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ASSESSMENT REPORT

describing

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS AND SOIL SAMPLING

at the

UNO PROPERTY

Uno 1-20 YC29773-YC29792
21-30 YC31947-YC31956

NTS 105J/1
Latitude 62º07'N; Longitude 130º25'W

in the

Watson Lake Mining District
Yukon Territory

prepared by

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

for

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.
and
MEGA SILVER INC.

by

W.D. Eaton, B.Sc. Geology
April 2008

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INTRODUCTION

The Uno property is owned 100% by Strategic Metals Ltd. and is under option to Mega Silver Ltd. It was acquired to cover previously reported silver-lead-zinc soil geochemical anomalies and argentiferous float occurrences identified during a review of prospective silver targets conducted by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited on behalf of Strategic Metals in the spring 2006. Twenty claims were staked in March, 2006 and ten more were added in September 2006.

The 2007 exploration program was funded by Strategic Metals and consisted of contour soil geochemistry, minor prospecting and a property-wide, helicopter-borne magnetic and variable time-domain electromagnetic (VTEM) surveys. The prospecting and soil sampling were done by a three person crew using helicopter setouts on August 20. The surveys were flown in September from a temporary base at the Inconnu Lodge located at McEvoy Lake, 38 km southeast of the property. Both work programs were performed under the author's direct supervision. Appendix I contains the author's Statement of Qualifications.

PROPERTY LOCATION, CLAIM DATA AND ACCESS

The property is located on Traffic Mountain in east-central Yukon Territory at latitude 62º07'N and longitude 130º25'W on NTS map sheet 105J/1 (Figure 1). It consists of 30 contiguous mineral claims (Figure 2) registered with the Watson Lake Mining Recorder in the name of Archer Cathro, which holds them in trust for Strategic Metals. Data concerning claim registration are listed below.

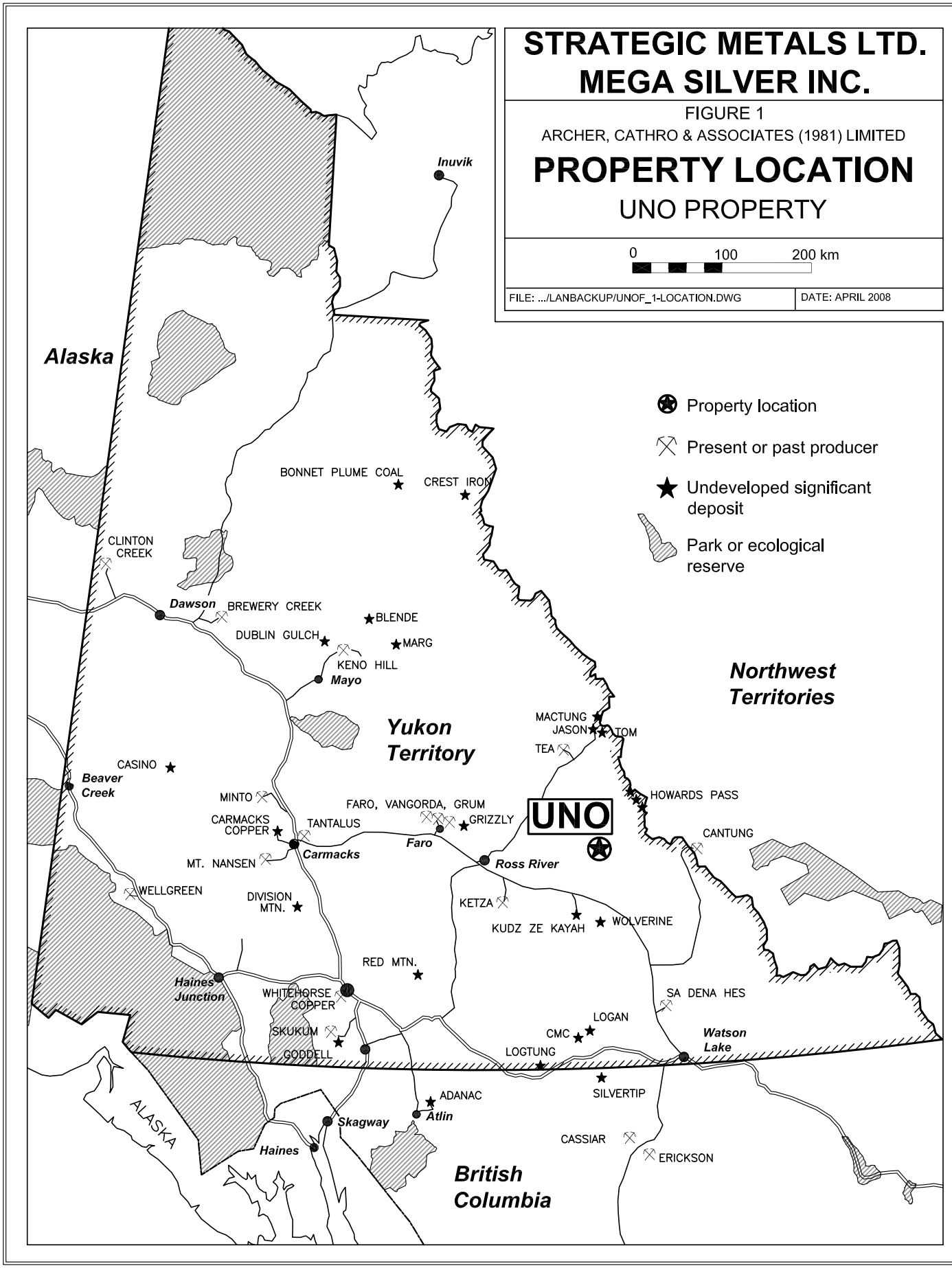
Claim Number	Grant Number	Expiry Date*
Uno 1-20	YC29773-YC29792	March 2, 2016
21-30	YC31947-YC31956	March 5, 2013

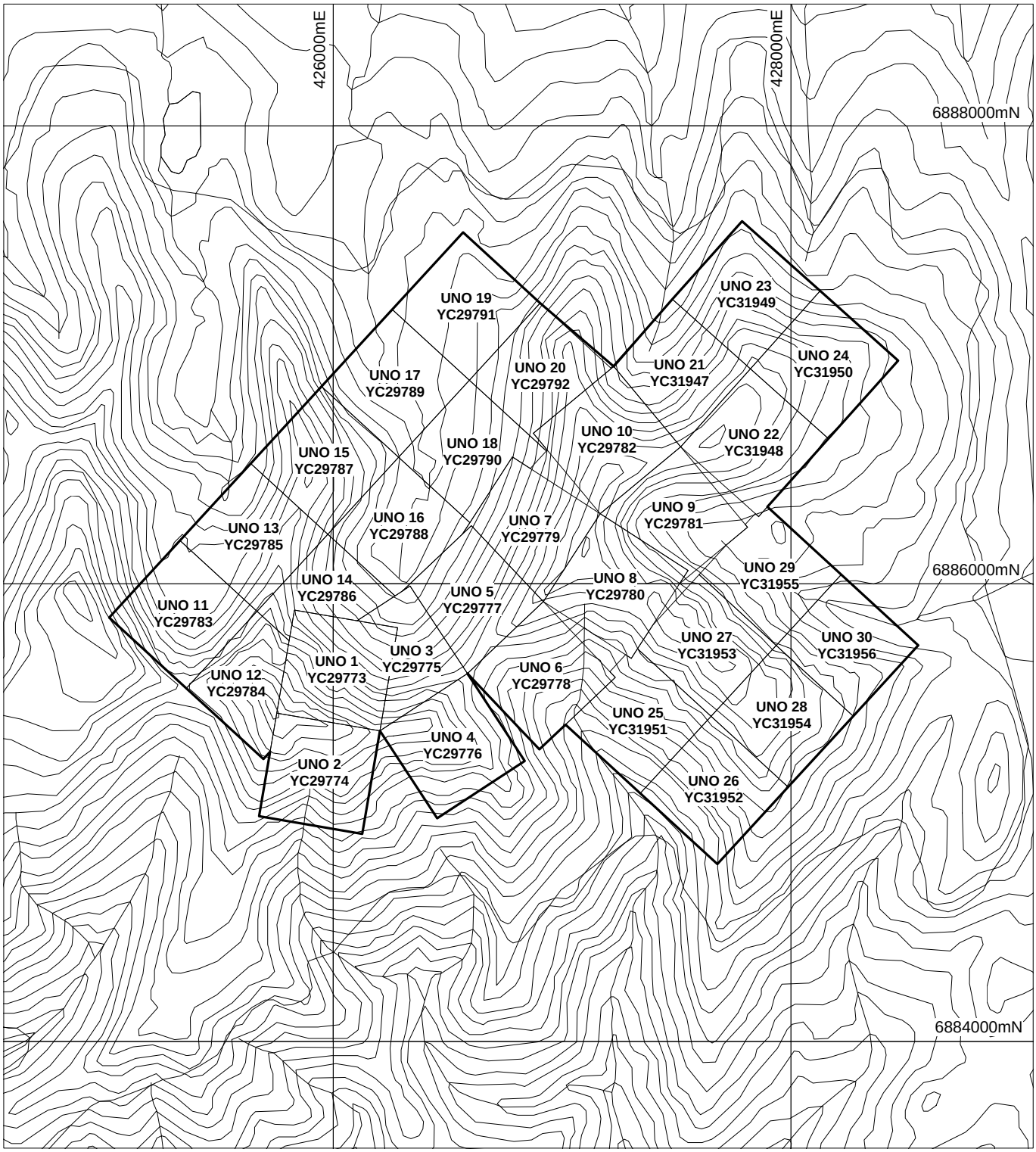
* Expiry dates include 2007 work which has been filed for assessment credit but not yet accepted.

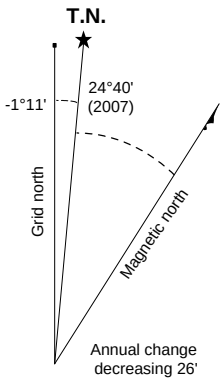
The Uno property lies 106 km east of Ross River and 290 km northeast of Whitehorse. The closest road access is at Finlayson Lake, which is located on the Robert Campbell Highway, 50 km south of the property. Direct access is by helicopter from Ross River or from a staging area at Finlayson Lake. The closest lakes suitable for float equipped aircraft are Pelly Lakes, located 6 km south of the property. In 1967, a 56 km long, winter road was constructed from the west end of the Finlayson Lake to Pelly Lakes. This winter road has not been used for many years and its present condition is unknown.

Ross River and Finlayson Lake can be accessed from Whitehorse, the territorial capital and main supply base, by driving 180 km north on the paved Klondike Highway then 232 or 320 km, respectively, east on the chip sealed/graveled Robert Campbell Highway.

In 2008 access for soil sampling and prospecting was provided by a Bell 206B helicopter, on temporary contract from Capital Helicopters (1995) Inc. of Whitehorse.


STRATEGIC METALS LTD.
MEGA SILVER INC.
FIGURE 1
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY LOCATION
UNO PROPERTY
0
100
200 km
FILE: .../LANBACKUP/UNOF_1-LOCATION.DWG
DATE: APRIL 2008
Property location
Present or past producer
Undeveloped significant deposit
Park or ecological reserve
Alaska
Inuvik
BONNET PLUME COAL
CREST IRON
CLINTON CREEK
Dawson
BREWERY CREEK
BLENDE
DUBLIN GULCH
MARG
KENO HILL
Mayo
Yukon Territory
Northwest Territories
MACTUNG
JASON
TOM
TEA
CASINO
Beaver Creek
MINTO
FARO, VANGORDA, GRUM
GRIZZLY
UNO
HOWARDS PASS
CARMACKS COPPER
TANTALUS
Faro
CANTUNG
Carmacks
MT. NANSEN
Ross River
WELLGREEN
DIVISION MTN.
KETZA
KUDZ ZE KAYAH
WOLVERINE
RED MTN.
Haines Junction
WHITEHORSE COPPER
SA DENA HES
LOGAN
SKUKUM
CMC
Watson Lake
GODDELL
LOGTUNG
SILVERTIP
ADANAC
Atlin
Skagway
ALASKA
CASSIAR
Haines
ERICKSON
British Columbia





STRATEGIC METALS LTD.
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FIGURE 2

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CLAIM LOCATION
UNO PROPERTY

0 125 250 m

UTM Zone 9, NAD83, NTS 105J/1

FILE:../LANBACKUP/UNO/F2_CLAIM_LOC | DATE: APRIL 2008

PROPERTY HISTORY

The area now covered by the Uno property was first staked as the Marylou claims in August 1979 by Getty Mines Ltd. as part of its Anvil Range Project, which was designed to follow up anomalous stream sediment samples obtained by Atlas Exploration Ltd. in 1968. The initial Marylou claims covered high lead-zinc values from two drainages on the north side of Traffic Mountain. The property was subsequently expanded to total 360 claims and was explored by prospecting, stream sediment sampling and reconnaissance contour soil sampling later that year (Clemmer, 1979). Five areas of mineralization were discovered, three of which are in the area now covered by the Uno property as described in the Mineralization section. Although a follow-up program was recommended, no further work was done.

The area was restaked in spring 1994 by Strategic Metals. Work conducted later that year included contour and grid soil geochemistry, geological mapping and prospecting (Wengzynowski, 1995). Despite positive results and a recommendation for further exploration, no additional work was done and the claims were allowed to expire.

Strategic Metals again restaked the area in March 2006 and conducted more prospecting and geochemical sampling (Eaton, 2007). Additional claims were recorded in September 2006 after favourable results were received.

GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Uno property is located on the northeastern side of Traffic Mountain, an isolated peak that lies on the western flank of the Logan Mountains, about 100 km northeast of the Tintina Trench. Creeks draining the property flow into the Pelly River, which is part of the Yukon River watershed.

Local topography is modified by Pleistocene to Recent, valley and alpine glaciation that has cut broad U-shaped valleys flanked by hanging valleys ending in cirques. Glaciofluvial outwash and till blanket the floors of the larger valleys while lateral and terminal moraines and talus fans are common in upland valleys. Elevations range from 900 m on the shores of Pelly Lakes to 2050 m at the peak of Traffic Mountain.

Tree line in the area is about 1400 m with willow, alder and spruce on lower slopes, gradually giving way to buckbrush and stunted spruce, and finally grass and lichen above 1500 m. Much of the property is above 1500 m and is underlain by lichen covered talus. Bedrock exposures are best in north facing cirques, along ridge crests and on south facing slopes where deep incisions have been made by drainages. Soil development is poor throughout the property.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

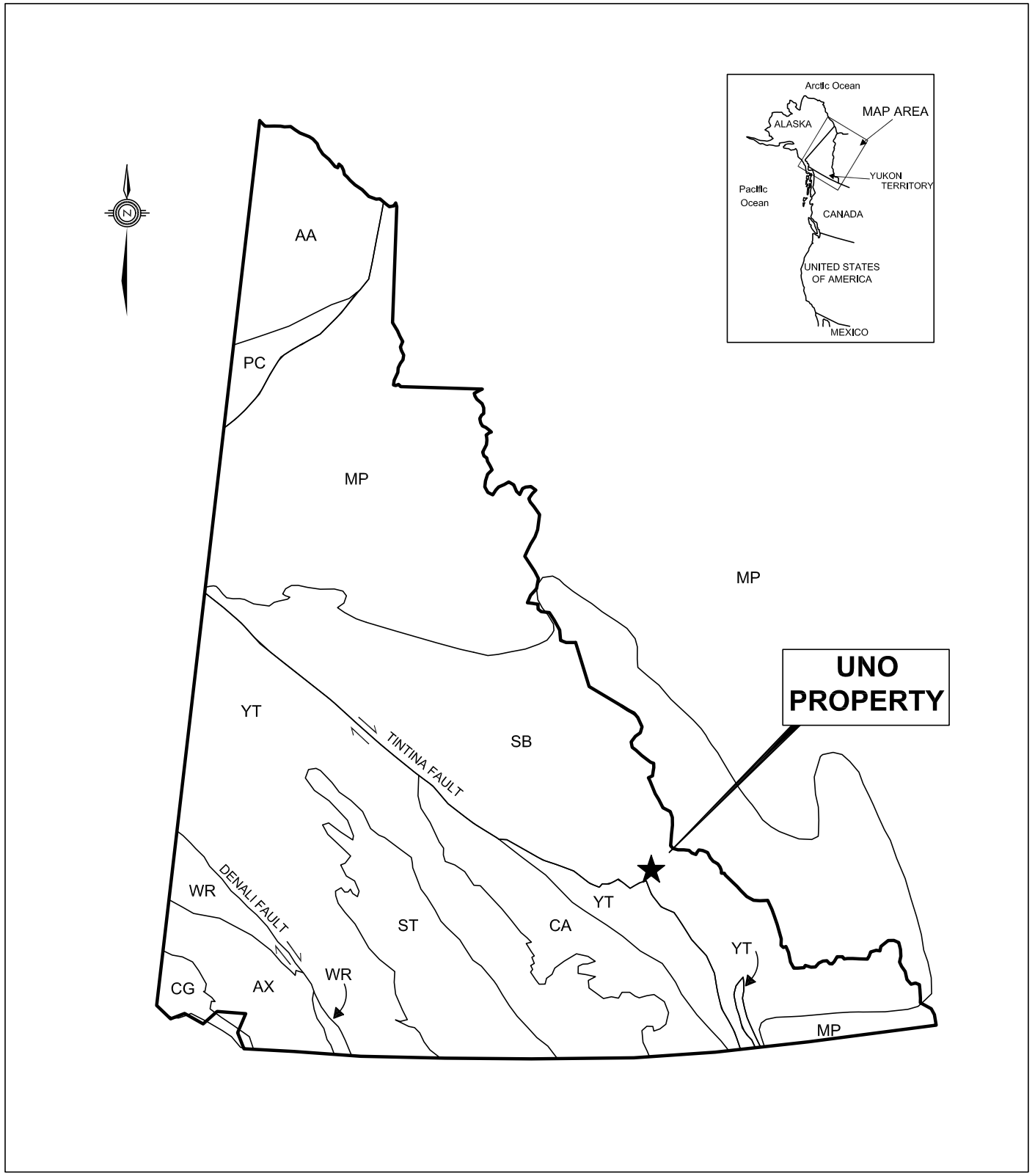
The map sheet on which the Uno claims are located was mapped at 1:250,000 scale in the late 1950s, early 1960s and mid 1980s by the Geological Survey of Canada (Roddick and Green, 1961 and Gordey and Irwin, 1987). The unit ages and correlations were recently updated in a compilation by Gordey and Makepeace (1999).

The Uno property is located in a fault bounded wedge within Selwyn Basin (Figure 3), a tectonic element composed of deep water clastic rocks, chert and minor carbonate accumulated along the North American continental margin during Paleozoic times (Pigage, 2004). The fault bounded wedge is about 40 km long and 4 km wide. Its southern edge is formed by a major west-northwest striking high angle fault while its northern edge is a west-northwest striking, south directed thrust fault (Figure 4). These fault structures parallel regional trends that are defined by a series of upright folds and more thrust faults. Strata within the fault wedge containing the Uno property are tightly folded and strike subparallel to the bounding faults. A series of secondary north-northeast striking, steeply dipping faults are developed perpendicular to the regional fabric.

Three igneous events are recognized in the district: the Mid-Cretaceous Selwyn Pluton Suite comprising granitic stocks, plugs and dykes; the Mid-Cretaceous South Fork Volcanics consisting of mafic to intermediate flows and pyroclastic rocks related to collapsed calderas; and, an unnamed series of Tertiary basaltic dykes and flows. The main lithologies in the immediate vicinity of the Uno property are briefly described in Table I while their locations are shown on Figure 4.

Table I - Regional Lithologies

Mid-Cretaceous		
Ks	Selwyn Plutonic Suite	Gray weathering, resistant, medium to coarse grained, locally megacrystic (k-spar) biotite±hornblende±muscovite granite, quartz monzonite and granodiorite.
Permian		
Pc	Mount Christie Formation	Resistant, orange to buff weathering, thin to medium bedded, light grey-green to black chert.
Devonian-Mississippian		
DMe	Earn Group	Resistant, dark grey weathering, massive chert pebble conglomerate and chert quartz sandstone; recessive brown weathering, thin bedded, laminated dark blue-grey to black slate and thinly to thickly interbedded fine to medium grained chert-quartzite arenite and wacke.
Silurian-Devonian		
Dc	Unnamed	Light grey weathering, massive to thick bedded, fine crystalline limestone and dolostone, locally cherty.
Ordovician-Silurian		
OSr	Road River Group	Orange weathering, thin bedded dolomite; resistant, grey weathering, thin to medium bedded, light grey to black chert; and recessive, gunsteel weathering, black graptolitic shale.



ANCESTRAL NORTH AMERICA

MP	Mackenzie Platform
SB	Selwyn Basin

TERRANES
Displaced Continental Margin

AA	Arctic Alaska
CA	Cassiar
PC	Porcupine

Pericratonic Terranes

YT	Yukon-Tanana / Slide Mountain

ACCRETED TERRANES

ST	Stikinia / Cache Creek
AX	Alexander
WR	Wrangellia
CG	Chugach

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.
MEGA SILVER INC.

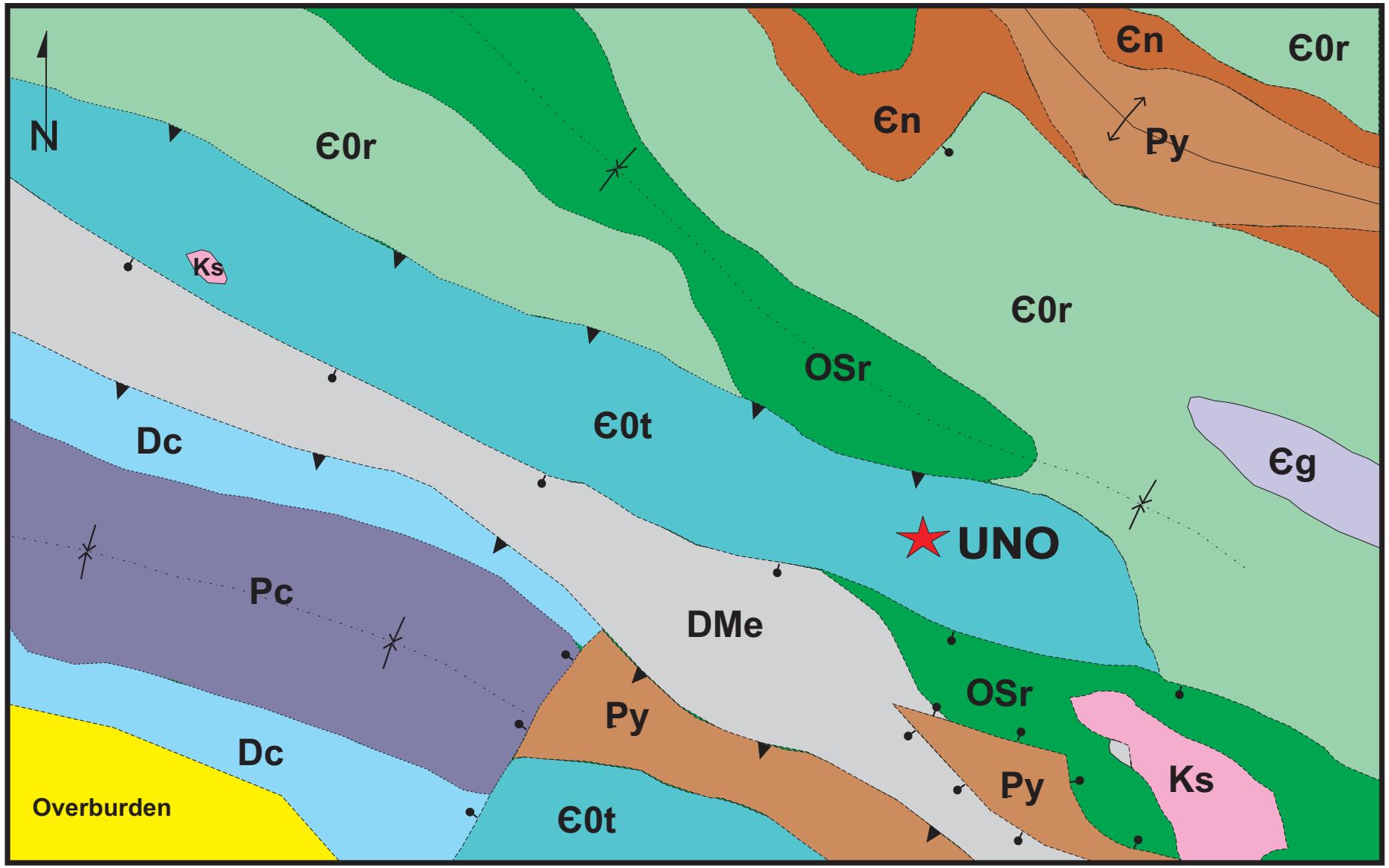
FIGURE 3

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

TECTONIC SETTING
UNO PROPERTY

0 100 200 km

DRAWN\REVISED BY: TCB	
FILE: ...\FIG 04 - TECTONIC SETTING	DATE: APRIL 2008



MID-CRETACEOUS

Ks **Selwyn Plutonic Suite** - Granite, quartz monzonite and granodiorite

PERMIAN

Pc **Mount Christie Formation**- Grey-green to black chert

DEVONO-MISSISSIPPIAN

DMe **Earn Group** - Chert-pebble conglomerate, slate, and chert quartz sandstone

DEVONIAN

Dc **Earn Group** - Limestone and dolostone with minor quartz arenite

ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN

OSr **Road River Group** - Mudstone, siltstone, chert and graptolitic shale

CAMBRO-ORDOVICIAN

Є0r **Rabbitkettle Formation** - Shaly limestone to calcareous phyllite

Є0t **Rabbitkettle Formation** - Quatzone siltstone, quartzite and chert

LOWER CAMBRIAN

Єg **Gull Lake Formation**- Slate and siltstone

PRECAMBRIAN AND LOWER CAMBRIAN

Єn **Hyland Group - Narchilla Formation**- Slate, quartz sandstone and conglomerate

Py **Hyland Group - Yusezyu Formation**- Quartz sandstone, conglomerate, slate and minor limestone

Geological contact, inferred — Thrust fault — Normal fault — Anticline — Syncline

0 5 10 km

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FIGURE 4

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

UNO PROPERTY

FILE:AC/2007/UNO/REG_GEOL DATE: APRIL 2008

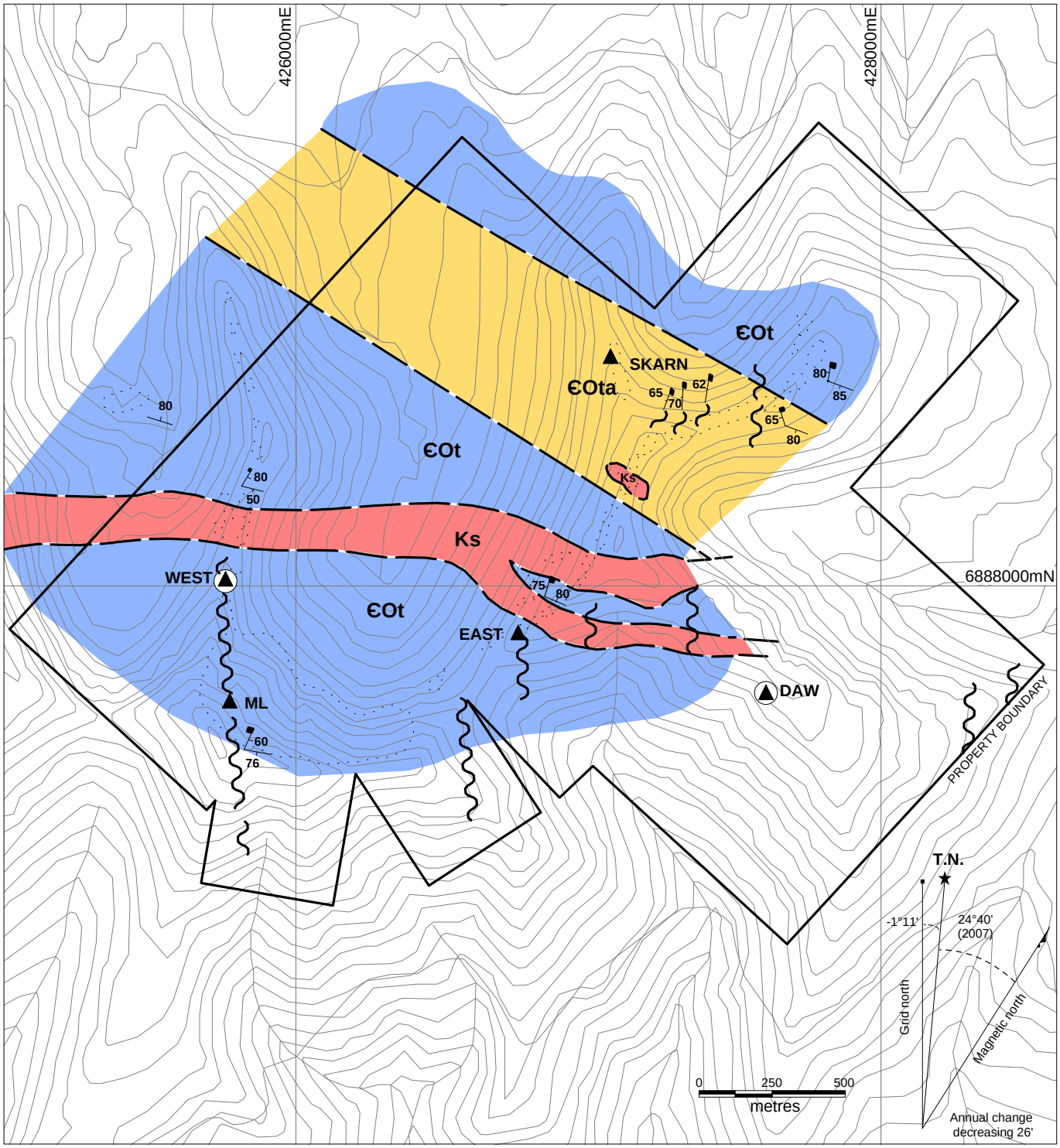
Cambro-Ordovician		
ЄOt	Unnamed	Resistant, dark grey weathering, massive to laminated, blocky, white to light grey quartzose siltstone and chert with rare black slate.
ЄOr	Rabbitkettle Formation	Grey-buff weathering, laminated to thin bedded, locally modular shaly limestone to calcareous phyllite.
Precambrian and Lower Cambrian		
Pn	Narchilla Formation	Recessive, maroon weathering, interbedded maroon and apple-green slate; grey-brown weathering, medium-to thick-bedded quartz sandstone and quartz pebble conglomerate.
Py	Yusezyu Formation	Grey-brown weathering, thin to thick bedded, interbedded quartz sandstone, local quartz pebble conglomerate, and grey-green to dark grey slate with minor limestone.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Figure 5 illustrates property geology as mapped by Getty Mines in 1979 and modified by Strategic Metals in 2006 and 2007. Local geology consists of clastic and carbonate sedimentary rocks, which are locally intruded and thermally metamorphosed by a felsic dyke that was missed by regional mappers. Two primarily lithological units have been identified on the property, as described in the following paragraphs.

Selwyn Plutonic Suite rocks (Ks) are Mid-Cretaceous in age and form a 2.5 km long and up to 300 m wide dyke that trends east-west across the property. Most of the dyke is composed of fresh non-foliated quartz monzonite but in places it grades into porphyritic biotite granite. The intrusion exhibits sharp contacts with the sedimentary country rocks and has produced an extensive thermal metamorphic aureole, the full extent of which has not yet been determined.

The sediments are assigned to the unnamed Cambro-Ordovician unit (ЄOt). Locally this unit includes thin to thick interbedded, maroon, rusty weathering hornfels; white to grey blue, buff and rusty weathering quartzite; and grey to pale green, thinly laminated chert. Carbonate rocks (ЄOta) are occasionally interbedded with the chert. The carbonate rocks are often thermally metamorphosed to marble and frequently exhibit weak, white to pale green calc-silicate alteration with local strongly skarnified zones. Skarns are most extensive in the northern part of the property.



Getty Showing

Strategic Showing

Outcrop

Geologic contact, inferred

75 Bedding orientation

75 Fracture orientation

Recessive vein zone with orientation if known

GEOLOGY

Ks Selwyn Plutonic Suite: grey to brown weathering, resistant, medium to coarse grained, biotite quartz monzonite

€Ot Thin to thick interrbedded, black to maroon, rusty weathering pelitic hornfels; white to grey blue, buff and rusty weathering quartzite; and grey to pale green, thinly laminated chert

€Ota Thin bedded, strongly bleached, white to pale green calc-silicate hornfels with minor interrbeded grey to pale green chert

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FIGURE 5

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

PROPERTY GEOLOGY
UNO PROPERTY

UTM Zone 9, NAD83, NTS 105J/1

FILE: .../2007/UNO/Cu_GEOCHEM.WOR | DATE: APRIL 2008

Folding and thrusting in the Uno area occurred between Mid-Jurassic and Mid-Cretaceous. Local folds are tight and upright with limbs dipping 60 to 85˚. The fold axis strike northwesterly. No major faults have been identified on the property. Smaller scale structures are common including: joints which are typically tri-planar (orthogonal and parallel to bedding); and recessive weathering fracture zones and veins, which strike northerly and dip steeply. The fracture zones are often brecciated and ranged from a few metres of 20 metres across.

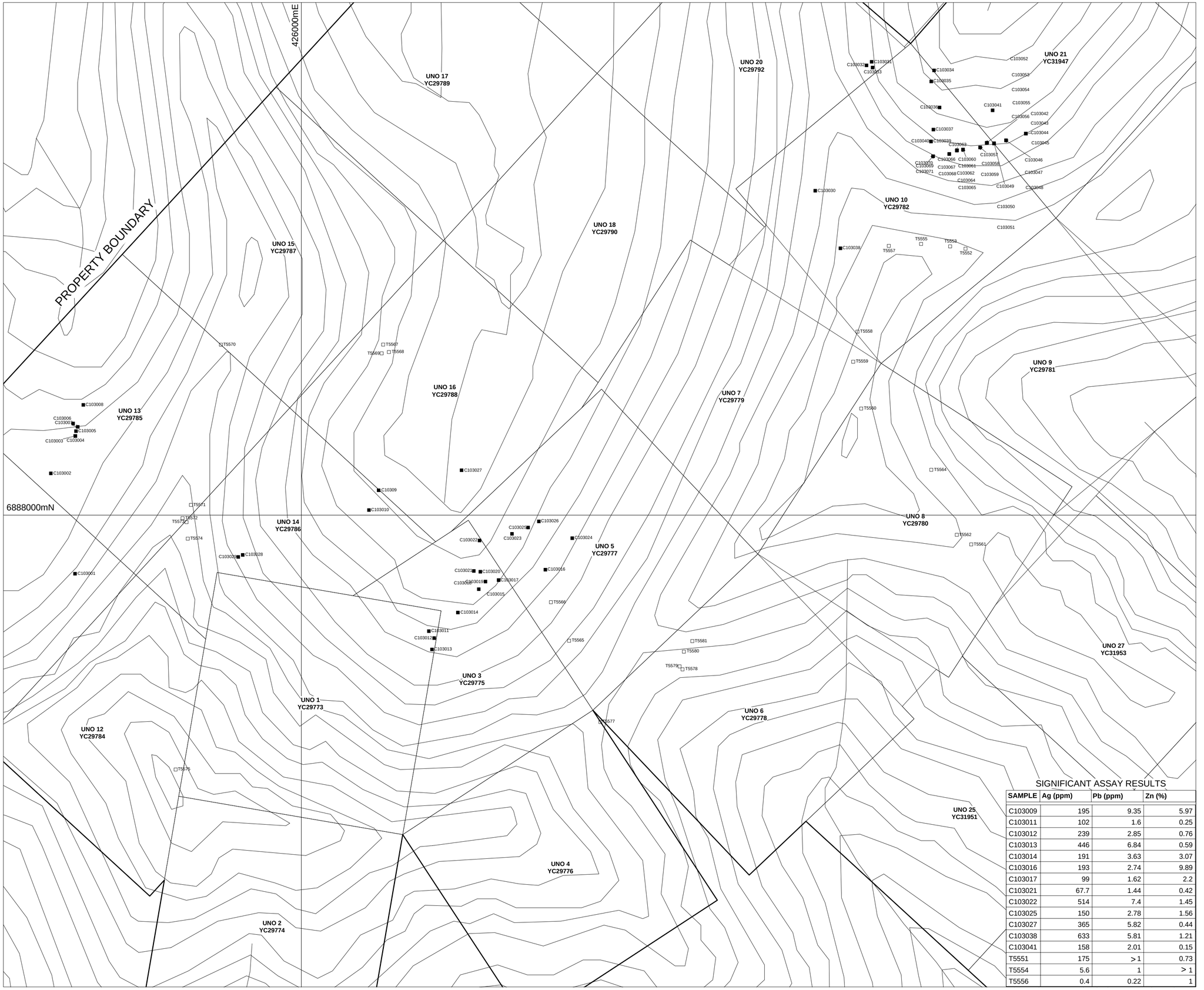
MINERALIZATION

In 1979 Getty Minerals identified three mineral zones (ML, East and Skarn) along ridges surrounding a cirque on the northeast side of Traffic Mountain. These zones are now covered by the Uno claims. The ML and East Zones contain silver, lead, zinc and copper while the Skarn Zone hosts tungsten and gold. Cursory prospecting in 1994, 2006 and 2007 by Strategic Metals located two more zones (West and DAW) plus other unnamed areas containing mineralized float and bedrock (Figure 5 and 6).

Seven rock samples were collected in 2007. The samples were transported by the crew from the property to Whitehorse, then shipped to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver, B.C. At the laboratory they were dried, fine crushed to 70% passing 2 mm then a 250 g split was pulverized with 85% passing 75 microns. Splits of the pulverized fraction were taken for analyses. Samples from the programs were routinely analyzed for 34 elements by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) technique (ME-ICP41) and for gold by fire assay followed by ICP-AES analysis (AU-ICP21). Sample locations and significant assay results are shown on Figure 6. Appendix II contains certificates of analysis and Appendix III features rock sample description.

Two main types of mineralization have been identified at the Uno property. Most occurrences (sulphide lenses, breccias, stockworks and veins) are discordant and are hosted in north trending steeply dipping extensional fault structures. The other type of mineralization is found in skarns developed in carbonate-rich strata. Specific occurrences belonging to each type are described in the following paragraphs.

Sulphide lenses and breccia fillings are found in outcrop and float at the ML and East Zones. The ML Zone is a massive sulphide lens that outcrops on a cliff in the southwest corner of the main cirque. The mineralization occurs where a fault had produced moderately to strongly brecciation in a buff weathering quartzite bed that is about 12 m thick. The largest lens is 2 m thick and has been traced along strike for 10 m. Sulphides are described as generally coarse grained pyrite> galena> arsenopyrite> chalcopyrite> sphalerite> pyrrhotite. A 1 m chip sample taken by Getty Mines returned 633 g/t silver, 12.50% lead, 1.05% copper, 0.18% zinc and only minor gold (57 ppb) while a selected rock sample assayed 1786 g/t silver, 33.70% lead, 2.38% copper and 0.92% zinc. Boulders of similar mineralization up to 1 m in diameter were discovered in talus by Strategic Metals at the East Zone 900 m to the east. Specimens from those boulders yielded up to 853 g/t silver, 18.70% lead, 4.50% zinc, 1.66% copper and 400 ppb gold. Two samples from this zone were also strongly anomalous for tantalum (88 and 220 ppm).



T.N.

1°06'

25°24' (2006)

Grid north

Magnetic north

Annual change decreasing 26'

■ 2006 rock sample

□ Historical rock sample

SIGNIFICANT ASSAY RESULTS

SAMPLE	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (%)
C103009	195	9.35	5.97
C103011	102	1.6	0.25
C103012	239	2.85	0.76
C103013	446	6.84	0.59
C103014	191	3.63	3.07
C103016	193	2.74	9.89
C103017	99	1.62	2.2
C103021	67.7	1.44	0.42
C103022	514	7.4	1.45
C103025	150	2.78	1.56
C103027	365	5.82	0.44
C103038	633	5.81	1.21
C103041	158	2.01	0.15
T5551	175	> 1	0.73
T5554	5.6	1	> 1
T5556	0.4	0.22	1

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FIGURE 6

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

UNO PROPERTY

0 125 250 m

UTM Zone 9, NAD83, NTS 105J/1

FILE:../LANBACKUP/UNO/AG_GEOCHEM | DATE: APRIL 2008

Sulphide stockwork mineralization was located in outcrop along a ridge crest 400 m north of the ML Zone and in a narrow float train near the East Zone. The host lithology is very similar to that of the massive sulphide lenses. Sulphide filled fractures comprise 20% to 30% (by volume) of the mineralized stockwork and contain coarse grained pyrite> galena> sphalerite> chalcopyrite> arsenopyrite> pyrrhotite. Rock samples taken by Strategic Metals from outcrops in the West Zone returned up to 289 g/t silver, 7.35% lead, 0.12% zinc, 0.09% copper and low gold values (5 ppb), while samples collected by Getty Mines and Strategic Metals from the East Zones yielded up to 73.0 g/t silver, 1.42% lead, 2.72% zinc, 0.26% copper and low gold values (<5ppb).

Veins are most easily recognized in sedimentary rocks along ridge crests but are likely buried beneath talus in recessive weathering linears elsewhere on the property. Where exposed, veins range from 10 to 150 cm in width but the recessive linears which host them are up to 10 m wide. Typical mineralogy consists of a carbonate gangue (usually calcite) surrounding 5 to 20 cm wide bands of manganiferous limonite ± galena ± molybdenite. Specimens of galena rich manganiferous limonite without molybdenite assayed up to 176 g/t silver, >1.00% lead, 0.39% zinc, 0.14% copper, and 42 ppb gold. None of the molybdenite bearing samples were analyzed. Quartz veins are not common, but have been noted at the East Zone. The recessive linears are most abundant in the eastern part of the property.

Several small areas of **skarn** mineralization occur in the northeastern part of the property. Economic minerals include disseminated sphalerite, chalcopyrite, scheelite and traces of molybdenite. Specimens collected by Getty Mines returned up to 30 g/t silver, 0.56% copper, 0.44% zinc, 0.10% lead, 0.60% tungsten, 204 ppm molybdenum and 3800 ppb gold.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

In 2007 Strategic Metals conducted contour controlled soil sampling in two areas in the eastern part of the property. This sampling expanded upon contour-and grid-controlled sampling that Strategic Metals performed in 1994 and 2006 and contour controlled soil sampling and steam sediment sampling done by Getty Mines in 1979.

The 2007 samples were collected about 100 m apart along contour controlled traverse lines. The samples were taken at 30 to 35 cm depth from B horizon material in areas of good soil development or at about 15 cm depth from talus fines in areas of poor soil development. The locations of the samples sites were established using hand held, global positioning system (GPS) units and are marked with plastic flagging. All soil samples were placed in pre-numbered Kraft paper bags and the corresponding sample numbers were written on the flagging that marks the sites.

The samples were transported by the crew to Whitehorse. Once there, they were shipped by commercial transport to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver, where they were dried and sieved to 80 mesh (- 180 micron), then a split was dissolved in aqua regia and analyzed for 34 elements using the ICP-AES technique (ME-ICP41). The soil samples were also analyzed for gold by fire assay followed by ICP-AES (AU-ICP21).

Soil sample locations are shown on Figure 7 while certificates of analysis are in Appendix II. Figures 8 to 12 illustrate silver, lead, zinc, copper and gold results, respectively, for all samples taken by Strategic Metals in 1994, 2006 and 2007. Table II lists anomalous thresholds and peak values for each metal.

Table II - Selected Geochemical Data

	Anomalous Threshold Values			
Metal	**Weak**	**Moderate**	**Strong**	**Peak Values**
Silver (ppm)	2	5	10	68.3
Lead (ppm)	100	200	500	29,800
Zinc (ppm)	200	500	1000	32,300
Copper (ppm)	100	200	500	3000
Gold (ppb)	10	20	50	239

The strongest values for silver, lead, zinc and copper are all in the immediate vicinity or along strike from known or suspected extensional fault structures. Gold values are highest near the skarn zone and in the lightly explored, eastern part of the property.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Property-wide helicopter-borne magnetic and VTEM surveys were flown by Geotech Ltd. of Aurora, Ontario using an Astar B3 helicopter from TRK Helicopters Ltd. The survey area is about 10 km^2 and includes a total of 118 line kilometres. Traverse lines were spaced 100 m apart and were flown east and west while tie lines were spaced 1000 m apart and were flown north and south. The helicopter flew at a constant speed of 80 km/hr and at an average ground clearance of 200 m.

Total magnetic field values range from 57800 nT to 58300 nT. A large but relatively weak magnetic high was defined along the northern edge of the survey area where Cambro-Ordovician sediments are in contact with a large stock. The highest values on the property occur near the Ks granite dyke and may represent weak skarn or hornfels zones. Vertical gradient of the magnetic field (Figure 13) shows poorly developed, northerly trending magnetic lows in the eastern part of the property that may represent demagnetized zones along extensional fault structures.

VTEM response on the property is very subdued (Figure 14). Areas of low conductivity are noted off the property in the northeast and southwest corners of the survey area. These are interpreted as weakly conductive units in the stratigraphy. The lack of VTEM response could be in part due to the high elevation at which the survey had to be flown because of rugged terrain.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Prospecting and geochemical sampling at the Uno property have partially outlined a hydrothermal system that has produced extensive discordant silver-lead-zinc vein, stockwork and breccia zones with localized massive sulphide lenses within northerly striking, steeply dipping

426000mE

6888000mN

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

UNO 17 YC29789

UNO 20 YC29792

UNO 21 YC31947

UNO 15 YC29787

UNO 18 YC29790

UNO 10 YC29782

UNO 22 YC31948

UNO 16 YC29788

UNO 9 YC29781

UNO 13 YC29785

UNO 7 YC29779

UNO 14 YC29786

UNO 5 YC29777

UNO 8 YC29780

UNO 29 YC31955

UNO 3 YC29775

UNO 1 YC29773

UNO 27 YC31953

UNO 6 YC29778

UNO 12 YC29784

UNO 25 YC31951

UNO 4 YC29776

UNO 2 YC29774

UNO 26 YC31952

T.N.

1°06'

25°24' (2006)

Grid north

Magnetic north

Annual change decreasing 26'

- 2006 soil sample
- Historical soil sample

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 7

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

SOIL SAMPLE LOCATIONS
UNO PROPERTY

0 125 250 m

UTM Zone 9, NAD83, NTS 105J/1

FILE:../LANBACKUP/UNO/AG_GEOCHEM | DATE: APRIL 2008

426000mE

428000mE

6888000mN

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

UNO 17
YC29789

UNO 20
YC29792

UNO 21
YC31947

UNO 10
YC29782

UNO 22
YC31948

UNO 18
YC29790

UNO 15
YC29787

UNO 9
YC29781

UNO 16
YC29788

UNO 7
YC29779

UNO 13
YC29785

UNO 29
YC31955

UNO 14
YC29786

UNO 8
YC29780

UNO 5
YC29777

UNO 27
YC31953

UNO 3
YC29775

UNO 1
YC29773

UNO 6
YC29778

UNO 12
YC29784

UNO 25
YC31951

UNO 4
YC29776

UNO 2
YC29774

UNO 26
YC31952

T.N.

1°06'

25°24'
(2006)

Grid north

Magnetic north

Annual change
decreasing 26'

Ag Geochemistry (ppm)

- ≥50 > 68.3
- ≥25 < 50
- ≥5 < 25
- ≥1 < 5
- ≥0.1 < 1

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 8

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

SILVER GEOCHEMISTRY

UNO PROPERTY

0 125 250 m

UTM Zone 9, NAD83, NTS 105J/1

FILE:../LANBACKUP/UNO/AG_GEOCHEM	DATE: APRIL 2008

426000mE

428000mE

6888000mN

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

UNO 17
YC29789

UNO 20
YC29792

UNO 21
YC31947

UNO 10
YC29782

UNO 22
YC31948

UNO 18
YC29790

UNO 15
YC29787

UNO 9
YC29781

UNO 16
YC29788

UNO 7
YC29779

UNO 13
YC29785

UNO 29
YC31955

UNO 8
YC29780

UNO 14
YC29786

UNO 5
YC29777

UNO 27
YC31953

UNO 3
YC29775

UNO 1
YC29773

UNO 6
YC29778

UNO 12
YC29784

UNO 28
YC31954

UNO 25
YC31951

UNO 4
YC29776

UNO 2
YC29774

UNO 26
YC31952

T.N.

1°06'

25°24'
(2006)

Grid north

Magnetic north

Annual change
decreasing 26'

Pb Geochemistry (ppm)

- ≥ 1,000 < 29,800
- ≥ 500 < 1,000
- ≥ 200 < 500
- ≥ 100 < 200
- ≥ 0 < 100

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FIGURE 9

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

LEAD GEOCHEMISTRY

UNO PROPERTY

0 125 250 m

UTM Zone 9, NAD83, NTS 105J/1

FILE:../LANBACKUP/UNO/PB_GEOCHEM	DATE: APRIL 2008

426000mE

428000mE

6888000mN

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

UNO 17
YC29789

UNO 20
YC29792

UNO 21
YC31947

UNO 10
YC29782

UNO 22
YC31948

UNO 18
YC29790

UNO 15
YC29787

UNO 9
YC29781

UNO 16
YC29788

UNO 7
YC29779

UNO 13
YC29785

UNO 29
YC31955

UNO 14
YC29786

UNO 8
YC29780

UNO 5
YC29777

UNO 27
YC31953

UNO 3
YC29775

UNO 1
YC29773

UNO 6
YC29778

UNO 12
YC29784

UNO 28
YC31954

UNO 25
YC31951

UNO 4
YC29776

UNO 2
YC29774

UNO 26
YC31952

T.N.

1°06'

25°24'
(2006)

Grid north

Magnetic north

Annual change
decreasing 26'

Zn Geochemistry (ppm)

- ≥ 5,000 < 32,300
- ≥ 1,000 < 5,000
- ≥ 500 < 1,000
- ≥ 250 < 500
- ≥0 < 250

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 10

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

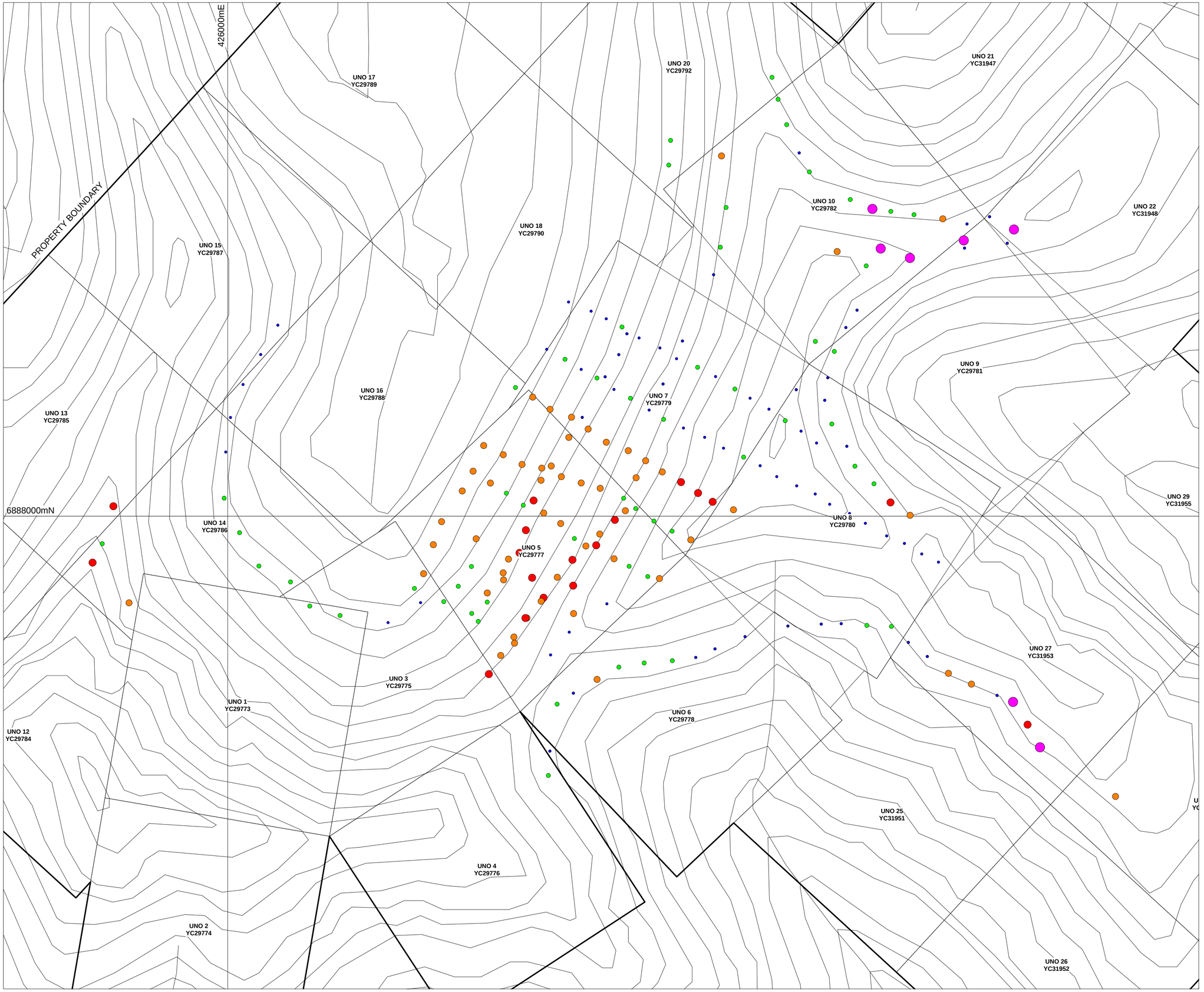
ZINC GEOCHEMISTRY

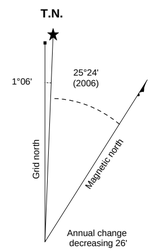
UNO PROPERTY

0 125 250 m

UTM Zone 9, NAD83, NTS 105J/1

FILE:../LANBACKUP/UNO/AG_GEOCHEM | DATE: APRIL 2008





Cu Geochemistry (ppm)

- ≥ 500 < 3,000
- ≥ 200 < 500
- ≥ 100 < 200
- ≥ 50 < 100
- ≥ 1 < 50

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 11

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

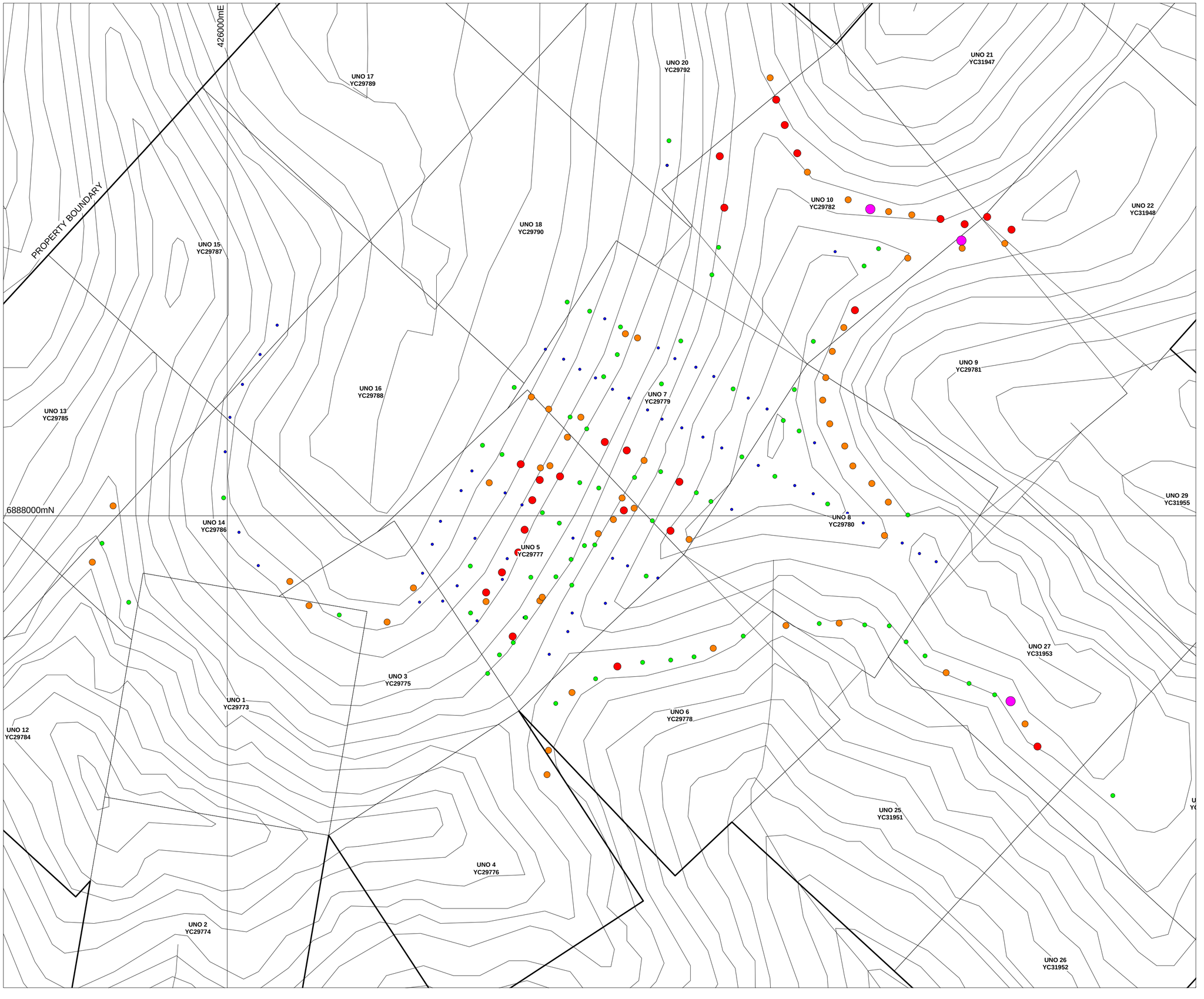
COPPER GEOCHEMISTRY

UNO PROPERTY

0 125 250 m

UTM Zone 9, NAD83, NTS 105J/1

FILE:../LANBACKUP/UNO/AG_GEOCHEM | DATE: APRIL 2008



T.N.

1°06'

25°24'
(2006)

Grid north

Magnetic north

Annual change
decreasing 26'

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 12

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

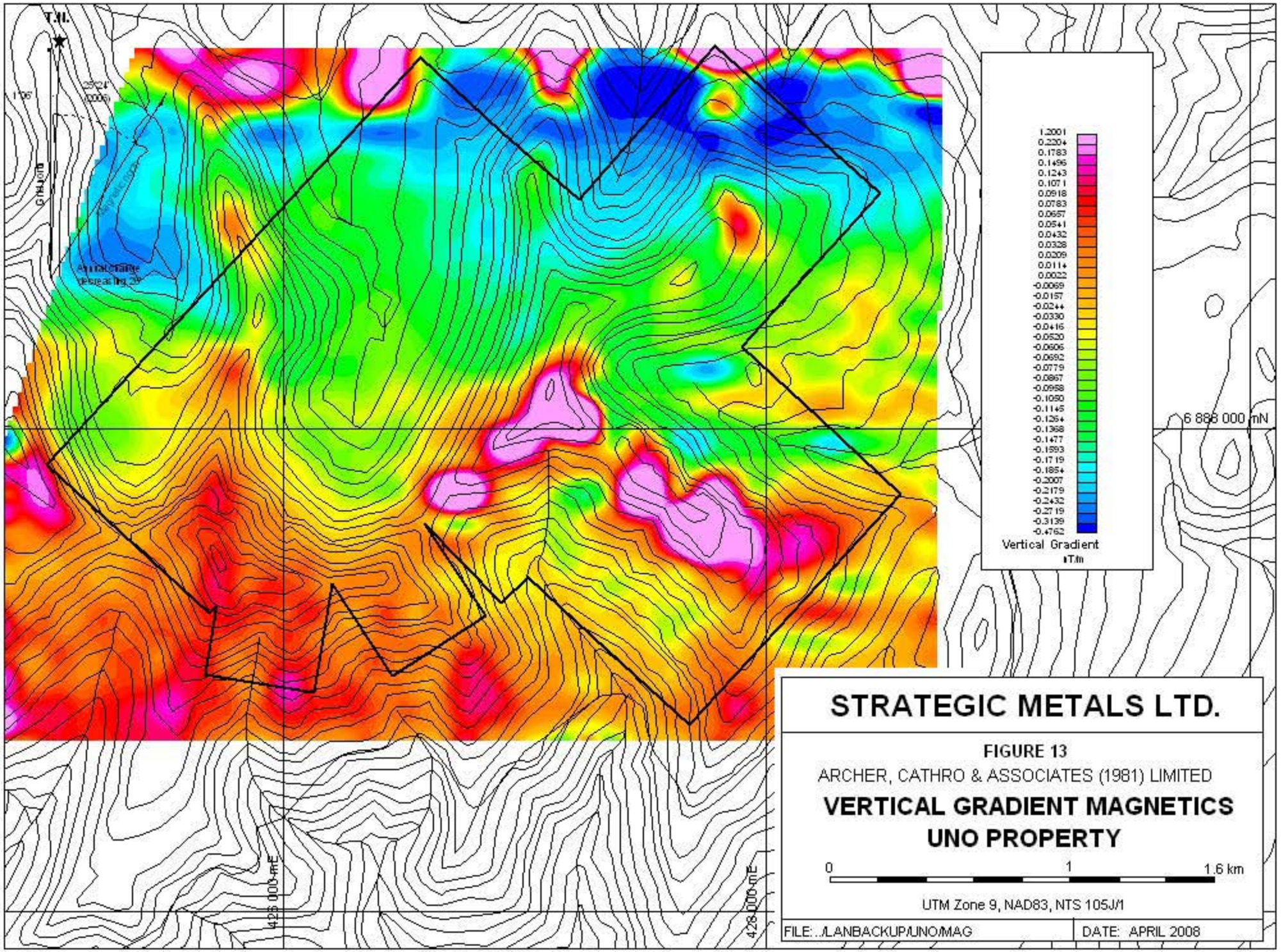
GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY

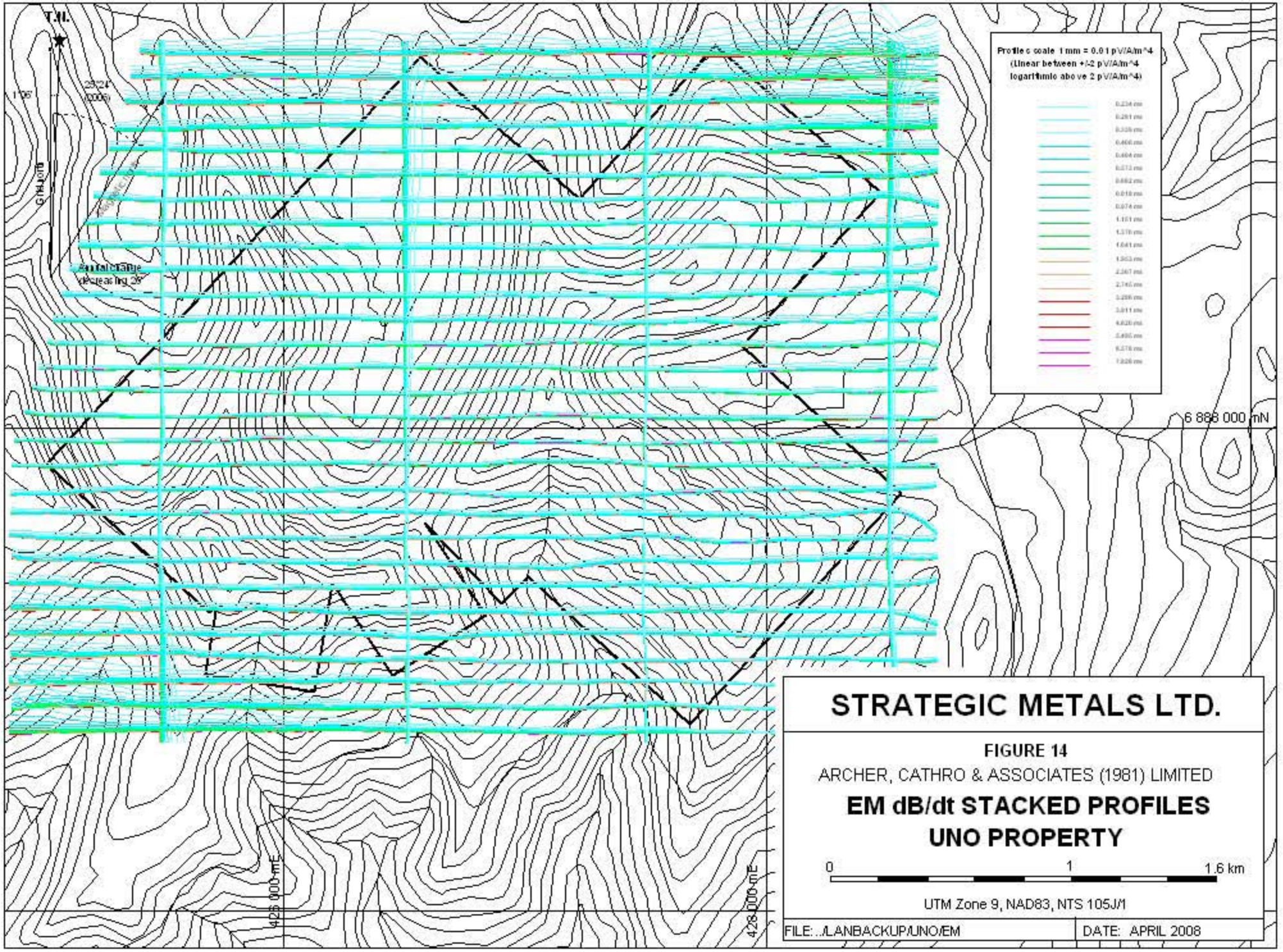
UNO PROPERTY

0 125 250 m

UTM Zone 9, NAD83, NTS 105J/1

FILE:../LANBACKUP/UNO/AG_GEOCHEM	DATE: APRIL 2008


T.N.
6 888 000 mN
428 000 mE
426 000 mE
0.2001
0.1783
0.1496
0.1243
0.1071
0.0918
0.0783
0.0657
0.0541
0.0432
0.0328
0.0209
0.0114
0.0022
-0.0069
-0.0157
-0.0244
-0.0330
-0.0416
-0.0520
-0.0606
-0.0692
-0.0779
-0.0867
-0.0958
-0.1050
-0.1145
-0.1264
-0.1368
-0.1477
-0.1593
-0.1719
-0.1854
-0.2007
-0.2179
-0.2432
-0.2719
-0.3139
-0.4762
Vertical Gradient
nT/m
STRATEGIC METALS LTD.
FIGURE 13
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
VERTICAL GRADIENT MAGNETICS
UNO PROPERTY
0
1
1.6 km
UTM Zone 9, NAD83, NTS 105J/1
FILE: ../LANBACKUP/UNO/MAG
DATE: APRIL 2008



STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 14

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

EM dB/dt STACKED PROFILES
UNO PROPERTY

0 1 1.6 km

UTM Zone 9, NAD83, NTS 105J/1

FILE: ../LANBACKUP/UNO/EM | DATE: APRIL 2008

extensional faults. These structures are not well defined and little is known about possible lateral or vertical zoning within the hydrothermal system.

Tungsten-gold mineralization is hosted in skarn developed in limy strata. The main skarn showing is about 1000 m from the Ks granite dyke. Detailed stratigraphic mapping is required to identify targets where favourable strata would be in closer proximity to the dyke.

Reconnaissance-scale soil geochemical sampling has produced encouraging results. The highest values were obtained from lines in the eastern part of the property. None of the soil anomalies has been systematically followed up.

Additional exploration is definitely warranted and the next phase should include: closer spaced contour- or grid- soil sampling across the entire property; reconnaissance scale sampling adjacent to the property; detailed structural and stratigraphic mapping; thorough prospecting; and, hand trenching where mineralized float is discovered.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

W.D. Eaton, B.Sc. Geology

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, W. Douglas Eaton, geologist, with business addresses in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Vancouver, British Columbia and residential address in North Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1980 with a B.Sc. majoring in Geological Sciences.

2. From 1971 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in British Columbia and Yukon Territory and on June 1, 1981, became a partner in Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited.

3. I have personally participated in or supervised the field work reported herein and have interpreted all data resulting from this work.

W. Douglas Eaton, B.Sc. Geology

APPENDIX II

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSES

ALS Chemex
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ALS Canada Ltd.
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North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.
C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
1016-510 W HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Finalized Date: 24-OCT-2007
Account: MTT

CERTIFICATE VA07100971

Project: UNO

P.O. No.:

This report is for 31 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 24-AUG-2007.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

AL ARCHER VANCOUVER OFFICE	DOUG EATON BILL WENGZYNOWSKI	JOAN MARIACHER

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SCR-41	Screen to -180um and save both

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish	ICP-AES
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES

To: **STRATEGIC METALS LTD.**
C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
1016-510 W HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature: Lawrence Ng

Lawrence Ng, Laboratory Manager - Vancouver

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VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Project: UNO

Finalized Date: 24-OCT-2007
Account: MTT

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA07100971

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	Au-ICP21	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	0.02	0.001	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01
CC39051		0.23	0.008	0.4	1.16	13	<10	420	0.6	<2	0.31	<0.5	11	17	42	2.66
CC39052		0.30	0.014	1.8	2.72	167	<10	180	1.7	7	0.85	4.8	24	34	120	5.11
CC39053		0.33	<0.001	0.4	1.60	19	<10	500	0.6	2	0.35	0.9	9	24	33	2.82
CC39054		0.35	0.003	0.3	1.53	26	<10	300	0.6	2	0.18	1.2	9	18	24	2.66
CC39055		0.33	<0.001	0.4	2.30	19	10	180	1.0	4	1.86	4.6	5	26	35	2.26
CC39056		0.35	0.002	0.5	1.09	11	<10	300	<0.5	<2	0.21	0.7	7	14	20	2.20
CC39057		0.33	0.004	0.3	1.50	12	<10	420	0.6	<2	0.23	0.8	8	20	28	2.60
CC39058		0.40	0.006	1.4	2.00	254	<10	200	0.9	6	1.08	5.0	5	22	39	2.74
CC39059		0.35	<0.001	0.3	1.23	5	<10	200	<0.5	<2	0.15	0.6	3	14	10	1.51
CC39060		0.43	0.015	0.4	2.64	27	10	280	0.9	5	1.05	3.2	7	23	31	2.28
CC39061		0.36	0.002	0.3	1.23	4	<10	120	<0.5	3	0.13	0.6	3	14	14	1.20
CC39062		0.33	<0.001	0.2	1.12	12	<10	440	<0.5	2	0.84	0.7	5	15	16	1.99
CC39063		0.48	0.005	0.3	2.25	9	10	850	0.8	5	1.29	1.6	9	24	51	1.99
CC39064		0.53	0.002	0.3	1.98	8	10	1390	0.6	2	1.28	1.6	5	21	42	1.68
CC39065		0.47	<0.001	0.3	2.39	8	10	500	0.8	<2	0.47	0.5	8	28	46	2.46
CC39066		0.32	<0.001	0.3	2.32	6	<10	330	0.8	<2	0.65	<0.5	8	29	27	2.14
CC39131		0.15	<0.001	0.6	1.46	31	<10	90	0.5	2	0.99	1.0	12	10	36	1.92
CC39132		0.16	0.003	1.3	2.20	19	10	70	0.7	5	1.70	2.6	20	7	67	2.83
CC39133		0.15	<0.001	0.3	2.60	22	10	140	0.7	<2	1.53	0.6	11	14	32	1.74
CC39134		0.10	<0.001	0.8	2.43	13	10	150	0.8	5	1.34	1.3	8	12	25	1.47
CC39135		0.19	0.005	1.2	2.61	291	<10	300	0.9	2	0.96	1.7	13	31	58	3.24
CC39136		0.10	<0.001	0.3	2.32	79	<10	390	0.9	<2	0.38	0.8	10	35	31	3.33
CC39137		0.26	0.003	<0.2	3.08	39	<10	720	1.0	<2	0.55	<0.5	18	47	41	4.18
CC39138		0.07	<0.001	0.2	1.22	4	<10	200	<0.5	<2	0.34	1.7	12	25	14	2.24
CC39139		0.17	0.004	0.2	2.62	23	<10	520	0.9	<2	0.61	0.8	11	36	41	3.32
CC39140		0.17	0.001	0.3	2.81	7	<10	130	0.9	<2	0.95	1.3	8	25	24	2.35
CC39141		0.20	0.003	0.6	3.35	27	<10	230	1.0	3	0.57	2.0	12	39	33	3.40
CC39142		0.19	<0.001	0.5	3.33	20	<10	110	1.0	<2	1.67	1.2	10	16	34	2.06
CC39143		0.21	<0.001	<0.2	3.06	12	<10	210	1.0	<2	0.86	1.3	11	24	39	2.50
CC39144		0.10	<0.001	0.4	2.90	18	<10	150	1.0	<2	1.57	2.4	7	25	35	2.17
CC39145		0.13	<0.001	0.4	3.31	10	10	150	1.1	<2	1.68	3.0	9	26	30	2.32

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Project: UNO

Finalized Date: 24-OCT-2007
Account: MTT

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA07100971

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1
CC39051		<10	<1	0.11	20	0.51	466	2	0.01	24	1360	20	0.02	<2	3	27
CC39052		10	<1	0.41	20	1.32	589	1	0.03	43	1350	138	0.08	2	7	224
CC39053		10	<1	0.16	20	0.72	412	1	0.01	23	1230	28	0.01	<2	4	39
CC39054		<10	<1	0.10	20	0.52	449	2	0.01	21	1320	37	0.03	<2	1	19
CC39055		10	1	0.06	20	1.46	294	<1	0.06	14	1420	89	0.06	<2	4	165
CC39056		<10	<1	0.08	10	0.38	370	1	0.01	18	1450	18	0.04	<2	1	22
CC39057		<10	1	0.09	20	0.50	326	1	0.01	25	1390	19	0.02	<2	2	24
CC39058		10	<1	0.11	20	1.35	558	1	0.03	14	1330	276	0.05	<2	2	70
CC39059		<10	<1	0.07	10	0.27	223	1	0.02	10	1140	16	0.05	<2	<1	12
CC39060		10	1	0.10	20	1.13	720	1	0.03	20	1380	121	0.06	<2	2	81
CC39061		<10	<1	0.04	10	0.33	93	1	<0.01	9	680	12	0.03	2	1	16
CC39062		<10	1	0.07	10	0.32	417	<1	0.02	12	1270	20	0.06	2	1	28
CC39063		10	<1	0.21	20	1.13	264	1	0.07	22	1040	28	<0.01	<2	4	108
CC39064		10	<1	0.10	20	0.78	239	<1	0.04	20	1190	34	0.02	<2	3	122
CC39065		10	<1	0.15	20	1.05	226	1	0.01	28	1280	19	0.03	<2	3	53
CC39066		10	1	0.11	20	0.83	261	1	0.03	23	1010	15	0.07	<2	3	38
CC39131		<10	1	0.06	20	0.20	379	<1	0.07	29	1250	140	0.07	<2	1	57
CC39132		10	<1	0.07	20	0.16	324	<1	0.14	43	1180	221	0.11	<2	1	169
CC39133		10	<1	0.08	20	0.35	323	<1	0.13	33	870	50	0.07	<2	1	199
CC39134		10	<1	0.07	20	0.31	357	<1	0.10	25	1190	204	0.07	<2	1	186
CC39135		10	<1	0.24	20	0.91	497	1	0.05	30	1210	227	0.03	4	6	173
CC39136		10	1	0.16	10	0.60	254	2	0.03	25	1030	77	0.14	5	2	85
CC39137		10	1	0.29	10	0.99	309	1	0.02	35	710	22	0.06	6	6	356
CC39138		10	<1	0.09	10	0.30	1505	2	0.02	12	1460	33	0.18	<2	<1	32
CC39139		10	1	0.23	20	1.10	422	1	0.02	27	910	23	0.07	4	3	111
CC39140		10	1	0.07	20	1.26	443	1	0.07	17	1180	31	0.08	2	2	138
CC39141		10	<1	0.12	20	1.32	519	1	0.03	20	920	66	0.10	<2	3	49
CC39142		10	<1	0.08	20	0.61	458	1	0.07	22	1720	81	0.10	3	2	307
CC39143		10	1	0.05	20	0.78	785	1	0.03	25	1060	44	0.08	3	1	176
CC39144		10	<1	0.06	30	0.75	490	1	0.13	24	1030	59	0.09	5	2	169
CC39145		10	1	0.17	20	1.55	495	<1	0.13	18	1390	61	0.09	4	3	236

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ALS Canada Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: STRATEGIC METALS LTD.
C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
1016-510 W HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Finalized Date: 24-OCT-2007
Account: MTT

Project: UNO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA07100971

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	20	0.01	10	10	1	10	2
CC39051		<20	0.01	<10	<10	45	<10	104
CC39052		<20	0.13	<10	<10	69	<10	461
CC39053		<20	0.08	<10	<10	55	<10	122
CC39054		<20	0.01	<10	<10	46	<10	143
CC39055		<20	0.07	<10	<10	40	<10	366
CC39056		<20	0.01	<10	<10	37	<10	88
CC39057		<20	0.01	<10	<10	50	<10	123
CC39058		<20	0.04	<10	<10	35	<10	714
CC39059		<20	<0.01	<10	<10	33	<10	82
CC39060		<20	0.05	<10	<10	35	<10	390
CC39061		<20	0.02	<10	<10	32	<10	45
CC39062		<20	0.01	<10	<10	45	<10	82
CC39063		<20	0.09	<10	<10	48	<10	186
CC39064		<20	0.06	<10	<10	37	<10	275
CC39065		<20	0.06	<10	<10	66	<10	122
CC39066		<20	0.04	<10	<10	55	<10	85
CC39131		<20	0.02	<10	<10	17	<10	115
CC39132		<20	0.02	<10	<10	12	<10	132
CC39133		<20	0.04	<10	<10	22	<10	75
CC39134		<20	0.03	<10	<10	23	<10	144
CC39135		<20	0.14	<10	<10	67	<10	249
CC39136		<20	0.09	<10	<10	66	<10	129
CC39137		<20	0.17	<10	<10	96	<10	91
CC39138		<20	0.03	<10	<10	63	<10	74
CC39139		<20	0.12	<10	<10	69	<10	174
CC39140		<20	0.07	<10	<10	37	<10	139
CC39141		<20	0.13	<10	<10	73	<10	326
CC39142		<20	0.03	<10	<10	19	<10	99
CC39143		<20	0.03	<10	<10	34	<10	141
CC39144		<20	0.06	<10	<10	30	<10	277
CC39145		<20	0.07	<10	<10	30	<10	283

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C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
1016-510 W HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Finalized Date: 11-OCT-2007
Account: MTT

CERTIFICATE VA07094102

Project: UNO

P.O. No.:

This report is for 7 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 24-AUG-2007.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

AL ARCHER VANCOUVER OFFICE	DOUG EATON BILL WENGZYNOWSKI	JOAN MARIACHER

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Ag-OG46	Ore Grade Ag - Aqua Regia	VARIABLE
ME-OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia	ICP-AES
Pb-OG46	Ore Grade Pb - Aqua Regia	VARIABLE
Au-ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish	ICP-AES

To: **STRATEGIC METALS LTD.**
C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
1016-510 W HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:

Lawrence Ng, Laboratory Manager - Vancouver

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VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Finalized Date: 11-OCT-2007
Account: MTT

Project: UNO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA07094102

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-ICP21 Au ppm 0.001	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Fe % 0.01
B376189		1.05	<0.001	<0.2	1.30	<2	<10	10	<0.5	<2	2.66	<0.5	1	3	3	0.42
B376190		1.54	0.051	>100	0.18	>10000	<10	30	<0.5	177	0.34	38.6	25	31	766	7.67
B376191		0.89	0.007	1.8	0.33	237	<10	20	<0.5	25	0.40	<0.5	6	15	188	5.04
B376192		0.81	0.003	0.7	2.38	149	<10	120	0.7	<2	10.15	0.7	3	24	19	1.58
C384983		1.75	0.003	<0.2	2.56	19	<10	240	1.1	<2	0.47	<0.5	20	64	37	4.79
C384984		0.90	<0.001	0.2	2.23	39	<10	40	0.6	<2	1.76	0.8	1	15	9	0.36
C384985		1.11	0.007	0.3	3.47	13	<10	670	1.4	<2	0.37	0.5	11	69	71	2.71

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Project: UNO

Finalized Date: 11-OCT-2007
Account: MTT

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA07094102

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1
B376189		<10	<1	0.01	10	0.11	149	2	0.03	3	750	<2	0.04	<2	<1	211
B376190		<10	<1	0.11	10	0.03	157	3	0.01	9	1050	>10000	2.60	99	1	15
B376191		10	<1	0.15	10	0.10	210	4	0.01	6	1040	92	0.51	185	1	13
B376192		<10	<1	0.31	10	0.29	574	<1	0.02	7	390	62	0.02	3	3	509
C384983		10	1	1.48	30	1.83	191	4	0.09	37	1630	9	1.46	4	17	12
C384984		10	<1	0.08	30	0.11	41	1	0.35	5	970	19	0.03	2	<1	181
C384985		10	1	1.83	30	2.40	123	<1	0.08	32	1000	3	0.02	2	10	40

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Project: UNO

Finalized Date: 11-OCT-2007
Account: MTT

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA07094102

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	Ag-OG46	Pb-OG46
	Analyte	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn	Ag	Pb
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	20	0.01	10	10	1	10	2	1	0.01
B376189		<20	0.06	<10	<10	5	80	25		
B376190		<20	<0.01	<10	<10	11	10	2020	110	1.31
B376191		<20	0.01	<10	<10	18	<10	27		
B376192		<20	0.13	<10	<10	15	<10	54		
C384983		<20	0.35	<10	<10	120	<10	94		
C384984		20	0.12	<10	<10	8	<10	27		
C384985		<20	0.24	<10	<10	148	<10	88		

APPENDIX III

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Rock Sample Descriptions

Project: STRATEGIC METALS Property: UNO WDE Aug 20/07

Sample Number: B376189
Grid North: N Grid East: E Type: specimen Dimension:
UTM: N UTM: E Sample Width: Abundance:
Elevation: m
Comments: Locally abundant fine grained diopside skarn - ~~pyrr~~ no visible sulphides or scheelite

Sample Number: B376190
Grid North: N Grid East: E Type: float specimen Dimension: 15 x 10 x 8 cm
UTM: N UTM: E Sample Width: Abundance: minor
Elevation: m
Comments: Grey-brown weathering, knubbly quartz vein abundant arsenopyrite and greenish scorodite stained pits plus minor galena and possibly prismatic sulfosalts. Sulphides about 50% of rock. Vein in minor linear at head of creek.

Sample Number: B376191
Grid North: N Grid East: E Type: ~~float~~ Dimension:
UTM: N UTM: E Sample Width: Abundance:
Elevation: m
Comments: Assorted limonite fragments in a strong ~ 10 m wide linear with abundant calcite cemented breccia. Fragments are relatively minor.

Sample Number: B376192
Grid North: N Grid East: E Type: Specimens Dimension: 8 m width
UTM: N UTM: E Sample Width: Abundance: common
Elevation: m
Comments: Breccia from major fault zone; 0.5 to 1.5 cm diameter quartzite fragments in matrix of yellow to greenish clay or fine limonite mixed with crystalline white calcite filling and growing into open space. Some black flecks and coatings in matrix. Fault zone trends N and strikes into strong geochemical anomaly. 50m S ~~post~~ of claim posts Breccia zone is 8 m wide.

Sample Number:
Grid North: N Grid East: E Type: Dimension:
UTM: N UTM: E Sample Width: Abundance:
Elevation: m
Comments:

Sample Number:
Grid North: N Grid East: E Type: Dimension:
UTM: N UTM: E Sample Width: Abundance:
Elevation: m
Comments:

APPENDIX IV

GEOPHYSICAL REPORTS BY GEOTECH LTD. INCLUDING THE DIGITAL SURVEY DATA.

REPORT ON A HELICOPTER-BORNE TIME DOMAIN ELECTROMAGNETIC GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

UNO PROPERTY

Yukon Territory, Canada

For

Atac resources Ltd.

By

Geotech Limited
245 Industrial Parkway North
L4G 4C4 Aurora, Ontario, Canada
Tel: 1.905.841.5004
Fax: 1.905.841.0611

www.geotech.ca

Email: info@geotech.ca

Survey flown in August 2007

Project 7067

March, 2008

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REPORT ON A HELICOPTER-BORNE
TIME DOMAIN ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERPRETATION

UNO Property, Yukon Territory, Canada

1. INTRODUCTION

In September 2007, a helicopter-borne electromagnetic survey was carried out by Geotech Ltd. for Atac resources Ltd. over the UNO Property located in Yukon Territory, Canada.

This report includes the results of the geophysical interpretation, over this Property. The Property is located at approximately 300 km north-east from Whitehorse, in the Yukon Territory. The geographic coordinates of the block extents are: longitudes, 130º 25'52" W and 130º 22'05" W, and latitudes, 62º 06'19" N and 62º 07'50" N. The surveyed area is 10 km^2, and the total line kilometers flown are 118 km (Fig. 1).

The survey was conducted using Geotech Ltd VTEM system. Principal geophysical sensors included a versatile time domain electromagnetic system and a high resolution cesium magnetometer. Ancillary equipment included a GPS navigation system and a radar altimeter.

Data processing and map compilation, including generation of final digital data products were achieved at the office of Geotech Ltd in Aurora, Ontario.

The present report describes the results of the geophysical interpretation of this Property.

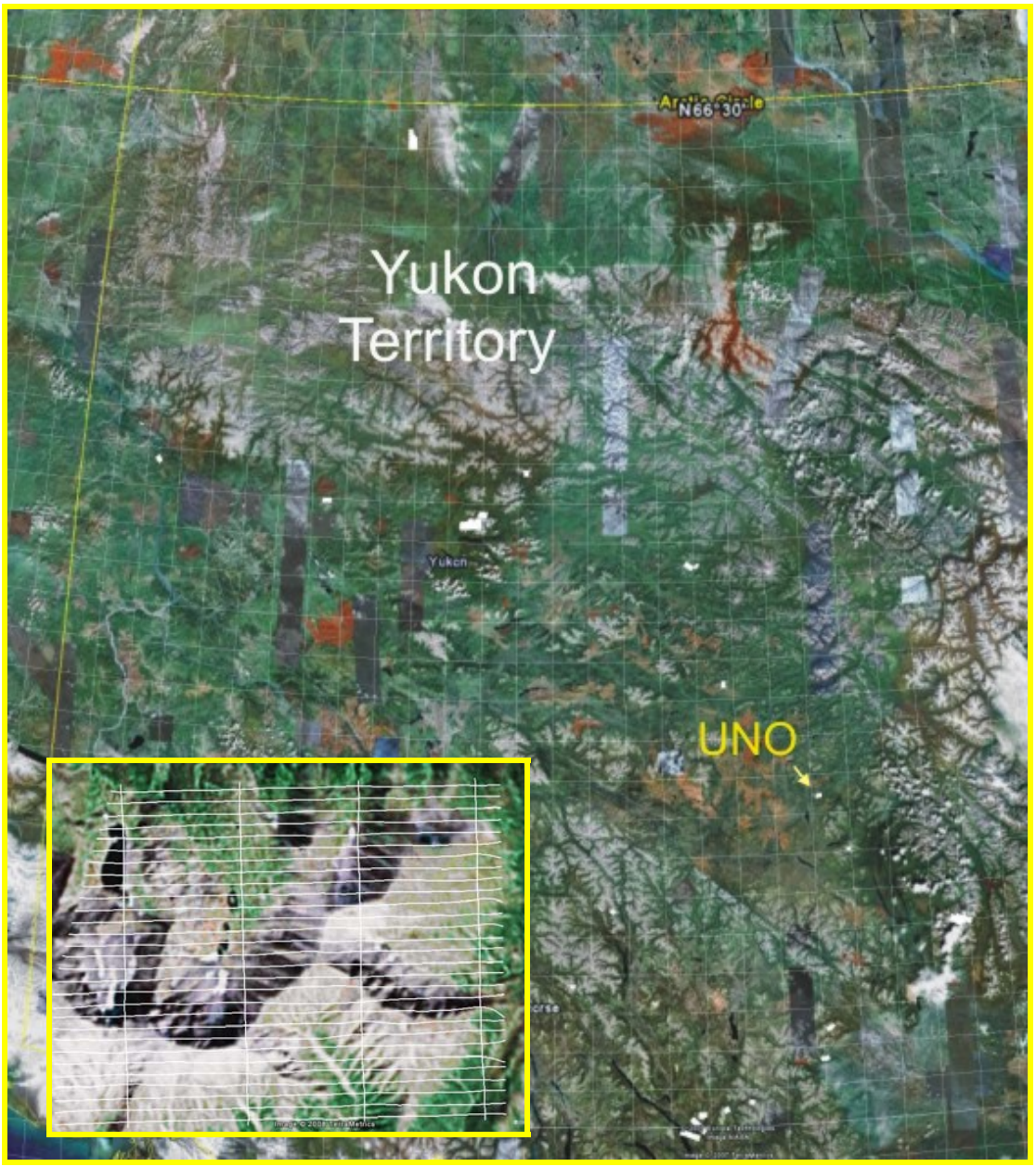

Fig. 1 Location map of the UNO Property on the satellite image.

2. SURVEY DESCRIPTION

In September 2007, Geotech Ltd. carried out a helicopter-borne geophysical survey over the UNO property located in Yukon. Geotech Ltd. utilized a Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic System to measure the electromagnetic induction field (B-field) and the vertical component of its time derivative (dB/dt). The electromagnetic measurements were made at the off-time mode. The concentric in-loop system was towed at a distance of 42 m from the helicopter. The VTEM Transmitter uses a trapezoid waveform shape with 7.2 ms duration operating at a base frequency of 30Hz. The dipole moment was approximately 425 000 NIA. The half-waveform was 16.7 ms.
A towed cesium and high resolution magnetometer was used to measure the Earth's magnetic field intensity. Data positioning and navigation were assured by a Novatel WAA GPS with accuracy less then 3 m.
A Terra TRA radar altimeter was used to measure the terrain clearance. The helicopter was flying at a constant speed of 80 km/h and at an average ground clearance of 200 m. The traverse lines direction was EW and the tie lines direction was NS. The distance between the traverse lines and the tie lines was 100 m and 1000 m, respectively. A more detailed description of the survey parameters is provided in the logistics/processing report.

3. *GEOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS*

3.1 Topography

The terrain is mountainous and very rugged with alternating valleys and streams. The absolute altitudes range from 1000 m to 2000 m approximately. Due to the terrain roughness it was difficult to keep a constant ground clearance while surveying this area.

Fig.2 Topographic relief map of the UNO Property with flight path.

3.2 Regional geological context

The Yukon Territory is situated in the northern part of the large geologic (and physiographic) belt known as the Cordillera. It is composed of relatively young mountain belts that range from Alaska to Mexico. The Yukon Territory is composed of a diverse type of rocks recording more than a billion years of geological history. Most of them have been affected by folding, faulting, metamorphism and uplift during various tectono-metamorphic events over at least the last 190 million years. This deformation has resulted in a complex arrangement of rock units and the mountainous terrain that has shaped today's geology. Geologically, Yukon is divided into two main components which are largely separated by the Tintina Trench. Formations northeast of the Tintina Fault consist of a thick, older sequence of sedimentary rocks which was deposited upon a stable geological basement. Rocks southwest of the Tintina Trench are composed of a younger, complex mosaic of igneous and metamorphic, representing numerous accreted terranes (Fig. 3).

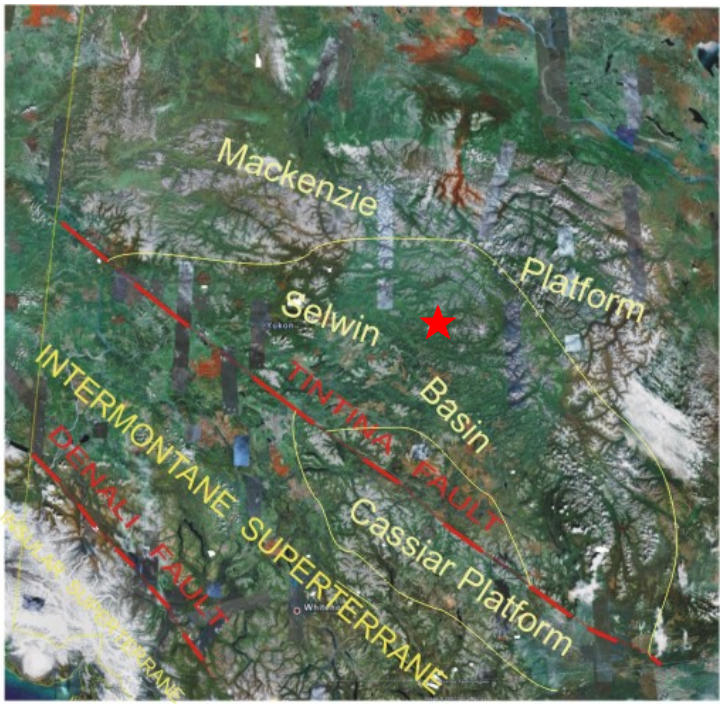

Fig.3 The major tectonic elements of Yukon superimposed on the satellite image. The figure indicates that the territory is composed of two dominant rock packages separated by the Tintina Fault: thick packages of sediments (northeast) and accreted Terranes (Southwest). The star indicates the location of the UNO property.

3.3 Geological context of the UNO Property

The geology of the UNO property consists of clastic and carbonate sedimentary rocks, which are locally intruded and thermally metamorphosed by a felsic dyke. Two primarily lithological units have been identified on the property:

Selwyn Plutonic Suite rocks (Ks) are Mid-Cretaceous in age and form a 2.5 km long and up to 300 m wide dyke that trends east-west across the property. Most of the stock is composed of fresh non-foliated quartz monzonite but in places it grades into porphyritic biotite granite. The intrusion exhibits sharp contacts with the sedimentary country rocks and has produced an extensive thermal metamorphic aureole, the full extent of which has not yet been determined.

The sediments are assigned to the unnamed Cambro-Ordovician unit (ЄOt). Locally this unit includes thin to thick inter-bedded, maroon, rusty weathering hornfels; white to grey blue, buff and rusty weathering quartzite; and grey to pale green, thinly laminated chert. Carbonate rocks (ЄOta) are typically inter-bedded with the chert. The carbonate rocks are often thermally metamorphosed and often exhibit weak, white to pale green calc-silicate alteration with local strongly skarnified zones. Skarn is most extensive in the northern part of the property.

Folding and thrusting in the Uno area occurred between Mid-Jurassic and Mid-Cretaceous. Local folds are tight and upright with limbs dipping 60 to 85˚. The fold axis strike northeasterly. No major faults have been identified on the property. Smaller scale structures are common including: joints which are typically tri-planar (orthogonal and parallel to bedding); and recessive weathering fracture zones and veins, which strike northerly and dip steeply.

3.4 Mineralization

In 1979 Getty Minerals identified three mineral zones (ML, East and Skarn) along ridges surrounding a cirque on the northeast side of Traffic Mountain. These zones are now covered by the Uno claims. The ML and East Zones contain silver, lead, zinc and copper while the skarn zone hosts tungsten and gold. Cursory prospecting in 1994, 2006 and 2007 by Strategic Metals located two more zones (West and DAW) plus nearby areas of mineralized float and bedrock.

Two main types of mineralization have been identified at the Uno property. Most occurrences are discordant and are hosted in north trending steeply dipping extensional fault structures. The other type of mineralization is found in skarns developed in carbonate-rich strata. Specific occurrences belonging to each type are:

- Sulphides lenses and breccia fillings are found in outcrop and float at the ML and East Zones
- Sulphides stockwork mineralization was located in outcrop along a ridge crest 400 m north of the ML Zone and in a narrow float train near the East Zone

- Veins are most abundant within calc-silicate rocks in the northeastern part of the property but are likely buried beneath talus in recessive weathering linears elsewhere on the property.
- Several small areas o**f skarn mi**neralization occur in the northeastern part of the property. Economic minerals include disseminated sphalerite, chalcopyrite, scheelite and traces of molybdenite

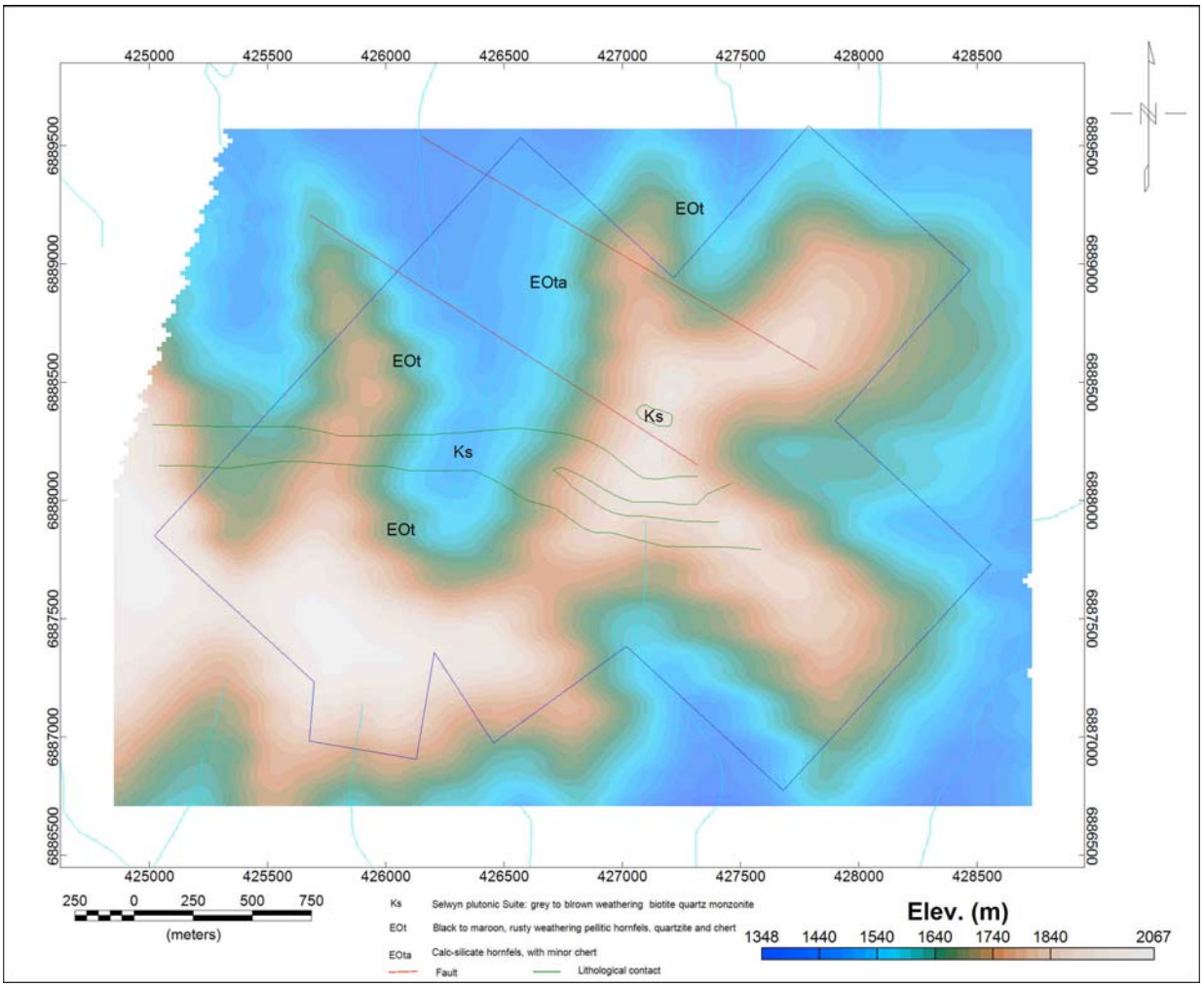

Fig. 4 Simplified Geological map of the UNO Property superimposed on the DEM image.

4. INTERPRETATION OF THE MAGNETIC DATA

4.1 Introduction

Aeromagnetic surveys are routinely used as a powerful tool at different stages in mining exploration and in geological mapping. Because geological formations have different concentrations of magnetic minerals, they exhibit different magnetic signatures in the magnetic field, depending on the susceptibility contrast of rocks and the characteristics of the magnetic field. Thus, observed magnetic field over an area, can provide useful information that can assist the lithological and the structural mapping. It can be used to detect iron-rich mineral deposits, and/or mineral deposits associated with highly magnetic rocks (mafic and ultramafic formations).

4.2 Analysis of the Magnetic data

The observed magnetic field over the UNO Property is shown in Figs. 5a-5c. The total magnetic field values are ranging from 57800 nT to 58300 nT approximately, yielding an amplitude difference of 500 nT. The observed magnetic field shows a large magnetic high (positive anomaly) located in the north edge of the property above the Cambro-Ordovician sediments. This anomaly is probably associated with a deep magnetic contact. In the central area, one can observe a magnetic high trending in the NE and NW direction related to some moderately magnetic intrusive bodies. This anomaly coincides with the topography highs as shown in figure 5c. Elsewhere, the magnetic field expresses a quiet behavior especially in the south and west of the block over the sediments composed of quartzite and chert.
Since the contents of the observed magnetic maps include the response of shallow and deep magnetic sources, it is difficult to analyze the maps containing various wavelength anomalies. Distinguishing shallow features from deeper ones can be performed via several methods of field separation and filtering.

Figure 6 shows the reduced to the pole magnetic field map, upward continued to 100m. The map shows smoother anomalies with reduced intensities. The RTP clearly shows magnetic highs in the northern portion of the block, attributed possibly to deep magnetic sources. Elsewhere the RTP field exhibits a quieter behavior over the sedimentary formations in the central and southern areas.

Figure 7 illustrates the vertical gradient of the TMI. The vertical gradient is used to enhance magnetic signals caused by shallow sources and related to faults, dykes and contacts.
The map highlights in the central area strong signals associated with moderately magnetic formations (mafic?). A NS roughly trending lineament can be observed in the western portion of the block. It may be related to a fault. The tilt derivative map illustrated in Fig. 8 yields another example of amplifying signals associated with shallow sources. The tilt derivative known as being

the local phase is computed from the vertical and horizontal gradients and, provides a better outline of the magnetic structures located in the central area. It also highlights several NW trending lineaments possibly associated with faults. The vertical gradient and tilt derivative maps are very useful for helping to understand the structural patterns of the area.

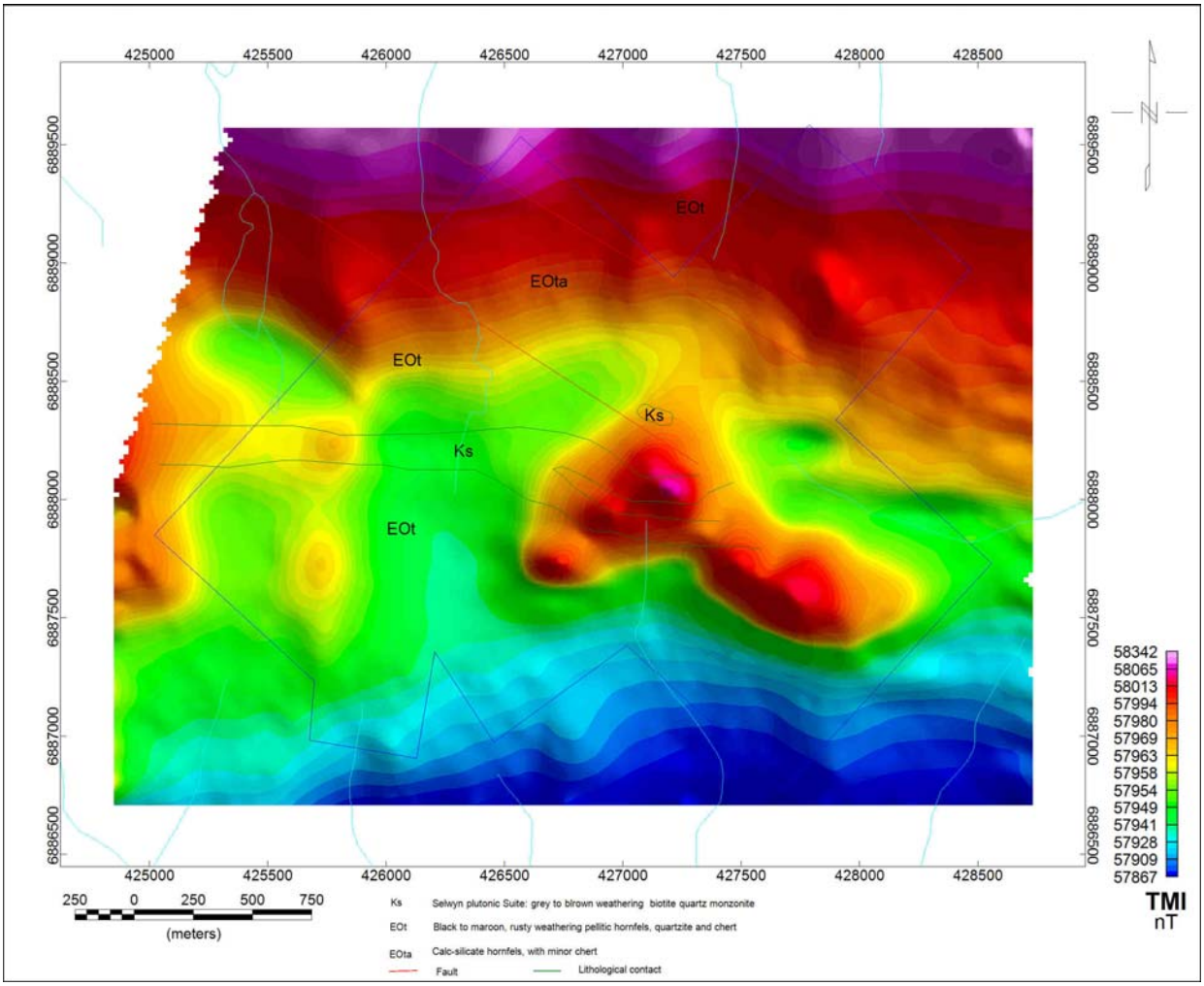

Fig. 5a TMI image of the UNO Property indicating a strong anomaly in the northeastern corner of the property.

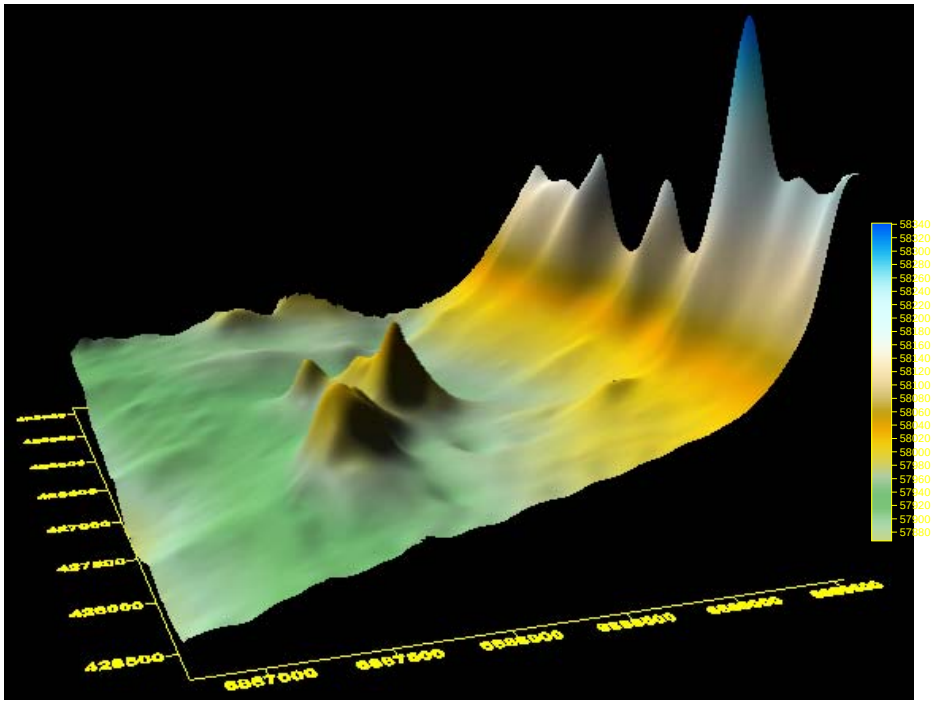

Fig. 5b Perspective view (from east) of the magnetic relief of the UNO Property. The map clearly highlights magnetic highs in the northern portion of the block associated possibly with deep magnetic contact.

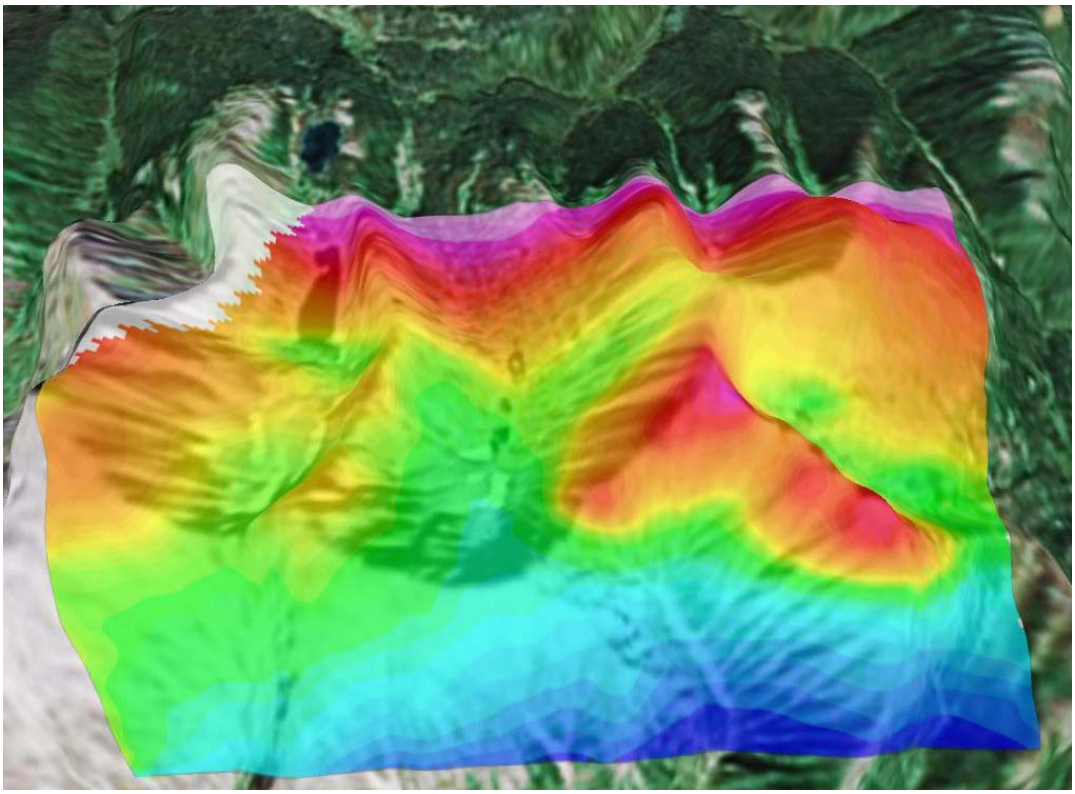

Fig. 5c Perspective view (from south) of the TMI image superimposed on the topographic relief. The map clearly that magnetic highs in the south-east are correlated with topographic highs.

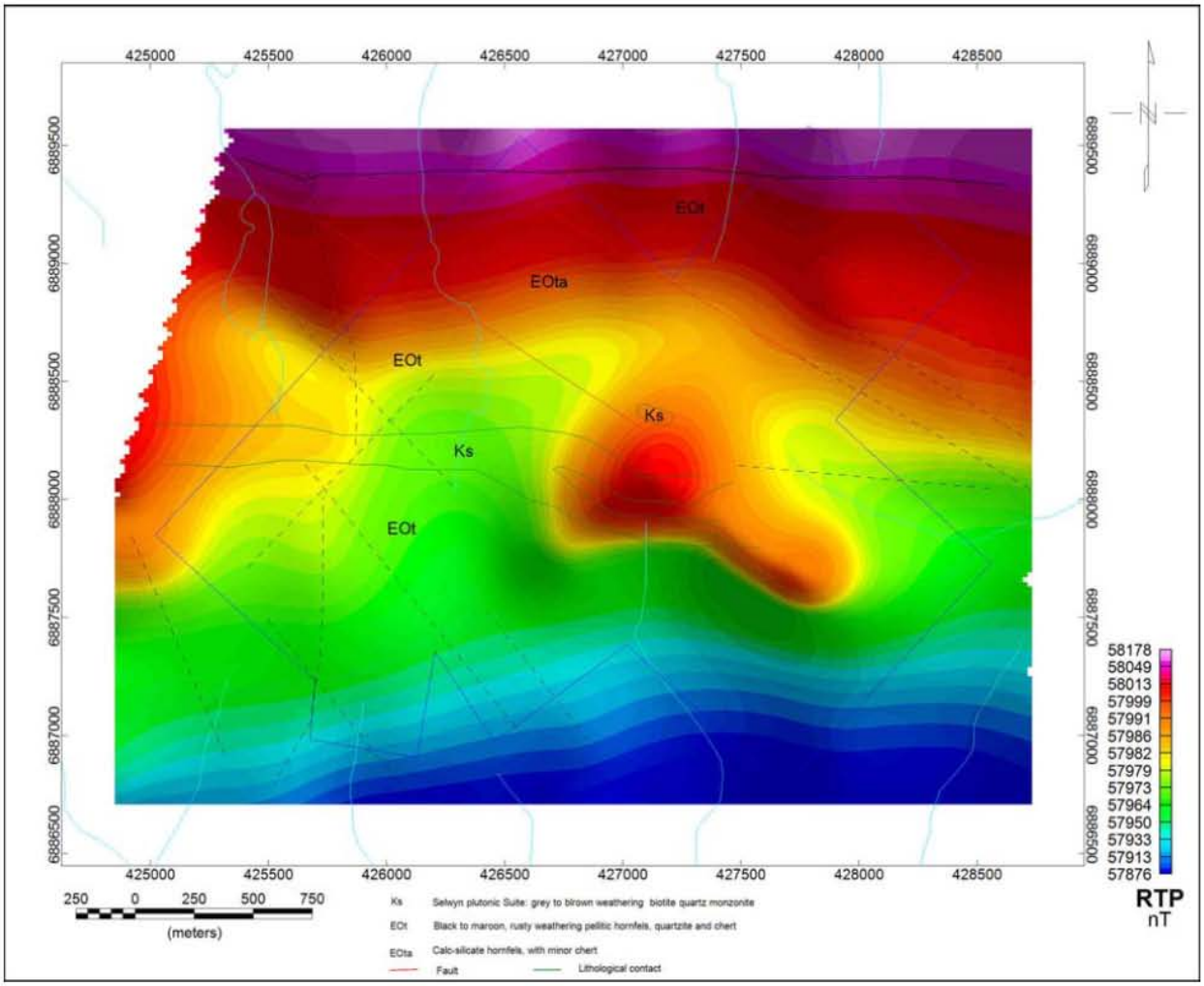

Fig.6 Color shaded relief of reduced to the pole TMI (upward continued to 100m).

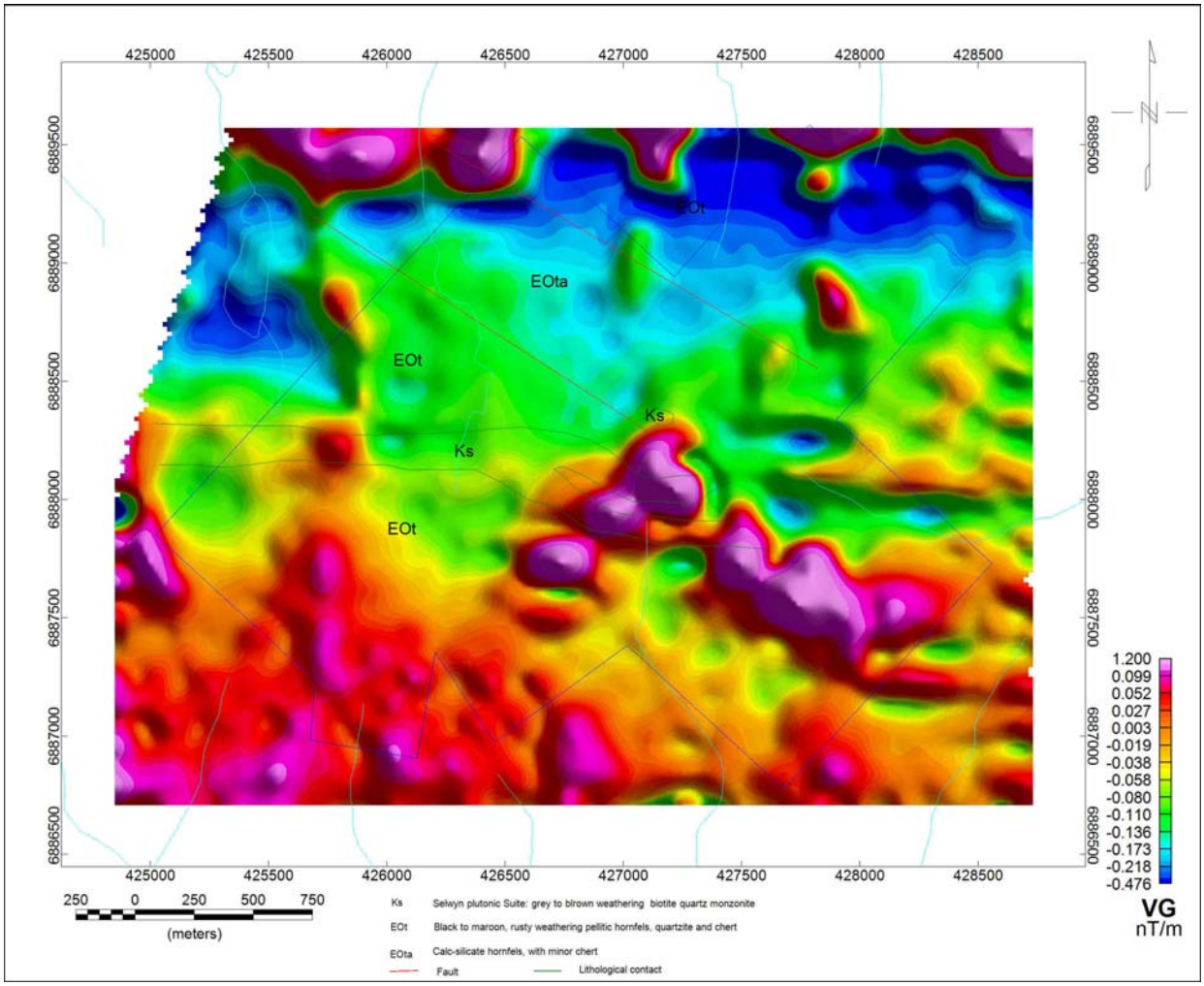

Fig.7 Color shaded relief of the vertical gradient of the magnetic field.

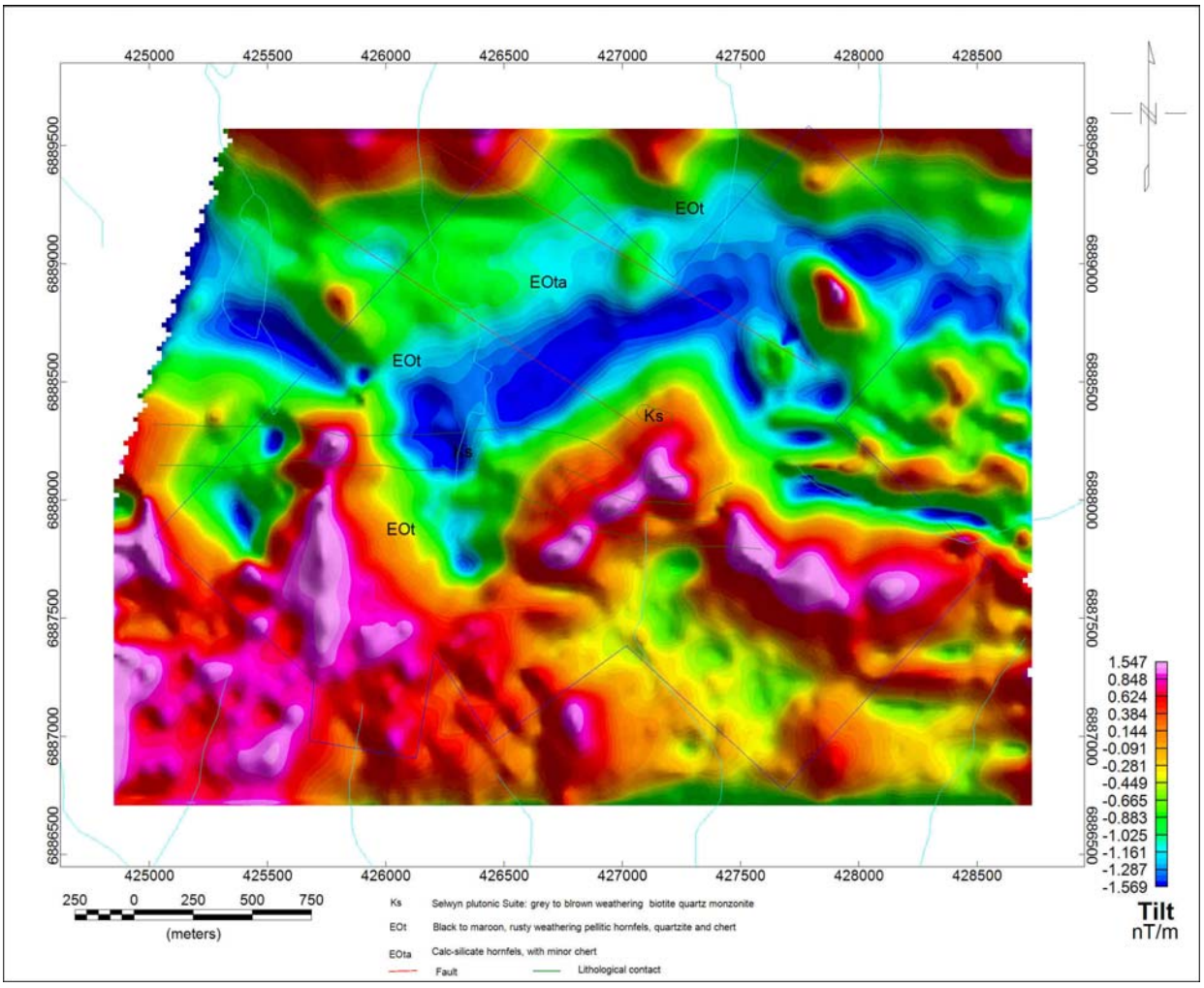

Fig. 8 Color shaded relief of the tilt derivative.
The NW trending lineament coincides with a metadioritic dyke.

4.3 Inversion of the magnetic data

Several computer-based techniques can be used to automatically detect magnetic sources and yield estimations of their geometrical and physical parameters. These techniques can be either used to gridded data (3D methods) or to profiles (2D methods). Euler deconvolution is a well established technique, allowing a rapid interpretation of a large amount of magnetic data. This method is mainly aimed to delineate magnetic sources boundaries and to estimate their depths.
Fig. 9 shows the results obtained with the Euler deconvolution inversion using a structural index of 1, a depth tolerance of 10% and a square deconvolution window with a size of 400 × 400 metres. Euler solutions have been plotted on the total gradient (analytic signal) map for a better illustration. The peaks of the total gradient are also used to locate and delineate magnetic sources boundaries. The advantage of the total gradient (analytic signal) is that the location and delineation of magnetic bodies is independent of the magnetization and the inducing magnetic field direction.
The map shows that Euler solutions are mostly located at shallow depths (<300m). The shallowest solutions (<100m) are located in the centre of the block and are related to NW trending magnetic structure of probably mafic nature. Deeper solutions (>100m) are located in the northern edge of the map. They indicate possibly the outlines of EW trending deep magnetic contact. Results obtained with the Euler deconvolution confirm the qualitative analysis conducted with the reduced maps and can be very useful for the structural understanding of the area.

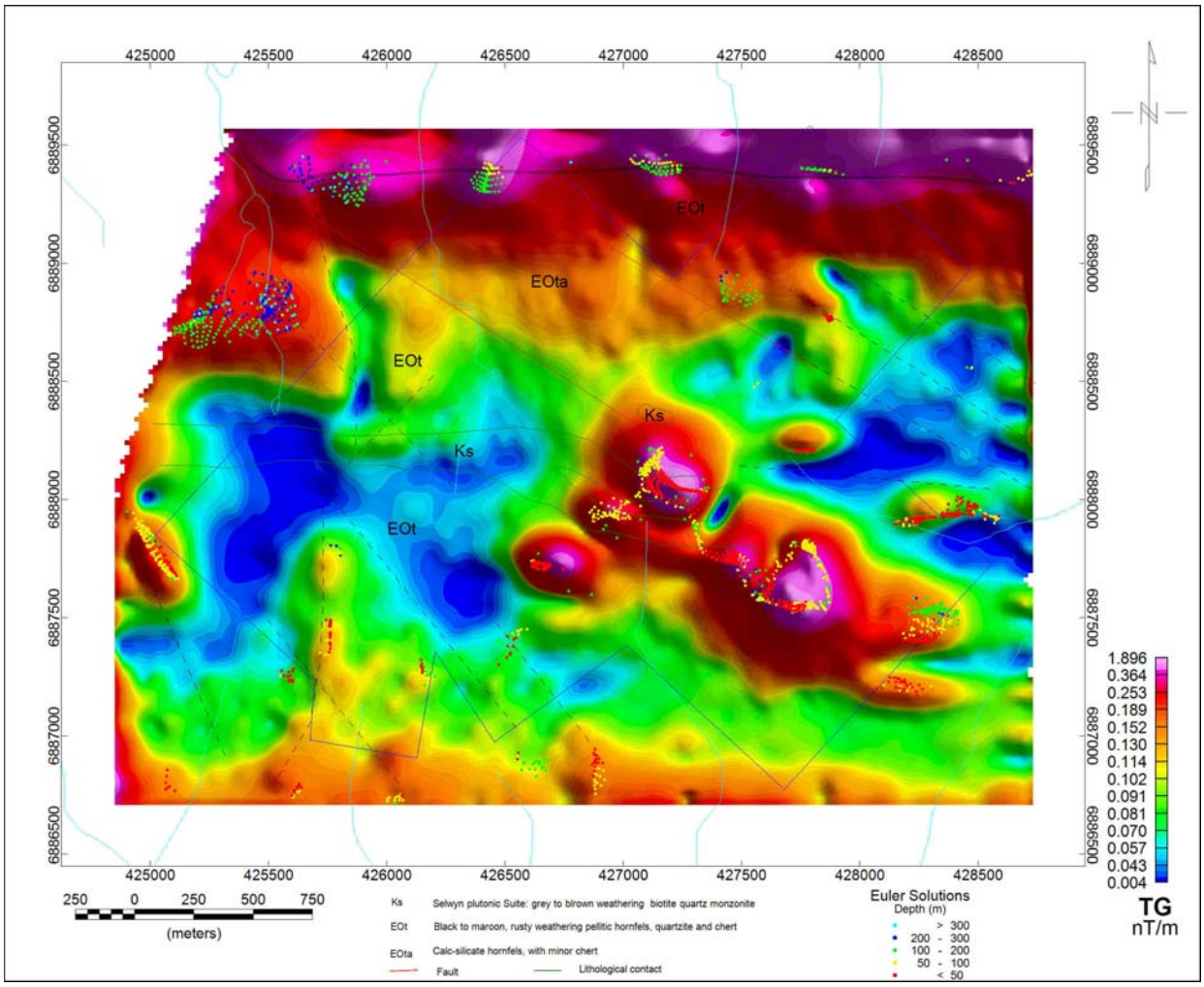

Fig. 9 Euler deconvolution solutions plotted on the total gradient image.

5. INTERPRETATION of the VTEM DATA

5.1 Introduction

Transient electromagnetic surveys have proven to be a very efficient tool in mineral exploration by detecting hidden deposits characterized by higher conductivities than the medium in which they are embedded. Because Time domain systems have a much greater depth penetration compared to the Frequency domain systems, these systems are considered as a tool of choice in the mining exploration. The Geotech Helicopter VTEM system, operating in the Time domain, uses concentric-loop geometry with the receiver mounted in the centre of a larger transmitter loop. Both loops are oriented in the vertical plane. This configuration has a number of advantages, as a maximum coupling, sharper anomalies by comparison to airborne fixed wing systems, and the shape of the anomalies in independent of the flight path orientation. Furthermore, the high moment transmitter combined with the lower terrain clearance yields stronger secondary field signals in most conductors when compared to other systems. The actual VTEM systems measure both the electromagnetic induction field B and its time derivative dB/dt. This system specificity has a lot of advantages, as the dB/dt better resolves the shallow conductive sources while the B-field exhibits a better resolution for deep conductors.

5.2 VTEM anomalies shape

For concentric-loop geometry systems when both loops are oriented in the Z-axis (VTEM system) thick dipping or horizontal conductors exhibit a characteristic single peak, while steeply dipping and thin conductors manifest a double peak. The minimum indicates the location of the top of the thin conductor, and the major peak indicates the side towards which the conductor is dipping. Synthetic models anomalies were generated for the plate type conductors are provided in the Appendix A to better understand the shape of the VTEM anomalies

5.3 Analysis of the EM results

Figures 13 and 14 show the stacked profiles in pseudo-logarithmic scale of the dB/dt and B-field decays, respectively. The maps do not show any noticeable anomalies except for the north-east and south-west of the block where, weak response is fairly observed. The detected anomalous zones are rather associated with conductive overburden (Zone S, Fig. 12) or poorly conductive bedrock moderately dipping in the western direction (Zone N, Fig. 10). No evident anomalies can, however be observed in the rest of the survey lines particularly in the central area (Fig. 11).

The interpretation of the EM profiles was performed using in-house built software for automatically picking the anomalies along the profiles and yielding estimates of the conductance and the decay constant (tau) of isolated anomalies. The picked EM anomalies were posted on the mid and late time EM channels. Figures 15-18 illustrate the results of the picked anomalies superimposed on the dB/dt, and B-field (mid time (0.974 ms) and late time channels (3.911 ms after the current shut off), respectively.

Several anomalies, mostly regrouped in the NE and SW corners of the block were detected in the Uno property; However, the estimated conductance values are very low (<1.5 S) and the calculated decay constants are negligible (less than 0.5ms) except for some anomalies for which values around 3 ms were obtained (lines 12010 and 12260). The absence of strong anomalies can be either explained by the non-existence of good conductive bedrocks in this area or by the high altitude of the survey which is around 200 m in average. The experience showed that when surveys are conducted at high altitudes (>200 m) good conductors (such as sulphides mineralization) can not be revealed, since the EM response decreases as $1/h^3$, where h is the altitude of the survey.

The interpretation map (Fig. 19) shows the results of the magnetic and electromagnetic analysis superimposed on the total gradient image. The magnetic interpretation allowed map mafic rocks in the central area and to delineate a deep magnetic contact in the north of the block. It also helped to map several cross-cutting faults, which most of them are surfacial and, helped to locate linear magnetic bodies (NW and NE trending) associated with metadioritic dykes. The analysis of the EM data does not reveal any significant anomaly that could be related to conductive bedrocks. All detected anomalies are weak and close to the background level. The anomalies located in the north and centre of the block area however in good correlation with the detected magnetic structures.

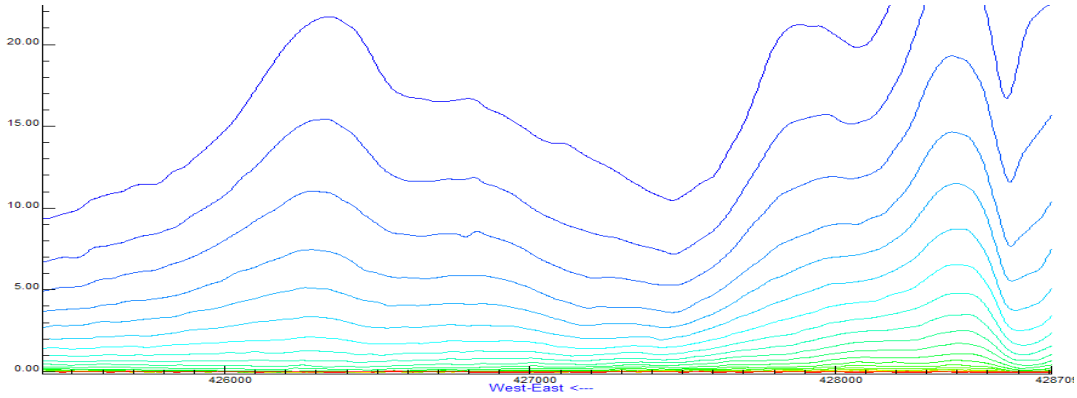

Fig. 10 EM decays for the line 12010 (northern area) indicating a weak response (early and mid time decays) in the eastern portion of the line.

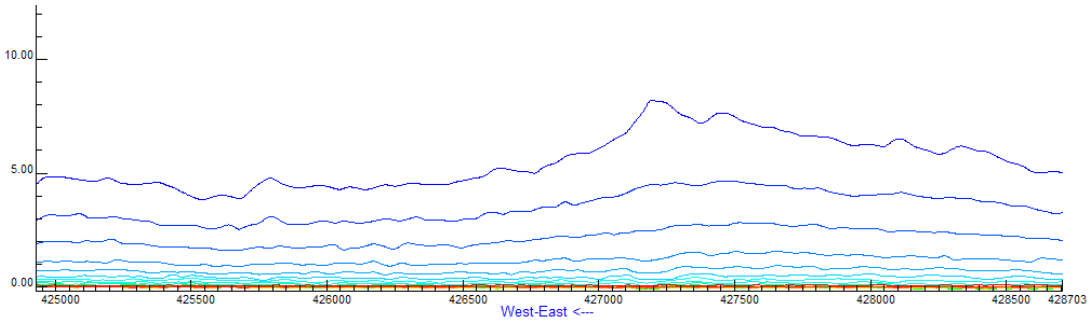

Fig. 11 EM decays for the Line 12260 (central area). No anomalies can be observed along this line.

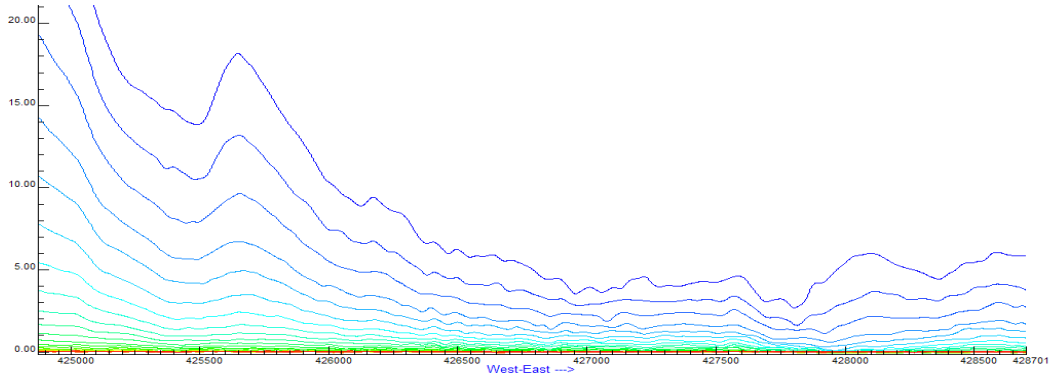

Fig. 12 EM decays for the Line 12290 (Southern area) indicating a very weak response in the western portion of the line.

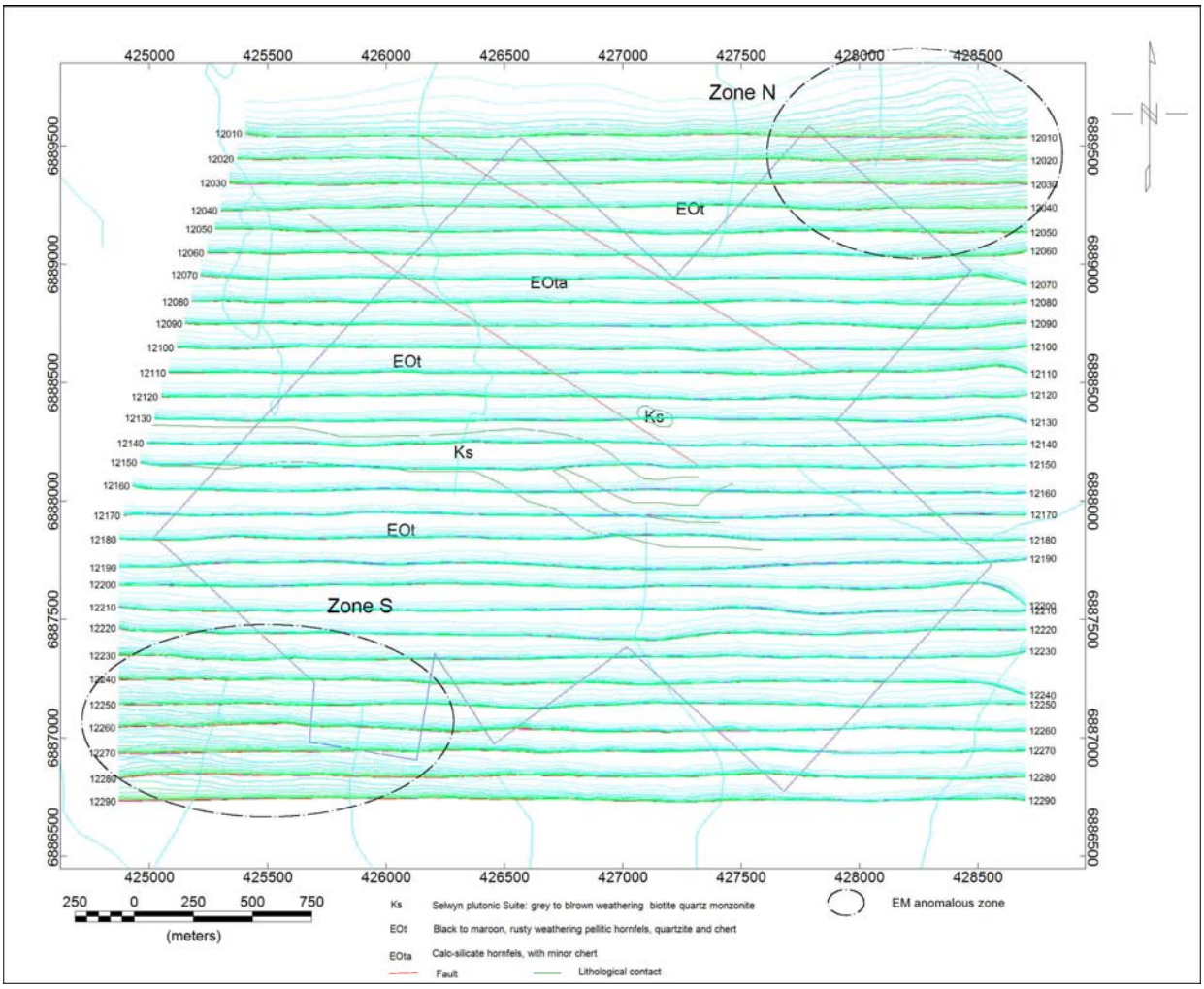

Fig. 13 EM dB/dt stacked profiles at log-linear scale. Early time decays are in green and late time in red. The map indicates a weak anomalous zone in the NW corner associated with overburden.

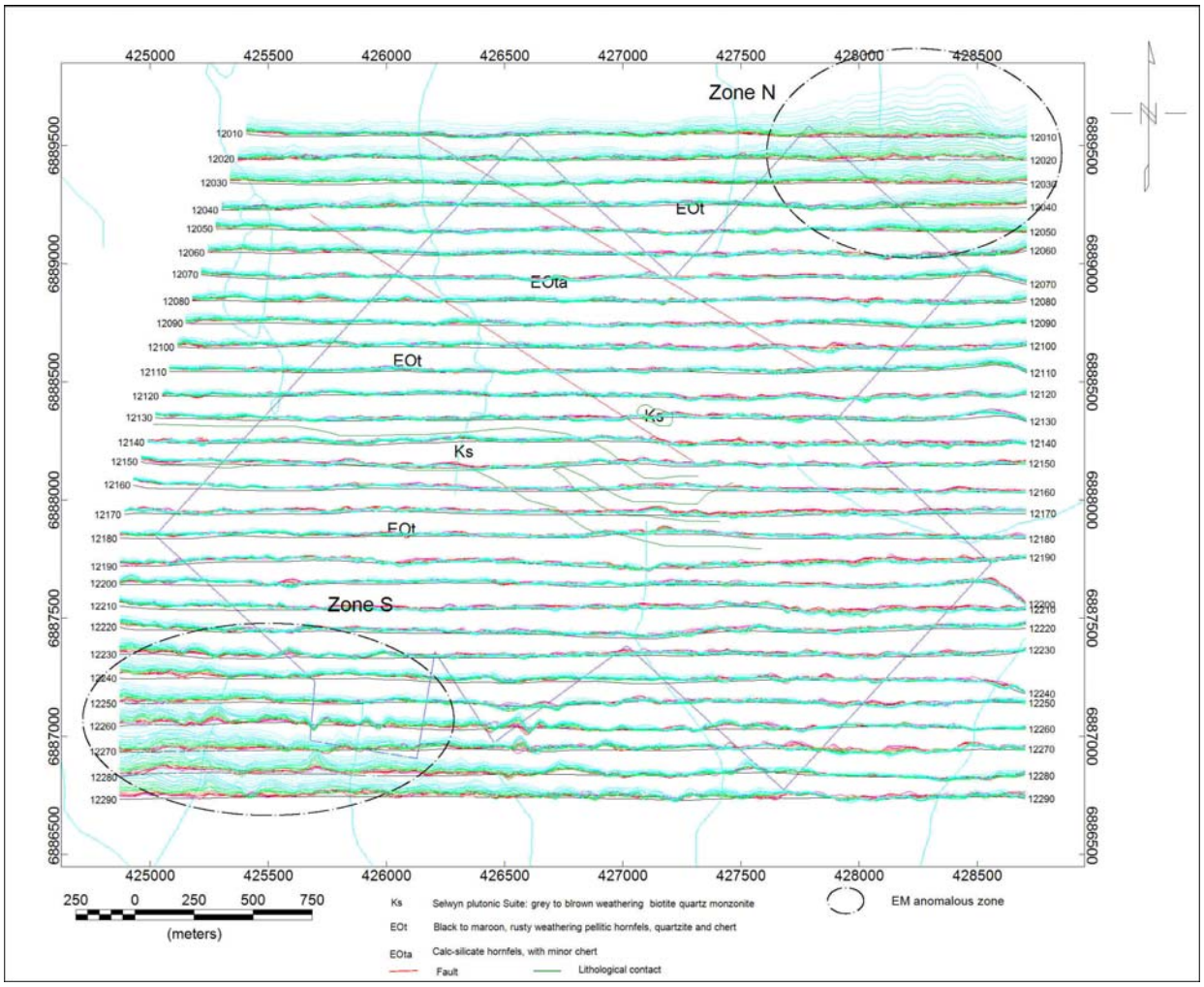

Fig. 14 EM B-Field stacked profiles at log-linear scale. Early time decays are in green and late time in red. The map indicates a weak anomalous zone in the NW corner associated with overburden.

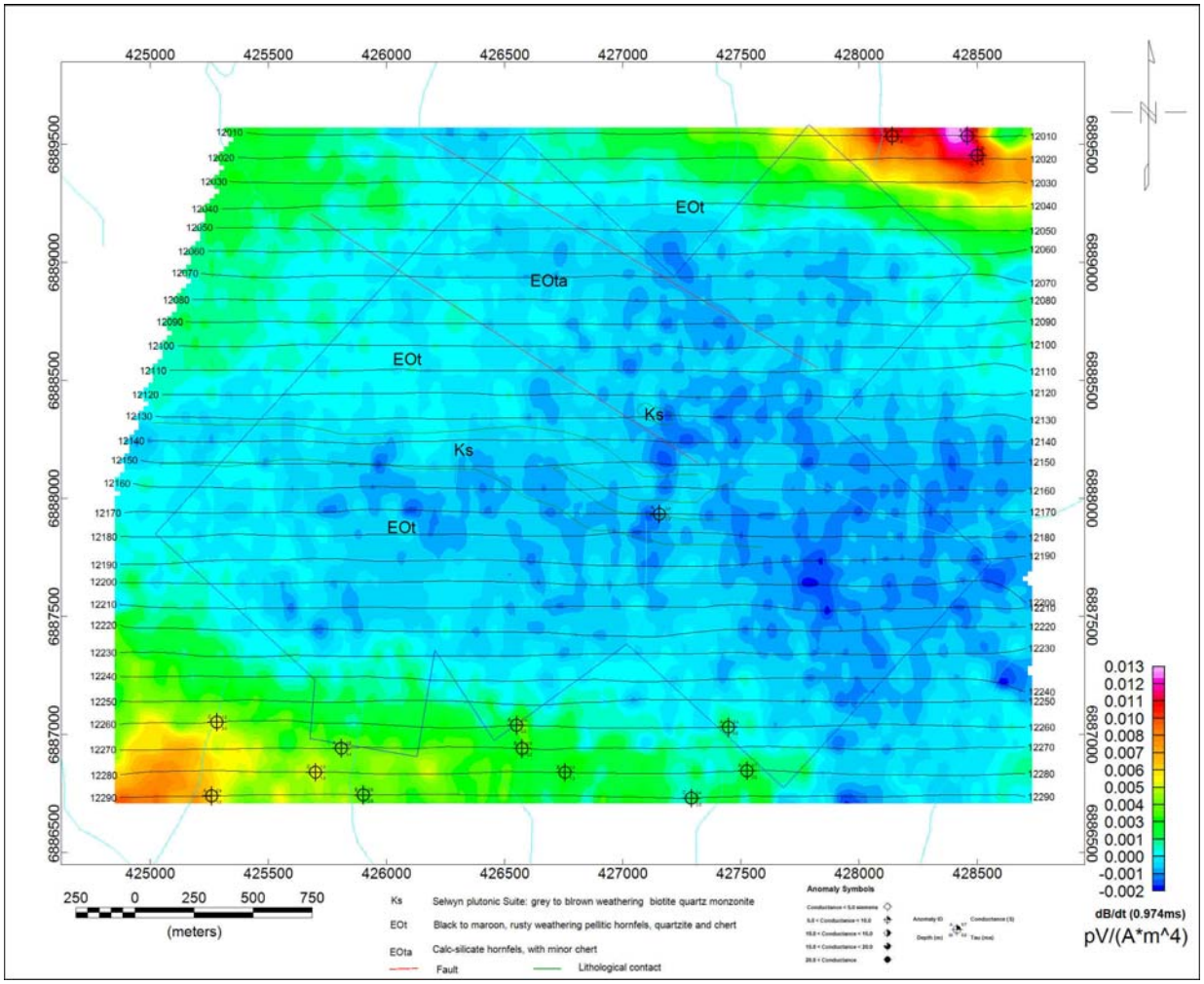

Fig. 15 EM picked anomalies plotted on the mid time dB/dt channel image (0.974 ms after current shut off).

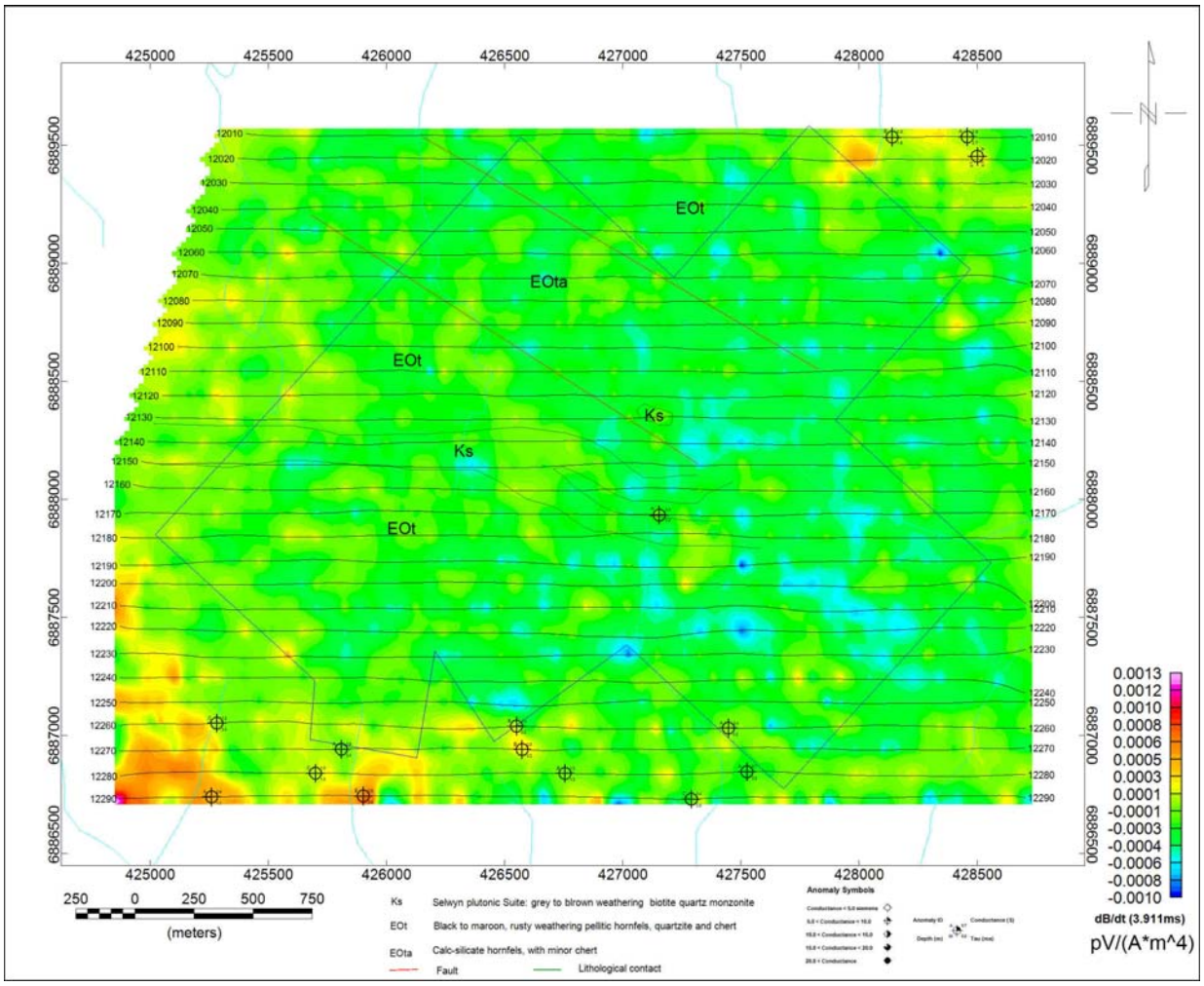

Fig. 16 EM picked anomalies plotted on the late time dB/dt channel image (3.911 ms after current shut off).

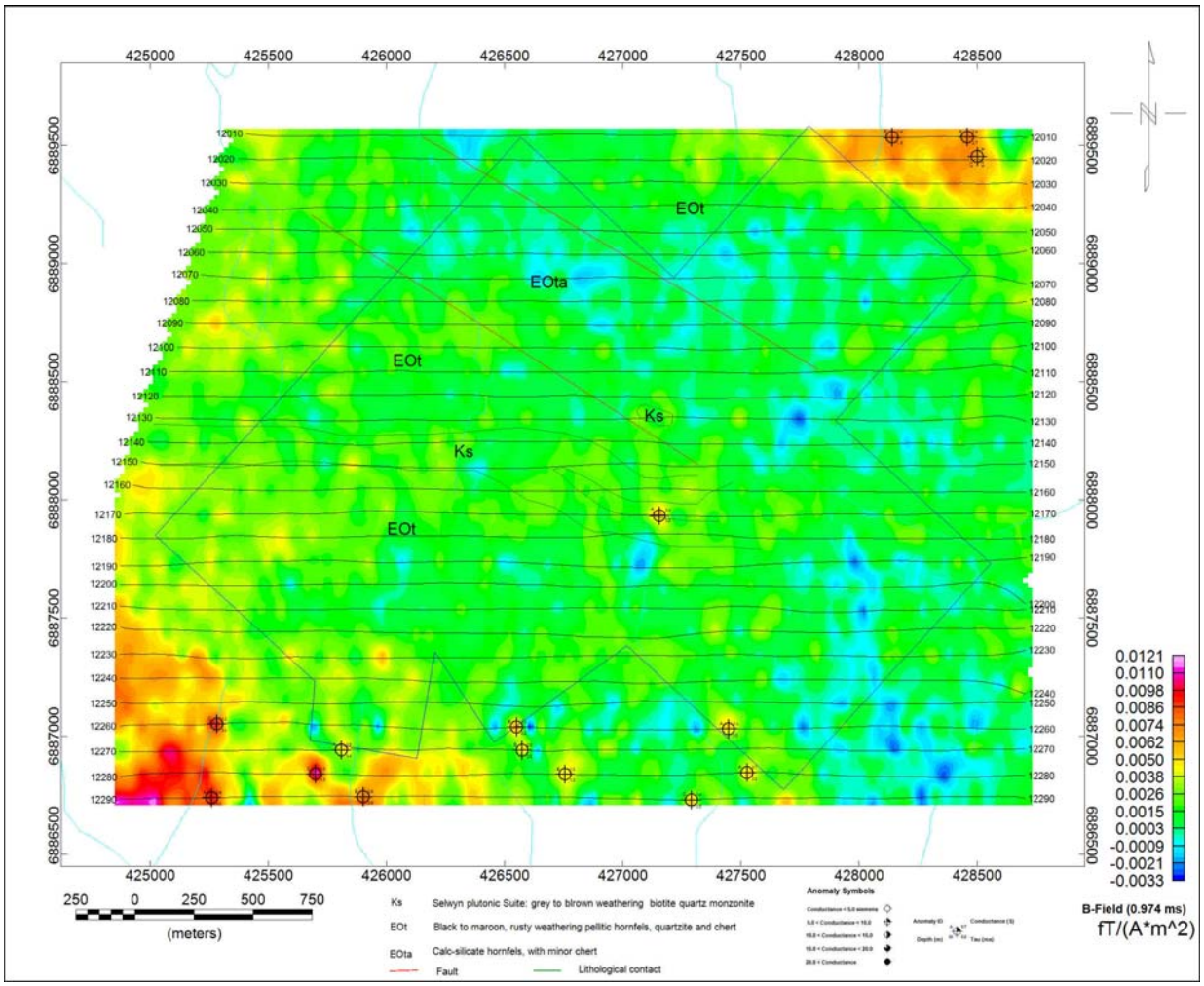

Fig. 17 EM picked anomalies plotted on the late time B-Field channel image (0.974 ms after current shut off).

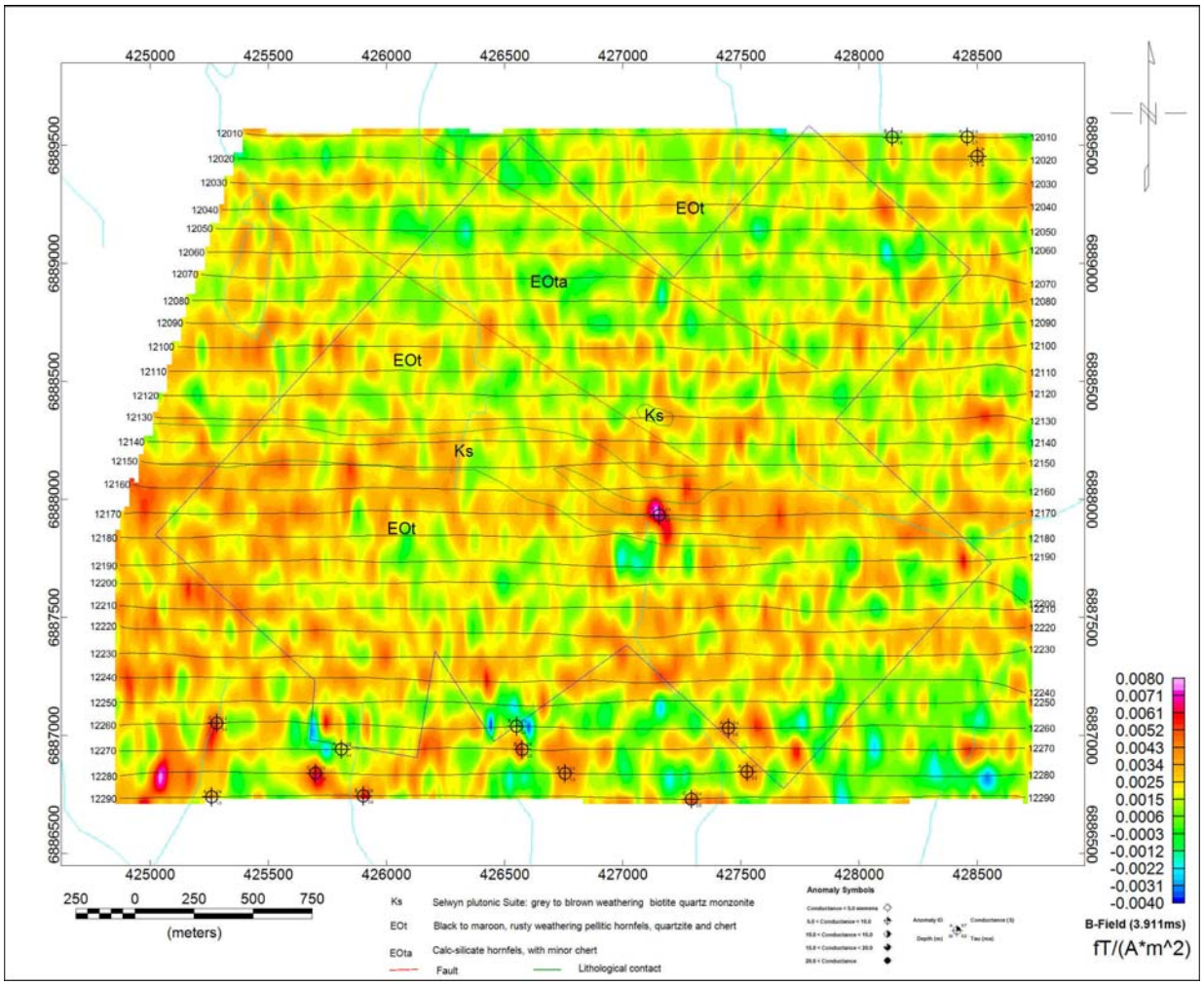

Fig. 18 EM picked anomalies plotted on the late time B-Field channel image (3.911 ms after current shut off).

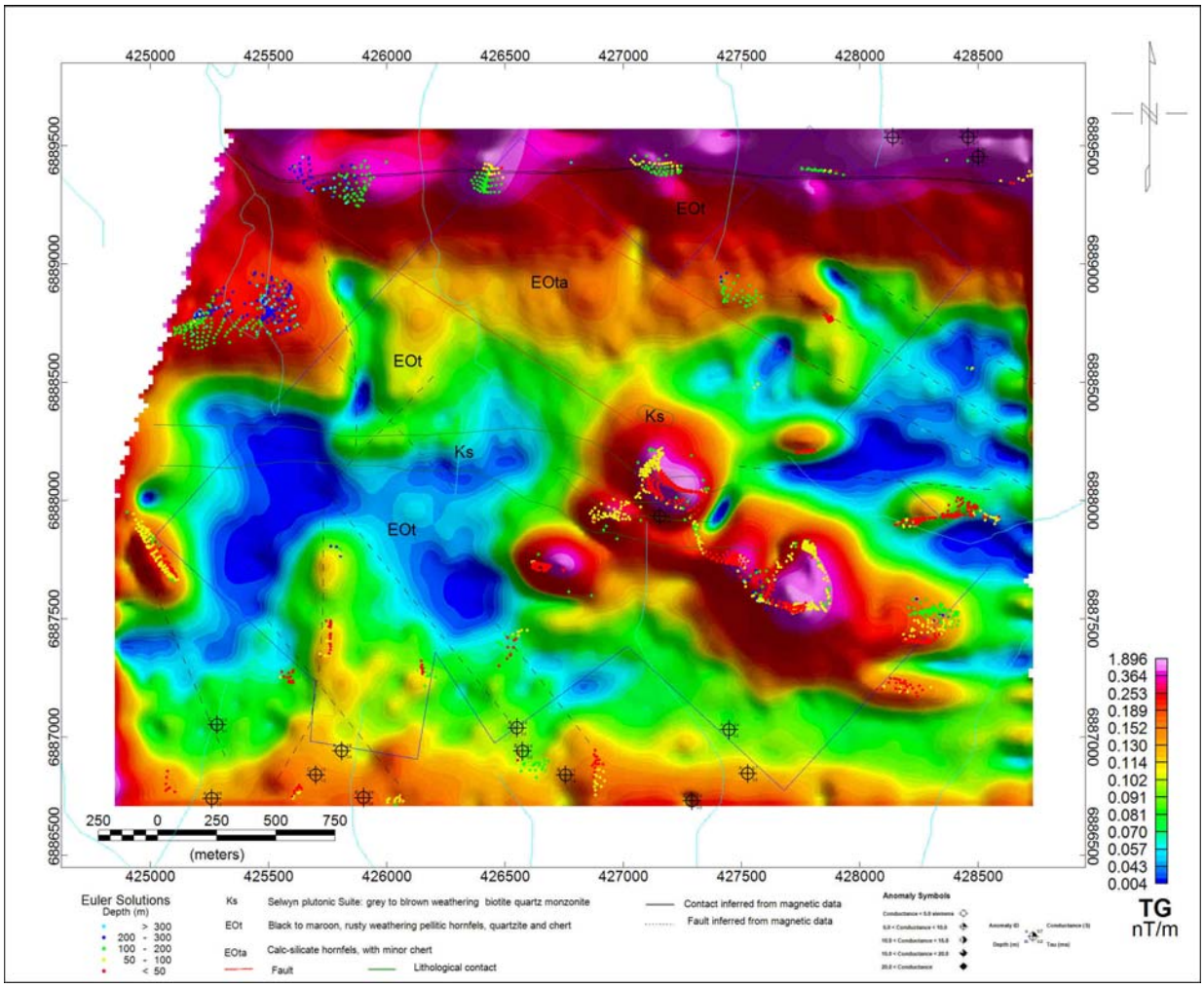

Fig. 19 Interpretation map showing the results of the magnetic and electromagnetic data analysis.

5.4 EM Anomalies description

As shown in table 1 the estimated conductance and decay constant values are very low. The obtained results do not reveal the existence of good conductive bedrocks in the UNO property.

Lines	ID	x(m)	y(m)	dem(m)	Rx-Alt(m)	Cond.(S)	Tau(ms)
12010	A	428456	6889536	1526	78	0.9	2.7
12010	B	428138	6889535	1516	97	0.9	1.8
12170	A	427152	6887936	1848	87	0.4	0.2
12260	A	427445	6887032	1519	312	0.4	0.2
12260	B	426549	6887040	1758	120	0.4	0.2
12260	C	425281	6887053	1722	218	1.2	3.4
12270	A	425808	6886942	1788	70	0.6	0.4
12270	B	426573	6886941	1670	126	0.5	0.2
12280	A	427524	6886847	1480	271	0.4	0.2
12280	B	426754	6886840	1687	102	0.7	0.2
12280	C	425698	6886841	1764	91	1.0	1.3
12290	A	425259	6886741	1652	208	0.9	1.0
12290	B	425901	6886744	1664	123	0.5	0.6
12290	C	427289	6886731	1424	238	0.4	0.3
12910	A	428498	6889454	1538	82	0.9	1.9

Table 1. Summarized results of picked anomalies in the UNO property.

5.5 Conductivity Depth Section

Conductivity depth imaging (CDI) is considered as one of the important steps in the analysis and interpretation of electromagnetic data. CDI allows providing useful information of the conductivity distribution of the considered cross section. CDI was performed for the lines 12010 and 12020using the EMflow software. The obtained results are shown in Figs.17-18.

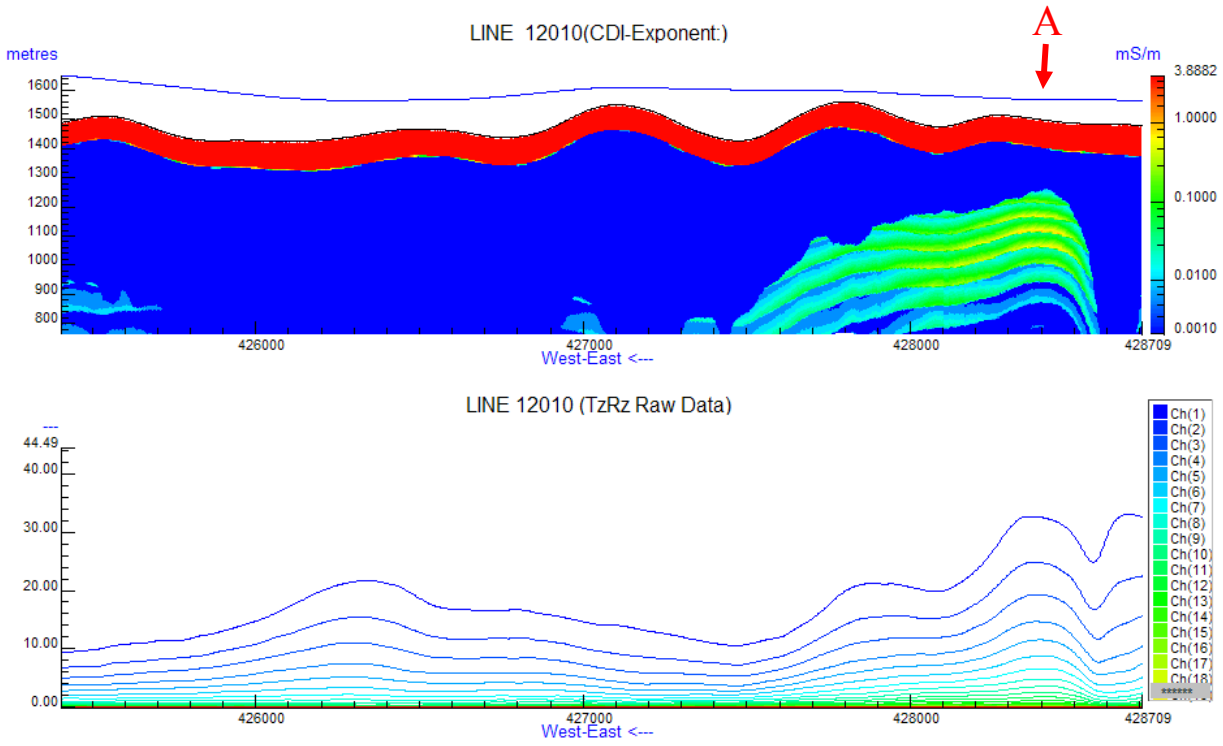

Fig. 20 CDI section for the line 12010 indicating shallowly dipping (westerly) poor conductive bedrock. Letter A, indicates the location of the anomaly in the map.

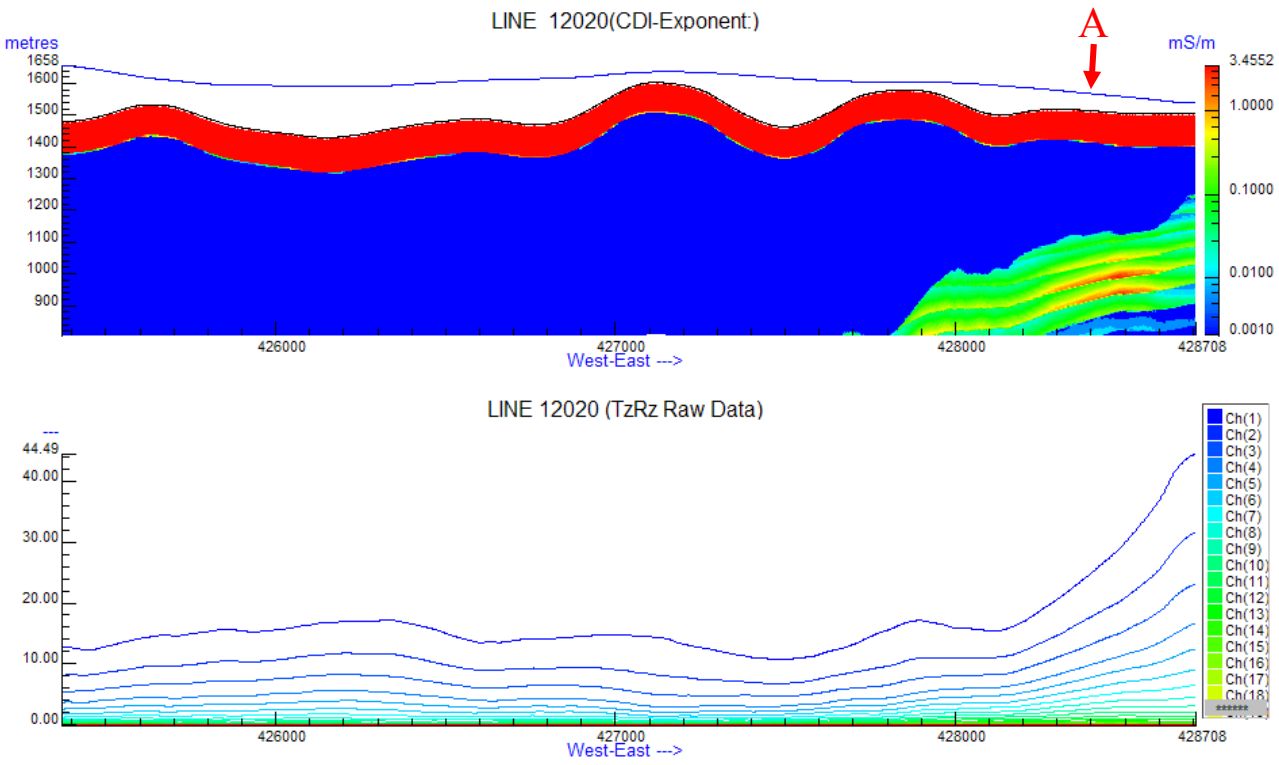

Fig. 21 CDI section for the line 12020 indicating shallowly dipping (westerly) poor conductive bedrock. Letter A, indicates the location of the anomaly in the map.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMANDATIONS

The analysis of the magnetic map of the UNO property allowed to map a shallow magnetic structure of mafic nature in the centre of the block and to delineate a deep magnetic contact in the northern portion of the block. It also helped to locate several NW and NE trending faults affecting the sedimentary formations. The interpretation also suggests the existence of a NS trending fault in the west of the property.
The analysis of the EM data revealed the existence of several very weak anomalies over the whole block, however neither one is associated with local good conductor.
CDI sections performed for the lines 12010 and 12020 located in the north of the property showed that the observed anomalies are associated with deep and westerly dipping poorly conductive bedrock.
Based on the obtained results, the Vtem survey was unable to detect good conductive bedrocks directly or indirectly associated with metallic mineralization. However, if the mineralization is presented in disseminated context and /or associated with disseminated sulphides, then it is highly recommended to conduct ground IP surveys to map metallic disseminated zones.

Respectfully submitted,

Nasreddine Bournas, PhD, PGeo.
Geotech Ltd.
March, 2008

7. REFERENCES

1. J. CHEN, A. RAICHE, AND J. MACNAE, 2000, Inversion of airborne EM data using thin-plate models, SEG 2000 expanded abstracts.

2. STOLZ, E.M.G. AND MACNAE, J.C., 1991 Evaluating EM waveforms by singular-value decomposition of exponential functions. Geophysics, 63, 64-74

3. A.B. REID, J.M. ALLSOP, H. GRANSER, A.J. MILLETT AND I.W. SOMERTON, 1990, Magnetic interpretation in three dimensions using Euler deconvolution, , G*eophysics, 55, 80-91.*

4. Yukon Geological Survey, www.geology.gov.yk.ca

APPENDIX A

VTEM ANOMALY MODELING

I. THIN PLATE

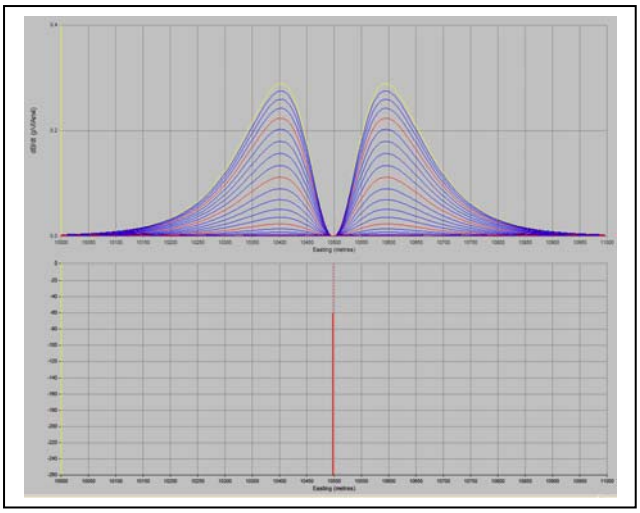

Figure A-1: dB/dt response of a shallow vertical thin plate. Depth=100 m, CT=20 S. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment and the Rx area.

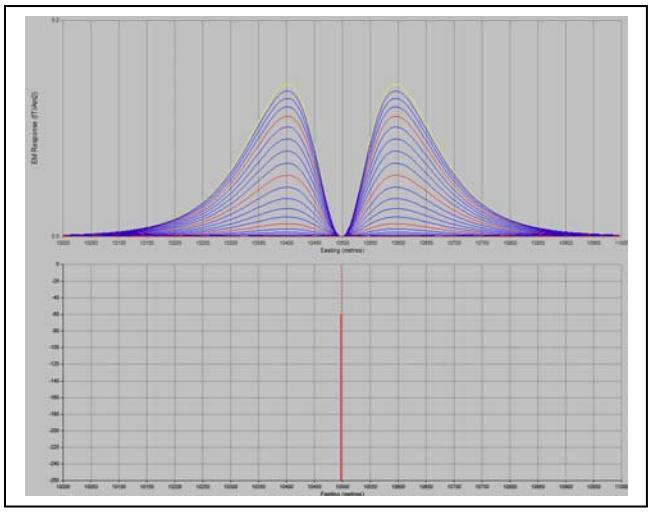

Figure A-2: B-field response of a shallow vertical thin plate. Depth=100 m, CT=20 S. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment.

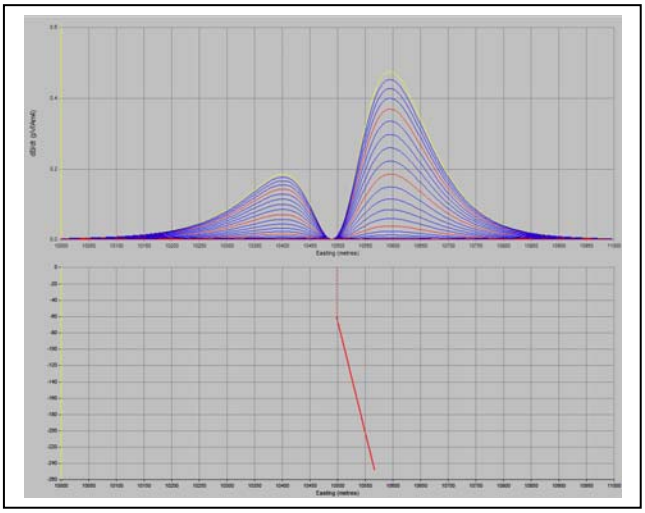

Figure A-3: dB/dt response of a shallow skewed thin plate. Depth=200 m, CT=20 S. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment and the Rx area.

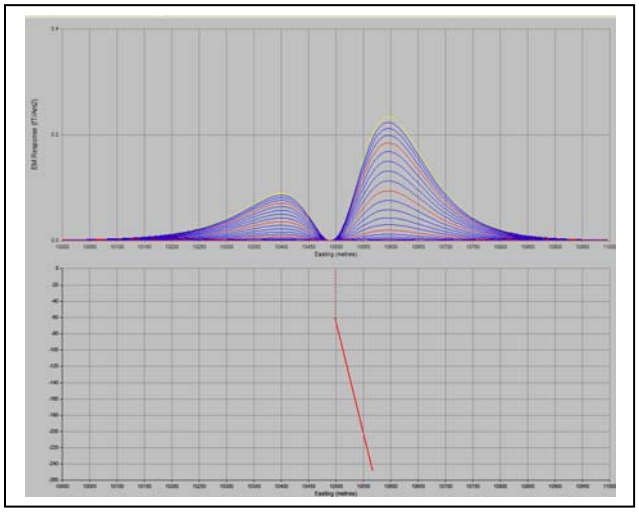

Figure A-4: B-field response of a shallow skewed thin plate. Depth=100 m, CT=20 S.The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment.

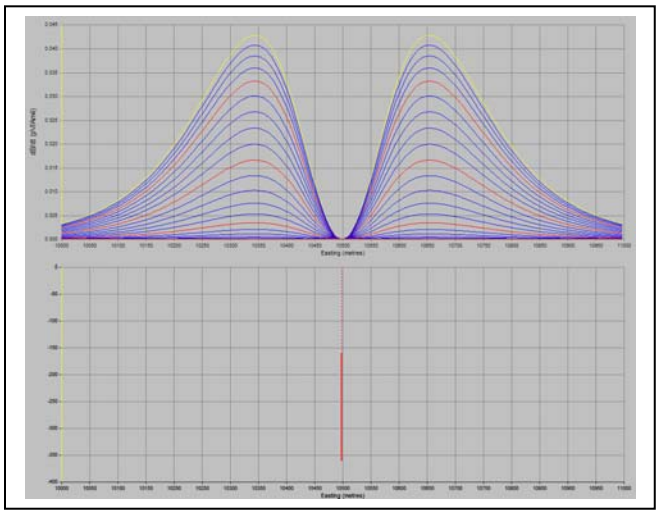

Figure A-5: dB/dt response of a deep vertical thin plate. Depth=200 m, CT=20 S. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment and the Rx area.

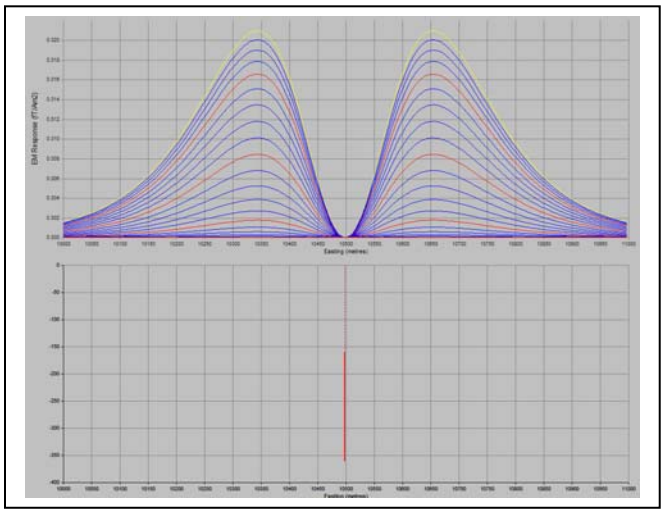

Figure A-6: B-Field response of a deep vertical thin plate. Depth=200 m, CT=20 S. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment.

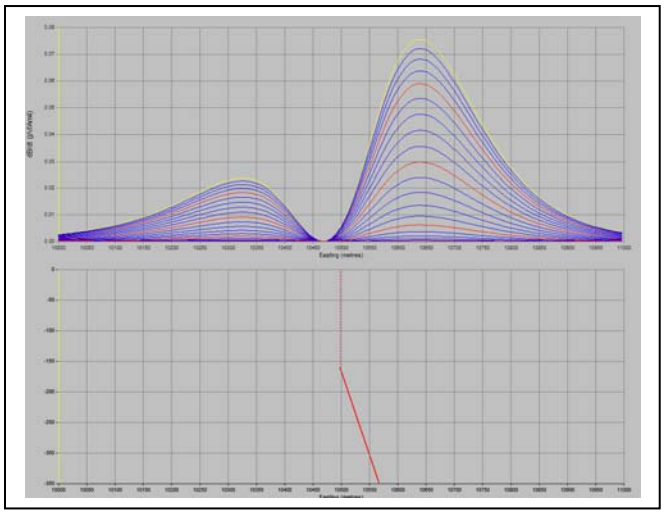

Figure A-7: dB/dt response of a deep skewed thin plate. Depth=200 m, CT=20 S. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment and the Rx area.

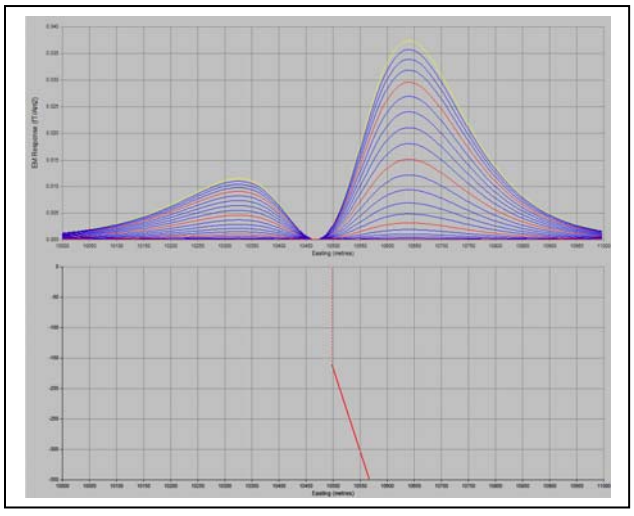

Figure A-8: B-field response of a deep skewed thin plate. Depth=200 m, CT=20 S. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment.

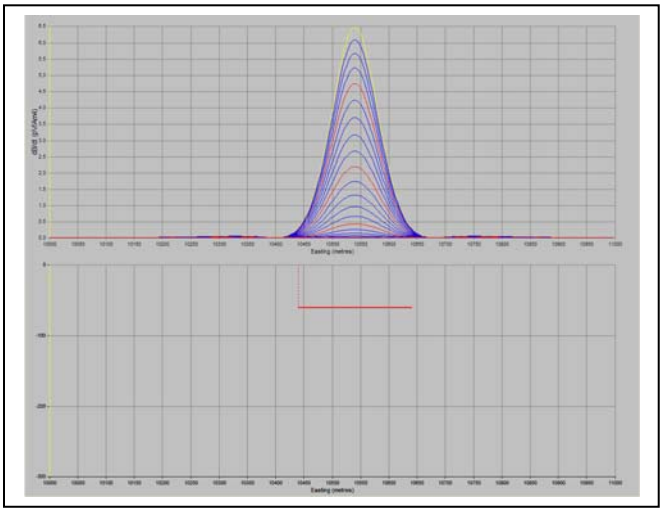

Figure A-9: dB/dt response of a shallow horizontal thin plate. Depth=100 m, CT=20 S. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment and the Rx area.

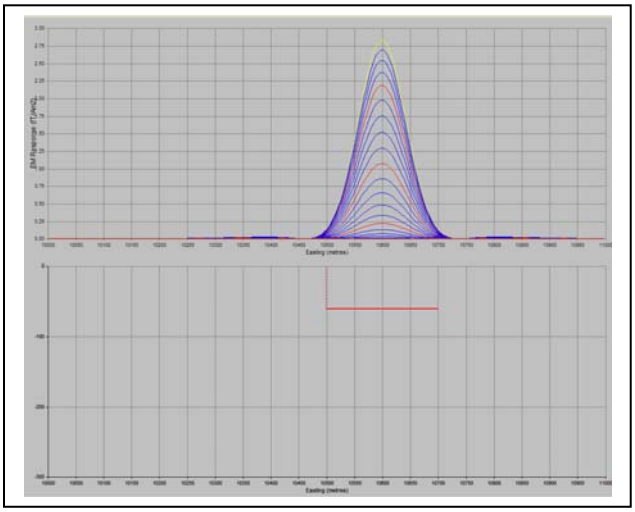

Figure A-10: B-Field response of a shallow horizontal thin plate. Depth=100 m, CT=20 S. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment.

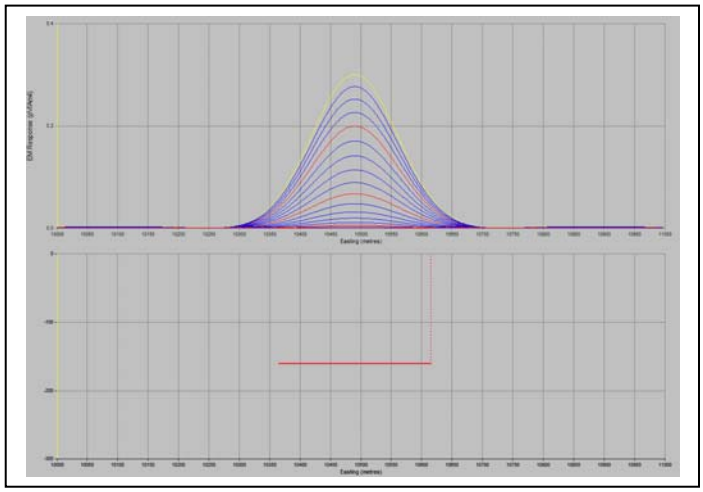

Figure A-11: dB/dt response of a deep horizontal thin plate. Depth=200 m, CT=20 S. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment and the Rx area.

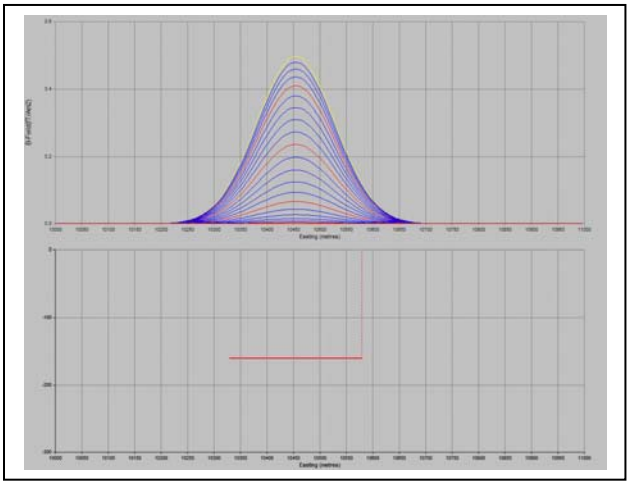

Figure A-12: B-Field response of a deep horizontal thin plate. Depth=200 m, CT=20 S. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment.

II. THICK PLATE

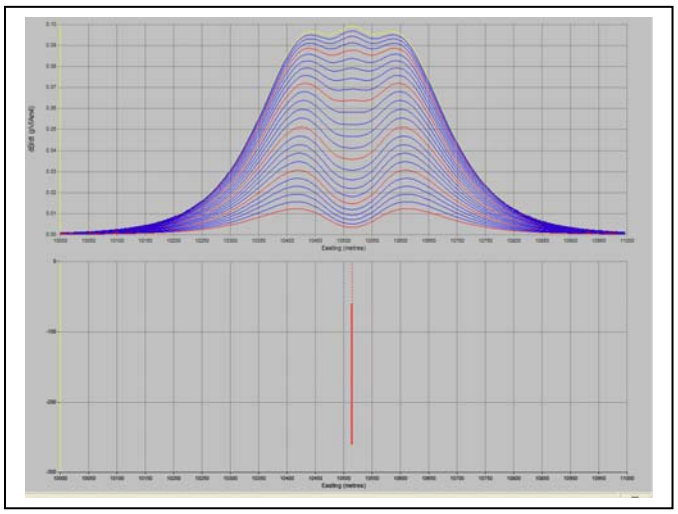

Figure A-13: dB/dt response of a shallow vertical thick plate. Depth=100 m, C=12 S/m, thickness=20 m. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment and the Rx area.

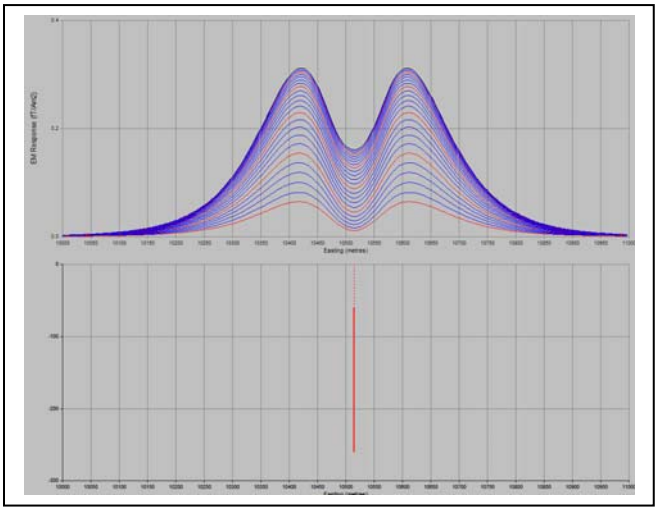

Figure A-14: B-Field response of a shallow vertical thick plate. Depth=100 m, C=12 S/m, thickness= 20 m. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment.

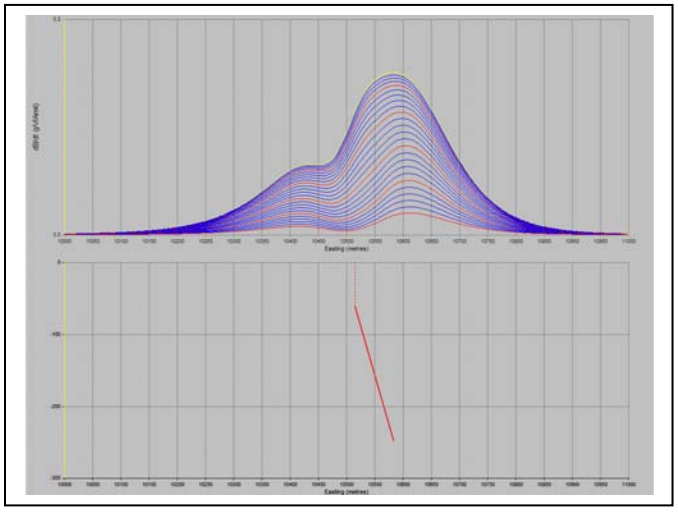

Figure A-15: dB/dt response of a shallow skewed thick plate. Depth=100 m, C=12 S/m, thickness=20 m. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment and the Rx area.

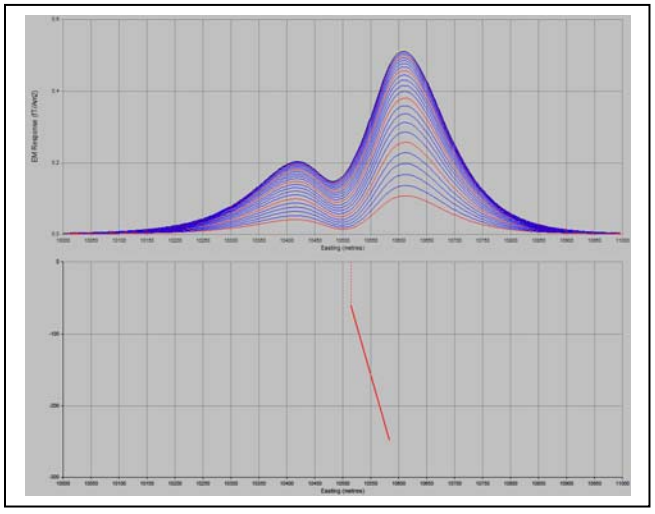

Figure A-16: B-Field response of a shallow skewed thick plate. Depth=100 m, C=12 S/m, thickness=20 m. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment.

III. MULTIPLE THIN PLATES

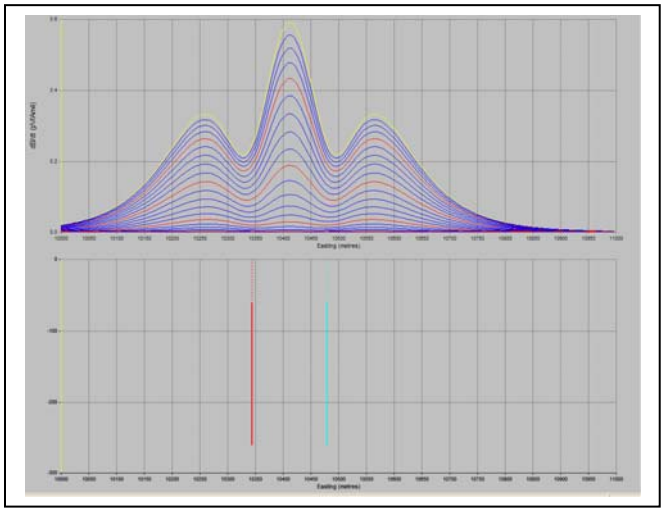

Figure A-17: dB/dt response of two vertical thin plates. Depth=100 m, CT=20 S. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment and the Rx area.

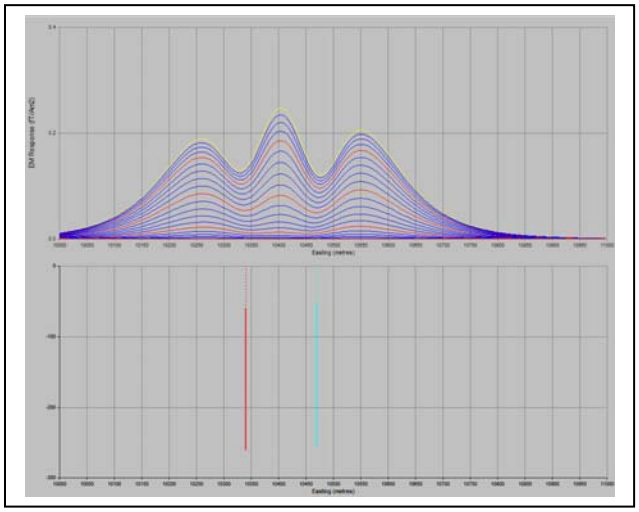

Figure A-18: B-Field response of two vertical thin plates. Depth=100 m, CT=20 S. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment.

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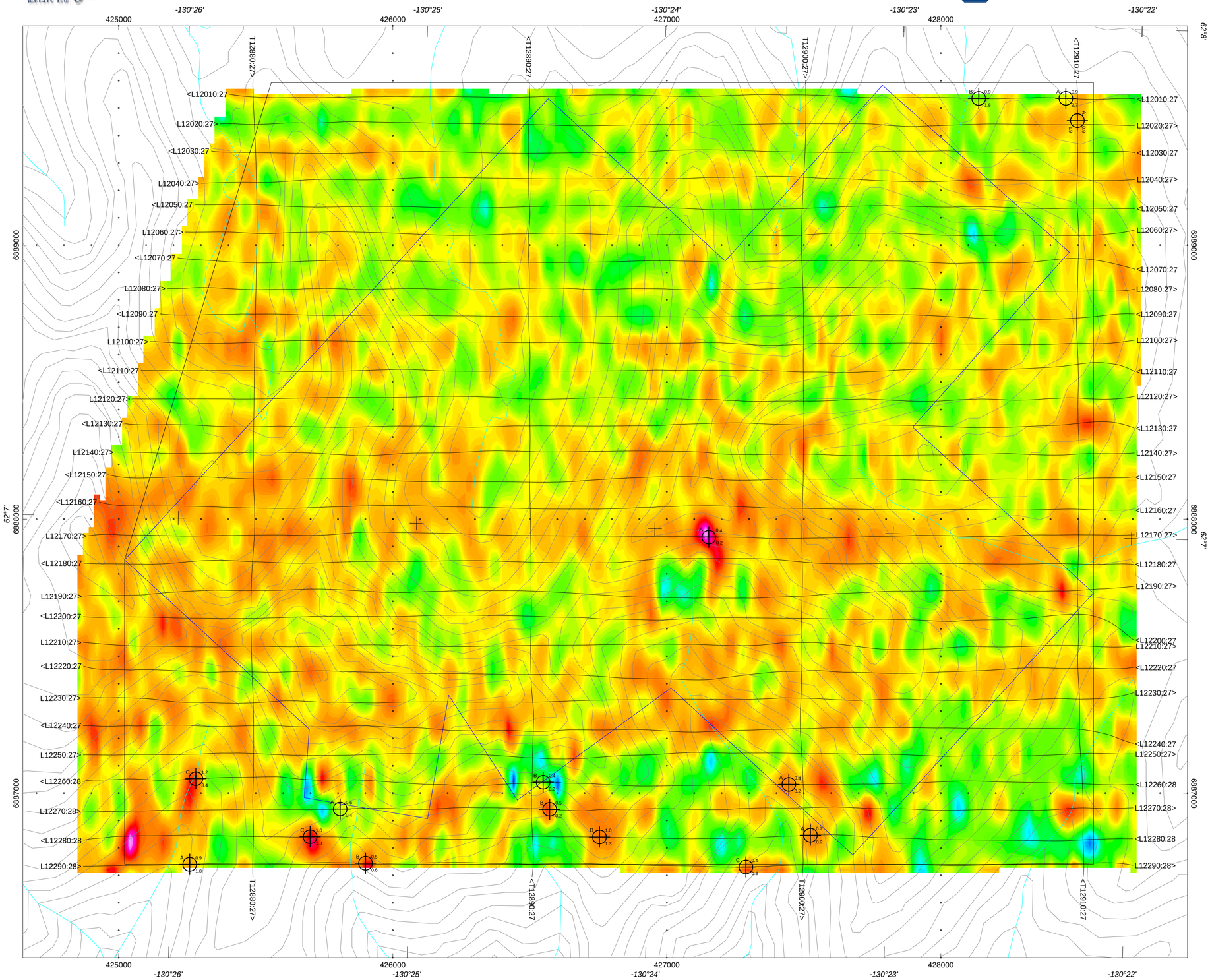

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:

Survey date: August 2007
Survey base: Incannu Lodge
Aircraft: AS-350 B3 helicopter, Registration C-GTFX
Nominal Flight Line Spacing: 100 metres
Nominal Flight Line Direction: 90
Nominal Tie Line Spacing: 1000 metres
Nominal Tie Line Direction: 0
Average helicopter terrain clearance: 200 metres
EM Loop is 40 metres under helicopter
Magnetic sensor is 15 metres under helicopter

INSTRUMENTS:

Geotech Time Domain Electromagnetic System (VTEM) with concentric Rx/Tx geometry
Transmitter Loop Diameter 26 m, Base Frequency 30 Hz
Dipole Moment: 400,000 NIA
Transmitter Wave Form: Trapezoid, Pulse Width 7.2 ms
Geometrics Optically-pumped,
High Sensitivity Cesium Magnetometer
Magnetometer Resolution 0.02 nT at 10 samples/sec

Anomaly Symbols

Conductance < 5.0 siemens
5.0 < Conductance < 10.0
10.0 < Conductance < 15.0
15.0 < Conductance < 20.0
20.0 < Conductance

Anomaly ID — Conductance (S)
Depth (m) — Tau (ms)
Dip (°)

Topographic Legend:

Roads
Lakes, Rivers
Utility lines
Railways
Swamps
Topographic contours

0.0080
0.0077
0.0074
0.0071
0.0067
0.0064
0.0061
0.0058
0.0055
0.0052
0.0049
0.0046
0.0043
0.0040
0.0037
0.0034
0.0031
0.0028
0.0025
0.0021
0.0018
0.0015
0.0012
0.0009
0.0006
0.0003
-0.0000
-0.0003
-0.0006
-0.0009
-0.0012
-0.0015
-0.0018
-0.0022
-0.0025
-0.0028
-0.0031
-0.0034
-0.0037
-0.0040

B-Field- 3.911 ms
fT/(A*m^2)

Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300 400 500
(meters)
WGS 84 / UTM zone 9N

Strategic Metals Ltd.
Uno BlocK
Yukon, Canada

Geotech VTEM System

EM picked anomalies & late time B-Field channel (3.911 ms)

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March 2008

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Geometrics Optically-pumped,
High Sensitivity Cesium Magnetometer
Magnetometer Resolution 0.02 nT at 10 samples/sec

N

425000 426000 427000 428000
-130°26' -130°25' -130°24' -130°23' -130°22'
62°8'
62°7'
6889000
6888000
6887000

T12880:27> <T12890:27 T12900:27> <T12910:27

<L12010:27 L12020:27> <L12030:27 L12040:27> <L12050:27 L12060:27> <L12070:27 L12080:27> <L12090:27 L12100:27> <L12110:27 L12120:27> <L12130:27 L12140:27> <L12150:27 L12160:27> L12170:27> <L12180:27 L12190:27> <L12200:27 L12210:27> <L12220:27 L12230:27> <L12240:27 L12250:27> <L12260:28 L12270:28> <L12280:28 L12290:28>

Anomaly Symbols

Conductance < 5.0 siemens
5.0 < Conductance < 10.0
10.0 < Conductance < 15.0
15.0 < Conductance < 20.0
20.0 < Conductance

Anomaly ID — Conductance (S)
Depth (m) — Tau (ms)
Dip (°)

Topographic Legend:

Roads
Lakes, Rivers
Utility lines
Railways
Swamps
Topographic contours

0.0132 0.0118 0.0114 0.0110 0.0106 0.0102 0.0098 0.0094 0.0090 0.0086 0.0082 0.0078 0.0074 0.0070 0.0066 0.0062 0.0058 0.0054 0.0050 0.0046 0.0042 0.0038 0.0034 0.0030 0.0026 0.0022 0.0019 0.0015 0.0011 0.0007 0.0003 -0.0001 -0.0005 -0.0009 -0.0013 -0.0017 -0.0021 -0.0025 -0.0029 -0.0042

B-Field (0.974 ms)
fT/(A*m^2)

Scale 1:10000
100 0 100 200 300 400 500
(meters)
WGS 84 / UTM zone 9N

Strategic Metals Ltd.
Uno BlocK
Yukon, Canada

Geotech VTEM System

EM picked anomalies & mid time B-Field channel (0.974 ms)

Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
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Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 4C4
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March 2008

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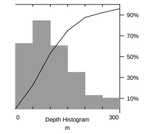
High Sensitivity Cesium Magnetometer
Magnetometer Resolution 0.02 nT at 10 samples/sec

425000 426000 427000 428000
-130°26' -130°25' -130°24' -130°23' -130°22'
62°8'
62°7'
6889000
6888000
6887000
T12880:27> T12890:27 T12900:27> T12910:27

<L12010:27 L12020:27> <L12030:27 L12040:27> <L12050:27 L12060:27> <L12070:27 L12080:27> <L12090:27 L12100:27> <L12110:27 L12120:27> <L12130:27 L12140:27> <L12150:27 <L12160:27 L12170:27> <L12180:27 L12190:27> <L12200:27 L12210:27> <L12220:27 L12230:27> <L12240:27 L12250:27> <L12260:28 L12270:28> <L12280:28 L12290:28>

EOt
EOta
Ks
EOt
Ks
EOt

Euler Solutions
Depth (m)
> 300
200 - 300
100 - 200
50 - 100
< 50



Anomaly Symbols
Conductance < 5.0 siemens
5.0 < Conductance < 10.0
10.0 < Conductance < 15.0
15.0 < Conductance < 20.0
20.0 < Conductance
Anomaly ID
Depth (m)
Dip (°)
Conductance (S)
Tau (ms)

1.896
0.364
0.253
0.189
0.152
0.130
0.114
0.102
0.091
0.081
0.070
0.057
0.043
0.004
TG
nT/m

Ks Selwyn plutonic Suite: grey to blrown weathering biotite quartz monzonite
EOt Black to maroon, rusty weathering pellitic hornfels, quartzite and chert
EOta Calc-silicate hornfels, with minor chert
Fault
Lithological contact
Contact inferred from magnetic data
Fault inferred from magnetic data
Streams & rivers
Topographic contour

Scale 1:10000
100 0 100 200 300 400 500
(meters)
WGS 84 / UTM zone 9N

Strategic Metals Ltd.
Uno BlocK
Yukon, Canada

Geotech VTEM System
INTERPRETATION MAP

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Magnetometer Resolution 0.02 nT at 10 samples/sec

N

425000 426000 427000 428000
-130°26' -130°25' -130°24' -130°23' -130°22'
62°8'
62°7'
6889000
6888000
6887000

T12880:27> T12890:27> T12900:27> T12910:27>

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Anomaly Symbols

Conductance < 5.0 siemens
5.0 < Conductance < 10.0
10.0 < Conductance < 15.0
15.0 < Conductance < 20.0
20.0 < Conductance

Anomaly ID
Conductance (S)
Depth (m)
Tau (ms)
Dip (°)

Vertical Gradient nT/m

1.2001
0.2204
0.1783
0.1496
0.1243
0.1071
0.0918
0.0783
0.0657
0.0541
0.0432
0.0328
0.0209
0.0114
0.0022
-0.0069
-0.0157
-0.0244
-0.0330
-0.0416
-0.0520
-0.0606
-0.0692
-0.0779
-0.0867
-0.0958
-0.1050
-0.1145
-0.1264
-0.1368
-0.1477
-0.1593
-0.1719
-0.1854
-0.2007
-0.2179
-0.2432
-0.2719
-0.3139
-0.4762

Topographic Legend:

Roads
Lakes, Rivers
Utility lines
Railways
Swamps
Topographic contours

Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300 400 500
(meters)
WGS 84 / UTM zone 9N

Strategic Metals Ltd.
Uno BlocK
Yukon, Canada

Geotech VTEM System

EM picked anomalies & Vertical Gradient of TMI

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Survey base: Incannu Lodge
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N

425000 426000 427000 428000
-130°26' -130°25' -130°24' -130°23' -130°22'
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6889000 6888000 6887000

T12880:27> <T12890:27 T12900:27> <T12910:27

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- 15.0 < Conductance < 20.0
- 20.0 < Conductance

Anomaly ID — Conductance (S)
Depth (m) — Tau (ms)
Dip (°)

Topographic Legend:

- Roads
- Lakes, Rivers
- Utility lines
- Railways
- Swamps
- Topographic contours

0.0013 0.0013 0.0012 0.0012 0.0011 0.0010 0.0010 0.0009 0.0009 0.0008 0.0008 0.0007 0.0006 0.0006 0.0005 0.0005 0.0004 0.0003 0.0003 0.0002 0.0002 0.0001 0.0000 -0.0000 -0.0001 -0.0001 -0.0002 -0.0003 -0.0003 -0.0004 -0.0004 -0.0005 -0.0006 -0.0006 -0.0007 -0.0007 -0.0008 -0.0009 -0.0009 -0.0010

dB/dt (3.911ms)
pV/(A*m^4)

Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300 400 500
(meters)
WGS 84 / UTM zone 9N

Strategic Metals Ltd.
Uno BlocK
Yukon, Canada

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T12880:27> <T12890:27 T12900:27> <T12910:27

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Anomaly Symbols

- Conductance < 5.0 siemens
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- 15.0 < Conductance < 20.0
- 20.0 < Conductance

Anomaly ID | Conductance (S)
Depth (m) | Tau (ms)
Dip (°)

Topographic Legend:

- Roads
- Lakes, Rivers
- Utility lines
- Railways
- Swamps
- Topographic contours

0.0131 0.0127 0.0124 0.0120 0.0116 0.0112 0.0108 0.0104 0.0100 0.0096 0.0092 0.0088 0.0084 0.0080 0.0076 0.0072 0.0068 0.0065 0.0061 0.0057 0.0053 0.0049 0.0045 0.0041 0.0037 0.0033 0.0029 0.0025 0.0021 0.0017 0.0013 0.0010 0.0006 0.0002 -0.0002 -0.0006 -0.0010 -0.0014 -0.0018 -0.0022

dB/dt (0.974 ms)
pV/(A*m^4)

Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300 400 500
(meters)
WGS 84 / UTM zone 9N

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March 2008

7067

REPORT ON A HELICOPTER-BORNE VERSATILE TIME DOMAIN ELECTROMAGNETIC (VTEM) GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Alle property

Yukon, Canada

for

Mega Uranium Ltd.

By

Geotech Ltd.

30 Industrial Parkway South

Aurora, Ontario, Canada

Tel: 1.905.841.5004

Fax: 1.905.841.0611

www.geotechairborne.com

Email: info@geotechairborne.com

Survey flown in July, 2007

Project 7067

September, 2007

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REPORT ON A HELICOPTER-BORNE
VERSATILE TIME DOMAIN ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

Alle property, Yukon, Canada

Executive Summary

On July 28th, 2007, Geotech Ltd. carried out a helicopter-borne geophysical survey for Mega Uranium Ltd over one block in Yukon, Canada.

Principal geophysical sensors included a versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM) system and a cesium magnetometer. Ancillary equipment included a GPS navigation system and a radar altimeter. A total of 190 line-km were flown.

In-field data processing involved quality control and compilation of data collected during the acquisition stage, using the in-field processing centre established in Watson Lake, Yukon. Preliminary and final data processing, including generation of final digital data products were done at the office of Geotech Ltd. in Aurora, Ontario.

The processed survey results are presented as electromagnetic stacked profiles and total magnetic intensity grid.

Digital data includes all electromagnetic and magnetic products plus positional, altitude and raw data.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Considerations

These services are the result of the Agreement made between Geotech Ltd. and Archer Cathro & Associates to perform a helicopter-borne geophysical survey over one block located in Yukon, Canada.

190 line-km of geophysical data were acquired during the survey.

Bill Wengzynowski, acted on behalf of Mega Uranium Ltd. during data acquisition and data processing phases of this project.

The survey block is as shown in Appendix A.

The crew was based in Watson Lake, Yukon for the acquisition phase of the survey, as shown in Section 2 of this report.

The helicopter was based at the Watson Lake airfield for the duration of the survey. Survey flying was completed on July 28th, 2007. Preliminary data processing was carried out daily during the acquisition phase of the project. Final data presentation and data archiving was completed in the Aurora office of Geotech Ltd. in September, 2007.

1.2. Survey and System Specifications

The survey block was flown at nominal traverse line spacing of 100 metres, at north-east to south-west direction. Tie lines were flown perpendicular to traverse lines.

Where possible, the helicopter maintained a mean terrain clearance of 80 metres, which translated into an average height of 40 metres above ground for the bird-mounted VTEM system and 65 metres for the magnetic sensor.

The survey was flown using an Astar B3 helicopter, registration C-GTFX. The helicopter was operated by TRK helicopters. Details of the survey specifications may be found in Section 2 of this report.

1.3. Data Processing and Final Products

Data compilation and processing were carried out by the application of Geosoft OASIS Montaj and programs proprietary to Geotech Ltd.

A database, grids and maps of final products were presented to Mega Uranium Ltd.

The survey report describes the procedures for data acquisition, processing, final image presentation and the specifications for the digital data set.

1.4. Topographic Relief and cultural features

The survey block is located in Yukon, approximately 110 kilometers North West of the town of Watson Lake.

Topographically, the survey area exhibits a challenging terrain, with elevation range from 1450 metres to 1650 metres above sea level.

A power line signal is detected along the western part of the block. Hence, special care is recommended in identifying such cultural features that might be detected in the data.

2. DATA ACQUISITION

2.1. Survey Area

The survey block (see location map, Appendix A) and general flight specifications are as follows:

Survey block	Line spacing (m)	Area (Km2)	Line-km	Flight direction	Line number
ALLE	100	16.8	171.9	N45°E	L7010 - L7310
	1000		18.1	N45°W	T7910 - T7960

Table 1 - Survey block

Survey block boundaries co-ordinates are provided in Appendix B.

2.2. Survey Operations

Survey operations were based in Watson Lake, Yukon for the acquisition phase of the survey.

The following table shows the timing of the flying.

Date	Crew Location	Flight #	Km flown	Comments
27-July-07	Watson Lake			Crew mobilization
28-July-07	Watson Lake	13, 14	190.0	Production – block complete

Table 2 - Survey schedule

2.3. Flight Specifications

The nominal EM sensor terrain clearance was 40 m (EM bird height above ground, i.e. helicopter is maintained 80 m above ground). Nominal survey speed was 80 km/hour. The data recording rates of the data acquisition was 0.1 second for electromagnetics and magnetometer, 0.2 second for altimeter and GPS. This translates to a geophysical reading about every 2 metres along flight track. Navigation was assisted by a GPS receiver and data acquisition system, which reports GPS co-ordinates as latitude/longitude and directs the pilot over a pre-programmed survey grid.

The operator was responsible for monitoring of the system integrity. He also maintained a detailed flight log during the survey, tracking the times of the flight as well as any unusual geophysical or topographic feature.

On return of the aircrew to the base the survey data was transferred from a compact flash card (PCMCIA) to the data processing computer.

2.4. Aircraft and Equipment

2.4.1. Survey Aircraft

An Astar B3 helicopter, registration C-GTFX - owned and operated by TRK Helicopters Ltd. - was used for the survey. Installation of the geophysical and ancillary equipment was carried out by Geotech Ltd.

2.4.2. Electromagnetic System

The electromagnetic system was a Geotech Time Domain EM (VTEM) system. The configuration is as indicated in Figure 1 below.

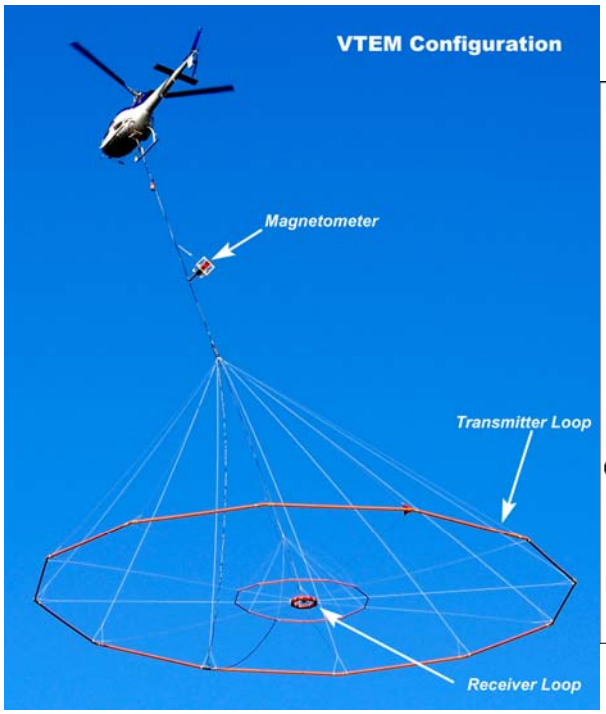

Figure 1 – VTEM configuration

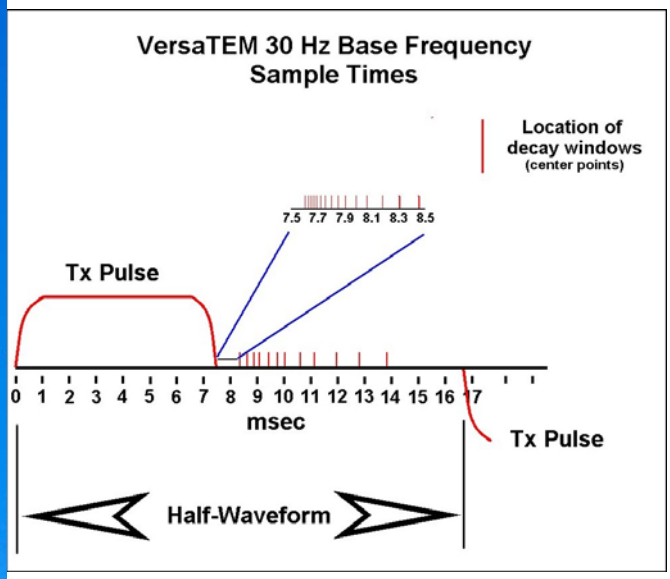

Figure 2 – Sample times

Receiver and transmitter coils are concentric and Z-direction oriented.
The receiver decay recording scheme is shown diagrammatically in Figure 2.

Twenty-four measurement gates were used in the range from 120 μs to 6578 μs, as shown in Table 3.

VTEM Decay Sampling scheme				
Array Index	(Microseconds)			
	Time Gate	Start	End	Width
10	120	110	131	21
11	141	131	154	24
12	167	154	183	29
13	198	183	216	34
14	234	216	258	42
15	281	258	310	53
16	339	310	373	63
17	406	373	445	73
18	484	445	529	84
19	573	529	628	99
20	682	628	750	123
21	818	750	896	146
22	974	896	1063	167
23	1151	1063	1261	198
24	1370	1261	1506	245
25	1641	1506	1797	292
26	1953	1797	2130	333
27	2307	2130	2526	396
28	2745	2526	3016	490
29	3286	3016	3599	583
30	3911	3599	4266	667
31	4620	4266	5058	792
32	5495	5058	6037	979
33	6578	6037	7203	1167

Table 3 - VTEM decay sampling scheme

Transmitter coil diameter was 26 metres, the number of turns was 4.
Transmitter pulse repetition rate was 30 Hz.
Peak current was 192 Amp.
Pulse width was 7.2 ms
Duty cycle was 43%.
Peak dipole moment was approximately 400,000 NIA.

Receiver coil diameter was 1.2 metres, the number of turns was 100.
Receiver effective area was 113.1 m^2
Wave form – trapezoid.
Recording sampling rate was 10 samples per second.

The EM bird was towed 42 m below the helicopter.

2.4.3. Airborne magnetometer

The magnetic sensor utilized for the survey was a Geometrics optically pumped cesium vapour magnetic field sensor, mounted in a separated bird, towed 15 metres below the helicopter, as shown on figure 1. The sensitivity of the magnetic sensor is 0.02 nanoTesla (nT) at a sampling interval of 0.1 seconds. The magnetometer sends the measured magnetic field strength as nanoTeslas to the data acquisition system via the RS-232 port.

2.4.4. Ancillary Systems

2.4.4.1. Radar Altimeter

A Terra TRA 3000/TRI 40 radar altimeter was used to record terrain clearance. The antenna was mounted beneath the bubble of the helicopter cockpit.

2.4.4.2. GPS Navigation System

The navigation system used was a Geotech PC based navigation system utilizing a NovAtel's WAAS enable OEM4-G2-3151W GPS receiver, Geotech navigate software, a full screen display with controls in front of the pilot to direct the flight and an NovAtel GPS antenna mounted on the helicopter tail.
The co-ordinates of the block were set-up prior to the survey and the information was fed into the airborne navigation system.

2.4.4.3. Digital Acquisition System

A Geotech data acquisition system recorded the digital survey data on an internal compact flash card. Data is displayed on an LCD screen as traces to allow the operator to monitor the integrity of the system. The data type and sampling interval as provided in table 4.

DATA TYPE	SAMPLING
TDEM	0.1 sec
Magnetometer	0.1 sec
GPS Position	0.2 sec
Radar Altimeter	0.2 sec

Table 4 - Sampling Rates

2.4.5. Base Station

A combine magnetometer/GPS base station was utilized on this project. A Geometrics Cesium vapour magnetometer was used as a magnetic sensor with a sensitivity of 0.001 nT. The base station was recording the magnetic field together with the GPS time at 1 Hz on a base station computer.

The base station magnetometer sensor was installed 50 metres from Trans North Helicopter Base in Watson Lake, away from electric transmission lines and moving ferrous objects such as motor vehicles.

The magnetometer base station's data was backed-up to the data processing computer at the end of each survey day.

3. PERSONNEL

The following Geotech Ltd. personnel were involved in the project.

Field

Project Manager:	Harish Kumar
Operator:	Ioan Serbu
Crew chief / QC Geophysicist:	Sean Hayes

The survey pilot and the mechanic engineer were employed directly by the helicopter operator – TRK Helicopters Ltd.

Pilot:	Roy Stevenson
Engineer:	Darren Shipman

Office

Data Processing:	Nick Venter
Data Technician:	Maria Jagodkin

Data acquisition and processing phases were carried out under the supervision of Andrei Bagrianski, Surveys Manager. Overall management of the project was undertaken by Edward Morrison, President, Geotech Ltd.

4. DATA PROCESSING AND PRESENTATION

4.1. Flight Path

The flight path, recorded by the acquisition program as WGS 84 latitude/longitude, was converted into the UTM coordinate system in Oasis Montaj.

The flight path was drawn using linear interpolation between x, y positions from the navigation system. Positions are updated every second and expressed as UTM eastings (x) and UTM northings (y).

4.2. Electromagnetic Data

A three stage digital filtering process was used to reject major sferic events and to reduce system noise. Local sferic activity can produce sharp, large amplitude events that cannot be removed by conventional filtering procedures. Smoothing or stacking will reduce their amplitude but leave a broader residual response that can be confused with geological phenomena. To avoid this possibility, a computer algorithm searches out and rejects the major sferic events. The filter used was a 16 point non-linear filter.

The signal to noise ratio was further improved by the application of a low pass linear digital filter. This filter has zero phase shift which prevents any lag or peak displacement from occurring, and it suppresses only variations with a wavelength less than about 1 second or 20 metres. This filter is a symmetrical 1 sec linear filter.

The results are presented as stacked profiles of EM voltages for the time gates, in linear - logarithmic scale for both B-field and dB/dt response.

Generalized modeling results of the VTEM system, written by Geophysicist Roger Barlow, are shown in Appendix C.

Graphical representation of the VTEM output voltage of the receiver coil and the transmitter current is shown in Appendix D.

4.3. Magnetic Data

The processing of the magnetic data involved the correction for diurnal variations by using the digitally recorded ground base station magnetic values. The base station magnetometer data was edited and merged into the Geosoft GDB database on a daily basis. The aeromagnetic data was corrected for diurnal variations by subtracting the observed magnetic base station deviations.

A micro-levelling procedure was applied to remove persistent low-amplitude components of flight-line noise remaining in the data. Where tie lines were available, tie line levelling was carried out by adjusting intersection points along the traverse lines.

The corrected magnetic data was interpolated between survey lines using a random point gridding method to yield x-y grid values for a standard grid cell size of approximately 0.2 cm at the mapping scale. The Minimum Curvature algorithm was used to interpolate values onto a rectangular regular spaced grid.

The survey area shows a moderate magnetic activity. Maximum values of 57300 nT are observed in the middle part of the block. Average of 56900 nT is detected in the survey area.

5. DELIVERABLES

5.1. Survey Report

The survey report describes the data acquisition, processing, and final presentation of the survey results.

The survey report is provided in two paper copies and digitally in PDF format.

5.2. Maps

Final maps were produced at a scale of 1:20,000. The coordinate/projection system used was the WGS84, UTM zone 9N. All maps show the flight path trace and topographic data. Latitude and longitude are also noted on maps.

The following maps are presented on paper,

- dB/dt profiles, Time Gates 0.234 – 6.578 ms in linear - logarithmic scale
- B-field profiles, Time Gates 0.234 – 6.578 ms in linear - logarithmic scale
- Total Magnetic intensity contours and colour image

5.3. Digital Data

Two copies of DVDs were prepared.

There are two (2) main directories,

Data contains a database, grids and maps, as described below.

Report contains a copy of the report and appendices in PDF format.

- Database in Geosoft GDB format, containing the following channels:

X:	X positional data (metres – WGS84, utm zone 9 north)
Y:	Y positional data (metres – WGS84, utm zone 9 north)
Lon:	Longitude data (degree – WGS84)
Lat:	Latitude data (degree – WGS84)
Z:	GPS antenna elevation (metres - ASL)
Radar:	Helicopter terrain clearance from radar altimeter (metres - AGL)
DEM:	Digital elevation model (metres)
Gtime1:	GPS time (seconds of the day)
Mag1:	Raw Total Magnetic field data (nT)
Basemag:	Magnetic diurnal variation data (nT)
Mag2:	Total Magnetic field diurnal variation corrected data (nT)
Mag3:	Leveled Total Magnetic field data (nT)
SF[10]:	dB/dt 120 microsecond time channel (pV/A/m^4)
SF[11]:	dB/dt 141 microsecond time channel (pV/A/m^4)
SF[12]:	dB/dt 167 microsecond time channel (pV/A/m^4)
SF[13]:	dB/dt 198 microsecond time channel (pV/A/m^4)
SF[14]:	dB/dt 234 microsecond time channel (pV/A/m^4)
SF[15]:	dB/dt 281 microsecond time channel (pV/A/m^4)
SF[16]:	dB/dt 339 microsecond time channel (pV/A/m^4)
SF[17]:	dB/dt 406 microsecond time channel (pV/A/m^4)
SF[18]:	dB/dt 484 microsecond time channel (pV/A/m^4)
SF[19]:	dB/dt 573 microsecond time channel (pV/A/m^4)
SF[20]:	dB/dt 682 microsecond time channel (pV/A/m^4)
SF[21]:	dB/dt 818 microsecond time channel (pV/A/m^4)
SF[22]:	dB/dt 974 microsecond time channel (pV/A/m^4)
SF[23]:	dB/dt 1151 microsecond time channel (pV/A/m^4)
SF[24]:	dB/dt 1370 microsecond time channel (pV/A/m^4)
SF[25]:	dB/dt 1641 microsecond time channel (pV/A/m^4)
SF[26]:	dB/dt 1953 microsecond time channel (pV/A/m^4)
SF[27]:	dB/dt 2307 microsecond time channel (pV/A/m^4)
SF[28]:	dB/dt 2745 microsecond time channel (pV/A/m^4)
SF[29]:	dB/dt 3286 microsecond time channel (pV/A/m^4)
SF[30]:	dB/dt 3911 microsecond time channel (pV/A/m^4)
SF[31]:	dB/dt 4620 microsecond time channel (pV/A/m^4)
SF[32]:	dB/dt 5495 microsecond time channel (pV/A/m^4)
SF[33]:	dB/dt 6578 microsecond time channel (pV/A/m^4)
BF[10]:	B-field 120 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[11]:	B-field 141 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[12]:	B-field 167 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)

BF[13]:	B-field 198 microsecond time channel(pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[14]:	B-field 234 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[15]:	B-field 281 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[16]:	B-field 339 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[17]:	B-field 406 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[18]:	B-field 484 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[19]:	B-field 573 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[20]:	B-field 682 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
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BF[31]:	B-field 4620 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[32]:	B-field 5495 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[33]:	B-field 6578 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
PLM:	Power line monitor

Electromagnetic B-field and dB/dt data is found in array channel format between indexes 10 – 33, as described above.

- Database VTEM_waveform.gdb in Geosoft GDB format, containing the following channels:

  Time: Sampling rate interval, 10.416 microseconds
  Volt: output voltage of the receiver coil (volt)

- Grids in Geosoft GRD format, as follow,

  mag_alle: Total magnetic intensity (nT)
  dem_alle: Digital elevation model (m)

  A Geosoft .GRD file has a .GI metadata file associated with it, containing grid projection information.
  Grid cell size of 25 metres was used.

- Maps at 1:20,000 scale in Geosoft MAP format, as follow,

  Mag: Total magnetic intensity contours and colour image
  dB/dt_Prof: VTEM dB/dt profiles, Time Gates 0.234 – 6.578 ms in linear - logarithmic scale
  Bfield_Prof: VTEM B-field profiles, Time Gates 0.234 – 6.578 ms in linear - logarithmic scale

- A *readme.txt* file describing the content of digital data, as described above.

6. CONCLUSIONS

A helicopter-borne versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM) geophysical survey has been completed over the Alle property, located in Yukon, Canada.

The total area coverage is 16.8 km^2. Total survey line coverage is 190 line kilometres. The principal sensors included a Time Domain EM system and a magnetometer. Results have been presented as stacked profiles and contour colour images at a scale of 1:20,000.

Final data processing at the office of Geotech Ltd. in Aurora, Ontario was carried out under the supervision of Andrei Bagrianski, Surveys Manager.

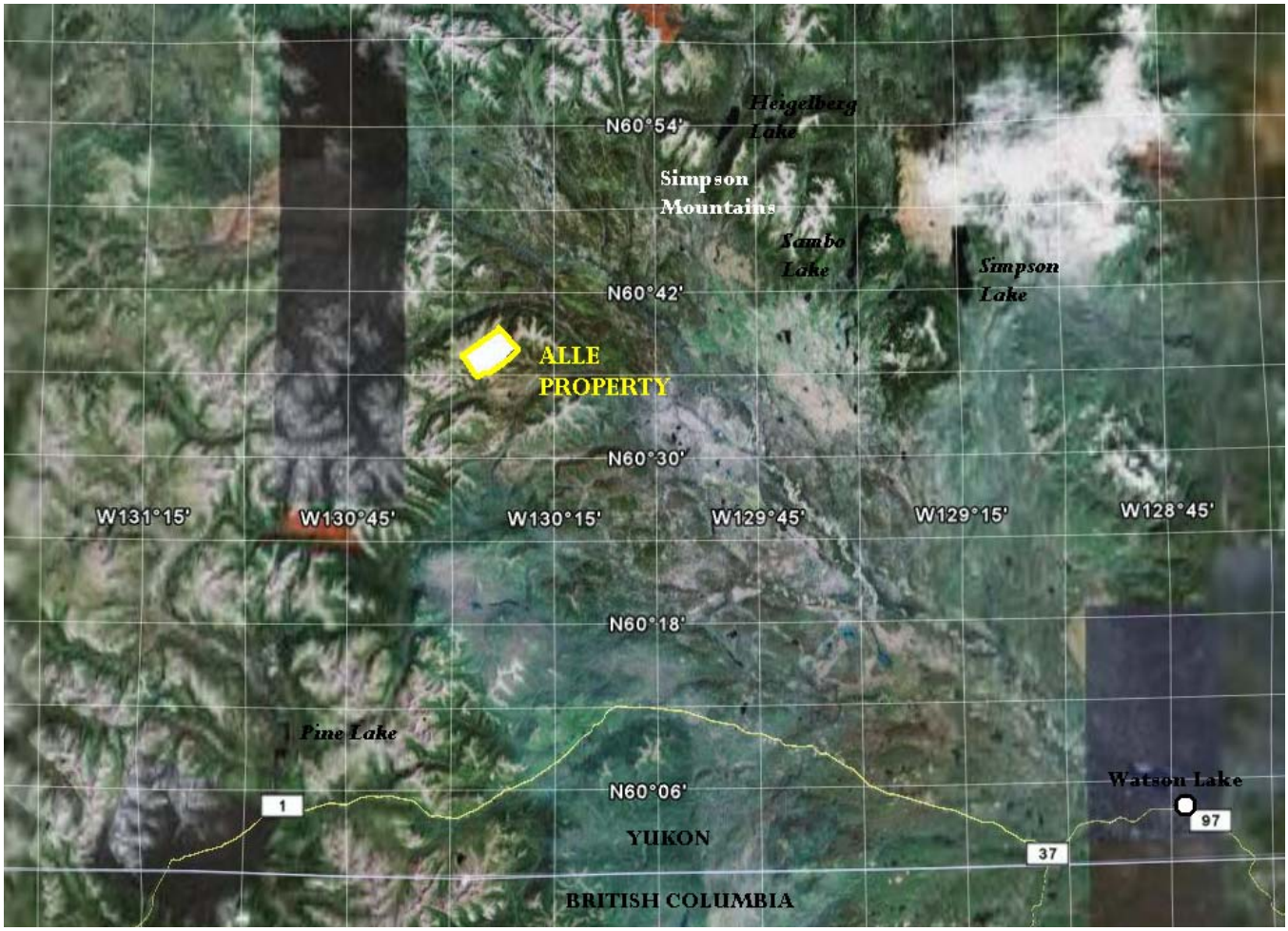
A number of EM anomaly groupings were identified. Ground follow-up of those anomalies should be carried out if favourably supported by other geoscientific data.

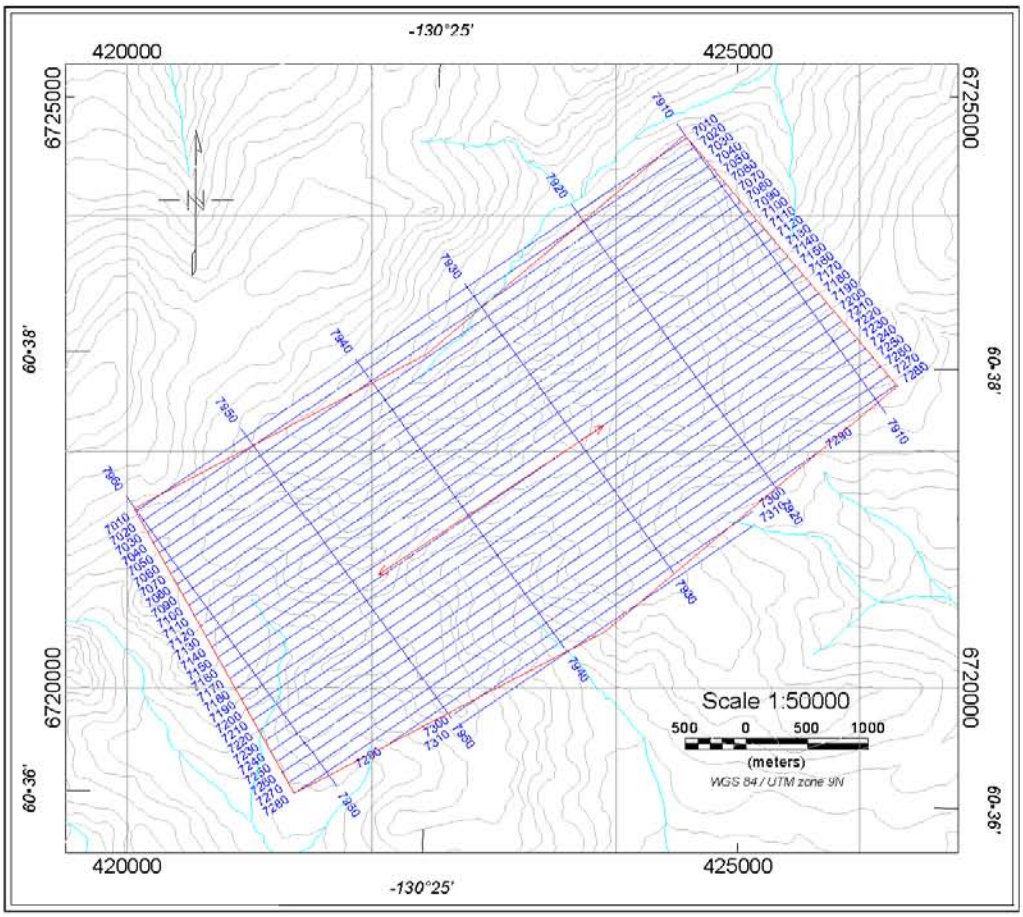
Respectfully submitted,

Nick Venter
Geotech Ltd.
September, 2007

APPENDIX A

SURVEY BLOCK LOCATION MAPS




-130°25'
420000
425000
6725000
6720000
60-38'
Scale 1:50000
500 0 500 1000
(meters)
WGS 84 / UTM zone 9N

APPENDIX B

SURVEY BLOCK COORDINATES
(WGS84, UTM zone 9 north)

Alle property

X	Y
420054.23	6721519.86
421366.52	6719110.48
423912.63	6720480.56
426309.64	6722553.60
424564.99	6724679.92

APPENDIX C

MODELING VTEM DATA

MODELING VTEM DATA

Introduction

The VTEM system is based on a concentric or central loop design, whereby, the receiver is positioned at the centre of a 26.1 meters diameter transmitter loop that produces a dipole moment up to 625,000 NIA at peak current. The wave form is a bi-polar, modified square wave with a turn-on and turn-off at each end. With a base frequency of 30 Hz, the duration of each pulse is approximately 7.5 milliseconds followed by an off time where no primary field is present.

During turn-on and turn-off, a time varying field is produced (dB/dt) and an electro-motive force (emf) is created as a finite impulse response. A current ring around the transmitter loop moves outward and downward as time progresses. When conductive rocks and mineralization are encountered, a secondary field is created by mutual induction and measured by the receiver at the centre of the transmitter loop.

Measurements are made during the off-time, when only the secondary field (representing the conductive targets encountered in the ground) is present.

Late in 2006, Geotech Ltd. incorporated a B-Field measurement in the VTEM system. The B-Field measurements have the advantage of containing more spectral energy at low spectral frequencies than the dB/dt measurements; hence, greater amplitudes and accuracies when encountering targets with higher conductances (> 500 Siemens). The converse is true at higher spectral frequencies where dB/dt measurements are best applied. The B-field is most widely used in nickel exploration where a small percentage of targets are extremely conductive (> 2500 Siemens) and less resolvable or invisible (below the noise threshold) using dB/dt measurements.

Efficient modeling of the results can be carried out on regularly shaped geometries, thus yielding close approximations to the parameters of the measured targets. The following is a description of a series of common models made for the purpose of promoting a general understanding of the measured results.

Variation of Plate Depth

Geometries represented by plates of different strike length, depth extent, dip, plunge and depth below surface can be varied with characteristic parameters like conductance of the target, conductance of the host and conductivity/thickness and thickness of the overburden layer.

Diagrammatic models for a vertical plate are shown in figures A and G at two different depths, all other parameters remaining constant. With this transmitter-receiver geometry, the classic **M** shaped response is generated. Figure A shows a plate where the top is near surface. Here, amplitudes of the duel peaks are higher and symmetrical with the zero centre positioned directly above the plate. Most important is the separation distance of the peaks. This distance is small when the plate is near surface and widens with a linear relationship as the plate (depth to top) increases. Figure G shows a much deeper plate where the separation distance of the peaks is much wider and the amplitudes of the channels have decreased.

Variation of Plate Dip

As the plate dips and departs from the vertical position, the peaks become asymmetrical. Figure B shows a near surface plate dipping 80º. Note that the direction of dip is toward the high shoulder of the response and the top of the plate remains under the centre minimum.

As the dip increases, the aspect ratio (Min/Max) decreases and this aspect ratio can be used as an empirical guide to dip angles from near 90º to about 30º. The method is not sensitive enough where dips are less than about 30º. Figure E shows a plate dipping 45º and, at this angle, the minimum shoulder starts to vanish. In Figure D, a flat lying plate is shown, relatively near surface. Note that the twin peak anomaly has been replaced by a symmetrical shape with large, bell shaped, channel amplitudes which decay relative to the conductance of the plate.

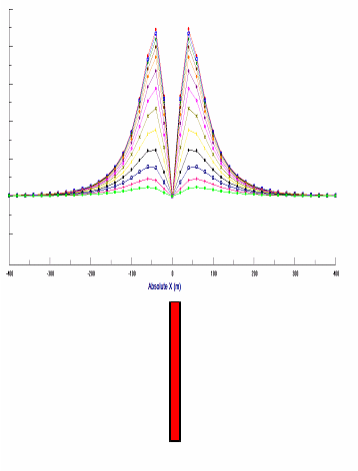
Figure H shows a special case where two plates are positioned to represent a synclinal structure. Note that the main characteristic to remember is the centre amplitudes are higher (approximately double) compared to the high shoulder of a single plate. This model is very representative of tightly folded formations where the conductors where once flat lying.

Variation of Prism Depth

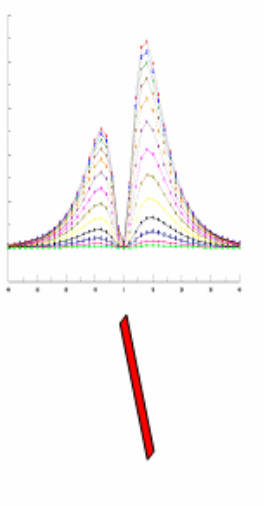
Finally, with prism models, another algorithm is required to represent current on the plate. A plate model is considered to be infinitely thin with respect to thickness and incapable of representing the current in the thickness dimension. A prism model is constructed to deal with this problem, thereby, representing the thickness of the body more accurately.

Figures C, F and I show the same prism at increasing depths. Aside from an expected decrease in amplitude, the side lobes of the anomaly show a widening with deeper prism depths of the bell shaped early time channels.

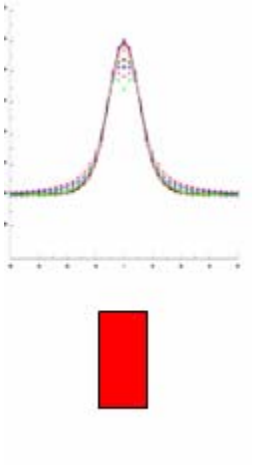
A



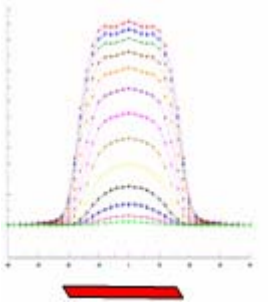
B



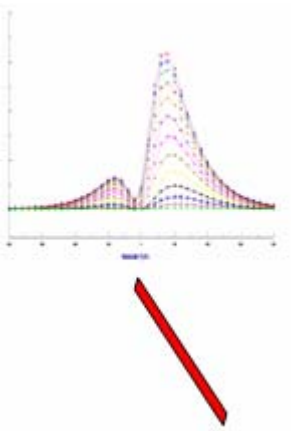
C



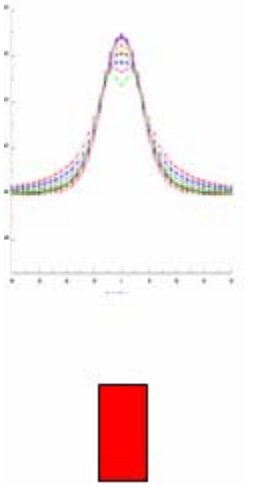
D



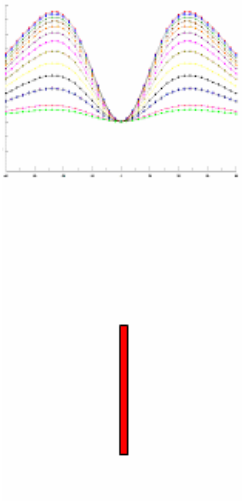
E



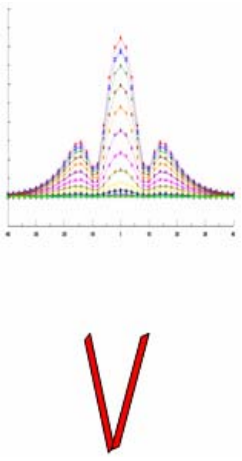
F



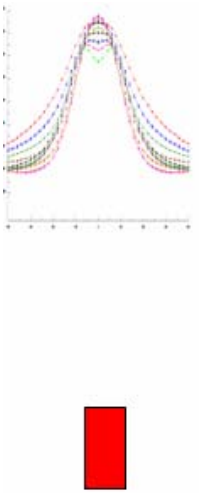
G



H



I



General Modeling Concepts

A set of models has been produced for the Geotech VTEM® system with explanation notes (see models A to I above). The reader is encouraged to review these models, so as to get a general understanding of the responses as they apply to survey results. While these models do not begin to cover all possibilities, they give a general perspective on the simple and most commonly encountered anomalies.

When producing these models, a few key points were observed and are worth noting as follows:

- For near vertical and vertical plate models, the top of the conductor is always located directly under the centre low point between the two shoulders in the classic **M** shaped response.

- As the plate is positioned at an increasing depth to the top, the shoulders of the **M** shaped response, have a greater separation distance.

- When faced with choosing between a flat lying plate and a prism model to represent the target (broad response) some ambiguity is present and caution should be exercised.

- With the concentric loop system and Z-component receiver coil, virtually all types of conductors and most geometries are most always well coupled and a response is generated (see model H). Only concentric loop systems can map this type of target.

The modelling program used to generate the responses was prepared by PetRos Eikon Inc. and is one of a very few that can model a wide range of targets in a conductive half space.

General Interpretation Principals

Magnetics

The total magnetic intensity responses reflect major changes in the magnetite and/or other magnetic minerals content in the underlying rocks and unconsolidated overburden. Precambrian rocks have often been subjected to intense heat and pressure during structural and metamorphic events in their history. Original signatures imprinted on these rocks at the time of formation have, it most cases, been modified, resulting in low magnetic susceptibility values.

The amplitude of magnetic anomalies, relative to the regional background, helps to assist in identifying specific magnetic and non-magnetic rock units (and conductors) related to, for example, mafic flows, mafic to ultramafic intrusives, felsic intrusives, felsic volcanics and/or sediments etc. Obviously, several geological sources can produce the same magnetic response. These ambiguities can be reduced considerably if basic geological information on the area is available to the geophysical interpreter.

In addition to simple amplitude variations, the shape of the response expressed in the wave length and the symmetry or asymmetry, is used to estimate the depth, geometric parameters and magnetization of the anomaly. For example, long narrow magnetic linears usually reflect mafic flows or intrusive dyke features. Large areas with complex magnetic patterns may be produced by intrusive bodies with significant magnetization, flat lying magnetic sills or sedimentary iron formation. Local isolated circular magnetic patterns often represent plug-like igneous intrusives such as kimberlites, pegmatites or volcanic vent areas.

Because the total magnetic intensity (TMI) responses may represent two or more closely spaced bodies within a response, the second derivative of the TMI response may be helpful for distinguishing these complexities. The second derivative is most useful in mapping near surface linears and other subtle magnetic structures that are partially masked by nearby higher amplitude magnetic features. The broad zones of higher magnetic amplitude, however, are severely attenuated in the vertical derivative results. These higher amplitude zones reflect rock units having strong magnetic susceptibility signatures. For this reason, both the TMI and the second derivative maps should be evaluated together.

Theoretically, the second derivative, zero contour or colour delineates the contacts or limits of large sources with near vertical dip and shallow depth to the top. The vertical gradient map also aids in determining contact zones between rocks with a susceptibility contrast, however, different, more complicated rules of thumb apply.

Concentric Loop EM Systems

Concentric systems with horizontal transmitter and receiver antennae produce much larger responses for flat lying conductors as contrasted with vertical plate-like conductors. The amount of current developing on the flat upper surface of targets having a substantial area in this dimension, are the direct result of the effective coupling angle, between the primary magnetic field and the flat surface area. One therefore, must not compare the amplitude/conductance of responses generated from flat lying bodies with those derived from near vertical plates; their ratios will be quite different for similar conductances.

Determining dip angle is very accurate for plates with dip angles greater than 30º. For angles less than 30º to 0º, the sensitivity is low and dips can not be distinguished accurately in the presence of normal survey noise levels.

A plate like body that has near vertical position will display a two shoulder, classic **M** shaped response with a distinctive separation distance between peaks for a given depth to top.

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between responses associated with the edge effects of flat lying conductors and poorly conductive bedrock conductors. Poorly conductive bedrock conductors having low dip angles will also exhibit responses that may be interpreted as surfacial overburden conductors. In some situations, the conductive response has line to line continuity and some magnetic correlation providing possible evidence that the response is related to an actual bedrock source.

The EM interpretation process used, places considerable emphasis on determining an understanding of the general conductive patterns in the area of interest. Each area has different characteristics and these can effectively guide the detailed process used.

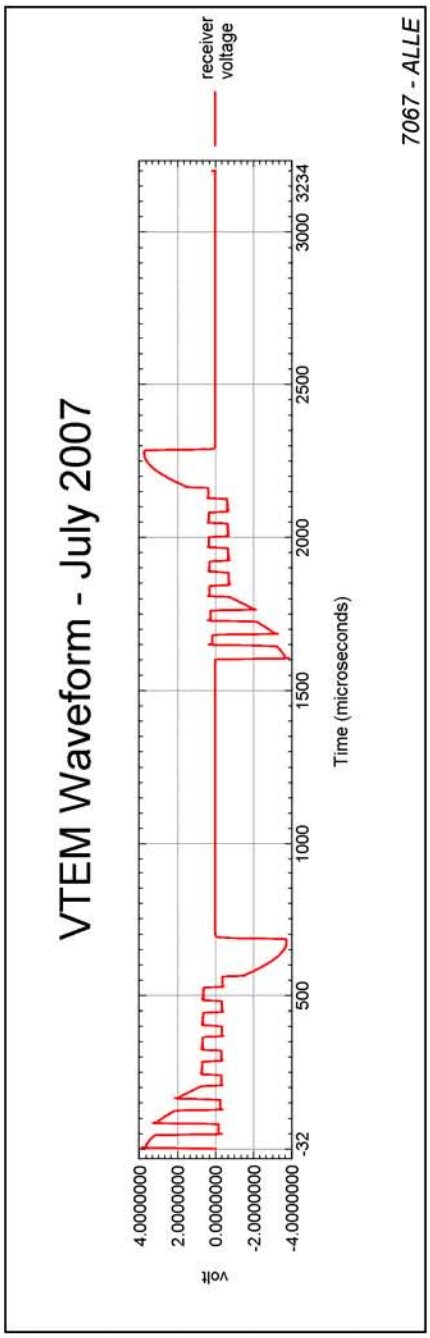
The first stage is to determine which time gates are most descriptive of the overall conductance patterns. Maps of the time gates that represent the range of responses can be very informative.

Next, stacking the relevant channels as profiles on the flight path together with the second vertical derivative of the TMI is very helpful in revealing correlations between the EM and Magnetics.

Next, key lines can be profiled as single lines to emphasize specific characteristics of a conductor or the relationship of one conductor to another on the same line. Resistivity Depth sections can be constructed to show the relationship of conductive overburden or conductive bedrock with the conductive anomaly.

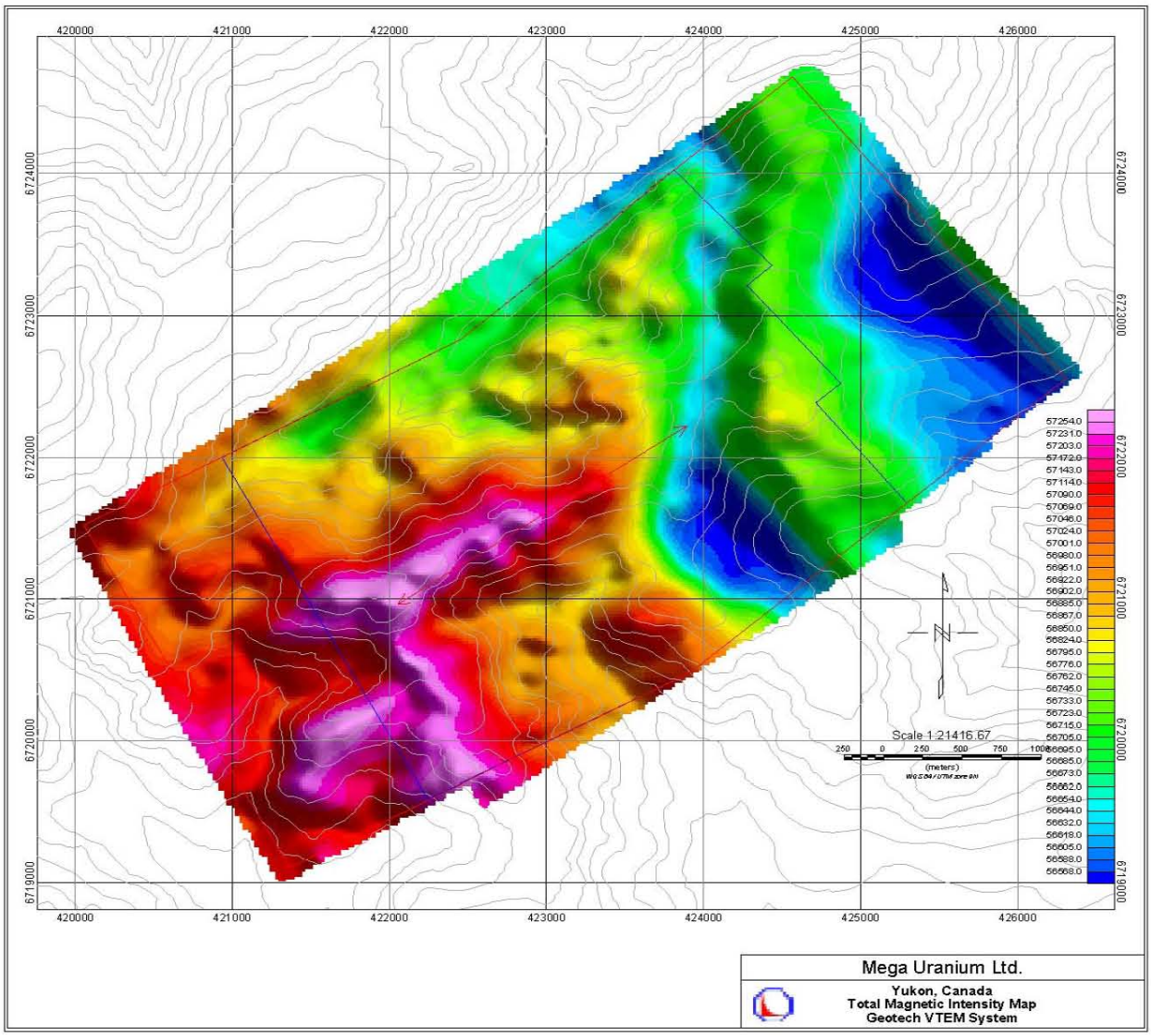
APPENDIX D

VTEM WAVE FORM



APPENDIX E

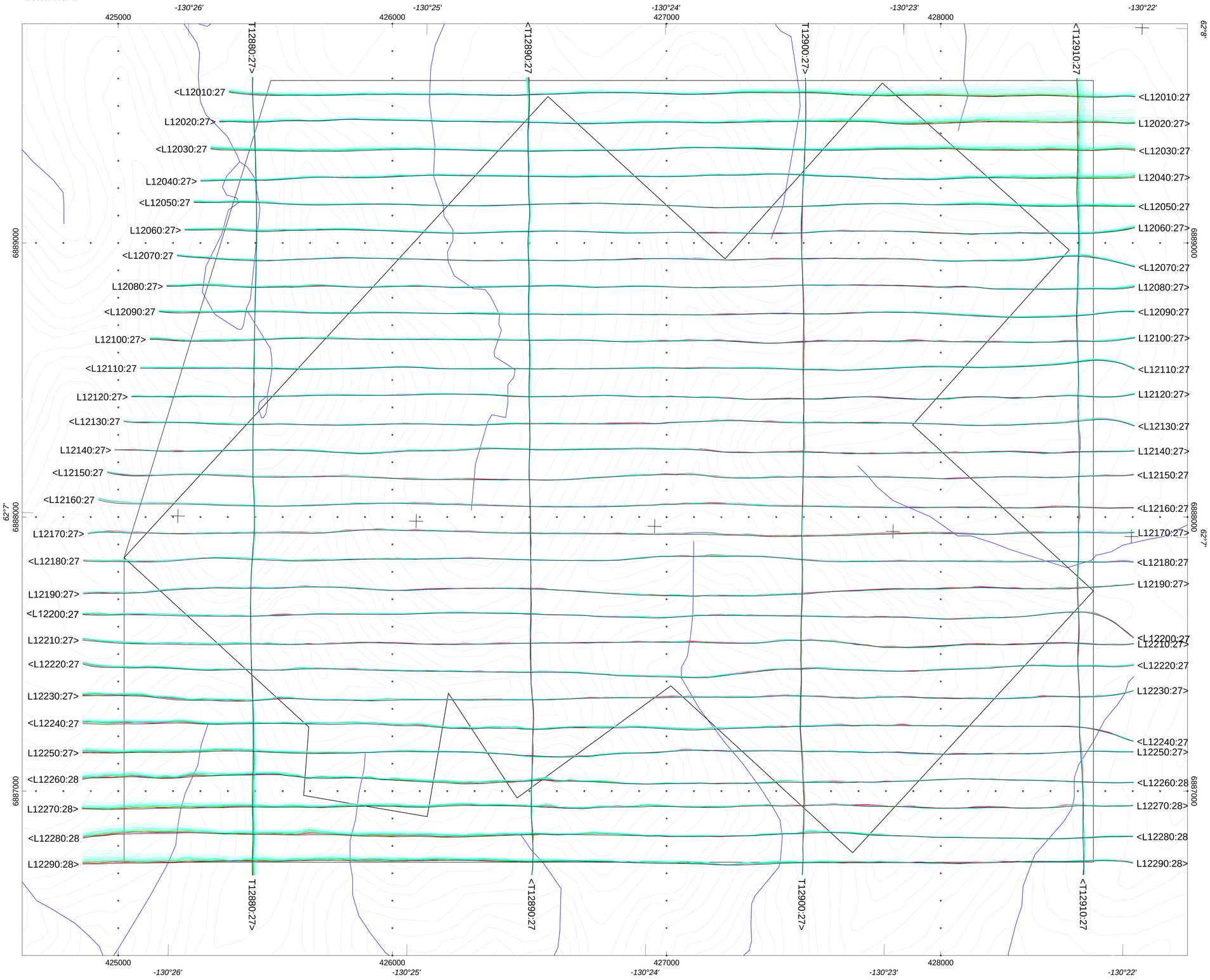
GEOPHYSICAL MAPS



Strategic metals ltd.

Generating Value

GEOTECH LTD.



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:

- Survey date: August 2007
- Survey base: Incannu Lodge
- Aircraft: AS-350 B3 helicopter, Registration C-GTFX
- Nominal Flight Line Spacing: 100 metres
- Nominal Flight Line Direction: 90
- Nominal Tie Line Spacing: 1000 metres
- Nominal Tie Line Direction: 0
- Nominal helicopter terrain clearance: 150 metres
- EM Loop is 35 metres under helicopter
- Magnetic sensor is 15 metres under helicopter

INSTRUMENTS:

- Geotech Time Domain Electromagnetic System (VTEM) with concentric Rx/Tx geometry
- Transmitter Loop Diameter 26 m, Base Frequency 30 Hz
- Dipole Moment: 407,700 NIA
- Transmitter Wave Form: Trapezoid, Pulse Width 7.2 ms
- Geometrics Optically-pumped,
- High Sensitivity Cesium Magnetometer
- Magnetometer Resolution 0.02 nT at 10 samples/sec

Profiles scale 1 mm = 0.01 (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
(Linear between +/-2 (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
logarithmic above .logbase. (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)

Legend:

- Roads
- Lakes, Rivers
- Utility lines
- Railways
- Swamps
- Topographic contours

- 0.234 ms (B-field)
- 0.281 ms (B-field)
- 0.339 ms (B-field)
- 0.406 ms (B-field)
- 0.484 ms (B-field)
- 0.573 ms (B-field)
- 0.682 ms (B-field)
- 0.818 ms (B-field)
- 0.974 ms (B-field)
- 1.151 ms (B-field)
- 1.370 ms (B-field)
- 1.641 ms (B-field)
- 1.953 ms (B-field)
- 2.307 ms (B-field)
- 2.745 ms (B-field)
- 3.286 ms (B-field)
- 3.911 ms (B-field)
- 4.620 ms (B-field)
- 5.495 ms (B-field)
- 6.578 ms (B-field)
- 7.828 ms (B-field)

Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300 400 500

(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 9N

Strategic Metals Ltd.
Uno Block
Yukon, Canada

Geotech VTEM System

B-Field Profiles
Time Channels 0.234 - 6.578 ms

Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
30 Industrial Parkway South,
Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 3W2
www.geotechairborne.com

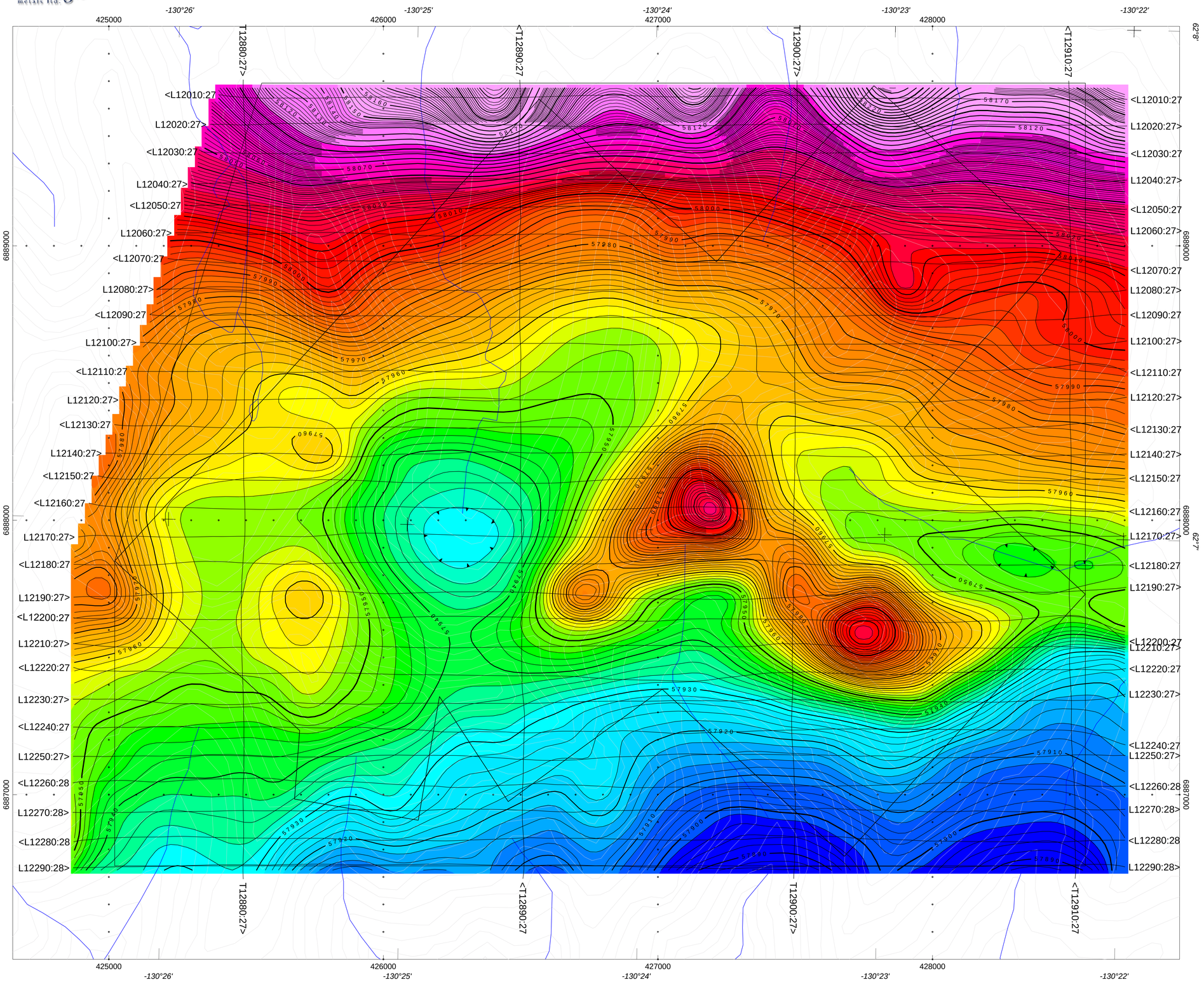
September 2007

7067

Strategic metals ltd.

Generating Value

GEOTECH LTD.



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:

Survey date: August 2007
Survey base: Incannu Lodge
Aircraft: AS-350 B3 helicopter, Registration C-GTFX
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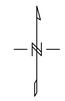
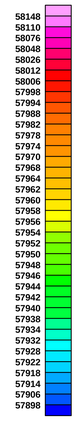
Geometrics Optically-pumped,
High Sensitivity Cesium Magnetometer
Magnetometer Resolution 0.02 nT at 10 samples/sec





TMI (nT)

Legend:

- Roads
- Lakes, Rivers
- Utility lines
- Railways
- Swamps
- Topographic contours

contour intervals:

- 2 nT
- 10 nT
- 50 nT

Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300 400 500

(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 9N

Strategic Metals Ltd.
Uno BlocK
Yukon, Canada

Geotech VTEM System
Total Magnetic Intensity Map

Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
30 Industrial Parkway South,
Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 3W2
www.geotechairborne.com

September 2007

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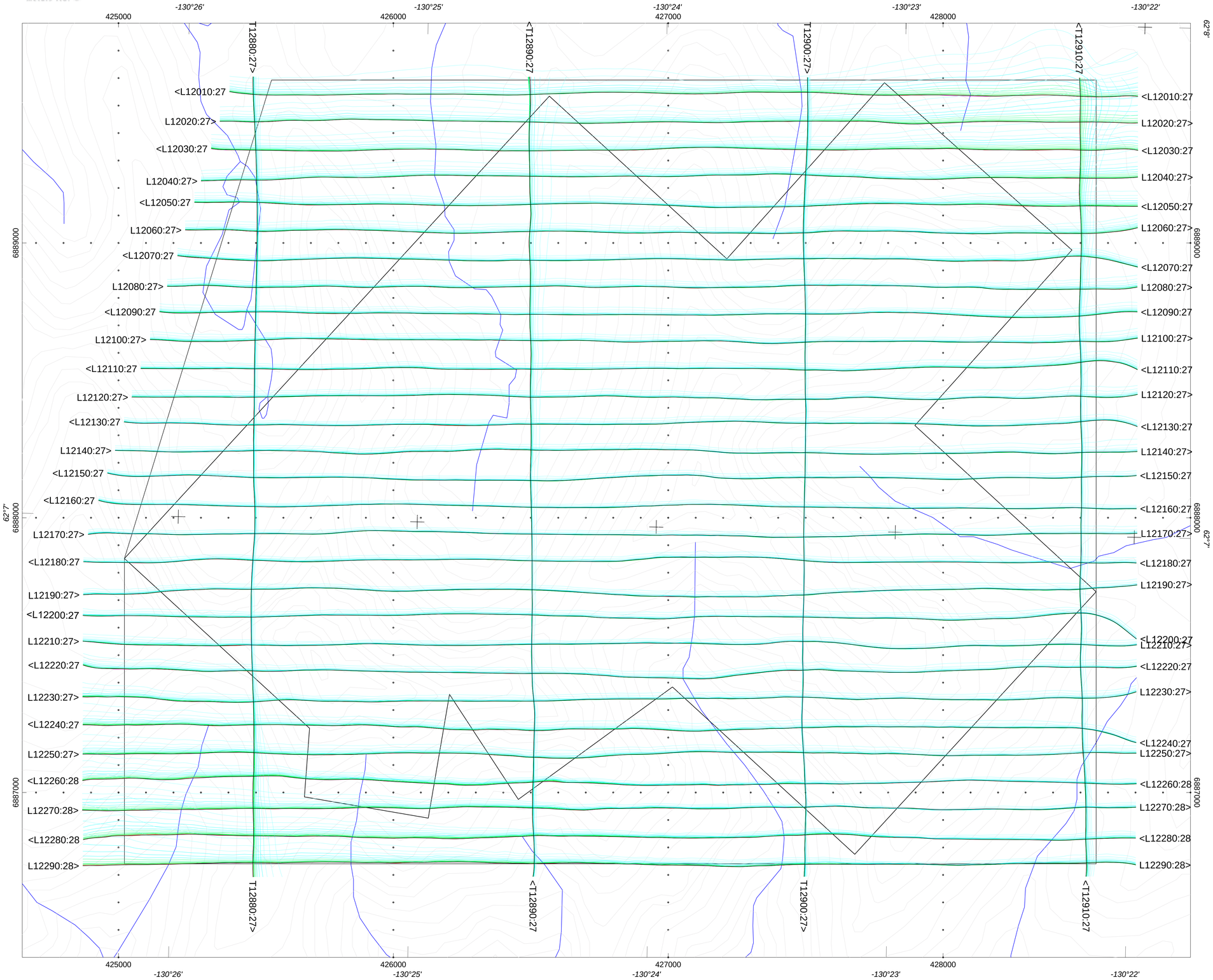
GEOTECH LTD.



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Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300 400 500

(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 9N

Strategic Metals Ltd.
Uno Block
Yukon, Canada.

Geotech VTEM System
dB/dt Profiles
Time Channels 0.234 - 6.578 ms

Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
30 Industrial Parkway South,
Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 3W2
www.geotechairborne.com

September 2007

7067

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
1016 – 510 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1L8
Telephone: 604-688-2568 Fax: 604-688-2578

AFFIDAVIT

I, Joan Mariacher, of Vancouver, B.C. make oath and say:

That to the best of my knowledge the attached Statement of Expenditures for exploration work on Uno 1-30 mineral claims on Claim Sheet 105J/1 is accurate.

Joan Mariacher

Sworn before me at Vancouver, B.C.

this 22nd day of February, 2008.

Notary Public, Yukon Territory

Statement of Expenditures
Uno 1-30 Mineral Claims
February 13, 2008

Contract VTEM Survey

Geotech Ltd.	$16,101.84

Geotech Ltd.

30 Industrial Parkway South, Aurora ON L4G 3W2

BILL TO:
Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limite 1016-510 West Hastings Street Vancouver, BC Canada V6B 1L8

DATE:	INVOICE:
10/12/2007	991107

TERMS:	Project
Due on receipt	7067

Description		Amount
Helicopter-borne time domain electromagnetic geophysical survey with VTEM system Interm Billing - 90% of the estimated total charge plus any additional charges, including but not limited to additional line km, standby days, plus GST is payable completion of flying.		665,651.00
ntract (Yukon and northern BC.)		
Estimated 5690 line km @ $70.00	$398,300.00	
29 blocks @ $2,000.00 per block	$58,000.00	
65 days @ $6,000.00 per day	$390,000.00	
Helicopter time charges for 227.3 hours @ $1,800.00 per hour	$409,140.00	
Helicopter mob/demob	$10,000.00	
Crew and equipment mob/demob	$7,000.00	
Minimum survey charge	$1,272,440.00	
90% of $1,278,440.00	$1,145,196.00	
Less Previoius Billing		
Invoice 991034	($289,040.00)	
Invoice 991078	($190,505.00)	
Total Billable Amount	$665,651.00	

Business Number: 110859469

Subtotal	Can$665,651.00
GST	Can$39,939.06
TOTAL	Can$705,590.06

Please Remit By Bank Transfer To:
TD CANADA TRUST
16655 YONGE ST., UNIT 1
NEWMARKET, ONTARIO L3X 1V6
TRANSIT # 3102
ACCOUNT #5217874

Tel: 905-841-5004 Fax: 905-841-0611 email: info@geotechairborne.com

Geotech Ltd.

245 Industrial Parkway North, Aurora ON L4G 4C4

Bill To
Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limite 1016-510 West Hastings Street Vancouver, BC Canada V6B 1L8

Date	Invoice #
1/16/2008	991203

Terms	Project
Due on receipt	7067

Description		Amount
Helicopter-borne time domain electromagnetic geophysical survey with VTEM system Final Billing - Theremaining balance of total survey charge is payable right before delivery of the products		214,859.80
Contract (Yukon and northern BC.)		
: survey charge 5657 line km @ $70.00	$395,990.00	
28 blocks @ $2,000.00 per block	$56,000.00	
65 days @ $6,000.00 per day	$390,000.00	
Helicopter time charges for 227.3 hours @ $1,800.00 per hour	$409,140.00	
Helicopter mob/demob	$10,000.00	
Crew and equipment mob/demob	$7,000.00	
Em anomaly maps 5657km @1.50/km	$8,485.50	
25 Interpretational reports @$3,000	$75,000.00	
Fuel 6276 Liters	$8,440.30	
Total Survey charge	$1,360,055.80	
Less Previoius Billing		
Invoice 991034	($289,040.00)	
Invoice 991078	($190,505.00)	
Invoice 991107	($665,651.00)	
Billable Amount	$214,859.80	
Business Number: 110859469		

10742.95

Alle - 7700.65
Barwell - 6649.52
Cabin - 7167.47
Dawson - 5688.18
Fairweather - 6283.58
Hart - 6989.74
Hilden - 3957.84
Highway - 10934.85
Hopeful - 8195.04
Hyper - 8666.56
Hy - 13542.70
Jake - 4308.53
Mac - 6454.17
Mac - 10130.54
Mt Hinton - 31298.60
Nimo (Rich) - 10143.28

Obvious - 5427.34
Rader - 13526.47
Lansdowne - 8086.24 (QG)
Ran - 6747.07
Rose - 5224.91
Tes - 10934.85
Tes - 7307.60
Tank - 3958.52
~~Nimo - 5803.45~~
$6093.62
22560.75

Subtotal	Can$214,859.80
GST	Can$10,742.99
Total	Can$225,602.79

Please Remit By Bank Transfer To:
TD CANADA TRUST
16655 YONGE ST., UNIT 1
NEWMARKET, ONTARIO L3X 1V6
TRANSIT#3102
ACCOUNT#5217874

Tel: 905-841-5004 Fax: 905-841-0611 email: info@geotechairborne.com