

2007 - 2008

PROSPECTING REPORT

“Sowaqua One Property”

EVENT # 4226480 TENURE # 536937

Tenure Name: GPEX LXLVII

Coquihalla Gold Belt Region

New Westminster District

Map 092H

Coordinate Reference

121° 11' 53.0" W Longitude – 49° 23' 37.3" N Latitude

Date of Report – October 6, 2008

Tenure Owner - William Larry Amey

FMC 145191

INDEX

Page	i.....	Copy of Tenure Renewal
	1.....	Cover Page
	2.....	Index
	3.....	Introduction & Location / Access / Previous Work / General Geology
	4.....	General Geology cont'd / Summary / Conclusion
	5.....	Work Record / Evaluation of Work & Cost Statement / Attending Parties & Qualifications / Affidavit
	6.....	General Location Reference - Map 1
	7.....	Prospected Area/s - Map 2
	8.....	Contour Map - Map 3

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

Introduction & Location

The Sowaqua One tenure, # 536937, a one-cell Mineral claim comprising 21.026 hectares, is situate approximately 16 kilometers east of Hope, along Sowaqua Creek, a northwesterly flowing tributary of the Coquihalla River. The property lies along the Coquahalla Gold Belt, a northwest trending mineralized zone, more commonly known as the Hozameen Fault. The general area is well notarized for its gold-bearing mineralization, with the more prominent of deposits being, the Carolin Mine, situate approximately 13.5 kilometers to the north-northwest of Sowaqua One..

Access

Access to the property is gained via a good two-lane graveled forestry road, exiting BC Highway #5 (the Coquihalla Highway) fifteen kilometers north of the BC Highway #3 intersect, at the Sowaqua Creek turnoff.

Previous Work

Previous prospecting was conducted on the tenure by the author during the 2006-2007 fiscal period, but with limited results. However, more in-depth prospecting had been conducted by A. Guyon on the A&W claim (Minfile 092HSW080), one kilometre to the south, and that described in Aris Report 11449, to the west, serves to better identify to the area's underlying geology. Historically, placer operations along Sowaqua Creek yielded both gold and platinum, which had been recovered at creek level and from shafts, during the 1920's (Minfile 092HSW148).

General Area Geology

In reference to the above-noted work by others, the tenure area's generalized geology is described as being, underlain by Permian to Jurassic Hozameen Complex rocks comprised mainly of interbedded chert, pelite and volcanic sandstones with distinct grey and black banding. The pelite is dark green and chloritized, with traces of calcareous and weakly hematitic bands. Minor quartz veinlets and secondary pyrite veinlets crosscut these metasediments. The Hozameen Complex is intruded by sill-like bodies of quartz diorite which are weakly foliated. The Hozameen fault traverses south-southeast separating the lower greenschist facies rocks of the Hozameen Complex from unmetamorphosed Mesozoic rocks to the east. Ultramafic rocks are cut by greenstones of the Hozameen Complex which generally occur along this fault. There is extensive shearing along the contact and in places the ultramafics appear to be intrusive. The ultramafic rocks which occur along the Hozameen fault are part of the Coquihalla Serpentine Belt.

..... *Geology continued*

Geology continued.....

In 1980, at the site of the A&W showing, samples were collected from a highly altered pelite close to a serpentinized intrusion,. The intrusion is described as having a granitic texture with chlorite and soft talc with clusters of radiating andalusite crystals. The pelite hosts secondary quartz and pyrite veinlets. Also, intense limonitic staining occurs adjacent to the intrusion. A grab sample from the pelite assayed 0.34 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 9581). Drilling in 1983 indicated short intervals of chlorite-silica- pyrrhotite in the black argillite which hosts disseminated to massive pyrrhotite. The argillite also contains quartz stringers with disseminated pyrrhotite. The pyrrhotite-rich sections in the argillite are oxidized and are associated with limonite and hematite. Thirty-three samples containing silica with visible pyrrhotite and pyrite were assayed. Assays yielded traces of gold, silver, copper and nickel (Assessment Report 11449).

At the St. Patrick showing, mineralization occurs along the contact between the serpentinite and diorite intrusion. Numerous quartz-carbonate veinlets crosscut the serpentinite. The veins and fracture fillings range from 2.5 to 20 centimetres in width. In 1983, samples collected from the quartz-carbonate veinlets averaged 0.343 gram per tonne silver and 0.034 gram per tonne gold. Samples collected from the serpentinite assayed 0.034 gram per tonne gold, 0.343 gram per tonne silver, 0.186 per cent nickel and 0.213 per cent chromium. Another sample assayed 0.213 per cent nickel and 0.069 per cent chromium. The laboratory testing facility found it difficult to dissolve and analyze the samples for chromium (Assessment Report 11449).

Summary

Prospecting on the claim was carried out over the traverse indicated by red line marking on Map 2, hereto attached. In that the northern extremities of the tenure area bears heavy overburden, with only one roadside outcrop, the work primarily focused around sampling gravel and clay-based sediments along Sowaqua Creek, for indicator elements of potential underlying ore bodies, whether at creek level or situate on the steep slopes above road level. Seventeen random samples were collected from gravel-accumulation areas within the creek bed (approximately six handfuls each), as was that of four similar-size bank samples bearing heavy clay content. Each sample was carefully hand panned for the presence of gold, silver and/or copper-bearing mineralization. No outcroppings or bedrock occurrences was observed. Only seven particles of yellow gold were recovered from the cons, two flakes of which came close to 1 mm in breadth, the remaining of extremely fine gold, yet visible to the eye. Surprisingly, very little black sand was evident. Later examined under 300x magnification, the two larger particles and one of the finer particles, held rough or jagged edges, thus, in all probability, coming from the overburden's clay content.

Conclusion

Based on the foregoing, which was inconclusive in identifying to the actual potential of the claim area, it was felt the claim should be renewed for a subsequent year to enable further evaluation.

REFERENCE MAP 1

Geographical Location



REFERENCE MAP 2

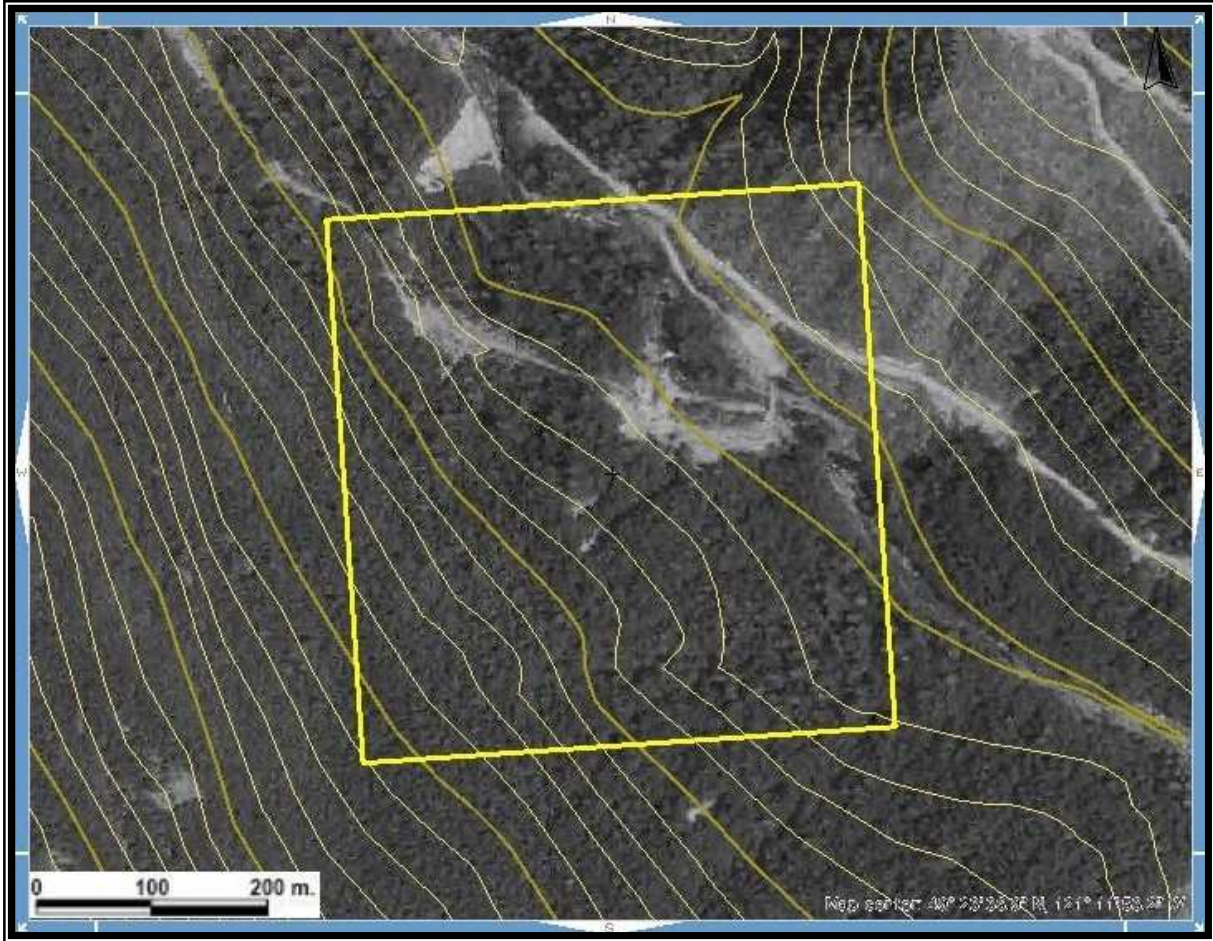
Area of Work
(Signified by Red Markings)



Scale 1: 5,000
Map 092H Excerpt
Tenure Coordinate Reference
121° 11' 53.0" W Longitude – 49° 23' 37.3" N Latitude

REFERENCE MAP 3

Contour Map of Tenure Area



Scale 1: 5,000

Map 092H Excerpt

Tenure Coordinate Reference

121° 11' 53.0" W Longitude – 49° 23' 37.3" N Latitude