ASSESSMENT REPORT of

YEAR-2008 EXPLORATION

On the

NORTHERN DANCER PROPERTY

Dansar 1-4 YB91322-YB91325 Dansar 5F-6F YB91394-YB91395 Dansar 7-14 YB93166-YB93173 Dansar 15-23 YB93507-YB93515

NTS Sheet 105B/4

Latitude 60°00'10"N; Longitude 131°37'00"W

Largo Resources Inc.

in the
Watson Lake Mining District,
Yukon Territory, Canada

August 31, 2009

Volume 1: Report, Appendices 1-7

For: Largo Resources Inc.
65 Queen Street West Suite 820, P.O. Box 71 Toronto,
Ontario M5H 2M5
Tel (Office): (416) 861-5896 Fax: (416) 861-8165

By: Farshid Ghazanfari; P.Geo.
2113 Clipper Cres. Burlington, Ontario, L7M 2P5
Tel: 905-466-2141
Fax: 416-861-0958
fghazanfari@forbesmanhattan.com

August 31, 2009

Summary

Northern Dancer project hosting the Northern Dancer tungsten-molybdenum deposit, located along the north side of the Yukon-British Columbia border about 240 kilometers east of Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada. In 2008 Largo Resources conducted a diamond drilling program of 11,509.78 metres in 38 holes, focusing primarily on upgrading of the resource classification of the deposit. As a result, on March 12, 2009, Largo released resource upgrade figures, consisting of a measured and indicated resource of 223.4 million tonnes grading 0.102 % WO_3 (tungsten tri-oxide) and 0.029% molybdenum (Mo), with an additional inferred resource of 201.2 million tonnes grading 0.089% WO_3 and 0.024% Mo.

The Northern Dancer property consists of 23 full and fractional quartz mining claims covering roughly 420 hectares (1,037 acres). The property is accessible by a rough road extending north from the Alaska Highway. Largo Resources is also the operator of three adjoining mineral tenures contiguous with the Dansar block; these extend along the access road within the British Columbia side of the border.

Scheelite mineralization was first discovered at the present deposit site in 1975. Amax Potash Ltd. conducted the first major exploration programs from 1977 through 1981, including almost 500m of underground workings. Amax transferred its interest to Canamax which declared the deposit uneconomic in 1984. The property was re-staked in 1998 by Nordac Resources Ltd. (renamed Strategic Metals Ltd. in 2001) which performed surface exploration prior to entering into an option agreement with Largo in 2006. That year Strategic Metals conducted diamond drilling, focusing on preparation of a National Instrument 43-101 resource estimate. The claims are held by Archer Cathro & Associates (1981) in trust to Strategic, and under option to Largo.

The property is located within a fault-bounded package of Quesnellia Terrane volcanic, limestone and calcareous clastic sedimentary rocks, comprising part of the accreted terrane bounding the southwest side of the Tintina Fault. Two major intrusive events resulted in emplacement of a suite of Jurassic ultramafic to dioritic intrusions, followed by the mid-Cretaceous Cassiar Suite of porphyritic quartz monzonite to monzodioritic intrusions, including the Seagull and Hake Batholiths.

Specifically, the property covers a package of limestone through silty limestone and calcareous fine clastics intruded by a Jurassic diorite stock in the southwestern area. A Cretaceous quartz monzonite stock occurs just south of the border, and is likely comagmatic with a felsic porphyritic dyke system northeast of the diorite stock. The porphyry dyke system is central to the deposit, which extends north-northeast from the diorite stock for roughly 1,200 metres along a northeast trending ridgeline. The deposit, essentially representing a porphyry-style setting, is hosted by several lithological settings, including the dyke system and adjacent "skarn" mineralization within altered calcareous sediments.

In addition to the further upgraded resource estimate of March 12, 2009, Largo concluded that potential remains for enlargement of the known deposit dimensions, particularly along flanks of

the ridge. Several holes also returned higher grade tungsten intercepts at shallower depths than expected, indicating potential for shallow higher grade zones. Mineralogy, occurring within four vein sets, is influenced by host lithology. The skarn setting is the only one to host an abundance of all four vein sets. Molybdenum, occurring primarily as quartz-molybdenite veins, is controlled by the central porphyry dyke system, with Mo grades increasing with depth. Mineral potential also occurs in areas outside of the deposit, including the vicinity of the Marilyn Creek occurrence identified in 2007.

The main focus of the 2008 program was on a diamond drilling program to confirm and up-grade the classification of the previous resource base to the Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories. In 2007 & 2008 analysis was expanded to include fluorine (F) evaluation. Some environmental studies such as study of fish habit in adjacent creeks, and acid water drainage also preformed during summer 2008. Largo will also undertake a Preliminary Economic Assessment with associated metallurgical reviews and marketing studies, to determine future or advancement of the project. The study will include a preliminary economic evaluation involving all main parameters ranging from actual mining to marketing and sale of products.

The total budget that expended in Northern Dancer in 2008 drilling stands at $3,759,739.65 (see Appendix 2).

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Appendices:

1.0 Introduction

The Northern Dancer property, consisting of 23 full and fractional quartz mining claims and three (3) tenures totaling 1571 hectares located directly north of the Yukon – British Columbia border roughly 240 kilometers east-southeast of Whitehorse, Yukon, covers the bulk tonnage, low-grade Northern Dancer tungsten-molybdenum deposit.

Largo Resources Ltd. (Largo) holds an option to earn 100% interest in a contiguous group of claims and tenures in the Yukon and British Columbia known as the Northern Dancer property from Strategic Metal Ltd.

By 1984, this deposit, formerly called the "Logtung" deposit, was estimated to contain a resource of 152 million tonnes grading 0.13% WO_3 and 0.052% MoS_2 (Noble, Spooner and Harris, 1984); this estimate is not verifiable under National Instrument 43-101. In 1998 Nordac Resources Ltd. (re-named as Strategic Metals Ltd. in 2001) restaked the deposit and conducted several phases of surface exploration prior to entering into an option agreement with Largo Resources Inc. in February 2006. The 2006 program of 3,943.8 metres in 17 holes was followed up with larger 2007 and 2008 programs of 8,494 metres in 26 holes and 11,509.78 metres in 38 holes respectively, focusing primarily on expanding and upgrading of the resource categories of the deposit.

This report covers results of year-2008 diamond drilling program, which took place from early June through early-September. This report was written to satisfy requirements by the Watson Lake Mining Recorder of the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon.

1.1 Underlying Agreements

On February 15, 2006, Largo entered into an option agreement with Strategic Metals Ltd, to acquire an initial 70% interest in the Dansar 1-23 claims through completion of CDN$5.0 million in exploration expenditures by the third anniversary of the agreement (April, 2009), including $1.5 million incurred by the first anniversary. The agreement included issuance of 2,000,000 common shares to Strategic Metals upon execution of the agreement, followed by a further 1,000,000 common shares for each of the next two anniversary dates, for a total of 4,000,000 common shares. Strategic Metals retains a 3% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR), 2% of which may be obtained by Largo. Within 12 months of earning the initial 70% interest, Largo has the right to purchase the remaining 30% interest in the property for an additional $5.0 million or equivalent value in stock.

1.2 Sources of Information

The selected sections of this report was taken from the 2006 assessment reports for Largo Resources and Strategic Metals, by W. Douglas Eaton of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd., from 2007 assessment report by Carl Schultz from All-Terrane Mineral Exploration and from Snowden's 43-101 updated reports by Dr. Warwick Board (independent qualified person for reports) and Andy Campbell (qualified person for project). Academic reference sources include a 1984 paper on the Logtung deposit by S.R. Noble, E.T.C. Spooner and F.R. Harris and also a M.Sc. Thesis from UBC by Allison Brand. Also other significant sources include in-house documents belonging to Largo Resources, results from the 2007 & 2008 programs, and also updated resource estimates were obtained from news releases from the Largo website.

1.3 Terms of Reference

This is an assessment report, written to meet the filing requirements of the Watson Lake Mining Recorder, of the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources of the Government of Yukon.

1.4 Involvement of the Qualified Person

Mr. R. Campbell, Qualified Person for the project, conducted of a property visit, from, August 18 – 24, 2008. Farshid Ghazanfari, author of this report, was the exploration manager on a contract basis. Mr. Ghazanfari was on site for roughly 30% of the field portion of the program, extending from June 6 to Sept 6 and managed technical aspects of exploration camp activities in Northern Dancer.

Mr. R. Campbell, Qualified Person for the project, reviewed and made required comments and confirmed the content and semantic of this report.

2.0 Property Description and Location

2.1 Description and Location

The Yukon portion of the Northern Dancer property consists of a contiguous block of 15 full and 8 fractional unpatented quartz mining claims covering roughly 420 hectares (1,037 acres) located in the Watson Lake Mining District on NTS map sheet 105B/4. The claim block is centered at 60° 00' 10"N Latitude, and 131° 37' 00"W Longitude (Figure 1). The southern edge of the claim block extends directly along the Yukon-British Columbia border, at exactly 60° N Latitude. Largo Resources is also the operator of three adjoining mineral tenures extending along the access road from the property south to the Alaska Highway, on the B.C. side of the border. These are contiguous with the Dansar 1-23 block, but are not the subject of this report.

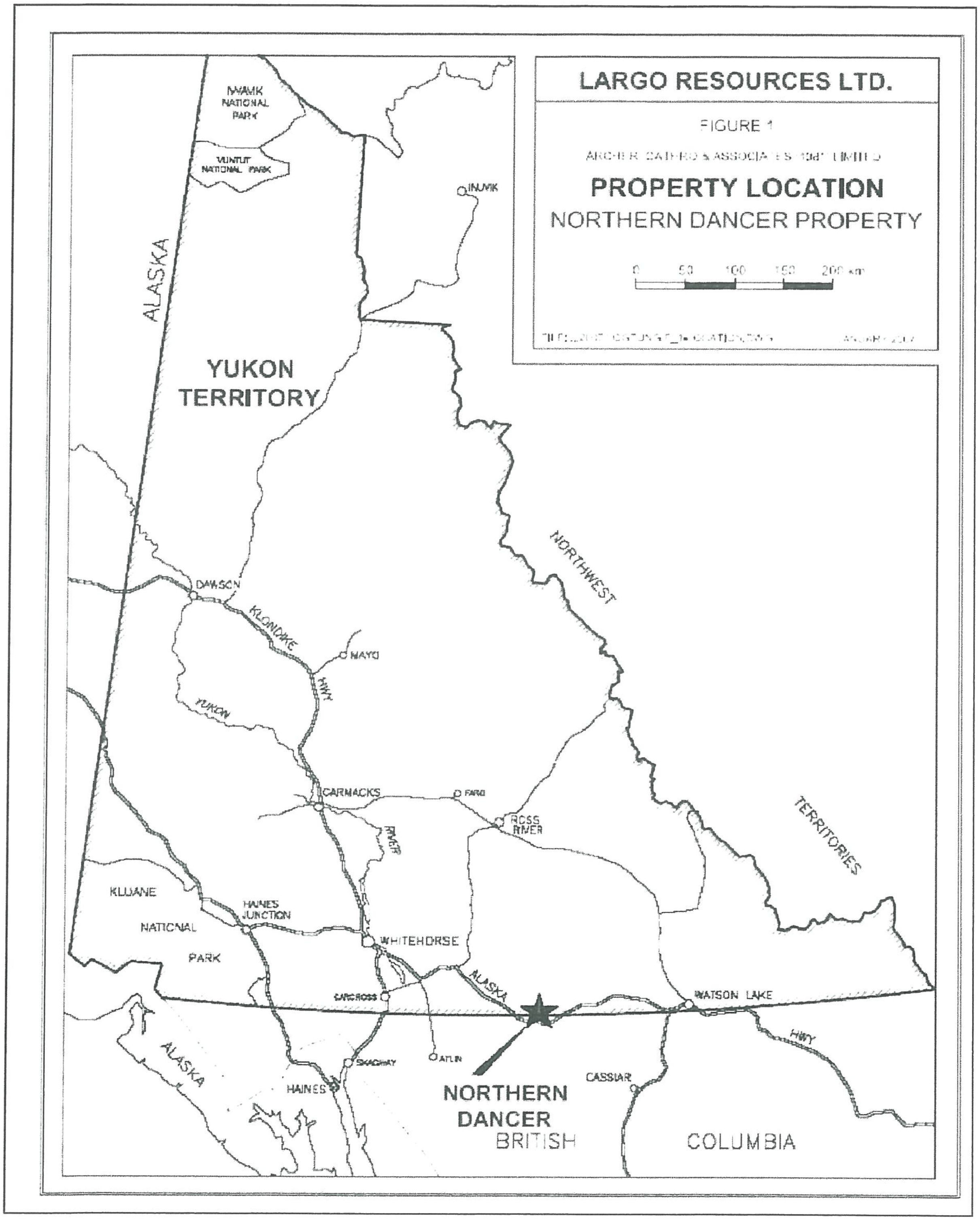
The Yukon claims are registered in the name of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited that holds them in trust for Strategic Metals Ltd., in turn under option to Largo Resources. The claim block has not undergone a legal survey. Table 1 lists claim data, including expiry dates; Figure 2 illustrates the claim blocks.

Table-1: Claim Status, as of April 30, 2008; Northern Dancer Project, Largo Resources Ltd.

Grant No's	Claim Names	Date Staked	Expiry Date*
YB91322_YB91325	DANSAR 1-4	12/06/1998	12/03/2029
YB91394_YB91395	DANSAR 5-6	14/07/1998	12/03/2029
YB91366_YB91373	DANSAR 7-14	19/03/2001	12/03/2024
YB93507_YB93515	DANSAR 15-23	21/09/2001	12/03/2024

*Expiry dates following submission of assessment report

The property hosts the Northern Dancer (formerly known as Logtung) tungsten – molybdenum deposit. An upgraded NI-43-101 resource estimate, released on April 12, 2009, stated that the deposit contain consists of a measured and indicated resource of 223.4 million tonnes grading 0.102% WO_3 (tungsten trioxide) and 0.029% molybdenum (Mo), with an additional inferred resource of 201.2 million tonnes grading 0.089% WO_3 and 0.024% Mo (Largo news release Apr 12, 2009).


LARGO RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 1
PROPERTY LOCATION
NORTHERN DANCER PROPERTY
0 50 100 150 200 km
IVVAVIK NATIONAL PARK
VUNTUT NATIONAL PARK
INUVIK
ALASKA
YUKON TERRITORY
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
DAWSON
KLONDIKE HWY
MAYO
YUKON
CARMACKS
FARO
ROSS RIVER
RIVER
KLUANE NATIONAL PARK
HAINES JUNCTION
WHITEHORSE
CARCROSS
ALASKA HWY
WATSON LAKE
SKAGWAY
ATLIN
HAINES
CASSIAR
ALASKA
NORTHERN DANCER
BRITISH COLUMBIA

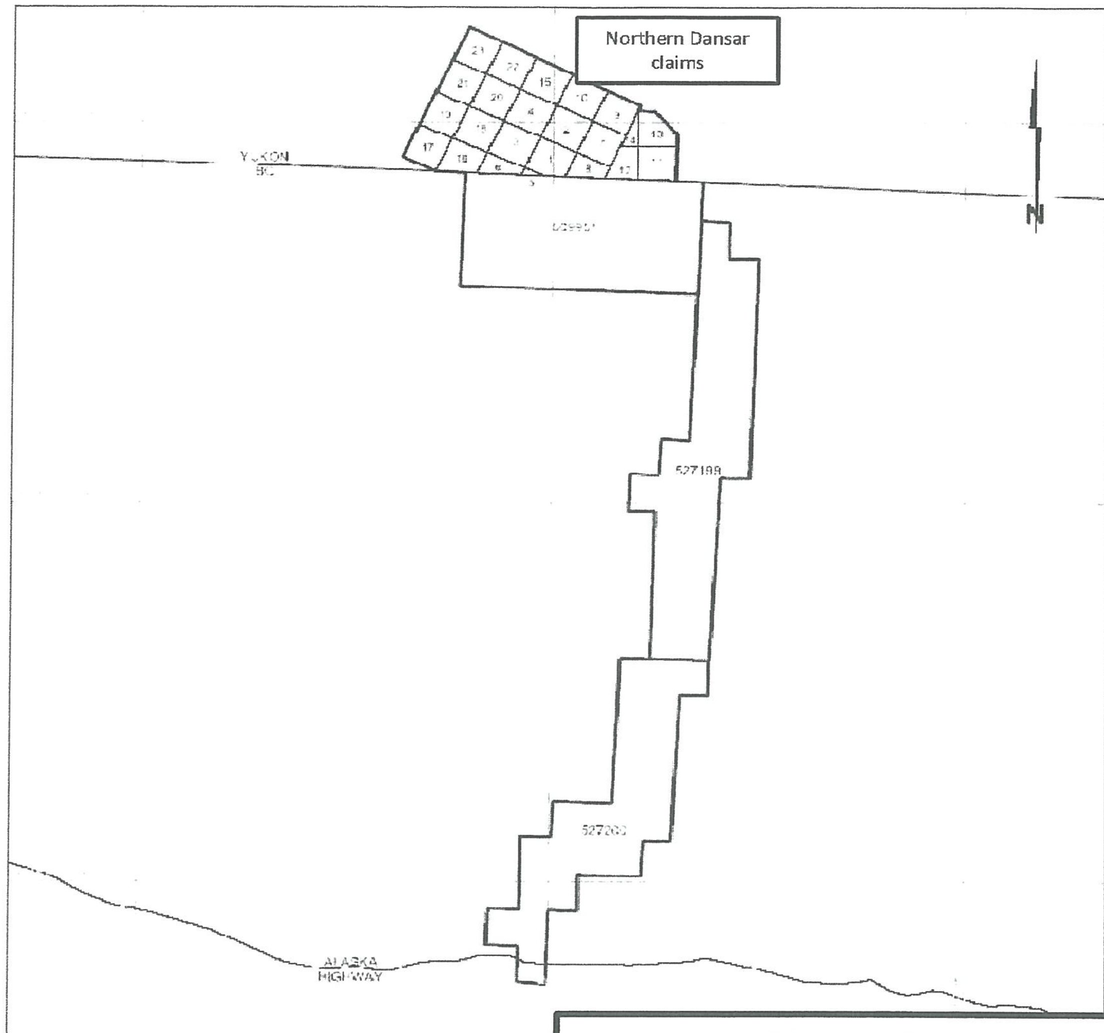


Figure 2

Claim Map

Northern Dancer Property

Largo Resources Ltd. for

Strategic Metals Ltd.

(after Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd.

May 1, 2008

3.0 Access, Physiography and Climate

The Northern Dancer property straddles a north-northeast trending ridge separating the headwaters of West Logjam Creek, flowing to the southeast, from a tributary of Two Ladders Creek, unofficially known as "Marilyn Creek", which flows to the northwest. The terrain is fairly steep, with some inaccessible areas particularly along the northwest side of the ridge, although most of the southeast facing side and lower elevations to the northwest at the headwaters of Marilyn Creek are accessible. Elevations within the Yukon property portion range from about 1,350 metres to roughly 1,750 metres towards the southwestern boundary. The ridgeline has an average height of about 1,600 metres. Stunted sub-alpine forest extends to about the 1,500 metre level along the southeast side; the rest of the property is covered by alpine tundra vegetation or is essentially unvegetated. The entire area has been glaciated.

The climate is sub-alpine, with abundant rainfall and snowfall, particularly by Yukon standards. The area is covered by snow from late September to early June; snowfall amounts typical exceed 2.0 metres by late March.

The property is accessible from about early June to late September by a 13-kilometre access road extending north from the Alaska Highway at Km 1176. The Alaska Highway is a major roadway linking Alaska and the Yukon with southern Canada. The access road is somewhat rough, and is intended for 4 x 4 vehicles, although it is usable by larger service vehicles. The road was upgraded somewhat in 2007, with the installation of culverts at all sizable stream crossings, and a clear-span bridge across West Logjam Creek about 1.5 km south of the Yukon-B.C. border. The 2007 camp was located just north of the border. The access road extends from this point to the deposit area, and extends across the ridge to the northwest side. The road is inaccessible until early June, with the northwest side inaccessible until late June unless plowed.
The property covers previous underground workings by Amax Potash Ltd, which excavated about 494 metres of underground workings. Tailings, sorted into several rows according to depth of excavations, are located along a flat area near the adit mouth. No visible acid mine drainage is emanating from the adit mouth, although a small amount of seepage of clear water does occur. No tailings areas occur on the property.

Flat areas within the property occur along both flanks of the ridge, although these are likely to be too small to host sizable mill and other infrastructure workings, and are certainly too small to host large tailings impoundments. The nearest electrical infrastructure is at the Village of Teslin about 75 kilometers to the west; however, this community obtains its power from an electrical grid based at Whitehorse. Electrical power is also available at Watson Lake, roughly 160 kilometers to the east. Neither source can currently supply adequate power for future mining operations. Water is fairly abundant within property boundaries, although no streams extend across the deposit itself, due to its location along a height of land. Some drill sites require water to be trucked, rather than pumped, to the site.

A limited work force is available in the Village of Teslin, population about 500. A much larger workforce, including skilled personnel, as well as complete service facilities, exists at Whitehorse, roughly 240 km west of the Northern Dancer site. Whitehorse has a major international airport, and is located along the Alaska Highway.

4.0 History

The following section is based largely on the January, 2007 assessment report authored by D. Eaton on 2006 activities by Strategic Metals and Largo Resources. Additional information is provided in a 1984 report by Noble, Spooner and Harris.

Exploration in the Northern Dancer area focused initially on lead-zinc-silver veining roughly 3 km to the northeast, within the present "Logjam" property. The Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Ltd conducted 2,070 metres of diamond drilling and 763 metres of underground workings from 1944 through 1967 (Noble, Spooner and Harris, 1984).

Exploration within the present property boundaries began in 1975, when Cordilleran Engineering, in service to the Bath Uranium Partnership, identified anomalous tungsten values from stream sediment sampling along West Logjam Creek. The following year Bath traced the anomalies to the now-delineated Northern Dancer deposit and staked a large claim block straddling the B.C.-Yukon border. Following preliminary prospecting, ownership of the property was transferred to Logjam Resources Ltd., which optioned it to Amax Potash Ltd in 1977. Between 1977 and 1981 Amax built the road to the property and conducted geological mapping, soil geochemistry, IP surveying, and completed 11,869 m of diamond drilling in 51 holes. Amax also excavated 496 metres of underground workings and, from this, obtained a bulk sample for metallurgical testing. Amax also released a resource estimate of 162 million tonnes grading 0.13% WO_3 and 0.052% MoS_2 (Noble, Spooner and Harris, 1984).

Although surface work was done on both sides of the border, only four holes totaling 474 m were collared on B.C. claims. Most of the drilling focused on the present deposit area about 300 metres north of the B.C.-Yukon (Eaton, 2007).

In 1983 Amax transferred its interest to Canamax Resources Inc. which then prepared a preliminary feasibility study that concluded the deposit was uneconomic. In 1984 airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys were conducted. Canamax dropped its option in 1986, allowing most of the Yukon and all of the B.C. claims to lapse (Eaton, 2007).

In 1993 NDU Resources Ltd. optioned the remaining claims for the bulk tonnage gold potential, modeled on the Fort Knox Deposit in Alaska (Eaton, 1994). That program consisted of soil geochemical surveying and prospecting on both sides of the border plus 234 metres of diamond drilling in two holes. Soil sampling outlined large areas of moderately to strongly anomalous tungsten, bismuth and gold values; however results from surface rock sampling and drilling were disappointing. The option was allowed to expire (Eaton, 2007).

In 1998 Nordac Resources Ltd. (renamed Strategic Metals Ltd. in 2001) restaked the deposit and performed additional prospecting and limited rock sampling, directed primarily toward beryllium potential. Strategic conducted a digital data compilation and performed more prospecting in 2001 (Eaton, 2002); prospecting and hand trenching in 2003 (Eaton, 2004); and excavator trenching and road construction in 2004 (Eaton, 2005).

Largo Resources Ltd. entered into its option agreement with Strategic Metals in February 2006. During the 2006 field season, Strategic Metals Ltd. conducted a 17 hole, 3,943.8 m diamond drill program, focusing on upgrading of the resource estimate to be in compliance with standards of National Instrument 43-101. Following this program, Largo released an updated resource estimate consisting of an inferred resource of 242.0 million tonnes grading 0.10% WO3 and 0.047% MoS2 (Largo News Release Apr 2, 2007). During the 2007 field season, Largo conducted a 26 hole, 8,494.0 m diamond drill program, focusing on upgrading of the resource estimate to Indicated and Inferred categories.

5.0 Geology

5.1 Regional Geology

The Northern Dancer property is located within a thrust-fault bounded package of Carboniferous volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Quesnellia terrane (figure 3). The Quesnellia terrane, an adjoining package of Yukon –Tanana Terrane immediately to the southwest, and a package of Slide Mountain terrane just to the northeast, form part of a major sequence of accreted superterrane along the southwest side of the Tintina Fault about 110 km to the northeast. The northwest-southeast trending Tintina Fault separates the accreted terrane from the Ancient North American Continent, with a dextral displacement of about 450 km. Tectonic activity within the accreted terrane, as well as deformation, commenced during the early Mesozoic; accretion onto the ancient continent occurred during early Tertiary time.

More specifically, the Northern Dancer property is underlain by the Mississippian Klinkit assemblage, consisting primarily of mafic volcanic, epiclastic sediments, phyllites and quartzites, and carbonate lenses (Open files 3754, 2001-1, GSC), the latter two categories underlying much of the immediate area. Carbonate units are comprised largely of sandy limestones and dolomites, interbedded with graphitic argillites and phyllites (Noble et al, 1984); quartzites also comprise a major constituent.

The Carboniferous stratigraphy has undergone intrusion by two major suites of intrusive rocks. The earlier suite consists of diorites to ultramafic intrusions given a Jurassic age based on K-Ar age dating of comparable intrusions in the Jennings River area (Gabrielse, 1968 and Abbott, 1981), although diorite dykes in the area were given a Triassic age of 245 +/- 32 million years (Stewart, 1983). The younger intrusions have been categorized as belonging to the mid-Cretaceous Cassiar Suite, consisting primarily of porphyritic quartz monzonite to monzodioritic intrusions (Noble, et al, 1084) with an age range of 100 to 120 million years. This suite includes the Seagull Batholith about 10 km to the northeast, which straddles the boundary between Quesnellia and Slide Mountain terrane rocks (figure 3).

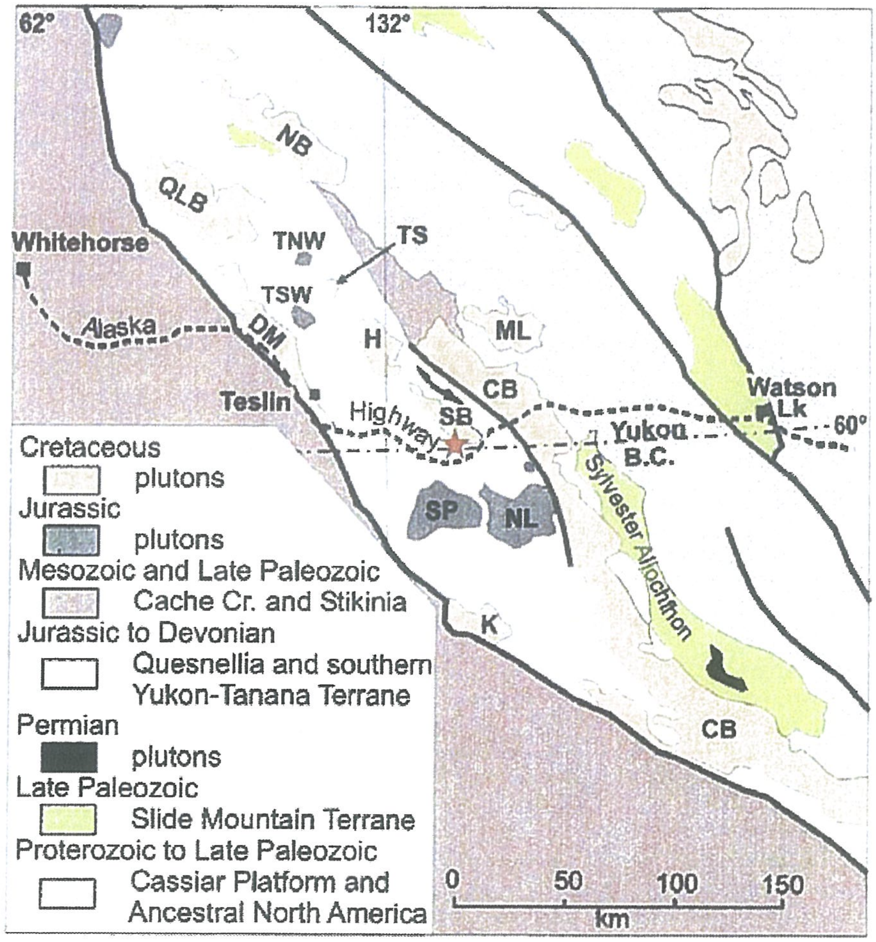


Figure 3. Simplified Geological map of the southern Yukon and Northern British Columbia:Key: CB=Cassiar Batholith; SP=Simpson Peak Batholith; NL=Nome Lake Batholith; K=Kinkit Pluton; SB=Seagull Batholith; ML=Marker Lake Batholith; H=Hake Batholith; DM=Deadman Pluton; QLB=Quiet Lake Batholith; NB=Nisutlin Batholith; TNW=Thirtymile Pluton Northwest; TNS=Thirtymile Pluton Southwest; TS=Thirtymile Stock. Star symbol indicates location of Northern Dancer deposit. (Adapted from Brand, 2008, as modified after Mortensen *et al.*, 2007).

5.2 Property Geology

The property is underlain by a moderately north dipping sequence of Mississippian Klinkit assemblage sedimentary rocks consisting mostly of limestone to silty limestone and calcareous shale interbedded with lesser argillite; as well as phyllites and quartzites, particularly underlying northeastern areas. The metamorphosed sedimentary rocks display a complex history of ductile deformation from early isoclinal folding to late stage open folding. These rocks have undergone thermal metamorphism resulting in well developed hornfels and bleaching of pelitic and clastic units, as well as calc-silicate metasomatism of calcareous units, resulting in light to dark green skarn development.

Two Jurassic dioritic stocks have intruded this sequence; one underlies the southwestern property area, just north of the Yukon-B.C. border; the other underlies the northeastern area. These stocks range from one to two kilometers in width and are up to four kilometers long. They are associated with satellite dykes, intercalated with hornfelsic phyllites and minor calcareous sediments along Marilyn Creek in the northeastern area.

A second intrusive event resulted in emplacement of the monzogranite stock with associated pegmatitic dykes and sills, and forming the centre of a roughly 2.5 km by 1.5 km intrusive complex. Earlier workers gave a "preliminary Rb/Sr date" of 118 +/- 2 my (Noble, et al, 1984). More recent work by A. Brand et al of the University of British Columbia (UBC) provided age determinations of 109.4 +/- 0.9 Ma to 110.5 +/- 0.8 Ma (A. Brand and L. Groat et al, 2008). Although the monzogranite stock occurs outside and underneath of the deposit, beryllium and tungsten-rich veins appear to be associated with it; these extend into areas directly northwest of the deposit.

An irregularly shaped felsic porphyry dyke complex to the northeast forms the core area of the deposit. This event appears to be slightly younger than the monzogranite stock; however evidence exists to suggest that the dykes are comagmatic with it. The dyke complex shows abundant strong silicification, resulting in a banded silica fabric known as "brain rock". Small felsic porphyry dykes of this complex occur along Marilyn Creek roughly 600 metres north of the deposit.

All units are cut by northeast striking, steeply dipping faults that are readily visible on air photos as recessive lineaments. Where exposed these structures are 5 to 20 metres wide and contain sheeted white quartz veins from 1 cm to 30 cm wide, surrounded by weakly clay-altered wallrock with abundant quartz stringers.

The local geology of Northern Dancer is presented in Table 2.

Table 2 Main geological units in the vicinity of the Northern Dancer Project

Period	Geological code	Details
Recent	overburden	Glacial till
	EEqfp	Quartz feldspar porphyry
Cretaceous	EKg	biotite_granite, granodiorite, leucogranite, monzonite,and alaskite
	EJg	Un-foliated K-feldspar porphyritic granodiorite
Jurassic	EJd	Hornblende diorite and quartz
	EJum	Ultramafic rocks including Gabbro , serpentinite and dunite
Lower Carboniferous	LCs	metasandstone, phyllite, argillite, quartzite, and Limestone rocks

6.0 Deposit Types

The Northern Dancer deposit can be classified as a porphyry target. This deposit type consists of bulk-tonnage-style mineralization, most typically copper-molybdenum +/- gold, related to a feldspar porphyritic intrusive stock. Core areas consist of intrusive-hosted disseminated copper sulphides, largely chalcopyrite, commonly with accessory gold. Outbound from the stock, mineralization becomes progressively associated with quartz vein, stringer and stockwork infilling of fracture and breccia zones resulting from intrusion emplacement. Disseminated auriferous sulphide deposits are, however, also common in proximal country rock. A barren "pyrite halo" commonly occurs outside of the core mineralized area. Farther outbound from the central stock, a progression through lead-zinc-silver veins, bonanza veins and epithermal veins typifies many porphyry systems, with potential for distal skarn and replacement mineralization in areas where hydrothermal fluids encounter reactive calcareous country rock.

Mineralization most typically consists of copper-molybdenum +/- gold, although tungsten-molybdenum porphyry systems are known. Characteristics supporting the porphyry model system include the deposit size, multiple episodes of vein-hosted mineralization within the deposit itself (typical of outlying areas of core deposits), and the "Logjam" lead-zinc-silver vein prospects about 3 km to the northeast, representing the outbound base metal vein zones.

Vein-hosted mineralization is also a major setting at the Northern Dancer deposit. In this setting, mineralization is vein-hosted, although the vein setting may vary from single (or a few) large metre-scale veins to a network of fine centimeter-scale or smaller sheeted or stockwork veins. At the Northern Dancer stock, much of the actual scheelite and molybdenite is hosted by one of several episodes of veining, much of it sheeted. This is not unlike a "Fort Knox"-style model, where cooling and contraction of the solidified magmatic intrusion resulted in parallel narrow jointing across large peripheral portions. Late metal-enriched hydrothermal fluids infill the joints, creating sheeted veins; the vast majority of economic mineralization is concentrated within these veins. However, incorporation of very low-grade wall rock results in bulk-tonnage, low grade deposits. Indeed, this was used as the target model for the 1993 exploration program.

Although the overall mineralizing system suggests a "porphyry deposit" model, much of the deposit occurs within calcareous sediments that have undergone "skarnification". In this setting, mineralized hydrothermal or hydromagmatic fluids, comprised largely of superheated acidic water containing metal ions and other impurities, move outbound from a core intrusion. These fluids enter reactive host stratigraphy, in this case the silty limestones and calcareous clastic rocks, initially creating permeability through "decalcification", followed by emplacement of metal sulphides and oxides from later-staged metal-rich fluids. In this process, known as metasomatism, reactive fluids produce a new mineral assemblage from the reaction between silica in the fluids with calcareous minerals in the host rock, producing "calc-silicate" minerals. These minerals, mainly amphiboles and pyroxenes, give the host rocks a light greenish coloration. Although 95% of the economic mineralization at Northern Dancer is directly vein-hosted, a large proportion of these vein sets occurs within skarn-altered sediments, with minor economic mineralization in alteration halos surrounding vein sets, and as impregnations.

7.0 Mineralization

The Northern Dancer deposit forms a kidney-shaped zone centered on a porphyritic quartz monzonite dyke system north of the Yukon – BC border, roughly 500 metres outbound of the Cretaceous quartz monzogranite stock. The zone extends north-northeast from the earlier Jurassic diorite stock a distance of roughly 1,200 metres, somewhat beyond the limits of the porphyry dyke system. Earlier workers stated the porphyritic dykes are Cretaceous, and thus coeval with the stock (Noble, et al, 1984) confirmed by recent findings by A. Brand and L. Groat (Section 5.2); both estimates indicate the dykes and stocks are comagmatic. The mean grades from drilling of the stock stand at 0.03% WO_3 and 0.03% Mo. This strongly suggests the stock is the source of W-Mo mineralization, hydrothermally transported from it into the porphyry dyke system and adjacent reactive sediments (Noble et al, 1984).

Mineralization is hosted largely by the multi-episodic vein system crosscutting the stock and calc-silicate-altered calcareous units. Much of the veining comprises a sheeted vein system, oriented at about 020°E, and dipping steeply southward. Veins are largely of centimeter to sub-centimetre scale, although thicker veins in the 5-10-cm range are common, particularly within the Jurassic diorite stock in southwestern areas. One vein averaging about 30 cm in thickness extends north-northeast for several hundred meetings from the diorite stock north-northeast into the calcareous sediments.

At least four major episodes of veining, caused by repeated pulses of hydrothermal fluid emplacement following fracturing of the host stratigraphy, have been identified and are described in Table 2. Briefly, three major minerals are the subjects of study at this deposit: scheelite ($CaWO_4$), powellite – molybdo-scheelite ($CaMoO_4$ to Ca (Mo/W) O4) and molybdenite (MoS_2). Scheelite and powellite form end-members of a solid solution series of tungstate minerals between tungsten and molybdenum respectively, with molybdo-scheelite representing intermediate compositions. The mineralogical setting is noteworthy, as it is a combination of tungstates and sulphides. The earliest vein set consists primarily of quartz and molybdoscheelite, followed by a second vein set, coeval with the porphyritic dykes, consisting of quartz – pyrite and scheelite. The third set consists of quartz-molybdenite veining, followed by a fourth set of polymetallic veins, commonly sheeted, consisting of quartz-scheelite-molybdenite +/- minor galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Most of the wider, sheeted veins are Type 4 veins, particularly within the Jurassic diorite.

TABLE 3 - Summary of Vein Mineralogy- Northern Dancer Deposit

(WR= wallrock, c.s.=calc-silicate)

Mineralogy	**Type 1**	**Type 2**	**Type 3**	**Type 4**
molybdo-scheelite	Yes	Yes		
scheelite		dominant	Yes + rimmed by Mo (+ minor WR)	Yes + (porph) WR
molybdenite		sparse	Yes (along walls, rimming Sch, WR)	Yes + WR (porph)
Sulphides				
Pyrite	Yes	Grains/aggreg + WRock	Yes on walls, WR	Yes
Pyrrhotite	Yes		In felsite	Yes + WR (seds)
chalcopyrite	Yes	accessory	Yes + on walls	Yes + WR (seds)
Sphalerite		accessory	Access, in felsite	Yes + WR (seds)
bismuthianite				Yes
other				Marcasite, galena
Silicates				
Diopside	Yes	accessory	Yes (in c.s.)	WR (seds)
garnet	Yes	accessory	Yes (in c.s.)	
feldspars	accessory	Yes, orthocl accessory	In felsite, access	Yes
beryl				Yes

hornblende		Yes + WR		WR (seds)
epidote	accessory	Yes	Yes (in metaseds)	Accessory
clinozoisite			Yes (in metaseds)	
Halides/ Carbonates				
fluorite	accessory	anhedral	Yes	Yes
calcite		Yes, accessory	Yes (in c.s.)	WR (seds)
Micas/ Phyllosilicates				
biotite	accessory	accessory		Yes + WR (seds)
chlorite	accessory	Yes + WR	Yes (in c.s.)	Accessory
sericite		Yes	Musc, access	Musc WR
Oxides				
rutile			Access in felsite	
Wallrock Alteration	Poorly developed	2 haloes: Inner: qz+chl Outer: hb+py (sometimes only outer is present)	Sericite in felsites (minor Mo, Sch, py)	In seds: ntense, Mo+cpy on vein walls; inner: qz-bio-sulf; outer: dk grn hbl-qz-cc-di. In porphyry: sericite n+/- Mo, Sch
Distribution	Best developed on north flank monzogran, up to 1.5 km from W flank	70m wide stockwork annulus around felsites (dom. Within 20m)	Restricted to stockwork in felsites, locally in country rock up to 5m from felsites contact	Extend lat + vert beyond deposit limit, fracture system 046_o – 088_o
Geometry	Thin, about 0.5 – 4.0 mm	Thin, 1-2mm wide, promin alt haloes	Fracture (0.1 mm) to vein (avg 1-3 mm)	1 cm to 1 m
Style	random, 3D stockwork, 'crackle breccia'	random, typical stockwork, can become sheeted near felsite contact	felsite crosscut by random veins, can be sheeted (only random in metased)	sheeted, 1 per 2-5m

Paragenesis	Earliest, coeval w/ monzgran.	coeval with felsite, crosscut by {3}	coeval with felsite, crosscuts {2}	latest stage, cuts {1},{2},{3}

In addition, barren quartz veining and minor carbonate veining occurs as separate pulses.

Part of the focus of exploration by Amax, included its prefeasibility study, was the identification of mineralogical settings within the Northern Dancer deposit, resulting in the following conclusions (Eaton, 2007, after Canamax, 1983):

1) Although the porphyry dykes are enriched in molybdenum relative to the wallrock, they are relatively depleted in tungsten. This relationship is demonstrated for samples taken from pre-2006 drill holes and the decline on Tables 3 and 4, respectively.

2) The steeply dipping, northeasterly striking, sheeted veins are a major control on WO_3 grade but do not appear to have influenced distribution of MoS_2.

Table 4: Grade Distribution by Rock Type in Pre-2006 Drill Samples*

Rock Type	Avg. WO_3 (%)	Avg MoS_2 (%)	WO_3: MoS_2
Wall Rock	0.10	0.041	2.5: 1
Porphyry Complex	0.06	0.080	0.8: 1

Table 5: Grade Distribution by Rock Type in Decline Samples*

Rock Type	Avg. WO_3 (%)	Avg MoS_2 (%)	WO_3: MoS_2
Skarn	0.108	0.036	3.00: 1
Porphyry Complex	0.066	0.046	1.44: 1

*From Eaton, 2007 after Amax, 1983

These relationships were substantiated by detailed core logging and analytical results in 2007 & 2008. Prospecting, mapping, and soil geochemical results from the various exploration programs, including Strategic Metals' work in 1998, 2001, and 2003, indicate that the potential for sheeted vein and skarn mineralization extends well beyond the outlined deposit. Also, results from the various prospecting programs suggest that tungsten±molybdenum mineralized veins south of the defined deposit could contain potential by-products including beryllium, bismuth, gold, and silver.

Brand (2008) inferred that the monzogranite and felsic dyke intrusive were the source of the tungsten and molybdenum metals. She demonstrated that the ore mineral assemblage and scheelite composition varies by vein/host environment, with:

- Type 1 veins containing only molybdoscheelite with an average of 4.85 wt.% MoO_3 grade but do not influence distribution of MoS_2
- Type 2 veins containing purer scheelite (1.13 wt.% MoO_3)
- Type 3 veins containing primary molybdenite ± relatively pure scheelite (0.73 wt.% MoO_3)
- Type 4 veins containing scheelite + molybdenite ±beryl(0.92 wt.% MoO_3)

Brand (2008) noted that the Mo content of the scheelite is controlled by one or a combination of geological conditions, including oxygen fugacity (fO_2) temperature, fluid composition, redox conditions, pressure, and sulphur fugacity (fS_2). Brand (2008) indicated that, on the basis of previous studies on the role of fO_2 and fS_2 in the stability of molybdenite and scheelite (e.g., Hsu, 1977; Darling, 1994), a decrease in fO_2 (and/or an increase in fS_2) could cause molybdoscheelite to split into a dual assemblage of scheelite and molybdenite. Brand (2008) also suggested that fCO_2 could play a role in scheelite mineral chemistry.

The field and geological observation however indicate such conclusion cannot be drawn directly without better understanding of the role of host rocks in changing chemistry of ascending fluids. While type 1 and type 2 veins interact with immediate calc-silicate host rocks, they don't exist in intrusive rocks including QFP, monzonite and diorite. As results molybdoscheelite is either absent or rarely observed with Type 4 veins in intrusive rocks. Stability of scheelite and molybdoscheelite is probably more complex when fugacity CO_2 in ascending fluids will change by interaction with calc-silicates. Impurity in host rocks created different grade of calcsilicate which dwindled between carbonate-rich skarn like pyroxene-skarn to carbonate-poor bleached hornfels. Such diverse host rock interacts in different way even with equivocal vein types.

8.0 Work Program

8.1 Work Program

The 2008 exploration program consisted primarily of a diamond drilling program of 11,509.78 metres of NTW core in 38 holes. All but one hole (LT08-131) focused on upgrading of the resource estimate and resource categories of the Northern Dancer deposit (Section 7.0, Mineralization).

The work program in 2008 also included :

- Preliminary engineering studies in support of the completion of a "Scoping Study"/Preliminary Economic Assessment;
- Environmental baseline studies; including water sampling, fisheries studies, and wildlife investigations.
- Tailings site assessment study;
- Access Road and Aggregate Quality Investigation; and,
- Access Road Maintenance.

They were conducted by a team of personnel from Access Consulting Ltd., Whitehorse, Yukon. Assessment of potential tailings sites was conducted by Mr. John Lemieux, Journeaux, Bedard & Assoc. Inc., Point Claire, Que. An assessment of the access route including a preliminary examination of the suitability of aggregate sources for construction and road building purposes was completed by Mr. Erik Nyland, P.Eng, Whitehorse, Yukon.

Largo enlisted the services of Mesh Environmental Inc. which performed preliminary testing of "acid rock drainage" (ARD) through stream sampling along the southeastern basal area of the deposit, including seepage from the adit mouth. "ARD" testing also included selection of various lithologies and mineralogical settings of crushed samples which were piled up by AMAX in 80s near the adit. Also, Challenger Geomatics Ltd. conducted differential "GPS" surveying of drill collars, towards establishment of an upgraded resource estimate.

8.2 Personnel

Largo Resources Ltd. managed camp construction, on-site operations and de-mobilization, as well as core logging and sampling, under direction of Mr. Kevin Brewer General Manager for Northern Dancer Project, Mr. Farshid Ghazanfari, Exploration Manager for the Northern Dancer project, and Mr. Robert (Andy) Campbell, Qualified Person for the project.

The following personnel were employed by or sub-contracted to Largo Resources Ltd.:

Kevin Brewer,	General Manager
Farshid Ghazanfari:	Exploration Manager
Thomas Clarke:	Geologist
Parviz Rajaei:	Geologist
Fredy Marino:	Geologist
Laragh Taylor:	Geotechnician
Ronald (Gus) Morberg:	Geotechnician
Morgan Smarch:	Geotechnician
Andrew Barnett:	Core Cutter
Josh Lamb:	Core Cutter
Earl Douville:	Core Cutter
Matthew Campbell:	Core Cutter
Arthur Johnston:	Core Cutter
Ryan Clark:	Core Cutter
Tom Dickson:	Core Cutter
Eric Francoeur:	Core Cutter
Robert A. Campbell:	Core Cutter
Kyle Smith:	Core Cutter
Daniel Smarch:	Core Cutter
Randy Douville:	Core Cutter
Cody Nadeau:	Core Cutter
Benjamin Vinet:	Core Cutter/Asst Cook
Casey Cardinal:	Technician
Lisa Prosser:	Asst Cook
Jacqueline Hanna:	Cook
Joyce Douville:	Cook
Scott Baker:	Asst Camp Manager
Riley Gibson:	Camp Manager/Geotechnician
Rob Gareau:	Camp Manager

Diamond drilling services were provided by Kluane Drilling Ltd of Whitehorse, Yukon. Kluane also supplied road some road maintenance personnel. Core and surface rock sample analysis was performed by Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver, B.C.

Maintenance of the access road was completed by several subcontractors including Kluane Drilling Limited, and local contractors in Teslin and Snow Lake. Most grocery services and some expediting services were provided by the Nisutlin Trading Post of Teslin; some other expediting was provided by Small's Expediting Services of Whitehorse.

9.0 Diamond Drilling

The 2008 program consisted of 11,509.78 metres of NTW core in 38 holes (Figure 4). All the holes were drilled by Kluane Drilling Ltd. All drillholes were done with two (2) Mandrill 1200 hydrostatic drill rig using NTW equipment. The 2008 drilling programme was conducted between 3 June and 14 September 2008. Table 6 lists the drill collar data; Table 7 lists significant intercepts from the 2007 program.

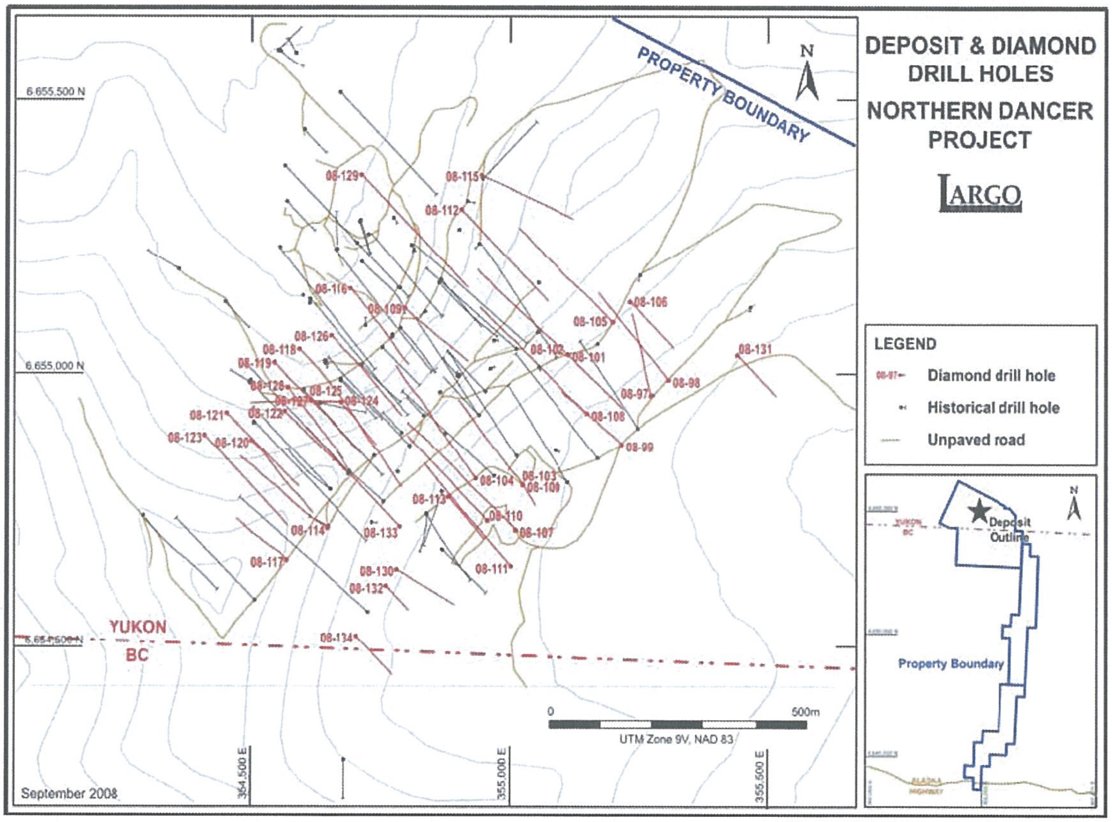


Figure 4. Diamond drill hole locations plan. Drillholes drilled in 2008 shown as red drillhole traces.

Table 6: Drill Collar Data, 2008 program, Northern Dancer Project (UTM Datum: NAD 83)

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
LT08-97	355,274	6,654,964	1,476	216.41	345	-45
LT08-98	355,303	6,654,992	1,478	306.31	315	-45
LT08-99	355,213	6,654,873	1,478	210.31	315	-45
LT08-100	355,025	6,654,798	1,515	320.04	322	-52
LT08-101	355,112	6,655,035	1,559	408.43	315	-55
LT08-102	355,112	6,655,035	1,559	289.06	135	-60
LT08-103	355,025	6,654,798	1,513	147.84	145	-73
LT08-104	354,934	6,654,810	1,537	419.10	315	-52
LT08-105	355,198	6,655,095	1,525	396.24	315	-50
LT08-106	355,231	6,655,131	1,554	239.26	135	-60
LT08-107	355,011	6,654,716	1,513	405.38	315	-45
LT08-108	355,159	6,654,927	1,500	432.82	315	-50
LT08-109	354,797	6,655,119	1,495	359.66	130	-65
LT08-110	354,952	6,654,745	1,522	309.37	315	-45
LT08-111	355,002	6,654,650	1,510	362.71	318	-45
LT08-112	354,906	6,655,300	1,543	414.53	135	-55
LT08-113	354,882	6,654,776	1,545	204.83	140	-62
LT08-114	354,649	6,654,722	1,651	435.00	315	-60
LT08-115	354,944	6,655,362	1,530	315.00	138	-50
LT08-116	354,692	6,655,155	1,455	306.72	130	-55
LT08-117	354,569	6,654,661	1,691	213.36	315	-55
LT08-118	354,592	6,655,045	1,473	402.34	135	-50
LT08-119	354,544	6,655,021	1,504	371.25	135	-50
LT08-120	354,501	6,654,880	1,587	252.98	135	-45
LT08-121	354,454	6,654,928	1,547	269.75	135	-45
LT08-122	354,564	6,654,932	1,603	252.98	135	-50
LT08-123	354,412	6,654,889	1,568	339.85	135	-48
LT08-124	354,673	6,654,948	1,527	275.94	135	-45
LT08-125	354,611	6,654,951	1,615	150.88	90	-50
LT08-126	354,654	6,655,069	1,475	323.09	135	-52
LT08-127	354,611	6,654,951	1,615	173.74	280	-50
LT08-128	354,570	6,654,975	1,530	267.31	155	-52
LT08-129	354,713	6,655,363	1,446	413.00	135	-50

LT08-130	354,782	6,654,644	1,598	249.63	130	-50
LT08-131	355,439	6,655,034	1,464	167.64	135	-45
LT08-132	354,762	6,654,613	1,557	217.02	135	-75
LT08-133	354,788	6,654,722	1,560	400.00	315	-55
LT08-134	354,704	6,654,522	1,570	270.00	135	-60

Table 7: Significant intercepts, 2008 Diamond Drilling Program, Northern Dancer Project

Table 7 (cont'd)

Hole Number	From	To	Length (m)	Mo (%)	WO_3 (%)
LT08-99	6.40	42.90	36.50	0.038	0.11
LT08-99	98.00	167.44	69.44	0.029	0.10
LT08-99	150.00	167.44	17.44	0.030	0.17
LT08-100	128.80	198.95	189.42	0.022	0.10
LT08-100	227.68	287.43	59.75	0.054	0.13
LT08-101	37.00	87.00	50.00	0.117	0.13
LT08-101	145.30	209.00	53.70	0.042	0.10
LT08-101	289.00	408.40	119.40	0.030	0.12
LT08-102	97.60	148.00	50.40	0.079	0.09
LT08-103	11.60	74.00	62.40	0.039	0.11
LT08-104	209.00	283.00	74.00	0.090	0.09
LT08-104	325.00	419.10	94.10	0.036	0.14
LT08-104	400.00	416.00	16.00	0.097	0.21
LT08-107	6.10	400.80	394.70	0.028	0.11
LT08-107	156.00	202.70	46.70	0.030	0.15
LT08-107	322.20	375.00	52.80	0.036	0.20
LT08-108	0.00	432.80	432.80	0.046	0.11
LT08-108	18.00	60.00	42.00	0.049	0.12
LT08-108	163.00	331.00	168.00	0.052	0.14
LT08-108	347.00	376.00	29.00	0.034	0.24
LT08-109	5.00	281.00	276.00	0.042	0.11
LT08-109	81.00	147.00	66.00	0.051	0.05
LT08-109	155.00	206.00	51.00	0.052	0.05
LT08-109	228.00	281.00	53.00	0.053	0.32
LT08-110	61.00	289.50	228.50	0.027	0.10
LT08-111	3.00	268.35	265.35	0.025	0.11
LT08-111	73.20	114.00	40.80	0.020	0.14
LT08-111	151.00	171.00	20.00	0.021	0.24
LT08-111	220.30	259.00	38.70	0.024	0.17
LT08-112	14.00	48.00	34.00	0.012	0.10
LT08-112	62.95	110.00	47.05	0.019	0.10
LT08-112	360.00	390.00	30.00	0.066	0.10
LT08-114	84.00	117.00	33.00	0.014	0.11

Hole Number	From	To	Length (m)	Mo (%)	WO_3 (%)
LT08-114	137.70	157.00	19.30	0.015	0.10
LT08-114	175.00	187.00	12.00	0.046	0.07
LT08-114	195.00	237.00	42.00	0.024	0.19
LT08-116	0.00	306.07	306.07	0.028	0.11
LT08-116	74.00	112.00	38.00	0.033	0.14
LT08-116	148.00	194.00	48.00	0.022	0.16
LT08-116	206.00	306.07	100.07	0.049	0.14
LT08-117	143.00	171.00	28.00	0.015	0.11
LT08-118	0.00	371.50	371.50	0.031	0.14
LT08-118	107.00	369.00	262.00	0.038	0.17
LT08-119	0.00	371.50	371.50	0.025	0.15
LT08-119	4.00	36.00	32.00	0.016	0.16
LT08-119	106.00	155.00	49.00	0.036	0.15
LT08-119	181.00	245.00	64.00	0.029	0.18
LT08-119	273.60	353.00	79.40	0.032	0.29
LT08-120	78.00	180.00	104.00	0.032	0.11
LT08-120	224.00	242.00	18.00	0.054	0.11
LT08-121	66.00	132.00	66.00	0.018	0.11
LT08-121	200.00	269.75	69.75	0.020	0.11
LT08-121	250.00	269.75	19.75	0.038	0.24
LT08-122	0.00	252.98	252.98	0.025	0.11
LT08-122	78.00	198.36	120.36	0.031	0.15
LT08-123	15.80	21.00	5.20	0.007	0.24
LT08-123	97.00	179.00	82.00	0.026	0.11
LT08-123	259.00	338.00	79.00	0.022	0.12
LT08-123	307.00	338.00	31.00	0.031	0.21
LT08-124	0.00	275.50	275.50	0.030	0.10
LT08-124	6.00	41.00	35.00	0.015	0.14
LT08-124	54.00	143.10	89.10	0.031	0.12
LT08-124	164.30	213.40	49.10	0.031	0.12
LT08-125	0.00	150.88	150.88	0.018	0.12
LT08-125	9.00	60.00	51.00	0.015	0.13
LT08-125	72.00	133.00	61.00	0.023	0.16
LT08-126	0.00	323.09	323.09	0.033	0.13

LT08-126	49.00	255.00	206.00	0.033	0.16
LT08-127	18.00	113.50	95.00	0.020	0.10
LT08-128	27.00	251.00	224.00	0.022	0.10
LT08-128	184.00	251.00	67.00	0.028	0.16
LT08-129	224.00	292.00	68.00	0.082	0.14
LT08-129	247.00	292.00	45.00	0.107	0.18
LT08-129	308.00	413.00	105.00	0.036	0.14
LT08-130	26.00	177.00	151.00	0.027	0.09
LT08-130	133.00	177.00	44.00	0.030	0.10
LT08-132	47.00	65.00	18.00	0.061	0.17
LT08-133	95.00	123.60	28.60	0.020	0.10
LT08-133	149.00	355.80	206.80	0.026	0.12
LT08-133	318.00	355.80	37.80	0.042	0.26
LT08-134	31.00	62.00	31.00	0.021	0.10

Intercepts reasonably approximate or slightly exceed true widths. Holes targeting the steeply dipping deposit were drilled at shallow dips to minimize deviations from true widths. All holes shown above except one hole targeted the Northern Dancer deposit, in an effort to upgrade the resource estimate categories, as well as to delineate the dimensions of the deposit. The single exploration-style hole (LT08-131) planned to investigate the role of controlling fault sets close to eastern limb of ridge, near the access road from temporary exploration camp.

An updated resource estimate on the Northern Dancer deposit was released in April 2009. This consists of measured and indicated resource of 223.4 million tonnes grading 0.102% WO_3 and 0.029% Mo, and an additional inferred resource of 201.2 million tonnes grading 0.089% WO_3 and 0.024% Mo, using a cut-off grade of 0.06% WO_3 (Largo News Release Apr 12, 2009), Higher-grade zones of tungsten and molybdenum, combined as high grade shell, were also identified, where the combined of ore grade for WO_3 and MoS_2 were equal to 0.17 WO_3. The high grade shell consists of measured and indicated resource of 60.3 million tonnes grading 0.137% WO_3 and 0.045% Mo and an additional inferred resource of 5.4 million tonnes grading 0.134% WO_3 and 0.047% Mo at a cut-off grade of 0.17% WO_3 equivalent. The high grade shell area is about 670 metres long (open to the southwest), 50 metres wide, and extends from surface to about 350 metres of depth, where it remains open at depth.

10.0 Sampling Method and Approach

10.1 Drill Core Sampling Procedures

The core was delivered at the end of each shift to logging facilities at the camp. All boxes were laid out in order and photographed, including descriptions of hole ID, box numbers and meterages, prior to any measurements or sample layouts.

All cores were cut using an electrically powered rock saw, to ensure equal halving of samples. No unsplit portions were allowed to be shipped, guaranteeing availability of core for re-sampling, if necessary. Detailed and accurate records of sample lengths were retained, as were records of box intervals. Core recoveries were noted for all intervals, as well as "RQD" measurements. The vast majority of recoveries per each 5' (1.5m) drill rod exceeded 90% throughout the drilled program.

Samples were taken at regular intervals, most commonly 1.5 or 2.0 metres, due to relative uniformity of mineralization. Individual sample lengths were also determined by changes in lithology, alteration, structural zones such as faults, or amount of quartz veining; thus not all sample lengths are identical. All sample intervals were laid out prior to sampling, with sample numbers marked with small wooden blocks, and intervals carefully documented. A tag with a specific identification number supplied by Acme Analytical for each sample taken was stapled into the core tray within the respective sample interval.

The cutting area of the saw was thoroughly cleaned after completion of each sample, including the groove underlying the saw blade. The splitting area, including tables and floors, was swept clean at the end of each day.

The 2007 quality control protocol consisted of emplacement of a duplicate sample immediately followed by a "standard" and then by a blank sample, after every 30 core samples, ensuring one type of quality control sample was placed in each sample batch of 33 samples. Two sets of standards were used; one of known tungsten values, the other of known molybdenum values. The 2007 blanks were taken from bags of dolomitic sand to ensure uniformity of blank values.

All sample intervals and associated tungsten and molybdenum values were tabulated in "Excel" spreadsheet format. Weighted averages of tungsten (WO_3) and molybdenum (Mo) were taken of all mineralized intervals.

No inherent bias during core sampling is likely to have occurred, as all cores was sawn into equal halved portions, with the same "side" of each sawn piece placed into the respective sample bag. Rigorous quality-assurance procedures (Sec. 11.2) would eliminate contamination-based biases.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

11.1 Core Sample Preparation

All core samples were placed in thick plastic industry standard sample bags, sealed with thick plastic serrated "Zap Straps" and sent by Byers Transportation in similarly sealed rice bags to Acme Analytical.

All rock samples were crushed to ensure that a minimum of 70% of the material was less than 2.0 mm in size; this material was thoroughly mixed. From this, a 250g sample was pulverized to 150 mesh size; then a 0.5-gram sample underwent phosphoric acid leach, ICP-ES analysis for percent amounts of Mo and W. Some sample batches also underwent 1:1:1 Aqua Regia Digestion, followed by 36-element ICPMS analysis. This provided analysis for Mo and W in parts per million (ppm); these elements were also analyzed by phosphorous acid leach ICP-ES analysis. The ICP-MS method also included analysis for Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, U, Au, Th, Sr, Cd, Sb, Bi, V, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, Al, Na, K, Hg, Sc, Tl, S, Ga, and Se. All samples in these batches also underwent analysis by NaOH Fusion for fluorine.
Acme Analytical provides comprehensive in-house quality-control, using numerous standards and blanks to test for any potential contamination. Additional standards were placed by Largo into the drill core sample stream (section 10.1).

This author feels that both the Quality Assurance ("QA") procedures, focusing on rigorous cleaning of sampling gear and supplies to prevent contamination, and Quality Control ("QC") procedures employed by Largo and by Acme Analytical are sufficient to ensure that results returned are representative of true values within the mineralized horizons intersected by drilling. All cores from this program were sampled.

12.0 Data Verification

12.1 Verification of historical records

Most historical exploration data presented in this report, including all drilling data used for historical resource estimations, was collected by a reputable engineering firm on behalf of a major molybdenum producer. The results are mostly recorded in reports that were accepted for assessment credit to standards specified at the time by the Yukon Quartz Mining Act or the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines regulations, which differ from those currently prescribed by NI 43-101. In addition, these assessment reports were submitted prior to current requirements for complete data records, including certificates of analysis and other documentation that would permit the author to verify the accuracy and internal consistency of all results presented.

Largo has access to raw data generated by Archer Cathro on behalf of its various clients since 1993. Largo is of the opinion that the data contained in the historical reports appears to be valid and reliable.

Largo undertook the following validation checks:

- Where available, re-examination of original analytical certificates and geological drillhole logs was done.
- The range of values reported from various programs conducted on the Northern Dancer property were compared for internal consistency and also compared to results reported from other known tungsten, molybdenum, and beryllium prospects.
- Re-sampling of two historical holes during 2008 drilling program suggested that analytical method, which used for analysis of historical cores, were valid for its time and comparable with current assaying methods applied by Acme Laboratories (see appendix 3). For re-sampling of old cores, certain intervals from two historical holes cut to the quarter and quarter of each interval sent for analysis to Acme laboratories in Vancouver. In comparing data from same interval, it must take to consideration that quarter core has been used and naturally it produced inherited difference in analysis due to lack of homogeneity of mineralization throughout the core sample length.

The verification procedures undertaken in connection with this assignment are intended to assess whether inadvertent errors may have occurred through sample handling and analytical procedures.

12.2 Twin drillhole drilling verification by Largo, 2006

To verify the accuracy of historic drilling, eight new holes were drilled alongside historic drill holes, with similar dips, azimuths, and depths. Two drill holes from each year of the historic drill program (1977, 1978, 1979, and 1980) were twinned; these were distributed across the property.

The inherent geological variability (nugget effect) and differences in analytical methods, core size, recovery and diversion of drill holes, all of which influence the comparison of different generations of drill hole data, have been taken into consideration as part of the interpretation of the results of twinned drill holes presented in this report.

Overall, the results of analysis of the twinned drill holes indicate that the recent quality drilling (2006 campaign) confirm the grades reported in the historic drill holes, taking inherent geological variability between drill holes, different generations of drilling techniques, assay methods, and laboratory conditions and sample support into account. Consequently Snowden considers that the historic data are of sufficient quality that they can be used in the generation of a Scoping Study level Mineral Resource estimate.

There is, however, evidence that the historic analytical techniques may have been overestimating tungsten (and therefore WO_3) grades, but there is insufficient information available at this stage to confirm this. Three out of eight twin drill holes showed elevated tungsten grades in parts of, or throughout the drill hole, the other five were generally comparable. It is recommended that a set of samples, representative of low, medium, and high grade mineralization be collected where possible from the stored core of the twin drill holes. The remaining half-core samples from the selected intervals should be submitted, along with field standards and blanks, to Acme Laboratories for the same sample preparation and analysis as is being conducted for the current samples. In the event that no historic core is available for re-assay, it is recommended that additional historic drill holes be twinned to provide more information as to the potential tungsten bias.

12.3 Verification by Snowden

Snowden's Dr. Board visited Largo's Northern Dancer property in Yukon, Canada from July 5 to 7, 2006 and also between 21 and 22 August 2008. At the time of Dr. Board's both visit there was an active diamond drilling program in progress. Snowden reviewed the following details:

- mineralization styles
- drill hole locations
- drilling technique and core extraction
- downhole surveying
- core recovery
- geological and geotechnical logging procedures
- density measurements
- field QAQC sampling
- independent sampling

Snowden collected a total of five independent samples of selected drillhole intersections and independently arranged for sample transportation, preparation and analysis at the ALS Chemex laboratory in Vancouver. Results of the independent sample analyses are presented in Table 8. Snowden concluded that, taking differences in sample support (half core for Largo samples versus quarter core for Snowden samples) and analytical laboratories, as well as the inherent variability in the mineralization within the deposit (the nugget effect) into account, that the magnitude of WO3 and Mo grades in Largo's samples are matched in the independent samples.

Table 8: Details of independent sampling by Snowden, 2008

Hole-ID	Sample-N	From-To	Acme Lab	Acme Lab	ALS Chemex	ALS Chemex
			MoS2	WO3 (%)	MoS2	WO3 (%)
LT07-89	644243	212-214 m	0.045	0.21	0.040	0.15
LT07-89	644245	216-218 m	0.125	0.07	0.110	0.06
LT08-109	05511	293-295 m	0.215	0.03	0.187	0.04
LT08-109	05488	253-255 m	0.073	0.60	0.100	0.54
LT08-113	01364	182-184 m	0.013	0.08	0.023	0.06

Snowden is of the consideration that the data used by Largo for the Mineral Resource estimates is reliable. Snowden conducted a detailed review of Largo's 2008 QAQC data and note that the drilling data from this program are sufficiently accurate, precise and uncontaminated that they can be used with confidence in mineral resource modeling, and can support (all other factors being equal) a measured classification for part of the deposit.

12.4 Specific Gravity Sampling, 2007 & 2008

The 2008 program also involved the inclusion of about 263 "specific gravity" samples, selected from all major lithological settings. The number of samples taken of each lithology is proportional to the percentage of the total deposit comprised by the specific lithology (Table 9). The specific gravity measurements are used to determine the mass of the zones, and thus the tonnage of the overall deposit.

Samples of "halved" sawn core averaging 15 – 20 cm in length were taken at roughly 20-metre intervals. These were sent to EcoTech Laboratories, underwent paraffin coating to prevent water seepage during tested, and weighed compared to the weight of water.

Table 9: Density of different rock types in Northern Dancer Deposit (data from 2007-2008 drilling programs)

Rock Type	Number of Samples	Average Density (t/m3)*
Hornfels	90	2.62 ± 0.13
Skarn	160	2.68 ± 0.19
Quartz-feldspar porphyry	53	2.57 ± 0.10
Dioritic dykes	21	2.64 ± 0.18
Diorite	93	2.67 ± 0.12
Quartz monzonite porphyry	27	2.63 ± 0.11

*Standard deviation shown with average.

13.1 Environmental Baseline Studies*

13.1 Water Sampling Program

Water quality was considered typical of streams in undisturbed, alpine drainages underlain primarily by igneous and metamorphic rock. The water was soft, weakly buffered and low in dissolved solids with pH in the range of 6.7 to 8.35. Hardness, alkalinity and dissolved solids fluctuated in concentration in an inverse manner to stream flow – indicating dilution from runoff during high flow periods, and the greater influence of groundwater during low flow periods. In the headwater creeks, chemical constituents were slightly elevated, but, with few exceptions, were indicative of good quality water for supporting aquatic life – only aluminum approached lethal threshold levels for fish.

13.2 Fisheries Investigations

Investigations into fish and fish habitat in the vicinity of the Northern Dancer deposit and all possible associated drainages were conducted in July 16-18, 2008. With the exception of the Smart River, documentation of previous fisheries investigations in these areas was not discovered. It appears that very little to date is known about the fisheries resources of this part of the Smart River/Swift River watershed. The current study conducted by Access Consulting for Largo Resources Ltd in 2008 investigated fish and fish habitat at numerous sites along the Smart River/Swift River drainage, including Logjam Creek, Two Ladder Creek, "Dorsey Creek" (a temporary name assigned to an unnamed creek, and the Smart River.

The only fisheries/fish habitat investigations conducted within the three tenures in British Columbia included sites along the western portion of Logjam Creek and all other small creeks along the access route. No previous fisheries work had been carried in West Logjam Creek or Two Ladder Creek or along the access road route.

13.3 Wildlife Investigations

Based upon interviews with Yukon game biologists and field observations, the area does not appear to be important as wildlife habitat, especially for large mammals such as Dall's sheep. Only a few woodland caribou migrate to the area during the summer. Moose were fairly common at lower elevations. Grizzly bears appeared few in numbers, although wolves were fairly common. Little data was collected with respect to birds, furbearers or small mammals (Canamax, 1983).

To further verify the initial findings on the presence of wildlife in the area, Largo contracted Dr. Grant Lortie and observers to conduct a helicopter reconnaissance for wildlife within the environmental baseline study area. The survey was conducted from July 17-18, 2008.

The July 17 survey focused on upland terrain above tree line, with the primary effort examining areas to the unnamed westerly flowing tributary that enters the Smart River. The July 18 covered areas to the south, including the access road and areas westward to Smart River, south to Swift River, and east to Roy and North Wind Lakes.

The study area is included within the Pelly Mountains Ecoregion (1780 of which a comprehensive description can be found in Smith et.al (2004). The higher elevation survey revealed residual snow patches on southern aspects with persistent snow cornices and patches on north aspects in areas of cirques and shaded tributary headwalls.

A mixed white spruce and subal pine fir dominates the lower and upper drainages and includes a dense under story of willow and dwarf birch. Verdant grass-forb meadows characterized openings along watercourses and upper drainages to the toe of the prominent scree slopes.

Lortie (2009) reported sighting several moose within the environmental baseline study area. Lortie noted that the moose were moving from lower elevations into the upper elevation in response to plant phenology and that the duration of their occupancy in higher elevations while variable, was likely highly dependent on arrival of prohibitive snow conditions. Lortie (2008) concluded that due to the dense conifer cover, a determination of the actual moose population and rut activity in the environmental study area would require a fall survey after early snowfall (i.e. October).

Lortie (2008) also reported no past or current evidence of mountain sheep or mountain goat in the environmental baseline study area. Sheep trails on upper scree slopes and ridges were absent. He did note that the presence of these species is known to occur further north in the mountains east of Dorsey Lake but this is outside of the environmental baseline study area. In addition, Lortie (2008) noted there was also a lack of evidence of golden eagle and gyrofalcon in the study area. He noted the reliance of gyrofalcom on ptarmigan and that those populations may be limited by snow depth and hence the lack of gyrofalcon. He also speculated that even though vegetation in areas such as on a dry ridge to the immediate southeast of the drilling areas at Northern Dancer provided suitable habitat for ground squirrels which are prey for eagles and gryrofalcons, their populations may also be limited by other factors.

- *This section extracted from "assessment report on Year-2008; Environmental Baseline Investigation and other works completed on property access road on the Northern Dancer Property" by Kevin Brewer General Manager of Largo resources Ltd.*

14.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

14.1 Interpretation

The 2008 drilling program had four main goals: to upgrade and classified the deposit to Measured, Indicated and Inferred resource categories, to delineate and define a high grade tungsten zone close to surface and around steeply sheeted (Type 4) veins in SW of property, to outline a "grade shell" around the higher grade tungsten and molybdenum zones and finally to investigate increasing of Mo grade in NE property and throughout of the deposit.

The drilling program confirmed the presence and attitude of northeast-trending, steeply dipping, tungsten-rich sheeted veins (Type 4 veins). These sheeted veins are responsible for elevated Tungsten assays in SW of property. Holes previously drilled by Amax commonly intersected these steep veins at highly oblique angles. The 2007&2008 holes were drilled at shallow angles, as close to -45° degrees as possible, resulting in intercepts more closely approximating true widths returning more reliable results, especially from holes along both flanks of the main ridge. Several occurrences of weaker Type 4 veining orthogonal to the dominant Type 3 vein orientation indicate local weak stockwork geometry for this vein type.

Some of the shallow-angle 2006, 2007 drill holes intersected the Type 4 veins at shallower depths, indicating Amax's interpretation that tungsten grades increase with depth should be revisited. Drilling in summer of 2008 confirmed Potential for higher grade mineralization closer to surface.

Drilling in 2008 also confirmed a new mineralized domain for the Northern Dancer deposit. Several higher grade intercepts were returned from the diorite stock comprising the southwestern portion of the deposit. This confirms geochemical tungsten anomalies identified from surface work by Archer Cathro & Associates in 2002. Mineralization in this stock occurs within a corridor controlled by sheeted vein structures, which controlled by at least two major parallel fault zones.

In 2006, 2007 and 2008 exploration programs mineral abundances and separate vein structures numerically logged in the database which may be used to conduct 3-D modeling mineralogy and veining of the deposit and may be incorporated into future block modeling.

Other geological observations made during the 2008 drilling program include:

- The type of host rock also affects mineralogy, grain size and distribution of stockwork mineralization. For example, lower grades of molybdo-scheelite and molybdenite occur in the diorite stock, where Type 2 and 3 veins are scarce but not absent. The skarn setting is the only one rocktype to host all four vein types in abundance.

- Molybdenum content increases with depth, especially within the skarn domain. The quartz monzonite porphyry (QMP) is interpreted as the source of stockwork mineralization, alteration and silicification.

- A molybdenum-rich zone, which identified during 2006-2007 drilling campaigns toward NE and outside of Quartz-Feldspar Porphyry (QFP) boundary; confirmed by further drilling in 2008. This zone is outlined by increasing of hairline Vein 3 in Skarn and Hornfels in NE property. Molybdenite stockworks present with considerable density in this zone, but increasing the thickness and competency of hornfels in this area leads to decreasing of grades. As a result this zone can be considered as constrained high Mo zone at least in shallower depths.

- A single shallow hole (LT08-131) targeted the boundary of the deposit to investigate the presence of a major fault zone in east side of the ridge close to access road. At least two major fault zones with NE-SW extension believed to act as controlling elements for ascending fluids and mineralization in Northern Dancer deposit. Unfortunately the drill hole didn't reach to the fault zone probably due to curvature around the Quratz-Monzonite Porphyry (QMP) stock.

- Alteration haloes of veins typically return higher tungsten grades. Specifically, dark green pyroxene skarn developed as alteration hales around Type 2 and 4 veins carry higher tungsten grades.

- Disseminated scheelite is present in garnet and pyroxene skarn horizons as well as in the haloes of Type 4 veins. This is typically a by-product of alteration surrounding major stockwork zones. Here, the typically fine grained scheelite occasionally has a cloudy or dusty appearance.

- As noted by previous authors, the sulphide content of this deposit is very low.

14.2 Conclusion

The following conclusions may be made from the 2008 program:

- The Northern Dancer property is a mid- to advanced-stage project tungsten-molybdenum deposit in the Yukon Territory that has been explored by several surface mapping and diamond drilling programs. A tungsten-molybdenum mineralized skarn-porphyry system has been outlined by historic drilling to a depth of at least 500 m. Drilling during the 2007 and 2008 drilling programs succeeded in confirming the presence of tungsten and molybdenum mineralization in the deposit, and increasing confidence in the Northern Dancer Mineral Resource estimate.

- The 2008 drilling program was successful in partially delineating zones with elevated tungsten and molybdenum. Additional infill drilling in the vicinity of these zones will assist in delineation refinement and raise confidence in geological and grade continuity associated with them.

- Drilling program in 2008 provided a definition of the higher grade shell within the deposit, which is estimated to contained a Measured and Indicated resource of 60.3 million tonnes grading 0.137% WO_3 and 0.045% Mo (WO_3 equivalent 0.215%) and an Inferred mineral resources of 5.4 million tonnes grading 0.134% WO_3 and 0.047% Mo (WO_3 equivalent 0.214%) at a 0.17% equivalent WO_3 cut-off grade.

- A review of similar tungsten-molybdenum deposits has led Largo to the conclusion that the grade of the mineralization is potentially economic. The deposit is remains open along strike and down dip and is considered to be of significant width. Additional drilling is required to fully delineate deposit extents.

- Deposit is hosted by several lithological settings, centered on a quartz-feldspar porphyritic dyke system surrounded by calc-silicate "skarn" altered calcareous sediments. The extension of the deposit into the Jurassic diorite stock, in the form of sheeted Type 4 veins, confirmed with close space drilling.

- Vein mineralogy is influenced by the host lithology. The skarn setting is the only one to host an abundance of all four vein sets. Increased grades occur within alteration halos of many veins. Type 3 molybdenite veining is likely controlled by the central porphyry dyke system, with grades increasing with depth.

- Several holes returned higher grade tungsten intercepts at shallower depths than expected, indicating potential for shallow higher grade zones. This contrasts with earlier findings that tungsten grades increase with depth.

- At least two sets of NE-trending fault zones are controlling the migration of the fluorine, tungsten, molybdenum rich fluids into the host rocks. These two sets of parallel faults can be observed in surface and also in drill cores. The SW-NE trending sheeted veins or V4 are developed within the corridor that bounded by this two parallel fault zones and their affiliated zones.

- Further exploration and metallurgical studies on the Northern Dancer deposit and investigating of similar mineralized occurrences elsewhere on the property is justified.

15.0 Recommendations

15.1 Recommendations

Largo has planned a work program consisting of pit optimization using the updated March 12, 2009 Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources, additional metallurgical testing of the higher grade mineralization outlined in the March 2009 Mineral Resource, and completion of the Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA). The results of these programs will determine future activities for advancement of the project. The study will include a preliminary economic evaluation involving all main parameters ranging from actual mining to marketing and sale of products.

A total budget of Cdn$320,000 has been proposed by Largo for the work program as set out in Table 10. It is anticipated that this work would be completed over a seven (7) month period.

The metallurgical test work will be conducted on composite samples selected from drill core that represents the higher grade domains that were outlined in the recent mineral resource. The remaining half of drill core will be sawn in quarter. Quarter of the sample will be package and sent to a reputable laboratory for test work.

All future sampling programs should include analysis of fluorine (F) due to its deleterious influence on metallurgical recovery of tungsten. If additional metallurgical testing confirms significant CaF_2 presence, fluorine analysis should be included in future mineral resource estimates. A similar rigorous QAQC assessment is recommended for any other elements gaining economic significance. Largo should continue with its rigorous QAQC protocol, investigating all field standard data results reporting outside of the 95% confidence interval. The analytical laboratory selected for the next phase of work should use standards for the elements of interest certified by round-robin testing at multiple laboratories, in addition to in-house standards. Largo should also submit duplicates across the grade range for the elements of interest.

A significantly larger database of density measurements is recommended, involving at least 100-150 measurements from specific gravity samples from each major lithological domain to create a density model for future resource estimation and upgraded categories like proven and probable.

Recommendations for other exploration include geological modeling and preliminary pit optimization. Also, mechanical stripping, trenching, and sampling are recommended to define mineralization along strike to the southwest and northeast of the felsic intrusion and associated skarn zones. Mineralization in these areas has been indicated from previous drilling, mapping, and prospecting, suggesting this area has potential to host additional mineralization. Results of this work would be incorporated into the proposed prefeasibility study.

15.2 Recommended Budget

Largo has planned an exploration programme consisting of pit optimization using the updated March 12, 2009 Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources, additional metallurgical testing of the higher grade mineralisation outlined in the new Mineral Resource and completion of the Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA).

A total budget of Cdn$320,000 has been proposed by Largo for the exploration programme as set out in Table 10 below. It is anticipated that this work would be completed over a seven (7) month period.

Table 10. Exploration and Development budget

Category	Specifics	Cost (Cdn$)
Pit Optimization Study	Conduct a pit optimization study using the new Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource completed March 12, 2009	$7,500
Additional Metallurgical Study	Additional metallurgical test work conducted on composite samples that represent the higher grade material outlined in the recent Mineral Resource	$200,000
Completion of the 2009 PEA	Scoping study	$100,000
Other exploration	Water sampling of the drainages that are affected by the project to continue the environmental baseline study	$12,500
	Total recommended budget	**$320,000**

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Appendix1. Certificate of Author

I, Farshid Ghazanfari, P. Geo., residing at 2113 Clipper Cres., Burlington, Ontario, L7M 2P5, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a self-employed Geological and Resource Estimation Consultant

2) I graduated with a Master of Science Degree in geology from Tehran University, Tehran, Iran, in 1992.

3) I am a Professional Geologist in good standing, License #1702, registered with the Association of Professional Geologists of Ontario.

4) I have worked as a geologist for a total of 17 years since my graduation from Tehran University.

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

6) I am responsible for preparation of all sections of the assessment report titled "Assessment Report on the Year 2008 Exploration and Diamond Drilling on the Northern Dancer Property" on the entire property area comprising the Northern Dancer project. I was active on-site during the majority of the 2008 exploration program.

7) I have been involved with the property that is the subject of the Assessment Report as, project geologist and exploration manager in last 3 years.

8) I am not aware of any material facts or material changes with respect to the subject matter of the assessment report not contained within the report, of which the omission to disclose makes the report misleading.

9) I am not an independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

10) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1; however, this Assessment Report has not been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11) I consent to the filing of the Assessment Report with the Watson Lake Mining Recorder, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon.

12) The effective date of this report is August 21, 2009.

Dated the 31 Day of August, 2009._____*"Farshid Ghazanfari"*_______

Appendix 2: Statement of Expenditures. 2008 Program

NORTHERN DANCER EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE 2008	
	TOTAL
Northern Dancer Project (Yukon)	
Analytical	$376,624.19
Largo Salary Personnel	$252,750.00
Consultants	$38,693.54
Temporary Personnel	$484,111.29
Drilling	$2,148,191.13
Equipment Rental	$23,944.93
Fuel	$177,685.10
Field Equipment	$58,936.04
Travel & Accommodations	$3,837.40
Food & Meals	$41,686.12
Office Rental (Whitehorse)	$3,372.50
Storage Rental	$13,097.61
Camp Cost & Construction	$33,596.31
Transportation & Expediting	$88,692.61
Communication	$14,520.88
Grand Total	**$3,759,739.65**

Appendix 3: Re-sampling and re-assaying of two selected historical holes in Northern Dancer property

Hole-ID	From	To	Sample-N°	2008 resampling-Acme Analysis		Historical assays-Amax		STD (±)	STD (±)
				WO3 (%)	Mo (%)	WO3 (%)	Mo (%)	WO3 (%)	Mo (%)
LT79-39	7	8	644845	0.015	0.079	0.020	0.049	0.003	0.021
LT79-39	8	12	644846	0.037	0.029	0.120	0.052	0.059	0.016
LT79-39	12	16	644847	0.223	0.031	0.060	0.024	0.115	0.005
LT79-39	16	20	644848	0.040	0.011	0.060	0.007	0.014	0.003
LT79-39	20	24	644849	0.028	0.022	0.050	0.022	0.016	0.000
LT79-39	24	28	644850	0.062	0.036	0.090	0.025	0.020	0.008
LT79-39	28	32	644851	0.026	0.014	0.050	0.031	0.017	0.012
LT79-39	32	36	644852	0.019	0.014	0.030	0.014	0.008	0.000
LT79-39	36	40	644853	0.057	0.019	0.070	0.016	0.009	0.002
LT79-39	40	44	644854	0.131	0.031	0.120	0.031	0.008	0.000
LT79-39	44	48	644855	0.023	0.032	0.060	0.034	0.026	0.001
LT79-39	48	52	644856	0.029	0.044	0.070	0.049	0.029	0.004
LT79-39	52	56	644857	0.026	0.02	0.040	0.028	0.010	0.006
LT79-39	56	60	644858	0.029	0.029	0.050	0.022	0.015	0.005
LT79-39	60	64	644859	0.062	0.029	0.060	0.041	0.001	0.008
LT79-39	64	68	644860	0.018	0.028	0.030	0.040	0.009	0.009
LT79-39	68	72	644861	0.011	0.031	0.020	0.020	0.006	0.008
LT79-39	72	76	644862	0.030	0.047	0.050	0.040	0.014	0.005
LT79-39	76	80	644863	0.016	0.035	0.030	0.041	0.010	0.005
LT79-39	80	84	644864	0.025	0.035	0.040	0.037	0.010	0.001
LT79-39	84	88	644867	0.076	0.015	0.090	0.016	0.010	0.001

LT79-39	88	92	644868	0.072	0.034	0.070	0.038	0.001	0.003
LT79-39	92	96	644869	0.066	0.027	0.080	0.032	0.010	0.003
LT79-39	96	100	644870	0.033	0.047	0.060	0.060	0.019	0.009
LT79-39	100	104	644871	0.110	0.042	0.190	0.050	0.057	0.006
LT79-39	104	108	644872	0.039	0.037	0.040	0.040	0.001	0.002
LT79-39	108	112	644873	0.029	0.072	0.060	0.062	0.022	0.007
LT79-39	112	116	644874	0.015	0.03	0.040	0.046	0.018	0.011
LT79-39	116	120	644875	0.044	0.026	0.080	0.038	0.025	0.009
LT79-39	120	124	644876	0.044	0.037	0.060	0.049	0.011	0.008
LT79-39	124	128	644877	0.015	0.036	0.020	0.040	0.003	0.003
LT79-39	128	132	644878	0.020	0.104	0.030	0.098	0.007	0.004
LT79-39	132	136	644879	0.039	0.078	0.040	0.057	0.001	0.015
LT79-39	136	140	644880	0.032	0.013	0.100	0.022	0.048	0.006
LT79-39	140	144	644881	0.101	0.016	0.110	0.020	0.006	0.003
LT79-39	144	148	644882	0.076	0.03	0.100	0.030	0.017	0.000
LT79-39	148	152	644883	0.107	0.034	0.100	0.026	0.005	0.005
LT79-39	152	156	644884	0.063	0.021	0.100	0.026	0.026	0.003
LT79-39	156	160	644885	0.055	0.034	0.070	0.055	0.010	0.015
LT79-39	160	164	644886	0.050	0.028	0.050	0.029	0.000	0.001
LT79-39	164	168	644887	0.081	0.036	0.070	0.032	0.008	0.003
LT79-39	168	172	644888	0.049	0.062	0.060	0.074	0.008	0.009
LT79-39	172	176	644889	0.067	0.016	0.100	0.022	0.023	0.004
LT79-39	176	180	644890	0.069	0.025	0.090	0.031	0.015	0.004
LT79-39	180	184	644891	0.072	0.041	0.090	0.037	0.013	0.003
LT79-39	184	188	644892	0.185	0.028	0.250	0.032	0.046	0.003
LT79-39	188	192	644893	0.517	0.073	0.340	0.109	0.125	0.026

LT79-39	192	196	644894	0.141	0.046	0.150	0.032	0.006	0.010
LT79-39	196	200	644895	0.082	0.025	0.140	0.040	0.041	0.010
LT79-39	200	204	644896	0.120	0.017	0.190	0.019	0.050	0.002
LT79-39	204	208	644897	0.131	0.026	0.150	0.024	0.013	0.001
LT79-36	0	4	644801	0.005	0.025	0.030	0.008	0.018	0.012
LT79-36	4	8	644802	0.010	0.025	0.040	0.023	0.021	0.002
LT79-36	8	12	644803	0.030	0.037	0.030	0.041	0.000	0.003
LT79-36	12	16	644804	0.010	0.025	0.060	0.024	0.035	0.001
LT79-36	16	20	644805	0.020	0.009	0.090	0.008	0.049	0.001
LT79-36	20	24	644806	0.010	0.008	0.020	0.005	0.007	0.002
LT79-36	24	28	644807	0.020	0.007	0.060	0.002	0.028	0.003
LT79-36	28	32	644808	0.030	0.011	0.050	0.004	0.014	0.005
LT79-36	32	36	644809	0.030	0.018	0.070	0.013	0.028	0.003
LT79-36	36	40	644810	0.020	0.016	0.060	0.024	0.028	0.006
LT79-36	40	44	644811	0.050	0.026	0.060	0.015	0.007	0.008
LT79-36	44	48	644812	0.030	0.035	0.050	0.047	0.014	0.009
LT79-36	48	52	644813	0.050	0.034	0.040	0.019	0.007	0.010
LT79-36	52	56	644814	0.060	0.029	0.130	0.023	0.049	0.004
LT79-36	56	60	644815	0.040	0.023	0.050	0.018	0.007	0.004
LT79-36	60	64	644816	0.050	0.02	0.050	0.014	0.000	0.004
LT79-36	64	68	644817	0.040	0.016	0.060	0.014	0.014	0.001
LT79-36	68	72	644818	0.090	0.016	0.110	0.023	0.014	0.005
LT79-36	72	76	644819	0.140	0.017	0.110	0.001	0.021	0.011
LT79-36	76	80	644820	0.060	0.004	0.100	0.001	0.028	0.002
LT79-36	80	84	644821	0.090	0.01	0.080	0.001	0.007	0.007
LT79-36	84	88	644822	0.150	0.054	0.160	0.051	0.007	0.002

LT79-36	88	92	644823	0.100	0.036	0.140	0.048	0.028	0.008
LT79-36	92	96	644824	0.120	0.039	0.120	0.018	0.000	0.015
LT79-36	96	100	644825	0.070	0.011	0.080	0.005	0.007	0.004
LT79-36	100	104	644826	0.080	0.048	0.100	0.023	0.014	0.018
LT79-36	104	108	644827	0.070	0.019	0.080	0.014	0.007	0.004
LT79-36	108	112	644828	0.120	0.041	0.140	0.056	0.014	0.010
LT79-36	112	116	644829	0.060	0.018	0.070	0.018	0.007	0.000
LT79-36	116	120	644830	0.120	0.072	0.110	0.067	0.007	0.004
LT79-36	120	124	644831	0.100	0.029	0.120	0.046	0.014	0.012
LT79-36	124	128	644834	0.080	0.019	0.080	0.019	0.000	0.000
LT79-36	128	132	644835	0.090	0.02	0.100	0.019	0.007	0.001
LT79-36	132	136	644836	0.080	0.024	0.120	0.028	0.028	0.003
LT79-36	136	140	644837	0.040	0.015	0.080	0.031	0.028	0.011
LT79-36	140	144	644838	0.060	0.019	0.060	0.025	0.000	0.004
LT79-36	144	148	644839	0.080	0.021	0.090	0.013	0.007	0.006
LT79-36	148	152	644840	0.020	0.029	0.030	0.049	0.007	0.014
LT79-36	152	156	644841	0.050	0.042	0.130	0.040	0.057	0.001
LT79-36	156	160	644842	0.060	0.051	0.040	0.052	0.014	0.000
LT79-36	160	164	644843	0.020	0.021	0.020	0.037	0.000	0.011
LT79-36	164	168	644844	0.190	0.033	0.070	0.018	0.085	0.011

Appendix 4: 2008 Summary Logs

Rock Type	Rock Code
HORNFELS	1
SKARN	2
DIORITE	4
MONZONITE	5
QUARTZ-FELDSPAR PORPHYRY	6
MAFIC DYKE	7
DIORITIC DYKE	8
FAULTS	9
QUARTZ VEIN	10

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DATABASE:

SELECTION CRITERIA:	Table	Field	Lower Bnd	Upper Bnd	Matching String
	HEADER	HOLE-ID			*
	LITHOLOGY	FROM	-10000000.00<= VALUE <=10000000.00		
	LITHOLOGY	TO	-10000000.00<= VALUE <=10000000.00		
	LITHOLOGY	ROCK CODE	-1000000.00<= VALUE <=1000000.00		

HOLE-ID
LT08-100

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
0.00	3.05	2
3.05	9.53	2
9.53	46.43	2
46.43	49.37	2
49.37	52.38	2
52.38	64.41	2
64.41	66.03	2
66.03	69.00	2
69.00	72.00	2
72.00	77.41	4
77.41	84.08	2
84.08	85.40	4
85.40	86.78	1
86.78	102.50	2
102.50	108.16	2
108.16	111.21	2
111.21	119.00	2
119.00	122.66	2
122.66	157.00	2
157.00	187.16	2
187.16	198.95	2
198.95	200.20	5
200.20	204.30	6
204.30	205.10	5
205.10	227.68	6
227.68	230.70	2
230.70	250.70	6
250.70	260.60	5
260.60	270.60	6
270.60	273.68	2
273.68	276.60	2
276.60	278.52	2
278.52	281.93	5
281.93	287.43	2
287.43	294.21	6
294.21	301.00	5
301.00	320.04	6

LT08-101

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FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
0.00	26.30	1
26.30	28.50	2
28.50	33.00	1
33.00	49.00	2
49.00	51.30	1
51.30	60.70	2
60.70	68.00	2
68.00	73.00	2
73.00	74.70	1
74.70	82.00	2
82.00	87.00	2
87.00	111.00	2
111.00	113.70	2
113.70	145.30	2
145.30	147.70	2
147.70	210.40	2
210.40	216.30	1
216.30	232.00	2
232.00	234.60	1
234.60	239.60	2
239.60	245.00	1
245.00	247.20	2

247.20	249.70	1
249.70	253.00	8
253.00	265.00	1
265.00	267.80	8
267.80	273.30	2
273.30	279.30	1
279.30	297.50	2
297.50	301.70	1
301.70	303.20	6
303.20	316.40	2
316.40	319.40	6
319.40	321.10	2
321.10	322.30	4
322.30	338.00	2
338.00	342.70	1
342.70	359.70	2
359.70	361.30	1
361.30	372.70	2
372.70	375.00	1
375.00	405.10	2
405.10	408.40	6

LT08-102

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
1.50	22.70	2
22.70	69.40	4
69.40	87.00	1
87.00	94.50	2
94.50	97.60	1

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FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
97.60	120.80	2
120.80	122.40	1
122.40	139.00	2
139.00	142.50	1
142.50	154.30	2
154.30	156.00	1
156.00	163.80	2
163.80	169.20	1
169.20	170.70	2
170.70	177.40	1
177.40	209.00	2
209.00	212.50	1
212.50	214.80	2
214.80	219.00	8
219.00	235.60	2
235.60	289.60	5

LT08-103

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
0.00	2.70	2
2.70	10.21	2
10.21	11.60	6
11.60	16.60	2
16.60	18.46	2
18.46	39.10	2
39.10	48.06	2
48.06	59.85	2
59.85	61.30	6
61.30	62.56	2
62.56	147.83	5

LT08-104

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
0.00	3.70	2
3.70	17.43	2
17.43	21.51	1
21.51	45.52	2
45.52	46.95	6
46.95	52.30	2
52.30	56.30	4
56.30	144.88	2
144.88	157.36	2
157.36	160.78	4
160.78	169.66	2
169.66	232.58	6

232.58	248.95	2
248.95	255.24	2
255.24	261.24	2
261.24	268.64	5
268.64	289.97	4

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FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
289.97	292.05	6
292.05	298.54	4
298.54	300.25	1
300.25	311.35	2
311.35	323.41	2
323.41	327.15	1
327.15	334.90	6
334.90	347.42	2
347.42	353.34	2
353.34	357.28	2
357.28	419.10	2

LT08-105

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
0.00	44.80	2
44.80	63.00	1
63.00	68.00	2
68.00	72.00	1
72.00	75.00	2
75.00	81.80	1
81.80	86.20	2
86.20	93.20	1
93.20	98.20	2
98.20	102.40	1
102.40	115.10	2
115.10	121.70	1
121.70	123.10	2
123.10	131.00	1
131.00	136.00	1
136.00	148.50	2
148.50	154.30	1
154.30	159.50	2
159.50	171.90	1
171.90	174.00	2
174.00	177.00	1
177.00	180.70	1
180.70	195.80	2
195.80	200.00	1
200.00	220.40	2
220.40	229.80	1
229.80	239.00	2
239.00	248.60	1
248.60	252.40	2
252.40	257.50	1
257.50	259.00	2
259.00	285.80	4
285.80	292.00	2
292.00	294.10	1
294.10	306.50	2
306.50	310.40	8
310.40	312.20	1

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FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
312.20	314.40	2
314.40	316.00	1
316.00	363.80	2
363.80	365.80	8
365.80	370.00	2
370.00	380.00	1
380.00	384.00	2
384.00	390.00	1
390.00	396.20	1

LT08-106

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
0.00	6.10	
6.10	8.20	1
8.20	13.50	4
13.50	77.80	1

77.80	84.80	4
84.80	156.20	1
156.20	160.70	4
160.70	188.60	1
188.60	191.90	2
191.90	220.60	1
220.60	222.10	4
222.10	224.30	1
224.30	228.60	1
228.60	239.27	1

LT08-107

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
6.10	21.70	4
21.70	38.20	1
38.20	40.70	2
40.70	62.50	1
62.50	66.80	2
66.80	69.00	1
69.00	107.00	2
107.00	110.60	1
110.60	114.50	2
114.50	122.40	1
122.40	157.70	2
157.70	161.00	1
161.00	164.20	8
164.20	172.00	2
172.00	175.30	1
175.30	177.80	2
177.80	197.80	4
197.80	199.80	6
199.80	202.70	8
202.70	209.70	6
209.70	216.10	8

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FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
216.10	220.00	6
220.00	233.70	2
233.70	239.00	6
239.00	260.00	2
260.00	266.00	1
266.00	277.40	2
277.40	280.00	6
280.00	298.60	2
298.60	308.70	6
308.70	310.60	2
310.60	322.20	6
322.20	334.60	2
334.60	336.20	1
336.20	342.00	2
342.00	353.40	4
353.40	355.40	2
355.40	400.80	4

LT08-108

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
0.00	6.00	1
6.00	34.00	2
34.00	36.50	1
36.50	74.40	2
74.40	76.20	8
76.20	132.80	2
132.80	139.20	8
139.20	154.40	2
154.40	159.20	1
159.20	181.20	2
181.20	188.80	1
188.80	221.20	2
221.20	224.70	1
224.70	237.00	2
237.00	239.10	1
239.10	291.00	2
291.00	305.10	6
305.10	307.50	8
307.50	350.50	2
350.50	352.70	6
352.70	398.20	2

398.20	432.80	6

LT08-109

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
0.00	11.00	2
11.00	22.30	6
22.30	25.70	2
25.70	46.00	6
46.00	47.70	2

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FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
47.70	58.00	6
58.00	61.60	8
61.60	66.10	6
66.10	73.30	2
73.30	188.40	6
188.40	194.60	2
194.60	208.10	6
208.10	247.40	2
247.40	251.11	6
251.11	279.40	2
279.40	330.40	6
330.40	359.66	5

LT08-110

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
0.00	17.00	1
17.00	27.20	2
27.20	36.00	1
36.00	40.50	2
40.50	44.40	1
44.40	48.30	2
48.30	51.40	1
51.40	53.40	6
53.40	105.40	2
105.40	109.50	8
109.50	147.50	2
147.50	150.50	8
150.50	172.20	2
172.20	174.70	1
174.70	180.50	2
180.50	208.50	6
208.50	211.10	2
211.10	218.70	6
218.70	230.00	2
230.00	232.00	1
232.00	256.00	2
256.00	263.80	1
263.80	285.00	2
285.00	289.50	8
289.50	297.80	6
297.80	304.80	2

LT08-111

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
0.00	3.00	
3.00	18.40	4
18.40	20.70	2
20.70	30.70	4
30.70	73.20	1
73.20	75.60	2

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FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
75.60	144.45	2
144.45	147.30	1
147.30	173.20	2
173.20	178.40	1
178.40	181.60	2
181.60	186.70	1
186.70	193.10	6
193.10	200.70	2
200.70	203.90	4
203.90	216.90	2
216.90	220.30	6
220.30	230.40	2

230.40	232.20	6
232.20	255.60	2
255.60	260.50	1
260.50	268.35	6
268.35	290.20	5
290.20	295.55	10
295.55	308.80	5
308.80	313.40	10
313.40	362.71	5

LT08-112

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
0.00	2.00	
2.00	62.95	1
62.95	66.10	2
66.10	85.50	1
85.50	113.80	2
113.80	117.40	1
117.40	122.70	2
122.70	125.85	1
125.85	143.65	2
143.65	149.02	1
149.02	154.05	2
154.05	159.50	4
159.50	166.60	2
166.60	172.70	4
172.70	194.30	2
194.30	198.70	1
198.70	219.75	2
219.75	224.30	4
224.30	233.30	2
233.30	236.85	1
236.85	280.90	2
280.90	286.70	1
286.70	304.45	2
304.45	319.70	2
319.70	336.40	2
336.40	341.13	6
341.13	345.50	2

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FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
345.50	350.45	1
350.45	363.10	2
363.10	367.43	2
367.43	369.80	6
369.80	378.40	2
378.40	414.53	2

LT08-113

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
0.00	2.70	
2.70	21.62	4
21.62	32.08	4
32.08	80.04	1
80.04	82.93	2
82.93	95.65	2
95.65	101.10	2
101.10	104.08	6
104.08	109.57	2
109.57	114.30	2
114.30	129.80	2
129.80	142.05	2
142.05	163.60	2
163.60	165.65	6
165.65	188.32	2
188.32	204.83	5

LT08-114

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
0.00	2.00	
2.00	85.87	1
85.87	88.60	2
88.60	111.65	1
111.65	129.02	2
129.02	137.70	1
137.70	145.00	2

145.00	149.40	2
149.40	163.07	1
163.07	435.86	4

LT08-115

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
0.00	47.20	1
47.20	49.50	2
49.50	72.60	1
72.60	76.70	1
76.70	90.80	1
90.80	92.70	1
92.70	100.00	1
100.00	148.60	1

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FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
148.60	151.40	1
151.40	153.80	2
153.80	159.50	1
159.50	161.40	2
161.40	176.00	1
176.00	180.70	8
180.70	184.30	1
184.30	190.00	8
190.00	229.30	1
229.30	230.70	2
230.70	234.00	1
234.00	235.80	2
235.80	252.00	1
252.00	257.80	1
257.80	260.00	2
260.00	262.00	1
262.00	280.30	1
280.30	288.00	2
288.00	291.00	1
291.00	293.00	2
293.00	301.20	1
301.20	305.00	8
305.00	313.94	1

LT08-116

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
0.00	34.70	2
34.70	37.30	8
37.30	45.70	2
45.70	47.90	6
47.90	59.30	2
59.30	62.20	8
62.20	90.60	2
90.60	92.50	8
92.50	96.00	2
96.00	99.80	8
99.80	133.80	2
133.80	135.80	8
135.80	143.60	2
143.60	146.00	8
146.00	174.30	2
174.30	179.90	1
179.90	199.00	2
199.00	206.00	8
206.00	215.90	2
215.90	220.00	8
220.00	224.30	2
224.30	226.00	8
226.00	234.50	2
234.50	237.00	5
237.00	245.30	2

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FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
245.30	250.80	8
250.80	269.50	2
269.50	271.10	8
271.10	279.60	2
279.60	306.07	6

LT08-117

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
0.00	6.70	4
6.70	7.04	6
7.04	7.70	4
7.70	8.08	6
8.08	62.23	4
62.23	63.50	10
63.50	64.90	4
64.90	65.03	10
65.03	71.90	4
71.90	72.57	6
72.57	73.12	4
73.12	74.06	6
74.06	75.75	4
75.75	76.40	6
76.40	77.40	4
77.40	78.14	6
78.14	82.40	4
82.40	82.60	10
82.60	84.48	4
84.48	84.60	10
84.60	85.30	4
85.30	85.46	6
85.46	89.47	4
89.47	89.72	6
89.72	90.51	4
90.51	90.74	10
90.74	106.40	4
106.40	106.53	6
106.53	111.36	4
111.36	111.80	10
111.80	112.78	4
112.78	113.02	10
113.02	121.63	4
121.63	121.74	10
121.74	152.63	4
152.63	152.73	10
152.73	166.87	4
166.87	166.97	10
166.97	168.27	4
168.27	168.46	10
168.46	213.36	4

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HOLE-ID

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
0.00	16.70	1
16.70	28.50	2
28.50	40.80	1
40.80	49.80	2
49.80	65.40	1
65.40	74.10	2
74.10	76.20	1
76.20	80.70	2
80.70	84.50	1
84.50	90.00	1
90.00	94.90	2
94.90	98.70	1
98.70	100.60	2
100.60	103.30	1
103.30	109.10	2
109.10	112.00	8
112.00	117.40	1
117.40	119.40	8
119.40	128.40	2
128.40	134.50	1
134.50	141.80	2
141.80	143.30	8
143.30	152.40	1
152.40	174.80	2
174.80	178.40	1
178.40	203.20	2
203.20	205.30	1
205.30	236.00	2
236.00	240.30	8
240.30	246.00	2

246.00	251.00	8
251.00	253.70	2
253.70	256.20	8
256.20	272.30	2
272.30	278.70	1
278.70	293.30	2
293.30	296.20	8
296.20	301.20	2
301.20	303.00	8
303.00	306.40	4
306.40	326.20	2
326.20	331.20	7
331.20	354.60	2
354.60	360.00	1
360.00	367.10	2
367.10	371.50	2
371.50	382.00	5
382.00	386.50	1
386.50	402.34	5

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FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
0.00	123.00	4
123.00	161.60	2
161.60	169.50	1
169.50	214.40	2
214.40	217.50	8
217.50	222.00	2
222.00	225.00	1
225.00	273.60	2
273.60	276.20	1
276.20	296.70	2
296.70	299.20	6
299.20	302.40	1
302.40	313.30	2
313.30	316.00	6
316.00	349.50	2
349.50	360.10	2
360.10	371.50	1

LT08-120

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
0.00	47.99	4
47.99	48.66	6
48.66	60.68	4
60.68	60.84	10
60.84	107.24	4
107.24	109.16	6
109.16	124.60	4
124.60	124.93	10
124.93	138.66	4
138.66	138.76	10
138.76	138.80	4
138.80	139.18	10
139.18	153.07	4
153.07	153.20	10
153.20	161.54	4
161.54	162.92	10
162.92	225.24	4
225.24	225.42	6
225.42	243.47	4
243.47	243.69	6
243.69	252.98	4

LT08-121

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE
0.00	269.75	4

LT08-122
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HOLE-ID

FROM TO ROCK CODE