ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

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COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Pb, Zn, Ag, Au, Cu.

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Liard Mining Division
NTS / BCGS: NTS 104G/2, 3; 104B/14,15
LATITUDE: 57° 03’
LONGITUDE: 130° 55’ (at centre of work)
UTM Zone: 9-U EASTING: UTM 383,785m E NORTHING: 6,326,997m N

OWNER(S): CJL Enterprises Ltd

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REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

Barnes, D.R. (1989): Assessment Report Geological – Geochemical Report Foremore Group; British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report # 19,379.

Gunning, D.R. (1995): Report on the Antler Property; British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report # 24,076.

Holroyd, R.W. (1989): Foremore Property Assessment Report on Geophysical Surveys 1989; British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report # 19,380.

Holroyd, R.W. (1992): Foremore Property 1992 Assessment Report on Geophysical Surveys; British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report # 22,614.

2013 Geochemical and Reclamation Report

FOREMORE PROPERTY

More Creek Area
Liard Mining Division
NTS 104G/2, 3; 104B/14,15
57° 03' N Latitude
130° 55' W Longitude

Prepared by:

Mike Middleton

Operator:

ROCA Mines Inc.
490-1122 Mainland Street
Vancouver, BC, V6B 5L1

Owner:

L.B. Warren

December 2013

SUMMARY

The Foremore property covers 155 km^2 in the Coast Range Mountains of north western British Columbia approximately 120 kilometres NNW of Stewart, B.C. The property is accessible by helicopter from the Bob Quinn airstrip, which lies 46 kilometres to the east along all-weather Highway 37.

Previously, exploration on the Foremore property consisted of geological mapping, rock, soil and stream sediment sampling, ground geophysics and diamond drilling programs. The property host numerous mineral deposit types, the most economically significant being gold-rich volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS).

In 2013, Roca Mines Inc. employed Middleton Geoscience Ltd. to carry out limited prospecting on the Westmore zone of the Foremore property. The Westmore zone contains structurally-controlled mesothermal quartz-sulphide veining. 48 rock samples were obtained but assay results are still pending. This program also involved exploring the core library for specific core, a total of 55 boxes of NQ2 size drill core from drilling project in 2004 was packed up and flown to Bob Quinn Airstrip. From there the core was transported by truck and trailer to Surrey, B.C. The core will be subjected to resampling by ICP for trace element study to verify geochemical changes as the high-grade mineral horizons are approached.

The 2013 field season also included reclamation of the old camp and core logging facilities on the North side of More Creek Valley. Thirteen buildings were dismantled and all equipment and rubbish was transported by helicopter to Bob Quinn, were it was loaded into trucks and trailers then disposed of accordingly.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

In 2013, Roca Mines Inc. employed Middleton Geoscience Ltd. to carry out limited prospecting on the Westmore zone of the Foremore property. The Westmore zone contains structurally-controlled mesothermal quartz-sulphide veins that may be the feeder zone for the VMS mineralogy along the More Creek Corridor. 48 rock samples were obtained but assay results are still pending. This program also involved fly out 55 boxes of NQ2 size drill core from drilling project in 2004. The core will be subjected to resampling by ICP to better understand the trace elements as the high-grade mineral horizons are approached. Core from above and below the mineral horizons in drill holes in the BRT and Ryder zones were transported to Bob Quinn by helicopter, then transported to Surrey, BC to be resampled and analyzed.

The reclamation program involved dismantling 13 tent floors and buildings, and returning the site back to nature. Wood was burned on site and all nail, hinges, wire and metal objects were sifted out of the ashes and shipped out. The property yielded a large amount of rubbish that needed to be transported to Bob Quinn for latter sorting and disposal.

2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Foremore property is accessible by helicopter from the Bob Quinn airstrip, located 46 kilometres east along Highway 37 and is suitable for fixed wing aircraft up to and including small passenger and cargo jets. The centre of the property is at 57°03' north latitude and 130° west longitude (Figure 1). The Bob Quinn airstrip lies approximately 410 kilometres by road north from Smithers, B.C., which has commercial jet airliners service daily from Vancouver. The Eskay Creek Mine access road lies approximately 55 kilometres to the southeast of the property.

The Foremore property is located in the headwaters of More Creek, is largely above treeline, and is approximately 50% covered by glaciers and permanent snowfields. Elevations range from 910m on More Creek to 2100m at the western margin of the property.

Vegetation consists mainly of spruce and alder on the slopes of More Creek and in the lower reaches of the Hanging Valley, with alpine vegetation at higher altitudes. Non-vegetated glacial morainal material covers much of the property.

The property comprises of 73 contiguous mineral claims totalling 28,680 hectares in the Liard Mining Division (Figure 2). A list of claims is included in Appendix A.

Figure 1: Property location.

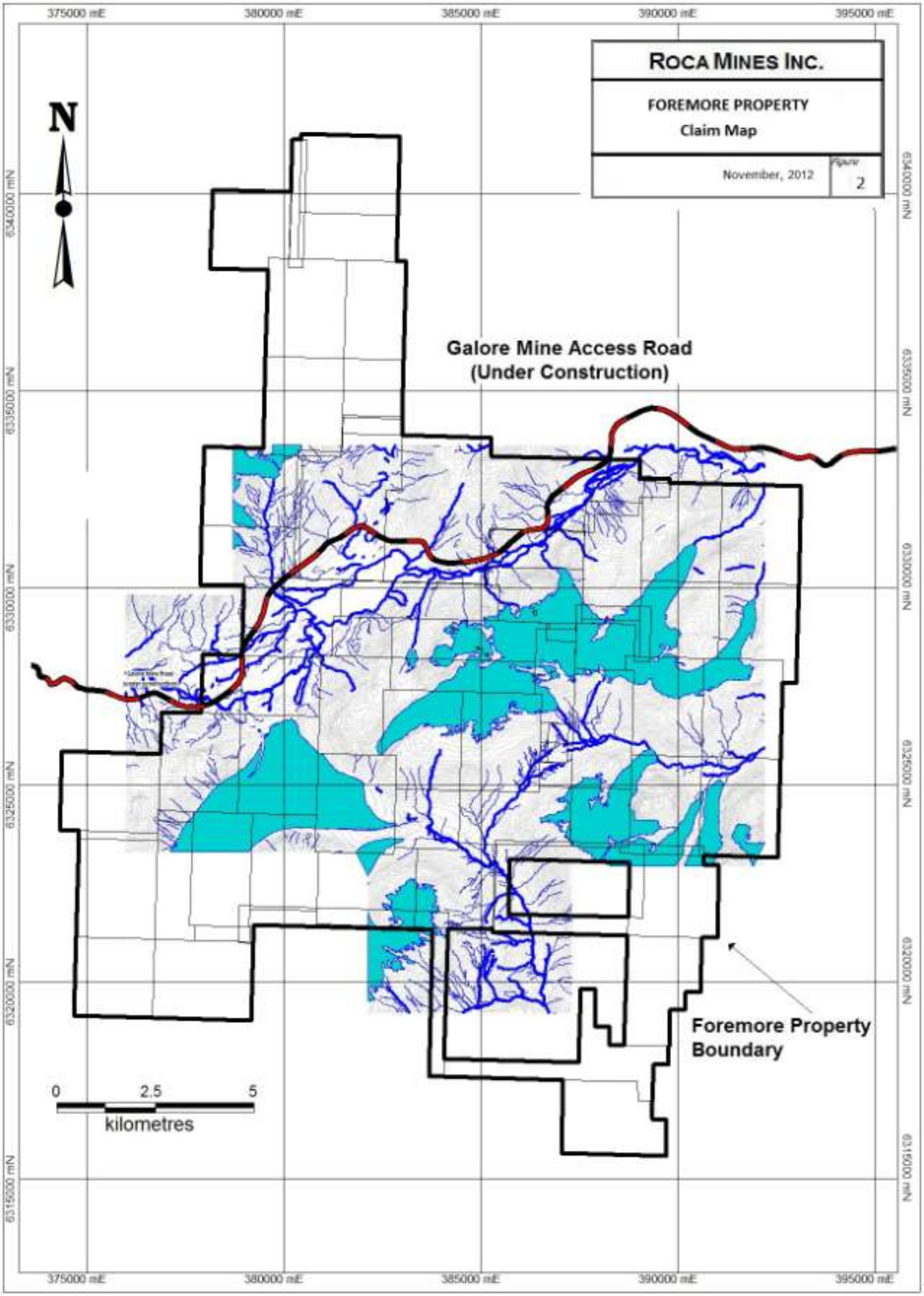


Figure 2: Claim map

3.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

The history of exploration work on the Foremore Property has been detailed by Harris (2002), and further by Sears (2004), and Sears and Watkins (2005). Significant in the early history of the property was the discovery, in 1987 by Cominco Ltd, of two sulphide-rich boulder fields in moraines of the More Glacier, the North and South boulder fields. Work by Cominco to locate the source of the mineralized boulders included ground geophysical surveys and 2,011 metres of drilling in 6 holes collared on ice of the More Glacier. Cominco allowed the mineral claims to revert back to the Crown. In 1999, Lorne Warren staked the initial Foremore Property mineral claims.

In 2002, Roca optioned the Foremore Property and staked additional mineral claims. Equity Engineering Ltd. of Vancouver was contracted to carry out a program of mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling on the Property followed with a NI 43-101 compliant report (Harris, 2002).

In 2003, Roca cored 11 drill holes in 1,121 metres (Sears, 2004).

In 2004, Roca carried out property scale prospecting, ground geophysical surveys and cored 37 drill holes totalling 5,900 metres (Sears and Watkins, 2005).

In 2005, Roca cored 4 drill holes totalling 2,033 metres and completed geological mapping, rock and soil sampling surveys (Watkins and Melling, 2005). In August a 700 line kilometre helicopter supported airborne magnetometer and electromagnetic survey was flown over 50% of the Property (McPhar, 2005). The integration of new and historic data into the MapInfo platform was initiated.

In late August 2006, the Property was flown for orthophotography

In 2007, Roca carried out a detailed mapping program in the Hanging Valley. A total of 149 rock and 231 soil samples were submitted for chemical analysis (Watkins and Melling, 2007).

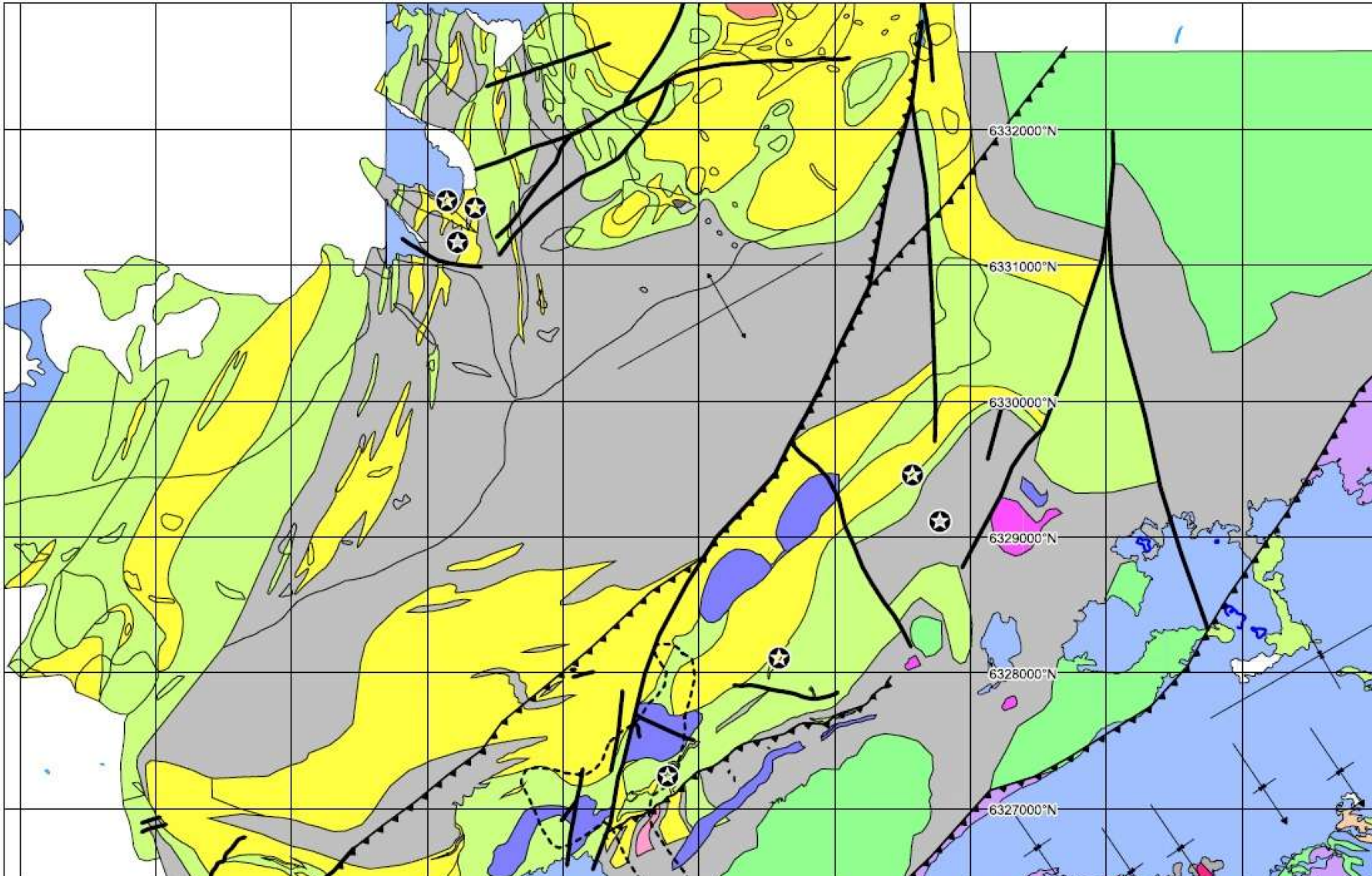
In 2011, a total of 818 soil samples were collected from the hillside around the Side Glacier zone, a gold-rich, massive sulphide showing.

4.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Property is underlain by Stikine Terrane rocks comprising Paleozoic and Mesozoic volcanic island arc successions. Like other exotic terranes that make up the Canadian Cordillera, the Stikine Terrane is believed to have originated offshore as a volcanic arc complex. The volcanic rocks that underlie much of the property likely represent the earliest stage of island arc formation. By Late Devonian time the arc was mature and thick enough to allow for the formation of plutons.

Exposed over much of the property (Figure 3) is a primitive calcalkaline suite of volcanic and sedimentary rocks that range in age from Early Devonian to mid Carboniferous. Intruding the stratified rocks along the southeast side the property is the More Creek Batholith. Unconformably overlying the Paleozoic rocks are remnants of Mesozoic volcaniclastic rocks.

At least three phases of deformation have affected the rocks on the property (Logan, 2002). The oldest deformation is characterized by isoclinal folds and thrust faults with a relatively flat-lying foliation that is axial planar to these early structures. The second deformation phase folded bedding and the early foliation about open, northwest-trending and southeast plunging folds. The third phase structures are characterized by low amplitude east-trending folds that crenulate earlier foliations. The Paleozoic rocks underlying much of the property have been metamorphosed to the lower greenschist facies.


6332000°N
6331000°N
6330000°N
6329000°N
6328000°N
6327000°N

5.0 VMS ORE DEPOSIT POTENTIAL

Roca has identified two favorable stratigraphic intervals on the property that have the potential to host VMS ore deposits, as shown on Figure 3; both are rhyolitic and have associated polymetallic, sulphide-rich mineralization.

The most significant is the More Creek Rhyolite, identified in wide spaced and relatively deep, vertical diamond drill holes collared at the lower slopes on the southeast side of More Creek Flats. Overlying the rhyolite is a variably altered, and locally mineralized unit of basalt that ranges in thickness from about 50 meters to greater than 200 meters. Conformably overlying the basalt is a thick sequence of intercalated black argillite and hetrolithic, commonly thick bedded, fine to coarse wackes. It is interpreted that the More Creek Rhyolite is of the Early Devonian basement sequence.

The rhyolite has been followed for over 3.5 kilometers along strike and dips gently to the southeast. Its thickness exceeds 250 meters as seen in two drill holes, FM04-33 and -36.

The mineralization in the More Creek Rhyolite occurs at two stratigraphic levels: One is related to the top contact of the rhyolite and includes the North, BRT and Ryder surface showings, and the second is located at depth, within the rhyolite. The BRT showing occurs at the top of the More Creek Rhyolite unit in contact with overlying basalt. Mineralization consists of banded semi-massive to massive sphalerite, galena, pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite. Channel samples across the mineralized zone returned values of 2.19g/t Au, 71.35g/t Ag, 0.74% Zn, 0.55% Pb and 0.11% Cu over 8.0 meters.

The top contact of the More Creek Rhyolite in hole FM04-33 (for example) includes four semi-massive to massive sulphide intersections that represents a 2.35 meter thick, dyke intruded, sulphide-rich layer that averages 1.35% Cu, 0.19% Pb, 2.72% Zn, 59g/t Ag and 0.58g/t Au. In addition, hole FM-04 intersected 2.10m. of massive sulphide that averaged 0.25%Cu, 1.69% Pb, 7.59% Zn, 1561 g/t Ag and 22.19g/t Au.

At depth within the More Creek Rhyolite, wide zones of anomalous metal values have been intersected. For example, in hole FM04-32 wide intervals of anomalous base and precious metals occur throughout the hole that includes 0.80m that assayed 2.22% Cu, 1.28% Pb, 8.64% Zn, 85g/t Ag and 26.5g/t Au.

It should be noted that the North Boulder Field lies in the vicinity of sub-cropping More Creek Rhyolite. The boulder field contains two types of sulphide mineralized boulders; twenty-nine sphalerite-rich samples have an averaged assay of 10.2% Zn, 3.5% Pb, 0.22% Cu, 96g/t Ag and 1.0g/t Au. Twelve chalcopyrite-rich samples averaged 2.3% Cu, 6.2% Zn, 0.5% Pb, 186g/t Ag and 1.5g/t Au. Roca believes the mineralized boulders originated from sulphide-rich lenses hosted somewhere in the nearby More Creek Rhyolite.

Comparisons to Myra Falls are compelling given that the upper deposits at Myra were known to be smaller and have significant precious metal values.

6.0 GEOLOGY OF THE MORE CREEK FLATS AREA

The surface geology of the More Creek Flats area is shown on Figure 3. More Creek Flats is underlain by the oldest rocks in the district, probably Early Devonian, and primarily comprised of poly-deformed felsic and mafic volcanic schists and meta-sedimentary sequences intruded by subvolcanic diorite and gabbroic bodies. .

The mineralization in the More Creek Flats area is hosted by a 300 m thick sequence of rhyolite-rich volcaniclastic rocks and includes a number of intercalated basalt flows and sills. The geological interpretation is based primarily on nine widely spaced, deep, vertical drill holes collared on the hillside above More Creek Flats. Three of the holes, FM05-39, 40 and 41, were drilled in 2005, and six of the holes, FM04-28, 32, 33, 35, 36 and 37, were drilled in 2004. Recent channel sampling on the Ryder, BRT and North Showings is used to compliment the mineralized styles found in diamond drill core. Bedrock exposures on the valley floor are limited to scattered outcrops in the southwest part of the area shown in. Rare bedrock exposures exist on the valley floor in the northeast part of the mapped area and the interpreted geology here is taken primarily from a ground magnetometer survey (Visser 2004). This stratigraphy sequence strikes northeast for a distance of greater than 5 km, dips fairly consistently at a shallow angle to the southeast and is interpreted to underlie all of More Creek Flats.

A pervasive northeast striking, shallow southeast dipping penetrative fabric (S1) has affected all the stratified rocks in the More Creek Flats area. This S1 fabric is, at least in part, conformable with the stratified rocks, however the possibility exists that the stratigraphic sequence is isoclinally folded and the shallow dipping fabric is axial planar to these early structures. This penetrative fabric is accentuated by the VMS-related alteration with the formation of strong schist zones. Chlorite, sericite and talc characterise the alteration mineralogy of the basalt; sericite and quartz, with lesser chlorite and talc, characterize the felsic volcanic rocks. Wide intervals of pyrite-rich quartz-sericite schists, with or without base and precious metal mineralization, are present within the rhyolite. Relatively small sericite-rich zones, in part carrying base and precious metal, are present in the basalt.

6.1 More Creek Rhyolite

The More Creek Rhyolite is in the order of 300 m thick. It is not well exposed on surface, with outcrops restricted to the lower slopes above More Creek Flats, and as scattered outcrops located on the valley floor. The best exposures of the rhyolite are seen in a series of deep vertical drill holes collared above the Flats.

The More Creek Rhyolite is a poorly sorted sequence of volcaniclastic rocks primarily consisting of lapilli tuff, lapilli stone and coarse to fine grained tuff, which is hetrolithic with felsic (rhyolite) clasts dominating and displaying different degrees of hydrothermal alteration. Other clast lithologies present include chlorite and talc altered basalt, pyrite-rich lapilli, and minor argillite.

In the More Creek Flats area there appears to be a gross, large scale grading of the volcaniclastic sequence within the More Creek Rhyolite. Coarser clastic, thick bedded and unsorted volcaniclastic rocks are more evident toward the northeast end of the Flats; and more tuffaceous, thinner bedded, with an increase in beds of argillite, appear to dominate toward the southwest end of the Flats. Massive rhyolite has been logged in drill hole FM04-28, collared at the northeast end of the area and less massive looking rhyolite in hole FM04-32. There may be a similar gross grading in the vertical sense with coarse volcaniclastic rocks more evident at the top of the sequence, and more bedded felsic tuff and argillite appearing at depth.

The More Creek Rhyolite sequence consists of numerous subaqueous pyroclastic flows formed by explosive volcanism with fragment size and bed thickness commonly, but not always, decreasing down flow. Massive rhyolite, perhaps dome related, is present in drill hole FM04-28, and generally would not be expected to extend far from their source vents. Within the More Creek Rhyolite there is a change in the clastic nature of the rhyolite with vent-proximal coarse clastic and massive rhyolite facies seen in the northeast sector of More Creek Flats, and grading to the finer grained, bedded tuffs with argillite, representing a more distal or basinal facies to the southwest.

6.2 More Creek Basalt

Basalt consisting of subaqueous flows is exposed continuously along the lower slopes above More Creek Flats and can be followed to the southwest to include a large outcrop area at the front of the More Glacier, and beyond. The same basalt is seen in most holes drilled on the hill side above the Flats. Other units of basalt are present within the More Creek Rhyolite sequence. Primary textures present in the basalt include amygdules, thick hyaloclastite-rich intervals, flow and pillow breccias, and pillowed lava. Thick massive basalt intervals are interpreted to be proximal to their eruptive source. Not uncommon in the basalt are intervals of massive and poorly bedded chert. Rare thin and fine bedded, interflow sediments are present. The basalt, when strongly altered, can take on a strong penetrative fabric to form schist zones. Intervals of talc schist, chlorite schist and sericite schist are found within the basalt units and may be reflecting primary VMS-related alteration.

An important feature seen in the basalt units hosted within the More Creek Rhyolite is their apparent marked changes in stratigraphic thickness. The thinning-thickening seen in the basalt units may indicate the presence of fault controlled topographic relief in the rhyolite sequence, that would have hindered the spread and deposition of the basalt flows.

Intersected in one drill hole, FM04-37, are a number of massive, fine to medium grained, magnetic, gabbroic bodies. These bodies, at least in part, are sill-like in form as seen in two low profile hills on the valley floor. They are interpreted to be synvolcanic intrusions and are probably related genetically to the basalt flows.

6.3 Sediments

Overlying the More Creek rhyolite / basalt is a sequence of unknown total thickness consisting primarily of bedded and siliceous argillite, in places strongly graphitic. Present within this argillite sequence are thin to very thick beds of unsorted, hetrolithic, coarse volcaniclastic tuff and lapilli stone that carry massive pyrite lapilli. These volcaniclastic beds are interpreted to be debris flows originating from a distant felsic and mineralized volcanic source area. The sedimentary unit is well exposed forming the steep cliff faces, along the lower slopes above More Creek Flats.

Holes drilled by Cominco, in 1990, near the toe of the More Glacier tested a number of electromagnetic (EM) anomalies that turned out to be graphite-rich beds hosted in an argillite-rich sequence. It is now apparent that these holes intersected the contact zone lying between the sediments and the first basalt at the top of the More Creek Rhyolite. If these holes had been drilled to greater depths they would have entered the More Creek Rhyolite.

6.4 VMS mineralization and associated alteration

Sulphide mineralization at More Creek Flats is classified as VMS, volcanogenic massive sulphide, formed by processes directly connected with volcanism. Ores in VMS settings are primarily won from massive sulphide to semi-massive sulphide (MS-SMS) bodies that formed directly on the seafloor and/or as replacement bodies formed close to the seafloor. Nearby stringer, or stockwork mineralization, is commonly copper-rich and occupies parts of the hydrothermal conduit that leads to massive sulphide bodies. The initial shapes of the sulphide bodies can take any form, however with the strong penetrative S1 fabric that characterizes the altered volcanic rocks of More Creek Flats, a strong structural control on the shape and the distribution of significant mineralization is to be expected. Such bodies could be dismembered and pulled apart, or they could be remobilized into the hinges of folds and fault zones.

The sulphide mineralization seen in the More Creek Flats area is typical of many VMS deposit settings. Pyrite dominates with lesser sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena, bornite is present, free gold and electrum are not uncommon. The pyrite has been recrystallized and is commonly set in a ground massive of quartz and sericite. In some massive sulphide intervals the pyrite is very fine grained and does not appear to have been recrystallized. Banding is present in massive and in semi-massive sulphide sections and could reflect primary depositional features seen in true exhalative ores.

The sulphide mineralization in the More Creek Flats area is hosted primarily in volcaniclastic rocks of the More Creek Rhyolite and, to a lesser extent, in basalt flows. The sulphide mineralization takes on a number of styles occurring as (1) wide sections of disseminated pyrite host in the More Creek Rhyolite, as (2) smaller zones of pyritic mineralization hosted in basalt, as (3) bodies of massive to semi-massive sulphides , and as (4) massive pyrite-rich clasts hosted in volcaniclastic rocks.

1. Within volcaniclastic rocks of the More Creek Rhyolite, <u>wide sections of disseminated pyrite</u> mineralization have been cut in drill holes. Hosted within these pyritic zones are wide intervals containing very anomalous and significant base and precious metal mineralization. The best example of a wide interval of pyrite-rich mineralization is seen in drill hole FM05-40 with nearly continuous pyrite mineralization for 260 m. If these large sulphide mineralized zones outcropped large gossans would have formed that would have attracted mine finders early in the mine exploration history of the district.

2. <u>Smaller zones of pyritic mineralization hosted in basalt</u>, with or without base and precious metal values, are hosted within the basalt flows of which the North showing is the best example. Mineralization at the North showing consists of thin foliation parallel disseminated and lenses of pyrite, sphalerite and galena. Basalt hosted mineralization is interpreted to be following permeable hyaloclastite-rich beds intercalated in the massive basalt flows.

3. Bodies of massive to semi-massive sulphides (MS-SMS) are present on surface and are intersected in a number of drill holes in the BRT showing area, near the Ryder showing area, in deep drill holes in the Ryder Extension area and occurring as boulders in the North Boulder Field.

4. Seen throughout the More Creek Flats area are fine grained, massive pyrite-rich clasts hosted in volcaniclastic rocks, in the order of 2 to 3 mm in diameter. The clasts were probably derived from a massive sulphide body present near the source of the pyroclastic flow. Such flows can probably transport small clasts for substantial distance (kilometres). Transport distance of large clasts (>10 cm) are likely to be much less. The clasts provide clear evidence of the presence of a massive sulphide deposit; however the direction and distance to the source generally cannot be accurately determined.

To quantify the VMS-related hydrothermal alteration a number of criteria are offered. These are: total sulphide as pyrite, the Ishikawa Alteration Index (AI), and % sodium as Na_2O. Total sulphides, given here as % pyrite and calculated using sulphur analysis, should outline the gross 3D geometry of the hydrothermal systems now being identified within the More Creek Rhyolite. Pyrite values greater than 1% are considered significant and are highlighted in the tables. The Ishikawa Alteration Index, $AI=100(K_20+MgO) / (K_20+MgO+Na_2O +Ca0)$, was defined to quantify the intensity of sericite and chlorite alteration that occurs in the footwall volcanic rocks of Japanese VMS deposits. The alteration index is particularly useful by providing an estimate of the intensity of VMS-related alteration, increasing to maximum values in the hydrothermal vent zone leading to MS-SMS mineralization. In the More Creek Flats area an Alteration Index of 70 or greater is considered significant. A good measure of the alteration grade is also indicated by sodium content. Unaltered rhyolite normally contains Na_2O values in the range of 3 to 4%. Sodium values less than 1% Na_2O are considered significant, less than 0.1% very significant. Barium is also presented in the tables and there is a strong correlation between mineralization and very low Ba values.

7.0 2013 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Westmore Gold Zone

A total of 48 rock samples were collected from ourcrop and float along the western edge of the More Glacier. A zone of auriferous quartz veining has been mapped on the northwest bank of More Glacier. These veins occur in a dense, sub-parallel swarm over a 150 by 100 metre area and are largely hosted in a granodiorite plug that intrudes intermediate to mafic volcanics, maroon phyllites, chlorite schists and argillaceous phyllites. The granodiorite plug is post-Triassic and probably related to a regionally-widespread Jurassic intrusive event. The veins vary from 5 centimetres to 2 metres thick and predominantly strike 255º to 285º and dip moderately to steeply to the north, although shallowly-dipping and southerly-dipping veins are also common. The veins commonly pinch, swell, and horsetail, but have strike extents of up to 115 metres. Stereonet analysis indicates a primary cluster of veins at 261º/48º N with subsidiary clusters at 256º/72º N and 284º/68º N. The veins consist primarily of course, milky bull quartz with coarsely disseminated pyrite, but ribboned or banded veins containing disseminated galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite are associated with gold mineralization. These Pb-Zn-Cu sulphide veins commonly have phyllically-altered envelopes consisting of sericite and muscovite (after primary biotite in the granodiorite) and suggest that the two styles of quartz veining are separate mineralizing events. Similar quartz vein float was sampled 2.8 and 3.2 km southwest and up-ice from the Westmore Gold Zone (#185143 and #185412, respectively). The mineralized vein sets contain anomalous Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, and Cu with locally anomalous Mo, Cd and Ba.

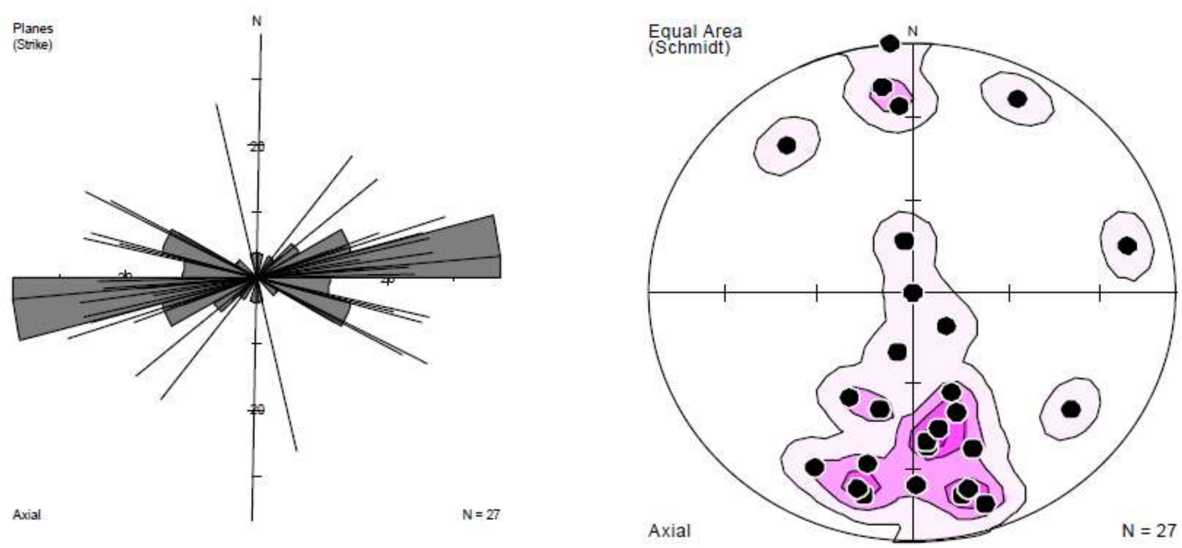
A zone of gossanous quartz veining hosted in chloritic phyllites and schistose intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks lies approximately 1.4 km northeast of the Westmore Gold Zone. The veins, which are cut by later Fe-carbonate veining, occur as foliation sub-parallel veins (at 032º/25º SE and 129º/41º SW), tensional gash veins (at 197º/29º NW), and as angular quartz-carbonate breccias with carbonate altered fragments. The deformed vein set anastomoses and bifurcates forming a broad zone trending 100º and, individually are up to 3 metres wide. They contain massive, and very coarsely euhedral pyrite
with lesser bornite.

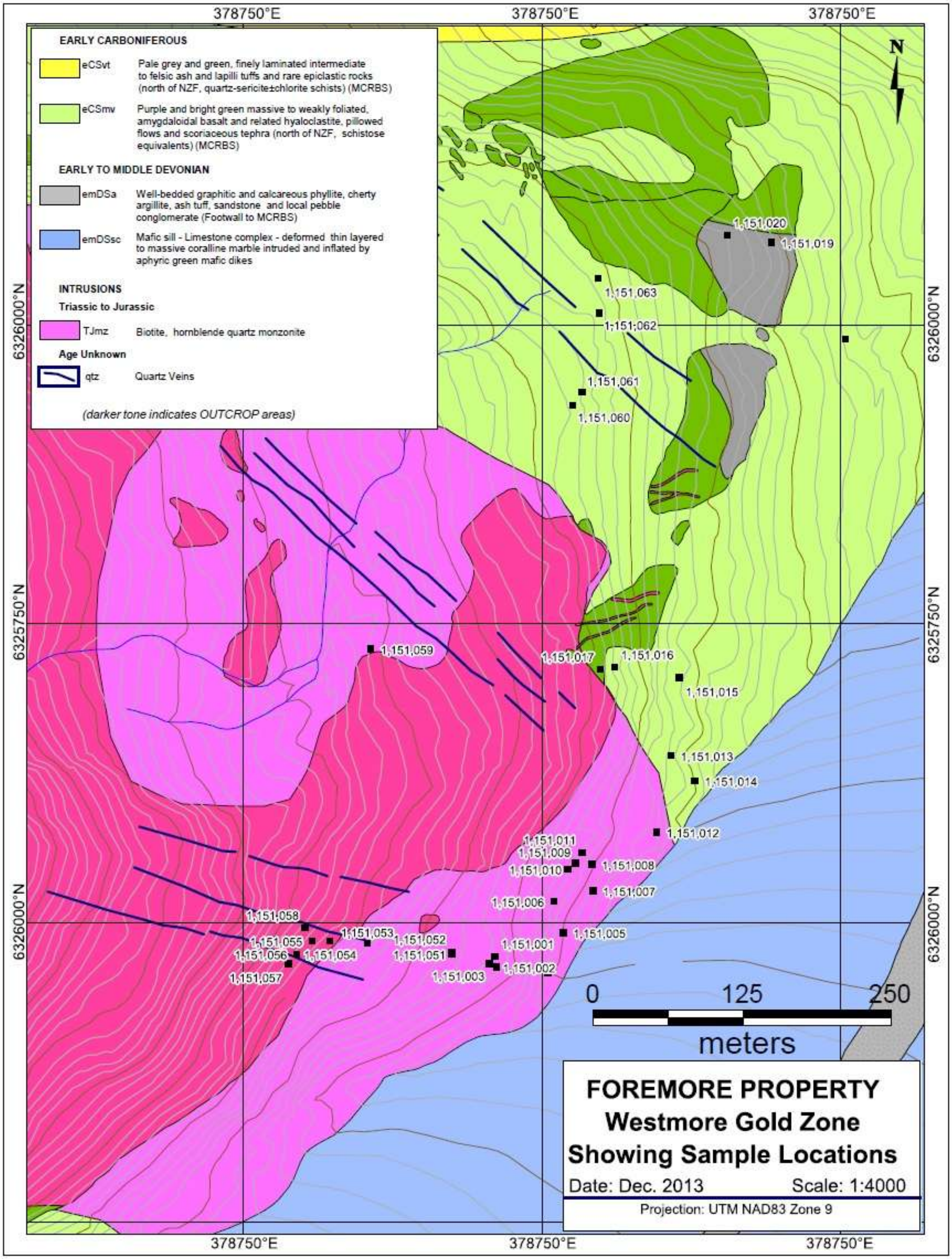
Westmore Gold Zone Significant Samples

Historic Samples from the Westmore Gold Zone							
Sample Number	Sample Type	True Width (metres)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
M87R266	Float	n/a	162 g/t	754 g/t	1.37%	7180	165
W88R104	Grab	1	2.47 g/t	57.2	n/a	n/a	3
W88R105	Grab	0.2	10.6 g/t	227	n/a	n/a	5
W88R114	Grab	1.2	9.74 g/t	38.1	n/a	n/a	9
W88R116	Grab	0.4	1.71 g/t	13.5	n/a	n/a	4
M88R182	n/a	n/a	10.8 g/t	70.9	6020	20,080	n/a

M88R184	n/a	n/a	1.10 g/t	14.5	171	53	n/a
M88R357	Float	n/a	5.01 g/t	149	3.10%	4090	13
M88R358	Float	n/a	66.7 g/t	407	5380	3410	59
M89R117	Grab	0.1	>20,000	42.2	4420	1830	10
M89R119	Float	n/a	2200	79.6	1.51%	3640	23
185143	Float	0.35	0.09 g/t	71.2 g/t	1.73%	0.11%	0.02%
185246	Select	0.4	0.9 g/t	212 g/t	9.91%	2.78%	0.05%
185247	Grab	n/a	0.86 g/t	16.8 g/t	374	75	0.91%
185248	Float	n/a	1.76 g/t	140 g/t	398	0.27%	2.01%
185249	Float	n/a	39	10	20	359	2773
185250	Select	0.2	0.15 g/t	56.9 g/t	33	0.23%	1.63%
185319	Float	n/a	3.13 g/t	66.6 g/t	0.94%	0.32%	20
185356	Grab	0.15	382	22.3	2444	59	5
185357	Chip	0.15	2.27 g/t	38.9 g/t	2.23%	0.62%	28
185359	Grab	0.25	133	17.5	1807	15	7
185401	Grab	n/a	64	7.8	7	240	3227
185412	Float	n/a	6	4.3	2180	158	617
185713	Float	n/a	17,048	57.2	8457	41,915	61

Westmore Gold Zone Quartz Vein Orientations





378750°E
378750°E
378750°E
EARLY CARBONIFEROUS
eCSvt
Pale grey and green, finely laminated intermediate to felsic ash and lapilli tuffs and rare epiclastic rocks (north of NZF, quartz-sericite±chlorite schists) (MCRBS)
eCSmv
Purple and bright green massive to weakly foliated, amygdaloidal basalt and related hyaloclastite, pillowed flows and scoriaceous tephra (north of NZF, schistose equivalents) (MCRBS)
EARLY TO MIDDLE DEVONIAN
emDSa
Well-bedded graphitic and calcareous phyllite, cherty argillite, ash tuff, sandstone and local pebble conglomerate (Footwall to MCRBS)
emDSsc
Mafic sill - Limestone complex - deformed thin layered to massive coralline marble intruded and inflated by aphyric green mafic dikes
INTRUSIONS
Triassic to Jurassic
TJmz
Biotite, hornblende quartz monzonite
Age Unknown
qtz
Quartz Veins
(darker tone indicates OUTCROP areas)
N
6326000°N
6325750°N
6326000°N
6326000°N
6325750°N
6326000°N
1,151,020
1,151,019
1,151,063
1,151,062
1,151,061
1,151,060
1,151,059
1,151,017
1,151,016
1,151,015
1,151,013
1,151,014
1,151,012
1,151,011
1,151,009
1,151,010
1,151,008
1,151,007
1,151,006
1,151,005
1,151,058
1,151,053
1,151,052
1,151,055
1,151,056
1,151,054
1,151,051
1,151,001
1,151,002
1,151,003
1,151,057
0
125
250
meters
FOREMORE PROPERTY
Westmore Gold Zone
Showing Sample Locations
Date: Dec. 2013
Scale: 1:4000
Projection: UTM NAD83 Zone 9
378750°E
378750°E
378750°E

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Foremore property hosts at least 12 precious and base metal-bearing mineral occurrences of many different styles ranging from structurally controlled quartz sulphide veining to syngenetic volcanic hosted massive sulphide deposition.

A number of criteria demonstrate a VMS deposit setting exists in the More Creek Flats area on the Foremore Property.

- The presence of numerous massive sulphide showings on surface and intersected in drill holes.
- The recognition of a bimodal rhyolite – basalt volcanic sequence at More Creek Flats is a key criteria and is a critical component to many of the great VMS district of the world.
- The presence of sediments within the bimodal rhyolite – basalt volcanic sequence indicates breaks occurred in the volcanic activity. Pauses in the extrusive volcanism are needed for the accumulation of large massive sulphide bodies on the sea floor.
- The rhyolite – basalt sequence hosting the sulphide mineralization is in the order of hundreds of meters thick and has been followed along strike for greater than five kilometres and remains open in all directions. This area is largely un-explored.
- Within this relatively thick sequence of rhyolite – basalt, sulphide mineralization appears to be stacked. The mineralization is present at more than one stratigraphic position. This aspect characterises many of the great VMS districts worldwide.
- The association of synvolcanic intrusive bodies within the More Creek Flats stratigraphic sequence is a characteristic of other VMS districts. These intrusive bidies are interpreted to act as the "heat engine" that drives the VMS system.
- There is evidence of the presence of syn-volcanic faults in the More Creek Flats rhyolite – basalt sequence. Syn-volcanic faults act as the conduits for discharging hydrothermal fluid onto the sea floor and they create sediment and massive sulphide traps.
- The presence of precious metals in the sulphide mineralized intervals adds to the economic viability in the More Creek Flats VMS setting. Precious metal credits are a common feature of many VMS camps and their presence greatly enhances overall economic viability.
- VMS related alteration, in particular strong sericite, with and without associated pyrite, and to a lesser degree chlorite, talc and carbonate, with strong and wide intervals of sodium depletion and potassium enrichment are similar to many VMS camps worldwide

The property as a whole needs further prospecting, mapping and sampling to further understand the mineral potential and mineralized styles. Further drilling on the property should be focused on the Rider and BRT showings to further understand the structural controls for the mineralization. Down hole geophysics would greatly influence the location of further drill holes by showing the mineralized trends.

Respectfully submitted,

____

Mike Middleton
Roca Mines Inc.
Surrey, BC, December 2013

9.0 REFERENCES

Chong, A., Becherer, M., Sawyer, R., Palmer, K., and Bakker, F. (2003) Massive sulphide deposits at Myra Falls Operations, Vancouver, B.C.; Joint G.A.C.- M.A.C.-S.E.G. Field Trip, May 2003, prepared by Boliden - Westmin Myra Falls Operations.

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Sears, W.A. and Watkins, J.J. (2005) Progress report on mineral exploration, Foremore property, northwestern British Columbia, *for* Roca Mines Inc., April 15, 2005.

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APPENDIX A
Mineral Claims

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Map Number	Good To Date	Area (ha)
374763	FORE 1	104G006	2011/dec/16	500.0
374764	FORE 2	104G006	2011/dec/16	500.0
374765	FORE 3	104G006	2011/dec/16	300.0
374766	MORE 1	104G006	2011/dec/16	300.0
374767	MORE 2	104G006	2011/dec/16	500.0
374768	MORE 3	104G006	2011/dec/16	500.0
374769	MORE 4	104G006	2011/dec/16	450.0
374770	MORE 5	104G006	2011/dec/16	500.0
380863	FM 1	104G006	2011/dec/16	25.0
380864	FM 2	104G006	2011/dec/16	25.0
380865	FM 3	104G006	2011/dec/16	25.0
380866	FM 4	104G006	2011/dec/16	25.0
392631	FORE 4	104G006	2011/dec/16	450.0
392632	FORE 5	104G006	2011/dec/16	225.0
392641	FORE 6	104G006	2011/dec/16	400.0
392642	FORE 7	104G006	2011/dec/16	450.0
392643	FORE 8	104G006	2011/dec/16	150.0
392644	FORE 10	104G006	2011/dec/16	500.0
392645	FORE 9	104G006	2011/dec/16	400.0
392646	FORE 11	104G006	2011/dec/16	400.0
392647	FORE 12	104G006	2011/dec/16	500.0
392648	FORE 13	104G006	2011/dec/16	500.0
392649	EBF1	104G006	2011/dec/16	500.0
392650	EBF2	104G006	2011/dec/16	500.0
392651	EBF3	104G006	2011/dec/16	500.0
392652	EBF4	104G006	2011/dec/16	500.0
392655	MORE 6	104G006	2011/dec/16	500.0
392656	MORE 7	104G005	2011/dec/16	500.0
392657	MORE 8	104G005	2011/dec/16	300.0
392658	MORE 9	104G005	2011/dec/16	400.0
392659	MORE 10	104G005	2011/dec/16	500.0
392660	MORE 11	104G005	2011/dec/16	500.0
393458	ANT 1	104G017	2011/dec/16	500.0
393459	ANT 2	104G017	2011/dec/16	500.0
393460	ANT 3	104G017	2011/dec/16	500.0
393461	ANT 4	104G017	2011/dec/16	500.0
393462	NEW 1	104B086	2019/dec/01	500.0
393463	NEW 2	104B086	2019/dec/01	500.0
393464	NEW 3	104B086	2019/dec/01	500.0
393465	NEW 4	104B086	2019/dec/01	500.0
393466	MONT 1	104B086	2019/dec/01	500.0
393467	MONT 2	104B086	2019/dec/01	500.0
393468	MONT 3	104B086	2019/dec/01	500.0
393469	MONT 4	104B086	2019/dec/01	500.0

395889	MOR 1	104G005	2011/dec/16	100.0
395890	MOR 2	104G005	2011/dec/16	50.0
395891	MOR 3	104G005	2011/dec/16	75.0
400284	ROKS 1	104G006	2011/dec/16	150.0
400285	ROKS 2	104G006	2012/sep/30	500.0
400286	ROKS 3	104G006	2012/sep/30	400.0
400287	ROKS 4	104G016	2012/sep/30	375.0
400288	ROKS 5	104G016	2012/sep/30	450.0
400294	ROC 8	104G016	2012/sep/30	500.0
400295	ROC 9	104G016	2012/sep/30	375.0
400296	ROC 10	104G016	2012/sep/30	375.0
400297	ROC 11	104G016	2012/sep/30	500.0
400298	ROC 12	104G016	2012/sep/30	500.0
400299	ROC 13	104G016	2012/sep/30	225.0
400300	ROC 14	104G016	2012/sep/30	400.0
406128	DICE 1	104G016	2012/sep/30	500.0
406129	DICE 2	104G016	2012/sep/30	375.0
406130	RHINO	104G016	2012/oct/18	250.0
537084	ROCATOWN	104B	2011/dec/16	405.2
537085	ROCATOWN	104G	2011/dec/16	440.2
537086	ROCATOWN	104B	2011/dec/16	440.7
537207	ROCATOWN	104G	2011/dec/16	122.8
537208	ROCATOWN	104G	2012/sep/30	70.2
540082	ROCA FLATS #1	104G	2012/sep/30	843.4
540083	ROCA FLATS #2	104G	2012/sep/30	1616.4
904240	ROCK	104G	2012/oct/01	140.7
904242	ROCK 1	104G	2012/oct/01	52.8
926657	ROCA TOWN	104G	2012/oct/31	70.3
926658	ROCA TOWN	104G	2012/oct/31	52.7

APPENDIX B
Statement of Qualification

Statement of Qualifications:

Michael J. Middleton
14948 90th Ave
Surrey, B.C.
V3B 2P5
Telephone (604) 585-0954.
Email Middleton.geoscience@gmail.com

I, Michael J. Middleton, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a Consulting Mining and Geological Technician by Roca Mines Inc.

2. I have practiced my profession of prospecting since 1990.

3. I am a graduate of British Columbia Institute of Technology with a diploma of Technology in Mining and Mineral Exploration, obtained in 2001. I have been practicing my profession continuously in Canada since graduation.

4. My input into this report is based mainly upon conducting the 2013 sampling program on the Foremore Property, supplemented by a review of past work on the property and its geological setting as well as compilation of previous geological maps into the Mapinfo program.

5. I have no interest in the property reported on herein, and nor do I expect to receive any.

Dated at Surrey, British Columbia, this eighteenth day of December, 2013.

December, 2013
Surrey, B.C.

M.J.Middleton
Consulting Technician

APPENDIX C
Cost Statement

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days			Totals
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
Mike Middleton / Mining Technician		10	$500.00	$5,000.00	
James Thom / B.Sc. GIT		7	$375.00	$2,625.00	
Jessie Stopler / Labourer		10	$375.00	$3,750.00	
Roddy Jody Levi Joseph / Labourer		7	$275.00	$1,925.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
				$13,300.00	**$13,300.00**
Office Studies	**List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days**				
Literature search			$0.00	$0.00	
Database compilation	Mike Middleton	12.5	$75.00	$937.50	
Computer modelling			$0.00	$0.00	
Reprocessing of data			$0.00	$0.00	
General research			$0.00	$0.00	
Report preparation	Mike Middleton	25.3	$75.00	$1,893.75	
Other (specify)	Printing/copying				
				$2,831.25	**$2,831.25**
Airborne Exploration Surveys	**Line Kilometres / Enter total invoiced amount**				
Aeromagnetics			$0.00	$0.00	
Radiometrics			$0.00	$0.00	
Electromagnetics			$0.00	$0.00	
Gravity			$0.00	$0.00	
Digital terrain modelling			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (specify)			$0.00	$0.00	
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Remote Sensing	**Area in Hectares / Enter total invoiced amount or list personnel**				
Aerial photography			$0.00	$0.00	
LANDSAT			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (specify)			$0.00	$0.00	
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Ground Exploration Surveys	**Area in Hectares/List Personnel**				
Geological mapping					
Regional		*note: expenditures here*			
Reconnaissance		*should be captured in Personnel*			
Prospect		*field expenditures above*			
Underground	Define by length and width				
Trenches	Define by length and width			$0.00	**$0.00**
Ground geophysics	**Line Kilometres / Enter total amount invoiced list personnel**				
Radiometrics					
Magnetics					
Gravity					
Digital terrain modelling					
Electromagnetics	*note: expenditures for your crew in the field*				
SP/AP/EP	*should be captured above in Personnel*				
IP	*field expenditures above*				
AMT/CSAMT					
Resistivity					
Complex resistivity					

Seismic reflection					
Seismic refraction					
Well logging	Define by total length				
Geophysical interpretation					
Petrophysics					
Other (specify)					
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Geochemical Surveying	**Number of Samples**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Drill (cuttings, core, etc.)			$0.00	$0.00	
Stream sediment			$0.00	$0.00	
Soil	*note: This is for assays or*		$0.00	$0.00	
Rock	*laboratory costs*		$0.00	$0.00	
Water			$0.00	$0.00	
Biogeochemistry			$0.00	$0.00	
Whole rock			$0.00	$0.00	
Petrology			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (specify)			$0.00	$0.00	
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Drilling	**No. of Holes, Size of Core and Metres**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Diamond			$0.00	$0.00	
Reverse circulation (RC)			$0.00	$0.00	
Rotary air blast (RAB)			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (specify)			$0.00	$0.00	
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Other Operations	**Clarify**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Trenching			$0.00	$0.00	
Bulk sampling			$0.00	$0.00	
Underground development			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (specify)			$0.00	$0.00	
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Reclamation	**Clarify**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
After drilling			$0.00	$0.00	
Monitoring			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (specify)			$0.00	$0.00	
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Airfare			$0.00	$0.00	
Taxi			$0.00	$0.00	
truck rental		10	$100.00	$1,000.00	
kilometers		4000	$0.53	$2,120.00	
ATV			$0.00	$0.00	
fuel			$0.00	$0.00	
Helicopter (hours)		26	$1,550.00	$40,300.00	
Fuel (litres/hour)		26	$288.75	$7,507.50	
Other					
				$50,927.50	**$50,927.50**
Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day**				
Hotel			$0.00	$0.00	
Camp	$100/day/man	30.00	$100.00	$3,000.00	
Meals	day rate or actual costs-specify		$0.00	$0.00	
				$3,000.00	**$3,000.00**
Miscellaneous					

Telephone		$0.00	$0.00	
Other (Specify)	Propane		$0.00	
			$0.00	**$0.00**
Equipment Rentals				
Field Gear (Specify)	GPS, Flagging, Tags, Sample Bags	$0.00	$0.00	
Other (Specify)				
			$0.00	**$0.00**
Freight, rock samples				
		$0.00	$0.00	
		$0.00	$0.00	
			$0.00	**$0.00**

TOTAL Expenditures **$70,058.75**

APPENDIX D
Reclamation Picture

Foremore Camp, North side of More Creek Valley

Reclaimed Campsite (final load in net)

Corelogging Facilities (500m ESE from Camp

Reclaimed Core Facilities (Core cross-stacked)