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GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
MENZIES BAY GROUP PROPERTY

NANAIMO MINING DIVISION
N.T.S. 92K/3W
50°06.5'N, 125°23.3'W
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
27,347

By

K. Warren Geiger, Ph.D., P.Eng., P.Geol.

January 29, 2004

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1.0 SUMMARY

The property, known as the Menzies Bay Group, is located in the Nanaimo Mining Division on Vancouver Island. It comprises 10 mineral claims located near Menzies Bay, about 20km north of Campbell River and about 0.75km west of Highway 19, the main Island highway. Access to the showings is by old disused logging roads connected to Highway 19.

The Menzies Bay Group is underlain by rocks of the Karmutsen Formation which has a total thickness of approximately 6,000m. The predominant units are pillowed basaltic flows and breccias, and basaltic to andesitic amygdaloidal and massive flows. Thin beds and lenses of limestone, which may represent earliest Quatsino Formation deposition, are present in the uppermost Karmutsen Formation. It is at this horizon near or at the top of the Karmutsen Formation that the Menzies Bay Group copper and vanadium mineralization occurs.

Mineralization on the Menzies Bay Group consists of vanadiferous massive chalcocite hosted by Karmutsen Formation basalts and interflow sediments. These interflow sediments accumulated in basin areas developed by normal structural, weathering and erosional processes in the time interval between volcanic eruptions that caused the flows. The interflow sediments have been important host environments for the development of mineralized deposits. Jambor, (1960) reported a mineralized seam in the southern mineralized area of the claims, which was exposed for about 15m (50ft) along the side of a gulch and was about 1m (3.5ft) thick at its widest point. Where the writer has seen mineralization in the southern part of the claims the massive chalcocite is finely laminated, 20cm thick, and is underlain by a thin black argillaceous sediment. Vanadium in the form of volborthite occurs as yellow coatings, particularly on fracture surfaces. Moderate malachite staining also occurs with the chalcocite. A grab sample of the chalcocite contained 32% Cu and 1.34%V. Within 1m directly below the massive chalcocite horizon, the basalts contain chalcocite-filled amygdules. Volborthite and chalcocite mineralization is also reported to occur in a shear zone within basalts in the southern mineralized area trending northwesterly for at least 366m (1,200ft). Past mining operations on the property are reported in government publications.

Geology of the Menzies Bay Group showings and the regional setting of the claims have a strong similarity to the Kennecott Mines and regional geology in Alaska where, in the early part of the twentieth century, unique deposits noted for their large bodies of rich chalcocite ore were mined. One of the ore body types at the Kennecott Mines comprised tabular bedding replacements near or at the top of the Nicolai Greenstone, which is very similar in age and character to the Karmutsen Formation and the related mineral emplacement at the Menzies Bay Group.



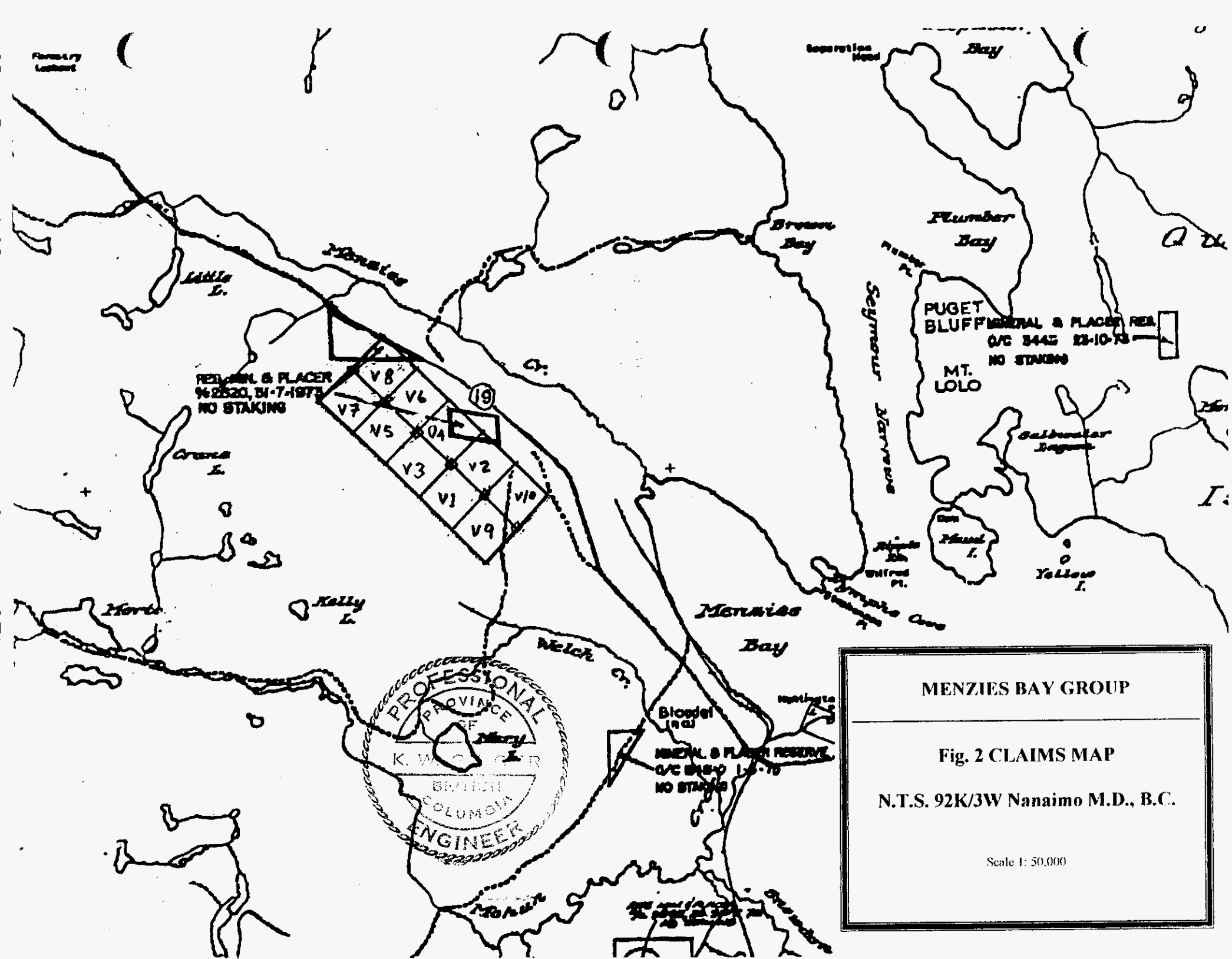
PROPERTY
LOCATION

MENZIES BAY GROUP

Fig. 1 LOCATION MAP

N.T.S. 92K Nanaimo, M.D., B.C.





MENZIES BAY GROUP

Fig. 2 CLAIMS MAP

N.T.S. 92K/3W Nanaimo M.D., B.C.

Scale 1: 50,000

There is good potential for discovering more substantial deposits of high-grade massive sulphide mineralization on the Menzies Bay Group. A soil geochemistry program followed by trending of soil anomalies is recommended to trace the massive chalcocite horizon both northwest and southeast from the showings on the V1 claim.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Terms of Reference

The writer visited the property during late February and on July 26, 27, 2003 to study and report on mineral deposits of the Menzies Bay Group property. Historical information from the Department of Mines and Geological Survey of B.C. and other sources has been reviewed and used where pertinent.

2.2 Location and Access

The property known as the Menzies Bay Group is located in the Nanaimo Mining Division on Vancouver Island (Fig. 1). It comprises 10 mineral claims located near Menzies Bay, about 20km north of Campbell River and about 0.75km west of Highway 19, the main Island highway (Fig. 2).

Access to the showings is by old disused logging roads connected to Highway 19.

2.3 Topography, Climate and Vegetation

Topography within the claims area is relatively flat with the main outcrop areas being about 152m above sea level.

The climate is mild and typical of low elevation areas on the east coast of Vancouver Island. The rainfall is at times heavy and continuous.

Vegetation is largely second growth spruce and fir in the claim area and in general the forest is thick and difficult to traverse.

2.4 Previous Work

The earliest known information on the showings is documented in the 1916 Minister of Mines Annual Report, which states "The claims include copper bearing mineral showings described as the Menzies Group".

In 1953, Indian Mines did 543 feet of diamond drilling.

In 1955, Argus Consolidated Mines Ltd. shipped 5 tonnes of high grade copper ore to the Tacoma smelter. This resulted in production of 1,011 kg of copper and 249 grams of silver.

In 1959 leasers drove a 40 ft long adit following two narrow parallel chalcocite stringers, then sorted and shipped 16 tons of ore averaging 24% copper to a Japanese smelter.

J. L. Jambor (1960) describes several small cuts in copper-vanadium-bearing rocks on the claim area. He states that the copper-vanadium minerals occur mainly within lenses of sedimentary rock intercalated with volcanic rocks, but also in the volcanic rocks in a northwesterly trending shear zone at least 1,200ft (366m) long. He identified amygdaloidal greenockite and pumpellyite in the basalt, plus chalcocite, volborthite, malachite, azurite, tenorite, brochantite, cyanotrichite, and a new species of blue hydrous copper sulphate, within the overall flow and sediment package.

The 1966 Annual Report states that Menzies Bay Mining Ltd. held the property called the Chal claims. Apparently they and other companies who have held the ground since have done only minor high grading work on the property. There seems to have been no systematic exploration work undertaken.

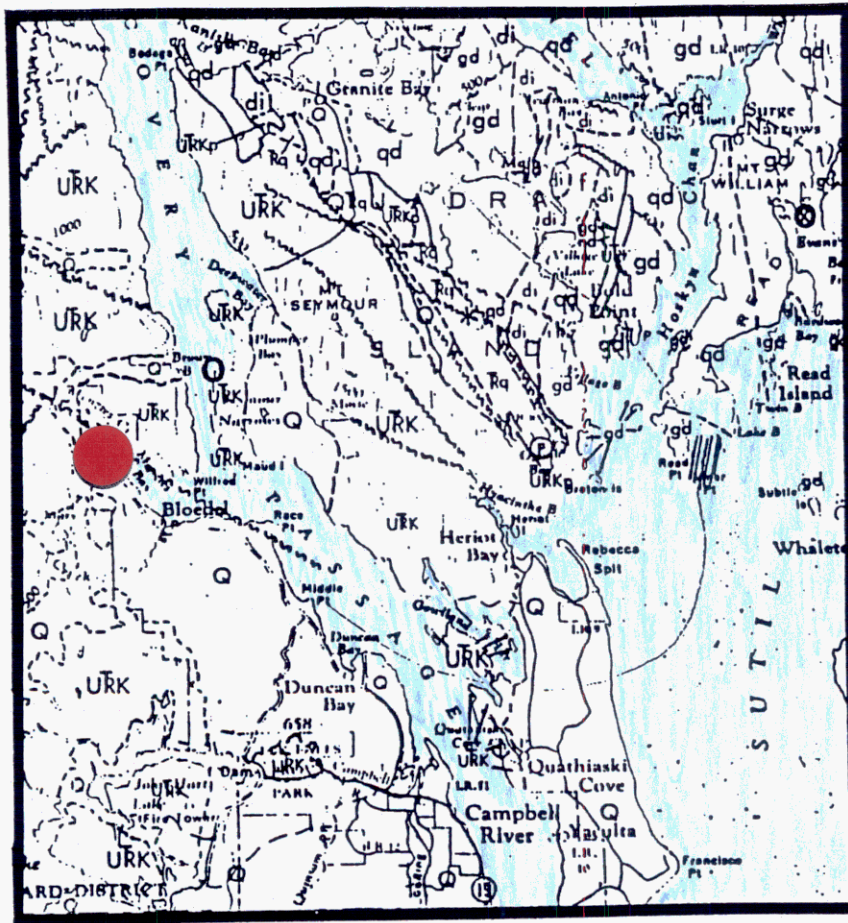
The B. C. Government Minfile No.'s are 092K 016 and 092K 068. (Appendix C).

In 1973 the showings were reported on in "Geology of Vanadium and Vanadiferous Occurrences in Canada"; GSC Econ. Geol. Rep #27 pp 49-46 by E. R. Rose.

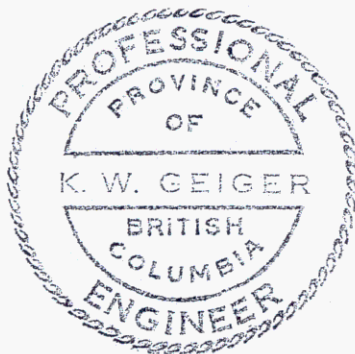
2.5 Property Status

The Menzies Bay Group consists of 10 claims owned by James Laird as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u># Units</u>	<u>Record #</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
V1	1	400398	Feb. 25, 2004
V2	1	400399	"
V3	1	400400	"
V4	1	400401	"
V5	1	400402	"
V6	1	400403	"
V7	1	400404	"
V8	1	400405	"
V9	1	400406	"
V10	1	400407	"



- Q = Quaternary
- di, gd, gd = Island Intrusions
- URK = Karmutsen Fm.
- = Menzies Bay Group



MENZIES BAY GROUP

Fig. 3 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

N.T.S. 92K Nanaimo M.D., B.C.

Scale 1: 250,000

0 5 10

Kilometres

3.0 GEOLOGY

3.1 Regional Setting (Fig. 3)

Vancouver Island is built on a thick platform of Paleozoic volcanic-sedimentary rocks known as the Sicker Group. They host all of the known rhodonite gemstone deposits, and the large polymetallic volcanogenic deposits mined at Myra Falls near Buttle Lake and several other former mines. This rock package is not well exposed in the Campbell River area, although it does trend up the center of the North Island.

Rocks of the Campbell River area overlie the Sicker Group platform and comprise a conformable sequence of oldest to youngest, Karmutsen Formation basalts and Quatsino Formation limestones of Upper Triassic age and Bonanza Volcanics of Lower Jurassic age. Parson Bay Formation calcareous sediments and Harbledown Formation non-calcareous sediments may occur between the Quatsino Formation and Bonanza Volcanics but have not been noted in the Campbell River area. The entire package spans Late Triassic to Early Jurassic time and is intruded by Middle to Late Jurassic Island Intrusion plutonic rocks (Fig. 3).

The Karmutsen Formation has a total thickness of approximately 6,000m. The predominant units are pillowed basaltic flows and breccias, and basaltic to andesitic massive and amygdaloidal flows. Thin beds and lenses of limestone which may represent earliest Quatsino Formation limestone deposition are present in the uppermost Karmutsen Formation. It is at this horizon near or at the top of the Karmutsen Formation that the Menzies Bay Group copper and vanadium mineralization occurs (Figs. 3,4,5).

The Upper Triassic Quatsino Formation is a homogeneous limestone sequence with a maximum thickness of at least 750m in the Campbell River area. The limestone is generally light gray, fine grained, well bedded and locally fossiliferous. In areas of deformation and/or intrusive activity the limestone is often recrystallized, stylolitic, and bleached white.

Above the Quatsino Formation limestones lie the Bonanza Volcanics, approximately 2,400m thick. The volcanics range in composition from rhyodacites to basalts, with intercalated sedimentary units.

Intruding the above Late Triassic-Early Jurassic package are Island Intrusion granitic rocks. Most have a granite to quartz monzonite and diorite composition. Isotope dates of Island Intrusion rocks are approximately 150 million years.

3.2 Menzies Bay Group Geology (Fig. 4,5)

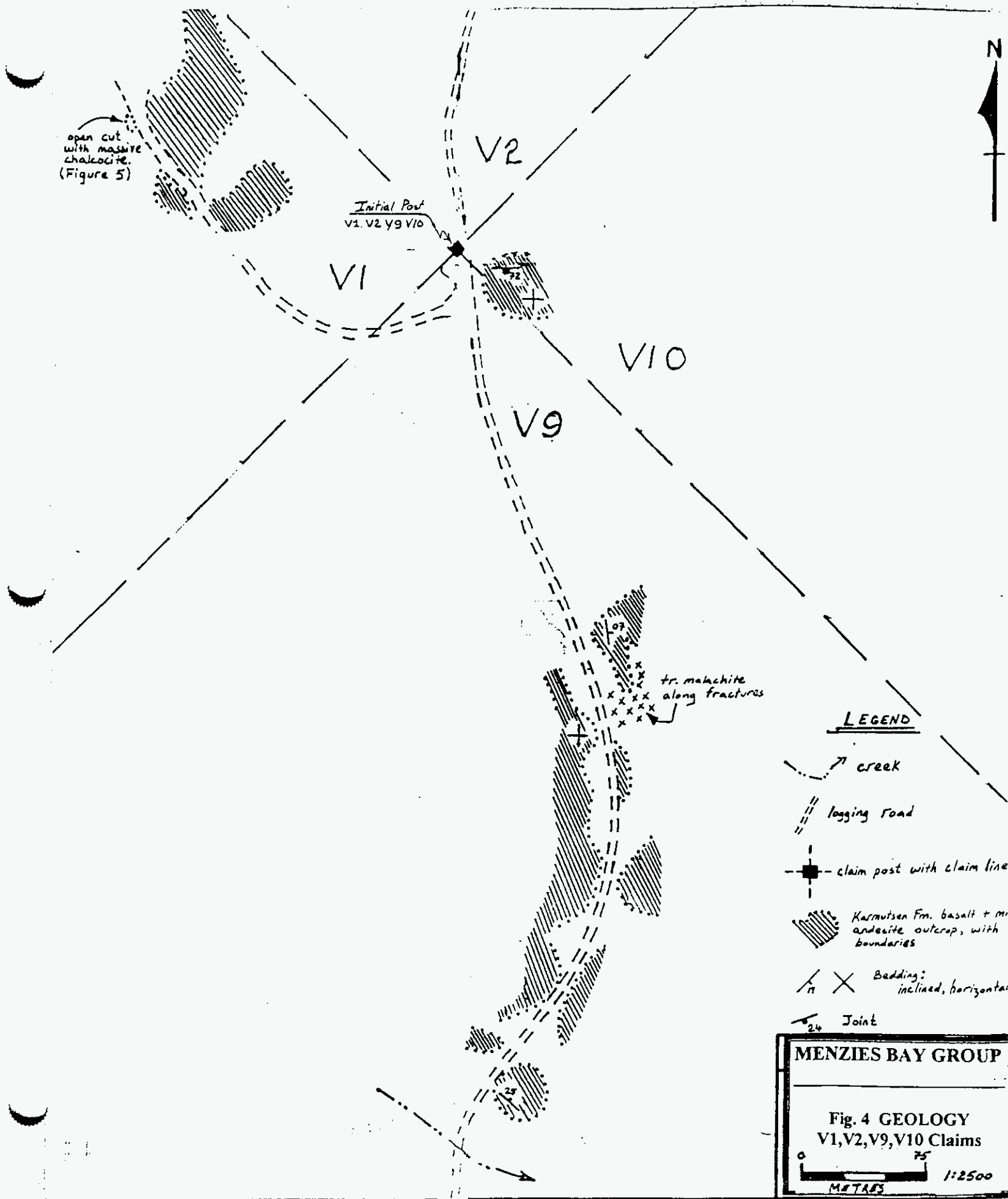
The Menzies Bay Group is underlain entirely by Karmutsen Formation basalts and andesites. The rocks are primarily fine to medium grained and dark green to black, weathering to black, brown and gray. Amygdaloidal flows are common, with the amygdules consisting of epidote, white calcite and quartz, black chalcedony and chalcocite. The basalts and andesites underlying the Menzies Bay Group are interpreted to be massive submarine flows, ranging in thickness from 0.5-2m.

Rocks in the Menzies Bay Group area exhibit no pervasive deformation. Bedding ranges from flat lying to gently dipping to the east or northeast. The three non-horizontal measurements taken were 170/07E, 165/17E and 130/25NE. A nearly vertical shear or fracture zone trending approximately 315 degrees runs through the property, approximately 100m southwest of the center line of the claim block. Joint sets with attitudes 090/72S, 000/48E, 120/65SW and 065/90 were measured during mapping.

Mineralization on the Menzies Bay Group consists of vanadiferous massive chalcocite hosted by Karmutsen Formation basalts and interflow sediments. These interflow sediments accumulated in basin areas which developed by normal structural, weathering and erosional processes in the time interval between volcanic eruptions which caused the flows. These interflow sediments have been important host environments for the development of mineralized deposits. Jambor (1960) reported a mineralized seam in the southern mineralized area (Fig. 4) of the claims which was exposed for about 50ft (15m) along the side of a gulch and was about 3.5ft (1m) thick at its widest point. Where the writer has seen mineralization in the southern part of the claims at the open cut (Figs. 4,5) the massive chalcocite is finely laminated, 20cm thick, and underlain by a thin (<1-2cm) black argillaceous sediment. Load casts occur in the argillites. Vanadium in the form of volborthite occurs as yellow coatings, particularly on fracture surfaces. Moderate malachite staining also occurs with the chalcocite. A grab sample of the chalcocite taken in 1989 by J. Laird contained 32% Cu and 1.34% V (Appendix A). A sample taken by the writer at this same showing assayed 29.0% Cu and 1.04% V (Appendix B). Within 1m directly below the massive chalcocite horizon, the basalts contain chalcocite amygdules.

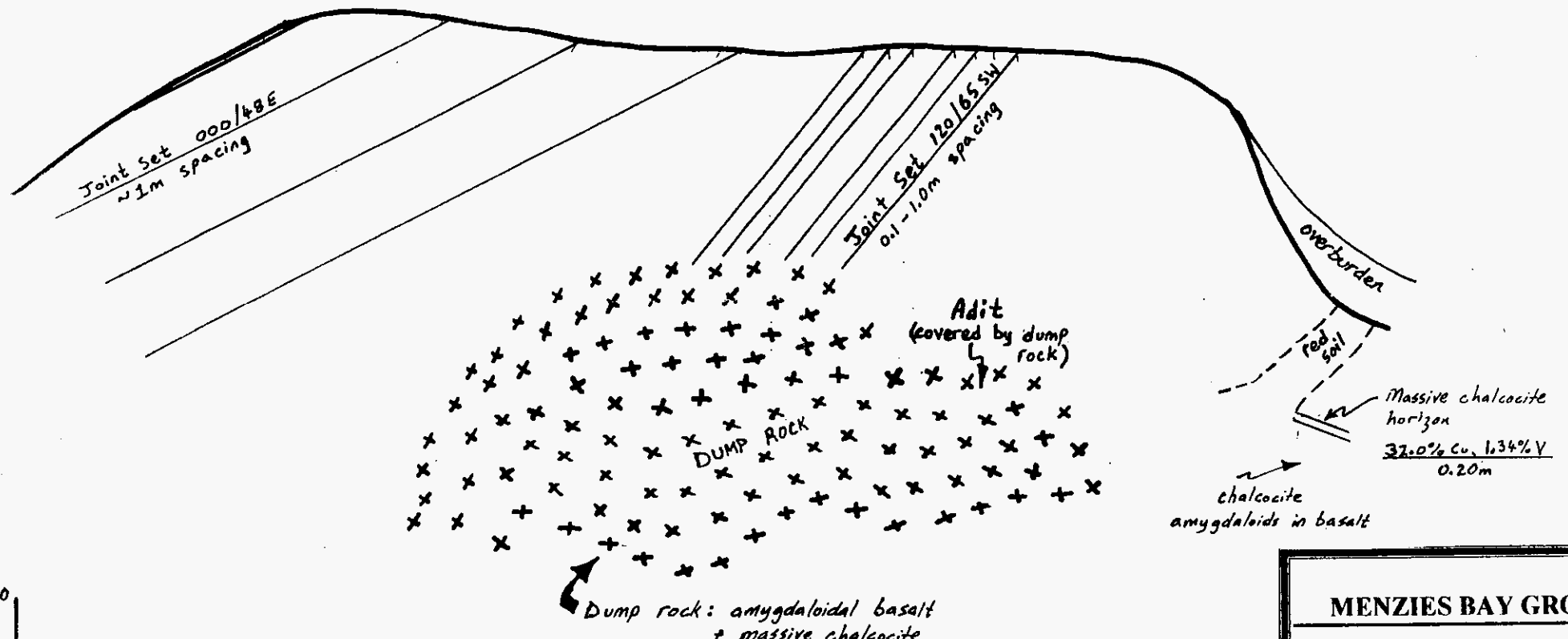
Volborthite and chalcocite mineralization is also reported to occur in a shear zone within basalts in the southern mineralized area trending northwesterly for at least 1,200ft (366m) Jambor (1960).

On the northwesterly-most two claims (V7 and V8) (Figs 2,6) there are several small trenches in copper-vanadium bearing volcanic rocks similar to those at the southern location. This area was investigated by Jambor (1960) and his map is included as Fig. 6. He states: "several small openings have been made in the



55°

335°



MENZIES BAY GROUP

**Fig. 5 OPEN CUT
V1 Claim**

Scale 1: 50

volcanic rocks along a curvilinear zone about 1,000ft (305m) long". "A light mineralization including small lenses of enriched sediments similar to that at the south location is exposed along joints in the rocks in the cuts along the zone, which strikes about 325 degrees, much the same direction as the mineralized zone at the south location. At the northernmost pit a shallow cut about 300 ft (92m) long has been made along the northeast side of an andesite-basalt outcrop. At the northwest side of the cut a red oxidation stain is exposed for 16ft (5m) along a joint surface that strikes about 280 degrees and dips 75 degrees northerly. The rock is strongly jointed in two principal directions: one striking northerly (dipping easterly), the other striking westerly (dipping nearly vertically), and a third striking northwesterly (and dipping vertically). A flat erratic lenticular seam of hard, dark, tuffaceous sediment, varying in thickness from 1 inch to 20 inches, and surficially stained with green, blue, yellow, and red secondary iron-copper-vanadium minerals, appears in the bottom of the cut, strikes about 310 degrees and dips 25 degrees northeasterly. The dark seam grades from hard black tuff to fine-grained black limestone, and then to gray fossiliferous limestone at a south location".

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Menzies Bay Group is underlain by Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation massive basalt and andesite flows. Massive chalcocite on the claim is hosted by basalts and interflow sediments, a grab sample of the mineralization contained 32.0% Cu and 1.34% V. Sedimentary features (laminations and load casts) indicate that mineralization is syngenetic, with a possible source being submarine hydrothermal vents. While the maximum observed thickness of the chalcocite is 20cm, the thickness of a mineralized bed has been reported to be 1m thick. And larger mineralized bodies may be found with increased proximity to the sources(s) and with variation in size and location of favourable host beds and structures.

Geology of the Menzies Bay Group showings and the regional geological setting of the claims has a strong similarity to the Kennecott mine and region in Alaska where, in the early part of the twentieth century, unique deposits, noted for their large bodies of rich chalcocite ore were mined. In the Jambor and Bonanza mines the ore was found near the contact of the underlying Nikolai Greenstone and the overlying Chitistone Limestone formations that bear a striking resemblance to the Karmutsen Formation and the overlying Quatsino Formation. The ore was of two types; (1) Wide, steeply dipping replacement veins in the limestone which strike normal to the bedding and the contact zone. (2) "Flat" ore or tabular bedding replacements near or at the top of the Nicolai Greenstones. The Quatsino Limestone Formation and thus the potential for the first type of ore deposits, is missing on the Menzies Bay Group property but the high grade copper mineralization of both ore body types probably originated in the hypogene mineralization of the Nicolai Greenstones which is very similar to the mineralization in the Karmutsen Formation on the property.

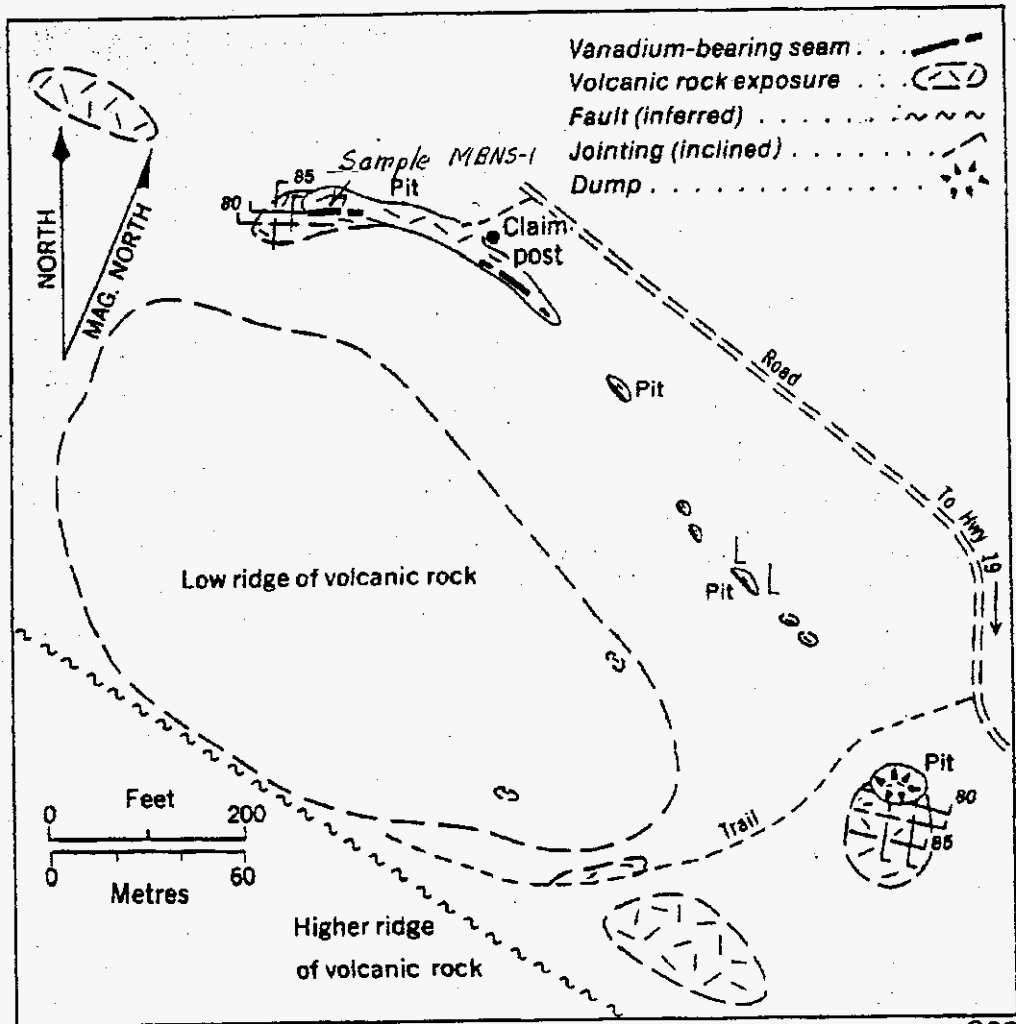


FIGURE 6. Menzies Bay vanadium occurrences, north location.

MENZIES BAY GROUP

**Fig. 6 GEOLOGY
V8 Claim**

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

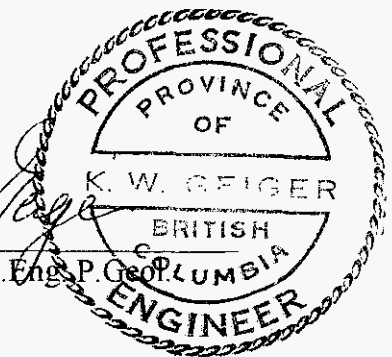
There is good potential for discovering more substantial deposits of high grade massive sulphide mineralization on the Menzies Bay Group. A soil geochemistry program followed by trenching of soil anomalies is recommended to trace the massive chalcocite horizon both northwest and southeast from the showing on the V1 claim. A 2,000m long baseline oriented at 340 degrees with grid lines spaced 100m apart and sample stations every 25m are suggested. Grid lines should extend 250m on either side of the baseline. Anomalous results will guide both a trenching program and further grid coverage.

6.0 REFERENCES CITED

- 6.1 Bateman, A.M., 1956, Economic Mineral Deposits; Second Edition, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., p. 502-503.
- 6.2 Jambor, J.L., 1960. Vanadium-bearing Interlava Sediment from the Campbell River Area, British Columbia; M.Sc. Thesis, Univ. British Columbia, 123 pp; and *Can. Mining J.*, V. 81, no. 10, p. 133.
- 6.3 Lindgren, W., 1933, Mineral Deposits; Fourth Edition, McGraw-Hill Book Company Inc., p. 418-420.
- 6.4 McKechnie, N.E., 1966, Chal Group; Minister of Mines and Petroleum Resources, B.C. Annual Report, p.69-70
- 6.5 Merrett, J.E. 1959, Chalco Group; Minister of Mines and Petroleum Resources, B.C. Annual Report, p.131-132
- 6.6 Rose, E.R. 1973, Geology of Vanadium and Vanadiferous Occurrences of Canada; Geological Survey of Canada, Economic Geology Report no. 27, p. 49-56.

January 29, 2004

K. Warren Geiger
 K. Warren Geiger, Ph.D., P. Eng., P. Geol.



7.0 CERTIFICATE AND STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, K. Warren Geiger, P.Eng., P.Geol., am a Professional Engineer (British Columbia and a Professional Geologist (Alberta)

I am:

A member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.

I graduated from the University of Alberta with a B.Sc. degree in mining engineering in 1955 and subsequently obtained a M.Sc. degree in economic geology from Cornell University in 1959 and a Ph.D. degree in economic geology from Cornell University in 1961. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1961.

Since 1967 I have been involved in:

- Mineral exploration for uranium, gold, silver and copper in northern Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories, northern Alberta and British Columbia from June, 1967 to June 1984 during which time I directed exploration programs for uranium in northern Saskatchewan and Northwest Territories from June 1967 to June, 1974 and for gold and copper in British Columbia from June 1974 to June 1984 where I was exploration manager for Aquarius Resources Ltd.
- Mineral exploration for gold in southwestern United States and Mexico from June 1984 to June 1995 where I was exploration manager for Arizona Star Resources Corp. and Nevada Star Resources Corp.
- Mineral exploration for gold, copper, cobalt and gemstones as independent consultant working for companies with properties in Mongolia, Northwest Territories, Ecuador and British Columbia.

As a result of my experience and qualifications I am a Qualified Person as defined in N.P. 43-101.

I am presently a Consulting Geologist and have been so continually since June 1995 and at various times previously from June 1967 to June 1995.

From June 18, 2000 until October 31, 2000 I was employed by Hampton Court Resources Inc. and Anglo Swiss Resources Inc. as Senior Consulting Geologist and Project Manager of the hard rock exploration program on the Slocan Gemstone Property in Nelson and Slocan Mining Divisions near Nelson, B.C. I was personally present on the property during the Periods June 18 to June 22;

July 4 to July 7; July 17 to July 19; July 29 to August 1; August 16 to August 21; August 30 to September 1; September 14 to September 19; October 9 to October 12; October 21 to October 30.


On December 1, 2002 I was employed by Diamcor Mining Inc. as an independent consulting geologist to provide geological guidance in the acquisition of good exploration properties and in particular, to manage the geological evaluation of the Merry Widow property and to prepare a first phase exploration program for that property.

This report was prepared by me.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the report, the omission to disclose which would make this report misleading.

I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and the report has been prepared in essential compliance with N1 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta this 29th day of January, 2004


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Calgary, AB T2L 0G9
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APPENDIX A

ASSAY RESULTS - 1989



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists • Geochemists • Registered Assayers
212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1
PHONE (604) 984-0221

To: LAIRD, JAMES W.

3868 MT. SEYMOUR PARKWAY
NORTH VANCOUVER, BC
V7G 1C4

Project: MENZIES BAY
Comments: CC: TIRO CLARKE

**Page No. : 1-A
Tot. Pages: 1
Date : 10-APR-89
Invoice #: I-8913750
P.O. #: 1989-2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8913750

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Al	Ag	As	Ba	Bc	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Pb	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo
			%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
MENS-1	299	233	3.30	10.0	50	< 10	0.5	< 50	5.43	< 0.5	12	150	>10000	3.70	20	< 10	< 0.01	40	0.52	250	1
MASS-1	299	233	3.88	120.0	< 50	< 10	< 0.5	200	7.30	< 0.5	34	316	>10000	5.42	40	10	< 0.01	40	0.67	315	8

CERTIFICATION :

B. Coughlin



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

111 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1

PHONE (604) 984-0211

To: LAIRD, JAMES W.

3868 MT. SEYMOUR PARKWAY
NORTH VANCOUVER, BC
V7G 1C4

Project: MENZIES BAY

Comments: CC: TIRD CLARKE

**Page No. : 1-B

Tot. Pages: 1

Date : 10-APR-89

Invoice # : 1-8913750

P.O. # : 1989-2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8913750

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
			%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MNS-1	209	233	< 0.01	40	< 10	30	< 5	12	8	0.23	< 10	< 10	1385	< 100	< 200
MSS-1	209	233	0.01	46	930	< 10	40	20	19	0.31	30	20	>10000	200	1700

CERTIFICATION :

B. Caplin



Chemex Labs Ltd

Analytical Chemists • Geochemists • Registered Assayers
212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1
PHONE (604) 944-0221

LAIRD, JAMES W.

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NORTH VANCOUVER, BC
V7G 1C4

Project: MENZIES BAY
Comments: CC: TIRO CLARKE

**Page: 1
Date: 12-APR-
Invoice #: 1-89137
P.O. #: 1989-2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8913749

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Cu %	V %	C %						
MENS-1	208	--	4.22	0.14	0.16	(Fig 6)					
MBSS-1	208	--	32.0	1.34	0.58						

ALL ASSAY DETERMINATIONS ARE PERFORMED OR SUPERVISED BY B.C. CERTIFIED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATION: *B. Coughlin*

APPENDIX B

ASSAY RESULTS - 2003



ALS Chemex

EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

ALS Canada Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Avenue

North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1 Canada

Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218

To: GEIGER, WARREN
29 CAPRI AVE. N.W.
CALGARY AB T2L 0G9

Page # : 1
Date : 11-Mar-2003
Account: GEIWAR

CERTIFICATE VA03004781

Project :

P.O. No:

This report is for 3 ROCK samples submitted to our lab in North Vancouver, BC, Canada on 26-Feb-2003.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

WARREN GEIGER

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
V-AA62	Ore grade V - four acid / AAS	AAS
ME-ICP41a	High Grade Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Cu-AA62	Ore grade Cu - four acid / AAS	AAS
Cu-AA46	Ore grade Cu - aqua regia/AA	AAS

To: GEIGER, WARREN
29 CAPRI AVE. N.W.
CALGARY AB T2L 0G9

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:



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 ALS Canada Ltd.
 212 Brooksbank Avenue
 North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1 Canada
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 29 CAPRI AVE. N.W.
 CALGARY AB T2L 0G9

Page #: 2 - A
 Total # pages: 2 (A - C)
 Date: 11-Mar-2003
 Account: GEIWAR

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA03004781

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a
		Recvd Wt kg	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm
		0.02	1	0.05	10	50	5	10	0.05	5	5	5	0.05	50	5	
WG1-MB (location MBSS-1)		1.16	65	3.15	<10	<50	<5	<10	6.38	<5	14	483	>50000	5.14	<50	<5
WG2-MB (location MBNS-1)		1.14	26	4.42	<10	<50	<5	<10	6.66	<5	22	117	>50000	6.53	<50	<5
WG3-MB		1.32	12	6.55	<10	<50	<5	<10	10.70	<5	15	245	38100	5.17	<50	<5



ALS Chemex

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Page #: 2 - B
Total # of pages: 2 (A - C)
Date: 11-Mar-2003
Account: GEIWAR

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA03004781

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a
		K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm
		0.05	50	0.05	25	5	0.05	5	50	10	0.05	10	5	5	0.05	50
WG1-MB (location MBSS-1)		<0.05	<50	0.40	220	10	<0.05	34	250	<10	6.62	<10	15	28	0.24	<50
WG2-MB (location MBNS-1)		<0.05	<50	1.25	570	6	<0.05	35	490	<10	2.75	<10	13	25	0.52	<50
WG3-MB		<0.05	<50	0.57	330	<5	<0.05	30	410	<10	0.74	<10	23	22	0.44	<50



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Page #: 2 - C
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Date: 11-Mar-2003
Account: GEIWAR

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA03004781

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	ME-ICP41a	Cu-AA62	V-AA62	Cu-AA46	
	Analyte	U	V	Zn	Cu	V	Cu	
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	
	LOR	50	5	10	0.01	0.01	0.01	
WG1-MB (location MB55-1)		<50	10400	70	29.5	1.04	29.0	(Figs. 4, 5)
WG2-MB (location MBNS-1)		<50	3490	60	11.70	0.35	11.85	(Fig. 6)
WG3-MB		<50	1670	50	3.85	0.18		

APPENDIX C

MINFILE REPORT ON THE PAST PRODUCERS,
PROSPECTS AND SHOWINGS ON THE
MENZIES GROUP PROPERTY

Run Date: 2003/Feb/16
Run Time: 10:18 PM

MINFILE / www
MASTER REPORT
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
MINISTRY OF ENERGY & MINES

MINFILE Number: 092K 016

National Mineral Inventory:

Name(s): CHALCO, CORONATION, ARGUS, CHAL 1, MENZIES BAY

<u>Status:</u> Past Producer	Underground	<u>Mining Division:</u> Nanaimo
<u>Regions:</u> British Columbia , Vancouver Island		
<u>NTS Map:</u> 092K03W (NAD 83)		<u>UTM Zone:</u> 10 (NAD 83)
<u>Latitude:</u> 50 08 24 N		<u>Northing:</u> 5556997
<u>Longitude:</u> 125 25 06 W		<u>Easting:</u> 327198
<u>Elevation:</u> 152 Metres		
<u>Location Accuracy:</u> Within 500M		
<u>Comments:</u> Location of Chal 1 claim, 1970.		

Commodities: Copper Vanadium Iron Titanium Manganese
Chromium Nickel

MINERALS

Significant: Chalcocite Volborthite
Alteration: Malachite Azurite Brochantite
Mineralization Age: Unknown

DEPOSIT

Character: Disseminated
Classification: Industrial Min.
Dimension: 0366 x 0001 x 0000 metres Strike/Dip: Trend/Plunge:

HOST ROCK

Dominant Host Rock: Sedimentary

Stratigraphic Age	Group	Formation	Igneous/Metamorphic/Other
Upper Triassic	Vancouver	Karmutsen	

Lithology: Tuffaceous Argillite
Amygdaloidal Andesite
Fossiliferous Limestone

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Tectonic Belt: Insular Physiographic Area: Georgia Depression
Terrane: Wrangell

INVENTORY

Ore Zone: SAMPLE Report On: N
Category: Assay/analysis Year: 1973
Sample Type: Grab

Commodity	Grade
Chromium	0.018 %
Copper	0.800 %
Iron	4.600 %
Manganese	0.057 %
Titanium	0.420 %
Vanadium	1.800 %

Comments: Copper is less than 0.8 per cent. Nickel is 0.007 per cent.
Reference: Geological Survey of Canada, Economic Geology 27, page 54.

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

The Chalco (092K 016) and Chal 4 (092K 068) occurrences are located approximately 16 kilometres northwest of Campbell River, immediately west of Provincial Highway Number 19. The area is underlain by a very thick, gently dipping to flat-lying sequence of Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation volcanic flows. Locally minor interflow sediments occur.

The copper-vanadium minerals occur mainly within lenses of sedimentary rock intercalated with volcanic rocks in a northwest trending shear zone at least 366 metres long. A gently dipping, twisting, pinching seam of mineralized sedimentary rocks lies within brown weathered, dark green, amygdaloidal andesite. The seam is approximately 1 metre thick at its widest point, strikes 315 degrees and dips 45 degrees northeast. It consists of black tuff-argillite overlain by fossiliferous limestone. The black tuff-argillite is heavily stained yellow, green, and blue after chalcocite and volborthite. Malachite, azurite, and bronchantite have also been identified. The heavily stained black tuff-argillite was analyzed with the following result: 1.8 per cent vanadium, 4.6 per cent iron, less than 0.8 per cent copper, 0.42 per cent titanium, 0.057

per cent manganese, 0.018 per cent chromium and 0.007 per cent nickel (Geological Survey of Canada Economic Geology Number 27, page 54).

In 1955, 5 tonnes of high grade copper ore was shipped to the Tacoma smelter. This produced 1011 kilograms of copper and 249 grams of silver. In 1959, approximately 16 tonnes of sorted ore was trucked to the Cowichan Copper Company Limited dock. The ore averaged 24 per cent copper and was destined for a Japanese smelter (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1959, page 131).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EMPR AR 1959-131
EMPR ASS RPT *2004
EMPR GEM 1969-211
EMPR PF (092K - General: Jambor, J.L., (1957), Masters Thesis)
GSC EC GEOL *27, pp. 53-54
GSC MAP 1386A
GSC OF 480

Date Coded: 1985/07/24

Date Revised: 1989/03/30

Coded By: GSB

Revised By: SED

Field Check: N

Field Check: N

MINFILE NO.: 092K 068

NAME(S): CHAL 4, CHALCO, CORONATION, MENZIES BAY

STATUS: Prospect
N.T.S.: 092K03W
LATITUDE: 50 08 02
LONGITUDE: 125 24 50
ELEVATION: 0152 Metres
COMMENTS: Location of Chal 4 claim (Assessment Report 2004).
LOCATION ACCURACY: Within 500 M

MINING DIVISION: Nanaimo
UTM ZONE: 10
UTM NORTHING: 5556088
UTM EASTING: 327487

COMMODITIES: Copper Vanadium Iron
Titanium
SIGNIFICANT MINERALS: Chalcocite Volborthite
ALTERATION MINERALS: Malachite Azurite Brochantite
AGE OF MINERALIZATION: Unknown
DEPOSIT CHARACTER: Disseminated
DEPOSIT CLASS.: Volcanogenic

DOMINANT HOST ROCK: Sedimentary

GROUP: Vancouver FORMATION: Karmutsen STRATIGRAPHIC AGE: Upper Triassic
LITHOLOGY: Tuffaceous Argillite
Amygdaloidal Andesite
Limestone

TECTONIC BELT: Insular
TERRANE: Wrangellia
PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Georgia Depression

RESERVES:

ZONE: CHAL 4

CLASSIFICATION: Best Assay

DATE: 1973

SAMPLE TYPE: Grab

COMMODITY

GRADE

COMMODITY	GRADE
Vanadium	1.8000 Per cent
Iron	4.6000 Per cent
Copper	0.8000 Per cent
Titanium	0.4200 Per cent

COMMENTS: Copper less than 0.8.

REFERENCE: Geological Survey of Canada Economic Geology 27, page 54

GEOLOGY: The Chal 4 is located approximately 16 kilometres northwest of Campbell River immediately west of Provincial Highway 19. The area is underlain by a very thick, gently dipping to flat-lying sequence of Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation volcanic flows. Locally minor

MINFILE NO.: 092K 068
CONTINUED...

RUN DATE: 89/06/10
RUN TIME: 00:13:38

MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES
MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION - GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
MINFILE - REPORT

PAGE: 137

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

EMPR AR 1959-131
EMPR GEM 1969-211
EMPR ASS RPT *2004
GSC OF 480
GSC MAP 1386A

DATE CODED: 850724
DATE REVISED: 890329

CODED BY: GSB
REVISED BY: SED

FIELD CHECK: NO
FIELD CHECK: NO

MINFILE NO.: 092K 067

B
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APPENDIX D

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

Statement of Expenses
Menzies Bay Group
July 26,27, 2003

February 1, 2004

2 days Geological Field Consulting @ 600.00 per day Dr. K. Warren Geiger Ph.D.	1200.00
---	---------

2 days Prospecting @ 250.00 per day James Laird, Qualified Prospector	500.00
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Room and Board – 2 days X 2 men @ 90.00 per day	360.00
---	--------

Truck Mileage Charge- 400 km @ .45 per km	180.00
---	--------

Field Supplies	50.00
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Report Cost	<u>650.00</u>
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Total	2940.00
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