

CALPRI MINERALS INC.

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

on the

POLESTAR MINERAL CLAIMS

Kamloops Mining Division

NTS 092I.089

**Vancouver, B.C.
November 1, 2005**

**Sookchoff Consultants Inc.
Laurence Sookchoff, P.Eng**

Calpri Minerals Inc.
Geological Evaluation Report
Pole Star Property

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of officials of Calpri Minerals Inc. ("Calpri") the writer prepared this evaluation report on the Pole Star Mineral Claim ground, the results of former and current exploration, and to recommend an exploration program to continue the exploration and development of the ground with a view to establish sufficient gold/silver bearing reserves on which to base a productive economic operation.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References and from personal reports the writer has written on the specific property.

SUMMARY

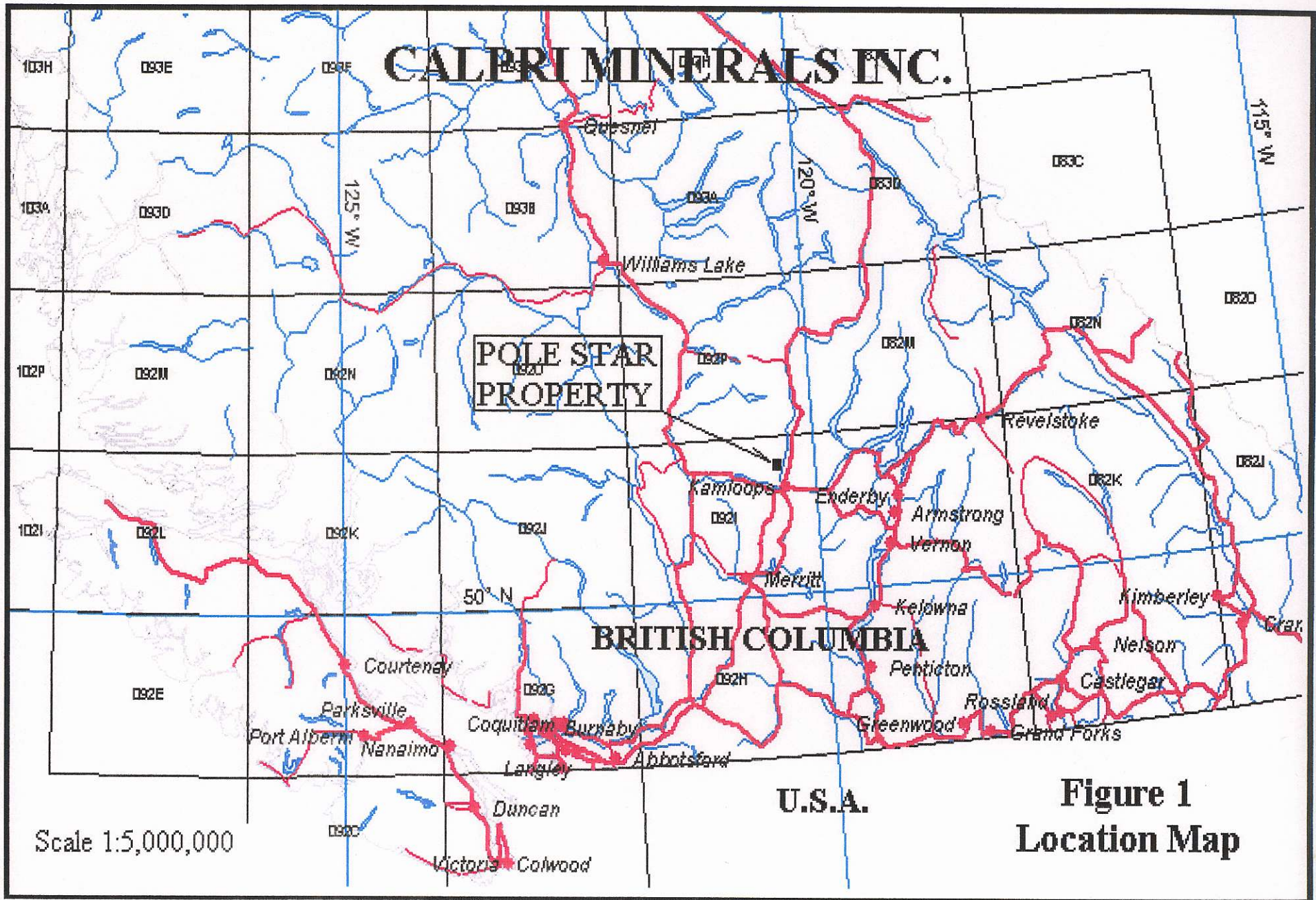
The Pole Star property is comprised of a two-cell claim block with an area of approximately 100 acres located in southwestern British Columbia, Canada, 17 miles north of Kamloops, an historic mining center.

Geologically, the property is located within the Cache Creek/Nicola Groups of rocks comprised of sedimentary and volcanic units with peripheral intrusions of granitic bodies. Strong fault structures displayed as linears occur within the area which may be prime mineral controls and these are displayed on the Pole Star property.

The localized Pole Star mineral showings are hosted by a northerly striking shear zone within meta-sediments of the Cache Creek (Harper Ranch) and/or Nicola Group possibly near a granite contact. An original shaft was sunk on an eight-foot wide quartz vein sparsely mineralized with pyrite, galena, and sphalerite but high assays of gold and silver are reported. Minister of Mines publications report values ranging up to \$139.00 in gold (pre 1935) and 18.2 ounces of silver per ton.

The localized Pole Star mineral showing could be indicative of a mesothermal mineral zone with a potential for significant extensions along strike and to depth. A program of localized geophysical and geological surveys with subsequent trenching and sampling is recommended to explore for the extension of the known zone of mineralization and/or to locate parallel structural zones hosting potentially economic mineralization.

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**POLE STAR
PROPERTY**

BRITISH COLUMBIA

U.S.A.

**Figure 1
Location Map**

Scale 1:5,000,000

PROPERTY

The property consists of two contiguous cells covering an area of approximately 100 acres.

Particulars are as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Cells</u>	<u>Tenure No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Polestar 1	1	410298	May 10, 2006
Polestar 2	1	410299	May 10, 2006

LOCATION, ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is located between Jamieson and Lanes Creeks 17 km. north of Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada. Coordinates at the centre of the property are 50° 52' 43"N., 120° 20' 16"W.

The property is accessible by paved road along the North Thompson River and by gravel road to O'Conner Lake which is located within the claim.

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

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. Gentle to moderate slopes prevail with relief in the order of some 200 meters.

Kamloops, an historic mining centre, 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.

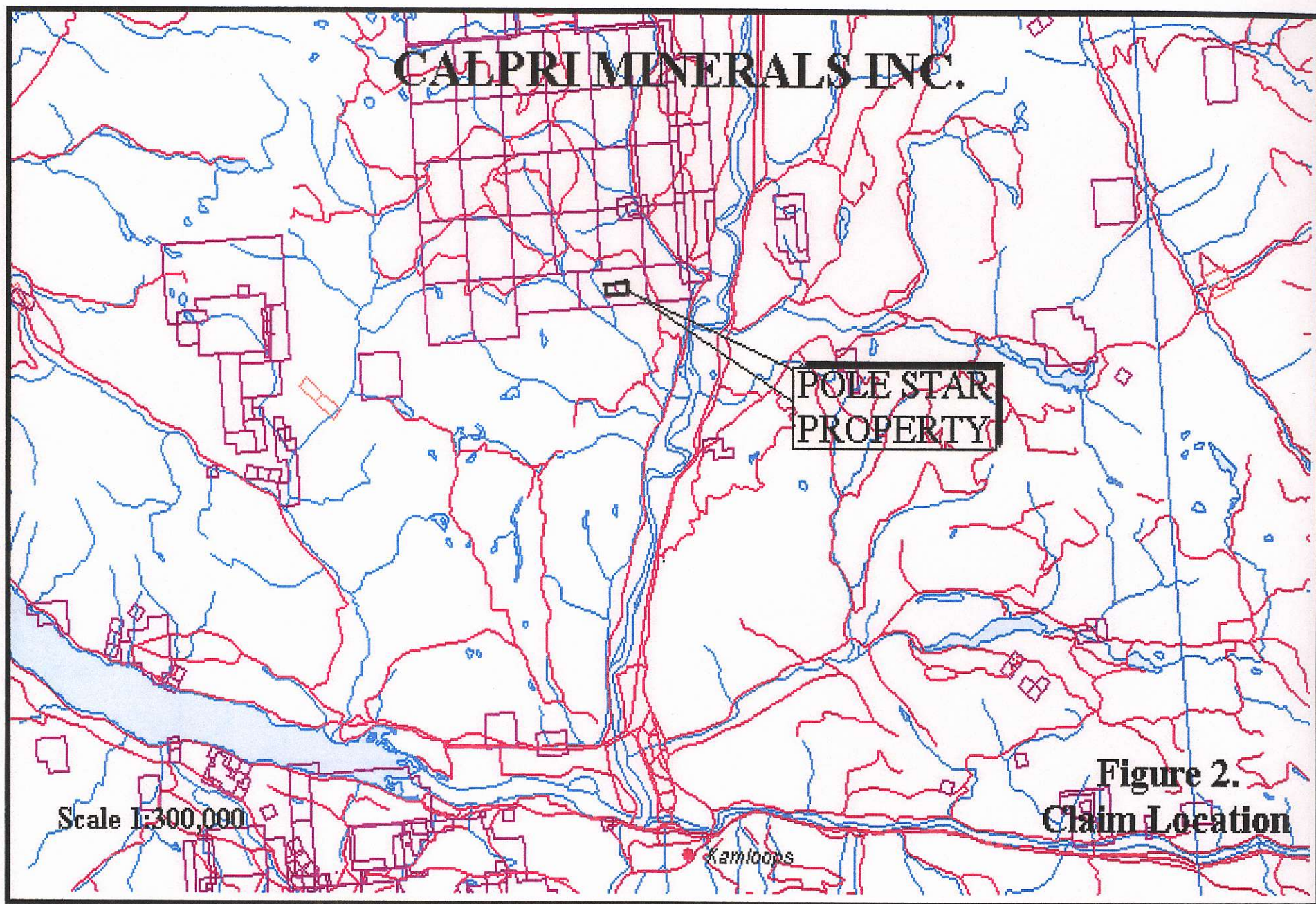
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**POLE STAR
PROPERTY**

Scale 1:300,000

Kamloops

**Figure 2.
Claim Location**



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TOPOGRAPHY, VEGETATION, WATER AND POWER

The topography is one of rolling hills with elevations ranging from about 800 metres to 1000 metres above sea level. The region is situated within the dry belt of British Columbia with park-like forest and little underbrush.

Sufficient water for exploration and development should be available from O'Conner Lake and Lanes Creek or 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 south of the property. A natural gas pipeline parallels the transmission line.

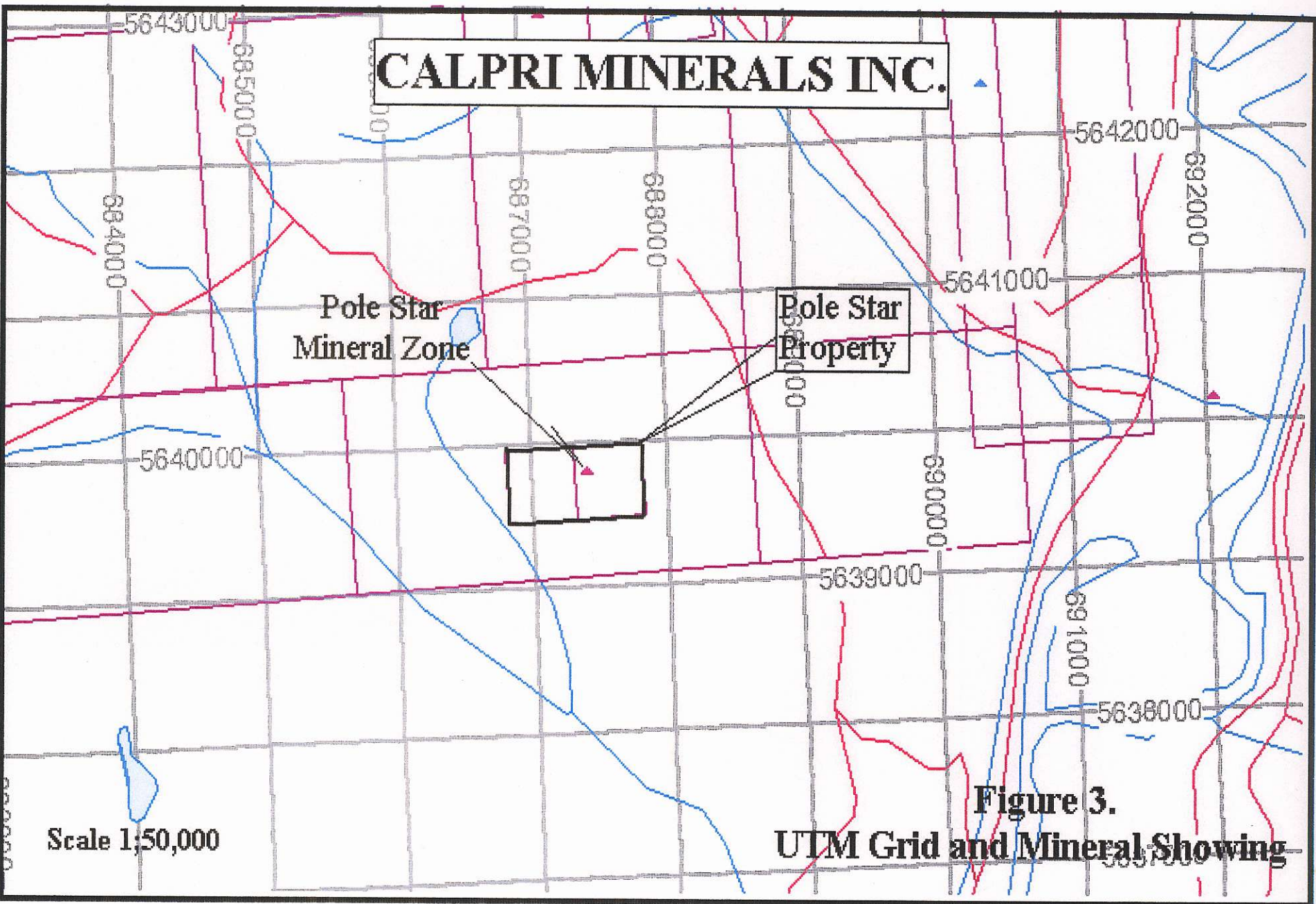
Diesel-electrical power would be required in the initial stages of development and production.

AREA HISTORY

The Kamloops area has been explored for mineral resources since the late 19th century originating with the discovery of gold in Tulameen, 100 km south of Kamloops. Numerous pits, shafts, trenches and adits mark exploration northward from Tulameen, to and beyond Kamloops. The exploration resulted in the development and subsequent production from three major mineral deposits: the Similkameen Copper mine at Princeton; the Craigmont mine at Merritt; and the Afton mine at Kamloops.

In the Kamloops region, the Iron Mask batholith, an elongate northwesterly trending intrusive south and west of Kamloops, was the focus for exploration. One of the original producers resulting from this exploration was the Iron Mask mine located on the northern periphery of the batholith. Other major mineral deposits delineated and/or developed in the Iron Mask batholith include the Ajax, Copper King, Galaxy Copper, Iron Cap, Larsen, Python and the most significant, Afton. The Afton mineral deposit comprised 30.84 million tonnes ore averaging 1% Cu, 0.58 ppm Au and 4.19 ppm Ag at startup. Production at Afton commenced in 1976 and ceased in 1989. The extensions of the Afton mineral zone under the more recent exploration by DRC Resources of Vancouver, reportedly delineated a mineral zone with a preliminary tonnage estimate of 25 million tons averaging 2.5% Cu or 3.0% copper equivalent. DRC reported one 158 metre diamond drill hole intersection assaying 1.85% Cu, 0.051 oz/t Au, 0.006 oz/t Pd and 0.132 oz/t Ag.

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Pole Star
Mineral Zone

Pole Star
Property

Scale 1:50,000

Figure 3.
UTM Grid and Mineral Showing

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AREA HISTORY (cont'd)

In June 1989, mining commenced at the two Ajax deposits (East and West pits), 10 km south-southeast of the Afton. The Ajax operations initially ceased in August 1991 and resumed in 1995 when Afton Operating Corporation, a subsidiary of Teck Corp., re-opened the Ajax West pit. Due to a fall in copper prices and the low grade of the remaining ore, it was uneconomical to continue operations and production was terminated in June 1997.

PROPERTY HISTORY

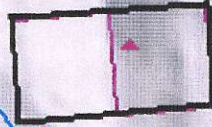
Earliest work reported on the Pole Star claim was in 1899 when an incline shaft was sunk to 24 feet. The Pole Star claim was crown granted in 1902. By 1913 the shaft was deepened to 50 feet and the only other known physical work since consisted of an excavation of two trenches north of the shaft. An airborne magnetic survey and VLF-EM survey was flown in 1972 on behalf of Alberta Copper and Resources Ltd. on claims which covered the Pole Star showing; reportedly, a number of magnetic lows were revealed to occur which may reflect intrusive bodies within the area surveyed. The WK claim was staked over the showing in 1983 and in 1984 a preliminary soil survey was carried out on behalf of Callex Mineral Exploration; low to moderate responses for silver, lead, and zinc were reported.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Kamloops, along with the Iron Mask batholith, are situated near the northern extremity of the Nicola Belt, a northerly trending terrain some 25 miles wide extending from near the United States border to Kamloops Lake, united by similar stratigraphy and tectonics, and noted for its large number of copper mines and prospects and including the Afton and the two Ajax ore-bodies. The terrain has as its fundamental rock unit the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, composed mainly of basaltic andesite flows and pyroclastic rocks with greywacke, argillite, and reefoid limestone, although the stratigraphy is still poorly known. The belt is largely bounded by plutons but has older rocks on parts of its eastern periphery. Structurally it is characterized by much faulting which generally includes older east-west and northwest trending structures cut by later north trending ones, the largest of which is the Summers Creek and Quilchena Creek to Nicola Lake and Moore Creek.

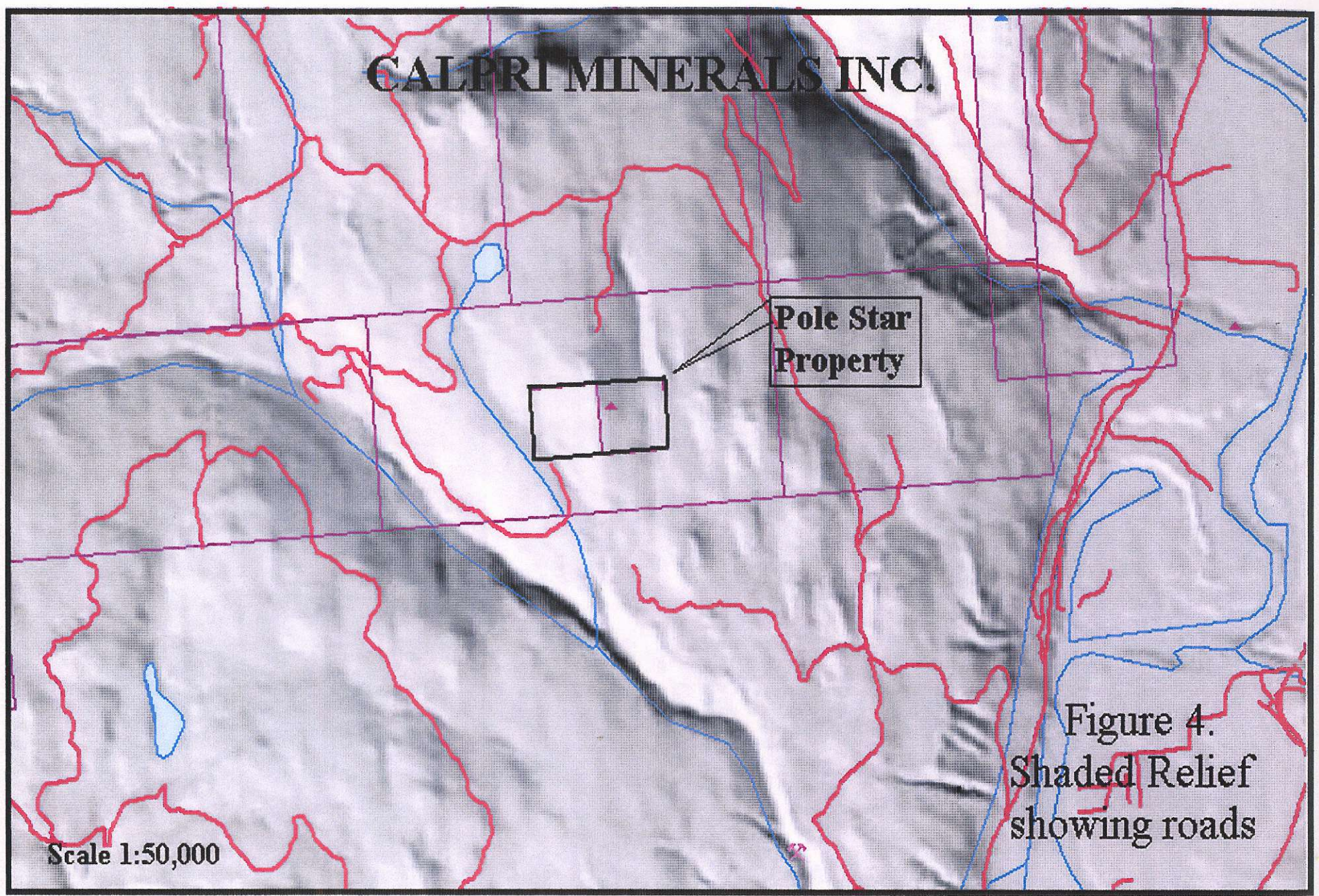
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**Pole Star
Property**



**Figure 4.
Shaded Relief
showing roads**

Scale 1:50,000



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REGIONAL GEOLOGY (cont'd)

To the north and northeast of Kamloops Paleozoic formations, classified as the Cache Creek group, dominate the area. These formations exhibit a north-northwest area trend. Isolated outliers of volcanics belonging to the Miocene era are scattered through the highly altered greenstones of the Cache Creek. Intrusive Jurassic plugs of granite material complete the intrusion of the area by the Coastal Mountain orogeny (Poloni, 1984).

Strong fault structures dominate the area and are best displayed by the prominent northwest linear which trends up Louis Creek. Another parallel structure lies a short distance to the east of Louis Creek at the base of Tod Mountain. The North Thompson River occupies a strong east-west lineament. Between these trends are numerous broken, short length, east-west linears.

NICOLA GROUP

The Upper Triassic Nicola Group is composed mainly of basaltic andesite flows and pyroclastic rocks with greywacke, argillite, and reefoid limestone, although the stratigraphy is still poorly known. The belt is largely bounded by plutons but has older rocks on parts of its eastern periphery. Structurally it is characterized by much faulting which generally includes older east-west and northwest trending structures cut by later north trending ones.

HARPER LAKE (CACHE CREEK?) & NICOLA GROUP

The Harper Lake & Nicola Group are comprised of mudstone, siltstone, shales, and fine clastic sedimentary rocks.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY (Figure 5) & MINERALIZATION

The property is extensively overburden covered, however, there are several outcrop exposures consisting of dirty quartzitic or argillaceous sediments occur which may be metasediments of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group and/or Devonian to Permian Harper Ranch Group intruded by Triassic to Jurassic granite bodies (Minfile). The shaft on the Polestar claim was sunk on an eight-foot wide quartz vein structure on surface striking approximately N 20° E. and dipping 45° east in a sheared zone possibly near a granite contact. The quartz in the dump is sparsely mineralized with pyrite, galena, and sphalerite but high assays of gold and silver are reported. Assays of selected samples, as reported in the Minister of Mines Annual Reports, (1913, 1930, 1935) range up to \$139.00 gold and 18.2 ounces of silver on the Pole Star claims.

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LEGEND

DTrHsf: Devonian to Triassic;
Harper Lake & Nicola Group;
mudstone, siltstone, shale, fine
clastic sedimentary rocks.

LTrJgd: Late Triassic to Early
Jurassic; unnamed;
granodiorite
intrusive rocks.

UTrNsf: Upper Triassic; Nicola
Group; mudstone, siltstone,
shale, fine clastic sedimentary
rocks.

PIRal: Pleistocene to Recent;
unnamed; alluvial till.

UTrNsf

Scale 1:50,000

DTrHsf

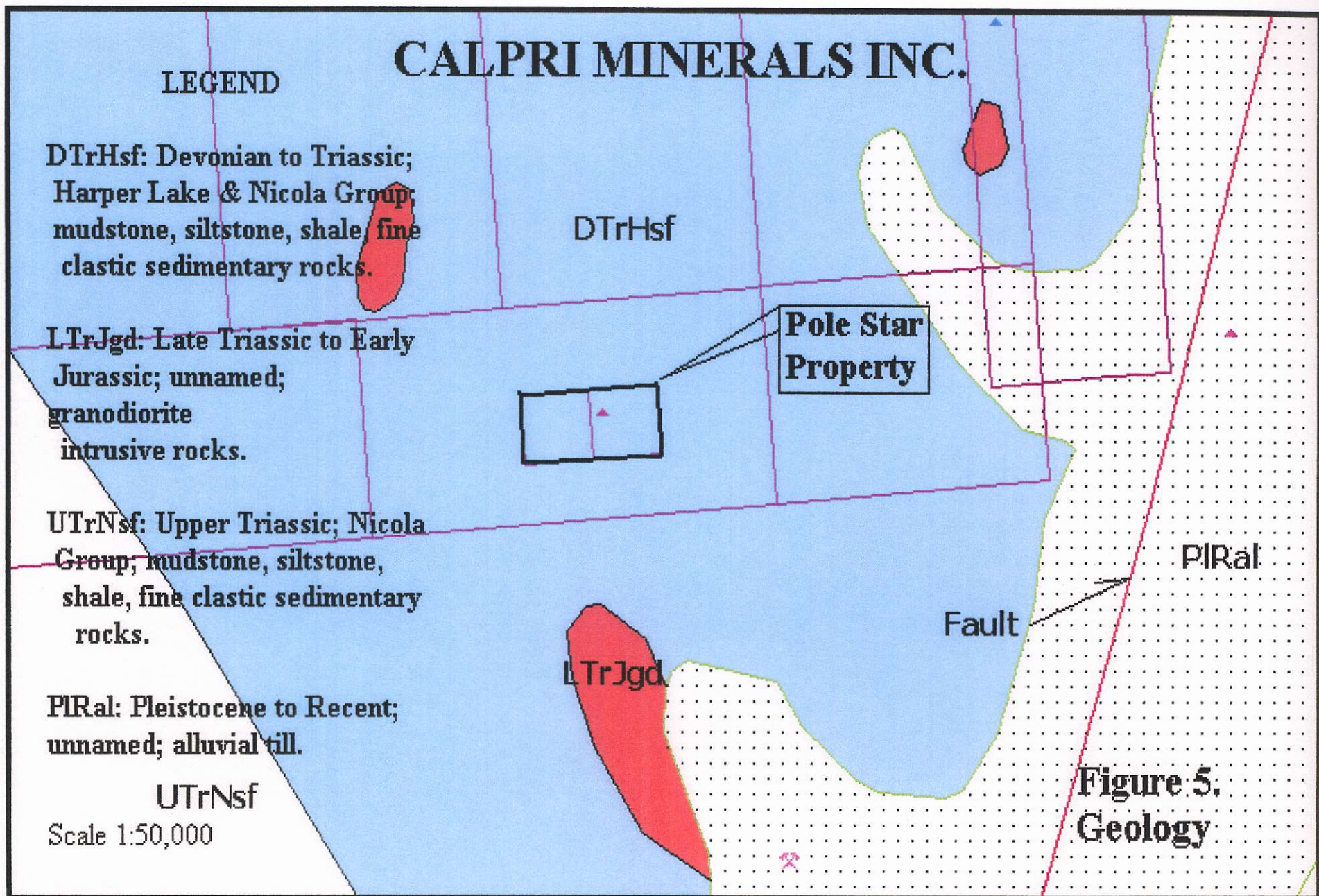
Pole Star
Property

PIRal

Fault

LTrJgd

Figure 5.
Geology



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AEROMAGNETICS (Figure 6)

The Aeromagnetic map indicates that the Pole Star property is situated within the central portion of a large magnetic medium with localized magnetic highs to the northeast. The central magnetic medium reflects the Harper Lake and Nicola Group rocks which, with the included sedimentary rocks of the Harper Lake, would be neutral in magnetism. The localized granodioritic intrusives as indicated on the geological map, do not appear to be reflected by the common magnetic high reflected by a granodiorite. This is accounted for by the small intrusives (stocks) which are overwhelmed by the neutral, widespread, Harper Lake and Nicola Rocks. The magnetic high in the northeast and the southeast cannot be correlated with any observed geology, as this specific area is indicated as covered by alluvial till.

CONCLUSIONS

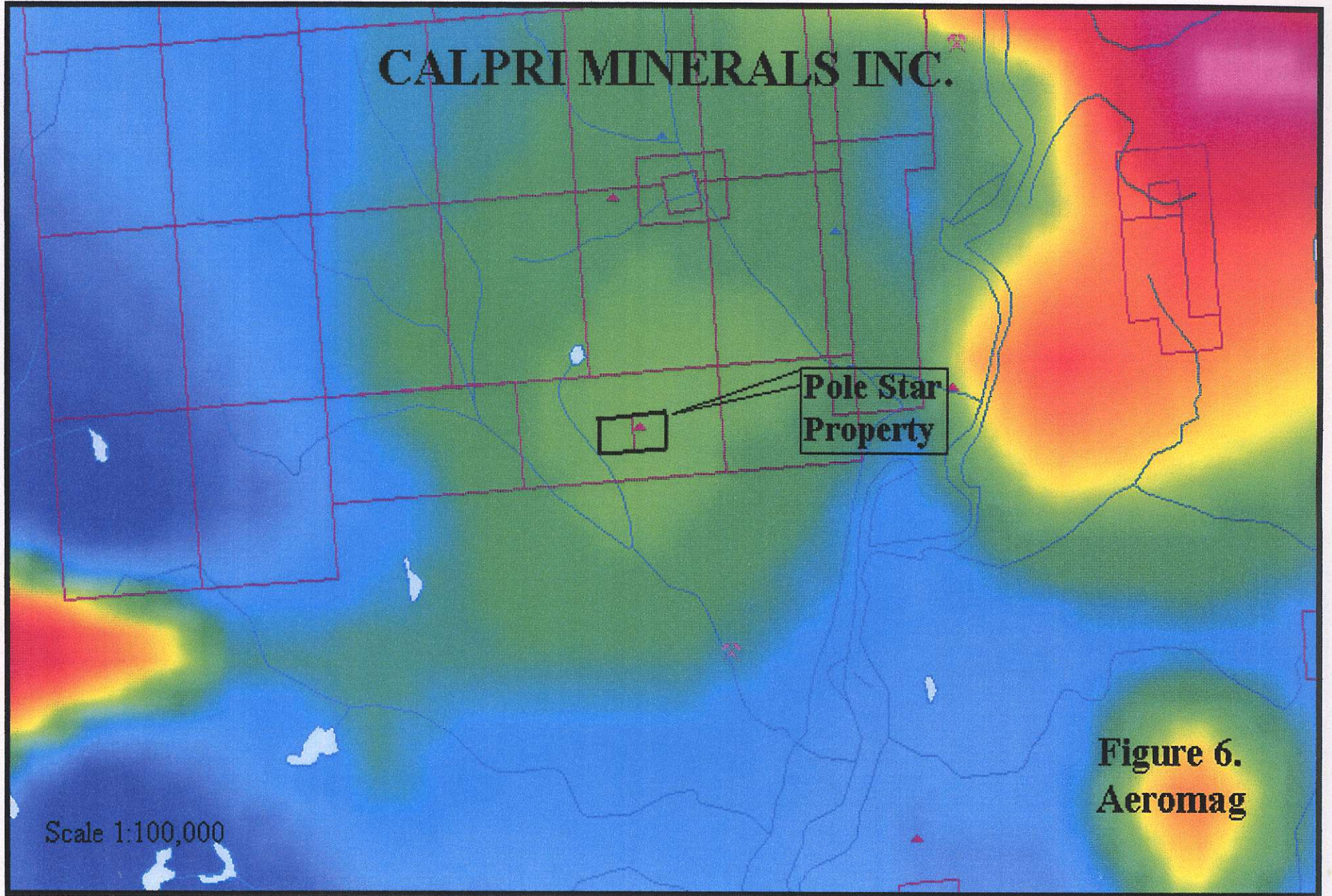
The Pole Star property covers a mineralized quartz vein of significant width that could host potentially economic mineral zones. The specific site explored to date was selectively based on its surficial expression and limited in its exploration along strike or to depth extensions; the exploration along its strike and depth should be explored to assess its potential. Even though the vein is indicated to host inconsistent, spotty and discontinuous mineral values, it has the potential of hosting continuous mineral zones of "ore-grade" values along the unexplored structure. The peripheral area should also be explored for parallel structures that may host mineral bearing quartz veins.

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**Pole Star
Property**

Scale 1:100,000

**Figure 6.
Aeromag**



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RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION PROGRAM & ESTIMATED COST

A continuing exploration program of trenching, prospecting, sampling, geophysical surveys, and mapping to determine the prime localities of mineralization on which to focus follow-up concentrated exploration. Localized VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys should also be completed, initially over the specific area to determine the anomalous response to known zones and subsequently to base this response to other anomalous area that may reflect other sites of increased potential.

Phase I	Trenching and sampling along the mineralized structure/zone -----	\$ 3,000.00
Phase II	Localized VLF-EM and magnetometer (geophysical) surveys -----	6,000.00
Phase III	Trenching, sampling, and geological mapping of selected anomalous sites -----	9,000.00
	Total Estimated Cost	\$ 18,000.00 =====

Phase I of the recommended exploration program is estimated to take two weeks to complete.

It is the author's opinion that the geological character of the Pole Star property is of sufficient merit to justify the recommended exploration program.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.

Vancouver, BC
November 1, 2005

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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 office address at 1305-1323 Homer Street, Vancouver, BC V6B 5T1.

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 thirty-eight 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.
- 5) I do not have any direct or indirect interest in the Pole Star Mineral Claim nor in the securities of Calpri Minerals Inc.

Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.



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