Technical Report

on the

MOUNT THOMLINSON PROPERTY

Latitude 55° 35' 14"N
Longitude 127° 29' 19"W
NTS map sheet 093M11 & 10

British Columbia, Canada

for

Molystar Resources Inc.
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by

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&

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August 15th 2007-

Revised September 10th 2007

Revised October 17th 2007

Revised October 31st 2007

Revised November 8th 2007

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1. Summary

This report summarizes the publicly available data on the Mount Thomlinson Property. The property is located within the Omineca Mining Division of north-central British Columbia, approximately 38 kilometres northeast of the town of Hazelton. Hazelton lies on Highway 16, which is the primary route to the deep seaport of Prince Rupert, located 290 kilometres to the west. The property consists of six contiguous mineral claims covering an area of 3912.5 hectares. The Mount Thomlinson claims are 100% owned by Molystar Resources Inc. (Molystar) of Vancouver, British Columbia.

The Mount Thomlinson property is proximal to several porphyry molybdenum prospects and past-producing mines currently receiving intense exploration interest resulting from the recent dramatic price increase in molybdenum.

The majority of exploration on the property has focused on a mineralized zone of approximately 900 metres in length lying along the contact zone of a semi-circular Eocene age quartz monzonite porphyry stock, with surrounding Middle Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous Bowser Lake Group argillaceous sedimentary rocks.

Recent rock sampling of the Mount Thomlinson property has shown that significant molybdenum and copper values are also found in other areas along the prospective contact zone as far away as one kilometre from the main recognized molybdenum mineralized zone.

It is therefore recommended that the Mount Thomlinson property undergo a drill program. The drilling program is designed to retest all the drilling undertaken during 1960's exploration programs. for an estimated total cost of $739,750.00.

2. Introduction and Terms of Reference

This report has been prepared at the request of Peter Hughes a director of Molystar Resources Inc. The writers were requested to review publicly available data on the Mount Thomlinson Property, to create a NI 43-101 compliant report and to make recommendations for further exploration, if warranted.

A number of assessment reports filed at the BC Mine Recorders office and are available online through Assessment Report Indexing System www.em.gov.bc.ca/mining/geolsurv/aris were reviewed. Much of this report is based upon these reports.

Gregory Thomson visited the property on August 4, 2006, and located historical drill sites as well as examined and sampled sections of the TexasGulf drill core stored on the property. The author selected drill core sections that appear to be unsampled by the previous operator, TexasGulf Canada Ltd.

The services of Derrick Strickland, P.Geo. was engaged to co-author the report by Peter Huges. Mr Strickland was requested to ensure that the technical report was 43-101 complaint. He has not visted the site.

3. Reliance on Other Experts

Not applicable

4. Property Description and Location

The Mount Thomlinson property comprises six contiguous mineral claims covering an area of approximately 3912.51 hectares, which lie within the Omineca Mining District. The property is approximately 38 kilometres northeast of Hazelton, British Columbia. The

property is centered on Latitude 55º 35' N. and Longitude 127° 29' W and is located on NTS map sheet 093M11 and 10.

The Mount Thomlinson property is 100% owned by Molystar Resources Inc and are registered with Mineral of British Columbia see table 1.

Table 1, Claim Status as of August 11th , 2007

Claim #	Name	Area (ha)	Expiration Date	Owner
515331		1096.93	August 15th, 2009	Molystar Resources Inc.
515407		1079.45	August 15th, 2009	Molystar Resources Inc.
518575	Thom 2	438.77	August 15th, 2009	Molystar Resources Inc
518998	Thom 3	438.7	August 15th, 2009	Molystar Resources Inc.
518999	Thom 4	438.52	August 15th, 2009	Molystar Resources Inc.
519001	Thom 5	420.14	August 15th , 2009	Molystar Resources Inc.
		Total 3,912.51		

In order to maintain the claims, the Ministry of Mines requires $15,650.05 worth of work for the entire property to be completed and filed with an additional $1,565.00 in fees payable, for a total maintenance cost of $17,215.05 per calendar year, for the entire property.

Figure 1 shows the general location of the property and Figure 2 illustrates the mineral claims.

On September 7th of 2007 AMH Mining Corporation (Molystar Resources Inc before a name change) entered into an agreement with Cadre Capital Incorporated to purchase 100% of the property for one a time payment of $75,000 and the issuance of 1,000,000 shares at a value of $0.02. as well as a NSR of 2%. Molystar Resources will have the right to purchase 1% of the NSR for $500,000 and the subsequent 1% NSR for $1,000,000.

Figure 1 Location of Property

5. Access, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The property lies 38 kilometres northeast of Hazelton, British Columbia, within the Babine Mountain Range, a region of generally rugged topography. The main area of past exploration was carried out at about 1850 metres elevation along a north trending ridge 4.5 kilometres north of the peak of Mount Thomlinson.

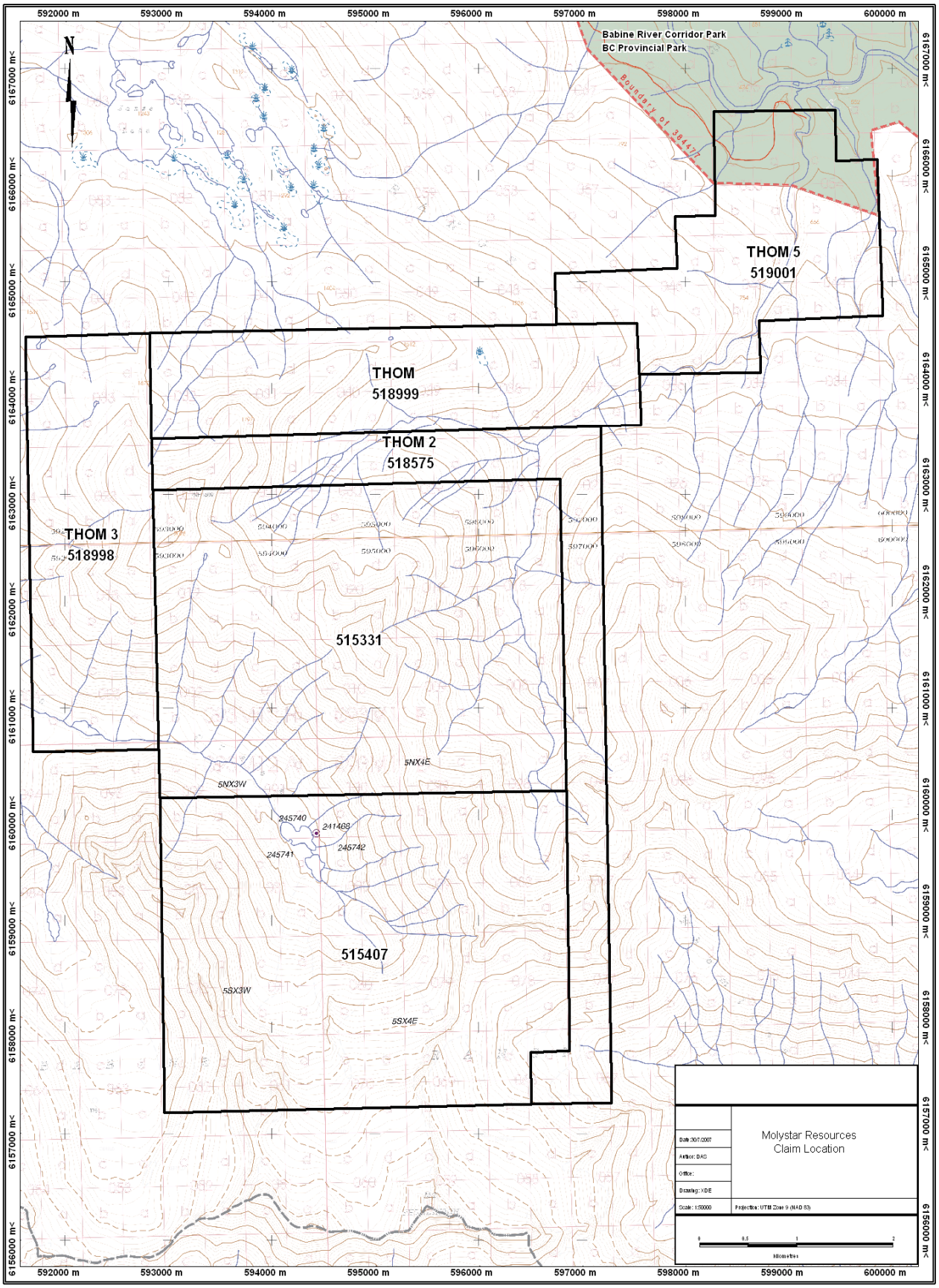
Access is by helicopter chartered from the town of Smithers, which is located 90 kilometres south of the mineral property. Supplies and equipment can be flown from a staging area with logging road access located 15 kilometres northwest of the mineral showings or from farms located near Kispiox which lies 25 kilometres to the west of the property.

The topography of the property is moderate to extreme, with 850 metres of relief on the claims. The local tree line is about 1350 metres or 500 metres below the surface mineral zones. Isolated rugged mountain peaks separated by broad wooded valleys, characterize the regional topography. Many of the peaks are over 2000 metres in elevation and are surrounded by ice and snowfields. The mountain slopes are steep and generally covered by rock talus.

The region has a cool temperate climate with moderate snowfall, with the mountainous areas generally covered with snow until mid-June. The exploration season lasts from mid –May to late November.

Future exploration of the mineral property will require the building of a helicopter-supported camp as was established by previous operators of the Mount Thomlinson property.

Figure 2-Location of Claims



6. Exploration History

Exploration of the Mount Thomlinson property area has been carried out by several operators such as Buttle Lake Resources, AMAX, and TexasGulf. The main periods of exploration occurred from 1963 to 1965 and 1980 to 1981.

Exploration programs carried out to date included geological mapping, prospecting, topographic surveying, rock sampling, blast-trenching, and diamond drilling. To the author's knowledge, there have been no grid-related soil geochemical surveys or geophysical surveys carried out over the property area.

6.1 1962 To 1965 Programs

The reader of should be cautioned with respect to the information for the 1962 to 1965 work programs. The information was obtained second hand from the history section of an assessment report from Delancy 1980. The authors have been unable to located the primary reference. However this information is include to give disclosure of what is known on the property.

The area was originally staked in 1962 by three prospectors (Neil Sterritt, Ward Marshall, and Harry Simpson) from Hazelton and optioned to Buttle Lake Mining (later Stampede International Resources Ltd). In 1963 the property was mapped, trenched, and sampled by Buttle Lake Resources. In August of 1963, Southwest Potash Corporation optioned the property. Loudon (1963) spent nine days on the property, produced a map, and recommended the option. (Delancy 1980)

In 1964 and 1965, Southwest Potash Corporation conducted programs of geological mapping, surveying, geochemistry, and drilled nine BQ diamond drill holes totalling 2,459 metres. (Figure 3) The core was not assayed for copper or gold at that time. The property was subsequently allowed to lapse and re-staked by Amax in 1975, which had changed its name from Southwest Potash Corporation. (Delancy, 1980).

Table 2, Mount Thomlinson – Diamond Drill Data Table (1964, 1965)

Hole No.	dip	Az.	Length (m)
64-1	-40	247	421
64-2	-30	295	321
64-3	-30	115	152
64-4	-40	350	270
64-5	-20	295	215
65-6	-37	335	358
65-7	-45	335	259
65-8	-58	335	259
65-9	-56	335	152

In 1975 the British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources published a table on the "Significant Undeveloped Molybdenum Bearing Deposits of the Canadian Cordillera" and one line on that table indicated that AMAX had reported a measured, indicated and inferred and submarginal reserves of 40.82 million tonnes of MoS_2 0.12%. (CIM, 1976). There is no information available on the methodology how these reserves numbers were derived, other than one line a table, therefore are unreliable. Without information on the methodology of the how the historical numbers were generated a meaningful on comparison on the terminology used in 1975 and today cannot be undertaken. **The reader is also be cautioned on the validity of the mineral reserve numbers. Under current guide lines nine drill holes and five surface trenches that are neither of sufficient density nor of sufficient distribution to define a mineral deposit. None of the numbers published with respect to amount of tonnes MoS_2 in Mount Thomlinson are to be relied upon in anyway. They are purely present hear to inform the reader of the historical work on the property.**

The information on the above results done by Amax (a reputable miming company) would of most likely undertaken the exploration work in accordance with standards of the time. However the authors were unable to verify this information. Thus please see the recommendations of this report.

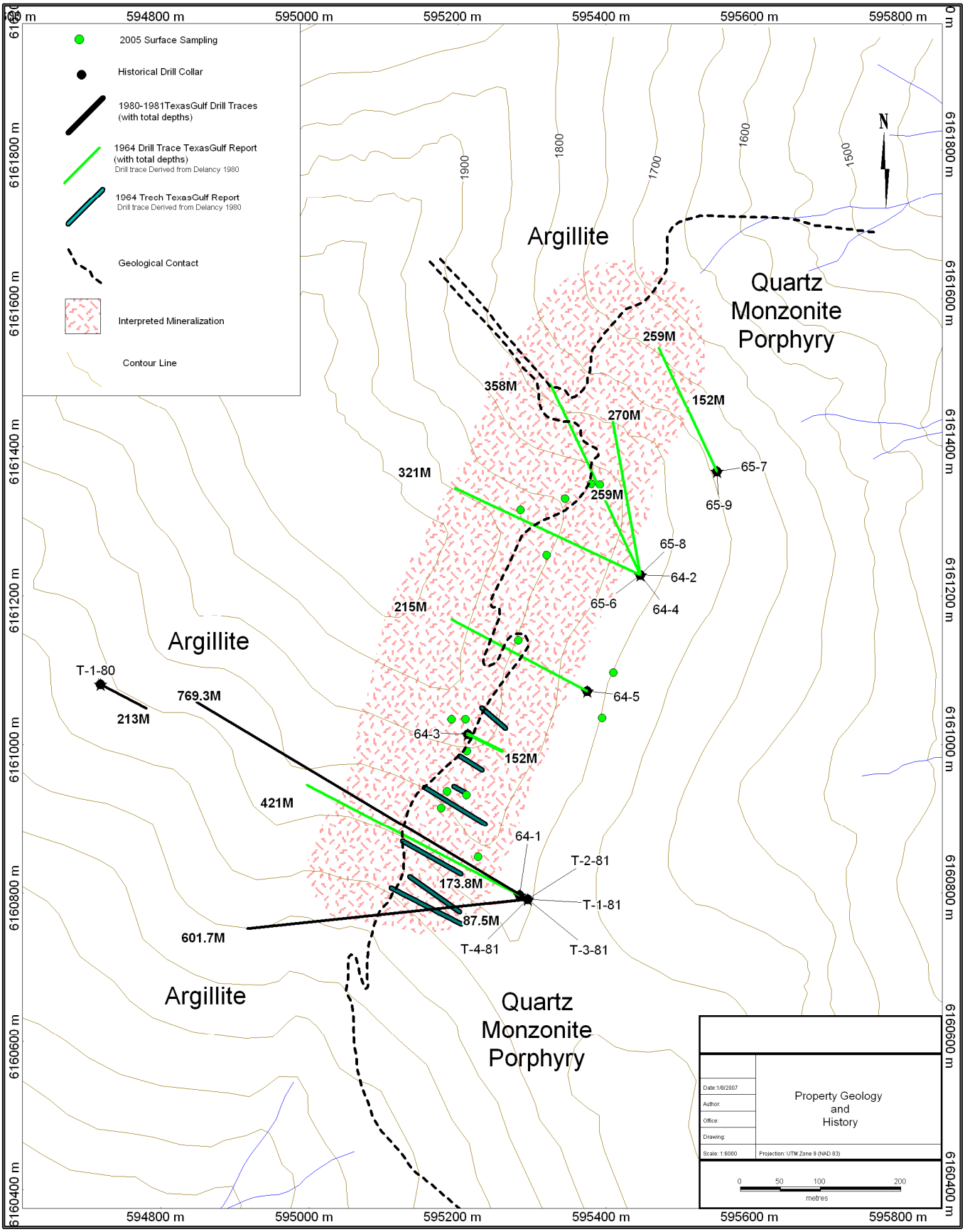
6.2 1979 Program

In 1979 the group was restaked as the Molly Tom claims by John Bot, an independent prospector from Smithers. Mr. Bot optioned the property to TexasGulf. On May 16, 1979, Delancy visited and examined the property in preparation for a planned drill program in 1980. (Delancy, 1980)

6.3 1980, 1981 Programs

Work performed by TexasGulf in 1980 included construction of a camp and drill site and diamond drilling of one NQ wire line hole that was abandoned at 213 metres, about 500 metres short of the projected target depth. This diamond drill TH-1-80, intersected strongly fractured Bowser Lake Group argillite/shales with sparse quartz, calcite veinlets and finely disseminated pyrite (Delancy, 1980)

Figure 3-Locations of Previous work on the Property



In 1981, TexasGulf drilled four NQ diamond drill holes totalling 1632.3 metres from a common set-up location (Figure 3). At that time the core samples were not assayed for gold (Delancy, 1980).

Due to difficult ground conditions, only 2 of the 5 holes drilled by TexasGulf reached their target depths. Diamond drill hole T-2-81 was collared at -45° and intersected 357 metres of 0.115% MoS_2 and 0.11% Cu displaying mineralization to the end of the hole at 769.3 metres. Assay data is available for drill hole T-2-81 and is displayed on drill sections (Figure 4 and 5). Drill holes T-1-80, T-1-81 and T-3-81 did not reach target depths, thus did not receive any sampling. The drill records indicated that drill hole T-4-81 received only sporadic sampling, with the interval from 570 metres to 591 metres (21m) assaying 0.0265% MoS_2. (Delancy, 1980)

Table 3, Mount Thomlinson – Diamond Drill Data Table (1980, 1981)

Hole No.	dip	Az.	Length (m)
T-1-80	-80	117	213.0
T-1-81	-52	300	173.8
T-2-81	-44.5	300	769.3
T-3-81	-51	261	87.5
T-4-81	-52.5	265	601.7

6.4 1993 Program

In 1993, W.R. Gilmour engaged Discovery Consultants to re-sample surface showings and select core samples located on the property for assay. This sampling work determined the presence of molybdenum and copper values in the drill core and in surface samples. Core re-sampling was carried out at regular intervals for drill hole T-2-81. The sampling was carried out at 10 metre intervals from 610 metres to the end of the hole at 769 metres, for a total of 17 samples. Within this sampled interval, 3 samples assayed from 485 ppm Mo to 580 ppm Mo and four samples assayed between 1022 ppm Mo and 7272 ppm Mo. Five samples within this interval assayed from 1094 ppm copper to 3417 ppm copper.

Seven samples were also analyzed from drill hole T-1-80 with negligible results.

The 1993 surface rock-sampling program consisted of 30 samples taken from three lines of 10 samples each. From the surface sampling program, 8 samples returned molybdenum values between 500 ppm Mo to 1000 ppm Mo, while 3 samples exceeded 1000 ppm Mo to a maximum value of 1575 ppm Mo. Surface rock sampling returned generally copper values of less than 400 ppm copper. (Carpenter, 1994)

6.5 2004

On July 1, 2004 and November 27, 2004, Cadre Capital Incorporated (Cadre) staked the area, resulting in the present claim configuration of the Mount Thomlinson mineral property.

6.6 2005 Program

In September 2005, Cadre performed a reconnaissance property exam, which resulted in the collection of 33 rock samples, in four different areas. Results from the program confirmed the presence of molybdenum, copper, and gold mineralization, and resulted in the verification of at least two additional mineralized areas to those previously described by TexasGulf. See Table 4 for summary. (Thomson, 2006)

Rock sampling consisted of samples taken from areas of mineralization located along the contact zone between the quartz monzonite stock and the surrounding Bowser Lake Group argillaceous sediments. The majority of samples were taken from mineralized areas within the contact zone quartz monzonites.

Figure 4- TexasGulf 1980 Drilling Cross Section Copper

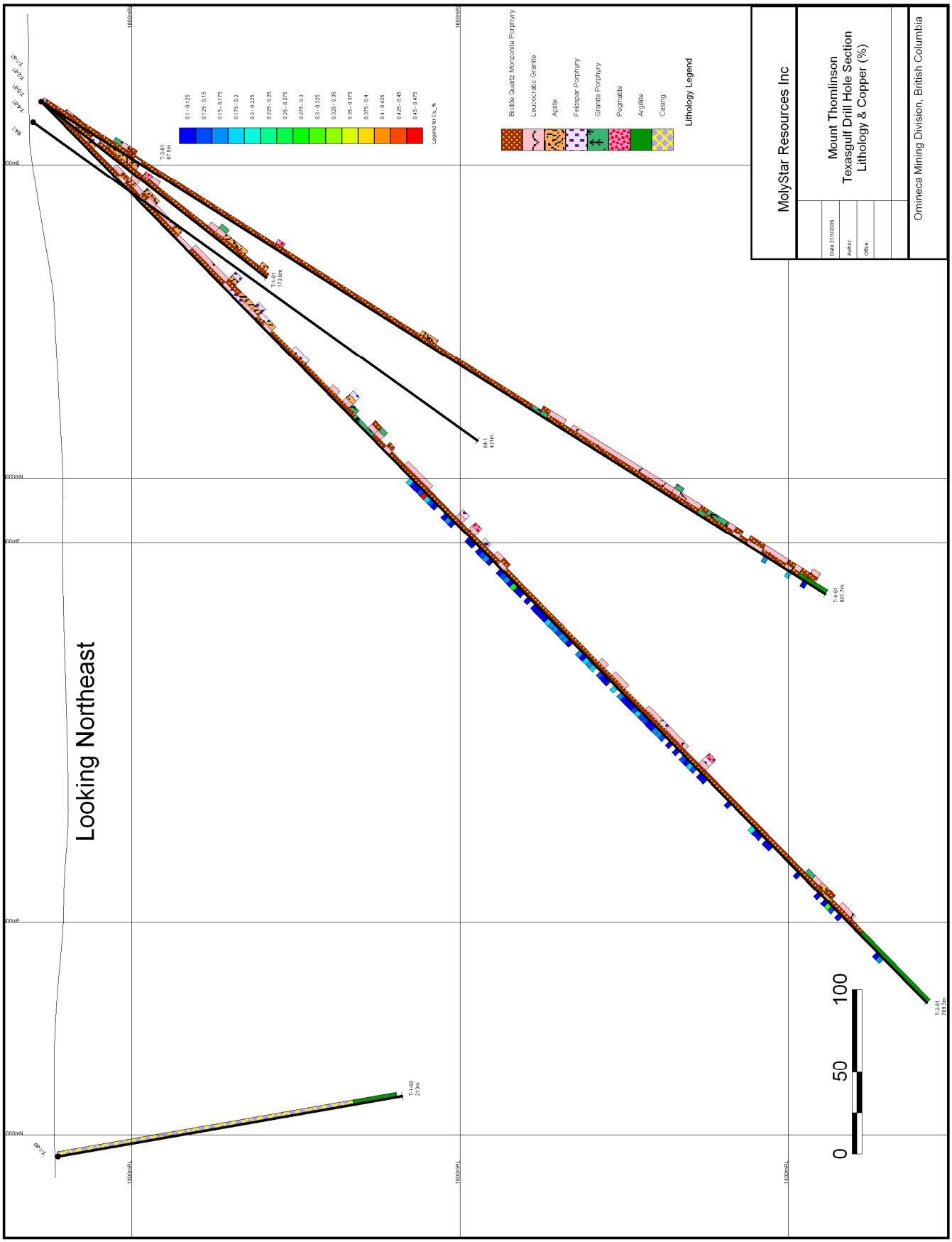
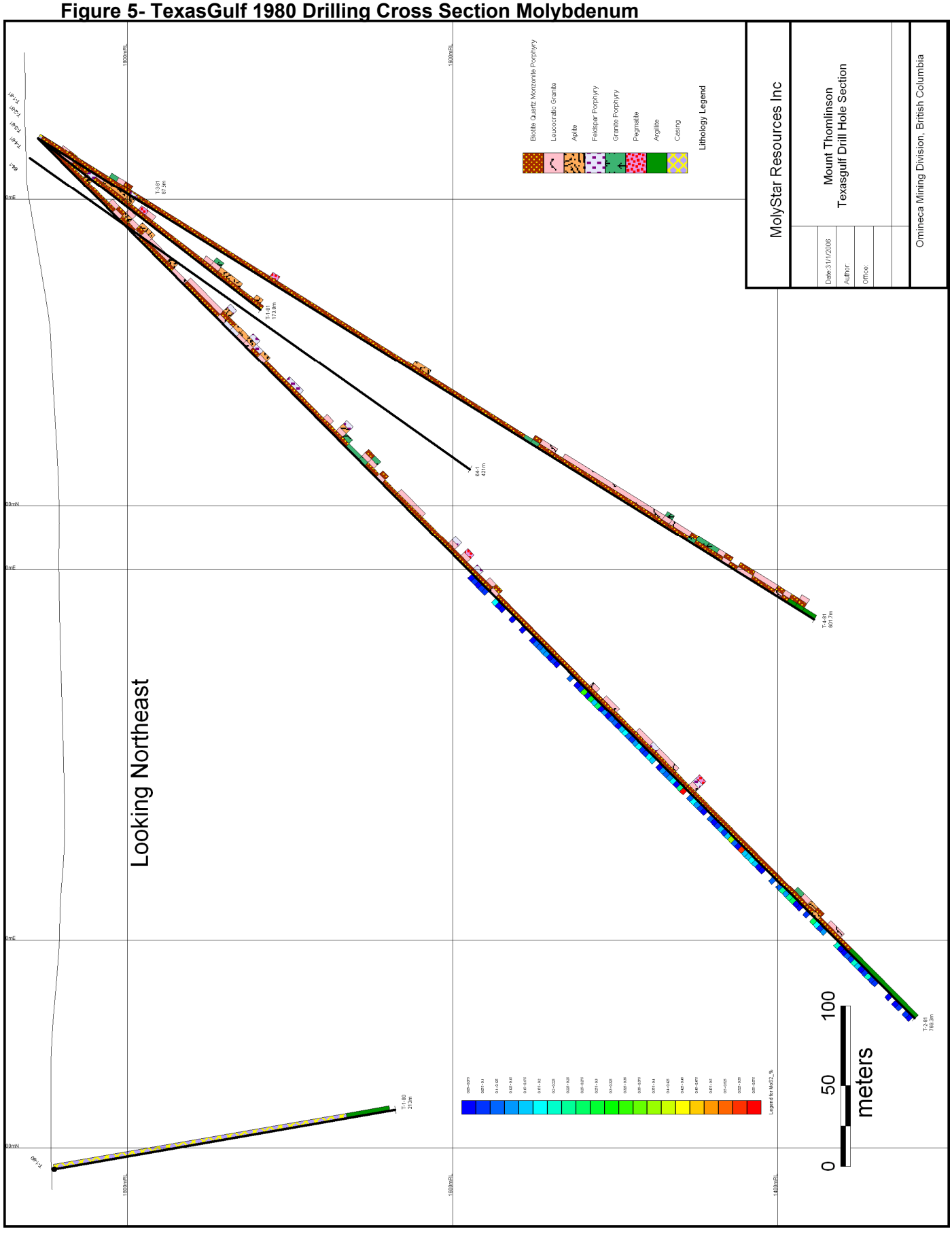


Figure 5- TexasGulf 1980 Drilling Cross Section Molybdenum



6.6.1 Sample Area 1 - Mount Thomlinson Deposit Area

Sixteen samples were collected along 500 metres of the northeast-striking contact zone, previously investigated by AMAX and TexasGulf during the 1960's and 1980's. (Figure 6, 7 and 8) The majority of samples (37001 to 37016) contain disseminated and vein-related mineralization (pyrite, chalcopyrite, and molybdenite) within quartz monzonites immediately adjacent to the argillite contact. (Thomson, 2006)

Samples 37001 to 37016 contain consistently anomalous molybdenum and copper values. Molybdenum values through this area ranged between 140 to 703 ppm Mo, with three samples (37002, 37003 and 37011) returning values of 1596 ppm Mo, 1602 ppm Mo and 1063 ppm Mo, respectively. (Thomson, 2006)

Copper values throughout this part of the property ranged between 100 to 791 ppm Cu with two samples (37005 and 37016) returning values of 1186 ppm and 1466, ppm respectively. (Thomson, 2006)

6.6.2 Sample Area 2

This sample area, located 600 metres south-southeast of TexasGulf drill site T-1-81, T-2-81, T-3-81 and T-4-81, is four close-spaced samples, 37030 to 37033 (Figure 6,7 and 8). The area also lies on the contact zone between the quartz monzonite intrusion and surrounding argillites. Samples 37031 and 37032 contained strongly anomalous Mo and Cu. Sample 37031 returned 364 ppm Mo and 298 ppm Cu, the nearby sample 37032, returned 2495 ppm Mo and 3081 ppm copper. (Thomson, 2006)

6.6.3 Sample Area 3

Samples 37028 and 370929 were collected 500 metres east-southeast of Sample Area 2. Sample 37028 was a float sample and contained vein-related molybdenum with a value of 607 ppm Mo. Sample 37029 was linear to sample 37028 and contained sulphide mineralization high values in copper (2841 ppm Cu), lead (24,070 ppm Pb) zinc (8778 ppm Zn), silver (41.5 ppm Ag), and gold (282 ppb Au) (Figure 6, 7 and 8) (Thomson, 2006).

6.6.4 Sample Area 4

A fourth area of prospecting and rock-sampling was carried out approximately 1 kilometre east-southeast of the TexasGulf drill-site location. Samples 37017 to 37022 were collected over an area of 250 metres by 125 metres (Figure 6, 7 and 8)

Float sample 37017 contained 745 ppb gold, 335 ppm copper, 1727 ppm lead, 161 ppm silver and 515 ppm molybdenum. As this was the highest gold value collected during the 2005 sampling survey, this area of the property should be thoroughly prospected to locate the source of the multi-element mineralization, as indicated by sample by sample 37017. The copper and molybdenum values associated with this mineralization have likely been scavenged from the monzonite host-rocks. (Thomson, 2006)

6.6.5 Drill Core Resampling – 2005

During the 2005 rock-sampling program, five sections of the old TexasGulf drill core were collected and re-sampled. Samples 37023 to 37027 showed anomalous copper values of 2482 ppm Cu and molybdenum values of 159 ppm Mo.

During examination of the drill core, it was noted that the upper 318 metres of drill hole T-81-2 had not been sampled by TexasGulf, although sections of both molybdenum and chalcopyrite were clearly observed in the unsampled drill core. (Thomson, 2006)

The following table summarizes descriptions of randomly selected TexasGulf drill core sections. Samples were collected and described during the 2005 property (Thomson, 2006).

Table 4, 2005 Drill Core Sampling

DRILL HOLE	SAMPLE NUMBER	INTERVAL (FT)	DESCRIPTION	MO (PPM)	CU (PPM)
T-4-81	37023	1946-1947'	Sample taken within sediments, sample mainly composed of foliation aligned vein w. trc-1% pyrite w. 5-7% wispy to msv chalcopyrite, cpy is fine grained and forms clots/vns 1-3 cm	159	2482
T-4-81	37024	1955-1956.5'	Veins within sediments (as above), 1-2% dissem chalcopyrite within quartz vein, cpy forms 0.5cm clots within vn, weathered-out pyrite vugs, approx 0.5-1% pyrite within rock	104	972
T-2-81	37025	280.2-286.5'	Porphyritic monzonite, 3-5% biotite, 1% fracture fill pyrite	77	146
T-2-81	37026	296.3-296.6'	Porphyritic monzonite, mod. silicification, 5% biotite, 1-2% dissem pyrite, trc molybdenum, trc fluorite	6	498
T-2-81	37027	307.05-307.35'	Porphyritic monzonite, 1% dissem. pyrite	<2	863

Figure 6- 2005 Rock Sample Locations

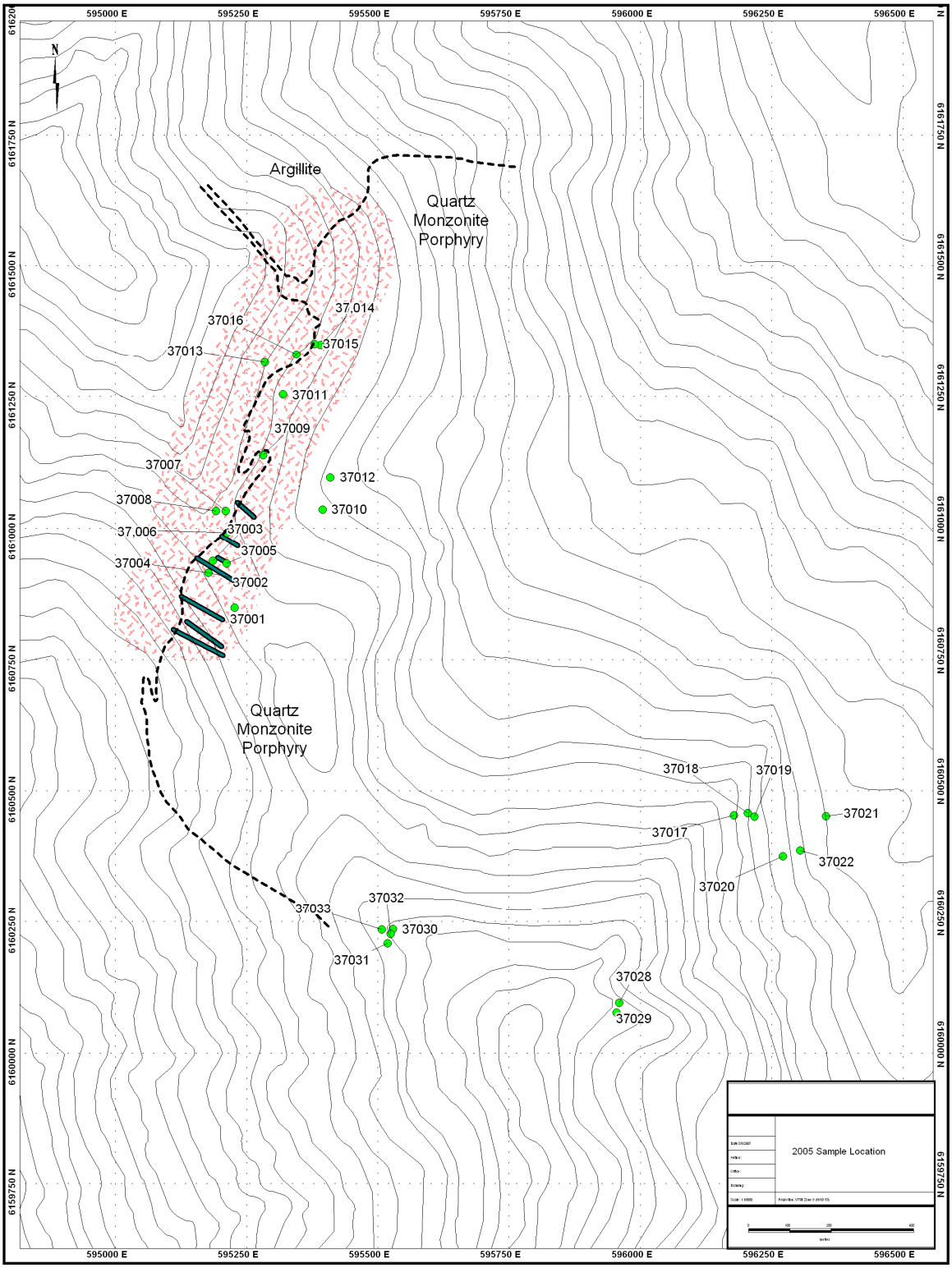


Figure 7- 2005 Rock Sample Locations with Copper Values

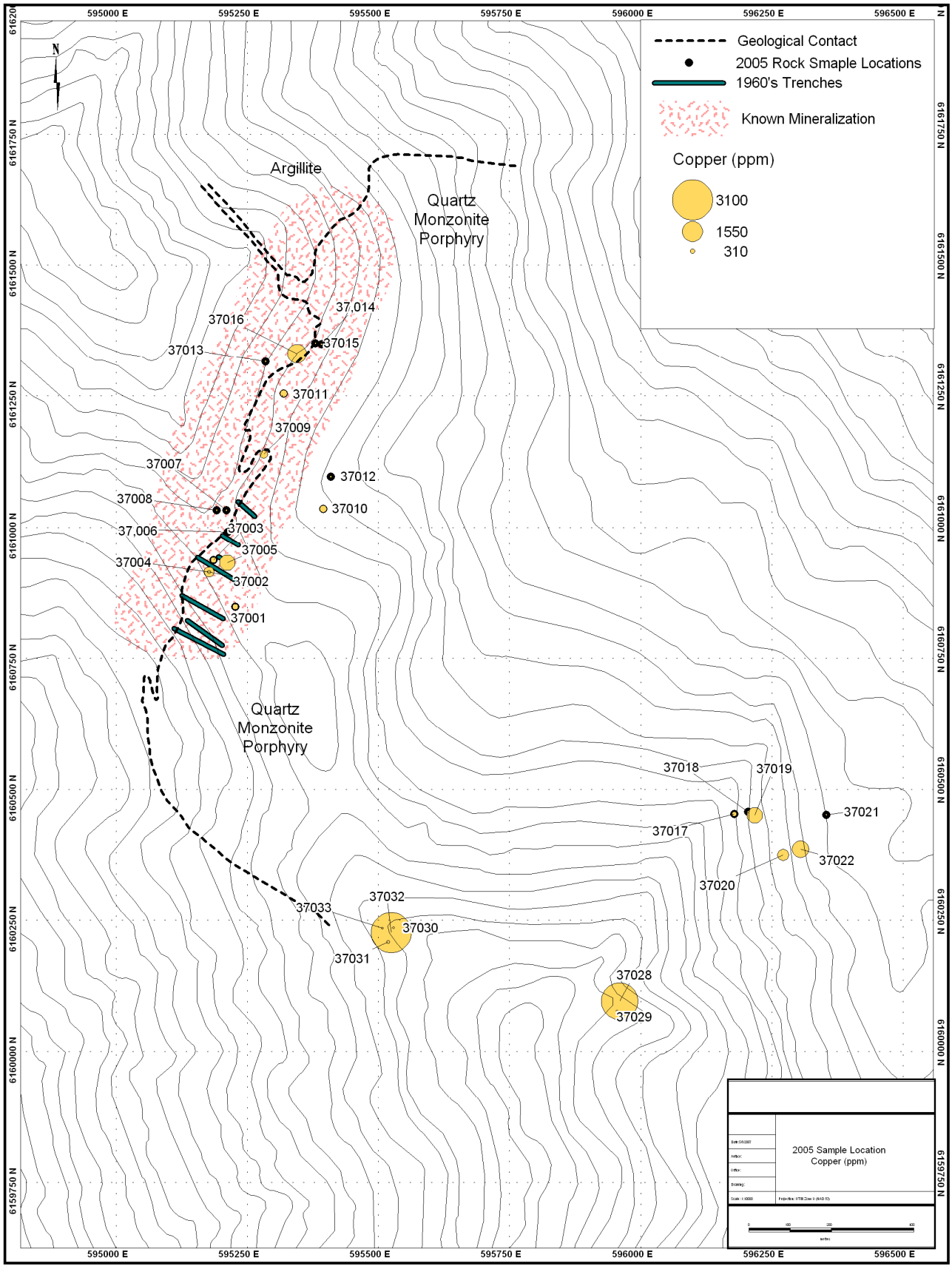
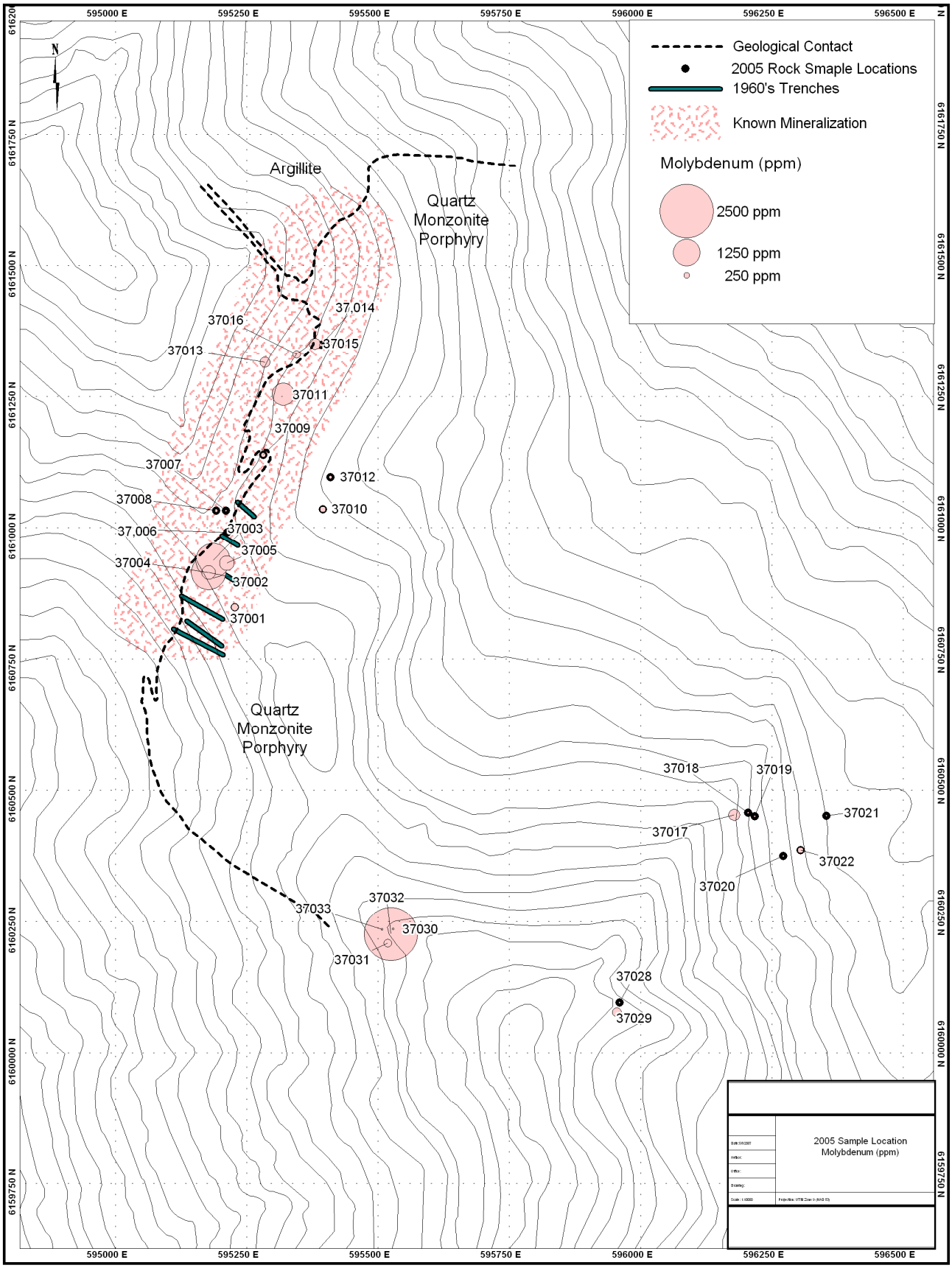


Figure 8- 2005 Rock Sample Locations with Molybdenum Values



7 Geological Setting

7.1 Regional Geology Overview

The overview of the regional geology provided below is taken from the B.C. Geological Survey mapping synopsis of the Hazelton map sheet 093M, while the description of the property geology and mineralization is derived from the B.C. government annual reports and filed assessment reports. For brevity and ease of reading, passages that have been taken verbatim from these reports are not specifically quoted unless to draw attention to observations made or opinions expressed by one particular author.

7.2 Geological Setting

The main region surrounding the Mount Thomlinson deposit is underlain primarily by rocks of the Stikinia Terrain and an overlap assemblage.

The Stikinia Terrane consists of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group and the Upper Triassic Stuhini (Takla) Group island arc volcanic rocks. These are intruded by the Late Triassic to Middle Jurassic Omineca, Francois Lake, and Topley intrusions. The overlap assemblage consists of the Middle Jurassic to Upper Cretaceous Bowser Lake, Lower Cretaceous Skeena, and Cretaceous Sustut groups. These mainly comprise clastic sedimentary and minor volcanic rocks deposited in local fault-bounded successor basins and in the Bowser basin, a portion of which underlies much of the north western portion of the Hazelton map area. Upper Cretaceous calc-alkaline volcanic rocks of the Kasalka Group extruded from several volcanic centers, while coeval plutonic rocks formed the Bulkley Intrusions. During the Cenozoic Era, important igneous activity occurred in the Eocene stage, when the Babine, Kastberg and Nanika intrusions and the Ootsa Lake Group calc-alkaline volcanic suite formed. Structure is dominated by block faulting, which has controlled the location of the major mountain valley systems, as well as many of the intrusive rock suites and mineral deposits. Aside from contact effects near intrusive bodies, metamorphism is light, reaching prehnite-pumpellyite facies.

7.3 Property Geology

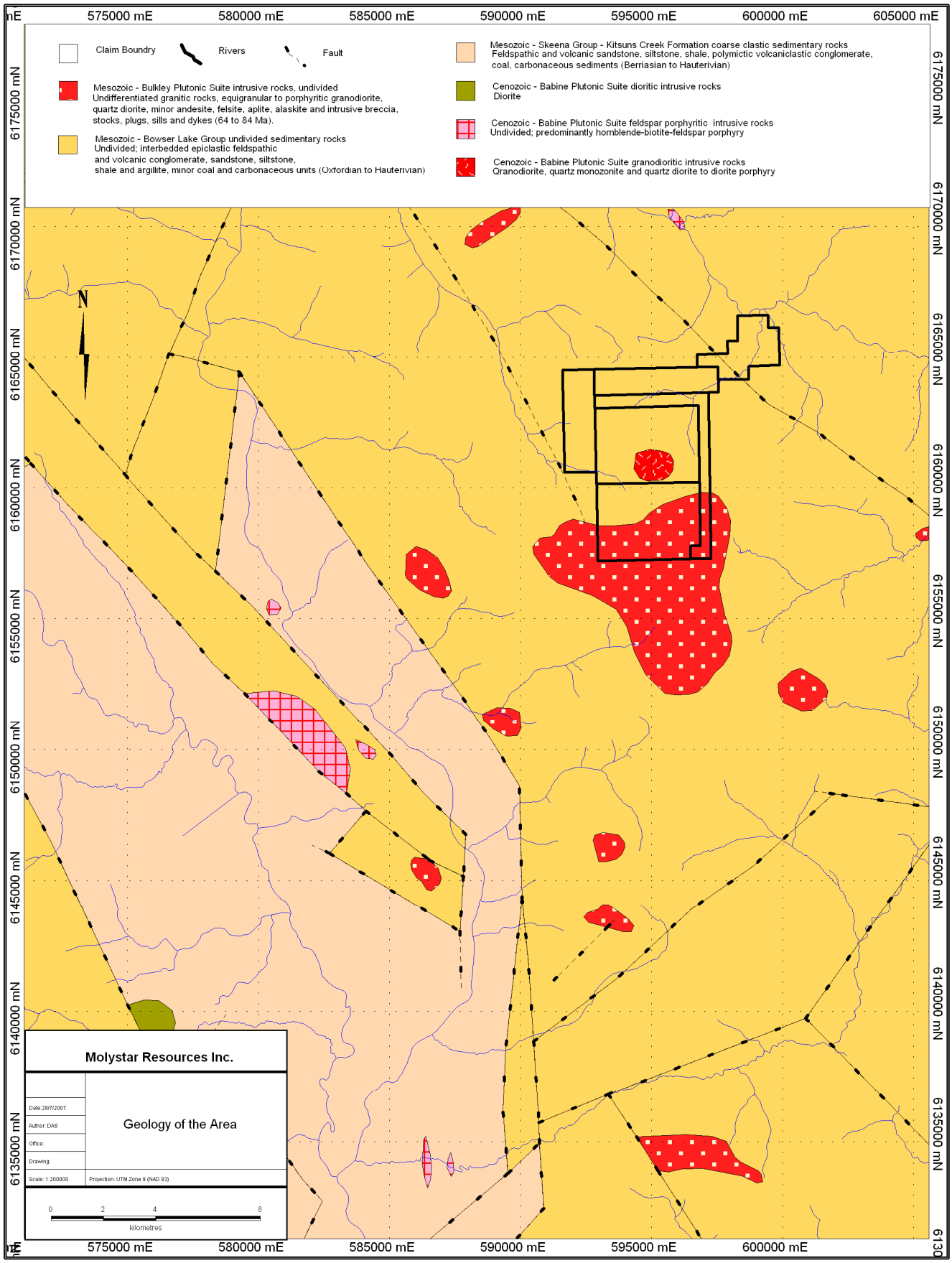
On the property area, massive black sediments of the Bowser Lake Group have been intruded by a roughly circular stock of pale buff to light pinkish white quartz monzonite porphyry. Outside the contact aureole, the sediments tend to be massive and black with conchoidal and blocky fractures or a poorly developed slaty cleavage. Near the contact the sedimentary rocks have been deformed and metamorphosed. In most areas there is a well-defined schistosity approximately parallel to the contact over a zone 100 to 150 metres wide. Most of the rocks in this zone are medium to dark brownish gray biotiferous schists. Biotite, muscovite, cordierite, andalusite, and apatite have formed in the contact aureole.

Wherever seen, the contact of the stock is very sharp. The margin is foliated for 100 to 200 metres from the contact, parallel to the schistosity in the intruded rocks. The foliation and schistosity were probably developed during intrusion of the stock. Coarse potash feldspar phenocrysts characteristic in the core of the stock are much less abundant and smaller in size in the foliated contact zone.

The core of the stock is marked by 1 to 3% of coarse, zoned potash phenocrysts, which can range up to over 5 cm at some localities. Quartz and plagioclase phenocrysts range up to 1.25 cm in diameter. The quartz monzonite porphyry is made up of 40-50% plagioclase and 10-25% potassic feldspar. The remaining constituents consist of quartz and accessory mafic minerals.

In many areas the stock is cut by narrow pale-buff to white aplite dikes. These dikes commonly occur in swarms and generally range from 2.5 to 10 cm in width and may be several metres long. One dike measures approximately 2 metres in width. The dikes occupy well-defined fractures, are mainly restricted to the stock itself, and do not occur outside the contact aureole.

Figure 9- Regional Property Geology



7.4 Structure

Examination of the south western portion of the mineralized zone suggests that the movement and precipitation of the hydrothermal fluids was largely controlled by a structurally prepared zone of fracturing, faulting, and shearing. The zone is parallel to the primary foliation along the northwest contact, and orientation of the zone was probably controlled by these planes of weakness. The shearing appears to be centered along the southern end of the mineralized zone and extends south-westerly into the argillites. The zone becomes less well defined to the northeast and appears to split into several narrower zones in the Red Canyon area. (Delancy, 1980)

8. Deposit Type

Porphyry molybdenum deposits are typically related to complex, multiple intrusion events. Many individual deposits are hosted by cylindrical stocks that are less than 500 m or less in diameter. Others are related to larger epizonal zones (Quartz Hill, Alaska), swarms of porphyritic sills (Louise Lake) or dike swarms (Salal Creek). Some are genetically related to the youngest phases of batholiths (Endako, Adanac) or large stocks (Mount Tolman). Mineralization at Endako and Adanac is genetically linked to epizonal granites and related rocks that are the youngest phases of the Topley and Surprise Lake batholiths, respectively. In contrast, the 102 Ma quartz monzonite that hosts the Boss Mountain deposit cuts an unrelated 187 Ma granodiorite batholith. Deposits, like Kitsault, that are genetically associated with the 54 Ma to 48 Ma Alice Arm and related intrusive suites, generally occur in small quartz monzonite stocks with histories of multiple intrusion.

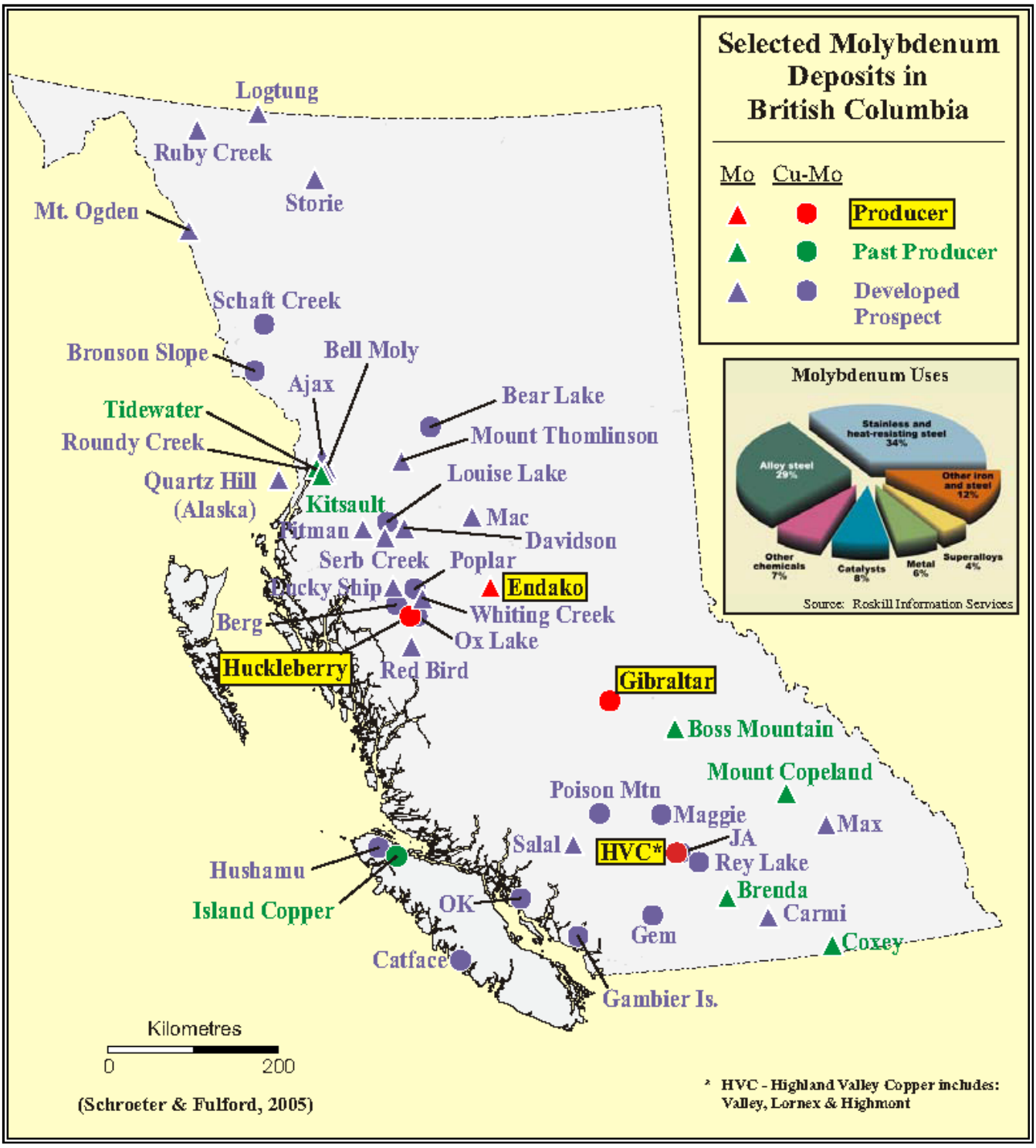
Molybdenite mineralization generally forms stockworks that are elliptical to crescentic in plan, and may be tabular and flat-lying in section (e.g., Quartz Hill). Mineralization occurs mainly in fractures and quartz veins in the genetically related intrusions, and often extends into hornfelsed country rocks. Alaskite dikes and intermineral intrusive breccias may accompany the mineralization (e.g., Boss Mountain). Molybdenum mineralization is typically polyphase, perhaps related to episodic doming (e.g., Endako). Molybdenite is typically deposited during either potassium feldspar or biotite alteration. At Endako, some

molybdenite mineralization apparently accompanied argillic alteration. Phyllic alteration is peripheral to some deposits, and propyllitic alteration develops locally.

Molybdenite is generally the only ore mineral in these deposits, but some have potentially recoverable copper sulphides (Mount Tolman, Mount Thomlinson), and scheelite or wolframite. Other minerals that may be present are bismuth minerals, galena and sphalerite. Pyrite is common in, and fringing mineralized zones and magnetite may be present. Common gangue minerals are quartz, carbonate, sericite, biotite, chlorite, fluorite, gypsum, epidote and hornblende. (McMillan, 1995)

In British Columbia, porphyry molybdenum deposits are exclusively post-accretion. These deposits are widely distributed in the Cordillera and overlap in time and space with porphyry Cu-Mo-Au deposits. Metallogenic episodes are recognized at about 140 Ma, 110 Ma to 100 Ma, 80 Ma to 60 Ma and 50 Ma (related to Alice Arm intrusions in which Mount Thomlinson deposit is possibly correlated). Local metallogenic episodes occurred at 54 Ma to 48 Ma and 8 Ma. The oldest deposit Endako is dated at 138 Ma, the youngest, Salal Creek at 8 Ma. Endako has been the major producing mine in the province, operating since 1965. The other significant producer was Boss Mountain, dated at about 100 Ma, and produced intermittently until 1983.

Figure 10- Selected Molybdenum Deposits in British Columbia



9. Mineralization

On the Mount Thomlinson property, concentrations of molybdenite, chalcopyrite, and pyrite are associated with a system of quartz veins, fractures, and aplite dykes, which cut the porphyry along the north western contact. There is no direct correlation between the intensity of veining and intensity of mineralization. Molybdenite is most common as fine flakes in quartz veinlets and as smears along fracture planes. Locally it occurs as coarse flakes in quartz veins. Minor yellow ferrimolybdenite is noted along zones of oxidation. Previous authors had noted that chalcopyrite is found in the same general areas as molybdenite and the two sulphides occur independently of each other. Inspection of core stored on the property has shown that chalcopyrite and molybdenite do mix in DDH T-4-81 (Figure 3). Delancy (1980)

Chalcopyrite, malachite, and azurite occur along fractures and veins. Pyrite (1-5%) is found as disseminations, fracture fillings, and patchy crystalline concentrations in the intrusive and adjacent argillites.

The mineralized zone is sub-parallel to the northwest argillite-porphyry contact (Az. 030^0 /65^0NW); the mineralized zones are several metres from the intrusive contact (Delancy 1980, 1982) (Figure 3). Although mineralization is over 900 metres in strike length, the degree of mineralization varies considerably. The zone is complex and less well defined in the northeast with narrow sections of mineralized rock separated by barren rock (Delancy 1980, 1982). Of the five holes TexasGulf drilled, only one (T-2-81) completely crosscut the mineralized zone. The other four holes were either lost due to drilling problems or crossed south of the mineralized zone. Delancy (1980) states that “the mineralized zone is an irregular tabular zone, up to 100 metres wide, and dips at approximately 60^0 to the northwest”. Further Delancy, 1980 states that “T-2-81 collared at -45^0 intersected 357 metres (true thickness 78.8 metres) of 0.115% MoS_2 (0.069% Mo) and 0.11 % Cu and was stopped in the argillites at 769.3 metres”.

10. Exploration

Molystar Resources Inc has not undertaken exploration on the property.

11. Drilling

Molystar Resources Inc has not undertaken drilling on the property.

12. Sampling Method and Approach

In August of 2006 Andrew Molnar accompanied Gregory Thomson on a site inspection. Mr. Thomson noted the locations of historic drill sites, as well as undertook a cursory emanation of core stored on site form the TexasGulf drill program. Mr. Thomson randomly selected eight sections of not previously sampled by TexasGulf.

Table 5 table below describes the eight rock samples selected by Mr. Thomson. The table includes the drill hole number (location can be see in figure 3), interval of sample, description of the sample, and the resulting assay values.

Table 5, 2006 Core Re-sampling

Sample No.	Drill Hole	Interval	Description	Mo	Cu	Au	Ag
				ppm	Ppm	ppb	Ppm
451054	T-2-81	670.9-671.4 m	qtz monzonite, 10-20% biotite, ~ 2-5% dissem cpy+/- py, 2-3% fine Mos2 patches	1119	674.5	7.7	1.9
451055	T-1-80	682.4-683.8 m	White-pinkish med-grained siliceous qtz monzonite. 3-5% anhedral pyroxene phenos (partially chloritized). 3-5% diss (1-3mm)+ fine clots of chalco (w/ tr py), 1-2% dissem blebs MoS2 (1-2mm).	>2000	1479.4	17.9	3.1
451056	T-1-80	2390-2394'	quartz rich areas in argillites, dissem cpy, born, patchy MoS2. rock is mainly finely foliated argillite w. fine (1mm) bands py+/- cpy often assoc w patchy MoS2	1791	4539.3	26.7	5.4
451057	T-1-80	93.7-94.7 m	msv gray QM, 1-2 % f.g biotite, sporadic blue and green mal/ azurite blebs to 1 cm, trc dissem MoS2	19.4	475.9	4.9	0.7
451058	T-4-81	1751-1756'	pinkish gray altered QM, minor dissem MoS2, previous sample taken after 1756'	76.3	1149.5	4.2	6.4
451059	T-4-81	563.8-564.8 m	Mottled grayish-pinkish (qtz-kspar) flooded QM, minor perv dissem cpy +/- py and MoS2	159	532.9	3.6	1.2
451060	T-4-81	568-569 m	Massive gray qtz w 3-5% intermixed dissem py, cpy, born, Mos2	22.4	3169.3	2.4	9

13. Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Eight Rock samples were placed in poly ore bags and were sealed with a plastic zap strap. A witness sample of each rock sample was retained and is available for viewing. The samples were flown to Smithers, BC, placed in labeled rice bags and double sealed with plastic zap straps for shipping. Samples were shipped by Greyhound Bus directly to Acme Laboratories Limited (ACME) of Vancouver, British Columbia for 36-element ICP-MS analysis (Group 1-DX), and Group 3B-Fire Geochem gold analysis. This is shown on the certificates in Appendix 1.

The following is a summary of sample preparation procedures employed by Acme Analytical Labratories of Vancouver, BC. All rock samples were crushed to -10 mesh followed by pulverizing a 250 gram split to -150 mesh (95%). A 30 gram cut of the -150 mesh material from each sample was then analyzed for 36 elements by ICP-MS analysis (Acme analysis code Group 1-DX). All sample pulps and rejects are stored by Acme.

14. Data Verification

The 1964-65 data which is the root of all subsequent exploration programs on the Mount Thomlinsom property and the methodology, spacing, density, sample recovery and quality of such a program are not available. Hence the data verification process becomes difficult if not impossible. The authors have been unable locate this core and verify this information. The recommendations of this report are designed to verify the 1964-1965 Amax data. (Please the recommendations sections).

15. Adjacent Properties

The Thomlinson Creek mineral showing (Minfile No. 093M122), is located 11 kilometres east of Mount Thomlinson, 42 kilometres north-northeast of Hazelton. The property is underlain by carbonaceous sandstone, shale, and conglomerate of the Middle Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous Bowser Lake Group intruded by a small multi-phase intrusive body of Eocene Babine Intrusions, which intrude granodiorite, quartz monzonite, and biotite hornblende quartz diorite.

The intrusive body is 600 metres wide and at least 4 kilometres long. It is extensively fractured and mineralized with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite as well as less common molybdenite and scheelite. Mineralization also extends into the hornfels zone, which is up to 300 metres wide adjacent to the intrusive.

Biotite feldspar porphyry and quartz porphyry dike rocks intrude the hornfels and quartz diorite. Silicification, together with kaolinitic, chloritic, and sericitic alteration, is characteristic of the property. Drill hole TC-8 1-6 returned an assay of 0.10% copper and 0.03% molybdenum over 72 metres.

The Laura property (Minfile No. 093M079), is located approximately 10 kilometres west-southwest of the Mount Thomlinson mineral prospect. The Laura property lies in a somewhat different geological environment to that of Mount Thomlinson. A two-phase granodioritic plug of Late Cretaceous Bulkley Intrusions cuts the sediments of the Bowser

Lake Group. Low-grade molybdenum, copper, and tungsten mineralization is widespread in the granodiorite and locally in the hornfelsed sedimentary rocks adjacent to the stock with the best grades lying in the margins of the stock.

Four stages of mineralization are evident. An early disseminated and fracture-controlled pyrite mineralization with chalcopyrite and amphibole was succeeded by a quartz vein stockwork carrying pyrite, chalcopyrite, and molybdenite. The third phase consists of hairline quartz veins with pyrite, pyrrhotite, molybdenite, and chalcopyrite; and finally wide-spaced late vuggy flat-lying quartz-carbonate-feldspar veins carrying pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and locally jamesonite and stibnite.

16. Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Molystar Resources Inc has not undertaken mineral processing or metallurgical testing the Mount Thomlinson mineral property.

17. Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

There are currently no established mineral resources for the Mount Thomlinson mineral property.

18. Other Information

The authors are unable to locate any data, or reports pertaining to geological, trenching, rock sampling, and diamond drill work carried out on the Mount Thomlinson project area by Buttle Lake Resources (1963) and Southwest Potash Limited (1964, 1965). The authors have seen references to the above literature but unable to independently verify the information. Since the authors cannot verify any of the information it has to be treated with caution and suspect. However, if the information is valid, it adds to the geological understanding of the Mount Thomlinson property and can be used for future mineral exploration on the property.

19. Interpretation and Conclusions

During the early 1960's and early 1980's major exploration programs were carried out by Buttle Lake Resources, Southwest Potash Corporation (Amax), and TexasGulf Canada Limited (TexasGulf).

The original historical estimate of the mineral zone was determined through assay results obtained from 9 BQ diameter drill holes carried out by AMAX in the mid 1960's. The drill hole results, in combination with sampling results obtained from surface trenches throughout the mineral zone, were combined to arrive at the recognized historical mineralization If such a drill program were to be undertaken on today's currently regulatory environment AMAX's 9 drill holes and trenches would not be in sufficient density or distribution to meet the current standards for a mineral deposit.

If the historical work by previous operators is correct they may have demonstrated that the a potential exists for a classic disseminated, low grade, porphyry Mo (low-F-type) mineralization. The true extent of this mineralization is not known for the following reasons:

- The geological reports for the 1960's drilling are not available in the public realm but are referenced in assessment reports by TexasGulf. Hence, these cannot be independently verified or relied upon (please see the recommendation section) .
- The 1960's geological information appears to have played an instrumental role in the current understanding of the mineralization on the property.
- Without the 1960's drill logs and assay values the model of a classic disseminated low grade, porphyry (low-F-type) can be called into question. (please the recommendation section)

The 1960's work programs play a crucial role in the geological understanding of the Mount Thomlinson Property and without it there would have been no reason for subsequent operators to explore the property. Therefore, it would stand to reason that the 1960's work should be redone to confirm or deny the extent of the mineralization. (please the recommendation section)

20. Recommendations

It is recommended that work be conducted on the property.

This work is designed to incorporate a review of the 1960's explorations programs,.

The main elements of this fieldwork include the following:

- 10 diamond drill holes totalling approximately 2,500 metres confirming/twining the 1963-1965 drilling data. This information is instrumental in confirming the previous drilling results.

- Re-establishment of 1960's surface trenches with commensurate geologic mapping and rock sampling. Further trenching, mapping and sampling to be carried out in additional areas as deemed necessary.

- A ground magnetic survey and a three-dimensional induced polarization survey are recommended for the portion of the property containing the interpreted mineralization. The surveys will be useful in delineating areas of conductive mineralized rock masses and subsequent drill targets.

-

Proposed Budget

Pre-field Data Compilation, program planning, sourcing, permitting	$ 15,000
Magnetic & 3D IP	$ 60,000
Camp purchase/rentals	$40,000
Food/Consumables	$30,000
Geochemical sampling/Rock blasting (follow-up)	$15,000
Diamond drilling (10 holes totalling 2,500m)	$275,000
Helicopter	$90,000
Vehicle/Rentals	$7,500
Assays	$25,000
Field Crew	$35,000
Field Consulting (mapping, core logging, etc)	$45,000
Communications	$10,000
Mobilization/Demobilization	$20,000
Reporting	$10,000
Sub-total	$672.500
Contingency	$67,250
TOTAL	**$ 739,750**

21. References

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Carithers, W. (1965) Report on the Buttle Lake Molybdenite Project, Mount Thomlinson, B.C. (unpublished AMAX company report, 15 pages) referenced in Delancy 1980

Carpenter, T.H. (1994) Mineral Claims Rock Sampling Program on the Mt. Thomlinson Property Tom 1-6 for Discovery Consultants (W.R. Gilmour) (Assessment Report No. 23578)

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Schroeter, T., Fulford, A, (2005) British Columbia Porphyry Molybdenum Resources – A Listing GeoFile 2005-23 British Columbia Ministry of Energy & Mines BC Geological Survey.

Sinclair, W.D.(1995) Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles BCMEMPR Open File 1995-20, Vol. 1 pgs. 93-9 Description of Porphyry (Low-F-Type) Deposit Model (L05)

Thomson, G. R. (2006) Compliance Report on the Mount Thomlinson Property for Cadre Capital Inc (Assessment Report No. 28,158)

22. Certificates

I, Derrick Strickland, do hereby certify as follows:

That I am a consulting geologist, residing at 5-235 West 12th Ave, Vancouver, B.C.

This certificate applies to the report entitled "Technical Report on the Mount Thomlinson Property Latitude 55° 35' 14"N, Longitude 127° 29' 19"W NTS map sheet 093M11 & 10 British Columbia, Canada" Dated October 17th 2007"

That I am a graduate of Concordia University of Montreal, Quebec, with a B.Sc. in Geology, 1993, and I am a graduate of University of Phoenix 2001 with and Master of Business Administration.

That I am a Practicing Member in good standing of the British Columbia Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists, license278779 since 2003. That I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1993, and have been working since 1986 in gold, diamonds, uranium, precious and base metal exploration throughout Canada, parts of the United States, and Mongolia.

That I am co-author/editor of the report entitled "Technical Report on theMount Thomlinson Property Latitude 55° 35' 14"N, Longitude 127° 29' 19"W NTS map sheet 093M11 & 10 British Columbia, Canada" Dated November 8th 2007.

I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101.

I have not visited the property.

That I have no interest, direct or indirect in the Mount Thomlinson Property. nor do I have any interest in any other properties of Molystar Resources Inc., nor do I own directly or indirectly any of the securities of Molystar Resources Inc. nor do I expect to receive any such interest or securities in the future.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with appropriate professional associations (asdefined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this technical report not misleading.

That I have read National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP, and form 43-101F, and that this report is in compliance therewith.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C.
This 8th day of November, 2007

Derrick Strickland P.Geo, MBA.

CERTIFICATE OF THE AUTHOR: GREGORY R. THOMSON P. GEO.

I, Gregory R. Thomson hereby certify that:

I am an independent Consulting Geologist and Professional Geoscientist residing at #40-21928-48th Avenue, Langley B.C. V3A 8H1, with my office at the same location.
I graduated from University of British Columbia, Vancouver B.C., in 1970 with a Bachelors Degree in Science (B.Sc.), in the field of Geology.

I have practiced my profession as a Geologist for the past 30 years since graduation, in the fields of Mining Exploration, Oil and Gas Exploration, and Geological Consulting. I have been employed by and provided consulting services to both junior and senior mining/exploration companies. I have written numerous Qualifying Reports and Technical Reports related to various property examinations and for exploration programs, in which I have had direct supervisory or participatory involvement.
I have worked in Canada, the United States of America, Mexico, and Mongolia. The majority of my mineral exploration career has been carried out in the province of British Columbia.
My specific experience concerning the subject Mount Thomlinson mineral property is related to inspection of and work on other similar molybdenum-copper deposits in British Columbia, Mexico, and the USA.

I am a registered as a Professional Geoscientist (P. Geo.) in the Province of British Columbia with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC ("APEGBC") No 20649 - 1992 and I am entitled to use the Seal, which has been affixed to this report.

This certificate relates to the Compliance Report on the Mount Thomlinson Property dated November 8th, 2007 (the "Technical Report") which is based on my site-visit to the subject property on August 4th, 2006, my review of all available data concerning the subject property, and personal data and information gathered during my site visit.
For the purposes of this Technical Report I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101. I have read the Policy and this report is prepared in compliance with its provisions.

I am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report. I have no direct or indirect interest in the property, which is the subject of this report or in the securities of Molystar Resources Inc., nor in any related companies, nor do I intend to acquire any such shares. I am independent of the subject company in full compliance with all provisions of National Instrument 43-101. I do not hold any interest, directly or indirectly, in any claims within 50 kilometres of the Mount Thomlinson Property. I will receive only normal consulting fees for the preparation of this report.

As of the date of this certificate, I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report, which is not reflected in the technical report, the omission of which would make the technical report misleading.

Dated at Vancouver B.C. this 8th Day of November 2007

Appendix 1

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

AMH Mining Corp. PROJECT Thomlinson File # A605043
821 - 475 Howe St., Vancouver BC V6C 2B3 Submitted by: Andrew Meiner

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm
G-1	.2	20.3	4.9	49	<.1	3.9	4.6	588	2.12	.8	2.4	<.5	4.3	64	<.1	<.1	.1	44	.64	.090	8	7	.69	221	.143	3	1.02	.068	.61	4	<.01	2.1	.4	<.05	5	<.5
451054	1119.0	674.5	40.9	90	1.9	2.0	3.3	274	1.68	141.9	4.2	7.7	4.7	638	.1	13.4	2.3	18	2.05	.062	13	7	.18	53	.031	7	.63	.066	.51	1.0	.01	.8	.2	1.97	3	1.8
451055	>2000	1479.4	10.8	227	3.1	1.5	4.3	260	1.97	23.8	12.8	17.9	7.7	229	<.1	1.9	3.0	13	1.01	.056	13	6	.17	51	.021	8	.33	.021	.29	5.5	.01	.7	.1	1.91	2	2.9
451056	1791.0	4539.3	9.1	159	5.4	8.0	11.2	198	3.54	22.1	1.0	26.7	1.9	63	.9	2.5	.9	54	.81	.037	5	15	.46	57	.111	<1	1.01	.098	.64	1.4	.01	3.9	.4	2.46	4	3.1
451057	19.4	475.9	9.5	110	.7	.7	1.4	89	.70	9.0	5.3	4.9	15.2	13	.5	1.1	1.3	10	.18	.020	17	6	.06	71	.008	<1	.28	.031	.18	.7	<.01	.5	.1	.16	2	<.5
451058	76.3	1149.5	25.1	131	6.3	1.8	3.6	121	1.29	15.3	4.2	4.2	7.4	88	1.2	14.7	2.7	12	.43	.020	8	12	.10	70	.011	<1	.30	.043	.24	.2	.01	.6	.1	.90	2	.8
451059	159.0	532.9	6.7	47	1.2	1.0	2.5	145	1.10	4.9	4.5	3.6	6.1	137	<.1	2.5	.6	11	.66	.029	8	6	.13	75	.029	9	.25	.034	.24	.3	<.01	.6	.1	.93	2	.7
451060	22.4	3169.3	18.3	280	9.0	1.6	6.8	94	2.53	3.3	3.3	2.4	4.5	49	2.4	15.9	4.0	4	.44	.004	3	10	.03	26	.003	9	.12	.022	.11	.3	<.01	.3	<.1	2.33	1	3.0
STANDARD DS7	20.6	106.7	68.5	398	.9	54.7	9.6	617	2.36	47.6	4.8	89.5	4.2	69	6.3	5.5	4.3	85	.92	.078	12	172	1.03	368	.120	39	.97	.080	.44	3.8	.20	2.6	4.1	.21	5	3.2

GROUP 1DX - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150

Data ! FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: AUG 9 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED: 09-08-06 P03:51 OUT

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Raymond Chan

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.