a two-phase exploration program be undertaken to test for further gold-copper mineralization. The first phase should consist of detailed geological mapping and prospecting. In conjunction with this work the airborne geophysical data should be acquired if possible. All of this work should be put together in a common database suitable for a GIS mapping program.

The second phase should consist of detailed soil sampling, geophysics (VLF-EM and magnetics) and geological mapping in areas identified from the first phase. Prospective areas from the second phase should be trenched.

The estimated cost of the first phase is $8,500. The cost of the second phase can not be accurately estimated until the first is completed but $90,000 should be sufficient.

REFERENCES

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Whittles, A.B.L: Geophysical Report on the Capsheaf Claim Group. December 1975.

CERTIFICATE

I, Paul Reynolds, of Vancouver, British Columbia hereby certify that:

- I am a Professional Geoscientist registered in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Registration No. 19603)

- I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, with a B.Sc. in Geology (1987).

- I have been engaged in geological work continuously since 1987, in North and South America.

- The information in this report is based upon a review of unpublished and published reports and maps and on field work conducted under my supervision during the period 18 April to 19 April 2003.

- I have no interest, directly or indirectly, in the Magnolia property, or any property within 10 kilometres of the Iron property. I have no interest, directly or indirectly, in Greenlite Ventures Inc. or its securities nor do I expect to receive any interest in Greenlite Ventures Inc.

- Permission is hereby granted to Greenlite Ventures Inc. to use this report, or excerpts or summaries thereof, in a prospectus, offering memorandum or similar document to be filed in jurisdictions outside of Canada. This report may not be referred to for the purposes of filing a prospectus, offering memorandum or similar document within Canada, as it does not meet the requirements of NP-43-101.

- Permission is hereby granted to Greenlite Ventures Inc. to use this report in support of any filing to be submitted to the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources of the Province of British Columbia for the purpose of filing assessment on the Magnolia property.

Signed this 25th day of July, 2003.

Paul Reynolds, B. Sc., P. Geo.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF COSTS

STATEMENT OF COSTS
17 – 19 April 2003

WAGES		
Paul Reynolds, P.Geo.	3 days @ $450/day	1,350.00
TRUCK RENTAL		
3 days @ $50/day		150.00
kilometres: 404.2 km @ $0.20/km		80.84
TRAVEL, MEALS & MOTEL		414.20
ASSAYING		180.30
MISC. FIELD SUPPLIES		50.00
REPORT PREPARATION, DRAUGHTING, PRINTING, ETC.		1,100.00
TOTAL		**3,325.34**

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PROVINCE
PAUL S. REYNOLDS
BRITISH COLUMBIA
7/25/03

APPENDIX II

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Reynolds Geological File # A301332

4035 W. 31st Ave, Vancouver BC V6B 1Y7 Submitted by: Paul Reynolds

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm
S1	.6	3.3	5.2	12	<.1	<.1	<1	5	.05	<1	.3	<.1	.2	132	<.1	.4	.1	<1
3842	2.4	7.8	3.1	3	2.2	1.8	1	33	.67	2	<.1	3.6	.1	5	<.1	.1	929.5	1
3843	3.6	19.3	.9	3	.5	1.6	<1	38	.61	3	.1	9.0	.3	20	.1	.1	143.4	5
3844	3.2	23921.4	4.7	220	44.6	29.4	169	2317	25.08	120	1.3	3.8	.1	2	1.4	4.2	4.2	12
3845	2.6	33435.7	5.1	315	36.0	59.5	140	1258	32.10	146	.5	3.2	.1	21	7.8	3.0	1.3	21
3846	1.3	44352.8	5.9	120	34.3	60.1	94	868	50.09	56	.5	1.4	.1	8	3.2	3.3	1.4	15
3847	8.8	18254.9	9.1	73	20.5	75.4	200	568	46.75	138	.6	5.0	.2	14	2.8	6.4	.9	47
STANDARD DS14/AU-R	7.1	122.2	33.1	173	.3	36.8	13	983	4.00	24	6.7	<.1	5.9	228	4.8	5.8	4.4	129

SAMPLE#	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Zr ppm	Ce ppm	Sn ppm	Y ppm	Nb ppm	Ta ppm	Be ppm	Sc ppm	Li ppm	S %	Rb ppm	Hf ppm	Au* ppb
S1	6.87	.009	1.5	2.3	.08	128	.031	.89	9.195	.18	.4	62.8	2	2.6	2.2	.3	<.1	<1	<1	3.6	.2	2.4	1.7	<.2
3842	.09	.002	.7	5.8	.02	29	.007	.20	.082	.04	1.8	1.1	1	.1	.4	<.1	<.1	<1	<1	1.7	.1	1.0	.1	11393.8
3843	.16	.003	1.3	9.2	.04	99	.034	.68	.312	.13	146.8	4.9	2	.2	.9	.7	.1	<1	1	1.7	.1	3.6	.2	26333.2
3844	11.38	.050	2.5	10.1	.19	6	.022	.57	.006	.01	12.6	3.8	5	4.0	2.4	.3	<.1	<1	1	.6	2.0	.3	.1	3649.0
3845	8.66	.057	1.2	11.1	.36	2	.019	.36	.009	<.01	7.2	3.4	2	2.4	1.8	.2	<.1	<1	1	.9	2.9	.7	.1	4148.3
3846	1.74	.044	.9	6.8	.14	4	.017	.26	.016	.01	1.7	2.9	2	1.4	1.1	.4	<.1	1	1	1.0	2.7	.4	.1	2812.3
3847	2.96	.034	2.5	7.1	.20	2	.019	.25	.020	.01	18.4	2.2	3	1.9	1.6	.2	<.1	1	<1	.6	3.2	.6	.1	4579.3
STANDARD DS14/AU-R	1.49	.100	25.3	270.0	.92	1016	.384	6.61	1.832	1.89	7.8	45.0	45	5.8	14.3	10.1	.7	4	10	22.4	.1	71.4	1.5	444.9

GROUP 1EX - 0.25 GM SAMPLE DIGESTED WITH HCLO4-HNO3-HCL-HF TO 10 ML. UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, W = 200 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH & U = 4,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM. DIGESTION IS PARTIAL FOR SOME MINERALS & MAY VOLATIZE SOME ELEMENTS, ANALYSIS BY ICP-MS.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C AU* IGNITION, ACID LEACHED, ANALYZE BY ICP-MS. (15 GM)

DATE RECEIVED: APR 29 2003 DATE REPORT MAILED: May 8/03 SIGNED BY..........D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Assay recommend for Cu > 1%
Ag > 30ppm
Au > 1000ppb

Data FA

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Reynolds Geological File # A301332R
4035 W. 31st Ave, Vancouver BC V6B 1Y7 Submitted by: Paul Reynolds

SAMPLE#	Cu %	Ag** gm/mt	Au** gm/mt
3842	-	-	10.61
3843	-	-	9.30
3844	2.457	46.0	3.85
3845	3.376	37.5	4.61
3846	4.463	36.3	2.33
3847	1.915	21.0	5.19
STANDARD R-2/AU-1	.568	155.6	3.35

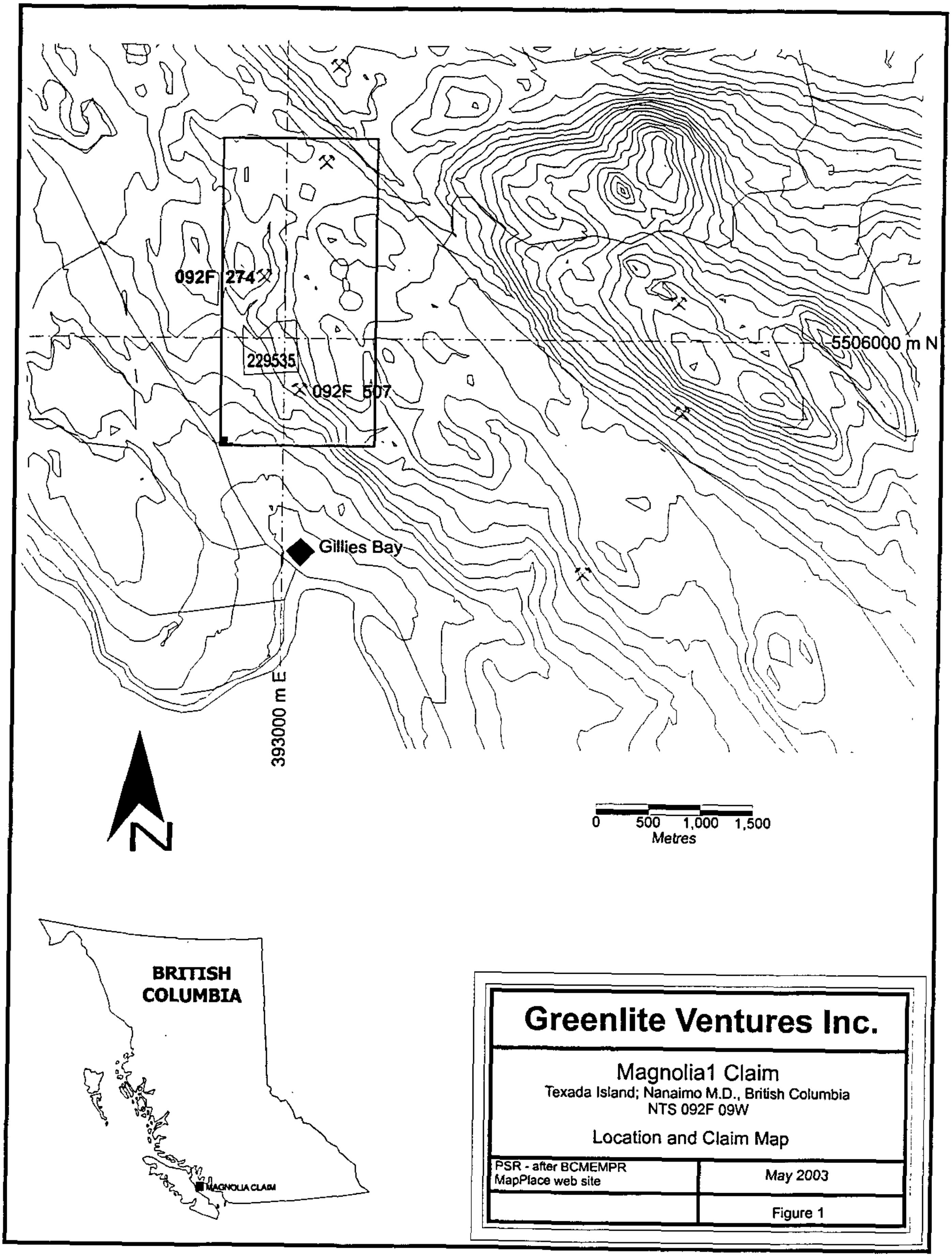
GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK PULP AG** & AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.

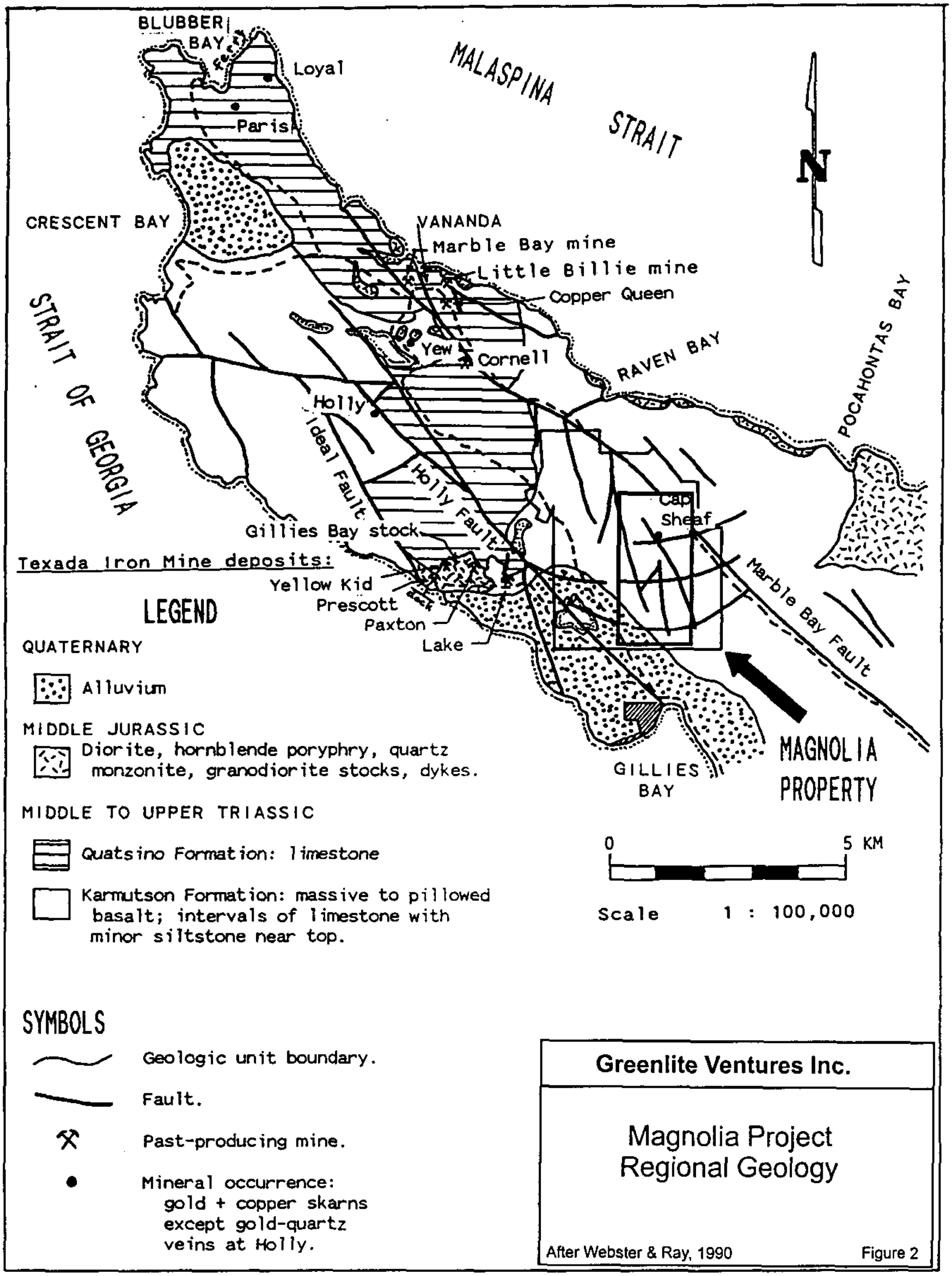
DATE RECEIVED: MAY 14 2003 DATE REPORT MAILED: May 22/03 SIGNED BY.. C.L.......D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data FA

APPENDIX III

FIGURES 1 - 4


092F 274
229535
092F 507
5506000 m N
Gillies Bay
393000 m E
N
0 500 1,000 1,500
Metres
BRITISH COLUMBIA
MAGNOLIA CLAIM
Greenlite Ventures Inc.
Magnolia1 Claim
Texada Island; Nanaimo M.D., British Columbia
NTS 092F 09W
Location and Claim Map
PSR - after BCMEMPR MapPlace web site
May 2003
Figure 1

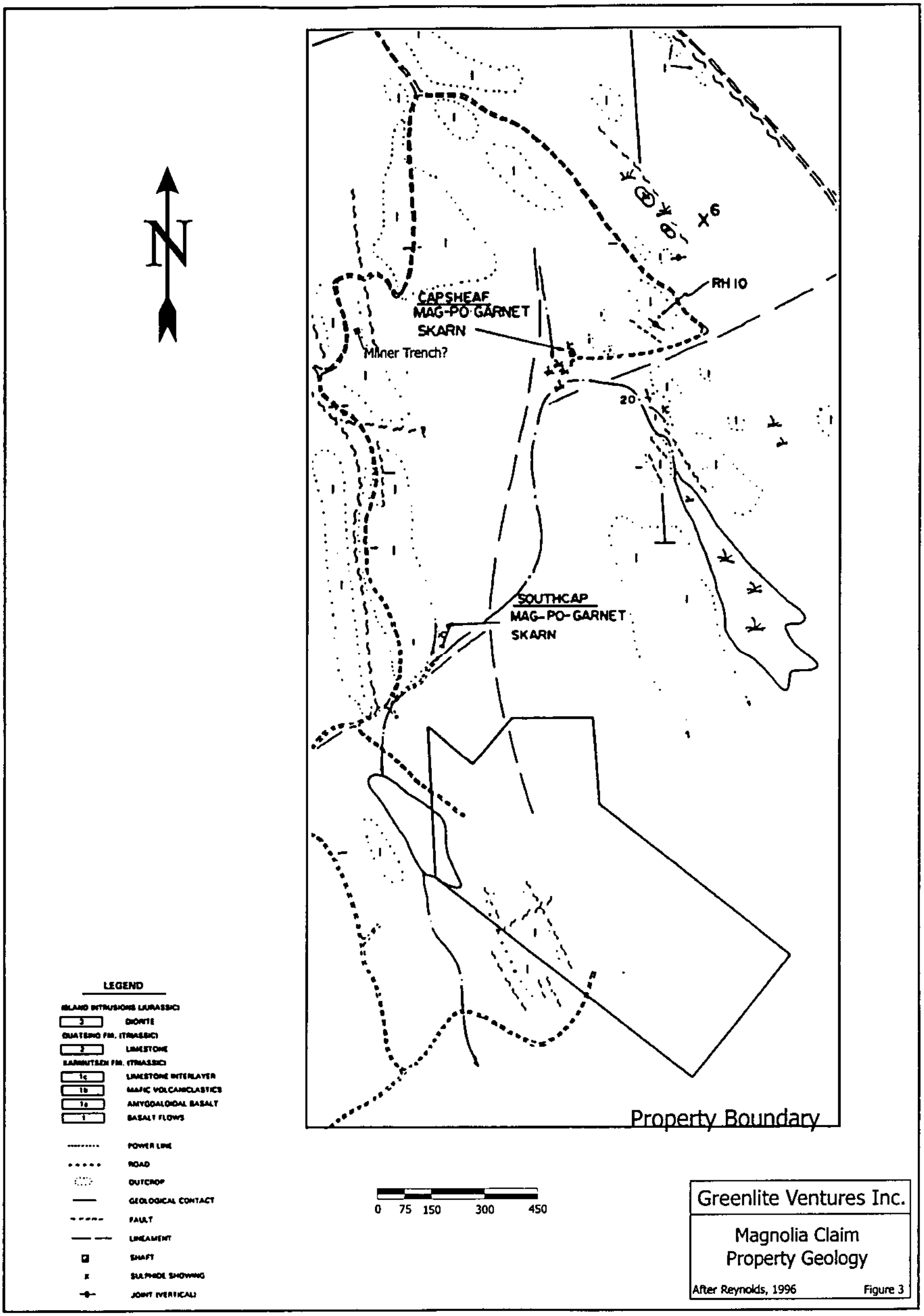


Greenlite Ventures Inc.

Magnolia Project
Regional Geology

After Webster & Ray, 1990

Figure 2

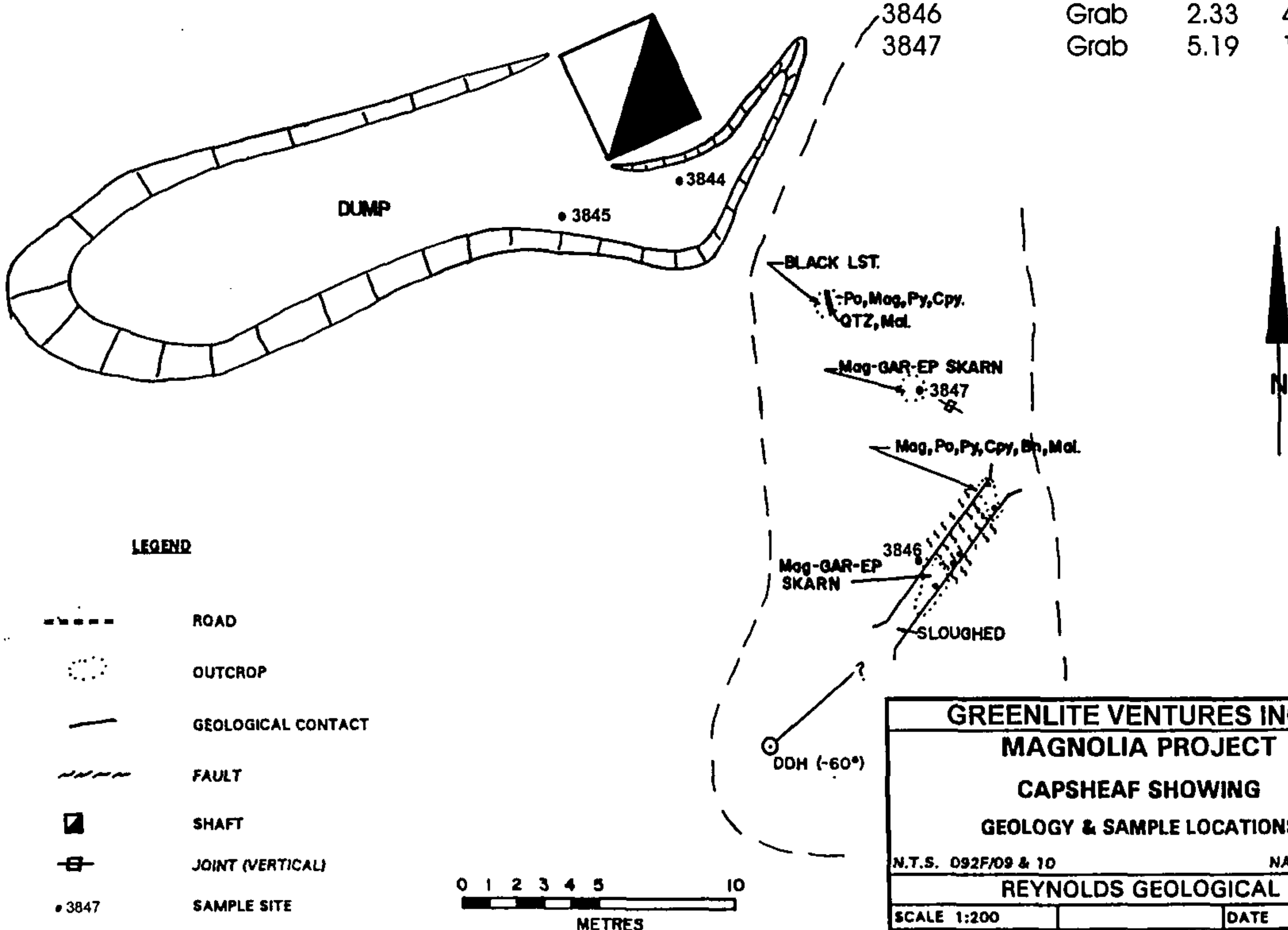


Greenlite Ventures Inc.

Magnolia Claim
Property Geology

After Reynolds, 1996 Figure 3

Sample No.	Type	Gold (g/t)	Cu (%)
3844	Grab	3.85	2.4
3845	Grab	4.61	3.4
3846	Grab	2.33	4.5
3847	Grab	5.19	1.9



GREENLITE VENTURES INC.

MAGNOLIA PROJECT

CAPSHEAF SHOWING

GEOLOGY & SAMPLE LOCATIONS

N.T.S. 092F/09 & 10 — NANAIMO M.D.

REYNOLDS GEOLOGICAL

SCALE 1:200		DATE	April 2003
DRAWN P.R.		FIG. NO.	4