Technical Report

-- on the --

GREENHORN PROPERTY

Slocan Mining Division, British Columbia

-- for --

Bravura Ventures Corp.

#200 – 551 Howe Street
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Prepared By:

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SUMMARY

Bravura Ventures Corp. (Bravura) has entered into an agreement with Bruce and Grant Doyle, whereby Bravura can earn up to a 100% interest in the ***Greenhorn Property****, an early stage exploration project with no known resource. This report summarizes all data available on the property. The property consists of 7 mineral claims (2,536 hectares), located in the Slocan Mining Division, 10 km north of Nakusp, British Columbia. Highway 31 transects the property in a north-south direction, 10 – 15 kilometers north of Nakusp. Several well-maintained gravel logging roads leaving Highway #31 provide good access to most area of the property and to all showings.*

Copper mineralization on the property was discovered in the 1920s. It is believed that 3 drill holes were completed on the property in 1997, the data poorly documented in the form of internal company reports. One old trench and possible drill site locations have been identified. There is evidence of old grids, with various geochemical and geophysical surveys well-documented in assessment reports.

The property is located in the Slocan belt of late Palaeozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks in central British Columbia. The Kaslo Group of volcanic rocks and the Slocan Group of sedimentary rocks are the principal lithological groups of the property intruded by the large Middle Jurassic quartz monzonite batholith. It is within the Kaslo Group of volcanic rocks that all VMS showing areas occur. This is a similar geological lithology that hosts the mined Goldstream deposit, located 150 km to the north.

Three mineral showings are reported on the property, both having been located and are discussed in detail in this report. The known mineralized showings are associated with favourable volcanic lithologies for occurrence of VMS deposits and in faults and small shear zones. Strong alteration patterns of typical VMS deposits have been identified, as well as a potential siliceous exhalative horizon in the North showing area. Sulphide minerals identified are pyrite, chalcopyrite, with lesser contents of bornite and sphalerite. Secondary oxide minerals include rusting and malachite.

Max Investments Inc., on behalf of Bravura Ventures Corp., carried out the initial phase of an exploration program on the property during November, 2010. The program consisted of a 610 kilometer airborne geophysical survey, consisting of magnetics and VLF-EM. The survey was completed by Aeroquest Limited of Mississauga, Ontario.

Results of the airborne geophysics combined with a review of historical data established a 10 square kilometer portion of the property that warrants detailed ground surveys. In total, a 54 kilometer grid is being recommended, providing 48 kilometers of cross-lines for time domain electromagnetic (TEM) and magnetic surveys, geochemical soil and rock-chip sampling, and geological mapping as a ***Phase I*** *exploration program. Included in this program is some regional prospecting and sampling of the entire claim block. The program is estimated to cost* ***$245,000(Cdn)****.*

Kilometres

0 50

BRAVURA VENTURES CORP.

GREENHORN PROPERTY

SLOCAN MINING DIVISION,
BRITISH COLUMBIA

LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: JANUARY, 2011
SCALE: AS SHOWN	FIGURE NO. 1

INTRODUCTION

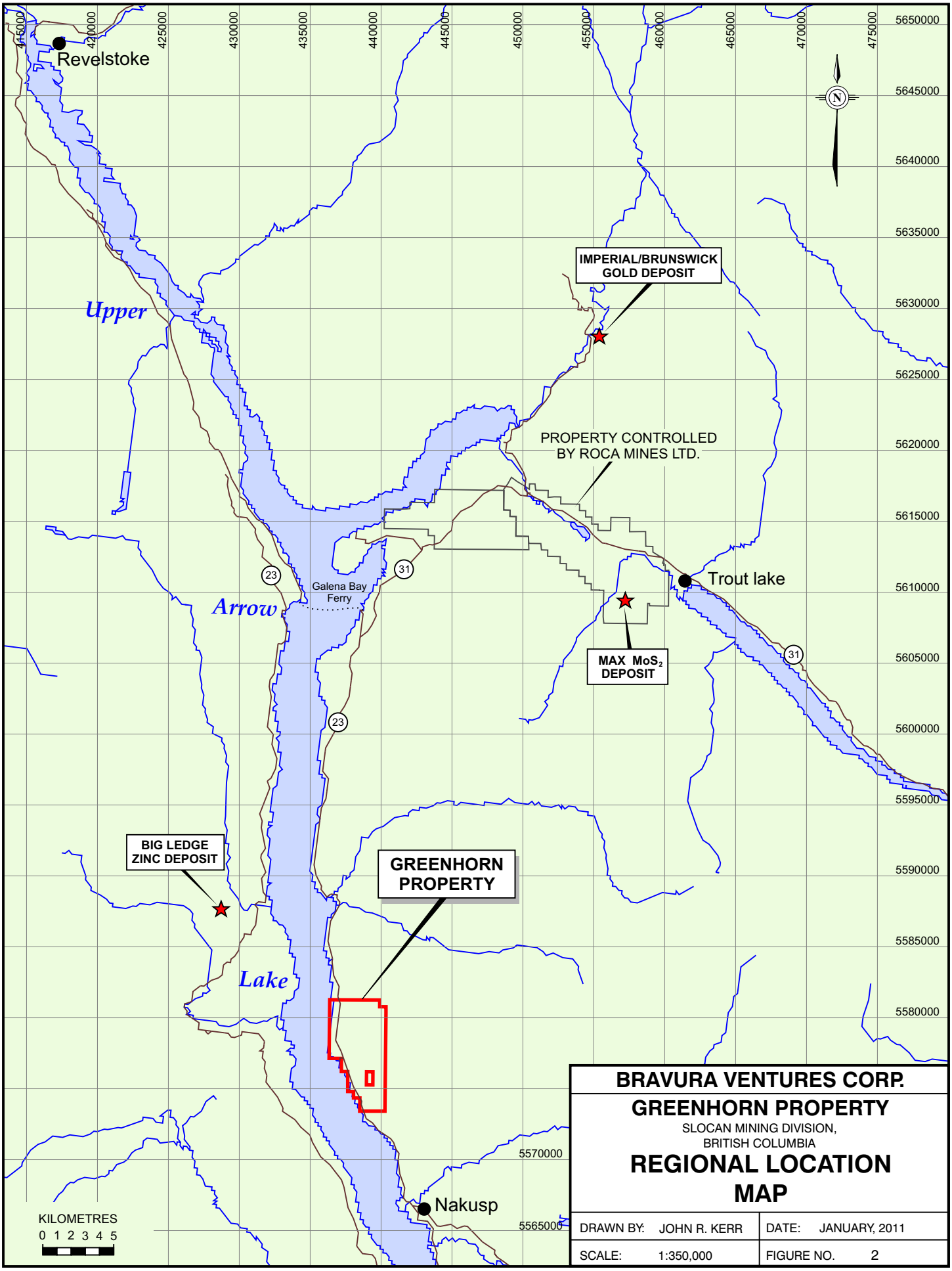
General Statement and Terms of Reference:

Bruce and Grant Doyle currently the beneficial owners of 7 claims, has entered into an option agreement with Bravura Ventures Corp. (Bravura), dated November 24, 2010, to sell 100% interest in their claims. The 7 claims comprise the Greenhorn Property. Mr. Chris Dyakowski, President of Max Investments Inc., requested on behalf of Bravura, that I examine the property, compile all available data and prepare this report to NI43-101 standards. The report is being prepared to support an Initial Public Offering of Bravura. I visited the site on October 27, 2010 and was a **Qualified Person**, as defined in NI 43-101, at the time of these property examinations. Data used for preparation of this report are cited in Appendix A – References.

Volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits of central British Columbia have been a significant contributor to the mining industry since the discovery and development of the Goldstream deposit, 60 kilometers north of Revelstoke, British Columbia in 1974. South-central British Columbia is considered the copper mining center of Canada. The Highland Valley area contains world-class porphyry copper deposits, including Valley Copper, Lornex and Highmont. Copper/zinc VMS deposits located in the west Kootenays have strengthened the copper output of the province. The Greenhorn property is located in a geological environment to host such VMS deposits.

RELIANCE on OTHER EXPERTS

This report is partially based on technical data that was collected in the late 1970s through the early 2000s, and maintained by various property owners throughout the past 30 years. The writer relies on the quality of work of previous operators, their integrity of reporting, and has no reason to doubt the accuracy of the historical data. Claim status and title data has been extracted from the British Columbia Mineral Titles office of British Columbia and there are no apparent environmental concerns. There has been no legal land title search or environmental evaluation provided to the writer.



BRAVURA VENTURES CORP.

GREENHORN PROPERTY

SLOCAN MINING DIVISION,
BRITISH COLUMBIA

REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOHN R. KERR	DATE:	JANUARY, 2011
SCALE:	1:350,000	FIGURE NO.	2

PROPERTY

The Greenhorn property (Property) consists of seven contiguous mineral claims located in the Slocan Mining Division in compliance with the regulations of the MEMPR of the Province of British Columbia, comprising approximately 2536 hectares (see Figure 3 for details).

All of the claims are recorded in the name of Bruce Anthony Doyle (Doyle). Doyle and his brother, Grant Doyle have entered into an agreement dated November 24, 2010 with Bravura Ventures Corp., whereby Bravura can earn a 100% interest in the property by paying $120,554.58 and issuing 200,000 shares to the vendors over a four year period. The claims are subject to a 2%NSR interest, which can be purchased during the initial 5 years of commercial production by Bravura for $2.0 million. Assessment work as prescribed by MEMPR of the Province of British Columbia is required to maintain the property in good standing. The following is a list of the seven claims, with pertinent information regarding title, ownership, current term and size:

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Record Date	Expiry Date	Hectares
551876	HORN	Doyle	Feb13, 2007	Aug 25, 2014	247.46
836154	COPPER HORN 1	Doyle	Oct 18, 2010	Oct 18, 2014	515.35
836155	GREEN 1	Doyle	Oct 18, 2010	Oct 18, 2014	391.89
838311	ARROW 1	Doyle	Nov 14, 2010	Nov 14, 2014	515.51
838312	ARROW 2	Doyle	Nov 14, 2010	Nov 14, 2014	226.97
838313	ARROW 3	Doyle	Nov 14, 2010	Nov 14, 2014	267.90
838315	ARROW 4	Doyle	Nov 14, 2010	Nov 14, 2014	371.05
				Total	**2536.13 hectares**

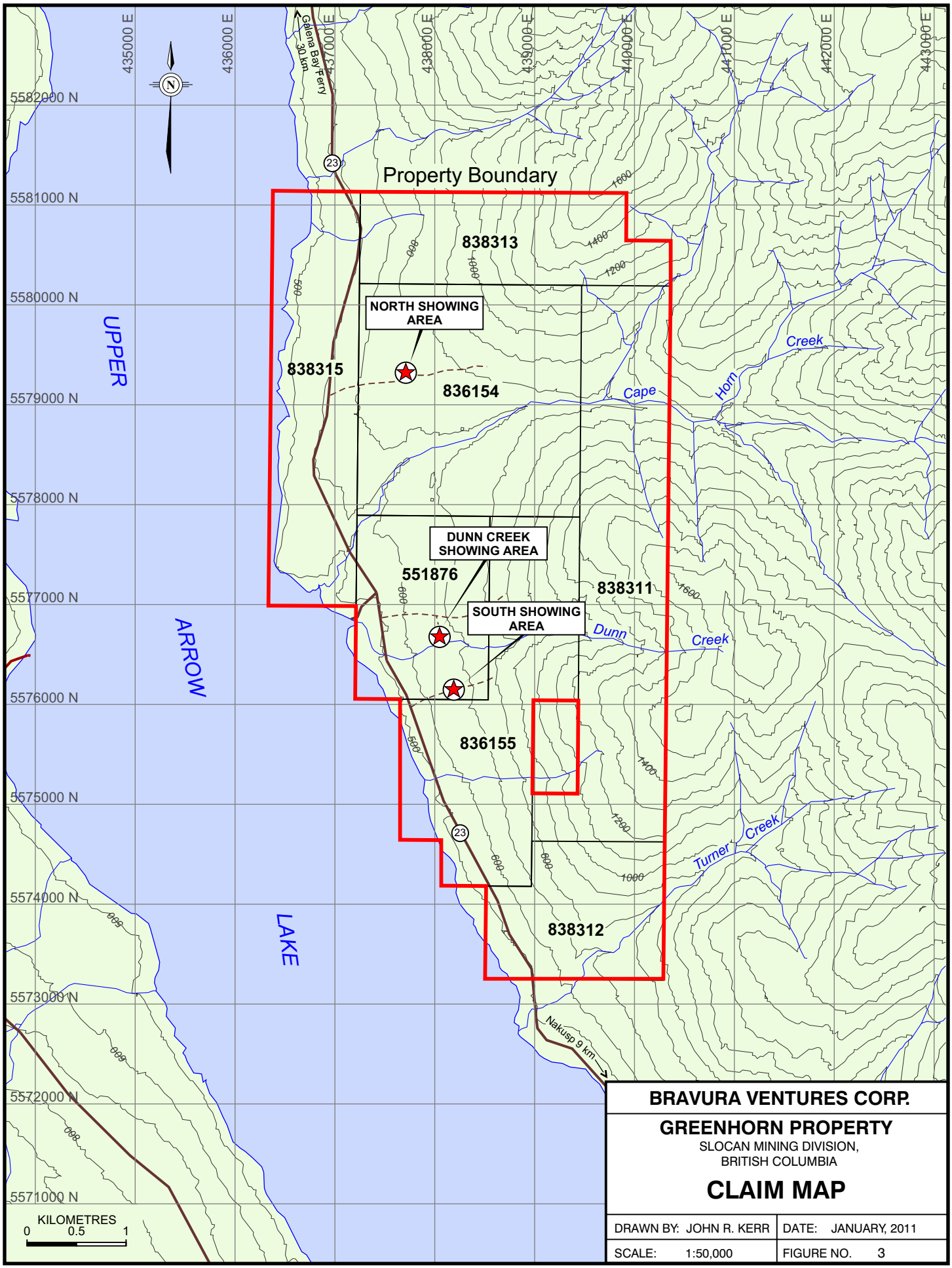
Expiry dates are as documented at Mining Recorder's records on January 26, 2011.
*All claims located under current Cell Grid System (CGS - online paper staking)

A two-cell claim exists within the entire claim block in the south-central portion of the property. Historical work and the results of the recent airborne geophysical program indicate that the claim is of no economic value, therefore securing an agreement for this claim is not warranted at this time. Recommended programs do not conflict with this claim.

There are no surface rights affecting the Property.

LOCATION, ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Greenhorn Property is located in southeastern British Columbia approximately 12 kilometres north of Nakusp on the east side of Upper Arrow Lake. The property is located on NTS map sheet 82K/5W in the Slocan Mining Division.



BRAVURA VENTURES CORP.

GREENHORN PROPERTY

SLOCAN MINING DIVISION,
BRITISH COLUMBIA

CLAIM MAP

DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: JANUARY, 2011
SCALE: 1:50,000	FIGURE NO. 3

Access to the property is via Highway 23, 10 kilometers north from Nakusp to the Dunn Creek logging road which provides access to the north-central and northeastern parts of the property. The southern and central areas of the property are accessed via the Turner Creek logging road.

Pope and Talbot Timber Co. is actively preparing new road access throughout the central part of the property in preparation for logging which will hopefully unearth new mineralized outcrop areas on the property. Clear-cut logging operations have been active on the claim area for the past 40 years.

The topography of the area is best characterized as low-lying rolling hills along the northeast arm of Upper Arrow Lake. To the east lies the rugged Kuskanax Range of the Selkirk Mountains elevations exceeding 2500 meters. On the property, relief is approximately 1500 meters ranging 445 meters (asl) at Arrow Lakes to over 2100 meters (asl) in the eastern and northern portions of the property. The property is well forested with stands of fir, hemlock, spruce and cedar typical of the interior rain forests. Ferns, slide alder and devil's club are common undergrowth shrubs. Portions of the claims have been logged by clear cut methods recent to 40 years ago.

There are private residences (mainly summer) along the shores of Arrow Lakes and on the claims. Climate is characterized by cool, wet (snow) winters, temperatures ranging 0 – 20 below zero, and warm summers, temperatures ranging 10 – 30 degrees above zero. Annual precipitation is 130 cm, with snow accumulations of greater than 2 meters in the winter months. Development drilling and mining can be accomplished 12 months of the year, however efficient exploration should be completed during the period May – November.

Infra-structure, including power, water, and labour are all located within 150 kilometers of the property in the small west Kootenay cities and in Revelstoke. The property is well-facilitated for all aspects of a large mining operation, including adequate areas for plant, waste and tailing disposal, and other recovery designs. There are no apparent environmental concerns. The Max molybdenum deposit is currently permitted for production, and is located 40 km to the northeast.

There are no permits required to complete the proposed program.

HISTORY

Little exploration work has been documented in the immediate area of the Greenhorn Property. The Upper Arrow Lake region received attention by early prospectors searching for placer gold during the 1880's. Minister of Mines annual reports indicate that the Cornwall occurrence, located on the present Greenhorn claim at Dunn Creek, was explored during the early 1900's and samples assayed 8% copper and $2.00 gold per ton (over 3gpt). It is reported that geological mapping and soil geochemistry were conducted in 1967 to follow-up chalcopyrite mineralization found in Dunn Creek. Results of this work are unavailable. The following summarizes the work 1970 – present:

1979 – 1982: Cold Lake Resources (1979) were exploring for uranium in the area and located the RB 1 claim which overlapped the eastern portion of the present Greenhorn property. Exploration consisted of geological mapping, prospecting, soil geochemistry, magnetometer and radiometric surveys. Their work outlined anomalous concentrations of copper in soil (up to 405ppm) in the western portion of their grid with the most intense anomalies open to the west.

1982 – 1989: No recorded work or claims.

1990 – 1996: Brenda Mines located the Cu claims and followed up the discovery of a high grade copper occurrence along the Dunn Creek access road with prospecting, rock sampling and soil sampling over a small grid. The Brenda Mines grid provides partial westerly continuation of the 1979 grid, extending the area of anomalous copper some 200 meters to the west. Rock samples collected during the 1990 program returned up to 3.14% Cu with weakly elevated gold and silver tenors from calc-silicate rocks and mineralized amphibolite. Further work was recommended but not completed.

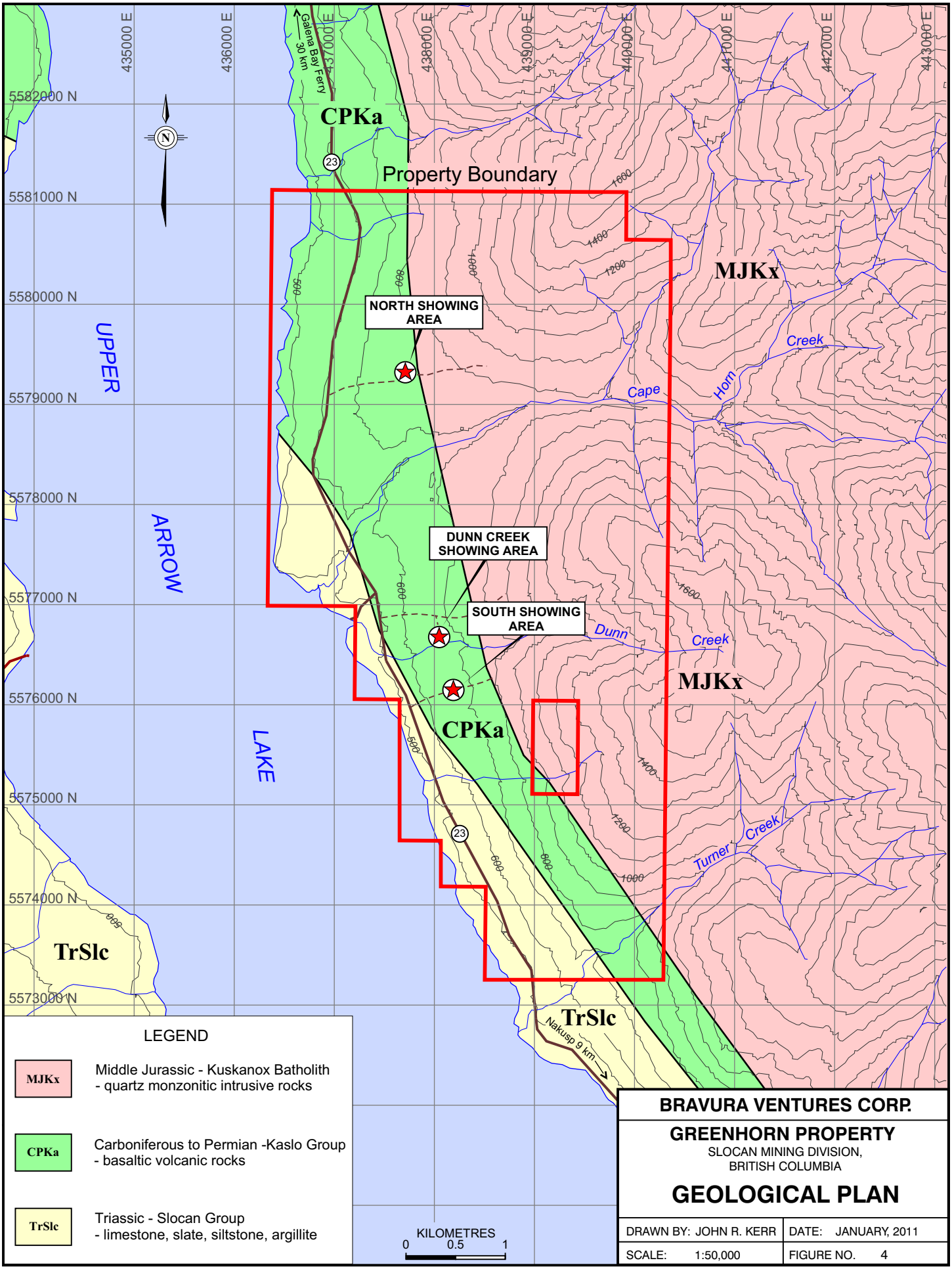
1997: The property was staked by Bruce Doyle in February, 1997. Phelps Dodge optioned the property and completed grid geophysics consisting of IP, magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys. The work was completed by SJ Geophysics of Vancouver, B.C. It is reported that Phelps Dodge also completed a three-hole diamond drill program, however records of this drilling were never kept. Drill logs and analytical results are summarized in the 1998 report by Kulla for Phelps-Dodge. It is assumed the program was unsuccessful in identifying economic mineralization.

1999: Crest Geological Consultants Ltd. optioned the property, and during the period July to October completed a limited exploration program. The program consisted of geological mapping and prospecting the central part of the grid area concentrating on the copper soil anomaly and the collection of 26 rock samples. Reinterpretation of the IP and Magnetic-VLF data was completed by S J V Geophysics Ltd. It was during this program that the North showing was discovered and trenching initiated.

2005 – 2006: Zappa Resources Inc. completed some limited soil and rock geochemistry on the property. As a result, a second phase of trenching was completed in October, 2005.

2010: Bravura Ventures Corp. entered a four year option agreement to earn a 100% interest in the property. During December, 2010, a 610 km airborne magnetic and VLF electromagnetic survey was completed on the property by Aeroquest Ltd. of Mississauga, Ontario.

This report integrates the results of 2010 airborne geophysical program into historical data and provides the material to recommend ongoing work programs on the property.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5576000 N
5575000 N
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5573000 N
Galena Bay Ferry
30 km
CPKa
Property Boundary
MJKx
NORTH SHOWING AREA
DUNN CREEK SHOWING AREA
SOUTH SHOWING AREA
UPPER
ARROW
LAKE
Cape Horn Creek
Dunn Creek
Turner Creek
TrSlc
Nakusp 9 km
LEGEND
Middle Jurassic - Kuskanox Batholith - quartz monzonitic intrusive rocks
Carboniferous to Permian -Kaslo Group - basaltic volcanic rocks
Triassic - Slocan Group - limestone, slate, siltstone, argillite
KILOMETRES
0 0.5 1
BRAVURA VENTURES CORP.
GREENHORN PROPERTY
SLOCAN MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOLOGICAL PLAN
DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR
DATE: JANUARY, 2011
SCALE: 1:50,000
FIGURE NO. 4

GEOLOGY

Regional Setting

The Upper Arrow Lake area lies within the Omineca structural belt of the Canadian Cordillera. Mapping by Read and Wheeler, 1976 shows Paleozoic and Mesozoic metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks intruded by the Kuskanax Batholith and associated sills and dykes. The oldest rocks are exposed at the northern and southern ends of Upper Arrow Lake and consist of upper Mississippian (Milford Group) oceanic sediments and minor basalt. Paleozoic to Mesozoic aged rocks consisting of the Kaslo and Slocan Groups rims much of the Kuskanax Batholith. The Kaslo Group consists of metavolcanic rocks (amphibolite) with minor intercalated meta-tuffaceous and metasedimentary rocks which are overlain by Slocan Group interbedded pelitic and marble units and capped by a thick sequence of metavolcanic rocks. The Kaslo and Slocan Groups underlie the property on the western side of the Kuskanax Batholith.

Stratified rocks west of the Kuskanax Batholith are complexly folded and faulted along a predominatly northwesterly trend. Intensity of deformation increases westward away from the batholith and toward a series of gneissic domes located west of the north end of Upper Arrow Lake. On the west side of the lake, stratified rocks are in fault contact with Monashee Complex rocks.

Property Geology

The Greenhorn property lies on the east side of Upper Arrow Lake just west of the Kuskanax Batholith. The eastern portion of the claims is underlain by moderately east dipping metavolcanic rocks and amphibolite believed part of the Permian to Triassic aged Kaslo Group and the western part by Triassic aged metasedimentary rocks believed part of the Slocan Group. It is also possible that these rocks belong to similar aged rocks of the Lardeau Group.

Meta-andesite (PT_{RKva}) is the most common lithology throughout the area mapped. The rock is fine to medium grained with anhedral, ragged hornblende phenocrysts which are variably altered to chlorite. 20% of the rock is composed of anhedral feldspar crystals in a mottled grey-green groundmass. Locally, white needles of actinolite are common. The medium to coarse grained nature of the minerals imparts an igneous texture (quartz diorite) to the rock. The unit grades from medium to coarse grained amphibolite rich horizons to fine grained feldspar andesite. The rock is locally vuggy and is variably foliated imparting a locally strong schistosity to the rock. Quartz/carbonate +/-feldspar veinlets are locally common as is disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite. Meta-basalt is exposed along the eastern part of the property and is a fine grained, grey-black massive rock. Pillowed basalt is exposed in the southeastern part of the grid area. These rocks are commonly moderately magnetic and locally calcareous.

The meta-tuffaceous grit unit is exposed in the west-central part of the grid area and marks the boundary between the metavolcanics (to the east) and metasediments (to the west). The rock is fine grained, siliceous, mottled grey-green-tan with ragged deformed fragments of fine grained quartz-feldspar material. Locally, interbedded with this rock is fine grained, layered, grey, feldspar phyric andesite tuff. Patchy epidote and chlorite alteration is common. Disseminated and layered lenses of pyrite and pyrrhotite are common throughout the unit which contributes to strong limonite on weathered surfaces.

Basaltic meta-tuff is exposed in the south-central part of the grid area. The rock is grey-black, well layered and very fine grained, locally with minor hornblende laths. Lapilli meta-tuff units are exposed throughout the north-central part of the grid area. The rock is mottled light grey to green with angular, light coloured, fine grained, volcanic fragments stretched in the plane of foliation. The fragments are set in a dark grey siliceous matrix.

Marble units (T_{RSm}) up to 5m thick are exposed along the western side of the grid area. The rock is banded light grey/tan to grey and is medium to coarse grained. Commonly the marble is intercalated with meta-argillite/siltstone. This rock is banded white to dark grey with the finer grained argillite layers up to 3cm thick. The more silty layers are lighter in colour and are moderately calcareous. One outcrop of calc-silicate was found in Dunn Creek overlying interbedded argillite-marble. The rock is medium grained, mottled grey-green and siliceous. Outcrop of this material in the creek bed has a distinctive "ribbed" appearance with the more calcareous layers weathering out more quickly than the siliceous ones.

The eastern part of the property is underlain by the Kuskanax Batholith. Where exposed, the rock is porphyritic quartz monzonite. A small satellitic stock of the batholith is exposed in the south-central part of the grid area. The rock is light grey, medium grained quartz monzonite disseminated hornblende laths and biotite. The rock is moderately to strongly magnetic. Angular xenoliths of dark grey, fine grained, siliceous basalt/andesite are found in the contact areas of the batholith and satellite stocks.

Structural Geology

The rocks in the area mapped strike to the north and dip moderately to steeply to the east.

Folding is evident on the property where it is represented by tight isoclinal folds. The S_2 foliation and layering are parallel to subparallel indicating isoclinal deformation and possibly repetition of units throughout the property.

Northeast trending faulting is common with an apparent right lateral displacement. Bedding slip faults were noted in several locations by slickensides along bedding planes. An east-west trending lineament was interpreted from magnetic data coincidental with a portion of Cape Horn Creek. This is believed to be a fault as possible offsets of volcanic lithologies and earlier north-south structures are evident. Magnetic lineaments in a north-south trend reflect either structures or magnetic felsic/basic contact zones in the volcanic lithologies, which are believed good hosts for exhalative horizons and VMS deposits.

DEPOSIT TYPES

The geological environment is suited to host a number of deposit types. The principal targets are 1) volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits, similar in nature to the Goldstream Cu/Zn deposit located 150 kilometers to the north and in a similar geological environment and 2) the strata controlled Big Ledge Pb/Zn deposit located on the west side of Arrow Lakes, 15 kilometers to the northwest. The Big Ledge deposit is located in an earlier geological terrane, however similar nature of mineralization was observed on the Greenhorn property.

Other types of deposits that may exist on the property are porphyry copper (molybdenum, gold) deposits associated with intrusive bodies, skarn copper deposits near the contact of these intrusives and structurally controlled or vein type lead, zinc, and silver deposits dotted throughout all areas and rock-types of the West Kootenays.

MINERALIZATION

Three historic mineral prospects are reported on the property, all having been located, examined and sampled. The following table summarizes the results of sampling, analytical data provided in Appendix B:

Sample No.	Showing	GPS Coords		Sample Description	Analytical Results
GH-01	North Showing	5579682N	437907E	Chip sample from trench/2m Silicified schist/qtzt. Lardeau (Chase) Group Strike 070 degrees; dip - vert	1.86% Cu 46ppm Mo 19ppb Au 9ppm Ag
GH-02	Dunn Ck Showing	5577126N	437852E	Selected grab sample subo/c. Rusty altered schist, with diss and blebs cpy and pyr	4300ppm Cu 16ppb Au
GH-03	South Showing	5575225N	438195E	Chip sample from o/c - 4m Silicified schist/gneiss, with massive/diss cpy and pyr	1.07% Cu 34ppb Au 6ppm Ag

The following is a brief description of the three main prospects on the property:

1) North Showing: Located in the north/central portion of the property. The showing area is exposed in outcrop by an E-W trench 40 meters long and up to 2.5 meters deep. The trench cross-cuts the lithology, exposing at least three unidentified lithologic units. One of the units has a high content of calcareous rock and is believed sedimentary. The other units were tentatively identified as volcanic in origin. All rocks are metamorphosed to schist and the quartzite layers exposed in the area of sample GH-01 may in fact be chalcedonic exhalative bands. Noted styles of mineralization are massive beds of pyrite and chalcopyrite conformable with schistosity and presumably the original bedding. Considerable structural activity and displacement is evident within the entire trench, therefore the full extent of the width of the zone is not fully understood. It is believed that the sample collected (GH-01) represents the minimum true width of the zone.

2) Dunn Ck. Showing: Located on the central portion of the claims on Dunn Creek, approximately 2.5km south of the North showing. There are three small areas of mineralization exposed in this area: 1) a small area of sub outcrop and float at the location of sample GH-02. Disseminated and blebular chalcopyrite and pyrite are found throughout most rock observed and sampled. 2) A small sub outcrop area ~200 meters south, with lesser contents of pyrite and chalcopyrite. This area was not sampled; and 3) Outcrop in the steep, swift flowing canyon of Dunn Ck. This area was not examined due to its dangerous access.

3) South Showing: Located in the south/central portion of the claims, 0.4 km south of the Dunn Ck. showings. The showing is a 10 meter area of outcrop and sub-outcrop. Very little of bedding/structural trends were recognized in outcrop and the general rock-type is described as a schist/gneiss with semi massive bands and layers of chalcopyrite and pyrite. The sample length of 4 meters cannot be defined as a true width of mineralization. The South showing contained the highest content of gold (34ppm). This is not an economic content, however is recognized to be associated with mineralizing events.

All showing areas are considered as areas of potential economic interest, coinciding with areas of strong geochemistry and significant geophysical signatures. The location of the three reported Phelps-Dodge drill holes were not located at any of the showing areas, and were believed to be drilled in the area of the Dunn Creek showing. The North showing had not been discovered at this time (1996) and was not part of the claim package. Several other areas of potential interest are exposed by geophysical and geochemical anomalies.

EXPLORATION

Pre – 2010 Exploration Programs:

Exploration Programs were conducted on the property during the period 1979 – 2000 by four various operators, and are detailed in the **HISTORY** section of this report. In summary, 3 diamond drill holes, trenching, soil sampling and ground geophysics were completed on the property during this period. Results of the geochemical and geophysical programs are documented as assessment reports, however there no detailed records of drill logs or drill samples. Most historical work of any significance was completed on the Dunn Creek showing.

All historical data collected on this property existing as assessment reports at the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, have been reviewed in detail by the author. The following summarizes the writer's opinion and conclusions of historical data:

1) Most work was very well done by competent exploration teams.
2) It is the writer's opinion that ongoing work programs should focus 50% on re-evaluating the known showing areas and 50% in other areas of the property that have been delineated by airborne geophysical interpretation.
3) All drilling and most of historical work were completed in the Dunn Creek showing area.
4) Assay data, drill logs or other data pertaining to the drill program are not identified in any of the available data. The only reference to the drilling is referenced in the 1997 internal Phelps-Dodge report, including summary logs. Drill locations are only shown on a small-scale map and are believed not to be accurate. The results reported do not indicate the presence of an economic mineral resource.
5) Results of historical induced polarization survey (IP) indicate results of little interest. For this reason, IP is not being recommended in ongoing programs. Electromagnetic methods are far more useful in detecting VMS or skarn type of deposits.
6) Results of historical geochemical surveys indicate positive exploration targets, however as the data can not be verified and are not well documented they are not being presented in this report. Ongoing work programs therefore, should not attempt to incorporate the historical geochemical data.

2010 Exploration:

In December, 2010, Max Investments Inc., on behalf of Bravura, commissioned and completed a 610 line kilometer airborne geophysical survey to Aeroquest Ltd. of Mississauga, Ontario. The survey covered all of the property area (shown on Figure 5A, B, C and D) and was flown on lines spaced at 50 meter intervals. Collected data includes magnetic and VLF-EM.

The purpose of the survey was to determine the geophysical signatures over known mineralized showings, to detect other areas of potential mineralization, and to provide data that may be useful in the interpretation of geology, including lithologies, structures and alteration zones. The interpretation of magnetic data is useful for understanding lithologies and structures as well as identifying potential magnetic bodies. The interpretation of electromagnetic data is useful in understanding geological structures, very important for interpretation of strata controlled VMS deposits.

The magnetic airborne survey system employs the Geometrics G-823A cesium vapour magnetometer sensor installed in a two meter towed bird airfoil attached to the main tow line, 18.3 meters below the helicopter. The sensitivity of the magnetometer is 0.001 NanoTesla at a 0.1 second sampling rate. The average ground clearance of the magnetometer bird is 71 meters, with most deviation being within +/- 20 meters. This deviation will reflect only minor varying magnetic intensities. The magnetic data is recorded at 10 Hz by the ADAS.

The VLF EM system employed was an RMS Instruments Herz TOTEM-2A, configured to simultaneously measure two transmitting stations. The stations selected were chosen such that their wave propagation direction was as close to orthogonal as possible. The transmitter with a wave propagation direction roughly parallel to the survey line direction was chosen such that the magnetic field component would intersect perpendicular to anticipated geological features. The TOTEM-2A has a sensitivity range from 130 µV m to 100 mV m at 20 kHz, 3 dB down at 14 kHz and 24 kHz.

Total field and quadrature components were recorded for each of the Line and Ortho stations as follows:

- Line – Cutler, Maine (24.0 kHz)
- Ortho – Jim Creek, Washington (24.8 kHz)

Lines were spaced at 50 meters intervals and oriented in an east/west direction. This direction crosses all of the major structures of the project area, and was considered the best optimum survey orientation for the property.

The survey data were processed and compiled in the Aeroquest office. Map products were provided indicating total magnetic field data, vertical magnetic field data, and TEM anomalies and zones of conductivity, all with lineament and structural interpretation. The full comprehensive geophysical report by Aeroquest and dated February 4, 2011 is the basis of this interpretation.

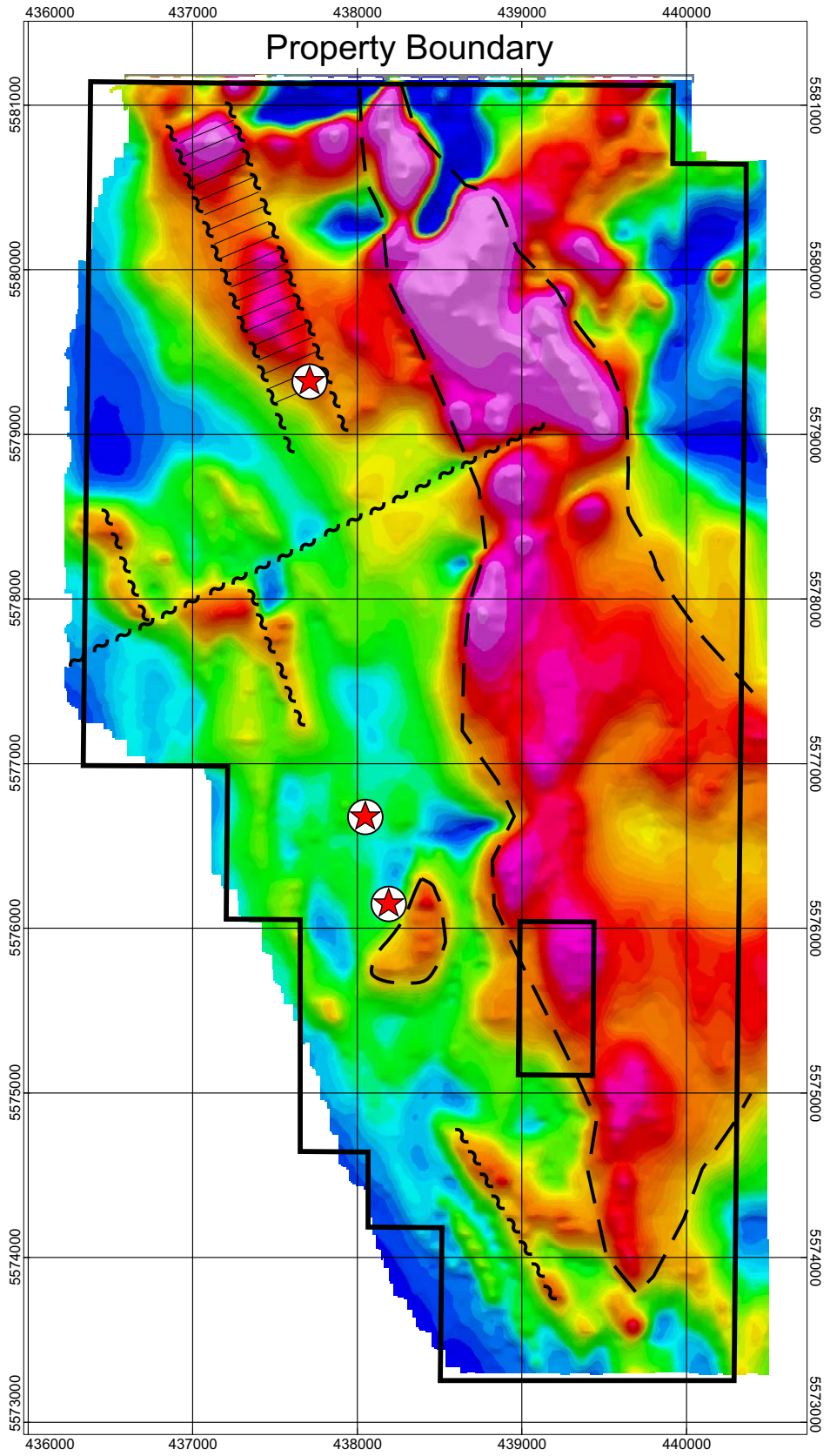
3 geophysical maps are included with this report (Figures 5a, 5b and 5c), that detail the magnetic and VLF-EM results.

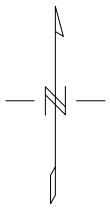
2010 Program Results:

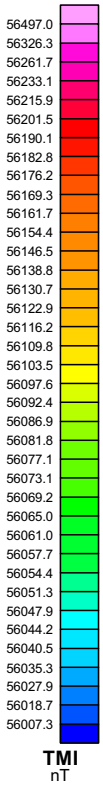
The resolution and clarity of data from the airborne geophysical survey has given credence to a revised interpretation of potential mineralized targets within the property boundary. There is a reasonable correlation of the geophysical properties to the known mineral occurrences, and a good correlation of geophysical properties to geological features. Therefore this data provides a reasonable ability to focus on areas with good exploration potential. The following summarizes these interpretations:

1) The magnetic plans offer a good geological interpretation of the property. The total magnetic field (Figure 5a) defines the contact of the Kuskanax batholiths in a north-south direction. The vertical field magnetic plan (Figure 5b) indicates magnetic lows with extreme magnetic highs associated with this same contact. The magnetic features and lineaments associated with this contact may be the result of some skarn mineralization. The sediments of the Kaslo Group are defined by magnetic lows in the western portion of the property.
2) The total and vertical magnetic field plans (Figures 5a and 5b) indicate significant magnetic highs associated with the North and South Showing areas, and Figure 5b indicate small but significant magnetic highs associated with the Dunn Creek showing. This may reflect skarn type of mineralization associated with the showings.
3) The North Showing is on a strong northwesterly trending magnetic lineament. This may be a significant structure or reflect a magnetic bearing horizon of the Kaslo Group of volcanic rocks. Magnetic horizons in volcanic rocks are commonly associated with exhalative horizons.
4) Several other magnetic highs are associated in areas of the volcanic sequence that provide reasonable targets for continued exploration. Some of these features are associated with copper soil anomalies.
5) Magnetic anomalies in the main intrusive body of the Kuskanax batholiths are present, however for the time being are discounted in having significant exploration potential.
6) The results of the VLF-EM survey are somewhat confusing as they indicate a dominant east-west fabric, perpendicular to the main lithological sequences.
7) The Dunn Creek showing is at the south end of a northwesterly conductive zone which provides an interpretation for follow-up.
8) The South showing is approximately 300 meters east of the most significant northwesterly conductive zone, and should be considered a prime target for exploration.
9) The strongest east-west trending conductive body is in the northwest portion of the property. The significance of this feature is unknown, however is believed to be due to conductive overburden, and of no significance to economic geology. A second conductive body is interpreted in the northeast portion of the property and is believed to be a topographic effect.

A site examination was not possible after completion of the airborne geophysical survey due to heavy snow pack, and will be conducted as soon as practically possible in April or May, 2011.







LEGEND

Showings

Magnetic Lineament

Magnetic Lineaments (of significant width)

Magnetic Body

250 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 11N

Map from Aeroquest Report, dated February 4, 2011

BRAVURA VENTURES CORP.

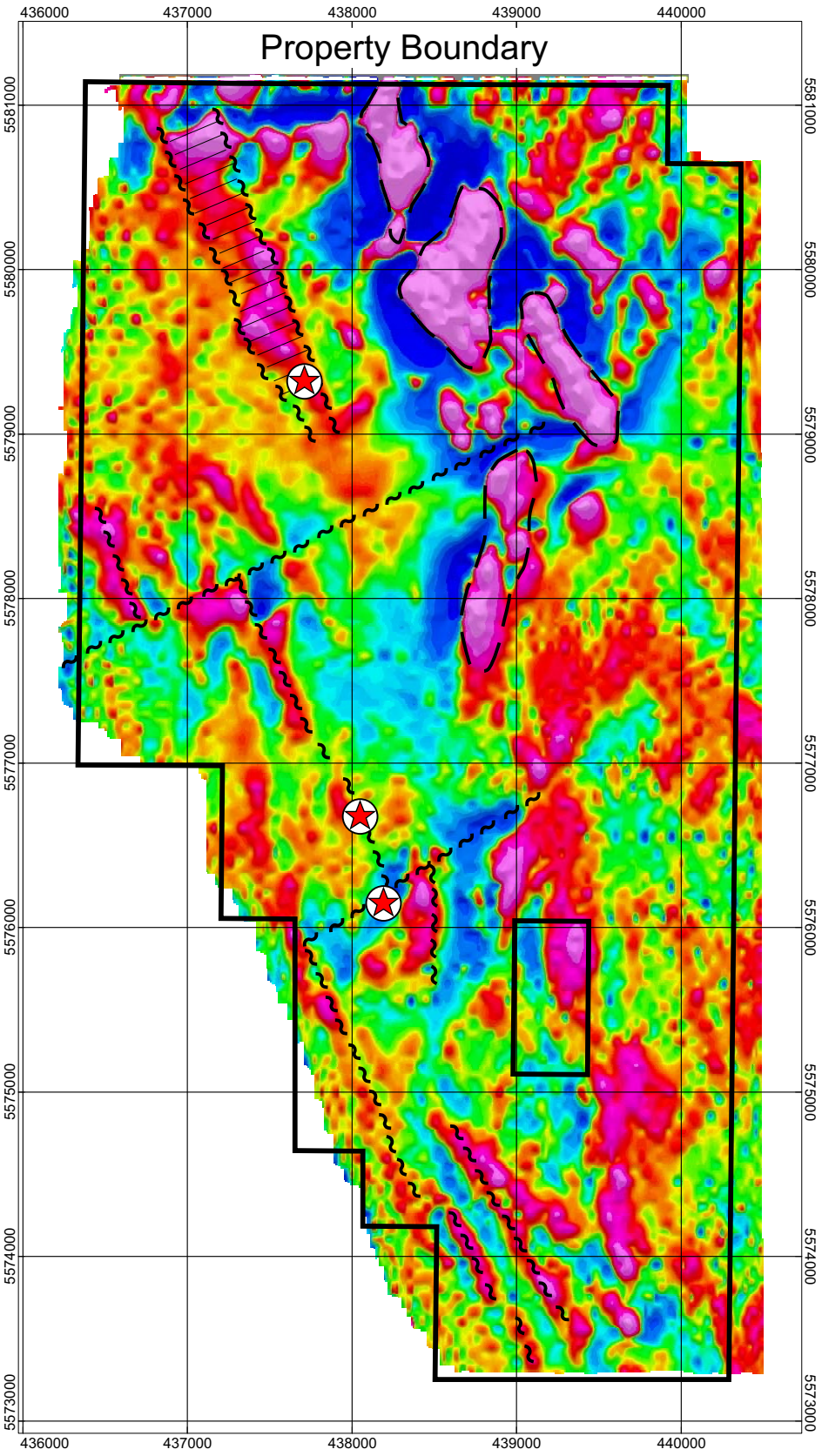
GREENHORN PROPERTY

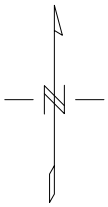
SLOCAN MINING DIVISION,
BRITISH COLUMBIA

TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD

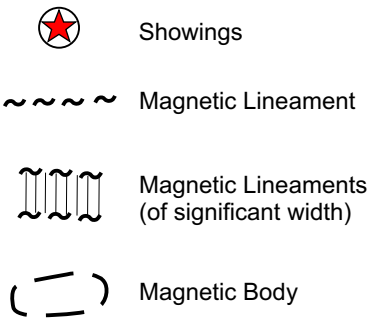
Airborne Geophysical Plan

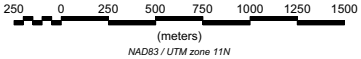
DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: JANUARY, 2011
SCALE: As shown	FIGURE NO. 5a





LEGEND





Map from Aeroquest Report, dated February 4, 2011

BRAVURA VENTURES CORP.

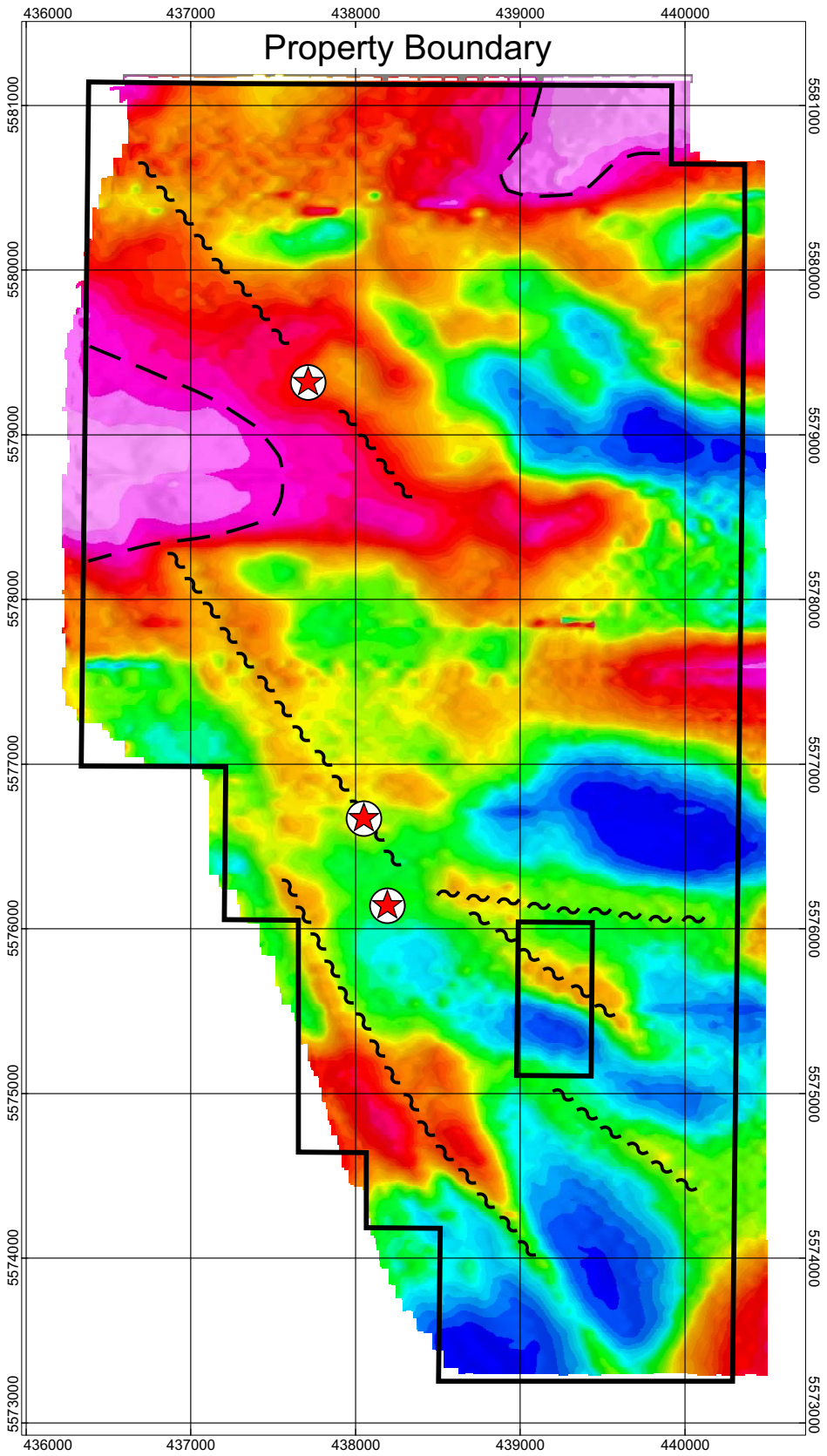
GREENHORN PROPERTY

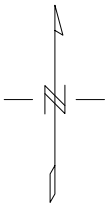
SLOCAN MINING DIVISION,
BRITISH COLUMBIA

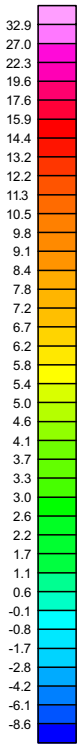
VERTICAL MAGNETIC FIELD

Airborne Geophysical Plan

DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: JANUARY, 2011
SCALE: As shown	FIGURE NO. 5b







VLF
total Field Line

LEGEND

Showings

Conductive Lineaments

Conductive Bodies

250 0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 11N

Map from Aeroquest Report, dated February 4, 2011

BRAVURA VENTURES CORP.

GREENHORN PROPERTY
SLOCAN MINING DIVISION,
BRITISH COLUMBIA

APPARENT CONDUCTIVITY (VLF-EM)
(Inverse of Apparent Resistivity)
Airborne Geophysical Pan

DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: JANUARY, 2011
SCALE: As shown	FIGURE NO. 5c

DRILLING

There are no detailed records of historical drilling having been completed on the Greenhorn Property, however three short diamond drill holes totaling 480.7 meters were completed by Phelps-Dodge as part of their 1997 work program (source – 1998 vendor report for Phelps-Dodge Corp., by Greg K. Kulla, P. Geo.). Drill logs and highest analytical results are summarized in the Phelps-Dodge report. From a small scale map of the property, it is believed that the holes were drilled in the vicinity and to the north of Dunn Creek.

SAMPLE METHOD and APPROACH

As the records of previous sampling and drill programs are not available, the results are considered of no significance. Details of sampling methods and approach of historical programs are therefore not discussed. Only three samples of rock were collected by the author and identified for use in this report.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS and SECURITY

Details of historic sample preparation, analysis and security are not addressed in this report. The samples collected by the writer were submitted to the laboratories of Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, B.C. for a massive-spectrometer (MS-1DX) analysis of 36 elements and assayed for copper when exceeding the upper detection limit. A description of these samples is found in **MINERALIZATION** section and analytical results are included as Appendix B. The analytical results presented by the laboratory document the processes used.

DATA VERIFICATION

Assay data verification is not addressed in this report. Historical data for this property is very poorly documented, the only known source is the 1999 Geochemical Assessment Report prepared by Craig Payne, P.Geo. dated January 28, 2000. The location of core samples from early drill programs are unknown and are believed to be destroyed.

A meeting was convened on January 20, 2011 with Mr. Jonathan Rudd, P. Geo. and Conrad Dix, P. Geo. of Aeroquest, and the writer to review the geophysical data, collection and interpretation. The discussion was very detailed in reviewing methodology of the airborne geophysical system as it pertains to the quality of data collected. From these discussions, the writer was satisfied that the data is verified and of high quality. Mr. Douglas Garrie, P. Geo compiled most of the data and authored the geophysical report, however could not attend the meeting.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no significant claim-holdings adjacent to the property. Two small claims exist, one in the northeast corner of the Property, and one in the south/central portion of the property. Neither of these claims have significant mineral showings to warrant acquisition at this time.

METALLURGICAL TESTING

There is no documented history of metallurgical testing on the property.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION

There is no other relevant information pertaining to the property that the writer is aware of.

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no documented reports of mineral resource estimates ever being completed on this property. A mineral resource has not been confirmed by sampling or drill testing.

INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS

A mineral resource has not been discovered on the property. For this reason, the property is considered an early stage exploration project, with excellent potential of discovering a resource.

Historical drill results indicate only low-grade contents of valuable metal in the Dunn Creek showing area, well below the threshold of economic content. For this reason, a grass-roots approach to exploration is being recommended for ongoing work on the property, based mainly on the magnetic results of the airborne geophysical survey. Since most grass-roots exploration completed on the property was done in the 1990s, there is sufficient justification to incorporate updated and sophisticated methods into ongoing work programs to assist in locating new targets for potential resource. The historic data is not being incorporated into ongoing work, as some of this data cannot be verified.

One large grid area has been selected in the western portion of the property covering the three showing areas, and elongated preferentially along the volcanic lithologies suited to host VMS deposits. Based on historical data and the airborne geophysical results, a time domain electro-magnetic (TEM) survey, soil geochemistry surveys and geological mapping are being recommended over the grid area. Although this area includes most of the historic exploration and drilling, the airborne magnetic results have delineated a large broad potential area to the north for potential discovery of resource. It is recommended that the grid have 48 kilometers of cross-lines for survey, and 6 kilometers of base line. Line intervals are to be spaced at 100 and 200 meters, with stations established at 50 meters along all lines.

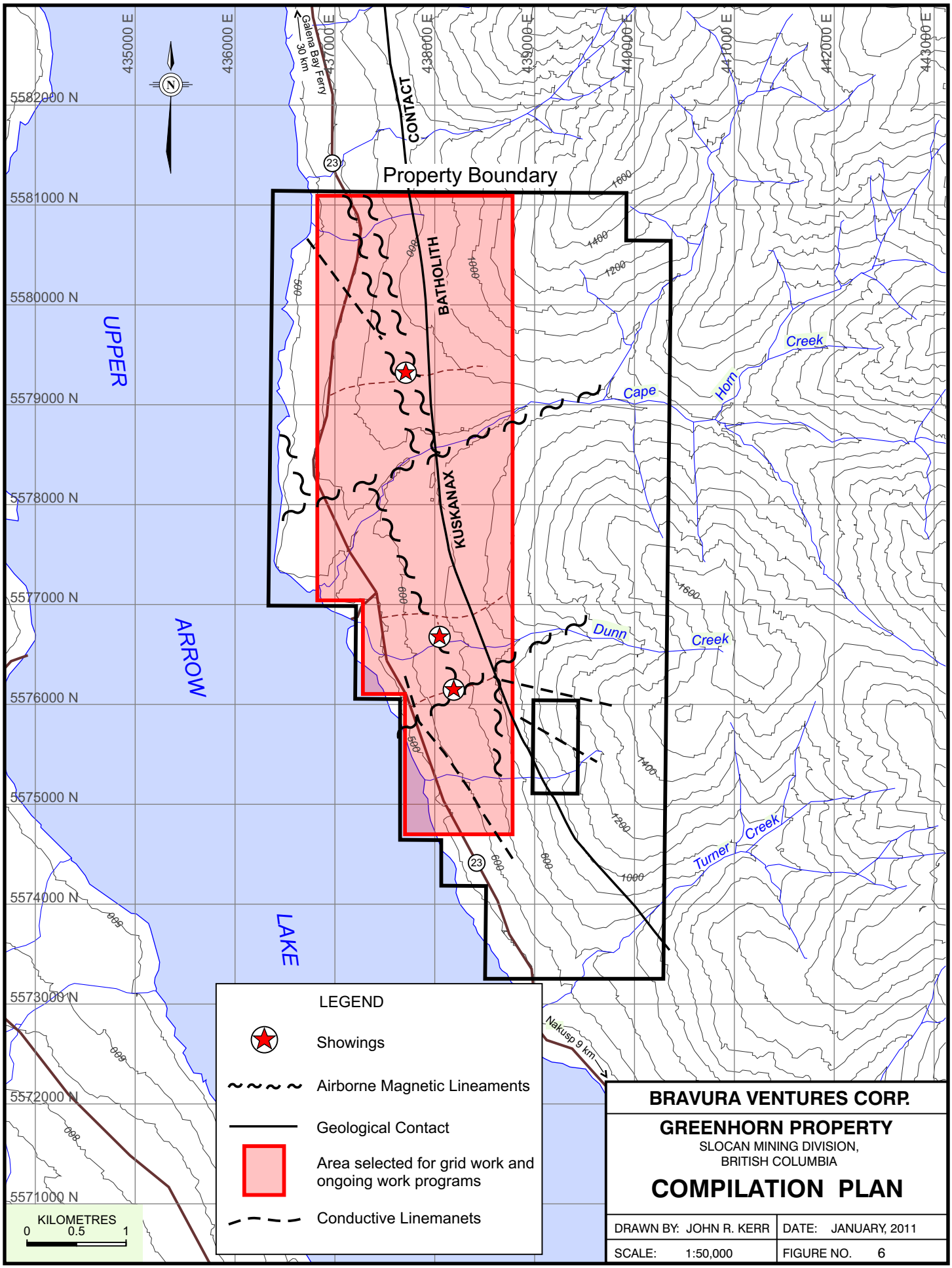
The remainder of the property is favourable for copper skarn and porphyry style mineral occurrences. Reconnaissance mapping, prospecting and regional silt sampling of the entire claim area, with specific attention to magnetic anomalies, are recommended for other areas of the claims.

Interpretation of results should focus on Cu (Au, Zn) VMS deposits, as this is the primary exploration target expected in this geological terrain. Secondary focus should be Cu (Au) skarn gold deposit, mesothermal precious metal styles of mineralization and low-grade Zn deposits similar to the Big Ledge deposit on the west side of Arrow Lakes..

Discussions and conclusions regarding the reliability and quality of all historical work programs have been discussed in previous sections of this report and need not be discussed again.

Interpretations and conclusions derived from the airborne geophysical survey are discussed in detail in the **EXPLORATION** section of this report, and need not be discussed again. There are no uncertainties regarding the reliability of this data. The completed program met its original objectives.

In summary, the **Greenhorn** property is considered a property of merit, and is worthy of a significant initial phase of exploration.



BRAVURA VENTURES CORP.

GREENHORN PROPERTY

SLOCAN MINING DIVISION,
BRITISH COLUMBIA

COMPILATION PLAN

DRAWN BY: JOHN R. KERR	DATE: JANUARY, 2011
SCALE: 1:50,000	FIGURE NO. 6

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that initial exploration work be oriented at detailed grid work over a nine square kilometer area of the property, as shown on the compilation plan. The grid is estimated to consist of 48 km of cross lines and 6 kilometers of base line. Lines are spaced at 100 and 200 meter intervals, and stations established every 50 meters along all lines. The more detailed line spacing is required over the area of the known showings. Grid-lines will have to be limbed, however no major cutting of merchantable timber is expected.

A ground time-domain electro-magnetic survey (TEM) program is recommended over the entire grid area, with depth penetration capabilities to 300 meters. Concurrent with TEM work, a ground magnetometer survey is recommended over the same grid area. Soil sampling at 50 meters along each line and geological mapping is also recommended over the grid, with showing areas and old trenches being mapped in detail. Soils are to be analyzed by MS-ICP methods, including gold.

Reconnaissance prospecting, silt sampling, and geological mapping, are recommended over the entire property, using airborne geophysics (magnetic anomalies) and historic data as reference to target specific areas.

Sufficient access roads exist into all areas contemplated for grid-work, therefore building of roads is not necessary. All roads are accessible to at least ATV accessible standards.

Anticipated costs of **Phase I** are as follows:

Grid Preparation: 54 km @ 800/km	43,200
TEM and Magnetic Survey: 48 km @ 2200/km	105,600
Geochemical Survey: Soil Collection	5,000
Analysis	15,000
Reconnaissance Sampling and Prospecting	7,000
Supervision and Geological Mapping	12,000
Room, Board, Truck and Miscellaneous Supplies	25,000
Helicopter: 6 hours @ $1250/hour	7,500
Contingency (~10%)	24,700
Total Phase I Costs	**$ 245,000**

Phase II incorporates exploration diamond drilling, to test priority targets delineated from the Phase I program. Additional expanded IP surveys would also be recommended in other areas of the property. As the amount and location of work is contingent on the results of Phase I, costs of the Phase II program are not estimated at this time.

Submitted by:

"John R. Kerr" (signed)

John R. Kerr, P. Eng.
February 10, 2011

Appendix A – References

REFERENCES

2010 - GARRIE, DOUGLAS, P. Geo. Report on a Helicopter Borne AeroTEM System Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey by Aeroquest Surveys Inc., dated February 4, 2010.

2006 – TURNER, JAMES A., P. Geo. Assessment Report on the Greenhorn Property, Slocan Mining Division, British Columbia NTS 82K/13W, Geology, Mineralization and Potential, dated January, 2006.

2000 – PAYNE, CRAIG, P. Geo., 1999 Assessment Report (26,162) on the Greenhorn Property, and Internal company report, dated January 28, 2000

1998 – KULLA, GREG K., P.Geo, Vendor Report Greenhorn Property, Slocan Mining Division, British Coluimbia dated March 11, 1998 for Phelps Dodge Corp.

1996 - LOGAN, J.M., Colpron, M. and JOHNSON, B.J., Northern Selkirk Project, Geology of the Downie Creek map Area (82M/8); in Geological Fieldwork 1996, B.C. Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources, Paper 1996-1, pp. 107-125.

1991 – FERGUSON, DELBERT, FGAC, 1990 Assessment Report (21,289) on the Cape Horn Copper Prospect, Nakusp, B.C., dated May, 1991 for Brenda Mines Ltd.

1976 – READ, P.B. PhD, Geology of the Lardeau Map Area West Half 82K, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 432.

B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1906; 1909; 1913; 1966; and 1977

Appendix B – Assay/Geochemical Data

Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada

www.acmelab.com

Client: **Kerr, John**
208 - 515 W Pender St.
Vancouver BC V6B 6H5 Canada

Submitted By: John Kerr
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver
Received: October 28, 2010
Report Date: December 07, 2010
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10005817.2

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Chita
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 7

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT Dispose of Reject After 90 days

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
R200-250	7	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
1DX2	7	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	15	Completed	VAN
7TD	3	4-acid Digestion ICP-ES Finish	0.5	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Version 2: 7TD Mo for Sample ID SH02 included

Invoice To: Kerr, John
208 - 515 W Pender St.
Vancouver BC V6B 6H5
Canada

CC:

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
CLARENCE LEONG
GENERAL MANAGER

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only.
"*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada
Phone (604) 253-3158 Fax (604) 253-1716
www.acmelab.com

Client: **Kerr, John**
208 - 515 W Pender St.
Vancouver BC V6B 6H5 Canada

Project: Chita
Report Date: December 07, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10005817.2

Method		WGHT	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
Analyte		Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
Unit		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
MDL		0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01
GH-01	Rock	0.30	46.2	>10000	0.6	41	8.9	17.9	45.0	141	3.02	<0.5	<0.1	18.6	<0.1	26	0.7	<0.1	0.2	28	0.53
GH-02 Greenhorn	Rock	0.32	0.9	4300	0.6	85	2.7	18.3	34.3	898	4.06	0.7	<0.1	16.1	<0.1	44	0.6	<0.1	<0.1	84	1.11
GH-03	Rock	0.27	0.5	>10000	0.7	90	6.0	9.2	27.8	416	4.17	9.2	0.1	34.2	0.5	192	1.0	0.3	0.3	84	0.40
SH-01	Rock	0.28	1462	25.6	1008	13	2.3	18.3	3.3	42	1.56	6.4	0.4	6.2	1.9	45	1.8	0.3	7.0	2	0.46
SH-02	Rock	0.71	>2000	20.2	>10000	5	46.3	3.8	0.8	9	2.21	<0.5	<0.1	10.4	<0.1	565	7.7	0.7	143.7	<2	0.04
SH-03	Rock	0.41	1147	7.8	3638	147	8.4	20.7	2.5	70	2.54	4.3	0.5	5.2	1.7	171	3.1	0.3	41.6	7	0.26
SH-04	Rock	0.33	329.9	17.8	1515	365	1.5	88.9	9.0	364	3.16	7.2	0.9	4.7	2.0	107	6.5	0.3	4.9	19	1.58

Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada
Phone (604) 253-3158 Fax (604) 253-1716
www.acmelab.com

Client: **Kerr, John**
208 - 515 W Pender St.
Vancouver BC V6B 6H5 Canada

Project: Chita
Report Date: December 07, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10005817.2

	Method	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	7TD	7TD
	Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te	Mo	Cu
	Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2	0.001	0.001
GH-01	Rock	0.019	<1	12	0.24	3	0.123	3	0.40	0.025	0.02	<0.1	0.03	1.6	<0.1	1.72	2	14.7	0.3	N.A.	1.857
GH-02 Greenhorn	Rock	0.021	<1	21	2.48	79	0.113	<1	2.93	0.161	1.68	<0.1	0.13	5.6	0.5	1.00	5	1.7	0.8		
GH-03	Rock	0.047	2	17	0.93	82	0.131	4	1.28	0.075	0.26	<0.1	<0.01	4.3	0.1	1.60	5	5.5	0.6	N.A.	1.066
SH-01	Rock	0.254	4	6	0.06	43	0.004	<1	0.14	0.092	0.04	0.4	0.02	0.5	<0.1	1.57	<1	4.0	<0.2		
SH-02	Rock	0.007	<1	<1	<0.01	26	<0.001	<1	<0.01	0.001	0.02	0.6	0.01	<0.1	0.2	2.51	<1	28.5	0.8	0.310	0.002
SH-03	Rock	0.200	4	9	0.16	45	0.007	<1	0.18	0.060	0.12	0.3	0.04	1.4	0.2	1.49	1	12.6	0.5		
SH-04	Rock	0.352	3	30	0.58	18	0.012	<1	0.21	0.068	0.15	0.2	0.13	3.9	0.1	2.81	1	5.9	<0.2		

Appendix C - Writer's Certificate

APPENDIX C - Writer's Certificate

I, **John R. Kerr,** of the City of Vancouver, B.C. hereby certify that:

1) I graduated with a BASc degree in geological engineering from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. in 1964.
2) I am a consulting, contract geologist, with my address of business 208 - 515 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 6H5.
3) I am a member in good standing of the Association of Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (#6858).
4) I have worked as a geologist continuously for 45 years since graduation, all related to mineral exploration. I have considerable experience in volcanogenic mineral and all other related mineral deposits that occur on the Greenhorn property.
5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, professional affiliation, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6) I am responsible for the content and preparation of the entire report entitled **TECHNICAL REPORT on the Greenhorn Property, British Columbia,** for Bravura Ventures Corp. and dated February 10, 2011, relating to the Green, Horn and Arrow mining claims. I visited the property on October 27, 2010. The purpose of this visit was for a site examination, assessment of various mineral showings and a general overview of property logistics.
7) With the exception of the airborne geophysical survey as described in this report, there have been no material changes on the property since this inspection. A site examination was not possible after completion of the airborne geophysical survey due to heavy snow pack, and will be conducted as soon as practically possible in April or May, 2011.
8) The author has had no prior direct involvement in work programs on the property, however has worked in the area of the claims in the 1970s and 1980s.
9) I am not aware of any material fact or material change that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
10) I am independent of the issuer and vendor applying all tests in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101.
11) I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with this instrument and form.

I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their web-sites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Certified Correct:

"John R. Kerr" (signed)

_____

John R. Kerr, P. Eng.
February 10, 2011