Regional Geologist, Kamloops **Date Approved:** 2005.07.11 **Off Confidential:** 2005.11.19

**ASSESSMENT REPORT:** 27667 **Mining Division(s):** New Westminster

**Property Name:** Fire

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Location:** | **NAD 27** | **Latitude:** 49 47 11 | **Longitude:** 122 14 12 | **UTM:** | 10 | 5514941 | 554949 |
| | **NAD 83** | **Latitude:** 49 47 10 | **Longitude:** 122 14 17 | **UTM:** | 10 | 5515129 | 554848 |
| | **NTS:** | 092G16E | | | | | |
| | **BCGS:** | 092G079 | | | | | |

**Camp:** 020 Lillooet River - Harrison Lake Belt

**Claim(s):** Fire 1

**Operator(s):** Platinate Minerals & Industries Ltd.
**Author(s):** Thomson, Greg R.

**Report Year:** 2005

**No. of Pages:** 26 Pages

**Commodities Searched For:**

**General Work Categories:** PROS

**Work Done:** Prospecting
PROS Prospecting (1000.0 ha;)

**Keywords:** Cretaceous, Brokenback Hill Formation, Sandstones, Greywackes, Phyllites

**Statement Nos.:** 3220440

**MINFILE Nos.:** 092GNE032

**Related Reports:** 09783, 12217, 14663, 17508

# GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

# ON THE

# FIRE 1-2 PLACER CLAIMS



**NTS: 92G/16E**

**Latitude: 49° 45'**
**Longitude: 122° 15'**



**PREPARED FOR:**

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

**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 Fire 1-2 and AU-1 placer claims, located in the Port Douglas area, near the north end of Harrison Lake. An examination of the claims was carried out on November 14, 2004. Several rock samples were collected from the Fire 1-2 placer claims and several sand samples were collected from an area of previous placer exploration on the AU-1 placer claim.

The exploration work constituted a portion of a general examination of several placer claim blocks held by Platinate Minerals and Industries of Vancouver British Columbia.

The Fire 1-2 and Au-1 placer claims are part of a contiguous claim grouping located along Lillooet River. The other placer claims in the grouping include AU-2-4 and MR 11-16. The placer claim group lies at or near the mouth of Lillooet River, where the river forms a delta at Harrison Lake. The claims lie northwest of Indian Reserve No. 8, encompassing the main drainage channel of Lillooet River, including the lower reaches and mouths of Fire Creek and Sloquet Creek, as they empty into Lillooet River. Platinate Minerals maintains a permanent base camp at the head of Little Lillooet Lake, which has been used in the past as a base of operations for sample testing of their placer holdings.

Early Cretaceous Fire Lake group volcanic-sedimentary rocks surrounded by Coast Plutonic Intrusions, dominantly of granodiorite composition, underlies the area around the property.

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 Fire 1-2, MR 11-16, AU 1-4 placer claims are situated near the north end 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, where a bridge crossing of Lillooet River provides access to the west-southwest side of Lillooet River. Good road access is then provided to the southern side of the claim group, generally lying along the southern bank of Lillooet River, between Fire Creek and Sloquet Creek. A portion of the claim group (MR 3, MR 4) is occupied by the Tipella Creek logging camp.


0 125 250

kilometers

| 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 | |

The northern portion of the claim group is accessed by a secondary road, which branches from the Port Douglas road. The road branch leading from the Port Douglas road leads to the AU-1 placer claim, where the present owners have carried out extensive placer exploration in the past.

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 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.

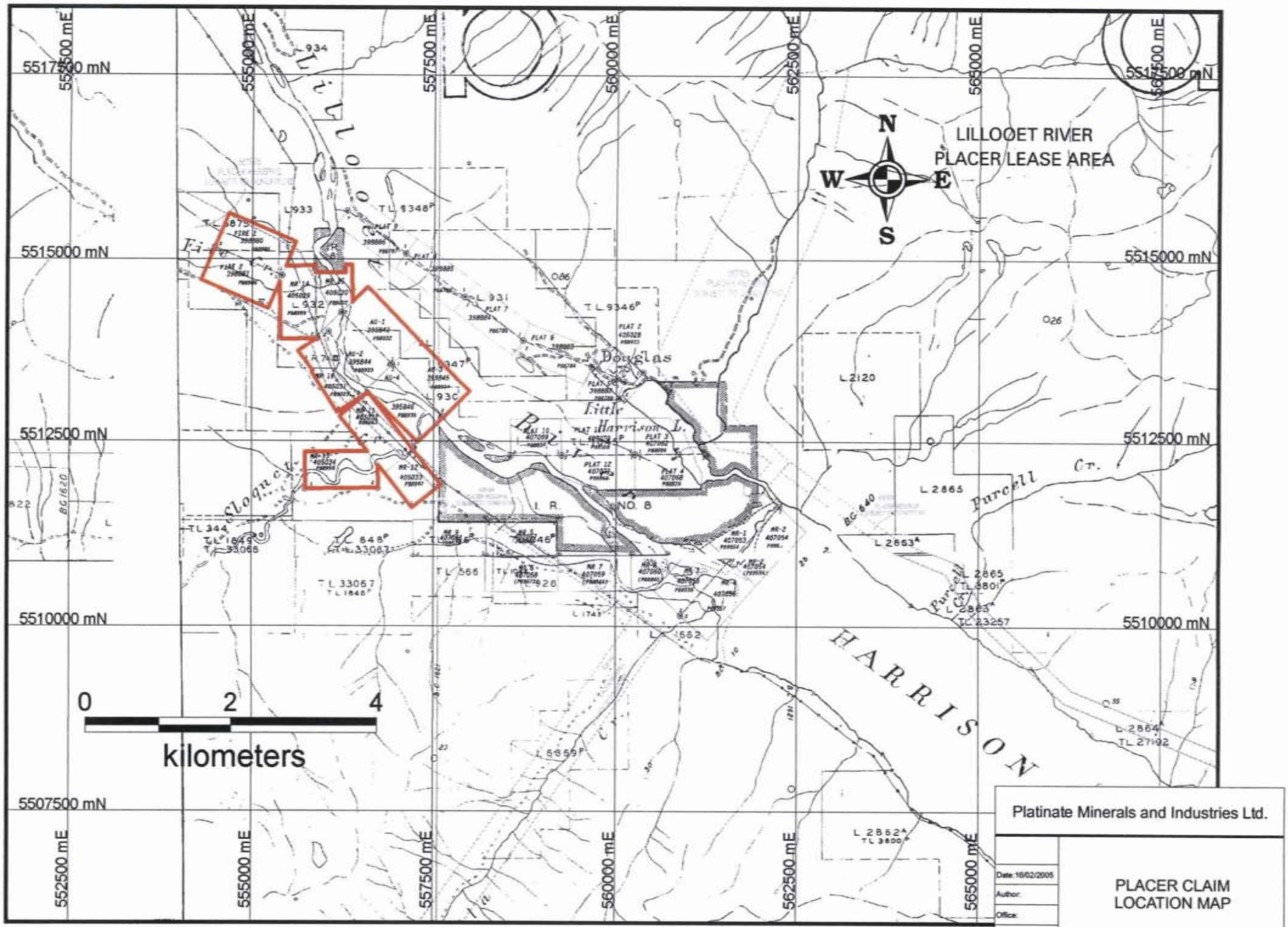
## 4.0 MINERAL CLAIMS

The Fire 1-2, AU 1-4 and MR 11-16 placer claims form a linear grouping along Lillooet River, extending northwesterly from the western boundary of Indian Reserve No. 8. The claim grouping also encompasses the lowermost drainages and mouths of Fire Creek and Sloquet Creek, as they empty into Lillooet River.

The placer claims constitute a grouping of 12 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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fire 1 | 39880 | 1 | 11/24/05 |
| Fire 2 | 398881 | 1 | 11/24/05 |
| AU-1 | 395843 | 1 | 8/29/05 |
| AU-2 | 395844 | 1 | 8/29/05 |
| AU-3 | 395845 | 1 | 8/29/05 |
| AU-4 | 395846 | 1 | 8/29/05 |
| MR-11 | 405032 | 1 | 8/28/05 |
| MR-12 | 405033 | 1 | 8/28/05 |
| MR-13 | 405034 | 1 | 8/28/05 |
| MR-14 | 405029 | 1 | 8/28/05 |
| MR-15 | 405030 | 1 | 8/28/05 |
| MR-16 | 405031 | 1 | 8/28/05 |

**Note: Claim expiry date is contingent upon acceptance of current exploration program Assessment credits to be applied to Fire1, Fire 2 claims**




Platinate Minerals and Industries Ltd.

PLACER CLAIM
LOCATION MAP

Date: 16/02/2005
Author:
Office:
FIGURE: 2
Scale: as shown

New Westminster Mining Division, British Columbia

## 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 tunnelling 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. Follow-up work (mapping, trenching and rock sampling) was done by Burmin Resources in 1990-91.

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). Plutonic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex surround the pendant. 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 Brittania Mine, near Squamish (65 km west-southwest of the Port Douglas property) is an example of massive sulphide mineralization within the Gambier Group.

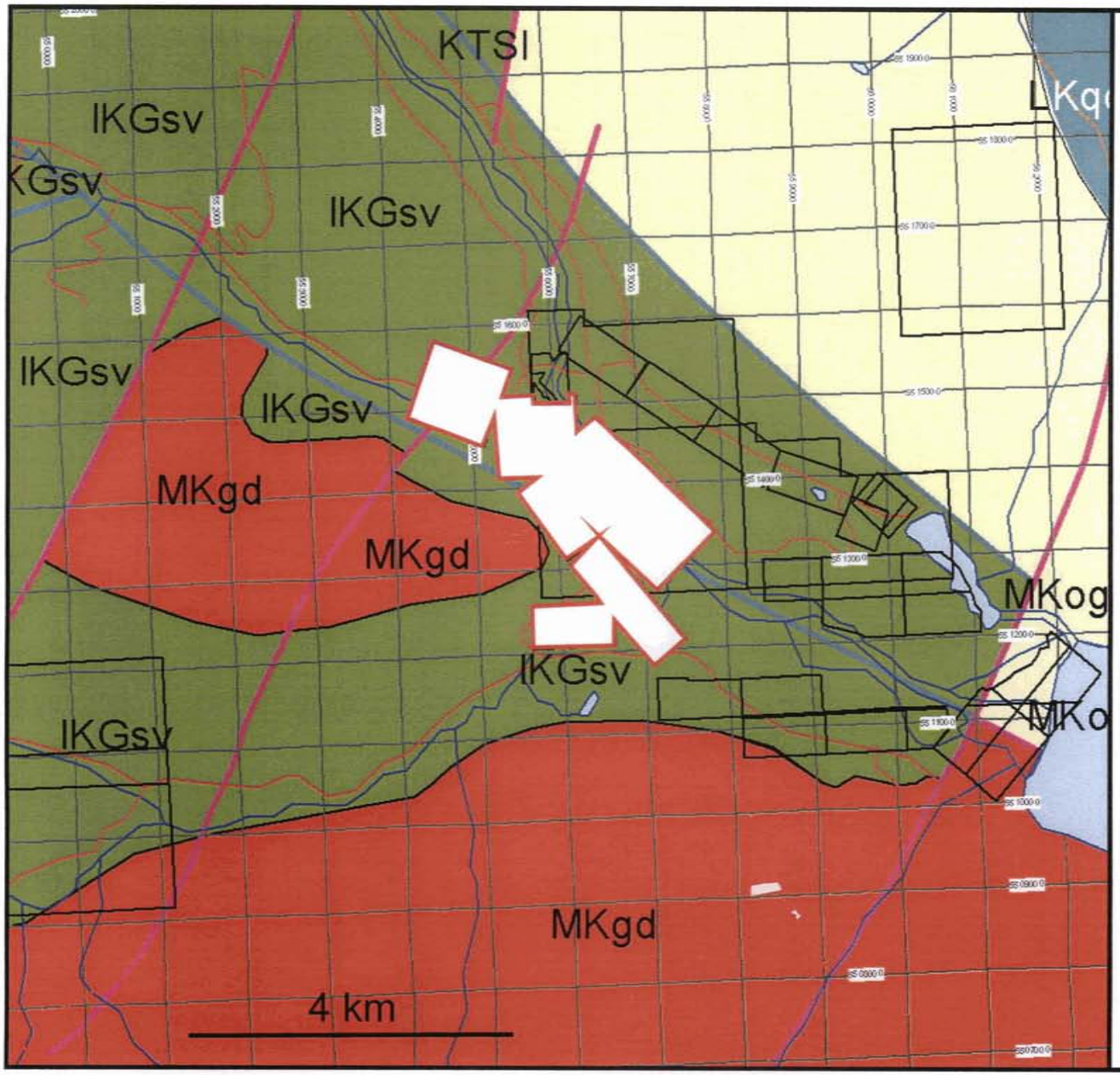
The Brittania Mine produced approximately 47.8 million tones of ore grading 1.1% Cu, 0.65% Zn, 6.8 g/t Ag and 0.6 g/t Au between 1905 and 1977. At the time of the mine closure, drill indicated reserves were 1.4 million tones grading 1.9% Cu.

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.

Lynch (1990a, 1990b) mapped the Glacier Lake map area (92G/16) which covers most of the Fire Lake pendant. 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 Penisula Formation is an upward-fining sequence, with cross-stratified 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 volcaniclastic sandstone and is topped by welded pyroclastic deposits and lapilli tuffs.

A number of regional structures are present. The oldest structure, situated southest 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.




Platinate Minerals and Industries Ltd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Date: 16/02/2005 | PLACER GROUP REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP |
| Author: | |
| Office: | |
| Figure: 3 | |
| Scale: as shown | |

New Westminster Mining Division, British Columbia

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 of the Port Douglas placer claim groups, 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 Fire 1-2 placer claims are primarily underlain by volcaniclastic sandstone, greywacke and chloritic phyllite of the Brokenback Hill Formation. The channel of Fire Creek traverses the length of the Fire 2 claim.

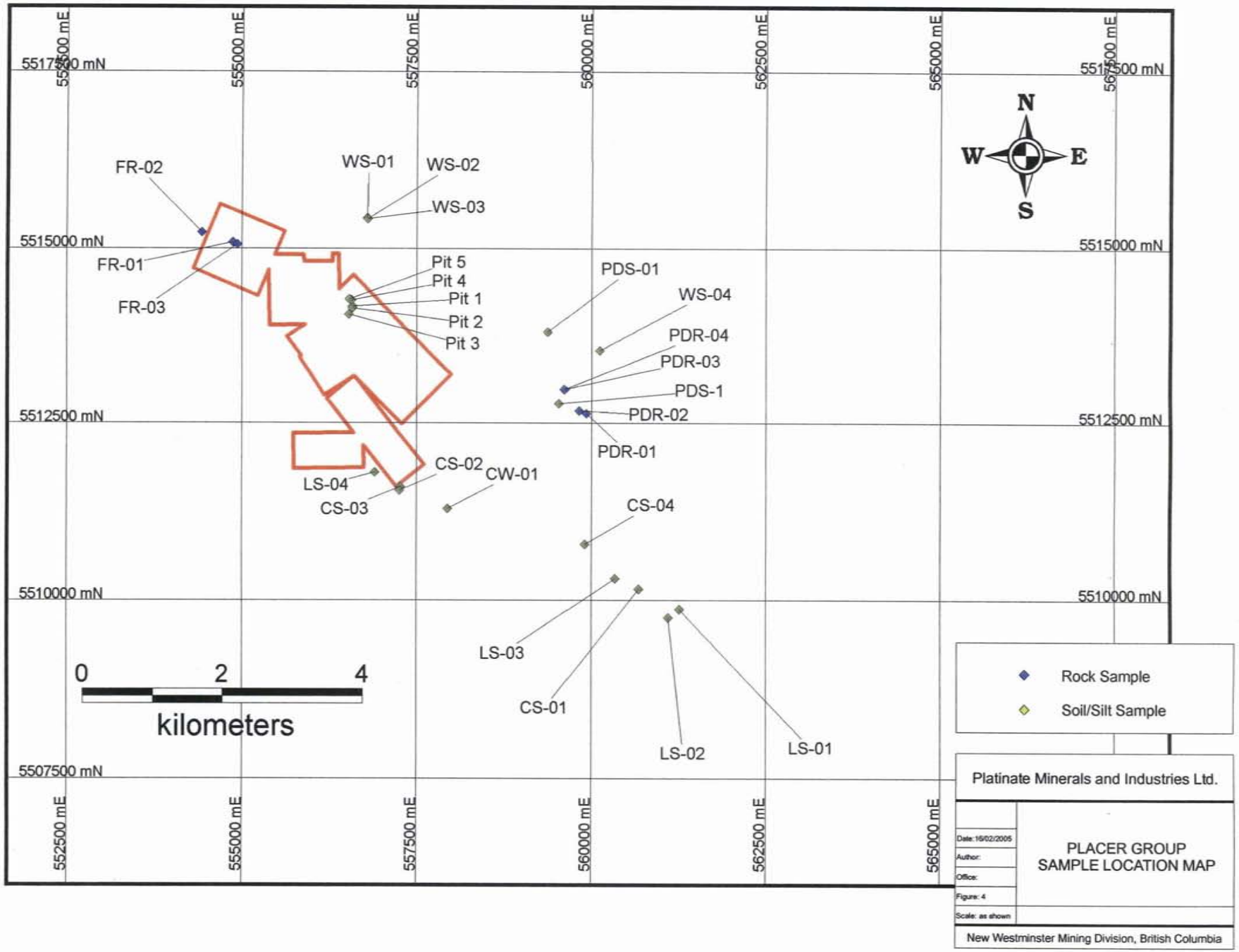
The Fire 1-2 claims form the northwest corner of a group of placer claims that are considered to lie in an area of highly prospective gold placer potential.

The following information related to placer gold potential has been taken from previous company reports on the Port Douglas property.

The present relief of the Lillooet River drainage system was shaped during various stages of glaciation. At least three major periods of glaciation are recognized. Glaciers formed large ice sheets, which covered the area. Upon melting, these glaciers cut deep, narrow canyons and valleys in the mountains and transported lage volumes of gravel from the surrounding mountains, resulting in large amounts of gravel deposited on the bedrock platform of the Lillooet River valley.

Most of the gravels in the area appear to have originated in the immediate vicinity. The gravels consist mainly of granodiorite and quartz diorite. There are clay and silt layers intercalated between cobble and boulder beds.

The main delta of Lillooet River is composed of material ranging from mud to cobbles of about 20-30 centimeters in diameter. There are few large boulders. The lakeside beaches show stratified layers of very fine black sand containing chromite and tellurides. Gold recovered in this area was very fine with particles of about 0.355 millimeters. Values of platinum, silver, palladium, rhodium and osmium are reported in the sand of the delta.


552500 mE
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5512500 mN
5510000 mN
5507500 mN
N
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E
S
FR-02
FR-01
FR-03
WS-01
WS-02
WS-03
Pit 5
Pit 4
Pit 1
Pit 2
Pit 3
PDS-01
WS-04
PDR-04
PDR-03
PDS-1
PDR-02
PDR-01
CS-02
CW-01
LS-04
CS-03
CS-04
LS-03
CS-01
LS-02
LS-01
0
2
4
kilometers
Rock Sample
Soil/Silt Sample
Platinate Minerals and Industries Ltd.
Date: 16/02/2005
Author:
Office:
Figure: 4
Scale: as shown
PLACER GROUP
SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
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 | |

The source of the gold in the Lillooet River placer deposits is not clearly defined. Several geologists infer two possible sources for the gold:

a) the basic rocks in the region can be carriers of gold

b) hot springs or underground waters carry gold in solution up to surface, to be precipitated as a gold compound, or to be absorbed by organic matter or hydrated oxides. The scarcity of large gold nuggets and lack of sulphides sets these placers apart from the norm.

The two mining areas that were considered for development are the Terrace Placer Lease 9790 (currently covered by placer claims Au 1-4) and the Lillooet River delta.

Both areas show a thick accumulation of alluvial material eroded and shaped not only by Lillooet River, but also by meltwater issuing from the Fire and Sloquet Creek glaciers, which tended to impede the gravel transporting ability of Lillooet River. As gradual uplift/rebound was contemporaneous with the melting of the Fire Creek and Sloquet Creek glaciers, the meltwater impeded the flow of Lillooet River, and an abnormal amount of gravel was deposited on the bedrock platform.

The real thicknessess of the alluvial deposits on the bedrock at the terraces is unknown, but according to geomorphologic evidence (the escarpment of the present riverbed), it is indicated to be about 50 meters on average.

Considering this thickness and dimensions of the terrace, whose shape is roughly triangular with a base of about 2 kilometers and a height of 1 kilometer, a total volume of 50,000,000 cubic meters of alluvial material can be approximated.

The alluvial mass is not homogenous; layers of gravel alternate with layers of sand, silt and lenticular layers of clay. Rock boulders are sparsely present. Finer silt and clay material are found in specific areas of the terrace, where, under the direct influence of the tributaries (Sloquet and Fire Creeks), a kind of vortex was formed at the end of glaciation. The largest of these vortices, in the central section of the terrace, is 300 meters in diameter, with an approximate area of 70,000 $m^2$.

The alluvial deposit on the delta is thicker than on the terrace. Drilling has not attained bedrock.

The bathymetry of the delta region shows a steep drop from surface to a depth of 100 meters over a distance of about 700 meters. This indicates that a wall of mud, silt and fine gravel about 700 meters wide, 2,100 meters long and at least 100 meters deep, at the confluence of Lillooet River and Harrison Lake.

## 8.0 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The primary exploration focus of the Fire 1 and Fire 2 placer claims was to locate and evaluate areas of potential placer-bearing deposits on the claims. An examination was also made of placer claim AU-1, where the claim owners have carried out extensive exploration work in the past.

The Fire 1-2 claims were examined along the Fire Creek road. The road generally forms the boundary between the two claims. Rock outcrops are present along the Fire Creek road, consisting of volcaniclastic sediments and chloritic phyllite of the Brokenback Hill Formation. No attempt was made to reach the stream course of Fire Creek, as the stream channel forms a narrow gorge on the claim area and is difficult to access.

Several rock samples (FR-01 to FR-03) were collected for assay, one of which (FR-02) contained obvious malachite and azurite coatings. Descriptions of the three rock samples collected are given in Appendix C.

A large pit area was also examined on placer claim AU-1. This claim area was previously designated as Placer Lease 9790 and has undergone extensive evaluation and testing in the past, by the claim owners. Five sand samples (Pit 1-5) were randomly collected around the edge of a large natural depression and submitted for assay.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Fire 1-2 placer claims occur along the lower part of the Fire Creek drainage system. The Fire 1-2 claims are not likely to hold significant amounts of potential gold placer deposits. The claims are, however, significant in that they likely provide a conduit for gold accumulations occurring within terraces and alluvial accumulations along Lillooet River, such is found on the adjoining AU 1-4 and MR 11-16 placer claims.

Of the five randomly collected sand samples collected from the large pit area on the AU-1 placer claim, it is interesting to note that 3 of the 5 samples collected, reported higher than background values in gold, ranging between 0.02 g/t Au to 0.08 g/t Au.

The owners consider the AU 1-4 and MR 11-16 placer claims, to be the area of highest potential for developing a placer gold deposit, within their Port Douglas placer claim holdings.

The Fire 1-2, AU 1-4 and MR 11-16 placer claim group will constitute a portion of further evaluation of the Platinate Minerals claim holdings, along Lillooet River. Work will include an extensive program of bulk-sample testing of prospective placer zones. The company is in the process of carrying out an intensive evaluation of their placer claims, with the intent of focusing exploration in areas of highest potential economic returns.

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# APPENDIX A

# SAMPLE GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(6[illegible]53-[illegible] FA[illegible]04)2[illegible]171
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

# GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

**Platinate Minerals** File # A407882

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

| SAMPLE# | Mo ppm | Cu ppm | Pb ppm | Zn ppm | Ag ppm | Ni ppm | Co ppm | Mn ppm | Fe % | As ppm | U ppm | Au ppb | Th ppm | Sr ppm | Cd ppm | Sb ppm | Bi ppm | V ppm | Ca % | P % | La ppm | Cr ppm | Mg % | Ba ppm | Ti % | B ppm | Al % | Na % | K % | W ppm | Hg ppm | Sc ppm | Tl ppm | S % | Ga ppm | Se ppm | Ag** gm/mt | Au** gm/mt | Pt** gm/mt | Pd** gm/mt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FR-01 | 2.3 | 64.8 | 29.1 | 90 | .2 | 8.6 | 16.8 | 290 | 2.89 | 30.6 | .1 | 4.5 | .2 | 13 | <.1 | .6 | .2 | 16 | .32 | .116 | 2 | 5.8 | .65 | 39 | .016 | 7 | 1.26 | .026 | .11 | .2 | <.01 | .7 | <.1 | .60 | 3 | <.5 | <2 | <.01 | <.01 | <.01 |
| FR-02 | .2 | 1991.0 | 3.4 | 86 | .3 | 8.9 | 13.6 | 423 | 2.84 | 2.2 | .1 | 6.4 | .2 | 65 | .2 | .2 | <.1 | 39 | .56 | .088 | 2 | 8.3 | 1.03 | 50 | .071 | 8 | 1.45 | .028 | .17 | .1 | <.01 | 1.5 | <.1 | <.05 | 4 | <.5 | <2 | .01 | <.01 | <.01 |
| FR-03 | 1.0 | 30.8 | 49.5 | 202 | .4 | 8.3 | 15.9 | 451 | 3.19 | 6.8 | <.1 | 1.8 | .2 | 18 | 1.2 | .2 | <.1 | 31 | .25 | .091 | 1 | 9.0 | .47 | 41 | .019 | 7 | 1.30 | .038 | .10 | .1 | <.01 | 1.1 | <.1 | .32 | 3 | <.5 | <2 | .01 | .01 | .01 |
| STANDARD | 11.4 | 122.7 | 29.6 | 144 | .3 | 24.1 | 10.6 | 694 | 2.82 | 21.7 | 6.4 | 46.0 | 2.9 | 37 | 5.9 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 54 | .82 | .083 | 15 | 177.6 | .57 | 164 | .076 | 26 | 1.86 | .073 | .16 | 3.3 | .24 | 3.1 | 1.6 | <.05 | 6 | 4.3 | 155 | .49 | .47 | .49 |

Standard is STANDARD DS6/R-2a/FA-10R.

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.

AG** AU** PT** & PD** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.

- SAMPLE TYPE: Rock R150 60C

Data FA ____ **DATE RECEIVED:** DEC 23 2004 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Jan. 18/2005

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER

Jacky Wang

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

# GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

**Platinate Minerals** File # A407881

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

| SAMPLE# | Mo ppm | Cu ppm | Pb ppm | Zn ppm | Ag ppm | Ni ppm | Co ppm | Mn ppm | Fe % | As ppm | U ppm | Au ppb | Th ppm | Sr ppm | Cd ppm | Sb ppm | Bi ppm | V ppm | Ca % | P % | La ppm | Cr ppm | Mg % | Ba ppm | Ti % | B ppm | Al % | Na % | K % | W ppm | Hg ppm | Sc ppm | Tl ppm | S % | Ga ppm | Se ppm | Au** gm/mt | Pt** gm/mt | Pd** gm/mt | Sam |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PIT-1 | 1.1 | 113.4 | 16.3 | 110 | .2 | 25.8 | 21.9 | 804 | 4.36 | 9.1 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 48 | .2 | .2 | .2 | 110 | .34 | .083 | 14 | 38.1 | 1.51 | 373 | .224 | 6 | 5.83 | .021 | .33 | .2 | .08 | 9.0 | .2 | <.05 | 14 | .5 | .01 | <.01 | <.01 | 2 |
| PIT-2 | 1.1 | 107.0 | 12.4 | 94 | .1 | 20.8 | 18.8 | 642 | 4.04 | 10.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 51 | .2 | .3 | .2 | 108 | .31 | .087 | 10 | 33.8 | 1.20 | 248 | .182 | 5 | 4.38 | .023 | .26 | .2 | .04 | 6.9 | .2 | <.05 | 11 | <.5 | .08 | <.01 | <.01 | 3 |
| PIT-3 | 1.1 | 119.2 | 16.9 | 123 | .1 | 25.4 | 25.6 | 878 | 4.46 | 18.5 | 1.3 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 56 | .3 | .5 | .2 | 115 | .44 | .120 | 10 | 39.2 | 1.40 | 284 | .175 | 5 | 4.60 | .033 | .30 | .2 | .04 | 7.8 | .2 | <.05 | 11 | <.5 | <.01 | .01 | <.01 | 2 |
| PIT-4 | 1.4 | 47.0 | 12.6 | 96 | .2 | 11.3 | 8.5 | 771 | 2.92 | 8.3 | .9 | <.5 | 2.6 | 10 | .1 | .2 | .2 | 76 | .12 | .206 | 4 | 27.5 | .46 | 64 | .136 | 5 | 4.04 | .010 | .04 | .1 | .07 | 3.0 | .1 | <.05 | 10 | <.5 | .02 | .01 | <.01 | 2 |
| PIT-5 | .6 | 57.4 | 8.0 | 69 | .2 | 14.7 | 12.7 | 592 | 3.24 | 9.9 | .8 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 35 | .2 | .2 | .1 | 89 | .37 | .134 | 8 | 25.7 | .96 | 131 | .140 | 6 | 3.73 | .036 | .18 | .2 | .05 | 4.6 | .1 | <.05 | 9 | <.5 | .05 | <.01 | <.01 | 3 |
| F-01 | 4.8 | 131.3 | 17.3 | 74 | .2 | 10.2 | 28.2 | 2084 | 6.30 | 74.8 | 1.7 | 31.1 | 2.8 | 9 | .3 | .9 | .3 | 89 | .12 | .360 | 6 | 20.2 | .65 | 55 | .161 | 5 | 8.39 | .015 | .12 | 1.1 | .15 | 11.8 | .1 | <.05 | 10 | 3.9 | .06 | .01 | <.01 | 2 |
| STANDARD | 11.4 | 125.9 | 30.1 | 145 | .3 | 23.8 | 10.6 | 725 | 2.90 | 21.3 | 6.4 | 45.8 | 3.0 | 37 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 55 | .86 | .078 | 15 | 183.2 | .59 | 162 | .076 | 18 | 1.96 | .076 | .17 | 3.5 | .22 | 3.4 | 1.7 | <.05 | 6 | 4.1 | .49 | .49 | .49 | |

Standard is STANDARD DS6/FA-10R.
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.
AU** PT** & PD** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: Silt S230 60C

Data 1 FA ____ **DATE RECEIVED:** DEC 23 2004 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Jan. 17/2005

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Jacky Wang

# APPENDIX B

# COST STATEMENT

**EXPLORATION COST STATEMENT**

**FOR**

**FIRE 1-2 PLACER CLAIMS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **5. Salaries** | |
| G. Thomson P.Geo. ( 1 day @ $350/day) | $350.00 |
| G. Rispoli (assistant @$250.00/day) | $250.00 |
| **6. Accomodation/Meals** | |
| 2 x $100/day | $200.00 |
| **3. Transportation** | |
| 4 x 4 truck/gas | $100.00 |
| **4. Assaying** | |
| 8 silt/sand/rock samples @$25.00/sample | $200.00 |
| **5. Report Preparation, Drafting.** | $1000.00 |
| **TOTAL** | **$2100.00** |

# APPENDIX C

# ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

| Sample No. | Location | Decription | Au (g/t) | Cu (ppm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FR 01 | 554872, 5515086 | Gray green quartz-chlorite schist, strongly foliated in rusty 1-2 m band @ 286/70N, strong limonite coatings, trace fine pyrite - foliation aligned (road outcrop | <.01 | 64.8 |
| FR 02 | 554425, 5515227 | Strongly jointed, moderately foliated volcanic rocks, outcrop exposure about 75 m on north road bank, copper staining with limonite coatings exposed for about 10 meters, jointing @ 270/vertical and 360/40E, greenish gray medium grained intermediate volcanic, vague feldpar porphyry texture, feldspars partially sausseritized, malachite-azurite coatings on fracture surfaces, trace blebs pyrite, chalcopyrite, weakly magnetic | 0.01 | 1991 |
| FR 03 | 554936, 5515059 | Gray quartz-chlorite schist/phyllite on north road bank, pervasive fine (<1mm) black spots, minor trace very fine grained pyrite,strongly fractured zone with pervasive limonite coatings | 0.01 | 30.8 |

## APPENDIX D

## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICAIONS

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.Geo.