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GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE SUMMIT LAKE GROUP OF CLAIMS, WORK DONE ON MINERAL TENURES 515878 & 516120 Au-Ag (Pb-Cu-Sb) BEARING MINERALIZATION SUMMIT LAKE, BERENDON & SALMON GLACIER, STEWART, B.C.

For

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1.0 SUMMARY

This report was prepared by Andris Kikauka, P.Geo. at the request of Seeker Resources Ltd to describe and evaluate the results of geological and geochemical surveys carried out on mineral tenure ID # 516120 and 515878. The claims are owned 100% by Seeker Resources Ltd

This report summarizes geological and geochemical fieldwork carried out on the Summit claims (mineral tenure ID # 516120 and 515878) describing economically significant base and precious metal bearing mineral zones. The Summit Lake claims are located 30 km north-northwest of Stewart, B.C. The Summit property consists of 17 contiguous mineral tenures (Fig. 2). Access to the Summit Lake claims are via the Summit Lake-Granduc road from Stewart, B.C. Helicopter support is required for access to western portion of the claim, especially in areas above 1,425 meters (4,675 feet) elevation above sea level.

The claims are underlain by a complex of weakly metamorphosed Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks that are cut by a series of Mesozoic and Cenozoic intrusive rocks (stocks, dykes/silts). Approximately 70% of the bedrock underlying the Summit Lake claims consists of Unuk River Formation dacitic volcanics (tuffs/flows and/or breccia) with minor intercalations and screens of clastic sediments and limestone. The remaining 30% consists of Tertiary and Jurassic felsic to intermediate composition stocks, dykes and sills. A large portion of the north end of the Summit Lake claim group is underlain by diorite, quartz diorite and hornblende granodiorite. Property bedrock geology is summarized as follows:

INTRUSIVE ROCKS
Tertiary and Older (Coast Range Batholith)
3b Quartz monzonite dykes
3 Quartz monzonite (Hyder and Portland Canal intrusive suite)

Early Jurassic (Texas Creek intrusive suite, Summit Lake stock)
2a Orthoclase porphyry, granodiorite groundmass,
1-8 mm euhedral K-spar phenocrysts
Granodiorite, minor granite and quartz diorite
2b Metasomatic hornblende
2c Schist developed
2d Pyrite-Quartz
VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS
(SUBJECTED TO GREENSCHIST FACIES METAMORPHIC GRADE, ORIGINAL VOLCANIC & SEDIMENTARY TEXTURES ARE PRESERVED)

Lower Jurassic (Unuk River Formation)
1b Altered, silicified, pyritic and clay altered rock, original texture modified.
1 Lithic & crystal tuff, dacitic, conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, tuff, breccia

The intrusive rocks are spatially related to base and precious metal bearing mineralization in the Stewart Mining Camp. The Early Jurassic (Texas Creek Plutonic Suite including Summit Lake Stock) and Eocene (Hyder Plutonic Suite) form 4 distinct mineral deposit types which are summarized as follows:

1) Jurassic age Au-pyrrhotite veins such as Scottie Gold Mine.
2) Jurassic age Au-Ag base metal veins, e.g. Silbak-Premier, Big Missouri, and Sebwake underground workings).

The Jurassic age mineral deposits have been the major source of the base and precious metal production in the Stewart Mining Camp. The other two economically important ages of mineralization include:

1) Eocene age Ag-Pb-Zn- (Au) veins. Mineral occurrences in the Stewart area that are Eocene age include the Dunwell, Porter Idaho, Silverado, Bayview, Indian, Spider, Outland Silver Bar, Silver Tip, and Molly B underground workings (Alldrich, 1993). Eocene age mineralization has contributed a minor source of based and precious metal. The rather striking nature of Eocene mineralization is that tabular quartz—carbonate-sulphide veins quite often occurring at dyke-margins.
2) Late Triassic age Cu-Zn "Besshi type" volcanogenic massive sulphides (e.g. Granduc and Windy Craggy Cu-Ag-Au). The west portion of the Summit 5 property is largely unexplored, and "VMS-type" mineral deposits are valid exploration targets. Important exploration guidelines for this deposit type include volcanic-sedimentary contacts, ferruginous chert, and regionally distributed pyritic zones hosted in thin-bedded siltstones immediately overlying stockwork style mineralization.

The Summit Lake Stock is an Early Jurassic, medium to coarse-grained hornblende diorite-granodiorite, with minor coarse-grained K-feldspar megacryst porphyritic phases. The Summit Lake Stock occurs southwest and northwest of the Summit Lake (Fig. 3). The Summit Lake Stock diorite, quartz diorite, granodiorite is age equivalent to the Texas Creek granodiorite that occurs along the Salmon River, Alaska. The Texas Creek granodiorite is spatially related to Au-Ag bearing polymetallic quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins (e.g. Silbak-Premier, Big Missouri and SB mineral deposits). The emplacement of the Early Jurassic age Summit Lake stocks are spatially related to gold-pyrrhotite veins (e.g. Scottie Gold Mine gold-pyrrhotite veins characterized by carbonate-chlorite alteration, massive pyrrhotite-pyrite, minor arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, and trace electrum). Scottie Gold Mine operated from 1981-85 and produced 197,522 tonnes @ 16.5 g/t Au (0.481 opt Au), and 16.0 g/t Ag (0.47 opt Ag). Exploration guidelines for Au-pyrrhotite veins include:

1) Metamorphic overprint.
2) Quartz-carbonate-chlorite-pyrite-sericite alteration.
3) En echelon veins (ladder veins).

Eocene age Hyder Pluton/Portland Canal Dyke Swarm (Unit 3) intrusive rocks which occur west of Summit Lake are 1-5 meter wide, tabular shaped Tertiary dykes consisting of plagioclase porphyritic granodiorite with biotite-rich fine-grained to aphanitic groundmass. These intrusives are spatially related Eocene age silver-lead-zinc-gold bearing quartz-carbonate-sulphide mineralization. Eocene age mineralization is characterized by a lack of pyrrhotite, massive and vuggy quartz-carbonate veins, and dyke margin, fissure vein emplacement. The Summit Lake claims have potential to host base & precious metal bearing mineralization related to Eocene Hyder Plutonic Suite.

Geological, geochemical and geophysical data compiled by the author has led to recommendations for work on Summit Lake group of claims. A two phase program of geological mapping, geophysical and geochemical survey grids and follow-up core drilling is recommended. Proposed fieldwork within the Summit Lake group of claims, would be focused on exploring known and new mineral occurrences, as well as detailed ground investigation of geophysical and geochemical anomalies. Follow up work on known mineral occurrences and a program of mapping and sampling areas recently exposed by glacial ablation is also recommended.

Phase 1 recommendations include geological mapping, geochemical rock chip sampling, EM and magnetometer geophysics with a proposed budget of $75,000. The proposed fieldwork would involve approximately 7 kilometers of geophysical and geochemical grid lines across geochemical targets outlined from previous work. Contingent on results from phase 1, a second phase that includes 1,250 m of core drilling, geochemical sampling, and geological mapping is recommended. The estimated budget for phase 2 is $400,000. The proposed budget total for phase 1 and 2 is C$475,000.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

In December of 2006, Mr Rod Salfinger requested that he author review all relevant information on the Summit Lake group of claims owned by Seeker Res Ltd, If appropriate, the writer would outline a program of surface exploration and diamond drilling to enhance development of precious metal resources on the property. This report is based in part on previous work, carried out by various mining companies, the British Columbia Geological Survey, as well as the author's site visit that included geological mapping, geophysical surveys and geochemical sampling. This report is partly based on published and unpublished fieldwork reports carried out by various private sector mining company personnel and public sector government personnel.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report is based in part on documents and technical reports prepared by various authors. The portions of this report that give information gathered from various authors are referenced. The documents and technical reports from various authors were used to compile the Summit Lake property history.

In order to identify follow-up mineral exploration targets, the writer has relied on data from the Report on a Multifrequency Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey in the Summit Lake Area, by Apex Airborne Surveys Ltd, for Scottie Gold Mines Ltd, BC Ministry of Energy & Mines, AR# 12,342 (Sheldrake, 1983). The main source for data regarding geology and mineral deposits is taken from Bulletin 58 (Grove, 1971) and Bulletin 85 (Alldrick, 1993).

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Summit Lake group consists of 17 contiguous mineral tenures that are located west of Summit Lake, about 30 kilometres north of Stewart, BC. The Summit Lake group of mineral tenures is within the Skeena Mining Division and the registered owner of the mineral tenures is Seeker Resources Ltd.

The Summit Lake claim group is comprised of the following www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca mineral tenures:

CLAIM NAME*	HECTARES	TENURE NO.	EXPIRY DATE
Wallaby-1B	234.208	508248	March 27, 2007*
Wallaby-2	17.993	508249	March 27, 2007*
	1746.995	515627	March 27, 2007*
	810.158	515629	March 27, 2007*
	71.959	515633	March 27, 2007*
Wallaby-2B	18.013	515877	March 27, 2007*
	359.596	515878	March 27, 2007*
	359.645	516101	March 27, 2007*
	143.869	516103	March 27, 2007*
	144.017	516104	March 27, 2007*
	234.063	516106	March 27, 2007*
	431.810	516107	March 27, 2007*
	197.987	516111	March 27, 2007*
	359.714	516120	March 27, 2007*
Wombat-1	35.986	519589	March 27, 2007*
Wombat-2	431.929	519592	March 27, 2007*
	36.003	527242	March 27, 2007*

*Blanks have no names

There is an indentation of the property boundary line in the north portion of the claim where there is overlap with pre-existing crown granted claims (Fig. 2). The registered owner of these crown granted claims covering the Scottie Gold (Morris Summit) deposit is owned by Tenajon Resources. Most of Scottie Gold mine workings are north of a major east-west trending creek draining Morris Summit Glacier.

The author is not aware of any planned or existing land use that would adversely affect development of mineral resources on the Summit Lake property. The mineral tenure area has not been subject to a legal survey.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is located on the west side of Summit Lake about 28 kilometres northwest of Stewart, B.C. Elevations on the claims range from 2,600-6,900 feet (790-2,100 m). The north and west-central portion of claim ID # 501422 can be accessed by the Granduc road to the lower portal at Scottie Gold which leads to the base of the Morris Summit Glacier. The gravel flats along the base of Summit Lake can be crossed to access the south and east-central portion of the claims. During high water, when the Salmon Glacier dams Summit Lake, a boat can be used to access the south portion of the claims. In about 20 years, the Salmon Glacier will probably have melted enough to eliminate Summit Lake entirely. At present, Summit Lake never reaches its previous high water marks due to the ablation of the Salmon Glacier. Alternate access to the west and higher elevation portions of the Summit Lake claim group is via helicopter.

Access to the northeast portion of the claims is gained via the Scottie Gold road which leads to the base of the Morris Summit Glacier. There is also a road along the bottom of the north end of Summit Lake which was constructed for the removal of glacial ice for commercial sale in 1996-97. This low elevation road can be used during the summer to access the southeast portion of the claims. There are moderate to steep slopes on the west portion of the claims which is contrasted by a glacial scoured, U-shaped valley bottom along Summit Lake.

The town of Stewart is approximately 45 minutes driving time to the Summit 5 claim (located west of Summit Lake). The community of Stewart has over 500 permanent residents that include a small percentage of people actively involved in mining and exploration. A variety of services are available in Stewart, that include health, emergency, aircraft, mechanical, equipment, lumber, transportation, and retail stores. Additional services are available in Smithers or Terrace, B.C. (275 km south of Stewart). Prism Helicopters, based in Abbotsford, B.C., offer helicopter charter service on a seasonal basis out of the Stewart airport.

6.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

The Summit Lake claim group has been intermittently explored for mineral resources over the past 50 years. A chronological summary of previous work on the Summit Lake claim group is summarized as follows:

1971- Dr Edward W Grove maps the west side of Summit Lake and the Scottie Gold Mine (Morris Summit) Au-pyrrhotite veins. Mapping has identified numerous major fault zones, one of which is the "Morris Summit Fault" (trends SE-NW, dips steeply SW) and

cuts off the siliceous, shear-zone replacement style mineralization to the east of Scottie Gold (Fig. 3).

1983- Apex Airborne Surveys flew airborne EM and Magnetometer surveys over a 12 X 18 kilometre area on the west side of Summit Lake for Scottie Gold Mines Ltd. Instrument Used for EM Survey: Helicopter mounted in-phase quadrature instrument, coplanar coils 4050/hz. Coplanar coils 950 hz. Manufactured by Geonics. Instrument Used for Magnetometer Survey: Towed sensor type, proton precesion model G803, manufactured by Geometrics. Helicopter: Bell 206 L. In order to identify follow-up mineral exploration targets, the writer has relied on data from the Report on a Multifrequency Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey in the Summit Lake Area, BC Min of E & M, AR# 12,342 (Sheldrake, 1983). Numerous magnetic and EM anomalies occur on within an area 1-8 kilometers west of Summit Lake, now covered by the Summit Lake claim group.

In the 1950's, Henry Hill and Associates (on behalf of Silbak-Premier) mapped the main sulphide showings known as the Sunrise Group of crown granted claims located near the southwest end of Summit Lake, and described 4 sub-parallel mineral zones trending NW and dipping moderately SW. Of these 4 mineral zones, the one closest to Summit Lake exhibited widths in excess of 50 feet (15.2 m). In addition, geological mapping outlined quartz-sulphide zones with significant base and precious metal mineralization in the area of the short adit as well as the showings on the St. Eugene and Grey Copper crown grants (5-20 ft or 1.5-6.1 m widths of qtz-sulphide mineralization trending WNW and dipping steeply SSW). Adjacent to the August Mountain Glacier immediately south of the Summit 5 claim, at 4,600 foot elevation, is a 500 metre wide limonitic, gossan zone consisting of quartz-sericite-pyrite (phyllic) alteration. This zone was scanned by airborne EM and mag geophysics flown in 1983 by Apex Airborne Surveys Ltd. and gave a significant total field magnetometer anomaly as well as identifying numerous EM conductors in the vicinity of the gossan (Sheldrake, 1983). In 1993 Navarre Resources Corp carried out a fieldwork program consisting of geological mapping and soil, stream sediment and rock sampling carried out by the writer and summarized as follows: Quartz vein mineralization occurs within a major quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration zone. Sample AK-6 assayed 1.3% Cu, 2.3% Pb, 9.5% Zn, 6.8 oz/t Ag, and 0.017 oz/t Au across a width of 40 cm. This sample is located at an elevation of 1,050 metres (3,500 feet) where there is a natural bench in the slope with old workings present.

Sunrise, Nunatak & St Eugene, 1993- In 1993 Navarre Resources Corp carried out a fieldwork program on claims southwest of Summit Lake. Geological mapping, soil, stream sediment, and rock sampling were carried out by the writer and are summarized as follows:

Quartz-carbonate veins with sphalerite, galena, and tetrahedrite mineralization were located near the northeast portion of the Gray Copper crown grant at an elevation of 1,000 metres (3,280 feet). Sample AK-12 assayed 1.1% Cu, 2.2% Pb, 8.6% Zn, 8.23 oz/t Ag, 0.119 oz/t Au across a width of 10 cm. This quartz vein varies in width from

0.5-1.1 meters (1.6-3.6 ft), and is traced for over 100 metres strike length trending north-northeast with a 60-80 degree westerly dip. Quartz vein mineralization occurs within a major quartz-sericite-pyrite (phyllic) alteration zone. Sample AK-6 assayed 1.3% Cu, 2.3% Pb, 9.5% Zn, 6.8 oz/t Ag, and 0.017 oz/t Au across a width of 40 cm. This sample is located at an elevation of 1,050 metres (3,500 feet) where a natural bench in the slope with old workings present.

Quartz-carbonate veins with sphalerite, galena, and tetrahedrite mineralization were located south of August Jack Glacier at an elevation of 1,000 metres (3,280 feet). Sample AK-12 assayed 1.1% Cu, 2.2% Pb, 8.6% Zn, 8.23 oz/t Ag, 0.119 oz/t Au across a width of 10 cm. This quartz vein varies in width from 0.5-1.1 metres, is traced for over 100 metres, and trends northwest with a 60 degree northeast dip. Reddish brown to yellow coloured stain on cliffs located on the shore of Summit Lake (about 800 meters north of August Jack glacier) were investigated by detailed soil and rock chip sampling. Observed mineralization includes 1-10% disseminated and fracture filling pyrite, pyrrhotite, and traces amounts of chalcopyrite. Mineralization in this cliff area trends north and dips steeply west. Ubiquitous quartz-sericite-carbonate alteration surrounds the mineral zone.

Stream sediment samples ST-14 to ST-25 are located south of August Jack glacier and contain higher mean values in Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-As-Sb than do the samples ST-1 to ST-13 taken north of the glacier. Mean Au values are also higher from streams south of the glacier, but the highest value (800 ppb Au) came from a creek north of the glacier where rusty, iron stained cliffs were surveyed and sampled.

Stream sediment sampling in the area south of lower August Jack Glacier is summarized as follows:

SAMPLE NO.	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag	PPB Au	PPM As	PPM Sb
ST-6	96	48	144	1.0	800	72	3
ST-14	160	57	142	2.1	420	201	10
ST-15	343	329	546	9.1	260	1264	32
ST-16	377	77	356	3.7	295	531	26
ST-17	302	122	220	3.2	195	298	24
ST-18	362	350	555	11.3	490	1607	35
ST-19	723	77	159	3.7	610	568	36
ST-20	517	302	374	11.6	490	2389	65
ST-21	253	285	638	5.8	205	1493	38
ST-22	287	311	526	8.8	280	1259	31
ST-23	225	389	697	3.7	190	1033	22
ST-24	235	199	297	4.9	58	572	12
ST-25	163	135	262	5.6	180	631	14

All of the above samples (with the exception of ST-6) are taken from drainages south of August Jack glacier (elevation 3,000-3,800 feet a.s.l.) where an extensive northwest trending quartz-pyrite-sericite (phyllic) alteration zone occurs. Above average Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au-As-Sb geochemical values exist within and adjacent to widespread potassic alteration zones.

Sunrise, Nunatak & St Eugene (cont.) 1995- Additional soil, stream sediment, and rock chip sampling carried out by the writer is summarized as follows:

Sample ST-26 returned above average Cu-Ag-Au-Mo-As-Sb values. This sample is located immediately adjacent to the north end of the soil grid where several samples gave similar anomalous values:

SAMPLE NO.	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag	PPB Au	PPM As	PPM Mo
ST-26	269	125	363	9.2	1380	1979	24
L 0W,2+50N	2045	92	391	2.2	230	484	453
L 1W,2+50N	385	264	315	13.1	780	2844	102
L 1W,2+75N	315	137	348	5.9	470	1922	79
L 1W,3+00N	391	61	244	5.2	720	623	97

Above average Pb-Zn-Ag-Au-As values in soils were obtained from the southern portion of the grid area:

SAMPLE NO.	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag	PPB Au	PPM As	PPM Sb
L 1W,0+75S	221	1069	610	11.7	230	1828	39
L 1W,1+00S	200	347	495	5.5	180	2079	15

A third area of the soil grid that gave above average multi-element values is located near station 0+50 N on both cross lines:

SAMPLE NO.	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag	PPB Au	PPM As	PPM Sb
L 0W,0+50N	196	433	153	5.9	600	2726	31
L 1W,0+50N	305	113	214	3.1	360	1714	21

Stream sediment samples taken from the west portion of Summit 2 claim (north of August Jack) at approximately 4,200' elev. require further exploration:

SAMPLE NO.	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag	PPB Au	PPM As	PPM Sb
ST-27	170	38	138	0.7	420	185	11
ST-28	226	142	391	3.3	620	146	15
ST-29	251	43	203	1.0	240	178	13
ST-33	204	100	203	1.4	570	300	22
ST-36	136	37	152	1.3	360	205	10
ST-37	160	53	164	1.1	240	280	8

Sunrise, Nunatak & St Eugene,1996- Fieldwork carried out by the writer included geochemical sampling a 0.3 km.X 0.25 km. area south of the lower part of August Jack Glacier and a 0.2 km. X 0.1 km. area on the upper part of August Jack Glacier. A total of 29 soil samples were taken and 52 rock chip samples were collected. Results from this work are summarized as follows: In the west portion of the subject property, Middle Jurassic Betty Creek and Mount Dillworth Formation felsic to intermediate pyroclastic and epiclastic volcanics unconformably overlie the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation. This contact is located at elevations above 1,400 meters. Approximately 90% of the bedrock mapped 0-3 km west of Summit Lake consists of Unuk River Formation dacitic volcanics (tuffs/flows and/or breccia) with minor intercalations and screens of clastic sediments and limestone. Alkaline early middle Jurasic K-spar porphyry intrusive rocks cut the Unuk River Fm. and appear as a 250 meter wide stock situated on a relatively flat bench at 1,275 to 1,350 metres elevation. Northeast trending quartz veins occur immediately north of this alkaline stock and contain

sphalerite, galena, and tetrahedrite mineralization. Northwest trending fault zones with associated pyrite-chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite -sphalerite-galena and related chlorite-carbonate alteration occurs several hundred metres east of the K-feldspar porphyry.

1-20 meter (3.3-65.6 ft) wide Eocene intermediate-felsic dykes trend northwest and are clustered along the lower portion of August Jack Glacier. These dykes contain 1-20% pyrite and quartz along and near their contacts with the country rock. Trace to 1% chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite occur in the quartz-pyrite zones. There is a 200-600 metre (656.2-1,968.5 ft.) wide, northwest trending quartz-pyrite- sericite alteration zone hosted by the Unuk River dacitic volcanics which is approximately 2 kilometers in length and starts south of lower August Jack Glacier and terminates near upper August Jack Glacier. Northwest and northeast trending quartz-carbonate vein mineralization occurs within this alteration zone.

Rock chip samples from area south of lower August Jack Glacier as follows:

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH(m.)	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag	PPB Au
SM-20	0.3	1237	14	67	8.3	820
SM-27	0.5	820	40908	38411	163.0	175
SM-28	0.8	708	54402	57744	194.3	58
SM-29	0.8	2396	40570	43228	139.7	120
SM-30	0.9	1270	58142	80705	212.9	95
SM-33	0.6	97	308	424	48.6	705
SM-34	0.6	96	360	414	36.4	580
SM-35	0.6	209	437	796	226.0	1080
SM-36	0.6	202	750	319	234.8	1420
SM-38	0.3	1321	15317	7694	66.9	135
SM-39	0.5	1096	15654	7690	52.8	95

Nunatak Zone (upper August Jack Glacier) rock sampling summary is as follows:

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH(m.)	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag	PPB Au
SM-44	1.0	6767	129	332	61.0	1405
SM-45	"	18620	207	756	155.9	45
SM-46	"	23412	492	4449	186.1	140
SM-47	"	8233	116	550	74.7	52
SM-48	"	4745	124	470	50.7	51
SM-49	"	3055	179	578	40.5	120
SM-50	"	16382	214	1080	128.1	125
SM-51	"	30251	201	776	221.0	140
SM-52	"	12427	206	1397	114.9	253

Above average Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au-As-Mo values in soils were obtained from an area south of lower August Jack Glacier and is summarized as follows:

SAMPLE NO.	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag	PPB Au	PPM As	PPM Mo
1+50W 1+50N	126	88	59	2.1	520	439	54
1+50W 1+75N	392	373	188	4.8	675	1912	52
1+50W 2+00N	406	470	236	6.0	560	4079	40
1+50W 2+25N	267	842	124	10.1	390	4284	100
1+50W 2+50N	514	1562	772	10.1	275	5902	90
1+50W 2+75N	964	1904	1587	18.4	320	3345	113
1+50W 3+00N	1303	2032	780	377.1	15850	15122	136
2+00W 4+00N	492	237	195	4.4	530	4886	49
2+00W 4+75N	283	84	285	1.6	450	1506	45
2+50W 1+75N	572	617	1082	11.3	1020	5847	28
2+50W 2+75N	282	347	344	4.9	420	3094	151
2+50W 3+75N	504	410	240	4.6	1420	7826	29

Above average Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au-Bi-Mo values in soils were obtained from the Nunatak-Glacier Edge gossan which are summarized as follows:

SAMPLE NO.	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag	PPB Au	PPM Bi	PPM Mo
SM-S1	792	203	1095	8.6	115	8	44
SM-S2	1031	106	368	8.0	1940	162	70
SM-S3	976	127	621	10.7	920	123	88
SM-S4	1062	138	581	10.2	1060	154	110
SM-S5	1026	129	541	10.3	705	58	125

Northwest trending quartz-pyrite-sericite alteration zones hosted by Unuk River dacitic volcanic rocks are located in the southeast portion of the area south of lower August Jack Glacier and extends 2 kilometers northwest through to the upper August Jack glacier. This area is identified as a cataclasite (i.e. deformation zone) from well established fabric observed in thin section (Grove, 1971). Northwest and northeast trending quartz-carbonate vein mineralization occurs within this alteration zone.

The grid located south of lower August Jack Glacier (1997) covers a 0.3 X 0.25 km. area within the east portion of this regional alteration/cataclasite zone. Within this zone of deformation there are 5 distinct NW trending bands of quartz-sulphide.

The Nunatak-Glacier Edge showings occur where the NW trending quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration zone intersects NE trending fault structures which contain significant base and precious metal bearing sulphide mineralization. The two areas of detailed mapping and sampling include the "Glacier Edge" and "Nunatak" zones which are both exposed at 1,550 m. (5,084 ft.) elevation (Fig. 6, 12 & 13). Geological mapping shows a dominant NW trend for fracturing and faulting with a sulphide enriched NE trend that is localized near the major NW trending structures. Typical sulphide mineralization occurs as pods and lenses of

massive pyrrhotite (10-50%) with minor amounts of sphalerite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and galena hosted in indurated and hornfels, chloritized and carbonate altered Lower Jurassic tuffs/flows.

NUNATAK MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

A total of 112 magnetometer readings were taken along four, 350 m long, E-W trending survey lines covering the "Nunatak" and "Glacier Edge" Zones. Magnetometer readings range from 57,830 to 58,780 nT. A repeatable 800 nT increase is recorded at the east edge of the nunatak (rock island surrounded by ice). This ground mag survey anomaly roughly correlates with a strong airborne total field magnetic response from the Apex survey flown in 1986. Due to prevailinf topography, the continuity of the ground survey is fragmented and the grid data serves mainly as a reconnaissance tool. The results suggest that geophysical penetration below the ice would be beneficial to locate drill targets at the margins of the ice. Pulse EM or UTEM geophysical surveys covering the area between the "Glacier Edge" and "Nunatak" zones are recommended.

NUNATAK GOSSAN (1,550 m. or 5,085 ft. elevation).

The receding glacial ice is exposing new mineral zones. A compilation of geological, geochemical and geophysical data suggests there may be a lens(es) of massive pyrrhotite with potential to contain high grade gold, copper and silver values. This zone is located in the northeast edge of the August Jack icefield. An alteration assemblage of quartz-chlorite-carbonate is hosted by Unuk River Formation which is immediately below the projected unconformable contact with Betty Creek Formation. The importance of this geological setting is important with respect to comparing it to local mineral deposits.

Interpretation of the geochemical and geophysical data indicates there are multiple NW and NE trending quartz-sulphide zones with elevated Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au-As-Bi-Sb-Cd in rock chip samples and a 450 nT increase in total field magnetics at the east end of the nunatak. The combination of ground and airborne geophysical data suggests that the main magnetic anomaly is buried under the glacial ice immediately NE of the nunatak. The presence of massive pyrrhotite and/or magnetite could account for this magnetic anomaly. Since some of the sulphide mineralization carries significant gold and silver values (e.g. AR-116 @ 3.78 g/t Au and AR 115 @ 403.6 g/t Ag) diamond drilling of the nunatak zone is recommended. Prior to locating a drill hole on the Nunatak Zone, a program of Pulse-EM or UTEM geophysics is recommended to assess the presence of massive sulphide bodies. The reason for this type of survey is its ability to penetrate through the glacier to evaluate conductivity below the ice sheet.

Summary of: **Sunrise, Nunatak & St Eugene,** (1,200 m. 3,937 ft. elevation):
LOCATION: SOUTH OF LOWER AUGUST JACK GLACIER:
Above average Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au-Mo-As-Sb-Cd geochemical values in soil and rock chip samples are spatially related to widespread quartz-carbonate-chlorite and adjacent Q-S-P alteration, hosted by deformed Unuk R.Fm. volcanics/sediments. Distribution of fracture filling and disseminated sulphides suggests potential for a bulk tonnage target. Of particular interest is the 20-50 m wide zone of sulphides and silicification that shows good continuity along strike.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Stewart Complex includes a thick sequence of Late Triassic to Middle Jurassic volcanic, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks. These have been intruded and cut by a mainly dioritic to syenitic suite of Lower Jurassic through Tertiary plutons which together form part of the Coast Plutonic Complex. Deformation, in part related to intrusive activity, has produced complex fold structures along the main intrusive contacts with simple open folds and warps dominant along the east side of the complex. Cataclasis, marked by strong northwest-southeast structures, are prominent features that cut this sequence (Fig. 3).

Country rocks in the Stewart area comprise mainly Hazleton Group strata which includes the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation, and the Middle Jurassic Betty Creek (and Mt.Dillworth) Formations. This sequence is unconformably overlain by Salmon River Formation, and the Nass River Formation (Grove, 1972). Unuk River strata includes mainly fragmental andesitic volcanics, epiclastic volcanics, and minor volcanic flows. Widespread Aalenian uplift and erosion was followed by deposition of the partly marine volcaniclastic Betty Creek Formation, the mixed Salmon River Formation, and the dominantly shallow marine Nass River Formation.

Intrusive activity in the Stewart area has been marked by the Lower and Middle Jurassic Texas Creek granodiorite with which the Big Missouri, Silbak Premier, SB, and many other mineral deposits in the district are associated. Younger intrusions include the Hyder Quartz Monzonite and many Tertiary stocks, dykes, and sills which form a large part of the Coast Range Plutonic Complex. Mineral deposits such as B.C. Molybdenum at Alice Arm, Porter-Idaho near Stewart, and a host of other deposits are related to 48 to 52 Ma (Eocene) plutons. Intrusive rocks also form the regionally extensive Portland Canal Dyke Swarm (Fig. 3).

Approximately 70% of the bedrock mapped on the east portion of the Summit Lake claims consists of Unuk River Formation dacitic volcanics (tuffs/flows and/or breccia) with minor intercalations and screens of clastic sediments and limestone. Early Middle Jurassic intrusive rocks (Summit Lake granodiorite/quartz diorite/diorite) cut the Unuk River Fm. and appear as two distinct 600-1,200 metre wide stocks (unit 2), situated in the area of the Granduc Tunnel (Fig. 3).

More than 700 mineral deposits and showings have been discovered in a large variety of rocks and structures in the Stewart Complex. The Silbak-Premier represents a telescoped (transitional), epithermal gold-silver base metal deposit localized along complex, steep fracture systems, in Lower Jurassic volcaniclastics unconformably overlain by shallow dipping Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation sedimentary rocks. In this example, the overlying sedimentary units form a barrier or dam, trapping bonanza type gold-silver

mineralization at a relatively shallow depth. Metallogeny of the Silbak-Premier, Big Missourri, SB, and a number of other deposits in the Stewart area are related to early Middle Jurassic plutonic-volcanic events. Overall, at least four major episodes of mineralization involving gold-silver, base metals, molybdenum, and tungsten dating from early Lower Middle Jurassic through to Tertiary have been recorded throughout the Stewart Complex.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The focus of exploration on the Summit Lake group of claims is primarily to define precious and base metal bearing zones of economic importance, such as Early Jurassic age Scottie Gold Mine Au-pyrrhotite vein systems. A secondary target of outlining Eocene age Ag-Pb-Zn bearing sulphide mineralization and/or Late Triassic age volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits similar to Granduc or Windy Craggy is also possible. There is also a possibility of discovering Early Jurassic Au-Ag base metal veins on the subject property. There is also a possibility that higher level (i.e. epithermal) equivalents of Au-pyrrhotite veins and/or metasomatic deposits (deformed VMS) exist within the subject property (Alldirick, 1983).

Within the Summit Lake group of claims, there are 2 types of quartz-carbonate-sulphide vein and/or replacement deposit types (after Alldrick, 1983):

Deposit Type	Au:Ag Ratio	Ore Minerals	Gangue Minerals	Textures	Alteration	Structure	Age
Au-Pyrrhotite Veins	>1:1, <1:1.5	Pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, electrum	Calcite, chlorite	Meta-morphic over-print	Pyrite, chlorite, silica	En echelon symoidal veins	**Early Jurassic**
Au-Ag Base Metal Veins	>1:5, <1:200	Pyrite, chalcopyrite, polybasite, electrum	K-feldspar, chlorite, calcite, chalcedony, carbon	Quartz-calcite inter-growths, comb structure, Colloform, vuggy, cockade	Pyrite, chlorite, silica, sericite, K-feldspar carbonate	Vein stockwork, breccia veins, dyke margin (Premier Porphyry), disseminated metamorphic overprint	**Early Jurassic**

Another possible deposit type that may be found on the west portion of the Summit Lake group of claims are Late Triassic age Cu-Zn "Besshi-Type" volcanogenic massive sulphides, e.g. Granduc Mine and Windy Craggy. A former producer, the Granduc Mine is located 3-7 km west of the Summit Lake claim. The access tunnel to the mine is 12 miles (19.3 km) long and cuts at an elevation of 2,500 ft (762 m). When production commenced at Granduc in the early 1970's, a mineral estimate of 43,343,000 tons grading 1.73% copper was

established by extensive development work (Grove, 1970). The mine produced 190,144,000 Kg (419,188,710 lbs) copper, 124,049,000 grams silver and 2,000,100 grams gold. Granduc ore consists of massive pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, and cobaltite in a gangue of quartz-carbonate and minor magnetite. The north-south trending ore zones are hosted in mylonite, phyllonite, hornblende gneiss, and marble.

9.0 MINERALIZATION

Fieldwork carried out on Summit Lake group of claims by Seeker Resources Ltd, October, 2006 fieldwork consisted of reconnaissance geological mapping and geochemical sampling (rock chip samples taken in the Granduc tunnel). Several new precious and base metal-bearing quartz-sulphide fissure veins were located on mineral tenure 516120 (Parent, 2006).

Significant areas of mineral potential located by the 2006 fieldwork (underground sampling of Granduc Tunnel Tovia Vein), are summarized as follows:

Claim Tenure #	Sample Number (distance to portal)	Width	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	g/t Ag	g/t Au
516120	06SP 10-23-2 (2,325 m)	0.1 m	0.085	0.559	0.018	13.8	35.70
516120	06SP 10-23-3 (2,320 m)	0.1 m	0.130	3.200	0.008	49.5	23.50
516120	06SP 10-23-4 (2,290 m)	0.15 m	0.012	0.663	0.007	13.5	4.82

The newly discovered quartz-sulphide fissure veins located 2,290-2,325 m from the portal in the Granduc Tunnel contain significant concentrations of base and precious metals. The apparent strike of the veins are 140-150 degrees and the dip is 35-45 degrees SW (Parent, 2006). Prospecting (looking for reddish brown to yellow coloured stain on cliffs), detailed geological mapping and rock chip sampling in the area above the Granduc Tunnel, is suggested. The Tovia Vein is a 0.1-0.15 m wide Au-Ag-Pb-Cu-Sb bearing quartz sulphide vein, 2,320-2,325 m distance from portal (low Zn values are unusual for having high Pb).

The writer has recommended a phase 1 program of geological mapping, geochemical sampling and EM and magnetometer geophysics on base and precious metal-bearing mineralization. Approximately 7 kilometers of grid work (magnetometer & EM geophysics as well as soil geochemistry) should be carried out. Mineral zones should be examined by qualified geologists performing geological mapping and geotechnical personnel to carry out geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys.

10.0 EXPLORATION

Fieldwork carried out on mineral tenure 516120 and 515878 by Shaun Parent and D'Arcy O'Neil consisted of taking 20 rock chip samples and surveying within the Granduc Tunnel. This work was relevant to the exploration of base and precious metal bearing mineralization. Field work results are summarized in section 9.0 of this report entitled Mineralization.

A description of sampling protocol is given as follows: Each rock sample consisted of 0.7-3.58 kg of rock chips about 1-4 cm wide (Parent, 2006). Rock chip samples were placed in marked bags and shipped to ASL Chemex Labs, North Vancouver, B.C. for 30 element ICP and Au geochemistry (Appendix B).

11.0 DRILLING

There has been no mineral exploration drilling reported on the Summit Lake group of claims. If any drilling was done, it has not been reported as assessment work credit.

12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Refer to page 1 of Appendix A (Parent, 2006)

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Sampling and assay data from 2006 was carried out using relevant and reliable methods. Rock chip samples taken by Shaun Parent on mineral tenure 516120 and 515878 was not handled or tampered with by anyone, including associates of the issuer. The samples were prepared using standard analytical procedures by ASL Chemex Labs, North Vancouver, B.C. This includes crushing the rock chip samples, and passing through -10 mesh, and splitting 250 grams and pulverizing and passing -150 mesh. Multi-element ICP analysis was done on all samples which involves taking 0.5 grams sample and digesting with 3 ml of aqua regia, diluted with 10 ml water. Gold analysis was done separately on all samples taking 10 grams and digesting with aqua regia, MIBK extracted, and finished by AA or graphite furnace AA.

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

ASL Chemex Labs performs internal quality control by performing routine check analysis on random samples to verify data. Duplicate samples and/or blank sampleswere not sent in the shipments for geochemical analysis of rock samples taken due to the reconnaissance nature of the exploration program. The intent was to identify weak, moderate or strong areas of metallic mineralization and perform follow-up exploration and more detailed sampling in the most prospective areas. The results of geochemical surveys performed are intended to be an exploration guide and do not constitute mineral resource or reserve studies involving geo-statistical evaluation.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The well mineralized Stewart Complex extends from Alice Arm to the Iskut River. Exploration and development of major mines in the Stewart area, including Silbak-Premier, Snip, Johnny Mountain, Anyox, Alice Arm, Granduc, Scottie, Big Missouri, Porter-Idaho, Tenajon SB, and Maple Bay, and new reserves outlined at Eskay Creek, Red Mountain, Willoughby, Galore Creek and Sulpherets are the main reason why this area is one of Canada's most active mining camps.

The Stewart area has been exploited for minerals since 1900 when the Red Cliff deposit on Lydden Creek was mined. Since then, approximately 100 base and precious metal deposits within the Stewart Mining District have been developed. Total recorded production from the Stewart area is 1,900,000 ounces gold, 40,000,000 ounces silver, and 100,000,000 pounds copper-lead-zinc. Most of this production comes from the famous Silbak-Premier mine which operated from 1918 to 1968. This mine was reactivated in 1987 by Westmin Resources to recover near surface bulk tonnage, low-grade gold and silver. Presently the surface reserves are exhausted and Westmin was extracting ore from various underground levels up to 1999. Total production from the Silbak-Premier Mine is listed @ 1.8 million troy ounces gold, and 41 million troy ounces silver from 4.2 million tonnes extracted (Alldrick, 1993). Additional ore has been produced from Big Missouri & SB deposits.

The Eskay Creek deposit contains an estimated 4,000,000 ounces gold, 45,000,000 ounces silver, and 120,000,000 pounds copper-lead-zinc. This deposit is buried and eluded discovery for some 50 years of exploration on the claims. The unique high-grade, stratiform 2-60 metre wide massive sulphide is outstanding in terms of predictability of its geology and tenor, and its relatively well defined, contact controlled assay boundary.

The Granduc Mine is a Late Triassic age Cu-Zn "Besshi-Type" volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit. A former producer, the Granduc Mine is located 9 km west of the Summit 5 claims. The access tunnel to the mine is 12 miles (19.3 km) long and is at an elevation of 2,500 ft (762 m). When production

commenced at Granduc in the early 1970's, a mineral estimate of 43,343,000 tons grading 1.73% copper was established by extensive development work (Grove, 1970). The mine produced 190,144,000 Kg (419,188,710 lbs) copper, 124,049,000 grams silver and 2,000,100 grams gold. Granduc ore consists of massive pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, and cobaltite in a gangue of quartz-carbonate and minor magnetite. The north-south trending ore zones are hosted in mylonite, phyllonite, hornblende gneiss, and marble.

Scottie Gold Mine is located 250-1,200 meters north of the north end of Summit 5. Most of Scottie Gold mine workings are north of a major east-west trending creek draining Morris Summit Glacier (Fig. 5). This gold-silver mine produced 96,544 ounces of gold from 182,185 tons of ore (from Oct. 1, 1981 until Feb. 18, 1985). Ore zones are hosted in andesitic volcanic rocks near the eastern edge of a large hornblende granodiorite stock (Early Jurassic age). Ore zones on the Scottie Gold property are vein networks localized within four complex, sub-parallel shear or fracture zones. The vein networks are major structures trending about 130 degrees and dipping 75-80 degrees NE. The 'L', 'M', and 'N' Zones have a horizontal separation of 50 meters, the 'O' Zone is roughly 110 meters farther to the NE. The mineralization consists of fine-grained pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, and electrum within silicified zones that are controlled by composite shear planes (i.e. en echelon spaced ore lenses). They have been called shear veins, sigmoidal veins, extension veins, tension gashes and ladder veins (Alldrick, 1993). Scottie Gold has a historic mineral estimate listed @120,000 tons of 19.2 g/t Au, or 0.561 oz/t Au (this estimate is non-compliant with National Instrument 43-101 and can not be relied upon). Current exploration work in progress by Tenajon Res Corp is producing some good results including core drilling from underground stations in 2005 (source:www.tenajon.com):
*26.2 ft (8.0 m) of 0.721 troy ounces/short ton
*12.1 ft (3.7 m) of 0.824 troy ounces/short ton
*5.2 ft (1.6 m) of 1.008 troy ounces/short ton.

Rimfire Minerals is presently working on the Tide property 36 km north of Stewart, B.C. Serengeti Resources is earning a 51% interest in the precious and base metal project in return for C$1.4 million dollars in exploration expenditures over 3 years.

Pinnacle Mines is working the Silver Coin property 24 km north of Stewart. Pinnacle is earning a 51% stake in the silver-gold project from Mountain Boy Minerals in return for spending C$1.75 million on exploration over 3 years. A recent drill hole was reported to cut 30 feet (9.1 meters) grading 1.500 opt Au (source:www.pinaclemines.com). The Silver Coin (extension of the SB deposit), is a past producing mine (90,000 tonnes shipped to Silbak-Premier).

Other prospects in the Summit Lake area include Shough, Josephine, Hollywood, Troy, Outland Silver Bar, and East Gold. These base and precious metal occurrences have been periodically explored and developed over the past fifty years. East Gold produced a shipment of 44 tons of 35.244 oz/t Au, 96.74 oz/t Ag (containing high grade electrum).

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The Summit Lake group of claims has not had any past production or bulk sample metallurgical testing of mineralization.

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

The Summit Lake group of claims does not have any established mineral resource or mineral reserve estimate.

18.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

It is the intent of management of Seeker Resources Ltd to explore the highest priority follow-up targets on the Summit Lake claim group in order to establish the presence of base and precious metal bearing mineralization. Management intends to execute a program of geological, geochemical, geophysical fieldwork and possible follow-up core drilling aimed at carefully selected targets, in order to evaluate economics of mining and milling bedrock mineralization.

19.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

A compilation of geological, geochemical and geophysical data indicates there are 4 areas of interest for follow-up mineral exploration fieldwork on the subject property:

1) Tovia Vein located in Granduc Tunnel 2,320-2,325 m from portal (Parent, 2006). It would be useful to carry out detailed geological mapping of the quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins and trace mineralization along strike and up-dip to surface as well as magnetometer and VLF-EM geophysics prior to core drilling.

2) Strong Airborne VLF-EM conductive zone on a north-south trending ridge >2,000 m elevation located 2 km southwest of Summit Mountain (elevation 2,123 m or 6,978 ft), the prominent peak located 1.5 km southwest of Scotty Gold.

3) Strong Airborne VLF-EM conductive zone on a north-south trending ridge >2,000 m elevation located 4 km southwest of Summit Mountain (elevation 2,123 m or 6,978 ft), the prominent peak located 1.5 km southwest of Scotty Gold.

4) East-west trending, steeply dipping shear zone with quartz veining hosted in granodiorite located in Granduc Tunnel 743-767 m from portal (Parent, 2006).

The area west of Summit Lake has numerous quartz-sulphide vein occurrences. At Scottie Gold the best ore zones are developed along brittle-ductile fault zones that generate tension/gash veins (also called sigmoidal veins), thus it is important to evaluate repetition, margins of shear envelopes that show horsetail splays or en echelon stacking. Riedel extension fractures (conjugate shear fractures) generally occur within a shear zone and/or fault structure.

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Intrusion-related gold-pyrrhotite veins occur in a restricted environment around the perimeter of coeval high-level plutons in volcanic arc environments (Alldrick, 1993). Gold-pyrrhotite veins that occur at Scottie Gold are likely to occur in other areas of similar geological setting, such as the area of the Summit Lake claims (based on the geology and close proximity to Scottie Gold). Geological, geochemical and geophysical fieldwork focused on outlining the presence of base and precious metal bearing massive pyrrhotite veins (and/or other gold and silver bearing polymetallic vein type deposits), on the Summit Lake claim group is recommended.

In order to advance exploration on the Summit Lake property, a 2 phase fieldwork program focused on exploring known mineral occurrences and geochemical anomalies. As well as follow up work on known mineral occurrences, a program of mapping and sampling areas that have recently been exposed by glacial ablation is recommended.

The Summit Lake claims have potential to host an economic precious and base metal deposit based on the following facts:

1) The known mineral occurrences located on the Summit Lake claim group have been partly evaluated and the geological setting of the property is similar to known mineral deposits located near Summit Lake.

2) The potential for gold-silver bearing quartz-sulphide veining is demonstrated by sample taken from a newly discovered Tovia Vein zone of 0.1-0.15 m wide quartz-sulphide fissure veins located in Granduc Tunnel 2,290-2,325 m from portal.

3) There are numerous geophysical and geochemical anomalies identified by previous work, notably the airborne magnetometer and VLF-EM anomalies located in the south-central portion of the Summit Lake group of claims.

4) The Stewart area has a well established infrastructure for mining and milling of ore. A 'mothballed' 2,000 ton per day mill is located at Silbak-Premier approximately 12 kilometers southeast of the Summit Extended claim group.

5) Recent melting or ablation of glacial ice has opened up considerable more

areas for geological mapping and geochemical sampling, enhancing the possibility of new discoveries of base and precious metal bearing mineralization.

6) Based on worldwide increased demand and rising world market value for base and precious metals, a program focused on discovering economic quantities of metallic mineralization on the subject claims is valid.

In order to advance exploration on the Summit Lake property, a 2 phase fieldwork program focused on exploring known mineral occurrences, geophysical and geochemical anomalies. As well as follow up work on known mineral occurrences, a program of mapping and sampling areas that have recently been exposed by glacial ablation is recommended. The economic viability of the mineralization situated on the Summit Lake claims should be evaluated. Based on the potential for discovery of base and precious metal bearing mineralization, a 2 phase program of core drilling, geological mapping, DEEP-EM (Pulse-EM or UTEM) and magnetometer geophysics, and geochemical sampling is recommended.

PHASE 1

Detailed geological mapping and geochemical soil and rock chip sampling is recommended. Magnetometer geophysics covering about 6 km of grid lines is also recommended. The approximate budget for this work would be C$75,000.

PHASE 2
Contingent on the results of phase 1, diamond drilling is recommended. The total diamond drilling in phase 2 would amount to 2,000 meters (6,096 feet). Additional geological mapping and sampling is also recommended. The proposed budget for phase 2 is approximately C$400,000.

PROPOSED BUDGET

PHASE 1

Item	Description	Amount (Cdn$)
Personnel: Geologist Field Assistant	 25 days X $300/day 25 days X $250/day	 7,500 6,250
Camp costs Satellite phone Equipment (generators, saws, etc.)	25 days X $100/day 1 month X $1,000/month	2,500 1,000 500
Expenses Food Fuel Travel	175 man-days X $20/man/day	 3,500 1,750 2,000
Transportation Survey costs	Helicopter charters 7 km grid lines	14,500 25,000
Analytical soil and rock samples	500 samples X $25/sample	6,200
Communication Telephone and Fax		800
Report and drafting		2,500
Filing Fees		1,000
Total		**75,000**

TOTAL PHASE 1 = $ 75,000

In the writer's opinion, the proposed recommendations are warranted as envisaged, and phase 1 should be completed within the calendar year of 2007. Contingent on the results of phase 1, a second phase of fieldwork including 2,000 meters of core drilling is recommended and outlined as follows:

PROPOSED BUDGET- PHASE 2

Item	Description	Amount (Cdn$)
Personnel: Geologist Field Assistant Cook	 50 days X $300/day 50 days X $250/day 50 days X $175/day	 15,000 12,500 8,750
Camp costs Satellite phone Equipment (generators, saws)	50 days X $100/day 2 months X $1,000/month	5,000 2,000 1,550
Drilling	2,000 meters (6,562 ft)	270,000
Expenses Food Fuel Travel	 350 man-days X $20/man/day	 7,000 4,200 4,000
Transportation		49,000
Analytical Core and rock samples	 500 samples X $25/sample	 12,500
Communication Telephone and Fax		 1,600
Report and drafting		4,000
Filing Fees		2,900
Total		**$ 400,000**

TOTAL PHASE 1 & 2 = $ 475,000

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22.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

I, Andris Kikauka, of 4901 East Sooke Rd., Sooke B.C. V0S 1NO am a self employed professional geoscientist. I hereby certify that;

1. I am a graduate of Brock University, St. Catharines, Ont., with an Honours Bachelor of Science Degree in Geological Sciences, 1980.

2. I am a Fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada.

3. I am registered in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.

4. I have practiced my profession for twenty years in precious and base metal exploration in the Cordillera of Western Canada, U.S.A., South America, and for three years in uranium exploration in the Canadian Shield.

5. I have read the definition of Qualified Person in National Instrument 43-101. I have read the Instrument and Form 43-101F1, and the technical report was prepared in compliance with this Instrument and Form. I am responsible for the technical report on behalf of Seeker Resources Ltd.

6. The information, opinions, and recommendations in all sections of this technical report are based on fieldwork carried out on the subject properties as well as historic data from various referenced sources.

7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter in this technical report that is not reflected in this report or omissions that render the report to be misleading.

8. I am employed as an independent consultant. This report is intended to satisfy the requirements of the Mineral Act with respect to filing assessment work.

Andris Kikauka, P. Geo.,

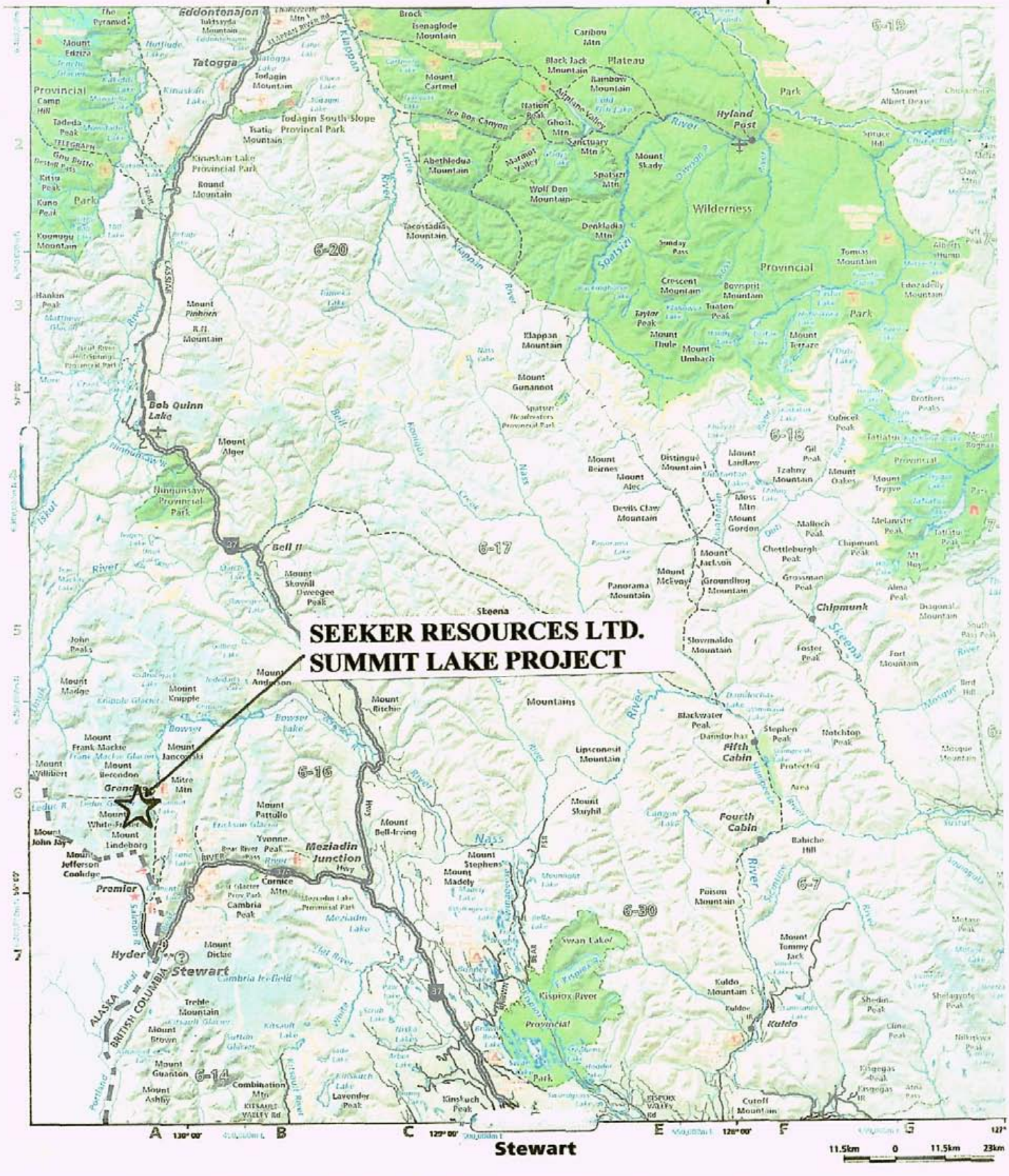
Dated March 7, 2007 at Sooke, B.C.

SEEKER RESOURCES LTD.
SUMMIT LAKE PROJECT

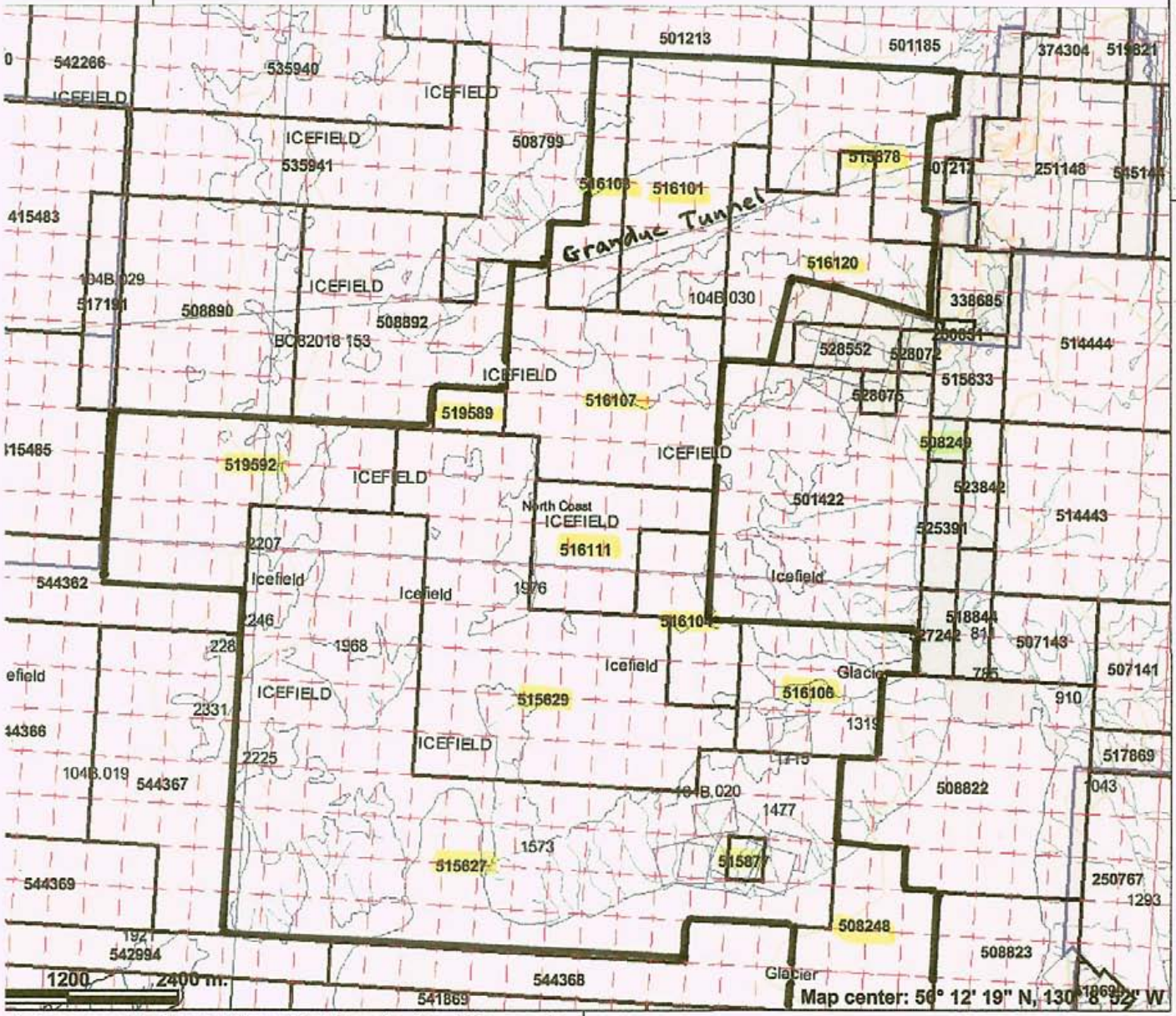
FIG. 1 GENERAL LOCATION MAP

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. A. KIKAUKA
GEOSCIENTIST

N



Seeker Resources Ltd. Summit Lake Project



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Titles Grid (LRDW)
- Mineral Tenures (Mineral - LRDW)
- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease
- Reserves (Mineral - LRDW Sites)
- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Mining Division (Mineral - LRDW)
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Areaof Exclusion
- Areaof Indefinite Contours
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)
- Helipad
- Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip
- Airport.Abandoned
- Ferry Route
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane

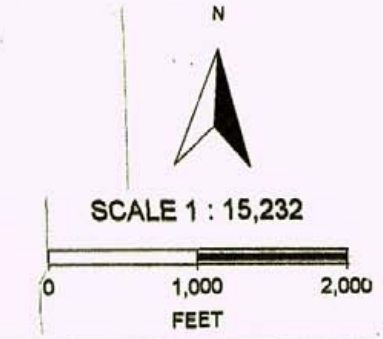
Scale: 1:66,731

FIG. 2 CLAIM LOCATION MAP

SEEKER RESOURCES LTD.
SUMMIT LAKE PROJECT

FIG. 4 SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
Elevation contours in meters,
UTM Zone 9, units in meters NAD 83
Mineral Tenures & Geology outlined:
Source- www.em.gov.b c.ca

FIELD SAMPLES	SUMMIT LAKE PROJECT: GRANDUC TUNNEL									SAMPLER: SHAUN PARENT
Sample Number Sample Area	Altitude meters A.S.L.	Sample Location	Sampling Width Location	Strike Dip	Date M/D/Y	Sample Host	Sample Type	Sample Length Meters	Sample Width Meters	Sample Description Mineralization, Alteration, Geological Information
Sample Area 1										
06 SP 10-23-1	759	26+30 Meters 2,030 Km.	26+30 M	100-260 -20S	23/10/2006	Andesite	Rock	Grab	0.15	Sheared andesite within granodiorite. 3 m wide, possible andesite dike. Rusty colored, with weathered sulphides?
Sample Area 2										
06 SP 10-23-2	760	23+25 Meters 2,325 Km.	23+25 M	140-260 -45S	23/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	Grab	0.1	Tovis Vein A 10 cm wide quartz vein with sulphides of pyrite,galena,some chalcopyrite. Vein cuts through a granodiorite. Slight argillic alteration in footwall but fresh in hanging wall.
06 SP 10-23-3	757	23+20 Meters 2,320 Km.	23+20 M	140-260 -45S	23/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	Grab	0.1	Tovis Vein Similar to above, but 5 meters to the east. Sphalerite,galena, pyrite. Quartz vein has most sulphides near contact with granodiorite.
06 SP 10-23-4	756	22+90 Meters 2,290 Km.	22+90 M	160-230 -35S	23/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	Grab	0.15	Tovis Vein 15 centimetar wide vein within granodiorite. Galena,sphalerite,pyrite
Sample Area 3										
06 SP 10 7+43	757	7+43-7+44 M 743 M	7+43 M to 7+44 M	140-260 -85S	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	1.0 Chip	0.01	Sheared granodiorite, argillic altered hard, coarse crystalline.
06 SP 10 7+44	757	7+44-7+45 M 744 M	7+44 M to 7+45 M	140-260 -85S	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	1.0 Chip	0.01	Sheared granodiorite, argillic altered soft faulted and fine grained.
06 SP 10 7+45	757	7+45-7+46 M 745 M	7+45 M to 7+46 M	110-290 -85S	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	1.0 Chip	0.04	Fractured and sheared granodiorite, argillic altered ochreous stained very soft claylike. Altered feldspars. Some fine pyrite?
06 SP 10 7+46	757	7+46-7+47 M 746 M	7+46 M to 7+47 M	120-300 -55S	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	1.0 Chip	0.04	Fractured argillic altered granodiorite, stockworkings of fine quartz? Disseminated sulphides.
06 SP 10 7+47	757	7+47-7+48 M 747 M	7+47 M to 7+48 M	110-290 -90	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	1.0 Chip	0.04	Fractured,sheared and argillic altered granodiorite. Some sulphosalts within stockworkings of quartz?
06 SP 10 7+48	757	7+48-7+49 M 748 M	7+48 M to 7+49 M	110-290 -85S	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	1.0 Chip	0.04	Argillic altered granodiorite with quartz stockworkings +-5 cm sheared, disseminated sulphides, and sulphosalts.
06 SP 10 7+49	757	7+49-7+50 M 749 M	7+49 M to 7+50 M	100-280 -90	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	1.0 Chip	0.04	Strongly sheared and argillic altered granodiorite with a 7.6 cm wide quartz vein. Some thin stockworkings, rusty.
06 SP 10 7+50	757	7+50-7+51 M 750 M	7+50 M to 7+51 M	120-300 -85S	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	1.0 Chip	0.04	Argillic altered and sheared granodiorite with narrow quartz stockworkings.
06 SP 10 7+51	757	7+51-7+52 M 751 M	7+51 M to 7+52 M	100-280 -85S	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	1.0 Chip	0.04	Argillic altered sheared granodiorite, some rusty sections, with sulphosalts. Some narrow stockwokings
06 SP 10 7+52	757	7+52-7+53 M 752 M	7+52 M to 7+53 M	110-290 -80S	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	1.0 Chip	0.04	Argillic altered granodiorite, sheared with quartz stockworkings, and some sulphosalts.
06 SP 10 7+53	757	7+53-7+54 M 753 M	7+53 M to 7+54 M	100-280 -85S	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	1.0 Chip	0.04	Argillic altered sheared granodiorite. Some parrallel quartz vein
06 SP 10 7+54	757	7+54-7+55 M 754 M	7+54 M to 7+55 M	100-280 -85	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	1.0 Chip	0.04	Sheared granodiorite, shear zone edge of fault? Gouged with argillic alteration, narrow parrallel quartz veins.
06 SP 10 7+55	757	7+55-7+56 M 755 M	7+55 M to 7+56 M	110-290 -90	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	1.0 Chip	0.04	Sheared argillic altered granodiorite, cross cutting quartz veins, rusty
Sample Area 4										
06 SP 10 7+59	757	7+59 M	7+59 M	110-290 -90	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	0.5 Chip	0.04	Shear zone within granodiorite, rusty argillic altered.
Sample Area 5										
06 SP 10 7+66	757	7+66 M	7+66 M	130-310 -85S	24/10/2006	granodiorite	rock	1.0 Chip	0.04	Shear zone on wall within granodiorite. Some argillic alteration,some rusty sections.
06 SP 10 7+67	757	7+67 M	7+67 M	130-310 -85S	24/10/2006	granodiorite	rock	1.0 Chip	0.04	Shear zone within granodiorite. Narrow quartz stringers within argillic alteration.



Granduc Tunnel (elevation 756-760 meters above sea level)

Mineral Inventory Layers

MINFILE status
- Developed Prospect
- Past Producer
- Producer
- Prospect
- Showing
- All Others

Early-Mid Jurassic, Texas Ck Granodiorite Suite. Summit Lake Stock Diorite, granodiorite

Mineral Titles Layers

MTO Mineral Titles Online Labels <200K
- Coal
- Placer
- Mineral
- Other

Fault Zone

Early Jurassic Unuk River Fm. Tuffs/Flows, Conglomerate, Sandstone, Siltstone, & Breccia

Survey Layers (Tantalis)

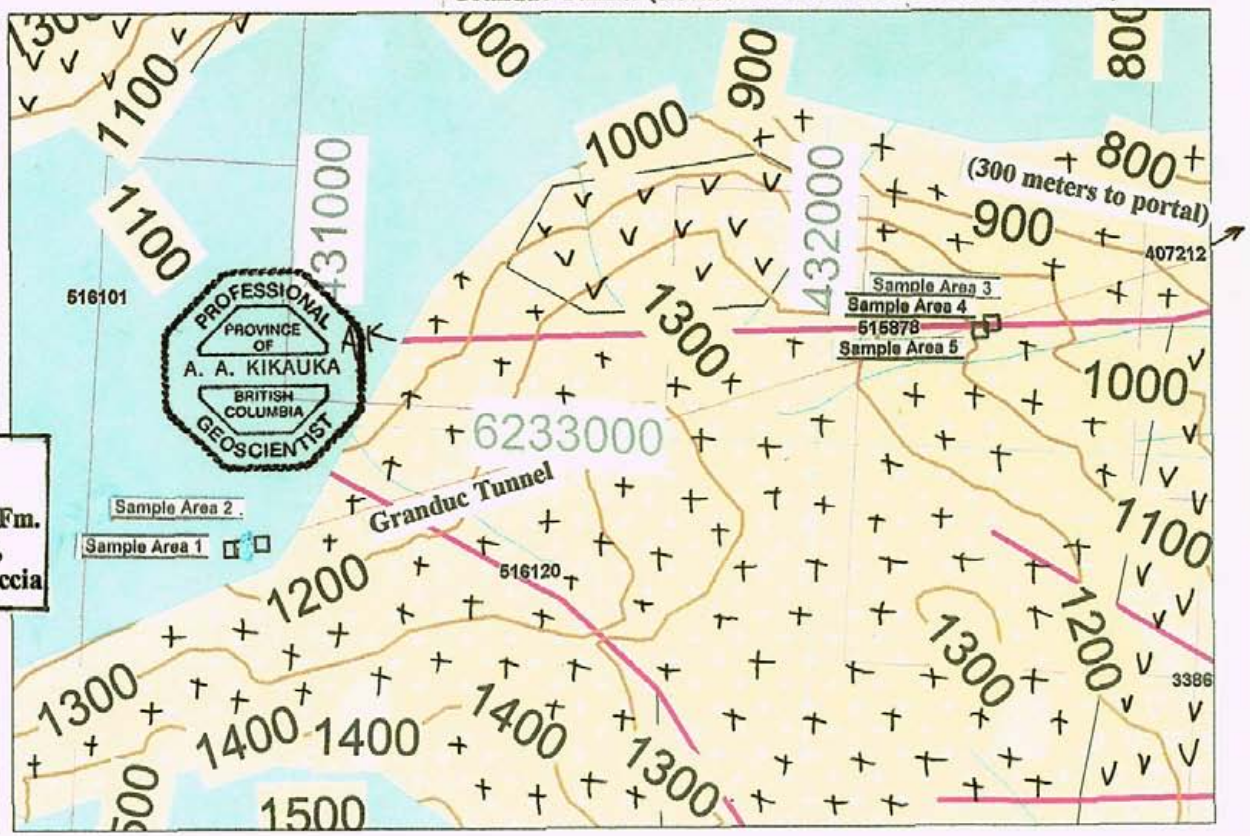
Crown Grants

Topographic Layers

Glaciers (<2M)

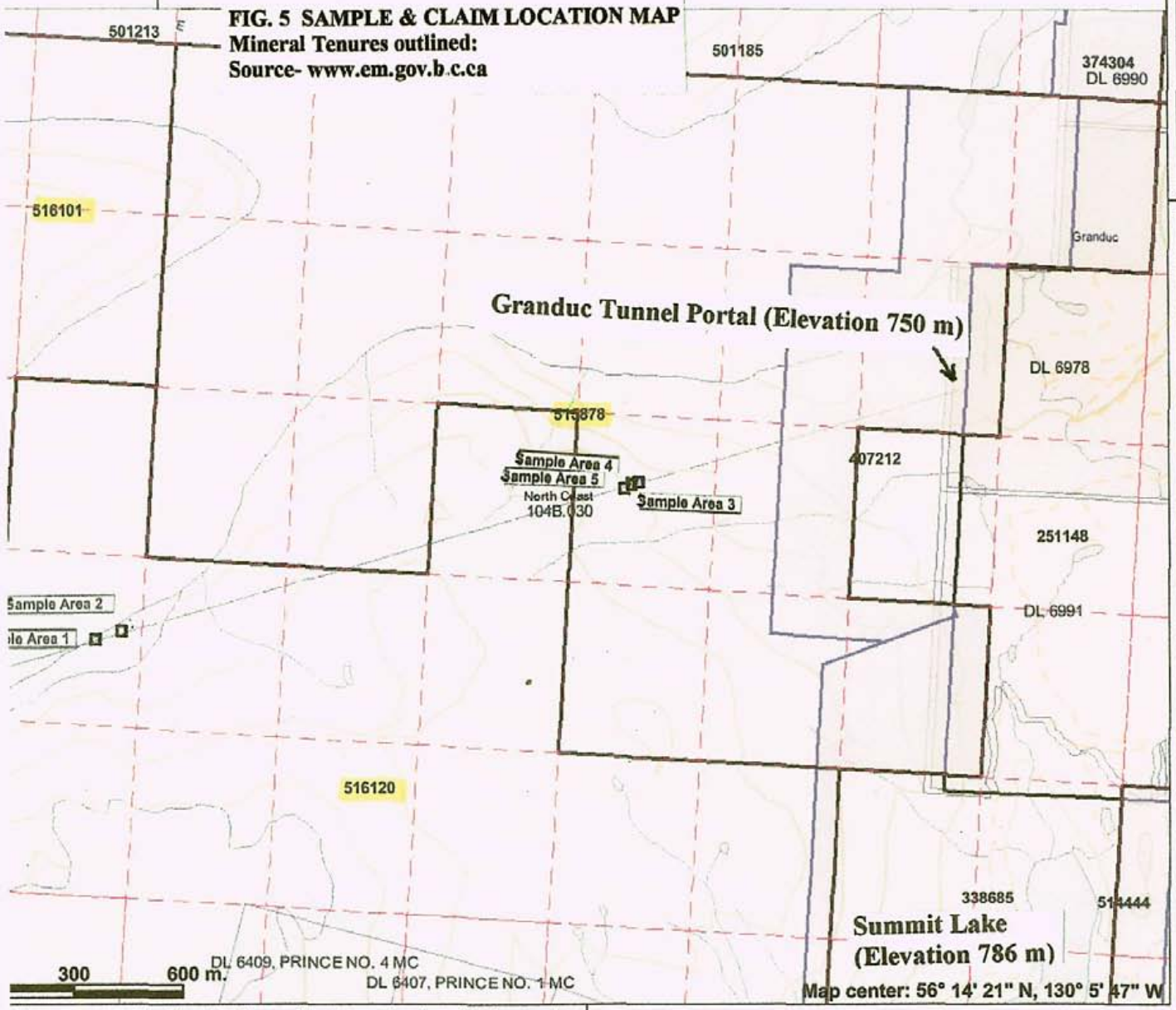
Roads 1:250K (<2M)

Contour labels 1:20K (<50K)



Seeker resources Ltd. Summit Lake Project

FIG. 5 SAMPLE & CLAIM LOCATION MAP
Mineral Tenures outlined:
Source- www.em.gov.b.c.ca



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Titles Grid (LRDW)
- Mineral Tenures (Mineral - LRDW)
- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease
- Reserves (Mineral - LRDW Sites)
- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Mining Division (Mineral - LRDW)
- Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (TRIM)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Index.Indefinite
- Contour - Index.Depression
- Contour - Index.Depression Indefinite
- Contour - Intermediate
- Contour - Intermediate.Indefinite
- Contour - Intermediate.Depression
- Contour - Intermediate.Depression Indefinite
- Areaof Exclusion
- Areaof Indefinite Contours
- Annotation (1:20K)

Scale: 1:16,683

Appendix A

Reconnaissance
Sampling Program
Within the Granduc Tunnel
Claim 515878

On the

Summit Lake Project
Stewart B.C.

For

Seeker Resources Ltd.
Richmond B.C.

By
Shaun Parent

November 12, 2006

Table of Contents

List of Photos

Summary:

A project to sample the Granduc tunnel was carried out on Claim 515878 held by Seeker Resources Ltd. between the dates of October 17-25 2006. The sampling was carried out by Shaun Parent assisted by and D'Arcy O'Neil.

A total of 20 samples were taken within the tunnel at 5 separate areas within the tunnel on claim 515878. A sample description chart is found at the end of this report. This outlines the location of samples, sample numbers, strike/dip, and a basic description of each sample taken. All samples were packed in 3 separate rice bags ready for shipping to an assay laboratory.

Reconnaissance sampling within the tunnel consisted of chaining from the tunnel entrance through to kilometer 3.0 using a Top-o- Fil measuring device. 50 meter distances were spray painted on the wall of the tunnel with orange high visibility spray paint. As well orange flagging tape was left hanging at each 50 meter interval.
Sample areas 1 through 5 were then identified using their distance from the tunnel entrance.
Samples were collected in large clear plastic bags, with the sample number marked on both sides of the bag, as well as the sample number left inside the bag.

Geology:

The sampled areas mainly consist of a coarse grained horneblende granodiorite, whitish in color, which is part of the summit lake stock and a member of the Texas Creek Granodiorite suite. The age of this unit is early Jurassic. Where sample sites are located the granodiorite has been sheared and faulted. In several locations the shear zones are argillic altered and consist of narrow stockworkings of quartz veins .The Tovia Vein in Sample Area 2 appears to be an epithermal vein which has intruded through the granodiorite in a fault zone.

Significant Results:
Below is a summary of sample sites with significant visible sulphides. Samples had not been sent for assay at time of this report.

Sample Area 2)
Sample Number- 06 SP 10-23-2
Location 23+25 or 2.325 km. from tunnel door.
A 10 centimeter wide quartz vein. Named the (TOVIA VEIN).
galena 5%, pyrite 10%, sphalerite 10%,chalcopyrite 5%

Sample Number- 06 SP 10-23-2
Location 23+20 or 2.320 km. from tunnel door.
Same vein as above but 5 meters to the east.
Galena 10%, pyrite 15 %, sphalerite 10%, chalcopyrite <5%

Sample Number- 06 SP 10-23-4
Location 22+90 or 2.290 km from tunnel door
Same vein as above but 15 cm wide.
Galena 10%, Sphalerite 10%, possible tetrahedrite 5%

Sample Area 3)
Sample Number- 06 SP 10 7+46
Location 7+46 or 746 meters from tunnel door.
Sheared and argillic altered granodiorite with narrow stockworkings of quartz. Some disseminated sulphides to 10%. Possible chalcopyrite and pyrite.

PROGRAM TIMESHEET- TOTAL EXPENSES

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT-

SUMMIT LAKE PROJECT- SEEKER RESOURCES LTD,
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS
CARRIED OUT NOVEMBER 21-23, 2006 on Mineral Tenure 515878, 516120
TRIM 104B.030, SKEENA MINING DIVISION

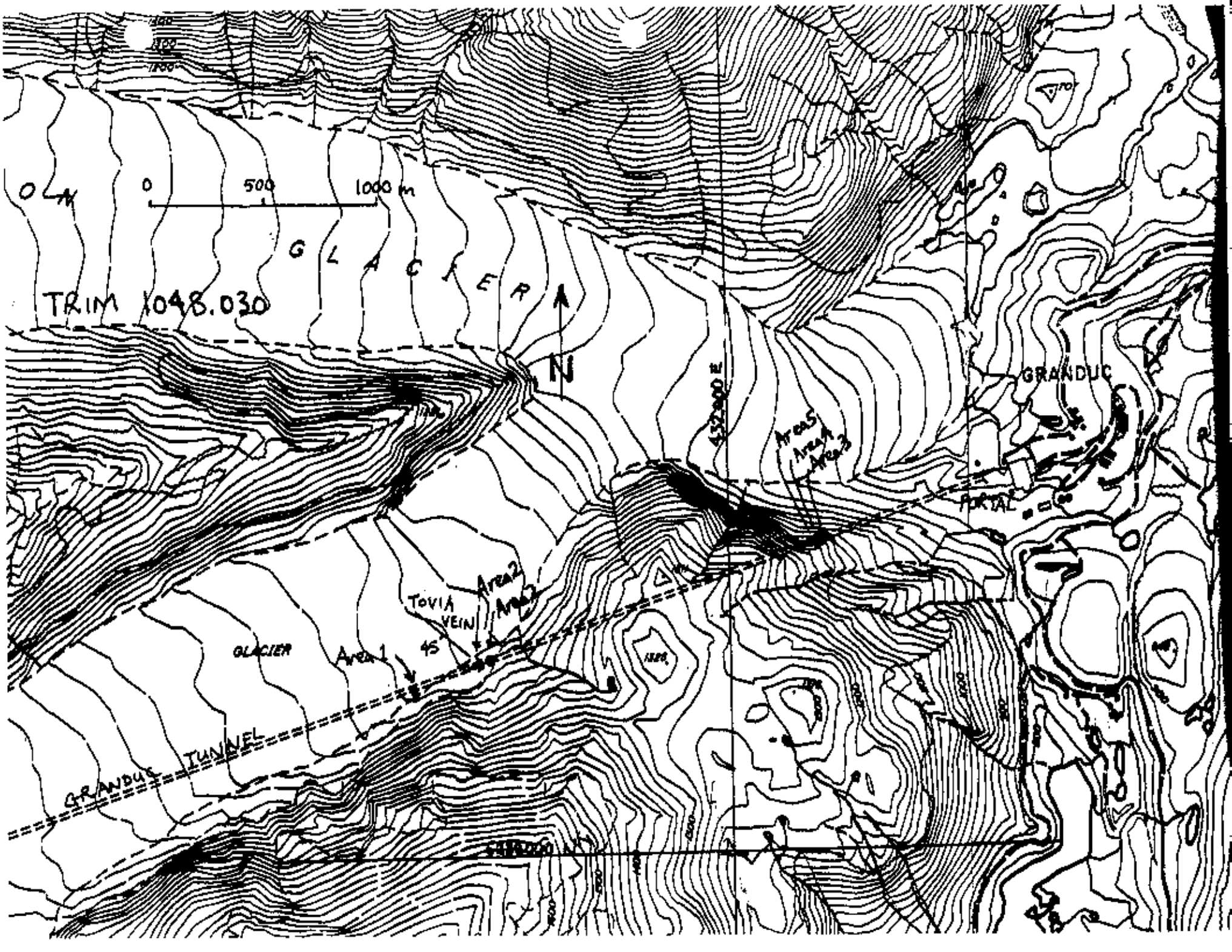
FIELD CREW:

Shaun Parent (Geologist) 3 Days	$ 1,450.00
D'Arcy O'Neil (Geo-technician) 3 Days	690.00

FIELD COST:

Geochemical analysis 20 X ICP 30 element & Au geochem (1 Pb assay)	704.00
Food	235.00
Accommodation	210.00
Fuel	264.50
Helicopter Charters (1.4 hours)	1,211.50
Report	390.00
Total amount= $	5,155.00

FIELD SAMPLES	SUMMIT LAKE PROJECT; GRANDUC TUNNEL									SAMPLER; SHAUN REBENT
Sample Number Sample Area	Altitude meters A.S.L.	Sample Location	Sampling Width Location	Strike Dip	Date M/D/Y	Sample Host	Sample Type	Sample Length Meters	Sample Width Meters	Sample Description Mineralization, Alteration, Geological Information
Sample Area 1										
06 SP 10-23-1	799	25+30 Meters 2.830 Km.	26+30 M	100-260 -205	23/10/2006	Andesite	Rock	Grab	0.15	Sheared andesite within granodiorite. 3 m wide, possible andesite dike. Rusty colored, with weathered sulphides?
Sample Area 2										
06 SP 10-23-2	790	23+26 Meters 2.328 Km.	23+25 M	140-260 -455	23/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	Grab	0.1	Tovis Vein A 10 cm wide quartz vein with sulphides of pyrite,galena,some chalcopyrite. Vein cuts through a granodiorite. Slight argillic alteration in footwall but fresh in hanging wall.
06 SP 10-23-3	787	23+20 Meters 2.320 Km.	23+20 M	140-260 -455	23/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	Grab	0.1	Tovis Vein Similar to above, but 5 meters to the east. Sphalerite,galena, pyrite. Quartz vein has most sulphides near contact with granodiorite.
06 SP 10-23-4	788	23+90 Meters 2.390 Km.	23+90 M	140-260 -455	23/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	Grab	0.15	Tovis Vein 15 centimeter wide vein within granodiorite. Galena,sphalerite,pyrite
Sample Area 3										
06 SP 10 7+43	787	7+43-7+44 M 743 M	7+43 M to 7+44 M	140-260 -455	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	1.0 Chip	0.01	Sheared granodiorite, argillic altered hard, coarse crystalline.
06 SP 10 7+44	787	7+44-7+45 M 744 M	7+44 M to 7+45 M	140-260 -455	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	1.0 Chip	0.01	Sheared granodiorite, argillic altered soft faulted and fine grained.
06 SP 10 7+45	787	7+45-7+46 M 745 M	7+45 M to 7+46 M	110-290 -455	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	1.0 Chip	0.04	Fractured and sheared granodiorite, argillic altered cohesive stained very soft clayitic. Altered feldspars. Some fine pyrite?
06 SP 10 7+46	787	7+46-7+47 M 746 M	7+46 M to 7+47 M	120-300 -455	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	1.0 Chip	0.04	Fractured argillic altered granodiorite, stockworkings of fine quartz? Disseminated sulphides.
06 SP 10 7+47	787	7+47-7+48 M 747 M	7+47 M to 7+48 M	110-290 -90	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	1.0 Chip	0.04	Fractured,sheared and argillic altered granodiorite. Some sulphosalts within stockworkings of quartz?
06 SP 10 7+48	787	7+48-7+49 M 748 M	7+48 M to 7+49 M	110-290 -455	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	1.0 Chip	0.04	Argillic altered granodiorite with quartz stockworkings +-5 cm sheared. disseminated sulphides, and sulphosalts.
06 SP 10 7+49	787	7+49-7+50 M 749 M	7+49 M to 7+50 M	100-280 -90	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	1.0 Chip	0.04	Strongly sheared and argillic altered granodiorite with a 7.5 cm wide quartz vein. Some thin stockworkings, rusty.
06 SP 10 7+50	787	7+50-7+51 M 750 M	7+50 M to 7+51 M	120-300 -455	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	1.0 Chip	0.04	Argillic altered and sheared granodiorite with narrow quartz stockworkings.
06 SP 10 7+51	787	7+51-7+52 M 751 M	7+51 M to 7+52 M	100-280 -455	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	1.0 Chip	0.04	Argillic altered sheared granodiorite, some rusty sections, with sulphosalts. Some narrow stockworkings
06 SP 10 7+52	787	7+52-7+53 M 752 M	7+52 M to 7+53 M	110-290 -455	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	1.0 Chip	0.04	Argillic altered granodiorite, sheared with quartz stockworkings, and some sulphosalts.
06 SP 10 7+53	787	7+53-7+54 M 753 M	7+53 M to 7+54 M	100-280 -455	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	1.0 Chip	0.04	Argillic altered sheared granodiorite. Some parrallel quartz vein
06 SP 10 7+54	787	7+54-7+55 M 754 M	7+54 M to 7+55 M	100-280 -65	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	1.0 Chip	0.04	Sheared granodiorite, shear zone edge of fault? Gouged with argillic alteration, narrow parrallel quartz veins.
06 SP 10 7+55	787	7+55-7+56 M 755 M	7+55 M to 7+56 M	110-290 -90	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	1.0 Chip	0.04	Sheared argillic altered granodiorite, grose cutting quartz veins, rusty
Sample Area 4										
06 SP 10 7+56	787	7+56 M	7+56 M	110-290 -90	24/10/2006	granodiorite	Rock	0.5 Chip	0.04	Shear zone within granodiorite, rusty argillic altered.
Sample Area 5										
06 SP 10 7+66	787	7+66 M	7+66 M	130-310 -455	24/10/2006	granodiorite	rock	1.0 Chip	0.04	Shear zone on wall within granodiorite. Some argillic alteration,some rusty sections.
06 SP 10 7+67	787	7+67 M	7+67 M	130-310 -455	24/10/2006	granodiorite	rock	1.0 Chip	0.04	Shear zone within granodiorite. Narrow quartz stringers within argillic alteration.


0 500 1000 m
GLACIER
TRIM 1048.030
N
GRANDUC
PORTAL
Area5
Area4
Area3
Area2
Area1
TOVIÁ VEIN
45
GLACIER
GRANDUC TUNNEL

Project Photos

Photo-1 Entrance to the Gran Duc tunnel

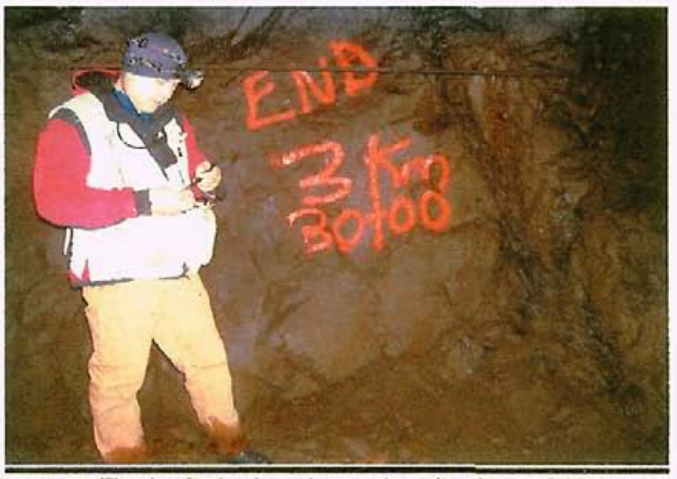


Photo-2 End of chained section in Gran duc tunnel

Photo-3 Sample 06 SP 23-2 (Tovia Vein)

Photo-4 Sample 06 SP 23-3 (Tovia Vein)

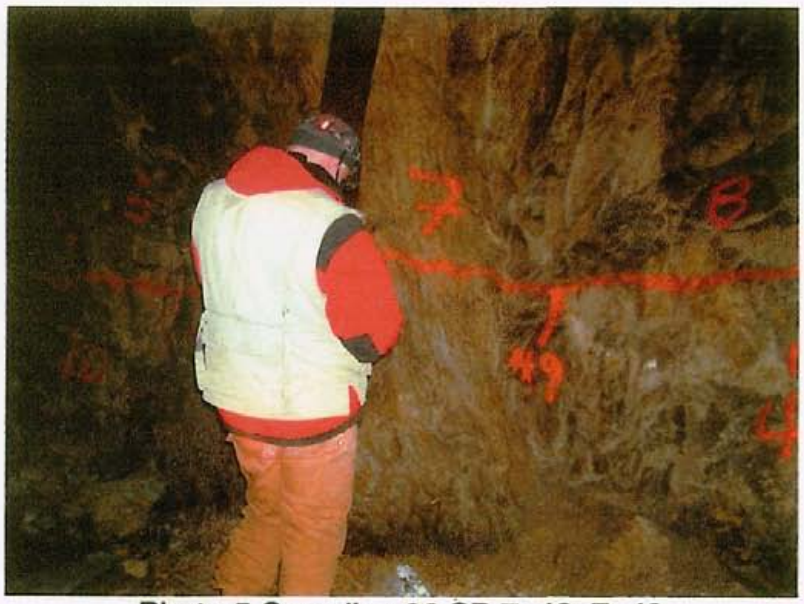


Photo-5 Sampling 06 SP 7+48, 7+49

Photo-6 Sampling 06 SP 7+49

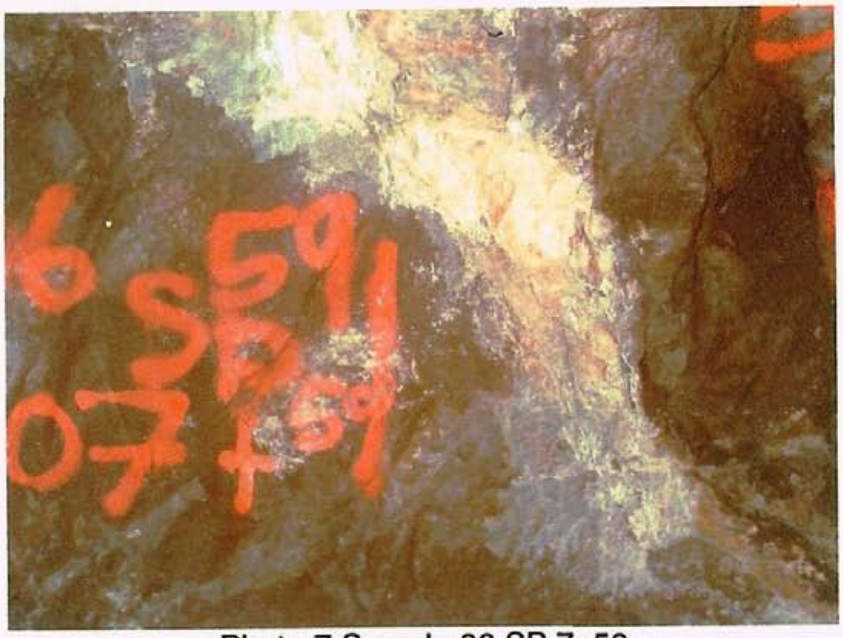


Photo-7 Sample 06 SP 7+59

Photo-8 06 SP 7+66, 06 SP 7+67

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

o: KITOV RESOURCES LTD.
4360 AGAR DRIVE
RICHMOND BC V7B 1A3

Appendix B

INVOICE NUMBER 1494124

BILLING INFORMATION	
Certificate:	VA06131214
Sample Type:	Rock
Account:	KITRES
Date:	16-JAN-2007
Project:	Summit Lake-G.D.
P.O. No.:	
Quote:	
Terms:	Due on Receipt C3
Comments:	

QUANTITY	ANALYSED FOR CODE -	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	BAT-01	Administration Fee	30.00	30.00
21	PREP-31	Crush, Split, Pulverize	6.00	126.00
39.49	PREP-31	Weight Charge (kg) - Crush, Split, Pulverize	0.60	23.69
21	Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	13.00	273.00
2	Au-GRA21	Au 30g FA-GRAV finish	17.00	34.00
21	ME-ICP61	27 element four acid ICP-AES	7.00	147.00
21	GEO-4ACID	Four acid "near total" dig	5.00	105.00
1	ASY-4ACID	Assay four acid digestion	7.00	7.00
1	Pb-AA62	Ore grade Pb - four acid / AAS	4.00	4.00

SUBTOTAL (CAD)	$	749.69
R100936885 GST	$	44.98
TOTAL PAYABLE (CAD)	**$**	**794.67**

To: **KITOV RESOURCES LTD.**
ATTN: ADINA SALFINGER
4360 AGAR DRIVE
RICHMOND BC V7B 1A3

Payment may be made by: Cheque or Bank Transfer

Beneficiary Name:	ALS Canada Ltd.
Bank:	Royal Bank of Canada
SWIFT:	ROYCCAT2
Address:	Vancouver, BC, CAN
Account:	003-00010-1001098

Please Remit Payments To :
ALS Chemex
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: JV RESOURCES LTD.
4360 AGAR DRIVE
RICHMOND BC V7B 1A3

Pag
Finalized Date: 16-JAN-2007
This copy reported on 22-JAN-2007
Account: KITRES

CERTIFICATE VA06131214

Project: Summit Lake-G.D.

P.O. No.:

This report is for 21 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 29-NOV-2006.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ADINA SALFINGER

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP61	27 element four acid ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Pb-AA62	Ore grade Pb - four acid / AAS	AAS
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS
Au-GRA21	Au 30g FA-GRAV finish	WST-SIM

To: **KITOV RESOURCES LTD.**
ATTN: ADINA SALFINGER
4360 AGAR DRIVE
RICHMOND BC V7B 1A3

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:
Keith Rogers, Executive Manager Vancouver Laboratory

ALS Chemex

EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

ALS Canada Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: KITOV RESOURCES LTD.
4360 AGAR DRIVE
RICHMOND BC V7B 1A3

Finalized Date: 16-JAN-2007
Account: KITRES

Project: Summit Lake-G.D.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06131214

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units Lost	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-AA23 Au ppm 0.005	Au-GRA21 Au ppm 0.05	ME-ICP61 Ag ppm 0.5	ME-ICP61 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP61 As ppm 5	ME-ICP61 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP61 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP61 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP61 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Fe % 0.01
06SP 107+43		0.70	0.012		<0.5	7.86	10	2740	0.9	<2	2.55	<0.5	8	11	76	3.78
06SP 107+44		1.92	0.024		<0.5	7.73	15	2240	0.9	<2	3.37	<0.5	7	11	83	4.06
06SP 107+45		2.12	0.006		<0.5	7.35	9	2160	0.8	<2	2.88	<0.5	7	10	90	3.68
06SP 107+46		2.96	<0.005		<0.5	7.47	9	1840	0.9	<2	2.67	<0.5	6	10	43	3.73
06SP 107+47		2.12	0.009		0.5	6.89	6	1200	0.9	<2	4.12	3.8	9	9	34	4.27
06SP 107+48		1.74	<0.005		<0.5	7.22	<5	1720	0.9	<2	5.18	1.5	8	8	18	3.88
06SP 107+49		1.28	<0.005		<0.5	7.88	5	1690	0.9	<2	4.78	0.7	8	7	27	4.41
06SP 107+50		1.84	<0.005		<0.5	7.70	<5	1370	1.0	<2	4.70	<0.5	8	8	11	3.61
06SP 107+51		3.10	<0.005		<0.5	7.53	<5	1360	1.0	<2	3.27	<0.5	8	8	31	3.47
06SP 107+52		1.58	<0.005		<0.5	7.84	<5	1970	1.0	<2	3.66	<0.5	10	10	38	3.77
06SP 107+53		2.66	<0.005		<0.5	7.70	<5	1690	1.1	<2	3.37	<0.5	8	9	42	3.87
06SP 107+54		1.72	<0.005		<0.5	8.47	<5	2090	1.3	<2	2.94	0.5	10	12	91	4.40
06SP 107+55		2.42	<0.005		<0.5	7.77	<5	2130	1.1	<2	5.88	<0.5	8	9	24	3.47
06SP 107+59		1.40	<0.005		<0.5	8.24	<5	1620	1.8	<2	2.77	2.2	9	9	28	4.29
06SP 107+66		1.08	0.009		<0.5	7.25	<5	1890	0.8	<2	3.08	<0.5	7	8	83	4.05
06SP 107+67		1.96	<0.005		<0.5	8.28	<5	2150	1.0	<2	1.87	<0.5	8	10	44	4.10
06SP 10-23-1		0.94	0.008		<0.5	7.91	7	2150	1.6	<2	3.34	<0.5	9	11	34	3.55
06SP 10-23-2		2.74	>10.0	35.7	13.8	0.52	276	250	<0.5	<2	3.28	3.4	29	4	861	21.1
06SP 10-23-3		1.48	>10.0	23.5	48.5	0.64	14	220	<0.5	3	1.58	5.3	8	12	1300	3.62
06SP 10-23-4		3.58	4.82		13.5	0.75	19	270	<0.5	<2	0.69	2.2	4	19	119	2.13
SOB		0.46	0.120		0.9	8.38	26	1600	1.0	<2	1.05	<0.5	10	12	44	4.88

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EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: KITOV RESOURCES LTD.
4380 AQAR DRIVE
RICHMOND BC V7B 1A3

Finalized Date: 16-JAN-2007
Account: KITRES

Project: Summit Lake-G.D.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06131214

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / Limit	ME-ICP61 Ga ppm 10	ME-ICP61 K % 0.01	ME-ICP61 La ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Mg % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Mn ppm 5	ME-ICP61 Mo ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Na % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Ni ppm 1	ME-ICP61 P ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP61 S % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Sb ppm 5	ME-ICP61 Sc ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Sr ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Th ppm 20
06SP 107+43		20	3.87	10	1.16	844	3	2.02	2	800	18	0.37	5	11	417	<20
06SP 107+44		20	3.81	10	1.31	938	5	2.06	1	770	16	0.66	<5	10	468	<20
06SP 107+45		20	2.89	10	0.89	681	2	3.05	2	840	14	0.20	<5	10	377	<20
06SP 107+46		20	3.24	10	1.17	933	2	2.41	2	840	9	0.23	5	10	344	<20
06SP 107+47		20	3.40	10	1.42	3240	7	0.92	<1	750	208	0.24	<5	10	391	<20
06SP 107+48		10	3.05	10	1.54	4120	4	0.94	<1	750	88	0.14	<5	10	466	<20
06SP 107+49		20	2.90	10	1.29	3460	4	1.29	<1	830	84	0.17	<5	11	570	<20
06SP 107+50		20	2.29	10	1.21	1110	1	2.30	1	860	9	0.21	<5	11	548	<20
06SP 107+51		20	2.24	10	1.12	931	1	2.43	2	870	20	0.14	<5	10	514	<20
06SP 107+52		20	2.71	10	0.86	983	1	2.27	<1	890	9	0.13	<5	11	542	<20
06SP 107+53		20	2.29	10	0.86	1045	1	2.54	1	870	10	0.12	<5	11	483	<20
06SP 107+54		20	2.79	10	1.19	1075	1	2.51	3	970	19	0.14	5	13	471	<20
06SP 107+55		20	2.62	10	1.06	1185	1	2.21	1	840	9	0.10	<5	12	568	<20
06SP 107+59		20	3.59	10	1.61	1640	2	1.09	<1	910	108	0.17	<5	13	285	<20
06SP 107+66		20	2.87	10	1.46	1190	2	2.26	2	810	23	0.12	6	10	299	<20
06SP 107+67		20	3.21	20	1.39	1040	<1	2.66	<1	890	25	0.11	5	12	279	<20
06SP 10-23-1		20	2.87	10	1.11	941	<1	1.81	<1	960	19	0.17	7	11	642	<20
06SP 10-23-2		<10	0.22	<10	0.10	763	9	0.03	12	70	5590	>10.0	1050	1	172	<20
06SP 10-23-3		<10	0.18	<10	0.24	646	7	0.09	<1	90	>10000	3.84	2270	1	182	<20
06SP 10-23-4		<10	0.32	<10	0.07	179	<1	0.05	1	60	6630	1.06	87	1	106	<20
BCB		20	3.22	10	1.16	797	6	2.22	1	800	258	0.66	21	12	149	<20

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4360 AGAR DRIVE
RICHMOND BC V7B 1A3

Finalized Date: 16-JAN-2007
Account: KITRES

Project: Summit Lake-G.D.

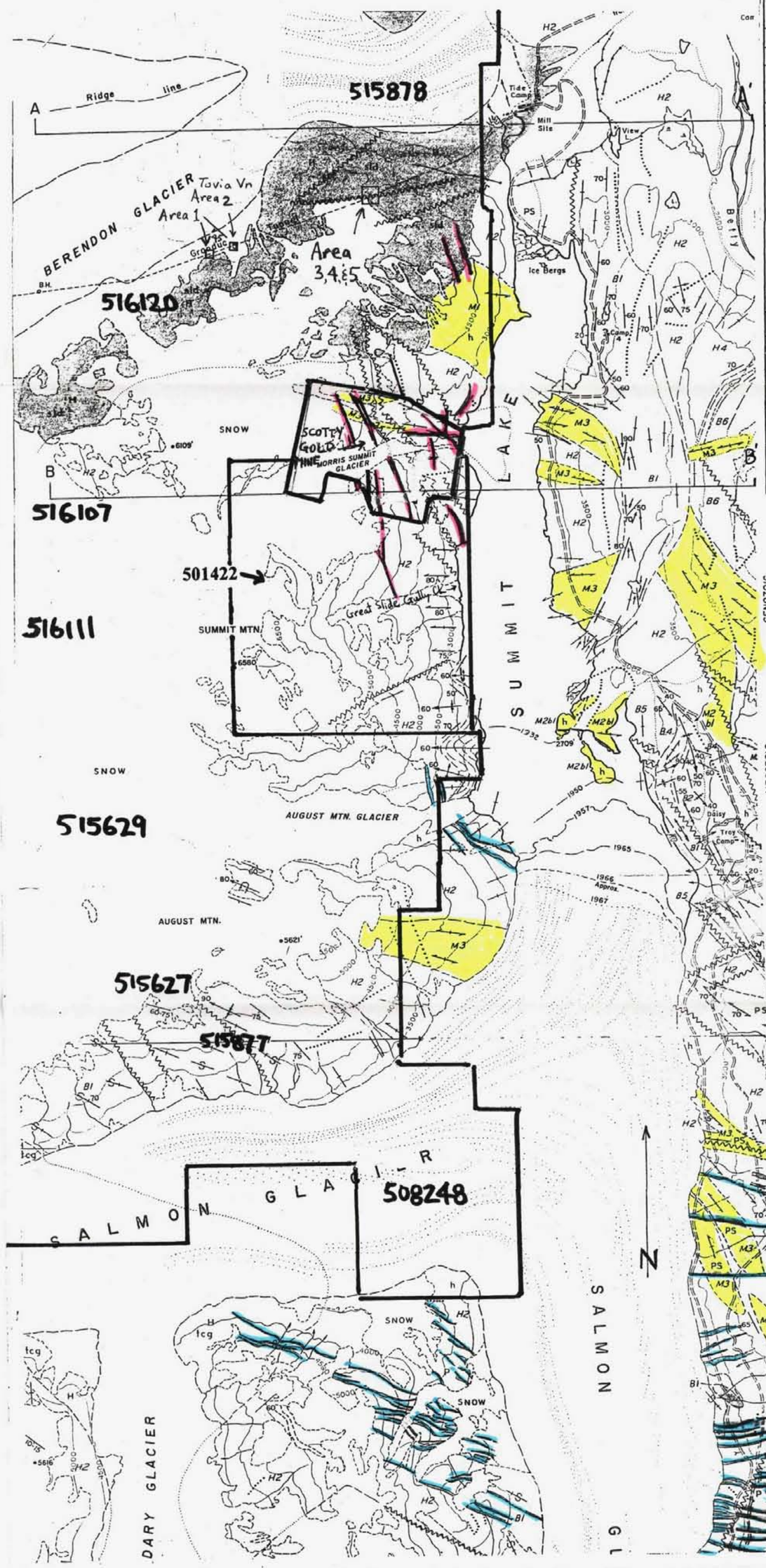
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06131214

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP61 Ti % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Tl ppm 10	ME-ICP61 U ppm 10	ME-ICP61 V ppm 1	ME-ICP61 W ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Zn ppm 2	Pb-AA62 Pb % 0.01
06SP 107+43		0.29	<10	10	96	<10	67	
06SP 107+44		0.26	<10	<10	89	<10	59	
06SP 107+45		0.30	<10	10	91	<10	66	
06SP 107+46		0.33	<10	10	100	<10	70	
06SP 107+47		0.26	<10	<10	82	<10	363	
06SP 107+48		0.29	<10	<10	84	<10	165	
06SP 107+49		0.30	<10	10	89	<10	136	
06SP 107+50		0.31	<10	10	93	<10	77	
06SP 107+51		0.32	<10	10	100	<10	76	
06SP 107+52		0.35	<10	10	102	<10	66	
06SP 107+53		0.33	<10	10	99	<10	66	
06SP 107+54		0.39	<10	10	115	<10	116	
06SP 107+55		0.32	<10	10	96	<10	73	
06SP 107+59		0.35	<10	10	103	<10	238	
06SP 107+66		0.29	<10	10	87	<10	80	
06SP 107+67		0.33	<10	10	100	<10	103	
06SP 10-23-1		0.33	<10	10	91	<10	101	
06SP 10-23-2		0.01	<10	<10	9	<10	196	
06SP 10-23-3		0.02	<10	<10	13	<10	66	3.00
06SP 10-23-4		0.01	<10	<10	12	10	69	
BOB		0.31	<10	10	107	<10	84	

SEEKER RESOURCES LTD.
SUMMIT LAKE PROJECT

FIG. 3 GENERAL GEOLOGY OF SUMMIT LAKE AREA
(after Grove, 1972)

Scale 0 0.5 Mile
0 1.61 Km.



LEGEND

SEDIMENTARY AND VOLCANIC ROCKS

CENOZOIC

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Unconsolidcted deposits. River flood plain; estuarine deposits; river channel and stream-cut terraces; alluvial fans, deltas and beaches; outwash, glacial lake sediments

MESOZOIC

MIDDLE TO UPPER JURASSIC
Bowser assemblage

- B1 Siltstones, greywacke, argillite, minor chert pebble conglomerate, minor limestone (including equivalent phyllites)
- B2 Lithic wacke, feldspathic wacke, siltstone, pebble conglomerate (including equivalent phyllites)
- B3 Rhyolite, Rhyolite breccia
- B4 Green, red, and buff volcanic sandstone, conglomerate, minor breccia
- B5 Red and black volcanic sandstones, conglomerates minor breccia
- B6 Red, green, and black volcanic breccia (with purple phases)

LOWER TO MIDDLE JURASSIC
Hazelton assemblage

- H1 Red and green volcanic conglomerates and sandstones, crystal and lithic tuffs
- H2 Green massive volcanic conglomerates, sandstones, minor breccia with minor intercalated siltstones
- H3 Red and purple massive volcanic conglomerate, breccia, and sandstone with minor intercalated siltstones
- H4 Green volcanic breccia, with sandstone and conglomerate

PLUTONIC ROCKS
Coast Crystalline Belt

CENOZOIC

TERTIARY

- bcm Bitter Creek quartz monzonite, granodiorite
- gcd Glacier Creek augite diorite (and equivalent)
- sld Summit Lake diorite
- bgd Boundary granodiorite
- hqm Hyder quartz monzonite (and equivalent)

MESOZOIC

MIDDLE JURASSIC?

- tcg Texas Creek granodiorite (and equivalent)

- H Hornblende is the predominant mafic mineral
- B Biotite is the predominant mafic mineral
- Inclusions of country rocks
- h Metasomatic hornblende
- po Porphyry phase

METAMORPHIC ROCKS

JURASSIC-CRETACEOUS?
Hazelton equivalents

- M1 Green cataclasites, mylonites, schists
- M2 Black (bl), purple (pu), red (r), and green (gn), mylonite (predominant colour)
- M3 Buff and green schists (including phyllonite)

ALTERATION

- P Pyritization
- S Silicification
- K Feldspathization
- h Metasomatic hornblende prominent

DYKE ROCKS

TERTIARY & OLDER

- Hornblende diorite, quartz diorite (lamprophyre everywhere)
- Diorite, hornblende diorite (mainly Bear Pass area)
- Quartz monzonite, granodiorite and quartz diorite commonly porphyritic (belt of dykes) (mainly Portland Canal dyke swarm)
- Granodiorite porphyry (in Premier area) (includes Premier dyke swarm)

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. A. KIKAUKA
GEOSCIENTIST

- Geologic contact (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, contorted)
- Flow layers (volcanics) (inclined, vertical)
- Schistosity (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
- Joint system (inclined, vertical)
- Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Fault movement (apparent)
- Lineament (air photograph feature)
- Anticline (normal, overturned)
- Syncline
- Fold axes, mineral lineation (horizontal, inclined)
- Fossil locality
- Mining property
- Adit
- Tunnel
- Quarry
- Dyke swarms (one line represents 10 to 15 dykes)
- Dyke swarm limit
- Bore hole
- Road, all weather (other)
- Trails
- Tram line
- Bridge
- Building
- Boundary monument
- Glacier
- Debris-covered ice
- Gravel, sand or mud
- Moraine
- Marsh
- Lake
- Intermittent stream
- Lake or stream, indefinite
- Contours (interval 500 feet) — 2000
- Height in feet above mean sea level — •6548
- International boundary

- War memorial
- Ice boundary location (year) — 1957
- Horizontal control point
- Mine waste dump
- Mine glory hole

515878 Mineral Tenure Number
Owner: Seeker Res. Ltd.
FMC # 146527

Area 1 □ Granduc Tunnel
Rock chip sample(s) (Parent, 2006)