2006 - 2007

PROSPECTING REPORT

"Rusty Buck Property"

EVENT # 4231467 TENURE # 540018

Tenure Name: GPEX CLIII Rusty Buck

Mission Ridge Region
Lillooet Mining Division
Map 092J

Central Coordinate Reference
Long. 122° 13' 13" W – Lat. 50° 45' 30" N

Report Date – November 6, 2008

Tenure Owner - William Larry Amey
FMC 145191

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

Introduction

The Rusty Buck property, tenure # 540018, an eleven cell tenure, comprising 224.88 hectares, was originally staked on August 28, 2006, to follow-up on previous reports of gold and silver occurrences. The general claim area was previously held by Kelso Resources Limited, and more recently by Gary Polischuk from Lillooet.

In 1992, Mr. Polischuk conducted extensive hand trenching and secured numerous soil samples, which identified several anomalies along the claim's southern claim boundary. east of the BC Hydro access road. In June 2007, the current operator collected numerous rock and soil samples, of which when later examined under microscope, three of the samples showed the presence of gold (no exact measurement determined), with one sample showing silver.

Location

The "Rusty Buck " claim is located approximately 50 kilometers west of Lillooet, BC, in the Bridge River District of the Lillooet Mining Division, and approximately 20 km northeast of the community of Seton Portage. Lillooet is 150 km north of Hope along the Fraser River while Seton Portage is 130 km east of Pemberton, between Anderson and Seton Lakes. A portion of the claim area is situated on the steeper slopes of Mission Mountain which separates the Bridge River and the Seton Lake valleys. The NTS map sheet which covers the area is 92J 16.

Access

Access to the property is gained by either of two ways. From Lillooet follow the Bridge River Road approximately 40 km to BC Hydro's Carpenter Lake Dam. In crossing the dam and passing through the tunnel, thence proceed along the south shore of the lake until the road turns south and climbs to the summit of Mission Pass. At the summit, a BC Hydro access road turns east, where this road then provides access to the property. An alternate route provides quicker access from Vancouver, albeit the final segment is via the rough power-line road and thus constitutes rather slow going. From Pemberton proceed east along Highway 99 for 80 km to the community of D'Arcy. From D'Arcy, a secondary access road (along the power line) contours above the north shore of Anderson Lake for approximately 40 km to Seton Portage. From Seton Portage continue east to Shalath, then north to the summit of Mission Pass. At the summit the previously mentioned BC Hydro access road is reached, at coordinates 122° 14' 14.0" West Longitude, 50° 44' 57.5" North Latitude. Proceeding east provides access to the property. Though generally well maintained by BC Hydro, many of the dirt roads are steep and require four wheel drive vehicles. The BC Railway line runs along the northern shore of Anderson and Seton Lakes, through Shalath and Seton Portage, and provides access to both Vancouver and the British Columbia interior

Physiology

Mission Mountain lies directly west of Mission Ridge in the Chilcotin Range, on the eastern margin of the Coast Mountains. Elevations on the Matson Claim group range from 750 metres (2,500 feet) to almost 2,000 metres (6,500 ft) above sea level. The majority of the property is heavily forested and steep. The northern extent, somewhat beyond the claim, is precipitous with cliffs of over 1,200 metres (4,000 feet). The western portion of the property is generally densely forested and steep or precipitous in areas. The southern portion is also steep but is generally less formidable than the northern and western areas. Outcrop exposure is abundant near the summit of Mission Mountain but less abundant at lower elevations, and virtually non-existent in many of the densely wooded areas. The best outcrop exposure at lower elevations is seen in the road cuts. There are several deep cut valleys which appear to represent geological features. Very little water exists on the property. A small stream flowing down the south face of Mission Mountain, provides the only water on the property, and this would be dry at any time other than peak run off periods. Because of the elevation and location of Mission Mountain, the climate varies dramatically. Snow remains on many of the north facing slopes year round and snow falls are not uncommon during the summer months. Conversely the river and lake valleys of the area are the driest and warmest semi-arid regions in Canada.

Regional Geology

The geology of the Bridge River area consists of a very complex sequence of sedimentary metasedimentary intrusive and volcanic rocks located between the boundary of the Intermontane and the Coastal Crystalline Belts. The area is considered to be an anticlinorium with complicated folds on the southwest limb. In many areas the limb is pierced by intrusive bodies associated with the coastal batholith. The antiform is bounded on the southwest by the main mass of the Coast Crystalline Belt and on the north west by the Yalakom Fault zone. Sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Triassic Bridge River Group are the most extensively exposed lithologies in the region. Along the southwestern flank of the antiform the Bridge River Group, is overlain by clastic and volcanic rocks of the Triassic Cadwallader Group. However on the northeastern limb of the structure the Cadwallader, is all but completely removed by the Yalakom Fault zone. Granodiorite and less common occurrences of diorite gabbro and basalt are seen in the Bridge River area with the Bendor Pluton and the Rexmount Porphyry constituting two of the larger igneous bodies.

Lithology - Bridge River Area

The Bridge River Group, also known as the Fergusson Group, is the most prominent as well as the most important rock unit in the area, for it is the host rock of the mineralization on the Matson Claims. The group consists mainly of a thick sequence of thin bedded chert, cherty argillite, argillite intercalated with altered basaltic flows, peridotite, serpentinite, and minor limestone. In many areas on the old Matson claim group, the argillites appear to have been altered by contact metamorphic effects, which has produced hornfels facies. The process involves recrystallization of the original sedimentary rock at high temperatures but without shearing stresses. Dark altered argillite hornfels, dark to light grey weathered chert and dark cherty argillite are the most abundant rock types, The chert commonly forms lensoid or nodular layers separated by thin films of argillite. Because of this characteristic, the rock is often referred to as ribbon chert. The altered argillites hornfels are generally compact and massive, breaking with a splinting fracture into sharp angular pieces.

In many areas the sediments are so highly altered that the original lithology can not be clearly identified. The rock often resembles an andesite, the abundance of chert leads to the assumption that the rock is of sedimentary origin. Pods or lens of light grey weathered recrystallized limestone are scattered throughout the Bridge River Group. Most are relatively thin, ie less than 2 metres and discontinuous. One bed, however is approximately 25 metres thick and traceable along strike for over 75 metres. Although rare occurrences of skarn deposits in the Bridge River Group are documented, none were identified on the Matson claim group.

A basaltic flow striking northwest is exposed for over 1 kilometer in the eastern portion of the property. The f low is generally more than 200 metres wide. In many areas the flow exhibits pillow structures, indicating it was extruded in a marine environment. Although the flow appears to overlie the Rexmount unit, it is thought to be part of the older Bridge River Complex. The rock is a massive medium to dark green, chocolate brown, weathered metabasalt. The principal mineralogy of the metabasalt consists of plagioclase pyroxene and olivine. In areas the rock is broken into large highly resistant boulder size blocks. Along the western contact of the basalt, a lenticular body of serpentinite approximately 25 metres wide, outcrops for 150 metres. Serpentinite float found 600 metres to the south indicates that the serpentinite may be continuous along the full extent of the metabasalt contact with the Rexmount Porphyry. The serpentinite was probably formed by hydrothermal alteration of ultrabasic rocks in the area, such as peridotite. The serpentinite appears to be responsible for anomalous nickel and chromium values found in the soil survey.

In several areas an argillaceous quartzite is found in contact with the Rexmount Porphyry or the metabasalt. The quartzites are massive and black with a gossanous oxidized surface. They are generally found as small outcrops no more than 10 metres across. However, a large outcrop is found in contact with the trachyte, along a well defined shear zone exposed for approximately 25 metres. The Bridge River Group is considered to be of Triassic age.

Rexmount Porphyry

The Rexmount Porphyry is an intrusive body of granodiorite quartz diorite syenite, and their volcanic equivalents, dacite and trachyte. Near the contact of the intrusive and the Bridge River Sediments, porphyritic trachyte is the dominant rock type. Well formed phenocrysts of plagioclase in a light grey feldspar rich aphanitic groundmass, characterize the unit. As the silica content increases in the rock at some distance from the contact, the rock grades to a dacite. A true granodiorite quartz diorite is found in the northern and north eastern portion of the grid.

The granodiorite is medium to coarse grained with quartz and plagioclase forming the primary constituents of the rock. Minor components are hornblende, biotite and pyroxene. Several aplite dykes associated with the Rexmount Porphyry cut the Bridge River Group on the property. The dykes are very fine grain felsic bodies, generally greater than 25 metres wide and often traceable for 100 metres or more. Although not seen near the showings, it appears that these dykes may have provided a heat source for the mineralizing fluids. A Miocene age has been assigned to the Rexmount Porphyry structure. The Matson Property lies on the northeast limb of a plunging Anticline, which is severed approximately 5 kilometers to the northeast by the Yalakom Fault zone. The initial deformation of the sediments occurred during the Jurasside Revolution in late Jurassic time. Uplift and erosion followed until Tertiary time and the onset of the Laramide Orogeny. It was during the Laramide Orogeny that several of the plutonic bodies in the region including the Rexmount Porphyry were intruded. The intrusion of the Rexmount Porphyry appears to have a very close genetic relationship with the mineralization on the property. The contact between the sediments and the intrusive runs northwest to southeast across the property. In most areas, the contact is inferred due to lack of outcrop. However from the road along Carpenter Lake the contact and inter-fingering dykes can be seen on the cliffs above. Several strata cutting dykes were also identified. Because of the proximity of the exposed mineralization to the sediment intrusive contact, it appears that these dykes may have an important relationship to the sulfide mineralization. Contact features associated with intrusive bodies are obvious throughout the property. The intrusive has a trachytic texture near the contact, while the sediments have been altered by contact metamorphic effects to the hornfels facies. The dykes are usually microcrystalline aplite.

A major fault striking 054 degrees and dipping steeply, cuts the Bridge River Group approximately 100 metres north of the adit. The fault is apparently normal and the offset is unknown. The major shear zone which hosts the mineralization at the adit, runs almost parallel to this fault striking 051 degrees and dipping 62 degrees Northwest. The attitudes of the other shear zones vary dramatically with measured strikes, ranging from 0 to 120 degrees. Dips are generally very steep to the northwest or vertical. Much of the exposed mineralization is found in quartz veins associated with these shear zones, thus making them important features with respect to the economics of the property. The shear zones, in particular those with mineralized quartz veins, often appear to be discontinuous and are difficult to trace on the surface, for any substantial distances.

An extrusive flow of basalt, which has subsequently been altered to metabasalt greenstone, has remnant pillow structures indicating it was deposited in a marine environment.

Alteration and Mineralization

Alteration and mineralization within the Matson project area is spatially associated with granodiorite and quartz diorite of the Rexmount Porphyry. The Bridge River Group which forms the country rock in the region, has been recrystallized metasomatized and silicified near the intrusion. The mineralization on the Matson property consists mostly of Arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite and marcasite, with minor amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and magnetite. The geology and mineral assemblage of the showings seems to indicate that the deposit is a volcanic associated vein and shear zone hydrothermal system. Deposits such as these appear to have a close genetic relationship with the associated intrusion. However it is not certain whether the intrusion and structures associated with the intrusion, serve as a structurally and chemically favorable trap or as a heat source responsible for the establishment of circulating hydrothermal generated fluids. The mineralization occurs primarily in veins along fractures and fault zones in highly sheared schistose sediments with a gangue of quartz and calcite.

Alteration in the mineralized zones is quite evident with cerrusite lead, carbonate smithsonite, zinc carbonate and anglesite lead sulphate, all being common. Both cerrusite and anglesite are found as secondary minerals that generally form from galena in the zones of surface alteration. Smithsonite is found as a secondary mineral, formed from the oxidation of sphalerite in similar deposits. Lime green arsenopyrite alteration is also abundant throughout the mineralized zones. Pods or lenses of recrystallized limestone are abundant throughout the Bridge River Group. Although minor skarn occurrences in the Bridge River Group are documented, none were identified on the Matson Property.

A band of serpentinite is exposed along the western contact of the metabasalt dyke flow. Serpentinite is usually formed by alteration of ultrabasic rocks, such as peridotite and is composed mostly of chrysotile and antigorite. Minor amounts of nickel and chromium in the serpentinite are thought to be responsible for anomalous values of those elements in the soils

Summary

On September 24 & 25, 2007, following setup for overnight camping, a party of three prospected the northeastern sector of the Rusty Buck property, along and within the traverse outlined in red markings on Map 2, hereto attached. Twenty three chip and grab samples were randomly collected, of which were later examined in greater detail. In result, nine of the samples were considered worthy of further examination to determine possible presence of metallic content. Select specimens were extracted from each, ground to a fine state, thence examined under 100x microscope. Five of the samples showed the presence of galena, with copper mineralization, three samples contained the above noted with ?chromium, and one sample (recovered in close proximity to the power line right-of-way) showed a moderate presence of gold within pyrite.

Conclusion

In that there remains many areas within the claim which warrants further investigation, and that some areas already prospected are felt worthy of further investigation, the claim was renewed for a subsequent term.

Work Evaluation & Cost Statement

- - 24.0 Man Hours

Labor – Luke Piacco……	**September 24 & 25, 2007**	**8.0 hours**	**$ 160.00**
Labor – Joe Wiggins……	**September 24 & 25, 2007**	**8.0 hours**	**$ 160.00**
Supervisory –			
Dave Chamberlain……	**September 24 & 25, 2007**	**8.0 hours**	**$ 240.00**
	Sub Total		**$ 560.00**
Accommodations …….			**$ 210.00**
Meal Costs …….			**$ 47.71**
	Sub Total		**$ 817.71**
Allowable Vehicle Expenses (20%)			**$ 163.54**
Report Preparation			**$ 100.00**
	Total		**$ 1,081.25**

Attending Parties & Qualifications:

Joe Wiggins - - 19 years prospecting experience
Luke Piacco - - 2 years prospecting experience
Dave Chamberlain - - 3 years prospecting experience

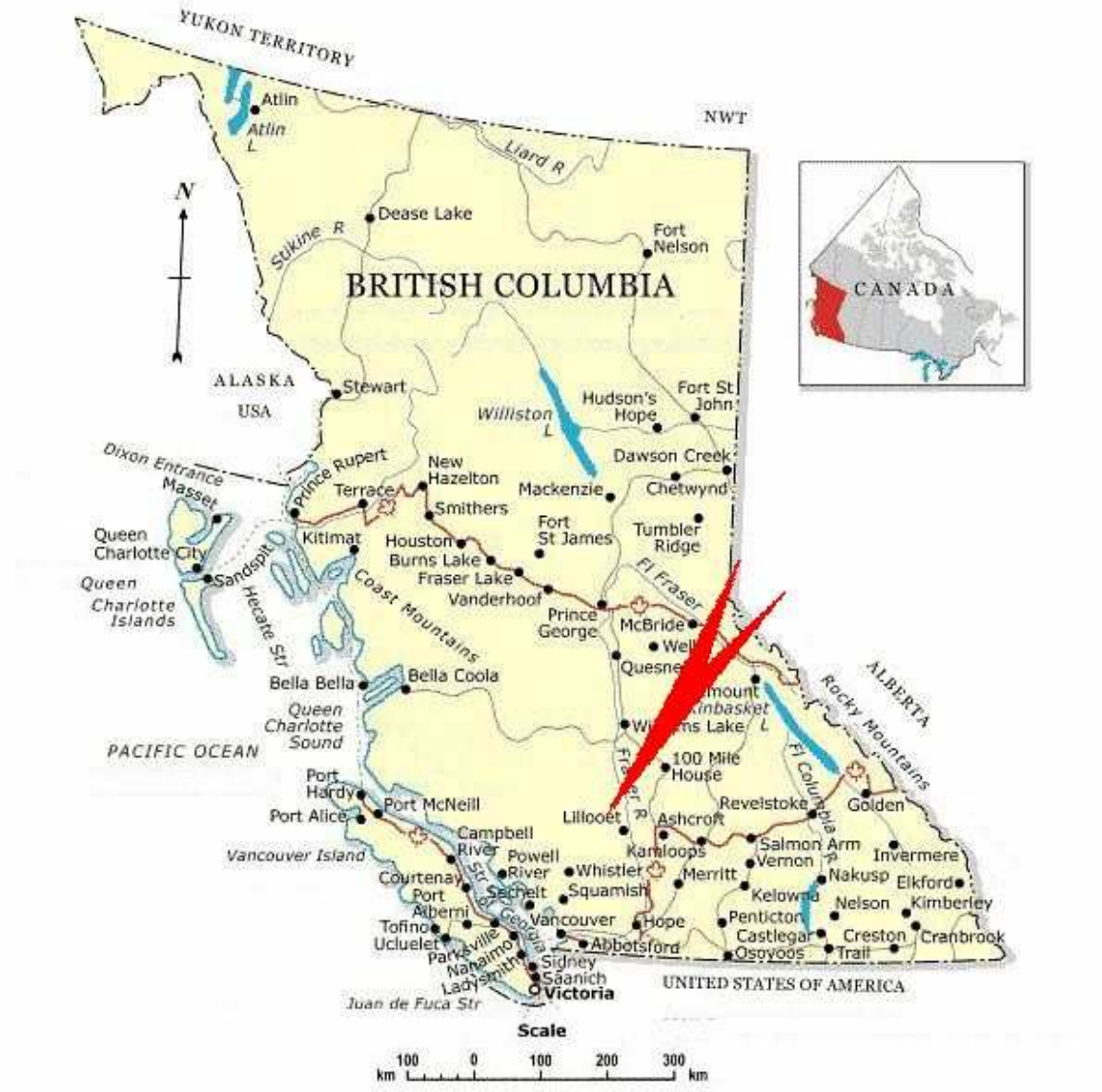
This report is prepared from data provided by the ground crew

November 6, 2008

Report Prepared by
William Larry Amey
- - 28 years prospecting experience

REFERENCE MAP 1

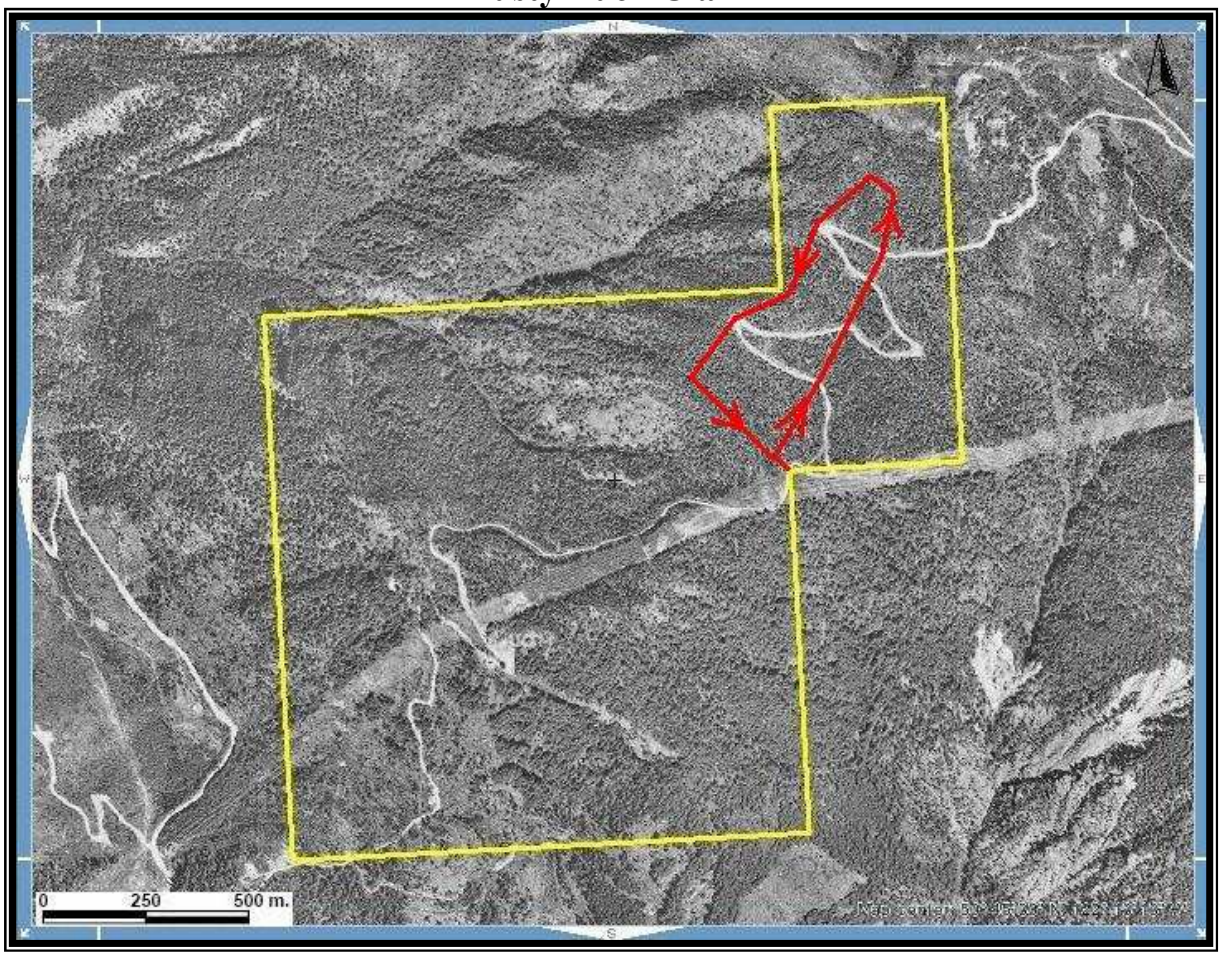
Geographical Location



REFERENCE MAP 2

Work Areas
(Signified by Red Markings)

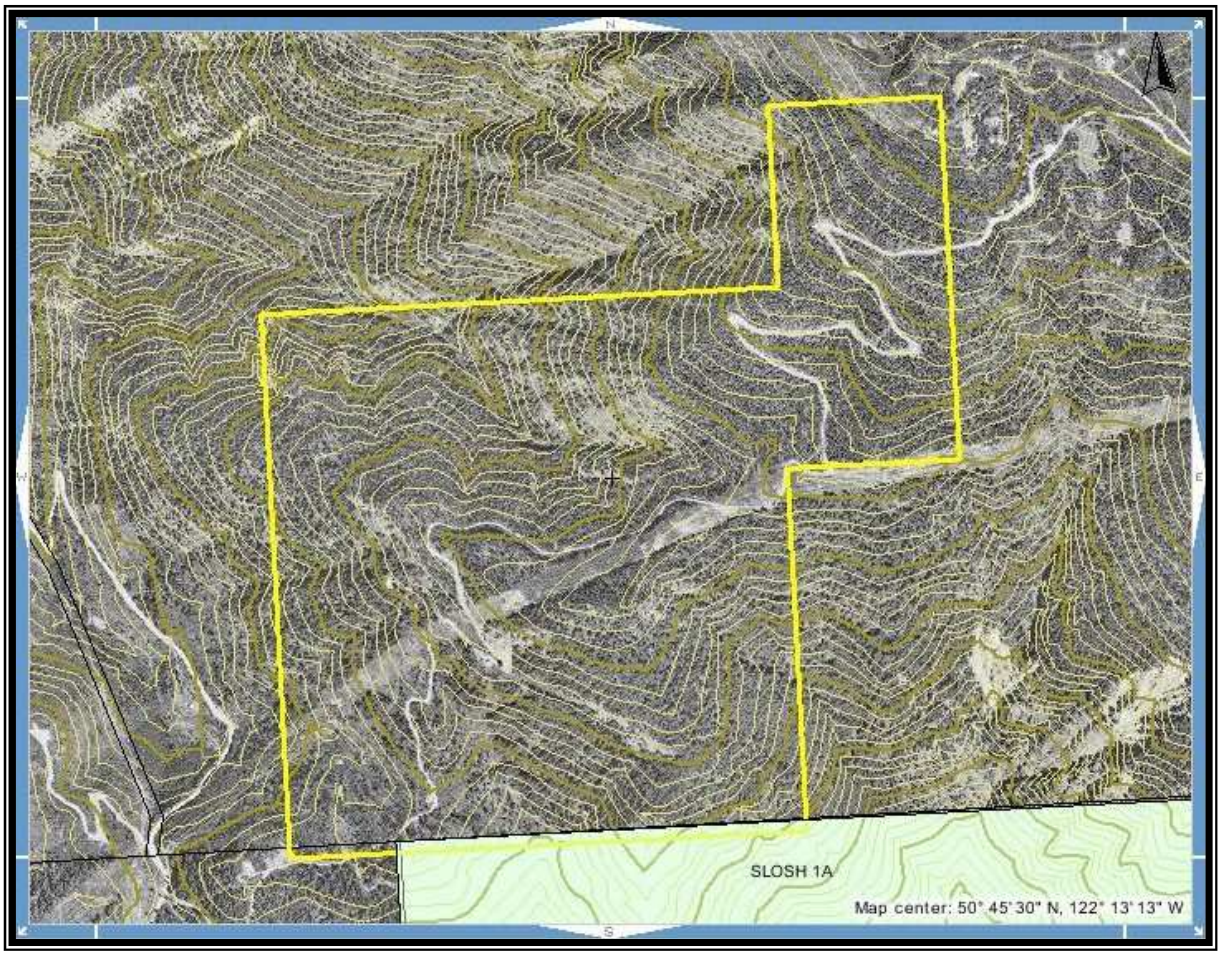
Rusty Buck Claim



Scale 1:12,000
Map 092J Excerpt
Tenure Coordinate Reference
Long. 122° 13’ 13” W – Lat. 50° 45’ 30” N

REFERENCE MAP 3

Contour Map of Claim Area



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