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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-QSB

[**X**] QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended May 31, 2006

[ ] TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from ________ to ________

Commission file number: 0-49685

Bi-Optic Ventures Inc.

(Name of small business issuer in its charter)

British Columbia, Canada	N/A
(Jurisdiction of Incorporation/Organization)	(IRS Tax ID No.)

1030 West Georgia Street #615, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6E 2Y3
(Address of principal executive offices)

Issuer’s Telephone Number: 604-689-2646

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.
Yes xxx No ____

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes xxx No ____

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock as of 7/10/2006: 9,222,235 Common Shares w/o par value

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (Check one):Yes ___ No xxx

PART I
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BI-OPTIC VENTURES INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THREE MONTHS ENDED

MAY 31, 2006 AND 2005

Bi-Optic Ventures Inc.
(A Development Stage Company)
Balance Sheets
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

	May 31, 2006 $ (unaudited)	February 28, 2006 $
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash	1,317	75,956
Amounts receivable	1,802	1,774
Prepaid expenses	417	7,417
Total Current Assets	3,536	85,147
Property and Equipment (Note 3)	4,042	4,328
Total Assets	7,578	89,475
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	9,428	869
Accrued liabilities	5,500	3,000
Due to related party (Note 4(d))	6,332	–
Total Liabilities	21,260	3,869
Contingencies (Note1)		
Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)		
Common Stock: Unlimited common shares authorized without par value; 9,113,235 and 9,093,235 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	3,498,480	3,492,480
Deficit Accumulated During the Development Stage	(3,512,162)	(3,406,874)
Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	(13,682)	85,606
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	7,578	89,475

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements)

Bi-Optic Ventures Inc.
(A Development Stage Company)
Statements of Operations
(expressed in Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

	Accumulated from May 31, 1984 (Date of Inception) to May 31, 2006	Three Months Ended May 31,	
		2006	2005
	$	$	$
Revenue	–	–	–
Expenses			
Acquisition costs written off	347,815	–	–
Amortization	7,252	286	440
Bad debts	20,658	–	–
Consulting and management fees (Note 4(a))	484,642	43,001	14,125
Investor and public relations	79,739	1,300	1,325
Office, rent and telephone (Note 4(b))	272,728	11,350	11,041
Professional fees (Note 4(c))	332,377	26,904	19,268
Transfer agent and regulatory fees	77,596	2,122	2,270
Travel and promotion	218,146	20,325	35,126
Total Expenses	1,840,953	105,288	83,595
Loss from Operations	(1,840,953)	(105,288)	(83,595)
Other Income			
Accounts payable written off	49,341	–	41,121
Interest and other income	13,729	–	–
Total Other Income	63,070	–	41,121
Net Loss Before Discontinued Operations	(1,777,883)	(105,288)	(42,474)
Loss from Discontinued Operations	(1,734,279)	–	–
Net Loss for the Period	(3,512,162)	(105,288)	(42,474)
Net Loss Per Share – Basic and Diluted		(0.01)	(0.01)
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding		9,108,000	8,052,000

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements)

Bi-Optic Ventures Inc.
(A Development Stage Company)
Statements of Cash Flows
(expressed in Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended May 31, 2006 $	Three Months Ended May 31, 2005 $
Cash Flows To Operating Activities		
Net loss	(105,288)	(42,474)
Adjustment to reconcile net loss to net cash used In operating activities		
Amortization	286	440
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Amounts receivable	(28)	(173)
Prepaid expenses	7,000	(27,500)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	11,059	(114,675)
Due to related parties	6,332	(46,902)
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(80,639)	(231,284)
Cash Flows to Investing Activities		
Acquisition of property and equipment	–	(1,500)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	–	(1,500)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Issuance of common shares, net of costs	6,000	247,250
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	6,000	247,250
Change in Cash	(74,639)	14,466
Cash - Beginning of Period	75,956	1,100
Cash - End of Period	1,317	15,566
Non-cash Financing and Investing Activities	–	–
Supplemental Disclosures		
Interest paid	–	–
Income taxes paid	–	–

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements)

1. Nature of Operations

Bi-Optic Ventures Inc. herein (the “Company”) was incorporated in the Province of British Columbia, Canada on May 31, 1984. The Company filed a 10-SB Registration Statement with the U.S. Securities Exchange Commission in 2003. The Company is currently evaluating various business opportunities.

The Company is in the earliest development stage. In a development stage company, management devotes most of its activities in evaluating various business opportunities. The ability of the Company to emerge from the development stage is dependent upon its successful efforts in evaluating and acquiring or developing a business opportunity, raising additional equity financing and/or generating significant revenue. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to raise enough equity to develop and implement a business plan. The Company has working deficit of $17,724 as at May 31, 2006 and has incurred operating losses since inception totalling $3,512,162 to May 31, 2006. There is substantial doubt regarding the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

During the quarter ended May 31, 2006, proceeds of $6,000 was received pursuant to the exercise of 20,000 share purchase warrants at $0.30 per share.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Presentation

These financial statements and related notes are presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and are expressed in Canadian dollars. The Company has not produced any revenue and is a development stage company as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (“SFAS”) No. 7. There are no financial statements using Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, however, there would be no material reconciling items other than presentation items.

(b) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with a maturity of three months or less at the time of issuance to be cash equivalents.

(d) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is recorded at cost. Amortization is computed on a declining balance basis at the following rates:

Computer equipment	30%
Furniture and equipment	20%

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Long-lived Assets

In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets", the carrying value of intangible assets and other long-lived assets is reviewed on a regular basis for the existence of facts or circumstances that may suggest impairment. The Company recognizes an impairment when the sum of the expected undiscounted future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset. Impairment losses, if any, are measured as the excess of the carrying amount of the asset over its estimated fair value.

(f) Income Taxes

Potential benefits of income tax losses are not recognized in the accounts until realization is more likely than not. The Company has adopted SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes", as of its inception. Pursuant to SFAS No. 109 the Company is required to compute tax asset benefits for net operating losses carried forward. The potential benefits of net operating losses have not been recognized in these financial statements because the Company cannot be assured it is more likely than not it will utilize the net operating losses carried forward in future years.

(g) Financial Instruments

The carrying values of cash, amounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued liabilities and due to related party approximate their fair values due to the relatively short maturity of these instruments.

(h) Comprehensive Loss

SFAS No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income," establishes standards for the reporting and display of comprehensive loss and its components in the financial statements. As at May 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company has no items that represent comprehensive loss and, therefore, has not included a schedule of comprehensive loss in the financial statements.

(i) Basic and Diluted Net Income (Loss) per Share

The Company computes net income (loss) per share in accordance with SFAS No. 128, "Earnings per Share" SFAS No. 128 requires presentation of both basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) on the face of the income statement. Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common shareholders (numerator) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding (denominator) during the period. Diluted EPS gives effect to all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period including stock options, using the treasury stock method, and convertible preferred stock, using the if-converted method. In computing diluted EPS, the average stock price for the period is used in determining the number of shares assumed to be purchased from the exercise of stock options or warrants. Diluted EPS excludes all dilutive potential common shares if their effect is anti dilutive.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) Stock-based Compensation

Prior to March 1, 2006, the Company accounted for stock based awards under SFAS No. 123, "*Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*". All transactions in which goods or services are the consideration received for the issuance of equity instruments are accounted for based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instrument issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. Equity instruments issued to employees and the cost of the services received as consideration are measured and recognized based on the fair value of the equity instruments issued. Effective March 1, 2006, the Company adopted the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123R "*Share Based Payments*", using the modified retrospective transition method. The Company does not currently have a stock option plan. Accordingly, there was no effect on the Company's reported loss from operations, cash flows or loss per share as a result of adopting SFAS No 123R.

Common shares issued to third parties for non-cash consideration are valued based on the fair market value of the services provided or the fair market value of the common stock on the measurement date, whichever is more readily determinable.

(k) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In 2006, the FASB has issued SFAS No. 155 *"Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments – an amendment of FASB Statements No. 133 and 140"* and No. 156 *"Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets – an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140"*, but they will not have a material effect in the Company's results of operations or financial position. Therefore, a description and its impact for each on the Company's operations and financial position have not been disclosed.

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – A Replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and SFAS No. 3". SFAS 154 changes the requirements for the accounting for and reporting of a change in accounting principle and applies to all voluntary changes in accounting principle. It also applies to changes required by an accounting pronouncement in the unusual instance that the pronouncement does not include specific transition provisions. SFAS 154 requires retrospective application to prior periods' financial statements of changes in accounting principle, unless it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change. The provisions of SFAS No. 154 are effective for accounting changes and correction of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The adoption of this standard did not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) Recent Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, “Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets - An Amendment of APB Opinion No. 29”. SFAS No. 153 is the result of a broader effort by the FASB to improve financial reporting by eliminating differences between GAAP in the United States and GAAP developed by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). As part of this effort, the FASB and the IASB identified opportunities to improve financial reporting by eliminating certain narrow differences between their existing accounting standards. SFAS No. 153 amends APB Opinion No. 29, “Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions”, that was issued in 1973. The amendments made by SFAS No. 153 are based on the principle that exchanges of nonmonetary assets should be measured based on the fair value of the assets exchanged. Further, the amendments eliminate the narrow exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replace it with a broader exception for exchanges of nonmonetary assets that do not have "commercial substance." Previously, APB Opinion No. 29 required that the accounting for an exchange of a productive asset for a similar productive asset or an equivalent interest in the same or similar productive asset should be based on the recorded amount of the asset relinquished. The provisions in SFAS No.153 are effective for nonmonetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005. Early application is permitted and companies must apply the standard prospectively. The effect of adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company’s results of operations and financial position.

(l) Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior period’s financial statements to conform to the current period’s presentation.

(m) Interim Financial Statements

These interim unaudited financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the annual financial statements and in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments, which include only normal recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly the Company’s financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods shown. The results of operations for such periods are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for a full year or for any future period.

3. Property and Equipment

	Cost $	Accumulated Amortization $	May 31, 2006 Net Carrying Value $ (unaudited)	February 28, 2006 Net Carrying Value $
Computer equipment	5,964	3,374	2,590	2,803
Furniture and equipment	6,932	5,480	1,452	1,525
	12,896	8,854	4,042	4,328

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. Related Party Transactions

(a) The Company paid or accrued $7,500 (2005 - $7,500) in management fees to a company controlled by the President of the Company.

(b) The Company paid or accrued $7,500 (2005 - $7,500) in rent to a company controlled by the President of the Company.

(c) The Company paid $6,000 (2005 - $6,000) in professional fees to a company controlled by a director.

(d) The amount of $6,332 (February 28, 2006 - $Nil) owing to the President of the Company is without interest, unsecured and due on demand.

5. Common Stock

On March 29, 2006, the Company issued 20,000 shares for proceeds of $6,000 pursuant to share purchase warrants exercised at $0.30 per share.

6. Share Purchase Warrants

The following table summarizes the continuity of the Company's warrants:

	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price $
Balance, February 28, 2006	929,000	0.30
Exercised	(20,000)	0.30
Balance, May 31, 2006	909,000	0.30

As at May 31, 2006, there are 909,000 share purchase warrants exercisable at $0.30 per share outstanding which expire on September 16, 2006.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB contains forward-looking statements, principally in ITEM #2, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations". These statements may be identified by the use of words like "plan", "expect", "aim", "believe", "project", "anticipate", "intend", "estimate", "will", "should", "could" and similar expressions in connection with any discussion, expectation, or projection of future operating or financial performance, events or trends. In particular, these include statements about the Company's strategy for growth, property exploration, mineral prices, future performance or results of current or anticipated mineral production, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and the outcome of contingencies, such as acquisitions and/or legal proceedings.

Forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions and expectations of future events that are subject to risks and uncertainties. Actual future results and trends may differ materially from historical results or those projected in any such forward-looking statements depending on a variety of factors, including, among other things, the factors discussed in this Registration Statement under ITEM #3, "Key Information, Risk Factors" and factors described in documents that we may furnish from time to time to the Securities and Exchange Commission. We undertake no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements because of new information, future events or otherwise.

Results of Operations

The Company has not had any sources of revenue to date and has financed its activities substantially through equity financing. The Company has incurred net losses each year since inception and, as of 5/31/2006 had an accumulated deficit of ($3,512,162).

The Company is evaluating and performing due diligence on various projects for a possible acquisition or on a joint-venture basis; but none are yet probable. On 3/31/2005, the Company requested a trading halt on the TSX Venture Exchange pending an announcement. On 7/14/2005, the Company announced that negotiations underway during the prior four months were not successfully concluded; and the common stock resumed trading.

Operating Expenses for the Three Months Ended 5/31/2006 were $105,288 compared to $83,595 for the same period last year. The preponderance of the increase was related to the search for, the negations with, and due diligence on potential acquisitions. Accounts Payable of $41,121, owed to a third party, was written off during the first quarter last year; reducing the Operating Expenses. "Consulting/management fees" were higher ($43,001 vs. $14,125): $7,500 vs. $7,500 paid/accrued to Myntek Management Services Inc.; and ($35,501 vs. $6,625) paid to third parties. "Professional fees" were higher ($26,904 vs. $19,268): $6,000 vs. $6,000 paid/accrued to Wynson Management Services Ltd.; and $20,904 vs. $13,268 paid to third parties. Travel and Promotion expenses decreased ($20,325 vs. $35,126). Net Loss for the Three Months was ($105,288) vs. ($42,474). Loss Per Share was ($0.01) vs ($0.01).

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Working capital deficit was $(17,724) at 5/31/2006, compared to a working capital of $81,278 at 2/28/2006. Cash used in Three Months Ended 5/31/2006 Operating Activities totaled ($80,639), including the ($105,288) Net Loss; the only significant adjusting item was the $24,363 the "net changes in operating assets and liabilities". Cash used in Investing Activities was $nil. Cash provided by Financing Activities was $6,000, pursuant to the exercise of 20,000 share-purchase warrants at $0.30 per share.

ITEM 3. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for reviewing the Company's disclosure to ensure the Company provides full and plain disclosure to shareholders and other stakeholders. The Board discharges its responsibilities through its committees, specifically, with respect to financial disclosure to the Audit Committee, which is responsible for reviewing the Company's financial reporting procedures and internal controls to ensure full and accurate disclosure of the Company's financial position.

The Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's President and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's "disclosure controls and procedures" [as defined in the Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e)] as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, the President and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting them to material information relating to the Company (including its consolidated subsidiaries) required to be included in the Company's periodic SEC filings, and that information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported as and when required.

There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of the controls and procedures. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives.

There was no significant change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Company's most recently completed fiscal year ended 2/28/2006 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Nor were there any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the Company's internal controls requiring corrective actions.

The Company's management, including the Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that its disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls and procedures will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

PART II
OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

No Disclosure Necessary.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

a. During the quarter ended 5/31/2006, 20,000 share purchase warrants (issued in an private placement during the prior fiscal year) were exercised, raising $6,000.
b. No Disclosure Necessary.
c. No Disclosure Necessary.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

No Disclosure Necessary.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

No Disclosure Necessary.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

a. Reports on Form 8-K: No Disclosure Necessary
b. Information required by Item 401(g) of Regulation S-B: No Disclosure Necessary.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit 31
Certification required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a)

Exhibit 32
Certification Required by Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) and section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350

SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Bi-Optic Ventures Inc. -– SEC File No. 0-49685
Registrant

Date: July 12, 2006 /s/ Harry Chew
Harry Chew, President/Director

Exhibit 31

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Harry Chew, certify that:

(1) I have reviewed this Form 10-QSB of Bi-Optic Ventures, Inc.;

(2) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

(3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the small business issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

(4) I am responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures [as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)] and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the small business issuer and have:

   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the small business issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the small business issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the small business issuer's most recent fiscal quarter (the small business issuer's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

(5) I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the small business issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the small business issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the small business issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information;

   (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: July 12, 2006

/s/ Harry Chew

Harry Chew, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 32

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Harry Chew, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Bi-Optic Ventures, Inc. (the "Company") do hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to my knowledge:

1. This Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB of the Company for the period ended May 31, 2006 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "report"), fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

2. The information contained in the report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: July 12, 2006

/s/ Harry Chew
Harry Chew, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer