PREVIA RESOURCES LTD.

GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

POTHOLE LAKE PROPERTY

Nicola Mining Division **NTS 092H.098**

Vancouver, B.C.
May 15, 2006

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Geophysical Assessment Report
on the
Pothole Lake Property

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Geophysical Assessment Report
on the
Pothole Lake Property

Summary
The 100% owned Previa Resources Ltd. Pothole Lake Property, located 25 kilometers southeast of Merritt in the historic Aspen Grove copper camp of southern British Columbia, covers an area of approximately 450 hectares. The property is located within the belt of Nicola rocks which are noted for their copper deposits; the nearest ones being the former producers, Craigmont at Merritt 45 km north, Copper Mountain at Princeton 70 km to the south, and Afton 73 km to the north.

In the Aspen Grove copper camp the Nicola rocks are subdivided into three belts separated by two northerly trending fault systems. The Pothole Lake property is situated within the eastern assemblage of the Nicola rocks that are comprised mainly of volcanic related rocks. The assemblage is characterized by a paucity of intrusive rocks in comparison to the Central Belt and the main Aspen Grove copper camp.

On the Grove/Snowflake property in the Central Belt, adjacent to the Pothole Lake property to the west, significant mineral values are reported; 0.29% copper over 45m in trenches and "60 feet" of 0.26% copper at the bottom of a "320 foot" percussion hole. Osatenko (1979) reports that the native copper and chalcocite on the Snowflake property may be primary, much like at Afton. Craigmont Exploration reported increasing copper grades with depth in the percussion holes. As a result of exploration by Cominco in 1979, a broad arcuate band of a "possible peripheral zone" of pyrite was interpreted on the western Snowflake claims with their exploration target area to the east and towards the Pothole Lake property.

Former exploration on the Pothole Lake Property ground reportedly delineated a copper-gold-silver showing designated as the Pothole Copper Zone indicated as MINFILE Pot 1 mineral showing. Assays of samples from this showing report (MINFILE) mineral values of up to 2.55 grams gold per tonne and 1.9 grams silver per tonne over 130 metres.

As a result of an exploration program completed on the Pothole Lake Property for Previa Resources Ltd. in 2003 which was managed and supervised by the writer, D, Mark, Geophysicist reported that an IP survey revealed an anomaly that reflects mineralization that either the northeastern extension of the Pothole copper zone (MINFILE Pot 1 mineral showing) or it reflects mineralization that is associated with this zone. In addition Mark reports that in the general coverage of the Pothole Lake Property with a magnetometer survey, the Pothole copper zone occurs at the intersection of two of these lineations.

The purpose of the current exploration program on the Pothole Lake property was to detail the localized area of the Pot 1 mineral showing to determine the potential extent of, and the structural controls to the mineral zone. The conclusions based on the localized magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys centred on the Pot 1 mineral showing was that the Pot 1 mineral zone occurs at the intersection of two structures with indications that if the structures are the mineral controls, and the magnetic and VLF-EM anomalies reflect the mineral showing, the Pot 1 mineral showing is indicated to extend to the northwest or to the northeast where the anomalous responses are of a greater degree.

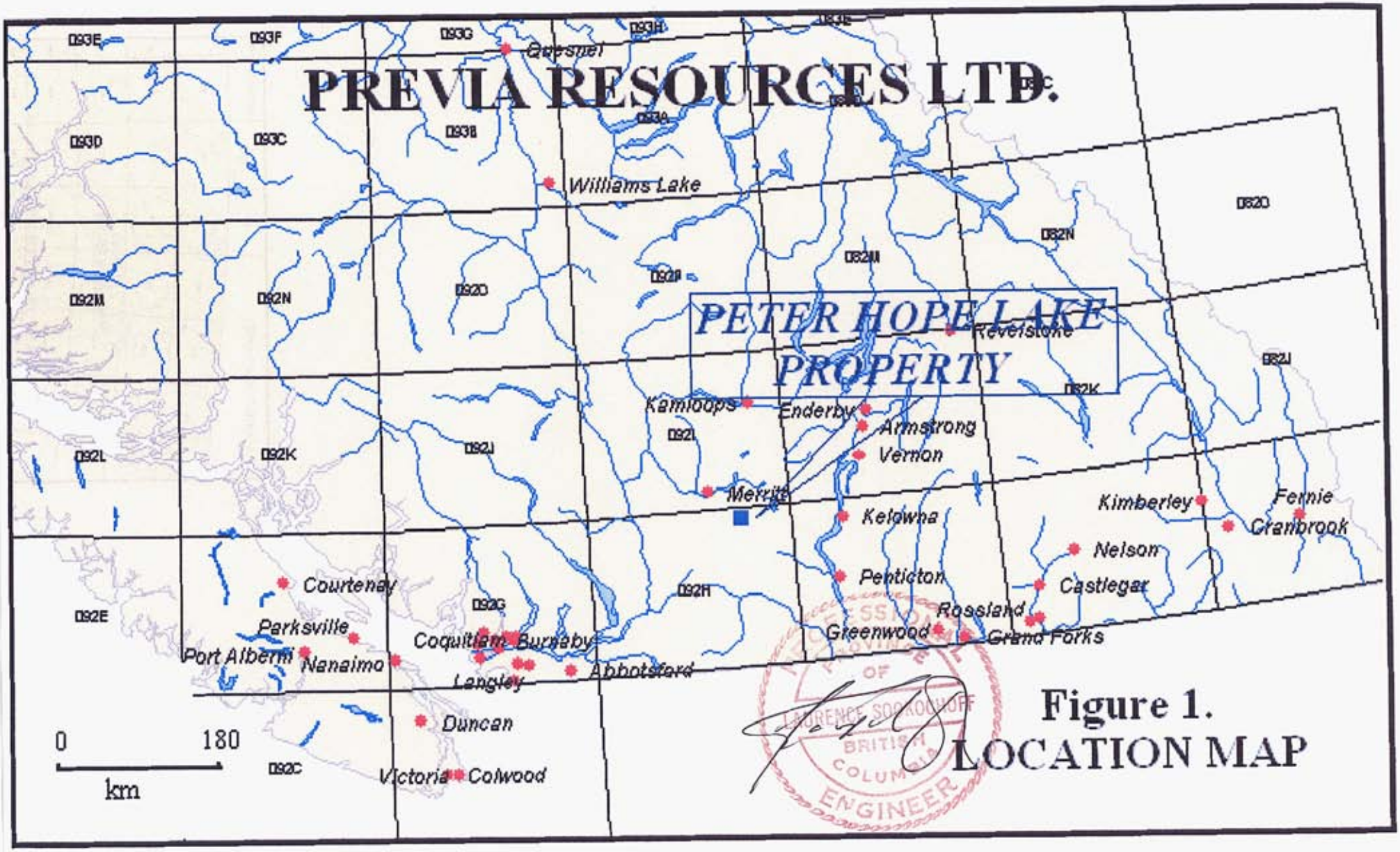

Figure 1.
LOCATION MAP

Introduction

During February 2006 an exploration program comprised of localized magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys was completed on the Pothole Lake property of Previa Resources Ltd.. The exploration program was carried out based on part of the recommendations as set out in the writers', "Geological Evaluation Report on the Pothole Lake Property" dated February 11, 2002 and from the results of a 2003 general exploration program on the Property.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References and from exploration work as reported on herein and from work the writer has performed on the property.

Property Description and Location

The property consists of contiguous 15 unit grid claim and three two-post claims for an effective area of 450 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Expiry Date
DES (15 units)	391790	February 10, 2007
DES 2	391791	February 10, 2007
DES 3	391792	February 10, 2007
DES 4	391793	February 10, 2007

The property is located within NTS 092H.098 of the Nicola Mining Division, approximately 25 kilometres southeast of Merritt and eight kilometres east of Aspen Grove, the historical Aspen Grove Mining Camp in southwestern British Columbia, Canada. The LCP of the DES mineral claim, in accordance with the UTM system, is at 5534628N, 677545E.

The claims, owned as to 100% by Previa Resources Ltd., entitle the company to the sub-surface mineral rights. The company does not have any interest in the surface rights. Portions of the property cover private property owned by the Douglas Lake Cattle Company.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Access is from south from Merritt via the paved all-weather Highway #5 for approximately 25 kilometers to the Kentucky Lake-Alleyne Lake road. At approximately eight kilometers east along this graveled secondary road, one kilometer past the Kentucky Lake provincial campsite, the Crater Lake poor secondary dirt road junctions off to the north. At approximately eight kilometers, the road intersects the northwest corner of the property. This poor secondary road is maintained by, and its use subject to the permission from, the Douglas Lake Cattle Company.

The region is situated within the dry belt of British Columbia with rainfall between 25 and 30 cm per year. Temperatures during the summer months could reach a high of 35° and average 25°C with the winter temperatures reaching a low of -10° and averaging 8°. On the property, the permanent snow on the ground would be from December to April and would not hamper a year-round exploration program.

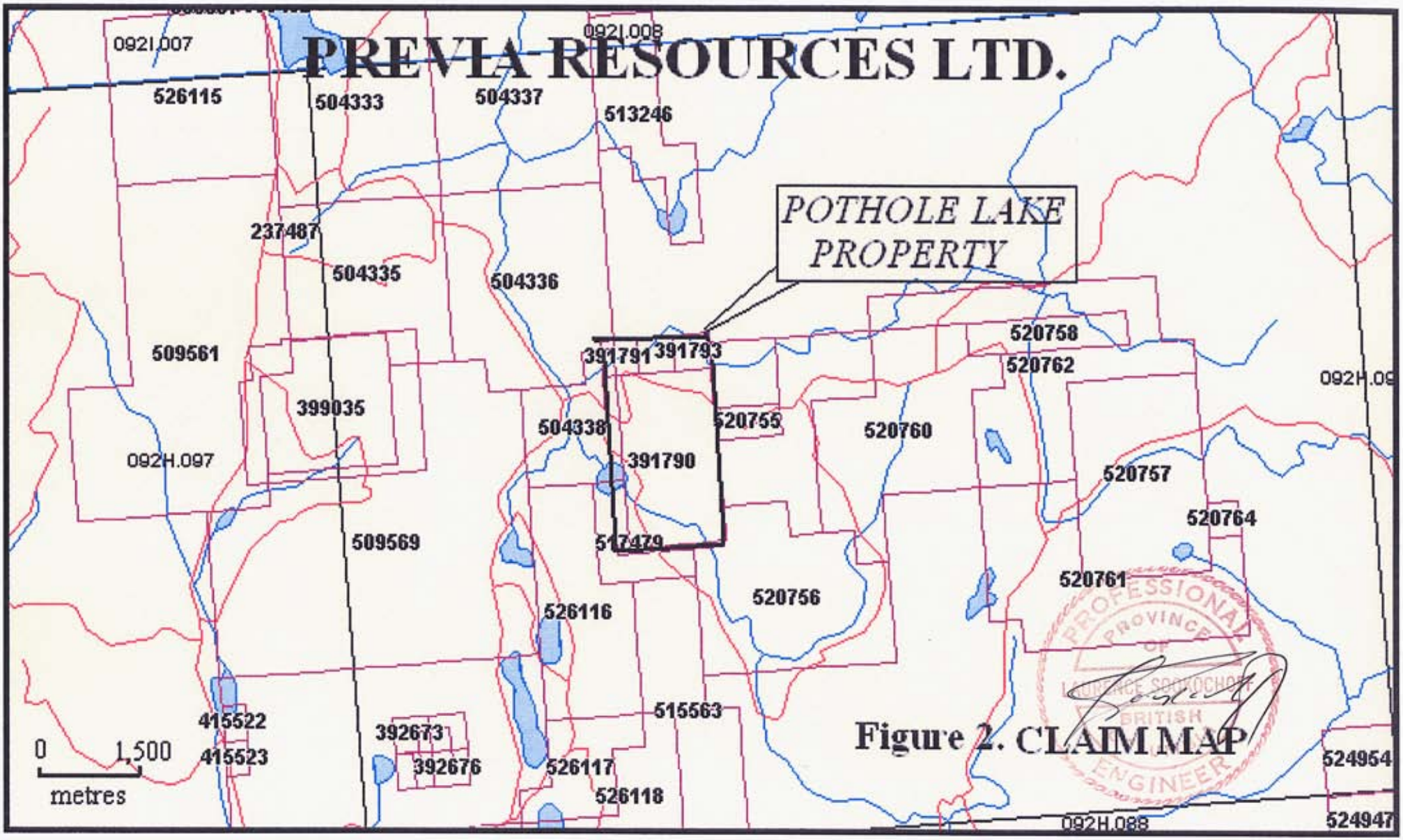

Figure 2. CLAIM MAP

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography (cont'd)
Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program could be available from the many lakes and creeks, which are located within the confines of the property. Electrical power may be available from a high voltage transmission line that is within 15 kilometers west of the property. A natural gas and an oil pipeline are within 22 kilometres west of the property.

The property is situated at the western edge of the Douglas Plateau, which is within the physiographic area designated as the Interior Plateau of British Columbia. Pothole Lake, along the west-central boundary is at an elevation of 3,100 metres. Gentle to moderate slopes prevail with relief in the order of some 500 meters.

Merritt, or Kamloops an historic mining centre 76 km north of the property, could be a source of experienced and reliable exploration and mining personnel and a supply for most mining related equipment. Kamloops is serviced daily by commercial airline and is a hub for road and rail transportation. Vancouver, a port city on the southwest corner of, and the largest city in the Province of British Columbia, is four hours distant by road and less than one hour by air from Kamloops.

History
During the late 1800's and early 1900's, the Aspen Grove copper camp was outlined by the numerous discoveries of mineral occurrences, some of which were explored more extensively than others. One of the more significant occurrences covered by the Snowflake claims is located at Aspen Grove and was explored by many "major" mining companies including Cominco who carried out much of their work in the area during the late 1970's and 1980's. The Snowflake claims extended from Highway #5 in the west to Pothole Lake in the west; however, the exploration was concentrated in the western portion. Some of the eastern claims were allowed to expire and were subsequently staked as the Pot claims. Some of the original Snowflake claims still exist which may manifest the significance of the mineral potential.

During the late 1800's and early 1900's, the Aspen Grove copper camp was outlined by the numerous discoveries of mineral occurrences, some of which were explored more extensively than others. One of the more significant occurrences covered by the Snowflake claims is located at Aspen Grove and was explored by many "major" mining companies including Cominco who carried out much of their work in the area during the late 1970's and 1980's. The Snowflake claims extended from Highway #5 in the west to Pothole Lake in the west; however, the exploration was concentrated in the western portion. Some of the eastern claims were allowed to expire and were subsequently staked as the Pot claims.

In 1985, Laramide Resources Ltd. conducted exploration work on, and adjacent to, the ground presently covered by the DES claims (AR 13,714). In the results of the exploration on ground covered by the Pothole Lake property Watson (1985) reported rock sample assay results with significant silver and gold values in a zone designated as the Pothole Copper Zone and also background silver and gold values in two locations; east of, and south of, Pothole Lake. In addition, Watson reports that the results of a magnetometer survey completed to the northwest of the Pothole Lake property revealed a relatively smooth, north-trending high that suggests a partially concealed dioritic intrusion thinly overlain by andesitic volcanics.

Geological Setting

The general geological setting of the region is described by Preto as a Nicola Belt of some 40 kilometres wide that extends from near the International Boundary in the south, 180 kilometres northward to Kamloops Lake. Mainly Upper Triassic volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks of the Nicola Group, which are noted for their copper deposits, underlie this region.

Besides the Nicola rocks, which are the oldest in the map-area, rock units include volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks that range in age from Late Triassic to Pleistocene and Recent. The Copper Mountain porphyry deposit, 70 kilometres to the south of the Pothole Lake property and near Princeton, is a fairly typical diorite model deposit and was the first porphyry copper deposit mined in British Columbia. A complex zoned diorite-monzonite-syenite pluton intrudes the Nicola Group, with intrusions found in and near ore is quartz poor, porphyritic syenite in composition, and albitized (Hollister, 1978). At the Afton deposit, 73 kilometres to the north of the Pothole Lake property and near Kamloops, the ore occurred at the west side of the nepheline normative Iron Mask batholith. This is a zoned pluton with diorite, monzonite, and syenite stages, with ore occurring near a syenite outcrop (Hollister, 1978).

The dominating geological elements in the Aspen Grove map-area are two northerly trending high-angle fault systems that divide the Nicola rocks into three sub-parallel belts. The Western Belt consists mainly of an east facing sequence of calc-alkaline flows which grade upward into pyroclastic rocks, epiclastic sediments, and abundant limestone. This succession is separated near Aspen Grove by the Allison fault, and in the northern part of the area by an unnamed fault, from the Central Belt assemblage, which is dominated by alkaline, and calc-alkaline and intrusive rocks and lesser-associated sedimentary units. The Summers Creek-Alleyne fault system separates rocks of the Central Belt from those of the Eastern Belt. The latter assemblage consists of a westerly facing sequence of volcanic siltstone and sandstone, laharic deposits, conglomerate and tuff, and some distinctly alkaline flows, which occur near small stocks of micromonzonite porphyry.

On the Grove (Snowflake) property the geology is described by Osatenko (1979) as Nicola basaltic rocks comprise the oldest rocks in the area and consist of fine-grained red and green basalt flows, augite porphyry flows and tuffs. Augite porphyries typically contain 15% medium grained augite phenocrysts in a fine-grained green matrix. Pyrite is abundant (up to 8%) in these rocks, especially along the north and east sides of the diorite-monzonite complex. Rocks of unit 2 consist of fine-grained diorite and are altered in part to chlorite, epidote, albite, calcite and secondary K-feldspar, principally near copper mineralization. Monzonites are fine to medium grained and porphyritic. Pyrite is abundant in both the diorite and monzonite, mainly along fractures but some as disseminations.

Geological Setting (cont'd)
The **Pothole Lake property** is situated within the Eastern Belt assemblage. In this location, this assemblage mainly consists of alkaline volcanic flows and well-bedded submarine volcaniclastic rocks, ranging from tuffaceous volcanic siltstones characteristic of the lower part, to coarse volcanic conglomerate and laharic breccias in the upper part. The assemblage is characterized by a paucity of intrusive rocks in comparison to the main Aspen Grove copper camp in the Central Belt a few kilometres to the west, separated by the Kentucky-Alleyne fault system.

The area of the Pothole Copper Zone occurrence (Minfile 92HNE204) is underlain by purple to grey-green augite plagioclase porphyritic andesite to basalt (or trachyandesite and trachybasalt). Minor volcanic siltstone, wacke and tuff may be present. Northeast striking dikes of granodiorite to quartz monzonite intrude these rocks. The volcanic rocks at the showing are highly fractured and altered with epidote, quartz-carbonate veins, and minor hematite.

The Au occurrence 1.8 kilometres east-northeast of Pothole Lake and adjacent to the east of the Pothole Lake property consists of gold-silver-copper mineralization. The main part of this zone is a gold showing, a small stripped, drilled and trenched area just off a gravel road south of Quilchena Creek. This and most of the surrounding area is underlain by andesitic to dacitic tuff, black argillite, and volcanic sandstone and siltstone. The rocks are strongly fractured in a variety of orientations (Quinn 1983). Bedding in the tuff generally strikes 060° and dips variably to the northwest.

Area Mineralization
Osatenko (1979) reports that the Grove property (Snowflake group) was optioned by Cominco after it became apparent that many features characteristic of the Afton deposit were present on the property.

Osatenko (1979), in a report on the results of a percussion drilling program on the Snowflake claims for Cominco, reports that: the mineralization in old trenches consists of native copper, chalcocite, chalcopyrite, bornite and malachite; the lack of iron oxides and clay in these outcrops suggests that the native copper and chalcocite are not of supergene origin, are primary, and probably formed in a sulfide deficient environment, much like Afton; copper grades range from 0.06 to 1.6% with the best mineralization of 0.29% copper in boulders over 45m and up to 1.65% copper over 3m.

On the percussion drilling results, Osatenko (1979) reports that low grade copper mineralization was encountered at the bottom of two holes (110' of 0.07% and 50' of 0.07%) in an area where Craigmont drilling showed increasing copper grades with depth (60' of 0.26% and 80' of 0.12% copper at the bottom of 320 and 250 foot holes respectively).

Area Mineralization (cont'd)

On the AU occurrence, mineralization consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and arsenopyrite disseminated sporadically in the tuffaceous rocks and argillite, up to about one % , and also occurs in fractures. Native gold is associated with the sulphides in narrow, quartz-filled fractures in these rocks. Minor malachite occurs in volcanics. The overall extent of the mineralization has not been determined, although diamond drilling has demonstrated that minor pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, disseminated or associated with quartz or calcite fracture veinlets, does persist below the surface (AR 11,241; 16,008).

Gold values in the area have been obtained from trench sampling and drill core at the main showing. Significant gold assays in chip samples reportedly range from 6.8 grams per tonne over 5.1 metres to 10.8 grams per tonne over 4.9 metres. Grab and select samples reportedly assayed between 14.4 and 91 grams per tonne gold. The best drill core intersection assayed 4.97 grams per tonne gold over 1.5 metres (AR 16,008). Copper is associated with the gold mineralization; one rock sample from the main trench yielded 0.29% copper. Another sample yielded 26 grams per tonne silver and 0.14 % lead (AR 7,293).

The Kit showing is exposed on the north bank of Quilchena Creek, 2.0 kilometres east-northeast of the creek's confluence with Pothole Creek. A small body of granodiorite of Late Triassic to early Jurassic age intrudes volcanics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. The granodiorite is cut by narrow, steeply-dipping shears striking north and northeast, near the faulted contact with slightly pyritic Nicola Group greenstone to the northwest. Some of the fractures contain quartz with minor chalcopyrite, malachite and molybdenite.

In the exploration by Laramide Resources in the immediate area east and south of Pothole Lake, assays of rock samples as reported by Watson (1985) are background values of up to 0.3 grams silver per tonne and 0.005 grams gold per tonne. At the Pothole Copper Zone (Figure 3.), a reported composite chip sample across the showing was analysed at 2.55 grams per tonne gold and 1.9 grams per tonne silver over 130 metres. Gold and silver values appear to be proportional to the degree of alteration and copper mineralization (AR 13,714).

Property Mineralization

Mineralization at the **Pothole Copper Zone** is reported as being comprised of erratically disseminated chalcopyrite, malachite, azurite and pyrite. The copper minerals occur in narrow zones striking southwest, transverse to the regional strike but parallel to a fault one kilometre to the northwest. It is further reported that individual rock samples from the showing were analyzed at up to 0.95 grams gold per tonne and 4.8 grams silver per tonne. A composite chip sample across the showing was reportedly analyzed at 2.55 grams gold per tonne and 1.9 grams silver per tonne over 130 metres (Watson, 1985). Gold and silver values appear to be proportional to the degree of alteration and copper mineralization (AR 13,714).

Exploration Program 2006

During January 2006, Previa Resources Ltd. caused a completion of an exploration program of localized VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys on the Pothole Lake property. The purpose of the surveys, which were centred on the POT 1 mineral showing, was to determine any anomalous response over known mineralization which may provide information to the interpretation of the "inconclusive" general VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys completed over the Pothole Lake property in 2003. Particulars are as follows

VLF-EM & Magnetometer Survey

VLF-EM Survey

(a) Instrumentation

The VLF-EM survey was carried out with a VLF-EM receiver, Model 27, manufactured by Sabre Electronics Ltd. of Burnaby, British Columbia. This instrument is designed to measure the electromagnetic component of the very low frequency field (VLF-EM), which for this survey is transmitted at 24.8 kHz from Seattle (Jim Creek), Washington.

b) Theory

In all electromagnetic prospecting, a transmitter induces an alternating magnetic field (called the primary field) by having a strong alternating current move through a coil of wire. This primary field travels through any medium and if a conductive mass such as a sulphide body is present, the primary field induces a secondary alternating current in the conductor, and this current in turn induces a secondary magnetic field. The receiver picks up the primary field and, if a conductor is present, the secondary field distorts the primary field. The fields are expressed as a vector, which has two components, the "in-phase" (or real) component and the "out-of-phase" (or quadrature) component. For the VLF-EM receiver, the tilt angle in degrees of the distorted electromagnetic field with a conductor is measured from that which it would have been if the field was not distorted with a conductor.

Since the fields lose strength proportionally with the distance they travel, a distant conductor has less of an effect than a close conductor. Also, the lower the frequency of the primary field, the further the field can travel and therefore the greater the depth penetration.

The VLF-EM uses a frequency range from 13 to 30 kHz, whereas most EM instruments use frequencies ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand Hz. Because of its relatively high frequency, the VLF-EM can pick up bodies of a much lower conductivity and therefore is more susceptible to clay beds, electrolyte-filled fault or shear zones and porous horizons, graphite, carbonaceous sediments, lithological contacts as well as sulphide bodies of too Iowa conductivity for other EM methods to pick up. Consequently, the VLF-EM has additional uses in mapping structure and in picking up sulphide bodies of too Iowa conductivity for conventional EM methods and too small for induced polarization. (In places it can be used instead of IP).

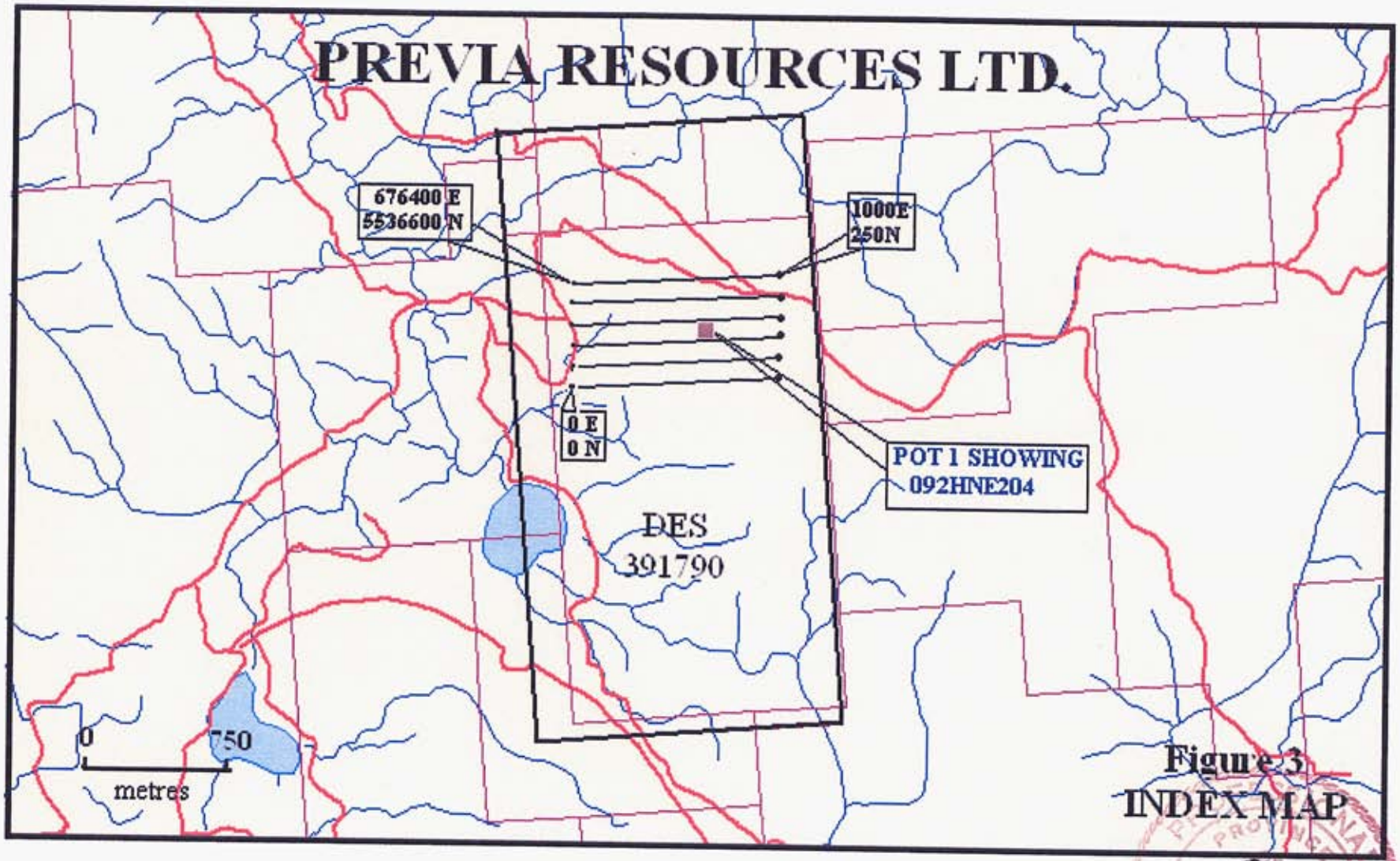

Figure 3
INDEX MAP

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Pothole Lake Property 092H.098

VLF-EM SURVEY - RAW DATA

February, 2006

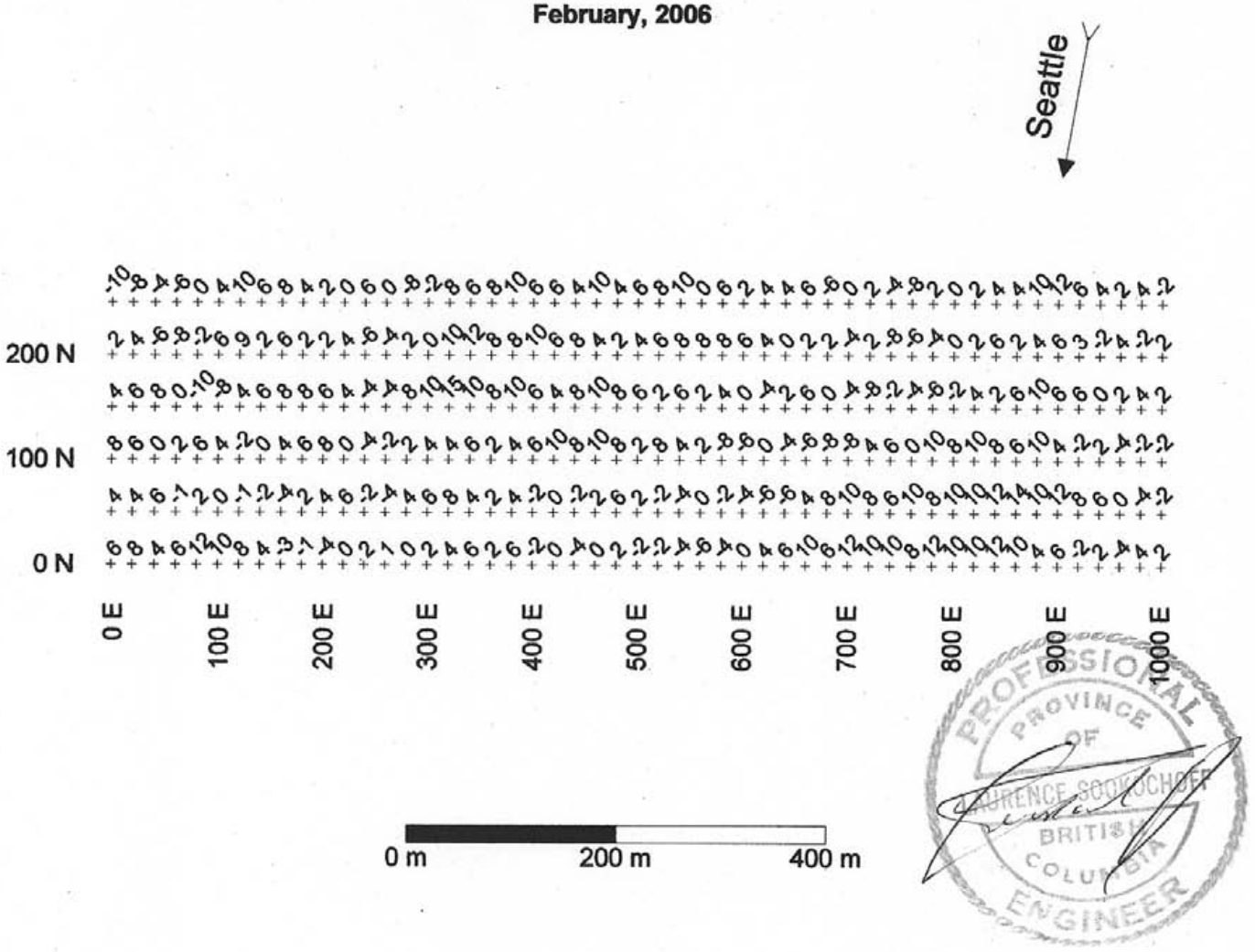

Figure 4

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VLF-EM RAW DATA -CONTOURED

February, 2006

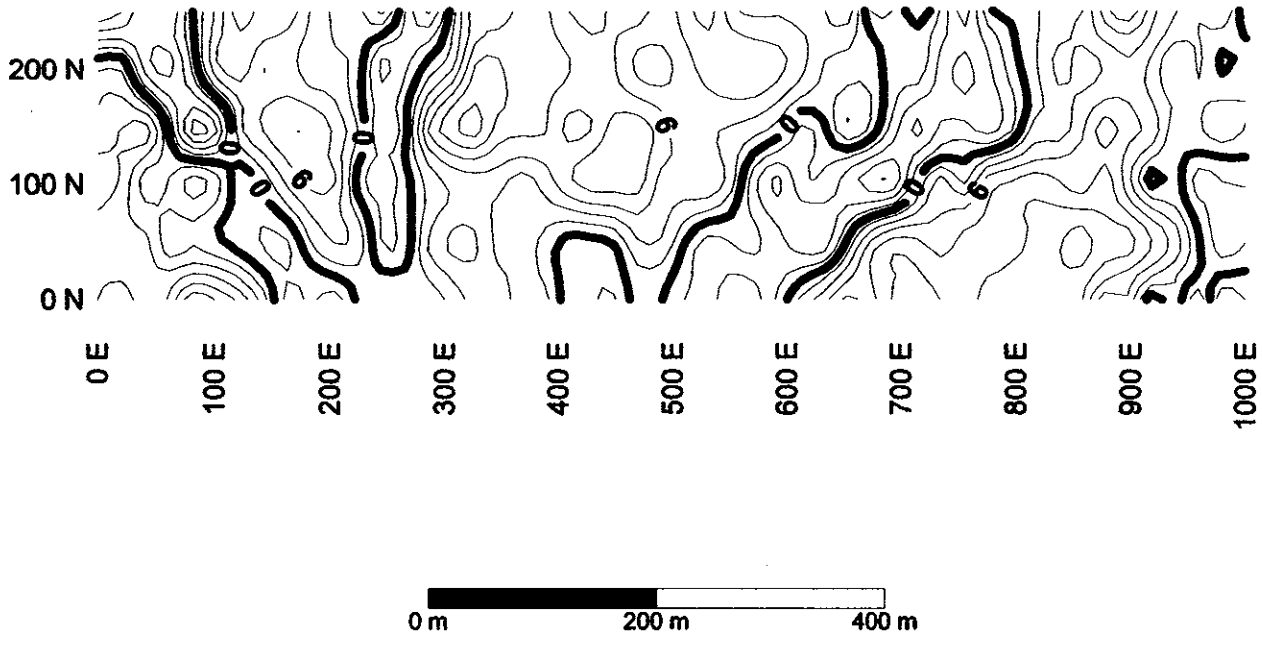

Figure 5

VLF-EM Survey (cont'd)

b) Theory (cont'd)

However, its susceptibility to lower conductive bodies results in a number of anomalies, many of them difficult to explain and, thus, VLF-EM preferably should not be interpreted without a good geological knowledge of the property and/or other geophysical and geochemical surveys.

(c) Survey Procedure

The VLF-EM readings were taken along with the magnetic survey using the same grid and therefore the amount surveyed was the same, 5,000 meters

(d) Compilation of Data

The data was transferred to an Exel spreadsheet, thence to a Surfer 32 program which was utilized to plot maps from the VLF-EM data. Four maps were created; VLF-EM Raw Data (Figure 4), contoured raw data (Figure 5), fraser filtered data (Figure 6), and contoured fraser filtered data (Figure 7).

e) Results

The fraser filtered date map (Figure 7) indicates VLF-EM anomalies at:

A) The anomaly correlates with a magnetic low.

B) The anomaly correlates with a magnetic low on the edge of a magnetic high.

C) This extensive low order anomaly correlates with a magnetic low and in part with the edges of a magnetic high

D) This anomaly is northeasterly trending, includes the Pot 1 mineral showing at the terminus (100N) of the anomaly to the southwest, and is open to the northeast.

E) This broad northerly trending anomaly is correlative with a low order magnetic high.

f) Interpretation

A) There is no obvious explanation for this anomaly.

B) This anomaly could reflect a contact between volcanics and sediments; may be a sheared slippage zone;

C) This anomaly could reflect contacts between volcanic and sedimentary rocks; possibly structural.

D) This anomaly is correlative with the Pot 1 mineral showing; however, the anomaly indicates a northeasterly trend which is opposed to the indicated northwesterly trend of the Pot 1 structure as indicated by the western arm of anomaly **C** (Figure 9). But the Pot 1 zone is reported to be associated with southwesterly (northeasterly) fractures, however, a northwesterly structure is reported one km to the northwest which is indicated on Figure 7. The northeasterly trending portion of this anomaly is strongly anomalous and could indicate the projection of the Pot 1 shear zone to the northeast.

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VLF-EM SURVEY - FRASER FILTERED DATA

February, 2006

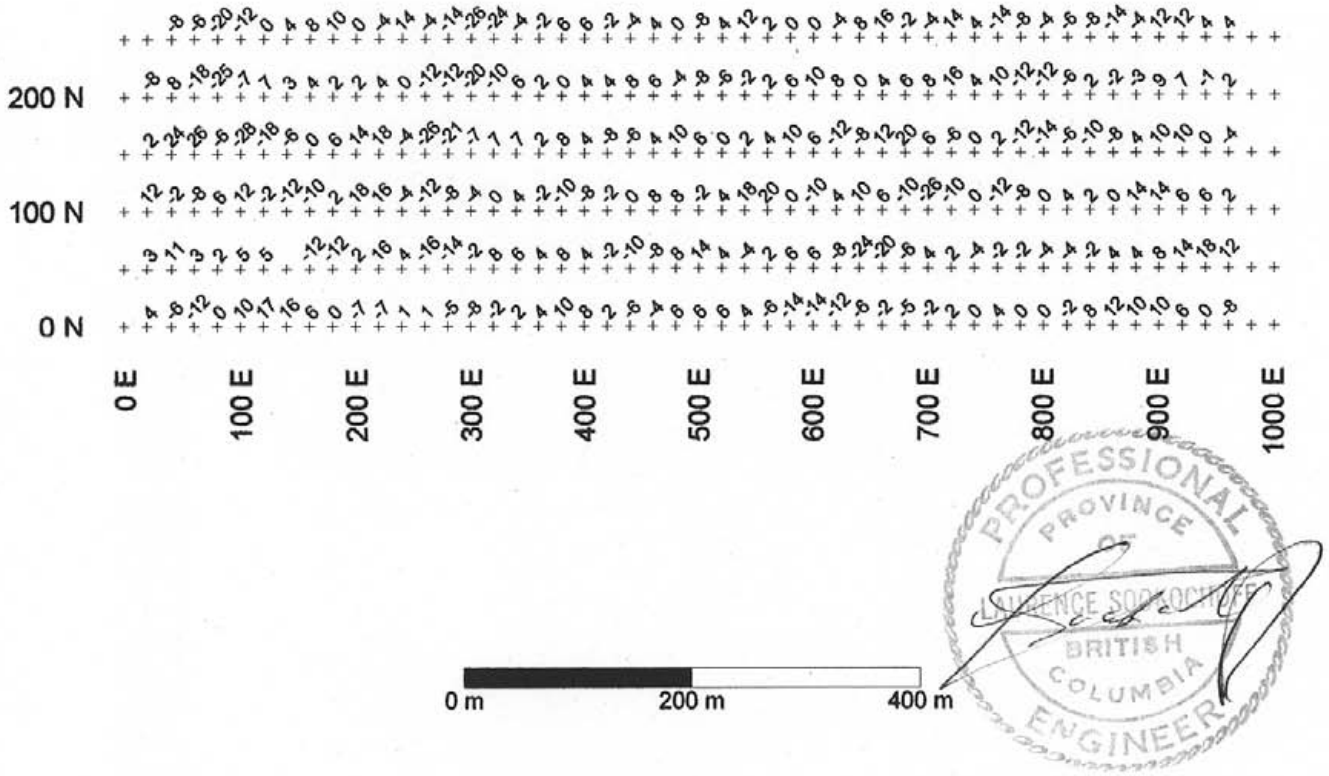

Figure 6

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Pothole Lake Property 092I.039

VLF-EM SURVEY - FRASER FILTERED
CONTOURED

February, 2006

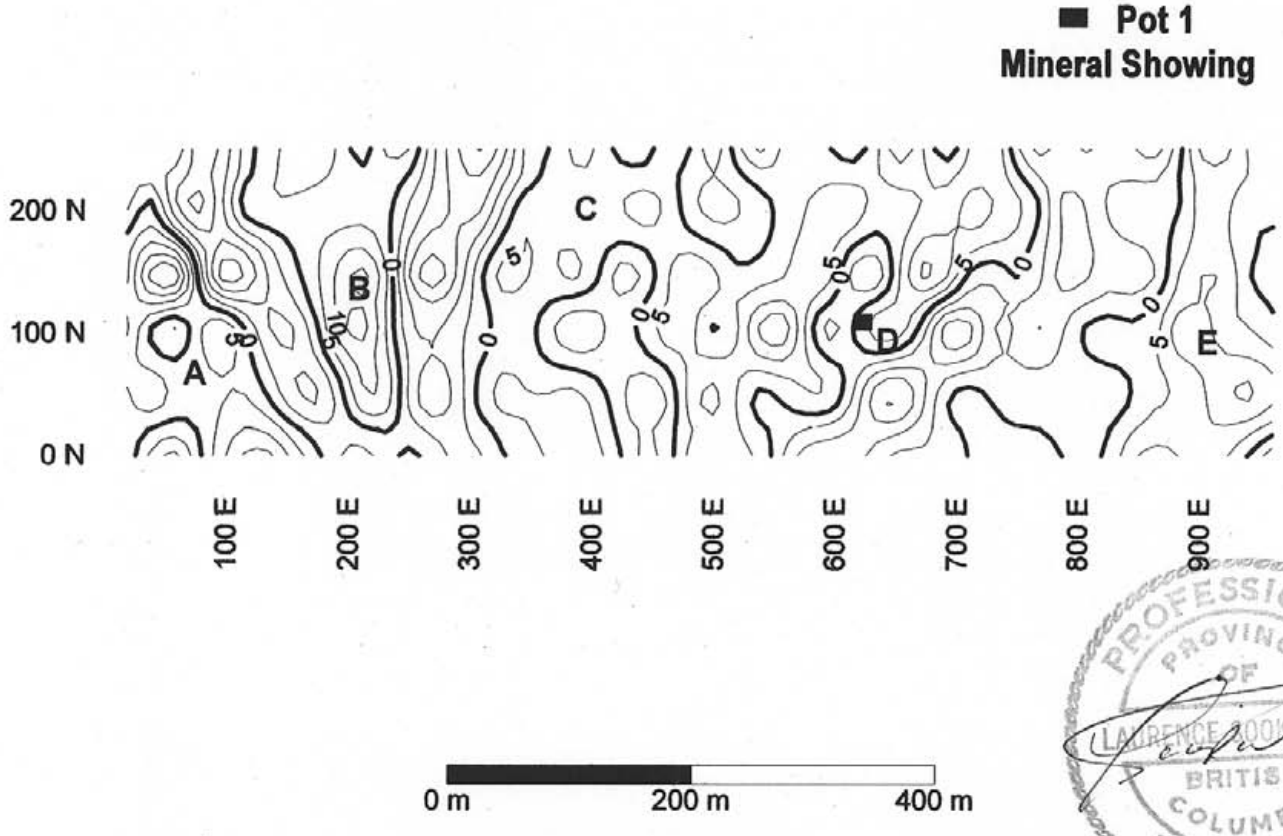

Figure 7

Magnetometer Survey

The magnetic survey was carried out with a model G-816 proton precession magnetometer, manufactured by Geometries Inc. of Sunnyvale, California. This instrument reads out directly in gammas to an accuracy of ±1 gammas, over a range of 20,000 - 100,000 gammas. The operating temperature range is -40^0 to $+50^0$ C, and its gradient tolerance is up to 3,000 gammas per meter.

(b) Theory

Only two commonly occurring minerals are strongly magnetic, magnetite and pyrrhotite; magnetic surveys are therefore used to detect the presence of these minerals in varying concentrations. Magnetics is also useful ~s a reconnaissance tool for mapping geologic lithology and structure since different rock types have different background amounts of magnetite and/or pyrrhotite.

(c) Survey Procedure

A base line was established due north from 0N to 250 N along the west side of the property. Magnetometer readings were taken along east-west lines at 50 metre intervals from the base line for 1000 metres or to 1000E. The number of meters surveyed was 5,000.

No flagging marking the stations was put up at the request of the Douglas Lake Ranch who holds the surface rights. However, the grid was measured in with a GPS (global positioning system). The GPS reading (NAD 27) at 0E 250N was 676400E, 5536600N (Figure 3).

The diurnal variation of the magnetic field was not monitored.

(d) Data Reduction

A Surfer 32 program was used to create maps from the data results. The results were initially input to an Exel spreadsheet which was then copied to a worksheet which the Surfer program required for the mapping. Two maps were created: a map showing the raw data (Figure 8); and a map showing the contoured values (Figure 9).

e) Results

The magnetometer survey revealed anomalous magnetic highs (Figure 3) as follows:

A) A central core of a north trending lineal magnetic high at 300E gradational to a broad magnetic low to the west and variably to a highs and a low to the east. The eastern portion of the central core displays an off-shoot of a northeasterly trending high in the northern survey area and a magnetic high extending for 300 metres east along the southern survey area

B) A 150 metre northeasterly trending high from the eastern base of A discontinued to the northeast by a magnetic low and open to the northeast.

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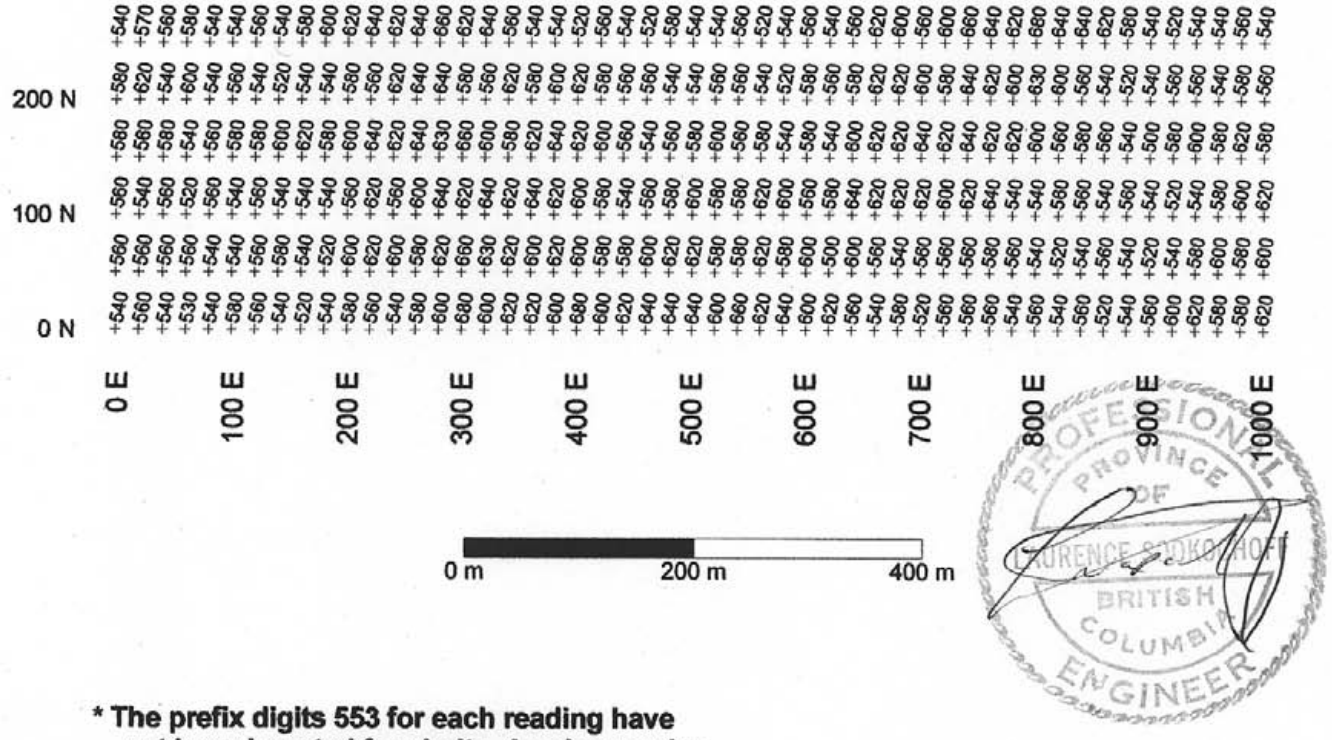
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY - RAW DATA*

February, 2006



*** The prefix digits 553 for each reading have not been inserted for clarity. An above value of 540 is in fact a value of 553540**

Figure 8

Magnetometer Survey (cont'd)

e) Results (cont'd)

The anomalous magnetic lows (Figure 3) occur adjacent to the anomalous highs with the more indicative at:

C) An extensive V shaped low extending from the focal point at 700E in the south for 250 metres and open to the northwest and northeast

D) At the location of the Pot 1 mineral showing where anomaly **C** narrows considerably and bisects anomaly **B** (magnetic high).

f) Interpretation

Interpreting the results on the basis of rock units of the Nicola Group, the general pattern of the anomalous highs and lows as to volcanic/sedimentary units of the Nicola Group could be interpreted as the magnetic highs reflecting the more magnetic basic volcanics whereas the magnetic lows could reflect the units that are of low or no response magnetically. Should this be the case, a shallowly northerly plunging anticline or a shallowly southerly plunging anticline could be indicated. The sequence of rocks comprising the anticline or syncline would be mafic volcanics such as basalts or andesites (magnetometer highs) sandwiched between sialic volcanics such as dacites or rhyolites, or sedimentary rocks of low or no magnetic response; of which there are many scenarios.

Interpreting the results on the basis of structure, the magnetometer lows could reflect structures where variable amounts of the incipient magnetic minerals of the rocks could be destroyed or altered to minerals of less magnetic response. Should this be the case, one feature on the magnetic contoured map is evident; the northwesterly trending magnetic low of Anomaly bisecting Anomaly A from Anomaly B. This narrow magnetic low **(D)** is indicative of a northwesterly trending structure bisecting the mafic volcanics and extending into sialic volcanics or sedimentary rocks to the northwest and to the southeast. The extensions of the structure would not be as evident, as the magnetic low of the structure is masked by the magnetic low of the rocks. However, there are indications of the structure within the wider expanse of the magnetic lows to the northwest and to the southeast in the definitive trend of the magnetic lows.

Interpreting the results on the basis of mineralization, the magnetic lows could indicate mineralization associated with structures where the magnetic minerals of mafic volcanic rocks would be hydrothermally altered. In this case, the narrow magnetic low at location **D** is outstanding, as it is indicative of a structurally controlled mineral zone. Coincidentally, location **D** is the general location of the Pot 1 mineral showing.

PREVIA RESOURCES LTD.

Pothole Lake Property 092H.098

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY RESULTS CONTOURED

February, 2006

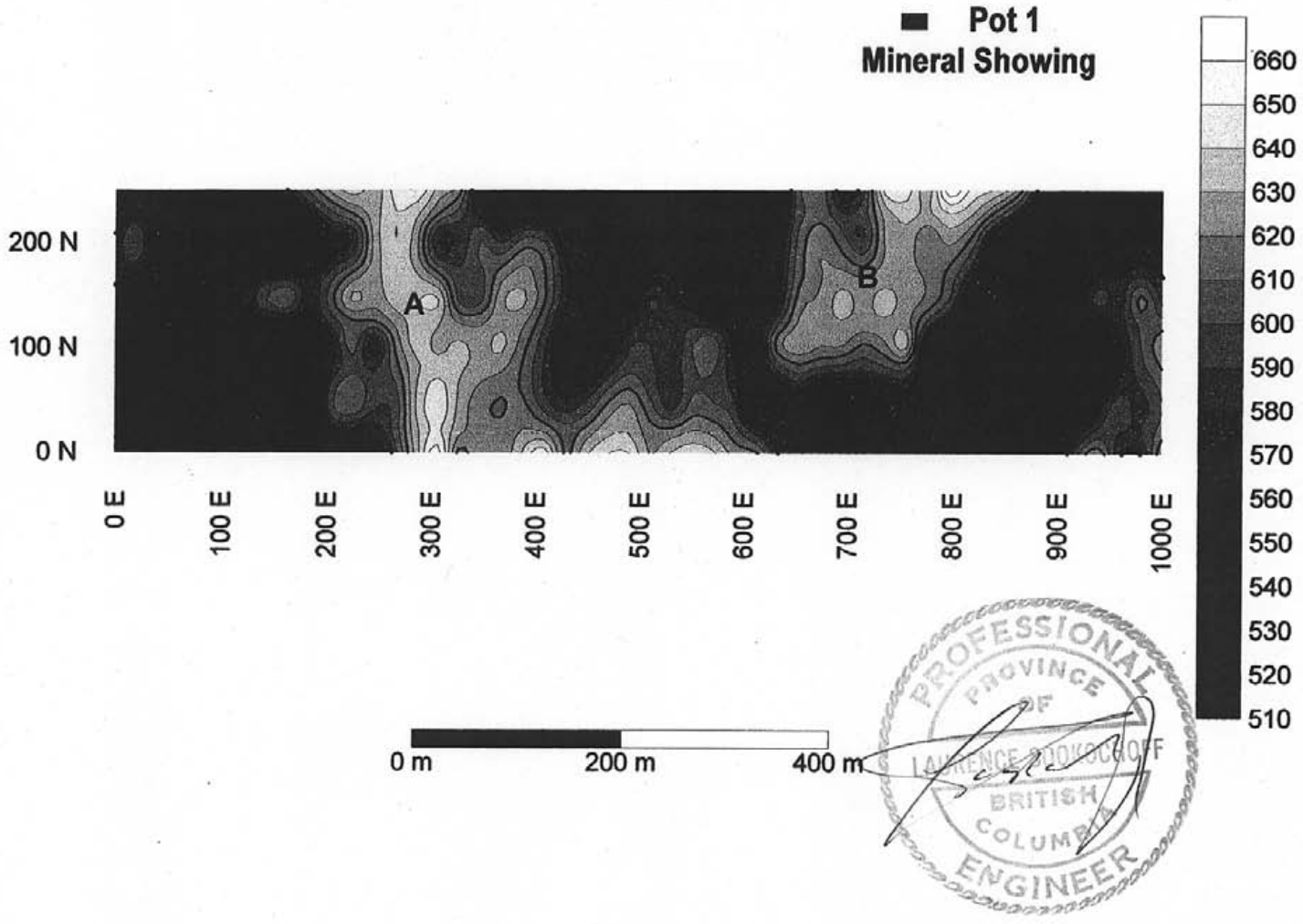


Figure 9

Conclusions

The localized magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys on the Pothole Lake Property have indicated the following:

1) A package of the Nicola Group of rocks has been "locally" folded into a shallowly southerly plunging anticline, or a northerly plunging syncline;

2) Associated with the syn/anticline are shallowly dipping fault or shear zones trending northwest and northeast and possibly resulting from the movement along the weakest portion of bedding planes as at a sedimentary-volcanic contact;

3) One definitive northwesterly trending "regional" structure as at anomalous location **D** of Figure 9 that is post folding. This regional structure trend bisects the area trend of bedding which is reported to be generally striking at 060° and dipping variably to the northwest in the tuff at the AU showing 1.8 .km to the northeast

4) The Pot 1 mineral showing is located at the intersection of two structures; northwesterly trending structure at anomaly **D** of Figure 9 and the northeasterly trending regional (?) structural/shear anomaly **D** of Figure 7.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.

Vancouver, BC
May 15, 2006

Previa Resources Ltd.
Pothole Lake Property
Statement of Costs

The fieldwork on the Pothole Lake Property was carried out between February 5, 2006 and February 6, 2006 to the value as follows:

Derek Jones: 2 days @ $300.00	$ 600.00
Chris DeLorme: 2 days @ $300.00	600.00
VLF Rental: 3 days @ $300.00	225.00
Magnetometer Rental: 3 days @ $75.00	225.00
Room & board: 3 days @ $150.00	450.00
Results, maps compilation & drafting	750.00
Report, xerox, & printing	750.00
Engineering & Supervision	750.00
	$ 4,350.00

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Certificate

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist and principal of Sookochoff Consultants Inc. with address at 120 125A-1030 Denman Street, Vancouver, BC V6G 2M6.

I, Laurence Sookochoff, further certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.

2) I have been practicing my profession for the past thirty-seven years.

3) I am registered and in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

4) The information for this report is based on information as itemized in the Selected Reference section of this report, from exploration work the writer has completed within the Aspen Grove copper camp in the 1980's, and from the supervision and management of the work program as reported on herein

6) I do not have any interest in the securities of Previa Resources Ltd. nor in the Pothole Lake Property as described herein. I hold the claims of Tenure No.'s 391790, 391791, 391792, & 391793 comprising the Pothole Lake Property, in trust for Previa Resources Ltd.

Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

Vancouver, BC
May 15, 2006

Appendix I

MAGNETOMETER & VLF-EM RESULTS
RAW DATA

Previa Resources Ltd. DES Claim Group

VLF-EM Survey Data

East	South	VLF	VLF-FF
0	0	6	
20	0	8	4
40	0	4	-6
60	0	6	-12
80	0	12	0
100	0	10	10
120	0	8	17
140	0	4	16
160	0	-3	6
180	0	-1	0
200	0	-4	-7
220	0	0	-7
240	0	2	1
260	0	1	1
280	0	0	-5
300	0	2	-8
320	0	4	-2
340	0	6	2
360	0	2	4
380	0	6	10
400	0	-2	8
420	0	0	2
440	0	-4	-6
460	0	0	-4
480	0	2	6
500	0	-2	6
520	0	-2	6
540	0	-4	4
560	0	-6	-6
580	0	-4	-14
600	0	0	-14
620	0	4	-12
640	0	6	-6
660	0	10	-2
680	0	6	-5
700	0	12	-2
720	0	10	2
740	0	10	0
760	0	8	4
780	0	12	0
800	0	10	0
820	0	10	-2
840	0	12	8
860	0	10	12
880	0	4	10
900	0	6	10
920	0	-2	6
940	0	2	0
960	0	-4	-8
980	0	4	
1000	0	2	

Previa Resources Ltd. DES Claim Group

Magnetometer Survey Data

East	South	Mag
0	0	540
20	0	560
40	0	540
60	0	530
80	0	540
100	0	580
120	0	560
140	0	540
160	0	520
180	0	540
200	0	580
220	0	560
240	0	540
260	0	580
280	0	600
300	0	680
320	0	600
340	0	620
360	0	620
380	0	600
400	0	680
420	0	600
440	0	620
460	0	640
480	0	640
500	0	640
520	0	600
540	0	660
560	0	620
580	0	640
600	0	600
620	0	620
640	0	560
660	0	540
680	0	580
700	0	520
720	0	560
740	0	560
760	0	560
780	0	540
800	0	560
820	0	540
840	0	560
860	0	520
880	0	540
900	0	560
920	0	600
940	0	620
960	0	580
980	0	580
1000	0	620

Previa Resources Ltd. DES Claim Group
VLF-EM Survey Data

East	South	VLF	VLF-FF
0	50	4	
20	50	4	3
40	50	6	11
60	50	-1	3
80	50	2	2
100	50	0	5
120	50	-1	5
140	50	-2	
160	50	-4	-12
180	50	2	-12
200	50	4	2
220	50	6	16
240	50	-2	4
260	50	-4	-16
280	50	4	-14
300	50	6	-2
320	50	8	8
340	50	4	6
360	50	2	4
380	50	4	8
400	50	-2	4
420	50	0	-2
440	50	-2	-10
460	50	2	-8
480	50	6	8
500	50	2	14
520	50	-2	4
540	50	-4	-4
560	50	0	2
580	50	-2	6
600	50	-4	6
620	50	-6	-8
640	50	-6	-24
660	50	4	-20
680	50	8	-6
700	50	10	4
720	50	8	2
740	50	6	-4
760	50	10	-2
780	50	8	-2
800	50	10	-4
820	50	10	-4
840	50	12	-2
860	50	14	4
880	50	10	4
900	50	12	8
920	50	8	14
940	50	6	18
960	50	0	12
980	50	-4	
1000	50	-2	

Previa Resources Ltd. DES Claim Group
Magnetometer Survey Data

East	South	Mag
0	50	560
20	50	560
40	50	560
60	50	560
80	50	540
100	50	540
120	50	560
140	50	580
160	50	540
180	50	520
200	50	600
220	50	620
240	50	600
260	50	580
280	50	620
300	50	660
320	50	630
340	50	620
360	50	600
380	50	620
400	50	600
420	50	580
440	50	580
460	50	600
480	50	620
500	50	620
520	50	580
540	50	580
560	50	620
580	50	580
600	50	600
620	50	500
640	50	600
660	50	560
680	50	540
700	50	560
720	50	560
740	50	560
760	50	580
780	50	560
800	50	540
820	50	520
840	50	540
860	50	560
880	50	540
900	50	520
920	50	540
940	50	580
960	50	600
980	50	580
1000	50	600

Previa Resources Ltd. DES Claim Group

VLF-EM Survey Data

East	South	VLF	VLF-FF
0	100	8	
20	100	6	12
40	100	0	-2
60	100	2	-8
80	100	6	6
100	100	4	12
120	100	-2	-2
140	100	0	-12
160	100	4	-10
180	100	6	2
200	100	8	18
220	100	0	16
240	100	-4	-4
260	100	-2	-12
280	100	2	-8
300	100	4	-4
320	100	4	0
340	100	6	4
360	100	2	-2
380	100	4	-10
400	100	6	-8
420	100	10	-2
440	100	8	0
460	100	10	8
480	100	8	8
500	100	2	-2
520	100	8	4
540	100	4	18
560	100	2	20
580	100	-8	0
600	100	-6	-10
620	100	0	4
640	100	-4	10
660	100	-6	6
680	100	-8	-10
700	100	-8	-26
720	100	4	-10
740	100	6	0
760	100	0	-12
780	100	10	-8
800	100	8	0
820	100	10	4
840	100	8	2
860	100	6	0
880	100	10	14
900	100	4	14
920	100	-2	6
940	100	2	6
960	100	-4	2
980	100	-2	
1000	100	-2	

Previa Resources Ltd. DES Claim Group

Magnetometer Survey Data

East	South	Mag
0	100	560
20	100	540
40	100	560
60	100	520
80	100	560
100	100	540
120	100	560
140	100	540
160	100	540
180	100	540
200	100	560
220	100	620
240	100	560
260	100	600
280	100	640
300	100	620
320	100	640
340	100	620
360	100	640
380	100	620
400	100	600
420	100	580
440	100	540
460	100	560
480	100	580
500	100	600
520	100	580
540	100	580
560	100	620
580	100	600
600	100	560
620	100	580
640	100	640
660	100	620
680	100	620
700	100	620
720	100	600
740	100	620
760	100	640
780	100	540
800	100	540
820	100	560
840	100	560
860	100	540
880	100	560
900	100	540
920	100	520
940	100	540
960	100	580
980	100	600
1000	100	620

Previa Resources Ltd. DES Claim Group
VLF-EM Survey Data

East	South	VLF	VLF-FF
0	150	4	
20	150	6	2
40	150	8	24
60	150	0	26
80	150	-10	-6
100	150	-8	-28
120	150	4	-18
140	150	6	-6
160	150	8	0
180	150	8	6
200	150	6	14
220	150	4	18
240	150	-4	-4
260	150	-4	-26
280	150	8	-21
300	150	10	-7
320	150	15	7
340	150	10	7
360	150	8	2
380	150	10	8
400	150	6	4
420	150	4	-8
440	150	8	-6
460	150	10	4
480	150	8	10
500	150	6	6
520	150	2	0
540	150	6	2
560	150	2	4
580	150	4	10
600	150	0	6
620	150	-4	-12
640	150	2	-8
660	150	6	12
680	150	0	20
700	150	-4	6
720	150	-8	-6
740	150	-2	0
760	150	-4	2
780	150	-6	-12
800	150	-2	-14
820	150	4	-6
840	150	2	-10
860	150	6	-8
880	150	10	4
900	150	6	10
920	150	6	10
940	150	0	0
960	150	2	-4
980	150	4	
1000	150	2	

Previa Resources Ltd. DES Claim Group
Magnetometer Survey Data

East	South	Mag
0	150	580
20	150	560
40	150	580
60	150	540
80	150	560
100	150	580
120	150	580
140	150	600
160	150	620
180	150	580
200	150	600
220	150	640
240	150	620
260	150	640
280	150	630
300	150	660
320	150	600
340	150	580
360	150	620
380	150	640
400	150	620
420	150	600
440	150	560
460	150	540
480	150	560
500	150	580
520	150	600
540	150	560
560	150	580
580	150	540
600	150	580
620	150	540
640	150	600
660	150	620
680	150	620
700	150	640
720	150	620
740	150	640
760	150	620
780	150	620
800	150	600
820	150	560
840	150	580
860	150	560
880	150	540
900	150	500
920	150	580
940	150	600
960	150	580
980	150	620
1000	150	580

Previa Resources Ltd. DES Claim Group
VLF-EM Survey Data

East	South	VLF	VLF-FF
0	200	2	
20	200	4	-8
40	200	-6	8
60	200	-8	-18
80	200	-2	-25
100	200	6	-7
120	200	9	7
140	200	2	3
160	200	6	4
180	200	2	2
200	200	2	2
220	200	4	4
240	200	-6	0
260	200	-4	-12
280	200	2	-12
300	200	0	-20
320	200	10	-10
340	200	12	6
360	200	8	2
380	200	8	0
400	200	10	4
420	200	6	4
440	200	8	8
460	200	4	6
480	200	2	-4
500	200	4	-8
520	200	6	-6
540	200	8	-2
560	200	8	2
580	200	8	6
600	200	6	10
620	200	4	8
640	200	0	0
660	200	2	4
680	200	2	6
700	200	-4	8
720	200	2	16
740	200	-8	4
760	200	-6	10
780	200	-4	-12
800	200	0	-12
820	200	2	-6
840	200	6	2
860	200	2	-2
880	200	4	-3
900	200	6	9
920	200	3	7
940	200	-2	-1
960	200	4	2
980	200	-2	
1000	200	2	

Previa Resources Ltd. DES Claim Group
Magnetometer Survey Data

East	South	Mag
0	200	580
20	200	620
40	200	540
60	200	600
80	200	540
100	200	560
120	200	540
140	200	520
160	200	540
180	200	540
200	200	580
220	200	560
240	200	620
260	200	640
280	200	640
300	200	580
320	200	560
340	200	620
360	200	580
380	200	600
400	200	620
420	200	580
440	200	560
460	200	560
480	200	540
500	200	540
520	200	560
540	200	560
560	200	540
580	200	520
600	200	580
620	200	560
640	200	580
660	200	620
680	200	620
700	200	600
720	200	580
740	200	640
760	200	620
780	200	600
800	200	630
820	200	600
840	200	560
860	200	540
880	200	520
900	200	540
920	200	560
940	200	560
960	200	540
980	200	580
1000	200	560

Previa Resources Ltd. DES Claim Group
VLF-EM Survey Data

East	South	VLF	VLF-FF
0	250	-10	
20	250	-8	
40	250	-4	-8
60	250	-6	-6
80	250	0	-20
100	250	4	-12
120	250	10	0
140	250	6	4
160	250	8	8
180	250	4	10
200	250	2	0
220	250	0	-4
240	250	6	14
260	250	0	-4
280	250	-8	-14
300	250	-2	-26
320	250	8	-24
340	250	6	-4
360	250	8	-2
380	250	10	6
400	250	6	6
420	250	6	-2
440	250	4	-4
460	250	10	4
480	250	4	0
500	250	6	-8
520	250	8	4
540	250	10	12
560	250	0	2
580	250	6	0
600	250	2	0
620	250	4	-4
640	250	4	8
660	250	6	16
680	250	-6	-2
700	250	0	-4
720	250	2	14
740	250	-4	4
760	250	-8	-14
780	250	2	-8
800	250	0	-4
820	250	2	-6
840	250	4	-8
860	250	4	-14
880	250	10	-4
900	250	12	12
920	250	6	12
940	250	4	4
960	250	2	4
980	250	4	
1000	250	-2	

Previa Resources Ltd. DES Claim Group
Magnetometer Survey Data

East	South	Mag
0	250	540
20	250	570
40	250	560
60	250	580
80	250	540
100	250	540
120	250	560
140	250	540
160	250	580
180	250	600
200	250	620
220	250	640
240	250	620
260	250	640
280	250	660
300	250	620
320	250	640
340	250	560
360	250	540
380	250	540
400	250	520
420	250	560
440	250	540
460	250	520
480	250	580
500	250	540
520	250	540
540	250	560
560	250	520
580	250	540
600	250	560
620	250	540
640	250	560
660	250	620
680	250	600
700	250	560
720	250	600
740	250	660
760	250	640
780	250	620
800	250	680
820	250	640
840	250	640
860	250	620
880	250	580
900	250	540
920	250	520
940	250	540
960	250	540
980	250	560
1000	250	540