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MELVILLE Mo PROSPECT – Butters Creek Area, Southeastern B.C.

Mineral tenures held by the writer cover the most significant two of three known zones of molybdenum mineralization in the Butters Creek area 60 kilometres east of Revelstoke in southeastern British Columbia. The tenures are centred on UTM coordinates 472000E, 5645500N (latitude 50° 47.7' North, longitude 117° 24' West) in NTS map-area 82K/14W. The configuration and location of the tenures are shown on several of the attached diagrams.

The current property consists of ten cell claims as listed in the following table and covering an area of about 510 hectares.

<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Good Until</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
✓ 833582	Mineral	BUTTERS 1	20120915	20.3507 ✓
✓ 833584	Mineral	BUTTERS 2	20120915	20.3543 ✓
✓ 833585	Mineral	BUTTERS 3	20120915	20.3547 ✓
✓ 833586	Mineral	BUTTERS 4	20120915	20.3525 ✓
✓ 833984	Mineral	BUTTERS 5	20120920	101.7627
✓ 833986	Mineral	BUTTERS 6	20120920	40.7054
833987	Mineral	BUTTERS 7	20120920	61.0689
834040	Mineral		20120921	162.8477
834046	Mineral	BUTTERS 8	20120921	40.7164
✓ 899250	Mineral	BUTTERS 9	20120922	20.3507

The two documented zones of Mo mineralization (BC Minfile numbers 082KNW167, 082KNW145) are shown on one of the accompanying diagrams and summary descriptions form part of this presentation. The third zone (of lesser importance according to earlier reports) is covered by claims held by others.

The Butters Creek area is underlain by granitic rocks of the Cretaceous Battle Range batholith. This prospect was discovered following a 1979 release of the results of a regional government geochemical survey which identified 34 ppm Mo in a stream sediment sample collected near the headwaters of Butters Creek. Both Amax and Noranda staked claims in the area and a subsequent joint venture was established with Noranda as operator. The only work completed on the property consisted of one 900 metres drill hole and some reconnaissance mapping and sampling in 1980 before the Mo price collapsed. Results of the Noranda work are contained in assessment report 08167. The area was re-staked on behalf of Roca Mines Inc. in 2006 and some prospecting and sampling was undertaken the following year (Assessment report 29466).

Molybdenum mineralization, as reported by Noranda, occurs in quartz veins and stringers and as disseminations and rosettes in an intermineral breccia. Three intrusive phases were identified in the one hole drilled in the main zone (BC Minfile #082KNW167) in which both of the aforementioned styles of mineralization were present. Mo mineralization in widely spaced, sheeted quartz veins was noted in the south zone (south of the present claims) while the most widespread mineralization was reported for the north zone (BC Minfile #082KNW145) where abundant quartz veining was observed. Steep terrain precluded detailed surface sampling.

The writer visited the property briefly in early August, 1980, just before drilling started. A traverse was completed along the toe of the boulder train below the hanging glacer a short distance south of the drill site. A highly evolved intrusive system was indicated by the variety of rocks observed in the boulder train. The oldest phase observed was a coarse-grained quartz monzonite porphyry thought to be typical of the Battle Range batholith. This appeared to be cut by dykes of fine-grained aplite and quartz porphyry featuring 4 mm quartz eyes in a fine-grained matrix (typical Mo rock), both cut by 4 mm quartz veinlets with pyrite. At least two phases of breccia were noted, including an igneous breccia featuring abundant sericite alteration with quartz, pyrite and molybdenite. A quartz breccia, with rounded 2- 5 cm rounded quartz fragments was thought to be more typical of a hydrothermal breccia. In summary, the intrusive sequence in this area was thought at the time to consist of a primary coarse-grained porphyry cut by fine-grained dykes and two types of breccia, all apparently intruded by a second coarse-grained porphyry phase containing fragments of the finer-grained dykes and finally, an equigranular quartz monzonite which may be of post-mineral age.

As noted, Noranda identified three intrusive phases in drill core including typical Battle Range quartz monzonite porphyry, fine-grained aplite dykes and an equigranular phase referred to as the Butters Creek stock which was described as being not related to Mo mineralization and is probably the post-mineral phase noted by the writer.

Minfile No. 082KNW167

Name	PEQUOD 1, MAD	NMI Mining Division	Slocan
Status	Showing	BCGS Map	082K094
Latitude	<u>50° 58' 17" N</u>	NTS Map	082K14W
Longitude	<u>117° 23' 08" W</u>	UTM	11 (NAD 83)
Commodities	Molybdenum, Copper	Northing	5646714
Tectonic Belt	Omineca	Easting	472929
		Deposit Types	L08 : Porphyry Mo (Climax-type)
		Terrane	Plutonic Rocks, Kootenay

Capsule Geology The Pequod 1 showing occurs immediately north of Pequod glacier in intrusive rock of the Cretaceous Battle Range Batholith. Noranda Explorations Co. Ltd. and Amax Potash Limited first discovered molybdenite on their Mad claims in 1978. The joint venture restaked the Mad claims as the Pequod claims in 1979 and Noranda drilled one hole totalling 882.7 metres on the Pequod 1.

Drill hole NB-1 intersected a zone of intense alteration associated with minor molybdenite mineralization. The hole intersected 508 metres of Battle Range porphyry consisting of leucocratic, coarse-grained quartz-feldspar porphyritic biotite granite. It also intersected 252 metres of medium-grained granular quartz feldspar porphyry. The zone is totally within the Battle Range porphyry and does not appear to be related to the emplacement of the latter intrusion.

Pyrite is generally associated with intensity of alteration, ranging from 0 to 2 per cent in propylitic and argillic zones and sharply increasing within a sericite-quartz-pyrite zone. Several irregular masses (2 to 3 centimetres) of pyrite-magnetite-chalcopyrite occur around the 347-metre mark, associated with sericite-quartz-pyrite alteration. Molybdenite mineralization occurs as fine dustings and disseminations in narrow silicified sections within the sericite-quartz-pyrite alteration zones. Minor amounts of purple fluorite are also present.

The mineralized zone extends up through the section to an area of altered and mineralized Battle Range porphyry found in outcrop between the east and west glaciers. This indicates that the zone has a steep northerly dip.

Bibliography PR EXPL 1978-E86, 1979-94
PR ASS RPT *8167
GEOFILE 2003-2
O OPEN FILE 288; 432
O BULL 161

Minfile No. 082KNW145

Name	PEQUOD 3, MAD, NORTH VEIN	Mining Division	Slocan
Status	Showing	BCGS Map	082K093
Latitude	<u>50° 57' 53" N</u>	NTS Map	082K14W
Longitude	<u>117° 24' 51" W</u>	UTM	11 (NAD 83)
Commodities	Molybdenum	Northing	5645984
Tectonic Belt	Omineca	Easting	470916
		Deposit Types	L08 : Porphyry Mo (Climax-type)
		Terrane	Plutonic Rocks, Kootenay

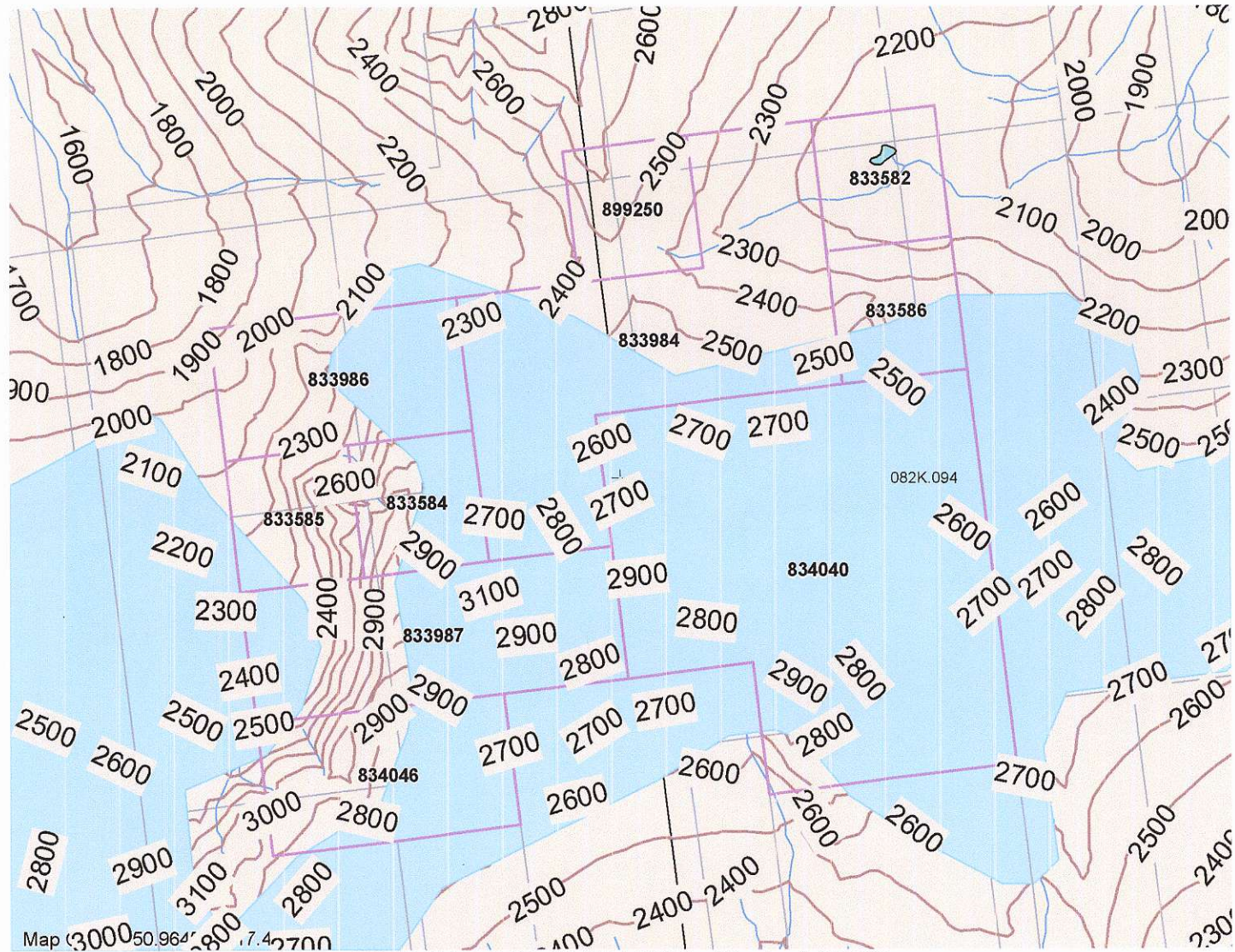
Capsule Geology The Pequod 3 showing occurs in porphyritic feldspar biotite granodiorite of the Cretaceous Battle Range Batholith. Noranda Explorations Co. Ltd. and Amax Potash Limited first discovered molybdenite on their Mad claims in 1978. The joint venture restaked the Mad claims as the Pequod claims in 1979 and Noranda drilled one hole on the nearby Pequod 1 showing (082KNW167).

A zone of quartz-pyrite-molybdenite veining was discovered during 1979 on the cliff faces between White Jacket and Moby Dick mountains. The zone is comprised of iron-stained shallow northeast dipping veins occurring on the cliff face from below the 2600-metre elevation to the ridge top at 3050 metres. The nature of the mineralization is said to be similar to that of the Pequod 6 showing (south vein zone) (082KNW144) and in fact could be part of the same zone but separated by 800 metres of the Moby Dick glacier. The main part of the mineralized veins are comprised of smokey grey quartz with feldspar, pyrite, molybdenite and minor tourmaline, occurring along vein borders. The molybdenite occurs as fine disseminations, rosettes and irregular masses. The mineralization in the north vein zone appears more continuous and of higher grade than that of the south vein zone.

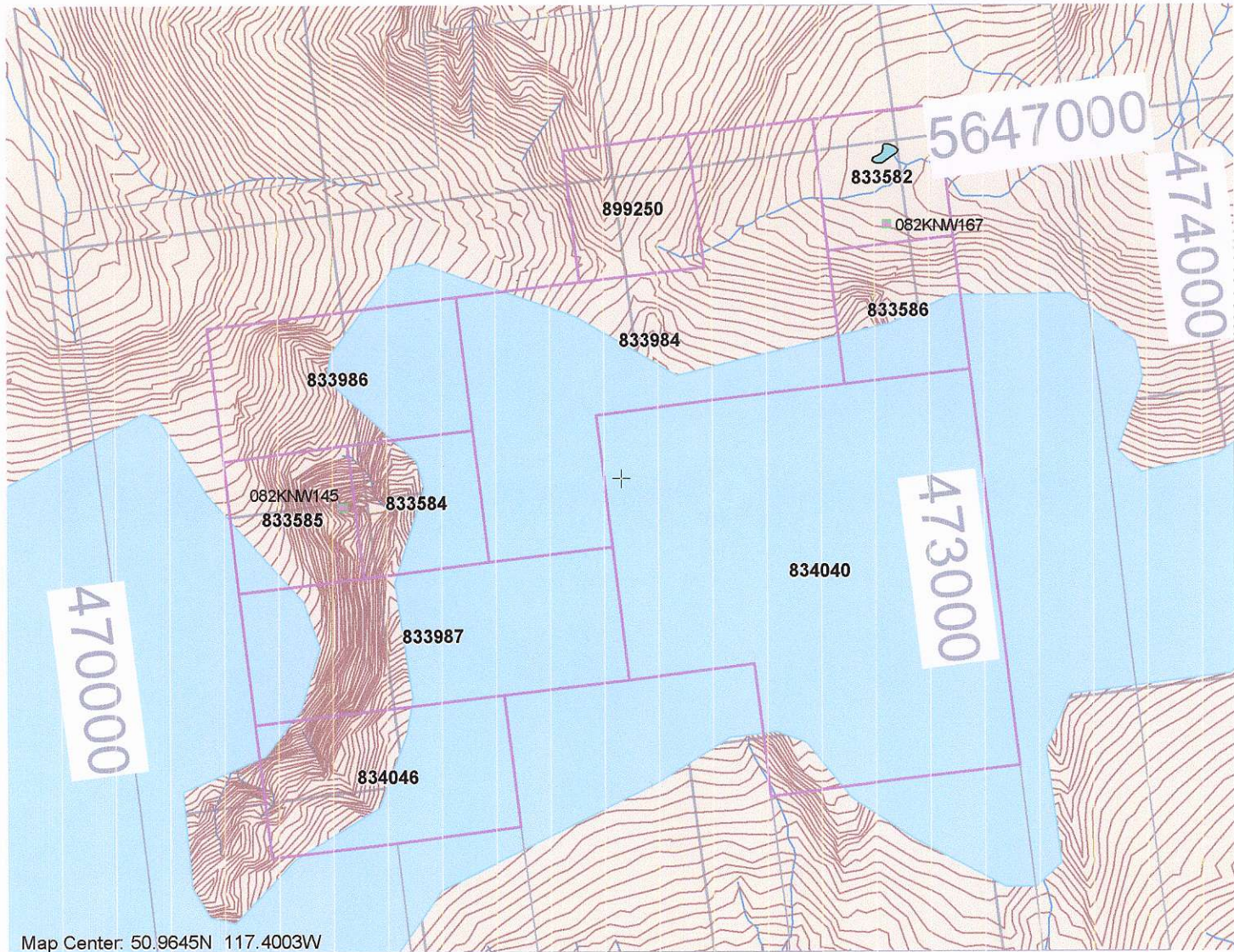
Bibliography PR EXPL 1978-E86, 1979-94
PR ASS RPT *8167
GEOFILE 2003-2



Map Center: 54.4781N 124.7082W



MELVILLE MO CLAIM MAP (Scale 1:2500)



Map Center: 50.9645N 117.4003W

MELVILLE MO – Known Areas of Mo Mineralization (Scale 1:2500)