TECHNICAL REPORT OF STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

PITMAN MOLYBDENITE PROJECT
OMINECA MINING DIVISION
SKEENA RIVER AREA
NORTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 103I/06 & 103I/09
UTM (NAD 83 / ZONE 9): 540724E / 6,067,689N

Latitude: 54° 45' 17" North
Longitude: 128° 22' 01" West

Mineral Tenures 532454, 525858, 525992-4 incl., 525997, 525999, 526195.

Claim Owner: Farshad Shirvani, M. Sc.

Report Prepared by: Farshad Shirvani, M. Sc.

Date of Report: May 28, 2007.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Pitman molybdenum project area lies in the Coast Ranges of the Canadian Cordillera, approximately 27 km northeast of Terrace, British Columbia, and comprises eight mineral tenures with area 2,594.753 hectares. Owner is Farshad Shirvani, M. Sc., who has a business office at Room 1405, 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

A photogrammetric structural analysis of the Pitman molybdenum project mineral tenures was undertaken using terrain, aeromagnetic and other data obtained from the provincial Minfile and Map Place databases. Computer-guided techniques were integrated with Landsat imagery. The objective of the study was to determine the principal structural features in and near the area of the project claims and to attempt to identify any structural elements that are relevant to the search for mineral deposits on those claims.

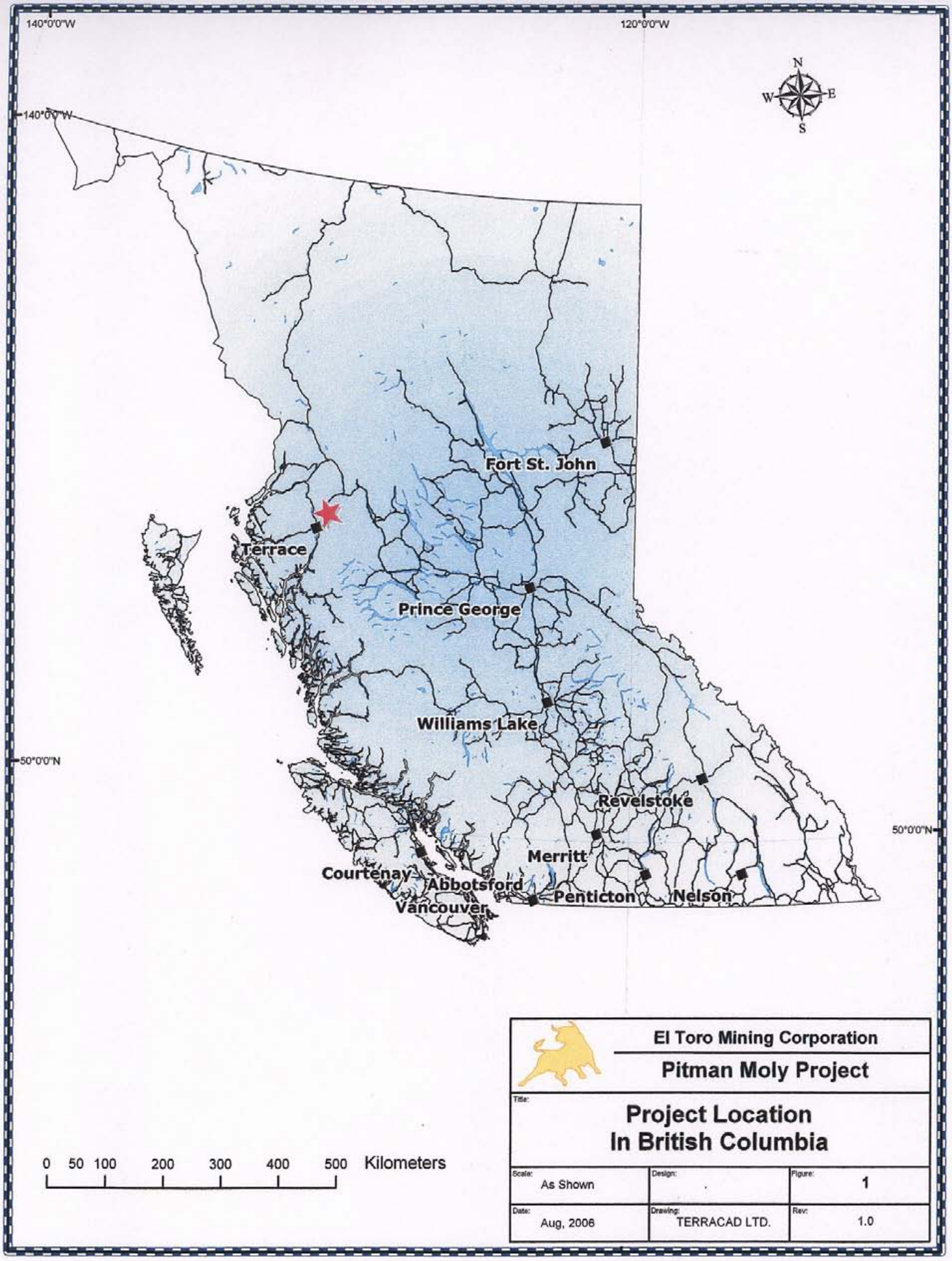
Terrain features are depicted in three dimensional projections and colour-coded magnetic data are superimposed thereon. Plan views that illustrate first derivative magnetic data and minfile occurrences have been prepared. Lineaments were identified with the aid of computer generated shaded relief views.

The following computer software programs were used in support of the studies that are discussed in this report: AutoCAD, Map Info, MICRODEM, ArcGIS and Global Mapper.

1.2 Location and Access

The Pitman molybdenum project is located north of the Skeena River, about 27 km northeast of Terrace, British Columbia (Figures 1, 2). The property extends from Skeena River, north and northwesterly across parts of rugged mountains, variously designated as the "Hazelton" or the "Nass" Range; elevations vary from 120 metres to more than 2000 metres. The northern transprovincial rail line of Canadian National Railway passes on the north side of the Skeena River at the southmost extent of the Pitman claims. A railway waypoint "Pitman" formerly served as a flagstop that enabled prospectors and others to access rail services. In a much earlier, pre-railway, era, steamboats plied the Skeena River and provided similar services.

Access to the Pitman claims is provided by a series of tertiary roads that once served logging operations on the south-facing slopes near the Skeena River. Some roads may have been decommissioned at the request of provincial agencies and may need refurbishing. Higher elevation parts of the property are best reached by helicopter and for practical purposes, most work on the property will require helicopter support..



El Toro Mining Corporation

Pitman Moly Project

Title:

Project Location In British Columbia

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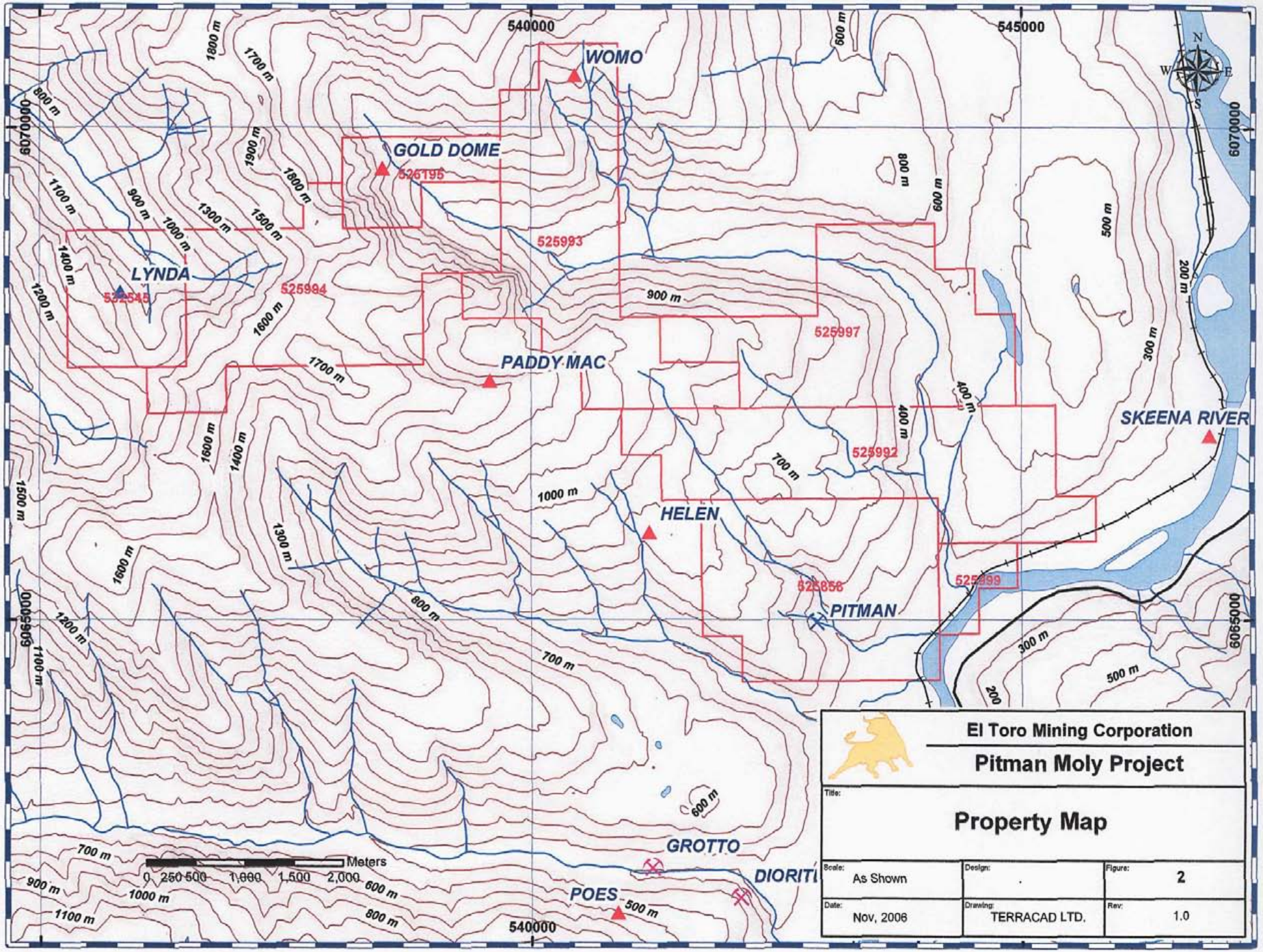
1.3 Mineral Tenures

The Pitman molybdenum project comprises eight mineral tenures with total area 2,594.753 hectares (Table 1). Claims are registered in the name of Farshad Shirvani of Vancouver, B. C.

Tenure No.	Name	Registered owner	Area (hectares)	Expiry Date
525858	Pitman Moly Resources	Farshad Shirvani	429.541	2007-11-1
525992	Access	Farshad Shirvani	466.763	2007-11-1
525993	Womo Moly Showing	Farshad Shirvani	466.560	2007-11-1
525994	Lynda	Farshad Shirvani	466.613	2007-11-1
525997	2nd Access	Farshad Shirvani	429.309	2007-11-1
525999	Train Station	Farshad Shirvani	56.025	2007-11-1
526195	Showing	Farshad Shirvani	111.957	2007-11-1
532545	Pitman Extention	Farshad Shirvani	167.985	2007-11-1

Table 1. Pitman Molybdenum Property Mineral Tenures.

The Pitman mineral tenures were acquired by provisions of the Mineral Titles Online claim acquisition procedure. A Statement of Work was filed January 18, 2007 to apply costs incurred in exploration and development of the claims sufficient to maintain the claims in good standing until November 1, 2007.


WOMO
GOLD DOME
526195
LYNDA
525545
525994
525993
525997
PADDY MAC
525992
HELEN
525856
525999
PITMAN
SKEENA RIVER
GROTTO
DIORITE
POES
540000
545000
6070000
6065000
N
S
E
W
0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Meters
El Toro Mining Corporation
Pitman Moly Project
Property Map
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Rev: 1.0

1.4 History

The Pitman molybdenum occurrence was discovered by prospector Joe Bell in 1958 (reference Assessment Report 07993) who staked six mineral claims on the ridge between Bell and Sand Creeks. Base and precious metal mineral occurrences had been found in nearby Hardscrabble Creek during an earlier cycle of mineral exploration and the WoMo zone was first reported in 1966.

Huestis Molybdenum Corp., a VSE-listed junior mineral exploration company, in 1958 conducted mapping, trenching and x-ray drilling work on the molybdenum zones. Two areas of molybdenum mineralization were outlined: an upper showing that was reported to have assayed 0.47% MoS2 across 54 feet, and a lower showing that was reported to assay 0.10% MoS2 (no dimensions reported and these figures have not been confirmed in any way). Canex Aerial Exploration in 1964 conducted geological mapping and geochemical sampling surveys and drilled six holes with total length 1,621 feet. That company in 1965 drilled four holes with total length 1,939 feet and conducted soil geochemical surveys.

The following information *in italics* is taken from Assessment Report 07993, prepared by E & B Explorations Ltd. in 1980. The source of the data is presumed to have been archived versions of the Canex Aerial Exploration information but is not indicated and the following should not be relied upon in any evaluation of the Pitman property. The locations of the drill holes are shown in sketches included in the assessment report.

Drill Hole No.	*Footage*	*Interval*	*Avg. Assay*
No. 6	*160-220*	*60*	*0.196%*
	160-300	*180*	*0.12 %*
No. 7	*290-320*	*30*	*0.123%*
No. 8	*290-330*	*40*	*0.122%*
	400-420	*20*	*0.135%*
No. 9	*60-70*	*10*	*0.08 %*
No. 10	*70-100*	*30*	*0.096%*

On the basis of this drilling Canex estimated total indicated reserves at approximately 2.5 million tons grading 0.14% molybdenite: geologic reserves totaling about 1.2 million tons grading 0.14% molybdenite.

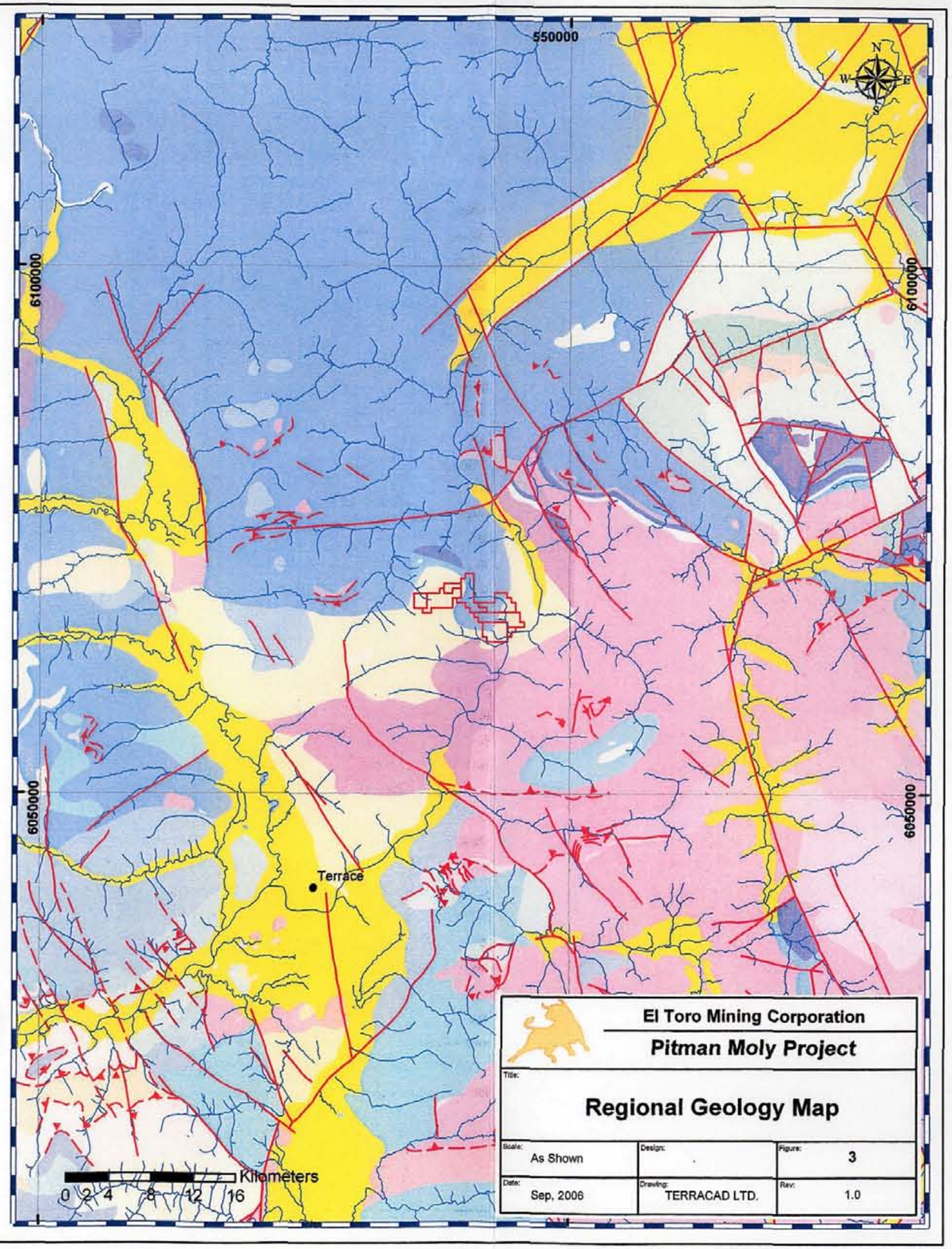
D. L. Cooke, Ph.D., P. Eng., in 1981 supervised a program of work on the WoMo molybdenum prospect located near the headwaters of Carpenter Creek and subsequently prepared a comprehensive technical report "Rock Geochemistry, Trenching and Chip Sampling on the WoMo Claims, Carpenter Creek Area, Omineca Mining Division, B. C. That report was filed on behalf of a major mining company in support of assessment work performed on the claims and forms ARIS assessment report number 10,440.

Prospector Don Young and geologist P. L. Ogryzlo in 1981 completed a geochemical sampling and geological mapping project of the Fiddler Creek molybdenum prospect located on the southeast slope of Mt. Knaus, about six km southwest of the WoMo property. They reported (Ogryzlo, 1981) stockwork molybdenite mineralization that was first worked on by Amax Exploration in the period 1965 through 1968. Two diamond drill holes were completed, in addition to sampling and mapping. Ogryzlo and Young prospected the area and attempted to determine if mineralization continued south and west of the original showings.

Farshad Shirvani, the current owner of the Pitman claims, acquired the property in 2005 as part of an mineral exploration initiative directed to porphyry style mineral deposits in the Cordilleran physiographic province of western Canada. No economic assessment of the property has been undertaken, apart from review of historic data, of which the principal sources are Geological Survey of Canada, Geological Survey Branch, Minfile and ARIS databases.

Legend

- PitmanClaims
- BC_quaternary_ll
- DPSlm, DPSlm - Paleozoic - Stikine Assemblage limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks
- DPSvc, DPSvc - Paleozoic - Stikine Assemblage volcaniclastic rocks
- EBqp, EBqp - Cenozoic - Babine Plutonic Suite high level quartz phyric, felsitic intrusive rocks
- EJCGgs, EJCGgs - Mesozoic - Central Gneiss Complex greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks
- EJCGog, EJCGog - Mesozoic - Central Gneiss Complex orthogneiss metamorphic rocks
- EJTpgd, EJTpgd - Mesozoic - Topley Plutonic Suite granodioritic intrusive rocks
- EKdr, EKdr - Mesozoic - Unnamed dioritic intrusive rocks
- ENg, ENg - Cenozoic - Nanika Plutonic Suite intrusive rocks, undivided
- ETSBE, ETSBE - Cenozoic - Strohn Creek, Mt Bolom and Ear Lake Plutons granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks
- ETgd, ETgd - Cenozoic - Unnamed granodioritic intrusive rocks
- ETqm, ETqm - Cenozoic - Unnamed quartz monzonitic intrusive rocks
- Eg, Eg - Cenozoic - Coast Plutonic Complex(?) intrusive rocks, undivided
- Eog, Eog - Cenozoic - Unnamed orthogneiss metamorphic rocks
- JKP, JKP - Mesozoic - Poison Pluton quartz dioritic intrusive rocks
- Jgd, Jgd - Mesozoic - Unnamed granodioritic intrusive rocks
- LKBg, LKBg - Mesozoic - Bulkley Plutonic Suite intrusive rocks, undivided
- LKPeqd, LKPeqd - Mesozoic to Cenozoic - Unnamed quartz dioritic intrusive rocks
- LKgb, LKgb - Mesozoic - Unnamed gabbroic to dioritic intrusive rocks
- LKgd, LKgd - Mesozoic - Unnamed granodioritic intrusive rocks
- Qvb, Qvb - Cenozoic - Unnamed basaltic volcanic rocks
- Tgd, Tgd - Cenozoic - Unnamed granodioritic intrusive rocks
- lJHE, lJHE - Mesozoic - Hazelton Group - Eagle Peak Formation volcaniclastic rocks
- lJHK, lJHK - Mesozoic - Hazelton Group - Kistelas Volcanics rhyolite, felsic volcanic rocks
- lJHNk, lJHNk - Mesozoic - Hazelton Group - Nilkitkwa Formation undivided sedimentary rocks
- lJHT, lJHT - Mesozoic - Hazelton Group - Telkwa Formation calc-alkaline volcanic rocks
- lJHva, lJHva - Mesozoic - Hazelton Group andesitic volcanic rocks
- lKS, lKS - Mesozoic - Skeena Group undivided sedimentary rocks
- lKSH, lKSH - Mesozoic - Skeena Group - Hanawald Conglomerate conglomerate, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
- lKSK, lKSK - Mesozoic - Skeena Group - Kitsumkalum Shale mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks
- lKSKC, lKSKC - Mesozoic - Skeena Group - Kitsuns Creek Formation coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
- lKSRs, lKSRs - Mesozoic - Skeena Group - Red Rose Formation coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
- lKSRv, lKSRv - Mesozoic - Skeena Group - Rocky Ridge Formation alkaline volcanic rocks
- mJHSms, mJHSms - Mesozoic - Hazelton Group - Smithers Formation undivided sedimentary rocks
- mJHvc, mJHvc - Mesozoic - Hazelton Group volcaniclastic rocks
- mJKB, mJKB - Mesozoic - Bowser Lake Group undivided sedimentary rocks
- uJBAm, uJBAm - Mesozoic - Bowser Lake Group - Ashman Formation mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks
- uJBT, uJBT - Mesozoic - Bowser Lake Group - Trout Creek Formation undivided sedimentary rocks
- uKK, uKK - Mesozoic - Kasalka Group andesitic volcanic rocks
- Fault
- Normal Fault
- Thrust
- Communities



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Pitman Moly Project

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Regional Geology Map

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2.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology of the Terrace district has been described by several officers of the Geological Survey of Canada (Duffell and Souther, 1964, Rusmore and Woodsworth, 1991) and the British Columbia Geological Survey (most recently Nelson, Barresi, Knight and Boudreau, 2007, and Nelson and Kennedy, 2007). The latter publication is a comprehensive review of extensive fieldwork directed to an area east and north of Terrace, B. C. and should be referenced as part of any review of the regional geology. The area lies in the Stikinia superterrane at the southmost edge of the Bowser sedimentary basin in the Skeena structural arch and is dominated by Coast Intrusions (Coast Crystalline Complex) of early Jurassic to Eocene age, and metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks of late Paleozoic to early Cretaceous age.

Mapping by Nelson, et al. (Open File 2006-3) illustrates two principal intrusions: the Kleanza pluton, of early Jurassic age, situated south and east of the Skeena River and the Newtown Creek and Carpenter Creek plutons of Eocene age, situated north and west of the Skeena River. A remnant of a third intrusion, characterized by Nelson as the Kitsumkalum intrusive suite of Paleocene age, lies to the west and possibly has been in part incorporated into the Carpenter Creek body.

Nelson observed a few bedding features in flow-dominated volcanic rocks that are irregularly present along the north flank of the Carpenter Creek pluton. They, along with some distinctive cherts and felsic tuff beds, serve to suggest to the present author that the Carpenter Creek pluton has formed a domal structure on which are draped these and Bowser Lake group sedimentary rocks. Nelson and Kennedy (op, cit., p. 160) found evidence of "*...a classic porphyry system located at the margin of the Carpenter Creek pluton*" with local shearing that "*...could extend farther north to the area around the Doreen Mine and south to the high-grade veins at Paddy Mac and Gold Dome: they would represent the peripheral Au-Ag-base metal enrichments to the main porphyry system*".

Strong northwesterly oriented lineaments were mapped east of Skeena River, but particularly in the vicinity of the Pitman molybdenum occurrence, fractures are dominantly, but not exclusively, north-trending. The proximity of these fractures to the mineral zones prompted the structural study that is the subject of this report.

3.0 LOCAL GEOLOGY AND MINERAL OCCURRENCES

The mineral tenures that comprise, among others, the Pitman and WoMo molybdenum prospects lie in and adjacent to the east end of a lobe of the Carpenter Creek pluton. Volcanic rocks assigned to the Hazelton Group are present in proximity to the mineral occurrences and clastic sediments of the Bowser Group occur to the north of those occurrences. The Lynda prospect, also known as the Fiddler Creek, is situated within the Carpenter Creek pluton.

Edward Kruchkowski, geologist for E & B Explorations Ltd., supervised that company's work on the Pitman molybdenum prospect and prepared Assessment Report 07993 (Kruchkowski, 1980). That report includes detailed diamond drill logs complete with analytical data. He reported that the drilling encountered three phases of crystalline intrusive rocks: medium to coarse grained quartz monzonite, medium grained grey to pink quartz diorite and fine to medium grained grey quartz monzonite to quartz diorite, all of which are intruded by andesite dykes. The strongest molybdenite mineralization was present in fractures and shears in the medium to coarse grained quartz monzonite unit. Andesitic and siliceous hornfelsed volcanic members are described as "...possibly altered rhyolites". Quartz veinlets occur "...in all rock units and are commonly barren of mineralization" (p. 11).

Alteration in the form of chloritization, K-feldspathization, hematite and epidote, with minor amounts of calcite, gypsum and pyrophyllite, appears to be closely related to fracturing in the intrusive rocks.

Drill core logging recorded fracturing and a fault. The latter may have offset mineralization and fractures appear to be both nearly vertical and flat lying.

Metallic minerals are dominantly pyrite and molybdenite, with minor chalcopyrite, magnetite and specularite. Pyrite is disseminated as grains in all geologic units and molybdenite occurs as fracture fillings and occasionally in quartz veins.

Cooke in Assessment Report 10,440 reported that the WoMo property includes an area with dimensions approximately 1000 m by 800 m "*...within which molybdenite-bearing quartz veins are abundant*". The mineral zone is located on a "*...regional contact between a Coast quartz diorite-granodiorite body and hornfelsic Bowser Group sediments*" (Cooke, op. cit., p. 2). No ore grade values were obtained in chip sampling and continuity of mineralization between trenches was not demonstrated.

Cooke reported that the WoMo prospect was first examined in 1966 by Southwest Potash Corporation who conducted prospecting, mapping and stream sediment sampling.

Reconnaissance mapping in 1981 (Cooke, op. cit.) showed that the WoMo prospect lies at the contact between Coast Intrusions-related biotite granodiorite and quartz diorite and hornfelsed siltstones and mudstones of the Bowser Group. Intense shearing, brecciation and silicification accompany northwest-striking biotite feldspar porphyry dikes that occur in the contact area. The WoMo mineralization comprises pyrite disseminated in the hornfels and dyke, along with molybdenite and chalcopyrite that are accompanied by silica and carbonate alteration. Biotite quartz feldspar porphyry is the preferred host with little mineralization of consequence in the granodiorite.

Rock geochemical samples were taken from outcrops in all accessible portions of the WoMo area: "*....values in excess of 250 ppm Cu and 25 ppm Mo are considered anomalous* (Cooke, op. cit. p. 4).

"Twenty-five surface chip samples were collected at regular intervals across most of the major creek exposures in the main anomalous area. Twelve samples contained Mo in excess of 100 ppm and ten samples contained Cu in excess of 400 ppm. The best individual values were 485 ppm Mo across 2.4 metres, 285 ppm Mo across 3.9 metres, and 5280 ppm Cu across 4.5 metres. The better Mo and Cu values were obtained from exposures where east-west quartz veining predominates over north-south shearing" (Cooke, op. cit., p. 4).

Cooke concluded that "*...more work (*is*) required to determine the continuity of the moralization between adjacent creeks*".

Nelson and Kennedy (op. cit., p. 160) reported finding in the WoMo area *"....a zone 200 by 1000 m of intense clay-sericite alteration with chalcopyrite and molybdenite in quartz vein stockworks"*. The exact location is not described and this zone may or may not be located on claims of the Pitman project.

The Lynda molybdenum prospect, formerly referred to as the "Fiddler Creek" property, is located on the south side of Mount Knaus, about 6 km southwest of the WoMo zone. Ogryzlo in Assessment Report 10,023, 1981, reported that the occurrence "*...is contained within a pink biotite granite and related aplite dykes intruded along the contact between the granodiorite and volcanics and siltstones*". He related the granitic stock to the "Alice Arm Intrusive suite" which is generally assigned an Eocene age: Nelson, et al. (op. cit.) designates that intrusion as the Carpenter Creek pluton of Eocene age. Ogryzlo determined that the granite is intruded along the contact between the granodiorite and "Hazelton"and Bowser formations (note that it appears that the term "Hazelton" is no longer in general usage, having been replaced by more detailed stratigraphic subdivisions).

Molybdenite mineralization at the Fiddler Creek (Lynda) site occurs as "*...banded veins, stockworks and fracture fillings within the granite*" (Ogryzlo, op. cit. p. 6) and is truncated on its east side by a major fault. Aplitic dykes commonly have magnetite and the mineral zone lies near the highest magnetic responses shown in Figures 4, 5 and 6 of this report. Ogryzlo reported data from a small number of soil samples, none of which returned exceptional metal values.

In addition to the above-detailed information, Nelson and Kennedy (op. cit.,) provided details of geochemical analyses of samples collected as part of their field studies. Figure 12 of this report illustrates the locations of several samples from parts of the Pitman property or from closely adjacent sites. Detailed analyses are available from the Nelson and Kennedy text but of particular interest are samples 17 and 18 from the WoMo prospect area that returned 424.83 ppm Mo and 614.57 ppm Cu, and 451.35 ppm Mo and 996.88 ppm Cu, respectively. Samples 37 to 42 inclusive are from the Gold Dome portion of the property that is not discussed in this report. Molybdenum values range from 1.41 ppm to 215.07 ppm and copper values, from 17.43 ppm to 7895.49 ppm.

4.0 STRUCTURAL STUDY

A structural study of the Pitman molybdenum property district was undertaken in order to determine if the structural-petrological conditions present in and near the presently known mineral zones are also present elsewhere in the area. Such conjunctions could then be further investigated in the field and by reference to airborne geophysical and other data that can be found in the provincial exploration database. Structural elements that may be observed by photogrametric analysis include lineaments, folds, foliations and fractures.

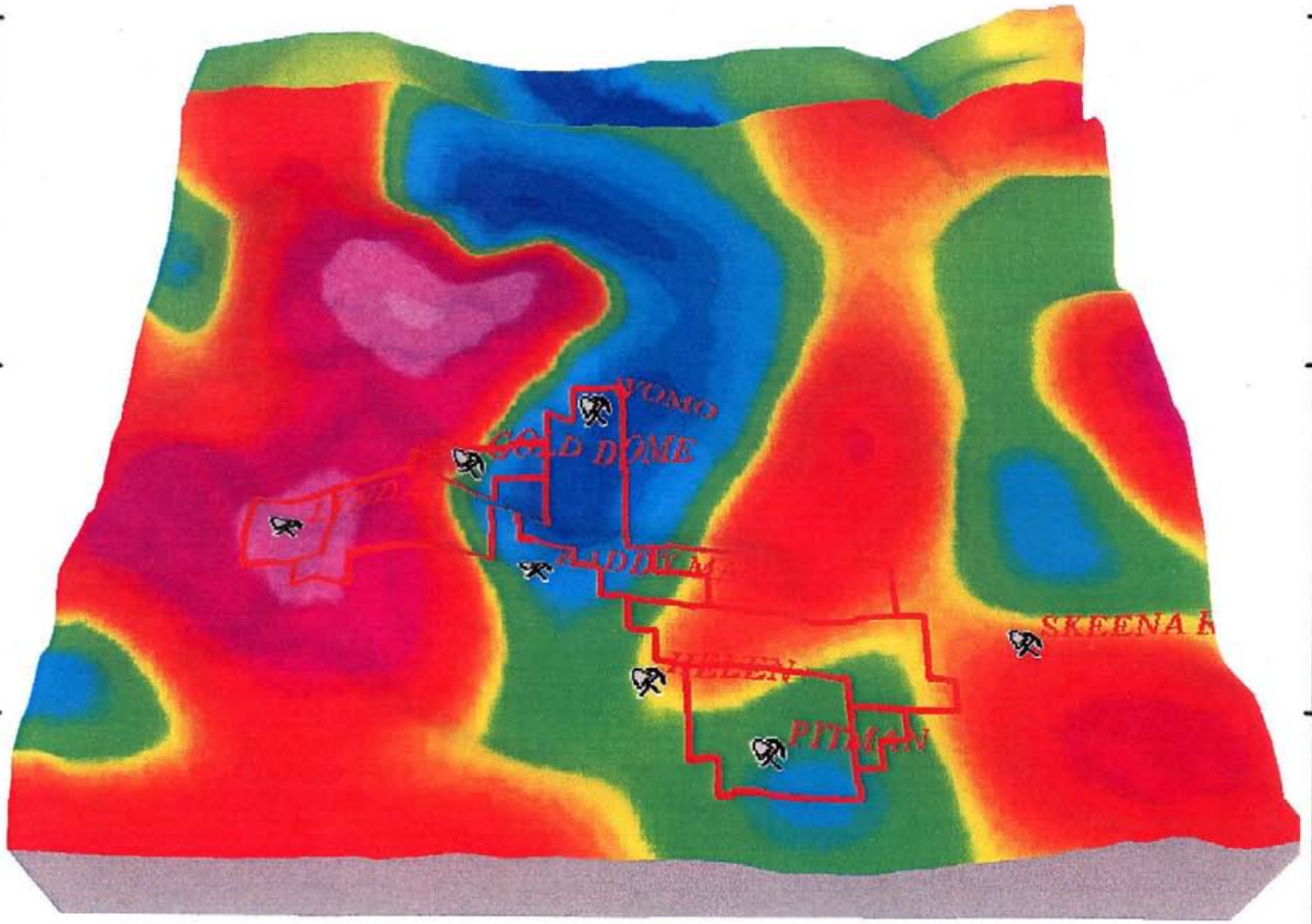
Figures 4, 5 and 6 of this report illustrate 1st derivative magnetic data draped over the Pitman district, viewed from south looking north (Figure 4), southeast looking northwest (Figure 5) and from west looking eastward (Figure 6). These views, coupled with Figure 7, Shaded Relief and Lineaments, allow identification of structural features and speculative conclusions about the relationship between magnetics and mineral zones. Figure 7 illustrates lineaments that have been superimposed on the shaded relief image.

The location of minfile occurrences and the outline of the various claims also are imposed on the topography. Areas of Carpenter Creek granodiorite located west of the claims have strong magnetic response: the Lynda mineralized zone occurs in the strongest portion. Two zones of molybdenite mineralization, the WoMo, to the north, and the Pitman in the south, occur in areas of relatively weak magnetism. A tentative interpretation of the magnetic pattern suggests that the zone of low magnetics is oriented north-south but has been shifted with dextral offset on an east-west structure that passes north of Pitman. Reconstruction would place the WoMo and Pitman in a single, broad, north-oriented magnetic trough. Again speculatively, the relatively "low" zone may be related to north-south fracturing that has positive implications regarding emplacement of mineralization.

Mapping by Nelson, et al. (Open File 2006-3) shows several north-south oriented fractures in proximity to the WoMo mineral zone and the shaded relief image (Figure 7) reveals at least two similar and parallel lineaments located immediately east of that occurrence. The Pitman zone occurs immediately west of a deeply incised stream canyon that is offset on an east-west feature. Elsewhere, an overall northwest pattern of fracturing is imposed in the area of the Pitman project tenures.

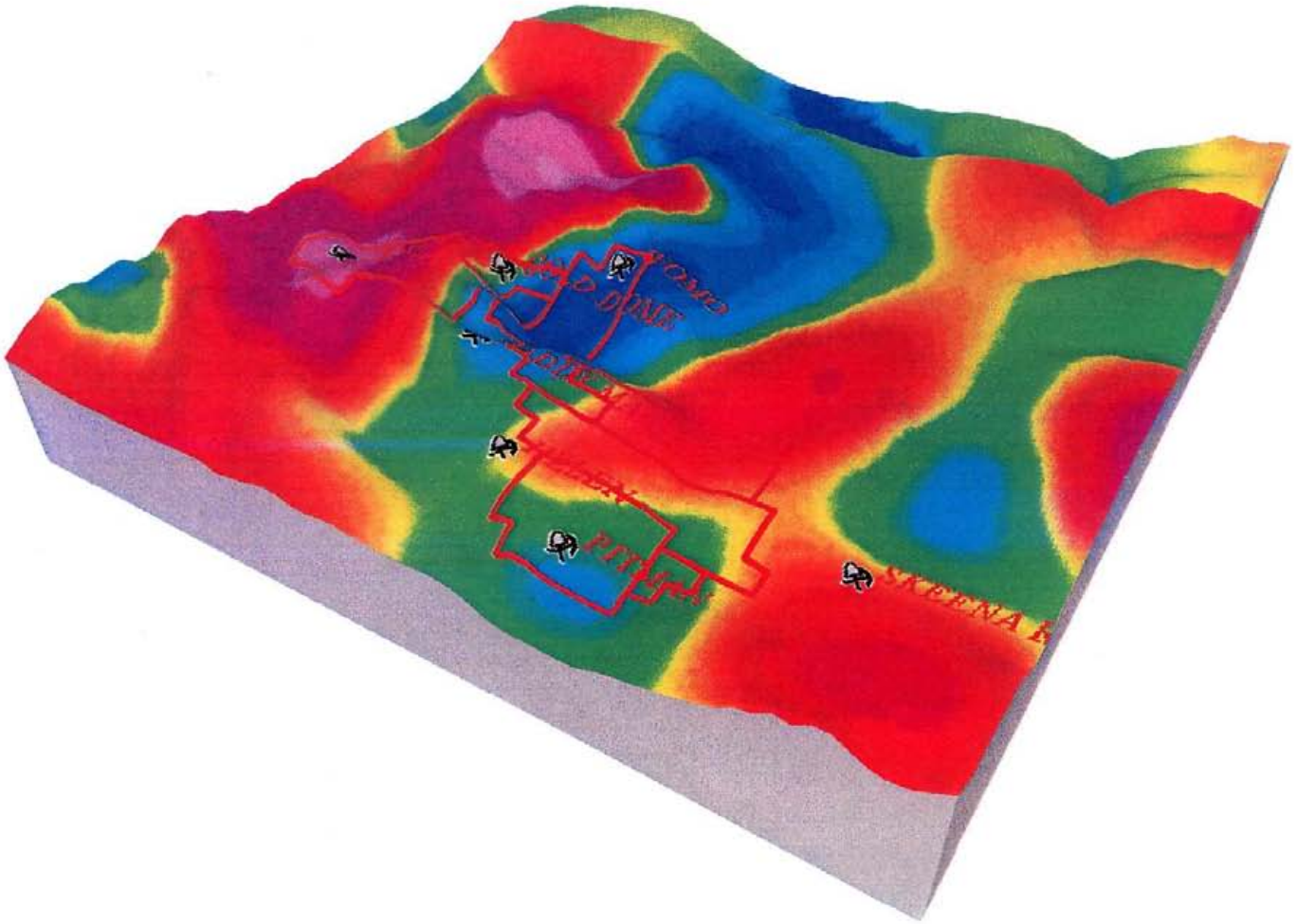
Figures 8 and 9, "AeroMagnetic Anomalies and Minfile Locations with 3D Environment (Looking North and Looking East, respectively)" illustrates high magnetic response from the Carpenter Creek Pluton and the Kleanza pluton (east of the Skeena River) with an area of progressively weaker responses forming a trough-like zone paralleling the River. The Bowser Group and related sedimentary formations that lie north of the Pitman tenures have a much lower magnetic signature.

Also included in illustrations that accompany this report are Landsat-based 3D imagery with east (Figure 10) and northeast (Figure 11) oblique views that provide terrain details useful in planning field programs.



	El Toro Mining Corporation
	Pitman Moly Project
Title:	**1st Derivative Magnetic Anomaly and Minfile Locations Overlaid on the 3D Environment (Looking North)**

Scale: As Shown	Design: .	Figure: 4
Date: Nov, 2006	Drawing: TERRACAD LTD.	Rev: 1.0



El Toro Mining Corporation

Pitman Moly Project

Title: **1st Derivative Magnetic Anomaly and Minfile Locations Overlaid on the 3D Environment (Looking North West)**

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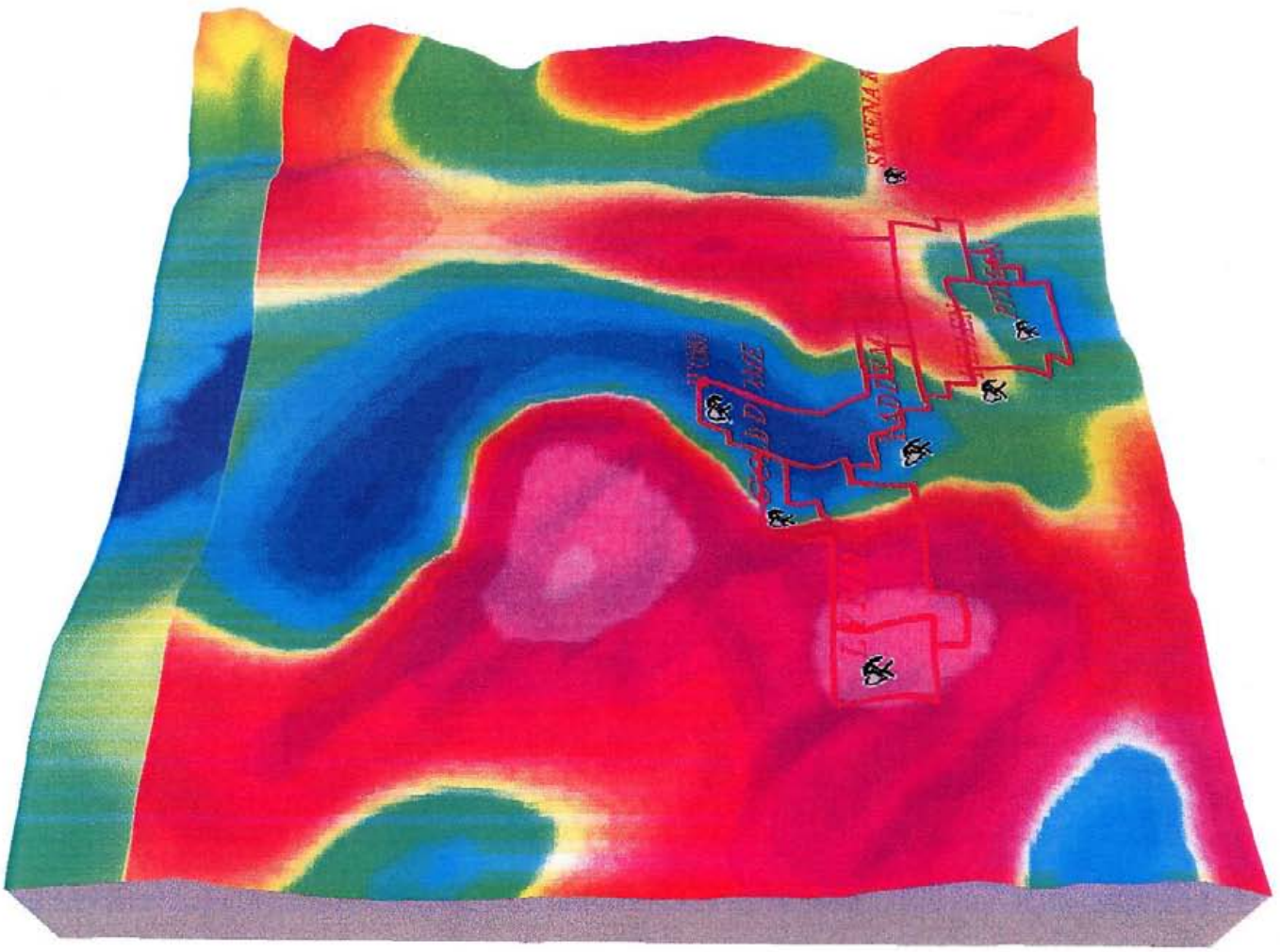
As Shown		5
Date:	Drawing:	Rev:
Nov, 2006	TERRACAD LTD.	1.0



El Toro Mining Corporation

Pitman Moly Project

Title: **1st Derivative Magnetic Anomaly and Minfile Locations Overlaid on the 3D Environment (Looking East)**

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As Shown	.	6
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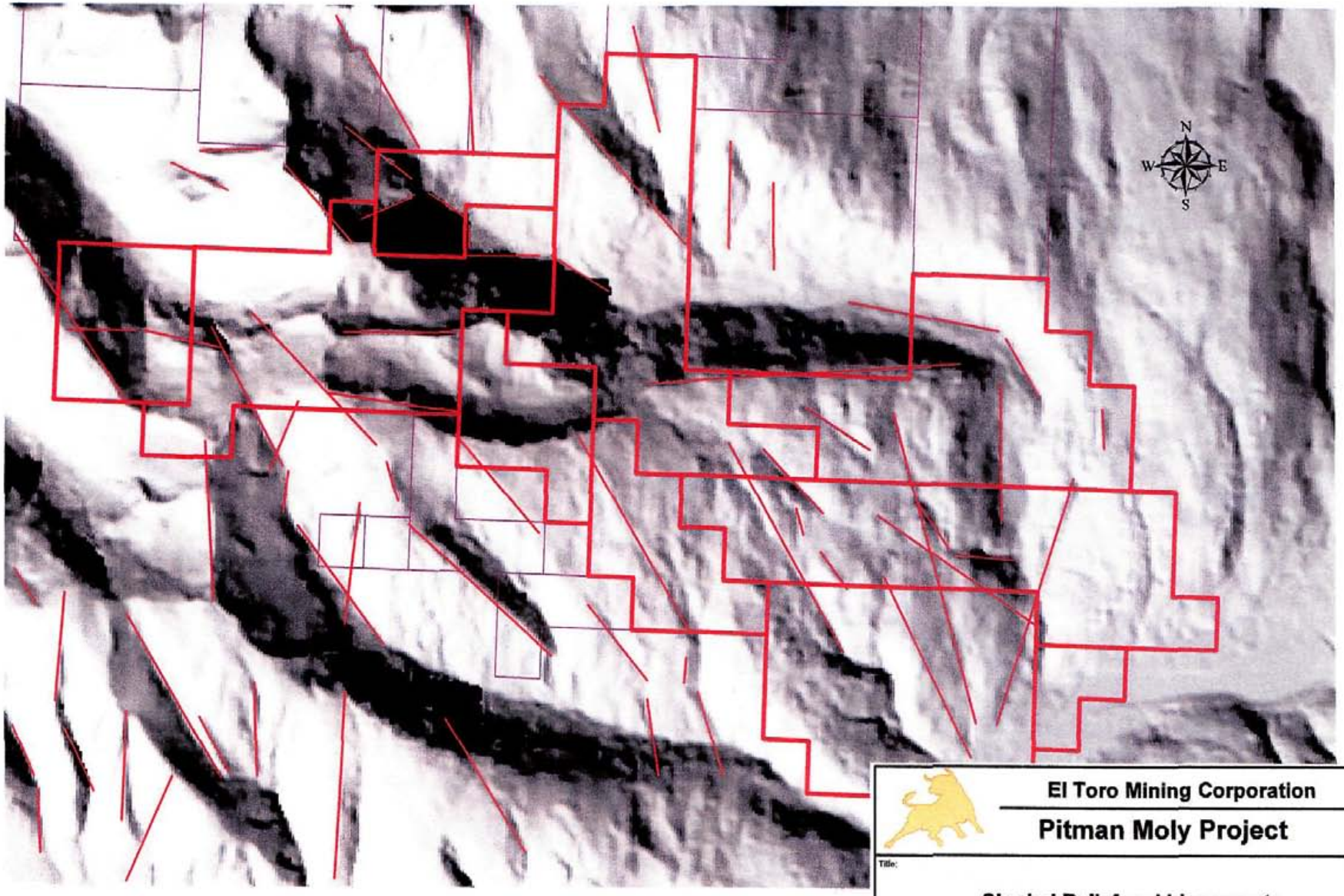


200 0 200 400 600
METERS

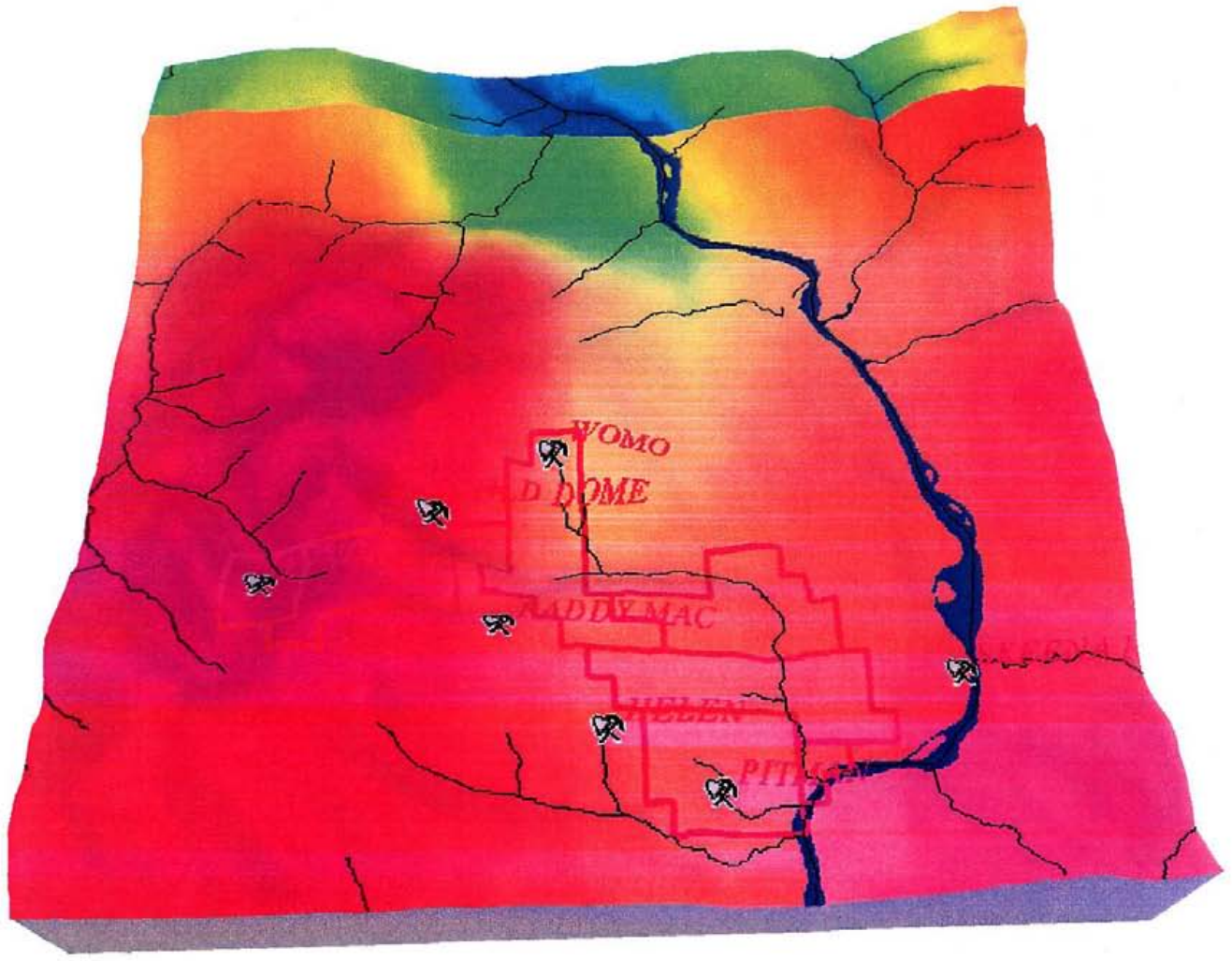
El Toro Mining Corporation

Pitman Moly Project

Title:

Shaded Relief and Lineaments

Scale:	Design:	Figure:
As Shown	.	7
Date:	Drawing:	Rev:
Nov, 2006	TERRACAD LTD.	1.0



El Toro Mining Corporation

Pitman Moly Project

Title: **AeroMagnetic Anomalies And Minfile Locations the 3D Environment (Looking North)**

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As Shown	.	8
Date:	Drawing:	Rev:
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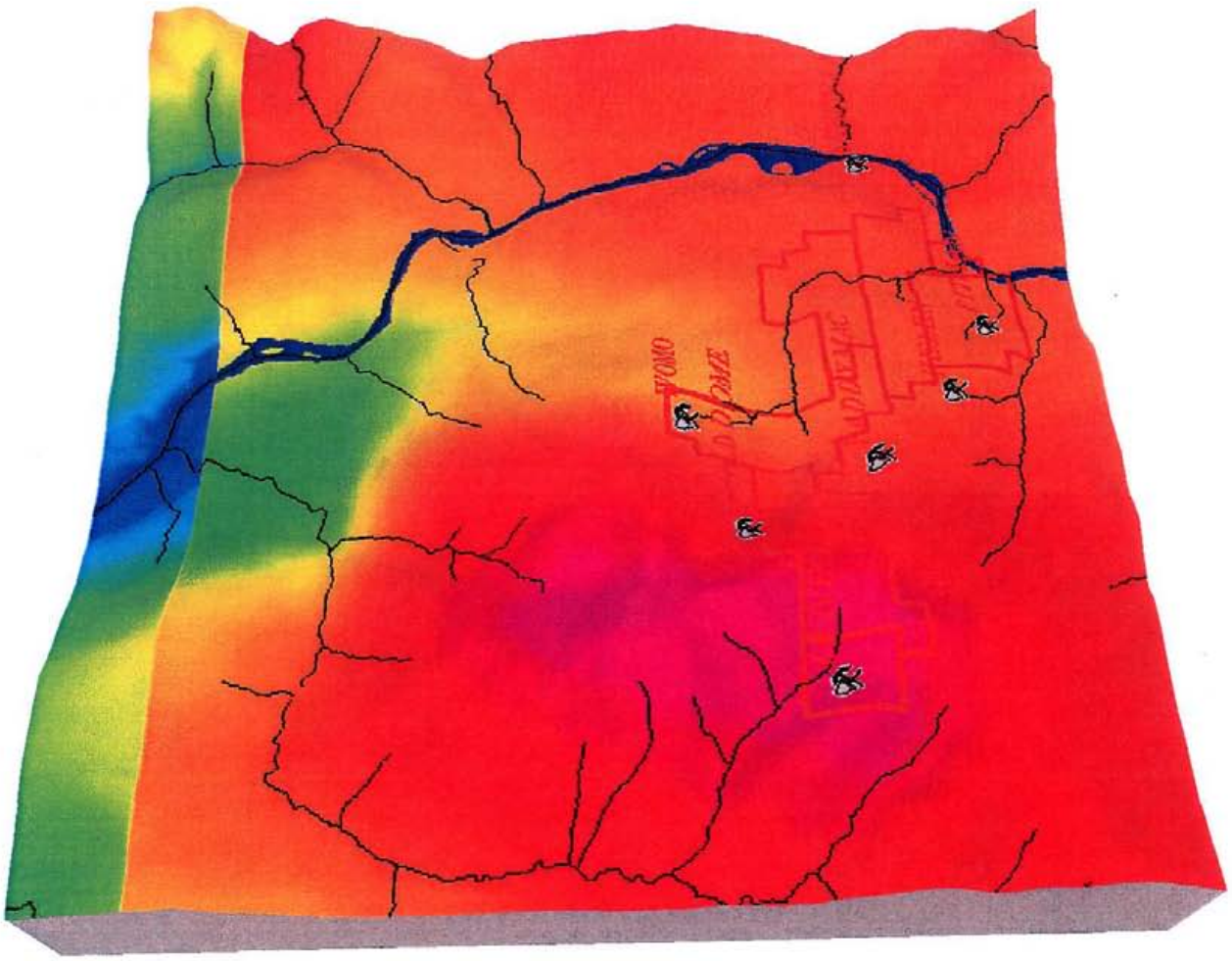

El Toro Mining Corporation

Pitman Moly Project

Title:

AeroMagnetic Anomalies And Minfile Locations the 3D Environment (Looking East)

Scale:	Design:	Figure:
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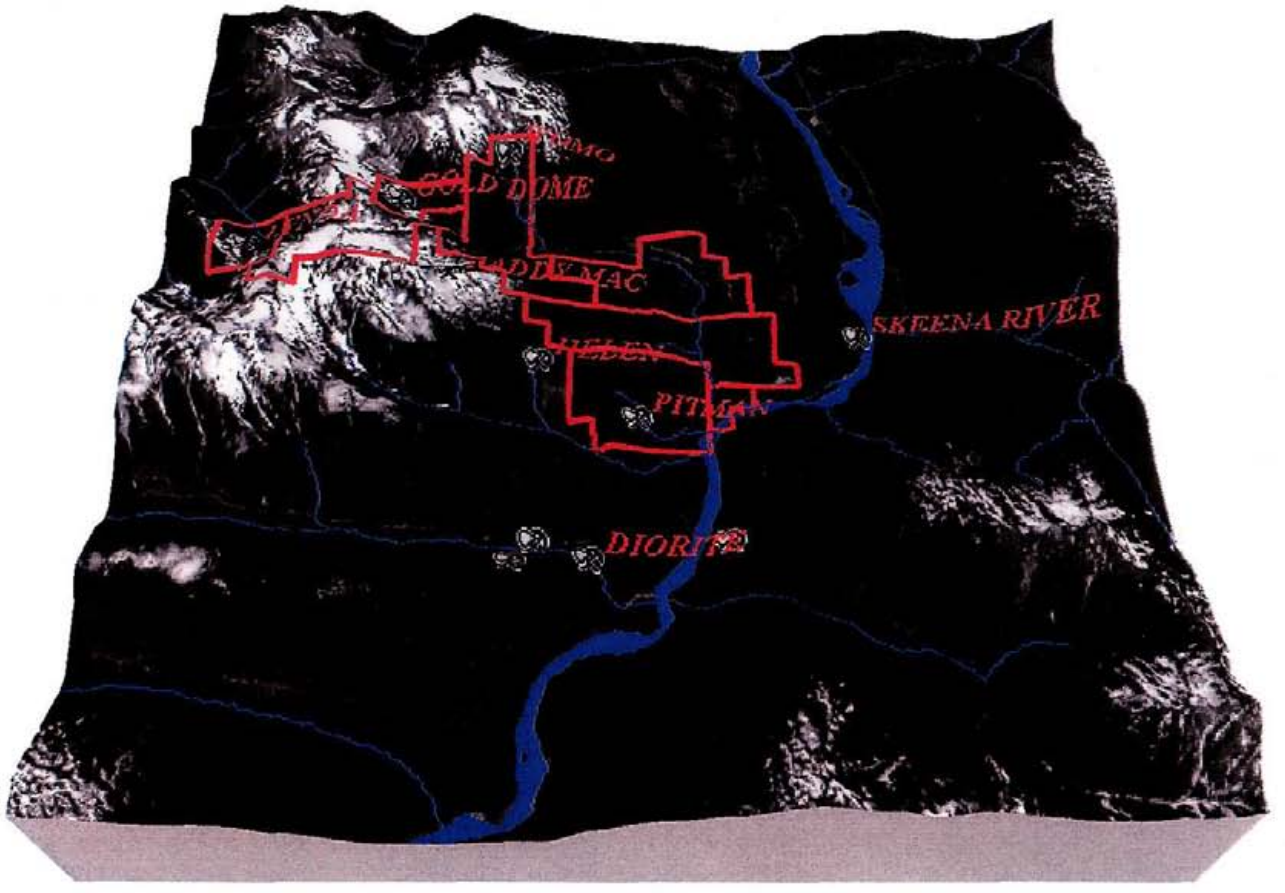

	El Toro Mining Corporation
	Pitman Moly Project
Title:	**Landsat Photo Overlay on the 3D Environment (Looking East)**

Scale: As Shown	Design:	Figure: 10
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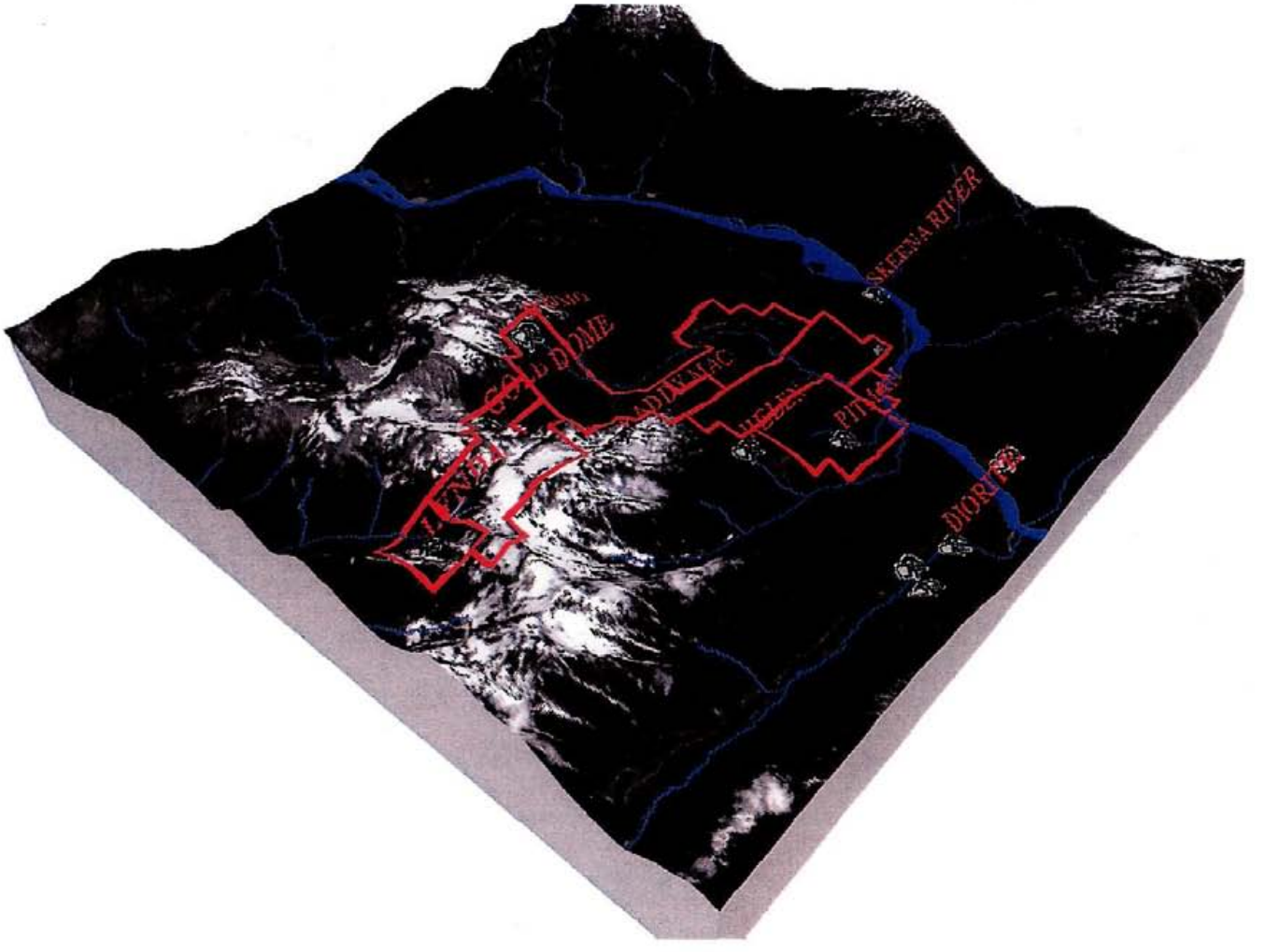

El Toro Mining Corporation

Pitman Moly Project

Title: **Landsat Photo Overlay on the 3D Environment (Looking North East)**

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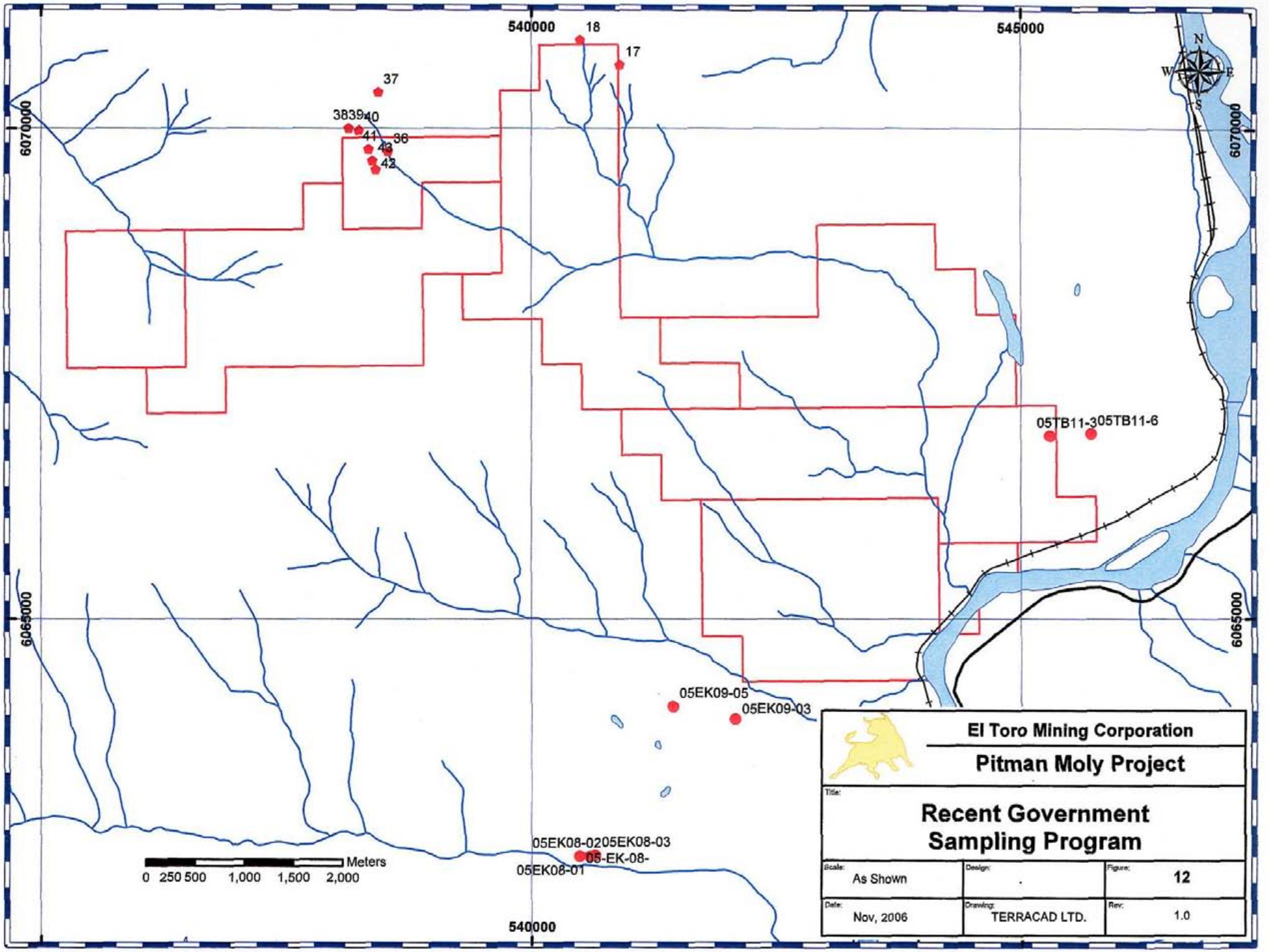
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El Toro Mining Corporation
Pitman Moly Project
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Date: Nov, 2006
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5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The eight mineral tenures that comprise the Pitman molybdenite exploration project have been studied with the aid of computer-aided techniques. Minfile entries relevant to present exploration initiatives have been reviewed in order to capture the results of earlier work performed on the property.

Work by Heustis Mining Company in 1958 and Canex Aerial Exploration in 1964 and 1965, partially outlined a zone of molybdenite mineralization that was, at that time, too small and too low-grade to justify further work. E & B Explorations Inc. in 1980 completed additional drilling without materially extending the mineral zone nor improving the grade. The property is included in the Minfile Inventory as property 103I-046, a "developed prospect" with unclassified resources of 3,400,000 tons with 0.0800% Mo.

Geological mapping and diamond drill hole data demonstrate that the Pitman molybdenite and other similar occurrences, notably the WoMo showing, are directly and spatially related to granitic intrusions of the Coast Crystalline Complex. As such they are typical of a large number of so-called "porphyry" molybdenite deposits of the Canadian Cordillera. The Pitman area occurrences appear to be somewhat related to strongly expressed north and northwest lineaments

The structural studies reported herein illustrate the relationships between several molybdenum occurrences and structural features, principally fractures and shears. Currently molybdenum as a commodity is enjoying a period of exceptional demand and high prices and some metals analysts express the opinion that such conditions, driven by a variety of economic factors, may continue for several years. Exploration for molybdenum deposits of merit has, in recent years, resulted in re-examination of virtually all molybdenum occurrences in British Columbia.

The Pitman property hosts several molybdenum prospects that, on the basis of historic data and computer-aided structural analyses, warrant field examination, and, possibly, major exploration initiatives.

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7.0 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following expenditures were incurred in research, data assemblage and compilation, computer generation of images, structural analysis and report preparation related to the accompanying technical report:

Farshad Shirvani, M. Sc., geologist and GIS specialist: in the period November, 2006, total of 90 hours @ $75/hour.....$6750

Use of licensed software programs, AutoCAD, MapInfo, MICRODEM, ArcGIS, Global Mapper.....$ 500

Text and illustrations preparation, photocopying, and other printing and binding charges.....$ 750

Total expenditures.....$8000

8.0 STATEMENT OF AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

Farshad Shirvani, the author of the attached report, holds BSc. (1983) and MSc (1986) degrees in geology from Shiraz University (Iran). He worked eight years in Iran in mineral exploration, engineering geology and hydrogeology and as Project Manager of the Malayer Reservoir Dam and City pipeline to Hamedan. Resident of Canada since 1996. Citizen of Canada since 2002. Has worked in Canada as a geologist, web designer, AutoCAD specialist, 3D modeler and GIS specialist. Principal of TerraCAD GIS Services Ltd.