

2006 - 2007

PROSPECTING REPORT
“Flying High Property”

EVENT # 4163186 TENURE # 538908

Tenure Name: GPEX CXXXII Flying High

Treasure Mountain Region
Similkameen Mining Division
Map 092H

Central Coordinate Reference
Long. 121° 05' 20" W – Lat. 49° 25' 43" N

Report Date – November 5, 2007

Tenure Owner - William Larry Amey
FMC 145191

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Note: Unless otherwise referenced, map submissions are enhanced excerpts from the BC Ministry's Provincial Mapping System. Scale as that shown.

Introduction

The Flying High mineral tenure, # 538908, (claim name: GPEX CXXXII Flying High), situate within the Similkameen Mining District, comprises a considerable proportion of the higher ground on Treasure Mountain. Originally staked as a twenty-five cell claim, on August 8, 2006, as a result of the incidence of gold, and in particular, high grade silver being discovered in the area, the claim was subsequently reduced to a fifteen cell tenure, comprising 345.168 hectares.

Location & Access

The “Flying High” property is situate 26 kilometers east-northeast of Hope BC (155 air kilometers east-northeast of Vancouver), and is centered on coordinates 121° 05’ 20” W Longitude, 49° 25’ 43” N Latitude. Elevations range from 1400 meters in the southeast portion of the claim, and 1800 meters in the northwest, to 1940 meters at the mountain’s peak. Road access to the property may be gained from either of two approaches, from the Coquihalla end in the west or from the Tulameen end to the east.

There are two approaches from the west via BC Highway #5, the Coquihalla Highway (a major artery between Hope and Merritt, BC). The primary and that which provides good road access to within a few hundred meters of the property line, commences 1.5 kilometers north of the toll booth, via Exit 228 (the Coquihalla Lakes exit). Turning eastward from said Exit, travel southerly along a two lane gravel road to where it then arcs southeasterly in paralleling Britton Creek, where after the roadway then arcs westerly and crosses Illal and McGee Creeks, thence on to paralleling the Tulameen River in a southwesterly direction. The road then branches away from the Tulameen River to parallel the course of Vuich Creek, thence Sutter Creek, to the vicinity of the claim. The overall distance from the Coquihalla Summit to the claim area is approximately 26 kilometers.

To approach from the east, commence at the settlement of Tulameen, 25 kilometers north west of Princeton. From the lower end of the village, travel westbound along and paralleling, the Tulameen River for approximately 15.7 kilometers until it intersects with Vuich Creek, where the road then follows along Vuich and Sutter Creeks, to the claim area. The overall distance from Tulameen to the claim area is approximately 29.5 kilometers.

The third approach to the property, which the author’s team previously found to be inaccessible by regular vehicle but passable using an all-terrain vehicle, is also accessed via an old logging road leading eastward from the Coquihalla Highway, using Exit #195, the Carolin Mines exit. This route would be applicable for accessing the most western portion of the tenure, but would require a considerable uphill hike to the claim. The tenure’s eastern boundary lies at coordinate 121° 04’ 34.6”W Longitude.

Alternately, helicopter service from Hope can provide access to the property.

History

Historically, Treasure Mountain has played a continuous host to explorations and mining by various companies and private individuals. Most of which has been centered around high grade silver, with Huldra Silver remaining the primary and most active, and long-standing interest.

The Summit Camp was first discovered in the late 1800's by prospectors searching for the source of the Tulameen River placer deposits, and several short adits and surface pits were dug on some high grade silver-lead-zinc veins. Most of the known showings were discovered before 1910, and the lack of an access road until the late 1920's slowed down the development of the camp. A small underground mining operation was carried out on the Treasure Mountain properties in the late 1920's and early 1930's, but low metal prices and the beginning of the Depression caused it to shut down. Little exploration work was done until the formation of Silver Hill Mines Ltd. in the 1950's, who attempted to re-open the Treasure Mountain mine and built a 50 TPD mill.

The Silver Hill operation never achieved full production which was due to financial problems, and again the Summit Camp fell into quiescence. Some minor exploration work was done in the 1960's and 70's but nothing of note until prospector Magnus Bratlien acquired the Treasure Mountain Mine and formed Huldra Silver Inc. in 1980 to explore the property. Huldra Silver began systematically examining the area around the old workings, and in 1985 succeeded in uncovering the bonanza-grade "C" vein, the largest and highest grade ore deposit found to date in the Summit Camp. In 1986, Huldra Silver explore other workings and results indicated a potentially mineable orebody of excellent grade. Subsequently, 2400 tons of ore was produced, with 407 tons of hand-cobbed ore shipped to the smelter, returning about 100 oz/t in silver and substantial base metal values. In the fall of 1987, Huldra Silver conducted further underground development. Reserves were estimated at 36,000 tons grading 30 oz/t in silver, 10.2% Pb, and 4.7% Zn. The Summit Ridge area was explored again in the early 1980's by Unicorn Resources Ltd. and the company optioned the holdings to Silver Saddle Mines Ltd,

Silver Saddle Mines succeeded in discovering a new showing, and a bulk sample of the ore was sent to the Trail smelter, but the returns were uneconomic and the option was dropped. In the fall of 1987, Harrisburg-Dayton Resources Ltd. optioned the Unicorn Resources property, and an exploration program was planned on the Southern No.8 and the adjoining Vigo claim (L91). The program was highly successful, resulting in the discovery of several new massive sulphide veins up to 1.6 meters wide, within a mineralized stockwork system which is at least 175 meters long and up to 25 meters in width. The vein structures, mineralogy, and assay grades were very similar to that of the Huldra Silver Mine, and are open to depth and along strike,

Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Summit Camp

The Summit Camp area is part of the regional Pasayten Trough, a northwest trending Mesozoic marine sedimentary basin which extends from south of the International Boundary Line and north to the Bridge River - Taseko Lakes country. The local sedimentary and volcanic formations have been previously named the Dewdney Creek Group and the Pasayten Group, but have been re-interpreted in this report to more accurately describe the local formations.

Mineralization in the Summit Camp is contained in eastwest to northeast trending transcurrent cross-faults and fracture zones, commonly arranged in an en-echelon pattern joined by conjugate shears, forming rhombohedral or prismatic fault blocks. The veins are mostly open space fillings in dilated fault zones, and vein size is probably related to the magnitude of the fault. Large "plums" of ore are often found in the "Y" shaped junctions between mineralized vein faults and conjugate shears. Ore, gangue, and alteration minerals identified in the Summit Camp veins include: Ore; galena, sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, marcasite, arsenopyrite, magnetite, boulangerite, jamesonite, zinkenite, hematite, bournonite, stibnite, argentite, and microscopic native silver: Gangue; quartz, siderite-ankerite, calcite, rhodochrosite, jasper, chlorite, sericite, and wallrock fragments: Alteration minerals; limonite, jarosite, wad, pyrolusite, psilomelane, cerussite, malachite, azurite, greenockite, bindheimite, kermesite, and covellite. The vein faults commonly weather recessively, forming shallow overburden filled gullies and creek bottoms, and do not react well to standard exploration techniques, such as poor drill core recovery, weak geophysical conductors, and scattered geochemistry; the preferred method is mapping and prospecting followed by backhoe trenching. (Assessment Report #18341, by Christopher Basil, Boa Services Ltd., January 12, 1989, for Shellex Gold Corp.)

Summary

Reconnaissance prospecting was conducted over a two day period, along two traverses in the southeastern portion of the claim, as indicated by red markings on Map 3, hereto attached. Day One's prospecting (commencing at the property border line) followed Traverse "A" in a westerly direction on the south side of an unnamed creek, along the approximate courses of 248° then 270° for a total distance of approximately 440 meters. Four chip samples selected from several initially considered, were taken for later examination.

Day Two's prospecting followed along Traverse "B" for a total of 824 meters, commencing on the north side of the previously noted unnamed creek (the southern most traverse line sector) and followed the approximate courses of 255°, then 293°, with a slight deviation to 304°, thence 50°, then completing along a course of 133°. Thirteen samples were collected for later examination.

Select portions of nine out of the seventeen samples have thus far been pulverized and examined under microscope, with all nine samples showing lead, silver and other unidentified metallic content, while two exhibited minute traces of gold. The balance are slated for examination in the near future.

Conclusion

In light of the positive showings from the samples thus far examined in detail, and that the area has a proven high incidence of precious metals deposits, along with the fact that only a very small portion of the claim has thus far been prospected, renewal of the claim was felt to be more than warranted.

Work Record – Work Evaluation & Cost Statement

Work Record

Work Date	Time Log	Manpower	Comments	Total Hours
Laborers				
Jul 28, 2007	1430 - 1900	Luke Piacó	Prospecting	4.50
Jul 28, 2007	1430 - 1900	Brandon Wiggins	Prospecting	4.50
Jul 29, 2007	0700 - 1300	Luke Piacó	Prospecting	6.00
Jul 29, 2007	0700 - 1300	Brandon Wiggins	Prospecting	6.00
			<i>Sub Total Hours</i>	<i>21.00</i>
Allowable Labor Credit Rate 21.00 hours @ \$20.00 per hour >				\$ 420.00
Supervisory				
Jul 28, 2007	1430 - 1900	Joe Wiggins	Prospecting	4.50
Jul 29, 2007	0700 - 1300	Joe Wiggins	Prospecting	6.00
			<i>Sub Total Hours</i>	<i>10.50</i>
Allowable Supervisor Credit Rate 10.50 hours @ \$30.00 per hour >				\$ 315.00
Total Allowable Work Credit				\$ 735.00

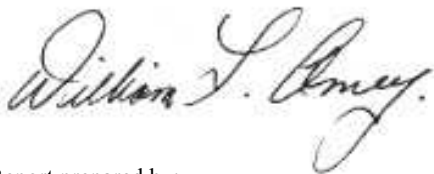
Evaluation of Work & Statement of Costs
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3 persons	31.50 man hours
Supervisory	\$ 315.00
Labor	\$ 420.00
Meals	\$ 54.70
Accommodations (3 x \$70)	\$ 210.00
<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>\$ 999.70</i>
Allowable Vehicle Exp	\$ 199.94
Report Preparation	\$ 100.00
TOTAL	\$ 1,299.64

Attending Parties & Qualifications:

Joe Wiggins - - nineteen years non-professional prospecting experience
 Luke Piacco - - two years prospecting experience
 Brandon Wiggins - - two years prospecting experience

November 5, 2007



Report prepared by:
 William "Larry" Amey

REFERENCE MAP 1

Geographical Location



REFERENCE MAP 2

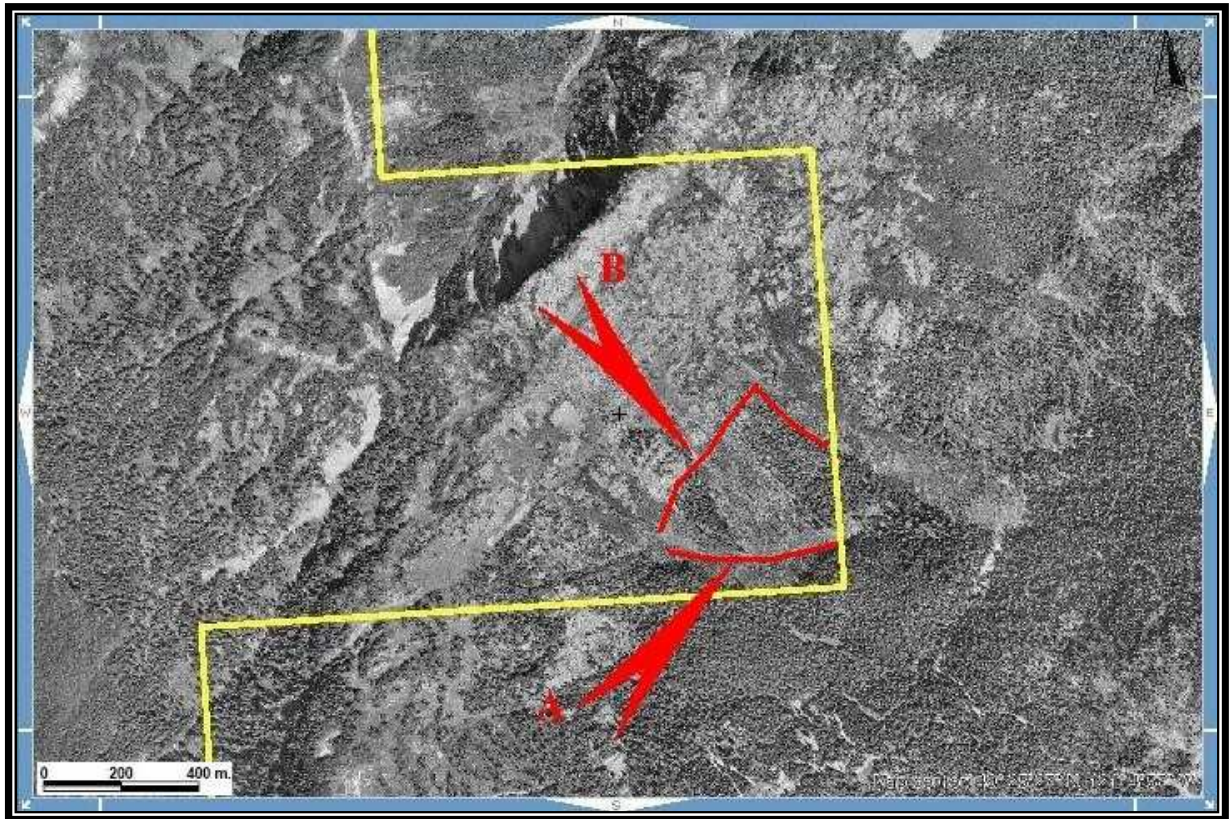
Flying High Claim



Scale 1:20,000
Map 092H Excerpt
Tenure Coordinate Reference
Long. 121° 05' 20" W – Lat. 49° 25' 43" N

REFERENCE MAP 3
Enlargement of Eastern Sector

Work Areas
(Signified by Red Markings)



Scale 1:10,000
Map 092H Excerpt
Tenure Coordinate Reference
Long. 121° 05' 20" W – Lat. 49° 25' 43" N

REFERENCE MAP 4

Contour Map of Claim Area



Scale 1: 10,000
Map 092H Excerpt
Tenure Coordinate Reference
Long. 121° 01' 26" W – Lat. 49° 29' 07" N

Event 4163186