2008 - 2009

PROSPECTING REPORT

"Medallion Property"

EVENT # 4333109 TENURE # 540362

Tenure Name: GPEX CLVIII Medallion

Watson Bar Region
Clinton Mining Division
Map 092O

Central Coordinate Reference
Long. 122° 05' 42.3" W – Lat. 51° 04' 37.0" N

Report Date – November 29, 2009

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 Medallion property, tenure # 540362, originally staked on September 3, 2006, as a twenty-five cell claim was subsequently reduced to a two cell tenure, comprising 40.61 hectares. Previous operations in the property area identified good potential for gold mineralization. The claim's western boundary borders directly on the old Mad showing (Minfile 092O 092).

Location & Access

The Medallion mineral claim is centered on 122° 05' 42.3" W Longitude, 51° 04' 37.0" N Latitude, in map sheet area 092O, 33 kilometers due west of Clinton. Madson Creek flows southerly through the property to its confluence with Watson Bar Creek, 400 metres from the claim's southern border. The tenure lies 43 kilometers north-northeast of Lillooet, and 207 kilometers north-northeast of Vancouver.

Situate approximately 85 road kilometers north of Lillooet, B.C., the West Pavilion Road passes through the property, offering excellent access to varied locations within the east cell. Elevations range from approximately 600 metres to 1080 metres above sea level. The claim area is of subdued topography, typical of the Interior Plateau.

History

Utah Mines Limited, staked the claim area and other adjoining ground, in 1982, and held the property for four years, subsequently optioning it to Southern Gold Resources Limited in 1987. In result, an exploration program conducted by Southern Gold Resources Limited during that year, yielded important gold assays, primarily from the old adit area of the Mad showing (ARIS Report 16,823).

Regional Geology

The Medallion property lies within the watershed of Watson Bar Creek, near the eastern margin of the Camelsfoot Range, which is largely underlain by sedimentary rocks of the early Cretaceous Jackass Mountain Group. The Jackass Group in this area is reported to be approximately 5,300 metres thick and is comprised of volcanic-rich lithic wackes, shales and polymict conglomerates mainly of marine origin. The presence of fossils in rocks from Watson Bar Creek Valley dating some exposures as the older Relay Mountain Group was noted by T. Sedun in 1985. The Jackass Group rocks originated in the Tyaughton-Methow basin complex located at the intersection of several regional faults including the Yalakom and Fraser River faults. Movement on these structures after deposition of the sediments, thought to be related to the accretion of terranes to the Cordillera, has dissected the sedimentary assemblage and separated remnants of the formation by as much as 150 kilometers and 110 kilometers along the Yalakom and Fraser River Faults respectively (Kleinspehn). The movement has also resulted in a number of faults peripheral to and internal to the main Jackass Group remnant wedged between

the Yalakom and Fraser River faults. Watson Bar Creek flows partly along a major easterly trending lineament believed to be a cross fault to the above structures. Mapping has also shown a 95' to 110' fault on the south slope of the valley. This zone has many splays and much of the alteration and mineralization in the area is spatially related to both structures. The easterly faults have been cut and locally displaced by northeasterly faults.

Detailed mapping has shown the Watson Bar Creek area to be intruded by a small stock? of granodiorite, and by a number of dykes and sills that includes quartz-feldspar porphyry, feldspar porphyry, andesite and lamprophyre. A number of the felsic dykes? are highly altered, siliceous, and many contain very fine grained pyrite and locally fine arsenopyrite. Both the intrusions, and the widespread faulting have imparted a variable array of attitudes to the sediments. The Mad property is part of a larger mineralized zone or belt near the eastern margin of the Jackass Group. This area includes Stirrup Creek to the west, and may extend southeast to the headwaters of Leon Creek. H.V. Warren reports placer gold production up to 1945 from Stirrup Creek was 3,000 to 5,000 ounces. *As* placer operations have continued on an intermittent basis, this figure would be significantly higher. Exploration for gold within the belt has resulted in a number of mineralogical and geochemical characteristics commonly associated with low temperature epithermal environments. Many of these characteristics are evident in the following descriptions summarized from the Utah 1984 report.

a) Silicified Area:
The sediments have been silicified by fine stockwork-like quartz and quartz-carbonate veinlets that are locally mineralized with minor pyrite and lesser arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite. Values to be expected include: Copper 27 to 90 ppm; Arsenic 70 to 1,000 ppm; Antimony 4 to 80 ppm; Mercury 200 to 3,000 ppb; Gold 0 to 200 ppb.

b) Conformable Veins and Replacements:
Mainly located on steep northeasterly slope with secondary locations to the north of Watson Bar Creek. Mineralization is conformable, highly siliceous with variable amounts of carbonate, with banded and brecciated textures being common. The veins and replacements range from 5 to 100 cm wide and average 13 cm. They are traceable up to ten's of metres in length. The veins and replacements contain the following range of mineralization: Gold 0 to 1.0 opt; Silver 0 *to* 0.7 opt; Arsenopyrite 0.1 *to* 5.0%; Pyrite 0.1 to 3%; 250 ppm antimony and minor amounts of chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite.

c) Cross-cutting Veins:
They are limited in number and include the following: Quartz veins 0.5 to 5 cm wide containing from 0.1 to 0.8 opt gold; 4 to 10 cm arsenopyrite-scorodite veins average 0.5 opt gold, and calcite veins up to 0.80 metres wide. The veins contain minor pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Silver content varies from 0.1 to 0.6 opt.

d) Massive Sulphide Veins:
Average strike 160'. Traceable for distances locally greater than 100 metres. The veins pinch and swell, range to 0.5 metres wide; contain from 15% to 100% sulphide in order of decreasing abundance, pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite and minor amounts of chalcopyrite and galena. Gold and silver in the high sulphide veins is reported to be 0.75 opt and 1.5 opt respectively.

e) Mineralized Siltstone:
Associated with conformable calcite veins and lenses in non-gossanous siltstone. Showings consist of arsenopyrite, either disseminated or in narrow broken bands in calcite. Associated with anomalous amounts of antimony, mercury, barium and locally gold. (ARIS Report 16823)

Summary

Prospecting was conducted on May 29, 2009, in the north-central portion of the property, which followed the traverse indicated on Map 2, hereto attached. Numerous randomly collected rock samples were inspected in the field, most of which were deemed not worthy of further attention, however, three of those bearing quartz were felt worthy of further examination under microscope. Specimens there from, viewed under 100x magnification, identified chalcopyrite and traces of galena, but no indication of gold

Conclusion

The claim was renewed for a subsequent term to permit further explorations.

Work Credits & Cost Statement

- - 4.0 Man Hours

Labor – Dave Chamberlain…… May 29, 2009	**2.0 hours**	**$ 40.00**
Supervisory –		
Larry Amey…..……. May 29, 2009	**2.0 hours**	**$ 60.00**
	Sub Total	**$ 100.00**
Accommodations ……		**$ 0.00**
Meal Costs …….		**$ 22.00**
	Sub Total	**$ 122.00**
Allowable Vehicle Expenses (20%)		**$ 24.40**
Report Preparation		**$ 60.00**
	Total	**$ 206.40**

Attending Parties & Qualifications:

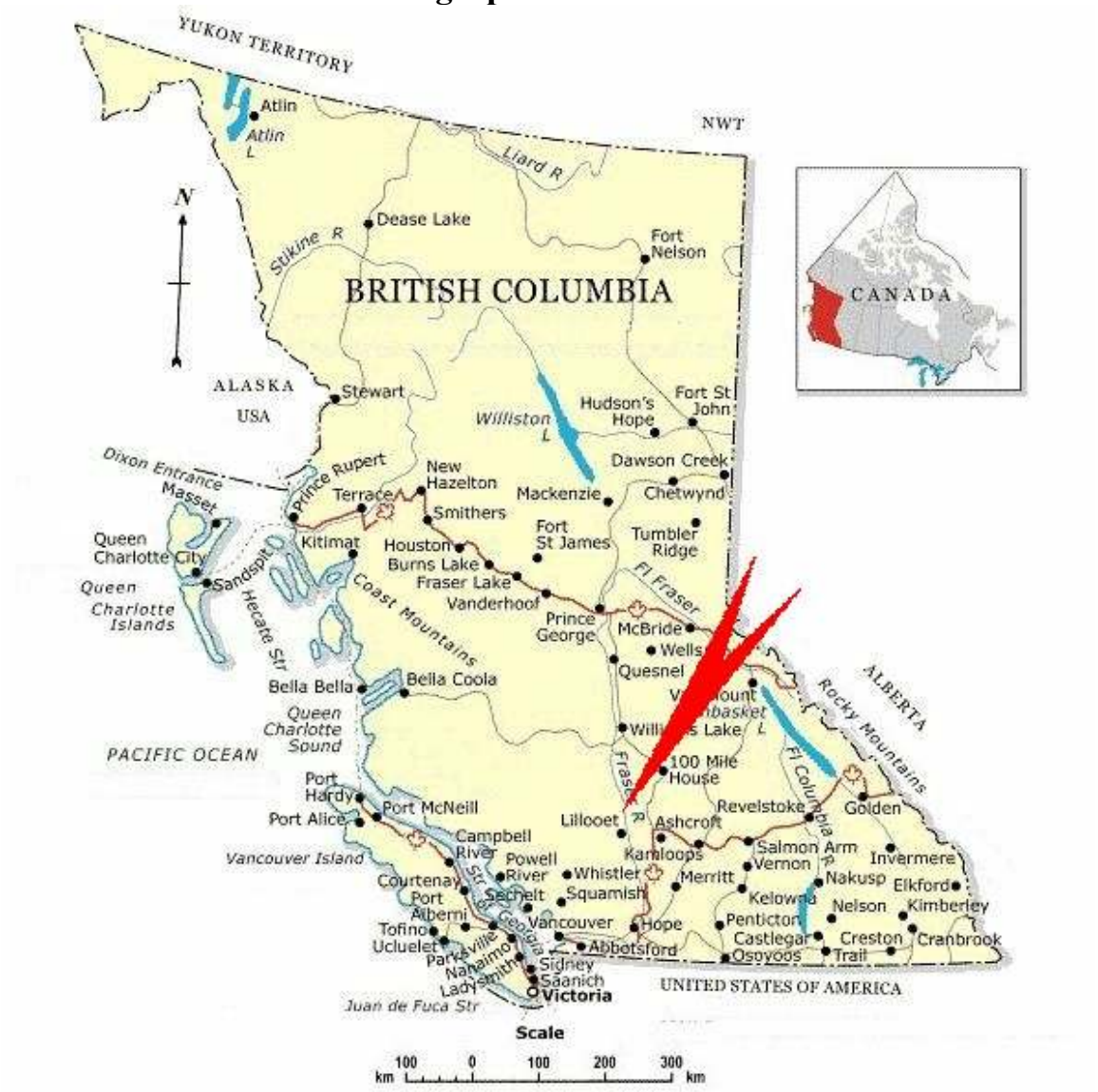
Dave Chamberlain - - 4 years prospecting experience
Larry Amey - - 29 years prospecting experience

November 29, 2009

Report Prepared by
William Larry Amey

REFERENCE MAP 1

Geographical Location



REFERENCE MAP 2

Work Areas

Scale 1:5,000

Map 092O Excerpt

Tenure Coordinate Reference

Long. 122° 05’ 42.3” W – Lat. 51° 04’ 37.0” N

REFERENCE MAP 3

Contour Map of Claim Area

Scale 1: 5,000
Map 092O Excerpt
Tenure Coordinate Reference
Long. 122° 05’ 42.3” W – Lat. 51° 04’ 37.0” N