2006 - 2007

PROSPECTING REPORT

"Sumalo Five Property"

EVENT # 4170782 TENURE # 520346

Tenure Name: Sumalo Five

Dewdney Mountain, BC Area
New Westminster District
Map 092H

Coordinate Reference
Long. 121° 06' 04" W – Lat. 49° 16' 29" N

Date of Report – December 1, 2007

Tenure Owner - William Larry Amey
FMC 145191

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Note: Unless otherwise referenced, map submissions are enhanced excerpts from the BC Ministry's Provincial Mapping System. Scale as that shown.

Introduction & Location

The Sumalo Peak Five claim was staked on September 22, 2005, to investigate the potential of gold and/or silver bearing mineralization in the area, and, to evaluate a physical feature noted during previous aerial photo research. The property lies approximately 26 kilometers southeast of Hope, BC and is situate on the northern slope of Mount Dewdney, in the New Westminster Mining District. The Sumalo Peak Five tenure is situate along the Hozameen Fault, the geological structure commonly referred to as the Coquihalla Serpentine Belt. Prior exploration into the area has identified favorable gold anomalies.

Access

Access to the property is best gained via the Sowaqua Creek Road, a seasonal two-lane, two-wheel-drive, graveled forestry road, leaving BC Highway #5 (the Coquihalla Highway) at the Sowaqua Creek Exit #192, fifteen kilometers north of the BC Highway #3 intersect (or otherwise, nine kilometers north of the Kawkawa Lake Road Exit #183). Taking said road to its terminus at Ghost Pass, access to the claim is thence gained by foot, to the south end of Ghost Lake and the northern border of the Sumalo Peak Five claim.

Previous Work

Sporadic exploration activity in the Dewdney Mountain region dates back to the late 1840's era of Camp Defiance and the Foundation Mine. However, there appears no historical records available for the specific claim area. During the 2005 / 2006 prospecting season, the author and associate prospected on the southeastern sector of the claim, gathering a number of chip and rock samples. Of those, only seven showed scant traces of Au under microscopic examination.

General Tenure Area Geology

The Sumalo Peak Five claim lies in the general proximity of the Hozameen Fault. The Hozameen fault traverses south-southeast and separates the low greenschist facies rocks of the Hozameen Complex from unmetamorphosed Mesozoic rocks. Ultramafic rocks are cut by greenstones of the Hozameen Complex and generally occur along the fault. There is shearing along this contact and in places the ultramafic croks appear to be intrusive. The ultramafic rocks which occur along the Hozameen fault are part of the Coquihalla Serpentine Belt. The area is underlain by Permian to Jurassic Hozameen Complex rocks comprised mainly of interbedded chert, pelite, basic volcanics and minor limestone. These are intruded by a Late Cretaceous or older quartz diorite intrusion.

…….. General Tenure Area Geology continued

To the west, in the vicinity of the Newjay showing, the area is underlain by altered Hozameen Complex greenstone and volcanic chert with argillaceous chert and mylonite. A major fault/shear structure trending 350 to 360 degrees with an apparent dip of 75 to 80 degrees west, traverses the area. The fault/shear is represented by a serpentinized ultramafic which in places is up to 100 metres in width. The west contact is associated with intense shearing and hosts a bleached and oxidized zone of talc schist with mineralized quartz veins. The eastern contact is comprised of an irregular serpentinite, cherty volcanic-greenstone contact. Both the east and west contacts are associated with quartz veining.

Several old trenches and opencuts occur along the west contact which follows a talc shear zone. The zone extends for several kilometres. The Master Ace zone (092HSW043) is located 914 metres north of the Newjay zone and is outlined for 762 metres. The Newjay zone has been traced for about 450 metres along the talc shear zone. The shear hosts 1.0 metre wide quartz veins mineralized with ribbons and bands of arsenopyrite, argentite, and lesser galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. In 1940, a mining consultant reported "ribboned" or "banded" arsenopyrite in the quartz and also reported the occurrence of sperrylite, an arsenide of platinum. In 1986, the Newjay zone was reported to host anomalous gold, silver, arsenic and copper as well as lead and zinc. Gold values ranged from 0.135 to 0.585 gram per tonne.

In 1986, mineralized trench samples assayed 0.17 to 1.58 grams per tonne gold and 78.51 to 219.77 grams per tonne silver. Anomalous copper, nickel, chromium and platinum were indicated. Samples obtained from decomposed rusty talc schist yielded 0.585 gram per tonne gold, 152.3 grams per tonne silver, 0.045 per cent copper, 0.497 per cent lead, 0.045 per cent zinc and 0.311 per cent arsenic (Newjay Resources Ltd., Statement of Material Facts, #92/87, July 6, 1987).

To the east, the area is underlain by Permian to Jurassic Hozameen Complex rocks comprised mainly of interbedded chert, pelite and basic volcanics. The Hozameen fault traverses south-southeast separating the lower greenschist facies rocks of the Hozameen Complex from the unmetamorphosed Mesozoic rocks of the Ladner Group to the east.

The Lower-Middle Jurassic Dewdney Creek Formation (Ladner Group) consists of a sequence of well-bedded sediments comprised of interbedded argillite, siltstone, wacke, sandstone and conglomerate. Local quartz stockworks and diorite dikes, ranging up to 30 metres in width, crosscut the strata. The siltstone and wacke is highly silicified near the dike contacts. Disseminated pyrite occurs in the silicified siltstone and some beds are heavily oxidized with extensive limonitic staining.

…….. General Tenure Area Geology continued

Locally, the Hozameen Complex consists of ribboned cherts with interbedded schistose bands and an andesitic volcaniclastic unit. The rocks have undergone greenschist facies metamorphism and local silicification. In the western part of the property, a chert unit is highly silicified and intruded by aplite dikes. In this sequence, quartz veins up to 15 centimetres in width, crosscut and locally flood the chert. Several rock samples were collected and averaged 0.1 gram per tonne silver, 0.01 gram per tonne gold with traces of copper, lead and zinc. A sample taken near the headwaters of Eighteen Mile Creek assayed 0.18 gram per tonne gold and 0.5 gram per tonne silver (Assessment Report 13270).

Tenure Geology

Due to overburden, heavy forestation, and, the lack of adequate time spent on the tenure to determine otherwise, the exact underlying geology of the claim area remains somewhat vague. However, from that observed, and that this claim lies fundamentally on the Hozameen Fault itself, it appears the claim area hosts mineralization from both of the above descriptions of generalized area geology.

Exploration Summary

Prospecting on the Peak Five property was engaged on June 23, 2007, by a party of two. Following a substantial hike to the claim from the end of the logging road, the traverse indicated on Map 2 by red markings thereon (hereto attached), was followed along the 1400 to 1420 metre level for an over-all distance of approximately 425 metres. Six rock samples were collected and later examined under microscope. Two samples, obtained from the central part of the traverse, comprising considerable dark serpentine with minute veinlets of ?quartz, were found to be barren of metallic content. One of the samples obtained from the northern-most segment of the traverse, chipped from a narrow banded sulfide location, held considerable Ag content, with ?Arsenopyrite and other mineralization, yet appeared void of Au under 300x magnification. The other singular sample from the northern sector of the traverse showed nothing of interest. Both samples from the southern-most sector of the traverse, taken from well stained host rock of greenstone along a contact sulfide vein, held traces of Au mineralization over the samples 4.5 centimetre length.

Conclusion

Based on favorable indications and that only a portion of this tenure has been examined, the claim was renewed for a subsequent year to enable further evaluation.

Work Record - Evaluation & Cost Statement

Work Record

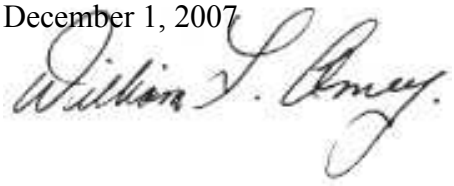
Work Date	Time Log	Manpower	Comments	Total Hours
Laborers				
Jun 23, 2007	0730 - 1115	D. Chamberlain	Prospecting	3.75
			Sub Total Hours	*3.75*
Allowable Labor Credit Rate		3.75 hours @ $20.00 per hour >		**$ 75.00**
Supervisory				
Jun 23, 2007	0730 - 1115	L. Amey	Prospecting	3.75
			Sub Total Hours	*3.75*
Allowable Supervisor Credit Rate		3.75 hours @ $30.00 per hour >		**$ 112.50**
Total Allowable Work Credit				**$187.50**

Evaluation of Work & Statement of Costs

2 persons	7.5 man hours
Supervisory	$ 112.50
Labor	$ 75.00
Meals	$ 23.70
Accommodations	$ 0
Sub Total	$ *211.20*
Allowable Vehicle Exp	$ 42.24
Report Preparation	$ 40.00
TOTAL	**$ 293.44**

Attending Parties & Qualifications:
Larry Amey - - 28 years intermittent general prospecting experience
Dave Chamberlain - - 3 years intermittent general prospecting experience

December 1, 2007



Report prepared by:
William "Larry" Amey

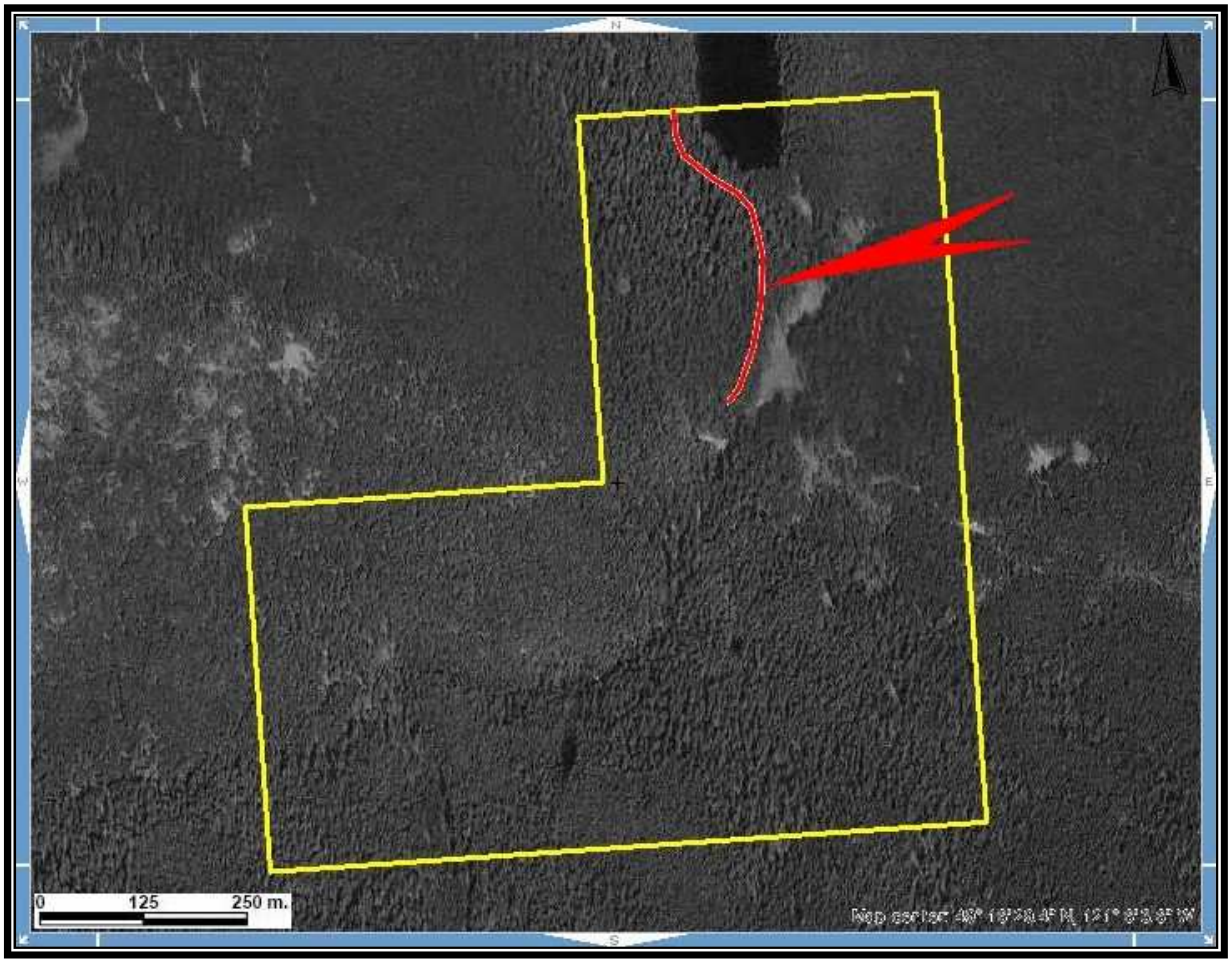
REFERENCE MAP 1

Geographical Location

REFERENCE MAP 2

Tenure Plotted

Area of Work
(Signified by Red Markings)



Scale 1: 6,000

Map 092H Excerpt

Tenure Coordinate Reference

Long. 121° 06’ 04” W – Lat. 49° 16’ 29” N

Event 4170782

REFERENCE MAP 3

Contour Map of Tenure Area

Scale 1: 6,000
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Long. 121° 06’ 04” W – Lat. 49° 16’ 29” N