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Jodi Molybdenum Property

Barkhor Resources has defined a molybdenum soil geochemical anomaly at the headwaters of Baker Creek, 40 km west of Kimberley, British Columbia. A series of ten diamond drill holes have been completed over the central portion of the 1,700 m long geochemical anomaly. Partial results from five of the ten holes have confirmed molybdenite mineralization in a stockwork developed in quartzite and a younger quartz monzonite intrusion. Preliminary geological interpretation of the results indicates a trend for higher grade mineralization in a southerly direction. From the perspective of a classic molybdenum porphyry deposit model, there is an interesting target for a core zone of molybdenite-bearing stockwork in the quartz monzonite. It is recommended that additional drilling be designed and planned with the objective of exploring these two potential targets.

The molybdenum soil geochemical anomaly has a crude lense-shaped configuration. It extends along the west flank of the Baker Creek valley for a length of 1,700 m and attains a width of 500 m. The current drilling was centered over the wider section of the anomaly, and has intersected widespread molybdenite mineralization in the underlying quartzite and quartz monzonite rock units. Local glacial movement in the Baker Creek valley is presumed to have been down-stream in a northeasterly direction. Based on this glacial movement, it is interpreted that the geochemical signatures for molybdenum in the overburden have been dispersed down-stream, and there is good probability that the underlying mineralized zones extend further up-stream beyond the limits of the geochemical anomaly.

The Jodi Property is predominantly underlain by a northerly-trending sequence of argillite and quartzite units of the Mt Nelson Formation. This assemblage abuts the older conglomerate unit of the Toby Formation to the west. A small exposure of coarse grained quartz monzonite is identified, and occurs in the center of the soil geochemical anomaly. A diamond drill hole indicates that this quartz monzonite is much more expansive at depth, and this unit may be interpreted as an intrusive stock.

Molybdenite mineralization occurs in a quartz-pyrite-minor molybdenite stockwork in quartzite and quartz monzonite. Phyllic alteration is well-developed and occurs in the form of quartz-sericite envelopes on 0.10 t 30.0 cm quartz-pyrite-molybdenite and numerous barren quartz veins and veinlets in the host quartzite unit. Typical drill intersections are averaging 0.03 to 0.038% Mo over core lengths ranging from 90 to 230 m; the most southerly hole encountered higher grade mineralization and averaged 0.078% Mo over 23 m. The stockwork in the quartz monzonite is very well-developed with quartz-pyrite veins and less frequently quartz-pyrite-molybdenite veins

and veinlets. Strong phyllic and weak potassic alteration are prominently developed as quartz sericite and K-feldspar envelopes, respectively. Pervasive argillic alteration of the quartz monzonite is generally weak; however it appears to intensify with depth in the one drill hole that penetrated 200 m of quartz monzonite. Sampling of the quartz monzonite section is still in progress and no assays were as yet available.

Preliminary geologic interpretation of the Jodi molybdenum occurrence suggests that porphyry molybdenite mineralization is developed in the quartz monzonite intrusion, and the alteration and mineralization have extended into the surrounding quartzite in the form of a peripheral halo. The drilling to date appears to be focused within the phyllic alteration zone and associated pyrite-rich veins. Within the framework of a porphyry style of deposit, the molydenum-rich zone is developed within the inner concentrically-developed core of the argillic and potassic zones. For the Jodi mineralized system, the more favourable molybdenum zone would spatially be developed inward from the outer phyllic alteration zone. The higher grade mineralization in the most southern drill hole possibly suggest a favourable trend for better mineralization to the south. Part of the mineralized system may extend southerly beyond the geochemical anomaly.

Two and possibly three additional diamond drill holes are recommended to more completely evaluate the potential of the Jodi mineralized system. The priorities for the additional holes should be focused on the following specific objectives:

- One hole (200-250 m) is proposed on section 800S or 1000S to determine if there is a higher grade mineralization trend to the south.
- One and possibly two (500 m each) holes on section 0+00 are proposed to determine if argillic and potassic alteration zones with attendant higher grade molybdenite mineralization are developed within the quartz monzonite body. The target could be at deeper depths in which case the molybdenite mineralization will have to accordingly better. Contingent on favourable results from these drill holes, further drilling could be proposed to possibly define a deposit.

It was noted that the Jodi molybdenum results were based on Loring Labs multi-element ICP procedures whereby a 0.5 gm sample is digested in an aqua-regia solution. The analytical method is essentially a geochemical analysis, and is probably adequate for determining the approximate or relative content of certain elements in a sample. Molybdenite does not dissolve easily in an aqua-regia solution unless the temperature at the digestion stage is really turned up to high heat; therein is the problem with multi-element ICP analysis when significant amounts of molybdenite mineral are part of the sample. In other words, the multi-element ICP method confirmed the relative molybdenum values for the first phase of exploration drilling on the Jodi Property. Now that the Jodi Property will hopefully be launching into follow-up exploration drilling, it is recommended that the drill core samples be assayed for molybdenum content. The assaying procedure for molybdenum would normally require a 1.0 gm sample to be treated with perchloric nitrate solution to more effectively attack and totally dissolve

molybdenite prior to an AA finish. Certainly, proper assaying procedures would be mandatory if and when a company is prepared to calculate and report resource figures.

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