Geological Mapping

ASSESSEMENT REPORT ON THE

2010 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

ON THE DS CLAIM GROUP

VICTORIA MINING DIVISION

JORDAN RIVER AREA

VANCOUVER ISLAND

092C 08E

APPROXIMATE PROPERTY CENTER

UTM COODINATES
5369500 N
416000 E

BY: Robert G Krause B.Sc
Geologist

506-1199 Marinaside Cresent
Vancouver, BC
V6Z 2Y2

January 31 2011

Table of Contents

List of Figures

Summary and Introduction

The DS claim group comprises some 588 hectares, located on the slopes above China Beach which lies 4.5 kilometres north of Jordan River on the Island highway approximately 60 kilometres north of Vitoria.

Of principal interest on the claim group is a pit which was opened up by Western Forest Products (WFP) for road fill while building logging roads. This pit which measures approximately 15 meters by 20 meters and approximately 3-4 meters (estimate) deep has exposed a massive sulphide showing that is brecciated, also contains up to 20% quartz with precious metal, credits of gold and silver. It is unknown at present due to limited exposure whether this pit represents a VMS showing that has been silicified with gold credits or whether it is a vein style with massive sulphides, similar to the Jordan River Mine which was a meso-thermal vein.

This pit required the area surrounding to be geologically mapped with emphasis on rock type, structure and the geological relationship of the pit and the encompassing rocks. This mapping program was conducted during the month of May 2010, Mapping was completed by M. Miller B.Sc. Geologist.

Location Access Climate Infrastructure

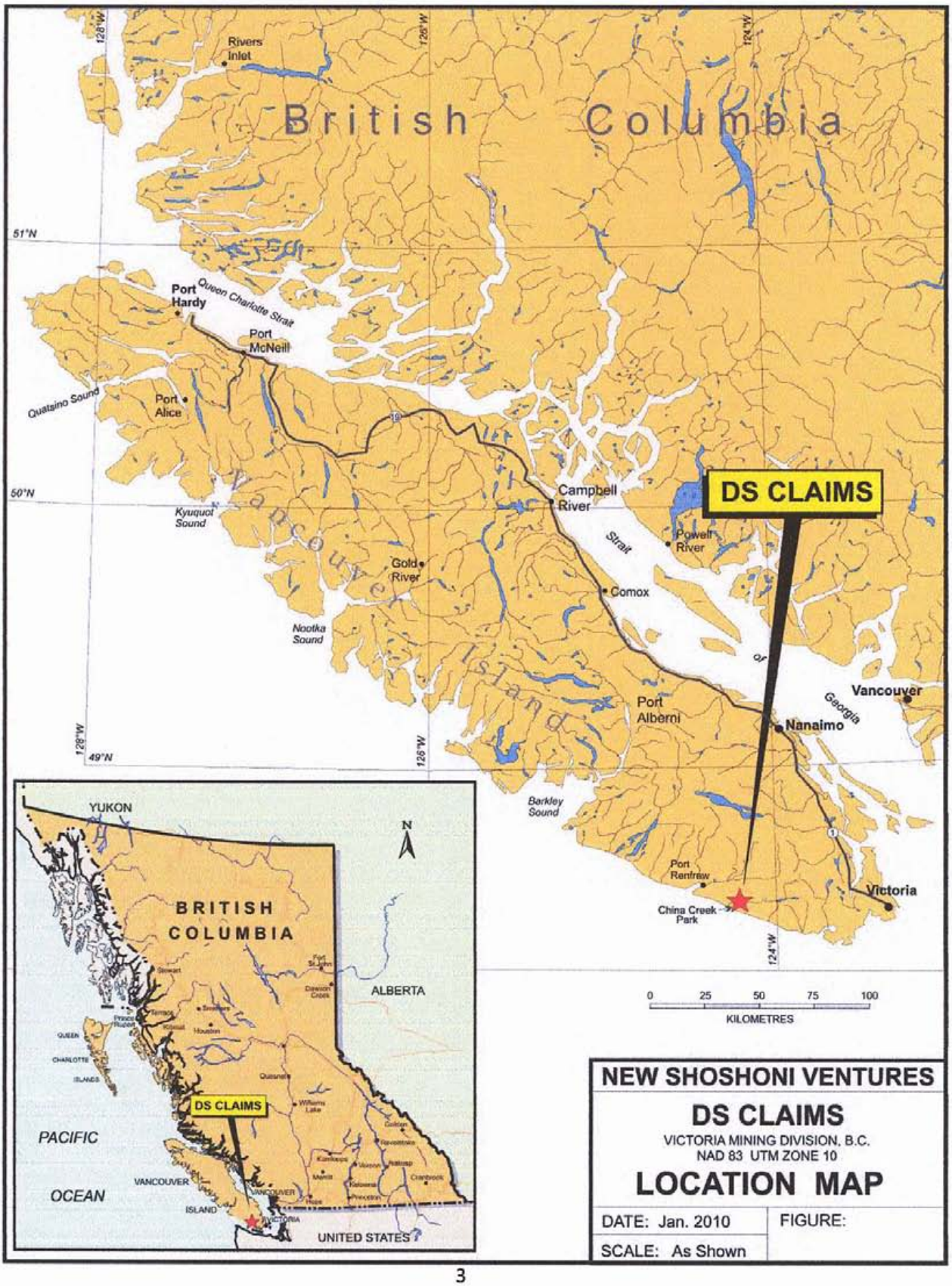
The DS claim property is located on the south-west side of Vancouver Island. The property is accessed by the Island highway which travels from Victoria through View Royal, Colwood, Sooke, Jordan River and Port Renfrew where the highway terminates.

Just north of Jordan River (4.5 kilometres) on the Island highway is the China Beach Regional Park; from the other side of the highway the China E Main Logging Road (WFP) takes off. Travelling the China E Main Road for 5 kilometres you turn left onto the WFP N 500 road and travel along this road for approximately 12 kilometres which leads you to the center of the DS claim group, approximate center UTM coordinates: 5369500 northing, 416000 easting.

The climate of the DS claim group is typical of the west coast of Vancouver Island and that of a temperature rain forest. The property receives in excess of 3 metres of rain annually and is typically covered in spruce, fir and cedar is well known for its red and yellow cedar. Temperature is moderate with the coldest months being December, January and February with temperatures as low as -5°c and summer months will average 22-30°c.

The west coast of Vancouver Island has and is being heavily logged thus heavy equipment including cats and excavators are available. There are a number of equipment contractors residents in the area between Sooke and Port Renfrew. Labour with considerable local knowledge and experience are similarly available on an on-need basis.

Figure 1: Regional Location Map of DS Property



NEW SHOSHONI VENTURES

DS CLAIMS

VICTORIA MINING DIVISION, B.C.
NAD 83 UTM ZONE 10

LOCATION MAP

DATE: Jan. 2010	FIGURE:
SCALE: As Shown	

Regional Geology

Several stratigraphic components that make up Wrangellia on Vancouver Island are dominated by the products of three cycles of volcanism, each of markedly different character. Two are marine and one is largely non-marine; two are arc related and one formed in a rift setting; all are closely juxtaposed. Following each cycle there was a change from marine to ultimately shallow subtidal or sub-aerial deposition. The first occurred during the Paleozoic (Sicker Group) when marine volcanism built a primitive calc-alkaline arc on top of oceanic crust. The cycle terminated with accumulation of a shallow carbonate platform (Buttle Lake Group). The second cycle began in the Late Triassic (Karmutsen Formation) within a rift setting where a thick succession of pillow ferrotholeiites built upward and probably became periodically emergent; this cycle also closed with the accumulation of a carbonate platform which displays several paleosols. The final phase of volcanism in the Early Jurassic (Bonanza Group) formed a mature calc-alkaline arc that became fully emergent early in its accumulation history. These latter volcanic edifices and underlying rocks were intruded by comagmatic plutons.

Superimposed on Wrangellia are two clastic successions. The oldest, of the Late Cretaceous age (Namaimo Group), underlies the coastal plain along the east coast of Vancouver Island and the adjacent Gulf Islands as well as the narrow, northerly trending Alberni Valley. The Palogeogene Carmanah Group is exposed in a narrow coastal zone on the island's west coast and occurs in the Tofino Basin beneath the adjacent continental shelf where the group overlies Eocene volcanic rocks of the Crescent Terrane. Several small, widely scattered Eocene porphyry plutons occur along many of the more important faults on the island.

The principal structural elements of the Alberni region, apart from plutons, are numerous, north-westerly trending faults and a large anticlinoria. Of the latter, the Cowichan Anticlinorium is the most prominent in the Alberni region and includes most of the area embracing McLaughlin Ridge and extending from the Nananimo Lakes to Horned Lake. The Cowichan Anticlinorium is cored by Paleozoic and Mesozoic strata. Numerous north westerly trending faults cut acutely across the core of the structure. The smaller Nanoose Uplift occurs along the east coast of the island south of Parksville. There rocks of presumed Paleozoic age, possibly correlative with the Sicker and Buttle Lake groups and herein termed the "Nanoose Complex", are disrupted by north-westerly trending faults.

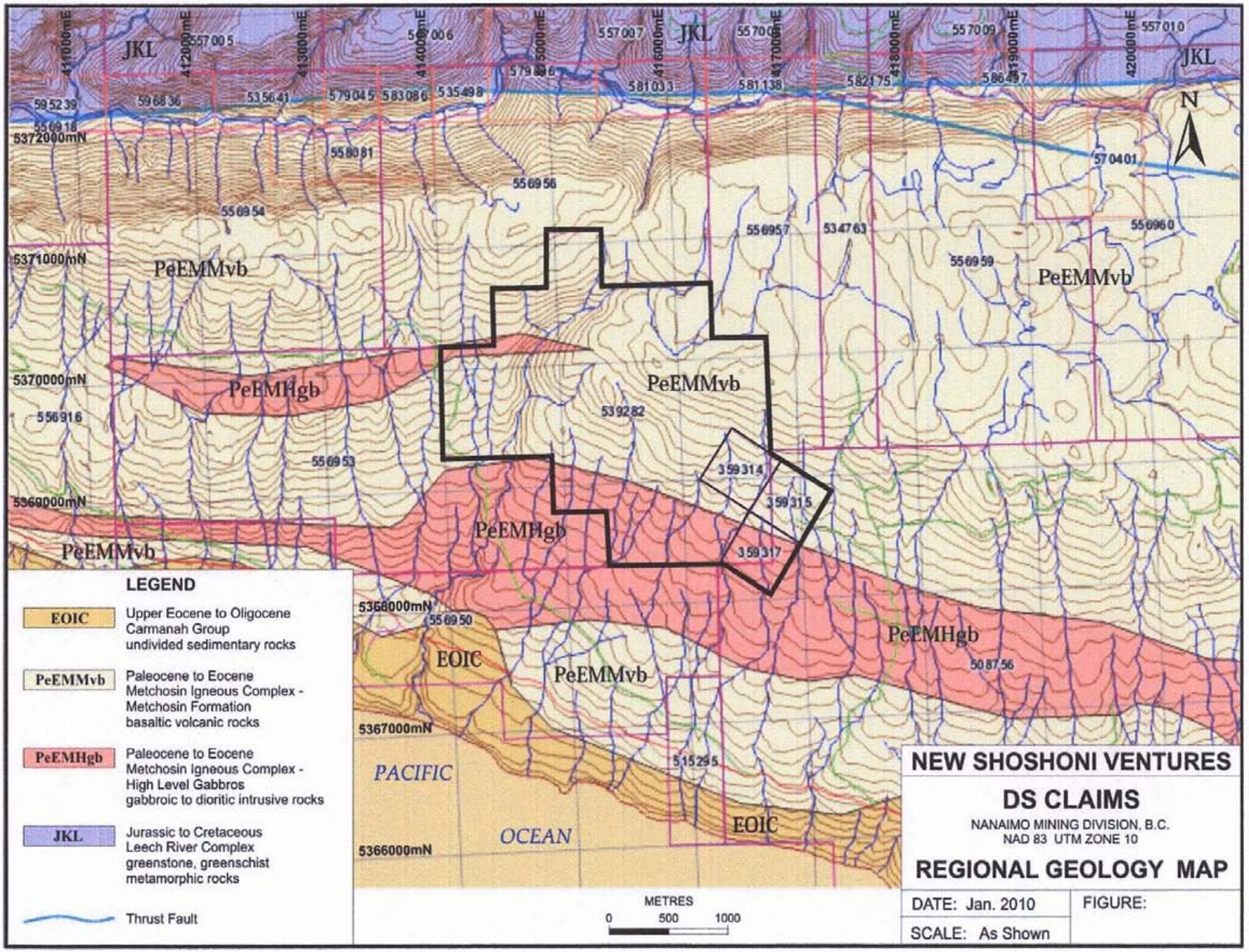


Figure 2: Regional Geology Map

Property Description

The property consists of 4 Claims totalling 588.90 has. Located in the Victoria Mining Division. The Claims are listed below in the Table I.

TABLE I		
CLAIM TENURE NOS.	**HECTARES**	**NEW EXPIRY DATE**
539282	513.90	2012/Oct/31
539314	25.00	2012/Oct/31
359315	25.00	2012/Oct/31
359317	25.00	2012/Oct/31
TOTAL HAS	588.90	

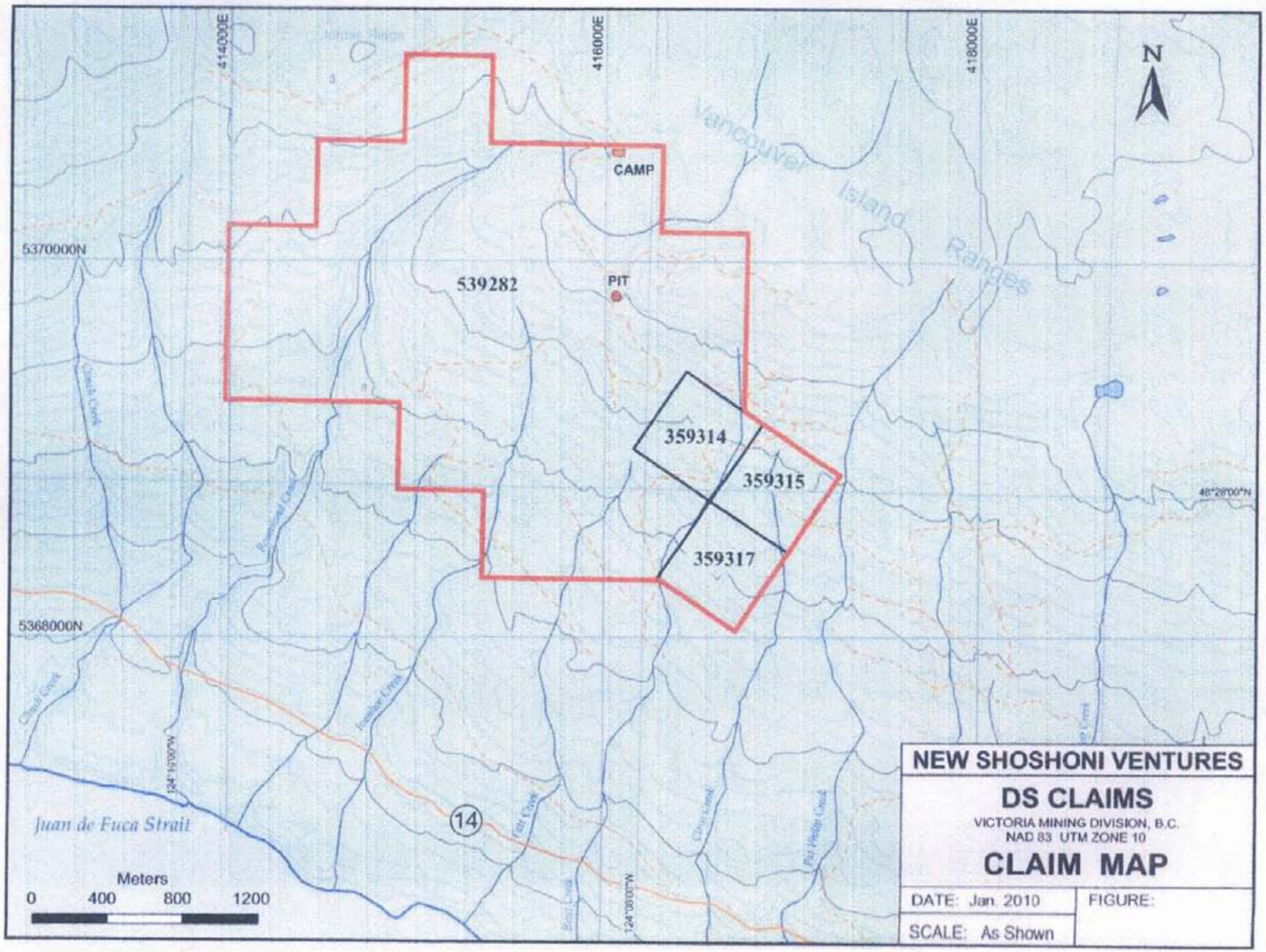


Figure 3: Claim Map

History

2009 Exploration

On September 26, 2009 myself and a driver drove from Vancouver taking the Tsawassen-Swartz Bay ferry to Vancouver Island. We then proceeded to Victoria then travelling north on the west side of the island through Colonwood, Sooke and Jordan River. Some 4.5 kilometres north of Jordan River turning east on the China E Main logging road (across from China Beach regional Park) for 5.2 kilometres at which point we turned onto the N 500 road and followed that road at the approximate centre of the property, the pit and for 12.5 kilometres arriving sampled the rubble surrounding the pit. A total of 18 grab samples were taken. The pit was flooded at that time. I returned to Vancouver, broke each sample in half, one half of the samples were sent to Acme Analytical Labpratories of Vancouver, BC for analysis (see table below)

The second half of the sample was sent to Michael St. Pierre of Vancouver Geotech Labs for cutting and polishing. Upon receipt of the assays from Acme Analytical Labs it was decided to return fo Vancouver Island to pump out the pit and take in situ samples from the pit after pumping.

Myself and Ian Somers of ISE Blasting of North Vancouver returned to the pit, and proceeded to pump it out. While the pit was pumping myself and Ian Somers of ISE Blasting of North Vancouver did a road traverse (see Gps map figure #) to look for similar mineralization, no similar mineralization was found and no samples were taken. It is noted that the rocks have been brecciated and healed by calcite and dolomite.

Exploration 2008

Mr. Geoff Krause met Mr. Jim Dyck, one of the property owners, met in Jordan River on Saturday, October 25, 2008 and they drove to the property to make sure access to the property was open, to reconnoitre forestry roads on the property which have been built over the past year and to locate the magnetometer survey. There are apparently three active logging sites on or in the immediate area of the claims and there are quite a few changes on the road system that have revealed new outcrop faces, Mr. Dyck wanted to find and sample a showing which provided a couple of good assays and which he first found back when he and Mr. Strong were

first getting to know the property. He could not however get oriented to it and this effort was abandoned for now. There were no obvious showings of interest observed along the roads and further advice will require to define the parameters for a useful and cost effective roadside rock and soil sampling program as one of the next steps.

No sign of the old grid was found either although the ground on which it was located was readily apparent. A fairly intensive search of the area found no trace of the stakes used for the grid but the replanted trees were very dense and the ground rough so this was not a surprise. Mr. Dyck, Mr. Krause and a helper returned the next day (October 26) to search further and to the sample the soils over the area. No sign of the old grid was found and contour geo-chemical soil sampling strategy was adopted as the best option at that time.

A total of 24 soil samples were taken on the hill overlooking the pit over 4 lines comprising 6 stations per line (Figure 1). This is the area in which the magnetic anomalies had been identified. The ground is quite rough with a high density of 10-15 year old replanted trees, a heavy cover of the salal and large patches of buried rotting wood apparently left after the last logging event on the ground. There were also fairly large sections comprising exposed bedrock, mainly basaltic, so the sampling stations could not be consistently spread along the length of the lines.

Upon returning to the pit the water level had dropped by 50% but would not lower any further due to the high influx of water to the pit by way of heavy rain and a small creek. With the water level reduced by 50%, the south side of the pit a five metre section of massive sulphides with 30% quartz was exposed.

Five one meter composite grab samples were taken in situ from the pit. At this point it was decided to return to Vancouver, process these bedrock samples at Acme Analytical Labs of Vancouver.

2010 Exploration Program

During the later weeks of May, 2010, the line cut grid on the DS Claims was mapped on a 1:5000 scale. The mapping was done to confirm the regional geology, attempt to explain

geophysical anomalies and to try to understand the genesis of the DS Pit geology in relation to the local geology.

To facilitate geophysics and mapping, a grid was cut during the winter season involving 13 east west lines 1.2 km long with 100m spacing, including 2 tie lines and a baseline. It was later reduced to 50m separation across 6 lines in the area of the DS Pit to facilitate more accurate geophysics and mapping. A small amount of prospecting/mapping also occurred to the south and west of the cut grid to try to tie the geology together.

The mapping involved a total of 16 days, and 75 km of line walked and mapped. A total of 21 prospecting grab samples were collected during the course of mapping and submitted for analysis to ACME Labs in VancouverPhysiography and Regional Geology.

The DS Claims lie 2 km north of the Juan de Fuca Straight on the south coast of Vancouver Island, BC.

The town of Sooke is 35 km to the east, with Port Alberni 22km west along Highway 14. Access to the property is via active logging roads which traverse the northern section of the property and bisect it down 2/3rds of its depth. The property elevation drops from 660m to 330m over the distance of approximately 3 km. Many small to moderate creeks cut the property from NNE to SSE, following zones of structural weakness perpendicular to the coastline.

The area has a mantle of glacial debris, mostly meltout and lodgement tills up to 10m thick. Studies show that the region was depressed only 75m below present sea level, leaving the property well above post glacial marine tidal influence.

An extensive volcanic assemblage of Eocene age, known as the Metchosin formation, occupies the southwestern tip of Vancouver Island from Sombrio Point at the entrance of Loss Creek to Victoria. They have a width of five to ten miles and strike in a general direction of N60° to 70° west and dip 15.to 30° northeastward.

The Metchosin series, of Late Eocene or Early Oligocene age, consists of ophiolitic stock and sill-like masses of gabbro at the bottom of the sequence. These intrusions are known as the Sooke gabbro and they have great lateral continuity. Irregular intrusions of granitic material, hornblende granite, feldspar porphyry and diorite are believed to represent differentiates of the Sooke gabbro. The upper sequence of rocks consist of a variable succession of interbedded lithologies; basalt, diabase, including porphyritic varieties, pillow lavas, flow breccias, and both fine and coarse bedded tuffs and agglomerates. (Yaroth 1999)

The local Metchosin Igneous Complex volcanic sequence is unit is almost entirely massive flows, 0.5– 5.0 m thick, with rare volcaniclastic intervals. The unit has been interpreted to have erupted subaerially (Muller 1977) due to the absence of submarine morphologies; however, decisive evidence for its eruptive environment is lacking.

In the west, the lavas are highly fractured and faulted and locally display ductile deformation, making distinction between the upper and lower lava units impossible. The presence of intercalated marine sediments and volcaniclastics, however, demonstrates that the western exposures are composed of extrusive rocks, and not sheeted dikes.(Tiempa et al 2005)

.Copper mineralization in the area may possibly be genetically related to the gabbro but occurs in shear zones in hornblendized basalt along the contacts with the gabbro. At the DS Pit zone the mineralization appears in tectonically brecciated basaltic tuffs and flows that are flooded with white to sky blue quartz acting as supporting matrix. Sulphide minerals of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, native copper, pyrite, and bornite aro associated with this type of mineralization. (See Appendix 1)

Statement of Expenditures

R. Krause	2 days @ 500.00/day	1,000.00
Mike Miller	18 days @ 650.00/day	11,700.00
R Glazier	18 day @ 275.00/day	4750.00
Room + Board	35 Mandays @ 150.00/day	5,700.00
Ferries	2 return trips	320.00
Truck	2 days @ 100.00	200.00
	20 days @ 50.00	1000.00
Report & Drafting		800.00
TOTAL		**$25,670.00**

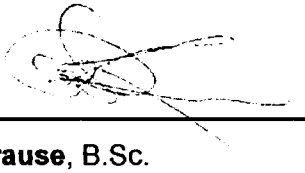
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Robert G. Krause

1. I graduated from University of British Columbia in 1985 with B.Sc. and a major in Geology.

2. I have worked as Geologist since graduation.

3. I personally and directly supervised the geological mapping program as the project geologist



R (Bob) Krause, B.Sc.
Geologist

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2008 R.KRAUSE, SOIL GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSEMENT
REPORT, DS CLAIM GROUP, VICTORIA MINING DIVISION VANCOUVER ISLAND

2010 R.KRAUSE, GEOCHEMICAL AND PROSPECTING ASSESSEMENT REPORT ON THE 2009 EXPLORATION PROGRAM ON THE DS CLAIM GROUPS

DS Claims Geology for New Shoshoni Ventures

By Michael J Miller Bsc. Geology

June 31, 2010

Appendix A

Table of Contents

Introduction

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Property Geology

The property consists dominantly of basaltic volcanics. To the south gabbroic intrusions and minor diabase dykes occur along with a small amount of sedimentary conglomerate. All units strike east west with a 45-65 dip to the north, except where disturbed by faulting.

The volcanics vary from massive to coarsely bedded flows with thin to thick laminated tuff units.

The roek exhibits n dark green to black-gray colour when fresh with a lighter green shade when weathered.

Massive flows show a more porphyritic texture with increased cryst size as one goes south on the property. To the west, on the east side of Rosemond Creek, the massive flows take on a equigranular phaneritic crystallization much more typical of basalt. This is probably simply a reflection of more massive flows with slower crystallization.

The central portion of the grid contains more fragmental volcanics. Fragments of tuff beds, scoria and possibly pillows are cemented into a fine grained matrix of similar material. The similarity of matrix and breccia indicates it was a primary breccia without any tectonic influence. The north side of the grid also has a fair amount of this primary breccia. As one travels to the top of the property the breccia changes in nature to agglomerates. This brecciation has a jig saw appearance with clasts up to 20em in size. The matrix has gabbroic texture to which can vary to dioritic (salt and pepper) in placees.

Tuff layers are well laminated although grain size gradations have not been observed. The beds vary from cm to 5 meters in depth. Lamination beds are up to 5cm with easily defined contacts between laminations. The central west side of the grid had a thicker band of these tuff layers. Although individual beds were never traced along strike. The tuffs are generally lighter in shade and having a grayer colour than the surrounding volcanic flows. They are also lighter coloured to the north, along the bed of Rosemond Creek which may be a result of alteration along a fault now occupied by the river or it was simply chemically different material.

In the south of the property, at the very bottom of the cut grid and south to the property boundary, small diabase dykes are found. They are rare and cut at angles to the strike of the volcanics. Margins on these dykes are straight without any chill margins evident. The dykes are aphanitic in texture, brown in colour and can be magnetic.

Also in this area are coarse grained gabbroic rocks. They appear in concordant sills and massive bodies that have sharp contacts with some hornblende alteration. Size of the bodies is never traced thicker than 50m and strike extent was not determined although reports indicate they have limited size.

Sediments in the form of conglomerates were found overlying a gabbro in one location. This has been reported in the Jordan River area also. "Conglomerates of the Oligocene Sooke Formation overlie the volcanics and gabbro along the southern boundary of their exposure near the ocean." (MINFILE No 092C 073) . The conglomerate was matrix supported with random clast size that were moderately to well rounded. The matrix was aphanitic with a strong pyrite content, especially noted surrounding clasts. The conglomerate was up to 5 meters thick with an upper section of more angular volcanic cobbles. The matrix was greyer and possibly limey, although the pyrite coating of the clast casts was noted in the upper material also.

Structure

Strike trend is slightly more northerly to the west and east sides of the property, indicating a very open fold with dips increasing from 45-50 on the west steepening to 55-70 in the east of the grid. Small "S" folds with wavelengths up to 3m and amplitudes of 40cm are seen in rock cuts throughout the property. Fold hinges were perpendicular to strike.

Faults with apparent strike slip motion and thrust faults were observed in rock cuts and on surface. The thrust faults have very little surface expression or deformation proximal to the fault plane. Fault trace is NW-SE with a shallow easterly dip. A weak secondary cleavage was noted in the more competent volcanics adjacent to the thrust faults.

The strike slip faults are filled with small, straight running creeks that flow SSW, perpendicular to the coast. Along the creeks small, dextrally displaced normal sympathetic faults were observed. These normal faults had strikes 300-320 and dips 40-65 NE, were associated with the strongest of these linear trends which were filled with glacial material and had creeks running down them. Narrow fault gangue with weak silicification was associated with these faults. Sericite and pyrite casts were noted in some of the gangue material. Brecciation on the surface was not seen, nor was any cataclasis associated with the faults.

In one small section in thr Rosemond Creek bed a small, sericitized shear with associated pyrite mineralization was noted and sampled. The east-west strike and dip was parallel to regional trends.

Overall, the lack of significant tectonic brecciation or shearing indicate the majority of deformation was brittle faulting. This is indicative of low temperature, pressure activity. The rock was structurally competent, relatively homogenous in strength, and was subjected to relatively minor stresses and alteration.

The one shear in the volcanics and the alteration and proximal to the gabbroic intrusions is notable and requires further investigation.

Mineralogy

During the present geological survey, surface mineralization was noted in few localities. The exception is the DS Pit, which apparently had no surface mineralization and was discovered when blasted as a source of ballast during road building. The chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, bornite, native copper, pyrite, silicification and brecciation of the DS Pit are anomalous to the surface of the area. However, the Sunroe Mine 7km to the SSE does show mineralization extremely similar to the DS Pit.(Minfile No 092C073 Sunroe Mine)

Elsewhere on the property small amounts of isolated chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite were collected from relatively unaltered bedrock. The sulphides were associated with weak pervasive silicification, although no major quartz flooding or veining was found.

Pyrite was noted in larger percentages than trace in the conglomerate to the south and in the small shear found along the north arm of Rosemond Creek. The pyrite in the conglomerate occurred as coatings on the casts of the conglomerate clasts and within the matrix with a fine grained, non crystalline appearance.

Pyrite within the Rosemond shear was finely crystalline within the sericite layers. No other sulphides were noted from either of these occurrences.

Magnetite is present in the volcanics and the gabbros. It is more prevalent to the south, proximal to the gabbros although in one case it was found as concentrated laminations in the fine grained tuffaceous units mid-center of the grid. This corresponds with a magnetic high from the earlier geophysics, although does not discount the presence of deeper mafic bodies.

Silicification was only noted as permeating the host rock, not as veins or fracture fills. Occasionally it would appear as small, discontinuous laminations within the tuff layers. Other mineralization was not noted in association with quartz in this form.

Conclusions

Mapping of geology on the property was successful in confirming the volcanics as Metchosin and agreeing with past surveys of geology of the area.

Potential for further discoveries similar to the DS Pit and the nearby Sunro Mine exist although the lack of surface expression would indicate geophysical means are more appropriate. The similarity to a root zone of the Cyprus type deposits(similar to the Chu Chua deposit in nearby Port Alberni region is a good model to follow when looking for mineralization on the property. This deposit has 3 parallel zones 30 meters apart which were mined at the turn of the century. (MINFILE 092F 140)

Prospecting and mapping along creek beds and linear features would be an appropriate approach to discovering further showings on the property. This is especially true along the southern portion where gabbroic bodies were found in contact with volcanics and sediments.

Recommendations

Due to the lack of good surface expression of areas like the DS Pit zone, surface mapping should be limited to mapping/prospecting the southern contacts with the gabbros and walking all the creeks that cut the property. These have the highest potential for new finds on the property. An extension of the grid to cover the southern half of the property at 100m separation would facilitate this mapping immensely due to the thickness of the bush in this area.

A soil sampling survey along grid lines, especially if the grid is extended south, is worth considering. Past sampling in the region shows copper trends do manifest in the local soils.

With regards to the DS Pit zone; detailed structural mapping of all features and linears should be undertaken to try to understand the exact structure associated with the DS Pit.

Michael Miller, BSc Geology

June 9, 2010

Statement of Qualifications

1. I, Michael J Miller, of 1743 Reid Road, Mount Currie BC, am a qualified geologist.

2. I graduated in 1986, from Brock University with a Bachelor of Science in geology.

3. I have been active in geology since 1986.

4. I have been a consulting geologist since 1994.

5. I have no ownership interest in the New Shoshoni property.

6. The above report is from personal field experience gained from work done in May of 2010. And from researching reports and data collected under my supervision during the field work.

Dated at Pemberton, British Columbia on the 9th day of June, 2010.

_____

Michael J Miller
Consulting Geologist

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EMPR No 092F 140 Three Jays

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415,000 E
415,500 E
416,000 E
416,500 E
5,371,000 N
5,370,500 N
5,370,000 N
5,369,500 N
5,369,000 N

Property Boundary

Creek

Rosemond

Forestry Road

Pit

600
560
500
400

60°
56°
50°
50°
50°
35°
56°
56°
48°
30°
55°
60°
72°
15°
75°
62°
54°
45°
70°
58°
55°
50°
30°

Property Boundary
Area of Geology Map
539282
PIT
359314
359315
359317
Meters
0 400 800 1200

N

Legend

- Mafic Flows Massive
- Intermediate Flows /Tuffs
- Coarse Grained Gabbro
- Contact
- Fault
- 50° Strike and dip

0 500 1000
Metres

NEW SHOSHONI VENTURES LTD.

DS CLAIMS

VICTORIA MINING DIVISION, B.C.
NAD 83 UTM ZONE 10

GEOLOGY MAP

DATE: April, 2011	FIGURE: 4
SCALE: 1:5,000	