

SUNCROSS EXPLORATION CORPORATION

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

on the

ARGO MINERAL CLAIMS

Kamloops Mining Division

NTS 092I.089

**Vancouver, B.C.
May 31, 2006**

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

*Suncross Exploration Corporation
Geological Evaluation Report
Argo Mineral Claim*

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of officials of Suncross Exploration Corporation ("Suncross") the writer prepared this evaluation report on the Argo 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 Argo property is comprised of a nine-cell claim block with an area of approximately 453 acres located in southwestern British Columbia, Canada, 17 miles north of Kamloops, an historic mining center.

Regionally, 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 Argo property.

Locally, the Argo claim is underlain by metamorphosed Cache Creek rocks which contain sheared greenstone members, argillite, chlorite schist, and quartz-mica schist. Small granitic units are reported to be located on the claim. Specimens of massive sulfides were collected, containing pyrite and chalcopyrite with quartz veining. Historically, one sample reportedly contained 3.04%Cu and 9.52 Ag oz/T.

The localized Argo 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 and 18.2 ounces of silver per ton (pre 1935).

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

ARGO MINERAL CLAIM

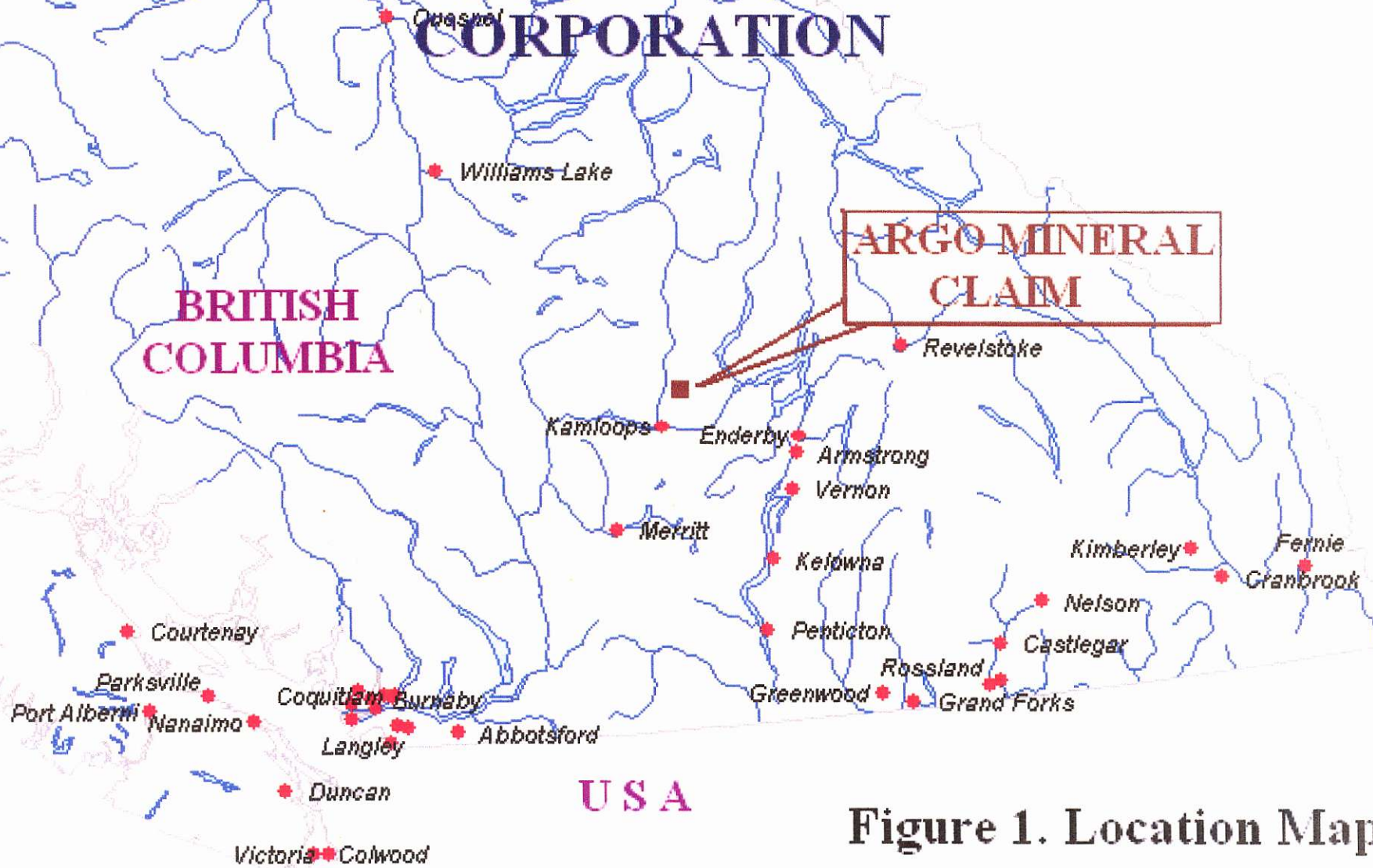


Figure 1. Location Map

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SUMMARY (CONT'D)

Exploration work comprised of geophysical, geochemical, and geological surveys in addition to some diamond drilling has been intermittently performed on the ground presently covered by the Argo claim initiated by the discovery of a mineralized quartz vein and the subsequent exploration of the vein by shafting in the 1930's.

It is recommended that Suncross Exploration Corporation continue with an exploration program to on the Argo mineral claim. An initial program of historical data compilation on the ground covered by the Argo claim which information would be utilized for the following field program of localized geophysical and geological surveys with subsequent trenching, sampling and diamond drilling. The objective of the exploration program on the Argo claim would be to explore potentially economic mesothermal mineral zones within the known, or parallel, vein systems.

PROPERTY

The Argo property covers the major portion of the former Morgan Claim (1987) and consists of a nine-cell mineral claim covering an area of 183.44 hectares or 453.29 acres. Particulars are as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Cells</u>	<u>Tenure No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Argo	9	525762	January 17, 2006

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

The property is located on the eastern facing slopes of the Louis Creek valley about 21 miles north northeast of the city of Kamloops. The centre of the property is at UTM 10 5642750N and 709850E using NAD 27. The property is also located in the Kamloops Mining Division and straddles NTS 0921.090/100

Access is northerly along paved Highway #5 from Kamloops to the Heffley Creek Road, thence easterly along this paved road to the Louis Creek turn-off, and then northerly along a gravel road for about two miles. Secondary forestry roads provide access to the Argo mineral showing and to most areas within the confines of the property.

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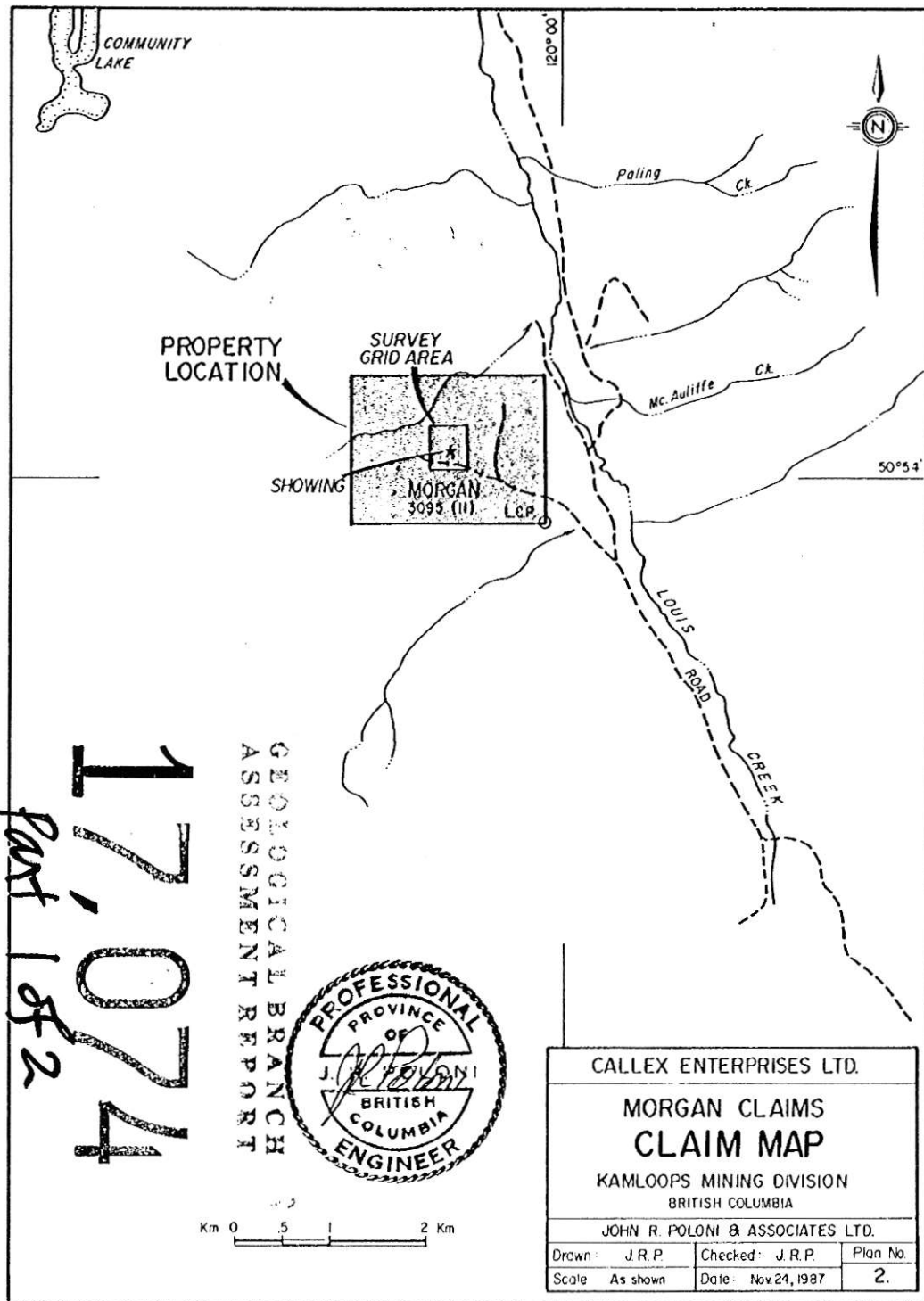


FIGURE 2A Map showing the 1987 Morgan claim which is presently covered in part by the 2006 Argo mineral claim (after Poloni, 1987).

**LOCATION, ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES,
INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (CONT'D)**

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 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.

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.

TOPOGRAPHY, VEGETATION, WATER AND POWER

The topography is one of steep slopes from the northeastern corner adjacent to Louis Creek to the southwest. In the southeastern portion of the property, the slopes moderate to relatively low at the southwest corner. Elevations range from about 800 metres at the northeast corner to 1450 metres in the southwest.

The property is generally forest covered with pine, hemlock, and spruce predominant. Clear cut logged areas occur in the western portion of the property.

Sufficient water for exploration and development should be available from the many lakes and creeks, located within the confines of the property. Electrical power may be available from a high voltage transmission line that is within 23 miles 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.

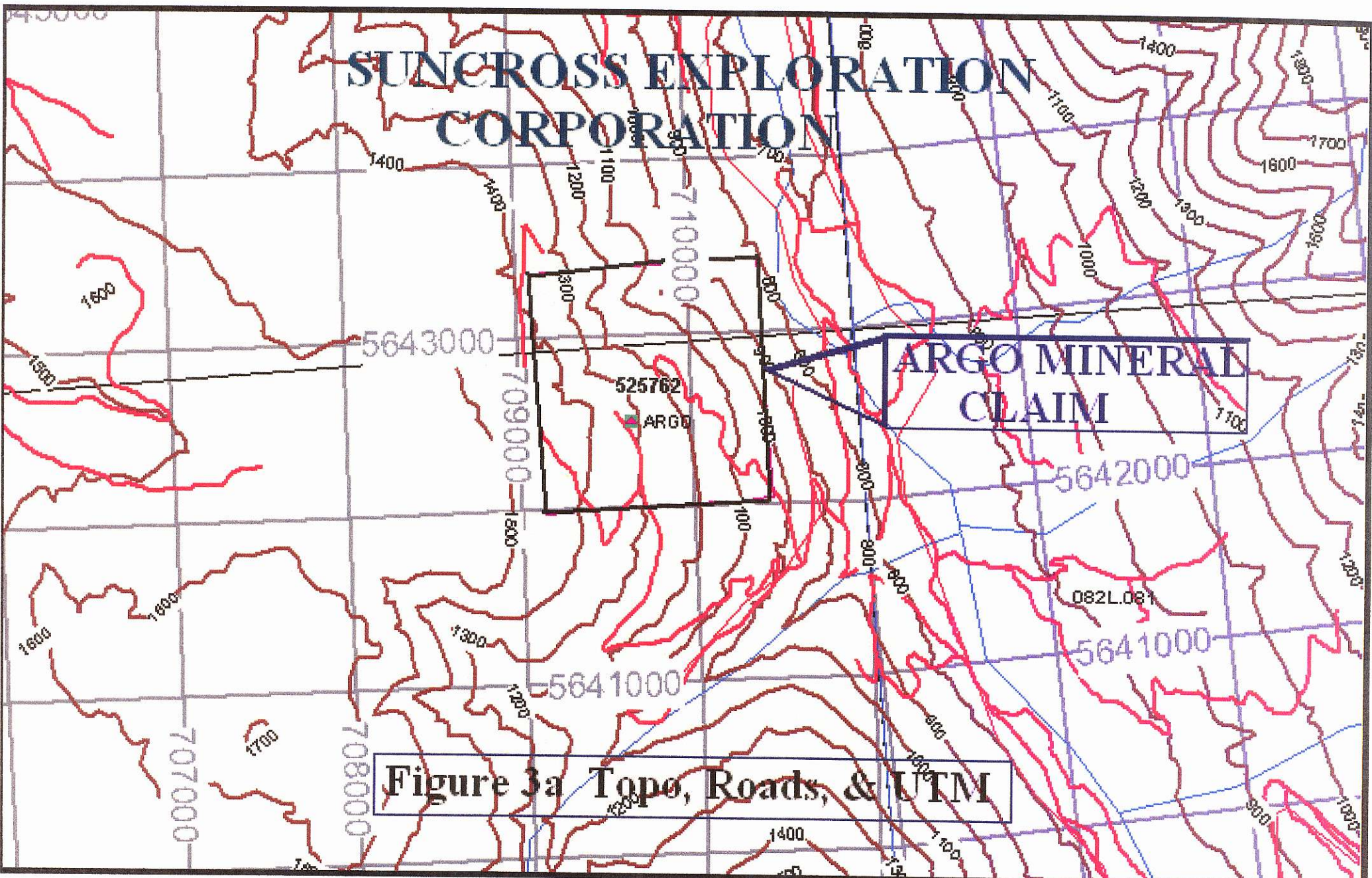
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ARGO MINERAL
CLAIM

525762

ARGO

Figure 3a Topo, Roads, & UTM



AREA HISTORY

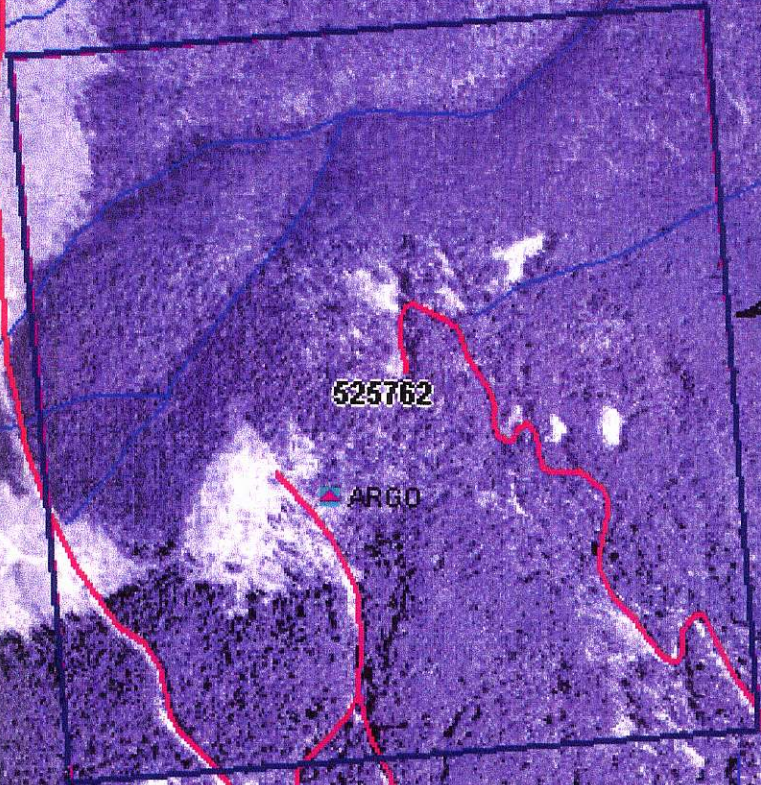
The Kamloops area has been explored for mineral resources since the late 19th century originating with the discovery of gold in Tulameen, 100 km south of Kamloops. Numerous pits, shafts, trenches and adits mark exploration northward from Tulameen, to and beyond Kamloops. The exploration resulted in the 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, and the Python. 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 having commenced in 1976 and ceased in 1989.

The extensions of the Afton mineral zone, under the more recent exploration by Pure Gold (name change from DRC Resources), 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.

In June 1989, mining commenced at the two Ajax deposits (East and West pits), six miles 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.

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**ARGO MINERAL
CLAIM**

Figure 4: Orthophoto

PROPERTY HISTORY

According to the BC Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources MINFILE report on the Argo mineral showing, (092INE110):

“The first evidence of work was the driving of an adit on a quartz vein possibly in the 1930’s. The portal is now covered by bulldozer debris but local knowledge reports the adit to run about 17 metres on a westerly bearing. In 1970-71, W.J. Stewart completed an electromagnetic and self potential survey on the Argo claims which covered the adit zone. In 1977, a ground magnetometer survey was completed on behalf of Ramco Industries Limited. In the late 1970’s an unknown mining company from Vancouver acquired the ground and it appears that high-grade-adit material was transported from the portal and deposited on a flat area above the adit. In addition, light bulldozer trenching and stripping was completed just east of the adit on surface exposures. In 1979, prospecting, geochemical sampling and a geology survey was performed on behalf of G.Irving. In 1981, the ground was staked as the Morgan claim. In 1984, a soil geochemical survey was undertaken over a portion of the claims for Callex Mineral Exploration Ltd. In 1987, a geophysical survey consisting of E readings, soil and rock geochemistry and geology were completed on behalf of Callex Enterprises Ltd. In 1989, four diamond drill holes were put down totaling 183 metres on behalf of Shepard Insurance Group.”

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.

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.

Poloni (1987) reports that the regional geology of the area consists of the Cache Creek group of rocks of Paleozoic age having a northerly to northwesterly trend, with isolated outliers of Kamloops units, and Coast Intrusives. The Cache Creek group consists of argillite, quartzite, hornstone, limestone, conglomerate, breccia, greenstone and serpentine while the Coast Intrusives include granite, granodiorite and gabbro.

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 & MINERALIZATION

The Argo claim area is reported (Minfile) as extensively overburden covered, however, there are several outcrop exposures consisting of dirty quartzitic or argillaceous sediments occur which may be meta-sediments of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group and/or Devonian to Permian Harper Ranch Group intruded by Triassic to Jurassic granite bodies (Minfile).

Poloni (1987) reports that the property (Morgan Claim) is underlain by metamorphosed Cache Creek rocks which contain sheared greenstone members, argillite, chlorite schist, and quartz-mica schist. Small granitic units are reported to be located on the claim. Specimens of massive sulfides were collected, containing pyrite and chalcopyrite with quartz veining. One sample M-1 contained 3.04% Cu and 9.52 Ag oz/T.

Allen (1979) reports on the geology of the Heather claim, which ground is now in part covered by the Argo claim, as:

“The general area of the claim is underlain by rocks assigned to the Cache Creek group, of Paleozoic age. These include a sequence of metamorphosed volcanics and sediments, including greenstones, argillites, quartzites, and various schistose varieties. At the main showings to the south, on the open-cut face, and the face to the east-northeast, the country rock is mainly the hard, blocky variety of meta-volcanics, alternating with 10% to 40% of the soft, crumbly type. The vein varies from one foot to two feet wide, and is composed of white, milky quartz with country rock inclusions. It strikes S75W, with a 75 degree dip. Within the claim boundaries, outcrops were observed as indicated on Figure No. 1. Near station A, along the roadside for 300 meters was seen a hard, blocky, very siliceous, dirty meta-andesite.

This zone showed a strike of N70W, with a south dip at 70°. Between Stations A and F, a zone of meta-volcanics was noted in the road bed. The rock is splintery, dark grey, with good schistosity. The strike is N40W.

Along the road between Stations M and N for approximately 30 metres, is a light to medium brown, speckled, splintery, micaceous schist, which has a rotten-wood appearance. It is very argillaceous and silty, and weathers white in part. The strike is N30°W with an 85°SW/ dip. As exposed along the west side, the zone has pronounced jointing, striking S50°W, and dipping 85°NW.

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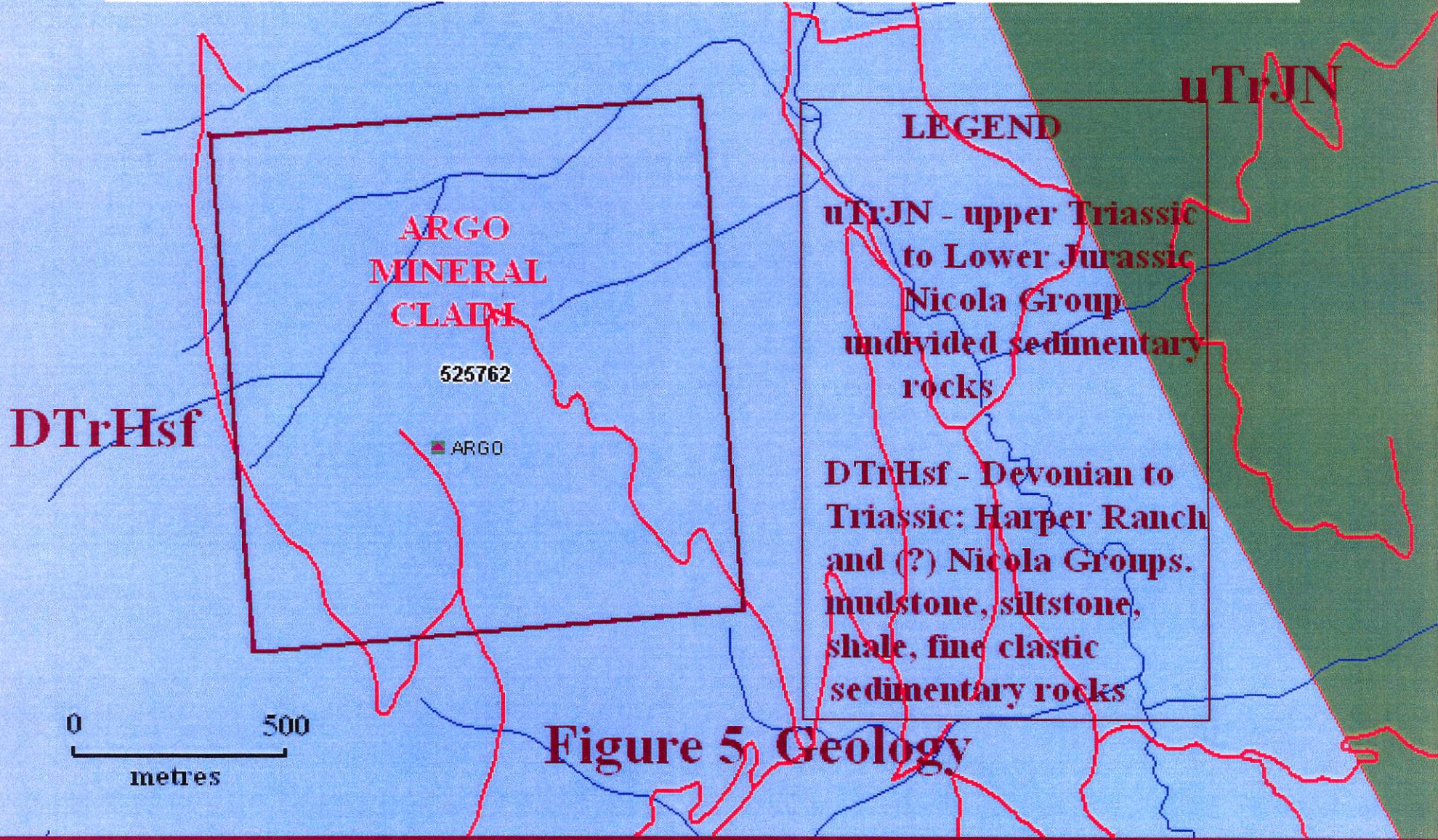


Figure 5, Geology

PROPERTY GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION (CONT'D)

Between stations aa and bb is an outcrop of greenstone, that is hard and splintery, and strikes N40W with a dip of 85SW. This rock type occurs again at station cc, where it is more splintery and dips vertically, with a N40°W strike.

Pit No. 1 exposes a zone of metavolcanics, striking S20°E, with a dip of 85W'. The rock exposed alternates between zones of hard, dark green-grey, blocky, splintery material with well-defined jointing; and soft, platy, crumbly, finely-laminated rocks. Striking west from the east wall of the pit is a six-inch vein of rusty, broken quartz. The vein appears to follow the strike of the jointing. In the country rock, where fresh, the quartz is white and milky, and partly banded. The vein dips 80 N. On the other side (west) of the pit, two small veins, one inch and four inches wide, were observed, showing the same orientation and appearance.

Pit No. 2 is located immediately southeast of Pit No. 1. Hard, massive, blocky, meta-volcanics occur in contact with the soft, crumbly, finely-banded variety. The strike is S30W, but appears to be bending. The dip is 80N. The hard, blocky variety of meta-volcanics was also observed in Pit No. 4. Here the strike is S10W, with a vertical dip. A two foot quartz vein cuts this zone, striking N70W. Pit No 5 showed no outcrop, but pieces of hard, blocky, massive meta-volcanic were observed on the dump.

Locally, the Morgan Claim is underlain by metamorphosed Cache Creek rocks which contain sheared greenstone members, argillite, chlorite schist, and quartz-mica schist. Small granitic units are reported to be located on the claim. Specimens of massive sulfides were collected, containing pyrite and chalcopyrite with quartz veining. One sample M-1 contained 3.04% Cu and 9.52 Ag oz/T.

ARGO WORKINGS

The shaft on the present Argo 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 Argo claims.

ARGO WORKINGS (cont'd)

Allen (1979) reports that:

“The observed mineralization consists of pyrite and minor chalcopyrite in white, milky quartz veins. A number of veins were observed directly, and others were inferred from float.

Five pits, an extensive trench, and an open cut comprise the observed workings. Their arrangement can be seen on Figure No. 2.

Pit No. 1 is located 29 meters at S30W from Station tt. The pit is twelve feet long in a SW direction. The north half of the pit is one foot deep and one one-half feet wide, whereas the south half is five feet wide and three feet deep in the center. There is considerable sloughing. The six-inch quartz vein exposed in the west wall at the south end assayed gold - trace, copper - 0.06%. A composite sample from two smaller veins in the east wall at the south end contained gold, trace, copper - 0.01%

Pit No. 2 is six feet by three feet, and 18 inches deep. Float quartz on the dump assayed gold - trace, and copper – 0.01%. The pit is immediately to the southeast end of Pit No 1.

Pit No 3 is eleven feet in a S35W direction from the southwest end of Pit No 1. The pit measures two feet by two feet, and is sloughed in. Quartz float material was found on the dump.

Pit No. 4 is nine meters in a S15W direction from the north end of Pit No. 1. The pit is two feet by two feet, and has exposed a two-foot wide quartz vein. A sample across this vein width assayed; gold - trace, copper - trace.

Pit No 5 is approximately 81 meters west-southwest from the north end of Pit No. 1. The pit is two feet wide, two feet deep, and thirty feet long. It is sloughed in, and no outcrop was observed.

ARGO WORKINGS (cont'd)

The main trench and open cut are located 34 meters south of Pit No. 5. The trench strikes S40E, is three feet wide, three feet deep, and 50 feet long. At the north end it changes direction, and goes for five feet at S70W. This short portion is five feet deep. There is a substantial dump of vein quartz in the bend in this trench. A sample of rusty quartz assayed gold - trace, copper - 0.22%, while a sample of non-rusty quartz contained gold - trace, and copper - 0.07%. The open cut face is eight meters in a S65W direction from this dump. Here, the quartz vein is exposed for a vertical height of 25 feet, and is one to two feet wide. The vein has been excavated back for about 15 feet. A sample across a one foot vein width assayed gold - 0.03 oz/ton, copper - 1.717%. Twenty-one meters from the dump in the opposite direction (N65E) is an additional exposure of the vein, averaging from one to two feet wide. A sample across 1.5 feet assayed gold - trace, copper; 0.01%.”

CONCLUSIONS

The Argo property covers a mineralized quartz vein of significant width that could host potentially economic mesothermal gold bearing mineral zones. The specific sites that were previously explored were selectively based on their surficial expression and limited to exploration along strike or to depth extensions; the exploration along strike and depth should be explored to assess the quartz vein/veins to a greater degree. 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 mesothermal mineral bearing quartz veins.

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Geological Evaluation Report
Argo Mineral Claim*

RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION PROGRAM & ESTIMATED COST

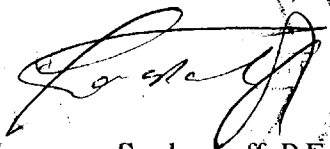
A continuing exploration program of trenching, prospecting, sampling, geophysical surveys, and mapping to determine the prime localities of mineralization within the known quartz veins on which to focus follow-up concentrated exploration. Localized VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys should also be completed,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

Phase I	Data Compilation, Trenching and sampling along the known mineralized structure/zone -----	\$ 7,500.00
Phase II	Localized VLF-EM and magnetometer (geophysical) surveys -----	12,000.00
Phase III	Trenching, sampling, and geological mapping of selected anomalous sites -----	25,000.00
Phase IV	Diamond drilling -----	<u>50,000.00</u>
	Total Estimated Cost	\$ 94,500.00 =====

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 Argo property is of sufficient merit to justify the recommended exploration program.

Respectfully submitted,
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.


Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.

Vancouver, BC
May 31, 2006

SELECTED REFERENCES

Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 249, by W. E. Cockfield, 1961

B. C. Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1913

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Geological Evaluation Report
Argo Mineral Claim*

Certificate

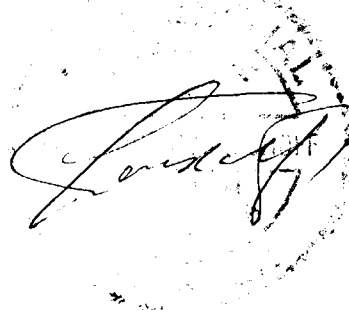
I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

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-nine 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 Argo Mineral Claim nor in the securities of Suncross Exploration Corporation

Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

A circular professional seal for a Professional Engineer in British Columbia is visible, partially overlapping the handwritten signature of Laurence Sookochoff. The seal contains the text 'PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER' and 'BRITISH COLUMBIA' around the perimeter.

Vancouver, BC
May 31, 2006