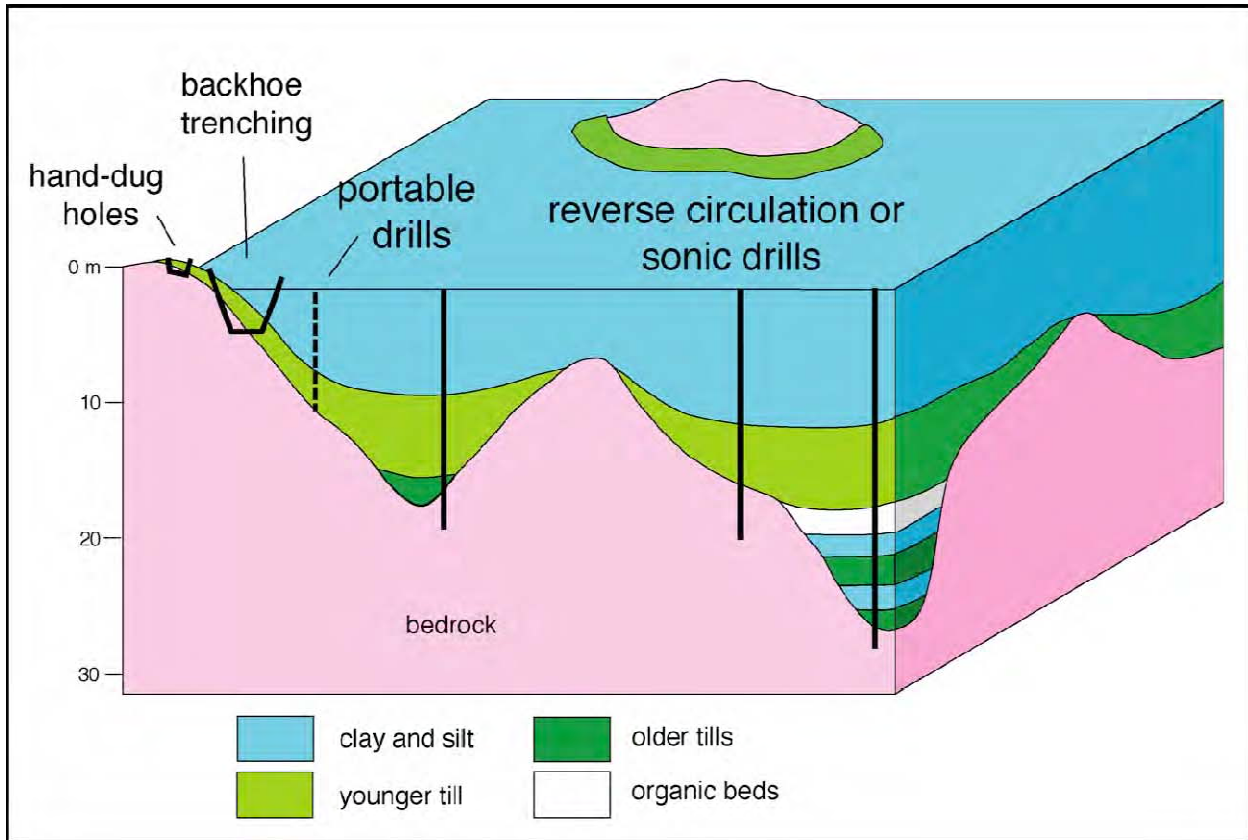


Effective Gold Prospecting In Glacial Till



Glacial Till Sampling Methods

Till Sampling Ideal for Exploring the Shining Tree Property

The gold-bearing Archean greenstone belt underlying the Shining Tree properties is covered by variable thicknesses of glacial overburden. Historically, prospectors focused essentially on outcrop exposures and relied on a variety of geophysical methods to search "under" the overburden. Although geophysics has proven to be an effective exploration tool in our industry, tracing pristine gold grains using either a shovel for digging shallow till or a Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill for deeper overburden is the ideal modern prospecting method for locating "hidden" gold deposits under glacial overburden.

Generally, this overburden consists of lower and upper till horizons deposited during meltdown of the thick continental ice sheet 12,000 years ago. The lower till is stony and contains glacially liberated gold and gold-bearing pyrite grains that were scraped off the tops of mineralized zones in the underlying bedrock. High concentrations of these grains are used to pinpoint new mineralized zones. The upper till contains no gold or pyrite grains.

Despite the presence of significant pyrite in the gold zones, geophysical methods are ineffective for locating the zones due to the thickness and very clayey (conductive) character of the upper till. Nearly all of the gold discoveries (i.e. Rainy River Project and TPK Gold Project), in till-covered terrain, have been made by RC drilling, digging with a backhoe and/or digging by hand in the case of shallow till. The RC drill to be employed on the Company's Shining Tree Project, is highly specialized and performs efficiently on dry or wet terrain in all seasons. This RC rig is not susceptible to the sample loss and inter-sample contamination problems associated with "standard" RC rigs. This rig efficiently delivers high-quality 10 kilogram till samples from every 1 to 1.5 m sample interval whether the till is clayey or stony. The holes are drilled vertically and typically advanced 1.5 m into bedrock where a sample of clean cuttings is collected for the assay. Hand and backhoe samples are taken under close supervision to make sure that the 10 kg sample is collected from the interval close to the subcrop. Samples of lower till unit are processed in the laboratory to extract a heavy mineral concentration (HMC) containing any glacially liberated gold and pyrite grains. Most of the gold grains are finer than human hair and up to 90% are still hidden in the pyrite grains. Total liberated + pyrite-encased gold is determined by assaying the HMC and the liberated component is calculated from the gold grain dimensions.

Overburden Drilling Management Ltd. ("ODM"), industry leaders in tracing gold grains and other heavy mineral concentrates to their sources, have been engaged by Platinex to help carry out this important phase of our evaluation of the large Shining Tree project. Major regional shear zones, especially if mineralized with concentrations of pyrite are often recessive and not exposed. This till sampling will tell us if there's a "hidden" gold zone nearby!"