REPORT

on the

Guy 1-14 Mineral Claims
and
DJG and DJG1 Mineral Claims

Miner Mountain Area
Princeton, British Columbia
Lat. 49° 25' N., Long. 120° 27' W.
NTS map sheet 92H/8W

by

James W. McLeod, P.Geo.

on behalf of

Omega Exploration Services Inc.
and
Javelin Energy Inc.

28,444

June 28, 2006
Delta, British Columbia

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Summary

The Miner Mountain property described in this report is located near Princeton, British Columbia, Canada.

The beneficial owner of the property is Omega Exploration Services Inc. of Delta, British Columbia.

The most recent exploration work conducted on the Miner Mountain copper-gold-platinum group elements (PGE) property began in July, 1996 and three periods of drilling took place in 1997, 2000 and 2002. During the period prior to drilling, the property underwent geological mapping, rock and soil geochemistry and a number of geophysical surveys.

The drilling programs intersected Upper Triassic age Nicola Group (hereinafter referred to as the Nicola) mainly andesitic volcanic rocks that were in places altered to a skarn. Some of the skarn zones are observed to contain anomalous amounts of copper-gold-PGE, mainly as palladium. The drill intersects of anomalous values that were encountered to date on the property appear to be associated with chalcopyrite (copper-iron sulphide).

The holes were drilled in a rounded, open grass covered plateau area within and adjacent to an east-west trending topographic depression which is confirmed by drilling to be a zone of intense gypsum-(anhydrite)-pyrite alteration. The author regards this zone of intense alteration that has the outward appearance of an east-west trending fault at least may be partially due to hydrothermal venting and some retrograde metamorphism. The zone of most intense copper-gold-palladium mineralization that is encountered in DDH 00-1 appears to trend -45° to -55° toward N150°-N160°. The apparent strike and dip of the Nicola Group andesite section that hosts the mineralization has been determined to be approximately N060°/-45° (see Figure 4). Also, the anomalous intersections exhibit a possible magnetic signature which is due to higher concentrations of magnetite. The magnetite may be secondary in origin as evidenced by its' invasive texture and other

alteration mineral associations. Further fieldwork is recommended for the property. The recommended program is of two phases with the initiation of Phase 2 being contingent on positive results being obtained from the Phase 1 program. The Phase 1 program is expected to take two months to complete at an estimated cost of $165,500.

Introduction

The current fieldwork program consists of a 22.6 km. induced polarization (IP) and magnetometer survey that was conducted by Scott Geophysics Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia during April & May 2005 (see enclosed report and maps). The author conducted a single east-west IP test line over the projected zone indicated by DDH 97 - 1-3 and DDH 00 - 1&5 and cutting across the coincident 1969 IP and copper-gold soil anomalies near the old grid at L0+00 - 0+00 at the initial post of the original Guy 1-4 mineral claims, note that this location on the new (Scott) grid is L4200E - 3950N (see Figure 3).

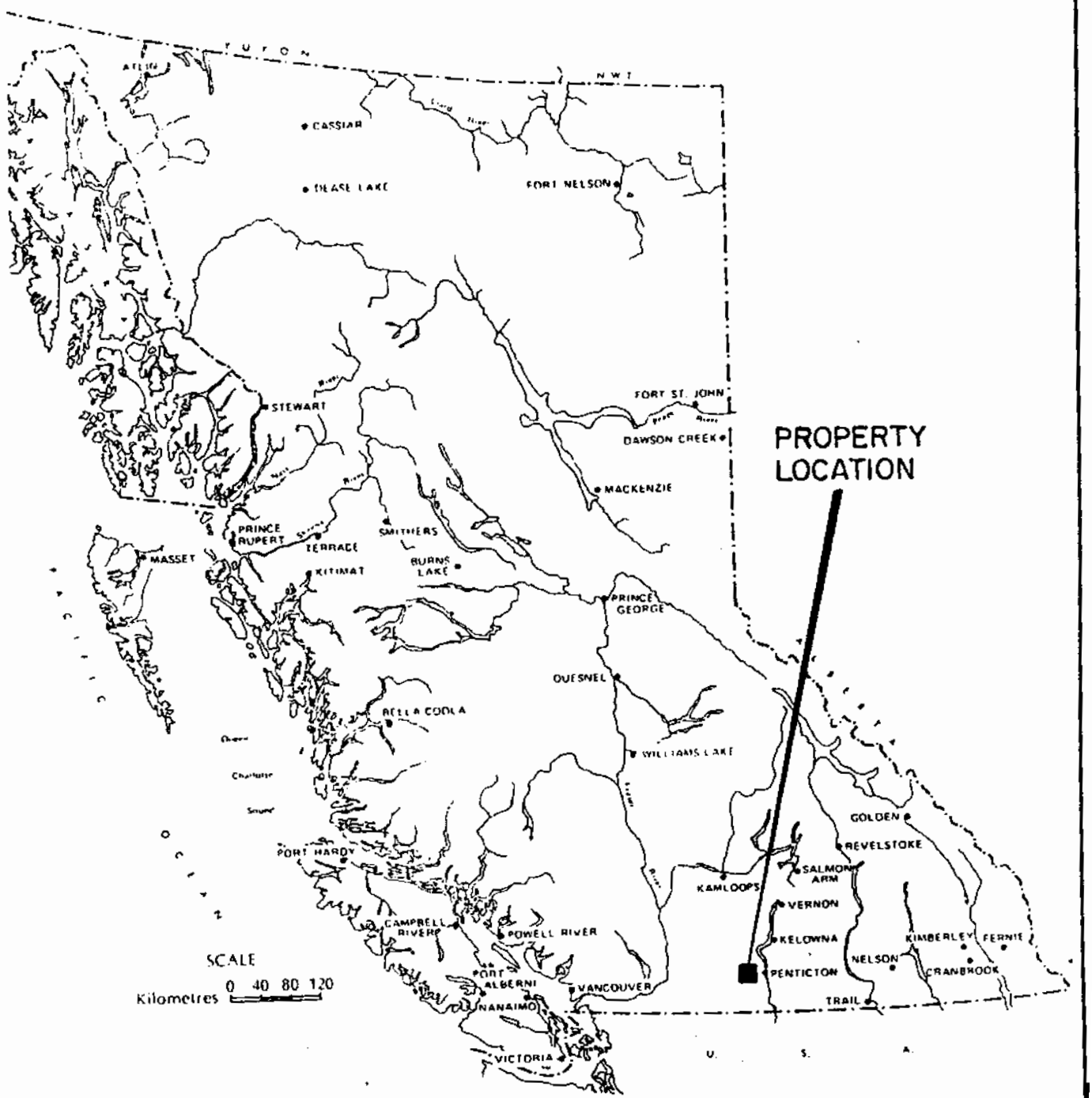
Location and Access

The claim area may be located on NTS map sheet, 92H/8W at latitude 49° 28' north and longitude 120° 28' west. The property area is situated immediately north of the Town of Princeton, B.C., on the northwesterly facing slope of Miner Mountain (Iron Mountain). The property lies in the Similkameen Region, Princeton Area, British Columbia, Canada.

Access to the mineral claims is gained by traveling 3 km. north of the Town of Princeton, B.C. on the paved, all weather Osprey Lake road and then to the east for 0.5 km. on the Iron Mountain gravel road.

Topographical and Physical Environment

The mineral claims lie within the Dry Interior zone or physiographic region of the Interior plateau and more particularly covers low, rounded mountainous terrain at the southern-end of the Intermontane Belt, a tectonic or structurally derived zone exhibiting particular characteristic mega-features. These resulting features originating from crustal plate movements that produce mountain ranges and adjacent troughs, as well as contraction and expansion zones through the crust



PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. W. McLEOD
GEOSCIENTIST

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OMEGA & JAVELIN ENERGY

MINER MOUNTAIN PROJECT

LOCATION MAP

N.T.S. 92H-8 SIMILKAMEEN M.D.,B.C.

SCALE : AS SHOWN	DATE : JUNE 2006
DRAWN BY : J. M.	FIGURE Nº 1

which offer definitive fracture zones. These zones may be later affected by invasive igneous activity and subsequent hydrothermal (alteration and mineralizing) action. The Miner Mountain property has undergone some such events.

The claim area covers low, rounded mountainous terrain with patches of conifer covered plateau or terraced benches. The elevations of the claim area range from 700 metres to 1,310 metres mean sea level. The easterly flowing Similkameen River valley is the most dominant feature in this area and occurs to the south of the southern boundary of the mineral claims. The glacial and/or fluvial glacial cover on the claim area is generally thin with thicker occurrences in the bedrock depressions and areas of intense alteration and/or faulting. The coniferous tree patches are comprised of western yellow pine (ponderosa), Douglas fir, lodgepole pine while separate clusters of deciduous aspen trees occur in moister (mud-hole) areas. Sometimes this may indicate an underlying zone of alteration and/or faulting. The stream valleys in the area often exhibit a north-south or east-west fabric that may reflect underlying fault/contacts.

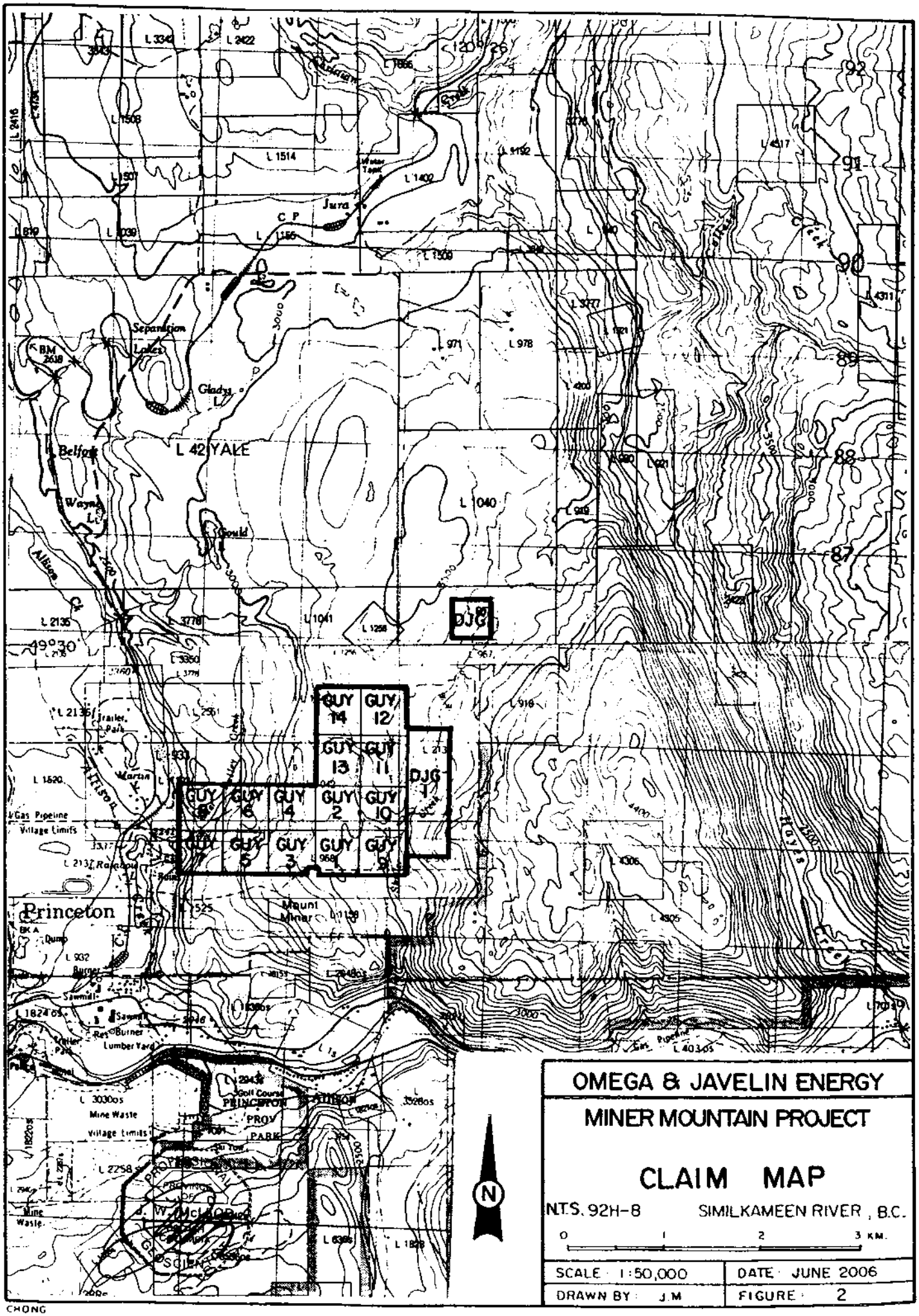
The general area experiences approximately 40 cm. of precipitation annually, of which 25%-30% may occur as a snow equivalent. The winter weather usually lasts for less than four months, November - February. It is not uncommon for the property area to experience little or no snow and mild conditions throughout the winter. This type of winter condition usually precludes drilling water being available on the property itself and making a short water-haul and on-site drill water storage necessary.

Property and Ownership

The property is located in the Similkameen Region of British Columbia, Canada at latitude 49° 28' 56" north and longitude 120° 27' 42"west.

The mineral claims comprise four groups, three of which are contiguous that are collectively known as the Miner Mountain property and are listed as follows:

Guy 1-10, tenure # 345479-88, anniversary date April 24, 2011;



OMEGA & JAVELIN ENERGY

MINER MOUNTAIN PROJECT

CLAIM MAP

NTS. 92H-8 SIMILKAMEEN RIVER, B.C.

0 1 2 3 KM.

SCALE 1:50,000	DATE JUNE 2006
DRAWN BY J.M	FIGURE 2

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Guy 11-14, tenure # 345489-92, anniversary date April 27, 2011;

DJG, tenure # 514196, anniversary date June 9, 2011;

DJG1, tenure # 514222, anniversary date June 9, 2011.

Total 18 mineral claims or cells

The mineral claims have not undergone a legal survey, but the author has in the past examined the claim posts of the Guy 1-14 claims and they appeared to be in their recorded position. The mineral claims total an area of approximately 410 hectares or ~1,010 acres.

The above listed mineral claims, Guy 1-14 belong to Omega Exploration Services Inc. of Delta, B.C. and the DJG and DJG1 belong to Javelin Energy Inc. of Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

The claim area covers privately owned rangeland that requires permission to access and to conduct exploration on. The owner, in the past has always approved of our exploration efforts and only expects that we leave the area as we found it and show a normal consideration for the property and the environment in general. Being from an original pioneer family of this area, the owner has a good regard for the mineral industry in general.

History

The recorded mining history of the general area dates from the 1860's with the discovery of placer gold on the Tulameen and Similkameen rivers. Lode gold was discovered in the Hedley area, 32 km. (19 miles) due east of the property in 1894. By 1904 the Nickel Plate Mine, in the Hedley Camp was producing for the first of three extended periods, the latest of which ended during the 1990's after successful mining by Mascot Gold Mines (Corona Corporation).

The large copper-gold-PGE porphyry deposits of the Copper Mountain area were first discovered in 1884, but not staked until 1892 and did not actually reach production until 1925 when it was brought on stream by the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company. The

mines here operated between 1925-1930 and 1937-1957 producing 31.5 million tons of ore grading better than 1% copper. The latest episode of this areas production began in 1972 by the Newmont Mining Corporation on the west side of the Similkameen River at the adjacent Ingerbelle volcanic skarn copper-gold-palladium deposit. Newmont later consolidated the Copper Mountain and Ingerbelle operations which were active under the name, Princeton Mining Corporation until 1996 as the Similco Operation. The Copper Mountain-Ingerbelle area is shutdown and presently undergoing assessment and review by other parties to determine if another phase of mining in this great camp can be undertaken.

The Miner Mountain claim area has undergone exploration work intermittently since the 1950's with Granby apparently recognizing some similarities with their productive geological model. Since 1996 the property underwent several periods of fairly constant exploration (summaries of these events can be found in previous British Columbia Energy Mines and Petroleum Resource (BCEMPR) - Annual Assessment Reports).

Regional Geology

The author offers a geological synopsis as follows of an area previously described by many other parties (see References) outlining the geological setting which is used in the field description of the current programs, as well as a geological model of the occurrence of the copper-gold-PGE mineralization described herein.

The general area is underlain by Upper Triassic age and younger rocks. The area is thought to be representative of a northwest-southeast trending island arc depositional environment that is cut by steeply dipping north-south faults. This evolution offered three adjacent, elongate structurally controlled volcano (igneous)-sedimentary units which are not considered to be contemporaneous. They reveal northwest trending zones that are divided into three east-west evolving belts divided by north-south faults. This area more locally is bounded on the east by the Boundary fault and on the west by the Asp Creek fault and found to be contact related to a number of alkaline and calc-alkaline porphyry copper-gold-PGE occurrences and has the general

appearance of a north-south trending graben exhibiting possible north-south compression within the depression.

The Nicola Group of rocks in this area is characterized by greenish, fine grained (tight) andesites, coarser grained augite diorite and tuffaceous lavas with much less abundant occurrences of limestone, greywacke and minor argillite and shale. The Nicola units form an elongated belt of eugeosynclinal rocks which are observed from near the 49th parallel and trend northward for over 240 kilometres (150 miles) and possibly beyond to northern British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for a possible total distance of 1,300 km (800 miles). The width of the three belts locally approaches 50 km (30 miles) in places and is often bound on its' east margin by Jurassic or later intrusives and volcanics and on the west by Jurassic/Tertiary aged intrusives and Carboniferous to Tertiary volcanics.

The eastern belt or the oldest unit locally of the Nicola Group is generally described as a bedded volcaniclastic sequence with compositional similarity or cognate clasts and matrix. This belt contains minor sedimentary rocks. The Miner Mountain property has been described as being underlain by units of this facies of the Nicola.

The central belt of the Nicola is characterized as a northerly trending zone of alkaline to sub-alkaline igneous rocks with the majority of occurrences as contemporaneous volcanics and less abundant related sediments of both subaerial and submarine origin.

The western belt which is thought to contain the youngest Nicola units, is characterized by volcaniclastics and much more abundant sediments which in places exhibit a rhythmic repetition of subaerial and submarine, lava and limestone.

The next oldest rocks in the general area are non-correlated sediments thought to be of Lower Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous age.

The next youngest units are variable units of igneous and sedimentary rocks assigned to the Kingsvale Group of Lower Cretaceous age.

The next youngest units are a variety of well-rounded, boulder conglomerates of post Lower Cretaceous age.

The next youngest rocks observed in the general area are the more acidic, calc-alkaline intrusive rocks which are seen to range in composition from granite through quartz diorite, these units have been assigned an Upper Cretaceous or Lower Tertiary age.

The youngest rocks observed in the claim area are those of the Princeton Group, assigned a Tertiary age and comprised of a lower volcanic unit of andesite or basalt and an upper sedimentary unit composed of shale, sandstone, conglomerate which are sometimes seen to contain economic occurrences of coal and possibly economic coal-bed methane occurrences. The lower Princeton Group volcanics have been observed, in places to lie unconformably over portions of the Upper Triassic aged Copper Mountain intrusions that are thought to be coeval with the Nicola volcanic rocks of the area.

The Nicola is found in places to have been cut by small stocks and dykes of ages varying from late Triassic into the Tertiary.

The general area has also experienced widespread faulting which display an east-west and northeasterly trend that in turn have sometimes been cut by younger northerly trending faults. For example in the Copper Mountain-Ingerbelle Mine area the western boundary of the Copper Mountain Stock is truncated by the north trending, west dipping "Boundary Fault". East of the "Boundary Fault" faulting is generally east-west, northwesterly and northeasterly. These faults may have affected ore control which poses the possibility of much younger hydrothermal sources of mineralization, possibly Tertiary?

Within the major southeastern lobe of the Nicola Group some 39 km. east-southeast of Princeton, B.C. occur the famous lode gold mines of the Hedley area. These deposits are found to occur within metamorphosed limestone units (skarns) of the Nicola near diorite-gabbro intrusive contacts.

Local Geology

The area being described in this report deals with the Miner (Iron) Mountain area to the east of the northerly trending Allison and Deer Valley creek valleys, just north of the Town of Princeton, B.C., situated on the north and west facing slopes of Miner Mountain. This area is seen to be underlain by Nicola volcanic rocks as microdiorites, andesites and tuffs which are the oldest rock units observed in the area, as well as what appears to be a younger volcanic unit comprising a hornblende feldspar porphyritic diorite, possibly Cretaceous aged and minor sediments which are sometimes coal bearing (Middle Eocene - Princeton Group).

The underlying rocks observed in surface exposures and diamond drill core from the property are described as follows:

The oldest rocks on the property are the Nicola volcanic and fine grained crystalline rocks. These rocks host the concentrations of copper-gold-PGE mineralization encountered to date on the property.

Mineralization observed within the copper occurrence areas on Miner Mountain are as pyrite, magnetite, chalcopyrite, malachite, minor azurite and very minor bornite in order of decreasing abundance. Magnetite is most often present or found bracketing, above and below the many occurrences of chalcopyrite which are found mainly in the volcanic skarn zone and sometimes with accompanying hematite as fracture-welds. It is within the skarn zones, with the most abundant chalcopyrite that the highest copper-gold-PGE values seem to occur. For example between DDH 97- 1&2 and DDH 97 3&4 an east-west trending zone of highly altered (gypsum-anhydrite) and pyrite mineralization. The 2000 drilling program seemed to confirm that the group of DDH 00-1&3 with DDH 97-1&2 outlines a zone striking easterly and dipping southerly, i.e. N070°/-45°.

The alteration minerals observed are found occurring throughout the property in order of decreasing abundance gypsum (anhydrite), chlorite, epidote, potassium feldspar and calcite.

Previous Work Programs

Historically the Miner Mountain area underwent geological mapping, surface sampling of limited rock exposures, bulldozer trench sampling and some sampling derived from percussion and diamond core drilling as late as 1974. Other techniques used on the property were as soil and rock geochemistry, magnetometer, VLF-EM, self potential and an induced polarization survey in 1969. The historical record is all that remains of this material (see References).

The contemporary fieldwork programs were undertaken during the period 1996-2004. The work programs consisted of rock geochemistry, self potential, electromagnetic(EM) - BM-IV (Beep-map), magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys prior to drilling. DDH 97 1-5 and DDH 00 1-5 total 1,282 metres (4,208') from the 1997 and 2000 drilling, collectively.

The drill holes, DDH 97 1-5 & DDH 00 1-5 are listed as follows in Tables 1 and 2:

Table 1

Hole No.	Grid Location	Azimuth	Dip	Length m. (ft.)
97-1	2+50W-1+50N	N340°	-60°	205 (672)
97-2	2+50W-1+50N	Vertical	-90°	186 (612)
97-3	2+30W-2+50N	N225°	-45°	36 (118)
97-4	2+30W-2+50N	N225°	-60°	98 (322)
97-5	0+00W-0+50S	N225°	-45°	192 (630)
		TOTAL		717 (2,354)

Table 2

Hole No.	Grid Location	Azimuth	Dip	Length m. (ft.)	
DDH 00-1	L1+20W-1+40N	-	-90°	138	(453)
DDH 00-2	L1+80W-2+60N	N360°	-70°	57	(187)
DDH 00-3	L1+25W-2+60N	-	-90°	101	(331)
DDH 00-4	L0+45 E-1+70N	-	-90°	144	(472)
DDH 00-5	L0+65W-1+40N	-	-90°	125	(411)
	TOTAL			565	(1,854)

During 2002 a four hole, NQ-wireline drilling program was undertaken on the Guy 6 mineral claim at the location, L3575E - 4300N (see Figure 3). The drill set-ups were very close to one another and at each a -70° north hole and a vertical hole were attempted and each time the rods got stuck. On DDH 02-4 it took the better part of two days to get free without losing the drill string. The target was a coincident IP and copper-gold soil anomaly. All four holes returned very poor core recovery and many plugs of hard-packed, plastic clay which suggests the presence of an east-west fault. The materials recovered were essentially unusable for sample analyses because of the unknown location in the hole that the samples were derived from.

Present Work Program

The present work program consists of 22.6 km. of IP and magnetometer surveys that was conducted in April-May 2005 by Scott Geophysical Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia. Some of the station intervals were at 25m. and others were at 50m. (see individual maps in the Scott report). In the Scott survey the lines were oriented in a south-north direction.

The author conducted a single-line pole-dipole IP survey over the Area of Interest between by Line 0 - 0+50S (Old Grid) or L42+00E - 39+00N (New Grid) and DDH 00-1, hole collar of L4020E - 4085N and extending toward the possible downdip extension of the mineralized section encountered in DDH 97 1&2. The survey line was oriented in a N300° direction and the infinite current electrode (C1) was positioned 1,200 metres north. The C2 (current electrode) was positioned 600 metres west and the P1 and P2 receiver pots were positioned at 200 metres and 400 metres west, respectively.

The instrument used was a Hewitt HEW 200 transmitter and receiver, serial no. 250 that was manufactured by Geo-Western, in Sandy, Utah, USA. (see Instrument Description and Specifications in Appendix 2). The survey lines were set-up by the author and Samuel C. McLeod and the transmitter and receiver were operated by Jacqueline A. McLeod.

This spacing was thought to be the minimum separation needed to detect a conductor such as the one intersected in DDH 00-1.

MINER MTN. PROJECT

120°27

49° 30

5450N

5000 N

4500N

3950N Ref. Line

4200E

4700E

4900E

3200E

3700E

3000

3500

2500

2000

4000

Allison Creek

Martin Lake

Rainbow Lake

Deer Valley Creek

Sinister Creek

CB

CB

CB

CB

SIMILKAMEEN RIVER

3

To Princeton

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LEGEND

- Highway, road, trail
- Creek
- 3000 Contour at 500 m. interval
- Railway grade
- CB Claim boundary
- 3700E Survey N-S line
- Mcleod IP Line ∞ = infinity
- □ Guy 1-4 initial post, start point of grid, i.e. Ref. Line = 3950N & L4200E

N

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MINER MOUNTAIN PROJECT

IP GRIDS

N.T.S. 92H-8W SIMILKAMEEN M.D., B.C.

0 500 1000 METRES

SCALE : 1:20 000	DATE : JUNE 2006
DRAWN BY : J.M.	FIGURE Nº : 3

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Conclusions

The exploration work conducted on the property since July, 1996 (as well as utilizing historical results which have mostly proven to be accurate and helpful when keeping in mind the qualitative nature of the survey data) has indicated a zone of mineralization that has an easterly striking and southerly dipping (N070°/-45°) section of Nicola volcanic rocks. Certain portions of this section have been altered to a volcanic skarn and are seen to host an anomalous copper-gold-palladium zone which may or may not contain concentrations of magnetite, but where they do, i.e. over DDH 00-1, the response is readily evident on the magnetometer data.

The current magnetometer survey seems to corroborate the earlier magnetometer work and reveal some interesting information regarding potential drill targets of the type intersected in DDH 00-1. The magnetometer data from L3950E - L4200E and 3800N - 4300N outlines an area that from north to south includes the Bethlehem Copper, DDH 73-4 and the DDH 97-1 to 4 and the DDH 00- 1 to 5, a section of; 300 vertical feet of 0.25% copper and weak to moderate alteration; to a central area of weaker mineralization (and strong pyrite) and moderate to strong alteration and a zone of much stronger mineralization and strong skarn development between DDH 97-1&2 and 00-1, respectively. The west central part of the survey grids low magnetometer response coincides with the underlying Princeton Basin (Group). The far eastern side of the grid reveals tonguing to the west of possibly units of calc-alkaline intrusions.

The current IP data appears to be useful in interpolating between known drill intersections even though the station spacing was chosen to detect a shallow target of oxidizing pyrite on the periphery of a possible porphyry copper zone. Why was this narrow station spacing chosen? It was felt that to be economically significant at the time, late 2002, such a zone would need to be near surface and have open-cut potential. The survey zone was centered on a covered area with next to no rock exposures that could host a porphyry copper-gold zone of sufficient size to be of interest, hence the grid configuration. In retrospect, the interesting drill core intersection in the vertical hole, DDH 00-1,

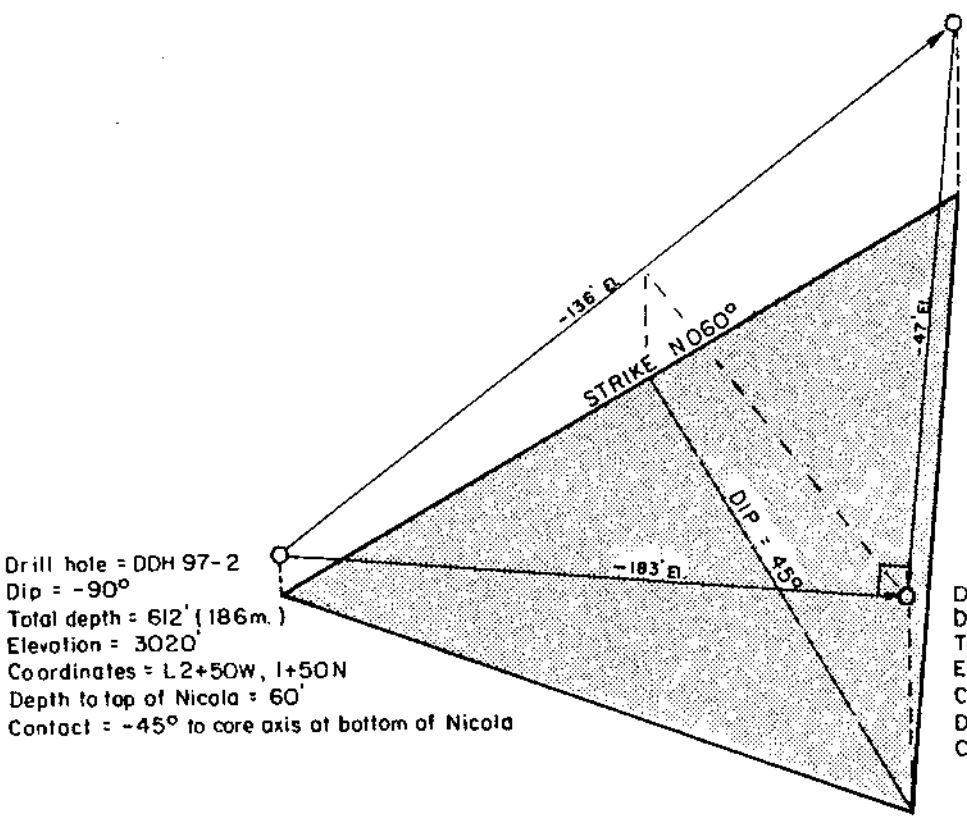
occurred between 300' to 430' and this should have been used as the minimum depth of detection of 100 metres.

To test this theory the author decided to run a single line of IP in a westerly direction, over what may be the southern extension of the best mineralized section obtained to date in our drilling.

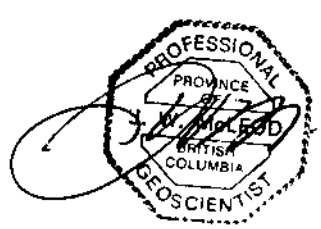
Interpretation and Evaluation

The current single IP line appears to have detected an increasing chargeability response at approximately 100 metre depth (at 200 m., 'a' spacing) at the possible projection of the mineralized zone. Such an interval of anomalous copper-gold-PGE assay values follows from DDH 00-1 which was collared between holes DDH 97-1&2 and Bethlehem Copper Corporation hole, DDH 73-4. This zone occurs within the BCEMPR inventory of inferred material of approximately 600,000 tons of 0.27% copper in what is called the Granby zone (where all of the exploration work described in this report takes place). DDH 00-1 is a vertical, AQ-wireline, diamond core drill hole which was completed to a depth of 138 metres (453 feet) and which intercepted the copper-gold-PGE mineralized andesitic volcanic skarn section at 303 feet. In summary, the hole encountered an alteration zone of gypsum (anhydrite) and pyrite from 52'-303'. Anomalous copper values began to be encountered at 173' and continued intermittently to 233' and 303' in the overlying andesite. The continuous 130' drill section of mineralized skarn from 303'-433' returned weighted copper values of 0.25% copper. Contained within this section from 353'-433' is an 80' drill core interval that returned weighted assays of 0.34% copper and combined gold-platinum-palladium values of the gold equivalent of 0.01oz/t (all gold equivalent values used conversion prices obtained from the Engineering and Mining Journal as at August, 2000). The drill section 388'-418' (30 feet) returned weighted values of 0.52% copper and gold equivalent of 0.018oz/t/. The drill section 403'-418' (15 feet) returned weighted values of 0.597% copper and gold equivalent of 0.022oz/t.

The assays from Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. for DDH 00-1 drilled in mid-April 2000 are listed below to illustrate the distribution of the increasing metal values, note *that italicized values were received later*:



NOTE : Section is based on the start of the mineralization in the Nicola Group.



0 20 40 80 METRES

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MINER MOUNTAIN PROJECT

ATTITUDE OF MINERALIZED SECTION

N.T.S. 92H-8 SIMILKAMEEN M.D., B.C.

SCALE 1 : 1650	DATE : JUNE 2006
DRAWN BY : J.M.	FIGURE Nº. 4

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Sample	Section	Interval	Copper(%)	Au(ppb)	Pt(ppb)	Pd(ppb)	Rh
M-1	303'-08'	5 feet	0.057	*22*	*6*	*13*	*<1*
M-2	308'-13'	5	0.100	23	4	23	
M-3	313'-18'	5	0.145	31	6	37	
M-4	318'-23'	5	0.134	34	1	17	
M-5	323'-28'	5	0.155	42	2	11	
M-6	328'-33'	5	0.092	*48*	*<1*	*30*	*3*
M-7	333'-38'	5	0.053	*47*	*5*	*15*	*<1*
M-8	338'-43'	5	0.074	*40*	*6*	*16*	*5*
M-9	343'-48'	5	0.092	*50*	*4*	*14*	*6*
M-10	348'-53'	5	0.097	*71*	*3*	*18*	*<1*
M-11	228'-33'	5	0.040	*6*	*<1*	*2*	*4*
M-12	200'-02'	2	0.015	*12*	*6*	*13*	*3*
M-13	173'-76'	3	0.052	*8*	*7*	*10*	*4*
M-14	353'-58'	5	0.237	66	<1	10	
M-15	358'-63'	5	0.383	213	8	36	
M-16	363'-68'	5	0.293	258	3	39	
M-17	368'-73'	5	0.200	173	2	28	
M-18	373'-78'	5	0.330	204	5	23	
M-19	378'-83'	5	0.142	86	7	21	
M-20	383'-88'	5	0.140	102	6	22	
M-21	388'-93'	5	0.298	377	2	16	
M-22	393'-98'	5	0.543	413	6	35	
M-23	398'-403'	5	0.475	428	2	31	
M-24	403'-08'	5	0.622	599	6	33	
M-25	408'-13'-	5	0.569	823	1	24	
M-26	413'-18'	5	0.601	501	3	19	
M-27	418'-23'	5	0.201	119	1	28	
M-28	423'-28'	5	0.317	339	2	17	
M-29	428'-33'	5	0.209	83	2	19	
M-30	433'-53'	10	0.056	*This is a composite sample.			

Anomalous copper-gold-PGE values were intersected in DDH 97-1&2 and in DDH 00-1 within a Nicola Group skarn section with an apparent trend of -45° toward N150°. The approximate true width of the mineralized section in DDH 97-1&2 is ~130 feet and in DDH 00-1 it is approximately 90 feet. There appears to be a thinning of this zone

toward the east i.e. DDH 00-5&4, but from the indicated dip of the section the zone may maintain its width or possibly widen-out toward the southeast.

Recommendations

Further drilling is recommended in the area south of the 1997 and 2000 drilling. The drilling program should test the downdip extension of the present indicated zone southeast of DDH 97-1&2 and DDH 00-1&5. If positive results are obtained from the Phase 1 program then continued drilling should be undertaken.

Phase 1 of the recommended fieldwork program is expected to take two months to complete.

Cost Estimate

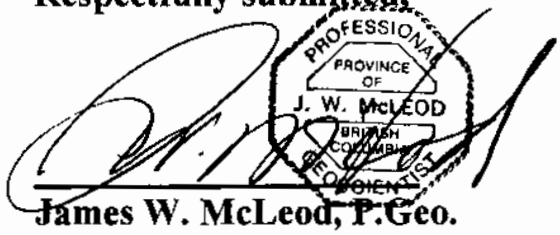
Phase 1

Geologist and assistant, incl. core prep., etc.	$ 24,000
1000 metres NQ-core drilling, all inclusive @ $100/m.	100,000
Camp and board	12,000
Transportation rentals and fuel	10,000
Analyses and assays	2,500
Permits, fees, filings, insurance, etc.	2,500
Reports and maps	4,500
Contingency	10,000
Sub-Total	$165,500

Phase 2

Geologist and supervision		**$ 12,000**
2,300 metres NQ-core drilling, all inclusive @ $100/m.		**230,000**
Camp and board		**6,000**
Transportation rentals and fuel		**5,000**
Core handling and sampling		**10,500**
Analyses and assays		**5,000**
Permits, fees, filings, insurance, etc.		**5,000**
Reports and maps		**6,500**
Contingency		**15,000**
	Sub-Total	**$295,000**
	Total	**$460,500**

Respectfully submitted,



James W. McLeod, P.Geo.

Statement of Costs

Induced polarization and magnetometer surveys on the Miner Mountain property conducted by Scott Geophysics Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C.,	**$ 40,000**
Preparatory and subsequent work on the property	**20,000**
One-line IP survey conducted by J.W. McLeod	**1,500**
Total	**$ 61,500**

Certificate

I, James W. McLeod, of the Municipality of Delta, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

I am a Consulting Geologist with an office at 5382 Aspen Way, Delta, B.C., V4K 3S3.

I am a member of The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

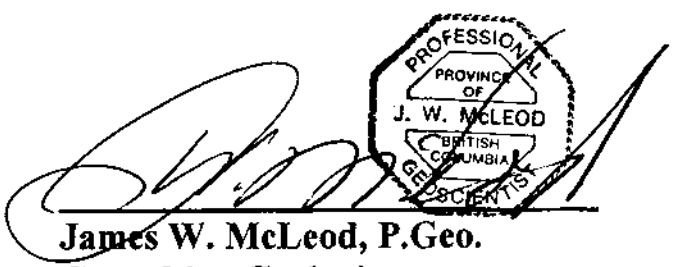
I graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science, Major Geology, from the University of British Columbia in 1969.

I have practiced my profession since 1969.

I have indirect interest in Omega Exploration Services Inc., the beneficial owner of the Guy 1-14 mineral claims.

The above report is based on personal field experience gained by myself in the general area and on the Miner Mountain property at various times during the past 38 years, the latest being in 2006.

DATED at Delta, Province of British Columbia this 28th day of June 2006.



James W. McLeod, P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist

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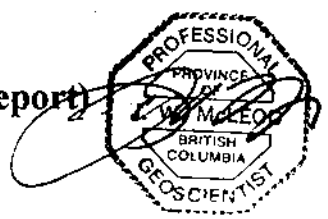
Appendix 1
(Accompanying this Report)



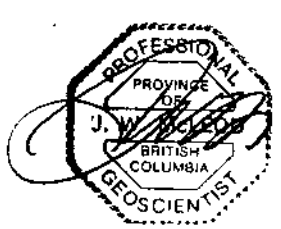
Scott Geophysical Ltd.

Induced Polarization and Magnetometer Surveys

Appendix 2

Data from the McLeod IP Survey

1) Instrument Description
2) Instrument Specifications



INSTRUMENT DESCRIPTION

The HEW-200 is intended for use in any type of induced polarization or resistivity application where a high degree of accuracy, reliability and portability are required.

With the 500 watt internal converter power supply it is designed to handle applications from test cell core sampling where less than 10 MA current are required, to drill hole logging, to surface work where vertical penetrations of up to 1000 feet are required.

The unit is highly portable and has a total weight including the thirty volt power pack of only forty pounds. The transmitter receiver unit remain together and will mount conveniently on a pack frame for a total weight of nineteen pounds.

VOLTAGE & CURRENT RANGES

RECEIVER VOLTAGE			POWER SUPPLY OR TRANSMITTER CURRENT & VOLTAGE	
IMPRESSED EMF		INDUCED POLARIZATION		DC CURRENT RANGES
0 . . . . 10 mV		0 . . . .1 mV		0 . . . . . 10 mA
0 . . . . 50 mV		0 . . . .5 mV		0 . . . . . 50 mA
0 . . . . 100 mV	correspond-	0 . . . 1.0 mV		0 . . . . . 100 mA
0 . . . . 500 mV	ing	0 . . . 5.0 mV		0 . . . . . 500 mA
0 . . . . 1000 mV	senstivity	0 . . . 10.0 mV		0 . . . . . 1000 mA
0 . . . . 5000 mV	ranges	0 . . . 50.0 mV		0 . . . . . 5000 mA

TIME CONSTANTS

RECEIVER
(Transmitter Phase Locked)
IMPRESSED EMF
2 second or 4 second intergration
(other times if desired)
Transient Delay Period
.4 second or .8 second
Induced Polarization Voltage
1.2 or 2.4 seconds integration

TRANSMITTER
one cycle
2 seconds ON) (½ cycle
2 seconds OFF) (several cycles,
2 seconds ON reversed) (or continuous
2 seconds OFF reversed) (cycling is
(possible

SPECIFICATIONS

RECEIVER-TRANSMITTER PACKAGE:
15" x 13" x 10" Weight: 38 lbs.

RECEIVER POWER SUPPLY:
4 ea. #216 or #222ER Transistor radio batteries
1 ea. #401ER Mercury cell for reference voltage

TRANSMITTER POWER SUPPLY:
30 volt rechargeable battery 5-GC 680 Central Lab.
Primary Power Supply:

RECEIVER:
Common mode rejection 100DB (DC-60Hz)
Low pass filter input 100DB 60 Hz
Input impedence 1×10^6 ohms
Operation temperature: -20° C to $+75^{\circ}$ C
Sealed galvanometer type meters for very humid or wet climates
Polarity automatically read on meter dial
Three input combinations
Sealed switches and panel for wet climate (dessicant incl.)

TRANSMITTER:
24-30 volt DC-DC transistorized converter
Power output 500 watts maximum
Timer two second or four second pulse intervals
Automatic reverse current cycling
Operating temperature: -20° C to $+75^{\circ}$C
Sealed switches and panel for wet climates (dessicant incl.)
Sealed meter for very humid or wet climates

Field Data from the Single-Line Survey

The single-line survey grid was configured as a pole-dipole array with the instrument at L4400E-3900N; the C1 (infinite) electrode at 1,200 m. north of the instrument; the P1 receiver pot was at L4200E-3900N; the P2 pot at L4000E-3900N and the C2 electrode at L3800E-3900N. The following results were obtained by averaging the readings obtained from three sets of double pulse (cycle) for two seconds:

Normalized IP = IP in millivolts(mv) x 10/ΔV = 50/7 = 7.1 millivolt seconds/volt or milliseconds (m.s.)

Apparent Resistivity = 2π x n(n+1)"a" x ΔV/ I in milliamperes(ma) = 6.28 x 2(200) metres x 3.5mv/7.55ma = 1164 ohm-metres

There is chargeability expressed across the surveyed zone and apparent resistivity that both seem to lie in the background range for Nicola Group volcanics in the Aspen Grove, B.C. area (see References). We know from diamond core drilling that an Area of Interest was intersected in a number of holes that suggests a zone trending -45° toward N150°. The standard IP method may not be as effective in this area as it was hoped. Magnetic or electromagnetic methods may deserve another look on the Miner Mountain property.