



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

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)] Geophysical surveys
TOTAL COST 54,035.57

AUTHOR(S) David G. Bailey SIGNATURE(S) [Handwritten Signature]

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) MX-10-205 YEAR OF WORK 2006

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) 4123493 2007/JAN/20

PROPERTY NAME October-Dome

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) October East, Dome

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Copper, gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN

MINING DIVISION Caribou NTS 93A/12

LATITUDE 52 ° 39 ' 0 " LONGITUDE 122 ° 41 ' 15 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)
1) Valley High Ventures Ltd. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS
Suite 201, 850 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1E1

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]
1) Valley High Ventures Ltd. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS
Suite 201, 850 West Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1E1

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
monzonite, mafic volcanics, epiclastic sediments, Upper Triassic,
south central Quesnelia stratigraphy, potassic alteration,
pyrite, chalcopyrite, size and attitudes not defined

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS Bailey(2005), 6437,
25659

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic	30		(cost incl. ir
Electromagnetic			IP below)
Induced Polarization	30		54,035.57
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
TOTAL COST			54,035.57

**GEOPHYSICAL EXPLORATION
OCTOBER-DOME PROJECT
Mineral Tenure No's 391274, 391275, 512127,
502729, 504621, 503365, 512119,
517298, 512129, 512130, 517331, 52597
NTS MAP SHEET 93 A/12
LIKELY REGION
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
UTM ZONE 10 U
589500E, 5833000N

Event No. 4123493**

**TENEMENT OWNER: VALLEY HIGH VENTURES LTD.
201 - 850 WEST HASTING STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA
V6C 1E1**

OPERATOR: VALLEY HIGH VENTURES LTD.

**Prepared By
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**May 20, 2007
Revised September 11, 2007**

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TABLE

1. October-Dome Mineral Tenements	3
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1. SUMMARY

The October-Dome property, held by Valley High Ventures Ltd., is located about 10 kilometers to the northwest of the village of Likely within the Cariboo Mining Division (NT Map 93A/12) and is centered at 589500E, 5833000N (ULM Zone 10U). The claim area is accessible via forestry and logging roads from the main Williams Lake - Likely highway but within the claim group most parts can only be reached by foot. Vegetation is thick over the claim group area and consists of spruce, pine and cedar developed on undulating to steep terrain. The eastern part of the claim group is cut by the Quesnel River.

The property is within the Quesnel Terrace of the British Columbia Cordillera, a Terrace that comprises an assemblage of Triassic - Jurassic volcanic arc rocks that were juxtaposed against the Northern American plate by Middle Jurassic times. Three main stratigraphic units underlie the claim, Middle Triassic siltstone and sandstone, basaltic breccia unit of Upper Triassic age and polymictic felsic breccia unit of Lower Jurassic age. Thin hornblende monzonite dykes have been recognised as cutting the Upper Triassic strata. An elongate monzonite intrusion that strikes to the northwest has been emplaced within the lowermost sedimentary strata and basaltic breccia.

Copper mineralization is recognized in outcrop in the northern part of the Dome claim and 30 line kilometers of induced polarization and magnetic surveying were undertaken over tenures and to determine the possible extent of this zone of mineralization. In addition, magnetic surveying was carried out in an attempt to determine the distribution of lithological units in this poorly exposed area and to establish whether magnetite is related to copper mineralization as it is at Mount Polley, about five kilometers to the south.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 General Statement

In 2006 30 line kilometers of geophysical exploration was undertaken over the October-Dome group of claims in order to determine the possible extent of copper mineralization recognized in outcrop in the northern part of the claim group and to delimit lithological. This work was carried out by Scott Geophysics of Vancouver under contract to the property holder, Valley High Ventures Ltd. during the period October 22 - November 6, 2006.

2.2 Location, Access and Physiography

The October-Dome property is located in south central British Columbia about 70 kilometers north east of the town of Williams Lake (Figure 1) and about 10 kilometers west of the village of Likely at the northwest end of Quesnel Lake. The area is accessible from the sealed 150 Mile - Likely highway via a forestry road that trends north from the highway six kilometers west of Likely and from the Dancing Bill Creek haul road that passes through the southern part of the property (Figure 2). The eastern part of the property is cut by the Quesnel River and the topography on both sides of the river is extremely steep. The western part of the October-Dome property is moderately hilly. Mean elevation is about 1,000 m ASL with a maximum of about 1,200 m ASL.

The vegetation of much of the area is dominated by jack pine, spruce, poplar and birch although much of the pine has now been logged owing to pine beetle infestation. The hillsides that slope down to the Quesnel River have mature stands of cedar.

2.3 Mineral Tenements

The October-Dome property is described in Table 1 below while the disposition of the mineral tenements is shown in Figure 3.

Table 1
October-Dome Mineral Tenements

Tenure Number	Owner/Optionee	Good To Date	Area (ha)
391274	Valley High Ventures	Dec. 31, 2008	25.0
391275	Valley High Ventures	Dec. 31, 2008	25.0
512127	Valley High Ventures	Dec. 31, 2008	392.376
512129	Valley High Ventures	Dec. 31, 2008	313.996
512130	Valley High Ventures	Dec. 31, 2008	98.122
517331	Valley High Ventures	Dec. 31, 2008	19.621
503635	Valley High Ventures	Dec. 31, 2008	39.23
502729	Valley High Ventures	Dec. 31, 2008	294.22
504621	Valley High Ventures	Dec.31, 2008	333.49
512119	Valley High Ventures	Dec. 31, 2008	235.43
517298	Valley High Ventures	Dec. 31, 2008	98.12
525967	Valley High Ventures	Dec. 31, 2008	117.69

2.4 Exploration History

The earliest known exploration of the area was in the 19th Century by prospectors who followed Dancing Bill Creek its mouth at the Quesnel River to its headwaters within the claim area in the search for placer gold deposits. Following the recognition of copper mineralization at Mt. Polley in 1964, the region, including the area of the October-Dome, was extensively prospected. However, earliest recorded work over the October-Dome property area was in 1975 when Canadian American Loan and Investment Corporation covered the area with its LOCK claims and carried out magnetic and electromagnetic surveying over the eastern part (Tavela and Ronka, 1977).

In 1998 the October-Dome property was included in a regional soil geochemical survey for Big Valley Resources Ltd. (Tennant, 1998) but this work does not appear to have been followed up with further exploration.



Figure 1. Location of the October-Dome project area, central Caribou, British Columbia.

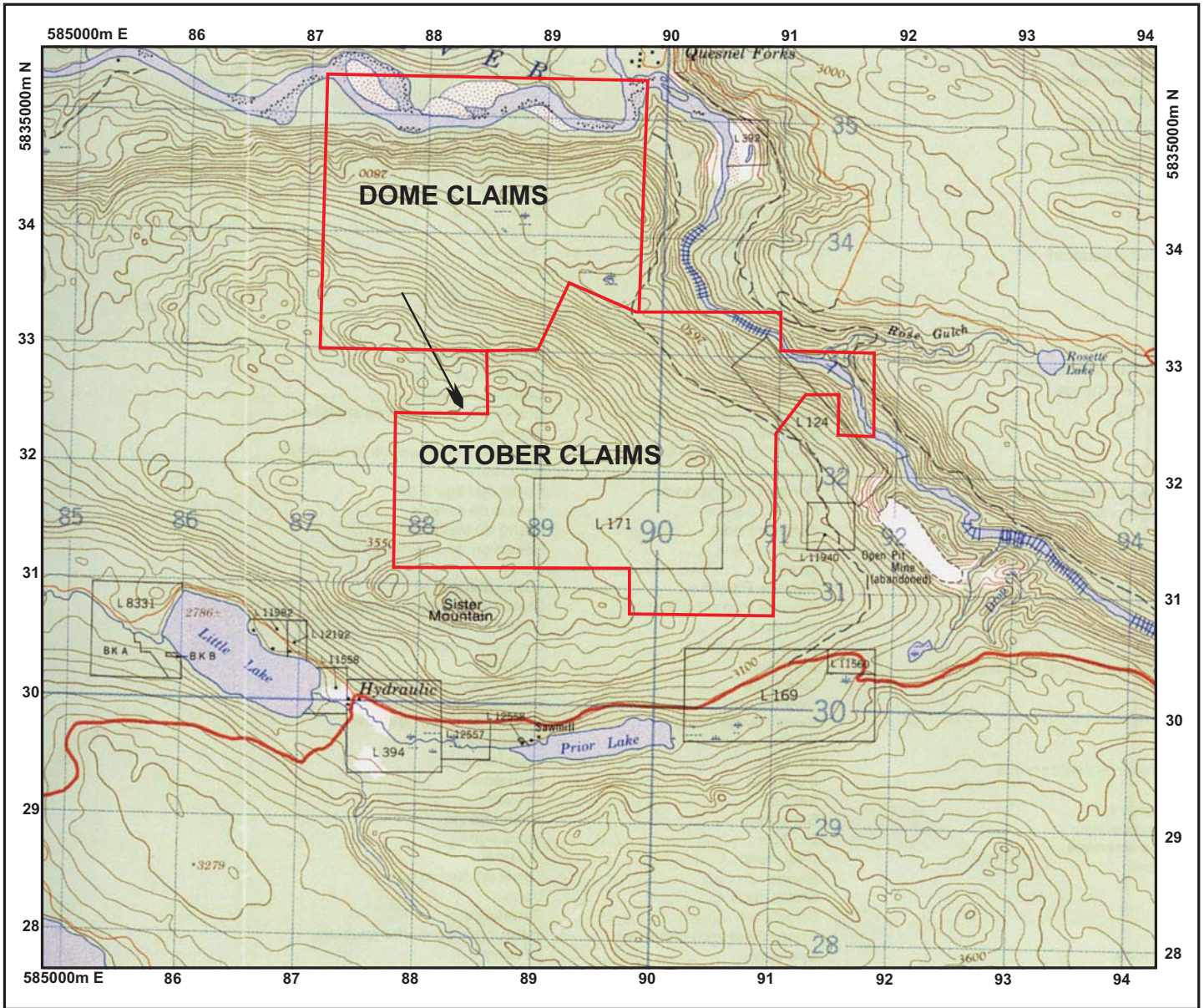


Figure 2. Location of the October-Dome claims. Base map extracted from NTS Map Sheet 93 A/12, 1:50,000 scale.

3. GEOLOGY

3.1 Regional Geology

The October-Dome property occurs within the Central Quesnel Terrace (“Quesnellia”) of the Canadian Cordillera, a Terrace that comprises an island arc volcanic and sedimentary assemblage that developed to the west of the North American plate during Middle Triassic to Lower Jurassic times. The Quesnel island arc was transported eastward and collided with the North American plate during late Lower Jurassic or Middle Jurassic at which time eastward-directed subduction under Quesnellia ceased. The geology of the Central Quesnel Terrace has been described by Bailey (1988, 1989,1990), Bloodgood (1988, 1989), Panteleyev, 1987, 1988) and Rees (1987), work which was summarised and compiled by Panteleyev *et al* (1995). Mineral deposits related to Lower Jurassic volcanism of Quesnellia have been summarised by Barr *et al* (1975). The regional geological setting of the October-Dome project area shown in Figure 4 (after Bailey, 1990).

Oldest strata within Quesnellia are black shale, siltstone and sandstone of Middle Triassic age and which are well exposed along the eastern margin of Quesnellia (“black phyllite”) and less so in the western part of the belt. Uppermost strata of this unit contain mafic tuffaceous beds and which mark the onset of basaltic volcanism within the developing arc. Overlying these rocks are olivine-bearing, pyroxene-phyric basaltic pillow lava, breccia and tuff of Karnian to Norian age and which, in turn, are overlain by basaltic breccia and tuff that lacks olivine but often contains hornblende as well as diopsidic augite. The top of the basaltic unit is often marked by analcitic and feldsparphyric basalt or basaltic andesite, tuffaceous and calcareous sandstone and lenses of limestone. Upper Triassic volcanism was probably along extensional faults that developed along the central axis of the Quesnel island arc and was mainly submarine in nature.

Basaltic volcanism ceased during the Norian Stage and, after a depositional hiatus during the Early Jurassic Hettangian Stage, renewed volcanism began, this time from central vents arranged along the arc axis. As volcanism progressed islands developed so that while initial Jurassic volcanism was submarine, in time volcanic facies that were deposited adjacent to vents were formed in a subaerial environment. Jurassic volcanic products consist of volcanic breccia and tuff and their reworked products, conglomerate and tuffaceous sandstone. The degree of reworking increases away from a central vent area. Breccias proximal to vents are commonly monomictic and are characterised by felsic clasts of trachytic composition. In places clasts of syenite or monzonite are also common. Distal breccias, on the other hand, are polymictic and contain clasts of underlying basalt as well as clasts of felsic composition.

Following felsic volcanism, a basaltic unit was deposited in a shallow marine and subaerial environment and epiclastic sedimentary strata. These younger strata are probably of Pliensbachian to Bajocian age and represent the final depositional events before collision of Quesnellia with ancestral North America.

Intrusive rocks comprise small stocks, bosses and high level dykes of diorite, monzonite and syenite compositions and commonly, although not always, occupy central volcanic vent areas. Plutonism was contemporaneous with Lower Jurassic volcanism as evidenced by the presence of clasts of plutonic rocks within volcanic breccia. A later group of intrusions are of quartz monzonite to granite composition and are probably of Cretaceous age

A characteristic of the Upper Triassic - Lower Jurassic volcanic and plutonic rocks of Quesnellia is that they are generally undersaturated with respect to silica (minor modal quartz is present in places) and are commonly nepheline normative. The chemistry of these rocks is that of a shoshonitic assemblage, a group of alkaline rocks that formed at a convergent plate margin.

Except along the eastern margin of Quesnellia where thrust faulting and strong penetrative deformation occurs within the lowermost, mainly phyllitic, strata, deformation within the Quesnel Terrace is marked by high angle extensional faulting both parallel to, and oblique to, the Terrace margins. The eastern margin of the central Quesnel Terrace is marked by a thrust fault known as the Eureka Thrust while the western margin is probably a high angle fault between Quesnellia to the east and the older Cache Creek Terrace to the west.

Mineral deposits within Quesnellia are mainly gold-enriched copper deposits of porphyry type such as Mt. Polley. These deposits formed during Lower Jurassic times and are genetically related to plutonism and volcanism occurring at that time. A variation of this type of deposit is that of QR, to the northwest of Mt. Polley, which is a gold-enriched exoskarn deposit with only low grade copper mineralization (Fox *et al*, 1986).

3.2 Geology of the October-Dome Claims

3.2.1 Lithologies

The October-Dome property is interpreted to be underlain by four main rock types, (i) sandstone and siltstone, (ii) monomictic basaltic breccia, (iii) felsic volcanic rocks that probably consist for the most part of polymictic breccia and (iv) monzonite. Rocks of (ii) above are well exposed within the claim boundaries but the distribution of other lithologies is largely inferred. Minor monzonite dykes occur within Unit 2.

Unit 1. Sedimentary Rocks. Exposed along the banks of the Quesnel River and in a stream draining into the Quesnel River from the east (Rose Gulch) are fine grained epiclastic sedimentary rocks that are thought to be part of the basal sedimentary assemblage

of the central Quesnel Terrace. In places, these strata are graded and were probably deposited as turbidites in relatively deep water. To the east of these strata, outside the October-Dome claim group, fining-upwards sequences of mudstone - sandstone - conglomerate probably were deposited under estuarine conditions and are not part of the sedimentary package represented within the claims.

Unit 2: Basaltic Breccia. Basaltic breccia underlies the northern and eastern part of the claim where it occurs as prominent ridges. The dominant type is monomictic pillow breccia (Unit 1A) in which subangular to subrounded clasts of greenish grey porphyritic pyroxene basalt occur within a basaltic matrix that may be devitrified glass. Clasts are commonly framework-supported and, in places, exhibit narrow reaction rims. Bordering and interfingering with monomictic basaltic breccia along its southwestern margin is polymictic basaltic breccia (Unit 1B). Clasts of this subtype are matrix supported and texturally are very heterogeneous. Matrix material is basaltic tuff. Minor greenish grey sandstone lenses occur within Unit 1B but cannot be traced for any distance. Whereas the monomictic breccia is interpreted to have formed by autobrecciation of submarine basalt flows, polymictic breccia probably formed by explosive submarine eruption.

Unit 3: Felsic Breccia. Felsic breccia is polymictic but differs from Unit 1 by the presence of clasts of pink syenite or monzonite as well as clasts of pyroxene basalt. Clasts are matrix supported and are commonly subrounded. Matrix material is tuffaceous and relatively coarse grained. Degree of angularity of clasts varies suggesting that some reworking has occurred.

Unit 4: Monzonite. This unit is interpreted as an elongate intrusion extending in a northwesterly direction from near Likely in the south to the Quesnel River west of Quesnel Forks in the north. Although poorly exposed within the October-Dome claim group, where outcrops have been located, the monzonite is grey, fine grained and equigranular. The only mafic mineral appears to be hornblende.

3.2.2 Structure

Lithological units strike to the northwest and possibly dip to the southwest as indicated regionally. Bailey (1989) has, on the basis of regional aeromagnetic patterns, inferred the presence of a fault cutting and displacing monzonite and enclosing units in the northern part of the October-Dome claim group. However, on geological grounds there is no compelling reason to interpret a fault in this area.

Air photo lineaments are interpreted to be the result of Pleistocene ice movement and are unrelated to Mesozoic tectonism.

3.2.3 Alteration and Mineralization

Basaltic breccia is weakly to moderately altered to a propylitic alteration assemblage. Matrix material is commonly chloritic, in places, with calcite veinlets, and is generally moderately to strongly magnetic, suggesting the presence of varying amounts of secondary magnetite. In some areas partial epidote alteration of clasts has occurred and in other areas pyroxene phenocrysts have been totally replaced by epidote. Alteration, however, has not been texturally destructive and primary textures are preserved.

In the southern part of the claim area along the Dancing Bill Creek haul road felsic breccia outcrops have monzonitic or syenitic clasts that not only are potassically altered but also contain disseminated pyrite.

The monzonite intrusion within the claim group contains disseminated pyrite and as fracture fillings where the rock is propylitically altered. Chalcopyrite occurs within potassically-altered fine grained monzonite exposed in a steep ravine in the northern part of the October-Dome group while anomalous copper occurs within pyritic rocks about three kilometers to the south of this occurrence (Bailey, 2005)

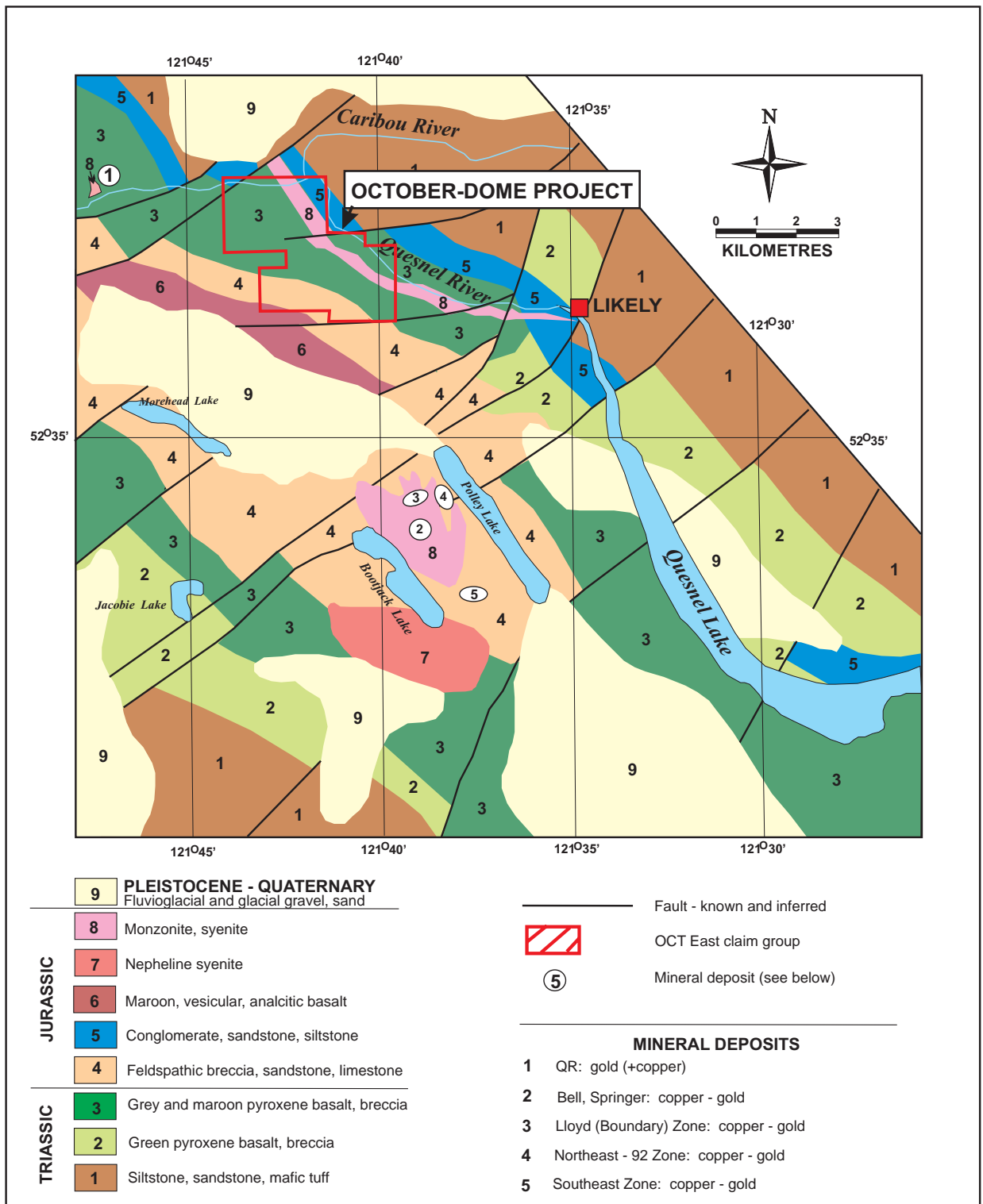


Figure 4. Likely region: simplified geology, location of significant mineral deposits and location of the October-Dome claim group. Geology after Bailey (1990).

4.GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Induced polarization and magnetic surveying over a grid (Figure 5) established within Tenures 391274, 391275, 504621 and 512127 (Figure 3) was undertaken by Scott Geophysics Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. during the period October 22 - November 6, 2006. A description of this work and results is included as Appendix 1.

An interpretation of the survey suggests the following:

- i) copper mineralization exposed in bedrock in the northernmost part of the survey area is expressed as a zone of relatively high chargeability with attendant high magnetic response, a geophysical signature that is similar to alkalic copper-gold porphyry deposits such as Mount Polley and Afton;
- ii) high magnetic response in the western part of the survey area probably reflects the presence of basalt;
- iii) high chargeability (>31 mvolts/volt) is probably indicative of significant pyrite mineralization and which is probably peripheral, or above, copper mineralization. Pyrite to 5% has been noted in outcrop within this area.

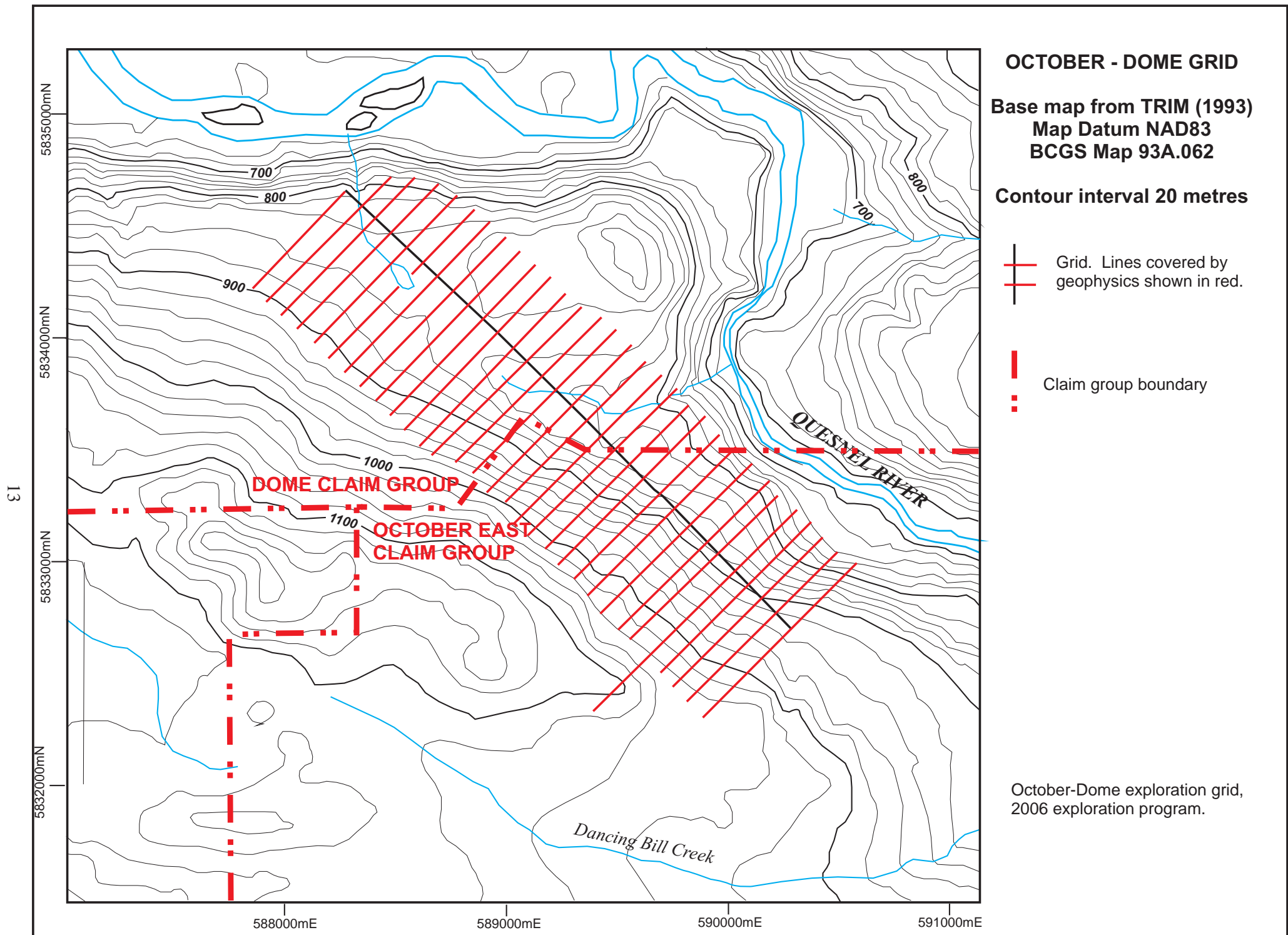


Figure 2. Location of the October-Dome grid and extent of geophysical coverage.

5. EXPENDITURE STATEMENT: OCTOBER 22 - NOVEMBER 15, 2006

	\$CAN
Project management, reporting (Bailey Geological Consultants Ltd.)	
15 days @\$650/day	9,750
Geophysics (Scott Geophysics Ltd.)	
October 22 - November 9, 2006	
30 line kilometers @ \$1,400/line km.	42,000
Field accommodation, logistics	
October 22 - November 15, 2006	
Accommodation	
0.5 mth. @ \$1,100/mth	550
Food, supplies	
Meals: 19 person days @ \$25/day	475
Radio and frequency installation	510
Vehicle	
October 22 - November 1	
0.3 mth. @ \$1,500/mth	500
Fuel	145
Tire repair, maintenance	105

TOTAL	54,035

5. REFERENCES

- Bailey, D.G., 1988:** Geology of the Hydraulic Map Area, NT 93A/12; *B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources*, Preliminary Map 67, 1:50,000.
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- Panteleyev, A., Bailey, D.G., Bloodgood, M.A. and Hancock, K.D., 1996:** Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Quesnel River - Horsefly Map Area, Central Quesnel Trough, British Columbia, NT Map Sheets 93A/5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13; 93B/9, 16; 93G/1;

93H/4; *B.C. Ministry of Employment and Investment, Energy and Minerals Division, Geological Survey Branch*, Bulletin 97, 156 pages.

Rees, C.J., 1981: Western margin of the Omineca Belt at Quesnel lake, British Columbia; *in* Current Research, Part A, *Geological Survey of Canada*, Paper 81-1A, pages 223-226.

Tavela, M. and Ronka, V., 1977: Report of Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Surveys, Lock, Hinge, Hat, Cap, Road, Yale and Top Claims, Caribou Mining Division; *B.C. Mineral Resources Branch*, Assessment Report 6437.

Tennant, S. J., 1998: Geochemical Assessment Report on the Hugger - Buck Mineral Claims, Caribou Mining Division. *B.C. Geological Survey Branch*, Assessment Report 25659.

6. CERTIFICATE

I, David Gerard Bailey of 2695 Mountain Highway, North Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a geological consultant and Principal of Bailey Geological Consultants (Canada) Ltd., with offices at the above address;
2. I hold degrees in geology from Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand (B.Sc.(Hons.), 1973 and Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario (Ph.D., 1978);
3. I have practised the profession of geologist continuously since graduation;
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia;
5. I hold memberships in the Society of Economic Geologists, the Geological Association of Canada, the Association of Exploration Geochemists, the Geological Society of America, the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy;
6. I supervised the work described in this report.

Dated at North Vancouver this 20th day of May, 2006.

A circular professional seal for the Province of British Columbia. The seal contains the text "PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF D. G. BAILEY BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST". A handwritten signature, "D. G. Bailey", is written across the seal.

David G. Bailey, Ph.D., P.Ge

APPENDIX 1
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

LOGISTICAL REPORT
INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS

OCTOBER DOME PROPERTY, LIKELY AREA, B.C.

on behalf of

VALLEY HIGH VENTURES LTD.
Suite 201 – 850 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1E1

Survey performed: October 22 to November 9, 2006

by

Alan Scott, Geophysicist
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.
4013 West 14th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6R 2X3

November 14, 2006

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Listing of GPS derived UTM coordinates	rear of report
Accompanying Maps (1:5000 scale)	
	map pocket
Chargeability/Resistivity Pseudosections with Magnetometer Profiles	
Lines 0N, 100N, 200N, 300N, and 400N	1
Lines 500N, 600N, 700N, 800N, and 900N	1
Lines 1000N, 1100N, 1200N, 1300N, and 1400N	1
Lines 1500N, 1600N, 1700N, and 1800N	2
Lines 1900N, 2000N, 2100N, and 2200N	2
Lines 2300N, 2400N, 2500N, and 2600N	2
Lines 2700N, 2800N, 2900N, and 3000N	2
Chargeability contour plan – Triangular Filtered Values	3
Resistivity contour plan – Triangular Filtered Values	3
Magnetometer profiles	4
Magnetometer data postings	4
Accompanying Data Files	
One (1) compact disk with all survey data and maps	5

1. INTRODUCTION

Induced polarization (IP) and magnetometer surveys were performed at the October Dome Property, Likely Area, B.C., within the period October 22 to November 9, 2006.

The surveys were performed by Scott Geophysics Ltd. on behalf of Valley High Ventures Ltd. This report describes the instrumentation and procedures, and presents the results of the surveys.

2. SURVEY COVERAGE AND PROCEDURES

A total of 30.45 km of IP and magnetometer survey was performed at the October Dome Property.

The pole dipole array was used for the IP survey with an "a" spacing of 50 metres and "n" separations of 1 to 5 (50/1-5). The on line current electrode was located to the west of the potential electrodes on all survey lines.

The chargeability and resistivity results are presented on the accompanying pseudosections and contour plan maps. The magnetometer survey results are presented as profiles at the top of the pseudosections, and as data posting and stacked profile plans.

3. PERSONNEL

Brad Scott and Gordon were crew chiefs on the survey on behalf of Scott Geophysics Ltd. David Bailey, Geologist, was the representative on behalf of Valley High Ventures Ltd.

4. INSTRUMENTATION

A Scintrex IPR12 receiver and TSQ4 transmitter were used for the IP survey. Readings were taken in the time domain using a 2 second on/2 second off alternating square wave. The chargeability values plotted on the accompanying pseudosections and plan maps is for the interval 690 to 1050 msec after shutoff. A Scintrex ENVI was used for the magnetometer survey. All data was corrected for diurnal drift with reference to a Scintrex ENVI base station cycling at 10 second intervals.

Respectfully Submitted,

Alan Scott, Geophysicist

Statement of Qualifications

for

Alan Scott, Geophysicist

of

4013 West 14th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6R 2X3

I hereby certify the following statements regarding my qualifications and involvement in the program of work on behalf of Valley High Ventures Ltd., at the October Dome Property, Likely Area, B.C., and as presented in this report of November 14, 2006.

The work was performed by individuals sufficiently trained and qualified for its performance.

I have no material interest in the property under consideration in this report.

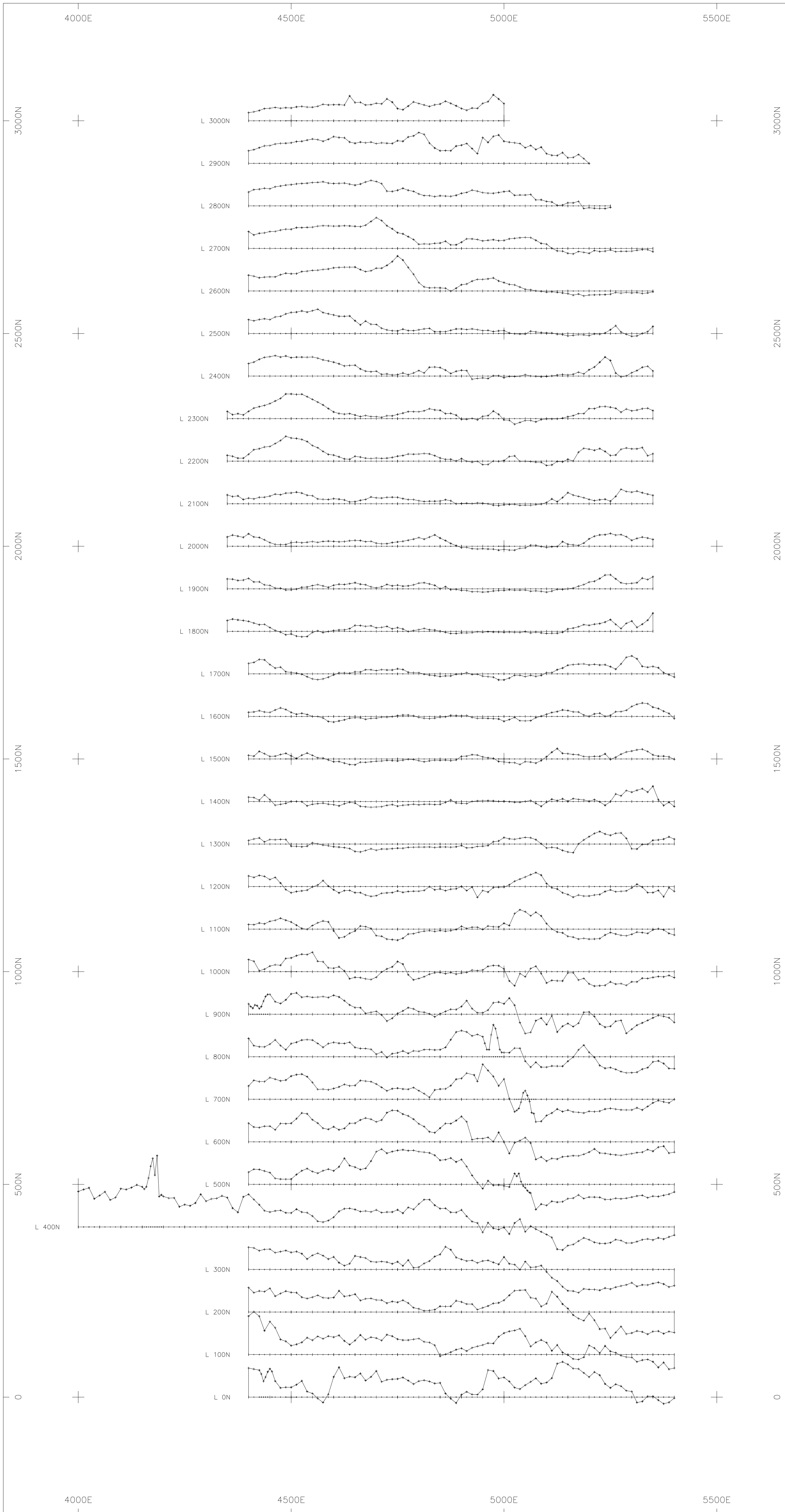
I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree (Geophysics) in 1970 and with a Master of Business Administration in 1982.

I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

I have been practicing my profession as a Geophysicist in the field of Mineral Exploration since 1970.

Respectfully submitted,

Alan Scott, P.Geo.



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

survey performed	Oct-Nov/06
survey magnetometer	Scintrex ENVI
base magnetometer	Scintrex ENVI
type	proton
measurement	total field
units	nanoTeslas
diurnal corrections	base station
data interval	12.5 metres

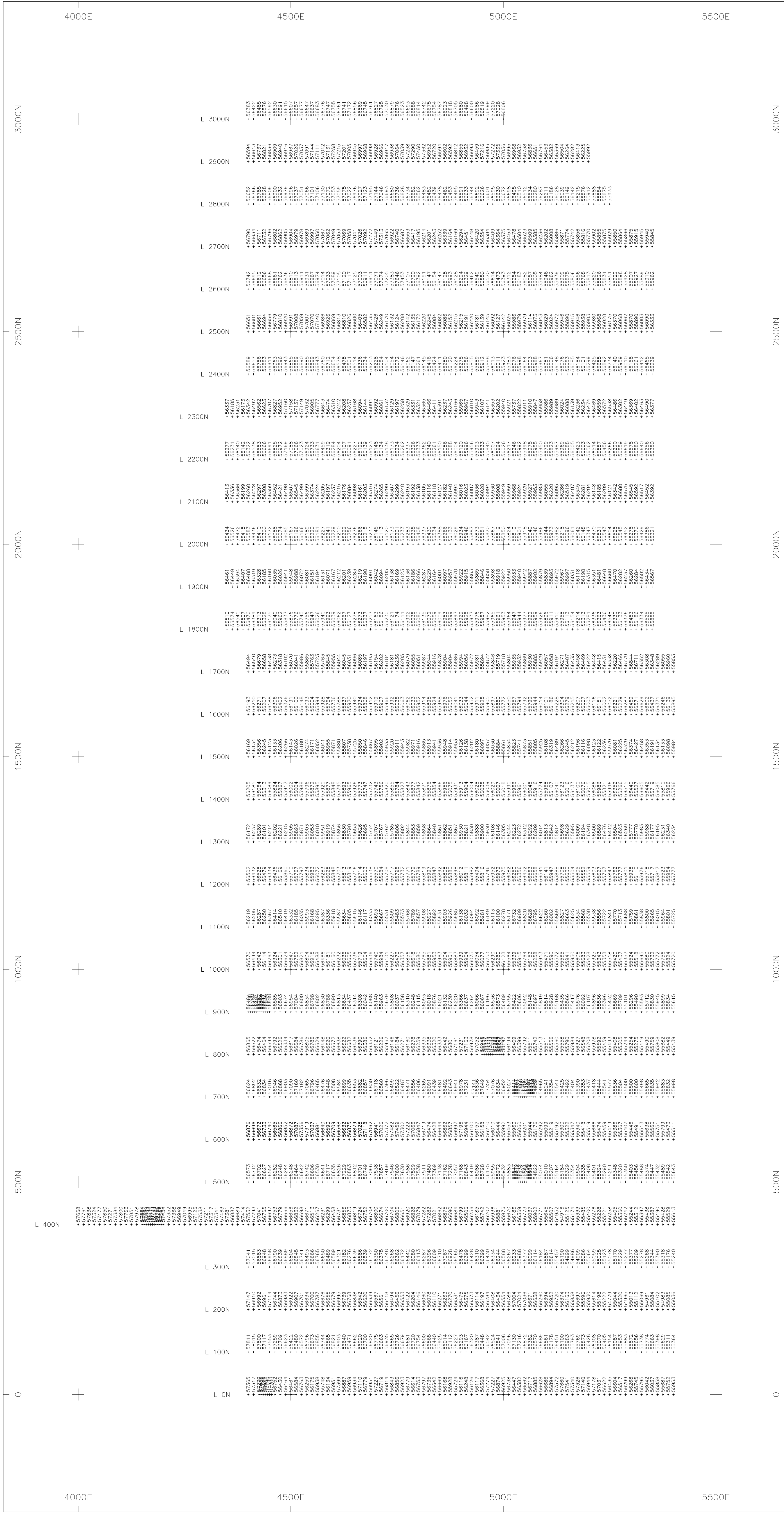
profile base	56000 nT
profile scale	1000 nT/cm
(at 1:5000 scale)	

0 100 200 300 400
M E T E R S

VALLEY HIGH VENTURES LTD.

OCTOBER DOME PROPERTY
 LIKELY AREA, B.C.
 Magnetometer Survey
 Profiles

DRAWN BY: ars	DATE: Nov/06
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.	

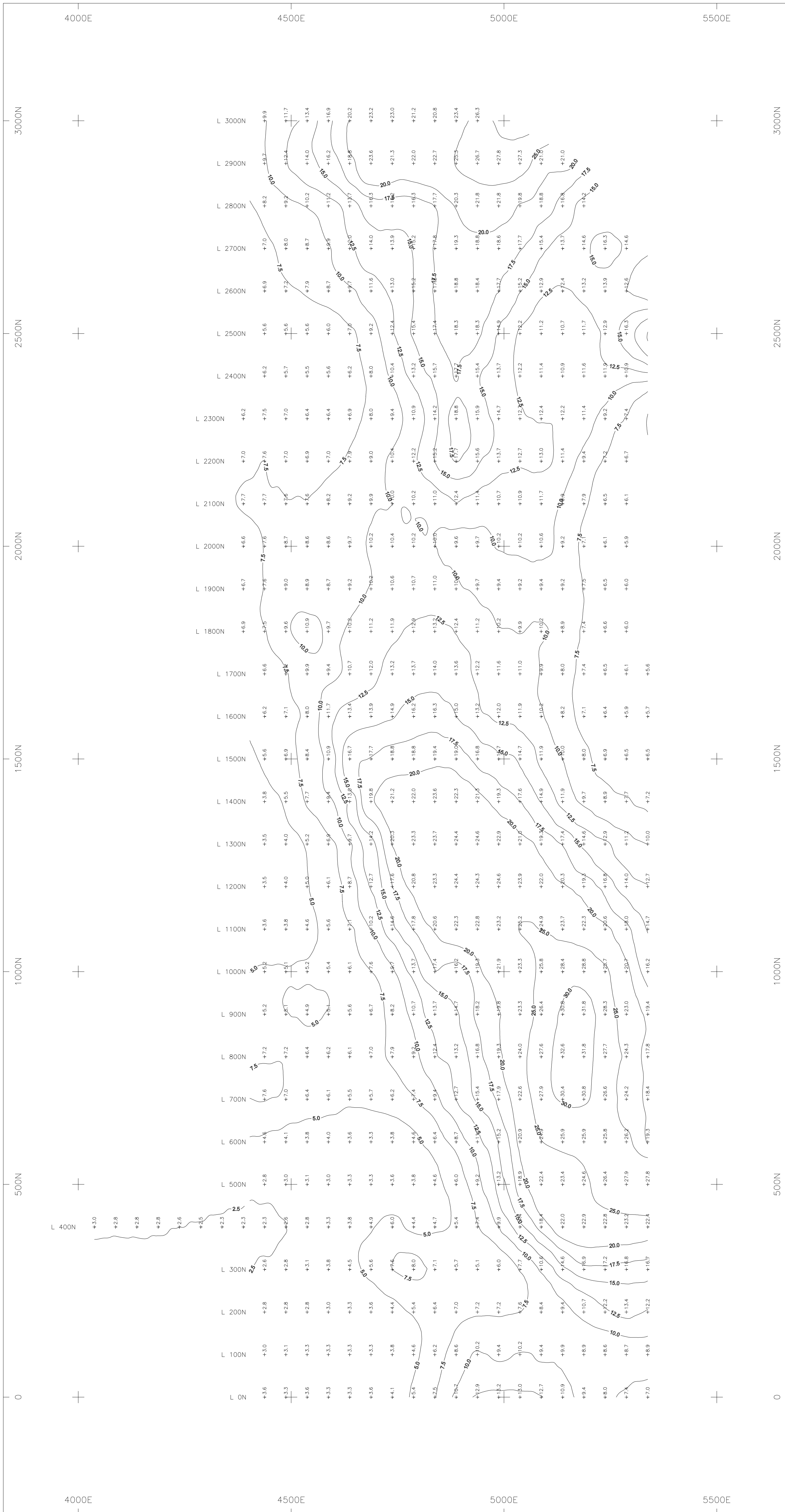


SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

survey performed	Oct-Nov/06
survey magnetometer	Scintrex ENVI
base magnetometer	Scintrex ENVI
type	proton
measurement	total field
units	nanoTeslas
diurnal corrections	base station
data interval	12.5 metres

VALLEY HIGH VENTURES LTD.
 OCTOBER DOME PROPERTY
 LIKELY AREA, B.C.
 Magnetometer Survey
 Data Posting

DRAWN BY: ars	DATE: Nov/06
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.	



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

survey performed Oct-Nov/06
 receiver Scintrex IPR12
 transmitter Scintrex TSQ4
 pulse time 2 seconds
 Mx receive window 690-1050 msecs

array pole dipole
 a spacing 50 metres
 n separations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
 current electrode W of potentials

Contoured value Filtered chargeability
 Filtered values n = 1 to 5

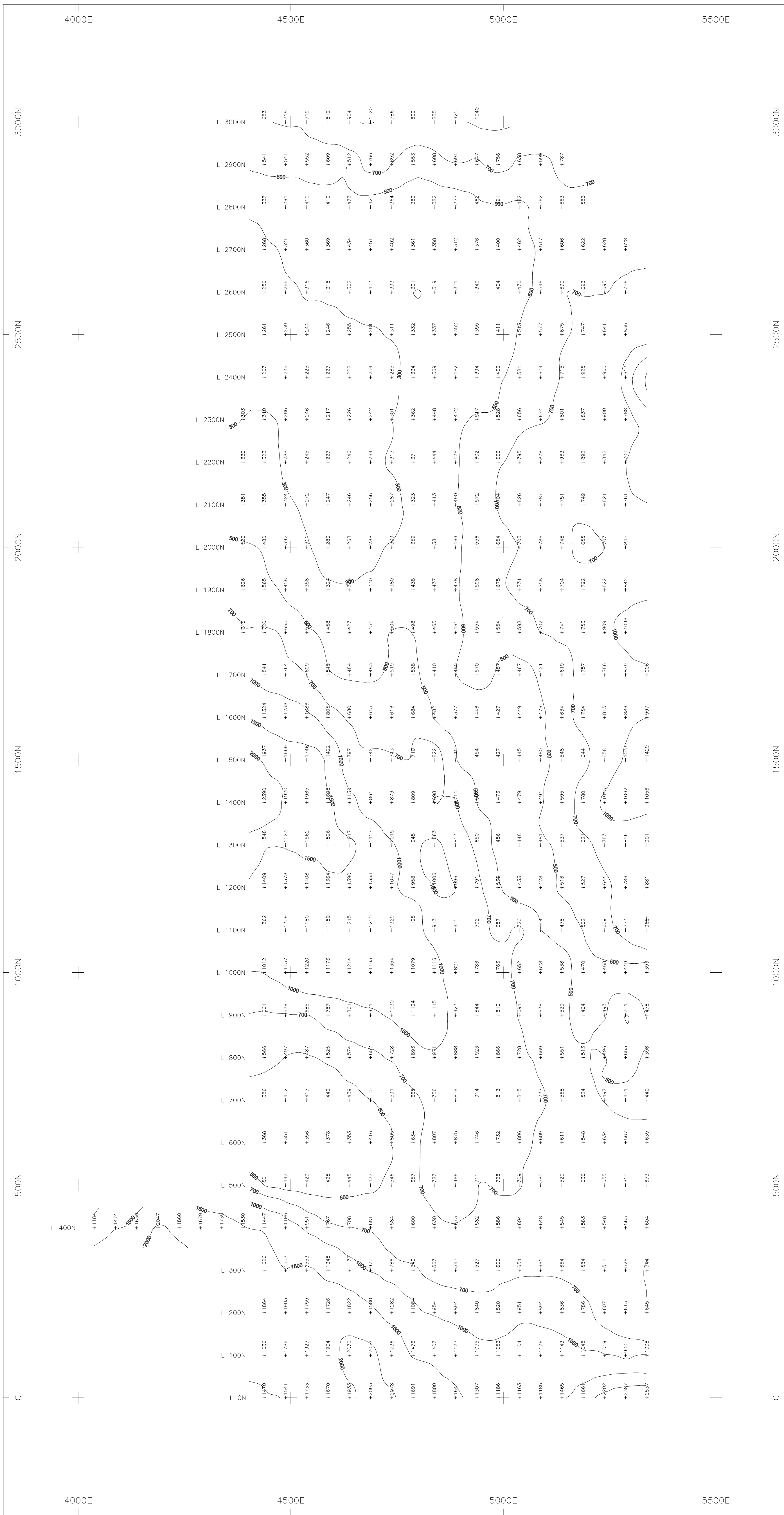
Contour intervals:
 0, 2.5, 5.0, 7.5, 10.0, 12.5, 15.0, 17.5,
 20.0, 25.0, 30.0, 35.0 (mV/Volt)

Note: The filter applied to this data is the standard Fraser triangular filter whereby one value is selected at n=1, two values at n=2, three values at n=3, etc. The plotted value is the average of the average values of the n separations and is plotted at the n=1 data point.

Station ticks are at the n=1 plotting point

VALLEY HIGH VENTURES LTD.
 OCTOBER DOME PROPERTY
 LIKELY AREA, B.C.
 Chargeability Contour Plan
 Triangular Filtered Values
 First to Fifth Separations

DRAWN BY: ars DATE: Nov/06
 SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS
 survey performed Oct-Nov/06
 receiver Scintrex IPR12
 transmitter Scintrex TS04
 pulse time 2 seconds
 Mx receive window 690-1050 msec

array pole dipole
 a spacing 50 metres
 n separations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
 current electrode E of potentials

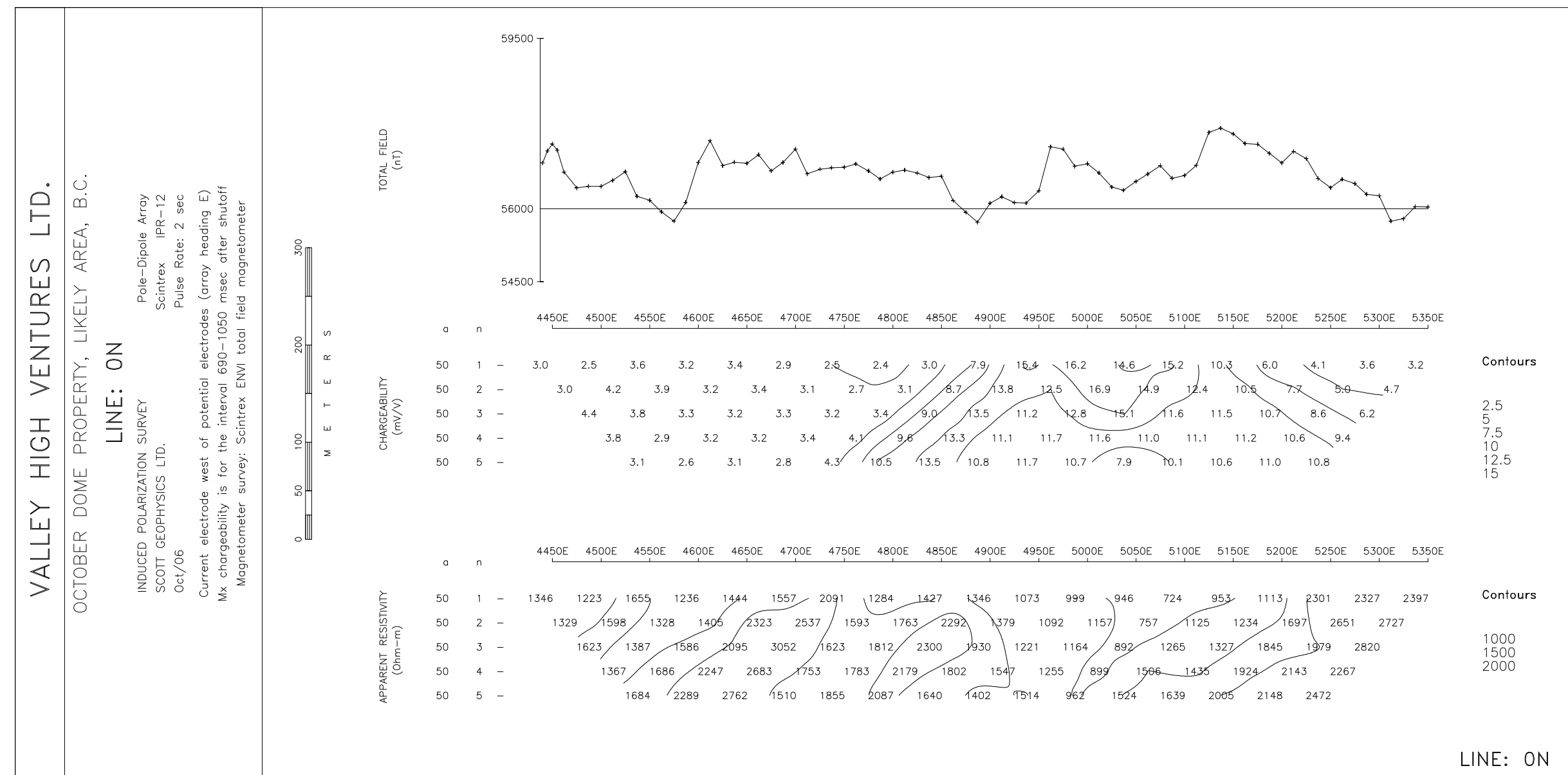
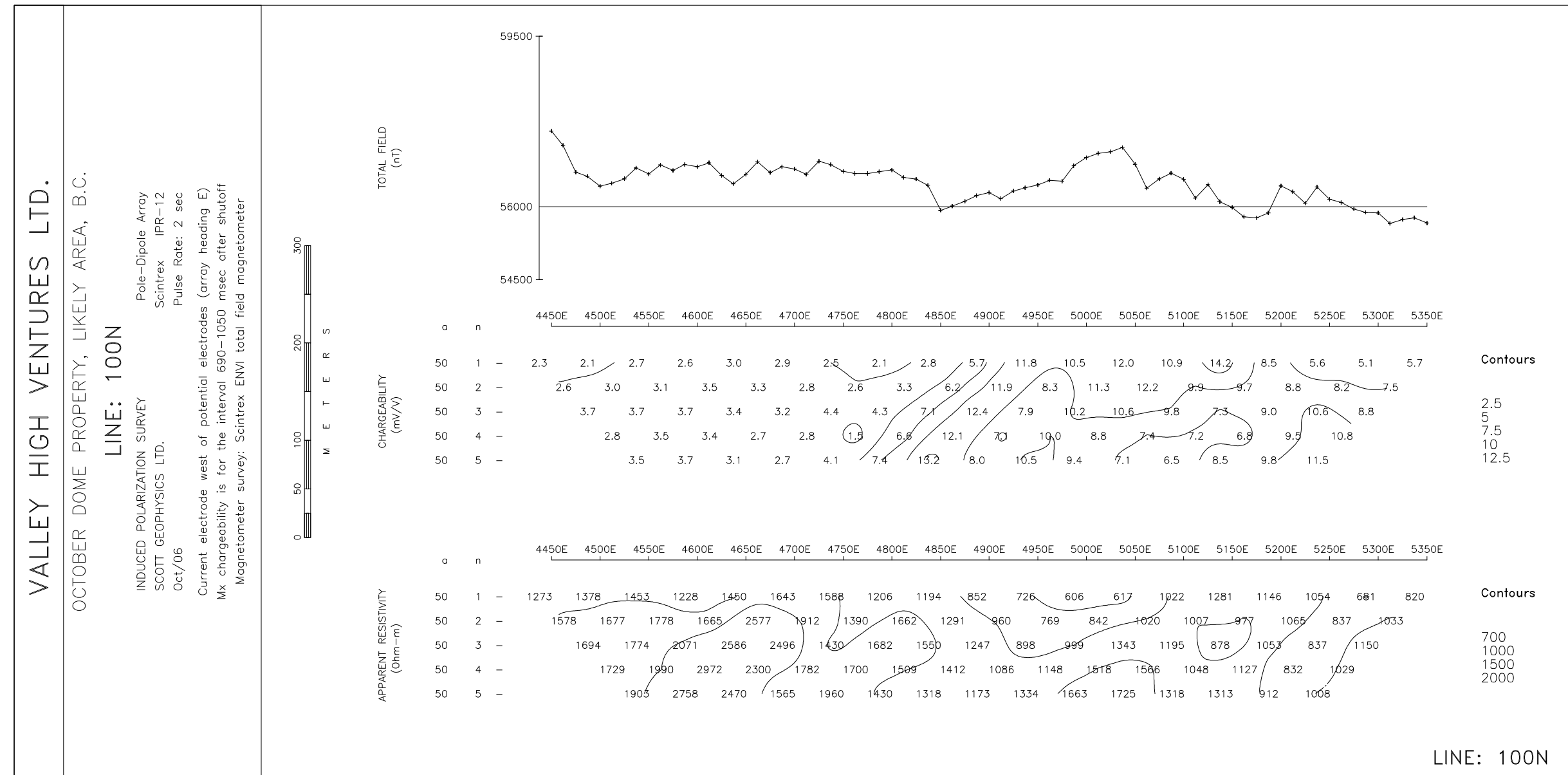
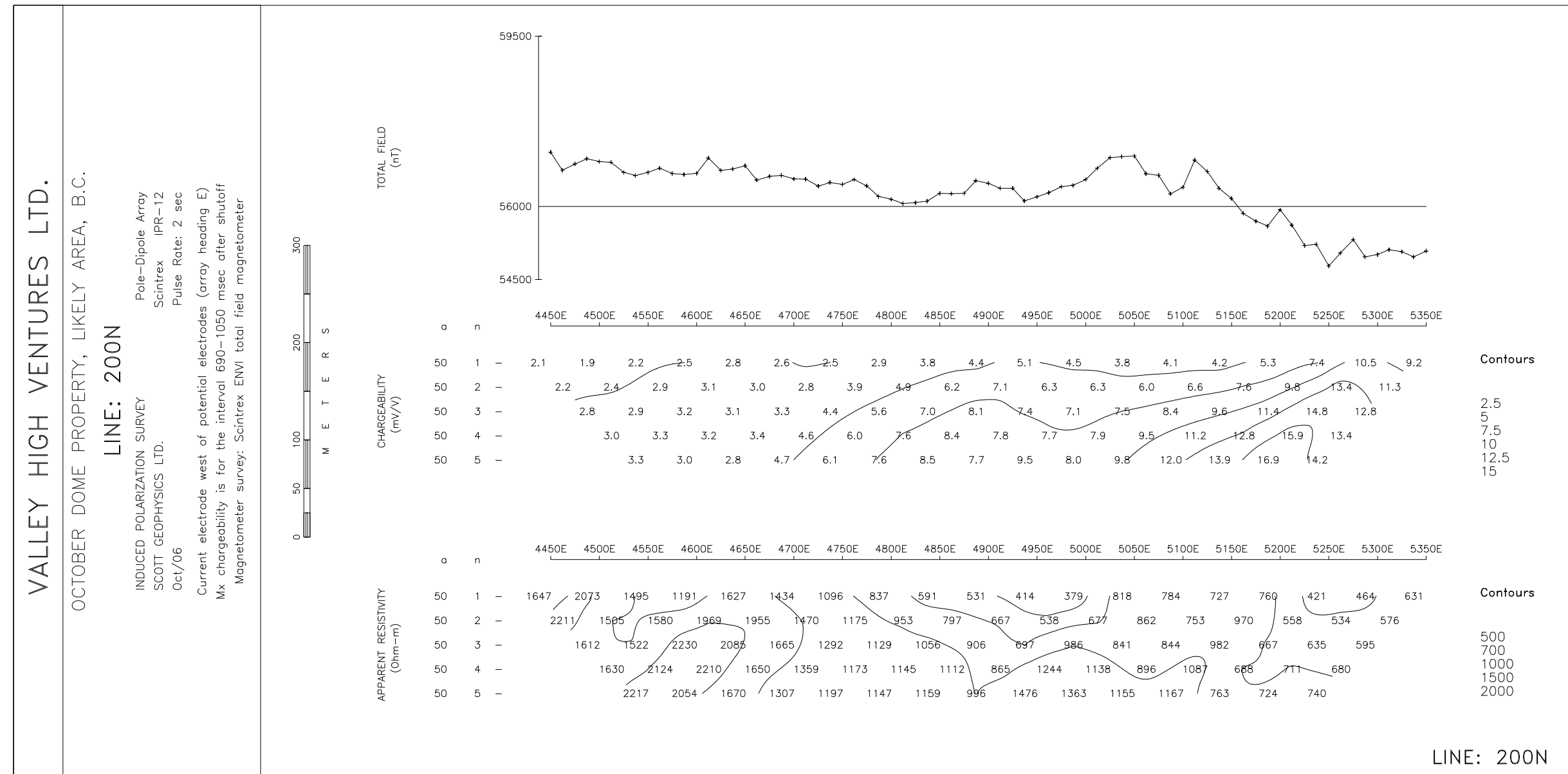
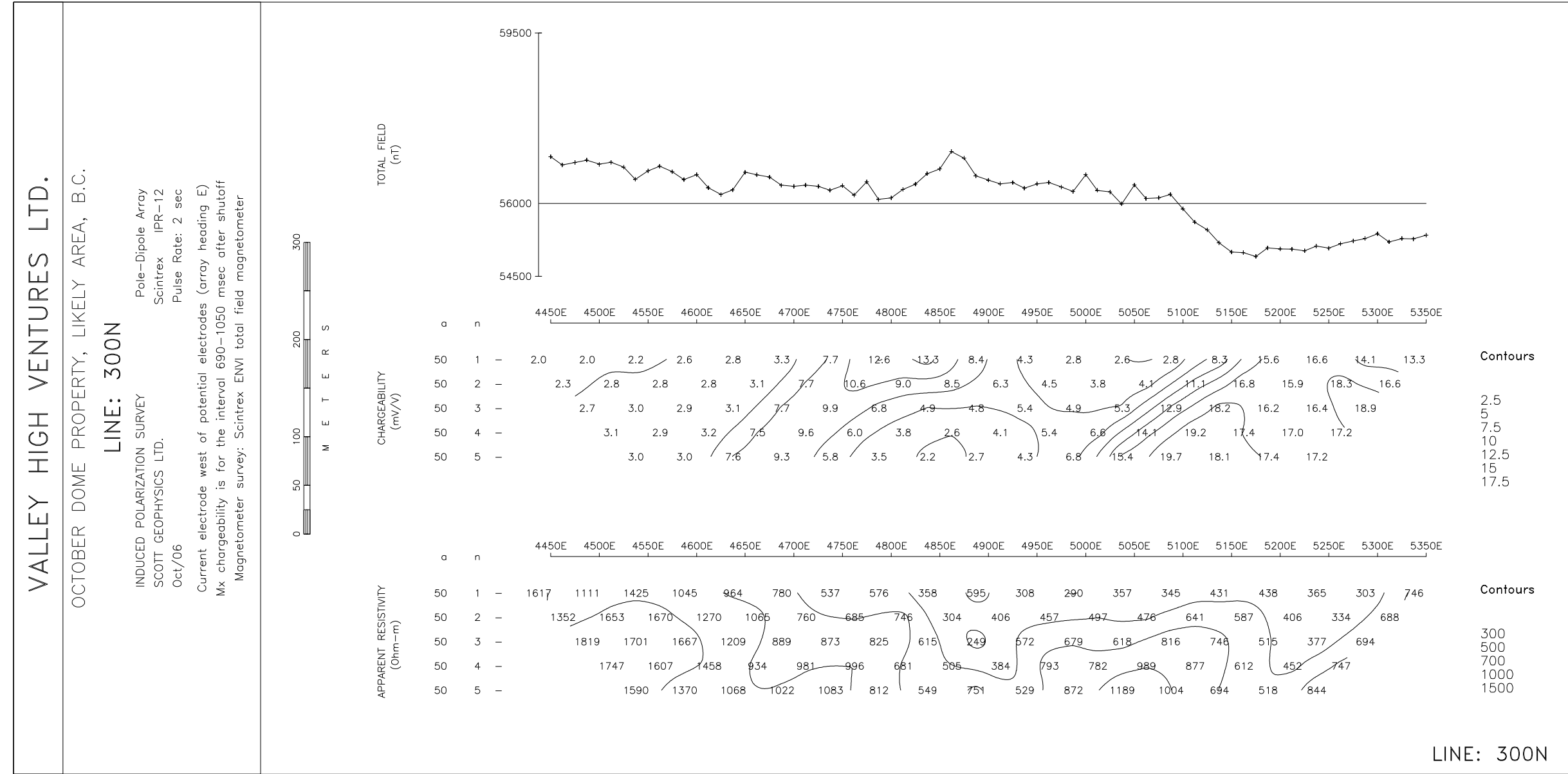
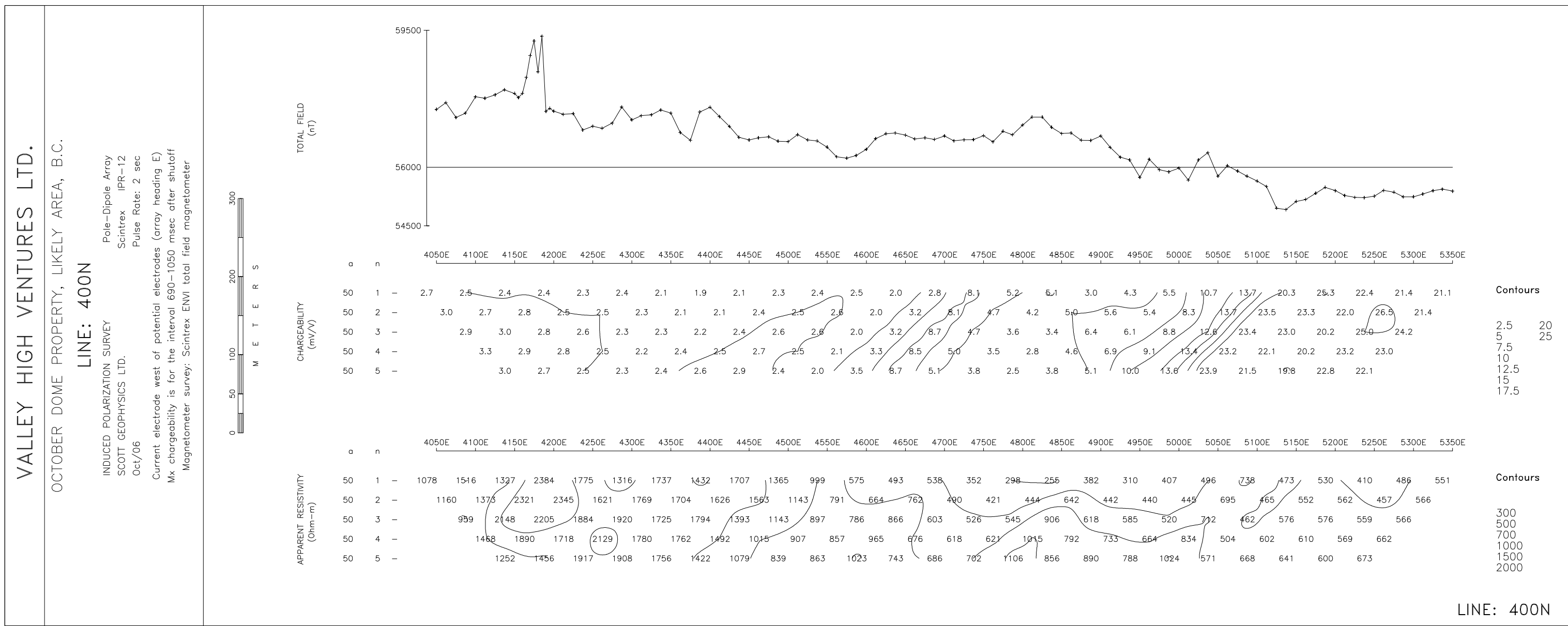
Contoured value Filtered resistivity
 Filtered values n = 1 to 5

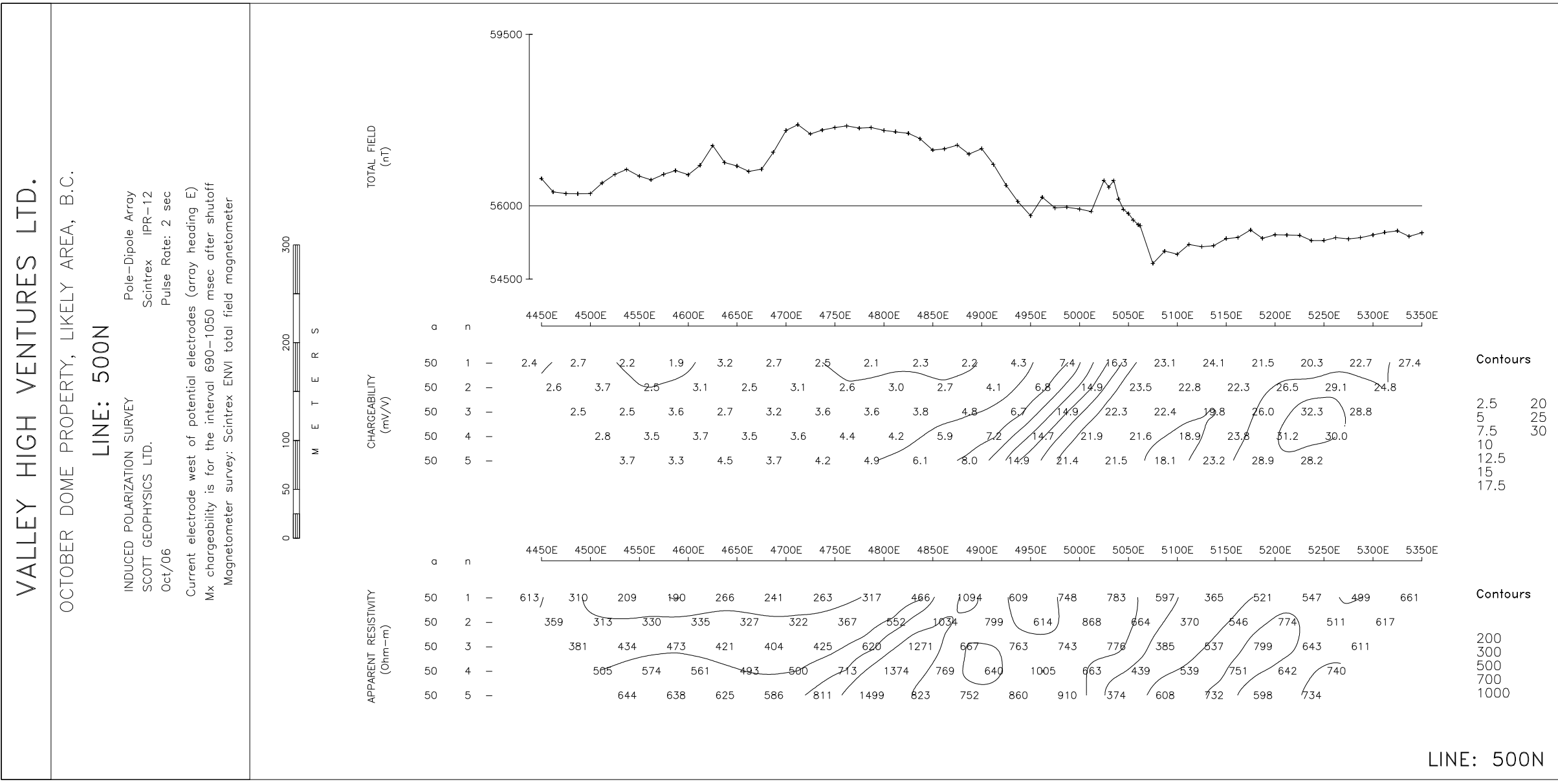
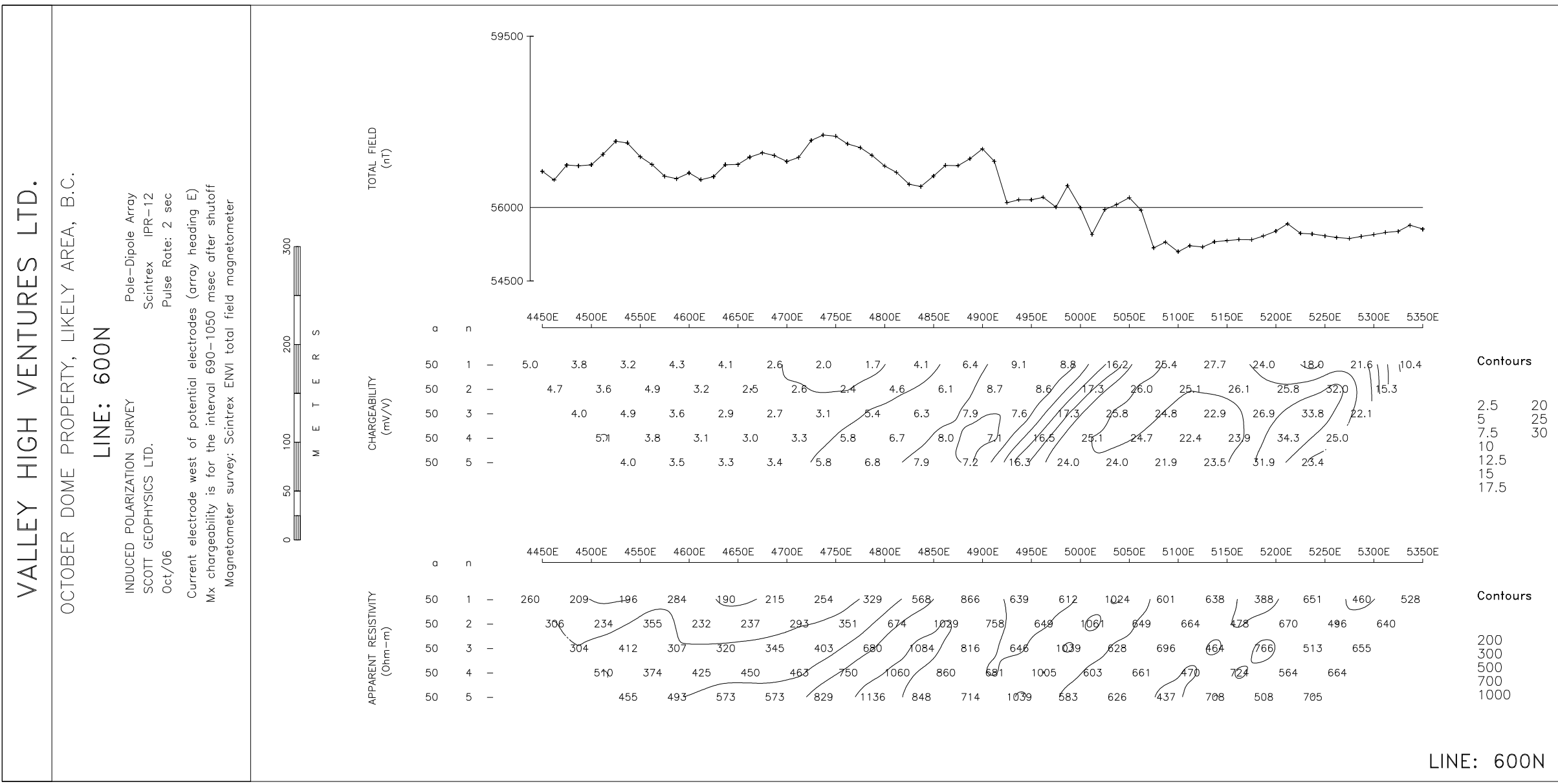
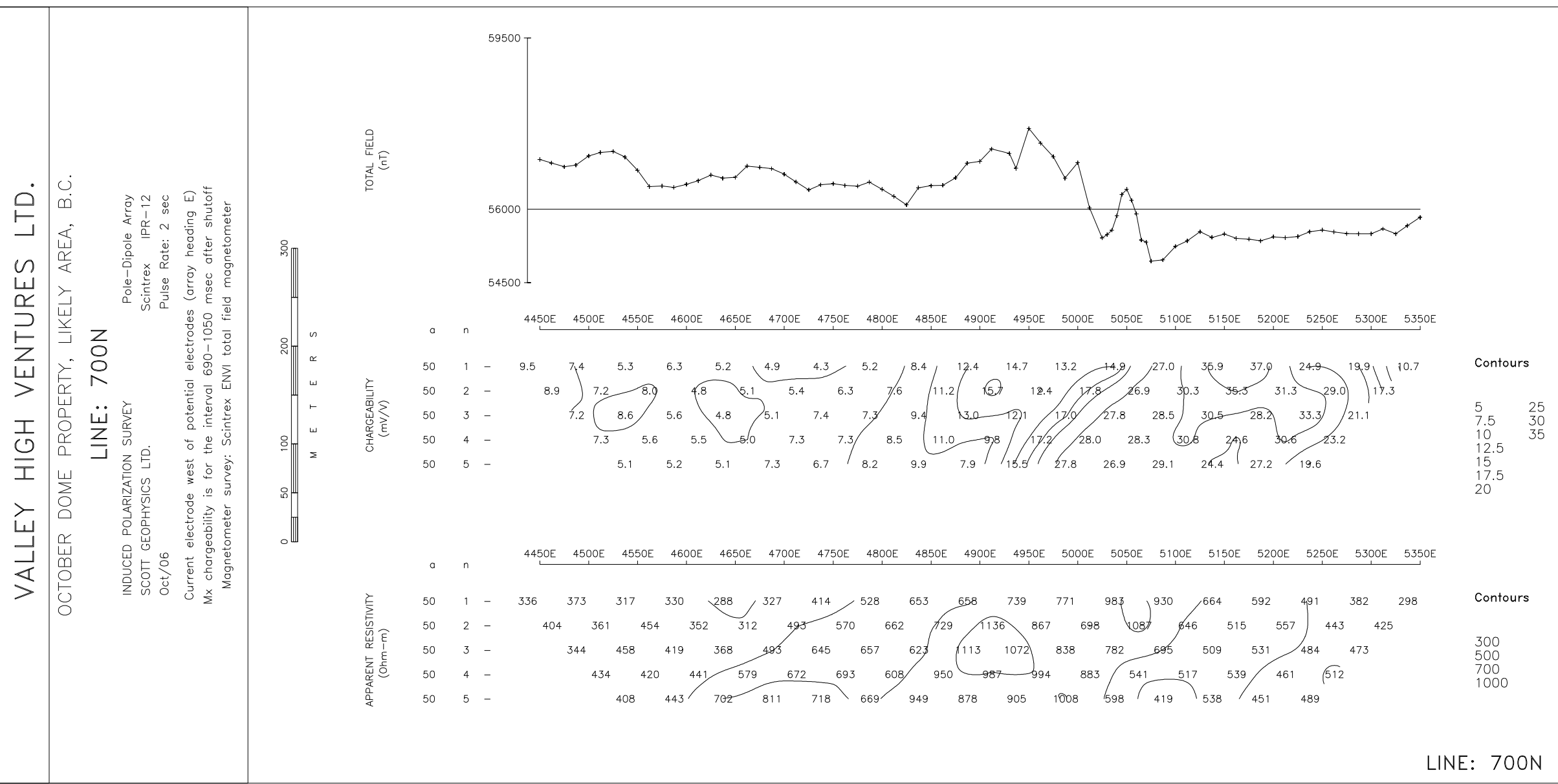
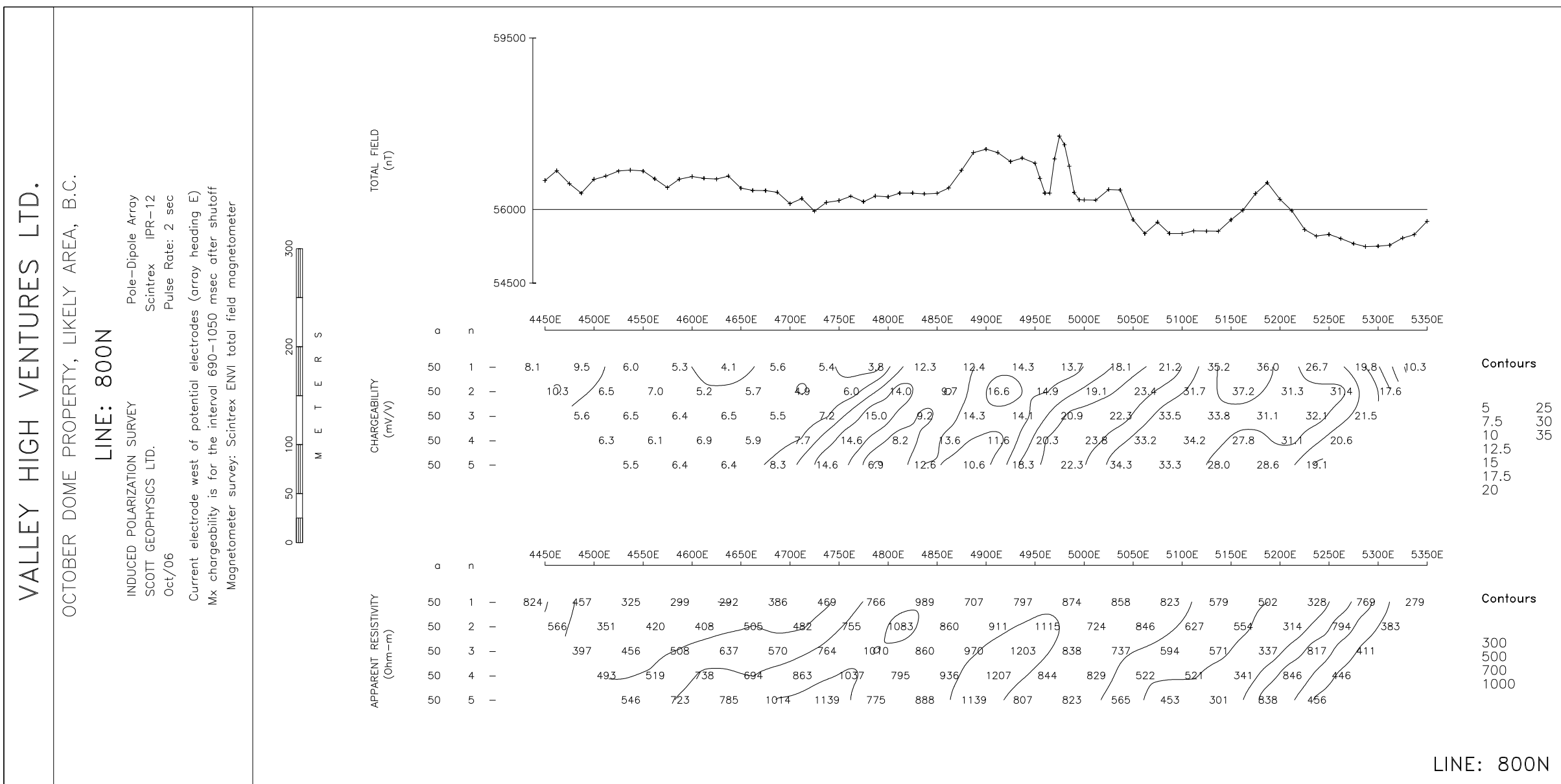
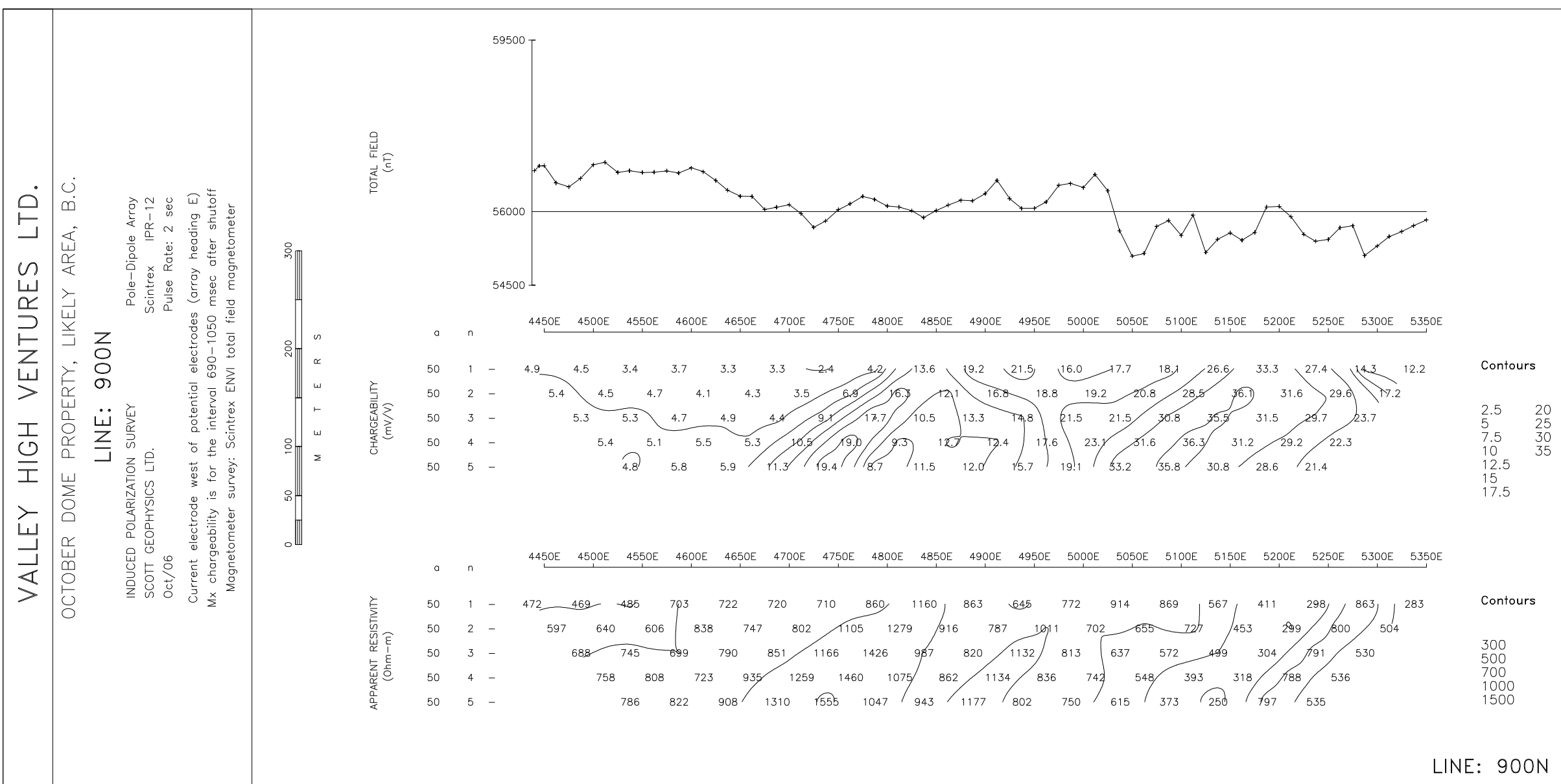
Log contour intervals:
 50, 70, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500,
 700, 1000, 1500, 2000 (ohm-m)

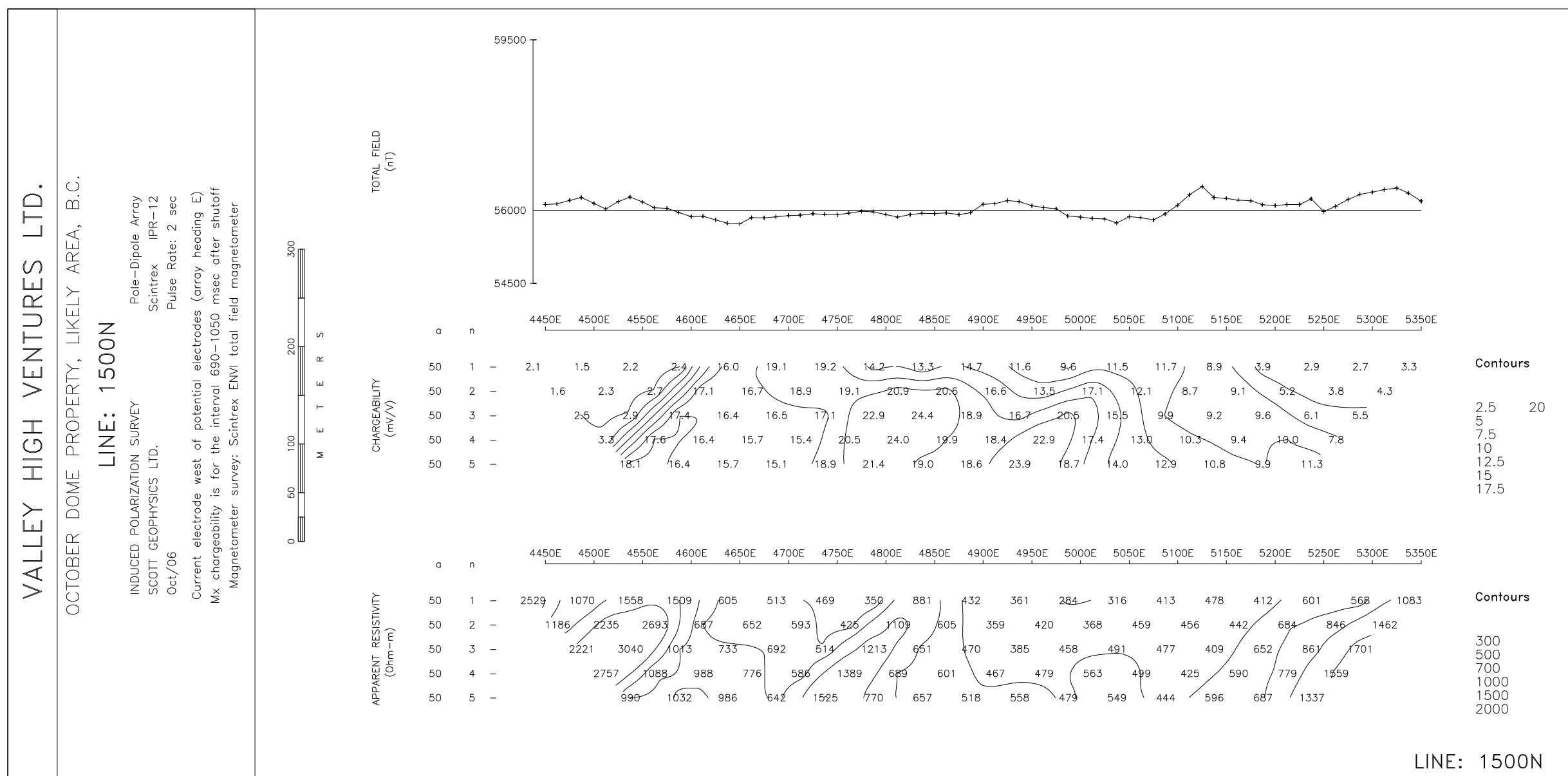
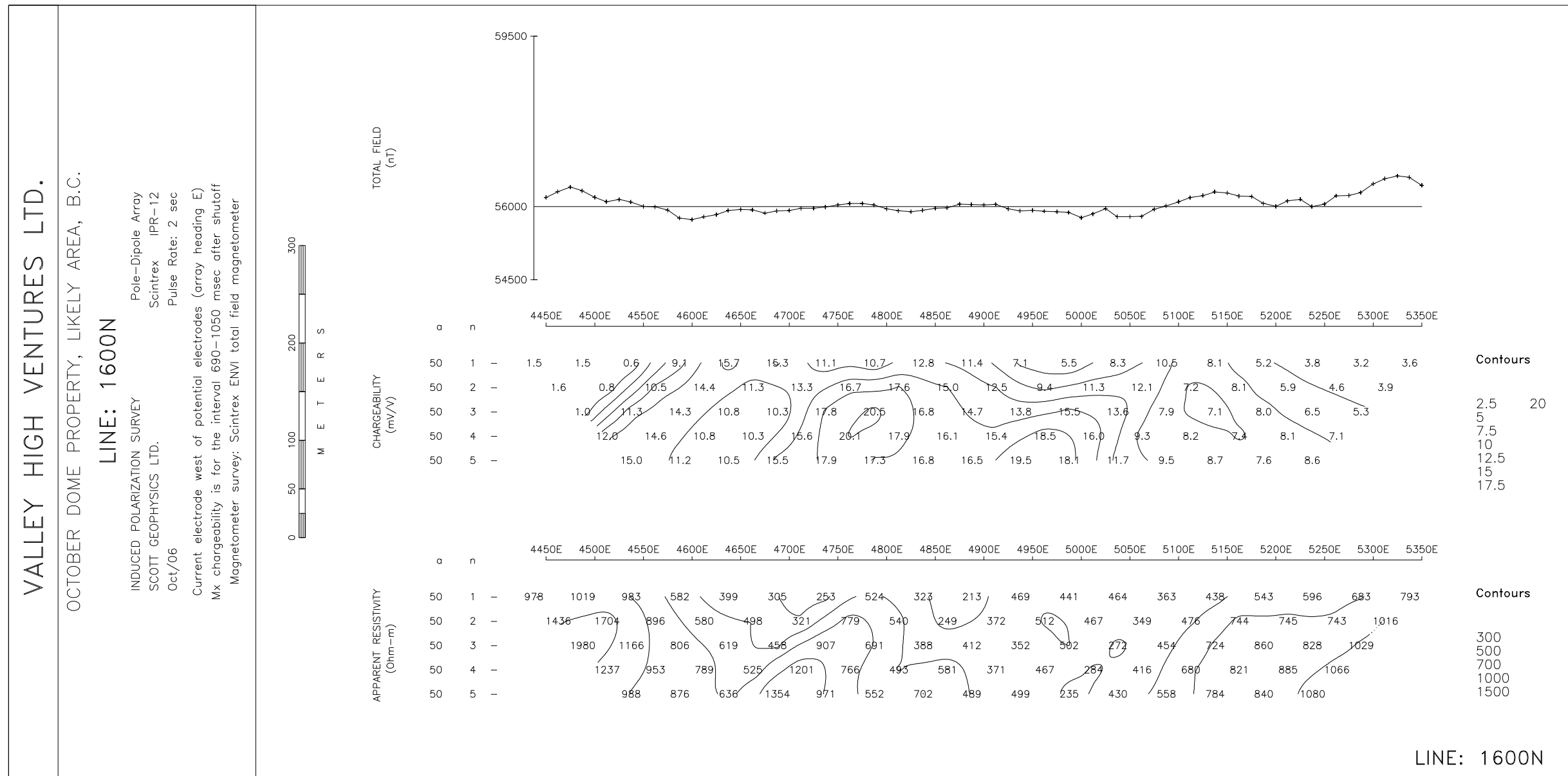
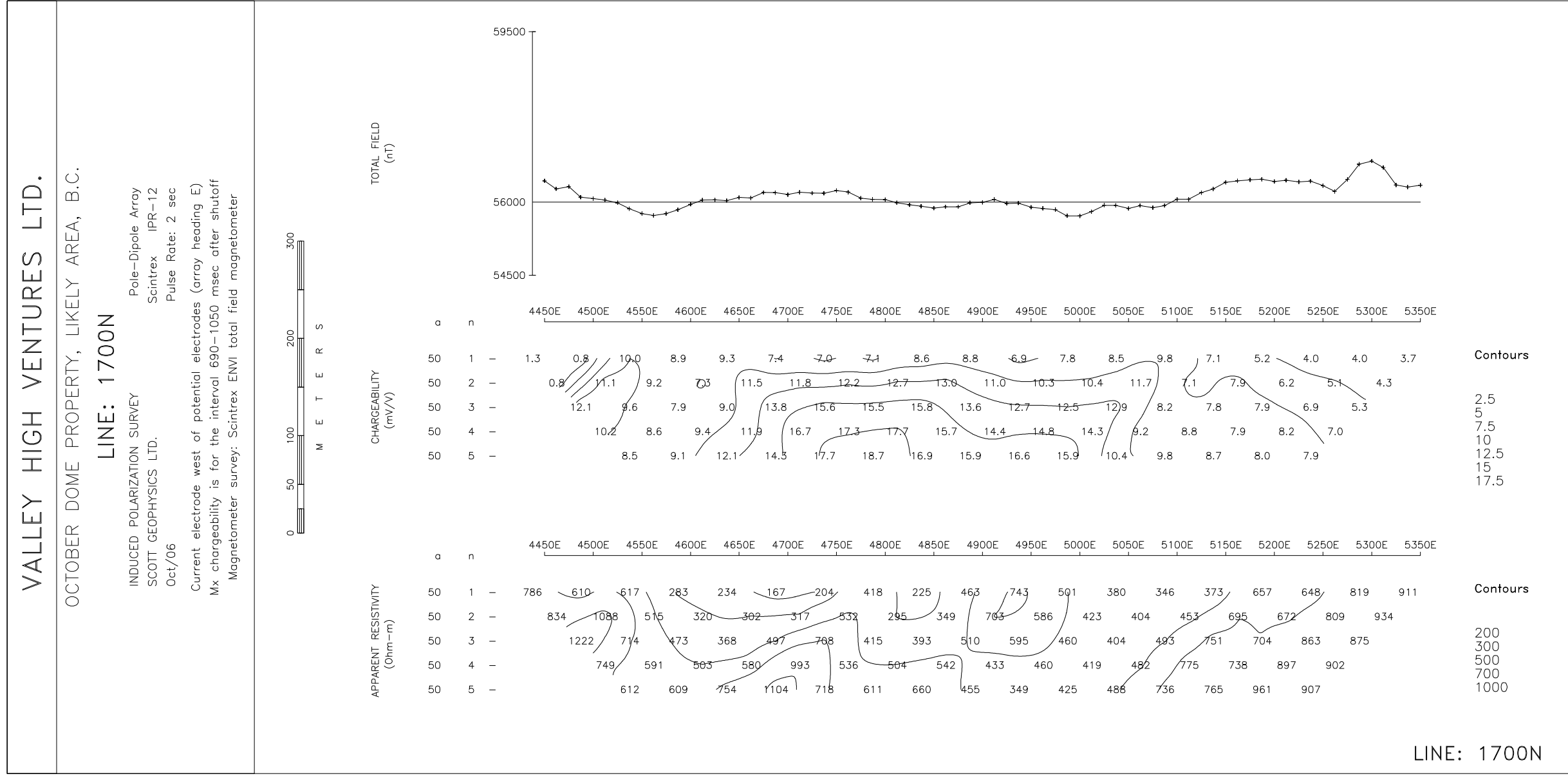
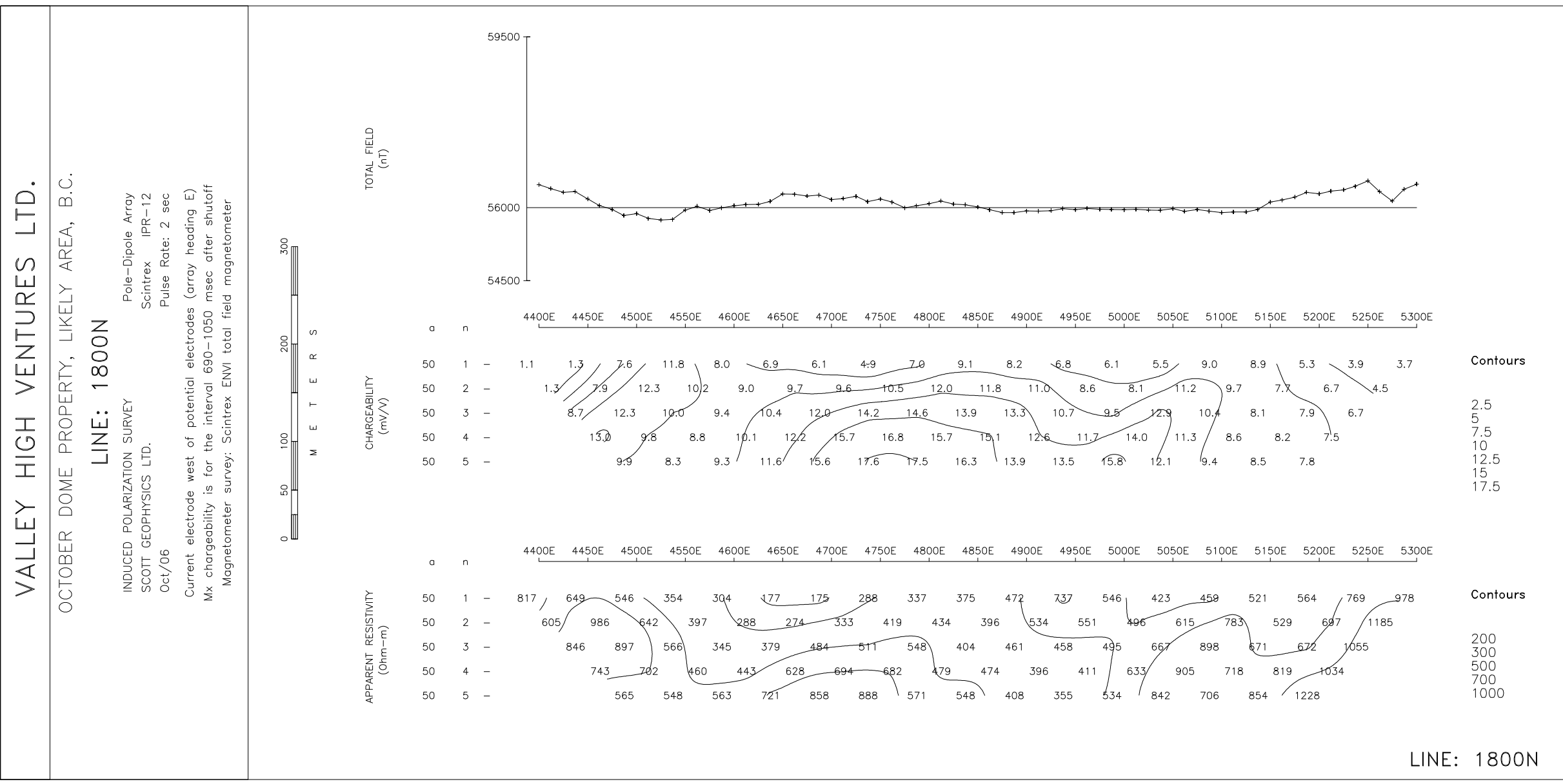
Note: The filter applied to this data is the standard Fraser triangular filter whereby one value is selected at n=1, two values at n=2, three values at n=3, etc. The plotted value is the average of the average values of the n separations and is plotted at the n=1 data point.

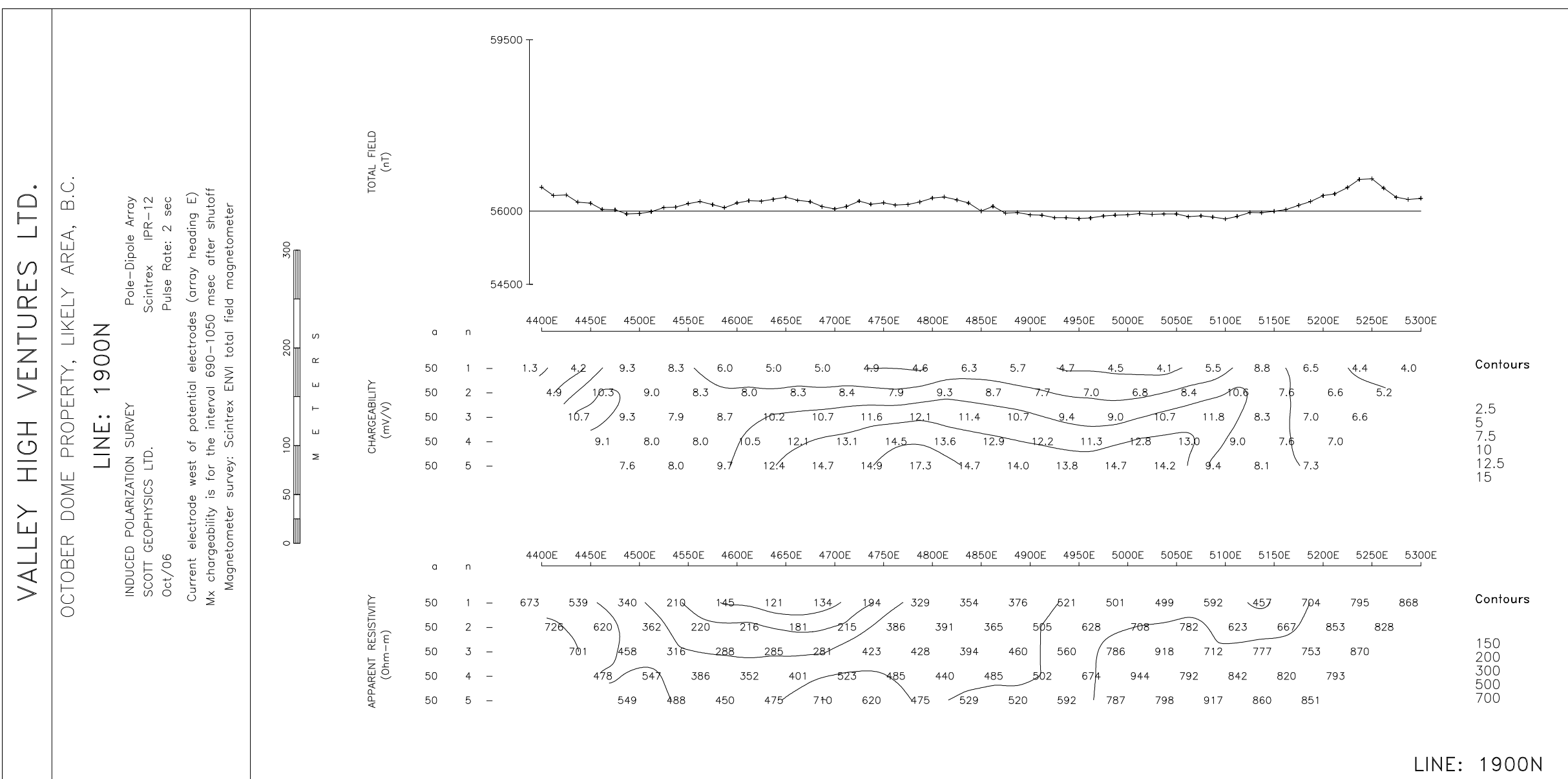
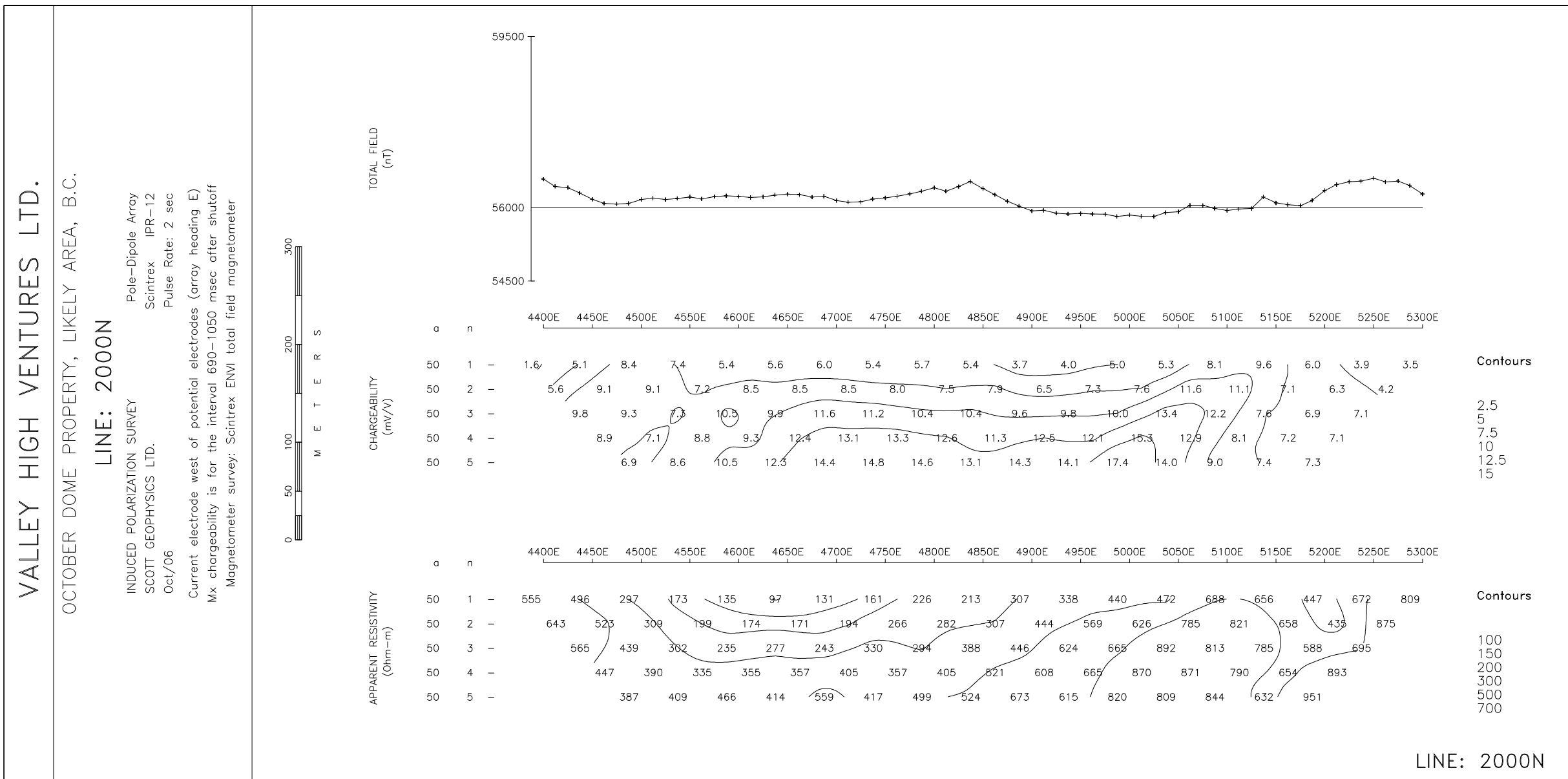
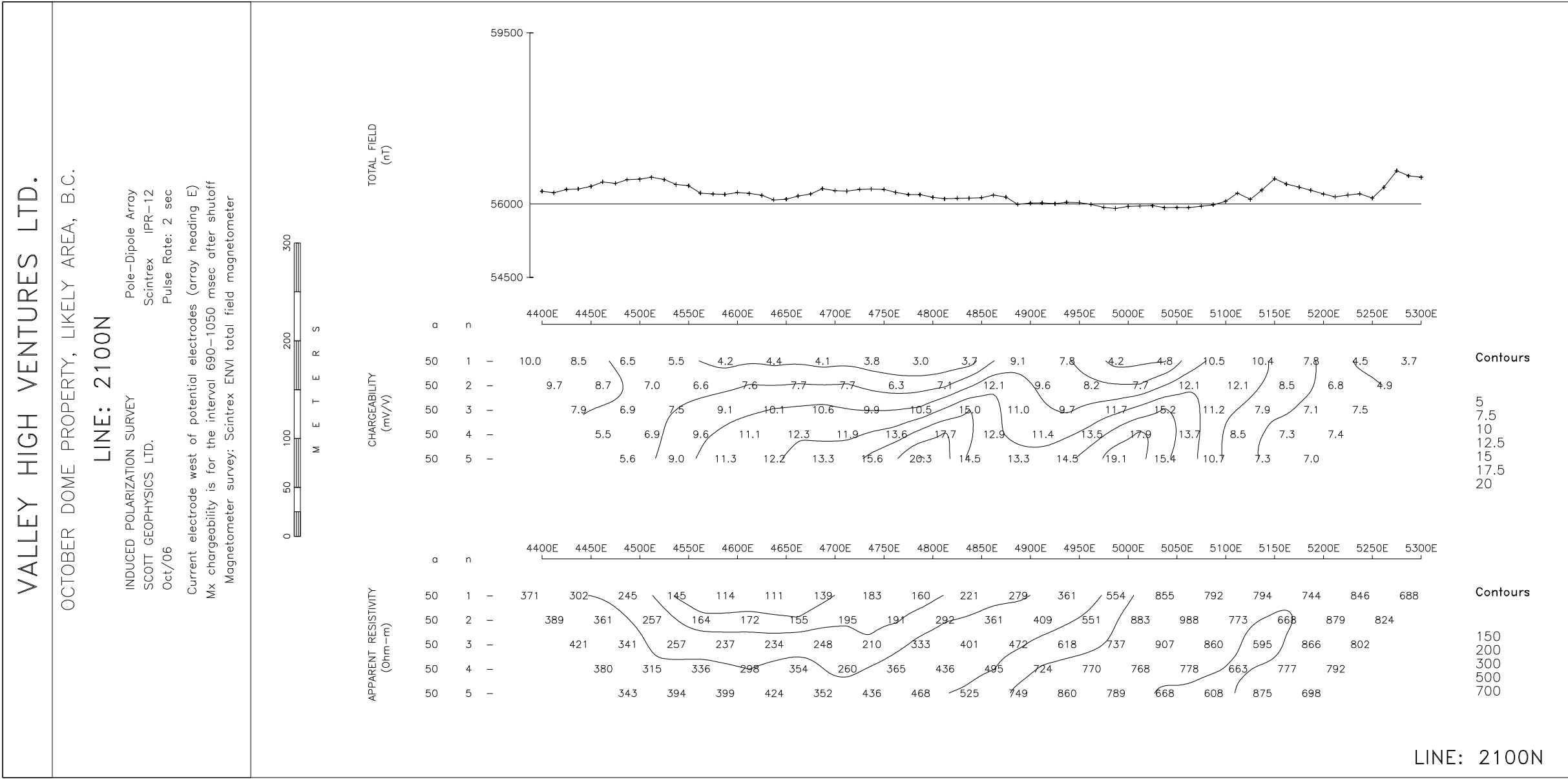
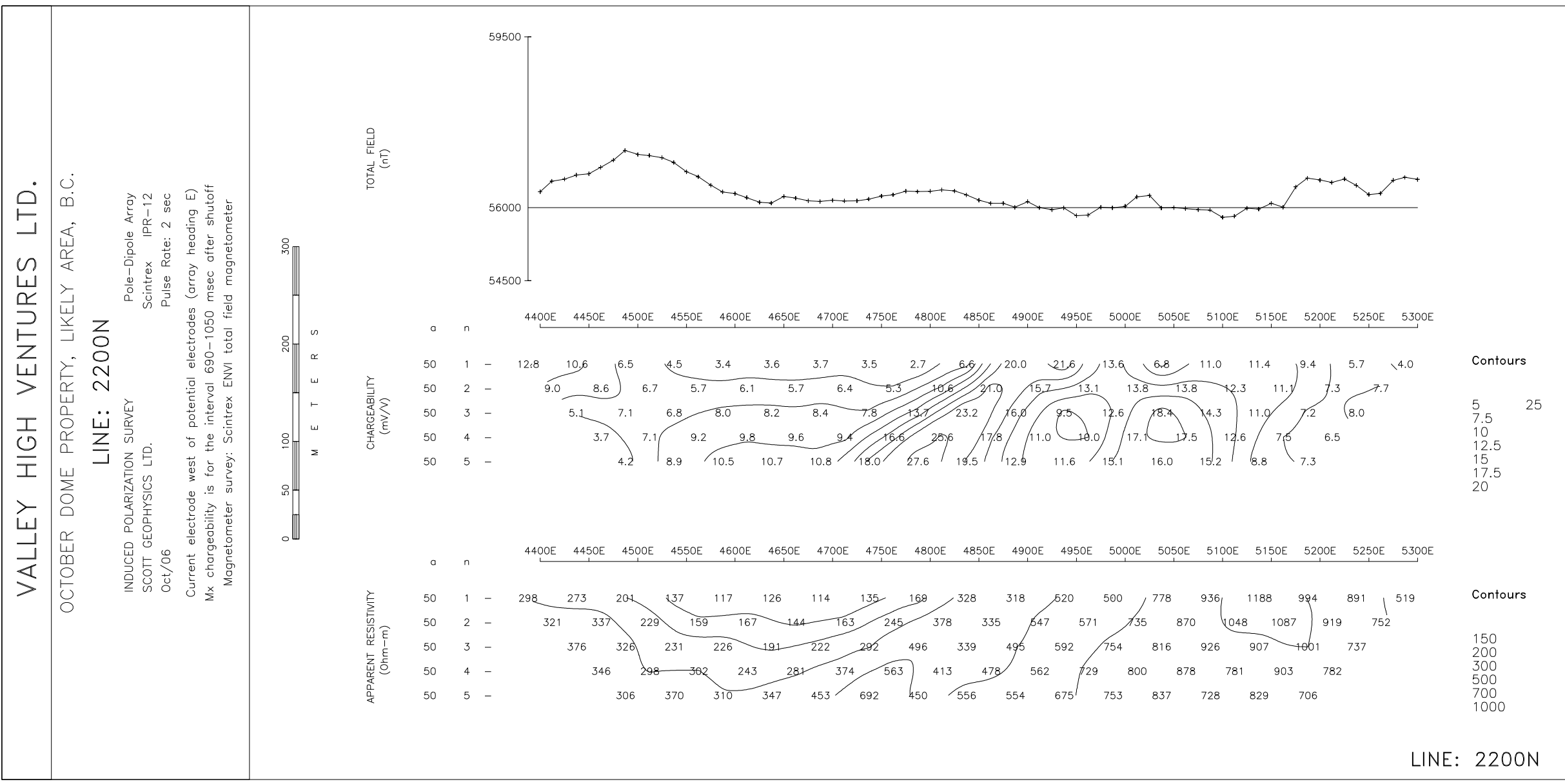
Station ticks are at the n=1 plotting point

VALLEY HIGH VENTURES LTD.
 OCTOBER DOME PROPERTY
 LIKELY AREA, B.C.
 Resistivity Contour Plan
 Triangular Filtered Values
 First to Fifth Separations
 DRAWN BY: ars DATE: Nov/06
 SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.







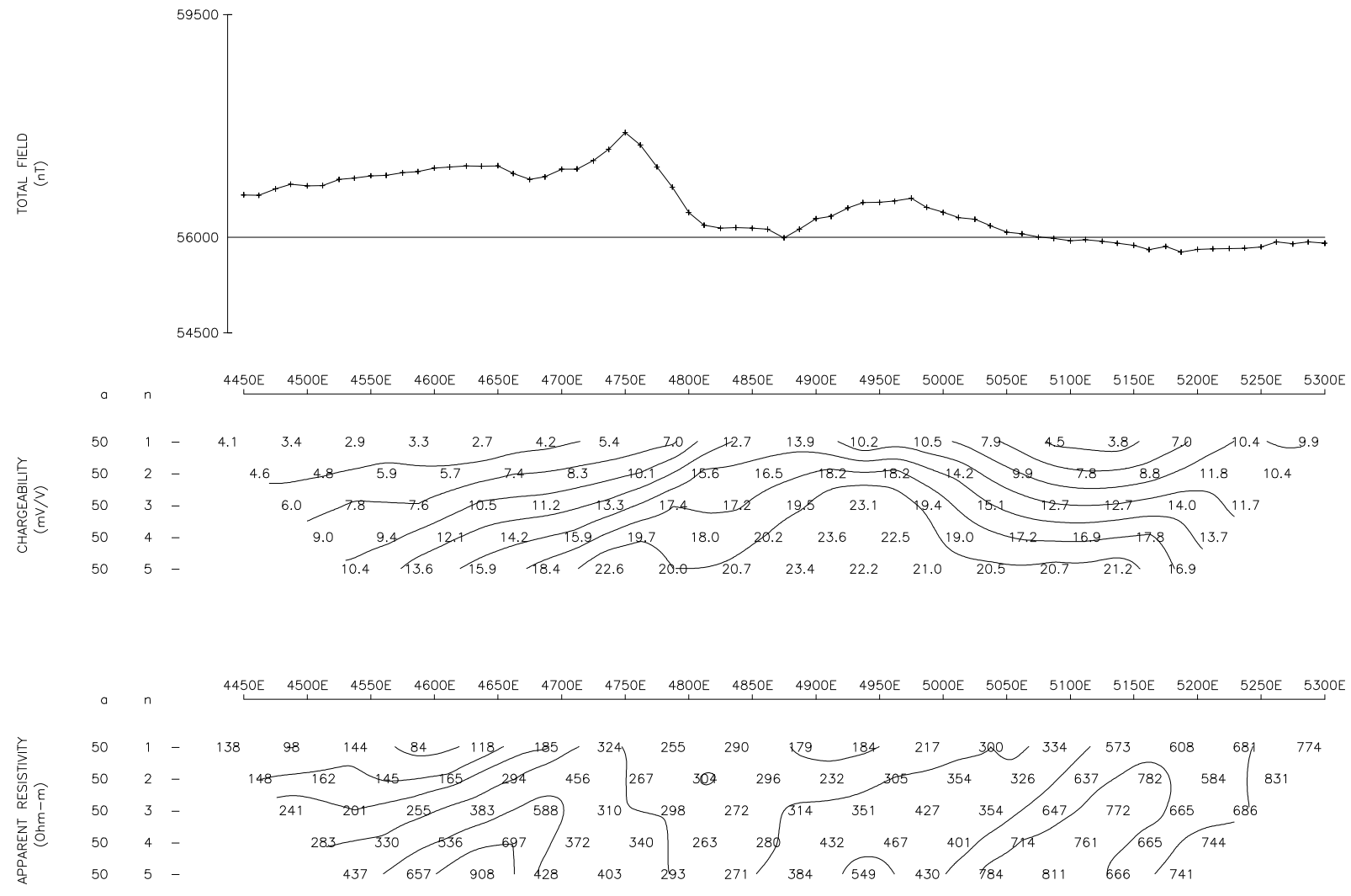
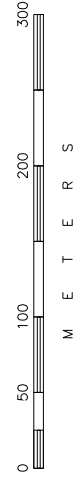


VALLEY HIGH VENTURES LTD.

OCTOBER DOME PROPERTY, LIKELY AREA, B.C.

LINE: 2600N

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.
Oct/06
Pole-Dipole Array
Scintrex IPR-12
Pulse Rate: 2 sec
Current electrode west of potential electrodes (array heading E)
Mx chargeability is for the interval 690-1050 msec after shutoff
Magnetometer survey: Scintrex ENVI total field magnetometer



Contours
5
7.5
10
12.5
15
17.5
20

Contours
100
150
200
300
500
700

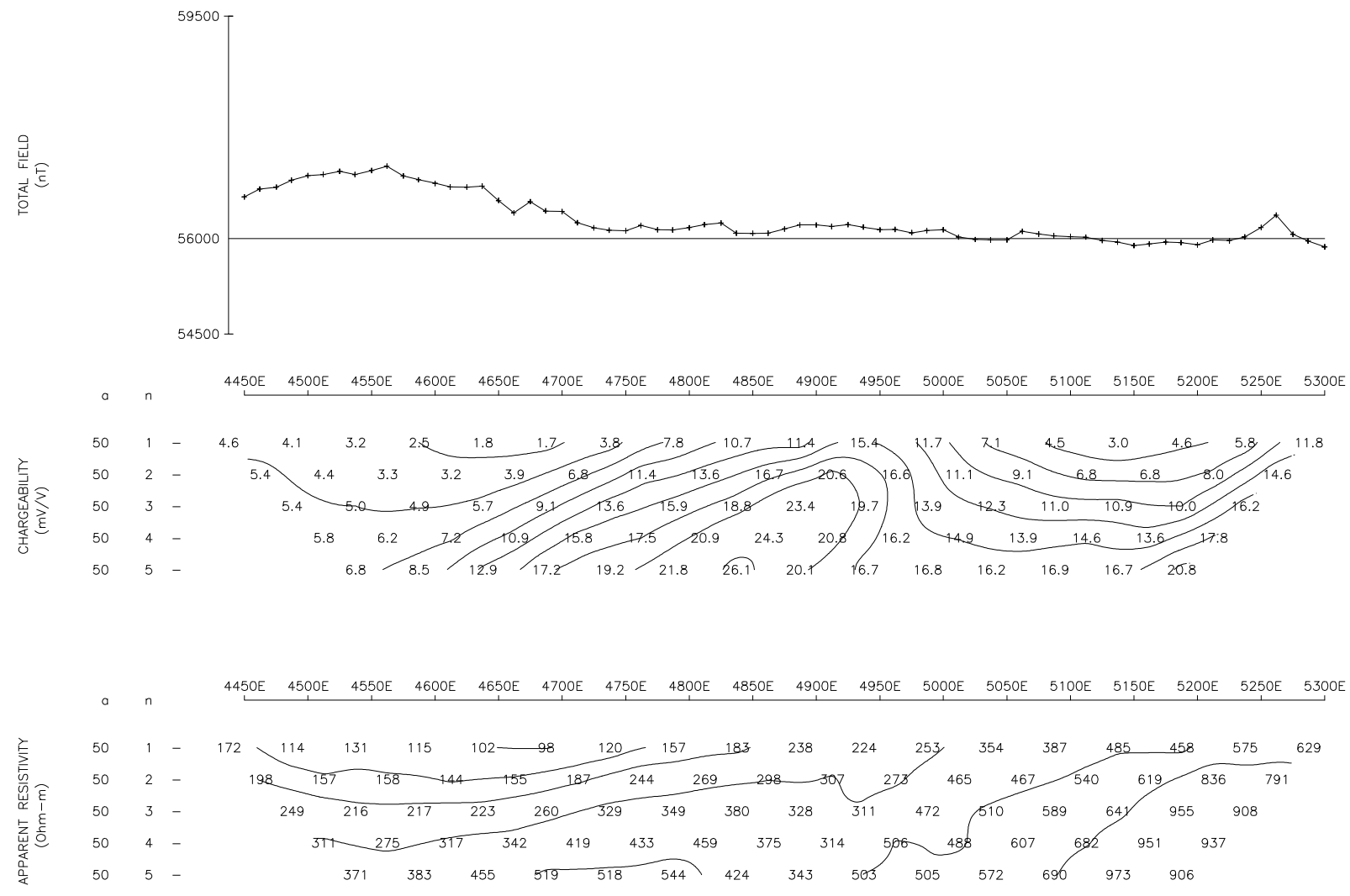
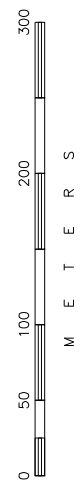
LINE: 2600N

VALLEY HIGH VENTURES LTD.

OCTOBER DOME PROPERTY, LIKELY AREA, B.C.

LINE: 2500N

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.
Oct/06
Pole-Dipole Array
Scintrex IPR-12
Pulse Rate: 2 sec
Current electrode west of potential electrodes (array heading E)
Mx chargeability is for the interval 690-1050 msec after shutoff
Magnetometer survey: Scintrex ENVI total field magnetometer



Contours
2.5
5
7.5
10
12.5
15
17.5

Contours
100
150
200
300
500
700

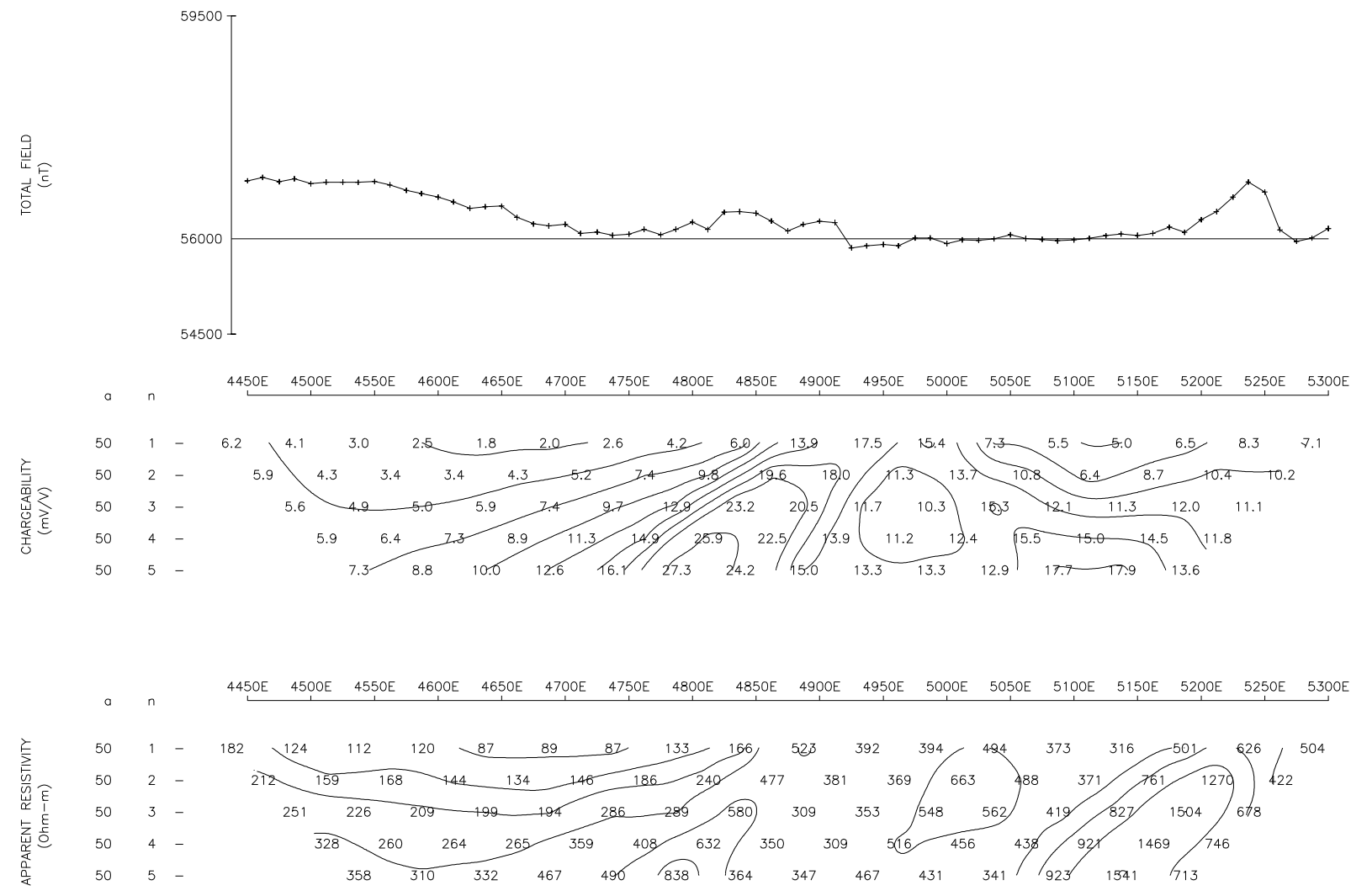
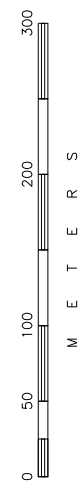
LINE: 2500N

VALLEY HIGH VENTURES LTD.

OCTOBER DOME PROPERTY, LIKELY AREA, B.C.

LINE: 2400N

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.
Oct/06
Pole-Dipole Array
Scintrex IPR-12
Pulse Rate: 2 sec
Current electrode west of potential electrodes (array heading E)
Mx chargeability is for the interval 690-1050 msec after shutoff
Magnetometer survey: Scintrex ENVI total field magnetometer



Contours
2.5
5
7.5
10
12.5
15
17.5

Contours
100
150
200
300
500
700
1000

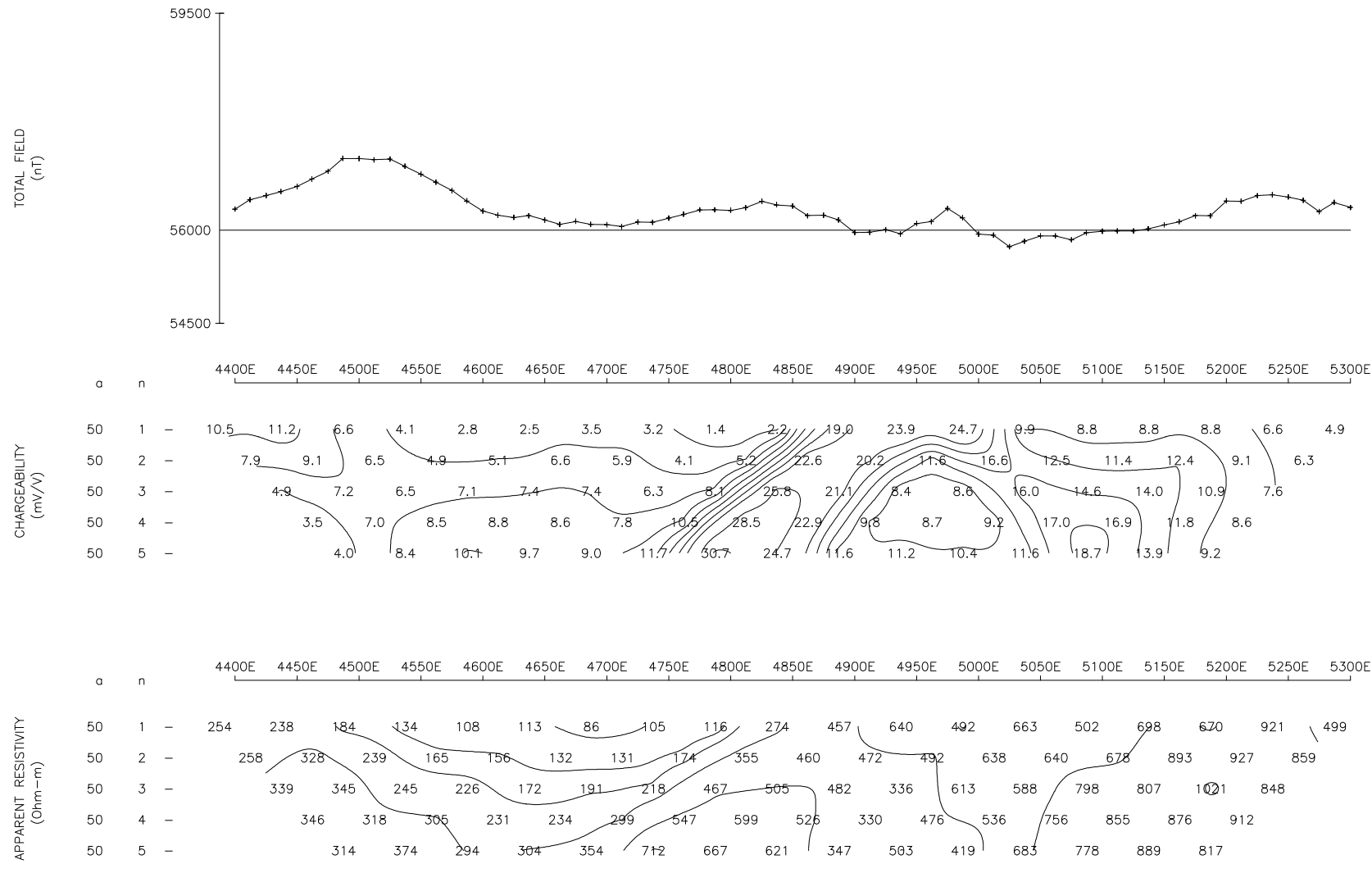
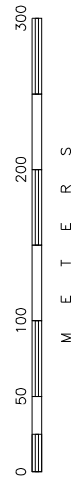
LINE: 2400N

VALLEY HIGH VENTURES LTD.

OCTOBER DOME PROPERTY, LIKELY AREA, B.C.

LINE: 2300N

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.
Oct/06
Pole-Dipole Array
Scintrex IPR-12
Pulse Rate: 2 sec
Current electrode west of potential electrodes (array heading E)
Mx chargeability is for the interval 690-1050 msec after shutoff
Magnetometer survey: Scintrex ENVI total field magnetometer



Contours
2.5
5
7.5
10
12.5
15
17.5

Contours
100
150
200
300
500
700
1000

LINE: 2300N

