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BX CLAIMS

Project

The BX 1-10 Property is a **gold-silver** prospect approximately 4,300 hectares (10,320 acres) in size.

Location

The Company holds 64 mineral claims (BX 1-10 claims) in the Eskay Creek region 48 kilometres southwest of Bob Quinn Lake, British Columbia.

Ownership

Goldrea owns 100% interest in the property.

Property Background

The BX 1-10 (4,300 Hectares) contains eight (8) significant mineralized zones containing values up to 8 g/t gold, 190.7 g/t silver, 1.45% copper and 5.21% Lead, Zinc. The Claims are strategically located 20 km west of Eskay Creek, in one of the most mineral rich areas of the world. The BX property is underlain by an Early Jurassic Lehto Batholith and minor Quaternary/Miocene basalt/lamprophyre dykes. The older volcanics and sediment "roof pendant" is engulfed by the Lehto Batholith felsic to intermediate intrusives resulting in thrust fault sets forming regional northeast trends which are traced over 18 km.

Four types of mineralization occur on the **BX 1-2**:

Pyrite-magnetite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-tetrahedrite- bismuth telluride & alteration consisting of quartz-epidote-actinolite-garnet-pyroxene-chlorite considered to be retrograde overprinting of prograde skarn assemblages.

- Pyrite-magnetite-chalcopyrite-molybdenite & alteration consisting of quartz-sericite-gypsum-carbonate stockwork, disseminated and microveinlet zones.

- Pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-bornite-galena-magnetite-tetrahedrite-
bismuth tellurides occurring as quartz veins, and quartz breccia localized in NNE to NE trending shear zones enveloped by K feldspar-sericite-magnetite-
hematite-epidote-garnet-actinolite-pyroxene-chlorite alteration and coeval with syenitic phases of the Lehto Batholith.

- Massive pyrite-chlorite lenses 1-3m wide contain weak chalcopyrite mineralization.

Three drill target areas of mineralization have been identified on the BX 1-2 claims:

Southwest Zone

Kirk Main Zone **Kirk Middle Ridge Zone**

The Southwest Zone - mineralization is located in the SW part of the BX 1-2 claim, where a porphyritic monzonite/andesite contact coincides with NNE and ENE trending fault zones in a 300 by 700 meter area. Previous work by Redwood Resources in 1987 identified a 49 foot wide zone that assayed 11.19% Cu, 5.44 opt Ag and 0.115 opt Au and occurs in a quartz breccia gangue. This exposure features stockwork and sheeted quartz-magnetite-chalcopyrite with K feldspar/sericite envelopes with minor albite-anhydrite-barite-pink calcite alteration. There is a prominent strong jarosite gossan covering the SW Zone. In 1996, Guardian Resources performed IP geophysics that showed a Y shaped conductor centered on L 1+00 S. Pyrite-magnetite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-galena sulphide mineralization occurs in quartz veins, quartz breccia and as skarn assemblages along a NNE trending fault zone that appears to splay N and NNW at L 1+00 S. Soil geochemical surveys indicates that in a 100 X 200 m area, anomalous values are >500 ppm Cu, > 200 ppb Au, >1,000 ppm Zn, >200 ppm Pb. The strongly coincident IP geophysics and soil geochemistry will make the SW Zone a primary drill target.

Kirk Main Zone (West Ridge) - approx. 15 minor and 2 major quartz-sulphide showings are exposed as quartz-carbonate fissure veins adjacent to salmon coloured K feldspar dykes in a 200 X 400 m area. The quartz-carbonate veins contain pyrite-chalcopyrite-galena-sphalerite-tetrahedrite- bismuth tellurides. Skarn mineralization is hosted by marble (dolomitic) which is partly brecciated and is in close proximity to quartz-carbonate fissure veins. The skarn minerals consist of magnetite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-azurite -epidote -garnet-pyroxene-chlorite-feldspar-lizardite -carbonate. IP geophysics over the Kirk Main Zone identified eight parallel chargeability anomalies, suggesting layering or crudely stratiform mineralization. A strong mag high in the north portion of the Kirk Main Zone correlates with increased magnetite along the main conductor axis (located 50 m. west of and parallel to the baseline), however gold values in soil geochemistry increase in the south portion of the Kirk Main where a prominent mag low reflects increased alteration (i.e. saussauritized country rock). The south west area has a 0.8 m wide quartz-sulphide vein which returned an assay value of 22. 4 g/t Au (0.653 opt Au). In the north end a 0.5 m wide quartz-sulphide vein assayed 40.9 g/t Au (1.193 opt Au).

Kirk Middle Ridge Zone - the Middle Ridge showings occur on a prominent ridge between two glaciers at 4,500-5,000 foot (1,373-1,525 m) elevation, and is located in the north central portion of the BX 2 claim. Quartz-carbonate fissure veins occur in ENE to NNE trending shear zones that contain pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-galena-tetrahedrite-bismuth tellurides. In the east extension of the 200 X 600 m mineralized area, a rock chip sample from a 0.6 m wide quartz-sulphide vein assayed 53.5 g/t Au (1.560 opt Au). Three rock chip samples from the main 065 trending surface exposure at 1,475 m elevation, returned an average assay value of 2.58% Cu, 17.4 g/t Ag , 3.06 g/t Au across a combined width of 3 m. A parallel zone located 100 m SE of the main trend at about 1,525 m elevation, returned soil samples as follows:

Grid Reference	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Ag	ppb Au
MR 3+00S, 1+25E	33,509	20,648	12,804	197.7	1,320
MR 3+00S, 2+00 E	45,951	20,281	8,201	85.2	450
MR 3+00 S, 3+00E	2,846	4,897	7,094	25.6	19,500