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Scott Broughton, P.Eng.
President & CEO
Roca Mines Inc.
490 – 1122 Mainland Street
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Dear Mr. Broughton:

Re: Observations, Comments and Suggestions for Future Exploration Work
MAX Molybdenum Project, Trout Lake, B.C.

The writer, as a member of the five person senior exploration board established for Roca Mines' MAX molybdenum project, attended the site August 22 and 23, 2006. An excellent data package was provided immediately prior to the site visit and there were several opportunities to review property plans and sections in details and to examine the underground workings and diamond drill core.

The following summary comments incorporate not only the writer's observations but also reflect in part some of the discussions with other members of the board and company staff during the two days on site.

Observations and Comments

- Character of the Deposit – While the MAX deposit features styles of mineralization similar to most other late Cretaceous – early Tertiary molybdenum deposits and prospects in BC and neighbouring jurisdictions, it also includes some notable differences. Among these is the fact that the bulk of the deposit, both in plan and in section, is hosted in Lardeau Group country rocks marginal to the small granodiorite stock. As such, most of the molybdenum mineralization is hosted in quartz veins and irregular silicified areas within Lardeau metasediments and only a relatively small portion is present in typical network of 2-4 mm quartz stringers and veinlets developed in granodiorite.

- Granodiorite stock – where seen in drill cores and in underground exposures, this is a typical Mo – bearing intrusion. Both altered and unaltered varieties were seen – the bleached, leucocratic nature of much of the granodiorite seen in drill core is characterized by 2-4 mm "quartz eyes" but where fresh, prominent biotite flakes and books are evident.

- Multiple Intrusive Phases – the MAX intrusion does not feature a significant multiplicity of mappable intrusive phases which makes it somewhat unique for a well mineralized Mo system. In addition to the main granodiorite phase, at least one, and possibly two later phases are present.

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Foremost of these is fine-grained, crowded quartz diorite porphyry which in places borders on an equigranular or seriate texture. This phase occurs as 0.25 to several metres wide dykes cutting both the granodiorite and Lardeau Group metasediments. Where seen, the dykes clearly crosscut MoS2-bearing structures in older rocks but are themselves only weakly mineralized with only modest MoS2 contents what are nearly barren quartz veinlets.

These later dykes are intimately associated with the high-grade (HG) MoS2 zone exposed on the 960 m level and were also observed in two other localities including the drift to the south of the main HG exposure and around the steel sets in the area of the Z fault zone in the main crosscut.

In the drill cores examined, similer quartz diorite porphyry dykes were observed end some of these bordered on intrusive breccias containing up to 4 cm subangular clasts of Lardeau Group metasediments. These may represent a third intrusive phase. Previous work suggested the presence of aplite dykes but these have since been interpreted as bleached varieties of the main granodiorite phase.

- Contact metamorphism around the main granodiorite intrusion – a 500 metres diameter contact metamorphic aureole, consisting of biotite, amphibole and some skarn alteration of Lardeau Group metasediments, is centred on a relatively small grenodiorite dyke hosting the near surface A Zone. This broad metamorphic aureole correctly reflects the much larger granodiorite stock at depth. Some 600 metres southwest, and a few hundred metres beyond the limits of previous drilling and underground development, is a similar contact metamorphic aureole elongate in a ngrthwesterly direction and measuring 600 x 300 metres. Not unlike the aureole centred on the A Zone dyke, this one envelops an even smaller granodiorite dyke, and like the A Zone aureole, may well be indicative of a larger intrusive body at depth.

  Calcareous units of the Lardeau Group have been converted to skarn along the western margin of the main granodiorite stock hosting the B and HG Mo zones. The Copper Chief prospect northwest of the MAX deposit features skarn-hosted tungsten mineralization and there may be untested potential for tungsten in this part of the property.

Suggestions for Future Exploration

All of the following suggestions were diecussed at some length during the board meeting in August. None of these ideas is entirely new and the most obvious targets for additional exploration, and ideally the development of additional resources, were well recognized during the main period of exploration in the late 1970s – early 1980s.

Following the cessation of earlier exploration and development activities, considerable research on the nature of the deposit was done at Newmont's research facilities at Danbury, CT and at McGill University where R.H. Linnen completed a M.Sc. thesis on the deposit. These studies yielded a wealth of data which has effectively been in storage since that time. It is recommended that a major review of these data be undertaken prior to the inception of renewed exploration work.

Principal suggestions are as follows:

- Both the B and HG zones remain open to depth to the southwest – further delineation of the HG zone is the obvious, number one target on the property for future work.

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- The Z fault, which cuts the eastern margin of the B Zone, has displaced a small part of this zone vertically for an unknown distance. This again is a well recognized target.

- A relatively unexplored zone of +0.5% MoS2 material, apparently tested by only one previous drill hole, is reportedly present above, and north of the 960 m level crosscut.

- There is definitely a spatial, and probably genetic relationship between late porphyry dykes and the high –grade (HG) zone. As noted by Linnen's work, this zone is also characterized by high silica content, mainly present as quartz veins and quartz stockworks. Similar high silica contents were noted by Linnen in drill core from two other localities including a zone between 20 and 60 metres northwest of the steel sets in the main crosscut and between 30 and 60 metres southwest of the junction of 3 drift north and the main crosscut. Significantly, late porphyry dykes are exposed in the main crosscut in the general area of both of these localities. A review of original data pertaining to both localities is warranted.

- Porphyry dykes – while there is no doubt that these dykes clearly crosscut earlier MoS2 mineralization , the question remains as to whether they represent a waning phase of the main mineralizing event or are they significantly later and possibly representative of a separate event associated with a second mineralized porphyry phase at depth? Getting a better handle on this has significant implications and the best available tool is rhenium-osmium (Re-Os) dating of molybdenite. This precise and accurate dating method has been used to good advantage at various Mo deposits including Henderson where the multiplicity of intrusive/mineralization events were determined to have occurred within a 3 million year interval. This technology may be available at the isotope facility which is part of the Department of Earth and Ocean Sciences at UBC.

- The contact metamorphic aureole southwest of the MAX deposit, which may be reflective of a buried, possibly MoS2 bearing granitic stock, warrants additional investigation. .

- There may be potential for as yet untested skarn-related tungsten mineralization marginal to the southwestern margin of the main granodiorite stock.

Respectfully submitted,

N.C. Carter