

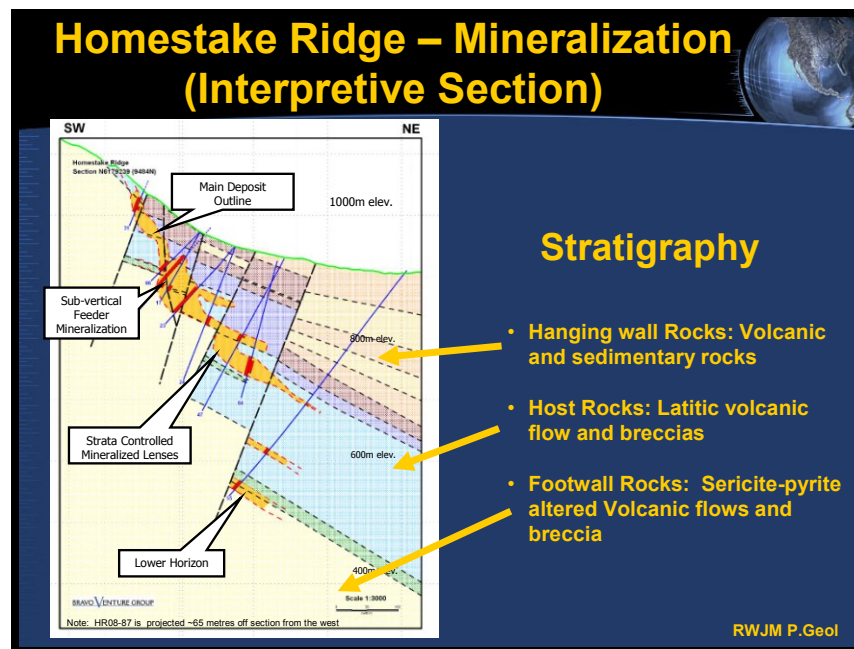
Bravo Venture Group's Homestake Ridge Deposit, British Columbia A Gold-rich, Jurassic Sub-seafloor Replacement Deposit

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The Homestake Ridge property is located approximately 32 km southeast of Stewart, British Columbia. Bravo acquired the property in 2003 from Teck Cominco Ltd. and a private vendor. Through 2008, Bravo spent approximately CD\$12.5 million and drilled 120 core holes (~27,200m), the majority at the Main Homestake deposit. During 2009, Bravo plans to spend ~\$5 million drilling 40 additional holes (~8,500m) and conducting other work.

Lower-Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group rocks host several precious- and base-metal showings on the property and consist of andesitic to latitic volcanic rocks, tuffaceous and carbonaceous sediments, local rhyolitic domes, and multiphase feldspar-hornblende porphyry subvolcanic intrusions. Other deposits hosted in the Hazelton Group include Barrick's rich Eskay Creek deposit, ~115km to the north and now in closure.



The Main Homestake deposit includes bonanza-grade gold/silver and is interpreted to be a sub-seafloor replacement deposit, with characteristics of porphyry, VMS, and epithermal mineralization as the system evolved. Our working model is as follows:

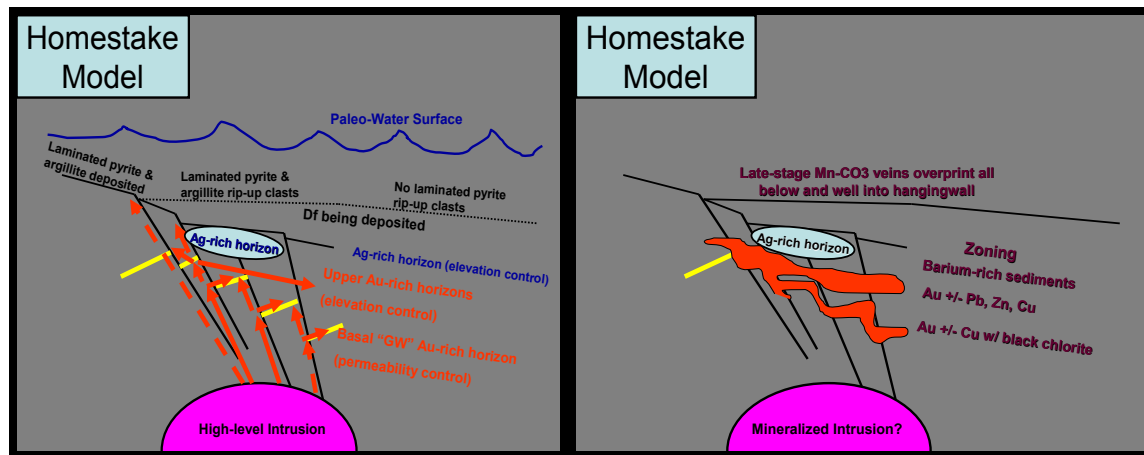
Stage 1 – Andesitic volcanic rocks are intruded by shallow intrusions and strongly altered to sericite + pyrite. These strongly altered rocks form the generally barren footwall.

Stage 2 – Rifting developed along NW-trending, steeply dipping normal “growth” faults, with subsidiary NE-trending faults that broke step-like footwall blocks further into segments. Both sets of faults appear to have guided mineralizing fluids. Limited exhalite mineralization may have formed early.

Stage 3 – The subsiding graben filled with a complex sequence of talus debris and debris flows, latitic volcanic flows, and volcanoclastics; these host most of the mineralization identified to date in the Main zone. Alteration is generally less intense than in footwall rocks, with original rock textures often well preserved.

Stage 4 – As faulting and volcanic activity decreased, widespread matrix-supported, carbonaceous debris-flow sediments covered older units. Rip-up clasts of finely banded, massive pyrite without base or precious metals occur locally in these rocks. Most precious- and base-metal mineralization probably occurred just prior to this stage at the Main zone, with local silver-rich mineralization continuing along a few structures that remained active and to the south at the Homestake Silver zone.

Stage 5 – Cobble to boulder conglomerates and basaltic flows were then deposited over debris-flow sediments. These rocks are mottled greenish gray and maroon, possibly indicating subareal deposition. Barren, late-stage rhodocrosite + calcite epithermal veins cut these and all older rocks. Textures range from finely banded to coxcomb to open vugs lined with coarse crystals. Strong alteration occurs in these rocks at Homestake Silver.



Fluids apparently followed several growth faults. In general, however, the deposit is well zoned from deeper, higher temperature to shallower, lower temperature assemblages as follows: 1) gold-rich “stringer ore” consisting of black (manganese?) chlorite + chalcopyrite veinlets; 2) gold-rich, silica + K-feldspar flooded rock +/- copper, lead, and zinc; 3) similarly altered gold-rich rock with less base metals but more arsenic; 4) sulfosalt-rich silver +/- gold with strong antimony; 5) barium-enriched sediments; and 6) barren rhodocrosite/calcite “epithermal” veinlets and veins above and overprinting other altered rocks.