Diamond Drilling Assessment Report for the 2008 Program at the Alexis Property

Cariboo Mining Division, BC
NTS MAP SHEET 93B, C and F
52º 47' North Latitude, 123º 58' West Longitude
UTM Coordinates of 434783 mE, and 5849486 mN, Zone 10

FOR

GMV Minerals Inc.
202 – 750 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 2T7

BY

Wesley Raven, P.Geo.
Mark Nelson, M.Sc.

DATE

September 18, 2008

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1. Summary

This Alexis property is comprised of 55 contiguous mineral claims all of which are owned (100%) by GMV Minerals Inc, located in the Cariboo Mining Division. The property is centred at 52° 47' 00" North Latitude and 123° 58' 00" West Longitude located approximately 75 kilometres northwest of Alexis Creek, BC and 134 kilometres west-northwest of Williams Lake, BC., in the central Cariboo-Chilcotin region. The nearby communities of Riske Creek and Alexis Creek can provide limited heavy equipment and general a labour supply, the City of Williams Lake can provide all necessary equipment and personnel for advanced exploration and development as it is the main service and supply centre for the currently operating Gibraltar and Mt. Polly open pit mines.

The terrain is gently rolling hills with alluvium filled valley and swamps. Water is available from various small lakes and creeks throughout the claims. Vegetation is mostly pine forest that has suffered severe devastation from the infestation of Mountain Pine Beetle. The valleys contain alder, willow and minor birch and poplar. The climate is typical of the interior plateau, with long cold winters and relatively short, hot summers. Assess is excellent via a multitude of both primary and secondary logging roads that transect the property.

The 2008 exploration program, conducted under Mineral Exploration Permit #MX-11-208 consisted of camp construction and diamond drilling. The old camp used in 2006 was refurbished, and the drilling comprised 4 NQ-size holes totaling 774.50 metres drilled from 3 different setups; at a total cost of $317,946.88. The expenditures from this program have been applied to the property as assessment credits and the property reduced to its current size of 55 mineral claims. The work program commenced on March 1, 2008 with the camp construction, drilling commenced on March 4, 2008 and finished on March 22, 2008 with the drill demobilization. Camp demobilization was completed a few days later. The camp was revisited in August 2008 for a final cleanup of any loose debris and the tent frames were dismantled and the wood removed from site.

Figure 1. Location Map

2. Claim Status

The Alexis property is comprised of 55 contiguous mineral claims encompassing an area of 26,420.099 hectares, located in the Cariboo Mining Division and owned (100%) by GMV Minerals Inc. (Figure 2) The property has been reduced to 55 mineral claims and assessment credit has been applied to the property on the basis of this report. The claims lie on 1:250,000 NTS map sheets 093B, 93C and 093F, centred at approximately 52°47' North Latitude and 123°58' West Longitude with UTM coordinates, NAD 83, Zone 10 of 434,783 East, 5,849,486 North on TRIM sheets 093B.051, 093B.061, 093B.071, 093B.081, 093C.090, 093C.100 and 093F.010. The claim details are shown in Table 1 - Alexis Property Claim Status.

Table 1. Alexis Property Claim Status

Tenure #	Claim Name	Owner	Map #	Good To Date	Area
534951	ALEXIS 1	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	486.478
534972	ALEXIS 19	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	486.706
535092	ALEXIS 34	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	486.684
535094	ALEXIS 35	GMV Minerals	093C	2009/jun/15	486.694
535096	ALEXIS 36	GMV Minerals	093C	2009/jun/15	389.366
535097	ALEXIS 37	GMV Minerals	093C	2009/jun/15	486.947
535099	ALEXIS 38	GMV Minerals	093C	2009/jun/15	486.931
535100	ALEXIS 39	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	486.924
535101	ALEXIS 40	GMV Minerals	093C	2009/jun/15	487.189
535104	ALEXIS 41	GMV Minerals	093C	2009/jun/15	487.173
535108	ALEXIS 42	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	487.161
535110	ALEXIS 43	GMV Minerals	093C	2009/jun/15	487.496
535111	ALEXIS 44	GMV Minerals	093C	2009/jun/15	487.495
535113	ALEXIS 45	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	487.493
535114	ALEXIS 46	GMV Minerals	093C	2009/jun/15	487.728
535116	ALEXIS 47	GMV Minerals	093C	2009/jun/15	487.727
535117	ALEXIS 48	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	487.726
535118	ALEXIS 49	GMV Minerals	093C	2009/jun/15	487.96
535120	ALEXIS 50	GMV Minerals	093C	2009/jun/15	487.959

Tenure #	Claim Name	Owner	Map #	Good To Date	Area
535211	ALEXIS 51	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	487.958
535229	ALEXIS 60	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	486.936
535247	ALEXIS 68	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	487.165
535423	ALEXIS 76	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	487.489
535431	ALEXIS 83	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	487.722
535441	ALEXIS 91	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	487.954
535451	ALEXIS 99	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	488.187
535477	ALEXIS 114	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	488.433
535491	ALEXIS 126	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	488.665
535590	ALEXIS 170	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	469.363
535601	ALEXIS 180	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	488.897
535602	ALEXIS 181	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	489.129
535603	ALEXIS 182	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	489.364
535604	ALEXIS 183	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	489.597
535605	ALEXIS 184	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	391.845
536085	ALEXIS 236	GMV Minerals	093C	2009/jun/15	447.594
536086	ALEXIS 237	GMV Minerals	093C	2009/jun/15	486.277
536087	ALEXIS 238	GMV Minerals	093F	2009/jun/15	466.836
536088	ALEXIS 239	GMV Minerals	093F	2009/jun/15	466.861
536089	ALEXIS 240	GMV Minerals	093F	2009/jun/15	486.047
536090	ALEXIS 241	GMV Minerals	093F	2009/jun/15	486.083
536091	ALEXIS 242	GMV Minerals	093F	2009/jun/15	486.106
536102	ALEXIS 249	GMV Minerals	093C	2009/jun/15	486.77
538462	ALEXIS 261	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	490.016
538498	ALEXIS 271	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	490.249
538499	ALEXIS 272	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	490.251
538500	ALEXIS 273	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	490.252
538501	ALEXIS 274	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	490.252
538506	ALEXIS 277	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	490.482
538508	ALEXIS 279	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	490.715
538511	ALEXIS 282	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	490.948
538520	ALEXIS 289	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	470.842
538521	ALEXIS 290	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	431.58

Tenure #	Claim Name	Owner	Map #	Good To Date	Area
538522	ALEXIS 291	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	470.998
538523	ALEXIS 292	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	471.133
538524	ALEXIS 293	GMV Minerals	093B	2009/jun/15	471.266
					26420.099

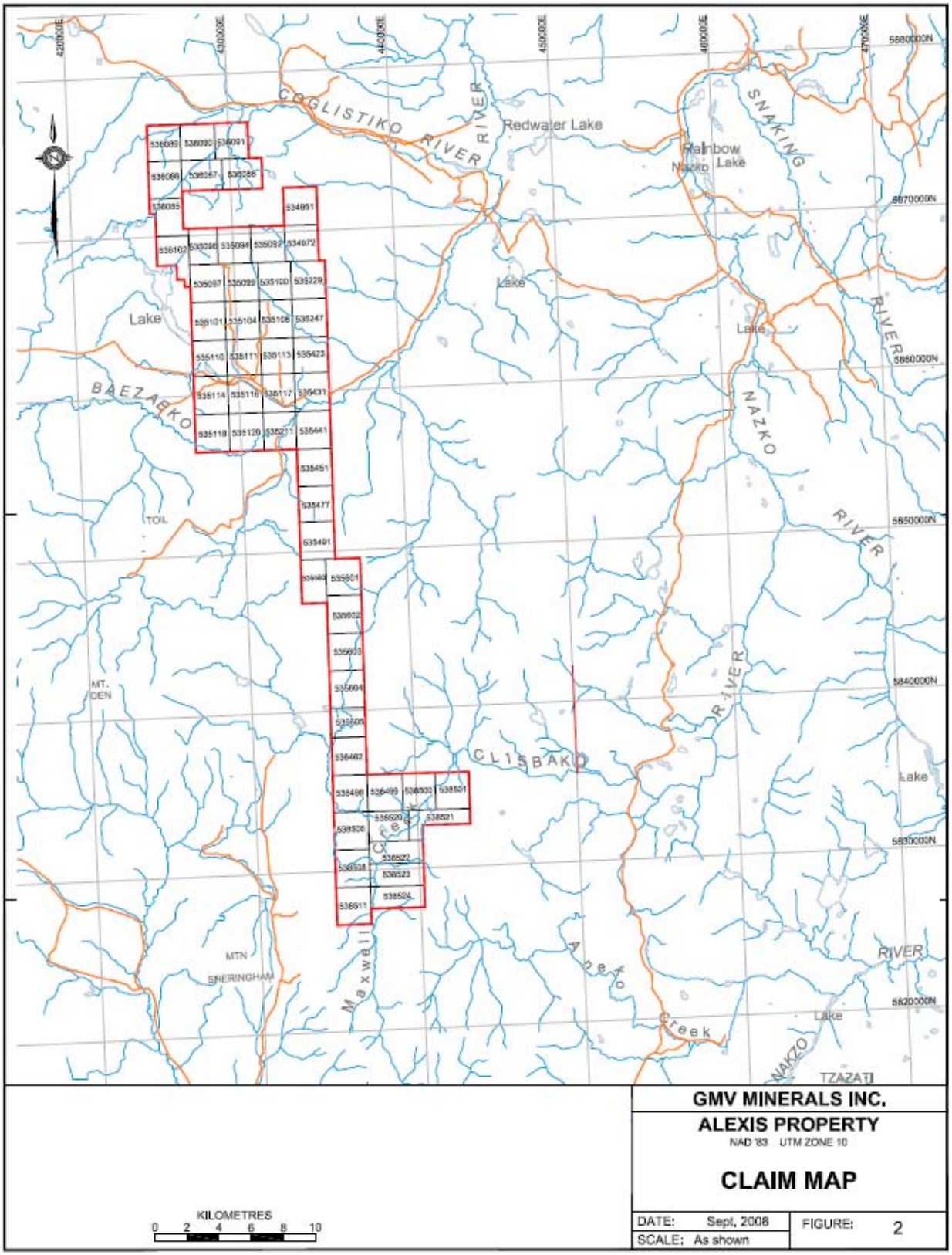

Figure 2. Claim Map

3. Location and Access

The property is located approximately 75 kilometres northwest of Alexis Creek, BC and 134 kilometres west-northwest of Williams Lake, BC, in the central Cariboo-Chilcoton region. There are two main access roads to the property and area of drilling, both of which originate off of Highway #20.

From Williams Lake, at the junction of Highways #97 and #20, travel west for approximately 60 kilometres along highway #20 to the junction with the Alex Graham-Raven Lake Forest Service Road, also known as the "1300" road. Head north-westerly along the 1300 road for approximately 46 kilometres to the junction with the "4600" road. From this junction follow the 4600 road a further 86 kilometres to kilometre marker 86, which is the site of the field camp. Local secondary skid roads some 500 to 2000 metres south of the field camp provide access to large cut blocks from which the drilling was conducted. An alternative access can be gained by following Highway #20 for about five kilometres west of Alexis Creek, to the Alexis Lakes Road. The Alexis Lakes Road joins the 4600 road in approximately 30 kilometres of travel. From here, follow the 4600 road to the field camp.

4. History

The Chilcotin region of British Columbia has undergone various levels of exploration since the 1890's. The Black Dome mine was discovered by Barrier Reef Resources in 1979. In 1980 E&B Exploration was actively searching the belt for epithermal-style deposits concentrating on the Watson Bar property. From 1980 to 1988 Dome Exploration conducted regional reconnaissance throughout several NTS mapsheets in the region. A major oil and gas exploration program was conducted by Canadian Hunter Exploration Ltd. from 1979-1983. Several deep (greater than 10,000 feet) holes were drilled to test the underlying stratigraphy.

In the Alexis area, the first recorded exploration was conducted in 1985 by Rio Algom on the O'Boy claims. Property exploration was focused on a local area culminating in a diamond drill program in 1987. Eighty-Eight Resources Ltd. staked the Clisbako claims in 1989 and optioned the property to Minnova Inc. in 1991. Over their two-year option period Minnova spent in excess of one million dollars conducting geological and geophysical surveys, trenching and diamond drilling. In 1992 Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada Limited staked the Baez 1 to 15 claims and expanded the property by staking the Baez 16 to 24 claims in 1993. Phelps Dodge had two airborne geophysical surveys conducted and investigated the property further by ground geochemical surveys, trenching and diamond drilling.

The most recent work was completed in 2006 by United Exploration Management Inc.(UEMI), prior to their vending of the property to GMV Minerals. In 2006 UEMI completed 103 line-kilometres of grid at a 200 metre line spacing and completed 3D Induced Polarization survey over the grid. This work formed the basis of drill hole target selection by GMV Minerals.

5. Geologic Setting

5.1 Regional Geology

The Tertiary geologic elements of the Nechako Plateau area are part of a regional extensional system that extends from the Republic area of northern Washington

State, northwesterly for some 1000 kilometres into the Babine district of north central British Columbia. This belt trends northwest with the approximate dimensions of 1000 X 200 kilometres. It crosses all major terrane boundaries and underlies the Quesnel, Kootenay and Omineca Terranes in the south and the Stikine Terrane in the north, crossing the oceanic Cache Creek Group. It overlaps the southern margin of the Bowser Basin where it continues northward as a thin strip along the eastern margin of the Coast Range.

Stratigraphic and intrusive rocks in the Stikine Terrane range in age from Paleozoic to Pleistocene (Figure 3). With respect to the Eocene mineral setting, the geologic elements of the Stikine Terrane may be divided into three separate packages: basement rocks, latest Upper Cretaceous-Eocene rocks associated with mineralization, and cover rocks.

5.2 Property Geology

The Alexis property is underlain by an area of very low relief. Hilly topography underlies the northern and southern part of the claims with the central part of the claim of very limited topographic relief. Exposures are limited to the crests of hills as roche moutonnée, in logging slashes and along the edges of former outwash channels. The majority of the outcrop occurs in the hilly northern and southern parts (Figure 4). Nowhere on the claims is outcrop continuous and contacts were never seen.

The property lies within the central part of a large-scale (60 kilometre diametre) basalt, andesite and felsite volcanic caldera complex, the Mount Dent Caldera. Three main rock types present as exposure are felsic volcanics, andesites and basalts, the latter correlated with the plateau lavas of the Chilcotin Group. Both felsic and andesitic volcanics may be correlated with the Ootsa Lake and the Endako Group to the north or the Kamloops Group to the southeast, all of Eocene age. Although there is no direct age control on the volcanics within the property, palynomorphs from tuffaceous, lacustrine moat assemblages within the Mount Dent complex indicate a Late Palaeocene to Middle Eocene age (J. White, ASPG, pers. comm.), and K/Ar age dates of 46-50 Ma from the Nazko are, some 40-50

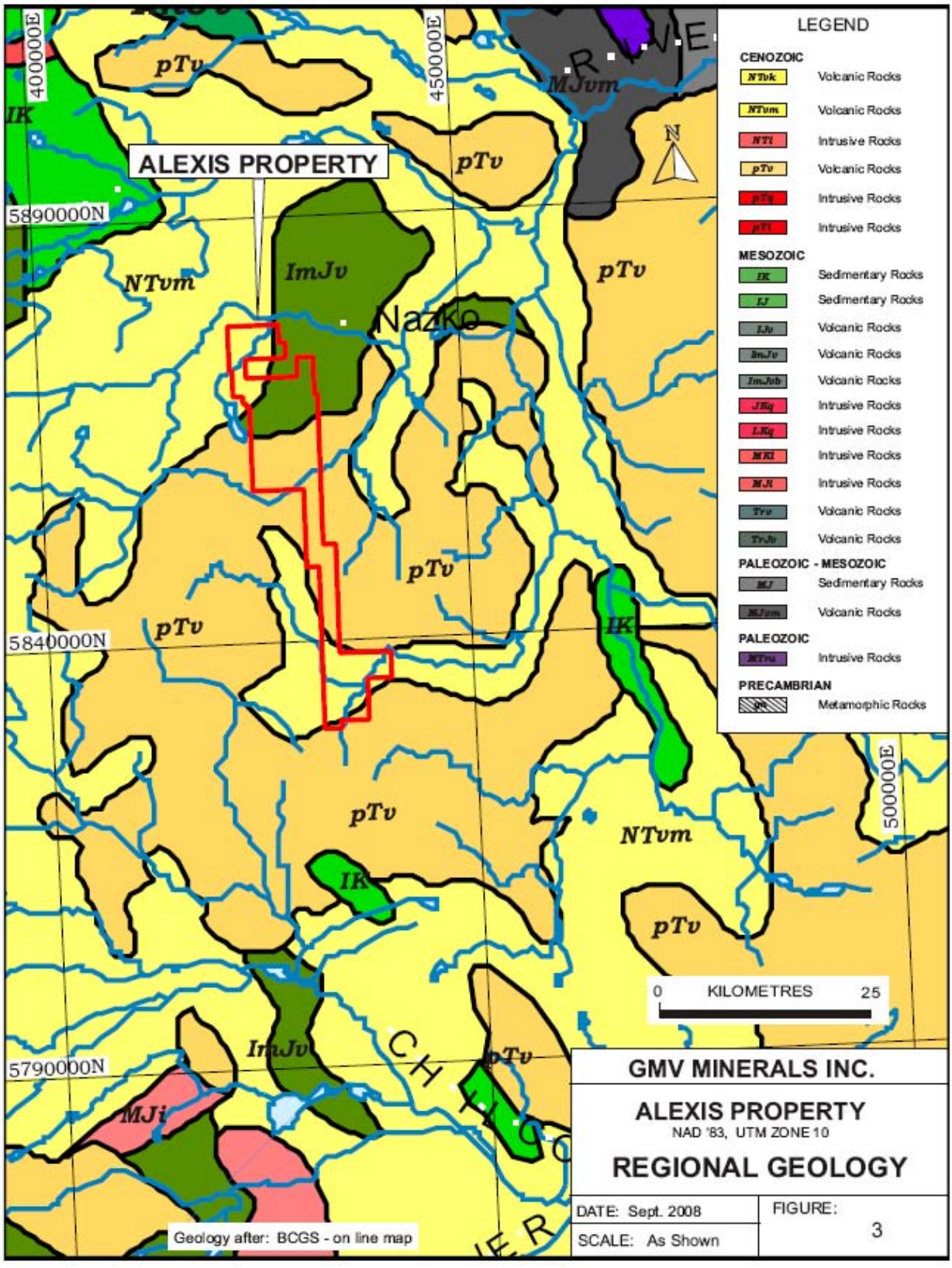

Figure 3. Regional Geology

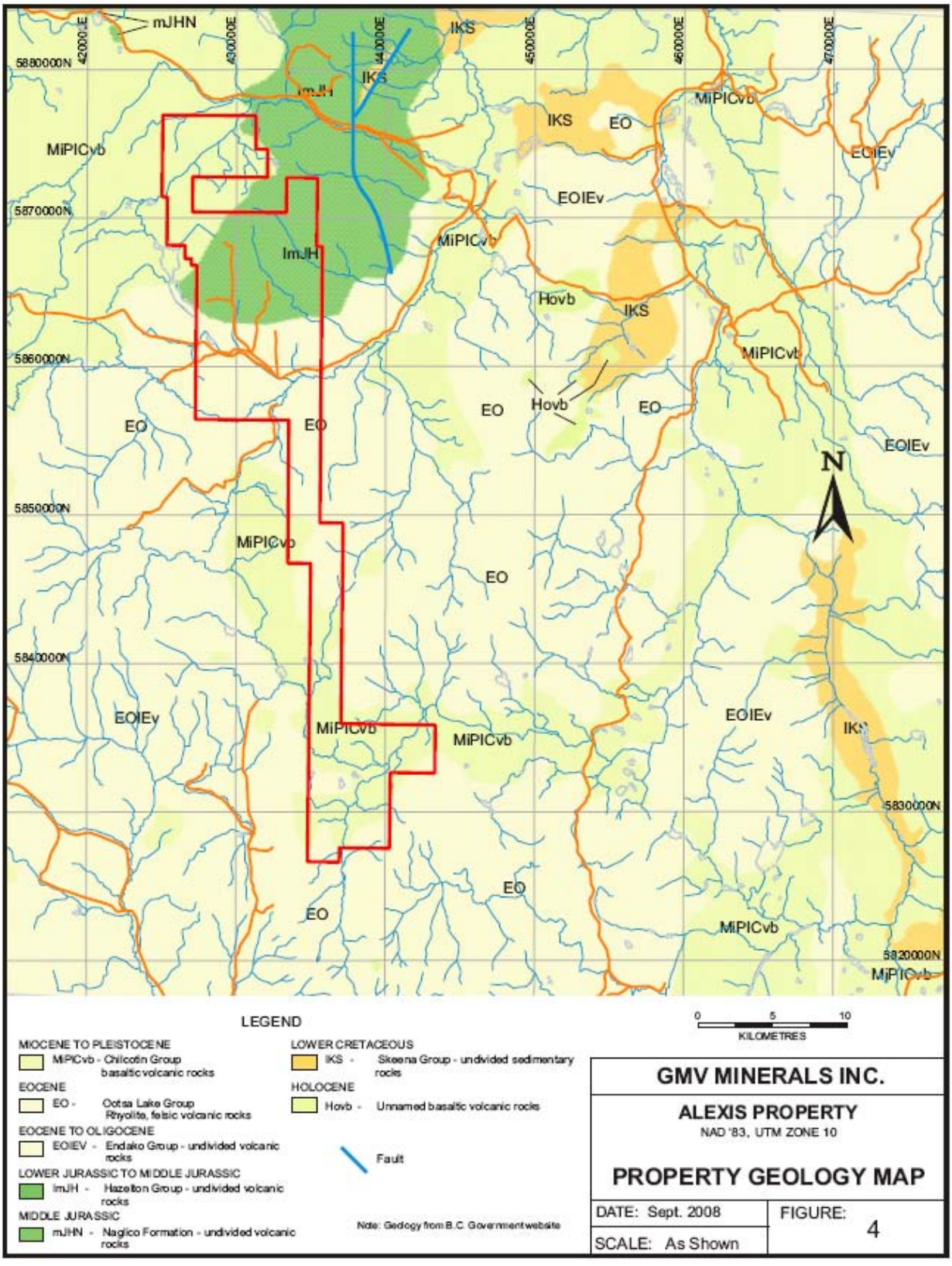

Figure 4. Property Geology Map

kilometres to the northeast, indicate an early Middle Eocene age (Rouse and Mathews, 1988).

No stratigraphic relationships are exposed on the property. The youngest strata on the claims are the basalts of the Chilcotin Group that occur as very limited exposures mainly in the central, lowland part of the claims and appear to represent valley-fill plateau lavas. The felsic and andesitic volcanics appear to be cogenetic. The strata appear to have been little deformed and reasonably flat-lying. At the southwestern and northeastern corner of the claims, rhyodacitic volcanics are topographically lower than andesites and may suggest that felsite volcanism precedes andesitic volcanism. At the apex of a prominent hill in the northern part of the claim, a northeasterly elongate ridge of quartz-eye, biotite feldspar porphyry appears to be a dyke crosscutting andesites. These apparent contradictory age relationships between felsite and andesite suggest the possibility of two ages of felsite.

5.2.1 Endako Group

The andesites of the Endako Group comprise the dominant lithologies on the property. Three separate assemblages are noted, in speculated stratigraphic order from the base, aphyric basalt, augite-feldspar porphyry basalt andesite and fine-grained, trachytic andesite. All the rocks are flows and flow breccias. Very minor intercalated volcanic sediments, composed entirely of andesite clasts, were noted. No bedding contacts were noted.

In the southern part of the property, the upper parts of the hills are underlain by fine-grained, platy fractured, grey to reddish, aphyric microporphyritic feldspar andesite with a fine trachytic matrix. Common areas of reddish coloured, highly vesiculated andesite are probable flow top breccias. This rock unit was noted only in the southern part of the claims, and underlies the area extending from east of Maxwell Creek to the west side of the claims.

Underlying much of the low hills in the south central part of the property is a black, grey to red, feldspar and augite phyric andesite/dacite with a glassy matrix. The

porphyry units are massive to platy with a weakly developed flow lamination, marked by streaky reddish oxidized wisps, and are commonly vesicular to highly scoriaceous. A similar suite of feldsparaugite phyric andesite/dacite underlays the prominent hilly topography in the northern part of the property. A third area of exposure of the feldspar-augite phyric andesite occurs along the central part of the east boundary of the property. Textures range from crowded porphyry to sparsely porphyritic varieties that differ only in the relative percentage of phenocrysts. The similar textures and chemistry of these rocks in both the south, north and east part of the property suggests that they may represent a single unit composed of multiple flows and flow breccias. In two localities there are outcrops of friable sandstone and sharpstone pebble conglomerate composed of red, grey and black clasts of feldspar-augite phyric and aphyric andesite. These highly friable and recessive units are, where noted, zeolitized and likely represent fluvial reworking of the intercalated flow top breccia units.

Areas of generally lower topography in the central part of the property appear to be underlain by a suite of aphyric to weakly porphyritic andesite flow and flow breccias. Red and dark grey, unsorted breccias with vesicular to scoriaceous lapilli to blocks (2 metres in diametre) are the dominant lithology. Coarsest grained breccias were noted in exposures near the west boundary of the property. This assemblage is similar to facies associated with andesitic tephra cones. Rocks from this unit are aphyric to sparsely feldspar phyric with a fine-grained matrix composed of finely felted feldspar. Near the central part of the western border of the property, proximal float of greenish, immature andesite-dacite clast conglomerate and sandstone indicate the presence of fluvial reworking of the andesitic rocks.

5.2.2 Ootsa Lake Group

Felsic volcanics are distributed throughout the property and include dykes, domes, flows, and breccias. Two ages may be present, a lower volcanic unit and a younger intrusive unit.

In the southwest corner of the property, a series of small exposures comprise reddish to mauve hornblende-feldspar phyric ash flow tuffs. These rocks are associated with aphyric, highly vesicular dark grey volcanics with a glassy, partly devitrified matrix. These rocks may be interpreted to underlie the augite-feldspar phyric dacites. In the eastern part of the property, widely spaced exposures of rhyodacite and rhyolite were noted. An isolated exposure in the southeast central area comprised reddish-white, weakly flow laminated feldspar, quartzeye, biotite rhyolite. Similar rocks underlie a small hill in the northeast corner of the property. In both these areas, the units are probably extrusive.

A small outcrop of aphyric, platy, flow banded, glassy matrix rhyolite is exposed on the southwest corner of a small lake in the northeastern part of the area. Shallow flow banding suggests a possible extrusive but is inconclusive.

Quartz-biotite-feldspar rhyolites are exposed in the northwest and southeast portions of the map area. In the northwest area, five small exposures of this white, cream to yellowish, quartz phyric unit are exposed in a linear N30° trend over a strike length of some 4 kilometres that is suggestive of a dyke-like body. Atop the main hill in the north part of the property, this unit is exposed as a 20-metre wide low ridge, traceable for some 300 metres and there appears as a dyke intrusive into feldspar-augite andesite/dacite. To the north, exposures of this unit are locally brecciated with fine opaline silica fillings. At the most northerly exposures of these rocks, adjacent aphyric andesites are bleached.

To the immediate northwest of the property, at the head of a distinctive canyon, felsic breccias and flow units are exposed. Most prominent are coarse breccias with clasts to 2 metres of monolithic biotite, massive, plate to vesicular rhyolite breccia that form impressive hoodoo weathering cliff faces. Interbedded are glassy matrix, perlitic fractured trachytic feldspar-augite felsite with shallow dipping flow banding. Two and one-half kilometres to the south, to the immediate west of the property, a well defined knob is underlain by relatively homogenous, blocky to platy, light grey biotite-feldspar-quartz eye rhyolite that is most plausibly an intrusive dome.

Along and to the immediate east of the east central boundary of the claim, felsic rocks include both feldspar-biotite and feldspar-biotite-smoky quartz phyric units. The latter units are cream, white to pinkish, flow banded, massive to breccias, commonly with local kaolinitic alteration and lithophysae patches. Here, the rhyolite breccia units contain clasts of feldspar-augite phyric andesite. The quartz phyric felsites appear to overlie the biotitefeldspar phyric felsite which in turn appears to overlie andesites.

In the south-central part of the property, an arcuate linear ridge is underlain by hornblendefeldspar ± biotite rhyolite interpreted to be a dyke intrusive into aphyric andesite.

5.2.3 Chilcotin Group

The basaltic rocks of the Chilcotin Group underlie the low areas on the property and in the east central part, along and west of Maxwell Creek. The rocks are poorly exposed. The basalts are dark to light grey, fine-grained with scattered phenocrysts of feldspar and olivine. The units are commonly vesicular and, for coarser grained varieties, display a diktytaxitic texture. Boulders of the Chilcotin Group are widespread throughout the property, and the separation of glacial transported float and outcroppings may be difficult to determine.

5.3 Stratigraphic Relations

The volcanic assemblages of the Alexis area comprise three volcanic episodes, commencing with felsic volcanism, followed by andesite-dacite and terminating with a felsic suite.

Earliest volcanism may be represented by hornblende phyric rhyolites noted in the southwest and eastern parts of the area. These units are overlain by a suite of andesite and dacite flows and flow breccias. Coarse grained andesite breccia units may represent relics of andesite cones. A centre of felsic volcanism appears to be exposed to the immediate north of the property in the Canyon Mountain area and to the east. These felsic volcanics and associated intrusive dome are similar to dyke-

like bodies intrusive into the andesite-dacite assemblages to the southeast. Felsite flow and flow breccia overlies the andesite suite to the eastern part of the area.

6. 2008 Exploration Program

The spring 2008 exploration program consisted of road plowing for site access, camp construction and four NQ-size diamond drill holes from three setups totaling 774.50 metres (Figure 5). The program focused on testing previously delineated IP geophysical targets including the following: high chargeability-low resistivity, high chargeability-moderate resistivity, and high chargeability-high resistivity. The drilling encountered difficult ground conditions in every hole caused by multiple layers of swelling clays ranging from <1 to 10's of metres thick.

All holes intersected Chilcotin Group basaltic rocks including vesicular basalt, massive grey to black basalt, fine-grained black glassy flows, crystal tuff and various clay-altered ash layers. Some of the vesicular units had vesicles infilled with various clays, unidentified zeolite minerals and agate.

Hole ALX-08-01 was collared to test a high chargeability-low resistivity target. The hole was drilled to a depth of 356.00 metres and encountered only basalt. The hole was stopped as the IP target had been tested. The clay-ash layers are a likely explanation for the conductivity response.

Holes ALX-08-02 and 03 were collared from the same setup to test a high chargeability-moderate resistivity target. Both holes were abandoned at lengths of 51.50 and 55.00 metres respectively. The rods got stuck in hole ALX-08-02 and only a portion of the rod string could be salvaged, 1.5 metres of core remains stuck in the core barrel at the bottom of the hole. A steeper angle was tried, ALX-08-03, and it encountered a sand seam at 47.00 metres downhole; no core was recovered from 47.00-50.00 metres and the hole was abandoned before the rods got stuck in the same unit that ended hole ALX-08-02.

Hole ALX-08-04 was collared to test a high chargeability-high resistivity IP target. This hole was also abandoned at 312.00 metres due to loss of water circulation and severe rod vibration. The vibration problem could not be solved and was likely caused by severe rod whip due to washed out sand seams higher up in the hole creating large voids around the rod string. This hole intersected various basaltic

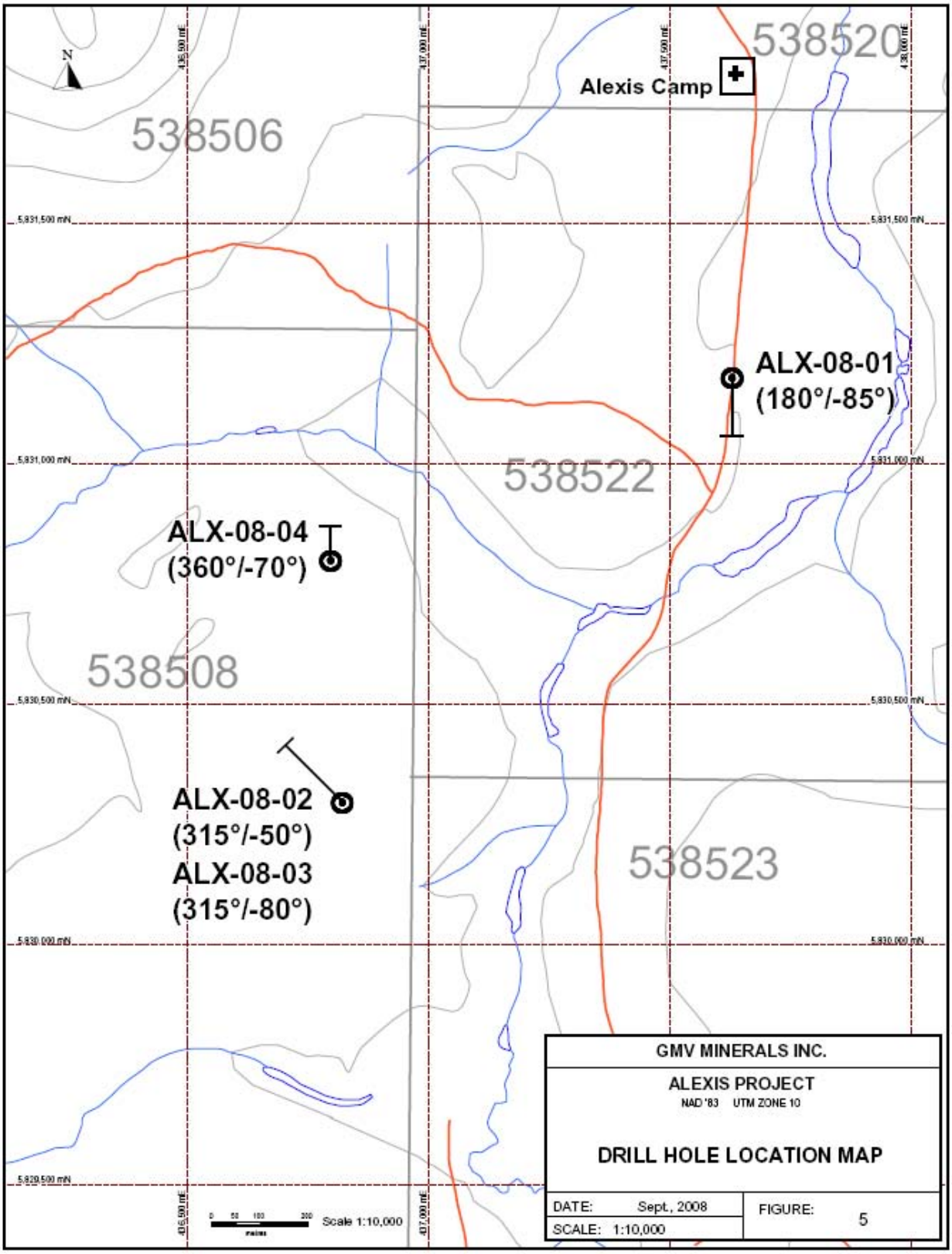

Figure 5. Drill Hole Location Map

units. The chargeability response can be explained by the conductive clays, the resistivity response remains unexplained.

At this point the author's recommended that the program be abandoned. The holes had intersected only plateau lavas of the Chilcotin Group; the target andesite-rhyolite of the Endako Group was not present at shallow depths. The 350+ metre thick basalt cap precludes any reasonable chance of development should a discovery be made.

Details of drill hole collar information are included in Table 2 - 2008 Drill Hole Collar Information. Drill Logs of the holes are included as Appendix 1.

Table 2. 2008 Drill Hole Collar Information

Hole_No	Purpose	Length (m)	Az	Dip	E_NAD83Z10	N_NAD83Z10	Elev
ALX-08-01	hi charge, low resis	356.00	180	-85	437625	5831193	1216.00
ALX-08-02	hi charge, mod resis	51.50	315	-50	436783	5830302	1228.00
ALX-08-03	hi charge, mod resis	55.00	315	-80	436783	5830302	1228.00
ALX-08-04	hi charge, hi resis	312.00	360	-70	436750	5830800	1228.00

Only four samples were collected, two each from holes ALX-08-01 and 04. These samples contained a blue zeolite mineral that was analysed for possible copper content and rare earth elements (REE). Since the sample lengths were short the core was not split or sawn in half, the whole core was submitted for analysis. The samples were sent to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver and analysed for 48 elements by ICP methods using a 4-acid digestion and MS finish (method ME-MS61r). In addition gold analysis of a 30-gram pulp was completed by fire assay with an ICP-AES finish (method Au-ICP21). There were no significant results; the analytical certificate for the sampling is included as Appendix 2.

7. Conclusions and Recommendations

The drill program was unsuccessful in penetrating the thick, Chilcotin basalt cap rock. Upon determining the extent of the cap rock the drill program was terminated early. The Company completed four NQ-size holes totaling 774.50 metres at a total cost of $317,946.88.

No further drilling is recommended at this time. Prospecting and mapping of the existing grid area in an effort to locate rhyolite outcrops is recommended before proceeding with any further drilling. If favourable geology can be located near surface and correlated with the existing geophysical database then future drilling may be warranted.

8. Statement of Costs

GMV Minerals Inc. - Alexis Project

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Technical Work - Drilling

March 1, 2008 to May 31, 2008

PERSONNEL	**# days**	**rate/day**	**Totals**
W. Raven at $425/day	1.5	425.00	637.50
W. Raven at $475/day	12	475.00	5,700.00
R. Belanger at $390.00/day	14	390.00	5,460.00
L. Forsyth at $338.00/day	22	338.00	7,436.00
M. Nelson at $364/day	13.5	364.00	4,914.00
M. Nelson at $338/day	1	338.00	338.00
R. Braaten at $286/day	21	286.00	6,006.00
W. Penney at $260/day	11	260.00	2,860.00
B. Vallee at $312/day	7	312.00	2,184.00
D. Williams at $260/day	2	260.00	520.00
B. McMichael at $244.40/day	3	244.40	733.20
S. Lowe at $260/day	9	260.00	2,340.00
EIC, CCP, WCB for payroll			3,615.73
GST for Rentals + Expenses			2,041.11
Total Wages			44,785.54

EQUIPMENT RENTAL	**# days**	**rate/day**	
Project Management			1,500.00
Truck Rental at $95/day	27	$95	2,565.00
Truck Rental at $95/day	25	$95	2,375.00
ATV Rental at $85/day	10	$85	850.00
Snowmobile at $85/day	13	$85	1,105.00
Total Equipment Rental			7,290.00

EXPENSES			
Motel/Hotel			1,362.69

Meals		925.21
Groceries		9,913.61
Camp Supplies		8,139.03
Fuels (trucks and snowmobiles)		2,932.98
Fuels (camp and drill)		20,362.03
Field Equipment		2,372.94
Transportation (trucking equipment)		4,644.90
Word Processing and Drafting		336.47
Miscellaneous		1,195.12
Travel (ferrys, highway tolls, etc)		111.56
Vehicle repairs/supplies/parts		2,220.61
Communication		440.93
Total Expenses		54,958.08

CONTRACT SERVICES

ALS Chemex	4 samples	
Core Samples		426.09
Westcore Drilling		
774.50 metres all inclusive incl. mob/demob		210,487.17
Total Contract Services		210,913.26

TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$317,946.88**

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10. Statement of Qualifications

10.1 Statement of Qualifications for Wesley Raven

I, WESLEY RAVEN, of 108-1720 West 12th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1983) and hold a BSc. degree in geology.

2. I have been employed in my profession with various companies since 1983.

3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, and have been registered since 1992. I am also a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and have been a member since 1989.

4. I am co-responsible for preparation of all sections of this report utilizing data summarized in the References section of this report and from onsite management of the work from March 2, 2008 to March 13, 2008.

5. I am the Vice-President of Exploration for GMV Minerals Inc.

6. I consent to the use of this report by GMV Minerals Inc. for any corporate use normal to their business.

_____
Wesley Raven, P. Geo.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 18th day of September, 2008

10.2 Statement of Qualifications for Mark Nelson

I, MARK NELSON, of 1005 – 813 Agnes Street, New Westminster, British Columbia hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of McGill University with a degree in Geology (B.SC., 2000) and defended a Masters degree at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario in 2007;

2. I have worked as a Geologist intermittently since graduation;

3. There are no material facts or material changes in the subject matter of this report that would mislead the reader;

4. I have reviewed and co-authored this report from existing public files and from my own knowledge of working on the property;

5. I hereby grant permission for GMV Minerals Inc. to use this report for any corporate use normal to their business.

_____

Mark Nelson

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 18th day of September, 2008

Appendix 1.

Drill Logs

[ALX08-01 to ALX08-04]

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

HOLE No. ALX08-01

Property: Goldmember - Alexis	**NTS:**	**Claim:**	**Elevation:** 1218 m	**Azimuth:** 180°	**Length:** 356.00 m	**Dip:** -85°
Coordinates: 437626 E / 5831193 N	**Dip Tests:**		**Advance:**	**Depth:**	**Date Collared:** 04/03/08	**Date Completed:** 08/03/08
Purposes: IP Chargeability	**Drilled by:** Westcore Drilling		**Assays by:** ALS Chemex		**Logged by:** Wesley Raven	

Interval From	Interval To	Rec'y %	Description	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Core Width	Sample Description	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Fe %
0.00	15.75		Casing / Overburden										
15.75	32.93		Basalt; ranges from vesicular to finer-grained, black, glassy flows (obsidian); some vesicles are infilled with white zeolite; generally dark greyish black with local reddish oxidation; recovery good except as noted 30.90-32.00 m: wash core, no recovery										
32.93	92.93		Clay-Ash Layer; fine grained, variable colour from andesite green to black basalt; unit is very soft and clay altered but generally competent core except for fault zones as noted; UC sharp at 70° to CA; recovery is good except in fault zones; whole unit looks like clay gouge 33.11-35.00 m: 10-15% recovery 37.55-38.00 m: breccia with angular frags of basalt and andesite + red hematite and devitrified glass 38.63-41.00 m: 10% recovery 49.50-49.87 m: lapilli tuff / breccia top?; no orientation to angular white frags up to 1.5 x 1.0 cm 50.30~75.00 m: changes to brownish-black colour, massive, homogeneous, very light (low density) but won't float in water 64.09-65.00 m: broken + fractured 75.00-92.93 m: green, chlorite altered clay altered ash layer, locally pitted and vuggy										

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

HOLE No. ALX08-01

Interval From	Interval To	Rec'y %	Description	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Core Width	Sample Description	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Fe %
			76.29-77.00 m: white ash, sandy										
92.93	163.97		Basalt; as described in 15.75-32.93 m; gradual transition from intensely clay altered to more solid, competent rock; green to black colour 92.93-96.20 m: fine-gr and clay altd some soft fragments aligned @ 55° to CA 96.20-103.93 m: gradually coarse-grained with angular black fragments of pumice or devitrified glass; some vesicles are infilled with softish creamy coloured zeolite? 103.93-105.74 m: fault zone; sand and clay mush; UC @ 70° to CA 105.74 m: below this point basalt alternates from a medium-grained massive dense looking flow with diabasic (salt + pepper) texture to variably coloured (mostly reddish) vesicular basalt; some vesicles are infilled with very soft (<2) pale greenish mineral like opaline-gypsum; minor white calcareous mineral infilled vesicles in both rock types though is rare in the diabasic basalt; diabasic basalt is more competent; vesicular basalt ranges from competent to broken and crumbly; tr sulphides (py ± cpy), non-magnetic 106.90-107.50 m: broken and crumbly 120.55-120.62 m: green mineral in large vesicle? 123.30-125.10 m: broken and crumbly and cutting undersized core with 30% recovery 137.45-141.00 m: broken and crumbly vesicular basalt, local strong reddish-brown oxide staining 154.84-155.43 m: intense red-orange staining in volcanic breccia										

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

HOLE No. ALX08-01

Interval From	Interval To	Rec'y %	Description	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Core Width	Sample Description	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Fe %
			158.60-163.97 m: massive basalt										
163.97	188.20		Fault Zone; host is vesicular basalt and breccia that is broken and crumbly and clay altered, very soft in core of fault zone; intervals of poor recovery from 15-60 cm per 3 m run; breccia fragments include black pumice?, massive basalt, red jasper-like fragments and some of the same green mineral in the vesicles										
188.20	191.48		Basalt; pervasive orange-red hematite staining throughout unit; flow to tuffaceous with layering at 45° to CA though locally at 10° to CA, unit is weakly magnetic										
191.48	204.31		Basalt; intermixed greyish-black basalt and brightly coloured reddish-orange stained basalt; neither unit is particularly vesicular; broken core as follows: 192.01-192.50 and 194.66-197.64 m: 50% recovery										
204.31	356.00		Vesicular Basalt to Massive; greyish-black colour, massive and homogeneous; vesicles are infilled with several different zeolites that are white, dull powder blue, and semi-translucent; some are infilled with calcite; in places the vesicles have an alteration rim of hematite?; some vesicles infilled with clear agate 211.50-214.63 m: orange stained basalt with minor chlorite 214.63-215.05 m: broken and fractured 215.05~221.00 m: 1% white veins (anhydrite?) at 25° + 55° to CA; <1 to 3 mm wide, same mineral present as tension gash infill 221.20-224.00 m: has broken sections with 50% recovery in interval										

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

HOLE No. ALX08-01

Interval From	Interval To	Rec'y %	Description	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Core Width	Sample Description	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Fe %
			239.64-242.57 m: moderately broken and fractured										
			247.34 m: pumice frags impart fol. @ 75° to CA										
			248.55-249.95 m: reddish-brown vesicular flow with brecciated contacts over 2 cm at 45° to CA										
			255.41 m: bedding @ 40° to CA										
			259.83~262.00 m: fractured and pitted to vuggy; the vugs are lined with a dull, pale powder blue mineral; take sample to check for any exotic minerals, use whole core	6082401	259.83	260.00	0.17	crustiform blue mineral					
			264.11-264.32 m: breccia vein of agate? with red and black basalt fragments with yellowish-green alteration rims, vein at 15° to CA	6082402	265.60	265.80	0.20	intense iron-oxides					
			264.32 m: below this point the basalt is fairly massive and homogeneous and alternates from more massive grey-black basalt to brightly coloured orange-red iron oxide staining over metre-scale intervals; both units are weakly magnetic throughout										
			278.00-280.90 m: tr carb veinlets @ 75° to CA										
			289.51-291.97 m: quartz diorite dyke, med-cs grained; salt + pepper texture; comprised of qtz-plag-hornblende-biotite; UC at 30° to CA; LC at 50° to CA										
			301.53-301.99 m: quartz diorite dyke, as described										
			321.45-326.05 m: deep reddish-brown colour with 5-8% black pumice/devitrified glass; has <1% carbonate-black chlorite veins/shears (slightly greasy) @ 10° to CA										

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

HOLE No. ALX08-01

Interval From	Interval To	Rec'y %	Description	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Core Width	Sample Description	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Fe %
	356.00		END OF HOLE										
			Reflex EZ-Shot Downhole Tests										
			Depth (m) Az (mag) Az (true) Dip										
			101 116.1 135.1 -84.8										
			206 184.8 203.8 -84.9										
			305 161.4 180.4 -84.8										

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

HOLE No. ALX08-02

Property: Goldmember - Alexis	**NTS:**	**Claim:**	**Elevation:** 1228 m	**Azimuth:** 315°	**Length:** 51.50 m	**Dip:** -50°
Coordinates: 436783 E / 5830302 N	**Dip Tests:**		**Advance:**	**Depth:**	**Date Collared:** 08/03/08	**Date Completed:** 09/03/08
Purposes: Mod Resis; High Charg.	**Drilled by:** Westcore Drilling		**Assays by:** ALS Chemex		**Logged by:** Wesley Raven	

Interval From	Interval To	Rec'y %	Description	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Core Width	Sample Description	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Fe %
0.00	13.47		Casing / Overburden										
13.47	14.10		Intermixed Overburden & Basalt; basalt chunks intermixed with mud and sand, likely bedrock mixed with overburden										
14.10	50.00		Basalt; Dark greenish-black, massive and homogeneous, looks like a massive flow; comprised mostly of feldspar + amphibole and minor qtz; unit is fine-grained; traces of olivine and is generally quite fresh looking; lightly fractured most commonly at 30-40° to CA and 50°; the fx's are slightly greasy with carb + clay; limit of oxidation is 18 m; weakly magnetic										
50.00	51.50		No Core Recovery										
	51.50		END OF HOLE. Rods stuck fast at 51.50 m, won't even rotate. Try to break joints with bulldozer using pipe wrench and 3 m drill steel and can't break the rods at a joint. Rod through chuck and party up mast so cut off with a grinder. Start reaming over the rods but at 3 m/hr it is not cost effective vs. the lost materials. Last 1.5 m of core down hole as tube is stuck in core barrel. Abandon Hole. Tilt head + do a -80 from the same set-up No Tests.										

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

HOLE No. ALX08-03

Property: Goldmember - Alexis	**NTS:**	**Claim:**	**Elevation:**	**Azimuth:** 315°	**Length:** 50.00 m	**Dip:** -80°
Coordinates: 436783 E / 5830302 N	**Dip Tests:**		**Advance:**	**Depth:**	**Date Collared:** 09/03/08	**Date Completed:** 10/03/08
Purposes: Mod. Resis; High Charg.	**Drilled by:** Westcore Drilling		**Assays by:** ALS Chemex		**Logged by:** Wesley Raven	

Interval From	Interval To	Rec'y %	Description	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Core Width	Sample Description	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Fe %
0.00	9.58		Casing / Overburden										
9.58	44.07		Massive Basalt Flow; massive and homogeneous; dark greenish-black; fresh looking and speckled green and white on outer core surface but greenish-black on core ends, weakly magnetic; has <1% clay-carb shears @ 45° to CA with lesser set at 35° + 70° to CA; also minor semi-vertical fx's (5° to CA) could be columnar joints? 42.30-44.07 m: vesicular basalt with blue perlite?										
44.07	44.27		Clayish Basalt / Ash?; soft but relic vesicular textures										
44.27	47.00		Overburden?; fine-grained sandy material that is very soft and crumbly that locally has small layers of coarser (3-6 mm) grit, looks like graded bedding in paleo stream bed with multiple episodes of deposition; from 44.27-44.44 m is fine-grained and black and looks like compacted organic material; from ~46.47-47.00 m = no recovery										
47.00	50.00		No Core; absolutely no recovered core = washed sand										
	50.00		END OF HOLE. Abandon hole at 50.00 m due to washed out seam causing vibration and whip on the rods that will only get worse with depth; explains the problem in hole 2 where rods are still stuck										

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

HOLE No. ALX08-04

Property: Goldmember - Alexis	**NTS:**	**Claim:**	**Elevation:**	**Azimuth:** 270°	**Length:**	**Dip:** -70
Coordinates: 436750 E / 5830800 N	**Dip Tests:**		**Advance:** 1228.00 m	**Depth:** 312.80	**Date Collared:** 10/03/08	**Date Completed:** 16/03/08
Purposes: High resis, high charg	**Drilled by:** Westcore Drilling		**Assays by:** ALS Chemex		**Logged by:** M. Nelson	

Interval From	Interval To	Rec'y %	Description	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Core Width	Sample Description	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Fe %
0.00	19.00		Casing / Overburden										
19.00	50.00		Basalt; massive, mafic flow unit; fine to medium gr; varying from dark to medium grey; good RQD + recovery; crosscut by calcite veins at varying angles; lower contact has vesicles (1-6 mm wide) 24.33 m: fault / shear @ 70° to CA 26.10 m: fault / shear @ ~ 40° to CA 42.00 m: wide open fold or arcuate fault? 44.18 m: fault / shear @ ~20° to CA										
50.00	108.60		Ash / Clay – crumbly; light brown/grey colour; sandy clay with weak evidence of foliation; possibly weathered paleohorizon or ashfall or tuff; had to tricone thru unit 50.00-53.00 m: 5' washed away 53.00-59.00 m: 2' washed away 63.51-64.20 m: dark brown, looks like mud or humus 65.00-68.65 m: well laminated @ ~75° to CA; laminations are alternating light and dark brown/grey with thicknesses ranging from 1-4 mm 100.70-101.50 m: darker brown band										

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

HOLE No. ALX08-04

Interval From	Interval To	Rec'y %	Description	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Core Width	Sample Description	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Fe %
			105.50-108.60 m: increasingly welded basal section; light-med. green; 3-14 mm "bands" of lighter coloured material within darker matrix; subunit may be a basal welded tuff; welded foliation @ ~65° to CA										
105.60	113.07		Basalt; dark; fine gr.; vesicular; almost a gradual UC with basal welded tuff										
113.07	114.81		Sand; fine gr., salt + pepper sand, appears void-filling										
114.81	171.04		Basalt; rapidly changes from aphanitic/fine gr. to med. gr.; med grey; occasionally cut by 1 cm band of vesicles; rarely cut by faults/shears 121.52 m: fault/shear @ ~40° to CA 130.22 m: red; highly vesicular basalt; perhaps cap of new flow unit; contains black vitreous chunks of either altered obsidian or charred organic matter 138.80 m: basalt becomes less oxidized and more massive 147.29 m: fault/shear @ ~60° to CA 153.60 m: vesicular basalt grading into red, oxidized vesicular basalt; probably top of new flow unit; vesicles filled with quartz or non-carbonate material 158.60 m: more massive basalt 158.96 m: fault / shear @ ~65° to CA 160.93 m: reduced vesicular basalt with large chunks of obsidian or charred organic matter 168.00 m: more massive basalt										

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

HOLE No. ALX08-04

Interval From	Interval To	Rec'y %	Description	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Core Width	Sample Description	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Fe %
171.04	185.41		Conglomerate – cm-scale clasts of pumice or vesicular basalt in a fine-grained, grey matrix; matrix becomes coarser down the core 175.00 m: unit becomes increasingly broken up; appears much more oxidized; clasts appear smaller 176.00-179.00 m: lost 2½ feet of core										
185.41	223.57		Basalt; highly oxidized, red to grey; vesicular; fine gr. to aphanitic 197.38-223.57 m: darker section with breccia chunks of oxidized basalt										
223.57	272.90		Basalt; med. grey, fine grained; vesicular to massive; faulted sections; zeolites 223.57-230.00 m: vesicular basalt with blue + blue-green + white amygdules 230.00-237.46 m: massive, fine gr. 237.46-238.00 m: vesicular 238.00-272.90 m: variably vesicular (30%) to massive (70%); minor, but persistent, blue void-filling material	G082403 G082404	226.28 229.70	226.56 229.81	0.28 0.11	vesicular basalt + blue/green vesicular basalt + blue					
272.90	288.63		Crystal Tuff; partially welded and lightly altered ashfall; pale grey colour; moderate to strong foliation; abundant blue void-filling material 276.50 m: foliation @ ~50° to CA 277.94 m: foliation @ ~40° to CA (subvertical) 285.97 m: foliation @ ~60° to CA										

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

HOLE No. ALX08-04

Interval From	Interval To	Rec'y %	Description	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Core Width	Sample Description	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Fe %
288.63	303.27		Basalt; dark grey, fine grained; vesicular at top, grading to massive; LC is ~ 20 cm of breccia; w/ blue void-filling material										
303.27	305.80		Crystal Tuff; as previous										
305.80	312.80		Basalt; mostly massive; fine grained; broken and hard to drill; blue-void-filling mineral; lost water pressure @ LC 307.83 m: shear? slickenlines?										
	312.80		END OF HOLE Abandoned due to loss of water pressure and vibrating rods Reflex EZ-Shot Downhole Tests Depth (m) Az (mag) Az (true) Dip 134 249.3 268.3 -70.6 296 260.6 279.6 -71.2										

Appendix 2.

Assay Certificates

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **GOLDMEMBER MINERALS INC.**
202 - 750 W PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2T7

Page: 1
Finalized Date: 2-APR-2008
This copy reported on 8-APR-2008
Account: GOLMEM

CERTIFICATE VA08031362

Project: ALEXIS

P.O. No.: ALX08

This report is for 4 Drill Core samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 26-MAR-2008.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

IAN KLASSEN	MARK NELSON	WESLEY RAVEN

SAMPLE PREPARATION

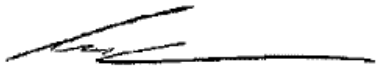
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	
ME-MS61r	48 element four acid ICP-MS + REEs	
Au-ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish	ICP-AES

To: **GOLDMEMBER MINERALS INC.**
ATTN: WESLEY RAVEN
302 - 675 W HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1N2

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature: 
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **GOLDMEMBER MINERALS INC.**
202 - 750 W PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2T7

Project: ALEXIS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08031362

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	Au-ICP21	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.02	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.2	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.1	1	0.05	0.2
G082401		0.54	0.002	0.04	7.92	4	1000	1.55	0.32	4.07	0.1	84.9	21.1	98	2.22	30.3
G082402		0.82	0.001	0.04	8.06	3.8	1050	1.54	0.09	4.2	0.11	89.2	22.3	94	2.24	35.3
G082403		1.02	0.001	0.08	7.98	3.8	760	1.49	0.21	3.8	0.08	62.6	18.2	59	2.26	37.3
G082404		0.46	0.001	0.05	6.7	1	510	0.95	0.13	3.79	0.1	42.3	49.5	514	1.6	56.8

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **GOLDMEMBER MINERALS INC.**
202 - 750 W PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2T7

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Finalized Date: 2-APR-2008
Account: GOLMEM

Project: ALEXIS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08031362

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r
	Analyte	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.005	0.01	0.5	0.2	0.01	5	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.2	10
G082401		4.75	18.3	0.17	6.6	0.054	1.63	44.8	11.8	2.35	796	2.36	2.06	12.9	58.5	2210
G082402		5.06	18.2	0.18	6.5	0.057	1.44	48	18.3	2.38	933	1.95	2.22	13	63.9	2310
G082403		4.25	18.75	0.15	6.3	0.053	1.65	30.8	15.6	2.19	848	2.04	2.17	10	47.9	1430
G082404		5.86	15.05	0.14	4.3	0.039	1.41	20.5	15.2	7.59	988	1.64	1.58	7.2	560	900

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08031362

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r
	Analyte	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.5	0.1	0.002	0.01	0.05	0.1	1	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.05	0.2	0.005	0.02	0.1
G082401		11.8	69.9	0.002	0.01	0.22	17.1	3	1.5	747	0.72	<0.05	6.6	0.568	0.28	2.7
G082402		10.9	57.4	<0.002	0.02	0.26	16.6	3	1.5	744	0.68	<0.05	6.3	0.56	0.35	6.5
G082403		9.1	78.1	<0.002	0.02	0.2	16.1	2	1.5	453	0.58	<0.05	7.2	0.487	0.49	2.1
G082404		6.4	55.4	<0.002	0.04	0.12	18.2	2	1	331	0.43	<0.05	4.4	0.436	0.33	1.3

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08031362

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r	ME-MS61r
	Analyte	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Dy	Er	Eu	Gd	Ho	Lu	Nd	Pr	Sm	Tb
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	1	0.1	0.1	2	0.5	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.03	0.03	0.01
G082401		142	0.7	25.2	86	241	4.38	2.48	1.83	6.17	0.85	0.36	36.3	11.45	6.63	0.87
G082402		141	0.8	28.6	87	243	4.78	2.87	1.87	6.55	0.93	0.41	37.6	11.95	6.75	0.93
G082403		121	1.1	24.5	79	224	4.14	2.44	1.51	5.2	0.83	0.35	26.2	8.14	5.18	0.79
G082404		134	0.5	18.2	78	156	3.24	1.87	1.11	3.82	0.64	0.27	17.8	5.51	3.67	0.59

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Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS61r Tm ppm 0.01	ME-MS61r Yb ppm 0.03
G082401		0.34	2.24
G082402		0.39	2.53
G082403		0.33	2.19
G082404		0.25	1.68

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Method	CERTIFICATE COMMENTS
ME-MS61r	REE's may not be totally soluble in this method.