Technical Report on the

Valentine Mountain Property

Southern Vancouver Island British Columbia, Canada

For

Mill Bay Ventures Inc.

Suite 900 – 570 Granville Street Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3P1

By

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

Mineral Exploration Consulting 6552 Peregrine Road Nanaimo, B.C. V9V 1P8

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Summary

The Valentine Mountain Property ("the Property") hosts the Valentine Mountain gold quartz vein developed prospect (British Columbia MINFILE 092B108) for which a cut (uncut) indicated mineral resource estimate of 54,763 tonnes @ 9.3 (16.4) grams of gold per tonne in 2 veins, and a cut (uncut) inferred mineral resource estimate of 20,700 tonnes @ 22.6 (22.6) grams of gold per tonne in 2 other veins, were completed by the author in 2011. This estimate meets the standards and guidelines of National Instrument 43-101 and the Canadian Institute of Mining's Standard Definitions, and replaces all prior mineral resource estimates completed for the Property. The Valentine Mountain Property also hosts the BPEX (Braiteach Zone) gold quartz vein showing (British Columbia MINFILE 092B 075), located 4 kilometres west of the Discovery Zone, plus several other gold exploration targets and industrial mineral occurrences.

The tenures which constitute the Valentine Mountain Property have been assembled and owned 100% by Mill Bay Ventures Inc. ("Mill Bay") to cover portions of the former property of the same name previously owned by Beau Pre Explorations Ltd. ("Beau Pre"). The Property consists of 25 cell mineral claims covering 7,188 hectares; and 2 overlying cell placer tenure covering 43 hectares.

The Property surrounds Valentine Mountain (elevation 974 metres), is located 20 kilometres northwest of Sooke, B.C. on southern Vancouver Island, and is accessible by forestry roads secured by locked gates managed by Timberwest Inc. The Property area is underlain entirely by high grade metamorphic rocks of the Pacific Rim Terrane, which hosts several minor past producers of gold, silver and copper, including the historic Leech River gold placer gold district (British Columbia MINFILE 092B078), located just to the east of the Property.

The property warrants phased exploration work aimed at discovering and delineating gold quartz vein mineralization through systematic yet strategically targeted geochemistry, drilling and bulk sampling programs. The exploration target model for the Valentine Mountain Property is the gold quartz vein type, similar to the recently reopened Bralorne Gold Mine in south-central B.C., which is owned by a different company, Bralorne Gold Mines Ltd.

This report recommends future work programs totaling \$4 million in two phases.

Introduction

The author has been engaged by Mill Bay Ventures Inc. since February, 2008 to provide technical advice on the Valentine Mountain area, and more recently to up-date a previous NI43-101 compliant Technical Report (BC ARIS report 27360) and document NI43-101 compliant mineral resource estimates for the Valentine Mountain Property. In addition, the author completed geochemistry and prospecting programs on the Property in 2008 (BC ARIS report 30402) and 2009, assisted and advised Mr. Andris Kikauka, P.Geo. on drilling programs completed in 2004 (BC ARIS report 27726), 2009 (BC ARIS report 31548), 2010 and

2011(BC ARIS report 32500), and assisted and advised Mr. David McLelland on a remote sensing study completed in 2010 (included in BC ARIS report 32500).

The author is familiar with and has visited the Valentine Mountain Property several times from 2000 to 2011, both as the Regional Geologist for Southwest B.C. with the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, and as a mineral exploration consultant engaged by prior property owners Beau Pre Explorations Ltd. and current owner Mill Bay Ventures Inc. The author is also a qualified person as per National Instrument 43-101, and independent of Mill Bay Ventures Inc. This report was prepared under the guidelines of NI 43-101, and Form 43-101F1, and summarizes the work reported in about 40 previous assessment reports completed primarily by Beau Pre and other operators on the Valentine Mountain Project since 1976. Other B.C. government data was used to provide background information on the property and area, consisting of:

- BC MINFILE's 092B108 (Valentine Mountain), 092B075 (BPEX)
- BC Mineral Deposit Profile I01 (Au QUARTZ VEIN)
- BC ARIS Assessment Report Database for previously filed work on the property (listed in Table 3)
- BC Mineral Titles Online data for cell claims which cover the property

Reliance on Other Experts

Historical data was taken from documentation completed by previous workers who may or may not have been qualified but who generally used appropriate standards and guidelines at the time the work was done, but some data predates and may not comply with NI-43-101. The author has reviewed and verified all historical data as much as is reasonably possible.

Geo-technical data related to the tailings dam at Valentine Mountain has been provided by qualified experts in that field (Denby et.al.,2003; and Bean et.al., 2010). The author has reviewed and verified this work to the extent possible by limited expertise, and summarized the results of that work in this technical report.

Property Description and Location

The Valentine Mountain Property is centered at UTM Zone 10, 433500E, 5375000N, and situated in NTS map sheet 092B12W or BCGS map sheet 092C051 in the Victoria Mining Division of British Columbia. See Figures 1a-c and 2a-b for various maps of the property at 1:250,000 and 1:50,000 scales. The Property is comprised of 25 contiguous cell mineral claims acquired in part through 6 separate property transactions from different owners by Mill Bay Ventures Inc., and in part by cell mineral selection in Mineral Titles Online by

agents for Mill Bay. All claims are held 100% by Mill Bay, of which one claim only (506801) is subject to a 5% net smelter royalty capped at \$1 million payable to Beau Pre Explorations Ltd. The property transactions and cell mineral and placer tenures are listed in Tables 1, 2 and 3 below:

Table 1 – List of Property Transactions as of March 27, 2013

Vendor	Date	Terms	Tenure Numbers	Area(ha.)
Anderson	Dec.14,2007	Purchase	528190	427.813
Pfaffenburger	Dec.14,2007	Purchase	Purchase 528257, 528261	
Beau Pre	Jan.30,2008	Purchase + NSR	506801	85.578
Vandekerkhove	Jan.31,2008	Purchase	528254,528255,528258,528263,528265	1818.551
McKee	Apr.25,2008	Purchase	582322	85.557
Specogna	Jun.05,2008	Purchase	549331,549333,549334,575069*,575070*	299.540
TOTALS	6		13 cell mineral + 2 placer* claims	2930.962

Table 2 – List of Cell Mineral Claims and Status as of March 27, 2013

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner Client#	Issue Date	Good To Date	Tenure Type	Area (ha.)
506801		108020	2005/feb/11	2022/jun/14	Mineral	85.578
528190	JORDAN	108020	2006/feb/13	2022/jun/14	Mineral	427.813
528254	VM1	108020	2006/feb/14	2022/jun/14	Mineral	534.88
528255	VM2	108020	2006/feb/14	2022/jun/14	Mineral	85.596
528257	BB	108020	2006/feb/15	2022/jun/14	Mineral	42.784
528258	VM3	108020	2006/feb/15	2022/jun/14	Mineral	513.539
528261	CC	108020	2006/feb/15	2022/jun/14	Mineral	171.139
528263	VM4	108020	2006/feb/15	2022/jun/14	Mineral	213.958
528265	VM5	108020	2006/feb/15	2022/jun/14	Mineral	470.578
549331	VALENTINE	108020	2007/jan/14	2022/jun/14	Mineral	21.3972
549333	VALENTINE MTN	108020	2007/jan/14	2022/jun/14	Mineral	256.7454
549334	VALENTINE'S DAY MASSACRE	108020	2007/jan/14	2022/jun/14	Mineral	21.3973
578140	VM6	108020	2008/mar/08	2022/jun/14	Mineral	320.903
582320	VALENTINE1	108020	2008/apr/22	2022/jun/14	Mineral	513.6383
582322	VALENTINE NE	108020	2008/apr/22	2022/jun/14	Mineral	85.5568
582326	VALENTINE2	108020	2008/apr/22	2022/jun/14	Mineral	534.7649
582330	VALENTINE3	108020	2008/apr/22	2022/jun/14	Mineral	513.61
582334	VALENTINE4	108020	2008/apr/22	2022/jun/14	Mineral	534.6637
582336	VALENTINE5	108020	2008/apr/22	2022/jun/14	Mineral	213.8772
582337	VALENTINE6	108020	2008/apr/22	2022/jun/14	Mineral	427.931
582421	VM8	108020	2008/apr/22	2022/jun/14	Mineral	85.5492
582422	VM9	108020	2008/apr/22	2022/jun/14	Mineral	128.313
582423	VM10	108020	2008/apr/22	2022/jun/14	Mineral	256.7717
582443	VM11	108020	2008/apr/22	2022/jun/14	Mineral	513.2111
582444	VM12	108020	2008/apr/22	2022/jun/14	Mineral	213.8374
TOTALS	25					7188.0322

Table 3 – List of Cell Placer Claims and Status as of March 27, 2013

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner Client#	Issue Date	Good To Date	Tenure Type	Area (ha.)
575069	BEAUPRE	108020	2008/jan/31	2023/apr/07	Placer	21.3955
575070	BEAUPRE WEST	108020	2008/jan/31	2023/apr/07	Placer	21.3955
TOTALS	2					42.791

Mineralized Zones

The Valentine Mountain Property hosts one gold quartz vein developed prospect, Valentine Mountain (BC MINFILE 092B 108), referred to in this report as the Discovery Zone, which includes several sub-parallel veins including the C Vein, B Vein, E Vein and F Vein. The Discovery Zone is situated entirely on cell mineral claim 806801. The project also hosts one showing, BPEX (BC MINFILE 092B075), referred to in this report as the Braiteach Zone, situated on cell mineral claim 528190. Previous consultants working on the property (Grove, 1990 and Burgoyne, 1998) have identified at least six additional gold quartz vein occurrences along an east-west gold corridor which contains the Valentine Mountain and BPEX MINFILE occurrences. Listed from east to west, those four on the cell mineral claims of the Valentine Mountain Property are: the Discovery West, Log Dam, and Alec Creek Zones on cell mineral claim 549333, and the BN Zone on cell mineral claim 528190. The other two occurrences, Fred East and Fred West, are located east of the Discovery Zone within an internal gap in the Property held by another tenure holder. In addition, the author has identified a possible northern gold corridor which trends northwest-southeast and may converge with the east-west gold corridor at the east end of the Property.

Permitting and Environmental Liabilities

The potential environmental liabilities at the Valentine Mountain Property arise both from the presence of arsenopyrite close associated with the gold quartz vein mineralization, and from iron sulphide minerals pyrite, marcasite and pyrrhotite in most of the rocks exposed both in outcrop in the area and in open trenches at the Discovery Zone. As documented in the 2004 technical report, the first industry standard baseline environmental study in the project area was initiated in 2003. This potential acid rock drainage and metal leaching may be partially mitigated by the presence of elevated calcium (either as calcite in veins or as sedimentary limestone/marble) in close spatial association with gold mineralization.

The tailings dam installed in 1984 and located just south of the Discovery Zone is another potential environmental liability in the event of overflow or failure of its perimeter berm, which could result in a sudden discharge of metal-laden sediments into the local environment. However, the tailings dam also provides an ideal settling pond for drainage waters from any future surface or underground

excavations, and possibly for small scale mining operations at the Discovery Zone. The tailings dam is located on cell mineral claim 549331 of the Valentine Mountain Property. As documented in the 2004 technical report, the tailings dam was inspected and its integrity evaluated in 2003. In 2010, the tailings dam was inspected and evaluated again by Thurber Engineering Ltd. Minor natural degradation of the dam was identified in both cases, but no remedial work was undertaken by Mill Bay.

Two exploration work permits (MX-8-21, and MX-8-263) issued by the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines are held by Mill Bay Ventures Inc. Reclamation securities of \$6,000 and \$2,000 respectively for the permits are currently being held by the ministry pending final property reclamation.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

The Valentine Mountain Project is located 50 km. WNW of Victoria, and 20 km. north of Sooke on southern Vancouver Island (Figures 1, 2a). An actively expanding network of logging roads provides access to most of the property. These roads are on private property owned by Timberwest Inc. A small portion of the logging roads have steep grades which require four-wheel drive. The main logging road access has weekday travel restrictions during the period 07:00 to 17:00 hours, which requires vehicles to be authorized and radio equipped. The main access point to the property is through a security gate located 5 kilometers north of Sooke along the Butler Main road, to which keys are issued by Timberwest for refundable fees with terms covered by access agreements. The village of Sooke and the city of Victoria provide services for working on the property. Paved highways 14 and 1 connect Sooke and Victoria to the rest of Vancouver Island. The island power grid is accessible from transmission lines 10 kilometers south and west of the property.

The area of the Valentine Mountain Project gets occasional heavy rain in the autumn, fire closures in the summer and snow at higher elevations in the winter. Relatively mild coastal climate generally allows year round fieldwork to be carried out. The property is part of the Insular Mountains which formed as a result of crustal thickening and subsequent mature dissection of a Tertiary erosion surface of relatively low relief, now expressed as fault controlled valleys and fault-line scarps forming monadnock-like plateaus (Grove, 1990). The terrain is mountainous and rugged between 370-800 meters elevation (the lower levels of the claim group). Plateaus are developed on the ridge tops at elevations >800 meters above sea level. Quaternary ice advances from the north and west have deposited a 1-5 meter depth of till throughout the region.

History

Gold bearing quartz and/or sulphide zones have been the focus of attention on Valentine Mountain. A summary of previous work (most of which is available as BC ARIS reports shown in Table 4) is summarized as follows:

Table 4 – BC ARIS Reports for Property Available as of March 27, 2013

Report Number	Year	Author	Owner/Operator	Work Program / MINFILE Number	Property
6298	1977	Beaupre, R., Low, A.	Beaupre, R.	Prospecting, Geochemical, Physical / 092B108	Blaze
6598	1978	Beaupre, R.	Beaupre, R.	Prospecting / 092B111	Peg
6844	1978	Beaupre, R.	Beaupre, R.	Prospecting, Geochemical, Physical / 092B108	Blaze
9050	1980	Noel, G.A.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd.	Geochemical, Physical / 092B108	Blaze
10110	1982	Grove, E.W.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd.	Geochemical / 092B108, 092B075)	Blaze, BPEX
11398	1984	Simpson, R.	Walkinshaw, C./Simpson, R.	Geochemical, Prospecting / no MINFILE	Jordan Gold
12642	1984	Grove, E.W.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd.	Drilling, Geochemical, Geological / 092B108	Valentine Mountain
14199	1985	Shandler, F.R.	Shandler, F.R.	Prospecting / 092B115	FRS
14640	1985	Shandler, F.R.	Shandler, F.R.	Prospecting / no MINFILE	FRS
14691	1985	Johnson, E.K.	Johnson, E.K.	Geochemical, Prospecting / no MINFILE	Leech
14820	1986	Carter, N.C.	Johnson, E.K.	Drilling, Geochemical, Geological / no MINFILE	Leech, West
15509	1987	Peatfield, G.R.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd.	Geochemical / 092B108, 092B111, 092B115, 092B075	Valentine Mountain
16818	1987	Demczuk, L.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd. / Valentine Gold Corporation	Geochemical / no MINFILE	Valentine Mountain (placer)
17259	1988	Mazacek, P.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd. / Valentine Gold Corporation	Drilling, Geochemical, Geological, Physical / 092B108, 092B111, 092B115	Valentine Mountain
17381	1988	Mazacek, P.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd. / Valentine Gold Corporation	Geochemical, Physical / 092B108	Valentine Mountain
17950	1988	Mazacek, P.	Expeditor Resource Group Ltd. / Valentine Gold Corporation	Geological, Geophysical / no MINFILE	624 / VG
17998	1988	Milwarde- Yates, D.	Milwarde-Yates, D.	Geophysical / no MINFILE	Blue Jay
18813	1989	Milwarde- Yates, D.	Milwarde-Yates, D.	Geophysical / no MINFILE	D.J.1

Report Number	Year	Author	Owner/Operator	Work Program / MINFILE Number	Property
18827	1989	Allen, G.J.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd.	Geochemical, Geological / 092B115	FRS
18900	1989	McIntyre, T.J., Bull, D.R., Wilson, R.G.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd., Valentine Gold Corporation / Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	Geochemical, Geological / no MINFILE	FRS
18901	1989	McIntyre, T.J., Bull, D.R., Wilson, R.G.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd., Valentine Gold Corporation / Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	Geochemical, Geological / no MINFILE	Leech, Au, West
18993	1989	McIntyre, T.J., Bull, D.R., Wilson, R.G.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd., Valentine Gold Corporation / Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	Geochemical, Geological / no MINFILE	Met
19358	1989	McIntyre, T.J., Bull, D.R., Wilson, R.G.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd., Valentine Gold Corporation / Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	Geochemical, Geological / 092B075, 092B111	Peg, Bo
19359	1989	McIntyre, T.J., Bull, D.R., Wilson, R.G.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd., Valentine Gold Corporation / Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	Geochemical, Geological / no MINFILE	VG, Val
19362	1989	McCorquodale, J.E., Wilson, R.G.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd., Valentine Gold Corporation / Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	Drilling, Geochemical / 092B075	Valentine Mountain
19381	1989	McIntyre, T.J., D.R., Wilson, R.G.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd., Valentine Gold Corporation / Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	Geochemical, Geological / no MINFILE	Doran, Wolf
20100	1990	Grove, E.W.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd.	Geological / no MINFILE	FRS
22683	1990	Grove, E.W.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd.	Drilling, Geological, Physical / 092B108, 092B075, 092B109, 092B102	Valentine Mountain
24345	1996	Faulkner, F.L.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd.	Physical, Geochemical / 092B108	Valentine Mountain

Report Number	Year	Author	Owner/Operator	Work Program / MINFILE Number	Property
24431	1996	Faulkner, F.L.	Beaupre, R.	Geological, Geochemical / 092B075, 092B109	RB
25024	1997	Kikauka, A.	Beaupre, R.	Geological / 092B075, 092B109	RB
25243	1997	Kikauka, A.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd.	Geological, Geochemical / 092B108	Valentine Mountain
25244	1997	Kikauka, A.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd.	Geological / 092B111	Valentine Mountain
25245	1997	Kikauka, A.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd.	Geological / none	Valentine Mountain
25246	1997	Kikauka, A.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd.	Prospecting / none	Valentine Mountain
25577	1998	Kikauka, A.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd.	Geochemical / 092B075	Valentine Mountain
25806	1999	Burgoyne, A.A.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd.	Drilling, Geological, Geochemical / 092B108, 092B075, 092B111, 092B109	Valentine Mountain
26183	1999	Burgoyne, A.A.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd.	Drilling, Geological, Geochemical / 092B108, 092B075	Valentine Mountain
26517	2001	Kikauka, A.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd.	Drilling, Geochemical / 092B108, 092B075	Valentine Mountain
26774	2002	Kikauka, A.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd.	Geological, Geochemical / 092B108	Valentine Mountain
26800	2002	Walton, R.	Walton, R., Waters, B.	Prospecting / no MINFILE	Fit
27107	2002	Kikauka, A.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd.	Geological, Geochemical / 092B108	Valentine Mountain
27360	2004	Houle, J.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd.	Drilling, Geochemical / 092B108	Valentine Mountain
27726	2005	Kikauka, A.	Beau Pre Explorations Ltd.	Drilling, Geochemical / 092B108	Valentine Mountain
30402	2008	Houle, J.	Mill Bay Ventures Inc.	Geological, Geochemical / 092B 108, 092B075, 092B102	Valentine Mountain
31271	2009	Kikauka, A.	Mill Bay Ventures Inc.	Geological, Geochemical / no MINFILE	Valentine Mountain (placer)
31548	2009	Kikauka, A.	Mill Bay Ventures Inc.	Drilling, Geochemical / 092B108, 092B075, 092B102, 092B109, 092B111	Valentine Mountain
32500	2011	Houle, J.	Mill Bay Ventures Inc.	Drilling, Geophysical, Geochemical / 092B108, 092B075, 092B102, 092B109, 092B111	Valentine Mountain

1976-1984

Beau Pre Explorations Ltd. discovered and explored gold bearing quartz veins hosted in mixed schist/gneiss (i.e. metapelites/metasandstones). Amphibolite

units were identified as key stratigraphic horizons, outline major structures, and host gold bearing quartz in the area of the "Discovery Zone" (3 km. west of RB claims). A weakly altered, E-W trending, steeply dipping, laterally continuous, 50-200 m. thick amphibolite unit is in close proximity (about 5-50 m.) to the main series of gold-quartz veins. A total of 4 gold-quartz veins were defined by drill intercepts as follows:

- "C" vein zone: Located parallel and 10-15 m. south of the "36" ("B" vein), the "C" vein consists of white to grey quartz, trace amounts of pyrrhotite, marcasite and native gold hosted in mixed gneiss and schist. DDH 82-6 intersected the "C" vein at 36.0-36.5 m. depth and returned 258.86 g/t Au across 0.5 m. Several other holes drilled nearby (i.e. 82-3,-7,-7A,-5,-5A,-6A) intersected the "C" vein with assay values up to 5.97 g/t Au across 0.3 m.
- "D" vein zone: Parallel and 50 m. north of the "C" vein is the "D" vein, which is localized along a fault zone along an amphibolite/gneiss contact. This vein was intersected by DDH 82-6A, 6, 5, & 21 with values up to 2.16 g/t Au across 1.3 m., which was recorded in the drill hole furthest west, and appears that the vein improves westward along strike.
- "A" vein zone: The "A" vein was tested by DDH 82-15. At 150.4-151.3 m. (0.9 m. wide) and at 154.6-155.1 m. (0.5 m. wide), two veins returned 1.44 g/t and 3.36 g/t Au respectively.
- The "36" ("B" Vein) gold-quartz vein trench gave the following values:

DISTANCE	LOCATION	WIDTH	Au g/t	Ag g/t
2 m.	Footwall	0.46 m.	14.06	2.40
2 m.	Vein	0.17 m.	1198	132.00
2 m.	Hangingwall	0.61 m.	29.21	5.49
10 m.	Footwall	0.36 m.	0.17	19.20
10 m.	Vein	0.03 m.	1138	77.83
10 m.	Hangingwall	0.37 m.	131.8	27.09
20 m.	Footwall	0.46 m.	4.87	3.43
20 m.	Vein	0.03 m.	0.10	1.03
20 m.	Hangingwall	0.50 m.	3.09	0.69
30 m.	Footwall	0.48 m.	0.34	0.34
30 m.	Vein	0.13 m.	11.25	4.11
30 m.	Hangingwall	0.37 m.	0.10	3.43

 Only 1 out of 13 drill holes (DDH #82-6) gave results 258.86 g/t Au over 0.5 m. which compared to the multi-ounce assays returned from the high grade section of the "36" vein trench. The main reason for erratic results appears to be structural, i.e. free gold occurs in scattered pockets in quartz veins, in fractures and on shear planes in the adjacent wall rocks (Grove, 1984).

 A bulk sample was shipped to Trail, B.C. (1983) giving the following results:

ANALYZED FOR:	SAMPLE # 1 (101 kg)	SAMPLE # 2 (134 kg)
Description:	FINES from 5 tons sluiced	GOLD-QUARTZ grab vein & wall rock
GOLD	165.26 g/t	632.23 g/t
SILVER	20.57 g/t	42.86 g/t
SILICA	66.9%	89.4%

- Gold bearing quartz mineralogy includes crystalline arsenopyrite, marcasite, rare chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and ilmenite.
- Alteration within the 50-200 m. thick amphibolite unit adjacent to the "Discovery Zone" consists of: extensive quartz, calcite and gypsum veining, spotty to vein-like K-spar zoning, tourmalinization, epidotization, biotitization of hornblende, and magnetite development (Grove, 1984).
- Spatial relation of gold-quartz and extensive alteration suggest that the amphibolite unit is significant in the localization of gold ore.
- Drill results reflect structure and give a "hit and miss" account of gold grades due to its scattered distribution as streaks, pockets and fracture infillings.

1985

Falconbridge mapping and trenching program identified the following geological features present in the "Discovery Zone":

- The "B" and "A" vein gold-quartz systems trend at azimuth 068 degrees, dipping 70 degrees south.
- There are numerous 090 trending, steep S dipping dextral strike-slip faults, offset by later dextral and sinistral strike slip micro-faults (several cm. displacement). Gold-quartz veins appear to have emplaced in between the macro and micro faulting events.
- Gold grades of the main quartz vein and adjacent wall rock increase where there are zones of increased cross and/or diagonal faulting and fracturing.

- Calculation of weighted averages of vein and wall rock from the "A" trench returned a value of 3.22 g/t Au over 1.38 m. along a strike length of 11.0 m.
- Quartz vein from the "A" trench averaged 32.88 g/t Au; wall rock assays averaged 0.96 g/t Au.
- Biotite gneiss (metasandstone) is the dominant host lithology for goldquartz veins in the "Discovery Zone". Carbonaceous andalusite-staurolitegarnet-biotite schist (metapelite) forms about 15% of the host lithology for the gold-quartz veins and occurs as narrow, 0.1-5.0 m. wide, E-W trending bands within the more massive biotite gneiss.
- Samples identified as carrying visible gold returned assays of 0.034-0.446 g/t Au. These samples included severe dilution from non-mineralized wall rock which would partially explain the low values. The other explanation is that the assay lab did not effectively metallic screen the entire sample to recover the observed native gold.
- Bondar-Clegg treated a 19.1 kg. sample from the trench and obtained 8.74 grams Au and 0.46 grams Ag. The grade of this sample is 458.13 g/t Au and 24 g/t Ag.

1987-1988

Valentine Gold established a bulk sample pilot mill and cored 43 diamond drill holes, with the following significant results:

- "C" Vein zone: Depth extension of the "C" vein (located 10-15 m. south of and parallel to the "36" vein), defined by a total of 10 drill intercepts are projected on longitudinal section by Gordon Allen, P.Geo. outlined an ore reserve calculation of 30,660 tonnes of 14.7 g/t Au (based on a 1.2 m. width) from the "C" vein. The "C" vein is located parallel to and 25-35 m. south of a 100 m. thick, steep south dipping altered amphibolite unit.
- "D" vein zone: The "D" vein is located along the south contact of the
 altered amphibolite unit. This vein has an inferred strike length of 500
 meters, but no ore reserves have been calculated due to grades which
 average less than 3.4 g/t Au across 1.0 m. in the drill intercepts. The main
 feature of the "D" vein is a) amphibolite contact and b) fault-bound affinity.
 The "D" vein fault has led to poor recovery and consequent loss of fines as
 core drills cut this zone.
- "E" vein zone: The "E" vein was discovered by drilling towards a well defined Au soil anomaly 100 m. north of the "C" vein and 70 m. north of the "D" vein. The "E" vein is hosted by altered amphibolite, and is in close proximity to the gneiss/schist contact (10-40 m. to the north) and to a 2 m.

wide, cross-cutting, (unit 5) quartz diorite dyke. DDH 87-14 recorded 7.75 g/t Au across a 0.3 m. wide fault zone @ 49.1-49.4 m. and 1.13 g/t Au across 1.0 m. @ 78.0-79.0 m., suggesting the presence of two parallel vein zones.

- "A" vein zone: The "A" vein was intercepted by DDH 87-3 returning 1.58 g/t Au across 0.6 m. in a fault zone (28.5-29.1 m.). The "A" vein is located 20 m. south of the altered amphibolite contact, thus there is some speculation that it is the continuation of the "D" vein because if ones follows the zone west to 87-4, -5 (4.66 g/t Au over 1.0 m. and 1.06 g/t Au across 0.9 m. respectively), these intercepts align with a fault zone adjacent to the altered amphibolite, characteristic of the "D" vein.
- The results from drilling in the "Discovery Zone" resulted in the following 2-D polygonal mineral inventory calculation in 1989 by Gordon Allen, P.Geo. on the "C" vein zone:

CELL #	HOLE #	AREA m2	Tonnes @ 1.2 m. min. width	Au g/t @ 1.2 m. minimum width	Au grams
1	87-11	1054	3293	54.17	178381
2	88-16	996	3112	2.98	9269
3	88-18	1550	4843	0.34	156
4	88-17	1454	4543	1.41	6376
5	82-3	748	2337	0.65	1524
6	82-6A	530	1656	5.11	8460
7	82-6	530	1656	105.6	229952
8	87-22	980	3062	1.13	3453
9	88-14	1185	3702	1.06	3950
10	88-15	619	1934	4.97	9611
Totals			30,660	14.7	450,700

1988

Vancouver Petrographics Ltd. (Dr. John Payne, Dr Jeff Harris, & Wendy Sisson) prepared detailed reports on core and trench samples taken from gold bearing quartz/sulphide zones located 2.5 km. ESE of Valentine Mountain. A summary of their work is listed below:

The main rock types which host ore in the vicinity of the "Discovery Zone" trenches are a) metasandstone, b) metasiltstone, c) metamudstone. Less abundant host rocks include garnet-bearing schist and a mafic volcanic rock altered to chlorite-carbonate-epidote-actinolite. Several 1-3 m. wide granodiorite/quartz diorite dykes/sills cut the above sequence.

- Regional deformation resulted in a series of SE trending folds with steeply dipping axial planes and moderately ESE plunging fold axes. Strongly folded, finely banded argillaceous schist is crosscut at a high angle by quartz veins up to 10 cm. across. These veins are folded moderately to tightly about axes which may be coaxial to those which had already deformed the schist host rock. This suggests that two pulses of deformation occurred in the same stress field, and were separated by a tensional event during which quartz veins were introduced.
- Rocks from the "Braiteach Zone" are less deformed, and contain less interbedded argillaceous siltstone/mudstone than the "Discovery Zone".
- Early quartz veins are distended and smeared out, being locally obliterated in part. Less deformed quartz veins may represent later veins which represent tensional dilation that crosscuts the regional trend of foliation at a small angle.
- The "Discovery Zone" gold bearing veins contain quartz which has deformed and partly recrystallized to much finer aggregates, with inclusions of quartz with abundant fine grained pyrite and/or pyrrhotite along grain boundaries. Native gold occurs in later, discontinuous veinlets and replacement patches, whose emplacement is moderately controlled by grain borders of deformed quartz. Locally, native gold (and pyrrhotite) occurs in tiny inclusions in coarse grained arsenopyrite.
- Paragenetic assemblages suggest that during metamorphism, native gold and arsenopyrite were concentrated into shears zones (preferentially in fold closures), and into quartz veins formed during early stages of deformation. The presence of K-spar envelopes and euhedral tourmaline suggests a component of hydrothermal contribution to Au-As bearing mineralization. At a later stage, further quartz veins formed, and gold migrated into some of these, possibly near the end of the deformational event.

1989

Noranda Exploration Ltd. performed work on the area of the West Leech claims as part of a geological, geochemical, geophysical and diamond drilling program that covered an area 3-5 km. east and west of Valentine Mountain. A summary of Noranda's work is given as follows:

 Unit 2 gneiss (metasandstone) is divided into 2 sub-units: 2a) metagreywacke has a better developed schistosity and higher % of lithic fragments than 2b and is generally darker colored, 2b) massive metasandstone light to dark grey colour with minor schistosity with 5% disseminated biotite. Unit 2b is very hard to break because it has been partially recrystallized.

- Unit 1 schist (metapelite) is divided into 5 sub-units: 1a) phyllite, extremely fine grained and fissile, with abundant sericite and minor biotite on cleavage surfaces as a result of retrograde metamorphism related to movement along proximal faults. 1b) biotite schist, medium grey to black colour, quartz and biotite form light and dark bands 1-3 mm wide, garnet and/or andalusite/staurolite porphyroblasts are often observed within the biotite schist. 1c) Biotite-garnet schist, similar to 2b with the addition of 1-10 cm. reddish brown, euhedral garnet crystals. 1d) Biotite-garnet-staurolite schist, similar to 1c with the addition of euhedral staurolite commonly cruxiform. 1e) Biotite-garnet-staurolite-andalusite schist, similar to 1d with addition of 1-8 cm., pink andalusite porphyroblasts.
- Cataclastic textures observed in unit 1 schist consist of angular quartz fragments that have been deformed and flattened in the direction paralleling schistosity as a result of mechanical forces caused by proximal faults and/or overthrusts.
- Unit 5 Eocene intrusives consist of quartz diorite which occurs as a 2.8 km. long X 0.1-0.6 km. wide sill feature that widens out in Walker Creek. This quartz diorite has numerous 1-3 m. wide aplite sills with localized 1-3 mm wide orange-red colour, euhedral garnets.
- Unit 6 pegmatite is leucocratic with calcic feldspar, sericite, quartz and localized tourmaline crystals up to 10 cm. in length. Pegmatite dykes and sills range from 0.1-1.5 m. width and occur in the Walker Creek area.
- 1-5 cm. wide parasitic "S" and "Z" folds were observed in schist layers and quartz veinlets, which serve as a guide to direction of fold hinges and indicate a major E-W trending, gentle east plunging anticline along the axis of Valentine Mountain Ridge.
- Quartz veins occur throughout all rock units mapped and vary from 0.05 to 2.0 m. width. They are generally milky white "bull" quartz with occasional subhedral crystals. Limonite is frequently observed, minor fine grained pyrite and lesser pyrrhotite occurs as fracture coatings in quartz. Arsenopyrite crystals were observed in quartz veins and wall rock. There appears to be an association of arsenopyrite and gold bearing quartz veins.
- Gold bearing zones within the amphibolite are associated with pyrrhotite aggregates (forming 3% of total volume), however not all pyrrhotite zones contain gold mineralization.
- Quartz veins hosted in schist (metapelite) generally parallel well developed schistosity. In gneiss (metasandstone), quartz veins 0.05-0.1

- m. wide cut sandstone beds at angles of 30-45 degrees, and bedding is at low angles to foliation.
- Variation in quartz veining between various lithological units reflects the
 units themselves, i.e. quartz vein material is of metamorphic origin with
 relatively minor influence of hydrothermal activity. Phyllites contain the
 least quartz and metasiltstones contain the most quartz, with amphibolite
 and metasandstone containing relatively medium amounts of quartz.
- Gold bearing quartz veins are predominantly hosted by metasandstone.
 The "B" quartz veins are translucent to transparent and commonly light orange in colour and the "C" vein is generally grey black in colour. Gold mineralization occurs within the vein material and the adjacent wall rock.
- Magnetometer data shows a strong, narrow, 120 trending dipolar (high and low) feature east of L 18100 E. In the area of the "Discovery Zone" this feature appears as a broad magnetic high over the amphibolite unit (probably caused by increased magnetite and/or pyrrhotite) and an adjacent magnetic low to the north which may reflect massive metasandstone. West of L 17600 E, a similar, narrow magnetic response has a more subtle character. The pronounced background and source shift hints at a possible fold axis occurring on L 17600 E at station20750 N (also observed in IP data).
- IP data from the west "Discovery Zone" indicates a chargeability/resistivity high and coincident Au soil geochemical anomaly between L 20600 E/20087 N and L 19600 E/20137 N. Core drilling this target between L 19800 E and L 19900 E proved to be successful in identifying two gold bearing zones localized along the contact of mixed metapelite/metasandstone and altered amphibolite. DDH 89-24 intersected 73.3 g/t Au across 0.37 m. @ 59.1-59.5 m.
- IP data from "BN" and "Braiteach" zones identified a similar IP chargeability/resistivity high and coincident Au soil geochemical anomaly between L 17150 E to L 18000 E located parallel and 50-125 m. north of the baseline.
- "Braiteach Zone" DDH 89-20 and 89-21 were collared on the west projection of Au intercept 4.66 g/t Au across 3.0 m. in DDH 88-12. DDH 89-20 cut 17.8 m. overburden, the following 99.1 m. cored through amphibolite with 5-7% quartz as stringers and veinlets with no significant Au values. Increased quartz, with 3-4% pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite occur at 62.8-63.8 m. Fault breccia and gouge with 2-3% pyrite and pyrrhotite was cut at 76.5-77.8 m. An increase in biotite rich layers occurs at 77.8-84.4 m. with up to 4% disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. DDH 89-21 had 25 m. of overburden, followed by 86.1 m. of

- amphibolite. An increase in biotite rich layers with 4% disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite occurs at 75.1-82.6 m. Fault gouge and shearing with 2-3% pyrite occurs at 93.5-94.7 m. and 103.3-109.0 m.
- "Discovery West" DDH 89-22,23,24 were drilled to intersect a deep IP target of high chargeability which coincides with anomalous Au geochemical anomaly and is interpreted as being the west extension of the "C" and "D" vein systems. DDH 89-22 cut 3 quartz veins, the largest being 20 cm., with mineralization consisting of 10% pyrite and 1% pyrrhotite. The "D" vein system located 4 m. above the metasandstone/amphibolite contact returned 740 ppb Au over 1.5 m. Within the amphibolite at 148.3-149.3 m. there is a 1.0 m. interval with visible gold that returned 0.926 g/t Au. DDH 89-23 cut two quartz veins, the largest being 0.35 m. wide with 1-2% pyrite and 1% pyrrhotite which are interpreted as the "C" vein system was intersected at 56.9-58.4 m. returning 1.37 g/t Au across 1.5 m, width and the "D" vein at 106.5-108.0 m. assaying 0.96 g/t Au across 1.5 m. DDH 89-24 cut 4 quartz veins, the largest being 0.41 m. wide, with 1-2% pyrite and less than 1% pyrrhotite. DDH 89-24 intersected 73.31 g/t Au across 0.37 m. @ 59.1-59.5 m. depth. This intersection is situated 2.2 m. above the metasandstone/amphibolite contact and is interpreted as the "D" vein system. At 69.0-70.0 m. depth, DDH 89-24 cut a biotite rich layer with 0.5% euhedral garnet porphyroblasts, 1-2% pyrite and 1% pyrrhotite which returned assay values of 5.21 g/t Au across 0.53 m. DDH 89-24 was stopped at too shallow a depth to intersect the projected IP chargeability anomaly, and was the final hole drilled by Noranda.
- Detailed mapping of the "BN Zone" shows the gold-bearing quartz vein systems are predominantly hosted by gneiss (metasandstone, unit 2), typically with 10-20% biotite and exhibiting "wood grain texture". There is some interbedded biotite-garnet-staurolite schist (unit 1) at L 17600 E/20935 N where there are 5-25 m. wide quartz vein swarms along the contacts of unit 1 & 2. At the southern edge of the Au soil anomaly is a massive, chlorite altered amphibolite (unit 3).
- A total of 41 rock chip samples were taken with the following highlights:

SAMPLE #	Au ppb	As ppm	WIDTH m.
59655	5950	2219	0.03
58559	5530	3	0.05
59662	3960	1730	0.02
59660	3850	573	0.02

- "Braiteach Zone" trench sampling is summarized as follows:
 - Zone #1 outcrops in a road cut on J-6 logging road where specks of visible gold were found in limonitic, vuggy quartz hosted in a

- hydrothermal alteration zone within metasandstone. Out of 5 channels, 3 panels and 1 grab sample, the highest geochemical value returned was 390 ppb Au and 538 ppm As.
- Zone #2 is located 55 m. north of the baseline on L 16800 E where a 0.08 m. wide E-W trending quartz vein was channel sampled in 11 locations along the outcrop, returning a high value of 740 ppb Au, and 875 ppm As.
- Zone #3 is 80 m. WNW of zone #2 and consists of a main E-W trending, steep north dipping quartz vein with 10-20% quartz stringers 1 m. from the vein, which decrease with distance from the main vein. Results produced a high value of 150 ppb Au and 1063 ppm As.
- Eight chip samples from Zones #4-6 returned values up to 159 ppb Au and 25 ppm As.
- Rock chip sampling on the Peg and Bo Claim Groups (Walker Creek area), returned 0.67% Cu across 0.2 m. and 0.28% Cu across 0.1 m.
- Recommendations for further work include exploration and development of low tonnage, high grade ores shoots along the 7 km. strike length known to host gold-bearing quartz veins.

1994

Fairbank Engineering Ltd performs detailed mapping of the 'C' vein trench at a scale of 1:250. A total of 13 samples were taken ranging in width from 9-110 cm. Sample No. returned a value of 30.20 g/t Au across a width of 7 cm.

1998

A geological and exploration evaluation of the Valentine Mountain Gold Property was carried out by Burgoyne Geological Inc. (Burgoyne, 1998). The report concluded that the highest priority exploration targets include the areas 50-300 m east of and 200-600 m west of the mill site. The high priority areas include Discovery ("B" and "C" Veins) depth extension, Discovery West (Noranda DDH 89-24), and Log Dam (magnetic and Au in soil anomaly located approximately 300 m west of mill site).

A separate geological evaluation of the Valentine Mountain Gold Project was carried out by W.R. Epp, P.Geo., who developed a new exploration model of subduction related mineralization in the Leech River Formation. Based on multi-depositional, subduction zone mineral deposit models, there is potential to discover porphyry copper-gold and related dyke-sill hosted gold, stockwork and breccia zones at depth. The geological model for a deep buried high tonnage, hydrothermal mineral zone is supported by the presence of auriferous quartz veins (e.g. 'C', 'B' and 'D' veins) which are believed to originate from underlying intrusives.

2000-2001

Beau Pre Explorations Ltd carried out a program of diamond drilling on the Discovery Zone ('B' and 'C' Vein structures). A total of 182.73 metres of BQ core drilling (DDH 00-01 to DDH 00-08) was performed from 6 different pads between the 'B' and 'C' Veins. Core drilling was set up to intersect the known 'C' vein structure (which strikes 092 and dips 60-75 degrees south) at an oblique angle and to cut quartz veining that may be perpendicular to the known structure. The results of significant precious metal intercepts are listed as follows:

DDH	From	То	Width	Au Grade
00-03	10.37 m	10.61 m	0.24 m	3.22 g/t
00-03	22.81 m	24.33 m	1.52 m	3.98 g/t
00-06	4.03 m	4.42 m	0.39 m	0.65 g/t

- The presence of minor amounts of arsenopyrite as medium to coarse grained aggregates, are coincident with an increase in gold (Kikauka, 2001).
- A total of 4 shipments with a combined weight of 2.1 tonnes were processed through the Micronex dry mill. Sample material was collected from the 'Discovery - C Vein' trench and shipped to Delta, B.C. for assay balance and bench tests performed by Mineral Associates (R. Salter, Ph.D., P.Eng. and de Monte, Ph. D.) at Vancouver Blower, River Road. Delta, on behalf of First American Scientific Corp who have patented the KDS Micronex 'sonic wave' mineral processing machine. This high speed. chain driven 'sonic wave' mill also has applications in agricultural, forestry, and bio-solids. A total of 2.1 tonnes of quartz-sulphide vein material was crushed in a portable jaw crusher to less than 2.0 cm rock chips and processed in a rotor chamber where the high frequency, mechanically induced sonic wave reduced quartz-sulphide chips (which are fed into the machine on a conveyor belt) into 2-5 micron sized grains. These micrograins are fractured and the light fraction is expelled by a classifier, with heavies falling into a clam-shaped trap at the bottom of the rotor. The 2,100 Kg of quartz vein sample was delivered in 50-60 gunny sacks and loaded into the Micronex mill by conveyor. Tests were carried out on six separate sections of the sample. Each of the six tests was weighed and gold assay of concentrate and tailings were recorded.

•	Test # 1	Weight (grams)	Gold Assay (g/t)
	Concentrate	355	25.58
	Tailing	6214	0.38
	Gold Recove	ery = 82.0 %	

Test # 2 Weight (grams) Gold Assay (g/t)

Concentrate	1305	2.52
Tailing	6214	3.24
Gold Recovery =	= 17.1 %	

•	Test # 3	Weight (grams)	Gold Assay (g/t)
	Concentrate	539	67.07
	Tailing	5732	0.67
	Gold Recove	erv = 90.5 %	

•	Test # 4	Weight (grams)	Gold Assay (g/t)
	Concentrate	1078	16.40
	Tailing	8683	1.32
	Gold Recove	ery = 62.1 %	

•	Test # 5	Weight (grams)	Gold Assay (g/t)
	Concentrate	794	15.06
	Tailing	8342	1.33
	Gold Recove	ery = 52.2 %	

•	Test #6	Weight (grams)	Gold Assay (g/t)
	Concentrate	1419	2.07
	Tailing	8512	1.36
	Gold Recove	ery = 20.0 %	

- Gold recovery was excellent in Test 1 and 3 where tailings contained less than 1 gram/tonne gold, including one as low as 0.38. Test 4 and 5 gave encouraging results. Test 2 and 6 results were unsatisfactory. Test 6 was a high temperature test (sample was heated to 350 degrees F), and can be discarded. Test 2 gave no apparent reason for being unsatisfactory although it did yield the highest weight recovery. Preliminary batch testwork on 6 samples yielded recoveries ranging from 17.1 % to 90.5 %. Further test samples should be larger in mass. A study of the tailings is necessary to optimize recoveries. Results from preliminary testing were encouraging and further on site processing using the KDS Micronex mineral processing machine is planned.
- The "Discovery West Zone-D Vein", which is localized within a fault zone along a steeply dipping amphibolite/schist contact, is located 600 meters west of the "Discovery Zone". The 'Discovery West Zone' features DDH 89-24 which intersected the "D vein" at 59.15-59.52 meters depth and returned 73.3 g/t Au across 0.37 m. A surface fault zone with quartz-pyrite-marcasite and native gold mineralization was localized along a schist/amphibolite contact with minor tourmaline and garnet alteration located 50 meters north of DDH 89-24. This gold bearing fault zone (see sample 599322 below) is interpreted as the 'D' vein which was intersected

by DDH 89-24. The following table lists the results from 2001 field sampling of the "Discovery West - D Vein Zone":

Sample#	Width	Description of rock chip sample taken from 'Discovery West Zone'	Au g/t
599321	0.3 m	15% quartz, 1% limonite, 1% pyrite in schist 200+52 N, 203+50 E	0.55
599322	0.5 m	Fault zone at schist/amphibolite contact, 20% quartz (vuggy), 2% limonite, 2% pyrite, trace visible gold in quartz 200+55 N, 203+50 E	100.08
599323	1.5 m	5% quartz as concordant 0.2-2.0 cm wide stringers, 1% limonite, 0.5% py., 3% calcite, 1% ankerite in unit 3 amphibolite, strike 100, dip -78 south20+115 N, 20+300 E	0.79

• The "Log Dam Zone" is located 1,100 metres west of the "Discovery Zone" and extends west for 250 meters to Tripp Ck. The Log Dam Zone features coincident geochemical (Au-As soil anomalies from Valentine Gold, 1986) and geophysical (IP and magnetometer anomalies from Noranda,1989) where a quartz vein was sampled in 1997 (at 201+75 N, 197+80 E), and returned a value of 94.70 g/t Au across 0.4 meters (Applied Mine Technologies sampling, 1997). The following table lists the results from 2001 fieldwork outcrop sampling of the "Log Dam Zone":

Sample#	Width	Description	Au opt (g/t)
599250	0.4 m	30% quartz, 2% limonite, 2% pyrite in schist/amphibolite contact 201+70 N, 197+85 E	32.02
599319	0.3 m	20% quartz , 1% limonite, tr. pyrite hosted in contorted amphibolite 201+60 N, 196+00 E	2.13

• Sample 599319 was taken 50 metres east of Tripp Creek where geological mapping indicates a major structural break occurs. The schist-phyllite-amphibolite bedrock lithology dips steeply south on the east side of Tripp Creek and dips steeply north on the west side of Tripp Creek. This structural break also coincides with the presence of increased sulphides east of Tripp Creek as demonstrated by the IP chargeability increases shown by Noranda's 1989 ground survey, and a ground magnetic low (<55,180 nT) located west of Tripp Creek, suggesting increased alteration and mineralization in the vicinity of Tripp Creek. Geological mapping near Tripp Creek shows contorted foliation and fabric, with random oriented fold hinge plunges, suggesting a complex folding and deformation history.</p>

2002

Beau Pre Explorations Ltd completed a program of surveying and road improvement on the 'B' & 'C' Veins located on the southeast portion of the Blaze 2 claim.

- GPS and chain & compass surveying on the 'B' and 'C' vein were carried by Gordon Allen, P.Eng. The objective of the 1:500 scale surveying of the 'B' & 'C' Veins, millsite and tailings pond was to prepare the technical data needed to proceed with mining and milling approximately 1,400 tonnes from the 'B' Vein, and approximately 2,365 tonnes from the 'C' Vein. The proposal includes an open pit mining method to a depth of about 3 meters and a width of about 5 meters, with an approximate stripping ratio of 1.5: 1 (waste:ore). The waste would be used to backfill the open pit for reclamation. This proposal also includes ore processing on site, using the Micronex KDS 'sonic wave' dry separation mill.
- The physical work consisted of improving a 100 m section of the connecting road from the active logging road located north of the mill site.
 Ditch improvements, and the addition of coarse gravel to the road, was done by local contractors in July, 2002.
- In addition to detailed surveying of the 'B'& 'C' Veins, millsite, & tailings pond a program of geological mapping, sampling and reclamation was carried out on the Discovery West trenches located about 500 meters west of the millsite. These trenches were excavated by hand in 2001 and previously sampled. "Discovery West Zone" is the west extension of the "D" vein zone and is located 600 m west of the 'Discovery Zone'. Parallel and 50 m. north of the "Discovery Zone-C Vein" is the "D Vein", which is localized within a fault zone along a steeply dipping amphibolite/schist contact. The 'D' Vein was observed in the 'Discovery Zone' where it was intersected by DDH 82-6A, 6, 5, & 21 with values up to 2.16 g/t Au across 1.3 m. The "Discovery West Zone" is 600 meters west of the "Discovery Zone".
- The gold assays obtained from the 'Discovery West D Vein' that were taken in 2002 were similar to the results from 2001 samples. Values of 100.08 g/t Au (across a width of 0.3 m., sample taken in 2001) and 11.4 g/t Au (across a width of 1.0 m., sample taken in 2002) were taken from the same trench located on the surface trace of the "Discovery West" drill section DDH- 89-24 on L 20+350 E station 20+060 N. This 1.0 m wide zone is the surface trace of the 'D' vein. Diamond drilling by Noranda in1989 defined the 'D' vein when DDH-89-24 cut 73.31 g/t Au at a depth of 59.15-59.52 m. The correlation of high grade gold values in drilling and trenching plot on section at the contact of Leech River Fm actinolite-chlorite-biotite-quartz-carbonate-garnet-epidote amphibolite (to the north), and biotite-garnet-staurolite-andalusite-quartz schist (to the south). This

contact trends at a bearing of 090, and dips -65 to -75 degrees south. The gold bearing mineralization is characterized by sparse pyrite and marcasite hosted in a sheared wall-rock with late quartz veins and quartz micro-veins. The following table lists significant results from 2002 field sampling of the "Discovery West Zone" and "D" vein zone:

Sample#	Width	Description	Au g/t
T-1 C	0.2 m	D Vein: 30% quartz as concordant 0.2-12.0 cm wide veins in shear zone, 1% limonite, 0.5% py. in unit 2 schist, strike 092, dip -80 south, trace native Au in quartz	20.600
T-1 D	0.6 m	12% quartz as concordant 0.2-3.0 cm wide vein, 2% limonite, 1% py. in unit 2 schist, strike 94, dip -80 south	9.640
T-1 E	0.2 m	Shear zone parallel to D Vein, 20% quartz as concordant 0.3-5.5 cm wide stringers, 2% limonite, 1% py. in unit 2 schist, strike 094, dip -79south	7.360
T-1 F	1.5 m	5% quartz as concordant 0.3-2.5 cm wide stringers, 2% limonite, 1% py. in unit 2 schist, strike 095, dip - 77south	1.775

The sampling of Trench 1 outlined a 1.0 m wide zone (sample T-1C,-D,-E) with a weighted average of 11.376 g/t. Further trenching and diamond drilling along the amphibolite-schist contact (where the 'D' Vein occurs), is planned for the 'Discovery West' Zone. Reclamation work performed on the 'D' Vein 'Discovery West' trench sites included backfill, re-contouring and seeding the hand dug excavations.

2003-2004

Beau Pre Explorations Ltd. undertook varied work programs on the Valentine Mountain Property, consisting of a baseline environmental study, a geotechnical assessment, decommissioning and reclamation report on the tailings dam, a preliminary Geographic Information System (G.I.S.) compilation, and a single 305 m. drill hole on the Discovery West Target.

On March 4, 2003 Jacques Whitford Environment Limited submitted proposal No.BCl03006, subsequently revised and resubmitted on April 28, 2003 as proposal No.BCl60004 to Beau Pre Explorations Ltd. for baseline environmental monitoring, geotechnical assessment and decommissioning and closure for the Valentine Mountain Property. This proposal was designed to satisfy the permit requirements issued on July 17, 2002 by the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines for a 3000 tonne bulk sample from the Discovery Zone proposed by Beau Pre. The proposal was approved and the work was subsequently initiated, including a site visit on December 3, 2003 by Jennifer MacLean, P.Eng. of Jacques Whitford, accompanied by Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

- In late November, 2003 Don MacIntyre, PhD., P.Geo. was engaged to commence a Geographic Information System (G.I.S.) based compilation of prioritized data from the Valentine Mountain Property. Base maps were first created using publicly available TRIM data. All survey, drill hole traces, trenches and selected geological data were scanned as raster images and/or digitized and geo-referenced to the TRIM base, beginning at the Discovery Zone area and working westwards. This work was not completed, with considerable data left to compile digitally.
- In November, 2003 the author was engaged by Beau Pre Explorations Ltd. to advise on and to help implement renewed exploration activity on the Valentine Mountain Property. It was decided that diamond drilling of one or more priority exploration targets would be the simplest way to accomplish this objective during the winter months, while advancing the knowledge of the property. A single hole (V-04-01) diamond drilling program began in late 2003 and was completed in early 2004 at the Discovery West, but failed to yield significant gold values.

2004-2005

In late 2004, Beau Pre Explorations Ltd. completed a 5 hole, 422.2 metre definition drilling program on the "C" vein at the Discovery Zone, bracketing the intercept from previous hole DDH 82-6 which returned 7.550 opt (258.86 g/t) Au across 0.5 m., with all five holes fanned from a single set-up. The drilling results were as follows, with pierce-point locations relative to that from DDH 82-6:

Hole #	Width (m)	Au g/t	As ppm	Vertical from 82-6	Horizontal from 82-6
DDH 1	1.52	0.658	353	15 metres below	10 metres east
DDH 2	1.52	0.024	457	5 metres above	10 metres east
DDH 3	1.62	2.470	1375	50 metres below	10 metres east
DDH 4	1.55	3.770	1025	15 metres below	15 metres west
DDH 5	1.37	0.768	482	10 metres below	35 metres east

In early 2005, the author was engaged by Beau Pre Explorations Ltd. to manage its mineral tenures covering the Valentine Mountain Property. Soon after the implementation of the B.C. Mineral Titles Online (M.T.O.) system, all the legacy claims at Valentine Mountain were converted to 4 cell mineral claims, as follows:

Tenure#	Owner	Map No.	Good to Date	Status	Area (ha.)
506801	101792 (100%)	092B	2006/FEB/14	GOOD	1198.055
506812	101792 (100%)	092B	2006/FEB/14	GOOD	1561.852
506818	101792 (100%)	092B	2006/FEB/14	GOOD	1390.107
506823	101792 (100%)	092B	2006/FEB/14	GOOD	1240.915
TOTALS					5390.929

2006-2007

In February, 2006 Beau Pre Explorations Ltd. reduced cell claim 506801 to 85.578 hectares to cover only the area of the Discovery Zone, paid cash in lieu of assessment work for the reduced claim, and allowed the remainder of the cell claims to forfeit. The area of the forfeited cell mineral claims was acquired by 6 different owners in 14 cell mineral claims, completely fractionating the former Valentine Mountain Property. No work was done by any owners in this period.

2008

From June to October, 2008 the author planned, executed and completed a report on a property-wide prospecting, rock sampling and stream moss mat sampling program (ARIS Report 30402) on behalf of current owner Mill Bay Ventures Inc. The field program consisted prospecting, rock sampling, and stream moss mat sampling by a 4 person team using primarily all-terrain vehicles along the extensive logging road network, working from a temporary trailer camp on the property from July 7 to July 14, 2008. During that period, a total of 67 rock samples and 43 stream moss mat samples were taken from the Valentine Mountain Property either by the author or by personnel supervised by the author.

Both the moss mats and rocks yielded some erratic values for gold in some samples which resulted in significant delays while the laboratory attempted to resolve them with their internal QA/QC procedures. In the author's opinion, these were not entirely acceptable so a request was made to re-assay 18 of the 42 stream moss mat sample pulps for gold, platinum and palladium using the Group 3B assay method, and to re-analyze 11 of the 67 rock sample rejects for gold using the Group 6 gold metallics method. These results were compiled and averaged to produce final results, with selected geochemistry highlights from 20 of the stream moss mats and 14 of the rocks as follows:

MossMats				Au	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	Со	As
Sample #	Easting	Northing	Elevation	PPB	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM
813401	435745	5373268	460	12.0	31.7	6.1	70	35.1	19.2	18
813403	433333	5374401	760	4.4	31.1	10.9	76	54.4	48.7	16.2
813405	437007	5373266	466	55.8	36	5.2	61	33.8	17.9	18.6
813406	435578	5373207	461	252.9	28.4	7	68	33.2	12.1	4.5
813407	437729	5374988	633	3.3	18.6	7.7	63	19.4	44.5	27.4
813414	430406	5378149	490	171.1	28.8	5.6	68	31.7	16.6	8.5
813416	428858	5377154	568	4.1	55.1	4.1	68	41.8	19.8	3.5
813418	429179	5373396	580	<0.5	54.7	2.8	42	27.2	18.6	0.9
813419	429882	5373201	476	65.3	35.7	4.9	45	36	22.5	2.8
813420	428001	5374807	751	14.9	72.3	8	87	53.5	56.6	2.7
813422	430954	5377989	482	126.5	27.3	6	66	29.1	18.1	7.9
813423	432019	5377463	504	80.6	27.1	6.4	72	32.9	36.7	7.5
813426	435361	5374623	721	1.9	30.3	22.4	186	112.3	905	12.3
813427	436264	5374866	627	10.6	37	9	101	46.4	86.9	86.8
813451	431605	5372883	429	210.8	34.8	3.6	67	44.6	21.9	4
813455	440007	5372623	525	1.7	142.5	14.1	81	31.6	152.1	3.6
813456	430743	5373858	398	698.7	30	5.1	61	29.2	15.3	11.8
813458	429752	5377603	479	357.0	29.5	5.4	64	29	18.7	8.4
813467	431958	5377306	508	73.8	25	3.8	65	32.4	34.5	9.1
813469	435642	5375145	692	92.6	30.4	6.3	81	28	39.9	15.4

Rocks				Au	Мо	Ni	Со	As	Cr	W
Sample #	Easting	Northing	Elevation	G/T	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	Ppm
813302	434520	5374250	818	0.57	0.5	4.9	2	956	18	1.3
813303	434505	5374253	821	0.01	0.7	3.3	1	156	14	<0.5
813309	428800	5377245	614	<0.01	19.9	48.8	16	< 5	87	4.3
813310	428775	5377197	622	<0.01	1.3	62.8	29	< 5	200	<0.5
813311	428775	5377184	620	<0.01	<0.5	86.4	36	< 5	188	0.8
813324	433495	5374446	796	<0.01	1.1	32.4	12	6	76	9.6
813327	433465	5374445	792	0.05	1.1	10.7	3	536	43	0.8
813336	432944	5374498	771	0.03	1.1	35.8	12	15	76	12.8
813337	433649	5374531	797	0.06	1.1	41.6	14	25	86	20.3
813338	433780	5374499	806	0.18	1.2	27.8	11	422	74	104.4
813340	433787	5374539	809	0.77	1.6	33.4	10	27	67	4.8
813370	434428	5374372	804	0.04	0.7	128.4	37	21	274	1.4
813371	434435	5374352	808	0.24	<0.5	127.8	37	5	245	1.6
813372	432535	5374785	816	<0.01	<0.5	33.8	38	5	77	0.7

The stream moss mat samples yielded a high percentage (20 of 42 = 48%) with one or more elevated metal values. These fell into two distinct populations, consisting of 11 samples (26%) which yielded elevated values in gold only (>50 ppb); and 9 samples (12%) which yielded elevated values in one or more metals including copper (>50 ppm), lead (>10 ppm), zinc (>100 ppm), nickel (>50 ppm), cobalt (>50 ppm) and/or arsenic (>50 ppm). These results suggest the presence of upstream sources of at least two types of metallic occurrences, one of which is primarily gold-bearing. These appear to display two trends: one along the east-west structural corridor centred on the Discovery Zone, and another along a possible northern corridor. Follow-up prospecting and more detailed stream moss mat sampling are warranted, particularly along the latter.

The rocks samples yielded only 6% (4 of 67) with elevated gold values (>0.10 g/t or 100 ppb), all located within 1 km. of the Discovery Zone, of which three (3) also yielded elevated arsenic values (>100 ppm). Many of the rock samples also yielded elevated values in one or more other metals including molybdenum (>10 ppm), nickel (>100 ppm), cobalt (>25 ppm), chromium (>100 ppm) and/or tungsten (>10 ppm). The 2008 program failed to discovery any significant new gold occurrences in outcrop, but did confirm the presence of the east-west structural gold corridor centred on the Discovery Zone.

2009

From August to October, 2009 the author planned, executed and completed reports on a field exploration program targeting the northern gold corridor on behalf of Mill Bay Ventures Inc. The report was not filed for assessment. The field program consisted prospecting, rock sampling, and stream moss mat sampling by a 3 person team walking uphill along stream beds during low water flow conditions, taking stream moss mat samples every 100-200 metres, and rock samples wherever significant veins or sulphidic zones were exposed in stream beds. During that period, 12 rock samples and 34 stream moss mat

samples were taken from the area of the Valentine Mountain Property either by the author or personnel supervised by the author.

Mossmats			Element	Au	Au	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	Со	As
Sample #	Easting	Northing	Elevation	PPB	PPB	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM
813428	435542	5375222	698	22.4		25.7	4.9	64	27.4	19.6	10.3
813429	435404	5375267	713	10.4		27.0	4.9	68	27.1	22.8	10.4
813430	435331	5375365	733	3.6		22.4	7.7	62	23.5	25.3	26.8
813431	435154	5375452	744	1.4		35.0	11.1	88	36.1	33.1	35.9
813432	435174	5375459	741	1.5		17.5	11.1	64	21.7	224.6	27.9
813470	429675	5377644	452	274.4		23.3	3.8	58	27.7	14.9	7.0
813471	429514	5377676	479	2.8		22.9	3.7	58	26.4	15.5	6.2
813472	429421	5377752	497	0.6		30.1	3.8	83	34.0	21.4	8.3
813473	429414	5377858	511	1.1		30.4	5.3	82	33.4	27.6	8.5
813474	431832	5377230	542	327.9		23.2	3.3	53	34.6	15.3	8.5
813475	431750	5377177	556	414.4	425.4	27.3	2.8	57	41.3	17.7	6.8
813476	431687	5377058	589	352.8		25.1	10.6	60	29.7	29.9	3.6
813477	431689	5377077	584	28.2		30.4	4.0	61	45.1	23.0	7.3
813478	431800	5376848	597	17.3		23.1	7.5	54	35.8	25.2	2.3
813479	431927	5376715	568	734.7		16.5	6.4	44	14.9	14.5	3.9
813480	432231	5376376	611	1.9		17.5	4.2	63	17.8	13.2	10.3
813481	432387	5376429	611	1.9		12.5	5.5	46	15.3	15.8	5.9
813482	432403	5376450	611	1.0		29.9	6.9	58	34.1	25.2	6.7
813483	432330	5376548	586	1.7		21.0	6.0	53	24.6	16.5	6.2
813484	432277	5376701	568	0.6		24.8	6.6	56	27.6	18.6	6.3
813485	432262	5376707	558	1.6		21.4	6.1	58	24.1	23.4	8.0
813486	432190	5376843	547	<0.5		27.5	4.0	67	31.7	18.4	5.4
813487	432090	5376966	538	1.5		16.4	7.6	43	15.8	24.2	2.9
813488	432099	5376953	535	6.7		23.8	4.4	58	26.3	16.0	5.5
813489	430559	5378232	488	1.7		22.9	5.7	66	29.0	28.0	8.6
813490	430586	5378332	491	35.8		24.3	5.3	60	25.7	14.5	8.1
813491	430830	5378468	500	63.4		24.4	5.8	56	25.7	13.2	8.9
813492	430874	5378600	517	67.1		24.7	5.9	60	26.9	14.4	9.2
813493	430915	5378849	525	190.8	6.8	25.5	6.0	64	28.0	15.6	9.0
813494	430855	5379087	539	139.5		24.8	7.4	65	31.1	16.4	12.5
813495	430826	5379033	528	71.9		24.8	5.3	60	27.2	14.0	7.7
813496	431001	5377971	502	43.9		19.6	4.7	54	20.1	12.0	27.0
813497	431017	5377956	499	154.3		22.3	4.6	60	26.6	15.4	6.3
813498	431742	5377673	504	2.7		23.9	5.3	61	27.9	15.1	7.1

The stream moss mat sample results yielded significantly elevated values for gold (exceeding 50 ppb) in 11 of the 34 samples (32%), including 5 samples (15%) exceeding 250 ppb. Similar to the 2008 results in the area of the northern gold corridor, the 2009 results show elevated values for primarily gold only in some samples. It is also significant that the samples with elevated values for gold occur in sequential samples along streams, with clear cut-offs established at the sites of samples 813470, 813476, 813479, and 813497, shown in the table above. The elevated gold values from these four sample sites define a possible west-northwest-trending zone over a strike length of 3 kilometres within the northern gold corridor along the northern slope of Valentine Mountain. The elevated gold values from samples sites 813491 to 813495 are open northwards well beyond the northern property boundary. The elevated cobalt value in sample 813432 is from a swampy area 3 kilometres southeast along the possible strike projection of the northern gold corridor. Refer to Figures 2c to 2e inclusive

for 2008-2009 stream moss mat sample locations, geochemistry results for gold and arsenic, and the locations of the gold-arsenic and northern gold corridor.

Rocks			Element	Au	Pt	Pd	Cu	Zn	Со	As	Ва
Sample#	Easting	Northing	Elevation	PPB	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM
813342	429465	5377702	520	<1	<0.1	<0.5	34.8	33	5	<5	443
813343	429439	5377869	545	<1	<0.1	<0.5	4.9	12	2	<5	58
813344	429410	5377765	540	18	1	2.4	132.3	117	28	46	609
813345	431959	5377296	514	<1	0.1	< 0.5	15.4	19	4	<5	188
813346	431742	5377158	556	<1	0.2	<0.5	22.7	62	10	<5	1115
813347	432190	5376843	547	<1	0.1	<0.5	57.6	57	9	<5	114
813348	430679	5378407	491	<1	0.3	<0.5	63.7	83	20	<5	1472
813349	430713	5378423	493	<1	0.1	<0.5	21.6	71	14	7	1158
813350	430764	5378441	497	<1	0.2	<0.5	38.1	85	17	<5	1252
813374	430878	5378554	500	<1	<0.1	<0.5	14.3	44	4	7	192
813375	430925	5378744	512	<1	<0.1	0.5	34.5	62	7	7	474
813376	430894	5379001	518	<1	<0.1	<0.5	8.8	22	2	<5	70

The rock samples yielded no significantly elevated values for gold or any other target commodity or pathfinder elements. One of the rock samples (813344) yielded slightly elevated values for gold, and for six other elements (platinum, palladium, copper, zinc, cobalt and arsenic). This sample was taken from a large angular float in a stream bed situated between stream moss mat samples 813472 and 813473, neither which yielded elevated gold values. The float sample consisted of a well banded and crenulated quartz-ankerite-biotite-sulphide vein containing minor aggregates of vuggy arsenopyrite and trace pyrite. Four other rock samples yielded slightly elevated values for barium.

In summary, the 2009 rock sampling program failed to discovery any significant new gold occurrences in outcrop, and also failed to explain the elevated gold values obtained in both the 2008 and 2009 stream moss mat samples. Therefore, it can be reasonably assumed that as-yet undiscovered bedrock sources of gold occur in the area of the northern gold corridor. These assumed sources are worthy of additional follow-up work to determine their specific locations, characteristics, dimensions and grades by additional geochemistry, prospecting, trenching and sampling.

In December 2009, Mr. Andris Kikauka, P.Geo. completed a placer sampling program on Mill Bay's cell placer claims 575069 and 575070. The program consisted of extracted three 4 kg. samples of overburden (C horizon soil), two from near the Valentine Mountain Discovery Zone (VPLACER09-02, VPLACER09-03), and one from near the Discovery West Zone (VPLACER09-01). The geochemical analyses received from Pioneer Laboratories Inc. for gold analyses of the -80 mesh fraction yielded the following highlights:

Sample No.	Cu ppm	As ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
VPLACER09-1	46	835	1.6	1380
VPLACER09-2	31	385	0.8	205
VPLACER09-3	34	775	6.1	2870

Also in December 2009, Mr. Kikauka planned and completed a 5 hole, 545 m. diamond drilling program, consisting of 4 holes at the Log Dam Target and 1 hole north of the Discovery Zone, subsequently reported in March, 2010 (ARIS Report 31548). No significant gold intercepts were obtained in the drilling program.

2010

In early 2010, Mr. David McLelland, M.Sc.D., PGDip. (F.R.G.S.) of Auracle Geospatial Science Inc. completed a Radarsat 2 and Multispectral Image Remote Sensing Fusion GIS Integration and Modeling of the Valentine Mountain Property, including a report (included in ARIS report 32500). The work consisted of initially gathering all available maps, files and digital data, and acquiring remote sensing data. Hard copy data was scanned, digital data was integrated, and remote sensing data processed together with publicly available geographic and geoscience data in preparation for data integration, fusion and analyses. The result of these analyses is a Special Decision Support model. The purpose of the model is to exploit new remote sensing data, and optimize the existing archived data in an environment which can increase spatial accuracies and disclose mathematical and visual relationships previously undetected. Radarsat-2 Synthetic Aperture C-Band Microwave Radar image data was fused with ASTER multispectral data and analyzed for textural and spectral signals which correlate to the mineralization established within the Valentine Mountain mineral occurrences. This work disclosed buried linear structures that may be important vectors in the development of Valentine Mountain. The alignment of spatial data also detected correlations between spatial distributions of gold and arsenic and the linear structures disclosed.

During 2010, Mr. McLelland also completed a high resolution GPS survey of selected drill collars and trench sites on the Valentine Mountain Property, enabling geo-referencing of those drill collars and trenches. Also in 2010, Mr. Arnd Burgert, P.Geo., completed digital data entry of selected data from historic (1982 to 2009) diamond drill logs from the Valentine Mountain Property. Together, this work allowed the author to import all historic drill data and selected trench data (as drill holes) into the Geosoft Target program for plotting digital plans and sections of the drill and trench data.

In late 2010, Mr. Andris Kikauka, P.Geo. planned and completed a 10 hole, 1,775 metre diamond drilling program at the Discovery Zone on the Valentine Mountain Property. Mill Bay Ventures Inc. established a core handling facility in Sooke, B.C., where all drill core from this program was logged, sampled using a core saw, and permanently stored, along with drill core rejects subsequently received from the laboratory.

Initial geochemistry results from all ten holes were received in early 2011 from ALS Minerals, using their ME-MS41 and Au-TL44 methods. Core rejects from selected intervals, and re-sampled quartered core intervals, were re-assayed using ALS Minerals' Au-SCR24 method. Eight core samples in seven holes

yielded significant intercepts with gold values exceeding 1 g/t, based on the results using the Au-SCR-24 method, summarized in the following table:

Hole Number	Vein	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)	Gold g/t
V10DDH-1	В	86.56	88.39	1.83	1.75
V10DDH-3	В	100.00	100.83	0.82	11.95
V10DDH-6	E	46.97	47.43	0.46	1.39
V10DDH-7	С	26.21	26.82	0.61	2.68
V10DDH-8	С	40.54	41.91	1.37	13.05
V10DDH-10	В	99.67	101.19	1.52	1.06
V10DDH-10	E	108.20	109.73	1.52	1.41

Also in late 2010, Thurber Engineering Inc. completed a site inspection and preliminary technical evaluation of the tailings dam on the Valentine Mountain Property. At the same time, mechanized re-excavation of, and pumping water from, the historic trenches in the Discovery Zone was commenced for the purpose of re-sampling and re-mapping of the gold bearing quartz veins. This work was suspended before completion by the onset of winter conditions. Five select rock grab samples were taken and sent to ALS Minerals for analyses using their Au-TL-44 method, including three from the north-south crosscut trench, which yielded low gold values, and two from the B Vein Trench which yielded 25.7 g/t gold over 0.23 m., and 57.4 g/t gold over 0.22 metres.

2011

In early 2011, Mr. Andris Kikauka, P.Geo. designed and completed a rock and soil geochemical sampling program at the Braiteach/BN Zone on the Valentine Mountain Property, with 15 select rock chip and 175 grid soil samples taken. The best values from the rock samples was from sample 75962 which yielded 0.480 g/t gold and 10,870 ppm arsenic over 0.5 metres. Soil sample results yielded many samples with elevated values up to 1,020 ppb gold, including a 200 m. by 300 m. area of generally elevated gold values. Four rock chip samples failed to yield significant gold values from this area, situated within the 400 m. strike length west of rock sample 75962 and east of historic diamond drill hole 99-1, which yielded intercepts of 0.499 g/t gold over 5.30 m. and 0.554 g/t gold over 10.64 m.

Also in early 2011, Mr. Andris Kikauka, P.Geo., designed and completed a six hole, 1,464 m. diamond drilling program, consisting of three holes totaling 763.2 metres at the Braiteach/BN Zone, and three holes totaling 700.9 metres at the Discovery Zone. The Braiteach/BN Zone drilling program did not adequately test the historic drill hole 88-12 intercept (4.572 g/t gold over 3.0 metres), the historic drill hole 99-1 intercepts, nor the area of the 2011 gold in soil anomaly. The Discovery Zone drilling program was designed to test previously untested areas of maximum gold grade x thickness values primarily within the C Vein, located east and down-plunge of the indicated mineral resource blocks, and successfully pierced target locations in all three holes.

All drill core from the 2011 program was logged, sampled using a core saw, and permanently stored in the Company core handling facility in Sooke, B.C., along with drill core rejects subsequently received from the laboratory. Initial geochemistry results from all six holes were received in mid- 2011 from ALS Minerals, using their ME-MS41 and Au-TL44 methods. No elevated gold values were achieved in the three holes from the Braiteach/BN area, and only slightly elevated gold were achieved from two of the three holes from the Discovery Zone. Core rejects from selected samples from the Discovery Zone holes were re-assayed using ALS Minerals' Au-SCR24 method. Two core samples in three holes yielded significant intercepts with gold values exceeding 1 g/t, based on the results using the Au-SCR-24 method, summarized in the following table:

Hole Number	Vein	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)	Gold g/t
V11DDH04	В	172.82	174.13	1.31	1.22
V11DDH05	В	194.10	195.74	1.65	1.11

Geological Setting and Mineralization

L.H. Fairchild (1979) completed a structural and metamorphic analysis of the Leech River Group in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a Masters degree at the University of Washington. Most of his work focused on the Valentine Mountain area. A point form summary of his study is listed below:

- Leech River Group consist of greenschist to amphibolite facies gneiss and schist metamorphic rocks Their protolith rock types listed in order of abundance are: pelite (shale), sandstone, volcanic, chert, conglomerate.
- Two Eocene deformational events, separated by a static period of unknown duration, consisted of fragmentation, rotation and regional shortening resulted in axial-plane cleavage, linear structures and coaxial mesoscopic parasitic folds about east-plunging fold axes.
- Amphibolite facies metamorphism resulted in biotite-garnet and stauroliteandalusite successively introduced by continuous reaction, which extended from the end of the first phase of deformation into the second phase.
- Greenschist facies metamorphism results in muscovite-chlorite-quartz assemblages.
- San Juan, Clapp Ck. And Leech R. faults are E-W trending, steeply dipping, relatively straight zones of regional sub-parallel fault traces. The Leech R. fault is interpreted to be a left-lateral strike-slip fault zone active during the Eocene-Oligocene-Miocene.

- In the Jordan R. valley southwest of Valentine Mountain, 10-50 m. wide coarse-grained biotite orthogneiss to granodioritic sills and related pegmatite dykes are concordant with regional schistosity.
- In both mesoscopic and macroscopic folds throughout the Leech R. Group, metasandstone and metavolcanic units behave competently and pelitic rocks, which typically filled-in between competent bodies, behaved in a more ductile fashion. This competency contrast indicates that buckling, rather than homogenous flattening or slip-folding, was the dominant mechanism of folding.
- Isoclinal F1 structures are refolded by F2 resulting in cylindrical folds which are generally asymmetric-open in the north study area, and progressively symmetric-closed to the south.
- Dominant foliation in the study area is steeply dipping, F2 axial planar.

Gay A. Wingert (1984) completed a B.Sc. thesis for U.B.C. entitled Structure and Metamorphism of the Valentine Mountain Area, SW Vancouver Island, BC. Her study is summarized as follows:

- The Leech R. Fm. underwent 2 stages of deformation and metamorphism which correlates with 2 stages of intrusion. Evidence for polymetamorphism is defined by distribution of staurolite and andalusite, indicating there was a primary metamorphic event which reached temperatures high enough to produce andalusite and a secondary metamorphic event of lower grade which only produced staurolite.
- The second stage of metamorphism began prior to the second stage of deformation.
- The final stages of igneous activity (presumed to have occurred in Late Eocene to Early Oligocene) coincide with dextral strike-slip movement along the Leech R. Fault. Retrograde alteration consists of staurolite & andalusite partially replaced by sericite-chlorite-quartz, garnets are crushed and altered to chlorite, and biotite and hornblende appears kinked and boudinaged. Late stage retrograde alteration is associated with late stage faulting and intrusive activity which produced dykes & sills, and gold-bearing quartz.
- The axial trace of a regional E-W trending anticline fold axis is centered on Valentine Mountain.
- Walker Creek is an axis for an E-W trending anticline fold axis

The B.C. Geological Survey Branch and the Geological Survey of Canada prepared a paper titled Andalusite in British Columbia- New Exploration Targets (Dr. G. Simandl, et. al., 1994). There was a chapter of this paper devoted to the Leech River Area with specific reference to potential economic deposits within the subject property. A point form summary of this paper is given below:

- Typical grades of primary "hard rock" andalusite ores vary from 7 to 20%.
 Typical production capacities of individual mines vary from 25,000 to 65,000 tonnes per year.
- The coarser the crystals, the easier it is to upgrade the ore. Garnet and staurolite typically coexist with andalusite and where grades and textures permit, they are recovered as byproducts.
- Most of the area east of Valentine Mountain contains and alusite strongly retrograded to either mica and staurolite or mica and chlorite. The retrograde alteration appears to be strongest in the "Discovery Zone".
- The degree of retrograde alteration diminishes west of Jordan River where an E-W trend is especially interesting and may host zones of economic andalusite-garnet-staurolite.
- There is a 6 m. wide zone of schist with 5-10% and alusite, surrounded by a felsic intrusion.

The following geology legend lists rocks in the Valentine Mountain Property area on Southern Vancouver Island, with symbols also appearing in Figure 1e.

EOCENE TO OLIGOCENE

Mt. Washington Plutonic Suite

EOIM quartz dioritic intrusive rocks

UPPER EOCENE TO OLIGOCENE

Carmanah Group

EOIC undivided sedimentary rocks

PALEOCENE TO EOCENE

Metchosin Igneous Complex

PeEMMvb Metchosin Formation: basaltic volcanic rocks
PeEMSgb Sooke Gabbro: gabbroic to dioritic intrusive rocks

LATE CRETACEOUS

LKJ Jordan River Metagranodiorite: granodioritic intrusive rocks

JURASSIC TO CRETACEOUS Leech River Complex

JKLS Survey Mountain Volcanics: bimodal volcanic rocks

JKL greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks

EARLY JURASSIC TO MIDDLE JURASSIC

Island Plutonic Suite

EMJIgd granodioritic intrusive rocks

LOWER JURASSIC

Bonanza Group

LJBca calc-alkaline volcanic rocks

The Leech River Formation is affected by greenschist to amphibolite grade metamorphism. A well developed foliation and dominant east-west trending fabric is present throughout the thrust fault-bounded Leech River Formation. There is considerable left lateral displacement on the Leech River Fault. The dynamic emplacement of the Leech River Formation suggests that southern Vancouver Island was formed during a major Eocene age accretion, coinciding with extensive sea-floor basalt and gabbroic intrusions of the Metchosin Complex. The Valentine Mountain Project is underlain mainly by the Leech River Complex metasediments and metavolcanics, with intrusions of Mt. Washington Suite and the Jordan River metagranodiorite. The following lithologies were recognized:

EOCENE TO OLIGOCENE

Mt. Washington Plutonic Suite - EOIM

- Pegmatite, leucocratic with calcic feldspar
- Quartz diorite Unit 5

LATE CRETACEOUS

Jordan River Metagranodiorite - LKJ

granodioritic intrusive rocks – Unit 4

JURASSIC TO CRETACEOUS - JKL

Leech River Complex

- Amphibolite (metavolcanic), 20-60% actinolite, 10-20% chlorite, 1-4% calcite as stretched vesicles Unit 3
- Biotite gneiss, (metasandstone, greywacke) weakly developed gneiss texture, locally feldspathic - Unit 2
- Biotite-garnet-staurolite schist (metapelite), cruciform, euhedral porphyroblasts of staurolite, 1-4% almandine garnet Unit 1
- Biotite-garnet schist, 1-3% euhedral almandine garnet Unit 1

The low grade metamorphism has produced abundant quartz veining which occurs as milky white to clear veins and micro-veins forming 1-20% of the volume of bedrock. The gold bearing veins are distinct from the metamorphic quartz. The gold bearing veins are weakly mineralized and contain quartz which has deformed and partly re-crystallized into much finer aggregates, with

inclusions of quartz with abundant fine grained pyrite and/or pyrrhotite along grain boundaries. Native gold occurs in later, discontinuous veinlets and replacement patches, whose emplacement is moderately controlled by grain borders of deformed quartz. Locally, native gold occurs as tiny inclusions within coarse grained arsenopyrite. Paragenetic assemblages suggest that during metamorphism, native gold and arsenopyrite were concentrated into shears zones (preferentially in fold closures), and in part into quartz veins formed during early stages of deformation. The presence of K-spar envelopes and euhedral tourmaline suggests a component of hydrothermal contribution to Au-As bearing mineralization. At a later stage, further quartz veins formed, and gold migrated into some of these, possibly near the end of the deformational event. Greenschist metamorphic grade is indicated by muscovite-chlorite-quartz assemblages. Associated retrograde metamorphism accounts for vuggy and/or ribbon textured quartz which parallel and cross-cut the country rock schistose fabric. In detail, the texture of the ribbon veins are a combination of elongate and deformed quartz grains which are restricted to bands, fine grained recrystallized grains and sub-grains which mantle and cut older relict crystals (Dowling, 1988). Retrograde alteration consists of staurolite and andalusite partially replaced by sericite-chlorite-quartz. Retrograde alteration has also produced fine grained garnets that are crushed and altered to chlorite, biotite and hornblende. Late stage retrograde alteration is associated with Eocene faulting and intrusive activity (dykes-sills) with related gold-bearing quartz vein system.

Deposit Types

Placer gold was discovered in the 1860's in sand and gravel alluvium along the San Juan, Leech, Jordan, Sombrio and Loss Creek drainage basins, with minor past production documented. The Leech River had been hydraulic mined intermittently until 1941. Nuggets up to 1 ounce and a total production of 10,000-20,000 ounces of gold may have been sluiced from gravel/bedrock contacts along riverside bars. The principal bedrock source of Leech River gold may be from the area of Valentine Mountain (MINFILE 092B108), located directly west and uphill from the placer district. The main target mineral deposit type for the Valentine Mountain Property is mesothermal quartz vein deposits, as described in BC Mineral Deposit Profile I01 Au QUARTZ VEIN. The best example of this deposit type in B.C. is the Bralorne district (MINFILE's 092JNE001,-2,-4,-7) with past production of 7.3 million tonnes averaging 18 grams of gold per tonne.

Base and precious metal lode deposits in Southern Vancouver Island consist of massive sulphide, skarn, quartz vein and magmatic types. Kuroko type volcanogenic Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au massive sulphides occur near Mt. Sicker. Past producers in this area include Lenora, Tyee, Richard III and Victoria (MINFILE's 092B001,-002,-003 and -004), and the Lara developed prospect (MINFILE 092B129) has a reported mineral inventory estimate of 529,000 tonnes @ 1.11% Cu, 1.22% Pb, 5.87% Zn, 4.73 g/t Au and 100.1 g/t Ag. Cu skarns in the Cowichan Lake area including Blue Grouse and Sunnyside (MINFILE's 029C017

and -108) have produced in excess of 15 million pounds of copper and 75,000 ounces of silver. Shear-hosted or Gabbroid Ni-Cu deposits occur near Sooke, including Margaret and Willow Grouse (MINFILE's 092B090, -010) and near the mouth of the Jordan River at Sunro (MINFILE 092C073). Past production includes several million pounds of copper as well as minor silver and gold. Sunro has a reported mineral inventory estimate of 1,470,000 tonnes @ 1.43% Cu.

Exploration

Mill Bay Ventures Inc., the current owner of the Valentine Mountain Property began acquiring mineral and placer claims in late 2007, completed systematic, property scale exploration and evaluation of the Property in 2008 to 2009, and filed technical assessment work and reports to maintain the cell mineral and placer claims in good standing. Mill Bay also completed a targeted soil and rock geochemistry program (Braiteach/BN Zone), and diamond drilling programs in 2009 (Log Dam Zone), 2010 (Discovery Zone and Braiteach/BN Zone), and 2011 (Discovery Zone), also filed as technical assessment work. No field work has been completed on the Property since 2011.

Drilling

Mill Bay Ventures Inc. and prior owner Beau Pre Explorations Ltd. completed 99 diamond drill holes totaling 13,228 metres in periodic diamond drilling programs between 1982 and 2011, summarized by year and target or zone as follows:

Table 5 - Valentine Mountain Property Diamond Drilling Programs

Year	No. of Holes	Metres Drilled	Target / Zone
1982	12	1542	Discovery
1987	22	2427	Discovery
1987	2	263	Braiteach/BN
1988	13	1981	Braiteach/BN
1988	6	998	Discovery
1989	3	516	Discovery West
1989	2	211	Braiteach/BN
1998	1	306	Discovery
1999	3	291	Braiteach/BN
2000	8	183	Discovery
2004	5	422	Discovery,
2004	1	305	Discovery West
2009	4	468	Log Dam
2009	1	76	Discovery
2010	10	1775	Discovery
2011	3	763	Braiteach/BN
2011	3	701	Discovery
Totals	99	13228	

Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Sample preparation and analytical techniques used for different media from the Valentine Mountain Property have varied over time; and different qualified persons have used different analytical laboratories at different times. However, during the period from 2008 to 2011, all samples from all media taken from the property were kept secure by a qualified person from the time taken to the time of shipment to the analytical laboratory, and all preparation of all samples was done exclusively by the laboratory where the samples were sent, and which reported analytical results to the qualified person. A summary of laboratories and methods used for different programs is as follows:

Analytical Laboratories and Methods Used by Field Program

Year	Program	Media	Number	Lab.	Prep.	Gold	Multi-	Gold
	_		Samples	Name	Method	Method	Element	Re-assay
2008	Geochemistry	moss	43	Acme	SS80	3B 30	1DX 30	
2008	Geochemistry	rock	67	Acme	R150	G6 30	7TX 0.5	G6.ME
2009	Geochemistry	moss	34	Acme	SS80	3B 30	1DX 30	
2009	Geochemistry	rock	12	Acme	R150	3B 30	7TX 0.5	
2009	Geochemistry	soil	3	Pioneer	Soil	AA 20	ICP 0.5	
2009	Diam. Drilling	core	138	Pioneer	Core	AA 20	ICP 0.5	
2010	Geochemistry	soil	182	Pioneer	Soil	AA 20	ICP 0.5	
2010	Geochemistry	rock	15	Pioneer	Rock	AA 20	ICP 0.5	
2010	Geochemistry	rock	5	ALS	Rock	AuTL44	MEMS41	
2011	Diam. Drilling	core	505	ALS	Core	AuTL44	MEMS41	AuSCR24
2011	Diam. Drilling	core	699	ALS	Core	AuTL44	MEMS41	AuSCR24

Data Verification

The author has reviewed all available historical and modern data on the Valentine Mountain Property, including all drilling data, as part of completing the mineral resource estimate report which appears in Appendix 1. This includes inspection of partially re-excavated historical trenches, and of selected drill core intervals from recent drilling programs completed in 2009, 2010 and 2011. No attempt has been made by the author to re-sample historical drill core, since the pre-2009 drill core has been either destroyed or is in a poor state of preservation.

Selected check sampling of C Vein trenches was not possible since the C Vein Trench was not re-excavated. Select grab check sampling of B Vein trenches by the author or Mr. Kikauka in 2010 yielded comparative results with historic representative chip sample results from approximately the same locations, as follows:

Year	Sampler	Au g/t	Year	Sampler	Au g/t
1985	Falconbridge	19.6	2010	Kikauka, A.	57.4
1985	Falconbridge	16.79	2010	Kikauka, A.	25.7
1985	Falconbridge	0.80	2010	Houle, J.	0.175

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

According to British Columbia MINFILE records for Valentine Mountain MINFILE 092B108, two brief periods of minor mineral processing occurred on site, once in 1984 and again in 1996, tabulated as follows:

Year	Operator	Tonnes Milled	Metals	Recovered g	Recovered kg
1984	Beau Pre	6	Silver	2,541	
			Gold	160	
			Lead		47
			Zinc		19
1996	Beau Pre	68	Gold	Not available	

Bulk sampling and/or metallurgical testing of material extracted from surface trenches in the Discovery Zone has occurred over several periods by different operators using different test facilities, updated from Grove (1990) with data from Kikauka (ARIS report 27107), and tabulated as follows:

Mo/Yr	Test Facility	Dry Wt. (kg)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Sample Location
7/79	Asarco Tacoma	335.54	9.26	7.20	A Vein
3/84	Cominco Trail	101.15	165.29	20.57	36 (B) Vein fines
3/84	Cominco Trail	134.26	632.47	42.86	36 (B) Vein grab
7/84	Cominco Trail	1,886.52	7.20	77.14	36 (B) Vein E. end fines
7/84	Cominco Trail	3,758.98	11.93	637.71	36 (B) Vein E. end bulk
11/85	Bondar-Clegg	19.09	458.13	24.00	A Trench (tabling)
?/85	Lakefield Res.	15.37	9.72	n/a	A Trench E. end S. vein
?/85	Lakefield Res.	108.09	2.47	n/a	A Trench S. wall vein
?/85	Lakefield Res.	39.61	38.34	n/a	A Trench N. wall vein
8/86	Sando Industries	136.08	190.53	n/a	A Trench (gravitation)
87-88	Bacon-Donaldson	168.74	13.41	n/a	A Trench
87-88	Bacon-Donaldson	165.56	13.10	n/a	Falconbridge #1 Trench
87-88	Bacon-Donaldson	182.80	4.94	n/a	Falconbridge #1 Trench
87-88	Bacon-Donaldson	224,169.12	0.51	n/a	#1 Trench D-14
87-88	Bacon-Donaldson	166,924.80	3.63	n/a	36 (B) Vein East
87-88	Bacon-Donaldson	201,398.40	0.91	n/a	36 (B) Vein West
?	Nesmont	136.08	190.53	n/a	A Trench
?	Nesmont	45.36	164.57	n/a	36 (B) East
?	Nesmont	157.40	263.59	n/a	36 (B) West

Mineral Resource Estimates

An historical mineral resource estimate of 30,660 tonnes @ 14.7 g/t gold was completed in 1989 for a portion of the C Vein, one of the 4 veins at the Discovery Zone (Allen, G., 1989). Additional work including drilling and trenching was completed in the area of the C Vein and elsewhere on the Property since the time of the mineral resource estimate, which was completed prior to the implementation in 2001 of both National Instrument 43-101 and the Canadian

Institute of Mining's Definition Standards. That estimate is considered both historical due to the revised industry guidelines and obsolete due to new drilling and trenching information generated within the area of the resource estimate.

In early 2011, the author completed digital compilation of all known data culminating in a mineral resource estimate for the gold quartz veins at the Valentine Mountain Property, and issued a report dated April 14, 2011. The Insitu, un-diluted, both un-cut and cut mineral resource estimates for 3 gold quartz veins in the Discovery Zone (C, B and E Veins) plus 1 gold quartz vein in the Discovery West area (C Vein) are summarized in the following table:

Table 6 - Mineral Resource Estimates as of April 14, 2011

Zone / Vein	Tonnes	Au g/t uncut	Au g uncut	Au g/t cut	Au g cut	Category
Discovery C	23005	33.4	768984	17.1	394457	Indicated
Discovery B	32100	4.1	130344	3.8	120352	Indicated
Total	55105	16.3	899328	9.3	514807	Indicated
Discovery E	8485	4.2	35468	4.2	35468	Inferred
Disc. West C	12215	35.4	432278	35.4	432278	Inferred
Total	20700	22.6	467746	22.6	467746	Inferred

This mineral resource estimate took into consideration all known drilling and trenching completed on and documented for the Property from 1982 to the end of 2010, replaced all previous mineral resource estimates, and met the Canadian Institute of Mining's Definition Standards.

The author subsequently updated and revised mineral inventory estimates for the Discovery Zone C Vein to reflect the results of the 2011 drilling program at the Discovery Zone. In-situ, un-diluted, both uncut and cut NI43-101compliant mineral resource estimates for 3 gold quartz veins in the Discovery Zone plus 1 vein in the Discovery West area are summarized in the following table:

Table 7 - Mineral Resource Estimates as of March 27, 2013

Zone / Vein	Tonnes	Au g/t uncut	Au g uncut	Au g/t cut	Au g cut	Category
Discovery C	22663	33.8	765814	16.8	381103	Indicated
Discovery B	32100	4.1	130344	3.7	129352	Indicated
Total	54763	16.4	896158	9.3	510455	Indicated
Discovery E	8485	4.2	35468	4.2	35468	Inferred
Disc. West C	12215	35.4	432278	35.4	432278	Inferred
Total	20700	22.6	467746	22.6	467746	Inferred

The practice of cutting (reducing) exceptionally high grade assays when estimating mineral resources for gold deposits, particularly in vein deposits, is historically industry standard practice, primarily to make the estimates more conservative. The gold quartz veins at Valentine Mountain contain erratically distributed gold. For completeness, both uncut and cut averaged grades are shown, but the cut grades should be used in any appropriate economic study.

Bulk samples were taken at different times from 3 large, blasted trenches exposing the Discovery Zone B and C Veins, and some of the blasted material processed off-site to recover gold and silver, but wall rock dilution involved in the blasting prevented estimation of the in-situ grades of the veins. Detailed mapping and chip sampling of the trenches at the times of excavation provided a more reliable record of the vein grades, and demonstrated structural continuity of the B and C Veins. These trenches have since been partially backfilled with blasted rock, and portions of some trenches were re-excavated in 2010.

In total, 99 diamond drill holes have been completed and documented on the Valentine Mountain Property from 1982 to the date of this report. Reliability of collar and down-hole location measurements, and consistency of core sampling and analytical methods, has been variable over time. Trench and drill collar locations have been reasonably reconciled by GPS survey, and historic sampling and analyses have been used at face value assuming industry standards were used and maintained by those doing the work at the time it was done, and documented. Based on modern observations and work completed, there is no reason to doubt the validity and sufficient accuracy of the historic work completed and documented on the Property, and used to complete this report.

Original geological and analytical drill hole data from the Valentine Mountain Property was collated and indexed, and summarized data was transcribed into a consistent, metric digital format in Microsoft Excel, which was then imported into Geosoft Target. All summarized original analytical data from the large blasted trenches plus selected modern hand trenches was also imported into Geosoft Target as horizontal drill holes. Since only gold analyses were consistently reported in historical drill core and trench and trench sample data, only gold values were compiled for modeling and mineral resource estimates. Where available, arsenic values were also compiled, since correlation between gold and arsenic values have been reported.

The drilling and trenching locations were geo-referenced to UTM NAD83 format, and digital plans showing coloured drill hole geology, and gold and arsenic (where available) histograms, were generated for portions of the Valentine Mountain Property using Geosoft Target, and print files were created using Adobe Acrobat, as follows:

- Discovery to Braiteach/BN Zones at 1:25,000 scale
- Discovery Zone at 1:2,500 scale
- Discovery West at 1:2,500 scale
- Log Dam Zone at 1:2,500 scale
- Braiteach/BN Zones at 1:5,000 scale

Series of parallel North-South cross sections (looking West) were generated for each of the 4 areas of concentrated drill hole data at each of the gold occurrences, using variable section spacing depending on the data density, all at 1:1,500 scale, using Geosoft Target and Adobe Acrobat, as follows:

- Discovery Zone 15 sections 434250E to 434850E at 12.5-50 m. spacing
- Discovery West Zone 3 sections 433850E to 433950 E at 50 m. spacing
- Log Dam Zone 3 sections 433250E to 433450E at 100 m. spacing
- Braiteach/BN Zone 10 sections 430000E to 431100E at 100-200 m. spacing

Using the plans, cross sections, drill logs and trench map data, manual interpretation of gold-bearing vein structures was completed in the 4 zones, using historic nomenclature for each of the veins, where possible. The interpreted drill and trench intercepts and vein projections between them were drawn on the digital plans and sections using Adobe Acrobat. The plans appear in Figures 3 to 7, and the cross sections appear in Figures 8 to 38.

The drill and trench intercepts were tabulated in Microsoft Excel and corrected to interpreted true width by measuring apparent intercept angles on the cross sections, and calculated using trigonometric formulae. These intercepts and the individual gold values and lengths for each were categorized by zone and vein, and their locations identified as point values measured from the cross sections. This appears as a series of tables in Appendix 1. Where gold-bearing intercept lengths were very narrow (less than 1 m.), adjacent samples (if available) were included in the intercepts, and length-weighted average gold grades were calculated using simple formulae. Each of the three large trenches was treated as a single intercept, and weighted average gold values and widths from historical work were used for each trench.

The gold values for each sample by zone and by vein were imported into Geosoft Target, and geo-statistical analyses were done for each vein in each zone containing significant numbers of values, being the Discovery Zone C, B, E and F Veins, and the Braiteach/BN Zones, summarized in the following table. Also shown in the table is statistics for other zones with insufficient numbers of values for geostatistics, being the Discovery West C, B and E Veins and the Log Dam Zone. The Mean + 2SD (Two Standard Deviations) values were used as upper thresholds to cut high gold values for each vein in each zone with significant numbers of values, and for the corresponding veins in the other zones.

Table 8 - Cutting Grades for High Gold Values

Zone / Vein	#Samples	Max Au g/t	Min Au g/t	Mean Au g/t	1SD	Mean + 2SD
Discovery C	60	258.86	0.00	11.58	46.31	104.20
Discovery B	53	12.24	0.01	1.80	2.77	7.35
Discovery E	23	7.75	0.00	0.80	1.72	4.25
Discovery F	23	3.26	0.00	0.49	0.75	1.99
Disc. W. C	6	100.08	0.01	ı	-	-
Disc. W. B	5	3.15	0.36	ı	-	-
Disc. W. E	7	5.21	0.04	ı	-	-
Log Dam	6	32.02	0.07	6.00	12.78	31.56
Braiteach/BN N.	30	5.45	0.00	0.66	1.14	2.95
Braiteach/BN S.	5	7.34	0.00	3.93	3.15	10.24

The averaged gold intercepts (both cut and uncut) for each zone and vein were tabulated in Microsoft Excel, and values calculated for uncut gold grade x true width for each intercept. These appear as a series of tables in Appendix 2.

Vertical longitudinal projections (looking north) for each vein in each zone were generated using Geosoft Geochemistry, plotting eastings as eastings, and elevations as northings. The uncut gold grade x true width values for each zone and vein were gridded using a minimum curvature algorithm, and displayed on the appropriate vertical longitudinal sections as colour contours showing warm (highest) to cool (lowest) colours. The locations, hole/trench numbers, uncut grades and intercept lengths were displayed on the vertical longitudinal projections for each zone and vein, and appear as Figures 39 to 48

On separate copies of four selected longitudinal projections (Discovery C, B and E Veins, and Discovery West C Vein) polygons were drawn around each intercept exceeding an arbitrary minimum threshold gold value of 3.0 g/t gold, using Adobe Acrobat. The sides of the polygons were positioned mid-way between adjacent data points, but oriented to honour the grade x thickness contours as much as possible, and linked together as much as seemed reasonable. These linked polygons represent the vertical projections of the areas of the mineral resource blocks, and appear as Figures 48 to 52.

Using the appropriate cross sections, apparent dips were measured for each vein intercept, and true areas were calculated for each mineral resource block using trigonometric formulae. The true areas for each block along with true thicknesses previously calculated were tabulated in Excel for each zone and vein, and combined with a consistent, arbitrary density of 3.0 g/cc to calculate the tonnages for each block. Intercept gold grades in g/t, both uncut and cut, along with resulting gold contents, both uncut and cut, were calculated using arithmetic formulae and applied to each block containing that intercept. These appear as a series of tables in Appendix 3, and are the source of the summary data in Table 7. In one case, a cell block C500 contained 2 closely spaced intercepts 94-C and 83-2 so it was arbitrarily split into 2 equal areas C500A and C500B, and respective true thicknesses and grades were applied to each block portion. Otherwise, each mineral resource block is derived from one intercept.

Excellent geological descriptions of the rocks hosting gold mineralization on the Valentine Mountain Property have been documented by previous workers who spent extensive time in the field, including two post-graduate university theses (Fairchild, 1979; and Wingert, 1984). Numerous field exploration programs have been well documented by consultant and company geologists who generated most of the technical data on which this report was based (Grove, 1981-1984, 1990; Chandler, 1985; Mazacek, 1988; Allen, 1989; McCorquodale et.al., 1989; Faulkner, 1996; Burgoyne, 1998-1999; Kikauka, 1997-2010; Houle, 2004-2011), including excellent descriptions and mapping of the mineralized zones and veins. All descriptions of geology and gold mineralization on the Valentine Mountain

Property is adequately described by and classified under BC Mineral Deposit Profile I01 Au QUARTZ VEIN.

The Valentine Mountain Property covers the western 5 km. of the 6 km. long gold corridor (Burgoyne, 1998), and contains 2 known clusters of stacked, E-W trending, gold-bearing quartz veins centred about 4 km. apart. The eastern cluster consists of the Discovery Zone, the Discovery West Zone and perhaps the Log Dam Zone; and the western cluster consists of the BN Zone and the Braiteach Zone. Due to the widely spaced nature of historical data and the current drilling program taking place at the Braiteach/BN Zones, they have not been evaluated in this report. The sparse nature of available data, and generally low gold grades at the Log Dam Zone makes it impossible to model, although geo-statistics have been presented for the 6 interpreted intercepts.

The Discovery Zone is located entirely on cell mineral claim 506801, which is subject to a 5% N.S.R. on future production capped at \$1 million. No other mineral resources on the property are subject to any royalties. However, cell mineral claim 528199 is located 500 m. east of the Discovery Zone, covers the eastern projection of the gold corridor for a strike length of 1 km., but is excluded from the Valentine Mountain Property.

The geological mapping and representative chip or channel sampling completed in the three large blasted trenches at the Discovery Zone establish persistent strike continuity of the C Vein (94-C), and the B Vein (85-B). The northerly of 2 veins (85AN) mapped and sampled in the A Trench have been interpreted as the B Vein, and the southerly vein (85AS) as one of several splay veins locally found between the C and B veins. Diamond drilling has adequately confirmed the down-dip continuity of the C Vein (36 drill intercepts) and the B Vein (35 drill intercepts). Although continuity of gold grades are inconsistent within each vein, there is sufficient confidence in the structural continuity of each vein, and in the consistency of the apparent plunge trends displayed in the gold grade x width longitudinal projections for each vein, to establish indicated mineral resource estimates for the Discovery C Vein and the Discovery B Vein.

The Discovery Zone C Vein is delineated over a 600 m. strike length and a 125 m. dip length, has a strike direction of 095° Azimuth; and contains gold intercepts exceeding 3 g/t in 11 of 37 intercepts clustered over a strike length of 175 m. and a dip length of 125 m. This portion of the vein strikes 100° Azimuth and has an average dip of 63° South; and displays 2 different apparent plunge trends of 25° East and 65° West.

The Discovery Zone B Vein is located 20 to 40 m. in the footwall (North) of, and sub-parallel to, the C Vein. The B Vein is delineated over a 600 m. strike length and a 150 m. dip length; has a strike direction of 090° Azimuth, has an average dip of 67° South; and contains gold intercepts exceeding 3 g/t in 6 of 36 intercepts clustered in 2 areas centred about 300 m. apart along strike. The vein

portion in the western area strikes from 120° to 080° Azimuth; and contains 3 gold intercepts over a strike length of 75 m. and a dip length of 50 m.; and displays an apparent primary plunge of 20° East, and a possible secondary plunge at 70° West. The vein portion in the eastern area strikes from 100° to 080° Azimuth; and contains 2 gold intercepts over a strike length of 50 m. and a dip length of 75 m.; and displays apparent plunge trends of 40° East and 50° West.

In the Discovery Zone are at least 2 additional E-W striking veins both located 25-100 m. in the footwall (North) of the B Vein, namely E Vein and F Vein, based on drill intercepts only. The Discovery Zone E Vein is delineated over a strike length of 400 m. and a dip length of 225 m., has strike direction of about 085° Azimuth; and contains gold intercepts exceeding 3 g/t in only 1 of 20 intercepts, projected over a strike length of 175 m. and a dip length of 125 m. This portion of the vein strikes about 100° Azimuth and has an average dip of 45° south; and displays an apparent plunge of 15° East and a possible secondary plunge of 80° west. There is sufficient confidence in the continuity of the E Vein to establish an inferred mineral resource estimate, but insufficient at this time for an indicated mineral resource. The Discovery Zone F Vein is delineated over a strike length of 200 m. and a dip length of 200 m., based on 13 drill intercepts, only 1 of which exceeded 3 g/t gold, which were cut to below that threshold after applying geostatistics. No modeling was completed on the F Vein due to its low gold grades.

The Discovery West Zone can be reasonably interpreted as a westerly strike continuation of the Discovery Zone, since it contains 4 south-dipping, locally gold-bearing quartz veins within a 150 m. thick sequence of similar host rocks, three of which appear to correlate with the C, B and E Veins at Discovery Zone. The 4th vein arbitrarily named S Vein appears to occur in the hanging-wall (South) of the C Vein, suggesting a possible en-echelon relationship between the veins in the gold corridor. It also appears that S, C and E Veins converge with the B Vein to the east of Discovery West Zone, but this interpretation is based on only 14 intercepts in 4 drill holes and 1 small, manual trench. Obviously, the Discovery West Zone requires considerably more data (intercepts) for improved and probably much different interpretation. With present data, only the C Vein contains intercepts above the 3 g/t gold threshold, and therefore the other 3 veins at Discovery West were not considered for resource estimation.

The author is a qualified person for this report based on 5 years' experience as a mine geologist in narrow vein underground silver and gold mines in B.C. and Ontario; and 13 years' familiarity with the Valentine Mountain Property as the Southwest B.C. Regional Geologist, and as a mineral exploration consultant. The author is independent of Mill Bay Ventures Inc., who holds 100% interest in the Valentine Mountain Gold Property. However, mineral claim 506801 which covers the Discovery Zone is subject to a 5% N.S.R. on future production capped at \$1 million, payable to Beau Pre Explorations Ltd., of which the author is a

creditor, due to unpaid invoices from 2004 and 2005 totaling \$12,796.14. This debt does not affect the author's independence from Mill Bay.

There were several key assumptions made in estimating mineral resources, which have been referred to earlier in this report, with details and implications described as follows:

- Drill hole collar and trench locations are based on combined GPS field measurements for modern (2004 and later) drilling with transit and/or grid-based field measurements for earlier (1982 to 2000) drilling and trenching. Many of the earlier drill hole collars are no longer visible in the field and therefore cannot be verified. Four pins of the survey pin array used to locate historic drill holes and trenches were relocated in the field and measured in 2010 using high resolution GPS, along with all 2010 drill hole collars, and used to adjust the relative locations of all earlier drill collar and trench locations. Nonetheless, some uncertainty remains, particularly with the elevation measurements.
- The spatial locations of some of the drill intercepts are uncertain since down-hole survey measurements were completed in only 41 of the 99 drill holes, summarized by number and year as follows:
 - Pajari bearing, dip measurements: 36 drill holes (1987-1988, 2010-2011)
 - Acid test dip measurements: 5 drill holes (1987, 1998)
 - No measurements: 58 holes (1982, 1987-1989, 1999-2000, 2004, 2009)
- Sampling consistency between drilling programs was highly variable in both frequency and interval lengths, ranging from selective sampling of visually mineralized core sections only to exhaustive core sampling from hole collar to toe; and from geologically based intervals to regularly spaced intervals regardless of geology or mineralization. Both selective sampling only, and the use of regularly spaced intervals, may cause missed or diluted drill core intercepts, particularly those containing erratically distributed, coarse gold. Therefore, it is possible that at least some of the drill core intercepts on the Valentine Mountain Property contain under-stated gold grades.
- Varieties of analytical methods were available and used at different commercial laboratories during sampling of drill core and trenches over time. Generally, accredited laboratories performed analyses on samples sent from the Valentine Mountain Property, and industry standard

methods of the time were used by those laboratories. Fire assays, including screened pulp assays, were commonly used on samples containing visible gold or on re-assays of samples, often yielding higher gold grades from initial geochemical analyses during most of the drilling and trenching programs.

The estimated mineral resources on the Valentine Mountain Property could be affected by several technical issues, described as follows:

- Additional drilling may be useful to delineate the higher grade plunge trends along the Discovery Zone C Vein prior to completing any economic study using the indicated mineral resources; Discovery Zone B and E Vein and Discovery West Zone C Vein plunge trends must be tested by drilling for additional and/or higher grade intercepts in order to establish indicated mineral resources.
- The highly variable, apparently erratic grades of gold mineralization within the vein structures suggests that strategically positioned underground development including detailed mapping and sampling along vein structures in 2 dimensions (drifts and raises) is required to establish measured mineral resources within any of the indicated mineral resource blocks, and prior to completing any pre-feasibility or feasibility study.
- The narrow widths of the intercepts suggest that selective, manual underground mining methods will be required to extract them, which is labour intensive, and more expensive than mechanized bulk mining methods.
- The presence of arsenopyrite, pyrite and/or pyrrhotite in many of the gold quartz vein intercepts implies that multi-stage processing may be required to effectively recover gold and possibly silver from mineralized rock.
- The existing tailings facility located immediately south of the Discovery
 Zone may be inadequate in size or location for effective utilization in any
 future processing scenario for the mineral resources on the Valentine
 Mountain Property. The dam requires maintenance work if it is to be
 considered for future use, or reclaimed.

The estimated mineral resources on the Valentine Mountain Property could also be affected by several non-technical issues, listed as follows:

 The 5% N.S.R. on future production from mineral claim 506801 could impact the mining cost, cut-off grade and mineral resource estimates for

- any or all of the veins located in the Discovery Zone, including the C Vein and B Vein.
- Environmental, permitting, social, first nations, and/or political issues may arise in the future, and need to be addressed pro-actively if the project is to be advanced.

Adjacent Properties

The Valentine Mountain Property cell mineral claims are otherwise surrounded by several small blocks of cell mineral claims held by various individual, and is adjoined by to the west by a large block of contiguous cell mineral claims held by Pacific Iron Ore Corporation (Owner Client #222466), owner of extensive cell mineral claims throughout Vancouver Island.

The cell mineral claims of the Valentine Mountain Property surround a cell mineral, with details summarized below.

Owner Client#	Owner Name	Tenure #	Good to Date	Area (ha.)
139430	Brookes, Clive G.	528199	2013/DEC/03	128.373

Although this cell mineral claim does not host documented MINFILE occurrences, it lies within or along the projection of the "Gold Mineralization Corridor" as suggested by A. Burgoyne (1998), and hosts the Fred and Fred West zones.

Other Relevant Data and Information

Several material assumptions were made in preparing this report. Perhaps the most significant assumption is that metal mining and mineral exploration are considered to be socio-politically acceptable and environmentally permissible activities on Southern Vancouver Island by local residents and by the provincial and federal environmental permitting agencies. No new metal mining and milling operation has been permitted on Vancouver Island since the Island Copper Mine in the 1970's. The only currently operating metal mining and milling operation on Vancouver Island is Myra Falls, which faces constant struggles against antimining organizations.

It is unknown what the social repercussions will be to Mill Bay Ventures Inc.'s plan to establish an exploration program and possible development and mining operations at Valentine Mountain. If Mill Bay discovers one or more major mineral deposits on its properties and decides to install larger mining and processing facilities, the social and environmental repercussions are completely unknown. Another significant assumption is that the security of Mill Bay's mineral tenure for its Valentine Mountain Project will not be adversely impacted by any future aboriginal land claims resulting from the ongoing treaty process. It has been assumed that the Ministry of Energy and Mines will continue to act as the lead government agency in permitting activities, and that it will be effective in this

role on behalf of Mill Bay and the Valentine Mountain Property, and that the right to mine on the Property exists, subject to normal permitting practices.

Interpretation and Conclusions

The Valentine Mountain Project hosts two significant portions of a 7 kilometre by 500 metre corridor of structurally deformed meta-sedimentary, meta-volcanic and minor felsic intrusive rocks containing at least five known gold quartz vein occurrences. Individual gold occurrences appear to consist of clusters of stacked, narrow, sub-parallel gold quartz veins which occasionally contain high grade gold shoots of unknown distribution and orientation. The mineral rights over portions of the "corridor" not currently owned by Mill Bay should be acquired. A substantial amount of exploration work has been done in the project area over 35 years by several different operators, much of it focused on four parallel veins in the Discovery Zone, but none of the work sustained for more than 2 years' duration. The C Vein in the Discovery Zone hosts a small, high grade indicated mineral resource, and has seen very minor past production from surface trenches, including some reportedly spectacular coarse gold specimens.

Similarities to other successfully mined gold quartz vein deposits both worldwide and within British Columbia have been noted by several authors in describing Valentine Mountain, one being the Bralorne Gold Mine in South-Central B.C. Bralorne Gold Mines Ltd., the owner, is currently undertaking an industry standard type underground exploration and bulk sampling program on several gold quartz vein targets, and has recently commenced commercial production at an initial rate of 100 tonnes per day using a gravity and flotation plant on site. The purposes of such an underground bulk sampling program as being conducted by Bralorne are as follows:

- To establish measured and indicated mineral resources by exposing selected areas of each gold quartz vein in three dimensions by drifting and raising along veins for detailed mapping and chip sampling, plus tactical diamond drilling as required to optimize drifting and raising
- To improve the understanding of mineral occurrences on the property as a whole, by projecting new-found knowledge to exploration on other gold quartz vein occurrences
- To determine and optimize parameters for possible future underground mining operations, such as rock stability, mining methods, wall-rock dilution, and grade control
- To determine and optimize parameters both for current and for possible expanded future mining and mineral processing operations

It is appropriate for Mill Bay Ventures Inc. to consider undertaking a similar underground bulk sampling program at Valentine Mountain, in conjunction with the following proposed steps:

• Continue prioritized and systematic surface exploration work on both known and new gold targets in the project area, aimed to expand indicated

- mineral resources as possible future bulk sampling targets, and to expand and upgrade inferred mineral resources.
- Complete industry standard preliminary scoping study for the indicated mineral resources in the Discovery Zone at Valentine Mountain, and update the scoping study as more information is obtained.
- If appropriate, resume industry standard baseline environmental monitoring and ML/ARD program at Valentine Mountain as commenced in 2003 by Jacques Whitford Environmental Ltd. and tailings dam reclamation work as proposed in 2010 by Thurber Engineering Ltd.
- If appropriate, undertake underground bulk sampling program on the Discovery Zone at Valentine Mountain, as documented by Chamberlain (1988) of Dolmage Campbell Ltd. designed to establish measured mineral resources, updated using modern cost estimates

Recommendations

Based on the interpretations and conclusions above, a multi-faceted, two-phase, \$4 million is proposed for the Valentine Mountain Project. The main budgetary emphasis of the proposed work on the Valentine Mountain Project is aimed at increasing confidence in the known mineralization at the Discovery Zone, using both surface work and two sub-phases of underground work to establish a meaningful, industry standard bulk sampling program. The knowledge gained from the work in the Discovery Zone will be used in property scale exploration on other known targets, initially including the Discovery West Zone, and for the discovery and advancement of other new targets on the project area, initially including the Northern Gold Corridor. The proposed work program is as follows:

Table 9 – Proposed Work Program

Item	Item Description	No.Units	Units	Unit Cost	Item Cost
Discovery	Backhoe - trenching	5	Days	\$1000	\$5,000
Zone and	Geologist – map, sample	10	Days	\$750	\$7,500
Discovery	Geochemistry/Assays	50	Samples	\$50	\$2,500
West Zone	Polished Thin Sections	5	Samples	\$1000	\$5,000
Surface	Diamond Drilling	1500	Metres	\$150	\$225,000
Program	Reports	20	Days	\$750	\$15,000
	Taxes & Contingencies			15%	\$40,000
Subtotal	Known Targets				\$300,000
Northern Gold	Geologist	1	12 days	\$750	\$9,000
Corridor	Field Assistants	4	5 days	\$250	\$5,000
Exploration	Geochemistry	150	samples	\$40	\$6,000
	Taxes & Contingencies			25%	\$5,000
Subtotal	New Targets				\$25,000
Preliminary	Engineering Consultant	4	months	\$20000	\$80,000
Scoping Study	Taxes & Contingencies			25%	\$20,000
Subtotal	Preliminary Study				\$100,000
TOTAL	PHASE 1				\$400,000

Item	Item Description	No.Units	Units	Unit Cost	Item Cost
Baseline	Enviro. Consultants	2	Per Yr.	\$7,500	\$15,000
Environmental	Sampling - Technician	2	Per Yr.	\$2,500	\$5,000
Monitoring	Taxes & Contingencies			25%	\$5,000
Subtotal	Baseline Enviro.				\$25,000
Discovery	Estab. Portal, Stockpiles				\$14,000
Zone U/G	X-cut Adit, 'C' Vein Drift	420	metres	\$1100	\$462,000
Bulk Sample	'C' Vein Raise	50	metres	\$2000	\$100,000
Phase 2a	Engineering & Expenses				\$85,000
Program	Inflation (1988 +50%)			50%	\$661,000
	Taxes & Contingencies			25%	\$330,500
Subtotal	U/G Bulk Sample Ph.2a				\$1,652,500
Discovery	Drifts, X-cuts, Sub-drifts	415	metres	\$1100	\$456,500
Zone U/G	Raises	80	metres	\$2000	\$160,000
Bulk Sample	Engineering & Expenses				\$92,500
Phase 2	Inflation (1988 +50%)			50%	\$709,000
Program	Taxes & Contingencies			25%	\$354,500
Subtotal	U/G Bulk Sample Ph.2b				\$1,772,500

Processing	Install Plant on Site				\$250,000
Plant for	Operate Plant	9000	tonnes	\$50	\$450,000
Bulk Sample	Taxes & Contingencies			25%	\$175,000
Subtotal	Bulk Sample Plant			-	\$875,000
Scoping	Engineering Consultant	6	months	\$20000	\$120,000
Study	Taxes & Contingencies			25%	\$30,000
Subtotal	Scoping Study			2370	\$150,000
TOTAL	PHASE 2				\$3,600,000
TOTAL	PHASES 1+2				\$4,000,000

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MapPlace
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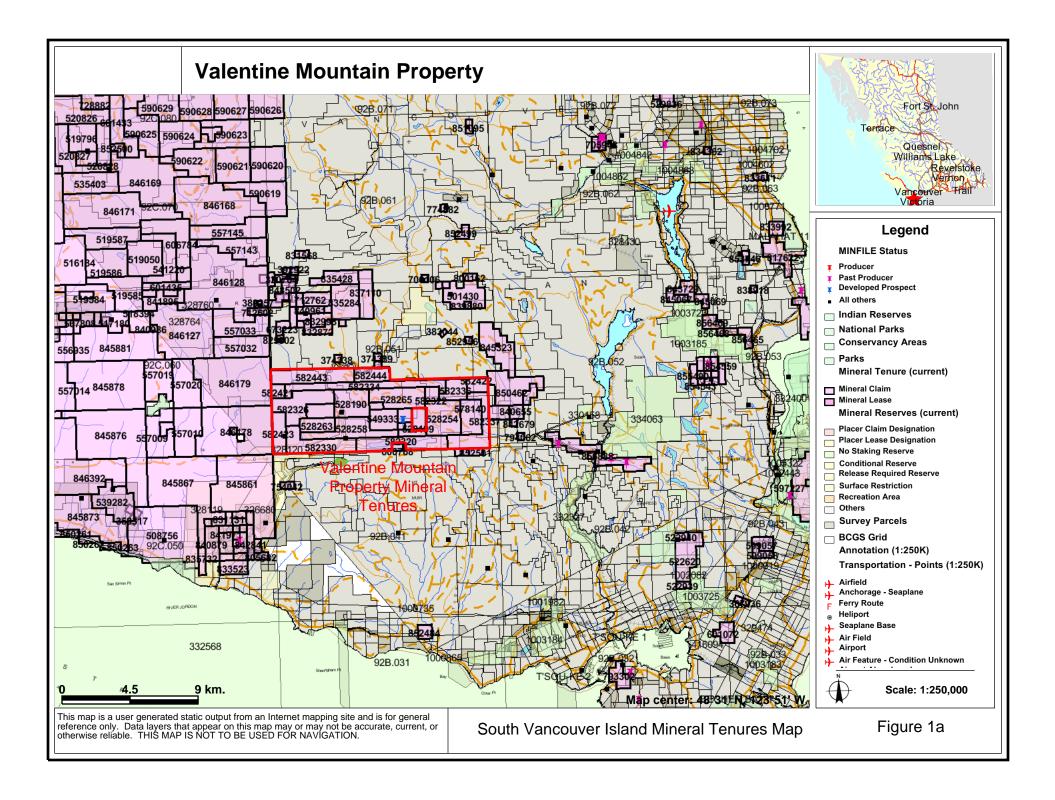
Certificate, Date and Signature of the Author

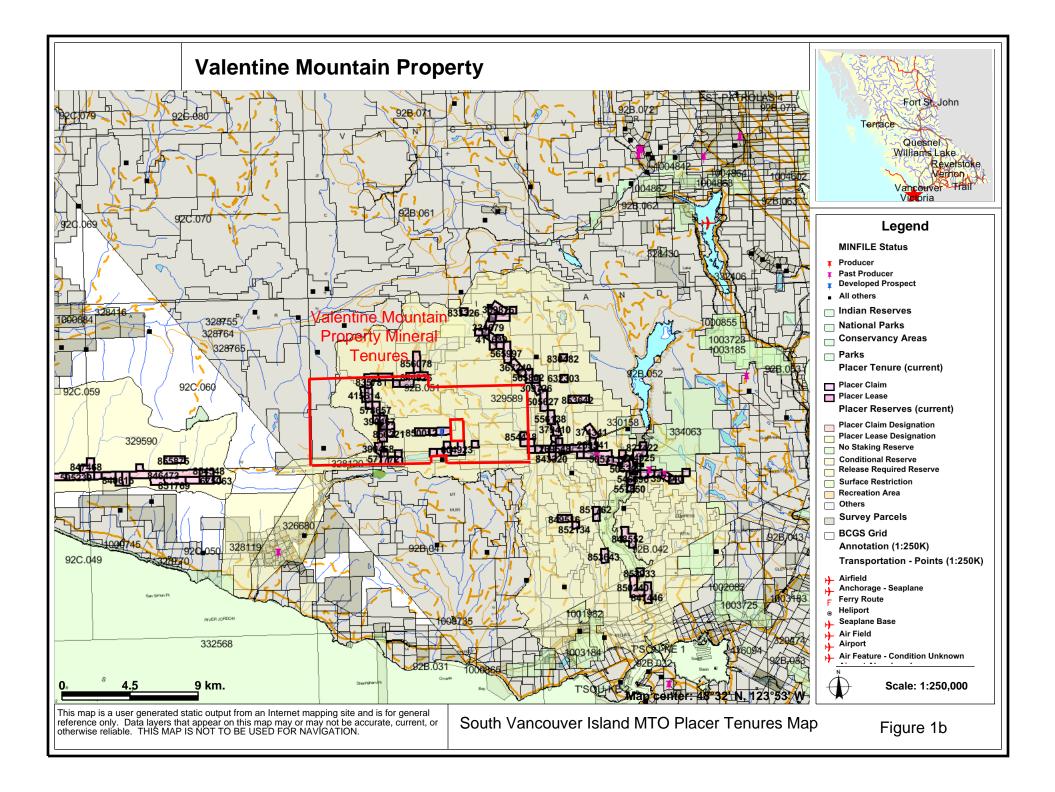
I, Jacques Houle, P.Eng. do hereby certify that:

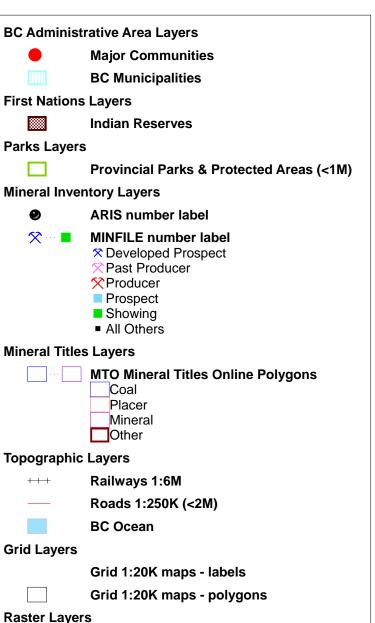
- I am currently employed as a consulting geologist by: Jacques Houle, P.Eng. Mineral Exploration Consulting 6552 Peregrine Road, Nanaimo, British Columbia, Canada V9V 1P8
- 2. I am responsible for the contents and preparation of the Technical Report entitled "Technical Report on the Valentine Mountain Property" held by Mill Bay Ventures Inc. and dated March 27, 2013.
- 3. I graduated with a Bachelor's of Applied Science degree in Geological Engineering with specialization in Mineral Exploration from the University of Toronto in 1978; I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (License #25107), as well as the Association of Mineral Exploration British Columbia, the Society of Economic Geologists, and the Vancouver Island Exploration Group; I am also a member of the Technical Advisory Committee for Geoscience B.C.; I have worked as a geologist for 35 years since graduating from university. I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- 4. I last worked on the Valentine Mountain Property in November, 2010. I last visited the Property in May, 2011. No work has been done on the Property since 2011.
- 5. I am responsible for all items contained within the Technical Report.
- 6. I am independent of the issuer and owner applying all the tests in NI 43-101.
- 7. I have had prior involvement with the properties that are the subject of the Technical Report, as Regional Geologist with the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines from 2000 to 2003, and as a Mineral Exploration Consultant working for previous and current owners from 2003 to 2013.
- 8. I have read National Instrument NI43-101, Companion Policy 43-101.CP and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument, policy and form.
- At the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

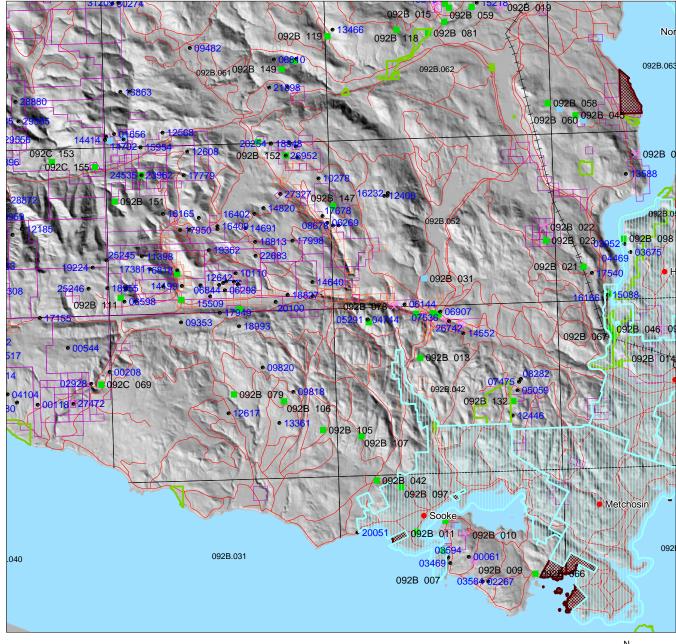
Dated this 27th day of March, 2013

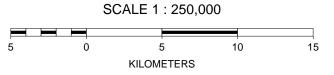
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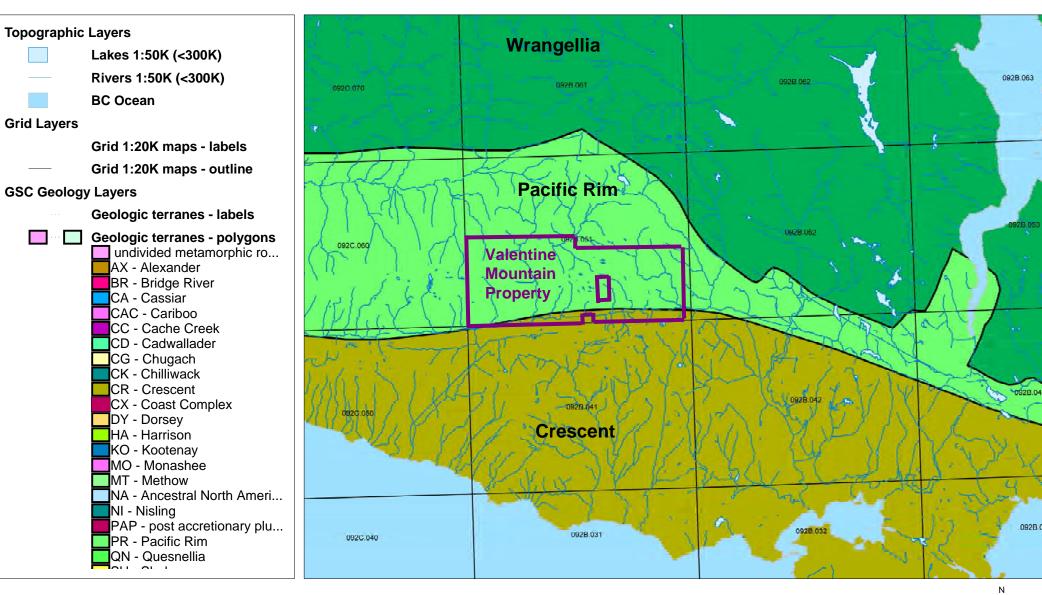


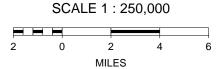


Southern Vancouver Island MapPlace Infrastructure Map

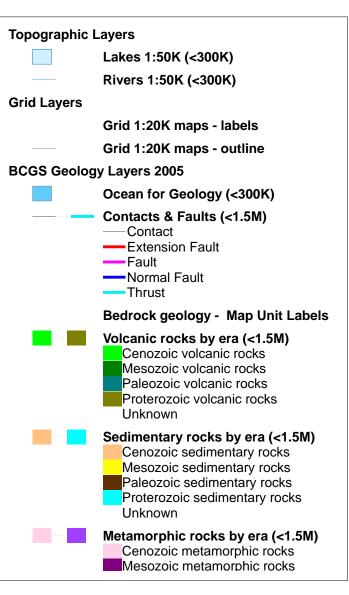
Figure 1c

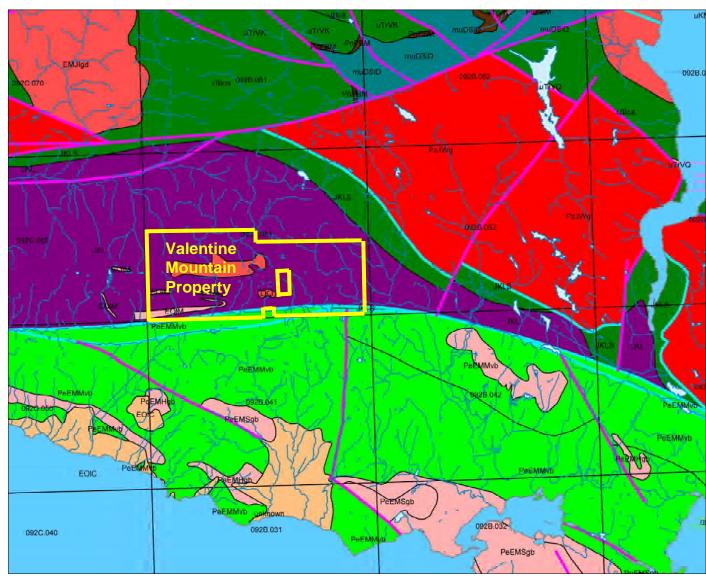


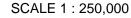




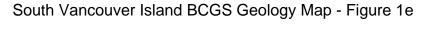




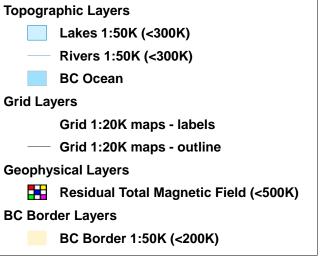


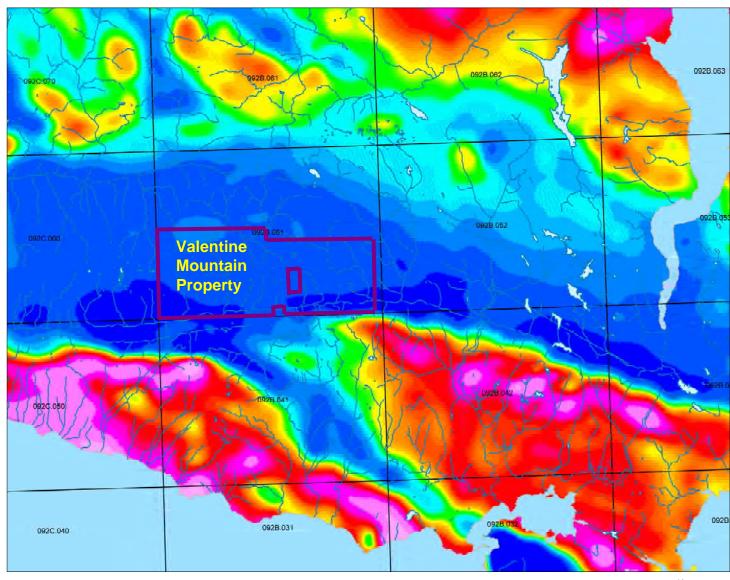


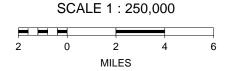


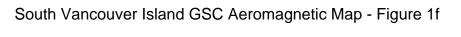




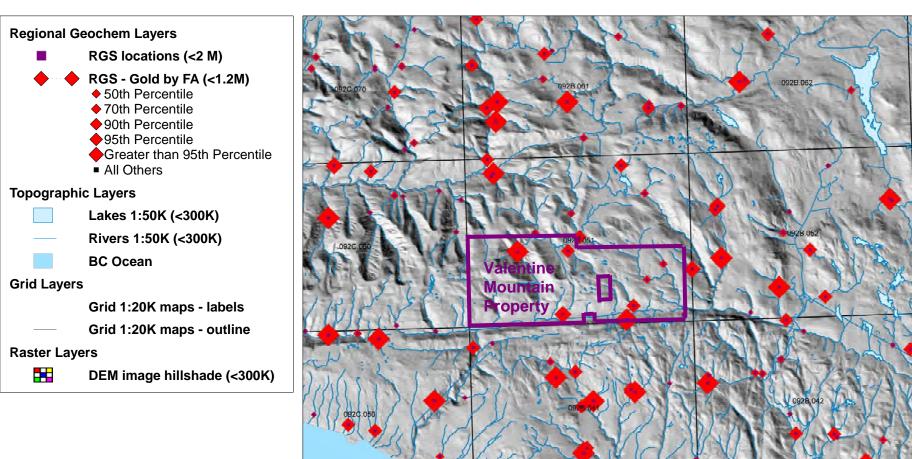


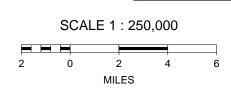












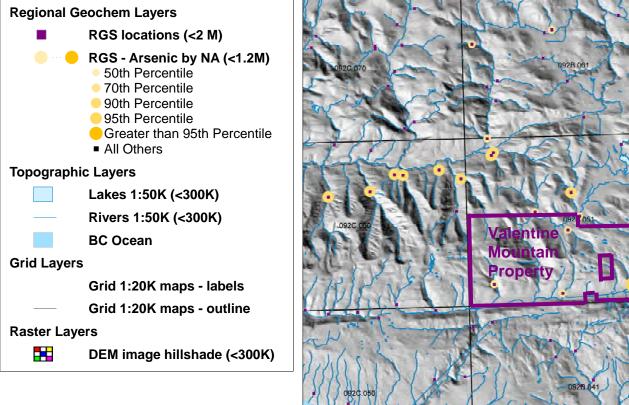
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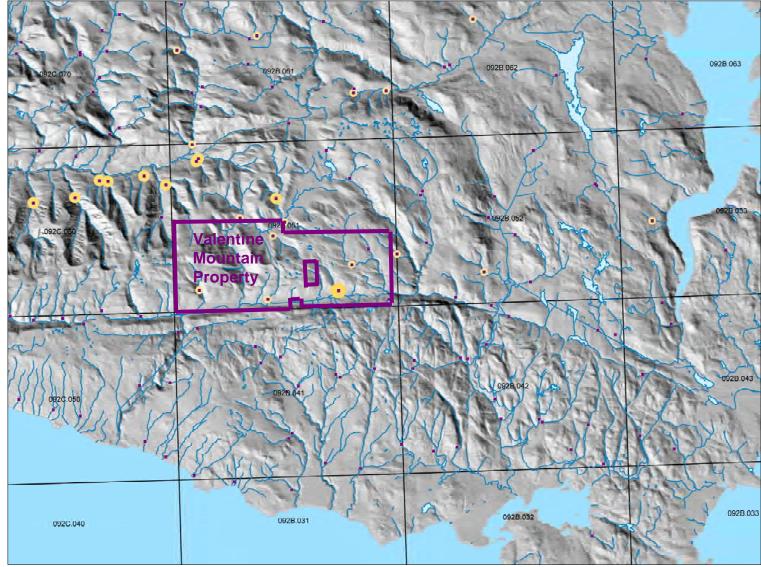


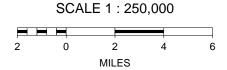


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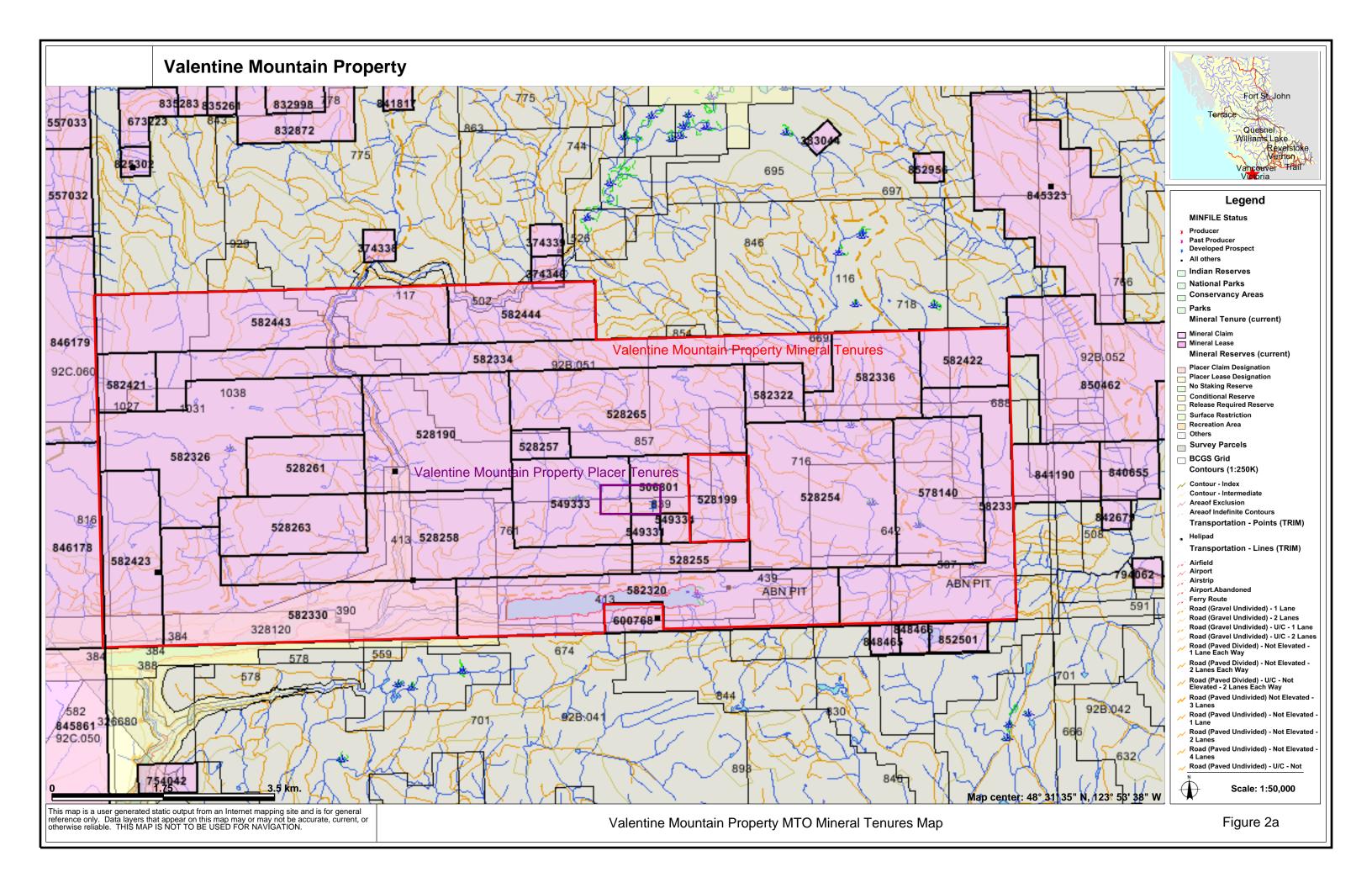


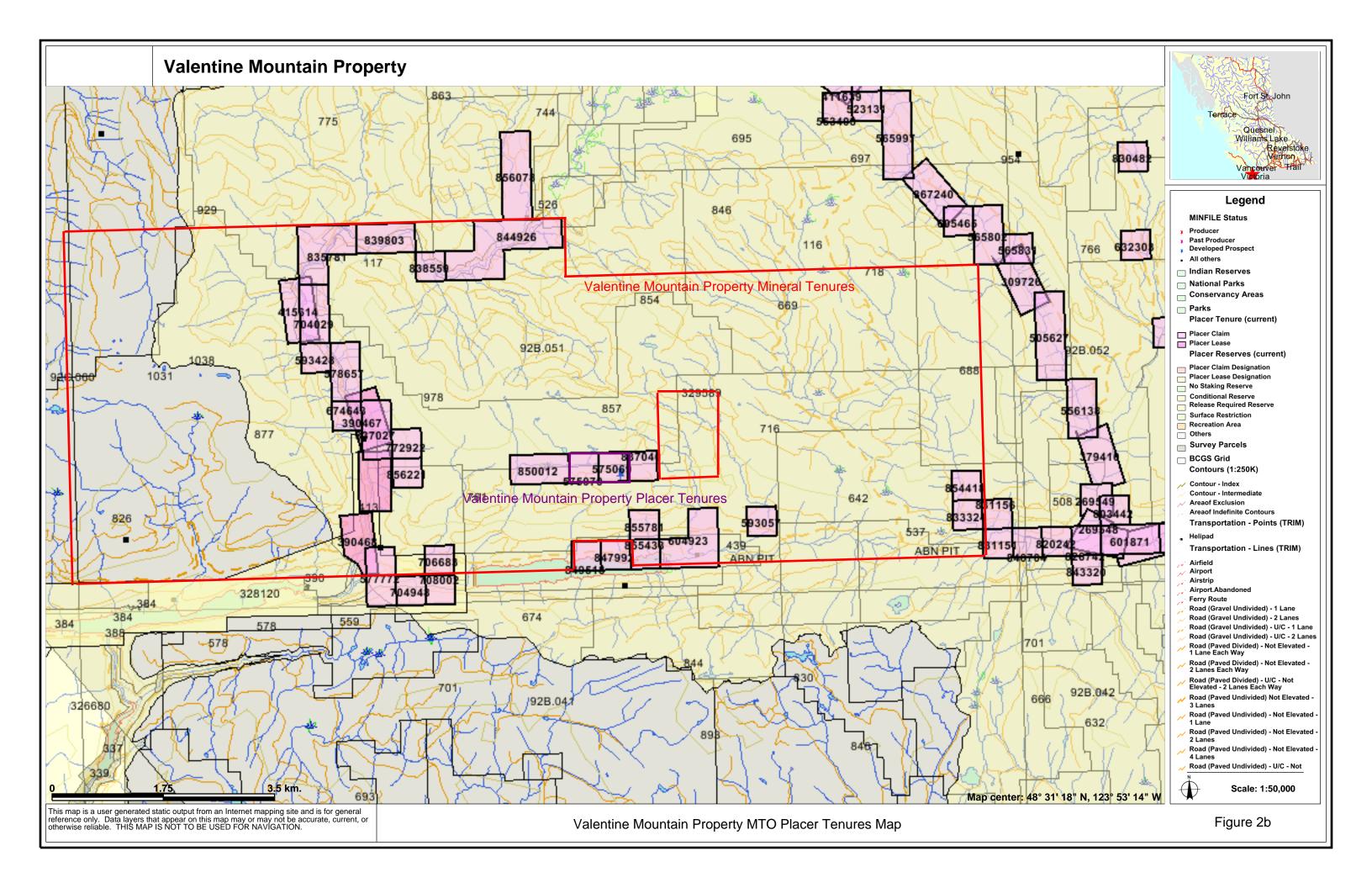


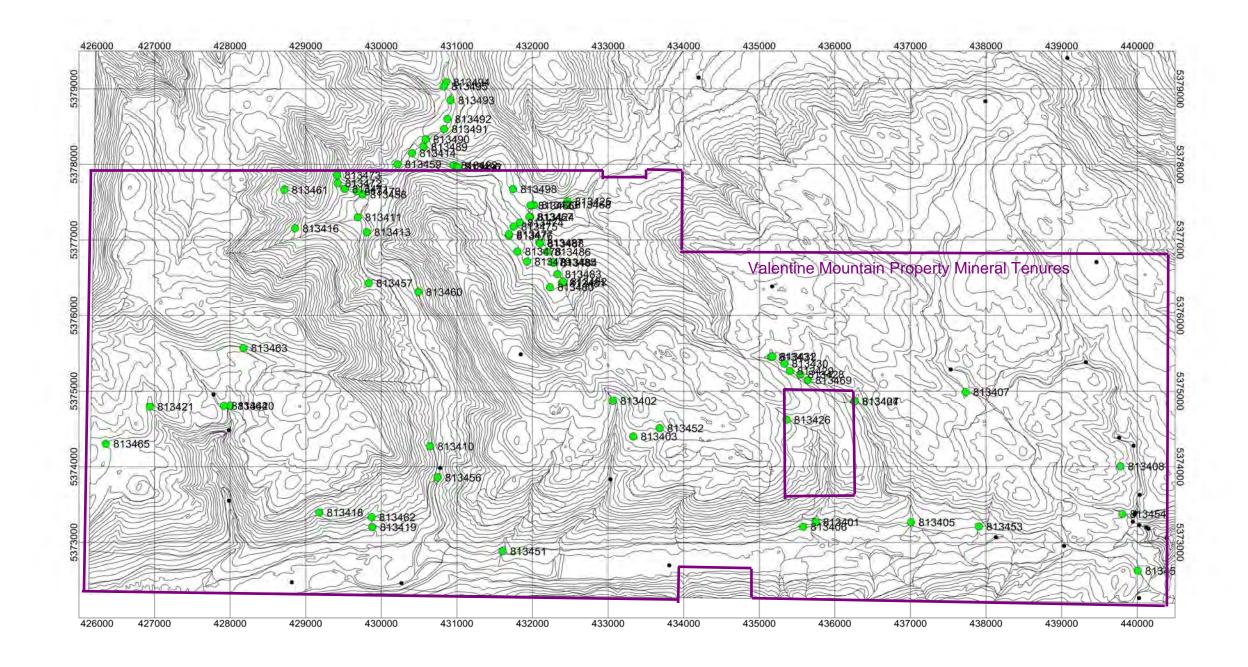


South Vancouver Island RGS Arsenic Map - Figure 1h







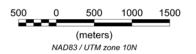


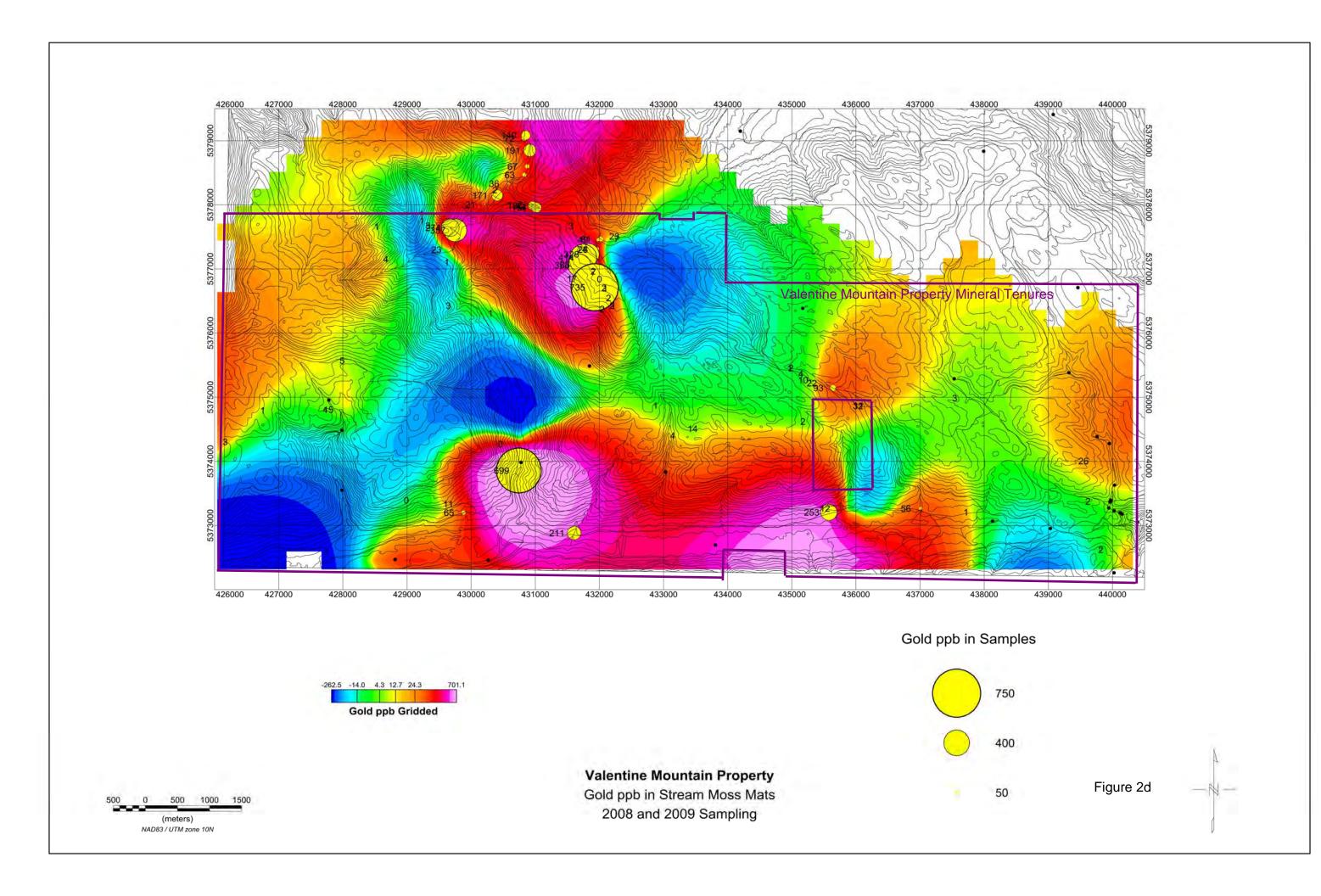


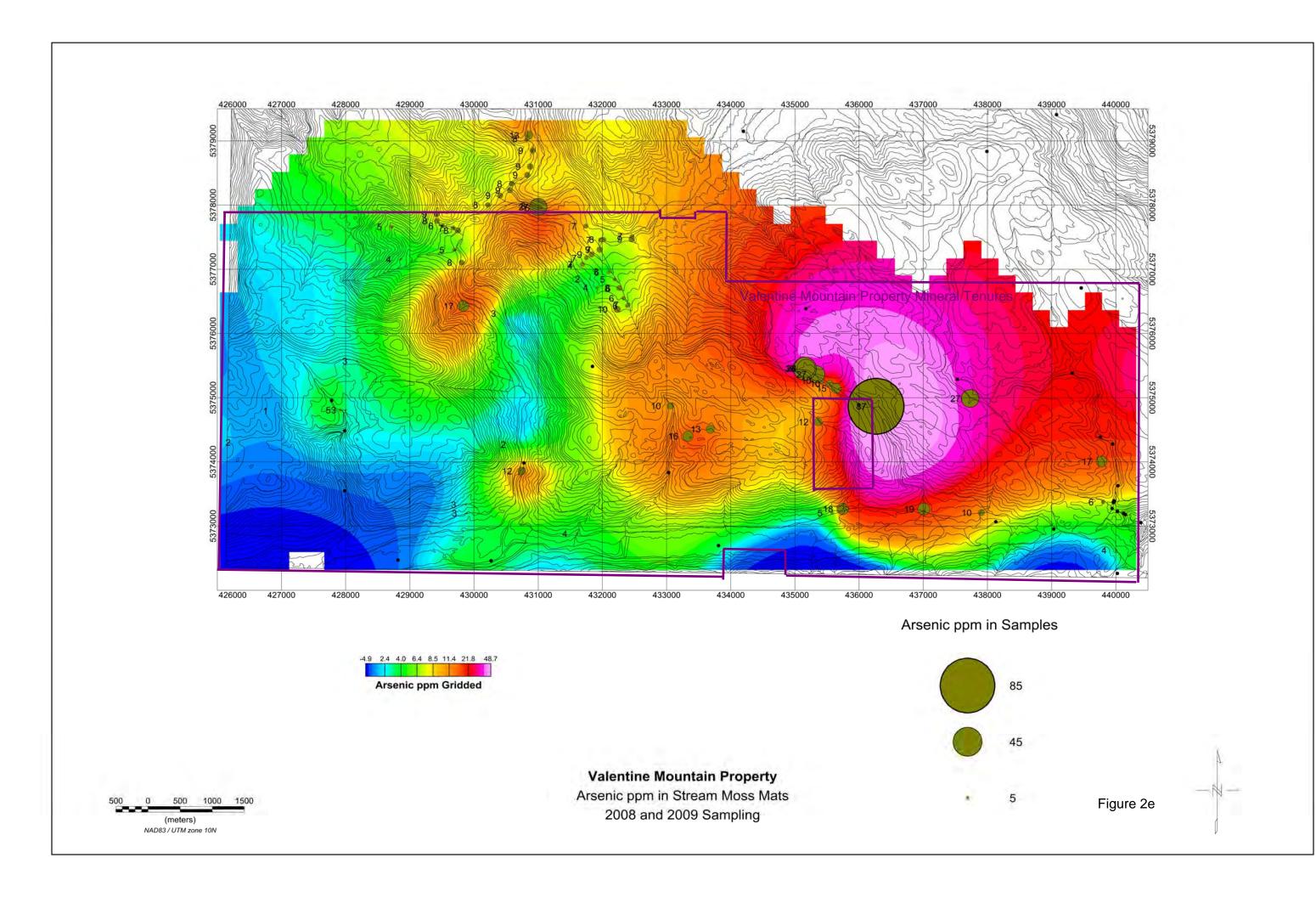
Stream Moss Mat Sample Locations 2008 and 2009 Sampling

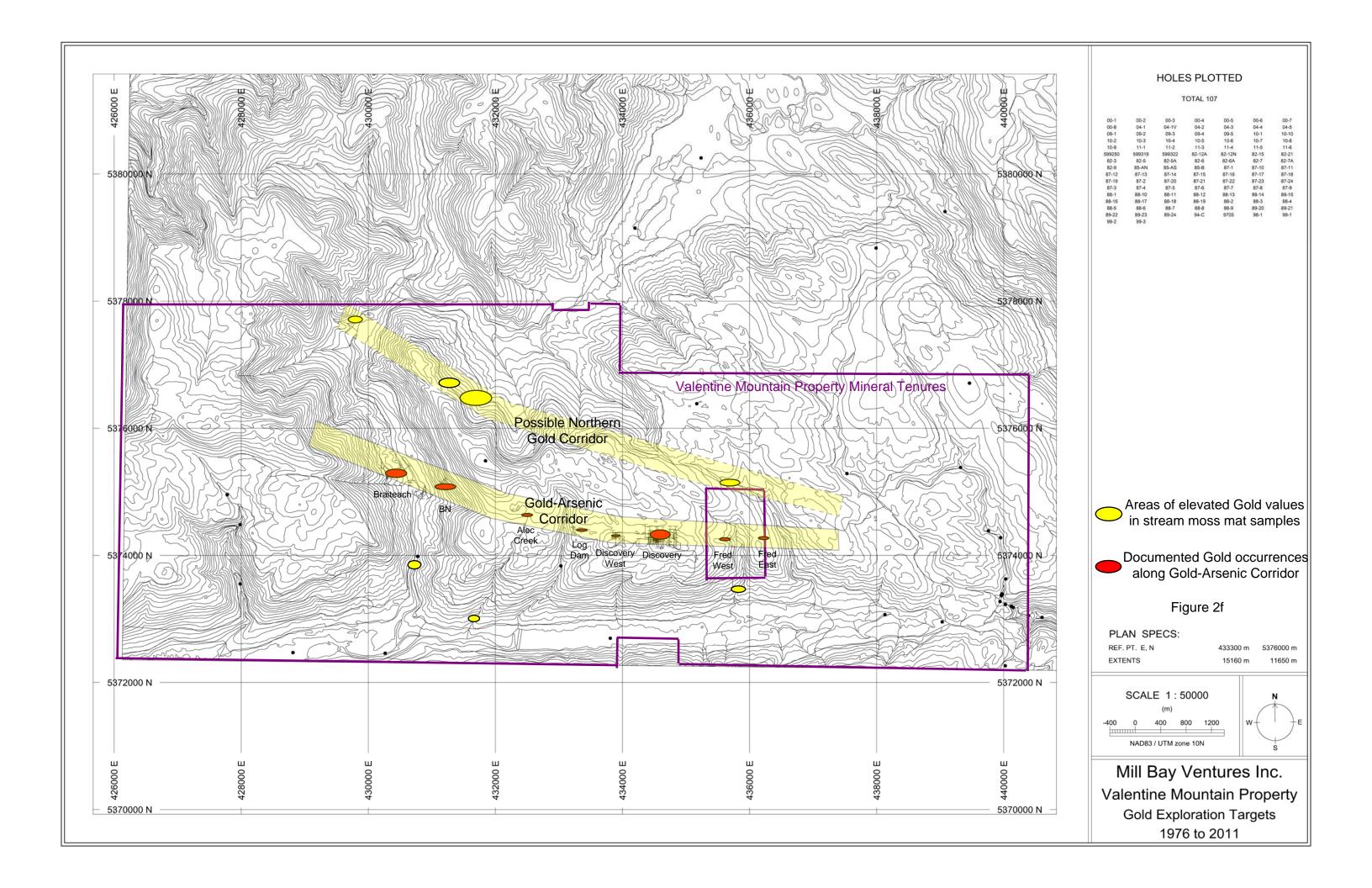


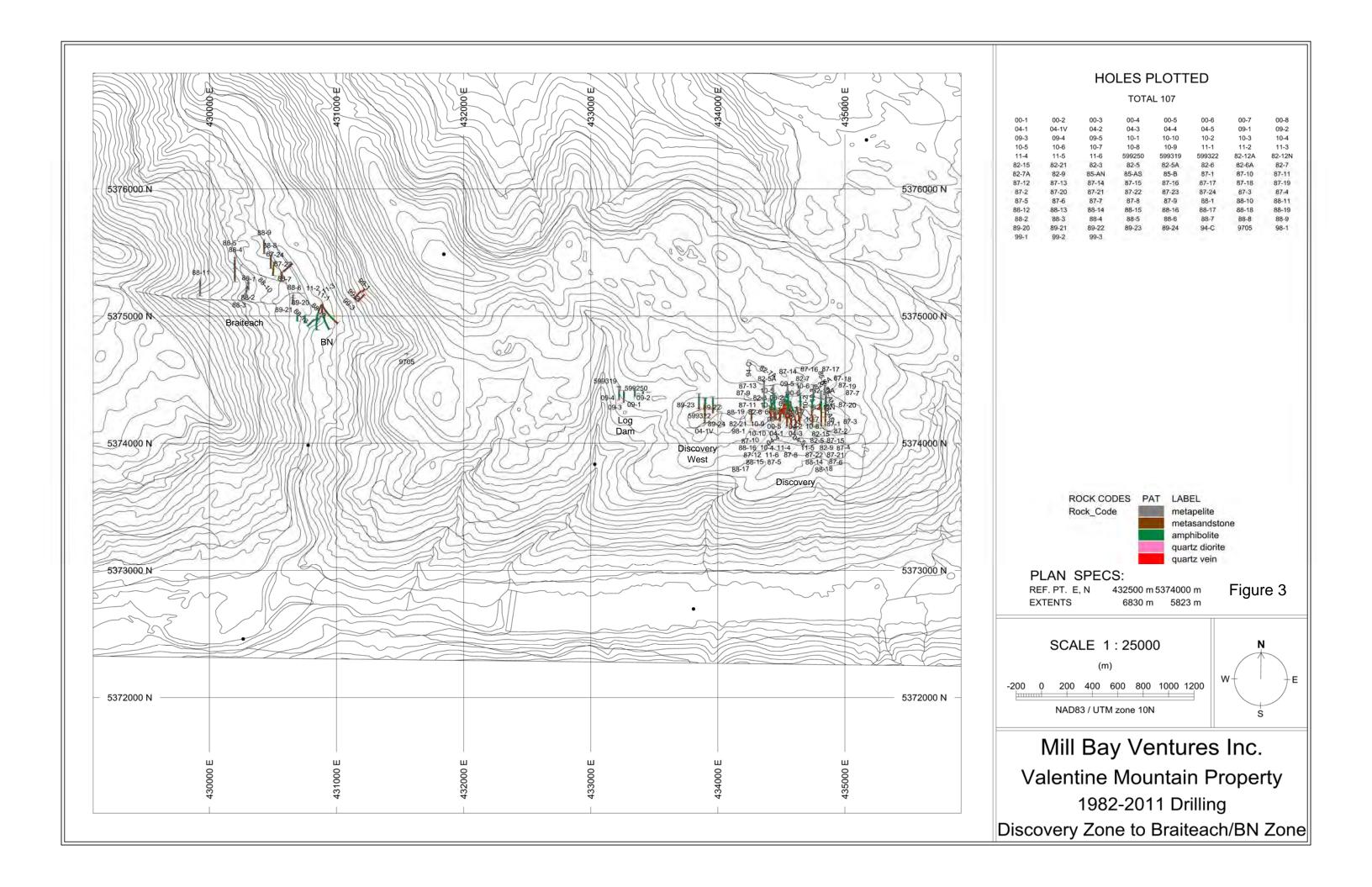
Figure 2c

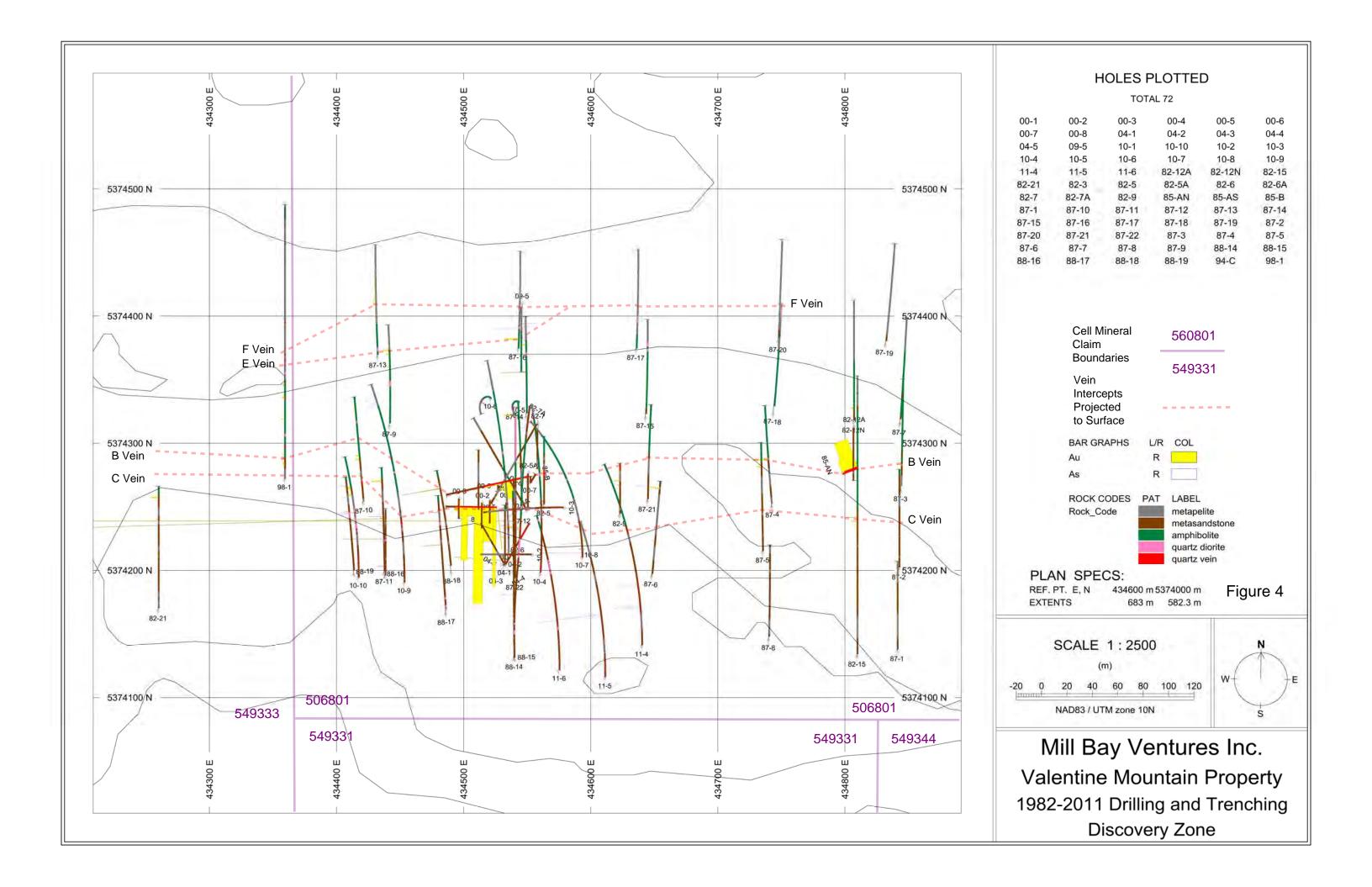


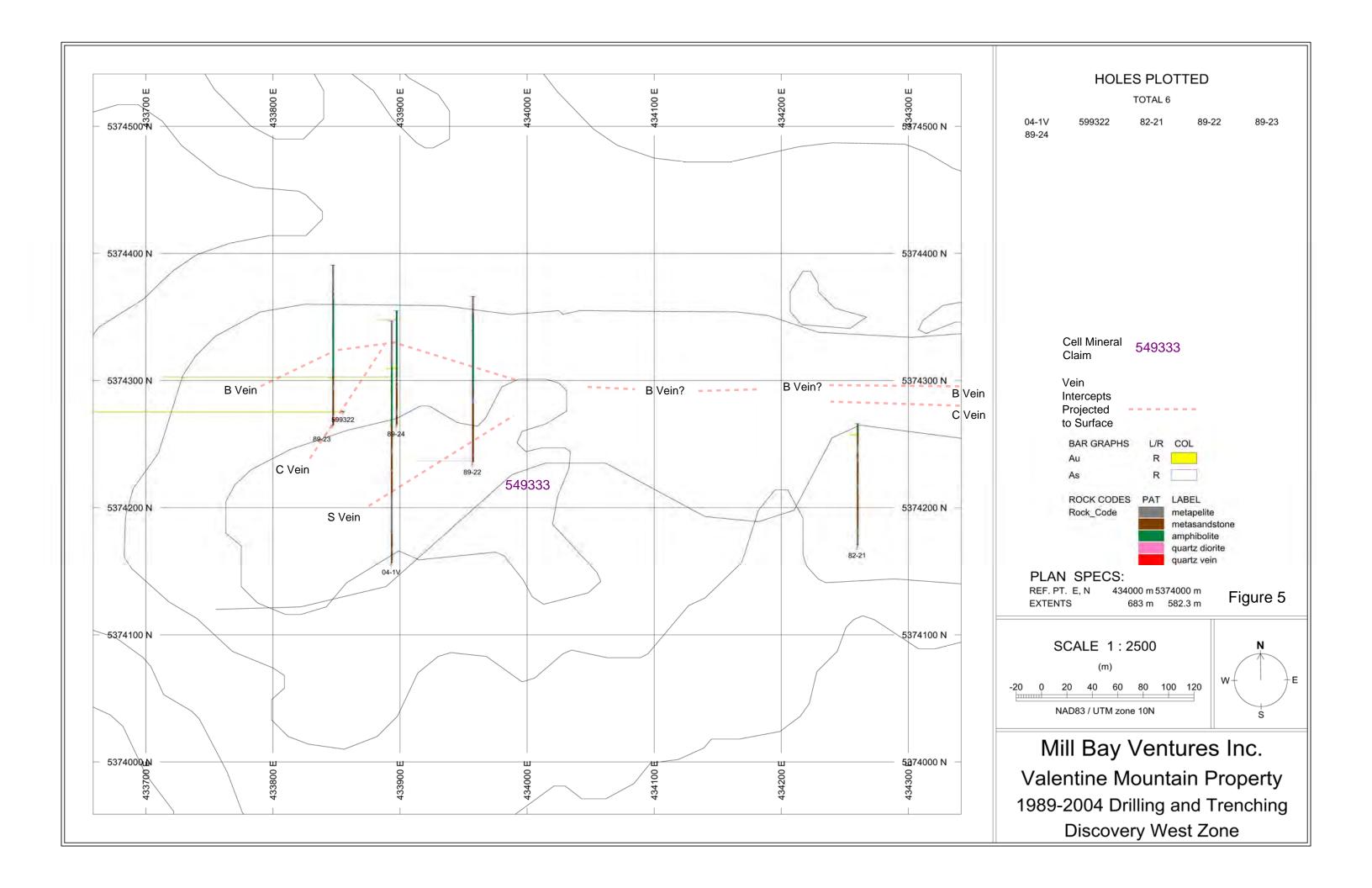


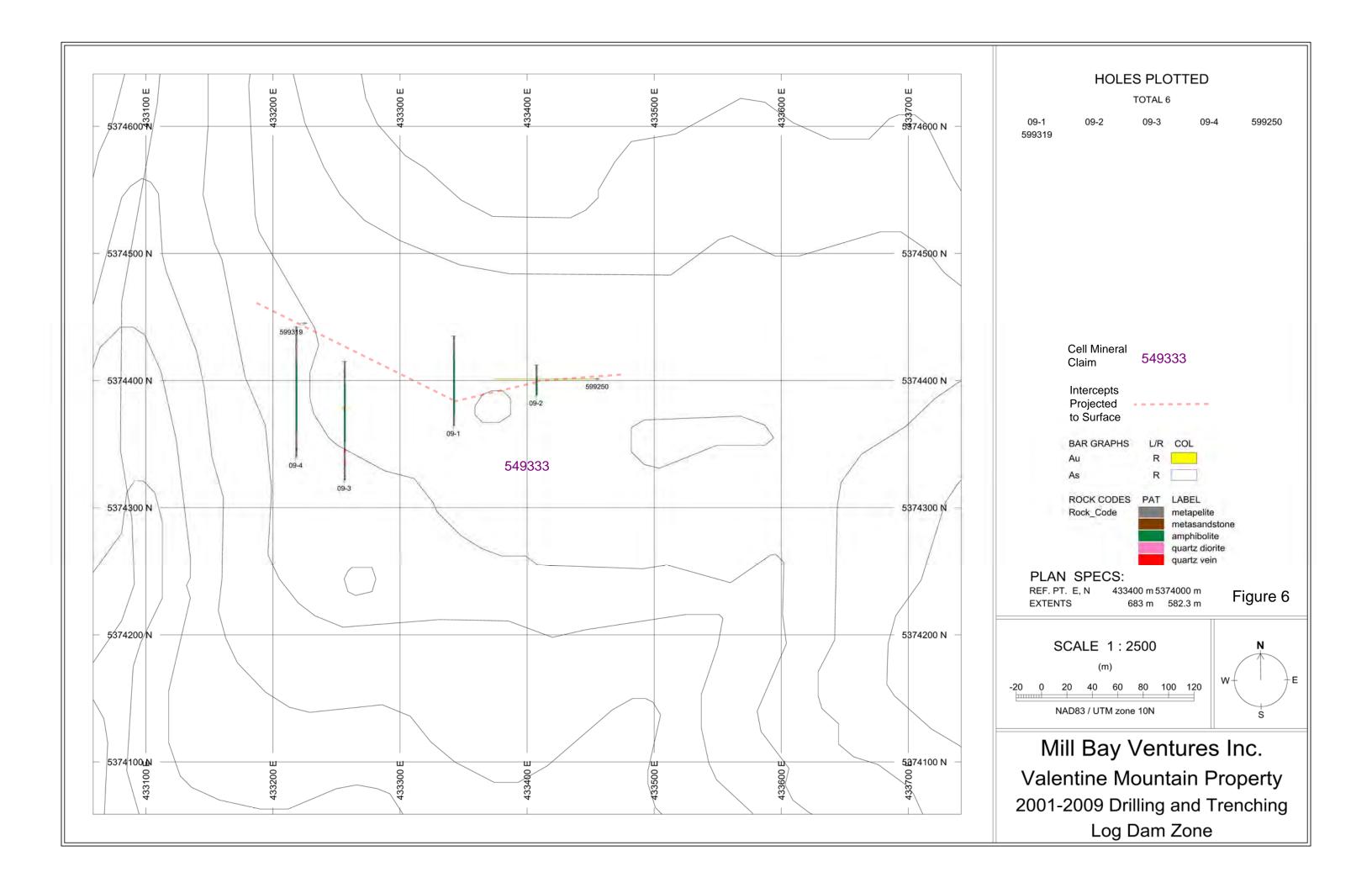


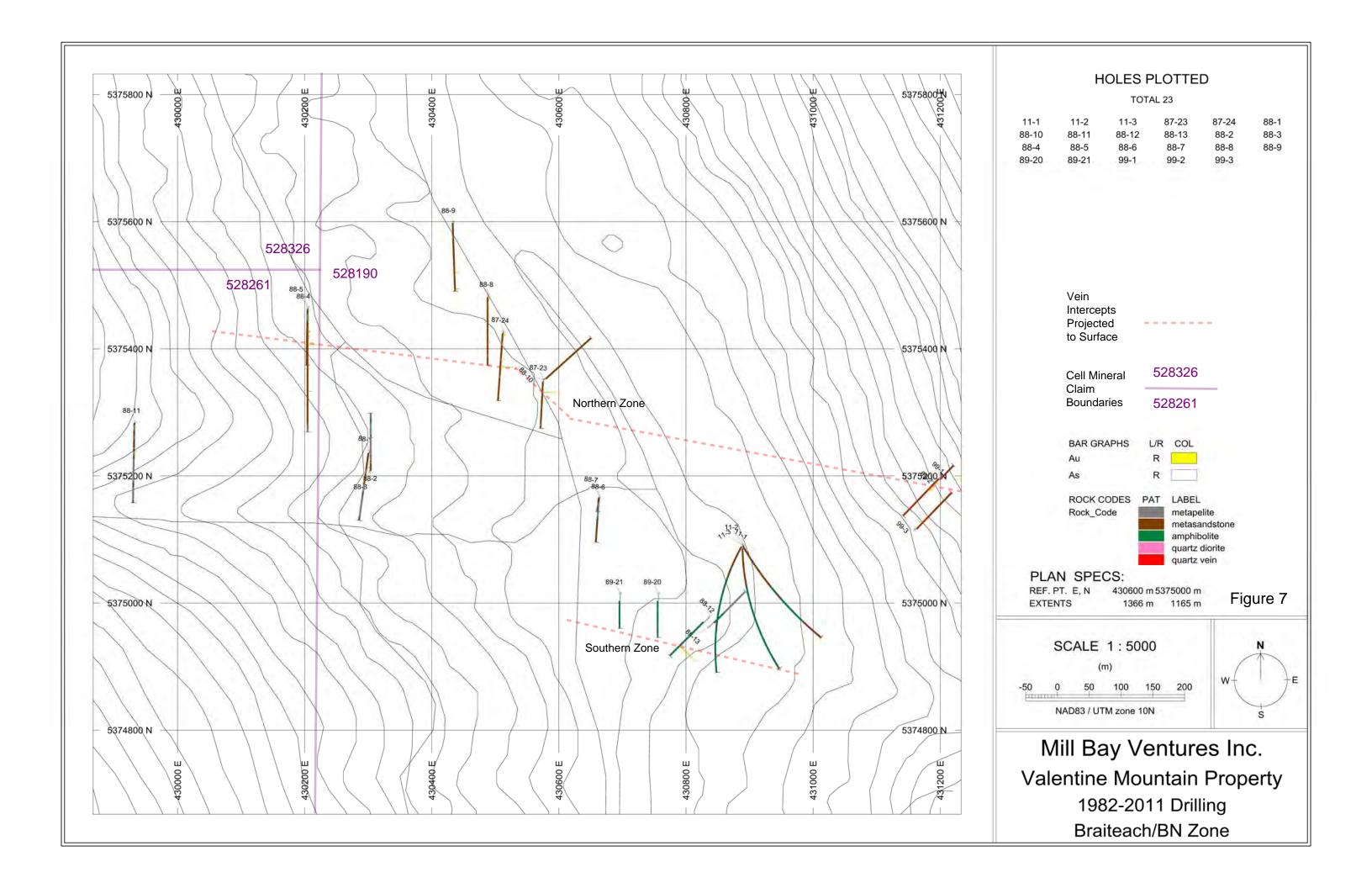


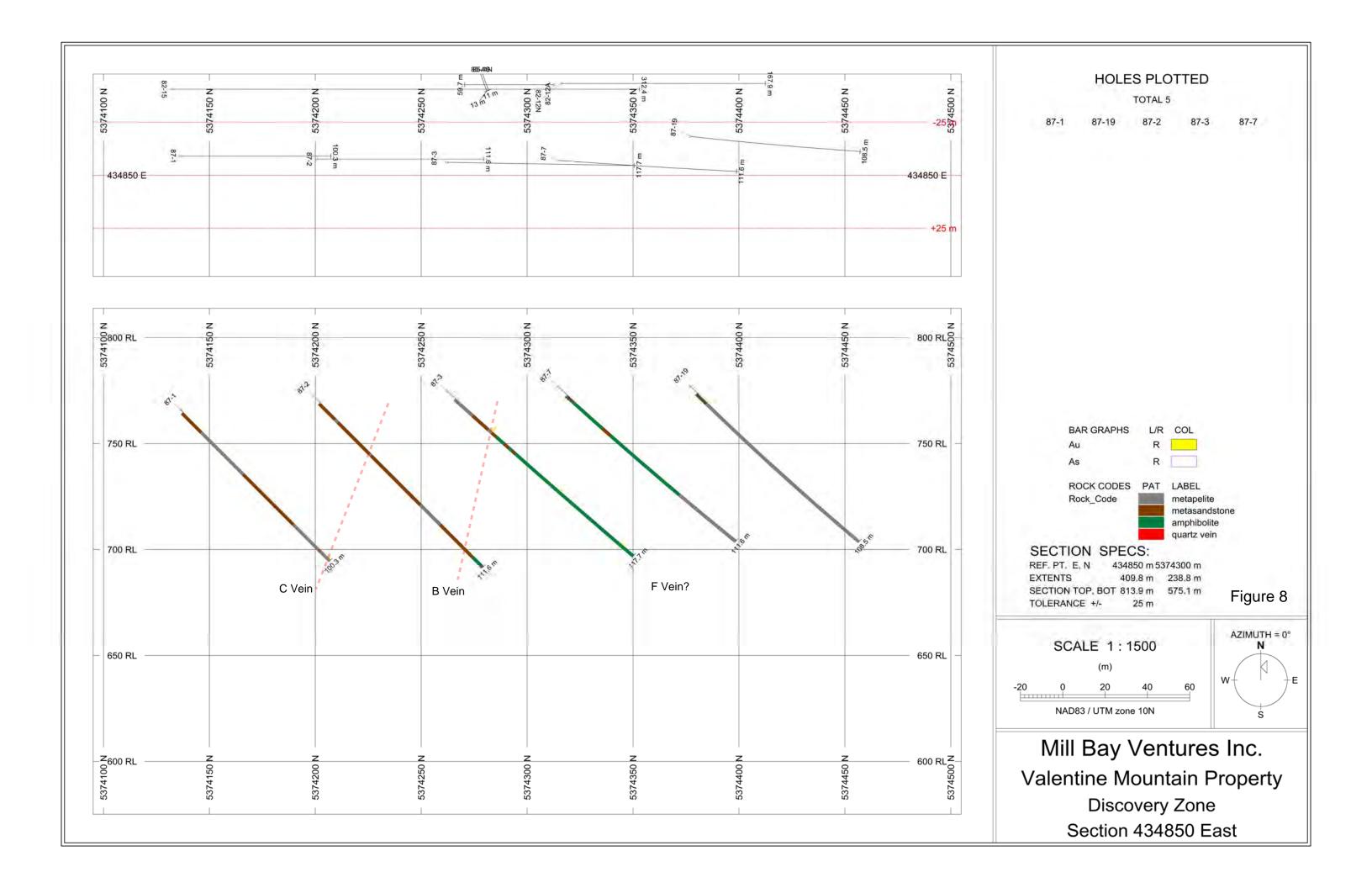


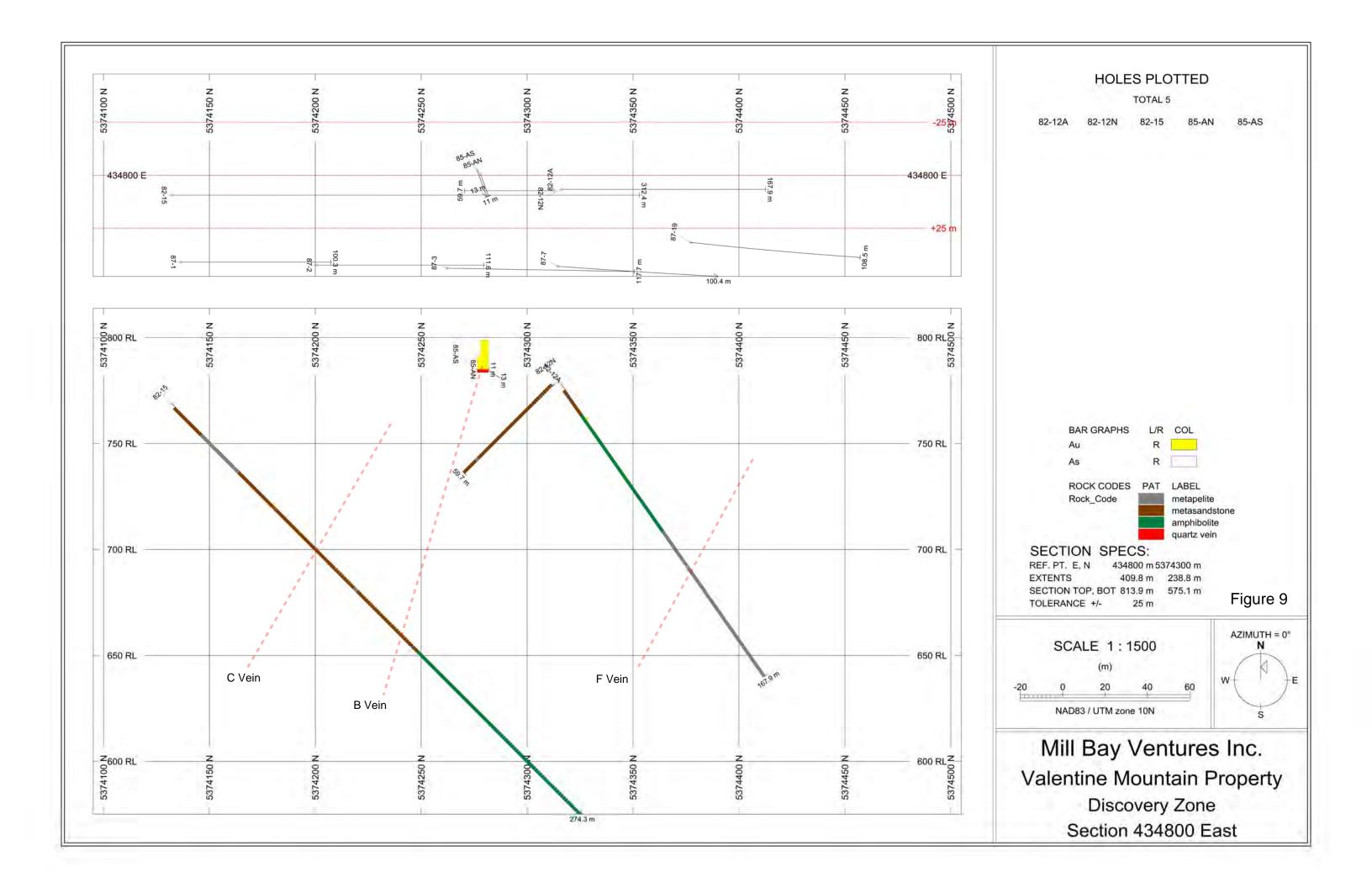


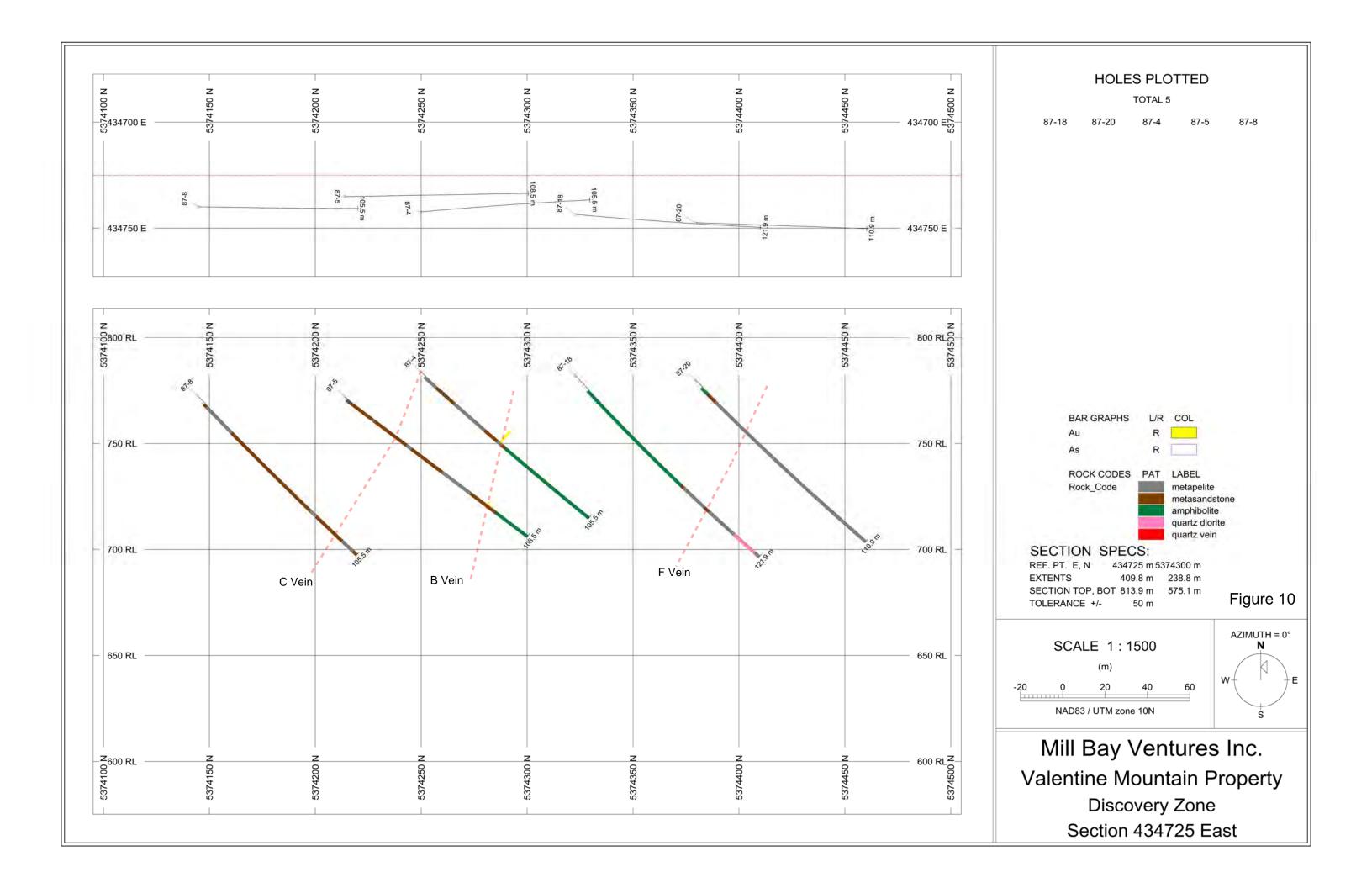


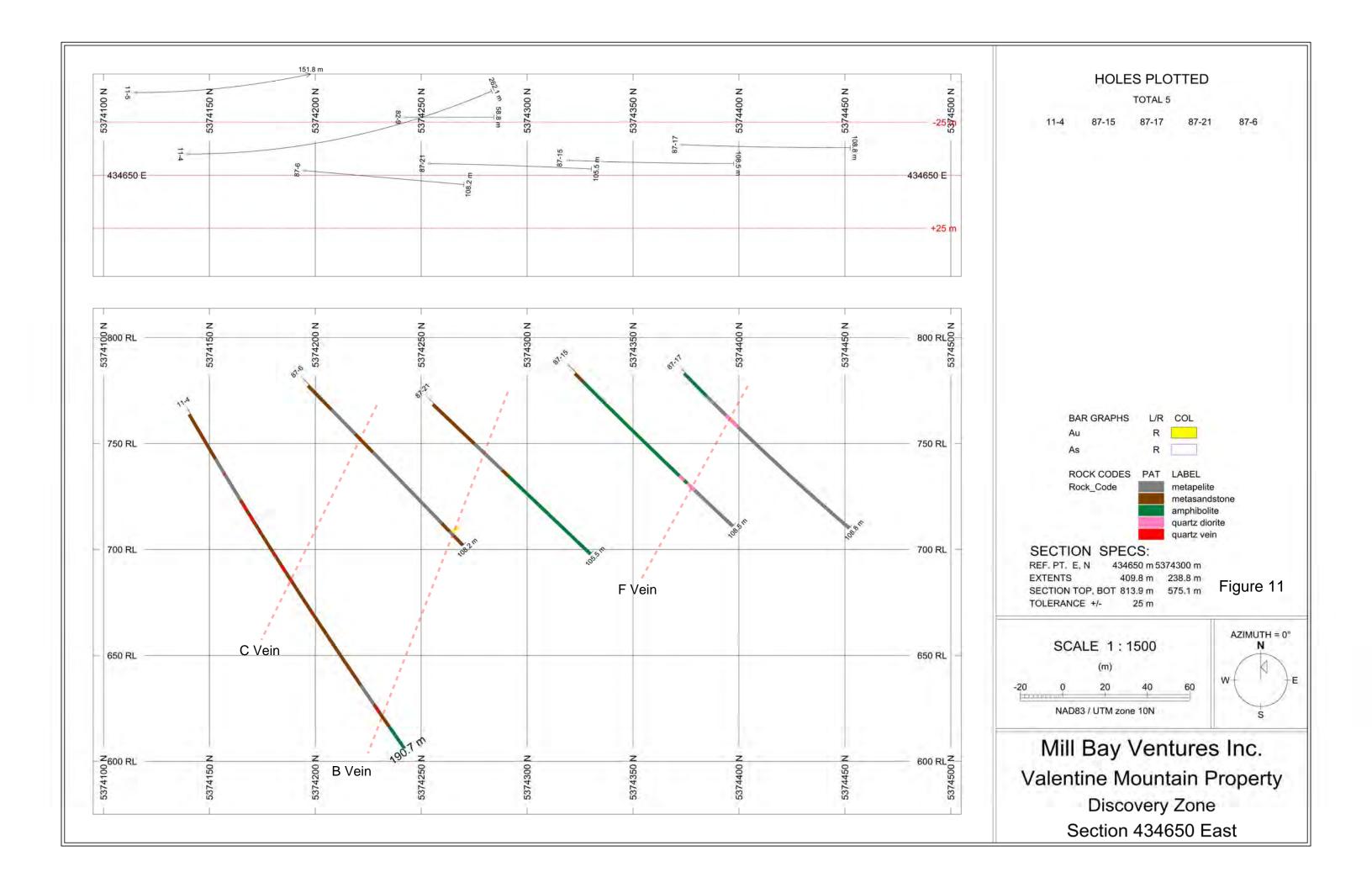


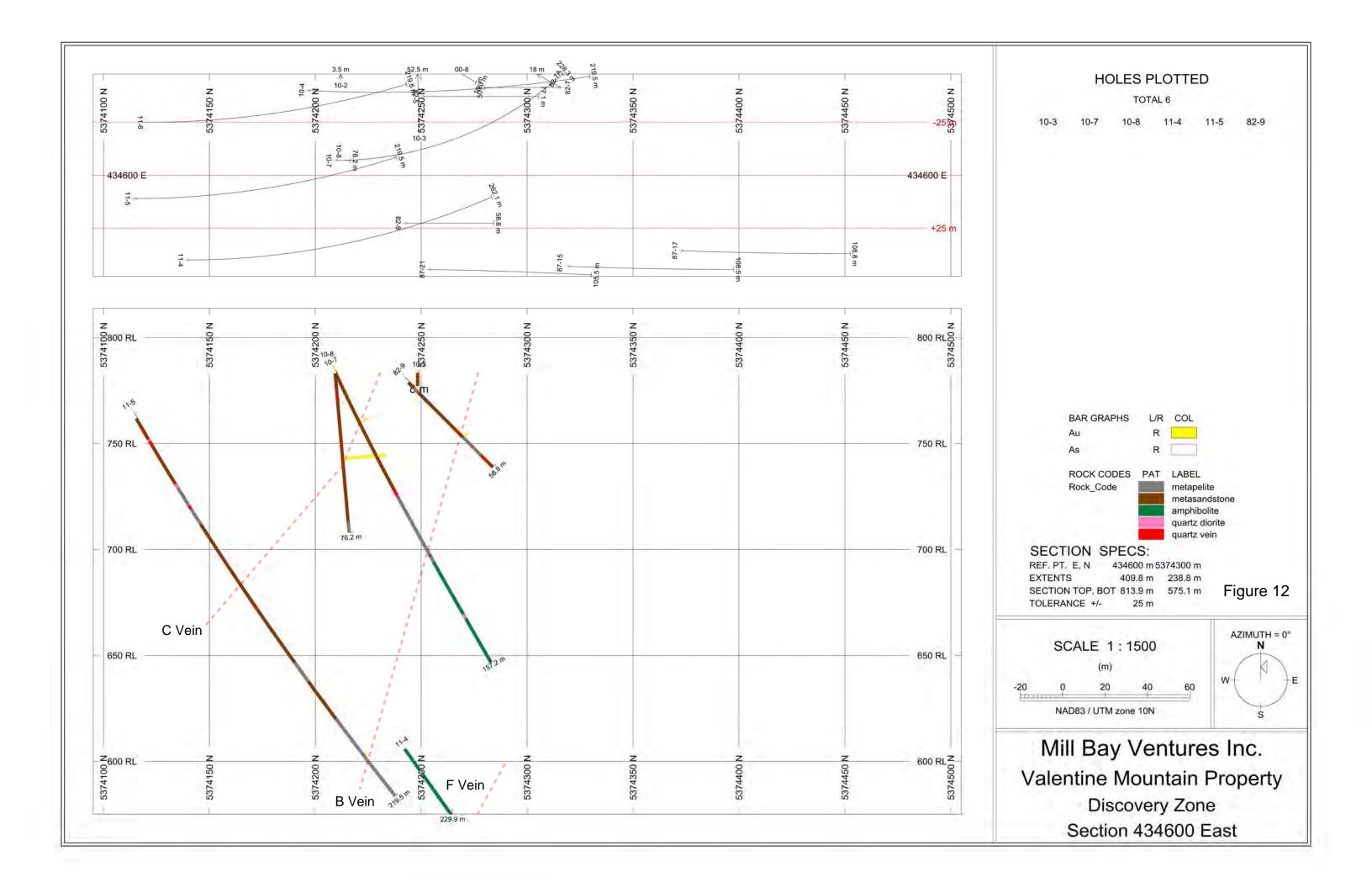


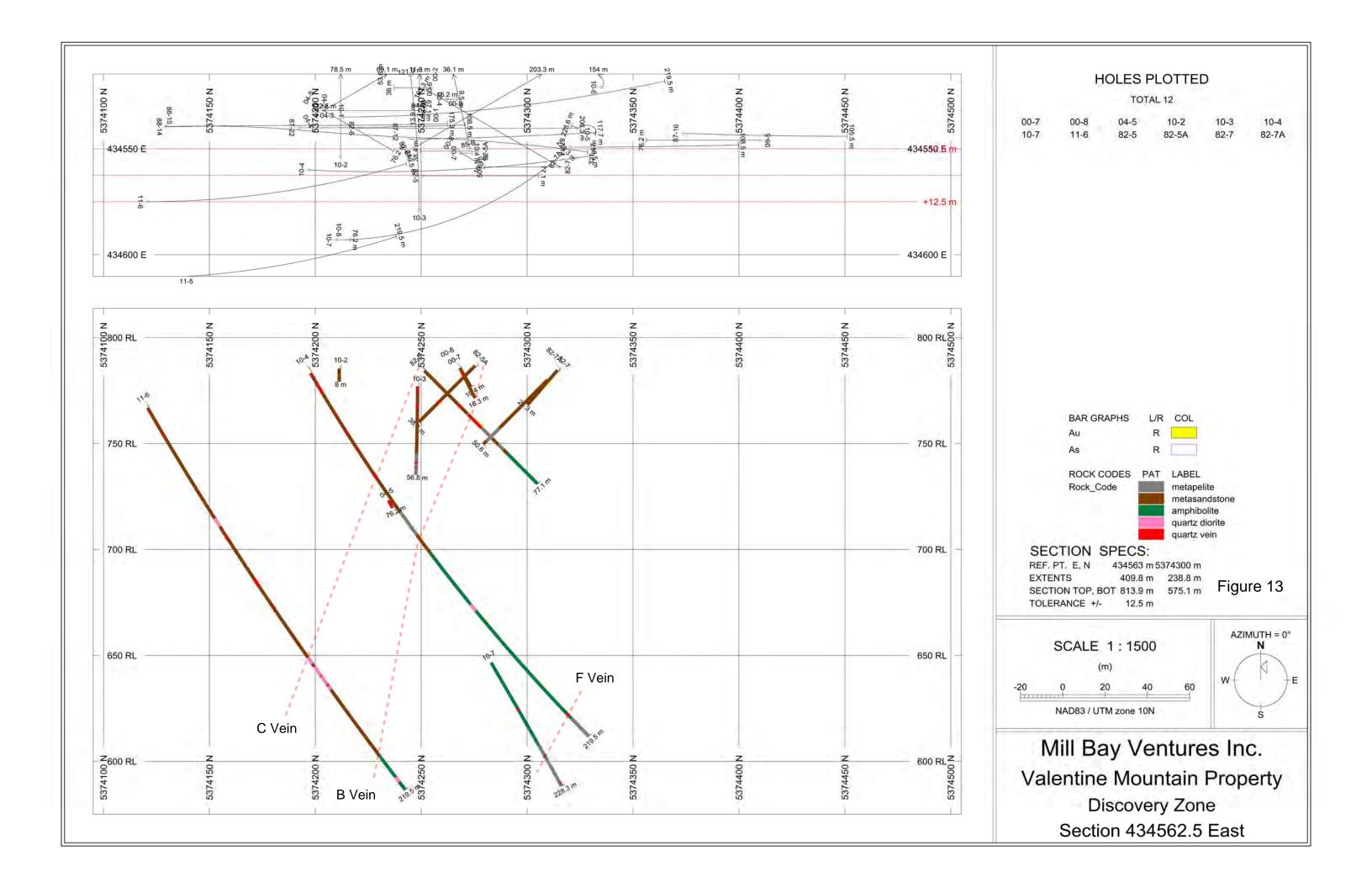


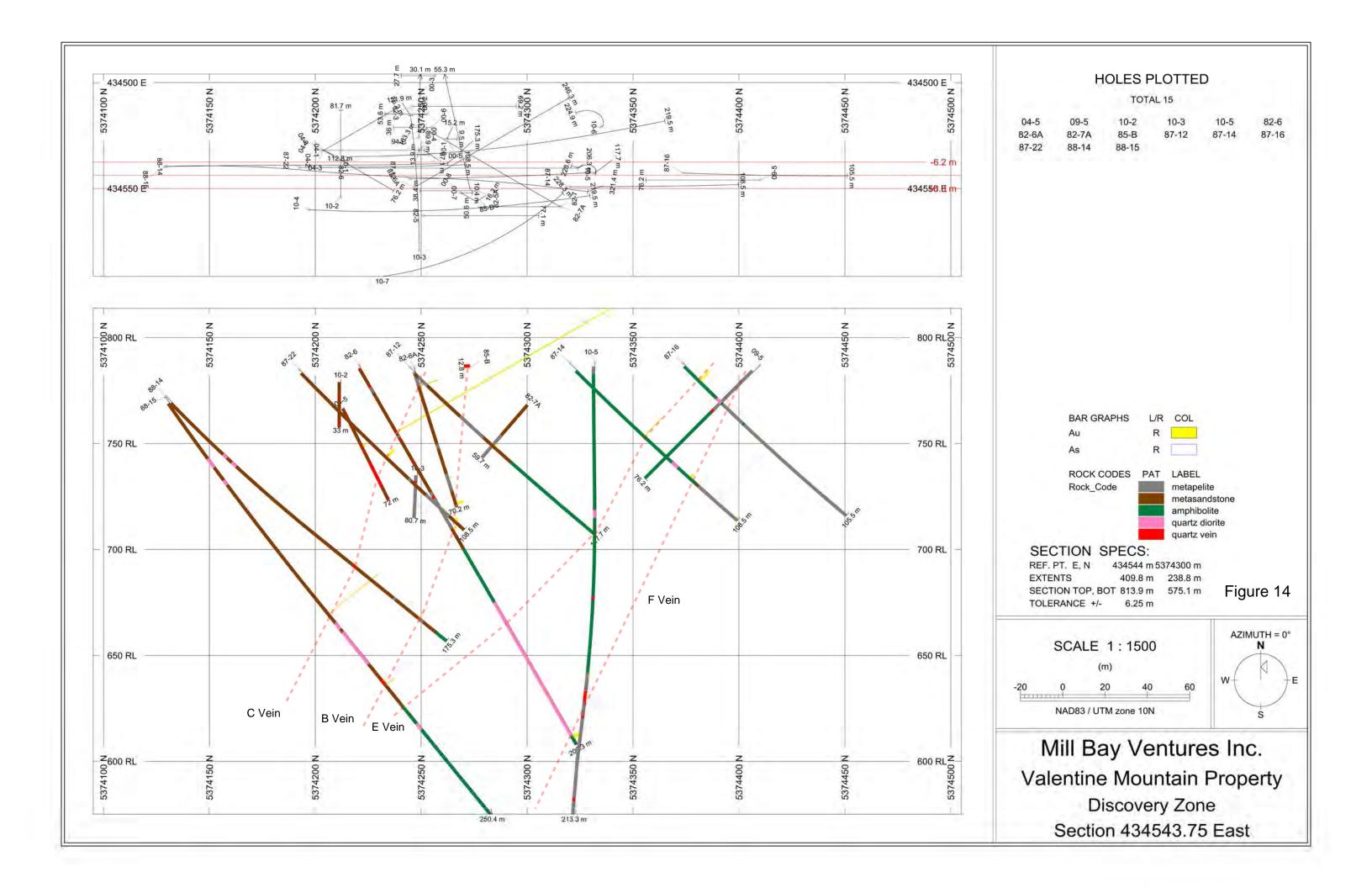


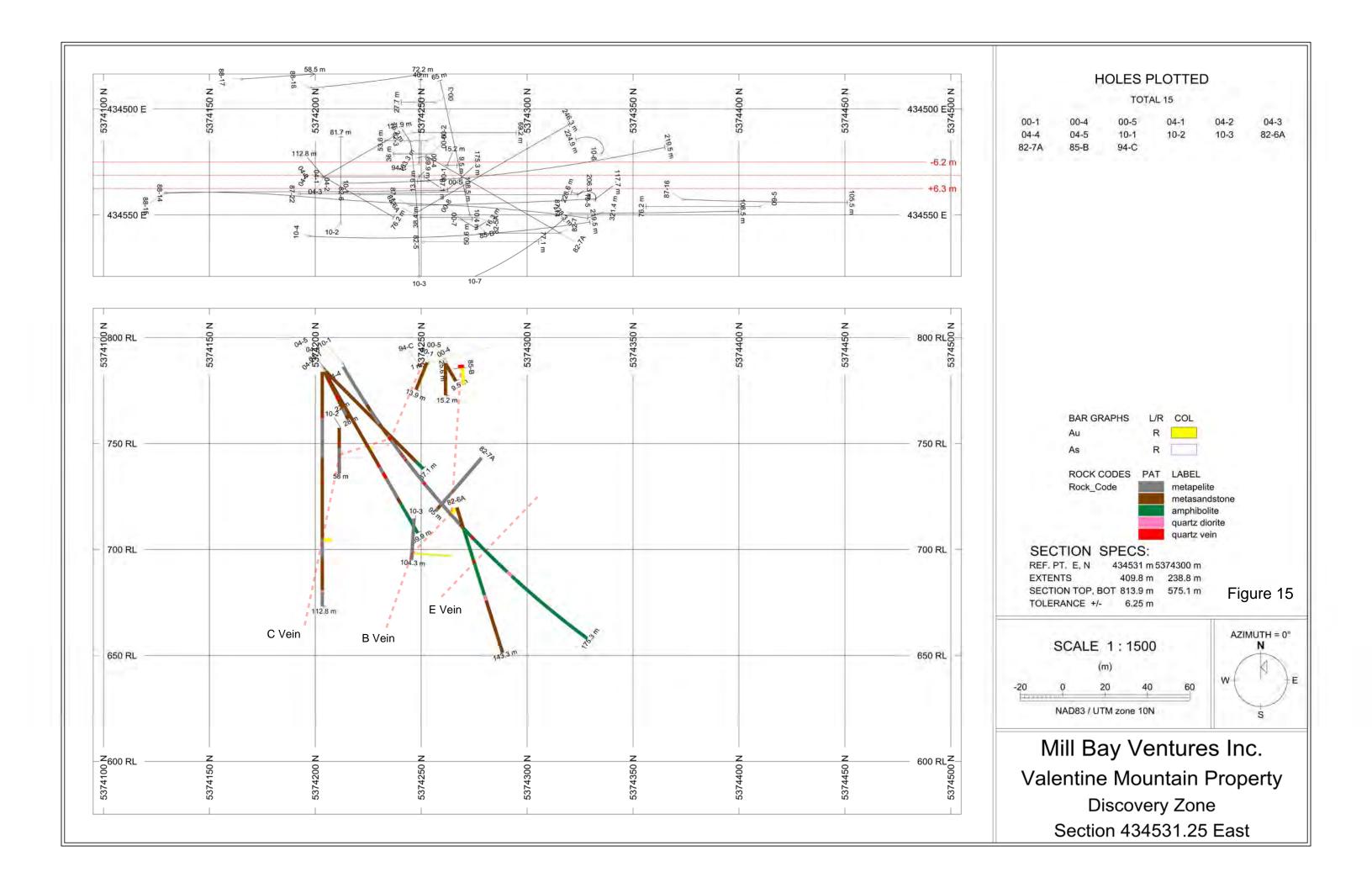


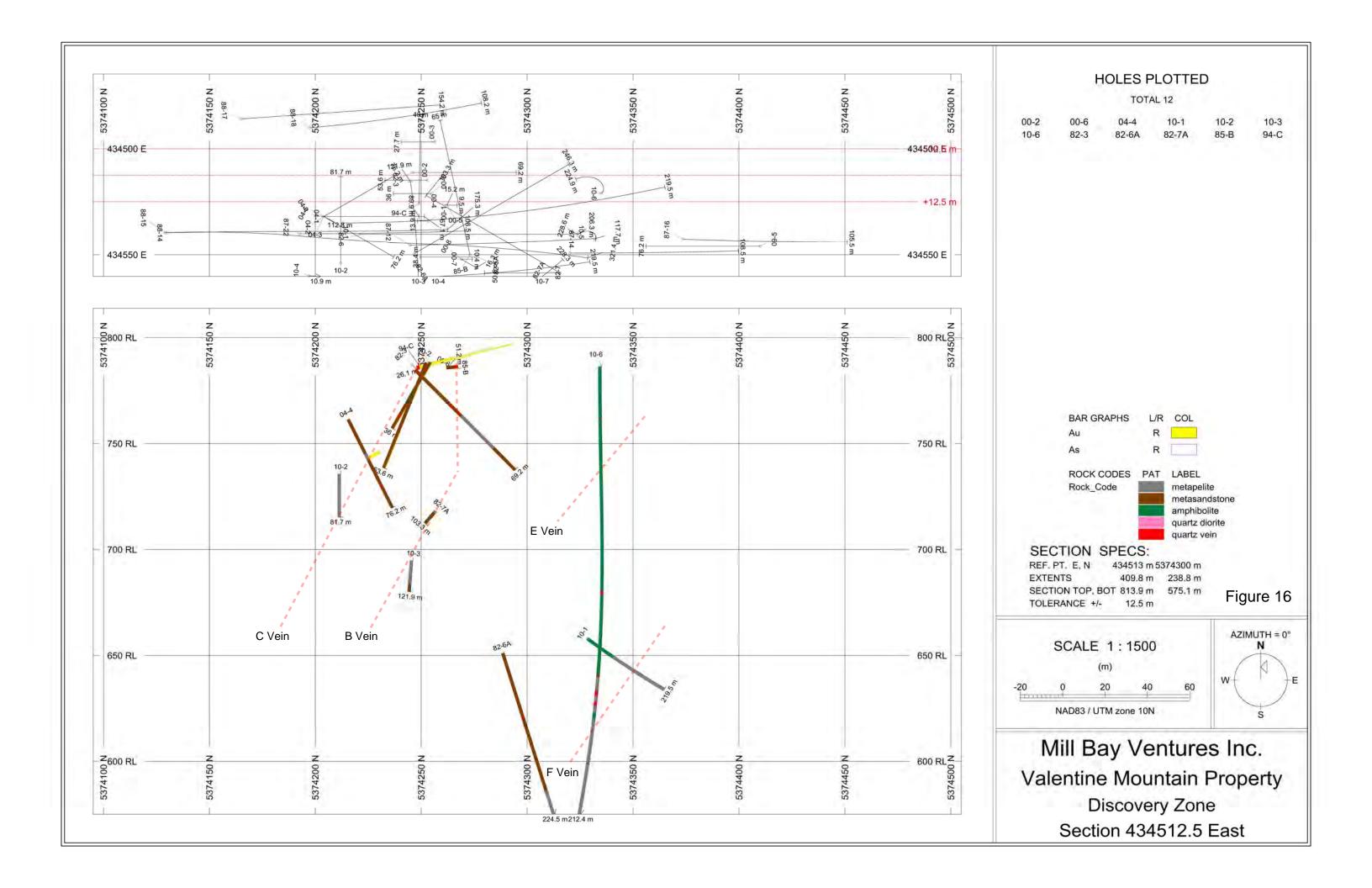


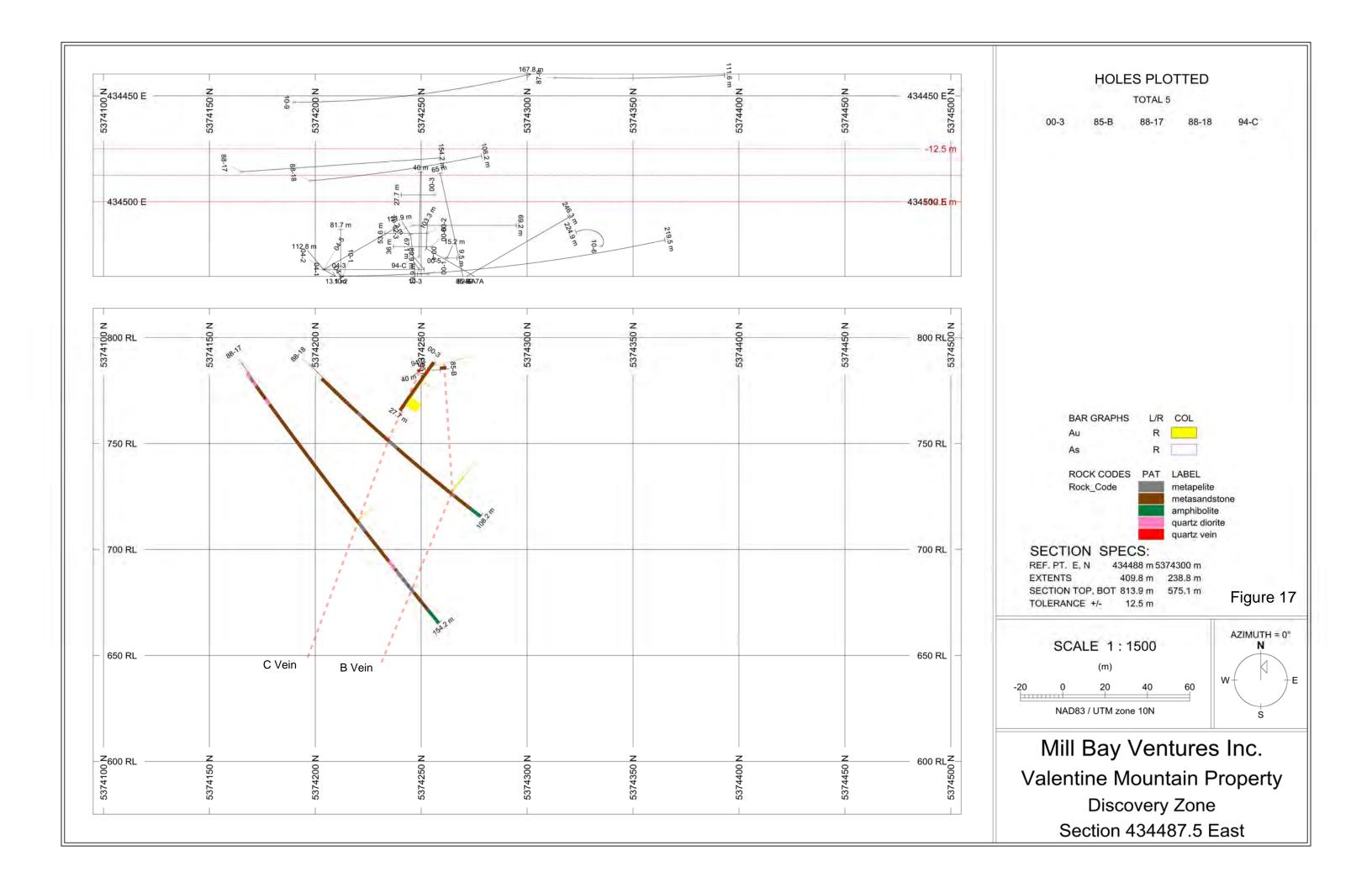


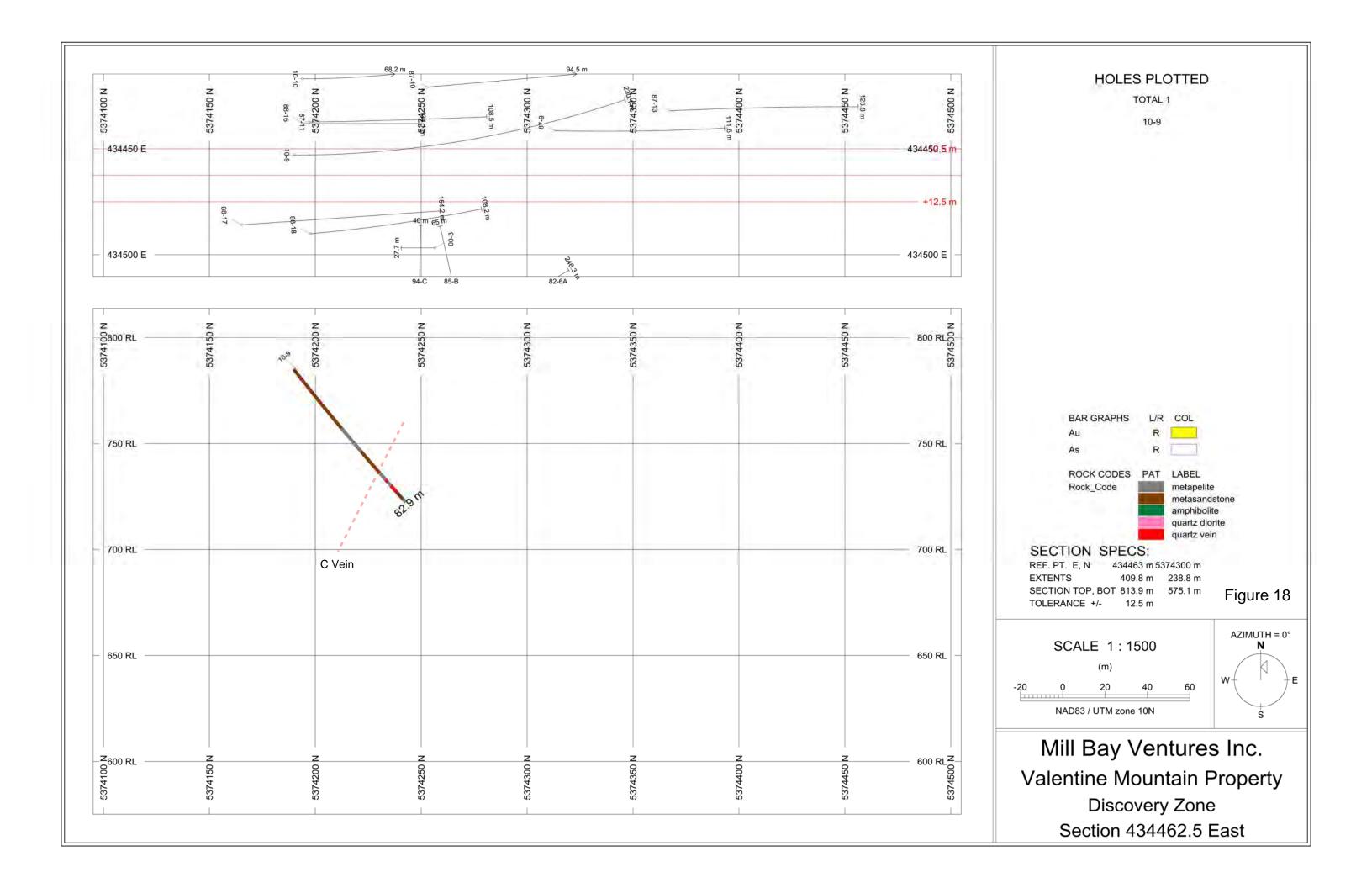


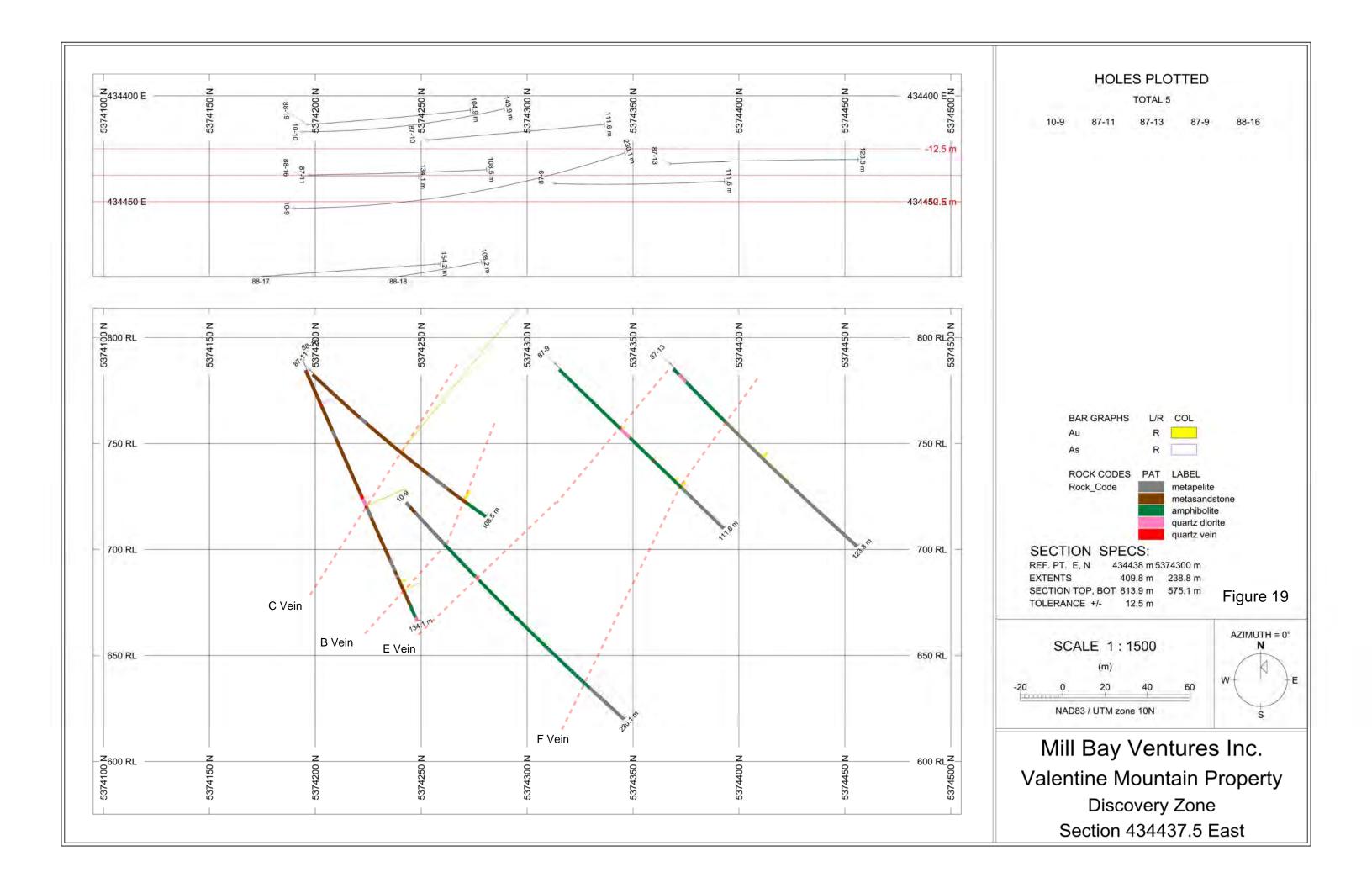


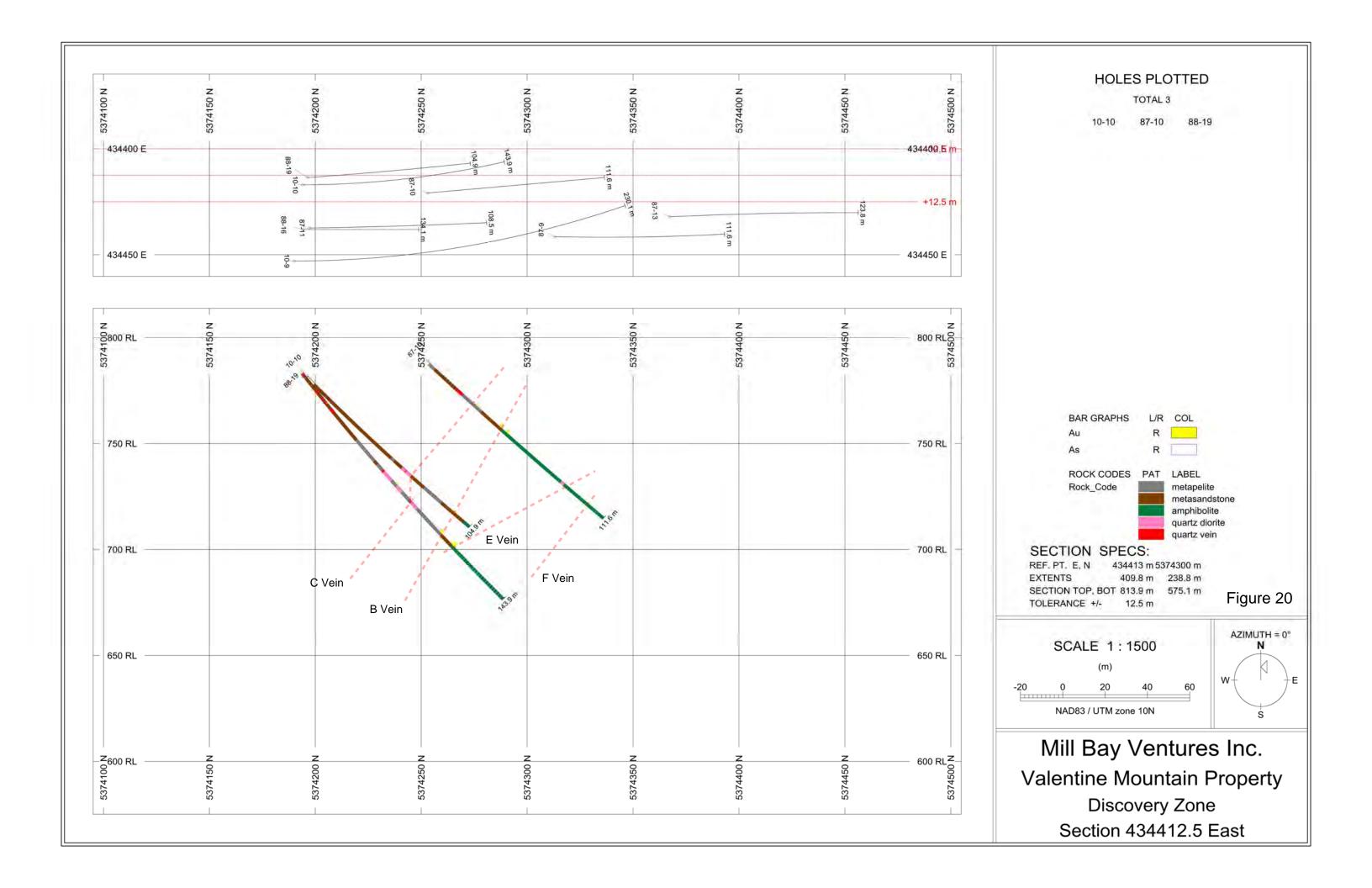


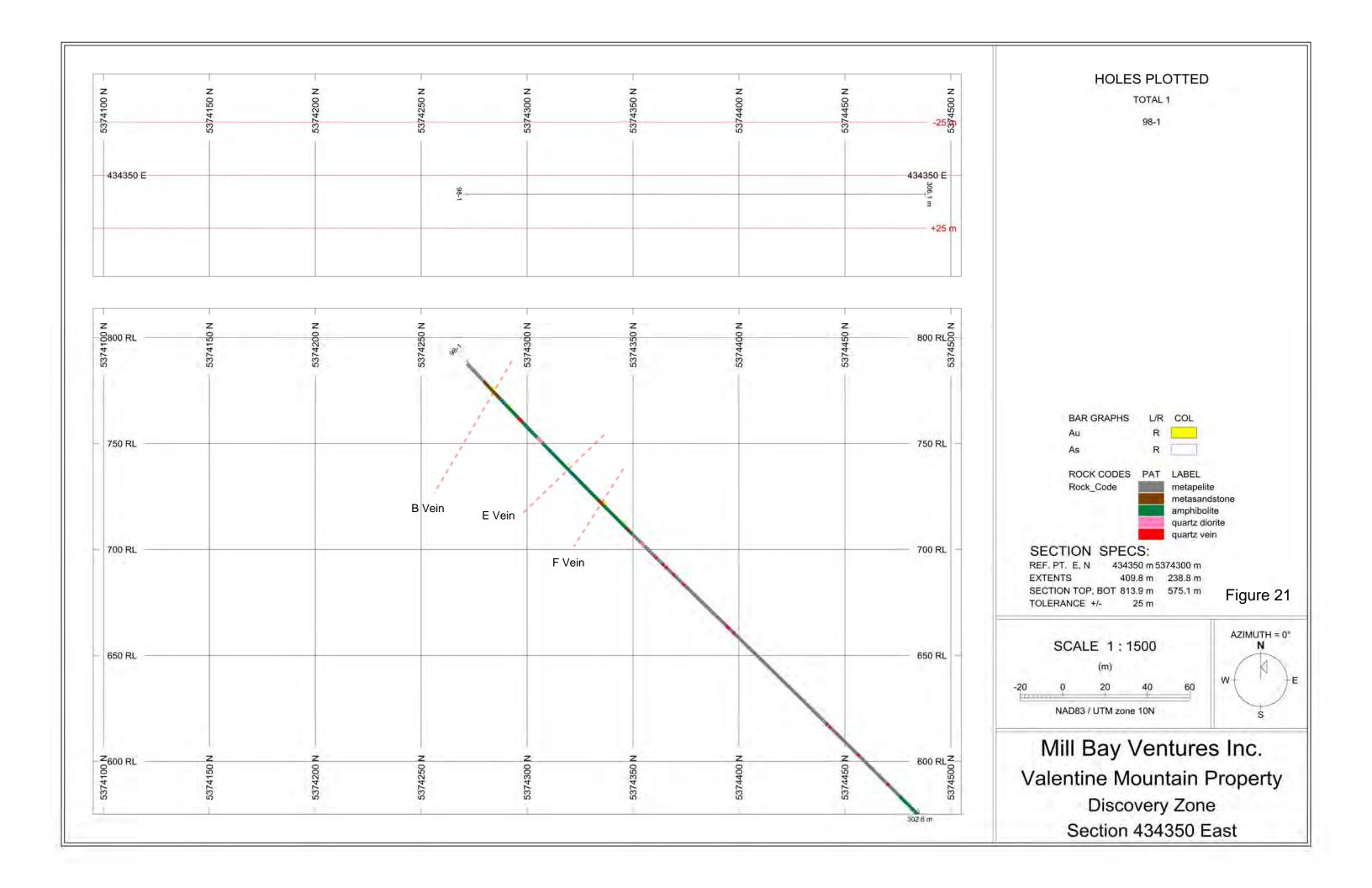


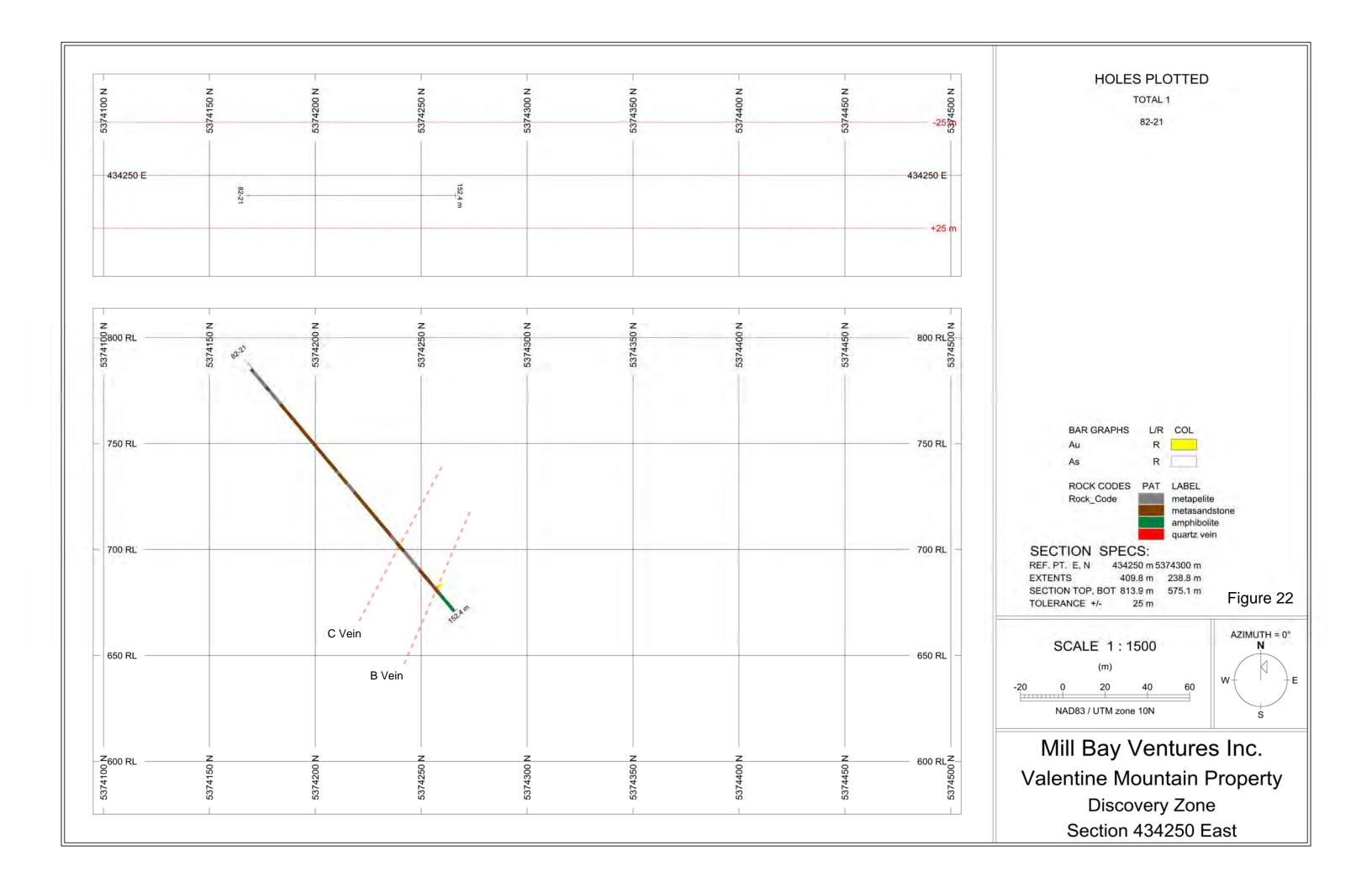


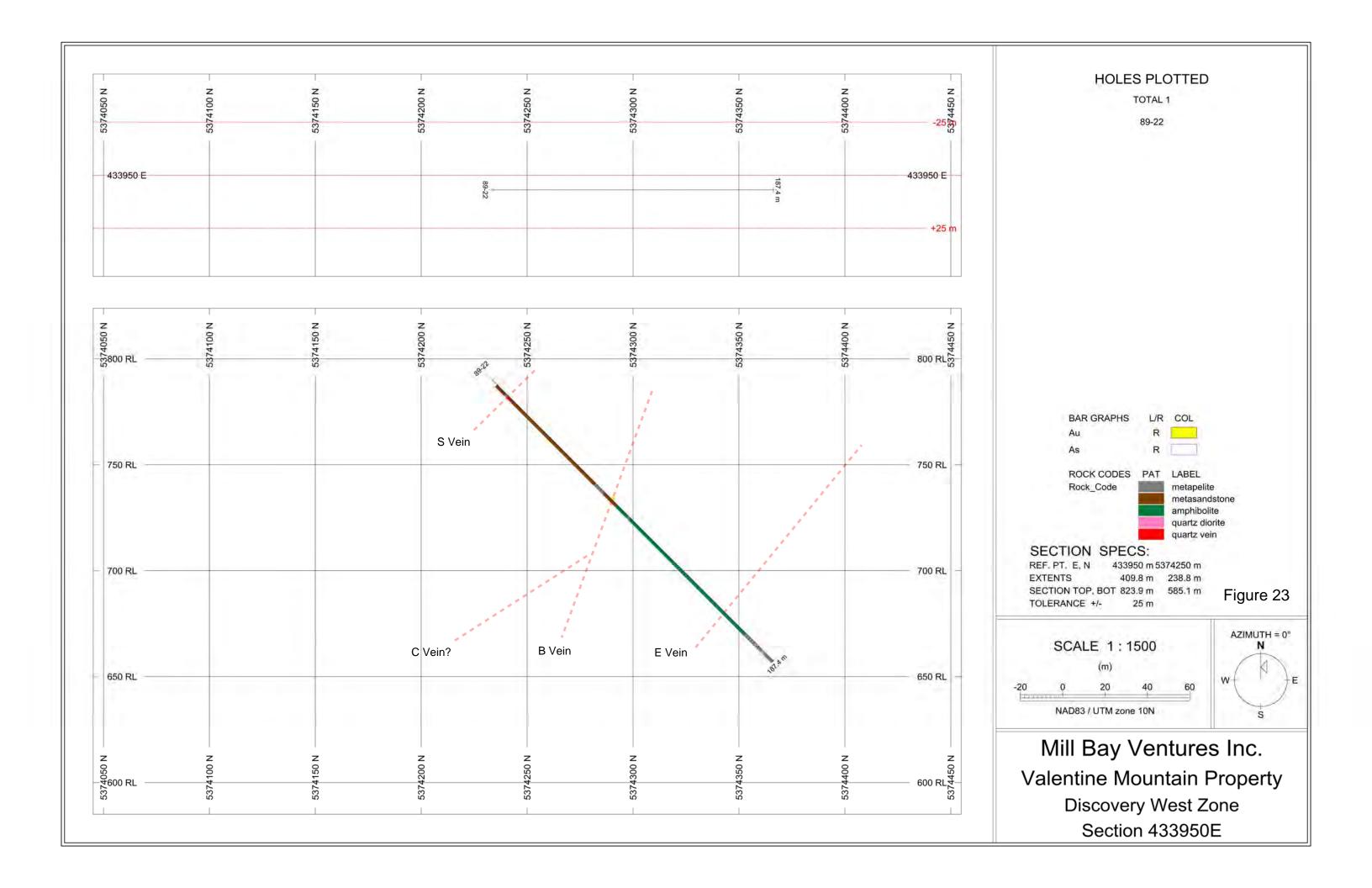


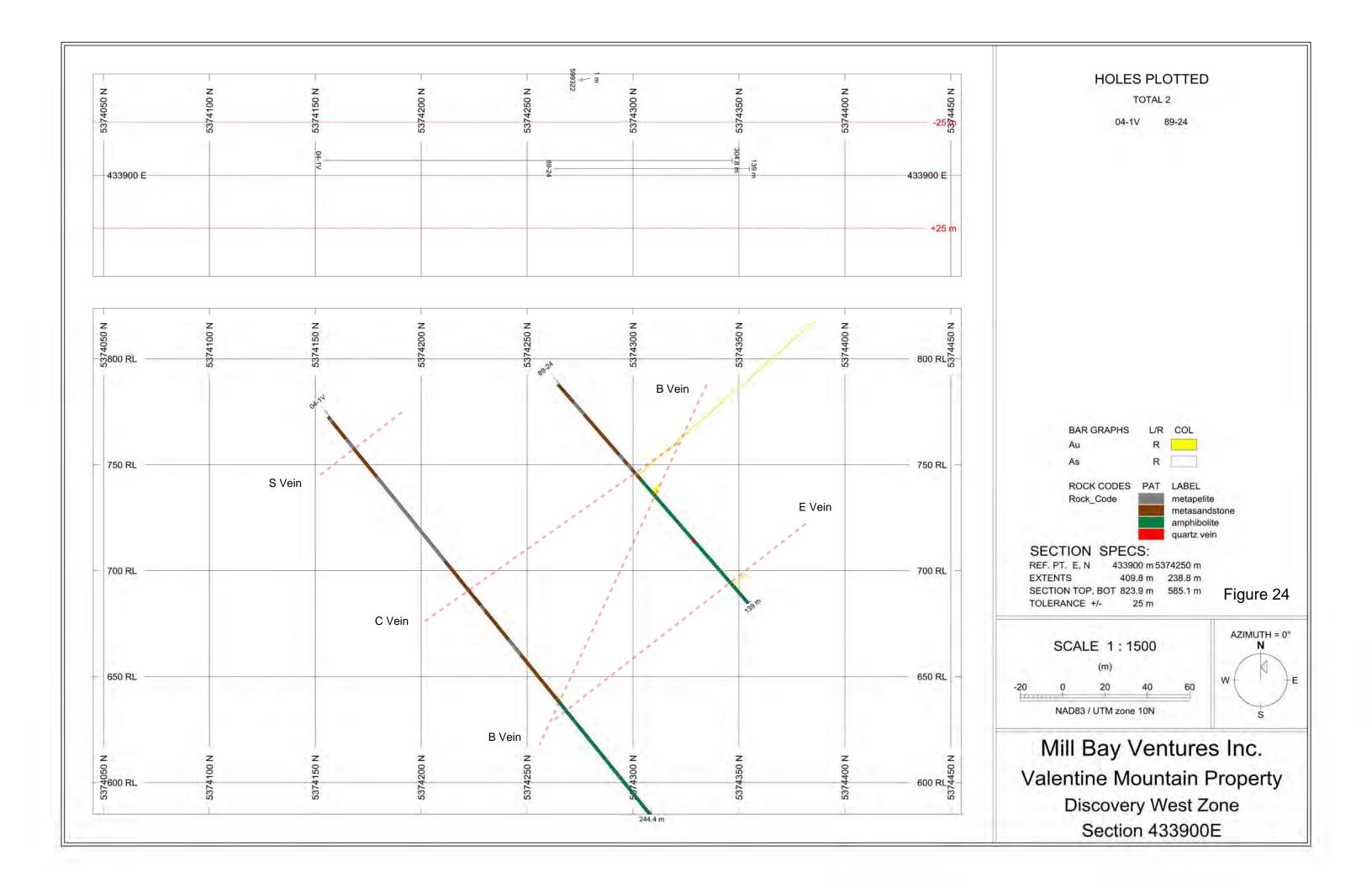


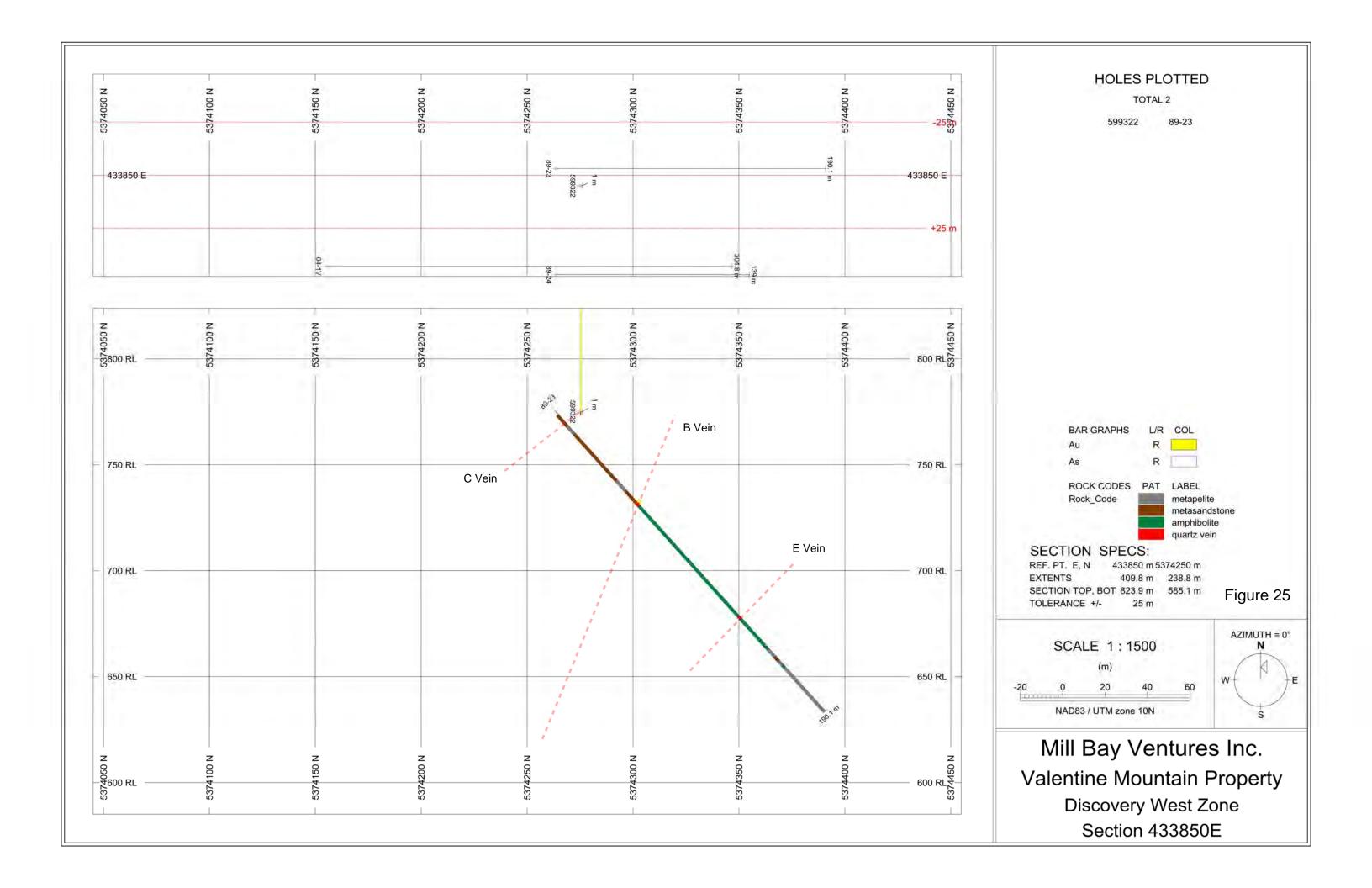


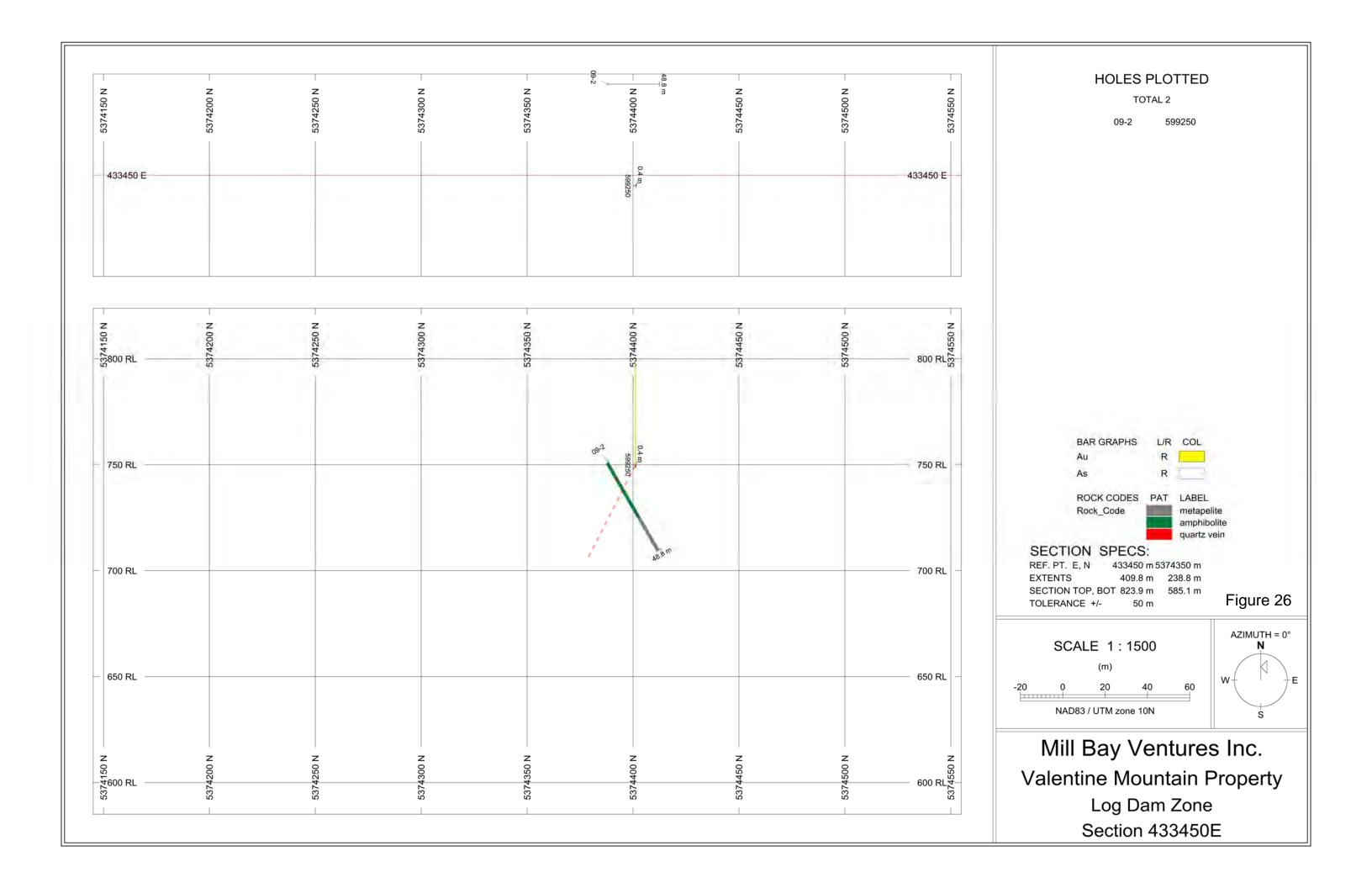


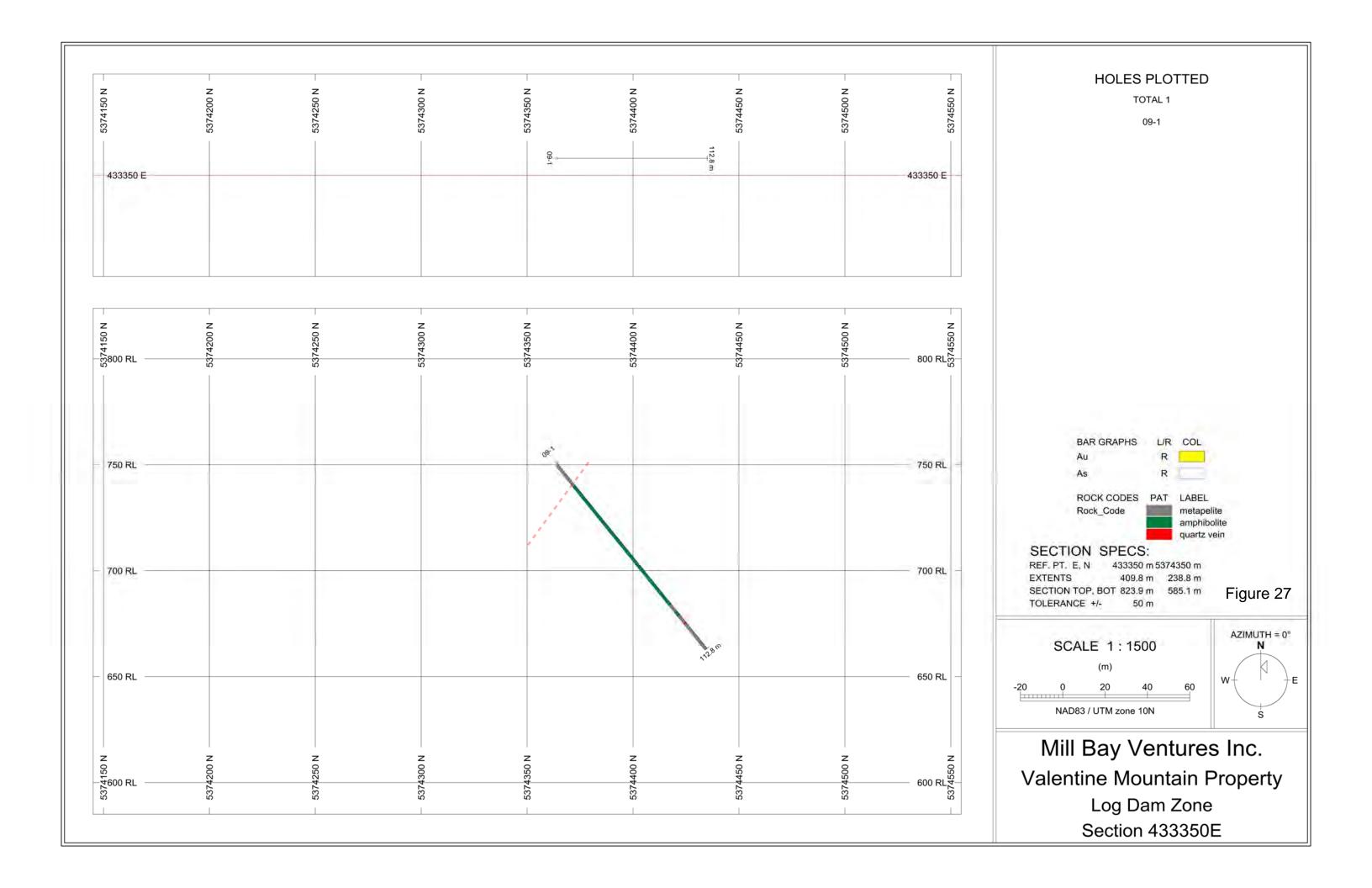


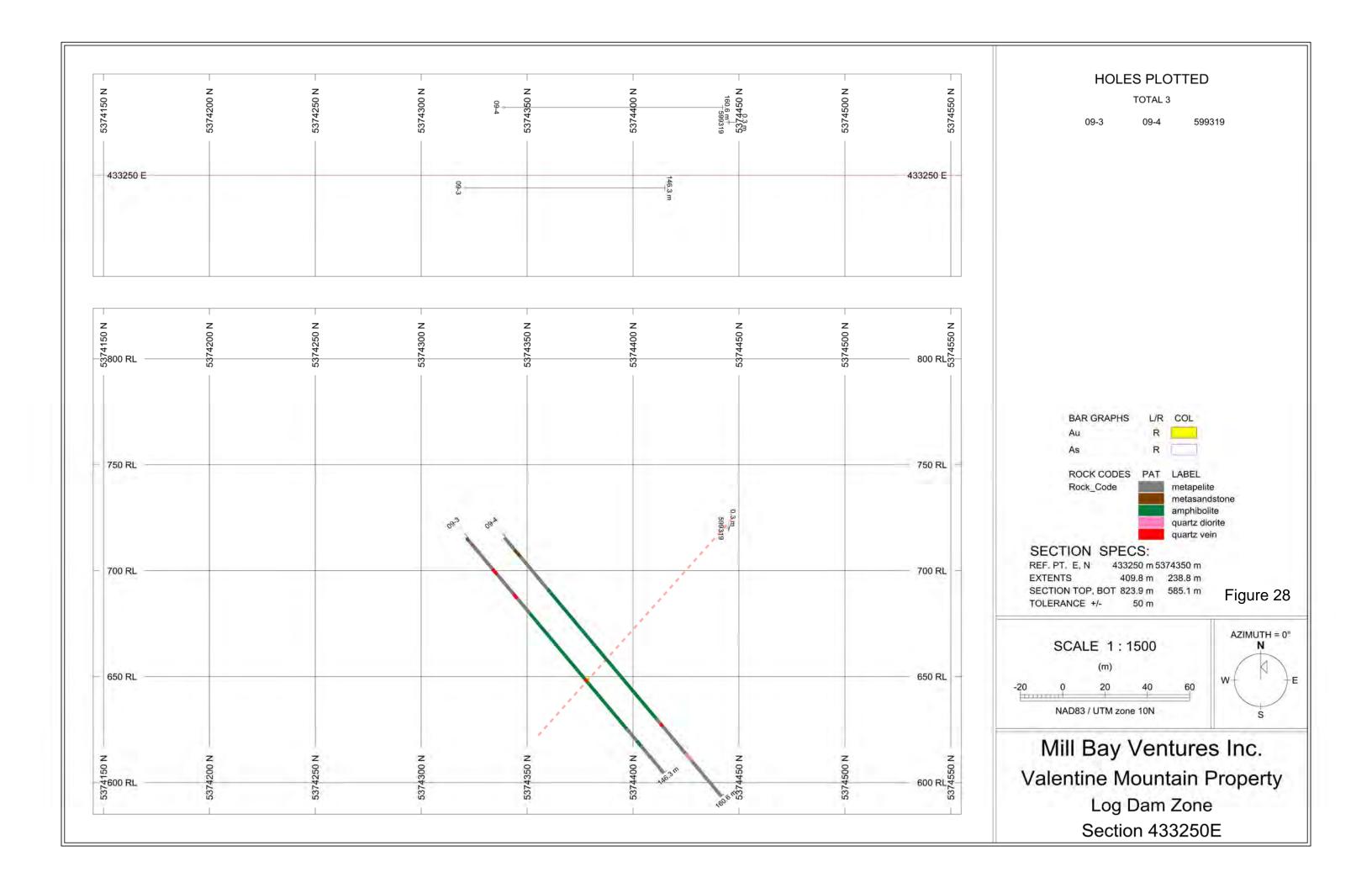


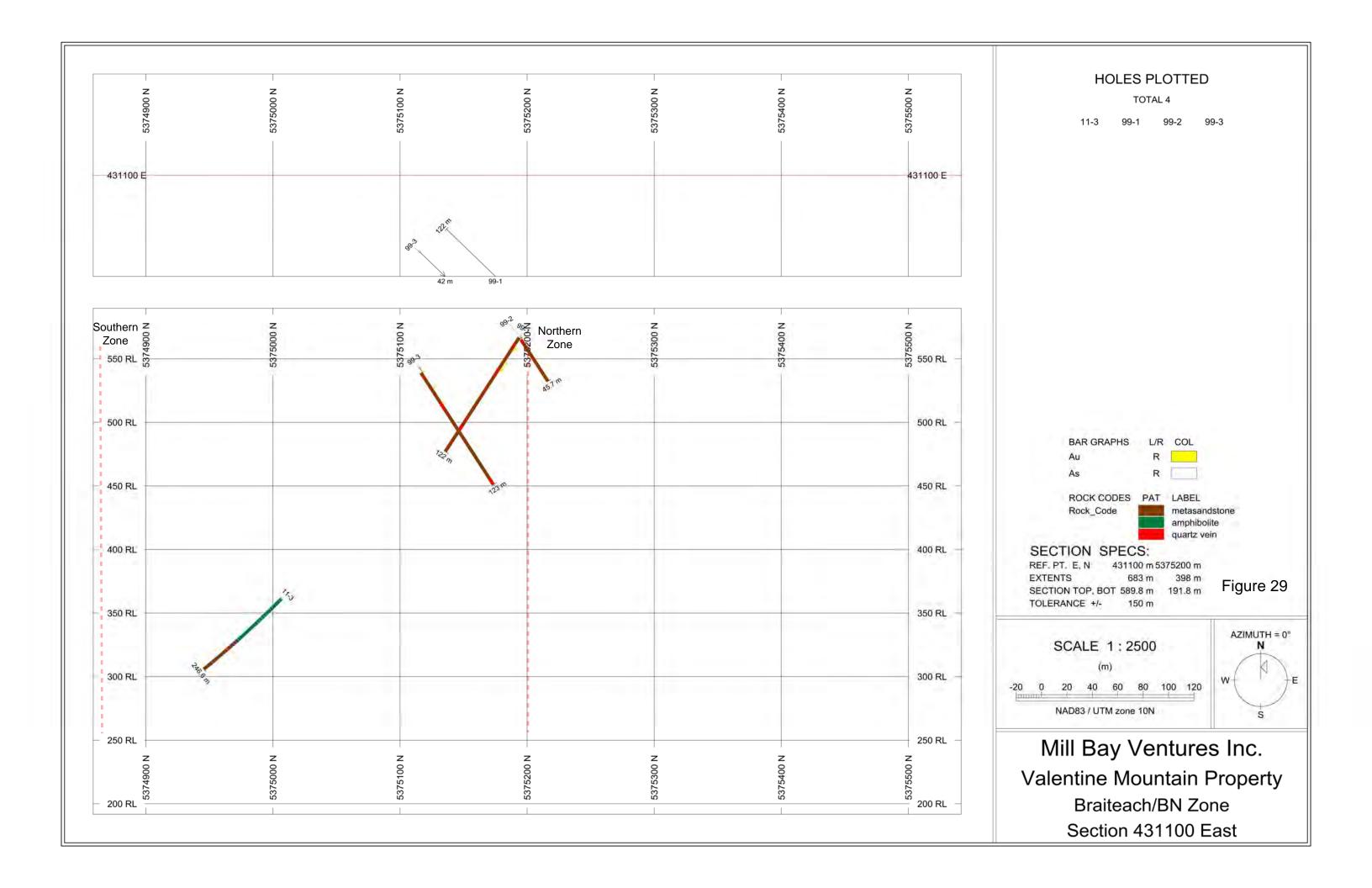


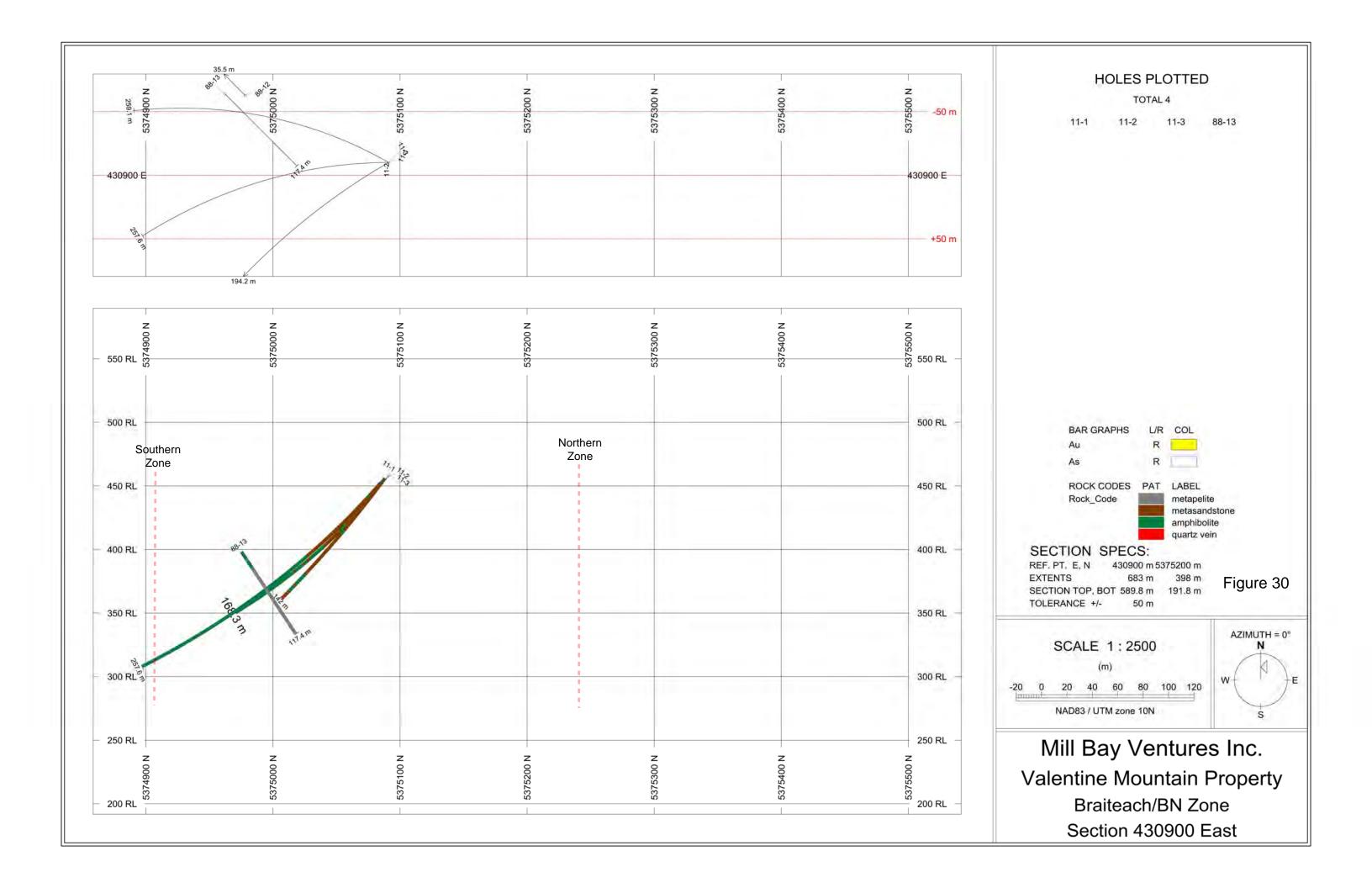


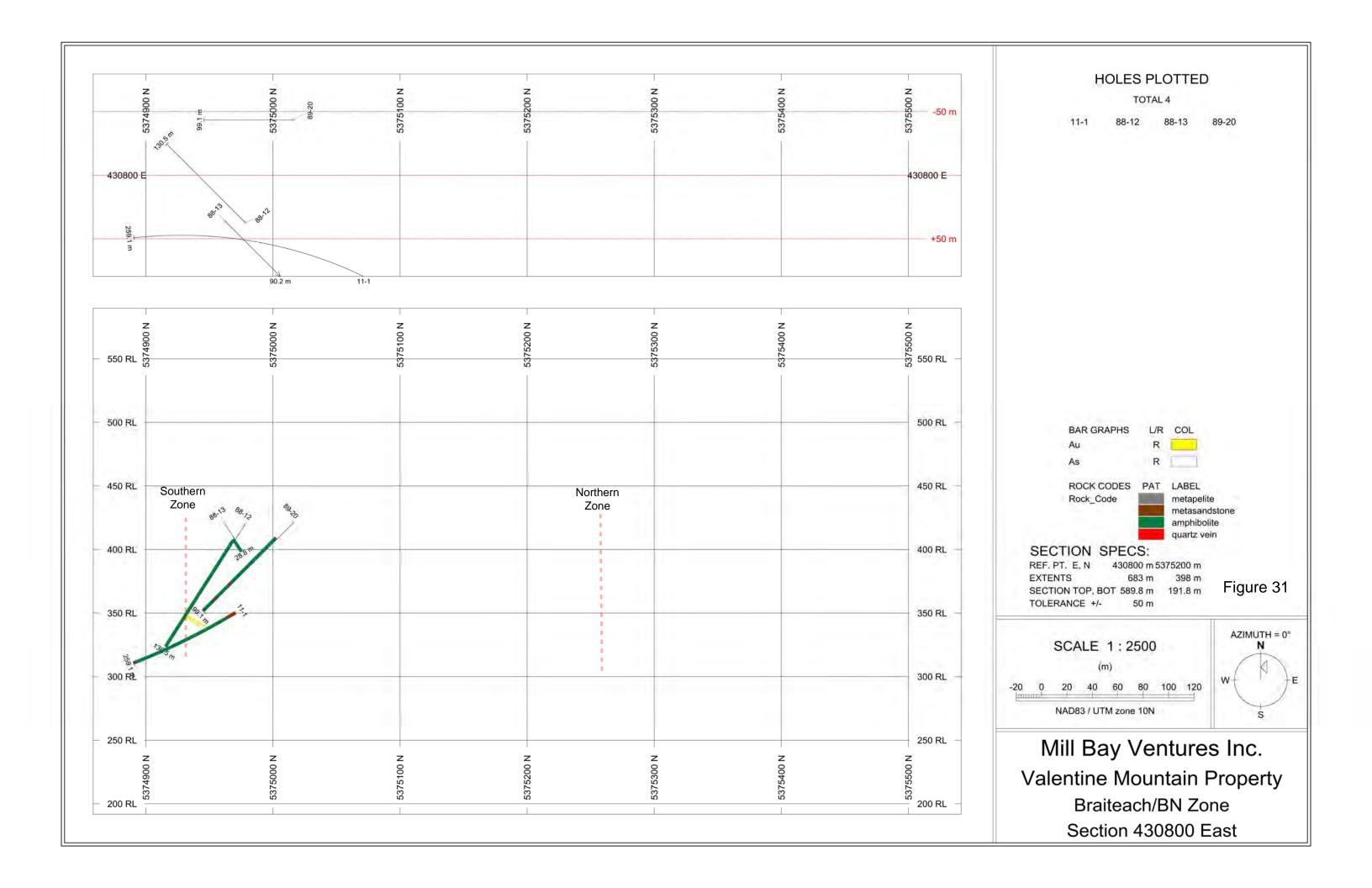


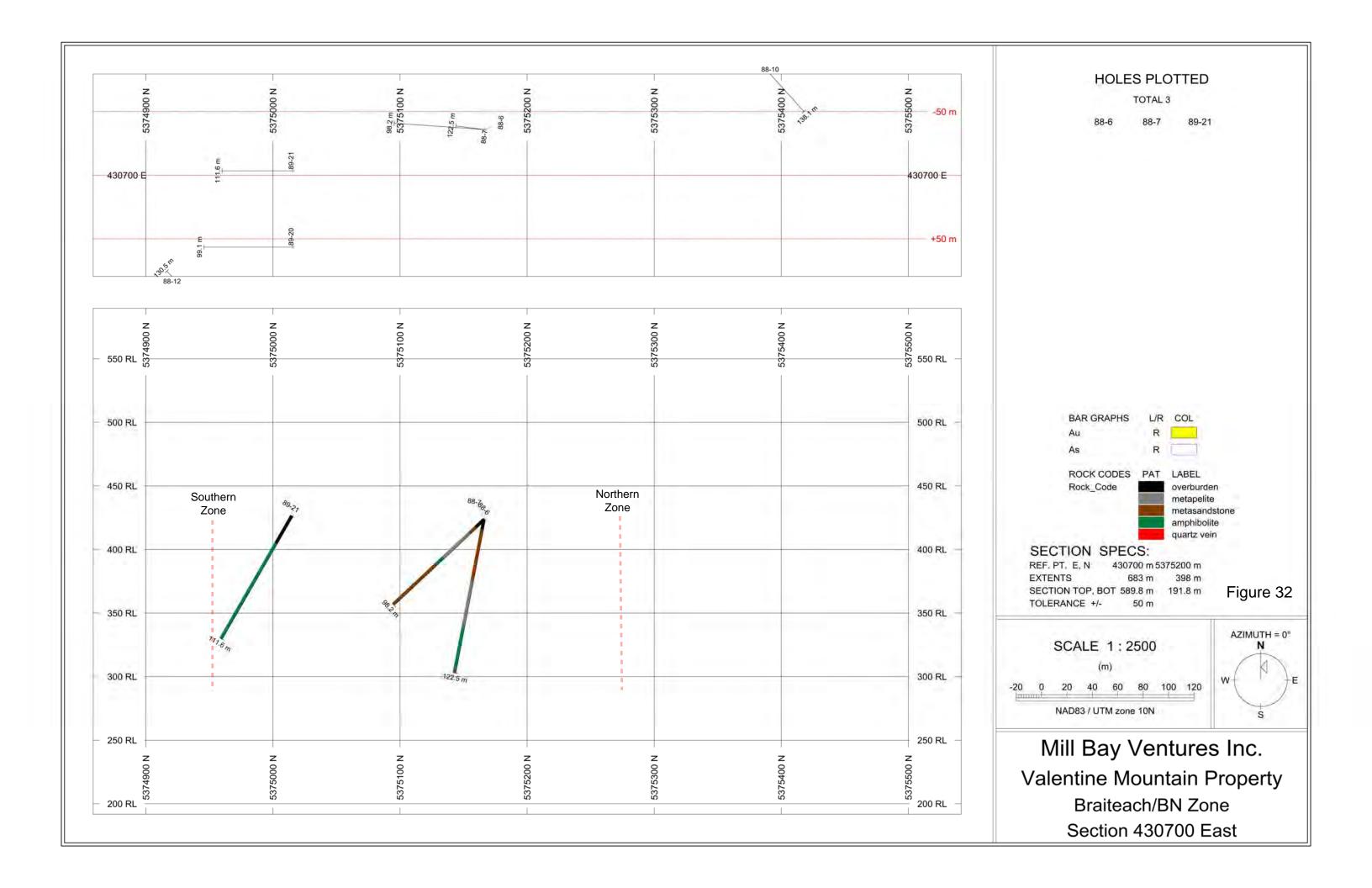


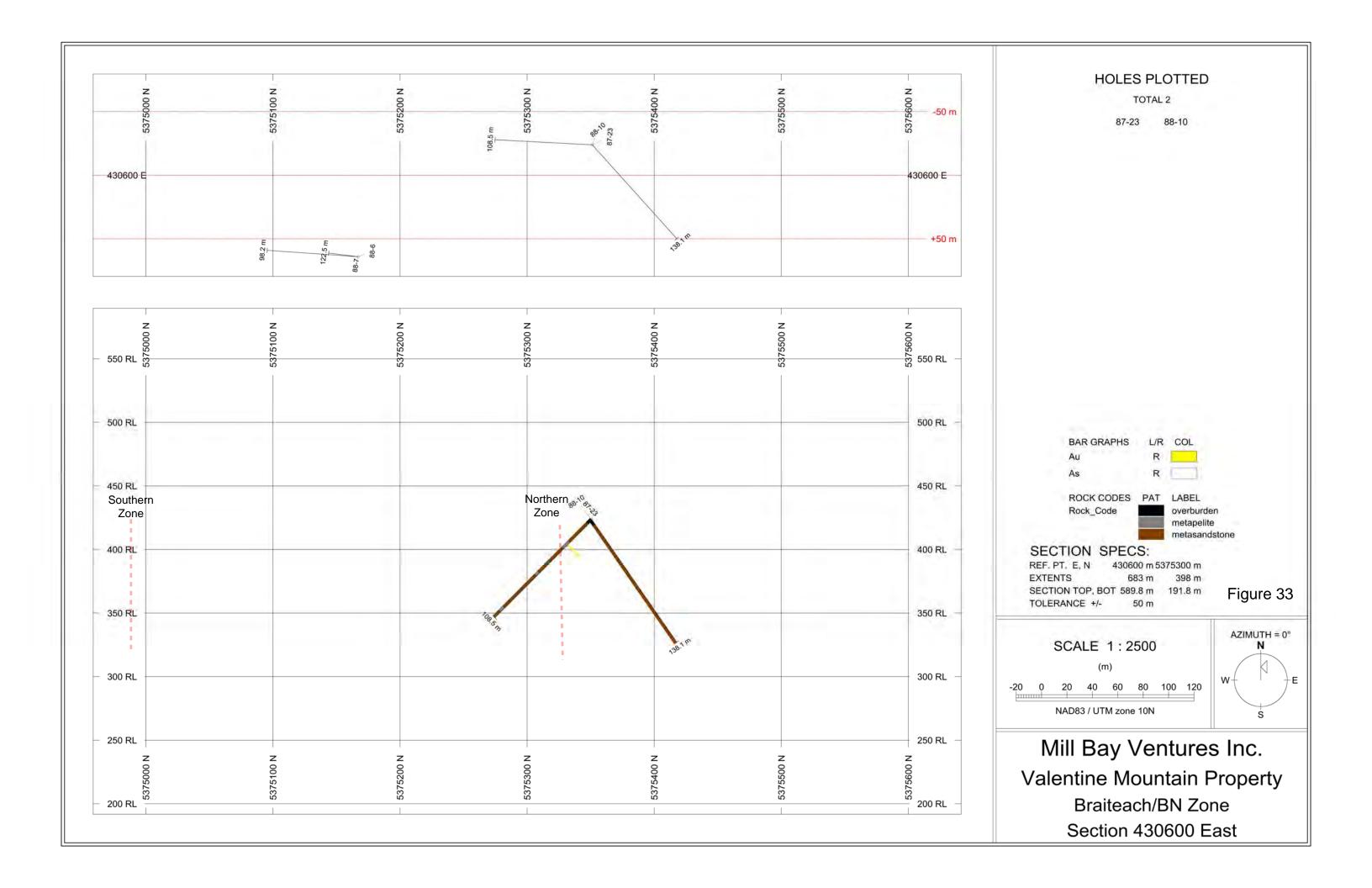


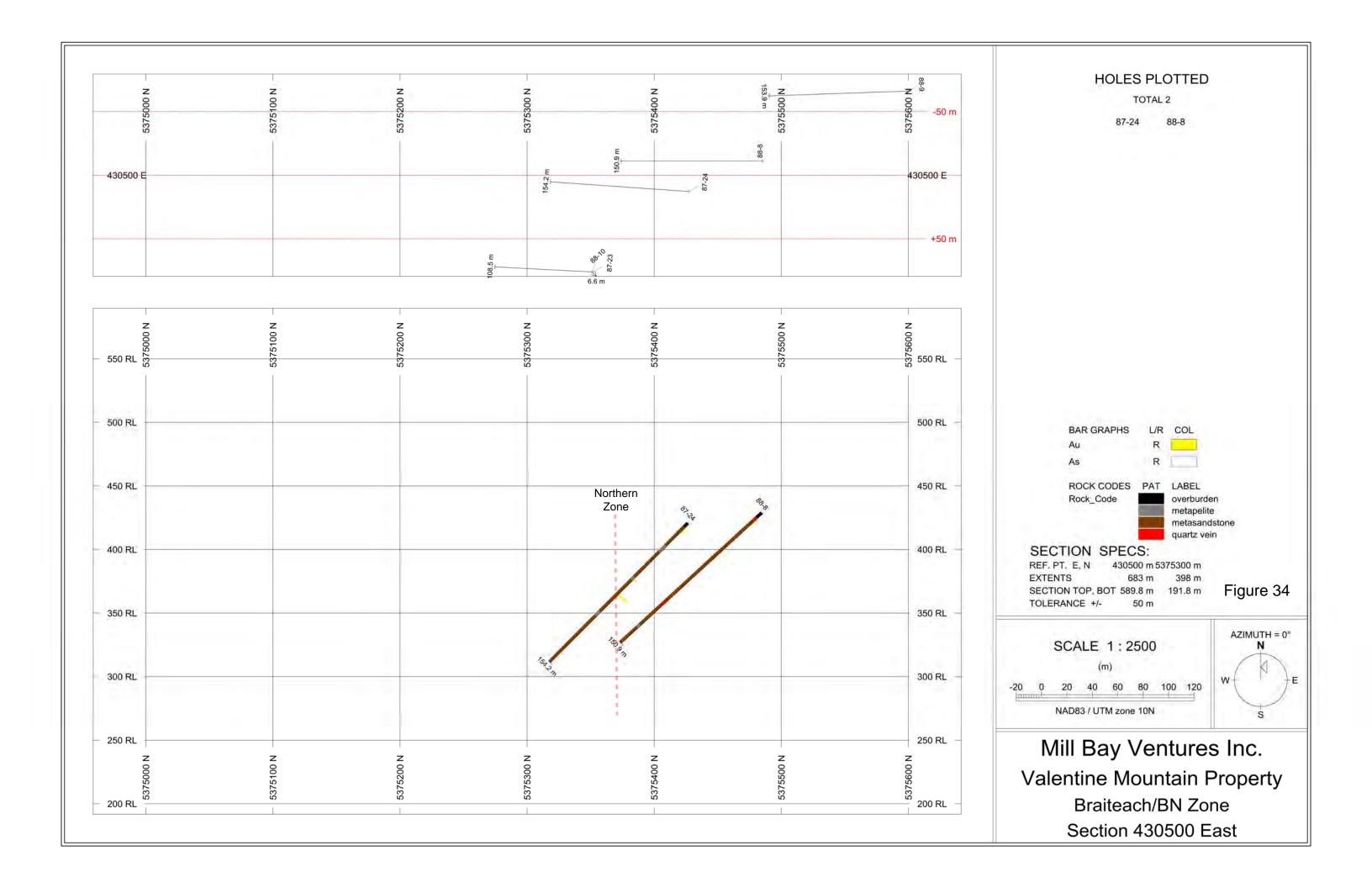


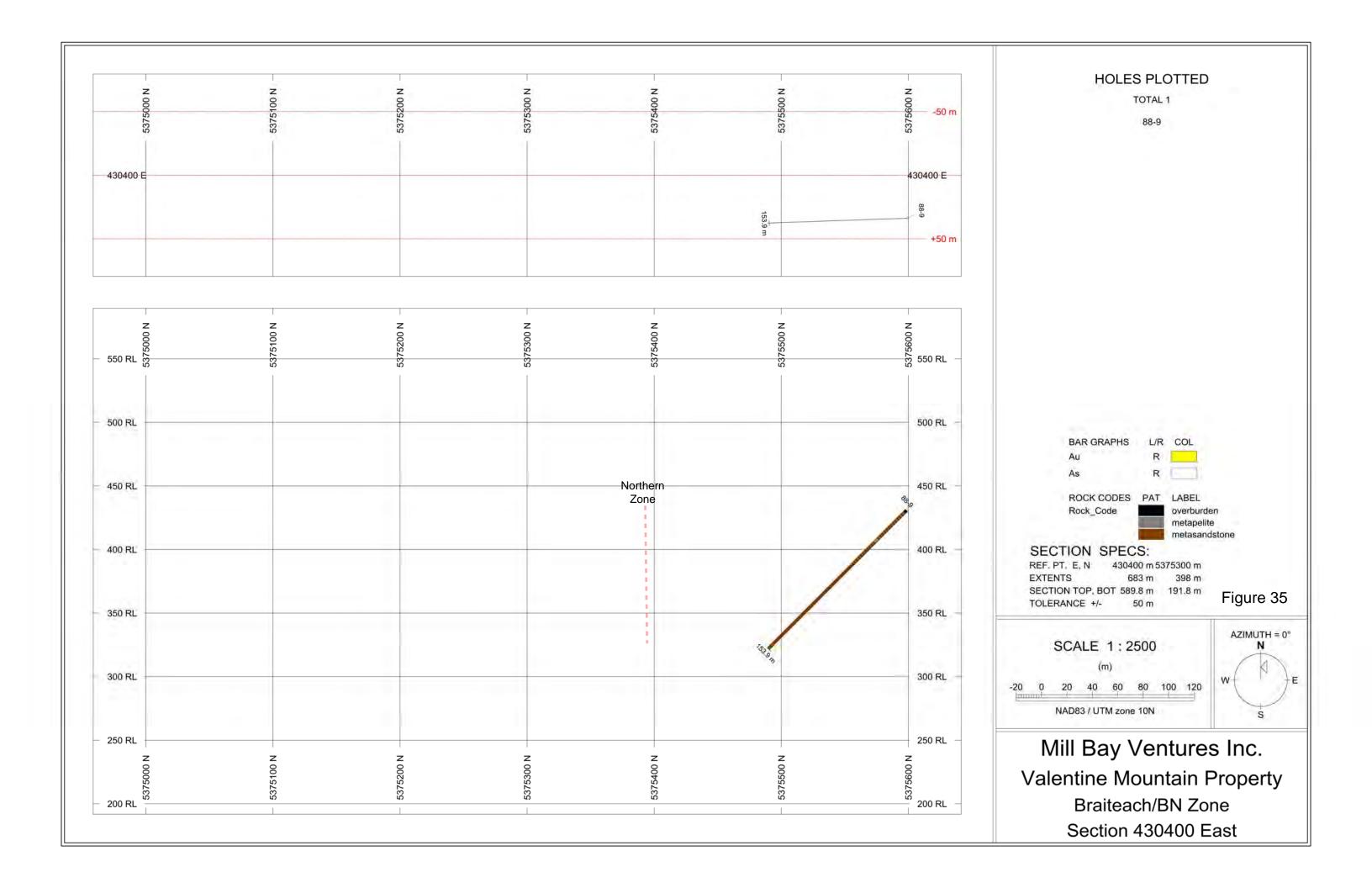


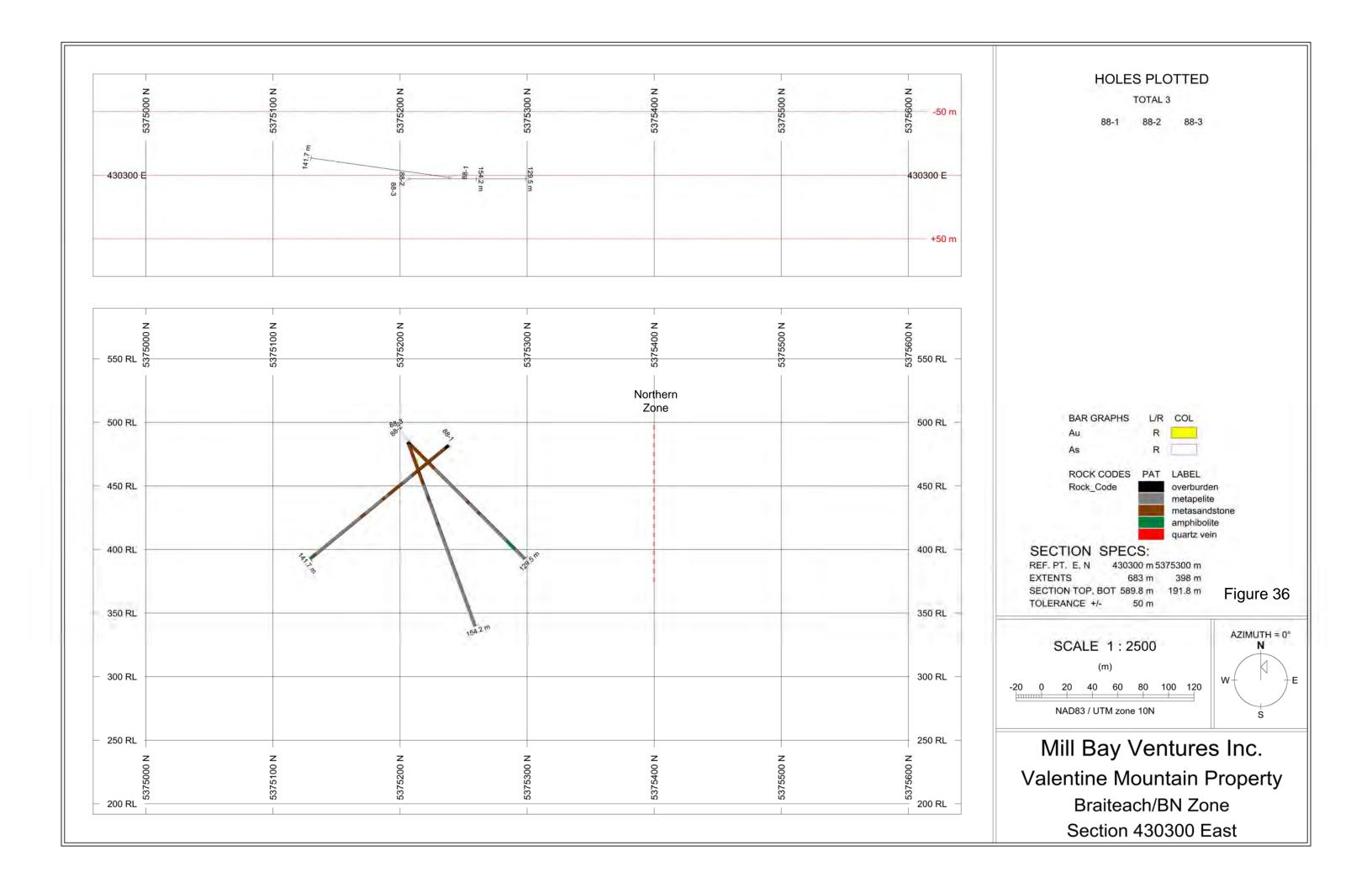


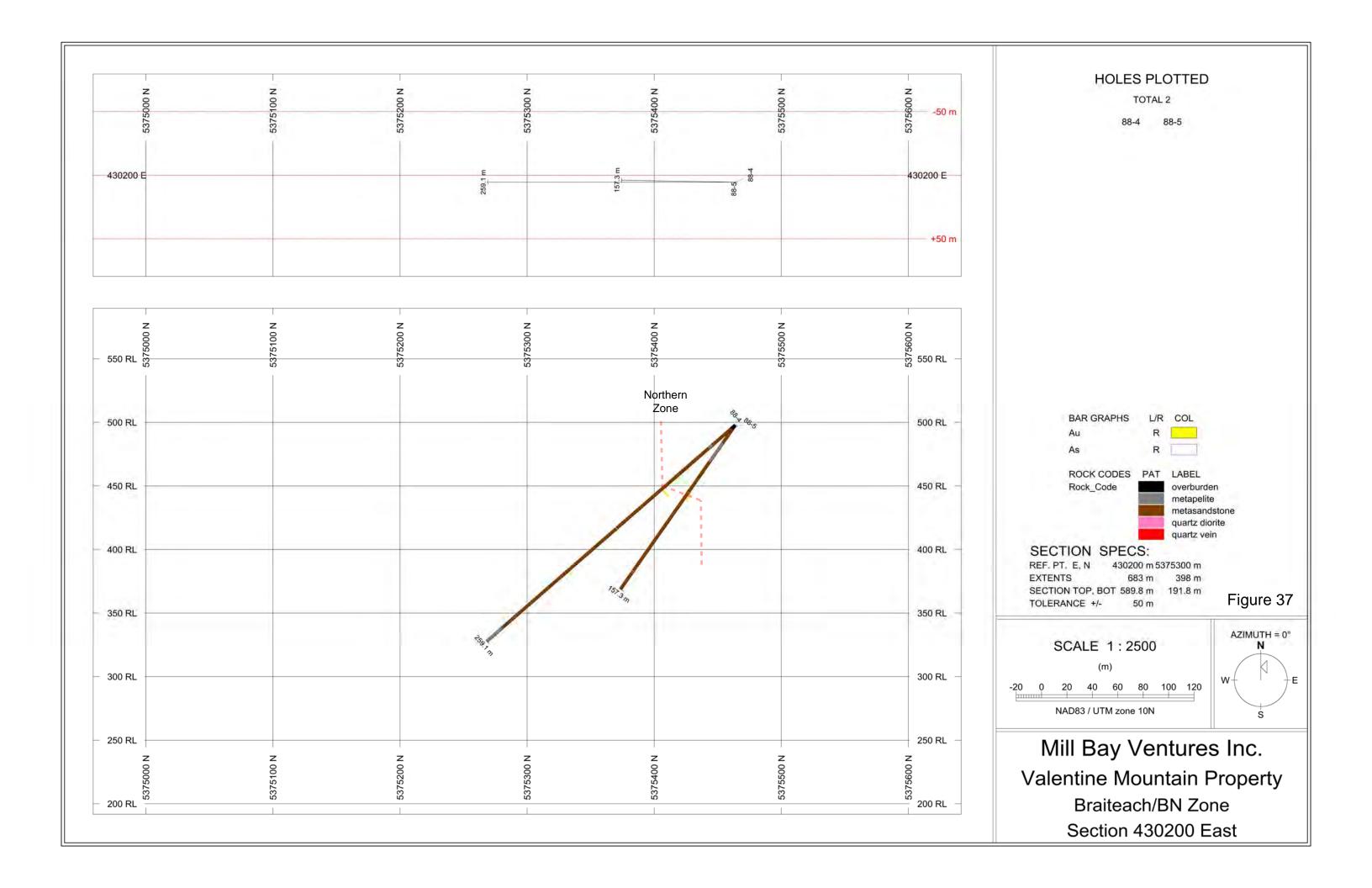


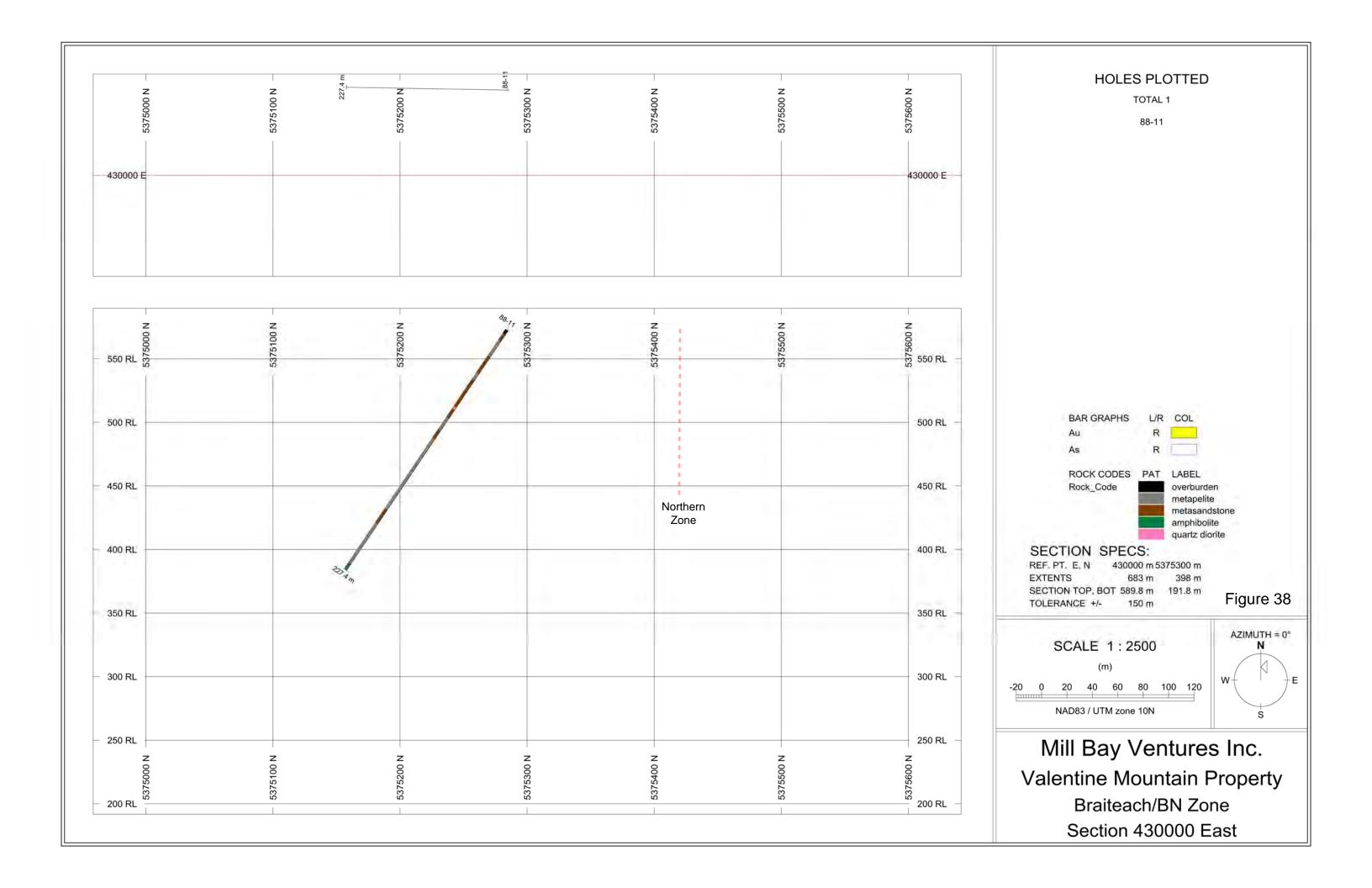


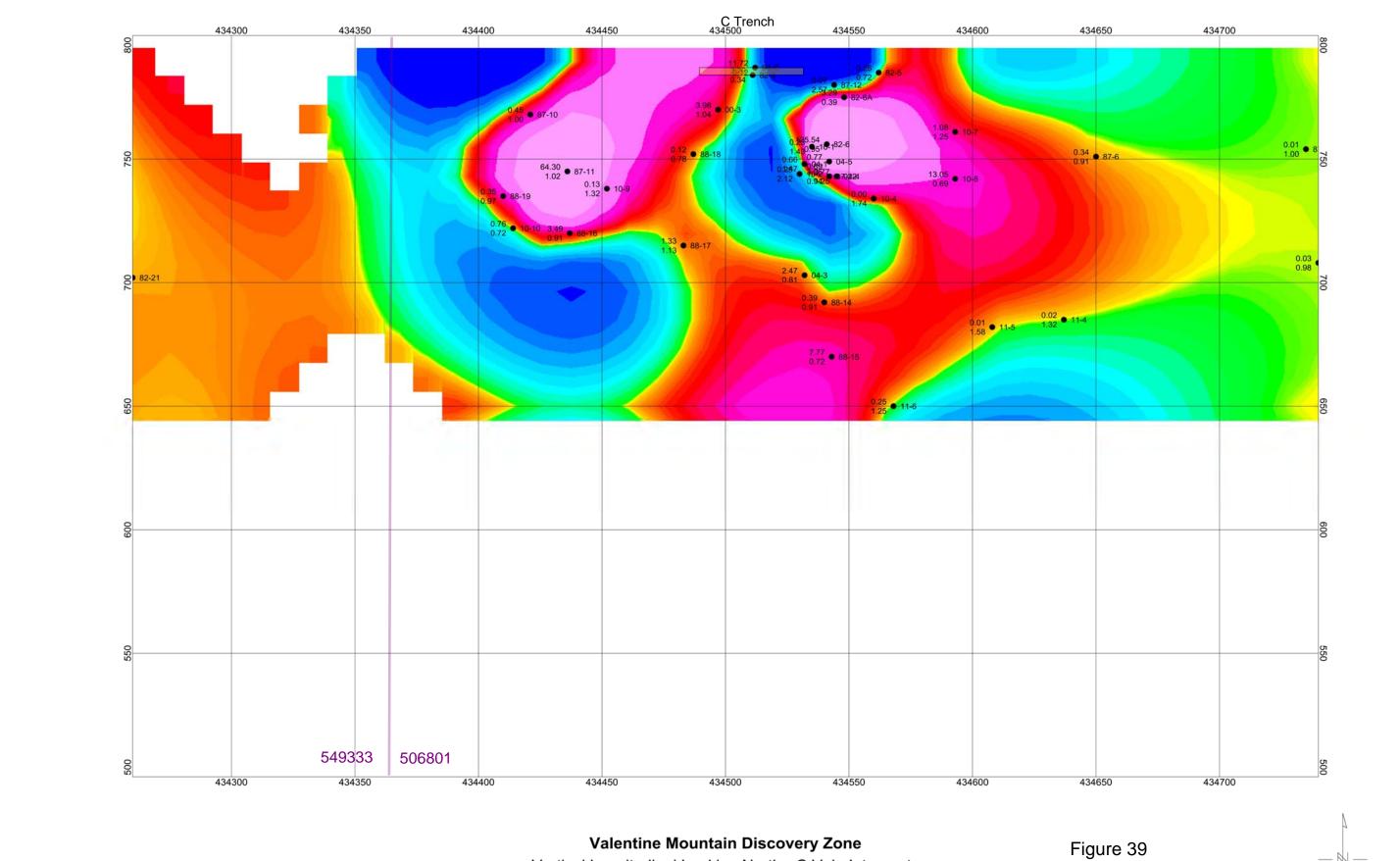


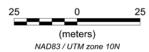






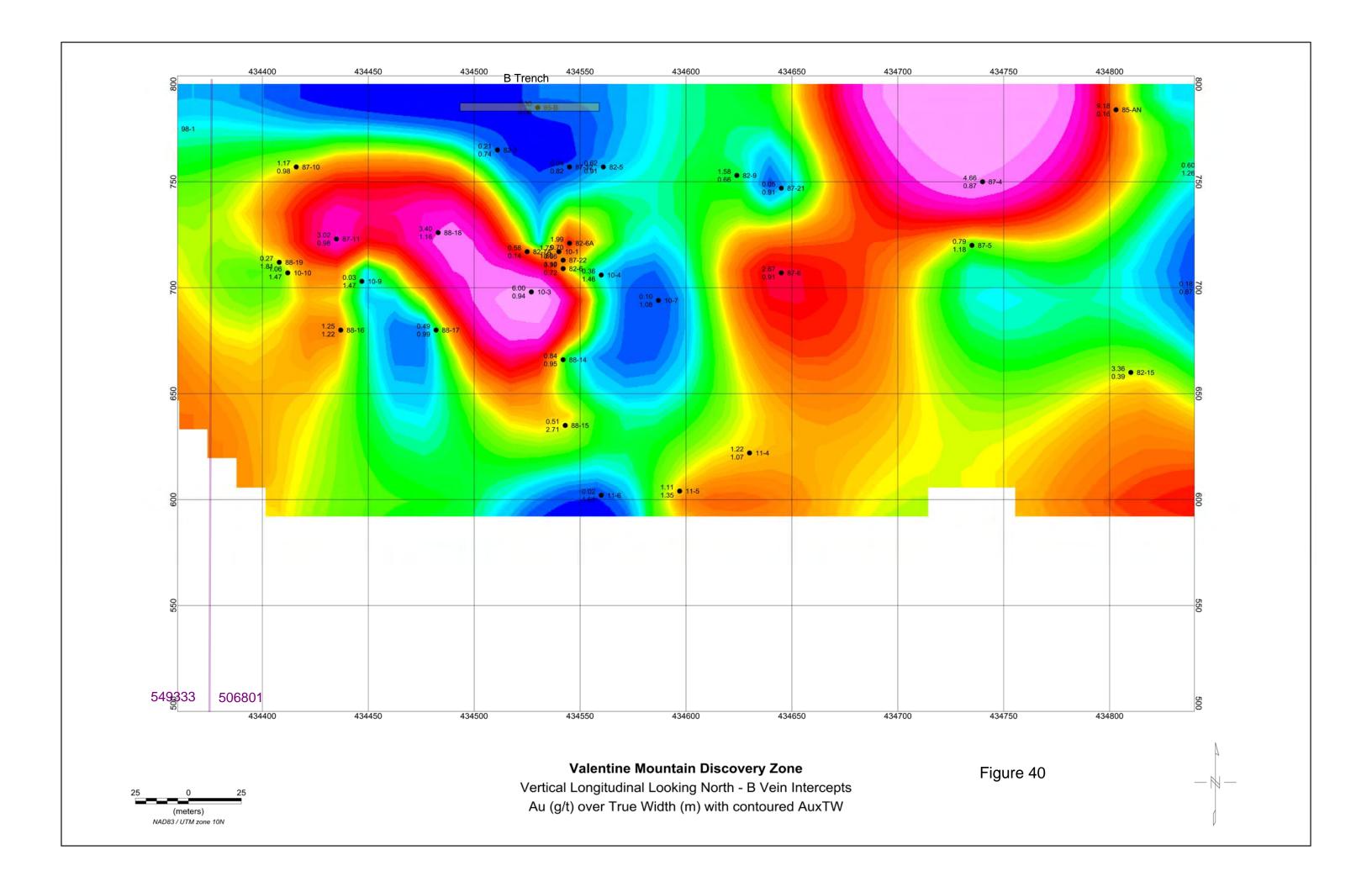


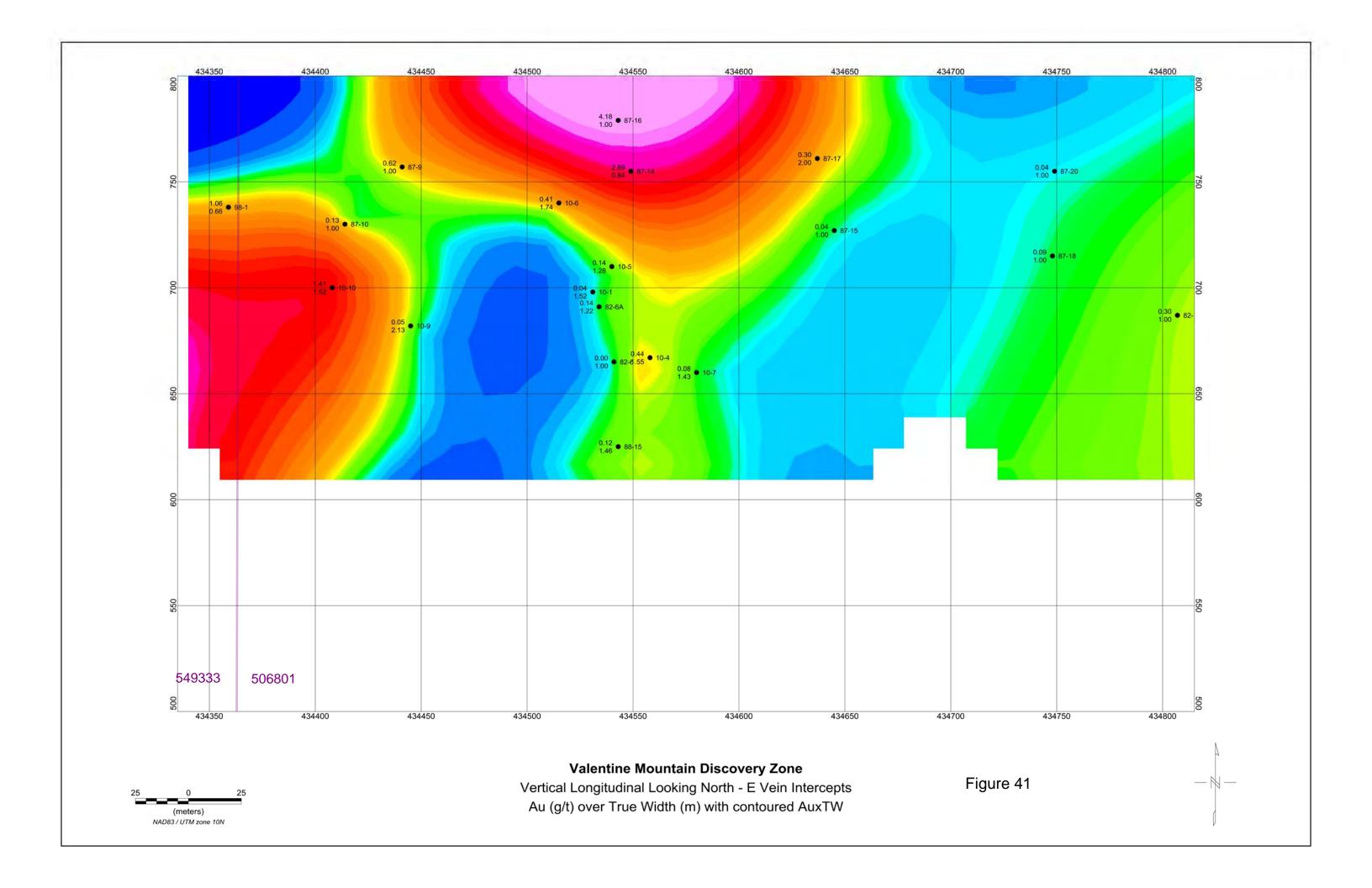


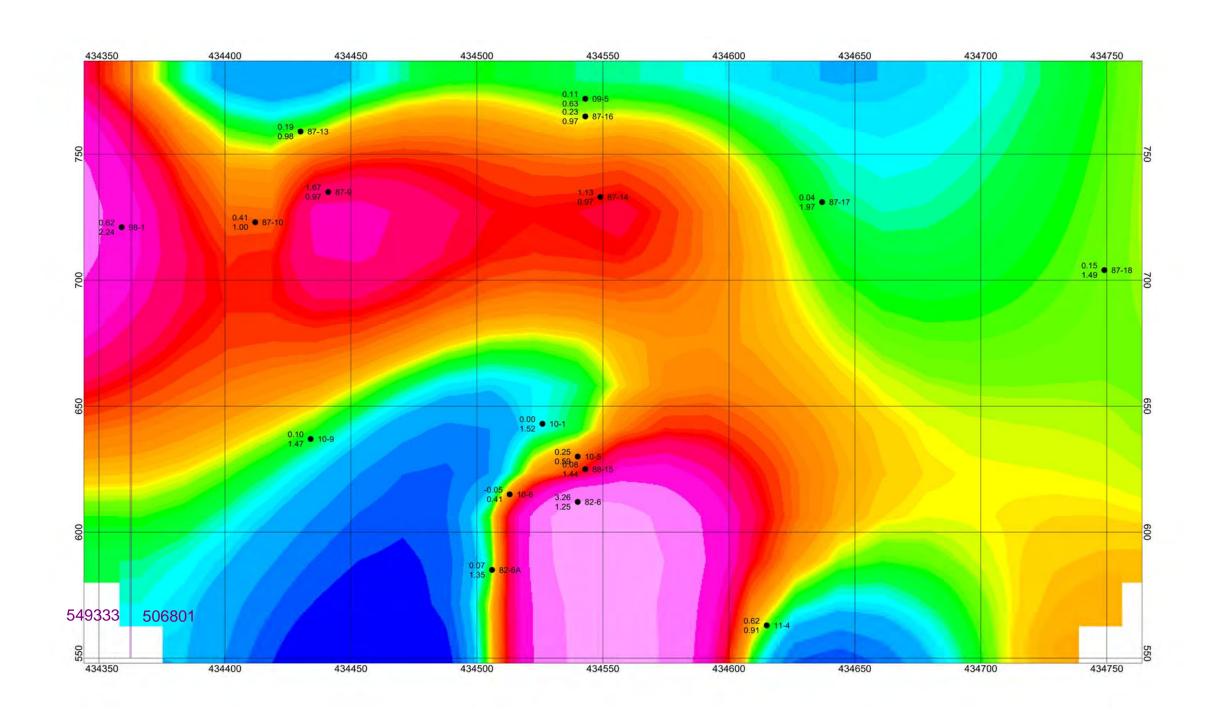


Vertical Longitudinal Looking North - C Vein Intercepts
Au (g/t) over True Width (m) with contoured AuxTW





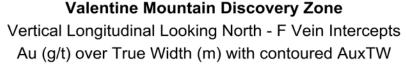






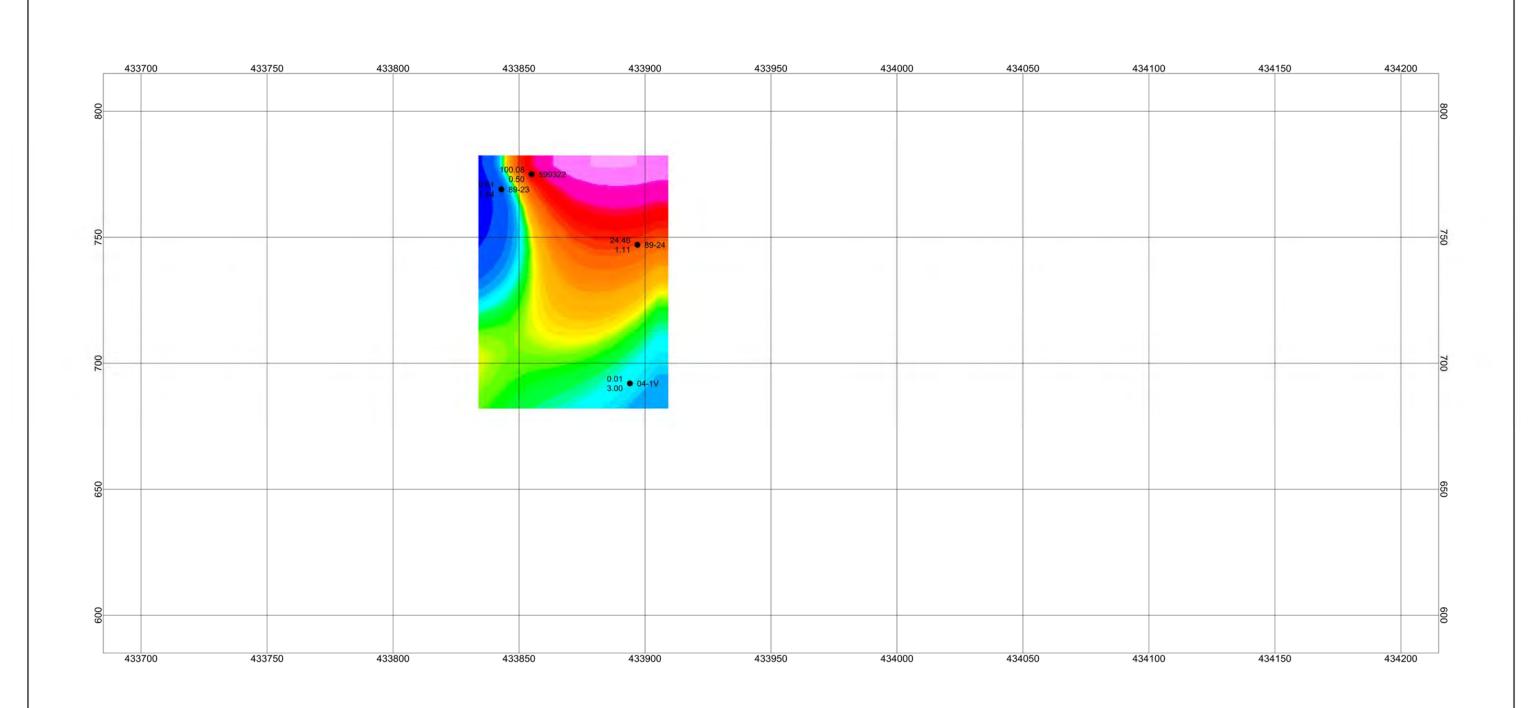
Au (g/t) over True Width (m) with contoured AuxTW

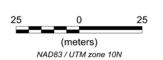
(meters) NAD83 / UTM zone 10N







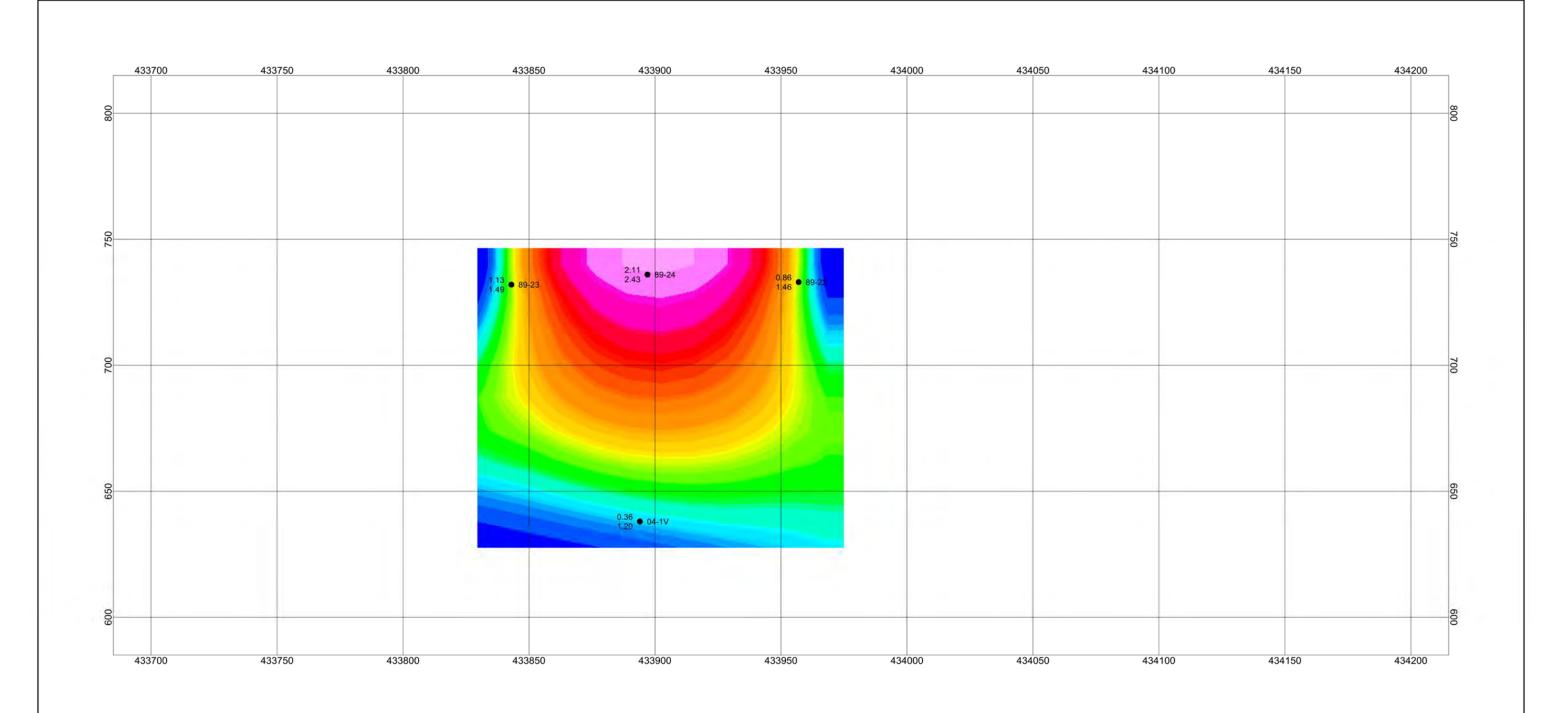


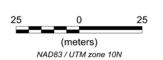


Valentine Mountain Discovery West Zone

Vertical Longitudinal Looking North - C Vein Intercepts Au (g/t) over True Width (m) with contoured AuxTW



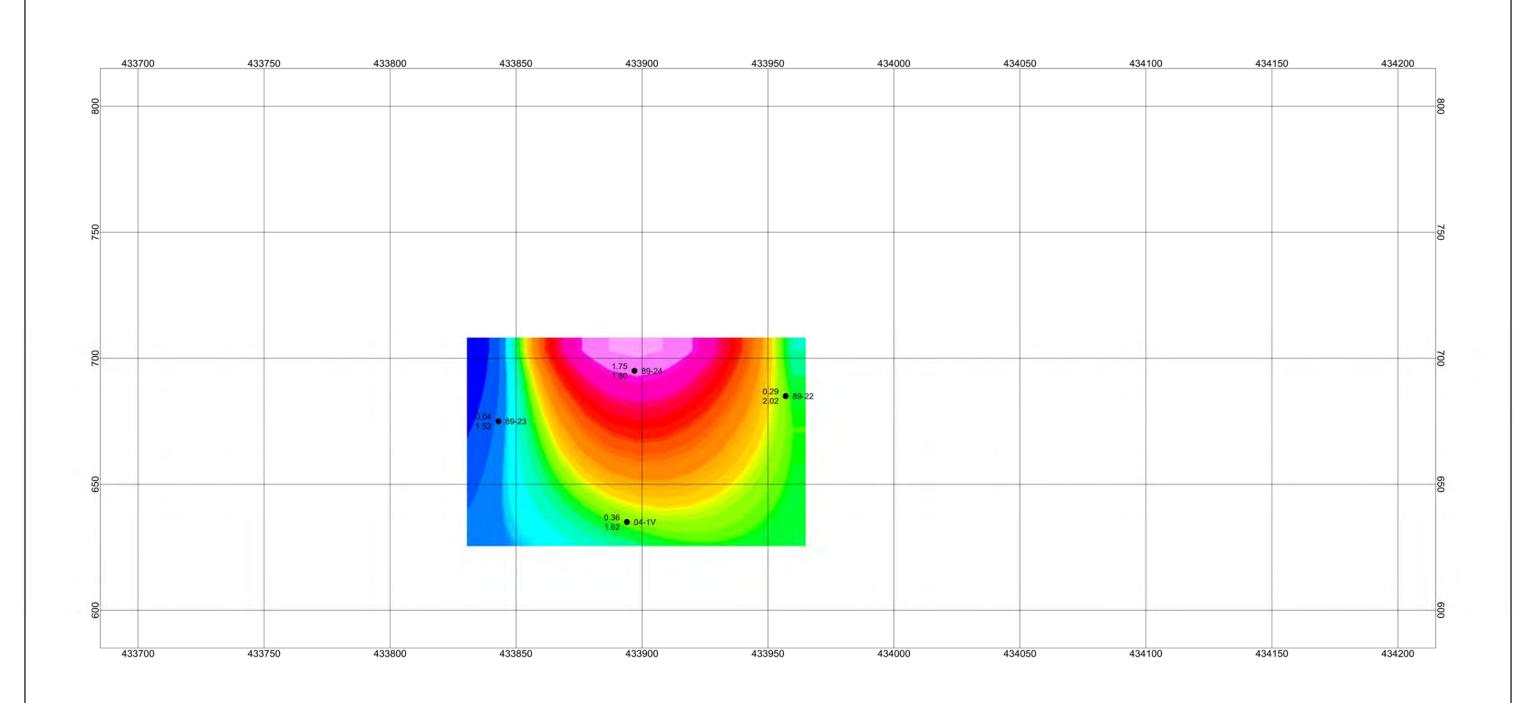




Valentine Mountain Discovery West Zone

Vertical Longitudinal Looking North - B Vein Intercepts Au (g/t) over True Width (m) with contoured AuxTW





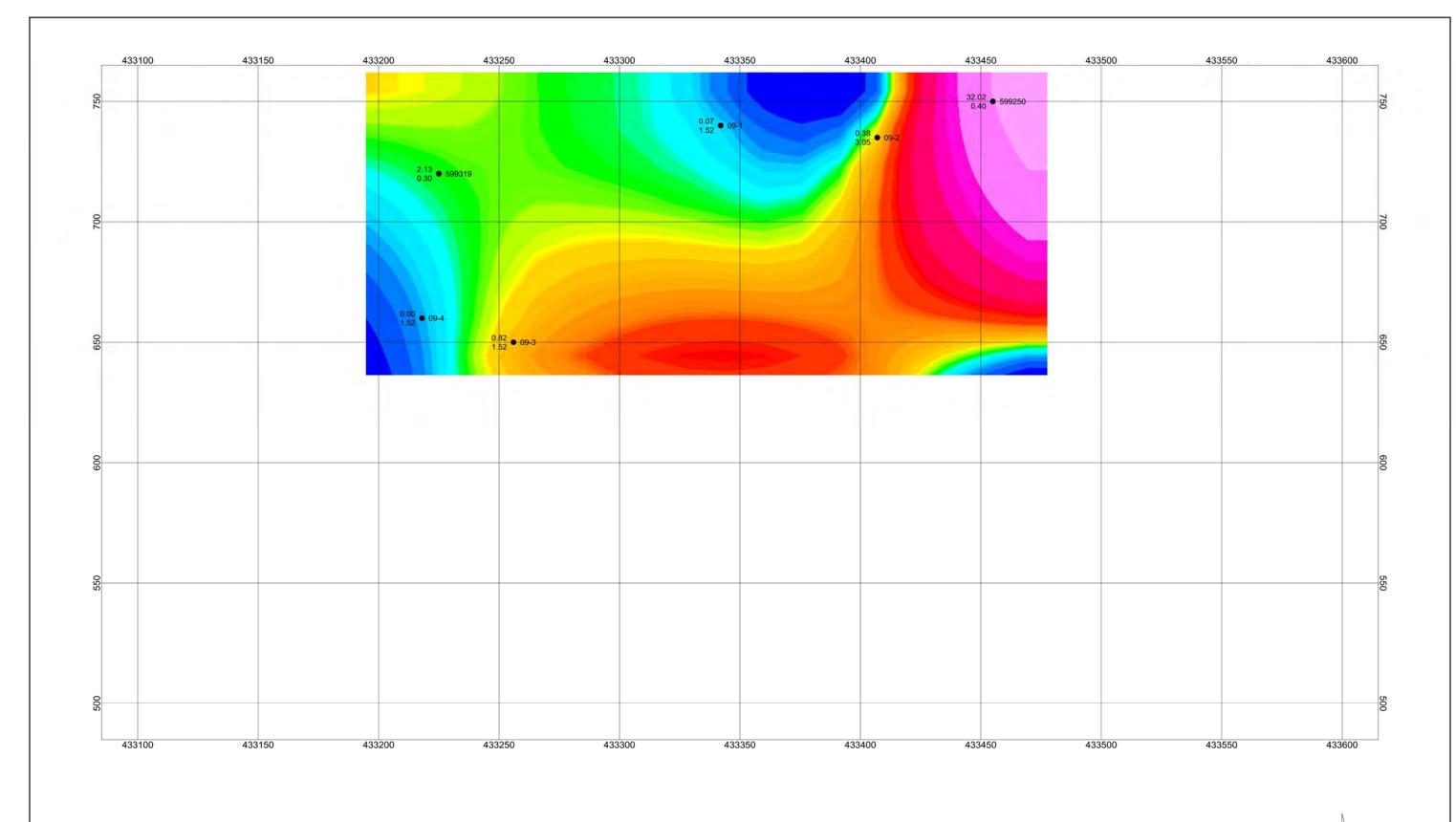


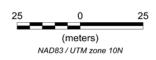
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Valentine Mountain Discovery West Zone

Vertical Longitudinal Looking North - E Vein Intercepts Au (g/t) over True Width (m) with contoured AuxTW



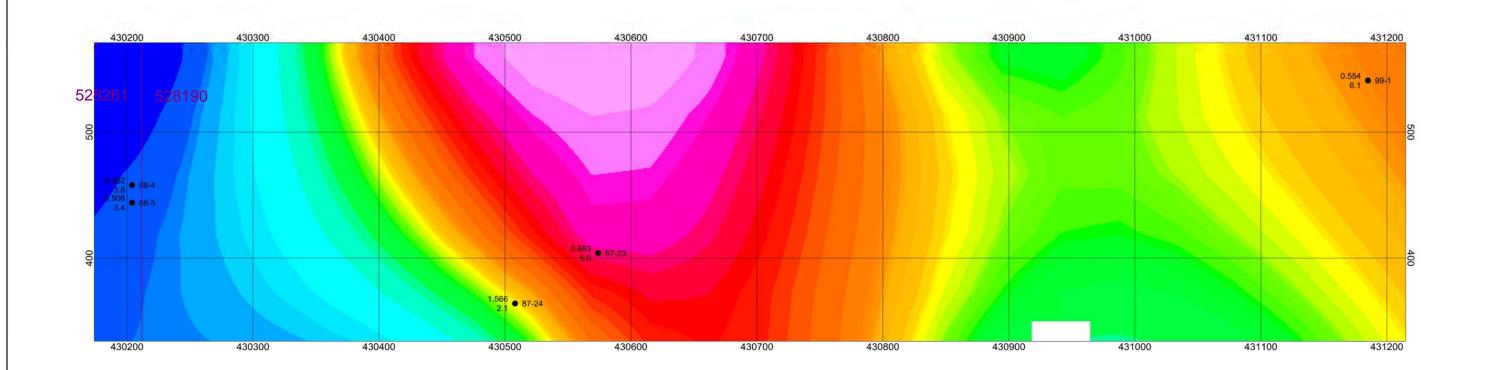




Valentine Mountain Discovery Log Dam Zone
Vertical Longitudinal Looking North - Intercepts
Au (g/t) over True Width (m) with contoured AuxTW

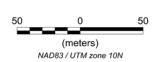
Figure 46







Vertical Longitudinal Looking North - Northern Zone Intercepts Au (g/t) over True Width (m) with contoured AuxTW



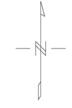
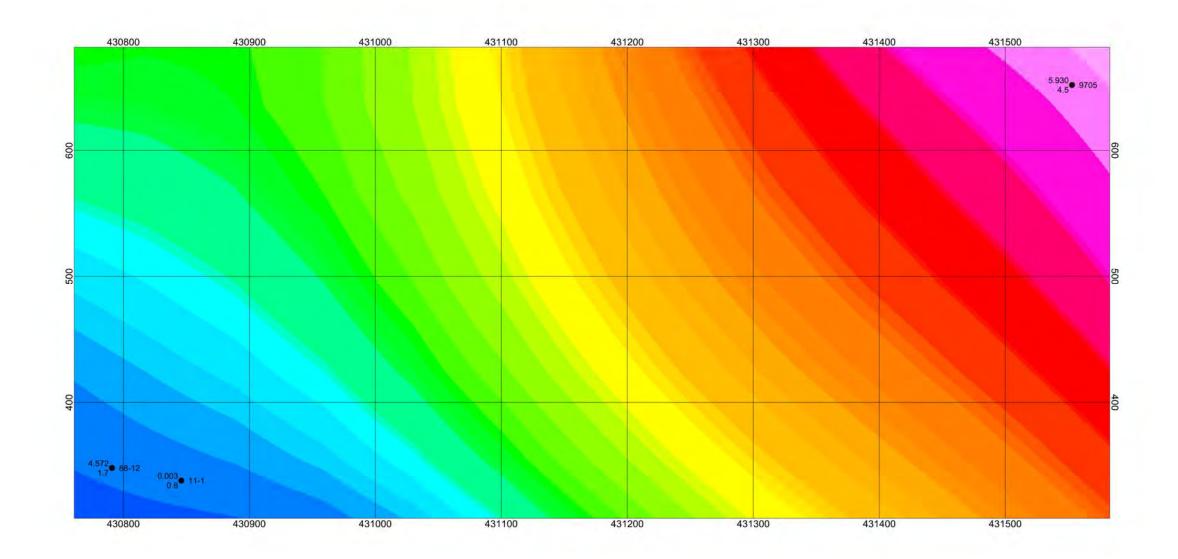


Figure 47





Vertical Longitudinal Looking North - Southern Zone Intercepts Au (g/t) over True Width (m) with contoured AuxTW

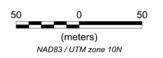
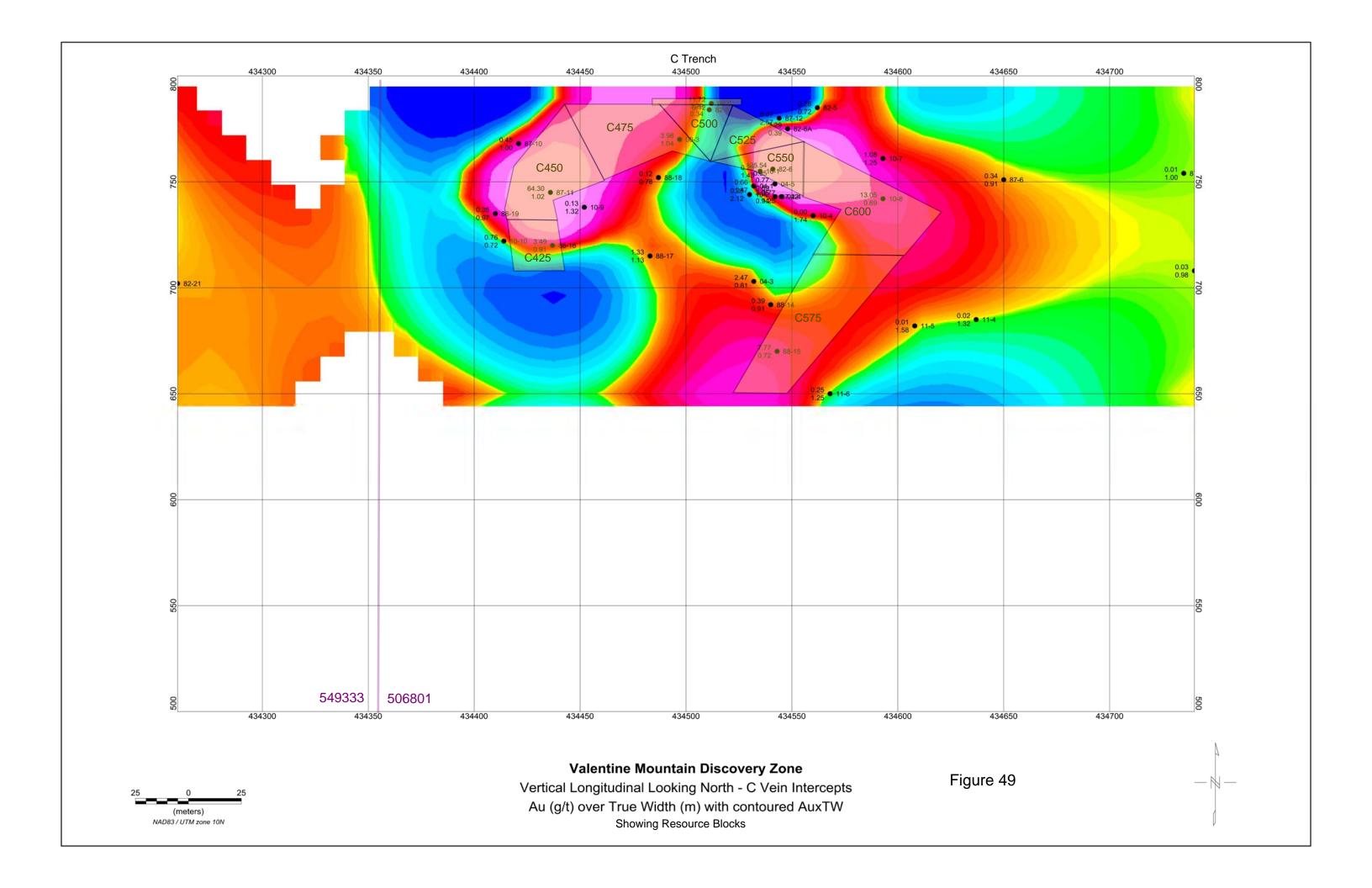
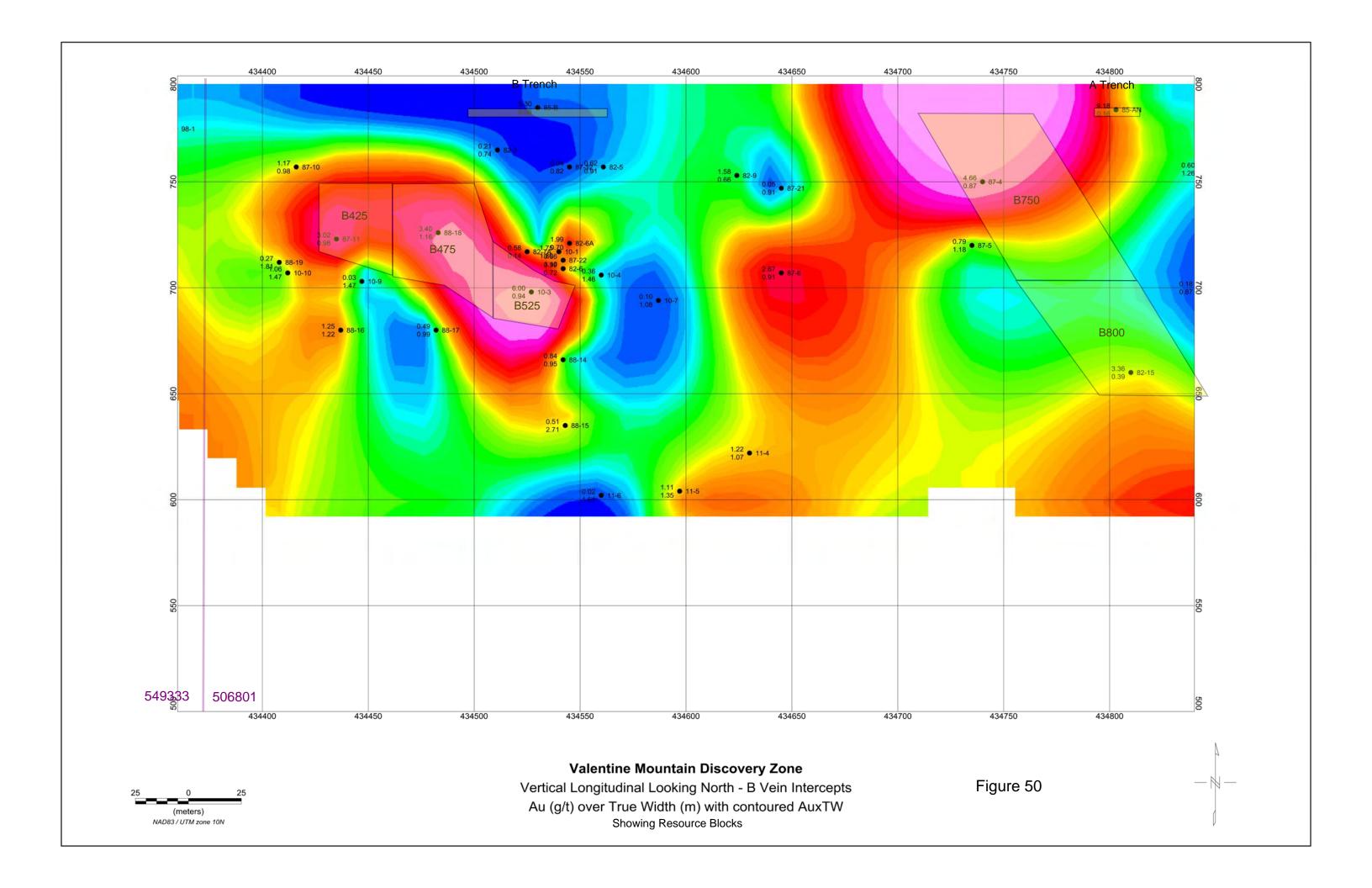
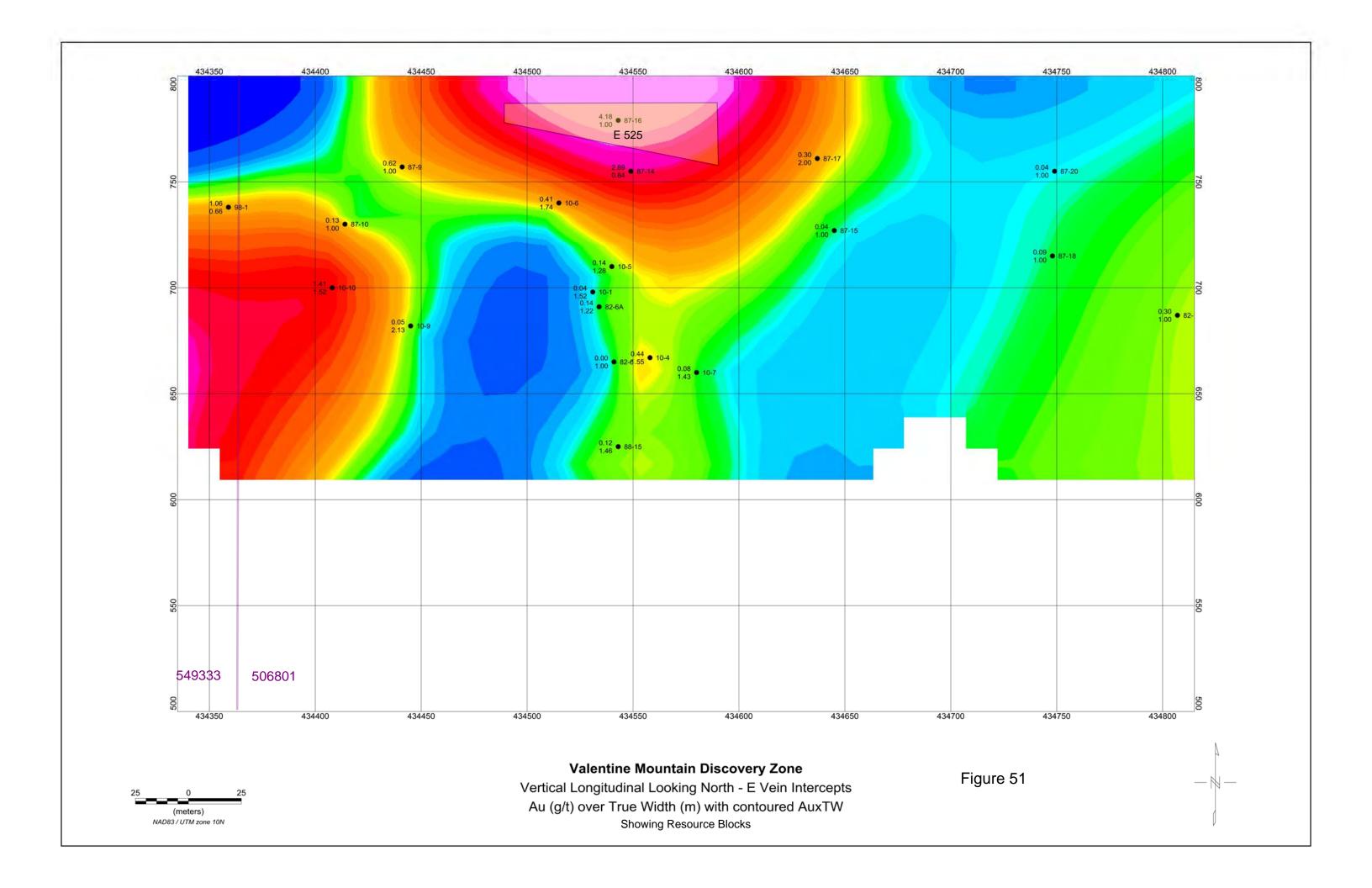


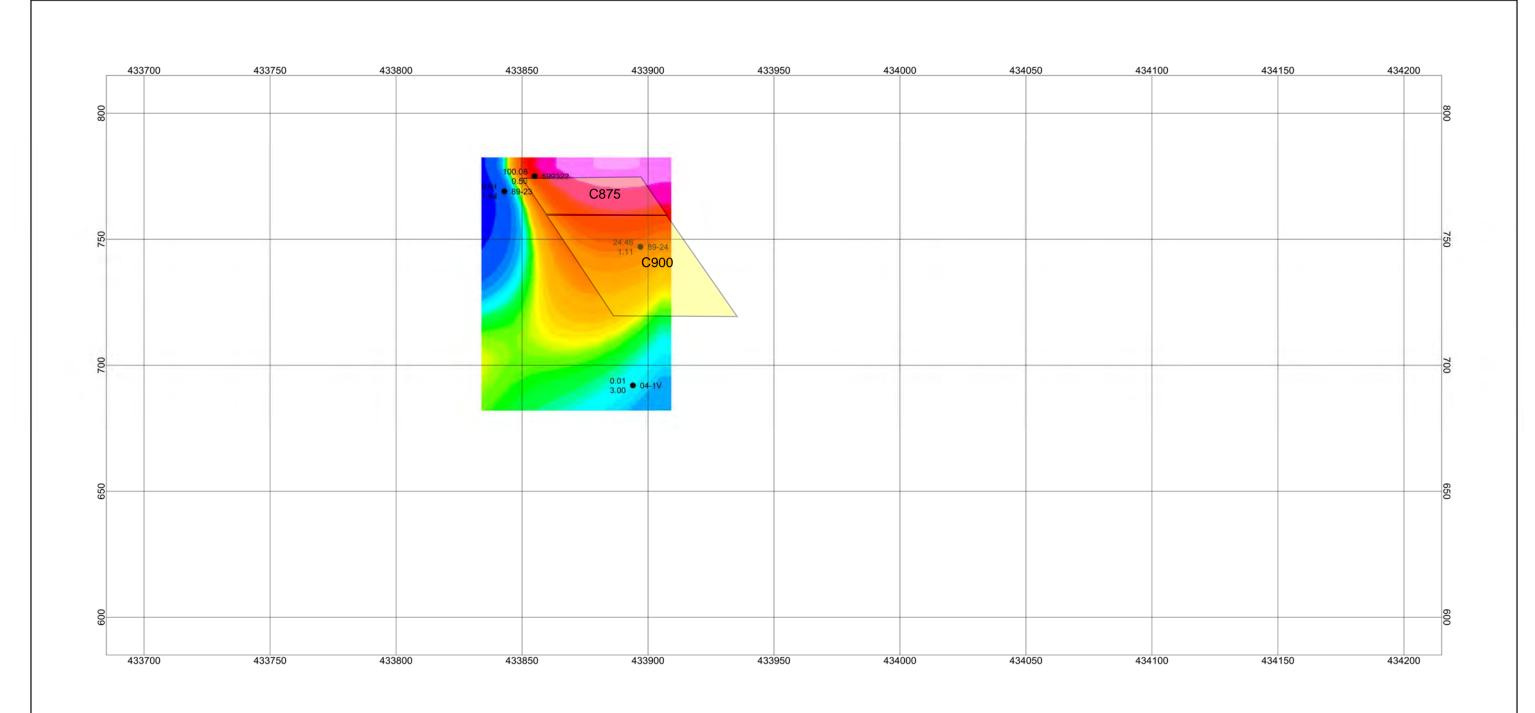


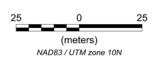
Figure 48











Valentine Mountain Discovery West Zone

Vertical Longitudinal Looking North - C Vein Intercepts
Au (g/t) over True Width (m) with contoured AuxTW
Showing Resource Blocks



Appendix 1 Drill and Trench Assay Data By Zone and Vein

Discovery Zone C Vein Assays

			Disco	very Zone C	Vein Assay	S			
Hole/Trench	Vein/Zone	From	То	Length	Au g/t	Au cut	Mean	1SD	M+2SD
00-3	C Vein	19.69	24.32	4.63	3.98	3.98	11.58	46.31	104.20
04-1	C Vein	43.43	44.96	1.52	0.66	0.66			
04-3	C Vein	80.68	82.30	1.62	2.47	2.47			
04-4	C Vein	48.46	49.99	1.52	3.77	3.77			
04-5	C Vein	41.94	43.31	1.37	0.77	0.77			
10-1	C Vein	40.23	41.15	0.91	0.03	0.03	1		
10-1	C Vein	41.15	41.67	0.52	0.58	0.58			
10-2	C Vein	46.02	46.94	0.91	0.69	0.69			
10-2	C Vein	46.94	48.89	1.95	0.03	0.03			
10-2	C Vein	48.89	49.32	0.43	0.31	0.31			
10-4	C Vein	59.13	61.14	2.01	0.00	0.00			
10-7	C Vein	26.21	26.82	0.61	2.68	2.68			
10-7	C Vein	26.82	27.74	0.91	0.01	0.01			
10-8	C Vein	40.54	41.91	1.37	13.05	13.05			
10-9	C Vein	62.48	64.01	1.52	0.13	0.13	_		
10-10	C Vein	79.49	80.22	0.73	0.76	0.76	4		
11-4	C Vein	92.08	93.60	1.52	0.02	0.02	1		
11-5	C Vein	93.27	94.61	1.34	0.01	0.01			
11-5	C Vein	94.61	94.95	0.34	0.03	0.03	1		
11-6	C Vein	139.60	141.12	1.52	0.25	0.25	4		
82-3	C Vein	5.43	5.79	0.36	3.29	3.29			
82-5	C Vein	4.57	4.72	0.15	0.69	0.69			
82-5	C Vein	4.72	5.18	0.46					
82-5	C Vein	5.18	5.33	0.15	0.62	0.62			
82-6	C Vein	35.97	36.45	0.49	258.86	104.20			
82-6	C Vein	36.45	36.97	0.52	0.07	0.07	_		
82-6A	C Vein	9.14	9.45	0.30	5.97	5.97			
82-6A	C Vein	9.45	9.75	0.30	0.62	0.62			
82-15	C Vein	98.54	99.58	1.04	0.10	0.10			
82-21	C Vein	111.50	112.01	0.52	0.69	0.69			
82-21	C Vein	112.01	112.93	0.91	0.25	0.25			
87-1	C Vein	98.00	99.00	1.00	0.55	0.55			
87-2	C Vein	38.00	39.00	1.00	0.02	0.02			
87-5	C Vein	29.50	32.80	1.00	0.02	0.02			
87-6	C Vein	40.00	41.00	1.00	0.34	0.34			
87-8	C Vein	88.00	89.00	1.00	0.03	0.03			
87-10	C Vein	31.00	32.00	1.00	0.45	0.45			
87-11	C Vein	57.98	58.24	0.26	250.01	104.20			
87-11	C Vein	58.24	59.00	0.76	0.77	0.77			
87-12	C Vein	7.00	8.00	1.00	0.10	0.10			
87-12	C Vein	8.00	9.14	1.14	0.02	0.02			
87-12	C Vein	9.14	9.73	0.59	0.11	0.11			
87-22	C Vein	58.00	59.00	1.00	3.05	3.05			
88-14	C Vein	118.74	119.68	0.94	0.39	0.39	1		
88-15	C Vein	128.13	128.43	0.30	19.89	19.89	1		
88-15	C Vein	128.43	128.90	0.47	0.04	0.04			
88-16	C Vein	73.76	74.60	0.47	0.35	0.35	1		
88-16	C Vein	74.60	74.87	0.84	13.27	13.27			
88-17	C Vein	91.96	92.26	0.27	5.62	5.62			
88-17	C Vein	91.96	92.26						
				1.01	0.05	0.05	1		
88-18	C Vein	50.81	51.02	0.21	0.39	0.39			
88-18	C Vein	51.02	51.64	0.62	0.03	0.03	-		
88-19	C Vein	68.23	68.74	0.51	0.55	0.55			
88-19	C Vein	68.74	69.20	0.46	0.13	0.13	4		
94-C	C Vein	0.00	2.50	2.50	24.50	24.50			
94-C	C Vein	2.50	10.00	7.50	10.62	10.62			
94-C	C Vein	10.00	17.50	7.50	30.20	30.20			
94-C	C Vein	17.50	22.50	5.00	2.58	2.58			
94-C	C Vein	22.50	27.50	5.00	16.70	16.70			
94-C	C Vein	27.50	32.50	5.00	1.23	1.23			

Discovery Zone B Vein Assays

					B Vein Assa	_			
Hole/Trench		From	То	Length	Au g/t	Au cut	Mean	1SD	M+2SD
10-1	B Vein	86.56	88.39	1.83	1.75	1.75	1.80	2.77	7.3
10-3	B Vein	99.18	100.00	0.82	0.05	0.05			
10-3	B Vein	100.00	100.83	0.82	11.95	7.35			
10-4	B Vein	95.92	97.54	1.62	0.36	0.36			
10-7	B Vein	99.67	101.19	1.52	0.10	0.10			
10-9	B Vein	109.73	111.25	1.52	0.03	0.03			
10-10	B Vein	99.67	101.19	1.52	1.06	1.06			
11-4	B Vein	172.82	174.13	1.31	1.22	1.22			
11-5	B Vein	194.10	195.74	1.65	1.11	1.11			
11-6	B Vein	198.12	199.19	1.07	0.03	0.03			
11-6		199.19	200.25	1.07	0.01	0.01			
82-3	B Vein	26.06	27.03	0.97	0.21	0.21			
82-5	B Vein	38.71	39.65	0.94	0.62	0.62			
82-6	B Vein	88.54	89.49	0.94	0.99	0.99			
82-6A	B Vein	67.67	68.88	1.22	1.99	1.99			
82-7A	B Vein	96.44	96.77	0.34	1.27	1.27			
82-7A	B Vein	96.77	96.93	0.15	0.07	0.07			
82-9	B Vein	38.71	39.47	0.76	1.58	1.58			
82-15	B Vein	154.53	154.96	0.43	3.36	3.36			
82-21	B Vein	137.95	139.29	1.34	2.16	2.16	1		
85-AN	B Vein	0.00	11.00	11.00	9.18	7.35			
85-B	B Vein	12.70	19.70	7.00	5.30	5.30			
87-2	B Vein	103.00	104.00	1.00	0.18	0.18			
87-3	B Vein	28.54	29.07	0.53	1.58	1.58			
87-3	B Vein	29.07	30.00	0.93	0.04	0.04			
87-4	B Vein	50.00	51.00	1.00	4.66	4.66			
87-5	B Vein	83.64	84.11	0.47	0.26	0.26			
87-5	B Vein	84.11	85.00	0.89	1.06	1.06			
87-6	B Vein	100.00	101.00	1.00	2.67	2.67			
87-10	B Vein	46.00	47.00	1.00	1.17	1.17			
87-11	B Vein	95.00	96.00	1.00	3.02	3.02			
87-12	B Vein	41.00	42.00	1.00	0.04	0.04			
87-21	B Vein	33.00	34.00	1.00	0.05	0.05			
87-22	B Vein	101.80	103.00	1.20	0.87	0.87			
88-14	B Vein	157.42	158.00	0.58	0.05	0.05			
88-14	B Vein	158.00	158.40	0.40	1.99	1.99			
88-15	B Vein	168.55	169.47	0.92	0.58	0.58			
88-15	B Vein	169.47	170.21	0.74	0.03	0.03			
88-15	B Vein	170.21	171.17	0.96	0.03	0.03			
88-15	B Vein	171.17	171.54	0.37	2.50	2.50			
88-16	B Vein	117.35	118.02	0.67	0.24	0.24			
88-16	B Vein	118.02	118.29	0.27	5.55	5.55			
88-16	B Vein	118.29	118.76	0.47	0.23	0.23			
88-17	B Vein	133.06	133.53	0.47	0.07	0.07			
88-17	B Vein	133.53	133.77	0.24	1.99	1.99			
88-17	B Vein	133.77	134.20	0.43	0.12	0.12			
88-18	B Vein	89.60	89.75	0.15	1.65	1.65	1		
88-18	B Vein	89.75	90.17	0.42	6.38	6.38			
88-18	B Vein	90.17	90.27	0.42	12.24	7.35			
88-18	B Vein	90.17	90.88	0.10	0.34	0.34			
88-19	B Vein	94.40	95.73	1.33	0.25	0.34	-		
88-19	B Vein	95.73	96.24	0.51	0.33	0.33	-		
98-1	B Vein	17.55	18.68	1.13	0.62	0.62			

Discovery Zone E Vein Assays

			Disc	overy zone	L VEIII ASS	4,5			
Hole/Trench	Vein/Zone	From	To	Length	Au g/t	Au cut	Mean	1SD	M+2SD
10-1	E Vein	110.34	111.86	1.52	0.04	0.04	0.80	1.72	4.25
10-4	E Vein	145.36	146.91	1.55	0.44	0.44			
10-5	E Vein	79.19	80.47	1.28	0.14	0.14			
10-6	E Vein	46.97	47.43	0.46	1.39	1.39			
10-6		47.43	48.71	1.28	0.06	0.06			
10-9	E Vein	131.37	133.50	2.13	0.05	0.05			
10-10	E Vein	108.20	109.73	1.52	1.41	1.41			
82-6	E Vein	140.00	141.00	1.00	0.00	0.00			
82-6A	E Vein	96.62	97.84	1.22	0.14	0.14			
82-12N	E Vein	107.90	108.20	1.00	0.30	0.30			
87-9	E Vein	44.00	45.00	1.00	0.62	0.62			
87-10	E Vein	91.00	92.00	1.00	0.13	0.13			
87-14	E Vein	49.16	49.45	0.29	7.75	4.25			
87-14		49.45	50.00	0.55	0.33	0.33			
87-15		83.00	83.83	0.83	0.01	0.01			
87-15	E Vein	83.83	84.00	0.17	0.19	0.19			
87-16	E Vein	11.00	12.00	1.00	4.18	4.18			
87-17	E Vein	32.00	33.00	1.00	0.25	0.25			
87-17		33.00	34.00	1.00	0.36	0.36			
87-18	E Vein	87.00	88.00	1.00	0.09	0.09			
87-20	E Vein	31.00	32.00	1.00	0.05	0.05			
88-15	E Vein	184.06	185.52	1.46	0.12	0.12			
98-1	E Vein	68.07	68.73	0.66	1.06	1.06			
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Discovery Zone F Vein Assays

Hole/Trench	Vein/Zone	From	То	Length	Au g/t	Au cut	Mean	1SD	M	1+2SD
09-5	F Vein	22.25	22.56	0.30	0.62	0.62	0.49		0.75	1.99
09-5		22.56	24.08	1.52	0.01	0.01				
10-1	F Vein	204.22	205.74	1.52	0.00	0.00				
10-5		155.11	156.06	0.94	0.01	0.01				
10-5	F Vein	156.06	156.85	0.79	0.53	0.53				
10-6	F Vein	170.32	171.15	0.82	<0.05	<0.05				
10-9	F Vein	201.17	202.69	1.52	0.10	0.10				
11-4	F Vein	242.99	243.99	1.01	1.11	1.11				
82-6	F Vein	201.78	203.30	1.52	3.26	1.99				
92-6A	F Vein	212.45	214.09	1.65	0.07	0.07				
87-9	F Vein	83.00	84.00	1.00	1.67	1.67				
87-10	F Vein	99.00	100.00	1.00	0.41	0.41				
87-13	F Vein	41.00	42.00	1.00	0.19	0.19				
87-14	F Vein	78.00	79.00	1.00	1.13	1.13				
87-16	F Vein	30.00	31.00	1.00	0.23	0.23				
87-17	F Vein	87.00	88.00	1.00	0.04	0.04				
87-17		88.00	89.00	1.00	0.05	0.05				
87-18	F Vein	113.50	114.00	0.50	0.16	0.16				
87-18		114.00	114.57	0.57	0.06	0.06				
87-18		114.57	115.00	0.43	0.27	0.27				
88-15	F Vein	276.15	277.74	1.59	0.08	0.08				
98-1	F Vein	92.35	93.42	1.07	0.67	0.67				
98-1		93.42	94.62	1.20	0.58	0.58				

Disscovery West Zone C Vein Assays

Hole/Trench	Vein/Zone	From	То	Length	Au g/t	Au cut	Mean	1SD	M+2SD
89-23		5.08	6.17	7 1.09	0.01	0.01	11.58	46.31	104.20
89-23	C Vein	6.17	6.52	0.35	0.01	0.01	(stats from	Discovery	Zone C Vein)
89-24	C Vein	59.15	59.52	0.37	73.31	73.31			
89-24		59.52	60.26	0.74	0.03	0.03			
04-1V	C Vein	105.00	108.00	3.00	0.01	0.01			
599322	C Vein	0.00	0.50	0.50	100.08	100.08			

Discovery West Zone B Vein Assays

Hole/Trench	Vein/Zone	From	To		Length	Au g/t	Au cut	Mean	1SD	M+2SD
89-22	B Vein	79.00)	80.46	1.46	0.86	0.86	1.80	2.77	7.35
89-23	B Vein	56.91	L	58.40	1.49	1.13	1.13	(stats fron	n Discovery	Zone B Vein)
89-24	B Vein	69.08	3	70.01	0.93	3.15	3.15			
89-24		70.01	L	71.51	1.50	1.47	1.47			
04-1V	B Vein	172.50)	173.70	1.20	0.36	0.36			

Hole/Trench	Vein/Zone	From T	o	Length	Au g/t	Au cut	Mean	1SD	M+2SD
89-22	E Vein	148.37	149.38	1.01	0.34	0.34	0.80	1.72	4.25
89-22		149.38	150.39	1.01	0.23	0.23	(stats from	Discovery	Zone E Vein)
89-23	E Vein	132.55	134.07	1.52	0.04	0.04			
89-24	E Vein	127.70	128.23	0.53	5.21	4.25			
89-24		128.23	129.08	0.85	0.31	0.31			
89-24		129.08	129.50	0.42	0.31	0.31			
04-1V	E Vein	175.19	176.81	1.62	0.36	0.36			

Log Dam Zone Assays

Hole/Trench	Vein/Zone	From	То	Length	Au g/t	Au cut	Mean	1SD		M+2SD
09-1	Intercept	12.19	13.72	1.52	0.075	0.075	6.00		12.78	31.56
09-2	Intercept	16.76	18.29	1.52	0.52	0.52				
09-2		18.29	19.81	1.52	0.25	0.25				
09-3	Intercept	88.39	89.92	1.52	0.83	0.83				
599250	2002 Trench	0.00	0.40	0.40	32.02	31.56				
599319	2002 Trench	0.00	0.30	0.30	2.13	2.13				

BN and Braiteach Northern Zone Assays

Hole/Trench	Vein/Zone	From	То	Length	Au g/t	Au cut	Mean	1SD	M-	+2SD
87-23	Northern Zone	22.00	23.00	1.00	0.30	0.30	0.66		1.14	2.95
87-23		23.00	24.00	1.00	0.00	0.00				
87-23		24.00	25.00	1.00	0.12	0.12				
87-23		25.00	26.00	1.00	0.02	0.02				
87-23		26.00	27.00	1.00	0.13	0.13				
87-23		27.00	28.00	1.00	5.45	2.95				
87-23		28.00	29.00	1.00	0.17	0.17				
87-24	Northern Zone	78.00	79.00	1.00	3.91	2.95				
87-24		79.00	80.00	1.00	0.50	0.50				
87-24		80.00	81.00	1.00	0.30	0.30				
88-4	Northern Zone	59.00	60.00	1.00	0.18	0.18				
88-4		60.00	61.00	1.00	0.61	0.61				
88-4		61.00	62.00	1.00	0.59	0.59				
88-4		62.00	63.00	1.00	0.08	0.08				
88-4		63.00	64.00	1.00	0.32	0.32				
88-5	Northern Zone	64.00	65.00	1.00	0.87	0.87				
88-5		65.00	66.00	1.00	0.35	0.35				
88-5		66.00	67.00	1.00	0.66	0.66				
88-5		67.00	68.00	1.00	0.07	0.07				
88-5		68.00	69.00	1.00	0.49	0.49				
88-5		69.00	70.00	1.00	0.62	0.62				
99-1	Northern Zone	26.20	27.42	1.22	0.88	0.88				
99-1		27.42	28.70	1.28	0.31	0.31				
99-1		28.70	30.05	1.35	0.00	0.00				
99-1		30.05	31.18	1.13	0.82	0.82				
99-1		31.18	32.40	1.22	0.00	0.00				
99-1		32.40	33.44	1.04	0.66	0.66				
99-1		33.44	34.58	1.14	0.78	0.78				
99-1		34.58	35.69	1.11	0.49	0.49				
99-1		35.69	36.84	1.15	0.25	0.25				

BN and Braiteach Southern Zone Assays

Hole/Trench	Vein/Zone	From	То	Length	Au g/t	Au cut	Mean	1SD		M+2SD
11-1	Southern Zone	172.67	173.52	0.85	0.003	0.003	3.93		3.15	10.2364
88-12	Southern Zone	96.00	97.00	1.00	7.34	7.34				
88-12		97.00	98.00	1.00	1.24	1.24				
88-12		98.00	99.00	1.00	5.14	5.14				
9705	Southern Zone	0.00	4.50	4.50	5.93	5.93				

Appendix 2 Drill and Trench Intercept Data By Zone and Vein

Discovery Zone C Vein Intercepts

		L	Discovery Zo	one C vein	intercepts			
Hole/Trench	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Au g/t	Au cut	Length	True W.	Au x TW
00-3	434497	5374243	770	3.98	3.98	4.63	1.04	4.14
04-1	434532	5374225	748	0.66	0.66	1.52	1.47	0.97
04-3	434532		703	2.47	2.47	1.62	0.81	2.00
04-4	434545	5374225	743	3.77	3.77	1.52	1.25	4.71
04-5	434542	5374216	749	0.77	0.77	1.37	0.69	0.53
10-1	434535	5374237	755	0.23	0.23	1.43	1.43	0.32
10-2	434530	5374212	744	0.25	0.25	3.29	2.12	0.52
10-4	434560	5374228	734	0.00	0.00	2.01	1.74	0.00
10-7	434593	5374220	761	1.08	1.08	1.52	1.25	1.35
10-8	434593	5374213	742	13.05	13.05	1.37	0.69	8.95
10-9	434452	5374228	738	0.13	0.13	1.52	1.32	0.17
10-10	434414	5374243	722	0.76	0.76	0.73	0.72	0.55
11-4	434637	5374183	685	0.02	0.02	1.52	1.32	0.03
11-5	434608	5374165	682	0.01	0.01	1.68	1.58	0.02
11-6	434568	5374195	650	0.25	0.25	1.52	1.25	0.31
82-3	434511	5374248	784	3.29	3.29	0.36	0.34	1.13
82-5	434562	5374252	785	0.26	0.26	0.76	0.72	0.19
82-6	434541	5374237	756	125.54	50.55	1.01	0.95	118.66
82-6A	434548	5374248	775	3.29	3.29	0.61	0.39	1.29
82-15	434810	5374200	700	0.10	0.10	1.04	1.00	0.10
82-21	434260	5374239	702	0.41	0.41	1.43	1.35	0.55
87-1	434840	5374206	696	0.55	0.55	1.00	0.94	0.52
87-2	434842	5374228	744	0.02	0.02	1.00	0.06	0.00
87-5	434735	5374235	754	0.02	0.02	1.00	1.00	0.01
87-6	434650	5374222	751	0.34	0.34	1.00	0.91	0.31
87-8	434740	5374208	708	0.03	0.03	1.00	0.98	0.03
87-10	434421	5374275	768	0.45	0.45	1.00	1.00	0.45
87-11	434436	5374238	745	64.30	28.15	1.02	1.02	65.33
87-12	434544	5374248	780	0.07	0.07	2.73	2.57	0.18
87-22	434542	5374232	743	3.05	3.05	1.00	0.94	2.87
88-14	434540	5374215	692	0.39	0.39	0.94	0.91	0.36
88-15	434543	5374205	670	7.77	7.77	0.77	0.72	5.62
88-16	434437	5374222	720	3.49	3.49	1.11	0.91	3.18
88-17	434483	5374220	715	1.33	1.33	1.31	1.13	1.51
88-18	434487	5374234	752	0.12	0.12	0.83	0.78	0.09
88-19	434410	5374245	735	0.35	0.35	0.97	0.97	0.34
94-C	434512	5374249	787	11.72	11.72	3.93	0.12	1.42
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Discovery Zone B Vein Intercepts

Hole/Trench	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Au g/t	Au cut	Length	True W.	Au x TW
10-1	434540	5374266	717	1.75	1.75	1.83	1.80	3.15
10-3	434527	5374246	698	6.00	3.83	1.65	0.94	5.66
10-4	434560	5374249	706	0.36	0.36	1.62	1.46	0.53
10-7	434587	5374257	694	0.10	0.10	1.52	1.08	0.11
10-9	434447	5374257	703	0.03	0.03	1.52	1.47	0.04
11-4	434630	5374431	622	1.22	1.22	1.31	1.07	1.31
11-5	434597	5374223	604	1.11	1.11	1.65	1.35	1.50
11-6	434560	5374230	602	0.02	0.02	2.13	1.51	0.03
10-10	434412	5374260	707	1.06	1.06	1.52	1.47	1.56
82-3	434511	5374267	765	0.21	0.21	0.97	0.74	0.15
82-5	434561	5374277	757	0.62	0.62	0.94	0.91	0.56
82-6	434542	5374263	709	0.99	0.99	0.94	0.72	0.72
82-6A	434545	5374266	721	1.99	1.99	1.22	0.70	1.39
82-7A	434525	5374256	717	0.58	0.58	0.79	0.14	0.08
82-9	434624	5374272	753	1.58	1.58	0.76	0.66	1.04
82-15	434810	5374238	660	3.36	3.36	0.43	0.39	1.30
82-21	434260	5374257	680	2.16	2.16	1.34	1.16	2.51
85-AN	434803	5374279	784	9.18	7.35	11.00	0.16	1.47
85-B	434530	5374269	785	5.30	5.30	7.00	0.06	0.32
87-2	434842	5374270	700	0.18	0.18	1.00	0.87	0.16
87-3	434843	5374283	756	0.60	0.60	1.46	1.26	0.76
87-4	434740	5374286	750	4.66	4.66	1.00	0.87	4.04
87-5	434735	5374280	720	0.79	0.79	1.36	1.18	0.93
87-6	434645	5374265	707	2.67	2.67	1.00	0.91	2.42
87-10	434416	5374287	757	1.17	1.17	1.00	0.98	1.15
87-11	434435	5374267	723	3.02	3.02	1.00	0.98	2.97
87-12	434545	5374275	757	0.04	0.04	1.00	0.82	0.03
87-21	434645	5374280	747	0.05	0.05	1.00	0.91	0.05
87-22	434542	5374265	713	0.87	0.87	1.20	1.16	1.00
88-14	434542	5374249	666	0.84	0.84	0.98	0.95	0.80
88-15	434543	5374233	635	0.51	0.51	2.99	2.71	1.37
88-16	434437	5374240	680	1.25	1.25	1.41	1.22	1.53
88-17	434482	5374245	680	0.49	0.49	1.14	0.99	0.48
88-18	434483	5374266	726	3.40	3.04	1.28	1.16	3.95
88-19	434408	5374265	712	0.27	0.27	1.84	1.81	0.49
98-1	434359	5374284	775	0.62	0.62	1.13	1.06	0.66

Discovery Zone E Vein Intercepts

Hole/Trench	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Au g/t	Au cut	Length	True W.	Au x TW
10-1	434531	5374280	698	0.04	0.04	1.524	1.52	0.06
10-4	434558	5374280	667	0.44	0.44	1.55	1.55	0.68
10-5	434540	5374331	710	0.14	0.14	1.28	0.54	0.08
10-6	434515	5374333	740	0.41	0.41	1.74	1.12	0.45
10-7	434580	5374275	660	0.08	0.08	1.43	1.38	0.11
10-9	434445	5374277	682	0.05	0.05	2.13	2.13	0.11
10-10	434408	5374265	700	1.41	1.41	1.52	1.47	2.07
82-6	434541	5374292	665	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.97	0.00
82-6A	434534	5374275	691	0.14	0.14	1.22	1.11	0.15
82-12N	434807	5374377	687	0.30	0.30	1.00	0.97	0.29
87-9	434441	5374342	757	0.62	0.62	1.00	1.00	0.62
87-10	434414	5374318	730	0.13	0.13	1.00	0.94	0.12
87-14	434549	5374355	755	2.89	1.68	0.84	0.84	2.43
87-15	434645	5374380	727	0.04	0.04	1.00	0.94	0.03
87-16	434543	5374380	779	4.18	4.18	1.00	1.00	4.18
87-17	434637	5374396	761	0.30	0.30	2.00	1.97	0.60
87-18	434748	5374385	715	0.09	0.09	1.00	1.00	0.08
87-20	434749	5374403	755	0.05	0.05	1.00	0.98	0.04
88-15	434543	5374240	625	0.12	0.12	1.46	1.46	0.18
98-1	434359	5374318	738	1.06	1.06	0.66	0.66	0.70

Discovery Zone F Vein Intercepts

Hole/Trench	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Au g/t	Au cut	Length	True W.	Au x TW
09-5	434543	5374394	772	0.111	0.111	1.83	0.63	0.07
10-1	434526	5374350	643	0.004	0.004	1.52	1.52	0.01
10-5	434540	5374325	630	0.246	0.246	1.74	0.59	0.15
10-6	434513	5374330	615	< 0.05	<0.05	0.82	0.41	0.02
10-9	434434	5374342	637	0.10	0.10	1.52	1.47	0.14
11-4	434615	5374248	563	0.62	0.62	1.01	0.91	0.57
82-6	434540	5374318	612	3.26	1.99	1.52	1.25	4.07
82-6A	434506	5374308	585	0.07	0.07	1.65	1.35	0.09
87-9	434441	5374372	735	1.67	1.67	1.00	0.97	1.61
87-10	434412	5374327	723	0.41	0.41	1.00	1.00	0.40
87-13	434430	5374393	759	0.19	0.19	1.00	0.98	0.18
87-14	434549	5374375	733	1.13	1.13	1.00	0.97	1.09
87-16	434543	5374394	765	0.23	0.23	1.00	0.97	0.22
87-17	434637	5374437	731	0.040	0.040	2.00	1.97	0.08
87-18	434749	5374403	704	0.149	0.149	1.50	1.49	0.22
88-15	434543	5374240	625	0.08	0.08	1.59	1.44	0.11
98-1	434359	5374336	721	0.620	0.620	2.27	2.24	1.39

Discovery West Zone C Vein Intercepts

Hole/Trench	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Au g/t	Au cut	Length	True W.	Au x TW
89-23	433843	5374268	769	0.006	0.006	1.44	1.43	0.01
89-24	433897	5374302	747	24.457	24.457	1.11	1.11	27.04
04-1V	433894	5374223	692	0.008	0.008	3.00	2.99	0.02
599322	433855	5374275	775	100.08	100.08	0.50	0.50	50.04

Discovery West Zone B Vein Intercepts

Hole/Trench	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Au g/t	Au cut		Length	True W.	Au x TW
89-22	433957	5374290	733	0.8	36	0.86	1.46	1.32	1.14
89-23	433843	5374301	732	1.1	.3	1.13	1.49	1.29	1.46
89-24	433897	5374311	736	2.1	1	2.11	2.43	2.20	4.65
04-1V	433894	5374266	638	0.3	36	0.36	1.20	1.09	0.39

Discovery West Zone E Vein Intercepts

Hole/Trench	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Au g/t	Au cut	Length	True W.	Au x TW
89-22	433957	5374340	685	0.29	0.29	2.02	2.02	0.58
89-23	433843	5374351	675	0.04	0.04	1.52	1.52	0.06
89-24	433897	5374346	695	1.75	1.47	1.80	1.79	3.14
04-1V	433894	5374268	635	0.36	0.36	1.62	1.61	0.58

Log Dam Zone Intercepts

Hole/Trench	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Au g/t	Au cut	Length	True W.	Au x TW
09-1	433342	5374371	740	0.075	0.075	1.52	1.50	0.11
09-2	433407	5374395	735	0.383	0.383	3.05	2.64	1.01
09-3	433256	5374376	650	0.825	0.825	1.52	1.52	1.25
09-4	433218	5374383	660	0	0	1.52	1.52	0.00
599250	433455	5374401	750	32.02	32.02	0.40	0.40	12.81
599319	433225	5374445	720	2.13	2.13	0.30	0.30	0.64

BN and Braiteach Northern Zone Intercepts

Hole/Trench	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Au g/t	Au cut	Length	True W.	Au x TW
87-23	430574	5375333	404	0.883	0.525	7.00	4.95	4.37
87-24	430508	5375373	364	1.566	1.247	3.00	2.12	3.32
88-4	430204	5375419	458	0.352	0.352	5.00	3.83	1.35
88-5	430204	5375429	444	0.506	0.506	6.00	3.44	1.74
99-1	431185	5375183	541	0.554	0.554	10.64	6.10	3.38

BN and Braiteach Southern Zone Intercepts

Hole/Trench	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Au g/t	Au cut	Length	True W.	Au x TW
11-1	430846	5374942	338	0.003	0.003	0.85	0.80	0.00
88-12	430791	5374933	348	4.572	4.572	3.00	1.72	7.86
9705	431553	5374700	652	5.93	5.93	4.50	4.50	26.69

Appendix 3 Mineral Resource Estimates By Zone and Vein

Discovery C Vein Mineral Resource Estimate

Resource	Drill/Trench	Vein Dip	Area	True Area	Thickness	Volume	Density	Tonnes	Uncut	Uncut	Cut	Cut	Mean	1SD	M+2SD
Block ID	Intercept ID	degrees	square m	square m	m (True)	cubic m	g/cc	tonnes	Au g/t	Au grams	Au g/t	Au grams	Au g/t	Au g/t	Au g/t
C425	88-16	55	575	702	0.91	639	3.00	1916	3.49	6688	3.49	6688	11.58	46.31	104.20
C450	87-11	55	1000	1221	1.02	1245	3.00	3736	64.30	240197	27.13	101346			
C475	00-3	65	1000	1103	1.04	1148	3.00	3443	3.98	13701	3.98	13701			
C500A	94-C	65	219	241	0.12	29	3.00	87	11.72	1018	11.72	1018			
C500B	82-3	65	219	241	0.34	82	3.00	246	3.29	810	3.29	810			
C525	82-6A	70	563	599	0.39	233	3.00	700	3.29	2304	3.29	2304			
C550	82-6	70	1081	1150	0.95	1093	3.00	3279	125.54	411592	50.55	165732			
C575	88-15	60	2376	2744	0.72	1975	3.00	5926	7.77	46046	7.77	46046			
C600	10-8	65	1458	1609	0.69	1110	3.00	3330	13.05	43457	13.05	43457			
TTL/AVG		63			0.85	7554	3.00	22663	33.79	765814	16.82	381103			

Discovery B Vein Mineral Resource Estimate

Resource	Drill/Trench	Vein Dip	Area	True Area	Thickness	Volume	Density	Tonnes	Uncut	Uncut	Cut	Cut	Mean	1SD	M+2SD
Block ID	Intercept ID	degrees	square m	square m	m (True)	cubic m	g/cc	tonnes	Au g/t	Au grams	Au g/t	Au grams	Au g/t	Au g/t	Au g/t
B425	87-11	70	1225	1304	0.98	1278	3.00	3833	3.02	11575	3.02	11575	1.8	2.77	7.35
B475	88-18	65	2500	2758	1.16	3200	3.00	9599	3.40	32638	3.04	29182			
B525	10-3	55	875	1068	0.94	1004	3.00	3012	6.00	18074	3.83	11537			
B750	87-4	75	4400	4555	0.87	3963	3.00	11889	4.66	55403	4.66	55403			
B800	82-15	70	3025	3219	0.39	1255	3.00	3766	3.36	12655	3.36	12655			
TTL/AVG		67			0.92	10700	3.00	32100	4.06	130344	3.75	120352			

Discovery E Vein Mineral Resource Estimate

Resource	Drill/Trench	Vein Dip	Area	True Area	Thickness	Volume	Density	Tonnes	Uncut	Uncut	Cut	Cut	Mean	1SD	M+2SD
Block ID	Intercept ID	degrees	square m	square m	m (True)	cubic m	g/cc	tonnes	Au g/t	Au grams	Au g/t	Au grams	Au g/t	Au g/t	Au g/t
E525	87-16	45	2000	2828	1.00	2828	3.00	8485	4.18	35468	4.18	35468	1.30	2.15	5.59
TTL/AVG		45			1.00	2828	3.00	8485	4.18	35468	4.18	35468			

Discovery West C Vein Mineral Resource Estimate

Resource	Drill/Trench	Vein Dip	Area	True Area	Thickness	Volume	Density	Tonnes	Uncut	Uncut	Cut	Cut	Mean	1SD	M+2SD	
Block ID	Intercept ID	degrees	square m	square m	m (True)	cubic m	g/cc	tonnes	Au g/t	Au grams	Au g/t	Au grams	Au g/t	Au g/t	Au g/t	
C875	599322	35	675	1177	0.50	588	3.00	1765	100.08	176665	100.08	176665	12.42	47.89	108.20	
C900	89-24	35	1800	3138	1.11	3483	3.00	10450	24.46	255612	24.46	255612	(stats from	Discovery 2	one C Vein)	
TTL/AVG		35			1.02	4072	3.00	12215	35.39	432278	35.39	432278				