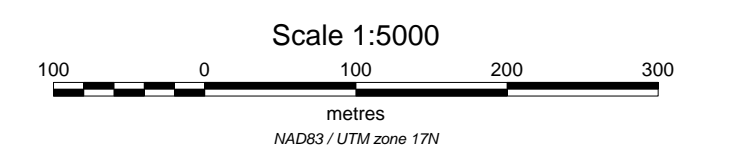
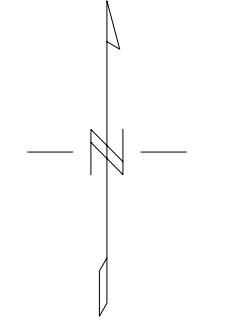


Contour intervals: 0.1, 1, 5, and 10 mGal

Survey Notes:
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Elevation leveling: RTK GPS and optical

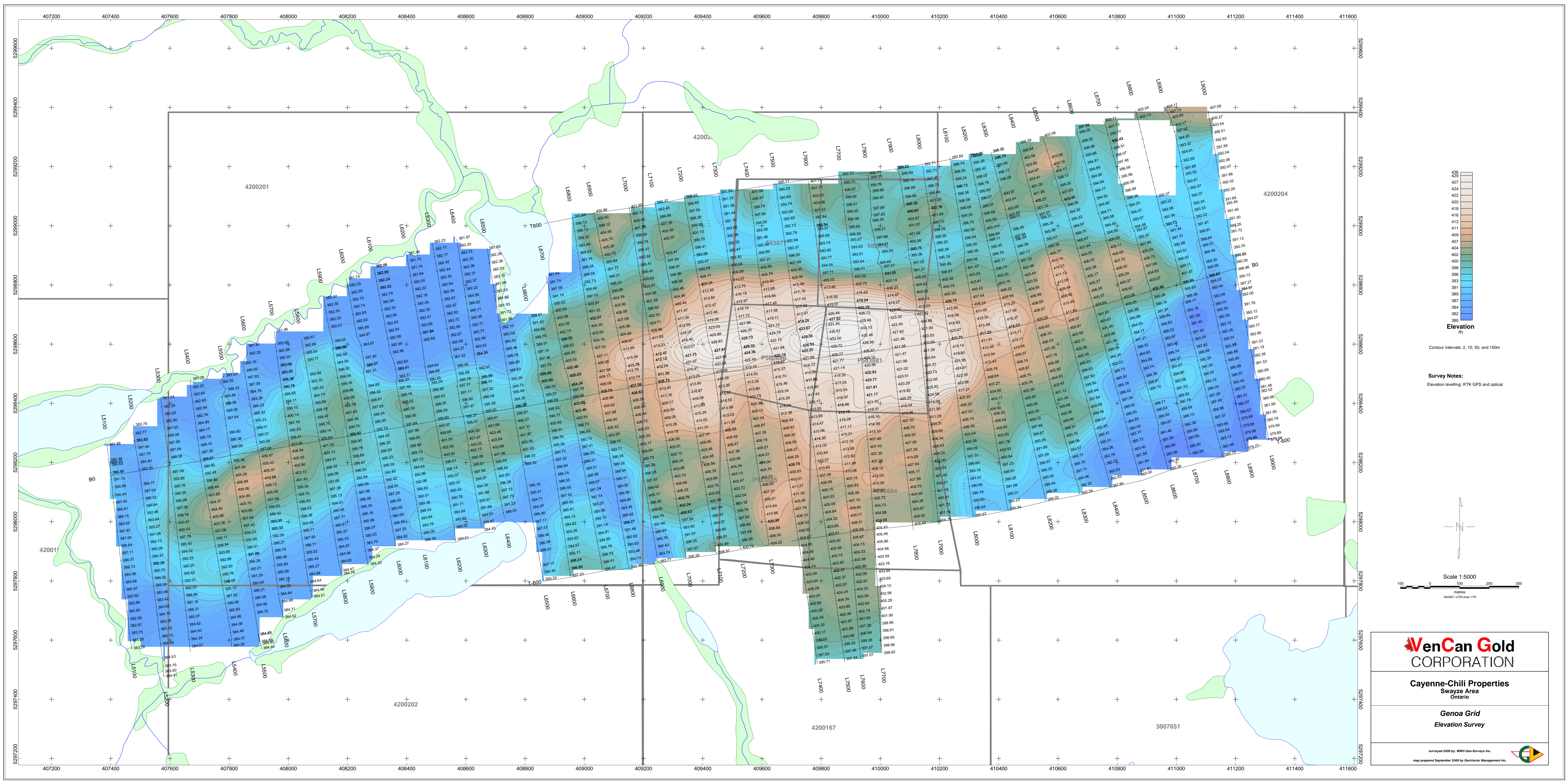


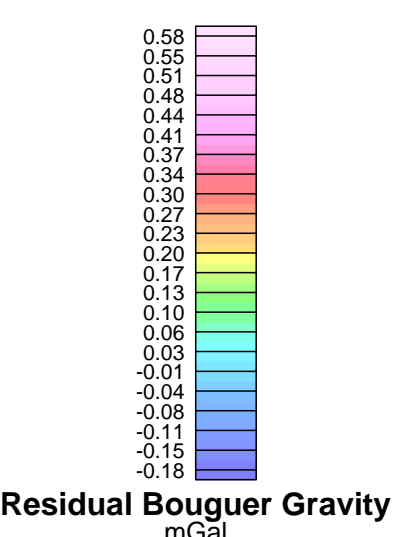
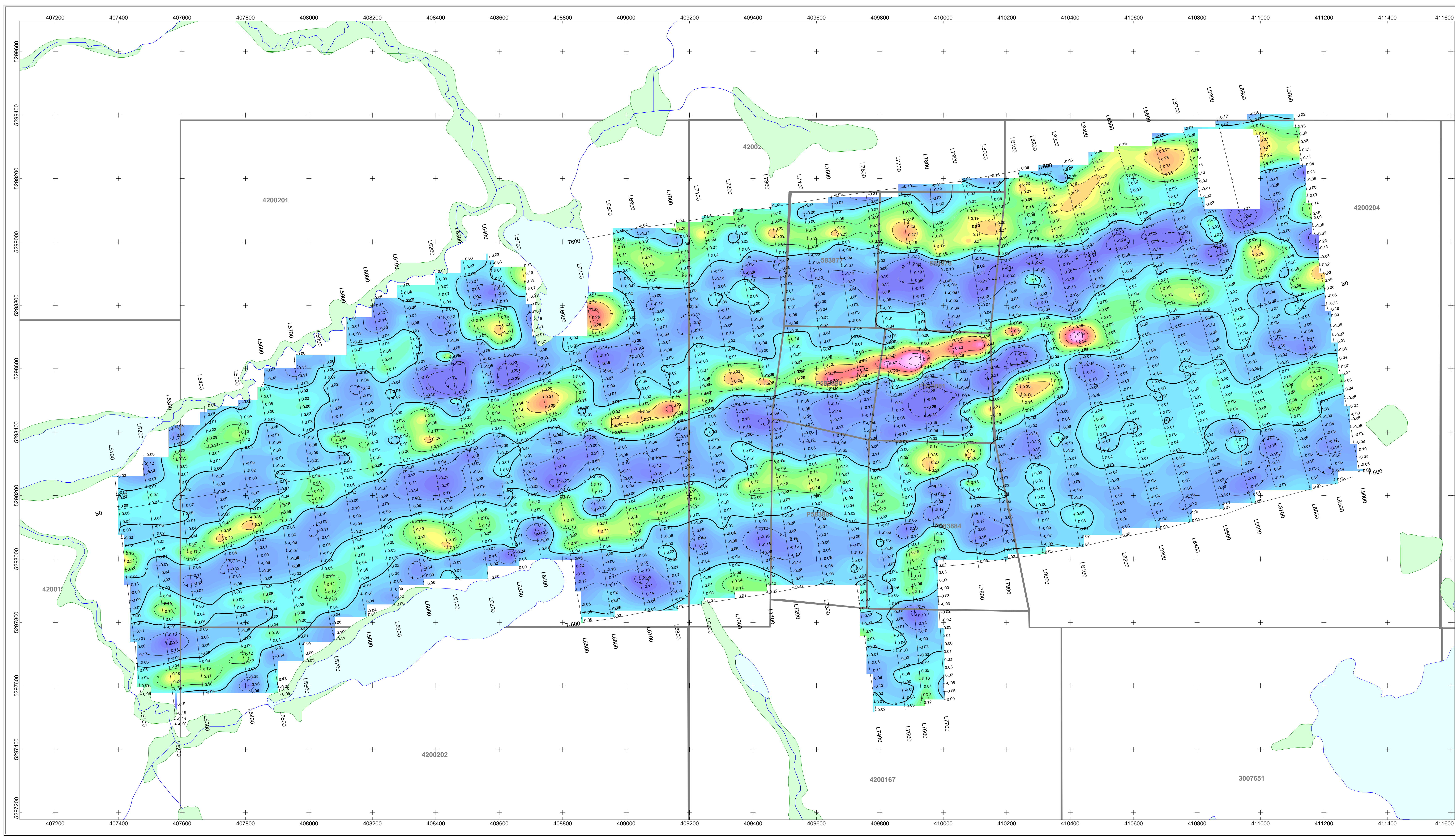
VenCan Gold CORPORATION

Cayenne-Chili Properties
Swayze Area
Ontario

Genoa Grid
Bouguer Gravity Survey
Bouguer density 2.67 gm/cc

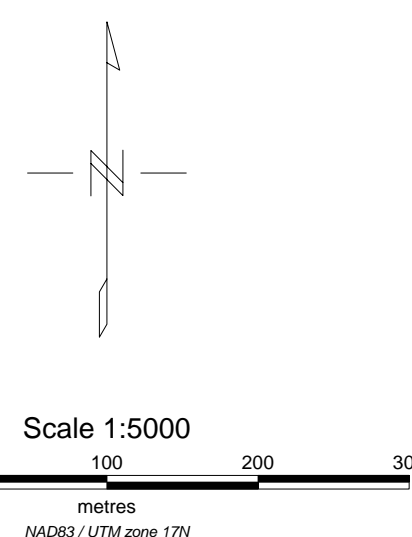
Surveyed 2006 by: MHI Geo-Surveys Inc.
Map prepared September 2006 by: GeoVector Management Inc.





Contour intervals: 0.1 mGal

Survey Notes:
 Meter: Lacoste Romberg Alford 100x
 Elevation leveling: RTK GPS and optical




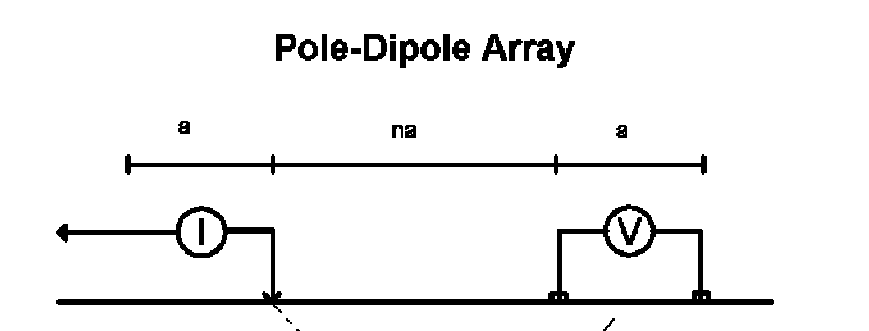
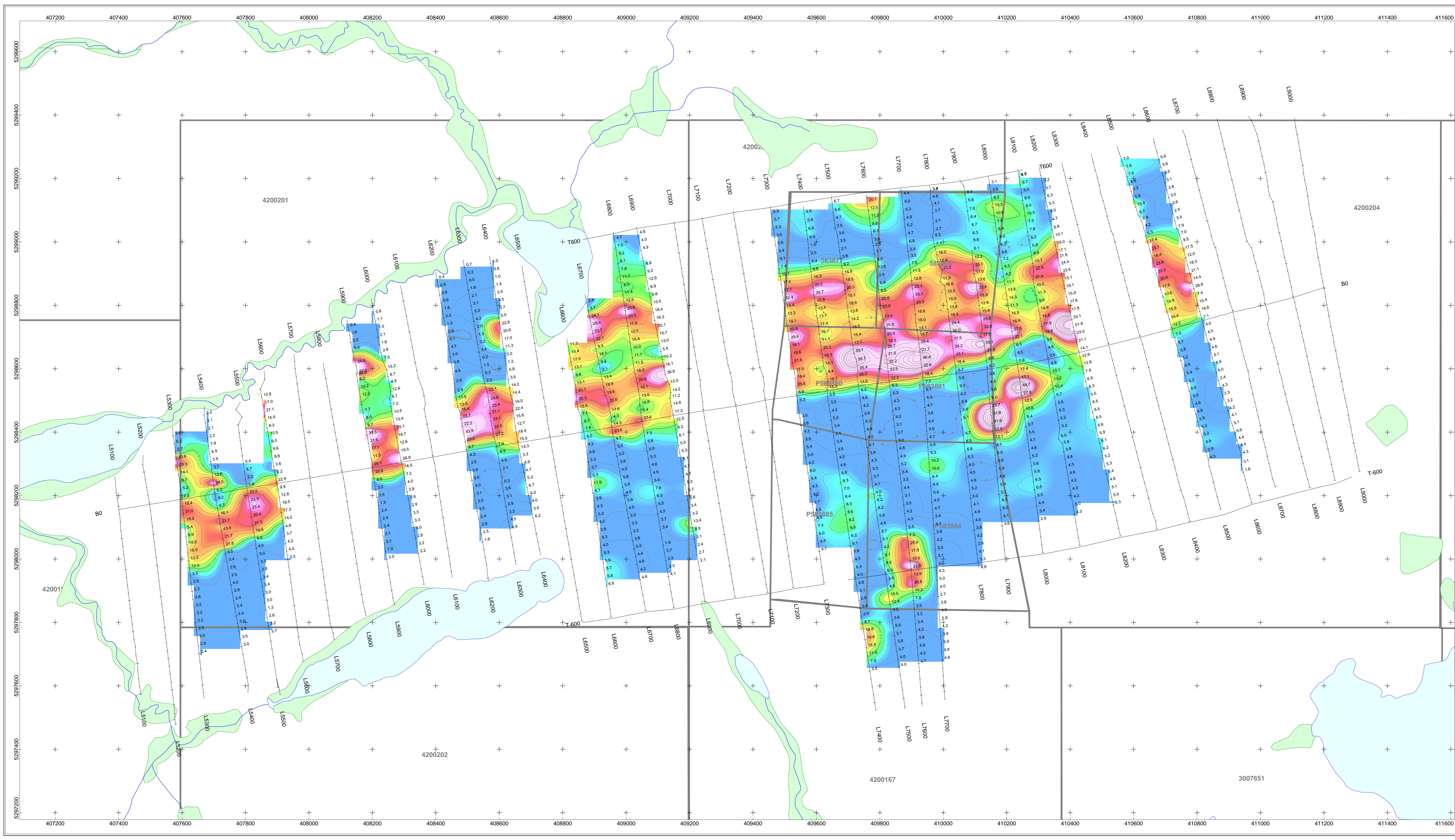
WenCan Gold CORPORATION

Cayenne-Chili Properties
 Swayze Area
 Ontario

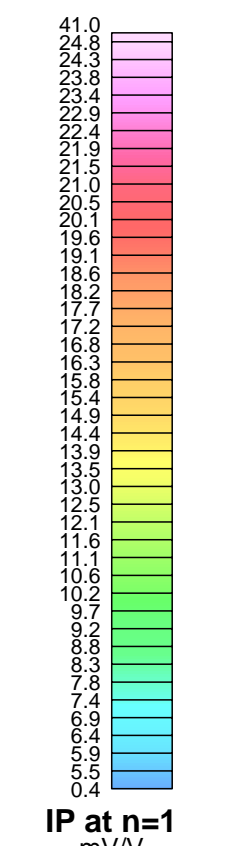
Genoa Grid
 Bouguer Gravity Survey
 Calculated Residual
 Bouguer density 2.67 gm/cc

surveyed 2006 by: MNH Geo-Surveys Inc.
 map prepared September 2006 by: GeoVector Management Inc.





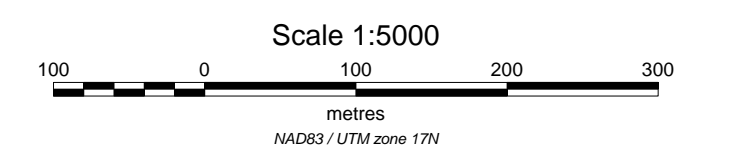
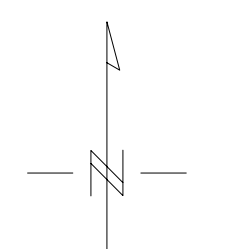
plot point
a=25m
n=1 to 8



Contour intervals: 2, 10, and 50 mV/V

Survey Notes:
IP Tx: GDD
Tx waveform: 0.125 Hz square wave at 50% duty cycle

IP Rx: Etec Pro
20 time gates linearly spaced over
measuring interval: 240-1840ms
array: pole-dipole, a = 25m, n = 1 to 8



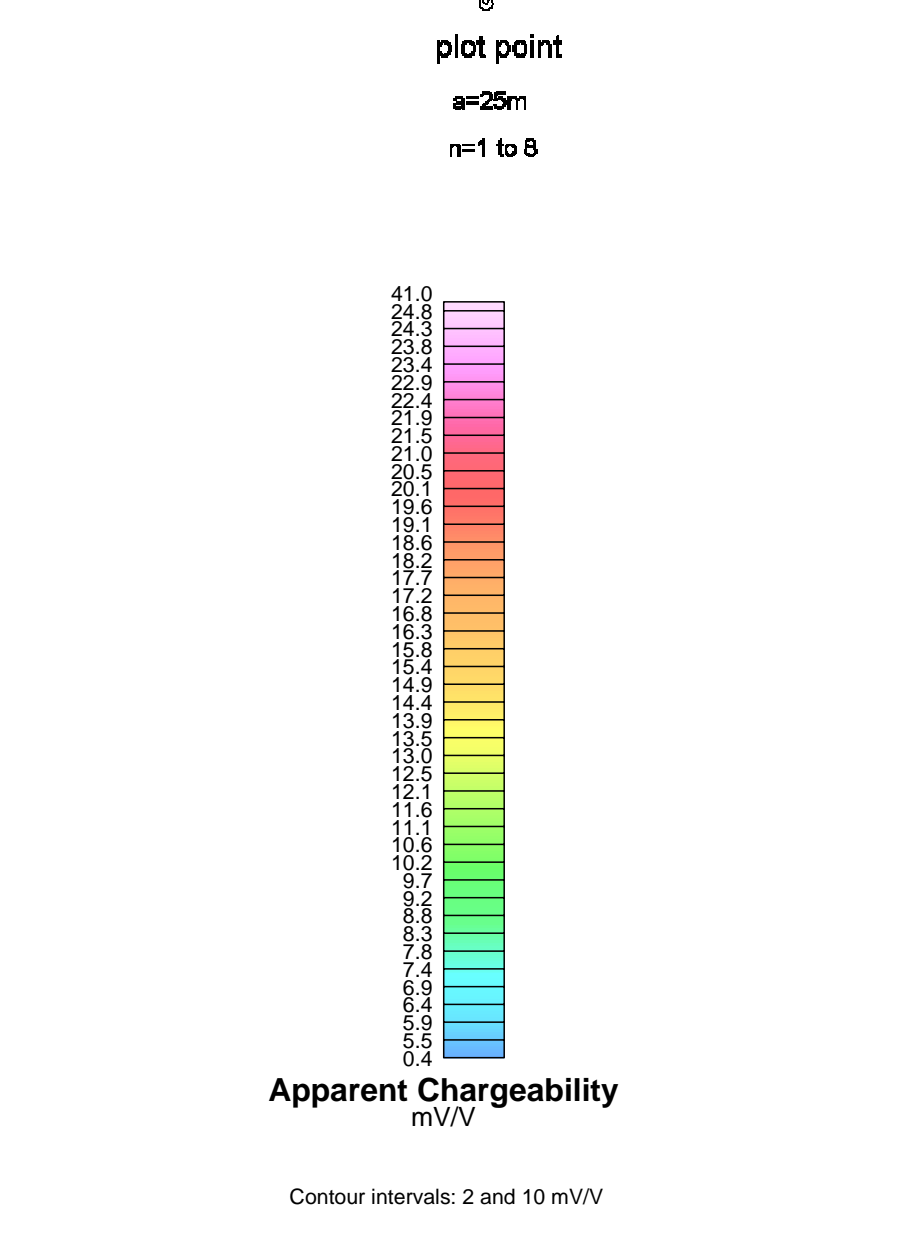
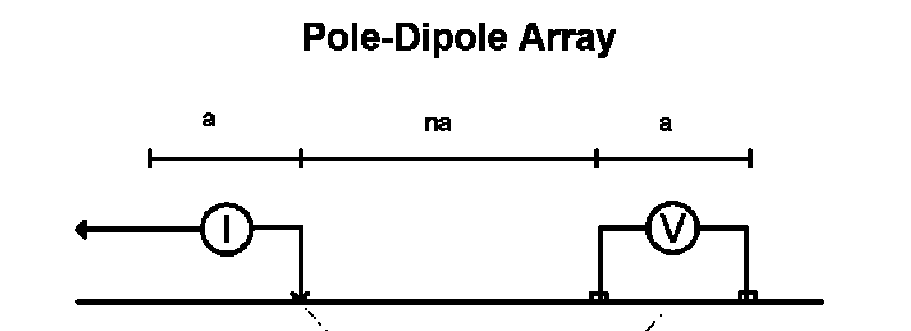
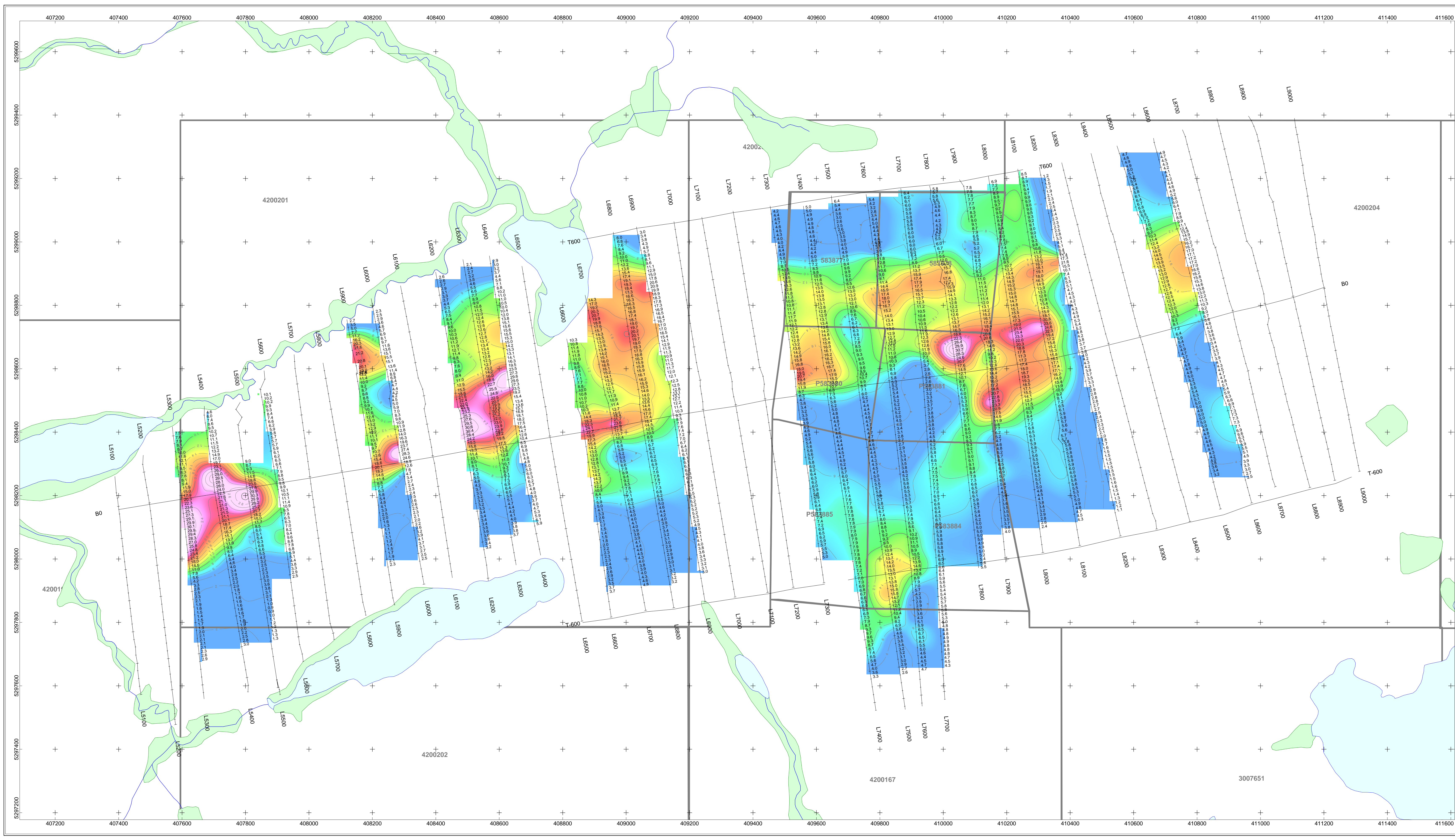
VenCan Gold
CORPORATION

Cayenne-Chili Properties
Swayze Area
Ontario

Genoa Grid
Pole-Dipole Array
Induced Polarization Survey
Apparent Chargeability at n=1

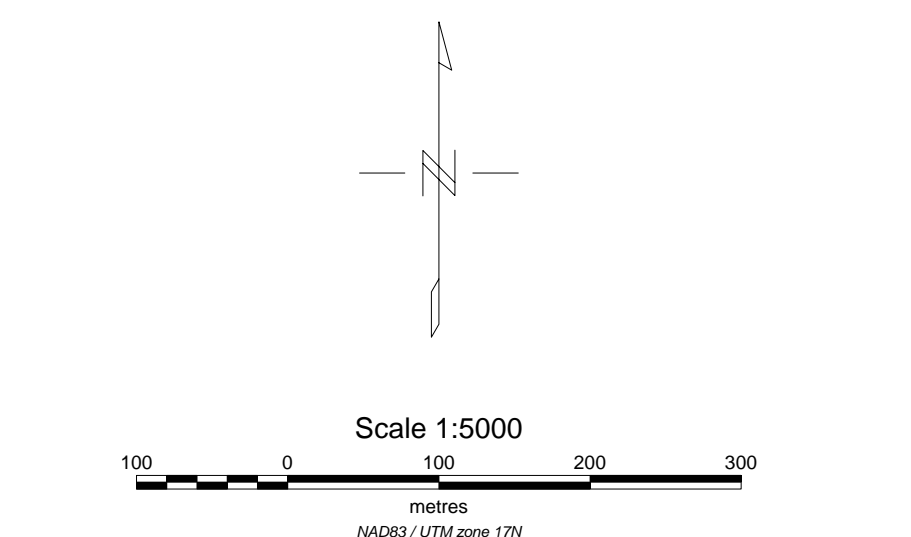
surveyed 2006 by: Eriscs Exploration Limited
map prepared September 2006 by: GeoVector Management Inc.





Survey Notes:
 IP Tx: GDD 3600kW
 Tx waveform: 0.125 Hz square wave at 50% duty cycle
 IP Rx: Etec Pro
 20 time gates linearly spaced over
 measuring interval: 240-1840ms
 array: pole-dipole, a = 25m, n=1 to 8

NOTE:
 This depth slice map must be viewed in conjunction with the associated inverted depth sections. It must not be used in isolation from the associated depth sections.

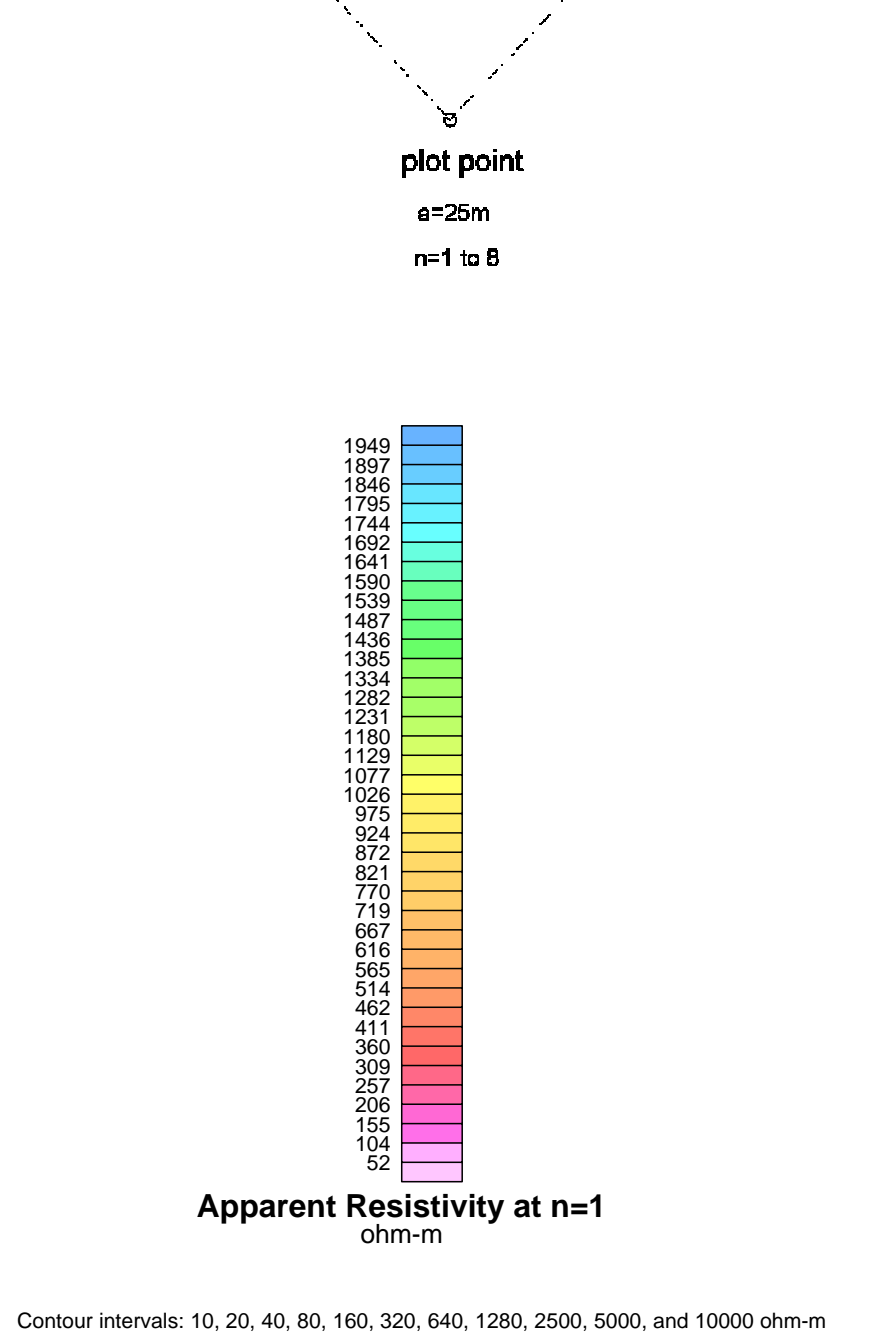
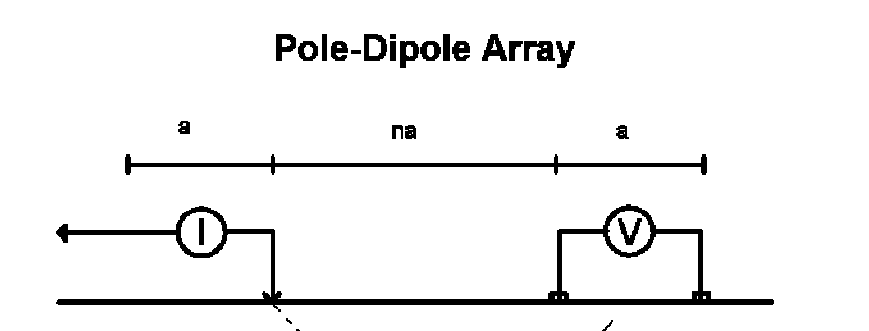
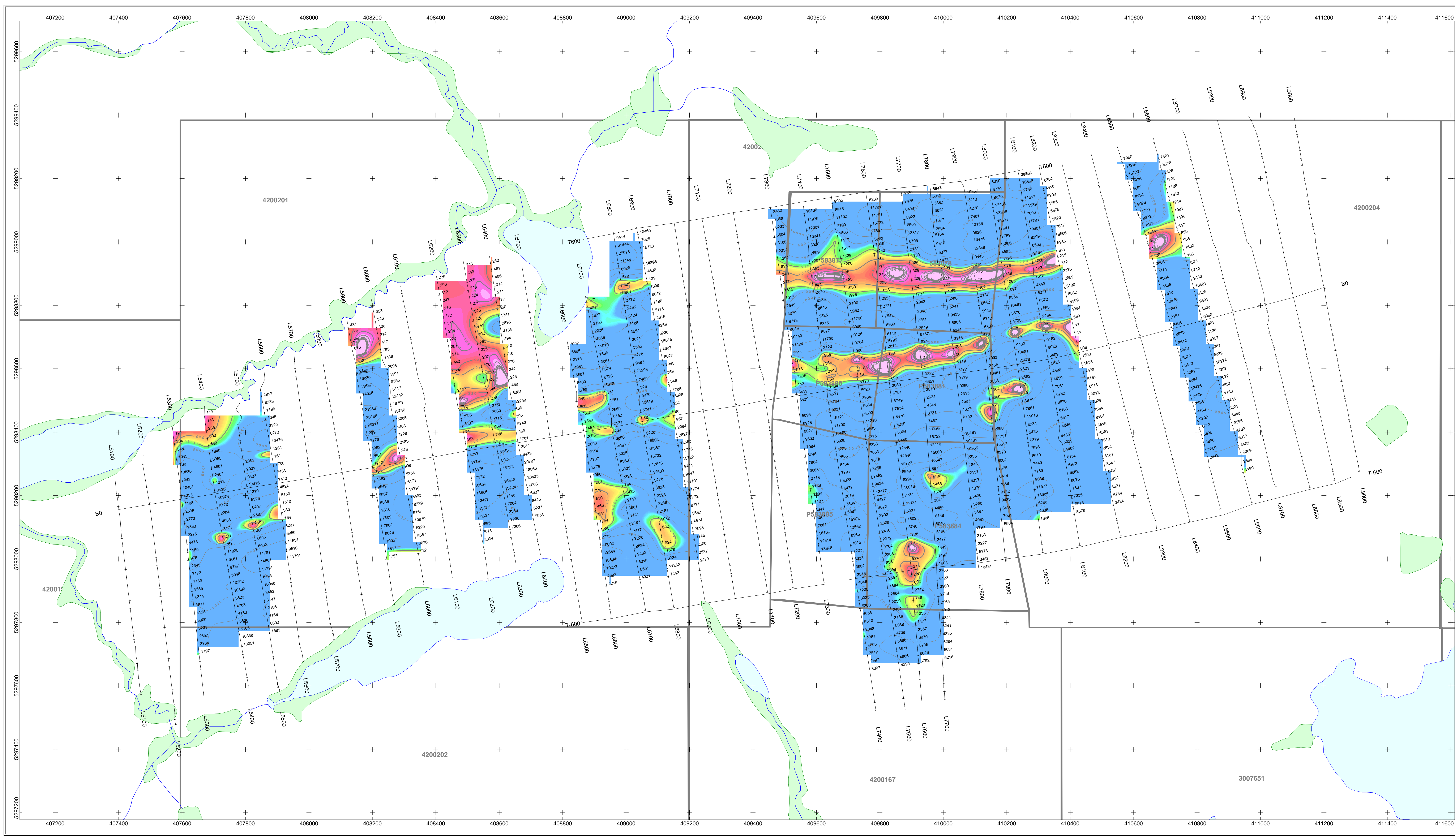


VenCan Gold CORPORATION

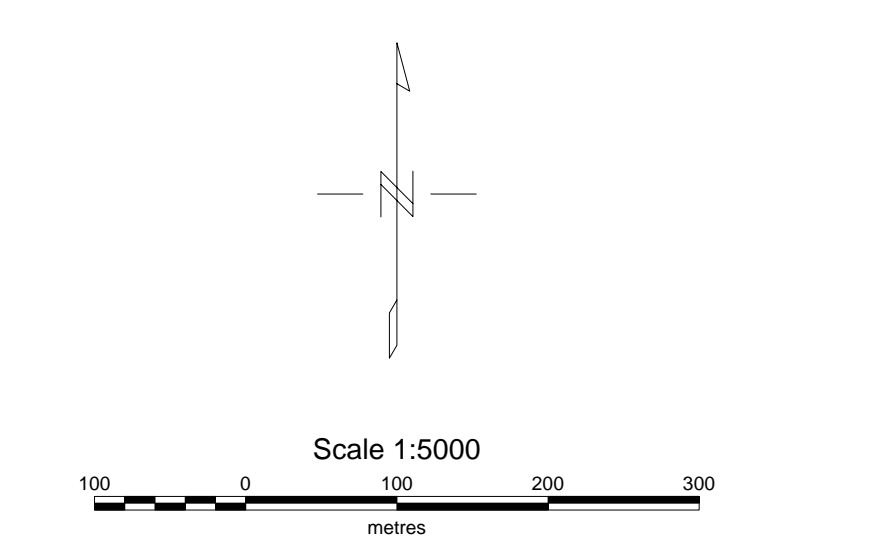
Cayenne-Chili Properties
 Swayze Area
 Ontario

Genoa Grid
 Pole-Dipole Array
 Induced Polarization Survey
 75m Depth Slice from UBC 2D Inversion Modelling Results

surveyed 2006 by: Erakis Exploration Limited
 map prepared September 2006 by: GeoVector Management Inc.



Survey Notes:
 IP Tx: GDD 360kW
 Tx waveform: 0.125 Hz square wave at 50% duty cycle
 IP Rx: Etec Pro
 20 time gates linearly spaced over measuring interval: 240-1840ms
 array: pole-dipole, a = 25m, n = 1 to 8

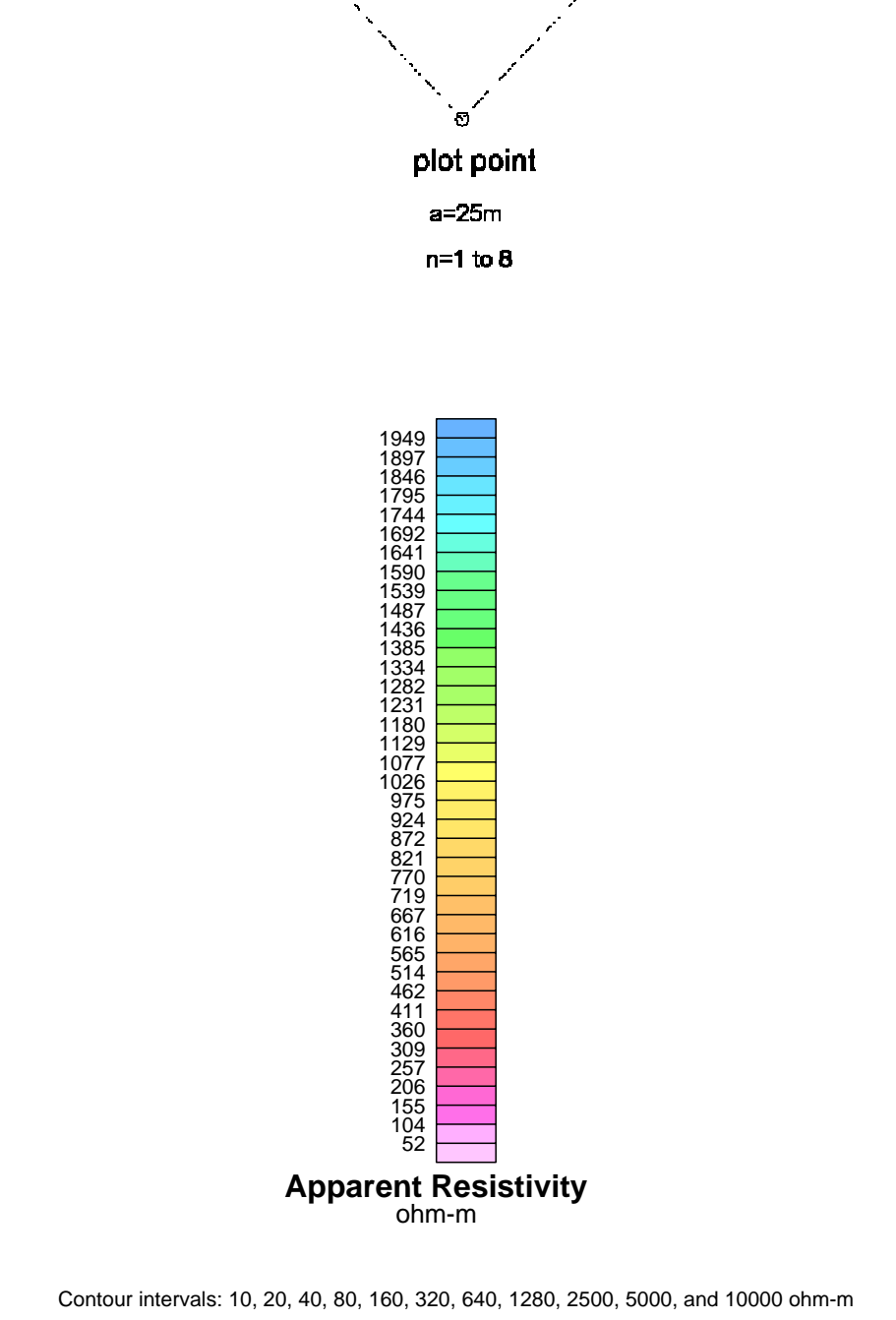
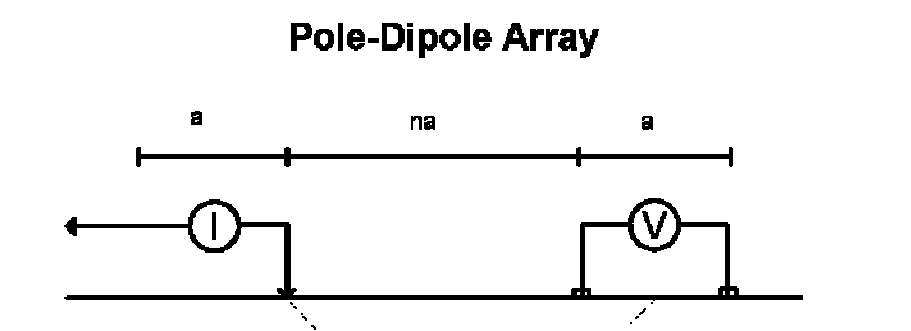
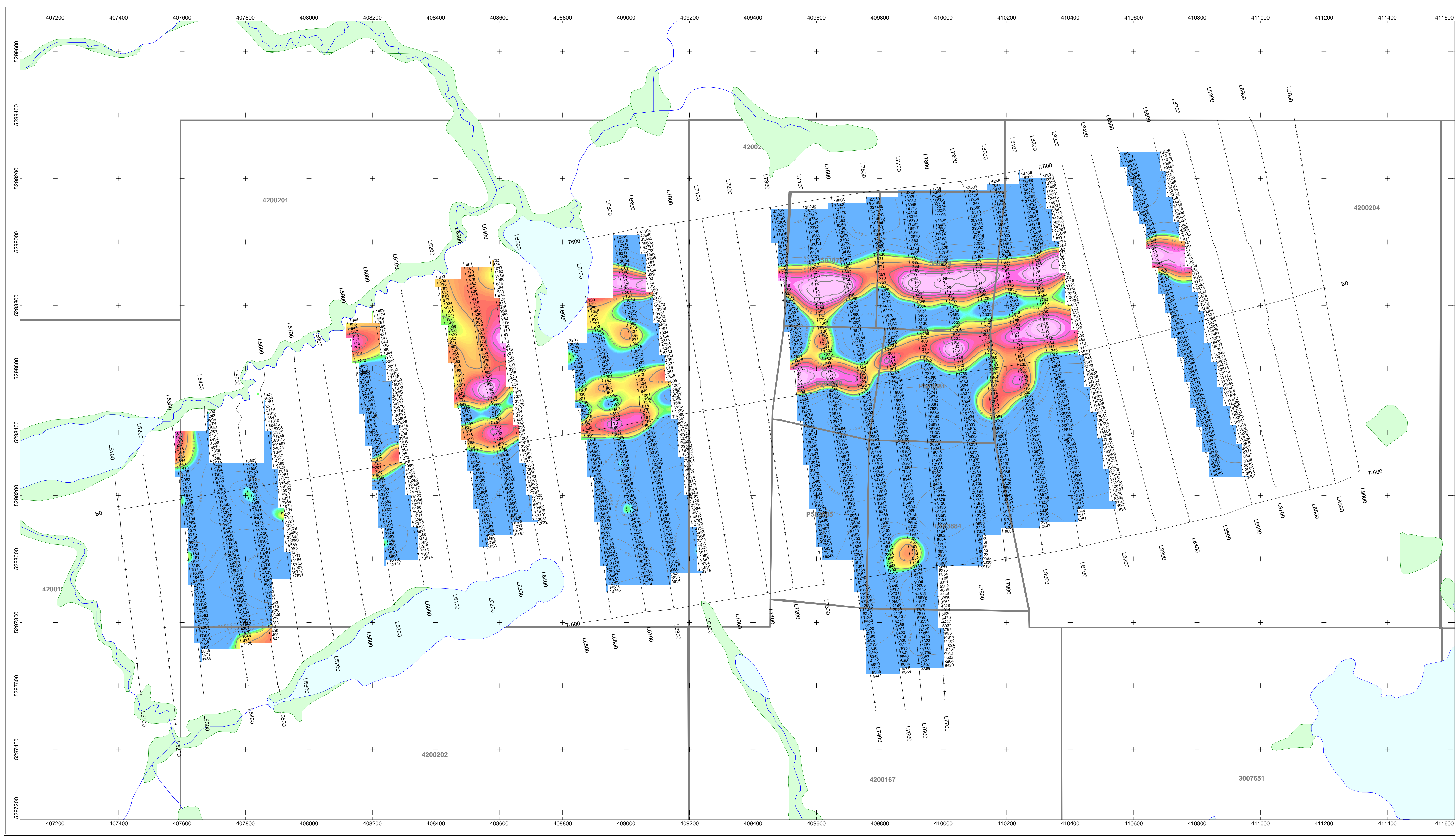


VenCan Gold CORPORATION

Cayenne-Chili Properties
 Swayze Area
 Ontario

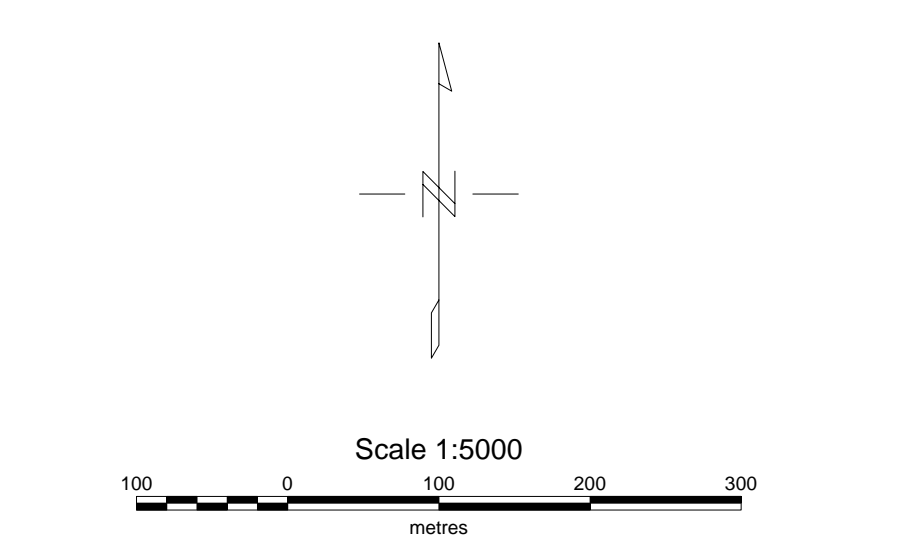
Genoa Grid
 Pole-Dipole Array
 Apparent Resistivity Survey
 Apparent Resistivity at n=1

surveyed 2006 by: Exilis Exploration Limited
 map prepared September 2006 by: GeoVector Management Inc.



Survey Notes:
 IP Tx: GDD 360kW
 Tx waveform: 0.125 Hz square wave at 50% duty cycle
 IP Rx: EREC Pro
 20 time gates linearly spaced over measuring interval: 240-1840ms
 array: pole-dipole, a = 25m, n = 1 to 8

NOTE:
 This depth slice map must be viewed in conjunction with the associated inverted depth sections. It must not be used in isolation from the associated depth sections.

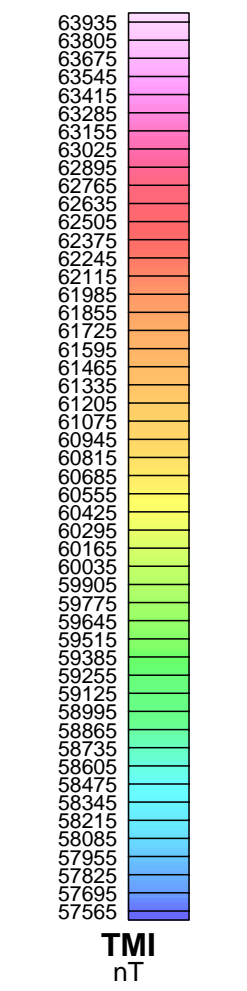
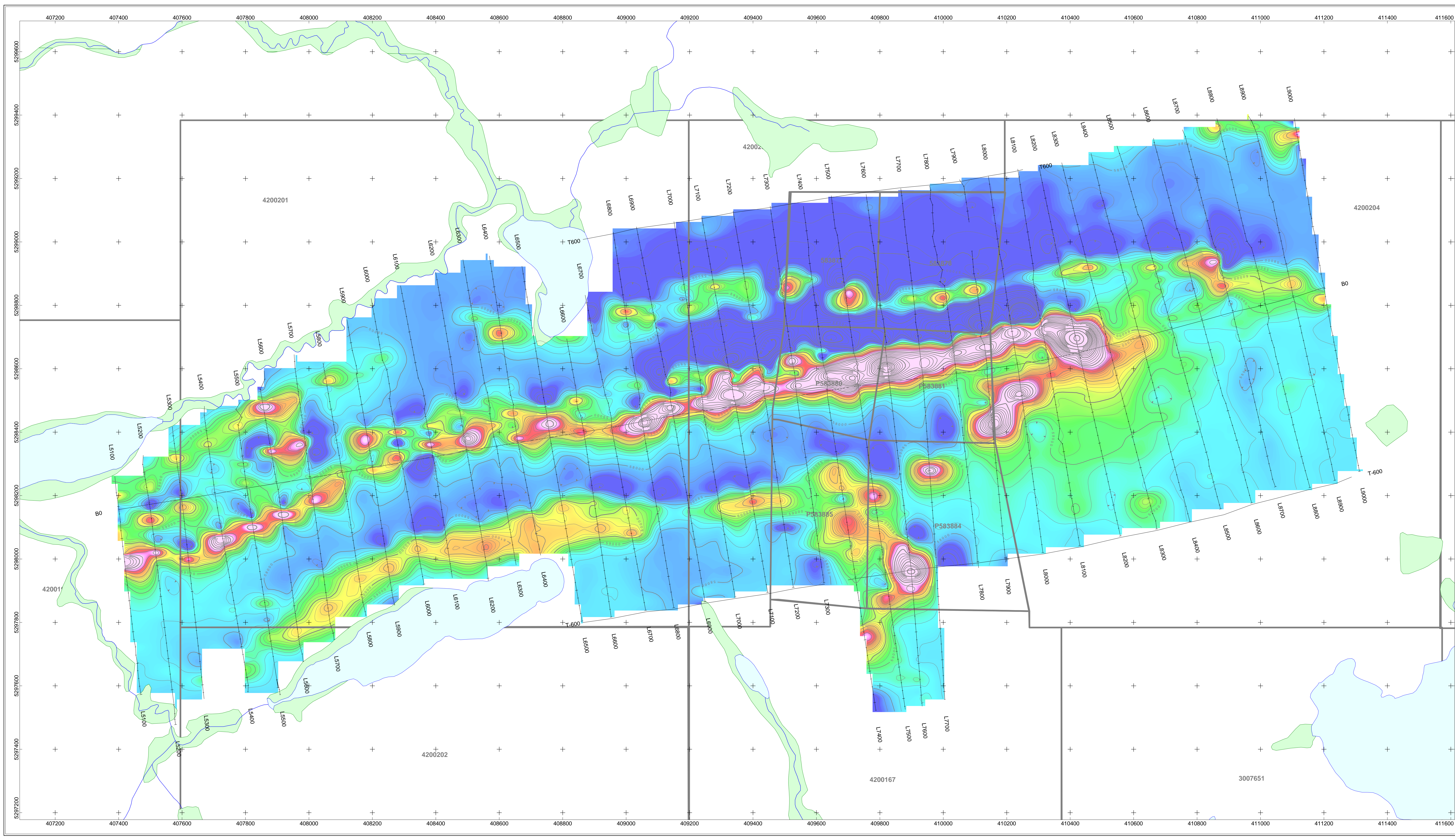


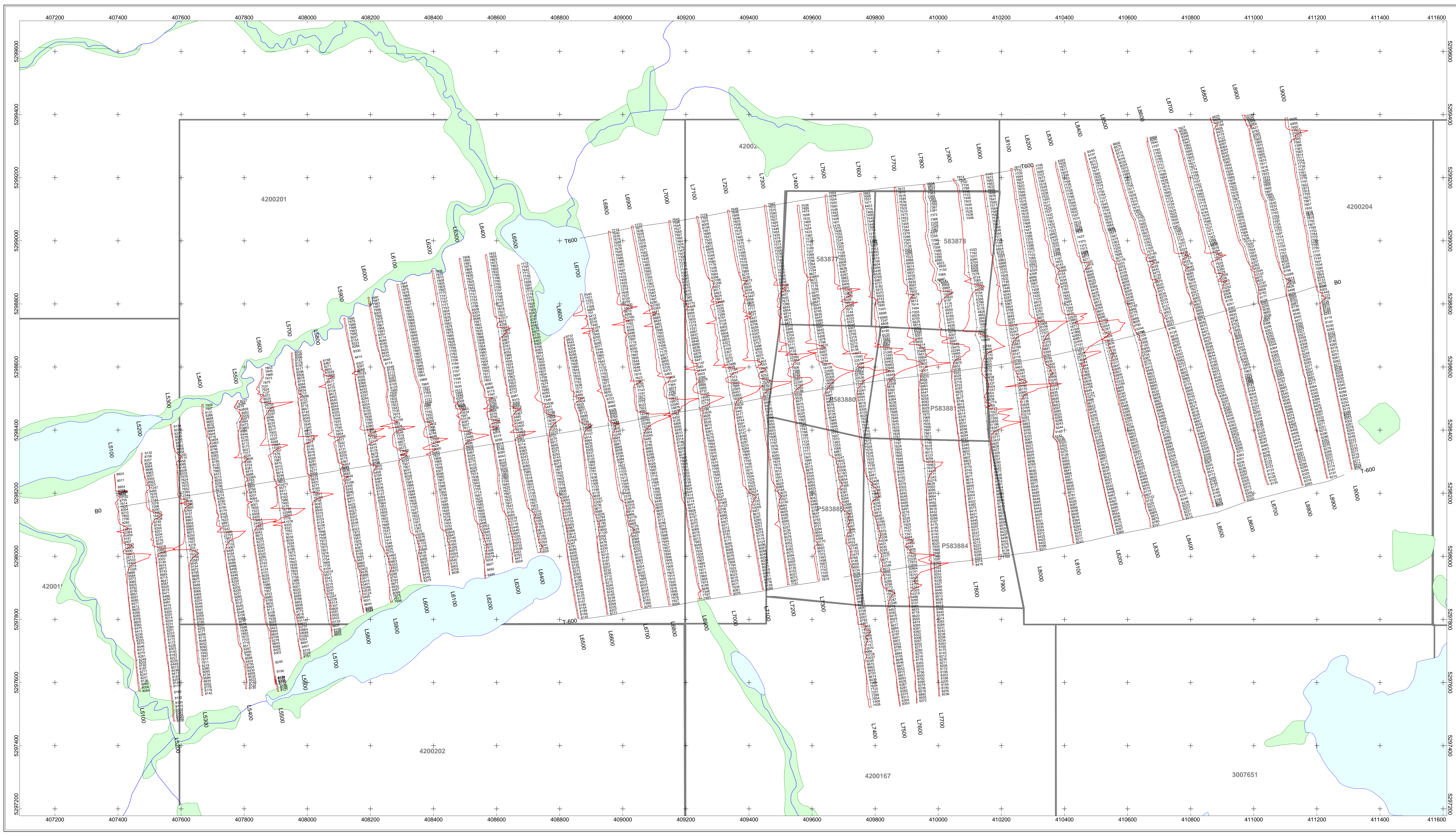
VenCan Gold CORPORATION

Cayenne-Chili Properties
 Swayze Area
 Ontario

Genoa Grid
 Pole-Dipole Array
 Resistivity Survey
 75m Depth Slice from UBC 2D Inversion Modelling Results

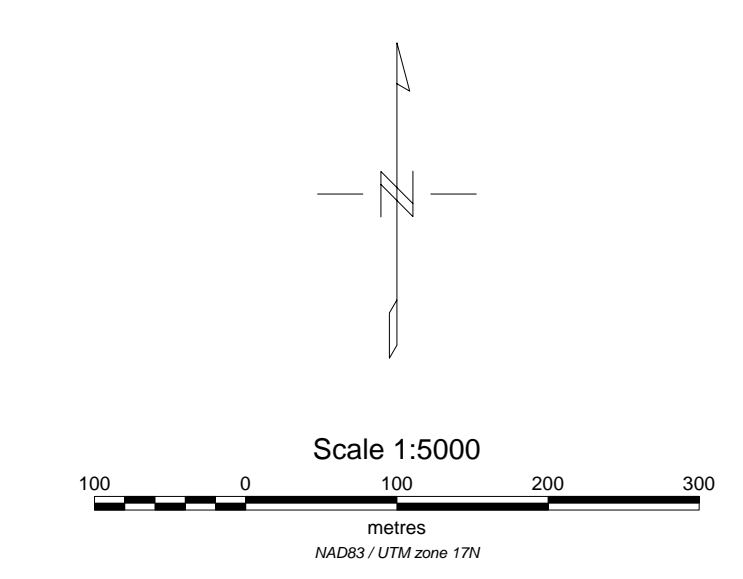
surveyed 2006 by: Exsics Exploration Limited
 map prepared September 2006 by: GeoVector Management Inc.





5000nT base level removed from posted values
 Profile Base Level: 58800nT
 Profile scale: 10000nT/cm

Survey Notes:
 Base Magnetometer: Scintrex ENVI
 Field Magnetometer: GEM GSM19 Overhauser




VenCan Gold CORPORATION

Cayenne-Chili Properties
 Swayze Area
 Ontario

Genoa Grid
 Total Magnetic Intensity Survey
 Profiles with Data Values Posted

surveyed 2006 by: Erakis Exploration Limited
 map prepared September 2006 by: GeoVector Management Inc.

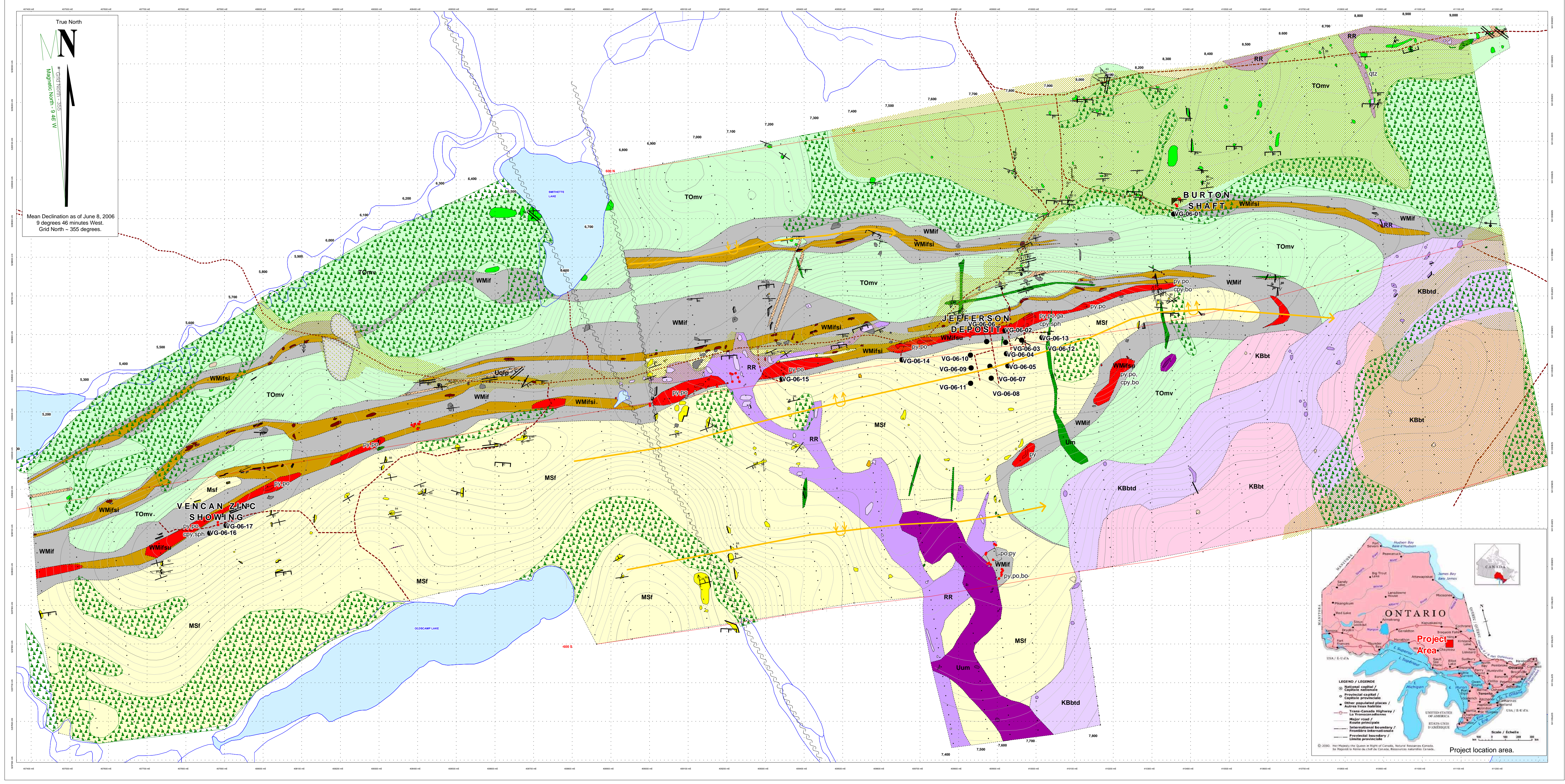


- LEGEND**
- Units of unknown stratigraphic association**
- Umf** Massive aphanitic mafic dyke.
 - Ugpf** Massive to foliated, medium- to coarse-grained felsic, leucocratic, quartz- and feldspar-pyrite intrusive rock.
 - Uum** Massive to foliated, fine- to medium-grained melanocratic pyroxenite and/or amphibolite.
- Rush River Gabbro/Diorite Complex**
- RR** Massive to foliated, fine- to medium-grained, mesocratic to melanocratic, hornblende diorite, quartz diorite and gabbro. Locally feldspar porphyritic.
- ARCHEAN**
- Volcanic Intrusions**
- KBbt** Massive to foliated, medium- to coarse-grained, mesocratic to leucocratic, biotite tonalite to granodiorite and associated aplite dykes.
 - KBbd** Massive, medium- to coarse-grained meta- to melanocratic diorite.
- Trailbreaker Group**
- TOmv** Meta-igneous rocks: massive and pillowed tholeiitic basalt flows, pillow breccias, medium- to coarse-grained flowsalts and finely laminated sulfaceous beds.
- Marion Group**
- WMf** Massive sulphide-bearing iron formation with >50% pyrite and/or pyrrhotite interbedded with sedimentary rocks, banded chert and/or more of magnetite, hematite, siderite, carbonaceous chert, minor ferroporphyrin and siliceous argillite. Sphalerite, galena, rare chalcopyrite and bornite are present in part.
 - WMfs** Iron formation and Fe-rich sedimentary rocks: banded chert and magnetite which may contain one or more of hematite, pyrite, siderite, pyrrhotite, carbonaceous chert, and/or ferroporphyrin siliceous argillite.
 - WMf** Sedimentary rocks: fine- to medium-grained wacke, siliceous siltstone and argillite with minor banded chert and one or more of magnetite, hematite, siderite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite.
- Strata Lake Formation**
- MSf** Felsic volcanic rocks: calc-alkaline rhyolite to dacite, monzonite (minor heterolithic) and/or volcanic breccia. Generally poorly sorted and interbedded with felsic or quartz crystal tuff and minor volcanoclastic equivalents. Minor feldspar - quartz phytic massive flows. Variably chloritized and sulphidated rhyolite breccia zones in proximity to the overlying iron formation (WMf).

- Symbols**
- Bedding (indirect)
 - Bedding (Direct)
 - Foliation (indirect)
 - Foliation (Direct)
 - Mineral Lineation
 - Fault
 - Shear
 - Bedding/Foliation Parallel
 - Dike (indirect)
 - Dike (Direct)
 - Glacial Drain
 - Water Pond/Lake/Tarn
 - Impervious Fault
- Mineralization**
- bo** bornite
 - cpy** chalcopyrite
 - ga** galena
 - po** pyrrhotite
 - py** pyrite
 - qtz** quartz
 - sph** sphalerite



Geological mapping, interpretation, marginal notes, and compilation by C.S. Scherba, Taiga Consultants Ltd.



DISCUSSIVE NOTES

TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Grid mapping was conducted at a scale of 1:2500 over the Genoa Grid by the author on an intermittent basis between June 18th and July 20th, 2006. The grid comprised 40 lines of variable length, spaced at 100 meter intervals, outside dimensions were roughly 1.2 to 1.9 km north-south, and 4 km east-west. Line azimuth was approximately 170/350 - 5 degrees. Extensive vegetative cover coupled with poor outcrop exposure (typically less than 5%), resulted in uneven, undulating back and forth across east grid lines in search of outcrop.

The grid area is dominated topographically by an east-northeast trending ridge-line consisting predominantly of banded iron formation that is roughly coincident with the grid line. This ridge-line rises between 25 to 30 metres above the low-lying swamps and lakes to the north, 10 to 15 metres above low relief glacially scoured hills to the south, and 20 to 25 metres above Oklawaha Lake to the south-west.

MAP METHODOLOGY

The Genoa Grid was lithostratigraphically and structurally bedrock mapped at a scale of 1:2500, and was augmented by selected drill hole data, geophysical interpretation of ground based IP/resistivity, magnetometer and gravity surveys, and AerialTEM - helicopterborne EM/magnetometer survey data. Lithochemical data provided by Falconbridge was utilized in conjunction with UfB geochemical work conducted by Heather and Shore (1999) to elucidate the litho-stratigraphic associations throughout the map area. Geologic units identified in the accompanying geology map are based upon those outlined by Heather and Shore (1999) in their 1:50,000 geospatial maps.

GRID GEOLOGY

Strata Lake Formation - MSf

Felsic volcanics of the Strata Lake Formation of the Marion Group are the lowermost stratigraphic unit in the map area. Compositionally, these rocks are quartz rhyolite to dacite, monzonite, leucite tuff and volcanic breccias with phenocrysts of quartz

and/or feldspar. Outcrops tend to weather white or buff with some localized areas weathering light pink. Pink outcrops usually have a granitic texture with variable amounts of quartz, feldspar, and black mica, and are believed to be metamorphosed felsic flows incorporating sediments.

Seismic alteration is pervasive throughout the felsic volcanics, with variably obliterated zones in proximity to the overlying iron formation. Locally sulphidated breccia zones are also present in association with the iron formation.

Woman River Iron Formation - WMf, WMfs, WMfa

Overlying the felsic volcanics in the Woman River Formation of the Marion Group (Compositionally, rocks of this formation can be subdivided into three units: sedimentary rocks (WMfa), oxide facies iron formation (WMfs), and sulphide facies iron formation (WMf)). Sedimentary rocks consist of fine- to medium-grained wacke, and siliceous siltstone and argillite, with minor banded chert and minor amounts of one or more of magnetite, hematite, pyrite, siderite, and pyrrhotite. Oxide facies iron formation rocks consist of iron-rich sedimentary rocks composed of banded chert and magnetite which may contain one or more of hematite, siderite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, carbonaceous chert, and/or ferroporphyrin siliceous argillite. Sulphide facies iron formation rocks consist of massive sulphide-bearing iron formation with greater than 50% pyrite and/or pyrrhotite interbedded with fine- to medium-grained wacke, siliceous siltstone, and/or argillite, and may contain rare sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, and/or bornite.

October Lake Formation - TOmv

Overlying the Woman River Formation are mafic volcanics of the October Lake Formation of the Trailbreaker and Marion Groups. Compositionally, these rocks consist of massive and pillowed tholeiitic basalt flows, pillow breccias, medium- to coarse-grained flowsalts, and finely laminated sulfaceous beds. These rocks are typically light to dark green and exhibit very little alteration.

Kenogami Granitoid Complex - KBbt, KBbd

The south-eastern corner of the property is underlain by the large granitic-dioritic Kenogami Complex. Compositionally, these rocks appear to be massive to foliated medium- to coarse-grained meta- to leucocratic tonalite to granodiorite (KBbt) zoned with meso- to melanocratic diorite (KBbd).

Rush River Gabbro/Diorite Complex - RR

The southern portion of the mapped area is bisected by a north-south trending gabbro-diorite complex, Manohar (1982) and Heather and Shore (1999) identified this unit as belonging to the Rush River Gabbro/Diorite Complex (RR). The unit is characterized by being massive to foliated fine- to medium-grained mesocratic to melanocratic hornblende diorite, quartz diorite, and gabbro.

Ultramafic Intrusive - Um

Immediately east of the Rush River lithologic unit is a massive to foliated fine- to medium-grained melanocratic pyroxenite and/or amphibolite intrusion of unknown stratigraphic association. The unit appears to host rocks of the Marion Group, but its temporal association with the Kenogami Granitoid Complex, and the Rush River Gabbro/Diorite Complex is unknown due to the lack of any observed cross-cutting relationships. The stratigraphic association has therefore been inferred through interpretation of the ground magnetometer data.

Dikes of Unknown Stratigraphic Association - Um, Ugf

Massive aphanitic mafic/diabase dikes were observed to cross-cut rocks of the Marion Group, while massive to foliated medium- to coarse-grained felsic, leucocratic quartz- and feldspar-phric dikes were observed cross-cutting rocks of the Trailbreaker and Marion Groups. The stratigraphic association of these rocks with the Kenogami Granitoid and the Rush River Gabbro/Diorite Complex, as well as the intrusive pyroxenite amphibolite is not known however. The mafic dikes may be coeval with the mafic volcanics of the October Lake Formation while the felsic dikes may be coeval with the implementation of the Kenogami batholith, but whole rock geochemistry would be required for this determination.

QUATERNARY GEOLOGY

To elucidate the glacial ice direction within the Genoa Grid area, glacial striae (Photo 6.2.5-1) measurements were recorded when encountered. The striae varied in strike direction from 180 to 230 degrees, with an average strike direction of 192 degrees.

REFERENCES

Heather, K.B. and G.T. Shore. 1999. Geology, Strata Lake Formation, Ontario. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3584, scale 1:50,000.

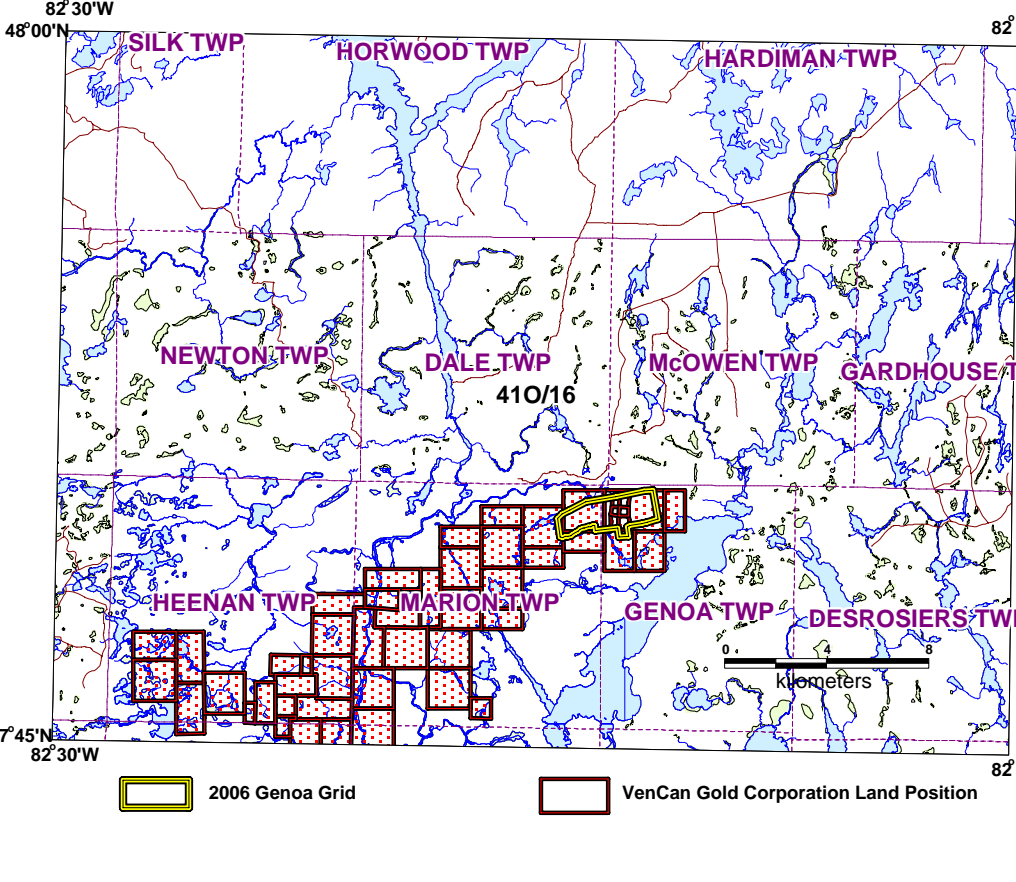
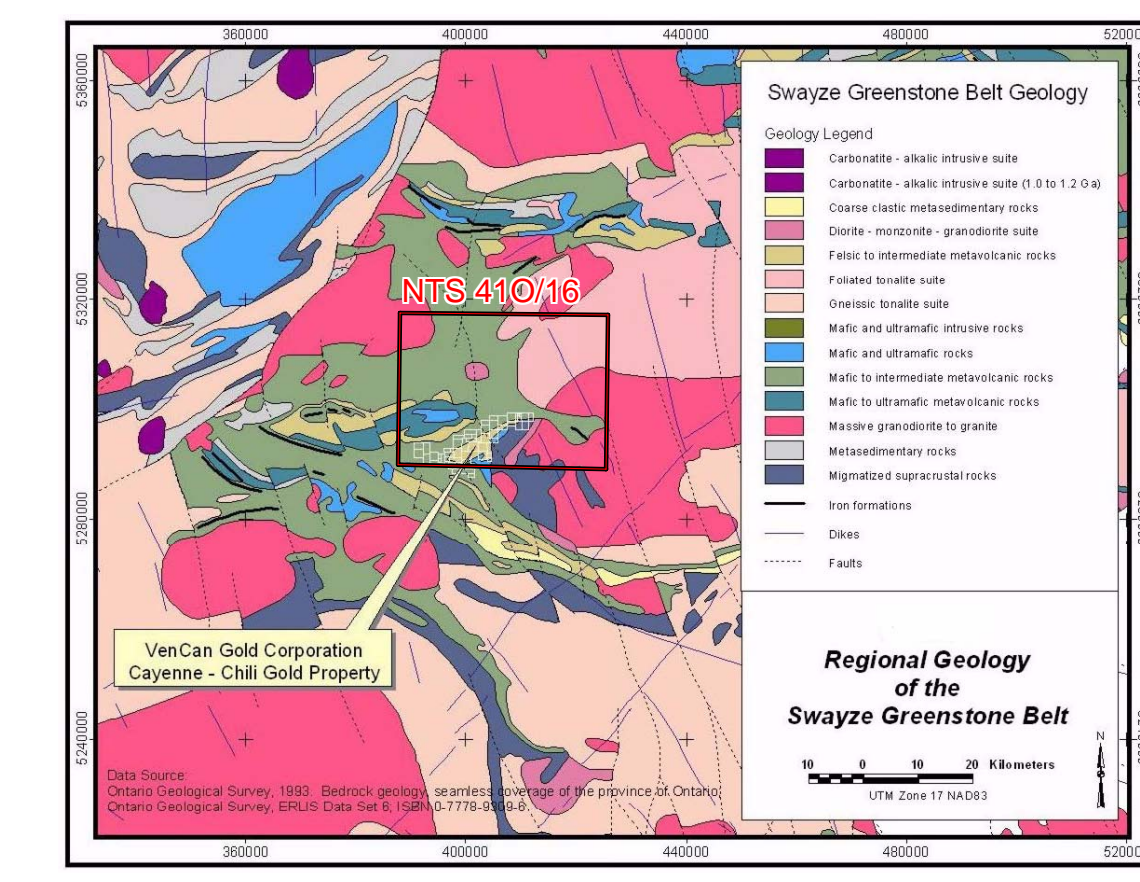
Manohar, B. (1983). Geological Survey Report, Falconbridge Limited Internal Report.

GenoA GRID

Swayze Greenstone Belt, Ontario

Scale 1 : 5000

NAD 83, Zone 17



Regional geology of the Swayze Greenstone Belt.

NSTs 41 O16 location map highlighting VenCan Gold Corp. land position and GenoA Grid map area.

Geological mapping, interpretation, marginal notes, and compilation by C.S. Scherba, Taiga Consultants Ltd.