

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
30784**

2008 - 2009

**PROSPECTING REPORT
“Master 2 Property”**

EVENT # 4266386 TENURE # 551045

Tenure Name: GPEX CLXVII Master 2

**New Westminster Mining Division
Map 092H**

**Central Coordinate Reference
Long. 121° 08' 19" W – Lat. 49° 16' 44" N**

Report Date – May 7, 2009

prepared for

**Tenure Owner – Dave Reginald Chamberlain
FMC 206188**

by

**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 Master 2 property, tenure # 551045, an eight cell claim comprising 168.59 hectares, was staked on February 3, 2007, to conduct explorations in and around the old Newjay and Master Ace showings. The area is greatly influenced by the Hozameen Fault, a gold bearing structure extending from Boston Bar in the north, to well into Washington State in the south. The claim The old Master Ace showing is located centrally in the northern half of the claim, while the old Newjay showing is located almost centrally in the southern half. Previous explorations has identified anomalous values in gold, silver, platinum, copper, lead, zinc, bismuth and nickel in result of precious metals being reported.

Topographic relief over the tenure ranges from 1760 m at both the northeast and southwest corners of the property, to 1428 m in the central portion along the east boundary line, to 1660 m at the northwest corner, and graduating to 2020 m along the south-central portion of the west boundary line. The property is conducive to prospecting for about four to five months out of the year, commencing mid May or June.

Location & Access

The Master 2 claim is centrally situate on coordinate 121° 08' 19" W Long, 49° 16' 44" N Lat, in alpine terrain in the Manson Ridge area, on the eastern slopes of Mount Outram. The claim cradles the upper extremity of Eighteen Mile Creek, in the northern Cascade Mountains, 20 kilometers east-southeast of Hope, B.C. The property is situate approximately five kilometers north of BC Highway 3, and may be accessed on foot via hiking from Highway 3, up along 18 Mile Creek, or, ideally, by way of a 20 minute helicopter commute from Hope.

History

Explorations over the property area dates to the early 1920's when the late E.C. Rice and associates from Coalmont discovered gold on the old Master Ace claim group. This lead to their continued prospecting through to 1940. The property had then lain dormant until 1985, when Carlac Minerals Inc., out of Hope, staked the area. In 1986 Newjay Resources optioned the claims, and commenced with geological, geochemical and geophysical sampling, and as a result, a drilling program followed in 1987. In 1996, the Shearer-Cardinal-Heino joint venture located claims in the general Master 2 tenure area, and conducted geochemical soil sampling. This being followed by further prospecting and sampling by the SCH joint venture group in 1997. In summation of prior work conducted on the Master 2 claim area, encouraging results were realized which warranted further exploration.

Tenure Area Geology

The tenure area's geology is best described in Minfile Reports 092HSW043 (Master Ace) and 092HSW152 (Newjay), supplemented by the more comprehensive report of J.T. Shearer (1990's), as penned in Aris Report No. 25260

Minfile Reports 092HSW043

The area is underlain by Permian to Jurassic Hozameen Complex rocks comprised mainly of interbedded chert, pelite, basic volcanics and minor limestone. These are intruded by a Late Cretaceous or older quartz diorite intrusion. To the northeast of the showing, the Hozameen fault traverses south-southeast and separates the low greenschist facies rocks of the Hozameen Complex from unmetamorphosed Mesozoic rocks. Ultramafic rocks are cut by greenstones of the Hozameen Complex and generally occur along the fault. There is shearing along this contact and in places the ultramafic rocks appear to be intrusive. The ultramafic rocks which occur along the Hozameen fault are part of the Coquihalla Serpentine Belt.

The Master Ace occurrence is underlain by altered Hozameen Complex greenstone and volcanic chert with argillaceous chert and mylonite. A major fault/shear structure trending 350 to 360 degrees with an apparent dip of 75 to 80 degrees west, traverses the property. The fault/shear is represented by a serpentinized ultramafic, which in places, is up to 100 metres in width. The western contact of the serpentinite is comprised of a strong talc shear in fault contact with sheared, siliceous argillaceous chert. The eastern contact is comprised of an irregular serpentinite, cherty volcanic-greenstone contact. Both east and west contacts are associated with quartz veining.

Several old trenches and opencuts are found along the west contact which follows a talc shear zone. Mineralization is hosted in subparallel quartz veins and stringers which are associated with the talcose schist. Sheared quartz veins consistently carry chalcopyrite with malachite-azurite staining and lesser arsenopyrite. In 1933, the quartz veining was found to host pyrite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. The vein averaged 0.6 to 1.8 metres in width and is traceable for several kilometres. Samples were reported to have assayed 8.9 grams per tonne gold and 189.5 grams per tonne silver. In 1985, sampling of the old workings yielded 3.2 grams per tonne gold, 22.1 grams per tonne silver and 1.345 per cent copper (Assessment Report 15086).

The 1986 drilling in the quartz-altered talc schist shear intersected magnetite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite with lesser pyrite associated with quartz. Two samples from the percussion drilling averaged 9.33 grams per tonne gold and 13.71 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 16342).

Surface sampling of the Master Ace zone, which has been outlined for 762 metres, yielded anomalous gold, silver, copper and arsenic with detectable nickel, chromium and bismuth. In the late 1940s, a mining consultant reported "ribbed" or "banded" arsenopyrite in the quartz as well as sperrylite, an arsenide of platinum. Detectable platinum associated with the nickel and chromium was reported in 1986.

In 1986, one grab sample assayed 2.65 grams per tonne gold, 7.2 grams per tonne silver, 0.063 per cent copper, 0.183 per cent nickel and 0.07 per cent chromium. Another sample yielded 12.07 grams per tonne gold, 17.83 grams per tonne silver and 0.48 per cent bismuth. The quartz veins host a bismuth sulphide which does not appear to be directly related to the chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite, but does carry anomalous gold and silver values.

..... tenure area geology continued

A second mineralized zone, the Newjay, lies 914 metres south of the Master Ace zone along the same shear, and is outlined for a strike length of about 450 metres.

Newjay (092HSW152)

The area is underlain by Permian to Jurassic Hozameen Complex rocks comprised mainly of interbedded chert, pelite, basic volcanics and minor limestone. These are intruded by a Late Cretaceous or older quartz diorite intrusion. To the northeast of the showing, the Hozameen fault traverses south-southeast and separates the low greenschist facies rocks of the Hozameen Complex from unmetamorphosed Mesozoic rocks. Ultramafic rocks are cut by greenstones of the Hozameen Complex and generally occur along the fault. There is shearing along this contact and in places the ultramafic rocks appear to be intrusive. The ultramafic rocks which occur along the Hozameen fault are part of the Coquihalla Serpentine Belt.

The Newjay showing is underlain by altered Hozameen Complex greenstone and volcanic chert with argillaceous chert and mylonite. A major fault/shear structure trending 350 to 360 degrees with an apparent dip of 75 to 80 degrees west, traverses the property. The fault/shear is represented by a serpentinitized ultramafic which in places is up to 100 metres in width. The west contact is associated with intense shearing and hosts a bleached and oxidized zone of talc schist with mineralized quartz veins. The eastern contact is comprised of an irregular serpentinite, cherty volcanic-greenstone contact. Both the east and west contacts are associated with quartz veining.

Several old trenches and opencuts occur along the west contact which follows a talc shear zone. The zone extends for several kilometres. The Master Ace zone (092HSW043) is located 914 metres north of the Newjay zone and is outlined for 762 metres. The Newjay zone has been traced for about 450 metres, along the talc shear zone. The shear hosts 1.0 metre wide quartz veins mineralized with ribbons and bands of arsenopyrite, argentite, and lesser galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. In 1940, a mining consultant reported "ribboned" or "banded" arsenopyrite in the quartz and also reported the occurrence of sperrylite, an arsenide of platinum. In 1986, the Newjay zone was reported to host anomalous gold, silver, arsenic and copper as well as lead and zinc. Gold values ranged from 0.135 to 0.585 gram per tonne.

In 1986, mineralized trench samples assayed 0.17 to 1.58 grams per tonne gold and 78.51 to 219.77 grams per tonne silver. Anomalous copper, nickel, chromium and platinum were indicated. Samples obtained from decomposed rusty talc schist yielded 0.585 gram per tonne gold, 152.3 grams per tonne silver, 0.045 per cent copper, 0.497 per cent lead, 0.045 per cent zinc and 0.311 per cent arsenic (Newjay Resources Ltd., Statement of Material Facts, #92/87, July 6, 1987).

..... tenure area geology continued

..... tenure area geology continued

Supplement – (Aris Report No. 25260) by J.T. Shearer, covering the period of the 1990's.

MASTER ACE ZONE

Detailed Geology and Mineralization

The Master Ace Zone is a major fault/shear represented by an irregular belt of serpentinized-ultramafic rock which can be traced on the property for some 3.2 km (2 miles) along strike (Figure 8) and results are included for completeness (Cardinal, 1987). The belt varies in width ranging between 20m (65 ft.) to 100m (330 ft.) wide and strikes northerly with an average dip of 70° to the west. The west contact of the serpentine is faulted up against cherts and cherty argillites, both rock types appear to be mylonitic particularly near and along the fault zone. The fault consists of several paralleling intense, shear zones which is made up of, sub-paralleling quartz veins and serpentine that has been altered to talcose schist. The shear zone, where exposed, is strongly weathered and oxidized with widths of 10x11 - 20m (30 - 50 ft.). A gabbroic-diorite sill forms part of the ultramafic package and runs the length of the belt.

The east contact of the serpentine is also a fault contact but is not as intense or pronounced as the west. The rocks in contact with the serpentine consist predominantly of cherty volcanics and banded cherts which appear to have undergone less shearing or mylonization than the cherty argillite on the west. Also, no quartz veining or strong alternation was evident along the contact.

The fault/shear zone along the west contact is the primary exploration target that makes up the main Master Ace Zone. This zone, although having very limited bedrock exposure, has a surface trough-like expression and, combined with geophysics and geochem can be traced for at least some 760m (2,500 ft) along strike. The mineralization is hosted in sub-paralleling quartz veins and stringers which are associated with the talcose schist. The sheared quartz veins consistently carry chalcopyrite with malachite-azurite staining and lesser arsenopyrite. Both sulfides are associated with high anomalous gold and silver. Another element identified in the analysis is Bismuth, also hosted in the quartz veins. Bismuth does not appear to be directly related to the chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite but is related to very high anomalous values of gold and associated silver. As a result, the Master Ace shear zone appears to host at least two different types of mineralized assemblages, the chalcopyrite/arsenopyrite assemblage and a bismuth sulfide, with both types being highly anomalous in gold and silver. The talc schists and serpentine within the shear zone characteristically carry disseminated pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, magnetite and lesser pyrite along with detectable platinum.

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Geochemical and Geophysical Surveys

Geochemical and geophysical surveys were conducted over an established grid which has crosslines spaced every 50m (160 ft) and stations at every 20m (65 ft) intervals. The grid on the Master Ace zone is approximately 750m (2,500 ft) long and combined 11 line-kilometres (7 miles) of geophysics and geochem were run.

Soil samples were collected over the grid and analyzed for copper (Cu), arsenic (As), gold (Au), and silver (Ag). Cu-As elements were used as pathfinders for Au- & because of their close association and also to aid in outlining the shear zone. Both the copper and arsenic anomalies occur along the length of the grid as relatively long, narrow zones and having identical signatures, probably reflecting the underlying shear zone. The gold and silver geochem values are relatively low - this is believed to be due to thicker overburden masking the shear zone combined with the very low mobility of the Au and Ag elements. In areas where the shear outcrops, particularly north of the L 9 + 00 N, both the Au and Ag are highly anomalous along with Cu and As.

A detail VLF-EM survey was carried out over the grid employing a Sabre model 27 EM unit. Au the dip angle readings were filtered using the Fraser Filter Method, plotted and then contoured. The survey outlined a very strong EM conductor having a similar signature and following the same trend as the geochem data. The conductor picked up by the EM survey is interpreted to be the shear zone which host the anomalous gold and silver. The EM anomaly can be traced for some 600m (1000 ft) and appears to change or swing southeast, south of L 4 + 00 N, and also appears to be open to the north beyond L 9 + 00 N.

Numerous samples were collected over various parts of the shear zone (Figure 9). Some are float material believed to have traveled a very short distance and close to being in-place; others are from sub-outcrop or near surface bedrock and some were obtained from exposed bedrock on a saddle-like ridge near L 9 + 00 N. Majority of the rock samples collected are highly weathered and oxidized and, partly leached as a result, may tent to be lower in gold and silver content.

Between lines L 9 + 00 N and L 10 + 00 N on a ridge, at about elevation 1,980m (6,500 ft) and down steep, precipice face is a well exposed but highly oxidized section of the shear zone discussed above. A number of random rock samples collected from this area have returned values of up to 3,200 part per billion (ppb) Au; 22.0 parts per million (ppm) Ag; and 13,450 ppm Cu. Rock chips collected across 4.5m (15 ft.) to test a portion of the 10m - 121~ (30 - 40 I?) wide shear zone assayed 0.12 oz/ton Au and 0.46 oz/ton Ag. Nickel (Ni) and Chromite(Cr) were also anomalous; platinum (Pt) within the detectable range, although low was found to be associated with the Ni and Cr. Approximately 450m (1,500 ft) south between lines L 6 + 00 N and L 5 + 00 N and along strike with the shear zone are also other highly anomalous gold and silver values. The zone along this southern part is masked by overburden and alpine vegetation as a

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result, rock samples collected are from mineralized quartz float. The quartz float is believed to have transported for only a very short distance since it occurs adjacent to and over the shear itself. Two float grab samples assayed between 0.102 - 0.352 oz/ton Au and 0.10 - 0.52 oz/ton Ag. Other samples collected are also anomalous in Au, Ag, Cu, Arsenic (As) and including bismuth (Bi).

Thirty (30) shallow percussion holes were drilled using an Atlas Copco portable drill in attempt to get through the oxidized zone and into fresh bedrock and to try to get through the overburden where the shear zone is masked by alpine vegetation and debris. Majority of the shallow (3 - 5m) holes did not cut solid bedrock but in areas where bedrock was intersected, encouraging values of Au, Ag, and Cu were encountered. Two such holes occur near L 5 + 00 N (fig. 5) where vertical sections of 2.4111(8 ft) and 2.7m (9 ft) intersected 0.389 oz/ton Au and 0.59 oz/ton Ag and 0.155 oz/ton Au and 0.21 oz/ton Ag respectively.

Five old trenches were re-opened by hand but only two were managed to be excavated down to bedrock which consisted of rusty talc shears and weathered quartz. Three other trenches were dug down to 2.4x11(8 ft) without hitting any rock. The trenches are over half a century old and because of their location, along a steep slope following the shear zone, have all filled in by slide material and grown over by alpine vegetation. Machinery such as a bulldozer or backhoe is required to properly excavate the zone which would mean constructing a road into the property.

NEWJAY ZONE

Detailed Geology and Mineralization

The bedrock geology on the Newjay Zone is very similar to the Master Ace zone including the structures and alteration features and is also included ~JI this report for completeness (Cardinal, 1987). Although the zones are at least 1 km apart and separated by a glacial scoured valley, both occur on strike and along the s-e serpentine-ultramafic fault zone.

The Newjay Zone has very little (~20%) rock exposure and is located within a heavy forested area and masked by overburden (Figure 10). Geologically, the serpentine is bounded on the west by cherty argillites and on the east by greenstone, cherty volcanics and banded chert (fig. 1h). The west contact is the exploration target along which the Newjay zone occurs, associated with intense shearing which, in turn, hosts a bleached and oxidized zone of talc schist and mineralized quartz veins. During mapping survey, at least seven old trenches were found that follow the shear zone along strike for some distance of 100m(300 ft). Because of the steep slopes (30° - 40°) all the trenches are caved in and mineralization trenched by the old timers is buried by slide material. Four (4) of the trenches were re-opened and hand dug down to a depth of 2.4m(8 ft); two encountered bedrock exposing decomposed talc schist and heavily

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mineralized and oxidized quartz veins. The shear zone was partly exposed for about a 3m (10 ft) section hosting 1m (3 ft) wide quartz veins.

The veins are well mineralized carrying, ribbons and bands of arsenopyrite, argentite (silver sulfide) and lesser sulfides of galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite.

Geochemical and Geophysical 9U~J'E

The soil profile on Newjay Zone is much better developed and the overburden not as thick as a result, gold and silver geochem analyses tend to be higher and more readily detectable. The grid pattern established over the zone for surveying is the same as the Master Ace grid described in the preceding section.

The soil samples collected over the grid were analyzed for Cu, As, Ag and Au, with all four elements showing coincidental anomalies over the shear zone mentioned above. The Ag-Au anomalies (Figure 11) compliment each other and tend to be more confined whereas the Cu-As anomalies show more of a dispersed pattern probably due to their more mobile nature. Each anomaly occurs along the same area reflecting the trend of the shear zone and its direct relationship with the above metals, more importantly with the gold and silver. All four geochem anomalies trend north-south and can be traced at least 500m (1,600 ft) along strike occurring between lines L 1+ 00 S and L 5 + 00 S. A geophysical, VLF-EM survey conducted over the grid also outlined an EM anomaly coincident with the geochemical surveys. A main conductor extending for some 800m (2,600 ft) was traced within which three (3) sub-conductors have been identified, striking approximately north-south. At L 6 + 00 S a second strong anomaly was also picked up adjacent to and paralleling the main conductor - anomaly. The geophysical anomaly obviously reflects the shear zone identified in the old benches and that the zone, in part, is highly anomalous in silver and associated gold along with related base metals (Cu, Pb, Zn, and As), as shown by the geochemical surveys. The EM anomaly is open and appears to continue to the south.

A number of rusty and weathered samples were collected from the old trenches with more of the encouraging results, assaying up to 6.41 oz/ton Ag and 0.046 a/ton Au across 1.21~ (4 ft) of mineralized quartz. Samples obtained from decomposed, rusty talc schist had geochemical results as high as 447 ppm Cu, 3,111 ppm As, 4,971 Ppm Pb, 451 ppm Zn, 152.3 ppm Ag, and 58.5 ppb Au across 3m (10 ft). Unfortunately, as mentioned previously, fresh or un-weathered samples are difficult to collect because of the relatively thick oxidized zone. It is quite evident that the associated base metals, especially arsenic, is a good pathfinder for the Au and Ag. An from the Geochemical surveys, both As and Cu are strongly anomalous, extending the potential for Ag and/or Au along strike and at depth.

Summary

On August 23, 2008, a party of three accessed the property through hiking from Highway 3, up along 18 Mile Creek. Reconnaissance prospecting was then carried out on the Master 2 property, along the traverse indicated by red marking on Map 2. hereto attached. The general area around the old Master Ace showing was examined, however, most old work had either caved in, had been covered with slide material, or was covered with overburden and/or forest cover.. Several random rock samples were examined, some showing quartz with pyrite and arsenopyrite, however, when viewed under 100x magnification (field pocket microscope) no precious metals were observed. Of the 60 to 80 examined, none were considered worthy to preserve. In that the hike in and time prospecting consumed the better portion of the daylight hours, rendering a return to the highway during the same day, not feasible, thus, the party camped on the mountain until the following day.

Conclusion

In result, in that only a small portion of the tenure had been prospected, the claim was renewed to facilitate a more in-depth prospecting program during the current fiscal.

Work Evaluation & Cost Statement

- - 12.75 Man Hours Prospecting - -

Labor – Joe Wiggins.....	4.25 hours	\$ 85.00
Labor – Ira Troyer.....	4.25 hours	\$ 85.00
Supervisory – Shannon Anderson.....	4.25 hours	<u>\$ 127.50</u>
Total Work Credits		\$ 297.50
Accommodations – Overnight camping 3 x \$70.00.....		\$ 210.00
Meal Costs		<u>\$ 61.88</u>
Sub Total		\$ 569.38
Allowable Vehicle Expenses (20%)		\$ 113.88
Report Preparation		<u>\$ 80.00</u>
Total		\$ 763.26

Attending Parties & Qualifications:

Joe Wiggins - - 19 years prospecting experience
Ira Troyer - - 18 years prospecting experience
Shannon Anderson - - 26 years prospecting experience

Report prepared from field notes of Supervisor, Shannon Anderson.

Statement

This report is prepared and submitted under the authority of, and,
on behalf of, the registered tenure holder, Dave Chamberlain (FMC 206188).

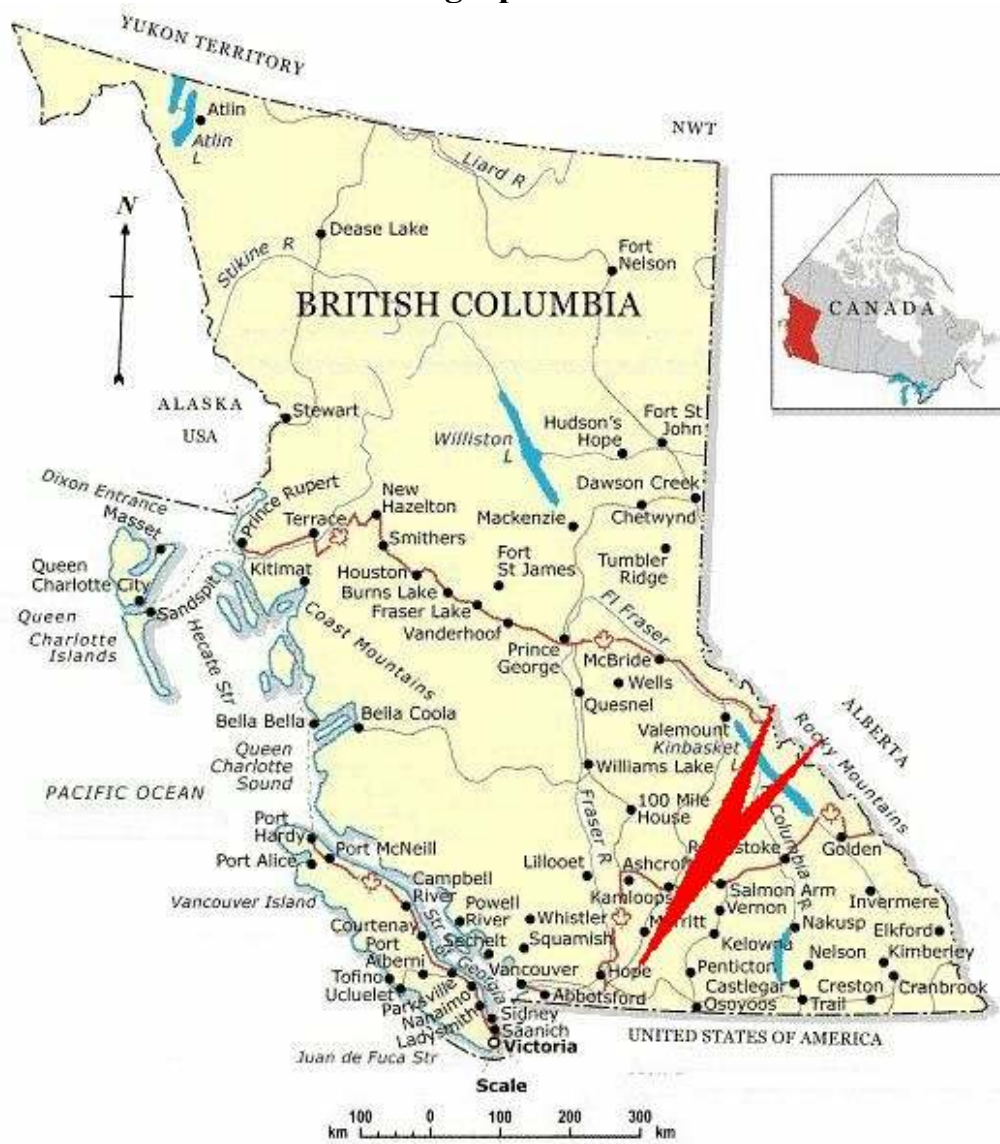
Date of Report
May 7, 2009

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "William J. Amey". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "W".

Report prepared by:
William "Larry" Amey
FMC 145191
- - 29 years prospecting experience

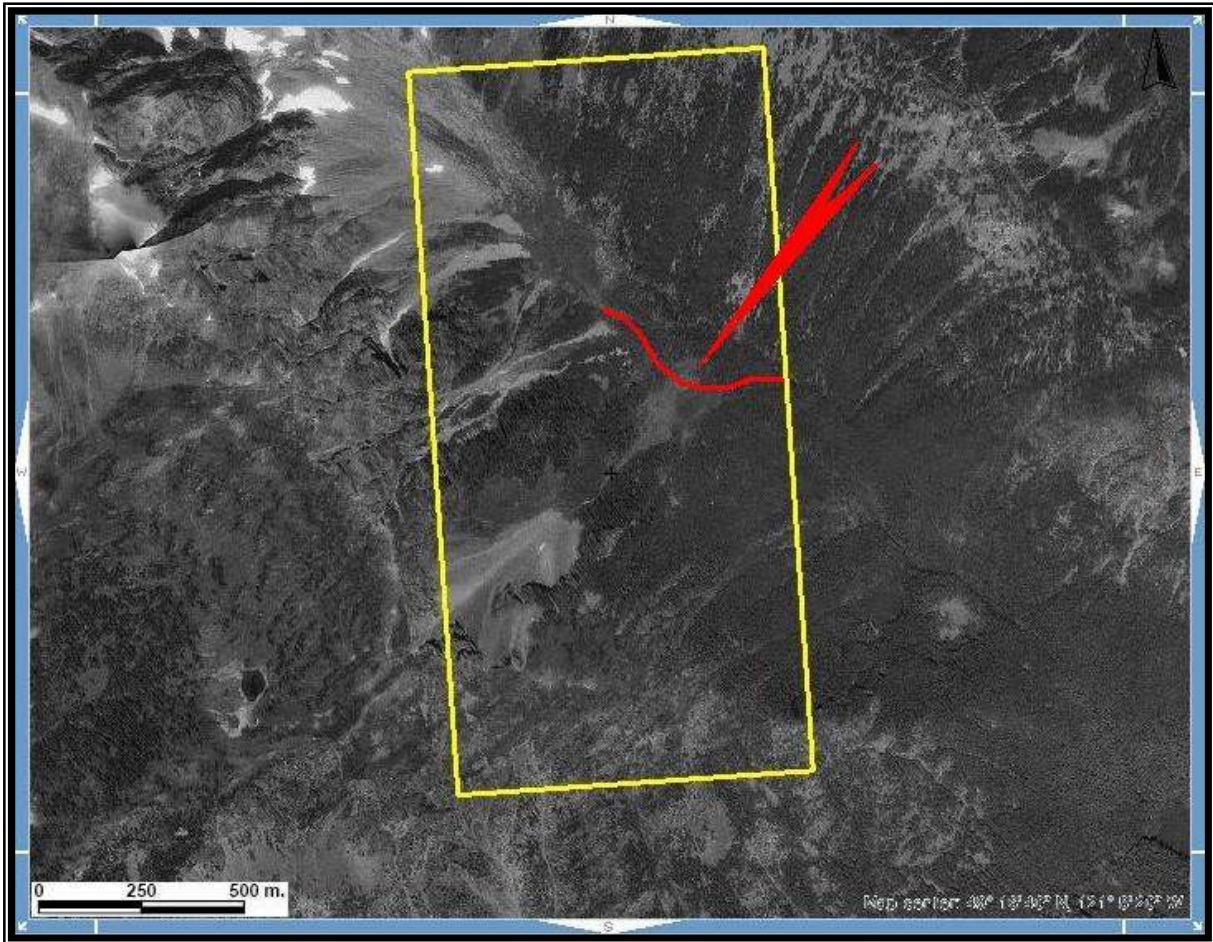
REFERENCE MAP 1

Claim Geographical Location



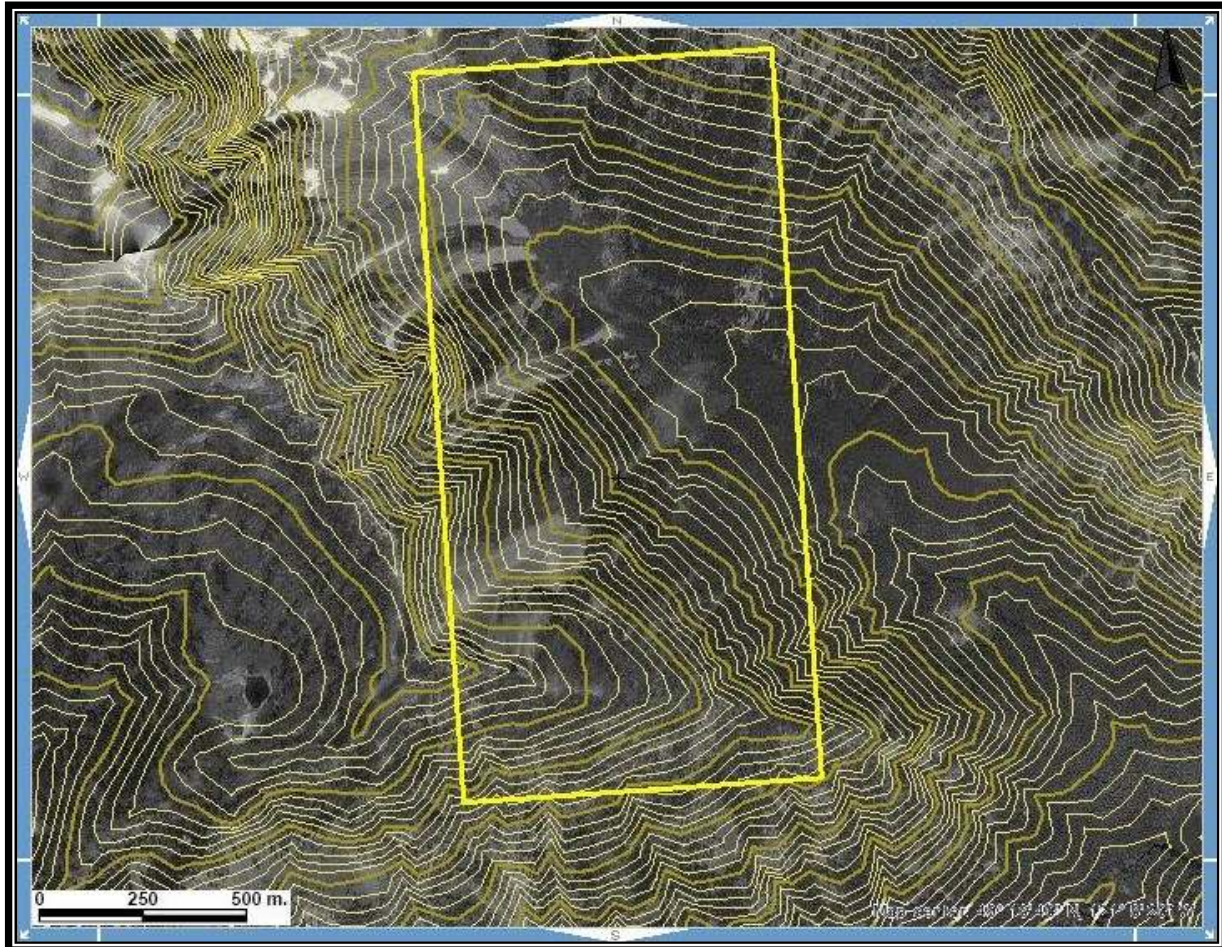
REFERENCE MAP 2

Work Areas
(Signified by Red Markings)



Scale 1:12,000
Map 092H Excerpt
Tenure Coordinate Reference
Long. 121° 08' 19" W – Lat. 49° 16' 44" N

REFERENCE MAP 3
Contour Map of Claim Area



Scale 1: 12,000
Map 092H Excerpt
Tenure Coordinate Reference
Long. 121° 08' 19" W – Lat. 49° 16' 44" N