

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

**ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY**

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]	TOTAL COST
2011 ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE WEST & THOMPSON PROPERTY	\$ 2,240

AUTHOR(S) John R. DeGrace, PEng/PGeo SIGNATURE(S) 

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) n/a YEAR OF WORK 2011

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) 5155834 / December 19, 2011

PROPERTY NAME West & Thompson

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) 782642, 782662, 782682, 782702, 782722, 782742, 782762-763, 782782, 782802, 782822, 782862, 782882, 782902, 782922, 787162, 787182-183, 787882, 856361

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Cu, Au, Ag

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN 093L 159, 326

MINING DIVISION Omineca NTS 093L/03

LATITUDE 54 ° 13 ' 50 " LONGITUDE 127 ° 17 ' 12 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)
1) Lowprofile Ventures Ltd 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS
PO Box 704
Houston, BC V0J 1Z0

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]
1) SAME AS ABOVE 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS
SAME AS ABOVE

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
volcanic flows, fragmentals & related sedimentary rocks of the L. Jurassic Telkwa Formation (Hazelton Group), and clastic sedimentary rocks of the L Cretaceous Skeena Group.
Two small granodiorite plugs (L Cretaceous in age?) and related (?) porphyritic dykes have intruded and locally silicified and hornfelsed the enclosing volcanic assemblage
Narrow discrete veins, stockwork zones and disseminated mineralization occur in the volcanic rocks and in the granodiorite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS 30239

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping _____			
Photo interpretation _____			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic _____			
Electromagnetic _____			
Induced Polarization _____			
Radiometric _____			
Seismic _____			
Other <u>ASTER & LANDSAT IMAGE ANALYSIS</u>		<u>ALL CLAIMS</u>	<u>\$2,240</u>
Airborne _____			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil _____			
Silt _____			
Rock _____			
Other _____			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core _____			
Non-core _____			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying _____			
Petrographic _____			
Mineralographic _____			
Metallurgic _____			
PROSPECTING (scale, area) _____			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres) _____			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area) _____			
Legal surveys (scale, area) _____			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail _____			
Trench (metres) _____			
Underground dev. (metres) _____			
Other _____			
TOTAL COST			\$ 2,240

**2011
ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON THE
WEST & THOMPSON PROPERTY**

**OMINECA MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
BCGS MAP 093L022
LATITUDE 54.216667 N AND LONGITUDE 127.251667 W
STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT #: 5155834**

Prepared for:

**LOWPROFILE VENTURES LTD
BOX 249, HOUSTON, BC
V0J 1Z0**

Prepared by:

**JOHN R. DEGRACE, PENG/PGEO
PLATEAU MINERALS CORP
#7 - 1750 S. QUINN STREET
V2N 1X3**

February 26, 2012

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1 Summary

The West & Thompson property is located near Chisholm Lake, approximately 60 km south of Smithers, British Columbia. A 2008 program carried out under the direction of Bob Lane involved property-scale bedrock mapping and rock sampling plus detailed mapping and channel sampling of the "Road" showing. The purpose of that program was to evaluate the mineralized zones of the property and complete an assessment of the geological potential of the tenure. The 2011 program, the subject of this Assessment Report, was an ASTER and Landsat image analysis of those parts of the claim group amenable to spectral investigation of bedrock in a further attempt to identify prospective areas.

The West & Thompson property is comprised of 20 contiguous mineral tenures covering 7540.47 hectares of land within NTS map sheets 93L/3 and 92L/6. The area is extensively covered with glacial till and bedrock exposure is limited.

Bedrock on the property consists primarily of volcanic flows, fragmentals and related sedimentary rocks of the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation (Hazelton Group), and clastic sedimentary rocks of the Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group (Desjardins, et al, 1991). Volcanic rocks of the Telkwa Formation dominate the western half of the property while clastic rocks of the Skeena Group dominate the eastern half of the property. The two rock packages are separated by a north-trending normal fault.

Two small plugs of granodiorite, tentatively assigned to the Late Cretaceous Bulkley intrusive suite (Gray, 2002; L'Orsa, 2005), and related (?) porphyritic dykes, have intruded and locally silicified and hornfelsed the enclosing volcanic assemblage. Narrow discrete veins, stockwork zones and disseminated mineralization occur in the volcanic rocks and in the granodiorite. Channel sampling of the 'Road' showing produced a continuous 20-metre sample that averaged 2302 ppm copper with encouraging, albeit spotty values of gold and molybdenum. Previous drilling over a 2 kilometre east-west distance in the vicinity of the 'Road' and 'Discovery' zones has generated inconsistent results, but a very encouraging intersection averaging 2553 ppm copper over 122.88 metres (Gray, 2002) underscores the porphyry copper potential of the West & Thompson property.

Vegetation covered nearly all of the property area, masking any bedrock signatures that might be open to interpretation. What readings could be obtained mostly were along logging roads. In these areas an iron oxide signature was obtained but most probably this represents dried vegetation rather than iron content. The lineaments and possible layering traces noted in orthophoto analysis may prove helpful in later mapping efforts. On the basis of the results of the present investigation, no meaningful recommendations for further work can be offered.

2 Introduction

Lowprofile Ventures Ltd. (Lowprofile) contracted Plateau Minerals Corp to oversee a property-scale ASTER (Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection) analysis, which in turn was undertaken by Ward Kilby, P Geo, of Cal Data Ltd under contract to Lowprofile Ventures Ltd.

Previously (Lane, 2008), one author acquired and reviewed the historical information including published and unpublished reports and personal files summarizing previous exploration work on the property.

This report is supplemented by published and available studies that document bedrock mapping and geological fieldwork conducted by the Geological Survey Branch of the provincial British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources.

2.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is accessible via all-season roads from the town of Houston. Directions to the property are as follows: travel west on Hwy 16 from Houston for approximately 4.5 km and turn left onto the Morice River Forest Service Road (FSR). Travel on the Morice River FSR for 27 km. Turn right onto the Morice West FSR and travel approximately 2 km. Turn right onto the Chisholm FSR and travel for approximately 34 km; then turn right onto the Tagit FSR for 2 km to the centre of the property (Figure 1).

Helicopter access is available via numerous charter companies based in Houston or Smithers. Smithers and Houston are each situated along Highway 16 and each community has a district population in excess of 10,000. Most services and supplies are available in these resource-based communities.

Periodic timber harvesting has provided access to the area. Large areas of the claim block were logged in the 1990s. More recent logging of pine beetle-infested trees has taken place in recent years at least until 2008.

2.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The West & Thompson property is located near the western margin of the Nechako Plateau, the northernmost subdivision of the Interior Plateau (Holland, 1976). The property is within an area of relatively subdued topography immediately north of the Morice River and south of the Telkwa Range, a southern subdivision of the Bulkley Ranges. Elevations range from 700 m above sea level in the south-eastern region to 1250 m at the northern boundary. The most notable topographic feature on the property area is Chisholm Lake with an elevation of 750 m.

The area is well forested by thick stands of spruce and pine with thick undergrowth consisting of alder and devil's club. Swampy terrain dominates the central portion of the property. Extensive glacial drift obscures the natural bedrock exposures which are restricted to low ridges and along the margins of some drainages.

Mineral exploration may be conducted on a year round basis subject to snow conditions. The climate is typical of the Northern Interior of British Columbia. Summer temperatures average a daytime high in the

20°C range with occasional temperatures reaching the low 30°C range. October through April sees average sub-zero temperatures with extreme lows reaching -30°C from November through March. The annual precipitation is an average of 50 cm including winter snowfall.

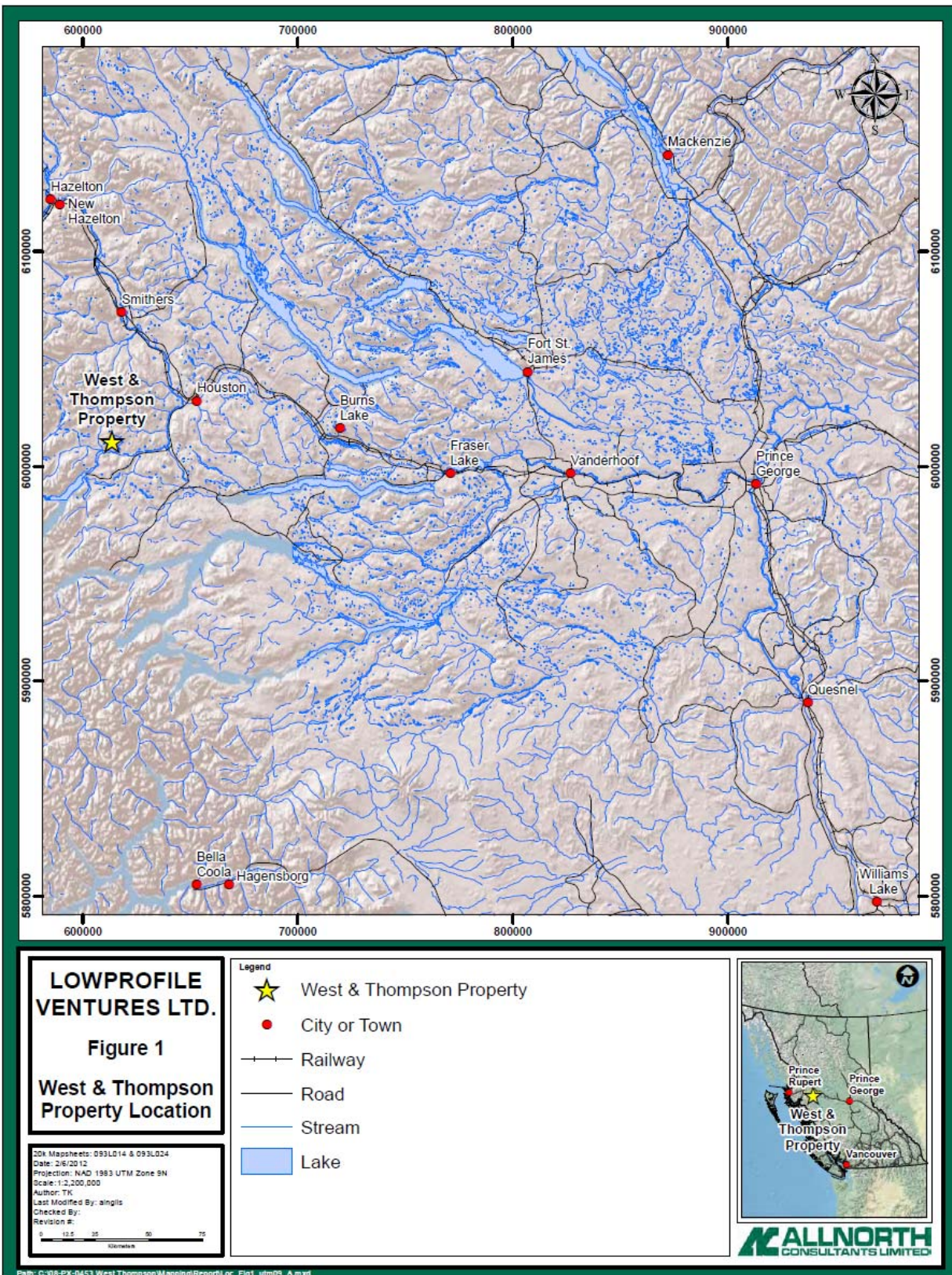
2.3 PROPERTY STATUS AND OWNERSHIP

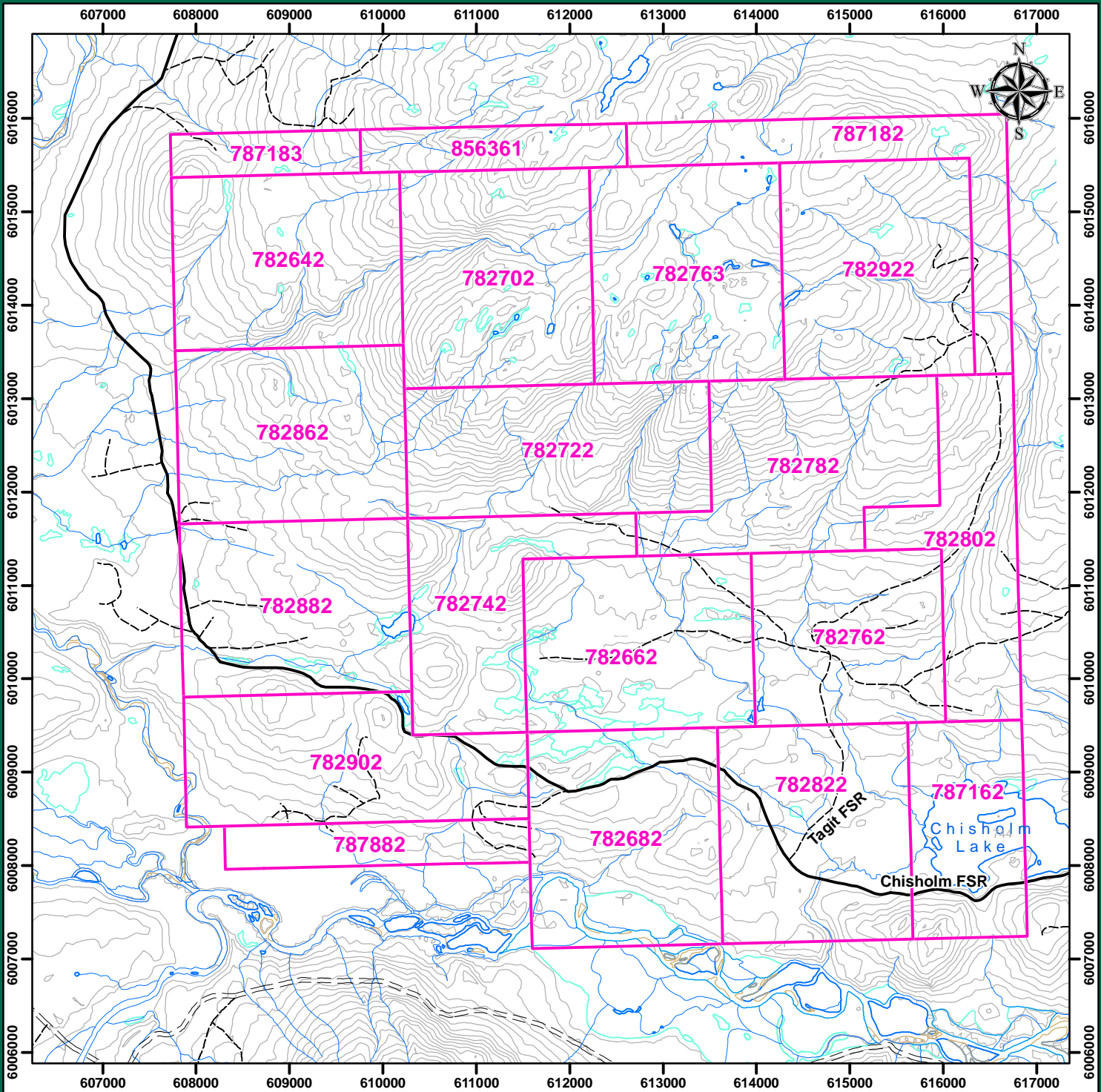
The West & Thompson property is comprised of 20 contiguous mineral tenures (Figure 2). The tenures cover 7540.47 hectares of land within NTS map sheets 93L/3 and 92L/6 and are located between latitudes 54° 11' 7" and 54° 15' 5" North and longitudes 127° 11' 1" and 127° 20' 3" West. The centre of the claim block is located at 54° 13' 8" North and 127° 15' 6" West. All of the tenures are 100%-owned by Lowprofile Ventures Limited, a private mineral exploration company based in Houston, B.C. Anniversary dates of the tenures are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: West & Thompson Property – Mineral Claims

Tenure Number	Tenure Type	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Good -To-Date	Status	Area (ha)
782642	Mineral	W&T	216293 (100%)	093L	2012/feb/28	GOOD	453.29
782662	Mineral	CHISOLM	216293 (100%)	093L	2012/feb/28	GOOD	453.69
782682	Mineral	COPPERSTAR2	216293 (100%)	093L	2012/feb/28	GOOD	472.81
782702	Mineral	W&T1	216293 (100%)	093L	2012/feb/28	GOOD	472.2
782722	Mineral	W&T2	216293 (100%)	093L	2012/feb/28	GOOD	453.49
782742	Mineral	CHISOLM 2	216293 (100%)	093L	2012/feb/28	GOOD	340.24
782762	Mineral	COPPERSTARR2	216293 (100%)	093L	2012/feb/28	GOOD	378.07
782763	Mineral	W&T3	216293 (100%)	093L	2012/feb/28	GOOD	472.2
782782	Mineral	W&T4	216293 (100%)	093L	2012/feb/28	GOOD	453.51
782802	Mineral	W&T6	216293 (100%)	093L	2012/feb/28	GOOD	340.2
782822	Mineral	COPPERSTARR2	216293 (100%)	093L	2012/feb/28	GOOD	472.81
782862	Mineral	COPPERSTARR2	216293 (100%)	093L	2012/feb/28	GOOD	453.47
782882	Mineral	COPPERSTARR2	216293 (100%)	093L	2012/feb/28	GOOD	453.65
782902	Mineral	COPPERSTARR2	216293 (100%)	093L	2012/feb/28	GOOD	453.81
782922	Mineral	WT6	216293 (100%)	093L	2012/feb/28	GOOD	472.2
787162	Mineral	W&T 7	216293 (100%)	093L	2012/feb/28	GOOD	283.68
787182	Mineral	W&T 8	216293 (100%)	093L	2012/feb/28	GOOD	283.26
787183	Mineral	W&T 9	216293 (100%)	093L	2012/feb/28	GOOD	94.41
787882	Mineral	WEST & THOMPSON 16	216293 (100%)	093L	2012/feb/28	GOOD	151.3
856361	Mineral	W&T 10	216293 (100%)	093L	2012/jun/06	GOOD	132.18
							7540.47

Figure 1: West & Thompson Property – Location





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Figure 2

West & Thompson Property Claims

20k Mapsheets: 093L014 & 093L024
 Date: 2/24/2012
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 9N
 Scale: 1:80,000
 Author: TK
 Last Modified By: tkwitkoski
 Checked By:
 Revision #:

Legend

Gravel Road	Marsh or Swamp
Rough Road	Sand or Gravel Bar
Secondary Road	Contour
Lake	Mineral Tenure
Stream	

ALLNORTH CONSULTANTS LIMITED

2.4 EXPLORATION HISTORY

The region has been explored for copper, gold, silver, molybdenum and coal but few written records remain. Prospecting in the region began in the early 1900's and was particularly active in the 1960's (Gray, 2002). Exploration in the area of the property has been conducted intermittently with the first active exploration program occurring in 1998 after local prospectors, Ed and Gerry Westgarde, discovered and staked the Chisholm Lake prospect, a copper-bearing monzonite stock, in late summer of that year (Table 2). The prospect and/or mineral property has been referred to as: Chisholm Lake Prospect, Westgarde Copper Project, Westgarde Property and Copper Star. It is currently referred to as the West & Thompson property.

Table 2: Summary of Previous Work

Year	Exploration Activities (partially summarized from Gray, 2002)
1972	Concentrated geochemical and geological exploration on intrusive-hosted copper mineralization by Canadian Superior Exploration Limited.
1998	Discovery of copper-bearing quartz monzonite stock by Ed & Gerry Westgarde. Property optioned to Imperial Metals Corporation who completed limited bedrock and float sampling and a 50-hole, 615.8-metre shallow percussion drilling program.
2000	A 60-line kilometre Induced Polarization survey completed by Lloyd Geophysics on behalf of Revelation Exploration Limited. A total of 817 grid-based soil samples collected and analyzed by Gibraltar Mines Limited through an agreement with Revelation.
2001	A nine-hole, 1581.5-metre diamond drilling program completed by Doublestar Resources Limited as part of earn-in agreement with Revelation and the Westgardes.
2004	One 45.7 metre diamond drill hole completed by the Westgardes.
2008	Property-scale bedrock mapping and rock sampling plus detailed mapping and channel sampling of the 'Road' showing.

3 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The West & Thompson property is located within the Intermontane Tectonic Belt, a partly collisional tectonic belt comprised of a set of accreted terranes. The largest of these terranes is Stikinia, which underlies a large portion of central British Columbia (Figure 3).

Stikinia consists of a series of Jurassic, Cretaceous and Tertiary magmatic arcs and successor basins which unconformably overlie Permian sedimentary basement rocks (Wojdak, 1998, per MacIntyre et al., 1989). In

the area of the West & Thompson property, Stikinia consists of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazleton Group and the Lower Jurassic to Upper Cretaceous Bowser Lake Group.

The Hazleton Group is comprised of subaerial to submarine calcalkaline island-arc volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The Bowser Lake Group contains siliciclastic basinal sedimentary rocks (Wojdak, 1998).

The Hazleton Group is further divided into the Telkwa, Nilkitwa and Eagle Peak formations. The Telkwa Formation is the oldest and most extensive of the three. It is comprised of green and maroon, submarine and subaerial pyroclastic deposits and lava flows that are andesitic to rhyolitic in composition. The Telkwa Formation is Sinemurian to Pleinsbachian in age and is separated into 4 mappable units within the Babine and Telkwa ranges (Wojdak, 1998 as per MacIntyre et al., 1989):

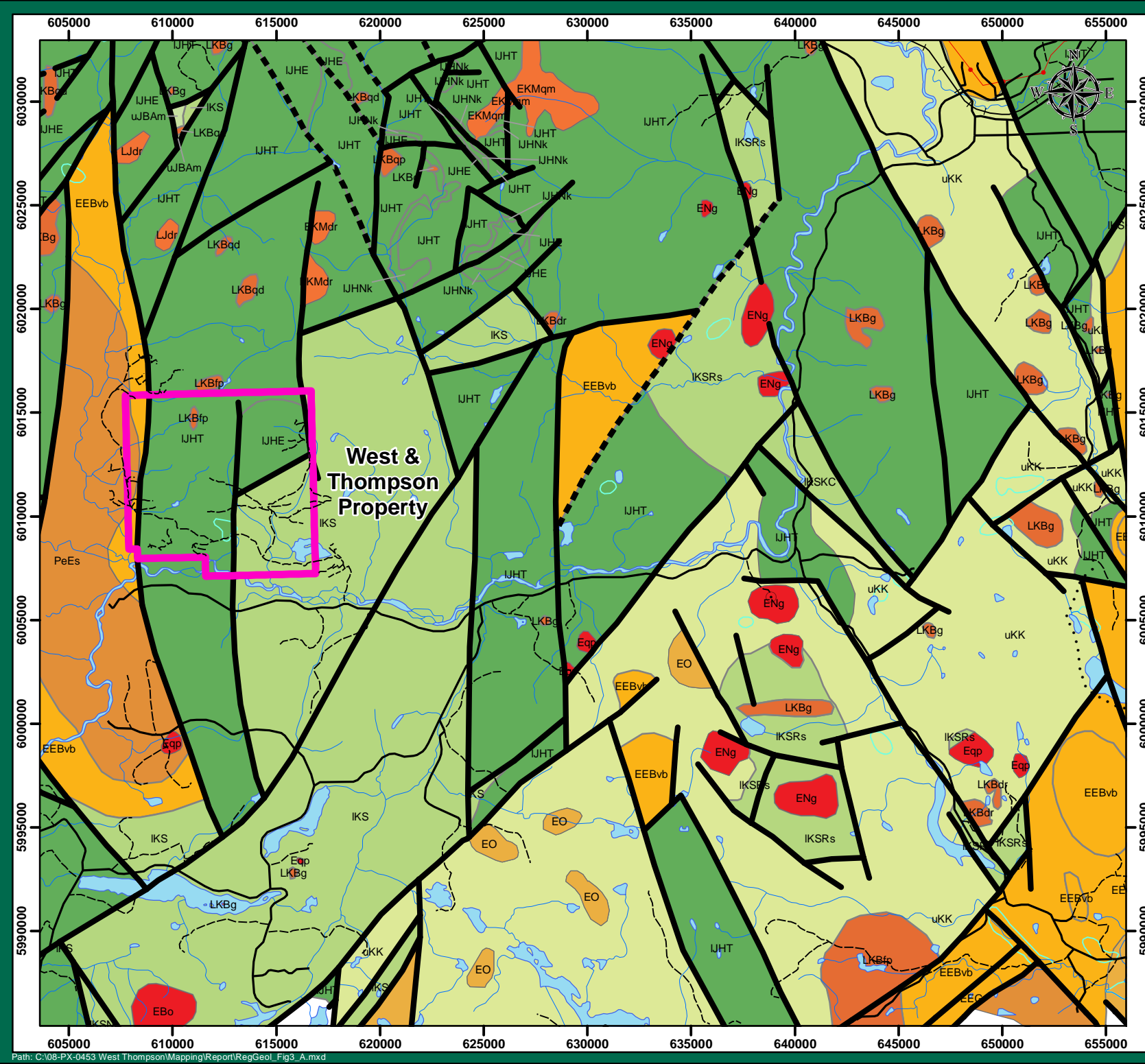
- Upper siliceous pyroclastic facies; quartz-feldspar-phyric ash flows, breccia, air-fall tuff and minor flows composed of basalt and rhyolite
- Basalt flow and red tuff facies; amygdaloidal, augite-phyric basalt, basalt tuff, red tuff and epiclastic rocks
- Andesite pyroclastic facies; thick-bedded, feldspar-phyric andesite breccia, tuff and flows
- Basal conglomerate

The Telkwa Formation, within the Babine range area, is conformably overlain by marine sedimentary and submarine volcanics of Pleinsbachian to Lower Toarcian Nilkitwa Formation. Within the Telkwa Range area, the Telkwa is overlain disconformably by sub-aerial, brick-red crystal and lapilli tuff plus amygdaloidal basalt of the Eagle Peak Formation. The Nilkitwa Formation is separated into four basinal units within the Dome Mountain area (Wojdak, 1998 as per MacIntyre et al., 1989; from youngest to oldest):

- Thin bedded argillite, chert and limestone
- Tuffaceous conglomerate, cherty tuff and siltstone
- Rhyolitic volcanic rocks
- Amygdaloidal andesite or basalt flow interbedded with red epiclastic rocks

The overall regional geology of the West & Thompson property reflects a series of island-arc marine sedimentary and submarine volcanics, covered by submarine and sub-aerial pyroclastic rocks and lava flows of intermediate composition that range in age from 228 to 65 Ma.

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Figure 3
West & Thompson Property Regional Geology



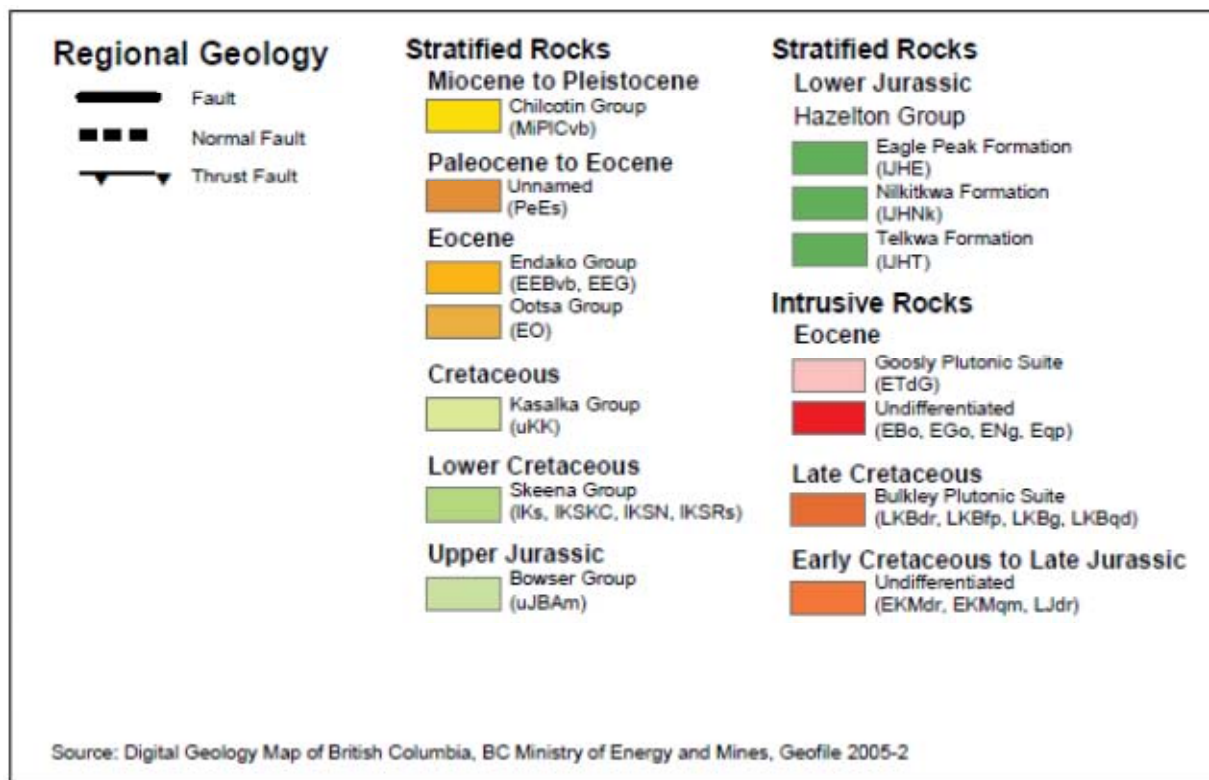
Legend

- Tower
- Rough Road
- +— Railway
- Road
- ⋯ Trail
- Transmission Line
- Stream
- Lake
- Wetland



20k Mapsheets:
 Date: 2/24/2012
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 9N
 Scale: 1:250,000
 Author: TK
 Last Modified By: ainglis
 Checked By:
 Revision #:





4 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Historic exploration of the West & Thompson property was hampered by the fact that the area contains very little outcrop (Robertson, 1999 and Gray, 2002). The Desjardins et al. (1990) 1:50 000 scale map of this area, Map Sheet 93L/3, also suggests that there is a lack of exposure bedrock in the area.

The main lithological units present within this area consist of volcanic flows and tuffs of the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation and sandstones, shales and siltstones of the Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group (Desjardins et al., 1990). The northern portion of the property is bounded by plugs of the Early Jurassic Topley Suite (Robertson, 1999). A granodiorite (Gray, 2002) to quartz monzonite (Robertson, 1999; Carter, 2001) stock largely covers the central portion of the property. This stock is thought to resemble members of the Bulkley Intrusive Suite; a suite which includes regionally intrusive rocks commonly found associated with mineral showings.

5 MINERALIZATION AND GEOLOGICAL MODEL

The West & Thompson tenure lies within an area of very little outcrop. Work on the property in 1998, however, revealed a previously unmapped “quartz monzonite” stock which is very similar to the Bulkley intrusive suite (Robertson, 1999). This stock is associated with the two mineral showings that were exposed by logging road construction in the centre of the property.

The 'Discovery' showing is exposed in a road cut but potential extensions of the zone are covered by overburden. A shallow percussion drilling program conducted by Imperial Metals in 1998 traced the intrusion for more than one kilometre in an east-west direction (Robertson, 1999). Alteration of the volcanics west of the intrusive is moderate hornfels with patchy sericite-clay alteration and up to 5% pyrite. The intrusive rocks appear fresh with minor degradation of feldspar minerals to clay in both the mineralized and non-mineralized areas. Copper and copper/molybdenum is present as disseminated and fracture-related sulphides within the host stock. Molybdenite is observed as fracture-related mineralization (Robertson, 1999).

The nearby 'Road' showing is exposed in a borrow pit that has been partially cleared of debris to further expose the mineralization. Immediately west is an exposure of propylitically-altered and mineralized granodiorite. Three main styles of sulphide mineralization have been reported: finely disseminated chalcopyrite and bornite within and proximal to mafic minerals (biotite and hornblende) and primarily associated with the granodiorite intrusion; chalcopyrite and/or molybdenite-healed fractures and narrow veinlets proximal to porphyritic dyke-volcanic contacts, and; locally disseminated and massive chalcopyrite/bornite/chalcocite veinlets within silicified and hornfelsed volcanics (Gray, 2002; L'Orsa, 2005). Results from drilling a chargeability anomaly near the Road showing included a 122.88 metre interval in hole CS-07 that averaged 0.26% Cu (Gray, 2002).

6 2011 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

In 2001, Lowprofile Ventures Ltd engaged Cal Data Ltd (Ward Kirby, PGeo) to provide an in-depth analysis ASTER (Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection) and Landsat imaging of the property area (Kilby, 2011).

"ASTER (Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer) is an imaging instrument flying on Terra, a satellite launched in December 1999 as part of NASA's Earth Observing System (EOS). ASTER is a cooperative effort between NASA, Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and Japan's Earth Remote Sensing Data Analysis Center (ERSDAC). ASTER is being used to obtain detailed maps of land surface temperature, reflectance and elevation. The three EOS platforms are part of NASA's Science Mission Directorate and the Earth-Sun system to discover how it is changing, to better predict change, and to understand the consequences of life on Earth." (JPL/NASA)

"The Landsat Program is a series of Earth-observing satellite missions jointly managed by NASA and the U.S. Geological Survey. Since 1972, Landsat satellites have collected information about Earth from space. This science, known as remote sensing, has matured with the Landsat Program. Landsat satellites have taken specialized digital photographs of Earth's continents and surrounding coastal regions for over three decades..." (NASA)

A review of available data found that good ASTER and Landsat images covering the property were available. Using this imagery, a spectral analysis was performed on the property using hyperspectral and multispectral techniques on areas of bedrock exposure. Figure 4 is a "near natural" colour image indicating the property outline, and Figure 5 offers a good-resolution view of the area.

Analysis necessarily is limited to areas of bedrock exposure, and in particular exposed areas greater than the dimension of a single imaging pixel – that is, about 15 m across. Figure 5 offers a representation of chlorophyll distribution and, based primarily upon this, a map indicating those areas removed from analysis calculation is shown in Figure 6. Note the mappable pixels generally are absent throughout the claim area.

Those few areas that were open to analysis indicated the present of iron oxide mineralization, but Kilby (2011) was of the view that none of the pixels represented significant occurrences. Unfortunately, no useful information regarding rock or soil mineralogy could be obtained.

Landsat imagery was used to develop an orthophoto map (Figure 7) on which lineaments and stratigraphic layering traces were interpreted.

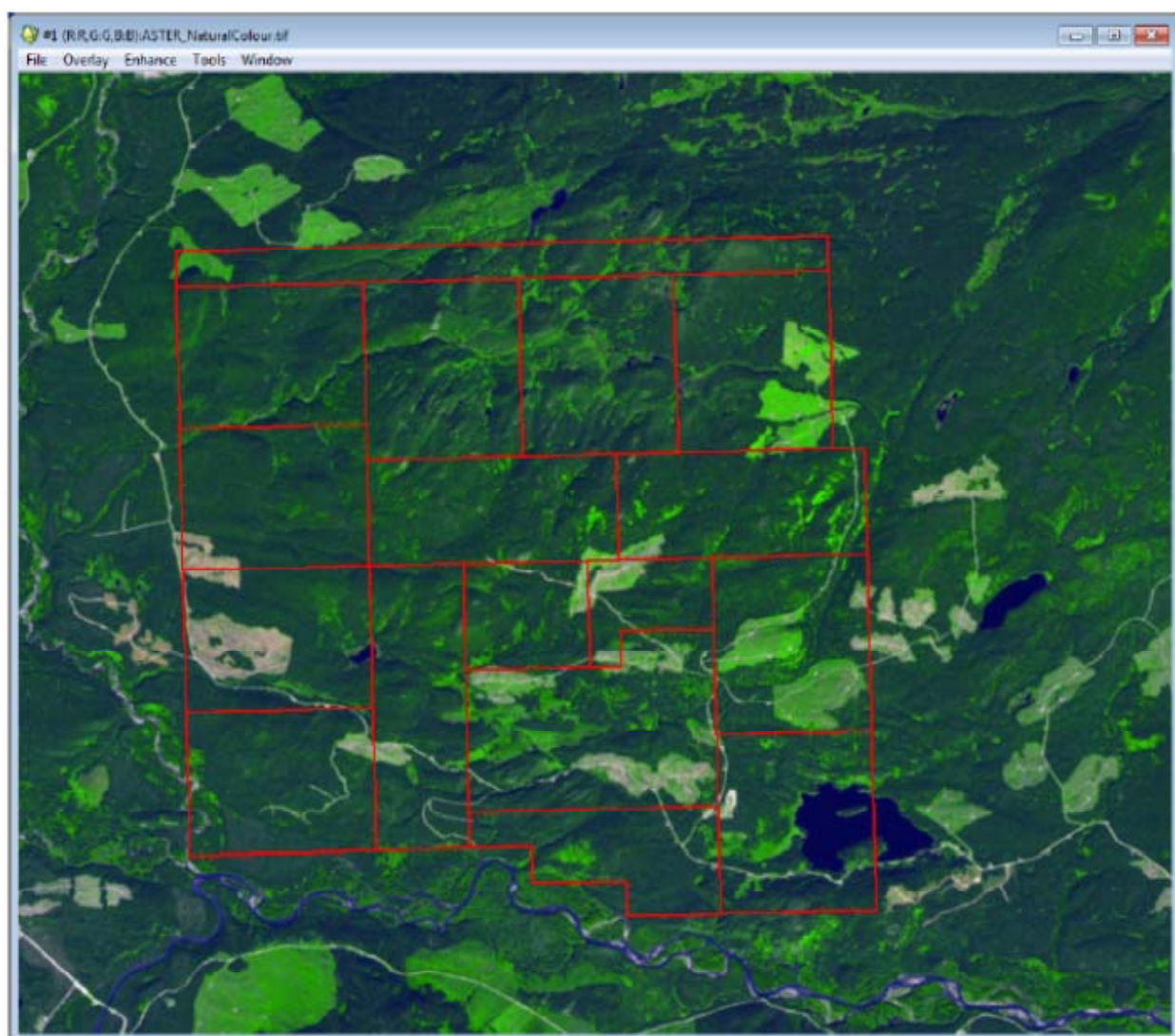


Figure 4: Near natural colour image created from the ASTER data. The property is shown for reference purposes (Kilby, 2011)

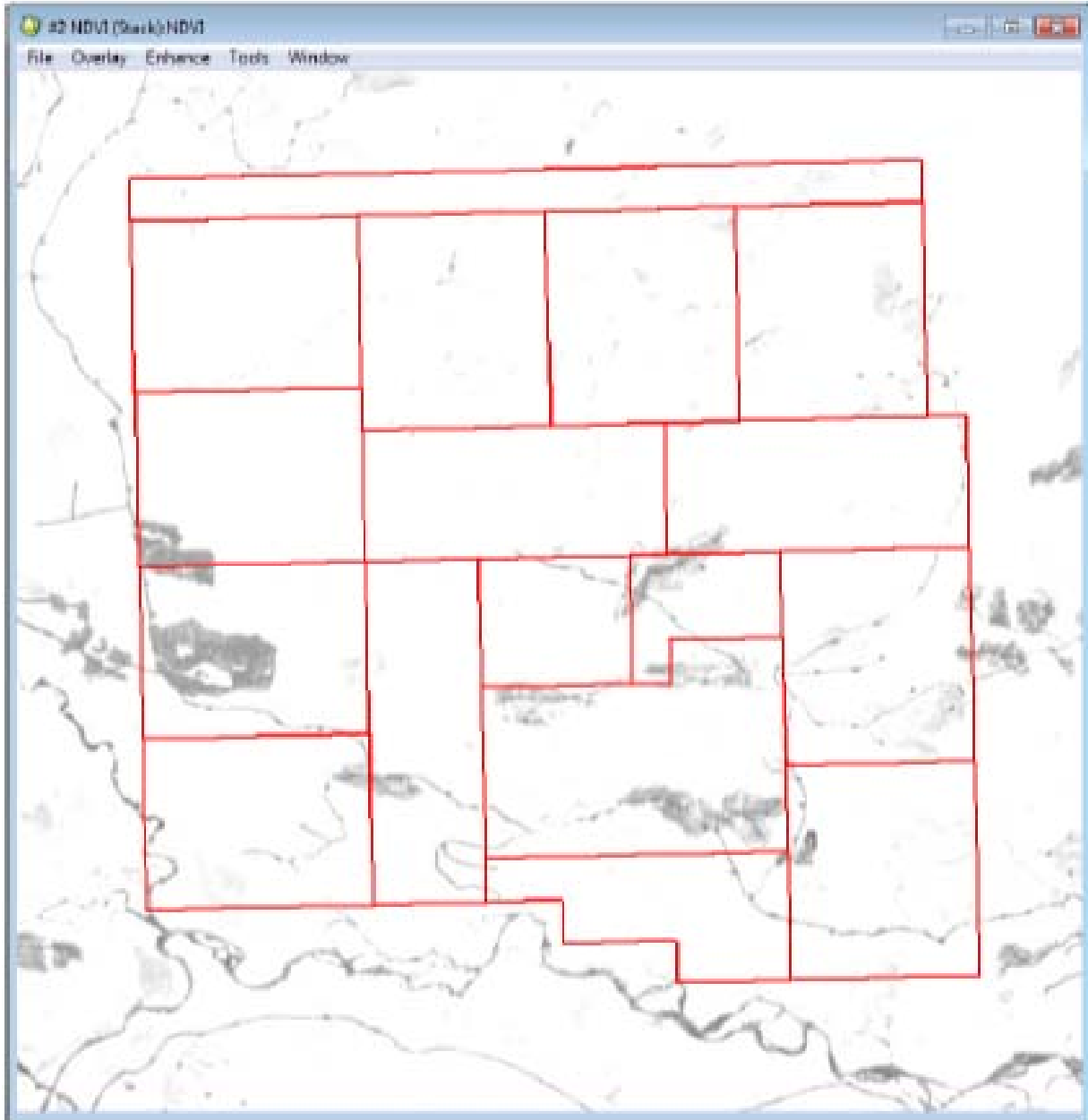


Figure 5: Chlorophyll concentration on the West and Thompson property. White areas are chlorophyll rich and dark areas chlorophyll poor (Kilby, 2011).



Figure 6: Mask (black) removing from analysis calculation areas presenting no useful bedrock data. Note the general lack of mappable pixels within the property (Kilby, 2011).

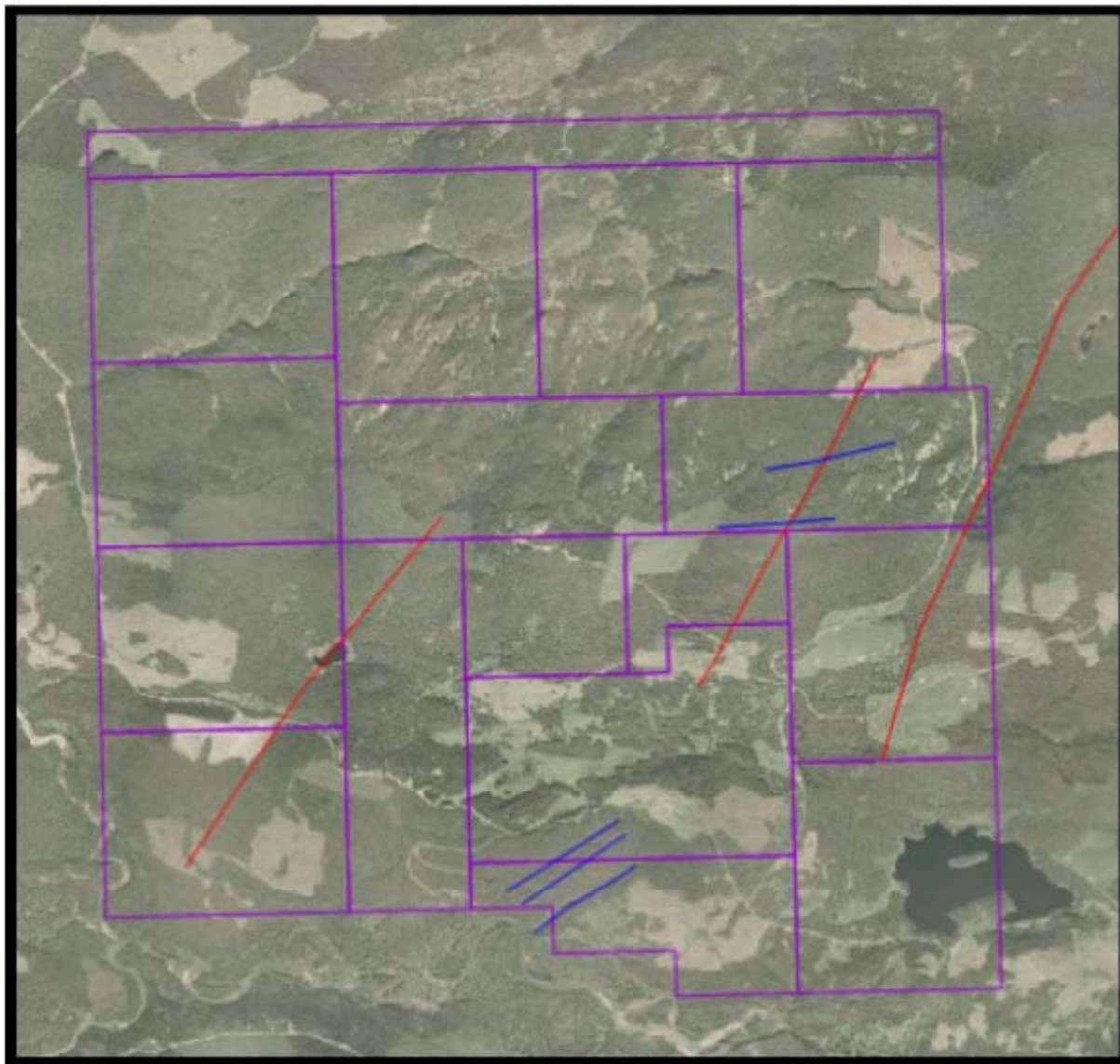


Figure 7: Preliminary lineament mapping. Red lines are fault/joint traces, and blue lines are layering-related (Kilby, 2011).

7 Interpretation and Conclusions

Vegetation covered nearly all of the property area, masking any bedrock signatures that might be open to interpretation. What readings could be obtained mostly were along logging roads. In these areas an iron oxide signature was obtained, but likely represents dried vegetation rather than iron content (Kilby, 2011).

The lineaments and possible layering traces noted in orthophoto analysis may prove helpful in later mapping efforts.

8 Recommendations

The significance of the lineaments identified in the present survey remains to be determined, and should be followed-up by prospecting and, if there is sufficient outcrop for the purpose, mapping. Given the heavy overburden cover, the best way to establish exploration vectors may be by reconnaissance soil and stream geochemistry.

9 Itemized Cost Statement – West & Thompson Property

WEST & THOMPSON - 2011 Exploration Expenditures					
Office Studies					
		Days / Hours	Rate	Subtotal	
Cal Data Ltd	ASTER & Landsat Imagery and analysis	20	\$100.00	\$2,000.00	
				\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Report Writing					
		Days / Units	Rate	Subtotal	
Plateau Minerals Corp.	Report Preparation	0.75	700.00	\$525.00	
Allnorth Consultants Ltd	Maps for Reports	1	432.00	\$432.00	
				\$957.00	\$957.00
TOTAL Expenditures					\$2,957.00

10 References

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Desjardins, P.J., Arksey, R.L. and MacIntyre, D.G. (1991). Geology of the Lamprey Creek Map-Sheet (93L/3), in Geological Fieldwork 1989, BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Paper 1990-1, pp. 111-119.

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Kilby, Ward E. (2011). ASTER Analysis of the West and Thompson Claim Group, BC. Private report to Lowprofile Ventures Ltd, 17 p.

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MacIntyre, D.G. and Tercier, P. (1989). Jurassic Stratigraphic Relationships in the Babine and Telkwa Ranges, in Geological Fieldwork 1988, BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Paper 1989-1, pp. 195-208.

Robertson, S. (1999). Chisholm Lake Project 1998 Drilling Report, Imperial Metals Corporation, BC Geological Survey Branch Assessment Report 25992.

Wojdak, P. (1998). Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide Deposits in the Hazleton Group, Babine Range, B.C., Exploration and Mining in British Columbia 1998, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, pp. C-1-C-13.

11 Statement of Qualifications

I, John R. DeGrace, PEng/PGeo, residing in Prince George, B.C., do hereby certify that:

I am currently employed as a consulting geologist by Plateau Minerals Corp, located at #7 – 1750 S. Quinn Street, Prince George, British Columbia, Canada, V2N 1X3.

I obtained a Bachelor of Science in Engineering (Geological) from Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, in 1969; and a Master of Science degree in Geology in 1971 from Memorial University of Newfoundland.

I have worked as a geologist for more than 20 years since my graduation from university.

I am a Professional Engineer (PEng) and a Professional Geoscientist (PGeo) registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Registration #31528, and have been a member in good standing since 2007.

I am the author of this report entitled "2011 Assessment Report on the West & Thompson Property," dated February 26, 2012.

Dated this 26th day of February, 2012, at Prince George, British Columbia.

John R. DeGrace, PEng/PGeo

