REPORT ON THE

HOWE COPPER MINE PROPERTY

SECHELT INLET, BC

Vancouver Mining Division

Map NTS 92G 11 West

Lat. 49 42' 35 N Long. 123 27' 13 W

UTM Zone 10 5506456 N 467296 E

February 1, 2007

By:

Greg Thomson B.Sc., P.Geo.

and

James Laird, Laird Exploration Ltd.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Howe Copper Mine property is located approximately 55 kilometres northwest of Vancouver, BC. It is situated at 1431 metres elevation on the eastern slope of Mount Donaldson at Smithe Lake, near the north eastern end of Sechelt Inlet. The property currently consists of five claims totaling 2318.666 hectares of mineral title, and is in good standing until June 19, 2007. Access is best gained via helicopter flying southwest from Brackendale Airport near Squamish, a distance of 25 kilometres, or from Sechelt airport to the south, a distance of 35 kilometres.

2. Granite–hosted porphyry Cu-Mo and related Cu-Ag-Au-Mo vein systems on the property have received most of the previous work; however, no economic ore zone has been delineated as yet. More recent efforts have concentrated on the bulk-mineable quartz and muscovite mica deposits.

Short underground workings and surface trenches have explored at least 11 high-grade vein systems associated with a muscovite granite porphyry stock approximately 500 metres in diameter. Other work has included geological mapping, rock sampling, diamond-drilling, airborne and ground geophysics. The authors carried out an examination of the mineral zones on September 22, 2006, at which time 7 samples of mineralized rock material were collected and later analyzed by ALS Chemex Labs.

3. A proposed work program includes an initial 1000 metre diamond drill program which is designed to explore the potential resources and geology of the mineralized areas. Further exploration by additional diamond drilling, geophysics and other methods will be dependant on the results of the initial program.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Terms of Reference

This summary report is a compilation of geological data currently available regarding the Howe Copper Mine Property located near Sechelt Inlet, BC. Historical information from Laird Exploration Ltd. files, the BC Department of Mines, the Geological Survey of Canada and other sources has been reviewed and used where pertinent. A field examination of the property was made on September 22, 2006 by James Laird, Project Manager; Greg Thomson B.Sc. P.Geo., Project Geologist; and Derek Setchfield geological assistant and sampler.

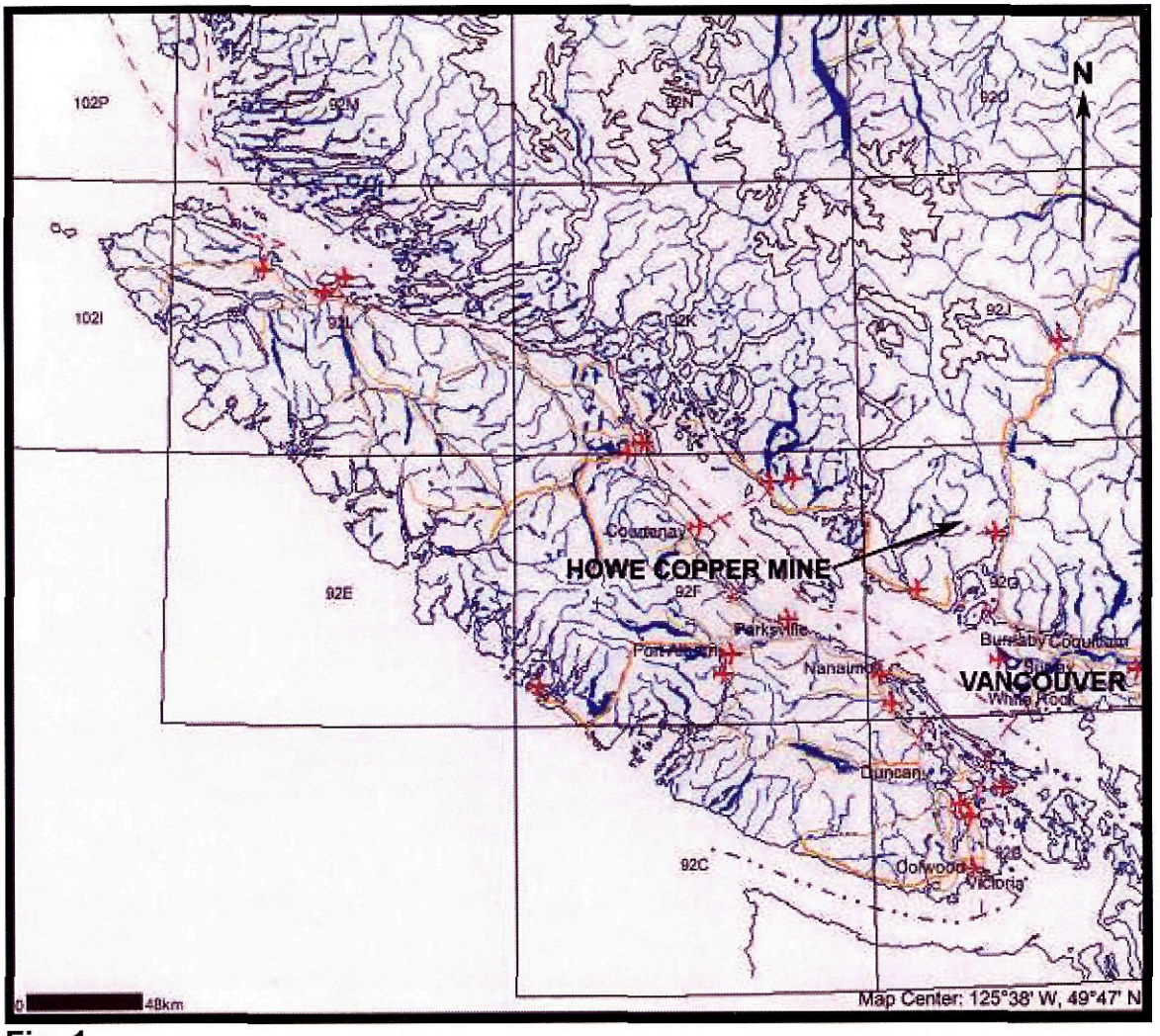

Fig. 1

HOWE COPPER MINE BC LOCATION MAP

1.2 Location and Access

The Howe Copper Mine property is located approximately 55 kilometres northwest of Vancouver, BC. It is situated at 1431 metres elevation on the eastern slope of Mount Donaldson at Smithe Lake, near the north eastern end of Sechelt Inlet. Access is best gained via helicopter flying southwest from Brackendale Airport near Squamish, a distance of 25 kilometres, or from Sechelt airport to the south, a distance of 35 kilometres. Ongoing logging operations have constructed roads that cross the property boundary to within a few kilometres of the old mine workings.

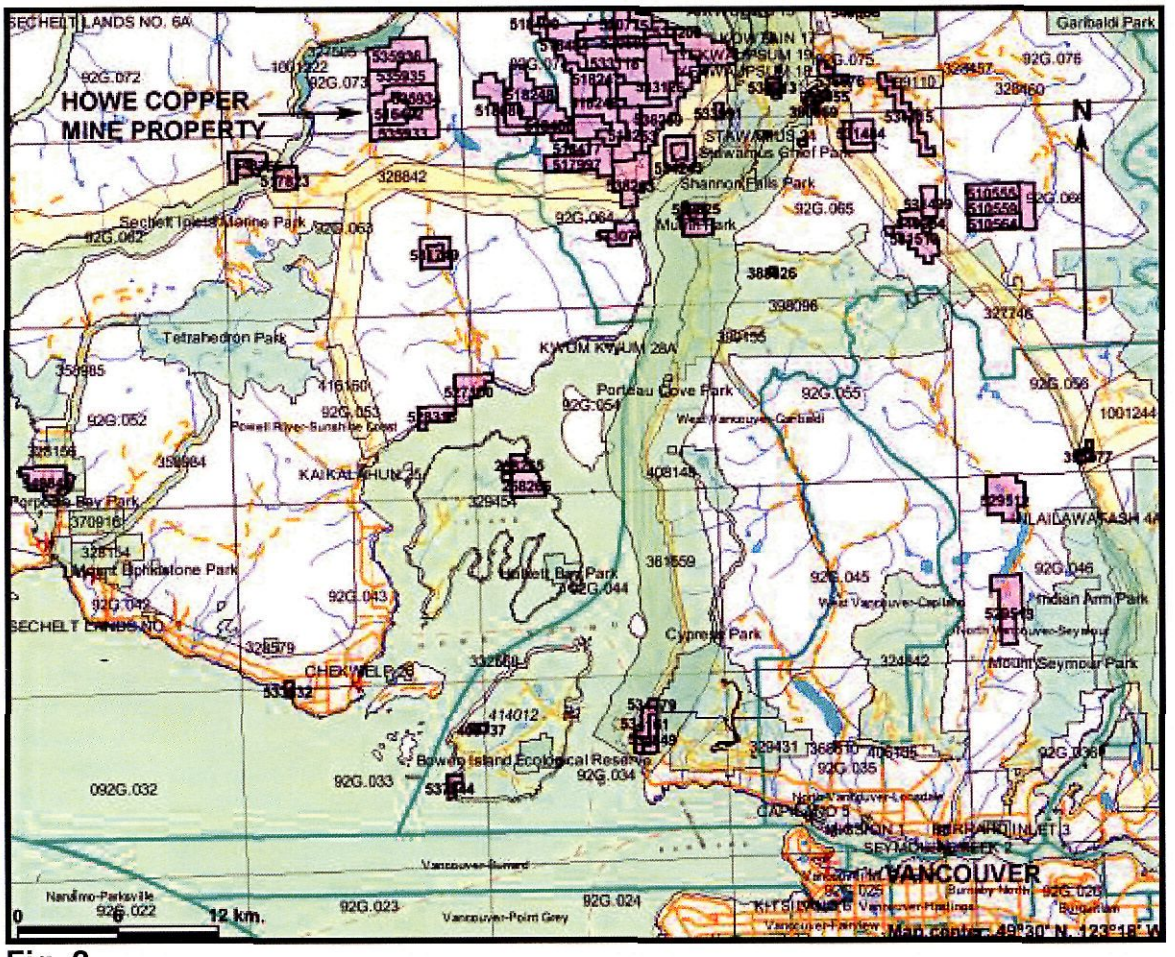

Fig. 2

HOWE COPPER MINE REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

1.3 Topography, Climate, Vegetation

The property lies on the steep eastern slope of Mt. Donaldson at an elevation of 1417 metres at Smithe Lake. The terrain is alpine in nature and is almost completely underlain by rock outcrop, with the exception of

several talus slopes and small lakes. Vegetation consists of small stunted spruce and cedar trees, blue huckleberry bushes and deep alpine mosses are the prevailing vegetation found.

Black bear, mountain goat, cougar, deer and a variety of rodents are found in the vicinity. The climate is generally moderate and wet, with the bulk of the moisture falling as rain from March to November and as deep snowfall in the winter months. Snow packs in shaded areas may persist into late summer.

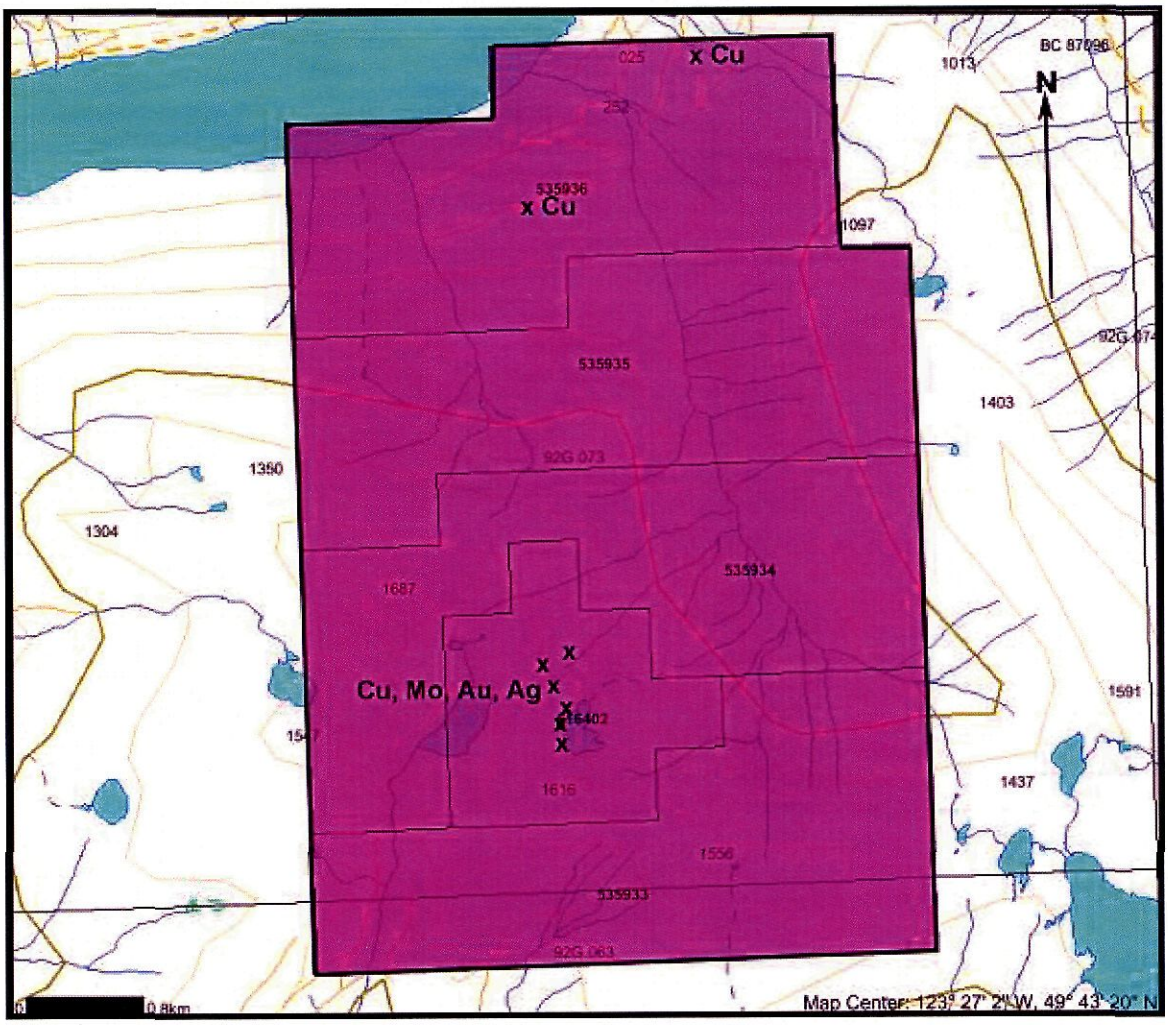

Fig. 3

HOWE COPPER MINE PROPERTY MAP

1.4 Property Status

The Howe Copper Mine property was discovered in 1874, and has been repeatedly claimed and lapsed by various companies and prospectors since that time. The present mineral claims were staked by James Laird on September 28th, 2003 and June 19, 2006. The property comprises five mineral claims consisting of 2318.666 hectares of mineral title.

BC Tenure #	Work Due Date	Staking Date	Total Area (Ha.)
516402	Sept. 28, 2007	Sept. 28, 2003	229.826
535933	June 19, 2007	June 19, 2006	522.424
535934	June 19, 2007	June 19, 2006	522.268
535935	June 19, 2007	June 19, 2006	522.136
535936	June 19, 2007	June 19, 2006	522.012
			2318.666

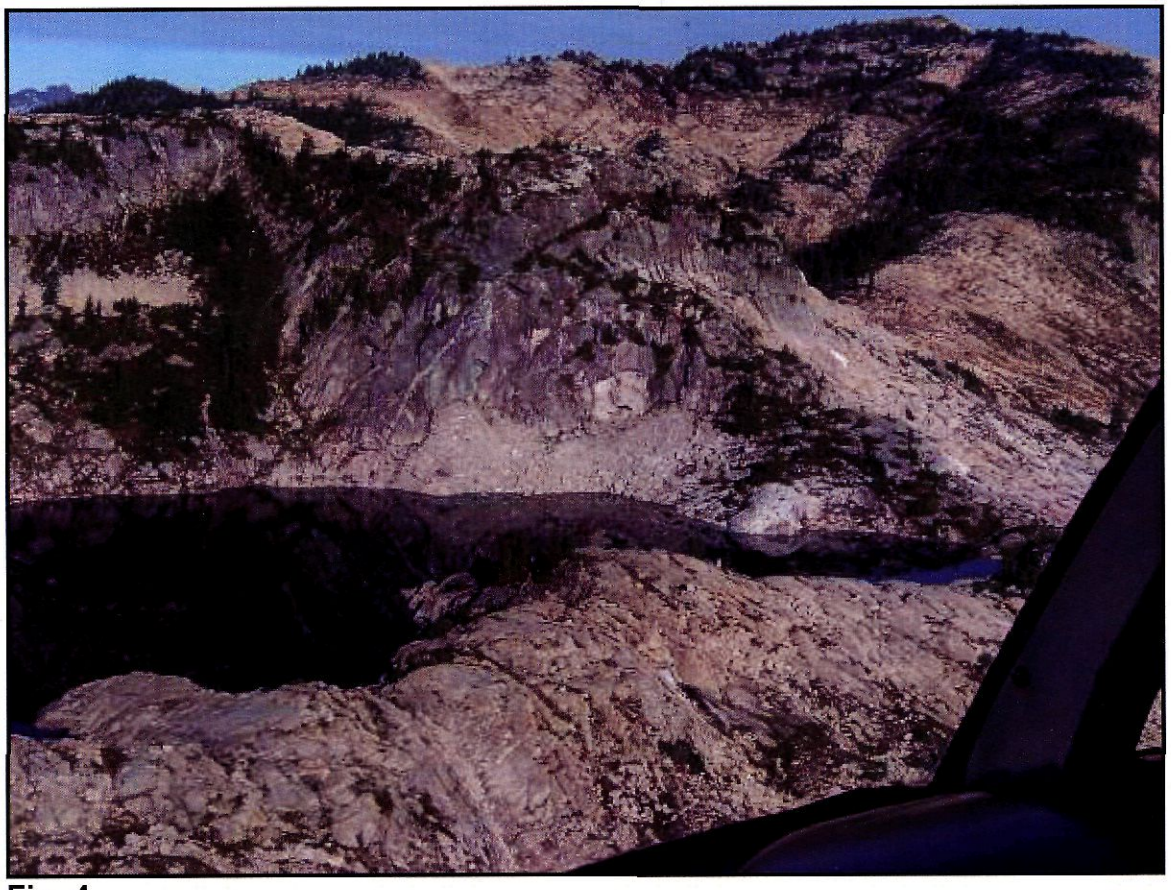

Fig. 4

HOWE COPPER MINE PROPERTY

1.5 Previous Work

The Howe Copper Mine mineral deposits were first discovered by Alexander Donaldson in 1874. Prior to 1900, several tunnels and open cuts were constructed to investigate quartz vein structures. At present, only the location of one 25-metre long tunnel at Smithe Lake is positively known. The earliest geological maps presently available are those done by Josiah Jacques in 1881, and it has been stated that a small amount of high-grade copper-silver ore was shipped to Swansea, Wales about 1875.

Little additional work was done until the late 1920's, when Pacific Copper Mines Ltd. built a trail from the shoreline of Sechelt Inlet and constructed a camp near the mine. It was stated in newspaper reports of the day that previous development consisted of "about 300 feet of tunneling at different levels". An early type of geophysical survey known as "Radiore" was done over the property.

In 1956, the Minex Development Company Ltd. was formed to explore the property. Rich assay values were quoted and a drill program proposed, with apparently nothing further done. During 1965 Bralorne-Pioneer Mines Ltd. geologically mapped and sampled the mine area, concluding that mineralization was locally very rich but also sporadic, resulting in no defined economic ore zones. In 1967, Grasset Lake Mines Ltd. drilled 5 diamond drill holes for a total of 2500 feet, with no record of assays or geological information.

During 1972, Athena Mines Ltd. flew an airborne geophysical survey over the property including 72 line-kilometres of magnetometer, EM and radiometrics. Results were anomalous but did not indicate any new mineralized zones. Seatac Resources Ltd. did some ground geophysical work and geological mapping from 1980 to 1983.

Between 1988 and 2000, prospector Don Bragg investigated the property, sampling the copper mineralized areas and testing the industrial mineral potential of the quartz and muscovite mica deposits. He concluded that the mica in particular could be developed into an economic resource, based on extensive testing of a small bulk sample.

Laird Exploration Ltd. initially acquired the property in 2003 by staking. Two short field programs focused on the quartz crystal specimen potential in addition to the mineralized mine veins. Although quartz crystals have been previously noted in geological reports on the property, no attempt had been made to assess the value and marketability of this resource. In 2005, two assays of selected bornite vein mineralization were taken by James Laird, one sample from the ore dump at the Howe Copper adit

(HC-05-1), and one from a separate vein system float approximately 300 metres north (HC-05-2). The following assay results were returned:

HC-05-1	>50% copper, 603 g/t silver, 0.98 g/t gold
HC-05-2	>50% copper, 1670 g/t silver, 2.22 g/t gold

2.0 GEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

Granite–hosted porphyry Cu-Mo and related Cu-Ag-Au-Mo vein systems found on the property have received most of the previous work. More recent efforts have concentrated on the bulk-mineable quartz and muscovite mica deposits, which, while showing significant economic potential are hampered by the lack of a road.

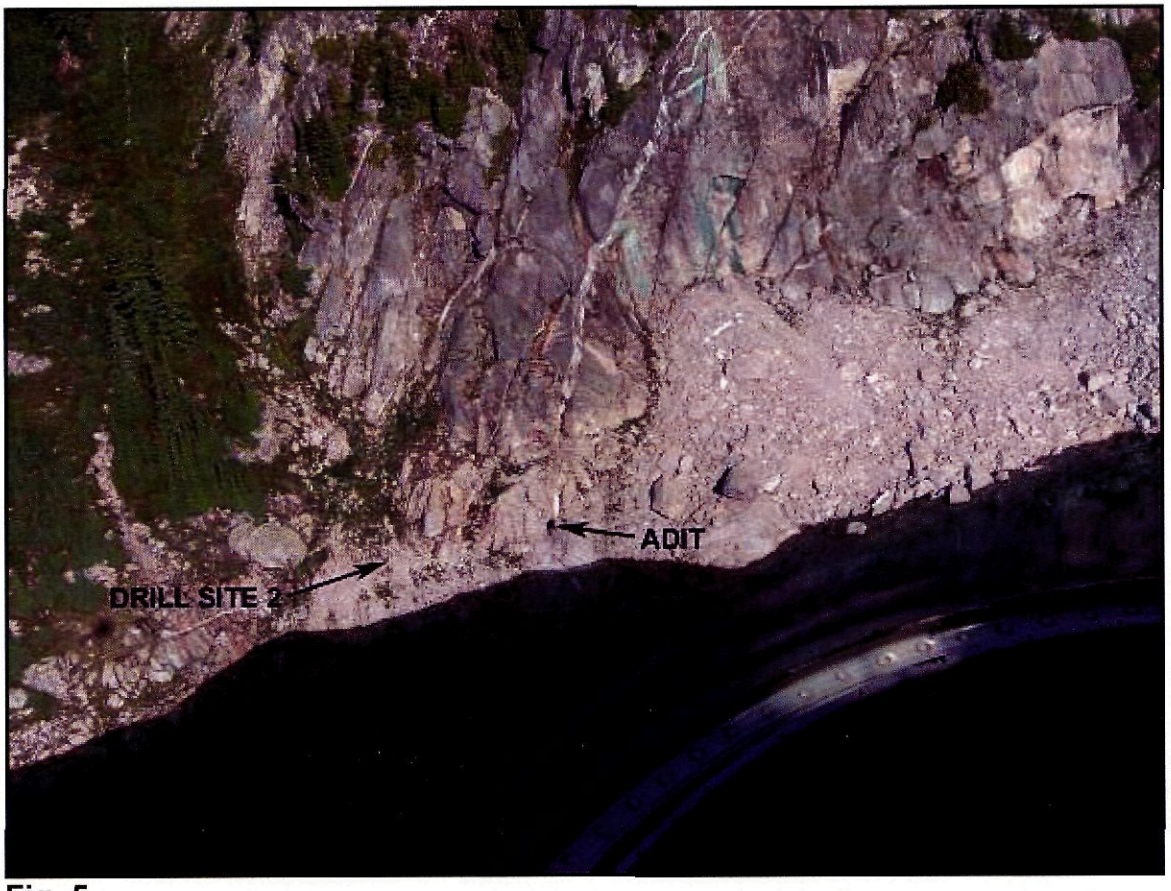

Fig. 5

HOWE COPPER MINE VEINS AND ADIT

2.1 Regional Geology

The Howe Copper occurrence is predominantly underlain by biotite and hornblende-biotite granite of the Jurassic to Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex. Intruding these, and incorporating blocks of the biotite granite, is a sugary textured, fine to medium grained, vuggy muscovite granite. Drusy quartz crystals often line the vugs. The muscovite granite has a potassium-argon age date of 83 million years (Late Cretaceous). A potassium-feldspar rich dike system has intruded all of the older rocks and is associated with quartz- muscovite mica selvages and high-grade copper-molybdenum-gold-silver mineralization.

2.2 Property Geology

A mineralized muscovite granite porphyry stock approximately 500 metres in diameter and at least 11 associated high-grade vein systems have been explored by short underground workings and surface trenching. Other work has included geological mapping, rock sampling, diamond-drilling, airborne and ground geophysics.

Fig. 6

HOWE COPPER MINE ADIT

A prominent feature of the property is masses of quartz and quartz veins which criss-cross the area. At least three sets of veins are recognized in association with major joints. Two areas of locally widespread and irregular quartz masses are also evident. The veins commonly pinch and swell and appear discontinuous in length. The quartz occurs in the form of milky to translucent masses and crystals. Larger veins are vuggy and often filled with drusy quartz, various copper minerals and muscovite. A persistent mineral constituent of the quartz veins is muscovite mica which occurs primarily along the selvage of the veins. It also occurs as massive books completely enveloped by the quartz and lining the vugs and cavities. Small aplitic dikes, 2 to 10 centimetres in width, transect the area and are locally parallel to the strike of the joint systems.

The intrusive rocks are well jointed in at least two directions with the dominant joint set striking east with steep north and south dips. The secondary joint system strikes at 020° and dips almost vertically. The quartz veins structurally parallel each other in a confined area. The three sets of veins strike: (1) east with steep south dips; (2) east with 40° to 65° north dips; and (3) north with 0 to 20° west dips. The veins commonly split and disappear in hairline fractures; locally they split and rejoin. The veins vary up to 80 centimetres in width but most are less than 30 centimetres wide. The longest strike length is 274 metres but is generally less than 91 metres.

Massive bornite and chalcopyrite is associated with the quartz veining but are also found as minor blebs within vugs of the muscovite granite. Flakes of molybdenite and pods of tetrahedrite and chalcocite were also identified. Cuprite, malachite and azurite are also locally evident and represent oxidation alteration mineralogy. A total of 11 quartz veins have received work in the past.

A 25 metre long adit is developed on the main vein at Smithe Lake with 3 parallel veins in the hangingwall (HW 1, HW 2 and HW 3 veins). These 4 veins strike east and dip south at 45° to 65°. Approximately 61 metres south of the main adit vein are 3 quartz veins striking north with flat dips (10°-20°) to the west. Two other veins are situated on the saddle north and northeast of Slippery Lake, and northwest of the adit on Smithe Lake.

Quartz crystal mineralization has been noted in several locations on the property, the most important of which are the main adit vein system, a large quartz mass on the shore of Smithe Lake, and a large quartz mass on the north flank of Mount Donaldson. The best crystal development is often accompanied by abundant muscovite mica, and sometimes by spectacular copper mineralization. The crystals observed in the adit vein are found in large vugs and are often milky-white to translucent in colour.

In the quartz mass on the shore of Smithe Lake, muscovite-rich zones are often vuggy and carry translucent to optically clear crystals to 30 centimetres in length.

A few exotic crystal forms were noted, including phantom crystals, muscovite inclusions and rare Japan-Law quartz twins. The quartz mass on the north flank of Mount Donaldson has not been investigated in detail as yet, but quartz crystals and massive mineralization found in the talus fan directly below it indicate similar conditions to the Smithe Lake mass. In addition, several smokey quartz crystals were found in the talus fan, indicating possible exposure to radioactive elements.

During the September 22, 2006 reconnaissance examination of the Howe Copper mineral zone, the authors collected 7 mineralized rock samples, which were subsequently tested by ICP and assay analyses. The results of the sampling analyses are summarized in the following table:

Sample No.	Location	Elevation	Au ppb	Ag g/t	Cu %	Mo ppm	Bi ppm	Description
HC JL - 01	Adit dump	1431m	880	762	>50	380	8130	grab
HC JL - 02	Adit portal	1431m	520	931	48.7	10	5210	50cm chip
HC JL - 03	Talus float	1428m	710	561	45.1	410	6540	50cm float
HC JL - 04	Adit	1431m	<50	9	0.71	50	100	1.5m chip
HC JL - 05	Adit dump	1431m	460	149	8.72	3.37 %	1120	grab
HC JL - 06	200m N of adit	1457m	410	16	1.55	150	2280	grab
HC JL - 07	300m N of adit	1425m	<50	25	10.7	640	<20	50cm chip

It was also observed that most of the mineralized samples had anomalous levels of barium (up to 590 ppm Ba) and anomalous lead (up to 500 ppm Pb). Locally samples contained anomalous antimony (up to 740 ppm Sb) and titanium (up to 0.11% Ti). Titanium values are likely attributed to concentrations of the mineral sphene, which is a common accessory found in intrusive rocks.

The copper, molybdenum, silver and bismuth values clearly are economic in grade, the question remains how to define an economic tonnage of ore. Historic gold grades reported are much higher (~15 g/t Au) than those presently assayed, possibly as a result of historic assay techniques or inaccurate sampling methods. Presently the best estimate is 1 to 2 grams per tonne gold in the massive bornite mineralization.

2.3 Sample Descriptions

HC–JL-01

Mineralization from the adit dump.
Contains bornite and chalcopyrite, minor quartz and muscovite mica, malachite stained. Grab sample
Anomalous values; 0.88 g/t Au; 762 g/t Ag; 8130 ppm Bi; >50% Cu; 380ppm Mo.

HC-JL-02

Adit portal vein. Location: 467316, 5506470, Elevation: 1431 m asl
Contains bornite and chalcopyrite, minor quartz and muscovite mica, malachite stained. 50 cm chip sample.
Anomalous values; 0.52 g/t Au; 931 g/t Ag; 5210 ppm Bi; 48.7% Cu; 10 ppm Mo.

HC-JL-03

Hanging-wall talus slope float boulder near adit.
Contains bornite and chalcopyrite, minor molybdenite, quartz and muscovite mica, malachite stained. 50 cm boulder width.50 cm chip sample. 50 cm float boulder sample.
Anomalous values; 0.71 g/t Au; 561 g/t Ag; 5210 ppm Bi; 45.1% Cu; 410 ppm Mo.

HC-JL-04

Adit vein: 12 metres in from adit entrance.
Contains minor bornite and chalcopyrite contained within quartz and muscovite mica, malachite stained. grab chip sample from north adit wall.
Anomalous values; <0.05 g/t Au; 9 ppm Ag; 100 ppm Bi; 0.71% Cu; 50 ppm Mo. Vein structure strikes at 290 degrees and dips 50 degrees south.

HC-JL-05

Mineralization from the adit dump.
Contains abundant molybdenite with lesser bornite and chalcopyrite, contained within quartz and muscovite mica. Grab sample.
Anomalous values; 0.46 g/t Au; 149 g/t Ag; 1120 ppm Bi; 8.72% Cu; 3.37% Mo.

HC-JL-06

Large talus block (2 by 3 m), located approximately 200 metres north of adit portal. Location: 467285, 5506654, Elevation: 1457 m asl
Rusty and malachite stained surface of boulder contains vein-related encrustations of dominantly chalcopyrite and indeterminate concentrations of iron sulphides. Boulder is comprised of similar quartz and muscovite-rich felsic intrusive rock as seen around adit area. Grab sample taken from representative mineralized material. Malachite stain noted in adjoining cliff outcrop exposures. Anomalous values; 0.41 g/t Au; 149 g/t Ag; 2280 ppm Bi; 1.55% Cu; 150 ppm Mo.

HC-JL-07

Vein zone located in dry creek bed about 300 metres north of adit portal. Contains chalcopyrite in quartz. 50 cm grab sample.
Anomalous values; 0.05 g/t Au; 25 ppm Ag; <20 ppm Bi; 10.7% Cu; 640 ppm Mo.

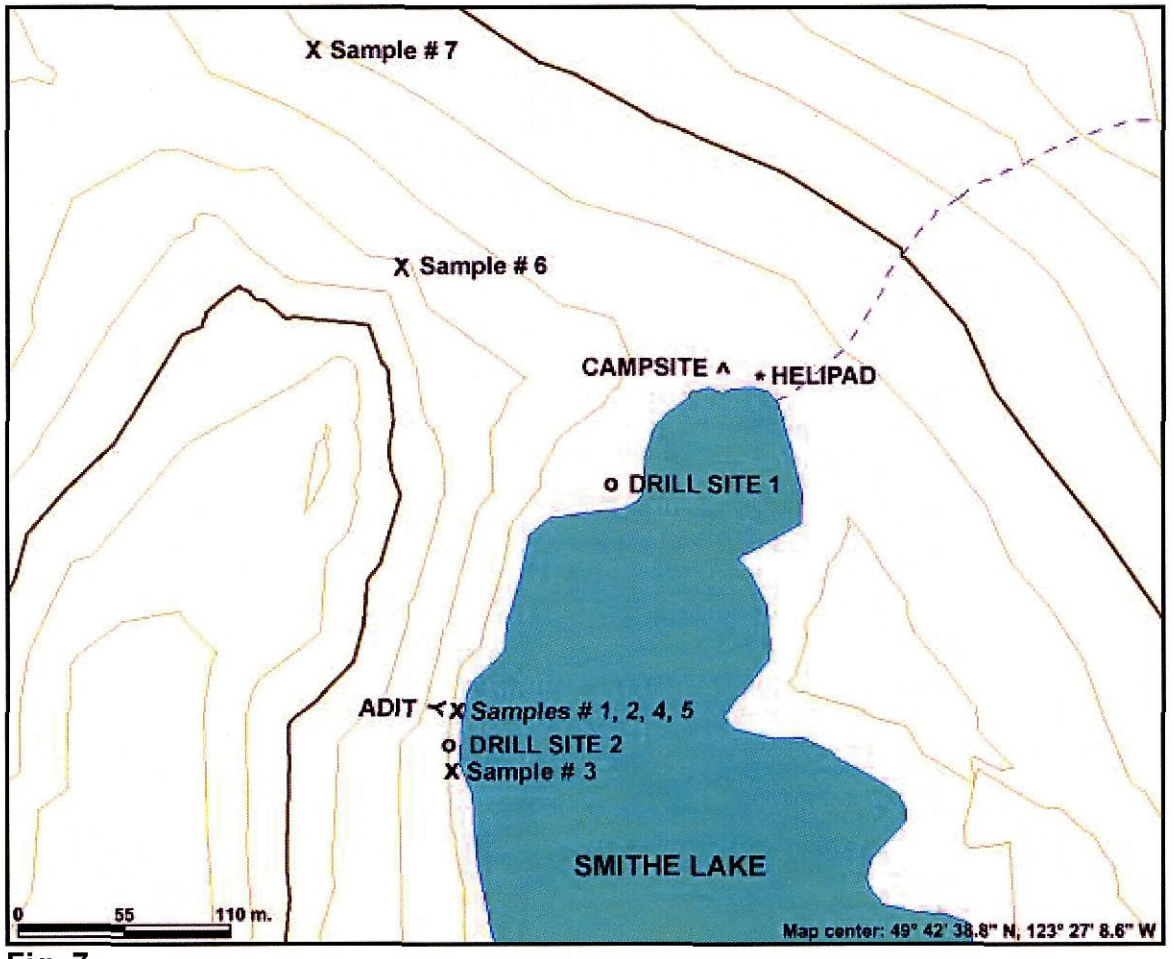

Fig. 7

ROCK SAMPLE AND DRILL SITE LOCATION MAP

2.4 Proposed Drill Program

The Howe Copper Mine Property has been explored by geological mapping, geophysics and minor underground exploration. The single known drill program filed no public report, and located drill holes were found in areas with lesser ore potential. The remains of the BQ drill core are still present on the property, and it is clear that the best mineralization is within quartz-muscovite altered zones. The authors suggest that the quartz-muscovite mass located on the shore of Smithe Lake and the adit veins system(s) represent the best targets on the property. Two drill set-ups are needed, one on the surface of the quartz mass and one located in a blast-excavated talus area just south of the adit.

At Drill Site 1, the program will test the quartz mass with a vertical drill hole to about 100 metres depth initially, followed by up to four more -50° holes 90° apart. Irregular sulphide masses comprised of bornite and chalcopyrite exposed on surface appear to increase in frequency with muscovite mica and quartz crystallization. At Drill Site 2, a series of -50° and -70° holes will be drilled northwards from the hanging wall of the vein system(s) exposed at the adit. The initial holes will target below the adit portal, the next series will target below the adit face. Depending on the total drill metres used, a vertical hole is also a possibility.

Fig. 8

PROPOSED DRILL SETUPS

3.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on initial examination of geological aspects of the Howe Copper mineral prospect, the authors suggest that the mineral zone falls within a BC Minfile deposit model type IO6 referred to as Copper +/- Silver Veins or Churchill-type vein copper deposits.

In this deposit type, of which there are numerous economic deposits found throughout British Columbia and the world, the main commodities are copper and silver and to a lesser extent gold. Veins, which are primarily emplaced along fault structures, are related to felsic intrusions, forming adjacent to and contemporaneous with mesozonal stocks. The mineralization seen at the Howe Copper workings is typical of the Copper-Silver Vein type, with quartz veins hosting chalcopyrite, bornite, molybdenite, galena, pyrite, tetrahedrite, chalcocite and bismuthinite.

The exploration focus for the Howe Copper mineral zone should concentrate on the location of possible economic concentrations of copper–silver (+/- Mo, Bi, Au) mineralization in the form of ore shoots localized along dilational bends within the vein structures. Sulphides may occur preferentially in parts of veins, which crosscut favorable lithologies. Intersections of veins are an important locus for ore formation.

Intrusion-related veins, like Butte in Montana and Rosario in Chile, are clearly associated with high-level felsic to intermediate intrusions hosting porphyry copper deposits or prospects.

The recommended work program includes up to 1000 metres of HQ or NQ diamond drilling to define and explore mineralized zones at the adit vein(s) and the Smithe Lake quartz mass. Two drill set-ups located near Smithe Lake are recommended; on the surface of the quartz mass and one in the hanging-wall of the vein systems and adit. GPS controlled geological mapping, prospecting, and rock chip sampling of surface showings and underground workings will be done concurrent with the drill program.

Future work programs including additional diamond-drilling cannot be accurately planned or budgeted until the results of an initial drill program are compiled and analyzed. Property-wide prospecting and stream sediment sampling should be included with a future work program to test for new areas of mineralization.

3.1

DRILL PROGRAM BUDGET

Consultant/Project Manager – 20 days @ $450/day	$9000.00
Project Geologist – 20 days@ $450/day	$9000.00
Sampler/Geological Assistant – 20 days @ $250/day	$5000.00
Camp Cook/ utility person – 15 days @ $250 per day	$3750.00
Truck rental – 2500 km @ 0.75/km inclusive	$1875.00
Rock and core samples – 100 @ $50.00 per sample	$5000.00
Misc. sampling and field supplies	$5000.00
Report and reproduction costs	$2500.00
Per diem (with camp rental including 2 drillers) – 90 man-days @ $125.00/day	$11,250.00
Helicopter (A-Star) – 25 hours @ $1500.00 per hour	$37,500.00
Drill Contractor – 1000 metres of NQ or HQ core @ $100.00 per metre	$100,000.00
Subtotal	**$189,875.00**
Management Fee @ 15%	$28,481.25
Contingency @ 10%	$19,000.00
Total	**$237,356.25**
GST@ 6%	$14,241.38
NET TOTAL	**$251,597.63**

4.0 REFERENCES

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Page: 2 - A
Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
Finalized Date: 17-OCT-2006
Account: LAIEXP

Project: Howe Copper

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06098374

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	ME-GRA21 Au ppm 0.05	ME-GRA21 Ag ppm 5	ME-ICP61a Ag ppm 1	ME-ICP61a Al % 0.05	ME-ICP61a As ppm 50	ME-ICP61a Ba ppm 50	ME-ICP61a Be ppm 10	ME-ICP61a Bi ppm 20	ME-ICP61a Ca % 0.05	ME-ICP61a Cd ppm 10	ME-ICP61a Co ppm 10	ME-ICP61a Cr ppm 10	ME-ICP61a Cu ppm 10	ME-ICP61a Fe % 0.05
HC-JL-01		0.90	0.88	762	>200	0.51	70	<50	<10	8130	<0.05	20	<10	10	>100000	11.35
HC-JL-02		0.40	0.52	931	>200	0.28	90	<50	<10	5210	<0.05	<10	20	<10	>100000	17.80
HC-JL-03		0.32	0.71	561	>200	1.35	60	140	<10	6540	<0.05	20	10	10	>100000	10.35
HC-JL-04		2.26	<0.05	9	13	2.72	<50	590	<10	100	0.17	<10	<10	10	7850	1.97
HC-JL-05		0.58	0.46	149	161	2.35	<50	280	<10	1120	0.07	10	<10	20	88100	3.77
HC-JL-06		1.82	0.41	16	26	3.24	90	250	<10	2280	0.24	<10	<10	10	15450	3.95
HC-JL-07		0.50	<0.05	25	30	0.89	180	280	<10	<20	<0.05	<10	<10	10	>100000	16.85

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Project: Howe Copper

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06098374

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-ICP61a Ga ppm 50	ME-ICP61a K % 0.1	ME-ICP61a Mg % 0.05	ME-ICP61a Mn ppm 10	ME-ICP61a Mo ppm 10	ME-ICP61a Na % 0.05	ME-ICP61a Ni ppm 10	ME-ICP61a Pb ppm 20	ME-ICP61a S % 0.1	ME-ICP61a Sb ppm 50	ME-ICP61a Sc ppm 10	ME-ICP61a Sr ppm 10	ME-ICP61a Th ppm 50	ME-ICP61a Ti % 0.05	ME-ICP61a Tl ppm 50
HC-JL-01		<50	0.3	<0.05	20	380	<0.05	<10	500	17.9	<50	10	<10	<50	<0.05	<50
HC-JL-02		<50	0.1	<0.05	70	10	<0.05	<10	260	19.4	<50	10	<10	<50	<0.05	<50
HC-JL-03		<50	1.3	0.06	50	410	0.06	<10	380	15.7	<50	10	<10	<50	<0.05	<50
HC-JL-04		<50	2.6	0.18	230	50	0.28	<10	<20	0.2	<50	<10	120	<50	0.09	<50
HC-JL-05		<50	1.8	0.09	80	35000	0.31	<10	80	5.8	<50	<10	40	<50	0.06	<50
HC-JL-06		50	3.9	0.13	180	150	0.16	10	70	1.3	130	<10	<10	<50	0.11	<50
HC-JL-07		<50	0.5	<0.05	40	640	<0.05	<10	310	8.1	740	<10	<10	<50	<0.05	<50

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Finalized Date: 17-OCT-2006
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Project: Howe Copper

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06098374

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-ICP61a U ppm 50	ME-ICP61a V ppm 10	ME-ICP61a W ppm 50	ME-ICP61a Zn ppm 20	Cu-AA62 Cu % 0.01	Mo-AA62 Mo % 0.001
HC-JL-01		<50	<10	<50	80	>50	
HC-JL-02		<50	10	<50	20	48.7	
HC-JL-03		<50	30	<50	230	45.1	
HC-JL-04		<50	70	<50	50	0.71	
HC-JL-05		<50	50	<50	50	8.72	3.37
HC-JL-06		<50	120	<50	40	1.55	
HC-JL-07		<50	10	<50	40	10.70	

6.0 STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

Project Manager – James Laird 1 day @ $450.00 per day	$450.00
Project Geologist – Greg Thomson B.Sc., P. Geo. 1 day @ $450.00 per day	$450.00
Geological Assistant/Sampler – Derek Setchfield 1 day @ $250.00 per day	$250.00
Helicopter – Jet Ranger 1.6 hours inclusive	$1845.25
Assays – ALS Chemex Ltd.	$467.74
Field Supplies	$50.00
Truck Mileage/ Fuel Langley/Brackendale return	$100.00
Report and Reproduction	$750.00
Subtotal	**$4362.99**
Laird Exploration Ltd. Management Fee @ 15%	$654.45
Subtotal	**$5017.44**
GST#890030133 @ 6%	$301.05
Net Total	**$5318.49**

7.0 STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATIONS

I: Gregory R. Thomson, of Langley, B.C., do hereby certify:

That I am a Professional Geoscientist registered in the Province of British Columbia.

That I am a graduate Geologist from the University of British Columbia (1970) and have over 25 years of mineral exploration experience in the Province of British Columbia.

That the information contained in this report was based upon a review of previous reports and geological studies related to the property area, and of personal experience with local geology gained while employed as a consulting geologist in the West Coast area of BC.

I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and this report has been prepared in essential compliance with N1 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

Dated at Vancouver, BC, February 1, 2007

Gregory R. Thomson, P. Geo.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, James W. Laird do state that:

My address is PO Box 672, Lions Bay, BC V0N 2E0

I am a prospector and mining exploration contractor and have been for more than 27 years, and I have more than 27 years experience working in the West Coast area.

I have completed the BC EMPR course "Advanced Mineral Exploration for Prospectors, 1980".

I am very familiar with the geology of the project area and have explored the Howe Copper Mine area since 1981.

James W. Laird

Laird Exploration Ltd.

February 1, 2007