

Property Review
on the
RELIANCE GOLD Property
Bridge River Mining Camp
Kamloops Mining Division

NTS Map Number 092J15

Prepared for
MENIKA MINING LTD. (NPL)
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by

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From June 14 to 16, 2006 the writer worked on the Reliance gold property near Goldbridge B.C. The purpose of the visit was to examine the hillside for outcrop that might explain a 1500 m long MMI gold soil anomaly. The anomaly was on strike with a one km long gold mineralized shear zone. The writer was also directed to evaluate work described in previous reports and make recommendations for exploration of the property. What follows is: 1. A brief history of the property, 2. A capsule description of the geologic setting for mineralization, 3. Description of the June, 2006 work and 4. Conclusions and recommendations for future work.

1. History.

The Reliance gold property is one of the older gold properties within the historic Bridge River Mining Camp. Production of a small tonnage of gold bearing stibnite in 1915 and 1917 was followed in 1933 to 1937 by underground work in five adits. Menika began drilling the property in 1985 culminating in 8476 m of diamond drilling in 53 holes in 1987 and 3294 m of diamond drilling in 23 holes in 1988. An additional 13 holes were drilled in 1996 and 3 holes in 2004. Mineral resource estimates were provided by two authors in 1988 on the Imperial Zone but neither is quoted because they do not meet the requirements of a Mineral Resource under NI 43-101. However they do indicate presence of significant gold mineralization worthy of confirmation and expansion.

The writer supervised the drilling of the three diamond drill holes in 2004. He has reviewed numerous previous reports in Company files finding one by Cam Steven (2001) and another by Peter Christopher and Colin Godwin (2002) most useful.

In recent years Mr Dave Mark, director of Menika Mining Ltd., has supervised collection of MMI soil samples over much of the property. Strong persistent patterns of anomalous gold geochemistry extend on strike for two km southeast from the

Imperial Zone and other historical showings. Most recent MMI sampling has extended the anomaly to the northwest toward Carpenter Lake. Overall the main mineralization-alteration-gold soil anomaly now extends over a strike length of 2500 m.

2. Geologic Setting.

Refer to Figure 1. The Imperial Zone is the most significant zone of mineralization that lies along the northwest trending, southwest dipping Royal Shear Zone. Along the Royal Shear Zone intense silicification and ankerite alteration that envelope gold-bearing pyrite-stibnite-arsenopyrite mineralization occurs over widths up to and in excess of 100 m in drill core. Hanging wall to the faults and mineralization is chert-argillite. Footwall is purple and green andesite. This same relationship is repeated along a parallel structure 500 m northeast adjacent to Camp Creek where a second set of showings occur. Other showings may lie along secondary parallel faults. The controlling shear zone at the Imperial Zone is concave up. Elsewhere the mineralized fault is planar. The flexure in the fault at the Imperial Zone is believed to be a key in developing thicker and higher grade mineralization. Movement along this portion of the fault during mineralization probably resulted in a continually opening structure that allowed the development of the thicker zone of mineralization. Search for other flexures in the attitude of the fault below or along strike from zones of intense mineralization-alteration is believed by the writer to be key to discovery of significant gold resources. Figure 9.6 from the report by Christopher and Godwin is included here for illustrative purposes. This figure shows the thick concave-up attitude of the Imperial Zone and an indicated similar relationship down dip in drill hole 96-12. Hole 96-12 returned 3.73 g/t Au over 8.45 m, which includes 6.83 g/t Au over 3.75 m. True widths are not known.

