

Scott Wilson Mining

MIOCENE METALS LIMITED

**TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE
CU-AU-MO PROPERTIES,
SOUTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA,
CANADA**

NI-43-101 Report

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December 31, 2010

SCOTT WILSON ROSCOE POSTLE ASSOCIATES INC.

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1 SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (Scott Wilson RPA) was retained by Alar Soever, President and CEO of Wallbridge Mining Company Limited (Wallbridge), to prepare an independent Technical Report for seven copper-gold-molybdenum (Cu-Au-Mo) properties in southwestern British Columbia belonging to the newly formed Miocene Metals Limited (Miocene). Wallbridge is a Canadian-based exploration company whose primary focus is exploration of footwall rock in Sudbury Mining Camp, Ontario. Wallbridge recently spun out Miocene, which was created to acquire all of Wallbridge's BC porphyry Cu-Au-Mo properties (the Properties). The purpose of this report is to support a listing on the TSX Venture Exchange and an initial public offering. This Technical Report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Scott Wilson RPA visited the properties May 13 to May 14, 2010, June 1, 2010, and June 24 to June 25, 2010. The information used to prepare this Technical Report includes exploration data up to September 1, 2010.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Exploration in southwestern British Columbia over the last hundred years has largely focused on mesothermal gold, polymetallic vein, and skarn type deposit models. The documented work history around these intrusions is usually restricted to limited programs following up, re-visiting, re-sampling, and, in some cases, upgrading known occurrences that were already identified by previous workers. There is little record of any significant systematic regional evaluation of these Tertiary intrusions for their large scale porphyry or epithermal potential.

The Properties are being explored for porphyry-style Cu-Au-Mo mineralization associated with intrusions within the post-accretionary Tertiary-age Cascade Magmatic Arc. This represents a significantly younger environment than typical porphyry exploration targets in British Columbia. However, there are a number of very large porphyry deposits which occur in this belt in neighbouring southeast Alaska and Washington State and similar age magmatic belts worldwide that contain large (>1 billion tonnes) copper and molybdenum deposits.

MOUNT BARR, CUSTER RIDGE AND SUNSHINE

The Mount Barr, Custer Ridge, and Sunshine properties were acquired to cover underexplored Miocene-, Oligocene-, and Eocene-age plutonic complexes within the Cascade Magmatic Arc. Numerous copper, gold, silver, and polymetallic deposits and occurrences are found within and on the periphery of the intrusions covered by the properties. These occurrences may reflect the high metal endowment of the magmatic systems and hence there is the potential for large tonnage porphyry style deposits to occur.

The Mount Barr property is underlain by the Miocene-age Mount Barr Plutonic Complex, the Custer Ridge property is underlain by the Oligocene-age Chilliwack Lake Plutonic Complex, and the Sunshine is underlain by the Eocene-age Mission Ridge Plutonic Suite. Based on interpretation of the government regional airborne dataset, Mount Barr and Custer Ridge intrusive complexes include mostly magnetic rocks. Each of these also includes large central magnetic low anomalies which may reflect younger phases of intrusions and/or the core of mineralized alteration systems. Gold and gold-silver-base metal silt anomalies indicate some potential for the discovery of vein-, skarn-, and intrusive-hosted precious and base metal deposits within one or more of these properties.

Scott Wilson RPA concludes that the Mount Barr, Custer Ridge, and Sunshine properties are underexplored early stage projects and a systematic regional approach and follow-up of resulting anomalies has a high probability of discovering new areas of mineralization. Further work is warranted.

ROGERS CREEK

Historical porphyry exploration in British Columbia has focused on older rocks of the Intermontane Belt rather than the metamorphosed and structurally imbricated, dominantly Triassic to Cretaceous age Coast Belt. Past exploration models suggest that the Coast Belt is at too deep an erosional level to be prospective for porphyry-style mineralization. Instead, previous work in the area has targeted volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS)-style or epithermal gold-style mineralization. Work carried out in the 1990s recognized very young Miocene intrusions into the Coast Belt rocks, forming part of the Cascade Magmatic Arc. This geological setting for porphyry-style mineralization, coupled with the discovery of Cu, Au, and Mo mineralization within these intrusions, provides a compelling geological model for exploration. Using this model, Wallbridge

acquired a significant land position focused on mineralization within this Miocene-age magmatic complex.

Airborne geophysical surveys, regional stream sediment sampling, soil sampling, mapping, and prospecting have been completed and were successful in focusing attention to three priority exploration targets within the Rogers Creek valley. Prospecting and mapping along roads in the southwest part of the property identified an additional target within the intrusion and drilling conducted by Wallbridge confirmed the presence of porphyry-style mineralization and alteration.

Drilling and sampling also indicates a strong association of pervasively and strongly mineralized rocks in the vicinity of high order structures trending north to northwest at Target I. Miocene believes that fault zones identified along roads act as cross links between the higher order faults and thus provided a much larger surface area for mineralized hydrothermal fluids channelled along them to impregnate the surrounding rock. While these fault zones are poorly exposed, the sparse outcrop seen is extremely leached and fractured at surface as well as having developed limonitic gossans. The range of anomalous soil samples in this area as well as numerous low-resistivity and high-chargeability features further suggest that the granodiorite host is intensely altered and impregnated with sulphides at depth. Identification of lower or equal order structures associated with the faults is essential in defining high grade portions of this mineralized system for drill testing.

At Target II, southwest of Target I, quartz-malachite veining has been identified within another strong magnetic low that is surrounded and overlain, in part, by elevated gold values in soil samples. The trend of the samples indicates a northwest striking fault zone that dips to the southwest. Surrounding outcrops of granodiorite are cut by ill-defined zones of Cu-mineralized chloritic stringers, similar to those found around the margins of the polymictic breccia pipe at Target I. The magnetic low in this area may be related to an unroofed breccia pipe or alteration system, similar to that exposed at Target I.

At Target III, a 200 m diameter zone of hematite and clay/sericite/tourmaline-altered breccia has been identified in an area of anomalous Au-in-silt values and multi-generational silicification and potassic alteration events are observed both within fault

zones and within pervasively altered host granodiorite. Silicification may represent a cap overlying a mineralized porphyry or an epithermal system at depth. Arsenic-in-soil values may give an indication of the gold potential of the area. Other pathfinder elements, such as Bi, as well as field observations indicate the existence of an east-west trending structure that is responsible for the gold anomalies found in local stream and rock samples. Several small to moderate sized magnetic lows were indicated by the 3D magnetic inversion that seem to follow structural trends and thus may highlight zones of intense alteration.

A newly discovered Cu-Au-Mo-Ag showing was identified through prospecting outcrops exposed during logging road construction and geochemical sampling (Target IV) on the Fire Mountain claim block. This occurrence is interpreted as relatively high-level, structural controlled mineralization associated with a deeper hydrothermal porphyry source.

Scott Wilson RPA concludes that further exploration of the Rogers Creek property is warranted in light of the encouraging results to date. Geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys have established new targets and subsequent drilling has established confidence in the new model.

SHULAPS

The Shulaps Creek property is prospective for porphyry-style Cu, Au, and Mo mineralization associated with plutons of the Tertiary Mission Ridge Plutonic Suite and the younger Rexmount Porphyry. Based on the pattern of normal faults, these intrusions are exposed at shallower erosional levels and are more prospective for porphyry-style mineralization on the northern part of the property.

Although not the primary target for Miocene, Shulaps is also prospective for mesothermal-type gold mineralization within up-faulted blocks of sheared and listwanite altered rocks of the Shulaps Ultramafic Complex.

Scott Wilson RPA concludes that sufficient encouragement has been obtained from regional sampling to warrant further exploration.

SALAL AND MACKENZIE**Salal**

The Salal property includes historic occurrences of molybdenum mineralization along a 15 km trend. Preliminary sampling by Miocene in 2010 has confirmed the association between molybdenum and rhenium on the property, with three samples of blasted rock from two historic trenches returning 3.55 g/t Re, 3.05 g/t Re, and 0.422 g/t Re. Historic sampling by Paget Minerals Corporation (Paget) in 2007/2008 of similar blasted rock from trenches assayed 5 g/t Re, 7 g/t Re, and 82 g/t Re.

Scott Wilson RPA concludes that further exploration is warranted to define the distribution of molybdenum and rhenium mineralization at Salal and determine the continuity of high grade mineralization within the larger trend.

MacKenzie

This property has no history of diamond drilling and is not covered by regional airborne geophysical surveys. Discovered by Dr. Ken MacKenzie in 2003, the property hosts widespread Cu-Au mineralization over an area of several kilometres that may be related to a potential porphyry system.

Subsequent work by Miocene has identified a structure that can be traced horizontally for 1,000 m and has yielded values of up to 23.4% Cu and 1.65 g/t Au from chip and grab samples.

Scott Wilson RPA concludes that further work is warranted to define the nature of the mineralized structure and to identify and define the distribution of other mineralized structures on the property.

Scott Wilson RPA notes that exploration is in its early stages and the Properties can best be described as prospective. As a result, there is little data density. In the opinion of Scott Wilson RPA, the information that has been gathered to date has been collected by experienced practitioners using industry standard methods. Miocene's objective is to investigate the underexplored Cascade Magmatic Arc rocks on its Properties in southwestern British Columbia. Miocene has received encouragement from its exploration efforts to date and has been successful in applying its exploration model.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Exploration programs proposed for 2010 have been initiated and are summarized below. Scott Wilson RPA recommends that these programs be completed as planned. Proposals for work in 2011 will be contingent upon the 2010 results.

MOUNT BARR, CUSTER RIDGE AND SUNSHINE

In addition to the completed airborne geophysical surveys at Mount Barr and Custer Ridge, Scott Wilson RPA recommends follow-up ground geophysical surveys on the Mt. Barr property and a Phase I stream sampling program covering significant drainages from all three properties. Comprised of 161 sampling sites, the program can be conducted by a two person crew using four wheel drive trucks and all-terrain vehicles (ATV) on existing forest service roads (FSR) with some helicopter support. Stream sediment sampling will be concurrent with reconnaissance scale geological mapping and prospecting all of which will be supported by the interpretation of the 2010 airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys and the completion of an additional 470 line-km survey on the Mount Barr property.

Phase II exploration on Mount Barr will be contingent on Phase I silt sampling analyses. Highly anomalous Au-in-silt values sampled in 2010, and the clustering of some values near a prominent north/south fault, will be subjected to detailed silt sampling, prospecting, and contour soil sampling and will be further supported by ground geophysics. One or both of magnetic and Induced Polarization (IP) surveys are recommended to delineate potentially mineralized structures and help ensure complete coverage of the structure believed to be related to anomalous Au-in-silt samples collected in 2010.

If warranted, Phase II results on Mount Barr will be followed up with additional soil sampling to extend anomalous surface targets resulting from Phase II sampling, trenching and ground geophysics, and drilling.

Phase II exploration on Custer Ridge and Sunshine will be contingent on Phase I results. These data will aid in determining which watersheds should be followed up with additional close-space silt sampling, in isolated drainages, complemented by contour soil sampling. Scott Wilson RPA recommends that the follow-up program include the

collection of up to a total of 1,500 soil samples, prospecting for mineralized float, and mapping of alteration, particularly near prominent lineaments.

Phase II sampling on Custer Ridge and Sunshine will be followed up, if warranted, with additional soil sampling, prospecting, ground geophysics and trenching, with drilling only considered at this stage if obvious drill targets are discovered.

ROGERS CREEK

Scott Wilson RPA recommends the following program for Rogers Creek:

- Drill test IP and related geological/geochemical (soil and rock) targets and structures in Target I;
- Drill test potentially gold-bearing structures indicated by soil sampling at the southwestern margin of Target II;
- Extend soil sample grid on the northwestern and northern margin of Target II with a view to closing off Au-in-soil anomaly and developing prospecting and/or drill targets for 2012;
- Map and prospect at higher elevation, closer to inferred large scale faults at Target IV;
- Prospect, map, and stream sample in the southeastern portion of the property to determine the exploration potential of this portion of the property.

Phase II drilling will be directed to expand discoveries made by Phase I drilling and to test new targets resulting from Phase I prospecting and soil sampling.

SHULAPS

Scott Wilson RPA recommends that a Phase I program of stream sediment sampling, on nominal 700 m to 1,000 m spacing, and prospecting continue on Shulaps. Stream sediment samples should be collected along significant drainages on the northern part of the property. Prospecting can be completed along roads, access permitting, in proximity to known mineral occurrences and in the vicinity of two Rexmount Porphyry exposures that lie upstream of a strong regional stream sediment anomaly. Follow-up Phase II detailed grid soil sampling and geological mapping are recommended as results warrant.

Much of the work can be done with four wheel drive trucks and ATV along exiting roads and trails. Some areas will require helicopter support.

SALAL AND MACKENZIE**Salal**

Scott Wilson RPA recommends the following Phase I work for Salal:

- Interpret the recently completed tri-axial airborne magnetic and radiometric survey data coupled with a compilation of reconnaissance work to refine Phase I drilling targets;
- Carry out detailed prospecting and structural geology traverses in the vicinity of Glacier Peak, Logan Ridge, Mud Lake, No. 2 Creek, and north of Red Mountain to refine Phase I drill targets;
- Carry out prospecting and sampling of areas that have been exposed by glacial recession to discover new molybdenite occurrences;
- Complete regionally spaced soil sampling between Cornice Creek and Lost Creek to focus prospecting and identify potential drill targets;
- Re-analyze pulps and available core stockpiles from previous exploration programs (i.e., Paget) to understand the association between Re and Mo.

Phase II drilling will be directed to expand mineralization discovered during Phase I drilling and to test new targets resulting from Phase I prospecting and soil sampling.

MacKenzie

In addition to detailed interpretation of the 2010 airborne geophysical data, Scott Wilson RPA recommends a Phase I geological mapping, prospecting, and soil sampling program from a helicopter-supported remote campsite. Tasks to be performed in this program are:

- Extending the known distribution of Cu-Au-Mo mineralization in the mineralized cirque by systematic mapping, prospecting and chip sampling of altered and mineralized rocks and mapping/measuring contacts and structures to refine Phase I drill targets;
- Characterizing intrusive rock types and alteration patterns with a view to determining alteration and mineralization/elemental zonation patterns and the origin of exposed Cu-Au-Mo mineralization;
- Soil sampling to extend the original MacKenzie grid and reconnaissance contour sampling around the main ridges near the known mineral occurrences;

- Mapping distribution and estimating thickness of different types of overburden (talus, soil, vegetation, glaciers, etc.) to better constrain interpretation of radiometric data;
- Drilling mineralized targets as warranted.

Phase II drilling will be contingent on the delineation of favourable targets developed during Phase I and also allow for the expansion of mineralization discovered during Phase I. Continued mapping and sampling will be directed to further understanding structural and alteration controls on mineralization discovered to date.

Scott Wilson RPA further recommends that Miocene implement a rigorous Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) program for diamond drill core samples consisting of the insertion of blanks, certified reference standards, and sample (quarter-core) duplicates. Scott Wilson RPA also recommends subjecting QA/QC data to statistical analysis upon receipt of results.

PROPOSED 2011 EXPLORATION BUDGET

Miocene has prepared the following exploration budget for 2011 (Table 1-1) and Scott Wilson RPA concurs with it.

TABLE 1-1 PROPOSED 2011 EXPLORATION BUDGET
 Miocene Metals Limited – BC Cu-Au-Mo Properties

	Mount Barr (C\$)	Custer Ridge (C\$)	Sunshine (C\$)	Shulaps (C\$)	Rogers Creek (C\$)	MacKenzie (C\$)	Salal (C\$)
PHASE I							
STAFF TOTAL	11,721	12,240	10,140	9,660	73,617	28,275	107,353
TRANSPORT TOTAL	16,175	9,231	10,708	16,208	23,231	27,242	108,454
ACCOMMODATION+FOOD TOTAL	2,344	2,862	3,185	3,123	12,165	6,380	14,894
CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT TOTAL	0	0	0	0	13,580	13,182	20,821
Road Construction/Maintenance	0	0	0	1,615	6,935	2,929	925
Drilling: Tractor Support*							
Rogers Creek Phase I Drilling of 1503 m @ \$220/m					330,553		
Drilling: Heli-Support*							
Mackenzie Phase I Drilling of 422 m @ \$400/m						168,727	
Salal Phase I Drilling of 1573 m @ \$350/m							550,597
Pad Construction	0	0	0	0	2,312	4,687	11,104
Trenching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IP/EM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Airborne MAG/RAD/VLF 470 line-km @ \$138/line-km*	64,918	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTORS TOTAL	64,918	0	0	1,615	339,799	176,343	562,627
ASSAY TOTAL	4,841	2,941	3,240	1,212	60,335	12,213	31,307
PHASE I BUDGET TOTAL	100,000	27,273	27,273	31,818	522,727	263,636	845,455
10% CONTINGENCY	10,000	2,727	2,727	3,182	52,273	26,364	84,545
PHASE I TOTALS WITH CONTINGENCY	110,000	30,000	30,000	35,000	575,000	290,000	930,000
TOTAL PHASE I WITH CONTINGENCY							2,000,000

* differences due to rounding

	Mount Barr (C\$)	Custer Ridge (C\$)	Sunshine (C\$)	Shulaps (C\$)	Rogers Creek (C\$)	MacKenzie (C\$)	Salal (C\$)
PHASE II							
STAFF TOTAL	20,779	14,280	11,830	8,280	53,773	19,988	124,667
TRANSPORT TOTAL	28,675	10,769	12,492	13,892	16,969	19,258	125,946
ACCOMMODATION+FOOD TOTAL	4,156	3,338	3,715	2,677	8,885	4,510	17,296
CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT TOTAL	0	0	0	0	9,920	9,318	24,179
Road Construction/Maintenance	0	0	0	1,385	5,065	2,071	1,075
Drilling: Tractor Support*							
Rogers Creek Phase II Drilling of 1097 m @ \$220/m					241,447		
Drilling: Heli-Support*							
Mackenzie Phase II Drilling of 298 m @ \$400/m						119,273	
Salal Phase I Drilling of 1827 m @ \$350/m							639,403
Pad Construction	0	0	0	0	1,688	3,313	12,896
Trenching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IP/EM 33 line-km @ \$3,500/line-km including grid*	115,082	0	0	0	0	0	0
Airborne MAG/RAD/VLF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTORS TOTAL	115,082	0	0	1,385	248,201	124,657	653,373
ASSAY TOTAL	8,582	3,431	3,781	1,039	44,070	8,634	36,356
PHASE II BUDGET TOTAL	177,273	31,818	31,818	27,273	381,818	186,364	981,818
10% CONTINGENCY	17,727	3,182	3,182	2,727	38,182	18,636	98,182
PHASE II TOTALS WITH CONTINGENCY	195,000	35,000	35,000	30,000	420,000	205,000	1,080,000
TOTAL PHASE II WITH CONTINGENCY							2,000,000
TOTAL PHASE I + PHASE II WITH CONTINGENCY							4,000,000
* differences due to rounding							
* differences due to rounding							

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Miocene's seven properties, in four groupings, are located in southwestern British Columbia within a radius of 210 km or less from Vancouver. Beginning with the most southerly and progressing north, the Properties are discussed singly or in groups below.

MOUNT BARR, CUSTER RIDGE AND SUNSHINE

The Mount Barr, Custer Ridge, and Sunshine properties are located in the Cascade Mountains of southwestern British Columbia, south of the town of Hope. These properties are contiguous and, at their nearest points, are located 100 km east of downtown Vancouver, 10 km south of the town of Hope, and adjoining the United States border.

The approximate geographic centre of the 50 claim Mount Barr property is at 121° 31' W, 49° 14' N. The approximate geographic centre of the eastern arm of the 50 claim Custer Ridge property is at 121° 19' W, 49° 4' N. The approximate geographic centre of the 12 claim Sunshine property is at 121° 11' W, 49° 11' N. Access to the lower elevations of these properties is achievable along numerous FSR. Ridge tops and alpine work would require helicopter support.

ROGERS CREEK

The property straddles the Lower Lillooet River valley, approximately 90 km northeast of Vancouver and 26 km south of Pemberton, British Columbia. The property consists of 108 contiguous claims covering 48,493 ha, the approximate geographic centre of which is defined by 122° 23' W, 50° 2' N. Access to the property can be gained from BC Provincial Highway 99 N (Hwy 99 N) via numerous all-weather gravel FSR and ATV trails.

SHULAPS

The Shulaps claim group is located 175 km northeast of Vancouver and about 20 km northwest of the town of Lillooet, which is on Provincial Highway 12 and also the BC Rail line. The approximate geographic centre of the property is 122° 17' W, 50° 49' N. Road access to the northeastern part of the Shulaps property is gained from a network of

logging roads off the LaRochelle FSR via the all-weather Bridge River Road from Lillooet.

SALAL AND MACKENZIE**Salal**

The Salal property comprises a contiguous property group including claims staked by Wallbridge plus the optioned Logan and Owsiacski properties. The crudely rectangular, 32 claim property assemblage is located in the Coast Mountains, about 150 km due north of Vancouver, 65 km northwest of Pemberton, and 100 km west of Lillooet. The property is located in NTS sheets 92J/11 and 92J/14, with the approximate geographic centre at latitude 50° 48' N, longitude 123° 23' W. The property is only accessible via helicopter. Road access for helicopter staging is achievable on the northern and southern sides of the property by various FSRs which come within three to five kilometres of the property boundary. Accommodations, supplies, and services are available in Pemberton (population 2,200) and Lillooet (population 2,300). Both communities are on the provincial power grid and the BC Rail line.

MacKenzie

The 13 claim MacKenzie property is located about 150 km due north of Vancouver, 65 km northwest of Pemberton, and about 10 km northeast of the Salal property. The approximate geographic centre of the property is at latitude 50° 52' N, longitude 123° 12' W. The claims are located in the Dickson Range north of the Bridge River valley and are only accessible by helicopter. On both the northern and southern boundaries of the property, road access is approximately three kilometres and five kilometres, respectively.

LAND TENURE

Miocene purchased 100% of Wallbridge's interest in the Properties in exchange for payment of 20,000,000 common shares of Miocene, subject to the terms of the option and joint venture agreement with Wallbridge dated May 1, 2010 (the Option Agreement). In the same agreement, Wallbridge was granted the right to earn a carried interest in the Properties by expending C\$500,000 on or before December 31, 2010; this carried interest being subject to a Buy-Back Option held by Miocene. On August 31, 2010, Wallbridge, having previously given notice that \$500,000 in qualifying expenditures had been made in the Properties, exercised its option to become the owner of an 11.63% carried interest in the Properties.

MOUNT BARR, CUSTER RIDGE, SUNSHINE

The Mount Barr property includes 50 claims covering 24,598 ha; the Custer Ridge property includes 46 claims covering 19,474 ha; and the Sunshine property includes 13 claims covering 6,552 ha. All of the claims are 100% owned by Miocene under terms of the Option Agreement.

ROGERS CREEK

The Rogers Creek property is comprised of 108 contiguous claims covering 48,493 ha. Mr. Gary Poirier (the Vendor) staked 52 claims (the Poirier claims) covering 24,508 ha and optioned them to Wallbridge in 2008. Wallbridge staked an additional 56 claims over 23,985 ha. The original agreement, dated February 27, 2008, was amended December 12, 2008, and granted Wallbridge the option of acquiring a 100% interest in the Poirier claims, subject to a 2.5% Net Smelter Return (NSR) retained by the Vendor, through a series of firm and optional payments totalling C\$400,000 and firm and optional work commitments totalling C\$1.25 M. Under the terms of the Option Agreement between Miocene and Wallbridge, Miocene now controls the option to the Poirier claims and a 100% interest in the additional 56 claims staked by Wallbridge.

SHULAPS

The Shulaps property was staked in July and August of 2009 and is held 100% by Miocene under the terms of the Option Agreement. The property consists of 20 claims covering 8,705 ha.

SALAL AND MACKENZIE***Salal***

The Salal property includes claims staked by Wallbridge and now 100% owned by Miocene, under the terms of the Option Agreement, as well as the optioned Logan and Owsjacki claims. Salal includes, in total, 32 claims covering 11,564 ha. Salal is contiguous with the MacKenzie property.

On March 23, 2010, Wallbridge announced that it had signed an option agreement with Paget to acquire a 100% interest in their Logan property, seven claims totalling 1,369 ha, which are wholly enclosed within the Salal claim group. Wallbridge agreed to acquire a 100% undivided interest by paying Paget C\$53,000 and, subject to TSX approval, delivering voting common shares of Miocene representing C\$150,000 in value, of which both conditions have been satisfied by Wallbridge. Miocene, under the terms of

the Option Agreement, has acquired the Wallbridge option in the Logan Property. The agreement with Paget is subject to a 2% NSR royalty, half of which can be purchased by Miocene for C\$500,000. Miocene has also been granted the right of first refusal to purchase the remaining half of the 2% NSR should Paget decide to sell it.

On March 5, 2010, Wallbridge signed an option agreement with George Owsiaci and Gary Payie concerning their one claim, the 511 ha (Owsiaci) property, which is also surrounded by the Salal claims. Wallbridge has an option to earn a 100% interest in the property by:

- making a payment of C\$10,000 and 25,000 common shares of Wallbridge on execution of the agreement;
- making a further payment of C\$10,000 and 100,000 common shares of Wallbridge on or before the first anniversary; and
- making a final payment of C\$10,000 and 100,000 common shares of Wallbridge, on or before the second anniversary.

Under the terms of the Option Agreement, Miocene has acquired the right to this option from Wallbridge.

MacKenzie

The property MacKenzie is contiguous with the Salal property. MacKenzie comprises claims staked and owned 100% by Wallbridge, and claims optioned from Kenneth MacKenzie. The property includes, in total, 13 claims covering 3,630 ha.

On February 12, 2010, Wallbridge signed an option agreement with Kenneth MacKenzie (the Optionor) concerning six claims (the MacKenzie claims) covering 1,109 ha. Wallbridge has an option to earn a 100% interest in the property by:

- making a payment of C\$50,000 on execution of the agreement;
- making a further payment of C\$75,000 on or before the first anniversary; and
- making a final payment of C\$75,000 on or before the second anniversary.

The Optionor retains a 2% NSR, of which Wallbridge can buy back 62.5% at any time by paying C\$1.0 M.

On February 16, 2010, Wallbridge recorded seven claims totalling 2,610 ha which effectively surround the MacKenzie claims and connect to the Salal property. Under the terms of the Option Agreement, the MacKenzie option and the Wallbridge claims are held by Miocene.

HISTORY

The Properties have seen varied amounts of past exploration activity.

MOUNT BARR, CUSTER RIDGE AND SUNSHINE

Records of exploration in the area date back to 1868 when the Eureka-Victoria property, adjacent and north of the Mount Barr property, became the first Crown-granted property in British Columbia. Prior to Miocene, little historical work is recorded on the properties which are surrounded by numerous mineral occurrences covered by small claim blocks.

ROGERS CREEK

Very little recent exploration work has been conducted on the Rogers Creek property. None has focused on discovering porphyry-style mineralization.

In 1984, Placer Development Ltd. collected 16 stream sediment samples, 25 soil samples, and 10 rock outcrop samples. Several “modest” gold, silver, arsenic, and lead anomalies were identified. Work by Noranda Exploration Ltd. in 1986 describes collection of 123 soil samples, which yielded an open-ended silver, zinc, and lead anomaly and erratically distributed gold anomalies.

SHULAPS

Exploration in the Shulaps Range dates to the early 20th century and the Bridge River gold boom. Little work has been recorded on the Shulaps property, but there is historical work exploring the various occurrences of Au, Cu-Au, and Mo on the small adjacent properties.

SALAL

The Salal property has seen an abundance of historic exploration work, particularly in relation to the many showings of molybdenite discovered in the Salal Creek drainage in 1960, many of which are now located on the Logan and Owsjacki claims. Salal was

briefly re-evaluated in the 1980s for its gold potential and two drill holes were completed in 1996. Only minor field work is documented since that time.

In 1960, Phelps Dodge Corporation staked over a prominent gossan stain zone. These claims lapsed in 1962 and the ground was staked by Pemberton Prospecting and Mineral Syndicate (Pemberton). Pemberton optioned the property to Norpax Nickel Mines Limited (Norpax) in 1964. Norpax staked additional ground, conducted surface sampling, and drilled two holes (26.5 m and 238 m depth) in the Float Creek area.

In 1965, the claims were optioned by Southwest Potash Corporation (Southwest), which staked additional ground and completed mapping, chip sampling, blasting, and trenching. Sampling in 1965 included collection of 181 “surface chip” samples, 16 “continuous chip” samples, five “random chip” samples, 23 grab samples, and six 50 lb “bulk” samples (from blast trenches). In 1966, Norpax and Pemberton merged to form Salal Molybdenum Mines Limited. Southwest dropped their option on the Salal claims at the end of 1966.

In 1967, the property was optioned to Amax Exploration Inc. (Amax). Amax completed at least eight diamond drill holes (SM-1 through SM-8) totalling 2,123 m on the Salal Creek intrusion.

In 1970, Cerro Mining Company of Canada Limited optioned the property and carried out silt and talus sampling. Alrea Engineering Limited of Vancouver was contracted to carry out geological mapping at 1"=500' on the southeastern portion of the Salal Creek Stock. In addition, a total field airborne magnetometer survey was completed that included 26 square miles at a flight line spacing of 1,000 ft. (305 m).

In 1971, approximately 40 square miles were mapped at 1"=1,000'. This work compiled and extended previous mapping and included the definitive geological map for the Salal Creek Stock.

In August to October 1975, two diamond drill holes totalling 1,107.30 m were completed on the property by BP Minerals Ltd. (BP Minerals).

In July 1976, BP Minerals contracted Phoenix Geophysics Limited to complete a four line (plus a baseline) Direct Current Induced Potential (DCIP) and magnetometer survey in the Lost Creek area. Survey lines were spaced 2,400 ft. (732 m) apart oriented nearly due northeast (azimuth 046°), the baseline cut near the centre of the grid, crossing and near parallel to Lost Creek. From August to October 1976, BP Minerals completed a single 882.7 m drill hole on the ridge north of Float Creek.

In 1977, BP Minerals agreed to a joint venture with Utah Mines Ltd. (Utah Mines), with Utah Mines acting as operator. New topographic maps were generated from air photos and detailed (1:5,000 scale) mapping was conducted over the southern part of the Salal Pluton.

In 1979, the BP Minerals-Utah Mines Joint Venture completed a 941.5 m diamond drill hole.

In 1984, the BP Minerals-Utah Mines Joint Venture filed assessment for re-analyses of 354 stream sediment samples by 30-element inductively coupled plasma (ICP) in order to assess the gold hosting potential of the porphyry system.

In 1996, a joint venture between Verdstone Gold Corp. (Verdstone) and Molycor Gold Corp. (Molycor) completed geological mapping, soil sampling, and drilling in the Float Creek, Float Ridge area. A total of 374, five-metre chip samples were collected. Two drill holes, 366 m and 123 m, were completed and 288 core samples were taken over 1.5 m to 2.3 m intervals.

In 2007 and 2008, Paget conducted several brief field visits to the Logan claims in order to confirm past accounts of mineralization. Work included mapping and collection of six samples in the Mud Lake – Logan Ridge area in the northern portion and one sample in the east of the Salal Creek Pluton. Paget later re-analyzed the pulps from these samples, and three in the Mud Lake area returned high grade Re.

MACKENZIE

Copper and gold mineralization was discovered on the MacKenzie property in 2003 by prospector Kenneth MacKenzie and associates. During subsequent prospecting trips

from 2004 through 2009, he identified numerous copper and gold occurrences over a several square kilometre area.

GEOLOGY

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Canadian Cordillera is comprised of five morpho-geological belts that record Mesozoic accretion of the allochthonous Insular and Intermontane superterrane to North America. This accretion was accompanied by metamorphism, plutonism, and major crustal thickening and uplift. The Coastal Belt, in which all the Properties are located, records widespread, dominantly Mesozoic and early Cenozoic continental arc magmatism that developed along the suture between the Insular and Intermontane superterrane during and following accretion. The Coastal Belt is made up mostly of 185 Ma to 50 Ma old granitic rocks, plus scattered remnants of older, deformed sedimentary and volcanic rock into which the granitic bodies have intruded. The last 40 million years, however, have been shaped by magmatism related to development of the Cascade Magmatic Arc, formed by subduction of the Juan de Fuca Plate beneath the North American Plate.

The Cascade Magmatic Arc, which includes Cu-Mo mineralized Miocene-age, calc-alkalic intrusions, is best understood from its exposure in the Cascade Mountains of Washington where it intrudes volcanic and sedimentary rocks and is easier to identify than where it intrudes similar older (Cretaceous) crystalline rocks in the Coast Mountains of British Columbia.

MOUNT BARR, CUSTER RIDGE AND SUNSHINE

The Mount Barr property is underlain by rocks of the Miocene Mount Barr Plutonic Complex. The Custer Ridge property is underlain by the polyphase Oligocene Chilliwack Plutonic Complex. The Sunshine property is underlain by the quartz-diorite and granodiorite stocks and plutons that are part of the Eocene Mission Ridge Plutonic Suite.

ROGERS CREEK

The Rogers Creek property is centred on the Miocene (16.7 ± 2.7 Ma) Rogers Creek Intrusive Complex, which is exposed on the property intruding through older metamorphosed Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks of the Coastal Belt, and into overlying and coeval Miocene Crevasse Crag volcanic flows and pyroclastic rocks.

Although the Rogers Creek Pluton is dominantly granodiorite, the western contact is characterized by a porphyritic andesitic contact phase, and discrete feldspar-, biotite-, or hornblende-phyric syenitic bodies. The central portion of the Rogers Creek Pluton is overlain, at the current erosional level, by a slightly younger, flat-lying suite of potentially coeval flows, and pyroclastics. In the northern lobe of the pluton, Wallbridge has defined a 1.6 km diameter polymictic breccia pipe that is exposed in outcrop and is also delineated by a strong magnetic low in the airborne data. Propylitic to phyllic alteration extends up to 100 m beyond the margins of the breccia pipe and may contain up to several percent of pyrite $\pm$ chalcopyrite mineralization.

SHULAPS

The Shulaps property is underlain by structurally imbricated ophiolitic rocks of the Permian Shulaps Ultramafic Complex, sedimentary and lesser volcanic rocks of the Middle to Late Triassic Bridge River and Late Triassic Cadwallader terranes and Jurassic-Cretaceous clastic sedimentary rocks of the Silverquick Formation of the Tyaughton Basin. These are intruded by granitoids of the Middle Eocene Mission Ridge Plutonic Suite and younger quartz feldspar porphyry stocks of the Eocene or younger Rexmount Porphyry.

SALAL

The Salal property is underlain by the 8 Ma, Miocene-age, Salal Creek Pluton and is mapped as being a multi-stage composite intrusive complex with an inner fine-grained core and an outer coarse-grained margin cross-cut by a sequence of felsic to mafic dykes.

MACKENZIE

The MacKenzie property is underlain by biotite-hornblende-quartz-diorite of the Hurley River Pluton which is assigned to the Late Cretaceous Scuzzy Plutonic Suite of the Coast Batholith.

DEPOSIT TYPE

Porphyry deposits in the Canadian Cordillera are classified as pre-accretion or post-accretion. Pre-accretion deposits are Late Triassic through Middle Jurassic deposits formed within island arc rocks of the allochthonous Insular and Intermontane superterrane.

Post-accretion deposits are Late Cretaceous through Miocene and are formed within the subsequent continental arc during the period of intracontinental, dextral transpression. Another category of younger post-accretion porphyry deposits occur within the Oligocene through Miocene Cascade Magmatic Arc. The Cascade Magmatic Arc is of importance for gold mineralization within the 130 km long belt in the Harrison Lake-Chilliwack area. The Cascade-related porphyry and epithermal deposits in southwestern British Columbia have been referred to as the Owl Creek Metallogenic Belt.

The geology and tectonic setting of the Properties are analogous to the continental arc environment presented by Sinclair (2007) in the review of geological settings of porphyry-class deposits, or deposits associated with porphyry class deposits

MINERALIZATION

MOUNT BARR, CUSTER RIDGE AND SUNSHINE

No mineral occurrences are documented within these properties and there is no recorded history of exploration.

ROGERS CREEK

Wallbridge delineated three prospective targets after the acquisition of the property in 2008, with a fourth (IV) being discovered in 2009.

Alteration and mineralization at Target I on Rogers Creek are spatially related to a recessively weathering, 1.6 km diameter magnetic low that is centred at the intersection of moderately to steeply dipping 020°, 340° and roughly east-west faults. Based on drill core observations, the core phyllic assemblage is interpreted to overprint a weakly to moderately developed central zone of potassic alteration. Local to regional vein sets (020°, 340°) are zoned successively outwards from base and precious metal assemblages cross-cutting and on the fringe of the phyllic alteration zone through precious metal-rich assemblages to fringe iron-sulphide assemblages well out into the propylitic alteration zone. Mineralization intersected in drill holes WRC-001 and WRC-002 consists of fracture-controlled quartz-pyrite ± anhydrite ± calcite assemblages with accessory to major amounts of chalcopyrite and MoS₂.

During the 2009 mapping, prospecting, and drilling program at Rogers Creek, the following styles of Au-Ag-Cu-Mo mineralization were noted from outcrop sampling:

- Quartz-pyrite veinlets identified at Target III that carry up to 0.445 g/t Au.
- A fault zone identified west of Target I returned up to 706 ppm Cu, 6.78 g/t Ag and anomalous gold at surface.
- Target IV reveals mineralization associated with quartz-sulphide $\pm$ carbonate veins that include up to 0.34% Cu, 3.84 g/t Au, 75 g/t Ag, and 241 ppm Mo.

SHULAPS

The local geology is comprised of schists and phyllites of the Mississippian to Jurassic Bridge River Complex (Group), intruded by syn-tectonic to post-tectonic granitic to felsic porphyry of the Eocene Mission Ridge Pluton. Mineralization found on, or near, the property includes:

- a 2.5 m wide and approximately 50 m long quartz vein containing molybdenum and weakly anomalous gold and silver values within a highly fractured and limonite stained host granodiorite, which contains chalcopryrite, malachite, and azurite;
- molybdenite and pyrite disseminations and stockworks within silicic granodiorite, and molybdenite and chalcopryrite within one metre thick blocks of vein quartz at the Cub Prospect, which is surrounded by the Shulaps claims;
- a Cu-Au quartz vein system with a 700 m strike, auriferous quartz veins within granodiorite and listwanite altered serpentine, and as disseminations of chalcopryrite, pyrrhotite, and pyrite within granodiorite at Rex Mountain deposit, which is surrounded on three sides by Shulaps.

SALAL

Previous work on the Salal property and adjacent claims has identified porphyry-style Mo mineralization ($\pm$ Re, W, Pb, Zn, and Ag) over a 15 km crescent-shaped trend that appears to roughly follow the contact between the inner fine-grained core of the plutonic complex and the outer, coarser grained margin.

MACKENZIE

Mineralization at MacKenzie occurs along a northwest striking, shallow dipping ($\sim 20^\circ$ E) structure that is exposed for approximately 1,000 m. Mineralization is predominantly weakly to heavily disseminated chalcopryrite in veins and in the host rock adjacent to faults and fractures. Locally, the chalcopryrite can be abundant (up to 3%), forming coarse disseminations and clots. Malachite mineralization is abundant within the boundaries of the shears. Azurite was observed at the northwestern extent of the traverse along with vein-hosted chalcocite within the sheared zone.

EXPLORATION***MOUNT BARR, CUSTER RIDGE, SUNSHINE***

There is no recorded history of exploration on these properties.

In June 2010, Miocene contracted CMG Ltd. (CMG), of Rockwood, Ontario, to fly gradient magnetic, radiometric and Very Low Frequency (VLF) airborne surveys on two grids over the central part of the Mount Barr property (470 line-km) and the eastern portion of the Custer Ridge (429 line-km) property.

In 2010, 52 stream sediment samples were collected from the Mount Barr property; five of which yielded values greater than 0.1 g/t Au. Four of the five results (0.86 g/t Au, 0.58 g/t Au, 0.28 g/t Au, and 0.18 g/t Au) are aligned along a narrow north-south corridor on the east end of the property, which corresponds to the fault hosting the Fraser River Canyon, which produced abundant placer gold.

At Custer Ridge, 72 silt samples were taken that yielded three anomalous results greater than 0.05 g/t Au (2.32 g/t Au, 0.11 g/t Au, and 0.099 g/t Au). Preliminary 2010 sample results from the southeast portion of the Custer Ridge property show weak but broad and consistent enrichment in copper in stream sediments.

At Sunshine, one rock sample and six stream sediment samples were collected. One stream sediment sample returned 0.211 g/t Au and is targeted for follow-up.

ROGERS CREEK

In 2007 and 2008, Wallbridge conducted extensive mapping and prospecting programs and collected 670 rock samples, 653 soil samples, 150 stream sediment samples, and 73 stream sediment heavy mineral concentrates. Also in 2008, CMG was contracted to complete a 1,506 line-km airborne magnetic gradiometry and VLF-electromagnetic survey over the property. Three targets were defined.

Target I comprises a 1.6 km diameter magnetic low underlain, where exposed, by hydrothermally altered monomictic and polymictic intrusive breccia containing up to 2% pyrite.

Target II is also a magnetic low which is dominantly hornblende granodiorite with irregularly shaped pegmatitic quartz-feldspar-calcite-epidote bodies that are occasionally cut by quartz-sulphide veins on the southern edge. On the northwestern valley slope, the magnetic low is underlain by hornblende $\pm$ biotite granodiorite, which is cross-cut by chlorite-sulphide stockworks as well as moderately to steeply dipping northwest-trending mafic, plagioclase porphyritic dikes. Elevated Au-in-soil values have been identified on the western and northern margins of the magnetic low.

At Target III, a 200 m diameter zone of hematite and clay/sericite/tourmaline-altered breccia has been identified in an area of anomalous Au-in-silt values and multi-generational silicification and potassic alteration events have been observed both within fault zones and within pervasively altered host granodiorite. Gold potential in the area may be indicated by As-in-soil values.

The 2009 summer exploration program on the Rogers Creek property consisted of:

- surface mapping and prospecting,
- collection and analysis of 216 soil, 14 stream sediment, and 119 rock samples,
- completion of a 41 line-km IP survey over Target Areas I and II at resolutions of 25 m and 50 m by Abitibi Geophysics,
- collection of magnetic susceptibility data for surface rocks and drill core, and
- a 3D inversion of airborne magnetic data obtained in 2008.

A 2,123 m, three-hole drill program was conducted in 2009 to follow up on the IP survey and surface sampling results.

The Fire Mountain claim block is situated to the southwest of, and is contiguous to, the main Rogers Creek claim block. Fire Mountain hosts a Cu-Mo showing and a newly discovered Cu showing that was identified through prospecting outcrops exposed during logging road construction and geochemical sampling (Target IV).

In 2009, satellite imagery was used to identify cross structures that might carry mineralization. In 2010, 371 soil samples were collected over these interpreted structures, with no significant results returned. An additional 24 rock samples and 11

stream sediment samples were collected at Target IV. In June 2010, Miocene contracted CMG to complete a gradient magnetic, radiometric, and VLF airborne survey totalling 268 line-km over Target IV at Fire Mountain.

On June 24, 2010, Scott Wilson RPA visited the Rogers Creek/Fire Mountain property and took independent samples from the Cu-Mo anomaly found in outcropping along the access road. Scott Wilson RPA notes that the results from its independent sampling, tabulated in Table 14-3, confirm the presence of anomalous Cu-Au-Ag-Mo mineralization at Rogers Creek.

SHULAPS

Five rock samples and 82 stream sediment samples have been collected on the Shulaps property. Six of the silt samples yielded anomalous gold values greater than 0.05 g/t Au. One anomalous Au sample was supported by low level anomalous Cu (104 ppm Cu). Two exploration targets have been delineated for future follow-up.

SALAL

Preliminary sampling by Miocene in 2010 has confirmed the association between molybdenum and rhenium on the property, with three samples of blasted rock from two historic trenches returning 3.55 g/t Re, 3.05 g/t Re, and 0.422 g/t Re. Historic sampling by Paget in 2007/2008 of similar blasted rock from trenches assayed of 5 g/t Re, 7 g/t Re, and 82 g/t Re.

MACKENZIE

Miocene has collected 35 chip, float, and grab samples during early stage prospecting traverses. A number of these have returned anomalous values for Cu, Au, Ag, and Mo.

DRILLING

The majority of drilling on the Properties took place at Salal in the 1960s and 1970s, primarily exploring for molybdenum. A summary of drilling done prior to Wallbridge/Miocene is shown in Table 1-2. Scott Wilson RPA notes that some holes listed were abandoned prior to reaching their target.

TABLE 1-2 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL DRILLING AT SALAL
Miocene Metals Limited – BC Cu-Au-Mo Properties

Year	Company	Number of Holes	Aggregate Depth (m)
1960	Norpax	2	264.5
1967	Amax	8	2,123.0
1975	BP Minerals	2	2,209.8
1976	BP Minerals	1	882.7
1979	BP Minerals/Utah Mines JV	1	941.5
1996	Verdstone/Molycor JV	2	489.0
Total		16	6,910.5

In 2009, Wallbridge drilled three NQ (47.6 mm dia.) holes, with an aggregate depth of 2,122.75 m, on Target I at Rogers Creek. In 2010, two drill holes totalling 1,024.39 m were completed on Target I. Assays results from the 2010 drilling were still pending at the time of writing this report.

SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Field samples were taken of each lithology as well as for any gossanous rocks and rocks containing disseminated sulphides. Veins and stringers were sampled for geochemical analysis as well, for mineralogical characterization of vein and alteration-halo mineralogy. Soil samples have been acquired every 50 m along slopes, if not prohibited by talus coverage. Stream sediment and heavy mineral concentrate samples were initially taken 25 m to 50 m upstream from the confluence of 1st and 2nd order streams, whereas follow-up samples were taken at intervals of 50 m to 200 m upstream depending on suitable sample location sites.

Drill core sampling was controlled by alteration, lithology and mineralization, with a maximum sample length of 1.5 m. All pervasive phyllic-altered rock intervals and parts of propylitic-altered portions were sampled. All drill core samples were cut longitudinally along the core axis with a diamond saw. Half of the core was submitted to the laboratory for analysis and the other half was retained as a representative sample or for possible resampling.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Grab samples and representative splits were described, bagged, and assigned a sample number in the field. Representative sample splits were stored for future reference at the Wallbridge office in Lively, Ontario. For diamond drill core, samples delineated by the logging geologist were cut in half longitudinally along the core axis using a diamond saw.

Samples were delivered by a company delegate to ALS Chemex Ltd. (ALS), an ISO 9001:2000 and 17025 certified service provider located in Vancouver, British Columbia. Samples were analyzed for Au, by standard lead collection fire assay fusion (FA) followed by a combination of inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) and atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES). Samples were also analyzed for 47 base metals and trace elements using a four acid (HNO_3 - HClO_4 -HF and HCl) near total digestion and a combination of ICP-MS and ICP-AES. ICP over-limits are re-analyzed using sodium peroxide fusion acid dissolution followed by ICP-AES.

DATA VERIFICATION

For field specimens, blank samples were included with approximately every 19 rock samples sent to ALS. Stream samples and heavy mineral concentrate samples were submitted using field blanks as the last sample in each submission.

Results from the quality control assays are visually inspected by a geologist when they are obtained from the laboratory. All analyzed elements were checked to ensure that the measured results were within a 2 sigma margin of error of the reported values for the standard. The results from the quality control analyses were stored in the field sample database.

Scott Wilson RPA conducted verification sampling of Rogers Creek drilling and mineralization at Fire Mountain (Rogers Creek Target IV area) and MacKenzie. To verify the drilling results, sample pulp rejects were used. The samples were submitted for re-assay at Assayers Canada, an ISO 9001:2008 accredited laboratory, in Vancouver, British Columbia. Gold was assayed by FA with an atomic absorption (AA) finish. Scott Wilson RPA notes that there is quite good comparison between the re-assays of the three drill core pulp rejects and the original Wallbridge assays obtained for the same core samples.

Scott Wilson RPA collected six grab samples of mineralization from the Fire Mountain showings on the Rogers Creek property. The samples were sent to ALS where Au was determined according to ALS procedure code Au-ICP 21. In addition, Scott Wilson RPA collected six samples of mineralization from a zone of accessible Cu mineralization along a steep slope on the MacKenzie property. These samples were duplicates of samples collected by Miocene personnel at the same time. The Scott Wilson RPA samples were also submitted to ALS. The results obtained by Scott Wilson RPA independently verify the existence of anomalous mineralization at Fire Mountain and MacKenzie.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

MOUNT BARR, CUSTER RIDGE AND SUNSHINE

Near the Mount Barr property, Au, Ag, and/or Cu ($\pm$ Mo) bearing vein systems and skarns are identified within or near peripheral plutons and the contact zone of the Miocene Mount Barr Plutonic Complex and Oligocene Silver Creek Stock (Rico, Blue Chip, AUFEAS, Eureka-Victoria, Mount Cheam, Yola Creek). Most of these are currently covered by small clusters of claims.

Near the Custer Ridge property, a number of porphyry Cu/Mo type occurrences are described within the polyphase Oligocene Chilliwack Plutonic Complex (Jon, CL, Greendrop Lake) in the area now covered by the Chilliwack Provincial Park. There are also a number Au-Ag $\pm$ Cu bearing veins and skarns within the contact zone and peripheral plutons of the Chilliwack Plutonic Complex (Slesse Creek, Pierce Creek, Elk Horn, Silver King).

Near the Sunshine property, a number of Au, Ag, Cu, and Mo quartz vein occurrences occur within and along the margins of the quartz-diorite and granodiorite stocks and plutons that are part of the Eocene Mission Ridge Plutonic Suite (Timberline, Big Range).

ROGERS CREEK

United Exploration Management Inc. owns the adjacent claims on the east side of the property, whereas Volcanic City Resources (2008) Ltd. (Volcanic City) and Platinate Minerals and Industries Ltd. hold the claims connecting to the southwest of the property.

These properties are currently dormant. Volcanic City's claims are operated by Rio Minerals Ltd.

SHULAPS

Two occurrences in the area of the Shulaps Creek property contain small resources related to Tertiary intrusions. The adjacent Rex Mountain deposit includes a small historical resource in two zones. The Elizabeth deposit, 12 km northwest of Shulaps, contains a recent NI 43-101 compliant resource and is associated with Tertiary plutons similar to those on the property.

The Cub, Lisa Dawn, and Hol molybdenum prospects (MINFILE # 092JNE148, 092JNE146) occur surrounded by the Shulaps property at the headwaters of Holbrook Creek. The Cub and Lisa Dawn are covered by several small claims held by prospectors. The Hol claim was part of a land package held by Spokane Resources Ltd. in the early 1990s. Part of it occurs within the Shulaps property, north of the Lisa Dawn occurrence and northeast of the Rex Mountain occurrence.

SALAL AND MACKENZIE

Contiguous with the Salal and MacKenzie properties, Cresval Capital Corp. is exploring claims that include the BR, Griswold, and Nichol Cu-Au and Cu-Mo porphyry occurrences (MINFILE #'s 092JW009, 092JW010, 092JW011).

2 INTRODUCTION

Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (Scott Wilson RPA) was retained by Alar Soever, President and CEO of Wallbridge Mining Company Limited (Wallbridge), to prepare an independent Technical Report for seven copper-gold-molybdenum (Cu-Au-Mo) properties in southwestern British Columbia belonging to the newly formed Miocene Metals Limited (Miocene). Wallbridge is a Canadian-based exploration company whose primary focus is exploration of footwall rock in Sudbury Mining Camp, Ontario. Wallbridge recently spun out Miocene which was created to acquire all of Wallbridge's BC porphyry Cu-Au-Mo properties (the Properties). The purpose of this report is to support a listing on the TSX Venture Exchange and an initial public offering. This Technical Report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

The Properties comprise 284 claims that cover 126,358.79 ha and range from grassroots to early stage exploration. Miocene purchased 100% of Wallbridge's interest in the Properties in exchange for payment, subject to the terms of an Option and Joint Venture Agreement dated May 1, 2010, between Miocene and Wallbridge (the Option Agreement). Miocene's major assets consist of the seven properties, occurring in four groups. From south to north, the Properties are: Mount Barr, Custer Ridge and Sunshine, Rogers Creek (including the Poirier option), Shulaps, Salal (including Logan and Owsiacki options), and MacKenzie.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Site visits to the Properties were carried out by Barry McDonough, P.Geo., Consulting Geologist with Scott Wilson RPA, on May 13 and 14, 2010 (Rogers Creek, MacKenzie Shulaps), June 1, 2010 (Mount Barr, Custer Ridge and Sunshine), and June 24 and 25, 2010 (Rogers Creek and MacKenzie). Some properties were visited twice since initial access was restricted due to the excessive snow pack from the previous winter.

Discussions were held with personnel from Wallbridge:

- Alar Soever, P.Geo., President and CEO, Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd.
- Bruce Jago, P.Geo., President and CEO, Miocene Metals Limited
- Clinton Smyth, P.Geo., Vice President Exploration, Miocene Metals Limited
- Joshua Bailey, P.Geo., Manager of Joint Ventures, Wallbridge Mining Company Limited

• Shannon Baird, Regional Field Exploration Manager, Miocene Metals Limited
The documentation reviewed, and other sources of information, are listed at the end of this report in Section 21, References.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Units of measurement used in this report conform to the SI (metric) system. All currency in this report is Canadian dollars (C\$) unless otherwise noted.

μ	micron	kPa	kilopascal
°C	degree Celsius	kVA	kilovolt-amperes
°F	degree Fahrenheit	kW	kilowatt
μg	microgram	kWh	kilowatt-hour
A	ampere	L	litre
a	annum	L/s	litres per second
bbl	barrels	line-km	line kilometre
Btu	British thermal units	m	metre
C\$	Canadian dollars	M	mega (million)
cal	calorie	m ²	square metre
cfm	cubic feet per minute	m ³	cubic metre
cm	centimetre	min	minute
cm ²	square centimetre	MASL	metres above sea level
d	day	mm	millimetre
dia.	diameter	mph	miles per hour
dmt	dry metric tonne	MVA	megavolt-amperes
dwt	dead-weight ton	MW	megawatt
ft	foot	MWh	megawatt-hour
ft/s	foot per second	m ³ /h	cubic metres per hour
ft ²	square foot	opt, oz/st	ounce per short ton
ft ³	cubic foot	oz	Troy ounce (31.1035g)
g	gram	oz/dmt	ounce per dry metric tonne
G	giga (billion)	ppm	part per million
Gal	Imperial gallon	psia	pound per square inch absolute
g/L	gram per litre	psig	pound per square inch gauge
g/t	gram per tonne	RL	relative elevation
gpm	Imperial gallons per minute	s	second
gr/ft ³	grain per cubic foot	st	short ton
gr/m ³	grain per cubic metre	stpa	short ton per year
hr	hour	stpd	short ton per day
ha	hectare	t	metric tonne
hp	horsepower	tpa	metric tonne per year
in	inch	tpd	metric tonne per day
in ²	square inch	US\$	United States dollar
J	joule	USg	United States gallon
k	kilo (thousand)	USgpm	US gallon per minute
kcal	kilocalorie	V	volt
kg	kilogram	W	watt
km	kilometre	wmt	wet metric tonne
km/h	kilometre per hour	yd ³	cubic yard
km ²	square kilometre	yr	year

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared by Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (Scott Wilson RPA) for Miocene. The information, conclusions, and opinions contained herein are based on:

- Information available to Scott Wilson RPA at the time of preparation of this report,
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report, and
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by Wallbridge and Miocene and other third party sources.

For the purpose of this report, Scott Wilson RPA has relied on ownership information provided by Miocene. Scott Wilson RPA has not researched property title or mineral rights for the Properties and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the property.

Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Information for this section was derived from Roscoe et al. (2010).

Miocene's seven properties, in four groupings, are located in southwestern British Columbia within a radius of 210 km or less from Vancouver (Figure 4-1). Beginning with the most southerly and progressing north, the Properties are discussed singly or in groups below. Miocene reports that work permits for drilling are in place for Rogers Creek and work permits for drilling at Salal and MacKenzie are pending. Miocene reports that no known environmental liabilities exist on any of the Properties.

Scott Wilson RPA is not aware of any other legal, social, environmental, or permitting issues related to any property.

MOUNT BARR, CUSTER RIDGE AND SUNSHINE

The Mount Barr, Custer Ridge, and Sunshine properties are located in the Cascade Mountains of southwestern British Columbia. These properties are contiguous and, at their nearest points, are located 100 km east of downtown Vancouver, 10 km south of the town of Hope, and adjoining the United States border.

The properties were staked in July 2009 by Wallbridge, and are held 100% by Miocene subject to the terms of the Option Agreement. The approximate geographic centre of the 50 claim Mount Barr property is at 121° 31' W, 49° 14' N. The approximate geographic centre of the eastern arm of the 50 claim Custer Ridge property is at 121° 19' W, 49° 4' N. The approximate geographic centre of the 12 claim Sunshine property is at 121° 11' W, 49° 11' N. Access to the lower elevations of these properties is achievable along numerous forest service roads (FSR). Ridge tops and alpine work would require helicopter support.

ROGERS CREEK

The property straddles the Lower Lillooet River valley, approximately 90 km northeast of Vancouver, and 26 km south of Pemberton, British Columbia. The property consists of 108 contiguous claims covering 48,493 ha, the approximate geographic centre of which is defined by 122° 23' W, 50° 2' N. Fifty-two of the claims were originally staked by Mr.

Gary Poirier, who optioned them to Wallbridge early in 2008. The remaining 56 were staked by Wallbridge. According to an original agreement dated February 27, 2008, and as amended December 12, 2008, Wallbridge has an option to earn 100% of the 52 Poirier claims. Miocene now holds the Wallbridge option under the terms of the Option Agreement.

SHULAPS

The Shulaps claim group is located 175 km northeast of Vancouver and about 20 km northwest of the town of Lillooet, which is on Provincial Highway 12 and also the BC Rail line. The approximate geographic centre of the property is 122° 17' W, 50° 49' N.

The property was staked in July and August of 2009 by Wallbridge and is owned 100% by Miocene under the terms of the Option Agreement. The property comprises 20 claims, all in good standing, covering 8,705 ha.

SALAL AND MACKENZIE**Salal**

The Salal property comprises a contiguous property group including claims staked by Wallbridge plus the optioned Logan and Owsiacski properties. The crudely rectangular, 32 claim property assemblage is located in the Coast Mountains, about 150 km due north of Vancouver, 65 km northwest of Pemberton, and 100 km west of Lillooet. The property is located in NTS sheets 92J/11 and 92J/14, with the approximate geographic centre at latitude 50° 48' N, longitude 123° 23' W.

The Salal property, including Wallbridge claims plus the optioned Logan and Owsiacski properties, comprises 32 claims with a total area of 11,564 ha. On September 11, 2009, Wallbridge recorded 24 claims covering 9,684 ha. On March 23, 2010, Wallbridge announced that it had signed an option agreement with Paget Minerals Corporation (Paget) to acquire a 100% interest in their Logan property, seven claims totalling 1,369 ha, which are wholly enclosed within Wallbridge's Salal claim group. Under the terms of the Option Agreement, Miocene now holds the Wallbridge option and can acquire a 100% interest in the Logan property, subject to a 2% Net Smelter Return (NSR).

MacKenzie

The 13 claim MacKenzie property is located about 150 km due north of Vancouver, 65 km northwest of Pemberton, and about 10 km northeast of the Salal property. The approximate geographic centre of the property is at latitude 50° 52'N, longitude 123° 12'W. The claims are located in the Dickson Range north of the Bridge River valley.

The MacKenzie property is comprised of two contiguous claim groups totalling 13 claims covering 3,630 ha. On February 12, 2010, Wallbridge signed an option agreement with Kenneth MacKenzie concerning his 1,109 ha, six claim property. Under the terms of the Option Agreement, Miocene holds the Wallbridge option to earn a 100% interest in these claims according to a series of payments. MacKenzie retains a 2% NSR. On February 16, 2010, Wallbridge recorded seven claims totalling 2,610 ha which effectively surround the MacKenzie claims and connect to the Salal property. These claims are now held by Miocene under the terms of the Option Agreement.

LAND TENURE

Wallbridge acquired the Properties for the purpose of exploring for copper, molybdenum, and gold porphyry-style mineralization associated with intrusions in the Cascade Magmatic Arc (Roscoe et al., 2010). A description of each property with detailed discussion of title is found below.

Pursuant to the terms of the Option Agreement, dated May 1, 2010, Miocene purchased 100% of Wallbridge's interest in the Properties in exchange for payment of 20,000,000 common shares of Miocene. In the same agreement, Wallbridge was granted the right to earn a carried interest in the Properties by expending on the Properties \$500,000 in expenditures which qualify as Canadian Exploration Expense for purposes of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) on or before December 31, 2010, which carried interest is subject to a Buy-Back Option held by Miocene. On August 31, 2010, Wallbridge, having previously given notice that \$500,000 in qualifying expenditures had been made in the Properties, exercised its option to become the owner of an 11.63% carried interest in the Properties. A summary of the claims, by property and option, is found in Table 4-1. A list of the claims, by property, is found in Appendix A.

TABLE 4-1 SUMMARY OF LAND TENURE
Miocene Metals Limited – BC Cu-Au-Mo Properties

Property	Claims	Area (ha)	Earliest Expiry Date
Rogers Creek	56	23,984.52	July 19, 2011
Rogers Creek ¹	52	24,507.98	July 19, 2011
Mount Barr	50	24,597.82	June 25, 2011
Custer Ridge	46	19,474.00	June 25, 2011
Sunshine	13	6,551.65	June 25, 2011
Shulaps	20	8,704.68	July 21, 2011
Salal	24	9,684.00	December 10, 2011
Salal ²	7	1,369.07	December 10, 2011
Salal ³	1	511.07	December 10, 2012
MacKenzie	13	3,629.65	December 10, 2011
Total	282	123,014.44	

Notes 1, 2, 3. Under option agreements with Poirier, Paget and Owsiacki, respectively.

All of the above claims are cell claims that comprise mineral but not surface rights. A discussion of the Properties, singly and in groups, follows below. Note that after three years from the date of recording, the annual work commitment for a mineral claim doubles, accordingly, the current work commitment amounts indicated below will increase.

MOUNT BARR, CUSTER RIDGE, SUNSHINE

The Mount Barr property includes 50 claims covering 24,598 ha with a current work commitment of C\$98,391 (Figure 4-2). The Custer Ridge property includes 46 claims covering 19,474 ha with a current work commitment of C\$85,173 (Figure 4-3). The Sunshine property includes 13 claims covering 6,552 ha with a current work commitment of C\$26,207 (Figure 4-4). All of the claims are 100% owned by Miocene under the terms of the Option Agreement.

ROGERS CREEK

The Rogers Creek property is comprised of 108 contiguous claims covering 48,493 ha with a current work commitment of C\$292,010 (Figure 4-5). Mr. Gary Poirier (the Vendor) staked 52 claims (the Poirier claims) and optioned them to Wallbridge in 2008. Wallbridge staked an additional 56 claims. The original agreement, dated February 27,

2008, was amended December 12, 2008, and granted Wallbridge the option of acquiring 100% interest in the Poirier claims, subject to a 2.5% NSR retained by the Vendor, through a series of payments totalling C\$400,000 and firm and optional work commitments totalling C\$1.25 M. Under the terms of the Option Agreement, Miocene now controls the option to the Poirier claims and a 100% interest in the additional 56 claims staked by Wallbridge.

SHULAPS

The Shulaps property was staked in July and August of 2009 and is held 100% by Miocene under the terms of the Option Agreement. The property consists of 20 claims covering 8,705 ha and has a current work commitment of C\$34,819 (Figure 4-6).

SALAL AND MACKENZIE**Salal**

The Salal property includes claims staked by Wallbridge and 100% owned by Miocene, under the terms of the Option Agreement, as well as the optioned Logan and Owsicki claims. Salal includes, in total, 32 claims covering 11,564 ha which has a current work commitment of C\$39,553. Salal is contiguous with the MacKenzie property (Figures 4-7 and 4-8).

On March 23, 2010, Wallbridge announced that it had signed an option agreement with Paget Minerals Corporation (Paget) to acquire a 100% interest in their Logan property, seven claims totalling 1,369 ha, which are wholly enclosed within the Salal claim group. Wallbridge agreed to acquire a 100% undivided interest by paying Paget C\$53,000 and, subject to TSX approval, delivering voting common shares of Miocene representing C\$150,000 in value, of which both conditions have been satisfied by Wallbridge. Miocene, under the terms of the Option Agreement, has acquired the Wallbridge option in the Logan Property. The agreement with Paget is subject to a 2% NSR royalty, half of which can be purchased by Miocene for C\$500,000. Miocene has also been granted the right of first refusal to purchase the remaining half of the 2% NSR should Paget decide to sell it.

On March 5, 2010, Wallbridge signed an option agreement with George Owsicki and Gary Payie concerning their one claim, the 511 ha (Owsicki) property which is also

surrounded by the Salal claims. Wallbridge has an option to earn a 100% interest in the property by:

- making a payment of C\$10,000 and 25,000 common shares of Wallbridge on execution of the agreement;
- making a further payment of C\$10,000 and 100,000 common shares of Wallbridge on or before the first anniversary; and
- making a final payment of C\$10,000 and 100,000 common shares of Wallbridge, on or before the second anniversary.

Under the terms of the Option Agreement, Miocene has acquired the right to this option from Wallbridge.

MacKenzie

The MacKenzie property is contiguous with the Salal property. MacKenzie comprises claims staked and owned 100% by Wallbridge, and claims optioned from Kenneth MacKenzie. The property includes, in total, 13 claims covering 3,630 ha which have a current work commitment of C\$18,596 (Figure 4-8).

On February 12, 2010, Wallbridge signed an option agreement with Kenneth MacKenzie (the Optionor) concerning six claims (the MacKenzie claims) covering 1,109 ha. Wallbridge has an option to earn a 100% interest in the property by:

- making a payment of C\$50,000 on execution of the agreement;
- making a further payment of C\$75,000 on or before the first anniversary; and
- making a final payment of C\$75,000 on or before the second anniversary.

The Optionor retains a 2% NSR, of which Wallbridge can buy back 62.5% at any time by paying C\$1.0 M.

On February 16, 2010, Wallbridge recorded seven claims totalling 2,610 ha which effectively surround the MacKenzie claims and connect to the Salal Property. Under the terms of the Option Agreement, the MacKenzie option and the Wallbridge claims are owned by Miocene.

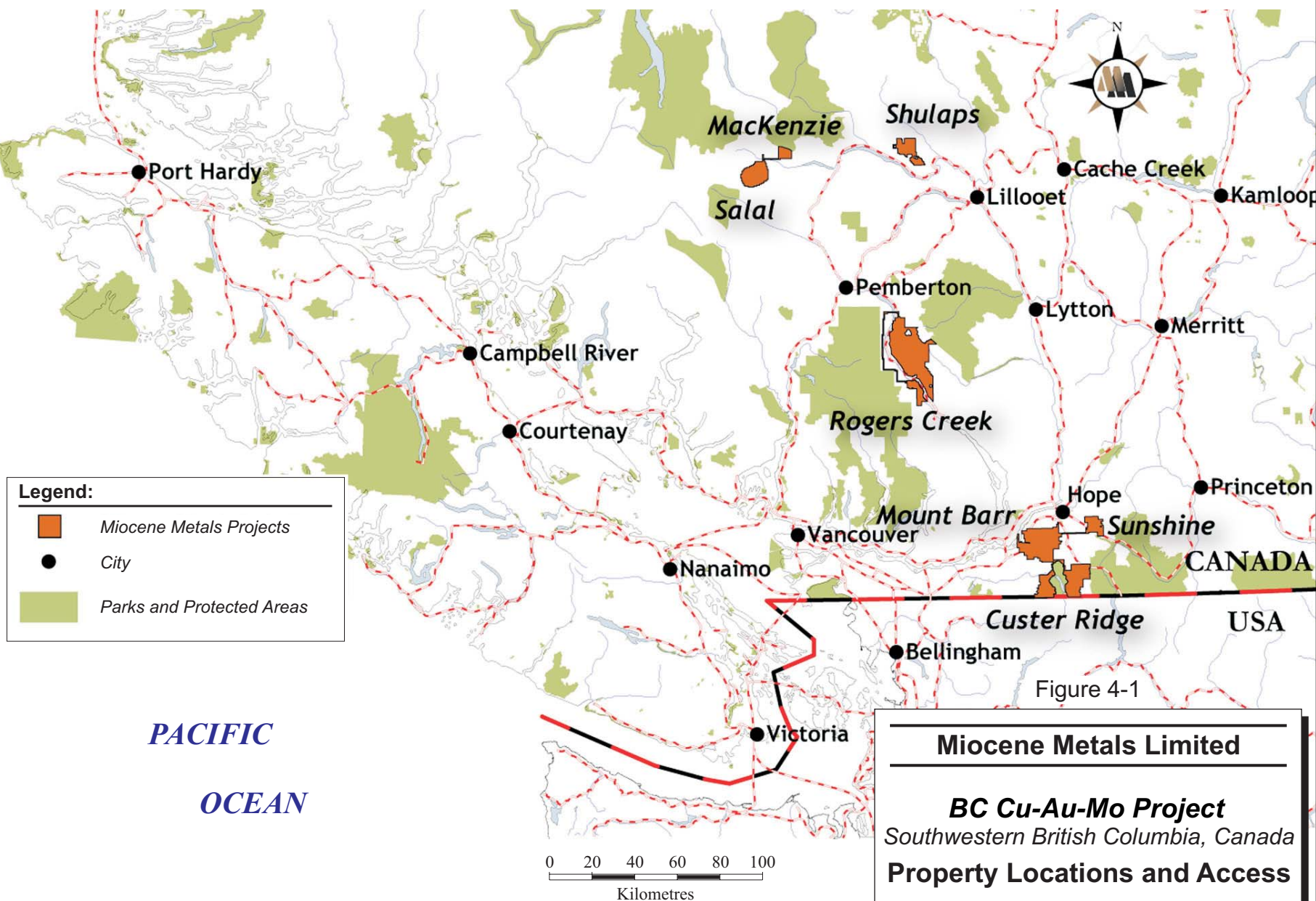
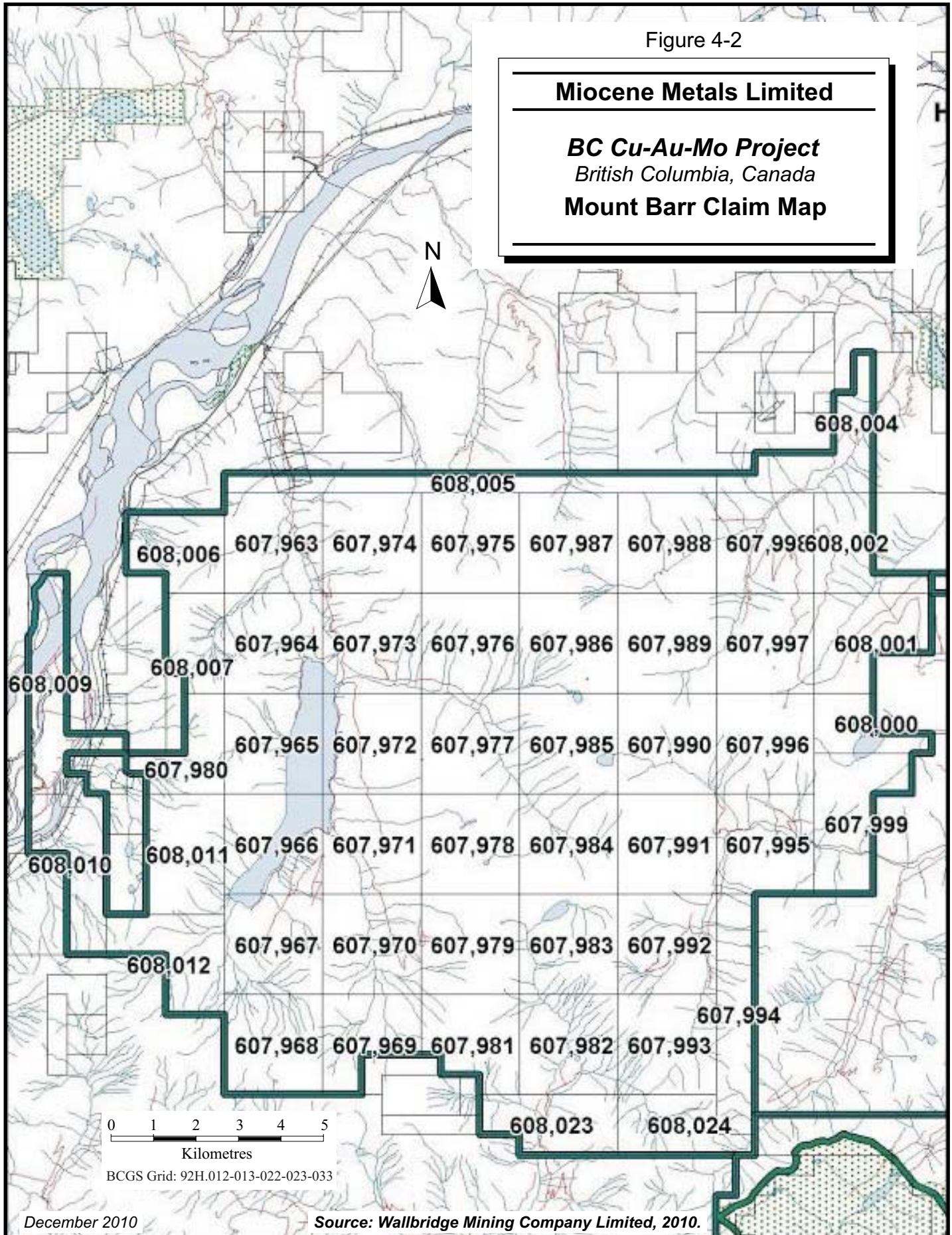
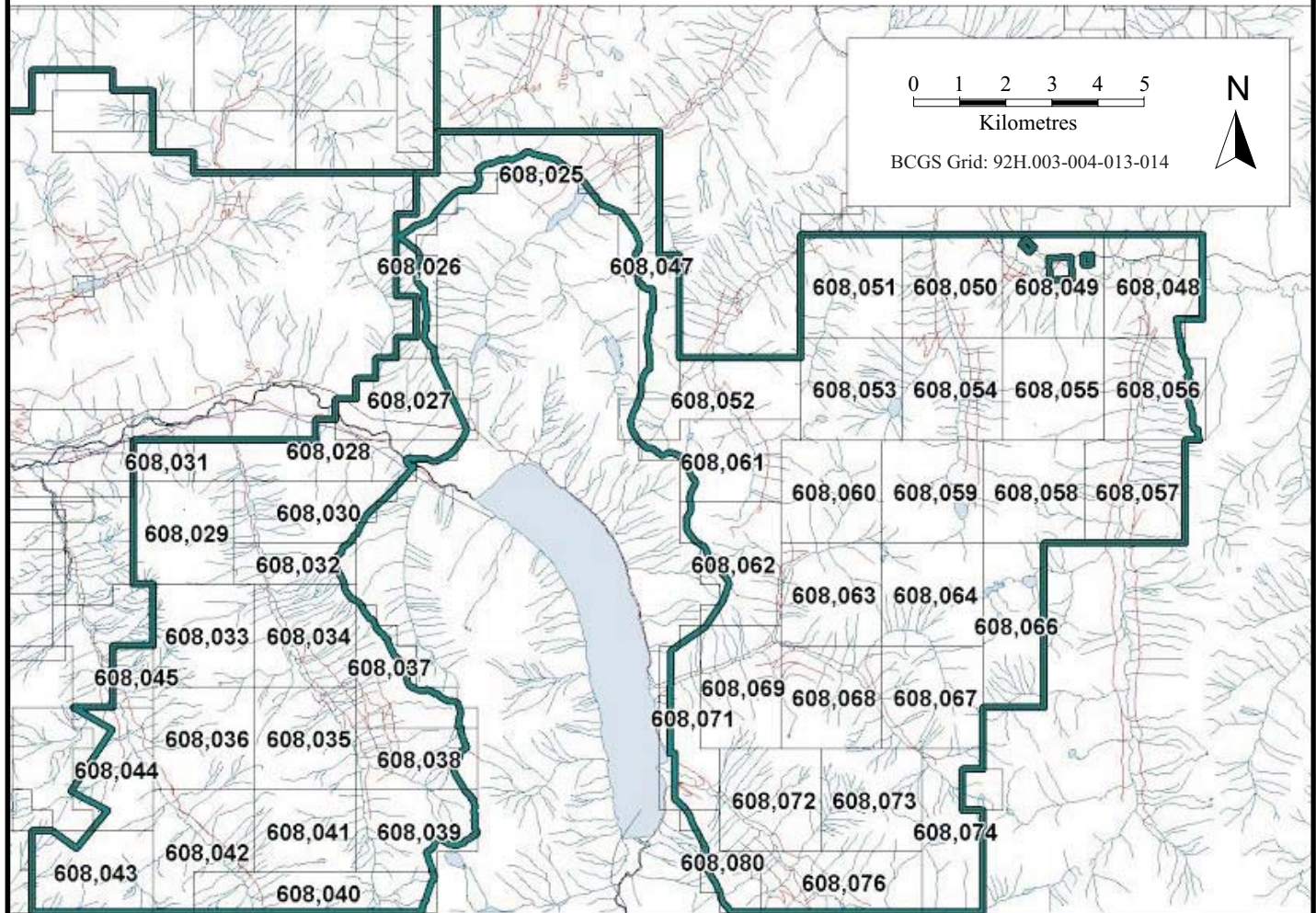


Figure 4-2





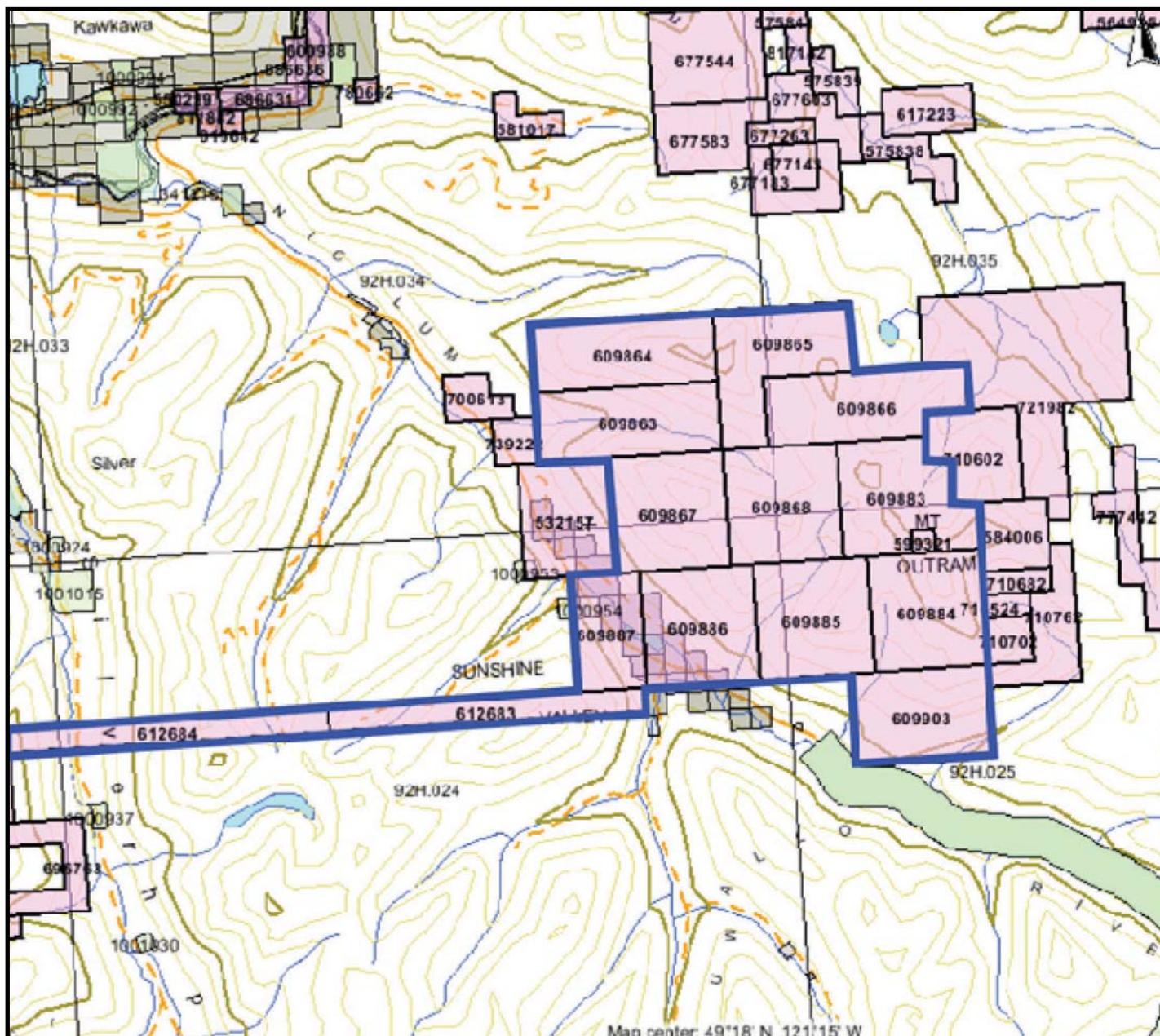
Source: Wallbridge Mining Company Limited, 2010.

Figure 4-3

Miocene Metals Limited

BC Cu-Au-Mo Project
British Columbia, Canada
Custer Ridge Claim Map

December 2010



0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometres

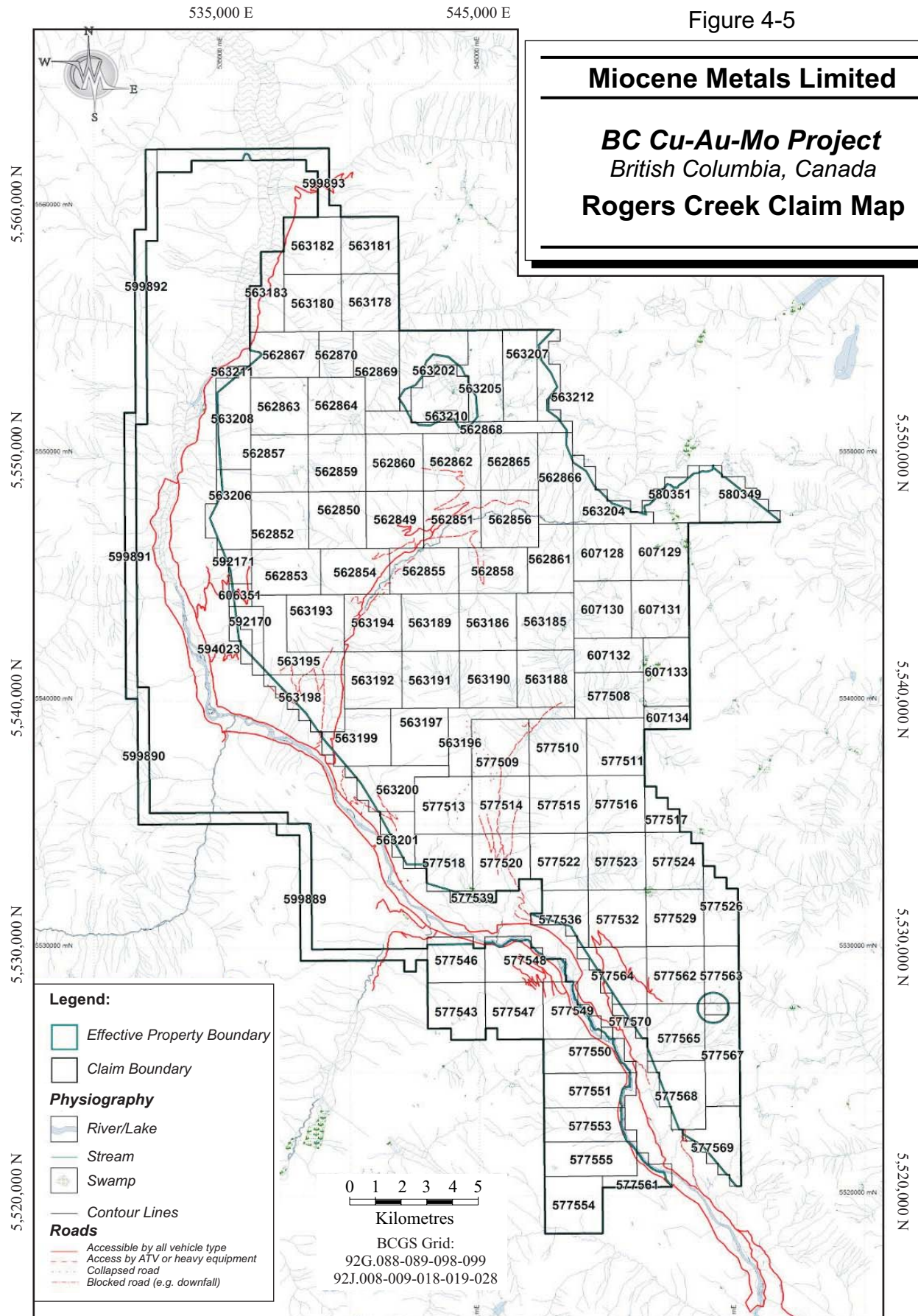
BCGS Grid: 92H.023-024-025-034-035

Figure 4-4

Miocene Metals Limited

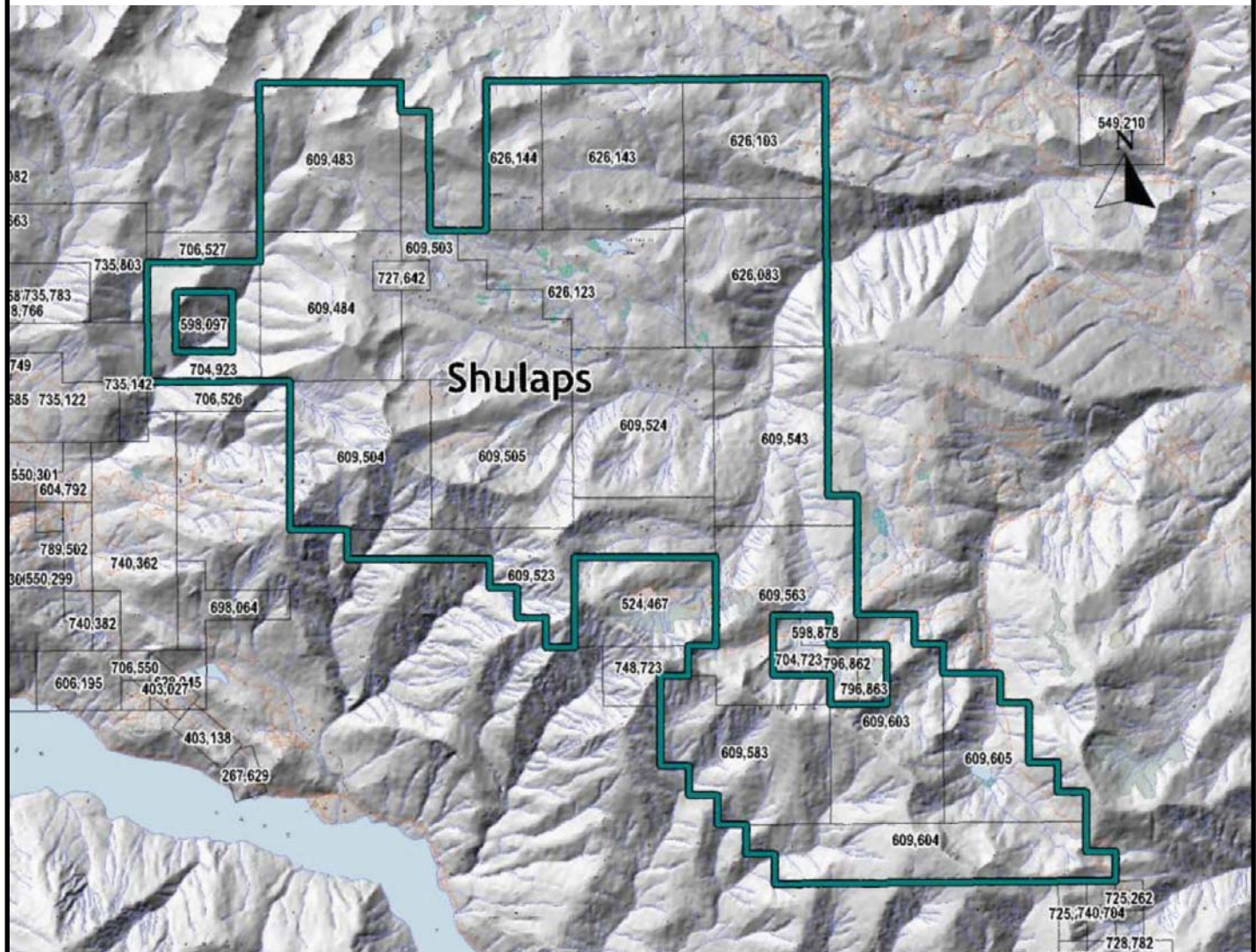
BC Cu-Au-Mo Project
British Columbia, Canada
Sunshine Claim Map

Figure 4-5



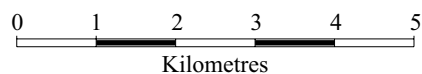
December 2010

Source: Wallbridge Mining Company Limited, 2010.



Source: Wallbridge Mining Company Limited, 2010.

Figure 4-6

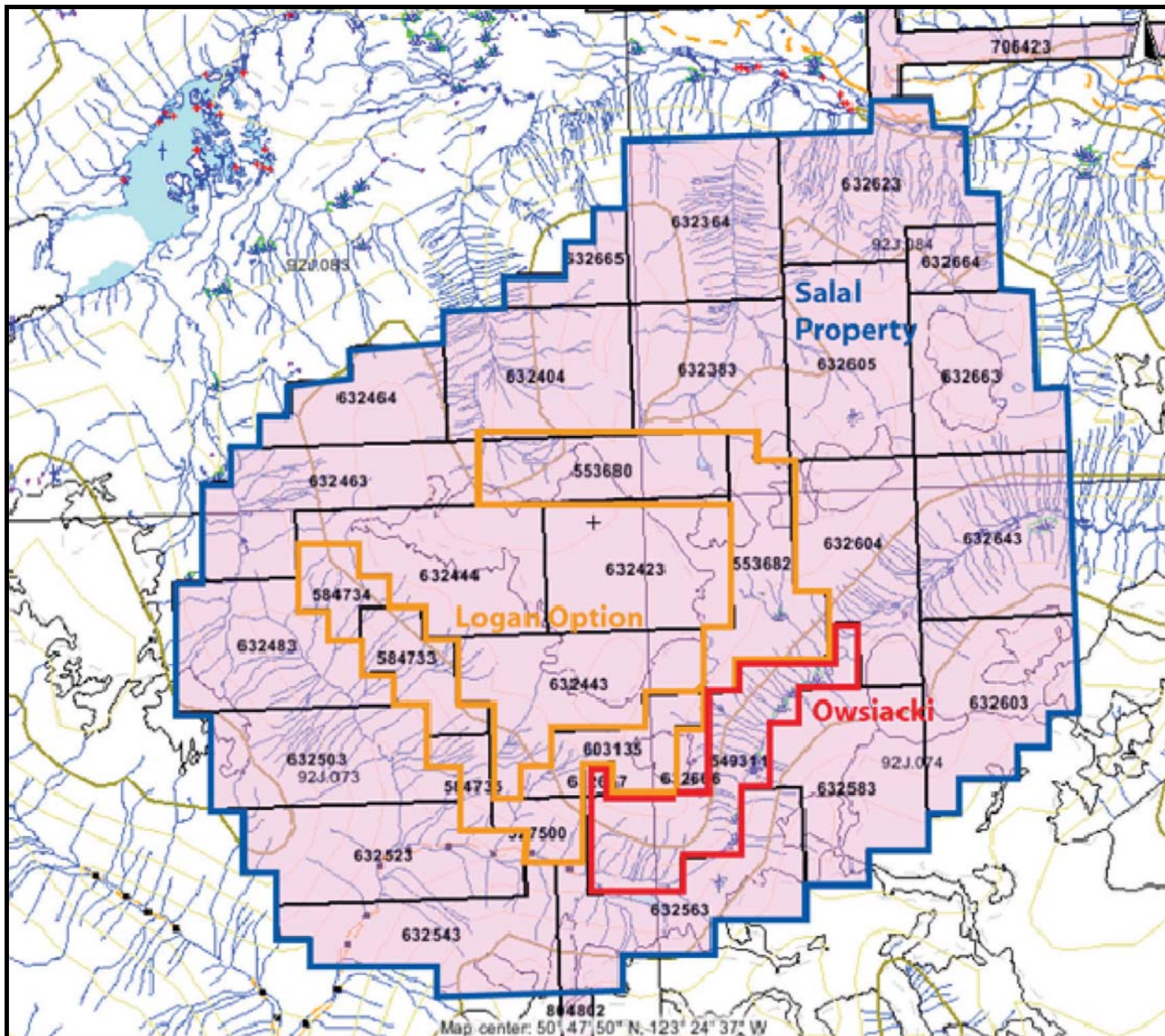


BCGS Grid: 92J.-088-089-098-099

Miocene Metals Limited

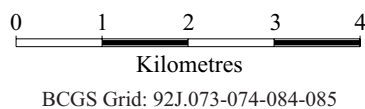
BC Cu-Au-Mo Project
British Columbia, Canada
Shulaps Claim Map

December 2010



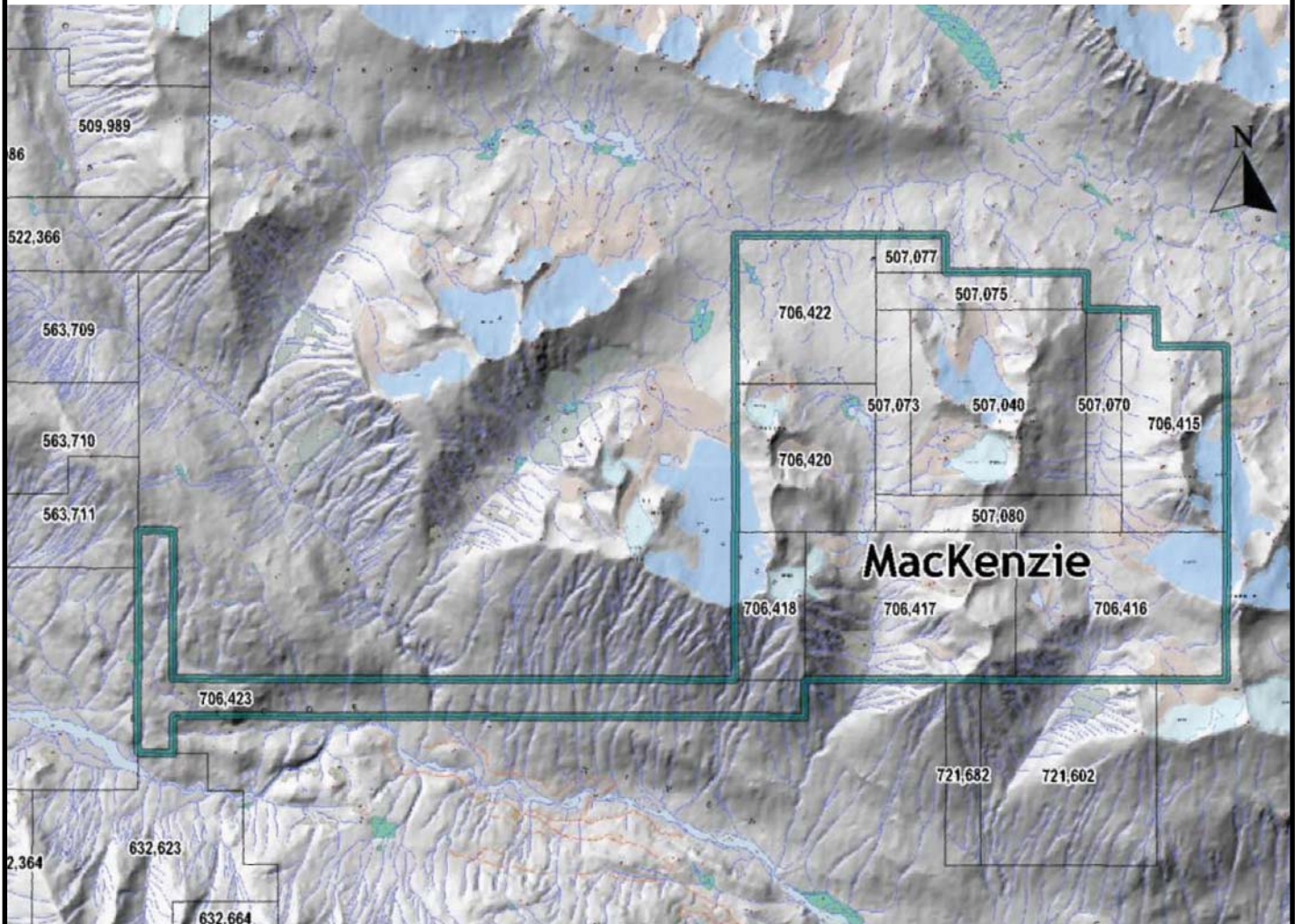
NOTE: Salal Claims (blue), with the Logan (orange) and Owsiacki (red) are Under Option.

Figure 4-7



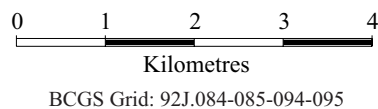
Miocene Metals Limited

BC Cu-Au-Mo Project
British Columbia, Canada
Salal Claim Map



Source: Wallbridge Mining Company Limited, 2010.

Figure 4-8



Miocene Metals Limited

BC Cu-Au-Mo Project
British Columbia, Canada
Mackenzie Claim Map

December 2010

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

ACCESSIBILITY

MOUNT BARR, CUSTER RIDGE AND SUNSHINE

The Mount Barr, Custer Ridge, and Sunshine properties are located in the Cascade Mountains of southwest British Columbia, south of the town of Hope. The lower elevations of Mount Barr, Custer Ridge, and Sunshine properties are accessible by numerous FSR. Ridge tops and alpine work require helicopter support.

The central part of the Mount Barr property can be accessed from the Wahleach (Jones) Lake Road. The southern part of the property can be accessed from the Foley Creek Road off the Chilliwack Lake FSR. The northern and eastern parts of the property can be accessed using the Silver Skagit Road which turns off the Trans-Canada Highway south of Hope.

The central part of the Custer Ridge property can be accessed from the Chilliwack Lake FSR which turns off Vedder Mountain Road south of Vedder Crossing and Chilliwack. The eastern part of the property can be accessed from the Silver Skagit Road.

Sections of the Sunshine property cross, and are accessible by, the Hope-Princeton Highway. Sunshine can also be accessed from the Eleven Mile Creek road that intersects the Hope-Princeton Highway.

ROGERS CREEK

Road access to the Rogers Creek property is gained by driving approximately 28 km southward from Pemberton on Hwy 99 N, crossing the Birkenhead River, and turning south onto the In-SHUCK-ch FSR. The northern edge of the property is at km 15. Turning left at km 42, the Rogers Creek FSR provides access into the Rogers Creek Valley, where subsidiary logging roads and ATV trails can be followed to exploration sites.

SHULAPS

Road access to the northeastern part of the Shulaps property is gained from a network of logging roads off the LaRochelle FSR which turns off of the all-weather Bridge River Road from Lillooet. Part of the northwest portion of the property can be accessed by following the Bridge River Road onto the Carpenter Lake Road and then the Marshall Creek Road. Helicopter support from Lillooet is required for those areas in the alpine with no road access.

SALAL

The only access to Salal is via helicopter. Road access for helicopter staging within three to five kilometres of the property boundary is achievable on the northern margin via the Bridge River/Carpenter Lake Road to Gold Bridge, then south on the Hurley River FSR, west on the Bridge River FSR on the south side of Downton Lake, and up the upper Bridge River valley. From the south, forestry roads extend part of the way up Salal Creek from the Upper Lillooet FSR, which connects to B.C. Highway 99 via Pemberton and Pemberton Meadows.

MACKENZIE

MacKenzie is only accessible via helicopter. Road access for helicopter staging is achievable just south of the property via the Bridge River/Carpenter Lake Road to Gold Bridge, then south on the Hurley River FSR, west on the Bridge River FSR on the south side of Downton Lake, and up the upper Bridge River valley. The northern margin of the property abuts the Spruce Lake Protected Area. On both the northern and southern boundaries of the property, road access is between three and five kilometres. .

CLIMATE**MOUNT BARR, CUSTER RIDGE AND SUNSHINE**

The climate varies considerably by location and elevation. The western Canadian Cascades are wet and cool, with 1.5 m to 6.3 m of precipitation per year. This produces a temperate rainforest climate in the low valleys, grading into montane and alpine climates on mountain slopes and peaks. Summers are comparatively dry, with far less precipitation than in winter. Precipitation increases dramatically with increasing elevation. As a result, there is a great deal of winter snow and glaciers in the high mountains while valley bottoms can be virtually free from snow year-round. In the valley

bottoms exploration should be possible year-round; at higher elevations, the exploration season extends from about May through October.

ROGERS CREEK

Temperatures in the Lillooet River valley average 2°C in the winter and 26°C in the summer. Most rainfall occurs between October and March. Higher elevations get heavy snowfall in the winter, which restricts exploration. The exploration season usually runs from April to October.

SHULAPS, SALAL AND MACKENZIE

Climate is typical of the high southern Coast Mountains, with hot, dry summers and cold winters with substantial snowfall. The exploration season extends from May through October.

LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE***MOUNT BARR, CUSTER RIDGE AND SUNSHINE***

A major international airport, numerous accommodations and deep-water port as well as analytical facilities, a large labour base, and specialized contracting services are available in Vancouver (100 km west of the properties) and the surrounding lower mainland area.

All properties are easily accessible by all-weather paved and gravel roads. Power lines extend through the Sunshine property and to within 20 km of the Mount Barr property. The CNR railway runs along the western boundary of Mount Barr.

ROGERS CREEK

Pemberton, with a population of approximately 2,200, is located on the BC Rail line. It primarily provides services for recreation and does not host any heavy industry. Agriculture and forestry play a minor role in the overall economy of the town. The property occurs within the traditional territory of the In-SHUCK-ch First Nation, which has logging operations in and around the property.

SHULAPS, SALAL AND MACKENZIE

Accommodations, supplies and services are available in Gold Bridge (population 41), Pemberton (population 2,200), and Lillooet (population 2,300), and at the Tyax Resort

on Tyaughton Lake Road north of Gold Bridge. Pemberton and Lillooet are both on the provincial power grid and the BC Rail line.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

MOUNT BARR, CUSTER RIDGE AND SUNSHINE

The properties have steep rugged topography. Elevations range from 20 m in the Fraser River valley to over 2,438 m at the peak. The main areas for exploration range from about 500 m to 2,400 m.

ROGERS CREEK

The topography can be very rugged with elevations ranging from 200 m up to 2,500 m. At lower elevations, vegetation consists of cedar and fir trees and undergrowth typical of the temperate rainforest in southwestern British Columbia. Stunted spruce and pine can be found at higher elevations.

SHULAPS

The topography of the Shulaps Range is characterized by steep sided hills, rugged mountain peaks, and forested valleys with clear cut areas from the last 30 years. The highest point in the area is Rex Peak with an elevation of 2,685 m.

SALAL

The Salal property straddles the divide between the upper Bridge and Lillooet rivers, a mountainous, glacier strewn area capped by Ochre (Red) Mountain (2,541 m). Elevations range from 1,120 m in the Bridge River valley on the northern edge of the property with peaks up to 2,541 m. The property covers a number of steep creek valleys, wooded slopes, steep cliffs, and rolling alpine. The tree line is at about 1,800 m to 2,000 m elevation. Alpine terrain has little vegetation and large areas are covered by moraine and outwash from retreating glaciers.

MACKENZIE

The physiography of MacKenzie is similar to that of Salal with steep creek valleys, wooded slopes, steep cliffs, and rolling alpine.

6 HISTORY

The Properties have seen varied amounts of past exploration activity which are summarized below. The information for this section was derived from Roscoe et al. (2010).

MOUNT BARR, CUSTER RIDGE AND SUNSHINE

Records of exploration in the area date back to 1868 when the Eureka-Victoria property, adjacent and north of the Mount Barr property, became the first Crown-granted property in British Columbia. Prior to Miocene, little historical work is recorded on the properties, which are surrounded by numerous mineral occurrences covered by small claim blocks.

ROGERS CREEK

Very little recent exploration work has ever been conducted on the Rogers Creek property, none of it using a porphyry deposit model.

In 1984, Placer Development Ltd. collected 16 stream sediment samples, 25 soil samples, and 10 rock outcrop samples. Several “modest” gold, silver, arsenic, and lead anomalies were identified. Work by Noranda Exploration Ltd. in 1986 describes collection of 123 soil samples, which yielded an open-ended silver, zinc, and lead anomaly and erratically distributed gold anomalies.

SHULAPS

Exploration in the Shulaps Range dates to the early 20th century and the Bridge River gold boom. Little work has been recorded for the Shulaps property itself, but there is historical work exploring the various occurrences of Au, Cu-Au, and Mo on the small adjacent properties.

SALAL

The Salal property has seen an abundance of historic exploration work, particularly in relation to the many showings of molybdenite discovered in the Salal Creek drainage in 1960, many of which are now located on the Logan and Owsjacki claims. Salal was

briefly re-evaluated in the 1980s for its gold potential and two drill holes were completed in 1996. Only minor field visits are documented since that time. The following includes a summary of exploration based upon available assessment records and government reports.

In 1960, Phelps Dodge Corporation staked over a prominent gossan stain zone. These claims lapsed in 1962 and the ground was staked by Pemberton Prospecting and Mineral Syndicate (Pemberton). Pemberton optioned the property to Norpax Nickel Mines Limited (Norpax) in 1964. Norpax staked additional ground, conducted surface sampling, and drilled two holes (26.5 m and 238 m depth) in the Float Creek area. The surface sampling returned 0.03% MoS₂ and 0.22% MoS₂, with a chip sample returning 0.13% MoS₂ over 26.52 m. The drill holes were abandoned well above their target depths because of rock slides and poor ground conditions.

In 1965, the claims were optioned by Southwest Potash Corporation (Southwest), which staked additional ground and completed mapping, chip sampling, blasting, and trenching. This work documented nine significant MoS₂ occurrences over a 15 km arcuate trend that crudely follows the contact between an inner fine-grained core and outer coarse-grained margin to the granitic Salal Creek stock. Southwest described fine-grained MoS₂ in, dominantly, quart-pyrite veins, in stockworks, on joints and shears, and coarser grained MoS₂ disseminated in the fine-grained granite and as coatings and rosettes on fractures.

Sampling in 1965 included collection of 181 “surface chip” samples, 16 “continuous chip” samples, five “random chip” samples, 23 grab samples, and six 50 lb “bulk” samples (from blast trenches). Several mineralized areas discovered include the Float Creek area, the Float Ridge area, the Cornice Creek to Big Creek area, the Lost Creek area, the Mud Lake area, the Logan Ridge area, the Glacier Island area, the “A” Creek area, and the Spread Creek area. Brief descriptions of specific mineralized areas described by Mustard et al. (1965) are given below and sampling highlights are shown in Figure 6-1:

- The Float Creek area, where molybdenum mineralization is exposed for a vertical distance of more than 450 m. Chip sample highlights include 0.48% MoS₂ over 9.14 m. Mustard et al. (1965) observed shear zone controlled mineralization in the lower reaches of the creek and vein and stockwork controlled mineralization

above 6,200 ft. (1,890 m) elevation. They observed that this zone extends west to Plug Creek and is likely continuous to the northeast with mineralization at Cornice Creek.

- The Float Ridge area occurs between the volcanic rocks above Float Creek and Salal Glacier to the north. The area is mostly covered by ice and scree, but MoS₂ was found on the lower slopes on both the west and the east sides of the ridge. On the west side of the ridge, a continuous chip sample over 3.05 m averaged 0.2% MoS₂ and a grab sample returned 5.86% MoS₂. On the east of the ridge, a grab sample of float returned 3.54% MoS₂ and a second grab from outcrop returned 0.20% MoS₂.
- The Cornice Creek to Big Creek area includes numerous MoS₂ occurrences associated with felsic dykes cutting the coarse-grained marginal phase of the stock. At the head of Cornice Creek, 9.14 m of stockwork averaged 0.15% MoS₂.
- The Lost Creek area includes shears and stockworks containing MoS₂.
- The Mud Lake area contains fine-grained MoS₂ in east-striking quartz-pyrite veins, stockworks, and joints. The veins are commonly laminated, 30 cm to 60 cm thick, and bounded by intensely silicified granite. Highlights from chip sampling include 30.4 m averaging 0.08% MoS₂ (including a 6.10 m sub-interval averaging 0.21% MoS₂) and 24.38 m averaging 0.13% MoS₂.
- The Logan Ridge area is a little more than a kilometre west of Mud Lake, on strike with the dominant mineralized structures. The two areas are separated by an area of valley fill and glacial boulders. The ridge shows intense gossan staining and includes up to 60 cm thick molybdenum-bearing veins spaced 6 m to 30 m apart. A number of veins are exposed for a vertical distance of at least 30 m and are described as increasing in size and abundance downwards – they do not appear to extend to the crest of the ridge. Up to 15 veins per 30 m were observed with weakly developed stockworks on the eastern side of the ridge. The broken, rubbly and gossanous surface reportedly impaired quality chip sampling.

In 1966, Norpax and Pemberton merged to form Salal Molybdenum Mines Limited. Southwest dropped their option on the Salal claims at the end of 1966. The same year, Underhill and Underhill were contracted to create a legal survey of the EE, PLUG, and R claims.

In 1967, Amax Exploration Inc. (Amax) optioned the property and completed at least eight diamond drill holes (SM-1 through SM-8) totalling 2,123 m on the Salal Creek intrusion. No report for this drilling is included in the assessment record. According to Kikauka (1996), these holes were oriented to intersect the fine-grained/coarse-grained contact and *“assays of 10 foot sections from these holes ranged up to 0.14% MoS₂.”*

Two holes drilled near the bottom of Big Creek penetrated only the coarse grained phase and assays did not exceed 0.10% MoS₂" (Mustard and Wong, 1976).

In 1970, Cerro Mining Company of Canada Limited optioned the property and carried out silt and talus sampling along Salal Creek from Trail Creek to the north of Lost Creek. Four anomalous areas were identified from samples collected west of Salal Creek. Mustard and Campbell (1971) describe silt sampling in 1970 of all the major streams in the area of the Salal Creek Stock. Assay data from this program has not been located.

In 1970, Alrea Engineering Limited (Alrea) of Vancouver was contracted to carry out geological mapping at 1"=500' on the southeastern portion of the Salal Creek Stock, north of Cornice Creek, south of Plug and Red Mountain Glaciers, west of Tongue Glacier, and east of Salal Glacier. Five intrusive phases described by Alrea were comprised of pink to light grey to white equigranular to porphyritic biotite granite, differentiated mostly by grain size.

In 1970, a total field airborne magnetometer survey was completed that included 26 square miles at a flight line spacing of 1,000 ft (305 m) (Crosby, 1971).

In 1971, approximately 40 square miles were mapped at 1"=1,000'. This work compiled and extended previous mapping and included the definitive geological map for the Salal Creek Stock.

In August to October 1975, two diamond drill holes totalling 1,107.30 m were completed on the property by BP Minerals Ltd. (BP Minerals). The holes were drilled from a single set-up in a small gulley at the head of Float Ridge at an elevation of 2,209.8 m. The assessment report includes detailed drill logs but no assay results (Mustard, 1976).

In July 1976, BP Minerals contracted Phoenix Geophysics Limited to complete a four line (plus a baseline) Direct Current Induced Potential (DCIP) and magnetometer survey in the Lost Creek area. Survey lines were spaced 2,400 ft. (732 m) apart oriented nearly due northeast (azimuth 046°), the baseline cut near the centre of the grid, crossing, and near parallel to Lost Creek. From August to October 1976, BP Minerals completed a single 882.7 m drill hole on the ridge north of Float Creek, drilling through the volcanic cap above the Salal Creek Pluton. Unfortunately, drill logs in the assessment record are

only provided to a depth of 340 m, near the upper contact of the fine-grained phase of the pluton (Mustard, 1977).

In 1977, BP Minerals agreed to a joint venture with Utah Mines Ltd. (Utah Mines), with Utah Mines acting as operator. New topographic maps were generated from air photos and they conducted detailed (1:5,000 scale) mapping over the southern part of the Salal Pluton (Deighton 1977, Deighton 1978).

In 1979, the BP Minerals-Utah Mines Joint Venture completed a 941.5 m diamond drill hole. All core except for post-mineral dykes was sampled on three metre intervals. Negative results were discussed, but no assay data included, in the report (Deighton 1979).

In 1984, the BP Minerals-Utah Mines Joint Venture filed assessment for re-analyses of 354 stream sediment samples by 30-element inductively coupled plasma (ICP) in order to assess the gold hosting potential of the porphyry system (Wong, 1984).

In 1996, a joint venture between Verdstone Gold Corp. (Verdstone) and Molycor Gold Corp. (Molycor) completed geological mapping, soil sampling, and drilling in the Float Creek, Float Ridge area (Kikauka, 1996). A total of 374 five-metre chip samples were collected. Sampling highlights from that campaign are shown in Figure 6-1. Two drill holes, 366 m and 123 m, were completed and 288 core samples were taken over 1.5 m to 2.3 m intervals.

In 2007 and 2008, Paget conducted several brief field visits to the Logan claims in order to confirm past accounts of mineralization. Work included mapping and collection of six samples in the Mud Lake – Logan Ridge area in the northern portion of the Salal Creek Pluton. Two samples, 350 m from Mud Lake returned 0.28% Mo and 0.86% Mo. Four samples collected from Logan Ridge returned 0.08%, 0.14%, 0.16%, and 0.16% Mo, one of these with 300 ppm W. Another sample in the east returned anomalous silver, lead, and zinc (Bradford, 2007, 2008). Paget later re-analyzed the pulps from these samples and three in the Mud Lake area returned high grade rhenium, up to 82 g/t Re (Bailey, 2010).

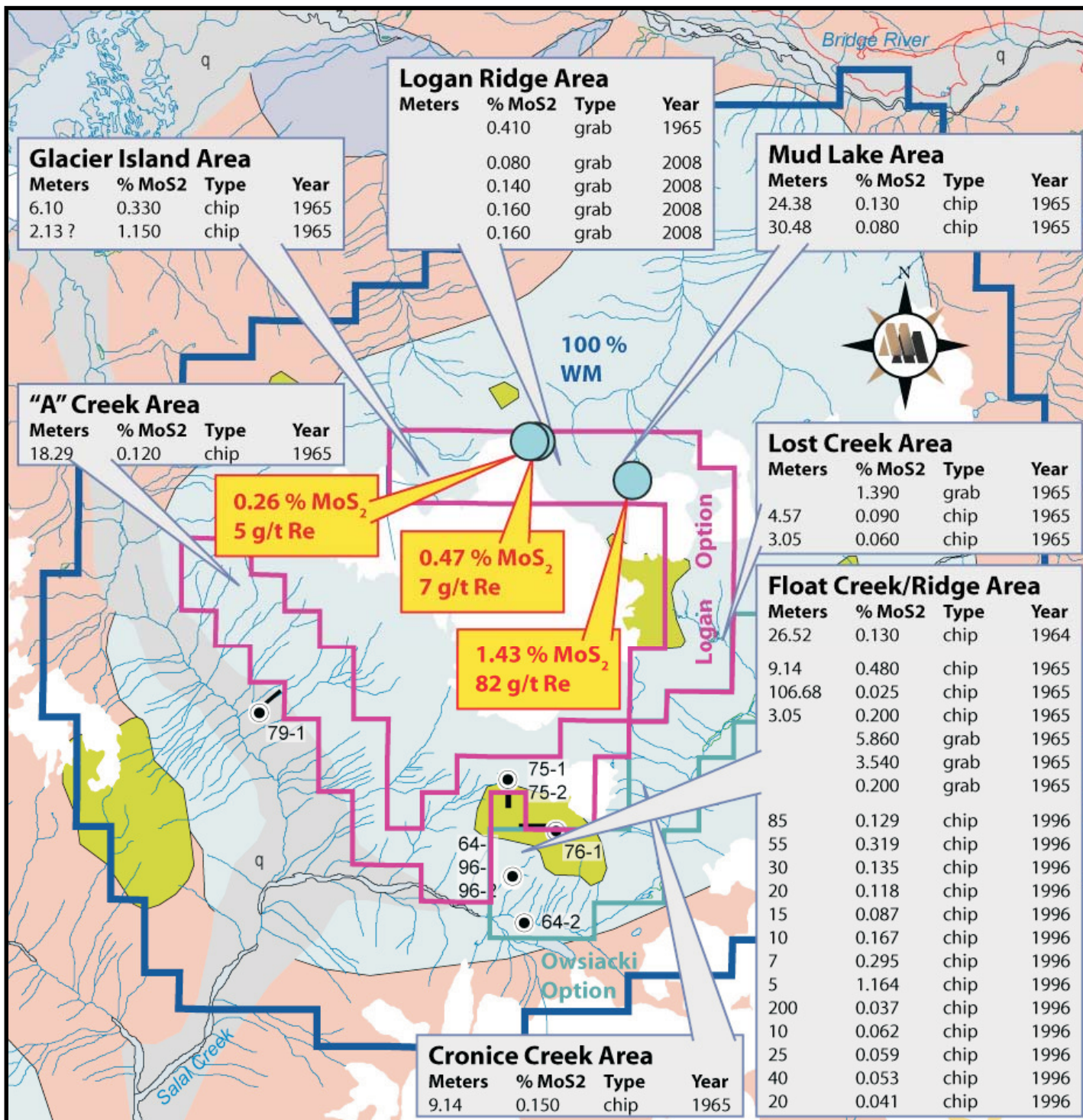


Figure 6-1

Miocene Metals Limited**BC Cu-Au-Mo Project**

British Columbia, Canada

Salal Property**Historical Sampling Highlights**

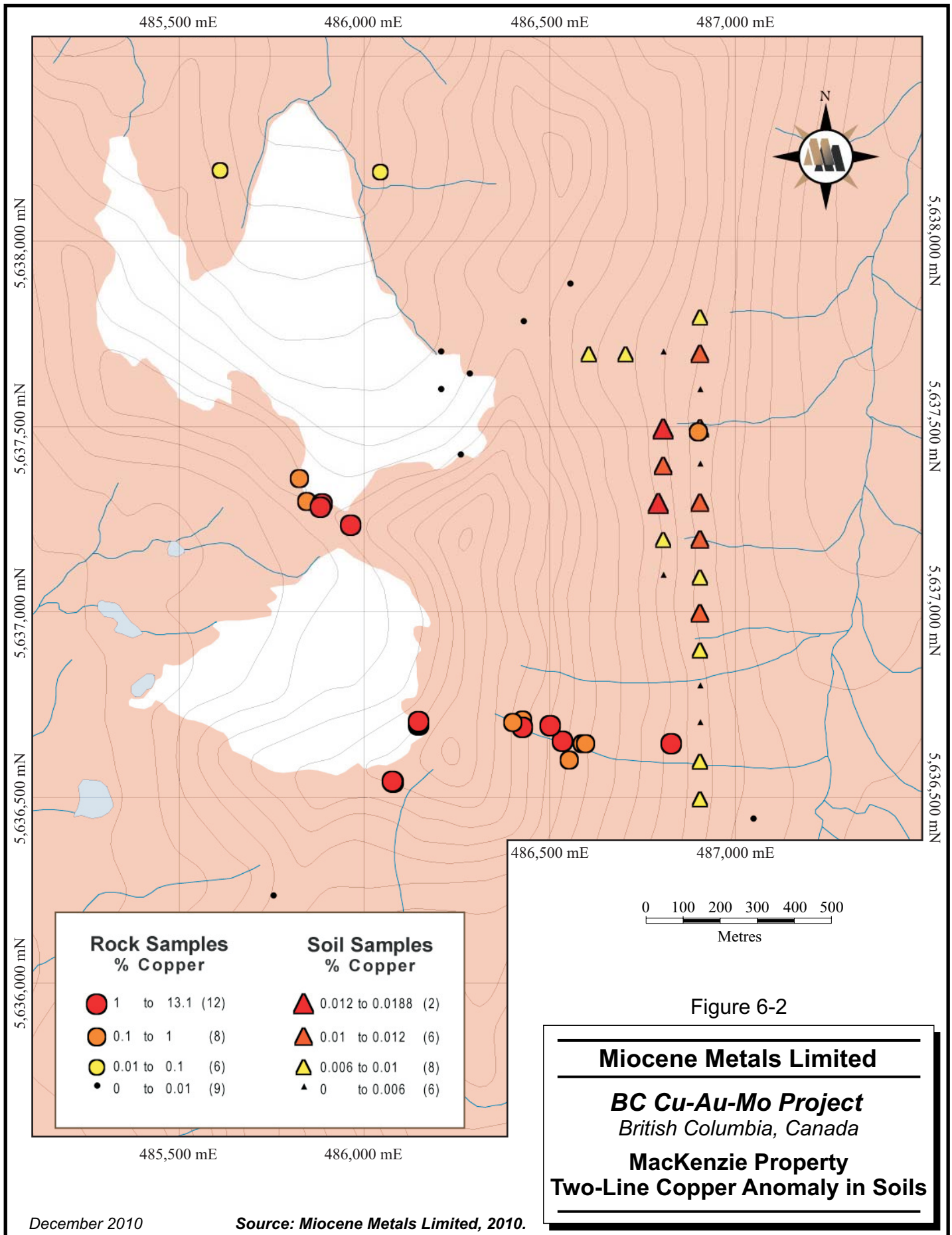
December 2010

Source: Miocene Metals Limited, 2010.

MACKENZIE

Copper and gold mineralization was discovered on the MacKenzie property in 2003 by prospector Kenneth MacKenzie and associates. During subsequent prospecting trips from 2004 through 2009, MacKenzie identified numerous copper and gold occurrences over a several square kilometre area, including assays from one-metre chip samples that returned up to 2.2% Cu and 0.3 g/t Au (MacKenzie 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009a, 2009b). MacKenzie also defined a 500 m to 800 m long two-line copper anomaly in soils (Figure 6-2).

No other records of previous exploration in this area have been found. Government mapping in this region is reconnaissance scale and there is no regional airborne geophysical coverage.



7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The following section is taken from Roscoe et al. (2010).

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Canadian Cordillera is comprised of five morpho-geological belts that record Mesozoic accretion of the allochthonous Insular and Intermontane superterrane to North America. From west to east these are the Insular, Coastal, Intermontane, Omineca, and Foreland belts. The accretion of the Insular and Intermontane superterrane was accompanied by metamorphism, plutonism (the Coastal Belt), and major crustal thickening and uplift. The Coastal Belt, in which all the Properties are located, records widespread, dominantly Mesozoic and early Cenozoic continental arc magmatism that developed along the suture between the Insular and Intermontane superterrane during and following accretion.

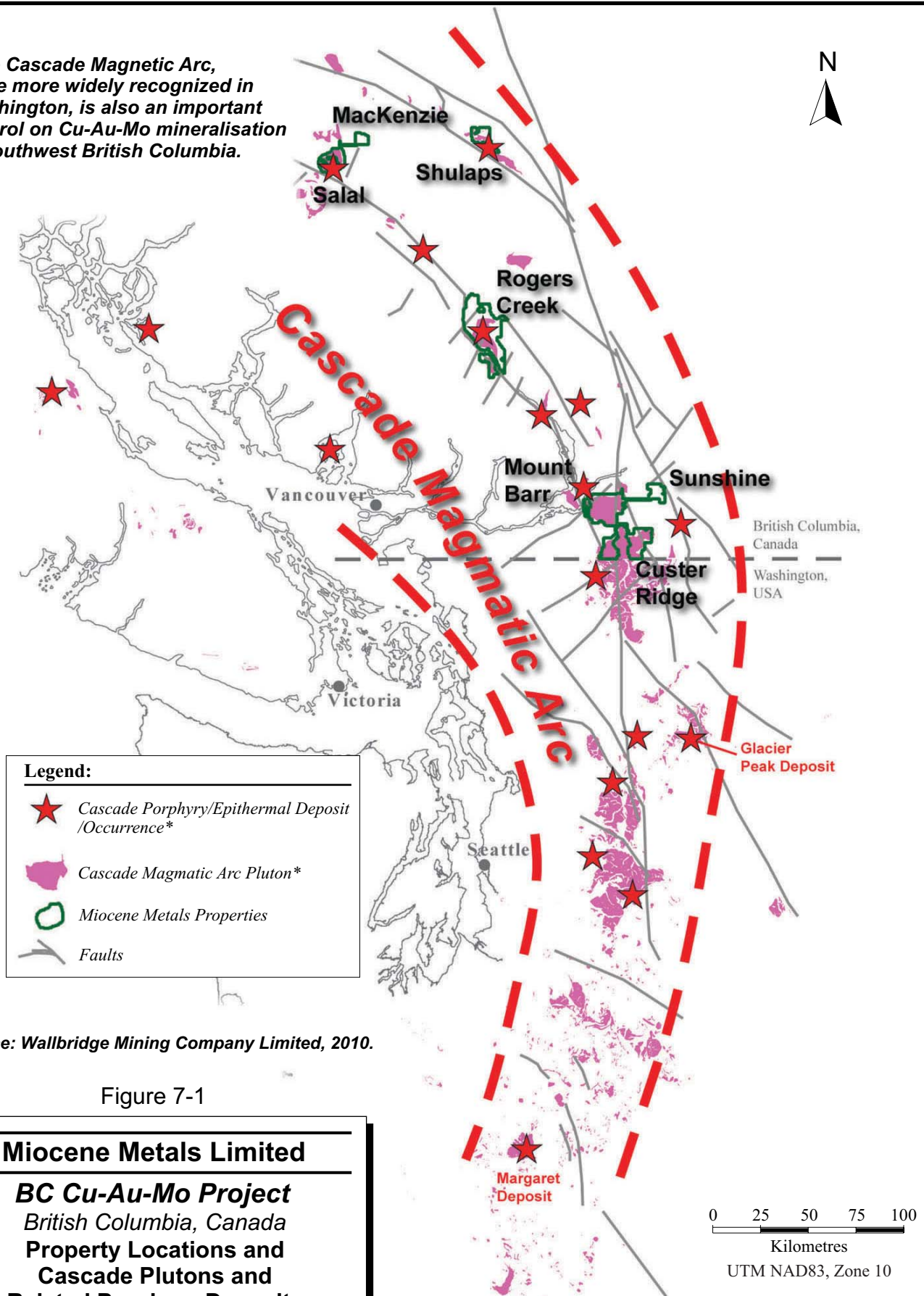
The Coastal Belt includes the Coast and Cascade Mountains and extends from south of the British Columbia – Washington State border, some 1,500 km northward up to the southern border of the Yukon Territory and beyond. The Coastal Belt is made up mostly of 185 Ma to 50 Ma old granitic rocks, plus scattered remnants of older, deformed sedimentary and volcanic rock into which the granitic bodies have intruded. The last 40 million years, however, have been shaped by magmatism related to development of the Cascade Magmatic Arc (Figure 7-1), formed by subduction of the Juan de Fuca Plate beneath the North American Plate (Monger and Journeay, 1994).

Post-accretionary plutonism in southwest British Columbia can be divided into an early and a late phase, with the late phase being the current focus of economic interest. During Late Cretaceous through Middle Eocene, there was extensive plutonism related to subduction of the Farallon Plate beneath North America. Plutons were emplaced along active, crustal-scale, strike-slip structures along the length of the northwest Cordillera, dominantly along the eastern margin of the Coastal Belt overprinting the Intermontane Superterrane. Examples include the Mission Ridge Plutonic Suite which underlies Wallbridge's Shulaps and Sunshine properties.

Late Eocene through Pliocene (and present) plutonism of the Cascade Magmatic Arc is related to subduction of broken remnants of the Farallon Plate, including the Juan de Fuca Plate, beneath North America. Cascade plutons were emplaced along the older, crustal scale, Eocene structures and in particular the intersection of these with much younger arrays of steep northeast trending cross-structures.

The Cascade Magmatic Arc, which includes Cu-Mo mineralized Miocene-age, calc-alkalic intrusions, is best understood from its exposure in the Cascade Mountains of Washington where it intrudes volcanic and sedimentary rocks and is easier to identify than where it intrudes similar older (Cretaceous) crystalline rocks in the Coast Mountains of British Columbia. Examples include intrusions underlying the Salal, Rogers Creek, Mount Barr, and Custer Ridge properties.

**The Cascade Magnetic Arc, while more widely recognized in Washington, is also an important control on Cu-Au-Mo mineralisation in southwest British Columbia.*



LOCAL GEOLOGY

MOUNT BARR, CUSTER RIDGE AND SUNSHINE

The Mount Barr property is underlain by rocks of the Miocene Mount Barr Plutonic Complex. The Custer Ridge property is underlain by the polyphase Oligocene Chilliwack Plutonic Complex. The Sunshine property is underlain by the quartz-diorite and granodiorite stocks and plutons that are part of the Eocene Mission Ridge Plutonic Suite (Figure 7-2). More detailed geology of these properties is not available.

ROGERS CREEK

The Rogers Creek property (Figure 7-3) is centred on the Miocene (16.7 ± 2.7 Ma) (Armstrong, unpublished) Rogers Creek Intrusive Complex, which is exposed on the property intruding through older metamorphosed Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks of the Coastal Belt, and into overlying and coeval Miocene Crevasse Crag volcanic flows and pyroclastic rocks (Journeay and Monger, 1998). The Rogers Creek Intrusive Complex and the coeval Crevasse Crag volcanic rocks are phases of recent volcanic and plutonic activity of the Cascade Magmatic Arc.

Reconnaissance and detailed mapping showed the Rogers Creek Pluton to be more complex than the single, homogenous granodiorite body overlain by a narrow sliver of coeval pyroclastic rock as illustrated on most BC Geological Survey (BSGS) maps. Although the pluton is dominantly granodiorite, traverses along the western slope of the Rogers Creek valley near the western contact of the pluton mapped a porphyritic andesitic contact phase, and discrete feldspar-, biotite-, or hornblende-phyric syenitic bodies. Syenite, diorite, porphyritic granodiorite, and monzonite phases have also been mapped.

The central portion of the Rogers Creek Pluton is overlain, at the current erosional level, by a slightly younger, flat-lying suite of potentially coeval flows, and pyroclastics. Little mapping has been carried out on the volcanics, so their field relationships are poorly known. The Miocene volcanic rocks include sub-aerial basalt and andesite, with andesitic flows overlying volcanic breccia at its base. Samples of volcanic breccia float demonstrate that Rogers Creek granodiorite intruded these breccias consistent with the Rogers Creek Pluton intruding its overlying volcanic equivalent.

The northern and western contact of the Rogers Creek Pluton with Jurassic and Cretaceous metavolcanic, metasedimentary, and intrusive rocks is complex and poorly characterized due to relatively little mapping.

In the northern lobe of the Rogers Creek Pluton, previous work by Wallbridge has defined a 1.6 km diameter polymictic breccia pipe, which is exposed in outcrop and is also delineated by a strong magnetic low in the airborne data. Two pipes may be indicated, but this is uncertain. The northeasterly pipe consists of *in situ* brecciated Rogers Creek granodiorite, whereas the western one consists of mostly clast-supported mono- to polymictic breccia locally cut by quartz-sulphide and quartz-malachite veins and containing rare clasts with Cu-staining. The unit is also cut by a late set of mafic dikes. The breccia matrix usually is chloritic but shows in some places weak to moderate clay, hematite, tourmaline, and sericite alteration. Propylitic to phyllic alteration extends up to 100 m beyond the margins of the breccia pipe and may contain up to several percent of pyrite $\pm$ chalcopyrite mineralization.

SHULAPS

The Shulaps property (Figure 7-4) is underlain by structurally imbricated ophiolitic rocks of the Permian Shulaps Ultramafic Complex, sedimentary and lesser volcanic rocks of the Middle to Late Triassic Bridge River and Late Triassic Cadwallader terranes and Jurassic-Cretaceous clastic sedimentary rocks of the Silverquick Formation of the Tyaughton Basin. These are intruded by granitoids of the Middle Eocene Mission Ridge Plutonic Suite and younger quartz feldspar porphyry stocks of the Eocene or younger Rexmount Porphyry (Schiarrizza et al., 1996).

The Shulaps Ultramafic Complex consists of an upper unit of harzburgite and dunite with a mantle tectonite fabric, and a structurally underlying serpentinite mélange unit.

The Bridge River Terrane is represented mainly by the Bridge River Complex, an assemblage of chert, argillite, greenstone, gabbro, blueschist, serpentinite, limestone, and clastic sedimentary rocks, with no coherent stratigraphy. Dated lithologies give an age range from Mississippian to late Middle Jurassic and Middle to Late Triassic.

The Cadwallader Terrane is represented on the property mainly by the Hurley Formation, which consists of sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate, and minor micritic limestone that were deposited mainly as turbidites.

Rocks of the Tyaughton Basin on the property consist of syn-orogenic clastic sedimentary rocks of the Silverquick Formation, which were deposited during the episode of Mid- to Late Cretaceous contractional deformation. These strata rest unconformably above the Bridge River Complex and contain detritus derived from uplifted Bridge River Complex, Cadwallader Terrane, and associated ophiolitic complexes within the orogen.

The ca. 47 Ma Eocene-age Mission Ridge Plutonic Suite includes coarse-grained granodiorite that intrudes Bridge River schists and appears to have been emplaced within an extensional duplex. Granodiorite in the centre of the intrusion is massive, whereas it is foliated and commonly mylonitic along the margins. The pluton and enclosing schists are separated from lower grade rocks of the Bridge River and Shulaps complexes to the northeast, northwest, and southwest by the South Shulaps, Mission Ridge, and Marshall Creek faults.

The younger Rexmount hornblende-biotite-quartz-feldspar porphyry occurs as dikes and sills cutting along the northeastern margin of the Mission Ridge Plutonic Suite, through the Bridge River schists, and cross-cutting the bounding South Shulaps and Mission Ridge faults. Intrusions also comprise the Hog Creek Stock in the northwestern corner of the property and several smaller plugs in the northern margin of the property. The age of the Rexmount Porphyry is constrained between 47 Ma (Mission Ridge Plutonic Suite) and 21 Ma (cross-cutting dyke), which is permissive of being part of the younger Cascade Magmatic Arc.

SALAL AND MACKENZIE

The Salal property, including the Logan and Owsiacski options, is underlain by the 8 Ma Miocene-age Salal Creek Pluton (Figure 7-5) mapped by Journeay and Monger (1998) as being dominantly quartz monzonite. Mustard et al. (1965) conducted more detailed mapping over the Salal Creek Pluton and documented it as a multi-stage composite intrusive complex with an inner fine-grained core and an outer coarse-grained margin. They also documented a sequence of cross-cutting dykes including (from oldest to

youngest) aplite, light grey quartz feldspar porphyry, dark grey quartz feldspar biotite porphyry, aplite, dark brown quartz feldspar biotite porphyry, grey aphanitic dykes, and basalt dykes.

The MacKenzie property is underlain by biotite-hornblende-quartz-diorite of the 650 km² Hurley River Pluton, assigned to the Late-Cretaceous Scuzzy Plutonic Suite of the Coast Batholith (Figure 7-5). The area is mapped at a scale of 1:100,000, but none of the smaller dykes or intrusions described by prospector MacKenzie are detailed on the BCGS maps. There does not appear to be any radiometric age determinations in the area but given its location immediately northeast of the Miocene-age, Meager Mountain and Salal plutons, it is possible that the host rocks at MacKenzie may be Cascade in age.

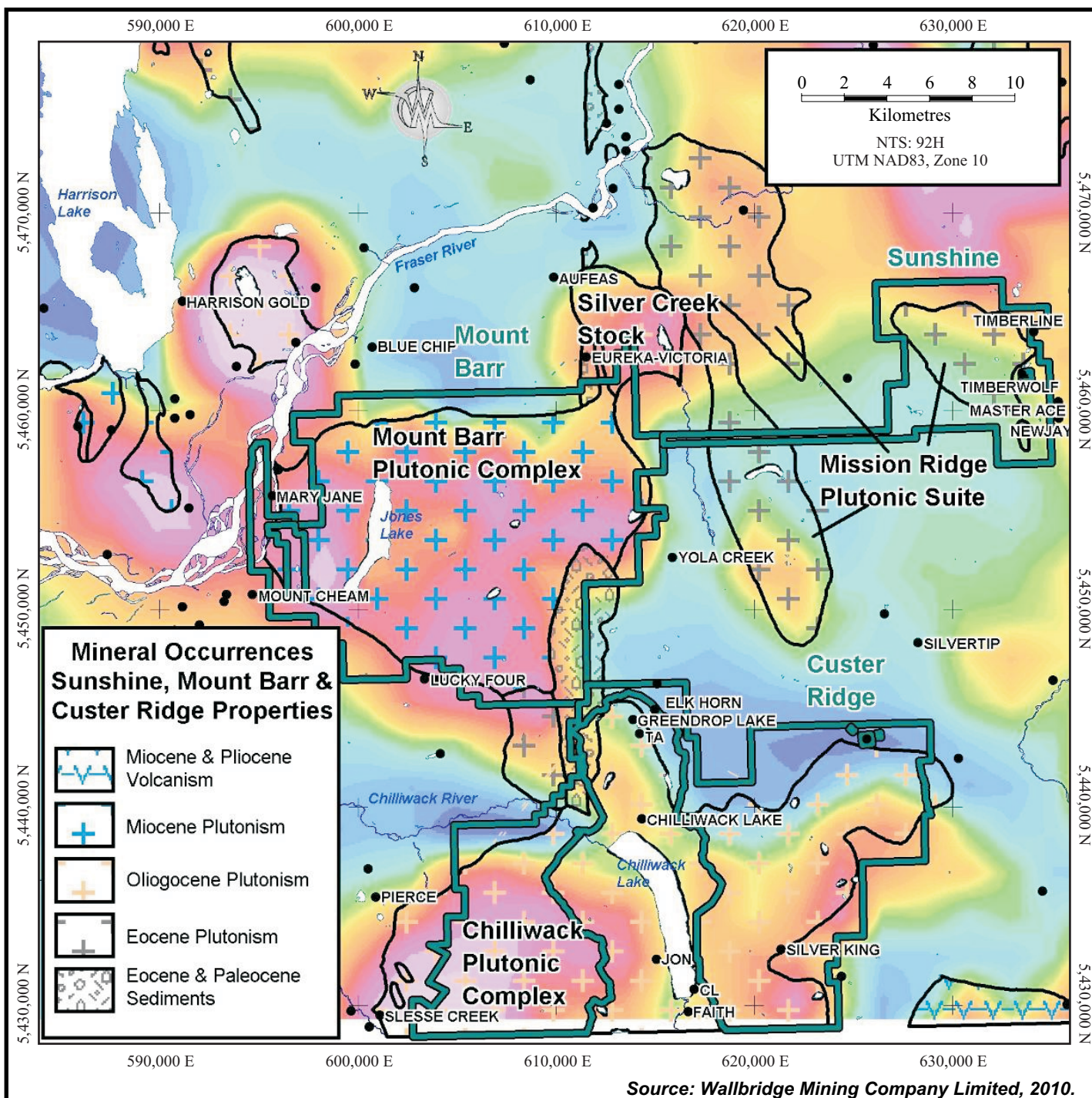
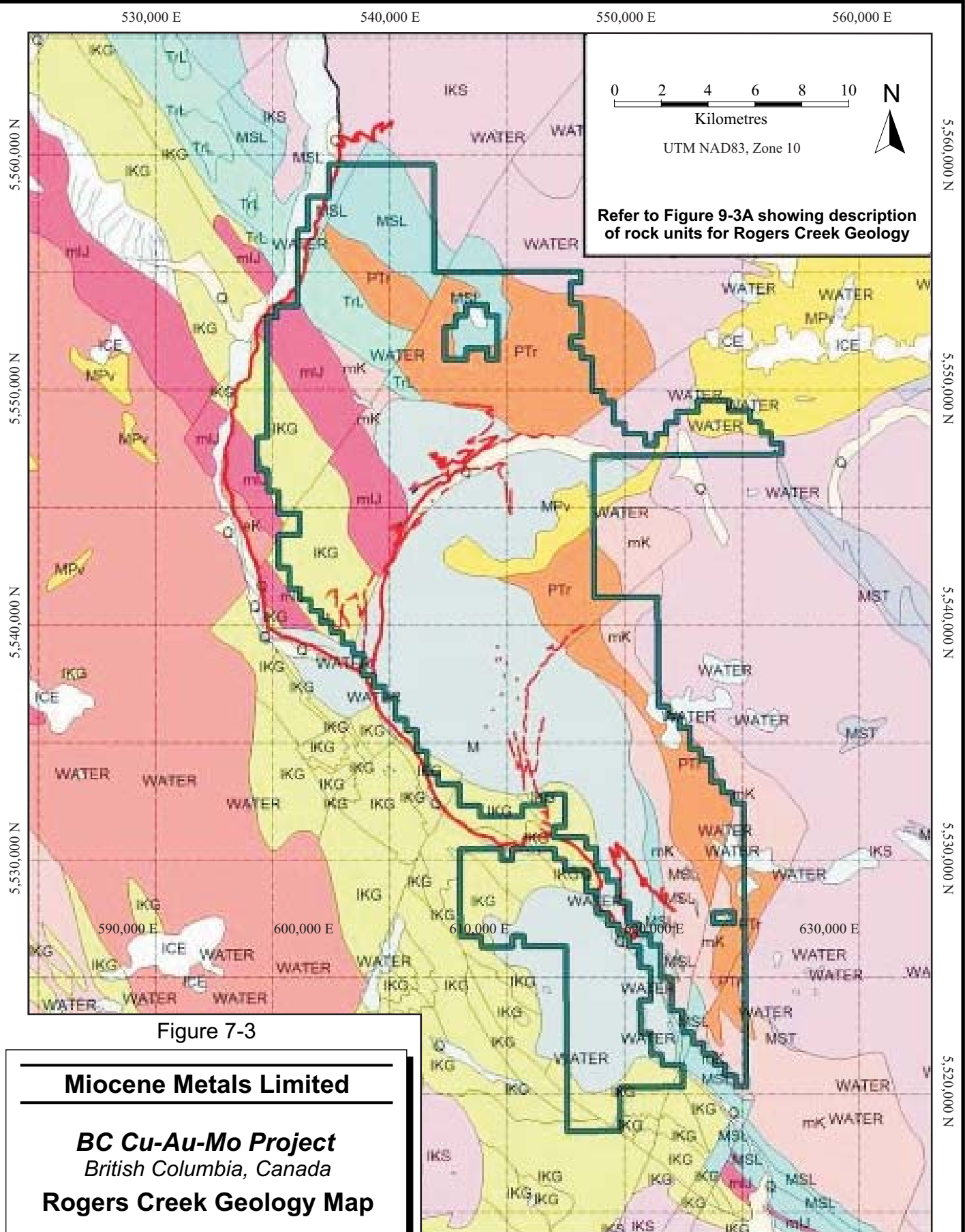


Figure 7-2

Miocene Metals Limited
BC Cu-Au-Mo Project
 British Columbia, Canada
**Geology, Regional Magnetism and
 Mineral Occurrences for Mount Barr,
 Custer Ridge and Sunshine**

December 2010



December 2010 Source: Wallbridge Mining Company Limited, 2010.

Unit	Rock_classes	Rock_type	Tectonic Environment	Comments
eK	plutonic	quartz-diorite, diorite	arc-related plutons	Spatially associated with Upper Jurassic-Lower Cretaceous arc volcanics of the Gambier Group; interpreted as sub-volcanic roots to a west-facing arc; linked to subduction of Farallon Plate along the outboard margin of Wrangellia
ICE		icefield/glacier		
IKG	volcanic / sedimentary	crystal tuff, volcanoclastic sandstone, phyllite, lapilli tuff, flow-banded rhyolite, quartz and feldspar-phyric rhyolite, andesite, volcanic breccia	continental arc volcanics and clastics	Valanginian-Hauterivian arc-related volcanics; comprises both lower sub-alkaline and upper calc-alkaline suites; part of a west(?) facing arc sequence formed in an extensional or transtensional setting; host to important base-metal deposits
IKS	plutonic	hornblende- and biotite-hornblende quartz-diorite	arc-related plutons	Post-kinematic plutons; locally contain magmatic epidote; part of a NW-trending, eastward-younging continental arc; related to subduction of the Farallon Plate; deeper level equivalents include foliated metaplutonic suites of the Cascade Metamorphic Cor
M	plutonic	hornblende-biotite granodiorite	arc-related plutons	RODGER'S CREEK PLUTON: calc-alkaline plutons; part of a NW-trending, eastward-younging post-accretionary arc; related to subduction of Farallon Plate; emplacement locally controlled by NE-trending Miocene faults; source to calc-alkaline arc volcanics of the Pemberton Belt
MCC	metamorphic	pelitic schist, amphibolite, quartzite, phyllite, minor chert, limestone and ultramafic rock	metamorphosed accretionary wedge	Poly-metamorphic core of Coast Belt Thrust System; derived from oceanic rocks of Bridge River Complex and overlying Cayoosh Assemblage; tectonically buried and metamorphosed in early Late Cretaceous (105-90 Ma) and Late Cretaceous (90-84 Ma) time
mK	metamorphic	biotite-hornblende granodiorite gneiss, biotite-hornblende-quartz diorite gneiss	arc-related plutons	Deformed and metamorphosed pre- and syn-orogenic I-type plutons of the southeastern Coast Belt; intruded during thrust imbrication and eastward underplating of paleocontinental margin; high-pressure phases record 35-40 km of crustal thickening
mLJ	plutonic	biotite-hornblende quartz-diorite	arc-related plutons	Terrane-stitching calc-alkaline/alkaline I-type plutons; intruded across boundaries of previously amalgamated terranes of the Coast and Intermontane belts; exhumed roots to coeval arc volcanics of the Harrison Lake and Bowen Island groups
MPv	volcanic	basaltic andesite, andesite, dacite flows, volcanic breccia, tuff, plagioclase-phyric flows	continental arc volcanics	CREVASSE CRAG COMPLEX: non-marine calc-alkaline continental arc volcanics; part of Pemberton Volcanic Belt; related to eastward subduction of the Farallon Plate; ascent of magmas and eruption of volcanic centers controlled by NE-trending, Miocene faults
MSL	metamorphic	mafic-intermediate-felsic meta-volcanic schist and gneiss, pelite, conglomerate	metamorphosed island arc assemblage	Thrust nappes in imbricate zone of Coast Belt Thrust System; protolith wholly or in part derived from Peninsula and Billhook Creek formations; metamorphosed in early Late Cretaceous (84-105 Ma).
MST	metamorphic	pelite, garnet-biotite, staurolite, kyanite and sillimanite schist, amphibolite, meta-pillow basalt, siliceous schist, phyllite, meta-sandstone	metamorphosed accretionary wedge	Poly-metamorphic core of Coast Belt Thrust System; derived from oceanic rocks of Bridge River Complex and overlying Cayoosh Assemblage; tectonically buried and metamorphosed in early Late Cretaceous (105-90 Ma) and Late Cretaceous (90-84 Ma) time
Ptr	plutonic / metamorphic	diorite, amphibolite	island arc	Undivided Permian-Triassic plutons and metamorphosed equivalents; spatially associated with (possibly basement to) Late Triassic plutons and volcanics of the Mount Lytton Complex-Nicola arc, and Late Triassic volcanics of the Lillooet Lake Assemblage
Q	sedimentary	sand, silt, gravel, till	glacial/fluvial/lacustrine	Undivided surficial deposits including; glacial drift, alluvium, glaciofluvial-lacustrine sediments, till, colluvium, landslide deposits
TrL	volcanic	basalt-andesite flows, breccia, tuff, carbonate	island arc	Island arc tholeiites; green to purple, commonly amygdaloidal, pillowed and massive volcanic flows, flow breccia and tuff; may include lenses of Carboniferous limestone; stratigraphically overlain by Late Triassic clastics; basement to Harrison Lake arc

Source: Wallbridge Mining Company Limited, 2010.

Figure 7-3A

Miocene Metals Limited**Description of Rock Units Shown in Rogers Creek Geology (Figure 7-3)**

December 2010

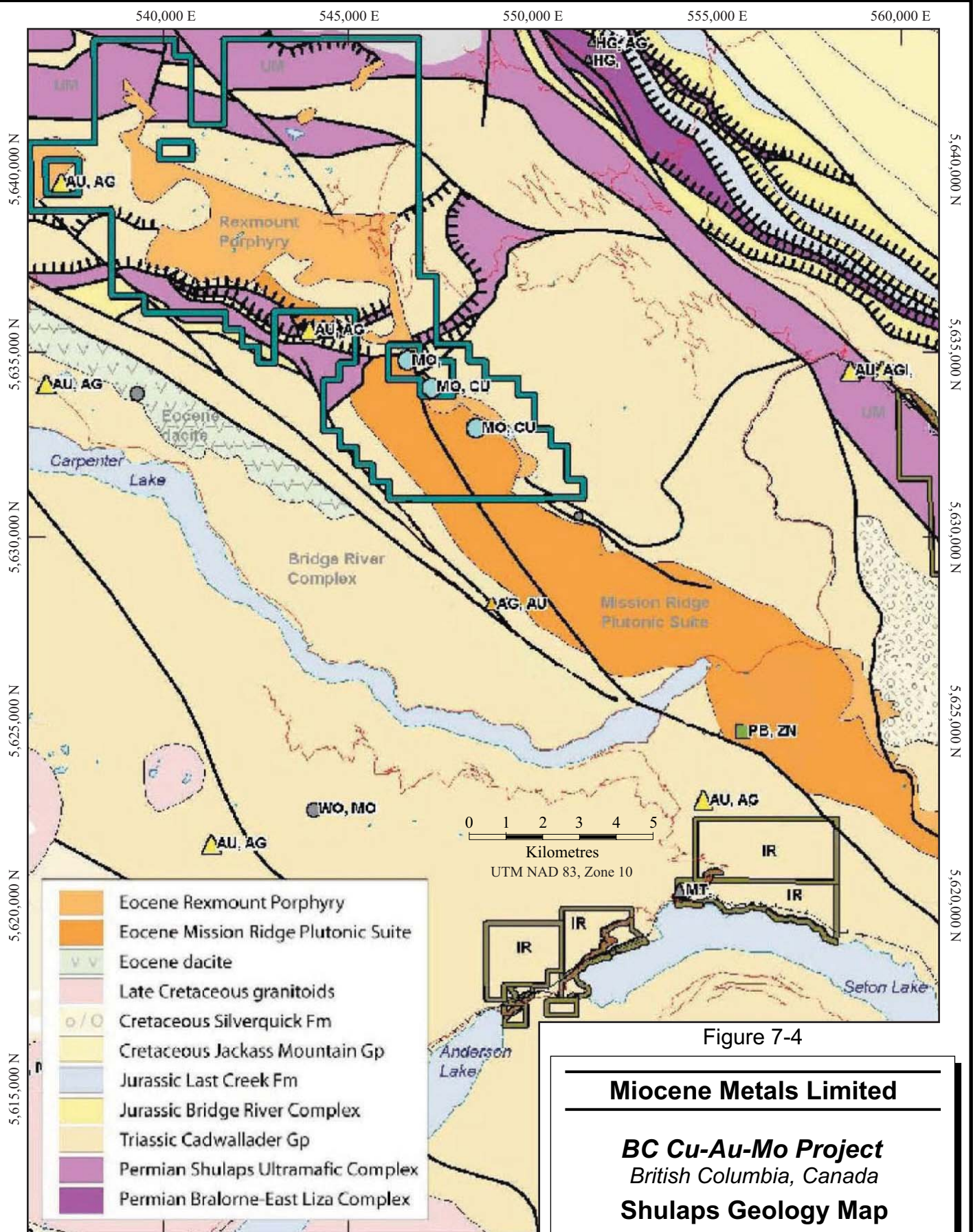
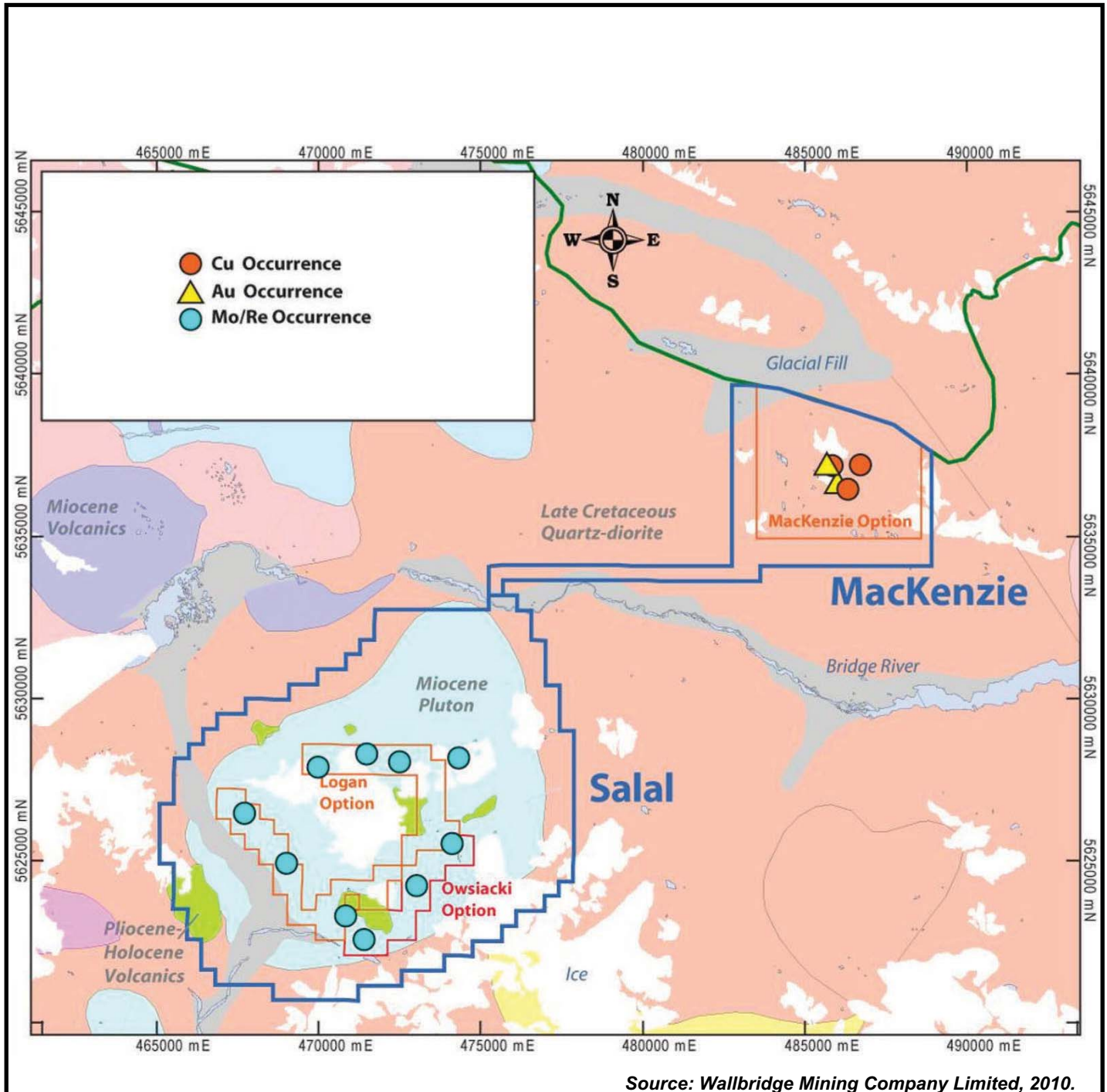


Figure 7-4

Miocene Metals Limited

BC Cu-Au-Mo Project
 British Columbia, Canada
Shulaps Geology Map



Source: Wallbridge Mining Company Limited, 2010.

Figure 7-5

0 2 4 6 8 10
Kilometres
UTM: NAD83, Zone 10

Miocene Metals Limited

BC Cu-Au-Mo Project
British Columbia, Canada

**Salal and Mackenzie
Geology Map**

December 2010

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Properties are being explored for porphyry-style copper, gold, and molybdenum mineralization associated with intrusive activity that is part of the post-accretionary Tertiary age Cascade Magmatic Arc. A number of very large porphyry deposits occur within the Cascade Magmatic Arc in neighbouring southeast Alaska and Washington and in similar age magmatic belts around the world (Figure 8-1).

McMillan et al. (1995) classified porphyry deposits in the Canadian Cordillera as pre-accretion or post-accretion. Pre-accretion deposits are Late Triassic through Middle Jurassic deposits formed within island arc rocks of the allochthonous Insular and Intermontane superterrane. Post-accretion deposits are Late Cretaceous through Miocene and are formed within the subsequent continental arc during the period of intracontinental dextral transpression. Lasmanis (1995) described another category of younger post-accretion porphyry deposits occurring within the Oligocene through Miocene Cascade Magmatic Arc. The importance of the Cascade Magmatic Arc to gold mineralization within the 130 km long belt in the Harrison Lake-Chilliwack area was documented by Ray (1991). Nockelberg et al. (2005) referred to the Cascade-related porphyry and epithermal deposits in southwestern British Columbia as the Owl Creek Metallogenic Belt.

The geology and tectonic setting of the Properties are analogous to the continental arc environment presented by Sinclair (2007) in the review of geological settings of porphyry-class deposits, or deposits associated with porphyry class deposits.

Several examples of Cascade Magmatic Arc deposits are listed in Table 8-1. Scott Wilson RPA notes that these are historical resources and pre-date the standards and guidelines defined in NI 43-101. These are not to be relied upon but demonstrate the potential of this deposit types. Scott Wilson RPA further notes that resources do not follow the CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. A more detailed explanation of each deposit is given below.

TABLE 8-1 CASCADE MAGMATIC ARC DEPOSITS
Miocene Metals Limited – BC Cu-Au-Mo Properties

Deposit	Location	Age	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade
Quartz Hill	Alaska, USA	Miocene	Unclassified	1,600	0.127% MoS ₂
Glacier Peak	Washington, USA	Miocene	"Mineral Inventory"	1,000	0.5% Cu
			"Mineral Inventory"	1,700	0.334% Cu 0.015% MoS ₂
Margaret	Washington, USA		Unclassified	200	0.434 % Cu 0.0175% MoS ₂ 0.27 g/t Au 1.92 g/t Ag
				680	0.6% CuEq

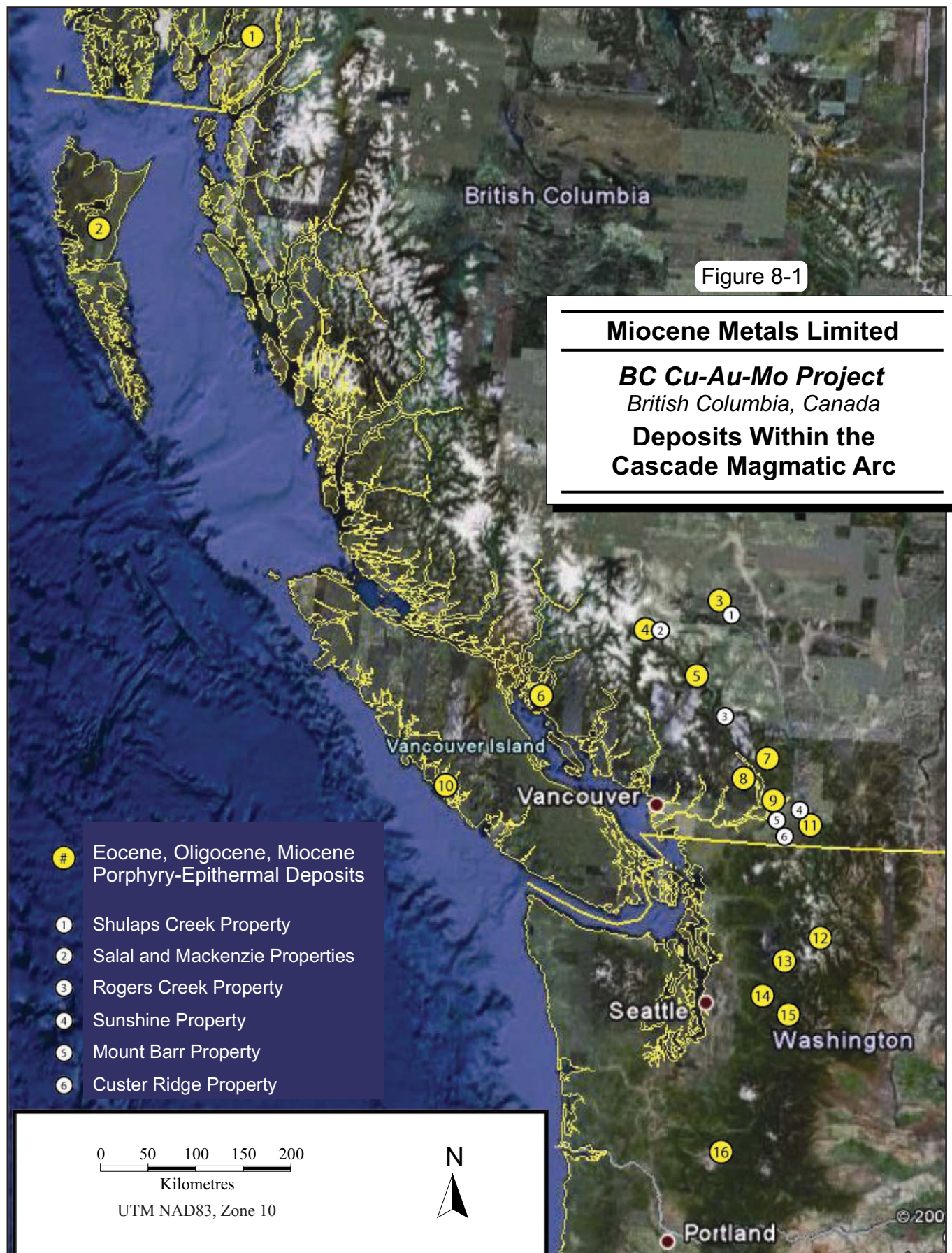
The Miocene-age, Quartz Hill porphyry molybdenum deposit in southeastern Alaska panhandle was estimated in 1983 and is quoted in Wolfe (1995). The resource was estimated with a cut-off grade of 0.08% Mo.

The Glacier Peak porphyry is also Miocene in age and has an estimated "mineral inventory" of 1,000 Mt grading 0.5% Cu with no stated cut-off grade. When the entire "mineralized envelope" is estimated the "mineral inventory" increases to 1,700 Mt grading 0.334% Cu and 0.015% MoS₂ with no stated cut-off grade (Lasmanis, 1995).

The Margaret deposit was estimated to contain 200 Mt (unclassified), to a depth of 244 m grading 0.434% Cu, 0.0175% MoS₂, 0.27 g/t Au, and 1.92 g/t Ag or 680 Mt to a depth of 305 m, grading 0.6% Cu equivalent (based on 1979 metal prices). The age of the deposit or the cut-off grade is not stated.

Exploration in southwestern British Columbia has focused on mesothermal gold, polymetallic vein, and skarn type deposit models and has given little consideration to systematic regional evaluation of Tertiary intrusions for potential large scale porphyry or epithermal deposits.

Part of Miocene's strategy in exploring for these porphyry deposits is that they are large, low grade deposits characterized by disseminated sulphides within characteristic pervasively altered host rock making them an excellent target for Induced Polarization (IP) geophysical surveys.



9 MINERALIZATION

The Wallbridge properties in southwestern British Columbia have been acquired for the purpose of exploring for porphyry style molybdenum, copper, and gold mineralization associated with intrusions of the Cascade Magmatic Arc. Mineralization on the Properties is discussed singly or in groups below. The information for this section is taken from Roscoe et al. (2010).

MOUNT BARR, CUSTER RIDGE AND SUNSHINE

No mineral occurrences are documented within these properties and there is no recorded history of exploration. They were acquired, however, because they are surrounded by numerous vein, skarn, porphyry, and epithermal copper, gold, and molybdenum occurrences. Most of these occur on the periphery of the respective intrusions or are associated with apophyses of the main intrusions covered by the Properties. A number of examples are cited below.

The Rico prospects include several Cu-Ag-Au-Mo skarn deposits discovered in 1915 adjacent to the south boundary of the Mount Barr property. They occur along the southern margin of the Miocene Mount Barr Plutonic Complex and appear to be related to a subsidiary granodiorite sill intruding the surrounding Cretaceous sediments.

At Eureka-Victoria, north of and contiguous with the Mount Barr property, Ag-(Cu-Pb-Au) occurs within quartz Fe-carbonate (pyrite) veins cutting Eocene conglomerate along the margin of the Oligocene Silver Creek Stock and a northern apophysis off the slightly younger Oligocene Mount Barr Plutonic Complex.

The Greendrop Lake occurrence includes porphyry-style copper and molybdenum mineralization. This area is now within the Chilliwack Lake Park and is surrounded by Wallbridge's Custer Ridge property. Mineralization occurs within the Chilliwack Plutonic Complex and is associated with granodiorite/quartz-diorite, altered granodiorite/quartz-diorite, diorite/quartz-diorite porphyry, dacite porphyry dykes, diabase dykes, a strongly altered breccia complex, and a number of late, post-mineralization dikes.

The Timberline, Timberwolf, Master Ace, and Newjay are gold, silver, copper, and molybdenum-bearing quartz vein occurrences within and near the Eocene quartz-diorite/granodiorite plutons southeast of Hope, British Columbia. The showings are covered by small claims held by individuals and are largely surrounded by the Sunshine property.

ROGERS CREEK

After acquiring the property in 2008, Wallbridge conducted a major field program that delineated three prospective targets. Wallbridge named these areas Target I, Target II, and Target III and subsequently defined Target IV that underlies the contiguous Fire Mountain claim block (Figure 9-1). Exploration done on these areas is described in detail under Section 10 of this report.

Alteration and mineralization at Target I on Rogers Creek are spatially related to a recessively weathering, 1.6 km diameter magnetic low that is centred immediately to the north of Rogers Creek at the intersection of moderately to steeply dipping 020°, 340° and roughly east-west faults. The magnetic low occurs within a medium- to coarse-grained, biotite-amphibole granodiorite, which was intruded by nominally monomictic (feldspar porphyry) and polymictic breccia pipes and is the locus of moderate to very strong phyllic alteration. The circular to elongate zone of phyllic alteration is surrounded by successive zones of pervasive and fracture-controlled propylitic alteration, which extend outward into the host granodiorite for several kilometres. Based on drill core observations, the core phyllic assemblage is interpreted to overprint, at this erosional level, a weakly to moderately developed central zone of potassic alteration, which is obscured at surface by heavy overburden. Local to regional vein sets (020°, 340°) are zoned successively outwards from base and precious metal assemblages cross-cutting and on the fringe of the phyllic alteration zone through precious metal-rich assemblages to fringe iron-sulphide assemblages well out into the propylitic alteration zone.

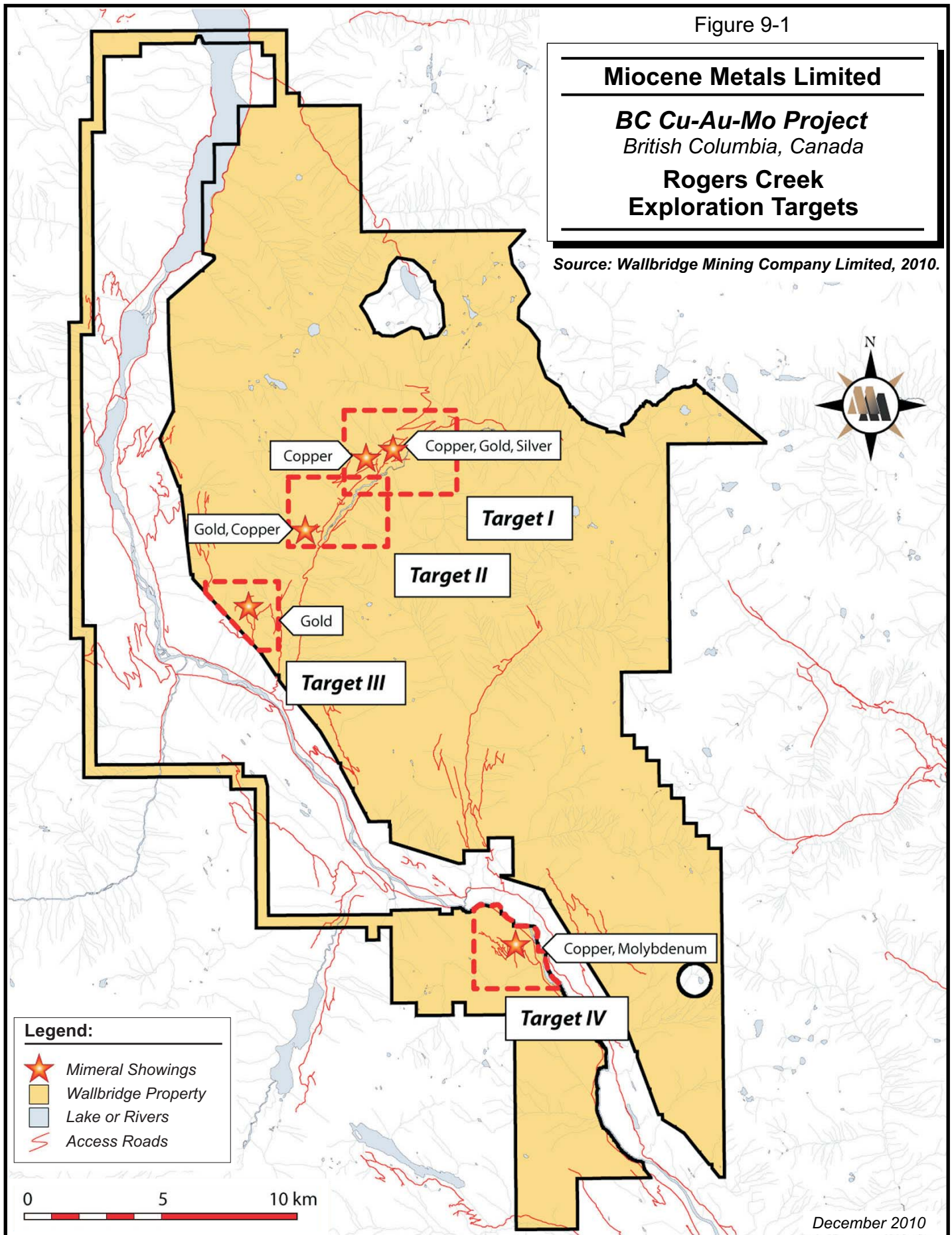
Mineralization intersected in drill holes WRC-001 and -002 consists of fracture-controlled quartz-pyrite ± anhydrite ± calcite assemblages with accessory to major amounts of chalcopyrite and MoS₂. Phyllic alteration halos are typical and where vein densities are high (WRC-002), particularly in the vicinity of 020°, 340° faults, the host rock has pervasive phyllic alteration and can be enriched in gold and copper. Molybdenite

mineralization occurs on the fringe of the phyllic alteration zone (WRC-001) and typically is associated with quartz-anhydrite rather than quartz-pyrite assemblages.

During the 2009 mapping, prospecting, and drilling program at Rogers Creek, the following styles of Au-Ag-Cu-Mo mineralization were noted:

- Quartz-pyrite veinlets identified at Target III that carries up to 0.445 g/t Au.
- A fault zone identified west of Target I returned up to 706 ppm Cu, 6.78 g/t Ag, and anomalous gold at surface.
- Target IV reveals mineralization associated with quartz-sulphide $\pm$ carbonate veins that include up to 0.34% Cu, 3.84 g/t Au, 75 g/t Ag, and 241 ppm Mo.

Figure 9-1

Miocene Metals Limited**BC Cu-Au-Mo Project***British Columbia, Canada***Rogers Creek
Exploration Targets***Source: Wallbridge Mining Company Limited, 2010.*

SHULAPS

The local geology is comprised of schists and phyllites of the Mississippian to Jurassic Bridge River Complex (Group), intruded by syn-tectonic to post-tectonic granitic to felsic porphyry of the Eocene Mission Ridge Pluton. The Alpine showing, occurring at the headwaters of LaRochelle Creek, is a 2.5 m wide and approximately 50 m long quartz vein containing molybdenum and weakly anomalous gold and silver values. The adjacent host granodiorite is extremely fractured, with limonite staining, and contains chalcopryite, malachite, and azurite. No assessment files relating to the Alpine occurrence were found.

The Cub, Lisa Dawn, and Hol molybdenum prospects occur surrounded by Miocene's Shulaps property at the headwaters of Holbrook Creek. Mineralization is hosted by granodiorite of the Mission Ridge Pluton and appears to pre-date dykes of the Tertiary Rexmount quartz-feldspar porphyry. The Cub prospect consists of MoS₂ and pyrite as disseminations and stockwork within silicic granodiorite, and MoS₂ and chalcopryite within one-metre thick blocks (boulders?) of vein quartz. The majority of the MoS₂ occurs as irregular stockworks within potassic and silicic proto-mylonitic granodiorite. These rocks generally contain less than 0.2% MoS₂. Blocks of vein quartz within the main gully on the hillside contain the greatest concentration of metals - up to 0.5% MoS₂, 1% Cu, 2 g/t Au, 50 g/t Ag, and anomalous bismuth, lead, and zinc. Molybdenite mineralization has been observed over an area of at least 650 m by 120 m and through an elevation difference of over 250 m.

The Rex Mountain gold-copper-(silver) vein deposit also occurs at the headwaters of Holbrook Creek and is surrounded by Miocene's Shulaps property on three sides. Rex Mountain includes a small historical gold-copper resource of 190,000 tonnes at 8.57 g/t Au and 0.92% Cu, in two zones (Boronowski, 1996). (Scott Wilson RPA notes that this resource is quoted for historical purposes only and cannot be considered reliable as it does not conform to the standards and guidelines defined in NI 43-101.) Mineralization is hosted within highly strained, Permian, listwanite altered serpentine mélange of the Shulaps Ultramafic Complex and Jurassic phyllite of the Bridge River Complex intruded by sills, dykes, and plutons of the Eocene Mission Ridge Plutonic Suite and the younger Rexmount Porphyry. Mineralization occurs as auriferous quartz veins within the Mission Ridge granodiorite and the listwanite altered serpentine mélange and as disseminations of chalcopryite, pyrrhotite, and pyrite within the Mission Ridge granodiorite. The main

mineralized zone consists of a copper-gold quartz vein system which is continuous along strike for at least 700 m, and has been defined to depths of at least 275 m.

SALAL

Previous work on the property and adjacent claims has identified porphyry-style molybdenum mineralization ($\pm$ Re, W, Pb, Zn, and Ag) over a 15 km crescent-shaped trend that appears to roughly follow the contact between the inner fine-grained core of the plutonic complex and the outer, coarser grained margin. Nearly all streams draining the Salal Creek Pluton contain highly elevated molybdenum with numerous samples over the 99th percentile and 95th percentile of concentrations relative to the provincial regional stream geochemistry (RSG) database. Mustard et al. (1965) recognized a sulphide zonation from broad hematite zones (Ochre Mountain) to hematite-magnetite-pyrite zones to magnetite-pyrite zones and indicated that “molybdenite occurs almost entirely within the magnetite-pyrite zone, and is absent from rocks containing specular hematite”. They describe fine-grained MoS₂ in dominantly quartz-pyrite veins, in stockworks and on joints and shears; and coarser grained MoS₂ disseminated in the fine-grained granite and as coatings and rosettes on fractures.

Bradford (2008) describes mineralization associated with patchy to anastomosing zones of quartz-sericite-pyrite, local quartz stockworks, and a variety of vein sets including two to ten centimetre sheeted quartz-pyrite and quartz-molybdenite veins, pyrite-molybdenite stockworks, and quartz-magnetite veins that locally have molybdenite.

Recent sampling by Paget documents the presence of significant rhenium with up to 82 g/t Re included within a sample that had 0.86% MoS₂ from the Mud Lake area (Bailey, 2010). This result appears to represent the first time the molybdenum mineralization has ever been tested for rhenium.

MACKENZIE

The property is underlain by biotite-hornblende-quartz-diorite of the Late Cretaceous Hurley River Pluton. A limited description of the mineralized zone, based on a 400 m traverse, is described below.

The MacKenzie property is underlain by a massive, medium- to coarse-grained, equigranular, biotite $\pm$ magnetite quartz diorite/granodiorite that has been cut by several northwest striking, shallow dipping ($\sim 20^\circ\text{E}$) brittle fractures that are exposed for 1,000 m. Biotite occurs in random orientations up to 5% in host intrusive. Local, thin, discontinuous, pinching and swelling lenses of magnetite were observed associated with late fractures that cross-cut the brittle mineralized shears ($290^\circ/085^\circ$ orientation with sub-vertical dip), and host minor disseminated chalcopyrite mineralization. Constricting and dilating, curvilinear quartz veins ranging from two centimetres to 1.5 m wide were observed oriented parallel/sub-parallel to the mineralized features. Thin, continuous, felsic to intermediate dykes are present sub-parallel to mineralized structures. Structurally, the quartz diorite/granodiorite is cut by joint sets and numerous brittle fractures. The mineralized structure ($\sim 120^\circ/340^\circ$ dipping $\sim 20^\circ\text{E}$) is cut by later, sub-vertical fractures that are oriented approximately $100^\circ/280^\circ$ (visual estimate) and appear to vertically offset the mineralized structure. Mineralization is predominantly disseminated chalcopyrite in veins and in the host rock adjacent to faults and fractures. Locally, the chalcopyrite can be abundant (up to 3%), forming coarse disseminations and clots. Malachite mineralization is abundant within the boundaries of the shears. Azurite was observed at the northwestern extent of the traverse along with vein-hosted chalcocite within the sheared zone. Sericite alteration occurs near vein contacts and fracture boundaries. Minor potassium feldspar alteration was observed adjacent to fractures within the host rock and there is scattered epidote.

A one metre chip sample returned values up to 2.16% Cu and numerous anomalous values were obtained along, and adjacent to, the main mineralized structure.

10 EXPLORATION

The Properties in southwestern British Columbia have been acquired for the purpose of exploring for porphyry-style molybdenum, copper, and gold mineralization associated with intrusions of the Cascade Magmatic Arc. This represents a significantly younger and apparently unrecognized Miocene-aged porphyry target, in comparison to the typical porphyry exploration targets traditionally pursued in British Columbia. This section describes the exploration work done by Wallbridge (pre-2010) and Miocene to date and is taken from Roscoe et al. (2010).

The information used to prepare this Technical Report includes exploration data up to September 1, 2010.

MOUNT BARR, CUSTER RIDGE, SUNSHINE

No mineral occurrences are documented within these properties and there is no recorded history of exploration. They were acquired, however, because they are surrounded by numerous vein, skarn, porphyry, and epithermal copper, gold, and molybdenum occurrences (Roscoe et al., 2010).

In June 2010, Miocene contracted CMG Ltd. (CMG), of Rockwood, Ontario, to fly gradient magnetic, radiometric and very low frequency (VLF) airborne surveys on two grids over the central part of the Mount Barr property (470 line-km) and the eastern portion of the Custer Ridge (429 line-km) property.

In 2010, 52 stream sediment samples were collected from the Mount Barr property; five of which yielded values greater than 0.1 g/t Au. Four of the five results (0.86 g/t Au, 0.58 g/t Au, 0.28 g/t Au and 0.18 g/t Au) are aligned along a narrow north-south corridor on the east end of the property, which corresponds to the fault hosting the Fraser River Canyon, which produced abundant placer gold. The 0.86 g/t Au anomaly is coincident with a semi-circular magnetic anomaly that is not correlated with topography and may indicate a separate, possibly mineralized, intrusive phase. The fifth sample of interest graded 0.36 g/t Au. All five samples will require further investigation including follow-up stream sampling and possibly contour soil sampling.

Other stream sediment anomalies from Mount Barr include:

- The western branch of Wahleach (Jones) Creek, which drains the magnetic low in the central portion of the Mount Barr intrusion, returned consistently weakly elevated concentrations of copper and molybdenum in stream sediments.
- One stream sediment sample taken on the western side of Wahleach (Jones) Creek returned 120 ppm Cu and 21.8 ppm Mo, which are in the 95th and 99th percentile, respectively, of concentrations in the provincial RSG database.
- Two stream sediment samples, taken 1.6 km apart on a creek draining the northeast corner of the Mount Barr Pluton, contained 9.07 ppm Mo (downstream) and 18.75 ppm Mo (upstream), both within the 95th percentile relative to the provincial RSG dataset.

The airborne surveys were conducted over the eastern half of the Custer Ridge property and are pending detailed interpretation. Silt samples were collected, 72 in total, that yielded three anomalous results greater than 0.05 g/t Au (2.32 g/t Au, 0.11 g/t Au and 0.099 g/t Au). Only one of these is within the area covered by the airborne survey (0.11 g/t Au) and it was not found to be associated with any radiometric or magnetic structure or anomaly. All three anomalies will be followed up with additional silt sampling and possibly contour soil sampling.

Preliminary 2010 sample results from the southeast portion of the Custer Ridge property show weak but broad and consistent enrichment in copper in stream sediments. Boulders of porphyry with five centimetre quartz veins containing copper, silver, lead, and zinc were sampled in this area:

- JLR011 – 0.22% Cu, 28 g/t Ag, 0.36% Pb, 3.97% Zn
- JLR012 – 0.06% Cu, 12 g/t Ag, 0.04% Pb, 0.31% Zn
- JLR013 – 0.23% Cu, 53 g/t Ag, 0.26% Pb, 0.01% Zn

At Sunshine, one rock sample and six stream sediment samples were collected. One of the stream sediment samples returned 0.211 g/t Au and will be followed up with additional silt sampling upstream of the anomalous sample site.

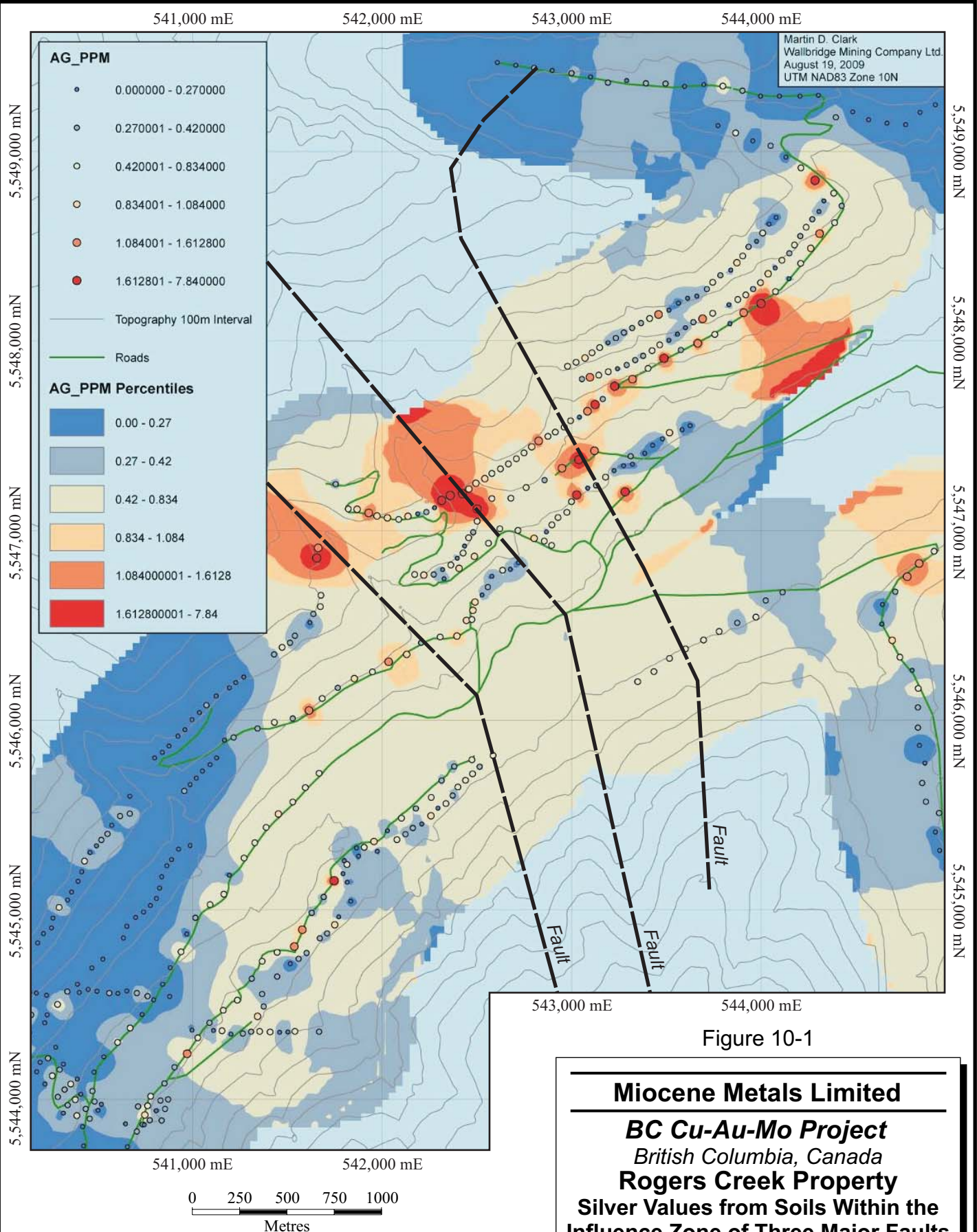
ROGERS CREEK

During review of the property in 2007 and after acquiring the property in 2008, Wallbridge conducted extensive mapping and prospecting and collected 670 rock samples, 653 soil samples, 150 stream sediment samples, and 73 stream sediment

heavy mineral concentrates. Also in 2008, CMG was contracted to complete a 1,506 line-km airborne magnetic gradiometry and VLF-electromagnetic survey over the property. As a result, three target areas were defined (Figure 9-1).

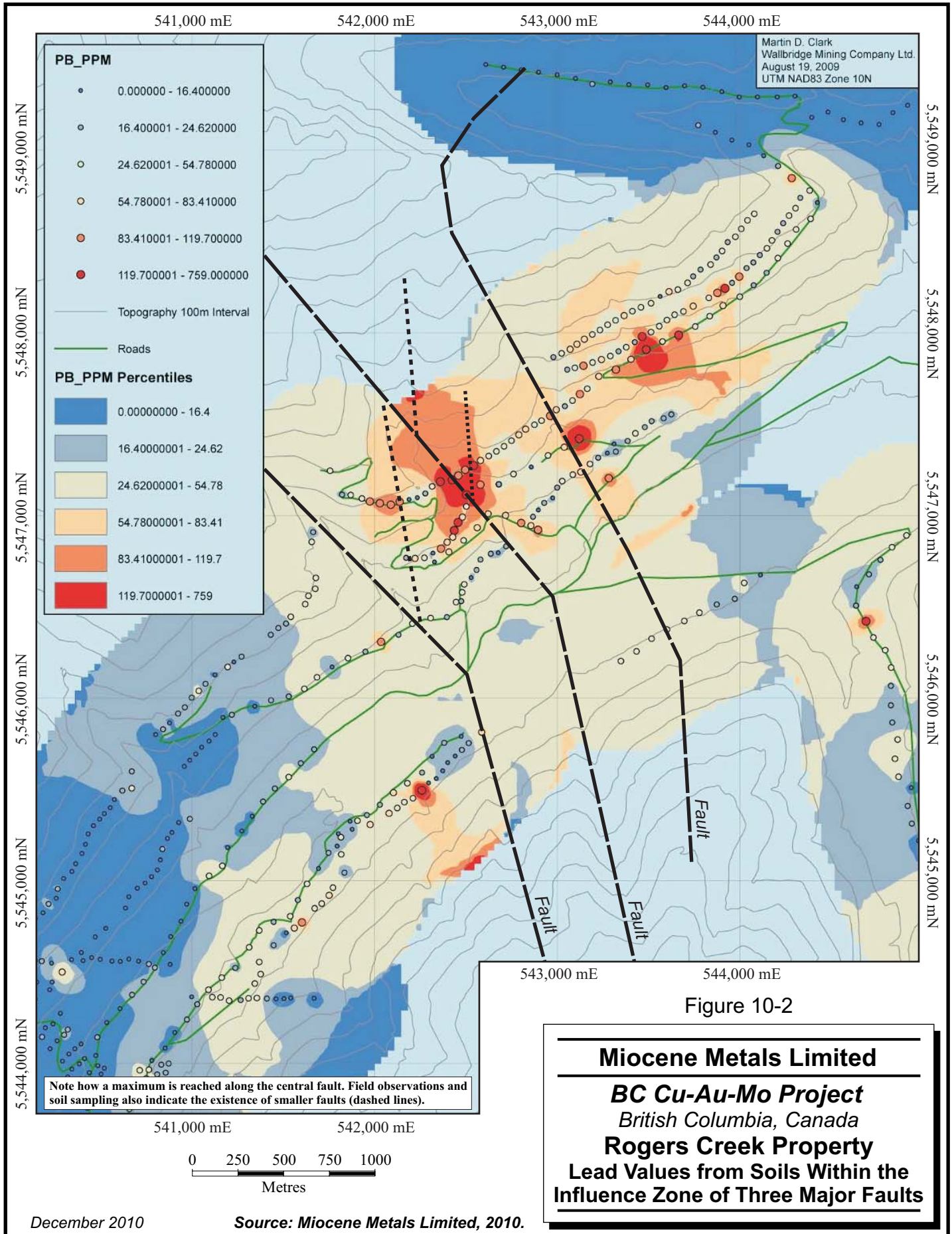
Target I is defined by an approximately 1.6 km diameter magnetic low which is surrounded by generally homogenous biotite-hornblende granodiorite. The magnetic low is underlain, where outcrop is exposed, by hydrothermally altered monomictic and polymictic intrusive breccia. The breccia contains up to approximately 2% pyrite particularly near the interpreted pipe margins, which have pervasive chlorite/carbonate and sericite alteration. Monomictic breccia tends to be exposed near the interpreted pipe margin and is interpreted as contact breccia. The central portions of the pipe, particularly towards the southwest, tend to be polymictic, also with indications of chlorite/carbonate and sericite alteration. There are rare examples of Cu-mineralized clasts in the polymictic portion of the breccia pipe.

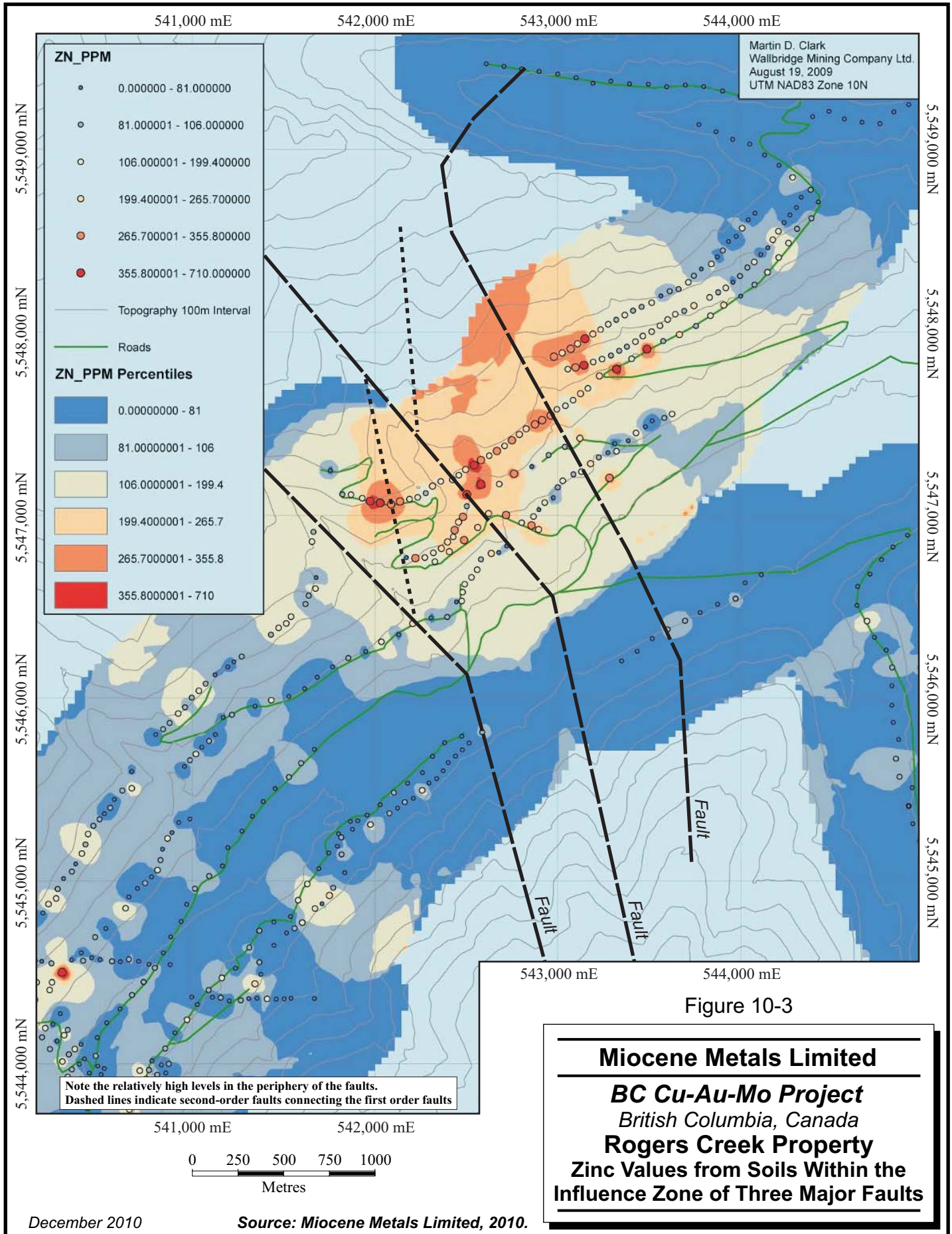
Drilling and sampling indicate a strong association of pervasively and strongly mineralized rocks in the vicinity of high order structures trending north to northwest. Soil and rock sampling indicates that a large volume is affected between the three structures shown in Figures 10-1, 10-2, and 10-3. Miocene believes that fault zones identified along roads act as cross links between the higher order faults and thus provided a much larger surface to impregnate the rock, while mineralized hydrothermal fluids were channelled along them. The area between the two northeasterly faults, shown in Figures 10-1 to 10-3, has only very limited outcrop exposure. What is exposed is extremely leached and fractured at surface, as well as having developed limonitic gossans. These observations indicate potentially mineralized, weakly weathered rocks at depth in large volumes. The range of anomalous soil samples in this area as well as numerous low-resistivity and high-chargeability features further suggests that the granodiorite host is intensely altered and impregnated with sulphides at depth. Identification of lower or equal order structures associated with the faults shown in Figure 10-2, for example, is essential in defining high-grade portions of this mineralized system for drill testing.



December 2010

Source: Miocene Metals Limited, 2010.





Target II is also a magnetic low on the southern edge of which is dominantly hornblende granodiorite, with the exception of several occurrences of irregularly shaped pegmatitic quartz-feldspar-calcite-epidote bodies. These pegmatitic bodies are cross-cut by rare quartz-sulphide veinlets one of which returned 8.17% Cu, 0.389 g/t Au, 120 g/t Ag, and 0.022% Mo. On the northwestern valley slope, the magnetic low is underlain by rare outcrops of hornblende $\pm$ biotite granodiorite, which can be cross-cut by chlorite-sulphide stockworks as well as moderately to steeply dipping northwest-trending mafic, plagioclase porphyritic dikes. Elevated Au-in-soil values have been identified on the western and northern margins of the magnetic low. A logging road between Targets I and II has exposed numerous showings of copper mineralization comprised of chalcopyrite and bornite in faults and chlorite stringers. Selective grab samples returned up to 0.685% copper.

At Target III, a 200 m diameter zone of hematite and clay/sericite/tourmaline-altered breccia has been identified in an area of anomalous Au-in-silt values and multi-generational silicification and potassic alteration events observed both within fault zones and within pervasively altered host granodiorite. Silicification may represent a cap overlying a mineralized porphyry or epithermal system at depth. Gold potential in the area may be indicated by As-in-soil values. Field observations indicate the existence of an east-west trending structure that is responsible for the gold anomalies found in stream and rock samples from the area (Roscoe et al., 2010). Several small to moderate sized magnetic lows were indicated by the 3D magnetic inversion that seem to follow structural trends and thus may highlight zones of intense alteration.

The 2009 summer exploration program on the Rogers Creek property consisted of:

- Surface mapping and prospecting conducted along roads, streams, survey lines, and slopes in selected areas.
- Collection and analysis of 216 soil, 14 stream sediment, and 119 rock samples.
- Completion of a 41 line-km IP survey over Target Areas I and II at resolutions of 25 m and 50 m by Abitibi Geophysics (Abitibi).
- Collection of magnetic susceptibility data for surface rocks and drill core.
- A 3D inversion of airborne magnetic data obtained in 2008.

During the 2009 mapping and prospecting program at Rogers Creek, the following significant Au-Ag-Cu-Mo mineralization was noted:

- Gold bearing quartz-pyrite veinlets grading up to 0.445 g/t Au at Target III
- Anomalous surface gold, 706 ppm Cu and 6.68 g/t Ag from a fault zone west of Target I
- Mineralization associated with quartz-sulphide $\pm$ carbonate veins that include up to 0.34% Cu, 3.84 g/t Au, 75 g/t Ag, and 241 ppm Mo at Target IV

A 2,123 m, three-hole drill program was conducted in 2009 to follow up on the IP survey and surface sampling results and is discussed in Section 11.

The Fire Mountain claim block is situated to the southwest of, and is contiguous to, the main Rogers Creek claim block. Fire Mountain hosts a Cu-Mo showing and a newly discovered Cu showing that was identified through prospecting outcrops exposed during logging road construction and geochemical sampling (Target IV).

In 2009, satellite imagery was used to identify cross structures that might carry mineralization. In 2010, 371 soil samples were collected over these interpreted structures, with no significant results returned. An additional 24 rock samples and 11 stream sediment samples were collected at Target IV. In June 2010, Miocene contracted CMG to complete a gradient magnetic, radiometric, and VLF airborne survey totalling 268 line-km over Target IV at Fire Mountain. Detailed interpretation is pending.

On June 24, 2010, Scott Wilson RPA visited the Rogers Creek/Fire Mountain property and took independent samples from the Cu-Mo anomaly found in outcropping along the access road. Scott Wilson RPA notes that the results from its independent sampling, tabulated in Table 14-3, confirm the presence of anomalous Cu-Au-Ag-Mo mineralization at Rogers Creek.

SHULAPS

To date, five rock and 82 stream sediment samples have been collected on the Shulaps property. Six of the silt samples yielded anomalous gold values greater than 0.05 g/t Au. The anomalous values were 0.39 g/t Au, 0.19 g/t Au, 0.18 g/t Au, 0.17 g/t Au, 0.08 g/t

Au, and 0.06 g/t Au. The 0.17 g/t Au sample was supported by low level anomalous Cu (104 ppm Cu).

Two primary exploration targets have been identified. The first includes a regional stream sediment sample from the northern part of the property that contained 130 ppb Au and 50 ppm Cu immediately downstream from two small satellite plugs of Rexmount Porphyry. The second includes Mo mineralization similar to and around the Cub/Lisa Dawn occurrences.

SALAL

Three rock samples were collected by Miocene during an initial site visit in 2010.

Recent work by Bradford (2008) identified a strong rhenium association with molybdenum on the property, with three samples containing 5 g/t Re, 7 g/t Re, and 82 g/t Re. Preliminary sampling by Miocene in 2010 has confirmed the molybdenum-rhenium association yielding samples with up to 3.24% Mo and 3.55 g/t Re (Bailey, 2010).

MACKENZIE

A total of 35 rock samples have been collected by Miocene during an initial site visit in 2010. Significant values (>1% Cu or >0.1 g/t Au) from this sampling are listed in Table 10-1.

TABLE 10-1 SIGNIFICANT RESULTS FROM MACKENZIE SAMPLING
Miocene Metals Limited– BC Au-Cu-Mo Properties

Sample	Type	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Mo (ppm)	Re (ppm)
I361580	Chip	1.0	23.4	0.186	14.4	19.8	0.003
I361581	Grab	--	1.0	0.101	9.19	26.4	0.003
I361582	Grab	--	0.9	0.064	3.50	2.42	<0.002
I361583	Grab	--	3.1	0.110	7.83	4.85	<0.002
I361592	Chip	0.6	1.6	0.077	3.10	30.5	0.002
I361596	Chip	0.4	0.3	0.664	6.45	20.7	0.003
I361599	Grab	--	0.7	0.202	6.68	21.0	0.003

Sample	Type	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Mo (ppm)	Re (ppm)
I361602	Grab	--	0.9	0.343	12.9	1310	0.282
I361603	Grab	--	0.9	0.431	17.6	321	0.033
I361604	Float	--	4.3	1.650	73.8	8.34	0.002
I361605	Float	--	3.1	0.483	25.5	23.0	<0.002
I361606	Grab	--	0.3	0.153	3.56	1.08	<0.002
I361610	Grab	--	2.5	0.109	11.0	78.5	0.002
I361611	Grab	--	2.2	0.111	7.87	49.5	0.003

During the site inspection, Scott Wilson RPA took independent samples along a 400 m traverse along an exposed mineralized slope. Some of these samples were taken from the same sites as the Miocene samples. The results are shown in Table 14-4 and independently confirm the presence of anomalous Cu-Au-Ag-Mo mineralization at MacKenzie.

11 DRILLING

The majority of drilling on the Properties took place at Salal in the 1960s and 1970s, primarily exploring for molybdenum. A summary of drilling done prior to Wallbridge/Miocene is shown in Table 11-1. Scott Wilson RPA notes that some holes were abandoned prior to reaching their target.

TABLE 11-1 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL DRILLING AT SALAL
Miocene Metals Limited – BC Cu-Au-Mo Properties

Year	Company	Number of Holes	Aggregate Depth (m)
1960	Norpax	2	264.5
1967	Amax	8	2,123.0
1975	BP Minerals	2	2,209.8
1976	BP Minerals	1	882.7
1979	BP Minerals/Utah Mines JV	1	941.5
1996	Verdstone/Molycor JV	2	489.0
Total		16	6,910.5

ROGERS CREEK

In 2009, Wallbridge drilled three NQ (47.6 mm dia.) holes with an aggregate depth of 2,122.75 m on Target I at Rogers Creek. Descriptions and results are summarized below.

WRC-001

WRC-001 targeted copper anomalies identified in soil samples from 2008 as well as a zone of potassic alteration with associated copper mineralization found in bedrock mapping in 2009 and a strong chargeability anomaly at depth identified by Abitibi's DCIP-Survey. The drill hole intersected a fault at 430 m down-hole depth. Mineralization was encountered from 390 m to 430 m and was characterized by disseminated pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. With increasing depth, alteration selvages around quartz-sulphide veins become wider and more intense. The alteration assemblages were characterized by carbonate, chlorite, and minor amounts of sericite. Mineralization between 408 m and 415 m returned assay values of 0.105% Cu. Between 422 m and 424 m, the rock graded 0.107% Cu and 131 ppm Mo. Other

anomalous zones were intersected between 461.69 m and 462.55 m (0.202% Cu) and 505.76 m and 508 m (191 ppm Mo).

WRC-002

WRC-002 targeted the same structure as WRC-001 as well as a different portion of the buried IP-response. The weakly mineralized structure identified at approximately 400 m depth in WRC-001 was intersected at approximately 600 m depth at a low angle. It contained an interval of 120 m of 0.2 g/t Au between 598.0 m and 718.0 m down-hole depth. Values within this zone include 0.53 g/t Au over 16 m from 613 m to 629 m, including 4.24 g/t Au over 1.5 m from 627.5 m to 629 m, and 1.53 g/t Au, 0.130% Cu, and 11.2 g/t Ag over 7.5 m from 704.5 m to 712 m, including 4.37 g/t Au, 0.130% Cu, and 20.0 g/t Ag over 1.5 m from 710.5 m to 712 m.

Veins show increasingly intense alteration ranging from propylitic alteration near surface to intense phyllic alteration, which appears to be associated with dense sets of quartz-sulphide veins just below the intersection with the fault tested by WRC-001. The mineralization occurs as widely spaced quartz-sulphide $\pm$ anhydrite veins which carry copper $\pm$ molybdenum.

WRC-003

WRC-003 was drilled to establish a spatial and temporal relationship between the granodiorite host rock, breccia formation, and vein-related mineralization observed in outcrop.

The hole was expected to collar in Target I propylitic-altered breccia but instead intersected strongly phyllic altered granodiorite. The breccia often contains barren pyrite mineralization and, along the margins of the breccia pipe, late quartz-sulphide veins that carry significant amounts of silver and lead at surface. In general, mineralization is restricted to anomalous copper and gold values over a core length of 90 m, but largely outside the contact between the Rogers Creek granodiorite and Target I breccia pipe. Maximum values include 0.16% Cu over a 1.5 m (53.0 m to 54.50 m downhole depth) and 0.202 g/t Au over 1.5 m (30.5 m to 32.0 m downhole depth).

Two drill holes totalling 1,024.39 m have been completed on Target I in 2010. Assays results from drilling were still pending at the time of writing this report.

12 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

The following is taken from Roscoe et al. (2010).

Field samples were taken of each lithology as well as for any gossanous rocks and rocks containing disseminated sulphides. Veins and stringers with and without pyrite or Cu mineralization were sampled for geochemical analysis as well for mineralogical characterization of vein and alteration-halo mineralogy to develop exploration vectors. Soil samples have been acquired every 50 m along slopes, if not prohibited by talus coverage.

Stream sediment and heavy mineral concentrate samples were taken initially as a reconnaissance exploration tool to determine which streams required follow-up sampling and prospecting. Reconnaissance samples were generally taken 25 m to 50 m upstream from the confluence of 1st and 2nd order streams, whereas follow-up samples were taken at intervals of 50 m to 200 m upstream depending on suitable sample location sites. For stream sediments which have been washed at the sample site, a minimum screen (-20 mesh) fraction mass of two kilograms was submitted. Prior to analysis, samples were dried in the laboratory at approximately 80°C and dry sieved at -80 mesh and -150 mesh prior to pulping.

Samples and representatives (rocks only) were numbered and bagged in the field. Sample locations were recorded using a Garmin GPSMAP 60Cx GPS and a flag, with the sample number, was left at the sample site.

Drill core sampling was controlled by alteration, lithology and mineralization, with a maximum sample length of 1.5 m. All pervasive phyllic-altered rock intervals and parts of propylitic-altered portions were sampled. All drill core samples were cut longitudinally with a diamond saw along the core axis. Half of the core was submitted to the laboratory for analysis and the other half was retained as a representative sample or for possible resampling. Miocene reports that every effort was taken to ensure that the sample sent to the laboratory was representative of the entire section of core.

Scott Wilson RPA concurs with the adequacy of samples taken by Miocene.

13 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The following is taken from Roscoe et al. (2010).

Grab samples and representative splits were described, bagged, and assigned a sample number in the field. Representative sample splits were stored for future reference at the Wallbridge office in Lively, Ontario. For diamond drill core, samples delineated by the logging geologist were cut in half longitudinally along the core axis using a diamond saw. One half of the sample was returned to the core box for reference. The reference core was cross stacked at the camp site. Scott Wilson RPA considers this area secure as no road access was available while the camp was unattended.

All samples were sealed (stapled) in individual, labelled plastic bags with a sample tag. If a thin section was requested, a portion of the sample was retained for that purpose. A barren, granitic field blank was submitted with at least every twentieth sample, or as the last samples submitted in a batch of field samples. The sample book used to track the samples has four partitions with the sample number on each tag. One tag goes with the geological reference, one with the laboratory sample, one with the thin section, and the remaining part of the tag book is stored at the Wallbridge office in Lively, Ontario.

Samples were delivered by a company delegate to ALS Chemex Ltd. (ALS), an ISO 9001:2000 and 17025 certified service provider located in Vancouver, British Columbia. At ALS, samples were checked against requisition documents prior to being dried, weighed, crushed, and split into 200 g fractions using a Jones riffler and milled to 90%–95% passing 200 mesh.

Samples were analyzed for gold, by standard lead collection fire assay fusion (FA) followed by a combination of inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) and atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES). Samples were also analyzed for 47 base metals and trace elements using a four acid ($\text{HNO}_3\text{-HClO}_4\text{-HF}$ and HCl) near total digestion and a combination of ICP-MS and ICP-AES. ICP over-limits are re-analyzed using sodium peroxide fusion acid dissolution followed by ICP-AES. On request,

samples were analyzed for major element oxides and rare earth elements using lithium metaborate fusion followed by ICP-AES.

ALS has a rigorous internal security and client confidentiality policy. Details are available through their website: www.alschemex.com.

Assay results are downloaded from the ALS website by the Wallbridge Database Manager, and sent to the project geologist via email.

In the opinion of Scott Wilson RPA, sample preparation, analyses, and security are industry standard.

14 DATA VERIFICATION

The following is taken from Roscoe et al. (2010).

For field specimens, blank samples were included with approximately every 19 rock samples sent to ALS. The blank was obtained from an unmineralized, homogenous granodiorite located close to the field camp at Rogers Creek. At the beginning of the field survey, more than 12 blanks were submitted, with the first batch of rock samples to ensure the statistical validity of the geochemical analysis of the blank. Stream samples and heavy mineral concentrate samples were submitted using field blanks as the last sample in each submission.

Results from the quality control assays are visually inspected by a geologist when they are obtained from the laboratory. All analyzed elements were checked to ensure that the measured results were within a 2 sigma margin of error of the reported values for the standard. If there was a discrepancy between the measured and reported values, then the laboratory was contacted. The results from the quality control analyses were stored in the field sample database. Miocene reports that no statistical Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) analysis of the data has been done. Miocene also reports that no QA/QC has been done on the diamond drill core samples to date.

Scott Wilson RPA concurs with the adequacy of samples taken by Wallbridge/Miocene, their rock sample QA/QC program, the security of their shipping procedures, and the analytical procedures employed by ALS.

Scott Wilson RPA recommends Miocene implement a rigorous QA/QC program for diamond drill core samples consisting of the insertion of blanks, certified reference standards, and sample (quarter-core) duplicates. Scott Wilson RPA also recommends subjecting QA/QC data to statistical analysis upon receipt of results.

VERIFICATION SAMPLING BY SCOTT WILSON RPA

Scott Wilson RPA conducted verification sampling of Rogers Creek drilling and mineralization at Fire Mountain (Rogers Creek Target IV area) and MacKenzie.

ROGERS CREEK DRILL CORE

Due to the lack of facilities for quartering reference core, Scott Wilson RPA retrieved pulp rejects, from their secure storage, to verify results from Rogers Creek 2009 drilling. The samples were submitted for re-assay at Assayers Canada, an ISO 9001:2008 accredited laboratory, in Vancouver, British Columbia. Gold was assayed by FA with an atomic absorption (AA) finish. All other elements were determined by ICP-MS using a 2 g sample digested with HCl/HNO₃/HF/HClO₄ and diluted to 25 mL. Results are listed in Table 14-1.

TABLE 14-1 VERIFICATION SAMPLING AT ROGERS CREEK
Miocene Metals Limited – BC Cu-Au-Mo Properties

Sample Number	Drill Hole	Sample Interval	Length (m)	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Au g/t	Ag g/t
606345	WRC-002	709.00-710.50	1.5	1,521	359	0.22	19.5
606481	WRC-003	53.00-54.50	1.5	1,678	25	0.02	1.9
707409	WRC-001	524.70-525.08	0.38	3,575	1,835	0.05	21.7

For comparison, the original Miocene assays are listed in Table 14-2. The Miocene assaying was done by ALS. Gold was determined according to ALS procedure code Au-ICP21, wherein a 30 g sample is analyzed by FA with an ICP-AES finish. Forty-eight other elements were determined by ALS Code ME-MS61, an ICP-MS procedure after a four acid digestion.

TABLE 14-2 ORIGINAL WALLBRIDGE ASSAY VALUES
Miocene Metal Limited – BC Cu-Au-Mo Properties

Sample Number	Drill Hole	Sample Interval	Length (m)	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Au g/t	Ag g/t
606345	WRC-002	709.00-710.50	1.5	1,525	391	0.177	17.6
606481	WRC-003	53.00-54.50	1.5	1,580	20.2	0.012	1.94
707409	WRC-001	524.70-525.08	0.38	3,480	1,730	0.03	20.8

Scott Wilson RPA notes that there is quite good comparison between the re-assays of the three drill core pulp rejects and the original Wallbridge assays obtained for the same core samples.

SAMPLING OF FIRE MOUNTAIN SHOWINGS ON ROGERS CREEK

Scott Wilson RPA collected six grab samples of mineralization from the Fire Mountain showings on the Rogers Creek property. The samples were sent to ALS where Au was determined according to ALS procedure code Au-ICP 21. Other elements were determined by ALS procedure code ME-MS61. Sample descriptions and assay values are tabulated below (Table 14-3).

TABLE 14-3 SAMPLING OF MINERALIZATION AT FIRE MOUNTAIN**Miocene Metals Limited – BC Cu-Au-Mo Properties**

Sample Number	Width (m)	Brief Description	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Au g/t	Ag g/t
SW01	N/A	1% MoS ₂ and 0.1% chalcopyrite in granodiorite float beside access road	365	155.5	0.012	1.43
SW02	~ 0.30	0.5% chalcopyrite, trace bornite in gossanous granodiorite, with trace malachite from rock cut beside access road (in-situ)	1,420	15.05	0.158	33.0
SW03	~ 1.0	Trace MoS ₂ in weakly argillic altered granodiorite with small quartz stringer (in-situ)	182.5	76.4	0.048	2.37
SW04	~ 1.0	Gossanous and locally sheared host sediment (?) beside road with 0.5% chalcopyrite and 2% pyrite; sampled 1 m across 5 m sheared area.	56.7	7.51	0.002	0.34
SW05	~ 2.0	Trace finely disseminated pyrite in gossanous fine grained intermediate dyke in granodiorite (small pit dug near site of anomalous Cu-in-soil sample)	823	22.9	0.025	0.61
SW06	~ 0.8	Disseminated chalcopyrite (1-2%) with malachite in granodiorite at site Cu-soil anomaly	3,780	21.1	0.062	3.86

SAMPLING OF COPPER SHOWINGS AT MACKENZIE

Scott Wilson RPA collected six samples of mineralization from a zone of accessible Cu mineralization along a steep slope on the MacKenzie property. These samples were duplicates of samples collected by Miocene personnel at the same time. The Scott Wilson RPA samples were also submitted to ALS and treated as per the procedure codes noted in the preceding paragraph. Assay results are tabulated in Table 14-4. Miocene results are not available for comparison.

TABLE 14-4 SAMPLING OF MINERALIZATION AT MACKENZIE
Miocene Metals Limited – BC Cu-Au-Mo Properties

Sample Number	Width (m)	Brief Description	Cu %	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Au g/t	Ag g/t
SW07	2.0	Duplicate of SP6-25-5		1,260	147	0.361	8.03
SW08	1.5	Duplicate of SBR003		202	1.95	0.001	0.11
SW09	2.0	Duplicate of SBR004	3.78	>10,000	10.65	0.116	4.28
SW10	1.5	Duplicate of SBR005	1.77	>10,000	28.7	0.430	27.7
SW11	0.8	Duplicate of SBR006		672	1.28	0.002	0.20
SW12	0.5	Duplicate of SBR007	1.31	>10,000	9.60	0.303	11.30

Scott Wilson RPA has independently verified the existence of anomalous mineralization at Fire Mountain and MacKenzie. Duplicate assay on 2009 drill core pulp rejects have yielded good reproducibility for the three samples chosen from Rogers Creek.

15 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The following information is taken from Bailey (2010). Scott Wilson RPA has been unable to verify it, and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

MOUNT BARR, CUSTER RIDGE AND SUNSHINE

Near the Mount Barr Property, Au, Ag, and/or Cu ($\pm$ Mo) bearing vein systems and skarns are identified within or near peripheral plutons and the contact zone of the Miocene Mount Barr Plutonic Complex and Oligocene Silver Creek Stock (Rico, Blue Chip, AUFEAS, Eureka-Victoria, Mount Cheam, Yola Creek). Most of these are currently covered by small clusters of claims.

Near the Custer Ridge property, a number of porphyry Cu-Mo type occurrences are described within the polyphase Oligocene Chilliwack Plutonic Complex (Jon, CL, Greendrop Lake) in the area now covered by the Chilliwack Provincial Park. There also are a number of Au-Ag $\pm$ Cu bearing veins and skarns within the contact zone and peripheral plutons of the Chilliwack Plutonic Complex (Slesse Creek, Pierce Creek, Elk Horn, Silver King).

Near the Sunshine property, a number of Au, Ag, Cu, and Mo quartz vein occurrences occur within and along the margins of the quartz-diorite and granodiorite stocks and plutons that are part of the Eocene Mission Ridge Plutonic Suite (Timberline, Big Range).

ROGERS CREEK

United Exploration Management Inc. owns the adjacent claims on the east side of the Rogers Creek property, whereas Volcanic City Resources (2008) Ltd. (Volcanic City) and Platinate Minerals and Industries Ltd. hold the claims connecting to the southwest of the property. These properties are currently dormant. Volcanic City's claims are operated by Rio Minerals Ltd.

SHULAPS

Two occurrences in the area of the Shulaps Creek property contain small resources related to Tertiary intrusions. The adjacent Rex Mountain deposit includes a small historical resource estimated at 90,000 tonnes grading 8.57 g/t Au and 0.92% Cu, in two zones (Boronowski, 1996). Scott Wilson RPA notes that this resource does not follow the standards and guidelines set out in NI 43-101 and cannot be relied upon. The Elizabeth deposit, 12 km northwest of Shulaps, contains a recent NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate of 523,000 tonnes grading 12.26 g/t Au (El-Rassi et al., 2009) and is associated with Tertiary plutons similar to those on the property.

The Cub, Lisa Dawn, and Hol molybdenum prospects (MINFILE # 092JNE148, 092JNE146) occur surrounded by the Shulaps property at the headwaters of Holbrook Creek. The Cub and Lisa Dawn are covered by several small claims held by prospectors. Mineralization is hosted by granodiorite of the Mission Ridge Pluton and appears to pre-date dykes of the Tertiary Rexmount quartz-feldspar porphyry.

The Cub prospect consists of molybdenite and pyrite as disseminations and stockwork within silicic granodiorite, and molybdenite and chalcopyrite within one-metre thick blocks [boulders?] of vein quartz. The majority of the MoS₂ occurs as irregular stockworks within potassic and silicic proto-mylonitic granodiorite. Alterations minerals include ferri-molybdenite, malachite, azurite and limonite. These rocks generally contain less than 0.2% MoS₂. Blocks of vein quartz within the main gully on the hillside contain the greatest concentration of metals - up to 0.5% MoS₂, 1% Cu, 2 g/t Au, 50 g/t Ag, and anomalous Bi, Pb, and Zn. Molybdenite mineralization has been described over an area of at least 650 m by 120 m and spans an elevation difference of over 250 m.

In 1989, MacNeill International Industries Ltd. completed prospecting and drilling on the Cub and Lisa Dawn occurrences (Perry, 1990). Thirty-five rock samples were taken from the Cub showing. Samples from angular vein-quartz float provided assays as high as 1,660 ppb Au, 0.46% Mo, and 1.36% Cu and anomalous values for Ag, As, Bi, Pb, and Zn. Samples from the silicified granodiorite yielded highs of 2,120 ppb Au, 0.32% Mo, and 0.50% Cu. Three core holes, totalling 546.5 m, were drilled to test the silicified granodiorite portion of the Cub showing. The best intersection came from CDH-89-2 which yielded 823 ppb Au over two metres (114.91 m to 116.91 m). Otherwise the

drilling only intersected spaced intervals of weak to moderately anomalous Au with minor Cu and Mo.

Several anomalous Au, Cu, and Mo values were returned from samples obtained on the Lisa Dawn prospect, which consists of a molybdenite-bearing quartz vein at the contact between plagioclase-porphyritic dacite (Tertiary Rexmount Porphyry) and quartz-flooded and chloritic altered granodiorite (Eocene Mission Ridge Pluton). The vein is about two metres thick and is exposed on the hillside for approximately 20 m. It is massive, milky white quartz, slightly rusty, which contains minor chloritic partings. A ten centimetre thickness of vein material adjacent to granodiorite contains stylolitic veinlets and pods of MoS₂ up to two millimetres by five centimetres in size; a yellow earthy alteration (probably ferri-molybdenite after MoS₂) is locally abundant in vuggy quartz and along fractures. Silicic granodiorite adjacent to the vein contains disseminated flakes of MoS₂; the extent of this mineralization is not known.

The Hol (BC MINFILE # 092JNE148) claim was part of a land package held by Spokane Resources Ltd. in the early 1990s. Part of it occurs within the Shulaps property, north of the Lisa Dawn occurrence and northeast of the Rex Mountain occurrence. Spokane conducted several soil sampling surveys in 1991, 1992, and 1993 which identified a number of precious and base metal anomalies that were recommended for follow-up drilling. No follow-up drilling was found in the records (Ven Huizen 1992a,b; Ven Huizen 1993a,b,c; Ven Huizen 1994).

SALAL AND MACKENZIE

Contiguous with the Salal and MacKenzie properties, Cresval Capital Corp. is exploring claims that include the BR, Griswold, and Nichol Cu-Au and Cu-Mo porphyry occurrences (MINFILE #'s 092JW009, 092JW010, 092JW011).

16 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mining or processing operations have been conducted on the Miocene properties.

17 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No mineral resources or mineral reserves have been estimated for any of the Miocene properties.

18 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No additional information or explanation is necessary to make this Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

19 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Exploration in southwestern British Columbia over the last hundred years has largely focused on mesothermal gold, polymetallic vein, and skarn type deposit models. The documented work history around these intrusions is usually restricted to limited programs following up, re-visiting, re-sampling, and, in some cases, upgrading known occurrences that were already identified by previous workers. There is little record of any significant systematic regional evaluation of these Tertiary intrusions for their large scale porphyry or epithermal potential.

The Properties are being explored for porphyry-style Cu-Au-Mo mineralization associated with intrusions within the post-accretionary Tertiary-age Cascade Magmatic Arc. This represents a significantly younger environment than typical porphyry exploration targets in British Columbia. However, there are a number of very large porphyry deposits which occur in this belt in neighbouring southeast Alaska and Washington State and similar age magmatic belts worldwide that contain large (>1 billion tonnes) copper and molybdenum deposits.

MOUNT BARR, CUSTER RIDGE AND SUNSHINE

The Mount Barr, Custer Ridge, and Sunshine properties were acquired to cover underexplored Miocene, Oligocene, and Eocene age plutonic complexes within the Cascade Magmatic Arc. Numerous copper, gold, silver, and polymetallic deposits and occurrences are found within and on the periphery of the intrusions covered by the properties. These occurrences may reflect the high metal endowment of the magmatic systems and hence there is the potential for large tonnage porphyry style deposits to occur.

The Mount Barr property is underlain by the Miocene-age Mount Barr Plutonic Complex, the Custer Ridge property is underlain by the Oligocene-age Chilliwack Lake Plutonic Complex and the Sunshine is underlain by the Eocene-age Mission Ridge Plutonic Suite. Based on interpretation of the government regional airborne dataset, the Mount Barr and Custer Ridge intrusive complexes include mostly magnetic rocks. Each of these also includes large central magnetic low anomalies which may reflect younger phases of intrusions and/or the core of mineralized alteration systems. Gold and gold-silver-base metal silt anomalies indicate some potential for the discovery of vein-, skarn-,

and intrusive-hosted precious and base metal deposits within one or more of these properties.

Scott Wilson RPA concludes that the Mount Barr, Custer Ridge, and Sunshine properties are underexplored early stage projects and a systematic regional approach and follow-up of resulting anomalies has a high probability of discovering new areas of mineralization. Further work is warranted.

ROGERS CREEK

Historical porphyry exploration in British Columbia has focused on older rocks of the Intermontane Belt rather than the metamorphosed and structurally imbricated, dominantly Triassic to Cretaceous age, Coast Belt. Past exploration models suggest that the Coast Belt is at too deep an erosional level to be prospective for porphyry-style mineralization. Instead, previous work in the area has targeted volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS)-style or epithermal gold-style mineralization. Work carried out in the 1990s recognized very young Miocene intrusions into the Coast Belt rocks, forming part of the Cascade Magmatic Arc. This geological setting for porphyry-style mineralization, coupled with the discovery of Cu, Au, and Mo mineralization within these intrusions, provides a compelling geological model for exploration. Using this model, Wallbridge acquired a significant land position focused on mineralization within this Miocene-age magmatic complex.

Airborne geophysical surveys, regional stream sediment sampling, soil sampling, mapping, and prospecting have been completed and were successful in focusing attention to three priority exploration targets within the Rogers Creek valley. Prospecting and mapping along roads in the southwest part of the property identified an additional target within the intrusion and drilling by Wallbridge confirmed the presence of porphyry-style mineralization and alteration.

Drilling and sampling also indicates a strong association of pervasively and strongly mineralized rocks in the vicinity of high order structures trending north to northwest at Target I. Miocene believes that fault zones identified along roads act as cross links between the higher order faults and thus provided a much larger surface area for mineralized hydrothermal fluids channelled along them to impregnate the surrounding rock. While these fault zones are poorly exposed, the sparse outcrop seen is extremely

leached and fractured at surface as well as having developed limonitic gossans. The range of anomalous soil samples in this area as well as numerous low-resistivity and high-chargeability features further suggests that the granodiorite host is intensely altered and impregnated with sulphides at depth. Identification of lower or equal order structures associated with the faults is essential in defining high grade portions of this mineralized system for drill testing.

At Target II, southwest of Target I, quartz-malachite veining has been identified within another strong magnetic low that is surrounded and overlain, in part, by elevated gold values in soil samples. The trend of the samples indicates a northwest striking fault zone that dips to the southwest. Surrounding outcrops of granodiorite are cut by ill-defined zones of Cu-mineralized chloritic stringers, similar to those found around the margins of the polymictic breccia pipe at Target I. The magnetic low in this area may be related to an unroofed breccia pipe or alteration system, similar to that exposed at Target I.

At Target III, a 200 m diameter zone of hematite and clay/sericite/tourmaline-altered breccia has been identified in an area of anomalous Au-in-silt values and multi-generational silicification and potassic alteration events are observed both within fault zones and within pervasively altered host granodiorite. Silicification may represent a cap overlying a mineralized porphyry or an epithermal system at depth. Arsenic-in-soil values may give an indication of the gold potential of the area. Other pathfinder elements, such as Bi, as well as field observations indicate the existence of an east-west trending structure that is responsible for the gold anomalies found in local stream and rock samples. Several small to moderate sized magnetic lows were indicated by the 3D magnetic inversion that seem to follow structural trends and thus may highlight zones of intense alteration.

A newly discovered Cu-Au-Mo-Ag showing was identified through prospecting outcrops exposed during logging road construction and geochemical sampling (Target IV) on the Fire Mountain claim block. This occurrence is interpreted as relatively high-level, structural controlled mineralization associated with a deeper hydrothermal porphyry source.

Scott Wilson RPA concludes that further exploration of the Rogers Creek property is warranted in light of the encouraging results to date. Geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys have established new targets and subsequent drilling has established confidence in the new model.

SHULAPS

The Shulaps Creek property is prospective for porphyry-style Cu, Au, and Mo mineralization associated with plutons of the Tertiary Mission Ridge Plutonic Suite and the younger Rexmount Porphyry. Based on the pattern of normal faults, these intrusions are exposed at shallower erosional levels and are more prospective for porphyry-style mineralization on the northern part of the property.

Although not the primary target for Miocene, Shulaps is also prospective for mesothermal-type gold mineralization within up-faulted blocks of sheared and listwanite altered rocks of the Shulaps Ultramafic Complex.

Scott Wilson RPA concludes that sufficient encouragement has been obtained from regional sampling to warrant further exploration.

SALAL AND MACKENZIE**Salal**

The Salal property includes historic occurrences of molybdenum mineralization along a 15 km trend. Preliminary sampling by Miocene in 2010 has confirmed the association between molybdenum and rhenium on the property with three samples of blasted rock from two historic trenches returning 3.55 g/t Re, 3.05 g/t Re, and 0.422 g/t Re. Historic sampling by Paget in 2007/2008 of similar blasted rock from trenches assayed 5 g/t Re, 7 g/t Re, and 82 g/t Re.

Scott Wilson RPA concludes that further exploration is warranted to define the distribution of molybdenum and rhenium mineralization at Salal and determine the continuity of high grade mineralization within the larger trend.

MacKenzie

This property has no history of diamond drilling and is not covered by regional airborne geophysical surveys. Discovered by Dr. Ken MacKenzie in 2003, the property hosts

widespread Cu-Au mineralization over an area of several kilometres that may be related to a potential porphyry system.

Subsequent work by Miocene has identified a structure that can be traced horizontally for 1,000 m and has yielded values of up to 23.4% Cu and 1.65 g/t Au from chip and grab samples.

Scott Wilson RPA concludes that further work is warranted to define the nature of the mineralized structure and to identify and define the distribution of other mineralized structures on the property.

Scott Wilson RPA notes that exploration is in its early stages and the Properties can best be described as prospective. As a result, there is little data density. In the opinion of Scott Wilson RPA, the information that has been gathered to date has been collected by experienced practitioners using industry standard methods. Miocene's objective is to investigate the underexplored Cascade Magmatic Arc rocks on its Properties in southwestern British Columbia. Miocene has received encouragement from its exploration efforts to date and has been successful in applying its exploration model.

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

Exploration programs proposed for 2010 have been initiated and are summarized below. Scott Wilson RPA recommends that these programs be completed as planned. Proposals for work in 2011 will be contingent upon the 2010 results.

MOUNT BARR, CUSTER RIDGE AND SUNSHINE

In addition to the completed airborne geophysical surveys at Mount Barr and Custer Ridge, Scott Wilson RPA recommends follow-up ground geophysical surveys on the Mt. Barr property and a Phase I stream sampling program covering significant drainages from all three properties. Comprised of 161 sampling sites, the program can be conducted by a two person crew using four wheel drive trucks and ATVs on existing forest service roads with some helicopter support. Stream sediment sampling will be concurrent with reconnaissance scale geological mapping and prospecting all of which will be supported by the interpretation of the 2010 airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys and the completion of an additional 470 line-km survey on the Mount Barr property.

Phase II exploration on Mount Barr will be contingent on Phase I silt sampling analyses. Highly anomalous Au-in-silt values sampled in 2010, and the clustering of some values near a prominent north/south fault, will be subjected to detailed silt sampling, prospecting, and contour soil sampling and will be further supported by ground geophysics. One or both of magnetic and IP surveys are recommended to delineate potentially mineralized structures and help ensure complete coverage of the structure believed to be related to anomalous Au-in-silt samples collected in 2010.

If warranted, Phase II results on Mount Barr will be followed up with additional soil sampling to extend anomalous surface targets resulting from Phase II sampling, trenching and ground geophysics, and drilling.

Phase II exploration on Custer Ridge and Sunshine will be contingent on Phase I results. These data will aid in determining which watersheds should be followed up with additional close-space silt sampling, in isolated drainages, complemented by contour soil sampling. Scott Wilson RPA recommends that the follow-up program include the

collection of up to a total of 1,500 soil samples, prospecting for mineralized float, and mapping of alteration, particularly near prominent lineaments.

Phase II sampling on Custer Ridge and Sunshine will be followed up, if warranted, with additional soil sampling, prospecting, ground geophysics and trenching, with drilling only considered at this stage if obvious drill targets are discovered.

ROGERS CREEK

Scott Wilson RPA recommends the following program for Rogers Creek:

- Drill test IP and related geological/geochemical (soil and rock) targets and structures in Target I;
- Drill test potentially gold-bearing structures indicated by soil sampling at the southwestern margin of Target II;
- Extend soil sample grid on the northwestern and northern margin of Target II with a view to closing off Au-in-soil anomaly and developing prospecting and/or drill targets for 2012;
- Map and prospect at higher elevation, closer to inferred large scale faults at Target IV;
- Prospect, map, and stream sample in the southeastern portion of the property to determine the exploration potential of this portion of the property.

Phase II drilling will be directed to expand discoveries made by Phase I drilling and to test new targets resulting from Phase I prospecting and soil sampling.

SHULAPS

Scott Wilson RPA recommends that a Phase I program of stream sediment sampling, on nominal 700 m to 1,000 m spacing, and prospecting continue on Shulaps. Stream sediment samples should be collected along significant drainages on the northern part of the property. Prospecting can be completed along roads, access permitting, in proximity to known mineral occurrences and in the vicinity of two Rexmount Porphyry exposures that lie upstream of a strong regional stream sediment anomaly. Follow-up Phase II detailed grid soil sampling and geological mapping are recommended as results warrant.

Much of the work can be done with four wheel drive trucks and ATV along exiting roads and trails. Some areas will require helicopter support.

SALAL AND MACKENZIE**Salal**

Scott Wilson RPA recommends the following Phase I work for Salal:

- Interpret the recently completed tri-axial airborne magnetic and radiometric survey data coupled with a compilation of reconnaissance work to refine Phase I drilling targets;
- Carry out detailed prospecting and structural geology traverses in the vicinity of Glacier Peak, Logan Ridge, Mud Lake, No. 2 Creek, and north of Red Mountain to refine Phase I drill targets;
- Carry out prospecting and sampling of areas that have been exposed by glacial recession to discover new molybdenite occurrences;
- Complete regionally spaced soil sampling between Cornice Creek and Lost Creek to focus prospecting and identify potential drill targets;
- Re-analyze pulps and available core stockpiles from previous exploration programs (i.e., Paget) to understand the association between Re and Mo.

Phase II drilling will be directed to expand mineralization discovered during Phase I drilling and to test new targets resulting from Phase I prospecting and soil sampling.

MacKenzie

In addition to detailed interpretation of the 2010 airborne geophysical data, Scott Wilson RPA recommends a Phase I geological mapping, prospecting, and soil sampling program from a helicopter-supported remote campsite. Tasks to be performed in this program are:

- Extending the known distribution of Cu-Au-Mo mineralization in the mineralized cirque by systematic mapping, prospecting and chip sampling of altered and mineralized rocks and mapping/measuring contacts and structures to refine Phase I drill targets;
- Characterizing intrusive rock types and alteration patterns with a view to determining alteration and mineralization/elemental zonation patterns and the origin of exposed Cu-Au-Mo mineralization;
- Soil sampling to extend the original MacKenzie grid and reconnaissance contour sampling around the main ridges near the known mineral occurrences;

- Mapping distribution and estimating thickness of different types of overburden (talus, soil, vegetation, glaciers, etc.) to better constrain interpretation of radiometric data;
- Drilling mineralized targets as warranted.

Phase II drilling will be contingent on the delineation of favourable targets developed during Phase I and also allow for the expansion of mineralization discovered during Phase I. Continued mapping and sampling will be directed to further understanding structural and alteration controls on mineralization discovered to date.

Scott Wilson RPA further recommends that Miocene implement a rigorous Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) program for diamond drill core samples consisting of the insertion of blanks, certified reference standards, and sample (quarter-core) duplicates. Scott Wilson RPA also recommends subjecting QA/QC data to statistical analysis upon receipt of results.

PROPOSED 2011 EXPLORATION BUDGET

Miocene has prepared the following exploration budget for 2011 (Table 20-1) and Scott Wilson RPA concurs with it.

TABLE 20-1 PROPOSED 2011 EXPLORATION BUDGET
 Miocene Metals Limited – BC Cu-Au-Mo Properties

	Mount Barr (C\$)	Custer Ridge (C\$)	Sunshine (C\$)	Shulaps (C\$)	Rogers Creek (C\$)	MacKenzie (C\$)	Salal (C\$)
PHASE I							
STAFF TOTAL	11,721	12,240	10,140	9,660	73,617	28,275	107,353
TRANSPORT TOTAL	16,175	9,231	10,708	16,208	23,231	27,242	108,454
ACCOMMODATION+FOOD TOTAL	2,344	2,862	3,185	3,123	12,165	6,380	14,894
CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT TOTAL	0	0	0	0	13,580	13,182	20,821
Road Construction/Maintenance	0	0	0	1,615	6,935	2,929	925
Drilling: Tractor Support*							
Rogers Creek Phase I Drilling of 1503 m @ \$220/m					330,553		
Drilling: Heli-Support*							
Mackenzie Phase I Drilling of 422 m @ \$400/m						168,727	
Salal Phase I Drilling of 1573 m @ \$350/m							550,597
Pad Construction	0	0	0	0	2,312	4,687	11,104
Trenching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IP/EM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Airborne MAG/RAD/VLF 470 line-km @ \$138/line-km*	64,918	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTORS TOTAL	64,918	0	0	1,615	339,799	176,343	562,627
ASSAY TOTAL	4,841	2,941	3,240	1,212	60,335	12,213	31,307
PHASE I BUDGET TOTAL	100,000	27,273	27,273	31,818	522,727	263,636	845,455
10% CONTINGENCY	10,000	2,727	2,727	3,182	52,273	26,364	84,545
PHASE I TOTALS WITH CONTINGENCY	110,000	30,000	30,000	35,000	575,000	290,000	930,000
TOTAL PHASE I WITH CONTINGENCY							2,000,000

* differences due to rounding

	Mount Barr (C\$)	Custer Ridge (C\$)	Sunshine (C\$)	Shulaps (C\$)	Rogers Creek (C\$)	MacKenzie (C\$)	Salal (C\$)
PHASE II							
STAFF TOTAL	20,779	14,280	11,830	8,280	53,773	19,988	124,667
TRANSPORT TOTAL	28,675	10,769	12,492	13,892	16,969	19,258	125,946
ACCOMMODATION+FOOD TOTAL	4,156	3,338	3,715	2,677	8,885	4,510	17,296
CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT TOTAL	0	0	0	0	9,920	9,318	24,179
Road Construction/Maintenance	0	0	0	1,385	5,065	2,071	1,075
Drilling: Tractor Support*							
Rogers Creek Phase II Drilling of 1097 m @ \$220/m					241,447		
Drilling: Heli-Support*							
Mackenzie Phase II Drilling of 298 m @ \$400/m						119,273	
Salal Phase I Drilling of 1827 m @ \$350/m							639,403
Pad Construction	0	0	0	0	1,688	3,313	12,896
Trenching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IP/EM 33 line-km @ \$3,500/line-km including grid*	115,082	0	0	0	0	0	0
Airborne MAG/RAD/VLF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTORS TOTAL	115,082	0	0	1,385	248,201	124,657	653,373
ASSAY TOTAL	8,582	3,431	3,781	1,039	44,070	8,634	36,356
PHASE II BUDGET TOTAL	177,273	31,818	31,818	27,273	381,818	186,364	981,818
10% CONTINGENCY	17,727	3,182	3,182	2,727	38,182	18,636	98,182
PHASE II TOTALS WITH CONTINGENCY	195,000	35,000	35,000	30,000	420,000	205,000	1,080,000
TOTAL PHASE II WITH CONTINGENCY							2,000,000
TOTAL PHASE I + PHASE II WITH CONTINGENCY							4,000,000

* differences due to rounding

* differences due to rounding

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22 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled "Technical Report on Porphyry Cu-Au-Mo Properties, Southwestern British Columbia" and dated December 31, 2010, was prepared and signed by the following author:

(Signed & Sealed) "Barry McDonough"

Dated at Vancouver, BC
December 31, 2010

Barry McDonough, P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist

23 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

BARRY MCDONOUGH

I, Barry McDonough, P.Geo., as an author of this report entitled "Technical Report on Porphyry Cu-Au-Mo Properties, Southwestern British Columbia" prepared for Miocene Metals Ltd. and dated December 31, 2010, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. of 1130 West Pender Street, Suite 388, Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 4A4 Canada.
2. I am a graduate of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario in 1986 with a B.Sc. Geology.
3. I am registered as a Professional Geologist in the Province of British Columbia (Reg.# 30663). I have worked as a geologist for a total of 24 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
 - Geologist at a number of Canadian open pit and underground operations
 - Management of underground geological operations, mineral reserve modelling, grade control
 - Planning and supervision of exploration programs
4. 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 a professional association (as defined 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.
5. I visited the Rogers Creek property on May 13, 2010 and June 24, 2010, the MacKenzie property on May 14, 2010 and June 25, 2010, the Shulaps and Salal properties on May 14, 2010, the Sunshine, Custer Ridge and Mount Barr properties on June 1, 2010.
6. I am responsible for the overall preparation of the Technical Report.
7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101.
8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

10. 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 the technical report not misleading.

Dated 31st day of December, 2010

(Signed & Sealed) “Barry McDonough”

Barry McDonough, P.Geo.

24 APPENDIX 1

LAND TENURE BY PROPERTY

Legend:**Holder**

MML	Miocene Metals Limited
GP	Gary Poirier
GO	George Owsjacki
KM	Kenneth Mackenzie

Status

A	active
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Notes (for all projects):

- *required work \$4 per hectare per year for 3 years from recorded date*
- *required work \$8 per hectare after year 3*
- *The yearly filing fee is an administrative charge levied to file notice of exploration work*
- *The yearly filing fee is \$0.40 per hectare of mineral claims renewed*

PROJECT: MOUNT BARR

Mineral Claims

	Tenure Number	Map Area (NTS)	Area (ha)	Holder	Recorded Date	Work Due Date	Status	Work Required in 2011 (C\$)
1	607963	092H	526.89	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,108
2	607964	092H	527.11	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,108
3	607965	092H	527.34	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,109
4	607966	092H	527.56	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,110
5	607967	092H	527.78	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,111
6	607968	092H	528.01	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,112
7	607969	092H	401.26	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	1,605
8	607970	092H	527.77	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,111
9	607971	092H	527.55	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,110
10	607972	092H	527.32	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,109
11	607973	092H	527.11	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,108
12	607974	092H	526.89	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,108
13	607975	092H	526.89	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,108
14	607976	092H	527.11	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,108
15	607977	092H	527.31	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,109
16	607978	092H	527.53	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,110
17	607979	092H	527.74	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,111
18	607980	092H	316.42	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	1,266
19	607981	092H	443.47	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	1,774
20	607982	092H	527.96	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,112
21	607983	092H	527.75	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,111
22	607984	092H	527.53	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,110
23	607985	092H	527.32	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,109
24	607986	092H	527.11	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,108
25	607987	092H	526.90	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,108
26	607988	092H	526.91	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,108
27	607989	092H	527.13	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,109
28	607990	092H	527.34	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,109
29	607991	092H	527.55	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,110
30	607992	092H	527.76	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,111
31	607993	092H	527.97	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,112
32	607994	092H	506.80	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,027
33	607995	092H	527.56	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,110
34	607996	092H	527.35	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,109
35	607997	092H	527.14	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,109
36	607998	092H	526.91	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,108
37	607999	092H	527.51	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,110
38	608000	092H	253.12	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	1,012
39	608001	092H	506.04	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,024
40	608002	092H	379.39	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	1,518

	Tenure Number	Map Area (NTS)	Area (ha)	Holder	Recorded Date	Work Due Date	Status	Work Required in 2011 (C\$)
41	608004	092H	463.50	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	1,854
42	608005	092H	526.76	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,107
43	608006	092H	379.36	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	1,517
44	608007	092H	295.18	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	1,181
45	608009	092H	527.19	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,109
46	608010	092H	485.37	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	1,941
47	608011	092H	506.49	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,026
48	608012	092H	443.36	MML	15-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	1,773
49	608023	092H	401.37	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	1,605
50	608024	092H	359.13	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	1,437
Totals			24,597.82	hectares				\$98,391

PROJECT: CUSTER RIDGE

Mineral Claims

	Tenure Number	Map Area (NTS)	Area (ha)	Holder	Recorded Date	Work Due Date	Status	Work Required in 2011 (C\$)
1	608025	092H	528.17	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,113
2	608026	092H	359.29	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	1,437
3	608027	092H	486.40	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	1,946
4	608028	092H	528.82	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,115
5	608029	092H	529.01	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,116
6	608030	092H	444.32	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	1,777
7	608031	092H	126.92	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	508
8	608032	092H	253.96	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	1,016
9	608033	092H	529.23	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,117
10	608034	092H	529.23	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,117
11	608035	092H	529.44	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,118
12	608036	092H	529.44	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,118
13	608037	092H	423.46	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	1,694
14	608038	092H	381.23	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	1,525
15	608039	092H	466.08	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	1,864
16	608040	092H	508.58	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,034
17	608041	092H	423.71	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	1,695
18	608042	092H	508.47	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,034
19	608043	092H	508.53	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,034
20	608044	092H	465.96	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	1,864
21	608045	092H	127.03	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	508
22	608046	092H	63.55	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	254
23	608047	092H	486.17	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	1,945
24	608052	092H	253.80	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,030
25	608053	092H	211.51	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,115
26	608054	092H	211.51	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,115
27	608055	092H	211.50	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,115
28	608056	092H	211.50	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,030
29	608057	092H	528.91	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,116
30	608058	092H	528.92	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,116
31	608059	092H	528.92	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,116
32	608060	092H	528.94	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,116
33	608061	092H	486.55	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	1,946
34	608062	092H	529.09	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,116
35	608063	092H	529.15	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,117
36	608064	092H	529.13	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,117
37	608066	092H	508.04	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,032
38	608067	092H	529.35	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,117
39	608068	092H	529.37	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,117
40	608069	092H	508.18	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,033

	Tenure Number	Map Area (NTS)	Area (ha)	Holder	Recorded Date	Work Due Date	Status	Work Required in 2011 (C\$)
41	608071	092H	423.56	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	1,694
42	608072	092H	529.59	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,118
43	608073	092H	529.58	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,118
44	608074	092H	275.38	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	1,864
45	608076	092H	381.43	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,034
46	608080	092H	233.08	MML	16-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	932
		Totals	19,474.00	hectares				\$85,173

PROJECT: SUNSHINE

Mineral Claims

	Tenure Number	Map Area (NTS)	Area (ha)	Holder	Recorded Date	Work Due Date	Statu s	Work Required in 2011 (C\$)
1	609863	092H	505.38	MML	22-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,022
2	609864	092H	505.26	MML	22-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,021
3	609865	092H	505.29	MML	22-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,021
4	609866	092H	526.43	MML	22-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,106
5	609867	092H	526.61	MML	22-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,106
6	609868	092H	526.61	MML	22-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,106
7	609883	092H	526.61	MML	22-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,106
8	609884	092H	526.82	MML	22-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,107
9	609885	092H	526.83	MML	22-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,107
10	609886	092H	526.83	MML	22-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,107
11	609887	092H	316.10	MML	22-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	1,264
12	609903	092H	505.94	MML	22-Jul-2009	25-Jun-2011	A	2,024
13	841436	092H	526.94	MML	21-Dec-2010	21-Dec-2011	A	2,108
Totals			6,551.65	hectares				\$26,207

PROJECT: ROGERS CREEK

Mineral Claims (Poirier Claims)

	Tenure Number	Map Area (NTS)	Area (ha)	Holder	Recorded Date	Work Due Date	Status	Work Required in 2011 (C\$)
1	562849	092J	518.39	GP	11-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,147
2	562850	092J	518.41	GP	11-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,147
3	562851	092J	518.37	GP	11-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,147
4	562852	092J	518.42	GP	11-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,147
5	562853	092J	497.87	GP	11-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	3,983
6	562854	092J	497.86	GP	11-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	3,983
7	562855	092J	497.84	GP	11-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	3,983
8	562856	092J	518.36	GP	11-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,147
9	562857	092J	518.17	GP	11-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,145
10	562858	092J	497.83	GP	11-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	3,983
11	562859	092J	518.16	GP	11-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,145
12	562860	092J	518.14	GP	11-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,145
13	562861	092J	456.29	GP	11-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	3,650
14	562862	092J	518.11	GP	11-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,145
15	562863	092J	517.95	GP	11-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,144
16	562864	092J	517.94	GP	11-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,144
17	562865	092J	518.11	GP	11-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,145
18	562866	092J	497.42	GP	11-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	3,979
19	562867	092J	497.03	GP	11-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	3,976
20	562868	092J	455.82	GP	11-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	3,647
21	562869	092J	517.78	GP	11-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,142
22	562870	092J	248.52	GP	11-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	1,988
23	563178	092J	517.53	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,140
24	563180	092J	517.54	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,140
25	563181	092J	517.27	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,138
26	563182	092J	517.28	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,138
27	563183	092J	372.61	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	2,981
28	563185	092J	518.75	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,150
29	563186	092J	518.76	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,150
30	563188	092J	518.97	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,152
31	563189	092J	518.77	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,150
32	563190	092J	518.98	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,152
33	563191	092J	518.99	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,152
34	563192	092J	519.00	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,152
35	563193	092J	518.80	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,150
36	563194	092J	518.79	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,150
37	563195	092J	518.88	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,151
38	563196	092G	436.11	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	3,489
39	563197	092G	519.22	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,154
40	563198	092J	519.07	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,153

	Tenure Number	Map Area (NTS)	Area (ha)	Holder	Recorded Date	Work Due Date	Status	Work Required in 2011 (C\$)
41	563199	092G	519.22	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,154
42	563200	092G	477.86	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	3,823
43	563201	092G	228.63	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	1,829
44	563202	092J	517.70	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,142
45	563204	092J	414.59	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	3,317
46	563205	092J	517.77	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,142
47	563206	092J	497.65	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	3,981
48	563207	092J	497.06	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	3,976
49	563208	092J	518.02	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	4,144
50	563210	092J	41.43	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	331
51	563211	092J	20.71	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	166
52	563212	092J	269.23	GP	19-Jul-2007	19-Jul-2011	A	2,154
Totals			24,507.98	hectares	\$196,064			

“MML” Mineral Claims

	Tenure Number	Map Area (NTS)	Area (ha)	Holder	Recorded Date	Work Due Date	Status	Work Required in 2011 (C\$)
1	577508	092J	498.26	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	1,993
2	577509	092G	519.27	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	2,077
3	577510	092G	519.27	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	2,077
4	577511	092G	519.26	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	2,077
5	577513	092G	519.50	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	2,078
6	577514	092G	519.51	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	2,078
7	577515	092G	519.51	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	2,078
8	577516	092G	519.51	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	2,078
9	577517	092G	187.04	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	748
10	577518	092G	478.15	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	1,913
11	577520	092G	498.95	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	1,996
12	577522	092G	498.96	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	1,996
13	577523	092G	519.75	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	2,079
14	577524	092G	498.97	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	1,996
15	577526	092G	374.39	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	1,498
16	577529	092G	519.99	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	2,080
17	577532	092G	519.99	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	2,080
18	577536	092G	332.78	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	1,331
19	577539	092G	83.18	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	333
20	577543	092G	478.66	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	1,915
21	577546	092G	395.28	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	1,581
22	577547	092G	499.47	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	1,998
23	577548	092G	478.51	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	1,914
24	577549	092G	416.25	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	1,665
25	577550	092G	478.84	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	1,915
26	577551	092G	478.96	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	1,916

	Tenure Number	Map Area (NTS)	Area (ha)	Holder	Recorded Date	Work Due Date	Status	Work Required in 2011 (C\$)
27	577553	092G	458.26	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	1,833
28	577554	092G	521.06	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	2,084
29	577555	092G	500.05	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	2,000
30	577561	092G	208.38	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	834
31	577562	092G	520.17	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	2,081
32	577563	092G	312.11	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	1,248
33	577564	092G	457.74	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	1,831
34	577565	092G	520.38	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	2,082
35	577567	092G	520.50	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	2,082
36	577568	092G	478.97	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	1,916
37	577569	092G	437.49	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	1,750
38	577570	092G	124.88	MML	28-Feb-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	500
39	580349	092J	497.51	MML	03-Apr-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	1,990
40	580351	092J	352.39	MML	03-Apr-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	1,410
41	592170	092J	186.78	MML	29-Sep-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	747
42	592171	092J	145.20	MML	29-Sep-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	581
43	594023	092J	103.77	MML	08-Nov-2008	19-Jul-2011	A	415
44	599889	092G	519.93	MML	23-Feb-2009	19-Jul-2011	A	2,080
45	599890	092G	498.63	MML	23-Feb-2009	19-Jul-2011	A	1,995
46	599891	092J	518.55	MML	23-Feb-2009	19-Jul-2011	A	2,074
47	599892	092J	517.49	MML	23-Feb-2009	19-Jul-2011	A	2,070
48	599893	092J	516.97	MML	23-Feb-2009	19-Jul-2011	A	2,068
49	606351	092J	82.99	MML	19-Jun-2009	19-Jul-2011	A	340
50	607128	092J	518.46	MML	08-Jul-2009	19-Jul-2011	A	2,074
51	607129	092J	518.45	MML	08-Jul-2009	19-Jul-2011	A	2,074
52	607130	092J	518.68	MML	08-Jul-2009	19-Jul-2011	A	2,075
53	607131	092J	518.67	MML	08-Jul-2009	19-Jul-2011	A	2,075
54	607132	092J	373.58	MML	08-Jul-2009	19-Jul-2011	A	1,494
55	607133	092J	498.16	MML	08-Jul-2009	19-Jul-2011	A	1,993
56	607134	092J	166.11	MML	08-Jul-2009	19-Jul-2011	A	664
Totals			23,984.52	hectares				\$95,946

PROJECT: SHULAPS

Mineral Claims

	Tenure Number	Map Area (NTS)	Area (ha)	Holder	Recorded Date	Work Due Date	Status	Work Required in 2011 (C\$)
1	609483	092J	509.23	MML	21-Jul-2009	21-Jul-2011	A	2,037
2	609484	092J	489.08	MML	21-Jul-2009	21-Jul-2011	A	1,956
3	609503	092J	509.44	MML	21-Jul-2009	21-Jul-2011	A	2,038
4	609504	092J	509.68	MML	21-Jul-2009	21-Jul-2011	A	2,039
5	609505	092J	509.68	MML	21-Jul-2009	21-Jul-2011	A	2,039
6	609523	092J	489.43	MML	21-Jul-2009	21-Jul-2011	A	1,958
7	609524	092J	509.63	MML	21-Jul-2009	21-Jul-2011	A	2,039
8	609543	092J	509.66	MML	21-Jul-2009	21-Jul-2011	A	2,039
9	609563	092J	509.91	MML	21-Jul-2009	21-Jul-2011	A	2,040
10	609583	092J	469.32	MML	21-Jul-2009	21-Jul-2011	A	1,877
11	609603	092J	448.88	MML	21-Jul-2009	21-Jul-2011	A	1,796
12	609604	092J	489.85	MML	21-Jul-2009	21-Jul-2011	A	1,959
13	609605	092J	346.88	MML	21-Jul-2009	21-Jul-2011	A	1,388
14	626083	092J	509.40	MML	31-Aug-2009	31-Aug-2011	A	2,038
15	626103	092J	407.36	MML	31-Aug-2009	31-Aug-2011	A	1,629
16	626123	092J	489.04	MML	31-Aug-2009	31-Aug-2011	A	1,956
17	626143	092J	509.22	MML	31-Aug-2009	31-Aug-2011	A	2,037
18	626144	092J	203.69	MML	31-Aug-2009	31-Aug-2011	A	815
19	704923	092J	244.55	MML	28-Jan-2010	28-Jan-2012	A	978
20	727642	092J	40.75	MML	15-Mar-2010	21-Jul-2011	A	163
Totals			8,704.68	hectares				\$34,819

PROJECT: SALAL**Mineral Claims**

	Tenure Number	Map Area (NTS)	Area (ha)	Holder	Recorded Date	Work Due Date	Status	Work Required in 2011 (C\$)
1	549311	092J	511.07	GO	14-Jan-2007	10-Dec-2012	A	0
2	553680	092J	326.81	MML	06-Mar-2007	10-Dec-2012	A	0
3	553682	092J	347.34	MML	06-Mar-2007	10-Dec-2012	A	0
4	557500	092J	102.23	MML	23-Apr-2007	10-Dec-2012	A	0
5	584733	092J	183.93	MML	21-May-2008	10-Dec-2012	A	0
6	584734	092J	122.59	MML	21-May-2008	10-Dec-2012	A	0
7	584735	092J	81.77	MML	21-May-2008	10-Dec-2012	A	0
8	603135	092J	204.41	MML	21-Apr-2009	10-Dec-2011	A	818
9	632364	092J	510.27	MML	11-Sep-2009	10-Dec-2011	A	2,041
10	632383	092J	428.82	MML	11-Sep-2009	10-Dec-2011	A	1,715
11	632404	092J	490.08	MML	11-Sep-2009	10-Dec-2011	A	1,960
12	632423	092J	490.34	MML	11-Sep-2009	10-Dec-2011	A	1,961
13	632443	092J	490.50	MML	11-Sep-2009	10-Dec-2011	A	1,962
14	632444	092J	469.90	MML	11-Sep-2009	10-Dec-2011	A	1,880
15	632463	092J	469.81	MML	11-Sep-2009	10-Dec-2011	A	1,879
16	632464	092J	285.90	MML	11-Sep-2009	10-Dec-2011	A	1,144
17	632483	092J	449.57	MML	11-Sep-2009	10-Dec-2011	A	1,798
18	632503	092J	449.70	MML	11-Sep-2009	10-Dec-2011	A	1,799
19	632523	092J	490.71	MML	11-Sep-2009	10-Dec-2011	A	1,963
20	632543	092J	449.87	MML	11-Sep-2009	10-Dec-2011	A	1,799
21	632563	092J	490.74	MML	11-Sep-2009	10-Dec-2011	A	1,963
22	632583	092J	490.64	MML	11-Sep-2009	10-Dec-2011	A	1,963
23	632603	092J	470.10	MML	11-Sep-2009	10-Dec-2011	A	1,880
24	632604	092J	469.91	MML	11-Sep-2009	10-Dec-2011	A	1,880
25	632605	092J	490.08	MML	11-Sep-2009	10-Dec-2011	A	1,960
26	632623	092J	510.22	MML	11-Sep-2009	10-Dec-2011	A	2,041
27	632643	092J	510.75	MML	11-Sep-2009	10-Dec-2011	A	2,043
28	632663	092J	449.27	MML	11-Sep-2009	10-Dec-2011	A	1,797
29	632664	092J	122.49	MML	11-Sep-2009	10-Dec-2011	A	490
30	632665	092J	142.90	MML	11-Sep-2009	10-Dec-2011	A	572
31	632666	092J	40.88	MML	11-Sep-2009	10-Dec-2011	A	164
32	632667	092J	20.44	MML	11-Sep-2009	10-Dec-2011	A	82
Totals			11,564.03	hectares				\$39,553

PROJECT: MACKENZIE**Mineral Claims**

	Tenure Number	Map Area (NTS)	Area (ha)	Holder	Recorded Date	Work Due Date	Status	Work Required in 2011 (C\$)
1	507040	092J	509.66	KM	14-Feb-2005	10-Dec-2011	A	4,077
2	507070	092J	101.93	KM	14-Feb-2005	10-Dec-2011	A	815
3	507073	092J	101.93	KM	14-Feb-2005	10-Dec-2011	A	815
4	507075	092J	122.29	KM	14-Feb-2005	10-Dec-2011	A	978
5	507077	092J	40.76	KM	14-Feb-2005	10-Dec-2011	A	326
6	507080	092J	142.74	KM	14-Feb-2005	10-Dec-2011	A	1,142
7	706415	092J	489.60	MML	16-Feb-2010	10-Dec-2011	A	1,958
8	706416	092J	326.21	MML	16-Feb-2010	10-Dec-2011	A	1,305
9	706417	092J	489.51	MML	16-Feb-2010	10-Dec-2011	A	1,958
10	706418	092J	489.51	MML	16-Feb-2010	10-Dec-2011	A	1,958
11	706420	092J	163.17	MML	16-Feb-2010	10-Dec-2011	A	653
12	706422	092J	326.23	MML	16-Feb-2010	10-Dec-2011	A	1,305
13	706423	092J	326.11	MML	16-Feb-2010	10-Dec-2011	A	1,304
Totals			3,629.65	hectares				\$18,596