

LABURNUM VENTURES INC.

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

on the

SUM PROPERTY

Similkameen Mining Division

NTS 092H.058

**Vancouver, B.C.
November 19, 2005**

**Sookochoff Consultants Inc.
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Laburnum Ventures Inc.
Geological Evaluation Report
SUM Property

Table of Contents

	page
Introduction -----	3.
Summary -----	3.
Property Description, Location & Access -----	4.
Physiography, Climate, and Vegetation -----	4.
Infrastructure -----	5.
Water and Power -----	5.
Area History -----	5.
Property History -----	6.
Regional Geology -----	6.
Property Geology -----	7.
Area Mineralization -----	8.
Property Mineralization -----	9.
Conclusions -----	9
Recommended Exploration Program & Estimated Cost -----	10.
Selected References -----	11.
Certificate -----	12.

Illustrations

Figure 1. Location Map -----	following page 3.
Figure 2. Claim Location -----	following page 4.
Figure 3. UTM Grid & Mineral Showing -----	following page 5.
Figure 4. Shaded Relief -----	following page 6.
Figure 5. Geology -----	following page 7.
Figure 6. Aeromag Map -----	following page 8.

*Laburnum Ventures Inc.
Geological Evaluation Report
SUM Property*

INTRODUCTION

At the request of officials of Laburnum Ventures Inc. the writer prepared this evaluation report on the SUM 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 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.

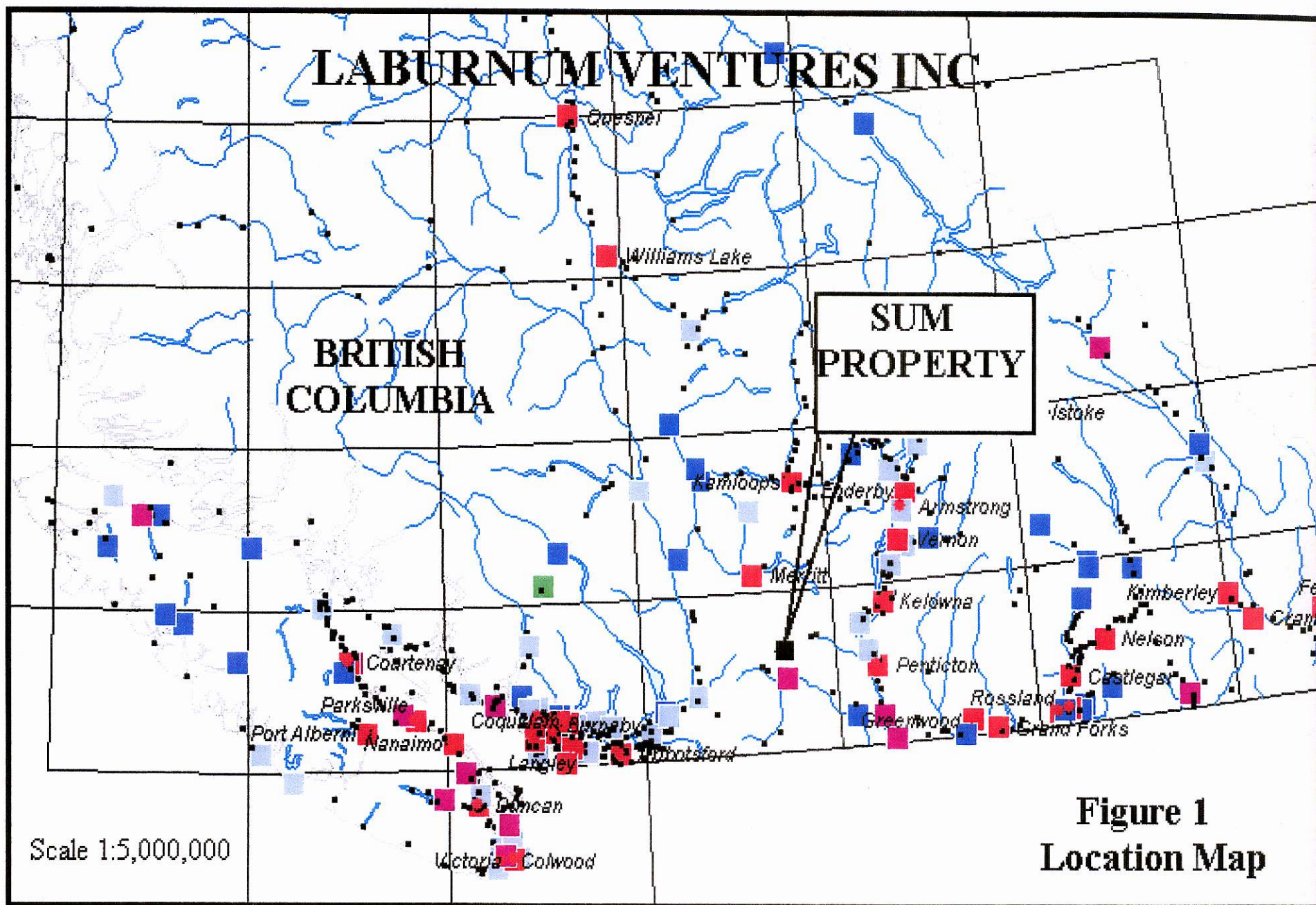
SUMMARY

The SUM property is comprised of a six-cell claim block with an area of approximately 315 acres located in southwestern British Columbia, Canada, 10 miles north of Princeton, an historic mining center.

The property is situated within the Nicola Belt of rocks within an area of undivided volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group, granodioritic intrusives, and undivided sedimentary rocks of the Princeton Group. The property is within a similar geological environment to the mineral resources at the Ingerbelle, a former productive mine that had a mineral resource of 76 million tons of 0.53% Cu located 10 miles east of Princeton, and the two Axe mineral resources, 16 miles north of Princeton with reported mineral resources of 14,513,600 tonnes of 0.56% Cu and 37,191,100 tonnes of 0.48% Cu. The mineral zones at all three properties are associated with major structures.

The results of a 1983 exploration program on the JRG mineral showing of the SUM property, predominant mineralization occurs as chalcopyrite in an intrusive skarn zone with associated magnetite. The exploration also delineated soil copper anomalies in addition to a magnetometer anomaly extending for 750 meters. Mineral values of grab samples from the skarn zone as reported by the BC Government MINFILE are 0.322% Cu and 1.779% Cu.

A three phase exploration program of prospecting, trenching, geophysical and geological surveys estimated to cost US\$20,000.00 is recommended to delineate a potentially indicated economic mineral resource on the SUM property.



SUM CLAIM (PROPERTY) DESCRIPTION, LOCATION & ACCESS

The property consists of a six-cell claim covering an area of approximately 315 acres. Particulars are as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Cells</u>	<u>Tenure No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Sum 1-6	6	516100	July 6, 2006

The property is located in southwestern British Columbia, Canada, 10 miles north of Princeton in the Summers/Allison Creek area. The co-ordinates at the center of the property are 49° 33' N., 120° 32' W

The property is accessible from Princeton, B.C. via paved highway. Secondary gravel roads cover the central property area and logging roads passable by four wheel drive vehicle junction off the gravel road to most of the claim area.

PHYSIOGRAPHY (FIGURE 4), CLIMATE, AND VEGETATION

The property is situated within 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 moderate to steep mountainous slopes with incised valleys. Elevations range from 2400 feet to approximately 3500 feet above sea level. Drainage in the northwest part of the claim is provided by Oelrich Creek through to Allison Creek southwest of the property. In the southwest portion of the claim group, drainage is to the southwest off the mountain. Locally ground can become very steep (up to 45 degrees) in the Oelrich Creek drainage area of the claims.

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.

There are adequate sites on and/or peripheral to the property for potential tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas and processing plant sites.

Vegetation is mainly of moderate lodge-pole pine forest cover with light underbrush.

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SUM
PROPERTY

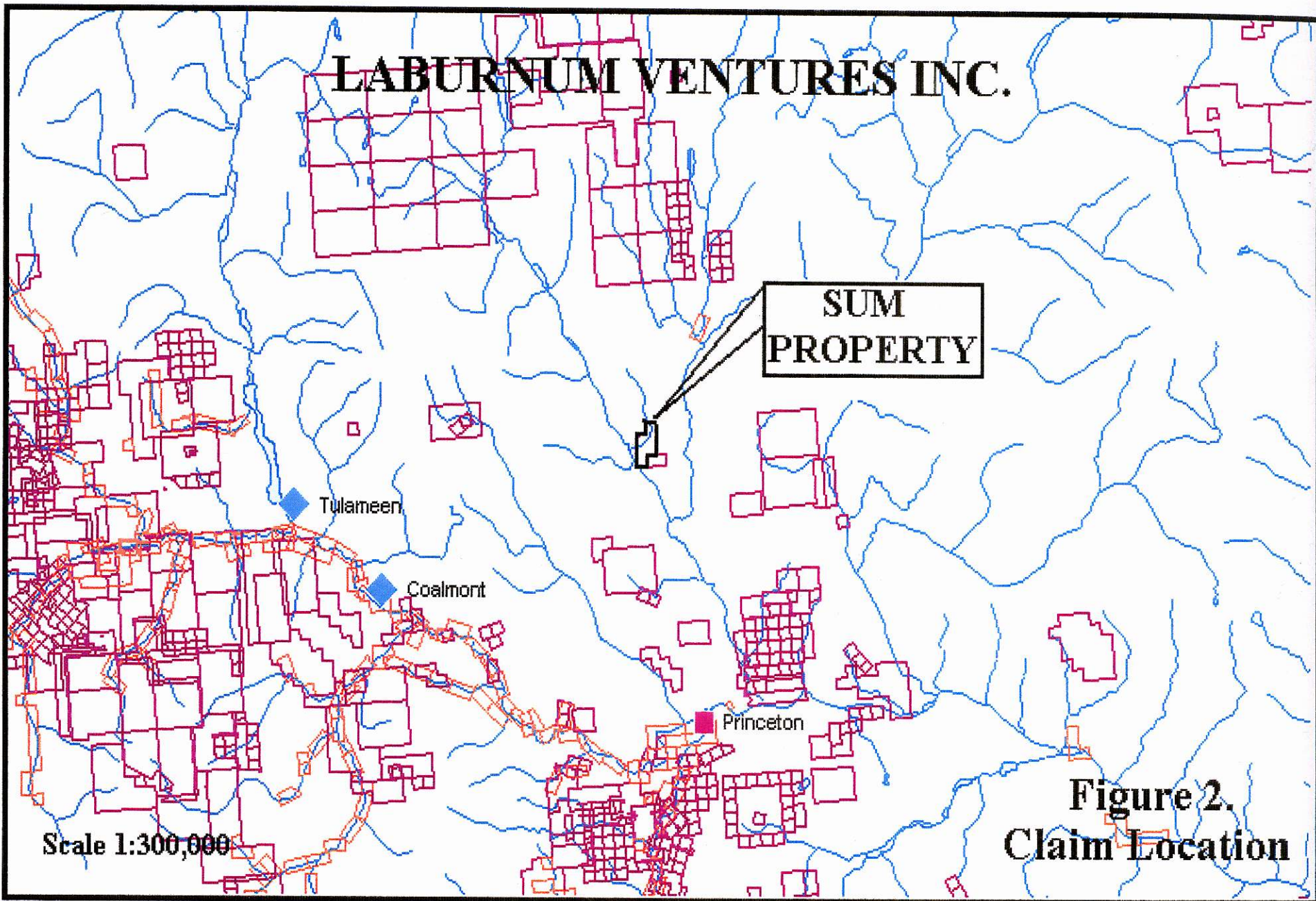
Tulameen

Coalmont

Princeton

Scale 1:300,000

Figure 2.
Claim Location



INFRASTRUCTURE

Princeton, an historic mining centre, could be a source of experienced and reliable exploration and mining personnel and a supply for most mining related equipment. Princeton has a non-commercial airport that could be used to fulfill the immediate requirements for an active exploration and/or development program on the property. Otherwise, commercial airline services are provided at Penticton, some 55 air miles distant.

Vancouver, a port city on the southwest corner of, and the largest city, in the Province of British Columbia, is 100 air miles east-southeast of the property and less than one hour by air from Penticton.

WATER AND POWER

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

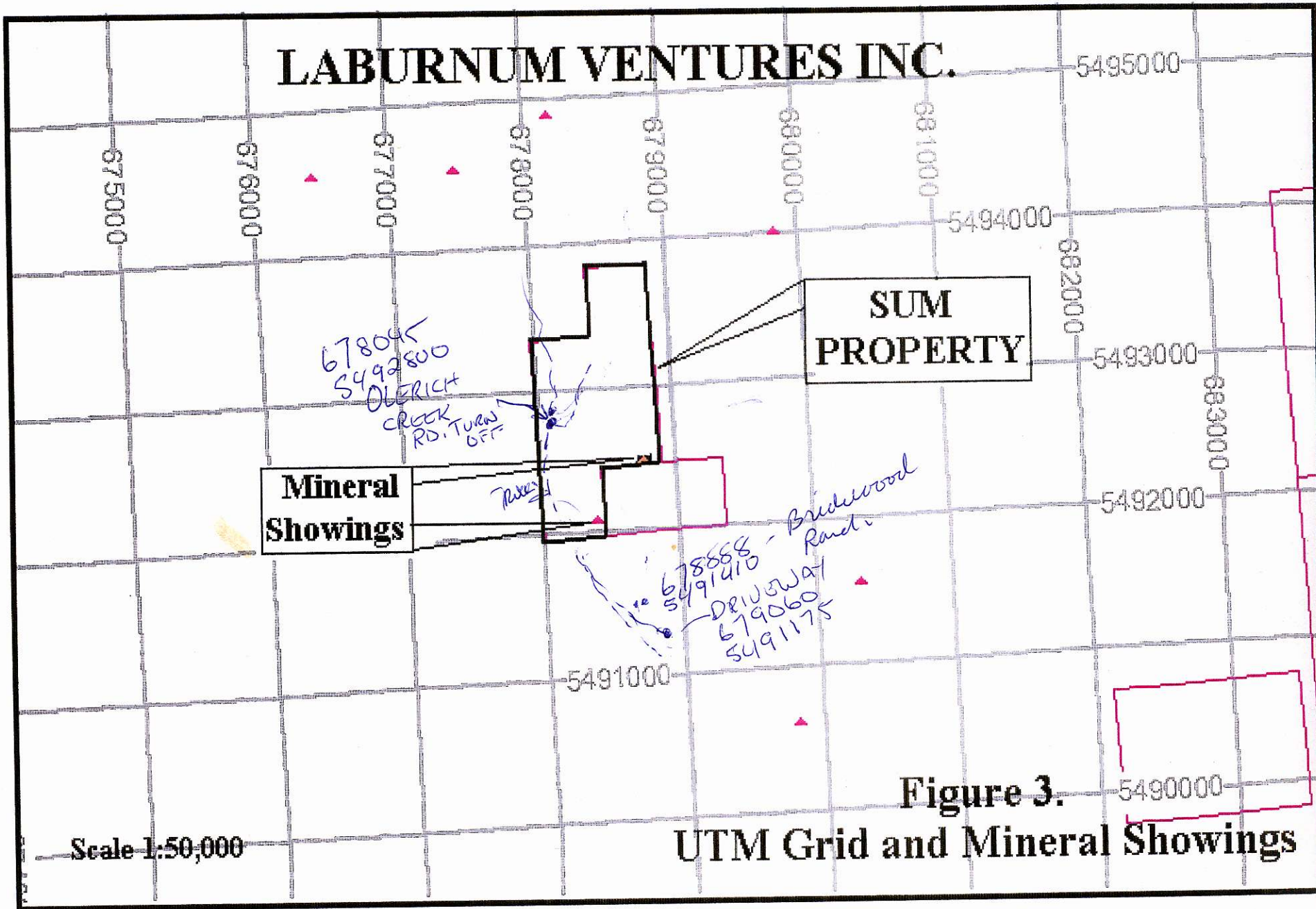
Diesel-electrical power would be required in the initial stages of development and production.

AREA HISTORY

The history of the immediate area stems the late 1890's when copper deposits were discovered in the area. It was not until the discovery of placer gold near Princeton that the copper discoveries gained interest and the first claims were staked in 1892 at Copper Mountain, 10 miles east of Princeton. After years of exploration and development, and the increase in copper prices as a result of the wartime demand, a 2,000 ton per day concentrator was built to process the ores mined at Copper Mountain (Ingerbelle); however, the concentrator only began treating ore in 1925. To 1936 the concentrator had treated 34,775,101 tons of ore, mostly from underground operations, producing 613,139,846 pounds of copper, 187,294 ounces of gold, and 4,384,097 ounces of silver.

Exploration and underground development on the Ingerbelle continued to 1970 resulting in the delineation of a 76 million ton mineral resource averaging 0.53 per cent copper. In the same year a concentrator was constructed with a capacity of 15,000 tons per day. The Ingerbelle has been operating periodically since; it is not operating at the present time.

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**SUM
PROPERTY**

**Mineral
Showings**

Figure 3.

UTM Grid and Mineral Showings

Scale 1:50,000

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Geological Evaluation Report
SUM Property

AREA HISTORY (cont'd)

At the Axe mineral zones 16 miles north of Princeton and six miles north of the SUM property, substantial sub-economic mineral reserves were delineated. The Axe Adit zone was initially explored with a 30-meter long adit excavated some time in the mid to late 1930's. Subsequent exploration to 1973 had defined an indicated mineral resource of 14,513,600 tonnes grading 0.56% Cu.

The Axe South mineral zone was initially staked in 1966. Exploration on the zone up to 1973 reportedly delineated an indicated mineral resource of 37,191,100 tonnes grading 0.48% Cu.

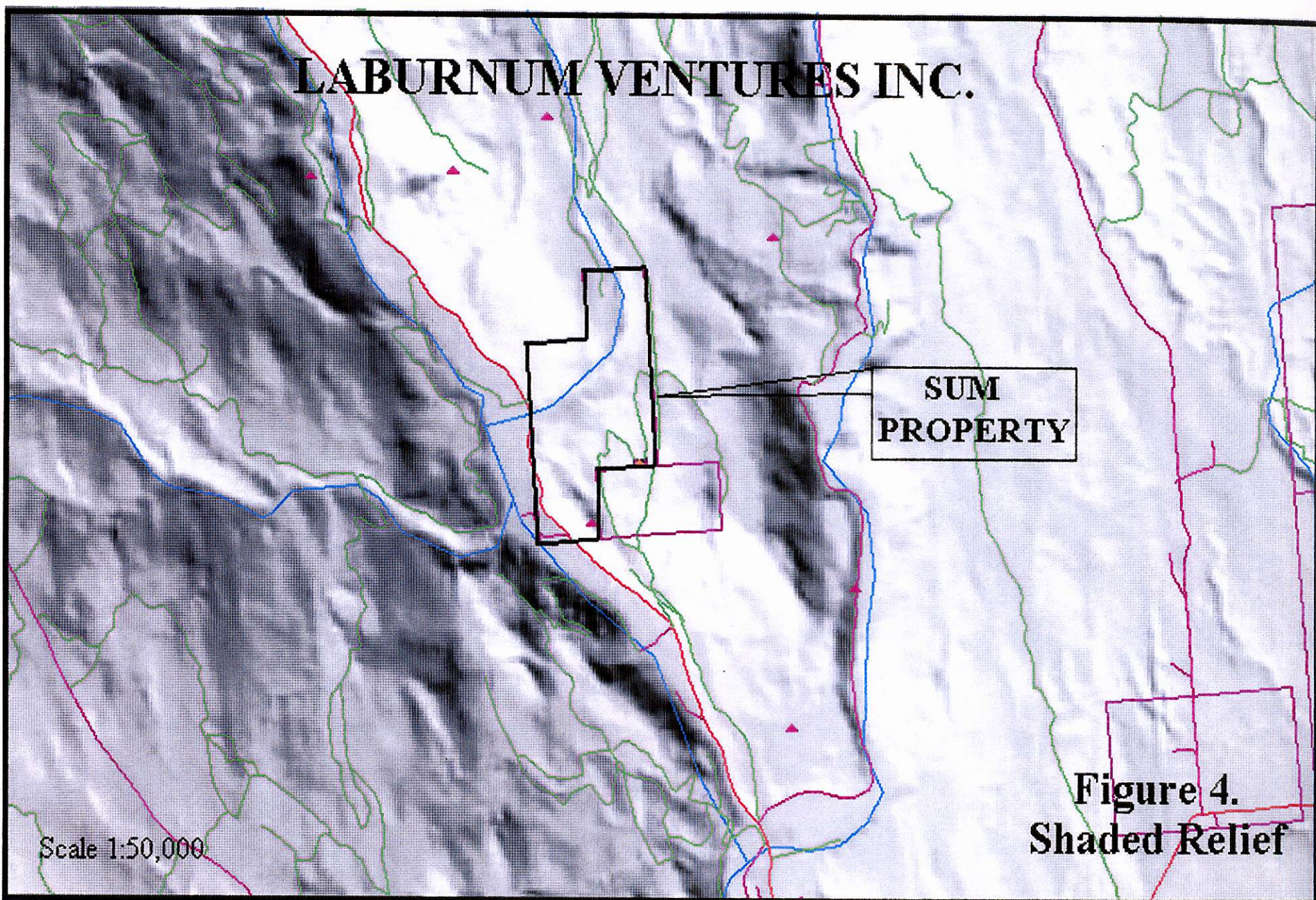
PROPERTY HISTORY

The property previously referred to as the JRG, was explored by Laurie Resources Ltd. in 1983. A magnetometer survey and soil survey were completed which included the ground covered by the SUM claim. The results delineated anomalous magnetometer and copper zones that in part are within the confines of the SUM ground. The magnetometer results indicated an anomaly correlating with the magnetite skarn zone that is within the SUM property. The anomalous zone extends for a northerly trending strike length of 750 meters. The reported conclusions were reported as "...that the skarn zone may be larger than what surface geology indicates." (Pond, 1984). The writer is not aware of any other exploration work completed on the skarn zone after the 1983 exploration.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Copper Mountain is situated near the southern terminus 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. 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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Scale 1:50,000

Figure 4.
Shaded Relief

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Geological Evaluation Report
SUM Property

NICOLA GROUP

The Nicola Group within the map-area includes a variety of volcanic rocks and sedimentary units that are directly related to the volcanic suite. The volcanic rocks are generally rocks that are largely of volcanic derivation, and minor dykes, sills, and irregular intrusive andesites.

PRINCETON GROUP

The Princeton Group is comprised of units of conglomerates and sandstones, volcanics, and extrusive rocks.

At Copper Mountain the conglomerates and sandstones are comprised of coarse boulder conglomerate and minor sandstone. The conglomerate contains rounded pebbles, cobbles, and boulders suggesting that the conglomerate probably occupies an ancient stream course that followed a fault. Interbeds of sandstone occur within the conglomerate.

The volcanic formation is comprised of both extrusive and intrusive phases. The most common rock type is the extrusive and is of fine-grained oxyhornblende andesite porphyry. This rock is grey to brownish grey where fresh, but can be pink, brick red, or light green depending on the degree and type of oxidation and weathering. It is typified by a fine-grained, quartz-poor matrix with needles of basaltic hornblende that are commonly preferentially oriented and up to five millimeters long. Associated with the andesite flows are subordinate amounts of tuff, lapilli tuff, and, in places, coarse volcanic breccia.

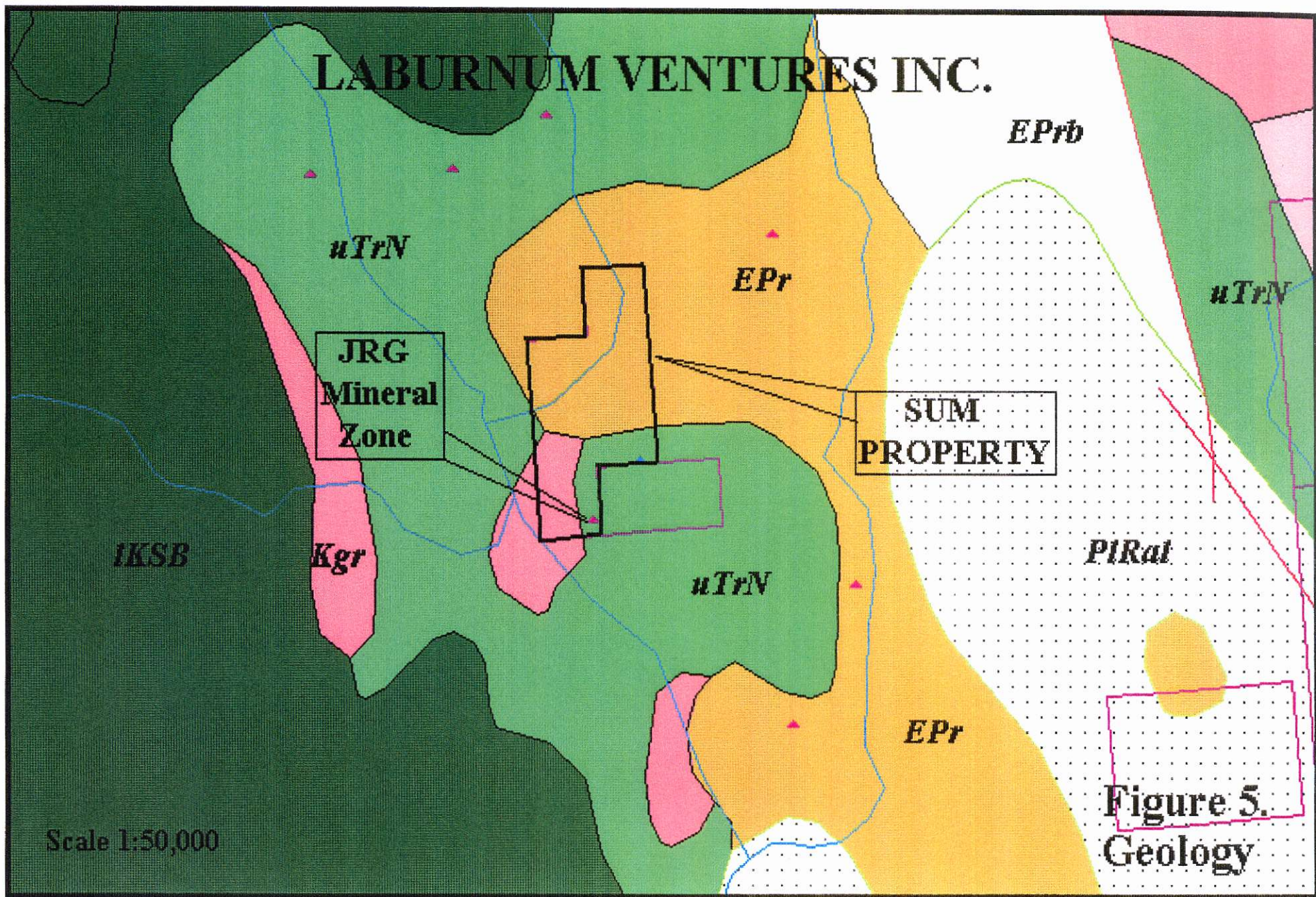
PASAYTON GROUP

Rocks of the Pasayton Group, as occurring at the Copper Mountain area, consist of volcanic rocks and predominantly sedimentary rocks that are comprised of massive grit, dark and sandy argillite, purple volcanic rocks, and conglomerate.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY (FIGURE 5)

The property covers rocks of the Princeton Group (Epr) in the north, in contact with Nicola Group (uTrN) and a granodiorite (Kgr) in the south. In the JRG mineral showing area Pond (1984) reports that:

“The Upper Triassic Formations are the volcanics and limestone of the Nicola Group – Central Belt. The Allison Creek Stocks are of Upper Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous in age. These intrusives are extremely variable in composition and texture. Intrusion, partial mixing and assimilation into country rock are widespread along most contacts and definite boundaries are hard to locate accurately. Silicification and skarn formation occurs in a few zones.



Laburnum Ventures Inc.
Geological Evaluation Report
SUM Property

PROPERTY GEOLOGY (cont'd)

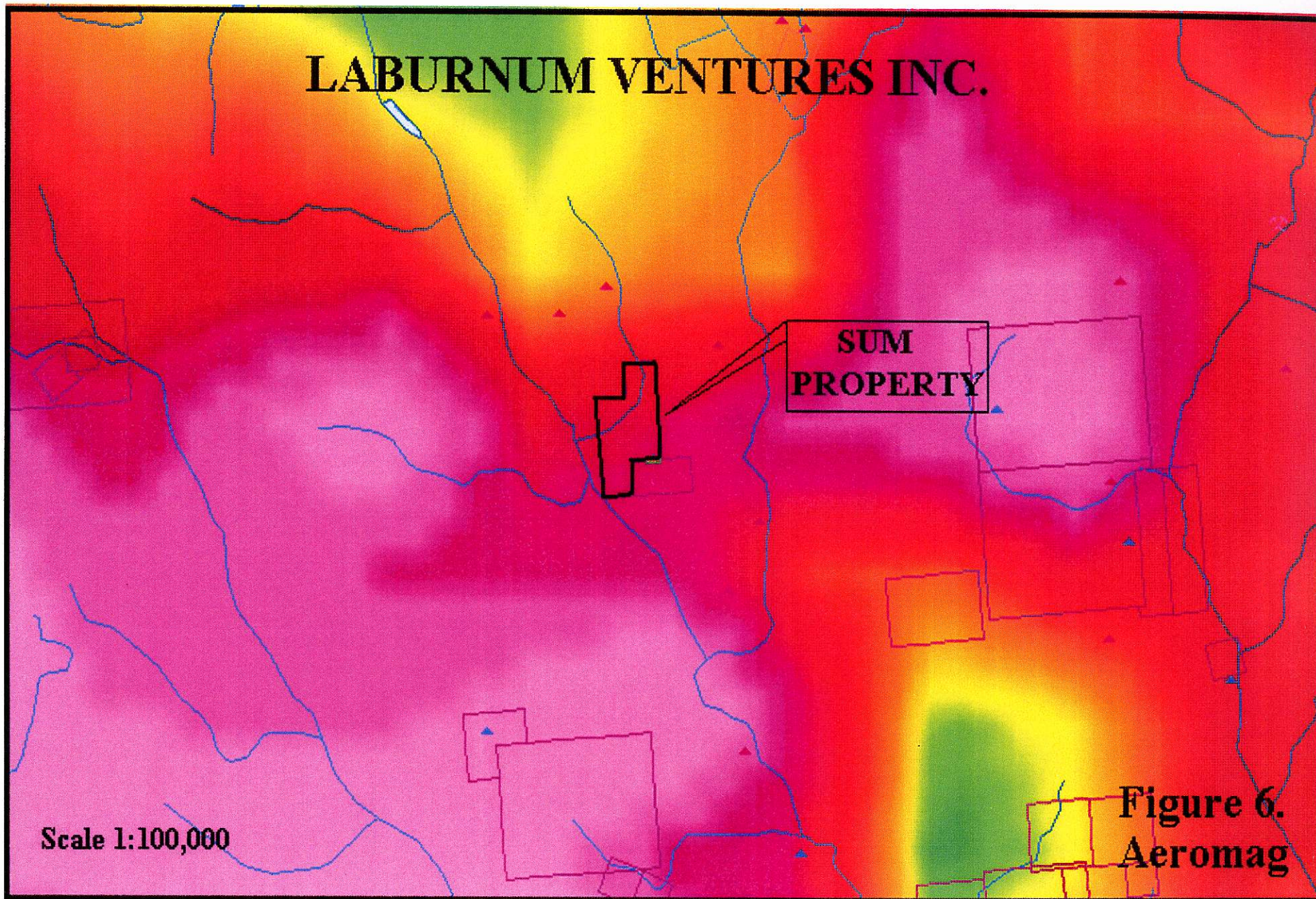
The youngest unit is the boulder conglomerate of the Princeton Group (Middle Eocene), which outcrops in only a few locations in the north and northeast part of the property. This unit consists of boulder conglomerate, grit, and sandstone. Bedding can be taken from one of these outcrops as 120/45 NE. Smooth and rounded cobble, 1 cm, to 10 cm in diameter, is found in coarse sandstone. In some places there are euhedral magnetite grains that may be of detrital origin along with some limonite and hematite stain.”

AREA MINERALIZATION

At the Copper Mountain (Ingerbelle) camp the copper deposits occur chiefly in a north trending belt of Upper Triassic Nicola Group rocks, approximately 1100 meters wide and 4300 meters long, that is bounded on the south by the Copper Mountain stock, on the west by a major normal fault system known as the Boundary fault and on the north by a complex of dioritic to syenitic porphyries and breccias known as the Lost Horse Intrusions. Copper mineralization diminishes markedly to the east, where the Copper Mountain stock and Lost Horse complex diverge sharply.

At the Axe mineral zones, a large porphyry system some 3.2 kilometers in diameter contains three significant zones of copper mineralization. The South zone is hosted in the Nicola Group that is intruded by porphyritic monzonite of the Summers Creek pluton. Mineralized units exhibit significant propylitic and lesser potassic and argillic alteration. The volcanics are chloritized pervasively and along fractures. The host rocks are strongly faulted and fractured in all orientations. Sulphide mineralization is usually in veins, stringers and fracture fillings and to a lesser extent as disseminations. The sulphides consist of pyrite, chalcopyrite, minor molybdenite and rare pyrrhotite. Chalcopyrite exceeds pyrite in areas of stronger mineralization. Abundant disseminated and vein magnetite (up to 15 per cent) is present in such areas.

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Scale 1:100,000

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Figure 6.
Aeromag

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Geological Evaluation Report
SUM Property

PROPERTY MINERALIZATION

At the JRG mineral zone of the SUM property Pond (1984) reports that the skarn is characterized by epidote, magnetite and usually a siliceous nature of the rock. Locally, at two showings, there is disseminated pyrite in small veinlets of secondary calcite with malachite stain. Areas of extreme gossan occur both in the volcanics and the intrusive.

The BC Government MINDEP file on the JRG reports that a zone of skarn alteration occurs in a stock of monzonite and granodiorite of the Cretaceous Allison Creek stocks. The zone is developed over an area of 36 meters long and up to 27 meters wide. The skarn contains epidote, quartz, magnetite, pyrite, malachite and minor chalcopryrite. A grab sample assayed 0.01 gram per tonne gold, 7.7 grams per tonne silver and 0.322 per cent copper.

An area of mineralized calcite veinlets occurs in augite plagioclase andesite of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, 400 meters to the north. A sample of a calcite veinlet with malachite and minor pyrite assayed 0.01 gram per tonne gold, 11.4 grams per tonne silver and 1.779 per cent copper.

A third area of mineralization occurs 300 meters southeast of the skarn zone. Here, a road cut in lithic and crystal tuff contains pyrite and chalcopryrite.

CONCLUSIONS

The SUM property is located within a favourable geological environment for the occurrence of potentially economic porphyry mineral resources as occur at the Ingerbelle deposit to the south or at the Axe mineral zones to the north. At all locations mineralization is generally associated with intrusives invading Nicola Group rocks and associated with major structural breaks. Specifically, the mineralization is similar, with chalcopryrite being dominant and magnetite being a strong indicator of potential economic mineralization. At the SUM property a mineralized skarn zone correlates with a major structure and an extensive magnetic anomaly indicating a potential mineral zone that would require additional exploration to determine the mineral potential.

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Geological Evaluation Report
SUM Property*

RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION PROGRAM & ESTIMATED COST

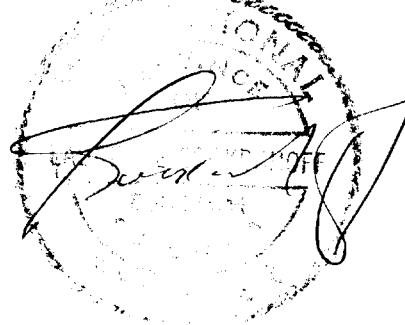
A continuing exploration program of prospecting, trenching, sampling, geophysical and geological surveys is recommended to determine the prime localities of mineralization on which to focus concentrated exploration.

Phase I		
Prospecting, trenching and sampling	-----	\$ 3,500.00
Phase II		
VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys	-----	6,500.00
Phase III		
Geological mapping and sampling	-----	<u>10,000.00</u>
Total Estimated Cost		<u>\$ 20,000.00</u>

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

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.

Vancouver, BC
November 19, 2005

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Geological Evaluation Report
SUM Property*

SELECTED REFERENCES

MINFILE – 092HNE162; JRG

MINFILE – 092HNE040; AXE (SOUTH ZONE), MID ZONE

MINFILE – 092HNE143; AXE (ADIT ZONE), ADONIS

MINFILE – 092HSE004; INGERBELLE...

POND, M.A. - Assessment Report on the JRG # 1 - # 8 Mineral Claim Group for Laurie Resources Ltd. January 19, 1984. AR 11,859

PRETO, V.A. – Geology of Copper Mountain. Bulletin 59 Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. 1972.

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*Laburnum Ventures Inc.
Geological Evaluation Report
SUM Property*

Certificate

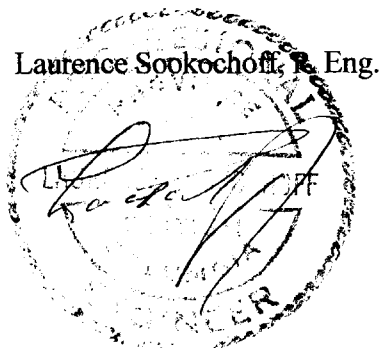
I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

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 SUM Property nor in the securities of Laburnum Ventures Inc.

Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

A circular professional seal for a Professional Engineer in British Columbia. The seal contains the text "PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER" around the top and "BRITISH COLUMBIA" around the bottom. In the center, there is a signature and the letters "P. Eng.".

Vancouver, BC
November 19, 2005