Serengeti Resources Inc.

2005 GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE KWANIKA PROPERTY

Located in the Kwanika Creek Area
Omenica Mining Division
NTS 93N/6, 11
55 degrees and 30 minutes North Latitude
125 degrees and 18 minutes West Longitude

- prepared for- **SERENGETI RESOURCES INC.** Suite 450, 800 West Pender Street Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6C 2V6

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2005 Geophysical and Geochemical report on the Kwanika Property

(1) **SUMMARY**

The Kwanika property covers 2,766 hectares in north-central British Columbia, approximately 140 kilometers northwest of Fort St. James, and is owned by Serengeti Resources. Assess to the property is by active logging roads and old exploration roads along Kwanika Creek.

The property is located in the Quesnel Trough which hosts numerous alkalic porphyry copper-gold mines and deposits from southern to northern B.C., in dioritic, monzonitic and syenitic plugs and stocks. The main ones in the area of the property are the Lorraine deposit to the north with the Mt. Milligan deposit to the southeast.

In 2005, Serengeti Resources carried out an airborne magnetic/radiometric survey and collected 11 rock samples mostly from outcrops of the porphyry copper-gold deposit along Kwanika Creek. The airborne survey identified a small magnetic anomaly on the west side of the known porphyry copper-gold deposit with similar anomalies trending to the north-northwest of the deposit as well as to the south. There are six of these magnetic anomalies that are coincident with small, weak K/Th anomalies(often associated with porphyry copper-gold deposits). All of these coincident anomalies require a review of the available data to determine their level of interest and possible follow-up surveys.

(2) INTRODUCTION

The Kwanika property was acquired to cover the ground over a known porphyry copper deposit with good potential both at depth in the deposit and in adjacent areas along the west edge of the Hogem batholith.

(3) LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Kwanika property is situated in the Omenica Mining Division, approximately 140 kilometers northwest of Fort St. James(Plates 1 and 2). It is located on NTS map sheet 93N/6,11 at latitude 55 degrees 30 minutes North and longitude 125 degrees and 18 minutes West and is accessible by active logging roads via Tsayta Lake or Manson Creek. The old exploration roads along Kwanika Creek need to be refurbished as they are heavily overgrowth.

The property occupies a drift covered glacial valley with moderate slopes with elevations varying from about 900m to 1700m. It is everywhere forested.

(4) PROPERTY TITLE

The Kwanika property consists of eight contiguous mineral claims(2,766 hectares, Plate 2)which are owned by Serengeti Resources Inc.

Claim name	Record Number	<u>Hectares</u>	Record Date
Kwanika 1	501733	458	Jan. 12, 2005
Kwanika 2	514432	439	Nov.19, 2004
Kwanika 3	514433	403	Nov.19, 2004
Kwanika 4	502953	73	Jan. 13, 2005
Kwanika 5	505277	458	Jan. 31, 2005
Kwanika 6	505271	458	Jan. 31, 2005
Kwanika 7	506007	459	Feb. 6, 2005
Kwanika 8	514455	18	June13, 2005

(5) PROPERTY EXPLORATION HISTORY

(5.1) Previous Work

The first exploration on the Kwanika property occurred in the 1930's and 1940's with the discovery of mercury at Pinchi Lake. Initial exploration concentrated on mercury along the Pinchi fault and placer gold in Kwanika Creek.

Copper mineralization was first recognized along Kwanika Creek by A. Almond, G. Bleiler and A. Hodgson in 1964. Initial exploration was carried out in 1965 by Hogan Mines Ltd. and included trenching and two X-ray drill holes(26.5m). The property was then optioned to Canex Aerial Explorations Ltd. in 1966. Their work included geological, geochemical and ground magnetic/IP surveys on a 67.6km grid as well as eleven diamond drill holes(855m). The option was terminated and the property was acquired by Great Plains Development Company of Canada who did a ground magnetic survey and seven diamond drill holes(1,319m). These drilling programs outlined an area about 490m by 300m of low grade copper mineralization, grading about 0.20 percent copper.

In 1972 Bow River resources drilled six percussion holes (548m)and J.A. Garnett of the B.C.D.M. mapped the property and logged the core. Pechiney Development Ltd. optioned the property in 1973 and did 64.4km of grid, a ground magnetic/IP survey and thirty percussion holes(2,993m). The assays of these holes are not available but the holes locations and depth are known. Pechiney's data are reported in assessment reports 4826 and 5266.

In 1989 W. Halleran staked the property and recognized the copper-gold association. The property was subsequently optioned to Eastfield Resources who did rock/stream/soil geochemistry, IP(23.3km)and drilled four diamond drill holes in 1991(549.2m). These data are reported in assessment reports 19131 and 21648.

Discovery Consultants staked the property in 1995 and did a limited heavy mineral and rock geochemical program(assessment report 24422).

(5.2) 2005 Exploration Program

The 2005 exploration program consisted of a 530 line km airborne magnetic/radiometric survey(Kwanika and Germansen-Valleau properties)to assist in target definition, especially in the covered area to the north of the deposit(see Appendix 4). In addition, eleven rock samples and one seep sample were collected along Kwanika Creek.

(6) REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Kwanika property lies in the 1,300km long by 35km wide Quesnel Trough which hosts numerous alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposits from southern to northern B.C. In the area of the property the Kemess Mine is located 200km to the northwest while the Lorraine and Mt. Milligan deposits are found 50km and 100km to the north and southeast respectively. To the west, deformed and uplifted Permian Cache Creek Group rocks are separated from Quesnel Trough by the Pinchi fault. To the east, the Manson fault zone separates this belt from the uplifted Proterozoic/early Paleozoic Wolverine metamorphic complex and the Mississippian–Permian Slide Mountain and Cache Creek Groups.

In the Mt. Milligan-Johanson Lake area the Talka Group(Quesnel Trough)sequence is dominated by alkalic to subalkalic dark green tuffs, andesitic to basaltic volcanic breccias and flows of similar composition. These volcanic rocks are intruded by syenite, monzonite, monzodiorite, diorite and quartz monzonite plugs, stocks and batholiths. Most of the porphyry copper-gold mineralization is associated with the alkalic plutons which are coeval with the adjacent volcanic rocks.

(7) PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The geology of the Kwanika property is best described by Garnett(1972), Garnett(1978) and by Eastfield Resources(assessment report 19131). The geological mapping that was done by Serengeti Resources during the course of the rock sampling program agrees well with Jack Garnett's mapping. In general the area of the deposit is a U-shaped valley with little outcrop except along Kwanika Creek and higher on the slopes of the valley.

Mapping by Garnett shows the property is underlain by a group of undersaturated rocks consisting of diorites, monzonites and quartz-bearing monzonite(confirm by K-feldspar staining by us)and a group that is saturated(quartz monzonite to granite)with the mineralization in the quartz-bearing monzonite and in the saturated rocks(Plate 3). The intrusive rock intrude argillites of presumed Takla age with all these rock separated from the Cache Creek rocks(mainly limestones)to the west by the Pinchi fault. Mineralization seen in outcrops along Kwanika Creek consists of pyrite and chalcopyrite, as disseminations and along fractures and is associated with secondary K-feldspar, along fractures or in pervasive replacements, and with areas of strong chloritic alteration. The

rock sampling done by William Halleran, Eastfield Resources and Serengeti Resources confirms that the mineralization is of the porphyry Cu-Au-Mo type.

(8) GEOCHEMISTRY

The analytical result for copper and gold in rocks and one seep sample are shown in Plate 3 with the full results in Appendix 1. All samples were analyzed in Teckcominco's Discovery Labs in Vancouver. Rock samples collected were all grabs, with the exception of OR-53 which is a rough grab over an area 10m by 10m, with their descriptions in Appendix 1.

The copper and gold values in outcrops of the deposit along Kwanika Creek range from 507ppm to 10740ppm and 22ppb to 416ppb respectively with these values similar to those reported by Eastfield Resources(assessment report 19131). Mo values for the same rocks range from less than 2ppm to 533ppm. Of interest is sample OR-53 which runs 6,926ppm Cu and 190ppb Au and is from an area north to the deposit in a covered area in which an old bulldozer trench exposed bedrock. No previous rock sampling was reported.

(9) CONCLUSIONS

The copper and gold values in outcrops of the porphyry deposit, along Kwanika Creek, are of similar magnitude to the analyses of Eastfield Resources. The airborne magnetic/radiometric survey identified six magnetic anomalies that are roughly coincident with small, weak K/Th anomalies.

(10) REFERENCES

- (1) Garnett, J., 1972, Geology, Exploration and Mining, p.440-447.
- (2) Garnett, J., 1978, ministry of Mining and Petroleum Resources Bull. 70.

Respectfully submitted,

Myron Osatenko Myron Osatenko, P.Geo. Serengeti Resources Inc.

Vancouver, British Columbia January, 2006

APPENDIX 1

ROCK AND SEEP GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS FOR THE KWANIKA PROPERTY

Rock Geochemistry

LAB NO	Field ID	Au	Wt Au	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Ва	Cd	Со	Ni	Fe	Мо	Cr	Bi
R0518330	OR-15	ppb 66	gram 5	ppm 2702	ppm 7	ppm 77	ppm 3.7	ppm 272	ppm 59	ppm 1	ppm 10	ppm 2	% 2.65	ppm <2	ppm 44	ppm <5
R0518331	OR-19a	22	5	699	<4	46	<.4	41	42	<1	6	1	2.28	11	29	<5
R0518332	OR-20(2)	166	5	2799	4	115	2.3	18	20	<1	11	3	7.02	<2	52	<5
R0518342	OR-30	<10	5	166	<4	11	<.4	10	39	<1	4	1	1.81	11	58	<5
R0524463 R0524464	MR-23A MR-23B	30 70	5 5	507 1722	7 22	28 50	<.4 1.2	140 10	34 6	<1 1	9 39	10 5	1.81 8.17	8 533	69 79	<5 <5
R0524465	MR-25	416	5	10740	<4	53	7.8	6	30	<1	8	2	1.85	463	69	<5
R0518355	MR-24A	114	5	951	20	78	0.7	9	46	<1	4	2	4.00	12	25	<5
R0507043	MR-02	<10	5	123	<4	13	1.1	5	218	<1	4	1	2.00	<2	19	<5
R0507044	MR-03	62	5	1687	4	39	2.1	16	16	<1	6	2	3.99	58	16	<5
R0529255	OR-53	190	5	6926	<4	68	0.9	5	36	1	14	7	2.28	<2	46	<5
LAB NO	Field ID	Sb	v	Sn	w	Sr	Υ	La	Mn	Mg	Ti	Al	Са	Na	K	Р
LAB NO	Field ID	Sb ppm	V ppm	Sn ppm	W ppm	Sr ppm	Y ppm	La ppm	Mn ppm	Mg %	Ti %	AI %	Ca %	Na %	K %	P ppm
LAB NO R0518330	Field ID OR-15			_						_						
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	%	ppm
R0518330	OR-15	ppm <5	ррт 52	ppm <2	ppm <2	ppm 35	ppm 10	ppm 19	ppm 625	% 0.42	% <.01	% 0.37	% 1.34	% 0.04	% 0.12	ррт 755
R0518330 R0518331	OR-15 OR-19a	ppm <5 <5	ppm 52 45	ppm <2 <2	ppm <2 <2 <2	ppm 35 88	ppm 10 10	ppm 19 13	ppm 625 672	% 0.42 0.50	% <.01 <.01	% 0.37 0.31	% 1.34 2.28	% 0.04 0.04	% 0.12 0.11	ppm 755 794
R0518330 R0518331 R0518332	OR-15 OR-19a OR-20(2)	ppm <5 <5 <5 <5	ppm 52 45 76	ppm <2 <2 <2 <2	ppm <2 <2 <2 <2	35 88 30	ppm 10 10 5	ppm 19 13 10	ppm 625 672 1089	% 0.42 0.50 0.89	% <.01 <.01 0.06	% 0.37 0.31 1.56	% 1.34 2.28 0.58	% 0.04 0.04 0.04	% 0.12 0.11 0.27	755 794 593
R0518330 R0518331 R0518332 R0518342	OR-15 OR-19a OR-20(2) OR-30	ppm <5 <5 <5 <5	ppm 52 45 76 41	ppm <2 <2 <2 <2 <2	ppm <2 <2 <2 <2 <2	9pm 35 88 30 54	ppm 10 10 5 7	ppm 19 13 10 16	ppm 625 672 1089 397	% 0.42 0.50 0.89 0.68	% <.01 <.01 0.06 <.01	% 0.37 0.31 1.56 0.22	% 1.34 2.28 0.58 1.57	% 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.05	% 0.12 0.11 0.27 0.07	755 794 593 575
R0518330 R0518331 R0518332 R0518342 R0524463	OR-15 OR-19a OR-20(2) OR-30 MR-23A	ppm <5 <5 <5 <5 <5	ppm 52 45 76 41 29	ppm <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2	ppm <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2	ppm 35 88 30 54 61	ppm 10 10 5 7 7	ppm 19 13 10 16 24	ppm 625 672 1089 397 244	% 0.42 0.50 0.89 0.68 0.78	% <.01 <.01 0.06 <.01 <.01	% 0.37 0.31 1.56 0.22 0.41	% 1.34 2.28 0.58 1.57 1.73	% 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.05 0.09	% 0.12 0.11 0.27 0.07 0.14	ppm 755 794 593 575 208
R0518330 R0518331 R0518332 R0518342 R0524463 R0524464	OR-15 OR-19a OR-20(2) OR-30 MR-23A MR-23B	ppm <5 <5 <5 <5 <5 <5 <5 <5	ppm 52 45 76 41 29 69	ppm <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 3	ppm <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2	9pm 35 88 30 54 61 87	ppm 10 10 5 7 7 4	19 13 10 16 24 18	ppm 625 672 1089 397 244 189	% 0.42 0.50 0.89 0.68 0.78	% <.01 <.01 0.06 <.01 <.01 0.02	% 0.37 0.31 1.56 0.22 0.41 0.49	% 1.34 2.28 0.58 1.57 1.73	% 0.04 0.04 0.05 0.09 0.08	% 0.12 0.11 0.27 0.07 0.14 0.07	ppm 755 794 593 575 208
R0518330 R0518331 R0518332 R0518342 R0524463 R0524464 R0524465	OR-15 OR-19a OR-20(2) OR-30 MR-23A MR-23B MR-25	ppm <5 <5 <5 <5 <5 <5 <5 <5	ppm 52 45 76 41 29 69 26	ppm <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 3 3 2	ppm <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <3 3	ppm 35 88 30 54 61 87 6	ppm 10 10 5 7 7 4 5	ppm 19 13 10 16 24 18	ppm 625 672 1089 397 244 189	% 0.42 0.50 0.89 0.68 0.78 0.34	% <.01 <.01 0.06 <.01 <.01 0.02 <.01	% 0.37 0.31 1.56 0.22 0.41 0.49 0.44	% 1.34 2.28 0.58 1.57 1.73 0.94 0.30	% 0.04 0.04 0.05 0.09 0.08	% 0.12 0.11 0.27 0.07 0.14 0.07 0.20	ppm 755 794 593 575 208 227 381
R0518330 R0518331 R0518332 R0518342 R0524463 R0524464 R0524465 R0518355	OR-15 OR-19a OR-20(2) OR-30 MR-23A MR-23B MR-25 MR-24A	ppm <5 <5 <5 <5 <5 <5 <5 <5 <5	ppm 52 45 76 41 29 69 26 92	ppm <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2	ppm <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2 <2	ppm 35 88 30 54 61 87 6 113	ppm 10 10 5 7 7 4 5 7	ppm 19 13 10 16 24 18 17 9	ppm 625 672 1089 397 244 189 187	% 0.42 0.50 0.89 0.68 0.78 0.34 0.22 0.71	% <.01 <.01 0.06 <.01 <.01 0.02 <.01 0.09	% 0.37 0.31 1.56 0.22 0.41 0.49 0.44 1.33	% 1.34 2.28 0.58 1.57 1.73 0.94 0.30 1.36	% 0.04 0.04 0.05 0.09 0.08 0.08	% 0.12 0.11 0.27 0.07 0.14 0.07 0.20 0.16	ppm 755 794 593 575 208 227 381 586

Soil Geochemistry

LAB NO	Field ID	Au ppb	Wt Au gram	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Fe %	Mo ppm	Cr ppm	Bi ppm
S0513192	OS-30	<10	10	18	5	36	<.4	8	39	1	10	14	6.04	2	<4	13
LAB NO	Field ID	Sb ppm	V ppm	Sn ppm	W ppm	Sr ppm	Y ppm	La ppm	Mn ppm	Mg %	Ti %	AI %	Ca %	Na %	K %	P ppm
S0513192	OS-30	<5	135	<2	<2	49	24	34	788	0.92	<.01	0.45	1.58	0.03	0.03	2024

ANALYTICAL METHODS:

Au Aqua regia decomposition / solvent extraction / AAS Wt Au The weight of sample taken to analyse for gold (geochem)

ICP PACKAGE:

0.5 gram sample digested in hot reverse aqua regia (soil,silt) or hot Aqua Regia(rocks).

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample Number	Type	Description
MR-02	grab	monzonite?, rusty, minor disseminated pyrite
MR-03	grab	monzonite, rusty, chloritized, 2-5% pyrite, minor chalcopyrite
MR-23A	grab	quartz-bearing monzonite, chloritized, pyrite disseminations/fractures
MR-23B	grab	quartz-bearing monzonite, chloritized, minor pyrite, chalcopyrite in fractures with magnetite and secondary K-feldspar
MR-24A	grab	microdiorite, chloritized, pyrite and magnetite
MR-25	grab	quartz monzonite, sec. K-feldspar in fractures and patches with chalcopyrite and pyrite
OR-15	grab	quartz-bearing monzonite, K-feldspathized, pyrite/chalcopyrite as disseminated and along fractures
OR-19a	grab	as OR-15
OR-20(2)	grab	quartz-bearing monzonite, chloritized, disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite
OR-30	grab	monzonite?, pervasively K-feldspathized(pyrite), quartz veinlets with pyrite and K-feldspar envelopes
OR-53	grab	quartz monzonite?, highly chloritized, K-feldspathized, quartz veinlets with pyrite and chalcopyrite
OS-30	soil	limonitic seep

APPENDIX 2

GEOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE

- I, Myron Osatenko, of 5458 Wildwood Crescent, Delta, B.C., in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:
 - 1. THAT I am Chief Geologist with Serengeti Resources Inc., a junior mining company.
 - 2. THAT I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with Bachelor and Master of Science degrees in Honours Geology.
 - 3. THAT I am a Professional Geoscientist registered and good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia(#22,125).
 - 4. THAT this report is based on fieldwork carried out by me in July and August 2005 and on publically available reports on the Kwanika property.

DATED at Delta, British Columbia, this 17th day of January, 2006

Myron Osatenko

Myron Osatenko, P.Geo.

APPENDIX 3

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE KWANIKA PROPERTY(July to August 2005)

PROFESSIONAL FEES AND WAGES	
Myron Osatenko 3.0 days @ \$500/day	\$1,500.00
David Moore 2 day @ \$500/day	\$1,000.00
Jan Klein@\$75/hr	\$831.00
EQUIPMENT RENTALS	
Helicopter @ \$825/hr. + fuel	\$2,848.35
EXPENSES	
Chemical Analyses	\$290.00
Map Production(Graphical Information Solutions)	
Miscellaneous Expenses(Moore)	
Room and Board	
Report	\$750.00
Aeromagnetic/radiometric survey	\$8,148.00
Communications	\$52.84
Subtotal	\$18, 522.00
Overhead Charge(10%)	\$1,852.20
Total	\$20,374.20

APPENDIX 4

Geophysical report: Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric Data Collected over the Kwanika and Germansen-Valleau Property, Quesnel Trough, British Columbia by Jan Klein.

REPORT ON

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND RADIOMETRIC DATA COLLECTED OVER THE KWANIKA AND GERMANSEN-VALLEAU PROPERTIES, QUESNEL TROUGH, BRITISH COLUMBIA

EXECUTED BY

FUGRO AIRBORNE SURVEYS DURING THE PERIOD AUGUST 4 – 9, 2005

ON BEHALF OF SERENGETI RESOURCES INC.

NTS: 93N6, 7, 10 and 11 CENTERED AT LONGITUDE 125°10'W and LATITUDE 55°29'N

 \mathbf{BY}

J. KLEIN, M.Sc., P.Eng., P. Geo.

SUMMARY

A helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric survey was executed over Serengeti Resources Inc.'s Kwanika and Germansen-Valleau properties located in the Quesnel Trough, BC, during the period August 4-9, 2005. A total of 530 line kilometers of data was collected. The objective of the survey was to detect Cu-Au or Cu-Mo porphyry deposits like Mt. Milligan and Lorraine located to the SE and NW of the survey area respectively. These deposits display anomalous magnetic and radiometric responses.

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REPORT ON AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND RADIOMETRIC DATA COLLECTED OVER THE KWANIKA AND GERMANSEN-VALLEAU PROPERTIES, QUESNEL TROUGH, BRITISH COLUMBIA ON BEHALF OF SERENGETI RESOURCES INC.

INTRODUCTION:

A helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric survey was conducted over Serengeti Resources Inc.'s Kwanika and Germansen-Valleau properties during the period August 4 – 9, 2005. A total of 530 line kilometers of data was collected under contract with Fugro Airborne Surveys¹ over these properties which was part of a larger survey block (totaling 1914 line kilometers) including a portion flown on behalf of Geoinformatics Exploration Inc. (That portion of the survey does not form part of this report.) The survey was in conjunction with the GSC flying another phase of its multi-year NATGAM² program. This resulted in a survey executed to the high standards of GSC programs.

The objective of the survey was to map and delineate Cu-Au or Cu-Mo porphyry deposits like the Mt. Milligan to the SE and Lorraine to the NW of the survey area.

LOCATION:

The survey blocks are located in NTS 93N6, 7, 10 and 11 and centered around longitude 125°10W and latitude 55°29N in the Quesnel Trough approximately 130 kilometers NW of Fort St. James, BC. The Kwanika block is separated by the Geoinformatics Exploration Inc. holdings from the Germansen-Valleau block some ten kilometers to the east. The Kwanika block is centered at longitude 125°18'W and latitude 55°30'N (NTS 93N6 and 11) with the Germansen-Valleau block at longitude 125°W and latitude 55°28'N (NTS 93N6, 7, 10 and 11).

SURVEY PARAMETERS ETC.:

The survey was flown along east-west oriented lines 250 meters apart and north-south tie lines at an interval of 4000 meters. The survey was flown with the helicopter flying approximately 90m above the terrain. The equipment was installed in a Great Slave Helicopters Eurocopter ASTAR type AS350 B2 helicopter registration: C-FGSC operating out of Germansen Landing. The crew consisted of Glen Charbonneau pilot and Craig Cable aircraft maintenance engineer both employed by Great Slave Helicopters and Yuri Mironenko geophysical systems operator of Fugro Airborne Surveys. The survey was supervised by staff of the GSC. Overall supervision by GSC's Rob Shives, the

¹ Contract number 04078.

² GSC's National Gamma Ray Spectrometry database.

spectrometer portion by John Carlson and the magnetometer part by Regis Dumont and Peter Bernier.

GEOPHYSICAL EQUIPMENT AND PROCESSING OF DATA:

The following equipment was used for the survey:

A Scintrex cesium split-beam total magnetic field sensor carried in a ski-mounted stinger with the following specifications: sample frequency = 0.1 seconds, sensitivity = 0.01 nanoTeslas, absolute accuracy = +/- 10 nanoTeslas, noise level =0.1 nanoTeslas, range = 20,000 - 100,000 nanoTeslas and a heading effect of <2.0 nanoTeslas.

An Exploranium GR820 256-channel spectrometer with 33.6 liters downward and 4.2 liters upward NaI detectors was used. Calibrations were done daily using Cs, U and Th samples. Sample rate was 1/second. Test lines were flown daily to monitor related moisture and radon. Aircraft background and cosmic stripping coefficients were determined from multi-altitude test flights. Stripping ratios were determined on calibration pads, and sensitivities using a strip/hover site. No flying was done until three hours after measurable rain and not until twelve hours after heavy rain.

The window settings for the spectrometer were as follows: Potassium 1370 - 1570, Uranium 1660 - 1860, Thorium 2410 - 2810, Total Count 400 - 2800, Cosmic 3000 - 6000 and Upward Uranium 1660 - 1860 keV.

Ancillary equipment included:

Helidas acquisition system. Radar altimeter with a range of 0 - 800 meters with 2% accuracy. Barometric altimeter with an accuracy of 2%. Laser altimeter with an accuracy of 30 centimeters at a sampling rate of 0.1 Hz. An Ashtech differential real-time dual frequency GPS system and a flight path video camera.

The base station is a multi-sensor unit designed and built by Fugro Airborne Surveys. The station comprises a GPS system for synchronization to UTC time and backup GPS base data. A Cesium vapor magnetometer. A LCD screen indicating total field magnetic values and real time. Two temperature sensors (external and internal) and a barometric pressure sensor. Base station data is recorded at one second time interval on compact flash cards.

All data processing and initial gridding of the survey results was executed by Fugro Airborne Surveys using Geosoft and some proprietary software to GSC specifications. Those outputs were delivered to Serengeti Resources Inc. and formed the basis for further processing and map creation.

MAP PRODUCTS:

All geophysical maps are projected in NAD 83, Zone 10N, CM = 123°W and produced at a scale of 1:20,000 The following maps are included here in PDF format:

Kwanika block:

- Plate 4- Digital Terrain Elevation Contours
- Plate 5- Potassium Count Radiometric Contours
- Plate 6- Thorium Count Radiometric Contours
- Plate 7- Uranium Count Radiometric Contours
- Plate 8- Potassium over Thorium Ratio
- Plate 9- Total Field Magnetic Contours
- Plate 10- Total Field Magnetic Contours superimposed on the regional GSC magnetic data
- Plate 11- Vertical Gradient (VG) of the Magnetic Data in Contours
- Plate 12- Potential Field Tilt (PFT) of the Magnetic Data in Contours
- Plate 13- Flight Line Map

Germansen – Valleau block:

- Plate 4- Digital Terrain Elevation Contours
- Plate 5- Potassium Count Radiometric Contours
- Plate 6- Thorium Count Radiometric Contours
- Plate 7- Uranium Count Radiometric Contours
- Plate 8- Potassium over Thorium Ratio
- Plate 9- Total Field Magnetic Contours
- Plate 10- Vertical Gradient (VG) of the Magnetic Data in Contours
- Plate 11- Potential Field Tilt (PFT) of the Magnetic Data in Contours
- Plate 12- Flight Line Map

A flight line map displaying the complete survey grid including parts of lines over Geoinformatics Exploration Inc. is included at a scale of 1:50.000.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS:

The following are brief comments on the results of this airborne magnetic and radiometric survey:

Kwanika block:

The magnetic grain is ~N25°-30°W and several parallel but also cross faults are visible. There is no strong K-Th ratio high recorded over the property but the K-Th values increase rapidly to the east.

The known mineralization on the property (centered at 352,600E – 6,153,800N) is located some 400m west of a small magnetic anomaly located to the west of the main trend of magnetic highs not unlike Mt. Milligan³. This anomaly converts in a small PFT and VG anomaly both trending just west of north like the direction of the IP anomaly associated with the mineralization. It appears on detail that a weak potassium low correlates with the mineralization. The K-Th ratio appears not anomalous.

³ Another weaker small magnetic high is located to the west of the known mineralization.

There are no obvious other combined magnetic high/potassium high (or K-Th high) anomalies on the property. A few locations show weak magnetic highs with weak to very weak radiometric support: 355,225E – 6,147,500N, 354,800E – 6,148, 750N, 354,000E – 6,150,550N and 351,750E – 6,156,000N. These are the locations of the magnetic peaks and the target is more around it. E.g. near 352,000E – 6,155,600N. The southern two locations correlate with very weak radiometric anomalies and all four locations are between known IP anomalies. Ground checking these sites are warranted.

Germansen - Valleau Block:

The magnetic trend is ~NW-SE with several long linear highs located especially in the western part of the property; they most likely reflect pyroxenites. Several faults are shown on the geology map but a series of cross faults is more obvious in the magnetic data. It is also important to note that the resistivity lows known from previous surveys are roughly parallel to these cross faults. K-Th ratio highs occur mainly between the magnetic highs but some cut across them. There is also a strong correlation between the boundaries of these ratio highs and the cross faults.

The main 1990's Valleau IP grid is just outside the current claim block in an area of volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. An assessment report for this area suggests that parts of these IP anomalies are caused by graphitic or carbonaceous units indicating that the geology is more complex than indicated on the geology maps. The outline of the Germansen IP anomaly correlates strongly with a K-Th ratio high. The break in the outline of the IP zone near 365,000E - 6,154,500N correlates with one of the interpreted faults. No details on the older IP data or its resistivity association are available to make further comments.

SUMMARY:

An airborne magnetic and radiometric survey was completed over the Kwanika and Germansen-Valleau properties. The results appear of good quality. Some interesting structures are visible in the magnetic data. The most interesting anomaly is the combined IP-mag and K-Th ratio anomaly on the Germansen property. Several other anomalies are mentioned above, they all warrant detailed cross checking with other exploration data sets before deciding on further work.

Respectfully submitted,

J.Klein, M.Sc., P.Eng., P. Geo. Consulting Geophysicist.

Delta, B.C. 18 January, 2006.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jan Klein, P.Eng., P.Geo. do hereby certify that:

- 1. I am a Consulting Geophysicist residing at 5300 Admiral Way, Unit 20, Delta, B.C., V4K 5G6.
- 2. I graduated with a M.Sc. degree in Mining Engineering, Exploration option (Honours) in 1965 from the Technological University of Delft, the Netherlands.
- 3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Member No. 9796).
- 4. I have practiced my profession for more than 40 years.
- 5. I prepared a brief Technical Report titled "Report on Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric Data Collected over the Kwanika and Germansen-Valleau Properties, Quesnel Trough, British Columbia, Executed by Fugro Airborne Surveys during the Period August 4 9, 2005 on behalf of Serengeti Resources Inc." dated January 18, 2006 based on data presented to me by Serengeti Resources Inc. I did not visit the Kwanika or Germansen-Valleau properties nor was I present at the base of operations during the collection of the data described therein.
- 6. I am independent of Serengeti Resources Inc.
- 7. I consent to the filing of this Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by Serengeti Resources Inc. for regulatory purposes.

Dated this 18th Day of January, 2006

Jan Klein, P.Eng., P.Geo.

























