GPEX Mineral Property Portfolio

THE TREASURE MOUNTAIN SILVER & GOLD SUITES

GPEX's **"Treasure Mountain Suite"** consists of two properties, the "Morning Star" and the "High Silver" claims. These tenures are closely located to one another and jointly comprise 63.035 hectares. The claims are situate on Treasure Mountain in the upper Tulameen River region of British Columbia. The area represents one of the older hardrock mining camps in the southern west-central sector of the province. Exploration and development on the mountain commenced in 1894. Located 27 kilometers east/northeast of Hope, the area is readily accessible by 38 kilometers of well maintained logging roads departing from the Coquihalla Highway, 1.5 kilometers north of the toll booth (52 kilometers north of Hope), followed by approximately three kilometers of dirt road. These claims are conducive to prospecting for approximately seven months out of the year.

The general underlying geology is comprised of tuffaceous and politic sediments of the Upper Jurassic Dewdney Creek Group. Mineralization is generally consistent in character throughout the area. It consists of silver-bearing sulfides in quartz carbonate veins localized along locally prominent, steeply dipping fault structures, subsidiary faults and tension fractures. Veins vary in width and usually consist of a central core of massive sulfides with veinlets and disseminations distributed outward.

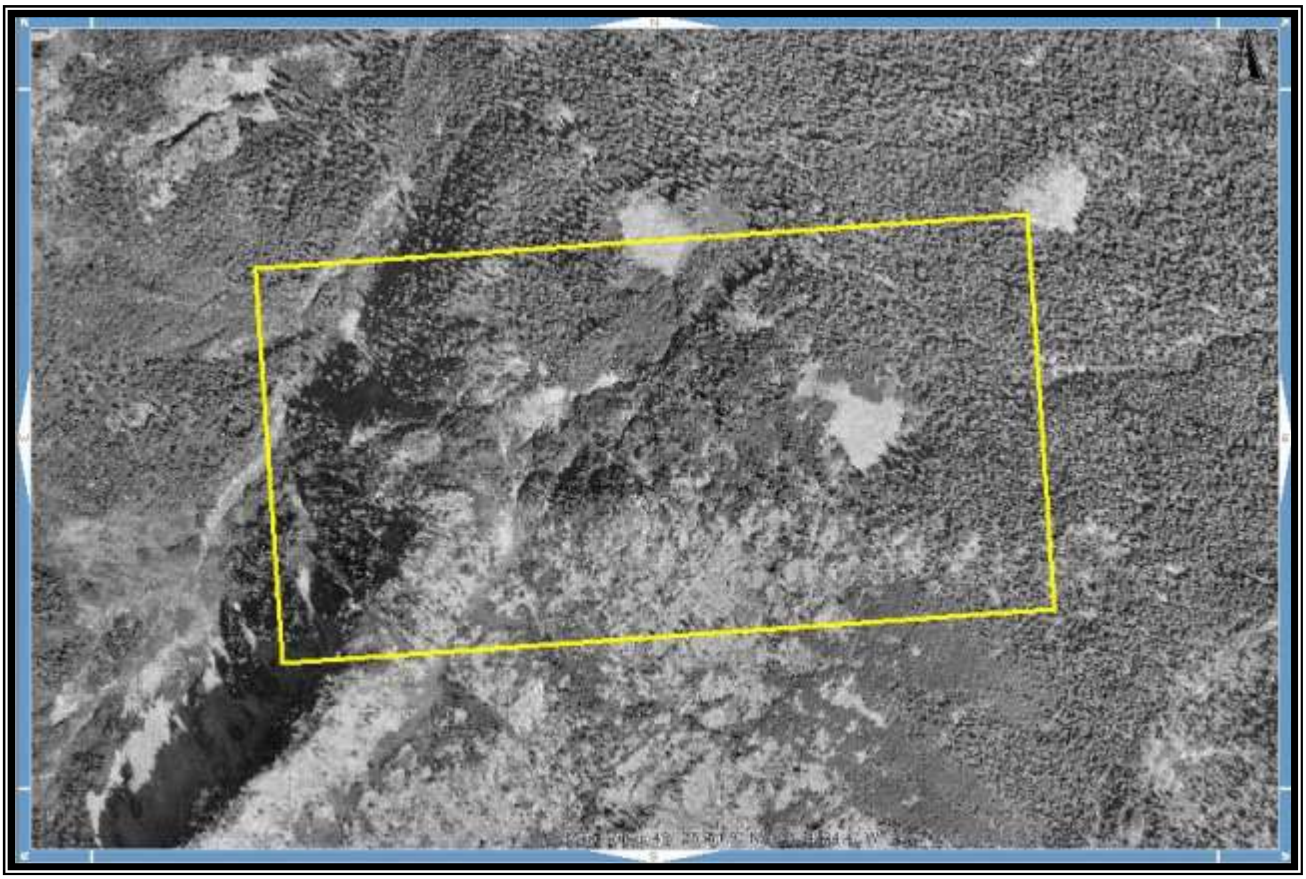
The immediate area, known as the "Treasure Mountain" or "Summit" property, has seen sporadic but at times, intensive activity during four periods following its discovery in 1894. Initial work was carried out from shortly after the discovery to about 1913. From 1920 to 1932 some production was realized and then in the 1950's the Treasure Mountain area again produced a minor amount from a 50 ton per day mill. During this decade Huldra Silver Inc. had been actively exploring the claims immediately east of the current "High Silver" tenure. The Summit claim, a portion of the former Summit Camp, is favorably situated just west of Huldra Silver and has shown the existence of similar mineralized veins.

By 1900, high grade assays from varied properties included 0.08 oz/ton gold, 23.8 oz/ton silver and 3.6% lead. Galena mineralized payshoots assayed up to 130 oz/ton silver and 200 oz./ton silver. The "old" Morning Star claim, which comprises 1/12 the ground as that of the current Morning Star tenure, had similar but more minor showings. A summary of the metals shipped to the end of 1952 from two neighboring properties indicates the deposits produced 40,431 ounces of silver, 392,357 pounds of lead and 102,079 pounds of zinc from an estimated 1,300 tons of concentrates. In 1954 a 50 ton concentrator was installed. In 1987, Harrisburg-Dayton conducted magnetometer and soil geochemistry surveys over neighboring areas. Trenching was carried out in late October and exposed intermittent vein segments along a 170 meter strike trend that yielded silver values of 88.38 oz/ton and 50.9 oz/ton over 0.5 and 0.9 meters respectively.

~ Morning Star Claim ~

(AKA Morning Star)

Tenure # 537098 - 9 cells - 42.020 Hectares
Features – 2571 g/t Ag - 1.37 g/t Au



Central coordinates are: 121 04' 34.4"W Longitude, 49 25' 51.9"N Latitude

Please see the Ministry Minfile below for a capsule summary

MINFILE No 092HNW074

SUMMARY

MORNING STAR (L.131)
Mining Division: Similkameen
BCGS Map 092H045
Commodities: Silver, Lead, Zinc, Copper, Gold
Deposit Types I05
: Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au
Tectonic Belt Intermontane
Terrane Methow

Capsule Geology

The Treasure Mountain region is underlain by northwest striking, moderate to steeply southwest dipping volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Lower-Middle Jurassic Dewdney Creek Formation (Ladner Group) and Lower-Upper Cretaceous Pasayten Group, intruded by numerous dikes and sills. The Dewdney Creek Formation comprises volcanic rocks and a minor amount of sediments and consists of tuff, breccia and agglomerate with interbedded argillite and conglomerate. The Dewdney Creek Formation is considerably altered; pyrite is commonly present and many outcrops are rusty. The Pasayten Group includes predominantly arkose, argillite and conglomerate. Locally, the two sequences are separated by a northwest striking, northeast dipping fault, but in large part are conformable.

Mineral occurrences in the area are hosted in the Treasure Mountain fault and in and near subsidiary faults, and comprise one or more quartz-carbonate veins or stringers that branch and split and vary considerably in width and attitude (see Treasure Mountain, 092HSW016).

The Morning Star occurrence is underlain by northwest striking, southwest dipping Dewdney Creek Formation andesite and tuffaceous rock. A fracture zone hosts an oxidized quartz-calcite stringer vein zone that varies from a few centimetres to 45 centimetres in width. The zone strikes 075 degrees and dips 45 degrees south and is mineralized with galena, sphalerite and pyrite with manganese oxide staining. A second stringer vein zone outcrops 22 metres southwest of the first and strikes 045 degrees with 80 degree south dips. This zone is 60 centimetres wide and is sparsely mineralized.

Underground development along the fracture zone revealed that it is very narrow and sparsely mineralized with the exception of a 3-metre section where the zone is 60 centimetres wide and mineralized with galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite and pyrite in a gangue of gouge and silicified and brecciated andesite wallrock. Crosscutting intersected another zone (apparently a widened continuation of the first) 7.6 metres wide containing three mineralized fractures, each 60 centimetres wide, separated by bands of altered andesite. The fractures contain sphalerite, galena and pyrite in a gangue of brecciated wallrock.

A grab sample of ore in an opencut above the adit portal assayed **1.37 grams per tonne gold, 2571 grams per tonne silver,** 42 per cent lead and 8 per cent zinc (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1927, page C255).

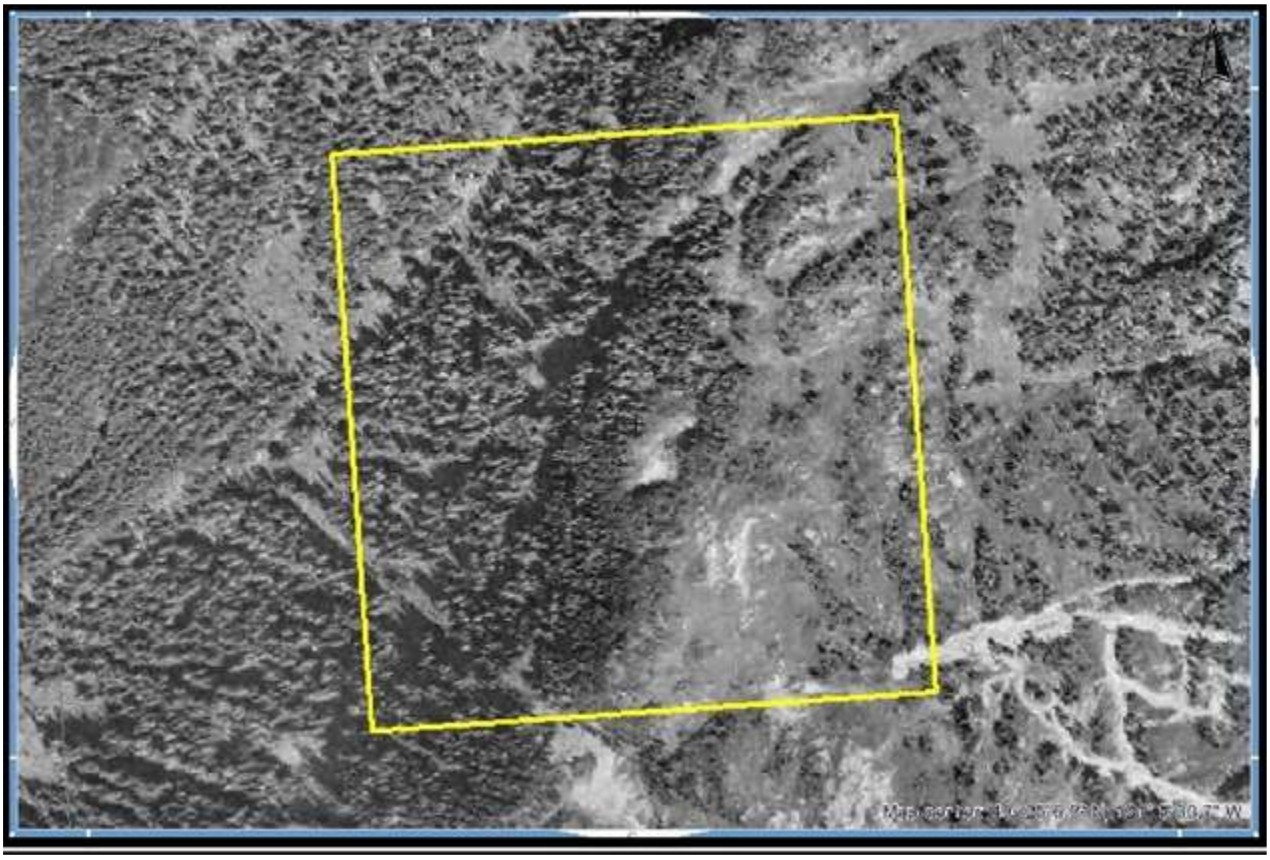
Bibliography EMPR AR 1898-1112; 1903-H185; 1904-G300; 1911-K186; 1912-K190; *1913- K226-K228,K232; 1914-K367; 1915-K234,K250,K251; 1917-F208; *1923- 189; 1927-C255; 1928-C266; *1952-A119-A129,A133,A134
EMPR ASS RPT 17020, 18341
GSC BULL 238
GSC MAP 12-1969; 737A; 1069A; 41-1989
GSC MEM 139
GSC P 69-47
GSC SUM RPT 1920, Part A, pp. 23-30,35; 1922, Part A, pp. 95-102,104

~ High Silver ~

(AKA Argentum)

Tenure # 537119 - 1 cell - 20.015 Hectares

Features – 2.70 g/t Au - 396.61 g/t Ag



Central coordinates are: 121° 05’ 30.8” W Longitude, Lat. 49° 25’ 06.8” N Latitude

The following Ministry file outlines the “High Silver” tenure.

MINFILE No 092HSW023

SUMMARY

Name: SUMMIT
Mining Division: Similkameen

Past Producer
Commodities: Silver, Lead, Zinc, Copper, Gold, Antimony
Deposit Types: Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au
Tectonic: Belt Intermontane
Terrane: Methow

Capsule Geology

The Treasure Mountain region is underlain by northwest striking, moderate to steeply southwest dipping volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Lower-Middle Jurassic Dewdney Creek Formation (Ladner Group) and Lower-Upper Cretaceous Pasayten Group, intruded by numerous dikes and sills. The Dewdney Creek Formation comprises volcanic rocks and a minor amount of sediments and consists of tuff, breccia and agglomerate with interbedded argillite and conglomerate. The Dewdney Creek Formation is considerably altered; pyrite is commonly present and many outcrops are rusty. The Pasayten Group includes predominantly arkose, argillite and conglomerate. Locally, the two sequences are separated by a northwest striking, northeast dipping fault, but in large part are conformable. Several faults occur. Two faults cross the southwest part of the region and strike east and dip steeply south, but one splay of one fault dips north.

A shaft explores the fault, where a 38 centimetre quartz vein stringer zone contains abundant galena and sphalerite with variable amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite. Petrographic studies revealed proustite and tennantite as inclusions in pyrrhotite. Wallrock and gouge constitute a major portion of the fault zone. Sericite and epidote occur as disseminations in the quartz veins and along vein selvages. Quartz crystals are common. An opencut along the fault exposed a number of very narrow stringers of galena across a width of 1.8 metres of sparsely mineralized rock. Limonite (mainly goethite) occurs in fractures cutting the veins and sulphide mineralization. To the west, the zone can be traced for 152 metres but consists of gouge and bleached wallrock. Ninety-one metres east of the shaft, widely separated quartz stringers form a zone 0.9 metre wide. Recent trenching of the fault structure starts 74 metres west of the shaft and extends east for a total distance of 315 metres. Channel sampling from the trenches across 1.37 metres of vein yielded a best assay of **0.19 per cent copper, 4.51 per cent lead, 5.87 per cent zinc, 396.61 grams per tonne silver and 2.70 grams per tonne gold** (Assessment Report 18111). Grab samples at the Summit shaft yielded up **to 0.5 per cent antimony** (Dewonck, 1987). Minor production took place in 1951.

EMPR AR 1899-742; 1900-899; 1903-H185; 1911-K186; 1912-K190; *1913- K226-K228,K229; 1914-K367; 1917-F208; 1919-N172; 1920-N161; *1922- N166; *1923-189; *1952-A119-A129,A133
EMPR ASS RPT 18111
EMPR BC METAL MM00294
GSC BULL 238, GSC MAP 12-1969; 737A; 1069A; 41-1989, GSC MEM 139
GSC P 69-47
GSC SUM RPT 1910, pp. 118,119; 1920 Part A, pp. 23-30; 1922 Part A, pp. 95-102,104
Prospectus, *Harrisburg-Dayton Resource Corp. May 12, 1988 (Report by Dewonck, 1987); Schellex Gold Corp. July 6, 1988 (Report by Dewonck, 1987)
GCNL #164, 1988
N MINER August 29, 1988

GPEX Mineral Property Portfolio

COQUIHALLA MOUNTAIN

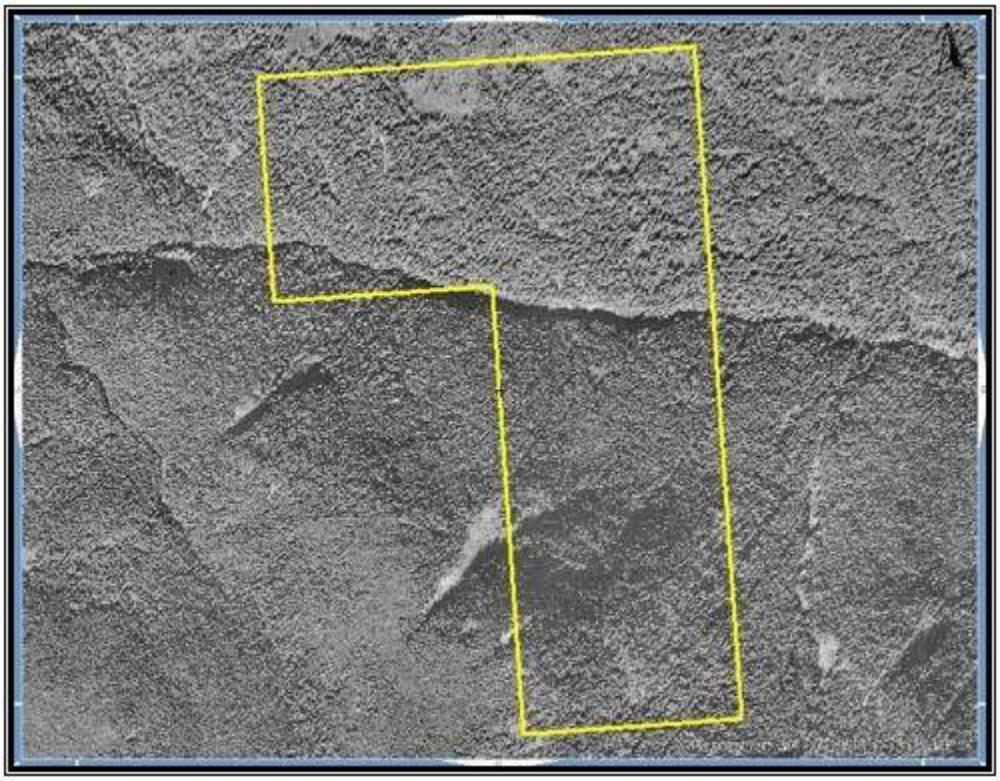
GOLD~SILVER~COPPER PROPERTY

"Fancy That "

(AKA Superior)

Tenure #538995 - 4 cells – 83.9503 Hectares

Features - 2.06 g/t Au - - - 1151.98 g/t Ag



Scale 1:8,000

Central coordinates are: 121° 28' 34" W Longitude, Lat. 50° 15' 00" N Latitude

The "**Fancy That**" property, a four cell tenure comprising 84.1 hectares, abuts to the "Midnight Mountain" tenure, and is also located in the Coquihalla Mountain Range, in the upper reaches of Tulameen River. Similarly, the property may be accessed from the Tulameen River Road or via BC Highway #5, and is conducive to prospecting for approximately seven months out of the year. And likewise, this tenure offers excellent opportunity for the small miner, the investor, the capital venture entrepreneur and/or larger mining concerns. The "Fancy That" claim was staked due to its high incidence of precious metals.
Ideal for development or as a capital investment property.

Ministry Minfile for a capsule summary

MINFILE No 092HSW049

SUMMARY

		NMI	
Name	SUPERIOR, JIM KELLY 1, VAL	Mining Division	Similkameen
		BCGS Map	092H045
Status	Showing	NTS Map	092H06E
Latitude	49º 29' 17" N	UTM	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	121º 01' 45" W	Northing	5483580
		Easting	642734
Commodities	Silver, Lead, Copper, Gold		
Deposit Types	I05 : Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au		
Tectonic Belt	Intermontane	Terrane	Methow

Capsule Geology The Superior occurrence is underlain by sediments of the Lower to Upper Cretaceous Pasayten Group which are comprised of altered, fractured and fissured sandstone, conglomerate and pelite. These are intruded by diorite of the Late Jurassic and Early Cretaceous Eagle Plutonic Complex. To the north of the showing, the Upper Oligocene- Lower Miocene Coquihalla Formation comprised of basalt, rhyolite, tuff and agglomerate, caps Coquihalla Mountain.

The showing consists of a quartz vein which infills a fracture zone in the schistose rocks, nearly paralleling a diorite contact some 9 to 10 metres distant. The vein consists of quartz stringers within silicified and altered rock which attain a width of about 30 centimetres. The quartz hosts galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite. There is a 25-centimetre gouge, or talc-rich zone, on the hangingwall of the vein. The main workings consist of an opencut 31 by 4.5 by 1.5 metres in which about 27.2 tonnes of high-grade ore was mined and then lost by a flood.

In 1913, a sample of the high-grade ore assayed **2.06 grams per tonne gold and 1151.98 grams per tonne silver**. A 1.3-metre sample across the lower end of the cut yielded trace gold and 20.57 grams per tonne silver (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1913, page 233).

In 1984, silicification and pyritization was found to be associated with east-trending faults. A major fault of this nature was found along the western boundary of the claim. Ten samples were taken from the pyritized areas and assayed between 0.34 and 1.71 grams per tonne silver and 0.034 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 12390).

Bibliography EMPR AR *1913-227,232,233
EMPR ASS RPT 10961, *12390, 17865, 19306, 20470, 21805
EMPR EXPL *1982-171,172; 1984-184
GSC MAP 12-1969; 737A; 1069A; 41-1989
GSC MEM 139
GSC P 69-47
GSC SUM RPT *1922A, p. Fig.10
*Ray, G.E., Shearer, J.T., Niels, R.J. (1986): The Geology and Geochemistry of the Carolin Gold Deposit, Southwest British Columbia - Proceeding of Gold '86 Symposium, Toronto, pages 470-487, Fig.1, p. 471

GPEX Mineral Property Portfolio
OMINECA PRECIOUS METALS

THE GOLD CHIP PROPERTIES

Located in the Omineca Mining District, these properties lie 198 kilometers west of Prince George, 14 kilometers south of Burns Lake. The Gold Chip claim is located approximately 3.8 kilometers north of the north shore of Francois Lake, and respectively, the Gold Chip II claim, at 2.7 kilometers. Commercial convenience lies at only a short 10 minute drive. Year round access is excellent, with paved highways and all weather two-lane gravel roads. Several airstrips service neighboring communities for air commute, with commercial rail service nearby.

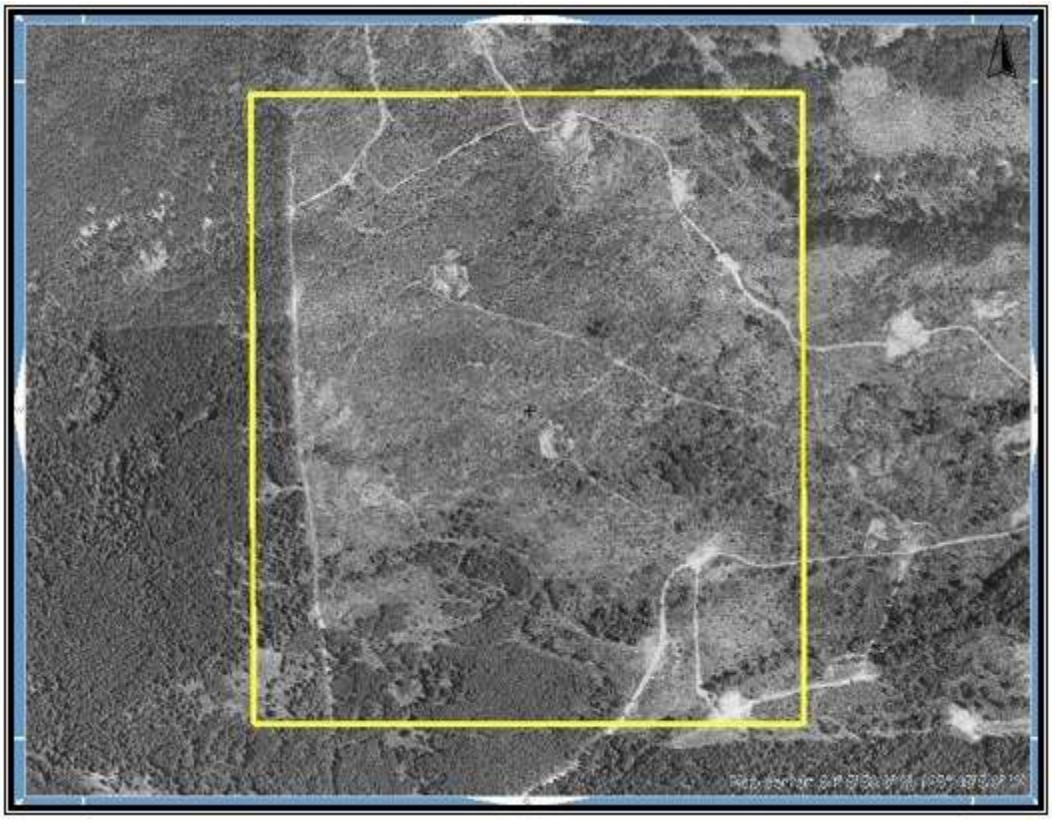
These epithermal prospects have shown high gold assays, and offer excellent potential with convenient access. The claims are conducive to prospecting for approximately seven to eight months out of the year.

~ GOLD CHIP ~

(AKA Oakla)

Tenure # 777862 – 4 cells – 75.85 hectares

Epithermal Au - Features - Pyritic Quartz Veins with 18.5 g/t Au



Central Coordinate: 125° 45' 05.9" W Longitude, 54° 05' 59.6" N Latitude

MINFILE No 093K 060

Name	OAKLA	Mining Division	Omineca
		BCGS Map	093K002
Status	Showing	NTS Map	093K04W
Latitude	54º 06' 00" N	UTM	10(NAD83)
Longitude	125º 45' 12" W	Northing	5998153
		Easting	319975
Commodities	Gold		
Deposit Types	H05 : Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation		
Tectonic Belt		Intermontane	Terrane Overlap Assemblage

Capsule Geology The Oakla showing occurs in a region underlain by Lower Jurassic strata into which felsic plutons of the Upper Jurassic Francois Lake Suite have been intruded. Volcanics of the Upper Cretaceous to Lower Tertiary Ootsa Lake Group overlie these rocks.

The Oakla showing comprises pyritic veins cutting grey-green andesite of the Ootsa Lake Group. A sample of one of these veins returned a value of **18.5 grams per tonne gold** (Annual Report 1923, p. 119).

~ GOLD CHIP II ~

(AKA Bruce)

Tenure # 590666 – 2 cells – 39.942 hectares

Primary Target - Epithermal Au - Features - Quartz Veins with 3.88 g/t Au

MINFILE No 093K 058

Name	BRUCE	Mining Division	Omineca
		BCGS Map	093K002
Status	Showing	NTS Map	093K04W
Latitude	54º 04' 59" N	UTM	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	125º 47' 13" W	Northing	5996354
		Easting	317703
Commodities	Gold, Silver	Deposit Types	H05 : Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation
Tectonic Belt	Intermontane	Terrane	Overlap Assemblage

Capsule Geology The Bruce occurrence area is underlain by Cretaceous to Tertiary Ootsa Lake Group andesitic volcanic rocks and rhyolitic rocks and tuffs overlain by Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group conglomerates and siltstones. A diorite dike trending 030 degrees cuts the andesite which are comprised of propylitically altered flows and flow breccia. Vesicles are commonly filled with quartz, chalcedony, epidote and calcite. The rhyolitic rocks contain vugs and fracture-fillings of chalcedony and locally, bitumen.

Quartz veins, stockworks and breccia-fillings are hosted by the andesite. The main vein strikes 055 degrees with steep dips to the northwest and is up to 0.5 metres wide with limited lateral extent (up to 30 metres). The quartz is white, locally banded and vuggy. Disseminated pyrite occurs locally. A grab sample of the quartz veining assayed **3.88 grams per tonne gold** and 3.2 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 16786).

GPEX Mineral Property Portfolio

BRIDGE RIVER GOLD DISTRICT

The Bridge River area is one of British Columbia's oldest gold camps. Production commenced in 1858 when placer gold was recovered from Bridge River, near its confluence with the Fraser River. The placer gold was followed upstream from the Fraser, and in 1859, a second discovery was made on Gun Creek, near its confluence with the Bridge River, close to the (then) future site of the Minto Mine. Extensive placer operations were also initiated on Tyaughton and Hurley Rivers and on Cadwallader Creek. It wasn't until the late 1800's, however, that an interest emerged in identifying the placer source. This lead to the discovery of the Bralorne and the Pioneer deposits near the turn of the century. The Bralorne Mine became the largest gold producer in the region, yielding over 2.8 million ounces of gold and over 7 million ounces of silver. The Pioneer Mine, south of the Bralorne, and situate along the same greenstone belt, produced over 1.3 million ounces of gold and 25 million ounces of silver.

The "Bridge River Gold Suite," comprises two high-potential gold properties within the region.

Old Pioneer Mine

GPEX Mineral Property Portfolio

BRIDGE RIVER GOLD DISTRICT

"RUSTY BUCK "

(AKA Rhodes)

Tenure # 540018 – 2 Cells 40.89 Hectares

Features – 11.66 g/t Au & 29.48 g/t Ag - in Sulphide Mineralization

Central Coordinate: 122° 13' 32.7" W Longitude, 50° 45' 22.5" N Latitude

The **"Rusty Buck"** property, a two cell tenure comprising 40.89 hectares, is situate south of Carpenter Lake Dam, and north of Seton Portage, on the slopes of Mission Mountain, which separates the Bridge River and the Seton Lake valleys. To gain access to the property by automobile, follow the Bridge River Road approximately 40 km from Lillooet, to BC Hydro's Carpenter Lake Dam. Crossing the dam, thence proceed along the south shore of Carpenter Lake, then 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. The property is conducive to prospecting for six to seven months out of the year, and well suited for continued exploration and development, or as a capital investment property.

Ministry Minfile for a capsule summary

MINFILE No 092JNE040
SUMMARY

		NMI	
Name	RHODES	Mining Division	Lillooet
		BCGS Map	092J079
Status	Showing	NTS Map	092J16E
Latitude	50º 45' 20" N	UTM	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	122º 13' 30" W	Northing	5622929
		Easting	554666
Commodities	Gold, Silver, Copper	Deposit Types	
Tectonic Belt	Intermontane	Terrane	Plutonic Rocks, Bridge River

Capsule Geology The Rhodes vein prospect, 0.6 kilometres east of Mission Pass, is at the contact between a body of granodiorite, presumably related to the Eocene Mission Ridge pluton, and sedimentary rocks, presumably of the Mississippian to Jurassic Bridge River Complex (Group).

The prospect consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite and small amounts of chalcopyrite, within the intrusive margin of the granodiorite, and may represent a contact-replacement or skarn type mineralization. No further information is available on this particular showing, although similar mineralization exists at the King (092JNE126). These may in fact overlap the original Rhodes group of claims.

A representative sample assayed **11.66 grams per tonne gold and 29.48 grams per tonne silver** (Geological Survey of Canada Summary Report 1912, page 207).

Bibliography EMPR FIELDWORK 1974, p. 35; 1985, pp. 303-310; 1986, pp. 23-29; 1987, pp. 93-130; 1988, pp. 105-152; 1989, pp. 45-72; 1990, pp. 75-83
EMPR OF 1987-11; 1988-3; 1989-4; 1990-10
GSC OF 482
GSC P 77-2, p. 16
GSC SUM RPT *1912, p. 207

BRIDGE RIVER GOLD DISTRICT

"IN BETWEEN"

(AKA Moha)

Tenure # 537697 – 1 Cell 20.398 Hectares

Features - Quartz vein with 7.75 g/t Native Au - - - 2.58 g/t Ag

Central coordinate: 122° 10' 01.1" W Longitude, 50° 51' 37.1" N Latitude

The **"In Between"** tenure, a one cell claim comprising 20.398 hectares, is situate along Bridge River at Horseshoe Bend. Prospecting conducted over the tenure area during the mid 1930's led to the discovery of a quartz vein bearing native gold. A low-tonnage bulk sample was taken, which assayed high gold values, however, low gold prices which followed the Great Depression of the 30's, then the War years, coupled with further low gold prices, resulted in the property not being developed. GPEX conducted considerable research into the potential of this property, which resulted in its 2006 staking of the tenure. Only limited work has prevailed.

Access to the property is gained via the Bridge River Road, with the claim lying in the immediate vicinity of the famed Horseshoe Bend, approximately 24.1 road kilometres (20.25 air kilometres) northwest of Lillooet. The property is conducive to prospecting for about eight months out of the year.

This tenure is suited for continued exploration and development, or as a capital investment property.

Ministry Minfile for a capsule summary

MINFILE No 092JNE083

SUMMARY

			NMI
Name	MOHA	Mining Division	Lillooet
		BCGS Map	092J090
Status	Prospect	NTS Map	092J16E
Latitude	50º 51' 35" N	UTM	10 (NAD 83)
Longitude	122º 10' 00" W	Northing	5634556
		Easting	558650
Commodities	Gold, Silver	Deposit Types	I01 : Au-quartz veins
Tectonic Belt	Coast Crystalline	Terrane	Bridge River

Capsule Geology The Moha prospect is on the southeast side of Bridge River, 0.8 kilometre southeast of the confluence of Yalakom River with Bridge River.
The prospect covers a quartz vein 15 to 38 centimetres wide within fractured andesitic greenstone of the Mississippian to Jurassic Bridge River Complex (Group). The vein contains native gold; no sulphides have been reported. In 1935, 93 grams of gold and 31 grams of silver were recovered from 12 tonnes of vein material (Minister of Mines Annual Report Index 3).

Bibliography EMPR AR 1913-272; 1936-F63
EMPR FIELDWORK 1974, p. 35; 1985, pp. 303-310; 1986, pp. 23-29; 1987, pp. 93-130; 1988, pp. 105-152; 1989, pp. 45-72; 1990, pp. 75-83
EMPR INDEX 3-205
EMPR OF 1987-11; 1988-3; 1989-4; 1990-10
GSC OF 1990-10 GSC SUM RPT *1933, Part A, p. 75

GPEX Mineral Property Portfolio

LOWER THOMPSON RIVER

~ JUNE BUG ~

(AKA June)

Tenure # 537235 – 2 cells – 41.33 hectares

Features - Epithermal Au & Ag - Assayed 9.12 g/t Au

GPEX's **"June Bug"** claim is located along and adjacent to the lower Thompson River, and comprises 41.33 hectares (approximately 100 acres) over 2 cell units. The property was staked in 2006 as a result of extensive in-depth research into quality properties in the area holding optimum potential for precious metals.

GPEX has conducted considerable prospecting on this property with several unsuccessful attempts at locating the old adit mentioned in the accompanying Minfile Reference. However, though massive white quartz vein-work was discovered on the east-facing slope, it was not until early 2008 when the actual adit location was discovered. And that through ascending a neighboring mountain slope, where the adit was then photographed from a distance. However, primary focus was subsequently placed on other areas of the tenure and the original deposit with good gold showing has yet to be adequately evaluated..

Ministry Minfile Reference

The Minfile Report for this prospect, 092ISW074, relates to the previously named, June, showing, which is centrally located on the tenure. In that Report, **9.12 g/t Au** was documented to have been found in an 80 metre adit tunneled into white, glassy quartz, in an altered volcanic formation close to a granitic contact and intersected by a series of quartz felsite dykes, EMPR Bulletin 1 (1932), pp. 70, 71.

The area is underlain by Triassic Mount Lytton Complex intrusives, comprising dioritic and layered quartzofeldspathic rocks, mylonite and amphibolite. Faulting and fracturing is common in this area, with extensive quartz and disseminated pyrite.