

2006 - 2007

PROSPECTING REPORT
“Add On Property”

EVENT # 4167984 TENURE # 540365

Tenure Name: GPEX CLXI Add On

**Ladner Creek - Coquihalla Region
New Westminster Mining Division
Map 092H**

**Central Coordinate Reference
Long. 121° 15' 16" W – Lat. 49° 31' 00" N**

Report Date – November 28, 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 Add On property, tenure # 540365, a fifteen cell tenure comprising 314.61 hectares, was staked on September 3, 2006. The claim is centered on coordinates Long. 121° 15' 16" W – Lat. 49° 31' 00" N, and straddles Ladner Creek on the eastern margin of the East Hozameen Fault, a northwest/southeast trending gold-bearing serpentine zone, more commonly known as the Coquihalla Serpentine Belt.

The general Ladner Creek area is well notarized for hosting gold-bearing geology, with the more prominent of past producing mines, the Emancipation Mine lying 1.9 kilometers to the south, and, the Carolin Mine, 1.75 kilometers to the west-southwest. The above noted mines and other gold occurrences to the north and south along the Hozameen Fault, have played a large part in the early and ongoing mining history of the area.

Location

The Add On claim lies approximately 18 kilometers northeast of the village of Hope, within the Ladner Creek Watershed of the Coquihalla River Valley, 1.6 kilometers upstream on Ladner Creek from BC Highway 5, the Coquihalla Highway, a major four-lane transportation artery between Hope, BC and Merritt, BC. The claim lies in Map Sheet 092H.

Access

Access to the property may be gained from either of three points along the Coquihalla Highway, BC Highway 5, commencing at the Carolin Mine Exit, 18.4 road kilometers north of the Coquihalla Highway and BC Highway 3 intersect, east of Hope. In accessing the southwesterly portion of the claim, via the Carolin Mine exit #195, follow the exit roadway, crossing under Highway 5, thence following the Carolin Mine Road for approximately 3.8 kilometers to the claim's southern boundary, at coordinates Long. 121° 15' 50" W – Lat. 49° 30' 15" N. The southwest corner of the claim peaks to the west of the Carolin Mine road, and extends along the roadway for 75 metres, until it intersects with the claim's western boundary. Access from there is primarily down-slope, and would facilitate entry within the claim to the west side of Ladner Creek.

While the Add On claim may be accessed directly from the south by traversing up Ladner Creek through the Lad property (an adjacent tenure held by the author), the more facilitating approach would be along a logging road, accessed via Exit #200, the Skylock Road, located 4.35 road kilometers north of the Carolin Mine Exit. To gain access to the Skylock, from the Hope end, exit at the Portia Turn, Exit #202 and follow the turn-around, then take the Highway 5 southbound lane, and immediately following the first major bend, turn right turn onto the Skylock. The claim's southern boundary is approximately 3.5 road kilometers in from BC Highway 5, along a currently active logging road.

Area Geology

The Coquihalla Serpentine Belt forms a narrow, elongate, north-northwest trending steeply dipping unit separating supracrustal rocks of the Ladner Group to the east, from the Hozameen Complex in the west. Dark, highly sheared to massive serpentinite of probable peridotite parentage, characterizes the belt.

The western contact is represented by a major fracture which appears to dip steeply east. This is termed the "West" Hozameen fault and the serpentinites in this vicinity contain highly sheared talcose rocks. The serpentinite has a complex association with diorite intrusions which occur as dike-like bodies within the ultramafics.

History

Though the author has conducted considerable research into the varied prospect areas along the Coquihalla Serpentine Belt, there seems, however, little written history directly relative to the actual claim area. Therefore, a submission (in excerpt) is made of the area's general mining history, as documented by J. T. Shearer in his Prospecting Report, #26337, and of that supplemented by Minfile Summary Report 092HSW034, both of which are more relative to the Emancipation Mine and surrounding area geology, as follows:

By J.T. Shearer

In 1910, during the construction of the Kettle Valley railway (now abandoned) along the Coquihalla River valley, prospectors exploring the valley and its tributaries for gold found several gold prospects. Between 1913 and 1915, the Emancipation claims plus other adjoining claims were staked by Messrs. M. Menick, Wm. Thompson and H. Beech to cover gold-bearing quartz veins. Since the discovery, the claims have experienced sporadic exploration and mining activity. During the early life of the Emancipation mine, from 1916 to 1919, some 95 tons of ore was extracted, and returned over \$35,000 (averaging 15 oz/ton). By 1921, considerable amounts of underground development work had been carried out and a five-stamp mill installed with a production capacity of 12 tons per day. The operator was the Liberator Mining Company of Vancouver, B.C. During this period, approximately 118 tons of ore was shipped to Tacoma, Washington, USA, again with a return of approximately \$35,000 and an additional 700 tons of sub-ore valued at \$15.00 per ton was stockpiled at the mill. Work at the mine was intermittent from 1922 through to 1933, during which time the property changed owners several times with Dawson Gold Mines Ltd. being the major operator. Limited work was done in 1937 by Kettle Valley Gold Mine Ltd. As documented by the B.C. Department of Mines, production figures between 1916 and 1941 from the Emancipation were 2,897 oz. gold and 605 oz. silver; total tons of ore mined is unknown. From consideration of the volumes of drift and stoped ground in the underground workings, material produced has been possibly about 10,000 tons. The substantial waste dump at the No. 2 Portal indicates that only a part of production was considered mill fee.

History by J.T. Shearer continued....

The 1933 Minister of Mines report provides some interesting but limited information regarding the lower tunnel (4 Level), which until 1991 was inaccessible due to sloughing of overburden at the portal. It is described as 210 feet below No. 2 Level. During 1933, the drift was driven 570 feet with crosscuts at intervals to east and west with the face at that time nearly directly under the ore body in No. 2 winze. The face at that time [1933) of the drift showed a vein zone of about 11 feet wide with intercalated country rock and some calcite. The central part was well mineralized with sulfides. Chip sample over 8 feet assayed 0.40 oz./ton in gold and 0.10 oz./ton in silver. A picked sample from the face at that time assayed 2.12 oz./ton in gold. Observations in 1992 suggest that this mineralized area appears to pinch out a short distance to the north along the drift. At that time, ore was being produced from stoping on No. 2 Level and this material was being transported to the mill lower down by the aerial tram. The mill operated at 25 tons per day. Operations by Dawson Consolidated Ltd. continued at least to 1938 but no quantities or grades of production during the latter part of the operation are preserved.

In more recent years (1971 and later) due to the increase in price of gold, the Emancipation Mine and adjoining claims experienced renewed exploration. In 1971, Aquarius Resources Ltd. acquired the existing claims and mineral leases (Sunshine and Raymond) and with additional staking, the claims were collectively called the Hope Group. In 1972, A. R. Bullis surveyed, mapped and sampled the underground workings in the Emancipation mine and Dr. G. C. Stephens of Alrae Engineering in 1973 conducted general surface geological mapping on the entire Hope Group. From 1976-79, under the direction of Cochrane Consultants Ltd., an extensive surface exploration program on the claims was carried out which included detailed geochemical soil surveys and ground geophysical work. In 1980, an all-weather road was constructed to the Emancipation Mine and further underground mapping and sampling was performed by in-house Aquarius staff under the direction of D. Cardinal, Emancipation July 2000.

The following season (1981), an aggressive surface and underground diamond-drilling program was conducted. Results from the drill@ program were encouraging and demonstrated the need for continued underground exploratory drilling. However, no further work was conducted until the underground diamond drilling by Homegold Resources Ltd. in 1991- 1992 under option from Anglo Swiss Mining Corp. The work conducted on the Emancipation Mine commenced by Homegold Resources Ltd. during the fall of 1991 with the reopening of the 1.6 km access roads constructed by Aquarius Resources Ltd. in 1980. The roads were overgrown with dense alder trees and brush. An excavator and D8 bulldozer were used to repair and ditch the roads and excavate sloughed material that had covered the 4 Level portal of the Emancipation Mine. A new access road was constructed ramping down from the 3 Level ported to the newly reopened 4 Level portal. The portal was m-timbered, washed out and the 4 Level drift was scaled. Upon completion of the scaling, the dirt floor was mucked out, the major obstacle being material from the raise up to 3 Level that had flowed into 4 Level. The narrow gauge (18 inch) track was repaired. A small ore car was set on the tracks and was used to carry the cave material out of the drift. Once the drift was cleaned up, drill stations were established by slashing out openings along the crosscut and drift walls.

History by J.T. Shearer continued....

The drill program was designed to explore a possible replacement zone that had been intersected by Aquarius Resources Ltd. in the down-dip extension of the 'Boulder' vein. Underground diamond drilling in 1980 and 1981 indicated that sulfide and silica replacement increased with depth and along strike below the 3 Level on the Boulder and subsidiary veins.

The underground workings were surveyed by transit and EDM (S. Nickel and Associates Surveying Ltd.) and accurate plans and sections prepared. A total of 3 holes were drilled in 1991- 1992 for 267 feet of core. The mineralized intervals were split and assayed at Chemex Labs Ltd. In 1994, the area around the portals was prospected and the 199 1-92 underground core was logged.

Nearby on the Idaho Claim north of Ladner Creek, 6 km north of Emancipation, Carolin Mines Ltd. commenced a wide ranging exploration program in 1974, which culminated in large scale production between December 1981 and September 1984 of about 45,000 ounces of gold. Carolin spent about 40 million dollars installing a 1500 ton per day flotation/cyanide mill-mine complex. The Carolin operation failed due to the mill not recovering the gold (~50% recovery) and severe mismanagement. Recently, Athabaska Resources Ltd. has acquired the Ladner Creek Mine-Mill in early 1995 and initiated an aggressive 3 million dollar exploration program in 1995- 1996 supervised by J.T. Shearer which resulted in the discovery of new gold zones and definition of gold reserves at McMaster giving the following new ore reserve calculations (Shearer et. & May 1997):

-Idaho & McMaster Underground: 1,860,000 tonnes averaging 442 g/tonne Gold
 -Open Pit at McMaster: 186,000 tonnes averaging 1.88 g/tonne gold.

The database at Ladner Creek Property now consists of over 50,000 metres of diamond drill core and 10 km of underground workings.
 Emancipation July 2000

***History Continued –
 Minfile Report 092HSW034***

In 1910, the construction of the Kettle Valley railway opened the area to prospecting and mineral exploration. This led to the discovery and staking of the Emancipation claim in 1913. Intermittent production occurred at the Emancipation gold mine between 1916 and 1941. By 1921, a considerable amount of underground development work had been carried out and a 5-stamp mill installed with a 4.53 tonne per day capacity. The operator at this time was Liberator Mining Co. Between 1922 and 1933 ownership changed hands several times, with Dawson Gold Mines Ltd. the main operator. Kettle Valley Gold Mine Ltd. conducted limited work in 1937. The mill operated at 22.68 tonnes per day with ore mined from the No. 2 level. In 1971, Aquarius Resources Ltd., re-staked the Emancipation as the Hope claim group and renewed exploration on the property. In 1972, the underground workings were surveyed, mapped and sampled. Surface geological mapping was carried out in 1973. From 1976 to 1976, an extensive surface exploration was carried out under the supervision of Cochrane Consultants Ltd. In 1980, an all-weather road was

..... *Minfile Report 092HSW034 continued*

constructed and further underground mapping and sampling was carried out. A surface and underground drilling program was carried out in 1981 by Aquarius Resources Ltd. Underground drilling consisted of 31 drillholes, totaling 1177 metres. Surface drilling consisted of 10 drillholes, totaling 901 metres. No further work was conducted until 1991-1992 under option from Anglo Swiss Mining Corp. by Homegold Resources Ltd. Considerable underground refurbishing was conducted on the Nos. 3 and 4 levels. Three underground drillholes were completed, totaling 81.38 metres.

In the area of the Emancipation mine, sedimentary rocks of the Lower and Middle Jurassic Ladner Group are separated from the Coquihalla Serpentine Belt to the west by a fractured, elongate slice of greenstone, 100 to 180 metres wide, of the Triassic Spider Peak Formation. The Ladner rocks are generally overturned, west dipping and east facing; the unconformity between them and the Spider Peak Formation is poorly exposed and has been faulted and sheared. The Ladner rocks consist of slaty argillites, siltstones, wacke and clastic limestone.

The East Hozameen fault system in the mine area dips steeply east and apparently involves two generations of fracturing. The oldest set strikes northerly and is offset 250 metres left-laterally by a younger northwest-striking fault along Tangent Creek.

The Emancipation mine was developed by five adits (adits 1-4 and A) that were concentrated along a series of gold-bearing quartz +/- carbonate veins that cut the Spider Peak Formation. These veins were the principal ore source of the mine. However, two of the lower workings (adits 3 and 4) were driven on a talc-bearing zone within the Hozameen fault which was apparently barren. In 1933, a drift on the No. 4 level intersected a 3.35-metre wide vein directly beneath the ore zone in the No. 2 winze. The central part contained abundant sulphides and a chip sample across 2.44 metres yielded 13.71 grams per tonne gold and 3.43 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 23492). A picked sample from the face yielded 72.68 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 23492).

Outcrops of massive to highly sheared talc are seen in Tangent Creek. Both drilling and underground workings indicate the talc-bearing fault zone is locally several metres wide.

There are essentially three sets of quartz +/- carbonate veins at the mine. These include the Boulder vein and the Dike vein, separated by a set of irregular, reverse dipping flat veins. Both the Dike and Boulder veins typically follow reverse fractures and vary markedly in attitude and character along strike and with depth. The flat veins apparently follow second order sigmoidal tension fractures.

The flat veins comprise numerous thin quartz +/- calcite veinlets, irregular lenses and stringer networks together with at least three more prominent quartz veins. They strike north to northwest, are from 0.5 to 20 centimetres wide and dip 20 to 45 degrees east. They are splays from the overlying, gently inclined Dike vein, but quickly pinch out with depth. The veins consist of quartz with calcite, plagioclase, gypsum and sulphides together with some free gold.

On the surface, close to adit 2, the Boulder vein strikes northerly and follows the faulted contact between the Spider Creek Formation and the Ladner Group. Farther north, the vein system splays,

..... *Minfile Report 092HSW034 continued*

swings to a northeasterly strike and is locally hosted entirely within Ladner rocks. It is the widest vein on the property, varying between 0.5 and 4.6 metres in width, and dipping from 50 to 65 degrees west. It contains mainly milky to clear massive quartz, and minor amounts of calcite. The vein carries sporadic traces of disseminated pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite, but little or no gold. Locally, the margins of the Boulder vein grade outward into brecciated zones up to 3 metres wide. These comprise fragments of Ladner rock with disseminated sulphides set in a vein matrix which contains minor to trace amounts of albite, calcite, dolomite, siderite, gypsum, pyrrhotite and marcasite.

Underground drilling on the Boulder vein system in the 1980s intersected sulphides along the margins of the vein, predominantly on the hangingwall. In decreasing order of abundance, sulphides consisted of disseminated pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. The Boulder vein system changes character downdip and along strike from a more massive quartz vein to a quartz stringer with pervasive silicification. The sulphide content also increases downdip and occur as a silica-sulphide replacement zone. Tuffaceous sediments in the hangingwall also contain more sulphides downdip. During drilling, visible gold was noted in at least three areas of replacement and appeared to be associated with arsenopyrite. The best intersections from underground drillholes were from drillholes U-15 and U-19. The 1.4-metre interval between 23.9 and 25.3 metres from drillhole U-15 yielded 20.57 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 23492). The 1.6-metre interval between 14.6 and 16.2 metres from drillhole U-19 yielded 17.14 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 23492).

Surface drilling north of the Emancipation mine was conducted to delineate geological contacts, structures, quartz veins and mineralization. The drillholes intersected similar structures and rock types intersected in underground drilling, favorable for sulphide replacement zones but no significant altered or mineralized zones were found.

Locally, the greenstones in the hangingwall of the Boulder vein are intensely silicified over widths of 1 to 4 metres, and contain disseminated carbonate, pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite, but no gold. Drilling during the 1980s by Aquarius Resources indicates that hangingwall alteration persists at depth, but the Boulder vein quickly pinches out downdip. A sample taken of altered wallrock yielded 820 parts per billion of tellurium, suggesting the presence of tellurides in the system (Bulletin 79, page 45).

The Dike vein was probably the most important source of ore as it was stoped for 85 metres along strike and over 40 metres downdip. It strikes north and varies from 1 to 60 centimetres in width, the dip varying with depth. In the upper mine workings, the Dike vein dips 45 degrees west, but with increasing depth the dip flattens out until it becomes a gently undulating, subhorizontal structure. Also with increasing depth, the vein splits into several subparallel veins and veinlets of quartz and/or calcite. The system follows a strongly sheared chloritic fault zone. The vein contains small specks of gold along with pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and marcasite. The vein also contains nodules of pink albite, and enargite has been observed locally. Early reports state that free gold occurred in spectacular amounts.

Summary

The prospecting program on the Add On claim was carried out on two separate dates, October 7, 2006 and June 12, 2007.

On October 7, 2006, the northeast sector of the claim was prospected by a party of three, along traverse "A" as indicated by solid red line-marking on mapping submission, Map 2 (hereto attached). The dotted blue line, thereon, indicates the route of descent from the roadway to the prospecting starting point. The general down-stream bedding plain along Ladner Creek, was prospected for outcrop showings, thence along the ascent uphill to the roadway, for a distance totaling approximately 1.5 kilometers. Seventeen random chip and grab samples were collected from along the creek, and three from the uphill climb.

On June 12, 2007, the southwest sector of the claim was prospected by a party of two, along traverse "B" as indicated by solid red line-marking on mapping submission, Map 2 (hereto attached). The dotted blue line, thereon, indicates the route of ascent back to the roadway from the prospecting finish point. Five chip and two float samples were collected along the route.

Select specimens from all samples collected were crushed to a fine powder state, then inspected under microscopic examination. Two of the samples collected from the upper 100 meters of the "A" Traverse showed the presence of gold, within a sulfide composite (pyrite and ?arsenopyrite). Under 300 magnification, the remaining samples appeared void of Au content.

Select specimens from all five chip samples and each of the two float samples, were similarly ground to a powder state then examined under microscope. All five chip samples and one of the float samples showed traces of Au, with a heavier content of sulfides and, three of which held a calcite-like mineralization. Dark serpentine showings were noted at several points along the creek-segment of the traverse. All chip samples taken and examined were from the creek bedding along the West Ladner Creek sector, being that portion Ladner Creek which flows from the Carolin Mine direction. It should also be noted that a filament of possible contaminated matter, presumed to originate from the Carolin Mine, coated some sectors of the creek's high water mark.

It will further be considered if a few of the samples may warrant laboratory analysis.

Conclusion

In light of the foregoing, which showed favorable justification, and that this claim lies in a zone of high potential for Au mineralization, the claim was renewed for a subsequent term.

Work Record – Work Evaluation & Cost Statement

Work Record

Work Date	Time Log	Manpower	Comments	Total Hours
Laborers				
Oct 07, 2006	0800 - 1630	D. Chamberlain	Prospecting	8.50
Oct 07, 2006	0800 - 1630	J. Wiggins	Prospecting	8.50
Jul 12, 2007	1000 - 1830	D. Chamberlain	Prospecting	8.50
			<i>Sub Total Hours</i>	<i>25.50</i>
Allowable Labor Credit Rate 25.50 hours @ \$20.00 per hour >				\$ 510.00
Supervisory				
Oct 07, 2006	0800 - 1630	L. Amey	Prospecting	8.50
Jul 12, 2007	1000 - 1830	J. Wiggins	Prospecting	8.50
			<i>Sub Total Hours</i>	<i>17.00</i>
Allowable Supervisor Credit Rate 17.00 hours @ \$30.00 per hour >				\$ 510.00
Total Allowable Work Credit				\$1,020.00

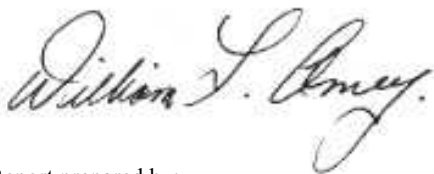
Evaluation of Work & Statement of Costs
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3 persons	42.5 man hours
Supervisory	\$ 510.00
Labor	\$ 510.00
Meals	\$ 50.85
Accommodations	\$ 0
<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>\$ 1,070.85</i>
Allowable Vehicle Exp	\$ 214.17
Report Preparation	\$ 100.00
TOTAL	\$ 1,385.02

Attending Parties & Qualifications:

Larry Amey - - 28 years intermittent prospecting experience
Dave Chamberlain - - 3 years intermittent prospecting experience
Joe Wiggins - - 18 years intermittent prospecting experience

November 28, 2007

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "William S. Amey". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Report prepared by:
William "Larry" Amey

REFERENCE MAP 1

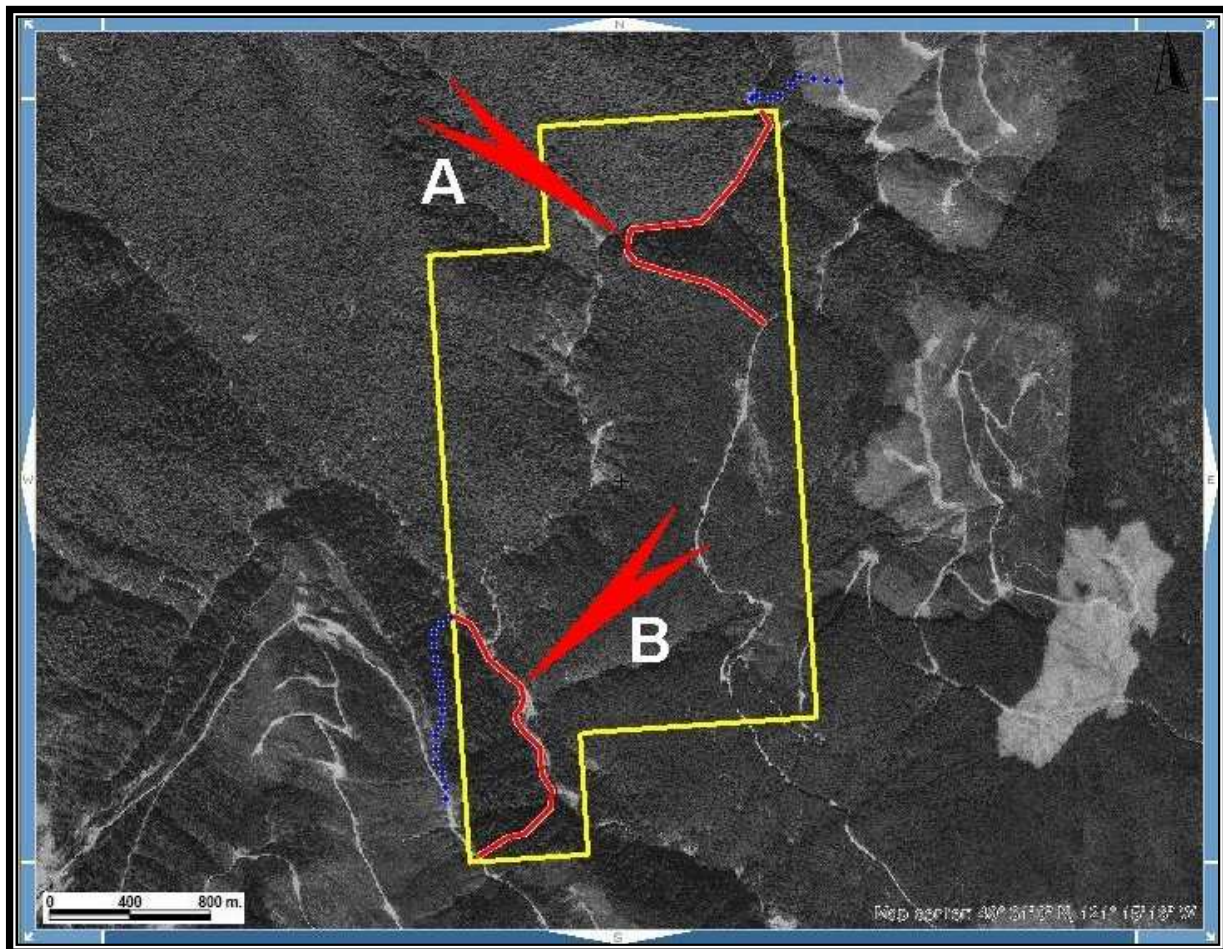
Geographical Location



REFERENCE MAP 2

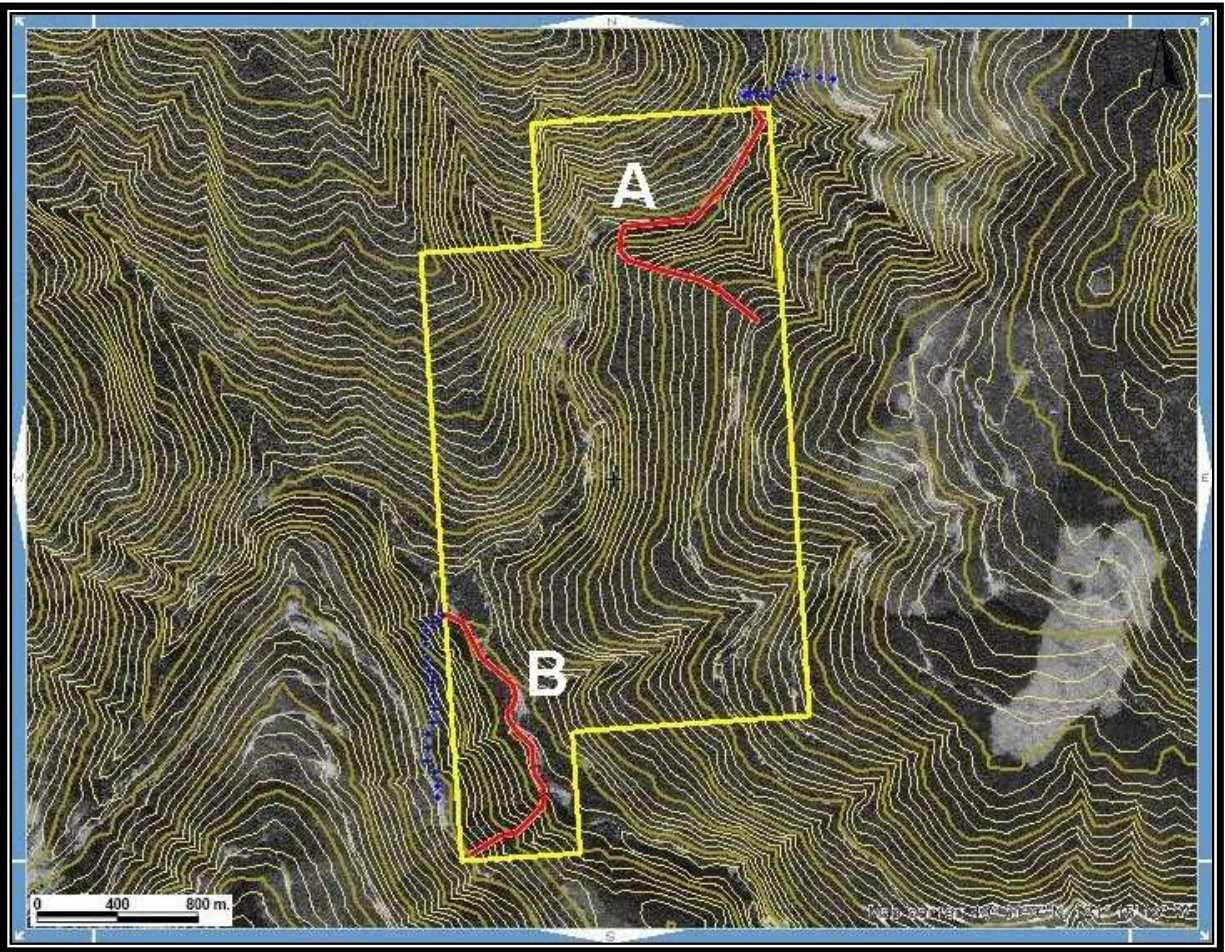
Work Areas
(Signified by Red Markings)

Add On Claim



Scale 1:18,000
Map 092H Excerpt
Tenure Coordinate Reference
Long. 121° 15' 16" W – Lat. 49° 31' 00" N

REFERENCE MAP 3
Contour Map of Claim Area



Scale 1: 18,000
Map 092H Excerpt
Tenure Coordinate Reference
Long. 121° 15' 16" W – Lat. 49° 31' 00" N