

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
ON
MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEYS
WITHIN THE
CORNING CREEK PROPERTY
CORNING CREEK, SHUSWAP LAKE AREA
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

LOCATED: 64 km northeast of the city of Kamloops, BC
50° 98' 18" N Latitude, and 119° 55' 43" W Longitude
NTS: 82M/04 & 82L/12

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BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
34091

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1 SUMMARY

Magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were carried out during 2012 over two grids within the Corning Creek Property, namely, the North Grid and the South Grid. This property is located on Corning Creek about 64 km northeast of the city of Kamloops, within the Kamloops Mining Division of B.C.

The Corning Creek Property occurs on a southerly-facing slope to the immediate southeast of the Adams Plateau within the physiographic division known as the Shuswap Highland. Elevations range from 800 meters to 1840 meters. The slopes are mostly moderate with some gentle areas and some steep areas.

The main rock types on the property are metavolcanics and metasediments that are an upright succession that represent a coeval facies resulting from two concurrent eruptions into a shallow basin. One of the eruptions is from a vent north of the property producing most of the volcanic material on the property being mainly rhyolitic to dacitic pyroclastic rock which is barren of mineralization. The other eruption is from a vent east-northeast of the property producing a more trachytic volcanic rock-type. This is the host for the Noranda/Kuroko-type massive and disseminated sulphide mineralization that occurs on the property. The sulphides were deposited in a single stratigraphic interval hosted in chloritic ash and fine-grained tuff. The massive sulphides are up to one meter in thickness and more but much is unknown due to sparse outcrop.

Soil sampling carried out in 2010 have revealed that copper and zinc mineralization appears to be zoned. Also, silver anomalies occur within the zinc anomalies. It is assumed that the suggested silver mineralization occurs with lead.

Therefore, the main purpose of exploration on the Corning Creek Property is to explore for larger amounts of Noranda/Kuroko-type mineralization, especially in the areas of high soil geochemistry anomalies as well as possibly large tonnage, low-grade porphyry copper type deposits. The specific purpose of the VLF-EM survey is to locate sulphide mineralization and that of the magnetic survey is to map geology, especially as it pertains to any possible sulphide mineralization as may have been mapped by the soil and VLF-EM surveys.

The magnetic survey and the VLF-EM surveys were carried out with a combination magnetometer/VLF-EM unit, model GSM-19, manufactured by GEM Systems of Markham, Ontario. The magnetic survey was carried out with the sensor mounted on a 1.5-meter staff and the diurnal variation was monitored by a 2nd magnetometer, model GSM-19, without the VLF-EM option. The VLF-EM survey was carried out taking readings from two transmitters, namely, Jim Creek near Seattle, Washington, at 24.8 kHz, and LaMoure near Bismark, North Dakota, at 25.2 kHz. The directions to the two transmitters are near orthogonal to each other and therefore respond to conductors in different directions.

The surveys consisted of two grids, the North grid and the South grid. The North grid consisted of 1,871 readings taken along 19 lines every 12.5 meters over a total survey length of 23,725 meters. The South grid consisted of 277 readings taken along 4 lines every

12.5 meters over a total survey length of 3,412.5 meters. The total magnetic and VLF-EM readings were 2,148 carried out along 23 lines covering 27,137.5 meters.

The magnetic data was diurnally corrected, plotted, and contoured onto 2 plan maps, one for each grid. In addition, inversion was carried out on the data using three different magnetic susceptibilities in order to try to determine the location of the causative sources. For the VLF-EM surveys, the in-phase data was Fraser-filtered, and this was plotted and contoured onto plan maps, one for each grid. The Fraser-filtered data was also profiled along with the in-phase and quadrature data. Conductors were then interpreted from the profile and contour plan maps and then drawn on all the VLF-EM and magnetic survey maps.

2 CONCLUSIONS

The VLF-EM survey within the North Grid revealed several conductors of exploration interest and these have been labeled by the lower case letters, 'a' to 'l', inclusively. Two of these correlate directly with, or are the extension of known mineralization, and these are conductors 'a' and 'd'. Conductors 'b', 'c', and 'h' correlate directly with areas of assumed mineralization. Conductors 'e', 'f', 'j', 'k', 'l' and the east-northeastern part of 'i' are fairly strong conductors that may be caused by increased amount of sulphides and/or fracturing and alteration associated with sulphide mineralization.

The VLF-EM survey within the South Grid revealed several conductors of exploration interest as well mainly because of their strength and consistency. These have been labeled by the letters 'm' to 's', inclusively. There is no known mineralization within the South Grid survey area and therefore none of the VLF-EM conductors correlate with known mineralization.

The inversion interpretations of the magnetic survey on both grids suggest that the magnetic highs may be reflecting intrusives. The lower susceptibility of 0.008 suggest intrusives with less magnetite, and the higher susceptibilities of 0.015 and 0.021 suggest intrusives with higher magnetite such as ultra-basics.

3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The VLF-EM conductors within both grids should be geologically examined in the field in an attempt to determine the causative sources. However, in some cases, the conductors may be covered by overburden or bedrock.

It is also recommended to carry out IP/resistivity surveying across areas of higher interest such as

1. across the area of assumed mineralization within the southwestern corner of the survey grid,
2. across conductors 'd' and 'e',
3. across conductive area 'h', and
4. across conductors 'l', 'k', and 'i'.

EXPLORATION REPORT
ON
MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEYS
WITHIN THE
CORNING CREEK PROPERTY
CORNING CREEK, SHUSWAP LAKE AREA
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

4 INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses survey procedure, compilation of data, interpretation methods, and the results of magnetic and VLF-EM geophysical surveys carried out within the Corning Creek Property belonging to Noka Resources Inc. The property is located within the Kamloops Mining Division within the Shuswap Highlands of south-central British Columbia. The Property is about 64 km northeast of the city of Kamloops within the Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia.

Fieldwork was carried out on the Corning Creek Project by Geotronics crew during the period of September 25th to October 17th, 2012. Work consisted of a magnetic survey and a VLF-EM survey carried out over two grids, the North Grid and the South Grid. The North Grid covered the northeastern section of the property while the South Grid was located in the southeastern section of the property.

The Location and Access, Physiography, History and Geology sections of this report are taken in whole or in part from John Ostler's 2011 43-101 report prepared for Noka Resources Inc.

5 PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The Corning Creek Project presently consists of 12 mineral claims. All are contiguous.

Table 1 lists all the claims which are held in the name of Barrie Field-Dyte, except claim 831925 which is held by Craig Lynes, which are optioned to Noka Resources Inc. as the Corning Creek Project. The 12 claims total 1,831.08 hectares in area.

<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Good Until</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
605902	Mineral	SULPHIDE	20201231	406.9243
831362	Mineral	BRAVURA 1	20201231	244.1959
831363	Mineral	BRAVURA 2	20201231	122.1251
831925	Mineral		20201231	81.3588
850023	Mineral	NOKA 1	20211231	244.1633
850024	Mineral	NOKA 2	20211231	61.0707
850026	Mineral	NOKA 3	20211231	81.4167
850869	Mineral	NOKA 4	20211231	20.3424
850870	Mineral	NOKA 5	20211231	81.3588
850871	Mineral	NOKA 6	20211231	162.6889
854420	Mineral	NOKA 7	20211231	203.4007
893629	Mineral	NOKA 8	20130825	<u>122.0329</u>
TOTAL AREA				1831.0785

6 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Corning Creek property occupies a southeasterly facing slope adjacent to the southeastern part of Adams Plateau. It is located in Shuswap Highland in south-central British Columbia on N.T.S. map sheets 82L/13 and 82M/04, and on B.C. map sheets 082L.093 and 082M.003 (Figures 2 and 3). The centre of the property-area is at 50° 98' 18" north latitude and 119° 55' 43" west longitude.

To access the property, between Little Shuswap and Shuswap lakes, leave B.C. Highway 1 and take the Squilax Road for about 3 km (1.8 mi) northward to near Adams River where the road divides. At the divide, turn to the right onto the Scotch Creek-Celista road and follow it for 2.1 km (1.3 mi) to Eva Road. Turn left and proceed northward to the end of the road and turn left up the 655 road (Adams Pit Road). The 655 road is controlled by F.M. radio frequency 157.56. It crosses onto the southern part of the Corning Creek property at about km 10.9 km (mile 6.6). It joins the 671 road east of the northern part of the SULPHIDE (605902) claim at about km 16 (mile 9.9). At the junction turn left up the 671 road to access the northern part of the property-area. Alternately, one can proceed eastward on the Scotch Creek-Celista road for 10.4 km (6.3 mi) to the 670 (Scotch Creek Main) road. Leave the pavement by turning left onto the 670 road. The logging roads in this area are maintained by Federated Co-operatives Limited which uses F.M. radio frequency 157.32 to control road traffic. At about 7.1 km (4.3 mi) up the 670 road turn left (north-westward) up the 671 road toward the high-voltage power line. The Corning Creek property is crossed by the 671 road from about 16.3 to 20 km (9.9 to 12.0 mi) along it.

Scotch Creek, located on the Scotch Creek-Celista road about 20 km from the claims, is the nearest supply and service center to the property. Services at Scotch Creek are sufficient to support surface exploration programs such as prospecting, mapping, or soil sampling. The town of Chase, located on B.C. Highway 1 about 50 km (30.5 mi) southwest of the property, hosts the nearest helicopter base and a rail yard where mineral products can be loaded for transport to a smelter. The city of Kamloops, located on B.C. Highway 1 about 64 km (39.8

mi) southwest of the property, is the nearest regional service and supply centre. Kamloops has services necessary to support a mining operation.

7 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Corning Creek property occupies a southerly facing slope on Adams Plateau. Elevations on the property range from 1,850 m (6,070 ft) at its northern boundary on the NOKA 6 (850871) claim to 890 m (2,920 ft) on the NOKA 2 (850024) claim at Corning Creek near the southeastern corner of the property-area.

The northeastern part of the property-area is occupied by gentle slopes generally less than 10° while its southwestern part hosts steep slopes averaging 30° (Figure 2). The Corning Creek property hosts a second-growth forest comprised mostly of cedar, spruce, fir, and cottonwood trees which is in various states of growth. There is insufficient timber suitable for mining on the claims.

The Adams Plateau experiences cold winters and hot, dry summers. Winter snow falls in the property area by late November and stays on the ground until May in open areas, and until June on shady slopes at higher elevations in the north-western part of the claim-area. Surface work can be conducted on the property from June to November during a normal year.

8 HISTORY

The following comprises historical estimates of the Corning Creek Project area. No historical estimates of mineral resources or reserves related to the Corning Creek property, or historical production from the Corning Creek property-area are known to the author.

Pre-1927 During the 1920s, Adams Plateau became known for its numerous zinc-lead-silver showings. The area was prospected.

1927 The Elsie and Wallace zinc-lead-silver occurrences were discovered on the slope above the eastern shore of Adams Lake.

1928 Granby Mining Smelting and Power Company optioned the Elsie and conducted an extensive program of prospecting, trenching and drilling on it (B.C. Min. Mines, Ann. Rept.;1928: p. C 210.). This greatly increased prospecting activity across Adams Plateau. It is assumed that all of the current property-area was prospected by the late 1920s. Probably, the old prospect trenches located on the northwestern part of the current property-area were dug by hand at that time.

1930 to 1970 K.L. Daughtry (1986) reported that during the 1960s, claims were staked by major companies to cover copper showings on Nikwika Creek. He reported that no significant exploration was conducted on those claims.

Late 1960s During the 2011 exploration program, a drill site was found near the northeastern corner of the NOKA 7 (854420) claim. A core-storage area was located about 60 m (196.8 ft) southeast of the drill site. About 50 routed wooden boxes of BQ core dating from the 1960s was piled in the storage area. The boxes contained about 381 m (1,250 ft) of

core which was variably and sparsely mineralized with pyrite. No record could be found of that drilling. It may have been part of a drill program conducted by Giant Metallics Ltd. in 1966 or 1967 as mentioned by J.D. Branchflower (1984).

1970 K.L. Daughtry (1986) reported upon the exploration activity in the current Corning Creek property area as follows:

In 1970, during the course of a regional exploration project, strong geochemical anomalies in copper and zinc were detected in stream sediments on Corning and Nikwikwaia Creeks. Follow-up prospecting resulted in the discovery of massive and disseminated stratabound pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite mineralization on Nikwikwaia, Corning and Acid creeks ... Two hundred claims were staked to cover the potentially favourable geological setting.

Daughtry, K.L.; 1986: p. 4.

1970 to 1971 A total of 177 claims comprising the Nik, West, Corn, East, South, and Acid groups were recorded on maps produced by Derry, Michener and Booth. The Nik group of 8 claims was staked on the upper west fork of Nikwikwaia Creek on November 9, 1970. The Acid group of 8 claims covering the area around the old Acid Creek adits was staked on November 17, 1970. (The Acid Creek adits are located 4.1 km (2.5 mi) east of the eastern boundary of the current NOKA 2 (850024) claim.) The West, Corn, and East claims, located between those two groups, were staked from January 4 to 23, 1971. The South 1 to 4 claims were staked on July 15, 1971. The West and Corn claims covered the current Corning Creek property-area. The 1970-era property covered a roughly rectangular area of about 32 km² (11.9 mi²).

1971 A grid comprising 66 km (41 mi) of line was flagged over a 28 km² (10.4 mi²) area covering most of the 1971 claim group. Lines were an average of about 450 m (1,476 ft) apart producing what K.L. Daughtry and A. Wynne (1987) described as a reconnaissance-scale grid. Soil and magnetometer surveys were conducted over most of the grid. Geological mapping traverses were made over a total of about 92 ha (227.2 A) around the headwaters of the eastern fork of Nikwikwaia Creek (extending eastward onto the current NOKA 1 (850023) claim), on both forks of Corning Creek (covering parts of the SULPHIDE (605902), BRAVURA 2 (831363), and NOKA 2 (850024) claims), along the ridge crest east of the Corning Creek property-area, and near the Acid Creek adits, located east of the property-area.

1972 to 1975 Work on the Shuswap Syndicate's property ceased and the claims comprising it lapsed.

1976 In May, 1976, K.L. Daughtry staked the SCOTCH (371) claim comprising 15 units covering 375 ha (926.3 A) to cover the main 1971 geophysical anomaly located about 2.4 km (1.46 mi) east of the current NOKA 2 (850024) claim. He sold the claim to Brican Resources Ltd., through a non-arms length transaction. Brican optioned it to Craigmont Mines Ltd. K.L. Daughtry and A. Wynne (1987) reported that an additional 6 claims comprising 104 claim units, the SC1 to SC6, covering 2,600 ha (6,422 A), were staked. The

western part of that property covered the eastern part of the current Corning Creek property. Craigmont commissioned an airborne DIGHEM survey of an extensive area that included the 1976-era SC claim group (Fraser, 1976).

1977 A grid comprising 48 km (29.3 mi) of line and covering 9.4 km² (3.5 mi²) was cut in an area that covered the southeastern part of the current Corning Creek property. K.L. Daughtry and A. Wynne (1987) reported that soil geochemical, magnetometer and very low frequency electromagnetic surveys were conducted over the whole grid area. The north-south lines of the 1977 Craigmont grid were about 200 m (656.2 ft) apart. Soil-copper, lead and zinc concentrations were plotted on Vollo's (1977) maps. Ostler re-contoured the 1977 soil survey data using the thresholds of the 2011, southern-grid survey so that they could be compared directly.

1978 No further work was conducted on the SCOTCH claim group. Craigmont Mines Limited dropped its option on the property on September 30, 1978. The SC-1 to SC-6 claims were allowed to lapse. The SCOTCH 2 (1587) claim of 18 claim units covering 450 ha (1,080 A) was staked adjacent to the western boundary of the SCOTCH (371) claim. The renewed 2-claim property covered a total of 825 ha (2,037.5 A). The SCOTCH 2 (1587) claim covered most of the southern part of the current Corning Creek property-area.

1979 Activity in and east of the current Corning Creek property-area in 1979 was described as follows:

Esso Resources Canada Ltd. optioned the SCOTCH property from Brican in March, 1979 and conducted further ground magnetometer and electromagnetic Max Min (horizontal loop) surveys. This work confirmed the presence of strong magnetic anomalies with significant apparent displacement from the location defined by Craigmont. One short hole was drilled by Esso to test one of the conductors. This hole intersected both sulphide mineralization and graphitic schist.

Daughtry, K.L and Wynne A.; 1987: p. 6.

A grid comprising 42.3 km (25.8 mi) of line and covering an area of 7.8 km² (2.98 mi²) was cut for Esso by Scope Exploration Services from May 15 to June 7, 1979. The western part of the 1979 grid covered the southern part of the current Corning Creek property. MAX-MIN horizontal loop, electromagnetic and ground magnetic surveys were conducted over the grid from June 14 to 22, 1979. Lloyd Wilson (1979) wrote the following interpretations regarding the 1979 Esso geophysical surveys:

INTERPRETATION

HORIZONTAL LOOP EM SURVEY

The horizontal loop EM survey results indicate a broad zone of anomalous conductivity extending from east to west across the southern portion of the Scotch grid corresponding to an area mapped as graphitic argillites and thinly bedded limestones of the Sicamous Formation ...The broad, anomalous EM responses in the area ... are probably related to thin, closely-spaced bands of graphitic material. In

general the conductors within this area show poor to moderate conductivity as evidenced by the fact that out-of-phase readings are equal to or greater than the in-phase readings. However, the very strong amplitude responses indicate that those conductors are very shallow and in many cases outcropping. Zones J, K, and L (Lines 16W to 20W, 1+00S to 4+50S) (on the southern part of the current BRAVURA 2 (831363) claim) appear to be at or near the contact between the Sicamous Formation and volcanics of the Eagle Bay Formation. These zones show poor conductivity with maximum strike length of 200 to 400 metres (656 to 1,312 ft). The low amplitude responses possibly indicate that these conductors are either weaker or deeper than those outlined within the Sicamous Formation to the south ...

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

The Proton precession magnetometer survey data ... has been corrected for assumed mean geomagnetic field strength in the area (58,000 gammas (nanoTeslas)) and the residual data contoured at an interval of 200 gammas (nanoTeslas). Over half of the contoured map is rather featureless and there is no indication of a consistent magnetic horizon to assist in distinguishing volcanics of the Eagle Bay Formation from graphitic argillites of the Sicamous Formation, both of which are mapped in the survey area. Numerous one-station anomalies of 200-400 gammas (nanoTeslas) intensity with no certain strike direction are indicated. The positive linear magnetic features extending from Line 12W to 14W, 4+50S to 6+50S (located in the northeastern part of the current NOKA 2 (850024) claim) may be caused by either weakly magnetic dykes or lenses within the Eagle Bay Formation. The positive magnetic features outlined by this survey have no coincident electromagnetic responses and are probably caused by magnetite bearing dykes in the area.

Wilson, Lloyd; 1979: pp. 2-4.

1980 to 1982 No work was recorded from the current property-area.

1983 During the 1980s there were two independent foci of exploration in the current Corning Creek property-area. One was centred on the NIK showings located on the current (no name) (831925) claim. The other was east of the southern part of the property-area.

Southeastern Property-area

Esso Resources Canada Limited commissioned J.M. Marr (1983) to conduct a program of reconnaissance mapping, silt and rock-chip sampling across the 1979 Esso grid which extended westward onto the current BRAVURA 2 (831363), NOKA 2 (850024), and NOKA 3 (850026) claims near the property's southeastern corner. Marr walked a total of 5.2 km (3.2 mi) in several traverses near the southeastern corner of the NOKA 2 (850024) claim and on the slopes west of the main fork of Corning Creek.

On June 17, 1983 Richard Lodmell of Chase, B.C. recorded two 2-post claims covering a total of 41.8 ha (103.4 acres): the Silver Hawk 1 and 2 (4514 and 4515) claims. Those claims were centred on a rusty outcrop of fine-grained, chloritic crystal tuff on the 655 road near the common corner of the current BRAVURA 2 (831363), NOKA 2 (850024), and NOKA 3

(850026) claims. Lodmell conducted a 3-day prospecting program from June 18 to 21, 1983 and concluded as follows:

Although interesting float rock was found my in place discoveries were limited to two areas that were exposed by the road cut. One area in the center of the claim group has an outcropping of Chlorite Schist saturated with Pyrite and the other area is located in the southern part of the claim group has a Quartz vein carrying Pyrite and Limonite.

Lodmell, Richard; 1984A: p. 6.

No further exploration was conducted on the Silver Hawk claims.

Northern Property-area

On June 17, 1983 Richard Lodmell recorded two 2-post claims covering a total of 41.8 ha (103.4 acres): the Silver Grouse 1 and 2 (4514 and 4515) claims. Those claims were near the NIK showing. On July 19, 1983, Lodmell enlarged the property by superimposing the Silver Grouse (4581) claim on the previous two claims. The enlarged property covered 500 ha (1,235 acres) and covered most of the northern part of the current Corning Creek property.

On July 15 to 21, 1983, R. Lodmell led a 3-man prospecting party in the Silver Grouse property-area. The prospectors produced a sketch of the granitic geology that they interpreted to have been present on the claims (Lodmell, 1984B). No specific mineralization was reported. The AD claim group was staked by Al Hilton of Kamloops, B.C. during December, 1983. That property surrounded the 1983 Silver Grouse property.

The northern part of the AD property comprising the AD 2 (5148), AD 3 (5149), AD 4 (5150), and AD 11 (5258) claims covered an area of about 1,125 ha (3,154 A) that included parts of the current NOKA 6 (850871) and NOKA 7 (854420) claims. The southern part of the 1983-era AD property covered most of the central part of the current Corning Creek property-area. Four modified-grid claims: AD-5 (5151), AD-6 (5145), AD-12 (5244), and AD-13 (5245) comprising 15 units each were recorded from November 30 to December 16, 1983. Although a total area of 1,500 ha (3,705 acres) was claimed, the property was slightly smaller once overlap with other claims was deducted.

1984

Southern Property-area

By April 25, 1984 when J.M. Marr (1984) filed the 1983 work for assessment credit, the SCOTCH 2 (1587) claim had been allowed to lapse, reducing the property to the original SCOTCH (371) claim, located east of the current Corning Creek property. Subsequently, Esso Resources terminated its option to acquire the SCOTCH property.

Northern Property-area

Al Hilton sold the northern part of the AD property to Totem Industries Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. which commissioned Minorex Consulting Ltd. of Kamloops, B.C. to conduct a program of geological mapping, soil, ground magnetic, and very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF EM) surveys. The work was farmed out to Spirex Geoservices Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. which had a crew on the property from September 25 to October 5, 1984. All of that work was done on a grid on the AD 2 (5148) claim in an area north of the current property area. Results were inconclusive (Branchflower, 1984).

Al Hilton had optioned other parts of the AD claim group to Noranda Exploration Company Limited which conducted airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys over several parts of Adams Plateau (Bradish, 1984), including on and east of the northern part of the current Corning Creek property. The best-defined target was a northeasterly trending zone across the SULPHIDE (605902) and NOKA 7 (854420) claims hosting co-incident resistivity lows, magnetic highs and a line of four mild electromagnetic anomalies. This target coincides with a regional aeromagnetic high located near the eastern boundary of the NOKA 7 (854420) claim. Another resistivity low and coincident, mild electromagnetic anomaly occurs in the northwestern part of the SULPHIDE (605902) claim just northeast of an intense regional aeromagnetic high.

1985

Northern Property-area

On July 19, 1985, Silver Grouse property lapsed. Richard Lodmell re-staked the area as the Comstock (6310) claim on July 25. The Comstock claim covered 20 units (500 ha or 1,235 A). R. Lodmell and Larry D. Lutjen (1986) prospected the ground from August 1 to 3, 1985 and identified three sulphide-bearing zones along the old 671 road.

Southern and Central Property-areas

Noranda conducted a program of geological mapping, and silt and rock chip sampling over the southern part of the 1983-era AD property from August 16 to 26, 1985 (Demczuk, 1985). The work area covered most of the current SULPHIDE (605902), BRAVURA 1 (850869), BRAVURA 2 (850870), and NOKA 3 (850026) claims. A total of 113 silt samples and 7 rock-chip samples were taken in the Corning Creek and eastern Nikwika Creek drainages. Results of the sampling program were inconclusive. A total of 18 km (11 mi) of geologic traverses were conducted along the previously mentioned creek drainages and adjacent logging roads. A simplistic map of the local stratigraphy was produced.

1986

Northern Property-area

R. Lodmell and L.D. Lutjen returned to work on the Comstock (6310) claim from June 23 to 27, 1986 (Lodmell and Lutjen, 1986). They took 13 samples of float around the NIK showing and conducted ground magnetic and very low frequency electromagnetic surveys over a small grid of four lines near the showing. The rock samples ranged: from 0.03% to 11.22%

lead, from 0.38% to 6.78% zinc, from a trace to >10 ppm (4.87 oz/ton) silver, and from 50 to 615 ppb gold. North-northeasterly trending magnetic and co-incident electromagnetic anomalies were identified about 30 m (98.4 ft) east of massive sulphide float on the old 671 road comprising the NIK showings.

During July, 1986, Lacana Mining Corporation of Toronto, Ontario optioned the Comstock (6310) claim from Barnes Creek Minerals, R. Lodmell's company. Lacana's exploration on the property commenced during September, 1986. On October 9, 1986, the Comstock II (6805) claim of 8 units (200 ha or 494 A) was staked adjoining the Comstock (6310) claim to the west. The resulting property covered 700 ha (1,729 A).

The Lacana crew constructed a grid comprising 26.8 km (16.3 mi) of cutting along 21 lines oriented 095_-275_. The grid covered 235 ha (580.5 A) on the current (no name) (831925) claim and adjacent parts of the current SULPHIDE (605902), NOKA 4 (850069), NOKA 6 (850871), and NOKA 7 (854420) claims. Lacana's 1986 exploration program comprising: geologic mapping, soil sampling, and horizontal loop and very low frequency electromagnetic surveys terminated in December, 1986 (Wells, 1987). A series of 1:2,500-scale maps was produced. Late during the program, the 1986 grid was expanded when it was discovered that the two most intense soil-geochemical anomalies extended to the west of the grid. Four lines near the northwestern corner of the grid were extended 300 m (984 ft) to the west; five lines in the southwestern corner of the grid were extended to the western side of the east fork of Nikwikwaia Creek to cover an anomaly in that area. A total of 3.1 km (1.9 mi) of subsequent line increased the size of the grid to 263 ha (649.6 A). The extensions to the grid and the two anomalies that they covered were depicted only on Wells's (1987) final soil compilation map.

R.C. Wells summarized the results of that work as follows:

The grid area has sparse outcrop and the geology appears to consist of a mixed sequence of Eagle Bay, phyllitic rocks striking east to northeast intruded by later north trending, quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes and sills (Tertiary).

The soil geochemistry outlined two main, east to northeast trending anomalies: A Zn, Au +/-Cu anomaly in the north and a Pb, Zn, Ag +/- Cu in the south. The southern anomaly trends near the sulphide float concentration. (The NIK showings)

Geophysical surveys, in particular the horizontal loop E.M., did not detect any clear conductors in the vicinity of the geochemical anomalies. Conductive overburden of variable thickness appears to be a problem and further surveys are required.

Wells, R.C.; 1987: p. 2.

The northern soil anomaly is spatially related to chloritic ignimbrites of the northwestern trachytic eruption near the southeastern margin of thermal metamorphism on the current NOKA 6 (850871) claim (Figures 16 and 21N). The southern anomaly is on the current (no name) (831925) and NOKA 5 (850870) claims, west of the NIK showings.

Two samples, one of massive sulphide and the other of disseminated sulphide, were sent to Vancouver Petrographics Ltd. for analysis of polished sections. John Payne (Wells, 1987) summarized that study as follows:

Two polished sections were examined, one of a sulphide-rich zone and the other of a sulphide-poor zone. Sulphides and quartz form replacement patches in a strongly deformed meta-rhyodacite. Both rock and replacement zones show deformation and re-crystallization textures. Sulphides are dominated by pyrrhotite and sphalerite, with lesser arsenopyrite and galena, and minor chalcopyrite and pyrite. Native gold was seen in the massive sulphide as one irregular grain 0.02 mm in size in chalcopyrite.

Pyrrhotite in the sulphide-poor zone is replaced strongly by secondary Fe-sulphide (marcasite/pyrite) and non-reflective oxide/carbonate?. In the massive sulphide parts of the rock, pyrrhotite is fresh.

Wells, R.C.; 1987.

Post-1986

Northern Property-area

There is a fault-related sulphide showing located at 5,652,829 N., 321,587 E. on the northwestern part of the current NOKA 7 (854420) claim. The showing was first reported on the 1986 Lacana geological map (Wells, 1987). Sometime after the production of that map, a series of trenches were dug by a large excavator just east of the showing). Those trenches seem to have been dug into till that filled a deep gut which extends along a sub-vertical, transcurrent fault. Ostler found no indication that the trenches intersected bed rock and suspects that this excavator trenching was conducted by Lacana in 1987.

Also, subsequent to the 1986 Lacana exploration program, the 671 road was rebuilt along a route that bypassed the NIK showings. Sparsely mineralized, pyritic road-fill taken from quarries a few kilometers north of the current Corning Creek property-area was used as fill. Ostler suspects that the road may have been moved by Lacana in 1987 to facilitate a machine trenching program around the NIK showings, which did not occur.

1987

Southern Property-area

During June, 1987, the area west of the SCOTCH (371) claim that was covered by the SCOTCH 2 (1587) claim during the early 1980s was re-staked as the 18-unit SCOTCH 2 (7097) claim. The property was returned to its pre-1985 size of 825 ha (2,037.5 A).

1988

Southern Property-area

From January 23 to February 25, 1988, Brican Resources Ltd. conducted a program that resulted in the drilling of a total of 1,220.4 m (4,003.9 ft) of NQ core in 6 holes (Kyba, 1988). Drill holes 294-1 to 294-4 were drilled into sulphide targets hosted by the east-northeastern

trachytic eruption located on the Scotch Creek property several kilometers east of the current Corning Creek property (Ostler, 2011B and 2011C).

Drill holes 294-5 and 294-6 were located on coincident soil-geochemical and co-incident geophysical anomalies that had been identified by 1971 to 1979 surveys between the main and eastern branches of Corning Creek. Hole 294-5 was drilled on the current MARION (604866) claim about 183 m (599 ft) east of its boundary with the current NOKA 2 (850024) claim of the Corning Creek property. Hole 294-6 was drilled in the eastern part of the current NOKA 2 (850024) claim. Hole 294-5 cut one significant intersection from 73.4 to 76.8 m (240.8 to 252.0 ft) that contained 0.02% copper and 0.11% zinc. Hole 294-6 cut five significantly mineralized intervals. The one with the highest base-metal concentration was from 139.6 to 140.9 m (458.0 to 462.3 ft) which contained 2.42% copper, a trace of lead, 0.08% zinc, 0.17 gm/mt (0.005 oz/ton) gold, and 0.02 gm/mt (0.001 oz/ton) silver.

Those drill holes were designed to intersect a soil-lead anomaly identified by the 1977 Craigmont soil survey. The intense soil-zinc anomaly (Figure 7) located up-hill of the soil-lead anomaly was ignored. Normally in southern British Columbia lead is far more mobile in soils than is zinc and soil-lead anomalies are commonly located down-hill of soil-zinc anomalies from the same source. Ostler suspects that the decision to drill the lead anomaly rather than the adjacent zinc anomaly was an error that resulted in holes 294-5 and 294-6 being drilled beneath the main source of the soil anomalies.

1989 to 2009 No exploration activity in the current Corning Creek property-area from this time is known. Assessment credit generated from previous work would have run out by 1998, causing the previously staked claims to lapse by that year.

2009 Bruce Squinas map-staked the SULPHIDE (605902) claim covering 406.92 hectares (1,005.09 acres) on June 12, 2009. That summer, the claim was presented to Ostler for initial examination. Upon review, Ostler determined that like the Scotch Creek claims located southeast of the SULPHIDE (605902) claim, geological input into previous exploration had been minimal (Ostler, 2011A to 2011C). Previous operators had lacked sufficient understanding of the stratigraphy and rock structure that determined the location and orientation of mineralization. It was concluded that the property could host significant untested merit; he presented it to several clients. Response was minimal until the 2009 international financial crisis passed.

2010 From June 12 to 16, 2010, Bruce Squinas and associates conducted a prospecting program costing \$3,200 on the SULPHIDE (605902) claim. A total of \$816.08 was filed for assessment.

Barrie Field-Dyte entered into an agreement to buy the SULPHIDE (605902) claim from Bruce Squinas for \$10,200 in July, 2010. On August 11, 2010, Field-Dyte map-staked the BRAVURA 1 (831362) and BRAVURA 2 (831363) claims covering a total of 366.33 hectares (904.84 acres) along the southwestern side of the SULPHIDE (605902) claim to increase the total area of the Corning Creek property to 773.25 hectares (1,909.92 acres).

On August 21, 2010, Craig Lynes of Grindrod, B.C. map-staked the (no name) (831925) claim covering 81.36 hectares (200.96 acres) on the NIK showings north of the SULPHIDE (605902) claim.

2011 During March, 2011, Barrie Field-Dyte entered into an informal option agreement whereby Noka Resources Inc. of Vancouver, B.C. could acquire 100% interest in the Corning Creek property. On March 29, 2011, Field-Dyte map-staked the NOKA 1 to 3 (850023, 850024, and 850026) claims covering 386.65 hectares (955.03 acres) to extend the property farther southwest. On April 5, the property was expanded northward around the (no name) (831925) claim by Barrie Field-Dyte who map-staked the NOKA 4 to 6 (850869 to 850871) claims covering a total of 264.39 hectares (653.04 acres). Ownership of the SULPHIDE (605902) claim was transferred from Bruce Squinas to Barrie Field-Dyte on April 14, 2011. On May 12, Field-Dyte map-staked the NOKA 7 (854420) claim covering 203.40 hectares (502.40 acres) to secure control over the 1984 Noranda airborne anomalies north of the SULPHIDE (605902) claim. The Corning Creek property attained its current area of 1,831.08 hectares (4,522.76 acres) on August 25, 2011, when Barrie Field-Dyte map-staked the NOKA 8 (893629) claim covering 122.03 hectares (301.41 acres).

On April 20, 2011, the writer was commissioned by Noka to conduct an exploration program on the property. Field work of the current (2011) exploration program on the Corning Creek property was conducted by Ostler intermittently from June 4 until September 16, 2011. Data compilation and report production continued until the date of this report.

Noka Resources Inc. and Barrie Field-Dyte entered into a formal option agreement regarding the Corning Creek property on April 20, 2011, whereby Noka could acquire 100% of his Corning Creek claims subject to a 2% net smelter return for a total of \$30,000 and 200,000 common shares of Noka. Amendments to that agreement addressed the subsequent inclusion of the NOKA 7 and 8 (854420 and 893629) claims in the property. On August 5, 2011, Noka Resources Inc. entered into an agreement with Craig Lynes's company, Rich River Exploration Ltd., to acquire 100% of the (no name) (831925) claim subject to a 3% net smelter return for \$5,000 due upon Noka being listed for trading on the TSX Venture exchange.

9 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

9.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The area northwest of Shuswap Lake was mapped and interpreted by A.V. Okulitch (1979) of the Geological Survey of Canada, from 1972 to 1974. An account of the history of orogenic events in the area now covered by south-central British Columbia was recorded by A.V. Okulitch (1979) as follows:

... Intrusive rocks ... and meagre but widespread stratigraphic and structural evidence suggest that two orogenic events affected the Eastern Cordillera during Palaeozoic time. The first of these ... (that may have) occurred in the Late Ordovician, is the Cariboo Orogeny. At its type locality in the Cariboo Mountains a major break occurs between the Upper Cambrian and Upper Middle Ordovician strata ...

Metamorphism of the Lardeau Group (occurred) at 479 +/- 17 Ma a widespread mid-Ordovician unconformity in the Rocky Mountain Thrust Belt ... and activity along the continental margin (also occurred) at this time ...

The second Palaeozoic event is represented by a profound unconformity below middle Devonian strata in the Rocky Mountain thrust belt ..., a stratigraphic break in the Cariboo Mountains between Silurian and late Devonian units ... and an unconformity between the Milford and Lardeau groups in the Kootenay Arc ... and possibly west of Adams Lake. Formation of this unconformity coincided with Late Devonian plutonism and uplift. Greatest uplift, where the Devonian-Mississippian unconformity cuts below the mid-Ordovician one, corresponds generally with known exposures of Devonian plutons.

Permo-Triassic orogenic events (Sonoman) comprise deformation, low grade metamorphism, plutonism, uplift and erosion that effected rocks as young as Permian and preceded deposition of strata as old as Late Triassic in and south of the project-area and as old as Middle Triassic to the southeast near Grand Forks ... Evidence for these events is restricted to rocks of the Thompson Assemblage (sensu stricto) and the Chapperton Group in the Intermontane Belt and the southernmost part of the Omenica Crystalline Belt. Farther east, a disconformity separates Triassic from older rocks ... These events are the earliest known in the Okanagan Plutonic and Metamorphic Complex.

The Columbian Orogeny, occurring during Early Jurassic to mid-Cretaceous time, was the major event affecting rocks in the project-area. Most of the polyphase (early (second phase), and late) folding, regional metamorphism and faulting took place at this time. Extensive plutonism accompanied and followed deformation...

Within the project-area, radiometric data ... suggest that ... waning regional metamorphism and deformation took place at least 130 to 155 Ma (Early Cretaceous to Middle Jurassic) ... Early Jurassic rocks ... were affected by most deformational phases of the orogeny; Early Cretaceous plutons are post-tectonic ...

Uplift and erosion followed the Columbian Orogeny ... Movement along northerly trending faults and latest warping preceded or accompanied extrusion of (early Tertiary plateau basalts). Numerous feeder dykes followed fracture and fault planes. Such tensional features may be induced by post-orogenic erosion, uplift and cooling of the crust ...

Post Eocene uplift and faulting took place predominantly in the Shuswap Complex and resulted in erosion of (early Tertiary Kamloops Group volcanics) and further exposure of the metamorphic terrane.

Okulitch, A.V.; 1979: G.S.C., Open File 637, Notes to Map B: Stratigraphy and Structure.

Trygve Hoy (1998) of the British Columbia Geological Survey wrote a summary paper regarding the stratigraphy of Adams Plateau northwest of the Corning Creek area.

Many of his conclusions can be applied to the property-area. The oldest Eagle Bay-Formation rocks on Adams Plateau are a series of Grenvillian to Cambrian-age mafic volcanic rocks that Hoy (1998) tentatively correlated to the Index Formation of the Lardeau Group in the Kootenay Arc. Overlying the mafic volcanic succession is one of gritty sedimentary rocks that Hoy correlated with the Ordovician to Silurian-age Jowett Formation of the Lardeau Group. The uppermost stratigraphic succession that Trygve Hoy (1998) identified was one of intermediate to felsic volcanic strata intercalated with variable carbonaceous and carbonate-bearing pelitic meta-sedimentary strata. He equated those rocks to the Devonian to Mississippian-age Milford Group which is a record of the final miogeosynclinal filling of the Cordilleran Geosyncline. The intermediate to felsic meta volcanic rocks of this succession were considered by some other stratigraphers to have been the uppermost rock units of the Eagle Bay Formation; the pelitic metasedimentary rocks were previously assigned to the Sicamous Formation.

Equivalents of Hoy's (1998) felsic volcanic rocks are exposed on the current Corning Creek property.

9.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

9.2.1 Results of Previous Geological Mapping

Several mapping programs have been conducted in the Corning Creek property-area. The first program was conducted by Derry, Michener and Booth in 1971 for the Shuswap Syndicate. Although those mappers diligently recorded the minerals that they saw in outcrop, they did not "see" through the metamorphism to discern original stratigraphy. The most obvious planar attitude of each outcrop was recorded as a cleavage; no structural interpretation was attempted. Stratigraphy was interpreted to have been tilted into a simple east-west striking northward dipping, overturned monocline.

The second mapping program was conducted by J.M. Marr (1983) for Esso Resources Canada Limited. Marr's mapping comprised some reconnaissance traverses in the southern part of the property-area. Rocks were identified by the metamorphic minerals that they contained and no structural analysis was attempted. He re-iterated the 1971 Derry, Michener and Booth theory that the property-area was underlain by a northward-dipping monocline.

Richard Lodmell (1984B) submitted a sketch of the geology of the current (no name) (831925) property-area. He interpreted the variably hornfelsed trachytic crystal tuff in the area as follows:

... The exposed rocks are of a granitic nature there is green rock and rock of porphyry nature, mineralization includes arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, pyrite and chalcopyrite.

Lodmell, Richard; 1984B: p. 4.

Les Demczuk (1985) conducted 18 km (11 mi) of geological traverses in the Corning Creek and eastern Nikwikaia Creek drainages and on adjacent roads for Noranda Exploration Company. A simplistic map of the local stratigraphy was produced. Rhyolitic crystal tuffs of the northern eruption were mapped as massive to porphyritic rhyolite. Coarse-grained trachytic crystal tuffs of the east-northeastern and north-northwestern eruptions were mapped as medium grey dacite with textures ranging from massive to porphyritic to fluidal. Fine-grained tuffs from those eruptions were mapped as dacite schist. Contacts of rock exposures were assumed across distances up to 1.8 km (1.1 mi) between drainages. The general northeasterly strike and northwesterly dip of strata was recognized; however, no detailed structural interpretation was attempted.

During the 1986 exploration program conducted by Lacana Mining Corporation, R.C. Wells (1987) conducted some geological mapping in the southern part of the 1986 grid area near the NIK showing. Coverage was minimal.

At the commencement of the current (2011) exploration program, no comprehensive geological map of the Corning Creek property-area existed.

9.2.2 Stratigraphy

Ostler's 2010 and 2011 mapping revealed that the metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks in the Corning Creek property-area constitute an upright succession of coeval facies resulting from four concurrent volcanic eruptions into a shallow marine basin (Ostler, 2011A to 2011C). Two of the eruptions produced rhyolitic ash and crystal tuff; the other two produced trachytic ash and crystal tuff.

A rhyolitic tuff that emanated from a vent-area northeast of the Corning creek property-area forms a thick pile centred on the western slope of the Scotch Creek valley about 2.5 km (1.5 mi) east of the property's eastern boundary (Ostler, 2011B and 2011C). That eruption commenced with the production of a thick sequence of fine ash beds that was deposited among adjacent calcareous and pelitic sedimentary beds on the basin floor. The main part of that eruption resulted in a thick pile of coarse-grained, quartz-rich, crystal tuff. In a few places in the northern part of the 2010 mapping area, coarse grained crystal tuff was interbedded with finer grained chloritic rhyolitic ash and crystal tuff that was presumed to represent the beginning of the final stage of that eruption. No mineralization was associated with that northern rhyolitic eruption in the 2010 and 2011 map-areas. Rocks from that eruption are exposed in the northern and eastern parts of the Corning Creek property.

Trachytic tuff from a vent-area located east-northeast of the lower Scotch Creek valley was deposited during the early part of the northern rhyolitic eruption. The east-northeastern trachytic eruption produced a small volume of material compared with the other eruptions in the area. It commenced with a 1 to 5-m (3.3 to 16.4-ft) thick, blue-grey trachytic tuff that was deposited as a single bed. The basal tuff bed was succeeded by a 3 to 20-m (9.8 to 65.6-ft) thick coarse-grained crystal-tuff unit, which

in turn was succeeded by an unknown thickness of fine-grained, chloritic, trachytic crystal and ash tuff. That fine-grained tuff hosts all of the Noranda/Kuroko-type mineralization exposed in the Scotch Creek property-area (Ostler, 2011B). That stratigraphy and mineralization extends westward onto the southern part of the Corning Creek property.

Most of the rock exposed in the Corning Creek property is related to a trachytic eruption that emanated from a vent-area located north-northwest of the property-area. A basal unit of ash and fine-grained crystal tuff related to this north-northwestern eruption is interbedded with the final deposition from the east-northeastern trachytic eruption.

The fine-grained, muscovite-rich basal tuff of the north-northwestern trachytic eruption passes upward conformably into coarse-grained crystal tuff which represents that eruption's main phase. That coarse-grained crystal tuff outcrops in a broad band that covers most of the south-central property-area. It is succeeded in gradational contact by chloritic, fine-grained crystal and ash tuff that represents the final stage of the eruption. All known Noranda/Kuroko-type sulphide mineralization in the northern part of the property area is hosted by this rock-unit.

Distinctive tan-weathering outcrops of fine and coarse-grained rhyolitic crystal tuff exposed in the northwestern part of the property-area is presumed to be from a vent area located west of the property. Stratigraphic relationships indicate that rhyolitic tuff from the western eruption post-dates that from the northern rhyolitic eruption and is coeval with the final stage of the north-northwestern trachytic eruption.

9.2.3 Deformation and Metamorphism

Rocks in the 2010-2011 map-area have been subjected to at least two episodes of folding, followed by thrust faulting and then transcurrent faulting. Both the first and second phases of folding are presumed to be related to the Columbian Orogeny that progressed from the Early Jurassic to Middle Cretaceous Period.

First-phase folds in the Upper Eagle Bay formation felsic volcanic rocks are close to tight and upright, with east-west trending axial traces. Probably, the axial planes of these folds were nearly vertical when they formed. Most of these folds extend for about 500 m (1,640.4 ft) from limb to limb.

During this phase of deformation, the comparatively competent volcanic pile was shoved against adjacent and intercalated sedimentary rocks of the Sicamous Formation. Regional greenschist metamorphism resulted in dehydration of strata and re-crystallization of Sicamous Formation reef detritus to calcite and organic material to graphite. Folding and metamorphism contributed to compaction of Sicamous Formation rocks. Competent volcanic beds within the sedimentary stratigraphy were broken into slabs and panels to accommodate thickening of the pile. Regional metamorphism reached the biotite grade of upper greenschist facies during the first

phase of deformation. Biotite, chlorite, muscovite, and staurolite are the most common minerals associated with this phase of metamorphism.

The second phase of deformation produced upright, open folds with mostly northwesterly trending fold axes. The orientations of these folds indicates that the principle compressive stress direction rotated from north-south to northeast-southwest between the first and second phases of folding. Discrete minor structure sets related to the two phases of folding and the rotation of a “brittle” first-phase cleavage around second-phase fold limbs suggest to that plastic deformation was more poly-phase than progressive. Second-phase folds are up to 800 m (2,624.7 ft) from limb to limb.

Unroofing late during the Columbian Orogen may have been responsible for reductions in temperature and confining pressure which resulted in a change in deformation style from ductile to brittle. This was accompanied by another change in the orientation of the principle stresses. The principle compressive stress rotated to a northwest-southeast orientation. Thrust faults developed. Coarse-grained crystal tuff stratigraphy related to the northern rhyolitic and north-northwestern trachytic eruptions was shoved up over rocks from the east-northeastern trachytic eruption. Although this thrust-faulting occurred at moderately low confining pressures, local roll-front folds were formed in quite competent strata in upper fault plates adjacent to these thrusts east of the Corning Creek property (Ostler, 2011B and 2011C). These local folds attest to the slow progression of thrusting, and represent a local third phase of folding.

Regional metamorphism attained a maximum of middle amphibolite grade during the second phase of plastic deformation. Metamorphic green-black biotite is common throughout rocks in the property-area.

Basaltic hornblende can be found in most outcrops of the trachytic ash tuff. Small almandine garnet porphyroblasts are common in finer grained interbeds within the coarse-grained trachytic crystal tuffs of the east-northeastern and north-northwestern eruptions.

A distinct metamorphic domain is present on and northwest of the NOKA 6 (850871) and NOKA 8

(893629) claims in the northwestern part of the Corning Creek property. This is an area of comparatively static hornfelsing and partial anatexis at the culmination of almandine-grade regional metamorphism. This may be related to thrust faulting to the southeast. Together, hornfelsing and thrust faulting may be related to a third phase of plastic/brittle deformation developed mostly northwest of the property-area.

The southeastern boundary of this domain is quite sharp and indicates that it may be defined by a northeast-southwesterly striking, northwestward dipping thrust fault. Rock exposure along that boundary is insufficient to confirm the presence of such a fault.

From the Late Cretaceous Period to the Eocene epoch, northwesterly transcurrent faults developed throughout southern British Columbia. In the 2010-2011 map-area, this deformation is represented by a series of normal and transcurrent faults.

Near normal, and transcurrent fault planes, silica alteration and bleaching is common. At elevations below about 1,100 m (3,609 ft) southeast of the Corning Creek property, marcasite production and the pegmatite mineralization on the property is associated with fluids moving along these faults (Ostler, 2011B and 2011C). One of these faults crosses a mineralized sequence of fine-grained, chloritic tuff in the northwestern part of the NOKA 7 (854420) claim. Sulphides have been re-deposited as ribbons and blebs in fault breccia.

9.3 DEPOSIT TYPES

9.3.1 Deposit Type Sought: Noranda/Kuroko-type Massive Sulphide Deposit

The mineral exploration targets on the Corning Creek property are Noranda/Kuroko type massive sulphide deposits. Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide deposits were described by Trygve Höy (1995) as follows:

NORANDA/KUROKO MASSIVE SULPHIDE Cu-Pb-Zn G06

IDENTIFICATION

SYNONYM: Polymetallic volcanogenic massive sulphide.

COMMODITIES (BYPRODUCTS): Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au (Cd, S, Se, Sn, barite, gypsum)

EXAMPLES (British Columbia (MINFILE # - Canada/ International):

Homestake (082M025), Lara (092B001), Lynx (092B129), Myra (092F072), Price (092F073), H-W (092F330), Ecstall (103H011), Tulsequah Chief (104K011), Big Bull (104K008), Kutcho Creek (104J060), Britannia (092G003); Kidd Creek (Ontario, Canada), Buchans (Newfoundland, Canada), Bathurst-Newcastle district (New Brunswick, Canada), Horne-Quemont (Québec, Canada), Kuroko district (Japan), Mount Lyell (Australia), Rio Tinto (Spain), Shasta King (California, USA), Lockwood (Washington, USA).

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

CAPSULE DESCRIPTION: One or more lenses of massive pyrite, sphalerite, galena, and chalcopyrite commonly within felsic volcanic rocks in a calcalkaline bimodal arc succession. The lenses may be zoned, with a Cu-rich base and a Pb-Zn-rich top; low-grade stockwork zones commonly underlie lenses and barite or chert layers may overlie them.

TECTONIC SETTING: Island arc; typically in a local extensional setting or rift environment within, or perhaps behind, an oceanic or continental margin arc.

DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT / GEOLOGICAL SETTING: Marine volcanism; commonly during a period of more felsic volcanism in an andesite (or basalt)

dominated succession; locally associated with fine-grained marine sediments; also associated with faults or prominent fractures.

AGE OF MINERALIZATION: Any age; In British Columbia typically Devonian; less commonly Permian-Mississippian, Late Triassic, Early (and Middle) Jurassic, and Cretaceous.

HOST / ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPES: Submarine volcanic arc rocks; rhyolite, dacite associated with andesite or basalt; less commonly, in mafic alkaline arc successions; associated epiclastic deposits and minor shale or sandstone; commonly in close proximity to felsic intrusive rocks. Ore horizon grades laterally and vertically into thin chert or sediment layers called informally “exhalites”.

DEPOSIT FORM: Concordant massive to banded sulphide lens which is typically metres to tens of metres thick and tens to hundreds of metres in horizontal dimension; sometimes there is a peripheral apron of “clastic” massive sulphides; underlying crosscutting “stringer” zone of intense alteration and stockwork veining.

TEXTURE / STRUCTURE: Massive to well layered sulphides, typically zoned vertically and laterally; sulphides with quartz, chert or barite gangue (more common near the top of the deposit); disseminated, stockwork and vein sulphides (footwall).

ORE MINERALOGY (Principal and subordinate): Upper massive zone: pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, tetrahedrite-tennantite, bornite, arsenopyrite. Lower massive zone: pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrrhotite, magnetite.

GANGUE MINERALOGY: Barite, chert, gypsum, anhydrite and carbonate near top of lens, carbonate, quartz, chlorite and sericite near the base.

ALTERATION MINERALOGY: Footwall alteration pipes are commonly zoned from the core with quartz, sericite or chlorite to an outer zone of clay minerals, albite and carbonate (siderite or ankerite).

ORE CONTROLS: More felsic component of mafic to intermediate volcanic arc succession; near centre of felsic volcanism (marked by coarse pyroclastic breccias or felsic dome); extensional faults.

ASSOCIATED DEPOSIT TYPES: Stockwork Cu deposits; vein Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au.

EXPLORATION GUIDES

GEOCHEMICAL SIGNATURE: Zn, Hg and Mg halos, K addition and Na and Ca depletion of footwall rocks; closer proximity to deposit - Cu, Ag, As, Pb; within deposit - Cu, Zn, Pb, Ba, As, Ag, Au, Se, Sn, Bi.

GEOPHYSICAL SIGNATURE: Sulphide lenses usually show either an electromagnetic or induced polarization signature depending on the style of mineralization and the presence of conductive sulphides. In recent years borehole electromagnetic methods have proven successful.

OTHER EXPLORATION GUIDES: Explosive felsic volcanics, volcanic centres, extensional faults, exhalite (chert) horizons, pyritic horizons.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

GRADE AND TONNAGE: Average deposit size is 1.5 million metric tonnes (1.65 million tons) containing 1.3% Cu, 1.9% Pb, 2.0% Zn, 0.16 g/t (0.047 oz/ton) Au and 13 g/t (0.38 oz/ton) Ag ... British Columbia deposits range from less than 1 to 2 million metric tonnes (1.1 to 2.2 million tons) to more than 10 million metric tonnes (11 million tons). The largest are the H-W 10.1 million metric tonnes (11.1 million tons) with 2.0% Cu, 3.5% Zn, 0.3% Pb, 30.4 g/t (0.89 oz/ton) Ag and 2.1 g/t (0.061 oz/ton) Au, and Kucho with a combined tonnage of 17 million metric tonnes (18.7 million tons) of 1.6% Cu, 2.3% Zn, 0.06% Pb, 29 g/t (0.85 oz/ton) Ag and 0.3 g/t (0.009 oz/ton) Au.

IMPORTANCE: Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide deposits are major producers of Cu, Zn, Ag, Au and Pb in Canada. Their high grade and commonly high precious metal content continue to make them attractive exploration targets.

Höy, Trygve in: Lefebure, D.V. and Ray, G.E. ed.; 1995, pp. 53-54.

9.3.2 Some Massive Sulphide Deposits on Adams Plateau

Attributes of some of the most notable massive sulphide deposits in the Adams Plateau area were summarized by M.J. van de Guchte (1993) as follow:

The Eagle Bay rocks are host to numerous mineral occurrences including stratabound massive and semi-massive sulphides, disseminated sulphides, and replacement and/or vein-type mineralization. Known (massive sulphide) deposits include the ... Samatosum Mine, located in mafic volcanics, that contained approximately 640,000 tonnes (704,000 tons) of 1,035 g/t (30.19 oz/ton) Ag, 1.9 g/t (0.055 oz/ton) Au, 1.2% Cu, 3.6% Zn, and 1.7% Pb, and the Homestake deposit, hosted in felsic volcanics, which has an historic geological resource estimated at 1,000,000 tonnes (1,100,000 tons) of 200 g/t (5.83 oz/ton) Ag, 2.5% Pb, 4.0% Zn, 0.55% Cu and 28% barite ...

Van de Guchte; 1993: p. 5.

Both the Samatosum mine (MINFILE 082M244) and the Homestake deposit (MINFILE 082M025) are located about 33 km (20 mi) northwest of the Corning Creek property.

The Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide occurrence on the (no name) (831925) claim in the northern part of the Corning Creek property is recorded as the NIK prospect (MINFILE 082LNW036) in the British Columbia Mineral Inventory. The massive sulphide target on the BRAVURA 2 (831363) claim in the southeastern part of the property-area is not recorded in MINFILE. Dozens of other occurrences of Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide mineralization are listed for Map sheets 82 L and M. They range in size from small showings to million-ton deposits like the Homestake deposit. Most of these massive sulphide occurrences are associated with Upper Eagle Bay Formation volcanic rocks.

9.4 MINERALIZATION

The exposure of sulphide mineralization mostly in float blocks along roads in areas of minimal rock outcrop and the results of the current (2011) soil surveys indicate that only a small amount of the total massive and disseminated sulphide mass in the property-area has been observed. Thus, average textures and abundances of various sulphide minerals throughout any sulphide-bearing interval cannot be predicted with accuracy yet. The 2011 sampling is insufficient to be useful in determining quantitatively the tenor or true thickness of any unexposed mineralization.

10 MAGNETIC SURVEY

10.1 INSTRUMENTATION

The magnetic survey and the VLF-EM survey were carried out with two GSM-19 units manufactured by GEM Systems Inc. of Richmond Hill, Ontario. One of the units was used for taking the survey readings and consisted of a proton precession Overhauser magnetometer with a VLF-EM receiver option. In addition a second GSM-19 unit without the VLF-EM option was used for a base station.

The GSM-19 system is a memory system capable of storing up to 8,000 readings, or 3,100 readings when 3 VLF-EM stations are included. The field unit was used with a GSM-19 base station magnetometer for the purpose of monitoring the diurnal variation of the magnetic field. The magnetometer part reads the Earth's total magnetic field directly in nanoTeslas (nT) to an accuracy of ± 0.2 nT (with an instrument sensitivity of 0.05 nT and an absolute accuracy of 0.2 nT), over a range of 20,000 - 120,000 nT.

The VLF-EM part can read up to three transmitters at the same time in the 15 to 30 kHz range with a resolution of 0.5% and a range of up to $\pm 200\%$. For each transmitter station, the readings consist of (a) the vertical in-phase, (b) the vertical out-of-phase, (c) 2 horizontal components, and (d) the coordinates, date and time. Operating temperature range is -40° to $+60^{\circ}$ C. The VLF-EM unit was set up to read two transmitters, one being Jim Creek (Seattle) at a frequency of 24.8 kHz and the other being LaMaure at a frequency of 25.2 kHz.

10.2 THEORY

Only two commonly occurring minerals are strongly magnetic, magnetite and pyrrhotite and therefore magnetic surveys are used to detect the presence of these minerals in varying concentrations, as follows:

- Magnetite and pyrrhotite may occur with economic mineralization on a specific property and therefore a magnetic survey may be used to locate this mineralization.
- Different rock types have different background amounts of magnetite (and pyrrhotite in some rare cases) and thus a magnetic survey can be used to map

lithology. Generally, the more basic a rock-type, the more magnetite it may contain, though this is not always the case. In mapping lithology, not only is the amount of magnetite important, but also the way it may occur. For example, young basic rocks are often characterized by thumbprint-type magnetic highs and lows.

- Magnetic surveys can also be used in mapping geologic structure. For example, the action of faults and shear zones will often chemically alter magnetite and thus these will show up as lineal-shaped lows. Or, sometimes lineal-shaped highs or a lineation of highs will be reflecting a fault since a magnetite-containing magmatic fluid has intruded along a zone of weakness, being the fault.

10.3 SURVEY PROCEDURE

Readings of the earth's total magnetic field were taken over two grids, the North grid and South grid, a total of 2,148 readings every 12.5 meters along 23 survey lines covering 27,137.5 meters. The North grid itself consisted of 1,871 readings over 19 lines covering 23,725 meters. The South grid consisted of 277 readings over 4 lines covering 3,412.5 meters.

The diurnal variation was monitored in the field by a base station.

10.4 DATA REDUCTION

The data was input into a computer. Using Geosoft software, it was next plotted with 56,000 nT subtracted from each posted value and contoured at an interval of 100 nT on two base maps, one each for the North and South grids (GP-1a and GP-2a respectively), at a scale of 1:5,000.

Also, using Geosoft software a 3D magnetization vector inversion (MVI) was run on the dataset. This process inverts for the magnitude and direction of the magnetization vector and incorporates both remanent and induced magnetization without requiring any prior knowledge of the direction or strength of remanent magnetization. MVI removes the constraint imposed in conventional susceptibility inversion that the magnetization direction is strictly parallel or anti-parallel to the inducing field direction. Both the direction and the magnitude of the magnetization vector are modeled in the earth.

Three different inversions were carried out using three different magnetic susceptibilities, respectively, at 0.008, 0.015, and 0.021. The lower susceptibilities reflect the magnetic material, usually magnetite, occurring in lower amounts but over a wider area. This usually reflects magnetic rock-types such as more basic intrusives or volcanics. The higher susceptibilities reflect more concentrated magnetic material over a smaller area. The interpretation could still be a rock type, but with a higher concentration of magnetite, or if the susceptibility is high enough, massive magnetite. The three interpretations are shown on three maps for each grid, namely, GP1b to GP1d for the north grid, and GP2b to GP2d for the south grid. In addition, a top-view

map was made with the susceptibility of 0.008 for each grid, namely, GP1e and GP2e, respectively.

11 VLF-EM SURVEY

11.1 INSTRUMENTATION

The VLF-EM survey was carried out with a combination magnetometer and VLF-EM receiver, described above under “B. Magnetic Survey, (a) Instrumentation. This instrument is designed to measure the electromagnetic component of the very low frequency field (VLF-EM), which for this survey was transmitted at 24.8 kHz from Jim Creek, located northeast of Seattle, Washington, and at 25.2 kHz from LaMoure, located southeast of Bismarck, North Dakota.

11.2 THEORY

In all electromagnetic prospecting, a transmitter induces an alternating magnetic field (called the primary field) by having a strong alternating current move through a coil of wire. This primary field travels through any medium and if a conductive mass such as a sulphide body is present, the primary field induces a secondary alternating current in the conductor, and this current in turn induces a secondary magnetic field. The receiver picks up the primary field and, if a conductor is present, the secondary field distorts the primary field. The fields are expressed as a vector, which has two components, the “in-phase” (or real) component and the “out-of-phase” (or quadrature) component. For the VLF-EM receiver, the tilt angle in degrees of the distorted electromagnetic field with a conductor is measured from that which it would have been if the field was not distorted with a conductor.

Since the fields lose strength proportionally with the distance they travel, a distant conductor has less of an effect than a close conductor. Also, the lower the frequency of the primary field, the further the field can travel and therefore the greater the depth penetration.

The VLF-EM uses a frequency range from 13 to 30 kHz, whereas most EM instruments use frequencies ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand Hz. Because of its relatively high frequency, the VLF-EM can pick up bodies of a much lower conductivity and therefore is more susceptible to clay beds, electrolyte-filled fault or shear zones and porous horizons, graphite, carbonaceous sediments, lithological contacts as well as sulphide bodies of too low a conductivity for other EM methods to pick up. Consequently, the VLF-EM has additional uses in mapping structure and in picking up sulphide bodies of too low a conductivity for conventional EM methods and too small for induced polarization. (In places it can be used instead of IP). However, its susceptibility to lower conductive bodies results in a number of anomalies, many of them difficult to explain and, thus, VLF-EM preferably should not be interpreted without a good geological knowledge of the property and/or other geophysical and geochemical surveys.

11.3 SURVEY PROCEDURE

The VLF-EM surveying covered the magnetic grids. The total VLF-EM readings were 2,148 readings taken every 12.5 meters over 23 lines covering 27,137.5 meters. The North grid consisted of 1,871 readings over 19 lines covering a total survey length of 23,725 meters. The South grid consisted of 277 readings over 4 line covering a total survey length of 3,412.5 meters.

Two transmitter stations were read and were chosen to be 24.8 kHz from Jim Creek, Washington, and 25.2 kHz from LaMoure, North Dakota.

11.4 COMPILATION OF DATA

The VLF-EM data for each of the two transmitters were also edited and the in-phase was then 4-point Fraser-filtered. The Fraser-filtered data was then separately contoured and profiled on eight plan maps, four for each grid (GP-3a-4b and 5a-6b, respectively).

All of the above data reduction was carried out using software produced by Geotronics as well as Geosoft of Toronto, Ontario.

12 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The VLF-EM survey was carried out using two transmitters that transmit from two different directions, respectively. Since a VLF-EM survey favours responding to conductors striking close to the direction of the transmitter, the Jim Creek transmitter (24.8 kHz) survey maps will more likely show conductors striking in a southwesterly direction, and the LaMoure transmitter (25.2 kHz) survey maps will more likely show conductors striking in a southeasterly direction. However, if a conductor is strong enough, both transmitters will respond to the conductor no matter what direction it strikes.

Conductors have been interpreted from both surveys and have been drawn on both transmitter station maps for each grid, as well as the magnetic survey maps (GP1a and GP2a). The 24.8 kHz conductors are shown as a sky blue dashed line, and the 25.2 conductors are shown as a yellow dashed line. The writer, In interpreting how the conductors trend, has firstly favoured the southwesterly trend of the known mineralization as well as the stratigraphy, and secondly, the direction to the transmitter. Therefore, because it is an interpretation, the trend of some of the conductors may be different than is shown.

For ease of discussion, some of the mapped conductors have been labeled by the lower case letters, 'a' to 'm', beginning with the North Grid.

12.1 NORTH GRID

12.1.1 VLF-EM Survey

Conductor 'a' could be the extension of the Nik Showing to the east-northeast since it occurs directly on strike. If so, then it would extend it a further 350 meters. However, the Nik showing does not appear to correlate with a VLF-EM conductor, though some

occur in the area. This could mean that the Nik showing mineralization is not conductive, but its extension is. This may mean that the Nik Showing becomes higher grade to the east-northeast.

Conductors 'b' and 'c' occur to the immediate west of the Nik showing adjacent to and within an area of assumed mineralization. The strike of 'b' and 'c' is also east-northeast and thus 'b' and 'c' become prime exploration targets. The strike length of each is a minimum of 450 meters with it being open to the west-southwest.

Conductor 'd' occurs within the northwestern corner of the grid area and consists of two parts, the western part striking east-northeasterly, and the eastern part striking northeasterly. The total minimum strike length is 700 meters with it being open to the northeast and to the west-southwest. This conductor is of particular exploration interest since the western part correlates with an area of 1920's trenching and since the eastern area appears to be the southwestern extension of southwestern-trending mineralization. In addition, the entire length correlates with chloritic till that is associated with mineralization on this property.

Conductor 'e' occurs 270 meters to the northwest of conductor 'd'. It has a minimum strike length of 540 meters with it being open both to the northeast and southwest. This conductor is of particular exploration interest because of its persistent strength along its entire length and the fact that both VLF-EM transmitters have responded to it.

Conductor 'f' occurs at the southern end of the survey grid abutting the southern edge of an area of assumed mineralization. It strikes northeasterly with a minimum strike length of 500 meters being open both to the southwest and to the northeast. It is a stronger conductor that both transmitters have responded to it.

Conductor 'g' occurs on the northern edge of the same area of assumed mineralization. It strikes northeasterly as well with a minimum strike length of 250 meters being open to the southwest.

The letter 'h' designates an area of assumed mineralization that strikes north-northeasterly and consists of a number of conductors from both transmitters that mostly strike easterly. The conductors, therefore, may be reflecting mineralization. The size of this area is 530 meters by 180 meters.

Conductor 'i' is the longest of the conductors assuming that it is continuous along its entire length. It strikes east-northeasterly and has a minimum strike length of 1600 meters with it being open to the northeast. Much of this conductor correlates with magnetic lows suggesting that the main causative source is geological structure such as a fault. This conductor is particularly strong within the northeastern part on lines 321900E to 322100E. These three lines are therefore prime targets for exploration.

Conductor 'j' is a three-line relatively short anomaly occurring 150 meters to the west-northwest of conductor 'i'. It strikes east-northeasterly, has a minimum strike length

of 220 meters and is open to the west-southwest. It has a good response from both VLF-EM transmitters.

Conductors 'k' and 'l' are two sub-parallel conductors striking in an east-southeast to southeast direction each with a minimum strike length of 600 meters and open to the southeast. Both have strong responses with the primary VLF-EM transmitter response being from LaMoure.

12.1.2 Magnetic Survey

The magnetic field varies from a low of 51,054 nT to a high of 60,189 nT resulting in a range of 9,135 nT. This is a fairly high range which occurs mainly with the magnetic high located within the northwestern corner of the grid area. This suggests a causative source well-mineralized with magnetite such as an ultra-basic rock-type.

The magnetic survey shows a north-northeast trending magnetic high through the center of the survey area. The inversion interpretation with a magnetic susceptibility of 0.008, map #GP-1b, would suggest that the causative source(s) is likely a series of intrusives. However, no intrusives are known within the survey area, but the intrusives may be at depth below the surface.

The inversion interpretation with the higher susceptibility of .021, map #GP-1d, suggests the causative source(s) is smaller therefore having stronger magnetization. This would likely be discrete bodies of magnetite, probably disseminated, such as would occur within an ultra-basic rock-type. This interpretation suggests one main body with three smaller bodies occurring within the northern part of the survey area and striking in a west-northwesterly direction. The three possible bodies include the one discussed in the first paragraph.

12.2 SOUTH GRID

12.2.1 VLF-EM Survey

The south grid does not contain as much known mineralization as that of the north grid and thus there is less to correlate the conductors with. The only known mineralization is to the immediate east of the survey area at about UTM northing 5648400 but no VLF-EM conductors appear to be its west-southwest extension.

Conductors of greater exploration interest, mainly because of their strengths have been labeled by the lower case letters, 'm' to 's', inclusively, which is a continuation of the labeling within the North Grid. Most of the labeled conductors have a minimum strike length of 350 meters being open both on the east and west sides of the survey area.

Conductors 'q' and 'r' have particularly strong responses on line 322200E. These two conductors have a minimum strike length of 100 meters being open to the west.

An east-southeast striking conductor occurring 40 meters to the south of conductor 'q' correlates with a series of magnetic highs. This conductor therefore may be reflecting pyrrhotite, or, possibly and intrusive dyke with associated fracturing that

12.2.2 Magnetic Survey

The range for the magnetic field of the South Grid is a low of 55,522 nT to a high of 57,058 nT to give a range of 1,536 nT.

The main feature of this magnetic survey is two highs within the southern part of the survey area. The inversion interpretation using a magnetic susceptibility of 0.008, map #GP-2b, suggests this high is caused by one source trending in a northwesterly direction. A second body occurs about 200 meters to the north.

The higher susceptibilities, as shown on maps #GP-2c and GP-2d, suggest two discrete bodies, rather than the one larger northwesterly-trending one, as well as the magnetic body 200 meters to the north. The causative sources are possibly basic or ultrabasic intrusives.

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14 GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, DAVID G. MARK, of the City of Surrey, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

I am a Consulting Geophysicist of Geotronics Consulting Inc., with offices at 6204 – 125th Street, Surrey, British Columbia.

I further certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1968) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geophysics.
2. I have been practicing my profession for the past 46 years, and have been active in the mining industry for the past 49 years.
3. This report is compiled from data obtained from magnetic, and VLF-EM surveys over 2 grids within the Corning Creek Property from September 25th to October 17th, 2012.
4. I do not hold any interest in Noka Resources Inc, nor in the Corning Creek Property, nor in any other property of Noka Resources, nor do I expect to be receiving any interest as a result of writing this report.

David G. Mark, P.Geo.
Geophysicist

February 13th, 2013

15 AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

Magnetic and VLF-EM geophysical surveys were carried out over two grids within the Corning Creek Property, which occurs just west of the village of Scotch Creek on the west side of Shuswap Lake, and 64 km northeasterly of the city of Kamloops, B.C, from September 25th to October 17th, 2012, to the value of the following:

MOB/DEMOB:		
Wages	\$ 1,010.00	
Room and Board	390.00	
Truck rental and gas	450.00	
Instrument rental, 2 days @\$250/day	500.00	
TOTAL	\$2,350.00	\$2,350.00
FIELD:		
2-man crew, 14 days @ \$1,700/day	23,800.00	
VLF-EM transmitter shut-down days, 1 day @ \$800/day	800.00	
Geophysicist, 2 days @\$600/day	1,200.00	
TOTAL	\$25,800.00	\$25,800.00
REPORT and DATA REDUCTION:		
Data organizing and reduction	\$4,950.00	
Interpretive report	\$1,200.00	
Report compilation, photocopying, etc.	50.00	
TOTAL	\$6,200.00	\$6,200.00
GRAND TOTAL		\$34,300.00

Respectfully submitted,
Geotronics Consulting Inc.

David G. Mark, P.Geo,
Geophysicist

February 13th, 2013

NOKA RESOURCES INC.

CORNING CREEK PROJECT

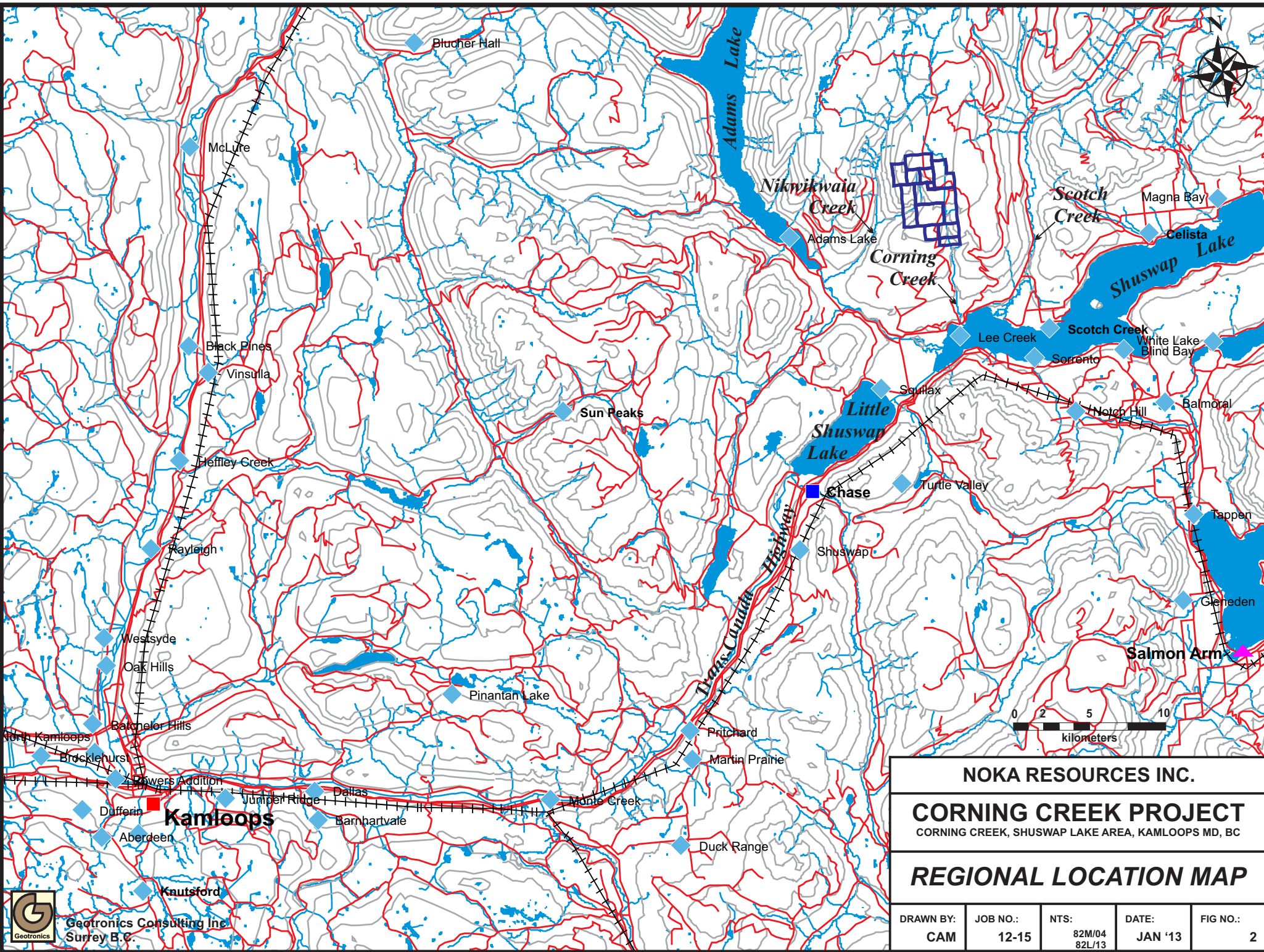
CORNING CREEK, SHUSWAP LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC

BC LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	12-15	82M/04 82L/13	JAN '13	1



Geotronics Consulting Inc
Surrey B.C.

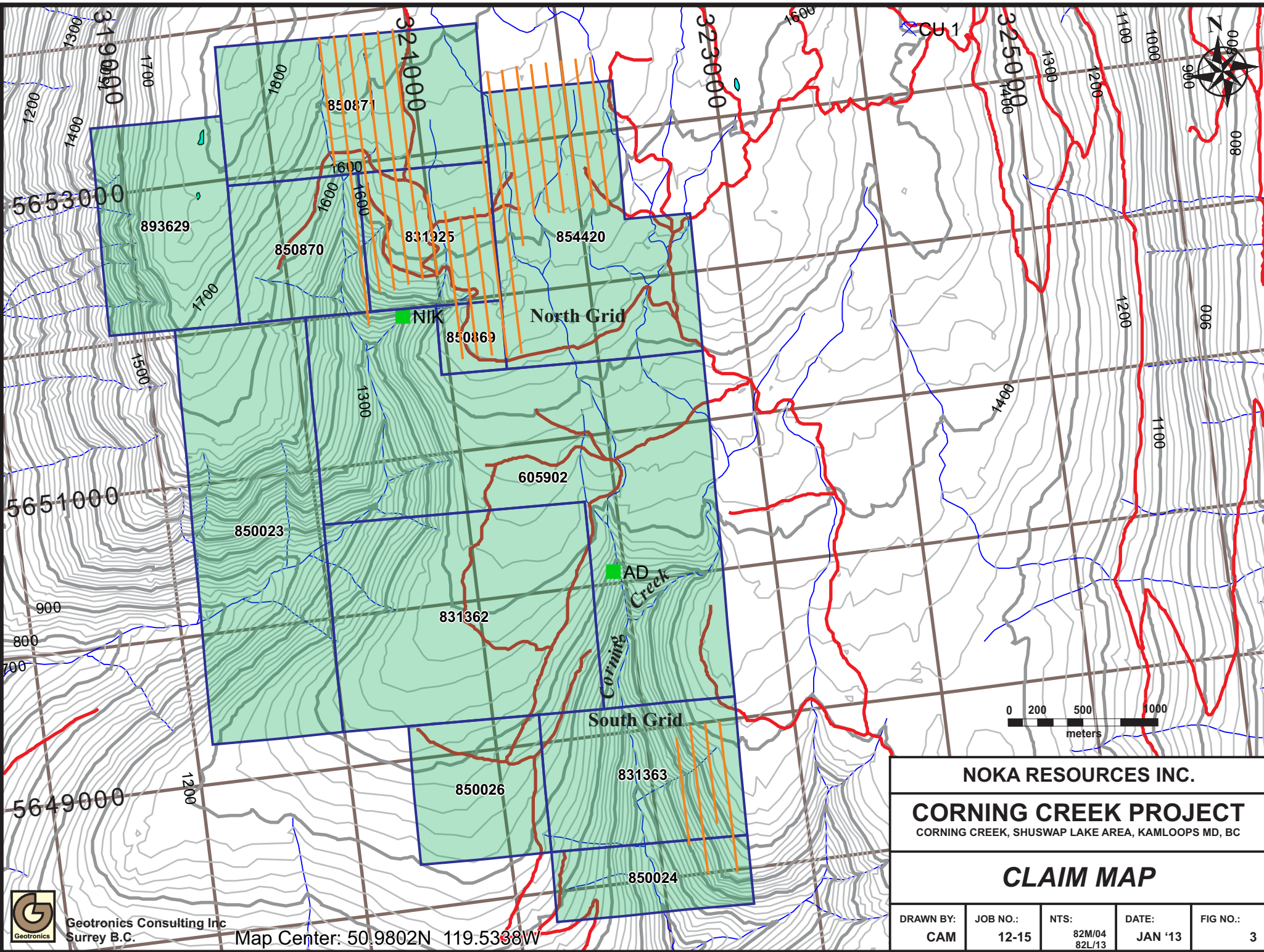


NOKA RESOURCES INC.

CORNING CREEK PROJECT
CORNING CREEK, SHUSWAP LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC

REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	12-15	82M/04 82L/13	JAN '13	2



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Map Center: 50.9802N 119.5338W

NOKA RESOURCES INC.

CORNING CREEK PROJECT

CORNING CREEK, SHUSWAP LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC

CLAIM MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	12-15	82M/04 82L/13	JAN '13	3



0 600 1500 3000
meters

NOKA RESOURCES INC.

CORNING CREEK PROJECT

CORNING CREEK, SHUSWAP LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC

GEOLOGY MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	12-15	82M/04 82L/13	JAN '13	4



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 MOUNT IDA ASSEMBLAGE - SILVER CREEK FORMATION Upper Proterozoic to Paleozoic
mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks

 EAGLE BAY ASSEMBLAGE - JOHNSON LAKE UNIT Lower Cambrian
greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks

 EAGLE BAY ASSEMBLAGE Lower Cambrian
mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks

 MOUNT IDA ASSEMBLAGE Lower Paleozoic
greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks

 MOUNT IDA ASSEMBLAGE - SICAMOUS FORMATION Lower Paleozoic
mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks

 EAGLE BAY ASSEMBLAGE - WOOLFORD CREEK UNIT Devonian
greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks

 EAGLE BAY ASSEMBLAGE - SKWAAM BAY UNIT Devonian
calc-alkaline volcanic rocks

 EAGLE BAY ASSEMBLAGE Devonian
orthogneiss metamorphic rocks

 EAGLE BAY ASSEMBLAGE Devonian
orthogneiss metamorphic rocks

 UNNAMED Cretaceous
dioritic intrusive rocks

 UNNAMED Cretaceous
granodioritic intrusive rocks

 UNNAMED Cretaceous to Tertiary
high level quartz phyric, felsitic intrusive rocks

 Thrust

 Fault

 Contact

NOKA RESOURCES INC.

CORNING CREEK PROJECT

CORNING CREEK, SHUSWAP LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC

GEOLOGY LEGEND

DRAWN BY:
CAM

JOB NO.:
12-15

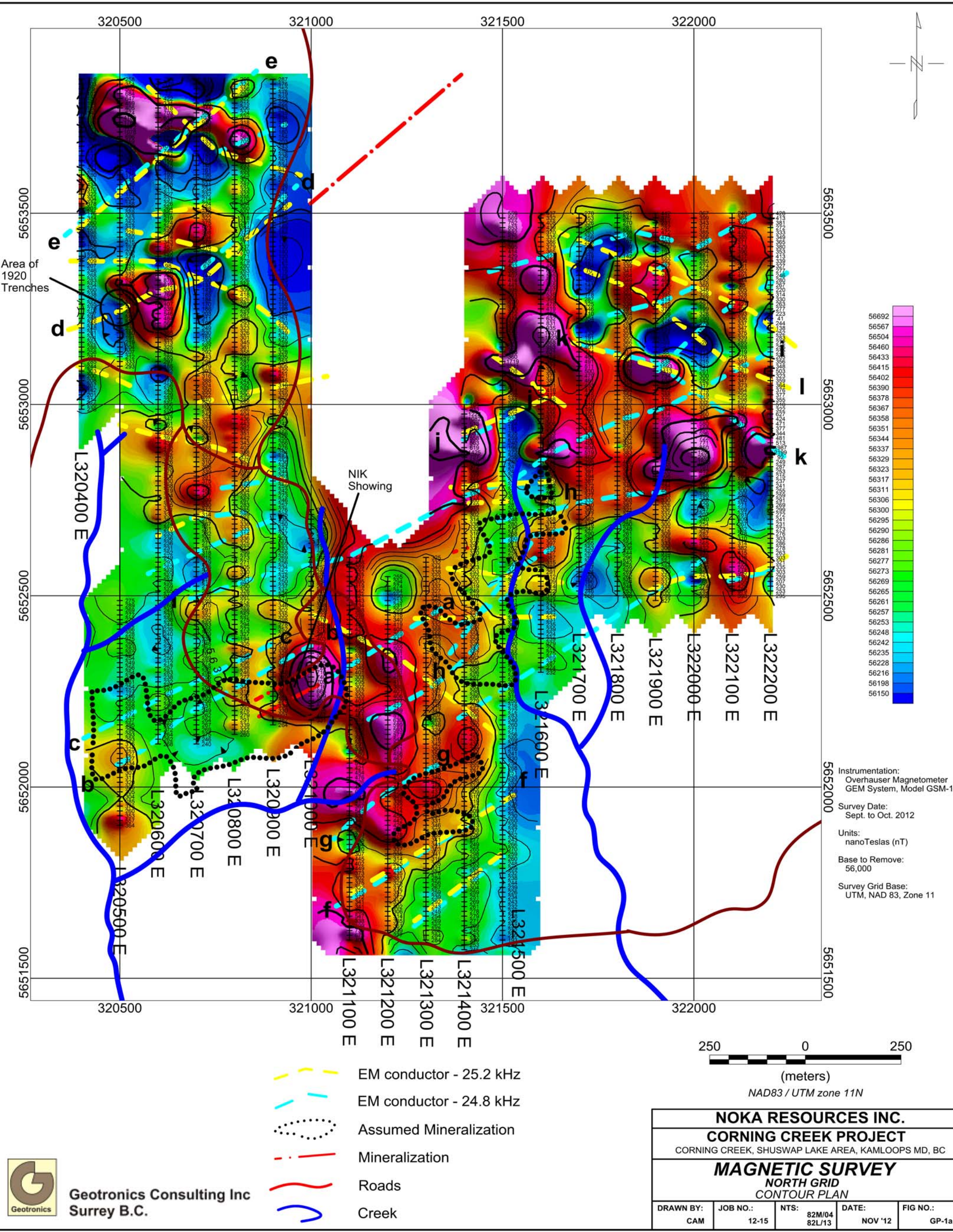
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JAN '13

FIG NO.:
4a

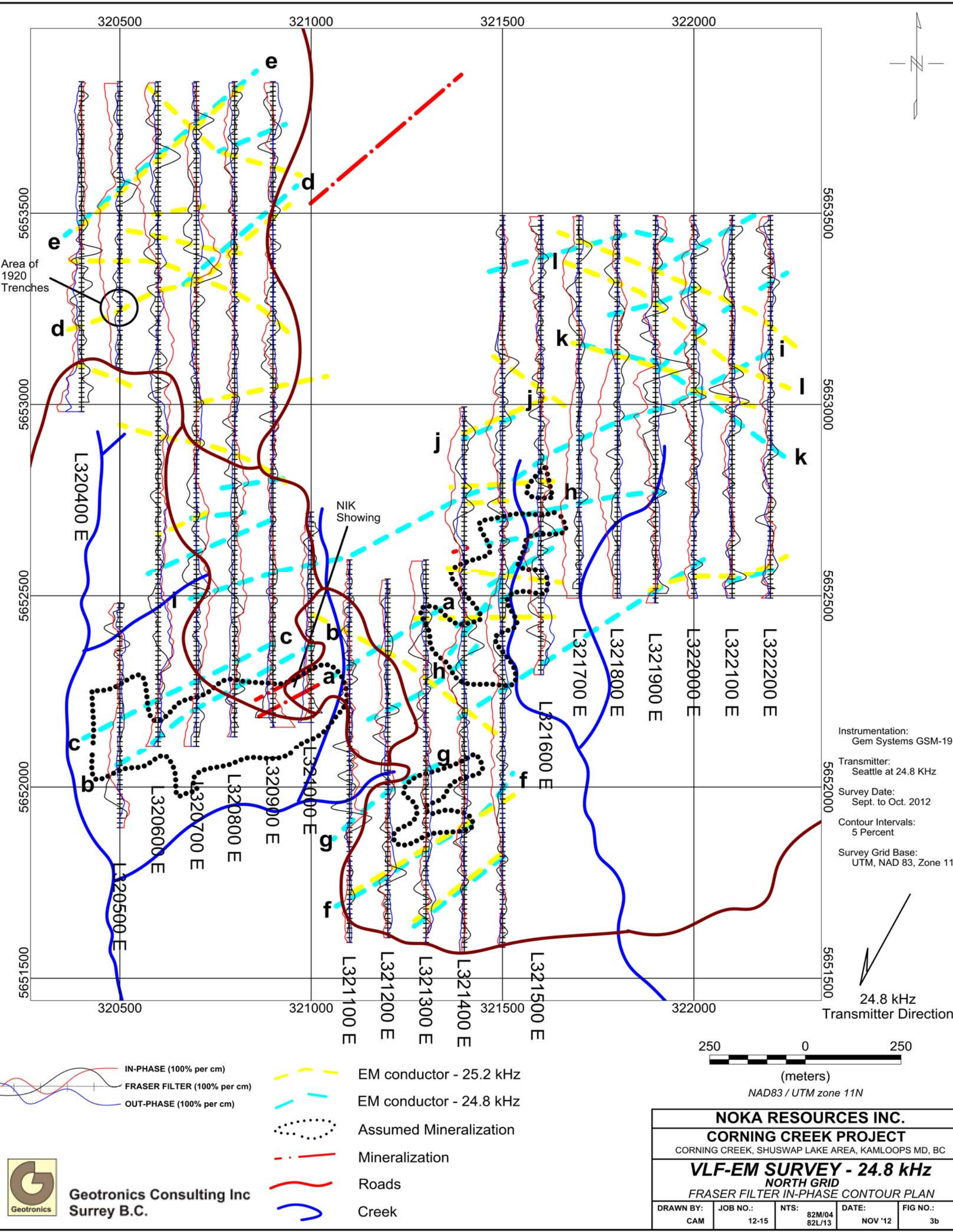


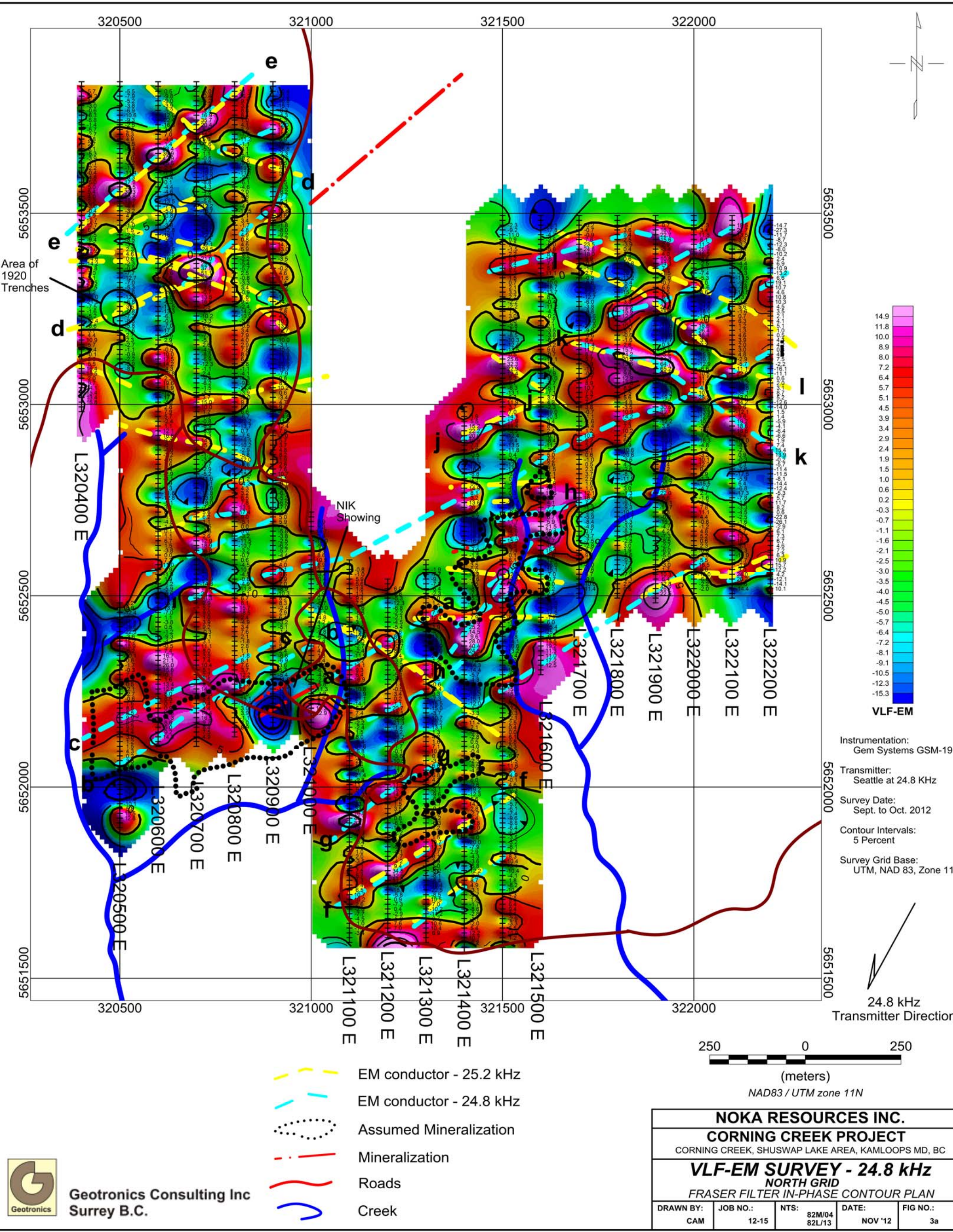
Geotronics Consulting Inc
Surrey B.C.



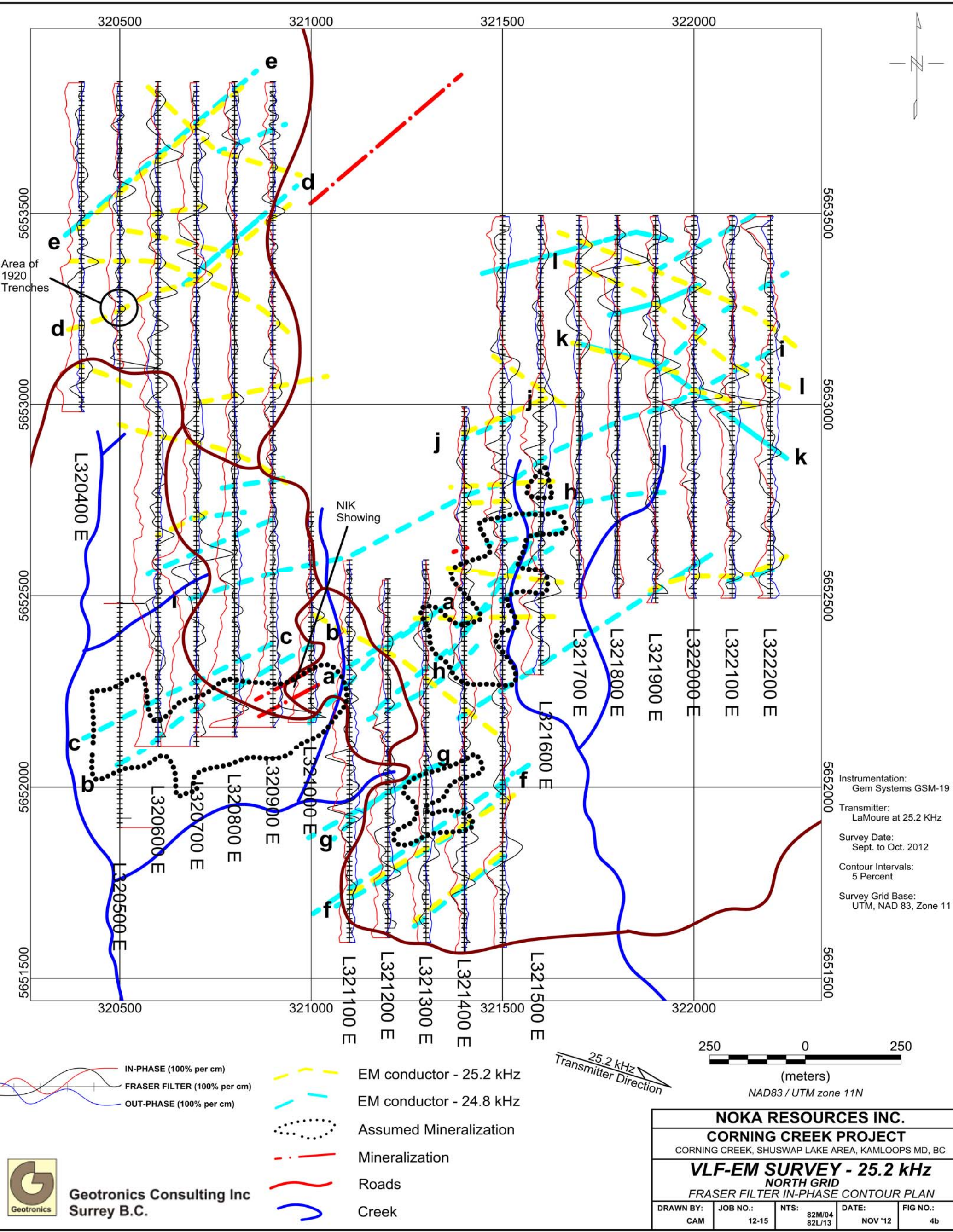
Geotronics Consulting Inc
Surrey B.C.

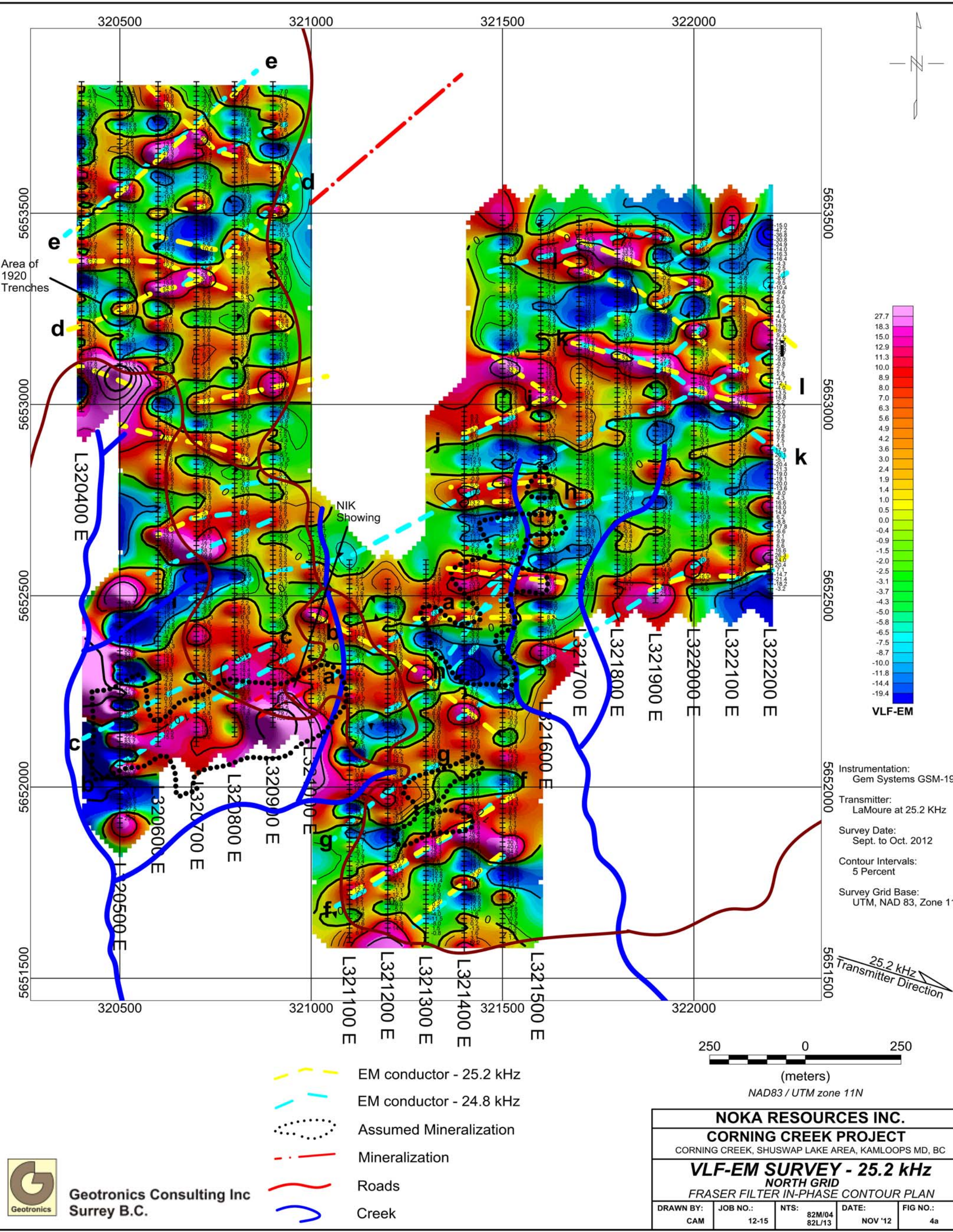
NOKA RESOURCES INC.				
CORNING CREEK PROJECT				
CORNING CREEK, SHUSWAP LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC				
MAGNETIC SURVEY				
NORTH GRID				
CONTOUR PLAN				
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	12-15	82M/04 82L/13	NOV '12	GP-1a

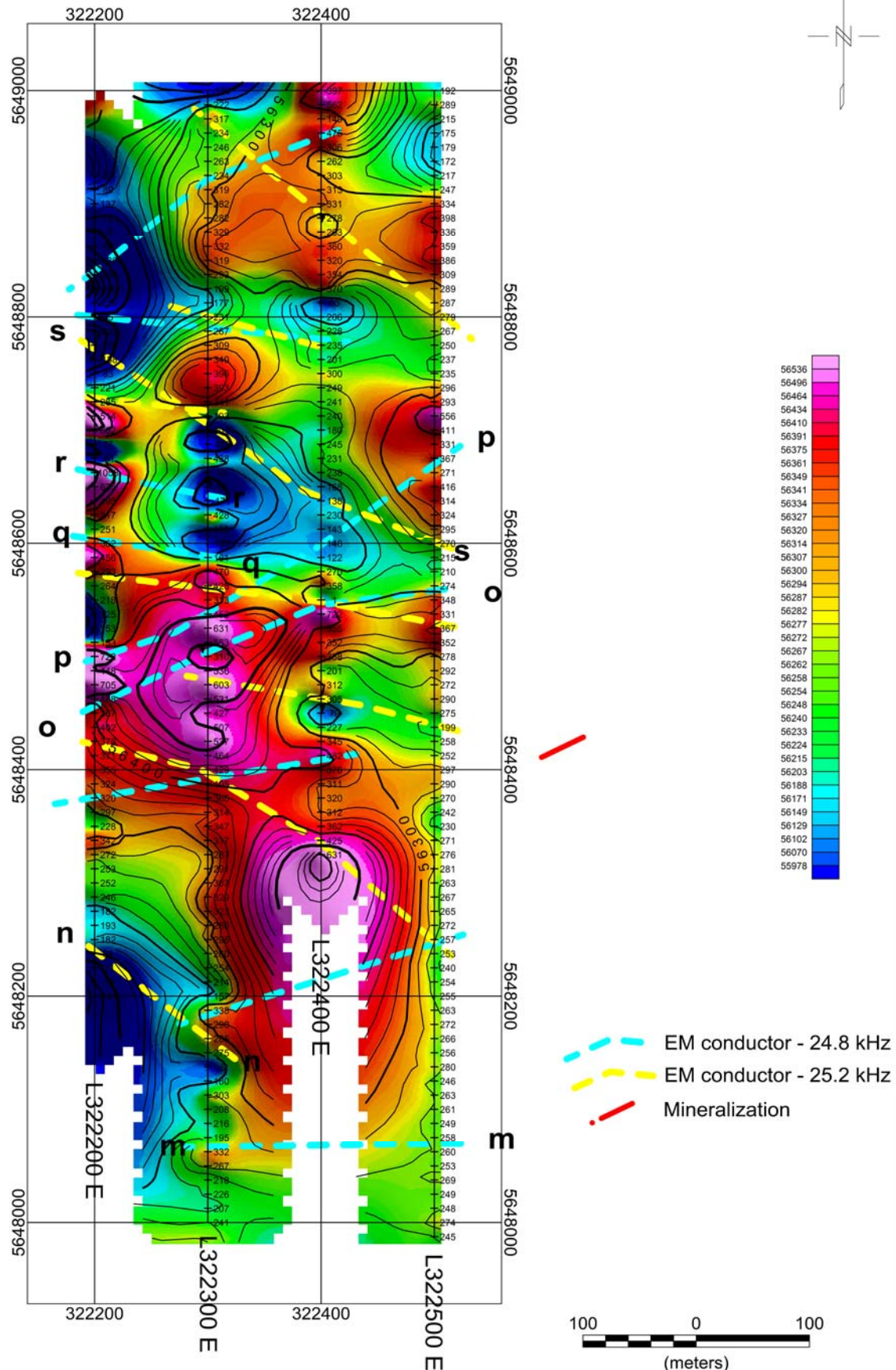




 **Geotronics Consulting Inc**
Surrey B.C.







Instrumentation:
Overhauser Magnetometer
GEM System, Model GSM-19

Survey Date:
Sept. to Oct. 2012

Units:
nanoTeslas (nT)

Base to Remove:
56,000

Survey Grid Base:
UTM, NAD 83, Zone 11

100 0 100
(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 11N

NOKA RESOURCES INC.

CORNING CREEK PROJECT

CORNING CREEK, SHUSWAP LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC

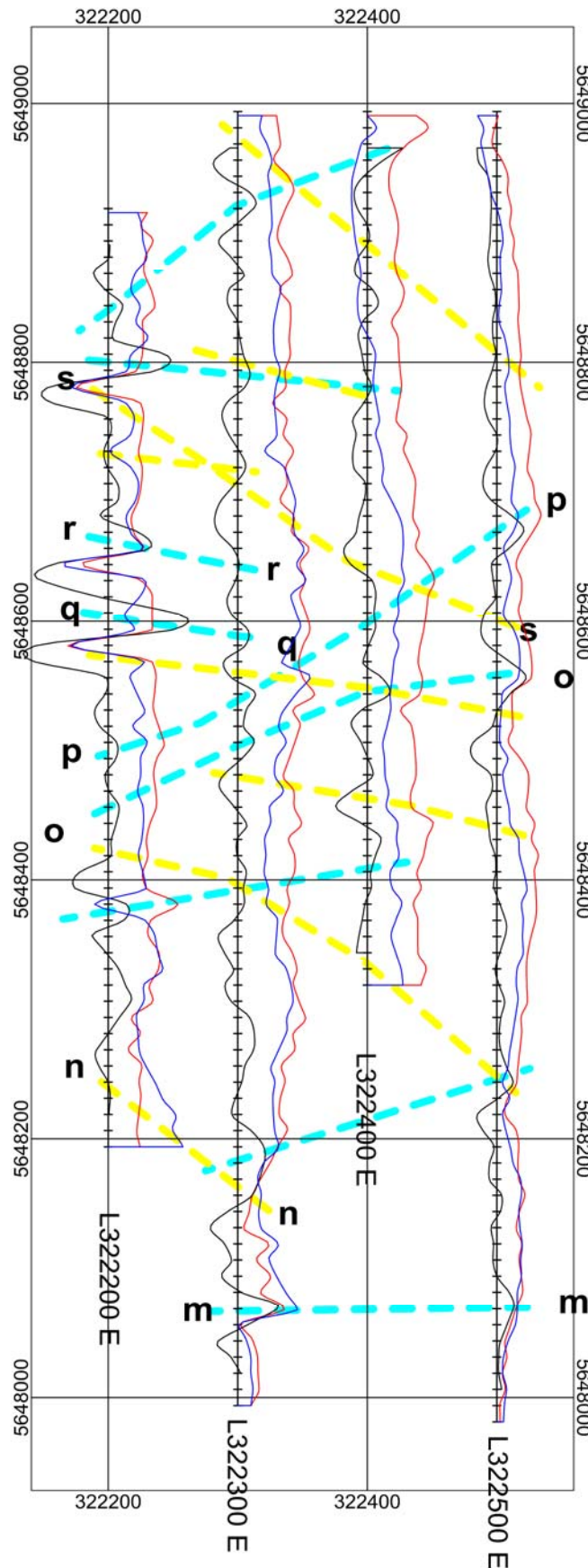
MAGNETIC SURVEY

**NORTH GRID
CONTOUR PLAN**

DRAWN BY: CAM	JOB NO.: 12-15	NTS: 82M/04 82L/13	DATE: NOV '12	FIG NO.: GP-2a
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Geotronics Consulting Inc
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Instrumentation:
Gem Systems GSM-19
Transmitter:
Seattle at 24.8 KHz
Survey Date:
Sept. to Oct. 2012
Contour Intervals:
5 Percent
Survey Grid Base:
UTM, NAD 83, Zone 11

24.8 kHz
Transmitter Direction

EM conductor - 24.8 kHz
EM conductor - 25.2 kHz
Mineralization

IN-PHASE (40% per cm)
FRASER FILTER (50% per cm)
OUT-PHASE (30% per cm)

100 0 100
(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 11N

NOKA RESOURCES INC.

CORNING CREEK PROJECT

CORNING CREEK, SHUSWAP LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC

VLF-EM SURVEY - 24.8 kHz

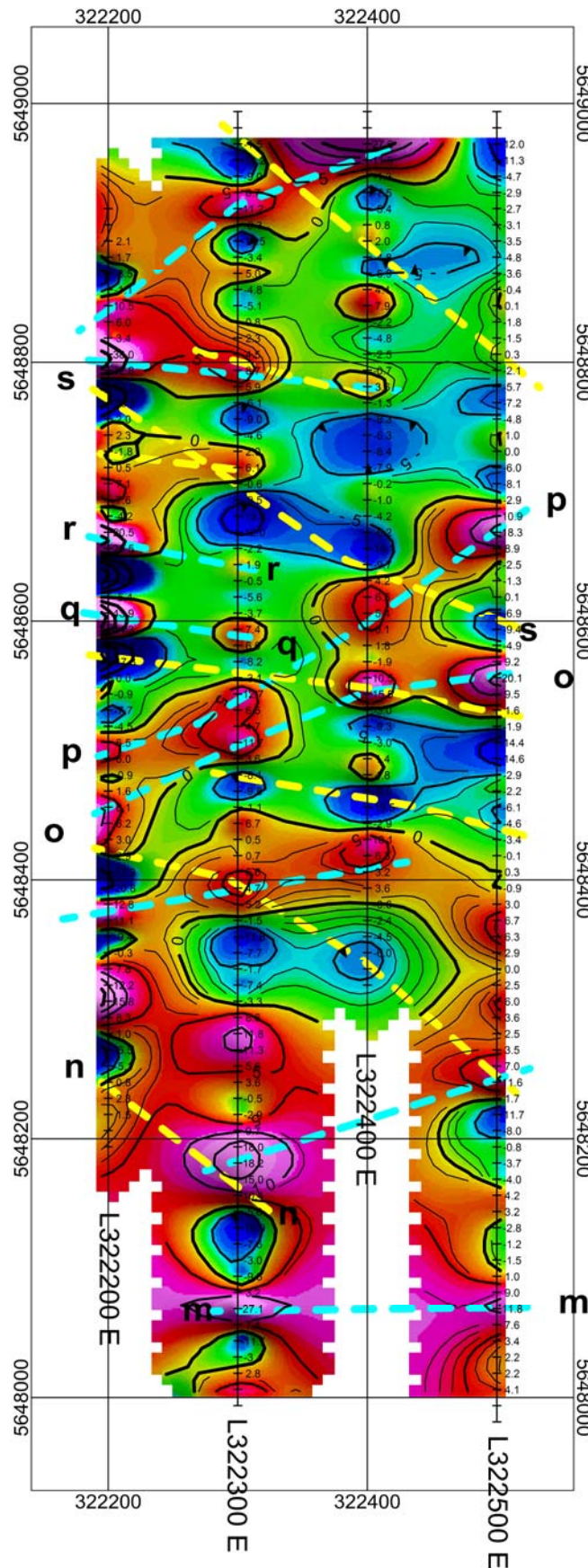
SOUTH GRID

FRASER FILTER IN-PHASE CONTOUR PLAN

DRAWN BY: CAM	JOB NO.: 12-15	NTS: 82M/04 82L/13	DATE: NOV '12	FIG NO.: 5b
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Geotronics Consulting Inc
Surrey B.C.



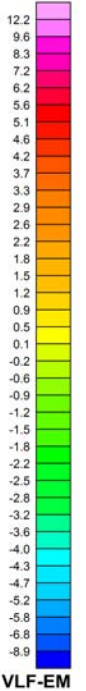
Instrumentation:
Gem Systems GSM-19

Transmitter:
Seattle at 24.8 KHz

Survey Date:
Sept. to Oct. 2012

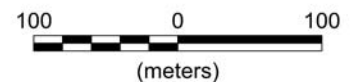
Contour Intervals:
5 Percent

Survey Grid Base:
UTM, NAD 83, Zone 11



24.8 kHz
Transmitter Direction

EM conductor - 24.8 kHz
EM conductor - 25.2 kHz
Mineralization

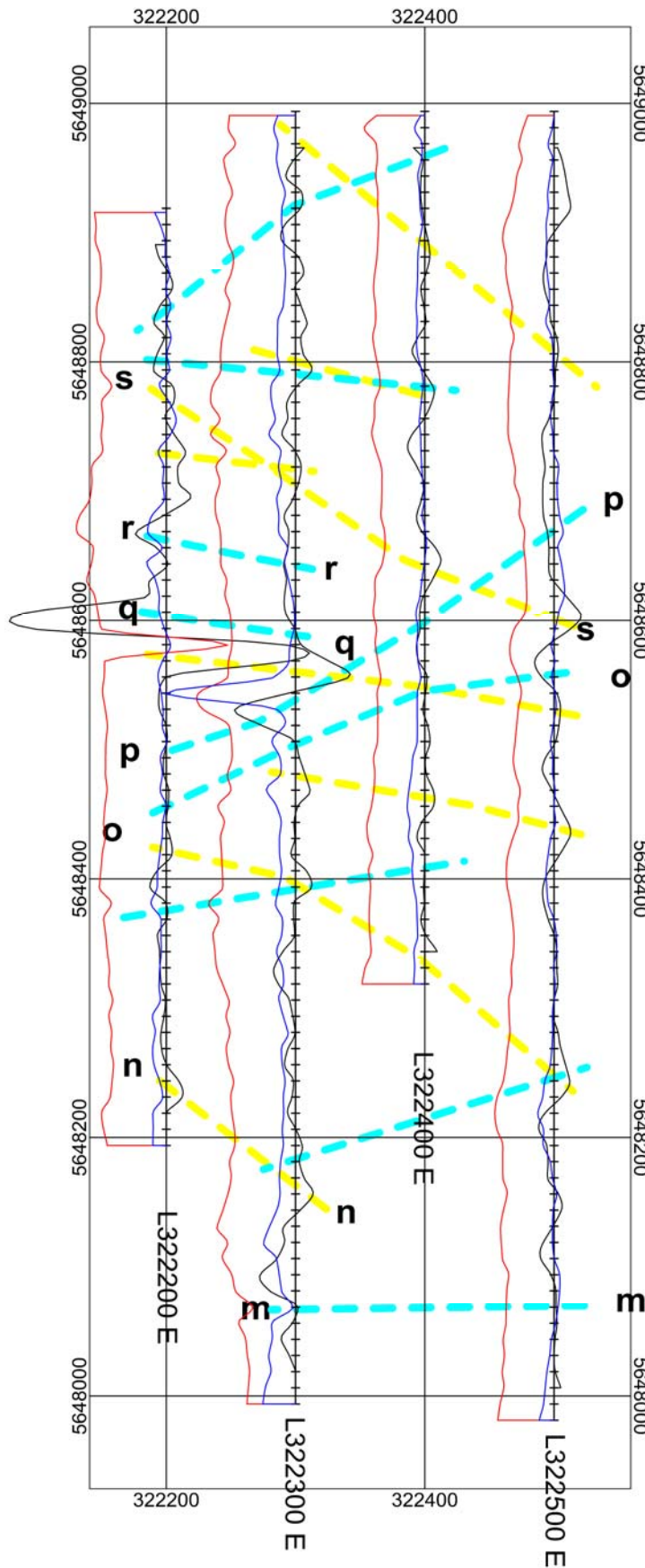


NAD83 / UTM zone 11N



Geotronics Consulting Inc
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NOKA RESOURCES INC.				
CORNING CREEK PROJECT				
CORNING CREEK, SHUSWAP LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC				
VLF-EM SURVEY - 24.8 kHz				
SOUTH GRID				
FRASER FILTER IN-PHASE CONTOUR PLAN				
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	12-15	82M/04 82L/13	NOV '12	5a



Instrumentation:
Gem Systems GSM-19

Transmitter:
LaMoure at 25.2 KHz

Survey Date:
Sept. to Oct. 2012

Contour Intervals:
5 Percent

Survey Grid Base:
UTM, NAD 83, Zone 11

25.2 kHz
Transmitter Direction

EM conductor - 24.8 kHz
EM conductor - 25.2 kHz
Mineralization

IN-PHASE (50% per cm)
FRASER FILTER (50% per cm)
OUT-PHASE (40% per cm)

100 0 100
(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 11N

NOKA RESOURCES INC.

CORNING CREEK PROJECT

CORNING CREEK, SHUSWAP LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC

VLF-EM SURVEY - 25.2 kHz

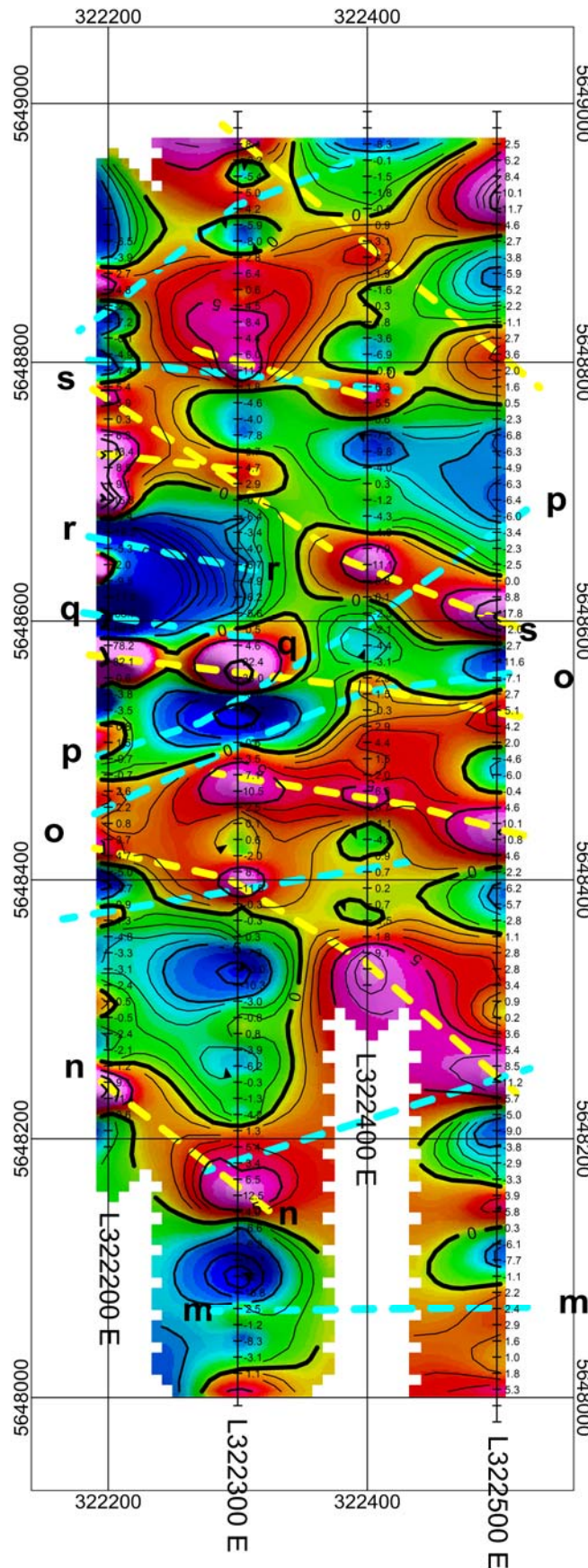
SOUTH GRID

FRASER FILTER IN-PHASE CONTOUR PLAN

DRAWN BY: CAM	JOB NO.: 12-15	NTS: 82M/04 82L/13	DATE: NOV '12	FIG NO.: 6b
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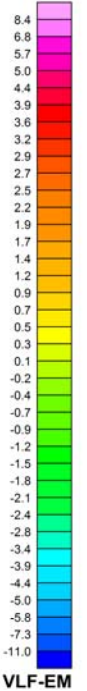
Instrumentation:
Gem Systems GSM-19

Transmitter:
LaMoure at 25.2 KHz

Survey Date:
Sept. to Oct. 2012

Contour Intervals:
5 Percent

Survey Grid Base:
UTM, NAD 83, Zone 11



EM conductor - 24.8 kHz

EM conductor - 25.2 kHz

Mineralization

25.2 kHz
Transmitter Direction

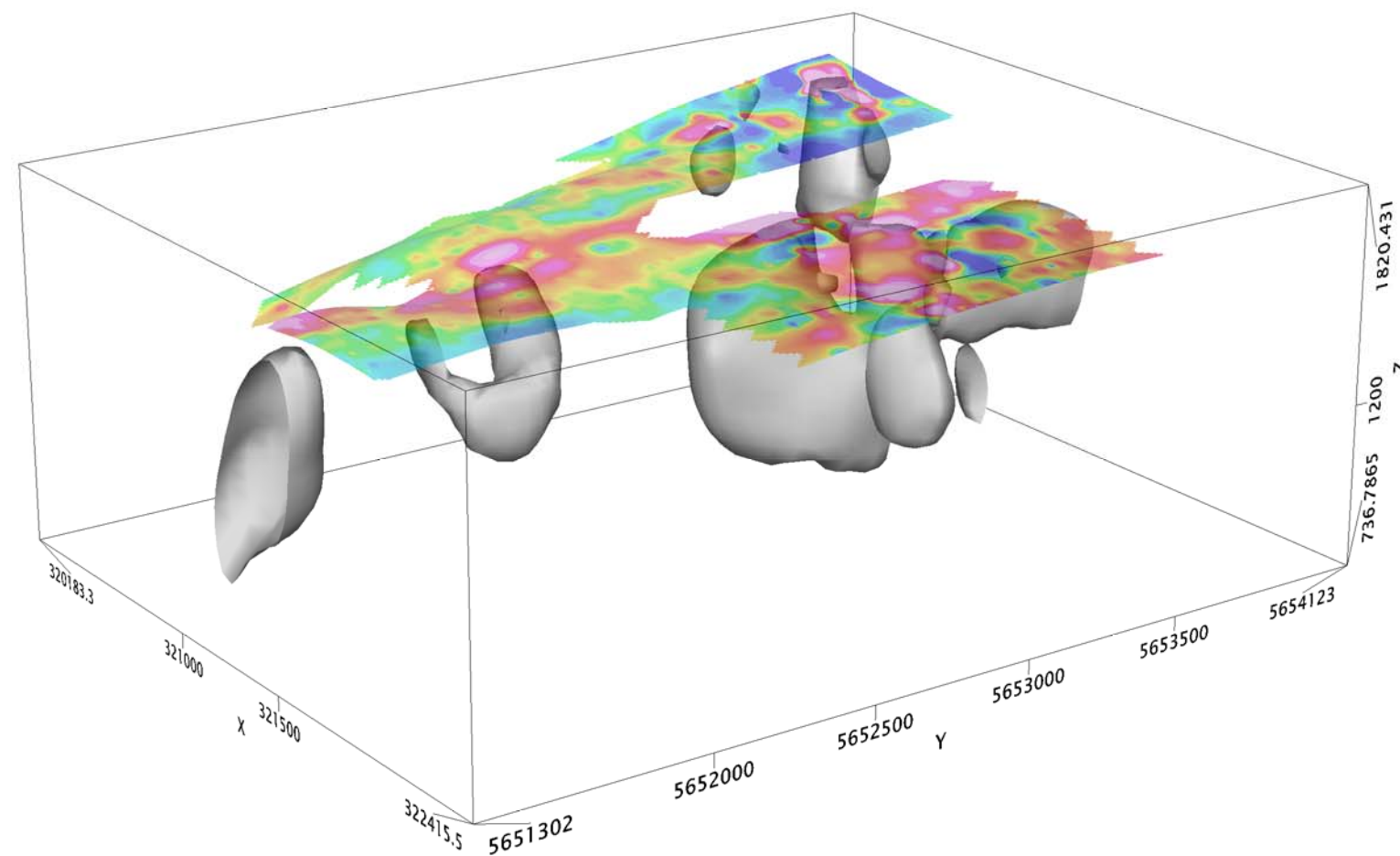
100 0 100
(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 11N

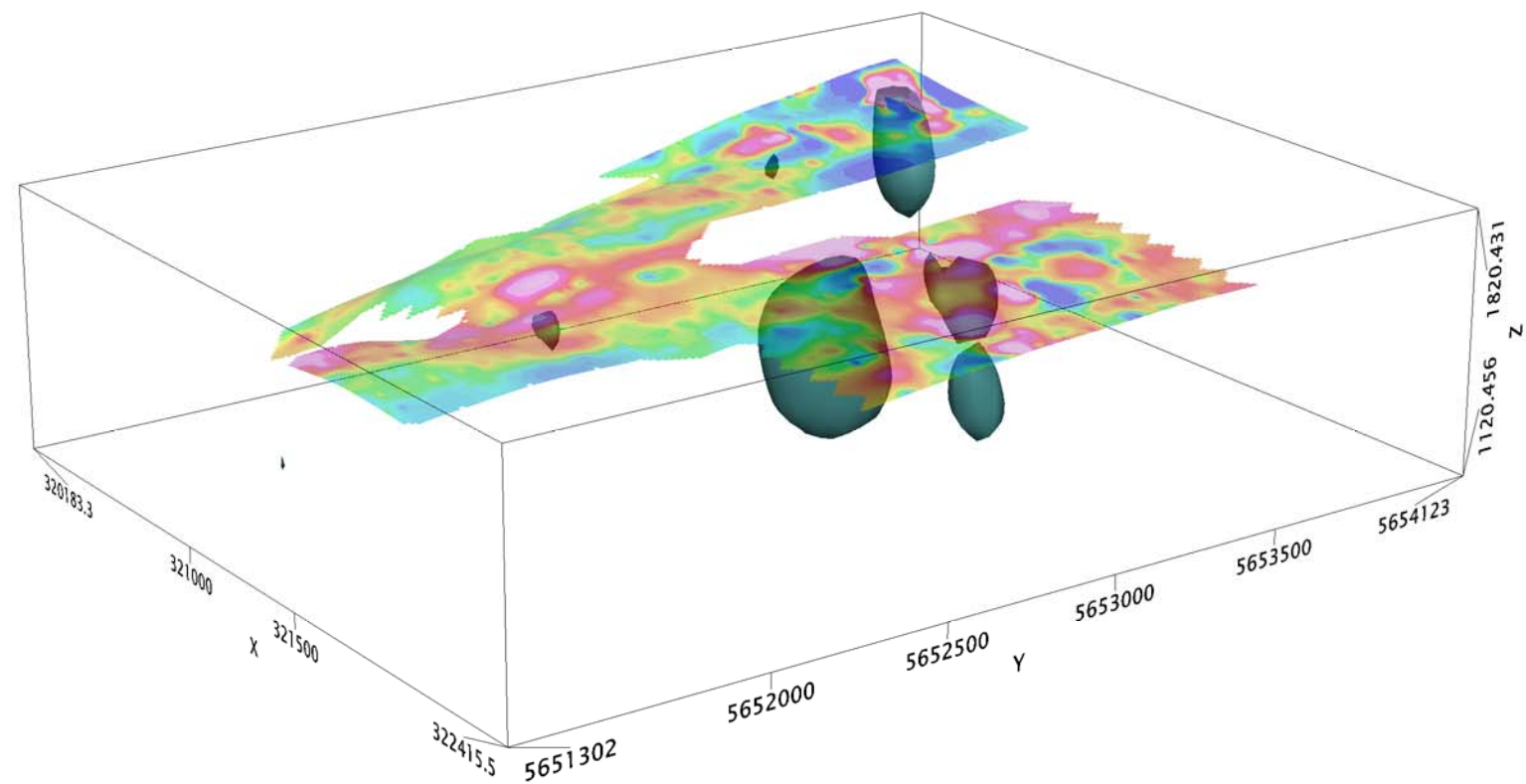


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NOKA RESOURCES INC.				
CORNING CREEK PROJECT				
CORNING CREEK, SHUSWAP LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC				
VLF-EM SURVEY - 25.2 kHz				
SOUTH GRID				
FRASER FILTER IN-PHASE CONTOUR PLAN				
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	12-15	82M/04 82L/13	NOV '12	6a

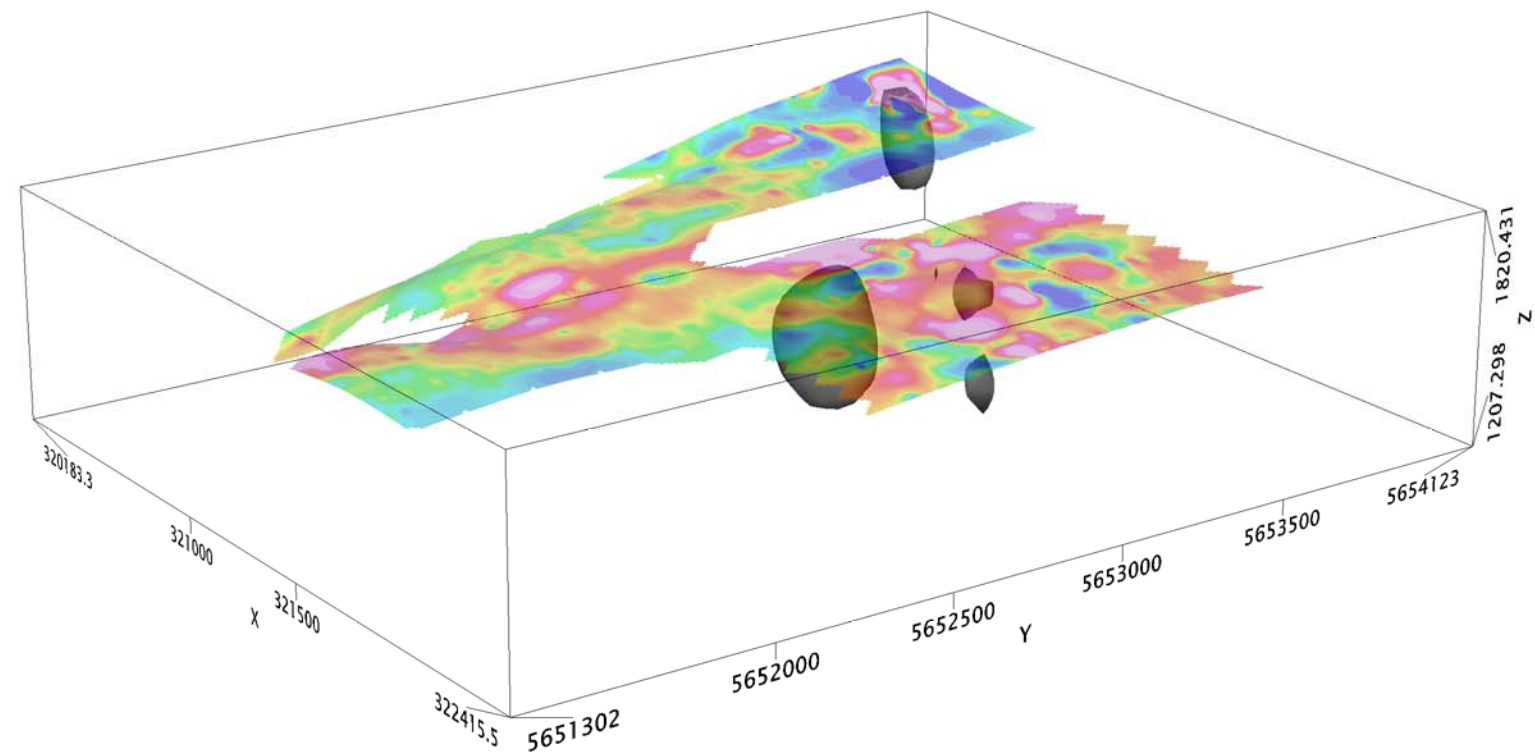


NOKA RESOURCES INC.				
CORNING CREEK PROJECT				
CORNING CREEK, SHUSWAP LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC				
MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY: 0.008				
NORTH GRID				
3D VIEW				
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	12-15	82M/04 82L/13	NOV '12	GP-1b



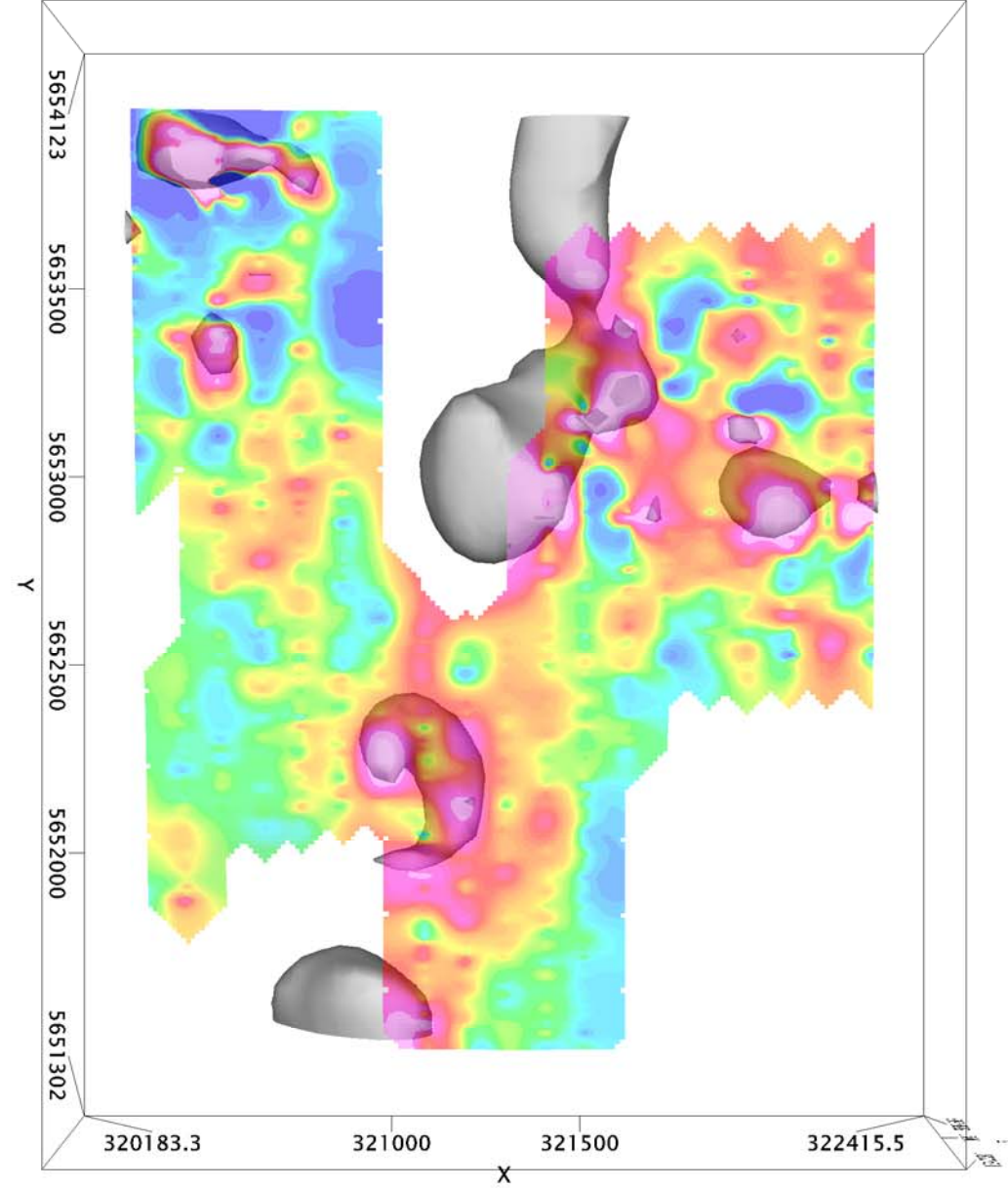
Geotronics Consulting Inc
Surrey B.C.

NOKA RESOURCES INC.				
CORNING CREEK PROJECT				
CORNING CREEK, SHUSWAP LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC				
MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY: 0.015				
NORTH GRID				
3D VIEW				
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	12-15	82M/04 82L/13	NOV '12	GP-1c

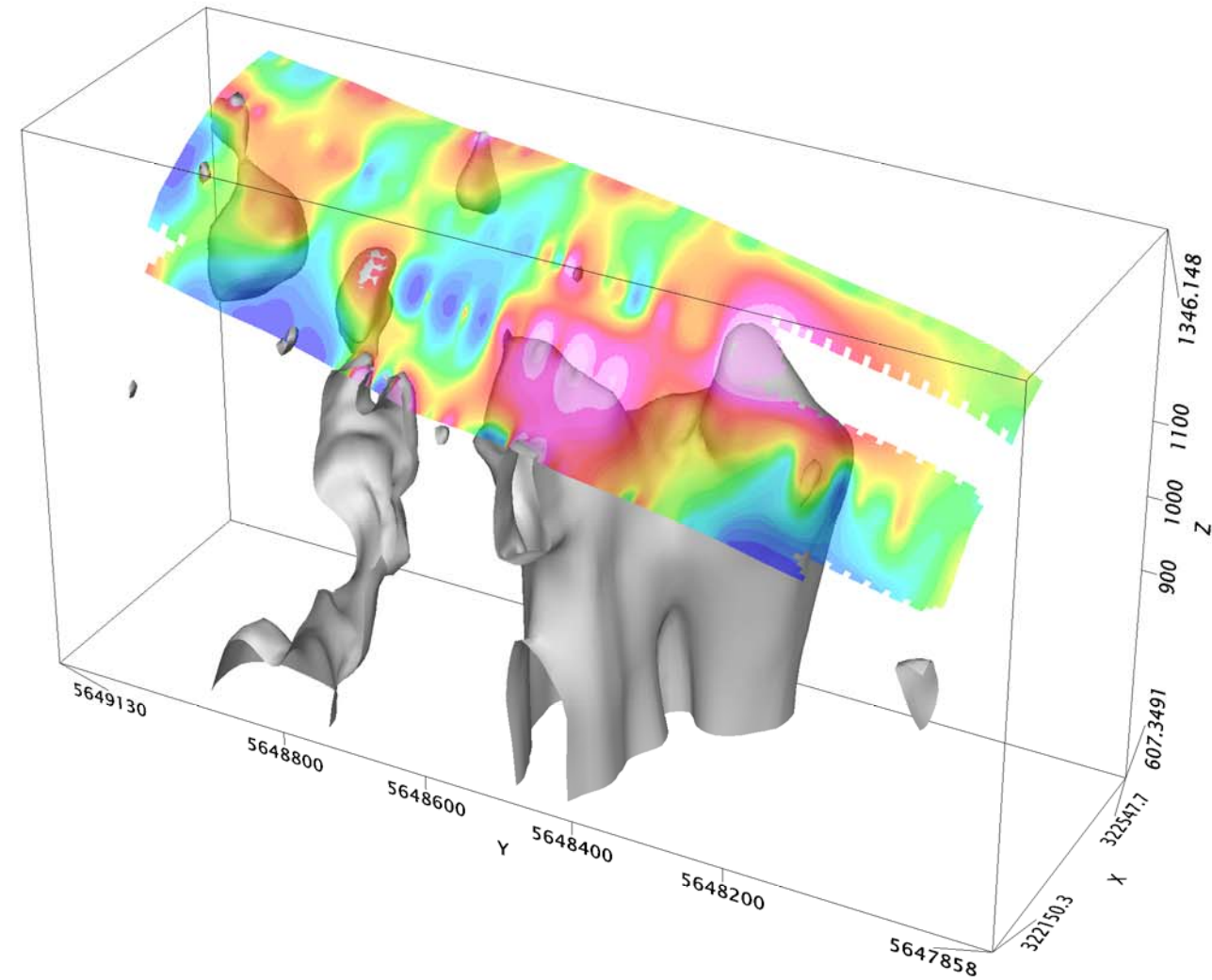


Geotronics Consulting Inc
Surrey B.C.

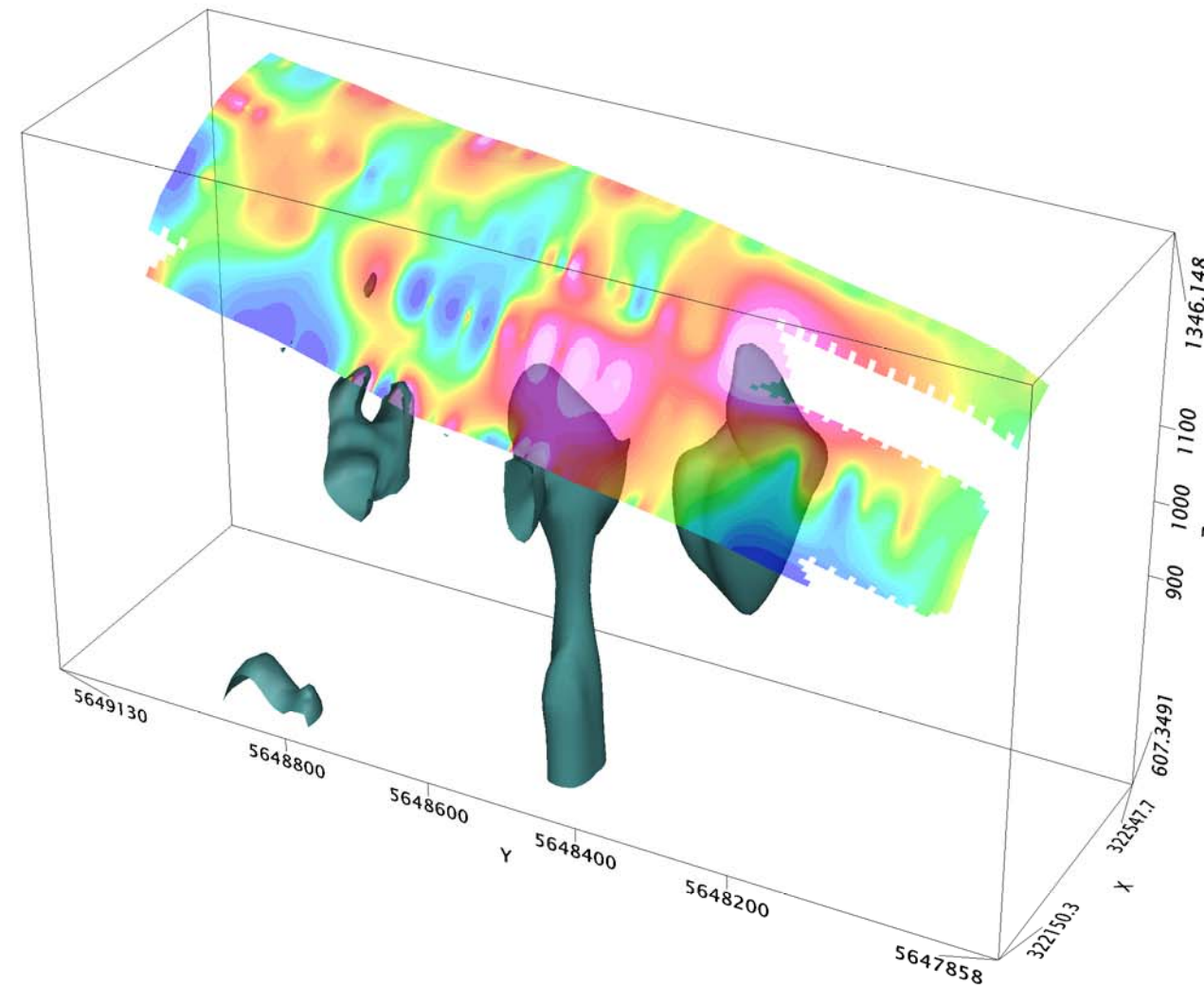
NOKA RESOURCES INC.				
CORNING CREEK PROJECT				
CORNING CREEK, SHUSWAP LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC				
MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY: 0.021				
NORTH GRID				
3D VIEW				
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	12-15	82M/04 82L/13	NOV '12	GP-1d



NOKA RESOURCES INC.				
CORNING CREEK PROJECT				
CORNING CREEK, SHUSWAP LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC				
MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY: 0.008				
NORTH GRID TOP VIEW				
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	12-15	82M/04 82L/13	NOV '12	GP-1e



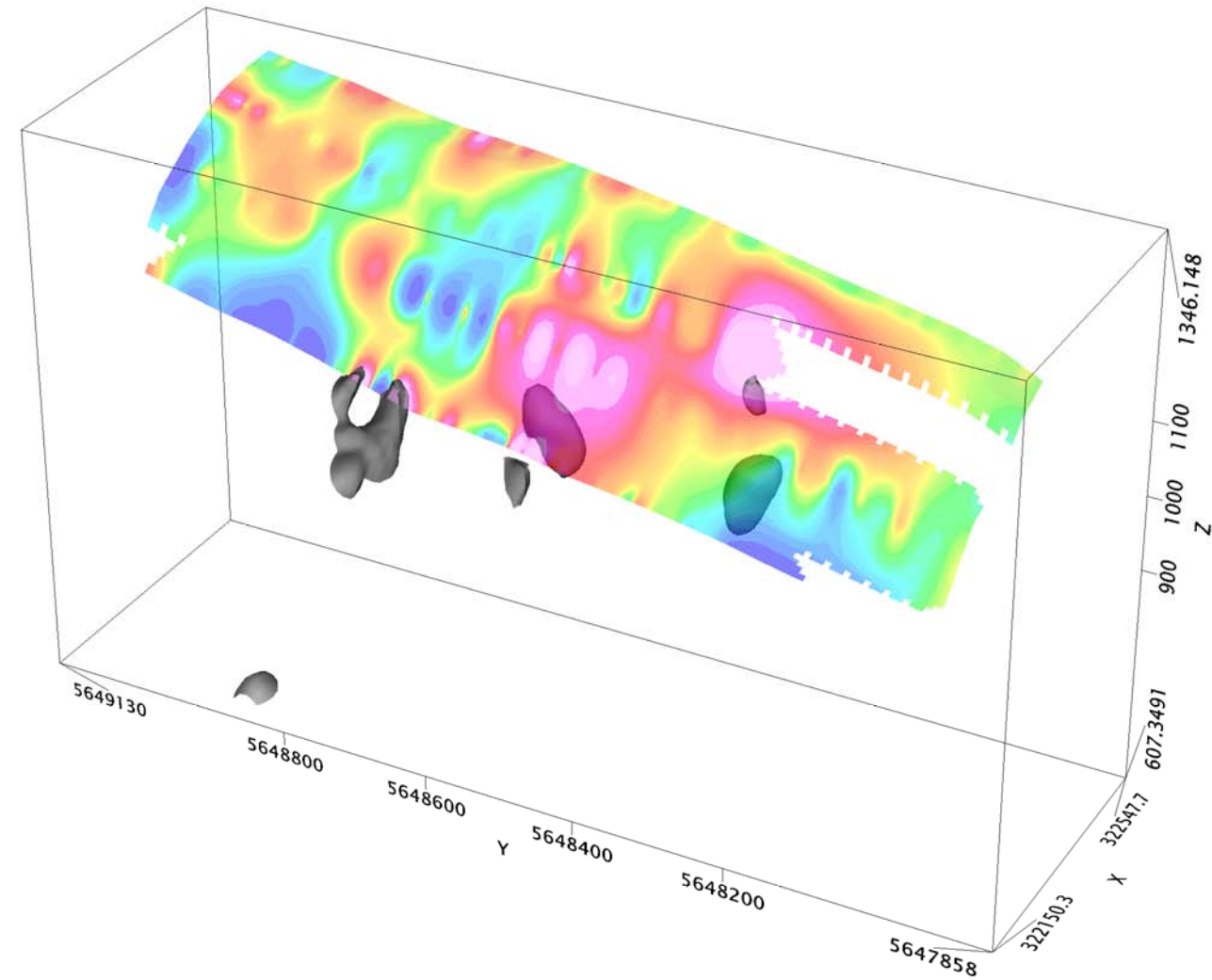
NOKA RESOURCES INC.				
CORNING CREEK PROJECT				
CORNING CREEK, SHUSWAP LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC				
MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY: 0.008				
SOUTH GRID				
3D VIEW				
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	12-15	82M/04 82L/13	NOV '12	GP-2b



NOKA RESOURCES INC.				
CORNING CREEK PROJECT				
CORNING CREEK, SHUSWAP LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC				
MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY: 0.015				
SOUTH GRID				
3D VIEW				
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	12-15	82M/04 82L/13	NOV '12	GP-2c



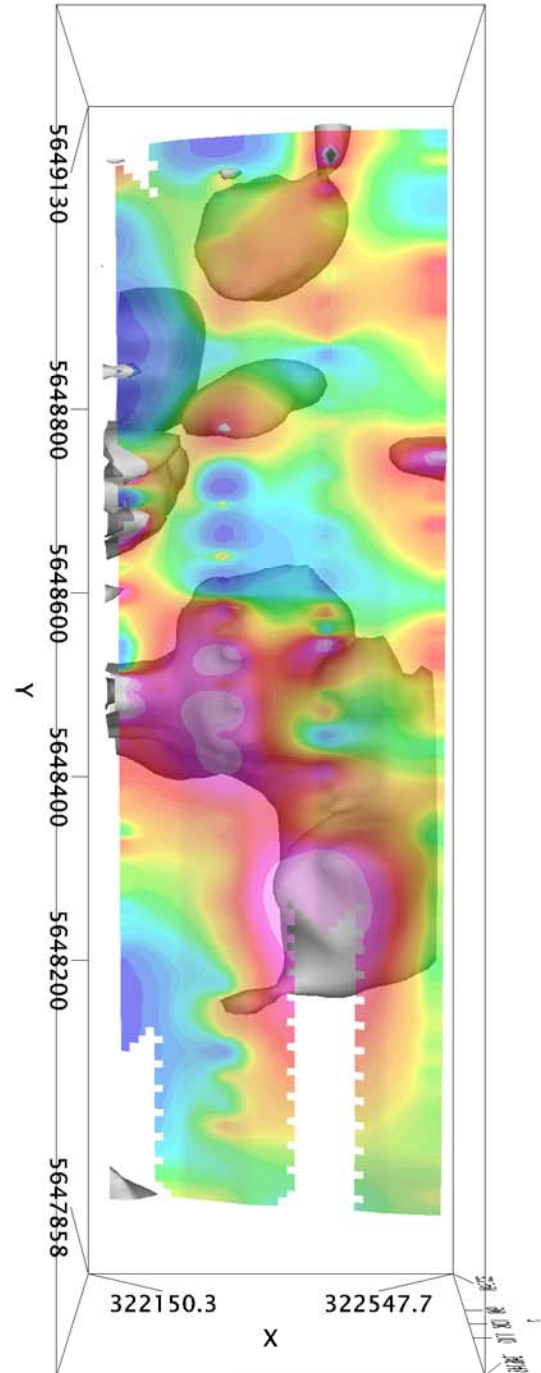
Geotronics Consulting Inc
Surrey B.C.



NOKA RESOURCES INC.				
CORNING CREEK PROJECT				
CORNING CREEK, SHUSWAP LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC				
MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY: 0.021				
SOUTH GRID				
3D VIEW				
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	12-15	82M/04 82L/13	NOV '12	GP-2d



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NOKA RESOURCES INC.				
CORNING CREEK PROJECT				
CORNING CREEK, SHUSWAP LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS MD, BC				
MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY: 0.008				
SOUTH GRID				
TOP VIEW				
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	12-15	82M/04 82L/13	NOV '12	GP-2e