

*Geological Assessment Report
Planet1 Mineral Claim
Event 4437688*

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
31405

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

(Event 4437688)

on a

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

Work done on
(*Tenure 522242*)

of the 11 Tenure
Stump 522242 Claim Group

of the

STUMP LAKE PROPERTY
Nicola Mining Division

BCGS 092I.039

Centre of Work
5,580,162N, 686,149E

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Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

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SUMMARY

The Planet 1 mineral claim is comprised of a 20 cell claim block covering an area of 412.8 hectares located in southwestern British Columbia, 43 kilometres northwest of Merritt and within three kilometres south of Mineral Hill, where from 1916 to 1944 8, reported production was 494 ounces of gold, 252,939 ounces of silver, 40,822 pounds of copper, 2,206,555 pounds of lead, and 357,869 pounds of zinc recovered from 77,605 tons mined from the Enterprise, King William, Tubal Claim, and the Joshua workings. The mineral zones reportedly are controlled by north-northeasterly structures.

The geology of the property area is of a north trending belt of Upper Triassic intermediate volcanic, volcanoclastic and sedimentary rocks belonging to the Nicola Group that is invaded by granitic and granodiorite intrusions. A north plunging axis of a syncline passes through the property and Mineral Hill to the north where mineralized zones were explored to a down-dip depth of 900 feet. Mineralization appears to be controlled by the regional northeast trending Quilchena and Stump Lake faults and numerous secondary faults that form a complex system of structures. Andesite rocks may be bleached, pervasively silicified, pyritic and brecciated in areas of mineralization which commonly occurs within numerous quartz, and less commonly calcite, veins which strike generally to the north and dip steeply eastward.

The Mineral Hill veins and associated mineralization are primarily controlled by the north-northeast trending Quilchena and Stump Lake regional faults with numerous associated conjugate smaller faults, which form a complex fracture pattern, the mineralization controls are related to variations in the structure; primarily localized arcuate and/or cross structures as at the Enterprise workings. Structures tended to make ore on the north-northwesterly rather than northerly trending vein segments.

The Planet 1 property includes the formerly productive Enterprise mine where the north-northwesterly trending King William vein was stoped while the northerly trending Enterprise was not. Structures tended to make ore on the north-northwesterly rather than northerly trending vein segments.

The 2009 structural analysis of the Planet 1 mineral claim indicates that the dominant structural trend is northerly with conjugate northwesterly structures which are common to a major structure and may be influential to mineral controls. The structural analysis indicates other localized areas for potential Enterprise or Joshua type mineral zones. These potential areas are shown on the accompanying Figure 3.

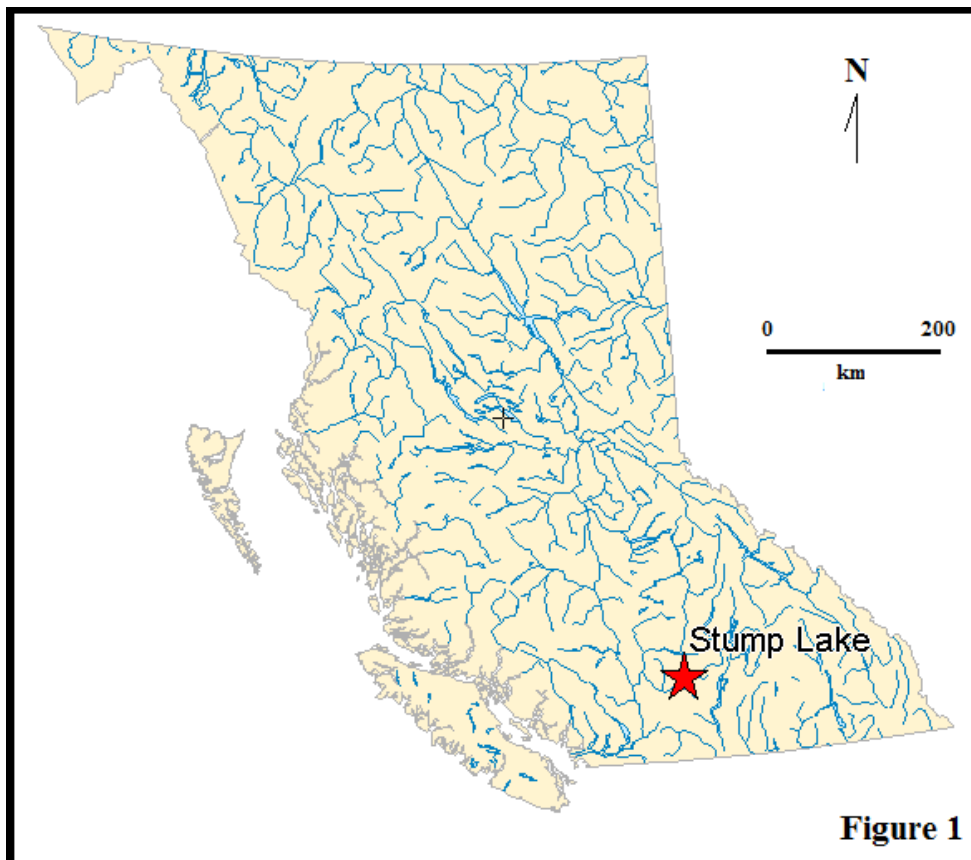
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INTRODUCTION & TERMS OF REFERENCE

A structural analysis was completed on the Planet 1 mineral claim (“Property”). The purpose of the analysis was to fulfill the assessment requirements of Event 4437688 and to determine the potential structural controls for potentially economic mineral zones on the property. Based on historical development and/or production of copper/gold/silver minerals from the Property, the geology is conducive to the location of economic structurally controlled mineral zones

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References and from the writers' completion of the structural analysis as reported on herein.

Figure 1. Location Map



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PROPERTY DESCRIPTION & LOCATION

The property consists of 11 contiguous mineral claims covering an area of 1897.7911 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
522242	PLANET 1	2005/nov/13	2011/jan/15	GOOD	515.534
522243	GOLD7777777	2005/nov/13	2011/jan/15	GOOD	103.11
522244	GOLD7777778	2005/nov/13	2011/jan/15	GOOD	82.505
522273	PLANET 7 MARY REYNOLDS FRACTION	2005/nov/14	2011/jan/15	GOOD	82.522
566528	PICKUP	2007/sep/22	2011/jan/15	GOOD	20.6313
570141	NEW PLANET SOUTH	2007/nov/16	2011/jan/15	GOOD	123.8041
599461	HOLE IN TABLE	2009/feb/17	2011/jan/15	GOOD	185.7056
608139	FRICFRAC	2009/jul/17	2011/jan/15	GOOD	165.0292
627846	EAST END	2009/sep/03	2011/jan/15	GOOD	165.0028
670166	MINERAL HILL SOUTH	2009/nov/17	2011/jan/15	GOOD	123.7269
683804		2009/dec/11	2011/jan/15	GOOD	330.2202

Total Area: 1897.7911 ha

The property is located in southwestern British Columbia, Canada, between Merritt to the southwest and Kamloops to the north and within three kilometres of Mineral Hill, where the major historic production from the Stump Lake Mining Camp occurred.

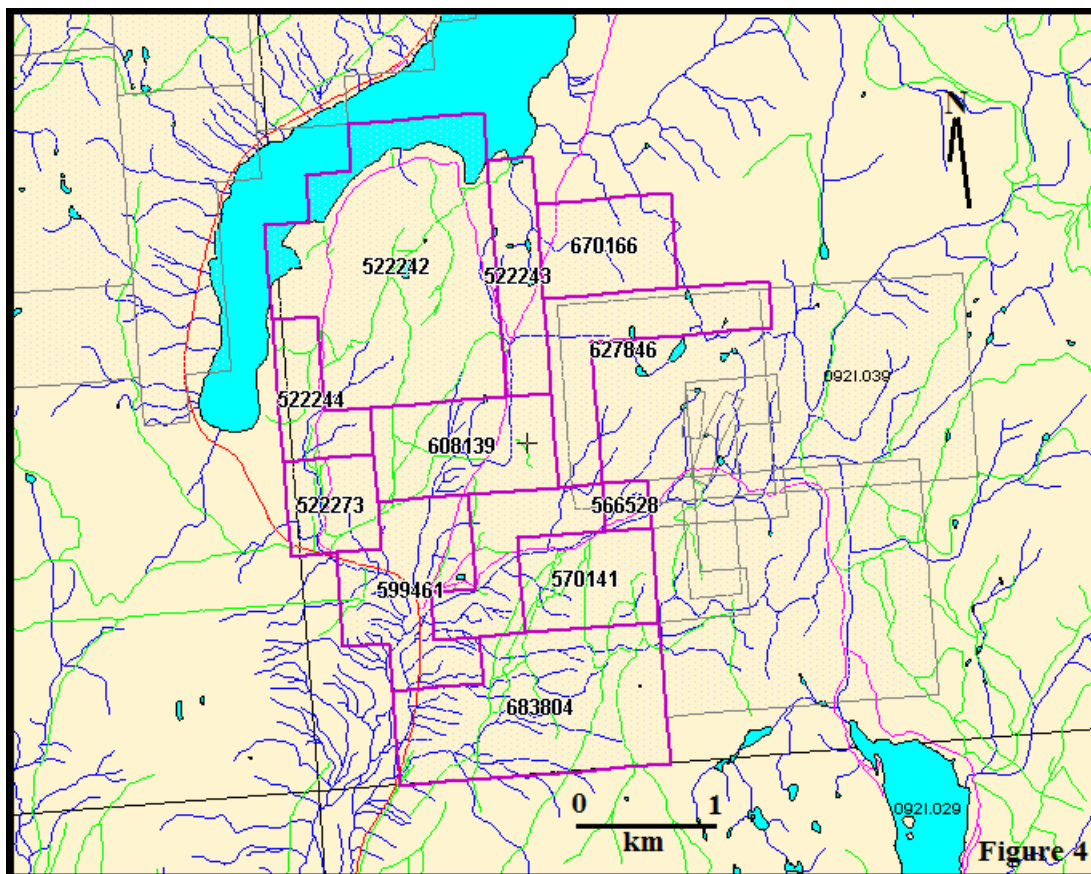
ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access is from either Merritt, 43 road kilometres to the southwest or from Kamloops 42 road kilometres to the north, via the Merritt-Kamloops Highway No. 5 to within three kilometres of the property. A secondary road, the Peter Hope Lake road, junctions off to the east within three kilometres south of Stump Lake and provides access to the property. Access to the northern portion of the Property is from the Planet road, a dirt road branching northward from Highway #5 at the southern end of Stump Lake to the area of the formerly productive Stump Lake Mine (ABN Mine) to within 500 metres of the southeast shore of Stump Lake and proximal to the northwest boundary of the property. Secondary roads provide access to most areas of the Property.

The region is situated within the dry belt of British Columbia with yearly rainfall between 10 and 12 inches. Temperatures during the summer months could reach a high of 85° F with an average of 40°; the winter temperatures could reach a low of -20° with an average of 15° F. On the property, snow cover on the ground could be from December to April and would not hamper a year-round exploration and/or development program.

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Figure 2. Claim Map*



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

Kamloops, an historic mining centre, could be the source for most of the mining related personnel and light equipment required for the initial stages of exploration and development. 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.

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. The property area is one of open rolling range land in the lower elevations to gentle forested slopes in the higher elevations. Generally, gentle to moderate slopes prevail with relief in the order of some 200 metres.

Water and Power

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program could be available from the many lakes and creeks that are located within the confines of the property. Electrical power may be available from a high voltage transmission line that is within five miles east of the property.

Diesel-electrical power would be required in the initial stages of development and production.

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HISTORY

1890

The Nicola Mining and Milling Company performed the first major development on the property beginning in 1890 with the sinking of the Joshua, Tubal Cain, and King William Shafts. During the same time period, the Star Company sank the Star (Enterprise) and Planet shafts.

1916

Donahue Mines Company Limited began to develop the Joshua and Tubal Cain veins at which time a mill was constructed.

1929 to 1931

Planet Mines and Reduction Company began work on the Enterprise vein. The shaft was deepened to 320 feet and the crosscut adit was excavated. A mill was constructed and operated from 1929 to 1931.

1931

Nicola Mines and Metals Company acquired the property and continued development work and began production from the Enterprise, Joshua, and Tubal Cain veins.

1937

Nicola Goldfields Limited acquired the property, rebuilt the mill and continued development.

1916 to 1944

Production figures from 1916 to 1944 as compiled by the British Columbia Department of Mines are as follows:

77,605 tons of ore yielding: 8,494 oz. Au; 252,939 oz. Ag; 40,822 lbs. Cu; 2,205,444 lbs. Pb; 367,869 lbs. Zn.

Recovery grades: 0.109 oz/t Au; 3.26 oz Ag; 0.026% Cu; 1.42% Pb; 0.24% Zn. Production was exclusively from the Enterprise, King William, Tubal Cain and Joshua Veins.

1942 to 1974

Various companies performed work on the property, including surface work by Stump Lake Mines Limited and Copper Hill Mining and Exploration.

1974

The property was geologically mapped at a scale of 1:400' by Juniper Mines Limited.

1975 to 1983

Various companies controlled the Property.

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HISTORY (cont'd)

1984

Celebrity Energy Corp conducted a program of geological mapping, soil sampling, ground electromagnetic, and ground magnetic geophysics on the southern extent and south of the Property.

1996

An exploration program was completed and covered in part the Mineral Hill Gold-Silver Property. This program consisted of 12 sq. km. of prospecting, re-sampling all known cuts and adits, stream sediment samples, aerial photo-reconnaissance, 18.75km. of grid, and 6.1km of Mag/VLF over the area of the Jenny Long Camp. This area contains numerous workings, shafts, a head-frame, and the remains of a 35 ton mill. Extensive prospecting carried on outside the grid area reportedly resulted in the discovery of numerous old workings consisting of trenches, pits, adits, and shafts.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The historic Enterprise camp is located on Mineral Hill within a north trending belt of Upper Triassic intermediate volcanics, volcanoclastics and sediments belonging to the Nicola Group. These greenstones consist of massive, chlorite-epidote altered andesite and basalt, augite porphyry, andesitic flow breccia and tuff, and minor interbedded argillite, conglomerate and limestone. Attitudes of tuff horizons and sedimentary bedding suggest that a north plunging axis of a syncline passes through Mineral Hill. Both west and north-east of Stump Lake, the Nicola Group volcanics are intruded by Lower Jurassic granitic batholiths; scattered granodiorite outcrops have been mapped in the vicinity of the camp. Secondary to the north-northeast trending Quilchena and Stump Lake regional faults are numerous smaller faults which form a complex fracture pattern and appear to control alteration and mineralization. Andesitic rocks are bleached, pervasively silicified, pyritic and brecciated. Mineralization occurs in numerous quartz, and less commonly calcite veins which strike generally to the north and dip steeply eastward.

Both west and northeast of Stump Lake, the Nicola Group volcanics are intruded by Lower Jurassic granitic batholiths. Scattered granodiorite outcrops have been mapped in the vicinity of the Camp. Secondary to the north-northeast trending Quilchena and Stump Lake regional faults are numerous smaller faults which form a complex fracture pattern and appear to control alteration and mineralization. Andesitic rocks are bleached, pervasively silicified, pyritic and brecciated. Mineralization occurs in numerous quartz, and less commonly calcite veins which strike generally to the north and dip steeply eastward.

The area is dominated by Tertiary faults with the major north-northeast trending Quilchena-Stump Lake fault system defining in part the eastern limit of the Nicola batholith with the Nicola Group. The Stump Lake fault trends through the northeastern portion of Stump Lake and centrally through the Stump Lake camp. The major northwest trending Cherry Creek fault 14 miles north of Stump Lake, truncates the Quilchena fault system. Secondary or associated structures in the area trend northerly to northwesterly.

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REGIONAL GEOLOGY (cont'd)

Secondary to the northeast trending Quilchena and Stump Lake regional faults are numerous smaller faults which form a complex system of structures and appear to control alteration and mineralization. Andesite rocks are bleached, pervasively silicified, pyritic and brecciated. Mineralization occurs in numerous quartz, and less commonly calcite veins which strike generally to the north and dip steeply eastward.

Structurally, the Stump Lake area lies in a synclinal package of Nicola rocks compressed between Cache Creek sediments and the Pennask Batholith on the east and the Nicola Batholith on the west. Miocene flows of the Kamloops Group overlie the older units. Examples of these largely basaltic volcanics are found just to the north of Stump Lake.

All the exposed lithologies have undergone lower greenschist metamorphism giving the rock a greenish cast due to chloritization of the mafic minerals (mostly hornblende). There are, however, several structurally controlled hydrothermally altered zones found in the mapped area. These zones are associated with the north-northwest striking steeply east dipping structures and to some degree with easterly trending zones. These alteration zones are characterized by bleaching of the host rock to a pale tan colour due to pervasive ankerite alteration

Alteration adjacent to most veins is typically a carbonate-pyrite+/-mica assemblage and varies locally; the width of bordering alteration appears to be directly associated with the degree of vein mineralization and/or width of the vein. At a localized King William vein exposure of a cm wide well mineralized vein with galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite, and sphalerite, the alteration zone about 2.1 metre wide; at the Enterprise, the bleached alteration envelope in the underground workings appears generally quite thin.

The Mineral Hill veins and associated mineralization are primarily controlled by the north-northeast trending Quilchena and Stump Lake regional faults. With numerous associated conjugate smaller faults, which form a complex fracture pattern, the alteration and mineralization controls were established. Increased vein mineralization appears to be related to variations in the structure; primarily localized arcuate and/or cross structures. The large ore zone in the northern part of the Enterprise workings fits this structural picture. Here, the ore is localized on an arcuate section of vein which would tend to open with north-south strike slip movement to form a wider, mineralized section.

Geological mapping by Juniper Mines in 1974 resulted in the conclusion that controls for vein quartz and mineralization are not at all clear from the data at hand. Reportedly, it would seem from the distribution of stoped area in the northern workings that the structures tended to make ore on the north-northwesterly rather than northerly trending vein segments. Examples of this include the southern Enterprise-King William section where the north-northwesterly trending King William vein was stoped while the northerly trending Enterprise was not. Most of the major veins in the camp are northerly trending, steeply east dipping and less than a metre in average width, although vein widths of two or three metres have been reported (Dodd, 1887; Thompson, 1917)... " ...They have been followed along strike for up to 500 metres and down dip for 300 meters...." "... "...and weak chlorite alteration penetrative foliation, apparently associated with localized shears, since this fabric is not widespread in the area.

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PROPERTY GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

The Enterprise mine consists of a 98 metre deep shaft, a 232 metre adit and approximately 1950 metres of underground development on six levels. The 97 metre level was extended over 400 metres to the northwest to intersect the Tubal Cain (092ISE108) and Joshua (092ISE109) veins. The Enterprise workings developed both the Enterprise and King William (092ISE110) veins. The orientation of the Enterprise vein varies from 335 to 015 degrees, with an average dip of 50 degrees eastward. Its width is generally less than 60 centimetres, but swells up to 2 metres. Mineralization consists of galena, sphalerite and pyrite, with associated gold and silver values.

The Joshua mine originally consisted of a 230 metre deep shaft with workings on six levels. The Joshua vein follows a shear zone striking 356 degrees and dipping 60 to 65 degrees to the east, though intense fracturing causes changes in orientation. The vein varies in width from 5 to 75 centimetres with numerous smaller veins and stringers feathering out. Mineralization consists of pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite in variable amounts. Trenching has exposed similar mineralization within the altered andesitic unit northwest and southeast of the Joshua shaft. Scheelite masses up to 10 centimetres in diameter is found in dump material.

Veins exposed near the Joshua Shaft strike north-northeast and dip about 50°E. Alteration here is iron carbonate with abundant green mica. At some localities multiple veins 5 to 10 centimetres wide are oriented parallel to prominent north and northwest trending fracture and joints. Similarly oriented veins with associated iron carbonate and green mica alteration are exposed near the Planet workings.

2009 Lineament Array Analysis

A lineament array analysis of the Planet 1 claim was completed; the purpose of which was to assess the structures that relate to the productive mineral zones of the Property and to determine other potentially structurally controlled mineral zones.

Ortho topographical maps were downloaded from the BC Government supported MapPlace and were utilized for the lineament array analysis in a stereoscopic analysis which was accomplished using a stereographic projection viewing of the topographical maps. The 107 observed lineaments were marked on an overlay and classified into a 10° interval. A RockWare Stereostat software program was utilized to create a rose diagram of the lineaments as shown on the accompanying Figure 4.

The dominant structural trend is indicated as northerly with complementary or conjugate minor northwesterly structures which are common to a major structure and may be influential to mineral controls.

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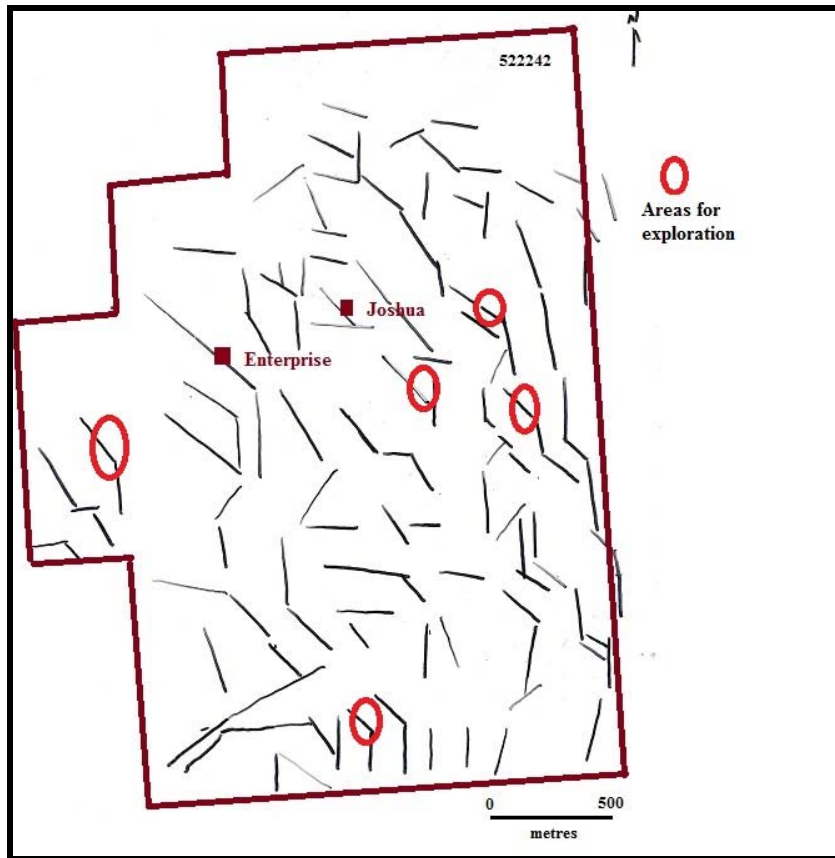
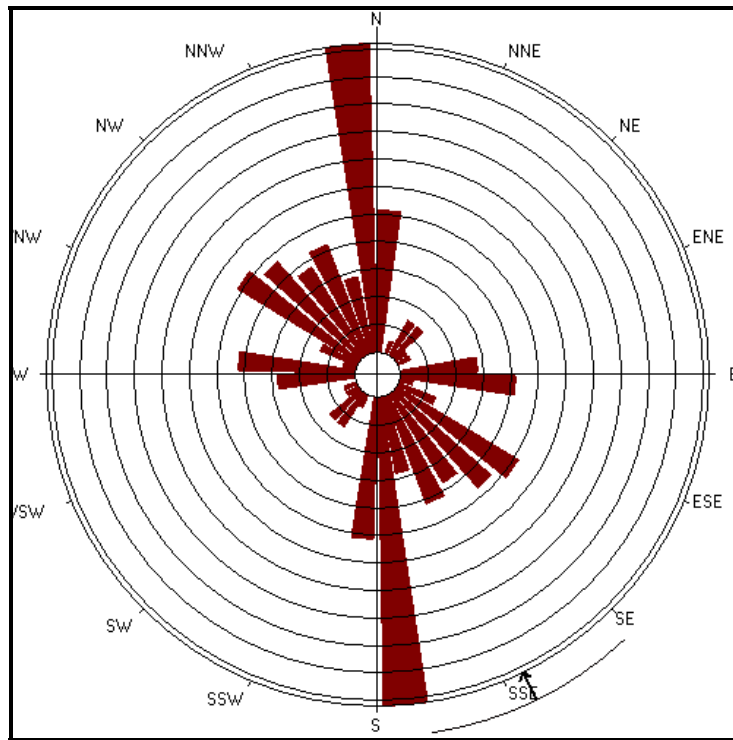


Figure 3. Lineaments on Tenure 522242 as determined from orthographic maps.

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Axial (non-polar) data
No. of Data = 107
Sector angle = 10°
Scale: tick interval = 2% [2.1 data]
Maximum = 22.4% [24 data]
Mean Resultant dir'n = 154-334
[Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±17.0°]
(valid only for unimodal data)

Figure 4. Rose diagram showing the 107 lineament plots as determined on Tenure 522242

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CONCLUSIONS

As documented, the Mineral Hill veins and associated mineralization are primarily controlled by the north-northeast trending Quilchina and Stump Lake regional faults with numerous associated conjugate smaller faults, which form a complex fracture pattern, the mineralization controls are related to variations in the structure; primarily localized arcuate and/or cross structures as at the large ore zone in the northern part of the Enterprise workings. Structures tended to make ore on the north-northwesterly rather than northerly trending vein segments. As at the southern Enterprise-King William section where the north-northwesterly trending King William vein was stoped while the northerly trending Enterprise was not.

In accordance, the structural analysis of the Property indicates other localized areas for potential Enterprise or Joshua type mineral zones. These potential areas are shown on the accompanying Figure 3.

Respectfully submitted,



Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

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SELECTED REFERENCES

MINFILE – 092ISE030 JOHANESSBURG (L.5092): AZELA.

MINFILE – 092ISE184 PLANET 1 NO.6 (L.5111):

MINFILE – 092ISE114 RAVEN NO.2 (L.5079).

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- Geochemical Assessment Report on the Peter Hope Lake Property, July 24, 1996
AR 24,499.
- Geophysical Assessment Report on the Peter Hope Lake Property, March 31, 1996
AR 25,892.
- Geophysical, Geochemical & Geological Assessment Report for the Tony
Mineral Claim for Capella Resources Ltd. July 15, 2002.
- Geological Evaluation Report on the Planet 1 Mineral Claim for Atwood
Minerals and Mining Corp. July 8, 2005.

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Statement of Costs

Structural Analysis	.	\$ 2,500.00
Maps:		
5 @ \$150.		750.00
Xerox, printing & compilation		550.00
Report		4,000.00
		\$ 7,800.00
		=====

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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-four 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 work the writer has performed in the specific area and from the completion of the Lineament Array Analysis as reported on herein.
- 5) I do not have any direct or indirect interest in the Planet 1 mineral claim.



Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.