TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

DIGITAL ELEVATION MODEL AND GIS DRILL HOLE LOCATION DATA COMPILATION

SPRAY CREEK MOLYBDENUM GOLD PROJECT

LILOOET AREA

SOUTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Prepared for

GLEN HAWK MINERALS LTD.

Author

CARL A. VON EINSIEDEL, P.GEO.

Effective Date

JANUARY 28, 2008

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Spray Creek gold – molybdenum property is situated approximately 16 kilometers south of Lillooet in southwestern BC. The property consists of a single tenure (Tenure No.533612) comprising 266.97 hectares that partially covers a known molybdenum – gold prospect referred to as the South Zone.

Between 1978 and 1988 several previous operators completed surface rock sampling, soil geochemistry and at least three separate phases of diamond drilling in the vicinity of the Spray Creek prospect. This work identified two main areas of interest referred to as the Spray Creek or South Zone and the Towinok Sill or North Zone. Figure No.s 2 to 5 show previous operators compilation data, generalized geology and areas covered by technical mapping in 2007.

Historic exploration work is documented in various assessment reports however sample locations and drill hole locations are recorded on generalized topographic maps and no detailed location survey information is available to accurately position the various drill hole collar locations and surface sample locations.

The objective of the assessment work completed in 2007 was to utilize low level aerial photography completed in 2002 to create a high resolution ortho-photo mosaic and a 2 meter detailed contour map complete with a digital elevation model to provide a base map for geo-referencing historic sample locations and drill hole locations. During the course of preparing the contour mapping Spectrum mapping recommended that the contour interval be reduced to 5 meters from 2 meters due to the steepness of the terrain within the detail area. The new topographic mapping and digital elevation model also provides a detailed elevation model which is a pre-requisite for any digital compilation of the historic drill hole database and would allow the drill hole database to be viewed in three dimensions. The total cost of the 2007 program was $12,399.00.

The high resolution photo-mosaic covers an area of 56,000 hectares (56 square kilometers) which includes both the North Zone and the South Zone. The high quality resolution of the ortho-photo mosaic made it possible to accurately establish the locations of several of the historic drill pads.

The detailed topographic mapping and detailed elevation model is restricted to an area comprising 4,000 hectares centered on the South Zone. Geo-referencing of historic surface sampling and drill hole collars and is restricted to the area of the digital elevation model.

The property lies within the Lillooet placer gold district. Gold on the property was first discovered in quartz veins by conventional prospecting in the 1960's. This occurrence was subsequently rediscovered as a result of regional multi-element geochemistry undertaken during porphyry molybdenum exploration in 1978.

In 1981, Duval International Corporation drilled four holes in the Spray Creek

area to test porphyry molybdenum mineralization associated with two, sill like porphyritic quartz diorite intrusions. Holes CH81-1 and CH81-2 were drilled to test the North Zone and cut low grade porphyry mineralization. Holes CH81-3 and CH81-4, were drilled from two separate locations to test the Spray Creek Zone or South Zone within coincident gold, arsenic and molybdenum soil anomalies and these holes cut low grade molybdenum values and significant gold intersections with hole CH81-3 returning 3.0 m of 2.10 g/t gold (0.061 oz/ton) and hole CH81-4 assaying 3.67 g/t gold (0.107 oz/ton) across 21 meters.

In April of 1985, on the abandonment of the Duval Claims, G. McKillop, a former Duval geologist, staked the Spray claim blocks which cover both the North and South Zones identified by Duval Mining Corporation. In September and October of 1986, Miramar Energy Corp. and Southern Gold Resources Ltd. undertook investigative geological examinations and a 5 hole, 264 m diamond drilling program to substantiate Duval's results and to ascertain the characteristics of the gold - bearing structure. These holes were drilled approximately 20 meters northeast of the collar of drill hole 81-04.

The surface geological work determined that a series of white quartz veins crosscut porphyry molybdenum mineralization which is hosted by porphyritic quartz diorite and by enclosing biotite hornfelsed sediments. The quartz veins are widely distributed throughout Duval's coincident gold, arsenic and molybdenum soil geochemical anomalies. The veins range from 0.1 m to 1.6 m thick, frequently branch and have consistent east-southeasterly strikes (90 to 130 degrees) and moderate to steep northerly dips. Chip samples of surface exposures of these veins demonstrated that some contain anomalous concentrations of gold in spite of strong surface oxidation.

According to BC MINFILE records the porphyritic quartz diorite and to a lessor degree the enclosing sediments have undergone multiple episodes of fracturing and related quartz veining. Disseminated pyrrhotite and sub-ordinate pyrite are ubiquitous. Molybdenite and chaclcopyrite are associated with the veining.

Accoring to Rebagliatti, 1986, the 1986 diamond drilling program returned potentially significant intersections from holes 86-1, 86-4 and 86-5, where 1.75 m, 1.01 m and 0.88 m intervals contained 3200, 3300 and 10270 ppb gold respectively, substantiating that appreciable gold concentrations exist within the core of porphyry molybdenum mineralization hosted by the prophyritic quartz diorite intrusion. The gold mineralization is associated with a set of late, cross cutting, white quartz veins and possibly with an earlier set of grey coloured quartz veins. According to Rebagliatti, 1986 continuity of the veins and gold mineralization within the veins has not been established

In 1988 Kerr Addison Mines optioned the Spray Claims and carried out a program of geological work and diamond drilling. There were two objectives in drilling the Spray showing in 1988. The first and main objective, was to test for the strike and dip extension of the 22m intersection of 3.74 g/t gold (0.11 oz/ton

gold) located by Duval Corporation in 1981 by their hole 81-4. The second objective and secondary target, was the testing of gold mineralization intersected by Duval Corporation in 1981, by their hole 81-3, as well as testing the east dipping structure in the saddle between Spray Creek and Texas Creek.

A 746.95m drill program in 5 holes was completed by Drilcor between August 23/88 and October 6/88. The split core was shipped to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver where it was assayed for Au by F.A. with an AA finish and analysed by ICP for 32 elements. All the 1988 drillcore is reportedly stored on the drill site on the Spray showing. The main part of the drilling was done in the southern part of the Spray intrusion. A fan of four holes (88-10, 11, 12 and 13), centred around the collar of 81-4, were drilled in 1988 for a total of 537.15m.

According to Grexton and Bruland, 1988 the drilling showed that there does not seem to be a strike or dip extension to the intersection located by Duval Corporation in hole 81-4. Only three one meter samples returned gold values over 0.85 g/t gold (0.025 oz/ton gold). Although the tonalite locally is geochemically anomalous for base metals, none were high enough to give sub economic grade over significant width.

The second part of the drill program consisted on one 209.8m (88-14) hole drilled to test gold mineralization located in intrusive breccia in hole 81-3 and the east dipping Saddle Fault in the north part of the Spray intrusion. This drill hole was completed from a new drill pad located approximately 70 meters east north-east of DDH 81-03. According to Grexton and Bruland, 1988 the drilling of this target intersected two tonalite breccias. No significant gold intersections were located. The upper tonalitc breccias had lower base metal values than the lower tonalite although neither were more than geochemically anomalous.

In summary there is considerable variation in the geological interpretation of the drill hole database by the various previous operators. In addition there appears to be considerable variation in the reported GPS location of the historic drill holes. By using the high resolution images acquired for the ortho-photo mosaic it was possible to identify the probable location of several of the historic drill pad locations and it is apparent that there is a significant discrepancy in the reported location of the holes. DDH 81-03 appears to be located approximately 47.1 meters north of its reported location and DDH 81-04 appears to be located approximately 109.3 meters east of its reported location. Contrary to previous mapping it appears that not all previous drill hole collars are located on the mineral tenure held by Glen Hawk Minerals Ltd. Figure 10 shows the locations of the various historic drill holes. Figure No.s 11 and 12 are large format orthophoto plans (1:10,000 scale) and detail topographic plans (1:2,500 scale).

The most logical way to evaluate the significance of the previous drilling programs will be to create a digital database of the geological information and the assay data recorded for the various drill hole programs and to display the data in three dimensions using the drill hole locations identified during the current program and the detailed elevation model created by Spectrum Mapping.

SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT WORK COMPLETED IN 2007

The objective of the assessment work completed in 2007 was to utilize low level aerial photography (1:20,000 scale) completed in 2002 to create a high resolution ortho-photo mosaic and a detailed contour map complete with a digital elevation model to provide a base map for geo-referencing historic sample locations and drill hole locations.

Initially the TRIM base map and the aerial photography was acquired from the BC technical Mapping Branch. Spectrum Mapping of Vancouver, B.C. utilized the 2002 aerial images to create a stereo model from which detailed contour lines were hand drawn to create a digital elevation model for an area covering 4,000 hectares (4 square kilometers). The detail area covers the entire South Zone of which approximately 50% appears to be located within the Glen Hawk Minerals Ltd. Property.

After completion of the elevation mapping Dorian Leslie Mapping of Vancouver and the author completed geo-referencing of a high resolution air photo mosaic, completed geo-referencing of all technical maps included in the most recent technical report on the Spray creek Area / South Zone (Assessment report 18160), digitized and compiled all available geochemical sampling data from the technical drawings in the 1988 Kerr Addison assessment report; and, compiled a complete GPS location listing of all historic drill holes based on the locations plotted in the historic technical reports.

During the course of geo-referencing the historic technical drawings for the map several important variations were noted in drill hole location reporting. The most important variation is that geo-referenced 1988 technical drawings indicate that all previous drill holes in the vicinity of the "South Zone" are located within the boundaries of Mineral tenure 533612 (Glen Hawk Minerals Ltd. Property). In addition it was noted that the plotted locations of drill holes completed in 1986 were shown incorrectly on maps prepared by Kerr Adison in 1988.

A variety of image enhancing techniques were employed to identify the historic drill locations and these locations were compared to the technical drawings to determine the relative accuracy of the historic drill hole location reporting. Table 2 lists the locations of historic drill holes based on the maps published by Kerr Adison and also lists the corrected locations of these holes based on the information obtained from a detailed assessment of the available aerial photography. As indicated in Figure 10 there is a discrepancy of approximately 47.1 meters between the location of drill hole 81-03 and a discrepancy of 109.2 meters in the location of DDH 81-04. It is important to note that based on the corrected location of the drill holes DDH 81-03 (and DDH 88-14) appear to be located to the north of the Glen Hawk Minerals claim boundary. Although there is a discrepancy of approximately 109.3 meters indicated for drill hole 81-04 both the reported location (A.R. 18160) and the location determined in 2007 indicate that this hole is located well within the Glen Hawk Minerals claim boundaries.

Figure 6 and 7 are excerpts from Assessment Report 18160. Figure 8 and 9 are Au and As geochemistry maps based on the 2007 GIS database digitized from Assessment Report No.18160 for the Spray project. Figure No.s 11 and 12 are large format orthophoto plans (1:10,000 scale) and detail topographic plans (1:2,500 scale).

During the course of preparing the detail contour mapping the contractor, Spectrum Mapping recommended that the contour interval be reduced to 5 meters from 2 meters due to the steepness of the terrain within the detail area. The new topographic mapping and digital elevation model also provides a detailed elevation model which is a pre-requisite for any digital compilation of the historic drill hole database which would allow the drill hole database to be viewed in three dimensions.

The total cost of the assessment work carried out by Glen Hawk Minerals was $12,399.00.

Table 2: Listing of historic drill hole locations based on geo-referencing of technical drawings included in Assessment report 18160 and comparative locations based on assessment of detailed aerial photography carried out during 2007

Locations based on geo-referenced technical drawings from Assessment report 18160

Drill Hole Number	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
DDH 81-03	578719	5599414
DDH 86-06	578719	5599414
DDH 81-04	578846	5599204
DDH 86-01	578846	5599204
DDH 86-02	578846	5599204
DDH 86-03	578846	5599204
DDH 86-04	578846	5599204
DDH 86-05	578846	5599204

Locations based on assessment of detailed aerial photography and comparison with locations recorded in A.R.18160

DDH 81-03	578737	5599458
DDH 86-06	578737	5599458
DDH 81-04	578731	5599216

DDH 86-01	578741	5599223
DDH 86-02	578741	5599223
DDH 86-03	578741	5599223
DDH 86-04	578741	5599223
DDH 86-05	578741	5599223
DDH 88-10	578731	5599216
DDH 88-11	578731	5599216
DDH 88-12	578731	5599216
DDH 88-13	578731	5599216
DDH 88-14	578802	5599505

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Acquisition of TRIM mapping and aerial photography	671.50
Spectrum mapping digital elevation model	5,462.50
Geological research including client liason, sub-contractor liason, review of assessment files and large format technical plans and preparation of technical report	
4.5 days charged @ $600.00	2,600.00
Dorian Leslie Mapping – creation of ortho-photo mosaic and large format plotting,	
22 hours @ $65.00 plus 20 sq. feet plotting @ $8.00	1,590.00
Dorian Leslie mapping – assessment report printing, geo-referencing, digitizing soil and rock sample locations, digitizing drill hole locations etc.	
23 hours @$65	1,495.00
Dorian Leslie mapping – preparation of locator maps and report maps to accompany technical assessment report on the 2007 technical work	
7 hours @ $65	455.00
Report Copies	125.00
Total	12,399.00

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Spray property is situated 6 kilometers west of the Fraser River and 16 kilometers south southwest of the village of Lillooet, in the Lillooet Mining Division. It is centered at 50 degrees 32 minutes N latitude, 121 degrees 53 minutes W longitude in south-central British Columbia (refer to Figure No. 1). Lillooet, located on the British Columbia Railway main line, is a regional supply centre. Driving time from Lillooet to Vancouver, via Highway 12 and the Trans Canada Highway or alternately via the Duffy Lake road and Highway 99, is approximately 4.5 hours.

Access to the claims is by helicopter. Utilizing a Bell 206B helicopter, average flight time from the Lillooet airfield to the area drilled is 0.3 hours.

There is currently no road access to the claims. According to Price, 1986, road access could be constructed from the Texas Creek-Molybdenum Creek road however construction would be difficult. Precipitous cliffs at lower elevations, avalanche shoots and considerable outcrop at higher elevations represent major obstacles to road construction.

The area experiences light to moderate rainfall in the fall and early spring. Summers are hot and dry. Above 2000 m the area is virtually devoid of trees with variably thick stands of Jack pine and spruce occurring at lower elevations.

Table 1: List of Mineral Claims

Tenure No.	Area in ha.	Current Expiry	Registered Owner
533612	266.97 ha.	October 17, 2013	Glen Hawk Minerals Ltd.

EXPLORATION HISTORY

Mining in the Lillooet district began in the 1860's with the discovery of placer gold on gravel bars along the Fraser River below Lillooet. The property lies within the Lillooet placer gold district. Gold on the Spray creek area was first discovered in in the 1960's when claims were staked to cover auriferous quartz veins hosted by gossanous porphyritic quartz diorite and gossanous biotite hornfelsed sediments. Other than limited hand trenching, little exploration was apparently undertaken. This occurrence was subsequently rediscovered as a result of regional multi-element geochemistry undertaken during porphyry molybdenum exploration in 1978.

In 1981, Duval International Corporation drilled four holes in the Spray Creek area to test porphyry molybdenum mineralization associated with two porphyritic quartz diorite intrusions. Holes CH81-1 and CH81-2 were drilled to test the towinock Sill or North Zone and cut low grade porphyry mineralization. Holes CH81-3 and CH81-4, were drilled from two separate locations (Drill Pad No.1 and Drill Pad No.2 to test the Spray Creek Zone or South Zone within coincident gold, arsenic and molybdenum soil anomalies, cut low grade molybdenum values and potentially significant gold intersections with hole CH81-3 returning 3.0 m of 2100 ppb gold (0.061 oz/ton) and hole CH81-4 assaying 3670 ppb gold (0.107 oz/ton) across 21 metres.

In April of 1985, on the abandonment of the Duval Claims, G. McKillop, a former Duval geologist, staked the Spray and Brew claim blocks which cover both the North and South Zones identified by Duval. In September and October of 1986, Miramar energy Corp. and Southern Gold Resources Ltd. undertook investigative geological examinations and a 5 hole, 264 m diamond drilling program to substantiate Duval's results and to ascertain the characteristics of the gold - bearing structure. These holes were drilled approximately _____ meters northeast of Drill Pad No.2 from a drill pad referred to as Pad No.3..

In 1988 Kerr Addison Mines optioned the Spray Claims and carried out a program of geological work and diamond drilling. There were two objectives in drilling the Spray showing in 1988. The first and main objective, was to test for the strike and dip extension of the 22m intersection of 0.11 oz/ton gold located by Duval Corporation in 1981 by their hole 81-4. The second objective and secondary target, was the testing of gold mineralization intersected by Duval Corporation in 1981, by their hole 81-3, as well as testing the east dipping structure in the saddle between Spray Creek and Texas Creek.

According to Grexton and Bruland, 1988 the drilling showed that there does not seem to be a strike or dip extension to the intersection located by Duval Corporation in hole 81-4. Only three one meter samples returned gold values over 0.025 oz/ton. Although the tonalite locally is geochemically anomalous for base metals, none were high enough to give sub economic grade over significant width.

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Geological Survey of Canada maps indicate that the claims are underlain by Jurassic-Cretaceous Relay Mountain Group Sediments , comprising argillites, phyllites, schists and minor volcanics. The Marshall Creek Fault, a major northwest splay off the Fraser River Fault, passes northeast of the property and separates the Relay Mountain Group from rocks of the Pre-Jurassic Bridge River Complex. West of the property, the Phair Creek Thrust Fault has superimposed Bridge River Group rocks on Relay Mountain Group rocks.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Spray project area is underlain by a thick sequence of schistose argillites which have been intruded by a 200+m thick sill-like body of porphyritic quartz diorite. A northerly-trending swarm of vertical to steep west-dipping micro-quartz diorite/dacite dykes intrude the sediments and the prophyritic quartz diorite. These dykes may represent a late stage of a related large deep-seated prophyritic quartz diorite pluton. The micro-quartz diorite dykes are, in turn, cut by a later set of northwesterly trending andesite dykes.

Mapping by McKillop (1979) elsewhere on the property has outlined several similar porphyritic intrusions and associated dykes. Rare unaltered, narrow, basalt dykes cut all other rock types. Offsets are negligible. The porphyritic quartz diorite and, to a lesser degree, the enclosing sediments have undergone multiple episodes of fracturing and related quartz veining. Disseminated pyrrhotite and subordinate pyrite are ubiquitous. The molybdenite and (minor) chalcopyrite mineralization associated with the quartz stockwork veining is characteristic of porphyry-type mineral deposits. A later set of larger (5 cm to 160 cm) 900 to 1300 trending pyrrhotite, pyrite, molybdenite, sphalerite and arsenopyrite-bearing quartz veins cut the porphyritic quartz diorite and the enclosing metasediments. These larger veins occur where rock and soil geochemistry (McKillop 1981) indicate enhanced gold and arsenic concentrations within the larger area of anomalous molybdenum values. The micro-quartz diorite dykes crosscut the late quartz veins and are not veined or mineralized.

An extensive biotite hornfels aureole postdating the porphyry-type mineralization, envelopes the intrusion and the sediments. Weak hornfelsing of the north-trending micro-quartz diorite dykes and the set of later crosscutting andesite dykes also suggests that a large deep-seated pluton underlies the Spray Creek claim area.

Investigative diamond drilling of the porphyry molybdenum system in 1981 by Duval Corporation led to the discovery of significant gold values in two holes. Hole CH81-3 returned 2100 ppb gold (0.061 ounces/ton) over 3 metres and hole CH81-4 returned 3670 ppb gold (0.107 ounces/ton) over 21 metres. Duval's detailed drill logs describing the nature of the mineralization are not available. A series of easterly-trending, 70 degree north dipping, branching quartz veins which range from 5 cm to 130 cm in thickness, outcrop in the area of diamond drill hole CH81-4. Similar parallel veins which occur intermittently for 600 m to the north and possibly beyond are most abundant in the porphyritic quartz diorite and the immediately-enclosing metasediments. Sulphide minerals are rarely observed as all veins are severely oxidized at surface. The veins, which display considerable and abrupt pinch and swell, are generally 10 cm to 40 cm thick with infrequent swellings up to 160 cm. Numerous branch veins splay off the dominant veins at low angles in a northwest direction and tend to have shallower dips. Although poorly exposed, indications are that individual veins have strike

and dip lengths up to 200 m. Branch veins commonly extend 10 to 30 metres from the main veins before pinching out.

Zones of intense silicification, with accompanying sericitization, in which all porphyritic textures and most quartz veinlets have been obscured, appear to parallel the late quartz veins and are thought to have formed independently of and prior to the late quartz veins. According to Rebagliatti, 1988, when mineralized, the veins generally contained in the order of 150 to 350 ppb gold. With the limited sampling undertaken, no discernible pattern of gold distribution across the zone of veining is evident.

In 1986 series of five short diamond drill holes, comprising 264.62 metres, were sunk in a fan from a single drill site to substantiate Duval's results and to ascertain the characteristics and attitude of the auriferous structure(s). All holes intersected a fine to medium-grained biotitic porphyritic quartz diorite with irregular intervals of chlorite and silica alteration. Porphyry-type molybdenum (and copper) mineralization occurred throughout all holes.

Three possible modes of gold mineralization were identified: porphyry- type grey quartz stockwork veining; pervasively silicified zones; and the late, white, branching quartz veins. Megascopic examination of the core did not identify the specific source of the gold nor explain the reported long mineralized interval in drill hole 81-4.

Whether the silica is primary or secondary can not be distinguished in hand specimen. The tonalite is generally fine or medium-grained equigranular with 15% mafics. Mineralization is in the form of pyrrhotite with pyrite and molybdenite,with locally minor chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and sphalerite. Total sulphide content is about 3%. The tonalite is completely altered and four types of alteration have been identified as follows: Type 1: Chlorite and sericite alteration of mafics; Type 2: Fine grained disseminated locally pervassive biotite; Type 3: Presence of minor coarse biotite; and, Type 4: Intense silica flooding

Due to the rapid change in alteration type, one or all four can be present within one meter. No attempt was made to log the alteration pattern. The drilling also intersected several sections of sediment (chert, silicified silstone and silicified sandstone) of up to 10m. Generally the sediments have a lower sulphide content - about 1%. The tonalite contains a quartz vein stockwork with veins varying between lOmm and 400mm. The stockwork average about 10% with a s i m i l a r sulphide mineralization to the tonalite. The drilling showed that there does not seem to be a strike or dip extension to the intersection located by Duval Corporation in hole 81-4. Only three one meter samples returned gold values over 0.85 g/t (0.025 oz/ton gold).

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Carl von Einsiedel, 8888 Shook Rd., Mission, British Columbia, V2V-7N1, hereby certify that:

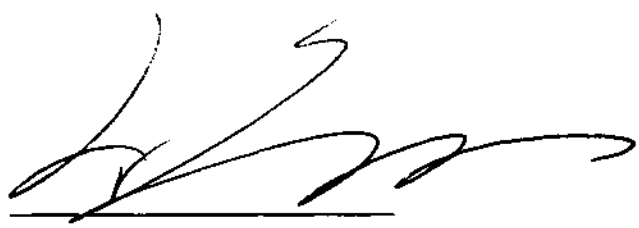
1) I am a consulting geologist with an office at 1124-470 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1V5.

2) This certificate applies to the "Technical Assessment Report on the Spray Creek Property dated January 28, 2008 prepared for Glen hawk Minerals Ltd.
3) I am a graduate of Carleton University in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada in 1987 with a BSc. in Geology. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia. I have practiced my profession as a geologist throughout the world continuously since 1987.
4) I have not visited the Spray Creek Property. I personally reviewed historic assessment reports and the results of digitial elevation modelling and ortho-photo mosaics to confirm drill hole locations reported by previous operators..

5) I have had no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this report.

6) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report that is not reflected in the Technical Report.

Dated this 28th day of January, 2008



Carl von Einsiedel, P.Geo.

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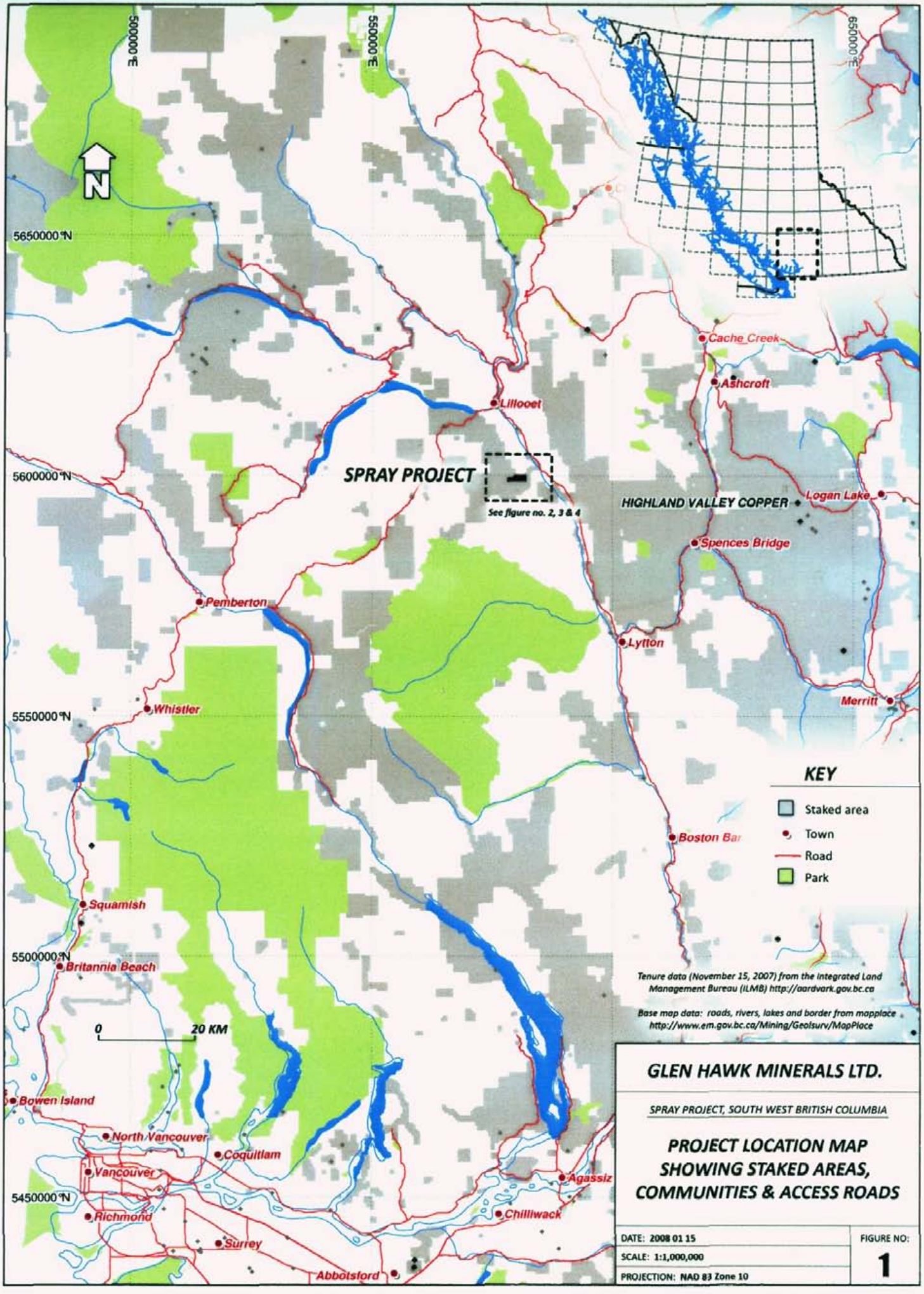

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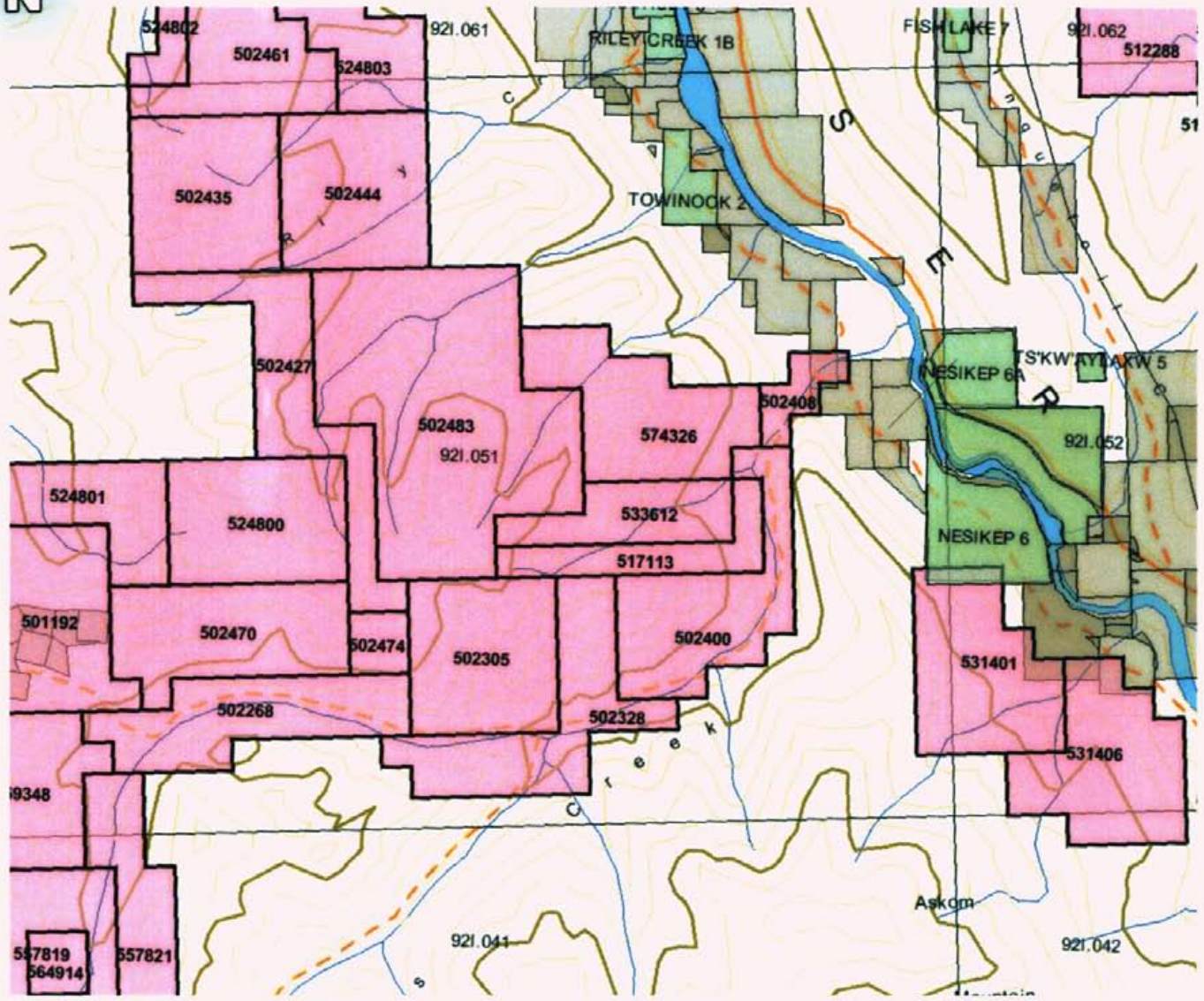
SPRAY PROJECT, SOUTH WEST BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROJECT LOCATION MAP SHOWING STAKED AREAS, COMMUNITIES & ACCESS ROADS

DATE: 2008 01 15	FIGURE NO: 1
SCALE: 1:1,000,000	
PROJECTION: NAD 83 Zone 10	



This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

0 2 KM

Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks

Mineral Tenure (current)

- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease

Mineral Reserves (current)

- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others

Survey Parcels

BCGS Grid

Contours (1:250K)

- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Areaof Exclusion
- Areaof Indefinite Contours

Annotation (1:250K)

Transportation - Points (1:250K)

- Airfield
- Anchorage - Seaplane
- Ferry Route
- Heliport
- Seaplane Base
- Air Field
- Airport
- Air Feature - Condition Unknown
- Airport.Abandoned

Tenure data (November 15, 2007) from the Integrated Land Management Bureau (ILMB) http://aardvark.gov.bc.ca

Base map data: roads, rivers, lakes and border from mapplace http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/MapPlace

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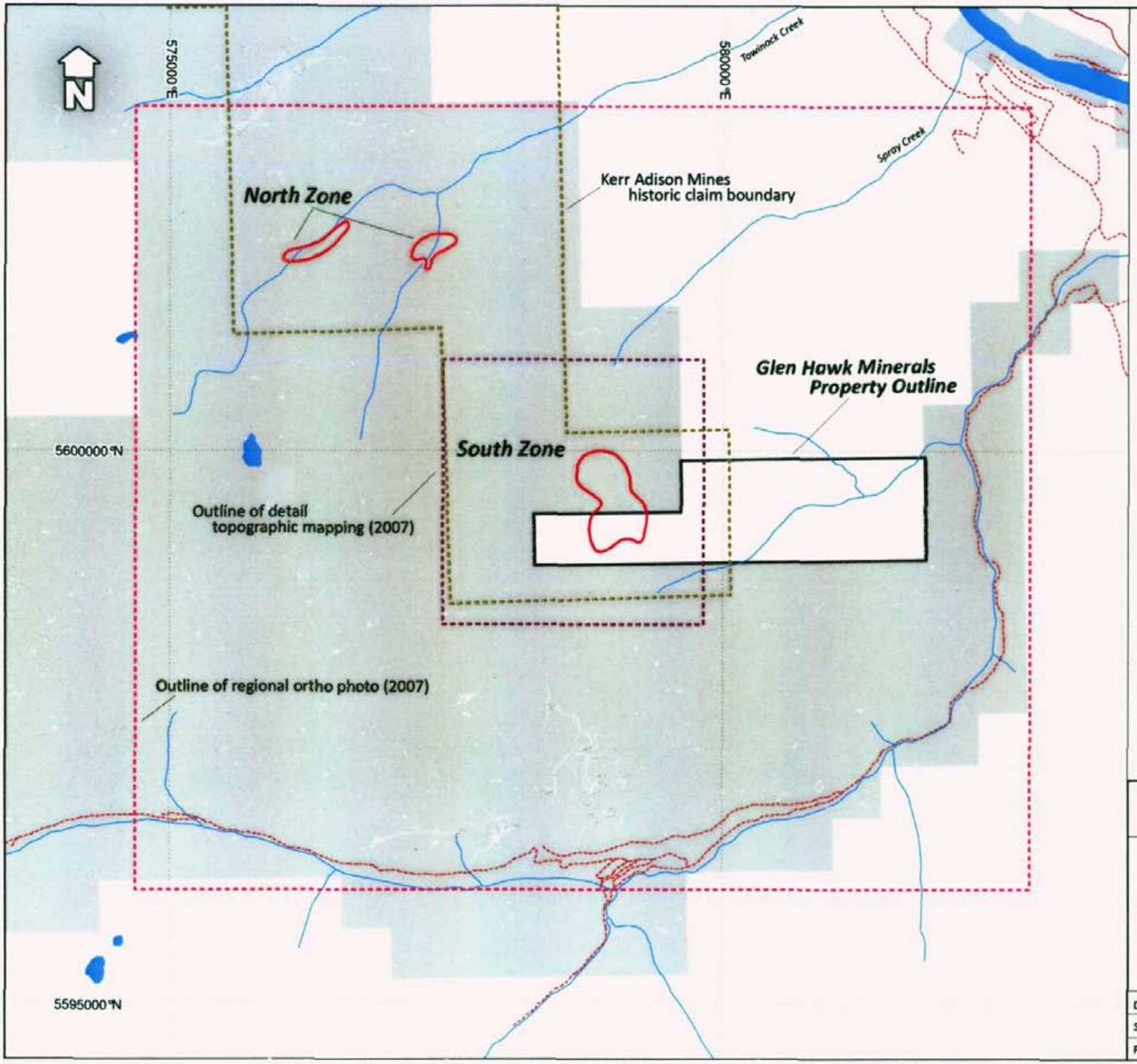
SPRAY PROJECT, SOUTH WEST BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES MINERAL TITLES MAP FOR THE LILLOOET AREA

DATE: 2008 01 15	FIGURE NO: 1A
SCALE: 1:100,000	
PROJECTION: NAD 83 Zone 10	



KEY

- Kerr Adison Mines historic claim boundary
- Outline of detail topographic mapping (2007)
- Outline of regional ortho photo (2007)
- Known mineralized zones
- Existing access roads

0 200 M

Tenure data (November 15, 2007) from the Integrated Land Management Bureau (ILMB) http://aardvark.gov.bc.ca

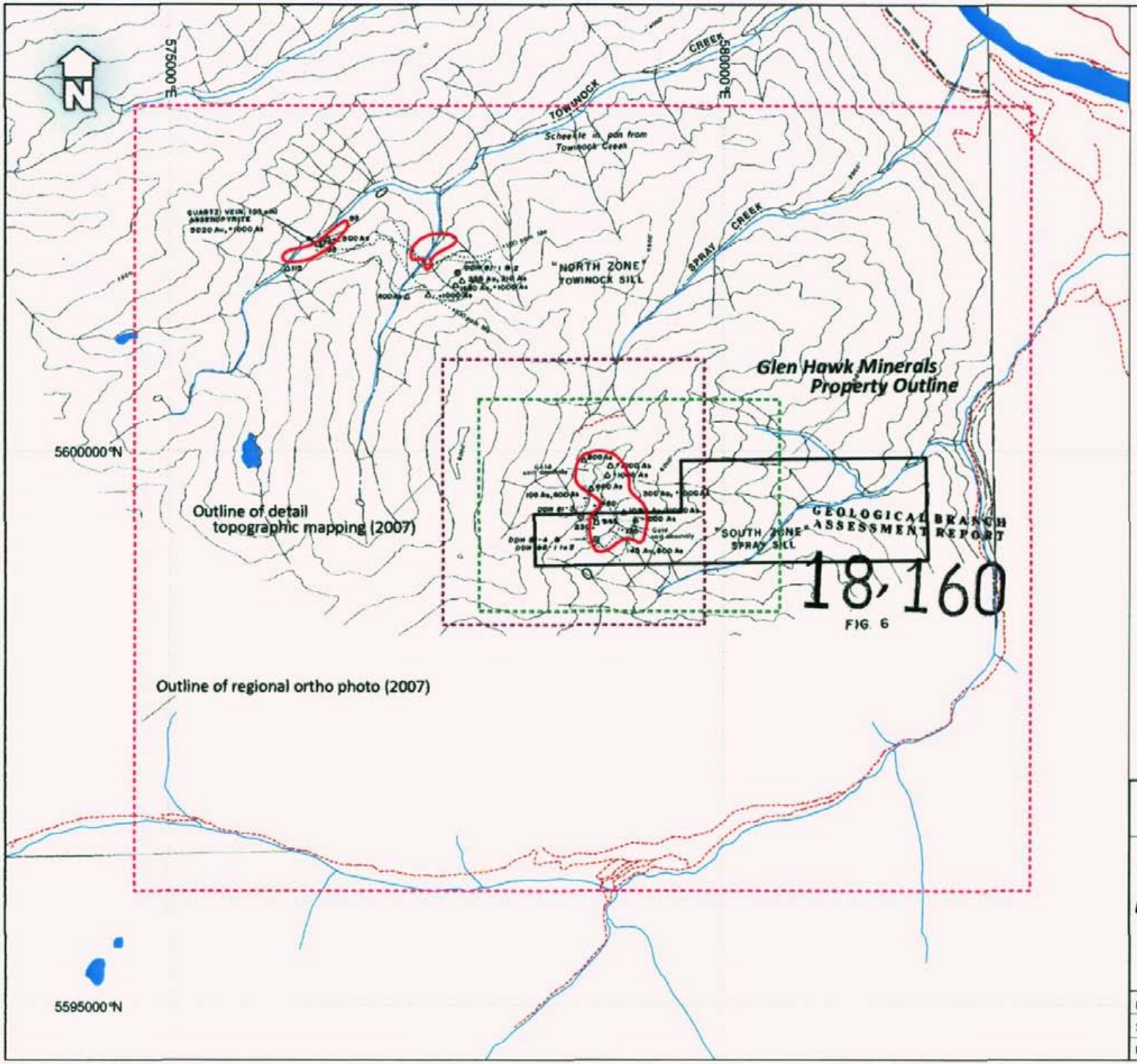
Base map data: roads, rivers, lakes and border from mapplace http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/MapPlace

GLEN HAWK MINERALS LTD.

SPRAY PROJECT, SOUTH WEST BRITISH COLUMBIA

LOCATOR MAP SHOWING KNOWN PROSPECTS AND ASSESSMENT WORK COMPLETED IN 2007

DATE: 2008 01 15	FIGURE NO: 2
SCALE: 1:50,000	
PROJECTION: NAD 83 Zone 10	



KEY

- Outline of detail topographic mapping (2007)
- Outline of regional ortho photo (2007)
- Known mineralized zones
- Existing access roads

0 1 KM

Tenure data (November 15, 2007) from the Integrated Land Management Bureau (ILMB) http://aardvark.gov.bc.ca

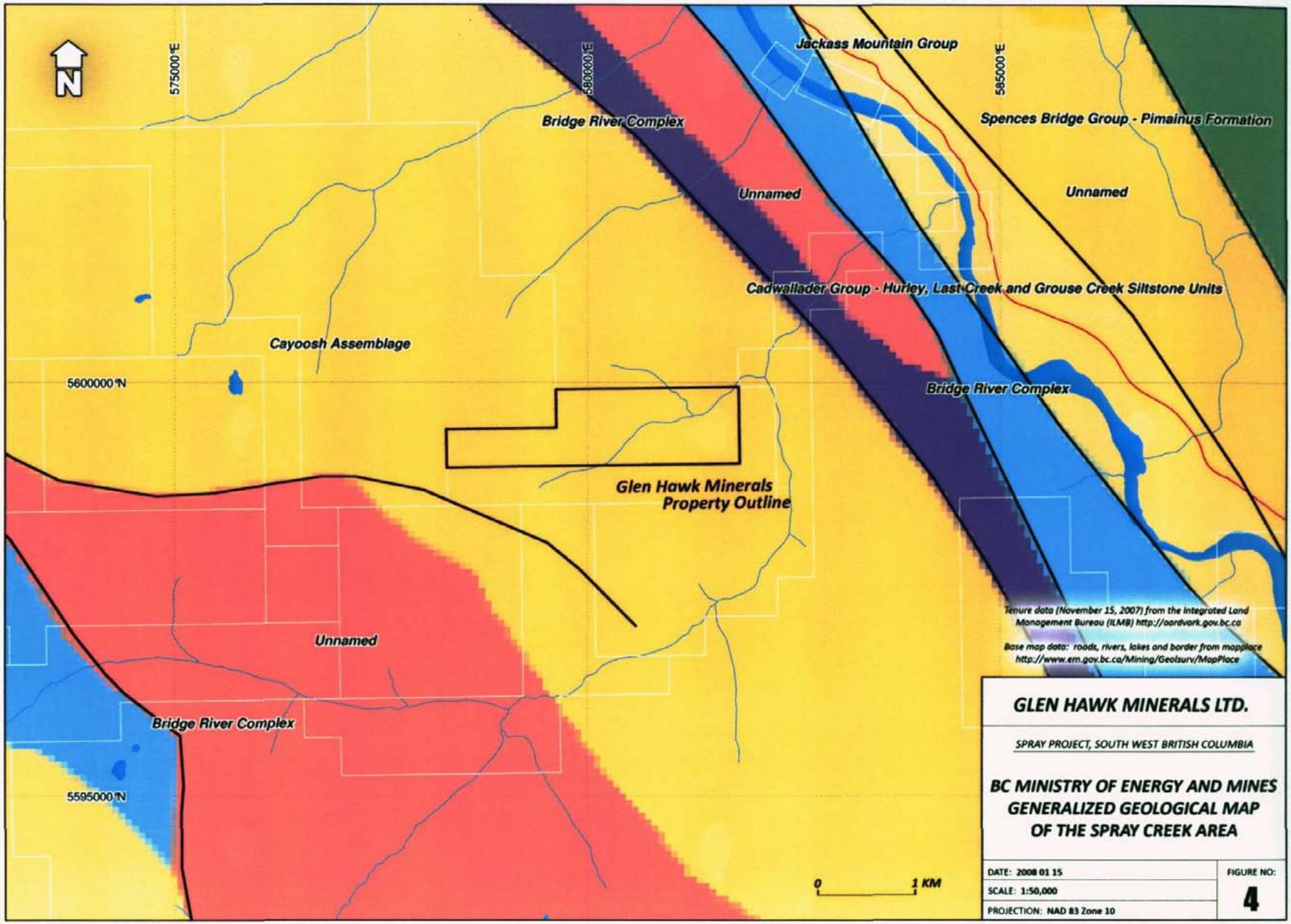
Base map data: roads, rivers, lakes and border from mapplace http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/MapPlace

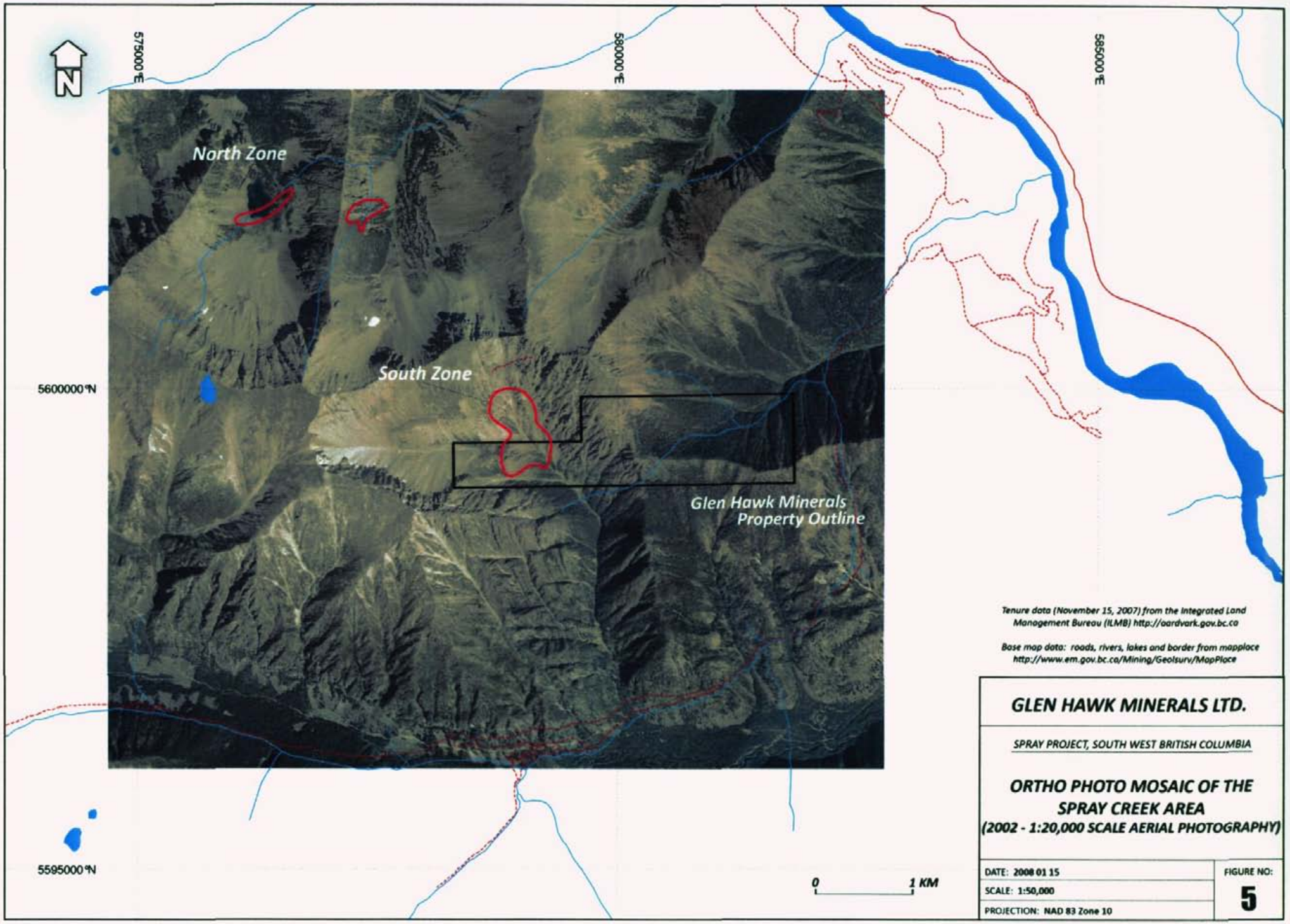
GLEN HAWK MINERALS LTD.

SPRAY PROJECT, SOUTH WEST BRITISH COLUMBIA

PREVIOUS OPERATORS COMPILATION MAP SHOWING ASSESSMENT WORK COMPLETED IN 2007

DATE: 2008 01 15	FIGURE NO: 3
SCALE: 1:50,000	
PROJECTION: NAD 83 Zone 10	


N
575000 E
580000 E
585000 E
Jackass Mountain Group
Bridge River Complex
Spences Bridge Group - Pimainus Formation
Unnamed
Unnamed
Cadwallader Group - Hurley, Last Creek and Grouse Creek Siltstone Units
Cayoosh Assemblage
5600000 N
Bridge River Complex
Glen Hawk Minerals
Property Outline
Unnamed
Bridge River Complex
5595000 N
0
1 KM
Tenure data (November 15, 2007) from the Integrated Land Management Bureau (ILMB) http://oardvark.gov.bc.ca
Base map data: roads, rivers, lakes and border from mapplace http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/MapPlace
GLEN HAWK MINERALS LTD.
SPRAY PROJECT, SOUTH WEST BRITISH COLUMBIA
BC MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES
GENERALIZED GEOLOGICAL MAP
OF THE SPRAY CREEK AREA
DATE: 2008 01 15
SCALE: 1:50,000
PROJECTION: NAD 83 Zone 10
FIGURE NO:
4



Tenure data (November 15, 2007) from the Integrated Land Management Bureau (ILMB) http://oardvark.gov.bc.ca

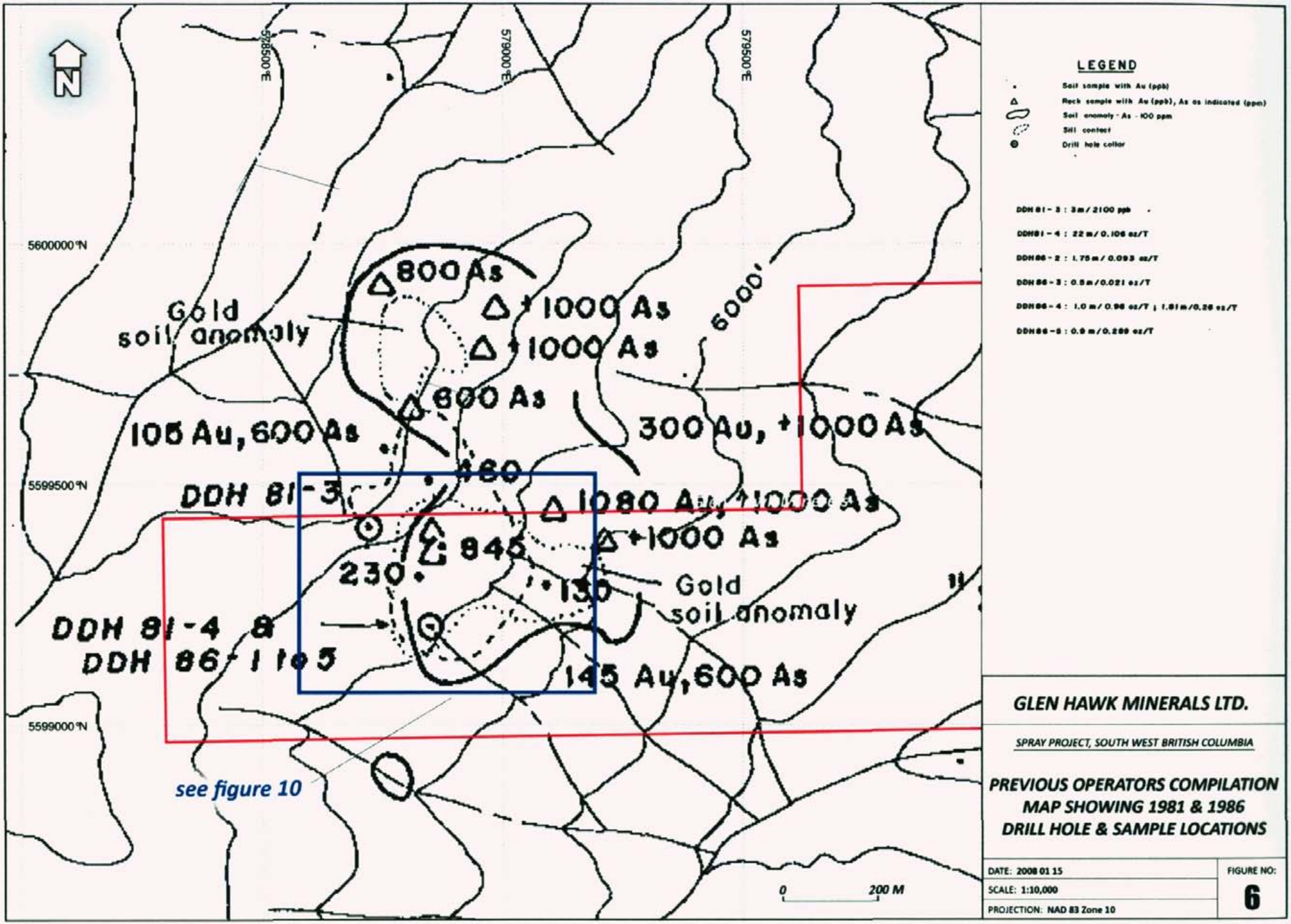
Base map data: roads, rivers, lakes and border from mapplace http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/MapPlace

GLEN HAWK MINERALS LTD.

SPRAY PROJECT, SOUTH WEST BRITISH COLUMBIA

ORTHO PHOTO MOSAIC OF THE SPRAY CREEK AREA
(2002 - 1:20,000 SCALE AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY)

DATE: 2008 01 15	FIGURE NO: 5
SCALE: 1:50,000	
PROJECTION: NAD 83 Zone 10	

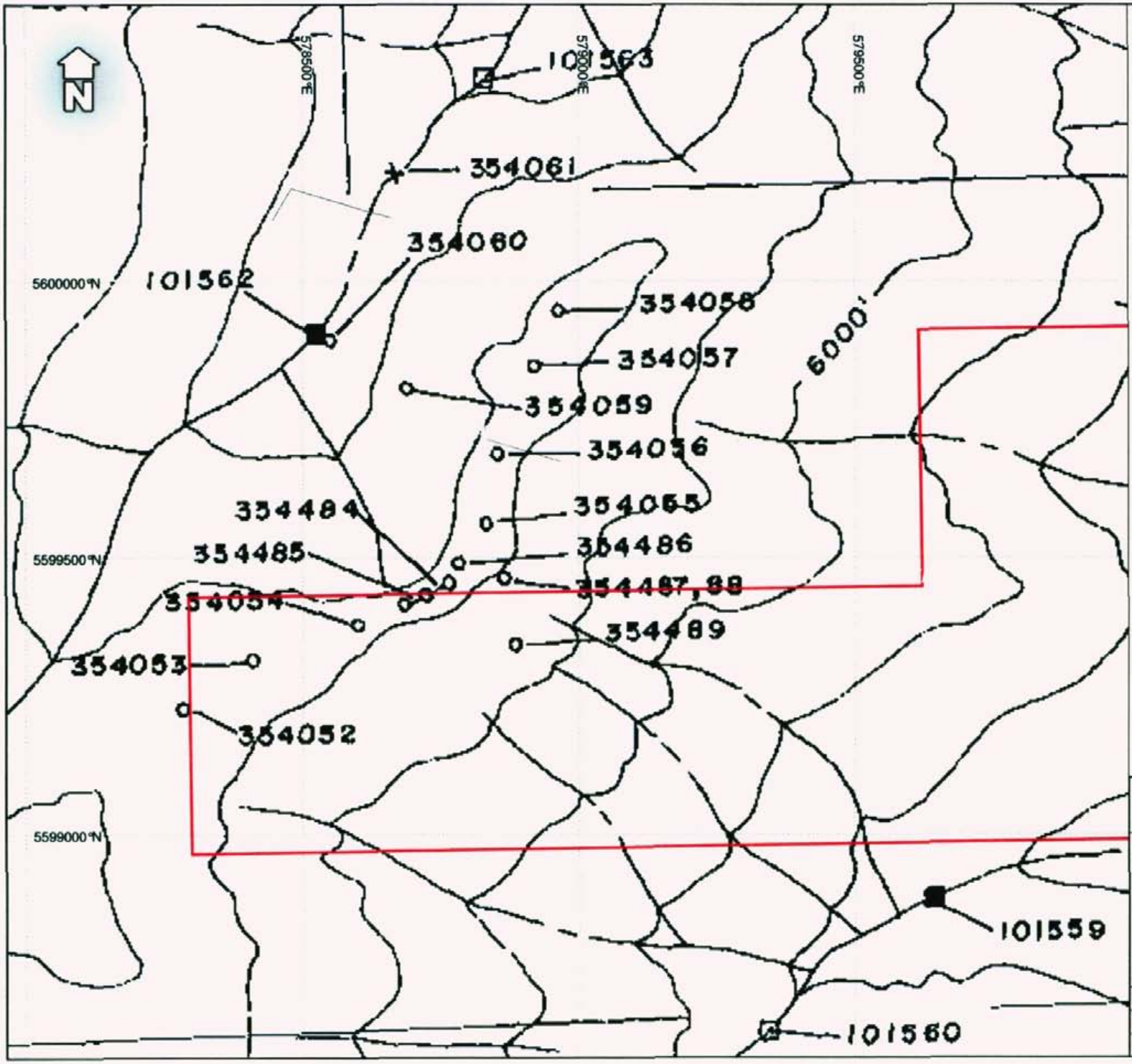


GLEN HAWK MINERALS LTD.

SPRAY PROJECT, SOUTH WEST BRITISH COLUMBIA

PREVIOUS OPERATORS COMPILATION MAP SHOWING 1981 & 1986 DRILL HOLE & SAMPLE LOCATIONS

DATE: 2008 01 15	FIGURE NO: 6
SCALE: 1:10,000	
PROJECTION: NAD 83 Zone 10	



LEGEND

1988 KERR ADDISON SAMPLES

- Rock sample (in place/float), composite sample
- Talus fines, soil sample
- Silt sample
- Heavy mineral sample with silt sample
- Heavy mineral sample with pan sample

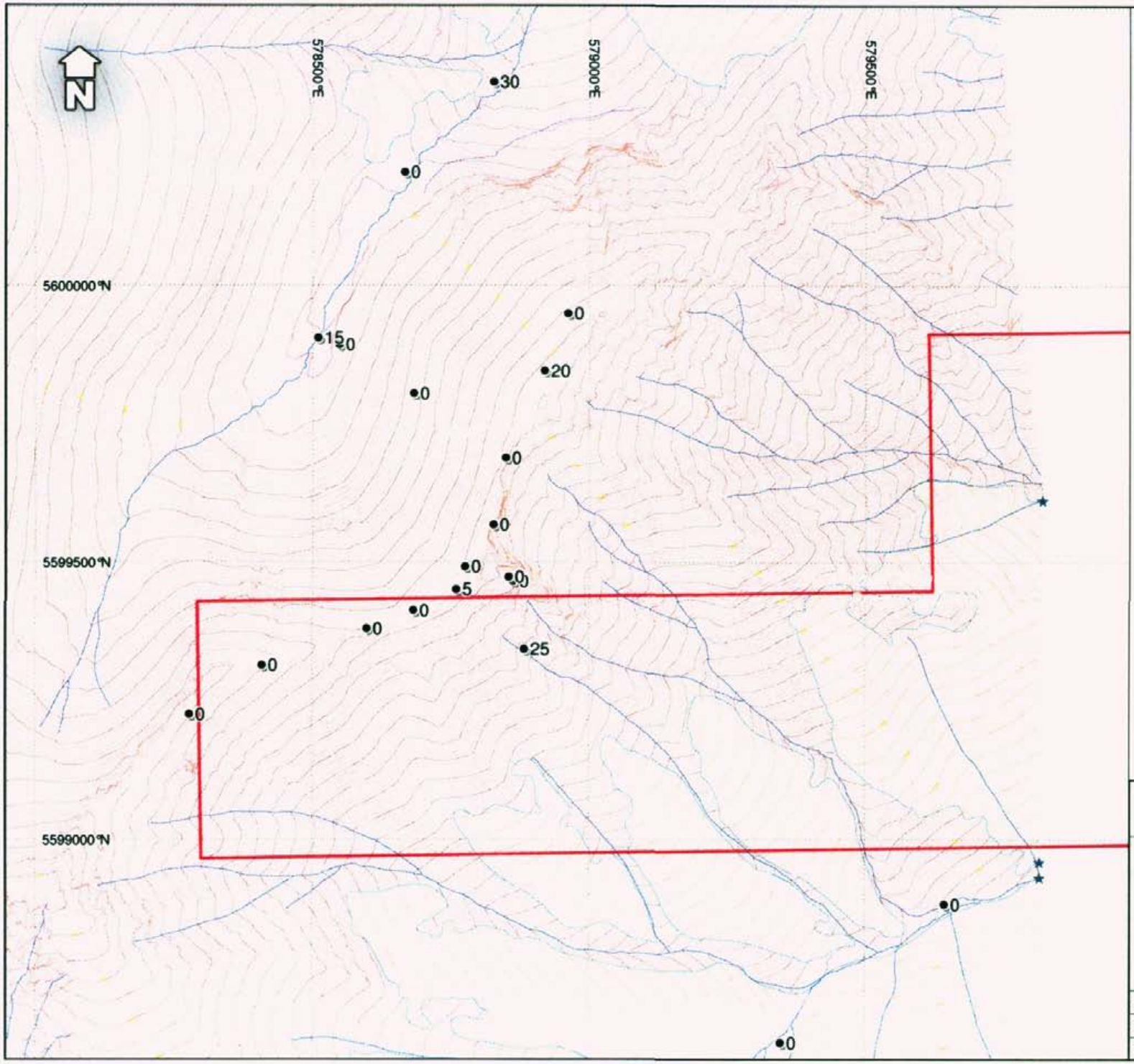
0 200 M

GLEN HAWK MINERALS LTD.

SPRAY PROJECT, SOUTH WEST BRITISH COLUMBIA

SAMPLE LOCATION MAP SHOWING KERR ADISON 1988 DATABASE

DATE: 2008 01 15	FIGURE NO: 7
SCALE: 1:10,000	
PROJECTION: NAD 83 Zone 10	

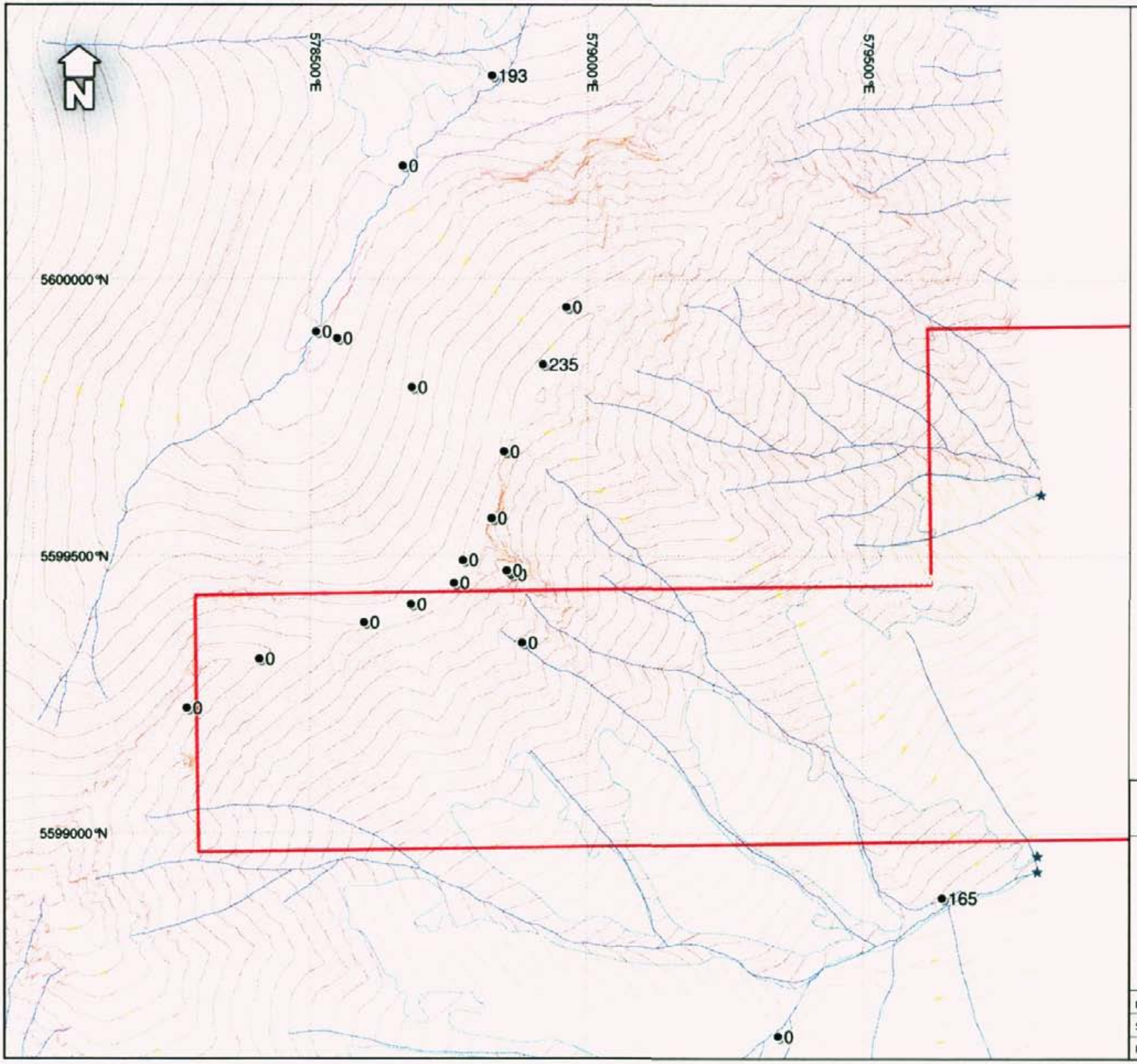


GLEN HAWK MINERALS LTD.

SPRAY PROJECT, SOUTH WEST BRITISH COLUMBIA

2007 GIS MAP SHOWING 1988 AU GEOCHEMISTRY AND DETAIL TOPOGRAPHY MAPPING

DATE: 2008 01 15	FIGURE NO:
SCALE: 1:10,000	8
PROJECTION: NAD 83 Zone 10	

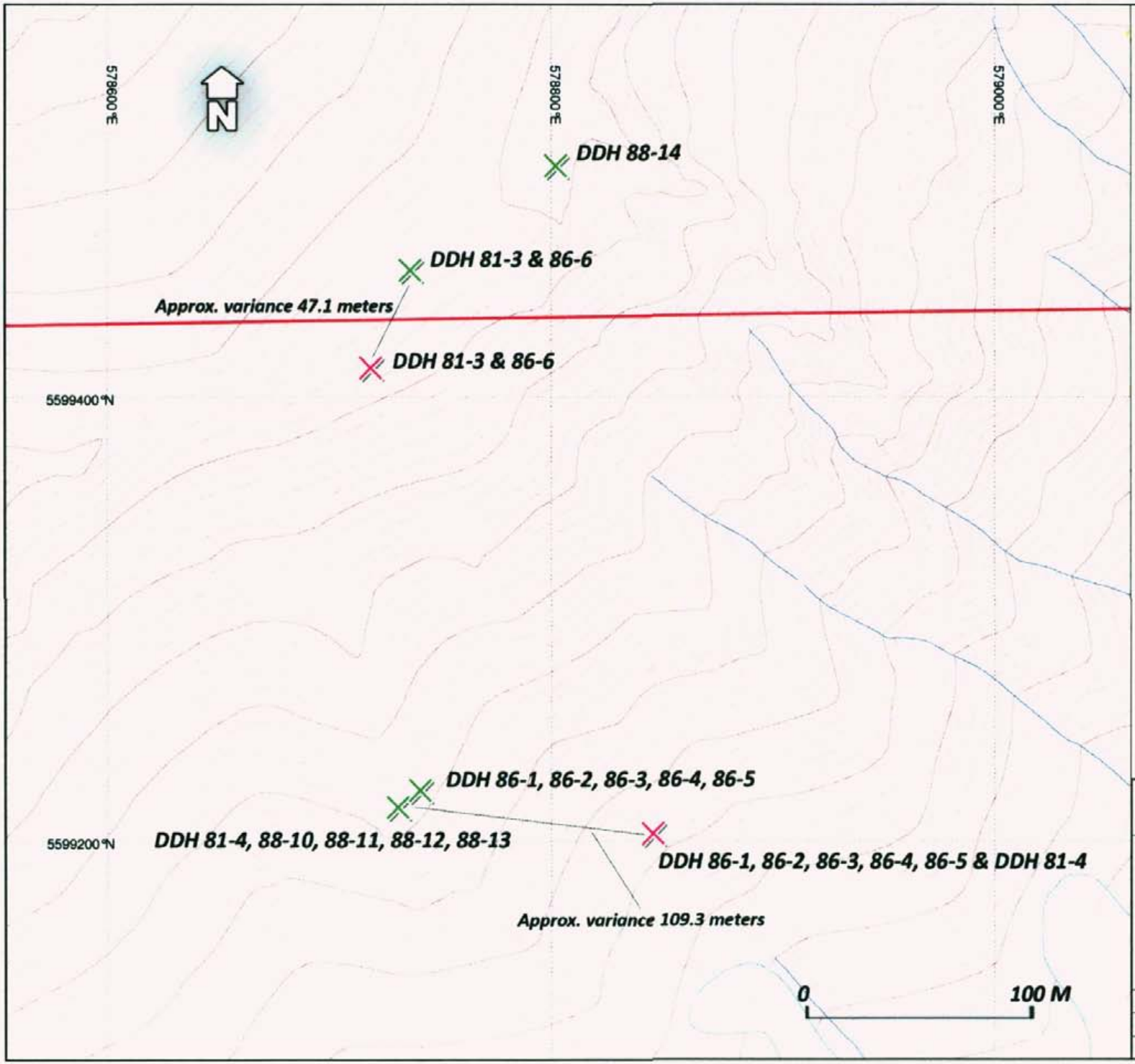


GLEN HAWK MINERALS LTD.

SPRAY PROJECT, SOUTH WEST BRITISH COLUMBIA

2007 GIS MAP SHOWING 1988 AS GEOCHEMISTRY AND DETAIL TOPOGRAPHY MAPPING

DATE: 2008 01 15	FIGURE NO: 9
SCALE: 1:10,000	
PROJECTION: NAD 83 Zone 10	



KEY

- DDH Location as reported in assessment report 18160
- DDH Location as observed by detail ortho photo review

GLEN HAWK MINERALS LTD.

SPRAY PROJECT, SOUTH WEST BRITISH COLUMBIA

DETAIL TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING VARIANCE IN DRILL HOLE LOCATION REPORTING

DATE: 2008 01 15	FIGURE NO: 10
SCALE: 1:2,500	
PROJECTION: NAD 83 Zone 10	

Appendix 1

Table 3: Listing of Digitized Sample Locations from 1988 Kerr Addison Sampling Program - Assessment Report No. 18160

SAMPLE_ID	EASTING	NORTHING	AU	AS
101561	579119	5598568	0	0
101560	579349	5598634	0	0
101559	579645	5598885	0	165
354052	578280	5599226	0	0
354053	578410	5599315	0	0
354054	578599	5599381	0	0
354485	578684	5599414	0	0
354485	578761	5599453	5	0
354489	578885	5599344	25	0
354487	578864	5599467	0	0
354486	578777	5599493	0	0
354065	578828	5599569	0	0
354036	578851	5599689	0	0
354059	578684	5599806	0	0
354057	578921	5599847	20	235
354058	578963	5599951	0	0
354488	578856	5599475	0	0
354080	578549	5599894	0	0
101562	578511	5599906	15	0
354061	578667	5600205	0	0
101563	578828	5600366	30	193
101564	579015	5600758	15	175
101565	579219	5601152	0	0
354050	578457	5601192	0	0
354049	578349	5601041	0	0

354048	577902	5600507	0	0
354047	577762	5599832	0	0
354046	577576	5599285	0	0
101545	576698	5599607	0	0
101546	576706	5600102	0	0
101547	576828	5600541	0	0

LISTING OF LARGE FORMAT DRAWINGS

Appendix 2: Detail Topographic Mapping Compilation prepared by Spectrum Mapping Corp (1:5,000 scale)

Figure 11: Large Format Ortho-Photo Mosaic (1:10,000 scale)

Figure 12: Large Format Digital Elevation Mapping Showing Drill Hole Locations (1:2,500 scale)

576500'E
577000'E
577500'E
578000'E
578500'E
579000'E
579500'E
580000'E
580500'E
581000'E
581500'E
582000'E

5603000'N
5602000'N
5601000'N
5600000'N
5599000'N
5598000'N

Glen Hawk Minerals
Property Outline

GLEN HAWK MINERALS LTD.

SPRAY PROJECT, SOUTH WEST BRITISH COLUMBIA

LARGE FORMAT
ORTHO-PHOTO MOSAIC

DATE: **2008 01 15**	FIGURE NO: **11**
SCALE: **1:10,000**	
PROJECTION: **NAD 83 Zone 10**	

E 574400
E 574800
E 575200
E 575600
E 576000
E 576400
E 576800
E 577200
E 577600
E 578000

N 5600000
N 5599800
N 5599600
N 5599400
N 5599200
N 5599000
N 5598800

Glen Hawk Minerals
Property Outline

DDH 88-14
DDH 81-03
DDH 86-06
DDH 86-01
DDH 81-04
DDH 86-02
DDH 88-10
DDH 86-03
DDH 88-11
DDH 86-04
DDH 88-12
DDH 86-05
DDH 88-13

GLEN HAWK MINERALS LTD.

SPRAY PROJECT, SOUTH WEST BRITISH COLUMBIA

LARGE FORMAT DIGITAL ELEVATION MAPPING SHOWING DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS

DATE: **2008 01 15**
SCALE: **1:2,500**
PROJECTION: **NAD 83 Zone 10**

FIGURE NO: **11**

E 577,500 | E 578,000 | E 578,500 | E 579,000 | E 579,500

N 5,601,000

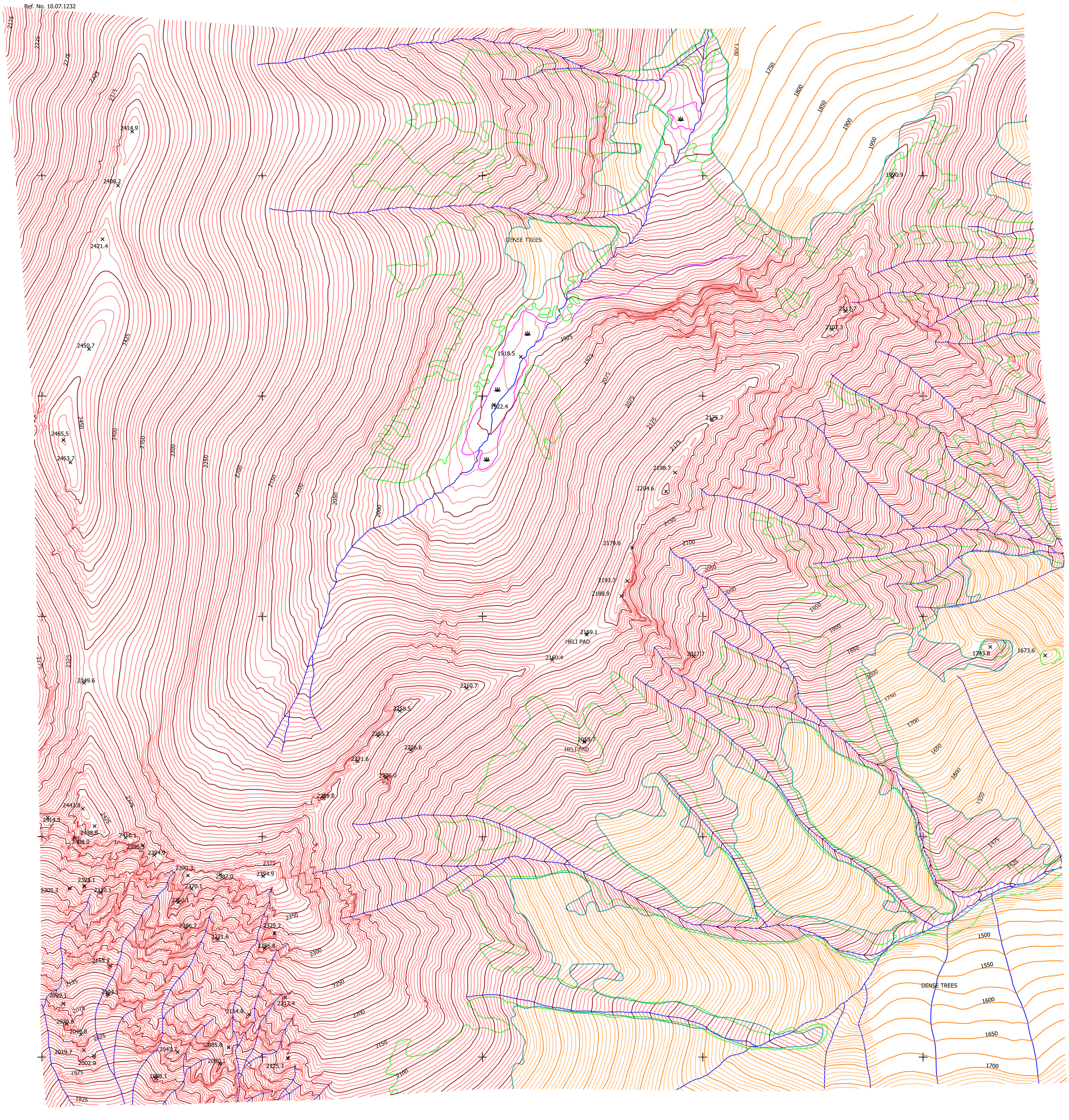
LILLOOET SPRAY CLAIMS

Date of Photography: 1995

Contour Interval: 5 metres

Scale: 1:5000

Ref. No. 10.07.1232



E 577,500 | E 578,000 | E 578,500 | E 579,000 | E 579,500