GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

(VLF-EM SURVEY)

(Event No.4173807)

on the

MIKE CLAIM

(Tenure 522351)

UTM 663208E 5590084N
(Centre of Claim)

Kamloops Mining Division

(Centre of Work
UTM 662550E 5590700N)

Vancouver, B.C. Canada
December 10, 2007

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.
Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng

Table of Contents

Illustrations

INTRODUCTION

During September 2007 an exploration program comprised of localized VLF-EM survey was completed on the Mike mineral claim. The exploration program was a continuation of the an exploration program completed in 2006 which consisted of a Lineament Array Analysis and reported on by the writer in an assessment report dated October 12, 2006.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References and from exploration work as reported on herein and from work the writer has performed on the property.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION & LOCATION

The property consists of one grid unitized claim. Particulars are as follows:

Claim Name	Hectares	Tenure No.	Expiry Date
MIKE	370.452	522351	2009/nov/17

The Mike mineral claim is located 320km east of Vancouver, a port city at the southwest corner of the Province of British Columbia and the third largest city in Canada, and 37 kilometres north of Merritt, a city that may provide the necessary infrastructure for a mining operation in the area. The Coquihalla 4-lane highway, passing through Merritt, connects Kamloops to the northeast and Vancouver to the southwest.

The Mike mineral claim is also located within NTS 92I.047 of the Kamloops Mining Division, with central coordinates of 663208E 5590098N. The major copper-moly porphyry deposits of the Highland Valley are within 20 kilometres to the west with the formerly productive Afton deposit 70 kilometres to the northeast.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the MIKE claim is from the Coquihalla highway to a junction with the Logan Lake highway at the Logan Lake exit. The Logan Lake highway is then taken for approximately eight miles westward to a secondary road which provides access to the MIKE claim.

The MIKE claim occupies an area characterized by gently sloping hills with elevations ranging from 1,280 to 1,520 metres above sea level. Open meadows alternate with a dense forest 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, within nine kilometres west 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.

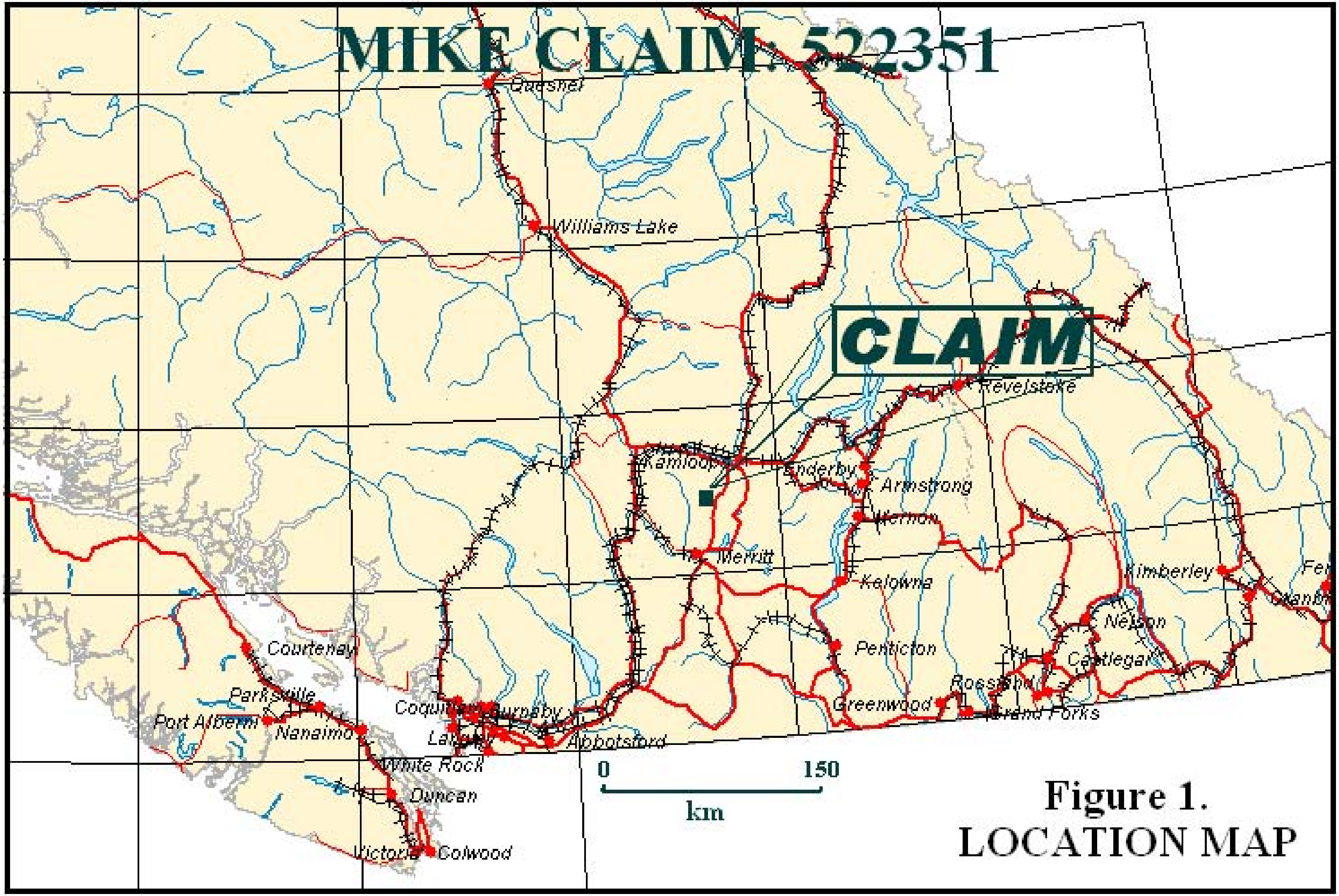

Figure 1.
LOCATION MAP

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."

"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."

Presently, the Highland Valley Copper mine is the largest copper mine in Canada and one of the largest mining and concentrating operations in the world. It is a porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit mined by several open pits. Facilities include the Highland mill and the Valley and Lornex open pit mines. The Valley pit has yielded more than 1,100Mt of ore in its lifetime. Output in 2004 totaled 170,000t of copper in concentrates and 4,850t of molybdenum in concentrates.

HISTORY –MIKE Claim

A reported 31 tonnes was shipped from the Lost Group, located within the Mike claim yielded 218 grams of silver and 626 kilograms of copper (MINFILE 092ISE012).

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.

MIKE CLAIM: TENURE 522351

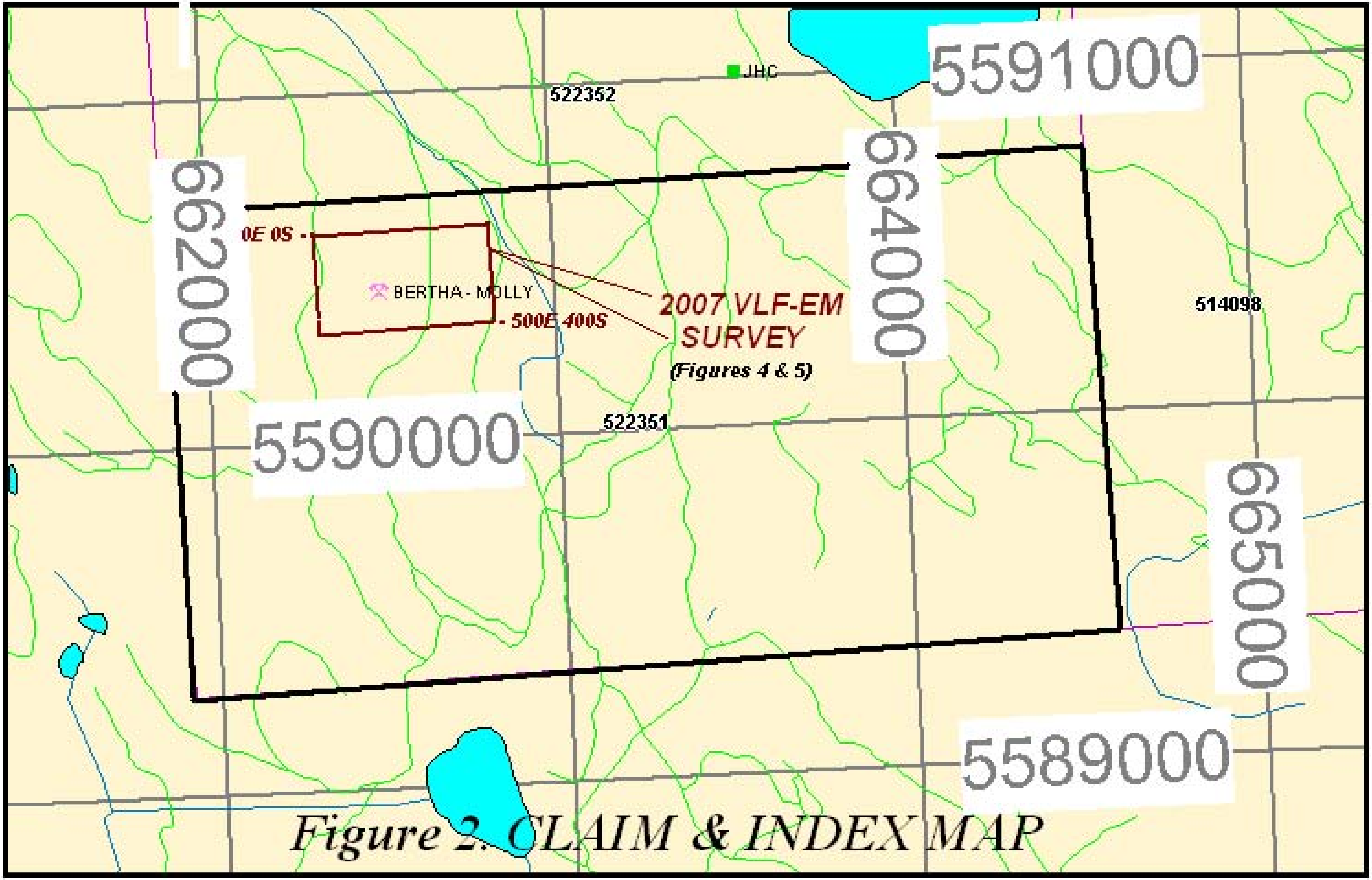

Figure 2. CLAIM & INDEX MAP

GEOLOGICAL MAP LEGEND

PLEISTOCENE TO RECENT

PlRal unnamed alluvium till

PiRvk unnamed alkalic volcanic rocks

EOCENE

Penticton Group

Alkalic volcanic rocks

UPPER TRIASSIC

Nicola Group

uTrN undivided volcanic rocks

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

LTrJGG

Gump Lake Phase

granodiorite intrusive rocks

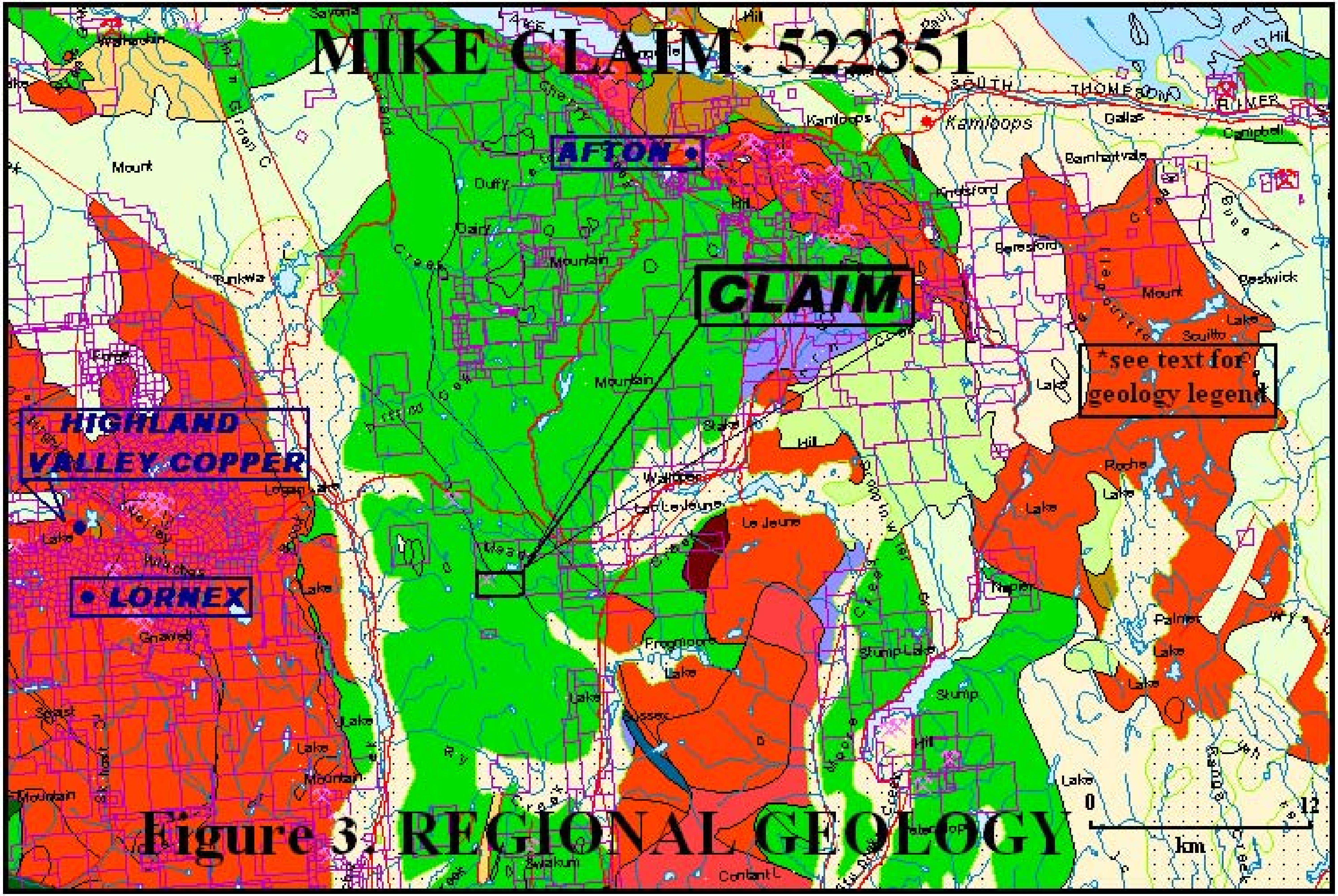

Figure 3. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

GEOLOGY: REGIONAL (cont'd)

The Highland Valley copper deposits are indicated at the low edge of an airborne magnetic high which 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.

GEOLOGY: MIKE MINERAL CLAIM

The claim is indicated to be entirely underlain by the two phases of the Nicola Group. The defining contact between the western volcanic facies to the west and the central volcanic facies to the east is indicated as a north northwesterly trending zone.

The Bertha-Molly showing is hosted by purplish amygdaloidal andesite with intercalated reddish tuffs. These rocks are strongly fractured and chloritized.

MINERALIZATION: REGIONAL

Highland Valley Copper mine include the Valley and the Lornex open pit mines which has approximately 318.7 million tonnes grading 0.43% copper and 0.03% molybdenum.

MINERALIZATION: MIKE MINERAL CLAIM

Mineralization at the Bertha-Molly showing located within the Mike mineral claim is of malachite, azurite, chalcopyrite, cuprite, and pyrite hosted by shears and fracture fillings in vesicular volcanics and red tuffs. Mineralization is structurally controlled with an apparent north trend. A common alteration is calcite and epidote with silicification becoming stronger at depth (MINFILE 09ISE012).

At the Lost Group, also located within the Mike mineral claim, mineralization is of malachite and chalcopyrite hosted by shears and fracture fillings in vesicular andesitic volcanics.

2007 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

During September 2007, an exploration program consisting of a localized VLF-EM survey was completed on the Mike mineral claim. The purpose of the survey was to: delineate any anomalous responses that may be indicated as potential mineral controlling structures; to correlate the VLF-EM anomalies to the Bertha-Molly mineral showings; indicated structures as delineated by the 2006 Lineament Array Analysis; and to correlate the current and previous exploration results with the Bertha-Molly mineral showings to establish any potential mineral controlling structures.

MIKE CLAIM - TENURE 522351
VLF-EM SURVEY
(Raw Data)

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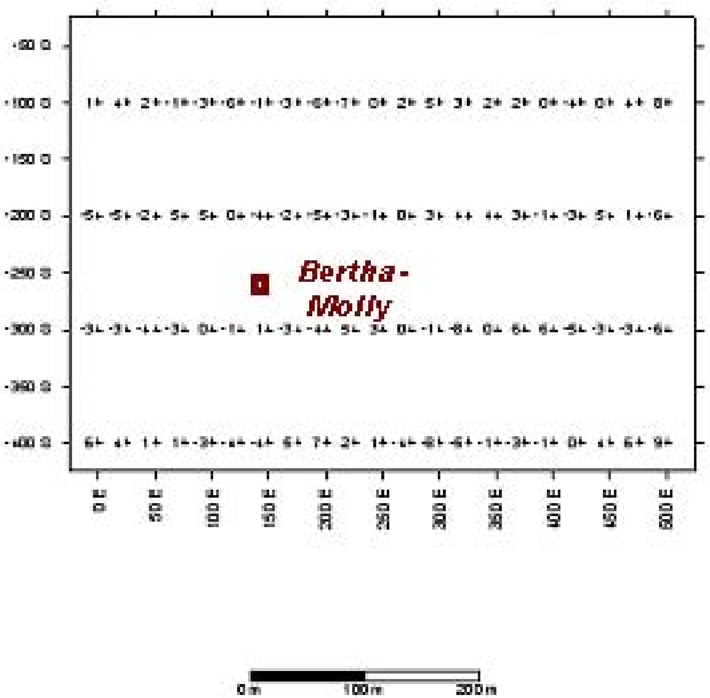
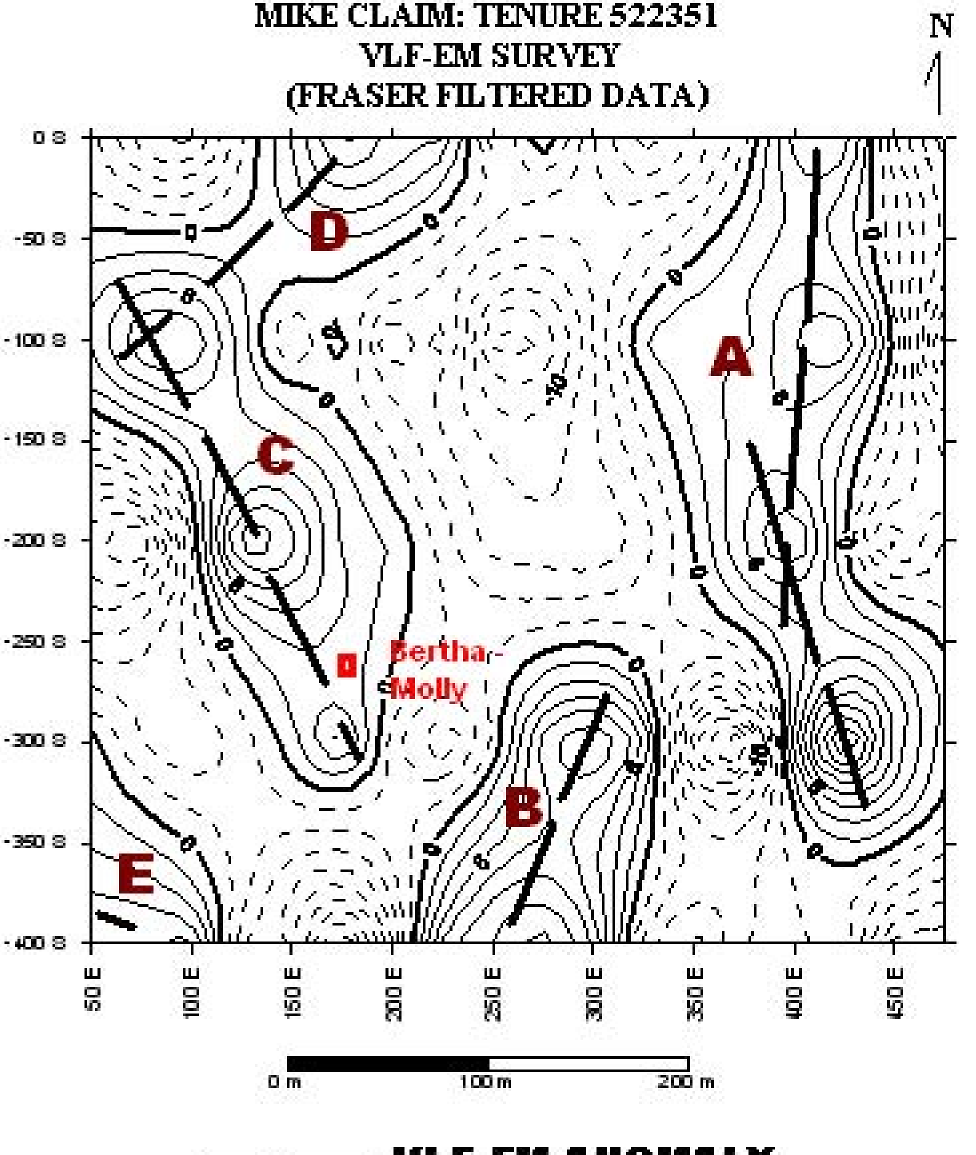


December 2007

Figure 4

MIKE CLAIM: TENURE 522351
VLF-EM SURVEY
(FRASER FILTERED DATA)



December 2007

Figure 5

2007 EXPLORATION PROGRAM (cont'd)

VLF-EM Survey

(a) Instrumentation

The VLF-EM survey was carried out with a VLF-EM receiver, Model 27, manufactured by Sabre Electronics Ltd. of Burnaby, British Columbia. This instrument is designed to measure the electromagnetic component of the very low frequency field (VLF-EM), which for this survey is transmitted at 24.8 kHz from Seattle (Jim Creek), Washington.

b) Theory

In all electromagnetic prospecting, a transmitter induces an alternating magnetic field (called the primary field) by having a strong alternating current move through a coil of wire. This primary field travels through any medium and if a conductive mass such as a sulphide body is present, the primary field induces a secondary alternating current in the conductor, and this current in turn induces a secondary magnetic field. The receiver picks up the primary field and, if a conductor is present, the secondary field distorts the primary field. The fields are expressed as a vector, which has two components, the "in-phase" (or real) component and the "out-of-phase" (or quadrature) component. For the VLF-EM receiver, the tilt angle in degrees of the distorted electromagnetic field with a conductor is measured from that which it would have been if the field was not distorted with a conductor.

Since the fields lose strength proportionally with the distance they travel, a distant conductor has less of an effect than a close conductor. Also, the lower the frequency of the primary field, the further the field can travel and therefore the greater the depth penetration.

The VLF-EM uses a frequency range from 13 to 30 kHz, whereas most EM instruments use frequencies ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand Hz. Because of its relatively high frequency, the VLF-EM can pick up bodies of a much lower conductivity and therefore is more susceptible to clay beds, electrolyte-filled fault or shear zones and porous horizons, graphite, carbonaceous sediments, lithological contacts as well as sulphide bodies of too Iowa conductivity for other EM methods to pick up. Consequently, the VLF-EM has additional uses in mapping structure and in picking up sulphide bodies of too Iowa conductivity for conventional EM methods and too small for induced polarization. (In places it can be used instead of IP). However, its susceptibility to lower conductive bodies results in a number of anomalies, many of them difficult to explain and, thus, VLF-EM preferably should not be interpreted without a good geological knowledge of the property and/or other geophysical and geochemical surveys.

(c) Survey Procedure

The survey grid was established centrally to the Bertha Molly mineral showing and was comprised of four 500 metre long east-west (0E to 500E) grid lines spaced at 100 metre intervals (0S to 400S). VLF-EM readings were taken at 25 metre intervals along the east-west grid lines. The survey totaled two line kilometres.

2007 EXPLORATION PROGRAM (cont'd)

VLF-EM Survey (cont'd)

(d) Compilation of Data

The data (field readings) was transferred to an Exel spreadsheet, thence to a Surfer 32 program which was utilized to plot maps from the VLF-EM data. Two maps were created; VLF-EM Raw Data (Figure 4), and contoured fraser filtered data (Figure 5).

e) Results

The contoured fraser filtered data indicates four northerly trending VLF-EM anomalies as evident on the accompanying map (Figure 7). The anomalies, cross referenced to the map (Figure) and text designated as **A**, **B**, **C**, **D**, and **E** are described below. The anomalies are stated as indicated structures and reported as such.

Anomaly A:

- 350 metre, northerly trending;

- open to the north;

- intersecting structures at 10 degrees at a localized "sub-anomaly".

Anomaly B:

- 150 metre northeast trending;

- open to the south;

- could be one continuous structure through the survey area in association with the northern extension of Anomaly A.

Anomaly C:

- 250 metre closed northwest trending;

- Bertha-Molly mineral showing indicated correlating with a sub-anomalous portion of the anomaly in the southeast;

Anomaly D:

- 150 metre open ended northeast trending;

- intersecting in the southwest with the northwestern extent of Anomaly C;

Anomaly E:

- an indicated anomaly in the southwestern corner of the survey area.

f) Interpretation

The VLF-EM survey was successful in that three prime structures (anomalies) and two intersecting structures are indicated as potential mineral controlling structures. As the Bertha –Molly mineral showing, indicated to correlate with a sub-anomalous portion of Anomaly C, there is a greater degree of confirmation that the indicated structures are indicated as potential direct or associated mineral controlling structures.

CONCLUSIONS

The Bertha-Molly structure (Anomaly C) should be explored for mineralized zone with a focus on the intersection of structures between Anomaly C and Anomaly D in the area located at 100S 100E. The other anomalies, particularly the intersection of structures at 200S 400E should be investigated.

There is no correlation between the VLF-EM structures and the structures as indicated from the 2006 Lineament Array Analysis.

Respectfully submitted

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.

Vancouver, BC

SELECTED REFERENCES

B.C. Government – MapPlace Internet Download Files.

Carr, J.M. et al – Afton: A Supergene Copper Deposit, in Porphyry Deposits of the Western Cordillera, Special Volume 15, CIM, pp376-387. 1976.

Crooker, G.F. – Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the WRT 1 15 Claims for Western Resource Technologies Inc. June, 1986. AR 15,060.

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Kwong, Y.T.J. – Evolution of the Iron Mask Batholith and its Associated Copper Mineralization. BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. Bulletin 77. 1987.

The Discoverers – Monica R. Hanula–Editor, Pitt Publishing Company Limited, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. 1982.

Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia – 1972 – pgs 165, 183, 209-220.

CERTIFICATE

I, Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng. do hereby certify that:

That I am a Consulting Geologist and principal of Sookochoff Consultants Inc. with an address at 120 125A-1030 Denman Street Vancouver, BC V6G 2M6.

I, Laurence Sookochoff, further certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.

2) I have been practicing my profession for the past forty-one years.

3) I am registered and in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

4) The information for this report is based on information as itemized in the Selected Reference section of this report.

5) I am the recorded owner of the Mike claim as reported in this report.

Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

Vancouver, BC

Statement of Costs

Detailed Costs

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng.	
Sept 1-2, 2007; 2 days @ $1,000.	$ 2,000.00
Maps:	
3 @ $200.	600.00
Xerox, printing & compilation	1,000.00
Report	1,000.00
	$ 4,600.00
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Appendix I

VLF-EM Raw Data

MIKE CLAIM: TENURE
522351
2007 vlf-em survey
Raw Data

E	S	Raw	FF	E	S	Raw	FF
0	0	-3		0	-200	-5	
25	0	1		25	-200	-5	
50	0	-2	-3	50	-200	-2	-13
75	0	3	-9	75	-200	5	-17
100	0	5	-11	100	-200	5	-2
125	0	7	-2	125	-200	0	14
150	0	3	4	150	-200	-4	11
175	0	0	11	175	-200	-2	3
200	0	-1	7	200	-200	-5	2
225	0	-3	6	225	-200	-3	-3
250	0	-4	-5	250	-200	-1	-7
275	0	-5	2	275	-200	0	-7
300	0	-4	-6	300	-200	3	-8
325	0	1	-11	325	-200	4	-5
350	0	1	-8	350	-200	4	0
375	0	4	-3	375	-200	3	6
400	0	1	7	400	-200	-1	11
425	0	-3	8	425	-200	-3	0
450	0	0	-6	450	-200	5	-10
475	0	4	-13	475	-200	1	-3
500	0	6		500	-200	-6	
0	-100	1		0	-300	-3	
25	-100	4		25	-300	-3	
50	-100	2	4	50	-300	-4	1
75	-100	-1	10	75	-300	-3	-4
100	-100	-3	10	100	-300	0	-6
125	-100	-6	3	125	-300	-1	-3
150	-100	-1	-5	150	-300	1	1
175	-100	-3	2	175	-300	-3	7
200	-100	-6	-9	200	-300	-4	-3
225	-100	-7	-2	225	-300	5	-8
250	-100	0	-15	250	-300	3	-2
275	-100	2	-14	275	-300	0	9
300	-100	5	-6	300	-300	-1	12
325	-100	3	2	325	-300	-8	7
350	-100	2	4	350	-300	0	-14
375	-100	2	3	375	-300	6	-20
400	-100	0	8	400	-300	6	5
425	-100	-4	10	425	-300	-5	20
450	-100	0	0	450	-300	-3	7
475	-100	4	-18	475	-300	-3	1
500	-100	8		500	-300	-6	

MIKE CLAIM: TENURE
522351
2007 vlf-em survey
Raw Data

E	S	Raw	FF
0	-400	6	
25	-400	4	
50	-400	1	8
75	-400	1	7
100	-400	-3	9
125	-400	-4	-6
150	-400	-4	-8
175	-400	5	-21
200	-400	7	-8
225	-400	2	9
250	-400	1	12
275	-400	-4	15
300	-400	-8	10
325	-400	-5	-5
350	-400	-1	-9
375	-400	-3	-4
400	-400	-1	-3
425	-400	0	0
450	-400	4	-11
475	-400	6	-11
500	-400	9	