

*Dong Fang Minerals, Inc.
Bathfield Mineral Claim
Osoyoos M.D*

DONG FANG MINERALS, INC.

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

of the

BATHFIELD MINERAL CLAIM

Osoyoos Mining Division

NTS 082E.062

Vancouver, B.C. Canada

Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng

November 17, 2007

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of officials of Dong Fang Minerals, Inc. the writer prepared this geological evaluation report on the Bathfield claim to recommend an exploration program to continue the exploration and development of the ground with a view to establish sufficient zinc 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 reviewed on mineral properties in the specific area.

SUMMARY

The Bathfield claim, owned as to 100% by Dong Fang Minerals, Inc., is comprised of an area of 206.9 acres (83.748 hectares) and located in the Trout Creek area within 15 miles northwest of Penticton, British Columbia, Canada and within 41 miles north of the Canada-United States border and is in the area where significant mineralization occurs on proximal properties.

On a mineral occurrence located three miles southeast of the Bathfield property, reported mineralization of galena, tetrahedrite, sphalerite and pyrite in a quartz-carbonate altered shear zone from which a high-grade grab sample assayed 3 428 grams per tonne silver and 500 kilograms per tonne lead (Minister of Mines, Annual Report 1906).

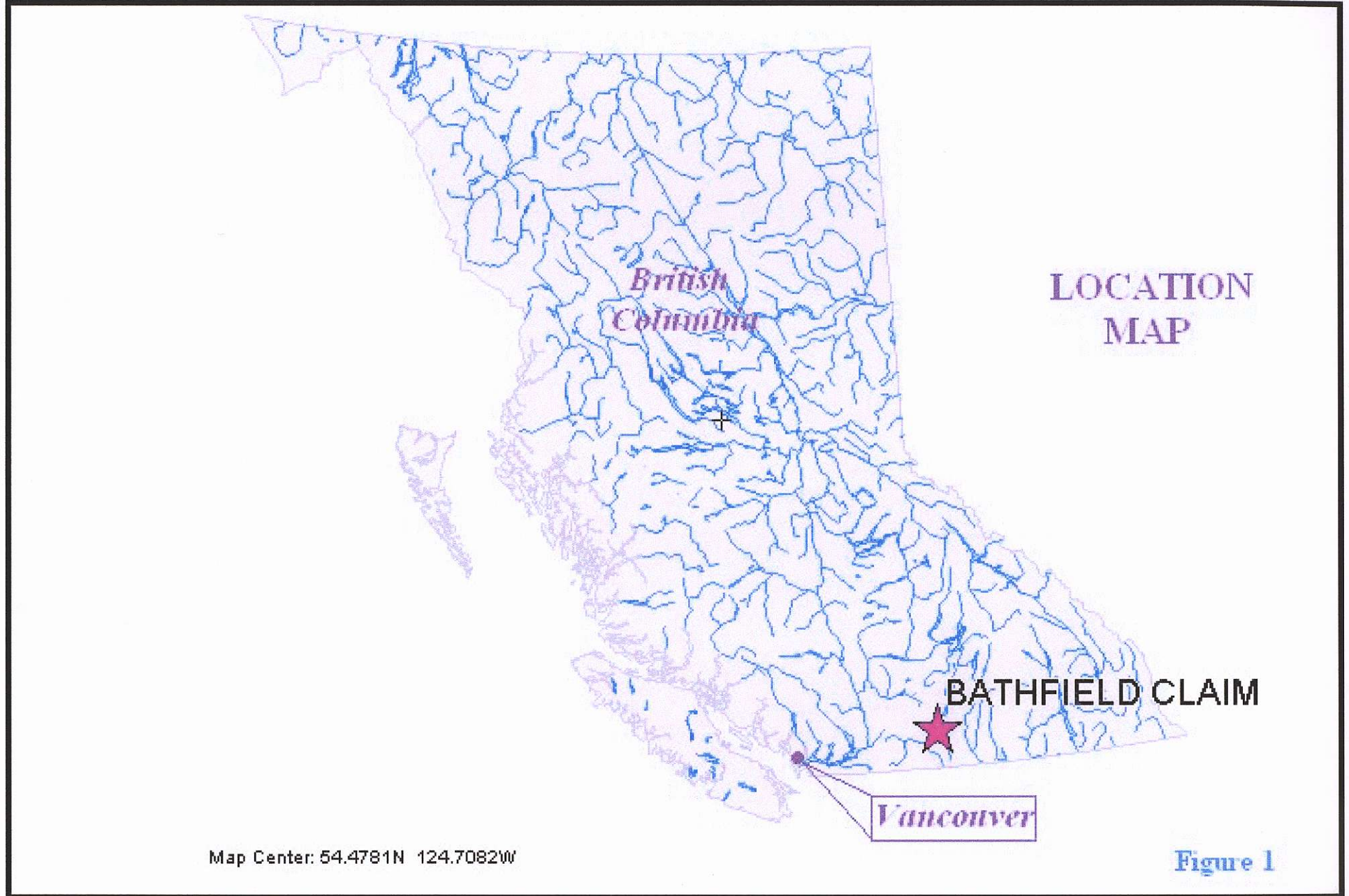
On another showing south of the Bathfield property, it is reported that one sample collected by a prospector assayed 144 grams per tonne silver, 0.33 per cent copper and 0.12 per cent molybdenum. In 1979 two quartz veins were analysed for silver, with assays of 9 and 16 grams silver per tonne respectively (Assessment Report 7885)

Peto (1984) reports that the areas (including the Bathfield claim) are underlain by highly fractured and altered granitic rocks of the Middle Jurassic Okanagan batholith. These are unconformably overlain by a succession of Eocene clastic sediments, ash flows, and alkaline lavas belonging to the White Lake Formation. The Bathfield claim covers the designated Bathfield former producer one tonne of silver-lead-zinc ore was produced from mineralized quartz veins. The recovery from the ore is reported as 19 ounces silver, 64 pounds lead, and 31 pounds lead (Minfile 082ENW031).

A three phased program estimated to cost \$92,500.00 is recommended to test the known zone of mineralization, to locate other potentially economic zones of mineralization, and to test the zones by diamond drilling. Phase I would consist of prospecting, trenching, and sampling of the known mineral zones. Phase II would consist of a magnetometer and VLF-EM survey centred over the known mineral zones to establish the anomalous degree to other anomalies in the survey area. Phase III would consist of diamond drilling to test the prime anomalies for mineralization to depth.

It is recommended that Dong Fang Minerals allocate the sum of \$5,000.00 to initiate and execute the first phase of the recommended program.

DONG FANG MINERALS, INC.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCATION & ACCESS

The property covers an area of 206.9 acres (83.748 hectares). Particulars are as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Tenure No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Bathfield	555886	2008/apr/07

The property is located in the Osoyoos Mining Division, within NTS 082E062, within 12 miles northwest of Penticton, British Columbia, Canada and within 41 miles north of the Canada-United States border.

The Bathfield claim is owned as to 100% by Dong Fang Minerals, Inc. which entitles the company to the sub-surface mineral rights. The company does not have any interest in the surface rights. In accordance with the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia (the Act):

1) The recorded holder of a claim is entitled to those minerals or placer minerals, as the case may be, that are held by the government and that are situated vertically downward from and inside the boundaries of the claim. The interest of a recorded holder of a claim is a chattel interest.

2) The rights pertaining to use of the surface of a claim are that a recorded holder may use, enter and occupy the surface of a claim for the exploration and development or production of minerals or placer minerals, including the treatment of ore and concentrates, and all operations related to the exploration and development or production of minerals or placer minerals and the business of mining.

3) A claim is maintained by registering exploration and development work or making a payment instead of work as required by section 29 of the Act. If this section is not complied with on or before the expiry date of the claim, the claim forfeits to and vests in the government at the end of the expiry date. There is no advance notice of forfeiture of a claim. The exploration and development registered to maintain a claim is subject to challenge under section 40(1)(b) of the Act for a period of one year from the date of the registration of the work.

To maintain the ownership of the claims, the company is obligated to either complete exploration work of C\$4.00 per hectare per year for the three years after staking thence C\$8.00per hectare per year in the future years or in the alternative of the exploration expenditures, the payment of the equivalent of cash in lieu prior to the Expiry Date.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCATION & ACCESS (cont'd)

The property is not subject to any royalties, back-in rights, payments or other agreements or encumbrances. The property is not known to be subject to any environmental liabilities. Permitting would not be required for the initial exploration; however, a permit would be required for exploration that involves surface disturbance; the cost of which would be the charge for the preparation and submission of the permit documents and a security deposit of \$1,000.00 (one thousand dollars) which would be refunded upon the reclamation of the disturbed areas.

Access is provided by a paved highway on the west side of Okanagan Lake for eight miles northerly from Penticton to Summerland thence by a paved highway for six miles westerly to along the Bathfield road to the Bathfield property. This road provides access to the northeast portion of the property with secondary access roads within the property boundaries.

CLIMATE

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 30° and average 25°C with the winter temperatures reaching a low of -15°C and averaging 8°C. On the property, the permanent snow on the ground would be from December to April and would not hamper a year-round exploration program.

The general climate of the area would allow a snow free surface exploration program of up to nine months of the year.

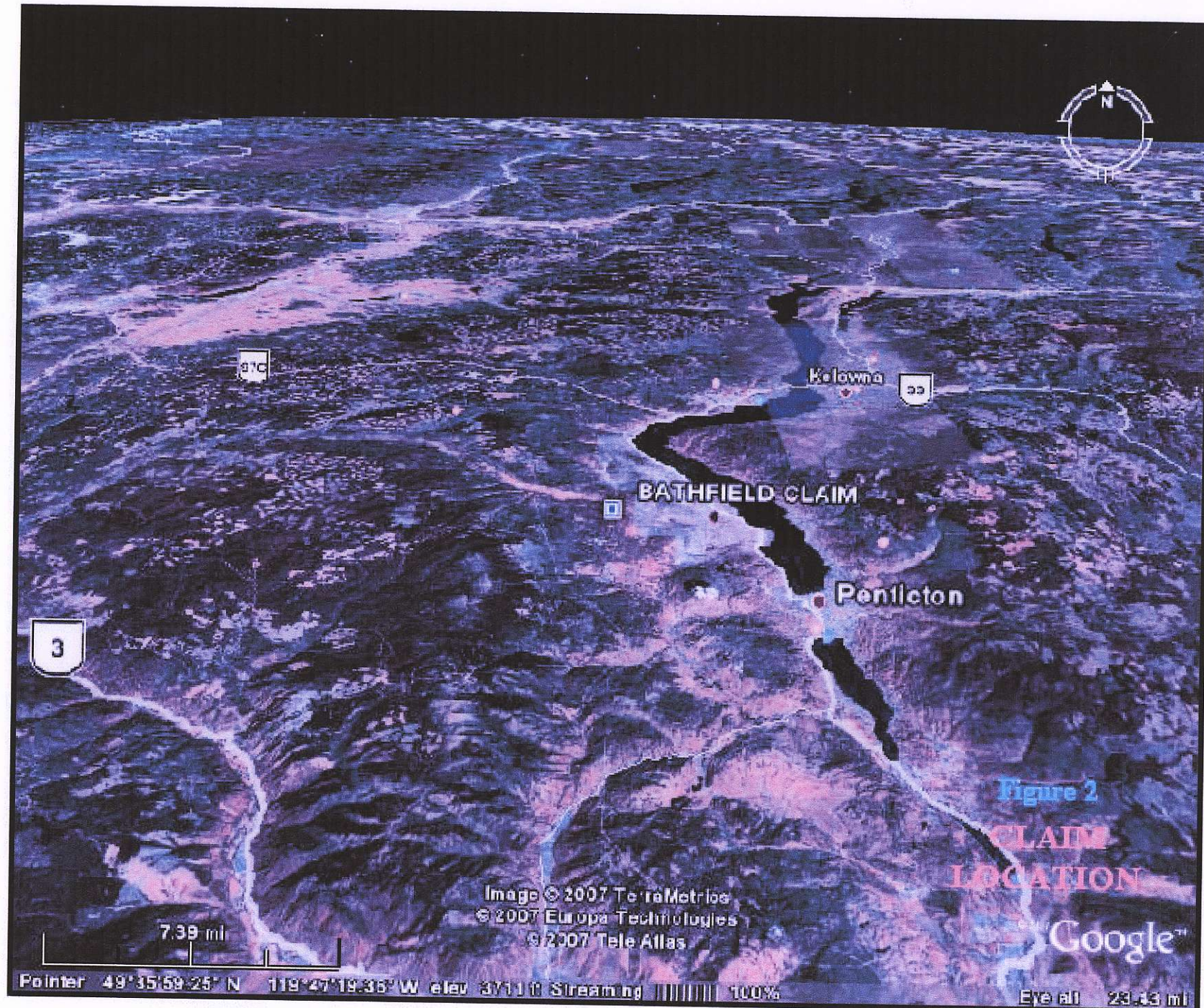
PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The property is located within the Okanagan Highlands that is characterized by gentle forested slopes to elevations of 2 870 feet (875 meters). Elevations on the property range between 2,297 feet (700 meters) 2,870 feet (875 meters).

INFRASTRUCTURE

Grand Forks and Osoyoos, historic mining centres within 40 miles of the property, could be a source of experienced and reliable exploration and mining personnel and a supply for most mining related equipment. Castlegar, 125 miles east or Penticton, 15 miles southeast, is serviced daily by commercial airline. Vancouver, a port city on the southwest corner of, and the largest city in the Province of British Columbia is seven hours distant by road and less than one hour by air from Penticton or Castlegar.

DONG FANG MINERALS, INC.



WATER AND POWER

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program could be available from Trout Creek, which flows southeastward and is adjacent to the northeast corner of the Bathfield property, or from many other variably sized water courses within its boundaries.

Electrical power may be available from a high voltage transmission line that is within three miles of the property.

HISTORY - PROXIMAL

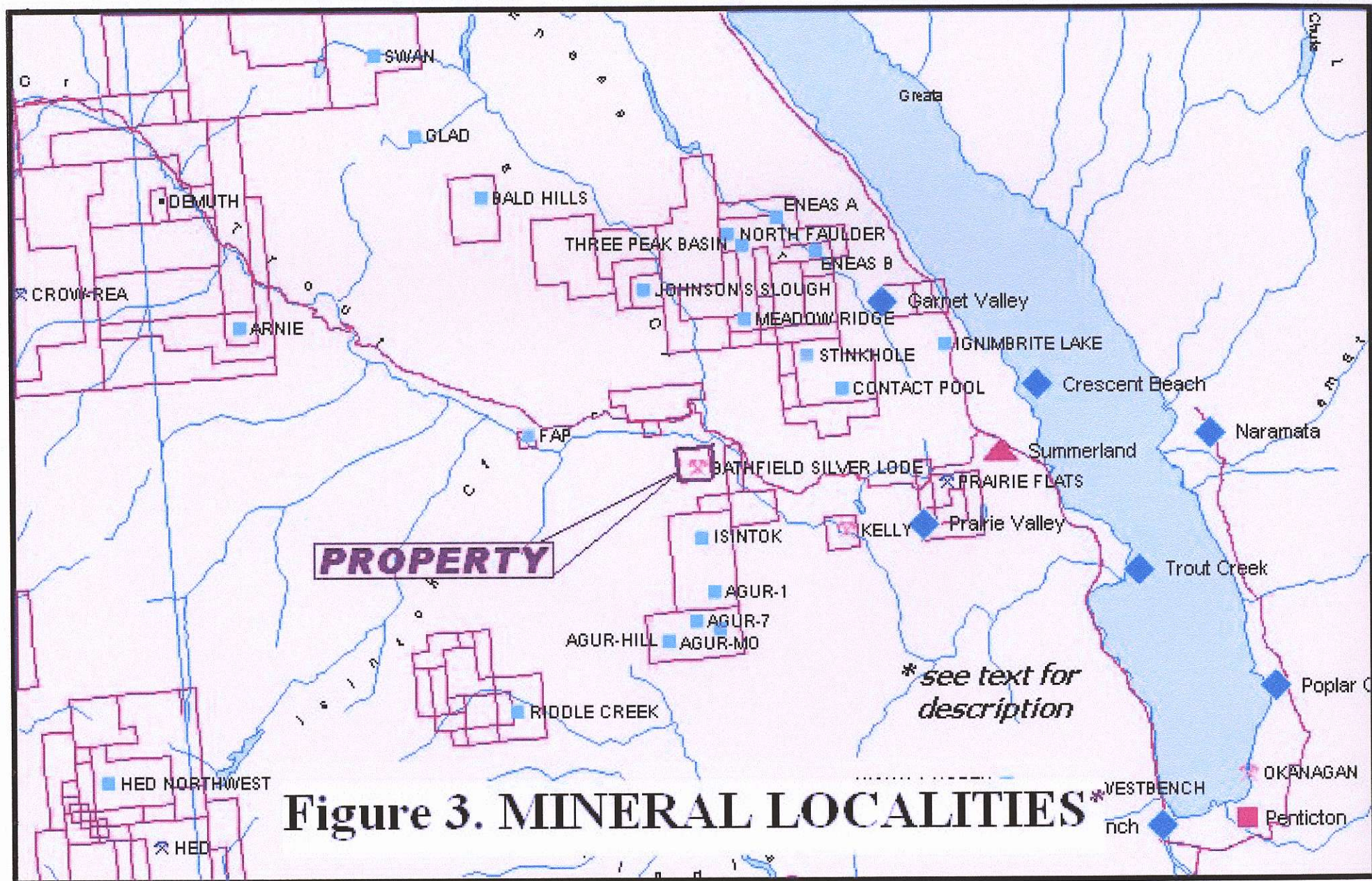
On the **Fap prospect**, located three miles west of the Bathfield property, it is reported (Minfile No. 082ENW048) that "Early exploration on the FAP property is thought to have taken place in the 1930s, when a short adit was driven into the limonite zone. The adit has since caved and been lost. During the period 1968-70, Austro-Can Exploration Ltd. (later changed to Agio Resources Corp.) carried out a program of bulldozer trenching, geological mapping, soil sampling, magnetometer studies and 3 drillholes. No assessment records were filed on this work and the results are unknown. In 1969, an airborne magnetometer survey was flown over the area. Gross geological features were identified by the survey. In 1970, geological mapping, geochemical surveys, and a ground magnetometer survey were carried out. Diamond drilling of 3 holes for a total of 335 metres was done on the eastern margin of the mineralized zone.

In 1973, an electromagnetic survey was completed which outlined a major conductor. In 1975, a single 42-metre hole was drilled in the vicinity of the trenches. In 1982, additional geochemical sampling and prospecting was carried out. Two copper anomalies were identified. In 1983, diamond-drill hole 83-1 was completed to a depth of 62.4 metres. The hole encountered amphibolite gneiss with some minor shearing, bleaching and quartz veining. In 1985, an induced polarization survey was carried out. The survey identified chargeability anomalies; however the shear zone in the vicinity of the trenches did not have a definite response".

On the **Kelly occurrence**, located three miles southeast of the Bathfield property, it is reported (Minfile No. 082ENW028) that "...The property was first developed under the name "Last Chance" in 1906 when a 36.5-metre decline was driven along a silicified shear zone. Two "pay streaks" were identified, 4 centimetres and 5 centimetres wide respectively. Limited production took place during the period 1926 to 1927 when it became known as the KELLY mine. A total of 2 tonnes of ore were mined yielding 2769 grams of silver, 69 kilograms of lead and 63 kilograms of zinc (Minister of Mines Annual Report, Index No. 3, page 202)".

On the **AGUR-MO showing**, located within three miles south of the Bathfield property, it is reported (Minfile No 082ENW084) that "...The showing was discovered in 1977 by D.G. Leighton & Associates Ltd. who were carrying out a regional stream sediment program in this area".

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History – Proximal (cont'd)

On the **ISINTOK showing**, located within three miles south of the Bathfield property, it is reported (Minfile No 082ENW093) that “In 1966, Sulmac Exploration Services Ltd. carried out geological mapping, prospecting and soil sampling for Forest Kerr Mines Ltd. They identified a weak copper soil geochemical anomaly. In 1970, a Penticton prospector brought the property to the attention of Cominco. He had carried out some minor blasting.

In 1979, Cominco staked the property, and undertook a small program of geological mapping and geochemistry to evaluate its molybdenum potential.

HISTORY – BATHFIELD CLAIM

In 1939 one tonne of silver-lead-zinc ore was produced from quartz veins presently covered by the Bathfield claim.

The **Bathfield claim** covers ground which was staked in 1984 as the Conkle group of claims to cover a low angle, silicified fault zone believed to be a favourable host for precious metal mineralization. In 1984 Peto spent three days prospecting the Trout Creek canyon and sampling the fault zone (AR 13,218).

GEOLOGY -PROXIMAL

On the **Fap prospect**, three miles west of the Bathfield property, it is reported (Minfile No. 082ENW048) that “... 1986 detailed geological mapping reinterpreted the FAP showing as a mineralized shear zone which is hosted by a lens-shaped hornblende gneiss body. It was speculated that this may be part of a Proterozoic basement gneiss, similar to the Monashee gneiss normally only seen to the east of Okanagan Lake. Within the gneiss there is a strongly developed foliation and mafic minerals are typically altered to secondary chlorite ... The geological study concluded that the FAP showing is a fracture zone cutting basement amphibolites which have been metasomatically altered by the intrusion of a small ultrabasic to gabbroic plug and by quartz veining associated with hydrothermal fluids derived from the adjacent batholithic intrusions”.

On the **Kelly occurrence**, located three miles southeast of the Bathfield property, it is reported (Minfile No. 082ENW028) that “...The area is underlain by highly fractured and altered granite of the Jurassic Okanagan Intrusions, which is unconformably overlain to the east by a succession of clastic sediments, ash flows, and alkaline lavas of the Eocene Penticton Group, Marama and White Lake formations. The Trout Creek and Summerland fault zones may be part of a major Tertiary detachment zone along which the Okanagan granitic and Summerland volcanic complexes have been decoupled, by extensional tectonics, from the Monashee foreland to the east”.

On the **AGUR-MO showing**, located within three miles south of the Bathfield property, it is reported (Minfile No 082ENW084) that an “... aplite dike is hosted by granodiorite of the Jurassic Okanagan Intrusions. A number of aplite dikes are found in the vicinity. They vary from 3 to 12 metres wide and cut the granodiorite in an approximate east-west trend. The dikes have been moderately leached and contain traces of disseminated pyrite”.

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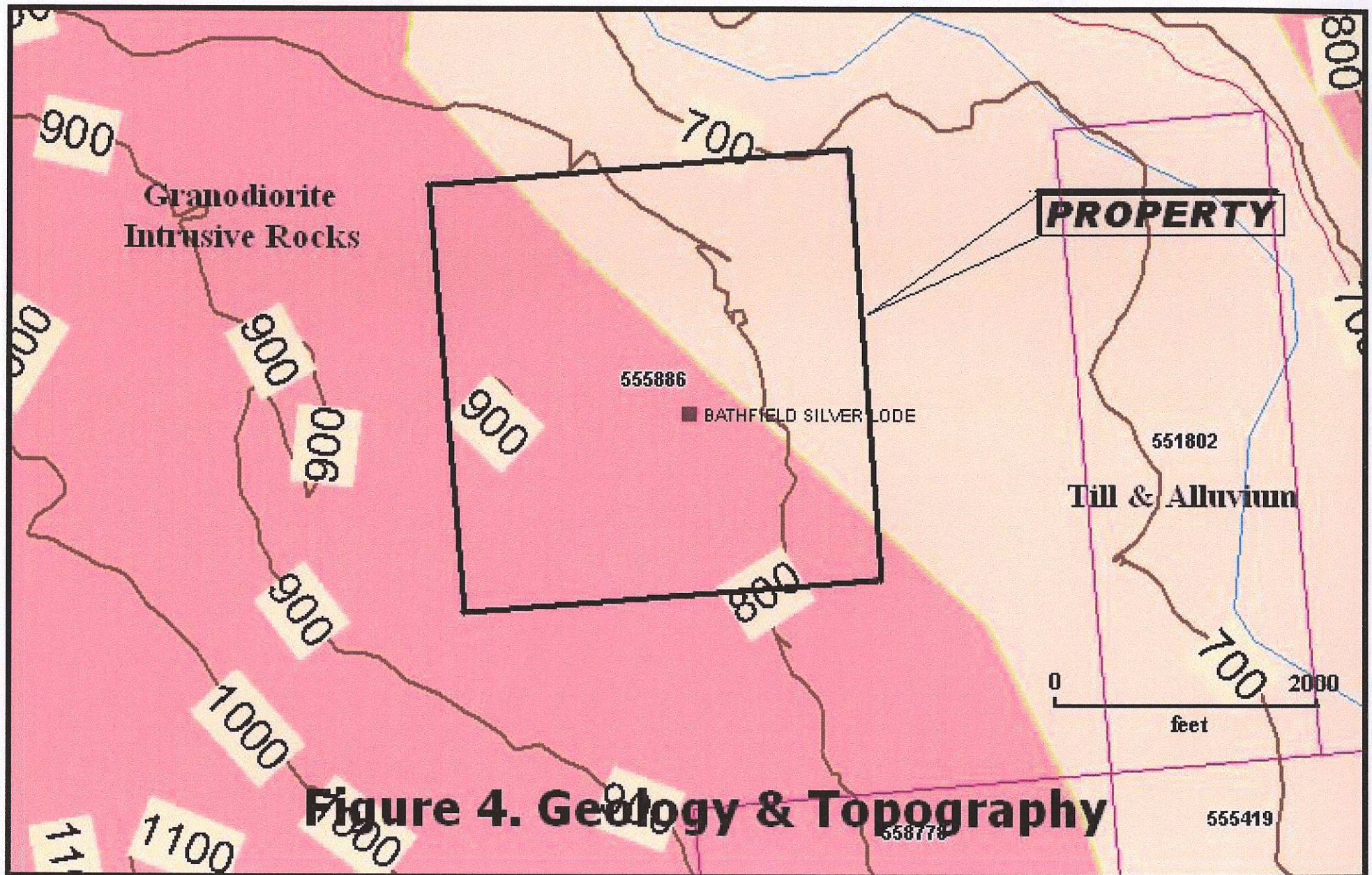


Figure 4. Geology & Topography

Geology –Proximal (cont'd)

On the **ISINTOK showing**, located within three miles south of the Bathfield property, it is reported (Minfile No 082ENW093) that in 1979 Cominco found that the granodiorite in this area contains high background values in molybdenum.

GEOLOGY - BATHFIELD PROPERTY

Peto (1984) reports that the areas (including the Bathfield claim) are underlain by highly fractured and altered granitic rocks of the Middle Jurassic Okanagan batholith. These are unconformably overlain by a succession of Eocene clastic sediments, ash flows, and alkaline lavas belonging to the White Lake Formation.

MINERALIZATION - PROXIMAL.

On the **Fap prospect** (Minfile No. 082ENW048), three miles west of the Bathfield, it is reported that "...mineralization consists of copper, lead, zinc, silver, and gold in quartz veins and shear zones in a northwest striking band of amphibolite gneiss. The zone dips easterly between 25 and 50 degrees, has a thickness of about 15 metres and has been traced northwesterly along strike for approximately 200 metres. ..."

The best intersection from 1972 (?) drill holes was reported as between 46.5 metres and 49.8 metres depth in hole C-1. This section averaged 1.37 grams per tonne gold and 27.4 grams per tonne silver, 1.3 per cent lead, 0.33 per cent copper (Property File - Mitchell, J.A.(1972): Report on Crump Group, page 7).

Mineralization exposed in trenches was observed to consist of chalcopyrite in veinlets and as disseminations between veinlets, and associated with magnetite, ilmenite and pyrite. The main mineralized area is zoned into a chlorite-rich border, an outer quartz-carbonate-mica zone and an inner siliceous gossan. Pyrite and chalcopyrite are typically associated with quartz and quartz-carbonate veinlets in the quartz-carbonate-mica zone. ...

A 1987 drill hole to test the IP anomaly identified by the 1985 geophysics survey reportedly intersected pyrite and a conductive clay gouge in an east trending fracture zone. No other mineralization was observed and none of the drill core was analysed. In late 1988 a 4-hole drill program was carried out to test the main zone (DDH 88-1/148.4 metres), and the VLF-EM anomalies first outlined in 1973 (DDH 89-2, 89-3, 89-4/194.4 metres). The first hole failed to intersect mineralization, the others intersected a quartz vein stockwork with associated wallrock alteration. Mineralization consisting of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and a conductive clay gouge was found in the areas of the VLF-EM anomalies. Assay values ranged up to 1.7 grams of gold and 83.6 grams of silver per tonne, and 1.69 per cent copper over narrow widths (Assessment Report 18710)".

On the **Kelly occurrence**, located three miles southeast of the Bathfield property, it is reported (Minfile No. 082ENW028) that "...Mineralization exposed includes galena, tetrahedrite, sphalerite and pyrite in a quartz-carbonate altered shear zone. ... A high-grade grab sample assayed 3 428 grams per tonne silver and 500 kilograms per tonne lead (Minister of Mines, Annual Report 1906, page 172)".

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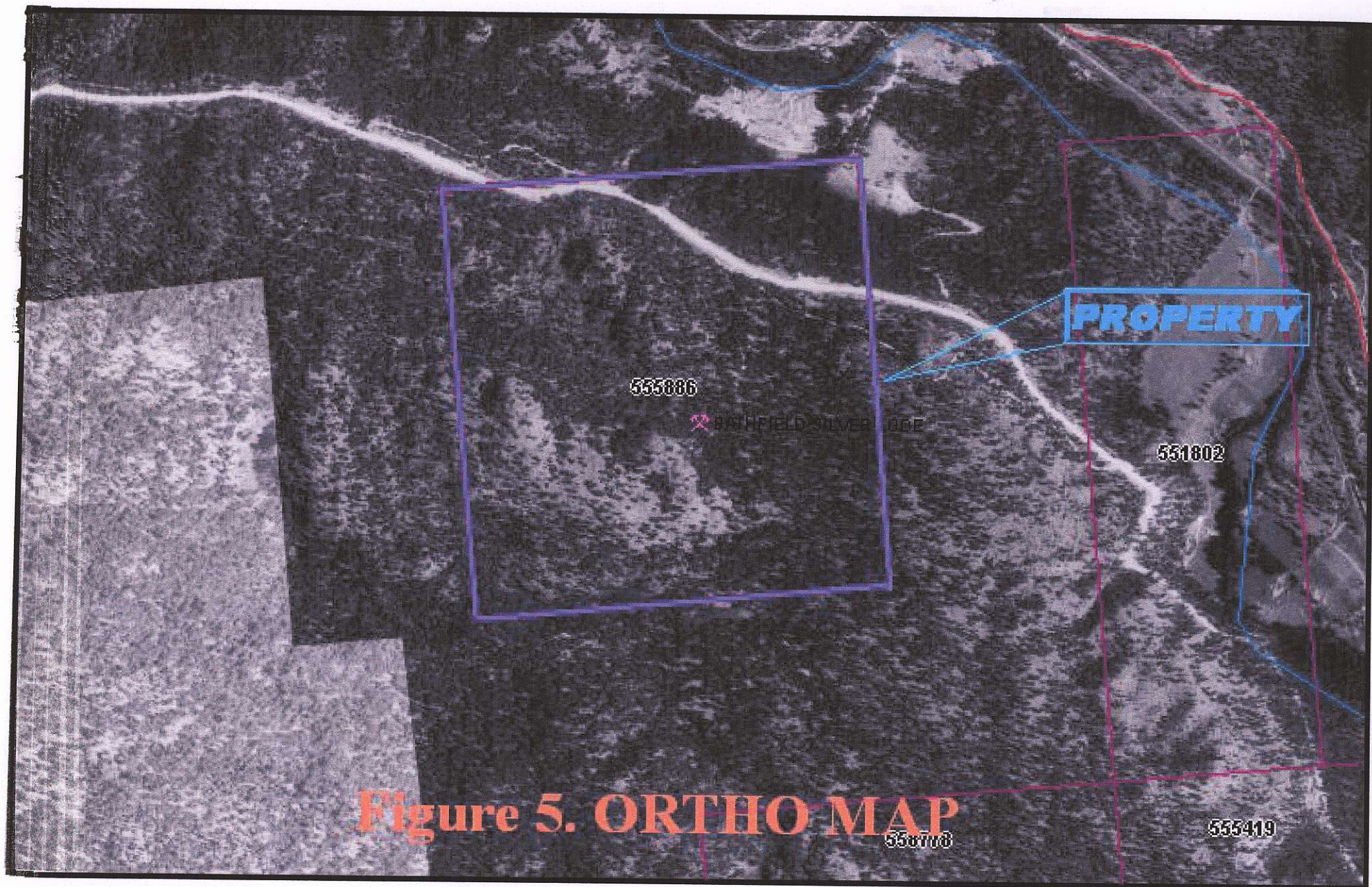


Figure 5. ORTHO MAP

Mineralization - Proximal (cont'd)

On the **AGUR-MO showing**, located within three miles south of the Bathfield property, it is reported (Minfile No 082ENW084) that "Molybdenite occurs as fine blebs and streaks associated with coarse-grained quartz-rich laminae in a moderately fractured, fine-grained aplite dike.

On the **ISINTOK showing**, located within three miles south of the Bathfield property, it is reported (Minfile No 082ENW093) that one sample collected by a prospector assayed 144 grams per tonne silver, 0.33 per cent copper and 0.12 per cent molybdenum (Assessment Report 7885). In 1979 two quartz veins were analysed for silver, with assays of 9 and 16 grams silver per tonne respectively (Assessment Report 7885).

MINERALIZATION - BATHFIELD CLAIM

Mineralization on the Bathfield claim is comprised of silver-lead-zinc-copper hosted by quartz veins. The recovery from the ore is reported as 19 ounces silver, 64 pounds lead, and 31 pounds lead (Minfile 082ENW031).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Bathfield claim incorporates some historical exploratory workings on mineral zones hosting structurally controlled mineralized quartz mineral zones hosted by an intrusive. The quartz veins may be related to the northwesterly trending structure indicated topographically by the Trout Creek topographical depression. Other mineralized quartz veins, possibly of economic significance, may be associated with the regional structure.

Mineralization in the area is also indicated as associated with quartz veins and/or significant mineralization hosted by shear zones, quartz veins and in amphibolite gneiss.

A three phased program is recommended to test the known zone of mineralization, to locate other potentially economic zones of mineralization, and to test the zones by diamond drilling. Phase I would consist of prospecting, trenching, and sampling of the known mineral zones. Phase II would consist of a magnetometer and VLF-EM survey centred over the known mineral zones to establish the anomalous degree to other anomalies in the survey area. Phase III would consist of diamond drilling to test the prime anomalies for mineralization to depth.

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Osoyoos M.D*

RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION PROGRAM & ESTIMATED COST

Phase I

Prospecting, trenching and sampling over known mineralized zones --- 5,000.00

Phase II

Magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys ----- 7,500.00

Phase III

Test diamond drilling of the prime targets ----- 80,000.00

Total Estimated Cost US \$ 92,500.00

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

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.

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SELECTED REFERENCES

- Medford, G.A. – Assessment Report of Geology and Silt, Soil and Rock Geochemistry on the Isintok Property for Cominco Ltd. January 25, 1980. Assessment Report 7,885.
- Minfile No. 082ENW028 – KELLY, LAST CHANCE.
- Minfile No. 082ENW031 – BATHFIELD SILVER LODGE, JON
- Minfile No. 082ENW048 – FAP, F.A.P., CRUMP, CRU, ARM.
- Minfile No. 082ENW084 – AGUR-MO, AGUR.
- Minfile No. 082ENW093 – ISINTOK, PIN.
- Peto.P. Ph.D. – Prospecting Report on the Conkle Claims. November 10, 1984. Assessment Report 13,218.
- White, G.E. – Geophysical Report on the Crump Group of claims for Agio Resources Corp. August 20, 1985. Assessment Report 13,931.

CERTIFICATE

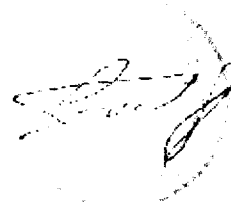
I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist and principal of Sookochoff Consultants Inc. with offices at 120 125A-1030 Denman Street, Vancouver, BC Canada 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-two 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 Bathfield claim nor in the securities of Dong Fang Minerals, Inc.

Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.



Vancouver, BC

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

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