

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

(Lineament Array Analysis)

on the

LESLIE CLAIM

(522350)

Kamloops Mining Division

NTS M092I.047

Vancouver, B.C. Canada

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

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SUMMARY

The 411.2 hectare LESLIE mineral claim located 200 kilometres northeast of Vancouver, British Columbia Canada, and between the major productive copper-moly porphyry deposits of the Highland Valley 20 kilometres west of the LESLIE claim and the formerly productive Afton deposit 24 kilometres northeast of the LESLIE claim.

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

The LESLIE claim is indicated to be entirely underlain by the two phases of the Nicola Group. The defining contact between the western volcanic facies to the west and the central volcanic facies to the east is indicated as a north northwesterly trending zone.

The Ford mineral occurrence is located within the western volcanic facies within 100 metres of the contact. The Ford occurrence is located within an area underlain by dark grey purplish red porphyritic amygdaloidal volcanic flows. The lavas are typically amygdaloidal and vary in composition from olivine basalt to augite andesitic basalt. Alteration consists of albitization of plagioclase and propylitization of pyroxene to epidote, zoisite, and calcite, with or without chlorite. The rock is locally shot through with sericite and epidote. Flows averaging 1.8 metres thick strike 050 degrees and dip 30 degrees northeast.

The Lineament Array Analysis has indicated that the Ford mineral showing, where significant copper values occur, does not occur at any structural controlling zone. However, two localized areas of potential mineral controlling structures have been delineated where potential economic mineral zones may occur (Figure 5). The Ford mineral showing may be an indication of surface seepage from a structurally controlled, potentially economic zone of mineralization at depth.

INTRODUCTION

A lineament array analysis was completed on the LESLIE claim for the purpose determining the potential structural controls for economic mineral zones on the claim and to fulfill the assessment requirements of Event Number (4111617). Based on historical development and/or production of copper/gold/silver minerals from this area, the geology of the area is conducive to the location of economic structurally controlled mineral zones

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION & LOCATION

The property consists of one claim with an area of 411.2 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Hectares</u>	<u>Tenure No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
LESLIE	411.2	522350	2007/nov/16

The LESLIE claim is located 200 kilometres northeast of Vancouver, a port city at the southwest corner of the Province of British Columbia and the third largest city in Canada, and 41 kilometres north of Merritt, a city that may provide the necessary infrastructure for a mining operation in the area. The Coquihalla 4-lane highway, passing through Merritt, connects Kamloops to the northeast and Vancouver to the southwest. The old paved Logan Lake-Kamloops highway passes through the LESLIE claim. The new Logan Lake highway sub-parallel the Coquihalla to the north and connects with the Coquihalla Highway 20 kilometres east of Kamloops. Secondary roads provide access to most areas of the LESLIE claim.

The LESLIE property is also located within NTS 921.047, within the Kamloops Mining Division, and with central coordinates of 660556E 5595261N. The major copper-moly porphyry deposits of the Highland Valley are within 20 kilometres west of the LESLIE claim. The formerly productive Afton deposit is 24 kilometres to the northeast.

LESLIE CLAIM: 522350

British
Columbia

CLAIM

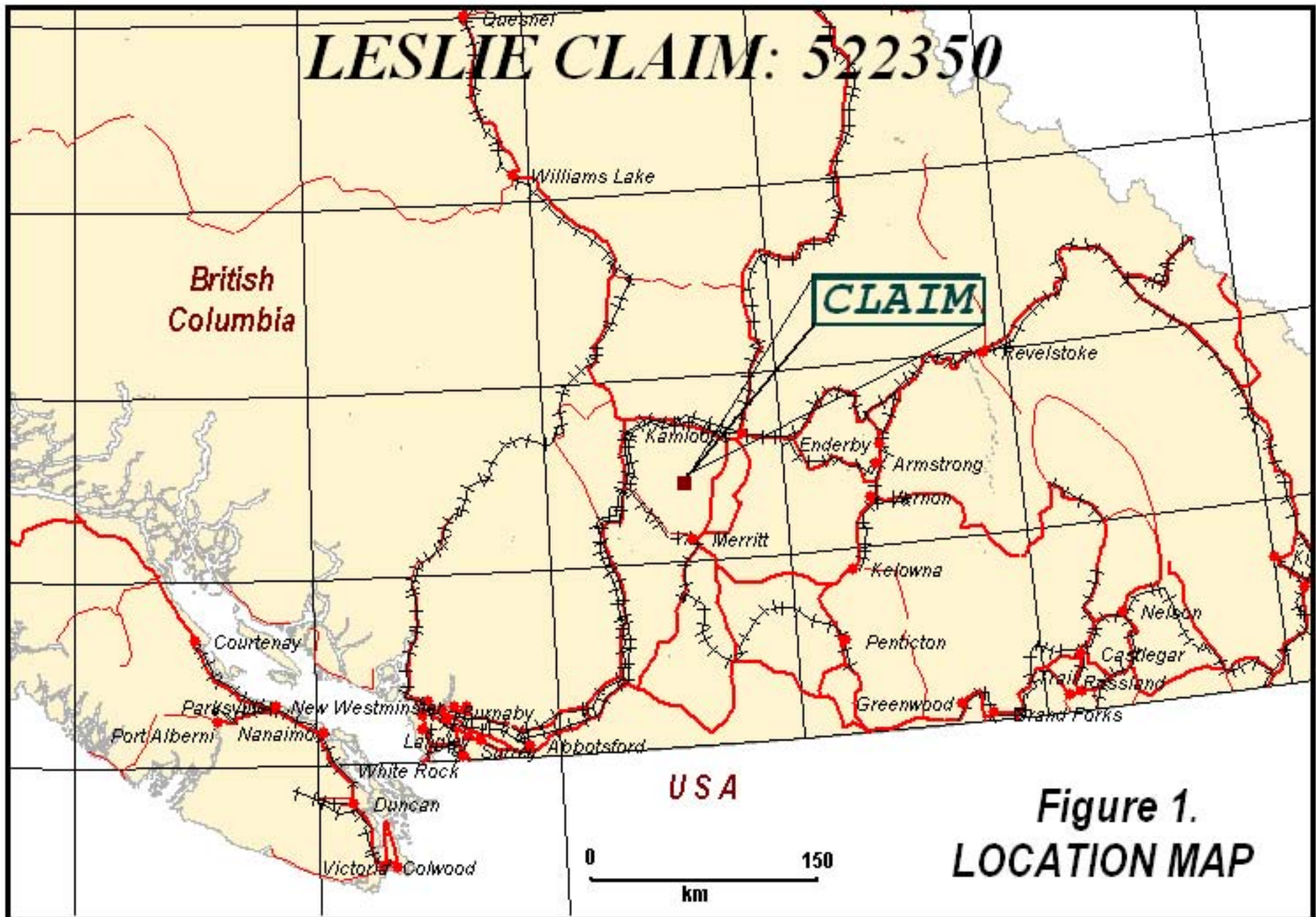


Figure 1.
LOCATION MAP

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the LESLIE claim is from Logan Lake eastward along the old highway paralleling the new Logan Lake highway within one kilometre to the south, for five kilometres. The highway passes centrally through the claim.

The LESLIE claim occupies an area characterized by gently sloping hills with elevations ranging from 1,155 to 1,340 metres above sea level. Open meadows alternate with a dense forest of pine, fir and spruce, with very little or no underbrush. The area, within the B.C. dry belt, has a continental climate characterized by cold winters and hot summers.

Logan Lake, five kilometres west of the property, which provides the infrastructure for the Highland Valley mines, would be a source of experienced and reliable exploration and mining personnel. Kamloops is serviced daily by commercial airline and is a hub for road and rail transportation. Vancouver, a port city on the southwest corner of, and the largest city in the Province of British Columbia, is four hours distant by road and less than one hour by air from Kamloops.

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

HISTORY -Regional

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

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

Another "Explorer", Egil Lorntzen, commenced exploration in the Highland Valley in 1954 "discovered" the Lornex porphyry copper deposit. Lornex was brought into production by Rio Algom Mines in 1972 and at that time was the largest base metal mining operation in Canada, as well as the most modern and efficient. Additional significant porphyry deposits were discovered and put into production. These productive deposits included the Highmont, which mill was the fourth such mill in the Highland Valley, and the Valley Copper deposit, the largest deposit of the Highland Valley. The Highland Valley had now become one of the world's largest and most prolific copper-moly producing areas in the world.

LESLIE CLAIM: 522350

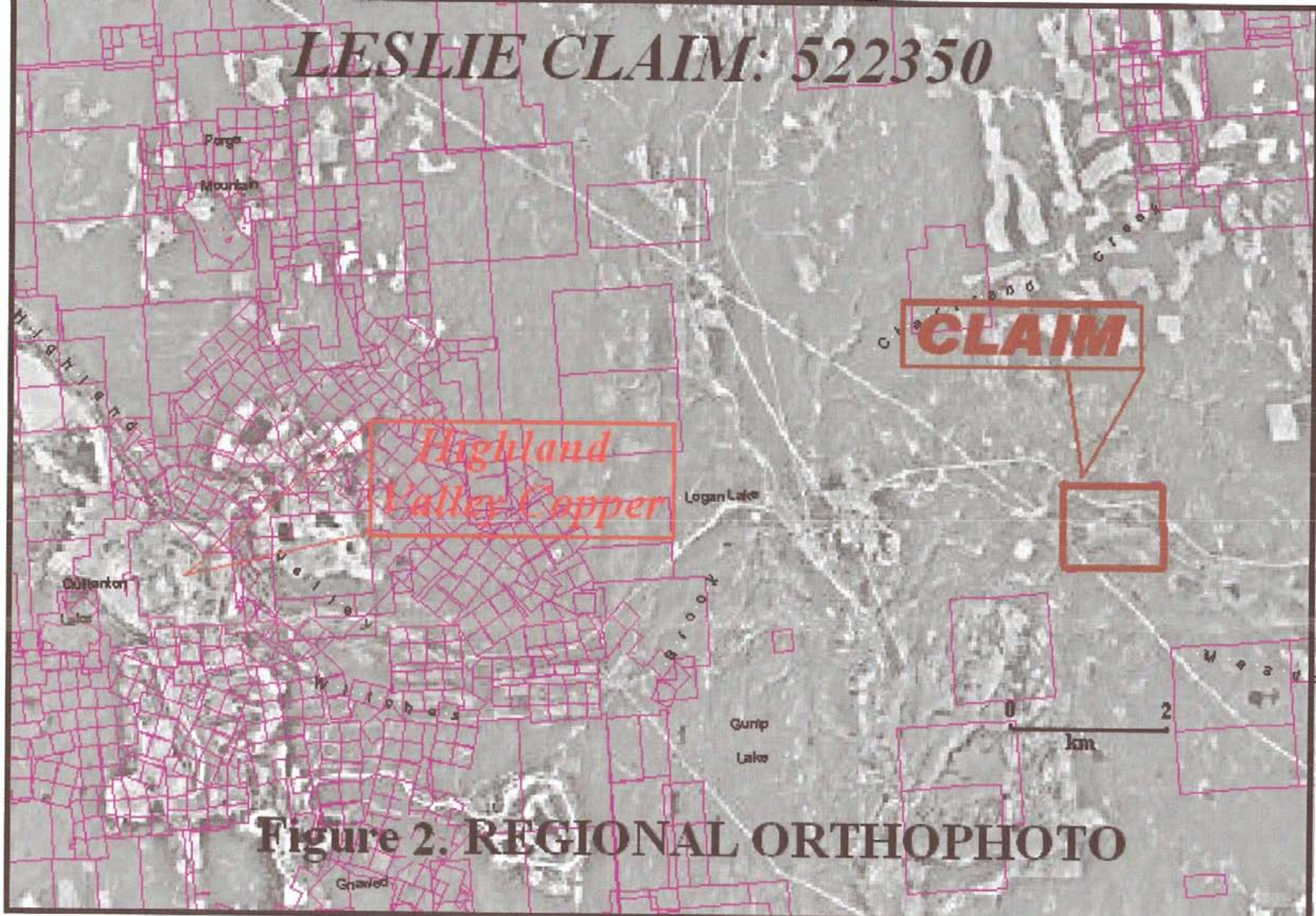


Figure 2. REGIONAL ORTHOPHOTO

HISTORY –LESLIE Claim

A reported 30 tons of ore was shipped from the Ford showing. The reported grades of the shipment were 2.14% copper per ton and 0.3 ounces silver per ton.

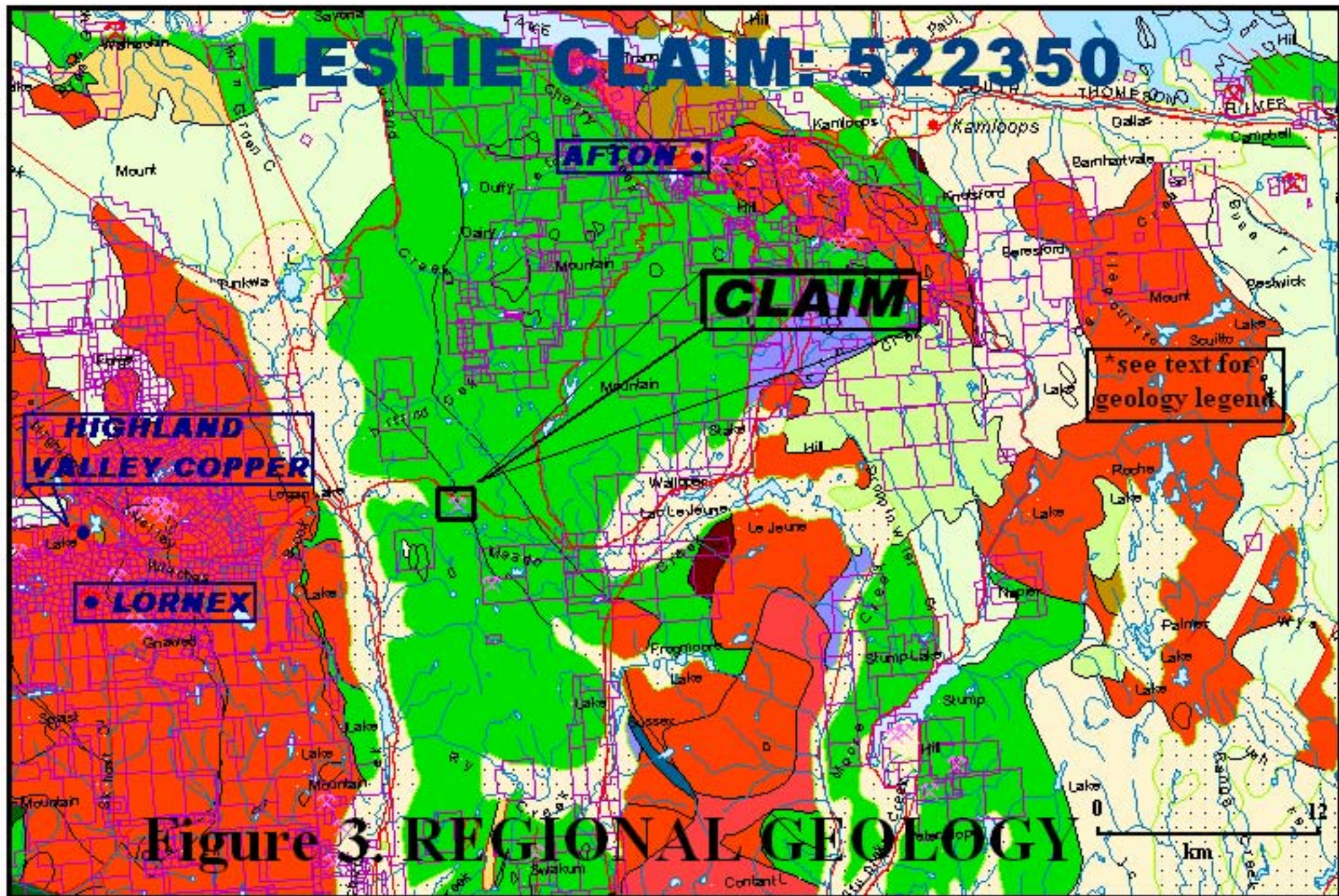
GEOLOGY: REGIONAL

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.

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

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

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



GEOLOGICAL MAP LEGEND

PLEISTOCENE TO RECENT

- PIRal** unnamed alluvium till
PiRvk unnamed alkalic volcanic rocks

EOCENE

- Penticton Group**
Alkalic volcanic rocks

UPPER TRIASSIC

Nicola Group

- uTrN** undivided volcanic rocks
uTrNW
Western Volcanic Facies
unnamed volcanic rocks
uTrNC
Central Volcanic Facies
andesitic volcanic rocks
uTrNE
Eastern Volcanic Facies
lower amphibolite/kyanite grade metamorphic rocks

LATE TRIASSIC TO EARLY JURASSIC

Guichon Creek Batholith

- LTrJGBqd**
Border Phase
quartz diorite intrusive rocks
LTrJGG
Gump Lake Phase
granodiorite intrusive rocks

GEOLOGY: LESLIE CLAIM

The LESLIE claim is indicated to be entirely underlain by the two phases of the Nicola Group. The defining contact between the western volcanic facies to the west and the central volcanic facies to the east is indicated as a north northwesterly trending zone.

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MINERALIZATION: REGIONAL

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

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

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

MINERALIZATION: LESLIE CLAIM

Mineralization at the Ford occurrence (MINFILE 09ISE009) is reported as exposures of copper carbonates in open-cuts (pre-1915) with occasional flecks of bornite and chalcocite along fracture planes in amygdaloidal flows. The adit follows a mineralized shear zone striking 040 degrees and intersects an east trending set of faults.

Chalcocite(?), bornite, and some malachite occur in amygdules and associated veins in flow tops. Gangue minerals include chlorite, sericite, clinozoisite, zeolite, and calcite. Some mineralization also occurs in calcite veins, calcite-epidote-sericite veins, sericite-zoisite veins, and chlorite veins. Carbonate-zeolite veins are barren. Drill core assays range from 0.22 to 2.8 per cent copper over an interval of less than one metre (MoM Annual Report 1973).

LESLIE CLAIM: TENURE 522350

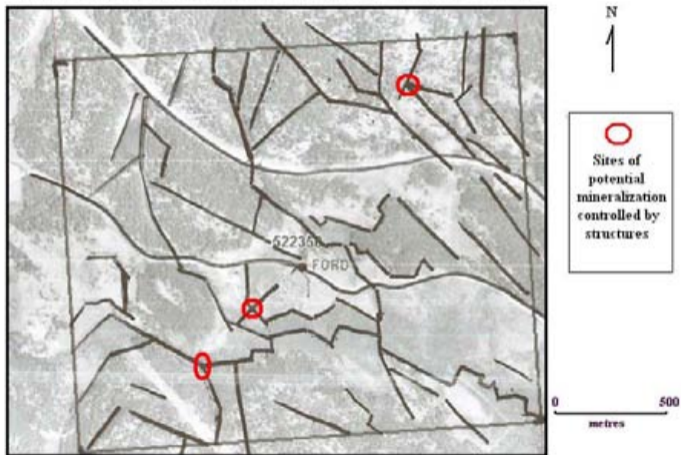


Figure 5. CLAIM LINEAMENTS

2006 LINEAMENT ARRAY ANALYSIS

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

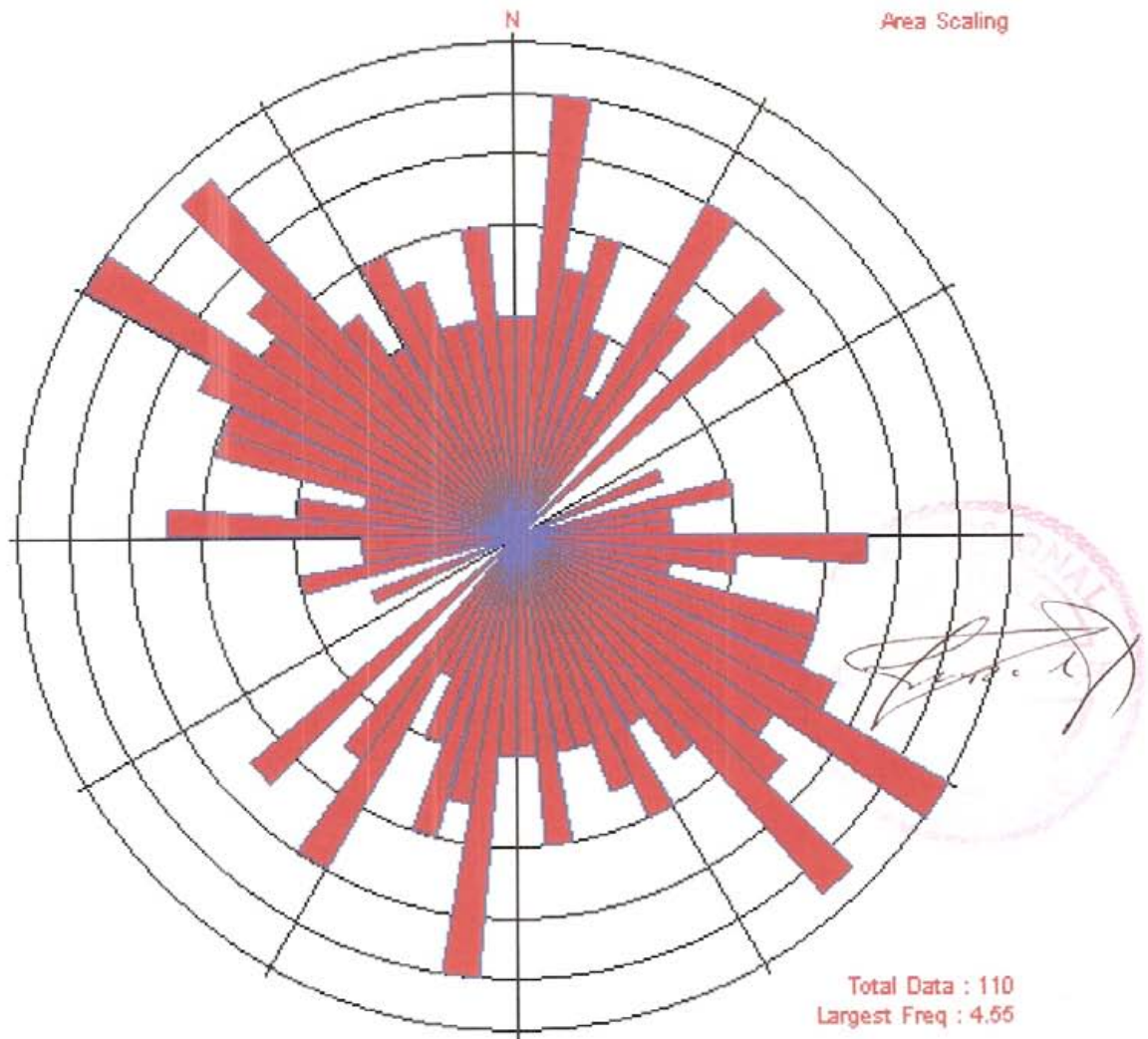


Figure 6. Rose diagram showing the 110 lineaments as determined on the LESLIE claim

2006 LINEAMENT ARRAY ANALYSIS (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 110 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 lineaments as indicated on the accompanying Figure 6. The dominant structural trend was indicated predominantly in a north-northwesterly (335-360) and a north-northeasterly (0-060) direction with minor northwesterly indicated structures.

The Ford showing is not indicated to occur at any intersection of indicated structures, however, an indicated structural intersection is located some 200 metres to the southwest.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the Lineament Array Analysis have indicated that the Ford mineral showing, where significant copper values occur, does not occur at any structural controlling zone. Two other localized areas of potential mineral controlling structures have been delineated (Figure 5) where potential economic mineral zones may occur. The Ford mineral showing may be an indication of surface seepage from a structurally controlled, potentially economic zone of mineralization at depth.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



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Selected References

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CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

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

1. I am a Consulting Geologist of:
Sookochoff Consultants Inc. 120 125A-1030 Denman Street, Vancouver, BC V6G 2M6
2. I graduated with a degree in Bachelor of Science from the University of British Columbia in 1966.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 40 years since my graduation from university.
5. I am responsible for the preparation of this technical report titled Geological Assessment Report on the LESLIE Mineral Claim dated February 18, 2007 (the "Technical Report")
6. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.



Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng

Statement of Costs

Detailed Costs

Analysis:	
Laurence Sookochoff, PEng.	
Nov 4-6, 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
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