

**Geological Survey Branch
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[ARIS11A]

ARIS Summary Report

Regional Geologist, Kamloops

Date Approved: 2005.07.11

Off Confidential: 2005.11.19

ASSESSMENT REPORT: 27665

Mining Division(s): New Westminster

Property Name: GL

Location: **NAD 27** Latitude: 49 51 55 Longitude: 122 26 31 **UTM:** 10 5523582 540107
NAD 83 Latitude: 49 51 54 Longitude: 122 26 36 **UTM:** 10 5523770 540006
NTS: 092G16W
BCGS: 092G088

Camp: 020 Lillooet River - Harrison Lake Belt

Claim(s): GL 1-3

Operator(s): Platinate Minerals & Industries Ltd., 555 Corporate Ventures Inc.
Author(s): Thomson, Greg R.

Report Year: 2005

No. of Pages: 25 Pages

Commodities
Searched For:

General GEOC
Work Categories:

Work Done: Geochemical
ROCK Rock (4 sample(s);)
Elements Analyzed For : Multielement
SILT Silt (5 sample(s);)
Elements Analyzed For : Multielement

Keywords: Cretaceous, Brokenback Hill Formation, Greywackes, Greenstones, Sandstones

Statement Nos.: 3220439

MINFILE Nos.: 092GNE006

Related Reports: 17596, 20234, 21511, 22761

GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

G.L 1-3 MINERAL CLAIMS

NTS: 92G/16W

Latitude: 49° 48'
Longitude: 122° 25'



PREPARED FOR:

Platinate Minerals and Industries Ltd.
PO. Box 2078
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada, V6B 3S3

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
27,665

By

Gregory R. Thomson, P. Geo.

February 28, 2005

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

This report is a summary of investigations carried out on the G.L. 1-3 mineral claims, located approximately 25 kilometers northwest of the north end of Harrison Lake. An examination of the claims was carried out on November 10 and 15, 2004. Several creek silt samples and rock samples were taken for analysis.

The G.L. 1-3 mineral claims occupy a steep west-facing hillside, lying along the east shore of Glacier Lake. Glacier Lake is drained by Snowcap Creek, which flows northward to empty into Lillooet River.

The claim area is underlain by lower members of the Brokenback Hill Formation (Gambier Assemblage) of Early Cretaceous age. Rock types include andesite, autoclastic breccia, volcanic conglomerate, minor pillow basalt, slate, muscovite phyllite and feldspar crystal tuff. (Lynch 1990a)

The Fire Lake Group is correlated with Gambier Group rocks, based on lithological similarities (Roddick, 1965). Potential exists for volcanogenic massive sulphide to occur within the Fire Lake Group.

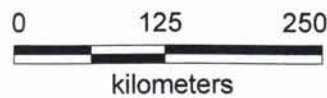
2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The G.L. 1-3 mineral claims are located approximately 25 kilometers northwest of the head of Harrison Lake, approximately 115 kilometers northeast of Vancouver. (see Figure 1).

The property is best reached by following Highway 99 northward from Vancouver to Pemberton (approximately 150 kilometers), then following the Lillooet Lake-Lillooet River Road, approximately 85 kilometers, southeast to a bridge which provides access to the south side of Lillooet River. Good gravel road access then follows approximately 25 kilometers northwesterly along Lillooet River to the Glacier Lake road, which is then traveled approximately 6 kilometers southwesterly along Snowcap Creek to the claim area. Logging road access is present to the south end of Glacier Lake, but is limited to the lower elevations of the claim group.

The claim area can also be accessed from Harrison Mills located in the Fraser River Valley, following the west side of Harrison Lake. This access is not recommended due to the rough condition of this road.

Accommodation at Port Douglas is provided at the companies wholly owned, fully serviced camp, located at the head of Little Harrison Lake (Port Douglas). An airstrip



Platinate Minerals and Industries Ltd.	
Date: 16/02/2005	G.L. GROUP LOCATION MAP
Author:	
Office:	
Figure: 1	
Scale: as shown	
New Westminster Mining Division, British Columbia	

exists at the Tipella Creek Logging Camp, 5 kilometers south of Port Douglas. Helicopters are available from the Lower Fraser Valley region, east of Vancouver, as well as Agassiz and Pemberton.

3.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

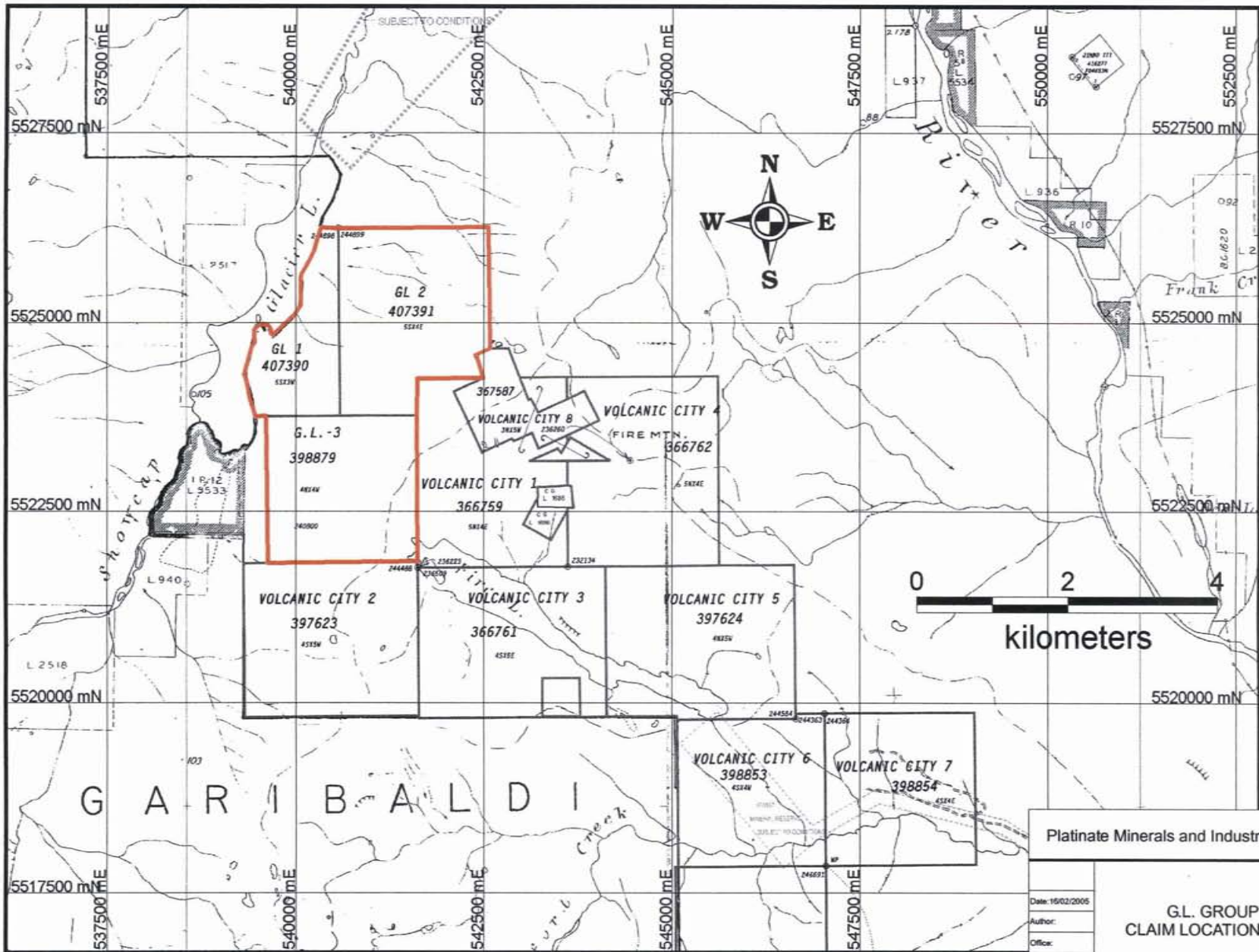
The Lillooet River forms a prominent valley, running south to southeast, which is flanked by rugged peaks of the Coast Range Mountains. The Lillooet River's delta at the north end of Harrison Lake is flat, reaching to a depth of more than 600 meters in some places. In most cases the Lillooet River is entrenched, occupying a bed approximately 32 meters deep.

The stream pattern is typically dendritic with the Lillooet River flowing southeasterly into Harrison Lake. Steep secondary tributaries and feeder creeks are oriented in northeast to southwesterly directions.

The climate is moderate. The average annual temperature is 10° C, ranging from 2°C in January (minimum), to 34°C in July (maximum). Rainfall averages about 160 centimeters per year, with December receiving the greatest rainfall.

The main economic activity of the area is logging. A major logging camp is situated approximately 5 kilometers south of the Port Douglas exploration camp, at Tipella Creek.

Several Indian Reserve settlements are located along Lillooet River between Pemberton and the north end of Harrison Lake.



Platinate Minerals and Industries Ltd.	
Date: 16/02/2005	G.L. GROUP CLAIM LOCATION MAP
Author:	
Office:	
FIGURE 2	
Scale: as shown	
New Westminster Mining Division, British Columbia	

4.0 MINERAL CLAIMS

The G.L. 1-3 mineral claims form a contiguous grouping, occupying a steep west-facing slope along the east shore of Glacier Lake.

The mineral claims constitute a grouping of 5 units, owned outright by Platinate Minerals and Industries Ltd. The claims are shown on Figure 2 and are listed below. The claims are located within the New Westminster Mining Division.

Claim Name	Tenure Number	Number of units	Expiry Date
G.L. 1	407390	15	12/15/05
G.L.2	407391	20	12/15/05
G.L. 3	398879	16	11/23/05

Note: Claim expiry date is contingent upon acceptance of current exploration program

5.0 HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

The general history of the property is described in numerous reports. The following is taken largely from these sources.

5.1 Mineral Exploration and Mining

The first record of mineral exploration in the area was in 1896, with the discovery of high-grade gold-copper veins in the Fire Mountain area. A large number of claims were staked, including Money Spinner, Barkoola and Blue Lead, which cover the principal showings. The Fire Lake Gold Mining Company spent about \$50,000 exploring the claims in 1896. Work included exposing the vein for some 300 meters, and driving a 50 meter adit and a 23 meter deep shaft on the vein. A 90 kg bulk sample was taken from the vein in 1897 and shipped to San Francisco, returning an average grade of 127 g/t gold. A further 1360 tonnes were stockpiled and a Huntington quartz mill was erected on site, however without a crusher, the mill could not handle the ore. An additional 100 meters of tunneling was done in 1897, mostly on the Money Spinner and a stamp mill was erected the following year. Little work was done on the claims until the 1930's. A 1934 chip sample taken across a 0.9-meter width assayed 5.5 g/t gold. Clean-up of the stamp mill in 1938 resulted in 6750 grams of gold and 1524 grams of silver. Apart from minor sampling, there is little record of any work on the Fire Mountain claims since this time.

The Mayflower claims, located on the south side of Lillooet River and north of Glacier Lake, were staked in 1897. A small ledge of rich gold-quartz ore was discovered and

apparently worked out very quickly. Up to 1903, a total of about \$20,000 is reported to have been spent on the property, including several hundred feet of tunneling and the installation of a stamp mill. A cable was also erected across the Lillooet River to provide access to the claims. Subsequent work was carried out on a broad mineralized zone nearby.

The property was restaked in 1929, but little work was done. Minor work was carried out during the 1970's, and then in the late 1980's an extensive exploration program, including geochemical sampling, geophysics and diamond drilling was carried out with encouraging results.

In the early 1950's, exploration interest in the area along the southeast side of Harrison Lake was sparked by the discovery of copper-zinc sulphides. In 1971, Cominco geologists recognized the geological setting as similar to the Kuroko and Noranda type environments that have been exceptionally productive in Japan and Quebec. Noranda, Cominco and Chevron undertook exploration in the area.

In 1979 Cominco staked the Sloquet occurrence (just south of the Port Douglas placer claims), which had been discovered by company geologists in 1944, when panning for gold in Sloquet Creek. During the 1980's, Cominco explored the Sloquet area for volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits. Cominco's claims lapsed in 1986, and the ground was staked and explored by a number of different companies over the next several years (including Adrian Resources, Danbus Resources and Aranlee Resources). In 1990, Noranda optioned the property and completed a comprehensive exploration program including 1250 meters of diamond drilling in 7 holes. Mount Hope Resources completed additional drilling in 1997 (1950 meters in 11 holes).

During the course of a 1980 exploration program, very rusty pyretic boulders were noted in Fire Creek, which led to the discovery of the Lela (Brimstone-Hades) showing. Results of samples taken before and during staking in 1980 gave strongly anomalous values in gold, copper, lead and silver. There has been a significant amount of work done on the Lela showing since its discovery, including 850 meters of drilling in 9 holes by Engfield Resources in 1987. Results to date have been encouraging and further exploration is needed.

A number of very low frequency electromagnetic and magnetic anomalies were outlined over Fire Mountain in 1982, and Kidd Creek Mines completed regional silt sampling in the area in the same year. A number of steam sediment anomalies were defined and in 1983 the Lilabet showing was staked in follow-up to this work. Chip-sampling was completed on the Lilabet showing, with good results. Sun God Resources and Tenquille Resources also did work in the Fire Creek area during 1983 and 1984. This work included airborne geophysical surveys.

The B.C. Mines Branch completed a mapping project in the Harrison Lake/Fire Mountain area in 1983, which contributed to a better understanding of the geological setting and controls on mineralization.

In 1987, Plaskey Development Enterprises conducted a prospecting program over part of the Fire Mountain property and discovered a strongly pyrite-clay-silica altered gossanous zone, which was known as the FM3/Snow showing. In 1990-91 Burmin Resources carried out follow-up work, including mapping, trenching and rock sampling.

In 1990, J. Lynch with the Geological Survey of Canada, completed regional geological mapping of the Fire Lake Group, covering all of the current Port Douglas property. This work greatly added to the structural and geological understanding of the area. Also during 1990, Bill Chase and Associates completed a prospecting program in the Fire Creek area.

6.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The area around the property covers a large portion of the Early Cretaceous Fire Lake pendant, one of several scattered Jurassic-cretaceous pendants located in the southern Coast Mountains (Roddick, 1965). The pendant is surrounded by plutonic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex. Rocks within the pendant are termed the Fire Lake Group and are correlated with the Gambier Group, based on lithologic similarities (Roddick, 1965).

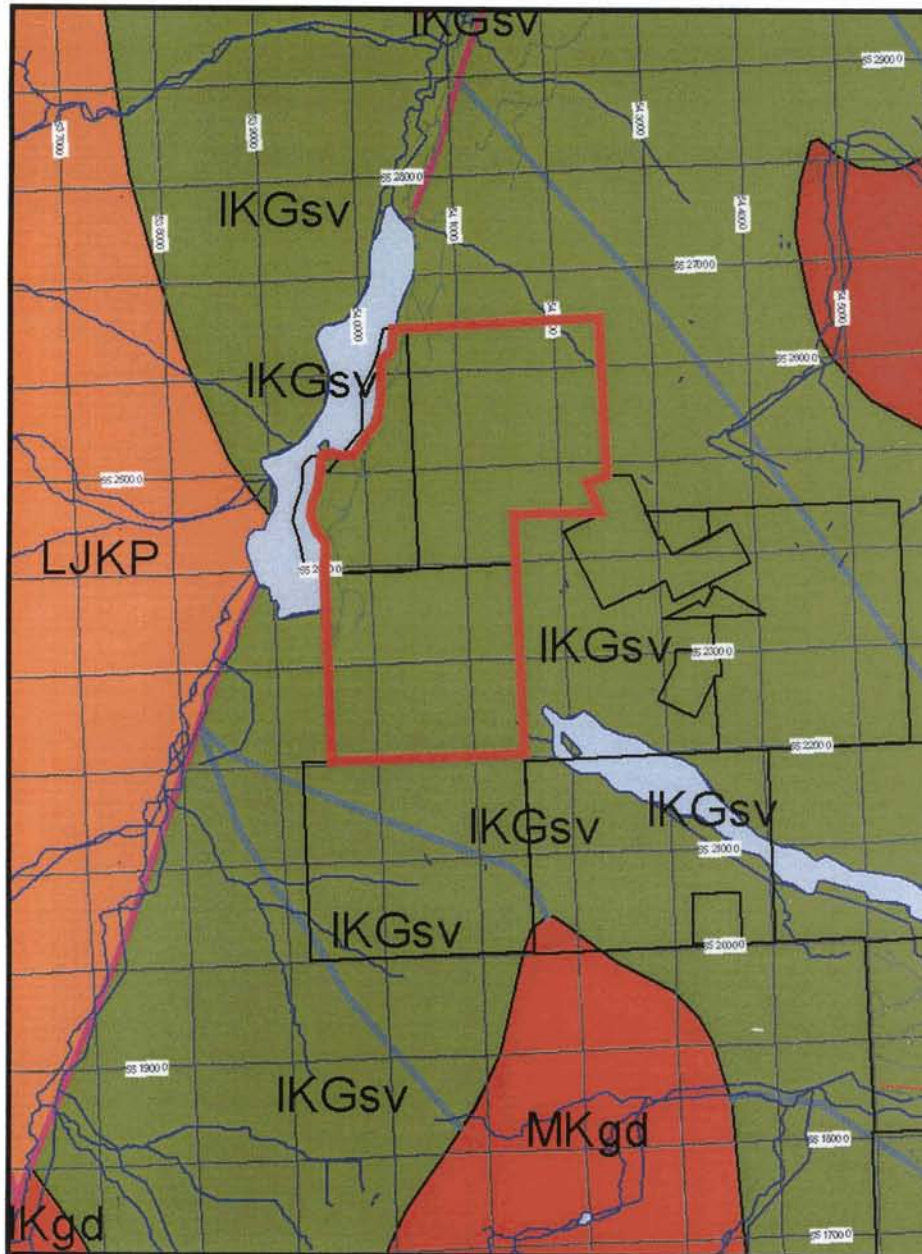
This correlation is important from a mineral potential perspective, since it suggests the potential for volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization in the Fire Lake Group. The Britannia Mine, near Squamish (65 km west-southwest of the Port Douglas property) is an example of massive sulphide mineralization within the Gambier Group.

The Britannia Mine produced approximately 47.8 million tonnes of ore grading 1.1% Cu, 0.65% Zn, 6.8 g/t Ag and 0.6 g/t Au between 1905 and 1977. At the time of the mine closure, drill indicated reserves were 1.4 million tonnes grading 1.9% Cu.

Lynch (1990b) describes the Fire Lake and Gambier Groups as collectively being included in the Nooksack tectonostratigraphic terrain, regarded as part of a broad Upper Jurassic-Lower Cretaceous overlap assemblage, which links Wrangellia in the west with Stikinia to the east by latest Early cretaceous time.

The Glacier Lake map area (92G/16) that covers most of the Fire Lake pendant was mapped by Lynch (1990a, 1990b). Lynch (1990b) describes the stratigraphy within the Fire Lake Group as follows:

The Fire Lake Group includes the Lower cretaceous Peninsula and Brockenback Hill formations. The Peninsula Formation is an upward-fining sequence, with cross-stratified



- MKgd Mid Cretaceous (granodiorite)
- MKog Mid Cretaceous (gneiss, hornblende granodiorite, granite)
- IKGsv Lower Cretaceous Gambier Assemblage (volcanics, sediments, metasediments, metavolcanics, tuffs)
- LJKP Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous (diorite, migmatite, diorite complex)

4 km

Platinate Minerals and Industries Ltd.

Date: 16/02/2005
 Author:
 Office:
 Figure: 3
 Scale: as shown

G.L. GROUP
 REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

New Westminster Mining Division, British Columbia

fluvial conglomerate and coarse marine beach deposits at the base, succeeded by arkose and slate. The overlying Brokenback Hill Formation is mainly volcanic. It progresses upwards from feldspar crystal tuff, to andesite flows, breccia and heterolithic volcanic conglomerate, to volcanoclastic sandstone and is topped by welded pyroclastic deposits and lapilli tuffs.

A number of regional structures are present. The oldest structure, situated southeast of the property, is a shallow angle south-southeast directed thrust fault, which emplaces rocks of the Peninsula Formation onto rocks of the younger Brokenback Hill Formation. Cutting the area from southeast to northwest is a major southwest directed, high-angle thrust fault, regionally known as the Fire Creek Thrust. This fault has significance to exploration because of the spatial association of gold-bearing quartz veins to the thrust fault.

A major shear zone, the Harrison Lake shear is situated within the Lillooet River valley. The Harrison Lake shear has been studied by Ray (1986) and others and is felt to be an important control for Tertiary plutonic activity and related epithermal style mineralization.

The final phase of deformation seen in the region, consists of Tertiary northeast striking dextral normal dip-slip block faults. Again these structures have significance to exploration because they appear to control the emplacement of Tertiary felsic plutons and dikes, which are regionally associated with epithermal gold mineralization (Lynch, 1990b).

7.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property is underlain by at least two lower units of the Brokenback Hill Formation. Lynch (1990 a,b), indicates that much of the claim area is underlain by the KBHv volcanic unit and KBHt metamorphic unit. The KBHv unit consists of andesite, autoclastic breccia, and heterolithic volcanic conglomerate and minor pillowed basalt. The KBHt unit consists of slate, muscovite phyllite and feldspar crystal tuff.

Eastern portions of the G.L. 3 claim are underlain by unit KBHg, which consists of volcanoclastic sandstone, feldspathic greywacke, chloritic phyllite and slate. This area of the G.L. 3 claim is significant in that the majority of numerous mineral showings and prospects in and around Fire Lake are hosted in the KBHg unit.

A mineral showing is reported to occur on the eastern boundary of the G.L. 3 mineral claim. The Richfield showing (Minfile Number 092GNE006) occurs as a quartz vein cutting volcanoclastic sandstone and feldspathic greywacke (greenstone) of the third member of the Lower Cretaceous Brokenback Hill Formation, Fire Lake Group. The

vein, 0.15 to 0.36 meters wide on surface, strikes 090 degrees for 33.5 meters and dips 26 degrees north. A 10.3 meter shaft shows that the vein pinches at a depth of 4.6 meters.

Two channel samples, taken across an average width of 0.318 meters 3.0 meters down the shaft, assayed 0.69 grams per tonne gold. (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1934, p. F16)

The most significant structural feature in the claim area is the well-defined northeast-trending fault structure that is defined by the stream course of Glacier Lake and Snowcap Creek. The Glacier Lake Fault of Tertiary age, forms the western boundary of the Fire Lake pendant in the area of the claim group. The Glacier Lake Fault is considered to have dip slip movement, with approximately equal normal and dextral components. Total movement of approximately 4.5 km is described with downdrop in the northwestern block. Steep Tertiary faults, such as the Glacier Lake Fault, control the emplacement of Tertiary felsic plutons and dykes that are regionally associated with epithermal gold mineralization.

8.0 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

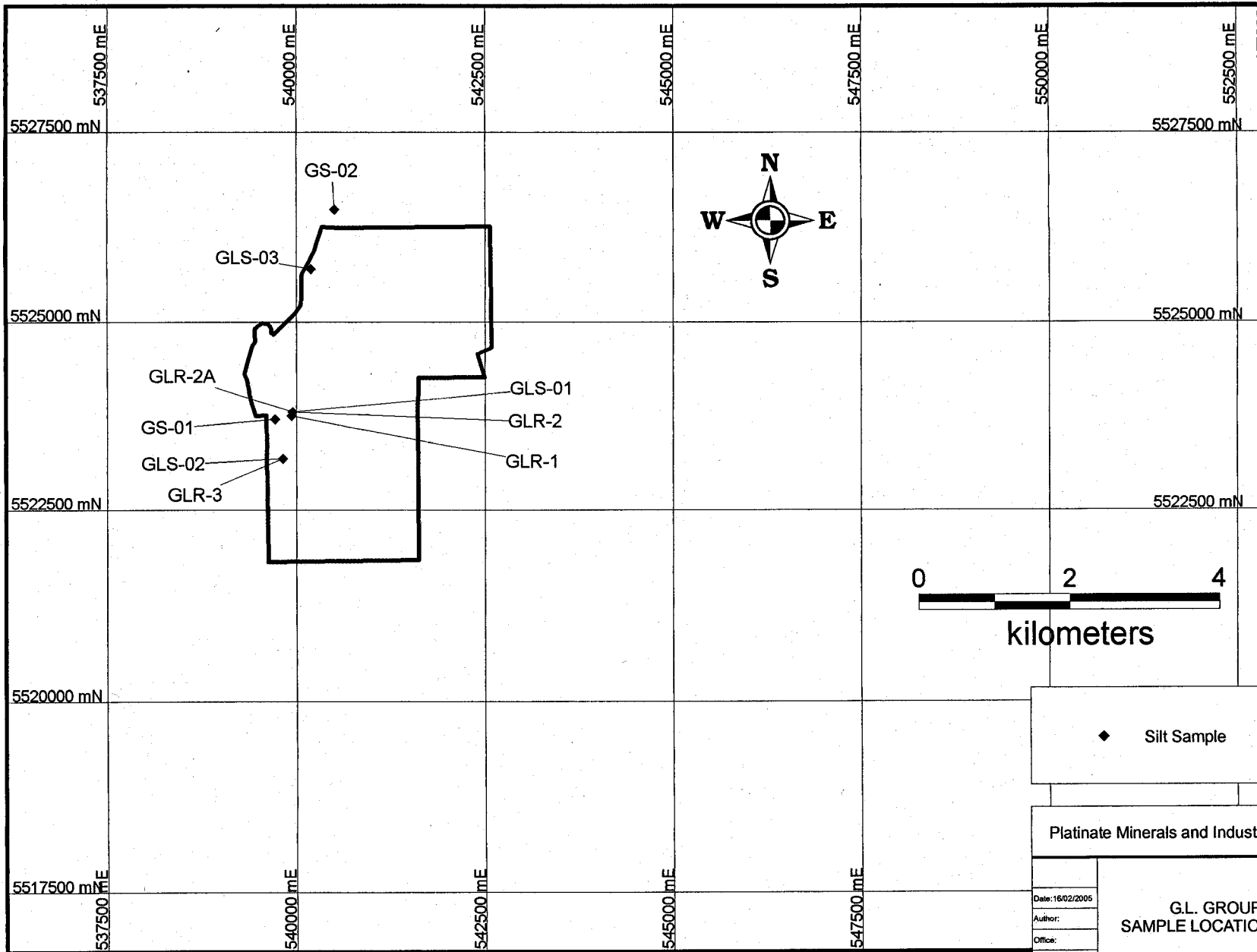
The G.L. 1-3 claims were visited on November 10 and 15, 2004. The claims were examined using the existing road access that is present along the western side of the G.L. 1 claim and the northwest corner of the G.L. 3 claim.

All available creek drainages were silt sampled and rock outcrops were examined for potential mineralization. Five creek silt samples were collected for analysis and four rock samples of economic interest were collected for analysis, from the northwest part of the G.L. 3 claim.

Creek silt samples were somewhat anomalous in gold with values between 0.02 to 0.09 grams per tonne gold.

Of interest was the area of copper mineralization that was located at the northwest corner of the G.L. 3 mineral claim. Rock samples (subcrop boulders) GLR -1, 2, 2A contained anomalous values in copper of 1580 ppm Cu, 1130 ppm Cu and 2650 ppm Cu, respectively. Sample GLR 2 was also anomalous in gold, assaying 0.19 grams per tonne gold.

Descriptions of the rock types are shown in Appendix C.



◆	Silt Sample
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Platinate Minerals and Industries Ltd.

Date: 16/02/2005	G.L. GROUP SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
Author:	
Office:	
Figure: 4	
Scale: as shown	

New Westminster Mining Division, British Columbia

Sample No	Easting	Northing	Type	Gold g/t	copper ppm
Plat 5-9 Grp					
WS-01	556794	5515433	creek silt	0.01	26.1
WS-02	556799	5515420	creek silt	0.01	50.2
WS-03	556799	5515420	sand bank	0.01	50.8
WS-04	560118	5513540	creek silt	0.01	66.8
PDS-01	559383	5513802	sand bank	<.01	4.5

MR 1-9

CS-01	560685	5510159	TipellaCreek silt	0.07	33.4
CS-02	557256	5511546	Excavated pit	<.01	40.6
CS-03	557264	5511594	Excavated pit	0.05	68.8
CS-04	559904	5510788	Lillooet River silt	0.04	43.6
LS-01	561266	5509874	creek silt	0.01	23.2
LS-02	561108	5509759	creek silt	<.01	34.9
LS-03	560346	5510305	sand bank	0.01	42.4
LS-04	556900	5511798	Excavated pit	0.04	138.1
CW-01	557940	5511286	creek silt	0.01	40.6

Plat 3,4, 10-12

PDR-01	559923	5512635	rock	<.01	20.9
PDR-02	559821	5512677	rock	<.01	95.4
PDR-03	559616	5512976	rock	0.01	240.6
PDR-04	559616	5512976	rock	<.01	48.3
PDS-1	559538	5512774	creek silt	0.03	36.8

**AU 1-4, Fire 1-2,
MR 11-16**

Terrace Pit 1	556577	5514172	sand	0.01	113.4
Terrace Pit 2	556576	5514143	sand	0.08	107
Terrace Pit 3	556528	5514056	sand	<.01	119.2
Terrace Pit 4	556563	5514262	sand	0.02	47
Terrace Pit 5	556533	5514273	sand	0.05	57.4
FR-01	554872	5515086	rock	<.01	64.8
FR-02	554425	5515227	rock	0.01	1991
FR-03	554936	5515059	rock	0.01	30.8
F-01	550962	5517469	sand	0.06	131.3

Gravel/sand pit off claims

G.L. 1-3

GLS-01	539952	5523796	creek silt	0.02	196.1
GLS-02	539818	5523179	creek silt	0.07	69.7
GLS-03	540195	5525705	creek silt	0.05	102.5
GS-01	539719	5523702	creek silt	0.02	157.4
GS-02	540506	5526496	creek silt	0.09	96.7
GLR-1	539938	5523746	rock	0.03	1580
GLR-2	539952	5523796	rock	0.01	1130.2
GLR-2A	539952	5523796	rock	0.19	2650.7
GLR-3	539818	5523179	rock	0.02	15.9

9.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The G.L. 1-3 mineral claims lie in a geologic environment that is favorable for the discovery of a volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit.

The claim has seen only sporadic, minor exploration in the past, due in part to the precipitous slopes found throughout the property area.

The claim area should be geologically mapped and prospected, including the area on mineral claim G.L. 3, where copper-gold mineralization was located during the current property examination .

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APPENDIX A
SAMPLE GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Platinate Minerals File # A407887

21 - 3683 E. Hastings St., Vancouver BC V5K 4Z7 Submitted by: G. Thomson

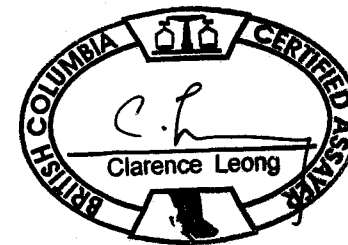
SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Ag**	Au**	Pt**	Pd**	Sample
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	gm/mt	gm/mt	gm/mt	gm/mt	gm
GLS 01	1.5	196.1	14.8	228	.2	25.2	29.1	1359	4.68	33.8	.3	6.9	1.0	32	.6	.9	.1	94	.45	.036	5	28.3	1.51	135	.119	<1	3.07	.013	.09	.1	.05	6.8	.1	<.05	7	.6	<2	.02	<.01	<.01	9400
GLS 02	3.6	69.7	9.1	78	.3	21.0	29.3	643	4.95	14.2	.7	25.9	1.8	30	.4	1.1	.2	73	.45	.081	11	20.8	1.23	71	.027	<1	2.65	.013	.04	.2	.07	6.4	<.1	.06	7	1.4	<2	.07	<.01	<.01	10300
GLS 03	.7	102.5	5.1	59	.4	15.3	12.6	802	3.31	19.9	.2	5.4	.9	42	.3	.7	<.1	87	1.29	.079	3	36.1	.96	68	.123	<1	2.30	.031	.13	.1	.05	3.2	.1	<.05	6	2.0	<2	.05	<.01	<.01	5400
GS 01	1.0	157.4	8.2	116	.1	23.8	25.8	2036	4.70	22.0	.3	3.5	1.0	37	.4	.7	.1	94	.58	.076	6	36.8	1.65	132	.105	<1	2.86	.017	.10	.1	.04	6.5	.1	<.05	7	.5	<2	.02	<.01	<.01	4800
GS 02	.4	96.7	4.7	65	.1	19.2	16.4	1147	3.63	23.0	.4	2.6	.5	28	.2	.5	<.1	83	.74	.104	3	35.1	1.48	53	.104	<1	2.67	.010	.06	.1	.04	4.0	<.1	<.05	5	1.2	<2	.09	.01	<.01	4700
STANDARD DS6/R-2a/FA-10R	11.3	125.0	29.2	145	.3	24.0	10.5	714	2.86	22.2	6.3	48.1	3.0	38	6.2	3.6	4.9	56	.86	.082	14	180.3	.58	161	.081	17	1.92	.075	.16	3.6	.22	3.2	1.8	<.05	6	4.4	156	.50	.49	.50	-

GROUP 1DX - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: Silt S230 60C AG** AU** PT** PD** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.

Data ___ FA ___

DATE RECEIVED: DEC 23 2004

DATE REPORT MAILED: Jan 21/05



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



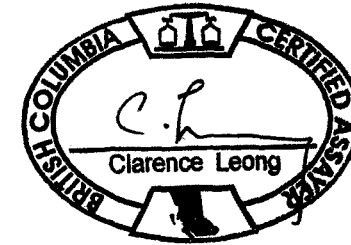
Platinate Minerals File # A407887

21 - 3683 E. Hastings St., Vancouver BC V5K 4Z7 Submitted by: G. Thomson

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Ag**	Au**	Pt**	Pd**	Sample
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	gm/mt	gm/mt	gm/mt	gm/mt	gm	
GLS 01	1.5	196.1	14.8	228	.2	25.2	29.1	1359	4.68	33.8	.3	6.9	1.0	32	.6	.9	.1	94	.45	.036	5	28.3	1.51	135	.119	<1	3.07	.013	.09	.1	.05	6.8	.1	<.05	7	.6	<2	.02	<.01	<.01	9400
GLS 02	3.6	69.7	9.1	78	.3	21.0	29.3	643	4.95	14.2	.7	25.9	1.8	30	.4	1.1	.2	73	.45	.081	11	20.8	1.23	71	.027	<1	2.65	.013	.04	.2	.07	6.4	<.1	.06	7	1.4	<2	.07	<.01	<.01	10300
GLS 03	.7	102.5	5.1	59	.4	15.3	12.6	802	3.31	19.9	.2	5.4	.9	42	.3	.7	<.1	87	1.29	.079	3	36.1	.96	68	.123	<1	2.30	.031	.13	.1	.05	3.2	.1	<.05	6	2.0	<2	.05	<.01	<.01	5400
GS 01	1.0	157.4	8.2	116	.1	23.8	25.8	2036	4.70	22.0	.3	3.5	1.0	37	.4	.7	.1	94	.58	.076	6	36.8	1.65	132	.105	<1	2.86	.017	.10	.1	.04	6.5	.1	<.05	7	.5	<2	.02	<.01	<.01	4800
GS 02	.4	96.7	4.7	65	.1	19.2	16.4	1147	3.63	23.0	.4	2.6	.5	28	.2	.5	<.1	83	.74	.104	3	35.1	1.48	53	.104	<1	2.67	.010	.06	.1	.04	4.0	<.1	<.05	5	1.2	<2	.09	.01	<.01	4700
STANDARD DS6/R-2a/FA-10R	11.3	125.0	29.2	145	.3	24.0	10.5	714	2.86	22.2	6.3	48.1	3.0	38	6.2	3.6	4.9	56	.86	.082	14	180.3	.58	161	.081	17	1.92	.075	.16	3.6	.22	3.2	1.8	<.05	6	4.4	156	.50	.49	.50	-

GROUP 1DX - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
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 - SAMPLE TYPE: Silt S230 60C AG** AU** PT** PD** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.

Data FA DATE RECEIVED: DEC 23 2004 DATE REPORT MAILED: Jan 21/05



APPENDIX B
COST STATEMENT

EXPLORATION COST STATEMENT

FOR

G.L. 1-3 MINERAL CLAIMS

3. Salaries

G. Thomson P.Geo. (2 day @ \$350/day)	\$700.00
G. Rispoli (assistant @\$250.00/day)	\$500.00

4. Accomodation/Meals

4 x \$150/day	\$600.00
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3. Transportation

4 x 4 truck/gas (2 days)	\$150.00
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4. Assaying

9 silt/rock samples @\$25.00/sample	\$225.00
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5. Report Preparation, Drafting.	\$1300.00
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6. PAC Application (555 Corporate Ventures Inc.)	<u>\$1625.00</u>
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TOTAL	\$5100.00
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APPENDIX C

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample No.	Location	Description	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)
GLR 1	539938, 5523746	Gray quartz felspar schist within outcrop area of dark limonitic slaty outcrop/subcrop, moderately foliated, limonite coatings, 0.5-1% fine grained to medium grained mixed pyrrhotite (partially oxidized), chalcopyrite	0.03	1580
GLR 2	539952, 5523796	Gray porphyritic andesite, fresh conspicuous white subhedral plagioclase phenocrysts, evenly distributed, (~ 25% plag.), 1-5 mm, finely disseminated pyrrhotite through groundmass with minor trace pyrite, chalcopyrite, quartz veins present (1-2 cm) with pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite selvages, quartz veins contain sporadic pyrite, chalcopyrite clots (5-10% sulphides in veins), trace red hematite stains (subcrop roadside boulders)	0.01	1130.2
GLR 2A	539952, 5523796	Same location as GLR 2- Gray quartz-feldspar phyllite/schist, moderately foliated, contains 0.5-1% smears and blebs of mixed chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite (foliation aligned)	0.19	2650.7
GLR 3	539818, 5523179	Quartz-chlorite, vein sweat inclusions/pods within schistose rocks at silt sample site, 80% white coarse crystalline quartz with ~ 20% dark green chlorite clots, trace disseminated euhedral fine to medium grained pyrite blebs	0.02	15.9

APPENDIX D

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS


I, Gregory R. Thomson, of Langley, B.C., do hereby certify:

That I am a Professional Geoscientist registered in the Province of British Columbia.

That I am a graduate Geologist from the University of British Columbia (1970) and have over 25 years of mineral exploration experience in the province of British Columbia.

That the information contained in this report was based upon a review of previous reports and geological studies related to the property area as well as property examinations and sampling during the period of November 10-15, 2004.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., February 28, 2005


Gregory R. Thomson, P.Geol.

