

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
30172**



**Le Baron Prospecting
Port Renfrew, BC**

Technical and Physical Assessment Report

**The Sherk Lake Project / Red Head Jerry Tenure
Vancouver Island, British Columbia**

Victoria Mining Division

NTS: 092C099

UTM: 48 degrees x 55' x 29" North – 124 degrees x 12' x 49" West



2007-2008

30,172

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FIGURE MAP A

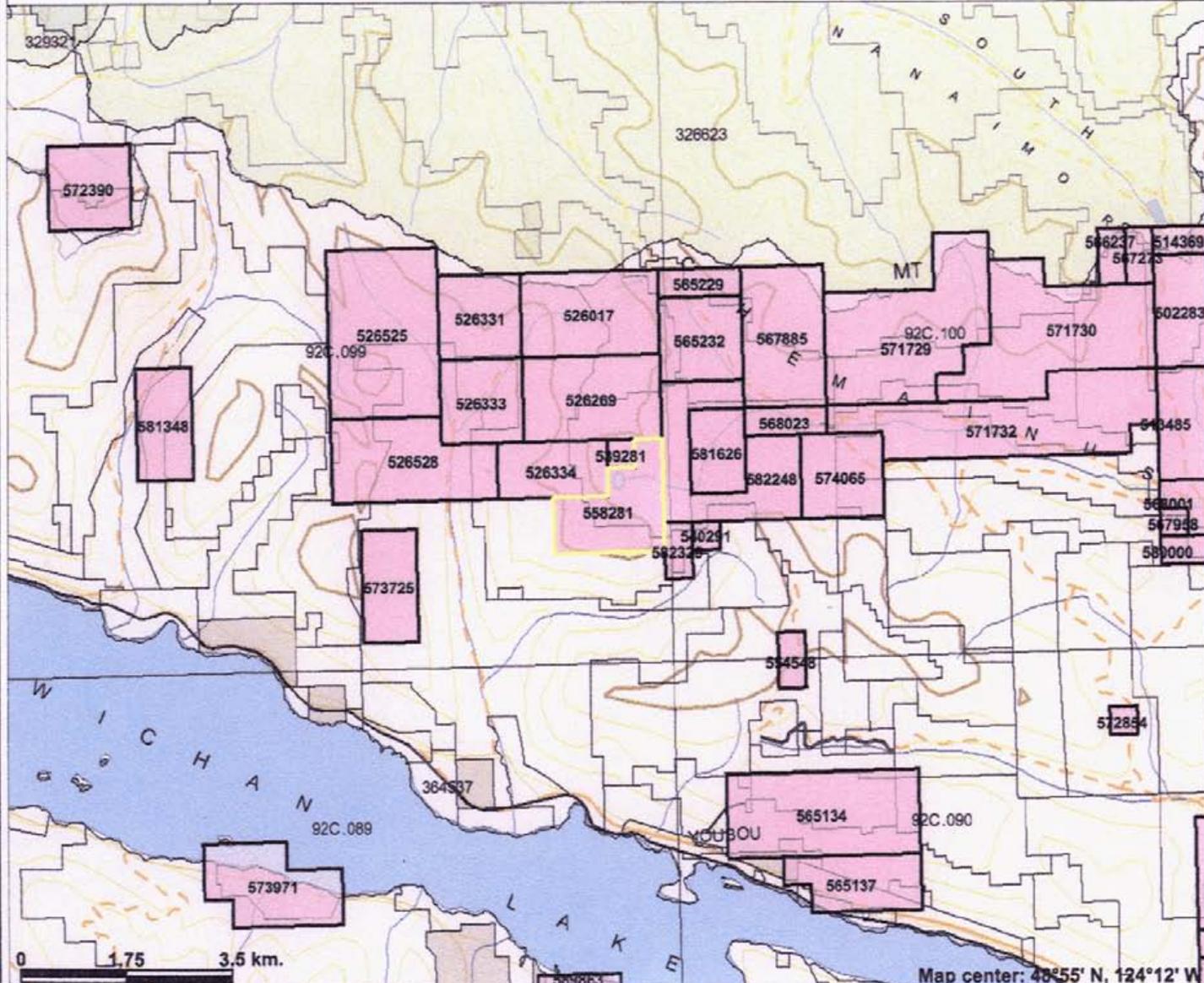
Tenure # 558281 - Red Head Jerry



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Tenures (Mineral - LRDW)
- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease
- Reserves (Mineral - LRDW Sites)
- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Mining Division (MTO)
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Area of Exclusion
- Area of Indefinite Contours
- Annotation (1:250K)
- Transportation - Points (1:250K)
- Airfield
- Anchorage - Seaplane
- Ferry Route
- Heliport
- Seaplane Base
- Air Field
- Airport
- Air Feature - Condition Unknown

Scale: 1:100,000



0 1.75 3.5 km.

This map is a user generated static output from an internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Overview:

The Red Head Jerry tenure lies immediately north of Lake Cowichan, Vancouver Island, and the tenure is 233.50 ha in size and encompasses the Sherk Lake and surrounding geological structure.

Access to this tenure is by means of secured logging road. Copper Canyon, this road is an active logging haul road and has a security guard and guard house at the Chemainus access. From the guard house, Sherk Lake is 33.65 kilometers.

This tenure was established jointly by Bob Morris (FMC #118959) and Scott Phillips (FMC #145817) on May 08 – 2007.

The tenure overlies the Sicker Group, rocks which are known to host massive sulphide mineralization. Mineralization on the tenure shows several quartz - chalcopyrite intrusions, banded magnetite with anomalous Au with disseminated pyrite.

Exploration of this tenure is in its early stages, consisting of road upgrades for better access, GPS survey of access roads, basic rock chip and stream sediment sampling, along with photographs of sample points of interest. A full geological and geochemical assessment will be conducted in the future.

History:

Two prominent geologists (Clapp; 1912 – 1917) and Bancroft (1913), contributed to the first geological survey work on Southern Vancouver Island. Clapp initially recognized and named the Sicker, Vancouver, and Nanaimo Groups. Fyles; in (1949 – 1955), performed detailed geological work in the Cowichan area. Fyles reported the area hosted massive sulfides and isolated pods of rhodonite within the Sicker sediments. Muller; (1980), in his Sicker Group regional investigation, further divided the Groups into Nitinat and Myra Formations. Muller stated that this area is a prospect to host similar massive sulfide deposits to Westmin and Twin J mines.

Regional Geology:

Three north / west trending structures on Southern Vancouver Island expose the complete Paleozoic through Mesozoic sequence of volcanic, sedimentary and granitic rocks. This area is known as the Cowichan – Horne uplift. The oldest rocks of the Cowichan – Horne uplift are the pre Devonian to Permian – Sicker Group. The Sicker Group is subdivided into the Lower Nitinat Formation, the Myra Formation, and the uppermost Buttle Lake Formation.

Most of the structured activity is confined to two periods. The first being Pre- Triassic, where this era of activity severely folded the Sicker Group, the second era of significant activity was Post – Cretaceous, this era of activity severely folded and faulted the Nanaimo Group. This era of severe activity resulted in the formation and documentation of the Cowichan Lake Fault which forms the southern extent of the Cowichan – Horne uplift.

In 1984, lithoprobe work by the Canadian Geology Ministry in the area determined that this fault is an active structure.

Tenure Geology:

There are three distinct and documented geological structures which underlay this tenure: (Muller 1980).

The first:

The Sicker Group:

The Nitinat Formation is the formation which lies under this tenure. This formation is composed of massive basaltic and andesitic flows with minor pyroclastic sediments and breccias. Primary structures within the flows are scarce, however quartz – chalcopyrite intrusions are present along the edges of some flows.

The Myra Group:

The Myra Formation also underlies this tenure. There are three distinct units of sediments within the Myra Formation.

The first and deepest layer consists of a thin fine grained lithic crystal tuff. The second layer is much thicker and composed of chert, minor argillite, fine grained lithic crystal tuff, and greywacke conglomerate. The third layer consists of interbedded siltstone and sandstone with strong sedimentary features.

The Myra sediments are known and documented to host polymetallic massive sulfide deposits such as found at Westmin and Twin J mines.

Island Intrusions:

There is a dyke – like granodiorite structure on the tenure. This is part of a much more massive structure in the area, but for the most part its exposure of the surface has a distinct possibility of being an Island Intrusion. The intrusion is composed of quartz diorite to biotite granodiorite. This intrusion is trending north / west and may be the beginnings of something very large.

A detailed geological evaluation along with geochemical analysis is warranted.

Areas of Interest:

Within the tenure, two areas of interest have been identified:

1. The first, being the Sherk Lake and the inflow and outflow creeks.
2. The second, being the intrusion directly south of the Sherk Lake.

These two identified areas of interest will become the basis for future exploration.

Technical Information:

Sherk Lake :

The Sherk Lake: (reference maps Figure map C)

The Sherk Lake lies topographically over a boggy area within a cirque. Due to the boggy nature of the terrain, limited grid mapping restricts the information of the data obtained. However, a detailed stream sediment sampling program was successful in collecting data for future geochemical analysis of the runoff.

Some of the elements collected have been identified using basic field assaying are, Cu, Pb, Fe, Ag and Au.

Stream sediment sampling was conducted in the creeks every 50 meters, (see chart for details), runoff of sediments has suggested a higher than normal accumulation of minerals. The elevated values of samples obtained are a direct result of runoff.

A few of the stream sediment samples obtained had very nice Au value, with visible Au throughout.

Sherk Lake Reference Chart: (Refer to Figure map C)

Stream sediment GPS sampling:

Survey creek: A – B – C

NTS: A = 411785 x 5420060 – start / road to creek junction / 124 meters east

B = 411661 x 5420087 – creek junction

C = 411425 x 5419875 – finish: road from creek junction / 236 meters south east

Field notes:

Creek sampling was conducted every 50 meters.

Moss matt samples obtained from in creek rocks, samples were classified, and hand panned out, results were bagged and tagged for future geochemical analysis.

Sluice box sampling:

NTS: 411661 x 5420087 – creek junction

A small pit was excavated in creek, 1 meter x 2 meters x 0.5 meters deep

Material was classified then put through a sluice box, and then hand panned out, the results were field tested, and some very nice Au was obtained.

GPS survey points: roads

Where the roads though out the tenure cross over tenure boundaries, the areas are marked for future survey lines of the tenure bondary.

Road upgrades: access to Sherk Lake

375 meters of basic brushing – machete, road repair

Sediment sample descriptions:

14 moss matt samples = classified, hand panned

1 – sluice box sample = see notes above: reference to photo of Au

Technical Information:

Sherk Lake Intrusion:

The Sherk Lake Intrusion: survey trail – road side survey: (reference maps Figure map D)

Where topographic conditions permitted, grid lines were established to further identify the validity of this intrusion. Using the existing old logging road as a reference point, grid lines were run east / west across the intrusion. Limited gridlines were run north / south due to topographic conditions and the abundance of logging slash and undergrowth in which presented a safety hazard.

The rock chip samples collected have yielded some interesting results. Some of the elements collected have been identified using basic field assaying are, Cu, Pb, Fe, Ag and Au.

The Sherk Lake Intrusion Reference Chart: (Refer to Figure map D)

GPS survey trail: A – B – C – D

NTS: A = 410650 x 5419785 – start of survey trail - road

B = 411075 x 5419345 – MTO grid line junction

C = 411252 x 5419315 – end of intrusion out crop

D = 411128 x 5419105 – end of survey trail – road

Field notes:

Rock chip samples were obtained using a chisel and hammer every 100 meters along survey trail. The samples were field tested using basic techniques, bagged and tagged for future geochemical analysis.

Road side rock chip sampling:

A total of 14 rock chip samples were obtained along the road side where outcropping existed. The samples were field tested using basic techniques, bagged and tagged for future geochemical analysis.

Field notes:

Geological formations and layering is most prevalent along the survey trail. Exposure of the layering and quartz veins are referenced in the photos included. Some quartz veins carried visible Au. Chalcopyrite and sulfide exposures were also observed and sampled along the survey trail.

A detailed GPS survey grid will be conducted on this intrusion, establishing a grid survey and geochemical analysis is a priority.

Rock chip sample descriptions:

14 – road side = sulfides, conglomerates, quartz veins, sediments – shale – sandstone

8 – survey trail = sulfides, quartz veins, sediments

Interpretation of Results:

Both stream sediments and rock chip samples collected are yet to be processed for geochemical analysis, however, this tenure hosts a favorable setting to host a possible sizable massive sulfide deposit. Like the surrounding geographical conditions which have been identified and described by many to host such a deposit, this tenure is of interest to those who read this report.

To date, mapping on the property has identified two areas of significant interest, the first being the Sherk Lake, and what may lie beneath. The second is the fact that there is a distinct possibility of the intrusion having a deposit economic interest.

Mineralization on the tenure has shown areas which contain rock chip samples collected have yielded some interesting results. Some of the elements collected have been identified using basic field assaying are, Cu, Pb, Fe, Ag and Au. There is also a magnetite exposure of interest within the tenure.

Recommendations:

Detailed mapping of the tenure should continue with particular attention should be give to the intrusion as identified, and the possibility of an underwater study of the Sherk Lake. In addition to the geological and geochemical that will commence in the 2008 – 2009 exploration season. This tenure should prove favorable to contain a massive sulfide deposit of economic importance.

In memory:

This tenure is the final resting place of our long time fellow prospector and dear friend, Jerry Torpy.

Jerry was one of the true “grass roots” prospectors of British Columbia. Jerry spent many years in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories in search of minerals and he was one of the “grass root prospectors” of uranium exploration in the interior of BC.

Jerry had a vast knowledge of the geological structure of Southern Vancouver Island, especially the Copper Canyon area, though never noted publically for his wealth of knowledge of the area; he was called upon by many who knew.

Jerry is missed by many who knew him, his ashes rest in peace in Sherk Lake, known to us as the Red Head Jerry tenure.

Statement of Costs:

**Tenure: #558281
Red Head Jerry**

**Dates of exploration:
May 11-2007, July 21 – 22, 2007, December 16, 2007**

**Bob Morris (tenure owner / field supervisor + labor)
FMC #118959
\$30.00 x 26 hrs= \$780.00**

**Betty Morris (field assistant)
FMC #146608
\$20.00 x 6 hrs = \$120.00**

**Tom Jackson (field labor)
\$20.00 x 8hrs= \$160.00**

**Scott Phillips (tenure owner / field supervisor + labor)
FMC # 145817
\$30.00 x 4 hrs = \$120.00**

**Transportation:
Truck
\$50.00 / day x 4 days..... = \$200.00
Quads / 2 days = not billed**

**Accommodations:
Camper = \$70.00 x 1 = \$70.00**

**Report;
Le Baron Prospecting
Office supplies, data interpretation, report filing
0.5 day rate= \$160.00**

Total = \$1610.00

Author Disclaimer;

- I, Scott Phillips have a valued interest in the tenures that is mentioned in this report.
- I consent to the use of the material within this prospecting report to further enhance the exploration and development of the subject tenure(s). *This report is correct in the information within and any use of this information to a second or third party is the responsibilities of those parties.*

Author;

- Scott Phillips [FMC # 145817]
- Owner of Le Baron Prospecting, Port Renfrew BC.
- Many years experience prospecting the Port Renfrew area.
- Member in good standing with VIPMA. [Vancouver Island Placer Miners Assn].
- Owns several mineral and placer tenures within the Port Renfrew Area.
- Author of many prospecting reports accepted within the Ministry standards.
- Is presently studying the formation of Wrangell, West Coast Crystalline Complex and the Leech River Complex.

Author



, Date Aug - 07 - 2008

References:

Bancroft, J.A, (1913)

Geology of the Coast Mountains, Geological Survey of Canada.

Clapp, C.H (1912 – 1917)

Southern Vancouver Island, Geological Survey of Canada, and Sooke and Duncan BC mapping.

Fyles, J.T (1949)

Geology of the Cowichan Lake Area, British Columbia Department of Energy and Mines

Muller, J.E (1980)

Geological study of the Sicker Group Formation, Geological Survey of Canada

Minfile:

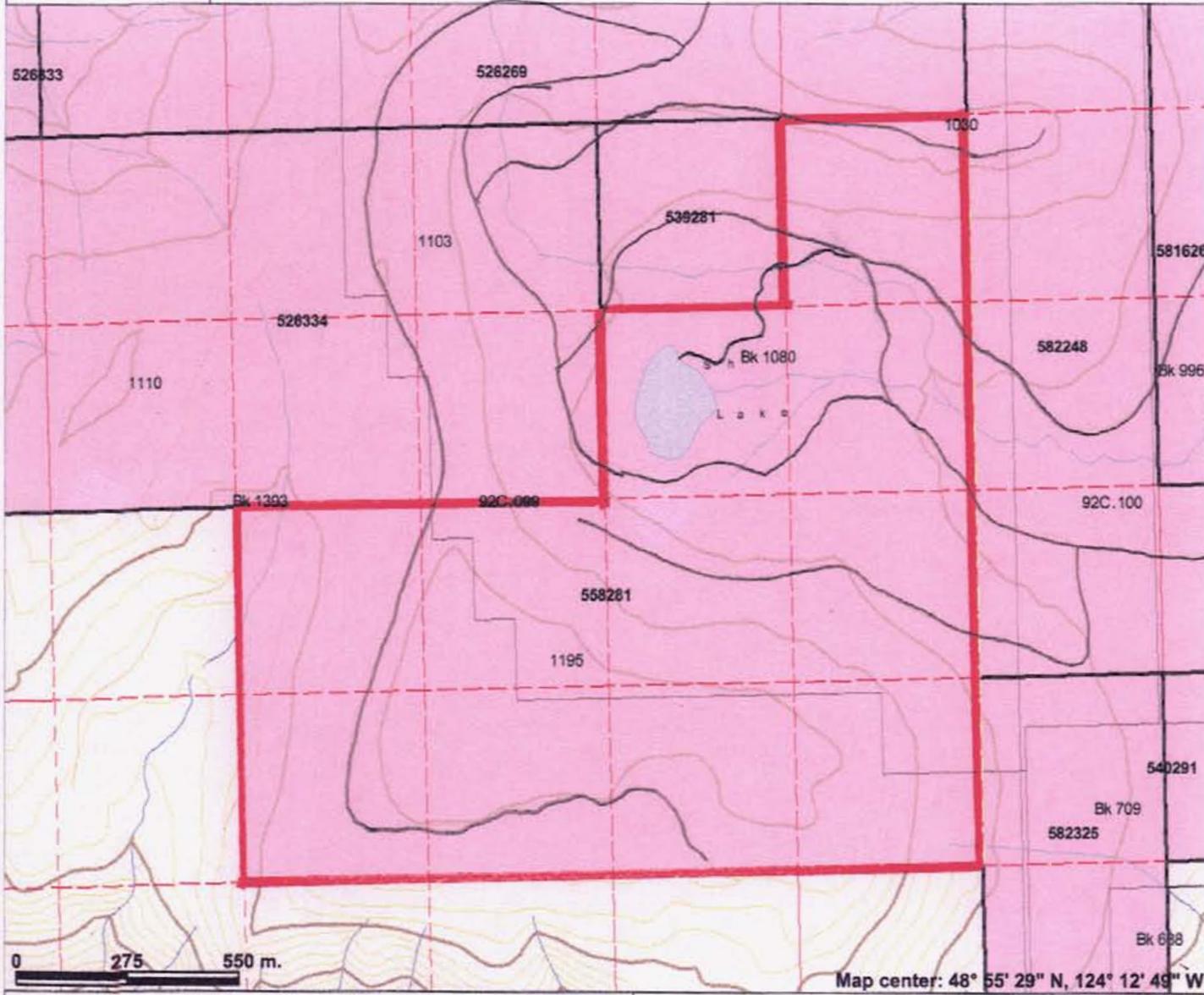
Reference: 092C013; Delphi, 092C019; El Capitan, 092C026; Sherk Lake

ARIS:

Reference: 27742 – El Capitan, 17736 – Striker / BHP + Utah Mines,
16227, 16210, 15258, 15117 – BHP + Utah Mines

FIGURE MAP B

Tenure # 558281 - Overview map



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Titles Grid (LRDW)
- Mineral Tenures (Mineral - LRDW)
- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease
- Reserves (Mineral - LRDW Sites)
- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Mining Division (MTO)
- Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (TRIM)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Index.Indefinite
- Contour - Index.Depression
- Contour - Index.Depression Indefinite
- Contour - Intermediate
- Contour - Intermediate.Indefinite
- Contour - Intermediate.Depression
- Contour - Intermediate.Depression Indefinite
- Area of Exclusion
- Area of Indefinite Contours
- Annotation (1:20K)

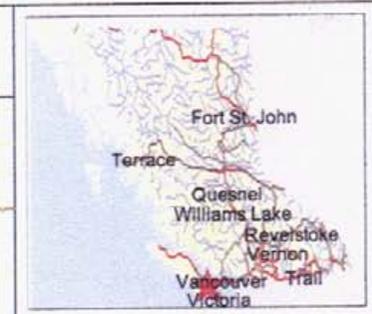
0 275 550 m.

Map center: 48° 55' 29" N, 124° 12' 49" W

Scale: 1:15,000

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Tenure # 558281 - Working reference map

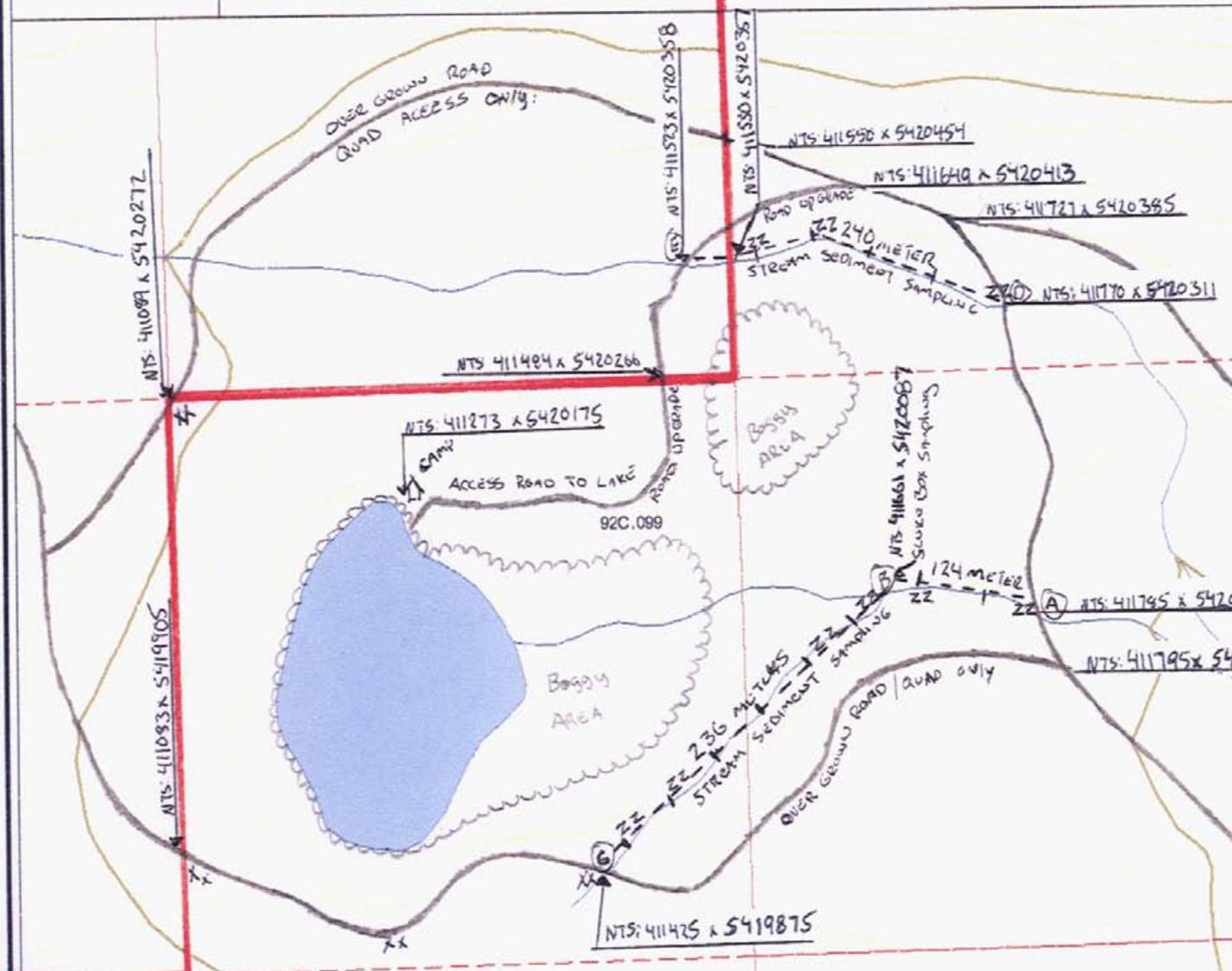


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- Contour - Index.Depression
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- Contour - Intermediate
- Contour - Intermediate.Indefinite
- Contour - Intermediate.Depression
- Contour - Intermediate.Depression Indefinite
- Area of Exclusion
- Area of Indefinite Contours
- Annotation (1:20K)
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)
- ⊗ Helipad
- ⊗ Transportation - Lines (TRIM)



Scale: 1:5,000



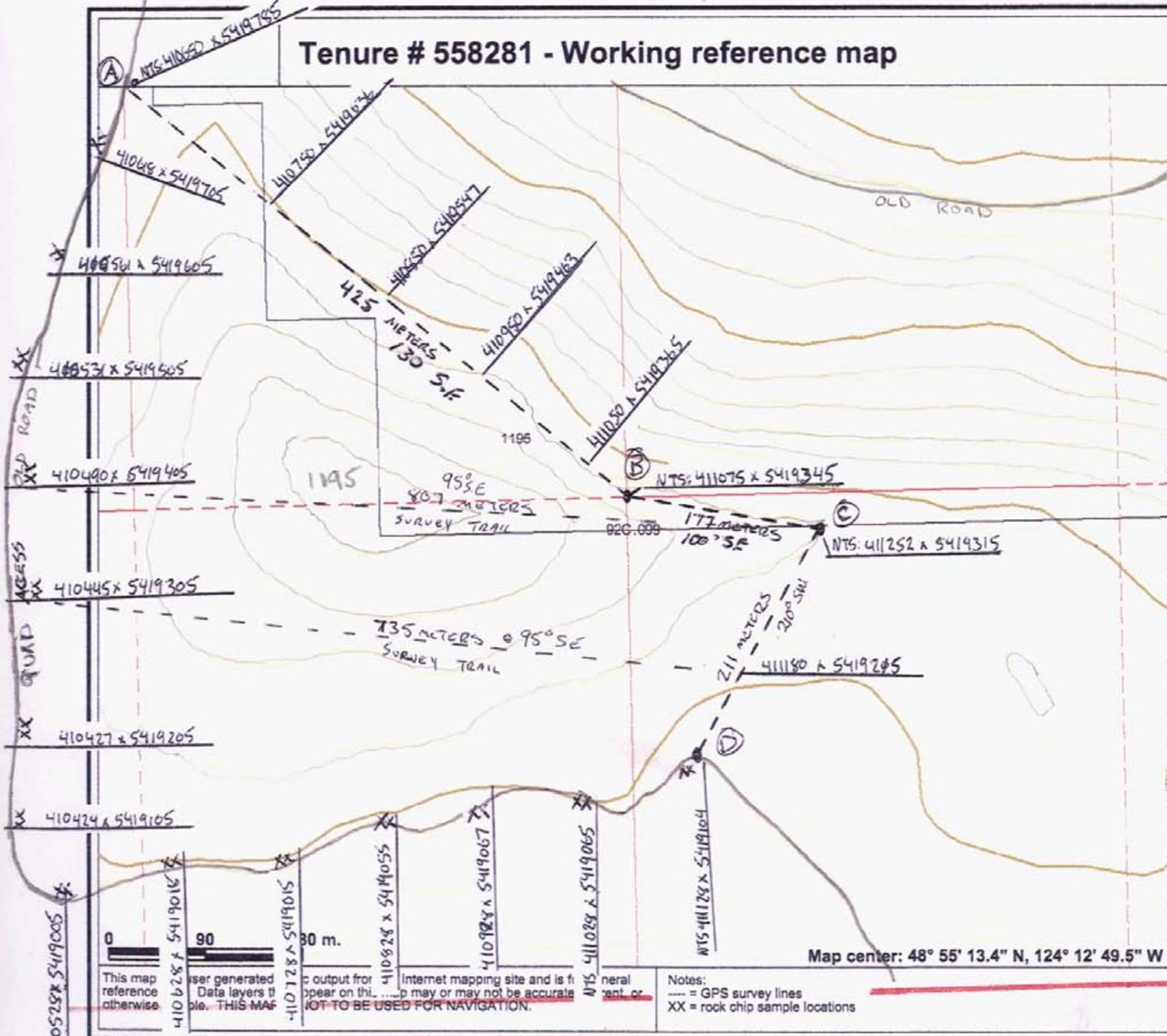
Map center: 48° 55' 40.7" N, 124° 12' 31.6" W

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Notes: --- = GPS survey lines
 XX = rock chip sample locations
 ZZ = stream sediment sample locations

FIGURE MAP D

Tenure # 558281 - Working reference map



Legend

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 - Contour - Intermediate.Indefinite
 - Contour - Intermediate.Depression
 - Contour - Intermediate.Depression Indefinite
- Area of Exclusion
- Area of Indefinite Contours
- Annotation (1:20K)
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)
- Transportation - Lines (TRIM)

Scale: 1:5,000

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Notes:
 --- = GPS survey lines
 XX = rock chip sample locations

Map center: 48° 55' 13.4" N, 124° 12' 49.5" W

Photos

Trail exposure – sulfides



geological layers – survey trail



Quad rollover – icy road – December 2007



Trail - Quartz vein

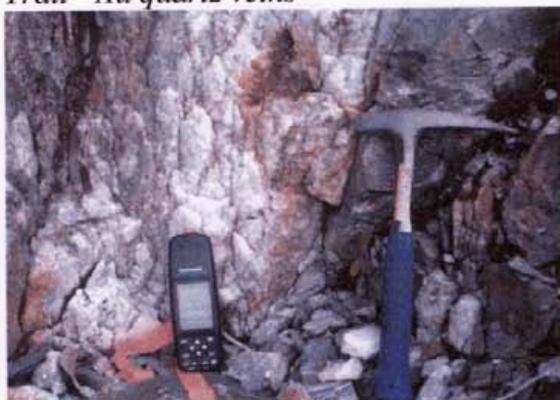


GPS sample location / intrusion



Photos:

Trail - Au quartz veins



Road side / sulfide exposure



Nice Au in pan / Sherk Lake creek



Sherk Lake / December 2007 – standing on frozen lake.

