GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

On the

SELWYN 1-10 CLAIMS

located at

NTS 105I02
Latitude 62° 05'N; Longitude 125° 51'W

In the Yukon Territory

Prepared for

WAR EAGLE MINING COMPANY INC.

By

D. Turner
and
I. Young

Overall Program Duration: July 10 to August 22, 2007

December 21, 2008

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1. Summary

The Selwyn claims are located in eastern Yukon Territory along the Northwest Territories border, approximately 30 km northwest of Tungsten. The claims were staked to cover the Yukon portion of the Little Nahanni Pegmatite Group (LNPG), a pegmatite dike swarm of the lithium-cesium-tantalum (LCT) geochemical type. These types of systems are the primary source of the world's tantalum, as well as important producers of other rare metals such as tin, lithium, and rubidium (Cerny, 1991a).

This specific report is modified from a technical report on the MAC claim group (Young, 2007), a contiguous block that straddles the Northwest Territories–Yukon border. On the Yukon side are the Selwyn claims, and on the NWT side are the Mac claims.

The Mac property consists of twenty (20) contiguous claims that cover a 6197-hectare area in a northwest-trending fashion. War Eagle Mining Company Inc. ("War Eagle") earned 100% ownership of these claims in February of 2007 through a purchasing agreement with previous joint-venture partner Strategic Metals Ltd. The Selwyn claims consist of ten (10) contiguous claims. War Eagle owns 100% of the Selwyn Claims.

Access to the property is best achieved via helicopter. An overgrown and flooded cat trail running towards Howards Pass comes within 1 km of the property, is clearly visible from the air, and is shown on topographic maps. This trail connects with the Nahanni Range Road, a full service gravel road leading to Tungsten.

Pegmatites of the LNPG dyke swarms have been mapped over an area 13.5 km long and 2.5 km wide, trending in a NW fashion. Host rocks consist of Proterozoic to Paleozoic metasediments belonging to the Selwyn Basin (e.g. Earn Group, Roar River Group, Hyland Group, etc.) and are situated within the Selwyn Fold Belt. Some pegmatite dykes show deformation while others do not; it is unclear at this time what interplay exists between pegmatite emplacement and regional deformation. Individual dykes range from cm's wide up to 20 m wide, and collective dyke swarms have been discovered up to 500 m across. Individual dykes have been traced

continuously on surface for up to 5 km and can show vertical exposures of up to 300 m due to the deeply incised cirques. Five subtypes of mineralized pegmatite dykes were suggested from results of previous exploration programs based on field observations of mineralogy:

1. spodumene-quartz-feldspar (SQF)
2. spodumene-quartz-feldspar-lepidolite (SQFL)
3. quartz-albite (QA)
4. quartz-feldspar-lepidolite (QFL)
5. quartz-silver mica (QM).

Spodumene-bearing dykes show the highest Li values, while spodumene-absent dykes typically show elevated Sn and Ta. Current working hypotheses suggest that this trend may be due to evolving magmatic processes where later Ta-Sn-bearing fluids alter earlier Li-bearing assemblages. Pending geochemical and mineralogical data will shed light on this hypothesis.

The foci of the 2007 field program were drilling, mapping/prospecting, soil sampling, and regional exploration. The drill program consisted of eight holes with a total footage of approximately 5,900 ft. All holes were logged and specific pegmatite intervals were sent for assay. A bulk of the surveying/mapping program covered an area of approximately 40 km^2. The main emphasis was on revisiting the approximately 400 channel and chip sample sites from the 2002 field season, in order to obtain accurate strike, dip, width, strike length, and mineralogical data. All but 13 of these sample locations were revisited and unsampled dikes were also surveyed. Other targets for mapping and sampling were to assess the southern extension of the pegmatite group into Yukon Territory. The Selwyn 1 -10 claims cover the likely on strike extension of the dykes. The data obtained will be used to improve the 3D model of the Mac property developed by Challenger Geomatics Ltd. after the 2006 field season. Two soil sample grids were completed at the south end of the property near Mac Creek, in order to follow up anomalies identified by soil sampling during the 2006 season. A total of 319 soil samples were collected from the grids. In addition, one soil line was completed at the north end of the property (13 samples). Climbing equipment was used to obtain 25 chip and specimen samples from dikes exposed in near-vertical walls in cirques 9 and 10. Regional exploration resulted in the discovery of a new pegmatite group south of the O'Grady batholith. A number of samples were collected for geochemical analysis. In addition, a total of 20 stream sediment samples were collected from an area of approximately 150 km^2 to cover the area associated with the intrusive body responsible for pegmatite generation.

Given the size of the property, the 2007 drill program is considered preliminary. An improved three-dimensional model incorporating the mapping and surveying data from the 2007 field season should greatly improve the efficiency of a drilling program due to the three-dimensional structural complexity of the dike swarm. We note here that it is considered highly unlikely that any geophysical methods would be useful given the type of rocks involved and the geometry of the system.

2. Introduction

This report has been prepared for War Eagle Mining Company Inc. and contains information pertaining to the 2007 and recommendations for future work. The author was present during the entire 2006 and 2007 field seasons and was involved in all aspects of the programs.

3. Reliance on Other Experts

The majority of the information disclosed in this report is derived from the results of the 2006 and 2007 field programs. However, the author has relied on data, interpretations, and information supplied by others, as listed in the References.

4. Property Description and Location

The Mac and Selwyn properties are located primarily in the southwestern Northwest Territories at latitude 62°11'N and longitude 125°54'W on NTS 105I/2 (Fig. 1), however, a small region in Yukon Territory is also claimed as the Selwyn claims. The property comprises ten contiguous claims in the Northwest Territories and ten contiguous claims in Yukon, covering a total of 6197 hectares. The claims were staked to cover the Little Nahanni Pegmatite Group (LNPG), a pegmatite dike swarm of the lithium-cesium-tantalum (LCT) geochemical type. The first phase of staking occurred between August 2000 and September 2001, while claims Mac 8-10 and Selwyn 1-10 were recorded in July 2007. Claim locations and orthophotography are illustrated on Figure 2.

The property is approximately 250 km north by air of Watson Lake, Yukon, a small community located alongside the Alaska Highway. Road access to within 20 km of the property is possible from Watson Lake by way of the Robert Campbell Highway and Nahanni Range Road, a total distance of 300 km. From this point a winter road runs northwest parallel to the Yukon-NWT border to the Howards Pass zinc deposit, passing within 2 km of the northern part of the Mac claim block. A bulldozer trail (to Howards Pass) runs within 1 km of the southern part of the property. The closest lake suitable for floatplane access is Moose Lake which lies 1 km east of the claim block.

Due to the extensive area of the mineralized structures (13.5 x 2.5 km) and the nature of the en echelon dyke swarm it is difficult to define where 'mineralized zones' begin and end. However, seven general 'dyke swarms' have been defined by areas of increased dyke density and are depicted in Figure 10. Further detail is given in Figure 19, which shows the location of surveyed dykes and sampled dykes, which were chosen based on sampling history, mineralogy and width. Other unsurveyed and unsampled dykes do exist within the property bounds and will be addressed in future programs.

The Mac claims lie in proximity to the Nahanni National Park Reserve boundaries, and Mac Creek eventually drains into this parkland. Consequently, extra efforts and consideration should be taken to reduce environmental impacts in this otherwise pristine area. Also as a result of being within the park's distant watershed is an increased likelihood of government site assessments during the field season.

Property Status

On February 14, 2005, an option agreement was made between War Eagle and Strategic Metals Ltd., ("Strategic") the vendor of the Mac claims. This agreement granted War Eagle an exclusive option to acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Mac Claims 1 through 7 from Strategic, subject to a royalty equal to 2% of Net Smelter Returns (the "Royalty") based upon the following payments and schedule:

(a) the cash sum of $22,000 by February 28, 2005 (paid);
(b) an additional sum of $100,000 or issue shares to that value by the first anniversary of the option agreement (paid by issuing 150,000 common shares of War Eagle at a deemed price of $0.66 per share);
(c) an additional cash payment of $100,000 by February 15th, 2007 (paid).

As of February, 2007, War Eagle Mining Company Inc. had earned a 100% ownership of the previously staked Mac 1-7 claims by satisfying the above-noted terms. The Royalty on Mac Claims 1 - 7 can be reduced to 1% at any time with a $1,000,000 cash payment to Strategic. As of the date of this report the option to purchase the 1% Royalty had not been exercised. There are no royalty provisions applicable to Mac claims 8–10 and the Selwyn claims 1–10, as they were staked and recorded after War Eagle had earned its 100% ownership interest in the Mac 1–7 claims.

Claim tenure information is listed below:

Claim	Grant No.	Expiry / Status
Mac 1-3	F65138-F65140	September 19, 2010
Mac 4-5	F36511-F36512	September 19, 2010
Mac 6	F66407	March 27, 2011
Mac 7	F36513	November 11, 2011
Mac 8	K07610	July 17, 2009
Mac 9	K07611	July 17, 2009
Mac 10	K07612	July 17, 2009
Selwyn 1-10	YC71589-YC71598	June 28, 2008

The Selwyn claims, located in the Yukon Territory will expire within one year of recording; however, with the filing of an assessment report for work completed on the property, the

Company would be in a position to extend the life of the claims, or pay cash to keep them in good standing. The Mac claims, located in the Northwest Territories, will expire within two years after recording and with the filing of an assessment report, or payment of cash, the Company has the ability to continue maintaining the claims.

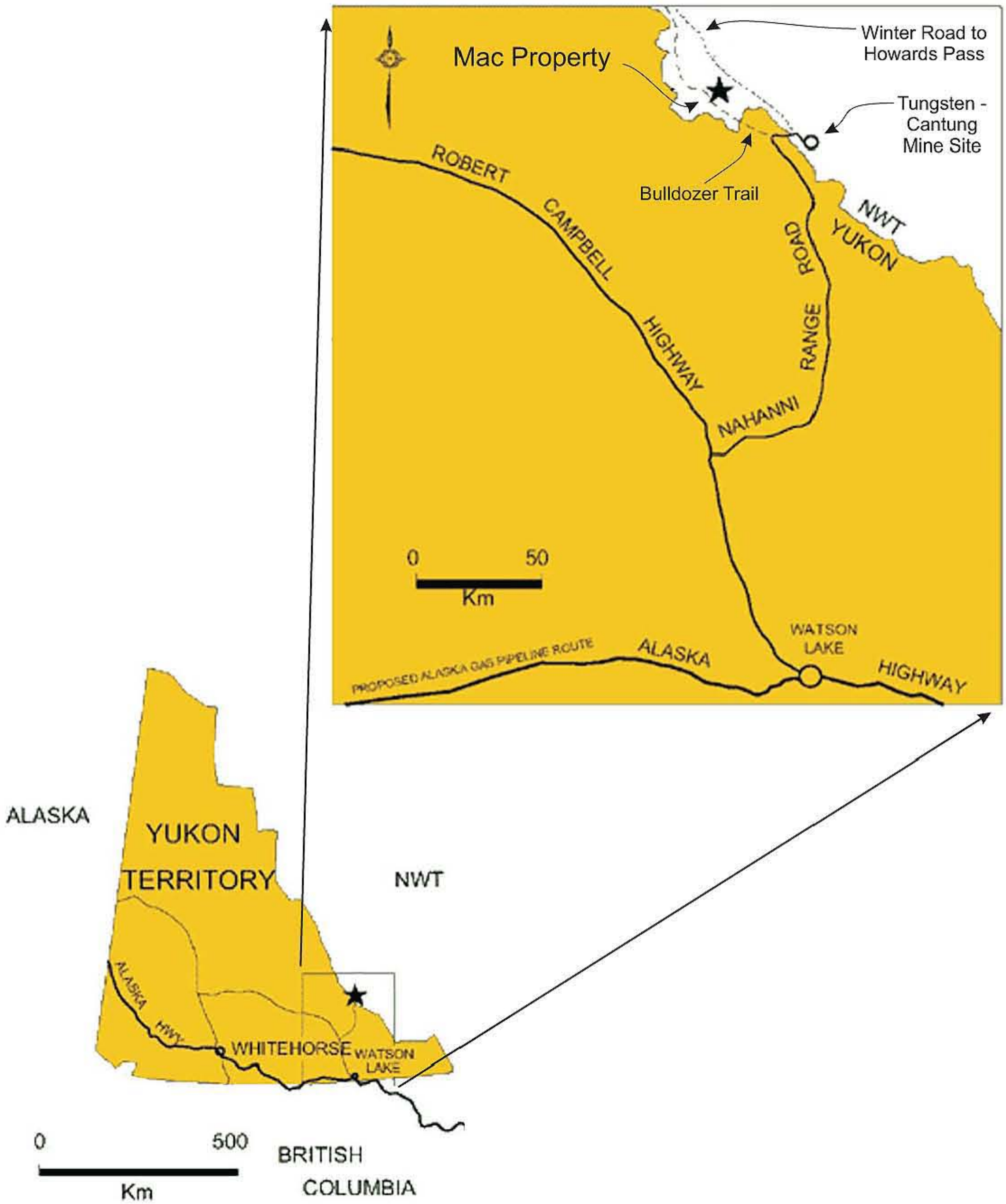


Figure 1. Location and access map of Mac Property, Northwest Territories, Canada. (Modified from Wengzynowski, 2002)

Figure 2a. Mac Property, NWT and YK Claims

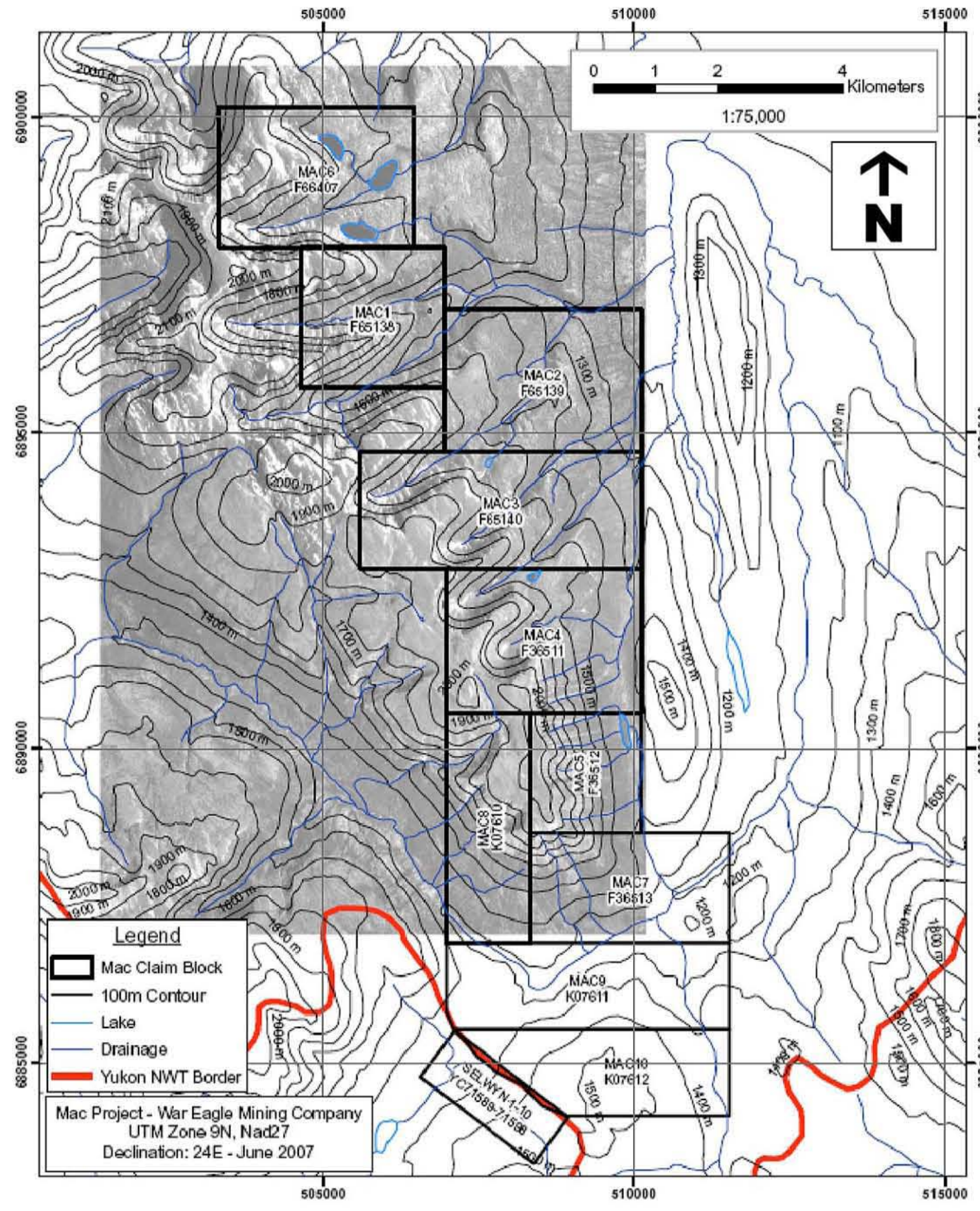
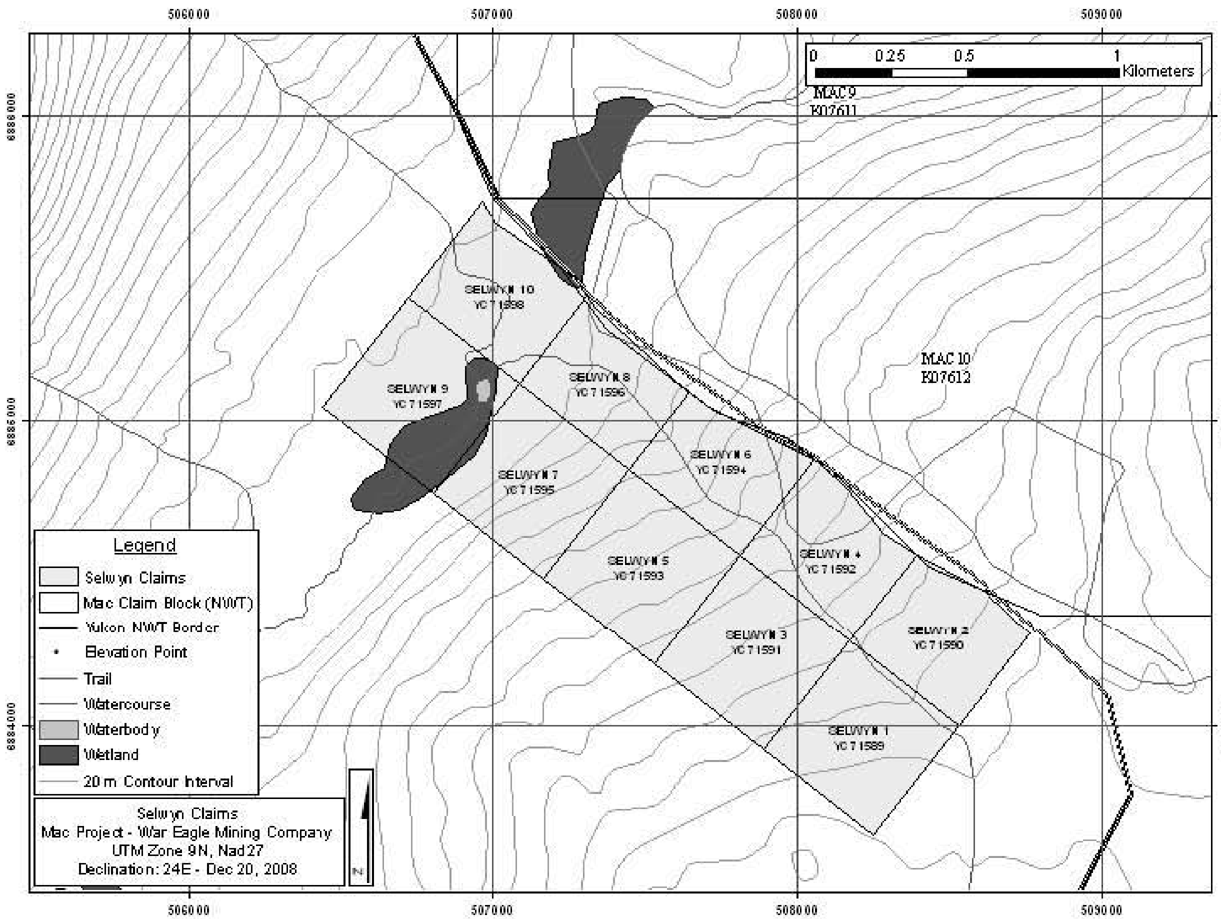


Figure 2b. Claim map for Selwyn 1–10, Yukon Territory



The previous extensive sampling work done by Archer, Cathro in 2002 required a Class B land-use permit. During this initial exploration program the field crew received two visits from government officials to ensure compliance with the granted permit.

The 2007 drilling program required a Class A land use-permit. During the drill program the field crew received one visit from government officials to ensure compliance with the granted permit.

5. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Weather is typical of northern continental climate with long cold winters and short cool summers. Precipitation is most abundant in summer and snow can fall in any season. Winter snowpack is present at higher elevations (above 1500 m) from approximately mid-September to late June. The average snowfall and winter temperatures are not known. The best exploration window in the vicinity of the Mac property is variable however previous programs have been successfully conducted in July and August.

The claims lie within the Selwyn Mountains. The northwestern edge of the claim block roughly parallels a relatively flat-topped ridge that ranges in elevation between 2000 and 2100 m. Bedrock exposure is excellent and north-facing slopes have moderate to steep relief and were cut by Late Pleistocene glaciers to form numerous cirques and secondary ridges. Southern exposures exhibit moderate to gentle talus slopes incised by glacial valleys. Elevations range from 1100 m near Mac Creek at the south end of the property to 2100 m atop the main ridge. Treeline is at about 1500 m and below this elevation glacial till and moraines predominate.

No infrastructure exists on the Mac property, however, as previously noted an all year gravel road to Tungsten comes within ~20 km of the southern end of the claim group. At this closest point there is a well-graded gravel pit that could be used as a staging area for truck-supported logistics. When future developments require, an old cat trail that comes within 1 km of the claim block could be upgraded for improved access.

The Cantung mine site, owned by North American Tungsten Corporation Ltd. (NATC), contains a milling facility of sufficient size and quality that it could be a viable option for the concentration of ore from the Mac property. Currently NATC has enough reserves to operate for an additional two to three years, but are also doing some local exploration work for additional tungsten mineralization (Clow et al., 2006).

6. History

The last significant field program was conducted in 2002 and was managed by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited (Archer, Cathro). That program systematically sampled the range of dikes in a ~4 by 2 km area within the central portion of the property (Wengzynowski, 2002). Sampling techniques included continuous and intermittent channel cuts and chip samples as well as rock specimens. A total of 242 of these samples were submitted for assay and yielded promising results. This thorough work enhanced prior knowledge from exploration-based geologic field work. W.A. Wengzynowski concisely summarizes the exploration history of the area in the 2002 geological report; the reader is directed there for additional information. Figure 3 originates from that report and delineates the area in which previous work was conducted as well as the simplified geology of the region.

Academic field work has been ongoing at LNPG since the early 90's and has been coordinated by the Mineralogical Research Group at UBC's Department of Earth and Ocean Sciences with assistance from the Canadian Museum of Nature. Individuals involved with that group include L.A. Groat, M. Mauthner, E. Barnes, S. Ercit, T. Mulja, M. Raudsepp, and J. Mortensen. Information gathered during those studies has greatly enhanced the geological and geochemical understanding of the dike swarm and this group continues to advance their work, primarily through the research activities of E. Barnes.

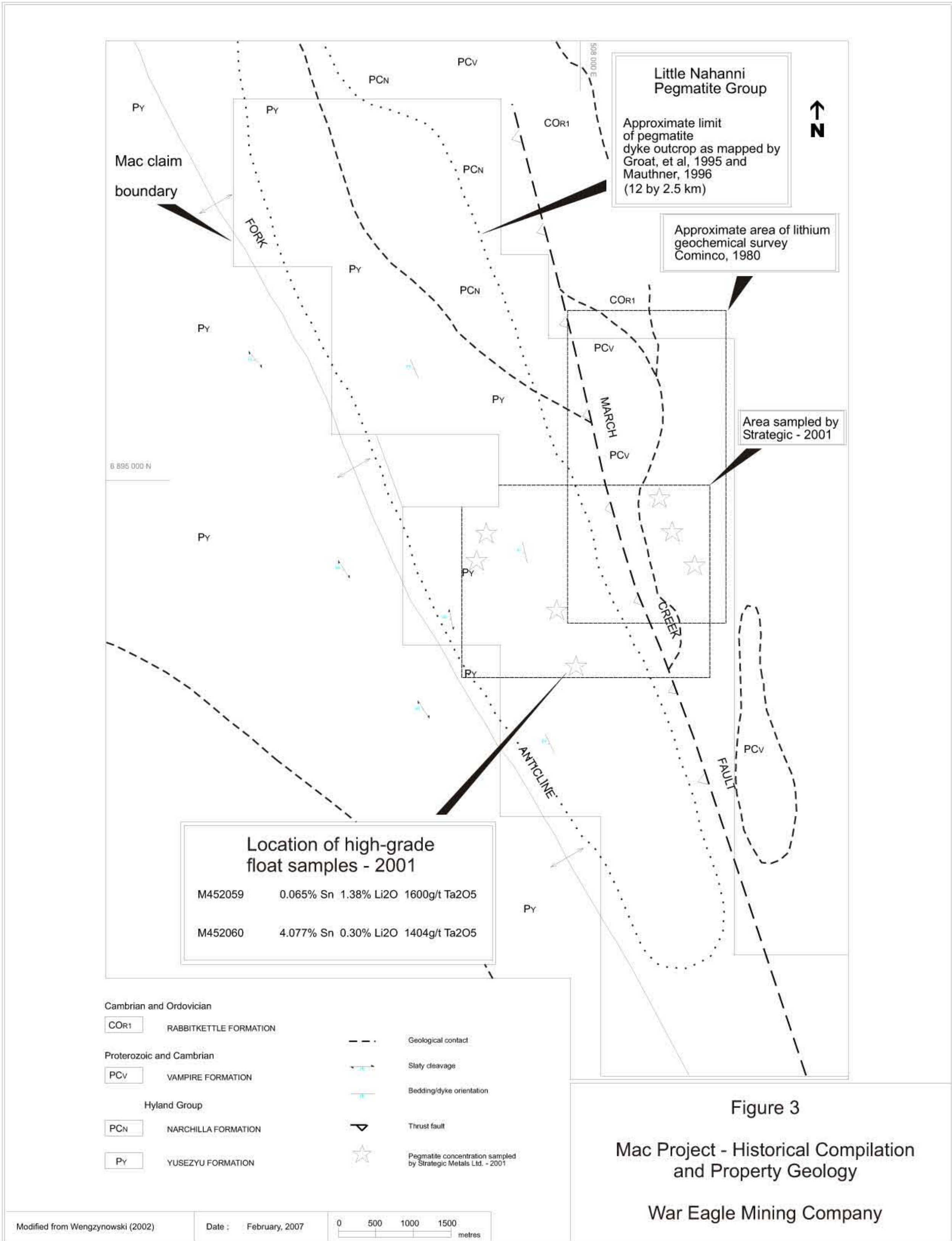


Figure 3

Mac Project - Historical Compilation and Property Geology

War Eagle Mining Company

In 2004 E. Barnes commenced a Ph.D. research project on the LNPG under the supervision of L.A. Groat (UBC) with assistance from D.J. Kontak (Laurentian University). Her work has focused on the structural regime in which the dikes were emplaced, their whole rock geochemistry, geochronology, and light-element stable isotopic systematics. Conclusions and interpretations relevant to exploration from that study are integrated into Section 8.

The foci of the 2006 field program were reconnaissance mapping, silt sampling, and soil sampling. Mapping efforts revealed additional dikes to both the west and south, thus extending the outer limits of the known pegmatite field. The collection and interpretation of 34 silt geochemistry samples highlighted three areas of known mineralization and determined geochemical background levels for the Mac area. A soil geochemistry program comprising 47 samples was successful in that it revealed two possible areas of previously unknown mineralization, thus verifying its usefulness as an exploration technique in areas with sufficient soil development. Robust assay techniques were used for both soil and silt samples to ensure complete digestion of refractory phases, such as rare-element oxides.

Following the 2006 field program, a three-dimensional digital base for the Mac area was developed by Challenger Geomatics Ltd. The combination of previous geological and geochemical data, new data from the 2006 season, and a digital three-dimensional model of the area was done in preparation for the 2007 drilling program.

The foci of the 2007 field program were drilling, mapping, soil sampling, and regional exploration. The drill program consisted of eight holes with a total footage of approximately 5,900 ft. All holes were logged and specific pegmatite intervals were sent for assay. A surveying/mapping program covered an area of approximately 40 km^2. The main emphasis was on revisiting the approximately 400 channel and chip sample sites from the 2002 field season, in order to obtain accurate strike, dip, width, strike length, and mineralogical data. All but 13 of these sample locations were revisited and unsampled dikes were also surveyed. The data obtained will be used to improve the three-dimensional model of the Mac property developed by Challenger Geomatics Ltd.. Two soil sample grids were completed at the south end of the property near Mac Creek, in order to follow up anomalies identified by soil sampling during the

2006 season. A total of 319 soil samples were collected from the grids. In addition, one soil line was completed at the north end of the property (13 samples). Climbing equipment was used to obtain 25 chip and specimen samples from dikes exposed in near-vertical walls in cirques 9 and 10.

7. Geologic Setting and Mineralization

Thorough descriptions of the geologic setting and mineralization at the Mac Property can be found in the 2002 technical report by W. Wengzynowski and in an academic paper by Groat et al. (2003). Academic pursuits are ongoing and several papers are anticipated to be published from the current research themes, which primarily comprise geochemical and isotopic investigations.

8. Deposit Types

8.1 Comparison of LNPG to Published Pegmatite Models

The most promising comparison of an existing pegmatite dike swarm is to the Greenbushes deposit, which currently produces more than 30% of the world's tantalum as well as significant amounts of lithium and tin. That deposit has been actively mined since the late 1800's and its geological setting is well understood. In 2000 it was estimated that Greenbushes contained the world's largest known tantalum resource estimated at 92.4 Mt averaging 230g/t Ta_2O_5 (Mining Journal, 2000), and Suttill (1987) showed proven reserves for Sn of 32 Mt averaging 0.12% Sn and for Li of 41.9 Mt averaging 2.92% Li_2O. In his 2002 technical report W. Wengzynowski compared these two systems using lithogeochemistry results from chip and channel samples, geologic information originating from the Mac project, published data from the Greenbushes deposit (Parrington and McNaugton, 1995), and the widely accepted rare element pegmatite model of Cerny (1991b). The interpretation from that report suggests that the LNPG is a more evolved pegmatitic system than Greenbushes and that a larger coalesced body may be present below the surficial expression of the LNPG.

Several peer-reviewed papers relevant to understanding pegmatites have been published since the 2002 technical report was written. In particular are two papers by Martin and De Vito (2005) and Cerny and Ercit (2005) which review the rare-element pegmatite model. Cerny and Ercit (2005) clarify an older version (Cerny, 1991a) and also go into additional detail by suggesting further divisions within the previous geochemical and depth of emplacement model. Conversely, Martin and De Vito (2005) approach the classification from a tectonic viewpoint. While this tectonic approach appears to be valid, there remains much work to be done on specific situations, and thus the model cannot be considered as complete as the one revised by Cerny and Ercit (2005). The latter remains the preferred model. However, two ideas in the article by Martin and De Vito (2005) warrant a brief excursion.

First, if tectonic regime is considered to be the primary factor in a genetic model, LNPG would not likely be a younger genetic equivalent of Greenbushes. This is because differences in tectonic activity during the emplacement of each system at 2.5 Ga and ~65 Ma for Greenbushes and LNPG, respectively. Nevertheless, geochemical trends, such as fractionation and enrichment, would still be similar and thus the depth/geochemistry model still allows comparison between LNPG and Greenbushes.

Second, Martin and De Vito (2005) also suggest the possibility of a super LCT type pegmatite where hydrothermal fluids of LCT affinity overprint an existing LCT type pegmatite. For this scenario they used the very large Greenbushes deposit as the anomalous example. This LCT overprinting is also used to explain mixed class pegmatites. This type of overprinting and enrichment may be present at LNPG but requires more lithogeochemical data (i.e., from drill core) to properly assess this significant consideration.

To summarize, even though De Vito and Martin (2005) present pertinent ideas, the revised model by Cerny and Ercit (2005) is still the preferred method for classification and comparison of pegmatites.

8.2 Recent Academic Information and Considerations

Extensive work is being undertaken on the Little Nahanni Pegmatite Group by the Mineralogical Research Group of the University of British Columbia at several different scales with varying foci. Much of the data is not yet published but is poised to be supplemented and fully interpreted with an end goal of being submitted as journal articles. In general, there are four main advancing fronts: geochronology, structural geology, whole-rock geochemistry, and stable isotope geochemistry.

The geochronology and structural mapping are revealing a complex system, both temporally and spatially. The culmination of these studies will aid in delineating specific pulses of pegmatitic fluids, their geochemistry, as well as how different dike affinities may be divided in outcrop or drill core by field geologists. Implications for this could be very significant as it may allow for a first approximation of grade for newly identified dikes either on the surface or in drill core. Furthermore, understanding the structural controls for dike emplacement may also lead to refined local and regional exploration models.

The high-resolution whole-rock and stable light isotope geochemical studies will provide significant information to the field of pegmatology through the greater understanding of geochemical process occurring at the Mac property. Specifically, the pegmatite system is situated in an area with topographic features that allow it to be dissected vertically, thus providing an excellent opportunity to study the evolution of a pegmatite over significant vertical space. The information obtained from this research will allow an assessment of metal zonation from the base of the cirques to the plateau, and likely to depth as well if that information is integrated with drill hole data.

9. Exploration

9.1 2005 Field Program

The 2005 program was conducted over approximately one month (August) by four personnel from the University of British Columbia (Prof. Lee A. Groat, two graduate students, and one undergraduate student) operating from a fly camp. The main objective of the 2005 field program was to map and collect samples both for the company and for Elspeth Barnes' Ph.D. thesis. Logistical and analytical costs were met by the company. In addition, the company agreed to pay Barnes a stipend of $25,000 per year for two years. Expenditures are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. 2005 Expenditures

Stipend for E. Barnes (Ph.D. student); $25,000 per year for two years	$50,000
Academic research support	$50,000
Field support (airfares, helicopter, etc.) for academic program	$20,000
Total	$120,000

9.2 2006 Field Program

The 2006 program was conducted over 14 days (August 8 to August 22), including mob and de-mob, by a four person crew from one helicopter-supported fly camp. The program was partially supported by a Hughes 500C helicopter (Kluane Airways Ltd.) for reconnaissance silt sampling and morning traverse set-outs. Expenditures are listed in Table 2.

Table 2. 2006 Expenditures

Wages	$30,917.50
Helicopter (Kluane Airways Ltd.)	$28,995.47
Hydracore Drills Ltd.–deposit on drill	$25,000.00
Travel and field equipment	$19,516.19
Challenger Geomatics Ltd.–digital mapping	$8,100.00
ALS Chemex–assays	$4,067.02
Total	$116,596.18

The two main objectives of the 2006 program were geochemical sampling (soil and silt) and geological mapping/prospecting. The objective of the sampling program was to obtain background geochemical values as well as signatures from known mineralized zones and to apply that information to areas where no pegmatite dikes had been recognized. Mapping and prospecting were undertaken primarily to extend and delineate the extent of mineralization in order to focus future field work and provide drill targets. Some mineralized specimens were collected from both outcrop and float but were not assayed. Tables 3 and 4 summarize the silt and soil geochemistry data, while the full set of data can be found in Appendix A.

A total of 47 soil samples were taken and submitted for geochemical analysis to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver. Figure 4 shows the location and orientation of the soil grid, the property boundary topographic contours, and Mac Creek. Figures 5 and 6 show geochemical results for selected elements. The soil sampling program revealed elevated geochemical values for elements relevant to pegmatite mineralization (i.e., Li, Cs, Ta, Sn) at the NE extremity of the soil grid, and another interesting geochemical anomaly (W, Ba, Sr) at the SW extremity of the soil grid. The former is unlikely to be significantly influenced by upslope talus and thus it has been interpreted to be a local signal. The soil program did not, however, significantly delineate a known pegmatite dike located at the 10000m E 10000m N grid point (Sample 13151). This dike was chip sampled in 2002 and returned a Ta_2O_5 value of 206 g/t. It could therefore be expected that the anomaly at the NE extremity of the grid would result from a larger or more enriched dike. The SW anomaly may indicate proximity to a buried pluton. No samples returned Au values of interest. Overall the soil sampling program was successful in that it brought to light two geochemically anomalous zones and provided background values for future use.

The silt sampling program was performed to determine background values from drainages with known mineralization and to acquire geochemical values from drainages with no recognized mineralization. In addition to drainages located from just north of the known mineralization to the southern end of the ridge, drainages to the south and west of the mineralized ridge were also sampled. The suite consisted of 34 samples, and Figures 7 and 8 show sample locations and Li-Cs-Ta-Sn geochemistry. This suite was also successful in determining relevant background geochemistry values as well as anomalous values. Samples located at the SE extremity of the main ridge returned anomalous values from an area with no significant known mineralization and supports the anomalously high values obtained from soil geochemistry in the same region. Four of the silt samples also showed elevated tungsten (W) values, which is an element that is commonly associated with granitic intrusions and whose typical presence as UV-fluorescent scheelite is often used to explore for W-Mo skarns and

Table 3. Soil geochemistry summary, 2006 field season (n = 47; NAD27, UTM Zone 9)

Sample	Li (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	W (ppm)	REE+Y (ppm)	Th (ppm)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
13005	**170**	**25.60**	**6**	1.4	17.1	7	378.58	23.50	510636	6887373
13132	150	15.70	4	1.3	15.0	4	237.83	17.00	510262	6887596
13007	70	6.45	4	**4.4**	18.7	5	290.67	14.75	510776	6887516
13135	110	9.64	5	4.3	18.9	5	299.46	19.30	510465	6887813
13149	60	9.10	3	2.1	**23.6**	5	364.31	19.40	510215	6886945
13157	70	5.04	3	1.4	18.1	**51**	250.37	16.10	509442	6886728
13009	60	6.50	3	1.8	20.3	4	**481.12**	**24.10**	510442	6887419
Min	10	0.64	1	0.2	1.6	2	55.57	2.86		
Average	71.5	7.11	3.0	1.5	16.4	5.3	280.29	16.09		
Max	**170**	**25.60**	**6**	**4.4**	**23.6**	**51**	**481.12**	**24.10**		

Table 4. Silt geochemistry summary, 2006 field season (n = 34; NAD27, UTM Zone 9)

Sample	Li (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	W (ppm)	REE+Y (ppm)	Th (ppm)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
13173	**400**	**33.20**	**25**	8.2	23.1	7	299.17	18.45	507846	6890299
13189	300	18.60	11	3.7	24.6	7	262.42	15.85	509306	6893902
13138	70	9.42	4	**10.5**	**26.0**	4	266.48	21.50	509616	6887081
13174	120	18.25	8	5.2	23.0	7	319.61	20.00	506059	6889415
13183	70	16.55	3	1.3	16.3	**22**	293.70	16.35	501527	6897052
13191	160	15.40	6	2.6	20.0	19	253.81	15.75	510315	6888251
13195	50	4.03	3	1.7	21.5	8	**624.72**	**24.00**	505364	6889144
Min	50	3.36	2	1.2	13.5	3	225.18	12.10		
Average	95.9	12.76	4.7	2.2	19.5	8.6	319.56	19.20		
Max	**400**	**33.20**	**25**	**10.5**	**26.0**	**22**	**624.72**	**24.00**		

Figure 4 - Soil Geochemistry Sample Locations - Mac Property - 2006 Field Program

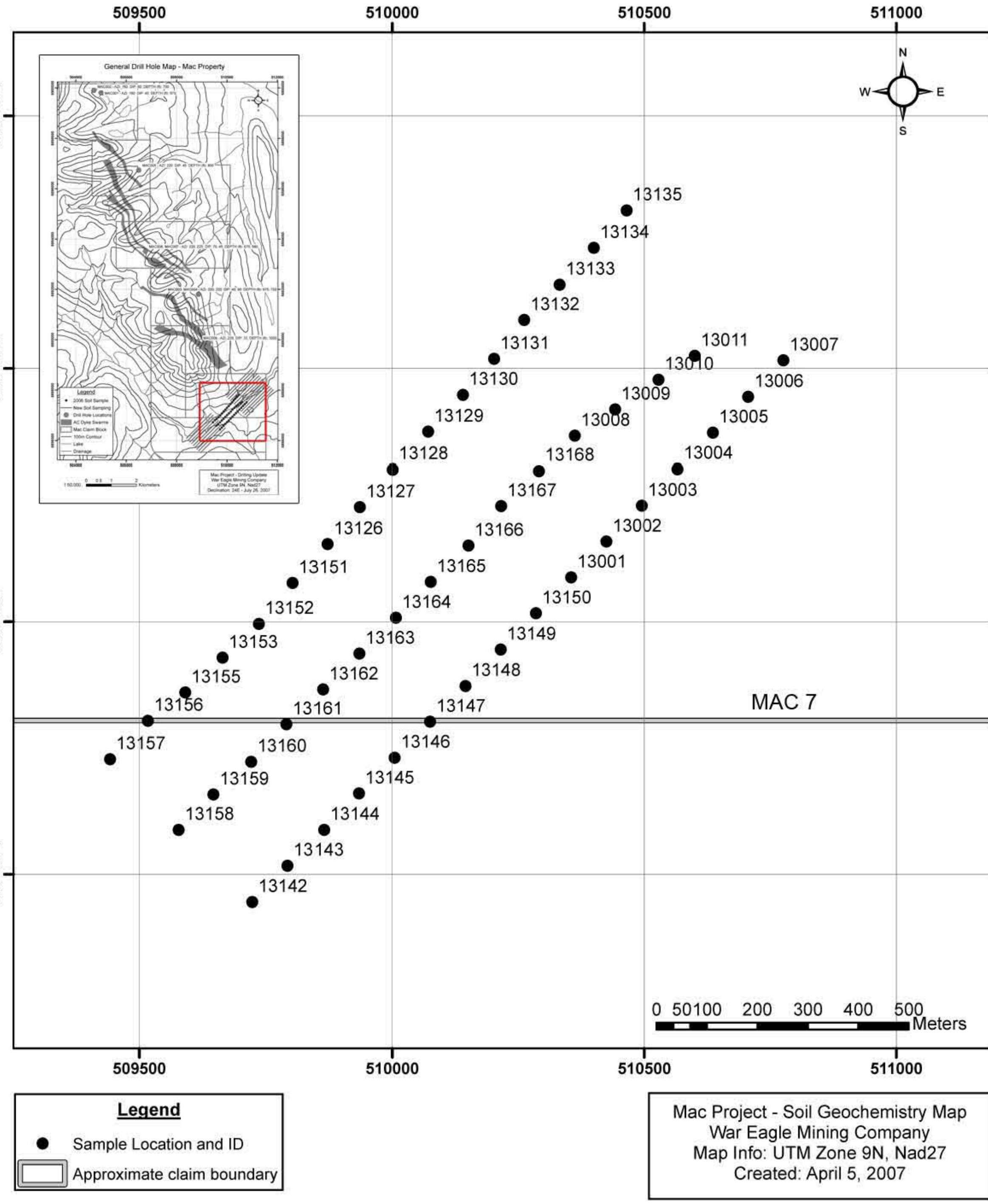


Figure 5 - Soil Geochemistry of Selected Elements - Mac Property - 2006 Field Program

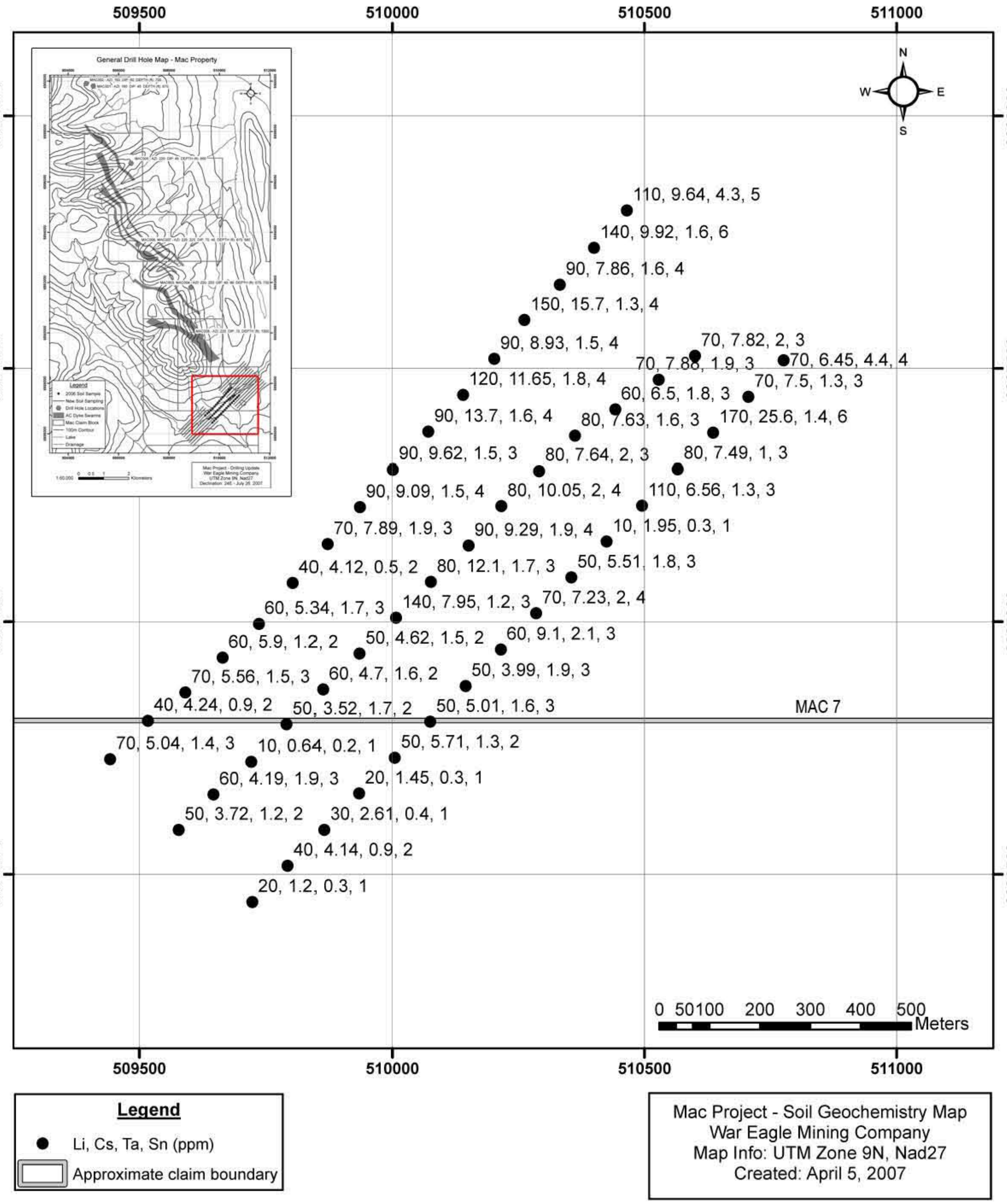


Figure 6 - Soil Geochemistry of Selected Elements - Mac Property - 2006 Field Program

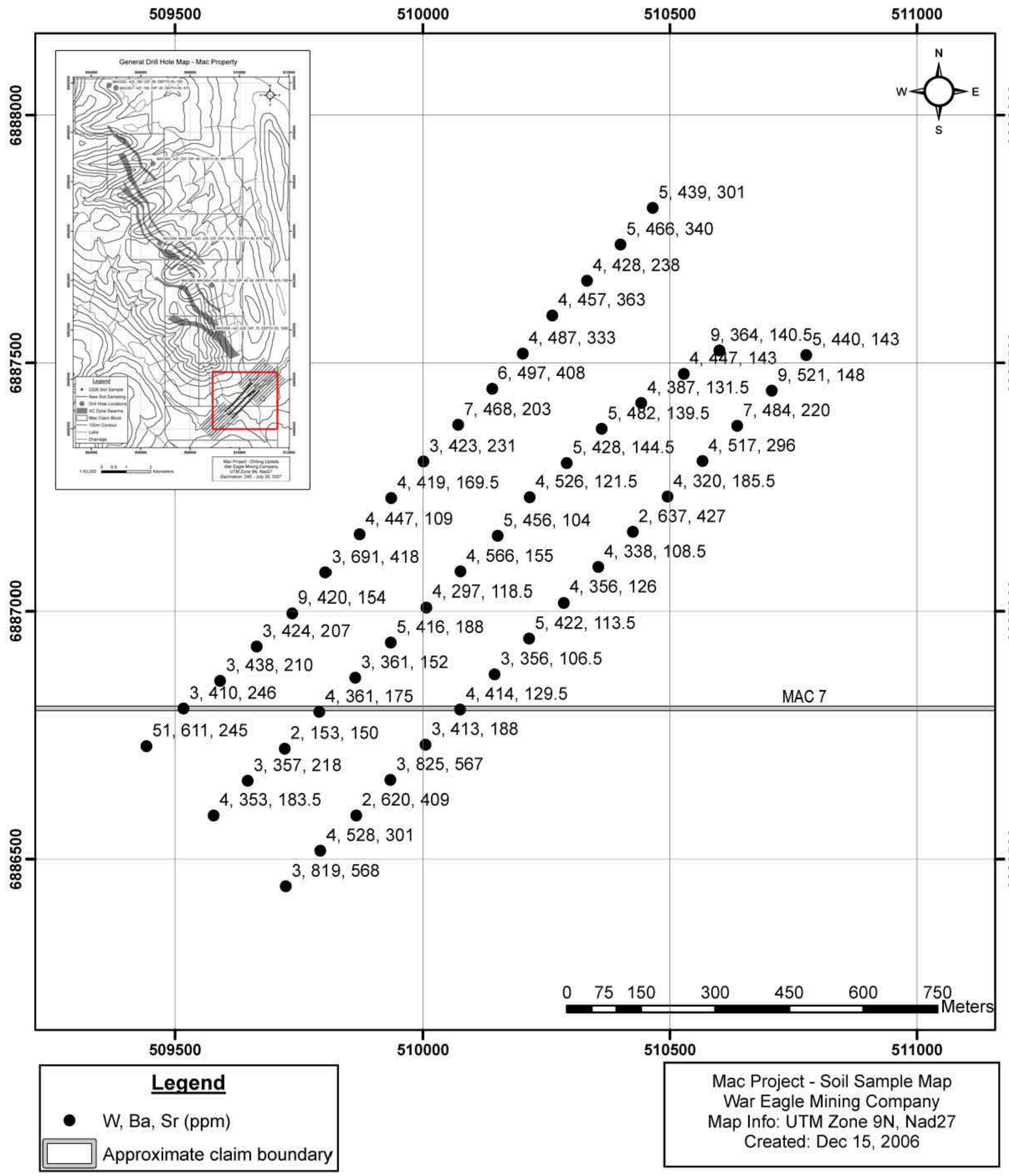


Figure 7 - Silt Sample Locations - Mac Property - 2006 Field Program

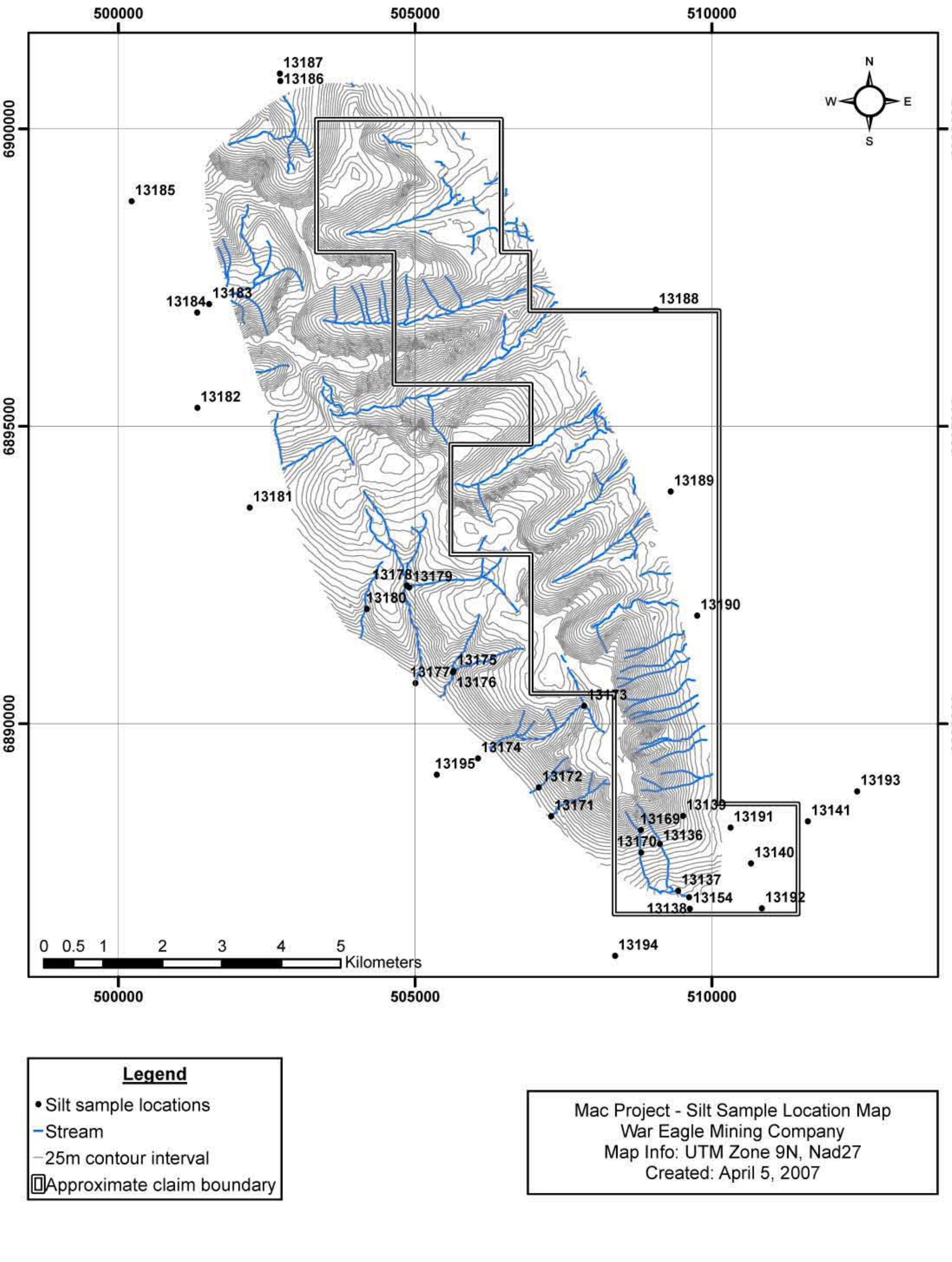
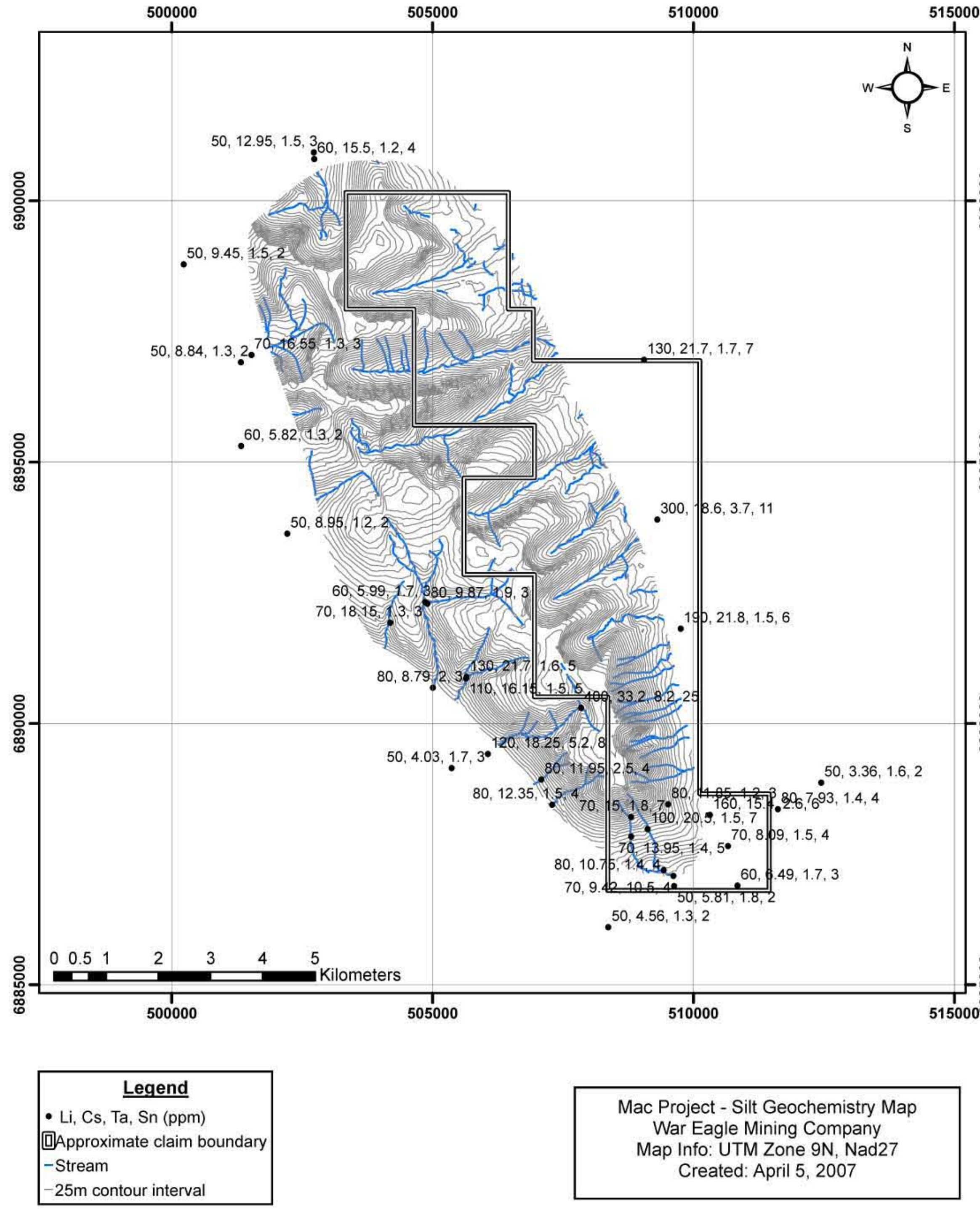


Figure 8 - Silt Geochemistry of Selected Elements - Mac Property - 2006 Field Program



epigenetic veining. The four anomalous samples are located to the NW and to the SE, suggesting that granitic bodies may be closer to the surface in those drainages.

Cursory reconnaissance mapping and prospecting were also carried out along the western and southern flanks of the ridge. Several new pegmatite dikes were identified, thus extending the known pegmatite field to both the south and west. Additionally, some anomalous veining was discovered to the south of Mac Creek well outside of the previously proposed pegmatite field. The soil sampling that was carried out in proximity to this veining resulted in high W, Sr and Ba values. The results from the 2006 field mapping and prospecting helped focus efforts for subsequent diamond drilling and deposit modelling.

Subsequent to the 2006 field season Challenger Geomatics Ltd. was contracted to create a digital topographic map of the property, to which was added mapping data from the 2005 and 2006 field seasons. The intent is to eventually create a three-dimensional model of the pegmatite group incorporating all of the major (over 1 m-wide) dikes. In addition, a deposit was paid to Hydracore Drills Ltd. for a drill for the 2007 season.

9.3 2007 Field Program

The 2007 program was conducted over 33 days (July 10 to August 12) including mob and de-mob. A four-person mapping, surveying, and sampling crew operated primarily from a fly camp in "Cirque 4" near Lam Lake. A drill crew (Apex Diamond Drilling Ltd.) commuted from Inconnu Lodge on McEvoy Lake in the Yukon Territory (approximately 70 km to the southeast). A Hughes 500C helicopter (Kluane Airways Ltd.) was used to transport the drill crew and to support the mapping, surveying, and sampling work. Larger helicopters (206L and 407; Helidynamics Ltd.) were employed for drill moves. Expenditures are listed in Table 5.

A drill program was executed by Apex Diamond Drilling Ltd. and consisted of six drill sites and eight holes with a total length of 1796.7 m. Hole locations and attitudes were chosen based on historical mapping and assays. The main objectives were to sample the north-south length of the property and to help answer the following questions: (1) do the dikes coalesce at depth (e.g. are there larger bodies at depth)? (2) do the grades change with depth? Hole locations, attitudes, and depths are shown in Figure 10. All holes were logged Ivan Young, P. Geo., and specific pegmatitic intervals were sent to ALS Chemex for analysis (results are pending).

Table 5. 2007 Expenditures for Entire Project

Hydracore Drills Ltd.	$179,050.00
Apex Diamond Drilling Ltd.	$328,237.35
Kluane Airways Ltd. (helicopter, accommodations, fuel)	$101,908.07
Wages	$84,900.00
Helidynamics Ltd. (helicopter)	$79,847.04
Academic research support	$50,000.00
Fuel	$34,333.40
Transportation (airfares and vehicle rental) and supplies	$18,687.99
Twilite Services–expediting	$7,170.25
Lawson Lundell LLP–title and registration	$646.45
Receiver General–land use application	$150.00
Total	$884,930.55

Two soil sample grids were completed at the south end of the property near Mac Creek; 193 samples were obtained from the North Grid, while 126 samples were obtained from the South Grid (see Figure 17). In all a total of 319 soil samples were collected from an area of 3.07 km^2. In addition, one soil line consisting of 13 samples was completed along an E-W trending ridge at the north end of the property to assess the continuity of the pegmatite dyke swarm. All of the soil samples were sent to ALS Chemex for analysis. In addition to the soil sampling 25 rock samples were obtained from pegmatite dikes located in the vertical walls of cirques 9 and 10 (see Figure 18). These samples have also been submitted to ALS Chemex for assay.

A dyke surveying/mapping program covered an area ~13 km by ~3 km. The main emphasis was to revisit the approximately 400 Archer, Cathro channel and chip sample sites from the 2002 season in order to obtain accurate strike, dip, width, strike length, and mineralogical data. All but 13 of these sample locations were revisited, and unsampled dikes were also surveyed (see Figure 19). The data obtained will be used to improve the three-dimensional model of the property.

9.3a 2007 Work Program on Southern Portion

Geological mapping and prospecting was carried out across the claim group in order to confirm existing pegmatites, locate new pegmatites within known swarms, and to discover new pegmatites outside the known swarm boundaries. Many new pegmatite dykes were located within swarm boundaries, confirming the prolific nature of the Little Nahanni Pegmatite Group. Additional small to medium-sized dykes were discovered along the western flank of the system, pushing the lateral extent out and enlarging the general width of the pegmatite group. To the north, no new dykes were located beyond the ridge that rises above drill sites MAC001 and MAC002 and that received soil sampling along its crest.

The lower lying area to the south, including into Yukon Territory, has never received historical exploration or geologic mapping with pegmatites as a target. Consequently, this southern area below treeline received a number of days of basic geological mapping and prospecting supported by helicopter set-outs and pick-ups with Kluane Airways Ltd. integrated with the diamond drilling program support. Several days of mapping and prospecting confirmed that the bedrock and local structure of the area (see figure 3) does not change considerably into Yukon Territory, although little outcrop exists at lower elevations. Dominant rock types encountered include quartz pebble grits and greenschist-facies metapelites, common units of the Yusezu Formation which belongs to the Proterozoic to Cambrian Hyland Group of siliciclastics. No new pegmatite dykes were discovered, however, barren monomineralic quartz veining with no preferred orientation was present in many areas with occasional pink andalusite or micas present. Although most of the quartz veins appeared to be the result of quartz sweating, the existence of andalusite indicates possible elevated temperatures. Work done within the southern portion of the claim block is considered preliminary, however, the existence of andalusite-bearing quartz veins to the south and the extension of pegmatites dykes in other areas beyond the previous swarm extents is promising. Additional prospecting is warranted here.

Figure 9. Prospecting and basic mapping results at the south end of the Mac Property

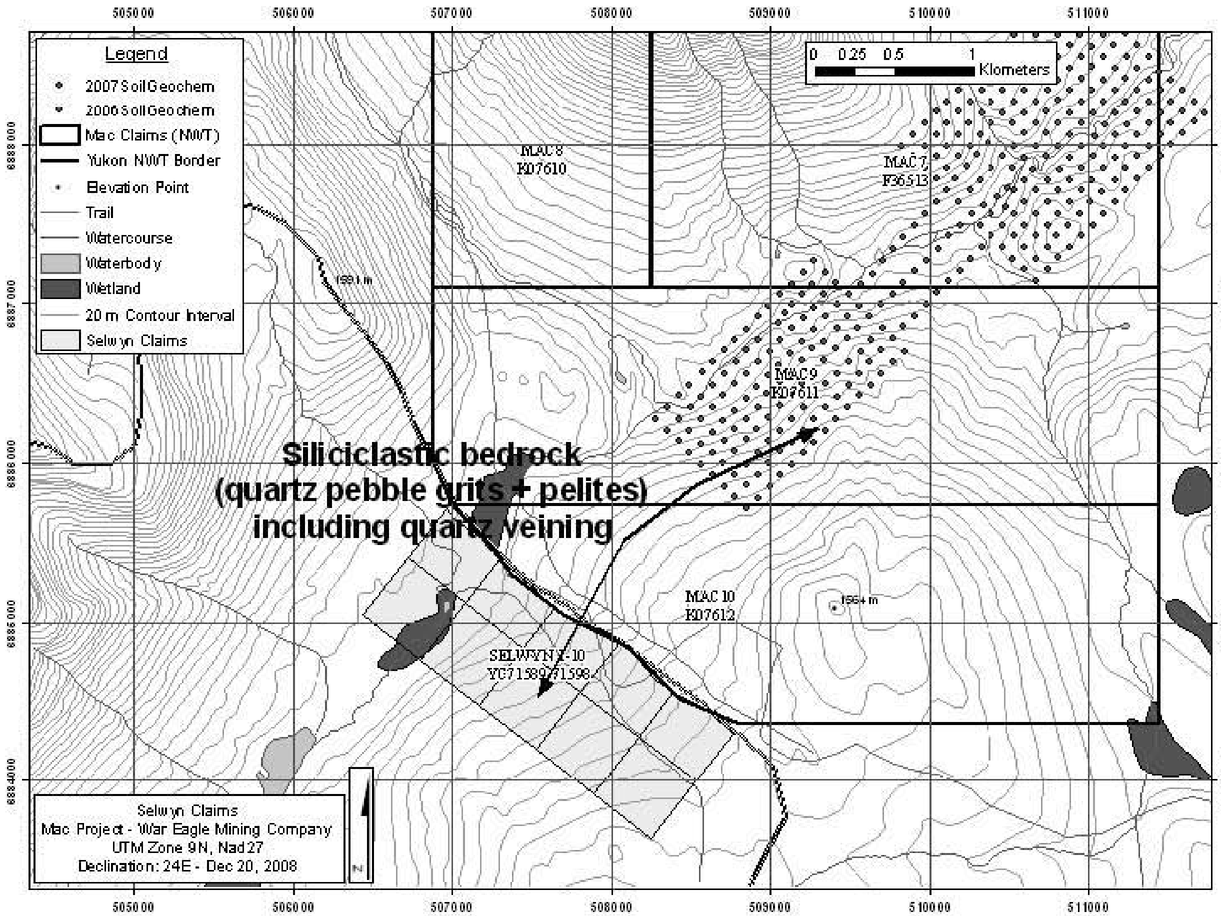
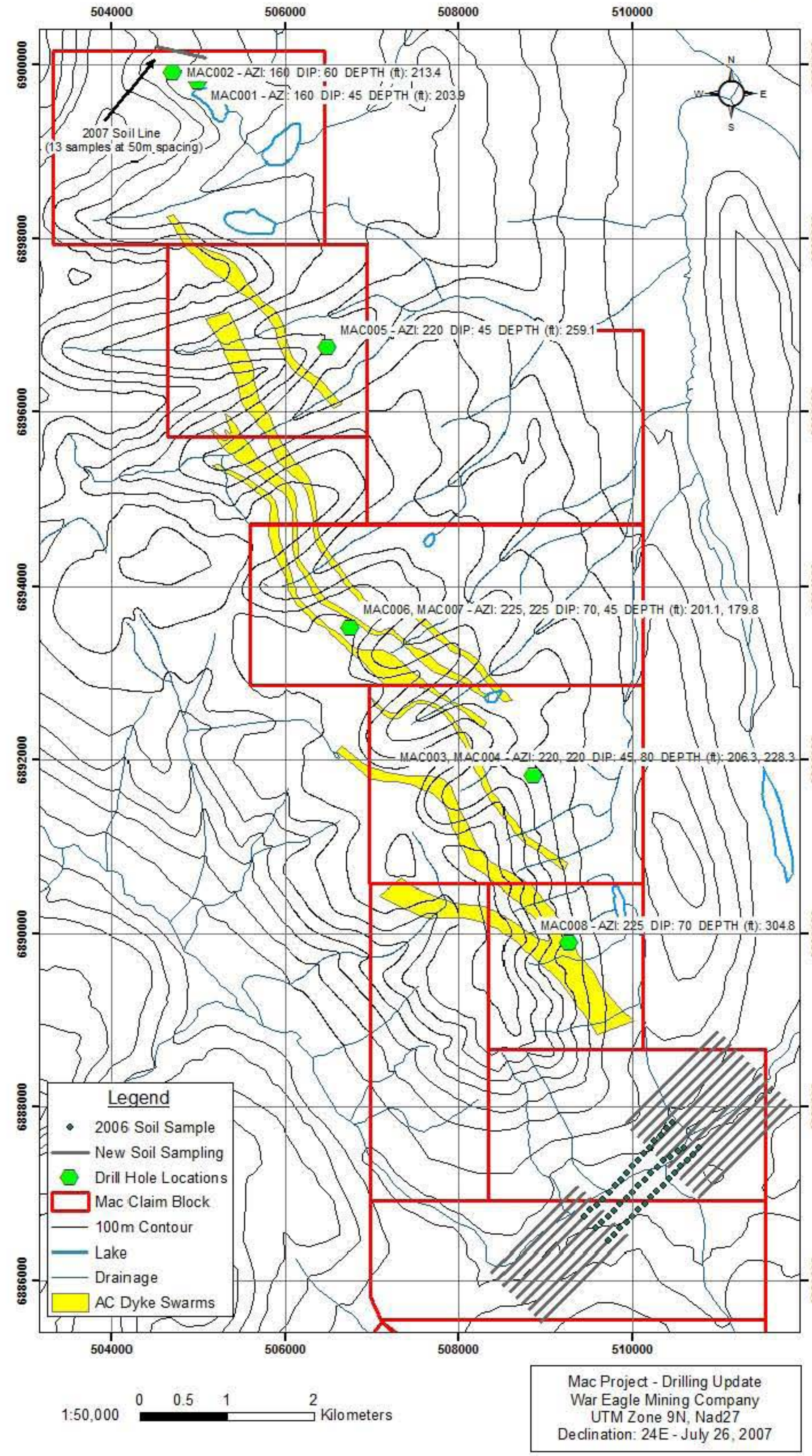


Figure 10 - General Drill Hole Map - Mac Property - 2007 Field Program



10. Diamond Drilling

As noted above, a drill program was executed by Apex Diamond Drilling Ltd. and consisted of six drill sites and eight holes with a total length of 1796.7 m (~5900 ft). All holes were logged Ivan Young, P. Geo., and splits of all pegmatitic intervals were sent to ALS Chemex for analysis (results are pending). Tables 6 through 15 summarize the drilling results via pegmatite intervals from each hole, and Figures 11 through 16 depict the six locations and cross sections from the eight drill holes. Drill holes were placed at least 100 m from any water course, which made site selection difficult due to the rugged topography of the area and abundant small streams. Drill hole orientations were chosen primarily to intersect the general pegmatite trend in a normal fashion (i.e., pegmatites trend ~310, drill holes trend ~220), however, specific drill hole targets and topographic features were also considered. Not all noted pegmatite outcrops and float trains have been illustrated on the figures, however, all surveyed dykes have been. If dykes were within 100 m of the drill hole trace they were included on the cross section and if within 350 m their information was alluded to in text boxes. Because drilling was oriented normal to the general strike of the dyke swarms (Strike/Dip = ~310/70°), pegmatite observed in the drill core shows thicknesses that are close to true. Those holes drilled at 45° (MAC001, MAC003, MAC005, MAC007) will, logically, exhibit a more true representation of the pegmatite thicknesses than those drilled at steeper angles (i.e., MAC004 at 80°). Where two holes were drilled from the same site (MAC003 + MAC004, MAC006 + MAC007) correlation of pegmatite dykes between the holes was straightforward. The thicker intersections were visible in both holes of a pair, and patterns of smaller intersections were roughly mirrored along the drill holes. When comparing drill results to surficial geological information, dykes seen on the surface project to depth fairly well, according to the measured strike and dip. However, the number of smaller intersections is greater than what has been observed on surface. This is likely due to the smaller intersections being more easily obscured by overburden and talus or possibly by the contrast of larger intersections being more prominent.

Table 6: Diamond Drill Hole Summary Information

	Hole Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Easting	Northing
MAC001	203.9	160	45	505000	6899806
MAC002	213.4	160	60	504716	6899899
MAC003	206.3	220	45	508868	6891808
MAC004	228.3	220	80	508868	6891808
MAC005	259.1	220	45	506496	6896738
MAC006	201.1	225	70	506760	6893515
MAC007	179.8	225	45	506760	6893515
MAC008	304.8	225	70	509274	6889882
TOTALS	**1796.7**	Nad27, UTM Zone 9N			

Table 7: Diamond Drill Hole Core Sampling Summary

	Number of Pegmatite Intervals	Total Length of Pegmatite (cm)	Average Interval Length (cm)	Number of Samples Taken	Sample Number Ranges
MAC001	23	937	40.74	35	166636 - 166670
MAC002	1	20	20	1	166694
MAC003	9	175	19.44	9	166534 - 166542
MAC004	3	81	27	3	166543 - 166545
MAC005	6	176	29.33	10	166524 - 166533
MAC006	22	1946	88.45	23 117	166671 - 166693 Continuous Sampling (from 165.9 m to 191.33 m): 44518 - 44600, 12501 - 12525, 13076 - 13084
MAC007	48	1761	36.68	90	166546 - 166635
MAC008	16	737	46.06	23	166501 - 166523
TOTALS	128	**5833**	*38.4625*	**311**	

Table 8: Pegmatite Intervals for DDH MAC001

Interval Start (m)	Interval End (m)	Width (cm)	Sample #'s
62.5	63.6	110	166636 to 166638
68.8	70.1	130	166639 to 166641
72.1	72.2	10	166642
79.4	80	60	166643 to 166644
86	87.1	110	166645 to 166648
88.2	88.4	20	166649
88.8	89.2	40	166650 to peg
98.72	98.79	7	166652
100.94	100.96	2	166653
102	102.14	14	166654
102.8	103.6	80	166655 to 166656
104	104.7	70	166657 to 166658
105.7	105.75	5	166659
105.83	105.94	11	166660 to 166661
106.4	106.68	28	166662
109.2	109.46	26	166663
114.3	114.5	20	166664
115.48	115.6	12	166665
117.7	118.1	40	166666
121.6	122.1	50	166667
128.16	128.48	32	166668
132.8	133.3	50	166669
192.8	192.9	10	166670

Table 9: Pegmatite Intervals for DDH MAC002

Interval Start (m)	Interval End (m)	Width (cm)	Sample #'s
50	50.2	20	166694

Table 10: Pegmatite Intervals for DDH MAC003

Interval Start (m)	Interval End (m)	Width (cm)	Sample #'s
39.67	39.82	15	166534
55.31	55.37	6	166535
70.74	70.87	13	166536
101.92	102.1	18	166537
104.8	104.95	15	166538
108.18	108.52	34	166539
109.83	110	17	166540
196.43	196.75	32	166541
198.1	198.35	25	166542

Table 11: Pegmatite Intervals for DDH MAC004

Interval Start (m)	Interval End (m)	Width (cm)	Sample #'s
121.36	121.8	44	166543
122.9	123.13	23	166544
226.35	226.49	14	166545

Table 12: Pegmatite Intervals for DDH MAC005

Interval Start (m)	Interval End (m)	Width (cm)	Sample #'s
40.5	40.6	10	166524
64.4	64.6	20	166525
112.38	113.25	87	166526 to 166528
121.77	122.02	25	166529 to 166531
131.77	131.93	16	166532
197.26	197.44	18	166533

Table 13: Pegmatite Intervals for DDH MAC006

Interval Start (m)	Interval End (m)	Width (cm)	Sample #'s
30.57	30.88	31	166671
33.16	33.17	1	166672
40.6	40.8	20	166673
42.47	42.67	20	166674
42.67	42.82	15	166675
61.88	62.2	32	166676
65	66.86	186	166677, 166690 to 166692
73.32	73.64	32	166678
85.6	87.3	170	166679 to 166682
90.3	90.4	10	166693
102.83	103.3	47	166683
122.93	123.13	20	166684
124.6	124.9	30	166685
152.65	152.68	3	166686
158.5	158.6	10	166687
172.37	*183.25*	*1088*	**Continuous Sampling (from 165.9 m to 191.33 m): 44518 - 44600, 12501 - 12525, 13076 - 13084**
184.6	*184.66*	*6*	
187.29	*187.99*	*70*	
188.54	*188.64*	*10*	
188.93	*189.03*	*10*	
189.25	*190.39*	*114*	
200.31	200.42	11	166688
200.9	201.1	20	166689

Table 14: Pegmatite Intervals for DDH MAC007

Interval Start (m)	Interval End (m)	Width (cm)	Sample #'s
20.28	20.41	13	166630
30.22	30.48	26	166632
32.83	33.05	22	166633
33.14	33.38	24	166634
33.45	33.62	17	166635
43.11	43.27	16	166631
44.25	44.32	7	166626
44.55	44.59	4	166627
44.73	44.78	5	166628
45.38	45.46	8	166629
61.73	61.79	6	166619
74.81	74.87	6	166618
79.91	80.06	15	166617
90.4	90.51	11	166620
93.4	93.47	7	166621
96.15	96.25	10	166622
100.85	101.46	61	166623 to 166625
105.84	106.01	17	166546
107.01	107.05	4	166547
107.13	116.78	965	166548 to 166586
120.7	120.77	7	166591
121.4	121.62	22	166589
124.65	124.69	4	166590
125.5	125.85	35	166606
126.13	126.17	4	166607
126.38	126.48	10	166608
128.54	128.63	9	166609
128.74	128.86	12	166610
129.28	129.41	13	166611
143.73	143.8	7	166596
145.65	145.81	16	166597
146.95	147.36	41	166598
147.89	147.95	6	166599
148.21	149.2	99	166600 to 166602
150.3	150.65	35	166604
153.58	153.68	10	166603
153.91	154.21	30	166605
154.77	154.92	15	166594
159.86	160.01	15	166595
163.11	163.2	9	166593
167.25	167.41	16	166587
171.35	171.36	1	166588
173.33	173.4	7	166612
173.51	173.62	11	166613
174.62	174.72	10	166614
176.38	176.6	22	166615
177.76	177.83	7	166592
179.06	179.1	4	166616

Table 15: Pegmatite Intervals for DDH MAC008

Interval Start (m)	Interval End (m)	Width (cm)	Sample #'s
37.58	38.73	115	166501 to 166503
40.93	41.43	50	166504
43.52	44.06	54	166505
59.1	59.4	30	166506
63.8	63.84	4	166507
90.48	90.51	3	166508
94.2	94.5	30	166509
146.9	147.28	38	166510
153.93	154.13	20	166511
156.63	158.45	182	166512 to 166516
166.77	166.89	12	166517
173.07	173.54	47	166518
175.16	176.25	109	166519 to 166520
219.14	219.35	21	166521
285.19	285.3	11	166522
296.7	296.81	11	166523

Figure 11. MAC001 Drill Hole Location and Cross Section

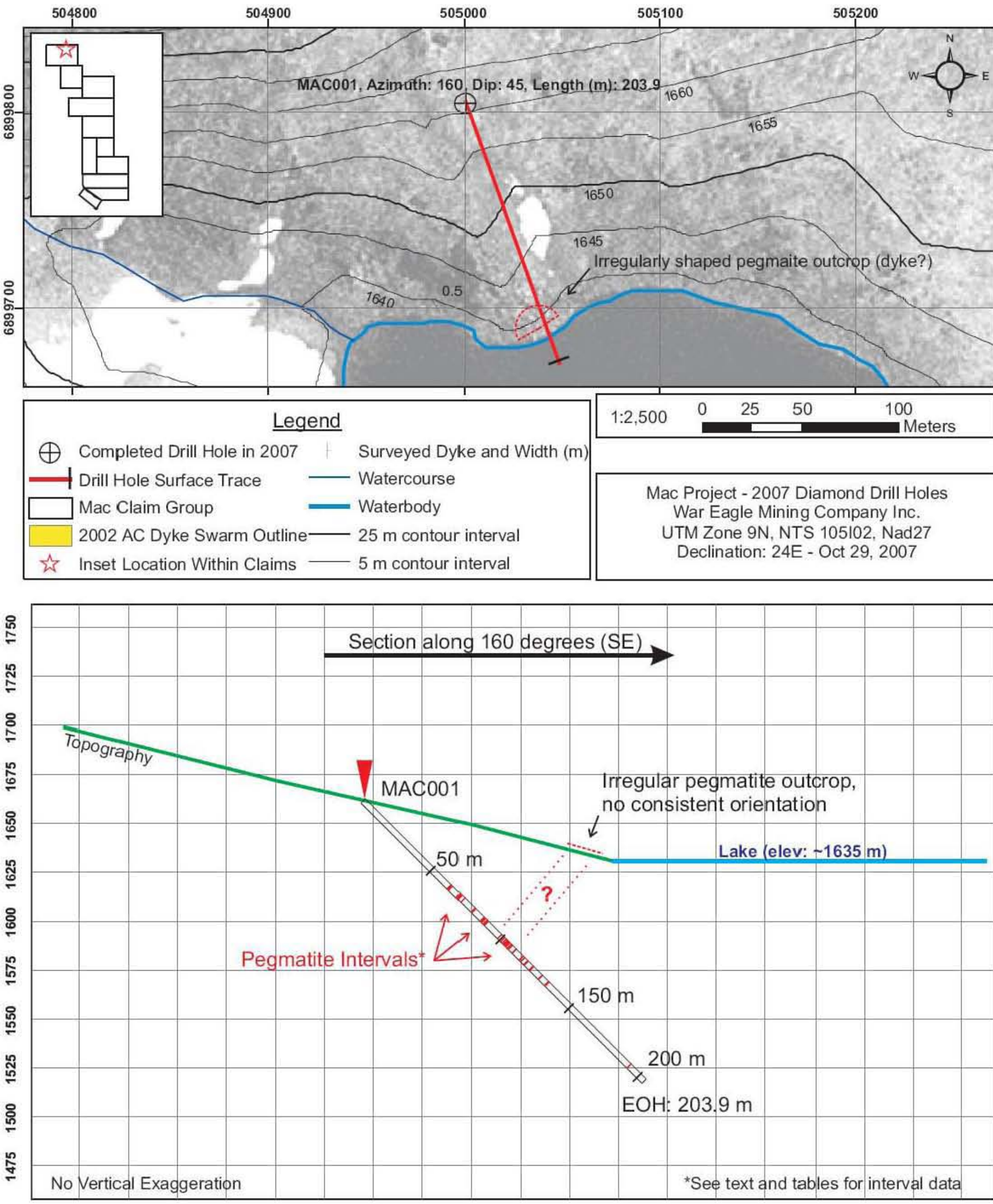


Figure 12. MAC002 Drill Hole Location and Cross Section

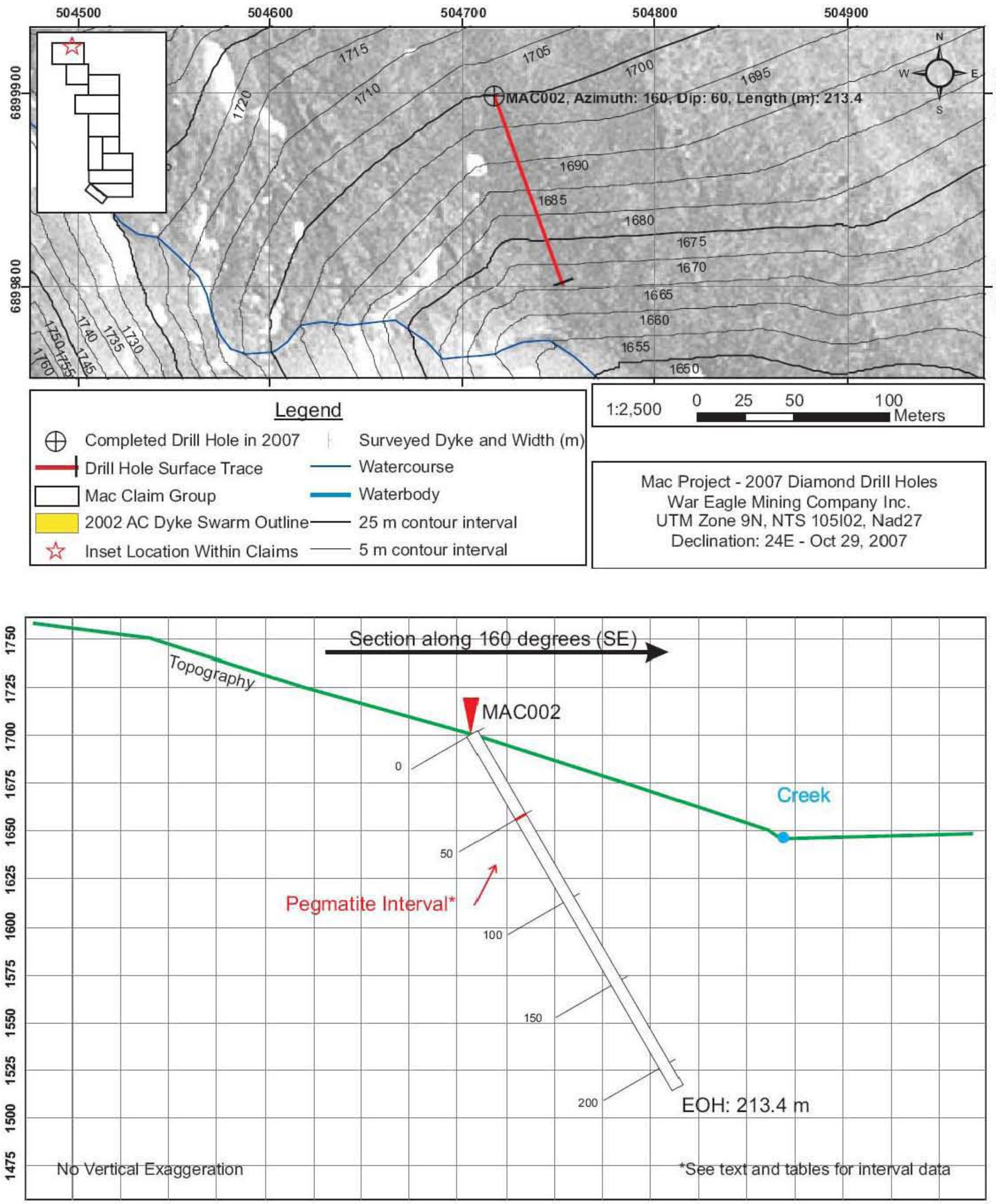


Figure 13. MAC003 and MAC004 Drill Hole Locations and Cross Section

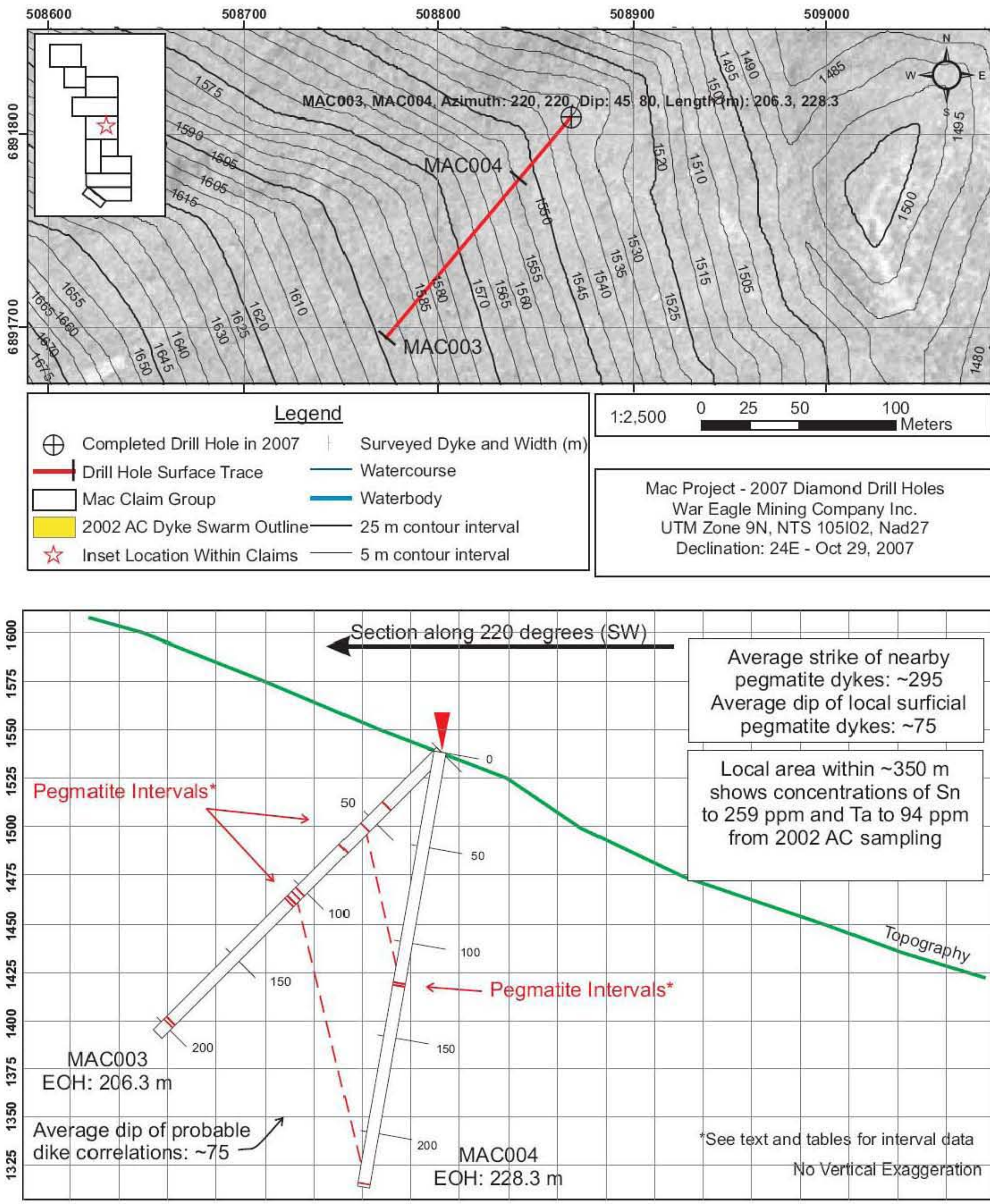


Figure 14. MAC005 Drill Hole Location and Cross Section

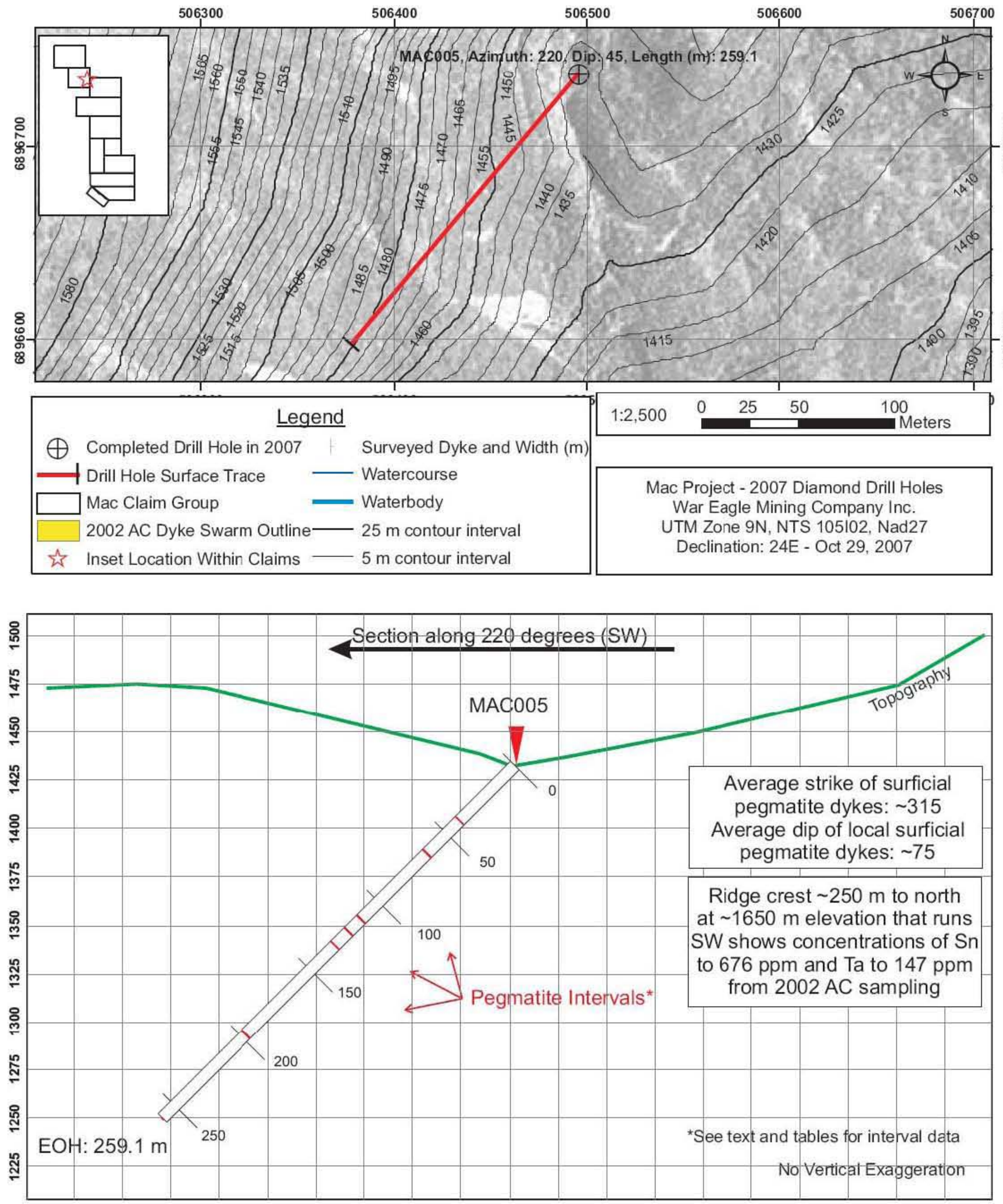


Figure 15. MAC006 and MAC007 Drill Hole Locations and Cross Section

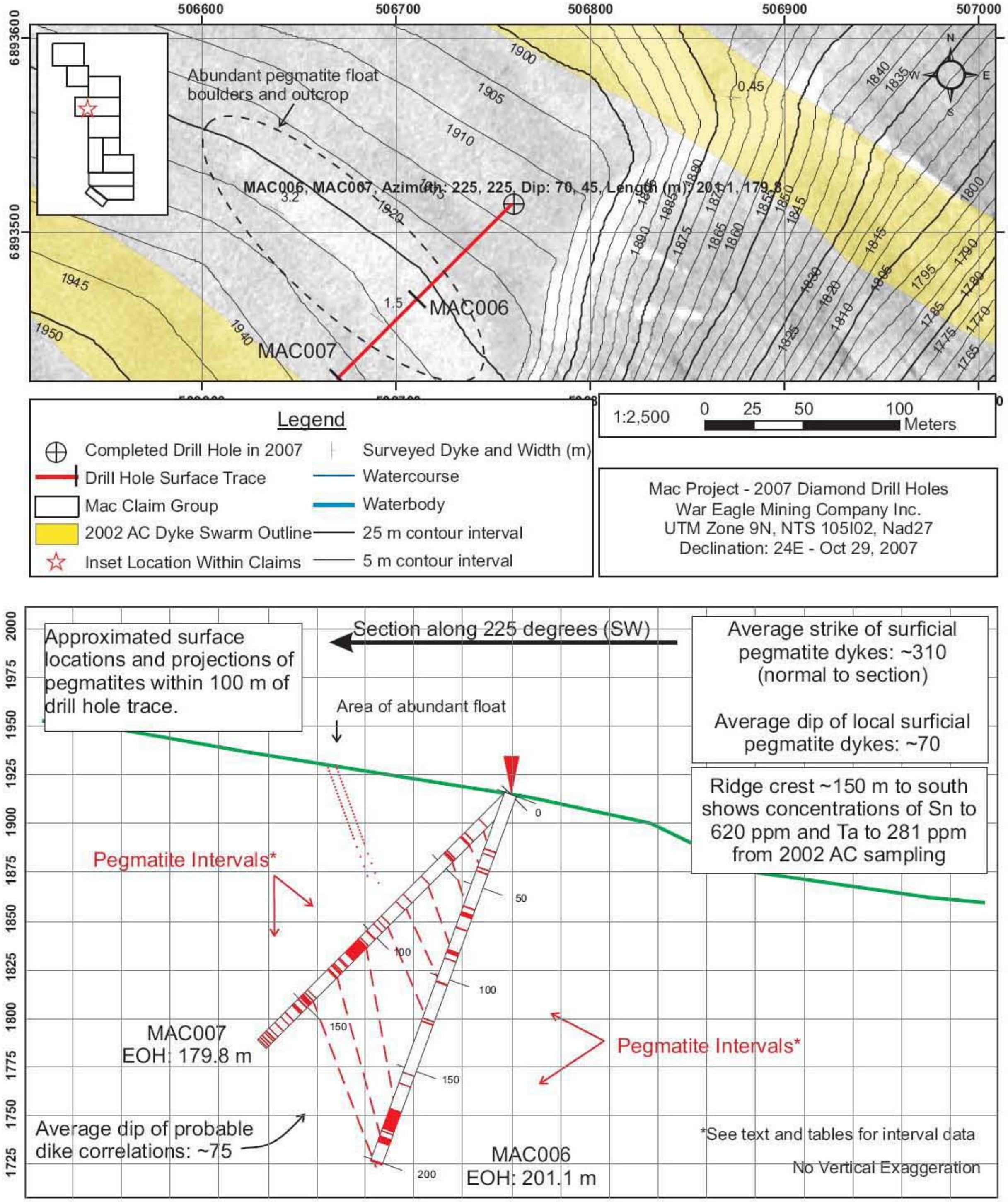
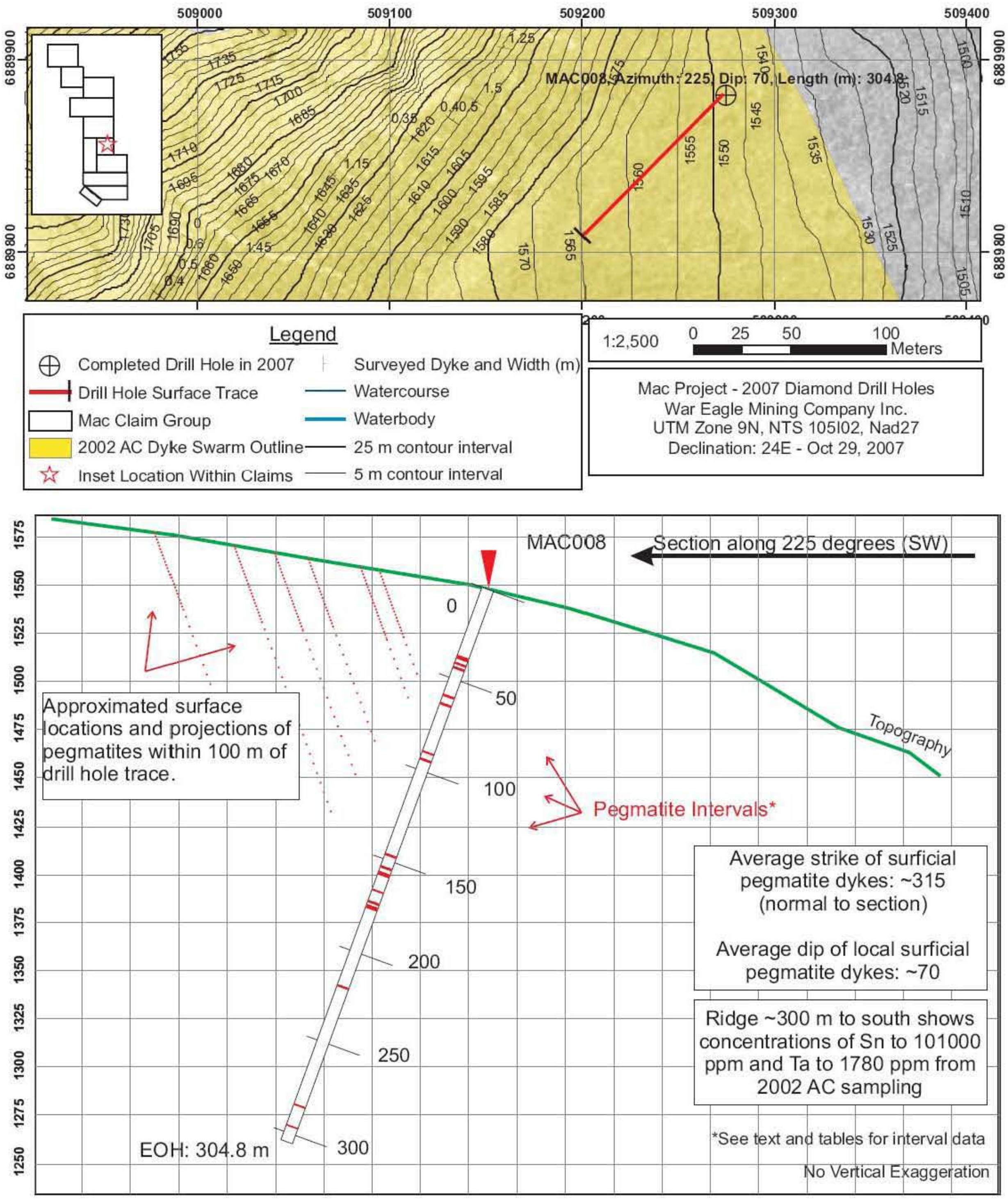


Figure 16. MAC008 Drill Hole Location and Cross Section



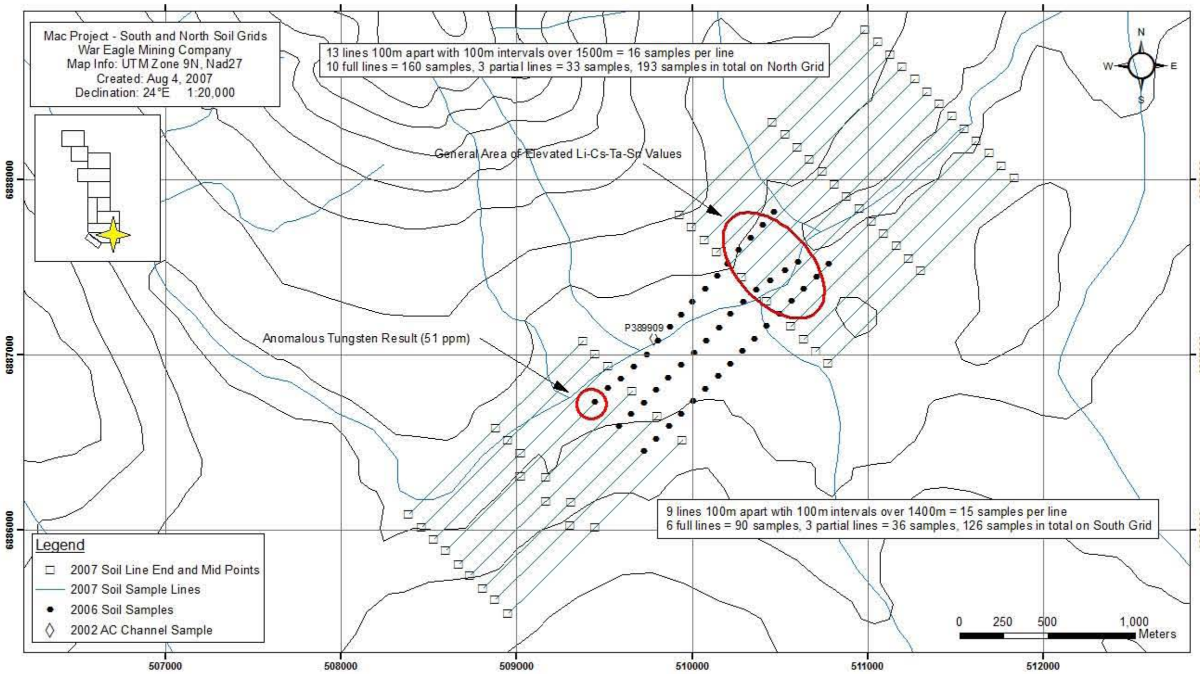


Figure 17. Soil Sample Locations (2006 + 2007)

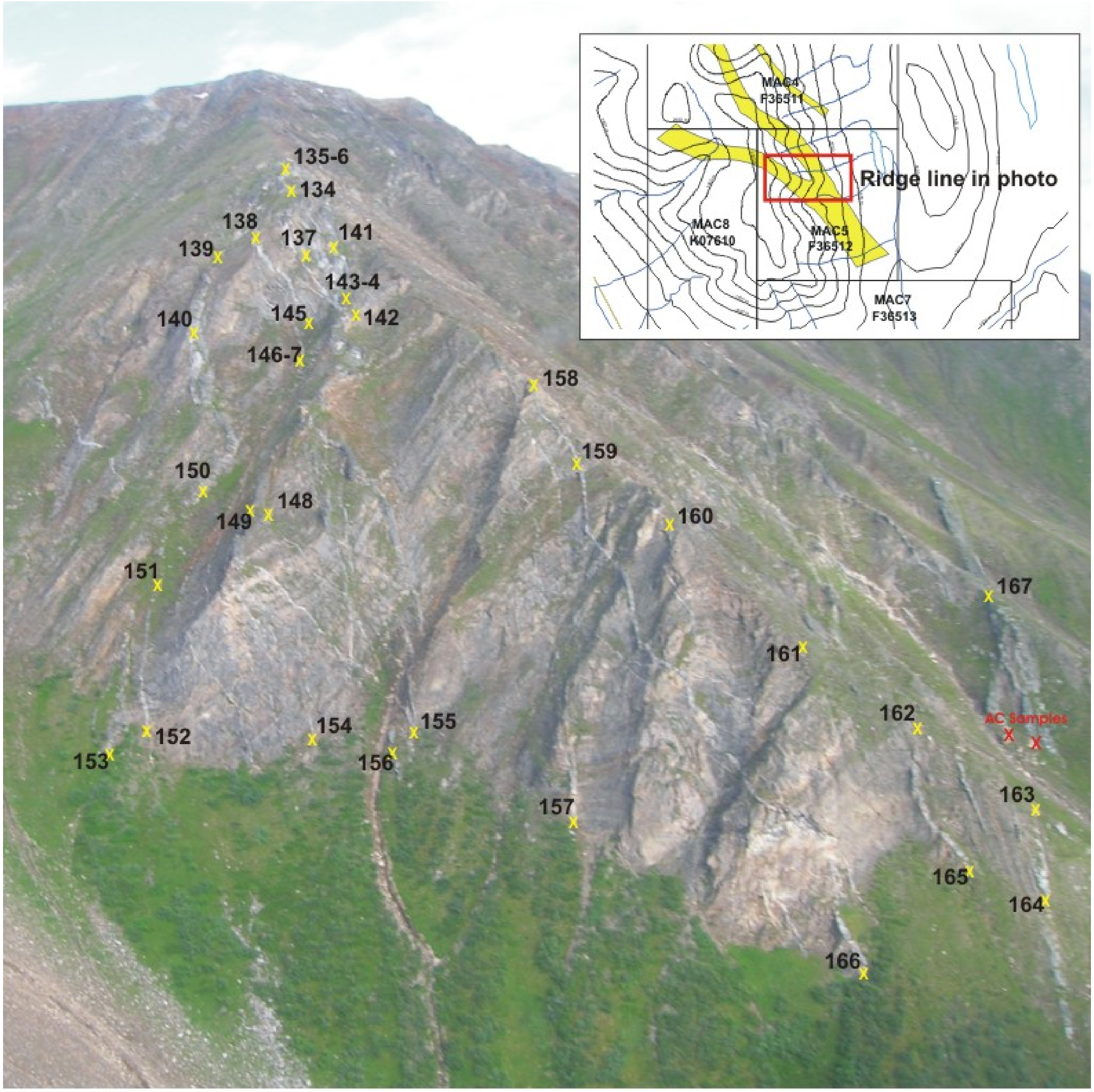


Figure 18. Aerial photo of rope-assisted rock sampling locations. Photo looks WNW upridge towards central plateau. For reference, sample 158 is located at 508922 mE, 6889916 mN (Nad27, UTM Zone 9N), approximately 350m W from DDH MAC008 (just outside field of view).

11. Sampling Method and Approach

The 2006 soil sampling program was carried out south of the main ridge and consisted of three lines running northeast and roughly perpendicular to the regional orientation of the pegmatite dikes. Lines were spaced 200 m apart and soil samples were taken at 100 m intervals along the lines. This spacing and orientation was chosen in an attempt to intersect the general trend of the mineralized structures and highlight geochemical anomalies. Only one known pegmatite outcrop was known within the soil grid, and is located at sample 13151. Soil samples were taken approximately 30 cm below the surface in order to minimize bias by penetrating the organic layer, as well as a distinctive white volcanic ash layer. The silt sampling program focused on drainages on both the east and west sides of the central ridge. Clay-rich fractions were sampled where stream conditions allowed for the build-up of fine material. Both silt and soil samples were placed in Kraft paper bags and air-dried prior to program completion.

The 2007 soil sampling program was undertaken to constrain the soil anomalies identified using samples collected during the 2006 field season. The North Grid (which overlaps the northeast end of the 2006 grid) consisted of 13 lines each 100 m apart with 100 m sampling intervals over 1500 m (16 samples per line). An increase in sample density was chosen to better define existing geochemical anomalies and to increase the exposure area. There were 10 full (160 samples each) and three partial (33 samples each) lines, for a total of 193 samples. The South Grid (which overlaps the southeastern end of the 2006 grid) consisted of nine full lines 100 m apart with 100 m sampling intervals over 1400 m (15 samples per line). There were six full lines (90 samples) and three partial lines (36 samples), for a total of 126 samples. In addition, one soil line was completed at the north end of the property with a total of 13 samples. All told 332 soil samples were collected from the Mac property during the 2007 field season. The soil samples were taken approximately 30 cm below the surface in order to minimize bias by penetrating the organic layer, as well as a distinctive white volcanic ash layer. All samples were placed in Kraft paper bags and air-dried prior to program completion.

All pegmatite intervals were split in half using either a manual core splitter or a diamond saw. Each pegmatite interval was then sampled and sent for assay. If the pegmatite intervals showed significant mineralogical or textural variability the interval was then divided into discreet lengths, as defined by the observed changes, in order to assay specific zones. In total, 194 samples were taken from the 8 drill holes in this manner. Additional sampling of a complete 25.43 m section within the split drill core of DDH MAC006 was guided by mineralogical changes across the pegmatite dykes and distance outward from the pegmatite-host rock contact. A total of 117 samples were taken. Mineralogical changes included grain size, mineral assemblages, banding, and alteration. Sampling within the metasediment host rock away from pegmatite contacts was conducted to assess the amount of mass transfer between the two rock types. Samples taken close to the contact (e.g. within 1 m) were on the order of 5–25 cm, while those further from the contact were on the order of 25–75 cm. Results are pending for both geochemistry and mineralogy.

12. Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

All samples were flown directly from the property to awaiting trucks and driven to Whitehorse by the field staff. They were sealed in rock buckets and Rubbermaid containers and shipped intact to UBC via Greyhound. The samples were then shipped to ISO 9002-certified ALS Chemex of North Vancouver. The 2006 soil and silt samples were dried and crushed to –180 mesh using chrome steel. 38 elements were obtained via the ME-MS81 analytical package using a lithium meta-borate fusion process coupled with ICP-MS. Li was detected using the ME-MS61 method which entails four-acid dissolution and ICP-AES. Au was detected using atomic absorption techniques (Au-AA23). Rejects have been stored. The analytical packages were chosen to ensure complete dissolution of refractory oxides (i.e., tantalite-columbite) and profiling of geochemically significant elements (i.e., Ta, Nb, Cs, Rb, etc.). The 2007 samples will be treated in the same way.

No samples from the 2006 program were above the detection limits for the chosen analytical methods, as stated by ALS Chemex (more information: www.alschemex.com). Assessment of the 2007 analytical procedures will be undertaken after the receipt of the first round of assaying. Where necessary, additional analyses will be performed on specific samples to ensure accurate and precise results. The author believes that the procedures carried out by ISO 9002-certified ALS Chemex are of adequate quality, with respect to sample preparation, security and analytical procedures.

13. Data Verification

The author supervised the 2007 drill program, logged all of the holes, and selected specific intervals for assay. In addition, the author supervised and was involved in the soil and silt geochemical sampling programs in both 2006 and 2007, ensuring proper sampling and record-keeping techniques. A distinct white volcanic ash layer was discovered near the surface, and all samples were taken below this horizon. For the 2006 samples geochemical results were well below upper analytical limits and anomalous samples typically showed coupled element trends, suggesting true geochemical behaviour. Note that no geochemical interpolation was performed between soil samples collected in 2006 since the 200 m line spacing is too great to infer continuity.

14. Interpretation and Conclusions

Three main results were achieved with respect the 2006 field season. Firstly, the soil and silt geochemical surveys were successful in that they delineated background and anomalous geochemical values as well as highlighted a prospective target to the southeast of the known mineralization, thus potentially extending the dike swarm in that direction. Secondly, reconnaissance mapping and prospecting revealed additional dikes to the west and south of the existing limits of the dike swarm. These efforts also revealed anomalous veining at the southwest corner of the soil survey where a geochemical anomaly was also noted. Thirdly, a three-dimensional model of the Mac property was initiated and will facilitate any further work, especially work pertaining to the geometry and scale of the dike swarm.

The 2007 field season just ended so no assays are available, the drill logs are being compiled, and the mapping and surveying data is being entered into the three-dimensional model.

Work accomplished in the Yukon Territory is considered preliminary. Additional days of prospecting and mapping should be carried out, and ground geophysical techniques (Magnetics and VLF) could be useful in delineating pegmatite dykes.

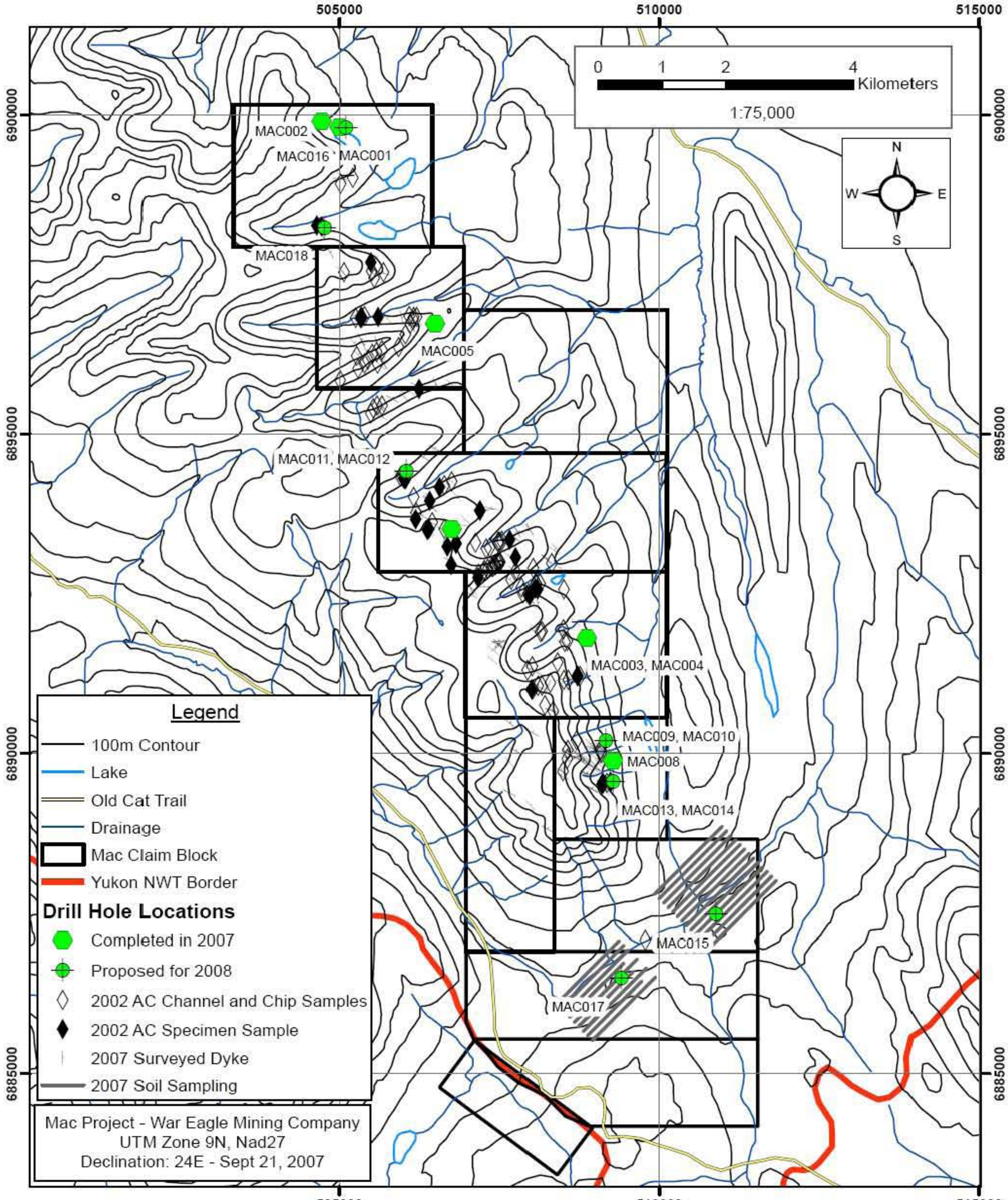
15. Recommendations for the Mac Property

At a minimum an additional 10 drill holes (See Figure 19 and Table 16) are needed to answer fundamental questions regarding the extent and geometry of the mineralized dike swarm, especially given that it is considered highly unlikely that any geophysical methods would be useful given the type of rocks involved and the geometry of the system. Three primary questions arise that are pertinent and likely resolvable with additional diamond drilling: (1) do the dikes coalesce at depth (i.e., are there larger bodies at depth)? (2) how far does the system extend, especially to the east and south (i.e., below treeline) (3) what are the causes of the soil geochemical anomalies?

Table 16. Proposed diamond drill holes for the 2008 field program

Hole #'s	Status	Azimuth (deg)	Depth (m)	Dip (deg)	Purpose
MAC009, MAC010	Proposed	225	200, 400	55, 80	To test dyke swarm just north of MAC008, including surveyed dykes up to 10m width and Ta up to 73 ppm.
MAC011, MAC012	Proposed	225, 225	200, 400	55, 80	Adjacent to surveyed and sampled dyke swarm with Ta up to 481 ppm, and individual dyke widths to 20m.
MAC013, MAC014	Proposed	225, 0	200, 400	45, 90	Adjacent to surveyed and sampled dyke swarm with Ta up to 1780 ppm, and individual dyke widths to 10m.
MAC015	Proposed	225	200	45	Estimated location; testing northern soil grid results.
MAC016	Proposed	225	250	65	Additional drilling at northern site.
MAC017	Proposed	225	200	45	Estimated location; testing southern soil grid results.
MAC018	Proposed	225	250	65	Adjacent to surveyed and sampled dyke swarm with Ta up to 838 ppm, and individual dyke widths to 2.6m.

Figure 19. Proposed Locations for 10-Hole 2008 Drilling Program



The following budget is proposed for a winter of preparation and field season:

Table 17. Proposed winter and summer expenditures

Drilling	$300,000
Helicopter support	$200,000
Wages	$50,000
Academic research support	$50,000
Fuel	$40,000
Transportation (airfares and vehicle rental) and supplies	$30,000
Assays	$25,000
Contingency	$105,000
Total	$800,000

16 References

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, David Turner, of 537 Kenneth St., Victoria, BC, Canada V8Z 2B6 do hereby certify that:

(a) this Certificate applies to the Technical Report entitled, "Geological Assessment Report on the Selwyn 1–10 Claims" dated December 21, 2008.

(b) I am a graduate of the University of Victoria with a Bachelor of Science Degree (2004) and of the University of British Columbia with a Master of Science Degree (2006). I have practiced my profession continuously since 2003 and have direct experience in the exploration and development of tantalum, gold, uranium, gemstones and base metals in Canada, Mexico, and Greenland.

(c) I personally visited and inspected the MAC Property between August 8th, 2006 and August 27th, 2006, and between July 10th and August 12th, 2007.

(d) I am partially responsible for the preparation of the report dated December 21, 2008 entitled "Geological Assessment Report on the Selwyn 1–10 Claims" and have relied on information provided by War Eagle Mining Inc., available assessment reports, and current research papers.

(e) During my visits between August 8th, 2006 and August 27th, 2006, and between July 10th and August 12th, 2007, I collected geochemical samples and mapped the local geology relating to the MAC Property.

(f) as of the date of this Certificate, and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated December 21, 2008
Victoria, BC

DTurner

David Turner, B.Sc., M.Sc.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Ivan Young, of 67 St. Lawrence Cr., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada S7K 1G6 do hereby certify that:

(a) this Certificate applies to the Technical Report entitled, "Geological Assessment Report on the Selwyn 1–10 Claims" dated December 21, 2008.

(b) I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology Advanced (1970) and I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (Member #10028). I have practiced my profession continuously since 1970 and have direct experience in the exploration and development of tantalum, gold, uranium, diamonds and base metals in Canada.

(c) I personally visited and inspected the MAC Property between August 8th, 2006 and August 27th, 2006, and between July 10th and August 12th, 2007.

(d) I am partially responsible for the preparation of the report dated December 21, 2008 entitled "Geological Assessment Report on the Selwyn 1–10 Claims" and have relied on information provided by War Eagle Mining Inc., available assessment reports, and current research papers.

(e) During my visits between August 8th, 2006 and August 27th, 2006, and between July 10th and August 12th, 2007, I collected geochemical samples and mapped the local geology relating to the MAC Property.

(f) as of the date of this Certificate, and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated December 21, 2008
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan <Affix seal here>

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Ivan Young, B.Sc., P. Geo.

APPENDIX A

Geochemical Results

These Soil and Silt Sampling data was compiled from Chemex assay certificates VA06087791, VA06087792, and VA06087793
UTM Coordinates were added afterwards from field data collected by GPS devices
Interpretations of these data can be found in the 2006 field season report and associated XLS files
These samples were digested using a four acid technique in order to ensure full digestion of refractory phases, such as Ta and Nb oxides

	Au-AA23	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81
SAMPLE	Au	Ag	Ba	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Dy	Er	Eu	Ga	Gd	Hf	Ho	La
DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
13001	<0.005	<1	338	137	14.3	50	5.51	24	5.22	3.13	1.59	16.4	7.84	8.8	1.1	69.5
13002	<0.005	<1	637	37.6	4.5	10	1.95	16	1.53	0.84	0.6	15.6	2.28	3.5	0.31	20
13003	<0.005	<1	320	102.5	18.1	50	6.56	16	4.79	2.67	1.41	15.3	6.41	8.3	0.97	50.1
13004	<0.005	<1	517	80.1	13.6	40	7.49	33	3.89	2.21	1.14	17.2	5.25	5	0.8	42.1
13005	<0.005	<1	484	126.5	19.6	70	25.6	50	8.05	4.35	2.41	20.8	10.7	6.7	1.65	81.3
13006	<0.005	<1	521	113.5	38.3	60	7.5	106	6.96	3.8	2.74	19.3	9.75	6	1.43	69
13007	<0.005	<1	440	118.5	14.9	60	6.45	39	4.84	2.78	1.44	19.8	6.78	6.8	1.02	58.5
13008	<0.005	<1	482	144	15.3	60	7.63	27	5.83	3.31	1.74	20.5	8.65	7.6	1.23	75
13009	<0.005	<1	387	197	15.1	60	6.5	28	7.11	3.91	2.26	17.5	11.25	12.2	1.44	104
13010	<0.005	<1	447	133.5	16	60	7.88	30	5.73	3.36	1.61	18.9	8.27	7.8	1.22	69.7
13011	<0.005	<1	364	193	14.9	50	7.82	27	6.92	3.81	2.17	16.7	10.55	12.8	1.39	99.2
13126	<0.005	<1	447	162	16.4	60	7.89	29	5.52	3.29	1.9	19.2	9.31	9.4	1.18	80.6
13127	<0.005	<1	419	99.8	15.1	60	9.09	29	4.91	2.85	1.32	19.2	6.47	6.2	1.06	51.4
13128	<0.005	<1	423	104.5	14	50	9.62	25	4.57	2.64	1.25	18.3	6.36	7.1	0.93	51.5
13129	<0.005	<1	468	105	13.8	60	13.7	30	4.83	2.77	1.31	19.8	6.65	7.3	1	54.7
13130	<0.005	<1	497	114	13.8	60	11.65	31	5.3	3.09	1.54	20.1	7.54	7.7	1.1	59.6
13131	<0.005	<1	487	109.5	15.4	60	8.93	29	5	2.86	1.36	19.4	6.7	7.2	1.03	55.1
13132	<0.005	<1	457	92.5	16.5	60	15.7	40	4.71	2.69	1.31	19.3	6.17	6.3	0.97	46.6
13133	<0.005	<1	428	110.5	15.7	60	7.86	31	5.03	2.9	1.35	20.2	6.76	8.1	1.07	53
13134	<0.005	<1	466	103.5	14.1	70	9.92	25	4.17	2.51	1.21	22.1	6.24	10.7	0.89	53.3
13135	0.009	<1	439	118	17.5	50	9.64	43	5.54	3.1	1.56	18.3	7.71	7.6	1.13	59.9
13142	<0.005	<1	819	34.1	4.7	<10	1.2	18	1.17	0.72	0.58	16.9	1.95	4	0.26	18.1
13143	<0.005	<1	528	76.8	12.9	40	4.14	32	3.65	2.1	1.07	19.1	4.99	4.6	0.76	39.9
13144	<0.005	<1	620	50.7	10.2	20	2.61	37	3.01	1.89	0.87	16.4	3.83	3.4	0.67	32.5
13145	<0.005	<1	825	38.1	5.4	10	1.45	22	1.44	0.79	0.67	17.3	2.25	4	0.28	20.2
13146	<0.005	<1	413	109	13.9	50	5.71	33	5.2	2.9	1.5	18	7.23	6	1.05	57.7
13147	<0.005	<1	414	129	13.2	50	5.01	19	5.56	3.26	1.58	18	8.12	7.2	1.16	66.6
13148	0.01	<1	356	150	14	60	3.99	27	5.67	3.09	1.83	16.5	8.91	9	1.19	75.2

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	Au-AA23 Au ppm	ME-MS81 Ag ppm	ME-MS81 Ba ppm	ME-MS81 Ce ppm	ME-MS81 Co ppm	ME-MS81 Cr ppm	ME-MS81 Cs ppm	ME-MS81 Cu ppm	ME-MS81 Dy ppm	ME-MS81 Er ppm	ME-MS81 Eu ppm	ME-MS81 Ga ppm	ME-MS81 Gd ppm	ME-MS81 Hf ppm	ME-MS81 Ho ppm	ME-MS81 La ppm
13149	<0.005	<1	422	148	13.4	60	9.1	16	5.66	3.4	1.67	20	8.17	13.1	1.19	75.9
13150	0.005	<1	356	148.5	14.1	50	7.23	28	6.34	3.59	1.84	16.9	9.18	9.7	1.31	75.7
13151	0.009	<1	691	55.3	6.8	10	4.12	28	2.13	1.24	0.81	16.6	3.38	3.9	0.47	30.9
13152	<0.005	<1	420	147	12.3	50	5.34	20	5.42	3.03	1.68	17.7	8.48	8.7	1.13	77.3
13153	<0.005	<1	424	114	18.1	50	5.9	36	7.87	4.22	2.65	17.4	12.35	6.2	1.62	102.5
13155	0.02	<1	438	151	18.6	60	5.56	33	7.18	4.04	1.85	19.5	9.29	7	1.52	76
13156	0.012	<1	410	71.9	8.2	40	4.24	32	4.05	2.29	1.08	14.9	5.08	5.6	0.86	36.4
13157	<0.005	<1	611	102.5	21.1	80	5.04	38	4.1	2.19	1.23	25.1	5.84	5.3	0.82	52.9
13158	<0.005	<1	353	85	15.7	40	3.72	37	5.65	3.17	1.51	12.7	6.43	4.9	1.14	44
13159	<0.005	<1	357	142	23.4	60	4.19	40	5.72	3.03	1.82	18	8.86	7.1	1.09	71.7
13160	<0.005	<1	153.5	18.8	3.6	10	0.64	32	1.32	0.78	0.32	2.9	1.47	0.7	0.29	11.1
13161	<0.005	<1	361	111.5	10.6	50	3.52	18	4.46	2.52	1.42	14.9	6.72	6.3	0.88	57.8
13162	<0.005	<1	361	124	13	50	4.7	24	5.4	3.19	1.57	15.8	7.69	7	1.14	65.8
13163	<0.005	<1	416	93.9	13	50	4.62	21	4.26	2.38	1.26	16	6.04	5.9	0.89	48.6
13164	<0.005	<1	297	98	16	50	7.95	19	3.81	2.13	1.2	15.5	5.65	6.1	0.78	45.7
13165	<0.005	<1	566	103.5	15	70	12.1	24	5.42	3.21	1.38	21.2	6.87	6.3	1.13	54.4
13166	<0.005	<1	456	124	12	70	9.29	27	5.04	3.03	1.64	23.8	7.45	9.2	1.02	60.9
13167	<0.005	<1	526	102.5	14.4	70	10.05	27	4.32	2.63	1.23	20.7	6.21	7.2	0.94	52.8
13168	<0.005	<1	428	133.5	16.2	60	7.64	30	5.88	3.3	1.67	17.9	8.4	7.3	1.19	71.9
13136	<0.005	<1	574	126.5	13.7	70	20.5	24	5.63	3.14	1.39	18.7	7.16	12.3	1.1	63.2
13137	<0.005	<1	538	95.7	16.6	80	10.75	29	5.11	2.86	1.4	21.5	7.17	6.9	1.08	50.3
13138	<0.005	<1	443	107	16.7	70	9.42	22	4.69	2.69	1.23	19.6	6.28	8.9	0.99	56.5
13139	<0.005	<1	483	91.3	16	60	11.85	31	4.84	2.8	1.32	19.9	6.32	7	1.03	47.8
13140	<0.005	<1	430	182.5	16.8	60	8.09	28	7.79	4.23	2.17	19	10.65	13.1	1.53	101.5
13141	<0.005	<1	543	145.5	18.6	80	7.93	27	5.63	3.18	1.71	22.2	8.78	7.5	1.12	75.1
13154	<0.005	<1	307	138.5	17.2	70	5.81	26	6.09	3.32	1.74	15.8	8.37	9.5	1.21	71.9
13169	0.007	<1	404	140.5	14.9	70	15	21	6.3	3.78	1.56	17	8.13	19.9	1.35	70.6
13170	<0.005	<1	369	111.5	11.7	50	13.95	14	5	2.96	1.32	15.9	6.27	14.1	1.06	55.8
13171	<0.005	<1	499	122.5	23.8	80	12.35	46	5.52	3.07	1.47	22.1	7.31	6.8	1.1	64.2
13172	<0.005	<1	643	140	21.7	80	11.95	41	6.4	3.35	1.51	25.1	8.05	6.4	1.23	73.2
13173	<0.005	<1	535	118	15.7	60	33.2	26	6.08	3.27	1.65	19.2	7.21	8	1.28	61
13174	<0.005	<1	394	129.5	15.8	70	18.25	26	5.58	3.26	1.59	16.9	7.45	13.5	1.16	67.5
13175	<0.005	<1	422	110	18.7	60	21.7	31	4.94	2.71	1.33	18.3	7.06	7.1	1.02	56.1
13176	<0.005	<1	675	113.5	12.1	90	16.15	26	4.9	2.74	1.34	23.5	7.15	5.8	0.97	61.2
13177	<0.005	<1	372	139	14.5	60	8.79	31	6.09	3.56	1.56	17.2	8.32	9	1.23	76.4

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	Au-AA23 Au ppm	ME-MS81 Ag ppm	ME-MS81 Ba ppm	ME-MS81 Ce ppm	ME-MS81 Co ppm	ME-MS81 Cr ppm	ME-MS81 Cs ppm	ME-MS81 Cu ppm	ME-MS81 Dy ppm	ME-MS81 Er ppm	ME-MS81 Eu ppm	ME-MS81 Ga ppm	ME-MS81 Gd ppm	ME-MS81 Hf ppm	ME-MS81 Ho ppm	ME-MS81 La ppm
13178	<0.005	<1	424	149.5	15.4	60	5.99	29	6.15	3.57	1.73	18.7	8.79	8.5	1.23	80.5
13179	0.005	<1	438	142.5	17.9	60	9.87	30	7.42	4	1.84	18.5	9.89	9.5	1.48	75.1
13180	0.005	<1	552	107	12.8	60	18.15	22	4.59	2.68	1.32	18.3	6.33	9.1	0.9	57.8
13181	<0.005	<1	238	93.5	9.6	30	8.95	27	3.53	1.99	0.99	9.9	5.37	7.3	0.67	47.5
13182	0.018	<1	430	106	15.6	50	5.82	28	4.52	2.65	1.28	16.3	6.65	7.4	0.94	55.9
13183	<0.005	<1	411	117.5	14.8	50	16.55	24	5.05	2.67	1.41	15.7	7.36	9.2	0.97	60.6
13184	<0.005	<1	437	103	11.9	50	8.84	20	4.46	2.61	1.29	15.3	6.39	8.8	0.91	51
13185	0.005	<1	548	122.5	14.8	70	9.45	30	5.3	2.86	1.48	19.7	7.45	8	1.04	64.1
13186	<0.005	<1	497	107	16.1	60	15.5	30	5.2	2.88	1.31	18.1	7.19	7.8	0.98	54.7
13187	0.005	<1	544	120	18.3	130	12.95	37	5.47	3.08	1.3	19.8	7.92	7.1	1.08	61.4
13188	<0.005	<1	453	115.5	14.8	60	21.7	25	5.31	2.98	1.38	17.6	7.13	8.3	1.08	59
13189	0.01	<1	460	105	14.9	60	18.6	23	4.51	2.54	1.28	17.7	6.53	7.1	0.86	54.3
13190	0.006	<1	547	103.5	22.1	70	21.8	39	5.28	2.93	1.36	21.7	7.27	6	1.05	55.2
13191	<0.005	<1	502	98.9	14.9	60	15.4	19	4.75	2.79	1.35	18.9	6.64	8.3	0.99	52.3
13192	0.005	<1	439	155	21.8	60	6.49	33	6.27	3.45	1.82	18.9	9.59	7.6	1.15	78.6
13193	<0.005	<1	440	205	16.6	70	3.36	19	6.62	3.67	2.56	20.3	12.1	9.2	1.25	101.5
13194	<0.005	<1	388	139	23.1	50	4.56	55	5.89	3.39	1.82	16	9.6	8.8	1.16	79
13195	<0.005	<1	495	258	20.6	70	4.03	38	8.26	4.4	2.92	21.2	14.95	9.6	1.51	140.5

Additional Minerals

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ME-MS81 Lu ppm	ME-MS81 Mo ppm	ME-MS81 Nb ppm	ME-MS81 Nd ppm	ME-MS81 Ni ppm	ME-MS81 Pb ppm	ME-MS81 Pr ppm	ME-MS81 Rb ppm	ME-MS81 Sm ppm	ME-MS81 Sn ppm	ME-MS81 Sr ppm	ME-MS81 Ta ppm
13001	0.46	<2	20.4	51.3	32	22	15.3	70.3	9.12	3	108.5	1.8
13002	0.13	<2	5.7	14.1	<5	10	4.25	45	2.46	1	427	0.3
13003	0.36	<2	16	39.8	28	29	11.6	73.7	7.36	3	185.5	1.3
13004	0.31	<2	12.8	31.7	26	21	9.24	83.9	5.5	3	296	1
13005	0.55	<2	17.1	61.2	43	27	17.55	158.5	11.05	6	220	1.4
13006	0.51	2	16.8	54.8	56	46	15.3	92.7	10.2	3	148	1.3
13007	0.38	<2	18.7	45.6	31	35	13.35	96.1	7.81	4	143	4.4
13008	0.42	<2	18	55.9	33	24	16.65	120	9.55	3	139.5	1.6
13009	0.51	<2	20.3	76.6	33	23	23	95.9	12.65	3	131.5	1.8
13010	0.45	<2	20.9	51.5	33	25	15.45	111	9	3	143	1.9

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ME-MS81 Lu ppm	ME-MS81 Mo ppm	ME-MS81 Nb ppm	ME-MS81 Nd ppm	ME-MS81 Ni ppm	ME-MS81 Pb ppm	ME-MS81 Pr ppm	ME-MS81 Rb ppm	ME-MS81 Sm ppm	ME-MS81 Sn ppm	ME-MS81 Sr ppm	ME-MS81 Ta ppm
13011	0.53	<2	22.2	74.2	32	20	22	99	12.7	3	140.5	2
13126	0.46	<2	20.9	66.4	33	25	19.1	108	11.5	3	109	1.9
13127	0.4	<2	17.1	37.8	33	22	11.25	123	6.55	4	169.5	1.5
13128	0.35	<2	17.4	40.6	30	23	11.75	131.5	7.21	3	231	1.5
13129	0.39	<2	18.2	40.9	32	23	11.9	109.5	7.08	4	203	1.6
13130	0.42	<2	19.1	48	37	27	13.85	146.5	8.54	4	408	1.8
13131	0.39	<2	18.6	42.1	36	28	12.3	109.5	7.32	4	333	1.5
13132	0.35	<2	15	37.2	42	26	10.8	108.5	6.64	4	363	1.3
13133	0.41	<2	18.3	39.4	38	24	11.75	102.5	7.22	4	238	1.6
13134	0.36	<2	19.1	40.8	37	32	11.75	130.5	6.92	6	340	1.6
13135	0.45	<2	18.9	46.4	44	24	13.55	95	8.07	5	301	4.3
13142	0.11	2	5.1	12.1	<5	8	3.71	47.5	2.13	1	568	0.3
13143	0.29	<2	11.5	30	27	18	8.8	78.8	5.26	2	301	0.9
13144	0.28	<2	7	22.1	19	12	6.5	58.7	3.85	1	409	0.4
13145	0.12	2	5.4	14.4	9	11	4.25	50.1	2.47	1	567	0.3
13146	0.4	<2	16.4	44.8	32	21	13	91	7.8	2	188	1.3
13147	0.45	<2	19.2	50.6	27	19	14.75	97.9	8.77	3	129.5	1.6
13148	0.43	<2	20.1	59	31	20	17.2	73.8	10.85	3	106.5	1.9
13149	0.49	<2	23.6	56.9	29	29	16.95	81.9	9.68	3	113.5	2.1
13150	0.49	<2	21.3	59.1	32	21	17.15	82.9	10.25	4	126	2
13151	0.19	<2	7.5	20.8	12	12	6.34	60.8	3.5	2	418	0.5
13152	0.41	<2	19.7	57.7	26	19	17.25	85.7	9.82	3	154	1.7
13153	0.51	<2	15.1	75.8	31	18	21.7	76	13.35	2	207	1.2
13155	0.52	<2	18.2	57	38	27	16.8	98.1	10.15	3	210	1.5
13156	0.31	<2	11.1	28.9	16	16	8.39	54.2	5.45	2	246	0.9
13157	0.31	3	18.1	39	48	30	11.7	81.3	6.24	3	245	1.4
13158	0.39	<2	12.5	34.4	31	22	9.92	57	6.22	2	183.5	1.2
13159	0.41	<2	19.9	55.5	60	25	16.25	99.9	9.44	3	218	1.9
13160	0.11	<2	1.6	7.7	13	<5	2.24	14.5	1.47	1	150	0.2
13161	0.34	<2	17.4	42.5	22	20	12.45	68.3	7.15	2	175	1.7
13162	0.43	<2	17.5	48.3	28	20	13.9	90.6	7.98	2	152	1.6
13163	0.33	<2	15.7	36.4	22	21	10.5	74	6.21	2	188	1.5
13164	0.29	<2	13	35.2	33	23	10.25	59.4	6.25	3	118.5	1.2
13165	0.42	<2	19.1	40.6	31	22	11.8	116.5	7.16	3	155	1.7

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ME-MS81 Lu ppm	ME-MS81 Mo ppm	ME-MS81 Nb ppm	ME-MS81 Nd ppm	ME-MS81 Ni ppm	ME-MS81 Pb ppm	ME-MS81 Pr ppm	ME-MS81 Rb ppm	ME-MS81 Sm ppm	ME-MS81 Sn ppm	ME-MS81 Sr ppm	ME-MS81 Ta ppm
13166	0.41	<2	21.4	48.9	24	29	14	99.4	8.44	4	104	1.9
13167	0.37	<2	19.2	38.4	28	26	11.45	138	6.58	4	121.5	2
13168	0.44	<2	20.4	52.1	33	23	15.45	108	8.78	3	144.5	2
13136	0.45	<2	17.5	43.5	36	19	13.45	128.5	8.21	7	317	1.5
13137	0.45	<2	19.2	37.1	42	18	11.25	157.5	7.63	4	170.5	1.4
13138	0.4	<2	26	38	40	20	11.8	127.5	7.27	4	187	10.5
13139	0.39	<2	16.5	32.8	38	22	10.2	107	6.48	3	346	1.2
13140	0.62	<2	19.9	62.4	38	21	20.4	100	11.65	4	140.5	1.5
13141	0.46	<2	19.4	53.4	43	23	16.5	121	10.15	4	141	1.4
13154	0.49	<2	21.4	49.1	41	22	15.25	75.6	9.5	2	163	1.8
13169	0.67	<2	18.9	49.3	44	16	15.2	114.5	8.92	7	137.5	1.8
13170	0.47	<2	16.7	37.6	29	17	11.75	104.5	7.51	5	139.5	1.4
13171	0.47	<2	20	42.2	60	25	13.05	146	7.71	4	265	1.5
13172	0.53	<2	21.8	45.8	54	29	14.5	165	8.28	4	213	2.5
13173	0.42	<2	23.1	42	39	27	12.95	186.5	8.41	25	472	8.2
13174	0.45	<2	23	46.1	43	22	14.3	120	8.8	8	216	5.2
13175	0.4	<2	18.2	43.4	46	21	11.85	135	7.33	5	197.5	1.6
13176	0.41	2	19.3	43	37	25	12.4	165	7.28	5	184	1.5
13177	0.53	<2	24.2	51.1	35	19	14.75	124	8.65	3	119.5	2
13178	0.51	<2	21.5	55.6	35	20	15.65	133.5	9.55	3	94.5	1.7
13179	0.49	<2	22.4	59	40	23	16.1	129.5	11.15	3	173	1.9
13180	0.37	<2	16.8	41.6	29	21	11.8	118.5	6.98	3	177.5	1.3
13181	0.32	<2	13.5	34.8	23	14	10.05	71.3	6.09	2	105.5	1.2
13182	0.37	<2	16.1	41.7	36	23	11.65	111	7.06	2	304	1.3
13183	0.41	<2	16.3	47	34	21	12.95	96.1	7.69	3	477	1.3
13184	0.34	<2	16.3	39	30	22	10.85	102	6.94	2	400	1.3
13185	0.36	<2	20.2	47.9	40	22	13.2	112	8.64	2	541	1.5
13186	0.41	<2	16.4	42.4	39	21	11.85	108.5	7.51	4	719	1.2
13187	0.41	2	19.1	47.5	78	29	12.95	126.5	8.08	3	842	1.5
13188	0.4	<2	18.3	44	37	19	12.4	122	7.69	7	503	1.7
13189	0.35	<2	24.6	40.6	36	21	11.4	131	7.14	11	418	3.7
13190	0.4	<2	17.9	41.7	55	26	11.6	134	7.35	6	483	1.5
13191	0.38	<2	20	38.3	32	21	10.9	115.5	7.02	6	461	2.6
13192	0.43	<2	21	58.3	47	29	16.3	103	10.2	3	163	1.7
13193	0.5	<2	19.7	81.8	32	17	22.8	83	14.5	2	124	1.6
13194	0.46	<2	16.5	62.1	35	19	17.15	83.4	11	2	144.5	1.3

13195	0.49<2	21.5102.5	54	26	28.9	112	17.15	3	127.5	1.7

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ME-MS81 Tb ppm	ME-MS81 Th ppm	ME-MS81 Tl ppm	ME-MS81 Tm ppm	ME-MS81 U ppm	ME-MS81 V ppm	ME-MS81 W ppm	ME-MS81 Y ppm	ME-MS81 Yb ppm	ME-MS81 Zn ppm	ME-MS81 Zr ppm	ME-ICP61 Li ppm
13001	1.11	18.6	<0.5	0.47	3.39	61	4	28	2.93	68	317	50
13002	0.31	5.36	<0.5	0.13	2.12	31	2	7.9	0.87	38	130	10
13003	0.93	16	<0.5	0.38	3.02	64	4	24.6	2.33	81	294	110
13004	0.76	13.25	<0.5	0.34	4.26	52	4	20.6	1.99	79	178	80
13005	1.58	23.5	0.5	0.6	6.65	70	7	47.3	3.79	70	236	170
13006	1.35	16.95	<0.5	0.57	6.51	105	9	37.1	3.36	80	210	70
13007	0.96	14.75	<0.5	0.42	3.39	77	5	25.8	2.49	82	237	70
13008	1.21	19.5	<0.5	0.47	3.89	67	5	31.6	2.89	85	270	80
13009	1.48	24.1	<0.5	0.55	4.72	58	4	35.9	3.46	86	443	60
13010	1.15	19.95	<0.5	0.49	4.03	62	4	30.5	3.03	91	281	70
13011	1.44	21.5	<0.5	0.54	4.48	57	9	35.4	3.51	85	477	70
13126	1.18	17.95	<0.5	0.48	3.48	63	4	29.7	3	83	349	70
13127	0.97	18.45	<0.5	0.45	3.5	59	4	26.3	2.63	64	220	90
13128	0.91	16	<0.5	0.39	3.48	58	3	24.6	2.41	64	255	90
13129	0.93	18.65	<0.5	0.42	6.4	63	7	25.6	2.52	61	257	90
13130	1.04	18.35	<0.5	0.47	5.34	63	6	29.4	2.72	90	279	120
13131	0.97	17.6	<0.5	0.45	3.76	62	4	27	2.67	79	248	90
13132	0.89	17	<0.5	0.38	5.57	60	4	24.2	2.42	80	222	150
13133	0.98	18.9	<0.5	0.45	3.51	65	4	27.2	2.82	72	285	90
13134	0.85	15.15	<0.5	0.4	3.66	66	5	23	2.34	84	389	140
13135	1.1	19.3	<0.5	0.48	4.14	58	5	29.5	2.97	95	274	110
13142	0.23	5.01	<0.5	0.12	2.3	29	3	6.8	0.72	43	146	20
13143	0.72	12.85	<0.5	0.32	5.09	56	4	19.9	1.93	73	160	40
13144	0.58	8.57	<0.5	0.29	4.5	41	2	19.3	1.72	55	129	30
13145	0.3	5.39	<0.5	0.13	2.5	31	3	7.7	0.81	48	146	20
13146	0.98	17.15	<0.5	0.43	4.63	58	3	28.2	2.69	92	216	50
13147	1.14	19.4	<0.5	0.48	3.8	62	4	29.7	3	72	252	50
13148	1.17	19.1	<0.5	0.44	3.55	60	3	28.9	2.82	71	314	50
13149	1.14	19.4	<0.5	0.52	4.24	86	5	31.3	3.34	74	472	60
13150	1.23	20.3	<0.5	0.54	3.97	61	4	33.1	3.23	75	353	70
13151	0.47	7.83	<0.5	0.19	2.82	32	3	12.5	1.24	50	145	40

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ME-MS81 Tb ppm	ME-MS81 Th ppm	ME-MS81 Tl ppm	ME-MS81 Tm ppm	ME-MS81 U ppm	ME-MS81 V ppm	ME-MS81 W ppm	ME-MS81 Y ppm	ME-MS81 Yb ppm	ME-MS81 Zn ppm	ME-MS81 Zr ppm	ME-ICP61 Li ppm
13152	1.13	18.25	<0.5	0.45	3.92	62	9	29.3	2.84	71	320	60
13153	1.65	20.3	<0.5	0.6	9.62	55	3	46.7	3.55	74	224	60
13155	1.39	20.4	<0.5	0.6	5.62	70	3	38.6	3.5	69	252	70
13156	0.76	11.95	<0.5	0.34	3.48	50	3	21.2	2.07	37	205	40
13157	0.83	16.1	<0.5	0.32	3.73	83	51	20.4	1.99	95	187	70
13158	0.97	12.8	<0.5	0.47	4.96	51	4	31.8	2.71	62	181	50
13159	1.14	18.7	<0.5	0.44	3.77	70	3	28.6	2.66	113	263	60
13160	0.22	2.86	<0.5	0.11	1.17	11	2	8.9	0.74	14	26	10
13161	0.84	14.25	<0.5	0.38	2.92	58	4	23.4	2.23	63	228	50
13162	1	17.2	<0.5	0.44	3.79	60	3	30.7	2.76	72	261	60
13163	0.8	14	<0.5	0.35	3.08	62	5	23.1	2.22	66	217	50
13164	0.74	15.55	<0.5	0.3	2.75	58	4	19.9	1.84	54	228	140
13165	0.99	16.4	<0.5	0.47	3.56	80	4	30.3	2.84	93	234	80
13166	0.98	15.9	<0.5	0.43	3.58	96	5	28	2.83	89	348	90
13167	0.83	16.5	<0.5	0.37	3.1	78	4	24	2.56	81	262	80
13168	1.12	19.45	<0.5	0.47	3.95	65	5	31.6	2.91	97	271	80
13136	0.98	21.3	<0.5	0.45	4.02	61	8	27.9	3	71	449	100
13137	0.96	21.6	<0.5	0.43	3.94	65	6	26.5	2.78	84	242	80
13138	0.9	21.5	<0.5	0.37	3.61	62	4	25.8	2.56	89	340	70
13139	0.92	16.85	<0.5	0.41	5.29	65	7	26.5	2.53	93	287	80
13140	1.49	22.9	<0.5	0.56	4.45	58	14	38.5	3.6	100	489	70
13141	1.17	22.3	<0.5	0.48	3.74	75	6	28.9	2.92	103	258	80
13154	1.16	21.1	<0.5	0.45	3.96	53	6	28.7	2.98	95	338	50
13169	1.16	23.4	<0.5	0.61	5.22	83	13	34.3	3.95	59	718	70
13170	0.95	19.15	<0.5	0.44	4.07	67	8	26.4	2.81	62	508	70
13171	1.06	20.3	<0.5	0.42	3.95	85	6	28	2.87	114	237	80
13172	1.15	23.4	<0.5	0.49	4	95	6	31.6	3.04	117	220	80
13173	1.09	18.45	0.6	0.46	3.89	68	7	32.5	2.85	94	305	400
13174	1.14	20	<0.5	0.45	4.07	71	7	29.2	3.13	88	496	120
13175	0.98	17	0.5	0.4	3.35	52	5	26.8	2.45	102	257	130
13176	0.93	19.6	0.6	0.4	3.4	68	5	24.9	2.48	95	208	110
13177	1.13	20.5	<0.5	0.49	3.91	51	6	33.1	3.31	97	330	80
13178	1.23	21	<0.5	0.52	4.28	57	13	34	3.32	97	316	60
13179	1.35	21.5	0.5	0.58	4.77	65	13	40	3.59	116	344	80
13180	0.89	17.4	<0.5	0.38	4.17	56	12	25.1	2.54	91	326	70

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ME-MS81 Tb ppm	ME-MS81 Th ppm	ME-MS81 Tl ppm	ME-MS81 Tm ppm	ME-MS81 U ppm	ME-MS81 V ppm	ME-MS81 W ppm	ME-MS81 Y ppm	ME-MS81 Yb ppm	ME-MS81 Zn ppm	ME-MS81 Zr ppm	ME-ICP61 Li ppm
13181	0.72	12.1	<0.5	0.28	2.17	27	3	17.6	1.77	59	268	50
13182	0.95	16.05	<0.5	0.37	2.81	51	5	24.3	2.29	88	264	60
13183	0.98	16.35	<0.5	0.39	3.31	47	22	26.2	2.52	79	346	70
13184	0.89	15.65	<0.5	0.39	2.99	45	4	24	2.27	79	324	50
13185	1.02	17.9	<0.5	0.42	3.45	56	3	28	2.48	88	292	50
13186	1	17.65	<0.5	0.39	3.44	55	12	27.4	2.59	83	281	60
13187	1.06	18.1	<0.5	0.44	3.52	59	10	29.4	2.68	107	267	50
13188	0.99	16.65	<0.5	0.39	3.33	51	14	28.1	2.66	89	308	130
13189	0.85	15.85	<0.5	0.34	3.06	57	7	24.5	2.22	89	263	300
13190	1	17.85	0.5	0.42	3.95	65	10	28.2	2.48	110	214	190
13191	0.9	15.75	<0.5	0.38	3.72	60	19	25.6	2.61	102	309	160
13192	1.25	20	<0.5	0.45	3.9	62	11	32.4	2.99	127	276	60
13193	1.44	22.4	<0.5	0.5	3.33	74	5	34.8	3.19	110	348	50
13194	1.27	17.1	<0.5	0.43	4.66	58	8	31.9	2.93	119	320	50
13195	1.83	24	<0.5	0.54	4.31	77	8	39.2	3.57	116	348	50

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE TYPE	Easting UTM Zone10 Nad27	Northing UTM Zone10 Nad27
13001	Soil	510355	6887088
13002	Soil	510425	6887159
13003	Soil	510495	6887230
13004	Soil	510566	6887302
13005	Soil	510636	6887373
13006	Soil	510706	6887444
13007	Soil	510776	6887516
13008	Soil	510362	6887367
13009	Soil	510442	6887419
13010	Soil	510528	6887478
13011	Soil	510600	6887525
13126	Soil	509872	6887154
13127	Soil	509936	6887227

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE TYPE	Easting UTM Zone10 Nad27	Northing UTM Zone10 Nad27
13128	Soil	510001	6887301
13129	Soil	510071	6887375
13130	Soil	510140	6887448
13131	Soil	510202	6887519
13132	Soil	510262	6887596
13133	Soil	510332	6887666
13134	Soil	510400	6887739
13135	Soil	510465	6887813
13142	Soil	509724	6886445
13143	Soil	509794	6886517
13144	Soil	509865	6886588
13145	Soil	509934	6886660
13146	Soil	510005	6886731
13147	Soil	510075	6886802
13148	Soil	510145	6886873
13149	Soil	510215	6886945
13150	Soil	510285	6887017
13151	Soil	509804	6887077
13152	Soil	509737	6886996
13153	Soil	509665	6886929
13155	Soil	509591	6886860
13156	Soil	509517	6886804
13157	Soil	509442	6886728
13158	Soil	509578	6886588
13159	Soil	509647	6886658
13160	Soil	509722	6886723
13161	Soil	509792	6886797
13162	Soil	509863	6886866
13163	Soil	509935	6886937
13164	Soil	510007	6887008
13165	Soil	510076	6887079
13166	Soil	510151	6887151
13167	Soil	510216	6887229

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE TYPE	Easting UTM Zone10 Nad27	Northing UTM Zone10 Nad27
13168	Soil	510291	6887298
13136	Silt	509122	6887977
13137	Silt	509430	6887190
13138	Silt	509616	6887081
13139	Silt	509514	6888451
13140	Silt	510661	6887650
13141	Silt	511618	6888357
13154	Silt	509627	6886890
13169	Silt	508803	6888212
13170	Silt	508808	6887834
13171	Silt	507290	6888443
13172	Silt	507085	6888925
13173	Silt	507846	6890299
13174	Silt	506059	6889415
13175	Silt	505648	6890885
13176	Silt	505639	6890862
13177	Silt	505005	6890683
13178	Silt	504857	6892318
13179	Silt	504901	6892289
13180	Silt	504187	6891927
13181	Silt	502214	6893631
13182	Silt	501330	6895308
13183	Silt	501527	6897052
13184	Silt	501326	6896911
13185	Silt	500226	6898782
13186	Silt	502732	6900800
13187	Silt	502724	6900925
13188	Silt	509053	6896958
13189	Silt	509306	6893902
13190	Silt	509754	6891813
13191	Silt	510315	6888251
13192	Silt	510844	6886895
13193	Silt	512447	6888864
13194	Silt	508368	6886099
13195	Silt	505364	6889144

ADDENDUM TO "SELWYN CLAIMS 1 – 10 ASSESSMENT REPORT"
DATED DECEMBER 21, 2008

Item 1 – Cost Statement:

The total cost of the 2007 diamond drilling and exploration program was given in Table 5 in the original document. Split out from those total expenditures is the following, which was spent on the Yukon portion of the project:

Table 5x. 2007 Expenditures for Yukon Portion of MAC Project, SELWYN Claims

Kluane Airways Ltd. – Helicopter (6 hrs @ 1200 / hr wet)	$7,200.00
Wages (4 person days @ 400 / day)	$1,600.00
Misc - Transportation + expediting + consumables	$700.00
Lodging and Food (4 person days @ 125 / day)	$500.00
Total	$10,000.00

Item 2 – Maps

Please see Figure 9 in the original submitted document.

Item 3 – Statement of qualifications

Please find included.