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DIAMOND DRILLING
ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

RAIL CLAIM GROUP
LAC LA HACHE AREA
CLINTON MINING DIVISION

By

MURRAY S. MORRISON, B.Sc.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

28,222

CLAIMS: Rail 1-11 legacy claims (11 Units).

LOCATION: The Rail property is situated 2 km southwest of Spout Lake, 18 km northeast of Lac La Hache, B.C.
Lat. 51°59'; Long. 121°27'
N.T.S. Map 92-P-14W

OWNER: M.S. Morrison

OPERATOR: GWR Resources Inc.

DATE STARTED: October 16, 2005

DATE COMPLETED: November 25, 2005

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SUMMARY

During October - November, 2005, a Diamond Drilling Program, totalling 451.5 metres in three holes, was conducted on the Rail Claim Group situated near Spout Lake, 18 km northeast of Lac La Hache in the Clinton Mining Division.

The drilling program was financed by GWR Resources Inc. of Armstrong, B.C. and was directed by the writer, and property owner, Mr. M. Morrison of Kelowna, B.C.

The drilling program was financed by GWR Resources Inc. under an "Earn-In Option Agreement" with the writer.

The Rail Claim Group, consisting of 11, 2-post mineral claims was first staked by the writer in 1991 & 94, and then again in 2003 to cover a strong elongate airborne magnetic anomaly that is outlined on government aeromagnetic maps.

The staking of the airborne anomaly in 1991 was inspired by the success achieved at the well-known Mount Polley deposit which is located within similar geology 65 km northwest of the Rail property. The mineralization at Mount Polley consisted of magnetite with economic values of copper and gold. Prior to production in the late 1990's, mineable reserves were 81.5 million tons of 0.30% copper and 0.414 grams per ton gold.

Metal prices fell soon after Imperial Metals Corporation began production at Mount Polley and the ore grades were not sufficient to sustain a profitable operation. The Mount Polley Mine closed.

The writer let the original Rail claims lapse during the period of depressed metal prices.

SUMMARY continued

In August, 2003, Imperial Metals Corp. announced new discoveries of copper, silver and gold mineralization with higher grades than their original reserves. This news prompted the writer to restake the Rail Claim Group.

Ground magnetometer surveys were conducted by the writer on the original Rail property in 1992, 93 & 95 to define features within the strong airborne anomaly.

In February 1996, seven Percussion Drill Holes were drilled to test features within the magnetic anomaly. Only three of the drill holes were successful in penetrating the deep (up to 42 metres) overburden. The three holes, spaced up to 1100 metres apart, intercepted a magnetite-rich gabbro intrusive and proved that at least a portion of the elongate magnetic anomaly does represent a gabbro intrusive.

The early magnetic surveys outlined a zone of low magnetics which crosses the Rail 8-11 mineral claims in a northeast directions and offsets the northwestern portion of the elongate magnetic anomaly (gabbro intrusive) towards the west. The zone of low magnetics was considered to represent a late transverse fault and a good exploration target for the 2005 drilling program.

The linear northeast-trending magnetic low was further defined with a detailed ground magnetometer survey prior to the selection of the 2005 drill sites and the drill holes were designed to cross the magnetic low.

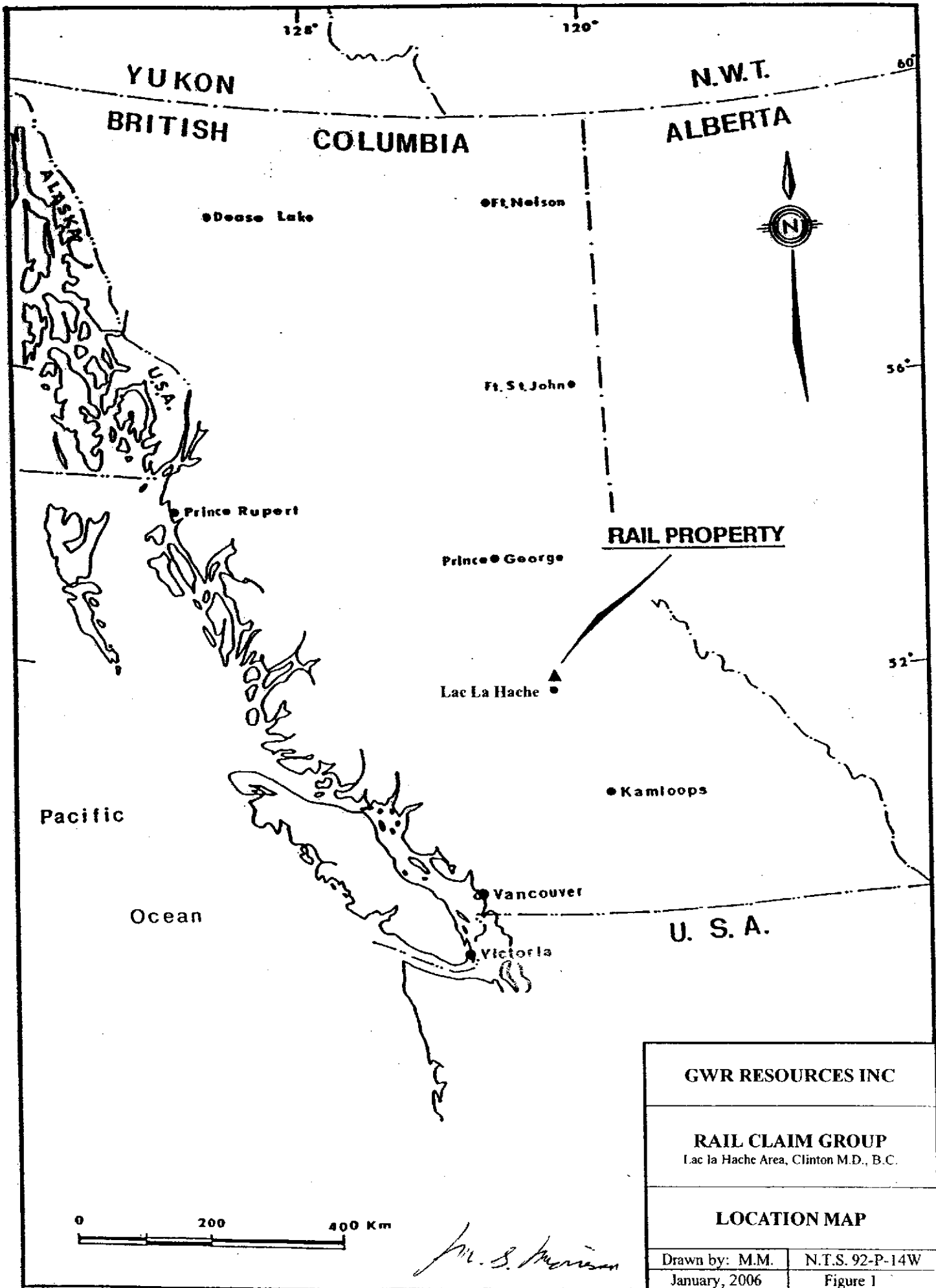
All three of the 2005 drill holes encountered very deep Pleistocene sediments (40 to 80 metres) before reaching the gabbro bedrock. The gabbro in all holes was weakly faulted, altered and mineralized. The alteration consisted of widespread chlorite and localized potassic alteration. Weak copper mineralization (chalcopyrite and bornite) shows a close association with the potassic altered zones. Only D.D.H. R-05-1 yielded copper values that warranted analyses. The

SUMMARY continued

best intercepts in D.D.H. R-05-1 were from 66.85 to 67.10 metres (0.67% copper) and from 95.80 to 97.80 metres (0.27% copper).

There is strong evidence that a late deep intrusive (monzonite?) lies to the north of the drill area and is responsible for the alteration and mineralization.

A deep-penetration Induced Polarization Survey is recommended over portions of the Rail 10 and 11 mineral claims to determine if there is any anomalous conductive response north and northeast of D.D.H. R-05-1.



GWR RESOURCES INC

RAIL CLAIM GROUP
Lac la Hache Area, Clinton M.D., B.C.

LOCATION MAP

Drawn by: M.M.
January, 2006

N.T.S. 92-P-14W
Figure 1

M. S. Morrison

INTRODUCTION

This report, written for government assessment work credits, discusses the results of a 451.5 metre Diamond Drilling Program conducted on the Rail Claim Group during October - November, 2005. The work was financed by GWR Resources Inc. of Armstrong, B.C. as part of an "Earn-in" Option Agreement with the property owner Mr. M. Morrison of Kelowna, B.C. The drilling was conducted by Al Harvey of Clinton, B.C. under the direction of the writer.

The Rail Claim Group is comprised of 11 contiguous 2-post (legacy) mineral claims that were staked by the writer during November, 2003. The mineral claims, located midway between Rail and Spout Lakes, 18 km northeast of Lac La Hache, B.C., were staked to cover an elongate magnetic anomaly that is outlined on Government Aeromagnetic Map 5232G-Lac La Hache.

A series of ground magnetometer surveys conducted by the writer (Morrison 1992, 93 & 95) yield good definition of a strong magnetic anomaly averaging 500 metres in width and crossing the countryside for 2200 metres (see Figures 5 & 10).

The elongate magnetic anomaly is believed to represent a gabbro intrusive of Late Triassic or Early Jurassic age that is intrusive into Upper Triassic Nicola Group rocks. A drilling program conducted in 1996 under the direction of the writer proved that the central portion of the magnetic anomaly did, in fact, represent a gabbro intrusion.

The 1996 drilling program was designed to test the strongest portions of the magnetic anomaly to determine if copper and gold mineralization accompanied concentrations of magnetite on the property. No significant economic minerals were intercepted during the 1996 drilling program (Morrison, 1996).

The 2005 drilling program was designed to test a linear magnetic low that cross-cuts the elongate magnetic high on the Rail 8-11 mineral claims. The magnetic low was considered to represent a late fault. In theory, it was believed that the fault could be a conduit for late copper and gold

INTRODUCTION continued

bearing hydrothermal solutions. It was hoped that the copper and gold might be deposited in economic amounts.

The information gathered during the drilling program is presented within this report with the support of Cross Sectional Diagrams (Figures 7-9), Drill Logs (Appendix C) and Laboratory Analyses (Appendix D).

The drill hole locations are illustrated on (Figure 10) which also accompanies this report.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Rail property is located midway between Rail Lake and Spout Lake, 18 km northeast of Lac La Hache, B.C. (Lat. 51°59'; Long. 121°27'; N.T.S. Map 92-P-14W).

Access to the property from Highway 97 at Lac La Hache is via the Spout Lake Road (23.6 km) and a good logging road extending east from the Spout Lake Road as illustrated on Figure 2.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE

The Rail property covers an area of very subdued relief at the 1120 m elevation near the centre of the Fraser Plateau.

The property is located at the height of land midway between Rail Lake, 2 km to the southwest, and Spout Lake, 2 km to the northeast. Drainage on the property is for the most part internal and flows into large shallow marshes.

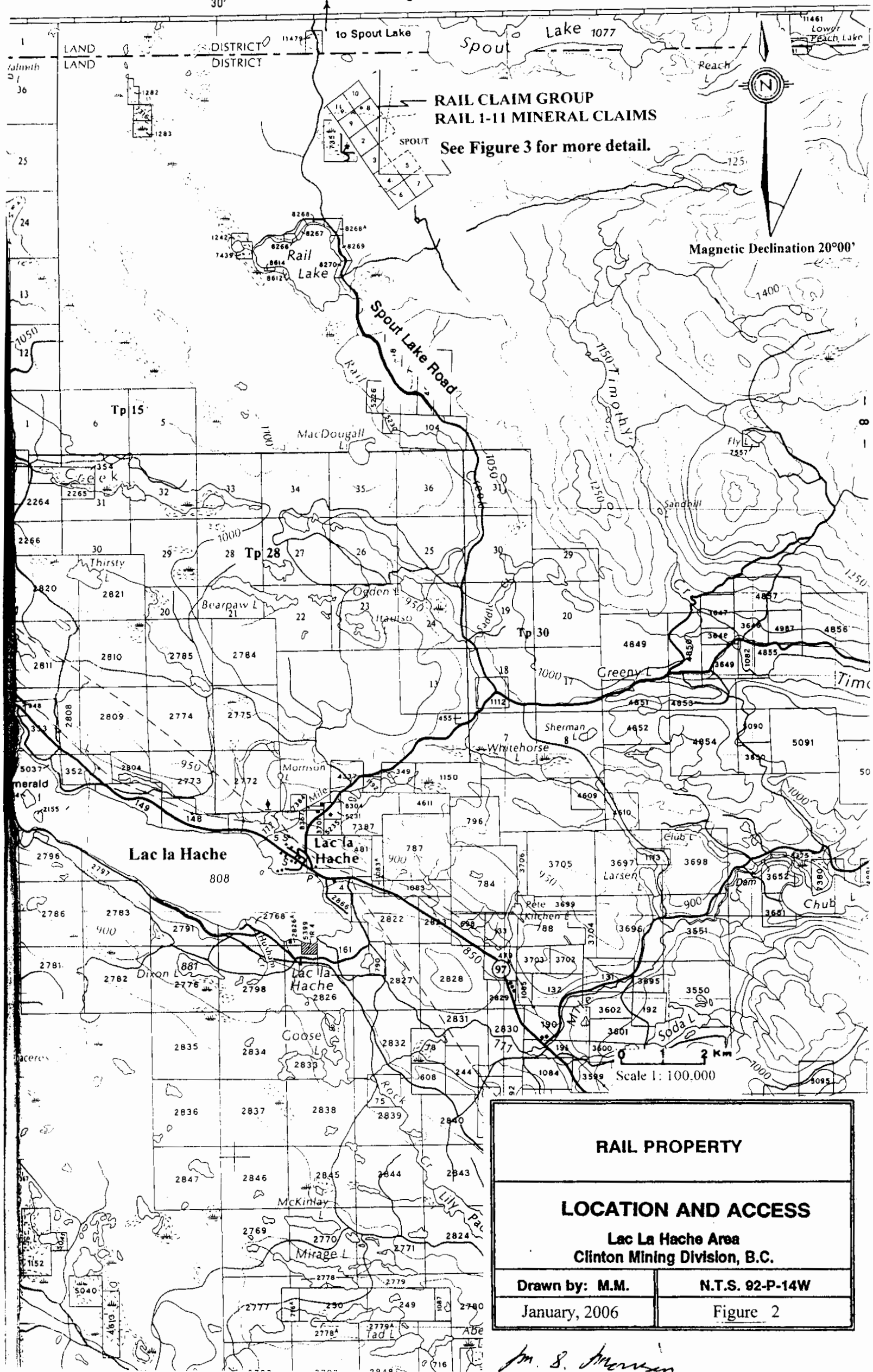
PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE continued

The entire property is covered by 30 to 70 metres of Pleistocene sediments. Geomorphic features include low glacial ridges and shallow meltwater channels.

Forest cover on the property is predominantly Lodgepole pine - some of which has been recently clear-cut logged. Other forest species include poplar and spruce which fringe the grassy marshes and generally grow in lower poorly drained regions on the property.

The property and surrounding countryside are used as summer rangeland for cattle.

The Fraser Plateau has a moderate climate with summer highs seldom exceeding 30°C and winter lows usually not dropping below -30°C. Precipitation equals approximately 40 cm annually and one-third of it occurs in the form of snow. The snow begins to accumulate around the first of November and generally lingers in the forested areas until early April.



RAIL CLAIM GROUP
RAIL 1-11 MINERAL CLAIMS
 See Figure 3 for more detail.

Magnetic Declination 20°00'

RAIL PROPERTY

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Lac La Hache Area
 Clinton Mining Division, B.C.

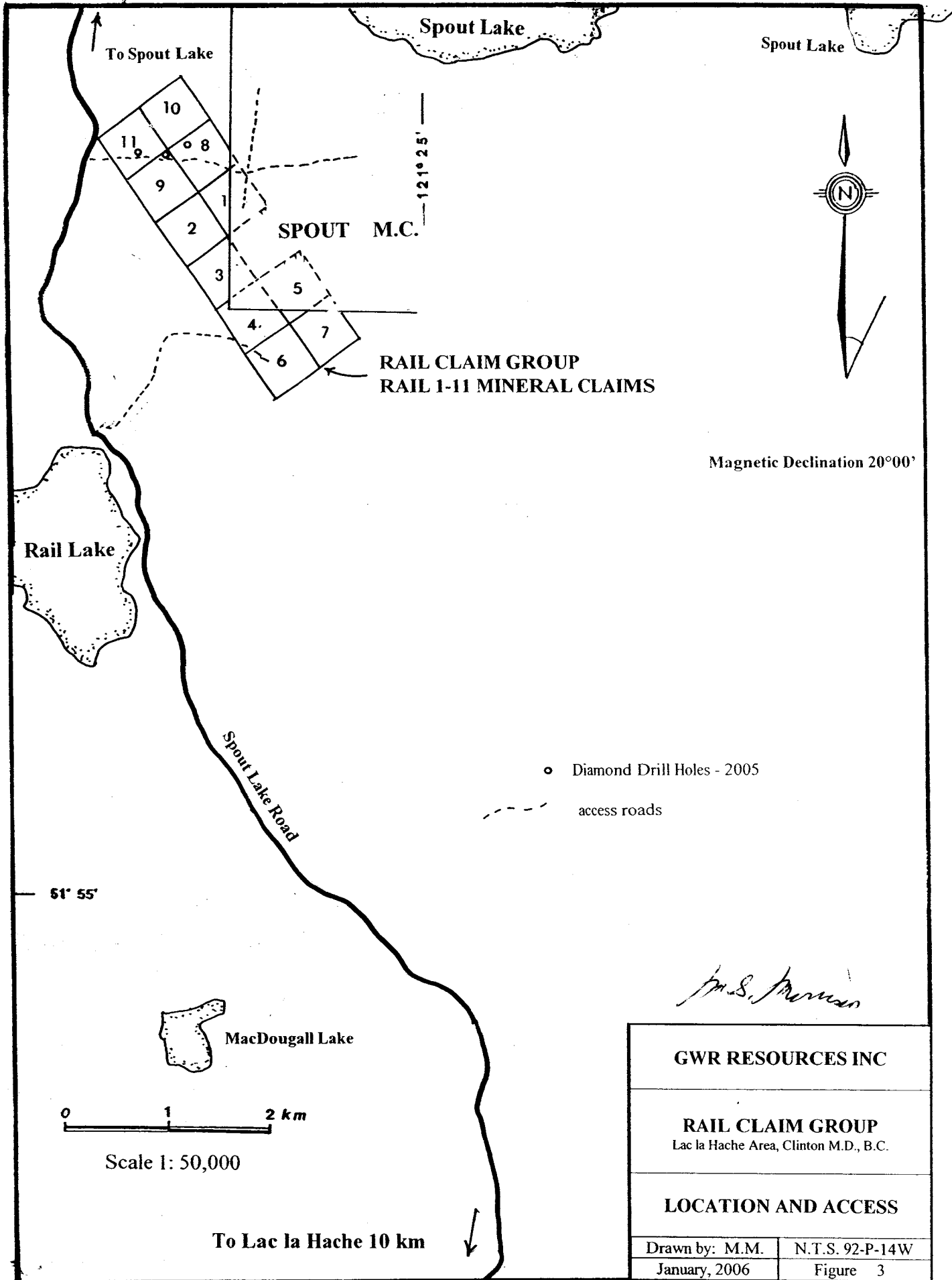
Drawn by: M.M.

N.T.S. 92-P-14W

January, 2006

Figure 2

M. S. Morrison



GWR RESOURCES INC

RAIL CLAIM GROUP
Lac la Hache Area, Clinton M.D., B.C.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Drawn by: M.M.	N.T.S. 92-P-14W
January, 2006	Figure 3

CLAIM STATUS

The Rail 1-11, 2-post (legacy) mineral claims were staked in November, 2003 by the writer, M. Morrison, of Kelowna, B.C. They were recorded in the writer's name in the Clinton Mining Division. The claims were grouped in 2004 with a Common Anniversary Date of November 11.

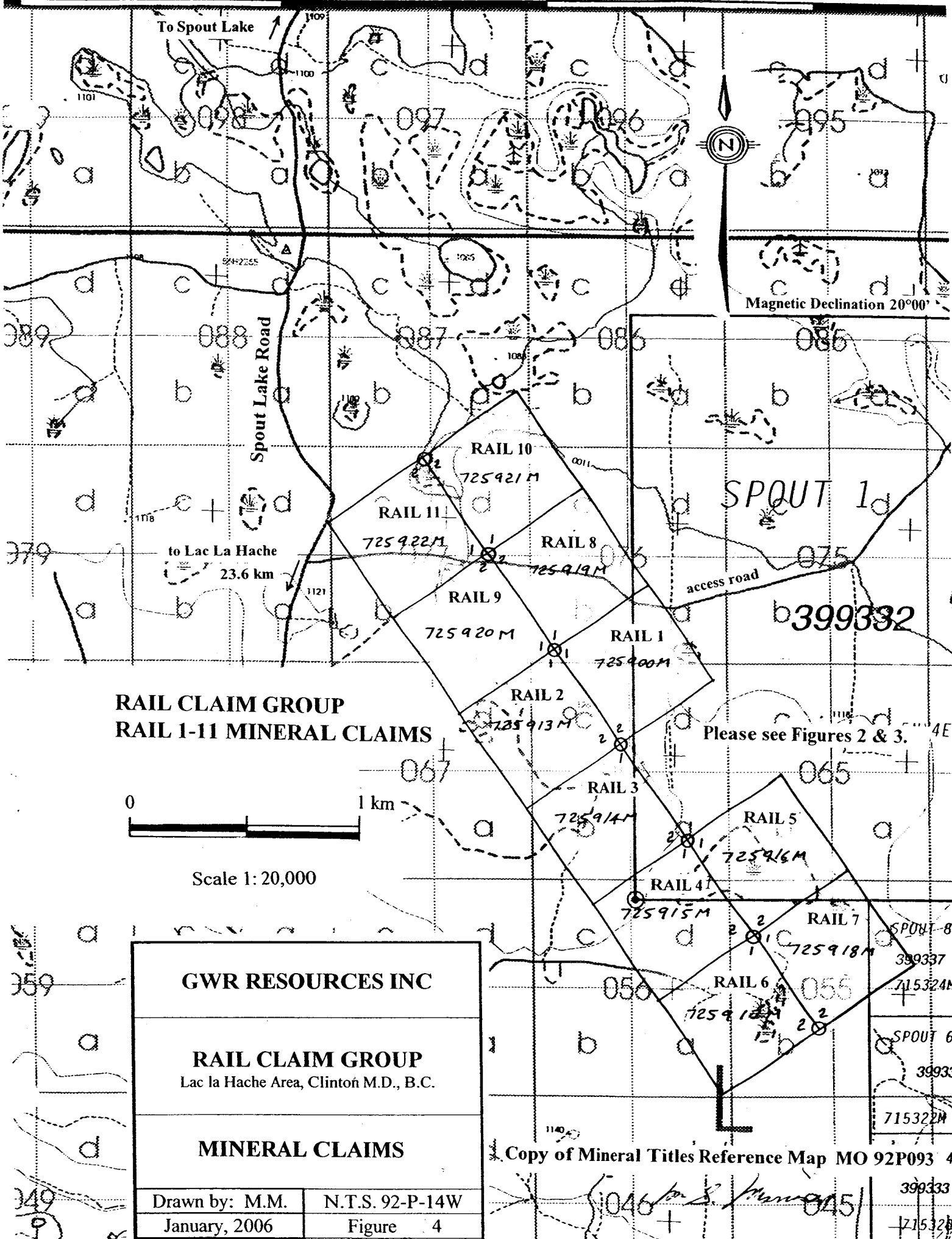
GWR Resources has the right to earn up to a 50% interest in some (or all) of the Rail mineral claims by virtue of the company's financing of the 2005 drilling program. The company has not yet decided which mineral claims they favour at the time of writing this report.

TABLE 1 Mineral Claims

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Tenure No.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Mining Division</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Rail 1	406862	1	Nov.12, 2003	Clinton	M.S. Morrison	Nov. 11, 2010
Rail 2	406863	1	Nov.12, 2003	Clinton	M.S. Morrison	Nov. 11, 2010
Rail 3	406864	1	Nov.12, 2003	Clinton	M.S. Morrison	Nov. 11, 2010
Rail 4	406865	1	Nov.12, 2003	Clinton	M.S. Morrison	Nov. 11, 2010
Rail 5	406866	1	Nov.12, 2003	Clinton	M.S. Morrison	Nov. 11, 2010
Rail 6	406867	1	Nov.12, 2003	Clinton	M.S. Morrison	Nov. 11, 2010
Rail 7	406868	1	Nov.12, 2003	Clinton	M.S. Morrison	Nov. 11, 2010
Rail 8	406869	1	Nov.13, 2003	Clinton	M.S. Morrison	Nov. 11, 2010
Rail 9	406870	1	Nov.13, 2003	Clinton	M.S. Morrison	Nov. 11, 2010
Rail 10	406871	1	Nov.13, 2003	Clinton	M.S. Morrison	Nov. 11, 2010
Rail 11	406872	1	Nov.13, 2003	Clinton	M.S. Morrison	Nov. 11, 2010

The Expiry Dates are based on the acceptance of this report for Assessment Work Credits.

It should be noted that portions of the Rail 1, 3, 4, 5, 7 & 8 mineral claims overlap the southwestern corner of the pre-existing Spout 1 mineral claim (see Figure 4). The Spout 1 mineral claim is not owned by the writer. The Rail Claim Group covers only approximately 2.25 square kilometres of ground as a consequence of the overlap.



Magnetic Declination 20°00'

**RAIL CLAIM GROUP
RAIL 1-11 MINERAL CLAIMS**



Scale 1:20,000

Please see Figures 2 & 3.

GWR RESOURCES INC	
RAIL CLAIM GROUP Lac la Hache Area, Clinton M.D., B.C.	
MINERAL CLAIMS	
Drawn by: M.M.	N.T.S. 92-P-14W
January, 2006	Figure 4

Copy of Mineral Titles Reference Map MO 92P093 4

046
 045
 399333
 715324M

HISTORY

The Rail Property covers a portion of ground that was formerly covered by the WB mineral claims of Amax Exploration Inc. in 1972-73. The WB mineral claims comprised one of several properties that Amax had staked in the early '70's to surround their prime exploration target on the WC and Peach/Pit properties located south and east of Spout Lake, respectively (see Regional Mineralization).

In 1972, Amax conducted a helicopter magnetometer survey over several of their properties including the WB, and in 1973 followed-up the airborne survey with a ground magnetometer survey. Five kilometres of Induced Polarization survey were conducted on the WB property in 1973 and six percussion drill holes, totalling 381 metres, were drilled on the WB 24, 30, 41 and 45 mineral claims (G.E.M. 1972 & 73).

There is no further record of work having been done on the property until it was staked by the writer in September, 1991.

A ground magnetometer survey was conducted over claims held by the writer in 1992. Further claims were added to the property in 1993 and these were also surveyed with a ground magnetometer (Morrison 1992, 93 & 95).

In February, 1996, a seven hole, 268 metre, Percussion Drilling Program was conducted on the old Rail 6, 8, 12, 19 & 21 mineral claims. Only three of the drill holes reached bedrock (a gabbro intrusive). No significant economic mineralization was discovered (Morrison, 1996).

All of the old Rail mineral claims were allowed to lapse during a period of low copper prices.

The Rail 1-11 mineral claims were staked by the writer in November, 2003 after Imperial Metals Corporation announced new discoveries at their Mount Polley copper/gold/silver property 65 km to the northwest of the Rail property.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology of the Lac La Hache area is illustrated on the Bonaparte Lake, 1"=4 mile, map sheet (#1278A) of the Geological Survey of Canada (Campbell and Tipper, 1971). Much of the Fraser Plateau to the west and south of Lac La Hache is mantled with thick Tertiary lava flows of Miocene and/or Pliocene age. However, a wide window in the Tertiary volcanics east of Lac La Hache exposed a 16 by 40 km belt of Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanics and sediments. The western edge of the large Takomkane Batholith of Triassic or Jurassic age intrudes the Nicola Group rocks at Spout Lake, Mount Timothy, Timothy Lake and Spring Lake 17 km to the northeast and east of Lac La Hache. A Triassic coeval monzonite intrusive with dioritic, syenodioritic and syenitic phases intrudes the Nicola Group rocks over a zone extending up to 6.5 km west of the Takomkane Batholith along a belt which extends 11 km from Mount Timothy to Spout Lake on the G.S.C. map.

A late fault coincident with Timothy Creek cuts through the centre of the Nicola Group belt on the Bonaparte Map and crosses the countryside 2 km east of the Rail property.

Map 1278A indicates that the Rail property lies just to the north of the window in the Tertiary volcanic cover, but the results of the 1992, 93 & 95 magnetometer surveys and the 1996 & 2005 drilling programs suggest that the Tertiary volcanics do not overlie much, if any, of the Triassic rocks on the property. The elongate airborne magnetic anomaly that is outlined on the Government Aeromagnetic Series Map 5232G-Lac La Hache, which is covered in part by the Rail Claim Group, is believed to represent a gabbro body that is intrusive into the Nicola Group rocks which are believed to underlie the property. The 1996 & 2005 drilling programs confirmed that much (if not all?) of the anomaly is caused by a magnetite-rich gabbro intrusive.

A very thick (30 to 70 metre) blanket of Pleistocene sediments covers the entire property.

REGIONAL MINERALIZATION

Copper occurrences are common east of the Timothy Creek Fault within basaltic and andesitic volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group, particularly where they are intruded by micro-dioritic, syenodioritic or monzonitic intrusive bodies. Mineralization consists of chalcopyrite or bornite and ranges from low grade disseminations to higher grade veinlets associated with shearing. Skarn development has also be noted at intrusive-volcanic contacts on the old WC property of Amax Exploration Inc. located immediately south of Spout Lake. Chalcopyrite occurs with magnetite at the skarn occurrences.

Similar chalcopyrite-magnetite mineralization occurs at the contact of an alkalic intrusive complex emplaced into Nicola Group rocks on the old Peach Lake property of Amax Exploration Inc. located just 4 km east of Spout Lake.

The Spout Lake and Peach Lake properties, located 4 and 8 km east of the Rail property, respectively, are presently within a large land parcel owned by GWR Resources of Armstrong, B.C. GWR Resources has conducted a vigorous exploration program on their property over a period of several years in an effort to prove up economic deposits of magnetite copper and gold.

The GWR Resources Spout North Skarn deposit may contain approximately 1.2 to 1.7 million tons of 1.47% copper and 33% iron with minor gold.

As early as 1968, A. Sutherland Brown noted the “marked similarity” of the Spout Lake geology with that of the Cariboo Bell area (now called Mount Polley area) located 65 km northwest of Spout Lake (Report of the Minister of Mines, 1968, pp. 155-159).

Prior to production, the mineable reserves at the Mount Polley property were 81.5 million tonnes grading 0.30% copper and 0.414 grams per tonne gold (George Cross News Letter; Nov. 2, 1995).

REGIONAL MINERALIZATION continued

Exploration on the Mount Polley property since mid-2003 has proven up new deposits with much higher grades than the initial reserves. The Mount Polley Mines was put back into production in 2005 as a result of the new discoveries.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY**Pleistocene Sediments**

Very thick Pleistocene sediments cover the entire Rail Claim Group at depths ranging from 30 metres to over 70 metres. The pre-Pleistocene erosional surface appears to drop off to the east towards the Timothy Creek Fault. Pleistocene sands and silts have been deposited as lacustrine sediments in a palcovealley. A thick layer of boulder till overlies the lacustrine sediments and the present land surface is nearly flat with only occasional low ridges and outwash channels.

Bedrock Geology

Samples of bedrock geology have only been obtained from drill holes due to the extensive Pleistocene cover on the Rail property. The results of the 1996 Percussion Drill Program and the 2005 Diamond Drill Program confirm that at least a portion of the property is underlain with a gabbro intrusion. Based on the present drill hole data, it is reasonable to assume that much of the strong, elongate magnetic high that crosses the property represents the gabbro intrusion. A mafic rich, fine-grained chilled margin of the gabbro intrusive suggests that it most probably intruded into Nicola Group andesites (the regional geology supports this hypothesis).

The intrusive grades into a medium-grained equigranular, typical white and black gabbro away from the chilled margin. The main constituents are augite and plagioclase with lesser biotite.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY continued**Bedrock Geology** continued

The gabbro is fractured throughout, but for the most part, the fractures are tight and mended with chlorite and/or calcite veinlets. The chlorite veinlets are dominant and much of the gabbro is chlorite altered. The chlorite alteration is proportion to the degree of fracturing and it is sometimes intense over small zones of breakage. The texture of the gabbro becomes finer in the more altered areas and the rock appears to be fine grained, but there are ghosts of medium-grained augite and plagioclase crystals.

Late potassic alteration is spotty and it is characterized by large (1-2 cm) pink, orange or cream k-spar crystals and bronze biotite. The alteration zones range from 1 cm to several tens of centimetres.

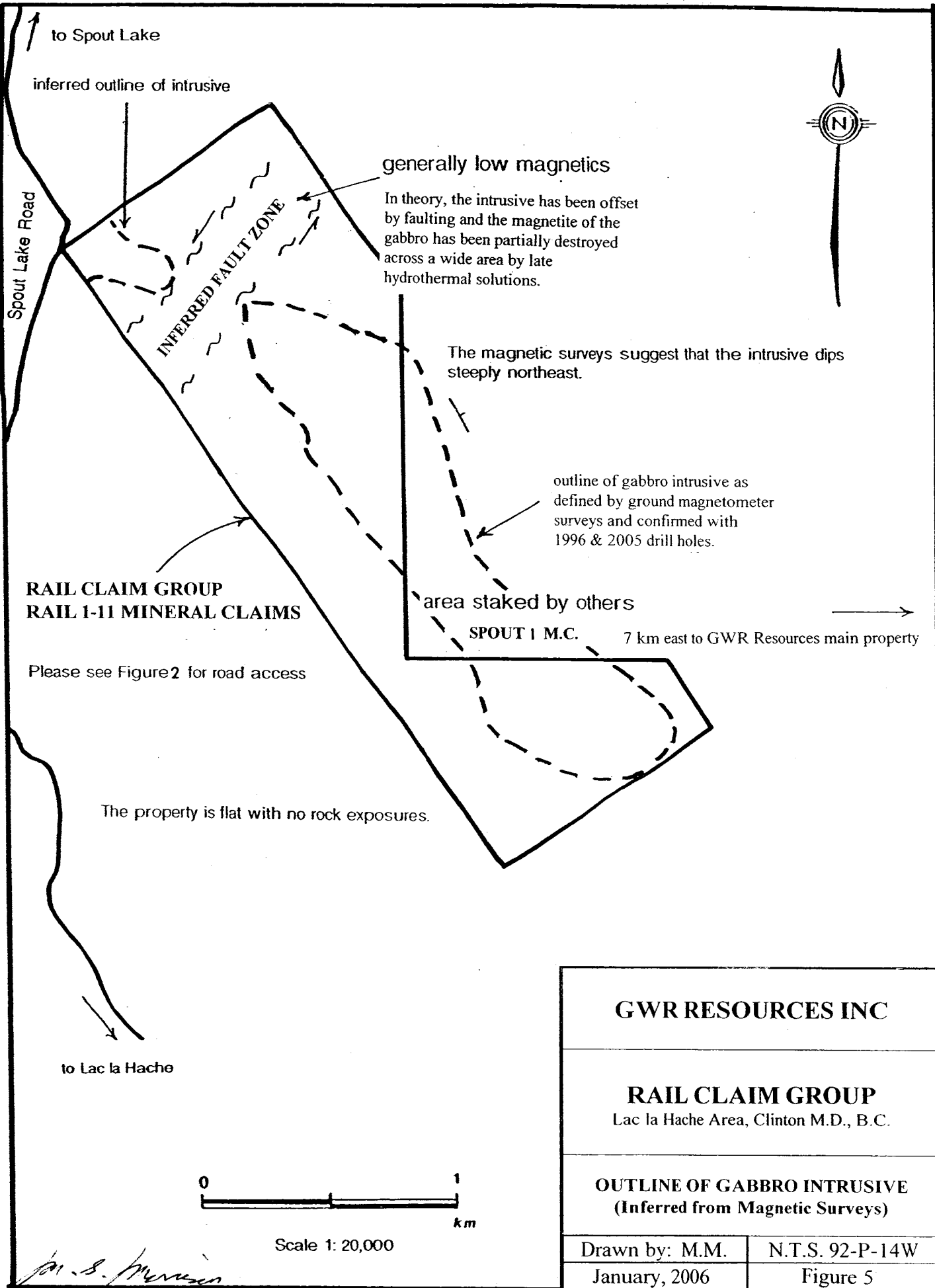
Chalcopyrite and bornite mineralization in all three of the 2005 drill holes exhibits a close association with the late zones of potassic alteration. The attitude of the alteration zones and some of the veining in the drill holes suggest that the alteration and related mineralization have entered the gabbro subvertically from the north(?). The data suggests that the hydrothermal solutions which introduced the potassium and copper minerals probably ascended from a considerable depth and possibly originated from a late monzonite(?) intrusion.

Only D.D.H. R-05-1 carried sufficient copper to warrant assays (see drill logs and cross-section, Figure 7).

Slickenside surfaces throughout the drill core suggest late tectonic movement, but nowhere was the movement intense enough to cause heavy brecciation and good permeability for the late copper/gold-bearing hydrothermal solutions.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY continued**Bedrock Geology** continued

The gabbro, whether it is fresh or altered, has the same magnetic susceptibility and nothing observed in the drill holes accounted for the differences in the magnetometer values obtained on surface. It is recognized, however, that the very deep overburden encountered in all of the drill holes would have a masking effect on the bedrock magnetics.



GWR RESOURCES INC

RAIL CLAIM GROUP

Lac la Hache Area, Clinton M.D., B.C.

**OUTLINE OF GABBRO INTRUSIVE
(Inferred from Magnetic Surveys)**

Drawn by: M.M.

N.T.S. 92-P-14W

January, 2006

Figure 5

GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY - 2005

Previous Work

Ground magnetometer surveys conducted by the writer in 1993 & 95 outlined a broad magnetic low crossing ground that is now covered with the Rail 8-11 mineral claims. The low transects and offsets an elongate magnetic high which crosses the property in a northwesterly direction (see Figure 10). The magnetic low was thought to represent a fault structure.

Grid

The survey lines of the early surveys were subparallel to the magnetic low and it was considered necessary to establish a new grid with survey lines perpendicular to the magnetic low in order to give a better definition of the anomaly. Grid line 40N of the original surveys at (055°) was remeasured as a Baseline. Sixteen grid lines spaced at 50 metre intervals and ranging from 150 to 400 metres in length were established at right angles (145°) to the Baseline. Stations were marked at 25 metre intervals along each flagged line. A total of 5 km of grid line was established and surveyed with the magnetometer (see Figure 6). A Silva Ranger compass and a hip chain were used to establish the grid.

Program

A Scintrex MF-2 Portable Fluxgate Magnetometer was used for the survey. The magnetometer with a resolution of 5 gammas was considered suitable for the job.

Baseline station values were established by making a double traverse along the baseline on a day with slight diurnal variation. The baseline stations were then corrected for diurnal variations and the corrected values were used during the survey.

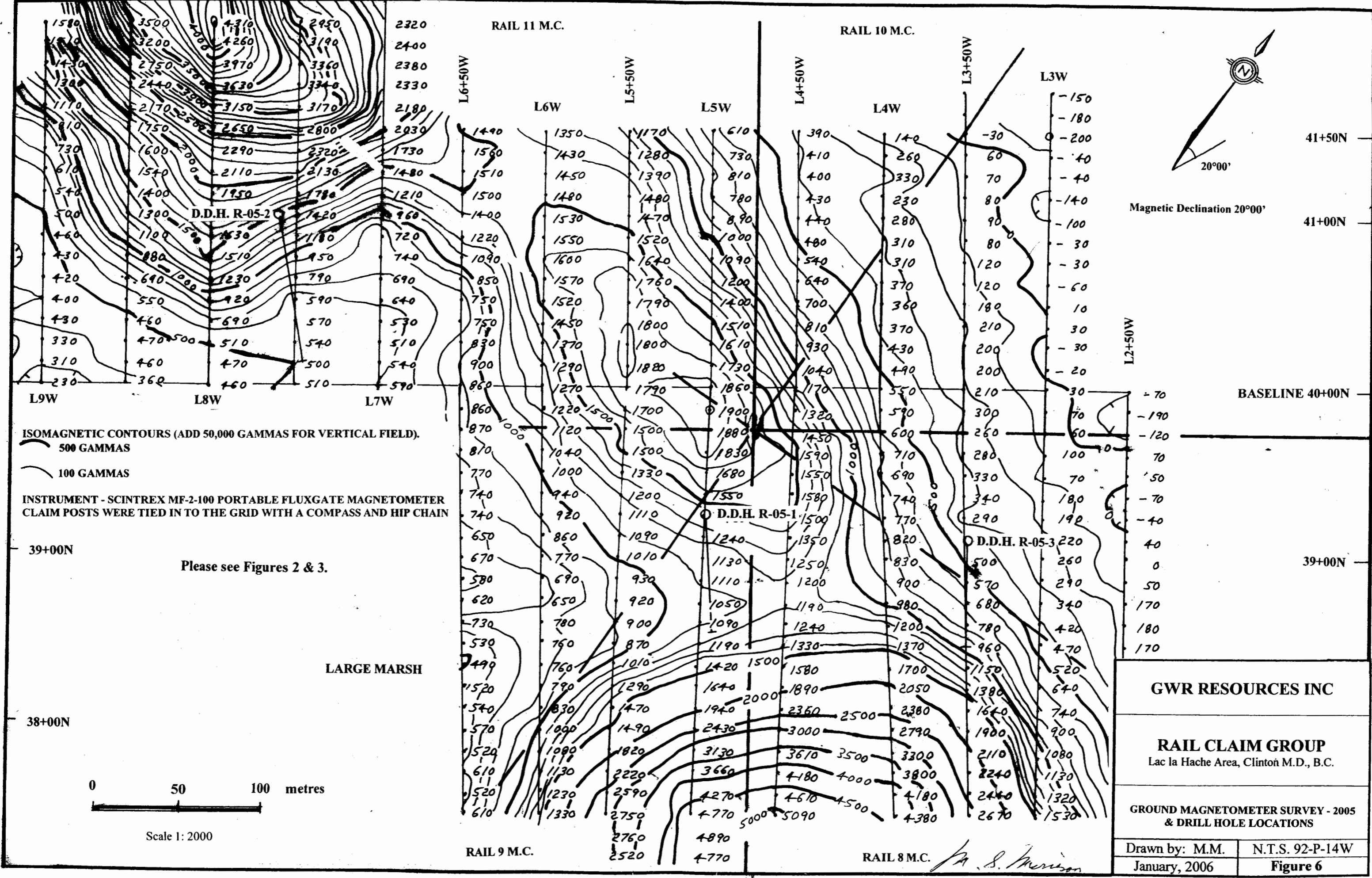
GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY - 2005 continued**Program** continued

Looped traverses were made along pairs of grid lines, starting and ending at baseline stations (usually within 30 minutes), and corrections were made to all values for diurnal variations. During the survey, intermediate readings were taken midway between all flagged grid stations in addition to the grid station readings to increase the detail of the survey. All of the corrected readings are plotted on the contoured magnetometer map (Figure #6) accompanying this report. A constant value of 50,000 gammas has been subtracted from all of the values on the map for ease of plotting and clarity.

Results

The main magnetic features of the 1993 & 95 surveys (see Figure 10) were, of course, outlined by the more detailed 2005 survey. One of the main features of the new survey is the distinct linear magnetic low which crosses the survey area from grid 38+85N, 6+50W to 39+10N, 3+50W. This low was tested with drill holes D.D.H. R-05-1 & 3. A second magnetic low crosses the survey region from grid 40+00N, 4+00W to 40+50N, 6+50W. This low was tested with D.D.H. R-05-2 (See Figure 6).

A large marsh on the Rail 9 mineral claim limited the coverage of the survey area.



ISOMAGNETIC CONTOURS (ADD 50,000 GAMMAS FOR VERTICAL FIELD).
 500 GAMMAS
 100 GAMMAS

INSTRUMENT - SCINTREX MF-2-100 PORTABLE FLUXGATE MAGNETOMETER
 CLAIM POSTS WERE TIED IN TO THE GRID WITH A COMPASS AND HIP CHAIN

Please see Figures 2 & 3.

LARGE MARSH

Magnetic Declination 20°00'

GWR RESOURCES INC

RAIL CLAIM GROUP
 Lac la Hache Area, Clintoñ M.D., B.C.

GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY - 2005
 & DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS

Drawn by: M.M.	N.T.S. 92-P-14W
January, 2006	Figure 6

M. S. Morrison

DRILLING PROGRAM - 2005

The Drill

The diamond drilling program was conducted by Al Harvey Diamond Drilling of Clinton, B.C. The drill was mounted on wheels and skids and was moved to each drill site with a John Deere 450 Caterpillar. A one-half ton, 4x4, pick-up truck accompanied the drill to each site with fuel and supplies.

Site Preparation and Reclamation

Very little work was required for site preparation. Drill holes D.D.H. R-05-1&3 were drilled in a recent clear-cut close to the main logging road, and D.D.H. R-05-2 was drilled at the edge of the logging road.

The John Deere Caterpillar was used to clear the sites of logging debris, and dig sumps to collect the drill water run-off and sludge. The Caterpillar was used again at the completion of the job to fill the sumps and tidy the drill sites.

Four hours of Caterpillar work were required for site preparation and reclamation.

The drilling program ran well into the freeze-up season and some manual labour may be required to finish the site reclamation work in the spring of 2006.

The Program

The drilling program was conducted from October 16 to November 25, 2005. The driller, who generally worked a 12 hour shift, and the geologist (the writer) commuted to the job site from accommodation in Lac La Hache.

DRILLING PROGRAM - 2005 continued**The Program** continued

A total of 451.50 metres were drilled in three holes which ranged from 114.91 to 191.20 metres in length.

The three diamond drill holes, all inclined at approximately minus 60 degrees, were designed to test a wide northeast-trending magnetic low at three different sites. The magnetic low crosses (and offsets) an elongate northwest-trending magnetic high (gabbro intrusive). All three drill holes were drilled towards the southeast.

D.D.H. R-05-1 was drilled towards the southeast edge of the magnetic low on the Rail 9 mineral claim where a detailed ground magnetic survey defined a distinct linear low within the broader magnetic low. D.D.H. R-05-2 was drilled 330 metres northwest of D.D.H. R-05-1 to test the northwest edge of the broad magnetic low. This hole was expected to drill from unbroken gabbro into progressively more broken (faulted) gabbro to the southeast.

D.D.H. R-05-3 was drilled 150 metres to the northeast of D.D.H. R-05-1 to intersect the northeast-trending fault structure near the northeastern edge of the gabbro intrusive (inferred from the ground magnetic surveys).

It was thought that a northwest striking inferred fault associated with the edge of the gabbro intrusive might intersect with a northeast-striking fault represented by the magnetic low.

In all cases, the inferred faults and intersections of faults were considered to be favourable conduits for ascending late copper/gold-bearing hydrothermal solutions.

DRILLING PROGRAM - 2005 continued**The Program** continued

Water for drilling purposes was pumped to each drill site from a small creek which was crossed by the main access road. A water heater was used to keep the water lines from freezing in the late season program.

The specifics of each drill hole are listed in the Table below:

TABLE 2 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE SPECIFICS

Drill Hole Number	UTM Coordinates		Azimuth	Dip	Elevation (metres)	Length (metres)	Bedrock (metres)
	North	East					
DDH R-05-1	5759819N	10606202E	143°	-60°	1121	145.39	97.89
DDH R-05-2	5759837N	10605874E	135°	-62°	1121	191.20	150.36
DDH R-05-3	5759887N	10606336E	144°	-58°	1124	<u>114.91</u>	<u>34.36</u>
Totals						451.50	282.61

A summary description of each drill hole is given under a later title in this report. Drill logs for each hole may be found in Appendix C. Cross Sections of each drill hole have also been drawn (see Figures 7-9).

Drill Core Handling and Sampling

The drill core was examined by the writer at each drill site, and the drilling contractor transported the core to facilities in Lac La Hache at the end of each shift. The core was then logged in detail under good lighting in a greenhouse provided on Don Fuller's Lac La Hache property.

Drill intercepts for assaying were selected by the writer and the core was then cut in half with a diamond saw by Don Fuller. Half of the core from each intercept was then placed in marked

DRILLING PROGRAM - 2005 continued**Drill Core Handling and Sampling** continued

plastic sample bags, and these bags were delivered directly to the Eco Tech Laboratory in Kamloops by the writer. The thirteen samples submitted to the laboratory were assayed for copper and gold with standard procedures.

No check samples were submitted, because there seemed to be a good correlation between the assay results and the visual estimate of copper values in the core.

The assay results are listed in Appendix D.

All of the drill core from the Rail property is stored in core racks on Don Fuller's property along with GWR Resources Inc. core from other projects.

Summary Descriptions of Diamond Drill Holes R-05-1, 2 & 3**D.D.H. R-05-1**

Diamond Drill Hole R-05-1 was drilled at UTM grid 575918N and 10606202E on the Rail 9 mineral claim. The drill hole was drilled to the southeast (143°) at an angle of minus 60 degrees to test for possible copper and gold mineralization associated with a linear magnetic low (fault zone?) cutting through a magnetic high.

The drill hole encountered deep overburden. There was boulder till to 20 metres and then Pleistocene lacustrine sediments to 47.50 metres. A gabbro intrusive was then penetrated to the bottom of the hole at 145.39 metres.

DRILLING PROGRAM - 2005 continued**Summary Descriptions of Diamond Drill Holes R-05-1, 2 & 3** continued**D.D.H. R-05-1** continued

The gabbro is well weathered and crumbly to 58.30 metres. A more competent gabbro was penetrated to the bottom of the hole at 145.39 metres. The gabbro intrusive is well fractured with tight fractures that are mended with black chlorite veinlets. Weak to moderate chlorite alteration occurs throughout. Potassic alteration is more localized and chalcopyrite and bornite mineralization are closely associated with the potassic alteration zones. Weak copper mineralization occurs with modest potassic alteration from 85.10 to 100.80 metres and from 114.65 to 120.80 metres.

Some of the structural features and veinlet directions of the core are subvertical with a steep dip to the northwest. If the potassic alteration zones with the associated copper mineralization also dip steeply northwest then the true thickness of these zones is less than half the thickness of the drill intercepts (e.g. the drill intercept from 85.10 to 100.80 metres may actually represent a true thickness of 8 metres for the mineralized zone).

D.D.H. R-05-2

Diamond Drill Hole R-05-2 was drilled on the Rail 11 mineral claim at UTM grid 5759837N, 10605874E. The drill hole was drilled to the southeast (135°) at an angle of minus 62 degrees to test for possible copper and gold mineralization associated with a linear magnetic low (fault zone?) cutting through a magnetic high.

Like D.D.H. R-05-1, drill hole R-05-2 penetrated deep overburden. There was boulder till to 8 metres and then Pleistocene lacustrine sediments to 40.84 metres. At 40.84 metres, a contact

DRILLING PROGRAM - 2005 continued**Summary Descriptions of Diamond Drill Holes R-05-1, 2 & 3** continued**D.D.H. R-05-2** continued

phase (chilled margin) of the gabbro intrusive was intercepted and drilled through to 48.10 metres where the gabbro becomes more coarse grained. The gabbro is very much like the gabbro in hole R-05-1. It is well fractured with tight fractures that are mended with black chlorite veinlets. Weak to moderate chlorite alteration is common. There is strong chlorite alteration from 127 to 149 metres where the gabbro is more fractured. The potassic alteration zones in drill hole R-05-2 are weaker than in drill hole R-05-1, but as in drill R-05-1, there is a good correlation between copper mineralization (chalcopyrite and bornite) and the potassic alteration zones.

Most of the potassic alteration zones occur below 125 metres in D.D.H. R-05-2. None of the copper zones were of sufficient size or grade to warrant the costs of assaying. The drill hole was stopped at 191.20 metres.

D.D.H. R-05-3

Diamond Drill Hole R-05-3 was drilled on the Rail 8 mineral claim at UTM grid 5759887N and 10606336E. The drill hole was drilled to the southeast (144°) at an angle of minus 58 degrees. The drill hole was designed to test for possible copper and gold mineralization associated with a linear magnetic low at a point where the linear low intersects an assumed fault along the northeastern edge of the gabbro intrusive (inferred from ground magnetic surveys).

The drill hole encountered excessively deep overburden with boulder till to 20 metres and Pleistocene lacustrine sediments to 80.55 metres. A contact phase (chilled margin) of the gabbro intrusive was penetrated from 80.55 to 91.30 m. Below 91.30 m the gabbro is very similar to

DRILLING PROGRAM - 2005 continued**Summary Descriptions of Diamond Drill Holes R-05-1, 2 & 3** continued**D.D.H. R-05-3** continued

that seen in drill holes R-05-1 & 2. The gabbro intrusive is well fractured with tight fractures that are mended with black chlorite veinlets. Weak to moderate chlorite alteration occurs throughout the gabbro. There are minor localized zones of potassic alteration. Weak chalcopyrite and bornite mineralization displays a correlation with the potassic alteration zones, but nowhere were the copper minerals concentrated enough to warrant the cost of assaying. The drill hole was stopped at 114.91 metres.

Due to the very deep overburden, the drill hole overshot the prime target zone before reaching bedrock.

DISCUSSION

The elongate magnetic high situated between Rail and Spout Lakes has been an intriguing exploration target ever since it was first outlined on government airborne survey maps in the 1960's. The countryside is covered with very deep (30 to 70 metres) Pleistocene sediments and exploration efforts have been frustrated. Everything that is known about the geology on the Rail property has come from a few drill holes - some by earlier workers and six under the direction of the writer.

The results of the drill holes indicate that the 500 metre wide and 2200 metre long magnetic high most probably represents a gabbro intrusive. The elongate form of the intrusive possibly indicates that it intruded the Nicola Group rocks along a fault structure in the Late Triassic or Early Jurassic.

The elongate anomaly is interrupted here and there by magnetic cross features. One wide magnetic low crosses the elongate magnetic high on the Rail 8-11 mineral claims and the northwestern portion of the magnetic high is offset 250 to 300 metres in a southwesterly direction. This cross structure was interpreted to represent a wide fault zone and it was the target for the 2005 drilling program.

Prior to the drilling program, it was hypothesized that the magnetic low represented a strong fault zone where it was believed that hydrothermal solutions had altered the magnetite in the gabbro into non-magnetic minerals. The same hypothesis suggested that hydrothermal solutions might have introduced economic copper and gold mineralization into the altered rock.

The three diamond drill holes that were drilled into the magnetic low in 2005 failed to find evidence of strong faulting, alteration or economic mineralization. The drill holes did, however, encounter some faulting, pervasive chlorite alteration, local potassic alteration, and the first significant copper mineralization discovered on the property.

DISCUSSION continued

There is evidence that the potassic alteration and associated copper mineralization have been introduced into the gabbro from a deep source located to the northwest of the drill holes and further exploration should be concentrated on the Rail 10 and 11 mineral claims north of D.D.H. R-05-1.

A deep-penetration Induced Polarization Survey is recommended over the Rail 10 and 11 mineral claims prior to any further drilling. In addition to identifying prospective conductors, the survey should be useful in indicating the depth of the Pleistocene sediments and in outlining the gabbro intrusive borders.

The Induced Polarization Survey could be expanded to other areas of the property if the initial survey results are favourable.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The three diamond drill holes drilled on the Rail Claim Group during October-November 2005 yielded further proof that the elongate airborne magnetic high which crosses the Rail property in a northwesterly direction represents a gabbro intrusion.

The drill holes failed to intercept economic copper or gold mineralization, but D.D.H. R-05-1 did yield values of approximately 0.10% copper over a 14.7 metre drill length (from 85.10 to 100.80 metres).

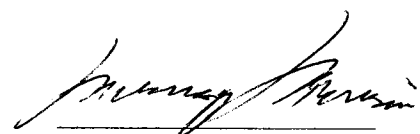
Although the intercept is not economic, it proves for the first time that significant copper (chalcopyrite and bornite) mineralization has been introduced into the gabbro intrusive associated with zones of late potassic alteration.

It is speculated that the hydrothermal solutions which brought about the potassic alteration may have ascended from a deep, late intrusive (possibly a monzonite?) that could lie somewhere to the northeast of D.D.H. R-05-1 on the Rail 10 & 11 mineral claims.

The northeast-trending magnetic low that was the target of the three 2005 diamond drill holes is also expressed very well in recent data obtained from the low level airborne magnetic survey flown for GWR Resources Inc. during the summer of 2005.

It is recommended that a deep-penetrating Induced Polarization survey be conducted over the Rail 10 & 11 mineral claims to define further drill targets (see Discussion).

January 15, 2006
Kelowna, B.C.


Murray Morrison, B.Sc.

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APPENDIX A**STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS**

I, Murray Morrison, of the City of Kelowna, in the Province of British Columbia, hereby state that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1969 with a B.Sc. Degree in Geology.
2. I have been working in all phases of mining exploration in Canada for the past thirty-six years.
3. During the past thirty-six years, I have intermittently held responsible positions as a geologist with various mineral exploration companies in Canada.
4. I have conducted several geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys on mineral properties in Southern British Columbia during the past thirty-six years.
5. I supervised the Diamond Drilling program outlined in this report.
6. I own a 100% interest in the Rail Claim Group at the time of writing this report.

January 15, 2006
Kelowna, B.C.



Murray Morrison, B.Sc.

APPENDIX B**STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES - ON THE RAIL CLAIM GROUP**

Statement of Expenditures in connection with a Diamond Drilling Program carried out on the Rail Claim Group, located 18 km northeast of the Lac La Hache, B.C. (N.T.S. Map 92-P-14W) during 2005.

This Statement of Expenditures will be divided into two parts, A & B. Part A will include expenses incurred up to November 4, 2005, and which were included on a Statement of Work form filed on November 9, 2005. Part B will include expenses incurred after November 9, 2005, and these expenses have not yet been claimed for assessment work credits.

PART A - Expenses incurred up to November 4, 2005.**DRILL SITE PREPARATION AND RECLAMATION**

John Deere 450 bulldozer, including operator and apportioned mobilization and demobilization from Lac La Hache	2.5 hrs. @ \$150.00/hr. Plus \$26.00 G.S.T.	<u>\$ 401.</u>
	Subtotal	\$ 401.

DRILLING COSTS

Contractor: Al Harvey Diamond Drilling of Clinton, B.C.
Costs of mobilization and demobilization of drill
from, and return to, Clinton were inclusive in the contract.
Also inclusive in the contract were core boxes.

Surcharge for drilling through excessive overburden		\$ 1,000.
2 N.Q. Wireline drilling		
	1104 ft. @ \$25.00/ft. (336.59 m @ \$82.00/m)	27,600.
Drill Supervision: M.S. Morrison, geologist of Kelowna, B.C. (includes core logging and sample selection)		
	18 days @ \$350.00/day	6,300.
Automobile, including gasoline and insurance		
	18 days @ \$61.00/day	1,098.
Lodging and meals (average)		
	18 days @ \$58.00/day	<u>1,044.</u>
	Subtotal	\$37,042.

APPENDIX BSTATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES - ON THE RAIL CLAIM GROUP continuedPART A - Expenses incurred up to November 4, 2005, continuedASSAYING COSTS

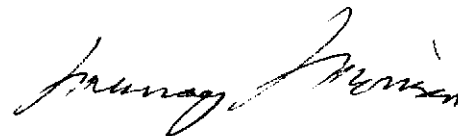
13 split core samples assayed for		
copper and gold	at \$27.00 each	<u>351.</u>
	Subtotal	\$ 351.

REPORT PREPARATION COSTS (apportioned with Part B)

M.S. Morrison, geologist	3.5 days @ \$350.00/day	\$ 1,225.
	(organizing drill logs, drafting maps and cross sections, analyzing all data and writing report)	
Drafting and typing costs		80.
Copying maps and report		<u>25.</u>
	Subtotal	\$ 1,330.
	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>\$39,124.</u>

I hereby certify that the preceding statement is a true statement of monies expended in connection with the Diamond Drilling Program carried out between October 16 and November 4, 2005.

January 15, 2006
Kelowna, B.C.



Murray Morrison, Geologist

APPENDIX B**STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES - ON THE RAIL CLAIM GROUP** continued**PART B - Expenses incurred after November 9, 2005.****DRILL SITE****PREPARATION AND RECLAMATION**

John Deere 450 Bulldozer, including operator
and apportioned mobilization and demobilization
from Lac La Hache, B.C.

1.5 hrs. @ \$150.00/hr plus \$16.00 G.S.T. \$ 241.

Subtotal \$ 241.

DRILLING COSTS

Contractor: Al Harvey Diamond Drilling of Clinton, B.C.
Cost of apportioned mobilization and demobilization of the drill
From, and return to, Clinton were inclusive in the contract.
The core boxes were also inclusive in the contract.

Surcharge for drilling through excessive overburden \$ 700.

2 N.Q. Wireline Drilling

377ft. @ \$25.00/ft. (114.91 m @ \$82.00/m) 9,425.

Drill Supervision: M.S. Morrison, geologist, of Kelowna, B.C.
(includes the detailed logging of drill core)

13 days @ \$350.00/day 4,550.

Automobile, including gasoline and insurance

9 days @ \$61.00/day 549.

Lodging and meals (average)

13 days @ \$58.00/day 754.

Subtotal \$15,978.

ASSAYING COSTS

None 0

APPENDIX B**STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES - ON THE RAIL CLAIM GROUP** continued**PART B - Expenses incurred after November 9, 2005** continued**REPORT PREPARATION COSTS** (apportioned with Part A)

M.S. Morrison, geologist	2 days @ \$350.00/day	\$ 700.
(organizing drill logs, drafting maps and cross sections, analyzing all data and writing report)		
Drafting and typing costs		40.
Copying maps and report		<u>15.</u>
	Subtotal	\$ 755.
	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>\$16,974.</u>

I hereby certify that the preceding statement is a true statement of monies expended in connection with the Diamond Drilling Program carried out between November 13th and 25th, 2005.

January 15, 2006
Kelowna, B.C.



Murray Morrison, Geologist

APPENDIX C

Drill Logs & Cross Sections

GWR RESOURCES**RAIL CLAIM GROUP****DIAMOND DRILL RECORD****DRILL HOLE R-05-01****Page 1 of 5****LOCATION:** on the Rail 9 Mineral Claim, 450 metres at 320° from the Initial Post.**NAD 83 UTM GRID:** 5759819N; 10606202E**PROPERTY GRID:** 39+26N; 5+00.5 W **AZIMUTH:** 143° **DIP:** -60°**DRILL CORE DIAMETER:** 5 cm **ELEVATION:** 1121m **LENGTH:** 145.39m**DIP TESTS:** one at 145m -60° **LOGGED BY:** M.S. MORRISON *M.S. Morrison***DATE STARTED:** October 16, 2005 **DATE COMPLETED:** October 25, 2005**DRILLING CONTRACTOR:** Al Harvey Diamond Drilling of Clinton, B.C.**PURPOSE:** to test for possible copper and gold mineralization associated with a linear magnetic low (fault zone?) that crosses through a magnetic high on the Rail 8-11 mineral claims.**DESCRIPTION:****0.00-0.40 metres****Drill collar.****0.40-47.50m****PLEISTOCENE**, Overburden: till, mixed sand and gravel. Casing to 35.05 metres (the drilling was continued beyond the casing to bedrock).

0.40-20.00m

boulder till, including one 2 metre boulder.

20.00-41.15m

mostly sand, silt and gravel, no core recovered.

41.15-41.80m

compacted tan silt, 70%, with fine gravel, 30%.

41.80-42.30m

tan silt.

42.30-47.50m

compacted tan silt, (70%) with fine gravel, (30%) some gravel 5 to 15 cm.

47.50-145.39m**LATE TRIASSIC OR EARLY JURASSIC(?) GABBRO INTRUSIVE****47.50-58.30m**

gabbro, partially decomposed (weathered).

47.50-48.25m

gabbro, partially decomposed (weathered), limonitic 5-10% sec. biotite.

48.25-51.21m

gabbro, crumbly, decomposed, but more recognizable as gabbro, white fresh plagioclase, weakly limonitic.

51.21-58.30

gabbro, f. and m.g., highly weathered, well fr'd, limonite and manganese staining on fr's.

58.30-145.39m**Gabbro**, alternately f. and m.g. (the f.g. gabbro is a result of moderate to strong chlorite alteration), plagioclase feldspar is often altered to light green, and augite is often altered to dark green, 1-5% secondary biotite is common, 1-5% black chlorite veinlets of less than 1mm to 2mm fill fractures and joints throughout, late calcite/ankerite often comprises the core of the chlorite veinlets, many joints have slickenside surfaces. Local features are listed below:**58.30-60.00m**

m.g. gabbro, mod. to well fr'd with lim. on most fr's, tight stockwork fr's of different ages, joints at 30, 35, 45, 60 & 65°, dominant joints are 60 & 65°, broken weathered zone, very limonitic.

59.60-59.75m

60.00-61.40m

80% f.g. altered gabbro, 20% m.g. gabbro generally fresh 2% ankerite/chlorite veinlets at 30, 35 & 45°.

at 60.30m

0.5mm bleb of bornite.

60.60-60.65m

3 cm limonitic altered zone with ankerite veinlets @ 35° 1% native copper above the zone (60.45-60.60m) and below the zone (60.65-70m).

61.10-63.75m

ank/cal/chl veinlets subparallel the core axis.

61.40-63.75m

m.g. black gabbro, dominant joints at 20, 30, 35 & 60°.

61.90-62.30m

1-2% sec. biotite.

62.70-63.40m

tight stockwork fractures filled with black chlorite (5% chlorite overall).

63.75-68.95m	black and white m.g. gabbro, 1-2% sec. biotite, joints at 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 55 & 80° - many joints have black chloritic slickenside surfaces, manganese stains many joints.
66.85-67.10m	25 cm zone with 2% blebs of bornite up to 1 cm. Sample 61501.
68.95-74.60m	black, f.g. gabbro (altered) 1-2% bronze biotite, joints at 20, 25, 35, 40, 55 & 80°.
68.95-71.10m	3% black chl stwk veinlets less than 1 mm.
71.16-71.50m	34 cm zone with 0.25% diss. cpy Sample 61502.
at 71.40m	1 cm black chlorite (minor calcite) vein at 35° in centre of cpy zone.
at 71.98m	3 mm blebs of bornite.
at 72.05m	trace of diss. cpy.
at 73.00m	1cm black chlorite (minor calcite) vein at 30°.
at 74.55m	joint at 10°, 2% blue quartz veinlets near joint.
74.60-84.73m	black, m.g. gabbro with 50% f.g. (altered) zones, plagioclase altered to light green, 5% sec. biotite, joints at 20, 25, 65, 70 & 75°, 25° joints are dominant, 3-5% black chl stwk veinlets less than 1 mm filling tight fractures.
at 74.70m	5 mm cal/chl vein at 10°.
at 80.80m	2 mm qtz/carbonite veinlet at 25° filling joint.
at 81.08m	3 mm bleb of bornite.
at 83.90m	7 cm carbonate/qtz vein at 25°, also smaller irregular veinlets, minor blebs of cpy within 2 cm of veins.
The core was sampled from 85.10-100.80m. See Samples 61503 to 61511 with the table at the end of this drill log.	
84.73-85.80	black and white m.g. more typical gabbro joints at 35, 45, 60 & 80°.
85.10-85.80m	70 cm light orange potassic altered feldspar and large sec. biotite, 0.5% cpy, 0.25% bornite; the copper minerals are closely associated with the altered feldspar and biotite; the main altered zone is at 30° to the core axis; bornite often surrounds the cpy.
85.80-90.83m	black and white m. to c.g. gabbro, 50% f.g. gabbro zones (altered), 5-10% sec biotite, joints at 30, 45, 50, 55, 65, 75 & 80°, often chlorite slickenside surfaces on joints, some perpendicular to the core axis.
88.00-90.00m	augite is well altered to chlorite.
90.00-90.83m	0.5% diss cpy, minor orange and cream k-spar associated with cpy, 10% bronze biotite.
90.83-92.75m	m.g. gabbro (70%), f.g. (altered) gabbro (30%).
90.83-91.30m	blebs of bornite and cpy associated with light orange k-spar, less than 0.25% copper overall.
91.30-91.75m	well fr'd zone, 20% black chl, 80% core recovery.
at 91.80m	0.5 to 3 cm irregular light green qtz/carb vein, main portion of vein at 30°.
92.20-92.35m	fr'd zone, 75% core recovery.
92.75-93.40m	chloritic slickensided joints at 10 to 20° subparallel core axis.
92.75-96.69m	black f.g. highly altered gabbro, 10% sec. biotite, 0.25% f.g. diss. cpy, 10% coarser grained zones of 1-10 cm throughout the f.g. altered gabbro, 3% black chlorite microveinlets filling joints and fractures, joints at 20, 35 & 60°.

92.75-93.60m	moderately to strongly magnetic
94.50-95.00m	moderately magnetic
95.00-96.69m	strongly magnetic
96.69-102.60m	black m.g. gabbro, (70%) f.g. (altered) gabbro, 30% over 1 to 15 cm zones, 5% sec. biotite, less than 0.25% cpy overall, joints at 20, 35, 65 & 70°.
96.69-97.20m	f.g. well fr'd highly magnetic.
97.20-98.00m	m.g. gabbro 0.25-0.5% diss. cpy.
98.00-99.40m	m.g. gabbro trace of cpy only.
100.00-100.70m	f. and m.g. gabbro, 1% cpy associated with f.g. sections.
at 100.60m	2 cm black chlorite filling joint at 20°, close association with cpy.
at 101.00-101.15m	10% black chl stwk veinlets, joint at the base of the zone is at 25° to core axis.
at 102.05m	2 cm black chl zone filling joint at 25°.
at 102.45m	4 mm banded carb/qtz veinlet at 30°.
at 102.20-102.60m	strongly magnetic.
102.60-109.10m	m.g. white and black gabbro, with 10% f.g. grey altered zones, all of the plagioclase is altered to light green, 5-10% bronze sec biotite, joints at 15, 20, 30, 35, 45, 70 & 85°.
102.60-107.75	2% chl/carb veinlets filling joints.
103.00-104.50 and	
105.60-105.70m	f.g. zones that are moderately strong magnetic.
at 103.45m	3 cm zone with orange k-spar at 35° to core axis, trace of copper sulphides.
at 105.00m	2 cm zone with large k-spar and biotite crystals at 15° to core axis, no copper sulphides.
at 107.45m	1 cm banded black chl/carb vein at 35° filling joint.
at 107.70m	3 mm banded black chl/carb vein filling joint at 20°.
107.75-108.20m	mod. fr'd, 2% black chl microveinlets filling fr's.
109.10-114.40m	dominantly f.g. (altered) gabbro, 10% light green altered areas (green clay and carbonate) 5% sec. biotite, 3% black chlorite microveinlets filling fr's and joints, joints at 10, 15, 30, 35, 70 & 80°, dominant joints at 35 & 70°, no copper sulphides.
at 110.07m	4 mm qtz filling fracture.
114.40-119.46m	typical black and white m.g. gabbro with minor 10 to 20 cm grey f.g. altered zones, plagioclase is altered to light green, very few tight fr's, 1% black chl microveinlets filling joints, joints at 30, 35, 40, 45, 60, 65 & 70°.
114.65-115.30m	traces of diss. cpy and bornite associated with light orange alteration zones (k-spar).
at 114.73m	5 cm light green carb/qtz vein filling joint at 35°.
at 116.72m	grey banded qtz/carb vein at 50°.
at 118.48m	chl/qtz/carb filling joint at 30°.
at 119.05m	trace of bornite with light orange potassic alteration zone.

The core was sampled from 114.65-120.80m. See Samples 61512 and 61513 with the table at the end of this drill log.

119.46-124.75m dark grey to black f.g. (altered) gabbro, 10% light green chl/carb alteration, 5% sec. biotite, 3-5% black chl veinlets with 1% carb veinlets with the chl veinlets, joints at 15, 35 60 & 65°.

at 119.62m blebs of bornite over a 2 cm zone.

at 123.10m 2 cm zone of k-spar alteration.

at 124.00-124.75m 10% of rock is pink with slight k-spar alteration.

at 124.00m bleb of bornite with k-spar zone (there is a definite association of copper minerals with the k-spar alteration zones).

123.80-124.20m broken zone, chloritic slickensides perpendicular to core axis, 80% core recovery.

124.75-130.75m 60% typical m.g. black and white gabbro, 40% f.g. (altered) gabbro in zones 20 to 100 cm, 5-10% sec. Bronze biotite, 10% light green chl/cal alteration in f.g. gabbro, mod fr'd with 2-3% black chlorite filling fractures and joints, joints at 20, 40, 50, 55, 60 & 75°, dominant joints at 50 & 55°.

124.75-125.50m broken zone, chloritic slickensides, 25% core recovery.

125.50-126.00, 127.00-128.00, 129.10-129.60 and 129.95-130.75m f.g. altered gabbro zones.

125.75-126.75m weak pink k-spar alteration.

at 126.65m 3 mm light green carb/qtz veinlet filling joint at 60°.

at 126.75m 2 mm light green carb/qtz veinlet filling joint at 45°.

at 128.45m 3mm light green carb/qtz black chl veinlet filling joint at 50°.

130.75-137.85m grey f.g. (altered) gabbro, 10% light green carb/chl alteration, 5-10% sec. biotite, 2% black chl microveinlets filling fractures and joints, joints at 35, 60, 65, 70, 75 & 80°.

131.80-133.60m weak pink k-spar alteration over small zones.

134.00-136.00m 5% black chl stwk veinlets, weak pink k-spar alteration over small zones.

136.45-137.85m 4% black chl microveinlets, dominant joints at 25 & 30°.

137.85-142.10m m.g. well altered gabbro, 5-10% sec. biotite 3-5% black chl stwk veinlets, and also filling joints, some with minor white carb, several joint directions (from 5 to 90°).

138.20-138.70m very weak pink k-spar alteration over small zones.

142.10-145.39m 50% m.g. black and white gabbro, 50% grey f.g. altered gabbro, mod. fr'd, 2-5% black chl veinlets, minor carb associated with chl, several joint directions (from 10 to 70°)

142.10-143.00m m.g. gabbro

143.00-143.50 f.g. (altered) gabbro.

144.10-145.39m 50% m.g., 50% f.g. gabbro 5-10% sec. biotite.

145.39m **END OF DRILL HOLE**

J. S. Morrison

GENERAL COMMENT

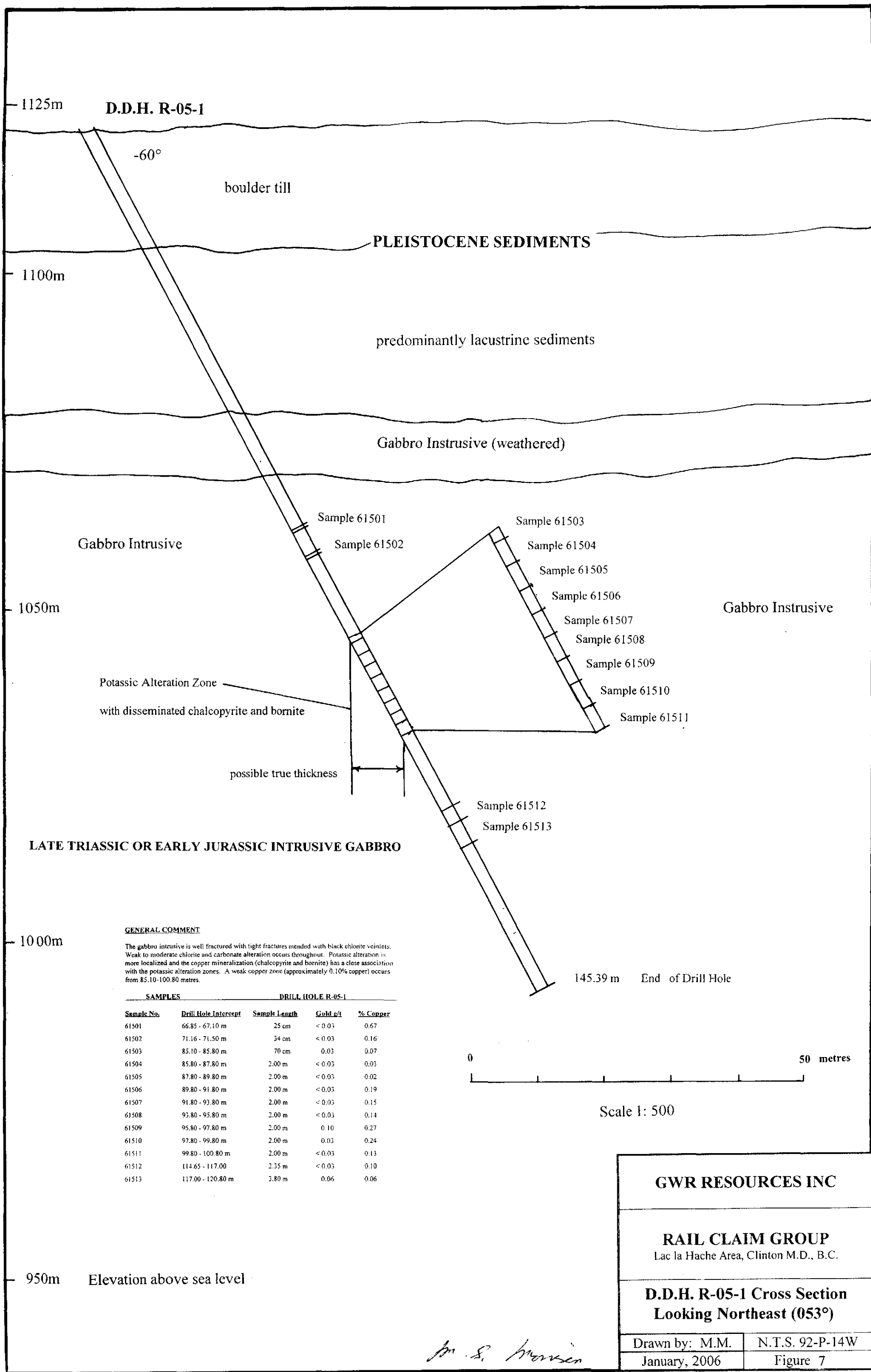
The gabbro intrusive is well fractured with tight fractures mended with black chlorite veinlets. Weak to moderate chlorite and carbonate alteration occurs throughout. Potassic alteration is more localized and the copper mineralization (chalcopyrite and bornite) has a close association with the potassic alteration zones. A weak copper zone (approximately 0.10% copper) occurs from 85.10-100.80 metres.

SAMPLES		DRILL HOLE R-05-1		
<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Drill Hole Intercept</u>	<u>Sample Length</u>	<u>Gold g/t</u>	<u>% Copper</u>
61501	66.85 - 67.10 m	25 cm	< 0.03	0.67
61502	71.16 - 71.50 m	34 cm	< 0.03	0.16
61503	85.10 - 85.80 m	70 cm	0.03	0.07
61504	85.80 - 87.80 m	2.00 m	< 0.03	0.03
61505	87.80 - 89.80 m	2.00 m	< 0.03	0.02
61506	89.80 - 91.80 m	2.00 m	< 0.03	0.19
61507	91.80 - 93.80 m	2.00 m	< 0.03	0.15
61508	93.80 - 95.80 m	2.00 m	< 0.03	0.14
61509	95.80 - 97.80 m	2.00 m	0.10	0.27
61510	97.80 - 99.80 m	2.00 m	0.03	0.24
61511	99.80 - 100.80 m	2.00 m	< 0.03	0.13
61512	114.65 - 117.00	2.35 m	< 0.03	0.10
61513	117.00 - 120.80 m	3.80 m	0.06	0.06

Abbreviations

ank	ankerite	chl	chlorite	fr's	fractures
bo	bornite	cpy	chalcopyrite	lim	limonite
cal	calcite	diss	disseminated	mod	moderate, moderately
carb	carbonate	fr'd	fractured	stwk	stockwork

f.g. m.g. c.g. fine, medium, coarse grained.



LATE TRIASSIC OR EARLY JURASSIC INTRUSIVE GABBRO

GENERAL COMMENT

The gabbro intrusive is well fractured with tight fractures mended with black chlorite veinlets. Weak to moderate chlorite and carbonate alteration occurs throughout. Potassic alteration is more localized and the copper mineralization (chalcopyrite and bornite) has a close association with the potassic alteration zones. A weak copper zone (approximately 0.10% copper) occurs from 85.10-100.80 metres.

SAMPLES DRILL HOLE R-05-1				
Sample No.	Drill Hole Intercept	Sample Length	Gold g/t	% Copper
61501	66.85 - 67.10 m	25 cm	< 0.03	0.67
61502	71.16 - 71.50 m	34 cm	< 0.03	0.16
61503	85.10 - 85.80 m	70 cm	0.03	0.07
61504	85.80 - 87.80 m	2.00 m	< 0.03	0.03
61505	87.80 - 89.80 m	2.00 m	< 0.03	0.02
61506	89.80 - 91.80 m	2.00 m	< 0.03	0.19
61507	91.80 - 93.80 m	2.00 m	< 0.03	0.15
61508	93.80 - 95.80 m	2.00 m	< 0.03	0.14
61509	95.80 - 97.80 m	2.00 m	0.10	0.27
61510	97.80 - 99.80 m	2.00 m	0.03	0.24
61511	99.80 - 100.80 m	2.00 m	< 0.03	0.13
61512	114.65 - 117.00	2.35 m	< 0.03	0.10
61513	117.00 - 120.80 m	3.80 m	0.06	0.06

145.39 m End of Drill Hole



Scale 1: 500

GWR RESOURCES INC

RAIL CLAIM GROUP
Lac la Hache Area, Clinton M.D., B.C.

D.D.H. R-05-1 Cross Section
Looking Northeast (053°)

Drawn by: M.M.	N.T.S. 92-P-14W
January, 2006	Figure 7

J. S. Morrison

950m Elevation above sea level

GWR RESOURCES**RAIL CLAIM GROUP****DIAMOND DRILL RECORD****DRILL HOLE R-05-02****Page 1 of 7****LOCATION:** on the Rail 11 Mineral Claim, 310 metres at 260° from the Initial Post.**NAD 83 UTM GRID:** 5759837N; 10605874E**PROPERTY GRID:** 40+97N; 7+58 W**AZIMUTH:** 135°**DIP:** -62°**DRILL CORE DIAMETER:** 5 cm**ELEVATION:** 1121m**LENGTH:** 191.20m**DIP TESTS:** none**LOGGED BY:** M.S. MORRISON*M.S. Morrison***DATE STARTED:** October 26, 2005**DATE COMPLETED:** November 4, 2005**DRILLING CONTRACTOR:** Al Harvey Diamond Drilling of Clinton, B.C.**PURPOSE:** to test for possible copper and gold mineralization associated with a linear magnetic low (fault zone?) that crosses through a strong magnetic high on the Rail 8-11 mineral claims.**DESCRIPTION:****0.00-0.50metres****Drill collar.****0.50-40.84m****PLEISTOCENE**, Overburden: till, with large boulders to 8 metres depth, then fine grained gravel in compacted silt. Casing to 35.05 metres (the drilling was continued beyond the casing to bedrock).**40.84-191.20m****LATE TRIASSIC OR EARLY JURASSIC(?) GABBRO INTRUSIVE.****40.84-48.10m****Gabbro**, contact phase (chilled margin) f.g. black, mafic rich, very magnetic, possibly 5-10% magnetite, 50% mafics and magnetite, 50% f.g. plagioclase, highly fr'd with 1-2% black chl and 3-5% ankerite stwk veinlets filling fr's and joints.**40.84-48.10m**

core is very broken, orange limonite on fr's, 10% m.g. gabbro in 3-10 cm zones, 3-5% orange blebs (weathered ankerite?), joints in several directions (from 10 to 80°), dominant joints at 25 & 75°.

41.00-42.00m

very broken core, 75% recovery.

42.00-43.00m

broken core, 80% recovery.

43.00-44.00m

100% core recovery.

44.38-44.65m

very broken core, but good recovery, 100%.

at 42.25m

1 cm ankerite vein at 25°.

at 43.00m

0.5cm banded chl/ank vein at 50°.

at 45.20m

0.5cm ankerite vein at 35°.

45.70-48.10m

just 5% magnetite.

48.10-191.20m**Gabbro**, alternately f. and m.g. (the f.g. gabbro is a result of moderate to strong chlorite alteration), plagioclase is often altered to light green and augite is altered to dark green, 1-5% secondary biotite is common, 1-5% black chlorite veinlets of less than 1 mm to 2 mm fill fractures and joints throughout, late calcite often comprises the core of the chlorite veinlets, many joints have slickenside surfaces, and there are small localized brecciated zones. Local features are listed below.**48.10-49.50m****FAULT ZONE**, 50% core recovery.

48.10-49.20m

30% brecciated f. and m.g. gabbro clasts in a light green clay gouge.

at 48.45m

2 mm ankerite veinlet at 50°, 1 mm blebs of native copper near veinlet.

at 48.60m

1 cm ankerite veinlet at 55°.

49.20-49.50m

faulted m.g. gabbro.

49.50-53.00m	typical m.g. black and white gabbro, moderate alteration (plagioclase to light green), less than 5% sec. biotite, mod. fr'd with 3% black chlorite veinlets filling fr's and joints, joints at 10, 20, 45 & 60°, slickenside surfaces are common on joints.
50.20-50.70m	broken core.
51.20-53.00m	very broken core, 80% recovery.
52.00-53.00m	mod. broken core, 100% recovery, joints at 10, 15, 25 & 40°, the joints subparallel the core axis and are responsible for the broken core.
53.00-62.80m	ghosts of m.g. gabbro, now f.g. (altered) gabbro, 2-5% sec. bronze biotite, 5% pink k-spar alteration, 3% black chlorite microveinlets filling fr's and joints, joints at 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 & 65°, dominant joints at 50°.
at 53.00m	specks of native copper.
at 55.09m	specks of native copper to 1 mm.
61.50-62.25m	zone of more typical m.g. gabbro, 10% sec. biotite, dominant joints at 30 & 60°.
at 62.28 m and 62.52m	trace of cpy on 80° and 45° joints, respectively.
62.80-63.50m	m.g. gabbro, mod. k-spar alteration, white or orange feldspar, 5% sec. biotite, 0.1% specular hematite.
63.50-67.80m	f.g. altered gabbro, 2% pink k-spar.
64.00-64.30m	
and at 67.15m	films of cpy on joints.
62.62-67.00m	only 2% black chl microveinlets, dominant joints at 50 & 55° to core axis.
65.00-65.50m	
and 67.00-67.80m	ghost texture of m.g. gabbro.
67.80-73.30m	same f.g. altered gabbro, 5% sec. biotite, 3% black chl microveinlets, dominant joint at 20 & 25°.
69.00-69.20m	small zone m.g. gabbro, 5-10% sec. biotite, weak k-spar alteration.
69.20-73.30m	30% ghost m.g. gabbro over 10 cm zones.
61.10-69.20m	
and 69.90-70.10m	0.1% diss. specular hematite.
73.30-94.25m	dark grey f.g. altered gabbro, 5% pink feldspar, 5% sec. biotite, 10% zones of ghost m.g. gabbro, 2-3% black chl microveinlets, trace of calcite with some, several joint directions (from 5 to 80°).
at 75.30m	joint at 10° with slickensides perpendicular to core axis; core is very broken where joints are subparallel to the core axis.
73.90-74.00m, at 77.30 m and 77.85-78.10m	specks of specular hematite.
78.39-80.80m	less than 2% black chlorite veinlets, joints at 25, 35, 45 & 50°.
at 80.70m	broken core, low angle joints at 10 to 15°.
at 82.00m	broken core, low angle joints at 15 to 25°.
82.00-83.83m	40% zones with ghost texture of m.g. gabbro.
at 82.30m and 82.65 m	specks of specular hematite.
at 87.30m	slickenside joint at 15° with film of cpy.

	at 87.70m	slickenside joint at 25°.
	at 88.20m	slickenside joint at 10° with film of cpy
	88.20-88.85m	slickenside joint at 5°.
	88.85-93.00m	dominant joints at 10, 15, 70 & 80°.
	at 91.68m	film of cpy on joint.
	93.65-93.75m	specks of diss. specular hematite.
	93.00-94.25	dominant joints at 15 & 25°.
	at 94.20m	3 mm cal/chl veinlet filling joint at 25°.
94.25-97.00m		same dark grey altered f.g. gabbro as above, but only 2% pink feldspars and 2-3% sec. biotite, 5% black chlorite microveinlets, several joint directions from 10 to 65° to core axis.
	96.25-96.50m	traces of diss. specular hematite.
97.00-97.85m		LATE DYKE (Tertiary?) Dark brown, very f.g. andesite dyke (Tertiary?), less than 5% pink feldspar phenocrysts 0.5-2 mm, non-magnetic, upper contact at 40°, lower contact at 30°, but irregular, 1 cm chilled margins against gabbro; dyke is slightly fr'd with microveinlets of calcite filling fr's, joints at 65 & 75°.
	at 97.75m	trace of late pyrite.
97.85-100.10m		grey, m.g. well altered gabbro with ghosts of original texture, 3-5% black chl stwk micro veinlets filling fr's and joints, joints at 15, 25 & 55°.
	99.60-99.90m	broken core, low angle joints at 10° & 35°.
100.10-103.20m		dark grey, f.g. altered gabbro, 3% black chl filling fractures and joints, joints from 15 to 40°, dominant at 40°.
	100.25-101.20m	broken core, low angle joints, 80% core recovery at 100.55m trace of cpy on joint.
103.20-105.20m		dark grey, altered gabbro with ghost texture of m.g. gabbro, 5% black chl veinlets filling fractures and joints, 0.5% cal with chl veinlets, joints at 15 & 25°.
	103.60-103.80m	broken core, low angle joints.
	at 103.70m	trace of cpy on joint surface.
	103.60-103.75m	15% pink k-spar altered zone with 3% sec. biotite.
105.20-108.50m		dark grey, very altered (chlorite) gabbro, 1% sec. biotite, 4% black chl veinlets, many subparallel core axis, late calcite with some of chl veinlets, joints at 5, 10, 25 & 40°.
108.50-110.80m		grey, m.g. altered gabbro, 5% white and orange k-spar, 3% sec. biotite, 3-5% black chl stwk veinlets, wider veinlets have cal with chl, joints at 15, 30 & 40°.
	at 109.00m	trace of cpy on joint surface.
	109.30-109.40m	cpy, chalcocite, malachite and azurite on joints, traces only.
110.80-115.76m		grey, f.g. altered gabbro, 3% sec. biotite, 3-5% black chl veinlets filling fr's and joints, some veinlets have cal cores, joints at 15 to 45°, dominant joints at 25°.

112.60-112.70, 112.80-113.00 and 113.25-113.45m	minor m.g. zones with k-spar alteration.
at 112.60m	one speck of specular hematite.
at 113.70m	joint at 10° with slickensides perpendicular to core axis.
115.76-115.96m	m.g. gabbro with 2-3% pink altered feldspar.
115.96-119.60m	grey, f.g. altered gabbro 3-5% black chl microveinlets, joints at 20 to 70°.
117.10-117.50m	50% pink and orange m.g. k-spar (alteration).
117.90-119.60m	m.g. equigranular gabbro, that is a monzonite in composition due to potassic alteration, cream to light orange k-spar, joints at 10 to 65°.
119.60-121.48m	grey, m.g., well altered gabbro with ghost textures only 2% black chlorite microveinlets, slickenside on many joints, traces of diss. specular hematite.
121.48-122.00m	f.g., well altered (chlorite) gabbro, 3% black chl veinlets, joints at 40, 55, 65 & 80°.
122.00-125.00m	grey, m.g. altered gabbro, 3-5% black chl veinlets, joints at 10, 20, 55, 60 & 65°.
at 123.85m	2 mm calcite veinlet at 60°.
125.00-127.40m	m. to c.g. k-spar altered gabbro, highly fr'd with tight fractures, 2% cal veinlets to 3 mm.
at 125.55m	trace of cpy and malachite on joint at 10°.
at 126.30m	film of cpy on joint at 25°, 2mm cal veinlet filling a portion of joint.
at 126.75m	3 mm bornite veinlet adjacent a 2 mm qtz veinlet at 30°.
126.80-127.00m	blebs of bornite adjacent a chl filled joint at 10°
126.75-127.00m	2% bornite overall.
at 127.15m	2 mm by 3 cm bornite lense parallel joint at 15°, 3% sec. biotite.
127.40-132.60m	grey, m.g. strongly altered (chlorite) gabbro with ghosts of original texture.
127.40-129.00m	3-5% black chl microveinlets good joints at 50, 55 & 60°.
at 127.95m	2 mm black chl and calcite veinlet at 60°
129.00-132.60m	3% black chl microveinlets, joints at 15, 25, 45 & 70°.
at 129.45 and 129.70m	3 mm black chl and white calcite veinlets at 15°.
132.60-135.60m	grey and green, very f.g. highly altered (chlorite) gabbro, 5% black chl stwk microveinlets, joints at 15 to 50°, dominant joints at 20°.
133.00-133.50m	broken core, only 40° recovery.
133.90-134.10m	broken core, good recovery.
135.20-135.60m	very broken core, some slickenside surfaces.
135.60-138.00m	grey to green, m.g. gabbro, well altered (chlorite) ghost textures, 3% sec. biotite.
135.80-135.95m	c.g. orange and cream k-spar and sec. biotite.
138.00-144.20m	dark grey and green, highly altered (chlorite) m.g. gabbro with ghost textures, 3% black chl veinlets filling fractures and joints unless otherwise noted, strong joints at 15, 20, 25, 30 & 70°.
at 138.10m	0.5 cm black chl vein filling joint at 30°.

138.60-143.00m	5-10% chl stwk veinlets mending highly fr'd rock.
140.10-140.50, 140.65-140.75 and 141.45-141.86m	10% black chl stwk veinlets.
140.20-140.50m	very fr'd broken core.
143.00-143.72m	brecciated, altered, gabbro fragments in 10 to 20% black chlorite matrix, upper contact poorly defined at 15°, lower contact at 35°.
144.05-144.20m	brecciated zone as above, 10 to 20% black chl matrix, upper and lower contacts at 20°.
144.20-149.25m	dark grey and green, highly chlorite altered m.g. gabbro as above with several small zones of fracturing and black chl mending, 2% sec. biotite joints at 20, 40, 45, 60 & 65°.
at 145.27m	1 mm white calcite veinlet with black chlorite selvages at 55°.
147.15-147.25m	10% black chl microveinlets.
148.00-148.50m	10%-20% black chlorite stwk veinlets
at 148.75m	4 mm black chl filling joint at 35°.
148.85-149.25m	20% black chl filling joints and mending fr's, also 30% c.g. k-spar zones.
at 144.30 and 147.20m	slickensided joints at 30° and 40°, respectively.
at 148.00m	specks of specular hematite.
149.25-154.84m	grey and green chlorite altered m.g. gabbro, but not as altered as above, minor local zones of k-spar alteration with up to 5% sec. biotite.
149.25-149.50, 150.55-150.60, 151.55-151.75, 152.40-152.80 and 154.50-154.84m	local k-spar alteration zones.
149.25-150.50m	only 2% black chlorite microveinlet filling fr's and joints, joints at 15 & 35°.
150.50-151.50m	7% black chl stwk veinlets.
151.50-154.84m	only 2% black chl microveinlets, joints at 25, 40, 60, 70 & 80°.
at 151.70m	1 cm orange k-spar zone with sec. biotite, and specks of specular hematite,
at 154.80m	1 cm k-spar zones, as above, at 20° to core axis, bornite blebs up to 3 mm, but only 1% bornite from 154.50 to 154.84m.
154.84-161.10m	grey and green chlorite altered m.g. gabbro, less altered than above, minor local k-spar zones.
154.84-158.60m	2% black chl microveinlets, joints at 55 to 70°.
154.84-155.35m and 158.30-158.50m	small k-spar altered zones with sec. biotite.
at 155.00 and 155.30m	small blebs of bornite (less than 1%) with orange k-spar.
158.60-160.20m	dark green, strongly chl altered gabbro 5-10% black chl microveinlets.
158.60-158.75m	5 cm brecciated zone with 10% chl mending zone, late calcite veinlets are also fr'd, lower contact of zone at 20°.
160.20-161.10m	black, brecciated zone with 15% gabbro fragments and 85% black chl matrix, upper contact at 80°, lower contact less distinct at 30°
161.10-166.05m	dark grey and green, only mod altered m.g. gabbro, with ghost textures, plagioclase altered to light green 1-2% sec. biotite.
161.45-163.45m	only 2% black chl filling fr's + joints, dominant joints at 30°.

163.45-164.15m	5% black chl veinlets filling joints at 10 & 20°.
164.15-166.05m	3-5% black chl stwk veinlets, joints at 60, 75 & 80°.
at 166.00m	broken core, joint at 10°.
at 163.45m	2 cm zone of orange k-spar and sec. biotite at 20°, blebs and smears of bornite along centre of zones, also possible magnetite. The zone is 15 cm long with a total 0.2% bornite.
166.05-166.75m	k-spar alteration zone (50%) with coarse crystals of cream and orange feldspar with sec. biotite; 50% of rock is regular altered gabbro, 5% black chl stwk of microveinlets.
166.05-166.55m	50 cm of 0.2% bornite with k-spar alteration zone.
166.75-171.42m	dark grey and green slight to moderate chlorite altered m.g. gabbro only 2% black chl and 0.5% cal filling fr's and joints, dominant joints at 30 & 40°.
170.65-170.90 and 171.32-171.42m	k-spar zones like those described above.
171.31m	trace of bornite.
171.42-173.10m	grey and green mod. altered gabbro.
171.42-172.35m	30% cream and orange k-spar, 5% sec. biotite.
at 171.75m	1 cm brecciated zones at 35° mended with 80% black chl.
at 172.30m	0.5 cm orange k-spar zone at 35° with a 1 mm core of spotty cpy and bornite.
173.10-175.32m	grey and green, mod. chl altered f.g. gabbro, joints at 5, 10, 30, 35 & 65°, 2% black chl and white calcite filling low angle joints, calcite is greater than chl in veinlets for the first time in the drill hole, 3% light pink stained feldspars.
175.32-176.70m	grey and green chlorite altered f. and m. grained gabbro.
175.32-175.75m	only 1% black chl veinlets, joints at 60, 65 & 80°.
175.75-176.00m	10% black chl stwk veinlets.
176.00-176.70m	low angle breccia zone subparallel core, upper contact distinct at 25°, 50% gabbro fragments in 50% black chlorite matrix.
176.20-176.60m	broken core, low angle joints at 5 to 10°.
176.70-179.20m	grey altered m.g. gabbro with minor 3-5 cm zones of k-spar replacement.
176.70-177.60m	10% black chl microveinlet stwk.
at 177.42m	3 mm calcite veinlet filling joint at 35°.
177.60-177.75m	weak k-spar alteration zone.
177.75-177.85m	brecciated zone with 30% chl mending zone.
178.00-178.30m	10% black chl mending fr's.
at 178.36m	2 cm k-spar alteration zone adjacent joint at 70°
at 178.64	1 cm k-spar alteration zone adjacent joint at 90°.
179.20-183.40m	f., m. and c. grained zones of strong orange and cream k-spar alteration.
179.20-179.55m	totally altered: 70% k-spar, 30% sec. biotite.
179.55-180.75m	alternate (15 cm) bands of c., m. and f.g. k-spar alteration (100% altered).
180.38-180.45m	prismatic magnetite crystals up to 1.5 cm long, 10% magnetite overall.
at 180.46m	5 mm bleb of bornite.
at 180.60m	2 mm bleb of bornite.
180.75-180.83m	f. and m.g. k-spar altered zone, one bleb of bornite.

180.83-183.40m	m.g. cream k-spar altered zones, 65% k-spar 35% biotite, joints at 5, 45, 55 & 60°.
at 181.10m	bleb of bornite.
183.40-183.70m	80% chl altered gabbro, 20% k-spar alteration zones.
183.70-185.67m	dark grey and green strongly chlorite altered gabbro, well fr'd.
184.15-184.75m	brecciated zone, mended with 30% black chlorite.
184.25-185.50m	broken core, very fr'd, many slickenside surfaces, low angle joints at 10 to 25°.
185.67-191.20m	dark grey, mod. chl altered f.g. gabbro, 5% of feldspars are stained pink, only 1-2% black chl veinlets filling joints at 25, 30, 35 & 60°.
at 191.20m	joint at 25° with slickenside surfaces.
191.20m	END OF DRILL HOLE



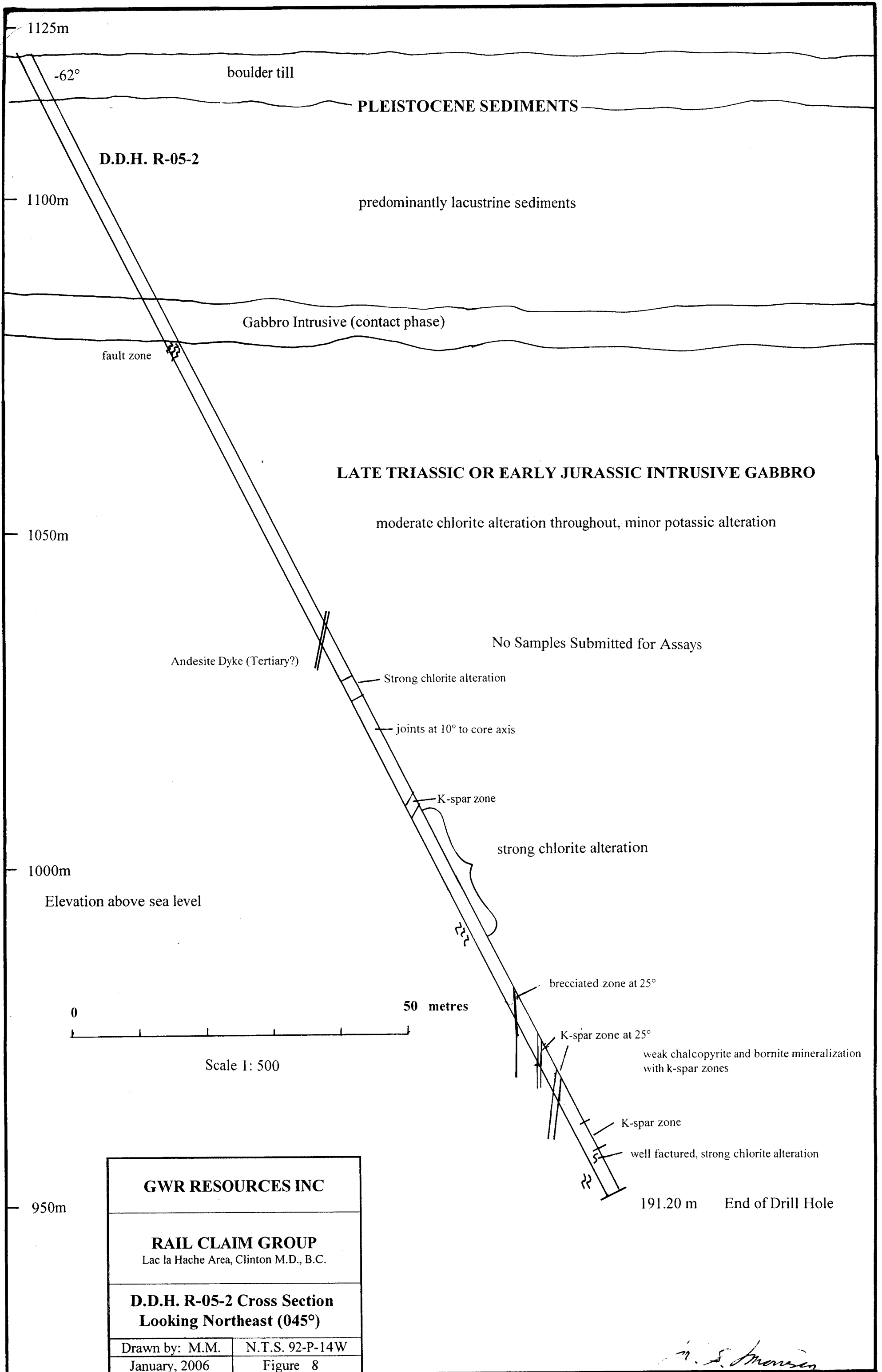
GENERAL COMMENT

The gabbro intrusive is well fractured with tight fractures mended with black chlorite veinlets. Weak to moderate chlorite and carbonate alteration occurs throughout. The chlorite alteration is strongest where the gabbro is the most fractured. Potassic alteration occurs below 100 metres in the drill hole and it is more localized than the chlorite alteration. Copper mineralization (chalcopyrite and bornite) has a close association with the potassic alteration zones, but the copper is sub-economic and no samples were assayed from this drill hole.

Abbreviations

ank	ankerite	chl	chlorite	fr's	fractures
bo	bornite	cpy	chalcopyrite	lim	limonite
cal	calcite	diss	disseminated	mod	moderate, moderately
carb	carbonate	fr'd	fractured	stwk	stockwork

f.g. m.g. c.g. fine, medium, coarse grained.



1125m

-62°

boulder till

PLEISTOCENE SEDIMENTS

D.D.H. R-05-2

1100m

predominantly lacustrine sediments

Gabbro Intrusive (contact phase)

fault zone

LATE TRIASSIC OR EARLY JURASSIC INTRUSIVE GABBRO

moderate chlorite alteration throughout, minor potassic alteration

1050m

No Samples Submitted for Assays

Andesite Dyke (Tertiary?)

Strong chlorite alteration

joints at 10° to core axis

K-spar zone

strong chlorite alteration

1000m

Elevation above sea level

232

brecciated zone at 25°



50 metres

Scale 1: 500

K-spar zone at 25°

weak chalcopyrite and bornite mineralization with k-spar zones

K-spar zone

well factured, strong chlorite alteration

950m

191.20 m End of Drill Hole

GWR RESOURCES INC	
RAIL CLAIM GROUP Lac la Hache Area, Clinton M.D., B.C.	
D.D.H. R-05-2 Cross Section Looking Northeast (045°)	
Drawn by: M.M.	N.T.S. 92-P-14W
January, 2006	Figure 8

M. S. Morrison

GWR RESOURCES**RAIL CLAIM GROUP****DIAMOND DRILL RECORD****DRILL HOLE R-05-03****Page 1 of 3****LOCATION:** on the Rail 8 Mineral Claim, 454 metres at 341° from the Initial Post.**NAD 83 UTM GRID:** 5759887N; 10606336E**PROPERTY GRID:** 39+11N; 3+48 W **AZIMUTH:** 144° **DIP:** -58°**DRILL CORE DIAMETER:** 5 cm **ELEVATION:** 1124m **LENGTH:** 114.91m**DIP TESTS:** none **LOGGED BY:** M.S. MORRISON *M.S. Morrison***DATE STARTED:** November 14, 2005 **DATE COMPLETED:** November 21, 2005**DRILLING CONTRACTOR:** Al Harvey Diamond Drilling of Clinton, B.C.**PURPOSE:** to test for possible copper and gold mineralization associated with a linear magnetic low (fault zone?) that crosses through a strong magnetic high on the Rail 8-11 mineral claims .**DESCRIPTION:****0.00-0.30metres****Drill collar.****0.00-80.55m****PLEISTOCENE**, Overburden: till, mixed sand, gravel and silt. Casing to 35.05 metres (the drilling was continued beyond the casing in overburden until bedrock was reached).

0.30-20.00m

boulder till

20.00-52.00m

brown sand and silt, mostly; no material collected.

52.00-58.50m

f.g. tan beach sand with biotite, occasional 1 cm pebbles.

58.50-68.00m

tan sand with 50% assorted gravels, igneous and volcanic rock types.

68.00-72.60m

bedded silt, bedding at 65° to core axis.

72.60-80.55m

70% mixed gravels in compacted brown silt, gravel 0.25 to 2 cm, some up to 10 cm; one metre above the bedrock there is a colour change to a light Brown.

80.55-114.91m**LATE TRIASSIC OR EARLY JURASSIC(?) GABBRO INTRUSIVE.****80.55-91.30m****Gabbro**, contact phase, mafic rich (80%), moderately magnetic, 20% plagioclase.

80.55-81.50m

broken core, 80% mafics (includes 10-20% biotite) 20% plagioclase.

81.50-84.75m

mostly decomposed or very crumbly (weathered) 30% biotite and sand, only 10% solid rock.

at 83.85m

0.5 cm chalky white calcite vein at 55°.

84.75-88.07m

f to m.g. and equigranular contact phase gabbro, 60% black augite, 30% white or colourless plagioclases 10% bronze biotite. The minerals are unaltered. Moderately fr'd, trace of calcite on fr's, weak limonite and manganese staining, joints at 30, 55 & 75°.

at 87.65 and 87.78m 2 mm calcite veinlets filling joints at 75°.

88.07-91.30m

m.g. black contact phase of gabbro with the same composition as above, but crystal sizes are increasing with depth (away from chill zone), mod fr'd with weak limonite on fr's, joints at 55, 65 & 75°.

88.60-91.30m

core is very broken and locally rock is partly decomposed with up to 30% bronze biotite at 88.60-89.10, 89.30 and 90.00-90.60m, elsewhere there is 10% bronze biotite, feldspar increases to 60% down hole and augite decreases to 30%.

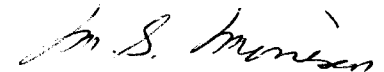
91.30-114.91m**Gabbro**, alternately f. and m.g. (the f.g. gabbro is a result of moderate to strong chlorite alteration) plagioclase is often altered to light green and augite is altered to dark green, 1-5% secondary biotite is common, 1-5% black chlorite veinlets less than 1 mm to 2 mm fill fractures and joints

	throughout, late calcite often comprises the core of the chlorite veinlets, many joints have slickenside surfaces. Local features are listed below:
91.30-94.35m	black and white m.g. equigranular gabbro, fresh, 60% colourless or white plagioclase, 30% black augite, 10% bronze biotite, only a few tight fractures unless stated otherwise.
92.70-92.80m	well fr'd.
92.80-94.35m	only 70% of core recovered, zones of decomposed rock, 93.30-93.60m very decomposed and stained with limonite, 30% biotite.
94.35-95.40m	same gabbro as above in composition, but much less decomposed, 2% magnetite, well fr'd with limonite staining most tight fractures, one strong joint at 10°.
95.40-96.35m	true typical black and white gabbro, plagioclase is weakly altered to light green, 5% calcite and 3% black and green chl filling fr's and joints, one strong joint at 5° with 4 mm of banded cal and chl filling joint.
96.35-97.40m	mod. soft, partially decomposed m.g. Gabbro, weak chl alteration, 5-10% sec. biotite, weak limonite staining, joints at 15, 55, 60 & 65°, 2% calcite veinlets.
97.30-97.40m	10 cm zone with 5% epidote, 5% green chlorite.
at 97.80m	5 cm zone with 5% green chlorite and 20% orange and white k-spar, zone is crudely at 45° to core axis.
at 98.10m	0.5 cm k-spar zone at 70°, distinct contacts.
98.70-103.90m	black to grey m. and f. grained (altered) gabbro, weak alteration, 5-10% sec. Biotite.
98.80-101.00m	3% cal veinlets, dominant joints at 20°.
101.00-103.90	only 1% cal and black chl veinlets, dominant joints at 70°.
at 98.22m	1% very fine diss. cpy over 1 cm.
at 100.90m	minor zones of epidote and k-spar.
101.55-101.65m	10 cm zone with 10% epidote, 10% k-spar.
101.70-101.80m	10 cm zone with very fine diss. cpy.
at 102.20m	1 cm zone of orange k-spar with trace of cpy in centre.
103.90-109.45m	grey to black m. and f.g. gabbro, weakly altered except as noted below:
104.85-105.15m	strong chl alteration, well fr'd, broken core, 90% core recovery.
105.80-106.60m	strong chl alteration, well fr'd, broken core, 90% core recovery.
103.90-107.65m	2% cal and 1% black chl veinlets, less than 1% k-spar zones of 0.5 to 1 cm, strong chl alteration.
at 106.00m	two 1 cm banded calcite veins at 10 & 20°.
107.65-109.45	3% cal veinlets filling joints at 20 & 35°, these are cut by a 1-2 mm late quartz veinlet at 5° to core axis, the quartz vein also cuts through very narrow k-spar and biotite altered zones. The quartz vein post-dates all other features.
109.45-114.91m	grey, m.g. weakly altered gabbro, 5% sec. biotite, plagioclase is colourless to light green.

109.45-112.60m	very broken core, only 50% recovery, joints subparallel to core at 5 to 10°, slickenside surfaces on joints, only 10% of core is intact, with closely spaced joints at 70°, 2% black chlorite and white calcite veinlets.
112.60-113.90m	solid core, gabbro 3% black chl and white calcite veinlets, joints at 30, 40 & 80°.
113.90-114.50m	very broken core, 10% recovery, chloritic slickensides on fr's.
114.50-114.91m	gabbro cut by 3 cm zone of cream k-spar and 5% sec. biotite at 25° to core, 4 mm selvages of magnetite on both sides of zone, zone is cut by a late 1-3 mm quartz veinlet.
114.91m	END OF DRILL HOLE.

GENERAL COMMENT

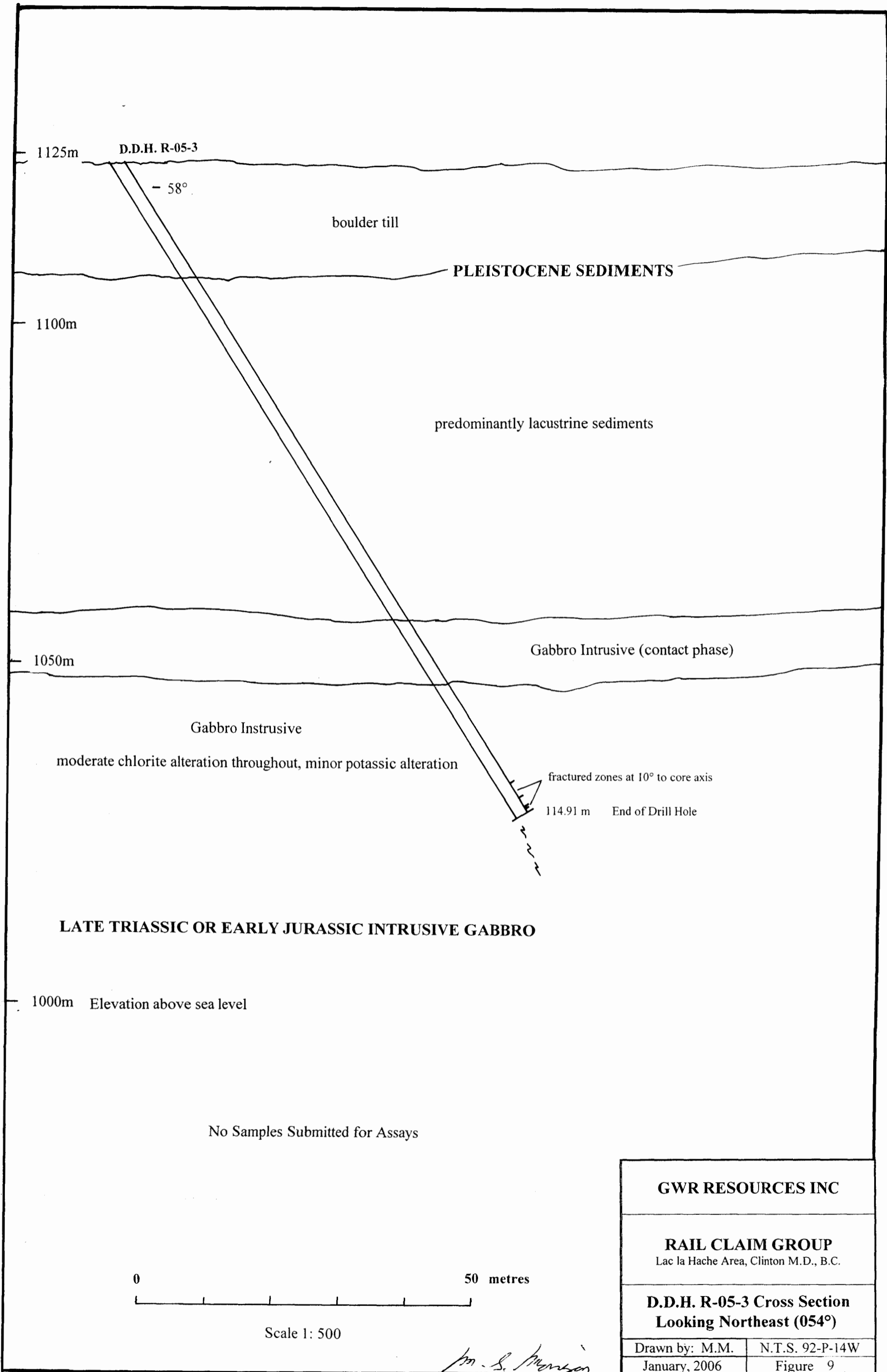
The excessively deep overburden (75 m) in the R-05-3 drill hole area resulted in the drill hole overshooting the prime target zone before bedrock was reached. The gabbro intrusive below the deep overburden is similar to that encountered in drill holes R-05-1 & 2. It is well fractured with tight fractures mended with black chlorite veinlets. Chlorite alteration is widespread and more intense where the fracturing is more open. Weak potassic alteration occurs below 95 metres in the drill hole. Trace amounts of chalcopyrite and bornite have a close spatial relationship with the small potassic alteration zones. The copper is sub-economic and no samples were assayed from the drill hole.



Abbreviations

ank	ankerite	chl	chlorite	fr's	fractures
bo	bornite	cpy	chalcopyrite	lim	limonite
cal	calcite	diss	disseminated	mod	moderate, moderately
carb	carbonate	fr'd	fractured	stwk	stockwork

f.g. m.g. c.g. fine, medium, coarse grained.



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Lac la Hache Area, Clinton M.D., B.C.

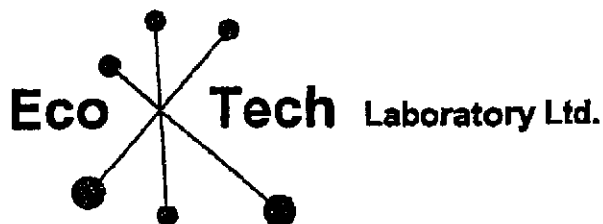
D.D.H. R-05-3 Cross Section
Looking Northeast (054°)

Drawn by: M.M.	N.T.S. 92-P-14W
January, 2006	Figure 9

M. S. Morrison

APPENDIX D

Certificate of Analyses



ASSAYING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, BC V2C 6T4
Phone (250) 573-5700 Fax (250) 573-4557

E-mail: info@ecotechlab.com

www.ecotechlab.com

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2005-1623

GWR RESOURCES INC.

Box 545
Armstrong, BC
VOE 1B0

8-Dec-05

ATTENTION: Irvin Eisler

No. of samples received: 13

Sample type: Core

Project #: Rail

Shipment #: 1

Samples submitted by: M. Morrison

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Cu (%)
1	61501	<0.03	<0.001	0.67
2	61502	<0.03	<0.001	0.18
3	61503	0.03	0.001	0.07
4	61504	<0.03	<0.001	0.03
5	61505	<0.03	<0.001	0.02
6	61506	<0.03	<0.001	0.19
7	61507	<0.03	<0.001	0.15
8	61508	<0.03	<0.001	0.14
9	61509	0.10	0.003	0.27
10	61510	0.03	0.001	0.24
11	61511	<0.03	<0.001	0.13
12	61512	<0.03	<0.001	0.10
13	61513	0.06	0.002	0.06

QC DATA:

Resplit:

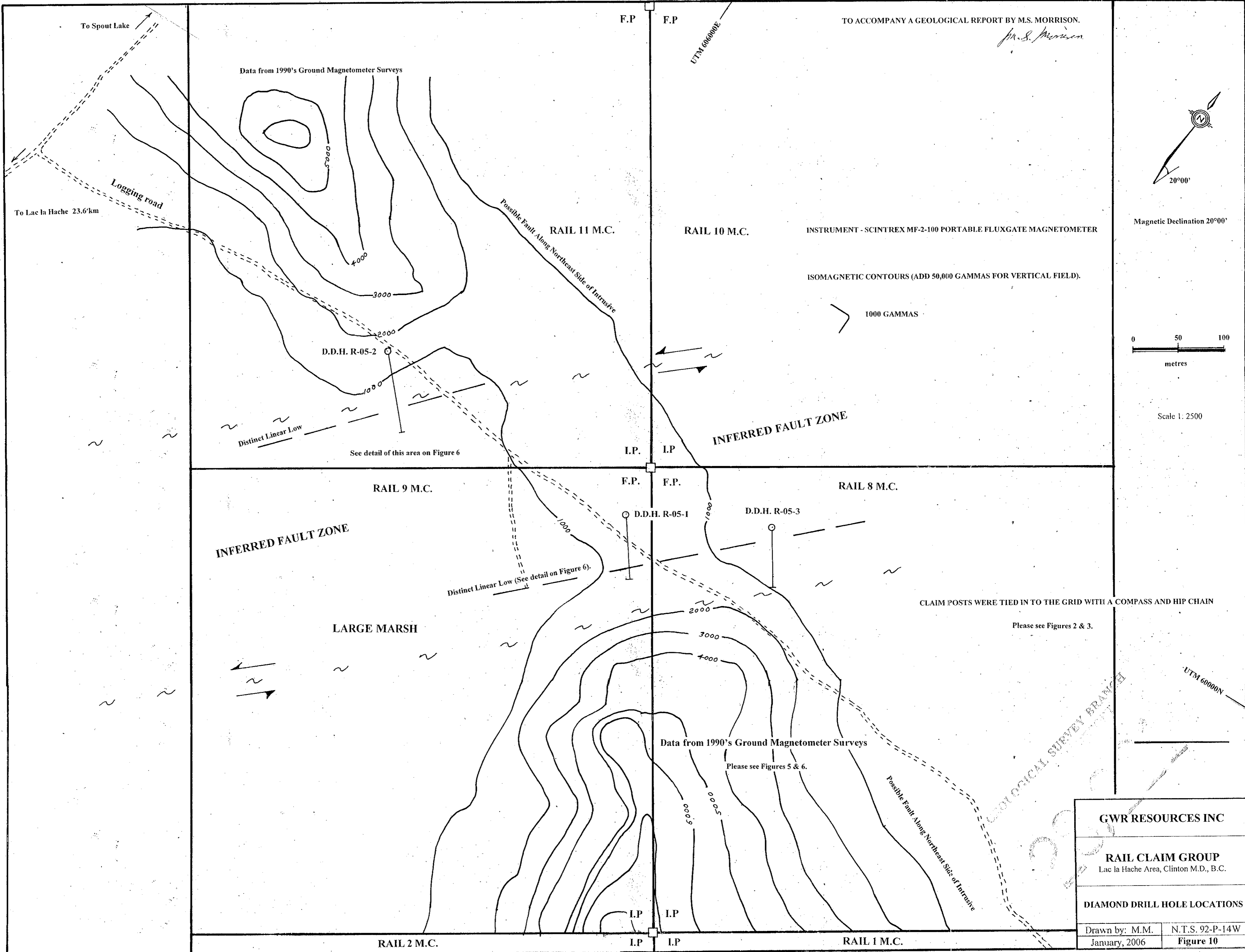
1 61501 <0.03 <0.001 0.61

Repeat:

1 61501 <0.03 <0.001 0.67

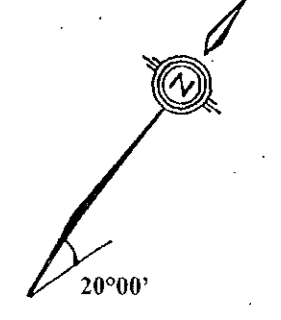
Standard:

Cu106 1.43
SH13 1.33 0.039



TO ACCOMPANY A GEOLOGICAL REPORT BY M.S. MORRISON.

M.S. Morrison

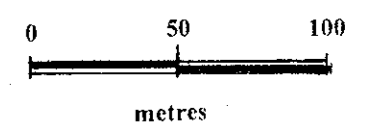


Magnetic Declination 20°00'

INSTRUMENT - SCINTREX MF-2-100 PORTABLE FLUXGATE MAGNETOMETER

ISOMAGNETIC CONTOURS (ADD 50,000 GAMMAS FOR VERTICAL FIELD).

1000 GAMMAS



Scale 1: 2500

CLAIM POSTS WERE TIED IN TO THE GRID WITH A COMPASS AND HIP CHAIN

Please see Figures 2 & 3.

Data from 1990's Ground Magnetometer Surveys

Please see Figures 5 & 6.

GWR RESOURCES INC

RAIL CLAIM GROUP
Lac la Hache Area, Clinton M.D., B.C.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS

Drawn by: M.M.	N.T.S. 92-P-14W
January, 2006	Figure 10