PROBE RESOURCES LTD.

GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
(Event Number: 4150927)

on the

LARRY CLAIM
(Tenure: 356561

49° 23’ 10” N  118° 52’ 45” W

Greenwood M.D.          N.T.S.M082E036

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.
August 5, 2007
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Summary

The Larry Claim owned 100% by Probe Resources Ltd., covers an area of 500 hectares, and is located 15 km east-southeast of Beaverdell and 38 km northeast of Camp McKinney where placer gold and lode gold deposits were worked since 1894 and where one property has produced $1,000,000 in gold from 1894 to 1903. The Anarchist Group of rocks is host to most of the Camp McKinney gold deposits.

The Larry Claim is indicated to predominantly cover the Anarchist Group of rocks in contact with a projection of the Kettle River Formation of acidic tuffs and sediments including shales, and which in other areas are known to include small plugs of porphyritic rhyolite which apparently mark volcanic vent zones, along the southwest boundary.

The Larry Claim covers localized correlative anomalous soil geochemical zones delineated prior to 1985 on the former Cann 1 and Cann 2 mineral claims. On the Cann 1 claim one of four zones contained gold values of up to 735 ppb in soil geochemical samples. On the former Cann 2 claim, exploration was more advanced with trenching completed on two correlative anomalous soil geochemical zones. Assay results of samples taken from the trenches of the mineralized zone, designated as the Northeast Zone, returned up to 2.21% Cu and 5.33% Fe. The trenches exposed rock types and assay values indicating a strong potential for the location of Camp McKinney style of mineral deposit.

A recent lineament array analysis of the Larry claim indicated a conjugate fault array of two fault sets; northeasterly and northwesterly. Some significant potential mineral controlling structural patterns are evident.

The 2007 VLF-EM survey resulted in the delineation of two northwesterly, open-ended zones. These two zones do not appear to provide any southward continuity to the 2003 VLF-EM northerly trending anomalous zones; although the two general directions have been indicated in the lineament array analysis.
Introduction

An exploration program consisting of a localized geophysical (VLF-EM) survey was completed on the Larry mineral claim for assessment work to be applied to the Larry mineral claim for one year (Event Number 4150927). The purpose of the geophysical (VLF-EM) survey was to locate the structure that is indicated on aerial photographs in the area of the correlative geochemical anomalies of the southeast zone and to determine the significance of the structure to the indicated mineralization.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References and from previous exploration work performed on the property since 1980.

Property Description and Location

The property consists of one located 20 unit grid claim covering an area of 500 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

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<th>Tenure No.</th>
<th>Expiry Date</th>
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<td>Larry</td>
<td>356561</td>
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The property is located 15 km east-southeast of Beaverdell and 38 km northeast of Camp McKinney and 40 km north of Rock Creek within map sheet M082E036 in central southern British Columbia. Rock Creek, the nearest commercial center is 453 km east of Vancouver and 100 km east of Penticton and 144 km west of Castlegar, two major centers that are served daily by a commercial airline.

Camp McKinney, where placer and hard rock mining was initially carried out in 1894, is 38 km to the south-southwest.

As portions of the property are deeded lands, company liability and/or environmental liability insurance may be required prior to conducting exploration work on the deeded portions of the property.

Accessibility, Climate, and Physiography

Access from Rock Creek to the LCP of the Larry claim is northward via the Rock Creek-Christian Valley Highway from Rock Creek, through Westbridge and approximately to the km 27 marking. The marking is a red 27 on a white board measuring 20 by 30 cm attached to a tree on the south side of the highway at a height of some three metres.

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°C 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.
Figure 2. CLAIM MAP
Accessibility, Climate, and Physiography (cont’d)

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

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration season could be available from the Kettle River which is within 200 metres of the southeast corner of the Larry claim.

Diesel-electric power would initially be required for exploration and development. A major transmission line is four km to the south with a natural gas pipeline 14 km to the south.

The property is situated within the Beaverdell Range of mountains and covers subdued topography. Elevations range from 650 metres at the mid-eastern boundary to 950 metres at the mid-western boundary.

History

The history of the immediate area centers around the placer deposits of McKinney Creek and the mines at Camp McKinney, 38 km to the southwest of the Larry claim. Camp McKinney was one of the early lode gold camps of British Columbia with one property, the Cariboo, producing over $1,000,000 in gold largely between 1894 and 1903. A number of other properties were developed but none of these produced important amounts of ore.

A stamp mill was in operation from 1894 until 1903, during which time 123,457 tons of ore was milled. Recovery totaled 69,581 ounces of gold and 6,359 ounces of silver. Claims within Camp McKinney were periodically worked from 1903 to 1962 when gold-silver ore was shipped to the Trail Smelter, and thereafter. Some of the properties worked on within Camp McKinney include the Anarchist, Gold Hill, Eureka and Sailor Fraction, Sailor and Minnie-Ha-Ha, Kamloops and the Wiarton.

On the ground presently covered by the Larry claim group exploration work was completed over a southern portion by Golden Chance Resources Inc. on their Cann 1 mineral claim and over a northern portion by Silverleaf Resources Ltd. on their Cann 2 mineral claim. The exploration work was completed in 1983 and 1985.

On the Cann 2 mineral claim, Silverleaf Resources Ltd. completed geophysical and geochemical surveys in August, 1983 (Sookchoff, 1983 (AR 12,323), detailed geophysical, geological and geochemical surveys in May, 1984 (Sookchoff, 1984) and trenching in November, 1984 (Sookchoff, 1985).

The second stage exploration program on the Cann 2 mineral claim consisting of trenching within two correlative anomalous soil geochemical zones, presently designated as the Northeast Zone, an area of 300 by 600 metres, and the Northwest Zone, an area of 600 meters long and up to 500 metres wide. Ten trenches, designated as A to J, to either detect the source of the soil anomalies or to observe bedrock in mineral indicated locals, were completed within both zones.
History (cont’d)

Samples taken by Brox (1984) from six trenches, A to F, within the Northeast Zone returned assay values of up to 2.21% Cu within a greenstone breccia and 5.33% Fe within a grayish-green dacite hosting fine disseminated pyrite. Of the four trenches, G to J, completed within the Northwest Zone, two were terminated in overburden; trench G exposed chloritic andesite, a sample of which returned 24 ppm Cu; trench J exposed dioritic bedrock, a sample of which returned no anomalous mineral values.

On the Cann 1 mineral claim, Golden Chance Resources Inc. completed geochemical and geophysical surveys in 1983, resulting in the delineation of eight correlative anomalous zones and one prime zone, designated as “A” (Mark, 1983 AR 12,553). In 1985 follow-up surveys, primarily on zone “A”, were completed by Golden Chance Resources Ltd. resulting in the determination that the extensive zone “A” anomaly did not exist in its previous form, however, consisted of four localized correlative anomalous soil geochemical zones (Mark, 1985). In 1993, the LA 1-8 mineral claims covered four of the 1983 anomalies and the Golden Chance former zone “A”.

In 1995 the LAR 1-4 mineral claims were staked to cover the four localized anomalies of zone “A” and additional ground to the north where Silverleaf Resources completed an exploration program in 1983 and 1984. In 1996 a localized geochemical survey was completed on the LAR 1 claim.

In 1996 the Larry 20 unit claim was staked to include the LAR 1-4 claims and additional ground, which was previously explored by Silverleaf Resources Ltd. and by Golden Chance Resources Inc.

From 1997 to 2006, limited localized geochemical and geophysical surveys, prospecting, a GPS survey and a lineament array analysis were completed on the Larry claim by Probe Resources Ltd.

Geological Setting

Regional

The regional geology and metallogenesis have been studied in most detail by Peatfield (1978). Monger (1967) has provided a detailed look of the early Tertiary rocks of the area and Reinsbakken (1968) provided a detailed geological interpretation of the area directly to the north and east of the claim area. Other relevant Canadian studies on geology and metallogeny of the area have been provided by Seraphim (1956), among others.

The regional geology (Little, 1957) consists of seven basic units as follows:

The oldest mapped units of the area are those of the para-gneissic basement Monashee Group which appears only in the very southeastern part of the map, as it appears only to the east of the Granby River north of Grand Forks.
Geological Setting

Regional (cont’d)

The next, and most important unit in terms of areal extent and ore deposits of the Phoenix Camp, is the Anarchist Group which is composed of greenstone, greywacke, limestone, and paragneiss. These form the basic basement rocks of the area into which have been intruded two distinct types of Cretaceous (?)/Tertiary (?) intrusions.

The first is the Nelson batholithic rocks which are granodioritic to granitic and monzonitic in composition. These batholithic rocks are reported by Little to be cutting the second serpentinized ultra-basic bodies which also appear within the various mineral camps of the area and are believed to be genetically significant to ore deposits.

Finally, there is a varied and extensive deposition of the Tertiary rocks, the oldest being the Coryell intrusions, which are generally acid phases including syenite, monzonite, shonkinite, and granite. These are followed in age by the Kettle River Formation, which basically consists of extrusive acidic volcanics with associated conglomerates, sandstone and shale.

These rocks are intruded finally by the Phoenix volcanic group of andesite, trachyte, and basalt, and generally more basic volcanic units with mixed siltstone and shale. This final Tertiary package is part of what has been described by Peatfield and other recent authors as being very important in the possible remobilization and hence, concentration of precious metal deposits within and around the much earlier Triassic Brooklyn Formation copper precious metal skarn deposits. These Tertiary rocks are most often represented by small acid intrusive plugs and dykes except for the Phoenix area itself where numerous basic to intermediate flows of the Marron Formation are also in evidence (Monger, 1967).

Within the immediate area of the Larry claim of the Camp McKinney area, the Anarchist group consists very largely of highly metamorphosed sedimentary rocks but includes also altered greenstones and possibly also altered intrusive rocks. The sedimentary members of the group are the altered equivalents of quartzite, slate and limestone, micaceous quartzites, mica schists, and crystalline limestone. The sheared greenstones possibly represent both intrusive and extrusive types.

Dacite (D) Light grey groundmass on fresh surface; abundant milky-white phenocrysts; minor sulphide mineralization.

Conglomerate (Co) Light green on fresh surface; matrix supported; variable clast sizes (most less than two mm); no visible mineralization; clasts composed of chert and feldspars

Diorite (I) Silica rich; muscovite, biotite, hornblende, plagioclase; no visible mineralization.
Geological Setting – Regional (cont’d)

A second group of rocks within the Anarchist series are light grey, granitic rocks, quite generally gneissic, the outcrops of which have in some cases a slightly rusty appearance. Quartz and microcline predominate with orthoclase and albitic-oligoclase generally present.

The granitic rocks are intrusive into the schists of the Anarchist series. Another group consists of weathered basic intrusives which, in local areas, can be represented as serpentine with considerable pyrite development in association with shear zones.

Feldspar porphyry "dykes" are also common in the area. The rock is described as a "pale pink to flesh colored, fine grained rock with granitic texture. Quartz is fairly common and feldspar, shreds of biotite, hornblende, small individuals of apatite and some iron ore make up the balance of the rock".

The Kettle River Formation consists of acidic tuff and local basins of conglomerate, shales and sandstones. In the conglomerate of the Kettle River formation, the roundstones consist for the most part of rocks of the underlying formations exposed in the vicinity. In some areas a little rhyolite is imbedded with acidic tuff and sandstone. In other areas, small plugs of porphyritic rhyolite with quartz phenocrysts apparently mark the vents from which some of the acidic tuff was emitted.

The Phoenix volcanic group overlies the Kettle River formation with apparent unconformity, for in many places it lays directly upon older formations. It consists mainly of andesitic and trachytic lavas, but locally contains imbedded sediments. In some areas siltstones are exposed in the group and west of Midway tuffs and shales are well exposed in road and railway cuts.

Geological Setting – Property

The Larry Claim, as indicated from Map 6-1957 Kettle River Geology East Half, is underlain by the Anarchist group with an infringement of the Kettle River rocks in the southwest.

A preliminary geological mapping and sampling program was completed for Silverleaf Resources Ltd. by in May 1984 Brox (1984) on the two delineated correlative anomalous soil geochemical areas presently included within the ground of the Larry claim and designated as the northeast and the northwest zones as indicated on Figure 5. In the northeast area Brox reports that the outcroppings were dominantly greenstone, however, the Trench A in the south revealed pelitic sediments and Trench C within the mid portion of the zone revealed the presence of diorite.

Within the Northwest Zone, Brox reports that greenstones predominate in a northerly trending contact with dacite to the west. The dacite is in contact with a conglomerate to the west, which is in contact with an intrusive? diorite. The strongest correlative soil geochemical anomaly is within the greenstone portion adjacent to the dacite contact.
Geological Setting – Property (cont’d)

On the southern portion of the Larry claim covering the former Cann 1 correlative soil geochemical anomalies, the geology is only generalized from the regional geology map and is indicated as Anarchist Group rocks in contact with Kettle River Formation rocks within the southwest quadrant.

Mineralization

According to Hedley (1940), the gold bearing mineral zones at Camp McKinney are mainly of quartz veins, that may be over five metres wide, occurring in the schists of the Anarchist series and in general paralleling the strike and dip of the schistosity. The quartz veins are mineralized with pyrite accompanied by galena and zinc blend and carry in places good values in gold. With only pyrite in the veins, the gold values are low. The gold mineralization may be associated with shear zones with little or no quartz. Mineralization may also occur as sparse disseminations, or pockets, of pyrite, and/or chalcopyrite, galena and tetrahedrite.

According to Brox (1984) most of the rock samples taken from the anomalous zones show some degree of sulphide mineralization. This degree of mineralization varies from visible pyrite specs to fine sulphide veinlets with malachite staining. Anomalous results from assays of samples collected by Brox returned: 2,284 ppm Cu and 7.4 ppm Ag. from Trench A and 496 ppm Cu, 3.8 ppm Ag and 338 ppm As from Trench B. The rocks around the two trenches located within the Northeast Zone display extensive mineralization of malachite, azurite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and chalcocite.

Brox reports the following assays of selected grab samples taken from the trenches.

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2007 Geophysical Survey

VLF-EM Survey

A Sabre Model 27 VLF-EM receiver manufactured by Sabre Electronics of Vancouver was utilized in the VLF-EM survey. The primary transmission utilized was from Seattle, broadcasting at a frequency of 18.6 Khz. The VLF-EM receiver measures the amount of distortion produced in the primary transmitted field and a secondary magnetic field, which may be induced by a conductive mass such as a sulphide body.

The VLF-EM unit, due to its relatively high frequency, can detect low conductive zones such as fault or shear zones, carbonaceous sediments, or lithological contacts and has the added disadvantage of indicating anomalous conditions from unwanted sources such as swamp edges, creeks and topographical highs.
VLF-EM Survey (cont’d)

The purpose of the geophysical (VLF-EM) survey was to determine the southern extension of the 2003 Northeast zone VLF-EM anomaly (AR 27,236) which is open-ended to the south.

A base line was established from 363650E, 5472650N (00N) for 550 metres north (550N). VLF-EM readings were taken at 25 metre intervals along east-west lines at 50 metre intervals from the base-line for 250 metres.

The VLF-EM readings are shown on the accompanying maps as Figures 3 to 5 with Figure 3 showing the raw data, Figure 4 showing the fraser filtered readings, and Figure 5 showing the contoured fraser filtered date with the interpretation as to the anomalous VLF-EM zones. The anomalous zones are indicated as two north-westerly, open-ended trending zones.

Respectfully submitted

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.

Vancouver, BC
August 5, 2007
References


Statement of Costs

The field work on the Larry claim (Tenure 356561) VLF-EM survey was performed during the dates of May 21 to May 22, 2007 to the value as follows.

Laurence Sookochoff: 2 days @ $850.  ----------------------      $ 1,700.00
VLF Rental: 3 days @ $ 50.00   -------------------------------            150.00
Room & board: 2 days @$150.00    ---------------------------           300.00
Results, maps, compilation & drafting   ------------------------           850.00
Report, xerox, & printing   ---------------------------------------           750.00

$ 3,750.00
Certificate

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that I am a Consulting Geologist with an address at 120 125A-1030 Denman Street Vancouver, BC 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-one years.

3) I am registered and in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

4) Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under the Reference section of this report, from work performed on the Larry claim ground since 1983, and from the geophysical survey as described herein.

6) I do not have any interest in Probe Resources Ltd. nor in the Larry mineral claim as described herein.

Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

Vancouver, B.C.
Appendix I

VLF-EM RAW DATA
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