ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: REPORT OF GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING AND ANALYSES, GOLDEN MICKEY PROPERTY, BRIDGE RIVER MINING DISTRICT, LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

TOTAL COST: $8118

AUTHOR(S): Erik A. Ostensoe, P. Geo.
SIGNATURE(S):

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):
STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 4671452

YEAR OF WORK: 2010

PROPERTY NAME: GOLDEN MICKEY

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): M 1 (tenure no. 604222), M 2 (tenure no. 04223)

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: LILLOOET
NTS / BCGS: 92 – J – 15W
LATITUDE: ___50_____° ___55_____' _____"
LONGITUDE: _122_____° ___43_____' _____" (at centre of work)
UTM Zone: 10 (NAD 83) EASTING: 519000 NORTHING: 5641000

OWNER(S): Farshad Shirvani

MAILING ADDRESS: Room 310 – 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C. V6B 1N2

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: Farshad Shirvani

MAILING ADDRESS: as above

REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. **Do not use abbreviations or codes**)
Allocthanous ophiolitic oceanic rocks of Bridge River Complex formations of Permian age intruded by Coast Plutonic Complex crystalline plutons, primarily of granodioritic composition, are disrupted by northwest trending regional scale fractures and faults. Listwanite altered ultramafic rocks are mineralized with gold and copper mineralization. There are no identified mineral zones and no resources.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: ARIS No. 14510, 22081

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for …)		M1, M2	$8118
Soil 34 soil samples, 34 MMI samples			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale/area)			
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)			
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (km)/trail			
Trench (number/metres)			
Underground development (metres)			

Other		
	TOTAL COST	$8118

REPORT OF GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

GOLDEN MICKEY PROPERTY

BRIDGE RIVER MINING DISTRICT

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

CANADA

NTS 92 – J – 15 W

Latitude 50°55’ North, Longitude 122°43’ West

UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83), 5641000 N, 519000 E.

Report prepared for:	Westbay Ventures Ltd. 615, 1865 Dilworth Dr Kelowna BC V1Y 9T1
Mineral Tenures:	M 1, tenure no. 604222 M 2, tenure no. 604223
Owner:	Farshad Shirvani.
Work and Report by:	Erik A. Ostensoe, P. Geo.
Date of Report:	July 15, 2010.

Submitted as an assessment report in fulfillment of Event No. 4671452.

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Golden Mickey property, located in the Bridge River mining district of southern British Columbia, comprises two mineral tenures with total area 590.92 hectares. The property is situated east of Gun Lake, approximately 20 km northeast of Gold Bridge, B. C., in an historic gold mining district. The tenures were located in 2009 and are held by Farshad Shirvani, a Vancouver-based geologist and businessman. Westbay Ventures Ltd., a private stage junior mineral exploration company, holds an option to acquire the Golden Mickey claims. The property has historic work and in May, 2010, selected parts of the tenures were further explored by a two person crew that conducted prospecting and MMI and conventional soil geochemical surveys. This report comprises a review of historic data relevant to the tenures, a presentation of results obtained from the 2010 work program and recommendations for further exploration.

The Bridge River mining district is best known as the host area of the Bralorne and Pioneer gold mines that were developed and operated in the period 1928 through 1971 with combined gold production of 129 tons gold (Church, B.N., 1996), and where the present owners have stated that they are about to resume mining operations. Numerous other gold mining properties are located in the area: some were small producers of gold (i.e. Minto, Wayside and Congress) but none achieved longevity similar to that of Bralorne and Pioneer mines. Base metals, mercury and tungsten prospects have not progressed far beyond initial stages of exploration. Placer gold was recovered from Cadwallader Creek and Bridge River gravels: the latter were flooded in late 1940s when a large hydroelectric power development created the Carpenter and Downtown Lakes reservoirs in Bridge River valley.

The Bridge River mining district lies on the east side of the Coast Ranges. Allocthanous Cadwallader Group, mainly sedimentary, members are imbricated with Cache Creek/Bridge River Complex ophiolites and both terranes are intruded by outlier members of the Coast Plutonic Complex of Upper Cretaceous age granodiorite intrusions that form the Coast Ranges. Accreted oceanic rocks apparently docked in Jurassic time; northwesterly oriented transcurrent faulting occurred in Cretaceous to Tertiary time along Yalakom and Bridge River faults (Church, 1996). Gabbro and ultramafite occur in narrow slivers and are intimately related to gold occurrences but genesis of gold mineralization is attributed to mineralizing fluids evolved from the Coast Plutonic Complex (Church, 1996, Figure 1.1 and p. 8).

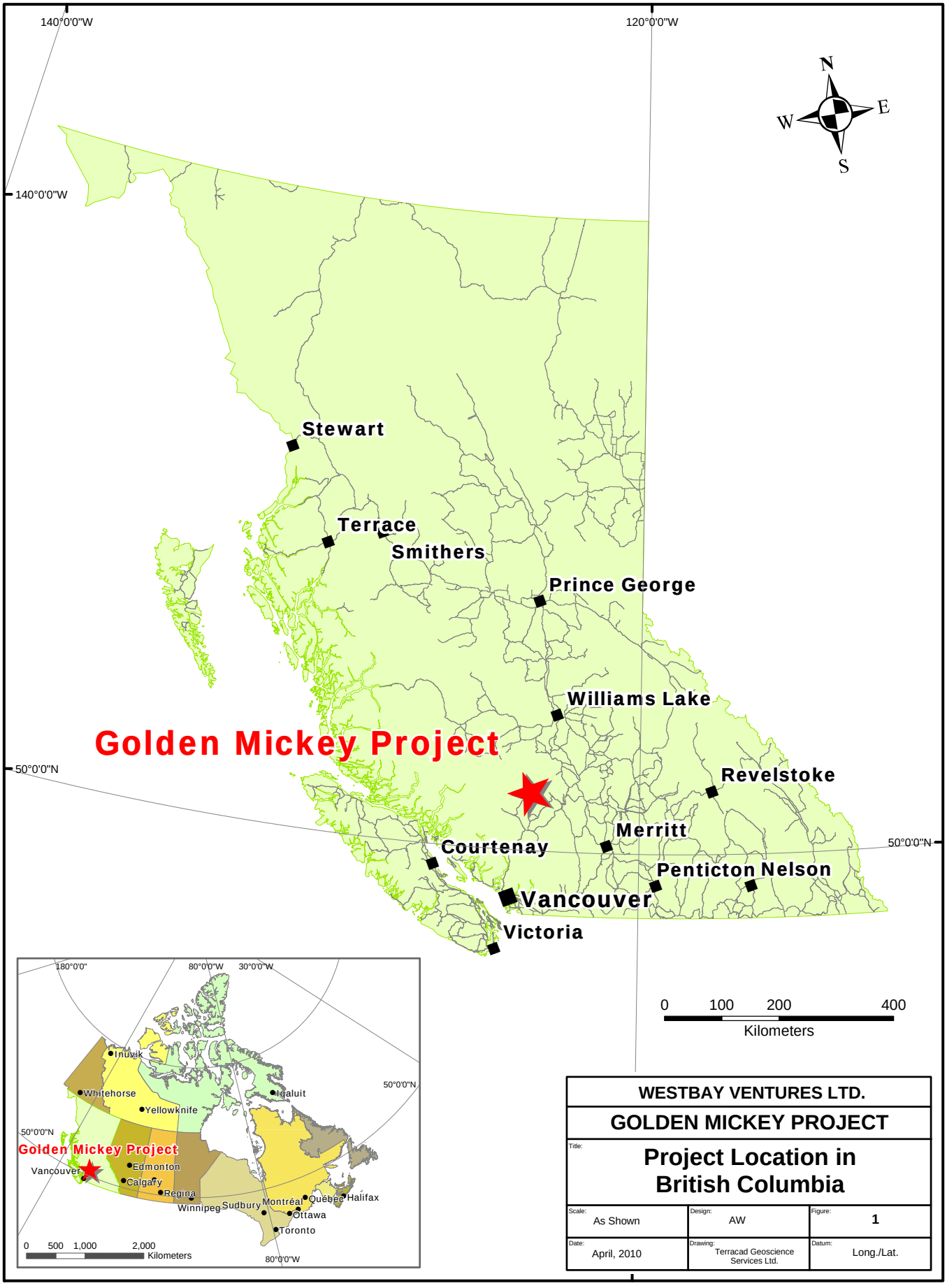
B. N. Church of the Geological Survey Branch of the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources in 1996 published results of a comprehensive program of data compilation and technical and academic studies of the Bridge River Mining Camp (Church, 1996) and provided suggestions for further prospecting and evaluation of the Camp.

Golden Mickey tenures, situated north of Carpenter Lake, are underlain by Bridge River Complex formations. Church's paper and other publications have few references to the specific area of the tenures and it appears that geological and prospecting investigations using contemporary methods have not been systematically applied in the immediate area of the tenures. Much of the tenures are underlain by unconsolidated sand, clay and gravel deposits of unknown depths which may account for the scarcity of mineral showings in contrast to the presence of many Minfile occurrences along the shores of Carpenter Lake where glacial deposits are less extensive.

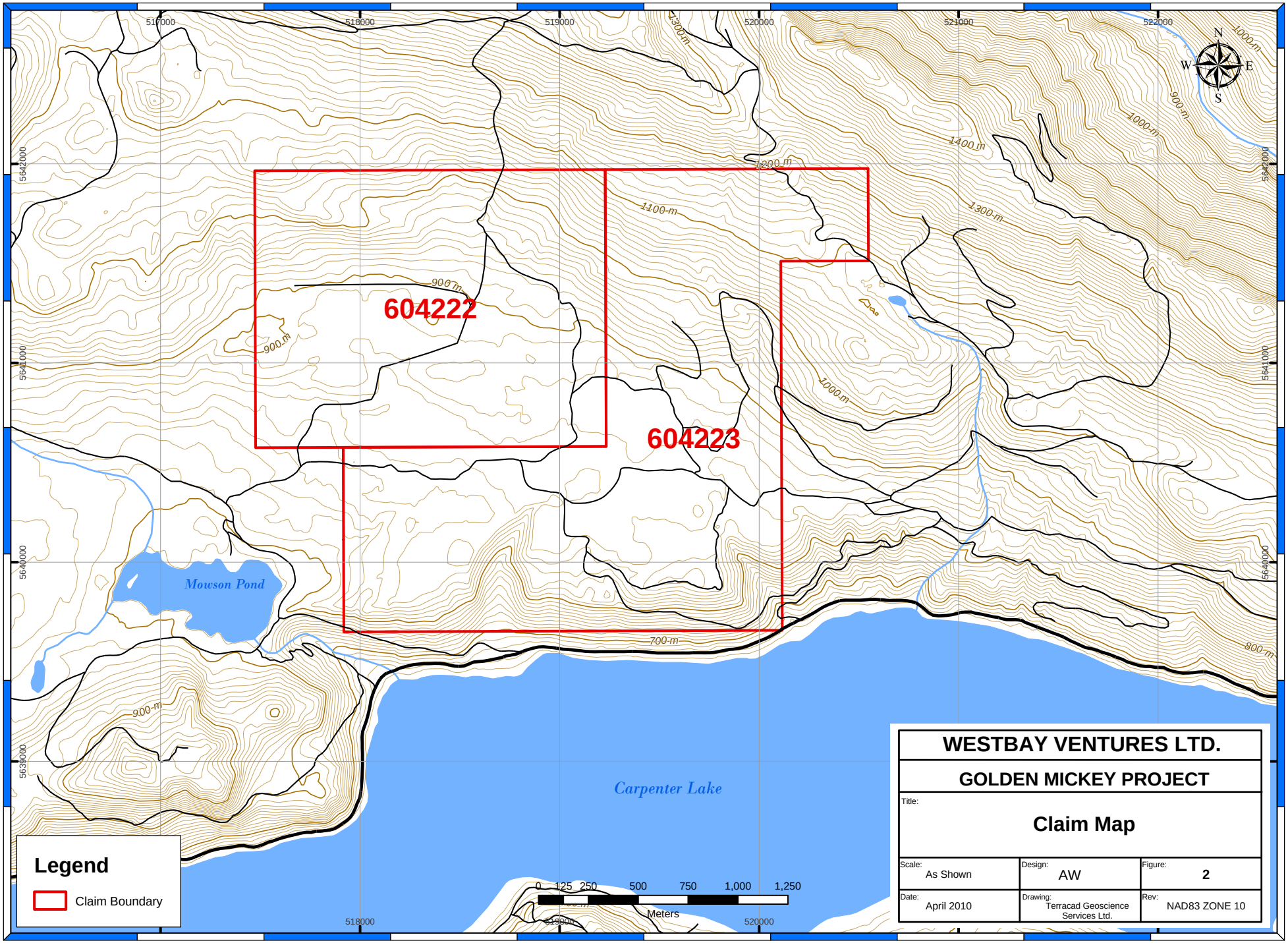
The current owner of the Golden Mickey tenures has completed a minimal program of prospecting, reconnaissance geological investigations and conventional and mobile metal ion geochemical sampling surveys. The MMI method if properly executed purports to record the presence of metals in underlying formations that would otherwise be difficult to detect. A two staged program of further work has been recommended and will comprise analysis of conventional geochemical soil samples that have been in storage, further geochemical soil sampling, prospecting and geophysical surveying at projected costs of more than $100,000.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Golden Mickey property (for convenience, "GM"), comprises two mineral tenures located in the Bridge River Mining Camp of southern British Columbia. The owner of the tenures has completed an early stage program of reconnaissance prospecting and MMI (mobile metal ion) sampling. This report contains a summary of historic data concerning the Bridge River Mining Camp with particular reference to the area of the GM tenures. Suggestions for further work are presented, along with budget requirements.



WESTBAY VENTURES LTD.		
GOLDEN MICKEY PROJECT		
Title: Project Location in British Columbia		
Scale: As Shown	Design: AW	Figure: 1
Date: April, 2010	Drawing: Terracad Geoscience Services Ltd.	Datum: Long./Lat.


604222
604223
Mowson Pond
Carpenter Lake
Legend
Claim Boundary
0 125 250 500 750 1,000 1,250
Meters
WESTBAY VENTURES LTD.
GOLDEN MICKEY PROJECT
Title:
Claim Map
Scale: As Shown
Design: AW
Figure: 2
Date: April 2010
Drawing: Terracad Geoscience Services Ltd.
Rev: NAD83 ZONE 10

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

In preparing this report, the author has relied heavily upon Paper 1995-3, Bridge River Mining Camp Geology and Mineral Deposits, by B. N. Church, Ph.D., P. Eng., a senior scientist-geologist employed by the Geological Survey Branch (hereafter "GSB") of the Government of British Columbia. Many parts of this text have been copied partially or verbatim. Additional information to account for district work subsequent to Church's studies was obtained from GSB and Geoscience BC reports, Minfile entries, and ARIS* reports. All sources of information have been appropriately acknowledged and attributed, with further details listed in the References section.

*ARIS – Assessment Report Indexing System

The author conducted reconnaissance scale fieldwork on the GM tenures in the period May 19 through 22, 2010 and in the course of that work obtained 34 soil samples and 34 MMI samples, of which the latter were analysed by an ISO 9000 certified analytical laboratory that offers services approved by MMI Technology, developer of the method.

Assistance in the field, despite challenges posed by the need to sample through sometimes deep volcanic ash, awkward terrain and cheerless weather, was ably provided by Anke Woodworth, GIS specialist and field worker.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Golden Mickey mineral tenures are illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 of this report and include tenure no. 604222, and no. 604223 (Table 1). Total area is 590.92 hectares. The tenures are located north of Carpenter Lake and east of Gun Lake in the Bridge River Mining District of southern British Columbia, Canada. UTM coordinates of the approximate centre of the tenures are Zone 10, 519000 East, 564500 North and they are situated in NTS map 092J.

Name	Tenure No.	Registered Owner	Area (hectares)	Date of Location	Current Expiry Date*
M 1	604222	F. Shirvani (100%)	244.50	2009/may/09	2010/jun/09
M 2	604223	F. Shirvani (100%)	346.42	2009/may/09	2010/jun/09

*Table 1. Mineral Tenures *expiry dates will be extended by SOW or cash in lieu*

Westbay Ventures Ltd. holds an option to acquire the Golden Mickey property from Farshad Shirvani, the registered owner.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the Goldbridge area of southern British Columbia is provided by a paved provincial road from Lillooet, 90 km southeast, and seasonally from Pemberton by "The Hurley", a steep, poor quality former logging road, a distance of 65 km. Several former logging roads and trails cross the tenures and although they are not maintained, are suitable for use by ordinary bush vehicles and ATVs.

The Golden Mickey tenures are located in the Bridge River mining district, immediately east of the Coast Ranges and experience a moderate "rain shadow" type climate: winter temperatures may be as low as -35° C, summer temperatures, as high as +35° C. Annual precipitation is about 35 cm. equally in the form of rain and snow. Snowfall seldom exceeds 3 metres in total and maximum accumulations are one to two metres.

Nearby towns, Gold Bridge, Pemberton and Lillooet, can provide accommodations and most personnel and materials required by mineral explorers. Several resorts and outfitters cater to visitors attracted by mountain scenery, trail ride opportunities and winter snowmobile and cross country ski adventures.

Fir and pine forests that formerly were present on the Golden Mickey tenures have largely been removed by logging, forest fires and in the case of the pines, the ravages of the Mountain Pine Beetle. A wild fire in early 2009 burned over most parts of the tenures and although tree planting to replace some of the forest is in progress, the landscape is tortured, with little or no underbrush. Unburned areas are lightly treed, with tangled undergrowth.

Bridge River Mining District is situated in the transition area between British Columbia's Coast Mountain ranges and the Intermontane terrain. Highest mountains attain 3000 metres and streams are incised into heavily glaciated valleys. Bridge River has been diverted from its natural course through tunnels to power large hydro-electric generating stations at Seton Lake which lies about 350 metres lower in elevation.

6.0 HISTORY

Bridge River gold mines have produced more than 88,350 kg. of gold and substantial but imprecisely reported amounts of placer gold and the district ranks as the largest gold "camp" in the province. Church (1996) attributes first production to placer miners in 1859 and lode gold discoveries to the 1896 – 1915 period. The Pioneer mine commenced production in 1928 and the Lorne, later "Bralorne", in 1932. Both mines closed in 1971. Several attempts to resume production have, to date, been unsuccessful. Smaller mines operated at intervals and their work was impacted by flooding consequent upon formation of the Terzaghi Dam and Carpenter Lake reservoir.

The success of the principal mines attracted further prospectors to the Bridge River area and a low level of mineral search has continued to the present. More than 60 prospects are represented in Minfile filings and ARIS reports. Metals include the major precious and base metals, mercury, tungsten, chromium and uranium and although there are opportunities to possibly develop talc, and dimension and decorative stone, industrial minerals have not attracted much interest. Superficial deposits of pumice that are present in many parts of the district originated about 2365 years ago and, although they attain depths of as much as one metre, have not been successfully exploited.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Geological features of the Bridge River Mining District have been studied by federal, provincial, academic and industry geologists. Because it is located in the tectonically "lively" area along the east fringe of the Coast Mountains earlier scientists were baffled by the complex structural geology and until the advent of plate tectonics and accretion and imbrication theory were at a loss to satisfactorily explain the juxtaposition of shreds of ophiolitic terranes mixed with heterolithic sedimentary successions and intrusive bodies that range in character from soda granite to gabbro to Coast Intrusions granodiorite. Metamorphism added to the confusion, as did the presence of strong shear systems and major accretionary sutures (Church's terminology, 1996, p. 45).

Church (1996) compiled from available data, which was extensive, and from his own field work that was also extensive, a comprehensive review of the Bridge River area in Bulletin 1995-3, Bridge River Mining Camp Geology and Mineral Deposits. His synthesis of the regional geology shows that regional trends are northwesterly, that the Bridge River Complex of allochthanous oceanic rocks of mainly Permian age, is

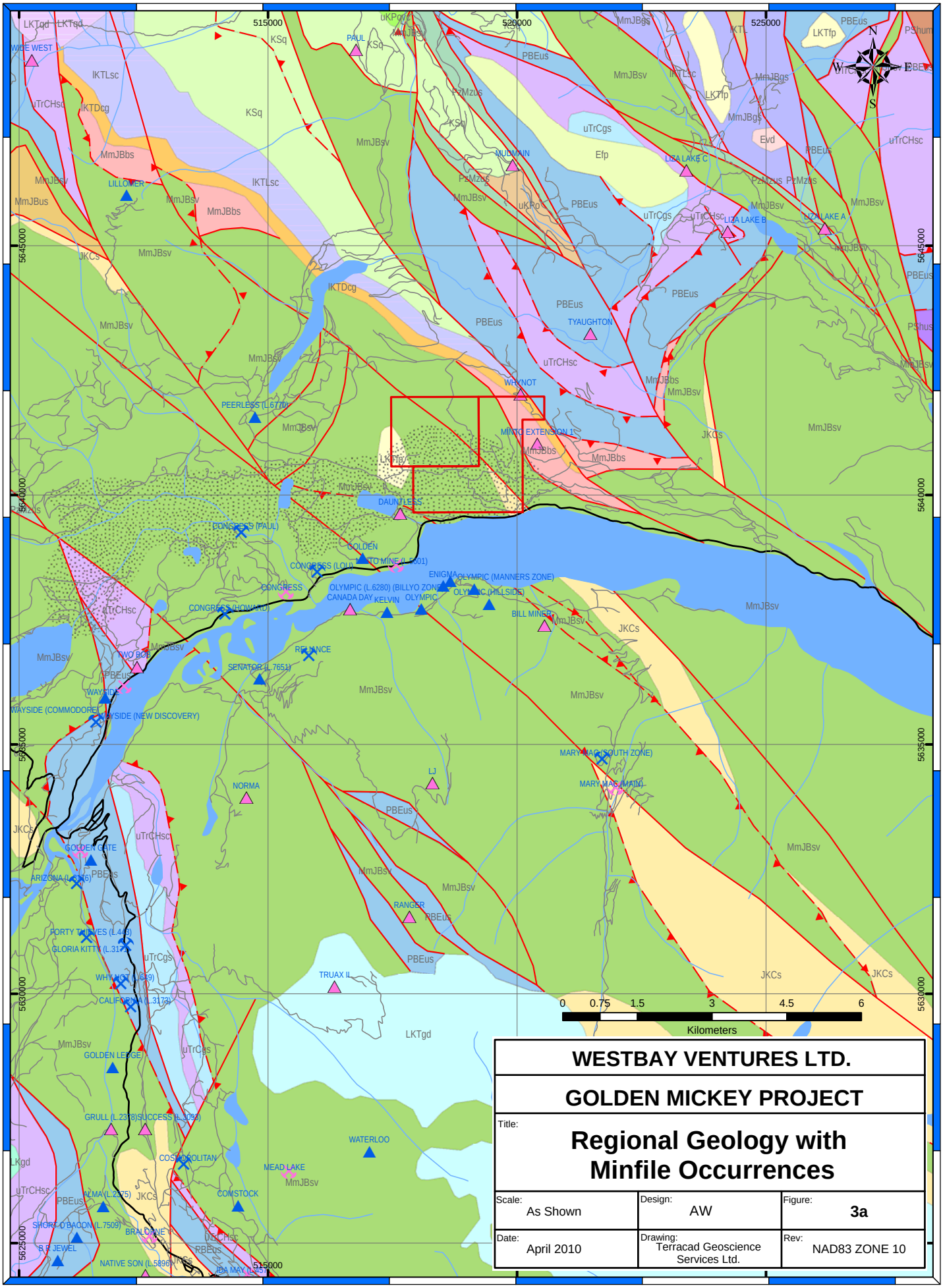
dominant east of Gold Bridge town where it is seen to be a mosaic of slices and wedges separated and outlined by a dominantly northwest trending pattern of faults and fractures. West of Gold Bridge the Cadwallader Group of volcanic (Pioneer Volcanics) and sedimentary (Noel and Hurley Formations) rocks is more prevalent. The Coast Plutonic Complex lies further west and the Bendor Range batholith of similar composition and provenance occupies a vaguely arcuate position south of Gold Bridge and east of the Bralorne and Pioneer mines.

The valley formerly occupied by Bridge River and now comprising Carpenter Lake lies across regional structures without evidence of significant offsetting of the northwesterly trending formations and structures.

The geological setting of Pioneer and Bralorne mines is described as "…typically mesothermal, low-sulphide fissure fillings hosted by Bralorne Intrusions and Pioneer volcanics adjacent to bands of ultramafic rocks" (Church, 1996, p. 85). Veins are "…probably co-genetic with the Coast Plutonic Complex…" (ibid, p. 85).

Other less significant deposits of metallic elements, with numerous exceptions, are distributed in proximity to Bendor Range intrusives and, curiously, appear to be disproportionately represented along the shores of present-day Carpenter Lake.

The Golden Mickey tenures lie close to the north side of Carpenter Lake in Bridge River Complex terrain.


515000
520000
525000
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S
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Kilometers
WESTBAY VENTURES LTD.
GOLDEN MICKEY PROJECT
Title:
Regional Geology with Minfile Occurrences
Scale: As Shown
Design: AW
Figure: 3a
Date: April 2010
Drawing: Terracad Geoscience Services Ltd.
Rev: NAD83 ZONE 10

Legend

Golden Mickey Claim

Minfiles

- Anomaly
- Developed Prospect
- Past Producer
- Producer
- Prospect
- Showing

Fault Type

- Fault
- Normal Fault
- Thrust
- Quarternary Unit

Geological Unit

- Efp - Cenozoic - Unnamed feldspar porphyritic intrusive rocks
- Evd - Cenozoic - Unnamed dacitic volcanic rocks
- LKTfp - Mesozoic to Cenozoic - Unnamed feldspar porphyritic intrusive rocks
- LKTgd - Mesozoic to Cenozoic - Unnamed granodioritic intrusive rocks
- LKTqd - Mesozoic to Cenozoic - Unnamed quartz dioritic intrusive rocks
- JKCs - Mesozoic - Cayoosh Assemblage undivided sedimentary rocks
- KSq - Mesozoic - Silverquick Formation conglomerate, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
- LKgd - Mesozoic - Unnamed granodioritic intrusive rocks
- lKTDcg - Mesozoic - Taylor Creek Group - Dash Formation conglomerate, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
- lKTL - Mesozoic - Taylor Creek Group - Lizard Formation undivided sedimentary rocks
- lKTLsc - Mesozoic - Taylor Creek Group - Lizard Formation coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
- uKPo - Mesozoic - Powell Creek Formation undivided volcanic rocks
- uKPovc - Mesozoic - Powell Creek Formation volcaniclastic rocks
- uTrCHsc - Mesozoic - Cadwallader Group - Hurley Formation coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
- uTrCgs - Mesozoic - Cadwallader Group - Volcanic Unit greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks
- MmJBbs - Paleozoic to Mesozoic - Bridge River Complex blueschist metamorphic rocks
- MmJBgs - Paleozoic to Mesozoic - Bridge River Complex greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks
- MmJBsv - Paleozoic to Mesozoic - Bridge River Complex marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks
- MmJBus - Paleozoic to Mesozoic - Bridge River Complex serpentinite ultramafic rocks
- PBEus - Paleozoic - Bralorne-East Liza Complex serpentinite ultramafic rocks
- PShum - Paleozoic - Shulaps Ultramafic Complex - Harzburgite Unit ultramafic rocks
- PShus - Paleozoic - Shulaps Ultramafic Complex - Serpentinite Melange Unit serpentinite ultramafic rocks
- PzMzus - Paleozoic to Mesozoic - Unnamed serpentinite ultramafic rocks

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GOLDEN MICKEY PROJECT

Title: **Legend to Regional Geology (Fig 3a)**

Scale:	Design:	Figure:
As Shown	AW	**3b**
Date:	Drawing:	Rev:
April 2010	Terracad Geoscience Services Ltd.	NAD83 ZONE 10

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The preponderance of mineral occurrences in the Bridge River valley are closely related to northwest trending fractures and formations and in proximity to granodioritic intrusions. Principal host rocks of the main mineral deposits, the Pioneer and Bralorne Mines, are gabbroic members of so-called “Bralorne Intrusions”, perhaps the oldest rocks in the district, that have been affected by northwest trending shearing. Speculatively, the gabbros may have been “squeezed” or otherwise dragged from underlying basement by strong lateral and oblique movement along structures that developed in relief of the disruption attendant upon emplacement of the distal massive Coast Plutonic Complex.

9.0 MINERALIZATION

Bridge River valley mineral deposits are “pure” gold, as at Bralorne and Pioneer Mines, gold with stibnite (Sb_2S_3) as at Congress and Mary Mac, scheelite ($CaWO_4$), arsenopyite and mixed sulphides, as at the Bristol site, and gold with arsenopyrite in Eldorado Basin, north of Carpenter Lake. A small number of cinnabar occurrences located between Carpenter and Tyaughton Lakes have seen minor mercury production. Molybdenite has been noted in several locations none of which appear to have either size or grade required to constitute a potentially viable deposit.

10.0 EXPLORATION

The Bridge River mining district was thoroughly prospected following discovery and production at first the Pioneer, and a bit later, at the Bralorne mine sites. Exploration potential remains in revisiting historic properties and in applying more sophisticated, technical exploration techniques, particularly in areas of Quaternary cover.

The Golden Mickey area is located north and east of the former Minto gold mine, west of the Minto Extension prospect and south of the Whynot prospect. Several ARIS reports record previous work on the Golden Mickey: all refer to the scarcity of outcroppings due in part to the prevailing cover of volcanic ash (up 50 cm) and also to the deposits of glacial till. Conventional geochemical soil sampling techniques in which “B” horizon soils are analysed have been applied.

Terracad Geoscience Services Ltd. in May, 2010 conducted a small program of familiarization and reconnaissance and soil and MMI (mobile metal ion) geochemical sampling. Sampling was directed to several areas that had returned anomalously high gold in soil values in a program of conventional soil sampling as reported in ARIS report #22081 (Miller-Tait, 1992). Thirty-four soil and MMI samples were acquired and the latter were submitted to the SGS Minerals Services laboratory in Toronto, Ontario. Soil samples were placed in storage pending MMI analytical results and availability of funds.

11.0 DRILLING

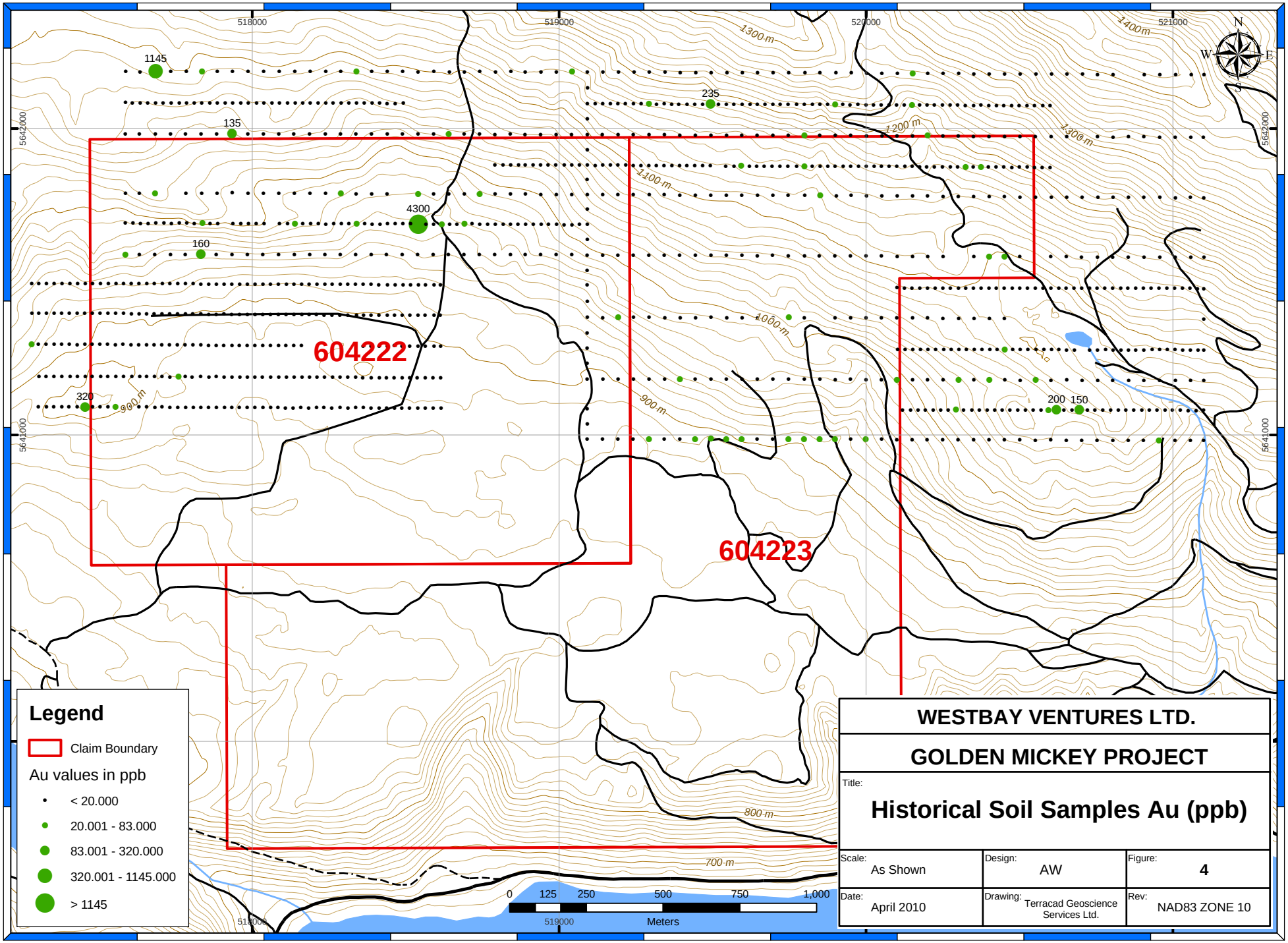
There are no records of any drilling of any part of the Golden Mickey property but several hand-dug pits and one excavated trench were noted during property reconnaissance. It seems likely that some drilling has been directed to the property. A recent (2009) forest fire has burned off and obscured signs of historic work.

12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Thirty-four soil and MMI samples were acquired from parts of the Golden Mickey property where elevated gold in soils values had been reported in a 1992 technical report (see Figure 5 and ARIS No. 22081).

Sample sites were located by reference to a topographic map that showed the historic gold in soils locations and values and existing roads and by hand-held GPS (Garmin Model GPSMAP 60C). Sites were positioned with an accuracy of less then six metres. Successive sample sites were variously spaced at 25 metre intervals on east-west lines. Sites were marked in the field by attaching a labeled flagging ribbon to a nearby tree or bush. GPS locations were stored in the instrument's memory file and were subsequently retrieved and plotted.

The Golden Mickey property is located on a south facing gentle slope that bears an almost continuous superficial layer of white rhyodacitic volcanic ash that varies in thickness from five to 50 or more centimeters. The ash is unconsolidated, is commonly dry, and acts as an effective barrier to transfer of geochemical values to surface. Samples were taken from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604222
604223
1400 m
1300 m
1200 m
1100 m
1000 m
900 m
800 m
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E
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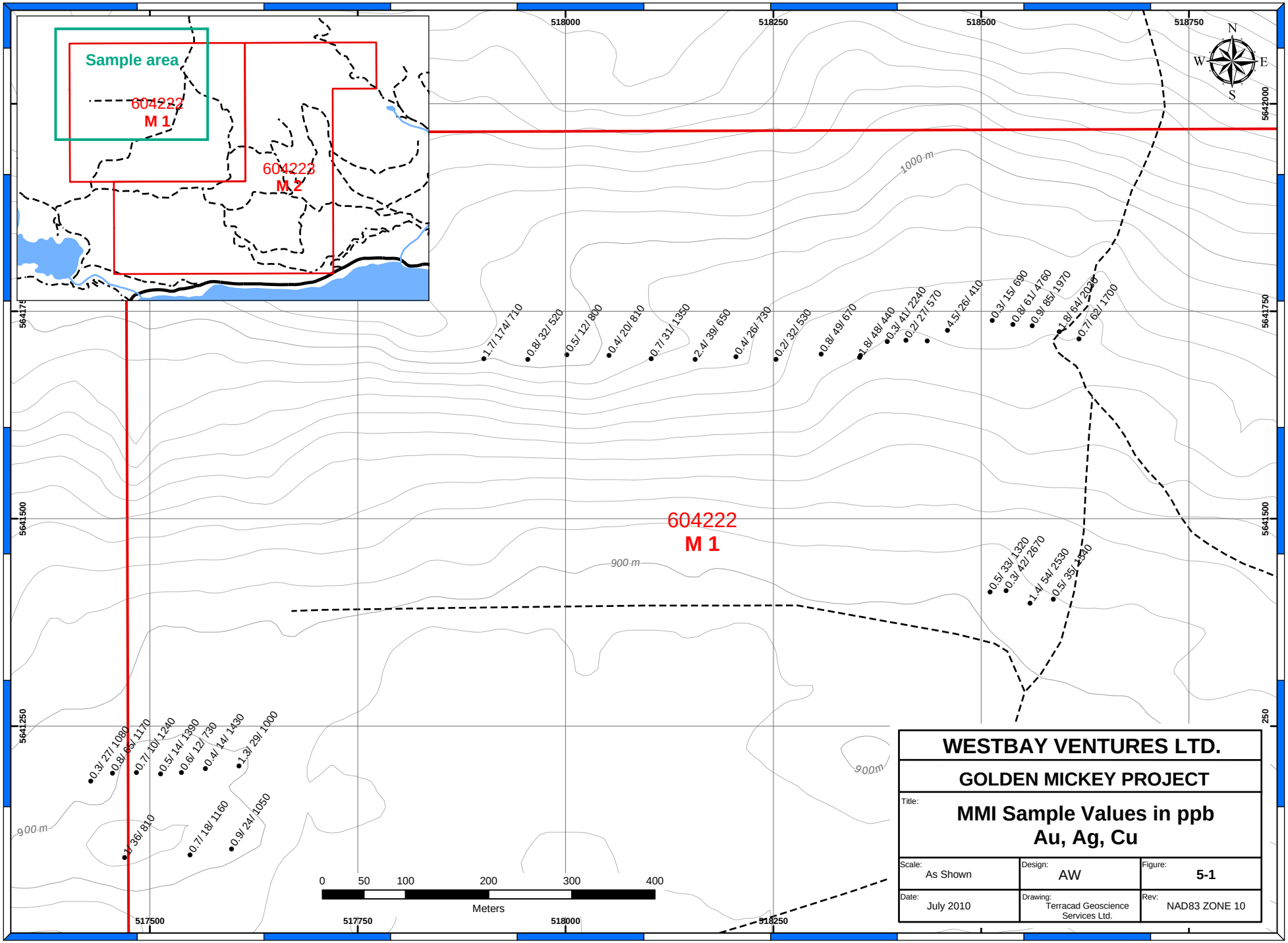
Legend
Claim Boundary
Au values in ppb
< 20.000
20.001 - 83.000
83.001 - 320.000
320.001 - 1145.000
> 1145
0
125
250
500
750
1,000
Meters
WESTBAY VENTURES LTD.
GOLDEN MICKEY PROJECT
Title:
Historical Soil Samples Au (ppb)
Scale: As Shown
Design: AW
Figure: 4
Date: April 2010
Drawing: Terracad Geoscience Services Ltd.
Rev: NAD83 ZONE 10

glacial colluvium that lies beneath the ash layer: a common garden spade was used to cut through leaf mould and roots, to remove the loose ash particles, and to penetrate the uppermost colluvium. Soil samples were “cut” from that material using a trowel composed of hard plastic, and placed in kraft envelopes that were labeled with the GPS waypoint identifier. MMI samples were similarly extracted but with extra care to clean the hand tool by scrubbing it with soil from the site. A small plastic “ZIPLOC” bowl intended for use in a refrigerator was also scrubbed prior to being used to relay a measured quantity of soil (250 ml) to a “ZIPLOC” plastic bag equipped with a sliding closure. The latter bag, after sealing, was labeled with an identifying number using a felt-tipped marker pen. Details of sample depth, soil characteristics and other features were recorded in a field note book (see Appendix 1).

Soil samples were subsequently placed in storage pending MMI analyses and availability of funds. MMI samples were packaged and forwarded to SGS Minerals Services in Toronto, Ontario for analysis. The MMI sampling procedure closely followed the recommendations of SGS Laboratories regarding sampling in boreal zones.

SGS analytical data are presented in Appendix 2 of this report.



WESTBAY VENTURES LTD.		
GOLDEN MICKEY PROJECT		
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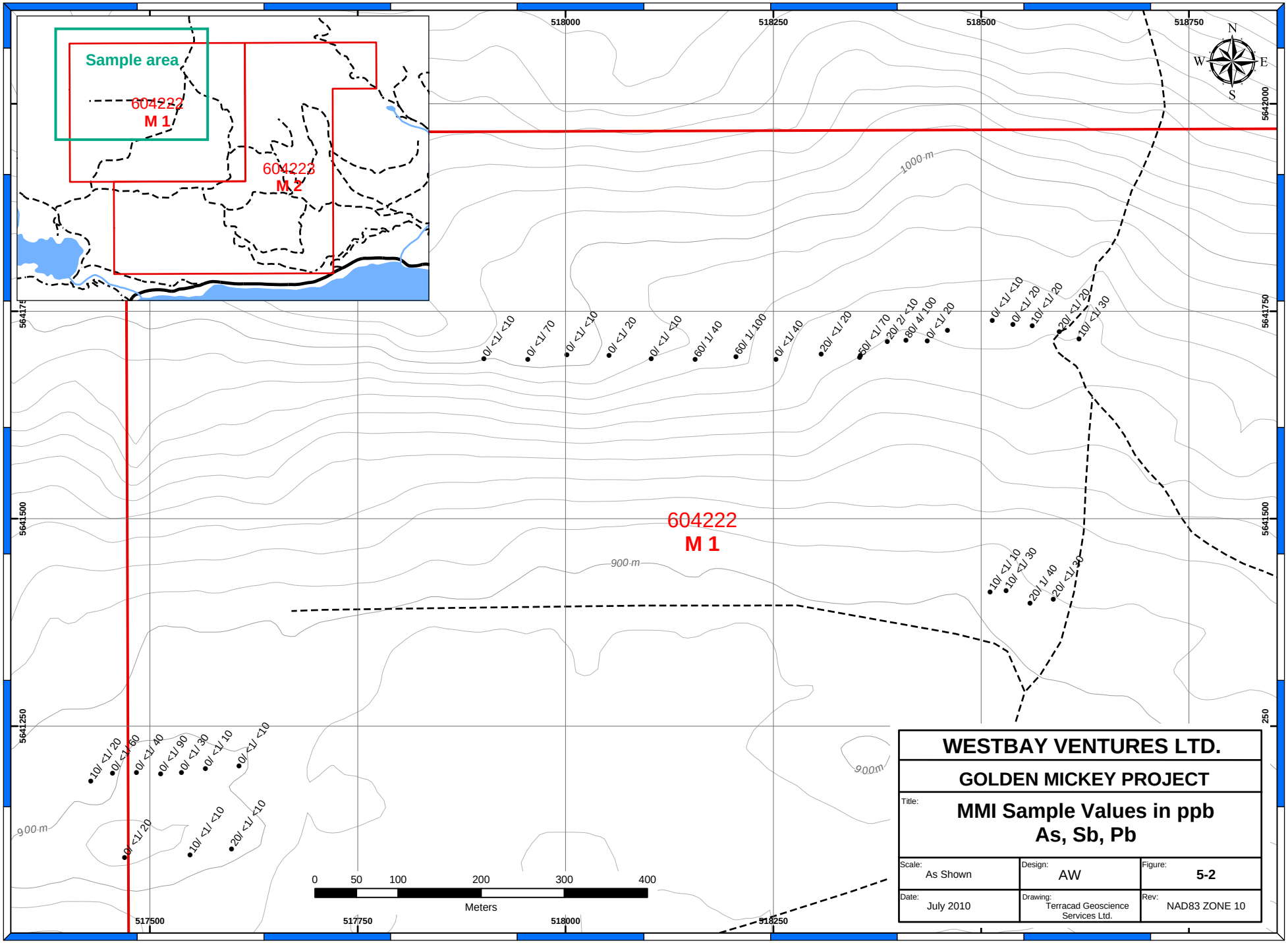
Date: July 2010	Drawing: Terracad Geoscience Services Ltd.	Rev: NAD83 ZONE 10



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GOLDEN MICKEY PROJECT		
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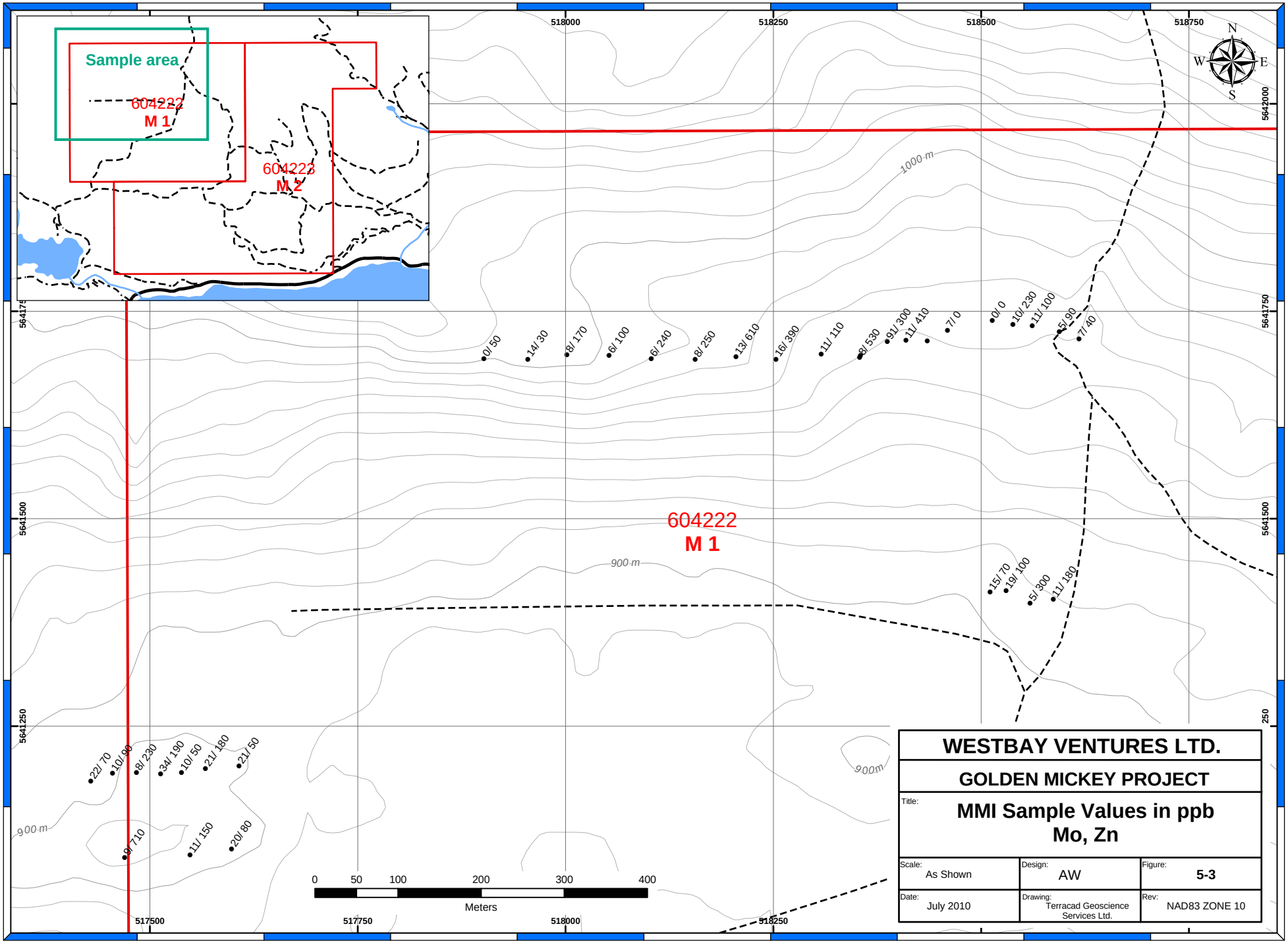
Date: July 2010	Drawing: Terracad Geoscience Services Ltd.	Rev: NAD83 ZONE 10



WESTBAY VENTURES LTD.		
GOLDEN MICKEY PROJECT		
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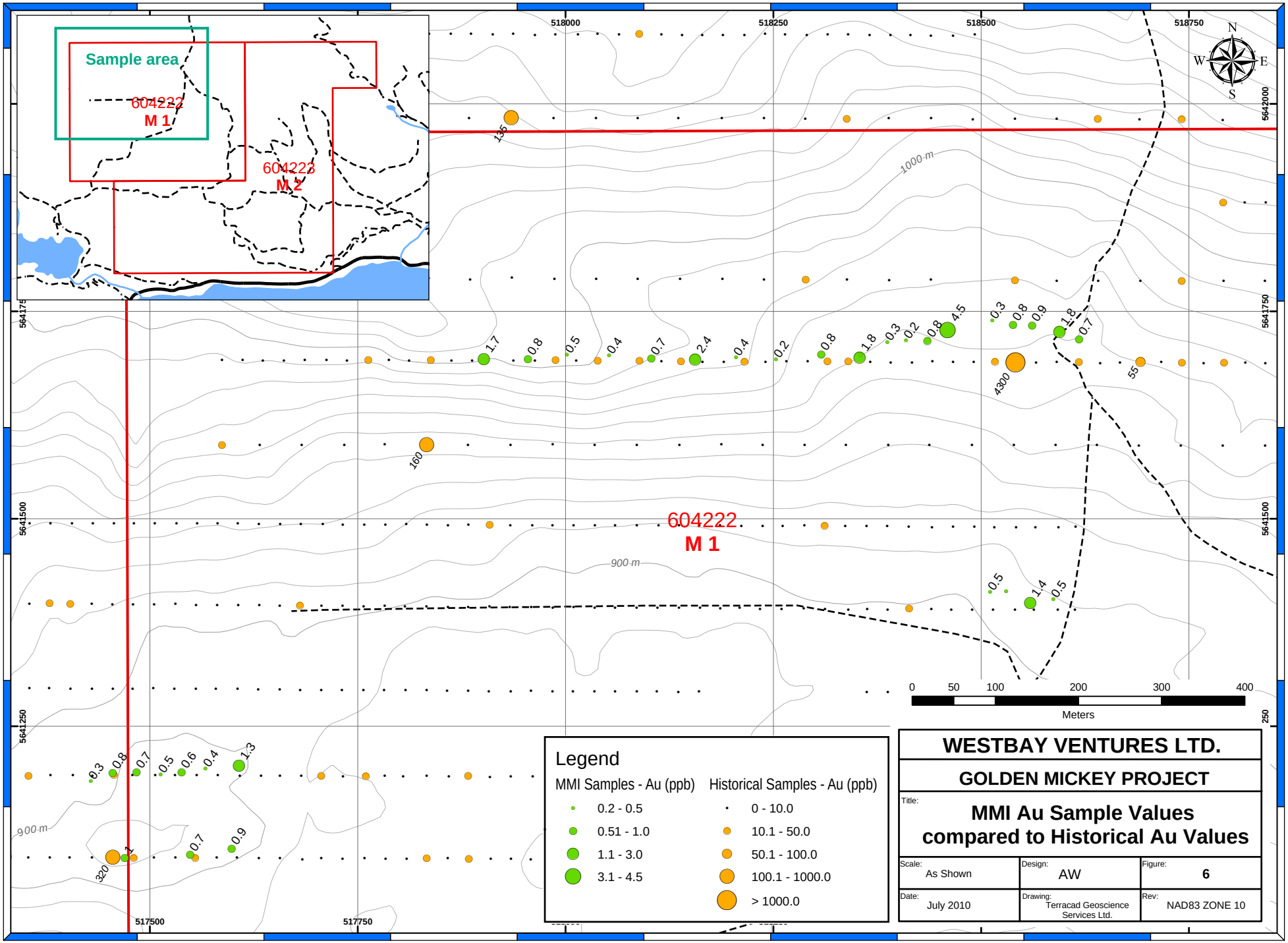
Scale: As Shown	Design: AW	Figure: 5-3
Date: July 2010	Drawing: Terracad Geoscience Services Ltd.	Rev: NAD83 ZONE 10



WESTBAY VENTURES LTD.

GOLDEN MICKEY PROJECT

Title:

MMI Au Sample Values compared to Historical Au Values

Scale:	Design:	Figure:
As Shown	AW	6
Date:	Drawing:	Rev:
July 2010	Terracad Geoscience Services Ltd.	NAD83 ZONE 10

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

MMI samples were sealed in the field, packaged for shipment and consigned to a licensed commercial carrier for transfer to SGS Laboratories in Toronto, Ontario, the designated analyst in Canada for MMI. That laboratory followed a rigid protocol to extract, using undisclosed solutions, loosely-held metal ions from the sample. The resulting solution was analysed by ICP-MS analytical methods and the values reported to Terracad Geoscience Services Ltd.

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The Golden Mickey data base is small and largely comprises technical and regional geochemical survey reports by government scientists and assessment reports that relate to the present tenures and to nearby exploration properties.

Field examinations were conducted in order to verify available technical information but much of the property is overlain by glaciofluvial deposits of till that masks the bedrock.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Golden Mickey tenures by Mineral Titles Online procedures acquired areas where regional and property scale geochemical surveys returned apparently anomalous metal values. They are surrounded by valid mineral tenures held in the names of local prospectors and junior mining companies. Little is known about the merits of those adjacent areas and no adjacent or nearby mineral properties are known to be under active investigation.

Speculatively, given the imminent resumption of mining operations at the Bralorne minesite, and steadily rising gold prices, mineral exploration in the Bridge River mining district is likely to increase.

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Given the early stage of exploration work on the Golden Mickey tenures, no mineral processing or metallurgical test work have been undertaken.

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no mineral resources or mineral reserves on the Golden Mickey tenures.

18.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The foregoing sections of this report include by reference and inclusion all relevant data and information applicable to the Golden Mickey tenures.

19.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Geological data compiled and mapped by Church (1996) indicate that the Golden Mickey tenures are underlain by members of the Bridge River Complex that includes weakly to strongly altered and transformed argillite, limestone and ribbon chert of late Paleozoic to Jurassic ages. A small area of listwanite, a strongly altered basic rock type often associated with gold mineralization, is shown at the southwest end of nearby Tyaughton Lake. Volcanic members include basalts and pillowed lavas. Mineral potential and land use studies (McCartney, 1974, Legun and Matheson, 1991, quoted by Church, 1996) assign a "high to intermediate" potential characterized by "…numerous polymetallic mesothermal and epithermal (stibnite-bearing) vein systems…" (Church, 1996, p.143).

The Golden Mickey tenures are located in a geologically favourable location: the Bridge River Complex near the north side of Carpenter Lake hosts several gold-antimony deposits that have seen production. Overburden comprising volcanic ash and glacial and glacial-fluvial materials effectively masks bedrock in much of the tenures and is of sufficient depth to limit the usefulness of traditional geochemical and, possibly, geophysical methods. Nonetheless, the reports of historic work include identification of samples that are geochemically anomalous in gold that are sufficiently elevated to justify a program of MMI sampling. MMI sampling theory posits that metal ions may be transferred to the near-surface environment by osmotic processes. Sampling techniques recover representative soil from a standard depth/horizon. The samples are analysed by MMI techniques that use a weak chemical extractant to take into solution from soils the loosely-held metal ions that are then measured by ICP-MS variants.

SGS analytical data for eight elements, namely silver, gold, copper, arsenic, antimony, lead, molybdenum and zinc, are presented in Appendix 2 of this report. Metal values are

reported in parts per billion and due to the different methods of sampling and analysis are not directly comparable to values that may be obtained from conventional soil samples. The number of samples is insufficient to permit meaningful statistical analysis but the following observations are relevant (Table 2):

	Silver	Gold	Copper	Arsenic	Antimony	Lead	Molybdenum	Zinc
Max ppb	174	4.5	4760	80	4	100	91	710
Min ppb	10	0.2	410	<10	Trace	<10	<5	<20

Table 2. Ranges of Metal Values – Golden Mickey MMI Samples

All elements show a wide range of metal in soils values: higher silver and gold values are in proximity to areas of historic samples with similarly elevated values; copper values show considerable variation, from 410 to 4760 ppb, and may be indicative of copper enrichment perhaps related to particular rock types but data are insufficient to produce a useful pattern; antimony, despite being in a district that has had a small amount of antimony production, is present in minute amounts; lead and molybdenum are insignificant but zinc shows a moderate amount of variation that, with further sampling, may develop a useful distribution pattern that will be attributable to rock formations, alteration, or fracturing.

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Golden Mickey tenures were located to acquire an apparently under explored part of a well mineralized district. Historic sampling of parts of the present tenures by a previous owner, as reported in ARIS report number 22081 (Miller-Tait, 1992) show several sample sites with elevated gold values: the very limited 2010 program of MMI sampling comprised clusters of samples from the near vicinity of those samples.

Analytical results from the 2010 samples, reported in ppb, are low. Samples from sites close to observed occurrences of listwanite alteration do not reflect the presence of unusual amounts of the eight elements that were determined but it is likely that useful distribution patterns will evolve with further sampling and analysis.

It is recommended that the 34 Golden Mickey property soil samples that are currently in storage be analysed by conventional soil geochemistry methods and that the results obtained for selected metals be compared to the MMI data. A first stage field program to further investigate, using either soil or MMI methods of geochemistry, may then be justified. Although property familiarization and prospecting will accompany such work, the primary focus should be to collect a significant number of soil geochemistry samples for analysis by mobile metal ion (MMI) methods. MMI sampling is slower and requires more care than traditional soil sampling and costs of analyses are higher than the costs of regular soil samples. Analytical data from the foregoing described program may define “target” areas that can then be further investigated by geophysical surveys (i.e. magnetometer surveys and/or induced polarization surveys) and, perhaps, subsequently by backhoe trenching and diamond drilling. The probable cost of first stage sampling and analyses is estimated to be $20,000; a geophysical survey, $30,000 and physical work, including trenching and drilling, may cost $100,000.

21.0 REFERENCES

The following sources of information were consulted in preparation for field work and in compilation of this report:

Cairnes, C. E., 1937, Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Bridge River Mining Camp, British Columbia, Geol. Surv. Canada, Memoir 213

Church, B. N., 1996, Bridge River Mining Camp, Geology and Mineral Deposits, Ministry of Employment and Investment, Energy and Minerals Division, Geological Survey Branch, Government of British Columbia

Miller-Tait, Jim, 1992, Report on a Soil Geochemistry Survey on the Golden Mickey Property, for Grey Rock Resources Ltd., Lillooet M. D., B. C., Assessment Report No. 22081.

Minfile Data Base, 2010, accessed by Map Place Data Base of BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

Sampson, C. J., 1985, Report on Geological Mapping and Geochemical Soil Sampling, Whynot 1 – 3 Claims, Lillooet M. D., Bridge River Area, B. C.., Assessment Report No. 14510.

22.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS – Erik Ostensoe, P. Geo.

ERIK A. OSTENSOE, P. Geo. is

1. a consulting geologist with an office at 310 - 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6B 1N2

2. a 1960 graduate of the University of British Columbia with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Honours Geology

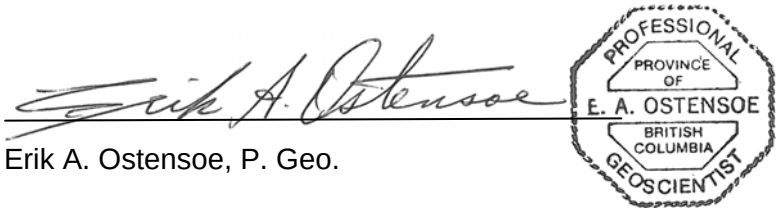
3. registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia, member no. 18,727 and with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Northwest Territories and Nunavut, licence no. L1943.

4. has been engaged in mineral exploration for more than forty years and has worked in most regions of western and northern North America, and, to a lesser extent, in overseas countries and is familiar with the geology and other characteristics of mineral deposits that may be present on the Golden Mickey property that is the subject of the accompanying report.

5. in the period May 19 to May 22, 2010, I examined in the field parts of the Golden Mickey mineral property and collected soil and mobile metal ion (MMI) samples that are described and discussed in the accompanying report.

6. the author of the accompanying report of work titled “Report of Geochemical Sampling Work, Golden Mickey Property, Bridge River Mining District, Lillooet Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada” dated July 15, 2010 that is submitted in fulfillment of a Statement of Work, event no. 4671452.

Dated this 15th day of July, 2010.



Erik A. Ostensoe, P. Geo.

APPENDIX 1: STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following costs were incurred in a program of field work that was conducted in the period May 19 – 21, 2010 by Erik Ostensoe, P. Geo., consulting geologist. He was assisted in the field by Anke Woodworth, a GIS specialist and field worker, who also prepared illustrations and formatted this report.

Erik Ostensoe:

Preparation – research property history, assemble maps, tools, vehicle	– one day
May 19, 2010 – travel Vancouver – Gold Bridge, B. C. via Lillooet	– one day
May 20, 2010 – conduct reconnaissance of property, take 20 soil and 20 MMI samples – one day	
May 21, 2010 – take 14 soil and 14 MMI samples, return to Vancouver	– one day
Prepare memorandum to owner re property details and work done, package and forward MMI samples to Toronto lab	– one day
Professional fees – Erik Ostensoe, P. Geo. - five days @ $600/day	**$3000.00**

Anke Woodworth – Terracad Geoscience:

Print out various maps and reports, prepare drawings of site	– one day
May 19 – 21, 2010 – travel and field work in support of prospecting and sampling work - three days	
Download data and prepare traverse maps from stored GPS observations	– one day
Wages and benefits– Anke Woodworth - five days @ $350/day	**$1750.00**

Travel and living expenditures per receipts

Vehicle rental – four days @ $100 per day	$ 400.00
Lunch items -May 19 – 21, 2010	$ 55.23
Food - May 21	$ 6.91
Gas – May 19 – Lillooet	$ 45.00
Gas - May 21 – Lillooet	$ 63.00

May 25 – refill tank – Vancouver –	$ 45.00
Meals and accommodation – Gold Bridge Hotel	$ 384.03
Total travel and living expenditures	**$ 999.17**
Charges for analytical work:	
Samples - Shipping charges – UPS - Vancouver to Toronto	$ 49.81
Laboratory charges for sample preparation and MMI analyses –	
34 samples per SGS Minerals invoice	$ 819.32
Total charges re analytical work	**$869.13**
Allowance for preparation of assessment work report – text, plotting and printing data	**$1500.00**
Total Expenditures	**$8118.30**

APPENDIX 2: Certificate of Analysis

TO110421 – SGS Minerals

Certificate of Analysis

Work Order: TO110421

To: **COD SGS Minerals**
1885 Leslie St
Toronto
ON M3B 2M3

Date: Jun 22, 2010

P.O. No.	:	TERRACAD GEOSCIENCE
Project No.	:	-
No. Of Samples	:	35
Date Submitted	:	Jun 09, 2010
Report Comprises	:	Pages 1 to 2 (Inclusive of Cover Sheet)

Distribution of unused material:
STORE:

Certified By : _____
Gavin McGill
Operations Manager

SGS Minerals Services (Toronto) is accredited by Standards Council of Canada (SCC) and conforms to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 for specific tests as indicated on the scope of accreditation to be found at http://www.scc.ca/en/programs/lab/mineral.shtml

Report Footer:

L.N.R. = Listed not received
n.a. = Not applicable
I.S. = Insufficient Sample
-- = No result

*INF = Composition of this sample makes detection impossible by this method

M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion

Methods marked with an asterisk (e.g. *NAA08V) were subcontracted
Methods marked with the @ symbol (e.g. @AAS21E) denote accredited tests

Final : TO110421 Order: TERRACAD GEOSCIENCE

Element	Ag	Au	Cu	As	Sb	Pb	Mo	Zn
Method	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5
Det.Lim.	1	0.1	10	10	1	10	5	20
Units	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
GM01	27	0.3	1080	10	<1	20	22	70
GM02	65	0.8	1170	<10	<1	60	10	90
GM03	10	0.7	1240	<10	<1	40	8	230
GM04	14	0.5	1390	<10	<1	90	34	190
GM05	12	0.6	730	<10	<1	30	10	50
GM06	14	0.4	1430	<10	<1	10	21	180
GM07	29	1.3	1000	<10	<1	<10	21	50
GM08	24	0.9	1050	20	<1	<10	20	80
GM09	18	0.7	1160	10	<1	<10	11	150
GM10	36	1.0	810	<10	<1	20	9	710
GM11	174	1.7	710	<10	<1	<10	<5	50
GM12	32	0.8	520	<10	<1	70	14	30
GM13	12	0.5	800	<10	<1	<10	8	170
GM14	20	0.4	810	<10	<1	20	6	100
GM15	31	0.7	1350	<10	<1	<10	6	240
GM16	39	2.4	650	60	1	40	8	250
GM17	26	0.4	730	60	1	100	13	610
GM18	32	0.2	530	<10	<1	40	16	390
GM19	49	0.8	670	20	<1	20	11	110
GM20	48	1.8	440	50	<1	70	8	530
GM21	62	0.7	1700	10	<1	30	7	40
GM22	64	1.8	2030	20	<1	20	5	90
GM23	85	0.9	1970	10	<1	20	11	100
GM24	61	0.8	4760	<10	<1	20	10	230
GM25	15	0.3	690	<10	<1	<10	<5	<20
GM26	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.
GM27	26	4.5	410	20	2	<10	7	<20
GM28	38	0.8	1510	<10	<1	20	10	70
GM29	27	0.2	570	80	4	100	11	410
GM30	41	0.3	2240	20	2	<10	91	300
GM31	91	0.5	460	10	<1	10	6	150
GM32	35	0.5	1540	20	<1	30	11	180
GM33	54	1.4	2530	20	1	40	5	300
GM34	42	0.3	2670	10	<1	30	19	100
GM35	33	0.5	1320	10	<1	10	15	70
*Rep GM09	15	0.6	1090	10	<1	<10	12	150
*Rep GM18	39	0.3	490	<10	<1	30	18	330
*Rep GM31	99	0.5	490	10	<1	10	7	190
*Std MMISRM18	18	7.6	740	10	<1	240	33	670
*Blk BLANK	<1	<0.1	<10	<10	<1	<10	<5	<20