REPORT ON A PUMICE RESOURCE ESTIMATE

VULCAN MINERAL CLAIMS
MINE #0700166
LILLOOET MINING DIVISION

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Prepared for:
GARIBALDI AGGREGATES LTD.
1582 Booth Avenue,
Coquitlam, BC

Prepared By:
David E. Blann, P.Eng.
STANDARD METALS EXPLORATION LTD.
38151 Clarke Drive,
Squamish, B.C.

July 2006

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

28,481

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Summary

The Vulcan mineral claims are located approximately 75 km northwest of Pemberton, British Columbia, in the Lillooet Mining Division. The claims total approximately 1364 hectares and are registered in the name of Garibaldi Aggregates Ltd. (FMC#145571) and International Fibre-Crete Ltd. (FMC#144167). Garibaldi Aggregates Ltd. is the property operator.

The Mt. Meager volcanic complex erupted 2350 BP to produce the Bridge River Assemblage. At least three primary volcanic lithologies occur. Pyroclastic airfall from five eruptive cycles are the oldest and comprise early phreatomagmatic to magmatic pyroclastic rocks. Pyroclastic block and ashflow containing charred logs and pumice occur up to seven kilometres from the vent area and is the second eruption. Hard weathering lava of dacite composition occurs in the Lillooet valley and is the third eruptive phase.

The Bridge River Assemblage is comprised of airfall pumice, pyroclastic block and ash flow, and dacite lavas which underlie the Vulcan property. The eruption is believed to have originated from the northeastern shoulder of Plinth Peak at an elevation of approximately 1500 metres, and directed northeast at approximately 63 degrees azimuth.

On the Vulcan claims, approximately 4.0 metres apparent thickness of dacite pumice was deposited with up to 8.0 metres apparent thickness recorded in areas near the base of steep slopes or ravines. Charred wood fragments occur at the contact with the original forest floor, and silt, ash, and organic rich soil and heterolithic rock slide and avalanche debris overlie the pumice.

A test pit investigation was carried out on the property on November 2 and 3, 2005. Garibaldi Aggregates Ltd. used a 235B excavator to complete a total of 11 test pits approximately 5 to 8 metres in depth. With experience gained from

adjacent test pits and bulk sampling, the current test pit investigation area has identified a measured and indicated resource of 1,387,000 cubic metres of fine to coarse clast dacite pumice which will require removal and stock pile of approximately 36,500 cubic metres of dominantly organic material. This resource estimate conforms with Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, in the Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves Definitions and Guidelines adopted by CIM Council August 20th, 2000, and conforms with standards set by the Canadian Securities Administrators known as National Instrument 43-101.

1. Location and Access

The Vulcan property is situated approximately 75 kilometers northwest of Pemberton, British Columbia and is easily reached by paved and gravel logging roads (Figure 1). Access from Pemberton is via the Pemberton Meadows Road for approximately 30 kilometres and the Lillooet Forest Service Road to kilometre 47. The claims are generally situated north and east of the confluence of Salal Creek and the Lillooet River.

Most of the claim area occurs between 700 and 1200 metres elevation with moderately steep topography (15 to 20 percent). Elevations range from approximately 600 metres in the Upper Lillooet River valley to 1600 metres in higher elevation areas to the northeast and north where steep slopes and rock prevail. Nearby peaks include Mt. Job, Mt. Athelstan and Mount Meager and approach 2900 metres elevation. The area has seen some logging activity however much of the property is forested.

2. Claim Status

The Vulcan property is composed of seven mineral claims (the "Vulcan mineral claims") and total 1364 hectares in area (Figure 2, Table 1). The claims are owned by Garibaldi Aggregates Ltd. (FMC#145571) and International Fibre-Crete Ltd. (FMC#144167). Garibaldi Aggregates Ltd. is the property operator.

3. History

The first documented report of the Mt. Meager pumice deposit was in the early 1900s (Robertson, 1911). Some mining of pumice above the confluence of Salal Creek and the Lillooet River was conducted by Mr. W.H. Willis in the early 1980s, however this production ceased and the mineral lease abandoned when a bridge across Lillooet River used to access the quarry washed out in the mid 1980s (Schmok 2000).

Ten two-post claims, over the deposit southwest of the Lillooet River, were staked for Mr. L.C. Bustin in 1988. In 1990, Mr. G. Carefoot acquired 53 claims, and in 1991 the historical deposit was staked for Great Pacific Pumice Inc. (a company affliated with Mr. Carefoot) when the Bustin claims were abandoned (Seabrook and Church, 1991; Schmok, 2000). In 1992, a new bridge across the Lillooet River below its confluence with Salal Creek improved access to the Great Pacific deposit (Shearer 1992). Subsequent work programs involved geological mapping, bulk sampling, petrographic analysis and commercial evaluation of the pumice (Seabrook and Church, 1991; Shearer, 1992; Wares 1992). In 1995, Great Pacific Pumice Inc. obtained a Mine Development Certificate, a 60 hectare Mineral Lease (No. 333937) and a Mine Permit (Q-202). Seasonal commercial production has been carried out since the late 1990s to present and the extent of the pumice deposit has been further investigated using Ground Penetrating Radar (Schmok 2000).

In 1999, R.G. Matheson purchased the Vulcan claim (tenure #228980), situated east of the Great Pacific claims. Subsequently, claim staking and claim conversions were completed resulting in the present 1364 hectare claim group (the Vulcan mineral claims) by Garibaldi Aggregates Ltd. and International Fibre-Crete Inc. Work conducted on the Vulcan mineral claims includes preliminary mapping and test pitting in 1999 (Blann, 1999). This investigation indicated a potential for 6.3 million cubic metre resource of pumice over approximately 2000 by 750 metres in dimension on the northeast side of the Lillooet River (Matheson, 2000). A permit amendment authorizing a bulk sample of 10,000 tonnes was obtained in 2004. A screening plant constructed onsite and overburden removal in the bulk sample area was completed in 2005.

4. Regional Geology

The Mt. Meager volcanic complex is situated at the northern end of the Garibaldi Volcanic Belt. The Mt. Meager volcanic complex erupted 2350 BP to produce the Bridge River Assemblage (Strasiuk and Russel, 1990). At least three

primary volcanic Lithologies occur. Pyroclastic airfall from five eruptive cycles are the oldest and comprise early phreatomagmatic to magmatic pyroclastic rocks. Pyroclastic block and ashflow containing charred logs and pumice occur up to seven kilometres from the vent area and is the second eruption. Hard weathering lava of dacite composition occurs in the Lillooet valley and is the third eruptive phase.

The following regional subdivision of the Meager Creek Volcanic Complex is from Read, 1977:

1) Basal Breccia: Locally preserved remnants of breccia up to 300 m thick overlie basement on the south side of the complex. Clasts of granite, grey or green aphanite volcanic, and minor metamorphic rocks lie in a Tuffaceous matrix. South of Pylon Peak, where the breccia is thickest, clasts less than 0.5 m long increase in size downwards to jumbled blocks of quartz diorite up to 20 m long with less than 10 percent matrix. This area, where basement is lowest, may represent a partly exhumed vent.

2) Porphyritic Quartz Dacite: In the southwest corner of the map-area, a grey-green dacite with sparse phenocrysts of quartz, plagioclase and horneblende forms a remnant of subhorizontal flows up to 200 m thick. Gently dipping acid tuff and breccia overlap the older dacite along a subvertical eastern contact.

3) Acid Tuff and Breccia: On the south and west flanks of Pylon Peak and the Devastator is a cream to yellow ochre weathering assemblage up to 500 m thick of acid volcanic rocks. They are hydrothermally altered quartz latite with locally preserved quartz, plagioclase and biotite phenocrysts. Silicication, pyritization and the development of ubiquitous clay minerals and sporadic carbonates characterize this unit. Here the

quartz latite is massive and may represent either flows and/or hypabyssal intrusions of a partly preserved vent.

4) Aphanitic Flows and Minor Intrusions: Medium to dark grey aphanitic flows here and there overlie the basal breccia and acid volcanic units and a few dykes less than 50 m thick cut both units. On the south-southeast ridge of the Devastator, a lens of conglomerate composed of subrounded pebbles and cobbles of this lithology overlies the acid volcanic unit.

5) Porphyritic Plagioclase Andesite: Porphyritic plagioclase andesite, the most extensive unit of the complex, forms most of the southern and western parts of the complex. Best outcrops are on Pylon Peak and the Devastator. Gently dipping flows are more extensive than basal and intercalated breccia and tuff, and dykes and plugs are restricted to the Devastator and possibly Peak 7927' at the head of Job Glacier. The maximum thickness may exceed 1,200 m of flows south of Capricorn Creek. Flows are commonly flow-layered or have a subparallel platy jointing and thin reddened breccia and tuff lenses may separate flows up to 20 m thick. Monomictic breccias up to a few hundred metres thick of porphyritic plagioclase andesite clasts lie at or within a hundred metres of the base of this sequence. The monomictic composition and differential weathering of the clasts distinguish this breccia from the basal breccia unit. Close to the Devastator, angular clasts up to several metres long are common in breccia. The concentration of hypabyssal intrusions and coarse volcanic breccia in the vicinity of the Devastator favour it as a major andesite vent. Potassium argon dates of 4.2 +/- 0.3 m.y. and 2.1+/- m.y. (Anderson, 1975) indicated a long period of andesite volcanism spanned by this unit.

6) Horneblende-Biotite Rhyodacite: Surrounding Mount Job in the center of the complex is ochre-yellow weathering flows of porphyritic horneblende-biotite quartz rhyodacite. They are prominently flow-layered and locally

have columnar jointing. At the head of Affliction Glacier, the unit attains a maximum thickness of 500 m. On the east side of the Glacier, it unconformably overlies porphyritic andesite and at the head of Affliction and Capricorn glaciers it is truncated by porphyritic biotite dacite of Mount Capricorn.

7) Porphyritic Biotite Dacite of Mounts Capricorn and Job: The final 600 vertical metres of Mounts Capricorn and Job are brick-red to maroon-grey weathering dacite. Coarse phenocrysts (5 mm) of plagioclase, quartz and biotite characterize this vesicular dacite. Angular clasts of dacite up to 2 m long form a basal breccia up to 100 m thick. Similar breccia is interspersed throughout the dacite. On Mount Job, local platy and columnar jointing and layering suggest that flows form the bulk of the massif, but their absence on Mount Capricorn may favour this as a source of the eruptive rocks.

8) Porphyritic Dacite of Plinth and Meager Mountains: The top 600 m of Meager Mountain and the bulk of Plinth consists of a light grey porphyritic dacite with medium-grained (2-4 mm) phenocrysts of plagioclase, quartz, minor biotite and rare horneblende. The dacite is commonly vesicular, has a glassy matrix and is distinguished from other dacites by scattered, rounded inclusions of fine-grained horneblende andesite. On Meager Mountain, the absence of flows or breccia, and the development of steeply inclined flow layering suggest that it is a plug or lava dome. In contrast, Plinth Mountain consists of prominent columnar- or platy-jointed flows and widespread breccia and ash on its northern flank.
The Bridge River ash (which in part composes the pumice deposit) incompletely blankets the area between the north and east ridges of Plinth. Within this area, crudely stratified breccia and ash deposits are up to 20 m deep on some ridges. Over 90 percent of the clasts are cream weathering, porphyritic (plagioclase, horneblende, pyroxene) dacite

pumice. They range in maximum size from 100 mm on the summit of Plinth Mountain (Nasmith et al., 1967) through 1 m at the 6,500-foot level on the north ridge crest to 4 m blocks on the north side of the creek crossing the Fall Property at 4965'. Two percent of the clasts are subrounded pebbles and cobbles of a porphyritic quartz monzonite exposed along the creek. These data strongly indicate the lower part of the valley as the source of the Bridge River ash.

Fall Creek flows down the southern margin of the scoriaceous dacite flow, which floors the present valley. Because Bridge River ash is absent, the flow must be younger than the ash and probably covers the ash vent. Much of the ediface of Plinth Mountain is probably postglacial and that of Meager Mountain may be as well.

9) Oviline Basalt: A sparsely porphyritic plagioclase and olivine basalt underlies part of the ridge separating Job and Mosaic creeks. Flat-lying to southeasterly dipping flows parallel the present topography. On the northwest side of the ridge, basalt scoria and bombs comprise a breccia, which overlies the flows, and till.

5. Local Geology

On the Vulcan pumice claims, the Bridge River Assemblage consists of airfall pumice, pyroclastic block and ash flow, and dacite lavas. The eruption is believed to have originated from the northeastern shoulder of Plinth Peak at an elevation of approximately 1500 metres, and directed northeast at approximately 63 degrees azimuth.

On the Vulcan claims, approximately 4.0 metres apparent thickness of dacite pumice was deposited with up to 8.0 metres apparent thickness recorded in areas near the base of steep slopes or ravines. Charred wood fragments occur at the contact with the original forest floor.

Pumice pyroclastic rocks are of dacite composition and vary from 0.5 to 10 centimetres and layering of fine to coarse clast, and heterogeneous layers occur. The pumice is clast supported, with steep angle of repose and hydraulically extremely porous and permeable. Finer grained ash also occurs in an approximately 2-10 cm zone near the middle and top of the pumice layer where silt, loam, and organic material occur. Rare fragments of quartz monzonite and soil from the Plinth Assemblage occur. Topsoil depth ranges from less than 10 cm to approximately 2 metres locally, and averages less than 0.40 metres on average. Thickening occurs at the base of steep slopes to the east or in proximity with ravines. Thickening in these areas may reflect post-eruption avalanche or slide deposits. The pumice is overlain by a layer approximately 10 cm to 4 metres thick, comprised of ash, heterogeneous rock and organic-rich soil. Material comprised of rock boulders, soil and trees occur in proximity with snow avalanche paths.

Clear glass comprises 80-90 percent of the dacite pumice with subordinate plagioclase orthopyroxene, amphibole, and biotite. The dacite pumice is dominantly porous and vuggy however fibrous or breadcrust textures occur. The color is generally a pale cream to grey-white with oxidizing biotite creating weakly bonded red-orange stain locally. The finer grained, ash-rich pumice layers are termed pumicite, whose origin may be in part downward filtering of fines or a temporary quiescent, eruptive stage.

6. 2005 Test Pit Investigation and Resource Estimate

A test pit investigation was carried out on the property on November 2 and 3, 2005. Garibaldi Aggregates Ltd. used a 235B excavator to complete a total of 11 test pits. This work was performed on mineral claim # 510177 and 509999 (formerly #370861) specifically. This work was filed online on May 4, 2006 and is represented by event #4082491.

Test pits were completed by first removing topsoil and organic material to one side and digging through the pumice layer approximately 4 to 6 metres in total depth. Test pits were logged, photographed and backfilled. Test pit coordinates were obtained using a Garmin XL12 hand-held GPS. Based on the results of the current test pit investigation, and the experience gained from previous test pits and bulk sample adjoining this area, a resource estimate was prepared.

Base maps used were Trim 1:20,000 scale with 20 metre elevation contours derived from B.C. Geological Survey Map Place which were converted to 3D vector drawings using AutoCad software (Figure 3).

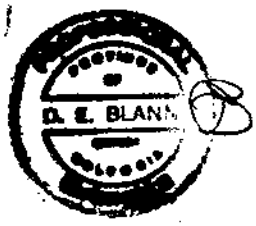
Test Pits were plotted using x,y coordinates and elevation interpolated from the 20 metre contour map. Elevation sections were made perpendicular to the general slope through the area containing the test pits (Figure 4). A 17° slope angle was approximated from these sections (Figure 5).

In plan view, test pits along with measured vertical depth of overburden, pumicite (pumice having a dominant size fraction less than 0.5 cm) and pumice were plotted (Figure 6). Stripping and bulk sampling data adjacent the test-pit area exposed in detail the geology and continuity of the deposit in horizontal and vertical dimension. Previous and recent test pits and bulk sampling suggest the pumicite and pumice horizon in this area is between 3.5 and 5.0 metres in thickness. The author believes the nature, character and form of the deposit and density and quality of data support a measured and indicated horizontal radius of 75 and 125 metres, respectively (Figure 6). Using a polygonal method to determine horizontal area, and the cosine 17° X apparent thickness to calculate the true thickness, a volume for the overburden, pumicite and pumice from test pit data were calculated (Table 2, 3 and 4).

7. Results and Conclusions

The test pit investigation has outlined a measured and indicated resource of approximately 1,387,000 cubic metres of dacite pumice and pumicite which will require removal and stock pile of approximately 36,500 cubic metres of dominantly organic material. This resource estimate conforms with Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, in the Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves Definitions and Guidelines adopted by CIM Council August 20th, 2000, and conforms with standards set by the Canadian Securities Administrators known as National Instrument 43-101. This resource and previous bulk sampling occurs within the area estimated to host potential of 6.3 million cubic metres of pumice (Blann, 1999).

Respectfully submitted,



David Blann, P.Eng.
Standard Metals Exploration Ltd.

8. Statement of Costs

Wages	# days	$/day	Total
R.G. Matheson	2	250	$500.00
Disbursements			
Excavator Cat 235B	2	1200	$2,400.00
Room/Board	4	75	$300.00
Field Vehicle	2	75	$150.00
Milleage			$216.00
Geological Consulting			$2,327.25
Report			$2,500.00
		Total	$8393.25

9. References

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Stasiuk, M.V. and Russell, J.K. 1990. The Bridge River assemblage in the Meager Mountain volcanic complex, southwestern British Columbia in Current Research, Part E. Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 90-1E, p. 153-157.

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10. Statement of Qualifications

I, David E. Blann, P.Eng., of Squamish, British Columbia, do hereby certify:

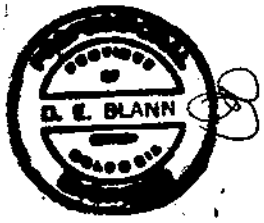
That I am a Professional Engineer registered in the Province of British Columbia.

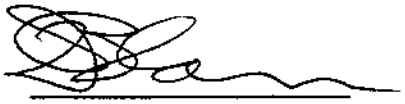
That I am a graduate in Geological Engineering from the Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology, Butte, Montana, 1987.

That I am a graduate in Mining Engineering Technology from the B.C. Institute of Technology, 1984.

That I have been actively engaged in the mining and mineral exploration industry since 1984, and conclusions, recommendations within this report are based on property fieldwork conducted and supervised in 1999 and 2005, and a review of pertinent literature.

Dated in Squamish, B.C., July 19, 2006





David E Blann, P.Eng.

Tables

Table 1- Mineral Tenure

Claim Name	Tenure #	Area(ha)	Expiry*
Vulcan 3	370627	500.0	Oct. 1, 2009
Vulcan 7	509999	81.9	Oct. 1, 2009
Vulcan 1	510177	204.8	Oct. 1, 2009
Vulcan 8	510183	40.9	Oct. 1, 2009
Vulcan 5	370794	25.0	Oct. 1, 2009
Salal 1	510043	266.1	Oct. 1, 2009
Salal 2	510044	245.6	Oct. 1, 2009
		1364.3 ha	

*pending assessment report approval

Table 2 - Resource Summary
Vulcan Pumice Deposit

	Measured Cubic Metres			Indicated Cubic Metres		
Pit	Overburden	Pumicite	Pumice	Overburden	Pumicite	Pumice
1	1,976	12,122	56,132	2,743	16,821	77,888
2	1,734	7,628	47,037	673	2,963	18,272
3	2,642	6,782	46,945	0	0	0
4	1,631	11,632	56,310	1,839	13,120	63,515
5	1,317	1,317	40,225	221	221	6,756
6	3,167	9,362	54,660	2,069	6,116	35,706
7	2,144	2,144	74,172	630	630	21,811
8	2,648	15,060	95,821	3,102	17,645	112,271
9	1,192	5,660	84,005	655	3,111	46,170
10	1,548	7,894	56,648	2,060	10,507	75,406
11	1,207	2,263	79,346	1,270	2,382	83,524
Total	21,205	81,863	691,300	15,263	73,517	541,321

	Total Overburden	36,468	Cubic Metres
Measured	Pumicite + Pumice	773,163	Cubic Metres
Indicated	Pumicite + Pumice	614,838	Cubic Metres
Total Measured and indicated		1,387,770	Cubic Metres
Measured and Indicated Resource		**1,387,000**	Cubic Metres

Assumptions

Dip of strata 17 degrees Topography

Internal Pumicite (thin layers) included with Pumice

75 metre maximum radius of influence- Measured

125 metre maximum radius of influence- Indicated

Table 3 - Measured Resource Calculation
Vulcan Pumice Deposit

Pit	Apparent Thickness Overburden	TRUE Thickness Overburden	Apparent Thickness Pumicite	TRUE Thickness Pumicite	Apparent Thickness Pumice	TRUE Thickness Pumice	Measured Area (sq m)	Overburden Measured Volume (cubic m)	Pumicite Measured Volume (cubic m)	Pumice Measured Volume (cubic m)
1	0.15	0.14	0.92	0.88	4.26	4.07	13783	1,976	12,122	56,132
2	0.15	0.14	0.66	0.63	4.07	3.89	12089	1,734	7,628	47,037
3	0.30	0.29	0.77	0.74	5.33	5.10	9213	2,642	6,782	46,945
4	0.15	0.14	1.07	1.02	5.18	4.95	11371	1,631	11,632	56,310
5	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.14	4.58	4.38	9187	1,317	1,317	40,225
6	0.23	0.22	0.68	0.65	3.97	3.80	14402	3,167	9,362	54,660
7	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.14	5.19	4.96	14949	2,144	2,144	74,172
8	0.16	0.15	0.91	0.87	5.79	5.54	17311	2,648	15,060	95,821
9	0.08	0.08	0.38	0.36	5.64	5.39	15580	1,192	5,660	84,005
10	0.10	0.10	0.51	0.49	3.66	3.50	16190	1,548	7,894	56,648
11	0.08	0.08	0.15	0.14	5.26	5.03	15779	1,207	2,263	79,346
								21,205	81,863	691,300

Measured Pumicite + Pumice 773,163 Cubic Metres

Assumptions
Dip of strata 17 degrees Topography
Internal Pumicite (thin layers) included with Pumice
75 metre maximum radius of influence

Table 4 - Indicated Resource Calculation
Vulcan Pumice Deposit

Pit	Apparent Thickness Overburden	TRUE Thickness Overburden	Apparent Thickness Pumicite	TRUE Thickness Pumicite	Apparent Thickness Pumice	TRUE Thickness Pumice	Indicated Area (sq m)	Total Area-Measured Area Overburden Indicated Volume (cubic m)	Pumicite Indicated Volume (cubic m)	Pumice Indicated Volume (cubic m)
1	0.15	0.14	0.92	0.88	4.26	4.07	32908	2,743	16,821	77,888
2	0.15	0.14	0.66	0.63	4.07	3.89	16742	673	2,963	18,272
3	0.30	0.29	0.77	0.74	5.33	5.10	0	0	0	0
4	0.15	0.14	1.07	1.02	5.18	4.95	24197	1,839	13,120	63,515
5	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.14	4.58	4.38	10730	221	221	6,756
6	0.23	0.22	0.68	0.65	3.97	3.80	23810	2,069	6,116	35,706
7	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.14	5.19	4.96	19345	630	630	21,811
8	0.16	0.15	0.91	0.87	5.79	5.54	37594	3,102	17,645	112,271
9	0.08	0.08	0.38	0.36	5.64	5.39	24143	655	3,111	46,170
10	0.10	0.10	0.51	0.49	3.66	3.50	37741	2,060	10,507	75,406
11	0.08	0.08	0.15	0.14	5.26	5.03	32389	1,270	2,382	83,524
								15,263	73,517	541,321

Indicated Pumicite + Pumice 614,837 Cubic Metres

Assumptions
Dip of strata 17 degrees Topography
Internal Pumicite (thin layers) included with Pumice
125 metre maximum radius of influence

Figures

N

0 25 50

Scale: Kilometres

Vancouver Mining Division

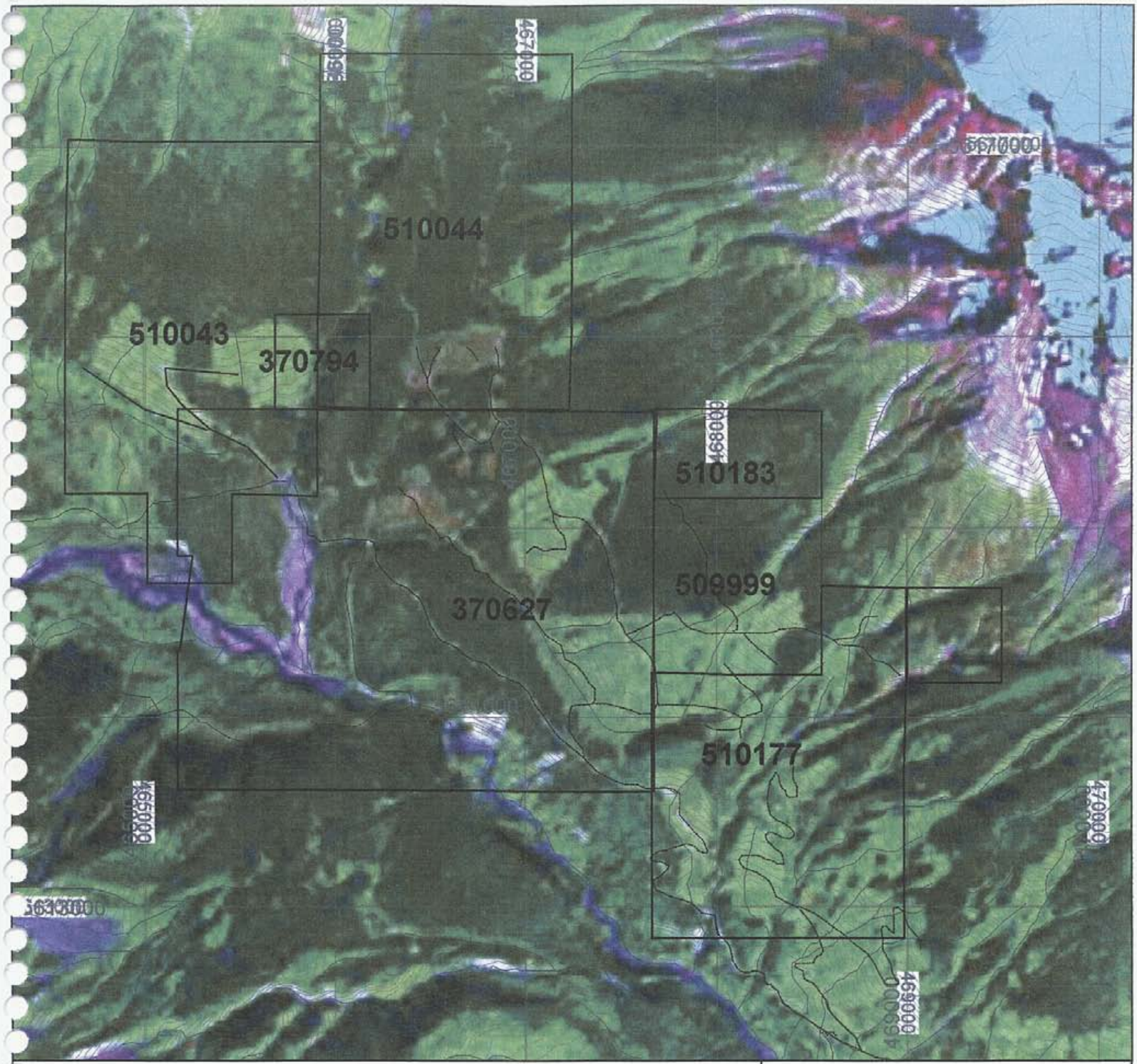
NTS Mapsheet

Garibaldi Aggregates Ltd.

Vulcan Pumice

Property Location

British Columbia, Canada



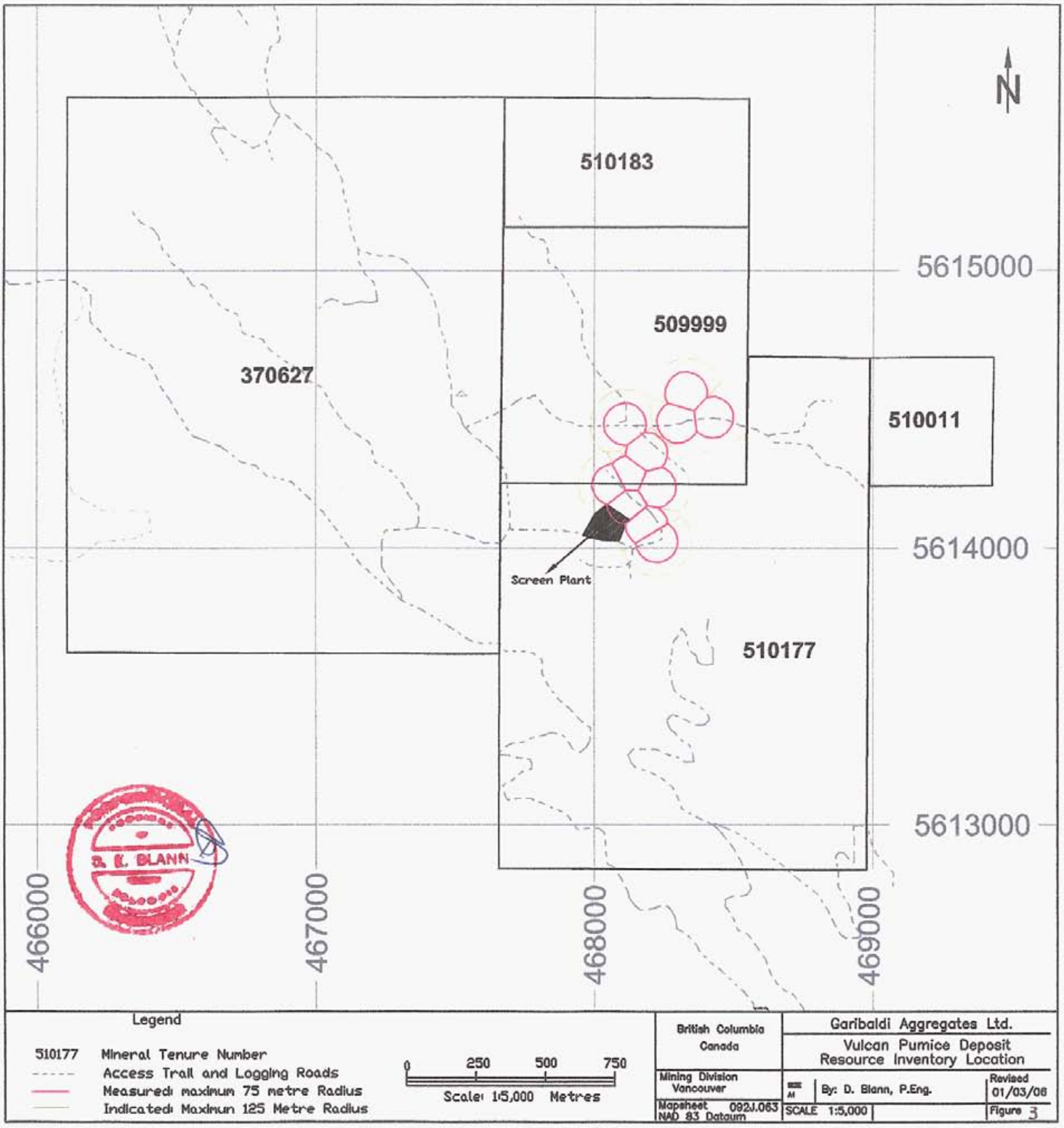
0.0 500 1000m

Scale: Metres

Mapsheet 092J.063, 073
NAD 83 UTM Zone 10

Garibaldi Aggregates Ltd
Vulcan Group of Claims
Lillooet Mining Division

Figure 2



Legend

510177 Mineral Tenure Number
Access Trail and Logging Roads
Measured: maximum 75 metre Radius
Indicated: Maximum 125 Metre Radius

0 250 500 750
Scale: 1:5,000 Metres

British Columbia
Canada

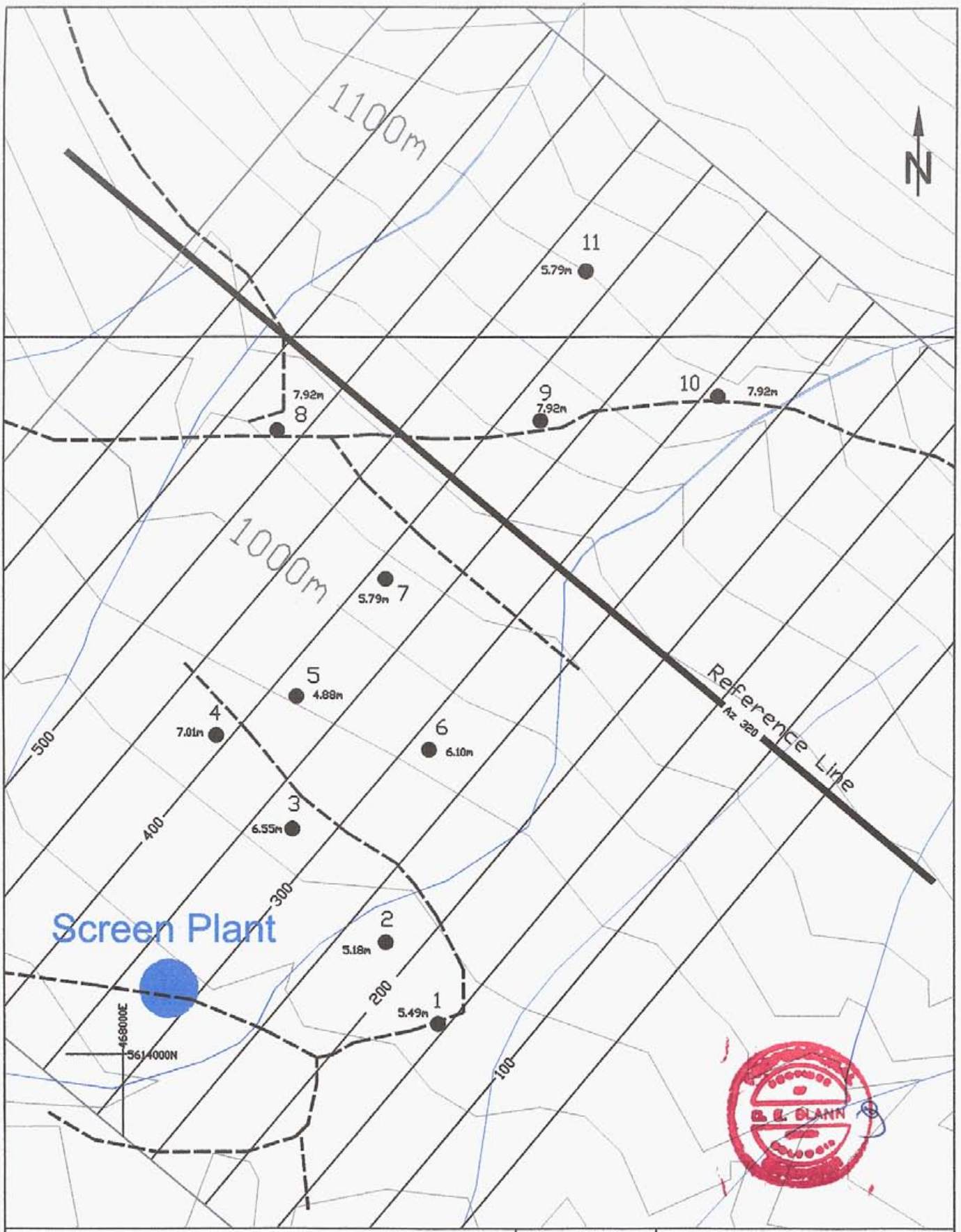
Mining Division
Vancouver

Mapsheet 092J.063
NAD 83 Datum

Garibaldi Aggregates Ltd.
Vulcan Pumice Deposit
Resource Inventory Location

SIZE A1 | By: D. Blann, P.Eng. | Revised 01/03/06

SCALE 1:5,000 | Figure 3



— Elevation Contours (20m)
— Water Channels (intermittent)
– – Logging Roads
2 5.18m
O Test pit and total depth

0 50 100 150
Scale: 1:5,000 Metres

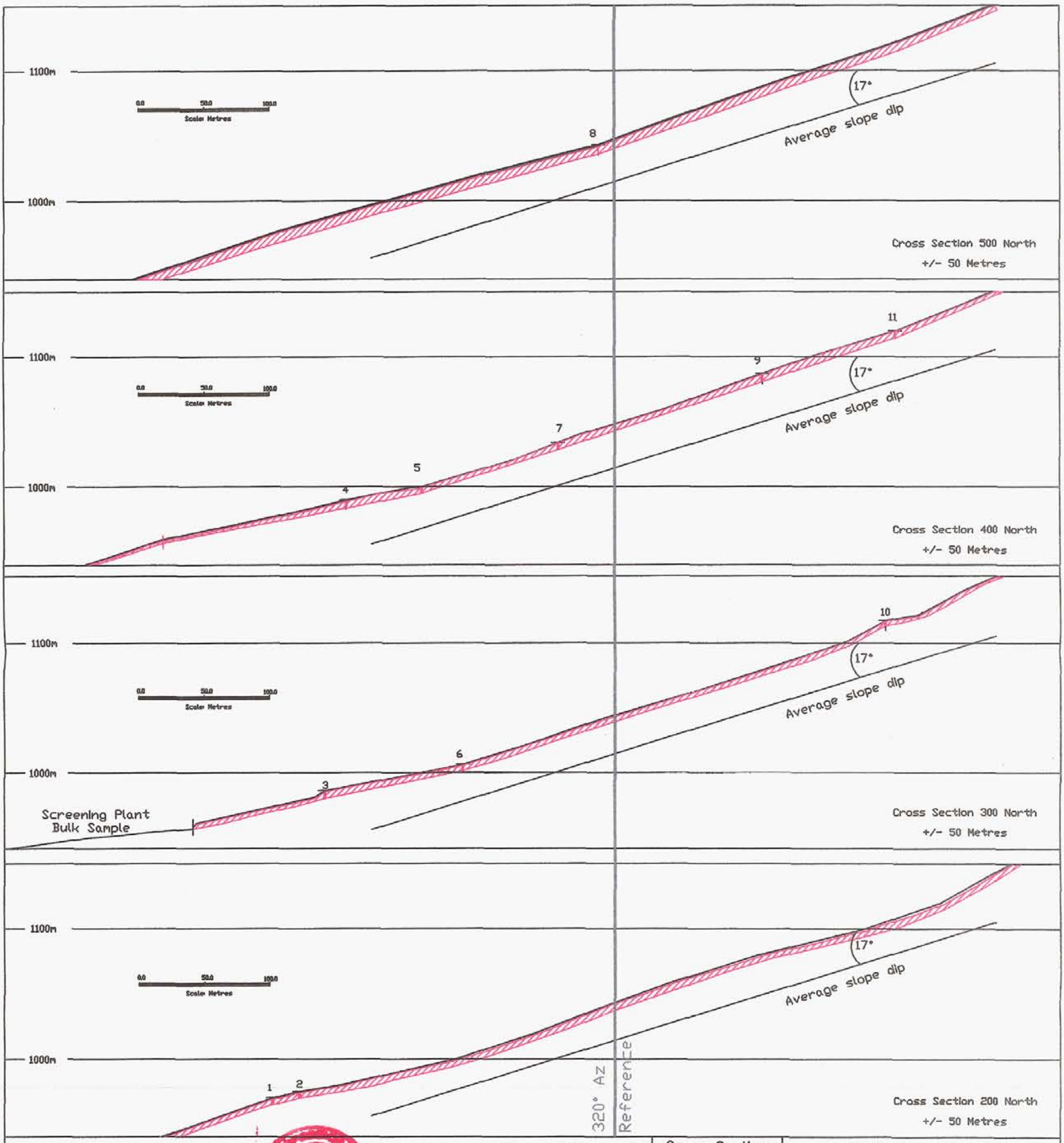
Cross Sections
200
300
400
500

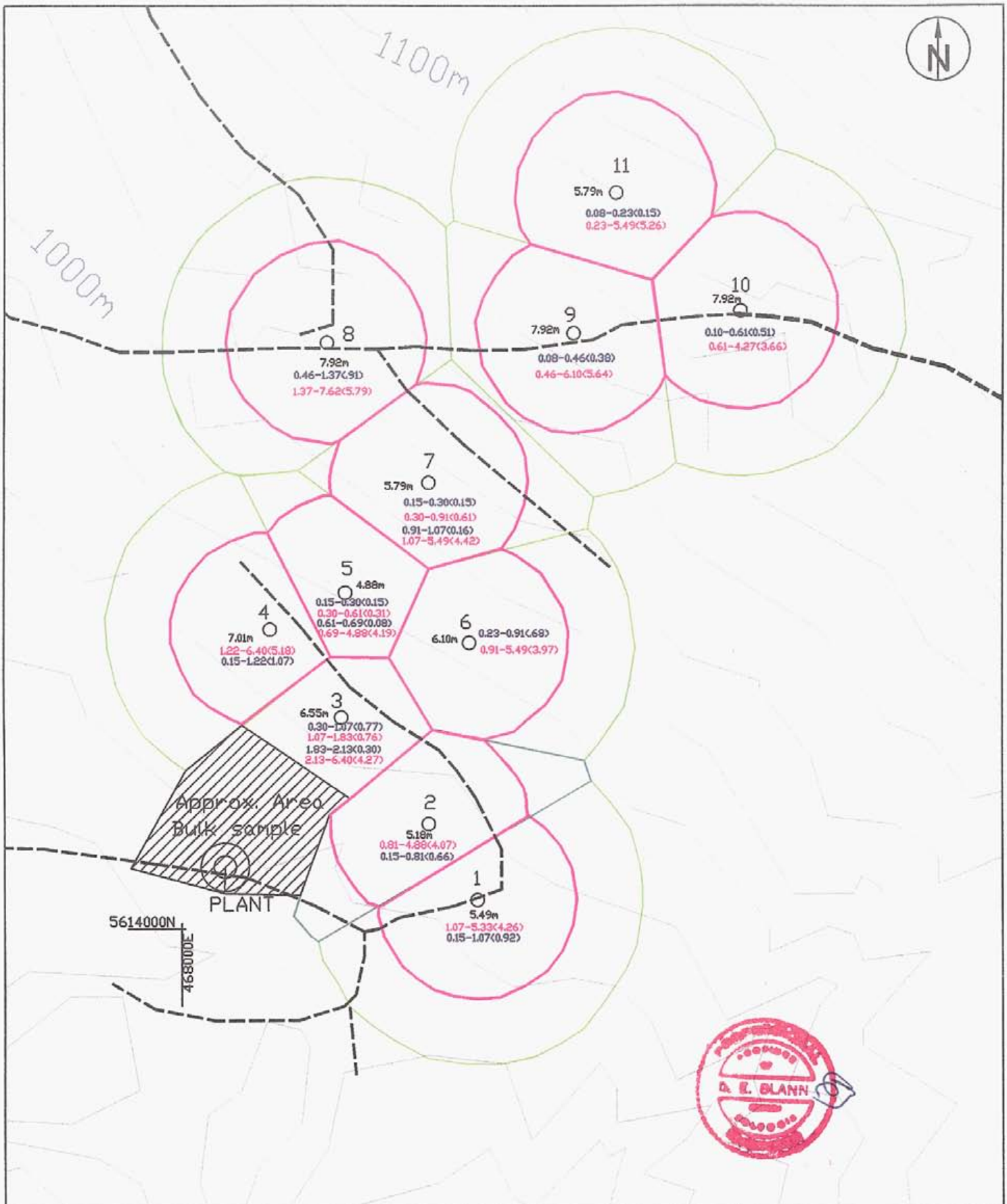
Garibaldi Aggregates Ltd.

Vulcan Pumice Property
Test Pit Locations

Mining Division Vancouver	SIZE A1	British Columbia Canada	By: D. Blann, P.Eng.
NTS Mapsheet 092J.063	SCALE 1:5,000		Figure 4

Revised 03/01/08


1100m
1000m
0.0
50.0
100.0
Scale: Metres
8
17°
Average slope dip
Cross Section 500 North
+/- 50 Metres
11
9
7
5
4
Cross Section 400 North
+/- 50 Metres
10
6
3
Screening Plant
Bulk Sample
Cross Section 300 North
+/- 50 Metres
1
2
320° Az
Reference
Cross Section 200 North
+/- 50 Metres
Pumice Horizon
2
Test pit
0
50
100
150
Scale: 1:5,000 Metres
B. L. BLANN
Cross Sections
200
300
400
500
Garibaldi Aggregates Ltd.
Vulcan Pumice Property
Test Pit Locations
Mining Division Vancouver
NTS Mapsheet 092J.063
SIZE A1
British Columbia
Canada
By: D. Blann, P.Eng.
Revised 03/01/06
SCALE 1:5,000
Figure 5



Legend

5.18m Total Depth (m)

0.81-4.88(4.07) From, To, (Apparent Thickness Pumice(m))

0.15-0.81(0.66) From, To, (Apparent Thickness Pumicite (m))

Measured: maximum 75 metre Radius

Indicated: Maximun 125 Metre Radius

0 50 100 150

Scale: 1:5,000 Metres

British Columbia Canada	Garibaldi Aggregates Ltd.
	Vulcan Pumice Deposit Resource Inventory
Mining Division Vancouver	By: D. Blann, P.Eng.
Mapsheet 092J.063 NAD 83 Dataum	SCALE 1:5,000
size A1	Revised 01/03/06
	Figure 6

Appendix 1 – Test Pit Logs

Test Pit 1

0.00 to 0.15 m	TOP SOIL – loose, moist, dark brown silt.
0.15 to 0.81 m	Fine grained PUMICITE – loose, moist, red brown sandy silt.
0.81 to 1.07 m	PUMICITE – loose, moist, pale red brown coarse sand.
1.07 to 5.33 m	PUMICE – loose, moist, red brown (to 1.7m) then grey, gravel with trace sand and cobbles, trace black scoria (<1%).
5.33 to 5.49 m	BROWN BLACK STRATA – appears fine grained, no free water in test pit.

Test Pit 2

0.00 to 0.15 m	TOP SOIL – brown black silt.
0.15 to 0.46 m	Fine grained PUMICITE – red brown sandy silt.
0.46 to 0.81 m	PUMICITE – red brown coarse sand.
0.81 to 4.88 m	PUMICE – grey with some red brown vertical staining, gravel with some sand and trace cobble, particle size varies in layers.
4.88 to 5.18 m	BROWN BLACK STRATA – appears fine grained, no free water in test pit.

Test Pit 3

0.00 to 0.30 m	TOP SOIL – brown black silt.
0.30 to 1.07 m	Fine grained PUMICITE – red brown to grey with depth, medium sand, with some silt and trace gravel.
1.07 to 1.83 m	PUMICE – grey coarse sand and gravel.
1.83 to 2.13 m	PUMICITE – red brown to grey brown with depth, medium sand.
2.13 to 6.40 m	PUMICE – Grey fine to coarse gravel with some sand, trace cobble, trace scoria (<1%). At 6.1 m red brown and black staining on pumice, ground water breaks out.
6.40 to 6.55 m	BROWN BLACK STRATA – appears fine grained, free water in test pit.

Test Pit 4

0.00 to 0.15 m	TOP SOIL – brown silt.
0.15 to 1.07 m	Fine grained PUMICITE – brown to brown black silt and sand.
1.07 to 1.22 m	Fine grained PUMICITE – grey silt and sand.
1.22 to 6.40 m	PUMICE – red brown (to 1.8 m) then grey, gravel with some sand.
6.40 to 7.01 m	BROWN BLACK STRATA – appears fine grained, no free water in test pit.

Test Pit 5

0.00 to 0.15 m	TOP SOIL – brown black silt.
0.15 to 0.22 m	PUMICITE – grey brown coarse sand, trace silt.
0.22 to 0.30 m	Fine grained PUMICITE – red brown coarse silt and sand.
0.30 to 0.61 m	PUMICE – red brown sand and fine gravel.
0.61 to 0.69 m	PUMICITE – red brown sand.
0.69 to 4.88 m	PUMICE – red brown (to 1.2 m) then grey gravel with some sand, layers of fine gravel, no free water in test pit.

Test Pit 6

0.00 to 0.23 m	TOP SOIL – brown black silt.
0.23 to 0.30 m	PUMICITE – grey coarse sand.
0.30 to 0.91 m	Fine grained PUMICITE – red brown silt and sand, trace gravel.
0.91 to 1.52 m	PUMICE – red brown coarse sand and fine gravel.
1.52 to 5.49 m	PUMICE – red brown to grey with depth, coarse gravel with some sand, sand in layers with fine gravel.
5.49 to 6.10 m	BROWN BLACK STRATA – appears fine grained, no free water in test pit.

Test Pit 7

0.00 to 0.15 m	TOP SOIL – brown black silt.
0.15 to 0.30 m	Fine grained PUMICITE – red brown silt and sand.
0.30 to 0.91 m	PUMICE – red brown sand and fine gravel.
0.91 to 1.07 m	PUMICITE – red brown sand.
1.07 to 1.52 m	PUMICE - red brown sand and fine to medium gravel.
1.52 to 5.49 m	PUMICE – red brown to grey with depth, coarse gravel with some sand, sand in layers, trace cobble.
5.49 to 5.79 m	BROWN BLACK STRATA – appears fine grained, no free water in test pit.

Test Pit 8

0.00 to 0.46 m	TOP SOIL – brown black silt.
0.46 to 1.37 m	PUMICITE – red brown coarse sand, some silt, trace gravel.
1.37 to 1.83 m	PUMICITE – grey brown coarse sand.
1.83 to 2.74 m	PUMICE – grey brown fine gravel, some sand.
2.74 to 7.62 m	PUMICE – red brown to grey with depth, coarse gravel with some sand, trace cobble.
7.62 to 7.92 m	BROWN BLACK STRATA – appears fine grained, no free water in test pit.

Test Pit 9

0.00 to 0.08 m	TOP SOIL – brown black silt.
0.08 to 0.46 m	Fine grained PUMICITE – red brown silty sand.
0.46 to 1.22 m	PUMICE – red brown coarse sand, trace fine gravel.
1.22 to 6.10 m	PUMICE – red brown to grey with depth, coarse gravel with some sand, sand primarily in layer (to 1.8 m).
7.62 to 7.92 m	BROWN BLACK SILTY SAND – silty sand, some gravel, trace boulders, no free water in test pit.

Test Pit 10

0.00 to 0.10 m	TOP SOIL – brown black sandy silt.
0.10 to 0.30 m	Fine grained PUMICITE – red brown silty sand.
0.30 to 0.61 m	PUMICITE – red brown coarse sand.
0.61 to 4.27 m	PUMICE – red brown to grey with depth, coarse gravel with some sand, sand primarily in layers, trace cobble.
4.27 to 4.57 m	RED BROWN SILTY SAND – wet, red brown silty sand.

Test Pit 11

0.00 to 0.08 m	TOP SOIL – brown black sandy silt.
0.08 to 0.23 m	Fine grained PUMICITE – red brown sand, some silt.
0.23 to 1.07 m	PUMICE – grey brown coarse sand, trace gravel.
1.07 to 5.49 m	PUMICE – red brown to grey with depth, coarse gravel with some sand, sand primarily in layers, trace cobble.
5.49 to 5.79 m	BROWN BLACK STRATA – appears fine grained, no free water in test pit.

AR# 28481

REPORT OF PHYSICAL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT
Section 15 - Mineral Tenure Act Regulation

1. Event number: 4082491	**2. Tenure number(s):** 370627, 509999, 510177, 510183, 370794, 510043, 510044	**3. Type of Tenure:** X Mineral, or ❑ Placer
4. Recorded holder: Garibaldi Aggregates, International Fibre-Crete	**Address:** 1582 Booth Avenue, Coquitlam, B.C. V3K 1B9	**Phone:** 604-540-1384
5. Operator: Garibaldi Aggregates	**Address:** 1582 Booth Avenue, Coquitlam, B.C. V3K 1B9	**Phone:** 604-540-1384
6. Report author: Robert G. Matheson	**Address:** 508 – 9521 Cardston Court, Burnaby, B.C. V3N 4R8	**Phone:** 604-421-9209
7. Qualifications of operator:	Robert G. Matheson, Mine Manager, Garibaldi Aggregates Ltd.	

8. Brief summary of work activity on claim(s) in recent years:	• 1999 Preliminary resource estimate • line cutting and claim staking to enlarge mineral holdings • Partial bulk permit sample obtained for material testing for various industrial applications and market research • Installation of pipeline, experimental wash plant and settling pond

NEW WORK (Attach additional sheets if more space is required)

9. Start date: July 1, 2005 **Stop date:** November 15, 2005	**10. Tenure number(s) of claim(s) that work was performed on:** 510177 (formerly 370861)
11. Detailed written description of the work activity and results obtained: (If ground control or survey work is being claimed please attach plan(s) as required by Section 15 of the Regulations)	The work carried out in 2005 was an extension of prior work in which the bulk sample area was expanded. The physical work involved the removal and wind rowing of forest debris and stumps, and the extensive handling and stockpiling of approximately 12,000 cubic metres of organic rich topsoil for reclamation purposes. Stockpiled soil will be planted with range grass as were other areas in past seasons. Technical work (i.e. Test Pit investigation and Resource Estimate) to be submitted under separate cover
12. Metric dimensions of workings: (Open cuts, adits, pits, shafts, trenches)	Total area that has been disturbed is approximately 125m by 175m (i.e. approx. 22,000 square metres).
13. Amount of material excavated and tested or processed: (metric units)	0 metres of pumice
14. Geographic location of work sites: (access description, map numbers, map coordinates) Attach 1:10,000 scale MTO map Figure 2	Mineral claims are located approx. 70 km northwest of Pemberton, B.C. Access from Pemberton via Pemberton Meadows road (30 km paved) and the Lillooet Forest Service Road to km 47. The claims are generally situated north and east of the confluence of Salal Creek and the Lillooet River (92J 063, UTM 0468035, 5614050).

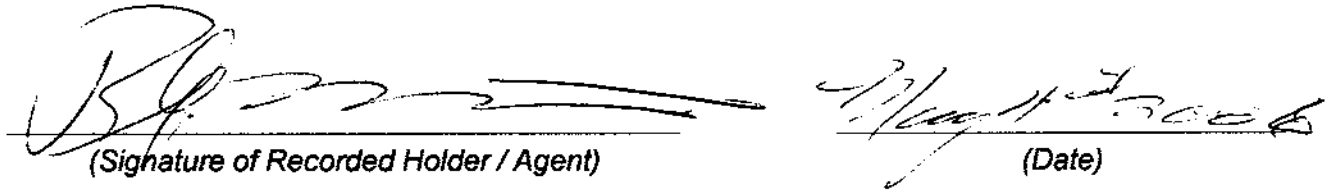
Continue on following page

15. Was GPS used to map work sites? If yes, specify make and model: No	16. Work site(s) marking (flagging, cut lines, other): Yes
17. Are photographs of work sites attached? Yes	18. Was Notice of work filed? Yes Permit number: MX-7-132

COST STATEMENT

19. Expense(s):	Total Hours	Hourly Rate	Daily Rate	Total(s) ($)
Labour cost: (specify type)				
R.G. Matheson, Field Supervisor	50		$250.00	$1,200.00
Equipment & Machinery cost: (specify type)				
Excavator (Cat 235B) man & machine	140	$120.00		$16,800.00
Excavator Mob				$1,348.20
Cat (D8H)	80	$80.00		$6,400.00
Cat Mob and Demob				$1,872.50

20. Transportation: (specify type)	Rate(s)	Days / Distance	Total(s) ($)
Field Vehicle (4X4 truck)	$75.00/day	22 days	$1,650.00
Milleage (Vanc. to claims rtn.)	$0.45/km	480 km X 6 trips	$1,296.00
Lodging / Food:			
Room and Board	$75.00/day	44 days	$3,300.00
Other: (specify)			
Communications (radiophone)			$315.60
Report			$250.00
		Total costs:	**$34,482.30**
		Amount claimed for assessment:	**$24,347.59**



(Signature of Recorded Holder / Agent) *(Date)*

Please ensure you attach the map.
This report must be submitted within 30 days of the date you registered the exploration and development work in MTO.

Submit the report to any Government Agent, Mineral Titles Office, or you can mail to:

Mineral Titles Branch
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
300 - 865 Hornby Street
Vancouver, BC V6Z 2G3

Mineral Titles Online

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Confirmation

Recorder: GARIBALDI AGGREGATES LTD. (145571)
Submitter: GARIBALDI AGGREGATES LTD. (145571)
Recorded: 2006/MAY/04
Effective: 2006/MAY/04
D/E Date: 2006/MAY/04

Your report is due in 90 days. Please attach a copy of this confirmation page to the front of your report.

Event Number: 4082491

Work Start Date: 2005/JULY/01
Work Stop Date: 2005/NOV/15
Total Value of Work: $ 42825.55
Mine Permit No: MX-7-132

Work Type: Technical and Physical Work
Physical Items: Machinery and equipment, Reclamation
Technical Items: Geological

Summary of the work value:

Tenure #	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Work Value Due	Sub-mission Fee
370627	VULCAN 3	1999/AUG/03	2006/OCT/01	2009/OCT/01	1096	500.00	$ 12000.00	$ 600.55
509999		2005/APR/01	2006/OCT/01	2009/OCT/01	1096	81.90	$ 1147.05	$ 98.37
510177		2005/APR/04	2006/OCT/01	2009/OCT/01	1096	204.79	$ 2861.49	$ 245.98
510183		2005/APR/04	2006/OCT/01	2009/OCT/01	1096	40.95	$ 572.11	$ 49.18
370794	VULCAN 5	1999/JUL/31	2006/OCT/01	2009/OCT/01	1096	25.00	$ 600.00	$ 30.03
510043		2005/APR/01	2006/OCT/01	2009/OCT/01	1096	266.11	$ 3727.00	$ 319.62
510044		2005/APR/01	2006/OCT/01	2009/OCT/01	1096	245.61	$ 3439.94	$ 295.01

Total required work value: $ 24347.59

PAC name: 145571 Garibaldi Owner #
Debited PAC amount: $ 0.00
Credited PAC amount: $ 18477.96

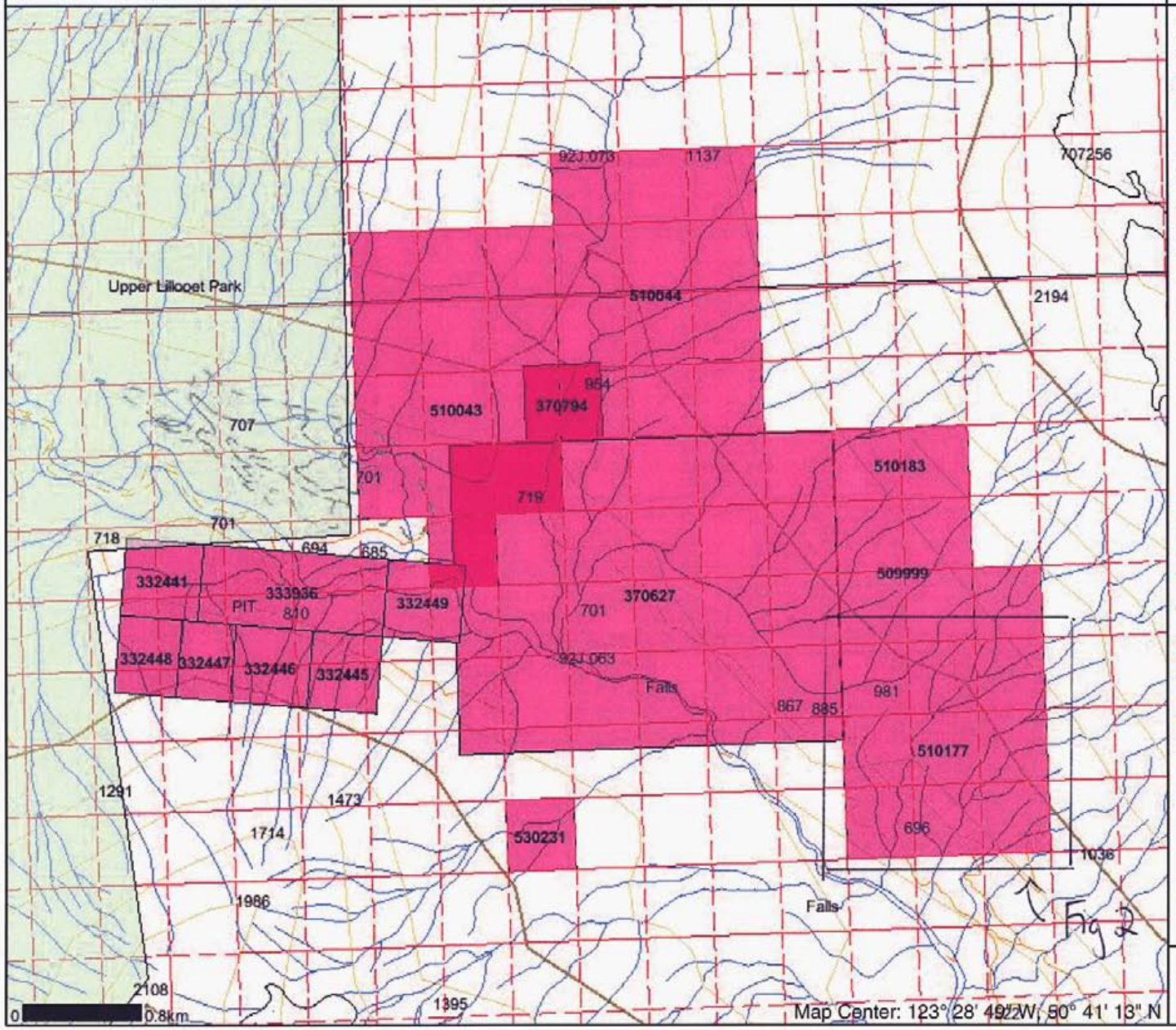
Total Submission Fees: $ 1638.73

Total Paid: $ 1638.73

The event was successfully saved.

Please use ***Back*** button to go back to event confirmation index.

Vulcan Claim Group



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Titles Grid
- Mineral Tenures
- Reserves (Sites)
- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Mining Divisions
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Areaof Exclusion
- Areaof Indefinite Contours
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)
- Helipad
- Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip
- Airport.Abandoned
- Ferry Route
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 2 Lanes
- Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane Each Way
- Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
- Road (Paved Divided) - U/C - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 4 Lanes
- Road (Paved Undivided) - U/C - Not Elevated - 4 Lanes
- Road (Unimproved)
- Cut (Roadway)
- Embankment/Fill (Roadway)
- Trail
- Bridge - Foot
- Bridge - Trestle
- Tunnel
- Bridge
- Rail Line (Double Track)
- Rail Line (Multiple Track)
- Rail Line (Single Track)

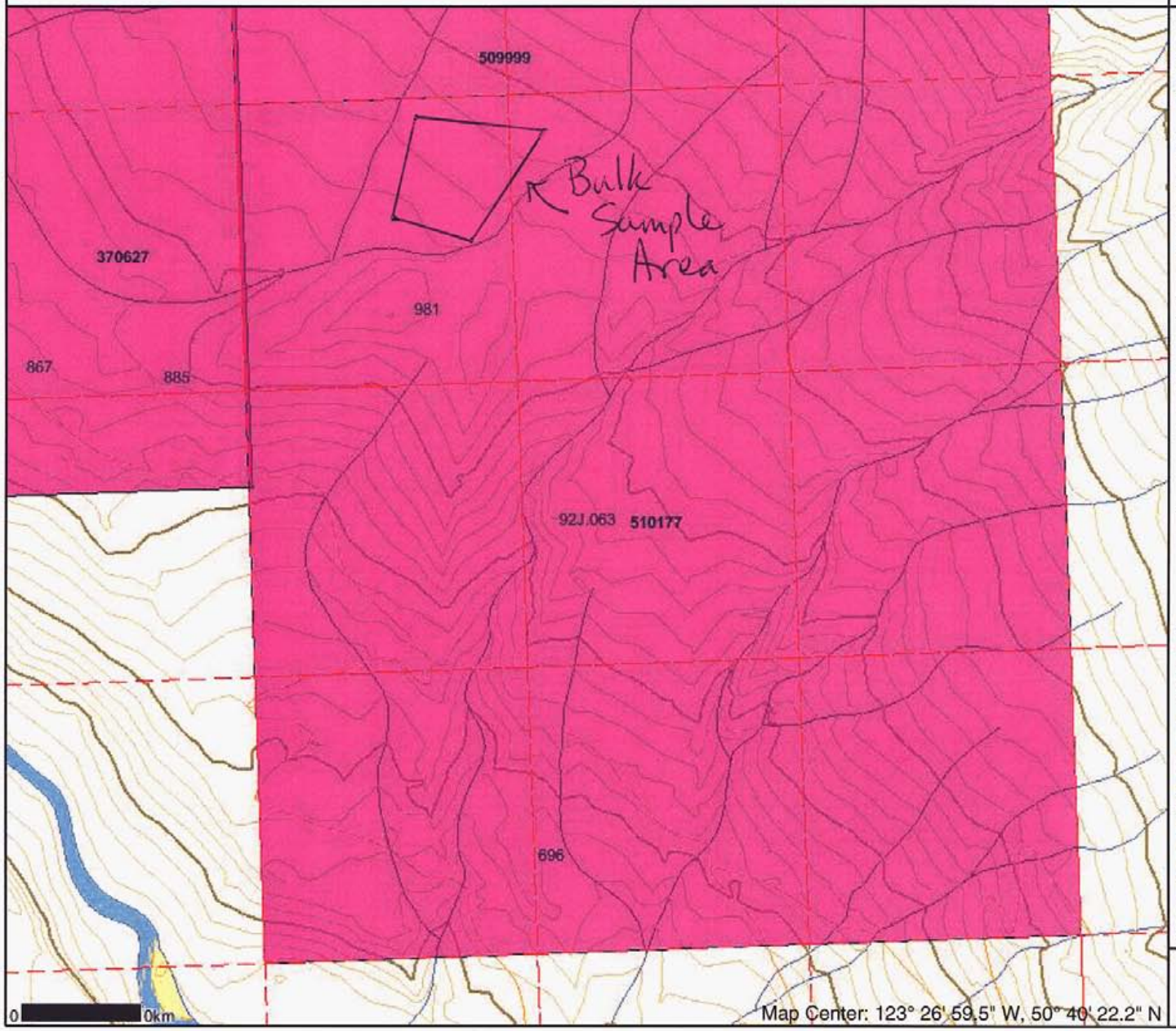
Fig 2

Fig 1

Scale: 1:40,000

DO NOT USE FOR NAVIGATION

Claim 510177



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- Road (Paved Divided) - U/C - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
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- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 4 Lanes
- Road (Paved Undivided) - U/C - Not Elevated - 4 Lanes
- Road (Unimproved)
- Cut (Roadway)
- Embankment/Fill (Roadway)

Fig 2

Scale: 1:10,000

DO NOT USE FOR NAVIGATION

Photograph 1 – Stockpiled logging debris and stumps.

Photograph 2 – Overburden removed showing exposed pumice (foreground).

Photograph 3 – Area previously planted for erosion control (centre) , additional soil stockpiled (foreground).

Photograph 4 – Wash plant under construction.