

**Review and Recommendations
Christian Creek Project Area
Similkameen Region, 92H/9W
British Columbia, Canada**

Prepared by: James W. McLeod, P. Geo.

For: Diamond S Holdings Ltd.

**Dated: October 24, 2007
Savona, British Columbia**

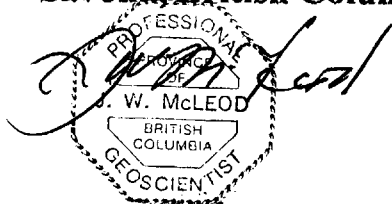


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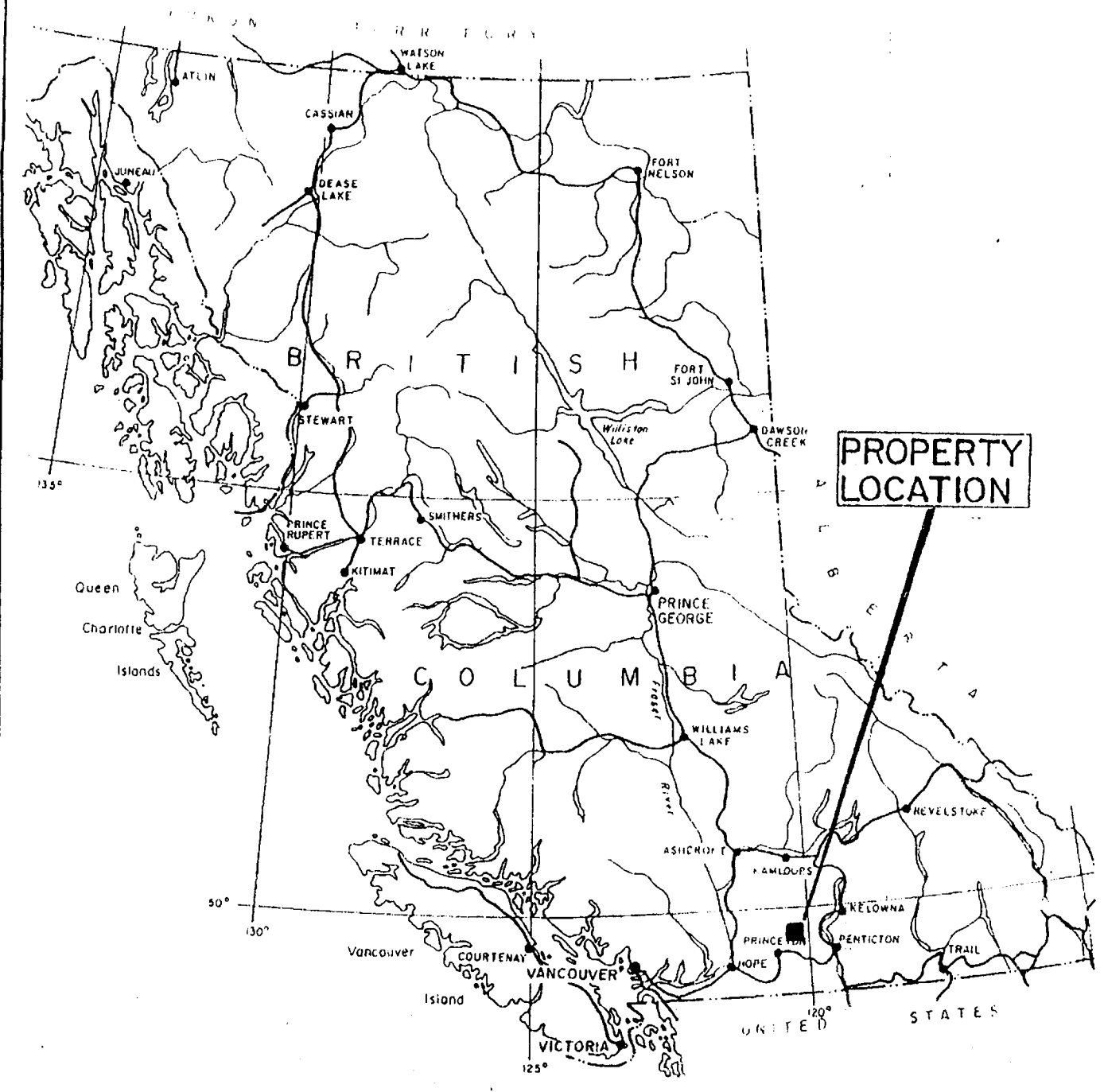
0.0 Summary

The Rats property consists of one located, lode mineral claim comprised of 16 claim cells in a 4x4 configuration for a total area of 828 acres. The property is situated in the Similkameen Region of southern British Columbia. Diamond S Holdings Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. is the beneficial owner of the Rats mineral claim, tenure no. 530877.

The Rats mineral claim area is underlain by volcanic and intrusive rock units of mainly alkalic composition assigned to the Nicola Group of Upper Triassic age. Contacting the Nicola volcanic units on the north, east and south sides are granodiorite to monzonite, phased igneous rock units possibly included in the Osprey Lake Intrusions that are thought to be related to the Coast Intrusions of Jurassic or later age. Also on the southeastern area of the mineral claim are observed somewhat localized syenite dykes that host or are very close to chalcopyrite, magnetite showings and secondary malachite and potassium feldspar alteration.

The underlying rock units on the mineral claims exhibit a northwest trending, elongate package of moderate-strong magnetic strength. Much of the mineral claim in the central and eastern areas of the claim exhibits underlying rock exposures while much of the mineral claim in the western sector is drift or overburden covered and offers good exploration potential. The main areas of known copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc with irregular minor gold values are found to occur where there is abundant rock exposure. The adjoining covered areas to the west offer the best potential for the discovery of unfound mineralization. The author feels that the potential exists for movement of mineralizing fluids to have impregnated the older rock units. Many known, northerly trending faults which are related to mineralization occur in the general area and it is possible that these fluids could emanate from deeper sources related to intrusive activity and travel along structurally prepared conduits in the underlying bedrock from a number of such known, structures.

The mineral claim is favorably situated and may require further geophysical surveys to determine in more detail its potential following the initial prospecting, mapping and reconnaissance surveys. The west side of the property offers the greatest potential at this time for the discovery of additional porphyry-style base and/or precious metal mineralization because



**PROPERTY
LOCATION**



DIAMOND S HOLDINGS LTD.	
CHRISTIAN CREEK PROJECT	
(No. 530877)	
LOCATION MAP	
NTS. 92 H - 9W SIMILKAMEEN REGION, B. C.	
0 150 300 450 KM.	
SCALE: 1:7,500,000	DATE: OCT. 2007
DRAWN BY: J. M.	FIGURE: 1

of the abundance of cover or overburden in these areas. An exploratory drilling program could follow the recommended Phase 1 and 2 surveys and be contingent upon positive results being obtained from the previous fieldwork.

The object of our initial exploration undertaking is to assess areas that may require more detailed investigations to assist in determining their economic significance.

1.0 Introduction, Terms of Reference

The report on the "Christian Creek Project Area, Similkameen Region, 92H/9W, British Columbia, Canada", includes the property and surrounding geology, history, past exploration and mineral potential. This report is being prepared at the request of the Board of Directors of Diamond S Holdings Ltd. The author of this report is a Qualified Person. He is a registered Professional Geoscientist, #18,712 and a member in good standing with The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia. The author has worked about the Rats mineral claim area many times during the past 36 years.

For a glossary of common geological terms used in this report it is suggested by the author in using a computer online search engine such as "Google". Search for "Dictionary of Earth Science Terms", then look-up the appropriate definitions. For more specific geographic names and geological terms refer to the enclosed definitions list in the Glossary of this report.

1.1 Glossary

(Specific to a Report on the Christian Creek Project Area, Rats mineral claim, by James W. McLeod, P. Geo. (BC), Consulting Geologist dated October 24, 2007 on behalf of Diamond S Holdings Ltd.)

Aeromagnetic survey - a magnetic survey conducted from the air normally using a helicopter or fixed-wing aircraft to carry the detection instrument and the recorder. Measures the residual magnetism of the underlying rocks below the moving points of

reference established during the survey within the aircraft using sophisticated proprietary instrumentation.

Alkaline - a chemical condition or characteristic established for a rock unit generally using mineral norms.

Alluvial - unconsolidated sediments that are carried and hence deposited by a stream or river.

Granodiorite to monzonite composition - a range of rock descriptions using the chemical make-up or mineral norms of the same.

Aphanitic - fine grained crystalline texture.

Elongate basin - a longer than wide depression that could be favorable to in-filling by material from adjacent eroding mountains.

Eugeosyncline - a structurally formed depression or basin that usually is considerably longer than wide that exhibits a predominance of igneous and/or volcanic fill.

Formation - the fundamental unit of similar rock assemblages used in stratigraphy.

Hydrothermal - a process(es) related to the actions of water heated by igneous or intrusive activity that may alter, mineralize or generally change the enclosing host.

Intermontane belt - between mountains (ranges), a usually longer than wide depression occurring between enclosing mountain ranges that supply the erosional material to infill the basin.

Overburden or Drift Cover - any loose material which overlies bedrock.

Paleozoic era - the first major geological time period after the Precambrian whose rock units may exhibit an abundance of fossil life forms.

Plagioclase feldspar - a specific range of chemical composition of common or abundant rock forming (silicate) minerals.

Plutonic, igneous or intrusive rock - usually a medium to coarser grain sized crystalline rock that generally is derived from a sub-surface magma and then consolidated, such as in dykes, plugs, stocks or batholiths, from smallest to largest.

Porphyritic in augite pyroxene - Large porphyroblasts or crystals of a specific rock-forming mineral, i.e. augite occurring within a matrix of specific finer grained rock-forming minerals.

Quaternary - the youngest period of the Cenozoic era.

Snow equivalent - Approximately 1" of precipitation (rain) = 1' snow.

Syenite - Coarse grained, alkalic, low in free quartz intrusive rock.

Tertiary period - the oldest or earlier of the two geological periods comprising the Cenozoic era.

Trachyte - fine grained or glassy equivalent of a syenite where trachytic generally refers to fineness in a textural sense.

Volcaniclastic - Angular to rounded particles of a wide range of size within (a welded) finer grain-sized matrix of volcanic origin.

2.0 Disclaimer

The author reviewed the historical data and has personally visited the property area on a number of occasions. This report is entirely the responsibility of the author who based his recommendations and conclusions on his personal experience in the general area and mineral exploration business and upon sources of information that are identified.

3.0 Property Description and Location

The Rats mineral claim consist of 16 mineral cells in one contiguous, 4 x 4 block (see Figure 2) that is listed as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Good to Date</u>
Rats	828 ac.	May 30, 2008

The beneficial owner of the above listed mineral claims is Diamond S Holdings Ltd., 470 Granville Street, Suite 818, Vancouver, B.C. V7C 1V5 Canada, a British Columbia corporation. Contact: L.R.W. Sostad, President/Director.

The area of the Rats mineral claim (see Figure 2) totals 828 acres. The mineral claim area may be located on the NTS map sheet: 92H/9W. At the center of the claim group the latitude is 49° 33' 30" N and the longitude is 120° 27' 27" W.

The claims are motor vehicle accessible from the Town of Princeton, B.C. by traveling 6 miles north-northeast along the Osprey Lake - Summerland road to the abandoned railway stop of Jura, B.C. and then 1 mile north on the Rampart Lake road to the property.

4.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Rats property lies in the south central part of British Columbia approximately 187 miles to the east-northeast via provincial highway #3 (the Hope-Princeton highway) from the major center in the Province, Vancouver, B.C.

The area experiences about 15" of precipitation annually of which about 20% (in a cold year) may occur as a snow equivalent. This amount of annual precipitation is a climatic classification of the Dry Interior belt, at lower elevations. The summers can experience hot weather, middle 70's to 80's F° while the coldest weather is usually experienced from December through March.

The Town of Princeton, B.C. offers much of the necessary resources and infrastructure required to base and carry-out an exploration program, (accommodations, communications, some equipment and supplies). Many larger business centers are within a few hours drive by paved all weather roads from the property.

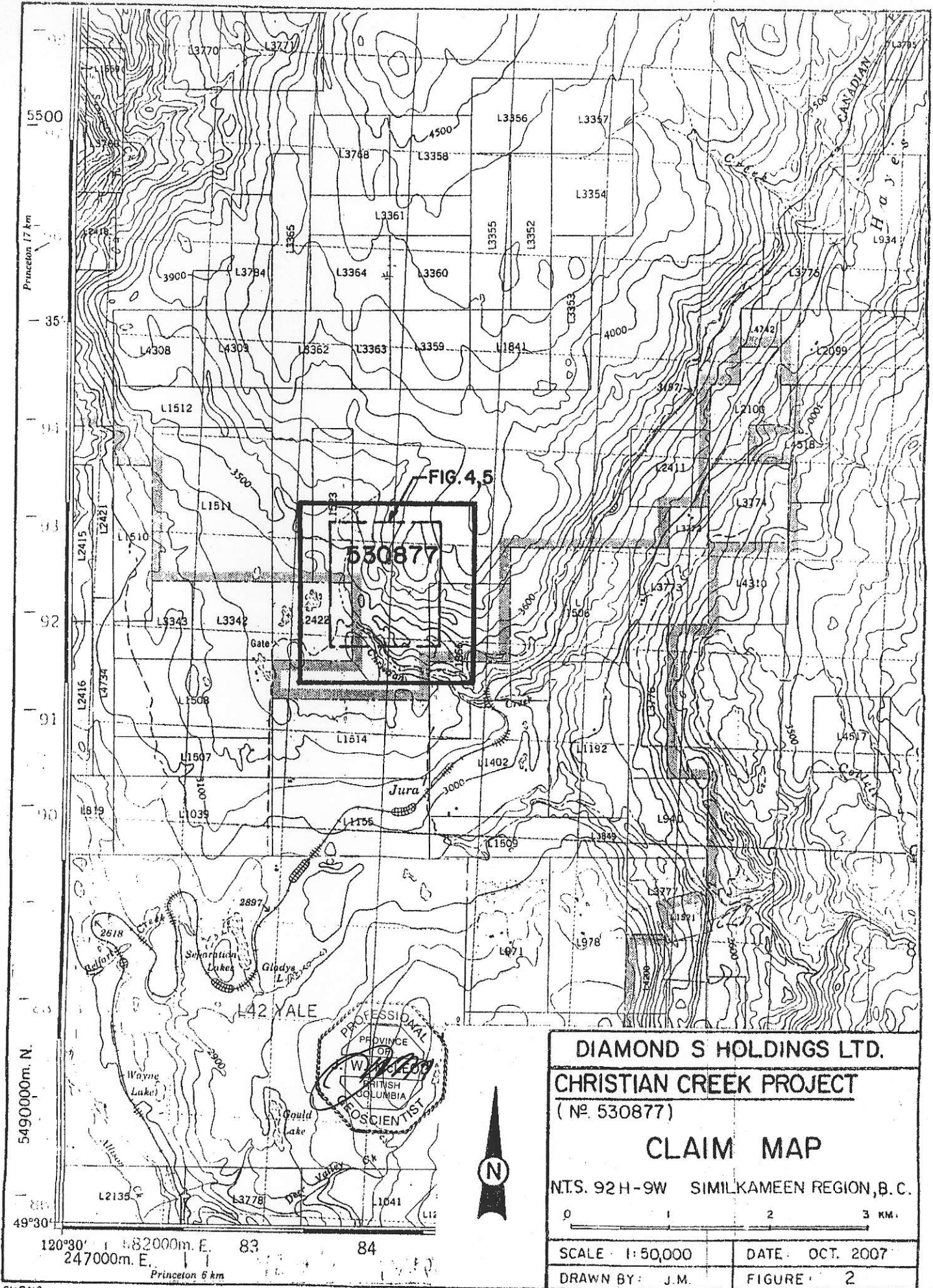
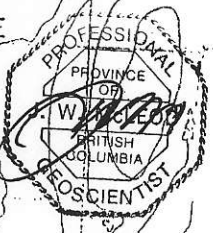


FIG. 4.5

530877



DIAMOND S HOLDINGS LTD.
CHRISTIAN CREEK PROJECT
 (Nº. 530877)

CLAIM MAP

NTS. 92H-9W SIMILKAMEEN REGION, B.C.

0 1 2 3 KM.

SCALE: 1:50,000	DATE: OCT. 2007
DRAWN BY: J.M.	FIGURE: 2

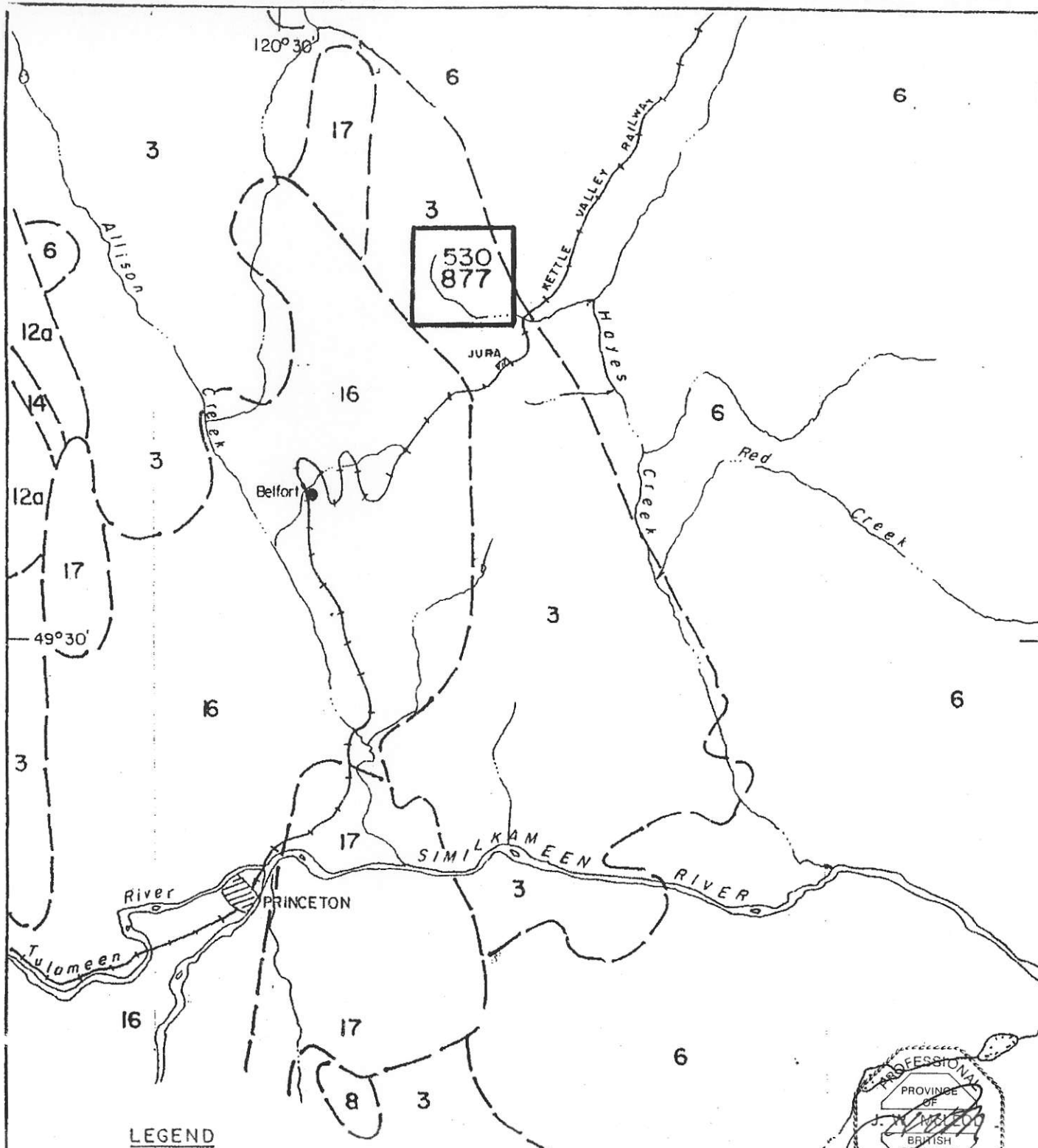
5500
 35
 91
 92
 91
 90
 90
 5490000m. N.
 49°30'

120°30' 82000m. E. 83 84
 247000m. E.
 Princeton 6 km

The physiography of the Rats property may be described as rounded, low mountainous, northwest trending terrain, in an interior plateau setting. Field cover on the property is a mixture of open range, Douglas fir, western yellow pine (ponderosa) and pockets of aspen. The claim area ranges in elevation from 1,250' - 4,050' mean sea level. The physiographic setting of the property can be described as the Dry Interior within a mosaic of moderately rounded mountains in an plateau setting. The area has been surficially altered by fluvial glacial erosion and some depositional (drift cover) effects of in-filling and in situ or residual erosion. Many regional and local areas exhibit immature and thin soil cover, but the underlying thickness of glacial drift cover in some areas may vary considerably. In the vicinity of the Rats property it may be quite deep especially on southwest and southeast sides. Surface water occurrences for drilling and processing are abundant, as lakes and streams and sub-surface aquifers may be generally accessible or at least within the realm of consideration if surface water is not readily available.

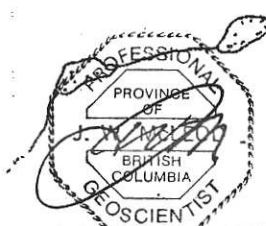
5.0 History

The historical record of the general Rats claim area is sparse prior to 1969-71 when Amax Exploration out of their Vancouver office conducted geological, geochemical and geophysical survey over the main copper-molybdenum prospect (see References - R.L. Morton and C.J. Hodgson). Prior to this time, 1927-28 in the B.C. Annual Reports is mention of the Lucky Strike copper property that underwent some hand trenching. Later in 1947 Rice when regionally mapping and writing Memoir 243 for the Geological Survey of Canada mentions a gold occurrence in the same vicinity as the Lucky Strike. These records refer to the area immediately south of the Jura Station on the abandoned CPR railroad, approximately 1.5 - 2.0 miles further south of the southern boundary of the present Rats mineral claim. In 1959 Kennco Explorations Ltd. undertook a comprehensive exploration program near the Lucky Strike property. The Amax fieldwork and results from 1969-71 are still the most detailed that the writer has found. He believes that on the basis of this data he can develop a meaningful two phase exploration program that will test the possibility of structuring a Phase 3 detailed drilling program, if and contingent upon positive results being revealed from both Phase 1 and 2.



LEGEND

- 17 Princeton Group:
Andesite & basalt
- 16 Mainly shale, sandstone, conglomerate
- 14 Otter Intrusive
- 12a Kingsvale Group: Mainly volcanics breccia
- 8 Copper Mountain Intrusions
- 6 Coast Intrusions:
Coarse grained siliceous granite & sandstone
- 3 Nicola Group:
Lava, argillite, tuff, limestone, schist



DIAMOND S HOLDINGS LTD.

CHRISTIAN CREEK PROJECT
(No. 530877)

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

NTS: 92H-8,9 SIMILKAMEEN RIVER, B.C.

0 2 4 6 KM.

SCALE: 1:100,000	DATE: OCT. 2007
DRAWN BY: J.M.	FIGURE: 3

After GSC Map 888A

6.0 Geological Setting

6.1 Regional Geology

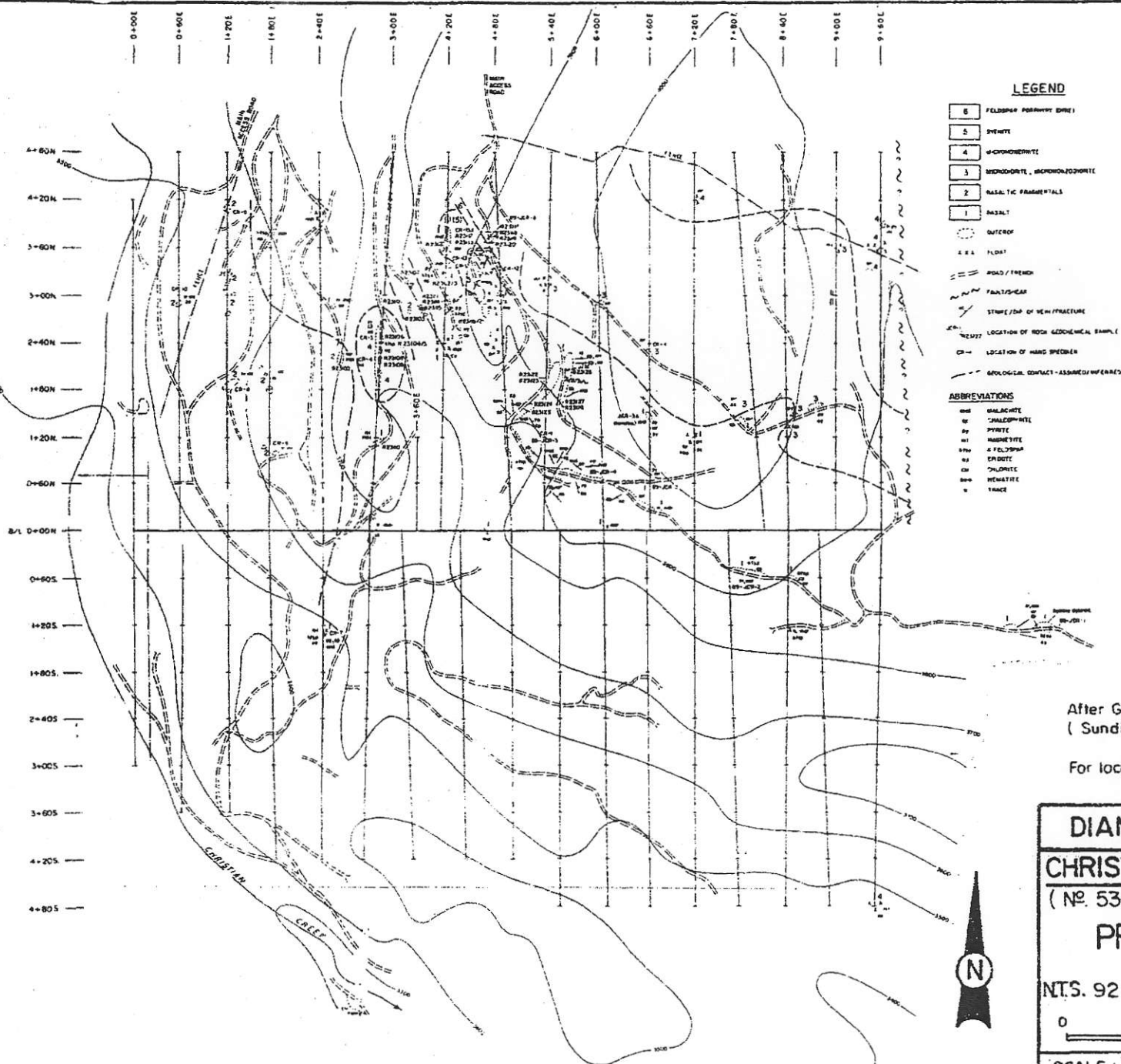
The regional geology about the Rats mineral claim is described as being underlain by mainly a central core of alkaline intrusives and/or volcanics that have been assigned to the highly productive Upper Triassic Nicola Group. These centrally occurring units appear to be a phased or zoned crystalline package of northwesterly trending, elongate-concentric mineralized and altered rocks. On the east, south and southwest of the central zone are calc-alkaline intrusives that appear to be of a later igneous event. This mineral zone outwardly appears to be like so many others in this very large eugeosyncline setting of Nicola and younger aged intrusive and possibly comagmatic volcanic rocks.

6.2 Local Geology

The local geology about the Rats property which is situated on or near the strong north-south trending Summers Creek Fault (SCF). This fault lies between and runs sub-parallel to the Boundary-Allison Faults (B-AF) and Sisler Creek Fault (SCF) faults on the eastside and westside, respectively. Near Jura, B.C. occurs a NW-SE trending zone possibly 2-3 mile width that appears to broach all three semi-major faults. This crossing zone hosts intrusive, calc-alkaline (granodiorite) occurrences similar in composition to the Penask batholith to the northeast of SCF and the Christian Creek Project area. There have been multi-intrusions in the local area that exhibit distinct compositional differences, as well as many porphyry-type mineral occurrences. The mineralizing conduits in an active intrusive and volcanic setting are very positive features that define the local area.

6.3 Property Geology

The geology of the Rats property exhibits many requisite features of a high priority exploration area. These may be listed as good geology, structure and known mineral occurrences. The unknown, adjacent overburden covered areas require detailed exploration to reveal if structurally prepared, altered and mineralized material of economic significance is at hand and how readily.

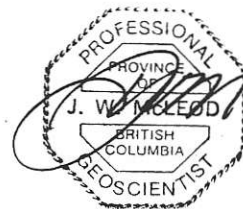


LEGEND

- 6 FELDSPAR PORPHYRY EPHEI
- 5 EPHEI
- 4 MICROCHLORITE
- 3 MICRODORITE, MICRODOROPHYTE
- 2 BASALTIC FRAGMENTALS
- 1 BASALT
- OUTCROP
- SEA FLOAT
- ROAD / TRENCH
- FANLICHEN
- STRIKE SLIP OF NEW FRACTURE
- LOCATION OF ROCK GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE
- LOCATION OF HARD SPECIMEN
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT - ASSUMED / INFERRED

ABBREVIATIONS

- mal MALACHITE
- cal CHALCOPHYRITE
- py PYRITE
- ms MANGANESE
- spn SPHALERITE
- ep EPIDOTE
- ch CHLORITE
- we WENIGITE
- tr TRACE



After Geological Branch Assessment Report 19,165
(Sundial Resources Ltd.)

For location see Fig.2

DIAMOND S HOLDINGS LTD.

CHRISTIAN CREEK PROJECT

(No. 530877)

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

NTS. 92 H-9W SIMILKAMEEN REGION, B. C.

0 150 300 450 m.

SCALE : 1:7500

DATE : OCT. 2007

DRAWN BY : J.M.

FIGURE : 4

6.4 Deposit Type

The deposit types that are found occurring in the regional area and the more localized areas vary somewhat. Porphyry-type mineralization as both base and precious metal occurrences within an alkaline or calc-alkaline host are predominant. The calc-alkaline occurrences of copper-molybdenum mineralization are not unusual in the area, but the alkaline-type of copper-gold-platinum group elements (PGE) with a predominance of palladium are quite common. As well, precious and/or base metal vein-type deposits and replacement skarn zones are common in the general area as are minerals of copper, gold, silver, lead and zinc.

Ground geophysical techniques may be most effective in the covered areas as a follow-up to prospecting and soil sampling of the Phase 1 program.

6.5 Mineralization

By far the largest production in the area comes from the huge porphyry copper or gold mines and with byproduct molybdenum (Mo), gold (Au), silver (Ag), lead (Pb) and zinc (Zn)

7.0 Exploration

7.1 Geophysics of the Rats Mineral Claim

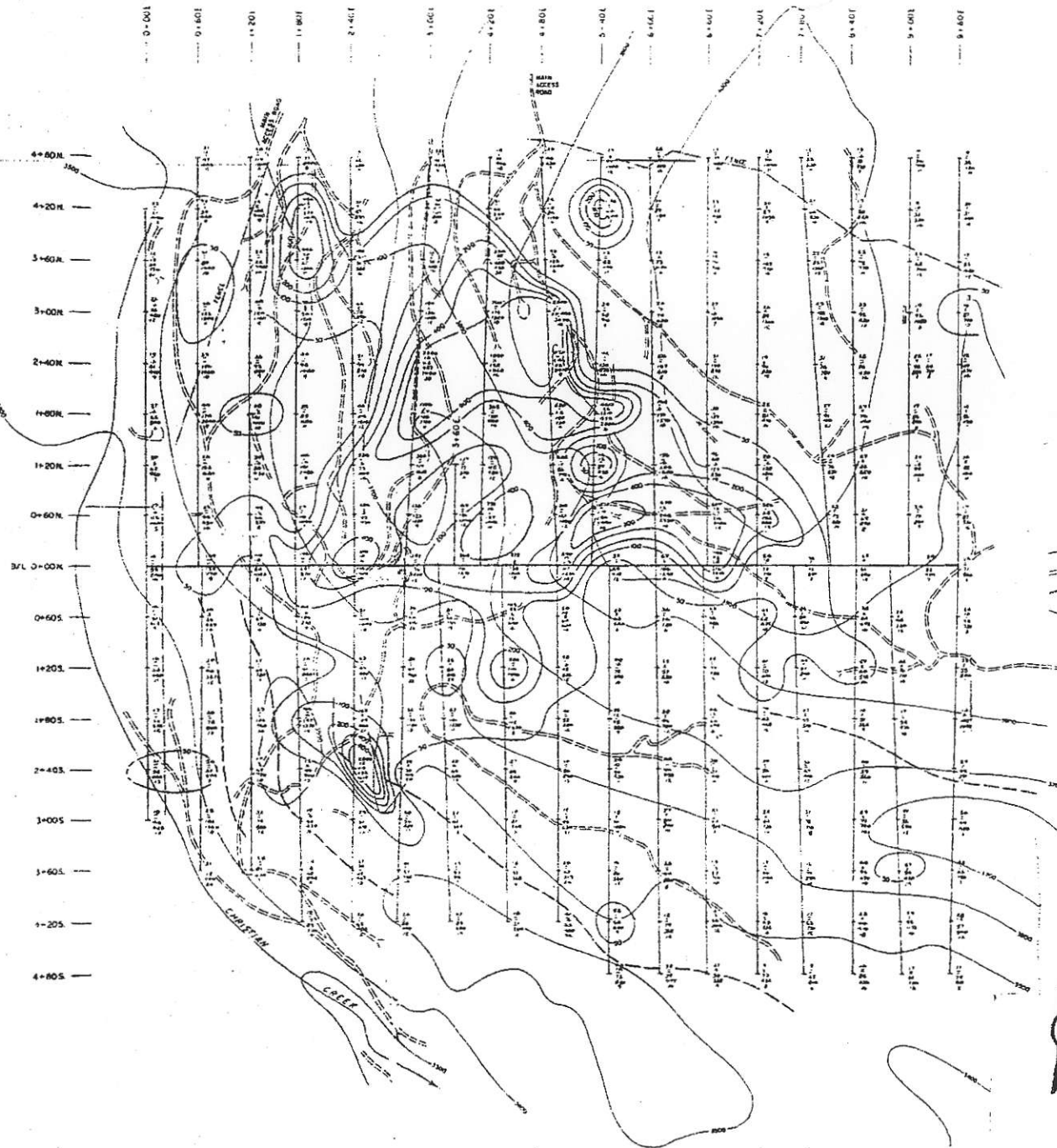
The aeromagnetic results shown in Figure 6 are from a survey after the Geological Survey of Canada, GSC Map, 8528, 8532G.

The Rats property is seen to occur on the nose of a northwest - southeast trending, elliptical magnetic "high". The change in gradient in the claim area suggests a northwesterly dip into a possible in-filled basin or alteration zone. Specialized ground geophysical surveys may add more detail to our understanding of the possible potential of the claim area.

7.2 Geochemistry of the Rats Mineral Claim

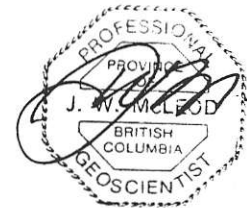
The Rats property has undergone detailed ground exploration work including conventional soil geochemistry which has had usefulness in this area, but which may not be definitive enough to detect mineralization below

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LEGEND

- Soil Sample Site
- ppm Cu (Counts of 50, 100, 200, 400, 800) normal
- ppm Au (<10 ppm otherwise label if above)
- ppm Ag (= 4 ppm otherwise same as above)
- ppm Zn
- ppm Mn
- ppm As
- 1000 Topographic Contour in Feet
- 100m
- Essex Ridge Top
- Stream Bed



After Geological Branch Assessment Report 19,165 (Sundial Resources Ltd.)

For location see Fig. 2

DIAMOND S HOLDINGS LTD.	
CHRISTIAN CREEK PROJECT	
(No. 530877)	
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY	
N.T.S. 92H-9W SIMILKAMEEN REGION, B.C.	
0 150 300 450 m.	
SCALE: 1:7500	DATE: OCT. 2007
DRAWN BY: J.M.	FIGURE: 5



the overburden of soil and possibly underlying glacial till, etc. A common or naturally developed soil profile in the northern interior plateau area generally was considerably affected by the amount of precipitation it received as rain and /or snow, groundwater and of course the nature or chemical make-up of the mineralization that is being weathered and oxidized to affect the outcome of the developing soil. A sequence often involved the dissolving of material in a layer below the humus, (Ao) and creation of a white, leached layer (A). The next lower layer could be development a zone of oxidation, with an increase in the downward migration of elements and an enrichment of some of the mobilized elements or compounds in this layer or rusty, (B) horizon. This soil development generally attributes most of its characteristics to downward mobilization by means of ground water, pH and reduction-oxidation conditions

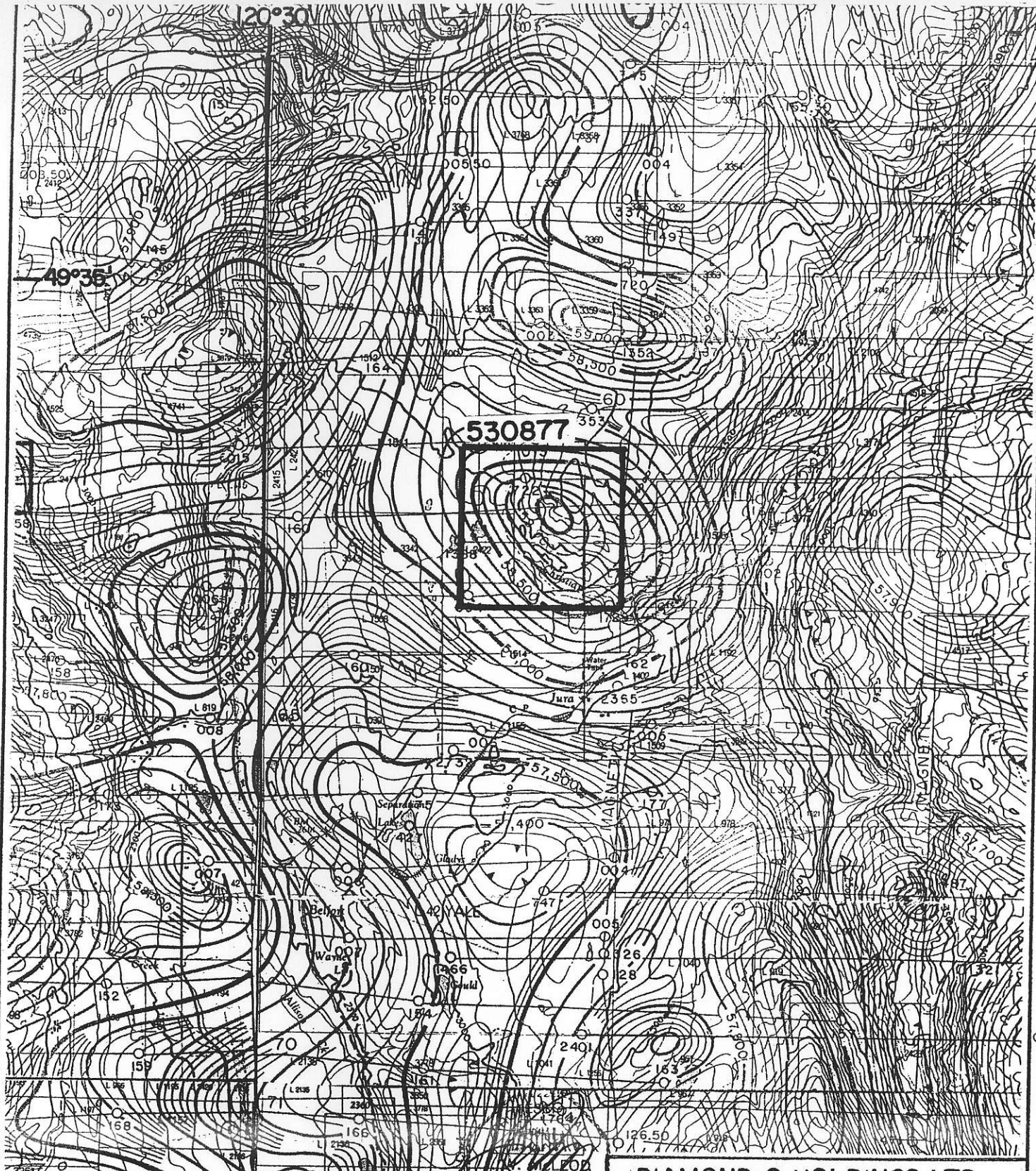
With the development of the somewhat detailed soil sampling method and subsequent proprietary sample digestion using mobile metal ion (MMI) technology a possibly useful technique is available to more thoroughly test the covered areas peripheral to known zones of mineralization.

The method was tested by the author at the Rats mineral claim in May 2007.






Two sub-parallel, similar contour sample lines were utilized. Their location was determined by visualization of the underlying overburden cover, with as gentle a topographic gradient as possible. On line L1R - 23 sample stations at 150' spacing were dug and sampled. On line L2R - 8 sample stations at 300' spacing were dug and sampled (see Figure 7). Three rock exposure samples were taken through the main of zone of abundant malachite and visible chalcopryrite mineralization from a dark grey colored, fine-medium grain-sized monzonite or diorite that has undergone weak propylitic alteration (see Figure 4).

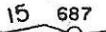
8.0 Drilling

Drilling is reported to have taken place somewhere within the area covered by the Rats mineral claim, but the author did not see any drill core.




ISOMAGNETIC LINES (absolute total field)

- 500 gammas 
- 100 gammas 
- 20 gammas 
- 10 gammas 
- Magnetic depression 

Flight lines  15 687
 Flight altitude 1000 feet above ground level

After GSC Maps
 No. 8528,8532G



DIAMOND S HOLDINGS LTD.	
CHRISTIAN CREEK PROJECT (No. 530877)	
AEROMAGNETIC MAP	
NTS. 92 H-9W SIMILKAMEEN REGION, B.C.	
	
SCALE: 1:63,360	DATE: OCT. 2007
DRAWN BY: J.M.	FIGURE: 6

9.0 Sampling Method and Approach

Standard sampling methods are utilized, for example rock samples were acquired from the rock exposure with a rock hammer. The sample was of freshly broken material. The samples location correlated with global positioning system (GPS) location, if possible marked in the logbook after a sample number has been assigned. The sample number would be impressed on a flagging that was affixed at the sample site for future location.

MMI samples were taken from chosen locations of somewhat similar topography and very slowly changing elevations on a marked line. On sub-parallel line L1R, samples 1-23 and on line L2R, samples 1-8 were taken at 150' and 300' station intervals, respectively. The actual samples were taken 4"-10" below the true soil interface, the interval were plant matter and debris cease and organic soil material with obvious mineral content becomes evident, often in the standard soil classification, the A horizon.

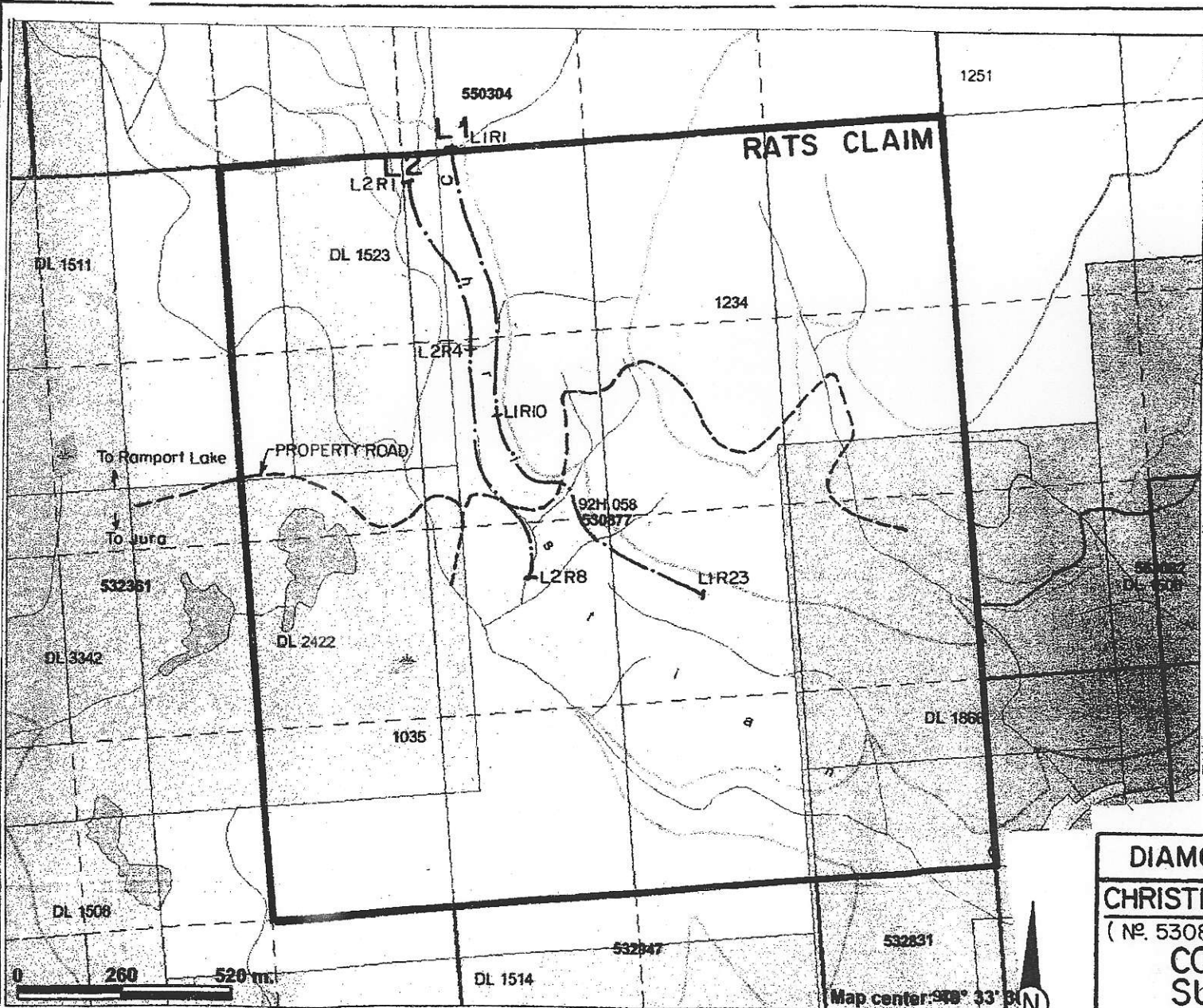
9.1 Results

As exploration work could be conducted and assessed, a decision would be made as to its importance and priority. The next phase of work will be determined by the results from the preceding one. At this point, it is necessary to suggest that a two phase exploration approach be undertaken.

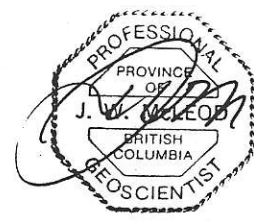
There are a number of positive factors about the Christian Creek Project that make it a good exploration undertaking and to summarize they are: the geological setting, rock type productivity, known copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc mineralization with gold, silver and PGE values. The location and logistics of the project area are excellent.

Preliminary reconnaissance results from the current work undertaken by the author partly corroborate the historical results and suggest adjacent areas to the main zone of known mineralization that encourage performing further MMI work. It appears that the MMI soil sampling method, Phase 1 could indicate adjacent areas of interest holding promise of discovery for favorable structures, such as linear (radial) or concentric (pipe-like) "crackle zones" of prepared ground that have undergone alteration and/or mineralization. A paleoprint of favorable geochemistry may reveal areas of interest below the overburden. A Phase 2, geophysical survey, such as the

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- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease
- Reserves (Mineral - LRDW Sites)
- Soil sampling line



DIAMOND S HOLDINGS LTD.	
CHRISTIAN/CREEK PROJECT	
(No. 530877)	
CONTOUR SOIL SURVEY LINES	
NTS. 92H-9W SIMILKAMEEN REGION, B. C.	
SCALE : 1:14,829	DATE : OCT. 2007
DRAWN BY : J.M.	FIGURE : 7

Map center: 49° 33' 31" N

Quantec Titan 24 system of deep penetrating induced polarization (IP), resistivity and magnetotelluric (MT) resistivity may be a definitive method of testing the MMI anomalies prior to drilling if sufficiently positive MMI anomalies are found.

The initial MMI results indicate a number of locations that are not just anomalous in one or two elements, such as copper and molybdenum, but in three possible suites of elements, the Gold Exploration Suite, the Porphyry Pathfinder Suite (partial) and the Base metal Suite. The following parameters were determined by standard statistical techniques and frequency distribution percentages.

a) Gold Exploration Suite:

<u>Element</u>	<u>Background</u>	<u>Anomalous</u>	<u>Location</u>
Silver	0-48 ppb	>48 ppb	L1: 2,8,12,16
Gold	0-6	> 6	L1: 16,20
Cobalt	0-27	>27	L1: 16 L2: 7
Nickel	0-320	>320	L1: 6,17
Palladium	0-7.2	>7.2	L1: 19,22,23 L2: 6

b) Porphyry Pathfinder Suite, (partial)

<u>Element</u>	<u>Background</u>	<u>Anomalous</u>	<u>Location</u>
Arsenic	0-8	>8	L1: 2,19,23 L2: 6
Molybdenum	0-40	>40	L1: 6,11,13,15,19 L2: 7
Iron	0-45 ppm	>45 ppm	L1: 19,22,23 L2: 6

***Note:** Mercury and selenium MMI data not available and antimony were all < 1 ppb. The rock analyses indicate mercury and antimony to be present in the samples. Selenium was not analyzed for in the rock or soil samples.

c) Base Metal Suite

<u>Element</u>	<u>Background</u>	<u>Anomalous</u>	<u>Location</u>
Copper	0-2800 ppb	>2800 ppb	L1: 6,20
Cadmium	0-96	>96	L1: 11 L2: 3,4
Lead	0-470	>480	L1: 16 L2: 3
Zinc	0-3480	>3480	L1: 4,13,14 L2: 4,5,6

The author realizes that to make far reaching decisions based on a small sample population, simple statistical testing and the age of the historical data may not be the best approach to take, but his experience in the regional area and the Nicola Group in particular suggests that further work should be performed on the property. It does appear that for the three groups of elements that have affinity and frequency of occurrence, the grouping could be significant.

10.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Our rock exposure and MMI soil samples were taken with known grid relationships that have been tied-in by line marking and where possible with a hand held global positioning system (GPS).

The samples were at all times in the possession of the author until he delivered them to the Certified Laboratory, ALS Chemex in North Vancouver, British Columbia.

2) The relatively new and proprietary method called mobile metal ions (MMI) may be very useful in our exploration endeavors. The samples in the temperate climatic zone are taken consistently from between 4" and 10" in the soil layer below the organic debris - organic mineral soil interface. The samples undergo selective digestion with subsequent analyses for the chosen metal package. The author chose the standard multi-element, MMI-M package (see Appendices). The cost of taking the MMI sample and the analyses are more expensive than the conventional method, but some studied results have been very encouraging. All analyses using the specific digestive packages because of the proprietary nature of the process were carried-out in a certified laboratory in Australia.

11.0 Data Verification

Previous exploration has been conducted on this mineral claim area, but not by the author. The good geological setting of the property and interesting aeromagnetic and ground data encourages the recommendation to conduct further exploration work on the property. The author is confident any information included in this report is accurate and can be utilized in planning further exploration work.

12.0 Adjacent Properties

The Rats mineral claim occurs in a general area that has undergone many exploration surveys in the past. The general area has known base, precious metal and porphyry mineral occurrences. The Rats property does have other mineral properties nearby that are owned by other unrelated parties.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing analyses have been carried-out on the Rats property.

14.0 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

Mineralization has been encountered to date by the author, but no calculation of any reliable mineral resource or reserve conforming to currently accepted standards could be undertaken at this time.

15.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

All relevant data and information concerning the Rats property has been presented in this report.

16.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The object of the recommendations made in this report are to facilitate in the possible discovery of a large, possibly low grade mineral deposit of base and/or precious metals or other minerals of economic consideration that have open pit and/or underground mining potential. If such a deposit exists, it may occur under the drift or overburden covered areas of the Rats mineral claim.

17.0 Recommendations

The author believes that the known mineralization encountered to date on the Rats property is possibly indicative of a larger mineralized system in the surrounding area. The drift covered parts of the property offer good exploration areas because of the possibility of mineralization, good geological setting and generally a lack of exploration testing. Also, remote sensing such as aero and follow-up ground magnetic programs have indicated possible exploration areas of interest within the Rats mineral claim.

Detailed MMI peripheral geochemical surveys of the claim area should be undertaken if and when the Company is in a position to do so. The following two phase exploration proposal and cost estimate is offered with the understanding that consecutive phases are contingent upon positive and encouraging results being obtained from each preceding phase:

Phase 1

Peripheral to the known zone of rock exposure, Cu-Mo mineralization, in the overburden covered areas, a program of approximately constant elevation MMI soil geochemistry should be undertaken.

The L1R and L2R lines used in the current survey could be extended and completed about the mineralized zone. The program is expected to take four weeks to complete, not including the turn around time to Australia on the sample analyses. The estimated cost for this survey, all inclusive is

\$ 47,500

Phase 2

Deep penetrating Quantec - Titan 24 resistivities and chargeability over the areas of interest determined by the Phase 1 program. It is expected to take four weeks to complete. The estimated cost of the survey, all inclusive is

82,500

Total \$130,000

17.1 Recommended Drilling

No recommendations for drilling on the Rats mineral claim can be made at this time. If the exploration were to proceed through Phase 2 this decision could then be made.

18.0 References

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Rice, H.M.A., 1947. Memoir 243: Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Princeton Map Area, British Columbia. Mines and Geological Branch, Canada. Department of Mines and Resources.

19.0 Author's Qualifications and Certification

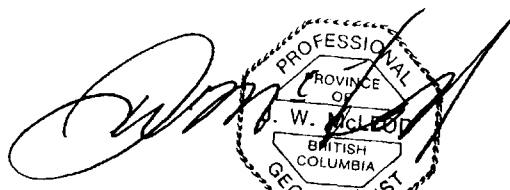

I, James W. McLeod, P. Geo do hereby certify as follows:

- 1.0 I am currently employed as a Consulting Geologist with an office at 6857 Valley Road, P.O. Box 216, Savona, B.C. V0K 2J0 Canada.
- 2.0 I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1969), B. Sc. (Major Geology).

- 3.0 I am a member in good standing of The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
- 4.0 I have worked as a geologist for a total of 36 years since graduation.
- 5.0 I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) in Canada and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- 6.0 I am responsible for the preparation of sections 1 to 19 of the technical report titled “Review and Recommendations, Christian Creek Project Area, Similkameen Region, 92H/9W, British Columbia, Canada” dated October 24, 2007 (the Technical Report).
- 7.0 I have had prior involvement in the general area and specifically in projects about the Rats mineral claim.
- 8.0 I am not aware of any material facts or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
- 9.0 I am independent of the issuer and have neither interest in the Rats mineral claim nor Diamond S Holdings Ltd.
- 10.0 I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument.

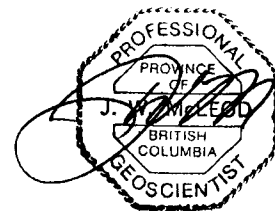
11.0 I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical report.

Dated at Savona, British Columbia this 24th Day of October, 2007.



James W. McLeod, P. Geo.
Qualified Person

Appendices

Appendix 1. Rock Sample Analyses - ME ICP41	23
Appendix 2. Soil Sample Analyses - ME MS18 (MMI-M)	27





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Project: R
P.O. No.:
This report is for 3 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 23-MAY-2007.
The following have access to data associated with this certificate:
JIM MCLEOD

SAMPLE PREPARATION	
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES		
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS

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Signature: 
Lawrence Ng, Laboratory Manager - Vancouver



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA07052972

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	AU-AA23	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe
		kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	
LRWSSTR		0.02	0.005	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01
LRWSMIDR		2.14	<0.005	5.5	1.51	31	<10	50	0.5	<2	3.66	0.5	23	47	6770	5.10
LRWSENDR		2.44	0.006	7.1	1.77	23	<10	50	0.6	7	2.79	3.7	23	3	5110	8.15
		1.92	<0.005	0.6	2.84	9	<10	90	0.6	<2	1.96	<0.5	30	141	2270	5.55



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA07052972

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	
		Ga ppm 10	Hg ppm 1	K % 0.01	La ppm 10	Mg % 0.01	Mn ppm 5	Mo ppm 1	Na % 0.01	Ni ppm 1	P ppm 10	Pb ppm 2	S % 0.01	Sb ppm 2	Sc ppm 1	Sr ppm 1
LWSSSTR		10	<1	0.23	<10	0.88	1715	74	0.02	16	2250	6	0.11	<2	12	111
LRWSMDR		10	1	0.25	<10	1.46	1690	42	0.06	7	1320	84	0.10	6	7	104
LRWSENR		10	<1	1.51	<10	3.17	1130	16	0.08	70	2790	2	0.04	<2	6	189



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Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LQR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Th	Ti	Ti	U	V	W	Zn
		ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
		20	0.01	10	10	1	10	2
LRWSSTR		<20	0.11	<10	<10	169	10	63
LRWSMIDR		<20	0.16	<10	<10	167	10	310
LRWSENR		<20	0.26	<10	<10	201	<10	122



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Project: R

P.O. No.:

This report is for 31 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 23-MAY-2007.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JIM MCLEOD

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-MS18	MMI-M.- Complete Multi element package	ICP-MS

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Signature:

Wayne Abbott, Operations Manager, Western Australia



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		Recvd Wt. kg	Ag ppb	As ppb	Au ppb	Ba ppb	Bi ppb	Ca ppm	Cd ppb	Ce ppb	Co ppb	Cr ppb	Cu ppb	Er ppb	Fe ppm	Gd ppb
L1R 1		0.66	38.0	5	0.1	1580	<3	502	46	59.0	13.3	14	860	15.2	17.8	31.2
L1R 2		0.84	50.7	9	0.1	500	<3	418	55	20.1	6.2	3	570	6.4	16.6	9.9
L1R 3		0.78	7.8	8	0.1	730	<3	333	83	48.5	23.4	9	480	9.9	23.9	15.2
L1R 4		1.06	23.4	4	0.1	700	<3	515	49	23.3	7.5	9	790	9.6	21.2	18.1
L1R 5		0.86	22.8	6	0.2	540	<3	293	62	103.0	12.2	9	960	19.8	38.1	31.7
L1R 6		0.46	39.2	5	0.4	620	<3	784	84	2.3	5.8	<1	3530	1.9	4.9	3.0
L1R 7		0.90	32.1	5	0.1	480	<3	283	55	85.6	9.8	6	730	18.5	24.8	30.3
L1R 8		0.70	54.4	6	0.2	900	<3	499	23	49.4	10.2	16	980	15.4	24.0	29.3
L1R 9		0.72	25.1	7	0.3	1030	<3	519	77	46.7	14.1	21	590	11.1	29.2	21.4
L1R 10		0.90	28.8	5	0.3	3830	<3	798	45	52.7	25.5	3	820	32.8	8.4	69.8
L1R 11		0.90	16.0	6	0.2	4260	<3	685	113	56.0	21.8	9	380	21.8	14.2	44.9
L1R 12		1.02	57.0	4	0.3	2820	<3	685	55	16.8	17.6	8	2080	16.2	8.4	40.5
L1R 13		0.80	28.8	5	<0.1	2400	<3	473	78	52.0	12.6	23	2100	15.0	23.1	29.1
L1R 14		0.80	26.6	6	0.1	1580	<3	400	90	69.0	12.5	9	1650	19.3	26.0	28.5
L1R 15		0.82	27.3	6	0.1	1950	<3	533	71	119.0	25.2	26	1310	20.9	30.0	39.1
L1R 16		0.94	80.4	4	1.7	2190	<3	917	30	5.3	29.3	5	1580	6.0	1.9	8.0
L1R 17		0.74	34.0	2	0.1	2440	<3	540	38	118.0	20.7	20	830	20.5	17.5	45.1
L1R 18		0.78	23.6	6	0.1	1780	<3	573	39	56.5	13.5	19	490	11.8	21.8	26.8
L1R 19		0.66	24.5	10	0.1	1100	<3	371	37	105.5	19.1	38	670	19.2	45.2	33.8
L1R 20		0.90	34.5	6	0.9	2590	<3	578	21	83.0	23.6	25	5020	43.6	14.4	90.5
L1R 21		0.74	32.6	5	0.2	3190	<3	604	18	116.0	17.3	27	1290	20.1	22.6	42.3
L1R 22		0.88	16.5	8	0.1	2840	<3	378	15	256	25.2	52	570	28.3	47.2	63.6
L1R 23		0.76	29.7	10	0.1	1470	<3	402	60	119.0	21.2	38	970	23.1	51.4	38.6
L2R 1		0.82	27.9	7	0.1	880	<3	421	58	63.7	12.4	19	830	19.5	27.8	33.2
L2R 2		0.60	15.1	6	<0.1	560	<3	487	37	12.7	7.0	11	500	5.0	17.2	8.6
L2R 3		0.58	10.1	4	0.1	910	<3	374	184	56.9	13.1	8	510	19.3	22.9	25.3
L2R 4		0.62	16.2	4	<0.1	1420	<3	652	145	48.5	14.1	17	420	16.6	18.1	30.9
L2R 5		0.60	21.1	2	0.2	2360	<3	593	92	68.8	7.5	22	450	14.0	23.6	27.3
L2R 6		0.60	21.3	9	0.1	1770	<3	379	45	136.5	24.1	55	460	33.4	64.2	57.3
L2R 7		0.64	18.3	8	0.1	2040	<3	622	17	46.3	43.2	20	540	10.8	18.1	24.9
L2R 8		0.64	15.4	4	0.1	1620	<3	515	22	191.0	21.9	35	830	34.8	32.1	67.4



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA07052971

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	
		La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Nb	Nd	Ni	Pb	Pd	Pr	Rb	Sb	Sc	Sm
		ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
		0.1	0.2	0.01	0.01	5	0.1	0.1	3	10	0.1	0.1	5	1	3	0.1
L1R 1		54.3	3.5	58.0	1.79	12	1.3	93.8	117	230	4.1	20.5	38	<1	24	24.9
L1R 2		16.3	2.7	20.1	1.71	9	1.4	26.6	98	240	2.0	5.5	109	<1	21	7.3
L1R 3		27.8	6.2	27.8	6.97	12	1.6	46.4	116	430	3.4	9.4	103	<1	40	12.2
L1R 4		26.5	4.9	39.0	1.30	18	1.3	54.7	180	110	2.3	10.0	66	<1	27	14.0
L1R 5		60.4	2.9	18.30	2.73	19	1.4	105.5	123	360	5.0	21.4	95	<1	50	25.7
L1R 6		<0.1	25.8	61.3	0.67	40	0.3	5.4	426	20	0.5	<0.1	57	<1	10	1.5
L1R 7		55.0	1.7	24.2	2.03	13	1.1	101.5	80	270	6.2	20.5	112	<1	48	25.2
L1R 8		47.4	2.9	37.8	0.98	12	1.5	88.4	133	330	3.6	17.3	35	<1	28	23.3
L1R 9		36.4	12.2	37.9	3.27	23	2.2	68.8	154	160	3.6	13.1	104	<1	48	17.4
L1R 10		58.2	2.8	72.7	4.66	14	0.3	154.0	197	40	3.9	26.7	41	<1	26	60.7
L1R 11		40.4	5.3	83.0	5.96	52	1.0	113.5	178	150	5.9	19.1	40	<1	22	33.5
L1R 12		37.0	3.2	64.4	2.17	12	0.6	96.7	265	50	3.1	16.2	33	<1	15	30.2
L1R 13		46.6	17.9	35.4	3.59	46	2.7	88.1	232	90	5.2	16.5	78	<1	61	23.1
L1R 14		38.7	13.5	36.8	3.70	34	2.1	76.0	168	420	4.4	14.3	95	<1	62	21.1
L1R 15		89.8	12.2	65.7	5.93	71	3.6	133.5	292	350	4.9	28.3	84	<1	38	31.9
L1R 16		0.2	17.6	246	1.89	15	0.2	9.0	206	480	0.9	0.2	10	<1	6	3.5
L1R 17		83.3	10.8	58.0	5.09	34	1.8	146.0	381	230	3.4	28.3	48	<1	29	37.0
L1R 18		54.6	13.5	58.4	2.79	27	2.4	88.8	248	260	2.9	17.6	71	<1	46	22.4
L1R 19		76.3	21.1	31.7	4.32	48	4.8	115.0	130	420	8.5	23.9	104	<1	75	27.7
L1R 20		130.0	29.8	71.0	3.22	32	1.2	238	302	140	5.3	44.1	70	<1	38	65.8
L1R 21		89.0	4.9	74.0	2.72	27	2.2	140.0	203	220	4.7	28.6	51	<1	24	34.7
L1R 22		175.5	39.7	49.5	3.24	28	6.4	245	175	370	8.3	54.9	66	<1	98	55.6
L1R 23		76.1	26.8	33.7	3.67	26	5.1	130.5	166	320	8.8	26.4	118	<1	86	31.3
L2R 1		48.6	2.7	35.2	1.98	9	1.4	100.5	109	250	4.1	19.2	133	<1	35	26.1
L2R 2		8.8	6.4	43.9	1.32	10	1.4	23.5	125	200	1.8	3.4	87	<1	30	6.3
L2R 3		35.5	5.6	30.0	3.38	27	1.5	70.5	150	550	3.8	13.5	79	<1	44	18.8
L2R 4		38.5	7.1	62.6	2.85	10	1.3	80.6	227	290	3.3	15.1	51	<1	26	22.0
L2R 5		41.0	8.3	69.2	1.66	19	1.1	84.7	300	200	2.4	16.0	70	<1	49	21.5
L2R 6		95.2	39.8	37.1	4.31	21	5.5	176.0	151	340	13.3	36.1	119	<1	137	45.5
L2R 7		37.0	18.8	86.4	5.62	38	2.5	72.3	161	90	5.0	13.3	81	<1	55	19.4
L2R 8		103.0	11.5	76.4	3.07	13	1.8	219	254	220	7.2	43.0	82	<1	52	56.2



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA07052971

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	
	Analyte	Sn	Sr	Tb	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	W	Y	Yb	Zn	
	Units LOR	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
		0.2	10	0.1	1	1	10	10	1	0.2	0.1	0.1	20	1
L1R 1		<0.2	3220	4.8	<1	11	160	<10	33	0.5	146.5	11.5	820	73
L1R 2		<0.2	2000	1.5	<1	4	170	<10	22	0.7	60.2	5.3	860	43
L1R 3		<0.2	1500	2.4	<1	12	440	<10	16	1.0	94.4	8.3	2890	72
L1R 4		<0.2	2670	2.7	<1	11	180	<10	21	0.5	96.7	7.5	3580	45
L1R 5		<0.2	1070	5.0	<1	18	230	<10	22	0.7	198.0	15.5	370	94
L1R 6		<0.2	3230	0.3	<1	<1	40	<10	43	0.3	24.3	1.8	290	9
L1R 7		<0.2	900	4.8	<1	14	250	<10	23	0.8	181.5	14.5	640	118
L1R 8		<0.2	2620	4.5	<1	21	160	<10	33	0.6	155.0	11.5	410	69
L1R 9		<0.2	2630	3.2	<1	13	550	<10	22	0.6	108.5	8.1	1120	81
L1R 10		<0.2	4860	11.3	<1	12	30	<10	32	0.3	338	21.9	1280	53
L1R 11		<0.2	3180	7.0	<1	15	140	<10	34	0.7	212	15.6	3260	118
L1R 12		<0.2	3080	6.0	<1	18	70	<10	55	0.3	179.0	11.2	530	49
L1R 13		<0.2	2460	4.4	<1	21	610	<10	23	1.1	141.5	11.5	4600	111
L1R 14		<0.2	2000	4.7	<1	13	480	<10	23	1.2	186.5	15.0	4010	94
L1R 15		<0.2	3360	6.1	<1	43	380	<10	45	0.9	199.0	17.3	3160	114
L1R 16		<0.2	6250	1.2	<1	1	10	<10	61	2.3	61.5	4.6	390	7
L1R 17		<0.2	3210	6.6	<1	43	270	<10	58	0.9	207	15.5	1630	63
L1R 18		<0.2	3120	3.9	<1	33	450	<10	31	1.2	122.0	8.8	2240	73
L1R 19		0.2	1690	5.2	<1	38	1190	<10	40	2.1	191.0	15.3	1100	202
L1R 20		<0.2	4750	14.2	<1	69	180	<10	42	0.9	417	32.8	300	81
L1R 21		<0.2	3640	6.4	<1	59	130	<10	50	0.7	213	15.8	530	89
L1R 22		0.4	2660	9.3	<1	83	1360	<10	49	2.6	285	22.0	970	197
L1R 23		0.3	2180	6.1	<1	39	1230	<10	32	1.8	228	18.3	2750	215
L2R 1		<0.2	1820	5.3	<1	12	160	<10	32	0.6	191.0	15.2	540	89
L2R 2		<0.2	2110	1.2	<1	4	310	<10	16	0.6	50.8	3.8	2070	47
L2R 3		<0.2	1650	4.3	<1	9	330	<10	22	0.9	189.0	15.4	2180	98
L2R 4		<0.2	3120	4.9	<1	14	290	<10	39	0.6	154.5	12.2	7740	76
L2R 5		<0.2	3680	4.2	<1	15	220	<10	81	1.0	145.0	10.8	7720	57
L2R 6		0.6	2020	9.3	<1	32	1870	<10	41	2.6	327	26.9	3810	334
L2R 7		<0.2	3620	3.6	<1	12	480	<10	59	1.0	118.5	7.5	700	89
L2R 8		<0.2	3330	10.7	<1	36	340	<10	46	0.6	336	26.3	270	145