

CVI EXPLORATION LTD.

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

on the

MOSCENA PROPERTY

Alberni Mining Division

NTS 092F/5E

**Vancouver, B.C.
June 1, 2005**

**Sookochoff Consultants Inc.
Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng**

*CVI Exploration Ltd
Geological Evaluation Report
Moscena Property*

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of officials of CVI Exploration Ltd. the writer prepared this evaluation report on the Moscena Property, the results of the exploration, and to recommend an exploration program to continue the exploration and development of the ground with a view to establish sufficient copper-gold-silver bearing reserves on which to base a productive economic operation.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References. A personal property examination was not completed.

SUMMARY

The 15 unit Moscena Property is comprised of an effective area of 500 acres located 15 miles northeast of Tofino on Vancouver Island. The property incorporates quartz veins that were explored and locally developed surficially and underground and reportedly contain gold values of up to 28 oz./ton over five inches.

The property is underlain by Permian Sicker sediments that are intruded by a Jurassic batholith. Structures include minor northeasterly and easterly trending faults that crosscut major northwesterly trending structures. The mineral showings on the property follow fractures that cut quartz diorite, fresh andesite, or a breccia with clasts of volcanics and sediments in a quartz diorite matrix. The veins/shears are marked by straight, narrow, rock-walled, remarkably persistent gullies

The Maple Leaf zone is comprised of several parallel quartz veins averaging 12 inches wide and up to 320 feet along strike. The veins are hosted by shear zones crosscutting both intrusive bodies and volcanics and where mineralized, are sheeted but massive and contain varying amounts of sulphides in bands parallel to the walls.

One vein, the Shaft vein has been exposed intermittently for a length of 375 feet and was explored by a 15 foot adit, a 23 foot vertical shaft and several open-cuts. A channel sample taken from this vein reportedly assayed 0.55 oz Au/ton and 0.46 oz Ag/ ton over a width of six inches. The "E" vein is exposed for about 850 feet by a series of open-cuts with a crosscut and drift driven for a total length of 190 feet. The best channel sample reportedly contained 2.5 oz Au/ton over a width of nine inches. The "H" vein is exposed intermittently for over 160 feet. A channel sample reportedly returned an assay of 0.54 oz Au/ton over a six inch width.

Sampling from a recent exploration program completed by CVI Exploration Ltd. returned assays of up to 7.34 oz Au/ton from selected grab samples.

A continuing program of vein sampling, VLF-EM surveys and prospecting is recommended to delineate potentially economic mineral zones at depth hosted by the indicated epithermal quartz veins.

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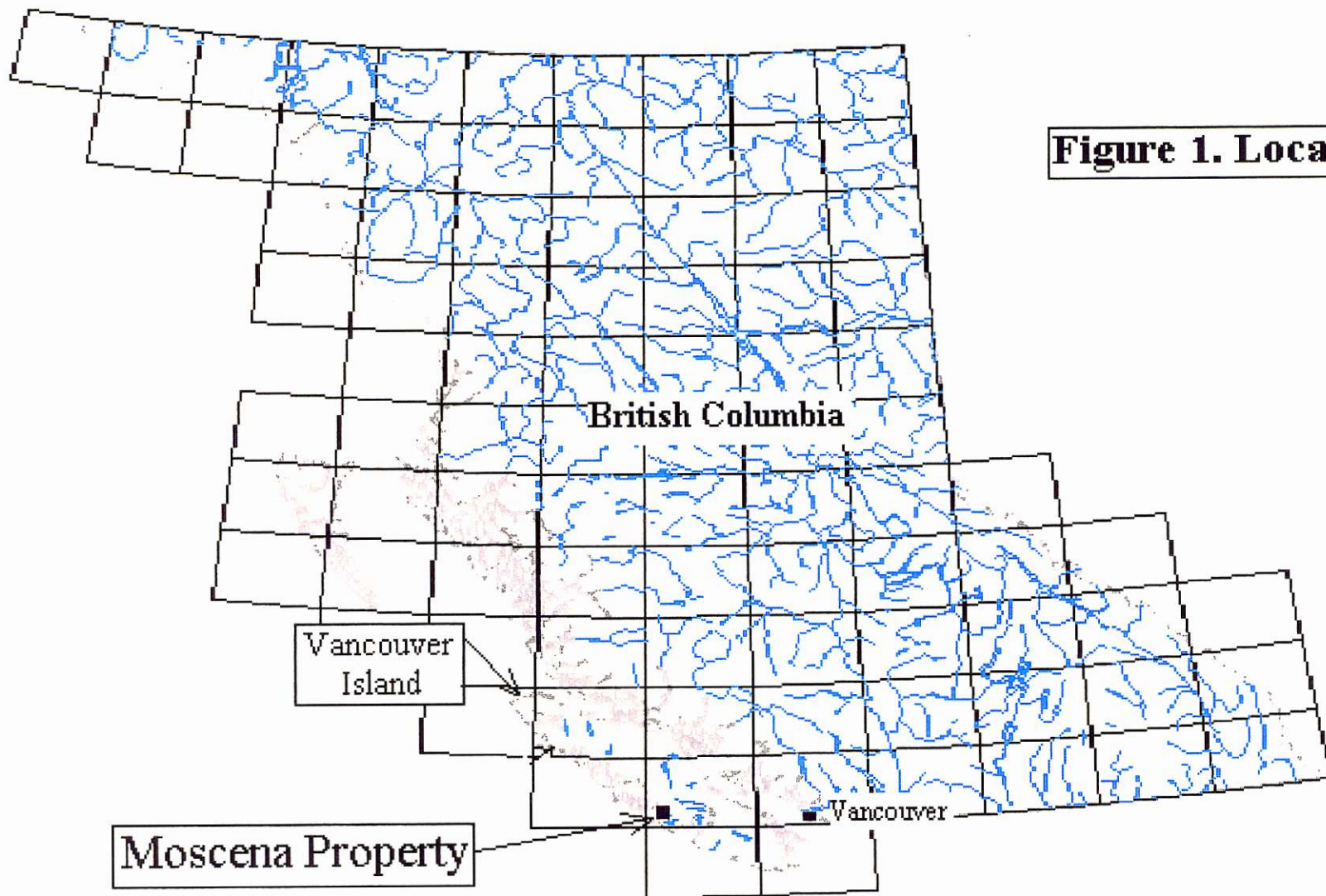


Figure 1. Location Map

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCATION (FIGURE 1) & ACCESS

The Moscena Property was staked as two contiguous claims totaling 15 units. However, the 10-unit Moscena 2 claim on the west covers a portion of reserved ground that is excluded from the west side of the claim resulting in its irregular border. Thus the effective area of the two claims is approximately 500 acres. Particulars are as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Tenure No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Moscena 1	5	404539	August 13, 2006
Moscena 2	10	404540	August 13, 2006

The property is located on the west coast of Vancouver Island, at the head of Warn Bay and at the mouth of Bulson Creek. The property is northeast of Tofino about 10 miles by air or 12 miles by water transportation. The co-ordinates of the property are 125° 43' W Longitude and 49° 16' N Latitude in the Alberni Mining Division, within Map Sheet NTS 092F/5E or 92F.022.

Access from Port Alberni to the Tofino area is 86 miles via Highway 4 and the Tofino Highway. The easiest access would be floatplane from Tofino 12 miles southwest of the Moscena Property. Tofino can be accessed by road from the ferry terminal (to Vancouver) at Nanaimo, a distance of some 100 miles.

The claims are owned as to 100% by CVI Exploration Ltd. that entitles the company to the sub-surface mineral rights. The company does not have any interest in the surface rights. To maintain the ownership of the claims, the company is obligated to either complete exploration work of one hundred dollars per claim per year for three years thence two hundred dollars per claim thereafter or the payment of the equivalent of cash in lieu prior to the Expiry Date

The property is not known to be subject to any environmental liabilities.

CLIMATE

The general climate is typically of the west coast temperate zone with mild to cool temperatures and periodic heavy rainfall from November to March with a warm summer season of temperatures averaging 60 degrees F. Snowfall may occur during the rainy season.

PHYSIOGRAPHY (FIGURE 5) AND VEGETATION

From Warn Bay northward the southern portion of the property covers the ground to the east of Bulson Creek whereas the northern portion straddles Bulson Creek. Generally, the property covers a semi-rugged to rugged mountainous terrain with elevations ranging from sea level to 3,500 feet.

Vegetation is dominated by stands of forest growth comprised of pine, hemlock and fir with moderate undergrowth of salal and brush.

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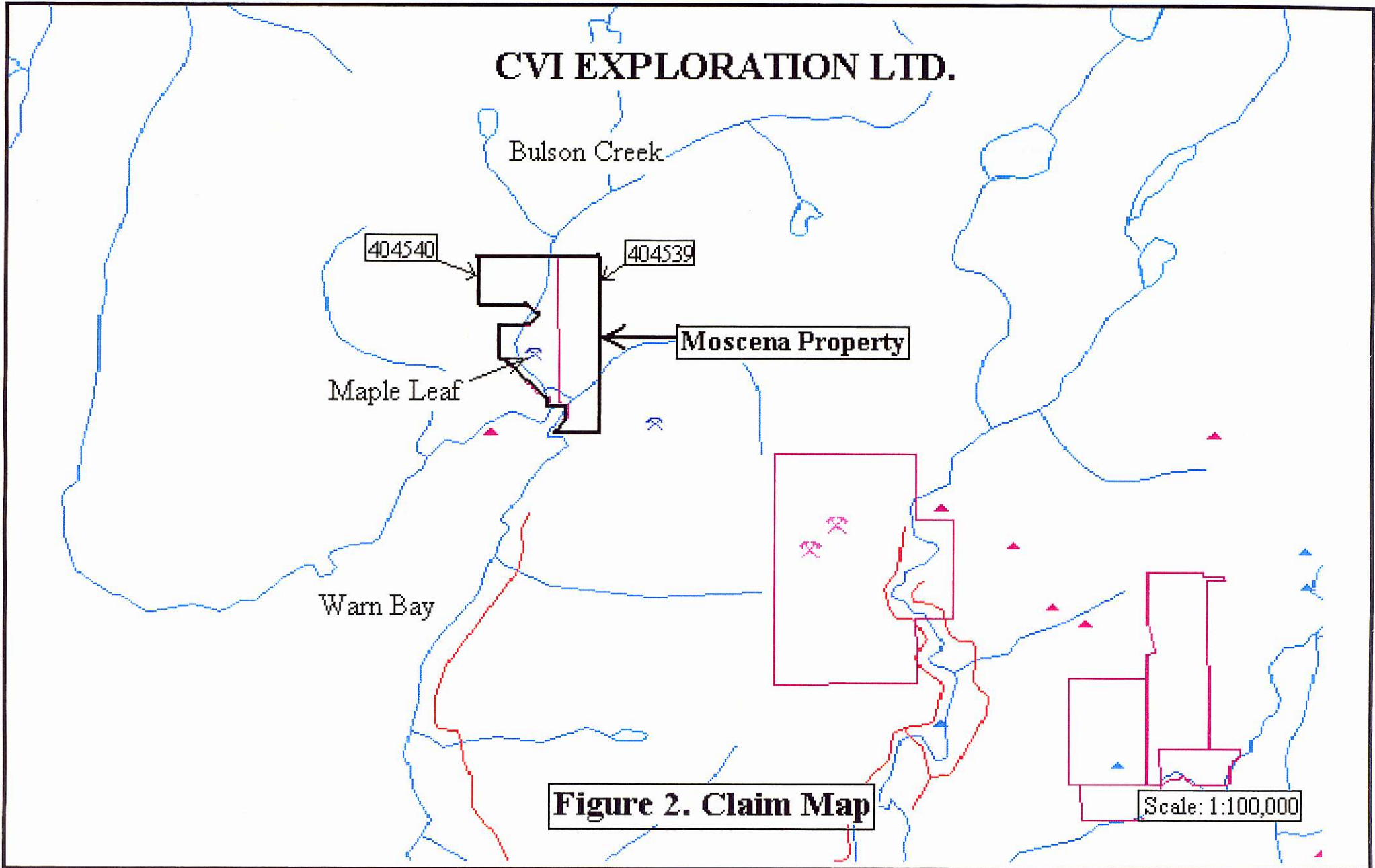


Figure 2. Claim Map

INFRASTRUCTURE

Vancouver is the centre for experienced exploration and mining contractors and a supply for most all mining related equipment. Campbell River, in addition to many smaller centres on Vancouver Island, could be a source of experienced and reliable exploration and mining personnel. Groceries, fuel, lumber and general supplies are available to a limited extent in Tofino.

WATER AND POWER

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program could be available from numerous watercourses within the confines of the property.

Diesel-electrical power would be required in the development and production stages.

HISTORY OF THE REGION

The first gold discovery in the region was made at the head of Warn Bay in 1899. Several claims were staked at the head of Tranquille Inlet, five miles to the southeast, to cover lenticular bodies of low-grade copper.

In 1931, the New Privateer gold mine was discovered in the Zeballos area 60 miles north of Warn Bay. This discovery sparked a renewed interest in precious metal exploration along the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Several gold discoveries were made in the Tranquille-Warn Bay area during the 1930's. The Pandora, Gold Flake and Yankee Boy were all accessed via Tranquille Inlet and Tranquille Creek. The Pandora produced 1,468 oz. (45660 grams) gold and 296 oz. (8367 grams) silver from 1,071 tons (972 tonnes)

The Free Gold prospect, within one mile east of the Moscena property, was discovered during the 1930's and developed during the 1940's. A cabin and a small ball mill were constructed and two short adits were driven. Of two bulk samples mined and shipped to a smelter, the first contained 6.84 oz/ton gold, 2.00 oz/ton silver, 0.20% copper, 0.80% zinc and some tellurium in a 0.488 dry ton sample; the second carried 9.02 oz/ton gold and 2.80 oz/ton silver in a 0.988 dry ton sample.

On the west side of Warn Bay, W. Guppy discovered a gold bearing shear zone in Sicker volcanics in 1987.

In the Tranquille Creek - Warn Bay area gold has been produced from quartz veins at the Pandora, Gold Flake, Yankee Boy and Moscena prospects.

The Pandora produced 1,468 oz (45660 gm) gold and 269 oz (8367 gm) from 1,071 tons (972 tonnes). Gold mineralization occurs in quartz veins often hosted by shears in andesites and granitic rocks.

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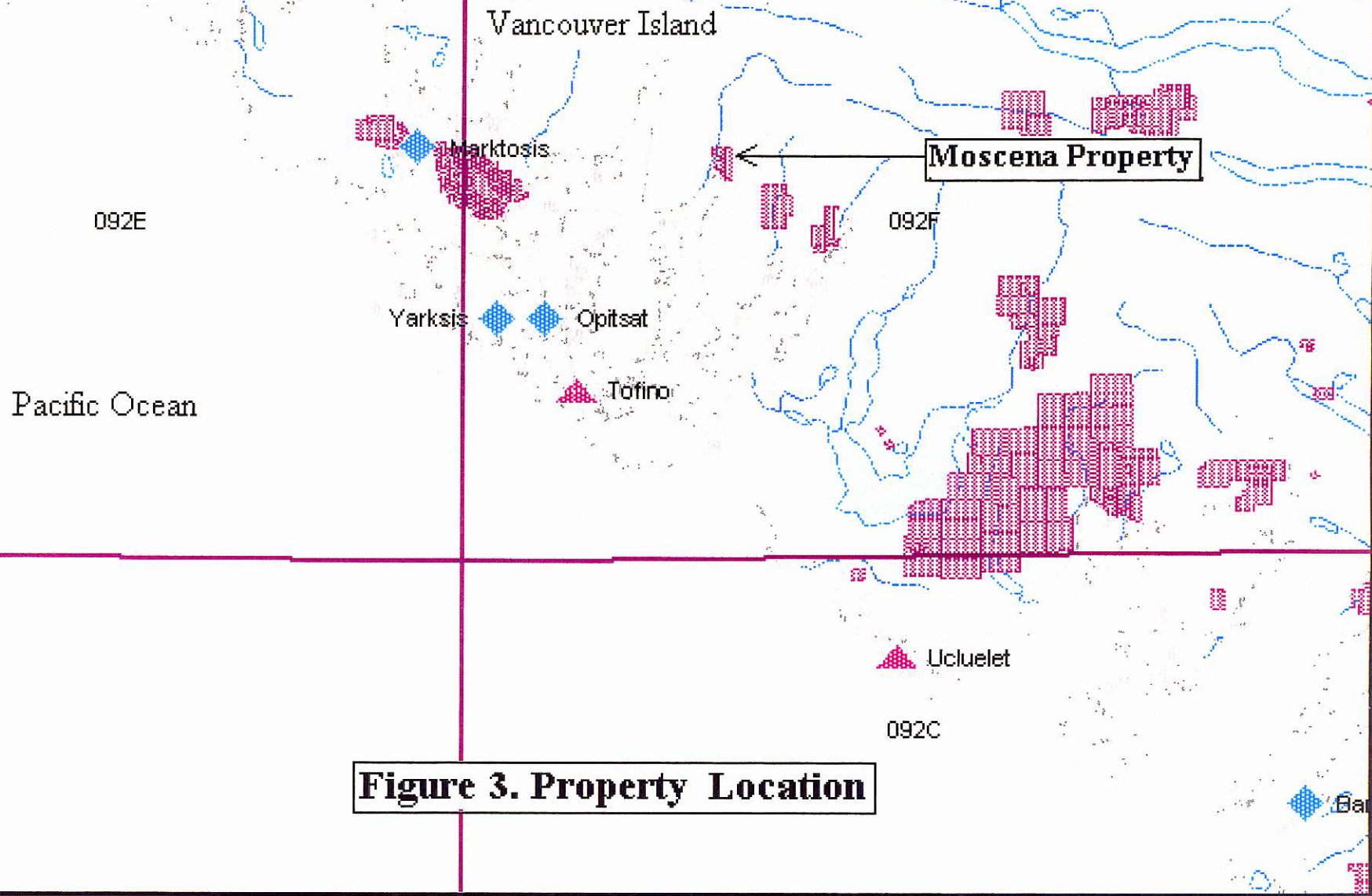


Figure 3. Property Location

HISTORY OF THE MOSCENA PROPERTY

The Moscena (Maple Leaf) prospect, which is within the confines of the Moscena property and discovered and developed during the early 1930's, was the most significant discovery in the Warn Bay area. Two parallel quartz veins were explored at two elevations by drifting in and driving short crosscuts. Work was halted in 1942 under the War Measures Act.

In 1988 an exploration program consisting of geological mapping, prospecting, rock chip sampling, and soil sampling was completed for Stetson Resources Management Corp. Based on the results of the exploration program it was concluded that the soil sampling delineated geochemical anomalies proximal to the Maple Leaf showings which indicate a strong potential for discovering further mineralized zones.

In June 2005 a limited exploration program was completed for CVI Exploration. The program is designated as the initial stage of exploration on the Moscena property. The results of the exploration work are reported in the "Phase I Exploration Program" section of this report.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY (FIGURE 4)

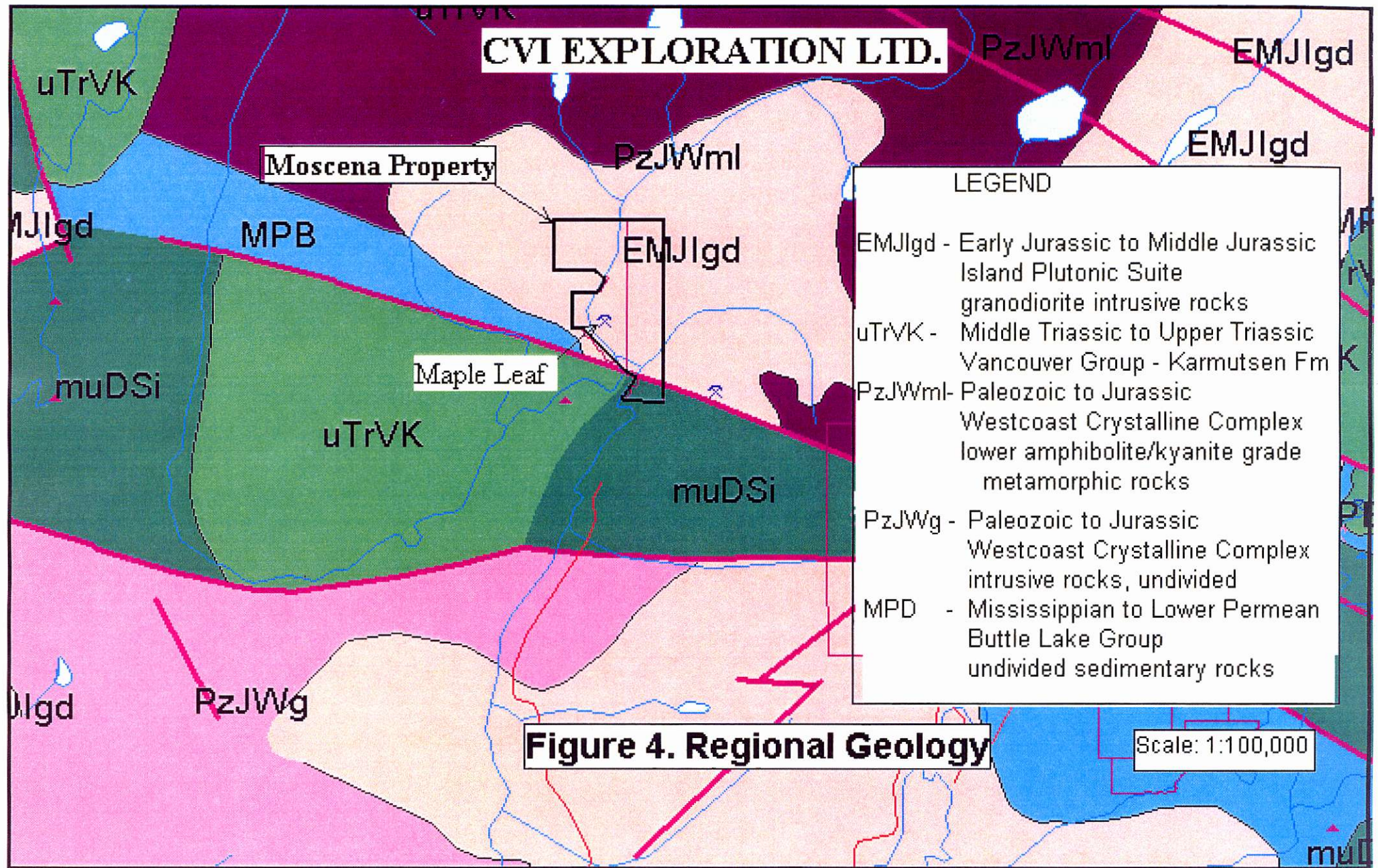
The Moscena property area is within the Insular Belt, which is the westernmost major tectonic subdivision of the Canadian Cordillera. According to Muller (1979), the Insular Belt (Island Mountains) contains a middle Paleozoic and a Jurassic volcanic-plutonic complex, both apparently underlain by gneiss-migmatite terranes and overlain respectively by Permo-Pennsylvanian and Cretaceous clastic sediments. A thick shield of Upper Triassic basalt ((Karmutsen Formation) overlain by carbonate-clastic sediments separates these two in space and time.

The area is dominated by the Karmutsen Formation of the Vancouver Group (muTrVK) that is intruded by the Island Intrusions (EMJlgd). The Karmutsen, as described by Muller (1977) is:

...composed of theolitic volcanic rocks, up to 6,000 metres thick and underlying a large part of the Island. In Carlisle's (1974) standard section the formation is composed of a lower member, about 2,600 metres thick, of pillow lava; a middle member about 800 metres thick, of pillow breccia and aquagene tuff; and an upper member about 2,900 metres thick, of massive flows with minor interbedded pillow lava, breccia, and sedimentary layers. Except in contact zones with granitic intrusions the volcanics exhibit low-grade metamorphism up to prehnite-pumpellyite grade..."

The Island Intrusions as batholiths and stocks of granitoid rocks ranging from quartz diorite (potash feldspar less than 10% of total feldspar; quartz 5-20%) to granite (potash feldspar more than 1/3 of total feldspar; quartz more than 20%). The Intrusions underlie about one-quarter of the Island's surface and intrude Sicker, Vancouver, and Bonanza Group rocks (Muller, 1977). The southeastern limit of the Bedwell Batholith, part of the Island Intrusions, is covered in part by the property and extends northeasterly for 70 kilometres.

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Moscena Property

Maple Leaf

LEGEND

- EMJlgd - Early Jurassic to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite granodiorite intrusive rocks
- uTrVK - Middle Triassic to Upper Triassic Vancouver Group - Karmutsen Fm
- PzJWml- Paleozoic to Jurassic Westcoast Crystalline Complex lower amphibolite/kyanite grade metamorphic rocks
- PzJWg - Paleozoic to Jurassic Westcoast Crystalline Complex intrusive rocks, undivided
- MPD - Mississippian to Lower Permian Butte Lake Group undivided sedimentary rocks

Figure 4. Regional Geology

Scale: 1:100,000

REGIONAL GEOLOGY (CONT'D)

The structure of the Island is almost entirely dominated by steep faults. Only the flysch-type Pennsylvanian and Jura-Cretaceous sediments and associated thin-bedded tuffs show isoclinal shear folding. Faulting and rifting probably occurred during the outflow of Karmutsen lavas in Late Triassic time, establishing the northerly and westerly directed fault systems affecting Sicker and Vancouver Group rocks (Muller, 1977).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The oldest rocks underlying the Warn Bay property belong to the Pennsylvanian - Permian Sicker Group. This group has been intruded by a Jurassic batholith belonging to the Westcoast Complex and the Island Intrusions. Northwesterly trending faults occur within the Sicker Group and form contacts between the Sicker and the intrusive bodies.

According to the British Columbia MINFILE Report the Maple Leaf (092F 039) deposit occurs in an area of Westcoast diorites with pendants of Sicker rocks cut by andesite and andesite porphyry dykes. The Maple Leaf and Free Gold structure are at or near the contact between Sicker Group volcanics and the Westcoast diorite intrusive rocks. Four or more veins striking 135° to 140°, with near vertical dip, follow fractures that cut quartz diorite, fresh andesite, or a breccia with clasts of volcanics and sediments in a quartz diorite matrix. The veins/shears are marked by straight, narrow, rock-walled, remarkably persistent gullies.

Sicker Group (muDSi)

The Sicker group is represented on the property by andesitic agglomerates and grey crystalline limestones.

The agglomerates are typically dark green in color with large (5-20cm) andesite clasts in a very fine-grained matrix. All exposures exhibit moderate to intense chloritic alteration.

The light grey weathered limestone outcrops is small wedges (50-100m sq) in the Westcoast diorites. Some of these wedges have been completely recrystallized to marble by the intrusives and magnetite mineralization is associated with marble-diorite fault contacts.

Westcoast Complex (PzJlgd)

The Westcoast complex is typically comprised of chlorite altered, medium grained quartz diorite and hornblende quartz diorite. The quartz diorite has been extensively chloritized but the feldspars remain quite fresh with only local sericitic alteration adjacent to mineralized quartz veins.

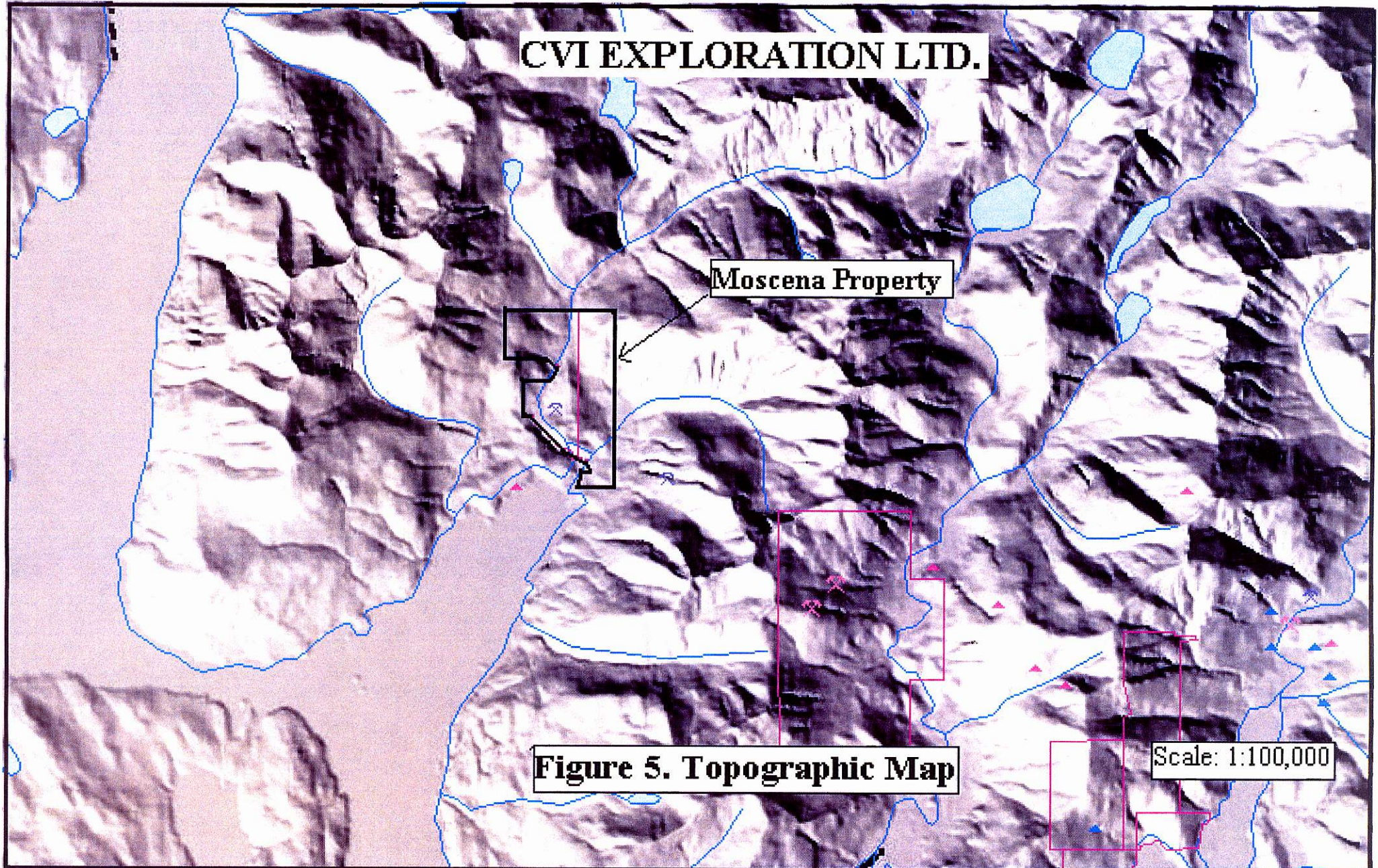
The hornblende quartz diorites have been intensely chloritized. Outcrops of the diorites on the eastern portion of the claim area exhibit weak metamorphic textures. Andesite dykes crosscut all units on the property. The dykes are very fine grained and range from one to two metres in width. The mineralized quartz veins in turn crosscut these dykes.

CVI EXPLORATION LTD.

Moscena Property

Figure 5. Topographic Map

Scale: 1:100,000



MINERALIZATION

The Maple Leaf mineral zone is comprised of several parallel quartz veins averaging 12 inches wide and up to 375 feet along strike. The veins occur within shear zones that crosscut both the intrusive bodies and the volcanics. Quartz veins hosted by shears in the intrusives are well developed with mineralization confined to the veins. Where the shear zones crosscut the volcanics the quartz veins horsetail and the alteration and mineralization permeates the wall rock.

The veins, where mineralized, are sheeted but massive and contain varying amounts of sulphides in bands parallel to the walls. The vein consists of quartz, carbonates, pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite and galena. Free gold was reportedly observed.

The Shaft vein has been exposed intermittently for a length of 375 feet and is terminated to the northwest by a bluff. Work on this vein includes a 15 foot adit, a 23 foot vertical shaft and several open-cuts. A channel sample taken from this vein reportedly assayed 0.55 oz Au/ton and 0.46 oz Ag/ ton over a width of six inches.

The "E" vein is exposed in a gully for about 850 feet by a series of open-cuts. A crosscut and drift have been driven for a total length of 190 feet. The best channel sample reportedly contained 2.5 oz Au/ton and nil silver over a width of nine inches.

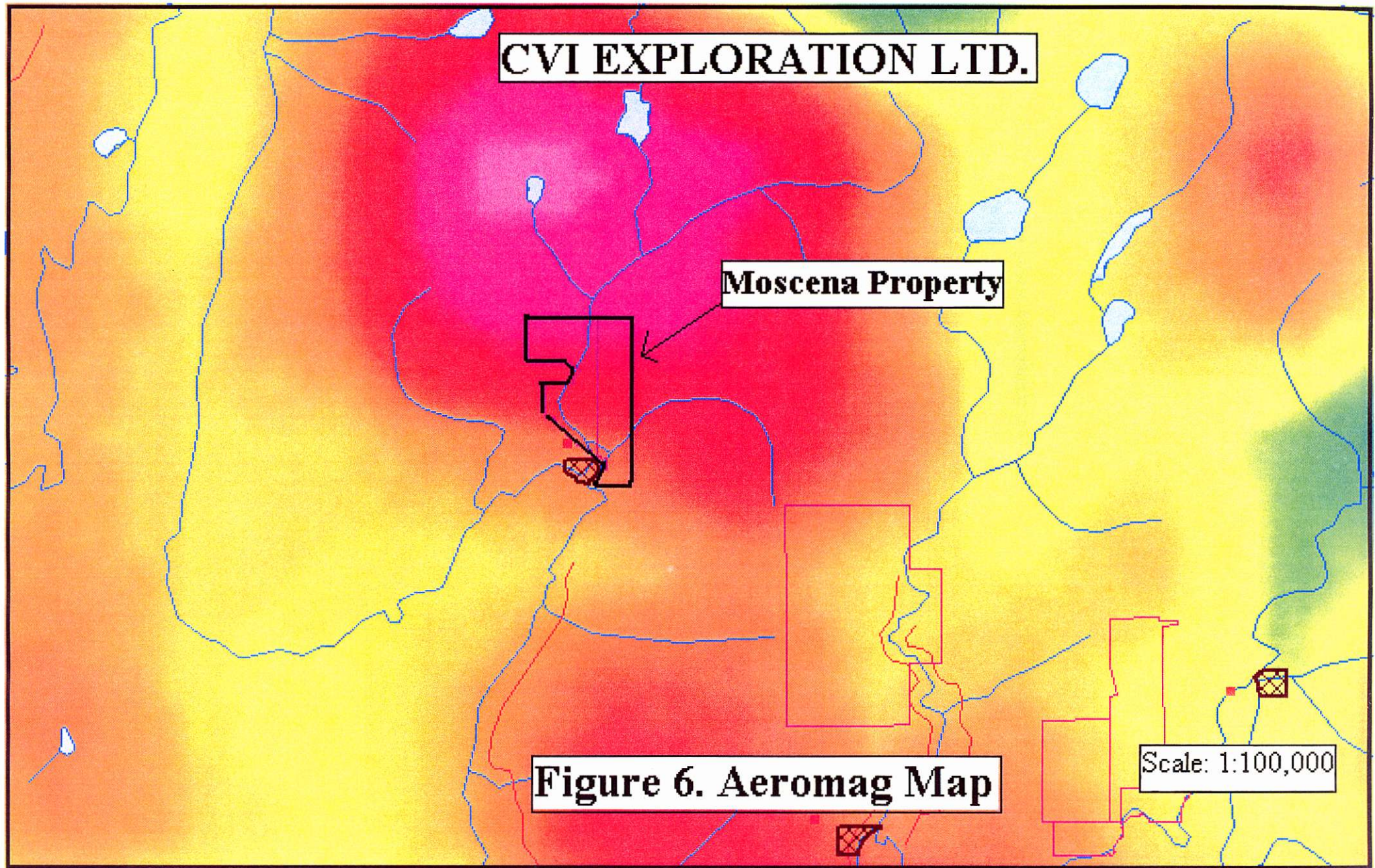
The "H" vein is exposed intermittently in a series of open-cuts extending along the base of a small bluff for over 160 feet. A channel sample reportedly returned an assay of 0.54 oz Au/ton over a six inch width.

A small vein is exposed in an open-cut about 29 feet north of the crosscut at the 250 foot elevation. Small stringers were exposed in an area from 165 feet to 220 feet north of the Shaft vein. From three tons mined in 1940, 4.1 ounces of gold and 4.4 pounds of copper were reportedly produced.

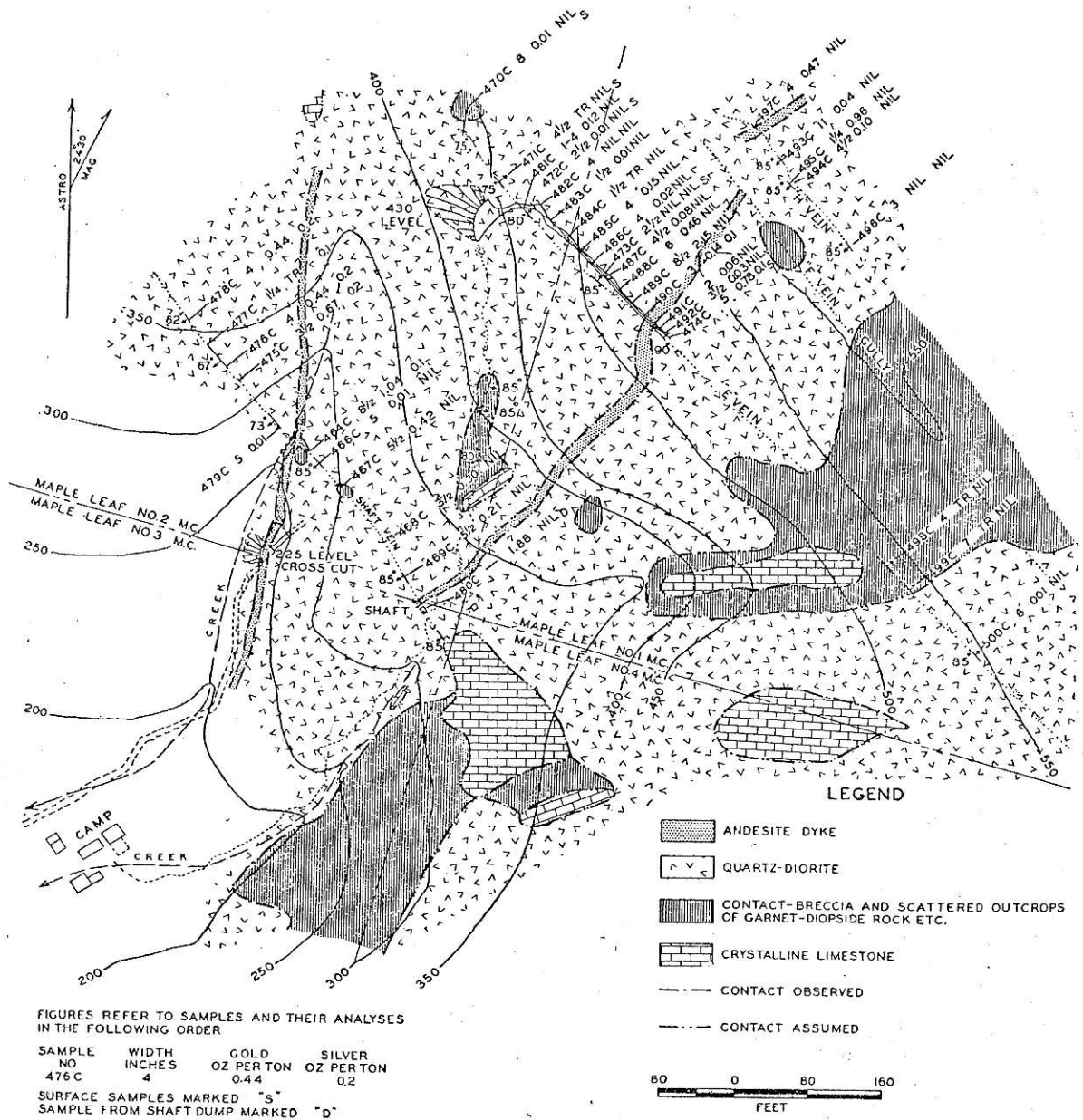
Gold values reach a high of 28 oz./ton over 0.16 metres, but more commonly range from 0.1 to 0.2 oz./ton over 0.3 metres.

AEROMAGNETICS (FIGURE 6.)

The aeromagnetic map indicates that the property is predominantly underlain by granodiorites of the Island Plutonic Suite (Figure 4) as reflected by the magnetic high; the high reflected by reddish colors on the aeromag map. The lower magnetic zone indicated by a yellowish color, peripheral to the granodioritic rocks, reflects the andesitic agglomerates and grey crystalline limestones of the Sicker Group (muDSi) and the Karmutsen Formation of the Vancouver Group (muTrVK) that is essentially composed of theolitic volcanic rocks. The gradual diffusion from the red to the yellow may indicate that the sedimentary and volcanic rocks occur as pendants overlying or "floating" on the granodiorites. This is quite apparent in the minimal color variance of the Sicker Group between the intrusives. The Maple Leaf mineral zone is indicated to occur within the granodiorites proximal to the granodiorite-Sicker Group contact.



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Map 1. Maple Leaf Zone – surface geology and plan of workings.
 (After Minister of Mines – 1946)

PHASE I EXPLORATION PROGRAM

In June 2005 an exploration program of trenching, sampling, and prospecting was completed on the Moscena property. A total of four rock trenches were blasted, five grab samples of vein material were selected for assay, and the immediate adit/vein area was prospected.

Trench #	Location	Sample #	Description	Oz/t Ag	Oz/t Au
1	H Vein	Moscena 1	Quartz grab	Tr	.002
2	F Vein	Moscena 2	Quartz grab	Tr	Tr
3	E Vein	Moscena 3	Quartz grab	Tr	Tr
4	Shaft Vein	Moscena 4	Quartz grab	12.12	0.716
4	Shaft Vein	Moscena 5	Quartz grab	9.59	7.34

Prospecting of the vein area resulted in the confirmation of the veins as indicated on the historical maps and that the veins, although of narrow widths, appear to contain localized significant amount of sulphides which may indicate substantial gold values.

CONCLUSIONS

The Moscena property covers a number of quartz veins containing localized significant gold values that may potentially developed to economic mineral zones. The veins appear to be structurally controlled exhibiting vein material as massive quartz and quartz-healed breccias. Although there is no indication as to the controls of increased gold mineralization, the breccias may indicate such control zones related to structural intersections. The reported banding of the veins and the breccia zones are an indication that the quartz veins may be epithermal thus the exploration program should be based on this initial premise.

Systematic sampling of the veins and host rock with analysis of the vein material would be required to determine the nature of the veins and potential mineral controls. Analysis of the mineralogy in ICP analyses may aid in determining the levels of mineralization in the epithermal zoning. Should the veins be determined as epithermal, the lower and local higher surface gold values may be an indication of a "bonanza" gold zone to depth.

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RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION PROGRAM & ESTIMATED COST

Phase I (Completed)

Phase II

Coverage of the Maple Leaf veined area with a VLF-EM survey for a structural analysis; local geochem surveys over "anomalous" zones \$ 5,000.00 US

Phase III

Sampling and geological mapping of the veins within anomalous zones 7,500.00

Phase IV

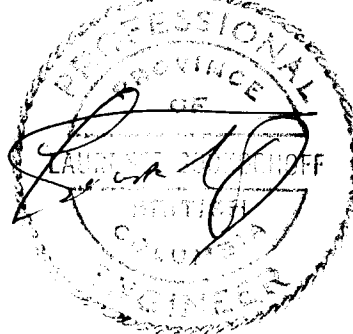
Test diamond drilling of the prime targets ----- 30,000.00

Total Estimated Cost \$ 42,500.00 US
=====

Phase II of the recommended exploration program is estimated to take three weeks to complete.

It is the author's opinion that the character of the Maple Leaf zone of the Moscena property is of sufficient merit to justify the recommended exploration program.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.

Vancouver, BC
June 1, 2005

SELECTED REFERENCES

GUPPY, W. -.Prospecting Report on the Baycrest Group Mineral Claims. February 1987.
AR 15,551.

FREEZE, J.C. et al – Geochemical Assessment Report on the Warn Bay Property for Stetson
Resource Management. December 21, 1988. AR 17,589.

MELROSE, D.L. – Rock Sampling Report of the Mos Property. March 21, 1984. AR 12,026.

MINFILE – Maple Leaf; 092F 039

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Ltd. December 5, 1991.

- Summary Report on the Copper Road Property for Beecher Energy
Ltd. September 15, 1994.

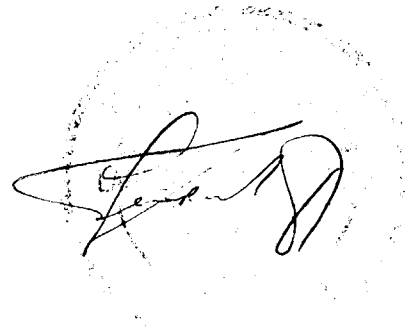
Certificate

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist and principal of Sookochoff Consultants Inc. with offices at 1305-1323 Homer Street, Vancouver, BC V6B 5T1.

I, Laurence Sookochoff, further certify that:

- 1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
- 2) I have been practicing my profession for the past thirty-eight years.
- 3) I am registered and in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- 4) The information for this report is based on information as itemized in the Selected Reference section of this report.
- 5) I do not have any direct or indirect interest in the Moscena Property nor in the securities of CVI Exploration Ltd.



Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

Vancouver, BC
June 1, 2005

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Appendix I

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

ASSAY CERTIFICATE



CVI Exploration Ltd. File # A502986

1880 - 1055 W. Georgia St, Vancouver BC V6E 3P3 Submitted by: Larry Sostad

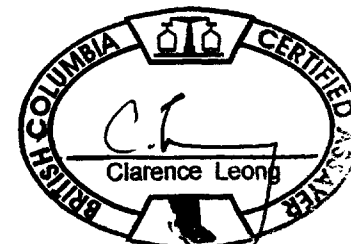
SAMPLE#	Ag** gm/mt	Au** gm/mt	Sample gm
MOSCENA 1	<2	.07	29.2
MOSCENA 2	<2	.01	29.2
MOSCENA 3	<2	.01	29.2
MOSCENA 4	360	20.90	14.6
MOSCENA 5	285	218.04	14.6
STANDARD R-2a/AU-1	159	3.42	29.2

GROUP 6 - PRECIOUS METALS BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES.
- SAMPLE TYPE: Rock R150

Data K FA _____

DATE RECEIVED: JUN 28 2005

DATE REPORT MAILED: *July 5/05*



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Appendix II

TABLE OF FORMATIONS: VANCOUVER ISLAND

TABLE OF FORMATIONS OF VANCOUVER ISLAND

	SEQUENTIAL LAYERED ROCKS				CRYSTALLINE ROCKS, COMPLEXES OF POORLY DEFINED AGE						
	PERIOD	STAGE	GROUP	FORMATION	SYM-BOL	AVERAGE THICKNESS IN m.	LITHOLOGY	NAME	SYM-BOL	ISOTOPIC AGE Pb/U K/Ar	LITHOLOGY
CENOZOIC		EOCENE to OLIGOCENE		late Tert. vols. of Port McNeill	Tvs						
				SOOKE BAY	mpTsb		conglomerate, sandstone, shale				
				CARMANAH	eoTc	1,200	sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate				
				ESCALANTE	eTe	300	conglomerate, sandstone				
		early EOCENE		METCHOSIN	eTm	3000	basaltic lava, pillow lava, breccia, tuff	SOOKE INTRUSIONS - basic WETCHOSIN SCHIST, GNEISS LEECH RIVER FM.	silicic Tg Tgb Tmn JKI	32-59 31-49 47 38-41	quartzdiorite, trondhjemite, ogmatite, porphyry gabbro, anorthosite, ogmatite chlorite schist, gneissic amphibolite phyllite, mica schist, greYWacke, argillite, chert
MESOZOIC		LATE EARLY	NANAIMO QUEEN CHARLOTTE	MAESTRICHTIAN	uKGA	350	sandstone, conglomerate				
				SPRAY	uKS	200	shale, siltstone				
				GEOFFREY	uKG	150	conglomerate, sandstone				
				NORTHUMBERLAND	uKN	250	siltstone, shale, sandstone				
				DE COURCY	uKDC	350	conglomerate, sandstone				
				CEDAR DISTRICT	uKCo	300	shale, siltstone, sandstone				
				EXTENSION - PROTECTION	uKEP	300	conglomerate, sandstone, shale, coal				
				HASLAM	uKH	200	shale, siltstone, sandstone				
				COMOX	uKC	350	sandstone, conglomerate, shale, coal				
				CENOMANIAN	uKoc	900	conglomerate unit				
				ALBIAN							
				APTIAN?	uKop	50	siltstone shale unit				
				VALANGINIAN							
BARREMIAN	uKl	250	greywacke, conglomerate, siltstone								
TITHONIAN	uJs	500	siltstone, argillite, conglomerate								
CALLOVIAN			Upper Jurassic sediment unit								
TOARCIAN?	uJh	1,500	volcanics								
FUENSCHACHIAN											
SINEMURIAN	uKps	450	argillite, greywacke, tuff								
NORIAN											
KARNIAN	uKq	400	calcareous siltstone, greywacke, silty limestone, minor conglomerate, breccia								
LADINIAN	uKs	750	limestone								
			diabase sills limestone metavolcanic rocks								
PALEOZOIC	DEV. or PERM. and EARLIER?		SICKER	BUTTLE LAKE	CPbl	300	limestone, chert				
				sediments	CPss	600	metagreywacke, argillite, schist, marble				
				volcanics	CPsv	2,000	basaltic to rhyolitic metavolcanic flows, tuff, ogglomerate				

PACIFIC RIM COMPLEX JKp

ISLAND INTRUSIONS Jg

WESTCOAST silicic PMns
COMPLEX basic PMnb

264

141-181

63-192

greYWacke, argillite, chert, basic volcanics, limestone

granodiorite, quartz diorite, granite, quartz monzonite

quartz - feldspar gneiss
metaquartzite, marble
hornblende - plagioclase gneiss,
quartz diorite, ogmatite, amphibolite

metavolcanic rocks, minor metasediments, limestone, marble

metagranodiorite, metaquartz diorite, metaquartz porphyry

quartz feldspar gneiss

>390
>390

