

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

(Lineament Array Analysis)

(Event Number ID 4134115)

on the

DAB CLAIM

(Tenure No. 528849)

(Centre at 649418E 5600071N)

Kamloops Mining Division

NTS M092I.056

Vancouver, B.C. Canada

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

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SUMMARY

The 492.954 hectare DAB mineral claim located 200 kilometres northeast of Vancouver, British Columbia Canada, and within six kilometres of the major productive copper-moly porphyry deposits of the Highland Valley.

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 DAB property is located at the eastern edge of the Late Triassic-Middle Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith and is near the contact between the Guichon Creek intrusive and the Nicola volcanics.

Mineralization on the DAB property is reported as very low grade copper mineralization (inferred to be disseminated chalcopyrite) to occur in mafic intrusive rocks (Nicola?) (MINFILE). The mineralization was found by drilling but is not reported in assessment reports (W.J. McMillan).

The Lineament Array Analysis has indicated seven localized areas of mineral controlling structures where potential economic mineral zones may occur. One of these zones is the DAB mineral prospect where mineralization reportedly occurs at or near the intrusive-volcanic contact.

The mineralization at the DAB prospect 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 DAB claim for the purpose of determining potential structural controls for economic mineral zones on the claim and to fulfill the assessment requirements of Event Number (4134115). 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 492.954 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Hectares</u>	<u>Tenure No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
DAB	492.954	528849	2008/nov/15

The DAB 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 54 kilometres north of Merritt, a city that may provide the necessary infrastructure for a mining operation in the area.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION & LOCATION (cont'd)

The Coquihalla 4-lane highway, passing through Merritt, connects Kamloops to the northeast and Vancouver to the southwest. Logan Lake is 40 kilometres north of Merritt. A paved road is taken northerly from Logan Lake for seven kilometres to within one kilometre east of the DAB. A secondary road junctions to the west and is taken for less than two kilometres to the southeast corner of the DAB claim. This road is taken for less than two kilometres to access the DAB mineral showing and to other areas of the DAB claim.

The DAB property is also located within NTS 921.056, within the Kamloops Mining Division, and with central coordinates of 649428E 5600071N or 120 53' 30"W Long. and 50 32' 01"N Lat. The major copper-moly porphyry deposits of the Highland Valley are within six kilometres west of the DAB claim. The formerly productive Afton deposit is 30 kilometres to the northeast.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the DAB claim is from Logan Lake northward for seven kilometres. The paved road passes through the central portion of the DAB claim

The DAB claim occupies an area characterized by gently sloping hills with elevations ranging from 1,140 to 1,340 metres above sea level. The DAB claim is covered with a moderate stand 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, seven kilometres south 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.

MIKE CLAIM: 522351



Figure 1.
LOCATION MAP

HISTORY –Regional (cont'd)

Another “Explorer”, Egil Lorntzsen, 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.

HISTORY –DAB Claim

In 1967 an aeromagnetic survey was conducted over some of the (original) Dab claims on behalf of Alwin Mining Company Limited and in 1968-1969 a soil geochemical survey (969 samples) was run over 28 kilometres of grid (MINFILE).

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.

DAB CLAIM: TENURE 528849

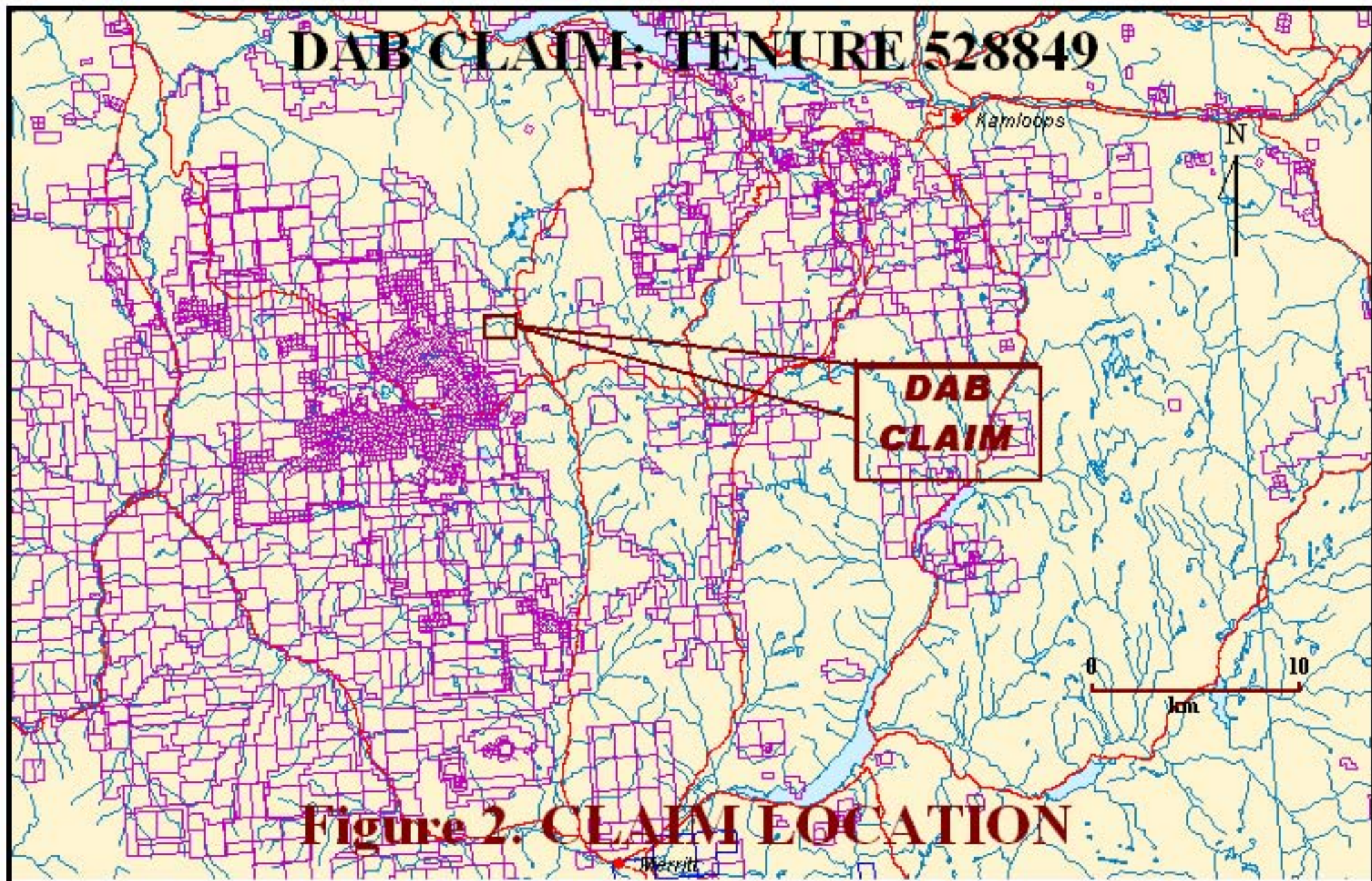


Figure 2. CLAIM LOCATION

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

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

LTrJGH

Highland Valley Phase

granodiorite intrusive rocks

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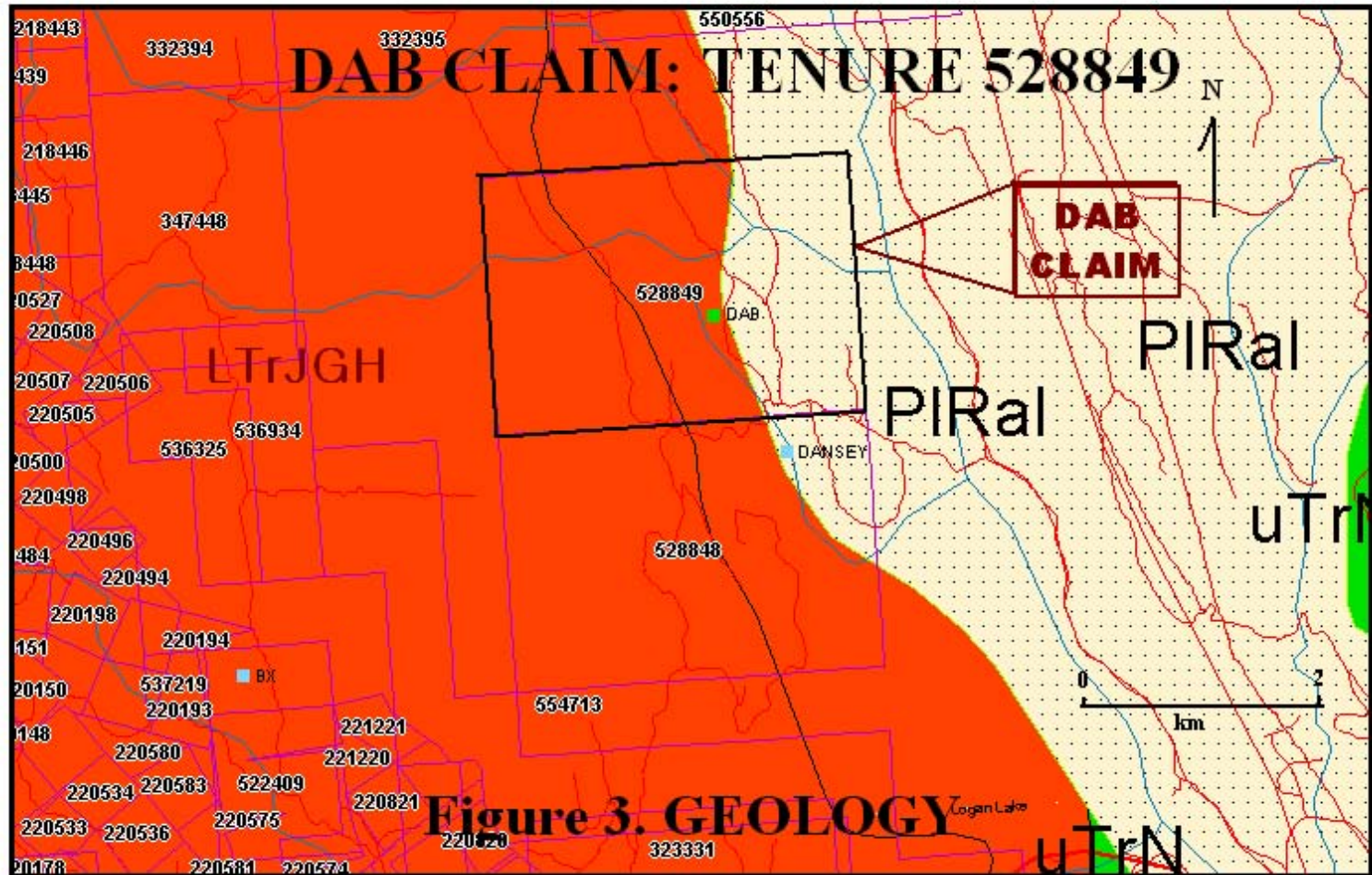


Figure 3. GEOLOGY

GEOLOGY: DAB CLAIM

The DAB claim is located at the eastern edge of the Late Triassic-Middle Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith and overlies the contact between Hybrid phase and Guichon variety rocks. Three main rock types are evident and comprise diorite, quartz diorite and granodiorite. Fracturing and shearing are abundant in the diorite and quartz diorite but markedly less in the granodiorite.

MINFILE reports that the DAB claim lies close to the contact between Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanics to the east from intrusive rocks of the late Triassic-Middle Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith to the west. In this area Guichon rocks appear to be quartz diorite of the Hybrid phase.

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).

MINERALIZATION: DAB CLAIM

Very low grade copper mineralization (inferred to be disseminated chalcopyrite) occurs in mafic intrusive rocks (Nicola?) (MINFILE). The mineralization was found by drilling but is not reported in assessment reports (W.J. McMillan).

2006 LINEAMENT ARRAY ANALYSIS

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

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 107 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 dominantly in a northwesterly (335-350) and a northeasterly (040-055) direction with complementary lower order north northeasterly and east-west structures.

The DAB mineral prospect is indicated to occur in association with major topographically expressed structure which is indicated as the north northwesterly trending Guichon-Nicola contact.

DAB CLAIM: TENURE 528849

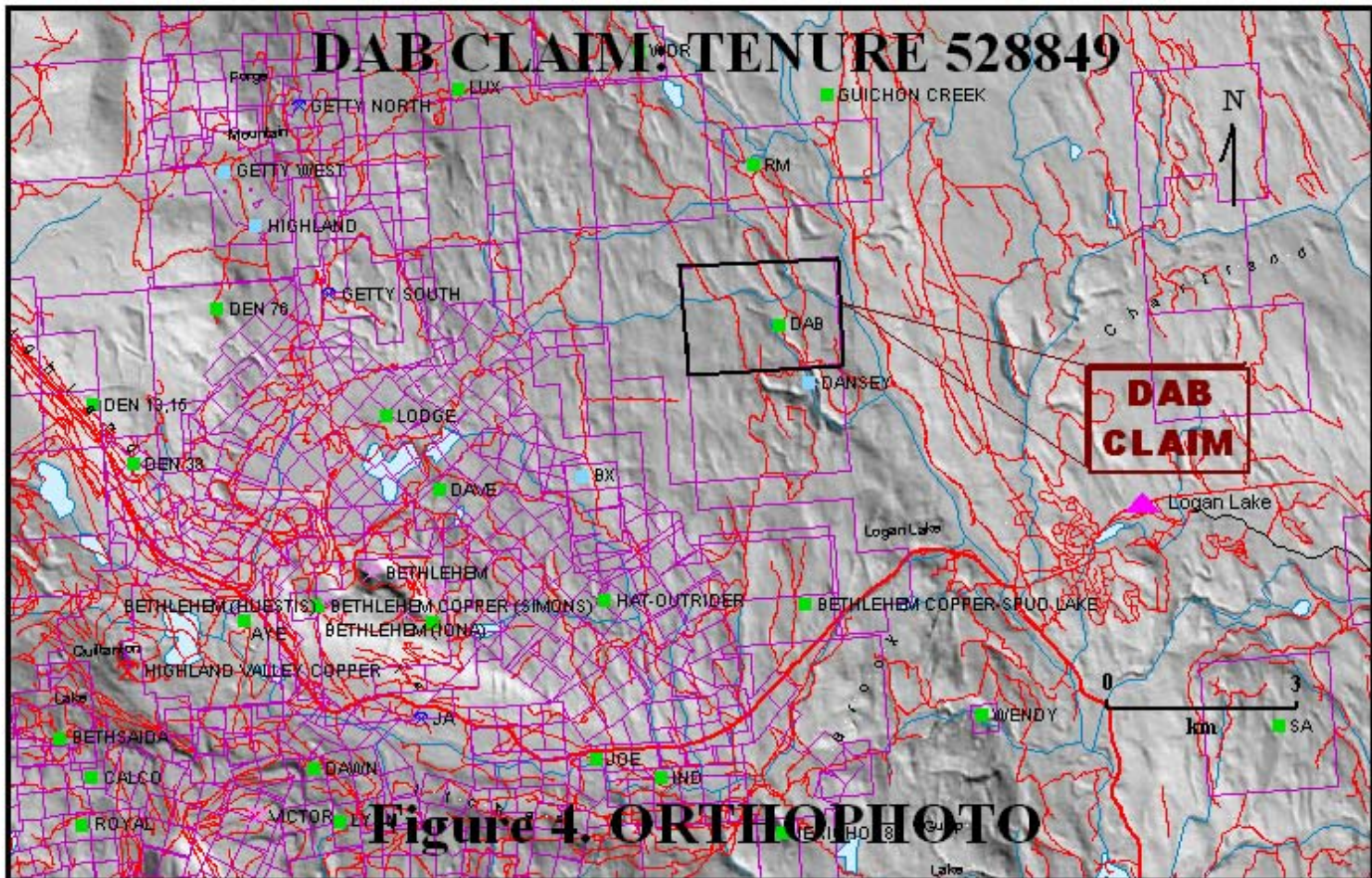


Figure 4. ORTHOPHOTO

DAB CLAIM: TENURE 528849

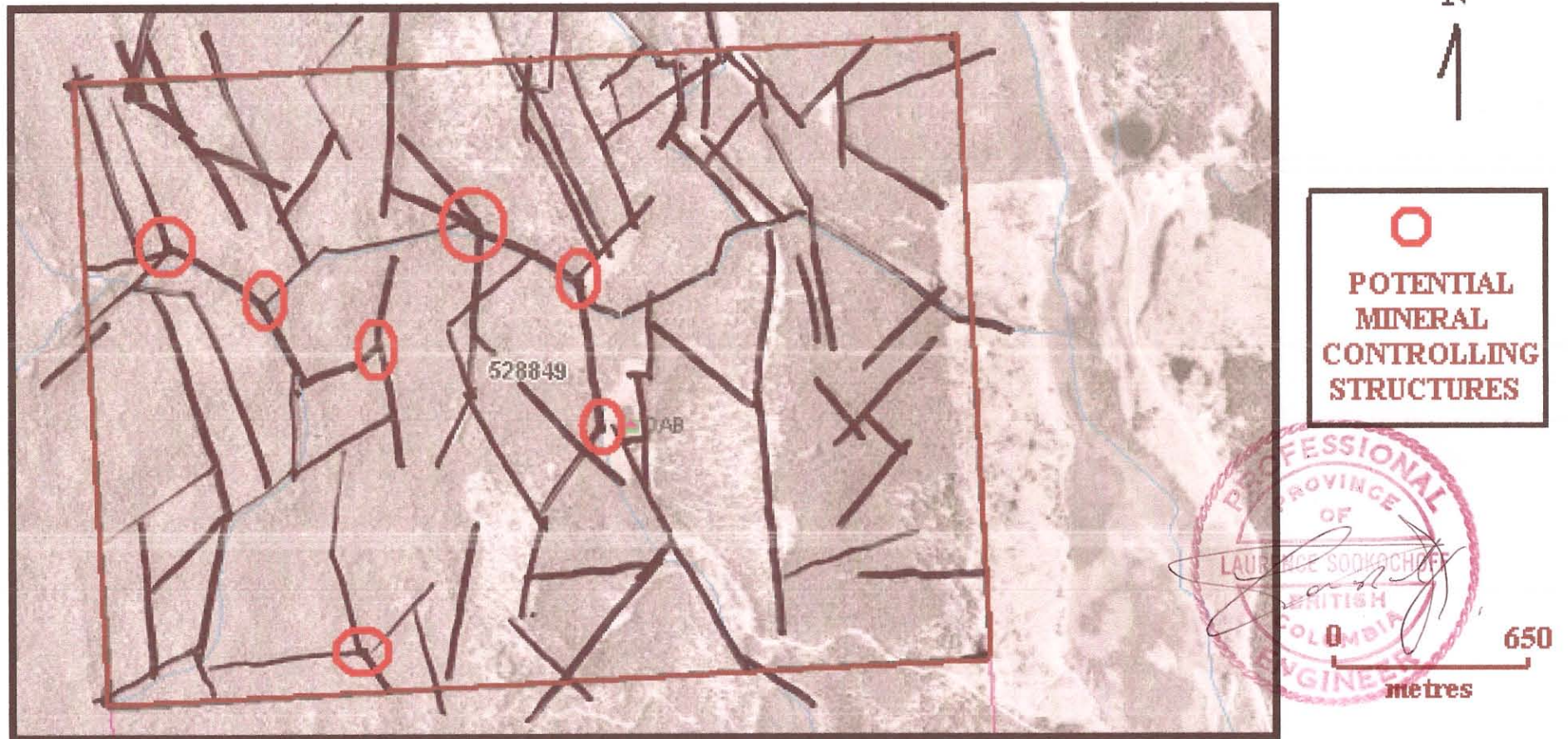


Figure 5. CLAIM LINEAMENTS

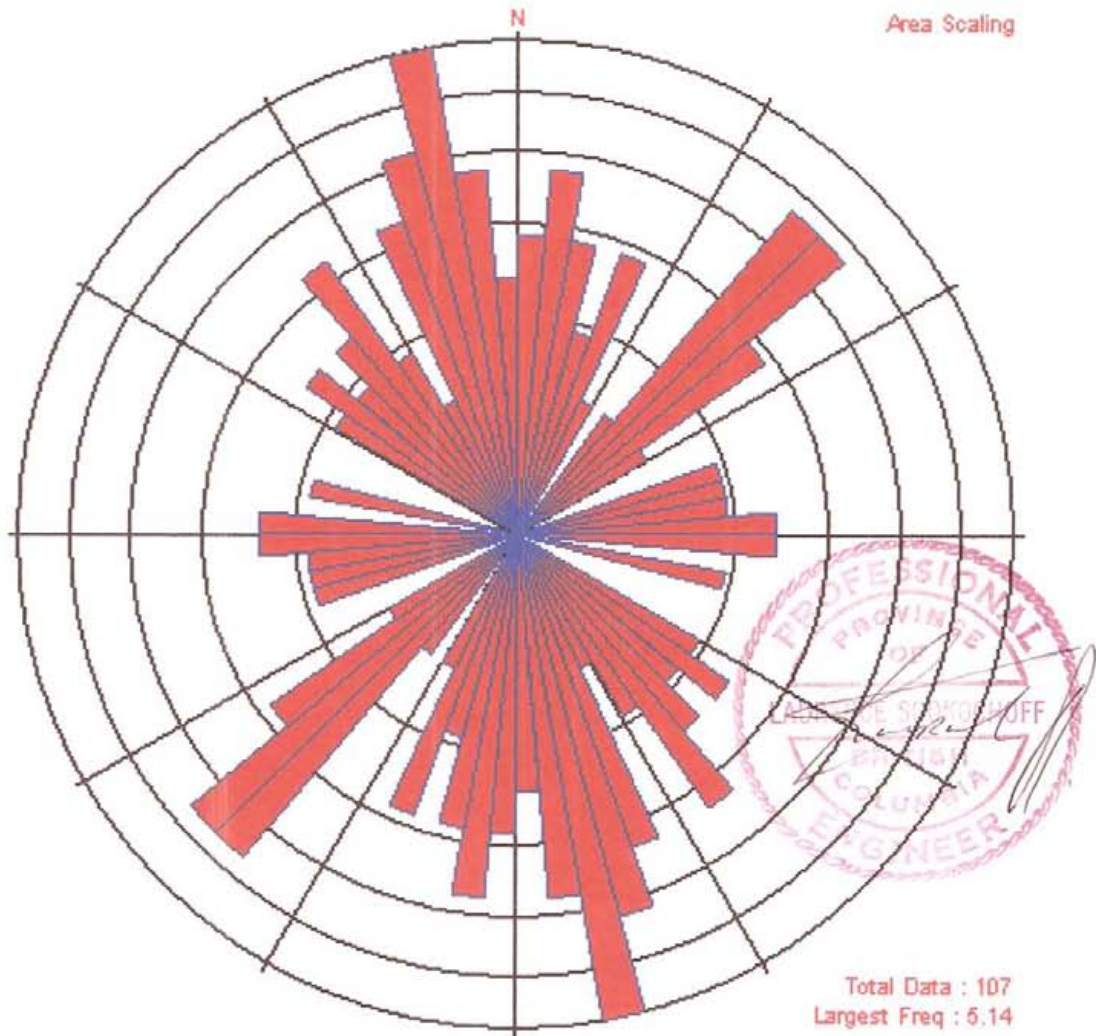


Figure 6. Rose diagram showing the 107 lineaments as determined on the DAB claim

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the Lineament Array Analysis have indicated that the DAB mineral prospect, where areas of very low grade copper mineralization occurs at or near the contact between the Guichon Creek intrusive and the Nicola volcanics. The DAB mineral prospect is also indicated is be located proximal to an indicated potential zone of mineral controlling structural intersections. In addition six other locations of potential mineral controlling structures are delineated (Figure 5) where potentially economic mineral zones may occur.

The DAB mineral prospect may be an indication of surface seepage from a structurally controlled, potentially economic zone of mineralization at depth.

Respectfully submitted
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June 27, 2007

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MINFILE – 092INE040 - DAB

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Statement of Costs

Detailed Costs

Analysis:

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng.

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Report 750.00

\$ 2,750.00

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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. 401-850 West Hastings Street Vancouver, BC V6C 1E1.
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 41 years since my graduation from university.
5. I am responsible for the preparation of this technical report titled Geological Assessment Report on the DAB Mineral Claim dated June 27, 2007.
6. I am the registered owner, and hold 100% of the DAB claim as described herein.



Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng