2007 Assessment Report

Takla - Redton Property

Claims CS001 – 128, HS001 – 135, EXT001-003,

King, Twin 05, Twin 0502, HAL 1, Min 1 – 4, RED 1, RED 2.

Field Evaluation Report on Porphyry Copper-Gold and Molybdenum Deposit Targets

Geological Mapping, Soil Geochemistry, Geophysics (IP), Diamond Drilling

Omineca Mining Division

NTS 93N/3,6,7,10,11

Claim Owners: Redton Resources Inc, Lorne Warren, Geoinformatics Exploration Inc.

Claim Operators: Geoinformatics Exploration Inc.

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Executive Summary

The Redton property is an alkali porphyry copper-gold project located in the Quesnellia region of northern British Columbia, Canada. The property is located within close proximity to known alkali porphyry copper-gold deposits at Mt Milligan (445Mt @ 0.215% Cu, 0.415g/t Au), Chuchi Lake (50Mt @ 0.21% Cu, 0.21g/t Au) and Lorraine (31.9Mt @ 0.66% Cu, 0.17g/t Au, 4.7g/t Ag). The Kwanika property, where a recent porphyry copper-gold deposit was discovered, adjoins the Redton property to the west.

The property is predominantly owned by Redton Resources Inc. with Geoinformatics Exploration Inc. currently earning an 85% interest by spending $4.75M on exploration over 5 years. Included in the option agreement is the Takla-Rainbow property, currently under option to Redton Resources Inc. from prospector Mr Lorne Warren. Since 2006 an additional six claims have been added to the project by Geoinformatics and are 100% owned by them.

Work on the property in 2007 comprised a field program of detailed IP and ground magnetic geophysical surveys, geochemical sampling and drilling. The field work was directed at testing porphyry copper deposit targets generated by a Geoinformatics-refined targeting process known as MOCA. The MOCA targeting process is a model-driven method of targeting for mineral deposits using Monte Carlo probabilistic algorithms in order to incorporate uncertainty and risk into the targeting procedure.

Three IP geophysical surveys were completed in 2007, generating a number of anomalies. The strongest anomaly was subsequently drill tested, resulting in the discovery of a molybdenum mineralised porphyry system at the Falcon prospect.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Preamble

This report describes the work completed by Geoinformatics Exploration Inc (Geoinformatics) in the 2007 field season on the Redton project. The work completed in 2007 follows on from extensive field work completed in 2006. The project commenced in June 2005 with a major program of digital data capture, integration and interpretation of geoscience data covering the Quesnellia region of northern British Columbia, with the view to identifying alkalic porphyry copper-gold targets.

The Redton project is owned by Redton Resources Inc and operated by Geoinformatics, who are earning an 85% interest in the project.

1.2 Project History

Redton Resources staked the claims comprising the Redton project on the 12th January 2005, at the initiation of online staking in British Columbia. In June 2005 Geoinformatics entered into a joint venture with Redton Resources and commenced work on the project.

Prior to that numerous explorers have prospected various smaller parts of this large claim group. These include Teck Explorations Ltd., Placer Dome Inc., Imperial Metals Corp. and Eastfield Resources Ltd. Detailed descriptions of the area's exploration history are available in a number of reports including MacIntyre (2004) and Buskas and Bailey (1992).

Mineral exploration in the Omenica district commenced with placer gold prospecting in 1869, with copper exploration commencing 100 years later in 1969 (Buskas, A and Bailey, D, 1992). Since that time at least 139 assessment reports have been submitted for work completed within and around the claim group. Some 123 drill holes, 24,000 geochemistry sample points, numerous outcrop geology maps, ground geophysical surveys and other data were compiled by Geoinformatics.

The most significant work completed within the project area is at the Takla-Rainbow property. Much of this was completed by Imperial Metals Corporation between 1985 and 1988, and by Eastfield Resources Ltd. in 1990 and 1991 (MacIntyre, D.G, 2004). Work completed included extensive soil and rock sampling programs and diamond drilling (87 diamond drill holes totalling

16,813m). This work resulted in the discovery of a number of structurally controlled zones of gold-quartz veining that collectively have been estimated by Imperial Metals Corporation in 1988 to contain 321,101 tons grading 0.25 ounces per ton Au (MacIntyre, D.G, 2004).

In 2005 Geoinformatics commenced work on the Redton project. Work on the property in 2005 comprised a thorough process of digital data capture, integration and interpretation of geoscience data from ARIS reports and other open file sources. Data compiled over the project area included:

- 123 drill holes, including lithology logs and assays
- 26 geological outcrop and interpretation maps
- 15 geophysical datasets including magnetics, gravity, radiometrics and induced polarisation surveys
- 22,982 located geochemistry samples
- Mineral occurrence data from the BCGS Minfile database.

In addition to compiling historical data the entire project area was flown with detailed magnetics and radiometrics in two separate surveys in 2005.

The historical data compilation and detailed magnetics and radiometrics formed the basis of detailed lithological, geochemical and structural interpretations. These were subsequently used to generate targets using a Geoinformatics-refined targeting process known as MOCA. The MOCA targeting process is a model-driven method of targeting for mineral deposits using Monte Carlo ("MOCA") probabilistic algorithms in order to incorporate uncertainty and risk into the targeting procedure.

A total of 32 areas were defined as targets and subsequently ranked according to MOCA probabilities and degree of previous exploration.

In 2006 Geoinformatics carried out an extensive field program, including detailed mapping, geochemical sampling and drilling. Twenty two (22) of the 32 MOCA targets were evaluated, with three subsequently drill tested. The drilling resulted in the discovery of a mineralised porphyry system at the Red Zone prospect and distal porphyry style alteration and low grade mineralisation at the Rainbow prospect. A number of other prospects were also highlighted as requiring follow up work.

1.3 Location and Access

The Redton project is located in northern British Columbia, approximately 36km west of Germansen Landing and 140km north-north-west of Fort St James (Figure 1.1).

Access to the property is best from Fort St James, either north on unsealed public roads to the Manson Creek-Takla Landing gravel road which dissects the property, or west along the sealed Tachie road, then onto the Driftwood forestry road to access the southern portion of the property. Numerous forestry roads and tracks provide limited access to some parts of the property but most areas require helicopter transport for access.

The exploration base in 2007 was at the Tchentlo Lake hunting lodge at the south end of the property (Figure 1.2). Geoinformatics' field camp near the Takla-Rainbow gold resource was winterised at the end of the 2006 field season and not refurbished in 2007. All buildings at the campsite survived the winter intact and remain available for future use (Figure 1.3).

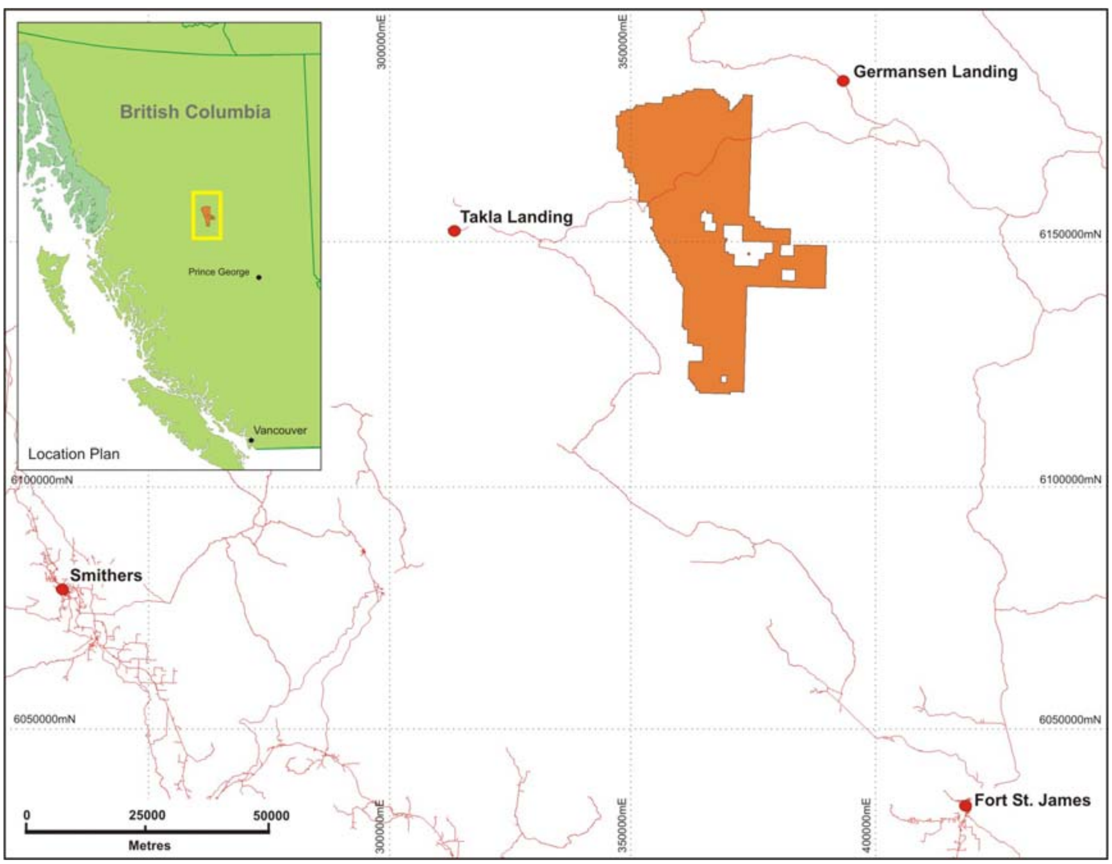

Figure 1.1. Redton Project Location Plan (Claim Area Shown in Orange)

Figure 1.2. Tchentlo Lodge, Tchentlo Lake, Geoinformatics' Exploration Base for 2007

Figure 1.3. Geoinformatics' 2006 Field Camp in June 2007. All Structures Survived the Winter Intact

1.4 Tenure

The Redton claim block consists of 278 contiguous claims covering an area of 123,930 hectares (Figure 1.4). The majority of claims are currently listed under Redton Resources Inc. Geoinformatics has an option agreement to earn an 85% interest in the project by spending $4.75M on exploration over five years. Included in this agreement are a small group of claims owned by prospector Lorne Warren, which are subject to a separate option agreement between Redton

Resources and Mr Warren. Geoinformatics also owns in its own right an additional seven claims within or adjacent to the Redton Resources claim block. Table 1.1 contains a summary of the project claim status. For an individual listing of the tenure see Appendix 1.

Table 1.1. Redton Project – Claim Status

Claim Name	No of Claims	Owner	Recording Date	Area (Hectares)	Earliest Expiry
CS001 – 128	128	Redton Resources	January 12/13 2005	57232	Feb 28, 2008
EXT001 – 003	3	Redton Resources	January 12/13 2005	973	Feb 28, 2008
HS001 – 135	135	Redton Resources	January 12/13 2005	60678	Feb 28, 2008
King	1	Redton Resources	February 1, 2005	18	Feb. 1, 2012
Twin 05	1	Lorne Warren	January 19 2005	456	Jan. 12, 2017
Twin 0502	1	Lorne Warren	January 19 2005	346	Jan. 12, 2017
	1	Lorne Warren	February 10 2005	802	Jan. 12, 2017
	1	Lorne Warren	February 10 2005	766	Jan. 12, 2017
HAL 1	1	Geoinformatics Exploration Inc.	January 13,2006	440	Feb 28, 2008
MIN 1 – MIN 2	2	Geoinformatics Exploration Inc.	August 14 2006	892	Feb 28, 2008
MIN 3 – MIN 4	2	Geoinformatics Exploration Inc.	June 19 2007	424	June 19 2008
RED 1 – RED 2	2	Geoinformatics Exploration Inc.	February 26 2007	903	Feb26 2008
Total	**278 Claims**			**123,930 Hectares**	

2.0 Geological Setting

2.1 Regional Overview

Detailed descriptions of the regional geology are contained in various reports, with most of the section below derived from the British Columbian Geological Survey publication by Nelson and Bellefontaine (1996) (*The Geology and Mineral Deposits of North-Central Quesnellia; Tezzeron Lake to Discovery Creek, Central British Columbia*).

The Redton project is located within the Quesnel Trough or Quesnellia, a Mesozoic island arc terrane juxtaposed against the ancestral North American continental margin (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996). The Quesnel Trough largely comprises Upper Triassic and Lower Jurassic island arc volcanic and sedimentary units of the Takla Group (Triassic) and the Chuchi Lake and Twin Creek successions (Jurassic). The Hogem intrusive suite also features prominently, comprising Late Triassic and Early Jurassic composite plutons that are presumably the intrusive equivalents of the island arc volcanic units (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996).

The Quesnel Trough hosts several significant porphyry copper-gold deposits, with the Redton property located NE of Mt Milligan (445Mt @ 0.215% Cu; 0.415g/t Au) and south of the Kemess South (109Mt @ 0.234%Cu; 0.712g/t Au) and Kemess North (400Mt @ 0.224% Cu; 0.409g/t Au) (MINFILE database, 2005).

2.2 Stratigraphy

Descriptions for rock units pertaining to the project area are listed as follows and are based largely on the terminology of Nelson and Bellefontaine (1996).

Takla Group

The Takla Group is late Triassic in age and consists of a number of distinct (informal) units including the Slate Creek succession, the Plughat Mountain succession, the Witch Lake succession and the Willy George succession. Although there are variations to the sequence, broadly the Takla Group represents an upward transition from basinal sediments through epiclastic to pyroclastic components, and finally to thick volcanic piles (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996). Nelson and Bellefontaine (1996) imply the Takla Arc comprised a series of discrete basaltic centres.

Within the Redton project area, the Takla Group is predominantly represented by the Plughat Mountain succession, comprising augite-plagioclase porphyritic basalt flows and fragmentals, pillow basalt, amygdaloidal olivine basalt, heterolithic tuff, volcanic sandstone and limestone. There are also lesser amounts of porphyritic volcaniclastics and flows of the Witch Lake succession, and tuffaceous and sedimentary units of the Willy George succession on the property. The south-eastern portion of the property also contains significant areas of Inzana Lake succession, comprising tuffaceous and sedimentary rocks including lapilli tuffs, sandstone, argillite and sedimentary breccia.

Twin Creek Succession

Nelson and Bellefontaine (1996) describe the area in the northwest portion of the project area as the type locality for a sequence informally termed the Twin Creek succession. The succession is Early Jurassic in age and unconformably overlies the Plughat Mountain succession of the Takla Group (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996). The succession consists of heterolithic lapilli tuff, agglomerate, crystal tuff and heterolithic volcanic conglomerate, all with dominant plagioclase phenocrysts. Various porphyritic flows also occur, including augite-hornblende, plagioclase-augite and plagioclase-quartz porphyries. The succession is described as representing a progressive felsic differentiation of volcanic magmas through time (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996).

Slate Creek Succession

The Slate Creek succession is a middle – late Triassic sequence of grey slate and siltstone with lesser tuffaceous rocks and minor andesite and basalt. The succession occurs in the central eastern portion of the project area.

2.3 Intrusions

At least half of the project area is composed of intrusive rocks, with the Hogem intrusive suite predominating.

Hogem Intrusive Suite

The Hogem intrusive suite comprises several different plutons of varying age and composition. Within the project area, Jurassic monzonites predominate and form an elongate north-northwest trending batholith, with a number of early Cretaceous granites intruding into the older monzonite. Late Triassic to early Jurassic diorites also occur within the project area, generally on the margins of the monzonite batholith.

The alkalic porphyry copper gold deposits in the Quesnel Trough are hosted by early Jurassic components of the Hogem intrusive suite. Monzonitic "crowded porphyries" (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996) are commonly associated with porphyry copper deposits, including Mt Milligan and Chuchi Lake.

Valleau Creek Intrusive suite

The Valleau Creek intrusive suite comprises late Triassic to early Jurassic diorite, gabbro, pyroxenite and hornblendite. Within the project area, gabbros of this suite have been mapped along the south-eastern margin of the Hogem Suite Batholith. They have a prominent signature in the aeromagnetics.

Germansen Batholith

The Germansen Batholith is a large granite body situated along the eastern margin of the property. The batholith is early Cretaceous in age and is compositionally a coarse grained, generally equigranular or orthoclase megacrystic hornblende – biotite granite. The Germansen Batholith is not prospective for alkalic porphyry copper-gold mineralisation, however a number of molybdenite showings along its margins indicate it may be prospective for that mineral.

2.4 Structural Setting

The Quesnellia terrane is a structurally-emplaced island arc terrane which was later accreted on to the western margin of ancestral North America in the later part of the early Jurassic age (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996). Regional-scale dextral transcurrent faults bound and disrupt the Quesnellia, with the Pinchi fault forming the western boundary to the project area and the Discovery Creek and Manson fault systems to the east.

Nelson and Bellefontaine (1996) suggest the tabular form of several intrusions indicate arc-parallel structures that were active during emplacement. Geoinformatics also interpreted deep-level, belt-parallel structures from the geophysics. Also recognised were relatively evenly spaced (20-30km spaced) deep-level north-east trending cross-arc structures. These appear to post-date the belt-parallel structures but may have also been active during the island arc formation of the Quesnel terrane. Within this regional framework, numerous smaller faults of north-west, north-east and west-north-west orientation occur within the project area. Less frequent north-trending faults also occur. Most prospect-scale faults appear to postdate intrusive emplacement, though some such as the Twin Creek fault clearly exhibit control on mineralisation emplacement.

Any folding present within the project area is thought to be gentle, with dips on bedding measurements generally less than 30 degrees except when close to intrusive margins or faults. Buskas and Bailey (1992) describe an open, south-westerly plunging syncline in the northern part of the Redton project. They suggest the syncline has regional extent and plunges at 25 – 30 degrees.

2.5 Metamorphism

Rocks within the project area have generally undergone metamorphism to prehnite-pumpellyite grade and locally, adjacent to the Germansen batholith, greenschist facies (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996).

2.6 Mineral Deposit Styles

The Redton project area is prospective for a number of deposit styles including alkalic porphyry copper-gold, gold and base metal skarn mineralisation, and structurally hosted epithermal gold mineralisation.

The principle style being targeted by Geoinformatics is alkalic porphyry copper-gold mineralisation. This style of mineralisation represents a very attractive target with potentially large tonnages and moderate gold and copper grades, such as occurs at Galore Creek (517.7Mt @ 0.59% Cu, 0.36g/t Au, 4.54g/t Ag). Other deposits of this type occur within 70km of the project such as Mt Milligan (445Mt @ 0.215% Cu, 0.415g/t Au), Chuchi Lake (50Mt @ 0.21% Cu, 0.21g/t Au) and Lorraine (31.9Mt @ 0.66% Cu, 0.17g/t Au, 4.7g/t Ag) (MINFILE database, 2005).

Skarn mineralisation is often associated with porphyry deposits where limestones exist adjacent to the intrusions. As limestones do exist in the Plughat Mountain succession on the property, it is possible that this style of mineralisation exists and will therefore be considered as part of Geoinformatics strategy of exploring for porphyry copper-gold deposits.

There is one known significant, structurally-controlled gold deposit occurring within the project area, the Takla-Rainbow deposit. It currently has a non 43-101 compliant resource of 321,101 tonnes grading 0.25 ounces per ton Au (MacIntyre, D.G, 2004). This style of mineralization is likely to occur elsewhere within the project however Geoinformatics has not targeted it due to the perceived small size potential and relatively high cost of drilling out a potential resource when compared to porphyry or skarn mineralization.

3.0 2007 Fieldwork

3.1 Geophysics

The Main focus of exploration in 2007 was to test a number of areas of Interest with induced polarisation (IP) geophysical surveys. The aim of which was to identify the presence, strength and distribution of “pyrite zone” alteration peripheral to porphyry copper systems. The advantage of IP over mapping or geochemistry is more complete coverage in areas with significant cover and significant depth penetration (+/-300m depth). In addition to IP ground magnetics was also collected.

Three IP surveys were completed in 2007 along a total of approximately 41 line kilometres. Local grids were surveyed by GPS and cleared with chainsaws to allow easy access for the geophysical crew. The surveys were completed by geophysical contractors SJ Geophysics using a modified pole-dipole 3D-IP configuration array with 100m dipole spacings. Appendix 2 contains a description of the survey specifications.

Falcon

The falcon IP survey comprised 7 lines for 8.8 line kilometres and was completed in approximately 4 days (Figure 3.1). The Falcon prospect was identified during regional reconnaissance in 2006 as a large zone of poorly outcropping monzodiorite containing strong fracture controlled pyrite mineralisation (2-5% pyrite). Broad spaced geochemistry completed in 2006 identified copper – molybdenum anomalism coincident with the pyrite mineralisation. More detailed reconnaissance in 2007 located a pile of old drill core (Figure 3.2), believed to have been drilled in 1971 although there is no record of this work in any assessment reports. Hole locations for these core holes could not be determined. Along with extensive pyrite the core contained several zones of moderate molybdenite and weak chalcopyrite mineralisation. There were also rare intervals of mineralised porphyry units amongst the coarse grained equigranular monzodiorite. The contents of the core and the extent and intensity of pyrite alteration were sufficient encouragement to proceed with an IP survey with the view to drilling the centre of the chargeable zone.

Figure 3.2 Drill Core near the Falcon Showing, drilled circa 1971

Kwanika North

The Kwanika North IP grid comprised 7 lines for 12.5 line kilometres and was completed in approximately 7 days (Figure 3.3). Part of the rationale for the survey was that Serengeti Resources Inc. (Serengeti) had completed an IP survey up to the boundary of the Redton Property and had identified a chargeability anomaly on the line immediately south of the boundary. Serengeti drilled one hole into the anomaly but did not report any significant mineralisation. Serengeti's Kwanika discovery is located approximately 3km south of the Kwanika North grid.

Red Zone / Rainbow

The Red Zone IP grid comprised 13 lines for 20 line kilometres and was completed in approximately 10 days (Figure 3.4). The survey covered both the Red Zone and Rainbow prospects, as well as several other areas of interest based on alteration mapping. The aim of the survey was to help identify any potential porphyry centres, particularly at depth, with the view to better constraining future drilling.

3.2 Geology

No significant mapping was completed on the property in 2007. The only mapping completed was reconnaissance mapping along the IP grid lines at Falcon and Kwanika North. No outcrop was encountered at Kwanika North and only minor outcrop encountered at Falcon, generally in the vicinity of the Showing (Figure 3.5). The rocks at the Falcon showing consist of coarse grained equigranular intermediate to mafic intrusion of monzodiorite to gabbro composition. The rocks are strongly fractured with moderate to strong, and locally intense, pyrite along the fractures. The extent of this "pyrite zone' alteration is only constrained by the limits of outcrop.

3.3 Geochemistry

A total of 353 samples were collected in 2007 from the Heath North, Falcon and Falcon East/Eagle West prospects (Figure 3.6). All samples were sent to Acme laboratories for analysis by ICPMS for a suite of 53 elements. A list of sample co-ordinates (UTM NAD83, zone 10) are supplied in Appendix 3.

Samples collected in 2007 were predominantly soil samples, with only minor stream and rock samples collected when suitable outcrops or streams were located along soil traverse lines. Sampling at Falcon was completed along grid lines cut for the IP survey, with a sample taken at each 50m station except in swampy sections. Each local grid station was subsequently surveyed by GPS to obtain UTM co-ordinates. Sampling in all other locations was controlled by hand held GPS, with samples taken at various intervals depending on terrane and available sample medium.

The Heath North soil sampling program was only partially completed due to snow cover at higher elevations at the time of sampling. The planned completion of this survey later in the season did not eventuate due to the prioritisation of exploration activities at other prospects and projects.

The Eagle West Prospect (East of Falcon) was sampled to cover a number of discrete magnetic anomalies in the area. The area is partially logged, but otherwise heavily forested with no helicopter landing sites except in clear cuts. As such the sampling was completed along logging roads, in clear cut areas and along a number of broadly spaced bush traverses. No outcrop was encountered along any sample traverses and extensive evidence of glacially transported material was observed.

The Geoinformatics Redton database now contains approximately 24,000 samples (wholly within the Redton Claims outline, including excluded claim blocks within Redton outline). Other than those collected by Geoinformatics from 2005 to 2007 these have been compiled from open file assessment reports (ARIS) and government surveys. An additional 4800 samples were compiled from ARIS reports in the 2007 reporting period. Figure 3.7 illustrates the total geochemistry coverage over the project, while Appendix 4 is an extract of the Geoinformatics geochemistry database including location data and assays.

3.4 Drilling

Two diamond core drill holes were completed at the Falcon prospect in 2007 for a total of 818m (Figure 3.8). Drill collar details are shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1. Drill Hole Details

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Inclination	Depth (m)
FN_07_01	366358	6119455	60	-60	431.9
FN_07_02	366790	6119626	240	-60	386.2

All coordinates in UTM projection, NAD83 Zone 10.

The drilling was completed by Full Force Drilling Ltd, of Peachland British Columbia, using a helicopter portable Mandrill 1200 hydraulic machine. The holes were drilled to NQ2 core size. Down hole dip and azimuth surveys were collected at nominal 60m (200ft) intervals down hole using a Reflex Ez shot® drill hole survey tool. Attempts to orientate the core using an ACE Core Orientation Tool™ failed due to the excessively broken nature of the core.

All core was transferred to the Tchentlo Lake Lodge for logging and sampling. The core was cut in half using a core saw for sampling, with samples generally comprising 2m lengths, unless obviously well mineralised, in which case 1m samples were taken. Both holes were sampled in their entirety. A total of 455 samples, including blanks and standards, were collected and submitted to ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd., Vancouver for analysis. Samples were analysed for a suite of 53 elements by ICPOES & ICPMS methods using a four acid digest, 30 gram charge. Field standards and blanks were inserted by Geoinformatics at a ratio of 1:18 to ensure the accuracy and reliability of results. The remaining half core is stored at Tchentlo Lodge.

4.0 Results

4.1 Geophysics

All end products supplied by SJ Geophysics for the IP and ground magnetics surveys completed on the property in 2007 are contained in Appendix 5.

Falcon

IP results for Falcon were supplied by SJ Geophysics as a UBC Inversion model. Geoinformatics also generated two separate models using different inversion software (Geotomo). While variable, all three models identify a shallow, roughly 400m x 200m strong chargeability (+50 milli-seconds) anomaly coincident with mapped pyrite in monzodiorite, and a deeper, larger +50 millisecond (ms) anomaly to the south west of the surface pyrite zone (Figures 4.1 and 4.2). The majority of the grid is anomalous using a 30 ms cut-off and virtually the entire grid is anomalous at 20ms, with the anomalism extending off the grid to the west, north and east. The deeper portion of the 50 ms chargeability anomaly has coincident conductivity and magnetic anomalies (Figure 4.3).

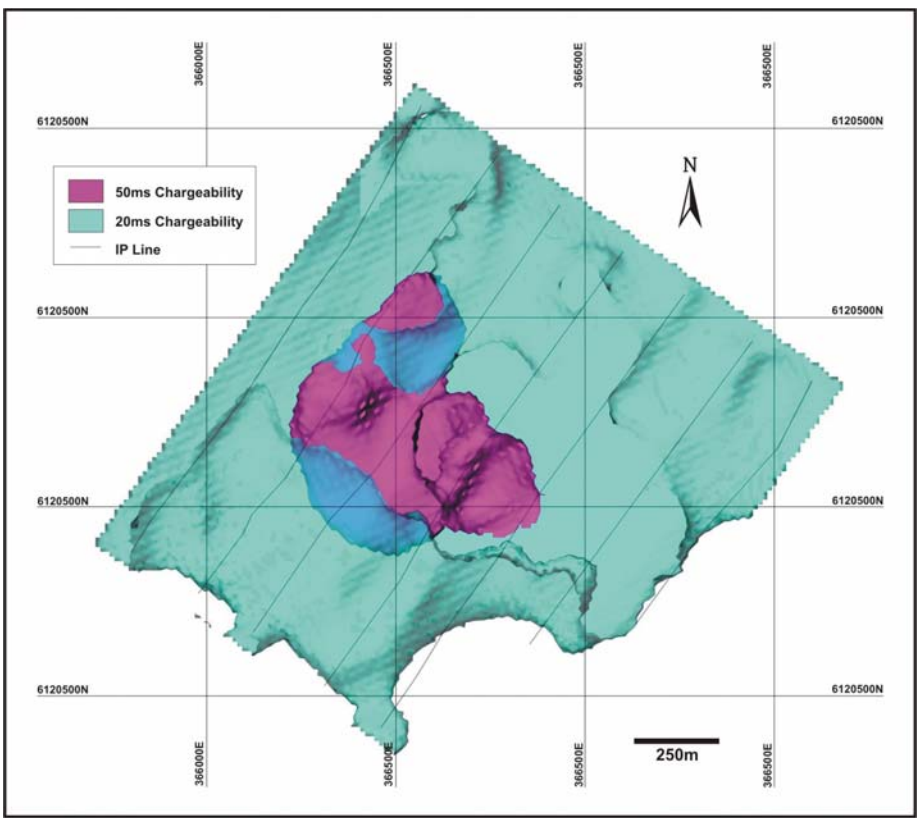

Figure 4.1 Falcon IP: Plan View of 3D Inversion models of 50ms and 20ms Chargeability

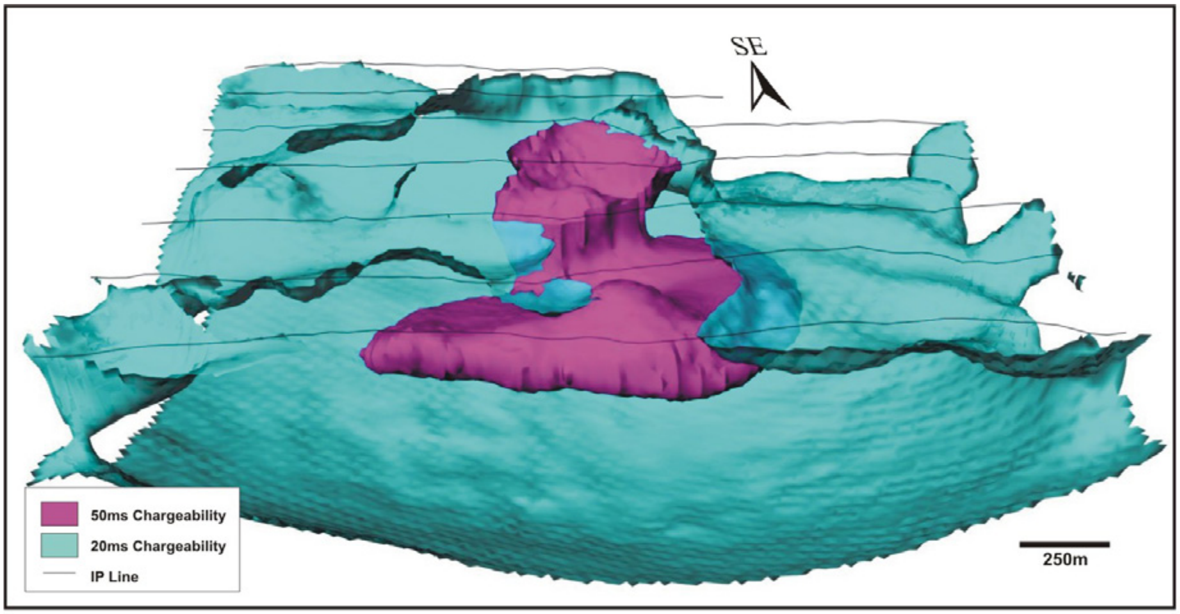

Figure 4.2 Falcon IP: Oblique Section View of 3D Inversion models of 50ms and 20ms Chargeability (Viewed towards the South-East)

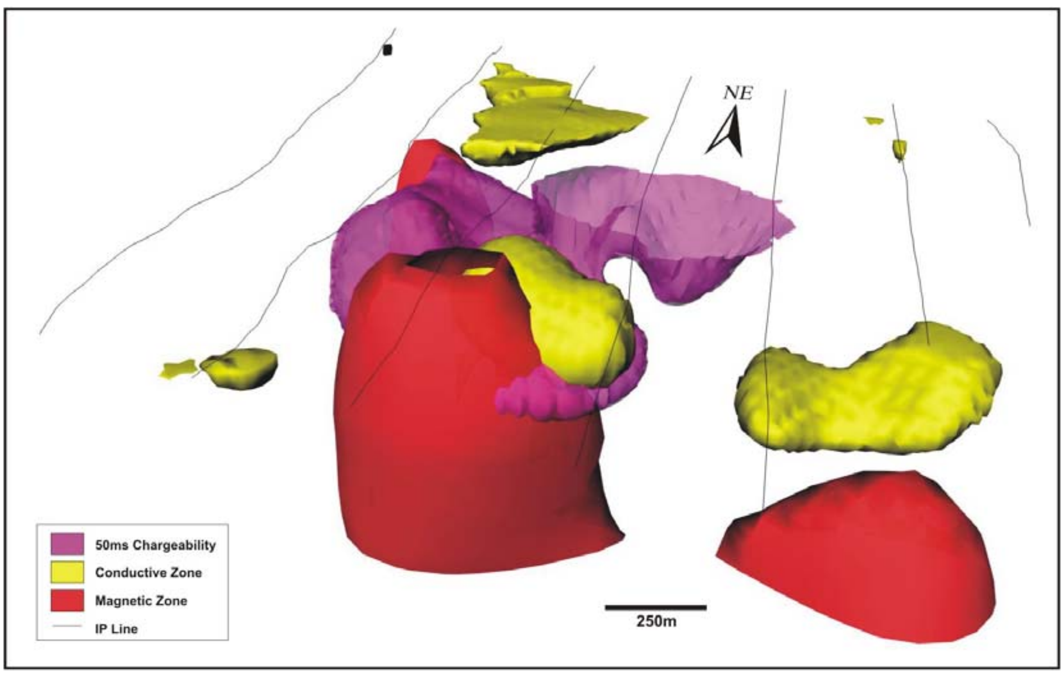

Figure 4.3 Falcon Geophysical Inversion Models: Oblique Section View of Coincident Chargeability, Conductivity and Magnetic Anomalies (Viewed towards the North-East)

Kwanika

The Kwanika North IP grid returned a modest chargeability anomaly in the south-western corner of the grid. At 18ms this anomaly extends for approximately 550m x 400m within a 12ms halo that extends over at least 1km x 500m (Figure 4.4 and 4.5). Both the higher intensity core and the weaker chargeability halo appear to extend onto Serengeti's property to the south and west. Serengeti have previously published IP results showing a single line anomaly immediately south of the Redton boundary.

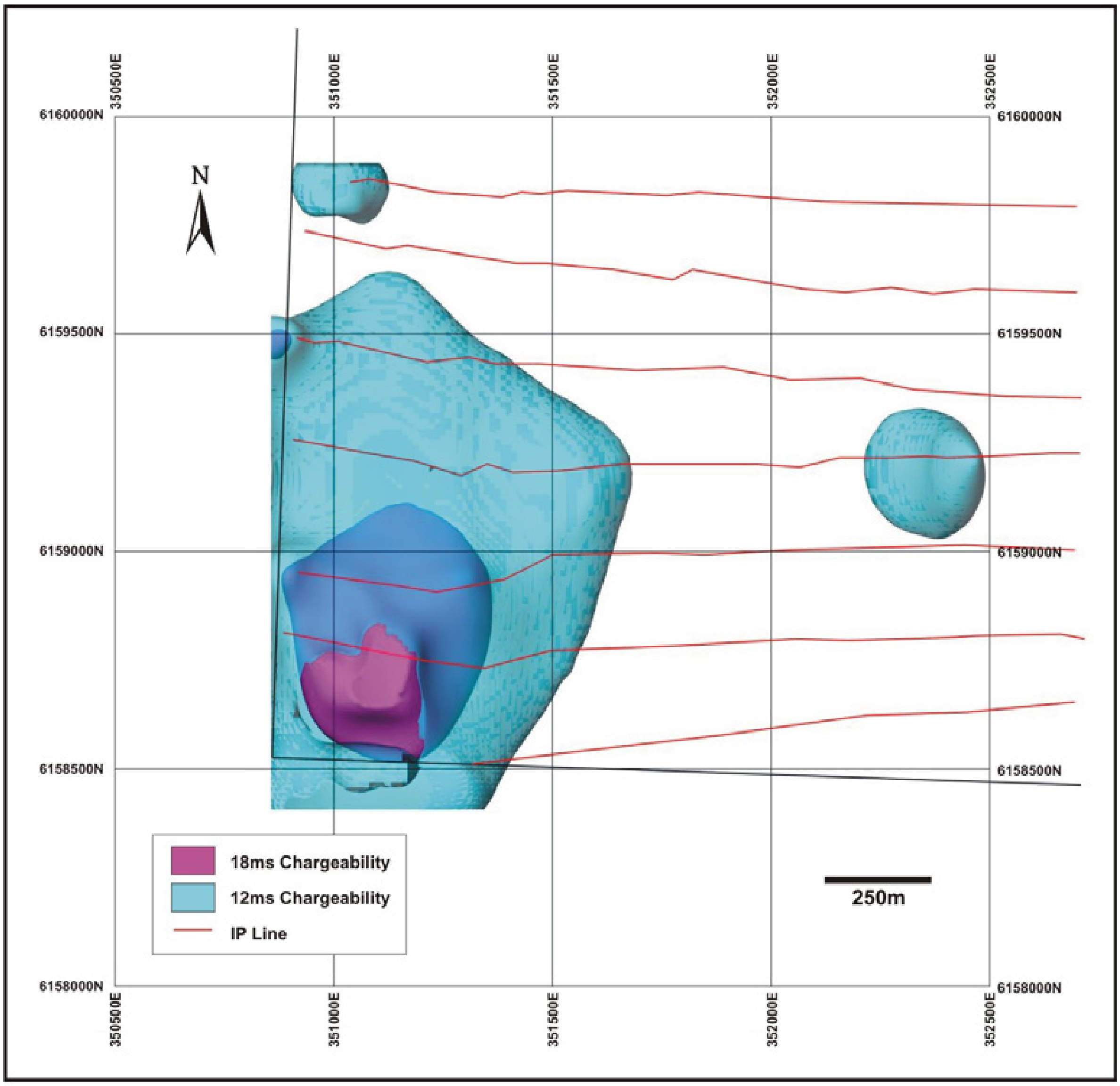

Figure 4.4 Kwanika North IP: Plan View of 3D Inversion models of 18ms and 12ms Chargeability

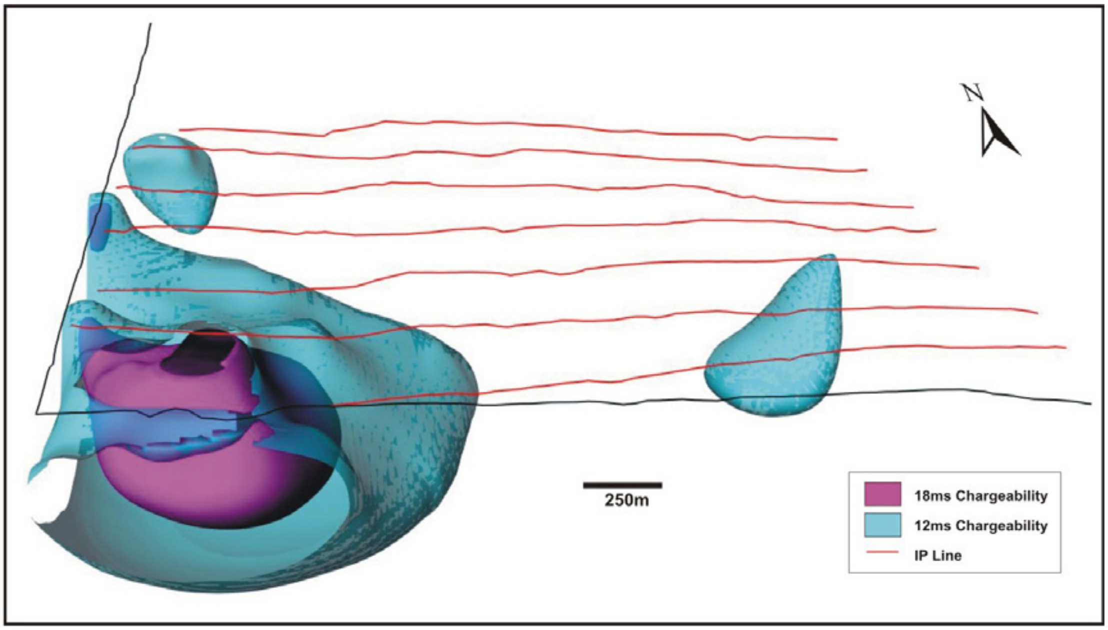

Figure 4.5 Kwanika North IP: Oblique Section View of 3D Inversion models of 18ms and 12ms Chargeability (Viewed towards the North)

The chargeability anomaly at Kwanika North also has a coincident ground magnetic anomaly (Figure 4.6).

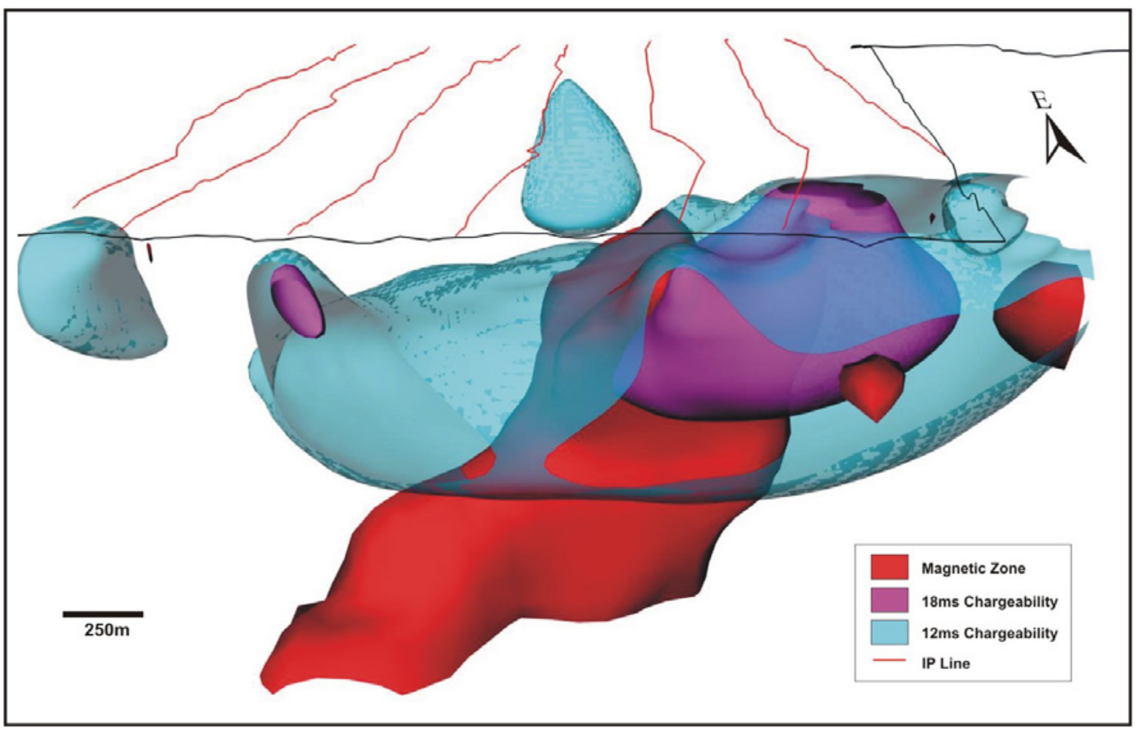

Figure 4.6 Kwanika North Geophysics Inversion Models: Oblique Section View of Coincident Chargeability (18ms and 12ms) and Magnetic Anomaly (Viewed towards the East)

Red Zone / Rainbow

The IP survey at Red Zone / Rainbow did not reveal any strong chargeable anomalies, however extensive low order anomalism was detected (Figure 4.7 and 4.8). A number of inversion models of the chargeability were generated by both SJ Geophysics using UBC inversion software and by GXL using Geotomo software. There is considerable variation between the three, possibly due to the relatively weak chargeability response. There is also generally poor correlation between sulphur assays from the 2006 drilling and the IP response. The inversion models displayed in Figures 4.7 and 4.8 are UBC models generated by SJ Geophysics.

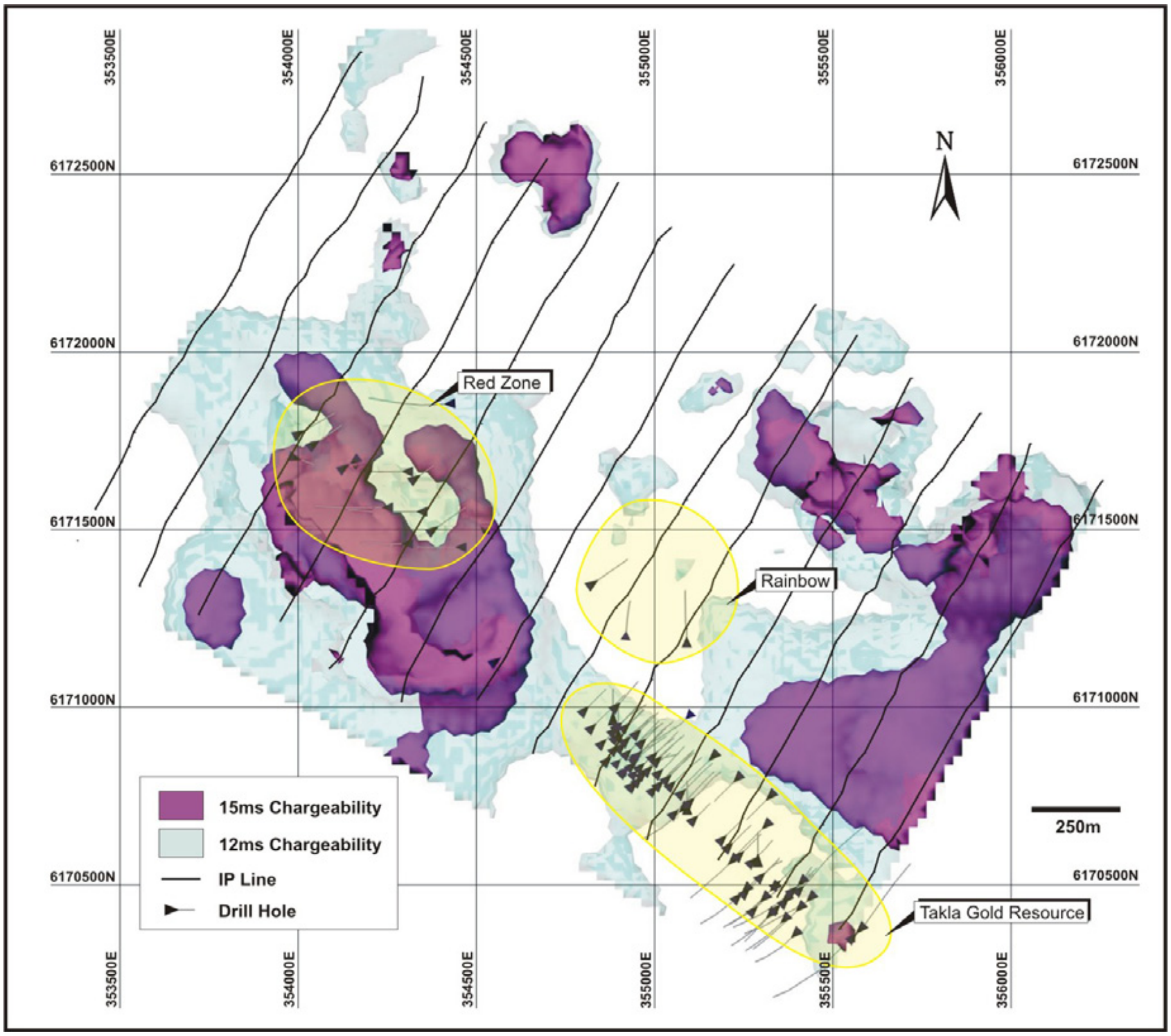

Figure 4.7 Red Zone / Rainbow IP. Plan View of 3D Inversion models of 15ms and 12ms Chargeability

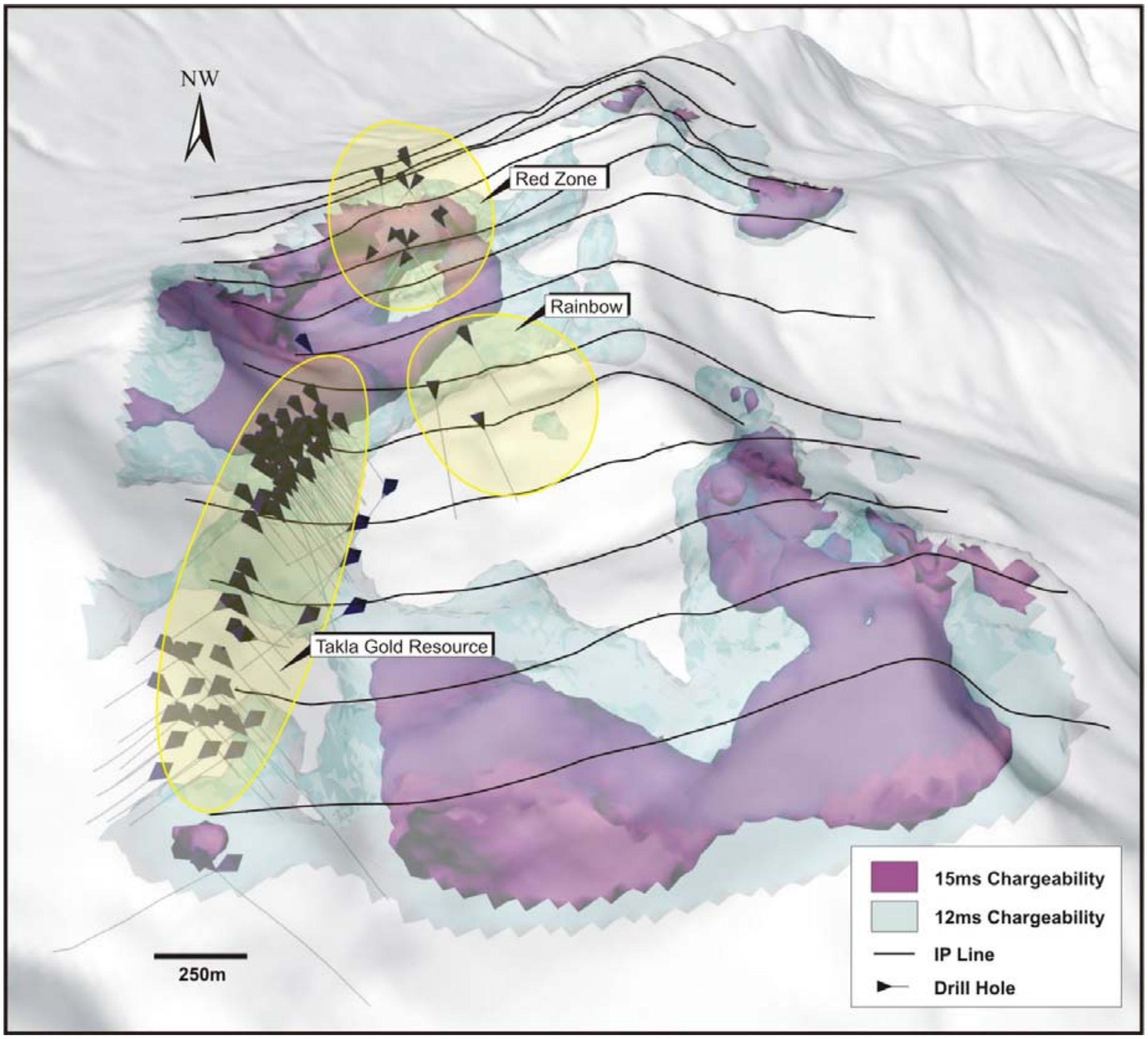

Figure 4.8 Red Zone / Rainbow IP. Oblique Section View of 3D Inversion models of 15ms and 12ms Chargeability (Viewed towards the North West)

4.2 Geochemistry

Copper, gold, molybdenum and zinc results for 2007 are displayed in Figures 4.9 – 4.12. Sample locations along with assay results are contained in Appendix 3, while original laboratory assay sheets are contained in Appendix 6.

Falcon

The soil geochemistry completed along the IP grid lines at Falcon returned anomalous copper and molybdenum values over an area of approximately 800m x 300m (Figure 4.9 and 4.10). The anomalous area is mostly confined to areas with significant outcrop or subcrop. The Anomaly appears to be truncated to the west by a swampy drainage (Figure 3.5). In fact it appears that much of the survey area was ineffective for surface geochemistry due to transported or otherwise unsuitable soil mediums (eg. swamp). This interpretation is supported by the fact that all anomalous samples are located on elevated terrane or areas of subcrop, while low lying sample sites returned uniformly low values for most elements. Reconnaissance of the broader area around Falcon also reveals evidence of glacial deposits in the form of abundant rounded cobbles and boulders of varying rock types. Additionally drilling completed by Geoinformatics at Falcon revealed 40m of transported cover in one hole.

Heath North

The geochemistry results for the Heath North prospect define a weak north-north-westerly continuation of the Heath Property copper geochemical anomaly. The highest value obtained from the survey was 0.23% Cu in soil, with a rock chip from the same location returning 0.37% Cu. The rock chip sample came from a small moss covered outcrop of sheared gabbro with disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor malachite. These anomalous samples unfortunately do not form part of a larger contiguous anomaly and are not supported by coincident gold or molybdenum anomalism. Infill sampling and detailed mapping of the area may be justified however to better understand the significance of this mineralised outcrop.

Eagle West

The Eagle West sampling program failed to return any significant anomalism. The results are not considered to be a reliable representation of the underlying bedrock due to the widespread presence of transported glacial cover.

4.3 Drilling

The two reconnaissance holes drilled at Falcon in 2007 both intersected widespread molybdenum and minor copper mineralization hosted in a quartz monzonite porphyry and monzodiorite-gabbro country rocks. The mineralization has a horizontal extent along a section of approximately 380m and a vertical depth of at least 300m, with both holes ending in significant mineralization. A geological summary of each hole is presented in Table 4.1 and significant mineralisation intercepts are presented in Table 4.2. Figure 4.13 is a cross section of the two holes highlighting lithology and assays. Drill logs and original laboratory assay sheets are included as Appendices 7 and 8.

Table 4.1. Falcon Drill summary

Hole ID	Depth	Geological Summary
FN07_01	431.9	Commencing in almost 40m of transported cover, otherwise entirely coarse grained equigranular monzo-diorite to gabbro. Minor narrow post mineral intrusives. Vein and fracture controlled Mo-Cu mineralisation throughout.
FN07_02	386.2	Collared into outcropping monzodiorite for 156m, followed by 117m of Mo mineralised quartz-diorite porphyry, including a 17m section of barren post mineral dyke. Vein and fracture controlled Mo-Cu mineralisation continued below the porphyry to the bottom of the hole within monzo-diorite / gabbro.
Total	**818.1m**	

Table 4.2. Falcon Drilling 2007, Significant Intersections

Hole ID	From (metres)	To (metres)	Width (metres)	Mo (%)	MoS_2 (%)	Cu (%)
FN_07_01	86.0	431.9**	345.9	0.035	0.059	0.07
including*	***240.0***	***260.0***	***20.0***	***0.062***	***0.103***	***0.07***
	348.0	***404.0***	***56.0***	***0.062***	***0.103***	***0.07***
	416.0	***428.0***	***12.0***	***0.068***	***0.114***	***0.08***
FN_07_02	88.0	232.0	144.0	0.056	0.093	0.05
including*	***152.0***	***230.0***	***78.0***	***0.081***	***0.135***	***0.03***
FN_07_02	249.0	386.2**	137.2	0.040	0.066	0.07

Major intervals calculated using a 0.01% molybdenum cut-off with minimum width of 4 metres and maximum internal dilution of 8 metres.

(*) Higher-grade intervals calculated using a 0.04% molybdenum cut-off, with minimum width of 4 metres and maximum internal dilution of 8 metres.

** Bottom of the hole.

All analytical work carried out on 2-metre samples of half-sawn NQ2 diamond core at ACME Laboratory, Vancouver, B.C., using 4-acid digest and ICPOES & ICPMS. Field standards and blanks each inserted at a ratio of 1:16.

5.0 Conclusions

The 2007 field program at Redton has successfully identified a molybdenum mineralised porphyry system at the Falcon prospect. Additional drilling is required to determine the extent of mineralisation. The geochemistry and IP surveys at Falcon have outlined a broadly anomalous zone of Cu-Mo geochemistry and IP chargeability, both of which extend beyond the survey grid. Both surveys need to be extended to help guide future drilling programs.

The low order chargeability anomaly at Kwanika North can only be tested with drilling due to the lack of outcrop in the area. A single hole should be considered in 2008 to determine the origin of this anomaly.

The Red Zone / Rainbow IP survey failed to identify any strongly chargeable zones. The chargeability results are difficult to correlate with sulphide contents encountered in the drilling and mapping within the survey area. It is therefore difficult to use the IP for targeting further drilling.

The Heath North soil geochemistry program has identified some irregular copper anomalism. The high elevation eastern portion of the survey not completed in 2007 should be completed in 2008. Additional infill geochemistry and detailed mapping around the 2007 anomalous zones may also be warranted.

The Eagle West (East Falcon) magnetic anomalies have not been adequately tested by the soil geochemistry completed in 2007 due to widespread glacial cover. In light of the molybdenum-copper mineralisation discovered at Falcon these anomalies should be tested with IP geophysics.

6.0 References

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7.0 Statement of Qualifications

Antony W. Worth, Bsc

I, Tony Worth, BSc., of 20 Craigie Crescent, Manning (Perth), Western Australia, do hereby certify the following:

- I am a geologist employed by Geoinformatics Exploration Australia Ltd.
- I have been practicing my profession continuously since graduation in 1992, as a geologist in Australia, Africa and Canada.
- I am a graduate of the University of Western Australia, with a Bachelor of Science degree (geology), 1992.
- I am a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM).
- I was the project manager for the Redton project in 2007.

I**, Gerald E. Bidwell,** P.Geo., of 5186-44th Avenue, Delta, BC V4K 1C3, do hereby certify the following:

I am a consulting geologist with G. Bidwell & Associates Ltd. of Delta, BC.

I have been practicing my profession continuously since graduation in 1967, as a geologist in Canada and the United States of America. I worked continuously from graduation to 1996 as a geoscientist for Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Limited (1967-87), Mingold Resources Inc. (1987-1990) and Noranda Exploration/Hemlo Gold Mines (1990-96). Since 1997 I have been a principal of G. Bidwell & Associates Ltd.

I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, with a Bachelor of Arts and Science degree in Geology in 1967.

I am a Professional Geoscientist in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

I have been the Exploration Manager – North America for Geoinformatics Exploration Inc. since May, 2004.

Respectfully submitted,
Gerald E. Bidwell, P. Geo.

Dated , 2008 in Vancouver, B.C.

Appendix 1

Claim Listing

Appendix 2

SJ Geophysics Survey Specifications for: Falcon, Kwanika North and Red Zone Surveys

Appendix 3

Redton 2007 Geochemistry Sample list

Appendix 4

Geoinformatics Redton Geochemistry Database Extract

Appendix 5

SJ Geophysics Supplied End Products for: Falcon, Kwanika North and Red Zone Surveys

Appendix 6

Redton Project 2007 Geochemistry Assay Sheets

Appendix 7

Redton Project 2007 Drill Logs

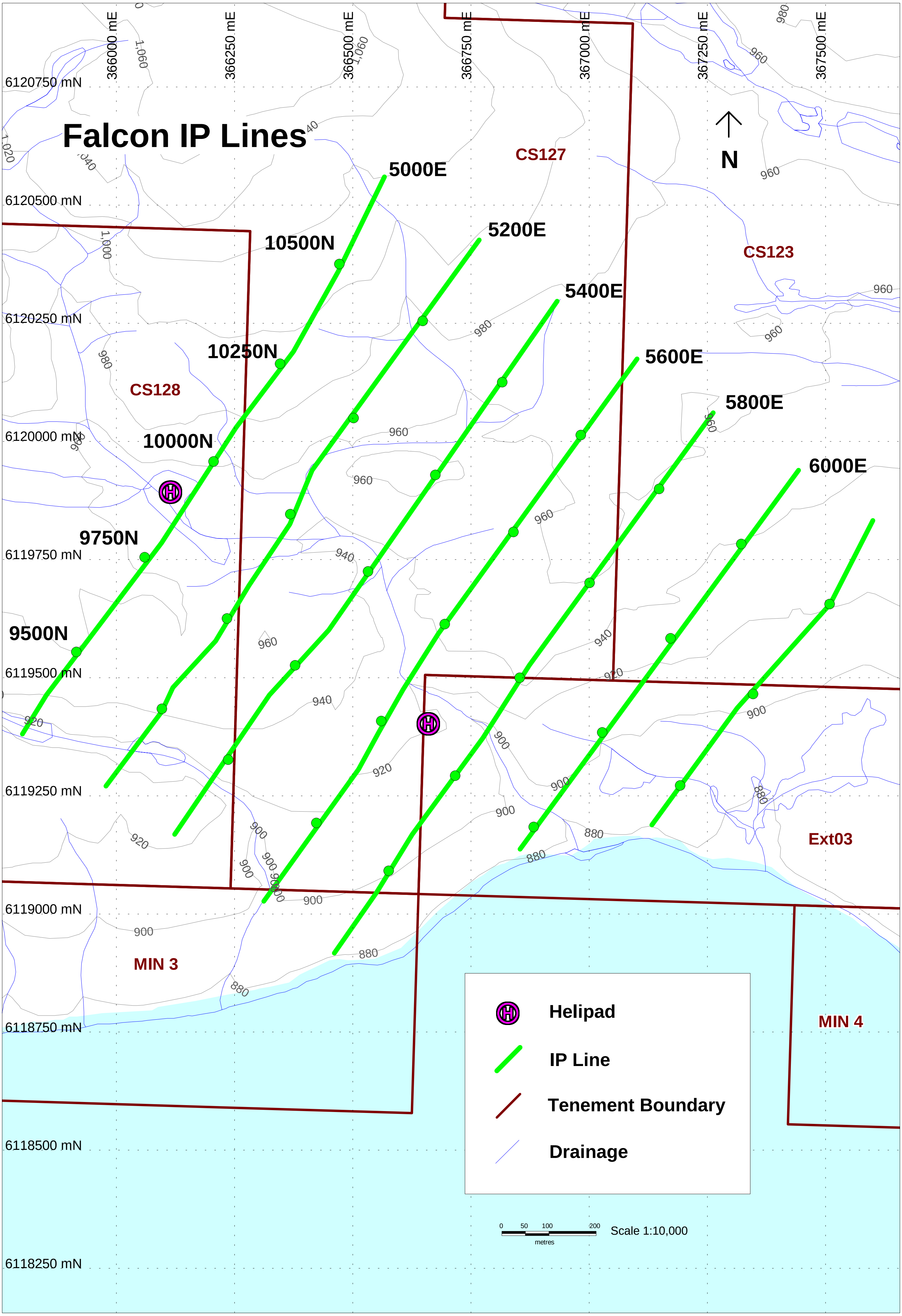
Appendix 8

Redton Project 2007 Drilling Assay Sheets

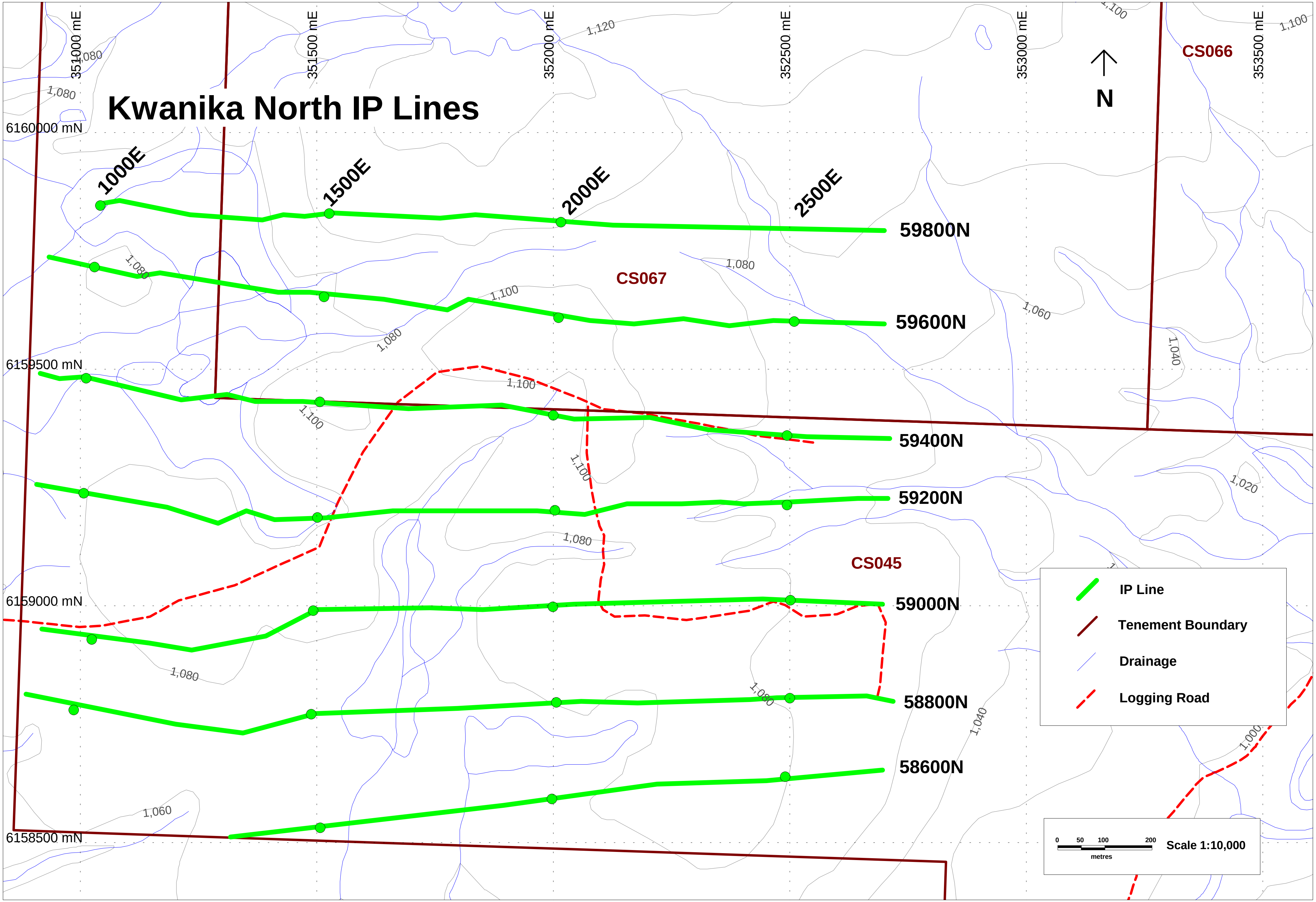
Appendix 9

Expenditures & Assessment Data

350000 mE
360000 mE
370000 mE
380000 mE
390000 mE
6180000 mN
6170000 mN
6160000 mN
6150000 mN
6140000 mN
6130000 mN
6120000 mN
6110000 mN
N
King Claim
MIN 1
MIN 2
MIN 3
MIN 4
HAL 1
RED 1
RED 2
Twin 05
Twin 0502
Redton Resources Option
Lorne Warren Option
100% Geoinformatics
GEOINFORMATICS EXPLORATION
Date:8/11/2007
Author: GXL
Office: Perth
Drawing:
REDTON PROJECT
Claim Map
Claim Names Shown
Scale: 1:100000
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)
0
2.5
5
kilometres



UTM NAD 83 Zone 10



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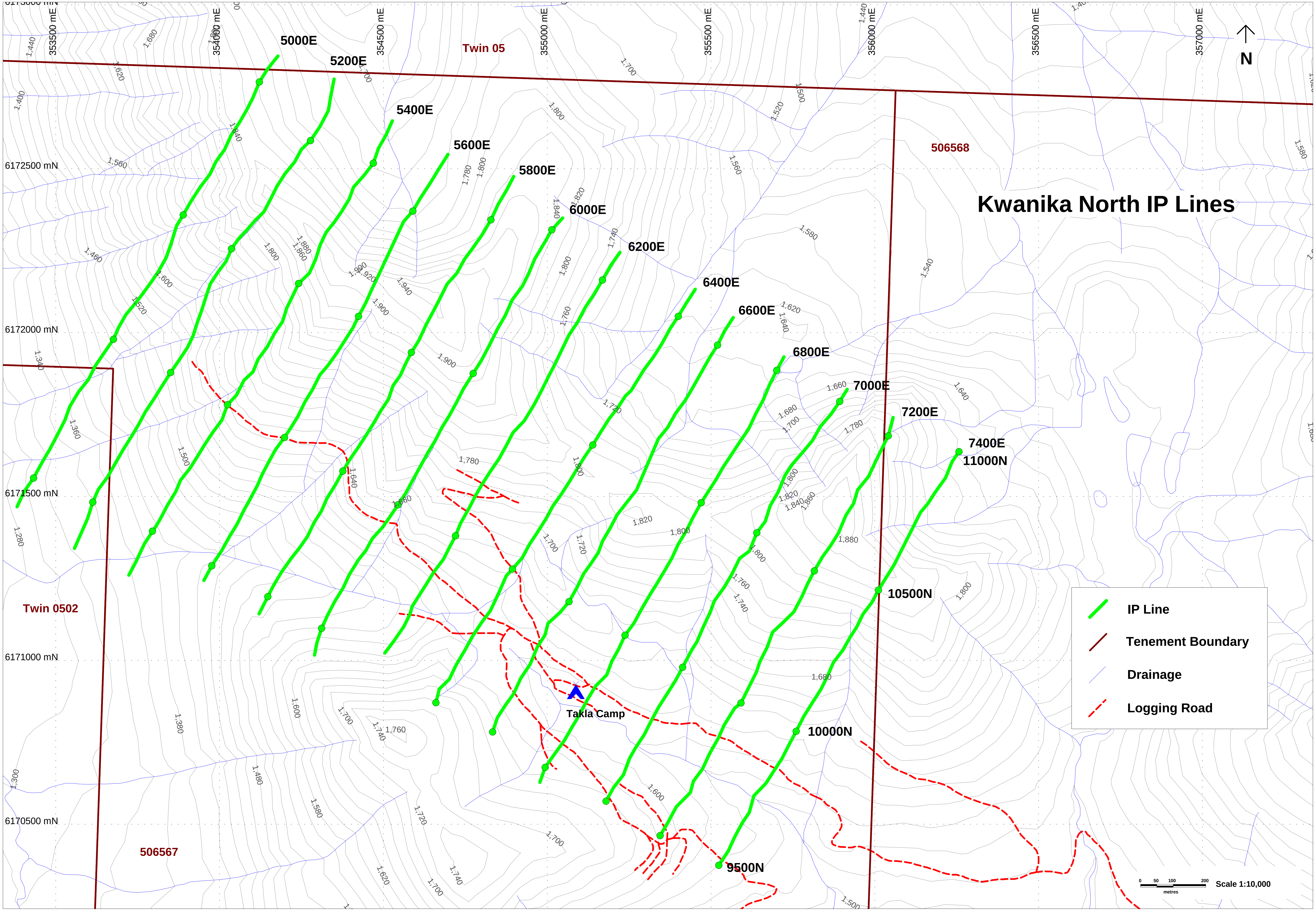

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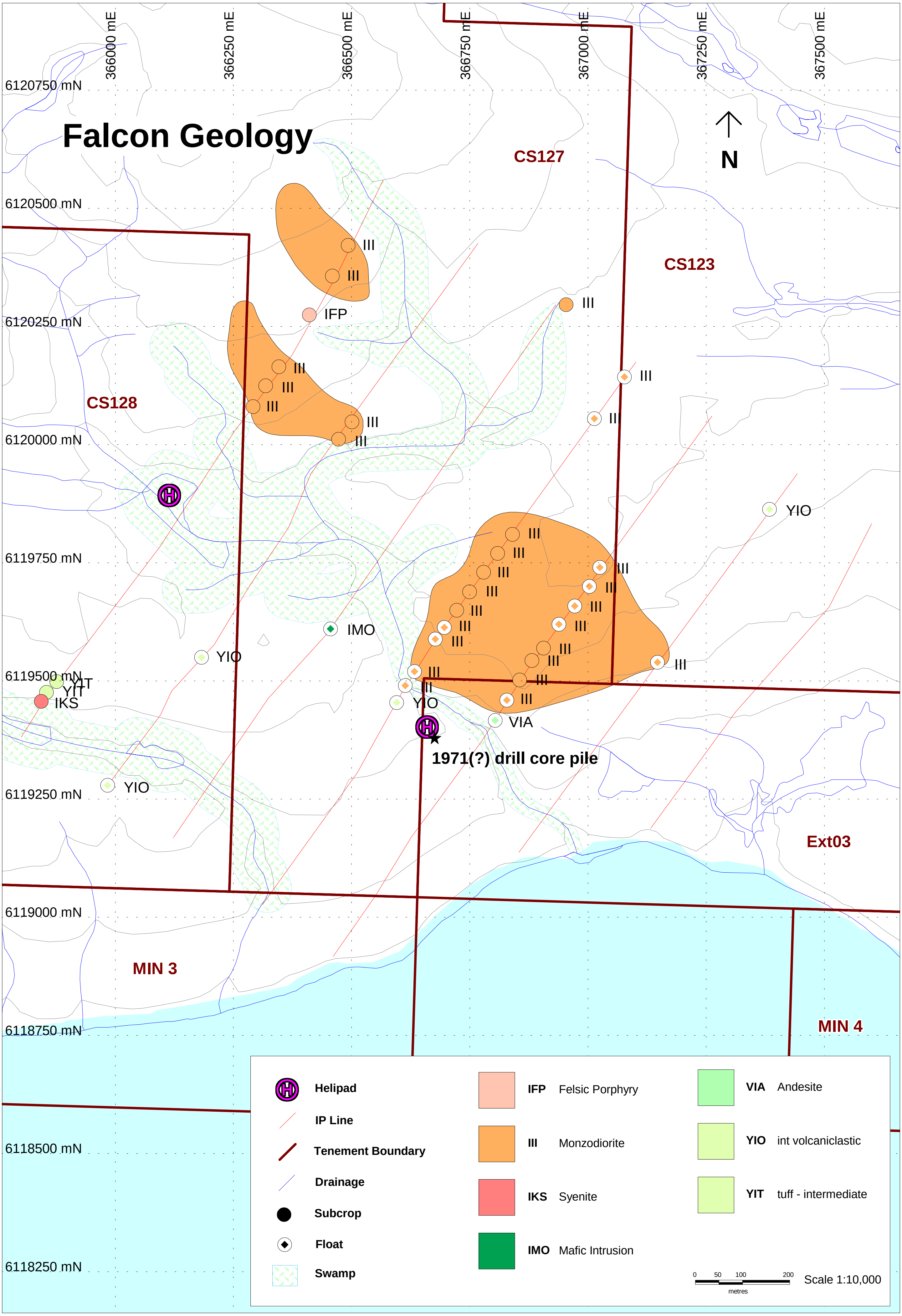

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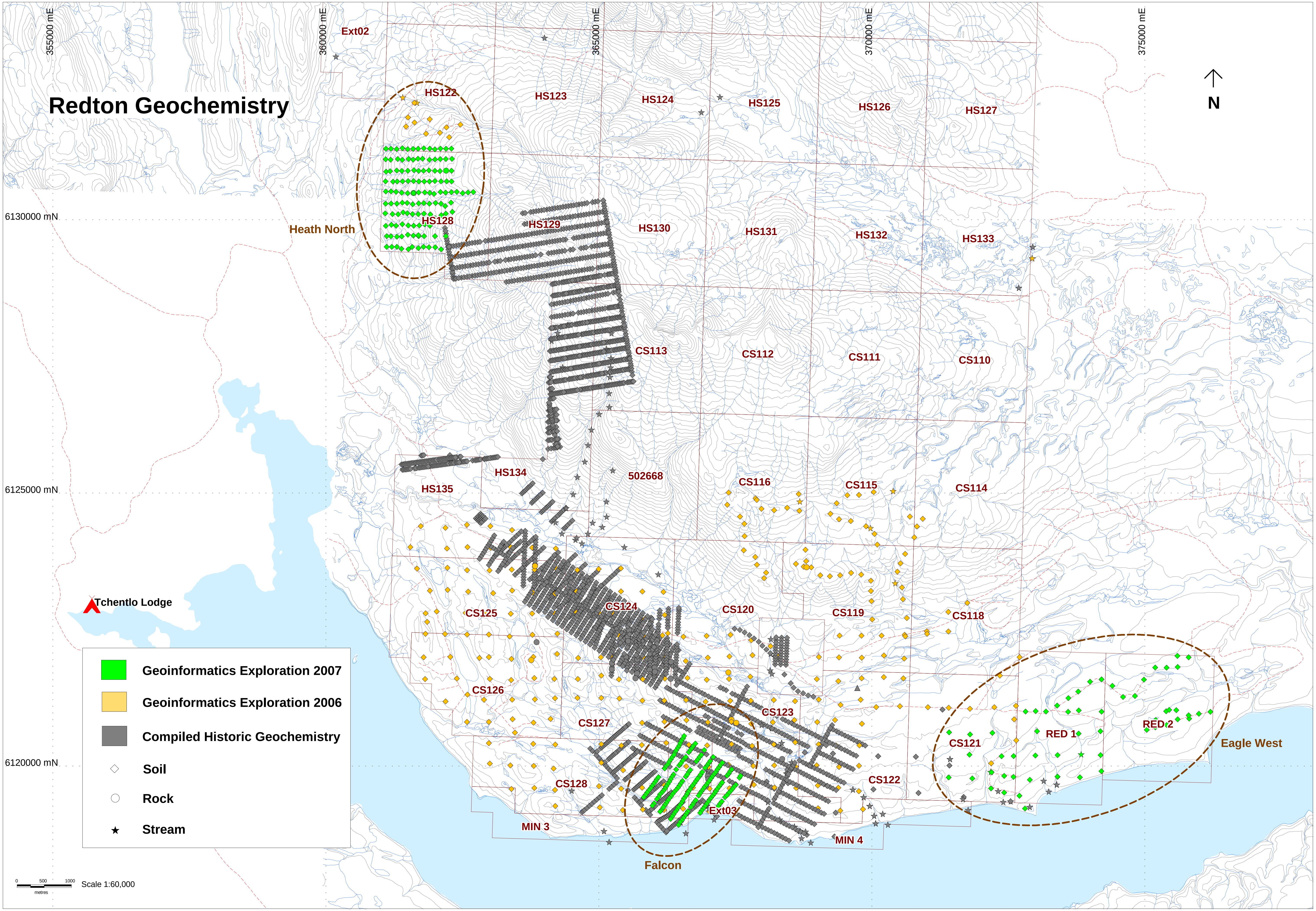
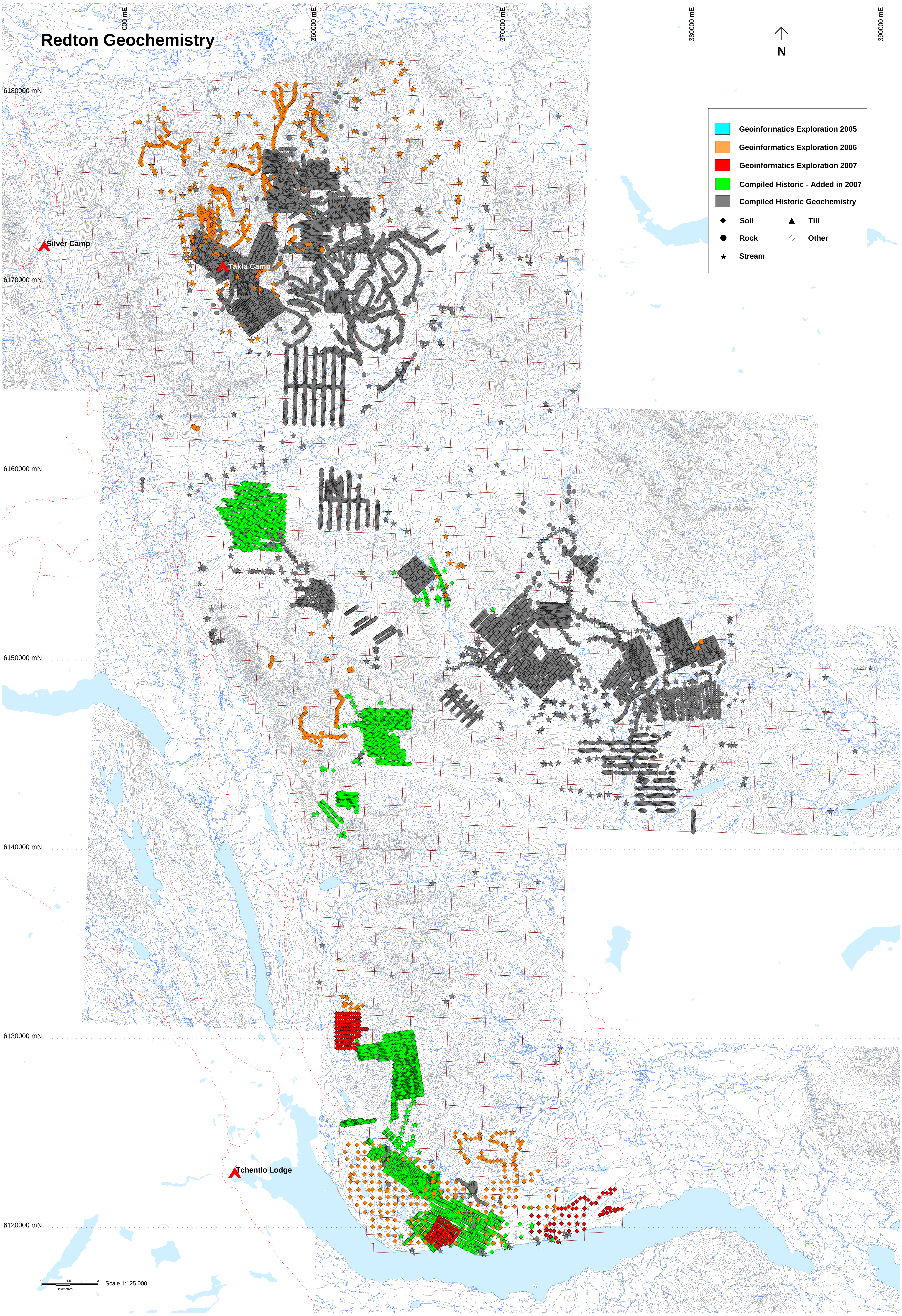


Redton Geochemistry
N
355000 mE
360000 mE
365000 mE
370000 mE
375000 mE
6130000 mN
6125000 mN
6120000 mN
Ext02
HS122
HS123
HS124
HS125
HS126
HS127
HS128
HS129
HS130
HS131
HS132
HS133
Heath North
CS113
CS112
CS111
CS110
HS134
HS135
502668
CS116
CS115
CS114
Tchentlo Lodge
CS125
CS124
CS120
CS119
CS118
CS126
CS127
CS123
CS121
RED 1
RED 2
Eagle West
CS128
CS122
Ext03
MIN 3
MIN 4
Falcon
Geoinformatics Exploration 2007
Geoinformatics Exploration 2006
Compiled Historic Geochemistry
Soil
Rock
Stream
Scale 1:60,000
UTM NAD 83 Zone 10



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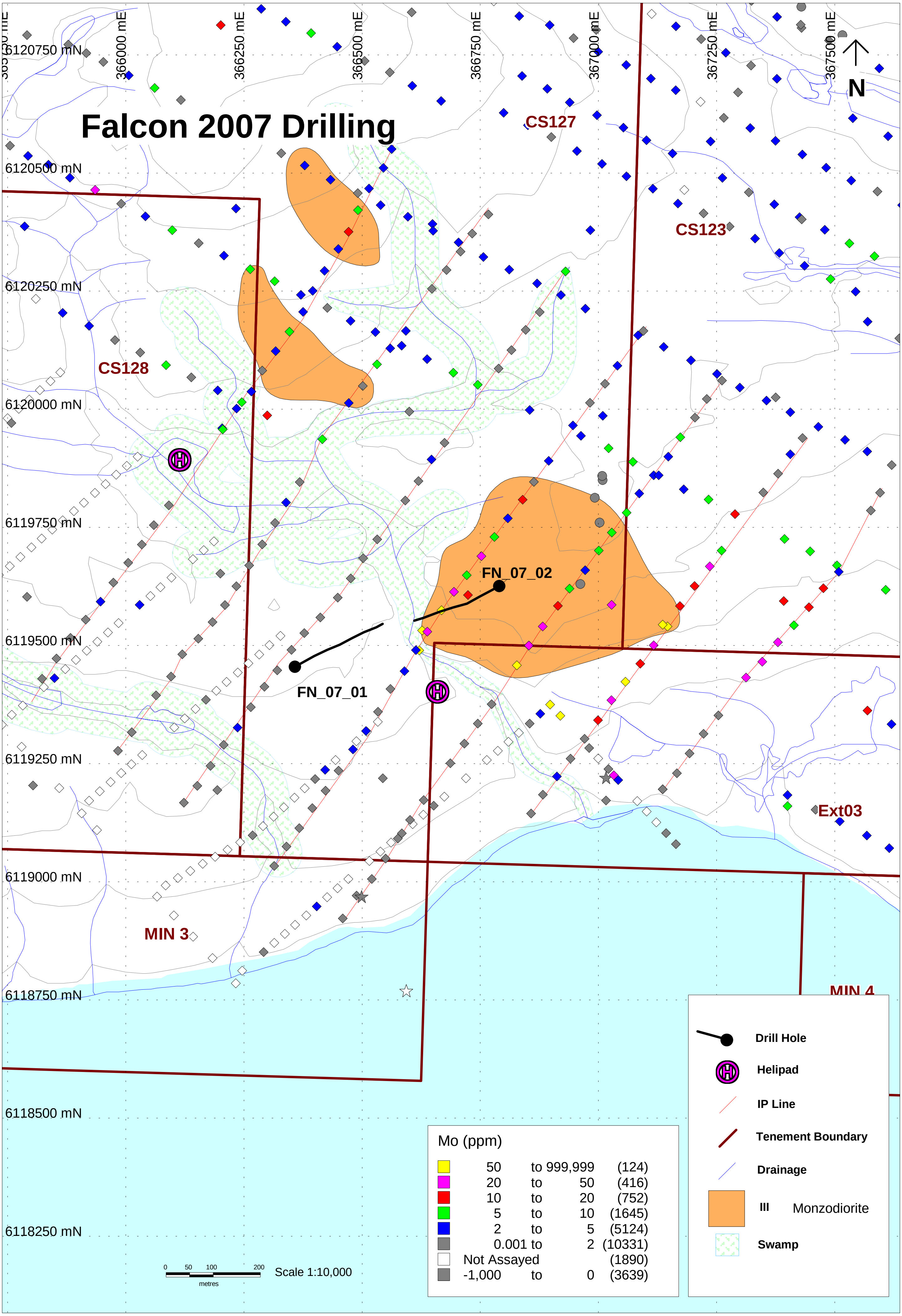

UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

Redton 2007 Au (ppb) Geochemistry

UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

Cu ppm / Mo ppm (closest to drill trace)

Lith Legend

- CASE - Casing/Overburden
- IMG - Gabbro/Monzodiorite
- IIZ - Quartz Monzonite
- AVO, AOO - Undifferentiated Altered Rock
- IIDP - Diorite porphyry
- VIAP - Andesite porphyry

Scale	DATE	SHEET
	30/01/2008	1 of 1
1:1000	REF No.	FILE
	1	Falcon_07_Section

0 50 100m

Falcon Prospect
Drill Section FN_07_01 & FN_07_02
With Mo ppm Soil Geochemistry
Section Bearing 67 deg (looking NW)

GEOINFORMATICS
EXPLORATION