

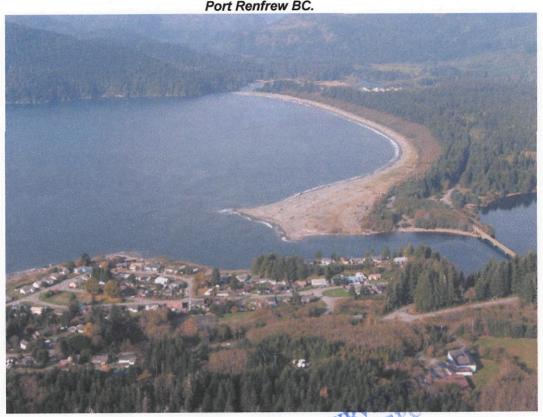


Prospecting, Technical Assessment Report

The Le Baron Prospecting / The Sombrio Gem Stone Project Vancouver Island, British Columbia

Victoria Mining Division NTS: 092C059 48 - 32' - 43" N x 124 - 16' - 13" W BC Geological Survey **Assessment Report** 29826





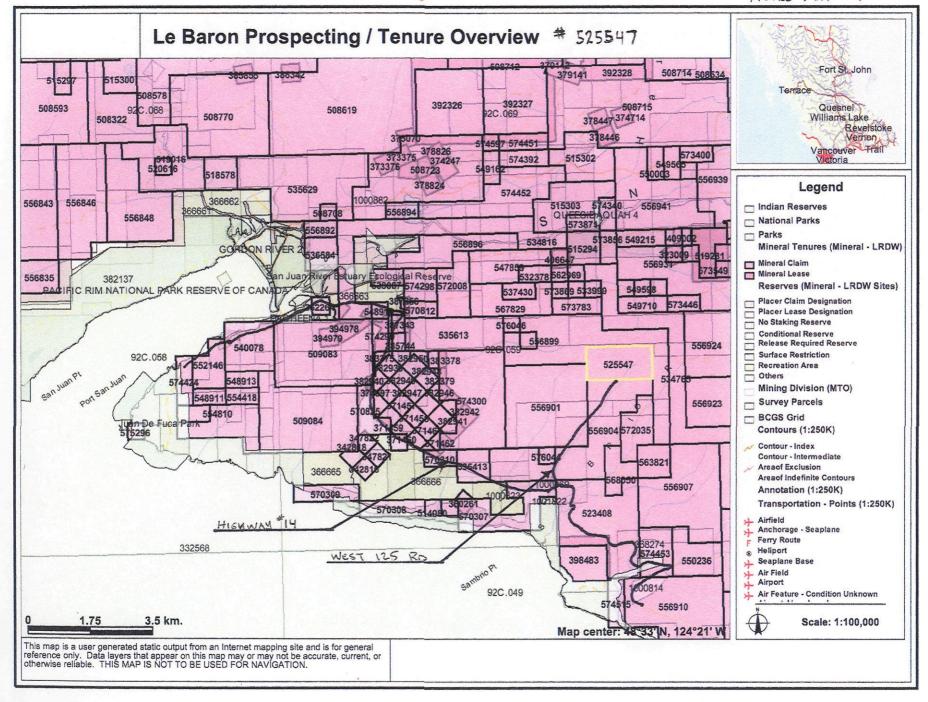
Owners / Operator:

Scott Phillips Le Baron Prospecting 16977 Tsonaguay Dr Port Renfrew BC V0S-1K0 Author: Scott Phillips

Date: January 16, 2008

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1.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference:

The author is the owner of this mineral tenure, located within the Victoria Mining District located on south western Vancouver Island. The tenure owner along with one of his associates conducted an exploration program on this tenure during the 2007 prospecting year. Detailed information is contained within this report.

This report is correct in the information within and any use of this information to a second of third party is the responsibilities of those parties.

2.0 Prospecting program overview:

- Follow up on recommendations from 2006.
- Systematic soil sampling.
- Identify areas of "specific interest" for future sampling.
- · Communicate exploration programs with the hiking community.
- Develop a relationship with the Victoria hiking groups.

3.0 Tenure Location and access

Access to this tenure is by several ways, the first and longest is a hike along a well groomed trail along the San Juan Ridge, starting at a local spur road known as West Coast 2000, this trail is also known locally as the Kludahk Trail, and there are many access points to it. Secondly is by way of the Kuitshe Creek Service Road, trail access is off of a 4x4 logging spur road. Third is by way of a logging road which requires a 4x4 truck, west 125, maintained by Western Forest Products, Jordon River Division. West 125 is 14 kilometers east of Port Renfrew on highway 14, then travel 5.5 kilometers to a small bridge [marked on working map] as a starting point, traverse the creek north, or drive another 1 kilometer to the end of the spur road, park and walk along a basic trail through old growth forest.

4.0 Area Geology

Vancouver Island lies within what is known as the Canadian Cordillera and is also classified as Wrangell. The Southwestern part of Vancouver Island is predominantly underlain by Paleozoic and Mesozoic strata intruded by Jurassic and Tertiary Intrusions.

These placer tenures are underlain by the San Juan River Fault, which is composed of the Leech River Formation to the south and the Bonanza Group Volcanics to the north. The San Juan Fault is best described as a plate boundary fault, where the Leech River Formation is severely interrupted as a subduction complex. There are numerous north easterly trending faults within the San Juan River Fault that control the placement of the felsic dykes and quartz veins.

5.0 Tenure Mineralization

This tenure is regionally underlain by the San Juan River Belt, which is composed mainly by the Leech River Formation of mostly sedimentary and med sedimentary rock that is approximately 2km to 12 km wide, and has an east – west strike. The Rock is mostly highly metamorphosed and sub ducted into several zones. Meta-greywacke, biotite schist, argile, slate, and quartz – biotite schist, make up a large portion of the rock. Also, at depth throughout the tenure is a fine layer of "blue clay". This layer of clay in my lower mineral tenures holds valuable gem stones which have been either raised from the mantle somehow, either by the collision of the tectonic plates or by glacial deposits, or a combination of both.

6.0 Tenure Description

The tenure is also part of a geological anomaly along the San Juan Ridge. This tenure is surrounded in what is best described by the author as a "bowl", which has 4 mountain peaks, and a series of small lakes within.

A delicate echo system of small vegetation is present in the low areas of the tenure. Very soft marshy areas are prevalent, care must be taken not to disturb or in worst case, fall though this floating mass in some areas.

I have been chasing the origin of the Sombrio gems for four years now; this tenure and the mineralization within might be the source of the gem lode in the Sombrio area.

7.0 Kludahk Trail

The Kludahk trail passes through this tenure, for many years this trail has been a secret, only traversed by a select group of hikers. Now it has become more popular, as the reputation of the Juan De Fuca trail to the south, grows so has the desire of many to walk this trail.

I have come across several groups of hikers, most are totally not a where of this area crown lands and open for mineral exploration.

This year a sign that I have posted on the trail [Kuitshe Creek trail access] notifying people not to remove sample points has been removed, most if not all of my GPS sample point information locations have been removed.

I can see as the trail gets more advertised and busier that this issue of removing my GPS sample points and tenure location points, this issue will become a much bigger problem for everyone in the future

8.0 Historic Information.

The earliest mining activity in the area dates back to 1792 when the Spanish discovered placer gold in the Sombrio area, just south of the claims in this report. During the mid 1900's one of North America's largest water monitor operations took place also just south and east of the tenures in this report. [Minute Creek]. Historic reports have the operation at as many as fifty plus men.

From the 1900's – 1930's, the area was heavily worked by the Chinese, and heavy exploration by various prospectors into the early 1980's. In the 1990's the area was and still is under exploration by Triangle Ventures of Victoria who studying in great detail the Minute Creek area for possible PGE'S, the company still holds tenures in the Sombrio delta. Also, in the 1990's, was an exploration program by a local prospector who

Several other historic reports of the area can be found on the Geological Survey Branch MinFile: such as: Murton, [092c058], Spanish [092c071], Sombrio Placers [092c059].

I also hold placer rights to this area. The reason why I staked both types of tenures is so no one can come into this area and disturb the mineral exploration program which I am conducting. My Kuitshe Creek Placer Tenure over the years has yielded some of the finest examples of garnets found anywhere on Vancouver Island. So I set about locating the source of those garnets, this tenure possibly being the source.

9.0 Author Qualifications

- 1. I am a prospector, with a history of prospecting the West Coast of Vancouver Island.
- 2. I am the owner of Le Baron Prospecting of Port Renfrew BC.
- 3. I am a member in good standing with the Vancouver Island Placer Miners Association.
- 4. I have several large mineral tenures within the area of Port Renfrew.
- 5. I am currently studying the West coast Crystalline Intrusion Complex.
- 6. I have a full understanding of the Plate Tectonics of Southern Vancouver Island.
- 7. I am working closely with professional geologists for guidance and information in regards to questions I have about the geological structure of the Port Renfrew area.

I here by consent to the use of information in thi	s report to further enhance	the exploration of the
Le Baron Prospecting / Sombrio Gem Project		

Scott Phillips:	, Date: 01-	16-2008

10.0 Exploration methods / tools used / work overview

Tools:

Rock chip hammer, chisel, and pry bar, GPS [lorrance, global map 100] red / orange survey tape, cannon digital camera, field loupe, field maps, microscope 1-40,000.

Methods of sampling:

Rock chip – breaking off small rock chip using hammer / chisel, identify, locate, plot for future reference using GPS, bag and tag sample.

Sediment sampling – three methods used:

- 6' stainless tube, slide hammer, used for soil sampling.
- 4 foot by 3 inch steel rotary hand auger, also for sediment sampling.

Moss samples – hand grab moss matt, classify sample, gold pan

Samples – all samples were bagged in plastic bags, and labeled for future reference and geochemical analysis.

Mapping – 1-20,000 BC geological field map was used to plot sample sites. Note: sampling sites plotted on reference working maps

Work completed overview: refer to Maps Figures C-D

- 15 sample / work sites GPS marked and plotted on maps [figures C-D]
- 15 moss matt concentrate samples hand panned at each sample / work site
- 8- Work sites [reference site H to O] soil auger, and a sample probe were used to analyze the soil / sediment concentration and make-up.

1500 meters of survey line [sample sites A to O]

11.0 Technical Specific Information

In Reference to working reference maps:

Figure map C, Figure map D

GPS - Sample Reference Point Description of sample, method used and location

A - NTS: 405760 x 5377175 - Hand pan moss matt, bridge, location not in tenure

B - NTS: 405655 x 5377275 - Hand pan moss matt, creek, marked south tenure boundary

C - NTS: 405618 x 5377375 - Hand pan moss matt, creek, small pink garnets, Au

D - NTS: 405675 x 5377475 - Hand pan moss matt, creek, more pink garnets, Au

E - NTS: 405730 x 5377575 - Hand pan moss matt, creek, pink, few deep red garnets

#F - NTS: 405785 x 5377645 - Hand pan moss matt, creek, steeper walls, red garnets

#G-NTS: 405839 x 5377705 - Hand pan moss matt, creek, canyon, few pink garnets

Hand pan, hole auger and sliding sample probe sample location and recovery Sample sites H to O: see data below.

H ~ NTS: 405835 x 5377765 - Hand pan, hole auger sample to 3 feet, 4 foot probe sample, 100% recovery of material, deep red garnets

I – NTS: 406035 x 5377780 - Hand pan, hole auger sample to 3 feet, 6 foot probe sample, 80% recovery of material, red and pink garnets

J – NTS: 406118 x 5377835 - Hand pan, hole auger sample to 3 feet, 5 foot probe sample, 60% recovery of material, red and pink garnets, fine Au

K - NTS: 406211 x 5377867 - Hand pan, hole auger sample to 3 feet, 4 foot probe sample 100% recovery of material, deep red and pink garnets, fine Au

L – NTS: 406311 x 5377905 – Hand pan, hole auger sample to 3 feet, 4 foot probe sample 100% recovery of material, red garnets, fine Au

M – NTS: 406411 x 5377910 – Hand pan, hole auger sample to 3 feet, 4 foot probe sample 100% recovery of material, deep red garnets. Au

N – NTS: 405960 x 5377870 – Hand pan, 4 foot probe sample to glacial clay layer, 100% recovery of sample, glacial clay, very nice red, pink garnets

O – NTS: 405991 x 5377970 – Hand pan, 4 foot probe sample to glacial clay layer, 100% recovery of sample, many very nice garnets of size. 1mm to 2.5mm

Note:

- The moss matt hand pan sampling is a quick indicator of what is in the system.
- Using a hole auger is a method to test what is holding in the overburden to a shallow depth.
- The probe sampling is to define the layering of the material as it was deposited in the
 area, overburden and the clays tend to hold the sample together somewhat while
 sampling. Pushing out the sample from the sample probe tube was difficult to maintain
 uniformity of the sample, also re-tooling of this method needs to be done because
 samples deeper than 4 feet were harder to recover.
- There is a layer of blue clay approximately 48 inches under the overburden, probe samples did show this layer, so glaciation did occur at this elevation, yet heavy scouring was not noted on any host rock within the tenure.

12.0 Summary:

Garnets are of igneous origin, but most are products of metamorphism, or contact metamorphism.

There are a high number of garnets prevalent in the tenure.

It is known that pyrope garnets occur in peridotite.

It may also suggest the area underneath and the geography of the immediate vicinity [San Juan Valley], that it may be possible that a kimberlite pipe(s) may be present.

Even though this tenure is atop of the San Juan Ridge, it is of significant interest to conduct further sampling to much deeper depths.

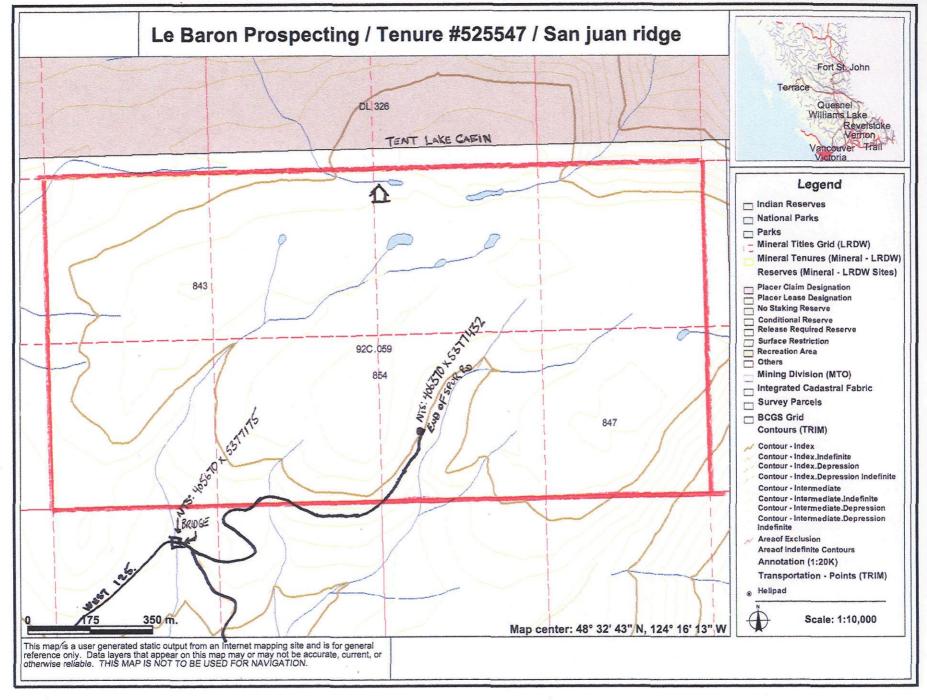
There is a layer of glacial clay noted in the tenure; it may be possible that glacial action could have deposited the garnets as previously thought. The author should note though, that garnets do not reside in the San Juan River, or north of this tenure, very little evidence has been noted while hand panning in that river system, while south of this tenure in the Sombrio area, most garnets located are south and west of this tenure.

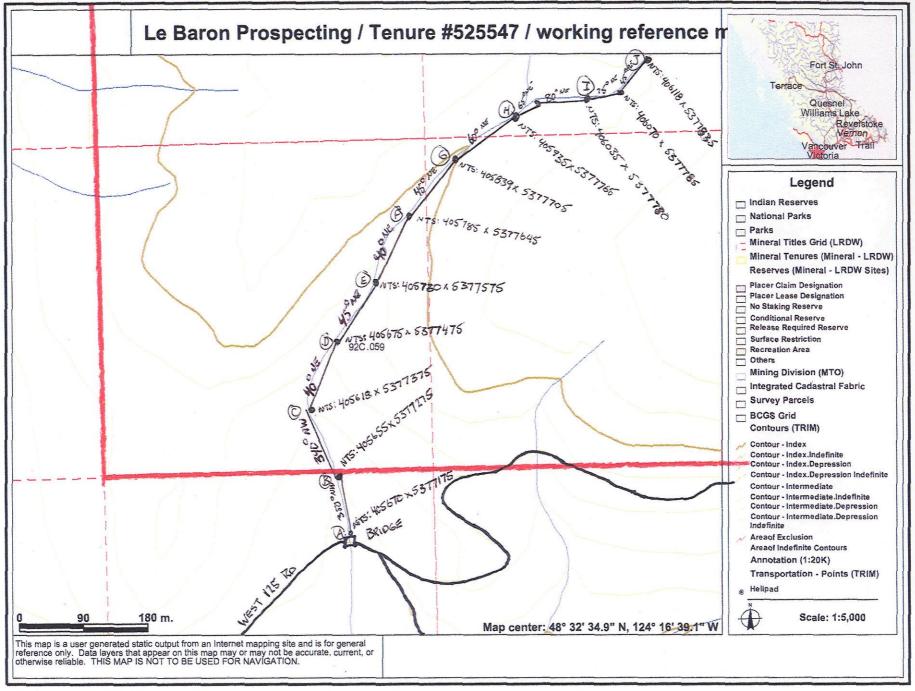
It is the author's opinion that the garnets were brought to the surface in this specific area. Drilling is not feasible at this time in this tenure, but deeper sample probing is warranted outside of the creek system. Also, the geological structure of the lakes within the tenure should be one of the main focus areas of future exploration. An exploration program involving a boat and team of divers in the lakes is proposed for this coming exploration season.

13.0 Cost Structure:

Dates: August 1st 2007 to September 2nd 2007

Scott Phillips [FMC #145817] tenure owner. Field work, sampling, field mapping, notes \$30.00 x 24 hours = \$7	'20.00
Labour Field work, sampling \$20.00 x 24 hours = \$4	180.00
Transportation 4x4 truck = \$50.00 / day rate x 3 days = \$1	50.00
Accommodations 16977 Tsonoquay drive Port Renfrew BC \$70.00 / day x 2 days = \$1	40.00
Report Le Baron Prospecting Data compilation: 1 day = \$3	50.00
Total Exploration costs = \$18	40 00





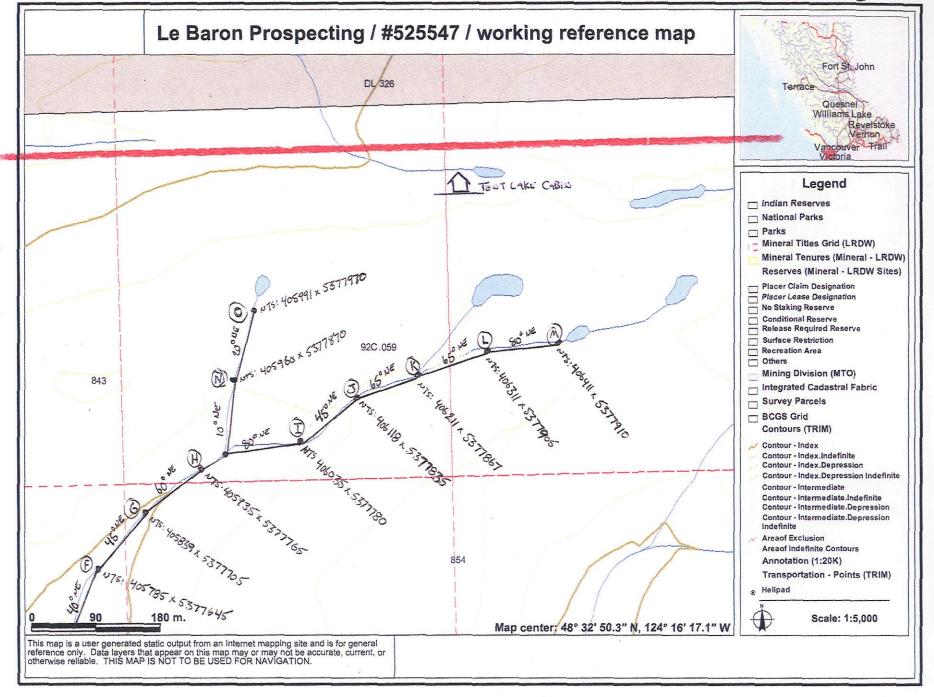


Figure MAP E
Le Baron Prospecting: Port Renfrew BC / Mineral Tenure #525547 / Kludahk Trail / San Juan Ridge

