GEOPHYSICAL and GEOLOGICAL REPORT
LLOYD-NORDIK TENEMENTS

Mineral Tenure No's,
518542, 391274, 391275,406365, 406360,406358,406367,406366,
518542, 391274, 391275, 415560, 406368, 504623, 512125, 512126
415562, 415563, 415567, 415568,, 512134, 512141, 406363, 406364
415571, 508082, 508085, 508090, 508091, 508092, 508094, 508095, 508096, 512119
512127, 512129, 512130, 512135, 512136, 517238, , 406353, 406354, 406355,
512138, 512139, 512140, 517298, 406356, 406357, 396860, 406359, 398668
517316, 517324, 517331, 525967, 584968, 534155, 534156, 534158
584021, 502729, 503635, 504621
NTS MAP SHEET 93 A/12
LIKELY REGION
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
UTM ZONE 10 U
5826000mN 591000mE
Event No. 4252697

TENEMENT OWNERS:
VALLEY HIGH VENTURES LTD.
Suite 1020- 625 Howe Street
VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA
V6C 2T6

OPERATOR: VALLEY HIGH VENTURES LTD.

Prepared By
Robert S. Cameron B.Sc., P.Geo.

April 15, 2009

ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: GEOPHYSICAL and GEOLOGICAL REPORT LLOYD-NORDIK TENEMENTS

TOTAL COST: $49028.00

AUTHOR(S): Robert S Cameron
SIGNATURE(S):

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):
STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):4252697

YEAR OF WORK:2008
PROPERTY NAME:Lloyd Nordik
CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): Lloyd 2 (512141, 512125, 512126

COMMODITIES SOUGHT:copper, gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: cariboo
NTS / BCGS: 93 A 12
LATITUDE: 121 ° 39 ' 0 "
LONGITUDE: 52 ° 34 ' 10 " (at centre of work)
UTM Zone: 10 EASTING: 591742 NORTHING: 5826745

OWNER(S):valley High Ventures Ltd, Glengarry Development inc.

MAILING ADDRESS:
Suite 1020- 625 Howe St, Vancouver, BC, V6C 1T8

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
Valley High Ventures Ltd.
MAILING ADDRESS:
As above

REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. **Do not use abbreviations or codes**)
Monzonite, conglomerate, quesnellia, copper, gold,

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
03229, 07698, 09970, 17913, 18294, 20197, 20583, 23065, 23475, 24154, 24585, 25382, 25651

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS		PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)				
Ground, mapping	Core logging 10 holes	512141		$10749
Photo interpretation				
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)				
Ground				
Magnetic 10.5 km	10.5 km	512141, 512126	512125	$5711
Electromagnetic				
Induced Polarization				
Radiometric				
Seismic				
Other				
Airborne				
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)				
Soil				
Silt				
Rock				
Other				
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)				
Core				
Non-core				
RELATED TECHNICAL				
Sampling / Assaying				
Petrographic				
Mineralographic				
Metallurgic				
PROSPECTING (scale/area)				
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL				
Line/grid (km)	10.5 km	512141, 512126	512125	$32,817
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)				
Legal Surveys (scale, area)				
Road, local access (km)/trail				
Trench (number/metres)				
Underground development (metres)				
Other				
			TOTAL COST	$49,277

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3. Logistical report for Geophysical Survey

1. SUMMARY

The Lloyd-Nordik-et al mineral tenements cover ~10,000 hectares adjacent to, north and east and west of the copper mining operations of Mount Polley Mining Corp, near Likely in south central British Columbia. The tenements are accessible via logging and mine roads from the 150 Mile-Likely highway.

The tenement group is underlain by rocks of the Quesnellia Terrane, an assemblage of Triassic-Jurassic alkalic volcanic strata and associated epiclastic rocks and sediments, intruded by intermediate to felsic plutons, dykes and sills of Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic age that locally host copper mineralization with elevated gold.

Approximately 10 line kilometres of magnetometer surveying on prepared and cut grids were undertaken over the Lloyd 2 claim (tenure 512141) as well as on tenure numbers 512125 and 512126 of the Lloyd-Nordik project area. The aim of the magnetic survey was to extend the coverage of the current survey area northerly and southwesterly into areas of extensive cover. This work program was curtailed by unusually heavy snow fall and is only part of much more extensive ground surveys to be completed when the snow melts. In addition a number of stored drill holes located on the property were re-logged to document a post-mineral conglomerate unit located in this portion of the property that overlays potential intrusive rocks representing northerly extensions of the Mt Polley intrusive complex..

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 General Statement

In 2008 exploration that was undertaken over the Lloyd-Nordik group of mineral tenements consisted of grid preparation comprising extensions of the existing 2006 grid followed by 10 km of ground magnetic surveying in order to provide indications of copper-gold mineralization of Mount Polley-type in poorly exposed terrain. This target area is also covered by a post mineral volcanic conglomerate of variable thickness. A program of re-logging and examination of this unit in archived core stored on site was undertaken in order to better understand the nature and thickness of this rock type. This work was supervised by the author of this report during the period December 3 - December 16, 2006.

2.2 Location, Access and Physiography

The Lloyd-Nordik tenements are located in south central British Columbia about 70 kilometres northeast of the Town of Williams Lake (Figure 1). The area is accessible from the paved 150 Mile - Likely highway via a number of roads built to facilitate logging and mining operations in the

region. The eastern part of the claim group is cut by Quesnel Lake and the topography on both sides of the lake is steep. Elsewhere, it is undulating to moderately hilly. Mean elevation is about 900 m ASL with a maximum of about 1,200 m ASL.

The vegetation of much of the area is dominated by fir, cedar, poplar and birch although a number of logged areas now are covered by immature alder and young pine, the product of reforestation.

2.3 Mineral Tenements

The mineral tenements that comprise the Lloyd-Nordik-Glengarry group are listed below in Table 1 below while the disposition of the tenements is shown simply in Figure 2 and in more detail in Figure 7 (in pocket)

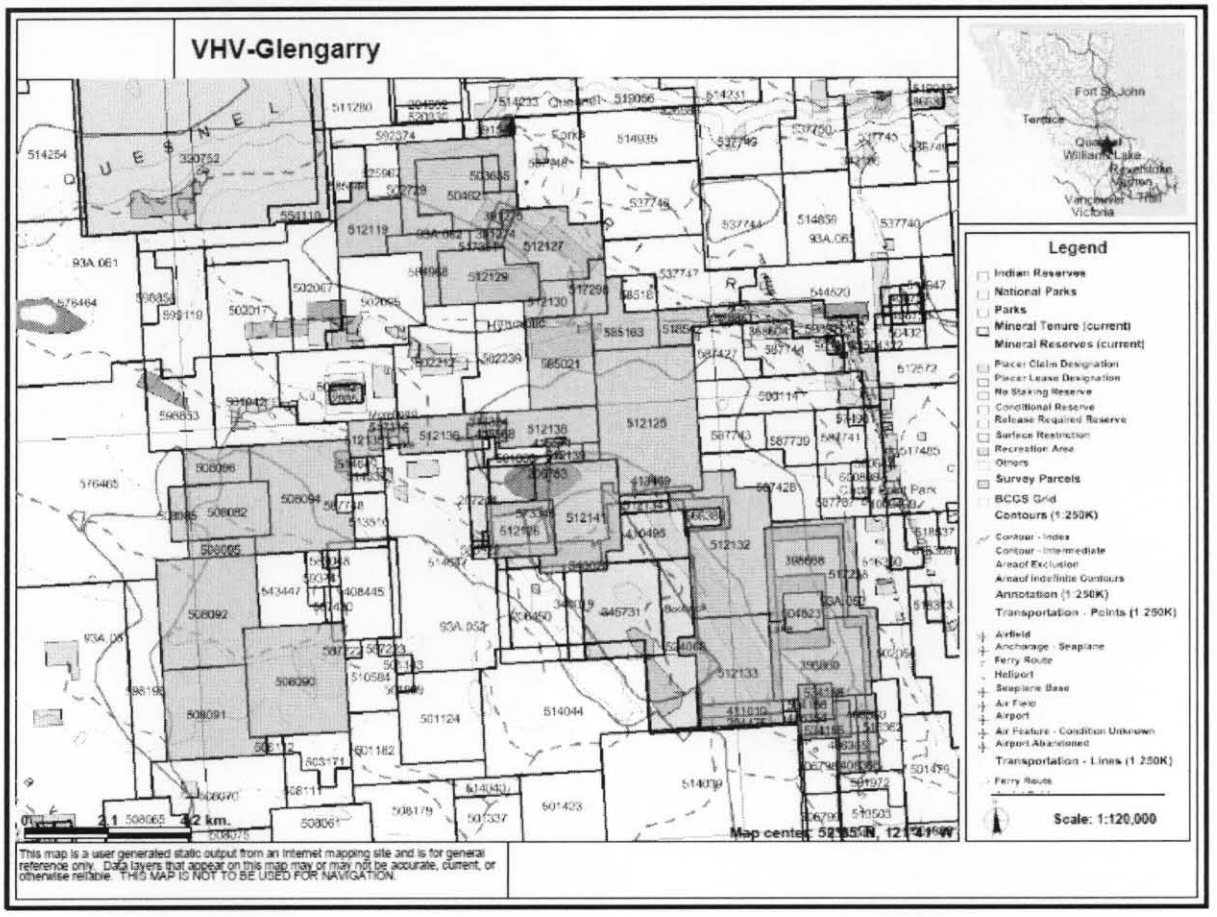
Table 1: Lloyd - Nordik - Mineral Tenements

Tenure #	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	New Good To Date	Area in Ha
406353	K1	2003/oct/30	2009/OCT/15	25.00
406354	K2	2003/oct/30	2009/OCT/15	25.00
406355	K3	2003/oct/30	2009/OCT/15	25.00
406356	K4	2003/oct/30	2009/OCT/15	25.00
406357	K5	2003/oct/30	2009/OCT/15	25.00
406358	K6	2003/oct/30	2009/OCT/15	25.00
406359	K7	2003/oct/30	2009/OCT/15	25.00
406360	K8	2003/oct/30	2009/OCT/15	25.00
406363	K11	2003/nov/02	2009/OCT/15	25.00
406364	K12	2003/nov/02	2009/OCT/15	25.00
406365	K13	2003/nov/02	2009/OCT/15	25.00
406366	K14	2003/nov/02	2009/OCT/15	25.00
406367	K15	2003/nov/02	2009/OCT/15	25.00
406368	K16	2003/nov/02	2009/OCT/15	25.00
518542	LIKELY W	2005/jul/29	2009/OCT/15	98.14
391274	OCT 3	2001/dec/07	2009/OCT/15	25.00
391275	OCT. 4	2001/dec/07	2009/OCT/15	25.00
396860	NORDIK 1	2002/sep/22	2009/OCT/15	500.00
398668	NORDIK 2	2002/nov/29	2009/OCT/15	500.00
415560	CALM 25	2004/oct/29	2009/OCT/15	25.00
415562	CALM 27	2004/oct/29	2009/OCT/15	25.00
415563	CALM 28	2004/oct/29	2009/OCT/15	25.00
415567	CALM 32	2004/nov/11	2009/OCT/15	25.00
415568	CALM 33	2004/nov/11	2009/OCT/15	25.00
415571	CALM 36	2004/nov/11	2009/OCT/15	25.00
508082		2005/feb/28	2009/OCT/15	294.67
508085		2005/feb/28	2009/OCT/15	58.93
508090		2005/feb/28	2009/OCT/15	707.83
508091		2005/feb/28	2009/OCT/15	511.27
508092		2005/feb/28	2009/OCT/15	668.23
508094		2005/feb/28	2009/OCT/15	628.62
508095		2005/feb/28	2009/OCT/15	78.59
508096		2005/feb/28	2009/OCT/15	157.13
512119		2005/may/05	2009/OCT/15	235.43
512125		2005/may/05	2009/OCT/15	903.31
512126		2005/may/05	2009/OCT/15	235.79
512127		2005/may/05	2009/OCT/15	392.38
512129		2005/may/05	2009/OCT/15	314.00
512130	OCT SOUTH	2005/may/05	2009/OCT/15	98.12
512134		2005/may/05	2009/OCT/15	58.94
512135		2005/may/05	2009/OCT/15	78.56
512136		2005/may/05	2009/OCT/15	196.40
512138		2005/may/05	2009/OCT/15	235.66
512139		2005/may/05	2009/OCT/15	39.28
512140		2005/may/05	2009/OCT/15	19.64
512141		2005/may/05	2009/OCT/15	510.82
517238		2005/jul/12	2009/OCT/15	275.18
517298		2005/jul/12	2009/OCT/15	98.12
517316		2005/jul/12	2009/OCT/15	19.64
517324		2005/jul/12	2009/OCT/15	19.64
517331		2005/jul/12	2009/OCT/15	19.62
525967	OCT W 2	2005/jjan/20	2009/OCT/15	117.69
534155	K FRACTIONS	2006/may/18	2009/OCT/15	78.69
534156	K FRACTION 2	2006/may/18	2009/OCT/15	39.34
534158	K FRACTION 3	2006/may/18	2009/OCT/15	39.34
584968	MOOREHEAD 4	2008/may/23	2009/OCT/15	156.98
585021	MOOREHEAD 1A	2008/may/24	2009/OCT/15	392.62
502729	Dome Amalgam	2005/jan/13	2009/OCT/15	294.22
503635	Dome Amalgam Too	2005/jan/15	2009/OCT/15	39.23
504621		2005/jan/22	2009/OCT/15	333.49
504623		2005/jan/22	2009/OCT/15	235.91

Figure 1. Location

Figure 1. Location of the Lloyd-Nordik-Glengarry project area, central Caribou, British Columbia.

Figure 2. Claim disposition



2.4 Exploration History

Excerpt from assessment report 2006 by Dave Bailey:

"Initial recorded work within the Morehead project area was in 1964 when Mastodon - Highland Bell Mines Ltd. carried out exploration over the BJ claims south of Morehead Lake (Bacon, 1965), following the 1964 discovery of copper at Mount Polley by the Springer Group, the area now underlain by copper mining operations of Mount Polley Mining Corp. Following this initial discovery, the Mount Polley area was evaluated by E & B Exploration and Amax Exploration along with several junior companies whose activities were mainly perepheral to the central zone of copper mineralization. Big Valley Resources Inc. (later, Consolidated Big Valley Resources Inc.) began exploration in 1994 on the ground now held by Valley High Ventures Ltd. and defined inferred and indicated copper resources on its Lloyd 2 claim (current Tenure No. 512142) of about 2,000,000 tonnes of about 0.5% copper equivalent (copper plus gold). This zone of mineralization is now known as the Boundary Zone. A resurvey of the Lloyd 2 claim boundary indicated that about half of this resource lay within an adjoining claim that is held by Mt. Polley Mines Ltd. Big Valley Resources Inc. also carried out geochemical and geophysical surveying and diamond drilling on its Nordik group of claims, claims that are now held by Valley High Ventures Ltd. Minor copper mineralization was discovered on the Nordik 6 claim, the southernmost one of the Nordik group."

In 2006 Valley High Ventures Approximately 27 line kilometres of induced polarization/magnetometer surveying over the Lloyd 2 claim and 5,283.9 m of diamond drilling in 25 drill holes.

2.5 Current Program

Approximately 10 line kilometres of magnetometer surveying on prepared and cut grids were undertaken over the Lloyd 2 claim (tenure 512141) as well as on tenure numbers 512125 and 512126 of the Lloyd-Nordik project area. The aim of the magnetic survey was to extend the coverage of the current survey area northerly and southwesterly into areas of extensive cover. This work program was curtailed by unusually heavy snow fall and is only part of much more extensive ground surveys to be completed when the snow melts. In addition a number of stored drill holes located on the property were re-logged to document a post-mineral conglomerate unit located in this portion of the property that overlays potential intrusive rocks representing northerly extensions of the Mt Polley intrusive complex.

3. GEOLOGY

3.1 Regional Geology

Excerpt from assessment report 2006 by Dave Bailey:

"The Lloyd-Nordik-Glengarry property occurs within the Central Quesnel Terrane of the Canadian Cordillera, an island arc volcanic and sedimentary assemblage that developed to the west of the North American plate during Middle Triassic to Lower Jurassic times. The Quesnel island arc was transported eastward and collided with the North American plate during late Lower Jurassic or Middle Jurassic. The geology of the Central Quesnel Terrane has been described by Bailey (1988, 1989,1990), Bloodgood (1988, 1989), Panteleyev, 1987, 1988) and Rees (1987), work which was summarized and compiled by Panteleyev *et al* (1996). Mineral deposits related to Lower Jurassic volcanism of Quesnellia have been summarised by Barr *et al* (1975). The regional geological setting of the Lloyd-Nordik-Glengarry area tenement is shown in Figure 4 (after Bailey, 1990).

Oldest strata within Quesnellia are black shale, siltstone and sandstone of Middle Triassic age and which are well exposed along the eastern margin of Quesnellia and less so in the western part of the belt. Uppermost strata of this unit contain mafic tuffaceous beds and which mark the onset of basaltic volcanism within the developing arc. Overlying these rocks are olivine-bearing, pyroxene-phyric basaltic pillow lava, breccia and tuff of Karnian to Norian age and which, in turn, are overlain by basaltic breccia and tuff that lacks olivine but often contains hornblende as well as diopsidic augite. The top of the basaltic unit is often marked by analcitic and feldsparphyric basalt or basaltic andesite, tuffaceous and calcareous sandstone and lenses of limestone. Upper Triassic volcanism was probably along extensional faults that developed along the central axis of the Quesnel island arc and was mainly submarine in nature.

Basaltic volcanism ceased during the Norian Stage and, after a depositional hiatus during the Early Jurassic Hettangian Stage, renewed volcanism began, this time from central vents arranged along the arc axis. Jurassic volcanic products consist of volcanic breccia and tuff and their reworked products, conglomerate and tuffaceous sandstone. The degree of reworking increases away from a central vent area. Breccias proximal to vents are commonly monomictic and are characterized by felsic clasts of trachytic composition. In places clasts of syenite or monzonite are also common. Distal breccias, on the other hand, are polymictic and contain clasts of underlying basalt as well as clasts of felsic composition.

Following felsic volcanism, a basaltic unit was deposited in a shallow marine and subaerial environment and epiclastic sedimentary strata. These younger strata are probably of Pliensbachian to Bajocian age and represent the final depositional events before collision of Quesnellia with ancestral North America.

Intrusive rocks comprise small stocks, bosses and high level dykes of diorite, monzonite and syenite compositions and commonly, although not always, occupy central volcanic vent areas. Plutonism was contemporaneous with Lower Jurassic volcanism as evidenced by the presence of clasts of plutonic rocks within volcanic breccia. A later group of intrusions are of quartz monzonite to granite composition and are probably of Cretaceous age.

Except along the eastern margin of Quesnellia where thrust faulting and strong penetrative deformation occurs within the lowermost, mainly phyllitic, strata, deformation within the Quesnel Terrane is marked by high angle extensional faulting both parallel to, and oblique to, the terrane margins. The eastern margin of the central Quesnel Terrane is marked by a thrust fault known as the Eureka Thrust while the western margin is probably a high angle fault between Quesnellia to the east and the older Cache Creek Terrane to the west.

Mineral deposits within Quesnellia are mainly gold-enriched copper deposits of porphyry type such as Mt. Polley. These deposits formed during Lower Jurassic times and are genetically related to plutonism and volcanism occurring at that time. A variation of this type of deposit is that of QR, to the northwest of Mt. Polley, which is a gold-enriched exoskarn deposit with only low grade copper mineralization (Fox *et al,* 1986). "

3.2 Geology of the Lloyd 2 Claim Area

Oldest rocks of the Lloyd 2 area are located In the southern part of the Lloyd 2 claim where fine grained equigranular to finely feldsparphyric monzonite is exposed and has been intersected in drill holes.

Volcaniclastic breccia (conglomerate) and related sediments overly the intrusive and are dominated by basaltic clasts and clasts of high level intrusive rocks, mainly of monzonitic composition. Clasts are commonly in a sandy or muddy matrix and are usually matrix supported. Inter-bedded mudstone, sandstone and conglomerate lenses are common which degree of reworking of breccia clasts is highly variable. The contact with the underlying monzonite unit is commonly marked by intense hematite alteration obscuring to some degree the nature of the contact.

Cutting both the volcaniclastic rocks and monzonite are pyroxene-phyric dykes. These dykes are steeply dipping and postdate mineralization and hydrothermal alteration.

Extensional faults have been recognized from geophysical patterns and during drilling. The southern part of the Lloyd 2 claim is cut by a westerly striking fault that extends at least as far as Polley Lake in the east where it truncates mineralization of Imperial Metals' Northeast Zone.

Imperial Metals have named this fault the Green Fault. Northeasterly-striking faults, initially interpreted from aeromagnetic and stratigraphic patterns (Bailey, 1990) are common throughout the region. One of these faults cuts the Lloyd 2 claim and is termed herein the Lloyd Fault. Displacement along this fault is probably at least 200 metres vertically with the northwest side downdropped relative to the southeast side. A northwesterly-striking linear feature, recognized by its strong chargeability relative to with adjoining areas, occurs along Bear Creek (Figure 5) and is interpreted as a fault.

3.3 Mineralization and Alteration

The only zone of mineralization known within the Lloyd 2 claim at this stage is the Boundary Zone (Figure 4). Copper mineralization occurs within brecciated monzonite in which clasts of pink, potassically altered monzonite occur within a magnetite-chlorite matrix with chalcopyrite, minor pyrite and, in places, trace bornite. Mineralized rocks are commonly calcareous with calcite veinlets, often with anhydrite, rhodochrosite and fluorite, and pervasive calcareous alteration of monzonite. Copper mineralization is invariably associated with andraditic garnet with, in places, albite.

While pyrite is not abundant in zones of copper mineralization, this mineral commonly occurs outside copper zones. Pyrite zones give a very high chargeability response while chalcopyrite zones commonly have only a subtle chargeability response.

The Boundary Zone within the Lloyd 2 claim consists of generally two zones of copper mineralization each a few metres to over 30 metres in thickness and which are interpreted to dip to the west. While most of the mineralization is within hydrothermally brecciated monzonite, minor disseminated chalcopyrite is recognized in nonbrecciated to only mildly "crackle" brecciated monzonite.

Figure 3. Regional Geology

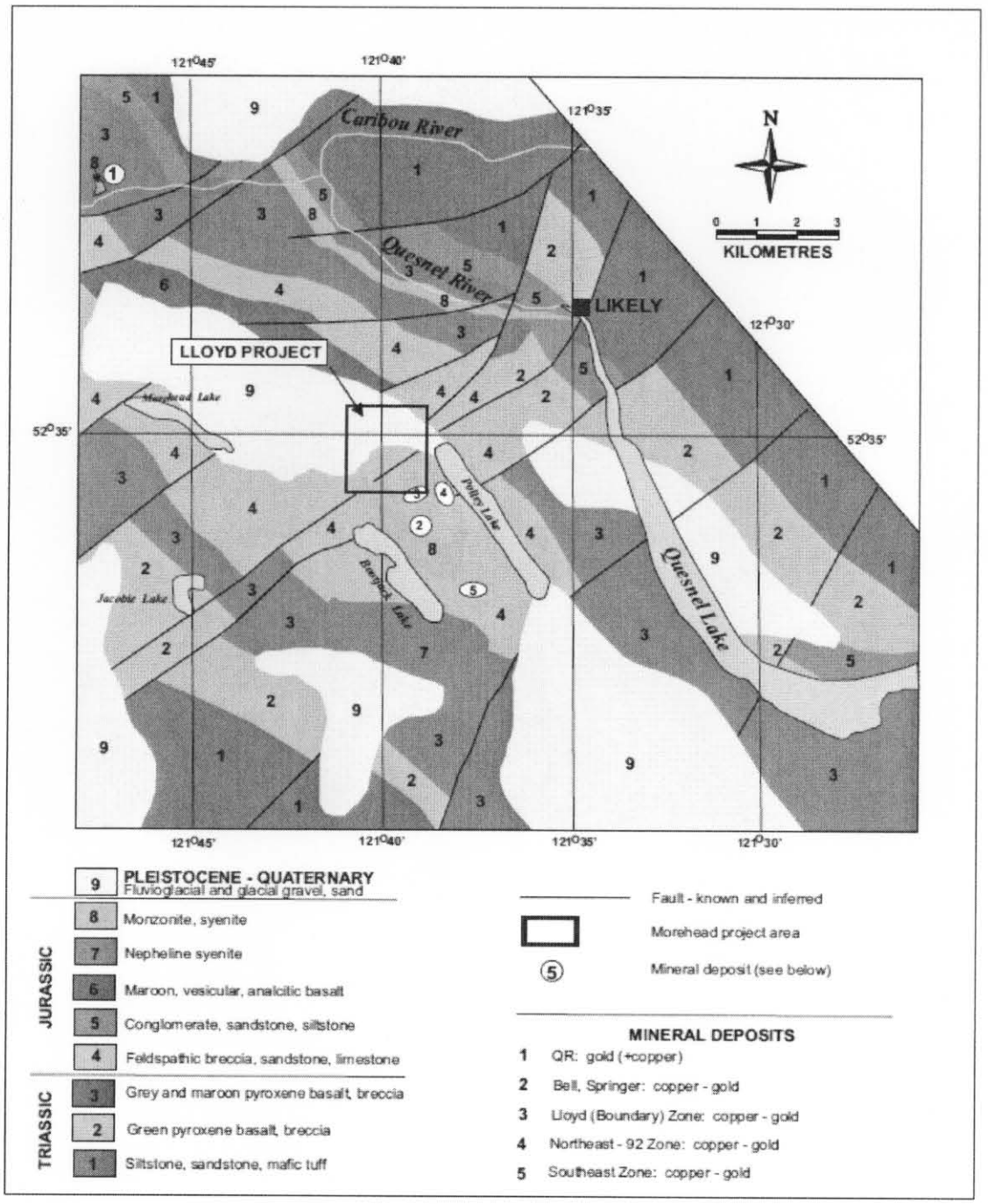
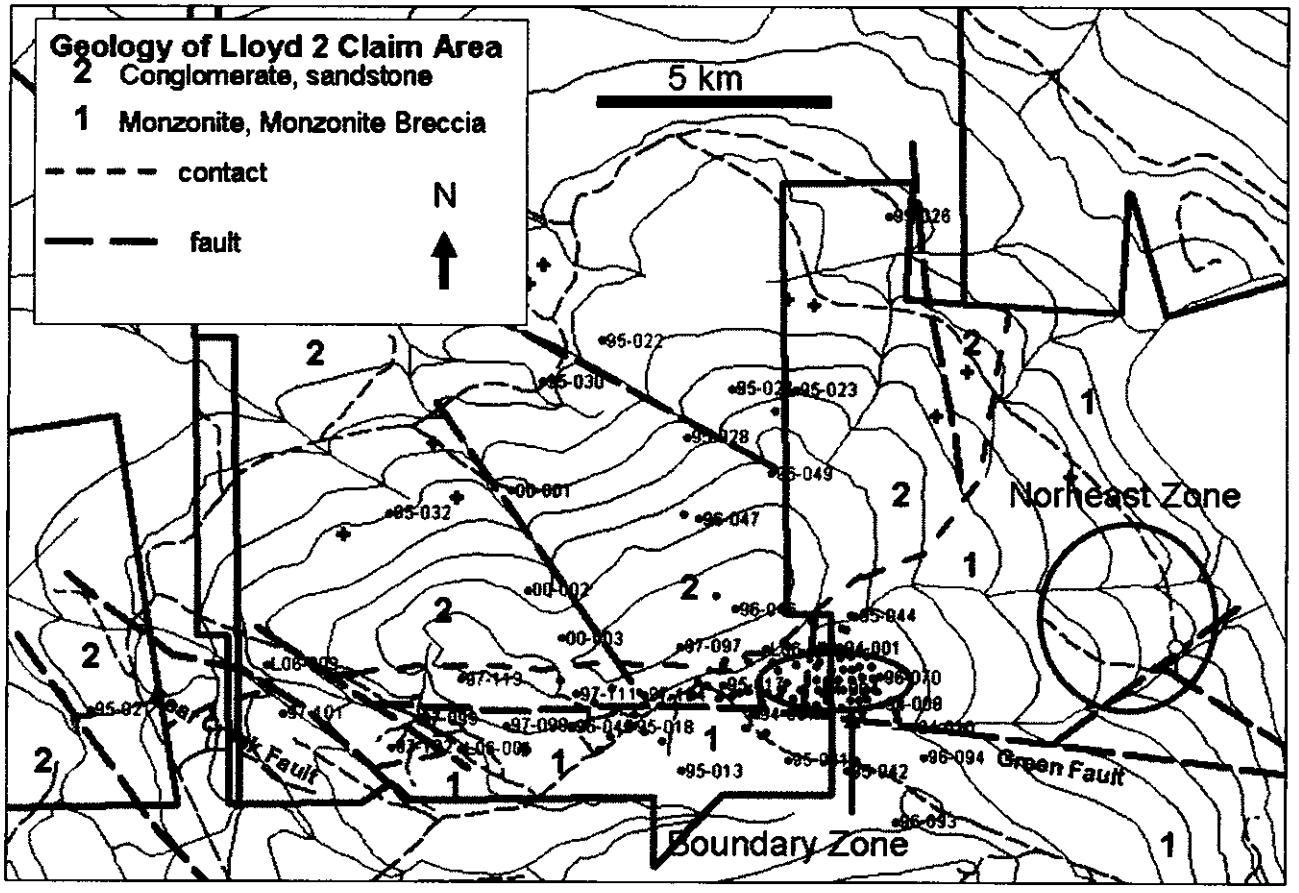


Figure 4. Likely region: simplified geology, location of significant mineral deposits and the Morehead project area. Geology after Bailey (1990).

Figure 4. Lloyd 2 geology



4. 2008 PROGRAMME AND RESULTS

Approximately 10.5 line kilometres of magnetometer surveying on prepared and cut grids was undertaken over the Lloyd 2 claim (tenure 512141) as well as on tenure numbers 512125 and 512126 of the Lloyd-Nordik project area. The aim of the magnetic survey was to extend the coverage of the current survey area northerly and southwesterly into areas of extensive cover. This work program was curtailed by unusually heavy snow fall and is only part of much more extensive ground surveys to be completed when the snow melts as outlined in figure 7.

Lines were established by locating the ends of the grid emplaced in 2006 and extending them by compass and GPS. Lines were then brushed out to facilitate subsequent IP surveys scheduled for 2009. Stations were established at 25 metre intervals with hip chains.

The magnetic survey was completed by Scott Geophysics using a Scintrex ENVI proton precession magnetometer and base station. Readings were collected at 12.5 intervals along the line. Corrected readings were merged with the ground survey completed in 2006 and re-gridded to produce common levels. A logistics report is presented in Appendix 2.

In addition a number of stored drill holes located on the property were re-logged to document a post-mineral conglomerate unit located in this portion of the property that overlays potential intrusive rocks representing northerly extensions of the Mt Polley intrusive complex. The conglomerate unit has only recently been recognized as being post-mineral and its thickness and distribution is critical in interpreting the geophysics and target depths on the majority of the northern portions of the Lloyd claim. Re-logging was necessary since some previous logs failed to distinguish monzonite intrusive breccias from some of the more monolithic varieties of the post-mineral conglomerates, which is a necessary distinguishment for placing the contact between the units. Logs are presented in appendix 2.

4.1 Summary of Results

The total field magnetic results are plotted in figure 5. The 2008 grid extended lines 4500N, 4700N, 4900N, 5100N, 5300N, 5500N, 5700N and 5900N approximately 1.5 kilometers northeasterly over an area regionally mapped as conglomerate and volcanic breccia. A number of discrete low level magnetic highs roughly 100m to 200 m in size were outlined separated by a prominent magnetic low from the original magnetic highs outlined in 2006. The magnetic low could represent a major fault that is possibly cutting off the Mt Polley intrusive complex to the north. The new magnetic features will require IP surveys to fully evaluate the nature of the target.

To the southwest 2 lines, 5700N and 5900N were extended to the southwesterly to further define a prominent magnetic high feature outlined in 2006. The magnetic high is now defined over 600 metres and remains open. It coincides with a larger feature that is evident on regional maps and is

most likely underlain by the Mt Polley intrusive complex but under extensive till cover.

Re-logging of drill cores was successful in confirming the nature of the post-mineral conglomerate unit on the Lloyd claim and enabled the pinning down of the surface trace of the contact between the units. The overall thickness of the unit is quite variable and is affected by younger steep northwesterly faults. Several features apparent in magnetic data and IP data may be a reflection of these northwesterly faults and have been incorporated into the geology plan .

5. DISCUSSION AND RECCOMENDATIONS

This work program is part of a more extensive program expected to continue in 2009 that will include more magnetic surveys, IP and drilling. The anomies outlined by the magnetic survey will require complementary IP coverage to fully rank drill targets. The re-logging of the drill holes in order to better understand the post mineral conglomerate unit was successful in pinning down the surface trace of the contact and in understanding the nature of some younger faulting that may result in the Mt Polley monzonite unit being closer to surface than expected.

6. EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

Geophyisics, Magnetic: Scott Geophysics		
survey	$	3,798
accomodation etc.	$	1,263
vehicle	$	650
sub total	**$**	**5,711**
Grid Preparation: Mincord Exploration Cons.		
labour (66 mandays)	$	22,580
vehicle	$	3,280
equipment supplies	$	4,449
accomodation etc	$	2,508
sub total	**$**	**32,817**
Geology: R Cameron		
Field 10 days @ $500	$	5,000
accomodation etc	$	1,017
vehicle	$	932
Report Preparation	$	2,000
All North Consulants- base maps and compilation	$	1,800
	$	**10,749**
TOTAL	**$**	**49,277**

7. REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Panteleyev, A. And Hancock, K.D., 1989: Geology of the Beaver Creek - Horsefly River Map Area, NTS 93A/5, 6. *B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources,* Open File 1989-14, 1:50,000 Map.

Panteleyev, A., Bailey, D.G., Bloodgood, M.A. and Hancock, K.D., 1996: Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Quesnel River - Horsefly Map Area, Central Quesnel Trough, British Columbia, NTS Map Sheets 93A/5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13; 93B/9, 16; 93G/1; 93H/4; *B.C. Ministry of Employment and Investment, Energy and Minerals Division, Geological Survey Branch,* Bulletin 97, 156 pages.

Rees, C.J, 1981: Western margin of the Omineca Belt at Quesnel Lake, British Columbia; *in* Current Research, Part A, *Geological Survey of Canada,* Paper 81-1A, pages 223-226

2. Assessment Reports (Number, Year, Author and Type of Work)

03229	1971	Ramani, Sankar V.	Geochemical
07698	1979	Christie, J.S.	Geological, geochemical
09970	1982	Schlax, M.G. and Shore, G.A.	Geophysical
17913	1988	Cann, R.M.	Geological, geochemical
18294	1989	Cann, R.M.	Geophysical
20197	1990	Copeland, D.J.	Geophysical, drilling
20583	1990	von Rosen, G.	Geochemical
23065	1993	Wallis, J.E.	Geophysical
23475	1994	Durfield, R.M.	Geochemical, drilling
24154	1995	Durfield, R.M.	Drilling
24585	1996	Tennant, S.J.	Drilling
25382	1997	Tennant, S.J.	Geochemical, drilling
25651	1998	Tennant, S.J.	Drilling
-	2006	Bailey, D.G.	Geophysical, Drilling

8. CERTIFICATE

I, Robert Scott Cameron of 1408 West 5th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist with the position of President of valley High Ventures Ltd. Of 1020-625 Howe Street Vancouver BC, V6C 2T6

2. I hold a degree in geology from Carleton University of Ottawa Ontario (B.Sc., Hons., 1981)

3. I have practiced the profession of geologist continuously since graduation;

4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia
5. I am the author of this report
6. I personally supervised the activities of this work program as reported herein.

Dated at Vancouver this 15th day of April 2009

Robert S. Cameron

APPENDIX 1
DRILLHOLE QUICK LOGS

Select archived drill holes were re-examined In order to better understand the nature and structure of the volcanic conglomerate unit that overlies the copper-hosting Mt Polley intrusive complex, which on the Lloyd 2 area is comprised of monzonite and monzonite breccia and that also is the host of the Boundary Zone Copper Gold zone. The conglomerate unit has only recently been recognized as being post-mineral and its thickness and distribution is critical in interpreting the geophysics and target depths on the majority of the northern portions of the Lloyd claim. Re-logging was necessary since some previous logs failed to distinguish monzonite intrusive breccias from some of the more monolithic varieties of the post-mineral conglomerates which is necessary for placing the contact between the units..

For drill hole locations please see Figure 8 (in Pocket)

DDH 95-21

16.0m hematitic, bedding 45/CA, course volcanic sandstone in contact with poorly sorted brown orange pebble conglomerate. Heterolithic, with clast of sandstone, black fg mafic rock, matrix supported, rounded to 2 cm

33.0m conglomerate and sandstone, bedding 45/CA

57.0m course cobble conglomerate, heterolithic, rounded clasts: marroon basalt, fg felsic flow, trachytic felsic volc.

DDH 95-24

Box 18 105.2 m conglomerate, boulder conglomerate, heterolithic, clasts angular to rounded, hematitic matrix, poorly sorted, magnetic, clasts: fg felsic clasts, mg dioritic/monzonitic intrusive

DDH L06-03

26.0m heterolithic conglomerate, hematitic, maroon, clast supported in feldspathic (arkosic) matrix, clasts: subangular mostly felsic volcanic, weakly magnetic

100.3 m heterolithic conglomerate, irregular clasts sub-rounded, calcite chlorite alteration, magnetic

117.0 m maroon conglomerate, monzonite fragments dominate, matrix supported

137.0m conglomerate with felsic and mafic clasts, (amygdaloidal augite basalt). Monzonite, 2 cm clast of pyrite/chlacopyite bearing monzonite.

301m iniform pebble conglomerate, matrix supported, rounded 1 cm pebbles, heterolithic: bleached monzonite, angular shards of black siltstone, rare mafic clasts,

328.2m EOH fine siltstone, brown, friable, hole possibly stopped short

DDH 97-101

50.0m	feldspar phryic monzonite, pseudo beccia texture appearing
65.0m	fg monolithic monzonite breccia
100m	pink monzonite breccia, (possibly pseudo breccia) defined by patchy potassic alteration
120m	brown monzonite
142m	pink to brown monzonite pseudo breccia, discrete fragments of white monzonite- possibly xenoliths
152.4m EOH	pink pseudo-brecciated monzonite

DDH 97-102

0m to 35m	maroon conglomerate, polylithic, poorly sorted, 1cm to 8 cm, augite basalt<felsic clasts
35m	increasing sandstone
65m	well bedded sandstone bedding 45/CA, cross bedding
78m	mafic dyke 2m thick in sandstone
90.7 m	sandstone grading down into siltstone
98m	conglomerate, brown friable
132m	contact- sharp, friable, conglomerate above, monzonite below,
132m to EOH	monzonite (syenite?) breccia, very potassic, sharp edged fragments grading down hole into pseudo breccia

DDH 97-99

0 to 50m	monzonite with fragmental texture, diffuse edged, rare discrete fragments.
129m	feldspar phyrric syenite
134m	monzonite pseudo breccia
149m to 151 m	monzonite breccia with 3% disseminated pyrite

DDH 97-113

0-27.4 m	monzonite with chlorite calcite fractures,
40m	grey diorite, magnetite veins
49m	increasing pink colour (monzonite or potassic overprint?)
80m	fragmental with discreete rounded fragments of monzonite in darker groundmass
94.3m to 98.5m	bladed feldspar monzonite
98.5m to 210m	monzonite breccia
213.6m	chlorite non fractures, eoh

DDH L06-01

0 to 25m	monzonite.monzonite bx
25m to 40m	gradational into brown friable fragmental (conglomerate unit or fault?)
40m to 229.5m EOH	monzonite breccia

DDH L06-02

0 to 17m	brown oxidized, friable, monzonite
17m to 215.3m eoh	monzonite, monzonite breccia, weakly altered,

DDH 97-98

0 to 30m	oxidsied, earthy, hematitic weathering on monzonite breccia
42m to 45m	magnetite clots in pink monzonite breccia
100m+	increasing potassic
EOH	intense pink feldspar

Appendix 2 Logistics Report
Scott Geophysics

LOGISTICAL REPORT

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

LLOYD-NORDIC PROJECT
LIKELY AREA, B.C.

on behalf of

VALLEY HIGH VENTURES LTD.
1810-999 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2W2

Survey performed: December 14-16, 2008

by

Brad Scott, Geologist (GIT)
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.
4013 West 14th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6R 2X3

December 30, 2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

A total field magnetometer survey was performed at the Lloyd-Nordic Project, Likely area, B.C. within the period December 14-16, 2008. In addition, non-differential GPS readings were taken at regular intervals. This was a continuation of earlier surveys performed in 2006.

The survey was performed by Scott Geophysics Ltd. on behalf of Valley High Ventures Ltd. This report describes the instrumentation and procedures, and presents the results of the survey.

2. SURVEY COVERAGE AND PROCEDURES

Total field magnetometer readings were taken at 12.5 metre intervals and corrected for diurnal variation against a fixed base station.

GPS readings were taken at 50-100 meter intervals, subject to satellite reception. Elevation measurements are barometric altimeter readings, calibrated to GPS altitude at the beginning of each line.

A total of 10.55 kilometres of magnetometer survey were performed.

The survey results, combined with the previous 2006 data, are presented on the accompanying profiles and plan maps. All survey data are archived to the accompanying CD-ROM.

3. PERSONNEL

Brad Scott was the crew chief on the survey on behalf of Scott Geophysics Ltd. Rob Cameron was the representative on behalf of Valley High Ventures Ltd.

4. INSTRUMENTATION

Scintrex ENVI proton precession magnetometers were used for both field and base units for the magnetometer survey.

GPS readings were taken with a Garmin GPSMap 60CSx GPS receiver.

Respectfully Submitted,

Brad Scott, Geologist (GIT)

Statement of Qualifications

for

Brad Scott, Geologist (GIT)

of

1230 Harrison Way,
Gabriola, B.C. V0R 1X2

I, Brad Scott, hereby certify the following statements regarding my qualifications and involvement in the program of work on behalf Valley High Ventures Ltd. at the Lloyd-Nordic Project, Likely area, B.C. as presented in this report December 30, 2008:

The work was performed by individuals trained and qualified for its performance.

I have no material interest in the property under consideration in this report.

I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree (Geology) in 2000.

I am a member-in-training of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

I have been practising my profession in the field of Mineral Exploration since 2000.

Respectfully submitted,

Brad Scott

Survey Specifications:

Survey performed: April-May 2008, December 2008

Survey magnetometer: Scintrex EMVI
Base magnetometer: Scintrex EMVI
Type: proton precession

Measurement: total field
Data interval: 12.5 m
Diurnal corrections: base station

Grid coordinates: HADB3 UTM

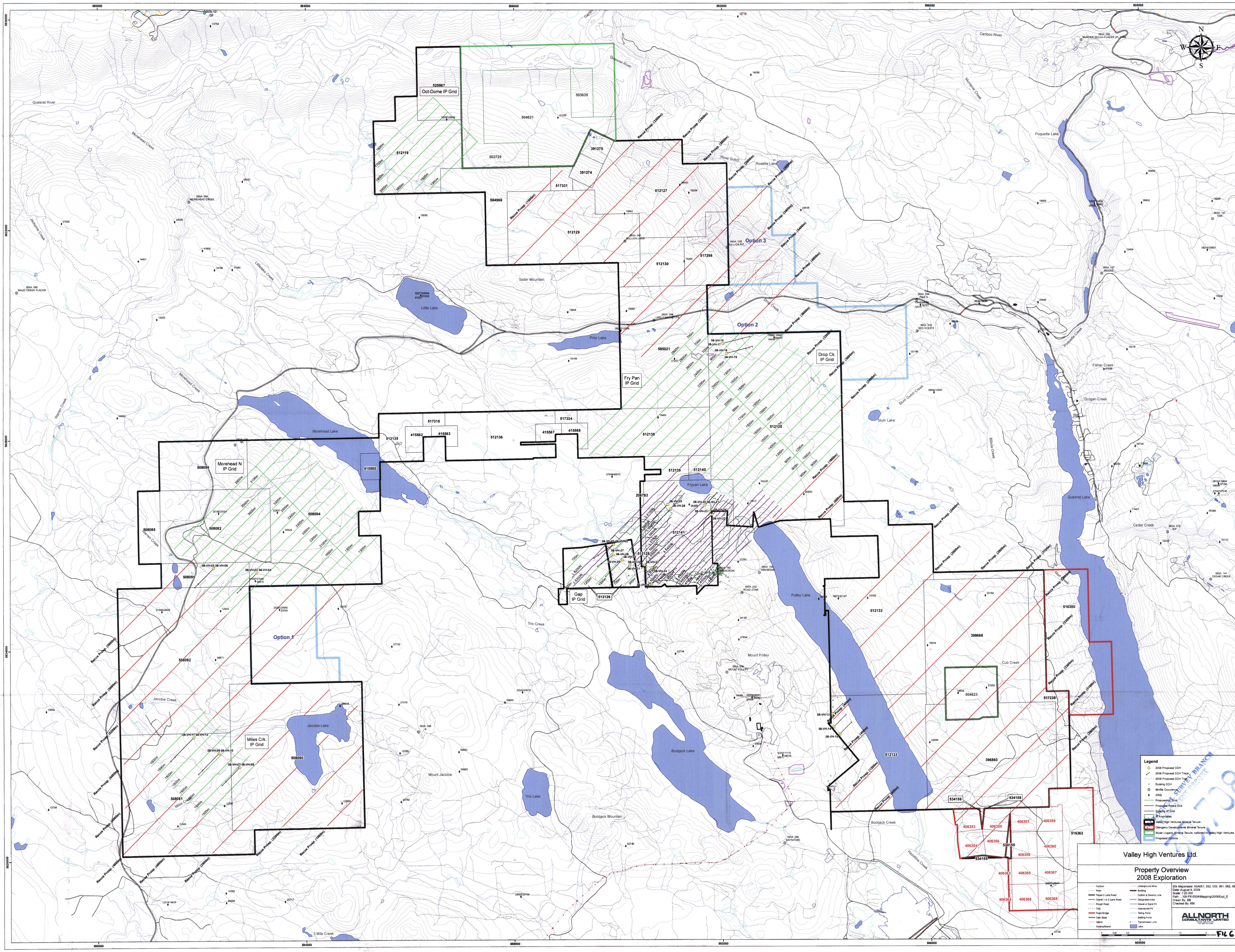
N

Total Field (nT)
59200
59000
58800
58600
58400
58200
58000
57900
57800
57700
57600
57500
57400
57200
57000

METRES
0 100 200 300 400 500

Valley High Ventures Ltd.
Lloyd-Nordic Project
Likely area, B.C.
Total Field Magnetometer Survey
Contour Plan
Drawn By: B Scott | Date: December 2008
Scott Geophysics Ltd.

FIG 5



Valley High Ventures Ltd.
Property Overview
2008 Exploration
20k Mapsheets: 93A051, 052, 053, 061, 062, 063
Date: August 8, 2008
Scale: 1:20 000
Path: ...\08-PX-0304\Mapping\2008Expl_E
Drawn By: BB
Checked By: KM
Existing DDH
Minfile Occurence
ARIS
Proposed IP Grid
Proposed Recce Grid
Existing IP Grid
IP Anomalies
Valley High Ventures Mineral Tenure
Glengarry Developments Mineral Tenure
Bryan Livgard Mineral Tenure; optioned to Valley High Ventures
Proposed Options
Contour
River
Paved 2 Lane Road
Gravel 1 or 2 Lane Road
Rough Road
Trail
Road Bridge
Dam Base
Island
Swamp/Marsh
Underground Mine
Building
Cutline or Seismic Line
Designated Area
Gravel or Sand Pit
Abandoned Pit
Tailing Pond
Settling Pond
Transmission Line
Lake
ALLNORTH CONSULTANTS LIMITED
Kilometers
FIG 6
Oct-Dome IP Grid
Morehead N IP Grid
Fry Pan IP Grid
Drop Ck. IP Grid
Gap IP Grid
Miles Crk. IP Grid
Option 1
Option 2
Option 3
Morehead Lake
Polley Lake
Bootjack Lake
Jacobie Lake
Quesnel Lake
Mount Polley

590000
590500
591000
591500
592000
592500
5826500
5826000
5825500
5825000

206783

512125

512141

512126

512126

N
W
E
S

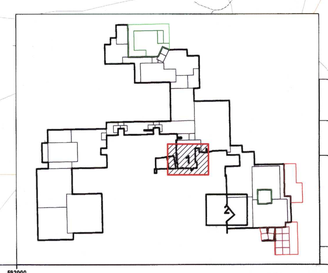
179/13

27293

093A 164
WISHBONE

093A 202
KONG ZONE

093A 180 R
FLOYD-NORDIK



Legend
- Existing DDH
- Drilling Grid Trace
- Mineral Occurence
- XRIS
- Valley High Ventures Mineral Tenure
- Glengarry Developments Mineral Tenure
- Bryan Livgard Mineral Tenure, optioned to Valley High Ventures

Valley High Ventures Ltd.

DDH Collar Locations: Map 1

Paved 2 Lane Road
Gravel 1 or 2 Lane Road
Rough Road
Trail
Road Bridge
River
Dam Base
Inkpot
Swamp/Marsh
Underground Mine
Contour
Building
Cutline or Seismic Line
Designated Area
Gravel or Sand Pit
Abandoned Pit
Tailing Pond
Settling Pond
Transmission Line
Lake

20k Mapsheets: 93A051, 052, 053, 061, 062, 063
Date: Aug 11, 2008
Scale: 1:2500
Path: ...\08-PX-0304\Mapping\ValleyHigh_DDH_E
Drawn By: JHE
Checked By: KM

ALLNORTH CONSULTANTS LIMITED

0 25 50 100 150 200 Meters

Fig 7

ASSESSMENT REPORT
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION
10,738