

REPORT

on the

JUNE PROPERTY

**Muchalat Inlet (Gold River) Area
Alberni Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada**

**Latitude 49° 37' N., Longitude 126° 03' W.
NTS map sheet 92E/9E**

by

James W. McLeod, P.Geo.

on behalf of

ECP Ventures Inc.

**April 27, 2002
Delta, British Columbia**

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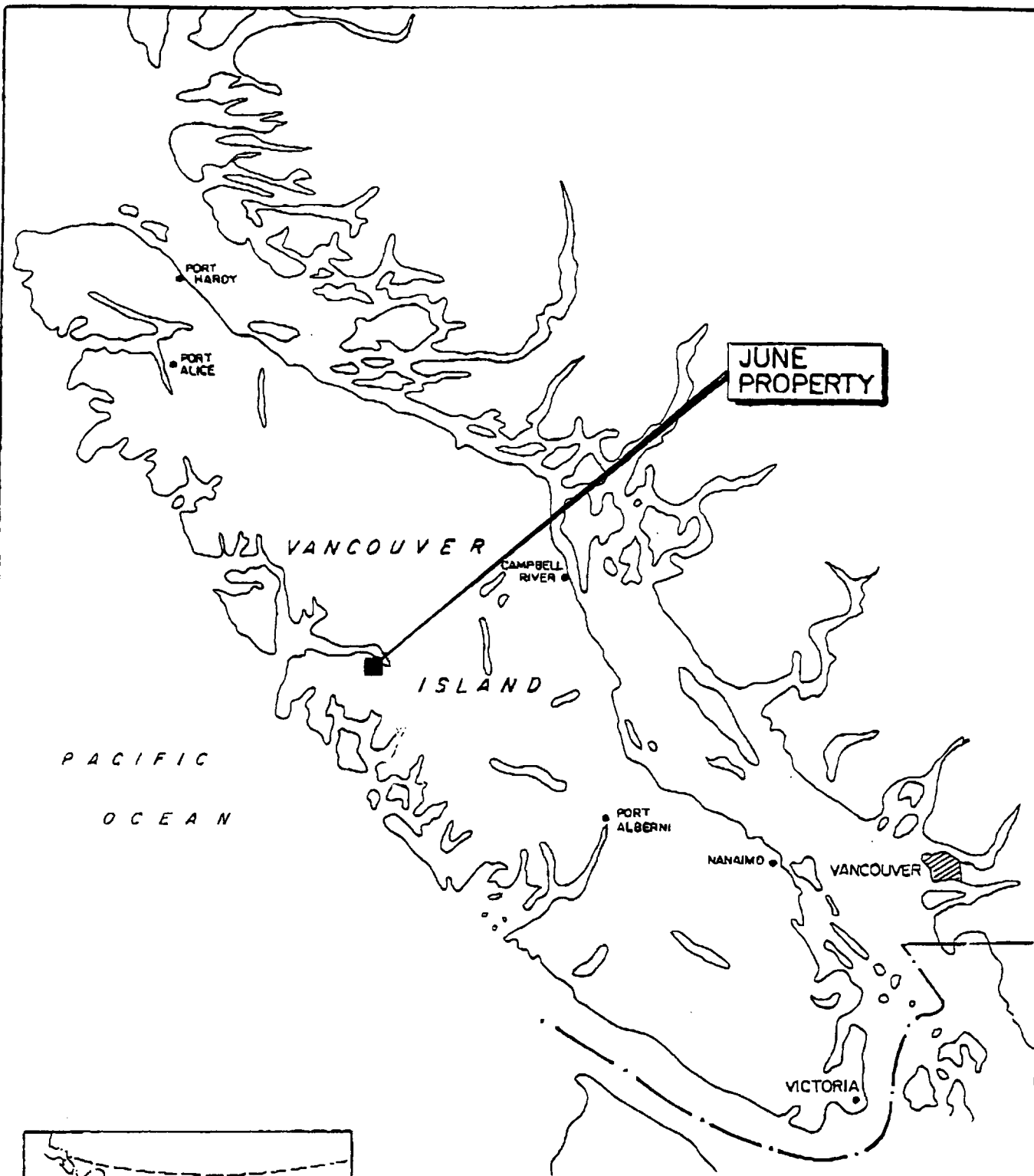
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SUMMARY

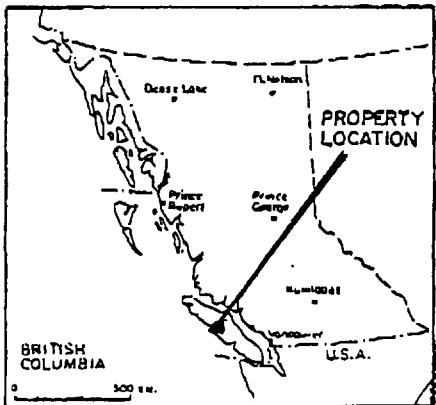
The June property is located on the west coast of Vancouver Island, 12.5 miles (20 km.) due south of the Town of Gold River, British Columbia, Canada.

The area covered by the June property has undergone periods of exploration work from 1939 to the present. The general area has received attention for several reasons. During the period 1934-48 the Zeballos Gold Camp which lies 44 miles (70 km.) to the northwest of the June property was producing considerable gold. The June property lies in a similar geological setting as Zeballos and mineralization and assay values encountered on the June property are highly anomalous and encourage further exploration work. While many of the mineralized occurrences on the property are of a poly-metallic nature it is the gold content which fuels the exploration interest in this area. The gold occurrences are concentrated in a highly silicified zone, as an open-space quartz-filled fissures and while some of them were sampled over a narrow sample width, further exploration should be undertaken to test all dimensions of the mineralized structure.

The property requires a comprehensive exploration approach to incorporate the known results with the anomalous areas of interest. A more detailed examination and sampling program than undertaken in the past could delineate priority drill target areas. The recommended program is two phase, with the initiation of Phase 2 being contingent on positive results being obtained from the Phase 1 program. The Phase 1 program will consist of geological mapping and sampling on a slope corrected grid. The precise location of geological contacts, sample sites, trenches, open-cuts and former core drill sites are essential to conducting a study to obtain reliable results. The Phase 1 program is expected to take two months to complete at an estimated cost of \$ 50,000 (Canadian).



JUNE PROPERTY



ECP VENTURE INC.	
JUNE PROPERTY	
LOCATION MAP	
N.T.S. 92E-9E	ALBERNI M.D.B.C.
SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: APRIL 2002
DRAWN BY: J.M.	FIGURE NR. 1

INTRODUCTION

This report is based on property research in the public and corporate domains and on the writer's knowledge gained by conducting geological fieldwork in the general area many times since 1969.

This report should be used to gain a familiarity with the geological setting of the property, as well as the physiography and the general logistics of conducting fieldwork in the area. The data review will outline the results obtained to date and allow for conclusions and recommendations to be made. Further comparisons with similar mineral occurrences and an understanding of the approach recommended to test a suggested model of the type of occurrence that is present will also be addressed. This will allow an impartial conclusion to be drawn from the current data available on the property.

The writer has undertaken preparation of this report at the request of ECP Ventures Inc., a company for which he is a Director and holds the office of corporate Secretary.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claim area may be located on NTS map sheet, 92E/9E at latitude 49° 37' north and longitude 126° 03' west, UTM co-ordinates 5500000 N and 712000 E. The claim area is situated 12.5 miles (20 km.) south of the Town of Gold River, British Columbia, Canada on the west coast of Vancouver Island. The property lies in the Alberni Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada.

Access to the property is gained by traveling 54 miles (90 km.) southwest of the Town of Campbell River, British Columbia, which lies on the east coast of Vancouver Island, on the good, all weather Gold River road. Then traveling by boat to the southeast for 15 miles (24 km.) to the property which lies on the west side of Matchlee Bay at the head of Muchalat Inlet. Property road access is gained from the mouth of June Creek trending in a west and northwest direction. A total of approximately one mile (1,600 m.) of property and/or logging roads, nearly all on the north side of June Creek, provide access to the claims and various showings (see Figure 3). There is a

landing area at the mouth of June Creek for a crew boat or equipment barge to land and off-load and which affords access to the property road.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The property lies within the Insular Mountain System of Vancouver Island or more precisely on the eastern flank of the Pierce Range of the Vancouver Island Mountains. Lying within the large Western physiographic system which trends southeasterly, the full length of British Columbia from the north to south along the western side of the Canadian Cordillera. Many of the mountain trends on Vancouver Island are northwest-southeast with scarpments occurring on their east sides that are expressions of the tectonic evolution brought about by crustal plate subsidence along the eastern circum-Pacific rim. Subsequent mountain building has produced tectonic or structurally derived zones exhibiting particular, characteristic mega-features. These resulting features originating from the crustal plate movement that produce mountain ranges and adjacent troughs, as well as contraction and expansion zones through the crust offer definitive fracture zones. These zones may undergo igneous, intrusive activity and accompanying hydrothermal (alteration and mineralizing) action. Many examples of such a sequence of events are observable on Vancouver Island, offering areas with excellent potential for hosting economic mineralization. The June lode mineral claims appear to cover such a zone.

The property covers moderately rugged, mountainous terrain that is conifer covered and much of which has undergone logging. The elevations of the claim area range from sea level to 1,300 feet (400 m.). Examination of the Geology map (see Figure 3) indicates that the underlying fault contacts have a distinct relationship to the current position of the stream valleys draining the property.

The general area lies within the south Coastal biotic zone that is often conifer tree covered up to 4,500 feet (1,370 m.) elevation at timberline. The area experiences approximately 100+ inches (250 cm.) of precipitation annually, of which maybe 20% - 25% occurs as a snow equivalent. The winters offer mild, wet weather as would the summer months. It is not uncommon for the property area to experience little or no snow and mild

conditions throughout the winter except of course at higher elevations where snow can be heavy.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property is located in the Alberni Mining Division of British Columbia, Canada at latitude 49° 37' north and longitude 126° 03' west, UTM coordinates 5500000N and 712000E.

The located, two-post, lode mineral claims comprising a total of four contiguous claims (June 1-4) are known as the June (formerly called the Adola) property and are listed as follows:

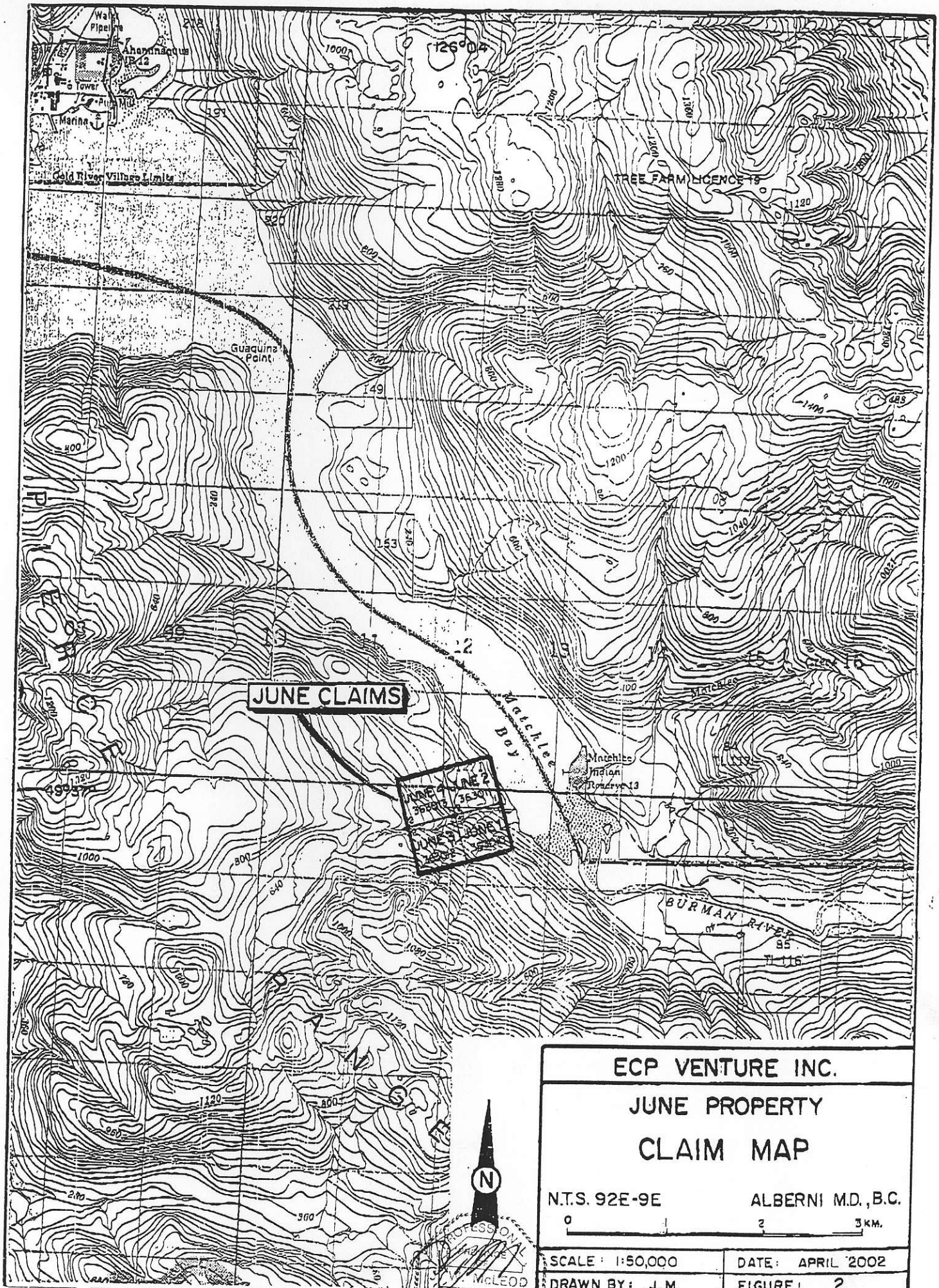
<u>Name</u>	<u>Tenure No.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Anniversary Date</u>
June 1-4	363010-13	4	May 31

The mineral claims total an area of approximately 247 acres (100 hectares). The owner of the mineral claims is Larry R. W. Sostad of North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. ECP Ventures Inc. of Vancouver, British Columbia holds the claims under an Option Agreement, dated April 8, 2002.

HISTORY

The recorded mining history of the general area dates from the 1930's with lode gold production of 287,811 troy ounces being produced from a number of small mines in the Zeballos Gold Camp for the period 1934-48 with production during the four years, 1932-33 and 1945-46 of nearly zero.

The Adola (later the June) claims were first recorded in 1934 and have undergone exploration work at various times since then. Much of the emphasis of fieldwork conducted in the past was as physical work, hand and excavator surface trenching, line cutting and access road building. The claims also underwent geological mapping, geophysical work as, magnetometer and VLF-EM (electromagnetic) surveys. The writer did not have access to the geophysical survey data and some surface and limited diamond core drill sampling results.



JUNE CLAIMS

JUNE CLAIMS 2

ECP VENTURE INC.

JUNE PROPERTY

CLAIM MAP

N.T.S. 92E-9E

ALBERNI M.D., B.C.

0 2 3 km.

SCALE: 1:50,000

DATE: APRIL 2002

DRAWN BY: J.M.

FIGURE 2

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The following geological synopsis by the writer is of an area previously described by other parties (see References) outlining the geological setting which is used in this report, as well as a geological model of the occurrence of the poly-metallic and gold mineralization described herein.

The regional area, the Insular Belt portion about Nootka Sound – Muchalat Inlet is underlain by a northwest-southeast trending eugeosynclinal rock assemblage of Paleozoic – Mesozoic age that has been intruded and uplifted by Mesozoic – Tertiary age plutonic rocks forming an igneous core the length of Vancouver Island with fringing older volcano-sediments.

The general area is underlain by basaltic to andesitic flows, tuffs, agglomerates and breccias and minor limestone assigned to the Karmutsen Formation of upper Triassic age. The very oldest rocks found on Vancouver Island are the volcano-sediments of the Sicker Group, that have not been found to occur in this general area.

The next youngest overlying rocks in the area are those assigned to the Quatsino Formation comprised mainly of limestone and minor volcanic rocks that have been assigned an Upper Triassic age. These rocks are seen generally to lie disconformably or conformably on the Karmutsen Formation. These two members are the lowest two of three formations which comprise the Vancouver Group, the other is the Bonanza Formation which is the youngest of the group, but it is not found to occur in this general area.

The next youngest rocks encountered in the general area are the Island Intrusions of Jurassic age that are thought to be contemporaneous with the Coast Range Intrusions found throughout the length of the west coast of the mainland of British Columbia. These intrusive rock units range in composition from granite to granodiorites and syenites to diorites or from calc-alkaline to alkaline intrusions, although some phases may be migmatitic equivalents of the older Paleozoic and Mesozoic volcano-sediments.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

Lithology:

The property is seen to be underlain by three main rock types: the oldest andesitic to basaltic volcanics, may exhibit pillow texture, whose "chilled margins" are obscured by subsequent alteration and boundary fillings as quartz, epidote and prehnite.. These volcanic units of the Karmutsen Formation occupy the northern half of the property and generally host the sulphide and precious metal mineralization. The southern half of the property is underlain by coarse grained, recrystallized limestone of the Quatsino Formation which is often seen contacting with the Karmutsen volcanics along the length of June Creek. The southeastern portion of the property is underlain by intrusive rocks of the Westcoast Intrusive Complex. They generally occur as coarse grained crystalline, equigranular granodiorites-quartz diorites. These units are observed contacting (along faults?) with both volcanic and limestone units of the Karmutsen and Quatsino formations, respectively. The type of mineral model observed here suggests a strongly tectonic or structural control of the open space filled veins.

Mineralization and Alteration:

Main Workings: in this particular zone the alteration is observed occurring as an elongate silicified zone found varying in thickness from 1' to 6' within the volcanic rocks and quartz as open-spaced fillings formed along the north side of the westerly draining June Creek as an echelon tension fractures. Mineralization observed within this silicified shear zone (as dark grey coloured zones) in order of decreasing abundance is as chalcopyrite, magnetite, chalcopyrite with smaller amounts of arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite, galena, also some galena was observed containing inclusions of a silver-bismuth sulphide identified as matildite. Some tension gashes are filled with pyrite up to ½ inch width and several inches long and a dark coloured sphalerite, open-spaced tension fracture filling up to 3 inches wide and 12 inches long are observed in places. The Main Workings are generally found to trend west-east N100°-120° with a steep dip (see Figure 3 and Appendix I).

Creek Showing: this quartz-sulphide vein zone exhibits silicification and mainly pyrite mineralization with minor chalcopyrite as open-spaced tension fracture fillings that trend N 125°-135° (see Figure 3).

Upper Showing: this is a silicified zone up to 5 feet width with quartz fissure filling and containing the sulphides minerals pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and sphalerite in order of decreasing abundance. The trend of this zone is approximately N280°-300° with a near vertical dip (see Figure 3).

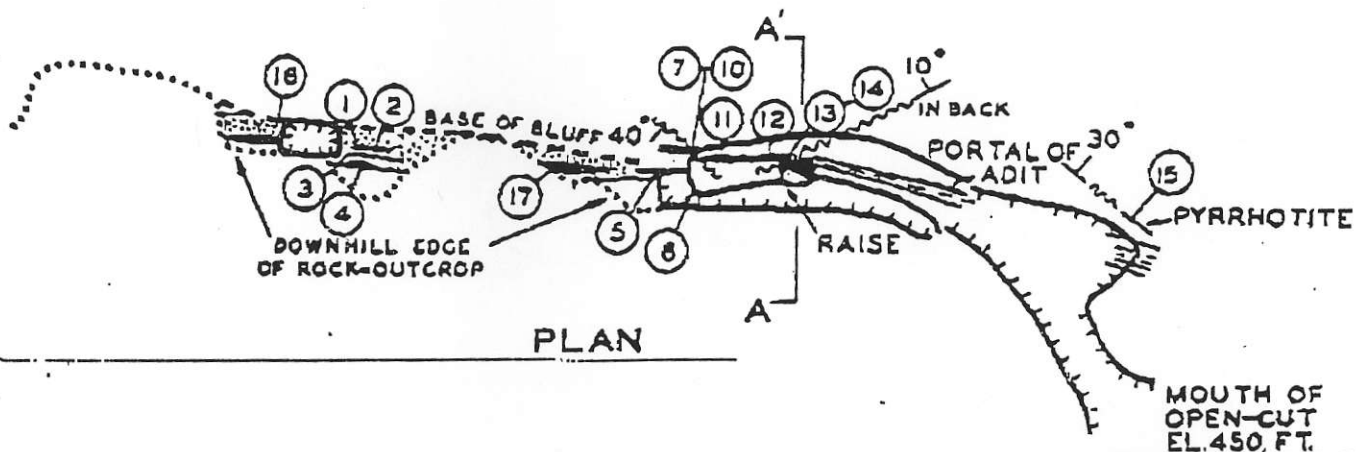
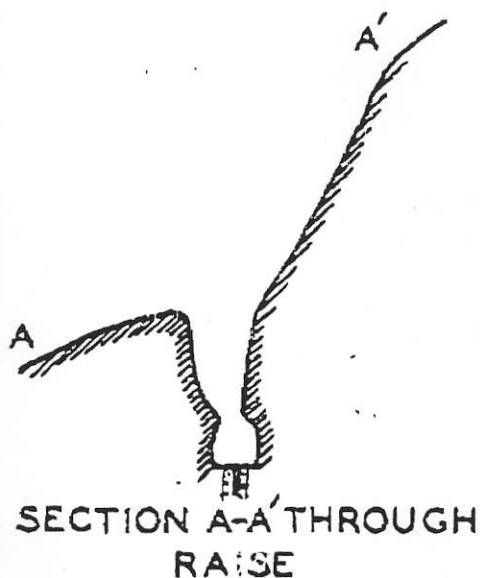
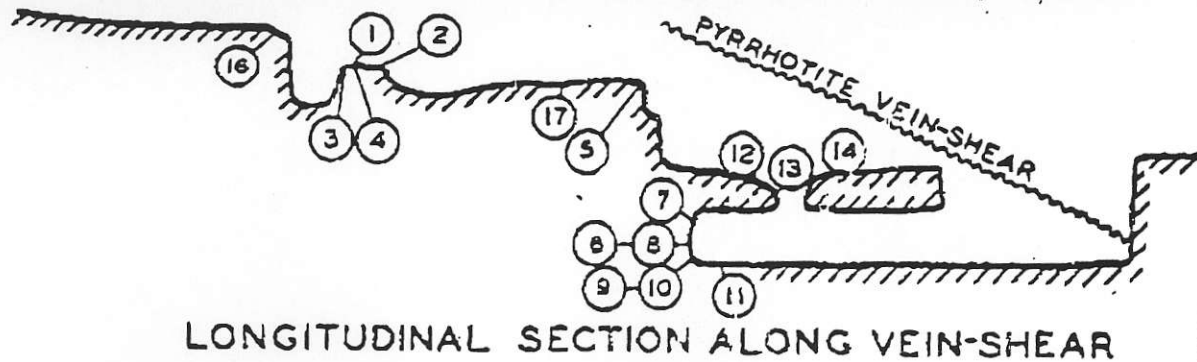
CONCLUSIONS

The results obtained from the exploration work performed on the property at various times since 1939 suggests a possible economic potential. Gold-bearing sulphide minerals are found to contain values up to 16.68 oz/ton gold, 22.90 oz/ton silver, 20.00% copper, 2.32% lead and 4.30% zinc. These values of course are not to be construed as averages, but as isolated values possibly from selected sampling, they nonetheless represent potential for encountering anomalous values during exploration procedures. The property exhibits other positive features that are listed as follows: long mineralized structure, other sub-parallel or crosscutting mineralized zones could be masked by widespread and sometimes deep overburden, there may be other types of mineralization present in or along the contact of the Quatsino limestone, such as, replacement or skarns. Porphyry-type base and precious metal occurrences could be present in the intrusive rocks. A program that reliably combines the older data with the new is needed and therefore the writer recommends that further exploration work be conducted on the property.

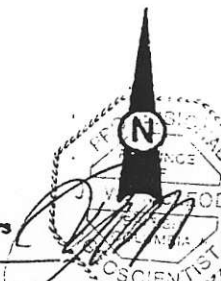
RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase I

A program of diurnally corrected, high resolution magnetometer, VLF-EM (electromagnetics) and self (spontaneous) potential (SP) surveys to be conducted over an area of 2,500 feet X 3,000 feet, totaling 15 line miles of slope-corrected, global positioning system (GPS) controlled survey lines on a 50 feet X 100 feet grid. Geological supervision with fill-in rock exposure



- VEIN-SHEAR, UNSILICIFIED
- VEIN-SHEAR, SILICIFIED
- QUARTZ LENS
- SAMPLE LOCATION, SEE TEXT FOR ASSAYS



After Stevenson, J.S., 1946

ECP VENTURE INC.	
JUNE PROPERTY	
MAIN WORKINGS	
N.T.S. 92E-9E	ALBERNI M.D., B.C.
SCALE: 1:300	DATE: APRIL 2002
DRAWN BY: J.M.	FIGURE: 4

mapping. Rock sampling to correlate with previous work. If positive results are obtained from the Phase I program a Phase II program will be initiated that will involve mainly excavator and hand trenching and diamond core drilling.

COST ESTIMATE

Phase I

Geologist and supervision	\$ 9,000
Grid installation: 50 ft..X 100 ft.; chain, compass and GPS controlled	7,000
Magnetometer, VLF-EM and SP surveys of the property with magnetometer base station	12,000
Camp and board for 120 mandays @ \$60/manday	7,200
Transportation rentals and fuel	2,500
Analyses and assays	1,000
Permits, fees, filings, insurance, etc.	3,000
Reports and maps	2,500
Contingency	<u>5,800</u>
Sub-Total	\$ 50,000

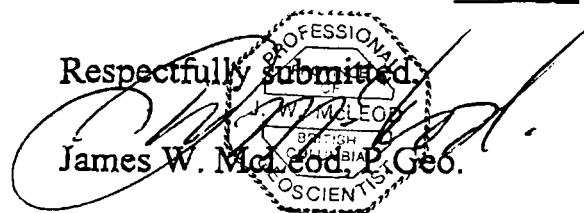
Phase II

Geologist and supervision	\$ 9,000
1,500 feet AQ-core drilling, all inclusive @ \$30/ft.	45,000
Trenching, both hand and excavator	15,000
Camp and board for 60 mandays @ \$60/manday	3,600
Transportation rentals and fuel	2,500
Core handling and sampling	2,500
Analyses and assays	6,000
Permits, fees, filings, insurance, etc.	5,000
Reports and maps	3,500
Contingency	<u>7,900</u>
Sub-Total	\$100,000

Total **\$150,000**

Respectfully submitted,

James W. McLeod, P. Geo.




CERTIFICATE

I, JAMES W. McLEOD, of the Municipality of Delta, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

- 1) I am a Consulting Geologist with an office at #203 - 1318 56th Street, Delta, B.C., V4L 2A4, Canada.
- 2) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered in the Province of British Columbia and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
- 3) I graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science, Major Geology, from the University of British Columbia in 1969.
- 4) I have practiced my profession since 1969.
- 5) I am a Director and the corporate Secretary of ECP Ventures Inc.
- 6) I do not have any personal ownership interest in the June mineral claims.
- 7) The above report is based on personal field experience gained by myself in the general area at various times during the past 33 years and from private corporate and public information.

DATED at Delta, Province of British Columbia this 27th day of April 2002.



James W. McLeod, P. Geo.
Consulting Geologist

REFERENCES

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APPENDIX I

**(Sample Description and Assays)
"After Stevenson, J.S., 1946"**