

~ Mineral Property Group No. 3 ~

 **GPEX Mineral Property Portfolio**

CARIBOO DISTRICT
~ BEAVER VALLEY CORRIDOR ~

Gallagher Copper-Gold Prospect

Tenure # 548926



Central Coordinate 121° 54' 49.9" W Longitude, 52° 31' 07.6" N Latitude

Primary Minerals - Enriched Cu - Au Sulphides

Secondary Minerals - Nickel - Manganese

While the Cariboo District is most renowned for its colorful history of placer gold being found throughout the region, the area has, however, supported a number of rather prosperous hardrock gold deposits. Fred Wells, being the pioneer of such discoveries, founded the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine in 1933, when the rest of Canada was immersed deep into the Great Depression of the 1930's. Since, countless individuals and companies have staked ground throughout the region. It has only been in more recent decades that serious attention had been extended toward the Beaver Valley region, in particular, that area lying north of the Big Lake/Likely Road corridor. Faulting and fracturing parallels both sides of the north-flowing Beaver Creek drainage system. The physiology of the area lends evidence of multiple glacial events, both advancing and retreating, which in some locales has stripped the landscape of overburden to leave exposed outcrops, while in other areas, as is common within the Cariboo district, had created a blanket of overburden, covering the underlying geology.

GEOLOGY

The “Gallagher” property overlies undivided sedimentary, marine sedimentary, and, limestone, marble and calcareous sedimentary rock types. Regional Geochemical Surveys conducted on the property has identified extremely high gold values within creek waters draining this area. Though only limited surface prospecting has been performed on this property since GPEX’s initial staking, all indications suggest that the extremely high geochem count is most probably due to creek waters flowing



directly over an exposed, highly auriferous, sulfide vein. In result of previous work programs, it has been determined primary focus ought to be placed along the fault’s contact zone, within the western portion of the property. This fault cuts the tenure in a north to northwest direction. The area is also well known to locals for its massive copper mineralization. The Gallagher property is located within Map Area 093A, approximately 47 kilometers north of both Williams Lake and/or 150 Mile, 27 kilometers east-northeast of McLeese Lake, or, 61 kilometers south-southeast of Quesnel. Access would be considered excellent to both the eastern and western extensions of the property, and is conducive to prospecting for approximately seven months out of the year.

Google Earth Images of Property Area



Regional Geology

The region's geology is best described by A. Panteleyev and K. Hancock, in BCMEMPR Open File 1989-14, and summated as follows:

Geology of the Beaver Creek-Horsefly River Map Area (NTS 093A/5,6)

Open File 1989-14 portrays the geology and mineral occurrences of the Beaver Creek-Horsefly River area (93A/05, 06) in central British Columbia.

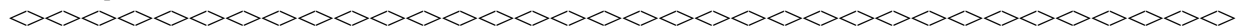
The oldest strata in the area are fetid limestone, graphitic argillite and siltstone of the Paleozoic Cache Creek Group. A Carnian and younger (?) siltstone and sandstone unit becomes volcanoclastic toward the top. Norian rocks compose seven units. Pyroxene phyric alkali basalt flows, alkali basalt flows, pillow lava and pillow breccia make up unit 2A. Pyroxene-phyric basalt breccia, lithic lapilli and ash tuff, and mafic wacke predominate in unit 2B. Mafic breccia, debris flow or lahar deposits comprise most of unit 2C. Pyroxene basalt breccia, tuff and pyroxene-rich wacke make up unit 2D. Analcite-bearing alkali basalt dominates unit 2E. Unit 2F is mafic sandstone and siltstone, calcareous siltstone, and limestone breccia. Feldspar-lath, pyroxene phyric basalt is the most abundant rock type in unit 2G. Norian (?) or younger sandstone, siltstone and calcareous siltstone comprise unit 2H. Sinemurian rocks are polyolithic breccias, hornblende phyric andesite flows, and analcite-bearing alkali olivine pyroxene phyric basalts. Polyolithic conglomerate, shale and sandstone are Late Jurassic (?) and possibly Cretaceous. Eocene rocks are lacustrine siltstone and siltstone, crystal ash tuff, biotite trachyandesite and andesite. Miocene plateau basalts occur with basal conglomerate and fluvial channel deposits.

Intrusive rocks include Early Jurassic diorite, monzodiorite, syenodiorite, monzonite and syenite bodies and Late Jurassic (?) or possibly Cretaceous quartz diorite and granodiorite.

The region is well notarized for important historic and active placer gold deposits. It also has potential for quartz vein gold, porphyry copper-gold, and porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits. Much of the exploration for lode gold and copper-gold deposits has concentrated on intrusion-related alteration zones in and near alkaline intrusions. Copper-molybdenum mineralization has focused on granodioritic rocks of Cretaceous (?) and Eocene age.

Please inquire regarding tenure's extremely low pricing

GPEX Explorations





GPEX Mineral Property Portfolio

Coquihalla Gold Belt

~ Ladner Suite ~

GPEX's "Ladner Suite" consists of three properties, the "Silver Salam," the "Emancipation East," and the "Ladner Junction" claims. These tenures are contiguous and jointly comprise 254.8 hectares. The claims are situated (substantially) along the Coquihalla River and Ladner Creek in the Coquihalla Valley, approximately 18 kilometers northeast of Hope, along BC Highway 5, the Coquihalla Highway. The East Hozameen Fault, a northwest/southeast trending gold-bearing serpentine zone, more commonly known as the Coquihalla Serpentine Belt, traverses in parallel to the claim group. The general vicinity of the Ladner Suite of claims bears a rich history of hosting gold-bearing mineralization, with the past producing mines, the Emancipation Mine and the Carolin Mine, with the Carolin bearing the greater prominence.

Access to the "Ladner Suite" claims, may be gained from either of four points along the Coquihalla Highway. Two such routes would be via exiting the Coquihalla Highway at the Carolin Mine Exit, #195. One said access point being the Carolin Mine Road, which cuts through two of the properties and corners on a third. The second access via the Carolin Mine Exit, being that old roadway leading northward and upstream along the Coquihalla River (and Coquihalla Highway) to the confluence of Ladner Creek with the Coquihalla River, thence westward along Ladner Creek. This access cuts through two of the properties. The remaining two points of access are via taking the Portia Turn-around Exit, Exit #202, thence traveling southward on the Coquihalla Highway. The third such access point is then via the Skylock Exit, a forestry road leading northward along Ladner Creek and cutting through the two northernmost properties. The fourth point of access, south of the Skylock Exit, while remaining southbound along the Coquihalla Highway, until the final exit point, at the immediate north end of Ladner Creek Bridge. The latter such access point also intersects with the third-mentioned, at the confluence of Ladner Creek with the Coquihalla River.

The Coquihalla Serpentine Belt forms a narrow, elongate, north- northwest trending steeply dipping unit separating supracrustal rocks of the Ladner Group to the east, from the Hozameen Complex in the west. Dark, highly sheared to massive serpentinite of probable peridotite parentage, characterizes the belt. The western contact is represented by a major fracture which appears to dip steeply east. This is termed the "West" Hozameen fault and the serpentinites in this vicinity contain highly sheared talcose rocks. The serpentinite has a complex association with diorite intrusions which occur as dike-like bodies within the ultramafics.

Minfile Summary Reports, Numbers 092HSW034 (Emancipation), 092HSW107 (Camp) and 092HSW035 (Broken Hill), describe the area's geology, however, Number 092HSW034, offers the more thorough referencing. The many varied Reports by JT Shearer offer the most thorough accounting of historical mining in the area and description of the geology along the Hozameen Fault.

Property # 1

~ Silver Salem ~

(AKA Camp)

Tenure # 537127



Central coordinates are: 121° 14' 42.0 " W Longitude, 49° 29 ' 58.9" N Latitude

Ideally suited for further explorations and development, or as a capital investment property.

See Property 2

Property # 2

~ Emancipation East ~

Tenure # 831940



Central coordinates are: 121° 14' 52.3" W Longitude, 49° 29' 21.9" N Latitude

Ideally suited for further explorations and development, or as a capital investment property.

See Property 3

Property # 3

~ Ladner Junction ~

Tenure # 599445

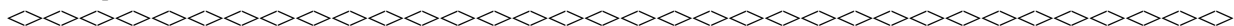


Central coordinates are: 121° 14' 19.5\"

Ideally suited for further explorations and development, or as a capital investment property.

Please inquire regarding tenure group's extremely low pricing

GPEX Explorations



GPEX Mineral Property Portfolio

SOWAQUA GOLD & PLATINUM SUITE

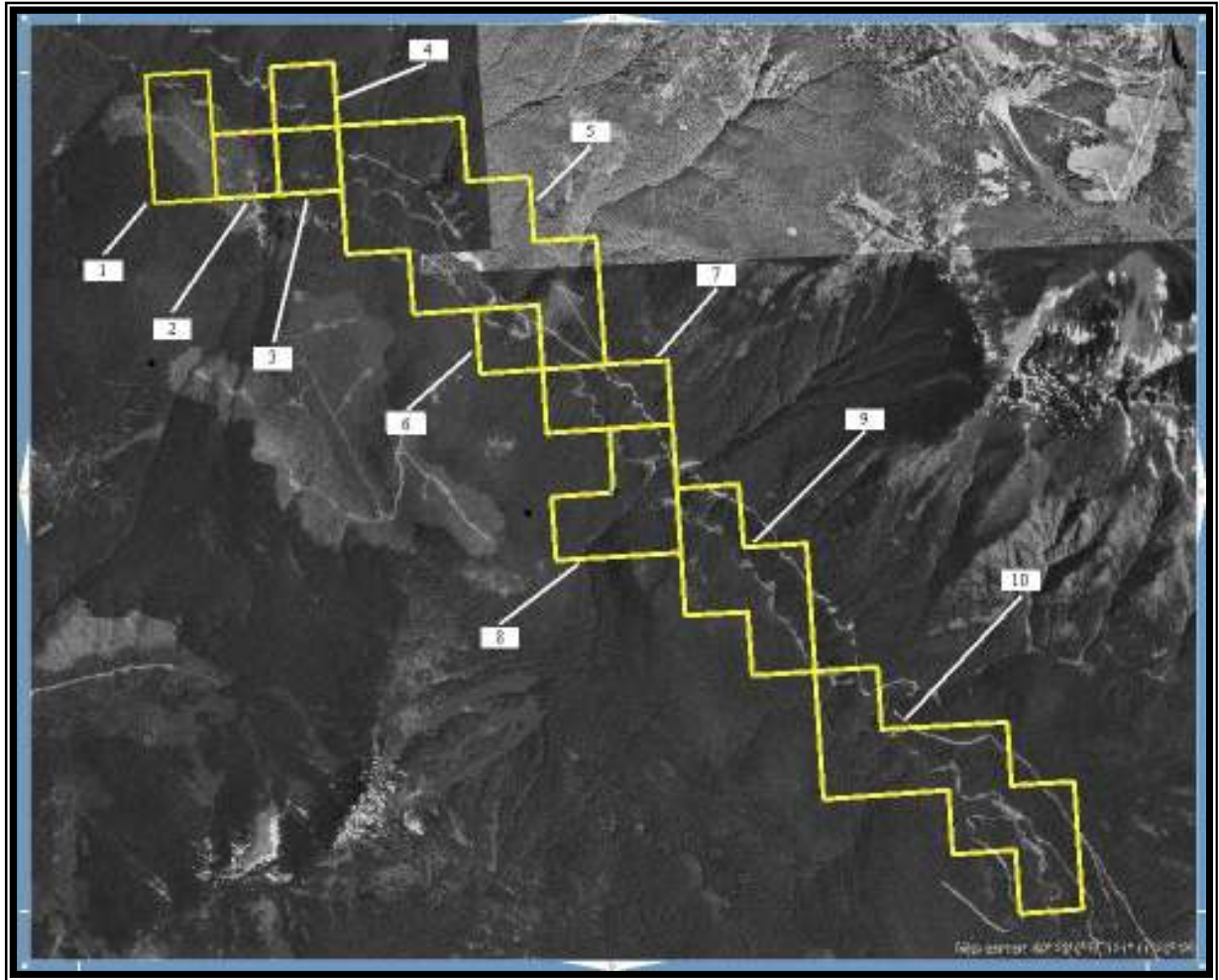
GPEX's '**Sowaqua Suite**' represents the compilation of ten contiguous properties bearing high-potential for gold and platinum. Strategically staked along the Sowaqua Creek Valley, collectively, they comprise 651.86 hectares (over 1,610 acres). These tenures closely follow the trend of the Hozameen Fault and encompass the more prospective sectors of Sowaqua Creek, offering both hardrock and placer opportunities. Some claims bear similar registration names but were allotted such solely for the purpose of future amalgamations. However, each claim may be held as a singular anthology. The Hozameen serpentine belt is well recognized for its association to gold deposits, with the Carolin Mine, Emancipation Mine, and others situated to the northwest. Southward along the Sowaqua corridor and through to Manson Ridge, lie an array of quality gold prospects. Placer gold and platinum have also been recovered along these stretches of the creek.

Situate approximately 18 kilometres east-northeast of Hope, access is gained via the Sowaqua Creek FSR, commencing from the Sowaqua Creek Exit on BC Highway 5, the Coquihalla Highway.



Central Sowaqua Creek

SOWAQUA GOLD & PLATINUM SUITE



SOWAQUA CLAIM GROUP

1.	Tenure # 579004	2 cells	42.040 hectares
2.	Tenure # 578998	1 cell	21.021 hectares
3.	Tenure # 579005	1 cell	21.021 hectares
4.	Tenure # 579003	1 cell	21.019 hectares
5.	Tenure # 575829	9 cells	189.207 hectares
6.	Tenure # 536937	1 cell	21.025 hectares
7.	Tenure # 575841	2 cells	42.055 hectares
8.	Tenure # 575832	3 cells	63.092 hectares
9.	Tenure # 575839	4 cells	84.131 hectares
10.	Tenure # 575838	7 cells	147.269 hectares

Please inquire regarding tenure group's extremely low pricing

SOWAQUA CREEK MINFILE

MINFILE No 092HSW148

SUMMARY

Name	SOWAQUA CREEK, PIERRE CREEK, PEER RIVER, PEERS CREEK		
Mining Division	New Westminster		
Status	Past Producer	BCGS Map	092H044
Latitude	49° 24' 29" N	NTS Map	092H06E
Longitude	121° 13' 21" W	UTM	10 (NAD 83)
		Northing	5474338
		Easting	628942
Commodities	Gold, Platinum	Deposit Types	C01 : Surficial placers
Tectonic Belt	Coast Crystalline	Terrane	Bridge River, Methow

Capsule Geology

Placer claims extend about 8.0 kilometres along Sowaqua Creek. The creek flows through the Coquihalla Serpentine Belt which is comprised chiefly of serpentinite intersected by a number of both large and small dikes, or less regular masses of diorite and a few dikes of quartz porphyry.

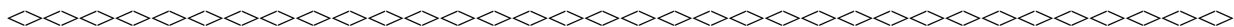
In the 1920s, considerable surface sluicing was done with several opencuts and trenching along the low benches which occur along Sowaqua Creek. Three or more shafts were sunk, the deepest was about 18 metres below the water level of Sowaqua Creek. This shaft consisted of an upper 3.6 metres of blue clay which carried gold values, with the rest of the shaft comprised of well-sorted sands with angular small and coarse gravels. Values of gold and platinum were obtained from these gravels. Other shafts along the north bank of the creek also produced substantial gold.

These operations are reported to have yielded some \$4400 in gold (about 7298 grams of gold) and \$600 in platinum (1927 & 1930).

Bibliography EMPR AR 1922-143; 1923-162,163; 1927-211; 1930-205



Sowaqua Creek FSR Images





GPEX Mineral Property Portfolio

ANDERSON RIVER - SPUZZUM GOLD CORRIDOR

~ ANDY ONE ~

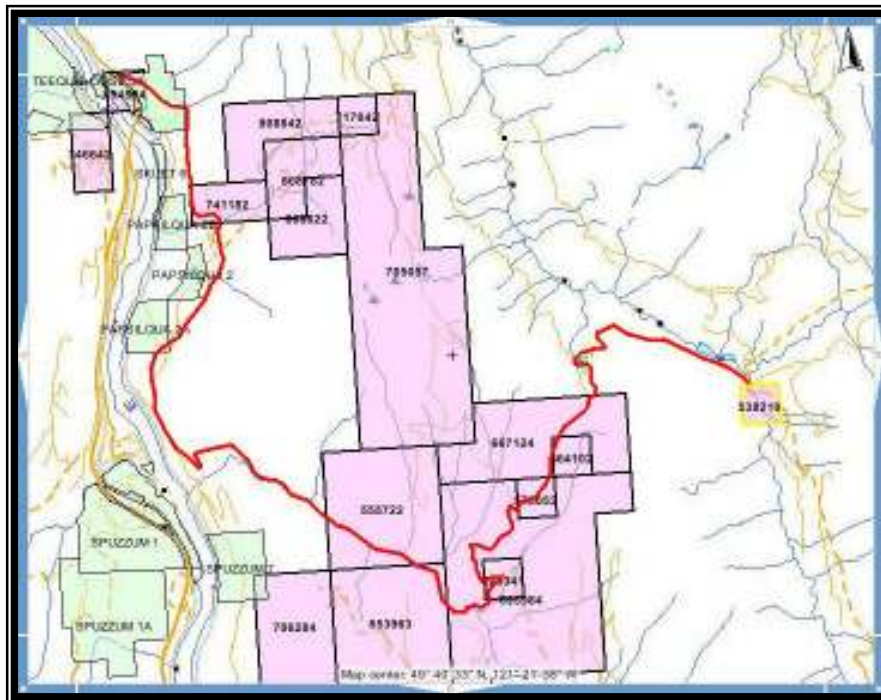
Tenure # 538210

The **Andy One** prospect, a one cell tenure comprising 20.91 hectares, lies adjacent to the Anderson River, 32 kilometers north-northeast of Hope, 140 kilometers northeast of Vancouver, and approximately 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ kilometers east of Spuzzum. Access is via 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ kilometres of forestry service road, leading eastward from its intersect with BC Highway #1, immediately north of the Alexandria Bridge.

This property is situated along the eastern margin of the Hozomeen Fault, a gold-bearing structure extending from Boston Bar in the north, to well into Washington State, south of the International Border. The claim was staked in 2006, subsequent to the discovery of strong precious metal readings along a number of sulphide-bearing quartz stringer veins within the rock-cut shown in the accompanying photos. Massive blebs of pyrite in-situ throughout the host rock, along with several additional veins of pyrite offers strong indication of a workable precious metals deposit. The geology of the rock-cut comprises folded country rock, complimented by a massive array of quartz veinlets, ranging from spider veins to 6 mm in thickness, some of which share bedding with decayed sulphides. This showing remains under further investigation, and holds potential for at least a small-scale operation.

This property is conducive to prospecting for approximately seven months out of the year.

FSR Access



Please inquire regarding tenure's extremely low pricing

~ ANDY ONE ~

Tenure # 538210



Centrally located at coordinate 121° 18' 48.8 W Longitude, 49° 40' 06.9" N Latitude

This claim is suited to further exploration and development, or as a capital investment property.

Andy One Property

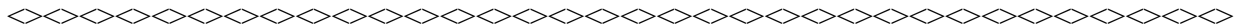
Forestry Bridge Road-Cut Exposure



Forestry Bridge Road-Cut Exposure



Please inquire regarding tenure's extremely low pricing



GPEX Mineral Property Portfolio

SHUSWAP GOLD & SILVER

~ New Ives ~

Tenure # 637683 – 6 cells – 121.37 hectares



Central Coordinate - 119° 06' 28" W Longitude, 50° 58' 59" N Latitude

The “**New Ives**” claim comprises 121.37 hectares over 6 cell units, and is situated on the south-facing slope of Anglemont Mountain, in the immediate vicinity of St. Ives, B.C. Located along the north shore of Shuswap Lake, this tenure lies 90 kilometers northeast of Kamloops, 65 kilometers west of Revelstoke, or, 47 kilometers north from Enderby. The tenure was staked as a result of three considerations - - previously research indicating the presence of glacial deposited gold, previously identified silver showings on the slopes of Anglemont Mountain, and, a first-hand report of a singular, sizable gold nugget (1 ¼ to 1 ½ cm) being discovered in the area some years earlier by a senior at leisure. Such report coincided with the research previously conducted by GPEX - - and the report itself was investigated and verified to be authentic. Thus, interest was revived to investigate the area's full potential. Historically, Scotch Creek was, and still remains, to be worked annually for placer gold. (continued)

(Cont'd)

This area is well forested and moderately steep, and forms part of the Shuswap Highland Forest. Access to the property would be considered excellent, gained from a two-lane secondary paved road leading north from BC Highway #1, approximately nine kilometers east of Chase, cutting through the Quaaout 1 Indian Reserve, thence following said paved road for approximately 45 kilometers in an easterly direction, passing through Scotch Creek and Anglemont, to the vicinity of the claim, and St. Ives.



St. Ives

Please inquire regarding tenure's extremely low pricing

GPEX Explorations

