

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
(LINEAMENT ARRAY ANALYSIS)

on the

HONEY 3 CLAIM
(Tenure 521732)

Kamloops Mining Division

UTM 693092E 5602441N
(Centre)

Author

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SUMMARY

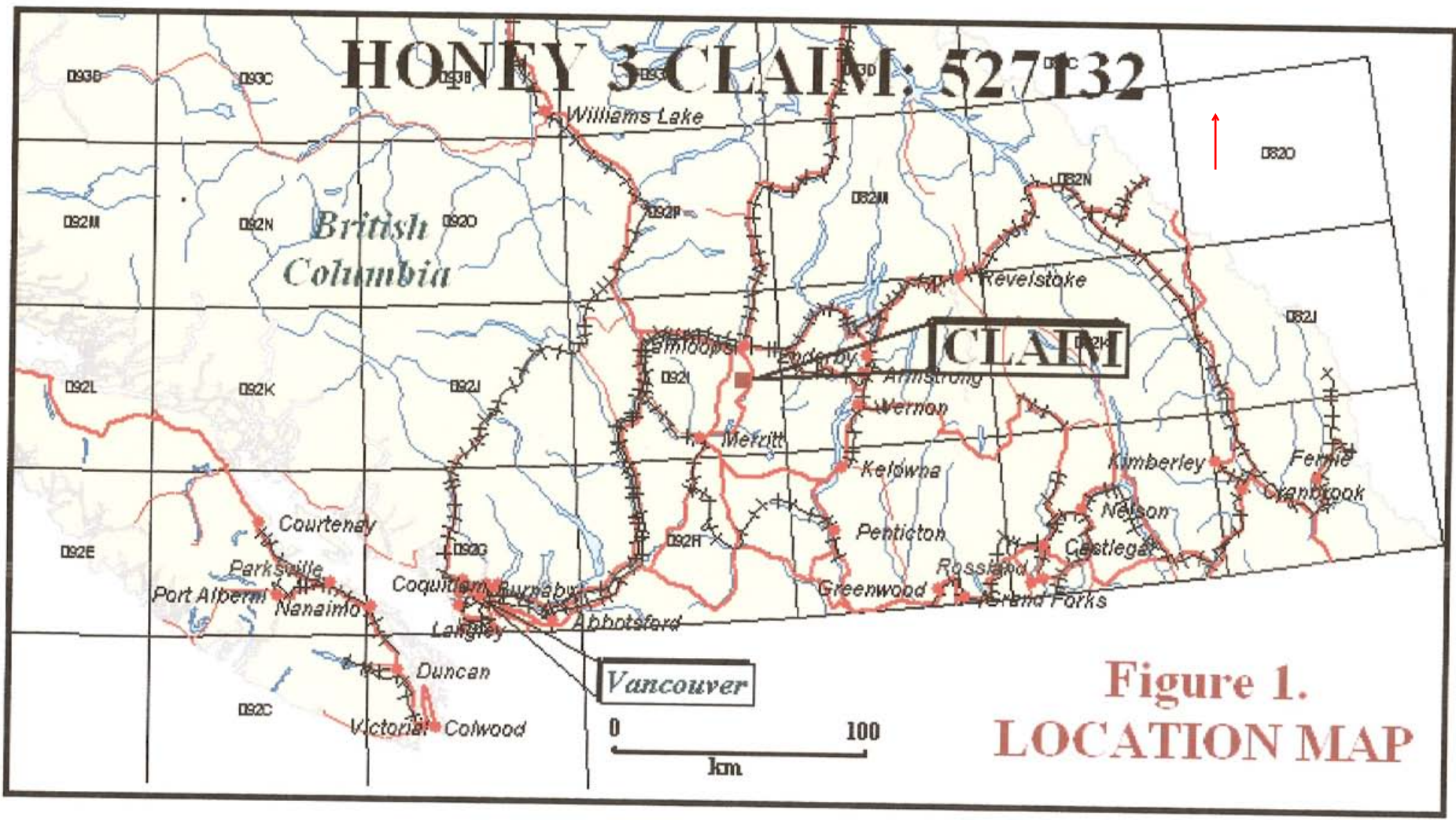
The 205.373 hectare HONEY 3 claim is located 240 air kilometres northeast of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, within 16 kilometres of Kamloops; within 11 kilometres of the former Ajax West mine and within 21 kilometres of the formerly productive Afton mineral deposit which is now being readied for production by Pure Gold Resources Ltd. of Vancouver.

Both the Ajax and the Afton copper-gold mineral deposits were hosted by the Iron Mask Batholith, an intrusive which is host to numerous mineral zones some of which were developed to minor and others to major productive mineral deposits. The estimated mineral reserves on the Pure Gold (Afton) mineral deposit, which is hosted by shattered Cherry Creek Facie rocks of the Batholith, are reported as 22.5 million tonnes grading 2.0 % copper with gold, palladium and silver values. The mineral zone is reportedly a steeply dipping tabular body 1,200 feet long, averaging 250 feet wide and extending to at least 1,000 feet below the old pit bottom. The zone is open in all directions with no indication of narrowing except towards surface.

The HONEY 3 claim is underlain predominantly by a sequence of Miocene unnamed basaltic volcanic rocks which cap a sequence of Upper Triassic mudstone, siltstone, shale, fine clastic sedimentary rocks which are exposed within the north eastern portion of the HONEY 3 claim.

Geological mapping, IP surveys, diamond and percussion drilling completed on ground presently covered by the southeastern portion of the HONEY claim from 1972 to 1978 reportedly resulted in the delineation of an extensive area of Upper Triassic Nicola augite porphyry, a significant IP anomaly, and pyritic argillites with sub-marginal copper values and few visible grains of chalcopyrite intersected in the drill holes

The lineament array analysis indicated localized areas of three indicated multi cross structural lineaments that would be prime exploration targets for the occurrence of structurally controlled potentially economic mineral deposits associated with, or indicating, mineralization within the underlying Iron Mask Batholith.



INTRODUCTION

A lineament array analysis was completed on the HONEY 3 claim for the purpose of determining potential structural controls for economic mineral zones on the property and to fulfill the assessment requirements as per Event Number 4109638.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References and from the author's completion of the lineament array analysis on the HONEY 3 claim as reported on herein.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION & LOCATION

Particulars of the HONEY 3 Claim are as follows.

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Hectares	Expiry Date
HONEY 3	521732	205.373	November 1, 2007

The property is located 240 air kilometres northeast of Vancouver, within the Kamloops Mining Division, NTS 92I.059, and UTM coordinates of 693092E 5602441N at the centre of the HONEY 3 claim.

Kamloops is 15.8 kilometres at 339.1 degrees; the formerly productive Afton deposit is 20.4 kilometres at 309.1 degrees; and the formerly productive Ajax mineral deposits are 10.8 kilometres at 310.5 degrees, of the HONEY 3 claim. The two-lane paved Merritt-Kamloops highway # 5 passes through the northeastern corner of the HONEY 3 claim.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the HONEY 3 claim from Kamloops is southward via Highway #5 for 15 kilometres to its northeastern. This road and other secondary roads provide access to most areas of the HONEY 3 claim.

The property occupies an area characterized by gently sloping hills with elevations ranging from 720 to 1,000 metres above sea level. Open meadows alternate with a moderate to light forest cover of pine, fir and spruce covering approximately 30% in the lower elevations of the HONEY 3 claim.

The area has a continental climate characterized by cool winters and hot summers.

Kamloops, an historic mining centre, could be the source for most of the mining related personnel and light equipment required for the initial stages of exploration and development. Kamloops is serviced daily by commercial airline and is a hub for road and rail transportation.

HONEY 3 CLAIM, 521732

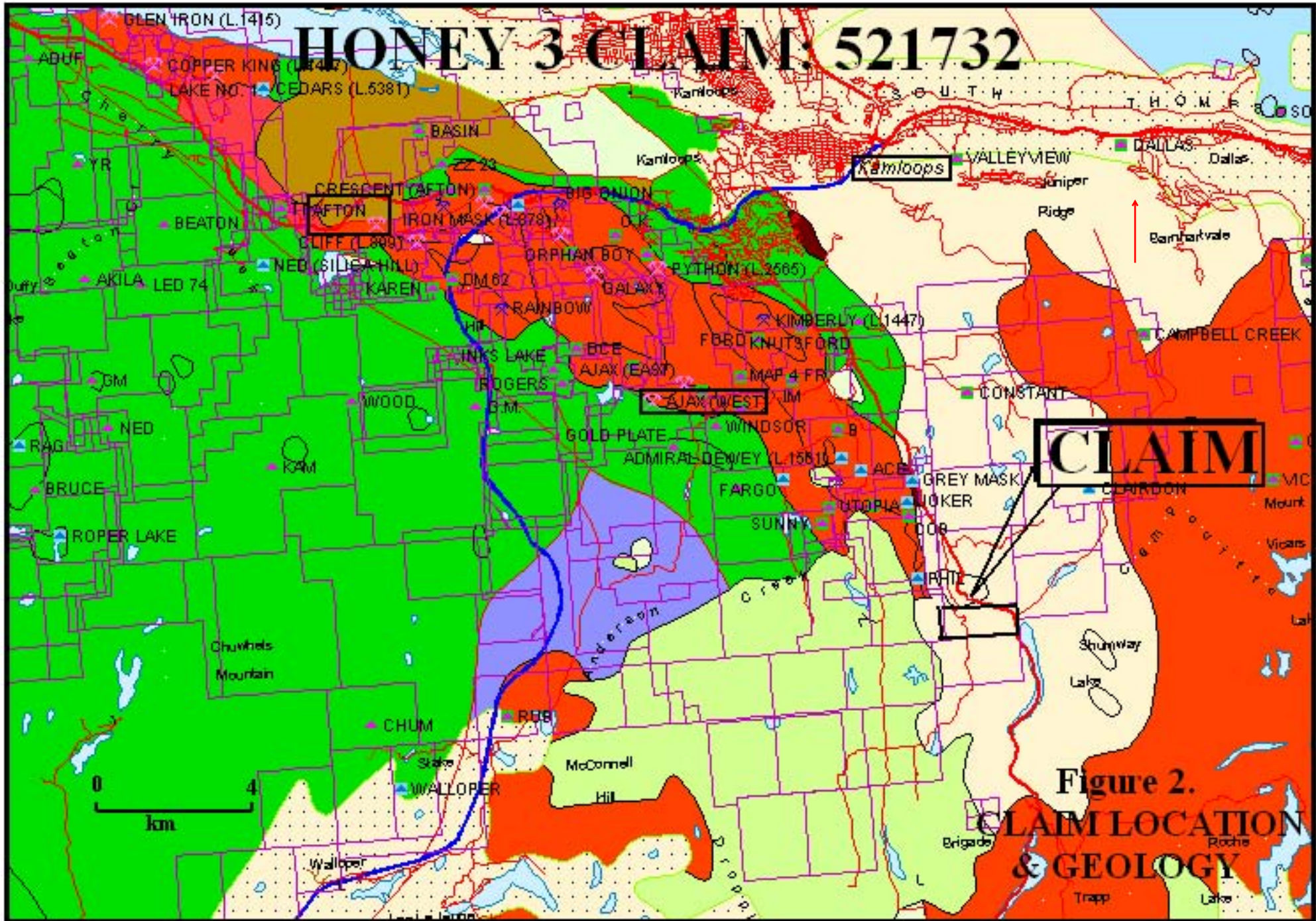


Figure 2.
**CLAIM LOCATION
& GEOLOGY**

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY (cont'd)

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

A lineament array analysis was completed on the HONEY 3 claim for the purpose of determining the potential structural controls for economic mineral zones on the property and to fulfill the assessment requirements as per Event Number 4109638.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References and from the writers' completion of the lineament array analysis on the HONEY 3 claim as reported on herein.

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.

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. 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 Kennecott 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, in September 1971, under the direction of C.F. Millar, 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 (the Pothook shaft was located approximately 1,066 metres southeast of the known Afton ore-body).

HISTORY – Regional (cont'd)

Teck abandoned their lease in 1999 whereupon DRC Resources (name changed to Pure Gold Resources) acquired the ground and completed an extensive diamond drill program.

In 2000 a 9,500 metre, 21 NQ diamond-drill hole program delineated a wide "feeder zone" below and to the southwest of the Afton open pit. The mineral zone is reportedly a steeply dipping tabular body 366 metres long, averaging 76 metres wide and extending to at least 304 metres 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 the mineral resources at the 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.

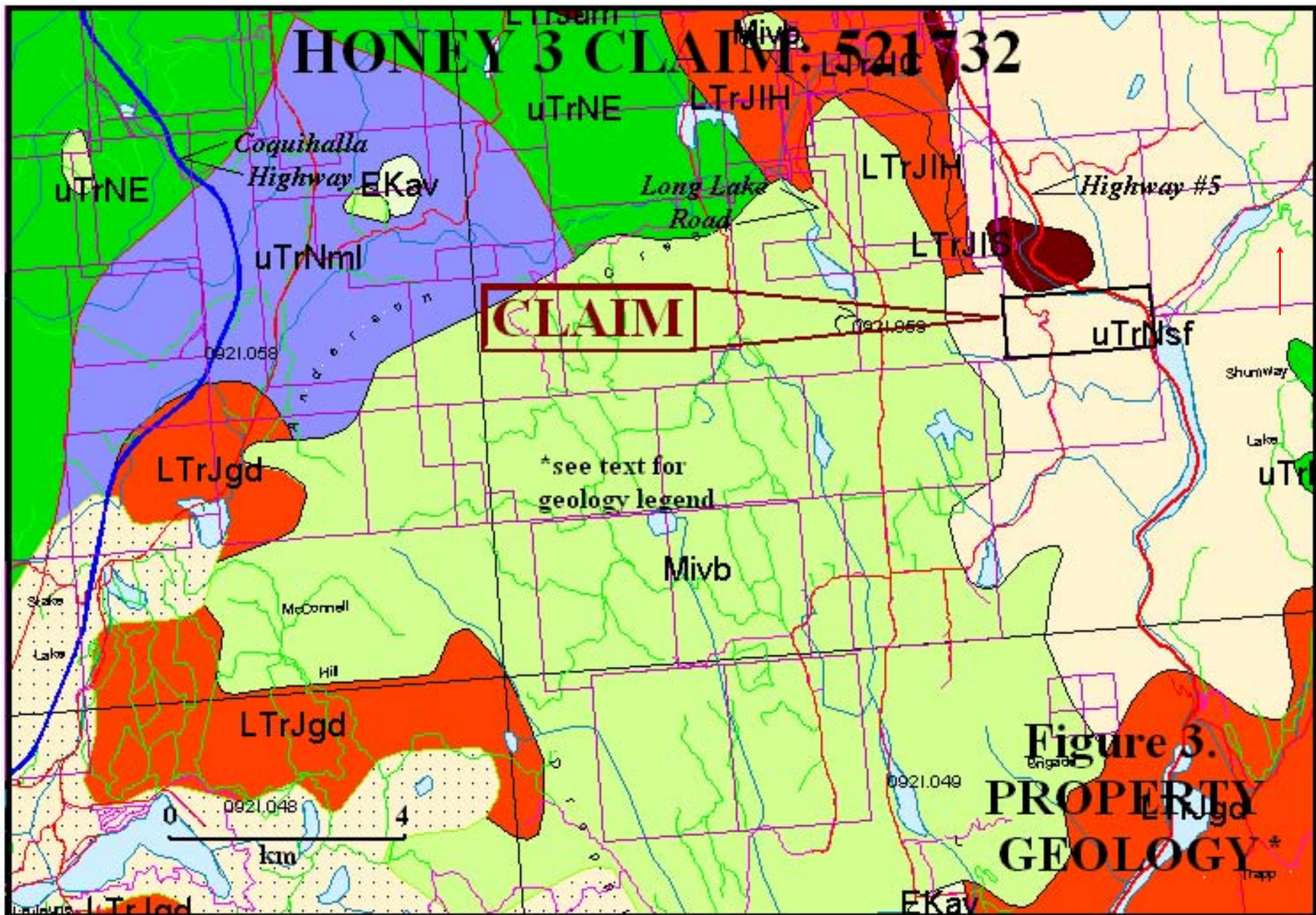
Total indicated 34.07 million tonnes grading 1.83 per cent copper, 1.37 grams per tonne gold, 0.103 gram per tonne palladium, and 5.49 grams per tonne silver. Inferred resources are: Southwest Zone - 3.98 million tonnes grading 1.19 per cent copper, 1.03 grams per tonne gold, 0.206 gram per tonne palladium 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 – HONEY 3 CLAIM

In 1972 Joy Mining Ltd. completed an IP survey on the Jean claims which covered an area including ground presently covered by the southwest corner of the HONEY 3 claim. Dundas (1972) reports that within the northeaster portion of the survey, which includes the southeastern portion of the HONEY 3 claim, the (IP) values were the highest obtained on the property; the anomaly is reportedly still open to the east and north.

The anomaly was reportedly (Pentland) tested by 21 percussion holes (1888 metres) and two drill holes (450 metres). Brauset (1978) reports that the results from the drilling are not available.

In 1978 two percussion holes were drilled (146 metres) by Cominco adjacent and within the present southeast corner of the HONEY 3 claim. The two holes intersected pyritic sediments (argillite). The program was terminated as the "...anomaly seems due to the pyritic sediments which probably offer little Cu potential." (Brauset, 1978).



GEOLOGY: REGIONAL

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.

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 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, all apparently of late Triassic age and ranging in composition from basic to moderately alkalic.

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. 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 on the northwestern edge of the Iron Mask Batholith and occurs in late-phase plutonic rocks which include latite porphyry and related breccias. The Afton ore-body lies at the intersection of structures considered to reflect deep seated faults that were active intermittently from the late Triassic (Carr, 1976). The area of the deposit and especially the western half is in an area which is known to be the locus of much faulting. Faults, although numerous, mostly defy correlation and cause only minor disruption of the deposit. However, the western end of the deposit is off-set some 2,000 feet by a normal northerly trending fault thus the western extension of the orebody is covered by some 2000 feet Kamloops volcanics.

The ore-body also occupies the northwestern tip of a zone of abundant magnetite veining developed along the longitudinal axis of the Iron Mask Batholith. 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. An extensive pyrite halo lies south and west of the Afton ore-zone, overlapping slightly onto its southwestern sector. Geochemical and geophysical surveys fail to distinguish the orebody clearly from widespread sub-economic mineralization.

GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND

EKaT

Eocene

Kamloops Group: undivided volcanic rocks

Mivb

Miocene

unnamed basaltic volcanic rocks

NICOLA GROUP

Upper Triassic

uTrNE

Eastern Volcanic Facies

lower amphibolite/kyanite grade metamorphic rocks

uTtNsf

mudstone, siltstone, shale, fine clastic sedimentary rocks

uTrNMI

basaltic volcanic rocks

uTrJum

unnamed ultramafic rocks

IRON MASK BATHOLITH

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic

LTrJIH

Hybrid Unit

dioritic to gabbroic intrusive rocks

LTrJIC

Cherry Creek Unit:

dioritic to gabbroic intrusive rocks

LTrJis

Sugarloaf Unit

dioritic to gabbroic intrusive rocks

HONEY 3 CLAIM: 521732

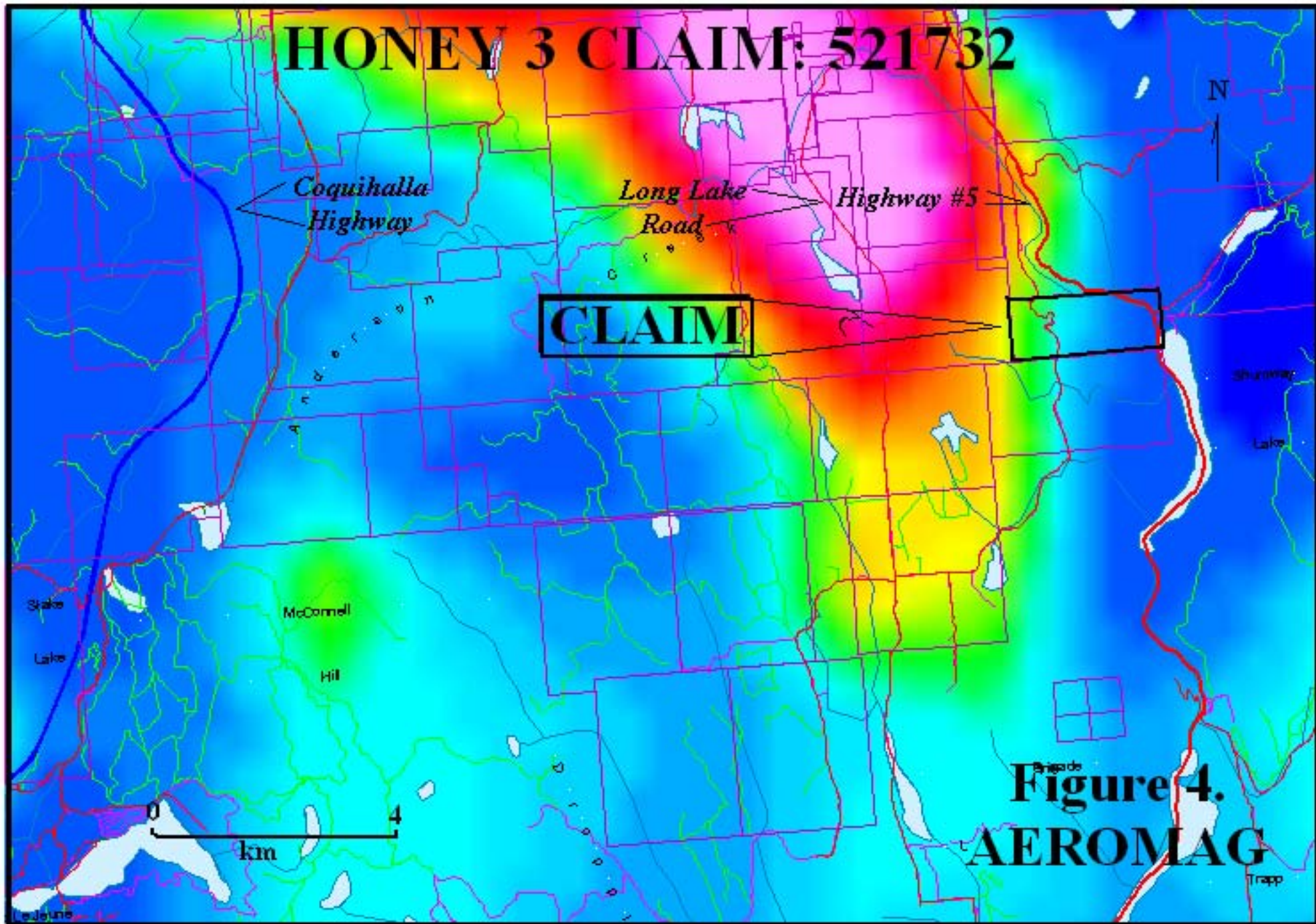


Figure 4.
AEROMAG

GEOLOGY: HONEY 3 CLAIM

The HONEY 3 claim is indicated to be underlain predominantly by a sequence of Miocene unnamed basaltic volcanic rocks (Mivb) which cap a sequence of Upper Triassic Nicola Group mudstone, siltstone, shale, fine clastic sedimentary rocks (uTrNsf) which are exposed within its north eastern portion.

A Joy Mining Ltd. map of the IP survey results west of Shumway Lake indicates rocks of the Cache Creek Group immediately south of the HONEY 3 claim and Nicola Group at the southern end of Shumway Lake.

Brauset (1978) reports that in 1976 Cominco performed geological mapping on the AND 2 claim, which is now 50% covered by the HONEY 3 claim. The geological work, "...suggested that favourable augite porphyry of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group was far more widespread than indicated by the 4 mile scale mapping of the G.S.C.

MINERALIZATION: REGIONAL

The Afton tabular deposit, consisting of shattered Cherry Creek rocks, comprises two zones. The overlying, deeply penetrating supergene zone is characterized by abundant native copper with subordinate chalcocite and the lower hypogene zone is dominated by bornite and chalcopyrite.

In both the Ajax West and the Ajax East zones, chalcopyrite is the predominant copper mineral. It occurs as blebs and disseminations, in fractures, veinlets, and microveinlets, and occasionally in breccias and vugs with accompanying calcite. Pyrite is ubiquitous; it occurs with chalcopyrite in similar proportions but also exists separately, notably peripheral to copper mineralization.

Overall, pyrite content does not exceed 1 to 2 percent. Bornite and chalcocite are present in trace amounts only. Malachite and azurite are noted in outcrop areas with spotty distribution at depth. Molybdenite occurrences are widespread but values are generally low. Magnetite is present primarily as disseminations; large-scale magnetite veining is absent. The Nicola rocks are never mineralized to ore grade.


Gold mineralization is closely associated with chalcopyrite mineralization. Copper mineralization at the Ajax East zone is localized about the contact but occurs predominantly in the footwall Sugarloaf rocks and is bounded by stronger pyrite mineralization to the east. Distribution of mineralization is similar to the Ajax West zone, being a combination of disseminations and fracture fillings.

MINERALIZATION: HONEY 3 CLAIM

Brauset (1978) reports that pyritic sediments (argillite) were intersected in the two percussion holes completed by Cominco Ltd. Pentland (1973) reports that in a 386 meter diamond drill hole drilled at 270/-45 to test the IP anomaly on ground presently covered by the HONEY 3 claim, sub-marginal copper values were obtained with only a few visible grains of chalcopyrite.

HONEY 3: TENURE 521732




Sites of
potential
mineralization
controlled by
structures

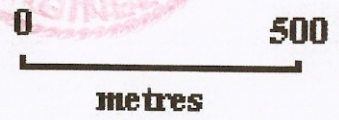
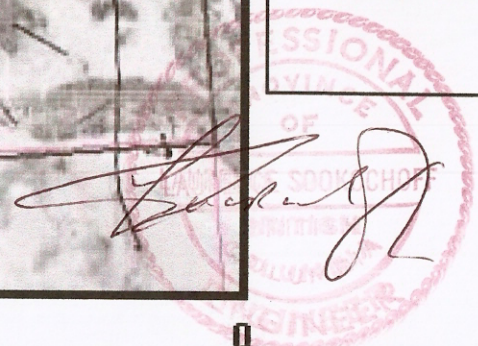


Figure 5. CLAIM LINEAMENTS

2006 LINEAMENT ARRAY ANALYSIS

Method

A lineament array analysis of the HONEY 3 claim was completed; the purpose of which was to determine the potential structural controls that may have resulted in the localization any mineral zones on the property and to assess the property for other potential structurally controlled economic mineral zones.

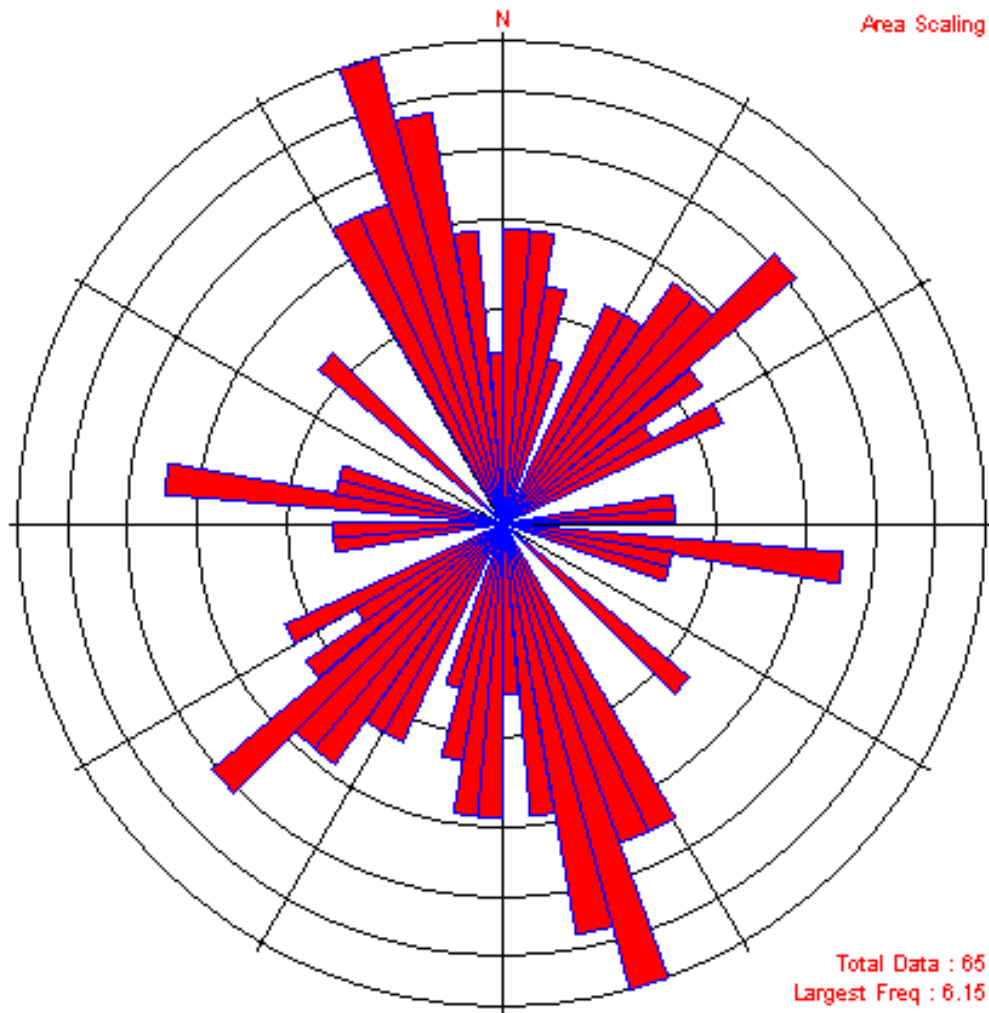


Figure 6. Rose diagram showing the 65 lineaments as determined on the HONEY 3 Claim.

2006 LINEAMENT ARRAY ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Method (cont'd)

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 65 observed lineaments were marked on an overlay (Figure 5).

The lineaments were classified into a 5° interval whereupon a RockWare Stereostat software program was utilized to create a rose diagram of the 65 lineaments as indicated on the accompanying Figure 6.

Results

The preferred trend of the lineaments is indicated as north to north-northwesterly with a conjugate set of lineaments indicated to trend northeasterly. The predominant trend may be observably biased because of the surficial residue of directional glacial striae.

Three specific locations of three or more indicated structural intersections are shown on Figure 5.

CONCLUSIONS

From the results of the 2006 lineament array analysis on the HONEY 3 claim three locations of potential structurally controlled mineralization have been indicated. These three locations are indicated to be prime targets for exploration on the HONEY 3 claim.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.

Vancouver, BC Canada

January 19, 2007

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

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SELECTED REFERENCES

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Sookochoff, L. - Assessment Report on the HONEY claim. December 31, 2006.

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 an 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 forty 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 and from the Lineament Array Analysis on the HONEY 3 claim.
- 5) I hold a 100% title to the HONEY 3 claim (Tenure No.521732)



Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

Vancouver, BC Canada

January 19, 2007

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

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Statement of Costs

Detailed Costs

Analysis:	
Laurence Sookochoff, PEng.	
Oct 18-21, 2006; 1 day @ \$1,000.	\$ 1,000.00
Maps:	
3 @ \$150.	450.00
Xerox, printing & compilation	400.00
Report	<u>750.00</u>
	\$ 2,610.00
	=====