

# **AUROR CAPITAL CORP.**

## **GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT (Lineament Array Analysis)**

on the

### **KATRINA MINERAL CLAIM**

**Kamloops Mining Division**

**NTS M092I.046**

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**28,671**

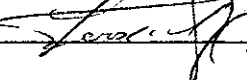
**Vancouver, B.C. Canada  
December 1, 2006**

**Sookochoff Consultants Inc.  
Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng**

**Ministry of Energy & Mines**  
Energy & Minerals Division  
Geological Survey Branch

**ASSESSMENT REPORT  
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY**

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)] GEOLOGICAL TOTAL COST \$2,500.

AUTHOR(S) LAURENCE SOKOCHOFF SIGNATURE(S) 

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) \_\_\_\_\_ YEAR OF WORK 2006

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) 4110050 November 4, 2006

PROPERTY NAME KATRINA MINERAL CLAIM

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) KATRINA

COMMODITIES SOUGHT COPPER, SILVER, ZINC, GOLD

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN 092ISE021; 092ISE147

MINING DIVISION KAMLOOPS NTS M092I.046

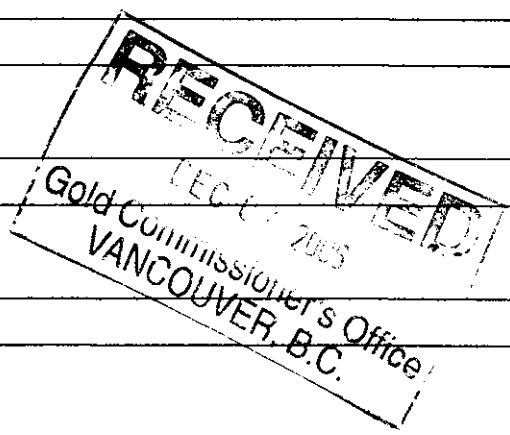
LATITUDE 59°16'11" N \* LONGITUDE 66°51'0" E \* (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)  
1) AUROR CAPITAL CORP. 2) \_\_\_\_\_

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1) AUROR CAPITAL CORP. 2) \_\_\_\_\_

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PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):  
Upper Triassic Nicola volcanics + derivatives. Small bodies of rhyolite. Up to 1.76% Cu + 1.52% Zn at the Rhyolite mineral showing. Up to 4.27% Cu at the SMC mineral showing

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS  
AR 00234; 00228; 00266; 07268; 08397; 17849

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
<b>GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)</b>			
Ground, mapping _____			
Photo interpretation _____	489 hectares	Katrina	\$2500.
<b>GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)</b>			
Ground			
Magnetic _____			
Electromagnetic _____			
Induced Polarization _____			
Radiometric _____			
Seismic _____			
Other _____			
Airborne _____			
<b>GEOCHEMICAL</b> (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil _____			
Silt _____			
Rock _____			
Other _____			
<b>DRILLING</b> (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core _____			
Non-core _____			
<b>RELATED TECHNICAL</b>			
Sampling/assaying _____			
Petrographic _____			
Mineralographic _____			
Metallurgic _____			
<b>PROSPECTING (scale, area)</b> _____			
<b>PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL</b>			
Line/grid (kilometres) _____			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area) _____			
Legal surveys (scale, area) _____			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail _____			
Trench (metres) _____			
Underground dev. (metres) _____			
Other _____			
			TOTAL COST \$2500.

**Geological Assessment Report  
on the  
Katrina Mineral Claim**

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**Geological Evaluation Report  
on the  
Katrina Mineral Claim**

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**SUMMARY**

Auror Capital Corp. owns the 24 cell 489 hectare Katrina mineral claim located 320 kilometres northeast of Vancouver, British Columbia Canada, and between the major productive copper-moly porphyry deposits of the Highland Valley 23 kilometres west of the Katrina mineral claim and the formerly productive Afton deposit 30 kilometres northeast of the Katrina mineral claim.

The Highland Valley copper porphyry mineral deposits are hosted by the Guichon Batholith with the Afton mine copper-gold mineral deposit hosted by the Iron Mask Batholith. Both Batholiths intrude the Nicola Group of predominant volcanics in a northerly trending volcanic belt some 40 kilometres wide extending from near the United States border in the south to Kamloops Lake in the north. The Nicola Group is united by similar stratigraphy and tectonics, and is noted for its associated copper mines and prospects.

The Katrina claim is underlain by Nicola volcanic rocks intruded by stocks and plugs in the general area. Two mineralized showings on the property, the Rhyolite and the JHC contain mineralized zones with values of up to 4.27% Cu, 5% pyrite, and 1.57% Zn that may be indicative of massive sulphide stratiform or deep seated porphyry copper-gold mineral deposits (Crooker, 1988).

Former exploration on the Rhyolite showing resulted in the discovery of a "rhyolite" along a road cut with reported assays of up to 5% pyrite, 1.76% Cu, and 1.52% zinc associated with a flow-pyroclastic contact. The JHC showing was previously diamond drilled to a depth of 358 feet to test a magnetic high with the lower portion of the hole reportedly encountered a silicious, altered grey-green rock with considerable pyrite. Surface samples taken in the area reportedly returned assays of up to 4.27% copper.

The Lineament Array Analysis has indicated that the Rhyolite mineral showing of the Katrina property may be an indication of mineral seepage along the favorable structural zone of three intersecting structures from deep seated mineral zones. The JHC mineral is not indicated as a structurally favourable location for mineral zones, however four other structurally indicated locations with no reported mineralization, should be explored.

## **INTRODUCTION**

A lineament array analysis was completed on the Katrina mineral claim ("property") owned by Auror Capital Corp. The purpose of the analysis was to fulfill the assessment requirements of Event Number (4110050) and to determine the potential structural controls for economic mineral zones on the property. Based on historical development and/or production of copper/gold/silver minerals from this area, the geology of the area is conducive to the location of economic structurally controlled mineral zones

## **PROPERTY DESCRIPTION & LOCATION**

The property consists of one claim comprised of 24 cells totaling 489 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Cells</u>	<u>Tenure No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Katrina	24	522352	September 3, 2008

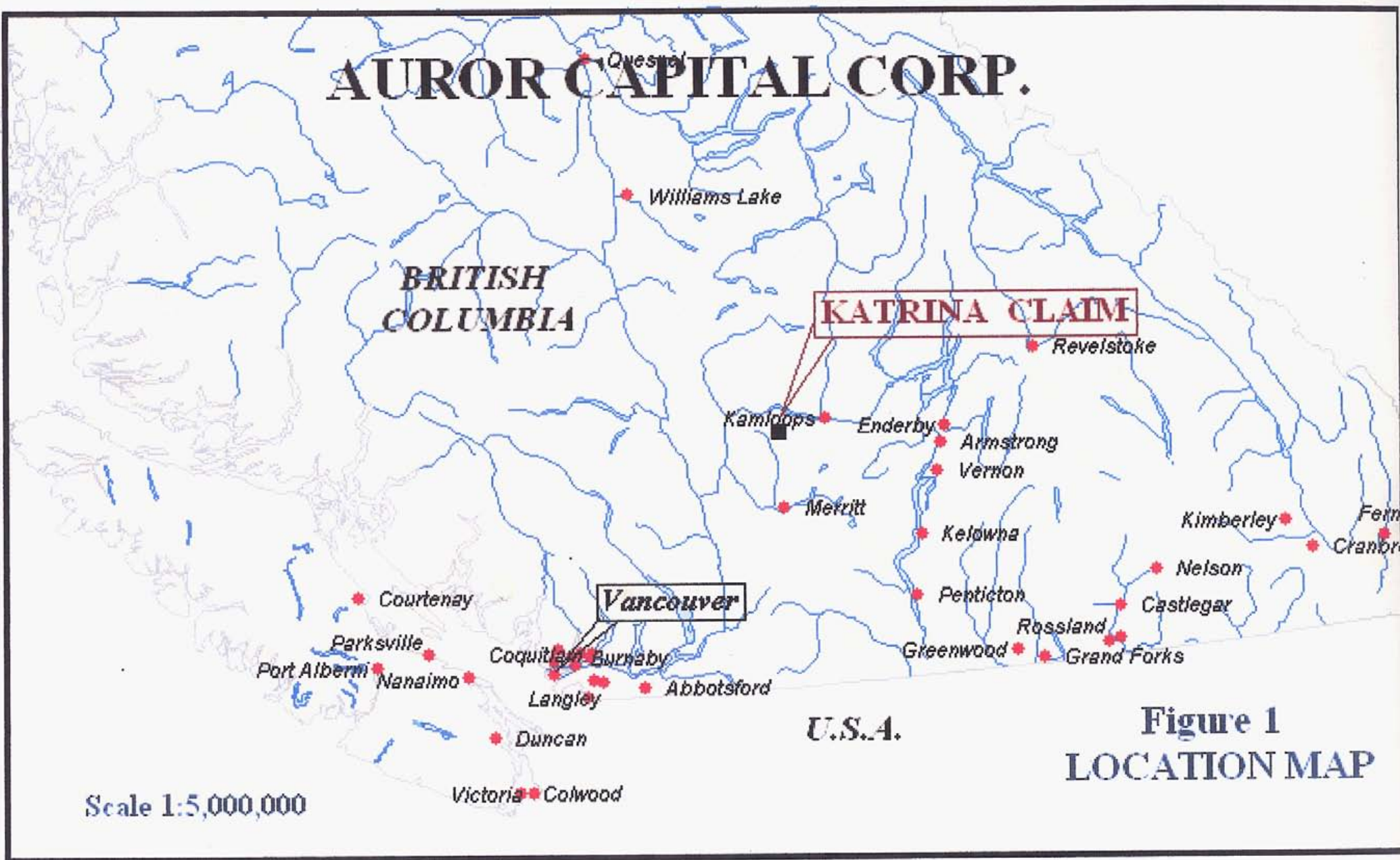
The property is located 320 kilometres northeast of Vancouver, a port city at the southwest corner of the Province of British Columbia and the third largest city in Canada, and 40 kilometres southwest of Kamloops, a city that is the hub for the two main railroad lines in Canada. The Coquihalla 4-lane highway is within three miles to the southeast, and the two-lane paved Logan Lake-Kamloops highway within three kilometres to the north. Secondary roads connecting the two highways pass through the Katrina property.

The Katrina property is also located within NTS 92I.046, UTM coordinates of 664510E 5591681 N, and within the Kamloops Mining Division. The major copper-moly porphyry deposits of the Highland Valley are 23 kilometres west of the property and the formerly productive Afton deposit is 30 kilometres to the northeast.

The Katrina mineral claim, owned as to 100% by Auror Capital Corp., entitles the company to the sub-surface mineral rights. The company does not have any interest in the surface rights. To maintain the ownership of the claims, the company is obligated to either complete exploration work of \$4.00 per hectare per year for the three years after staking thence \$8.00 per hectare per year in the future years or in the alternative of the exploration expenditures, the payment of the equivalent of cash in lieu prior to the Expiry Date.

The property is not subject to any royalties, back-in rights, payments or other agreements or encumbrances. The property is not known to be subject to any environmental liabilities. There are no permits in place for the initial period of exploration. Permitting would not be required for the initial exploration, however for exploration that involves surface disturbance such as trenching or diamond drilling, a permit would be required.

# AUROR CAPITAL CORP.



**Figure 1**  
**LOCATION MAP**

## **ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY**

Access to the Katrina property is from the Coquihalla highway to a junction with the Logan Lake highway at the Logan Lake exit. The Logan Lake highway is then taken for 13 kilometres westward to a secondary road which provides access to the Katrina property.

The property occupies an area characterized by gently sloping hills with elevations ranging from 1,215 to 1,350 metres above sea level. Open meadows alternate with a dense forest of pine, fir and spruce, with very little or no underbrush. The area has a continental climate characterized by cold winters and hot summers. The property is within the B.C. dry belt.

Logan Lake, 24 kilometres northwest of the property, which provides the infrastructure for the Highland Valley mines, 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.

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program could be available from streams, ponds, and lakes within the confines of the property.

### **HISTORY -Regional**

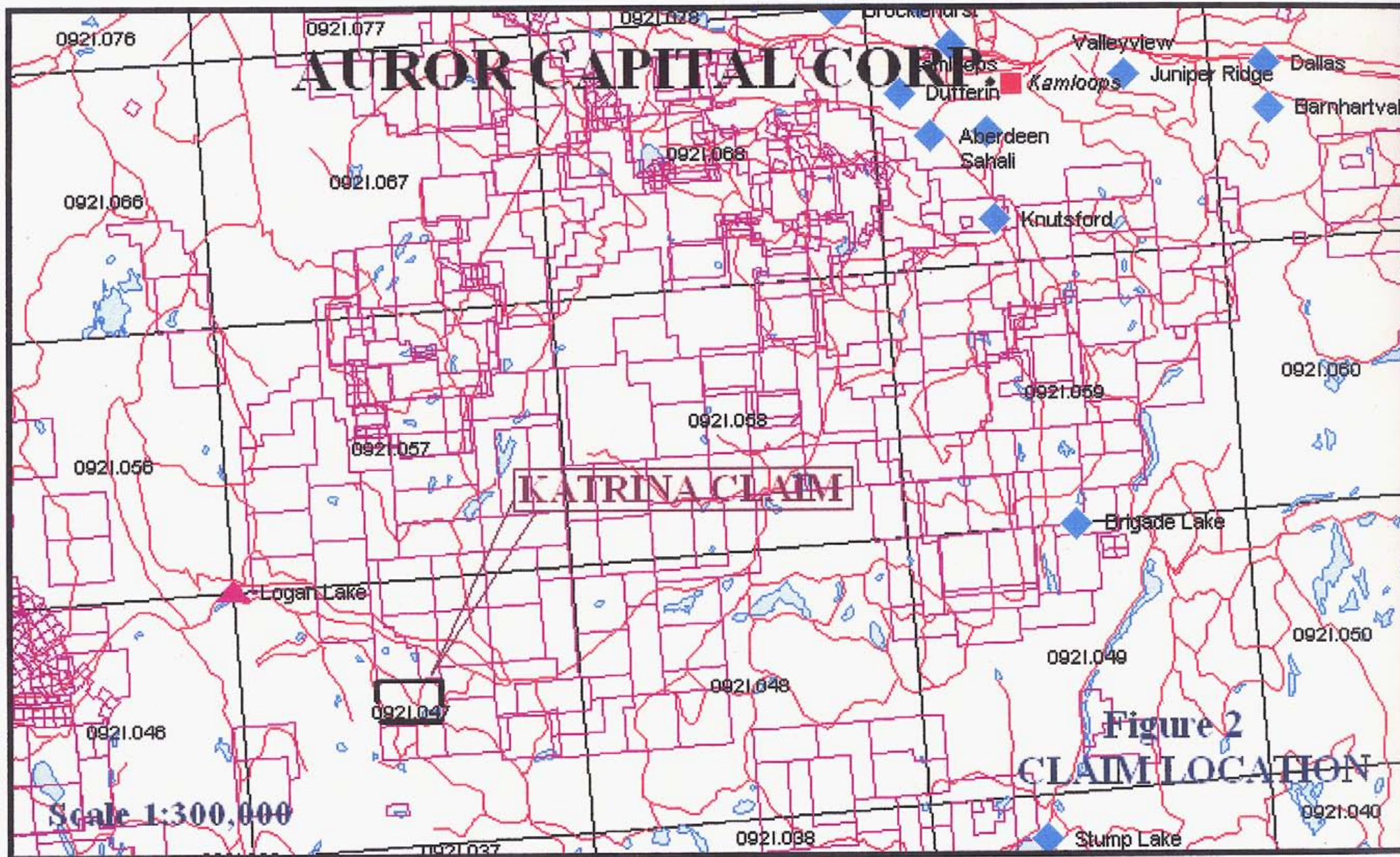
The Kamloops area has been explored for mineral resources since the late 19th century originating with the discovery of gold in Tulameen some 100 km south of Kamloops. Numerous pits, shafts, trenches and adits mark exploration northward to and beyond Kamloops. The exploration resulted in the development and subsequent production from three major mineral deposits: the Similkameen Copper mine at Princeton; the Craigmont mine at Merritt; and the Afton mine at Kamloops.

Current and former porphyry copper mining in the Logan Lake area stemmed from the discovery of copper mineralization in the Highland Valley area in 1899. The following historical account is summarized from a publication entitled, "The Discoverers".

From the first discovery of mineralization in the Highland Valley area in 1899, exploration was not revived until 1915. It was not until 1954 that Spud Huestis and associates formed a syndicate, staked about a hundred claims and the Bethlehem Copper Corporation Limited came into being. Subsequently, a partnership was formed with Sumitomo, additional exploration and development followed, and by the end of 1962, the Bethlehem mine was in production.

Another "Explorer", Egil Lorntzen, commenced exploration in the Highland Valley in 1954 "discovered" the Lornex porphyry copper deposit. Lornex was brought into production by Rio Algom Mines in 1972 and at that time was the largest base metal mining operation in Canada, as well as the most modern and efficient.





**HISTORY –Regional (cont'd)**

Additional significant porphyry deposits were discovered and put into production. These productive deposits included the Highmont, which mill was the fourth such mill in the Highland Valley, and the Valley Copper deposit, the largest deposit of the Highland Valley. The Highland Valley had now become one of the world's largest and most prolific copper– moly producing areas in the world.

Highland Valley Copper operates two distinct mines, the Valley mine and the Lornex mine, and between the two has measured and indicated ore reserves of 761 million tonnes of 0.408 per cent copper and 0.0072 molybdenum. The ore reserves of each mine are: Valley mine - 627 million tonnes at 0.418 per cent copper and 0.0056 per cent molybdenum; Lornex mine - 135 million tonnes at 0.364 per cent copper and 0.0144 per cent molybdenum. The individual mine reserves are calculated at an equivalent cutoff grade of 0.25 per cent copper using a molybdenum multiplying factor of 3.5 (CIM Bulletin July/August 1992, pages 73,74).

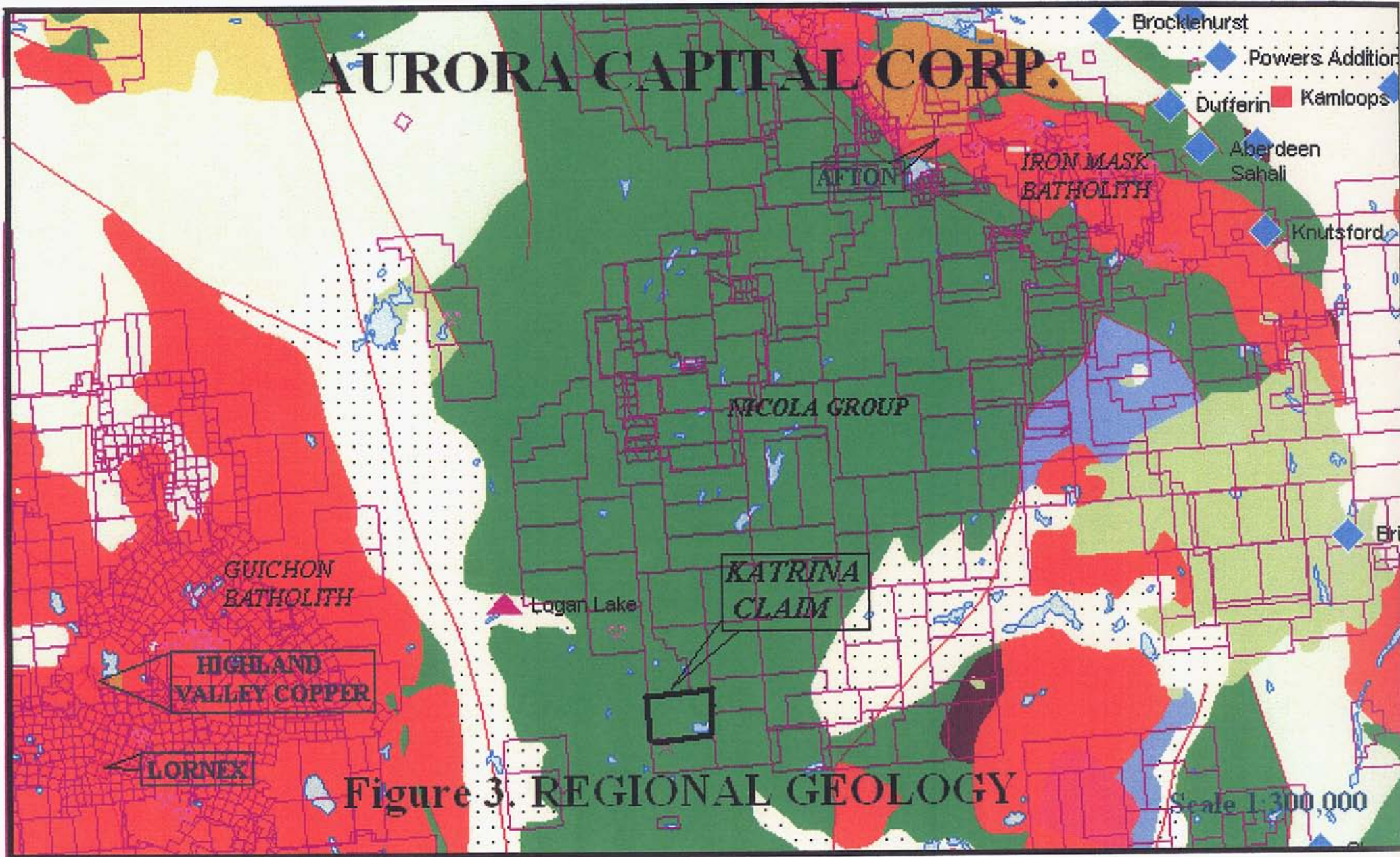
Mining is carried out in the two mines simultaneously at a proportion of 80 per cent in the Valley mine and 20 per cent in the Lornex mine, and the ratio is projected to remain much the same over mine life. Based on current plans, the property has a life of approximately 18 years at conservative metal prices and an average stripping ratio of 0.8 (CIM Bulletin July/August 1992, pages 71-73).

Published reserves at January 1, 1995 were 539.7 million tonnes grading 0.42 per cent copper and 0.0073 per cent molybdenum. The mine life is estimated to be about fourteen more years (Information Circular 1995-9, page 6).

At Afton, copper mineralization in the area has been known of from at least since 1898 when the 100 metre Pothook shaft and several pits and trenches were excavated. This shaft was located approximately 1,600 metres southeast of the known Afton ore-body.

In 1949 a prospector named Alex Berglund staked eight claims near the Pothook shaft and called them "Afton" which means "afternoon" in Swedish. Since then the property and its surroundings were investigated by Kennecot Copper Corporation in 1952, Graham Bousquet Gold Mines Limited in 1956-57, Noranda Mines, Limited in 1958, and New Jersey Zinc Exploration Company (Canada) Ltd. During this period an appreciable amount of diamond drilling, geological, geophysical, and geochemical surveys were done on the property, but mostly in the vicinity of the Pothook shaft.

At this point the property reverted back to Afton Mines Ltd. which, under the direction of C.F. Millar, in September 1971 began a new series of percussion holes in the vicinity of the 250 foot drill hole which intersected 0.41% copper; the only hole to that date that had shown any significant mineralization. Subsequent drilling to June, 1972 had indicated an ore-body estimated to contain 31,600,000 tons of 1.06% copper, 0.58 ppm gold and 4.19 ppm silver. Teck Corporation achieved production from the Afton ore-body, commencing in 1976 and ceasing in 1983.



### **HISTORY –Regional (cont'd)**

Teck abandoned their lease in 1999 whereupon DRC Resources acquired the ground and initiated a diamond drill program in and peripheral to the Afton pit. The results of this drill program have reportedly returned encouraging results.

In 2000, 21 NQ diamond-drill holes (31,000 feet) outlined a wide "feeder zone" below and to the southwest of the Afton open pit. The mineral zone is a steeply dipping tabular body 1,200 feet long, averaging 250 feet wide and extending to at least 1,000 feet below pit bottom. The zone is open in all directions with no indication of narrowing except towards surface.

As of November 2001, J.J. McDougall estimates resources as follows: "Indicated - Afton Main Zone - 22.5 million tonnes grading 2.0 per cent copper, 1.54 grams per tonne gold, 0.137 gram per tonne palladium and 6.86 grams per tonne silver. Indicated - Southwest Zone - 10.01 million tonnes grading 1.58 per cent copper, 1.03 grams per tonne gold, 0.034 gram per tonne palladium and 2.74 grams per tonne silver. Indicated - Northeast Zone - 1.56 million tonnes grading 0.93 per cent copper, 0.69 gram per tonne gold, 0.069 gram per tonne palladium and 4.11 grams per tonne silver. Total indicated 34.07 million tonnes grading 1.83 per cent copper, 1.37 grams per tonne gold, 0.103 gram per tonne palladium and 5.49 grams per tonne silver. Inferred resources are: Southwest Zone - 3.98 million tonnes grading 1.19 per cent copper, 1.03 grams per tonne gold, 0.206 gram per tonne palladium and 1.71 grams per tonne silver; Northeast Zone - 1.93 million tonnes grading 0.77 per cent copper, 0.34 gram per tonne gold, 0.034 gram per tonne palladium and 4.11 grams per tonne silver. Total inferred resources are 5.91 million tonnes grading 1.05 per cent copper, 0.79 gram per tonne gold, 0.137 gram per tonne palladium and 3.5 grams per tonne silver "

### **HISTORY –Local**

Historical exploration adjacent to, or on, the ground covered by the Katrina mineral claim is as follows:

#### **JHC Showing**

Vanex Minerals Ltd. acquired claims covering the JHC showing in 1958. They conducted magnetic surveys and physical work under the direction of Hill, Stark and Associates, Consulting Engineers. In 1959 Vanex drilled two holes in the JHC Showing area:

#### **Hole No. 1**

This hole was located approximately 3000 feet north of Homfray Lake and was drilled vertically to a depth of 358 feet to test a magnetic high. The lower portion of the hole encountered a silicious, altered grey-green rock with considerable pyrite. No assays were reported but the recommendation

**JHC Showing (cont'd)****Hole No. 2**

This hole was located on the west shore of Homfray Lake and was drilled at minus 45 degrees to a depth of at least 293 feet. Altered volcanics were noted but no mineralization was reported and no reason was given for drilling the hole.

1985-1988 – Western Resources Technologies Inc. completed geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys on the WRT group which presently incorporates the Katrina mineral and the Rhyolite and JHC mineral showings (Figure 8.).

Exploration work completed by Western Resources Technologies Inc. on the Katrina claim ground was reported as follows

On the Rhyolite mineral showing, investigation of a 1987 copper-zinc geochemical anomaly indicated a northwest trending zone of shearing with quartz and carbonate veinlets. Sampling of the zone gave weakly anomalous values of gold, silver, copper and zinc. The flow-pyroclastic contact at the Rhyolite Grid reportedly remains a target for massive sulphide mineralization. As the zone is poorly exposed and of unknown dimensions, several trenches were recommended to be cut across the zone to thoroughly evaluate it. (Crooker, 1988).

**REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

Regionally, the property is situated within the Quesnel Trough, a 30 to 60 km wide belt of Lower Mesozoic volcanic and related strata enclosed between older rocks and much invaded by batholiths and lesser intrusions (Campbell and Tipper, 1970). The southern part is the well-known Nicola belt, continuing nearly 200 km to its termination at the U.S. border. The Nicola belt is enveloped by the Guichon Creek Batholith, host to the major porphyry copper mines of the Highland Valley, to the west, the Wild Horse Batholith to the east, and the Iron Mask Batholith, host to the former Afton Mine, to the north northeast.

The Guichon Batholith is comprised of varying phases of intrusive with the ore-bodies of the Highland Valley not restricted to any one phase. The Bethlehem Copper JA deposit occurs in and adjacent to a quartz plagioclase aplite stock which intruded rocks of the Guichon variety and Bethlehem phase of the Guichon Creek Batholith. The largest deposit of the camp, the Valley Copper deposit, is entirely in quartz monzonite of the Bethsaida phase and is west of the Lornex fault.

The Lornex and the Valley Copper ore-bodies in the Highland Valley are located at the low edge of an airborne magnetic high. The magnetic high traces the Highland Valley and the Lornex fault systems and clearly indicates the fault pattern of the system and the ore-bodies occurring within a magnetic low due to the supergene and dynamic related destruction of magnetite.

## **REGIONAL GEOLOGY (cont'd)**

The ore-deposits of the Highland Valley are structurally controlled. Movements on the Lornex and Highland Valley faults occurred simultaneously and alternatively in the final phases of intrusion of the Guichon Batholith. The fault planes provided the openings for the admission and deposition of mineral and igneous matter.

In the vicinity of Afton, the Iron Mask district is part of a major structure extending northwestward across the general northerly trend of the Nicola belt. This cross structure is less than 10 km wide and about 35 km long. To the northwest, the structure is largely obscured by later stratified rocks of an adjoining basin. To the southeast, it contains two related plutons formerly believed to be a single connected body named the Iron Mask batholith. The Afton deposit lies on the northwestern edge of the Iron Mask Batholith, an area which is known to be the locus of much faulting. The area of the deposit, and especially the western half, is strongly faulted.

The Iron Mask Batholith lies lengthwise in a major cross structure of the Quesnel Trough and is emplaced in contemporaneous volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. Control of the cross-structure by long-active, deep-seated faults is evidenced by the manner of emplacement of plutons and by the development of adjacent sedimentary and volcanic basins of Eocene or possibly much earlier age. Hypogene alteration has no recognized pattern and it includes potassic, saussuritic and phyllic varieties. Supergene alteration is characterized by rock disintegration and abundant earthy hematite with limonite. Faults, although numerous, mostly defy correlation and cause only minor disruption of the deposit. However, the western end of the deposit is terminated by a fault.

Geochemical and geophysical surveys fail to distinguish the orebody clearly from widespread sub-economic mineralization

The Batholith comprises successively emplaced units, all apparently of late Triassic age and ranging in composition from basic to moderately alkalic. The Iron Mask and Pothook units are the oldest on geological evidence and consist chiefly of diorite and gabbro. Succeeding units of finer-grained, more porphyritic rocks are emplaced mainly along northwestern and western linear structure that frame and dissect the pluton. Thus, picrite basalt forms steep, lenticular bodies that are poorly exposed, commonly possess sheared, serpentized margins, and are generally found within 300 m of most prospects in the district.

The Afton ore-body lies apparently at the intersection of structures considered to reflect deep seated faults that were active intermittently from the late Triassic (Carr, 1976).

The Afton ore-body occurs in late-phase plutonic rocks which include latite porphyry and related breccias and is at the northwestern extremity of the Iron Mask Batholith. The ore-body occupies the northwestern tip of a zone of abundant magnetite veining developed along the longitudinal axis of the Iron Mask Batholith. An extensive pyrite halo lies south and west of the Afton ore-zone, overlapping slightly onto its southwestern sector.

## **LOCAL GEOLOGY**

Crooker (1988) reports that the WRT claims (includes the present Katrina claim ground) is underlain by Upper Triassic Nicola volcanics and derivatives. Small sills or dykes of feldspar porphyry are found at the junction of Meadow Creek and its fork from Desmond Lake. Smaller alteration zones, possibly along faults, consist of quartz mariposite carbonate zones, mariposite schists and chlorite mica schists. Small bodies of rhyolite occur within a volcanoclastic unit near Homfray Lake. In the western half of the property, the rocks are generally purplish amygdaloidal volcanics with intercalated reddish tuffs. Chloritic alteration is common along fractures.

The Katrina claim is indicated to be entirely underlain by the Nicola volcanic rocks with reported geology of the showings as follows:

### **Rhyolite Showing**

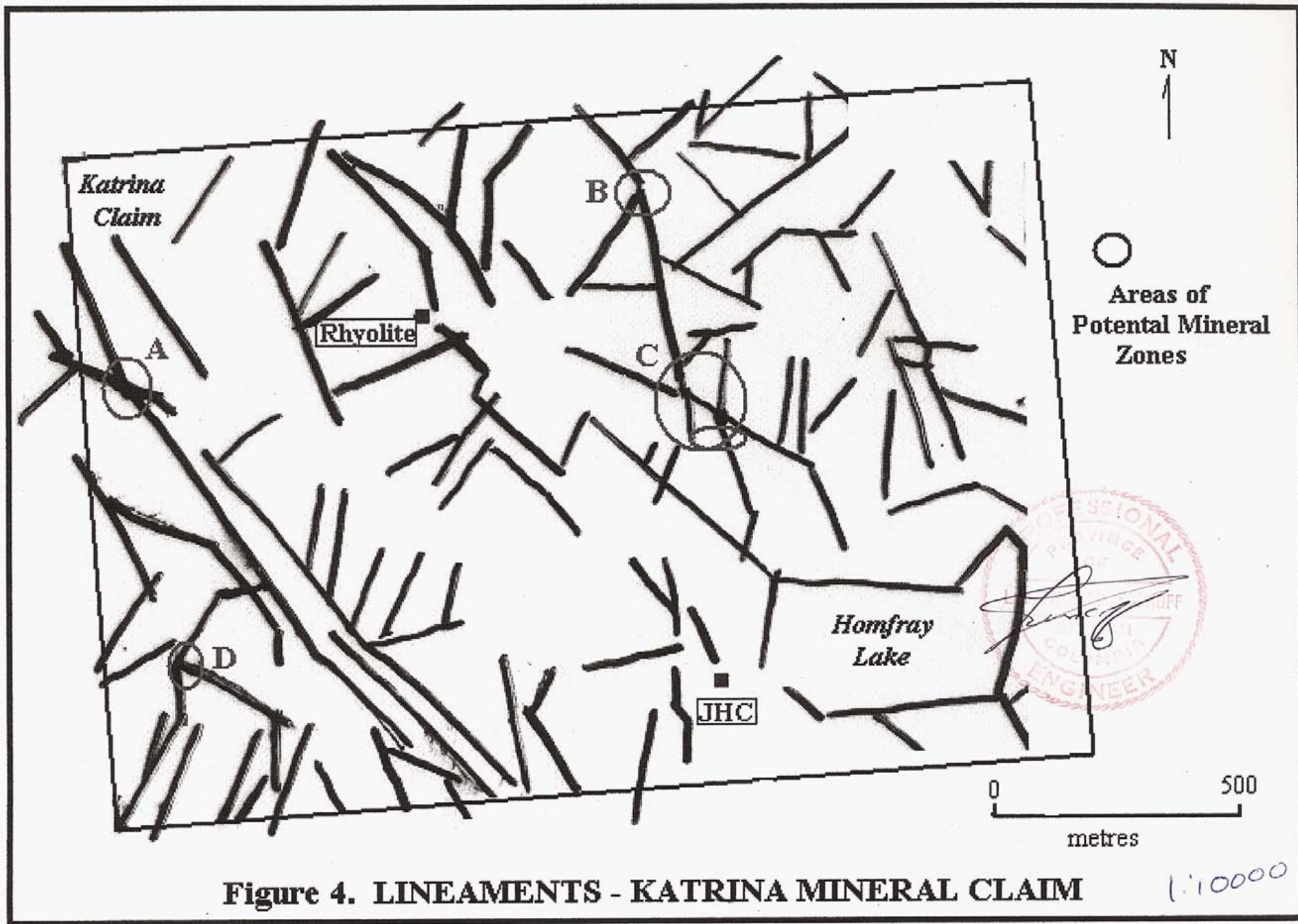
The Rhyolite Showing occurs near a flow-pyroclastic contact within Nicola volcanic rocks

Crooker (1988) reports that the Rhyolite Showing area is mainly underlain by a grey, green or black amygdaloidal basalt (unit 1). Varicoloured calcite amygdules ranging from 1 to 6 mm in diameter occur within an aphanitic groundmass. Several beds of maroon to green volcanoclastic breccia (unit 2) occur within the basalt. Maroon, subrounded to subangular clasts ranging up to 30 cm long by 15 cm wide occur within an aphanitic groundmass. Two northwest trending felsic dykes (unit 3) occur along the main road. The dykes appear to be 3 to 4 meters wide, and are light grey-green, aphanitic and siliceous. Pyrite content varying from 1/2 to 5% occurs within the felsic dyke.

## **MINERALIZATION: Katrina Mineral Claim**

### **Rhyolite Mineral Showing**

Vanex reported that "During the 1985 exploration program a showing of "rhyolite" with up to 5% pyrite was found along the main road. A sample taken from the outcrop assayed 0.78 oz/ton Ag, 1.76% Cu and 1.52% zinc. Outcrop is generally sparse over the eastern section of the grid although several old trenches were found in the immediate vicinity of the showing. Weakly silicified andesite and rhyodacite were exposed in the trenches with up to 5% pyrite. Sample 87-005 gave weakly anomalous values of 5.5 ppm Ag and 55 ppb Au. A sample of float (87-008) taken approximately 75 meters north of 87-005 gave 6.2 ppm Ag, 28 ppb Au, 2740 ppm Cu and 6289 ppm Zn. Sample 87-008 was silicified, containing many tiny quartz veinlets. The proximity of these showings to the flow-pyroclastic contact makes the area a good target for stratabound massive sulphide mineralization."



**Figure 4. LINEAMENTS - KATRINA MINERAL CLAIM**



### **JHC Mineral Showing**

Mineralization at this showing consists of amygdaloidal andesite with fracturing and narrow shears containing epidote, carbonate, quartz, malachite and chalcopyrite. Several samples were reportedly taken in the area of this showing and gave 14.2 ppm Ag, 17 ppb Au and 42752 ppm (4.27%) Cu.”

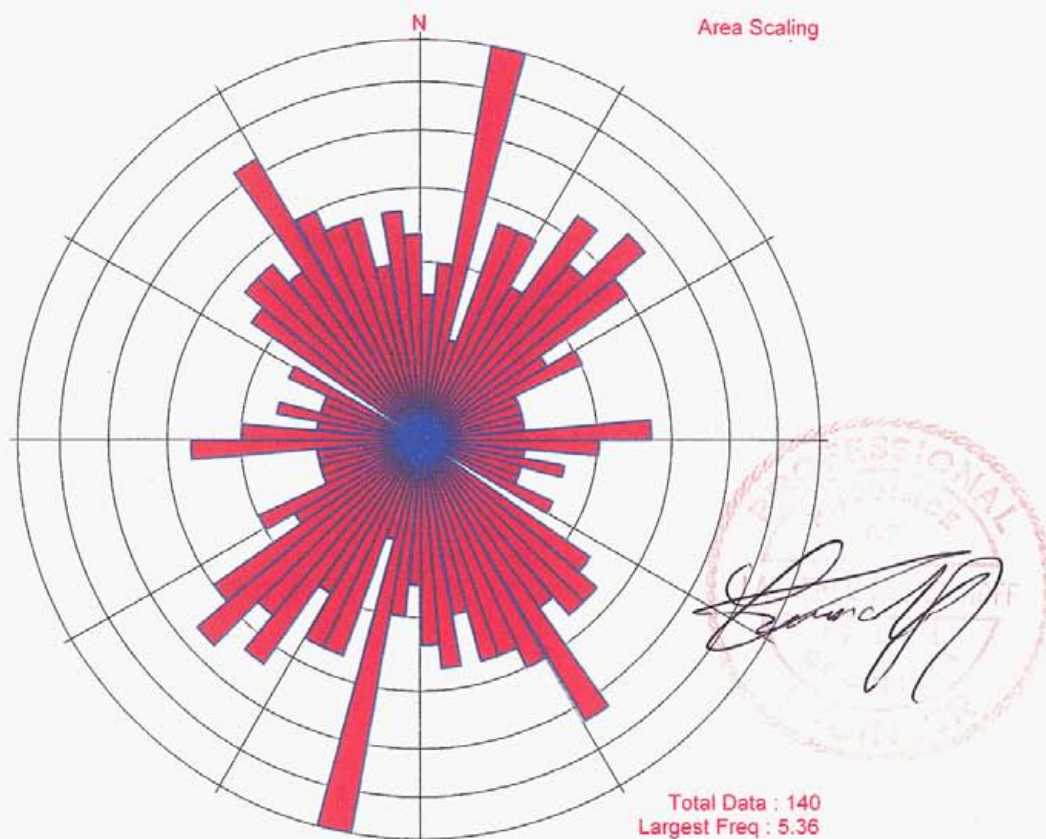
### **2006 LINEAMENT ARRAY ANALYSIS**

A lineament array analysis of the Katrina claim was completed; the purpose of which was to determine the potential structural controls that may have resulted in the localization of the known mineral zones on the property and to assess the property for other potential mineral structural related mineral zones.

Ortho topographical maps were downloaded from the BC Government supported MapPlace and were utilized for the lineament array analysis in a stereoscopic analysis which was accomplished using a stereographic projection viewing of the topographical maps. The 140 observed lineaments were marked on an overlay and classified into a 5° interval as shown on Figure 4. RockWare Stereostat software program was utilized to create a rose diagram of the lineaments as indicated on the accompanying Figure 5. The dominant structural trend is indicated as northerly, with general northwesterly and northeasterly complementary (?) structural trends

The Rhyolite mineral showing is indicated to occur at, or near the intersection of three structural trends with the JHC mineral showing at the projection of a southeasterly trending structure.

Other specific locations, indicated as A, B, C, and D, on Figure 4 are locations of three structural intersections which could be areas of potential structurally controlled economic mineral zones.



**Figure 5.** Rose diagram showing the 140 lineaments as determined on the Katrina mineral claim.

### CONCLUSIONS

The Lineament Array Analysis has indicated that the Rhyolite mineral showing of the Katrina property may be an indication of mineral seepage along the favorable structural zone of three intersecting structures from deep seated mineral zones. The JHC mineral is not indicated as a structurally favourable location for mineral zones, however four other structurally indicated locations with no reported mineralization, should be explored.

Respectfully submitted  
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



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Vancouver, BC  
December 1, 2006

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**CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR**

I, Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng. do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist of:  
Sookochoff Consultants Inc. 120 125A-1030 Denman Street, Vancouver, BC V6G 2M6
2. I graduated with a degree in Bachelor of Science from the University of British Columbia in 1966.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 40 years since my graduation from university.
5. I am responsible for the preparation of this technical report titled Geological Assessment Report dated December 1, 2006 on the Katrina Mineral Claim (the "Technical Report")
6. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 1<sup>st</sup> day of December, 2006

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Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng

**Statement of Costs**

Lineament Array Analysis

\$ 2,500.00