

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
30690

CHEETAH VENTURES LTD.

*(Formerly Rose Marie Resources Ltd.)
(Owner and Operator)*

GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT *(Event Number 4262158)*

on the

POTHOLE LAKE PROPERTY
*Nicola Mining Division
NTS 092H.098*

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Date Submitted
April 13, 2009

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SUMMARY

The 100% owned Cheetah Ventures Ltd. Pothole Lake Property, located 25 kilometers southeast of Merritt in the historic Aspen Grove copper camp of southern British Columbia, covers an area of approximately 450 hectares. The property is located within the belt of Nicola rocks which are noted for their copper deposits; the nearest ones being the former producers, Craigmont at Merritt 45 km north, Copper Mountain at Princeton 70 km to the south, and Afton at Kamloops 125 km to the north.

In the Aspen Grove copper camp the Nicola rocks are subdivided into three belts separated by two northerly trending fault systems. The Pothole Lake property is situated within the eastern assemblage of the Nicola rocks that are comprised mainly of volcanic related rocks. The assemblage is characterized by a paucity of intrusive rocks in comparison to the Central Belt and the main Aspen Grove copper camp.

On the Grove/Snowflake property in the Central Belt, adjacent to the Pothole Lake property to the west, significant mineral values are reported; 0.29% copper over 45m in trenches and "60 feet" of 0.26% copper at the bottom of a "320 foot" percussion hole. Osatenko (1979) reports that the native copper and chalcocite on the Snowflake property may be primary, much like at Afton. Craigmont Exploration reported increasing copper grades with depth in the percussion holes. As a result of exploration by Cominco in 1979, a broad arcuate band of a "possible peripheral zone" of pyrite was interpreted on the western Snowflake claims with their exploration target area to the east and towards the Pothole Lake property.

Former exploration on the Pothole Lake Property ground reportedly delineated a copper-gold-silver showing designated as the Pothole Copper Zone indicated as MINFILE Pot 1 mineral showing. Assays of samples from this showing report (MINFILE) mineral values of up to 2.55 grams gold per tonne and 1.9 grams silver per tonne over 130 metres. The 2003 Previa now (Cheetah) IP survey reportedly revealed either the northeastern extension of the Pothole copper zone (MINFILE Pot 1 mineral showing) or a reflection of mineralization that is associated with the Pot showing.

The 2005 localized VLF-EM and magnetometer survey on the Pothole Lake property, centred on the POT showing indicated that the Pot 1 showing occurs at the intersection of two structures with indications that if the structures are the mineral controls, and the magnetic and VLF-EM anomalies reflect the mineral showing, the Pot 1 mineral showing is indicated to extend to the northwest or to the northeast where the anomalous responses occur to a greater degree.

The 2007 VLF-EM survey delineated one prime VLF-EM anomaly. The northerly trending anomaly extends for 400 metres through the central portion of the survey area which may indicate a structure within friable pelitic sedimentary rocks exposed in this area.

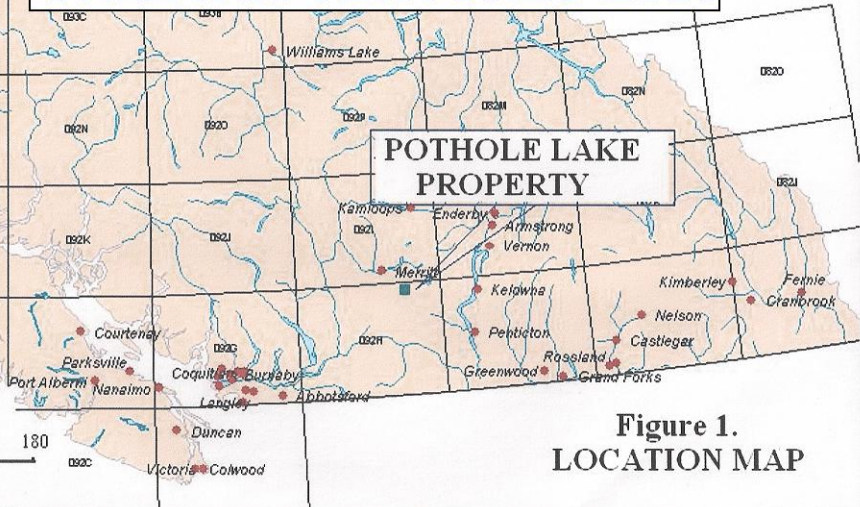
The 2008 VLF-EM survey, upon which this report is based, resulted in the delineation of three prime anomalous zones which are open to the north and correlate with anomalies of the adjacent 2006 VLF-EM survey (AR 28,397). Two delineated secondary VLF-EM anomalies are open to the south.

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POTHOLE LAKE PROPERTY

0 180
km

Figure 1.
LOCATION MAP



INTRODUCTION

During August 2008 an exploration program comprised of a localized VLF-EM survey was completed on the Pothole Lake property of Cheetah Ventures Ltd. The exploration program was completed over an area adjacent and to the south of a 2006 VLF-EM survey. Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References and from the 2008 VLF-EM survey performed by the author.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The property consists of contiguous 15 unit grid claim and three two-post claims for an effective area of 450 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Good Until</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
391790	Mineral	DES	20100210	375
391791	Mineral	DES 2	20100210	25
391792	Mineral	DES 3	20100210	25
391793	Mineral	DES 4	20100210	25

Total Area: 450 ha

*Upon the approval of the assessment recorded as Event Number 4262158 for which this report forms a part thereof.

The claims comprising the DES property are registered in the name of the author and held in trust for Cheetah Ventures Ltd. who is the owner and the operator of the Property.

The property is located within NTS 092H.098 of the Nicola Mining Division, approximately 25 kilometres southeast of Merritt and eight kilometres east of Aspen Grove and the historical Aspen Grove Mining Camp in southwestern British Columbia, Canada.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access is from south from Merritt via the paved all-weather Highway #5 for approximately 25 kilometers to the Kentucky Lake-Alleyne Lake road. At approximately eight kilometers east along this graveled secondary road, one kilometer past the Kentucky Lake provincial campsite, the Crater Lake poor secondary dirt road junctions off to the north. At approximately eight kilometers, the road intersects the northwest corner of the property.

This poor secondary road is maintained by, and its use subject to the permission from, the Douglas Lake Cattle Company.

The region is situated within the dry belt of British Columbia with rainfall between 25 and 30 cm per year. Temperatures during the summer months could reach a high of 35° and average 25°C with the winter temperatures reaching a low of -10° and averaging 8°.

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POTHOLE LAKE
PROPERTY

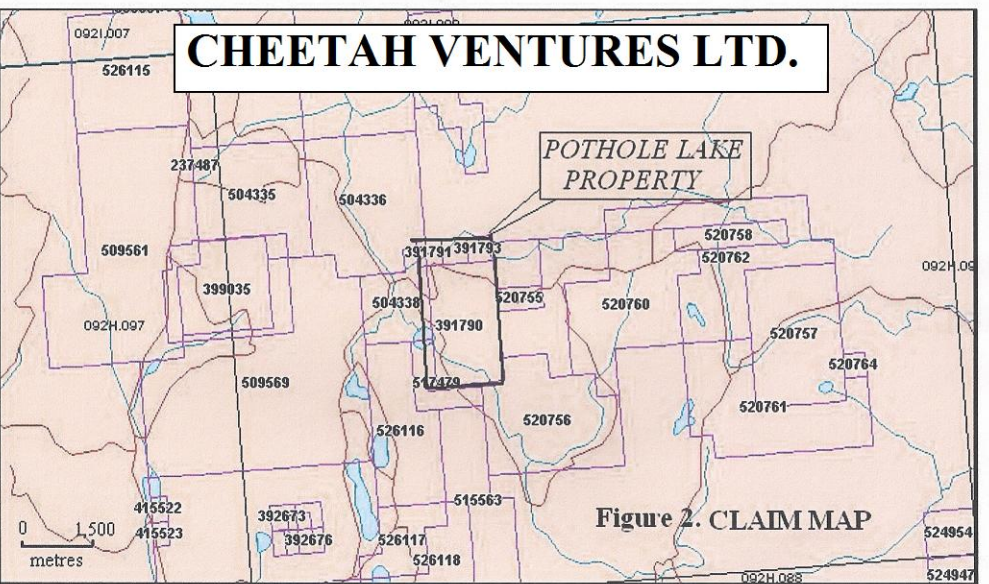


Figure 2. CLAIM MAP

0 1,500
metres

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (cont'd)

On the property, the permanent snow on the ground would be from December to April and would not hamper a year-round exploration program.

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program could be available from the many lakes and creeks, which are located within the confines of the property. Electrical power may be available from a high voltage transmission line that is within 15 kilometers west of the property. A natural gas and an oil pipeline are within 22 kilometres west of the property.

The property is situated at the western edge of the Douglas Plateau, which is within the physiographic area designated as the Interior Plateau of British Columbia. Pothole Lake, along the west-central boundary is at an elevation of 3,100 metres. Gentle to moderate slopes prevail with relief in the order of some 500 meters.

Merritt, or Kamloops an historic mining centre 76 km north of the property, could be a source of experienced and reliable exploration and mining personnel and a supply for most mining related equipment. 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.

HISTORY

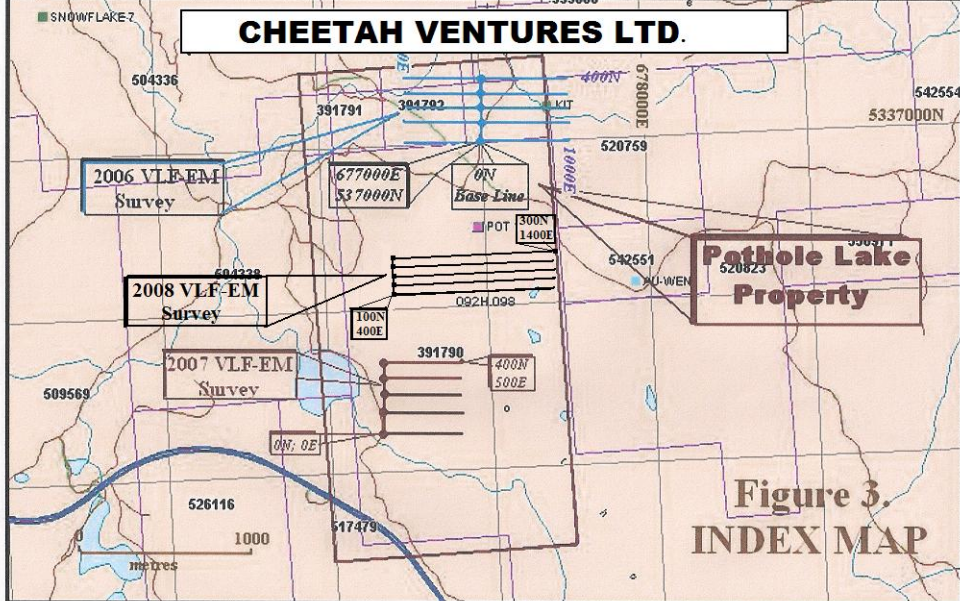
Late 1800's and early 1900's: The Aspen Grove copper camp was outlined by the numerous discoveries of mineral occurrences, some of which were explored more extensively than others. One of the more significant occurrences covered by the Snowflake claims is located at Aspen Grove

Late 1970's and 1980's: Many "major" mining companies including Cominco carried out much of their work in the Snowflake claim area which extended from Highway #5 and Aspen Grove in the west to Pothole Lake in the east; however, the exploration was concentrated in the western portion. Some of the eastern claims were allowed to expire and were subsequently staked as the Pot claims.

1985: Laramide Resources Ltd. conducted exploration work on, and adjacent to, the ground presently covered by the DES claims (AR 13,714). In the results of the exploration on ground covered by the Pothole Lake property Watson (1985) reported rock sample assay results with significant silver and gold values in a zone designated as the Pothole Copper Zone and also background silver and gold values in two locations; east of, and south of, Pothole Lake. In addition, Watson reports that the results of a magnetometer survey completed to the northwest of the Pothole Lake property revealed a relatively smooth, north trending high that suggests a partially concealed dioritic intrusion thinly overlain by andesitic volcanics.

2002-2003: Geological and geophysical surveys were completed by Previa Resources Ltd. reportedly revealed either the northeastern extension of the Pothole copper zone (MINFILE Pot 1 mineral showing) or a reflection of mineralization that is associated with the Pot showing. In addition Mark (2003) reports that in the general coverage of the Pothole Lake Property, the Pothole copper zone occurs at the intersection of two magnetic lineations.

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HISTORY (cont'd)

In a geophysical report, D. Mark, P. Geo. reports that the results of the surveys revealed a broad magnetic high to the west of the Pothole copper zone may be reflecting a magnetic intrusive underlying the Nicola volcanics. An IP anomaly, "A" is indicated as the northeastern extension of the Pothole Lake copper zone. The anomaly is also correlative with magnetic lineations that could reflect intersecting fault structures and thus potential mineral controlling structures near the Pothole Copper Zone. IP anomaly B, which occurs to the immediate north of the magnetic high, may reflect sulphides that are associated with faulting. In a geological report on the Pothole Lake property, S. Kenwood, P. Geo. reports that the property covers a contact between the Upper Triassic Nicola Group and the Lower Cretaceous Kingsville Group. Predominant regional structures, those that host most of the copper mineralization in the Aspen Grove area, trend north-northwest with local structures trending southwest to northeast. The Pothole Copper Zone is the intersection of the regional northwest trending granitic dykes and the local southwest fault structures.

2006 (February): The localized VLF-EM and magnetometer survey completed on the Pothole Lake property by Previa Resources Ltd. centred on the POT showing indicated that the Pot 1 showing occurs at the intersection of two structures with indications that if the structures are the mineral controls, and the magnetic and VLF-EM anomalies reflect the mineral showing, the Pot 1 mineral showing is indicated to extend to the northwest or to the northeast where the anomalous responses occur to a greater degree (AR 28,397).

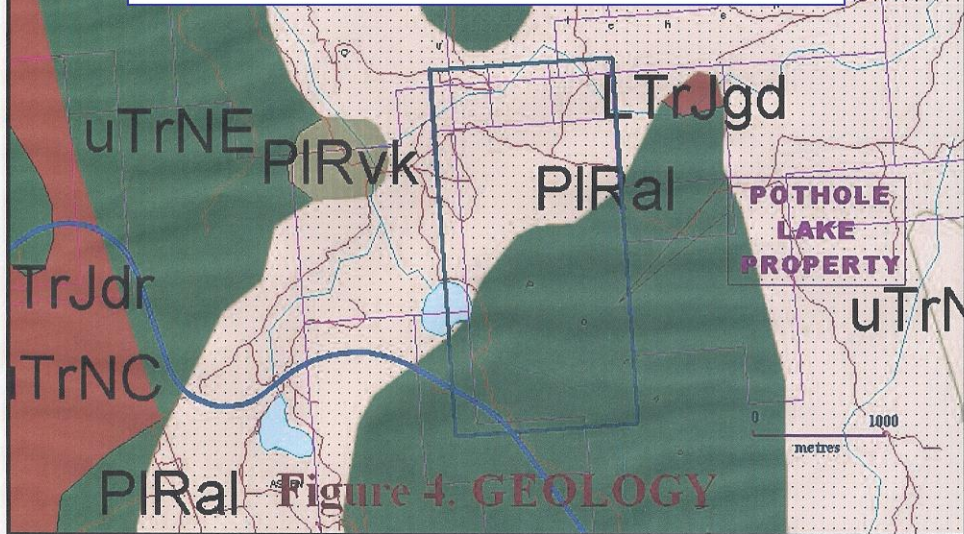
2006:(July) The VLF-EM survey completed by Previa Resources Ltd. reportedly delineated four anomalous zones; two of which indicate potential intersecting mineral controlling structures and one weak anomaly correlating with the indicated Quilchena Creek structure and the KIT showing reported (MINFILE 092HNE270) to contain minor chalcopyrite, malachite, and molybdenite associated with a granodiorite near a faulted contact with slightly pyritic Nicola Group greenstone (AR 29,155).

2007: (November) The VLF-EM survey completed by Rose Marie Resources Ltd. reportedly resulted in the delineation of one prime anomalous zone which may indicate a structure within friable pelitic sedimentary rocks exposed in this area.

GEOLOGICAL SETTINGV

The general geological setting of the region is described by Preto as a Nicola Belt of some 40 kilometres wide that extends from near the International Boundary in the south, 180 kilometres northward to Kamloops Lake. Mainly Upper Triassic volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks of the Nicola Group, which are noted for their copper deposits, underlie this region. Besides the Nicola rocks, which are the oldest in the map-area, rock units include volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks that range in age from Late Triassic to Pleistocene and Recent. The Copper Mountain porphyry deposit, 70 kilometres to the south of the Pothole Lake property and near Princeton, is a fairly typical diorite model deposit and was the first porphyry copper deposit mined in British Columbia.

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GEOLOGICAL SETTING (cont'd)

A complex zoned diorite-monzonite-syenite pluton intrudes the Nicola Group, with intrusions found in and near ore is quartz poor, porphyritic syenite in composition, and albitized (Hollister, 1978). At the Afton deposit, 73 kilometres to the north of the Pothole Lake property and near Kamloops, the ore occurred at the west side of the nepheline normative Iron Mask batholith. This is a zoned pluton with diorite, monzonite, and syenite stages, with ore occurring near a syenite outcrop (Hollister, 1978).

The dominating geological elements in the Aspen Grove map-area are two northerly trending high-angle fault systems that divide the Nicola rocks into three sub-parallel belts. The Western Belt consists mainly of an east facing sequence of calc-alkaline flows which grade upward into pyroclastic rocks, epiclastic sediments, and abundant limestone.

This succession is separated near Aspen Grove by the Allison fault and in the northern part of the area by an unnamed fault, from the Central Belt assemblage, which is dominated by alkaline, and calc-alkaline and intrusive rocks and lesser-associated sedimentary units. The Summers Creek-Alleyne fault system separates rocks of the Central Belt from those of the Eastern Belt. The latter assemblage consists of a westerly facing sequence of volcanic siltstone and sandstone, laharic deposits, conglomerate and tuff, and some distinctly alkaline flows, which occur near small stocks of micromonzonite porphyry.

On the Grove (Snowflake) property the geology is described by Osatenko (1979) as Nicola basaltic rocks comprise the oldest rocks in the area and consist of fine-grained red and green basalt flows, augite porphyry flows and tuffs. Augite porphyries typically contain 15% medium grained augite phenocrysts in a fine-grained green matrix. Pyrite is abundant (up to 8%) in these rocks, especially along the north and east sides of the diorite-monzonite complex. Rocks of unit 2 consist of fine-grained diorite and are altered in part to chlorite, epidote, albite, calcite and secondary K-feldspar, principally near copper mineralization.

Monzonites are fine to medium grained and porphyritic. Pyrite is abundant in both the diorite and monzonite, mainly along fractures but some as disseminations.

The **Pothole Lake property** is situated within the Eastern Belt assemblage. In this location, this assemblage mainly consists of alkaline volcanic flows and well-bedded submarine volcanoclastic rocks, ranging from tuffaceous volcanic siltstones characteristic of the lower part, to coarse volcanic conglomerate and laharic breccias in the upper part. The assemblage is characterized by a paucity of intrusive rocks in comparison to the main Aspen Grove copper camp in the Central Belt a few kilometres to the west, separated by the Kentucky-Alleyne fault system.

The area of the Pothole Copper Zone occurrence (Minfile 92HNE204) is underlain by purple to grey-green augite plagioclase porphyritic andesite to basalt (or trachyandesite and trachybasalt). Minor volcanic siltstone, wacke and tuff may be present. Northeast striking dikes of granodiorite to quartz monzonite intrude these rocks. The volcanic rocks at the showing are highly fractured and altered with epidote, quartz-carbonate veins, and minor hematite.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING (cont'd)

The Au occurrence 1.8 kilometres east-northeast of Pothole Lake and adjacent to the east of the Pothole Lake property consists of gold-silver-copper mineralization. The main part of this zone is a gold showing, a small stripped, drilled and trenched area just off a gravel road south of Quilchena Creek. This and most of the surrounding area is underlain by andesitic to dacitic tuff, black argillite, and volcanic sandstone and siltstone. The rocks are strongly fractured in a variety of orientations (Quinn 1983). Bedding in the tuff generally strikes 060° and dips variably to the northwest.

AREA MINERALIZATION

Osatenko (1979), in a report on the results of a percussion drilling program on the Snowflake claims for Cominco, reports that: the mineralization in old trenches consists of native copper, chalcocite, chalcopyrite, bornite and malachite; the lack of iron oxides and clay in these outcrops suggests that the native copper and chalcocite are not of supergene origin, are primary, and probably formed in a sulfide deficient environment, much like Afton; copper grades range from 0.06 to 1.6% with the best mineralization of 0.29% copper in boulders over 45m and up to 1.65% copper over 3m.

On the percussion drilling results, Osatenko (1979) reports that low grade copper mineralization was encountered at the bottom of two holes (110' of 0.07% and 50' of 0.07%) in an area where Craigmont drilling showed increasing copper grades with depth (60' of 0.26% and 80' of 0.12% copper at the bottom of 320 and 250 foot holes respectively).

On the AU occurrence, mineralization consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and arsenopyrite disseminated sporadically in the tuffaceous rocks and argillite, up to about one %, and also occurs in fractures. Native gold is associated with the sulphides in narrow, quartz-filled fractures in these rocks. Minor malachite occurs in volcanics. The overall extent of the mineralization has not been determined, although diamond drilling has demonstrated that minor pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, disseminated or associated with quartz or calcite fracture veinlets, does persist below the surface (AR 11,241; 16,008).

Gold values in the area have been obtained from trench sampling and drill core at the main showing. Significant gold assays in chip samples reportedly range from 6.8 grams per tonne over 5.1 metres to 10.8 grams per tonne over 4.9 metres. Grab and select samples reportedly assayed between 14.4 and 91 grams per tonne gold. The best drill core intersection assayed 4.97 grams per tonne gold over 1.5 metres (AR 16,008). Copper is associated with the gold mineralization; one rock sample from the main trench yielded 0.29% copper. Another sample yielded 26 grams per tonne silver and 0.14 % lead (AR 7,293).

The Kit showing (MINFILE 092HNE270) is exposed on the north bank of Quilchena Creek, 2.0 kilometres east-northeast of the creek's confluence with Pothole Creek. A small body of granodiorite of Late Triassic to early Jurassic age intrudes volcanics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. The granodiorite is cut by narrow, steeply-dipping shears striking north and northeast, near the faulted contact with slightly pyritic Nicola Group greenstone to the northwest. Some of the fractures contain quartz with minor chalcopyrite, malachite and molybdenite.

AREA MINERALIZATION (cont'd)

In the exploration by Laramide Resources in the immediate area east and south of Pothole Lake, assays of rock samples as reported by Watson (1985) are background values of up to 0.3 grams silver per tonne and 0.005 grams gold per tonne. At the Pothole Copper Zone (Figure 3.), a reported composite chip sample across the showing was analyzed at 2.55 grams per tonne gold and 1.9 grams per tonne silver over 130 metres. Gold and silver values appear to be proportional to the degree of alteration and copper mineralization (AR 13,714).

PROPERTY MINERALIZATION

Mineralization at the **Pothole Copper Zone** is reported as being comprised of erratically disseminated chalcopyrite, malachite, azurite and pyrite. The copper minerals occur in narrow zones striking southwest, transverse to the regional strike but parallel to a fault one kilometre to the northwest. It is further reported that individual rock samples from the showing were analyzed at up to 0.95 grams gold per tonne and 4.8 grams silver per tonne. A composite chip sample across the showing was reportedly analyzed at 2.55 grams gold per tonne and 1.9 grams silver per tonne over 130 metres (Watson, 1985).

Gold and silver values appear to be proportional to the degree of alteration and copper mineralization (AR 13,714).

2008 VLF-EM SURVEY

Between August 20, 2008 and August 22, 2008, the writer completed a localized VLF-EM survey within the central southwestern portion of the property over an area proximal and east of Pothole Lake and adjacent to the south of the July 2006 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.

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2008 VLF-EM Survey
Event No. 4262158



RAW DATA



(Grid coordinates are the last three digits of the UTM coordinates)

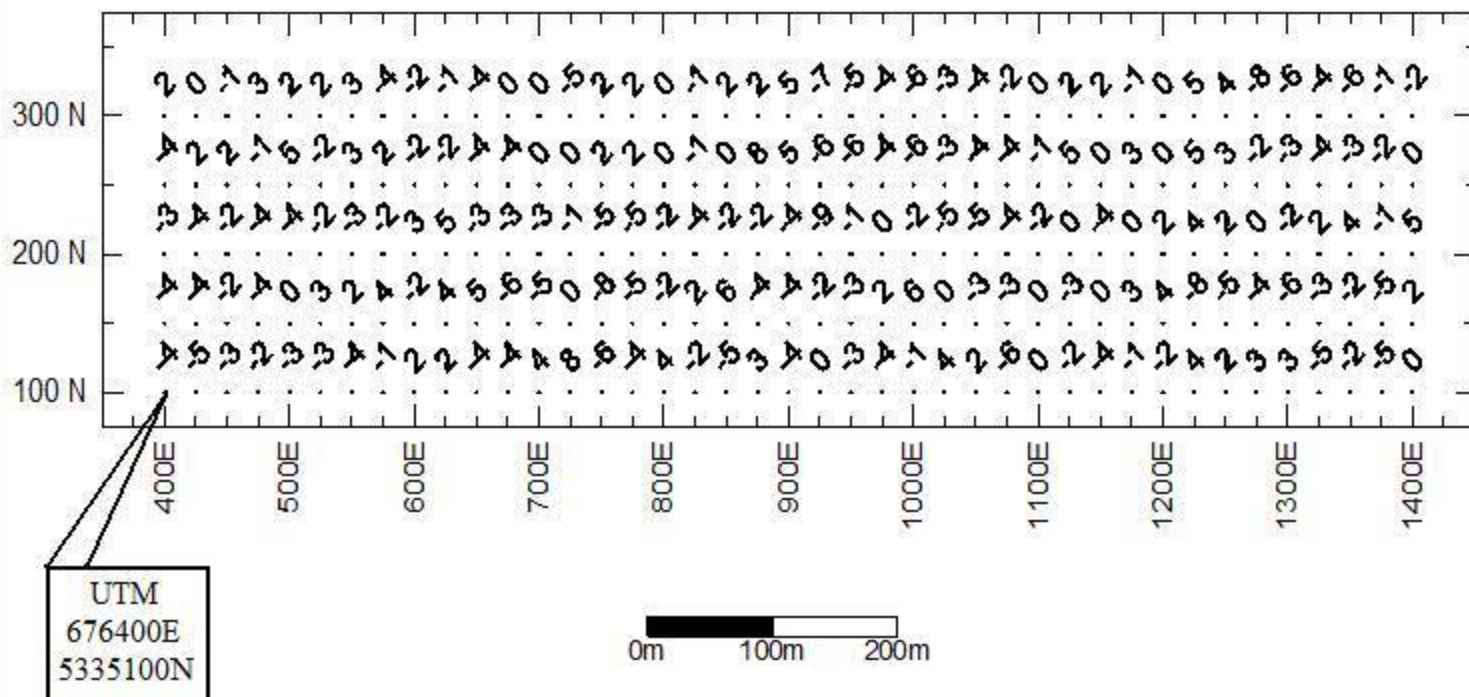


Figure 5

2007 VLF-EM SURVEY (cont'd)

b) Theory (cont'd)

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 low a 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 low a 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

As stations could not be flagged due to restrictions imposed by the land owner, Douglas Lake Ranch, a 200 metre north base-line was established from GPS station 676400E 5335100N located in the central portion of the DES claim (Tenure 391790) and approximately 400 metres north of Pothole Lake. VLF-EM readings were taken at 25 metre intervals along five east-west 1000 metre lines from the base line. The survey stations were established according to the UTM coordinates East and North with the station numbers plotted as the last three digits of the UTM coordinate at a specific point. Thus, the initial GPS station at 676400E, 5335100N is designated as 400E, 100N on the maps. The field data is presented in Figure 5 and in Appendix I. The location of the VLF-EM survey and the grid is shown on the Index Map (Figure 3).

(d) Compilation of Data

The data was transferred to an Excel spreadsheet, thence to a Surfer 32 program which was utilized to plot maps from the VLF-EM data. Three maps were created; VLF-EM Raw Data (Figure 5), Fraser Filtered Raw Data (Figure 6), and contoured Fraser Filtered Data (Figure 7).

e) Results (Figure 7)

Three prime northerly trending anomalous zones, A, B, and C, were delineated. A description of the zones is as follows:

Zone A:

- 200 metre moderate anomaly;
- Open to the north and to the south;
- Northwestern extension is indicated to link up with an adjacent 2006, 150 metre northwesterly trending anomaly;
- Northwest and northeast intersecting "structures.

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FRASER FILTERED DATA

(Grid coordinates are the last three digits of the UTM coordinates)

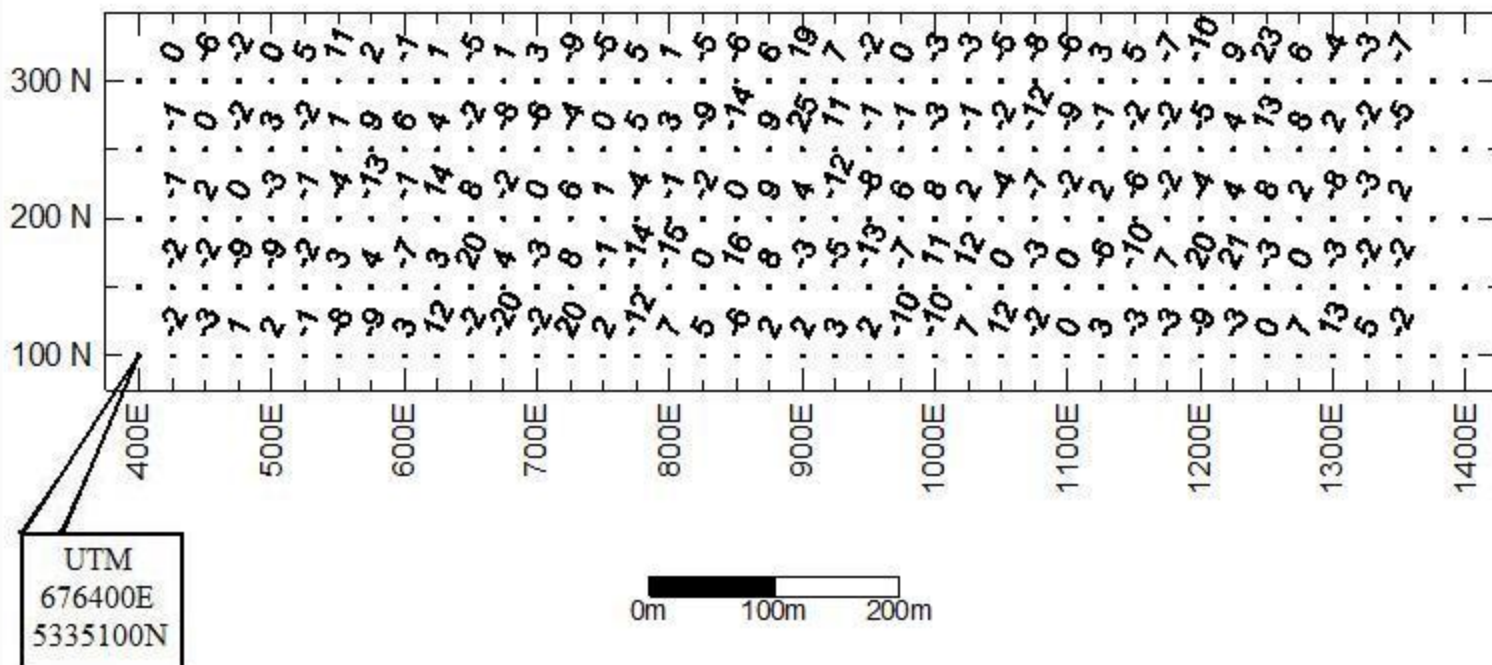


Figure 6

CHEETAH VENTURES LTD.
2008 VLF-EM Survey
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FRASER FILTERED DATA
CONTOURED

(Grid coordinates are the last three digits of the UTM coordinates)

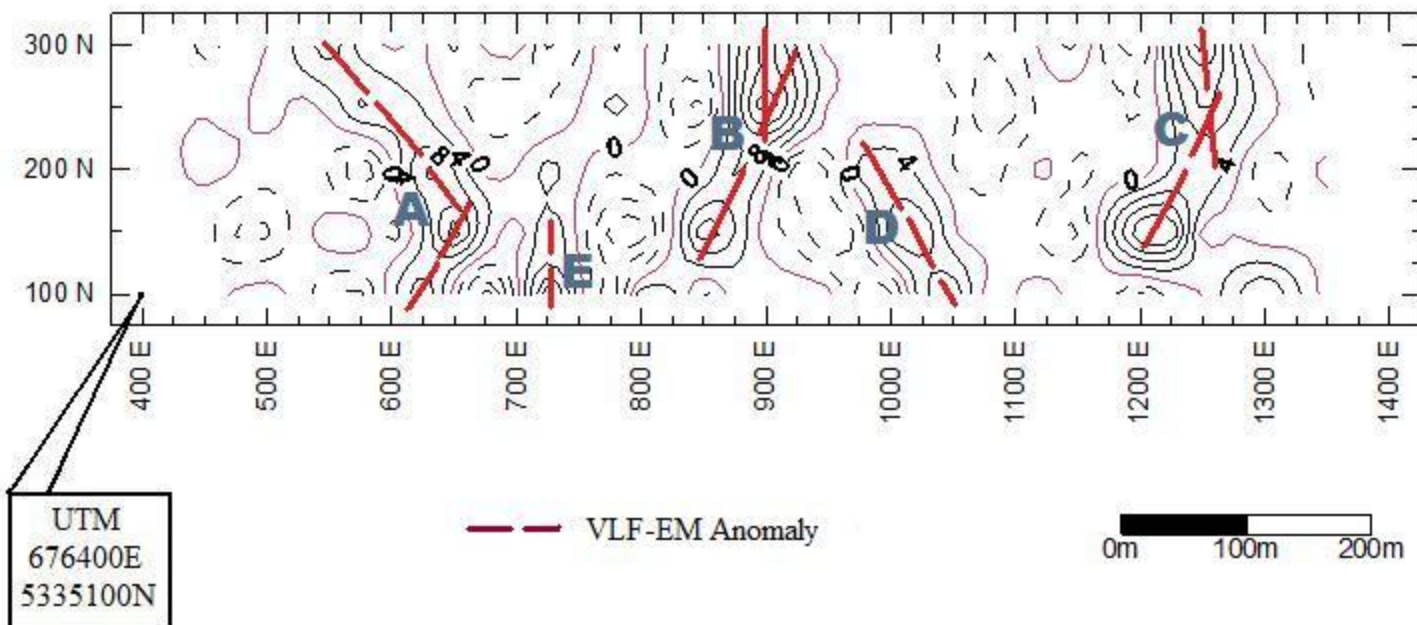


Figure 7

Zone B:

- 150 metre strong anomaly;
- Open to north and closed to the southwest;
- Intersecting northern trending and northeasterly trending anomalies;
- High values at 900E, 250N, the point of intersection;
- Open north extension links up with a northerly trending 2006 anomaly.

Zone C:

- 150 metre strong anomaly;
- Open to the north and closed to the southwest;
- Intersecting northerly trending and northeasterly trending anomalies;
- Moderate values at 1250E, 250N, the point of intersection;
- Open northern extension generally links up with a 2006 northeasterly trending anomaly;
- Possible intersection of the northeasterly trending anomaly with a weak west-northwest trending anomaly at 1200E, 150N;
- High values at point of intersection.

Two secondary anomalous zones, D, and E, were delineated. A description of each is as follows:

Zone D:

- 50 metre weak to moderate northerly trending anomaly;
- Open to the south with moderate values at 725E.

Zone E:

- 100 metre weak northwest trending anomaly;
- Open to the south with weak values at 1050E.

INTERPRETATION

The 2008 VLF-EM survey was successful in delineating three prime anomalous zones, each of which is indicated as the southerly extension of three of the four 2006 VLF-EM anomalous zones which were open to the south. Each of the three zones indicates potential cross-structural locations, a prime exploration area of geological and/or mineralogical examination for indications of potentially economic deep-seated mineral zones.

Respectfully submitted

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, PEng.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

The fieldwork on the Pothole Lake Property was carried out between August 20, 2008 and August 22, 2008 to the value as follows:

Laurence Sookochoff: 2 days @ \$850. -----	\$ 1,700.00
VLF Rental: 3 days @ \$ 50.00 -----	150.00
Room & board: 2 days @ \$150.00 -----	300.00
Results, maps, compilation & drafting -----	500.00
Report, xerox, & printing -----	<u>750.00</u>
	\$ 3,300.00
	=====

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CERTIFICATE

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

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-two 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, from exploration work the writer has completed within the Aspen Grove copper camp in the 1980's, and from the 2008 VLF-EM survey performed, and the results thereof, as reported on herein.
- 6) I do not have any interest in the securities of Cheetah Ventures Ltd. nor in the Pothole Lake Property as described herein. I hold the claims of Tenure No.'s 391790, 391791, 391792, & 391793 comprising the Pothole Lake Property, in trust for Cheetah Ventures Ltd.



Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

Vancouver, BC

Appendix I

VLF-EM RAW DATA

Cheetah Ventures Ltd.

2008 VLF-EM Survey

Raw Data

East	North	VLF-EM	FF	East	North	VLF-EM	FF	East	North	VLF-EM	FF
400	100	-4		400	150	-4		400	200	-3	
425	100	-5	-2	425	150	-4	-2	425	200	-4	-1
450	100	-3	-3	450	150	-2	-2	450	200	-2	2
475	100	-2	1	475	150	-4	-9	475	200	-4	0
500	100	-3	2	500	150	0	-9	500	200	-4	-3
525	100	-3	-1	525	150	3	-2	525	200	-2	-1
550	100	-4	-8	550	150	2	3	550	200	-3	-4
575	100	-1	-9	575	150	4	4	575	200	-2	-13
600	100	2	3	600	150	-2	-7	600	200	3	-1
625	100	2	12	625	150	4	3	625	200	5	14
650	100	-4	-2	650	150	5	20	650	200	-3	8
675	100	-4	-20	675	150	-6	4	675	200	-3	-2
700	100	4	-2	700	150	-5	-3	700	200	-3	0
725	100	8	20	725	150	0	8	725	200	-1	6
750	100	-6	2	750	150	-8	-1	750	200	-5	1
775	100	-4	-12	775	150	-5	-14	775	200	-5	-4
800	100	4	7	800	150	-2	-15	800	200	-2	-1
825	100	-2	5	825	150	2	0	825	200	-4	-2
850	100	-5	-6	850	150	6	16	850	200	-2	0
875	100	3	2	875	150	-4	8	875	200	-2	9
900	100	-4	2	900	150	-4	-3	900	200	-4	4
925	100	0	3	925	150	-2	-5	925	200	-9	-12
950	100	-3	2	950	150	-3	-13	950	200	-1	-8
975	100	-4	-10	975	150	2	-7	975	200	0	6
1000	100	-1	-10	1000	150	6	11	1000	200	-2	8
1025	100	4	7	1025	150	0	12	1025	200	-5	2
1050	100	2	12	1050	150	-3	0	1050	200	-5	-4
1075	100	-6	-2	1075	150	-3	-3	1075	200	-4	-7
1100	100	0	0	1100	150	0	0	1100	200	-2	-2
1125	100	-2	3	1125	150	-3	-6	1125	200	0	2
1150	100	-4	-3	1150	150	0	-10	1150	200	-4	-6
1175	100	-1	-3	1175	150	3	7	1175	200	0	-2
1200	100	-2	-9	1200	150	4	20	1200	200	2	-4
1225	100	4	-3	1225	150	-8	21	1225	200	4	4
1250	100	2	0	1250	150	-5	-3	1250	200	2	8
1275	100	3	7	1275	150	-4	0	1275	200	0	2
1300	100	3	13	1300	150	-6	-3	1300	200	-2	-8
1325	100	-5	5	1325	150	-3	-2	1325	200	2	-3
1350	100	-2	-2	1350	150	-2	-2	1350	200	4	2
1375	100	-5		1375	150	-5		1375	200	-1	
1400	100	0		1400	150	2		1400	200	5	

Cheetah Ventures Ltd.

2008 VLF-EM Survey

Raw Data

East	North	VLF-EM	FF	East	North	VLF-EM	FF
400	300	2		400	250	-4	
425	300	0	0	425	250	2	-1
450	300	-1	-6	450	250	2	0
475	300	3	-2	475	250	-1	-2
500	300	2	0	500	250	5	3
525	300	2	5	525	250	-2	-2
550	300	3	11	550	250	3	1
575	300	-4	2	575	250	2	9
600	300	-2	-1	600	250	-2	6
625	300	-1	1	625	250	-2	4
650	300	-4	-5	650	250	-4	-2
675	300	0	1	675	250	-4	-8
700	300	0	3	700	250	0	-6
725	300	-5	-9	725	250	0	-4
750	300	2	-5	750	250	2	0
775	300	2	5	775	250	2	5
800	300	0	1	800	250	0	3
825	300	-1	-5	825	250	-1	-9
850	300	2	-6	850	250	0	-14
875	300	2	6	875	250	8	9
900	300	5	19	900	250	5	25
925	300	-7	7	925	250	-6	11
950	300	-5	-2	950	250	-6	-1
975	300	-4	0	975	250	-4	-1
1000	300	-6	-3	1000	250	-6	-3
1025	300	-3	-3	1025	250	-3	-1
1050	300	-4	-5	1050	250	-4	-2
1075	300	-2	-8	1075	250	-4	-12
1100	300	0	-6	1100	250	-1	-9
1125	300	2	3	1125	250	5	-1
1150	300	2	5	1150	250	0	-2
1175	300	-1	-7	1175	250	3	-2
1200	300	0	-10	1200	250	0	-5
1225	300	5	9	1225	250	5	4
1250	300	4	23	1250	250	3	13
1275	300	-8	6	1275	250	-2	8
1300	300	-6	-4	1300	250	-3	2
1325	300	-4	-3	1325	250	-4	-2
1350	300	-6	-7	1350	250	-3	-5
1375	300	-1		1375	250	-2	
1400	300	-2		1400	250	0	