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

ASSESSMENT REPORT

describing

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS, GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING, PROSPECTING AND WATER SURVEYS

at the

PLATA PROJECT

Cuzco 1-38	YC57479-YC57516	Plata	88	Y68684
Inca 1	Y68955		90	Y68686
2	YC57477		92	Y68688
3-7	Y68957-Y68961		94	Y68690
9	Y68963		96-112	Y68692-Y68708
10	YC57478		113-120	Y68773-Y68780
11	Y68965		122	Y68710
13-17	Y68967-Y68971		124	Y68712
19	Y68973		126	Y68714
21	Y68975		128-132	Y68716-Y68720
Plata 1-24	Y68588-Y68611		134	Y68722
25-32	Y68580-Y68587		136	Y68724
82	Y68678		145-152	Y68733-Y68740
84	Y68680		169-176	Y68781-Y68788
86	Y68682		177-180	Y68749-Y68752

NTS 105N/9 & 105O/12
Latitude 63°37'N; Longitude 132°00'W

in the
Mayo Mining District
Yukon Territory

prepared by
Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

for

ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES INC.

by
Doug Eaton, B.Sc. Geology and Sarah Eaton, B.Sc. Geology
May 2008

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INTRODUCTION

The Plata and Inca properties collectively comprise the Plata Project (or the "Properties"). They are located in east-central Yukon and host silver-, gold- and lead-bearing veins and stockwork zones. They are owned by Rockhaven Resources Inc., which purchased them on November 30, 2007 from Strategic Metals Ltd.

During August 2007, Strategic Metals conducted a three-phase exploration program involving: 1) the surveying and photographing of old workings on the Plata property; 2) helicopter-borne magnetic and variable time domain electromagnetic (VTEM) surveys over the Properties; and 3) an initial water quality baseline study of creeks in the immediate vicinity of the Properties. Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited was directly involved in the first phase of exploration, which was conducted from a small fly camp on the Plata property between August 10 and 19. The authors participated in the first phase and supervised the other phases of the program. Much of this report was taken from a NI 43-101 compliant technical report summarizing work activities on the Properties (Carlson, 2008). The author's Statements of Qualifications are in Appendix I.

PROPERTY LOCATION, CLAIM DATA AND ACCESS

The adjoining Plata and Inca properties are located in east-central Yukon Territory (Figure 1). The claim block is centred at latitude 63°37'N and longitude 132°00'W on National Topographic System map sheets 105N/9 and 105O/12.

The claims are all staked under terms of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and are registered with the Mayo Mining Recorder under the name of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited, which holds them in trust for Rockhaven. Collectively, they comprise a block of 149 mineral claims that cover a total area of approximately 3000 hectares. The locations of the individual claims are shown on Figure 2 while claim tenure information is tabulated below.

Table I - Claim Tenure Information

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date*
Cuzco 1-38	YC57479-YC57516	October 17, 2008
Inca 1	Y68955	March 5, 2012
2	YC57477	October 17, 2008
3-7	Y68957-Y68961	March 5, 2012
9	Y68963	March 5, 2012
10	YC57478	October 17, 2008
11	Y68965	March 5, 2012
13-17	Y68967-Y68971	March 5, 2012
19	Y68973	March 5, 2012
21	Y68975	March 5, 2012

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FIGURE 1

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

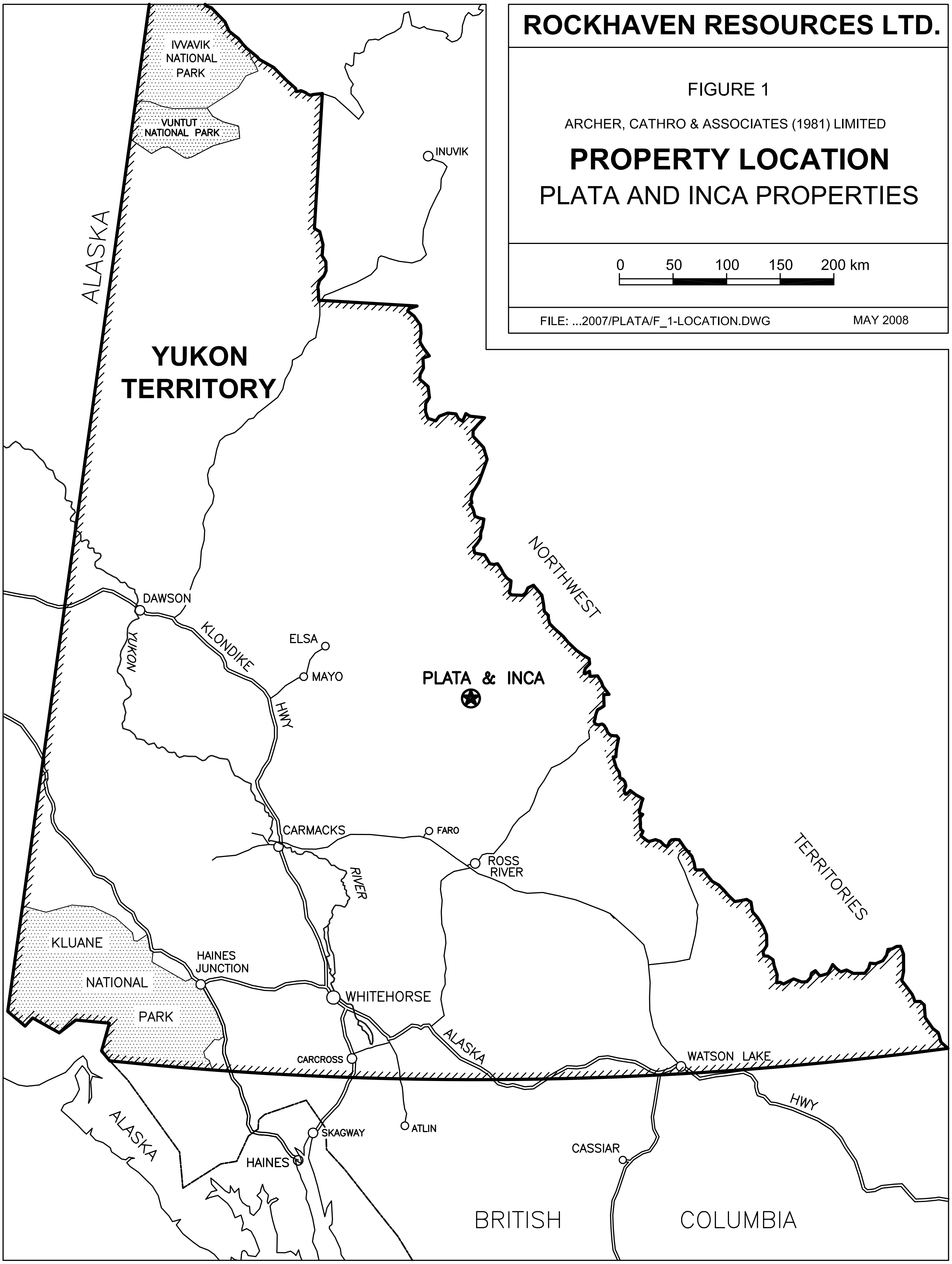
PROPERTY LOCATION

PLATA AND INCA PROPERTIES

0 50 100 150 200 km

FILE: ...2007/PLATA/F_1-LOCATION.DWG

MAY 2008



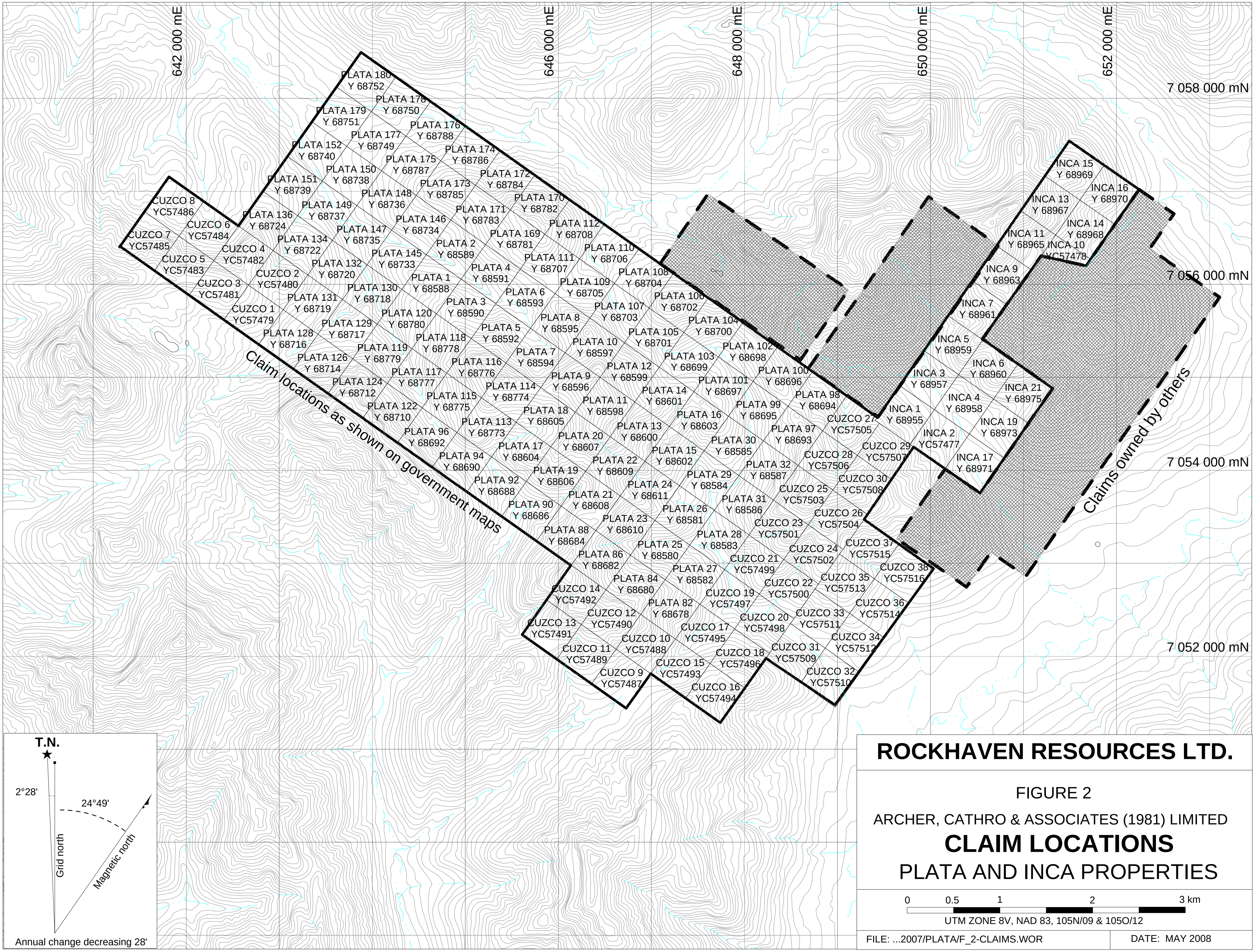


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FIGURE 2

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CLAIM LOCATIONS

PLATA AND INCA PROPERTIES

FILE: ...2007/PLATA/F_2-CLAIMS.WOR | DATE: MAY 2008

Plata 1-24	Y68588-Y68611	March 5, 2012
25-32	Y68580-Y68587	March 5, 2012
82	Y68678	March 5, 2012
84	Y68680	March 5, 2012
86	Y68682	March 5, 2012
88	Y68684	March 5, 2012
90	Y68686	March 5, 2012
92	Y68688	March 5, 2012
94	Y68690	March 5, 2012
96-112	Y68692-Y68708	March 5, 2012
113-120	Y68773-Y68780	March 5, 2012
122	Y68710	March 5, 2012
124	Y68712	March 5, 2012
126	Y68714	March 5, 2012
128-132	Y68716-Y68720	March 5, 2012
134	Y68722	March 5, 2012
136	Y68724	March 5, 2012
145-152	Y68733-Y68740	March 5, 2012
169-176	Y68781-Y68788	March 5, 2012
177-180	Y68749-Y68752	March 5, 2012

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

The Plata and Inca properties are located 190 km east of the village of Mayo and 165 km north of the community of Ross River. Both Mayo and Ross River are accessible by the Yukon highway system and have government-maintained gravel airstrips. The city of Whitehorse, the capital of Yukon Territory, lies 407 km by road south of Mayo and 360 km by road southwest of Ross River.

The Properties can be reached by helicopter from seasonal bases in Mayo and Ross River. A gravel airstrip suitable for all types of bush aircraft is located 11 km south of the Properties, but a road connecting it to the Properties can only be used by all-terrain vehicles (ATVs). A 110 km long winter road that has been used at various times to mobilize heavy equipment to the Properties extends from the airstrip to the North Canol Road, a gravel road that runs northeast from Ross River to development projects near the border between Yukon and Northwest Territories. An extensive system of four wheel drive roads and bulldozer trails connects the various work areas on the Properties.

During the first phase of the 2007 program, access was provided to the Plata property from Mayo by a Bell 206B contracted from Trans North Helicopters of Whitehorse and an Islander operated by Sifton Air of Haines Junction. Helicopter transportation while the crew was on the Plata property and during demobilization was provided by a Bell 206B operated by Capital Helicopters (1995) Inc. of Whitehorse. The Islander of Sifton Air also participated in the demobilization.

The VTEM survey was conducted by an AStar B3 helicopter provided by the geophysical contractor. The survey was done from a temporary base in Mayo with logical support by Sifton Air and intraday refuelling at the Plata airstrip.

The water sampling survey utilized a Bell 2006B helicopter operated by Trans North from its base at Mayo.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

Property Ownership

High grade silver-lead showings in the Plata Project area were discovered and staked in 1969 by Atlas Exploration Ltd. on behalf of Hess Project (Atlas, Quebec Cartier Mining Company and Phillip Brothers (Canada) Inc.) The showings were restaked in 1972 by a joint venture consisting of Dynasty Exploration Ltd. (80%) and Atlas (20%), as the Plata and Inca claims. At that time the claim blocks covered a much larger area than is covered by the current Properties.

In 1974, Atlas changed its name to Cima Resources Ltd. and in 1975 Dynasty was merged into Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation. The Properties were sold in 1983 to Ebony Resources Corporation, which transferred them to a related company, Dawson Eldorado Gold Exploration Ltd. in 1984. In 1987, Pacific Trans-Ocean Resources Ltd. optioned the Properties but it terminated the agreement the following year. Dawson Eldorado later changed its business direction and conveyed the Properties to Gold City Mining Ltd. In 1993, Gold City sold the Properties to Avanti Minerals Inc., which transferred them to Big Blackfoot Resources Ltd. in 1997. Alliance Pacific Gold Corp. optioned the Properties that year but later terminated the agreement. Copper Ridge Exploration Inc. optioned the Properties in 2001 from Big Blackfoot, but this option was also terminated before earn-in. In 2005, Big Blackfoot transferred the Properties to a wholly owned subsidiary, Western Energy Services Corp.

On August 2, 2007, Strategic Metals purchased the Properties outright from Western Energy for a sum of $1 million.

On November 30, 2007, Rockhaven signed an agreement with Strategic Metals, which sold the Plata and Inca properties and two other mineral properties in Yukon (Zap and Groundhog) to Rockhaven in return for 8 million common shares of Rockhaven.

Work Completed

The location of historical workings, campsites and the main showings on the Plata and Inca properties and on adjoining claims owned by others are illustrated on Figure 3.

Initial work following discovery in 1969 included prospecting, geochemical sampling and hand trenching (Aho, 1972). In 1972, Dynasty commenced a more comprehensive program that included property-wide prospecting and grid-based geological mapping and soil sampling, which identified more than forty showings. Dynasty also carried out bulldozer trenching over the main showings and completed 401 m of diamond drilling in 6 holes at the P-4 vein (Figure 4). In 1973, a winter road and airstrip were constructed and more geological mapping, grid soil

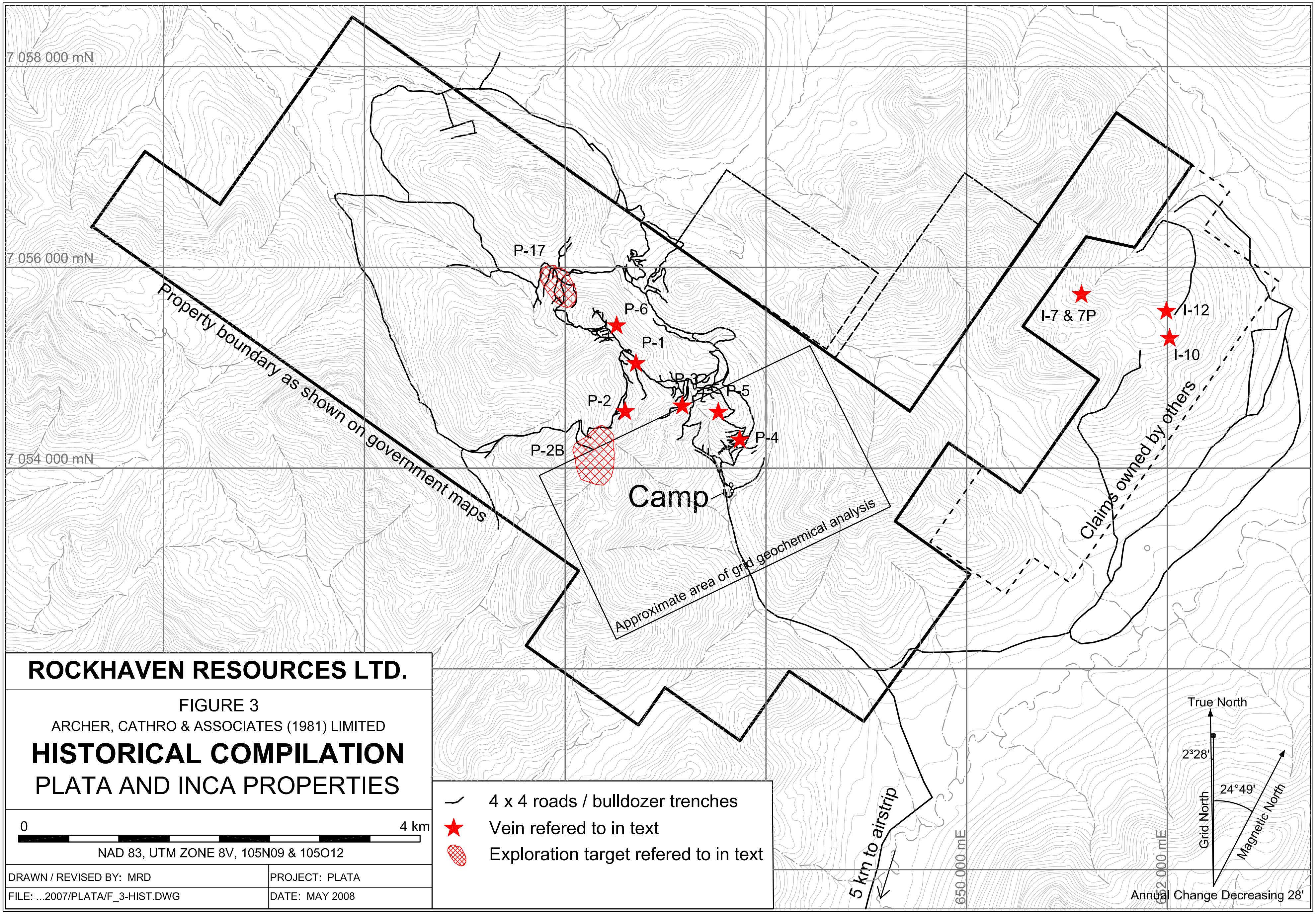
7 058 000 mN
7 056 000 mN
7 054 000 mN
650 000 mE
652 000 mE
Property boundary as shown on government maps
P-17
P-6
P-1
P-3
P-5
P-2
P-4
P-2B
Camp
Approximate area of grid geochemical analysis
I-7 & 7P
I-12
I-10
Claims owned by others
5 km to airstrip
True North
2°28'
Grid North
24°49'
Magnetic North
Annual Change Decreasing 28'
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FIGURE 3
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
HISTORICAL COMPILATION
PLATA AND INCA PROPERTIES
0
4 km
NAD 83, UTM ZONE 8V, 105N09 & 105O12
DRAWN / REVISED BY: MRD
PROJECT: PLATA
FILE: ...2007/PLATA/F_3-HIST.DWG
DATE: MAY 2008
4 x 4 roads / bulldozer trenches
Vein refered to in text
Exploration target refered to in text

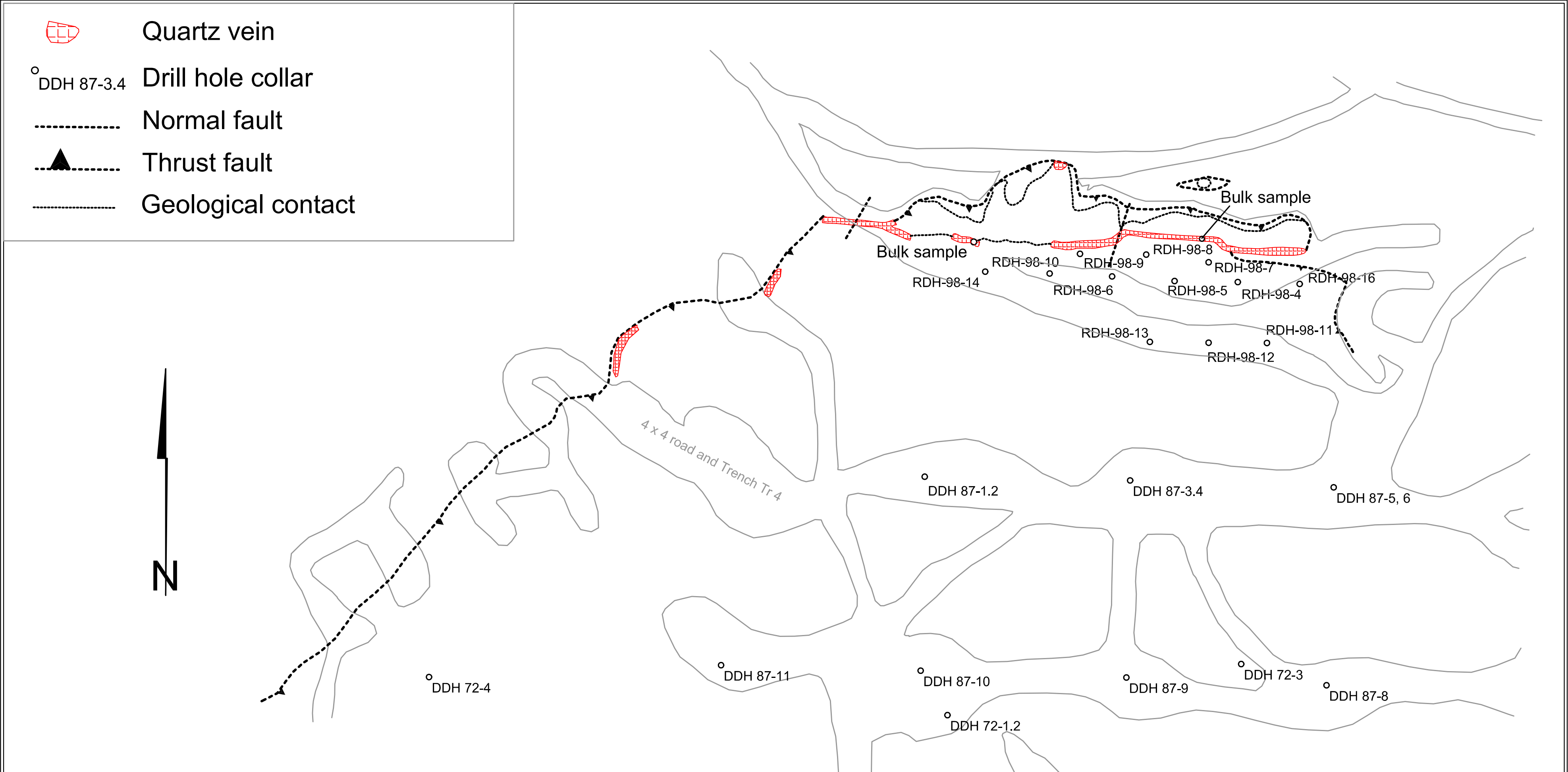

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FIGURE 4

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

DETAIL P-4 VEIN

PLATA PROPERTY

DRAWN / REVISED BY: MRD	PROJECT: PLATA
FILE: ...2007/PLATA/F_4-P4.DWG	DATE: MAY 2008

sampling and bulldozer trenching were done (Roberts and Lane, 1973 and Roberts, 1974a). Bulldozer trenching continued in 1974 (Roberts, 1974b).

In 1976, Lessees A. Harmon and F. Lavoie shipped about 81.6 tonnes of hand-sorted ore, averaging approximately 8,571 g/t silver (250 oz/ton) and 70% lead, from three different showings on the Plata claims (Harman, 1977). From 1983 to 1985, Dawson Eldorado shipped another 1,960 tonnes averaging 4,697 g/t silver (137 oz/ton) from four veins on the Plata property (Deklerk and Traynor, 2004). This production was hand sorted, bagged, flown by helicopter to the airstrip, then flown by fixed-wing aircraft to Ross River and finally trucked to the smelter. The locations of the productive veins are shown on Figure 3 while production data for each vein are summarized on Table II. (Note: some mineralization was also shipped from the Inca vein system during the period 1983 to 1985. This mineralization is assumed to have been produced from claims that are now owned by other parties based on vein locations relative to claim locations as shown on government maps. Some earlier maps show the Inca claims in different locations, such that they cover some of the productive veins. Detailed claim surveys will be required to resolve this discrepancy.)

The most productive vein was the P-2 vein located at an elevation of 1735 m on the Plata property. In late 1984, Dawson Eldorado drove an adit 110 m below the surface trace of the P-2 vein, which totalled 400 m of drifting and crosscutting. The adit identified the vein structure but did not discover “ore” grade mineralization. Thirteen diamond drill holes were also completed in 1985.

In 1987, Pacific Trans-Ocean completed 670 m of diamond drilling in 15 holes (Figure 4) and mined 65.5 tonnes from the P-6 vein and 37 tonnes from the P-4 vein (Van Angeren, 1987). Much of this material is still sitting at the airstrip.

In 1996, Dawson Eldorado carried out some additional sampling and completed 975 m of diamond drilling in seven holes at the P-4 and nearby P-3 veins. In 1998, Alliance Pacific conducted trench sampling and drilled sixteen reverse circulation holes at the P-4 vein (Figure 4).

Summary of Key Results

The following table summarizes historical production from veins on the Plata property, which was shipped to smelters (from Van Angeren, 1986):

Table II - Historical Production - Plata Vein System

Vein	Year	Tonnes Shipped	Grade g/t (oz/ton) Silver	Silver Produced (oz)
P-1	1976	32	10285 (300)	10,500
P-1	1984	9	6857 (200)	2,000
P-2	1976,-83,-84	1636	2571-6857 (75-200)	237,500
P-5	1976,-83,-84	91	3428-5143 (100-150)	15,000
P-6	1976,-83,-84	273	2400 (70)	25,000

In addition, a total of 65.5 tonnes were mined from the P-6 vein in 1987, which reportedly averaged 5142 g/t silver and 5.76 g/t gold. Production that year from the P-4 vein totalled 37 tonnes grading 3531 g/t silver and 5.73 g/t gold (Stewart, 2001). There is no record of this material being smelted.

Key drill results are described in the Historical Diamond Drilling section.

GEOMORPHOLOGY AND CLIMATE

The Properties lie within the Bostock Range of the Hess Mountains. They are situated between the Rogue and Hess Rivers, which ultimately drain into the Bering Sea via the Pelly and Yukon Rivers. The Properties cover mountainous terrain with elevations ranging from 750 m to more than 2100 m above sea level. Outcrop is sparse in lower areas, which have been glaciated and are blanketed by till of varying thickness. At higher elevation, outcrop is relatively abundant along ridge crests and on north- and east-facing slopes, but elsewhere talus and scree predominate over glacial till.

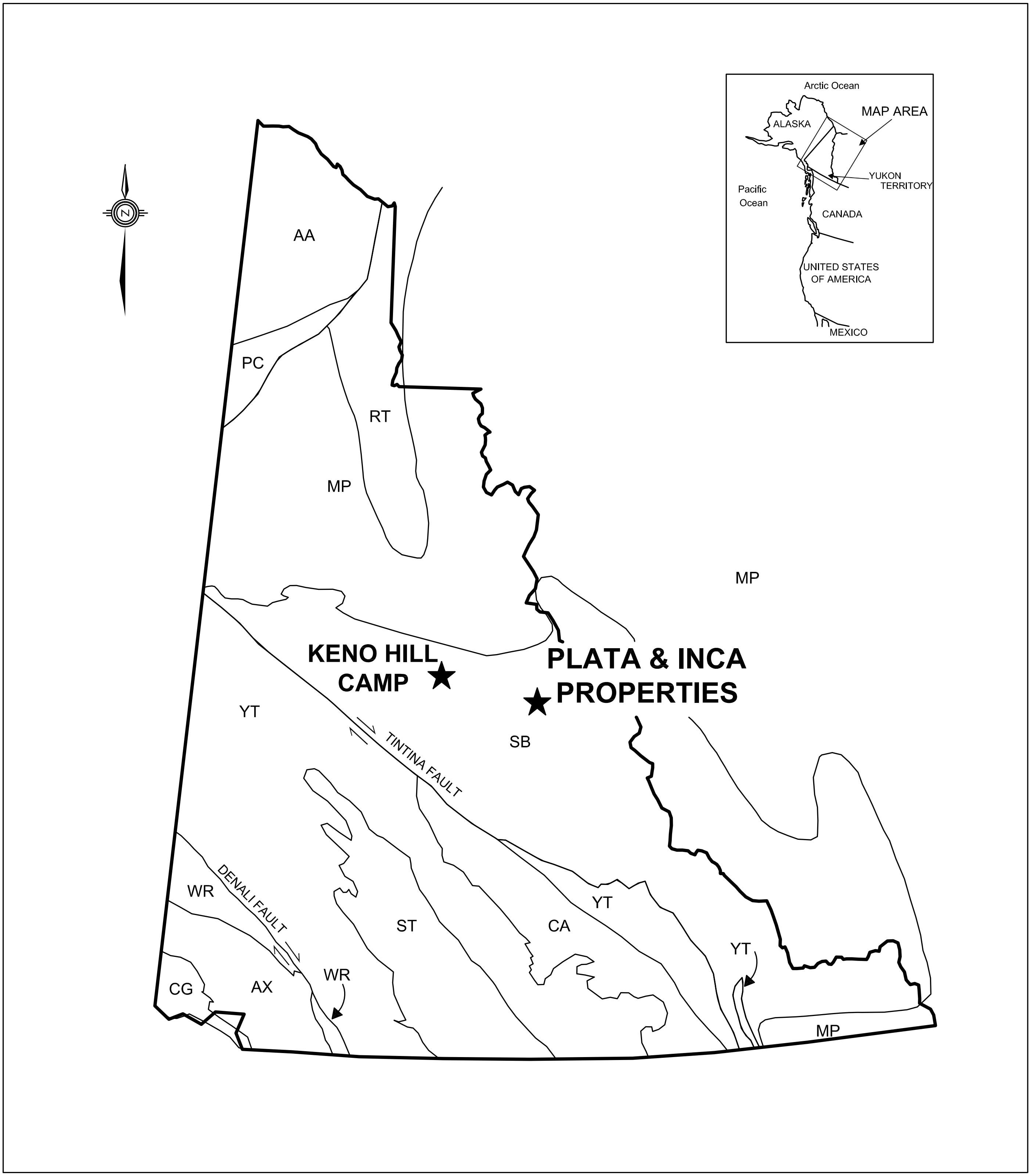
Creek bottoms are heavily vegetated with mature spruce forests and willow thickets. These stands gradually give way to stunted spruce and buckbrush until treeline is reached at about 1400 m. Open slopes interspersed with occasional alpine grasses and shrubs occur at higher elevations.

The climate in the Plata Project area is typical of northern continental regions with long, cold winters, truncated fall and spring seasons and short, mild summers. Detailed climate information is not available for the Properties, but the closest weather station at Ross River reports average temperatures in January of -27˚C and in July of 14˚C (Yukon Community Profiles, 2007). Total average precipitation is approximately 161 cm, mainly occurring as rain during the summer months. Maximum snow pack averages about 98 cm. Although summers are relatively mild, arctic cold fronts often cover the area and snowfall can occur in any month. Sunlight ranges from 22 hours per day in June to approximately seven hours per day in late December. The Properties are mostly snow free from early June to late September.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Plata and Inca properties lie within Selwyn Basin (Figure 5), a tectonic element that comprises deep water clastic sediments, cherts and minor carbonates deposited along the North American continental margin during Paleozoic time (Pigage, 2004).

The Plata property is on the Lansing map sheet, which was originally mapped by Blusson (1974) and was updated by Roots, et al. (1995). The Inca Property is on the adjoining Niddery Lake map sheet, which was also mapped by Blusson (1974). The stratigraphic succession in the Plata Project area is floored by the Hyland Group, consisting mainly of green and maroon shales and coarser clastic sediments. This package is overlain by the Lower Ordovician to Silurian Road River Group, which includes the basal Duo Lake Formation and overlying Steel Formation. The Road River Group is predominantly composed of calcareous shales.



ANCESTRAL NORTH AMERICA

MP	Mackenzie Platform
SB	Selwyn Basin
RT	Richardson Trough

TERRANES
Displaced Continental Margin

AA	Arctic Alaska
CA	Cassiar
PC	Porcupine

Pericratonic Terranes

YT	Yukon-Tanana / Slide Mountain

ACCRETED TERRANES

ST	Stikinia / Cache Creek
AX	Alexander
WR	Wrangellia
CG	Chugach

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FIGURE 5

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

TECTONIC SETTING
PLATA AND INCA PROPERTIES

0 100 200 km

FILE: ...2007/PLATA/F_5-REGIONAL.DWG

DATE: MAY 2008

During Late Devonian, extensional tectonics and local rift basins resulted in thick accumulations of chert pebble conglomerate, along with siliceous shale, black chert and related barite lenses, all belonging to the Earn Group.

Ongoing basinal sedimentation in the Plata Project area included Carboniferous to Permian age sediments that have been named the Mount Christie Group (Gordey and Makepeace 1994) and the overlying Jones Lake Formation of Triassic age.

Sedimentation is interpreted to have ended in Mid-Jurassic as a result of collision of an arc along the western boundary of the basin, initiating a period of deformation and uplift. This was followed by widespread emplacement of Mid-Cretaceous granitic rocks of the Tombstone Intrusive Suite.

The main lithologies in the project area are summarized in Table III.

Table III - Lithological Units

MID- CRETACEOUS
TOMBSTONE INTRUSIVE SUITE

mqS	white and rusty weathering quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes and sills

TRIASSIC
JONES LAKE FORMATION

TrJ	interbedded orange-brown weathering olive green siliceous shale and recessive grey shale

CARBONIFEROUS to PERMIAN
MOUNT CHRISTIE GROUP (CPMC)

CPslt	orange-brown and dark grey weathering black siltstone
CPch	light grey weathering grey chert

DEVONIAN to LOWER CARBONIFEROUS
EARN GROUP (DME)

DME	undifferentiated shale, siliceous shale and chert
DMEsh	brown weathering, siliceous shale to argillite; minor siltstone
DMEch	gossanous white and yellow weathering, thin-to medium-bedded grey and black chert
DMEcpc	conglomerate and grit with chert clasts
DMEba	stratiform, laminated barite

LOWER ORDOVICIAN TO UPPER SILURIAN
ROAD RIVER GROUP (ODR)
Steel Formation

SSlc	grey weathering, black to grey pyritic chert; discontinuous grey fossiliferous limestone lenses and pods

Duo Lake Formation

OSDsc	calcareous, sooty black mudstone;
OSDca	calcareous black shale, siliceous argillite and chert
OSDsm	tan-brown weathering dolomitic siltstone, limestone and calcareous mudstone
OSDgc	black and grey banded chert, rusty brown weathering grey pyritic chert and minor chert-nodule limestone
OSDcm	thin bedded calcareous mudstone and silty shale

UPPER PROTEROZOIC TO MIDDLE CAMBRIAN

HYLAND GROUP (PCH)

PCHsh	maroon, green, brown and black shale and siltstone
PCHQ	light brown weathering grit, sandstone and thin bedded sandstone interbedded with shale
PCHI	white weathering, thick bedded, grey-white limestone

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

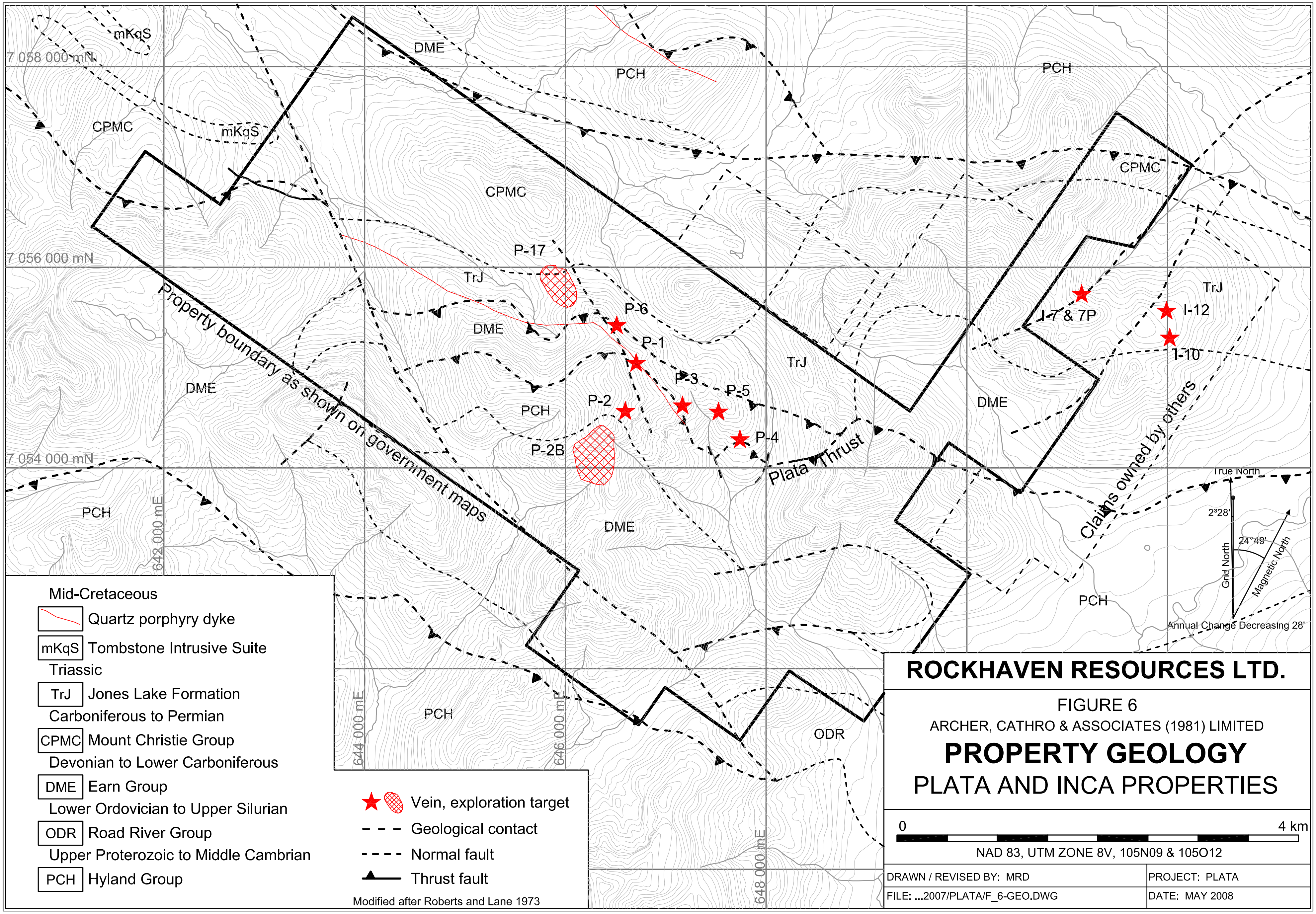
The Properties were originally mapped at a scale of 1:5000 by Roberts and Lane (1973), and this work has provided the foundation for the majority of further studies. The geology is dominated by northwest trending structures representing, for the most part, southwesterly directed thrust sheets (Figure 6). This has resulted in a complex array of imbricate thrust sheets within which individual sheets are often tightly deformed. Since much of the sedimentation within Selwyn Basin includes very similar lithologies through time, it is often difficult to distinguish the various units with certainty. Details of the property stratigraphy require further refinement with ongoing mapping efforts. Comments regarding the various units appear in the following paragraphs.

Hyland Group

The dominant and most readily recognized lithologies of the Upper Proterozoic to Middle Cambrian Hyland Group are maroon and green argillite and siltstone of the Narchilla Formation. This unit, with associated tan weathering grit and sandstone, is preserved in a thrust wedge that strikes northwesterly through a prominent peak near the centre of the Plata claim block (Plata Peak). A thick, grey, cliff-forming bedded limestone, which also occurs on Plata Peak and strikes northwest, may be part of this unit or may be younger. Folding is evident in some areas within this limestone unit and it is brecciated adjacent to steep faults.

Road River Group

Road River Group was mapped on the Properties by Blusson (1974), but none was recognized by Roberts and Lane (1973) or Roots et al. (1995). It is possible that some of the chert and shale exposed on the Properties belong to Road River Group.



mKqS
7 058 000 mN
DME
PCH
PCH
CPMC
mKqS
CPMC
CPMC
7 056 000 mN
P-17
TrJ
TrJ
P-6
DME
I-7 & 7P
I-12
P-1
I-10
TrJ
Property boundary as shown on government maps
DME
P-3
P-5
P-2
DME
PCH
P-4
P-2B
Plata Thrust
7 054 000 mN
Claims owned by others
True North
PCH
2°28'
24°49'
Grid North
Magnetic North
DME
642 000 mE
PCH
Annual Change Decreasing 28'
644 000 mE
646 000 mE
PCH
ODR
648 000 mE
Mid-Cretaceous
Quartz porphyry dyke
mKqS Tombstone Intrusive Suite
Triassic
TrJ Jones Lake Formation
Carboniferous to Permian
CPMC Mount Christie Group
Devonian to Lower Carboniferous
DME Earn Group
Lower Ordovician to Upper Silurian
ODR Road River Group
Upper Proterozoic to Middle Cambrian
PCH Hyland Group
Vein, exploration target
Geological contact
Normal fault
Thrust fault
Modified after Roberts and Lane 1973
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FIGURE 6
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
PLATA AND INCA PROPERTIES
0
4 km
NAD 83, UTM ZONE 8V, 105N09 & 105O12
DRAWN / REVISED BY: MRD
PROJECT: PLATA
FILE: ...2007/PLATA/F_6-GEO.DWG
DATE: MAY 2008

Earn Group

Earn Group on the Properties is typically rusty to dark grey and black weathering shale and chert, with local lenses of grey bedded barite and nodular barite units. The most distinctive Earn Group unit is a thick accumulation of chert pebble conglomerate that occurs in the southwestern part of the Plata property, striking to the northwest to form another prominent peak (Mt. Aho). Shales within the lower Earn Group are often strongly graphitic and pyritic.

Within the central part of the Plata property, thick, dark grey to black chert and siliceous shale units are resistant and cliff forming. Bedding within the shale is often obscured by a steep, southwesterly dipping axial plane cleavage. The shale includes numerous distinctive black, carbonaceous sometimes fissile units.

Stratiform barite occurs interbedded with the chert and shale at various locations on the Plata property.

Mount Christie Group

This is a monotonous sequence of orange-brown and dark grey weathering shale, siltstone and sandstone that occurs in the central and northern parts of the Plata property. Prior to its recognition by Roots, et al. (1995), these rocks were considered to be part of the Earn Group.

Jones Lake Formation

This unit overlies the Mount Christie Group in the north-central part of the Plata property, where it consists of laminated, brown and grey weathering, fine-grained calcareous siltstone and sandstone.

Tombstone Intrusive Suite

While a number of intrusive bodies occur peripheral to the Properties, the only occurrence within the claim block is a northwesterly striking felsic dyke and/or sill located along the Plata Thrust near the P-4 vein. The intrusion ranges from 10 to 20 m thick and is typically a pale orange weathering quartz-feldspar porphyry.

MINERALIZATION

Four types of mineralization have been identified in the Plata Project area (Van Angeren, 1987 and Carlson and Fields, 2001). The following paragraphs describe each type of mineralization. The locations of specific showings referred to below are illustrated on Figures 3 and 6.

1) High grade argentiferous siderite-sulphide veins are mostly hosted in northeast trending faults. The best mineralized lenses occur in dilatant zones developed where the steeply dipping faults penetrate competent strata. These lenses are typically a few metres to 100 m long and a few centimetres to 10 m wide. They are mineralized with heavily disseminated to massive galena, tetrahedrite and minor sphalerite in a gangue of siderite

with lesser quartz and minor barite and calcite. The lenses commonly grade between 1,714 and 10,285 g/t silver with 30 to 70% lead. Sphalerite comprises up to 20% of some lenses but is usually less than 5%. The sulphide minerals are characteristically coarse grained. Gold contents are low in these veins. The P-2 vein on the Plata property is an example of this type of mineralization.

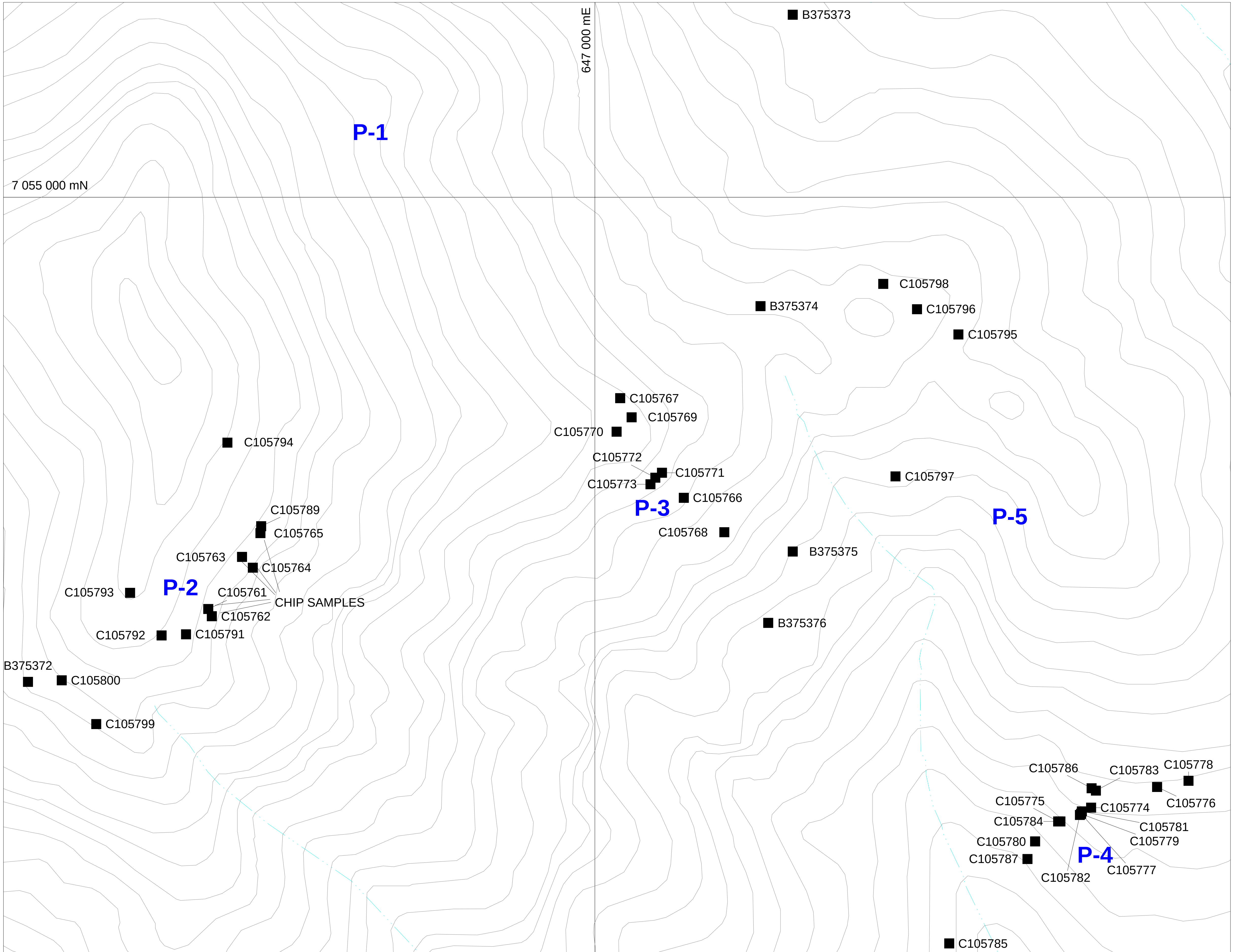
2) High- to medium-grade, auriferous, sulphide-quartz-clay veins are found within the Plata Thrust. The P-3 and P-4 veins are of this type. These veins show greater consistency of widths and grades, both laterally and downdip compared to other veins on the Properties (Carlson and Fields, 2001). They are mineralized with arsenopyrite, pyrite, galena, boulangerite, tetrahedrite and sphalerite in a quartz- and clay-dominated gangue. Tables VI and VII in the Historical Diamond Drilling section present drill results obtained from the P-4 vein zone.

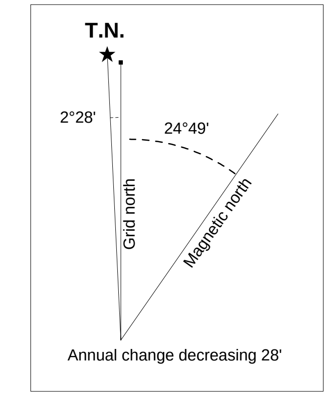
3) Medium- to low-grade argentiferous and auriferous quartz-sericite stockworks and veins are controlled by shallowly dipping, northwest trending, clay-altered shear zones. Veins P-6, and P-17 are examples of this type of mineralization. The P-2B vein has similar characteristics and exhibits chalcedonic breccia. These zones exhibit strong “shallow-level” epithermal features (Stewart, 2001).

4) Stratiform barite occurs at a number of localities in the Earn Group on the Properties and along strike to the north and northwest. No massive sulphide mineralization has been observed in these barite showings (Carlson and Fields, 2001). No significant silver, gold or lead assays have been reported from this type of mineralization.

A total of 54 rock samples were collected from the Plata property in 2007 to confirm the tenor of the mineralization in various vein zones and to identify accessory elements associated with the mineralization. Most of the samples were taken from the P-2, P-3 and P-4 veins; however, samples were also taken from a number of other locations. Rock sample locations are illustrated on Figure 7, while results for silver, gold, lead and zinc are shown on Figures 8 to 11, respectively. Sampling and analytical procedures are documented in Appendix II, complete analytical data is provided in Appendix III, and descriptions of the rock samples submitted for assay are included in Appendix IV.

Ten samples were taken from the P-2 vein, five of which were chip samples. The five float and outcrop specimen samples returned values up to 13,934 g/t silver, 0.760 ppb gold, 59.76% lead and 24.8% zinc. The chip samples were collected from an open cut from which massive galena had been previously mined. Three section lines up to six meters long and spaced over a distance of 120 m were sampled perpendicular to the apparent strike of the vein. Data concerning these chip samples are listed in the following table:





ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 7

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS

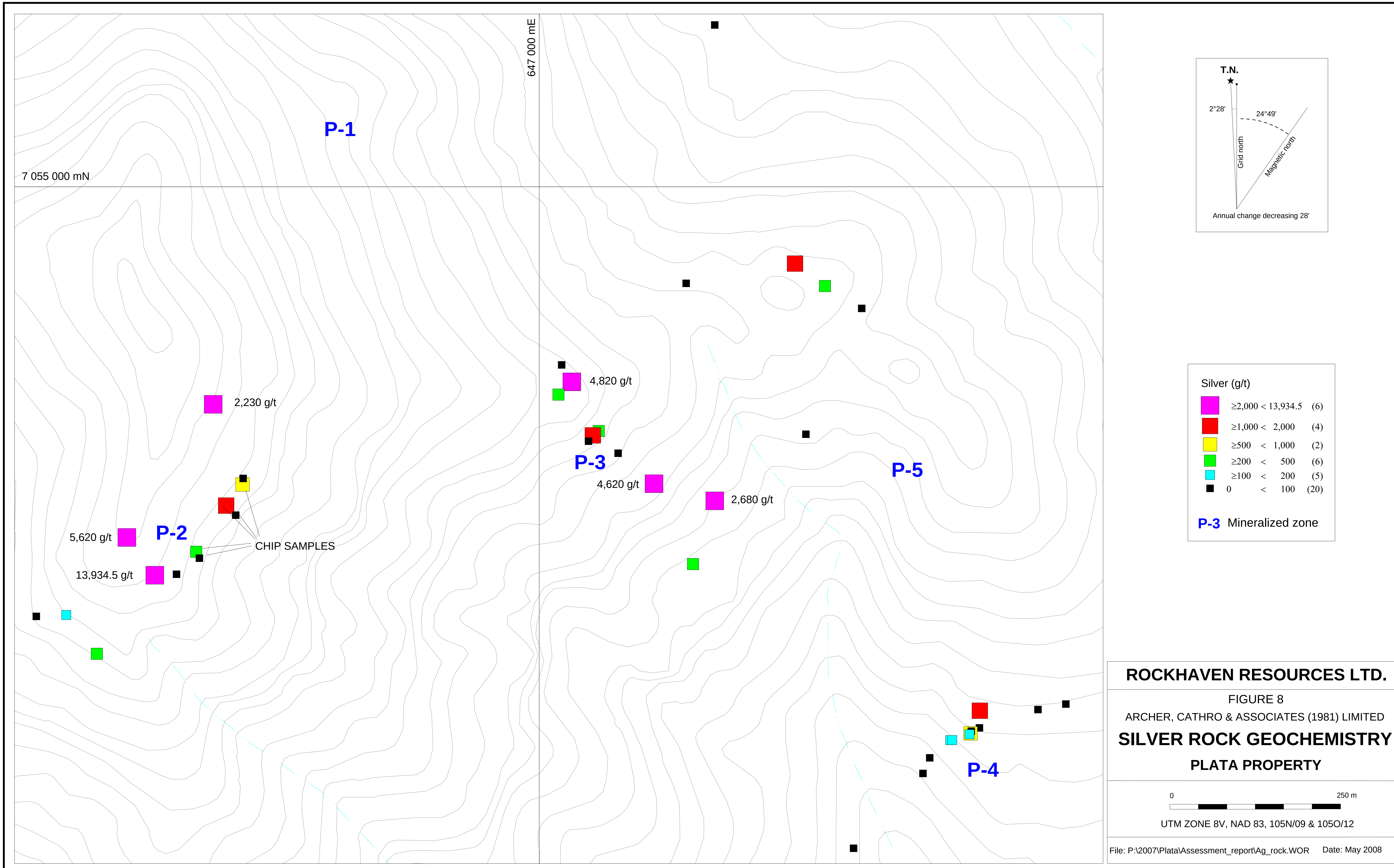
PLATA PROPERTY

0 250 m

UTM ZONE 8V, NAD 83, 105N/09 & 105O/12

File: P:\2007\Plata\Assessment_report\Rock.WOR

Date: May 2008



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

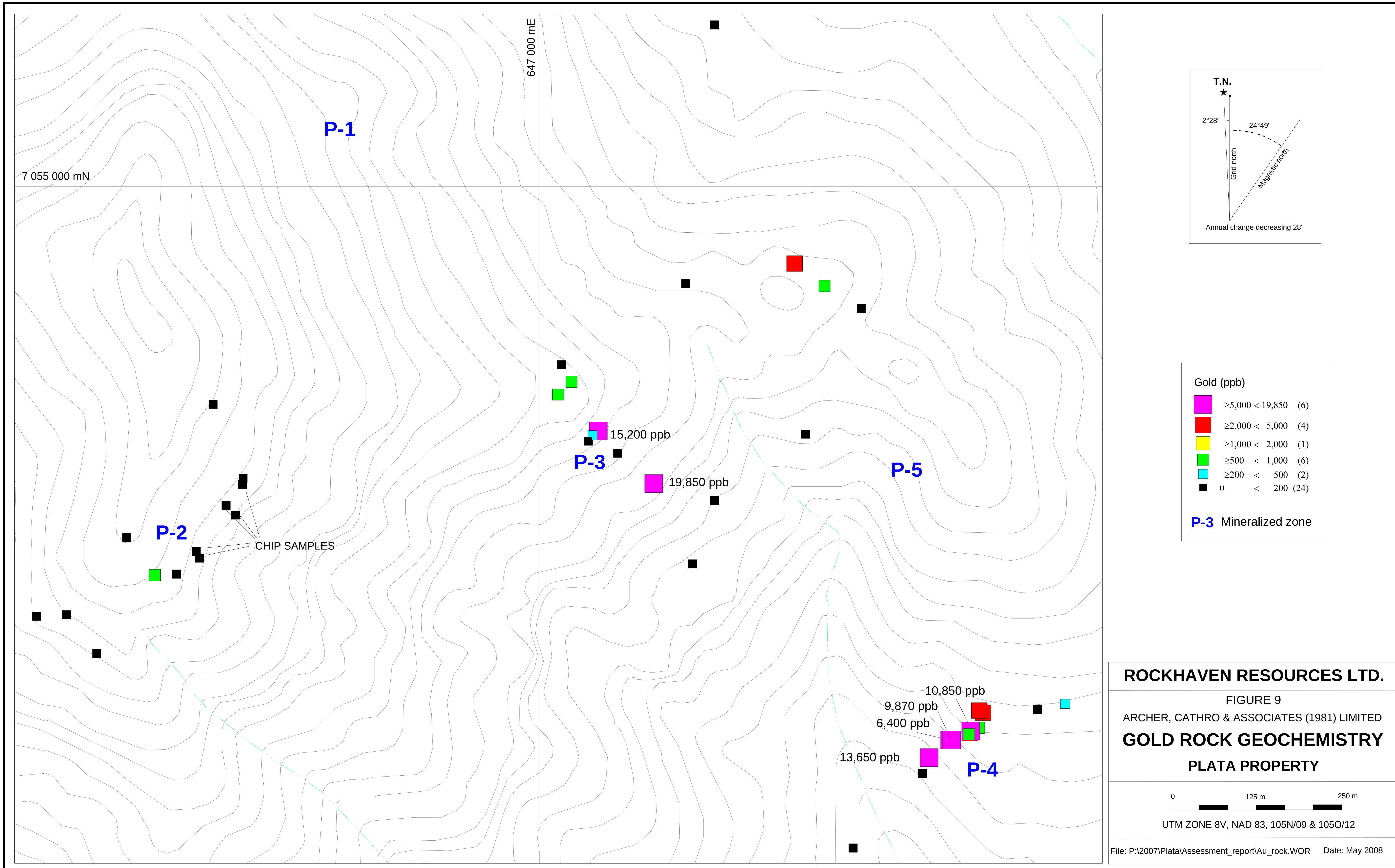
FIGURE 8

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

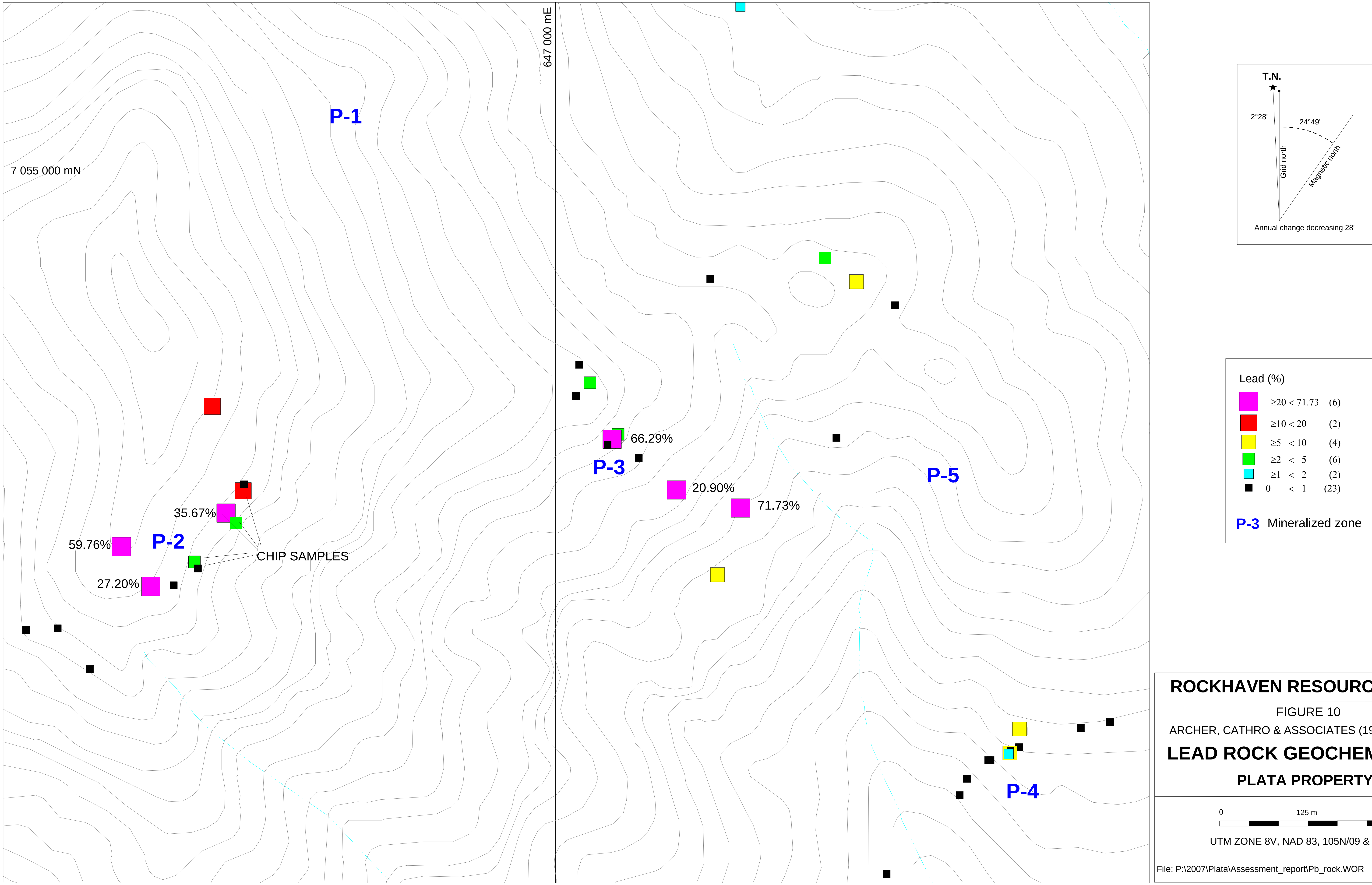
SILVER ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

PLATA PROPERTY

File: P:\2007\Plata\Assessment_report\Ag_rock.WOR Date: May 2008



647 000 mE
7 055 000 mN
P-1
P-2
P-3
P-4
P-5
CHIP SAMPLES
15,200 ppb
19,850 ppb
10,850 ppb
9,870 ppb
6,400 ppb
13,650 ppb
T.N.
2°28'
24°49'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 28'
Gold (ppb)
≥5,000 < 19,850 (6)
≥2,000 < 5,000 (4)
≥1,000 < 2,000 (1)
≥500 < 1,000 (6)
≥200 < 500 (2)
0 < 200 (24)
P-3 Mineralized zone
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 9
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
GOLD ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY
PLATA PROPERTY
0
125 m
250 m
UTM ZONE 8V, NAD 83, 105N/09 & 105O/12
File: P:\2007\Plata\Assessment_report\Au_rock.WOR
Date: May 2008



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 10

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

LEAD ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

PLATA PROPERTY

UTM ZONE 8V, NAD 83, 105N/09 & 105O/12

File: P:\2007\Plata\Assessment_report\Pb_rock.WOR   Date: May 2008

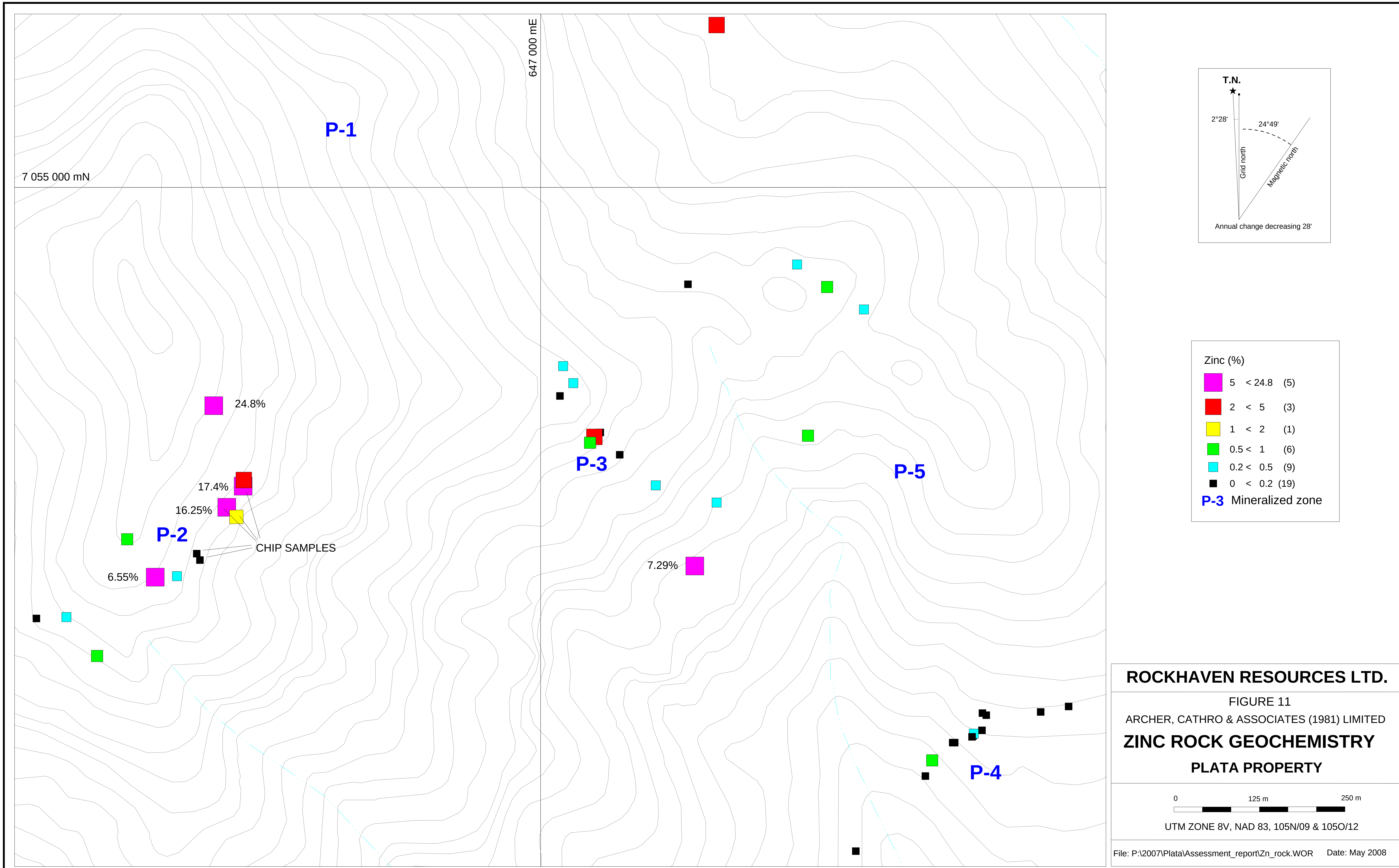

647 000 mE
7 055 000 mN
P-1
P-2
P-3
P-4
P-5
24.8%
17.4%
16.25%
6.55%
7.29%
CHIP SAMPLES
T.N.
2°28'
24°49'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 28'
Zinc (%)
5 < 24.8 (5)
2 < 5 (3)
1 < 2 (1)
0.5 < 1 (6)
0.2 < 0.5 (9)
0 < 0.2 (19)
P-3 Mineralized zone
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 11
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
ZINC ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY
PLATA PROPERTY
0
125 m
250 m
UTM ZONE 8V, NAD 83, 105N/09 & 105O/12
File: P:\2007\Plata\Assessment_report\Zn_rock.WOR
Date: May 2008

Table IV - Chip Sample Results from Zone P-2 Vein

Section Line	Sample No.	Interval (m)	Length (m)	Silver (g/t)	Gold (g/t)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)
A	C105761	0.0-3.0	3.0	254.0	0.06	3.29	0.09
	C105762	3.0-6.0	3.0	65.8	0.03	0.95	0.09
B	C105763	0.0-3.1	3.1	1245.0	0.05	35.67	16.25
	C105764	3.1-5.5	2.4	76.4	0.02	2.30	1.26
C	C105765	0.0-2.5	2.5	616.0	0.07	11.75	17.40
A	Weighted Average		6.0	159.9	0.04	4.24	0.09
B	Weighted Average		5.5	735.1	0.04	21.11	9.71
C	Weighted Average		2.5	616.0	0.07	11.75	17.40

Eight samples were selected from float in excavated areas at the P-3 vein. These ranged between 9.1 and 4,820 g/t silver, trace and 19.850 ppb gold, 0.14 and 66.29% lead and 0.04 and 2.47% zinc.

Thirteen samples from the P-4 vein returned low to moderate values for lead (up to 9.51%) and zinc (up to 0.91%), low to high values for silver (up to 1080.0 g/t) and very strong gold assays (up to 13.650 g/t).

Ninety-seven ore bags were left at the airstrip from previous high-grading operations. The material in the ore bags was re-sampled in 2007 by combining one fist-sized piece of representative material from each of up to 10 bags to create a single sample. Two dominant styles of mineralization were seen within the ore bags. The first style comprises massive galena ± tetrahedrite ± malachite ± limonite and probably came from the P-2 vein. The second style consists of disseminated to semi-massive galena + arsenopyrite ± tetrahedrite in quartz from the P-4 vein. Ten composite samples were taken in total, keeping the two styles of mineralization separate. Results from the composite samples are listed below.

Table V- Results from Ore Bags Left at Airstrip

Sample No.	# of Ore Bags	Probable Source	Silver (g/t)	Gold (g/t)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)
C105751	9	P-2 vein	9580	0.37	69.53	2.00
C105760	3	P-2 vein	3520	0.12	60.63	5.61
C105752	10	P-4 vein	2180	3.70	10.65	2.60
C105653	10	P-4 vein	4850	4.37	16.35	3.16
C105754	10	P-4 vein	1260	7.91	7.37	1.73
C105755	10	P-4 vein	2000	6.50	8.75	3.97
C105756	10	P-4 vein	3830	7.15	11.95	2.77
C105757	10	P-4 vein	2200	8.91	9.73	1.61
C105758	10	P-4 vein	4720	4.04	11.60	2.06

C105759	5	P-4 vein	3870	5.85	6.06	1.46
Weighted Average	12	P-2 vein	8065	0.31	67.30	2.90
Weighted Average	75	P-4 vein	3579	6.07	10.59	2.48

HISTORICAL SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

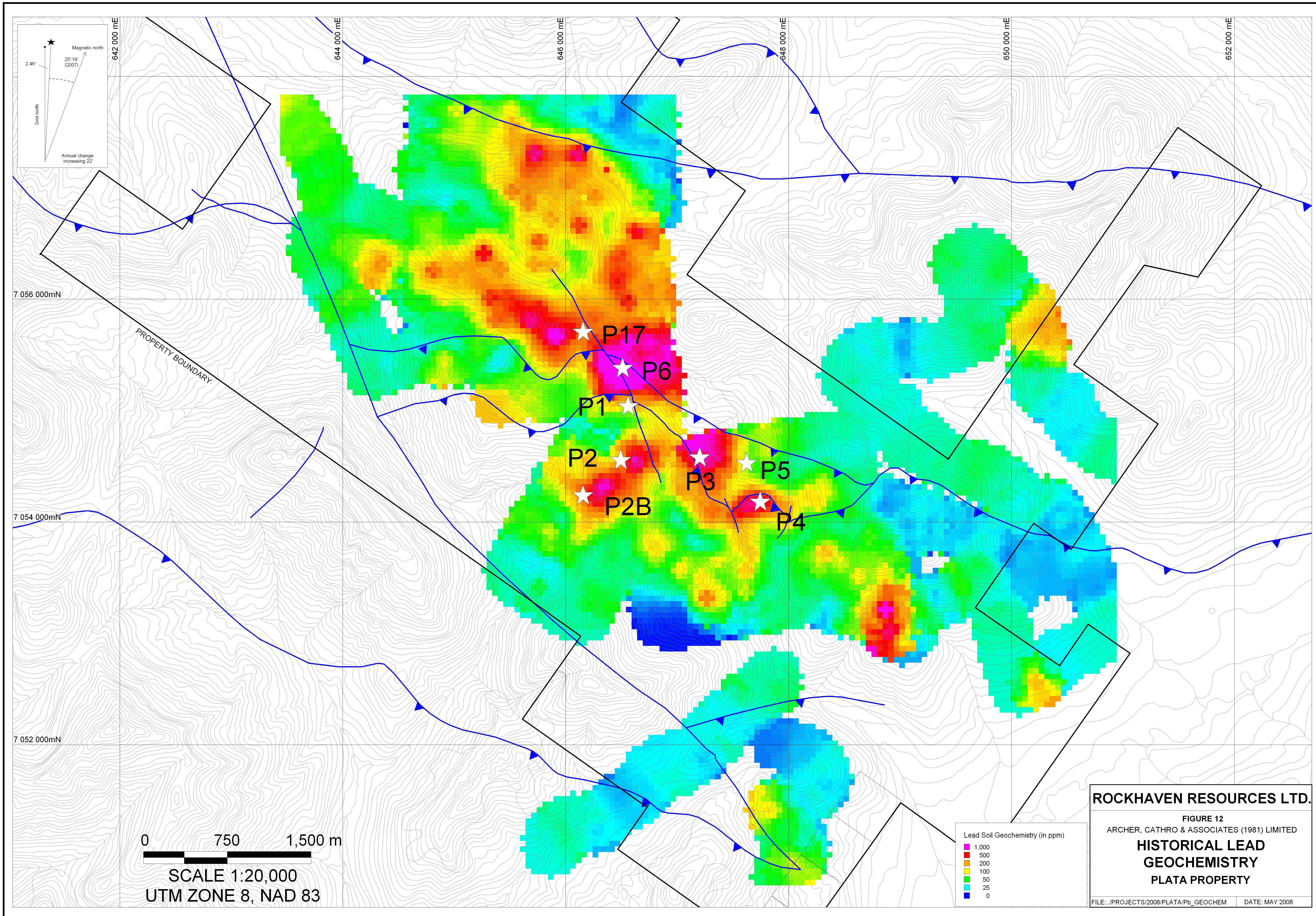
The only significant soil sampling that has been done on the Properties was conducted in the early 1970s by Dynasty. Results from this work have been compiled and digitized. Lead and zinc values are illustrated on Figures 12 and 13, respectively. The sampling only covered a portion of the Properties. Anomalous values mark a number of the known showings but also indicate other areas of interest that have not been tested by drilling or trenching.

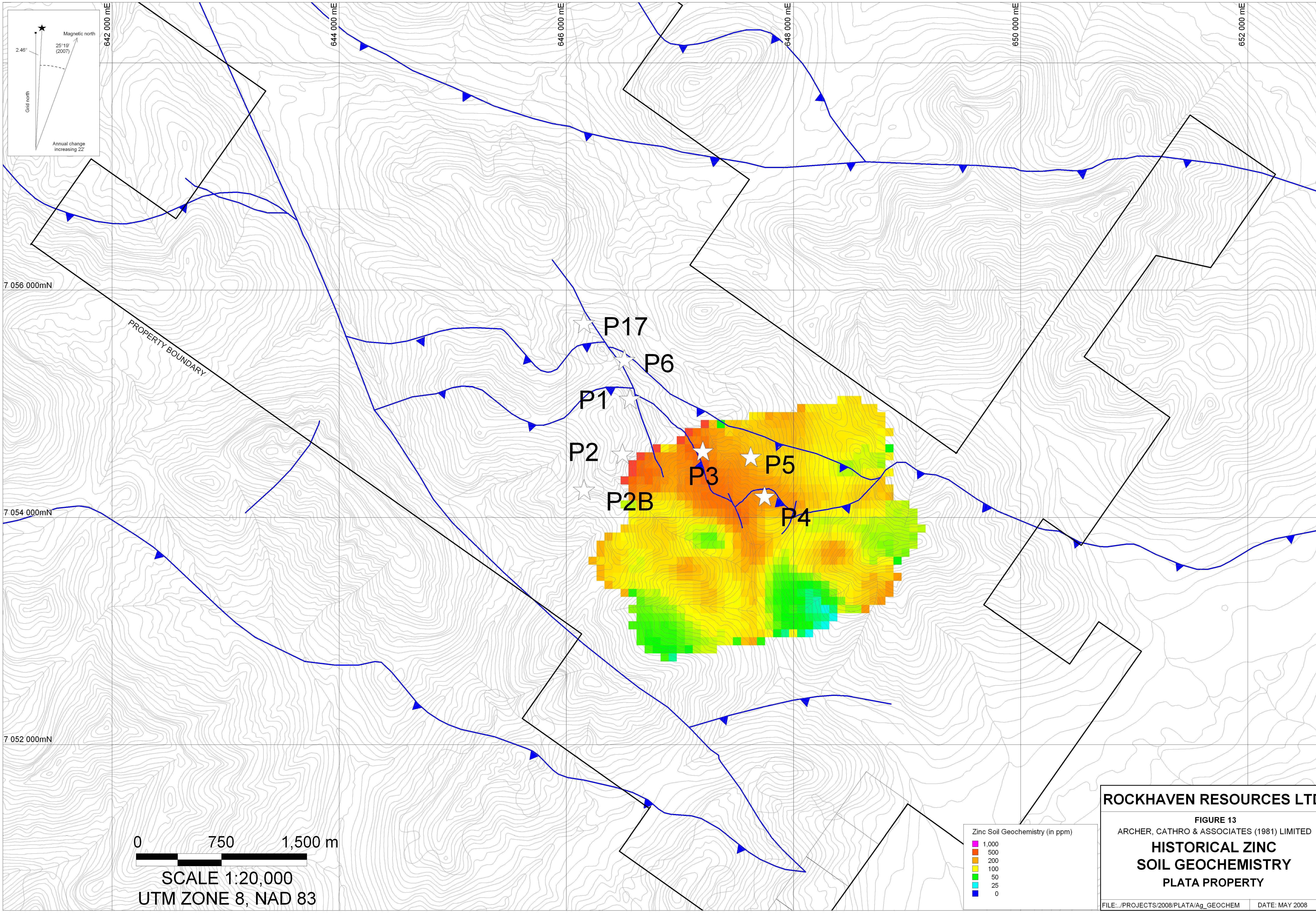
HISTORICAL DIAMOND DRILLING

Most core drilling on the Properties has been at the P-4 vein. Core holes have generally produced results that are significantly lower than results from nearby surface trenches, possibly due to poor core recovery through the vein. The P-4 vein has been traced for 230 m along strike and up to 305 m downdip. Historical drilling results for the P-4 vein are shown in Tables III and IV.

Table VI - P-4 Vein - 1987 Core Drilling Summary

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Silver (g/t)	Gold (g/t)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)
87-1	19.0	21.3	2.3	177	3.22	2.39	0.05
87-2	25.6	28.6	3.0	264	5.61	1.92	1.07
87-3	26.4	29.6	3.2	39	3.17	0.24	0.14
87-4	33.0	34.6	1.6	2827	3.65	2.21	6.17
87-5	28.2	28.7	0.5	291	4.80	5.52	5.82
87-6	31.5	32.5	1.0	125	0.96	2.31	1.60
87-8	42.9	43.3	0.4	290	6.45	5.60	1.96
87-9	42.8	43.7	0.9	121	3.53	2.50	1.35
87-10	38.1	41.0	2.9	108	6.69	0.82	1.55
87-11	46.3	49.3	3.0	301	0.41	0.80	0.46
87-12	61.3	62.0	0.7	6	3.84	0.03	0.04
87-13	51.2	52.5	1.3	123	3.70	0.56	1.85
87-14	53.6	57.5	3.9	154	3.25	2.23	3.47
87-15	66.5	67.0	0.5	3	0.14	0.03	0.01
Average			1.9	337	3.65	1.59	1.70


Magnetic north
2.46°
25°19'
(2007)
Grid north
Annual change
increasing 22'
642 000 mE
644 000 mE
646 000 mE
648 000 mE
650 000 mE
652 000 mE
7 056 000mN
7 054 000mN
7 052 000mN
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
P17
P6
P1
P2
P2B
P3
P5
P4
0
750
1,500 m
SCALE 1:20,000
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
Lead Soil Geochemistry (in ppm)
1,000
500
200
100
50
25
0
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 12
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
HISTORICAL LEAD
GEOCHEMISTRY
PLATA PROPERTY
FILE:../PROJECTS/2008/PLATA/Pb_GEOCHEM
DATE: MAY 2008



Magnetic north
25°19'
(2007)
2.46°
Grid north
Annual change
increasing 22'
642 000 mE
644 000 mE
646 000 mE
648 000 mE
650 000 mE
652 000 mE
7 056 000mN
7 054 000mN
7 052 000mN
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
P17
P6
P1
P2
P2B
P3
P5
P4
0
750
1,500 m
SCALE 1:20,000
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
Zinc Soil Geochemistry (in ppm)
1,000
500
200
100
50
25
0
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 13
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
HISTORICAL ZINC
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
PLATA PROPERTY
FILE:../PROJECTS/2008/PLATA/Ag_GEOCHEM
DATE: MAY 2008

Table VII - P-4 Vein - 1998 Reverse Circulation Drilling Summary

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Silver (g/t)	Gold (g/t)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)
RDH-98-04	11.6	12.8	1.2	320	2.80	1.59	2.23
RDH-98-05	9.1	12.2	3.0	895	2.85	5.55	1.58
RDH-98-06	9.1	10.7	1.5	236	3.95	0.25	0.04
RDH-98-07	4.0	6.7	2.7	1204	2.84	6.68	1.98
RDH-98-08	2.4	4.6	2.1	673	4.30	4.74	0.12
RDH-98-09	4.6	7.6	3.0	430	4.20	1.81	1.62
RDH-98-10	9.8	10.7	0.9	505	4.10	1.21	0.04
RDH-98-11	19.5	21.0	1.5	129	2.90	0.95	2.30
RDH-98-12	20.1	21.0	0.9	471	3.45	2.41	3.22
RDH-98-13	20.1	21.0	0.9	668	2.60	2.00	6.30
RDH-98-14	7.3	8.5	1.2	1700	4.48	7.53	2.96
RDH-98-15	3.0	5.5	2.4	348	1.91	1.29	0.85
RDH-98-16	10.7	11.7	1.1	646	3.01	5.22	6.00
Average			1.7	659	3.30	3.54	1.89

Complete results are not available for the 1985 or 1996 drill programs. The holes that were drilled in 1973 were in the same area as the 1987 holes. Core recovery in those holes was poor, but where mineralized core was recovered, results were comparable to those obtained in 1987. The 1996 drilling tested the P-3 vein and further downdip on the P-4 vein. One of the deep holes at the P-4 vein reportedly graded 4.5 g/t silver and 17.14 g/t gold over 2.1 m (Deklerk and Traynor, 2004). The 1998 reverse circulation holes returned silver assays that are closer to values from trenches than were previously obtained from core drilling (Alliance Pacific, 1998).

The P-3 vein is located 450 m northwest of the P-4 vein. It has been exposed for a strike length of 375 m and carries a weighted average grade (based on drill core and trench samples) of 569.1 g/t silver, 2.06 g/t gold and 2.9% lead over a 2.1 m average width (Stewart, 2001).

2007 EXPLORATION

Work conducted by Rockhaven during August 2007 consisted of:

1) GPS surveys of old workings to confirm their locations;
2) sample collection for assay and mineralogical studies;
3) property-wide, helicopter-borne magnetic and VTEM geophysical surveys; and,
4) water sampling for baseline surveys.

This work is described in the following sub-sections.

GPS Surveys

A total of eighteen mandays were spent taking readings with hand held GPS units to locate various old workings on the Plata property. Key points on old maps (such as road junctions, the start and end of trenches, drill collars, the portal of the adit and old campsites) were located so that the accuracy of old surveys could be assessed and digital basemaps prepared. A map of the road system and identifiable old workings, along with an accompanying annotated Excel sheet are presented in Appendix V.

The approximately 110 km long, winter access road to the Plata airstrip and the 10 km long road from the airstrip to the Plata property were photographed and surveyed by GPS. A map of these roads is included in Appendix VI.

Sample Collection

Assay results from samples taken to characterize the mineralization in the various veins were described in the Mineralization Section. Sample locations are shown on Figure 7. Sampling and Analytical Procedures are in Appendix II while Certificates of Analysis are in Appendix III.

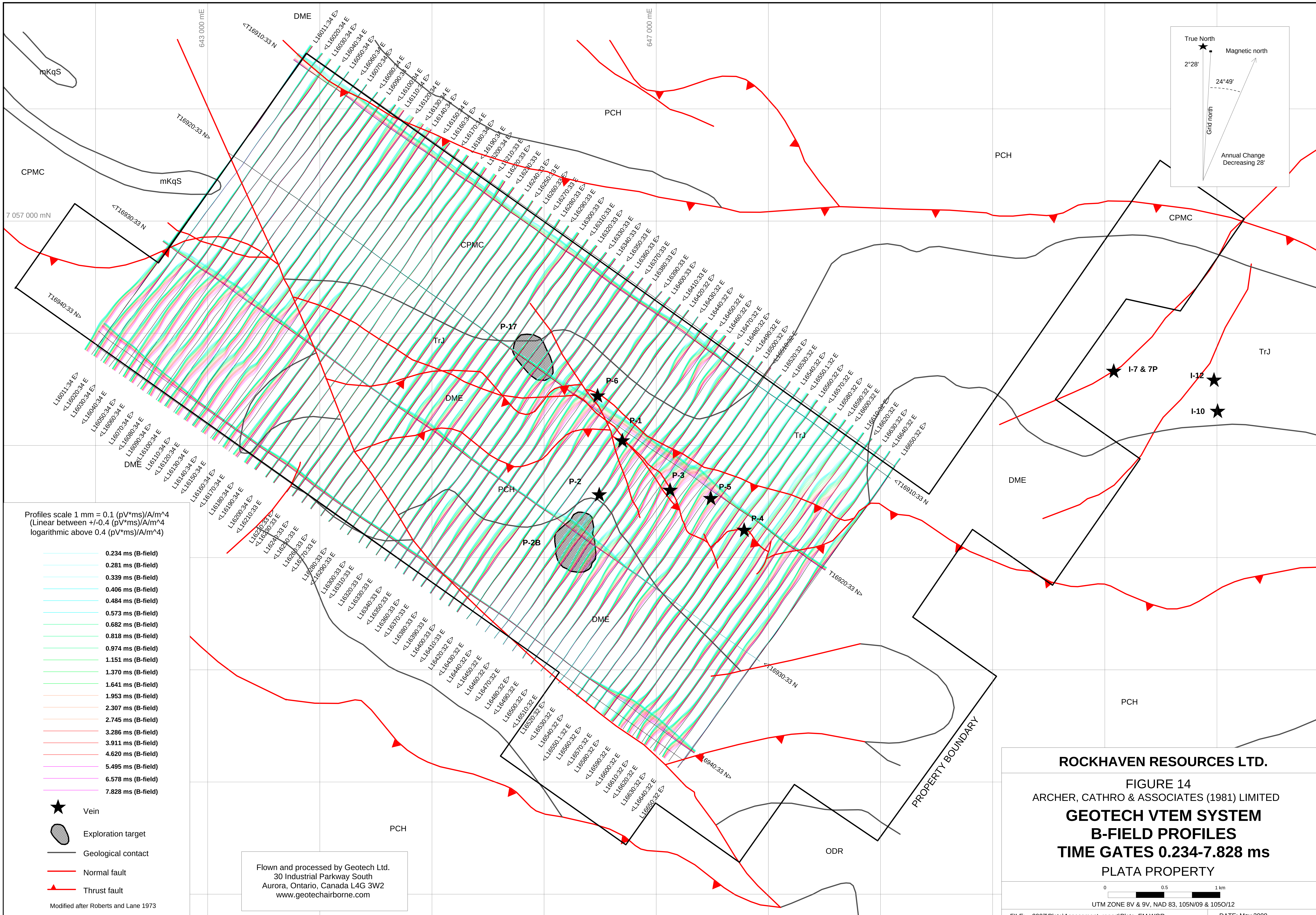
Geophysical Surveys

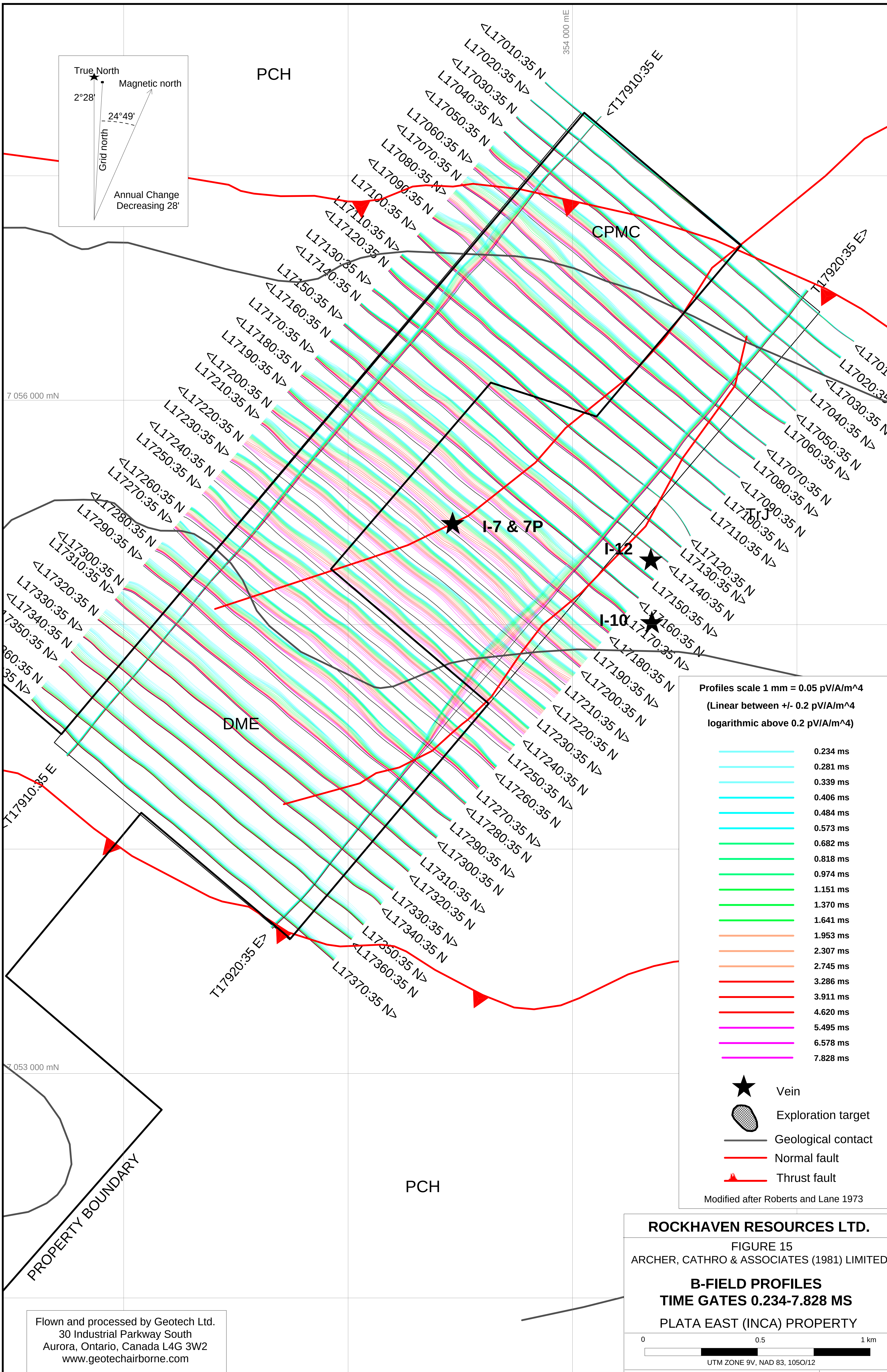
Magnetic and VTEM surveys were conducted by Geotech Ltd. of Aurora, Ontario on August 9 and 10, 2007 (Geotech, 2007a and 2007b). They were flown with an AStar B3 helicopter operated by TKR Helicopters from a temporary base at Mayo, with intraday refuelling from a fuel cache at the Plata airstrip. The surveys were done on two grids, which covered most of the Properties. Survey equipment and techniques are described in reports contained in Appendix VII. Electromagnetic profiles for time gates 0.234-7.828 ms are presented for each grid on Figures 14 and 15, while total field magnetic results are illustrated on Figures 16 and 17. Maps showing other forms of the geophysical data appear with the reports in Appendix VII. CD’s containing digital survey data are also included in Appendix VII. The following interpretations are taken from reports prepared by Geotech (Geotech, 2008a and 2008b).

The magnetic field generally expresses a quiet character with low gradients over most of both grids. The highest magnetism occurs in the northern portions of both grids. These weak highs may be related to a deep source. Some isolated linear anomalies are observed in the central and western parts of the Plata grid and appear to mark thrust faults. It is interpreted that the magnetic anomalies related to the thrust faults occur at depths less than 50 m. The magnetic interpretation also suggests the presence of faults trending northwesterly and northeasterly.

In the central and eastern parts of the Plata grid, four linear, northwest trending electromagnetic conductors are observed. These conductors mostly dip southwesterly and are in close spatial relationship with known showings. A large, circular anomaly, which is likely related to highly conductive overburden or graphitic sediments, occurs in the western portion of the Plata grid. The electromagnetic anomalies are in good correlation with the magnetic signal, indicating a possible metallic nature of the conductors.

VTEM response over the Plata East (Inca) grid shows two broad zones associated with shallow, relatively flat-lying conductive horizons.


ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 14
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
GEOTECH VTEM SYSTEM
B-FIELD PROFILES
TIME GATES 0.234-7.828 ms
PLATA PROPERTY
0
0.5
1 km
UTM ZONE 8V & 9V, NAD 83, 105N/09 & 105O/12
FILE: ...2007\Plata\Assessment_report\Plata_EM.WOR
DATE: May 2008
Profiles scale 1 mm = 0.1 (pV*ms)/A/m^4
(Linear between +/-0.4 (pV*ms)/A/m^4
logarithmic above 0.4 (pV*ms)/A/m^4)
0.234 ms (B-field)
0.281 ms (B-field)
0.339 ms (B-field)
0.406 ms (B-field)
0.484 ms (B-field)
0.573 ms (B-field)
0.682 ms (B-field)
0.818 ms (B-field)
0.974 ms (B-field)
1.151 ms (B-field)
1.370 ms (B-field)
1.641 ms (B-field)
1.953 ms (B-field)
2.307 ms (B-field)
2.745 ms (B-field)
3.286 ms (B-field)
3.911 ms (B-field)
4.620 ms (B-field)
5.495 ms (B-field)
6.578 ms (B-field)
7.828 ms (B-field)
Vein
Exploration target
Geological contact
Normal fault
Thrust fault
Modified after Roberts and Lane 1973
Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
30 Industrial Parkway South
Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 3W2
www.geotechairborne.com
True North
Magnetic north
2°28'
24°49'
Grid north
Annual Change
Decreasing 28'
643 000 mE
647 000 mE
7 057 000 mN
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
DME
PCH
CPMC
mKqS
TrJ
ODR
P-17
P-6
P-1
P-2
P-2B
P-3
P-5
P-4
I-7 & 7P
I-12
I-10



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

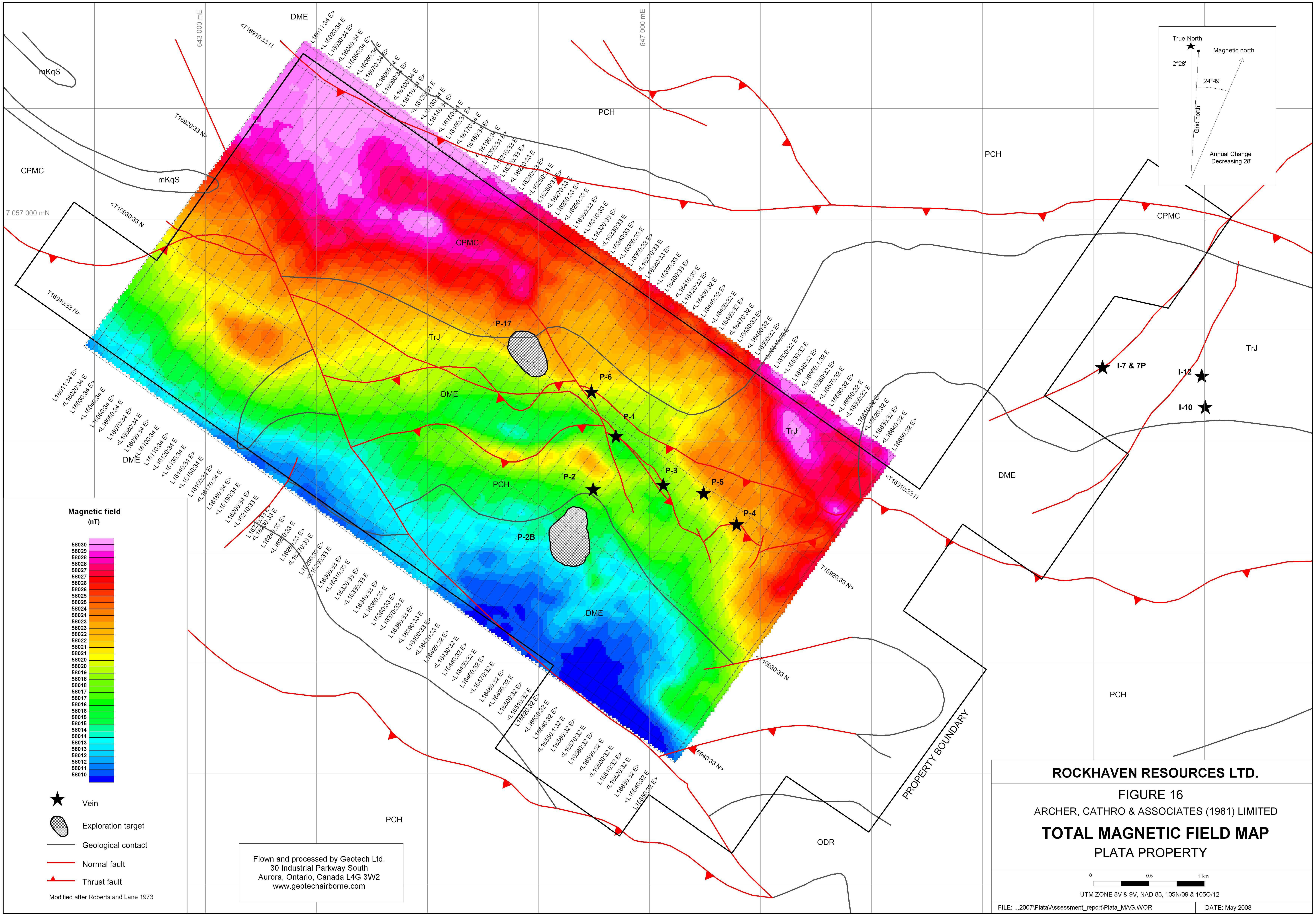
FIGURE 15

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

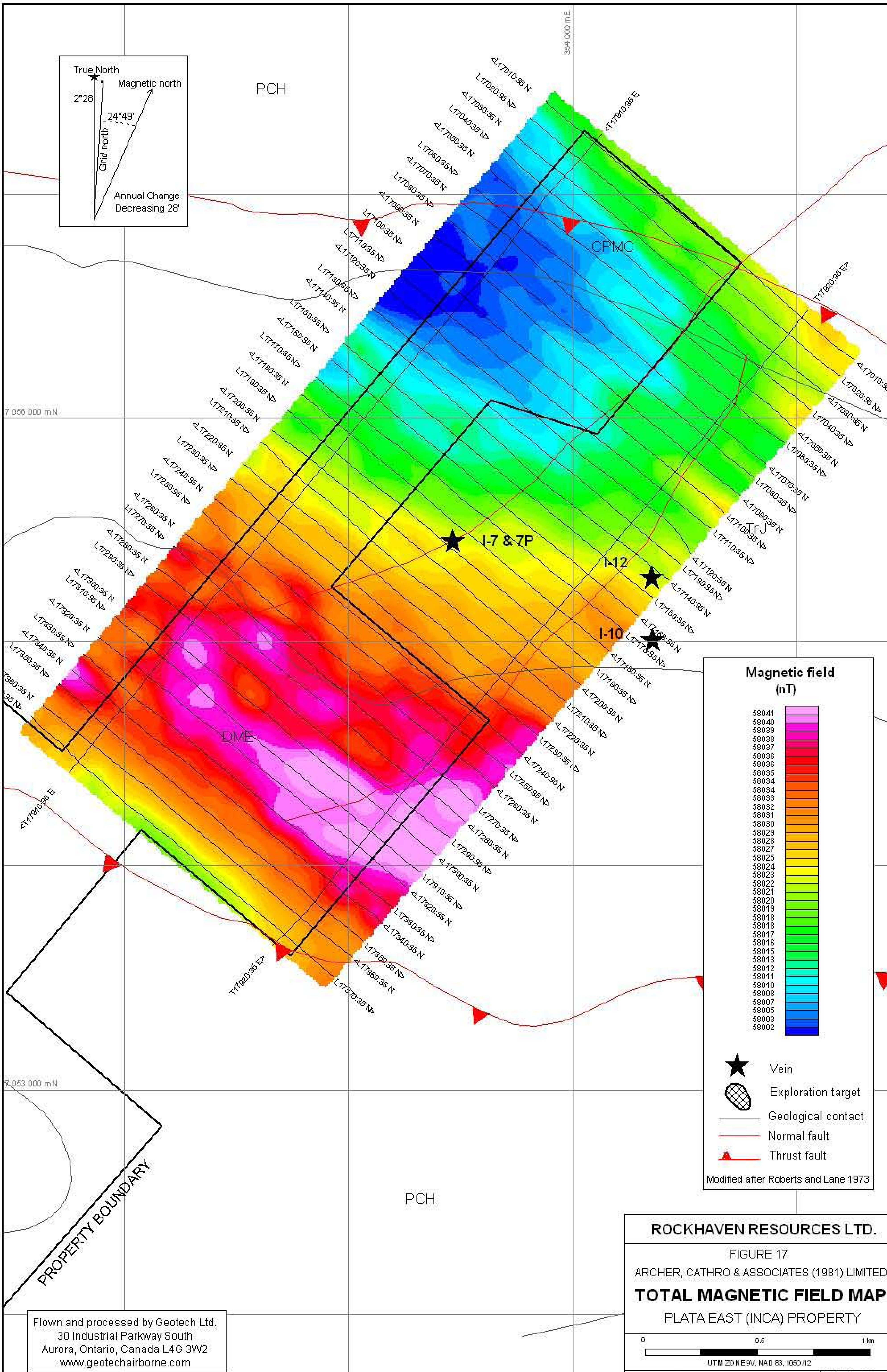
B-FIELD PROFILES
TIME GATES 0.234-7.828 MS

PLATA EAST (INCA) PROPERTY

FILE: ...2007\Plata\Assessment_report\EM_east.WOR | DATE: May 2008



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 16
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD MAP
PLATA PROPERTY
0 0.5 1 km
UTM ZONE 8V & 9V, NAD 83, 105N/09 & 105O/12
FILE: ...2007\Plata\Assessment_report\Plata_MAG.WOR
DATE: May 2008
Magnetic field
(nT)
58030
58029
58028
58028
58027
58027
58026
58026
58025
58025
58024
58024
58023
58023
58022
58022
58021
58021
58020
58020
58019
58018
58018
58017
58017
58016
58016
58015
58015
58014
58014
58013
58013
58012
58012
58011
58010
Vein
Exploration target
Geological contact
Normal fault
Thrust fault
Modified after Roberts and Lane 1973
Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
30 Industrial Parkway South
Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 3W2
www.geotechairborne.com
True North
Magnetic north
2°28'
24°49'
Grid north
Annual Change
Decreasing 28'
643 000 mE
647 000 mE
7 057 000 mN
DME
PCH
CPMC
mKqS
TrJ
ODR
P-17
P-6
P-1
P-3
P-5
P-4
P-2
P-2B
I-7 & 7P
I-12
I-10
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
T16910:33 N
T16920:33 N
T16930:33 N
T16940:33 N



True North
Magnetic north
2°28
24°49'
Grid north
Annual Change
Decreasing 28'
354 000 m E
7 056 000 mN
7 053 000 mN
PCH
CPMC
TrJ
DME
I-7 & 7P
I-12
I-10
PCH
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
Magnetic field
(nT)
58041
58040
58039
58038
58037
58036
58036
58035
58034
58034
58033
58032
58031
58030
58029
58028
58027
58025
58024
58023
58022
58021
58020
58019
58018
58018
58017
58016
58015
58013
58012
58011
58010
58008
58007
58005
58003
58002
Vein
Exploration target
Geological contact
Normal fault
Thrust fault
Modified after Roberts and Lane 1973
Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
30 Industrial Parkway South
Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 3W2
www.geotechairborne.com
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 17
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD MAP
PLATA EAST (INCA) PROPERTY
0
0.5
1 km
UTM ZONE 9V, NAD 83, 105O/12
DATE: May 2008

Water Sampling

A baseline water quality survey was conducted on behalf of Strategic Metals in late August 2007 by J. Gibson Environmental Consulting of Whitehorse, Yukon. The survey involved collection of water samples for routine chemistry, total metals and dissolved metals plus field measurements for pH, dissolved oxygen, water temperature and flow volumes. Six water quality sites were established on tributary streams draining the Properties.

All of the samples had one or more total metal parameters that exceed Aquatic Guideline levels for the protection of aquatic life and two stations had one or more parameters that exceed Drinking Water Guidelines. These levels are expected to be higher during winter months when minimum flow volumes are reached (Gibson, 2007). The creek that is expected to provide water for camp use returned results which are within Drinking Water Guidelines. Additional studies will be required to document seasonal variability of water quality and to establish reliable baselines. Results of the study, including a map of the sample locations, are given in Appendix VIII.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Previous exploration in the Plata Project area has focussed on type 1 high grade argentiferous veins and type 2 high-to medium-grade auriferous veins. Selective high grade mining was mostly done on type 1 veins while the majority of the drill holes tested type 2 veins. The type 3 stockwork and vein showings have received only limited trenching and no drilling.

Controls on the distribution of lenses hosting type 1 mineralization are only broadly defined because little three-dimensional data are available. Although grade potential is excellent, individual lenses of nearly massive galena are relatively small and therefore have limited tonnage potential. Almost no sample data are available regarding vein exposures between the well mineralized lenses; thus, average grades and overall tonnage potential for these veins cannot be evaluated.

The P-3 and P-4 veins, which represent type 2 mineralization, have generally responded well to drilling and show good grade and width continuity. These showings have been trenched and drilled over a combined strike length of about 600 m and both are open to extension in three directions.

Stewart (2001) quotes an historical inferred resource estimate for the P-4 vein of 312,000 tonnes at an average grade of 390.8 g/t silver, 3.81 g/t gold and 5% combined lead and zinc. No detailed information is available regarding how the estimate was made and it does not conform to standards prescribed in NI 43-101.

Type 3, medium- to low-grade stockwork and vein mineralization has been mainly overlooked by previous workers. Soil geochemical anomalies that mark these exploration targets are large and relatively strong. The extent and grade of the mineralization should be established because this type of target could have large tonnage potential. Particular attention should be paid to areas where the shallowly dipping faults that host type 3 mineralization are projected to intersect the steeply dipping faults that host type 1 veins.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

W. Douglas Eaton, B.Sc. Geology

Sarah Eaton, B.Sc. Geology

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Geotech Ltd.
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Geotech Ltd.
2008a Report on a helicopter-borne versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM) geophysical survey, Plata East property; geophysical report prepared for Strategic Metals Ltd.

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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

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

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

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

W. Douglas Eaton, B.Sc. Geology

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 2007 with a B.Sc. in Honours Geological Sciences.

2. From 2002 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in Yukon Territory, British Columbia and Northwest Territories.

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

Sarah Eaton, B.Sc. (Hon.) Geology

APPENDIX II

SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Historical Samples

Sampling Methods and Approach

Only limited details are available regarding the sampling techniques employed during the various exploration programs on the Properties.

Soil samples were taken from B or C horizon material at 30 to 60 m intervals on lines spaced 30 to 120 m apart (Roberts and Lane, 1973 and Roberts, 1974b). The sampling was designed to identify metal-rich soils that could be derived from a buried vein zone.

Grab samples were taken to confirm the presence or absence of particular metals and to establish the general geochemical signature of a showing. They are not necessarily indicative of the average grade of mineralization in the showing.

Channel samples were taken from bedrock over varying lengths, normal to the strike direction of mineralized zones. The purpose of the channel sampling was to obtain representative samples along the exposed length of the zone in order to establish its width and average grade.
Core samples were obtained by splitting diamond drill core into two equal halves using a core splitter. The core samples were usually taken over an interval of one metre, but sample intervals were varied at the discretion of the geologist in charge. One-half of the core sample was retained as a representative sample for future reference. The other half of the core sample was submitted for analysis to obtain an average grade within the mineralized sample interval.

Bulk samples from the veins, which were shipped to the smelter, were collected by hand selecting high-grade lead rich mineralization. At the smelter a head sample was collected and analyzed followed by final settlement for metal credits. This method of sampling should not be construed as being representative of the average grade of mineralization within the veins.

Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

The 1973 soil samples were analyzed at the Warnock Hersey Laboratory in Vancouver, B.C. Each sample was dried, sieved to -80 mesh, weighed to 0.5 gm, digested in $HClO_4$ and analyzed for copper, lead and zinc by atomic absorption (Roberts and Lane, 1973).

The 1974 soil samples were sent to a facility operated by Acme Analytical Laboratories in Ross River. Each sample was dried, sieved to -80 mesh, weighed to 0.5 gm, digested in hot aqua regia and analyzed for lead and silver by atomic absorption (Roberts, 1974b).

Grab, channel and core samples collected prior to 1996 were prepared using standard sample preparation techniques used by laboratories at that time. The gold and silver analyses were preformed by fire assay with a gravimetric or atomic absorption finish. The values for the other elements were determined by wet chemical methods (Stewart, 2001).

Core, grab and channel samples collected in 1996 were dried, screened and pulverized to approximately -150 mesh, and then analyzed for gold and silver to a detection limit of 5 parts per billion. These samples were analyzed by Northern Analytical Labs in Whitehorse and by

Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver. All samples, which exceeded the geochemical limit of 7.0 g/t gold, were re-assayed using the metallic screen method (Stewart, 2001).

2007 Samples

The 2007 grab samples were taken to confirm the presence or absence of particular metals and to establish the general geochemical signature of a showing. They are not necessarily indicative of the average grade of mineralization in the showing. Chip samples were collected for the same reasons, but are more representative of the average grade of mineralization in the showing. Sample sites were marked with flagging tape labelled with the sample number.

The samples were shipped to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver where they were crushed and dissolved in a four acid solution and then analyzed for 27 elements using the inductively coupled plasma-mass spectroscopy (ICPMS) technique (ME-MS61). Gold values were determined by analyzing a 30 g split by fire assay and ICPAES (Au-ICP21).

APPENDIX III

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

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

Finalized Date: 9-JAN-2008
Account: MTT

CERTIFICATE VA07129843

Project: PLATA
P.O. No.:
This report is for 5 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 6-NOV-2007.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

AL ARCHER VANCOUVER OFFICE	DOUG EATON BILL WENGZYNOWSKI	JOAN MARIACHER

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
FND-02	Find Sample for Addn Analysis

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	
Ag-CON01	Ag Concentrate	
Au-GRA21	Au 30g FA-GRAV finish	WST-SIM

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

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

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Finalized Date: 9-JAN-2008
Account: MTT

Project: PLATA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA07129843

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	Ag-CON01 Ag ppm 0.7	Au-GRA21 Au ppm 0.05
C105768			19.85
C105771			15.20
C105780			13.65
C105781			10.85
C105792		13934.5	

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1016-510 W HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

CERTIFICATE VA07092877

Project: PLATA
P.O. No.:
This report is for 54 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 24-AUG-2007.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

AL ARCHER VANCOUVER OFFICE	DOUG EATON BILL WENGZYNOWSKI	JOAN MARIACHER

SAMPLE PREPARATION

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

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP61	33 element four acid ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Ag-AA62	Ore grade Ag - four acid /AAS	AAS
Ag-GRA21	Ag 30g FA-GRAV finish	WST-SIM
Pb-AA62	Ore grade Pb - four acid / AAS	AAS
Zn-AA62	Ore grade Zn - four acid / AAS	AAS
Pb-VOL70	Pb by Titration	
Au-ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish	ICP-AES

To: **STRATEGIC METALS LTD.**
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1016-510 W HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

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

Signature: Lawrence Ng
Lawrence Ng, Laboratory Manager - Vancouver

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VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Project: PLATA

Finalized Date: 2-NOV-2007
Account: MTT

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA07092877

Sample Description	WEI-21	Au-ICP21	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
Units	kg	ppm	g/t	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
LOR	0.02	0.001	0.5	0.01	5	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10
B375372	1.16	0.068	72.9	1.12	418	4430	0.8	<2	0.02	5.6	21	19	315	19.75	<10
B375373	0.68	0.007	50.4	0.18	30	70	<0.5	<2	1.25	299	4	7	50	26.6	<10
B375374	0.58	0.001	2.1	1.16	7	4850	0.6	<2	0.18	4.3	3	18	13	9.08	<10
B375375	1.20	0.036	>100	0.26	71	40	<0.5	<2	0.01	27.9	<1	12	859	4.84	<10
B375376	0.59	0.014	>100	0.84	53	40	4.4	<2	0.03	269	4	10	1080	25.4	<10
C105751	3.57	0.372	>100	0.18	371	20	<0.5	<2	0.01	158.5	<1	4	>10000	3.52	<10
C105752	1.93	3.70	>100	0.13	>10000	30	<0.5	<2	0.01	256	1	3	3850	13.25	<10
C105753	2.38	4.37	>100	0.38	>10000	20	<0.5	<2	<0.01	350	1	26	6060	12.10	<10
C105754	2.08	7.91	>100	0.33	>10000	30	<0.5	<2	<0.01	173.5	1	10	1750	9.21	<10
C105755	2.34	6.50	>100	0.19	>10000	50	<0.5	<2	<0.01	398	1	22	2630	17.05	<10
C105756	1.81	7.15	>100	0.21	>10000	60	<0.5	<2	<0.01	309	1	6	3320	11.55	<10
C105757	1.95	8.91	>100	0.39	>10000	40	<0.5	<2	<0.01	179.5	1	36	2050	9.37	<10
C105758	2.25	4.04	>100	0.26	>10000	20	<0.5	<2	0.01	248	2	13	6140	13.45	<10
C105759	1.62	5.85	>100	0.16	>10000	60	<0.5	<2	<0.01	165.5	1	32	5420	13.85	<10
C105760	1.51	0.124	>100	0.17	669	80	<0.5	2	0.03	358	<1	2	2240	5.35	<10
C105761	1.78	0.059	>100	2.69	342	490	2.1	<2	0.50	6.4	2	88	633	10.00	<10
C105762	1.27	0.022	65.8	1.95	165	3710	1.3	<2	0.05	5.6	<1	85	100	3.08	<10
C105763	3.51	0.046	>100	0.27	34	80	<0.5	6	0.35	815	5	2	725	9.13	<10
C105764	1.35	0.023	76.4	3.58	84	1600	1.6	<2	0.51	118.0	9	32	226	4.75	10
C105765	1.85	0.074	>100	1.64	100	40	1.7	5	0.60	910	11	12	779	14.00	<10
C105766	0.71	0.005	9.1	2.00	63	980	0.6	<2	0.03	10.2	6	25	33	2.54	10
C105767	0.62	0.062	33.2	0.08	1640	740	<0.5	<2	0.16	37.7	1	24	262	20.00	<10
C105768	1.03	>10.0	>100	0.05	>10000	130	<0.5	<2	<0.01	249	1	5	7120	4.18	<10
C105769	0.49	0.688	>100	0.11	1840	370	<0.5	3	<0.01	68.4	<1	49	3590	2.08	<10
C105770	0.82	0.614	>100	2.28	559	1000	0.5	<2	0.04	10.8	48	21	351	5.40	<10
C105771	0.99	>10.0	>100	0.46	>10000	220	<0.5	2	0.01	5.4	1	39	407	3.93	<10
C105772	0.47	0.227	>100	0.43	509	70	<0.5	27	<0.01	131.0	1	4	272	1.88	<10
C105773	0.61	0.120	10.7	1.42	592	3590	1.0	<2	0.04	20.5	11	35	26	13.15	<10
C105774	0.57	0.952	17.7	0.19	7370	440	<0.5	<2	<0.01	2.0	<1	12	55	1.25	<10
C105775	0.33	9.87	>100	0.14	>10000	120	<0.5	<2	<0.01	18.1	<1	22	423	17.20	<10
C105776	0.45	0.088	32.3	1.18	1420	1560	0.6	<2	0.01	5.0	<1	44	39	0.86	<10
C105777	0.46	4.32	>100	0.15	10000	130	<0.5	<2	<0.01	5.5	<1	16	207	1.32	<10
C105778	0.33	0.302	94.4	0.07	2700	130	<0.5	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	62	29	0.47	<10
C105779	0.59	1.455	>100	0.09	10000	100	<0.5	<2	<0.01	3.6	<1	10	724	1.44	<10
C105780	0.81	>10.0	51.7	0.21	>10000	120	<0.5	<2	<0.01	68.7	<1	42	317	20.2	<10
C105781	0.44	>10.0	34.7	0.12	>10000	80	<0.5	<2	<0.01	26.2	<1	9	69	2.61	<10
C105782	0.55	0.657	>100	0.11	>10000	110	<0.5	<2	<0.01	4.5	<1	61	198	1.28	<10
C105783	0.60	2.42	30.5	0.08	>10000	50	<0.5	<2	<0.01	3.3	<1	10	299	1.50	<10
C105784	1.22	6.40	>100	0.08	>10000	60	<0.5	<2	<0.01	4.5	<1	47	159	7.76	<10
C105785	0.38	0.068	1.7	2.99	924	430	0.8	<2	0.03	<0.5	27	33	28	5.82	10

Comments: NSS is non-sufficient sample.

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1016-510 W HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Project: PLATA

Finalized Date: 2-NOV-2007
Account: MTT

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA07092877

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-ICP61 K % 0.01	ME-ICP61 La ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Mg % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Mn ppm 5	ME-ICP61 Mo ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Na % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Ni ppm 1	ME-ICP61 P ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP61 S % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Sb ppm 5	ME-ICP61 Sc ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Sr ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Th ppm 20	ME-ICP61 Ti % 0.01
B375372		0.27	<10	<0.01	27900	<1	0.01	48	450	995	0.09	12	9	94	<20	0.02
B375373		0.06	<10	1.20	>100000	<1	0.01	1	180	>10000	1.16	29	2	10	<20	<0.01
B375374		0.39	<10	0.05	18150	<1	0.03	12	1110	114	0.09	7	3	77	<20	0.04
B375375		0.05	<10	<0.01	6980	<1	<0.01	<1	90	>10000	>10.0	3060	2	52	<20	<0.01
B375376		0.26	<10	<0.01	55600	<1	0.02	6	180	>10000	3.79	187	8	21	<20	0.02
C105751		0.06	<10	0.01	6810	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	>10000	>10.0	>10000	1	4	<20	<0.01
C105752		0.05	<10	<0.01	857	<1	0.01	<1	40	>10000	>10.0	2970	<1	10	<20	<0.01
C105753		0.15	<10	0.01	90	<1	0.01	<1	40	>10000	>10.0	6060	1	6	<20	0.01
C105754		0.12	<10	0.01	77	<1	0.01	<1	130	>10000	8.44	1395	1	15	<20	0.01
C105755		0.08	<10	<0.01	27	<1	0.01	<1	20	>10000	>10.0	2100	<1	10	<20	0.01
C105756		0.09	<10	<0.01	25	<1	0.01	<1	50	>10000	>10.0	2960	<1	10	<20	0.01
C105757		0.15	<10	0.01	27	<1	0.01	<1	80	>10000	7.76	2660	1	8	<20	0.01
C105758		0.10	<10	<0.01	27	<1	0.01	<1	20	>10000	>10.0	6380	<1	4	<20	<0.01
C105759		0.07	<10	<0.01	65	<1	0.01	<1	20	>10000	>10.0	5460	<1	7	<20	<0.01
C105760		0.04	<10	<0.01	15900	5	<0.01	<1	70	>10000	>10.0	3960	1	7	<20	<0.01
C105761		0.44	10	0.19	21400	3	0.01	67	3900	>10000	0.52	329	7	362	<20	0.04
C105762		0.68	10	0.06	1310	2	<0.01	6	1600	9510	0.30	82	15	80	<20	0.09
C105763		0.01	<10	0.44	36300	<1	<0.01	9	300	>10000	>10.0	1185	1	51	<20	<0.01
C105764		0.97	20	0.40	10450	1	0.06	46	470	>10000	0.63	95	7	78	<20	0.12
C105765		0.10	<10	0.69	46900	<1	<0.01	103	1060	>10000	>10.0	579	4	157	<20	0.01
C105766		0.66	10	0.05	1290	1	0.06	21	180	1240	0.11	14	4	25	<20	0.07
C105767		0.02	<10	1.22	41600	<1	<0.01	<1	30	1425	0.28	91	3	6	<20	<0.01
C105768		0.01	<10	0.01	444	1	<0.01	4	70	>10000	>10.0	>10000	<1	3	<20	<0.01
C105769		0.02	<10	<0.01	159	<1	<0.01	2	20	>10000	2.14	6540	<1	8	<20	<0.01
C105770		0.75	10	0.35	3070	<1	0.06	68	140	8800	0.74	5010	5	21	<20	0.04
C105771		0.09	<10	0.01	63	6	<0.01	<1	540	>10000	0.92	2060	1	82	<20	0.01
C105772		0.13	<10	<0.01	1830	1	<0.01	1	60	>10000	>10.0	1510	1	22	<20	0.02
C105773		0.41	<10	<0.01	37100	<1	0.03	18	140	2470	0.16	53	9	130	<20	0.02
C105774		0.06	<10	<0.01	158	1	0.01	2	70	3360	0.20	131	1	5	<20	0.01
C105775		0.04	<10	<0.01	144	<1	0.01	6	150	8340	5.17	483	1	13	<20	<0.01
C105776		0.40	<10	0.02	32	<1	0.02	3	70	645	0.06	101	2	18	<20	0.06
C105777		0.04	<10	<0.01	26	<1	0.01	1	<10	>10000	0.68	183	<1	3	<20	<0.01
C105778		0.02	<10	<0.01	56	<1	0.01	<1	<10	1985	0.05	68	<1	1	<20	<0.01
C105779		0.03	<10	<0.01	18	<1	0.01	<1	10	>10000	2.10	694	<1	7	<20	<0.01
C105780		0.08	<10	<0.01	67	<1	0.01	5	20	1335	>10.0	395	1	4	<20	0.01
C105781		0.03	<10	<0.01	25	<1	0.01	<1	<10	5930	1.52	64	<1	2	<20	<0.01
C105782		0.03	<10	<0.01	25	<1	0.01	2	10	>10000	0.72	157	<1	1	<20	<0.01
C105783		0.02	<10	<0.01	22	<1	0.01	1	<10	2660	0.58	105	<1	2	<20	<0.01
C105784		0.03	<10	<0.01	20	<1	0.01	5	10	7010	2.78	167	<1	4	<20	<0.01
C105785		0.83	20	0.33	1050	<1	0.07	32	280	129	0.04	<5	8	34	<20	0.12

Comments: NSS is non-sufficient sample.

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

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1016-510 W HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Project: PLATA

Finalized Date: 2-NOV-2007
Account: MTT

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA07092877

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP61 Tl ppm 10	ME-ICP61 U ppm 10	ME-ICP61 V ppm 1	ME-ICP61 W ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Zn ppm 2	Ag-AA62 Ag ppm 1	Ag-GRA21 Ag ppm 5	Pb-AA62 Pb % 0.01	Zn-AA62 Zn % 0.01	Pb-VOL70 Pb % 0.01
B375372		<10	<10	36	<10	687					
B375373		<10	<10	5	30	>10000			1.06	3.39	
B375374		10	<10	22	<10	483					
B375375		<10	<10	14	<10	3140	>1500	2680	>30.0		71.73
B375376		<10	<10	25	50	>10000	306		8.29	7.29	
C105751		<10	<10	4	70	>10000	>1500	9580	>30.0	2.00	69.53
C105752		<10	<10	3	420	>10000	>1500	2180	10.65	2.60	
C105753		<10	<10	12	190	>10000	>1500	4850	16.35	3.16	
C105754		<10	<10	8	10	>10000	1315	1260	7.37	1.73	
C105755		<10	<10	6	230	>10000	>1500	2000	8.75	3.97	
C105756		<10	<10	5	210	>10000	>1500	3830	11.95	2.77	
C105757		<10	<10	10	<10	>10000	>1500	2200	9.73	1.61	
C105758		<10	<10	6	440	>10000	>1500	4720	11.60	2.06	
C105759		<10	<10	8	<10	>10000	>1500	3870	6.06	1.46	
C105760		<10	<10	4	50	>10000	>1500	3520	>30.0	5.61	60.63
C105761		<10	10	208	<10	873	254		3.29		
C105762		<10	<10	79	<10	881					
C105763		<10	10	14	50	>10000	1260	1245	>30.0	16.25	35.67
C105764		<10	<10	84	<10	>10000			2.30	1.26	
C105765		10	10	89	10	>10000	616		11.75	17.40	
C105766		<10	<10	21	<10	1740					
C105767		<10	<10	12	<10	3640					
C105768		<10	<10	1	<10	4270	>1500	4620	20.9		
C105769		<10	<10	1	<10	4560	>1500	4820	3.75		
C105770		<10	<10	21	<10	484	227				
C105771		<10	<10	73	100	417	372		2.18		
C105772		<10	<10	7	50	>10000	1210	1145	>30.0	2.47	66.29
C105773		<10	10	19	<10	5000					
C105774		<10	<10	3	<10	230					
C105775		<10	<10	3	<10	1760	103				
C105776		<10	<10	24	<10	174					
C105777		<10	<10	<1	<10	590	116		2.09		
C105778		<10	<10	<1	<10	43					
C105779		<10	<10	<1	<10	188	575		9.51		
C105780		<10	<10	3	610	9080					
C105781		<10	<10	<1	<10	3080					
C105782		<10	<10	<1	30	481	129		1.61		
C105783		<10	<10	<1	10	332					
C105784		<10	<10	1	40	484	106				
C105785		<10	<10	52	<10	111					

Comments: NSS is non-sufficient sample.

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North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
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VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Finalized Date: 2-NOV-2007
Account: MTT

Project: PLATA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA07092877

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-ICP21 Au ppm 0.001	ME-ICP61 Ag g/t 0.5	ME-ICP61 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP61 As ppm 5	ME-ICP61 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP61 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP61 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP61 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Fe % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Ga ppm 10
C105786		0.30	3.31	>100	0.24	>10000	240	<0.5	<2	<0.01	2.6	<1	46	463	6.02	<10
C105787		0.67	0.063	9.5	0.30	895	300	<0.5	<2	<0.01	4.5	2	14	19	0.79	<10
C105789		0.89	0.025	9.6	3.02	301	870	6.7	<2	0.15	102.5	40	27	98	28.1	<10
C105790		0.16	0.069	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS
C105791		0.72	0.026	6.6	1.20	421	1000	2.4	4	0.03	6.9	5	27	236	21.5	<10
C105792		0.53	0.760	>100	0.41	560	100	<0.5	<2	0.03	511	1	7	>10000	3.69	<10
C105793		1.22	0.108	>100	0.29	113	200	0.5	2	0.06	82.3	2	6	2330	7.70	<10
C105794		1.46	0.095	>100	0.75	169	40	0.9	11	0.46	>1000	1	5	2630	11.00	<10
C105795		0.83	0.028	73.0	1.43	1930	900	3.8	<2	0.35	12.2	<1	62	452	18.20	<10
C105796		0.60	0.557	>100	0.79	>10000	1290	2.2	<2	0.02	35.6	<1	11	1080	28.4	<10
C105797		1.02	0.021	41.0	0.40	290	1160	0.5	<2	4.54	53.5	2	32	83	6.39	<10
C105798		0.75	2.08	>100	1.18	>10000	160	0.6	<2	0.03	24.6	4	12	791	22.3	10
C105799		1.02	0.026	>100	1.19	1435	>10000	2.4	<2	0.04	50.3	119	2	977	42.6	<10
C105800		0.74	0.018	>100	0.15	1040	1630	<0.5	<2	<0.01	7.9	17	<1	280	43.8	<10

Comments: NSS is non-sufficient sample.

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VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Project: PLATA

Finalized Date: 2-NOV-2007
Account: MTT

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA07092877

Sample Description / Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-ICP61 K % 0.01	ME-ICP61 La ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Mg % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Mn ppm 5	ME-ICP61 Mo ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Na % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Ni ppm 1	ME-ICP61 P ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP61 S % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Sb ppm 5	ME-ICP61 Sc ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Sr ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Th ppm 20	ME-ICP61 Ti % 0.01
C105786	0.08	<10	0.01	25	<1	0.01	1	30	>10000	1.34	1065	<1	2	<20	0.01
C105787	0.10	<10	0.01	335	<1	0.01	2	70	789	0.04	11	1	6	<20	0.01
C105789	0.34	<10	0.03	3940	<1	0.01	328	1900	1585	0.92	16	14	117	<20	0.03
C105790	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS
C105791	0.21	<10	<0.01	47300	<1	<0.01	101	550	505	0.14	126	8	21	<20	0.02
C105792	0.09	<10	0.11	6400	1	<0.01	16	40	>10000	7.45	>10000	1	13	<20	0.01
C105793	0.06	<10	0.19	18000	<1	<0.01	29	70	>10000	8.36	2880	1	36	<20	0.01
C105794	0.08	<10	0.52	45900	<1	<0.01	32	260	>10000	>10.0	2540	1	33	<20	0.01
C105795	0.26	<10	0.15	45800	<1	0.01	19	4590	6190	0.21	70	6	211	<20	0.01
C105796	0.20	<10	0.01	1860	106	<0.01	22	4970	>10000	1.52	214	7	111	<20	0.02
C105797	0.14	10	0.30	18150	<1	<0.01	7	>10000	9400	0.63	28	9	587	<20	0.01
C105798	0.42	<10	0.09	4640	<1	0.03	18	570	>10000	4.07	2440	4	70	<20	0.02
C105799	0.11	<10	<0.01	74200	<1	<0.01	159	2680	388	0.09	120	10	317	<20	0.01
C105800	0.03	<10	<0.01	49800	<1	<0.01	37	630	3550	0.16	85	4	44	<20	<0.01

Comments: NSS is non-sufficient sample.

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ALS Canada Ltd.
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North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
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To: STRATEGIC METALS LTD.
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1016-510 W HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Finalized Date: 2-NOV-2007
Account: MTT

Project: PLATA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA07092877

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	Ag-AA62	Ag-GRA21	Pb-AA62	Zn-AA62	Pb-VOL70
	Analyte	Tl	U	V	W	Zn	Ag	Ag	Pb	Zn	Pb
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%
	LOR	10	10	1	10	2	1	5	0.01	0.01	0.01
C105786		<10	<10	4	10	549	1105	1080	7.70		
C105787		<10	<10	6	<10	165					
C105789		<10	10	71	40	>10000				3.79	
C105790		NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS					
C105791		<10	<10	53	<10	2540					
C105792		<10	<10	7	70	>10000	>1500	>10000	27.2	6.55	
C105793		<10	<10	5	<10	8730	>1500	5620	>30.0		59.76
C105794		<10	<10	27	100	>10000	>1500	2230	13.05	24.8	
C105795		<10	<10	165	<10	2000					
C105796		<10	10	233	<10	9550	220		6.62		
C105797		<10	<10	60	<10	7710					
C105798		<10	<10	21	710	3920	>1500	1860	3.02		
C105799		<10	<10	40	<10	7230	491				
C105800		<10	<10	13	<10	2080	158				

Comments: NSS is non-sufficient sample.

APPENDIX IV

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Rock Sample Descriptions Project: Plata Property: Plata

Sample Number:	Grid East:	E	Grid North:	N	Type:	Dimension:
C105751	UTM: Airstrip	E	UTM: Airstrip	N	Sample Width:	Abundance:
	Elevation:	m				

Comments: 9 ore bags sampled, with a half fist-sized piece taken at random from each. All of these bags contain massive Gn (+/- tetrahedrite, malachite). =PL-CS-01

Sample Number:	Grid East:	E	Grid North:	N	Type:	Dimension:
C105752	UTM: Airstrip	E	UTM:	N	Sample Width:	Abundance:
	Elevation:	m				

Comments: 10 ore bags sampled of white to greenish-grey weathering, disseminated to fine-grained massive Gn (+/- tetrahedrite) in Qz. Avg grade about 20-30% Gn (range from about 5% to massive). =PL-CS-02

Sample Number:	Grid East:	E	Grid North:	N	Type:	Dimension:
C105753	UTM: Airstrip	E	UTM:	N	Sample Width:	Abundance:
	Elevation:	m				

Comments: 10 ore bags sampled of white to greenish-grey weathering, disseminated to fine-grained massive Gn (+/- tetrahedrite) in Qz. Avg grade about 20-30% Gn (range from about 5% to massive). =PL-CS-03

Sample Number:	Grid East:	E	Grid North:	N	Type:	Dimension:
C105754	UTM: Airstrip	E	UTM:	N	Sample Width:	Abundance:
	Elevation:	m				

Comments: 10 ore bags sampled of white to greenish-grey weathering, disseminated to fine-grained massive Gn (+/- tetrahedrite) in Qz. Avg grade about 20-30% Gn (range from about 5% to massive). =PL-CS-04

Sample Number:	Grid East:	E	Grid North:	N	Type:	Dimension:
C105755	UTM: Airstrip	E	UTM:	N	Sample Width:	Abundance:
	Elevation:	m				

Comments: 10 ore bags sampled of white to greenish-grey weathering, disseminated to fine-grained massive Gn (+/- tetrahedrite) in Qz. Avg grade about 20-30% Gn (range from about 5% to massive). =PL-CS-05

Sample Number:	Grid East:	E	Grid North:	N	Type:	Dimension:
C105756	UTM: Airstrip	E	UTM:	N	Sample Width:	Abundance:
	Elevation:	m				

Comments: 10 ore bags sampled of white to greenish-grey weathering, disseminated to fine-grained massive Gn (+/- tetrahedrite) in Qz. Avg grade about 20-30% Gn (range from about 5% to massive). =PL-CS-06

Rock Sample Descriptions

Project: Plata   Property: Plata

Sample Number: C015757
Grid East: E Grid North: N Type: Dimension:
UTM: Airstrip E UTM: N Sample Width: Abundance:
Elevation: m

Comments: 10 ore bags sampled of white to greenish-grey weathering, disseminated to fine-grained massive Gn (+/- tetrebedrite) in Qz. Avg grade about 20-30% Gn (range from about 5% to massive). = PL-CS-07

Sample Number: C105758
Grid East: E Grid North: N Type: Dimension:
UTM: Airstrip E UTM: N Sample Width: Abundance:
Elevation: m

Comments: 10 ore bags sampled of white to greenish-grey weathering, disseminated to fine-grained massive Gn (+/- tetrebedrite) in Qz. Avg grade about 20-30% Gn (range from about 5% to massive). = PL-CS-08

Sample Number: C105759
Grid East: E Grid North: N Type: Dimension:
UTM: Airstrip E UTM: N Sample Width: Abundance:
Elevation: m

Comments: 5 ore bags sampled of white to greenish-grey weathering, disseminated to fine-grained massive Gn (+/- tetrebedrite) in Qz. Avg grade about 20-30% Gn (range from about 5% to massive). = PL-CS-10

Sample Number: C105760
Grid East: E Grid North: N Type: Dimension:
UTM: Airstrip E UTM: N Sample Width: Abundance:
Elevation: m

Comments: 3 ore bags sampled of massive Gn (+/- tetrahedrite) + limonite. =PL-CS-11

Sample Number: C105761
Grid East: E Grid North: N Type: Dimension:
UTM: 646496 E UTM: 7054463 N Sample Width: 3m Abundance:
Elevation: m

Comments: (Zone 2-CS-01 0-3m) At Station 17, chip sample crosses a zone of laminated black chert with Qz veinlets (these section of chert are highly fractured), and barite with pods of Gn + Sph. The zone of mineralization is within a curvilinear fracture oriented at about 220/80 (NW). Chip sample runs approx perpendicular to this fracture.

Sample Number: C105762
Grid East: E Grid North: N Type: Dimension:
UTM: 646496 E UTM: 7054463 N Sample Width: 3m Abundance:
Elevation: m

Comments: (Zone 2-CS-01 3-6m) At station 17, in wall rock (yellow-green stained, grey weathering, thickly laminated black chert with Qz veins up to 1cm (max density approx 10/m) running at 035/89. Fracture set oriented at 014/78, density 5/m, occasional thin limonite filling. Bedding of chert 130/36. Chip sample perpendicular to 035/89 vein set.

Rock Sample Descriptions

Project: Plata   Property: Plata

Sample Number:	Grid East:	E	Grid North:	N	Type:	Dimension:
C105763	UTM: 646540 E		UTM: 7054531 N		Sample Width: 3.1m	Abundance:
	Elevation:	m				

Comments: (Zone 2-CS-02 0-3.1m) Chip sample across main mineralized zone. Massive Gn, Sph (+ tetrahedrite? Malachite staining suggests this) + barite. Fracture 192/62 along boundary with wall rocks, chip sample oriented perpendicular to this.

Sample Number:	Grid East:	E	Grid North:	N	Type:	Dimension:
C105764	UTM: 646540 E		UTM: 7054531 N		Sample Width: 2.4m	Abundance:
	Elevation:	m				

Comments: (Zone 2-CS-02 3.1-5.5m) Shale (bedding 165/43 SW) that has vein(s) appox parallel to the main vein that are also mineralized.

Sample Number:	Grid East:	E	Grid North:	N	Type:	Dimension:
C105765	UTM: 646564 E		UTM: 7054562 N		Sample Width:	Abundance:
	Elevation:	m				

Comments: (Zone 2-CS-03 0-2.5m) Chip sample across sections 5, 6, 7. Sample runs approx perpendicular to 200 degrees (general fracture direction). Vein of massive to poddy Gn + Sph hosted in barite.

Sample Number:	Grid East:	E	Grid North:	N	Type:	Dimension:
C105766	UTM: 647116 E		UTM: 7054608 N		Sample Width:	Abundance:
	Elevation:	m				

Comments: Sample of Qz vein with framents of host rock + dark purple mineral (mangenite?) + limonite. In place from zone approx 15cm wide.

Sample Number:	Grid East:	E	Grid North:	N	Type:	Dimension:
C105767	UTM: 647033 E		UTM: 7054738 N		Sample Width:	Abundance:
	Elevation:	m				

Comments: sample of float on road, rusty to dark purple stained Q.V with large, well-formed crystals + limonite + dark purple mineral. No rep.

Sample Number:	Grid East:	E	Grid North:	N	Type:	Dimension:
C105768	UTM: 647157 E		UTM: 7054557 N		Sample Width:	Abundance:
	Elevation:	m				

Comments: green-white weathering, nearly massive Aspy with limonite + Gn (?). No rep.

Rock Sample Descriptions Project: Plata Property: Plata

Sample Number: C105769
Grid East: E Grid North: N Type: Dimension:
UTM: 647048 E UTM: 7054713 N Sample Width: Abundance:
Elevation: m

Comments: Along strike of mzn, no exposure, float on road. Road seems to follow the zone. In float, 5% cubes Gn in creamy weathering Q.V. with limonite (=Zone 3-17). No split

---

Sample Number: C105770
Grid East: E Grid North: N Type: Dimension:
UTM: 647048 E UTM: 7054713 N Sample Width: Abundance:
Elevation: m

Comments: Along strike of mzn, no exposure, float on road. Road seems to follow the zone. In float, Qz with dark purple mineral (mangenite ?). (=Zone 3- 17A). No split

---

Sample Number: C105771
Grid East: E Grid North: N Type: Dimension:
UTM: 647080 E UTM: 7054632 N Sample Width: Abundance:
Elevation: m

Comments: In main zone of mineralized float, 3 types of mineralization taken. This is one: yellow-green weathering Q.V with minor disseminated Aspy. No split.

Sample Number: C105772
Grid East: E Grid North: N Type: Dimension:
UTM: 647080 E UTM: 7054632 N Sample Width: Abundance:
Elevation: m

Comments: In main zone of mineralized float, 3 types of mineralization taken. This is one: nearly massive Gn with minor Qz + limonite. No split.

Sample Number: C105773
Grid East: E Grid North: N Type: Dimension:
UTM: 647080 E UTM: 7054632 N Sample Width: Abundance:
Elevation: m

Comments: In main zone of mineralized float, 3 types of mineralization taken. This is one: banded Qz + dark purple sulphide. No split

---

Rock Sample Descriptions

Project: Plata | Property: Plata | ZONE P-4

Sample Number: C105774
Grid East: E | UTM: 647647 E | Elevation: m
Grid North: N | UTM: 7054204 N
Type: Outcrop | Sample Width:
Dimension: | Abundance:
Comments: Limonite stained quartz vein with minor pyrite. Exposure at Trench 5.

Sample Number: C105775
Grid East: E | UTM: 647604 E | Elevation: m
Grid North: N | UTM: 7054186 N
Type: Outcrop | Sample Width:
Dimension: | Abundance:
Comments: Weathered sucrosic qtz vein with disseminations and films of arsenopyrite with minor galena chalcopyrite. Trench 7.

Sample Number: C105776
Grid East: E | UTM: 647733 E | Elevation: m
Grid North: N | UTM: 7054231 N
Type: Outcrop | Sample Width:
Dimension: | Abundance:
Comments: Quartz-slate breccia. Trench 4.

Sample Number: C105777
Grid East: E | UTM: 647634 E | Elevation: m
Grid North: N | UTM: 7054196 N
Type: Outcrop | Sample Width:
Dimension: | Abundance:
Comments: Pyrargyrite with galena, pyrite and tetrahedrite in qtz vein with scorodite, goethite and tsumebite(?) staining. Trench 6.

Sample Number: C105778
Grid East: E | UTM: 647774 E | Elevation: m
Grid North: N | UTM: 7054239 N
Type: Outcrop | Sample Width:
Dimension: | Abundance:
Comments: Disseminations and blebs of arsenopyrite, pyrite, tetrahedrite and galena in qtz vein. Trench 4.

Sample Number: C105779
Grid East: E | UTM: 647634 E | Elevation: m
Grid North: N | UTM: 7054196 N
Type: Outcrop | Sample Width:
Dimension: | Abundance:
Comments: Galena, arsenopyrite, pyrargyrite in qtz vein with scorodite and tsumebite(?) staining. Trench 6.

Rock Sample Descriptions

Project: Plata Property: Plata

Sample Number	Grid East	UTM	Grid North	UTM	Elevation	Type	Sample Width	Dimension	Abundance
C105780	E	647574 E	N	7054160 N	m	Outcrop			

Comments: Arsenopyrite, pyrite and galena in qtz vien. Trench 8.

Sample Number	Grid East	UTM	Grid North	UTM	Elevation	Type	Sample Width	Dimension	Abundance
C105781	E	647634 E	N	7054196 N	m	Outcrop			

Comments: Sylvanite(?) with sphalerite, galena and pyrite in qtz vein. Trench 6.

Sample Number	Grid East	UTM	Grid North	UTM	Elevation	Type	Sample Width	Dimension	Abundance
C105782	E	647634 E	N	7054196 N	m	Outcrop			

Comments: Galena and pyrargyrite intergrown in qtz vein. Trench 6.

Sample Number	Grid East	UTM	Grid North	UTM	Elevation	Type	Sample Width	Dimension	Abundance
C105783	E	647647 E	N	7054230 N	m	Outcrop			

Comments: Arsenopyrite, tetrahedite, cinnabar(?) and galena in qtz vien, with olivinite/rockbridgeite(?) and scorodite coating. Trench 4.

Sample Number	Grid East	UTM	Grid North	UTM	Elevation	Type	Sample Width	Dimension	Abundance
C105784	E	647607 E	N	7054186 N	m	Outcrop			

Comments: Arsensopyrite-galena intrgrowth in qtz vein with limonite coating. Trench 8.

Sample Number	Grid East	UTM	Grid North	UTM	Elevation	Type	Sample Width	Dimension	Abundance
C105785	E	647462 E	N	7054027 N	m	Outcrop			

Comments: Galena and arsenopyrite blebs in quartz vein in shale.

Rock Sample Descriptions Project: Plata Property: Plata

Sample Number:	Grid East:		E	Grid North:		N	Type:	Outcrop	Dimension:
C105786	UTM:	647647	E	UTM:	7054230	N	Sample Width:		Abundance:
	Elevation:		m						

Comments: Breccia-sucrosic quartz band ontop of qtz vein. Trench 4.

Sample Number:	Grid East:		E	Grid North:		N	Type:	Outcrop	Dimension:
C105787	UTM:	647564	E	UTM:	7054137	N	Sample Width:		Abundance:
	Elevation:		m						

Comments: Limonite-clay altered qtz vein. Trench 9.

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

Comments:

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

Comments:

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

Comments:

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

Comments:

Rock Sample Descriptions Project: Plata Property: Plata

Sample Number:	Grid East:		E	Grid North:		N	Type:	Dimension:
C105789	UTM:	646565	E	UTM:	7054571	N	Sample Width:	Abundance:
	Elevation:		m					

Comments: orange to rusty-brown limonite interbedded with shale. Sample is of limonite. Beds up to 10cm wide and coated with white film. (=Zone 2- limonite bed)

Sample Number:	Grid East:		E	Grid North:		N	Type:	Dimension:
C105790	UTM:	646564	E	UTM:	7054562	N	Sample Width:	Abundance:
	Elevation:		m					

Comments: Black, greasy carbonaceous material along a fracture oriented at 192/55 (within mineralized vein). Carbonaceous material is 1cm thick. No split. (=Zone 2-5A)

Sample Number:	Grid East:		E	Grid North:		N	Type:	Dimension:
C105791	UTM:	646467	E	UTM:	7054430	N	Sample Width:	Abundance:
	Elevation:		m					

Comments: Dark purple limonite with crystalline Qz + trace Gn? At top of outcrop, on road where fault passes through, this type of float dominates over a width of 5m (=Zone 2- 30)

Sample Number:	Grid East:		E	Grid North:		N	Type:	Dimension:
C105792	UTM:	646443	E	UTM:	7054452	N	Sample Width:	Abundance:
	Elevation:		m					

Comments: massive Gn (with mal + barite) found in float on road and up slope about 10m. Sample taken from 5 pieces. Largest block is 12x12x10cm. No rep. Zone 2

Sample Number:	Grid East:		E	Grid North:		N	Type:	Dimension:
C105793	UTM:	646443	E	UTM:	7054465	N	Sample Width:	Abundance:
	Elevation:		m					

Comments: fragments off 6 pieces of almost massive Gn float, 1 piece has penny-sized malachite stain. No rep. Zone 2. (= Zone 2-33)

Sample Number:	Grid East:		E	Grid North:		N	Type:	Dimension:
C105794	UTM:	646521	E	UTM:	7054680	N	Sample Width:	Abundance:
	Elevation:		m					

Comments: 3 fragments taken from trench through which vein passes. Massive Gn.

Rock Sample Descriptions

Project: Plata Property: Plata

Sample Number	Grid East	UTM East	Grid North	UTM North	Elevation (m)	Type	Sample Width	Dimension	Abundance
C105795		647474 E		7054821 N					

Comments: Sample of dark purple weathering, highly weathered, limonite-rich Q.V with minor Gn + another sulphide?, taken 10m downslope of barren Q.V. I block, 30x20x10cm sampled. (Showing #12)

Sample Number	Grid East	UTM East	Grid North	UTM North	Elevation (m)	Type	Sample Width	Dimension	Abundance
C105796		647420 E		7054854 N					

Comments: scattered fragments of highly weathered, orange-yellow-brown weawthering, highly limonitized, weakly Gn-bearing Q.V. (?) from old trench, not exposed as bedrock. Fragments concentrated in area 5x3m. Fragments collected from 7 rocks. (Showing #30)

Sample Number	Grid East	UTM East	Grid North	UTM North	Elevation (m)	Type	Sample Width	Dimension	Abundance
C105797		647392 E		7054636 N					

Comments: rusty to light grey to dark purple weathering, locally Gn-bearing, limonitic Qz veins (up to 2cm wide) cutting black chert + fine-grained crystalline, white aplite. Float is fairly abundant, Q.V vary in width, some are barren. Gn associated with veins. (Showing #11)

Sample Number	Grid East	UTM East	Grid North	UTM North	Elevation (m)	Type	Sample Width	Dimension	Abundance
C105798		647376 E		7054887 N					

Comments: (Showing #29) green-rusty-grey weathering, limonite-rich, locally Py-rich, local blebby Gn (blebs up to 1.5x0.5cm). Highly weathered. Float found on road. Sample collected from 6 pieces (largest block 15x10x10cm).

Sample Number	Grid East	UTM East	Grid North	UTM North	Elevation (m)	Type	Sample Width	Dimension	Abundance
C105799		646350 E		7054313 N					

Comments: Dark purple boxwork limonite in float. (on road cuts)

Sample Number	Grid East	UTM East	Grid North	UTM North	Elevation (m)	Type	Sample Width	Dimension	Abundance
C105800		646305 E		7054370 N					

Comments: Dark purple boxwork limonite in float. (on road cut)

Rock Sample Descriptions Project: Plata Property: Plata Aug. 2007

Sample Number	Grid East	UTM (E)	Elevation (m)	Grid North	UTM (N)	Type	Sample Width	Dimension	Abundance
B375372		646261			7054368				

Comments: orange stained Qz with abundant boxwork limonite. No rep. (on road cut)

Sample Number	Grid East	UTM (E)	Elevation (m)	Grid North	UTM (N)	Type	Sample Width	Dimension	Abundance
B375373		647258			7055238				

Comments: Grey-brown weathering Qz with minor cubic Gn and Sph?

Sample Number	Grid East	UTM (E)	Elevation (m)	Grid North	UTM (N)	Type	Sample Width	Dimension	Abundance
B375374		647216			7054858				

Comments: Q.V with orange and dark purple limonite

Sample Number	Grid East	UTM (E)	Elevation (m)	Grid North	UTM (N)	Type	Sample Width	Dimension	Abundance
B375375		647258			7054538				

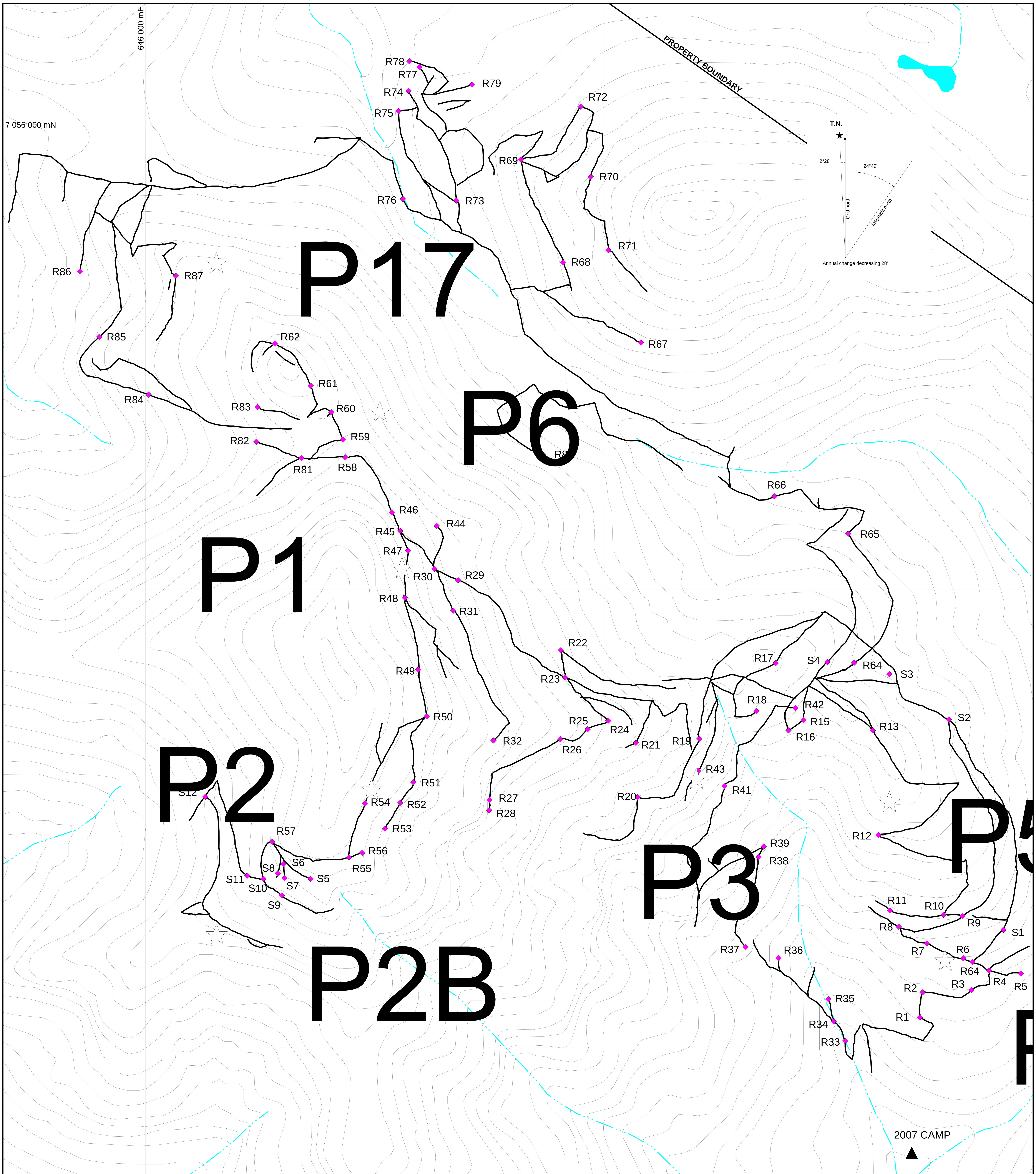
Comments: Semi-massive galena in limonite gossan. Showing 18.

Sample Number	Grid East	UTM (E)	Elevation (m)	Grid North	UTM (N)	Type	Sample Width	Dimension	Abundance
B375376		647226			7054445				

Comments: Semi-massive galena in limonite gossan. Showing 20.

APPENDIX V

MAP OF OLD WORKINGS AND ROAD SYSTEM ON THE PLATA PROPERTY AND TABULATED GPS DATA



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

APPENDIX V

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

PROPERTY ROAD SURVEY

PLATA PROPERTY

UTM ZONE 8V, NAD 83, 105N/09

File: P:\2007\Plata\Assessment_report\Road.WOR

Date: May 2008

APPENDIX V: SURVEY OF ROADS ON PLATA PROPERTY

These comments/photos correspond to the Property Road Survey map printed on a separate sheet.

Map Point	Photo ID	Comments
R1	HPIM0022	
R1	HPIM0023	
R2	HPIM0024	Drill Tag P4 87- 10- 60 AT 360
R2	HPIM0025	Drill Site P4 87- 10- 60 AT 360
R3	HPIM0026	Drill Tag P4 87- 8- 60 AT 360
R3	HPIM0027	
R3	HPIM0028	
R4	HPIM0029	
R4	HPIM0030	
R4	HPIM0031	
R5	HPIM0032	
R6	HPIM0033	Drill Site P4 87- 5- 45. 360 , P4 86- 6- 90 (tag damaged)
R6	HPIM0034	
R6	HPIM0035	
R6	HPIM0036	
R6	HPIM0037	Drill Tags P4 87- 5- 45. 360 , P4 86- 6- 90 (tag damaged)
R7	HPIM0038	
R7	HPIM0039	
R8	HPIM0040	
R8	HPIM0041	
R9	HPIM0042	
R9	HPIM0043	
R10	HPIM0044	
R10	HPIM0045	
R10	HPIM0046	
R11	HPIM0047	Road Washed Out
R11	HPIM0048	
R12	HPIM0049	
R12	HPIM0050	
R13	HPIM0051	
R14	HPIM0052	Panarama
R14	HPIM0053	Panarama
R14	HPIM0054	Panarama
R14	HPIM0055	Panarama
R14	HPIM0056	Panarama
R14	HPIM0057	Panarama
R14	HPIM0058	Panarama
R14	HPIM0059	Panarama
R15	HPIM0060	
R16	HPIM0061	
R17	HPIM0062	
R18	HPIM0063	
R19	HPIM0064	
R19	HPIM0065	
R19	HPIM0066	
R19	HPIM0067	
Map Point	**Photo ID**	**Comments**
R20	HPIM0068	
R20	HPIM0069	

R21	HPIM0070	
R22	HPIM0071	
R22	HPIM0072	
R23	HPIM0073	
R24	HPIM0074	Tank
R24	HPIM0075	Compressor and Scoop Tram
R24	HPIM0076	Compressor and Scoop Tram
R24	HPIM0077	Tank Valve
R24	HPIM0078	Compressor Serial Number
R24	HPIM0080	Compressor Data
R24	HPIM0081	Scoop Tram
R24	HPIM0082	Scoop Tram
R24	HPIM0083	Scoop Tram
R24	HPIM0084	Scoop Tram
R25	HPIM0085	Drill Collar
R26	HPIM0086	
R27	HPIM0087	Addit
R28	HPIM0088	Shack
R28	HPIM0089	Shack
R28	HPIM0090	Shack
R28	HPIM0091	Shack
R28	HPIM0092	Shack
R28	HPIM0093	Shack
R28	HPIM0094	Shack
R28	HPIM0095	Shack
R29	HPIM0096	
R29	HPIM0097	
R30	HPIM0098	
R30	HPIM0099	
R31	HPIM0100	
R32	HPIM0101	
R33	HPIM0107	
R33	HPIM0108	
R34	HPIM0109	
R35	HPIM0110	
R36	HPIM0111	
R37	HPIM0112	
R38	HPIM0113	
R39	HPIM0114	
R40	HPIM0115	
R41	HPIM0116	
R42	HPIM0117	
R43	HPIM0118	
R24	HPIM0119	
R24	HPIM0120	
R24	HPIM0121	
R44	HPIM0122	
R45	HPIM0123	
Map Point	**Photo ID**	**Comments**
R46	HPIM0124	
R47	HPIM0125	
R48	HPIM0126	
R49	HPIM0127	
R50	HPIM0128	
R51	HPIM0129	Trailer Parts

R52	HPIM0130	
R52	HPIM0131	
R52	HPIM0132	
R52	HPIM0133	
R52	HPIM0134	
R53	HPIM0135	2 Drill Holes
R54	HPIM0136	
R55	HPIM0137	
R56	HPIM0138	
R56	HPIM0139	
R57	HPIM0140	
R58	HPIM0141	
R58	HPIM0142	
R58	HPIM0143	
R59	HPIM0144	claim posts Y68592, Y68593 Posts 2
R59	HPIM0145	claim posts Y68594, Y68595 Posts 1
R60	HPIM0146	
R61	HPIM0147	
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R65	HPIM0153	
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R69	HPIM0159	
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R70	HPIM0161	
R71	HPIM0162	
R72	HPIM0163	
R73	HPIM0164	
R74	HPIM0165	
R75	HPIM0166	
R76	HPIM0167	
R77	HPIM0168	
R77	HPIM0169	
R77	HPIM0170	
R78	HPIM0171	
R79	HPIM0172	
R80	HPIM0173	
Map Point	**Photo ID**	**Comments**
R81	HPIM0179	
R82	HPIM0180	
R83	HPIM0181	
R84	HPIM0182	
R84	HPIM0183	
R84	HPIM0184	
R85	HPIM0185	
R85	HPIM0186	
R86	HPIM0187	
R86	HPIM0188	

S1	Luke on road	
S2	Road Junction	
S3	Trench 20 Zone (a) + (b)	
S4	Road shot	
S5	Plata 86	
S6	Plata 87	Road slightly washed out
S7	Plata 88	
S8	Plata 89	Dark purple weathering, limonite cemented chert breccia boulders in float
S9	Plata 90	
S10	Plata 91-92	
S11	Plata 93, 95	
S12	Plata 96	Photo down valley

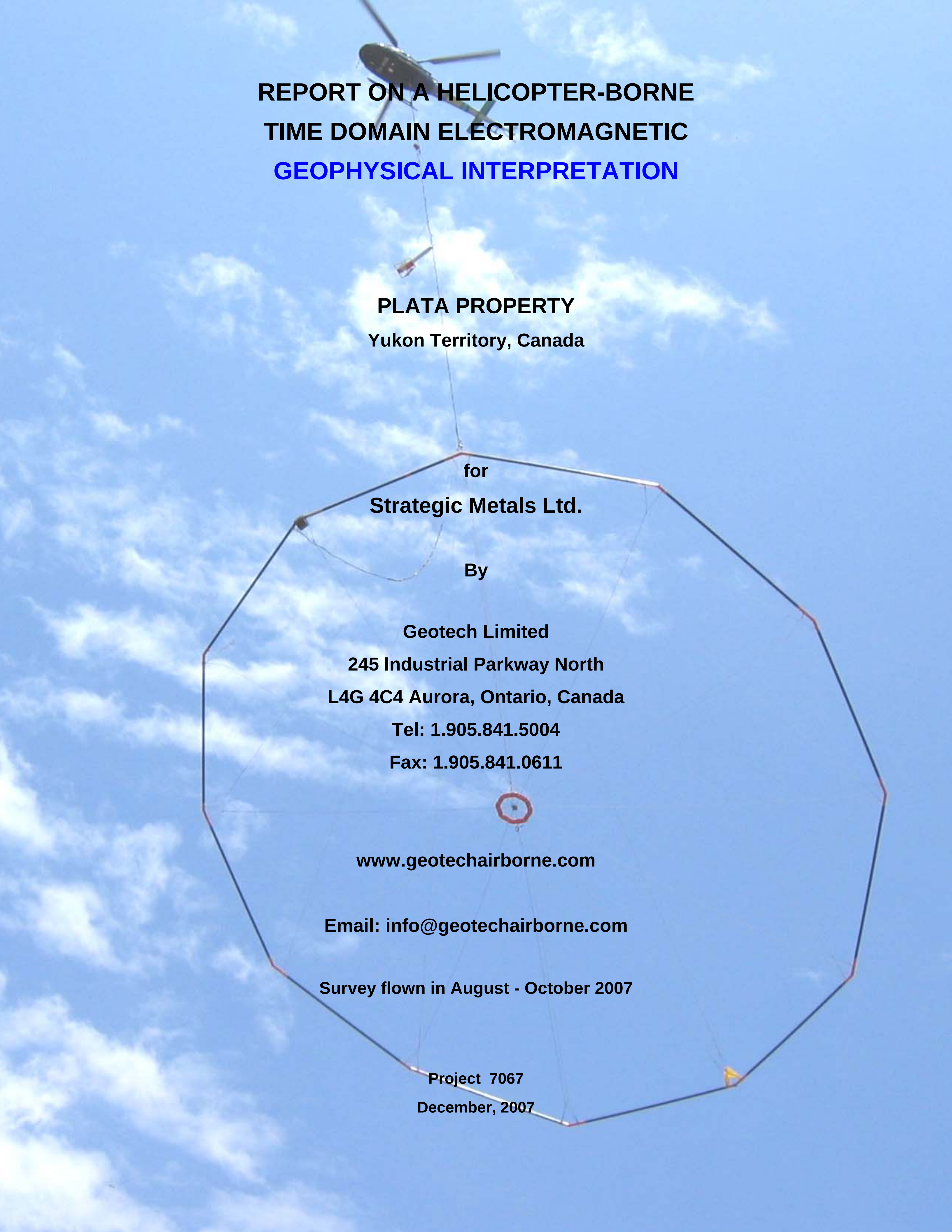
APPENDIX VI

MAP OF WINTER ACCESS ROAD TO PLATA PROPERTY


132°00'W
658 000 mE
678 000 mE
698 000 mE
131°00'W
718 000 mE
Plata & Inca Properties
7 050 000 mN
7 030 000 mN
7 010 000 mN
6 990 000 mN
True North
Magnetic north
2°28'
24°49'
Grid north
Annual Change
Decreasing 28'
Winter access road
(surveyed, unsurveyed)
Government road
Runway
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
APPENDIX VI
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
WINTER ACCESS ROAD
PLATA & INCA PROPERTIES
0
5
10 km
UTM ZONE 8V, NAD 83, 105N & 105O
FILE: ...2007\Plata\Assessment_report\Access_road.WOR
DATE: May 2008

APPENDIX VII

GEOPHYSICAL REPORTS BY GEOTECH LTD., INCLUDING CD'S WITH DIGITAL DATA



REPORT ON A HELICOPTER-BORNE TIME DOMAIN ELECTROMAGNETIC GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

PLATA PROPERTY

Yukon Territory, Canada

for

Strategic Metals Ltd.

By

Geotech Limited

245 Industrial Parkway North

L4G 4C4 Aurora, Ontario, Canada

Tel: 1.905.841.5004

Fax: 1.905.841.0611

www.geotechairborne.com

Email: info@geotechairborne.com

Survey flown in August - October 2007

Project 7067

December, 2007

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REPORT ON A HELICOPTER-BORNE
TIME DOMAIN ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERPRETATION

PLATA Property, Yukon Territory, Canada

1. INTRODUCTION

In August, 2007 a helicopter-borne electromagnetic survey was carried out by Geotech Ltd. for Strategic Metals Ltd. over the PLATA Property located in Yukon Territory, Canada.

This report includes the results of the geophysical interpretation, over this Property. The Property is located at approximately 350 km north-east from Whitehorse, in the Yukon Territory. The geographic coordinates of the block extents are: longitudes, 132º 08’21” W and 131º 59’31” W, and latitudes, 63º 33’56” N and 63º 37’33” N. The surveyed area is 24 km^2, and the total line kilometers flown are 275 km (Fig. 1).

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

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

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

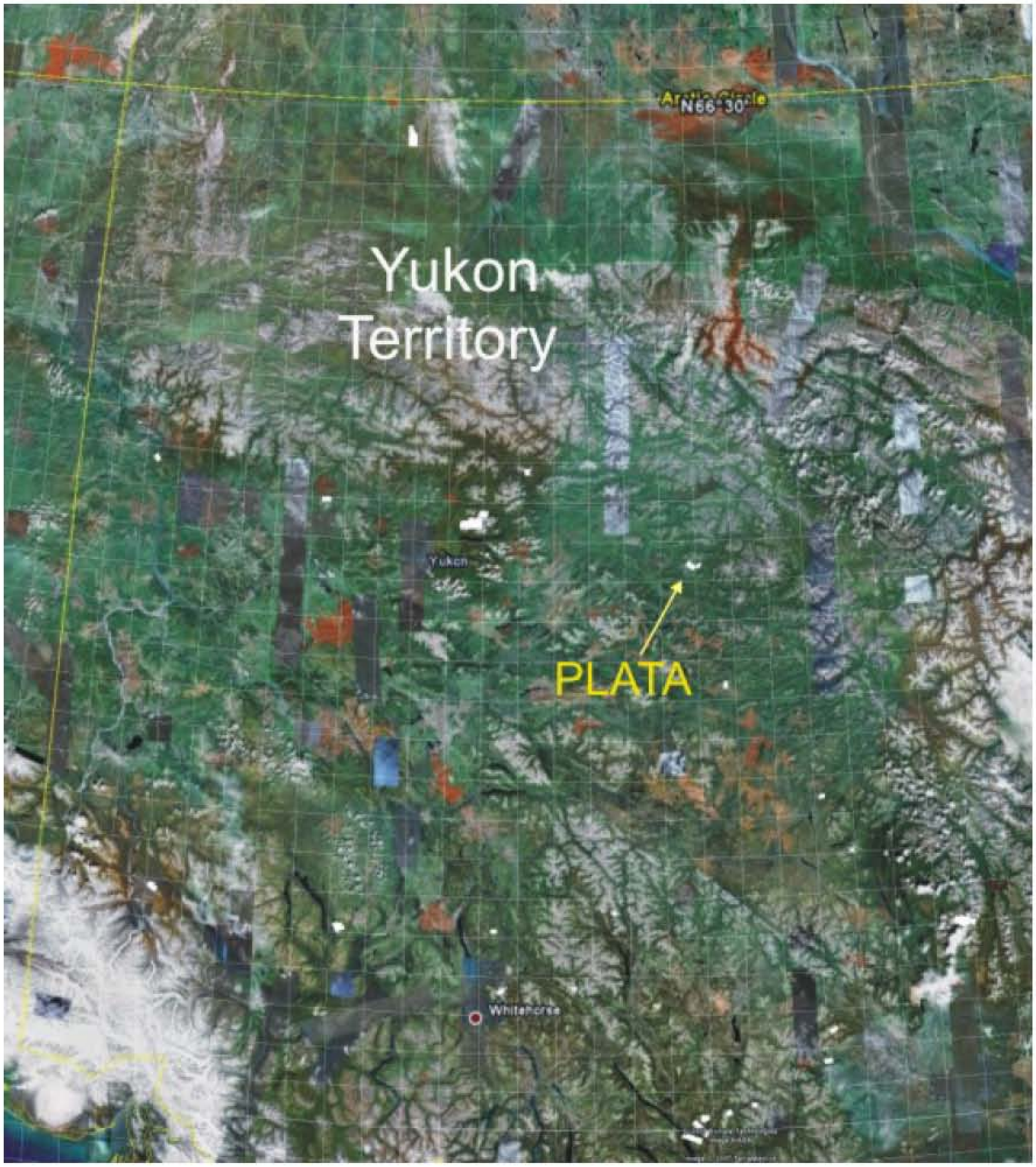


Fig. 1 Location of the PLATA Property on the satellite image.

2. SURVEY DESCRIPTION

In August 2007, Geotech Ltd. carried out a helicopter-borne geophysical survey over the PLATA property located in Yukon. Geotech Ltd. utilized a Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic System to measure the vertical component of the time derivative of the induction electromagnetic field (dB/dt). The system also enabled the measurements of the B-field data. The electromagnetic measurements were made at the off-time mode. The concentric in-loop system was towed at a distance of 42 m from the helicopter. The Vtem Transmitter uses a trapezoid waveform shape with 7.2 ms duration operating at a base frequency of 30Hz. The dipole moment was approximately 425 000 NIA. The half-waveform was 16.7 ms.

A towed cesium and high resolution magnetometer was used to measure the Earth's magnetic field intensity. Data positioning and navigation were assured by a Novatel WAA GPS with accuracy less then 3m.

A Terra TRA radar altimeter was used to measure the terrain clearance. The helicopter was flying at a constant speed of 80 km/h and was keeping a constant ground clearance of 75 m when the terrain allowed it. The traverse lines direction was N54°E and the tie lines direction was N36°W. The distance between the traverse lines and the tie lines was 100m and 1000m, respectively. A more detailed description of the survey parameters is provided in the logistics/processing report.

3. GEOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 Topography

The terrain is very rugged with high mountain belts trending in the NW direction. The absolute altitude ranges from 1000 m to 2000 m approximately. Due to the terrain roughness, it was difficult to keep a constant ground clearance while surveying this area.

Fig.2 Topography of the PLATA Property with the flight path.

3.2 Regional geological context

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

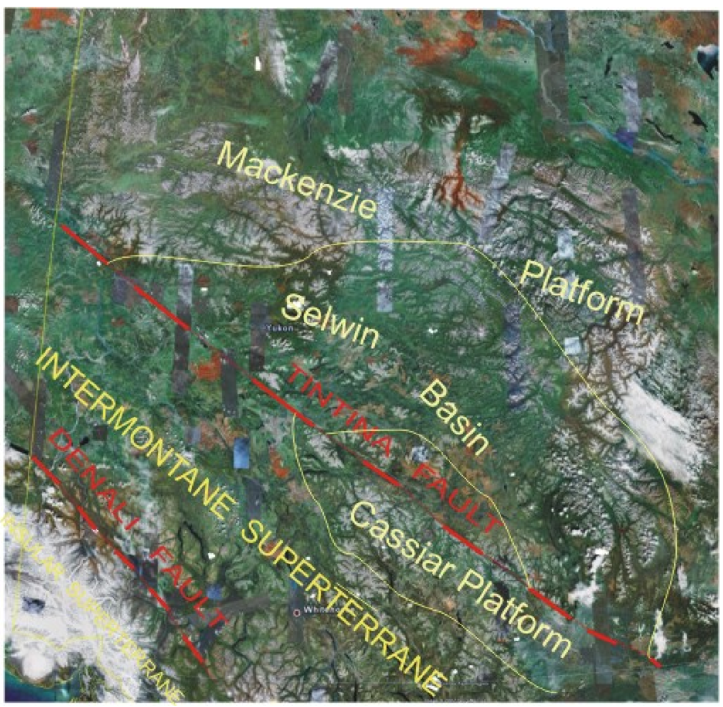


Fig.3 The major tectonic elements of Yukon superimposed on the satellite image. The figure indicates that the territory is composed of two dominant rock packages separated by the Tintina Fault: thick packages of sediments (northeast) and accreted Terranes (Southwest).

3.3 Geological context of the PLATA Property

The property geology is dominated by northwest-trending structures representing, for the most part, south-westerly directed thrust sheets. The host rocks for the Plata property are the Proterozoic to Cambrian Hyland Group and the Devono-Mississippian Earn Group.
Plata is a system of high grade silver-lead-zinc+/-gold veins that were discovered during previous regional reconnaissance exploration programs (Fig.4).

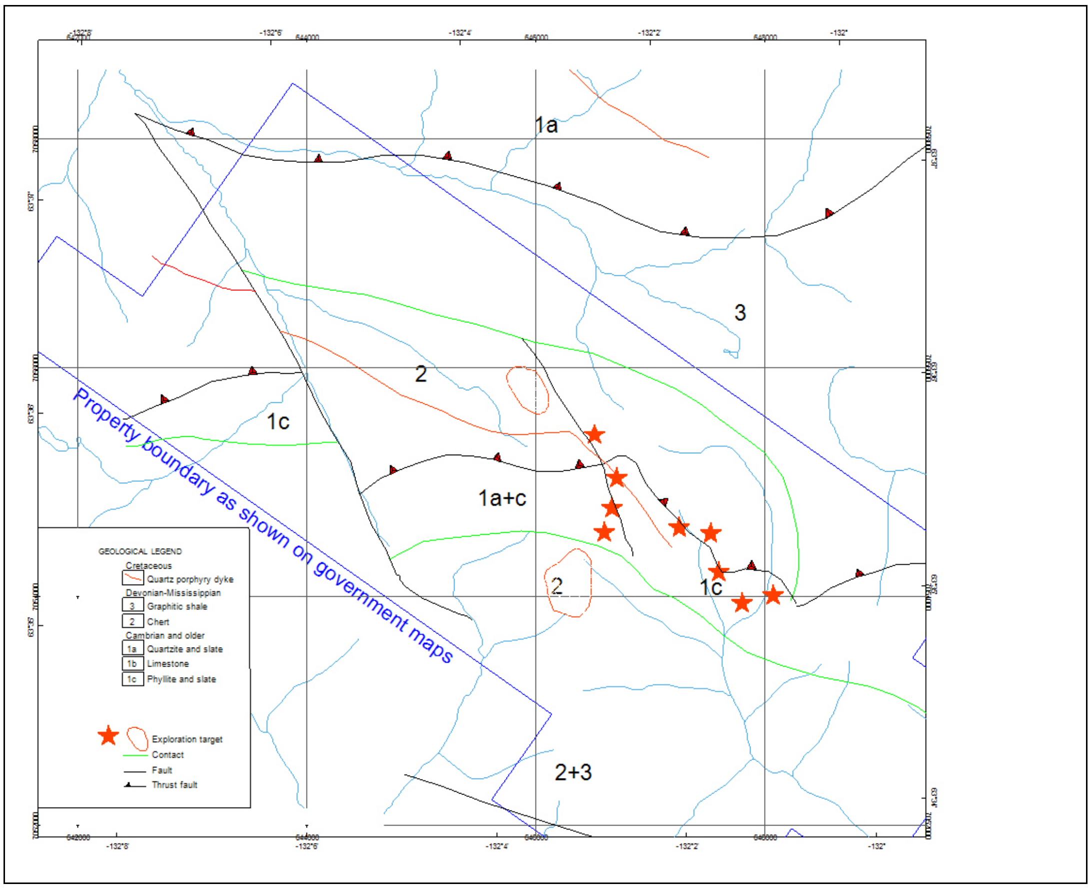


Fig. 4 Geological scheme of the PLATA Property.

3.4 Mineralization

Several silver-lead-zinc showings are known on the Plata property. The showings are typically in linear, en-echelon patterns associated with northwest and northeast trending fault zones. Individual showings range from a few metres to over 100 metres long and from a few centimetres to 10 metres wide. While most of the veins are along normal faults, some veins occur within the Plata thrust.

The various types of veins include galena-sphalerite veins, quartz veins, galena veins, siderite-sphalerite-galena veins and arsenopyrite-pyrite-galena-boulangerite veins. Sulphide mineralization is typically coarse-grained. Other elements enriched in the veins include barium, arsenic, antimony, copper and, locally, gold.

Some veins are characterized by the presence of arsenopyrite and pyrite as the dominant sulphide minerals, along with significant gold values. This vein shows greater consistency of high grades both laterally and down dip compared with other veins on the property, although few of the other occurrences have been adequately explored by drilling.

Stratiform barite occurs at a number of localities within the property as well as along strike within the Earn Group stratigraphy to the north and northwest of the property. To date, no massive sulphide mineralization has been observed related to these barite occurrences.

4. INTERPRETATION OF THE MAGNETIC DATA

4.1 Introduction

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

4.2 Analysis of the Magnetic data

The observed magnetic field over the PLATA Property is shown in Fig.5 . The maximum difference in the magnetic field intensity does not exceed 30 nT. The observed magnetic field expresses a quiet character with low gradients over most of the area. This is very specific to this area, which is composed mainly of sedimentary rocks that do not yield any significant magnetic signature. The highest anomalies forming a large band trending in the NW direction are observed in the northern portion of the area. This banding anomaly is related with a weak and deep magnetic structure, the nature of which could be related to bed rocks. Some isolated linear anomalies are observed in the central and western parts and are associated with the observed trusting faults.

Figure 6 shows the reduced to the pole magnetic field map. The RTP map does not differ too much from the original map because this area is located at high geographical latitude and, the absence of remnant magnetization.

Since the contents of the observed magnetic maps include the response of shallow and deep magnetic sources, it is difficult to analyze the maps with a large band of wavelength contents. Distinguishing shallow features from deeper ones can be performed via several methods of field separation and filtering. The Fig. 7 illustrates the vertical gradient of the TMI. The vertical gradient map better amplifies the weak magnetic signal by showing the response of shallow sources related to faults and contacts. The tilt derivative map illustrated in Fig 8 is another example of amplifying weak signals generated by shallow sources. The tilt derivative known as being the local phase is computed from the vertical and horizontal gradients. As illustrated in the Tilt derivative map several shallow magnetic structures can be identified in this area. Most of them are associated with the existing faults and trusts in this area.

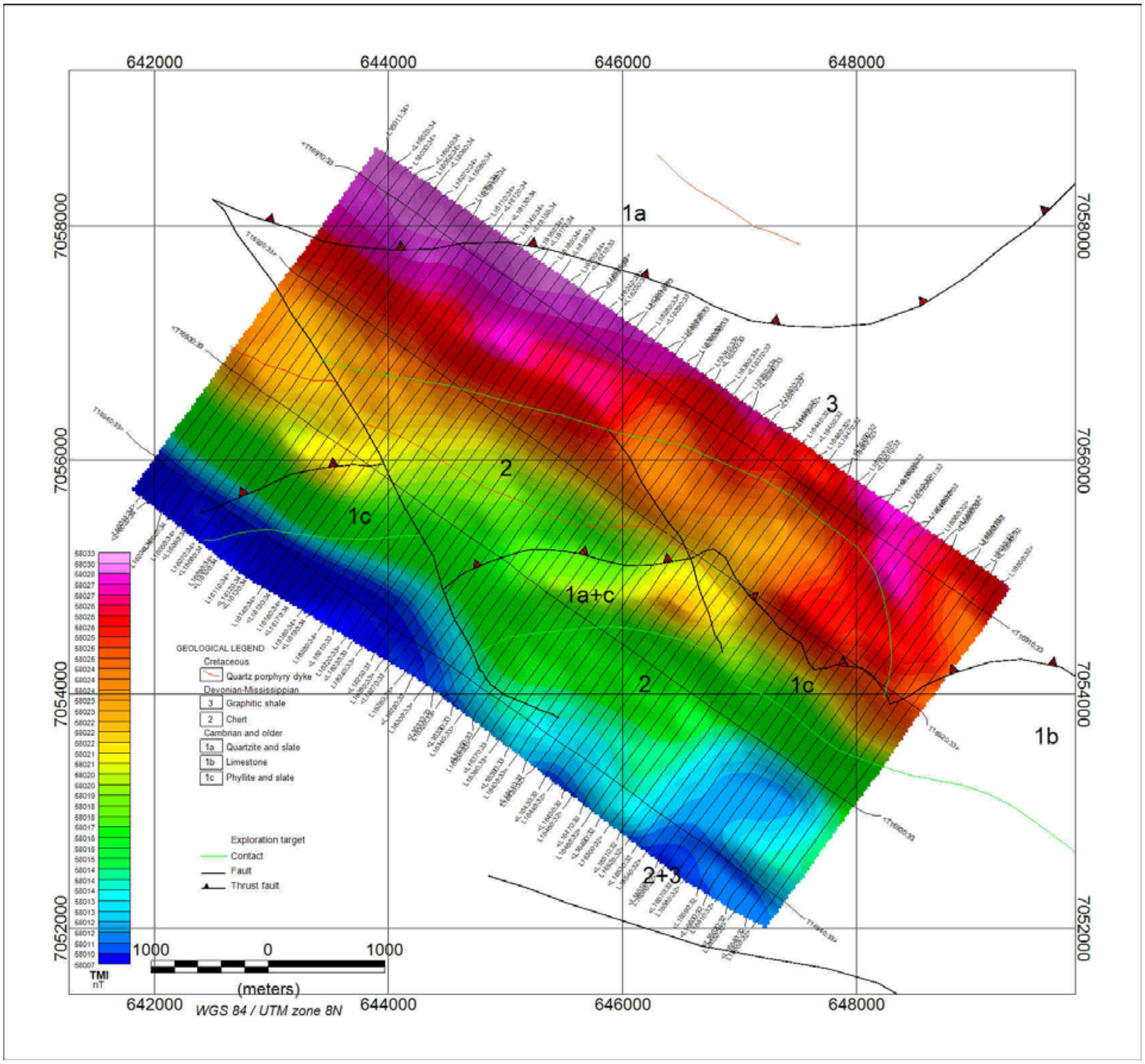


Fig. 5 TMI image of the PLATA Property.

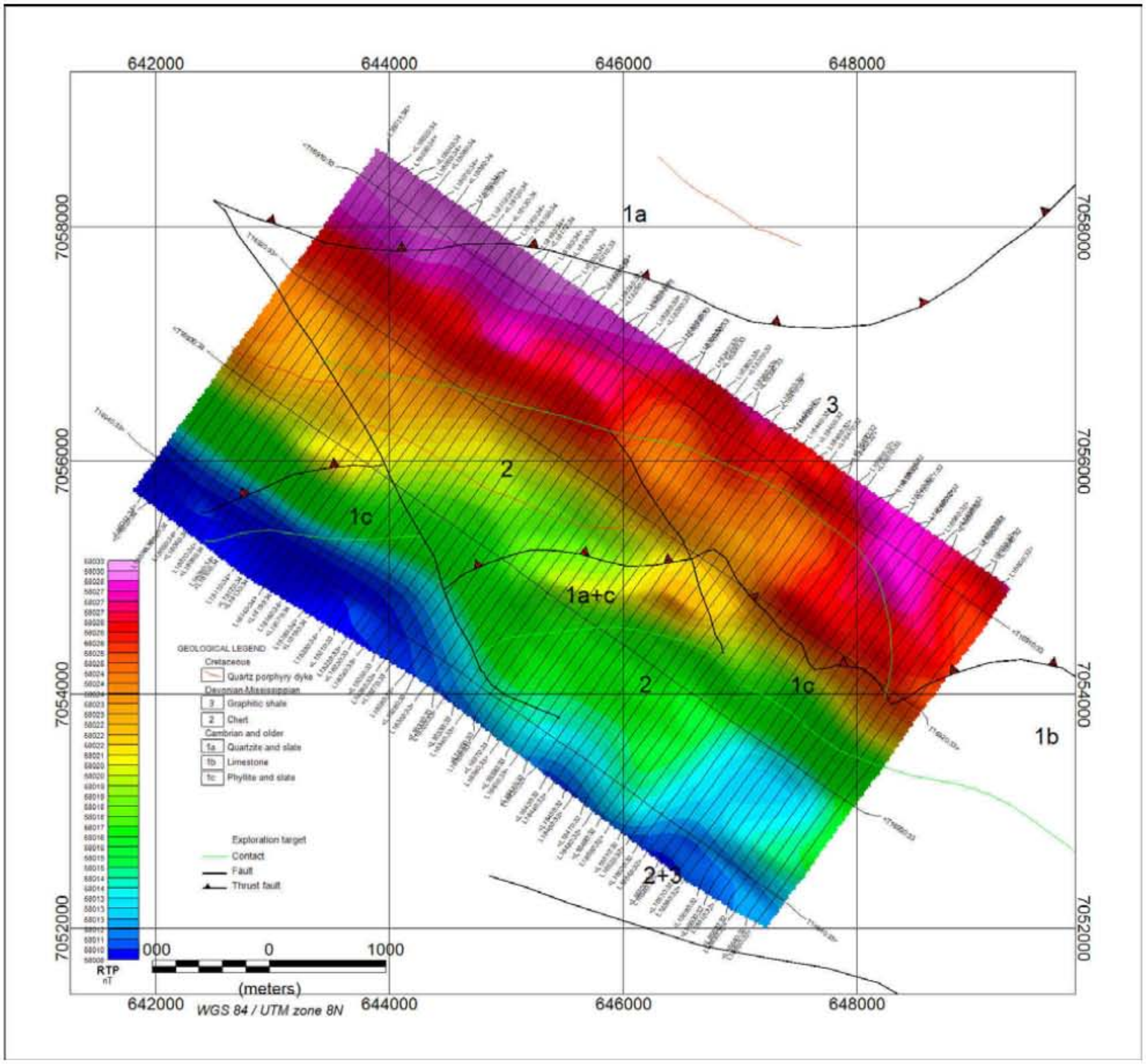


Fig.6 Color shaded relief of the magnetic field reduced to the pole.

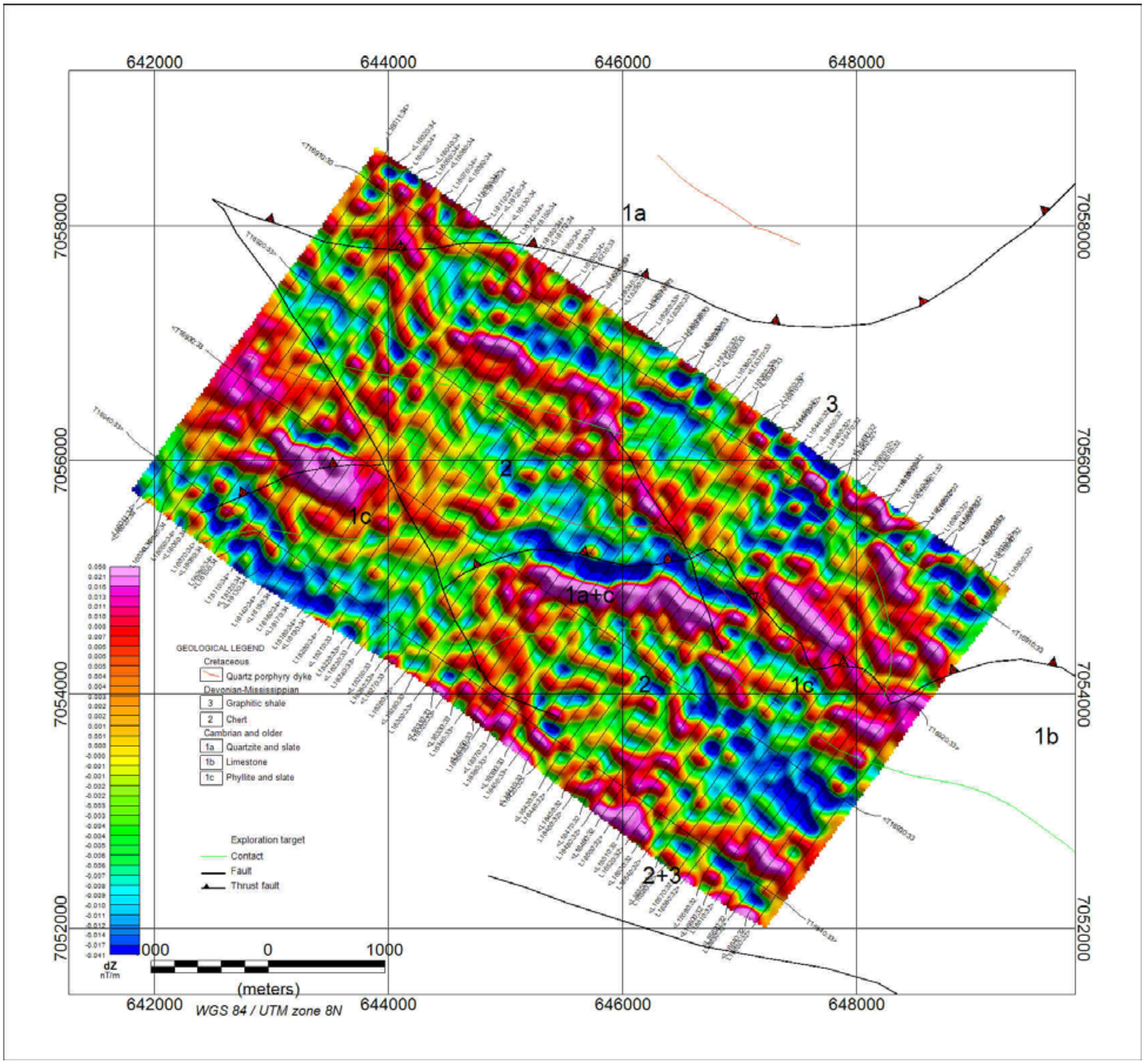


Fig.7 Color shaded relief of the vertical gradient of the magnetic field.

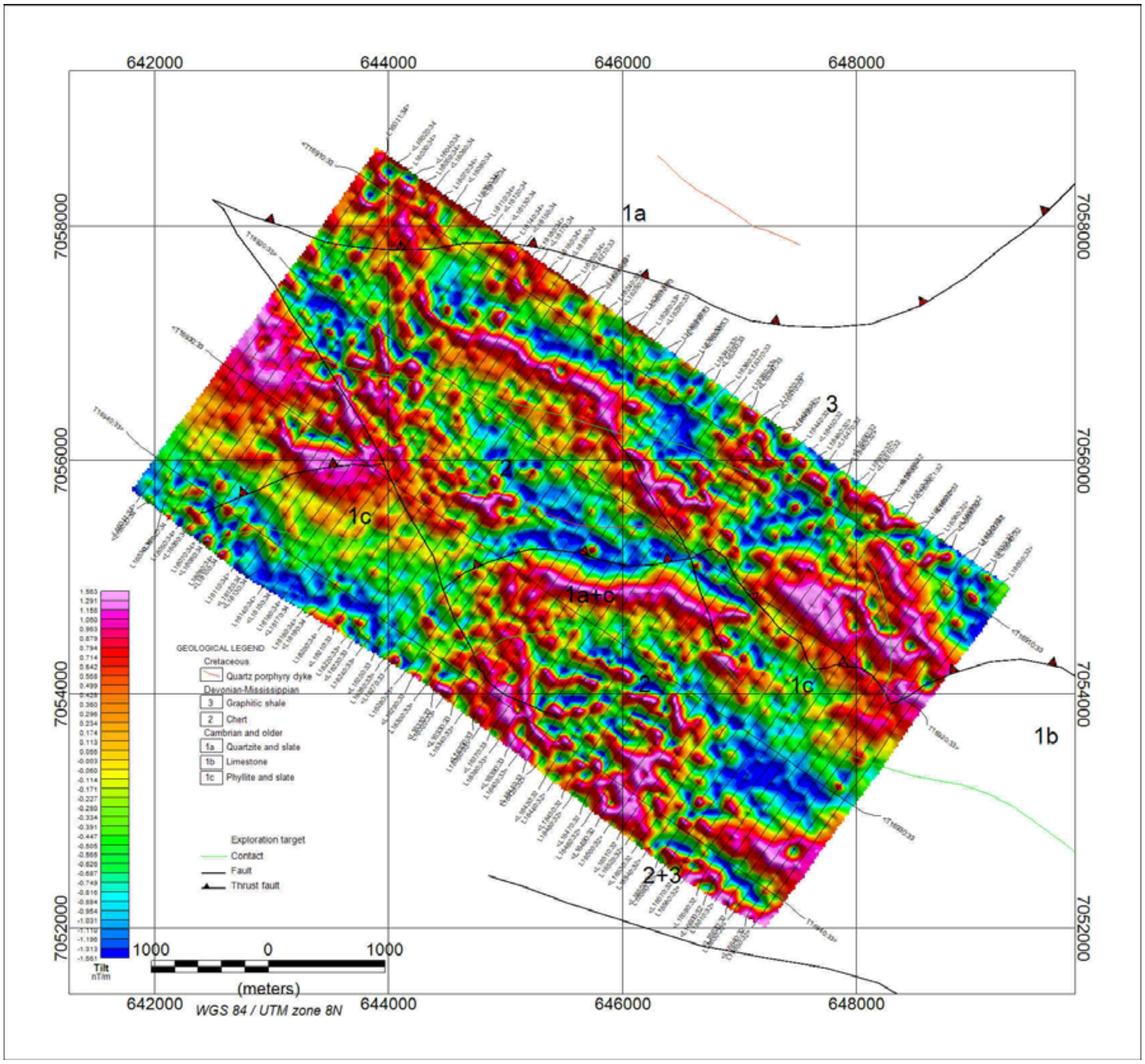


Fig. 8 Color shaded relief of the Tilt derivative.

4.3 Inversion of the magnetic data

Several computer-based techniques can be used to automatically detect magnetic sources and yield estimations of their geometrical and physical parameters. These techniques can be either used to gridded data (3D methods) or to profiles (2D methods). Euler deconvolution is a well established technique, allowing a rapid interpretation of a large amount of magnetic data. This method is mainly aimed to delineate magnetic sources boundaries and to estimate their depths.

Fig. 9 shows the results obtained with the Euler deconvolution inversion using a structural index of 1, a depth tolerance of 10% and a square deconvolution window having a size of 400 × 400 metres. Euler solutions have been plotted on the total gradient (analytic signal) map for better illustration. The picks of total gradient are used to located and delineate the magnetic sources boundaries.

Euler solution are mostly related to shallow sources (<50 m). Several shallow magnetic linear have been identified in this area. The shallowest sources are located in the central part and are related to the known trusts and faults. Deeper solutions (>200m) are indicated in the southwestern part area.

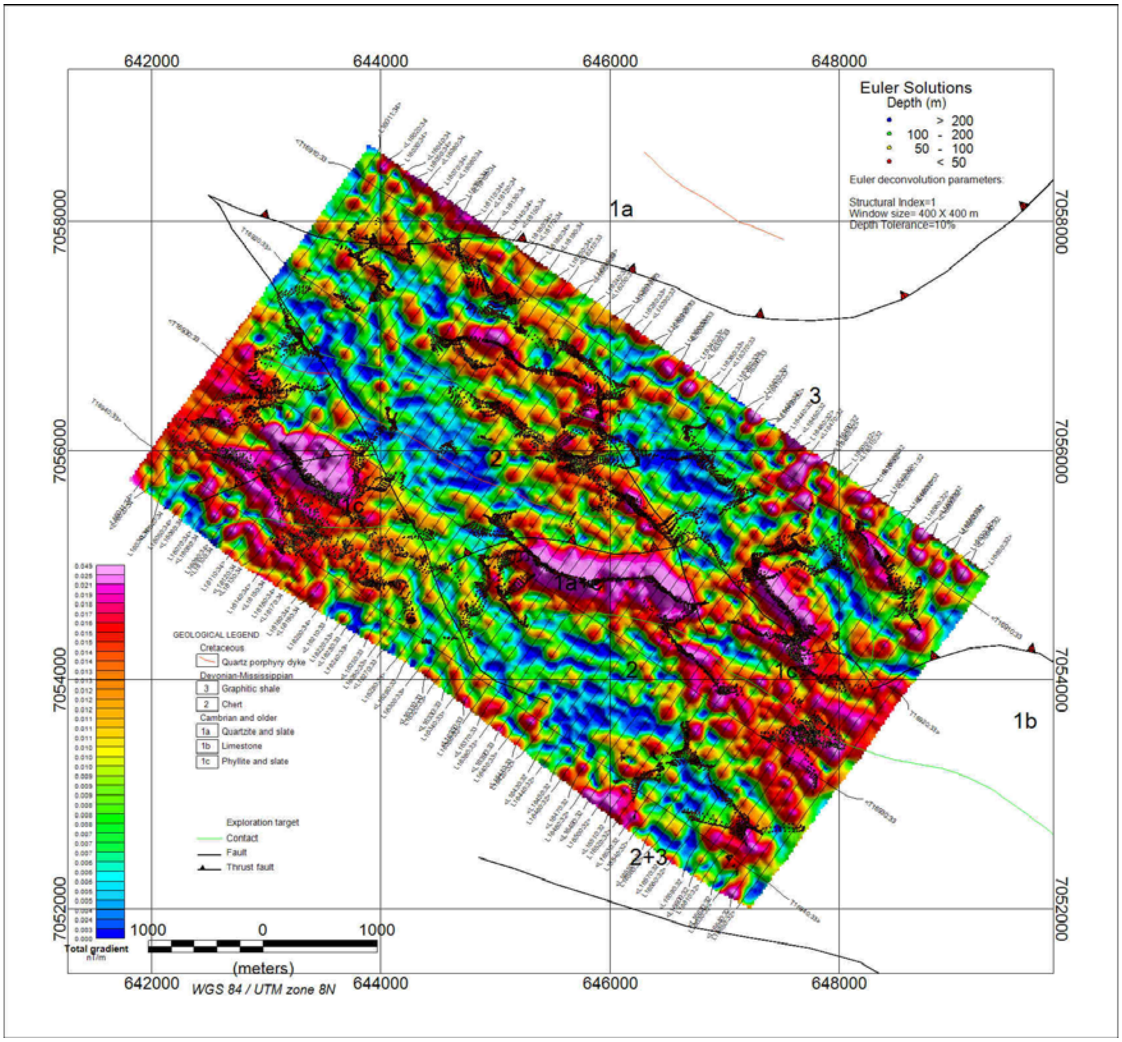


Fig. 9 Euler deconvolution solutions plotted on the total gradient image.

5. INTERPRETATION of VTEM DATA

5.1 Introduction

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

5.2 VTEM anomalies shape

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

5.3 Analysis of the EM results

Figures 10 and 11 show the stacked profiles in log-linear scale of the dB/dt and B-field channels, respectively. Both maps show the existence, in the central and eastern parts of the area, of linear anomalous zones (Zones B, C, D, and E) trending in the northwestern direction. In the southwestern corner of the area, a large circular anomalous zone is indicated (Zone A). The shape of the detected linear anomalies suggests that the conductors are mostly dipping in the southwestern direction. The broad anomalous zone situated in the western corner of the map is likely to be related to high conductive overburden.

The interpretation of the Em profiles was performed using in-house built software allowing the picking of the anomalies along the profiles and yielding estimates of the conductance and the decay constant (tau) of isolated anomalies. The picked EM anomalies were posted on the late time EM channel. Figures 12 and 13 illustrate the results of the picked anomalies superimposed on the dB/dt, and B-field late time channel, respectively.

The interpretation indicates the presence of fairly good to good linear conductors in the central and eastern parts of the map and trending in the northwestern direction. The estimate conductance values are between 10 and 20 S. The estimated decay constants are oscillating between 3 and 6 ms. It is worth mentioning that the detected anomalies in the central area are in close spatial relationship with the known metallic mineralized zones. The anomalous zone A located in the western corner is characterized by a series of good conductors. However, this anomalous zone is probably associated with graphitic sediments.

The interpretation map (Fig. 14) shows the results of the magnetic and electromagnetic analysis. The magnetic interpretation suggests the existence of two faults trending in the northwestern direction. It also shows that the detected EM anomalies are in good correlation with the magnetic signal, indicating a possible metallic nature of the conductors.

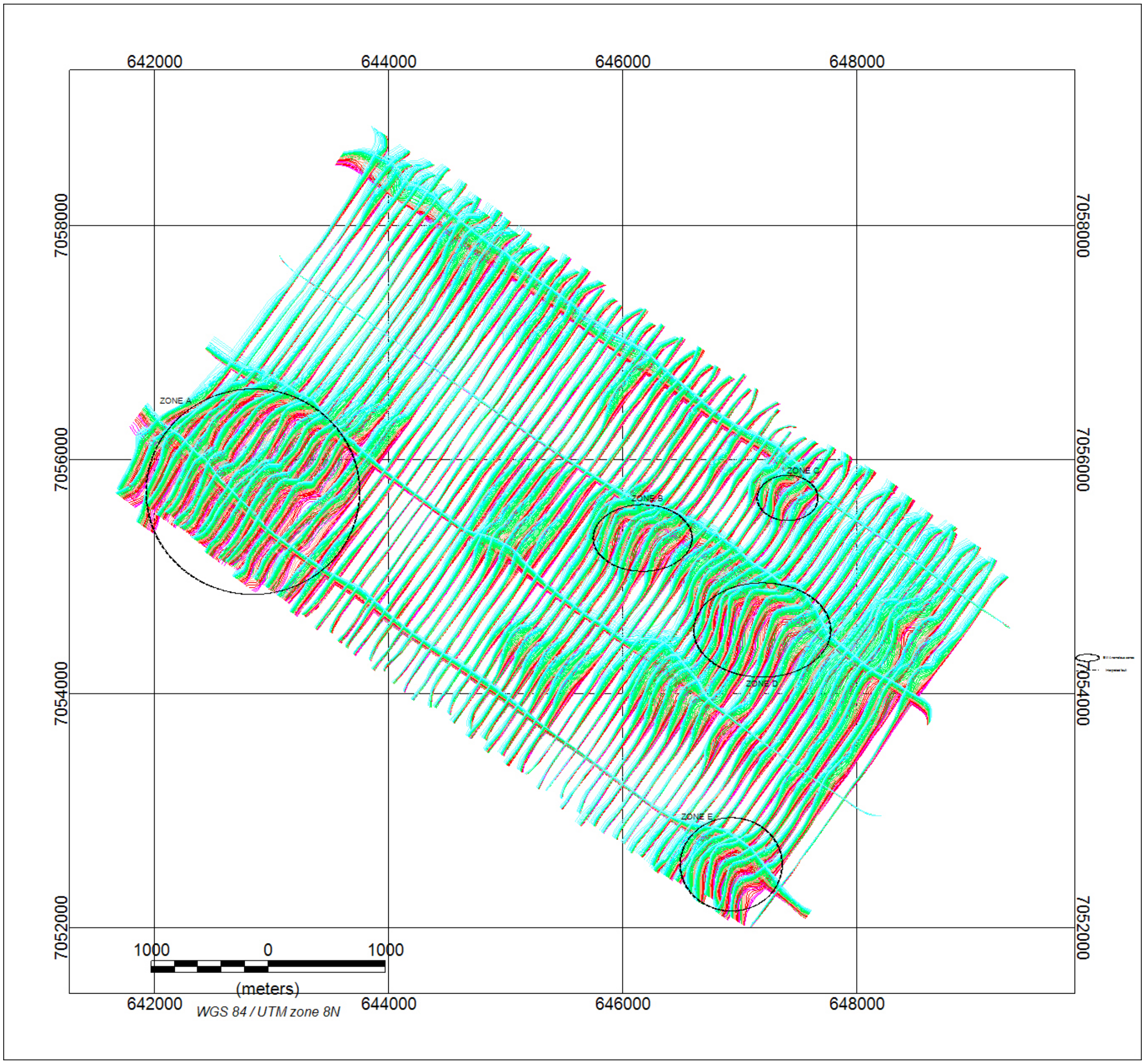


Fig. 10 Stacked EM dB/dt profiles at log-linear scale. Early time decays are in green and late time in red.

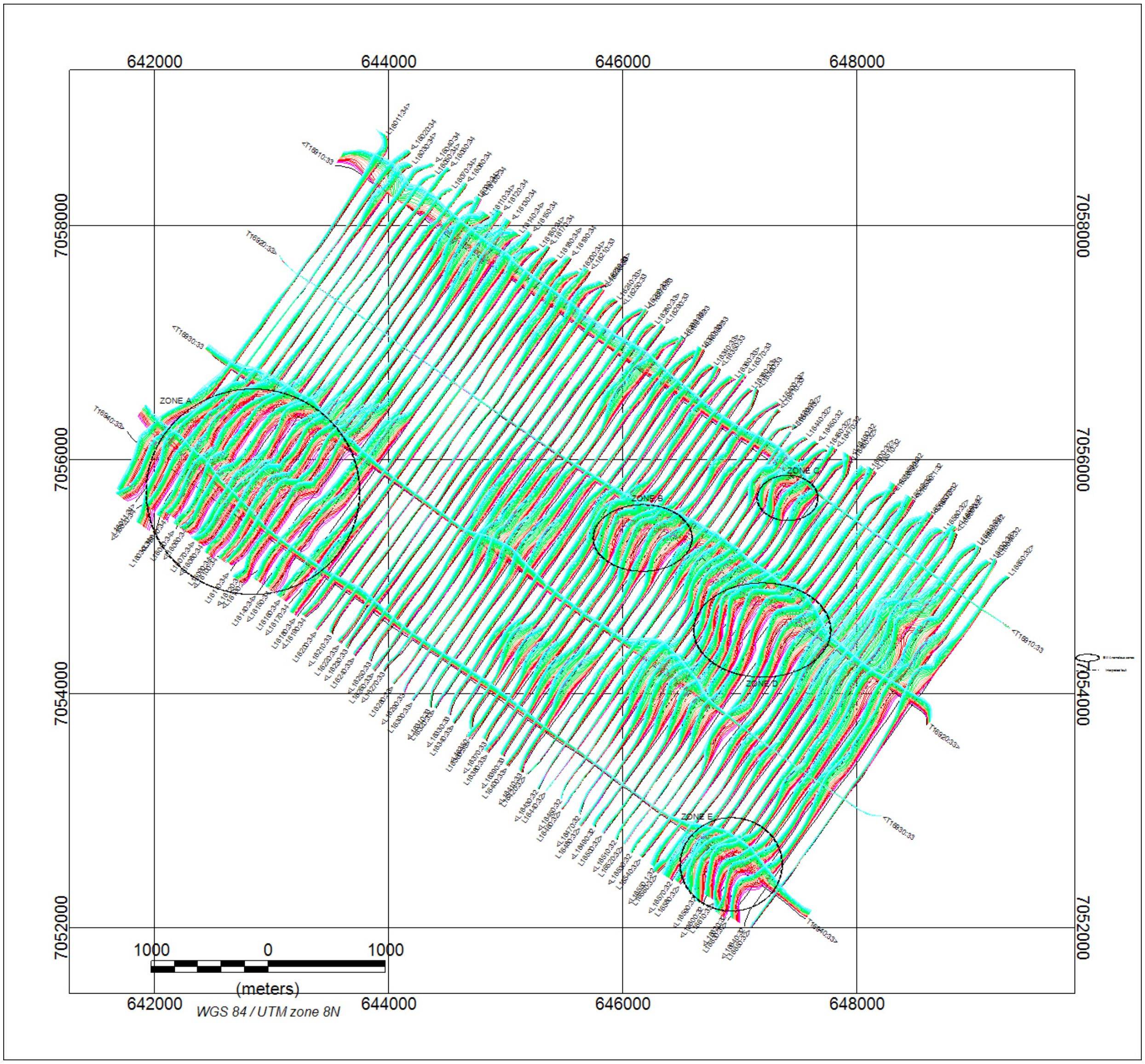


Fig. 11 Stacked EM B-Field profiles at log-linear scale. Early time decays are in green and late time in red.

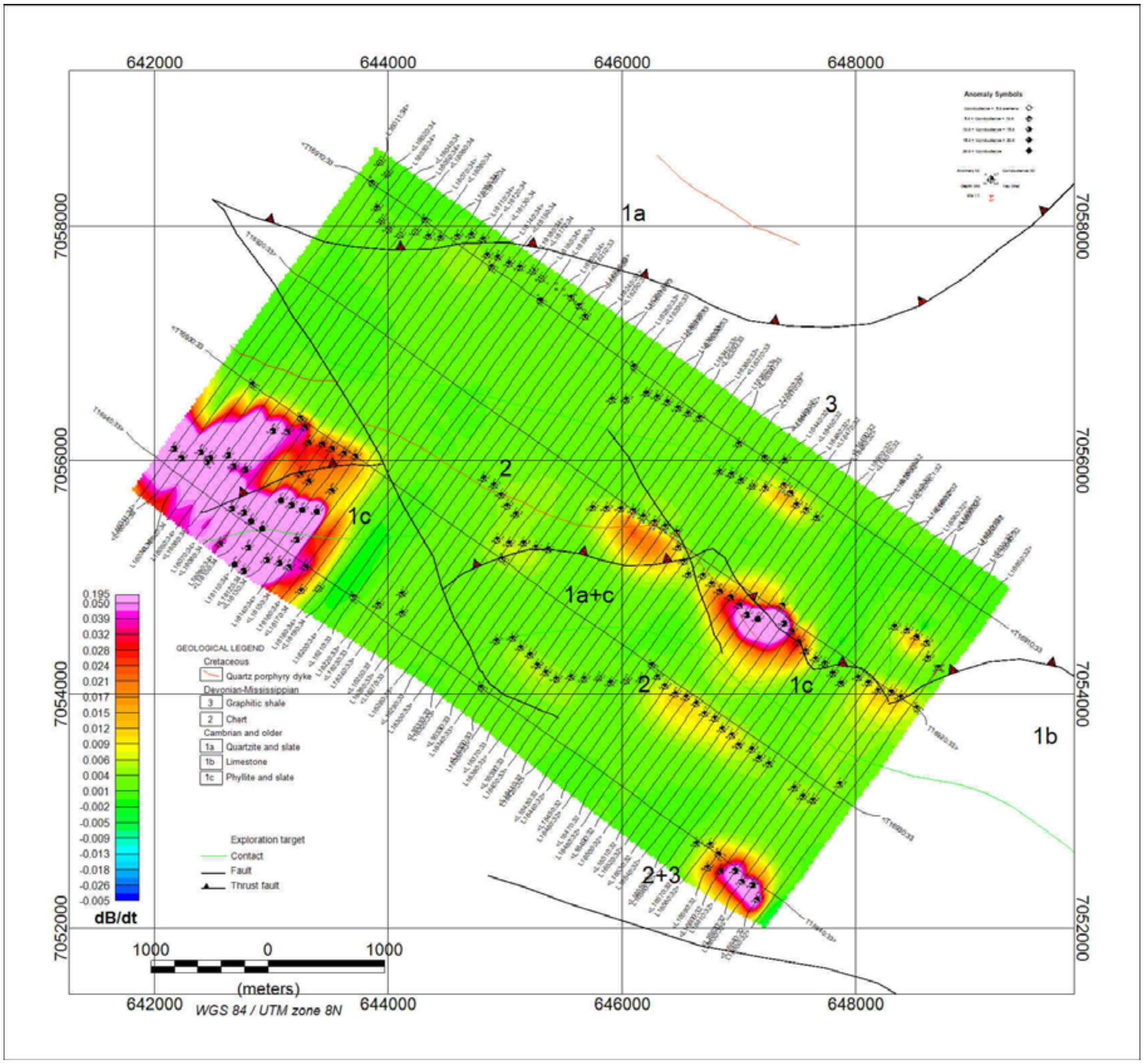


Fig. 12 EM picked anomalies plotted on the late time dB/dt channel image.

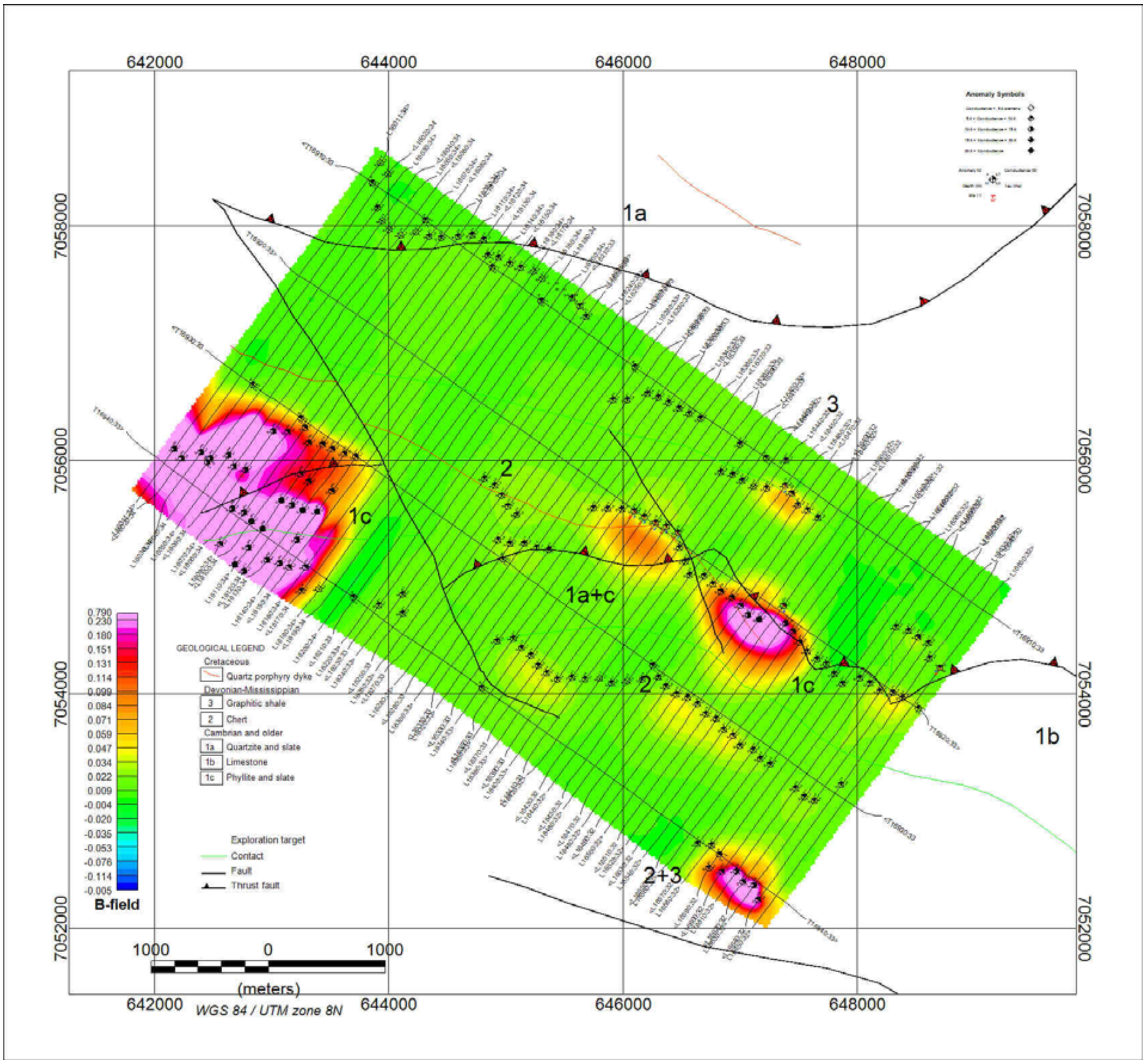


Fig. 13 EM picked anomalies plotted on the late time B-Field channel image.

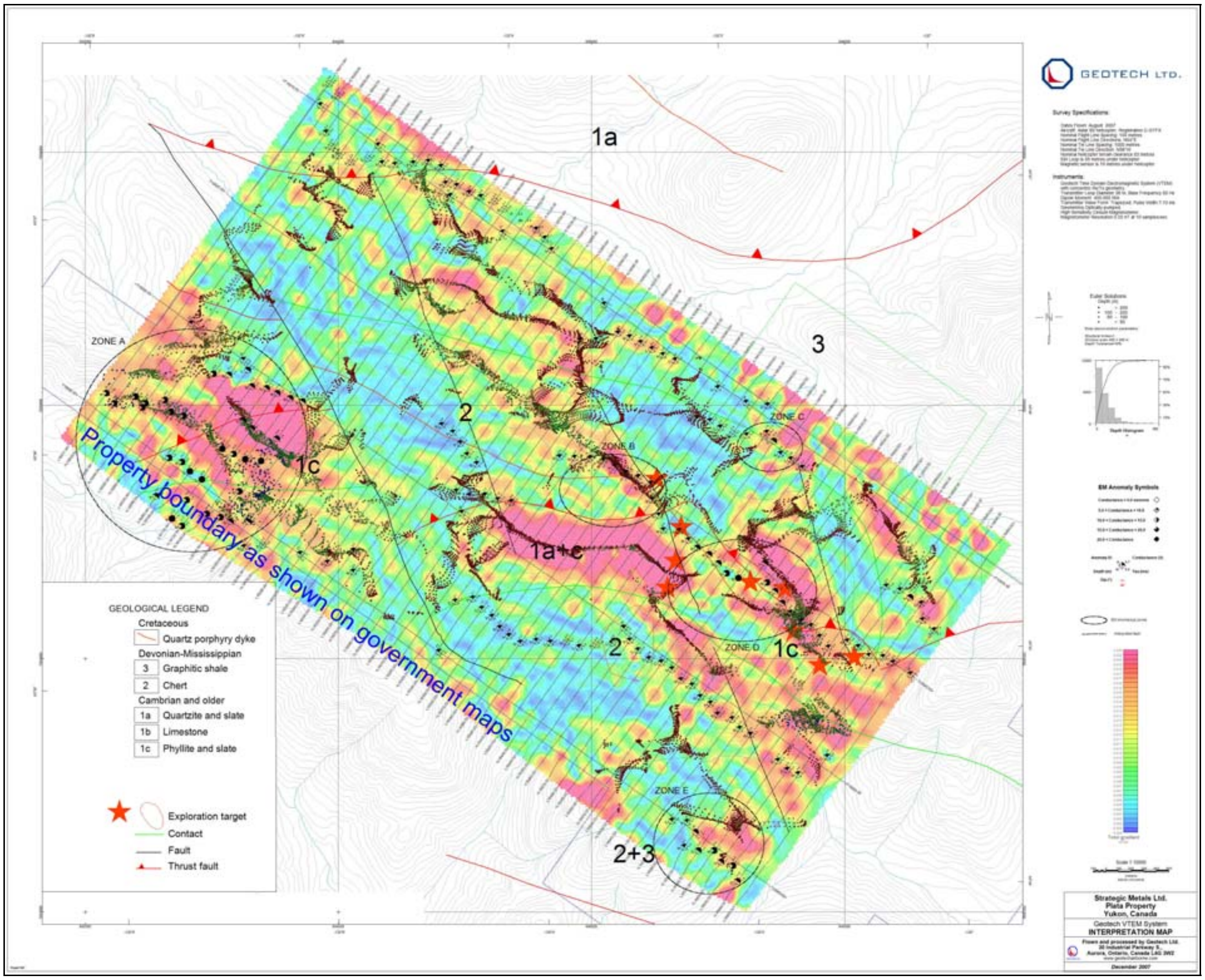


Fig. 14 Interpretation map showing the results of the magnetic and electromagnetic data analysis.

5.4 Selected Anomalies

Five anomalies extracted from the described above anomalous zones have been selected for modeling. The anomalies are located on the following lines: L16110, L16390, L16460, L16500, and L16630.

Most of the selected anomalies are caused by shallow dipping conductors with SW dip azimuth.

Line	Anomaly ID	Anomaly Type	Conductor geometry	X- location m	Y- location m	Conductance S	Dip	Azimut	Tau msec
L16110	C	One peak	Horizontal plate	642921	7055415	20.9			4.3
L16390	A	Double peak	Shallow dipping thin plate.	646367	7055432	9.0	62°	SW	4.7
L16460	C	Double peak	Shallow dipping thin plate.	647438	7055718	10.5	64°	SW	4.1
L16500	B	One peak	Shallow dipping thick plate.	647159	7054641	22.1		SW	3.1
L16630	A	One peak	Shallow dipping thick plate.	647115	7052367	16.8		SW	3.7

Table 5. Summarized results of the EM interpretation on selected anomalies.

5.5 Conductivity Depth Sections

Conductivity depth imaging is considered as one of the important steps in the analysis and interpretation of electromagnetic data. CDI allows providing useful information of the conductivity distribution of the considered cross section. CDI were performed for the selected lines using the EMflow software. The obtained results are shown in Figures15-19.

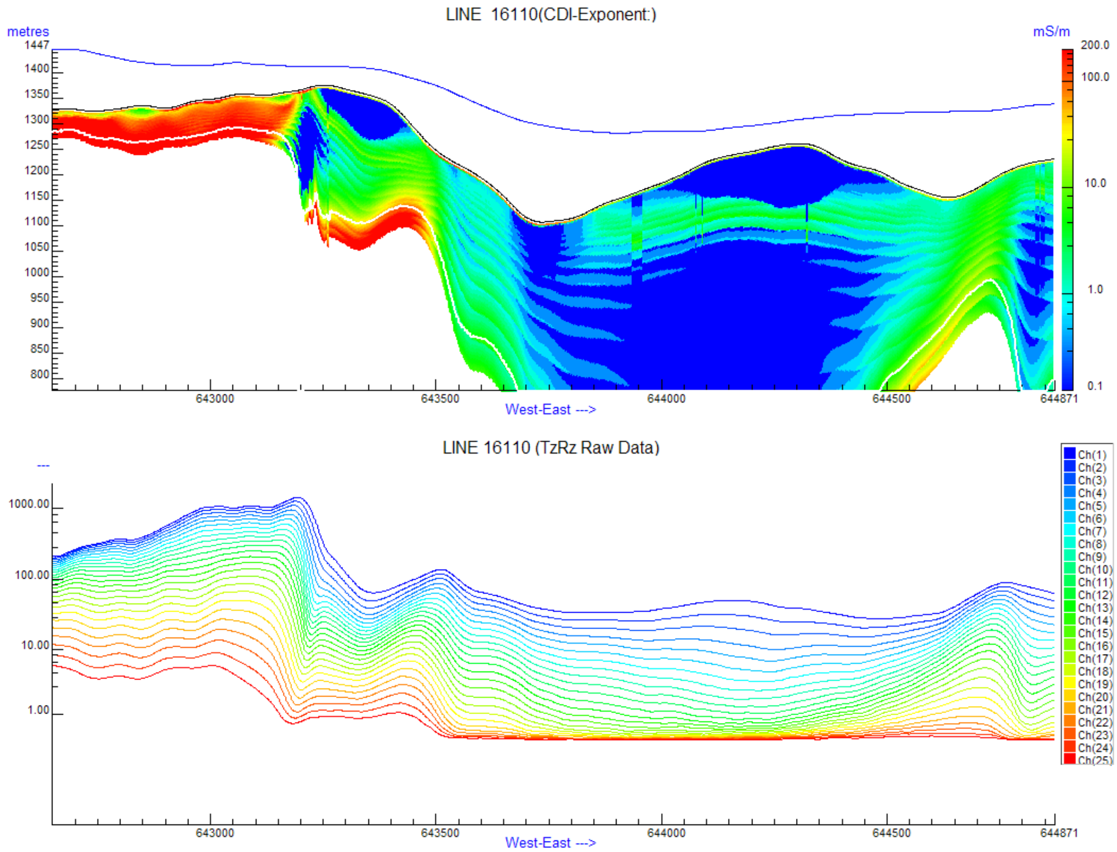


Figure15 shows the CDI section for the line 16110. Two conductive zones are shown in this left side of the section. The zones are horizontal and highly conductive. The blue line indicates the survey altitude.

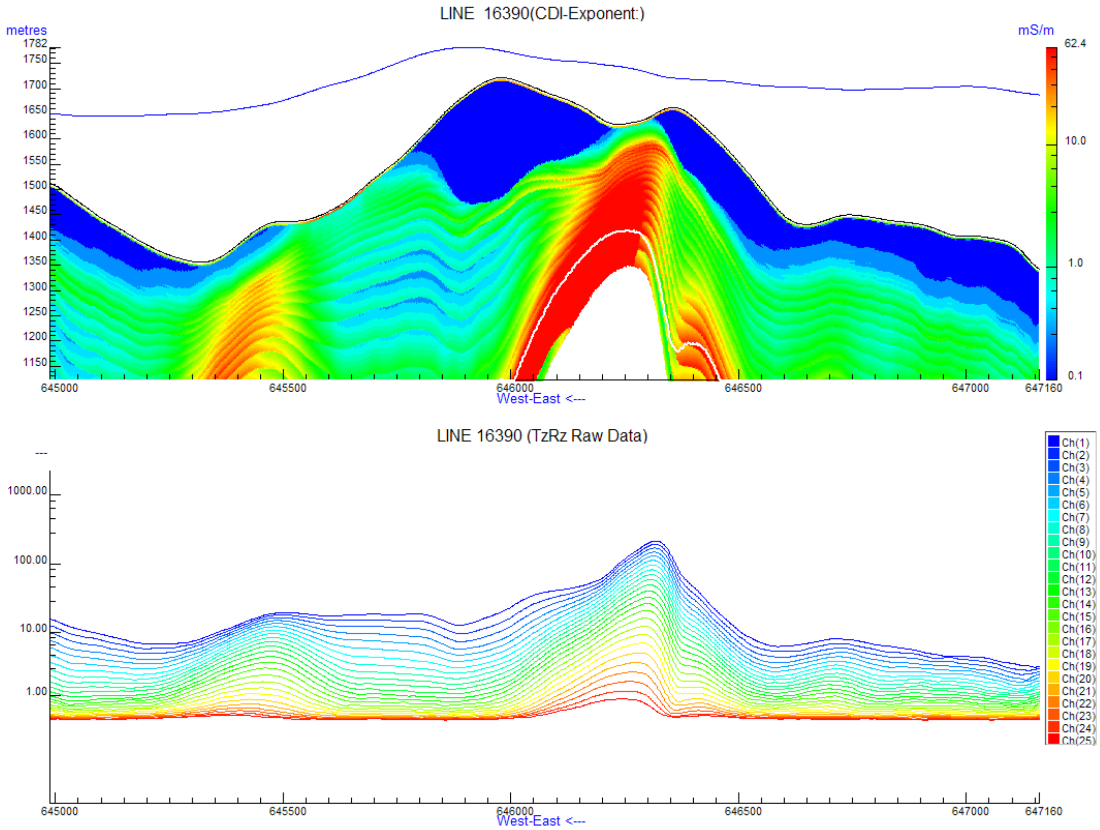


Figure16 shows the CDI section for the line 16390. The main conductor is dipping southwesterly and has a shallow depth.

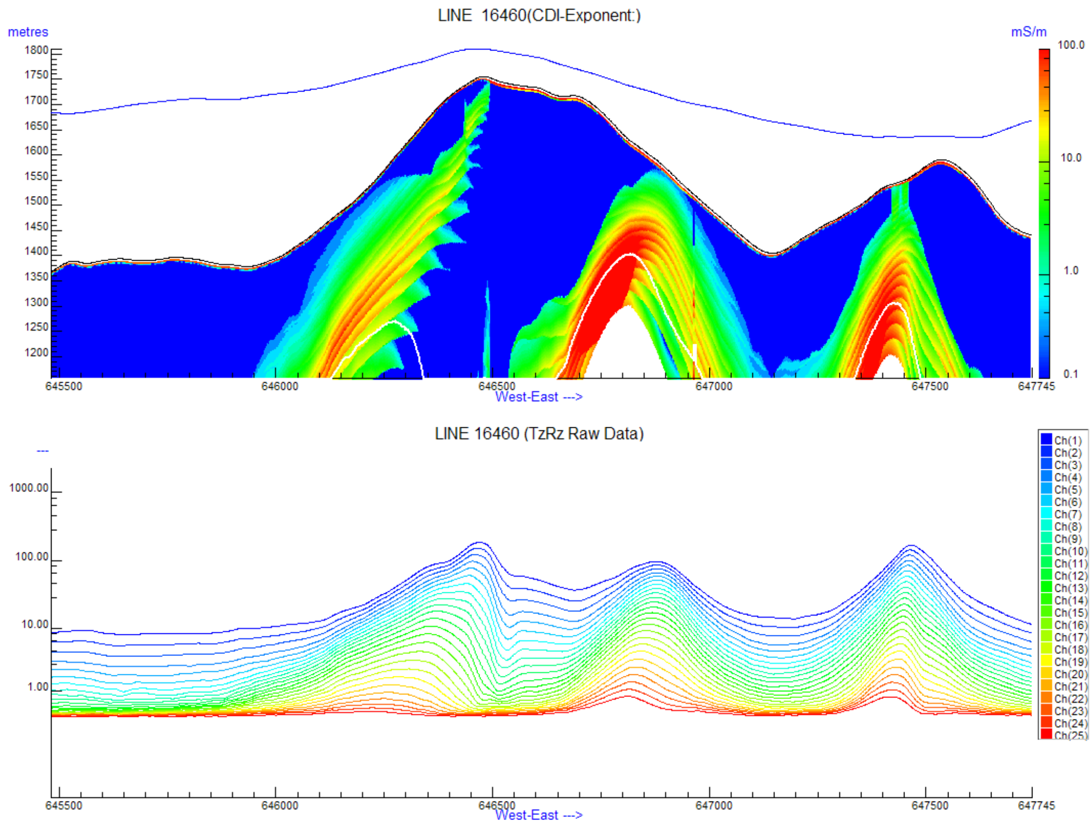


Figure17 shows the CDI section for the line 16460. The CDI section indicates the existence of 3 southwesterly dipping conductors.

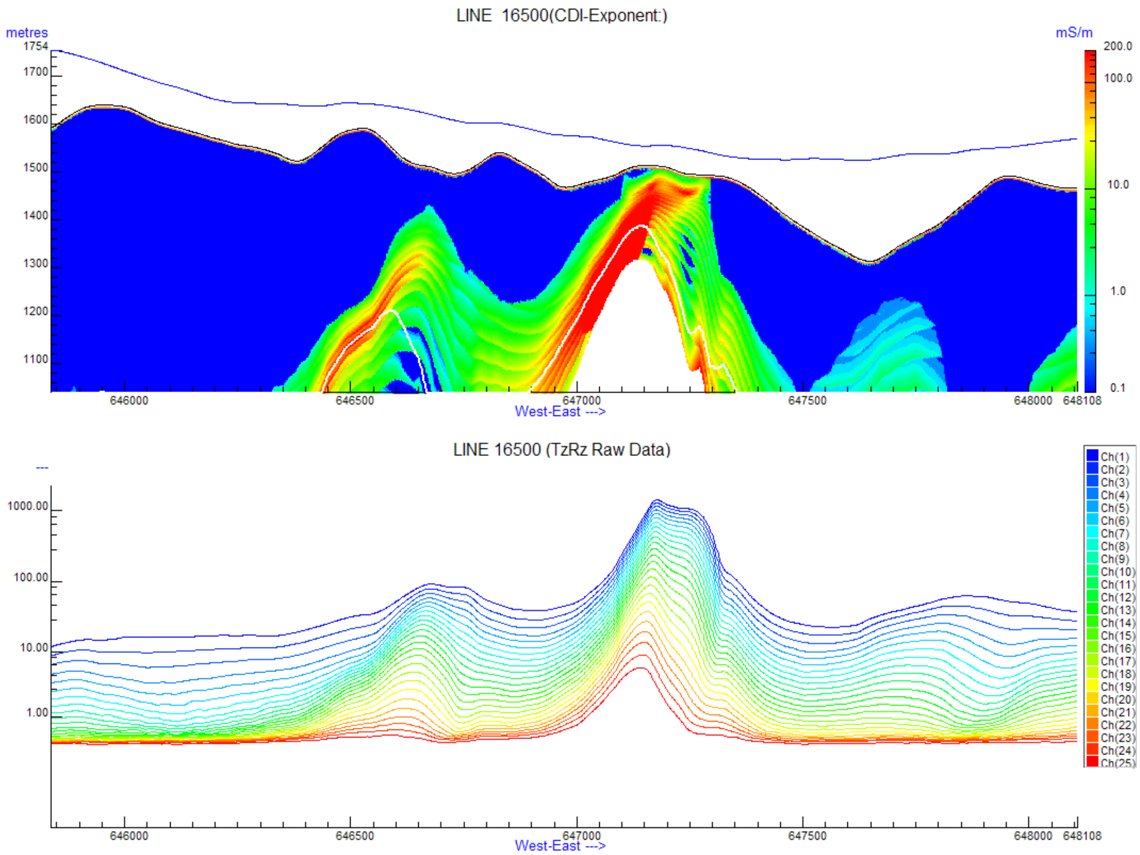


Figure18 shows the CDI section for the line 16500. Two conductors are imaged in this section. Both, are dipping southwesterly.

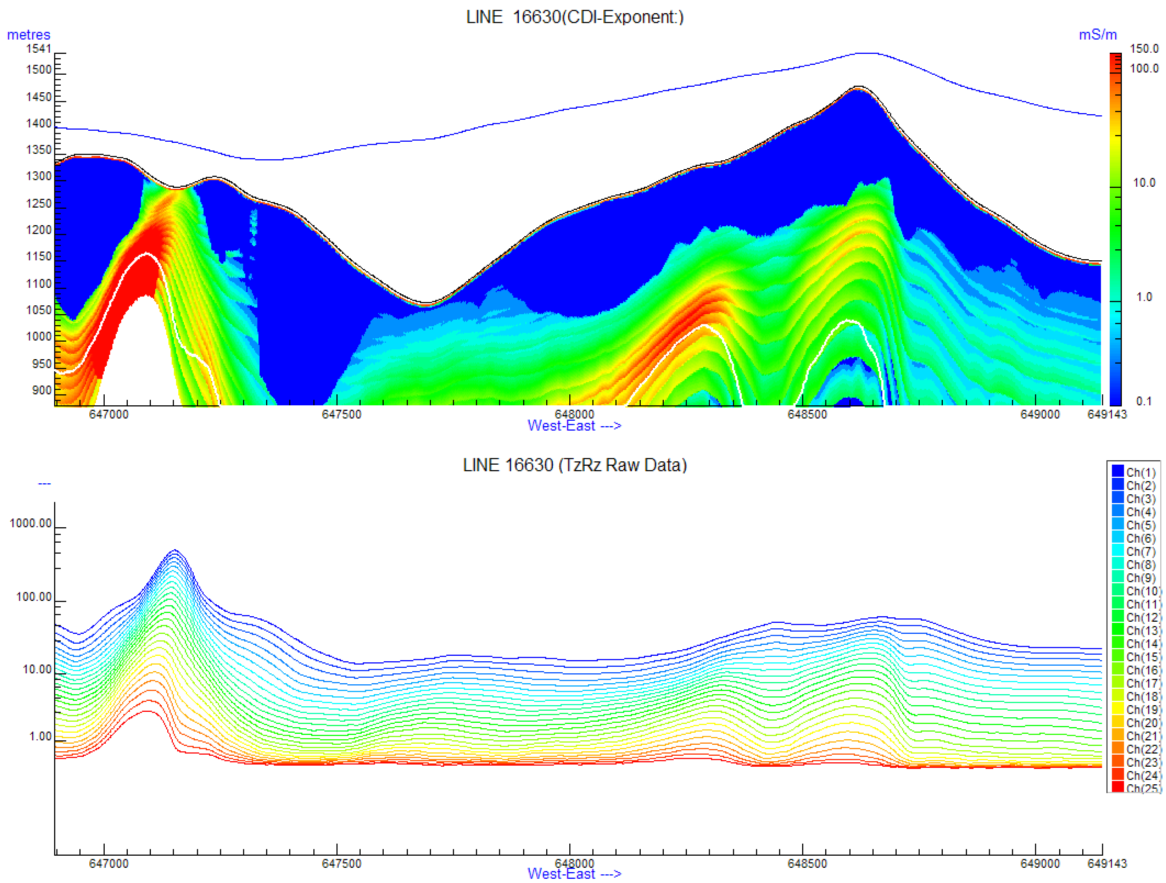


Figure19 shows the CDI section for the line 16630. The section shows the existence of a southwesterly dipping good conductor in the left side of the section. Deeper conductors are indicated in the central portion of the section.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMANDATIONS

The analysis of the magnetic map of the PLATA property revealed the existence of weak anomalies related to shallow structures. The Euler deconvolution inversion method has shown that most of the detected magnetic sources are situated at depth <50m. The magnetic interpretation using different reduced maps suggests the presence of a two faults trending the northwestern direction.

The Vtem survey reveals the existence of some interesting linear EM anomalies in the central and eastern parts of the area. The analysis of the EM maps with the inversion results confirms the existence of good conductors in the central and the southeastern parts of the area. Most of the detected conductors are trending in the northwestern direction and are dipping southwesterly. A highly conductive zone has been detected in the western corner of the area. However, the EM inversion results suggest that this anomalous zone is associated with a think horizontal conductive layer, probably composed of graphitic sediments.

It is worth mentioning that the detected conductors in the central area are located near the known mineralized and exploration zones. Therefore, the selected anomalies in this area can be considered as a target of interest.

The recommendation is to conduct some drilling tests on the selected anomalies to determine whether they are associated with a metallic mineralization.

Respectfully submitted,

Dr. Nasreddine Bournas
Geotech Ltd.
December, 2007

7. REFERENCES

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX A

VTEM ANOMALY MODELING

I. THIN PLATE

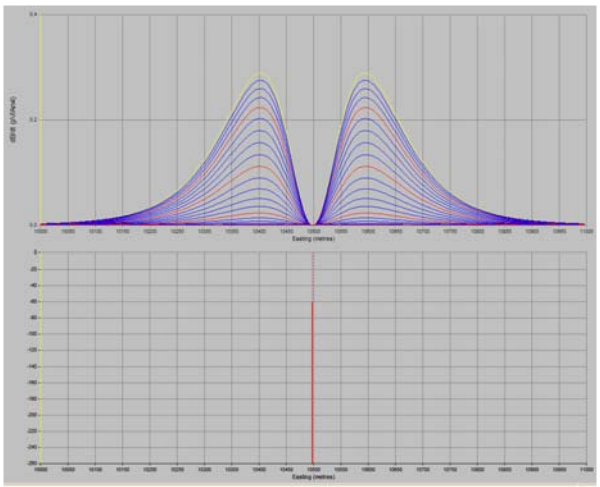


Figure A-1: dB/dt response of a shallow vertical thin plate. Depth=100 m, CT=20 S. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment and the Rx area.

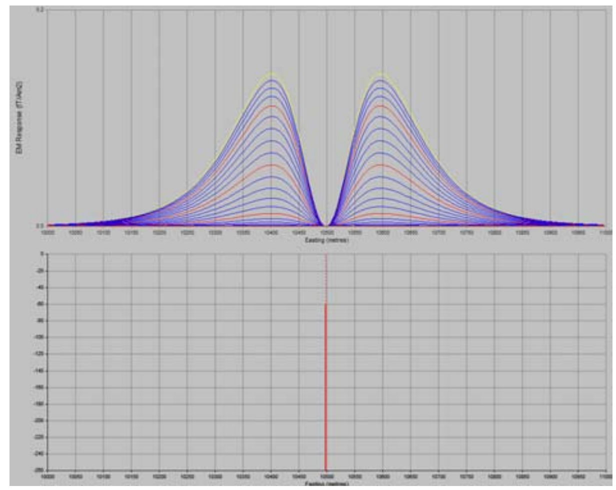


Figure A-2: B-field response of a shallow vertical thin plate. Depth=100 m, CT=20 S. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment.

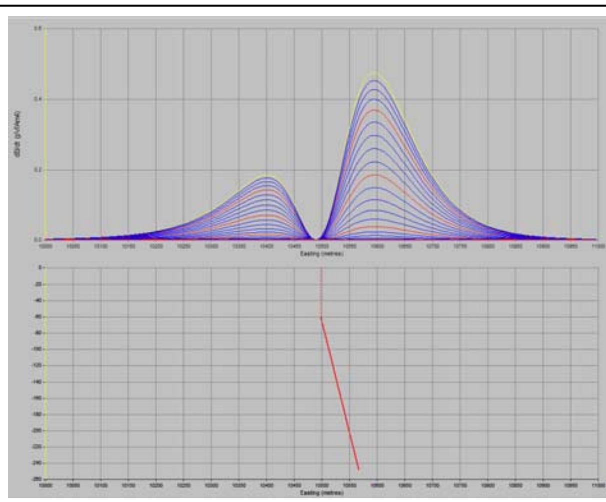


Figure A-3: dB/dt response of a shallow skewed thin plate. Depth=200 m, CT=20 S. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment and the Rx area.

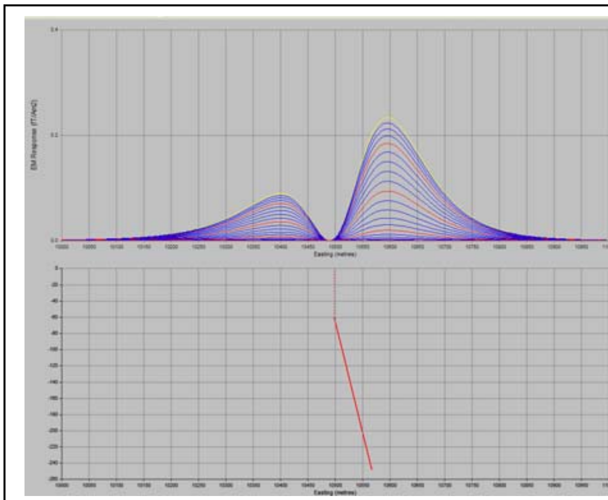


Figure A-4: B-field response of a shallow skewed thin plate. Depth=100 m, CT=20 S.The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment.

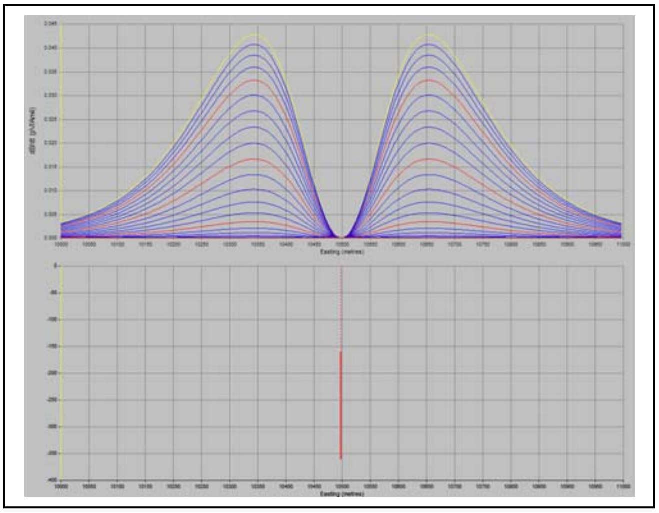


Figure A-5: dB/dt response of a deep vertical thin plate. Depth=200 m, CT=20 S. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment and the Rx area.

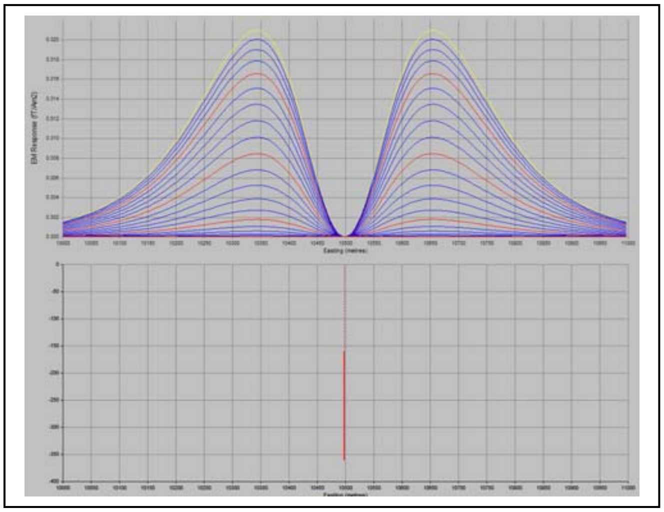


Figure A-6: B-Field response of a deep vertical thin plate. Depth=200 m, CT=20 S. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment.

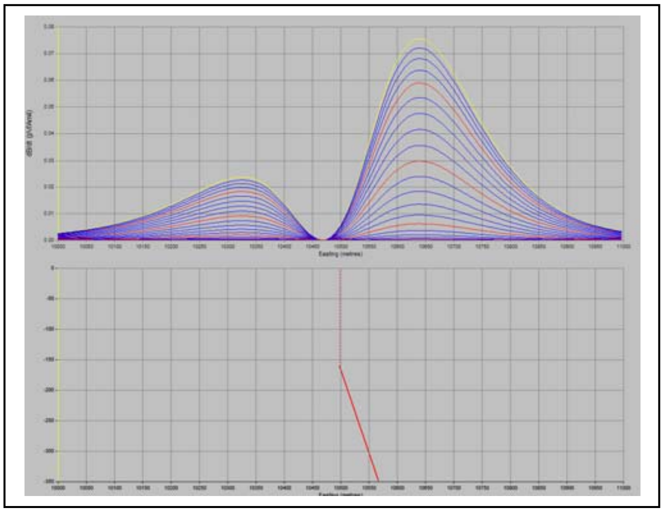


Figure A-7: dB/dt response of a deep skewed thin plate. Depth=200 m, CT=20 S. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment and the Rx area.

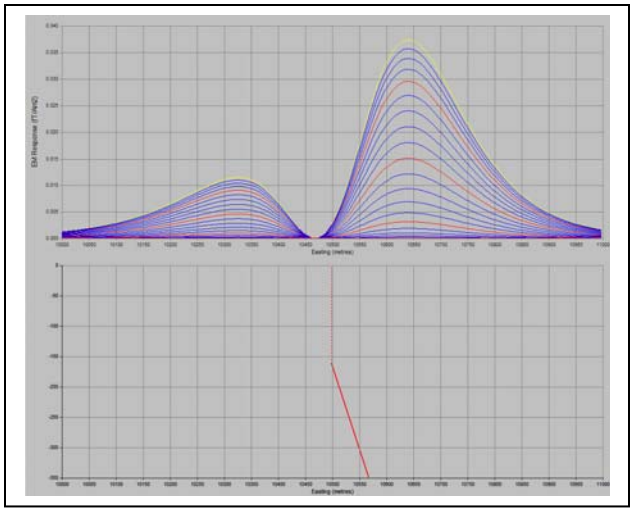


Figure A-8: B-field response of a deep skewed thin plate. Depth=200 m, CT=20 S. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment.

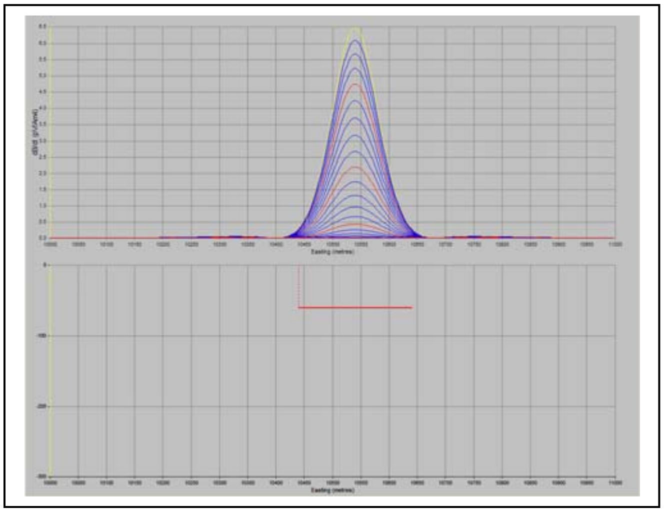


Figure A-9: dB/dt response of a shallow horizontal thin plate. Depth=100 m, CT=20 S. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment and the Rx area.

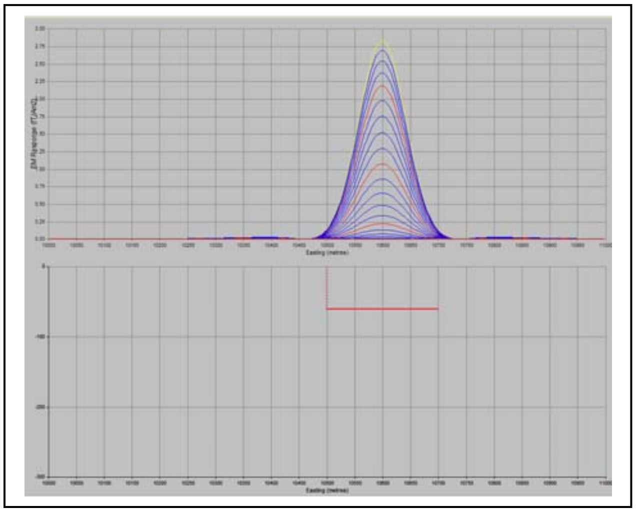


Figure A-10: B-Field response of a shallow horizontal thin plate. Depth=100 m, CT=20 S. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment.

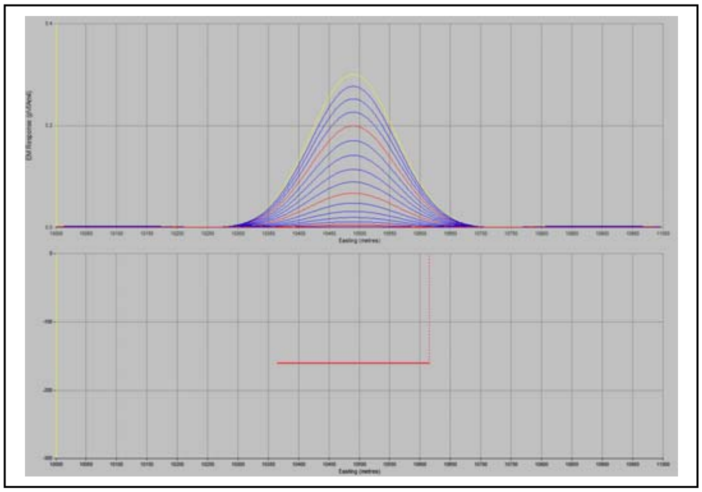


Figure A-11: dB/dt response of a deep horizontal thin plate. Depth=200 m, CT=20 S. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment and the Rx area.

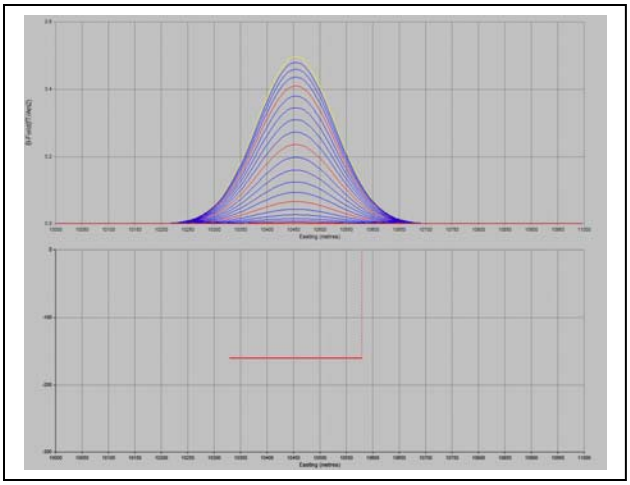


Figure A-12: B-Field response of a deep horizontal thin plate. Depth=200 m, CT=20 S. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment.

II. THICK PLATE

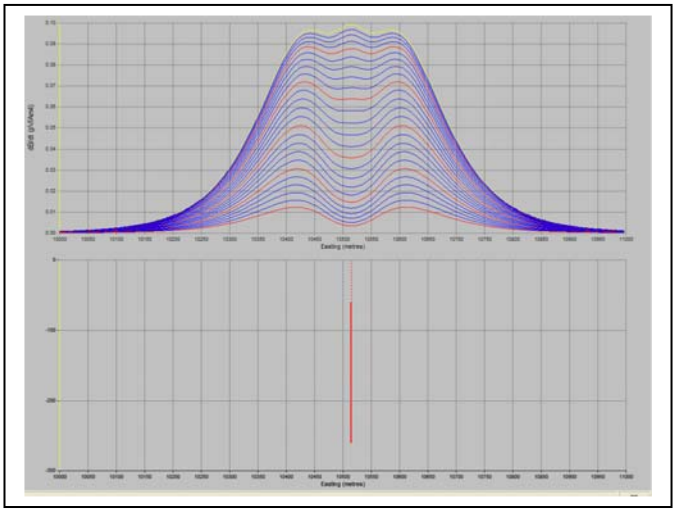


Figure A-13: dB/dt response of a shallow vertical thick plate. Depth=100 m, C=12 S/m, thickness=20 m. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment and the Rx area.

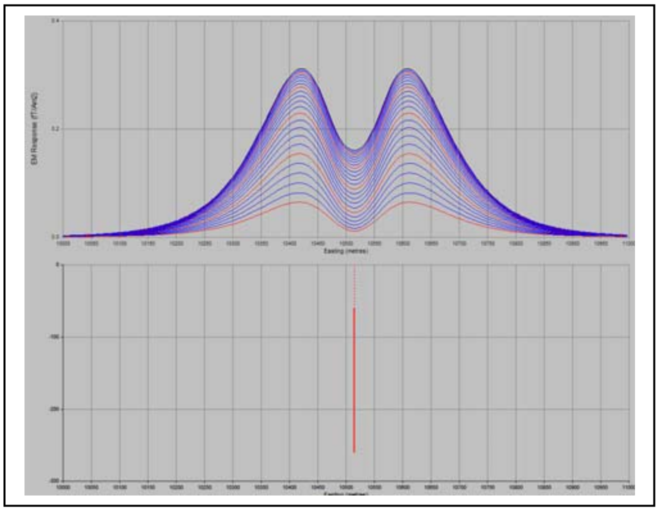


Figure A-14: B-Field response of a shallow vertical thick plate. Depth=100 m, C=12 S/m, thickness= 20 m. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment.

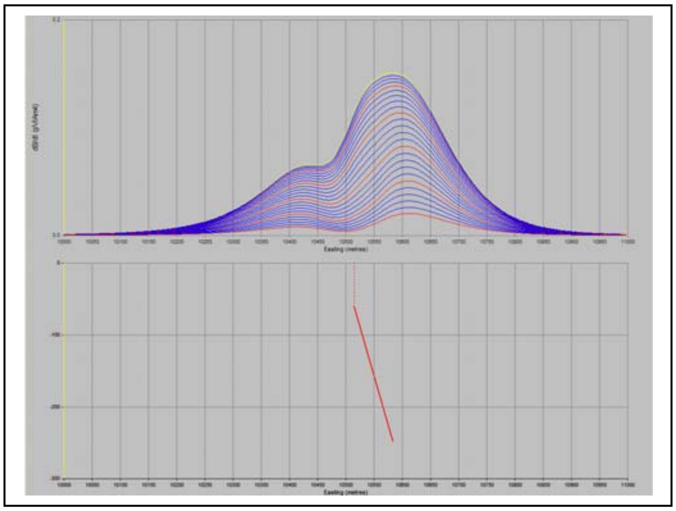


Figure A-15: dB/dt response of a shallow skewed thick plate. Depth=100 m, C=12 S/m, thickness=20 m. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment and the Rx area.

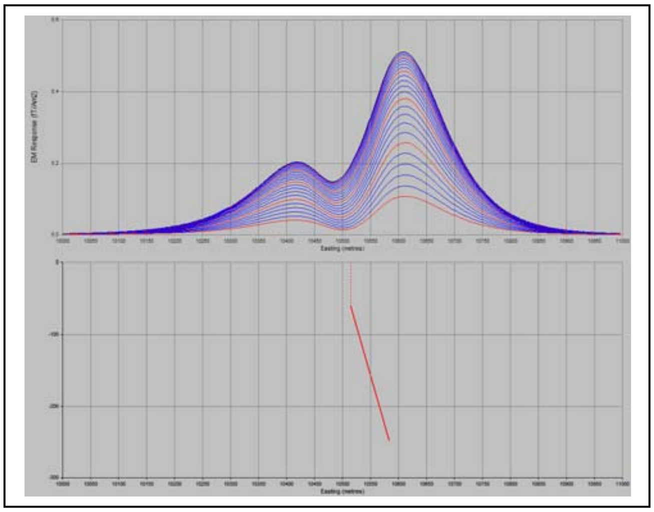


Figure A-16: B-Field response of a shallow skewed thick plate. Depth=100 m, C=12 S/m, thickness=20 m. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment.

III. MULTIPLE THIN PLATES

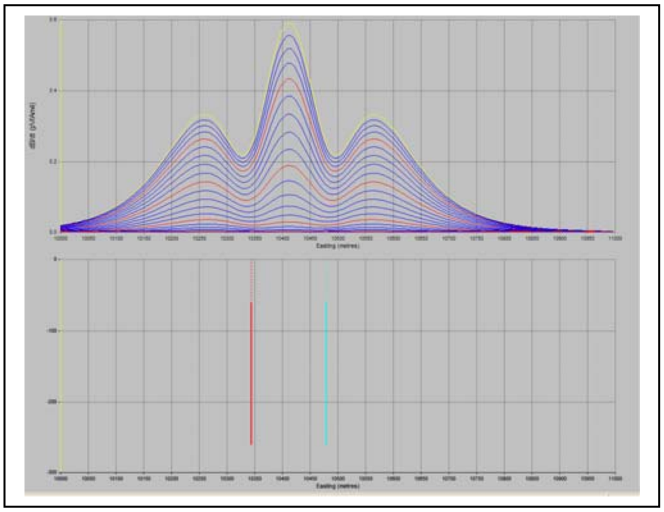


Figure A-17: dB/dt response of two vertical thin plates. Depth=100 m, CT=20 S. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment and the Rx area.

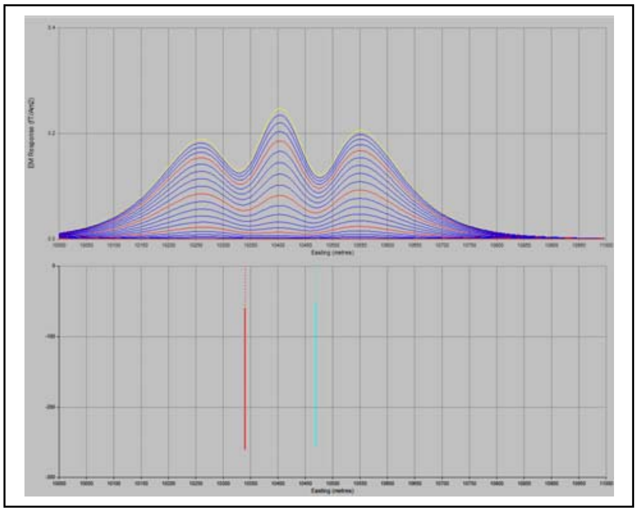
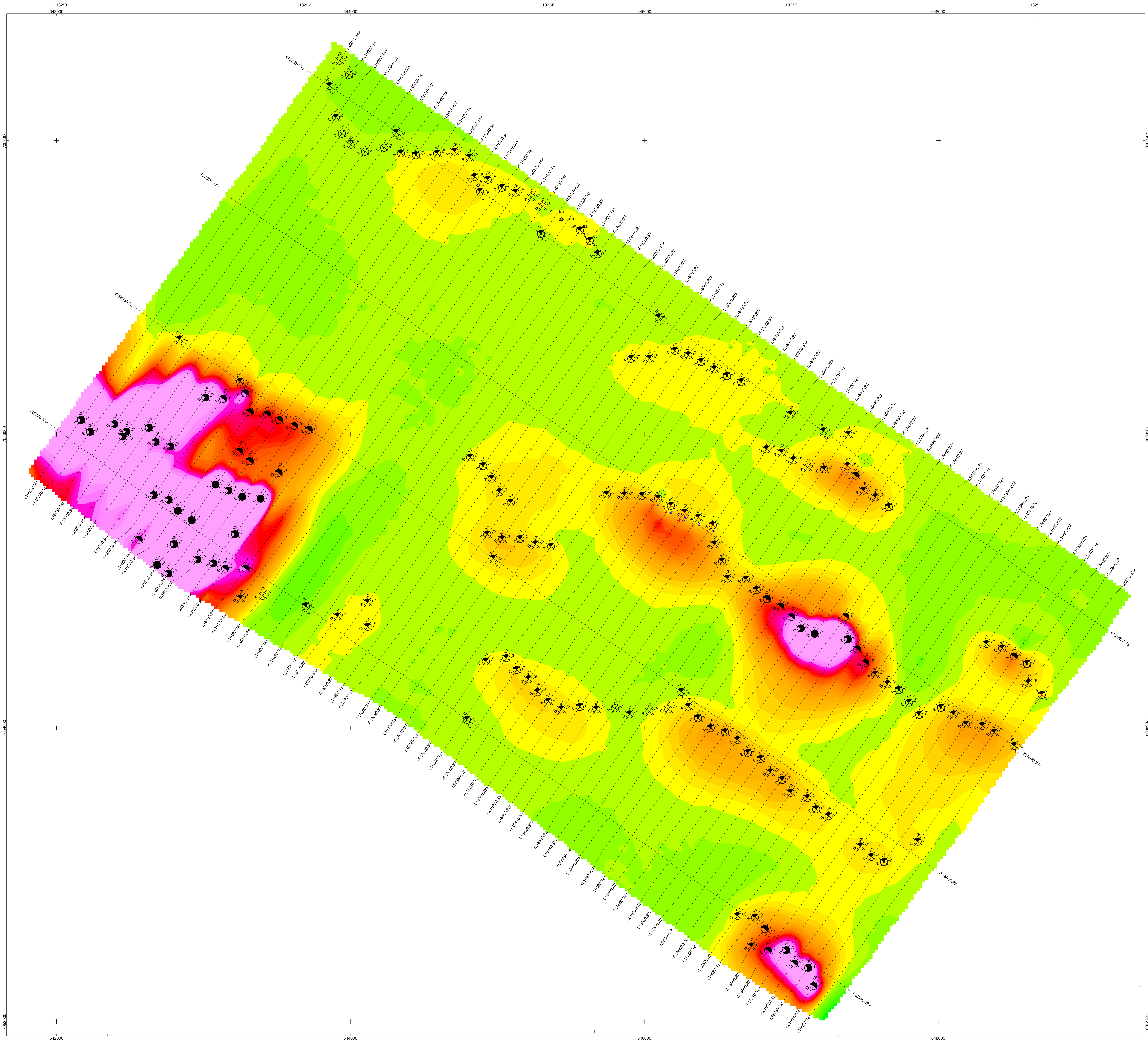


Figure A-18: B-Field response of two vertical thin plates. Depth=100 m, CT=20 S. The EM response is normalized by the dipole moment.



GEOTECH LTD.

Survey Specifications:

Dates Flown: August 2007
Aircraft: Astar B3 helicopter, Registration C-GTFX
Nominal Flight Line Spacing: 100 metres
Nominal Flight Line Directions: N54°E
Nominal Tie Line Spacing: 1000 metres
Nominal Tie Line Direction: N36°W
Nominal helicopter terrain clearance 83 metres
EM Loop is 35 metres under helicopter
Magnetic sensor is 15 metres under helicopter

Instruments:

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

Topographic legend

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

Anomaly Symbols

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

Anomaly ID — A; Conductance (S) — 0.7; Depth (m) — 80; Tau (ms) — 0.2; Dip (°) — 80°

0.050, 0.043, 0.039, 0.035, 0.032, 0.030, 0.028, 0.026, 0.024, 0.022, 0.021, 0.019, 0.017, 0.016, 0.015, 0.013, 0.012, 0.011, 0.009, 0.008, 0.006, 0.005, 0.004, 0.002, 0.001, -0.000, -0.002, -0.004, -0.005, -0.007, -0.009, -0.011, -0.013, -0.015, -0.018, -0.022, -0.026, -0.033

dB/dt - response
pV/(A*m^4)

Scale 1:10000
100 0 100 200 300 400 500
(meters)
WGS 84 / UTM zone 8N

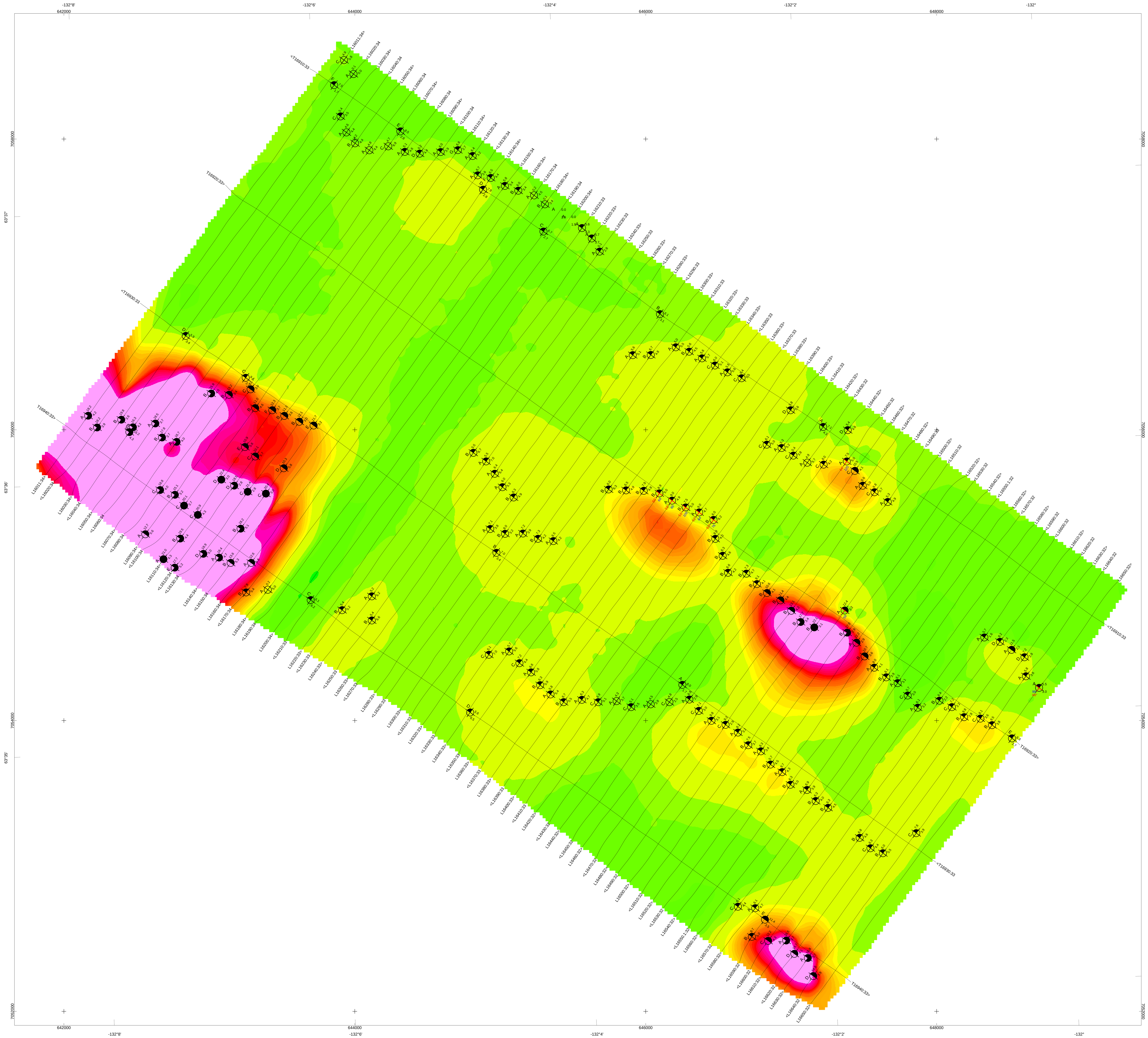
Strategic Metals Ltd.
Plata Property
Yukon, Canada

Geotech VTEM System
EM Picked anomalies & late time dB/dt channel (6.578 ms)

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

November 2007

Project 7067



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Magnetic sensor is 15 metres under helicopter

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

Topographic legend

Roads
Lakes, Rivers
Utility lines
Railways
Swamps
Topographic contours

Anomaly Symbols

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

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

B-field - response
fT/(A*m^2)

Scale 1:10000
(meters)
WGS 84 / UTM zone 8N

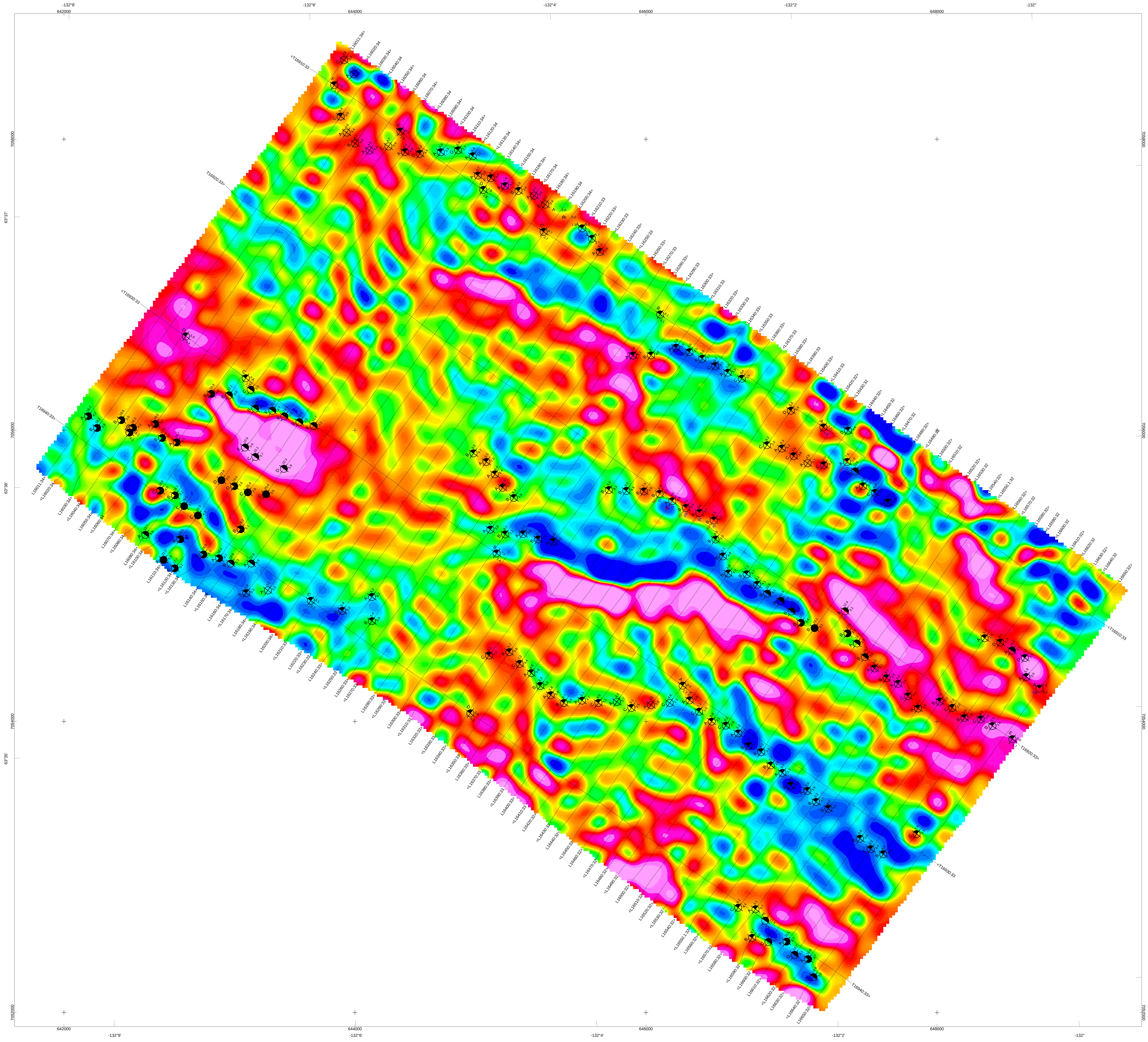
Strategic Metals Ltd.
Plata Property
Yukon, Canada

Geotech VTEM System
EM Picked Anomalies & late time B-Field Channel (6.578 ms)

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

November 2007

Project 7067



Survey Specifications:

Dates Flown: August 2007
Aircraft: Astar B3 helicopter, Registration C-GTFX
Nominal Flight Line Spacing: 100 metres
Nominal Flight Line Directions: N54°E
Nominal Tie Line Spacing: 1000 metres
Nominal Tie Line Direction: N36°W
Nominal helicopter terrain clearance 83 metres
EM Loop is 35 metres under helicopter
Magnetic sensor is 15 metres under helicopter

Instruments:

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

Topographic legend

Roads
Lakes, Rivers
Utility lines
Railways
Swamps
Topographic contours

Anomaly Symbols

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

Anomaly ID A — **Conductance (S)** 0.7
Depth (m) 80 — **Tau (ms)** 0.2
Dip (°) 80°

0.022
0.016
0.013
0.011
0.010
0.009
0.008
0.007
0.006
0.005
0.004
0.004
0.003
0.003
0.002
0.002
0.001
0.001
0.000
-0.000
-0.001
-0.001
-0.002
-0.002
-0.003
-0.003
-0.004
-0.004
-0.005
-0.006
-0.006
-0.007
-0.008
-0.009
-0.010
-0.011
-0.012
-0.014
-0.017

Vertical gradient
nT/m

Scale 1:10000
100 0 100 200 300 400 500
(meters)
WGS 84 / UTM zone 8N

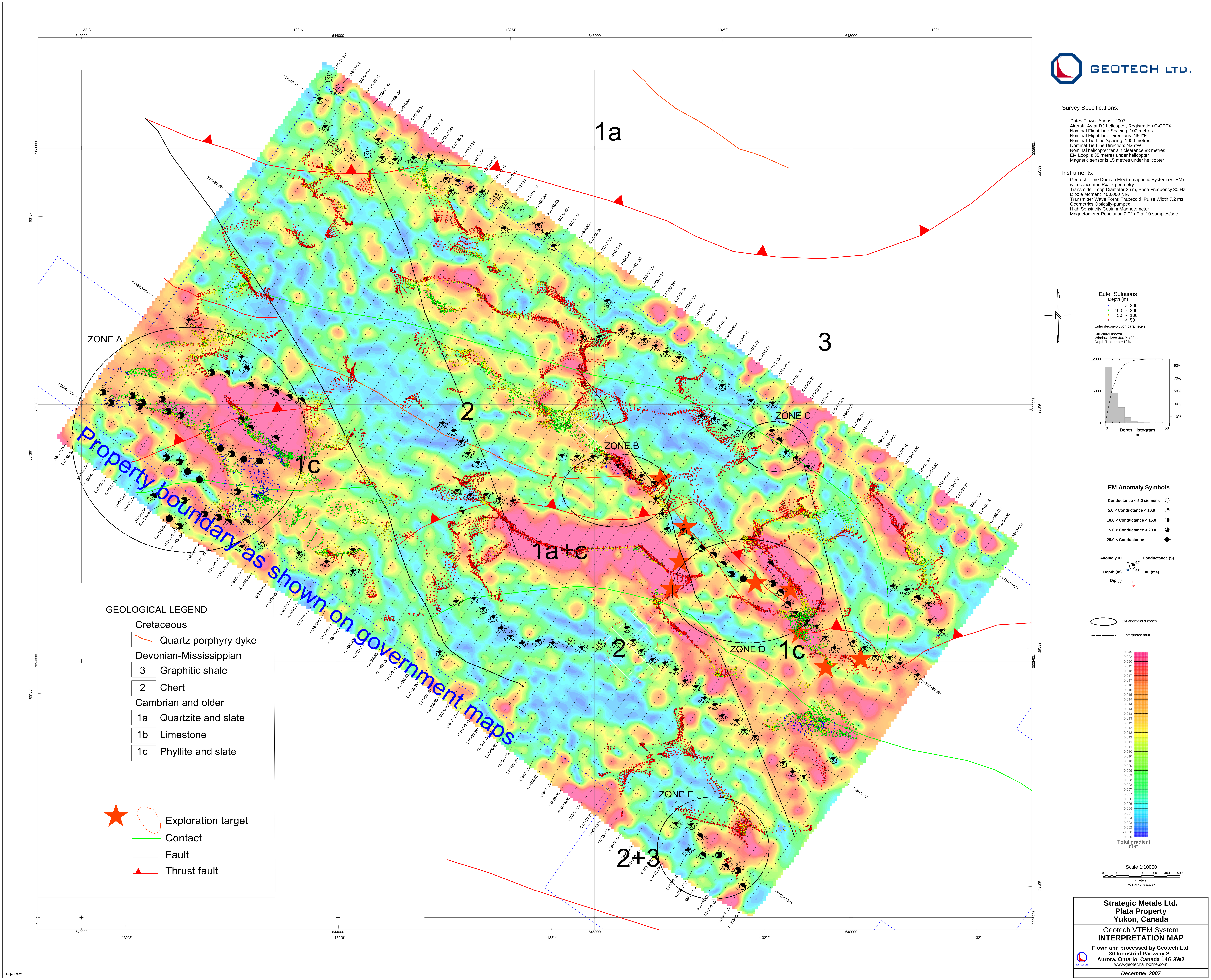
Strategic Metals Ltd.
Plata Property
Yukon, Canada

Geotech VTEM System
Vertical gradient of TMI

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

November 2007

Project 7067

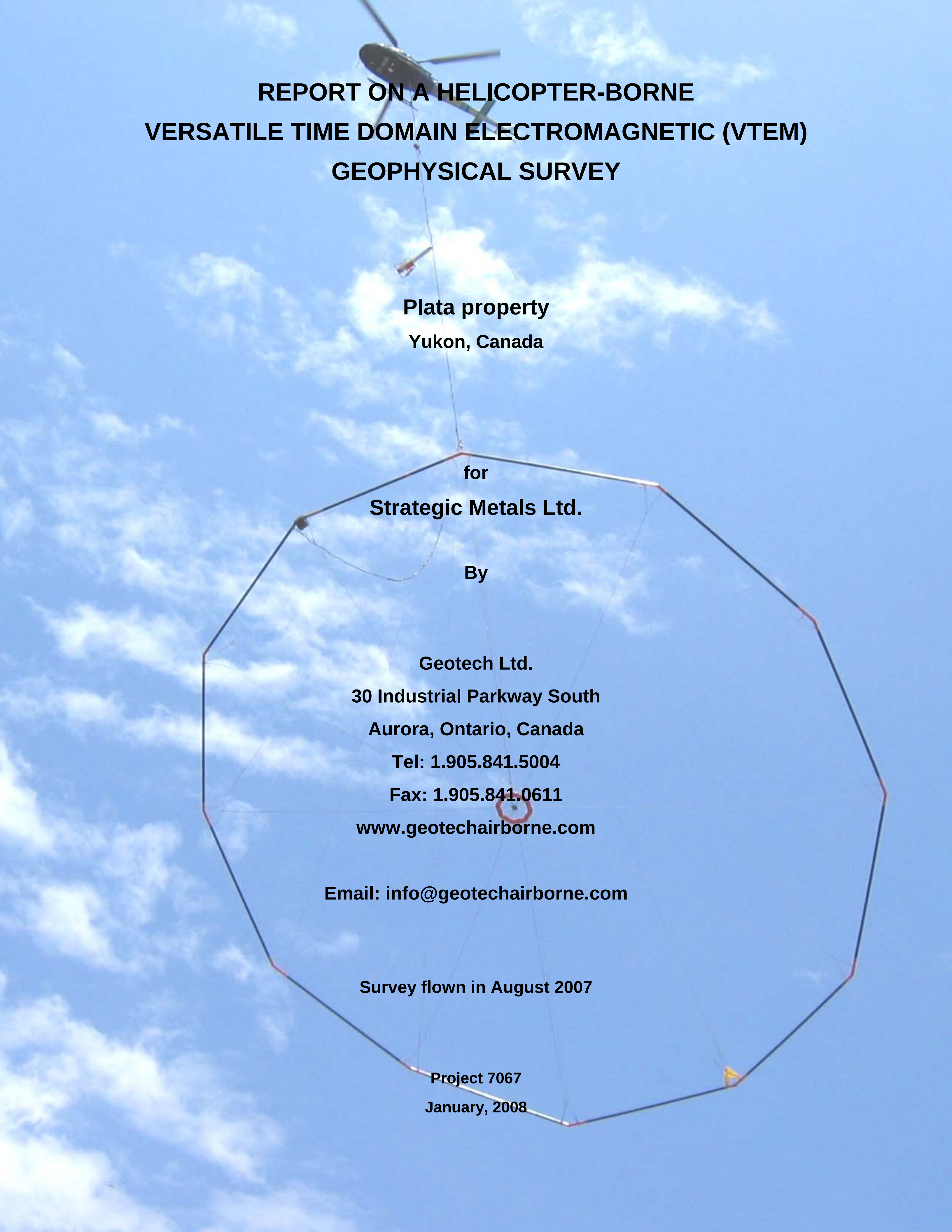


Strategic Metals Ltd.
Plata Property
Yukon, Canada

Geotech VTEM System
INTERPRETATION MAP

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

December 2007



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

Plata property

Yukon, Canada

for

Strategic Metals Ltd.

By

Geotech Ltd.

30 Industrial Parkway South

Aurora, Ontario, Canada

Tel: 1.905.841.5004

Fax: 1.905.841.0611

www.geotechairborne.com

Email: info@geotechairborne.com

Survey flown in August 2007

Project 7067

January, 2008

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REPORT ON A HELICOPTER-BORNE
VERSATILE TIME DOMAIN ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

Plata property, Yukon, Canada

Executive Summary

This report describes the Helicopter-borne geophysical survey carried out on behalf of Strategic Metals Ltd. by Geotech Ltd. over one block in Yukon, Canada.

Principal geophysical sensors included a versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM) system and a cesium magnetometer. Ancillary equipment included a GPS navigation system and a radar altimeter. A total of 235.09 line-km were flown.

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

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

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

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Considerations

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

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

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

The survey block is as shown in Appendix A.

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

The helicopter was based at the Ross River airport for the duration of the survey. Survey flying was completed on August 9th, 2007. Preliminary data processing was carried out daily during the acquisition phase of the project. Final data presentation and data archiving was completed in the Aurora office of Geotech Ltd. in January, 2008.

1.2. Survey and System Specifications

The survey block was flown at nominal traverse line spacing of 100 metres, at N36E / N216E direction. Tie lines were flown perpendicular to traverse lines.

Where possible, the helicopter maintained a mean terrain clearance of 220 metres, which translated into an average height of 185 metres above ground for the bird-mounted VTEM system and 205 metres for the magnetic sensor.

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

1.3. Data Processing and Final Products

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

A database, grids and maps of final products were presented to Strategic Metals Ltd.

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

1.4. Topographic Relief and cultural features

The survey block is located in Yukon, approximately 180 kilometers east of the town of Mayo and 170 north east of the town of Faro.

Topographically, the survey area exhibits a challenging mountainous terrain, with elevation range from 1050 metres to 1850 metres above sea level.

Figure 1 – Projection of flight path on topography.

2. DATA ACQUISITION

2.1. *Survey Area*

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

Survey block	Line spacing (m)	Area (Km2)	Line-km	Flight direction	Line number
PLATA	100	20.64	209.47	N36E / N216E	L16010 - L16650
	1000		25.62	N125E / N305E	T16910 - T16940

Table 1 - Survey block

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

2.2. *Survey Operations*

Survey operations were based in Ross River, Yukon for the acquisition phase of the survey.

The following table shows the timing of the flying.

Date	Flight #	Flown KM	Block	Crew Location	Comments
09-Augt-07	32-34	235.09	PLATA	Ross River, Yukon	Block finished

Table 2 - Survey schedule

2.3. Flight Specifications

The nominal EM sensor terrain clearance was 185 m (EM bird height above ground, i.e. helicopter is maintained 220 m above ground) due to rough terrain and helicopter crew safety. Nominal survey speed was 80 km/hour. The data recording rates of the data acquisition was 0.1 second for electromagnetics and magnetometer, 0.2 second for altimeter and GPS. This translates to a geophysical reading about every 2 metres along flight track. Navigation was assisted by a GPS receiver and data acquisition system, which reports GPS co-ordinates as latitude/longitude and directs the pilot over a pre-programmed survey grid.

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

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

2.4. *Aircraft and Equipment*

2.4.1. Survey Aircraft

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

2.4.2. Electromagnetic System

The electromagnetic system was a Geotech Time Domain EM (VTEM) system. The configuration is as indicated in Figure 2 below.

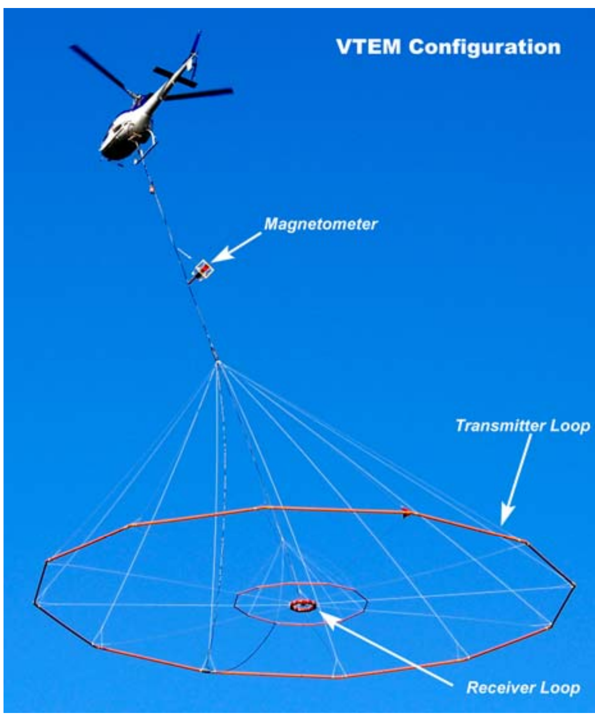


Figure 2 – VTEM configuration

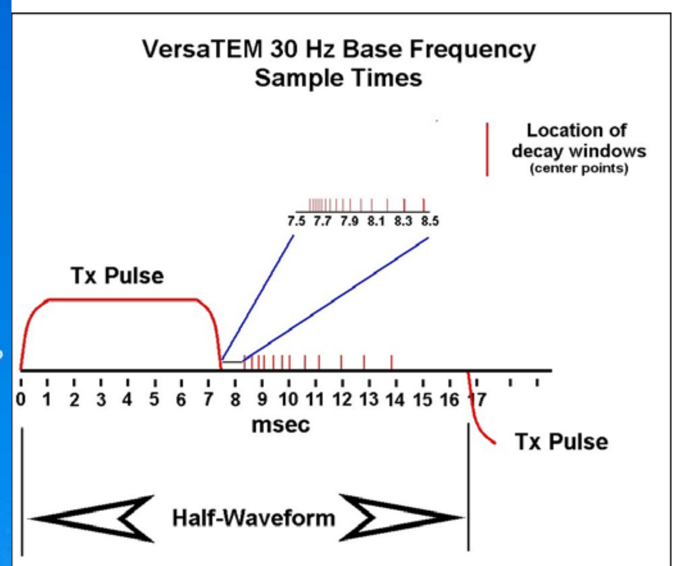


Figure 3 – Sample times

Receiver and transmitter coils are concentric and Z-direction oriented.
The receiver decay recording scheme is shown diagrammatically in Figure 3.

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

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

Table 3 - VTEM decay sampling scheme

Transmitter coil diameter was 26 metres, the number of turns was 4.
Transmitter pulse repetition rate was 30 Hz.
Peak current was 189 Amp.
Pulse width was 7.2 ms
Duty cycle was 43%.
Peak dipole moment was 401,200 NIA.

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

The EM bird was towed 42 m below the helicopter.

2.4.3. Airborne magnetometer

The magnetic sensor utilized for the survey was a Geometrics optically pumped cesium vapour magnetic field sensor, mounted in a separated bird, towed 15 metres below the helicopter, as shown on figure 2. The sensitivity of the magnetic sensor is 0.02 nanoTesla (nT) at a sampling interval of 0.1 seconds. The magnetometer sends the measured magnetic field strength as nanoTeslas to the data acquisition system via the RS-232 port.

2.4.4. Ancillary Systems

2.4.4.1. Radar Altimeter

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

2.4.4.2. GPS Navigation System

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

2.4.4.3. Digital Acquisition System

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

DATA TYPE	SAMPLING
TDEM	0.1 sec
Magnetometer	0.1 sec
GPS Position	0.2 sec
RadarAltimeter	0.2 sec

Table 4 - Sampling Rates

2.4.5. Base Station

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

The base station magnetometer sensor was installed 100 metres from the airport in Ross River, away from electric transmission lines and moving ferrous objects such as motor vehicles.

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

3. PERSONNEL

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

<u>Field</u>

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

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

Pilot:	Peter Forrand

<u>Office</u>

Data Processing / Reporting:	George Lev
Data Technician:	Maria Jagodkin

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

4. DATA PROCESSING AND PRESENTATION

4.1. Flight Path

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

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

4.2. Electromagnetic Data

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

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

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

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

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

4.3. Magnetic Data

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

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

The corrected magnetic data was interpolated between survey lines using a random point gridding method to yield x-y grid values for a standard grid cell size of approximately 0.1 cm at the mapping scale. The Minimum Curvature algorithm was used to interpolate values onto a rectangular regular spaced grid.

The survey area shows an average magnetic activity. Maximum values of 58031 nT are observed along the NW boundary of the block. Average of 58020 nT is detected in the survey area.

5. DELIVERABLES

5.1. *Survey Report*

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

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

5.2. *Maps*

Final maps were produced at a scale of 1:20,000. The coordinate/projection system used was the WGS84, UTM zone 8N. All maps show the flight path trace and topographic data. Latitude and longitude are also noted on maps.

The following maps are presented on paper,

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

5.3. *Digital Data*

Two copies of DVDs were prepared.

There are two (2) main directories,

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

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

a kmz file containing flightpath of the PLATA property.
A free version of Google Earth software can be downloaded from,
http://earth.google.com/download-earth.html

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

X:	X positional data (metres – WGS84, utm zone 8 north)
Y:	Y positional data (metres – WGS84, utm zone 8 north)
Z:	GPS antenna elevation (metres - ASL)
Radar:	Helicopter terrain clearance from radar altimeter (metres - AGL)
Radarb:	EM Loop terrain clearance from radar altimeter (metres - AGL)
DEM:	Digital elevation model (metres)
Gtime1:	GPS time (seconds of the day)
Mag1:	Raw Total Magnetic field data (nT)
Basemag:	Magnetic diurnal variation data (nT)
Mag2:	Total Magnetic field diurnal variation corrected data (nT)
Mag3:	Leveled Total Magnetic field data (nT)
SF[10]:	dB/dt 120 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[11]:	dB/dt 141 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[12]:	dB/dt 167 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[13]:	dB/dt 198 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[14]:	dB/dt 234 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[15]:	dB/dt 281 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[16]:	dB/dt 339 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[17]:	dB/dt 406 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[18]:	dB/dt 484 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[19]:	dB/dt 573 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[20]:	dB/dt 682 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[21]:	dB/dt 818 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[22]:	dB/dt 974 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[23]:	dB/dt 1151 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[24]:	dB/dt 1370 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[25]:	dB/dt 1641 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[26]:	dB/dt 1953 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[27]:	dB/dt 2307 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[28]:	dB/dt 2745 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[29]:	dB/dt 3286 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[30]:	dB/dt 3911 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[31]:	dB/dt 4620 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[32]:	dB/dt 5495 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
SF[33]:	dB/dt 6578 microsecond time channel ($pV/A/m^4$)
BF[10]:	B-field 120 microsecond time channel ($(pV*ms)/(A*m^4)$)
BF[11]:	B-field 141 microsecond time channel ($(pV*ms)/(A*m^4)$)
BF[12]:	B-field 167 microsecond time channel ($(pV*ms)/(A*m^4)$)
BF[13]:	B-field 198 microsecond time channel ($(pV*ms)/(A*m^4)$)
BF[14]:	B-field 234 microsecond time channel ($(pV*ms)/(A*m^4)$)

BF[15]:	B-field 281 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[16]:	B-field 339 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[17]:	B-field 406 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[18]:	B-field 484 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[19]:	B-field 573 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[20]:	B-field 682 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[21]:	B-field 818 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[22]:	B-field 974 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[23]:	B-field 1151 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[24]:	B-field 1370 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[25]:	B-field 1641 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[26]:	B-field 1953 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[27]:	B-field 2307 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[28]:	B-field 2745 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[29]:	B-field 3286 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[30]:	B-field 3911 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[31]:	B-field 4620 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[32]:	B-field 5495 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
BF[33]:	B-field 6578 microsecond time channel (pV*ms)/(A*m^4)
PLM:	Power line monitor

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

- Database 7067Plata_wform.gdb in Geosoft GDB format, containing the following channels:

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

- Grids in Geosoft GRD format, as follow,

Plata_magfin:	Total magnetic intensity (nT)
Plata_DEM:	Digital elevation model (m)

A Geosoft .GRD file has a .GI metadata file associated with it, containing grid projection information.
Grid cell size of 10 meters was used.

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

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

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

6. CONCLUSIONS

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

The total area coverage is 20.64 km^2. Total survey line coverage is 235.09 line kilometres. The principal sensors included a Time Domain EM system and a magnetometer. Results have been presented as stacked profiles and contour colour images at a scale of 1:20,000.

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

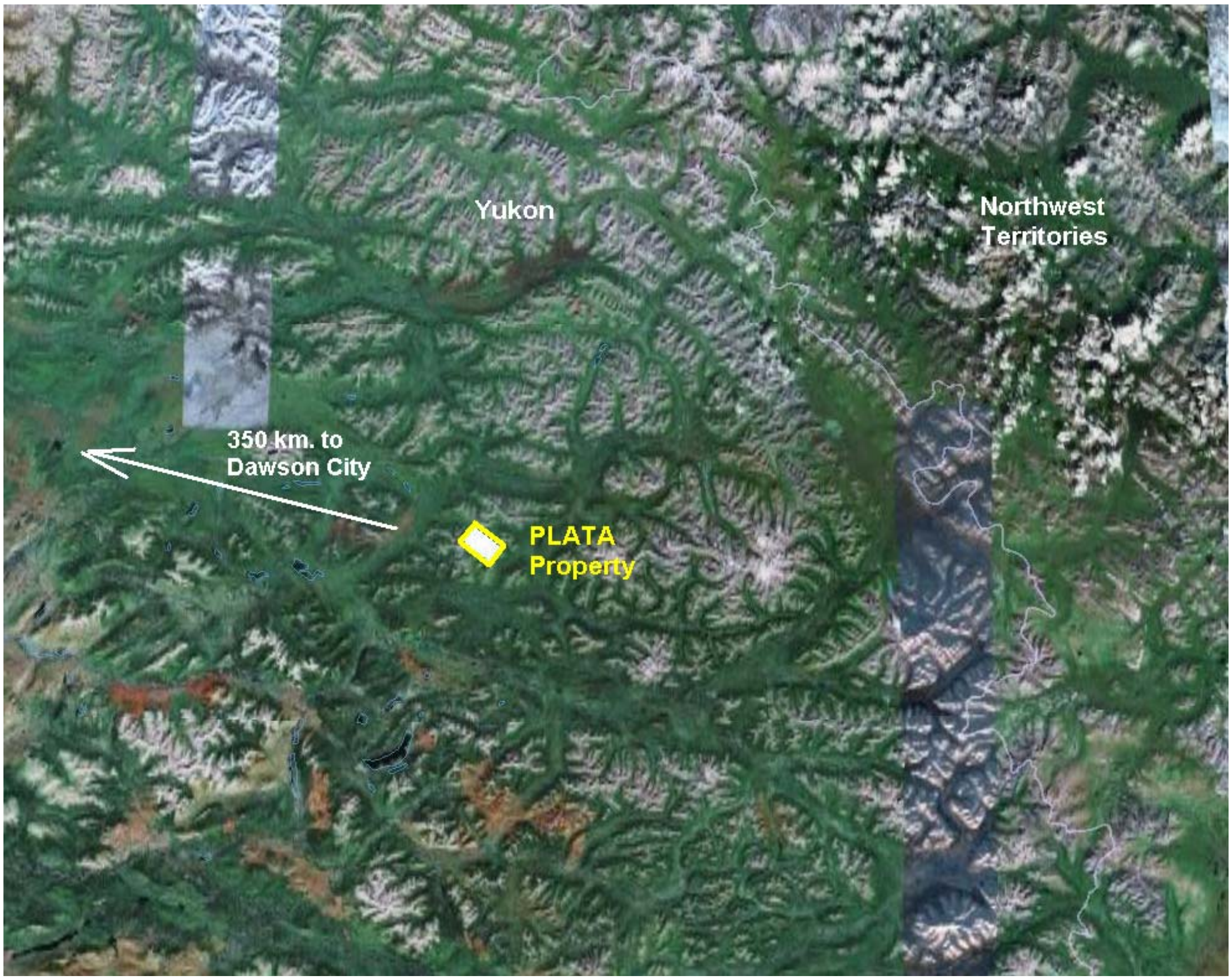
A number of EM anomaly groupings were identified. Ground follow-up of those anomalies should be carried out if favourably supported by other geoscientific data.

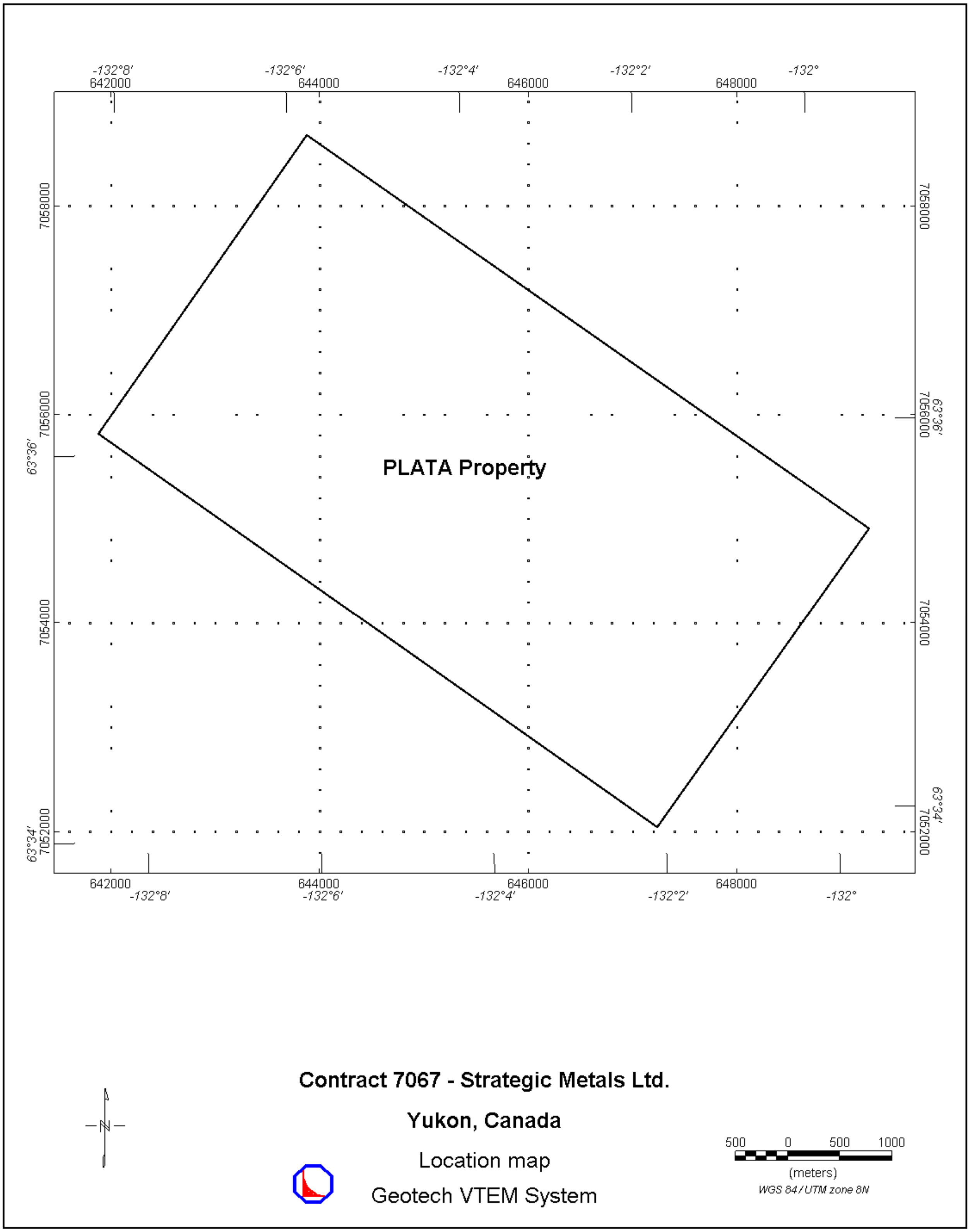
Respectfully submitted,

George Lev
Geotech Ltd.
January, 2008

APPENDIX A

SURVEY BLOCK LOCATION MAP




-132°8'
642000
-132°6'
644000
-132°4'
646000
-132°2'
648000
-132°
7058000
7056000
63°36'
7054000
7052000
63°34'
PLATA Property
Contract 7067 - Strategic Metals Ltd.
Yukon, Canada
Location map
Geotech VTEM System
500 0 500 1000
(meters)
WGS 84 / UTM zone 8N

APPENDIX B

SURVEY BLOCK COORDINATES

(WGS 84, UTM zone 8 north)

Plata property

PLATA	
Easting	**Northing**
649130	7054812
647247	7052191
642012	7055881
643889	7058495

APPENDIX C

MODELING VTEM DATA

MODELING VTEM DATA

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

Variation of Plate Depth

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

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

Variation of Plate Dip

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

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

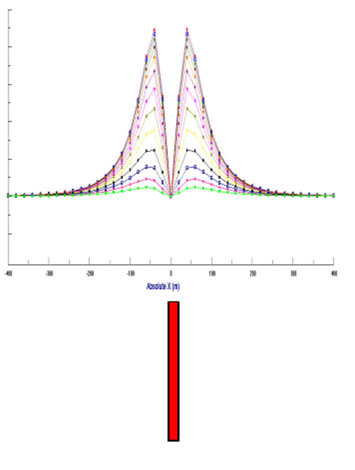
Figure H shows a special case where two plates are positioned to represent a synclinal structure. Note that the main characteristic to remember is the centre amplitudes are higher (approximately double) compared to the high shoulder of a single plate. This model is very representative of tightly folded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

Variation of Prism Depth

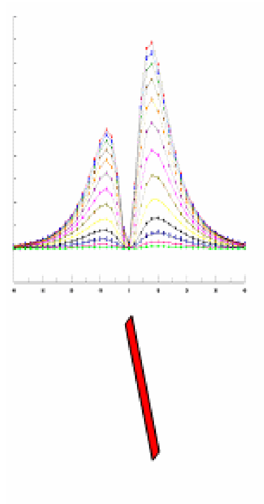
Finally, with prism models, another algorithm is required to represent current on the plate. A plate model is considered to be infinitely thin with respect to thickness and incapable of representing the current in the thickness dimension. A prism model is constructed to deal with this problem, thereby,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

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

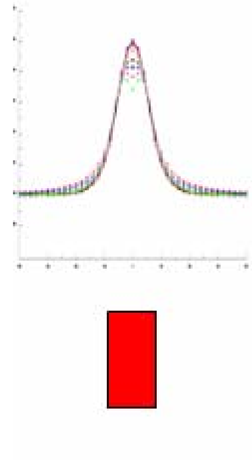
A



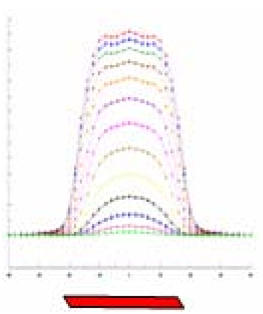
B



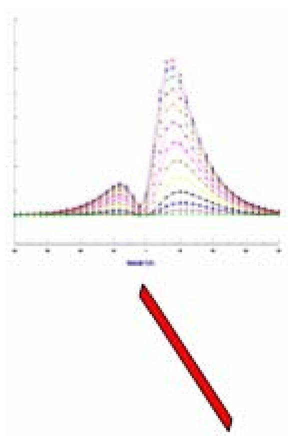
C



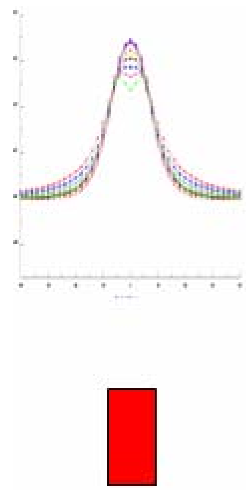
D



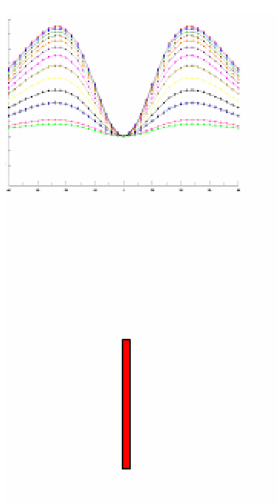
E



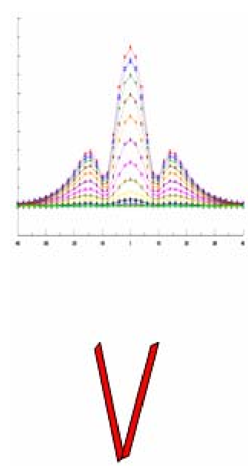
F



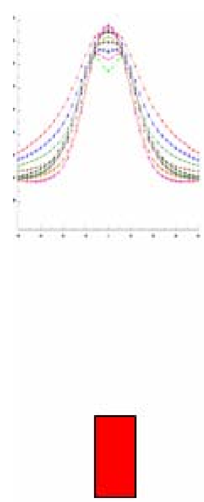
G



H



I



General Modeling Concepts

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

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

- For near vertical and vertical plate models, the top of the conductor is always located directly under the centre low point between the two shoulders in the classic **M** shaped response.
- As the plate is positioned at an increasing depth to the top, the shoulders of the **M** shaped response, have a greater separation distance.
- When faced with choosing between a flat lying plate and a prism model to represent the target (broad response) some ambiguity is present and caution should be exercised.
- With the concentric loop system and Z-component receiver coil, virtually all types of conductors and most geometries are most always well coupled and a response is generated (see model H). Only concentric loop systems can map this type of target.

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

General Interpretation Principals

Magnetics

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

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

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

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

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

Concentric Loop EM Systems

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

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

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

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

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

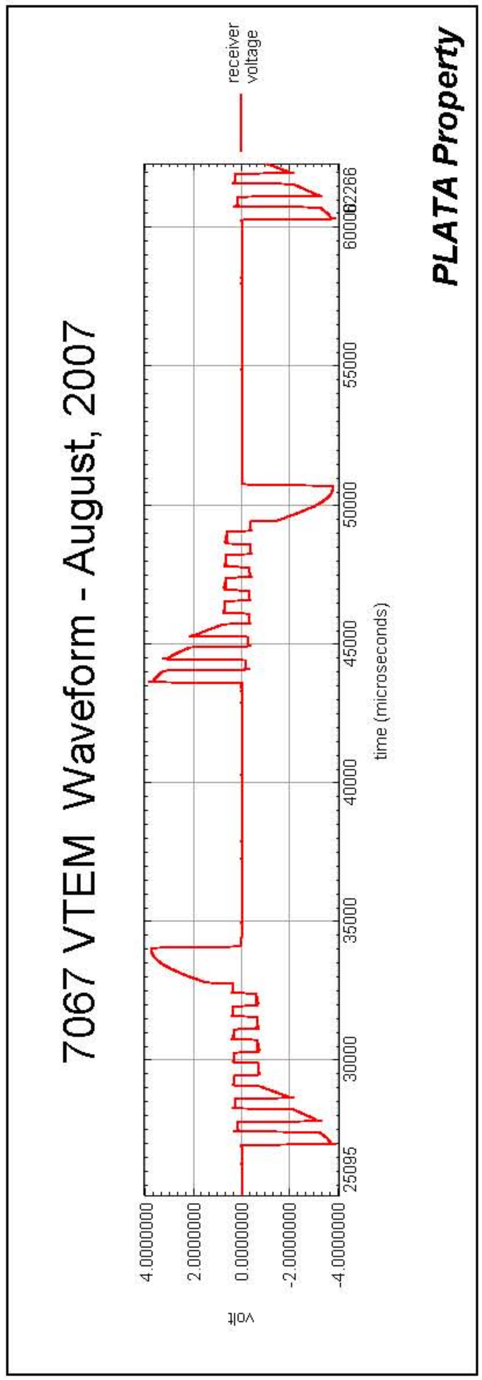
The first stage is to determine which time gates are most descriptive of the overall conductance patterns. Maps of the time gates that represent the range of responses can be very informative.

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

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

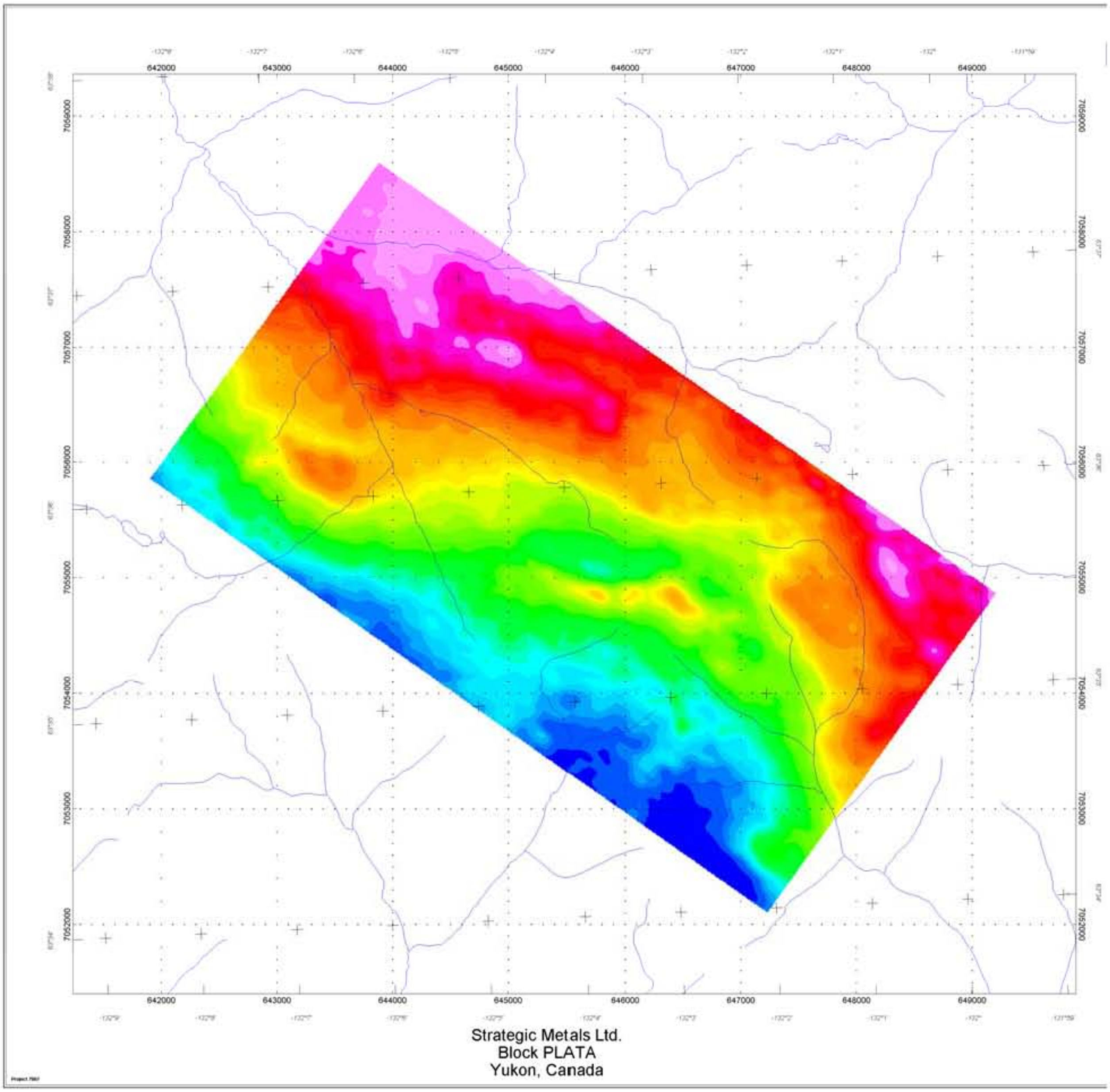
APPENDIX D

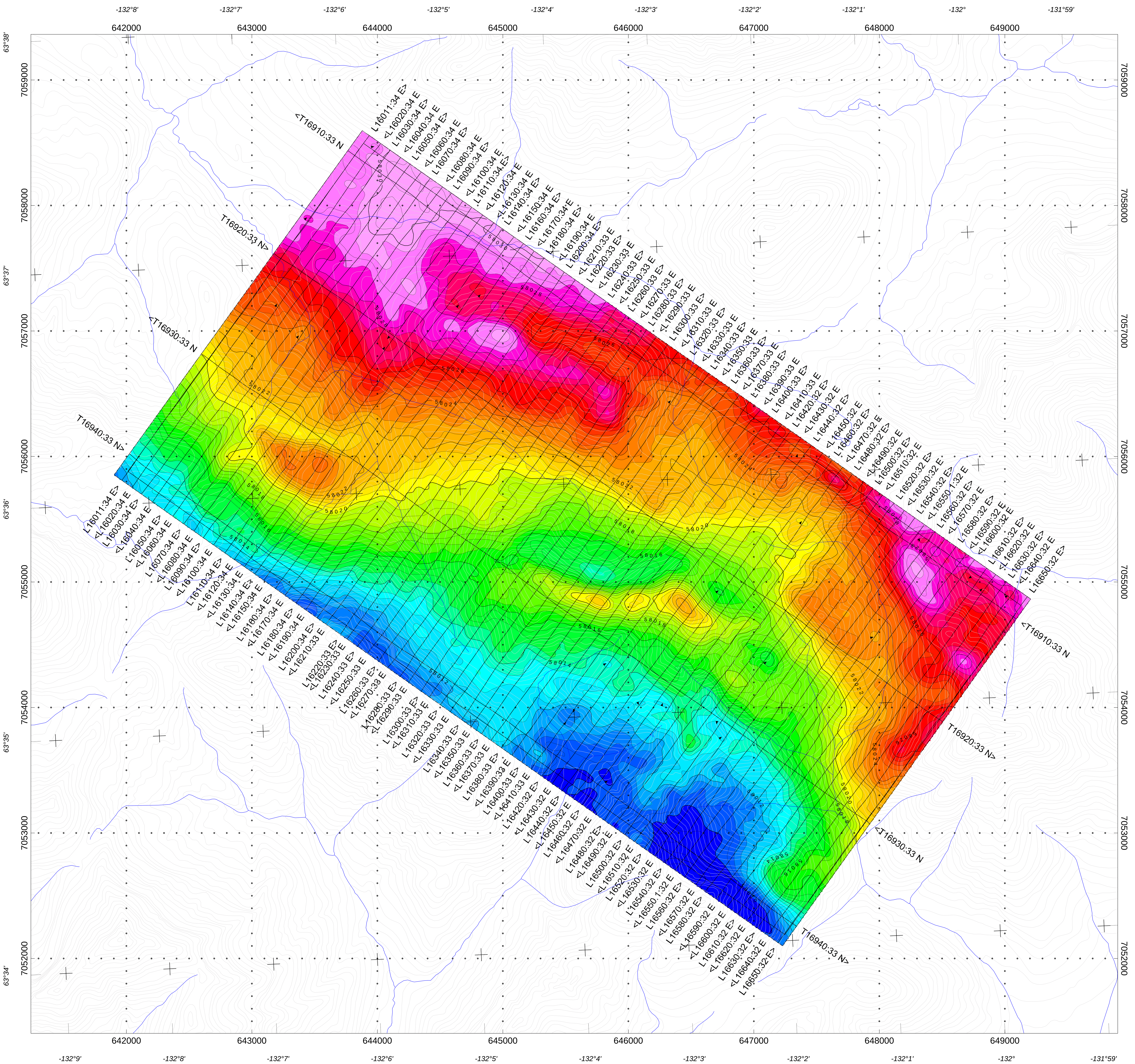
VTEM WAVEFORM



APPENDIX E

GEOPHYSICAL MAP





Survey Specifications:

Dates Flown: August 9-10, 2007
Survey Base: Ross River, YT
Aircraft: Astar B3 helicopter, Registration C-GTFX
Nominal Flight Line Spacing: 100 metres
Nominal Flight Line Directions: N36°E/N216°E
Nominal Tie Line Spacing: 1000 metres
Nominal Tie Line Directions: N125°E/N305°E
Nominal helicopter terrain clearance 220 metres
EM Loop is towed 42 metres under helicopter
Magnetic sensor is 15 metres under helicopter

Instruments:

Geotech Time Domain Electromagnetic System (VTEM)
with concentric Rx/Tx geometry
Transmitter Loop Diameter 26 m, Base Frequency 30 Hz
Dipole Moment approx. 400,000 NIA
Transmitter Wave Form: Trapezoid, Pulse Width 7.22 ms
Geometrics Optically-pumped,
High Sensitivity Cesium Magnetometer
Magnetometer Resolution 0.02 nT at 10 samples/sec

Magnetic field
(nT)

Contour intervals:
0.5 nT
2 nT
10 nT

Legend:
Roads
Lakes, Rivers
Swamps
Topographic contours

Scale 1:20000
250 0 250 500 750 1000
(meters)
WGS 84 / UTM zone 8N

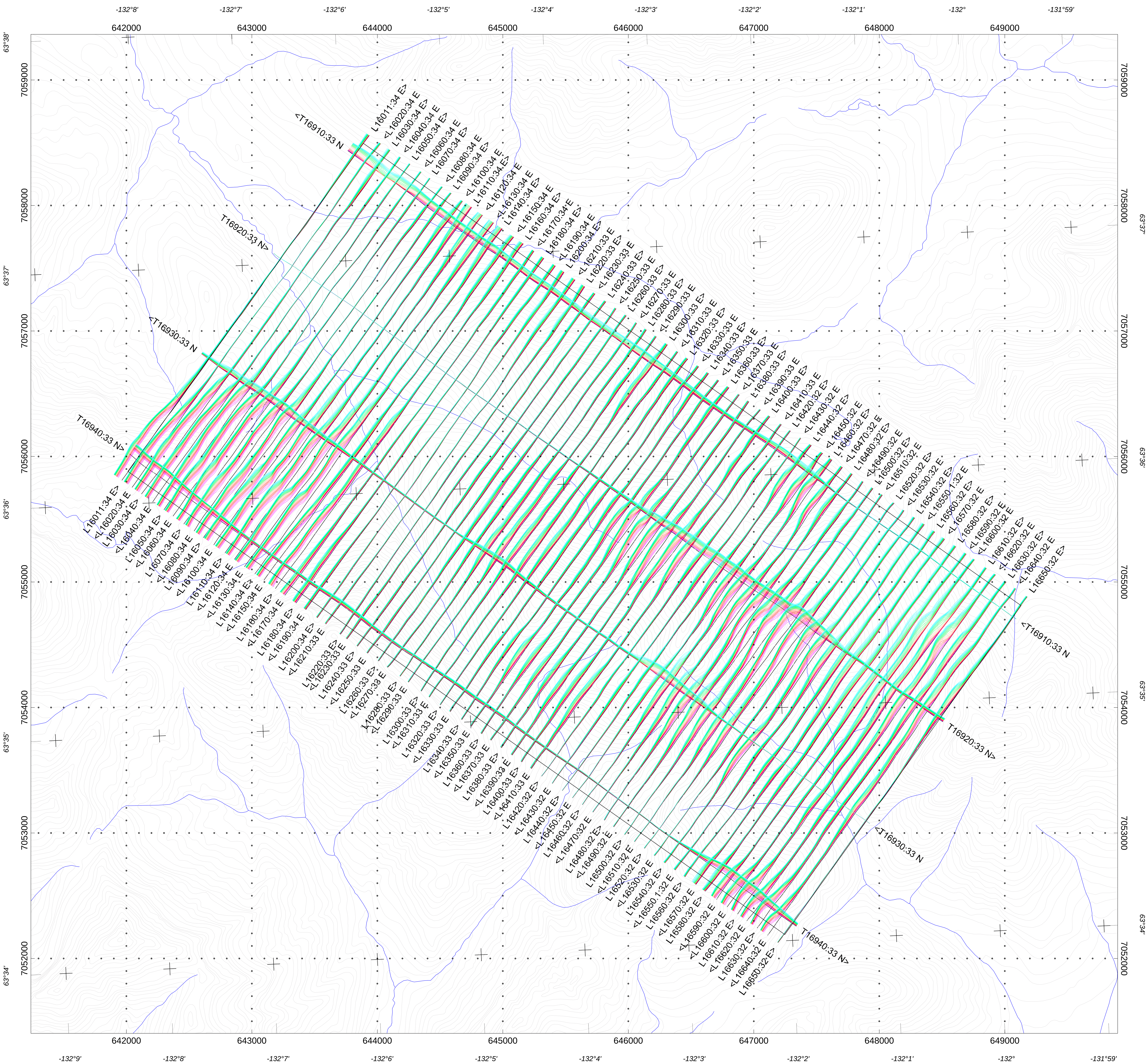
Strategic Metals Ltd.
Block PLATA
Yukon, Canada

Geotech VTEM System
Total Magnetic Field Map

Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
245 Industrial Parkway North,
Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 4C4
www.geotechairborne.com

December 2007

Project 7067



GEOTECH LTD.

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Dipole Moment approx. 400,000 NIA
Transmitter Wave Form: Trapezoid, Pulse Width 7.22 ms
Geometrics Optically-pumped,
High Sensitivity Cesium Magnetometer
Magnetometer Resolution 0.02 nT at 10 samples/sec

Profiles scale 1 mm = 0.1 (pV*ms)/A/m^4
(Linear between +/-0.2 (pV*ms)/A/m^4
logarithmic above 0.2 (pV*ms)/A/m^4)

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

Legend:

Roads
Lakes, Rivers

Swamps
Topographic contours

Scale 1:20000
250 0 250 500 750 1000
(meters)
WGS 84 / UTM zone 8N

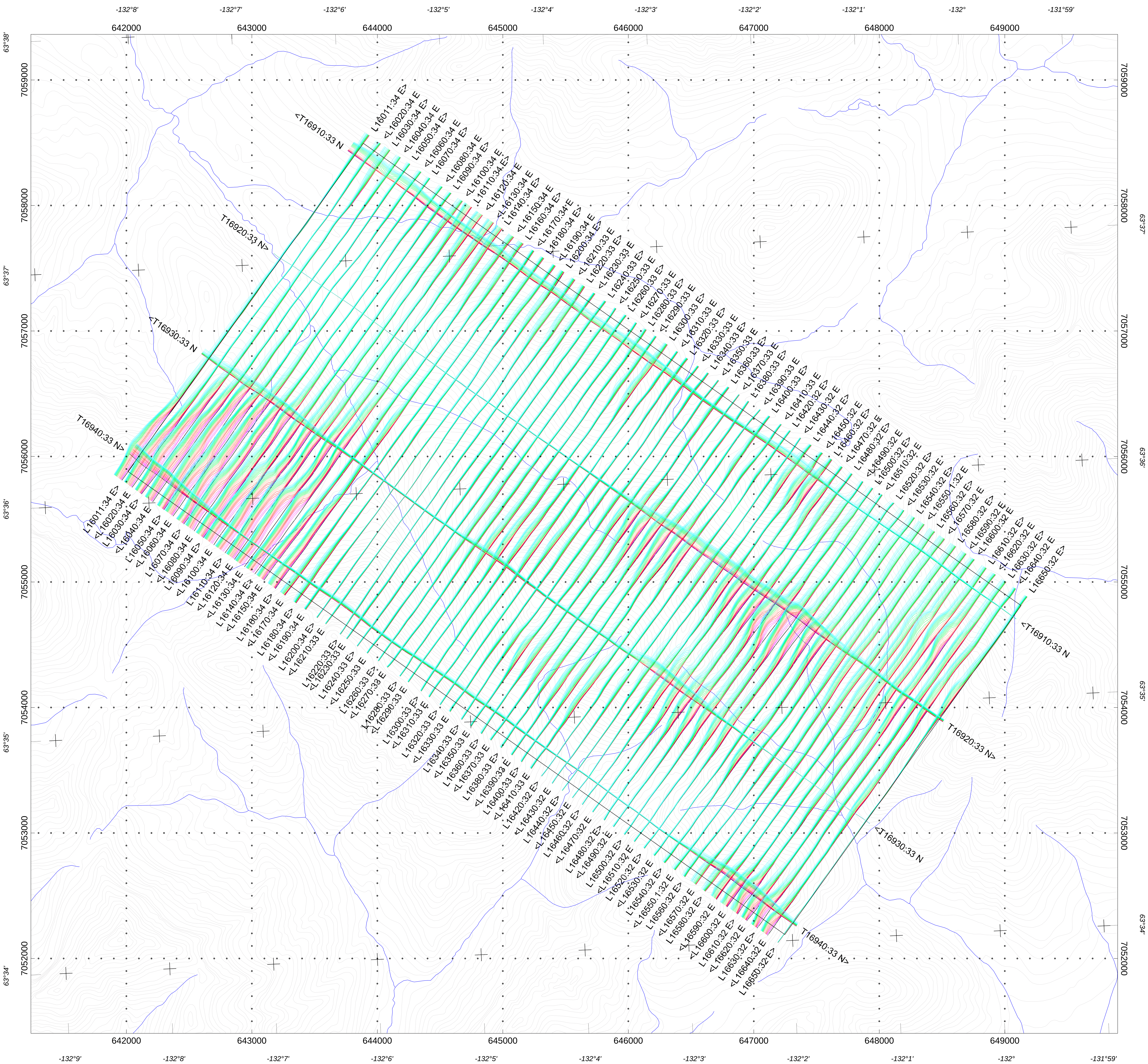
Strategic Metals Ltd.
Block PLATA
Yukon, Canada

Geotech VTEM System
B-Field Profiles
Time Gates 0.234 - 7.828 ms

Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
245 Industrial Parkway North.,
Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 4C4
www.geotechairborne.com

December 2007

Project 7067



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5.495 ms
6.578 ms
7.828 ms

Legend:

Roads
Lakes, Rivers
Swamps
Topographic contours

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250 0 250 500 750 1000
(meters)
WGS 84 / UTM zone 8N

Strategic Metals Ltd.
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Geotech VTEM System
dB/dt Profiles
Time Gates 0.234 - 7.828 ms

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December 2007

Project 7067

APPENDIX VIII

REPORT DESCIBING BASELINE WATER QUALITY SURVEY

PLATA CLAIMS

BASELINE WATER QUALITY SURVEY AUGUST 2007

For

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

J.Gibson Env. Consulting Whitehorse, Yukon

Plata Claims – Baseline Water Quality Survey August 2007

Strategic Metals Ltd requested a baseline water quality survey be conducted of the Plata Claims in the Rogue River / Hess River area east of Mayo, Yukon.

The Plata Claims are located on near the confluence of the Rogue and Hess Rivers. Streams drain the Plata Claims are tributaries to Rogue and Hess Rivers. Exploration activity on the Plata Claims occurred in the 1970's and 1980 with trenching, diamond drilling and "high grading' of silver rich veins. There has been limited exploration activity in the past decade.

The Plata Claims were accessed by helicopter from Mayo, Yukon.

The baseline water quality survey consisted of water quality samples for routine chemistry, total metals and dissolved metals with field measurements for pH, dissolved oxygen, water temperature and flow volumes.

Sample Locations

Water quality sample sites were taken established at six locations on tributary streams draining the claims (see attached locations map).

Sample Station Identifications: (Helicopter Landing Sites)

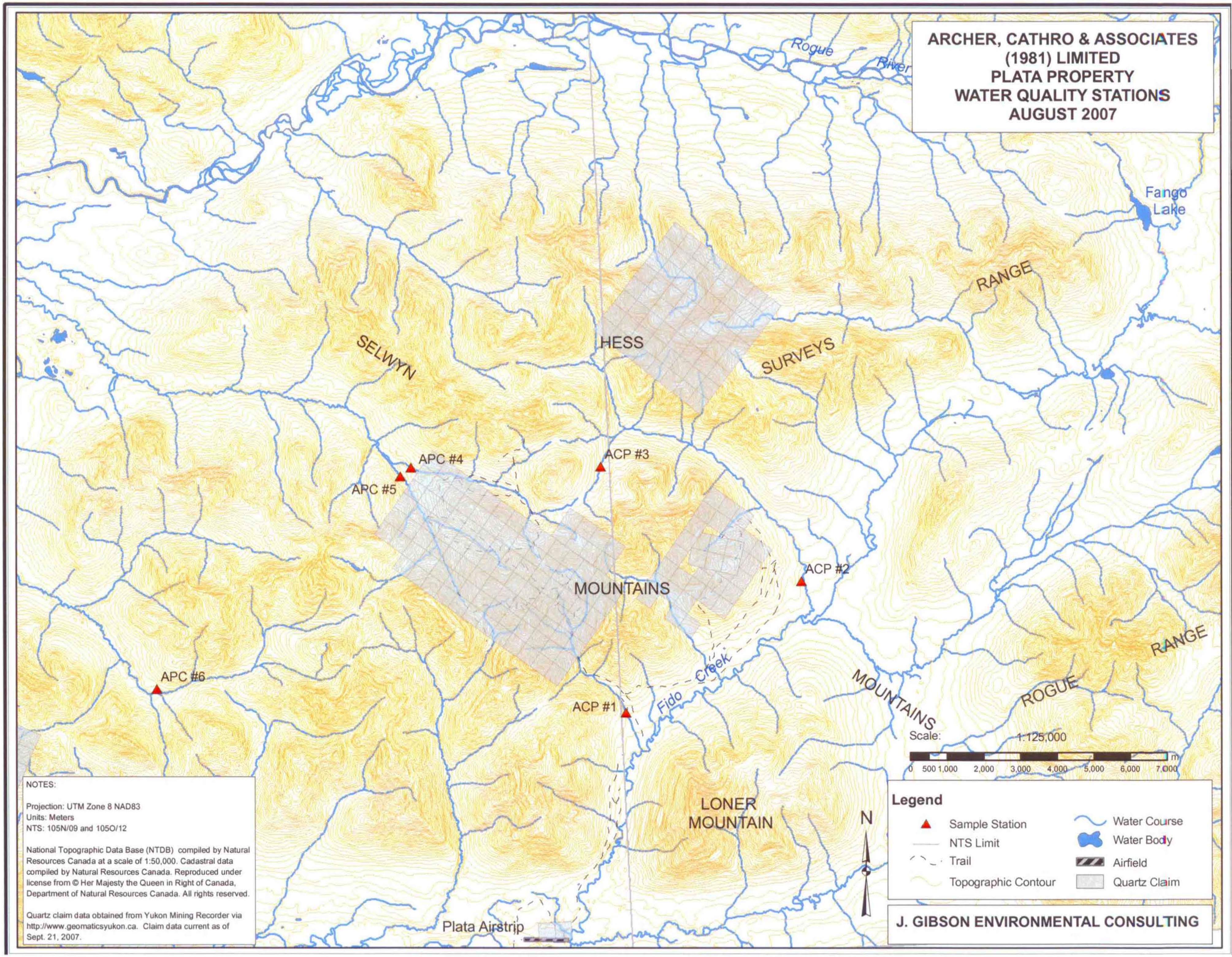
Station #	Lat/Long Coordinates
ACP#1	63 33 41.2 / 131 59 43.7
ACP#2	63 35 21.9 / 131 53 51.6
ACP#3	63 37 009.2 / 132 00 16.2
ACP#4	63 37 23.8 / 132 07 13.7
ACP#5	63 37 23.8 / 132 07 13.7
ACP#6	63 34 14.1 / 132 15 10.5

Sample Parameters:

Each station was sampled for total metals, dissolved metals and routine chemistry.

Dissolved metals samples were filter onsite using disposable 60 ml syringes and 0.45 micron filters. New syringes and filter were used for each station.
Total and dissolved metals samples were preserved with nitric acid immediately after sampling.
All samples were stored in coolers, kept at 4 Celsius and shipped by Air cargo to the Surrey B.C. laboratory for analysis within recommended holding times.

Field measurements for pH and dissolved oxygen were taken with an Oakton 300M meter, water temperatures with a ParmerCole digital thermometer.


ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES
(1981) LIMITED
PLATA PROPERTY
WATER QUALITY STATIONS
AUGUST 2007
Rogue
River
Fango
Lake
RANGE
HESS
SURVEYS
SELWYN
APC #4
APC #5
ACP #3
ACP #2
MOUNTAINS
APC #6
Fido
Creek
ACP #1
MOUNTAINS
ROGUE
RANGE
LONER
MOUNTAIN
Plata Airstrip
Scale: 1:125,000
0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 6,000 7,000 m
N
Legend
Sample Station
NTS Limit
Trail
Topographic Contour
Water Course
Water Body
Airfield
Quartz Claim
J. GIBSON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING
NOTES:
Projection: UTM Zone 8 NAD83
Units: Meters
NTS: 105N/09 and 105O/12
National Topographic Data Base (NTDB) compiled by Natural Resources Canada at a scale of 1:50,000. Cadastral data compiled by Natural Resources Canada. Reproduced under license from © Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, Department of Natural Resources Canada. All rights reserved.
Quartz claim data obtained from Yukon Mining Recorder via http://www.geomaticsyukon.ca. Claim data current as of Sept. 21, 2007.

Flow volumes were measured with a Price AA velocity meter and cross sectional area calculations.

Results

Laboratory analysis and field measurement results are listed in the following tables:

Table 1. Routine Chemistry – laboratory analysis and field measurement results.

Table 2. Total Metals ICP – MS laboratory analysis results.

Table 3. Dissolved Metals ICP – MS laboratory analysis results.

Listed with the analysis data are the laboratory detection limits for each parameter.

As a guide for reviewing site water quality the maximum Acceptable Concentration (MAC) according to *Canadian Drinking Water Quality (April 2003*) are listed along with the Aquatic Guidelines for the protection of aquatic life in waters with a pH >6.5 and a Total Hardness as CAC03 > 180 mg/L according to *CCME – Canadian Water Quality Guidelines.*

Laboratory Analytical Reports are attached in Appendix 1.

All laboratory analysis was done by Bodycote Testing Group of Surrey B.C.

Flow volume calculation sheets are contained in Appendix 2.

Sample site photographs are contained in Appendix 3.

Discussion

Flow volume measurements range from a low at Station ACP#3 of 0.04 cubic meters per second (cms) to a high of 0.431 cms at Station ACP#2. The measured flow volumes reflect late summer flows with a minimum of precipitation input.
Flows at all sites were within stable banks with little evidence of upstream erosion / suspended solids loading.
Flows in tributary streams for Stations ACP#5 and ACP#6 had a "milky" color (see photo # 4 and #5) that registered as elevated total suspended solids. The water color at Station ACP#5 was more pronounced than at ACP#6

Table 1. Plata Claims, August 2007.
Routine Chemistry and Field Measurement Results

Parameter	Unit	STATIONS ACP#1	ACP#2	ACP#3	ACP#4	ACP#5	ACP#6	Detection Limit	DWQ* Guidelines	Aquatic** Guidelines
pH (field)	ru	7.62	8.41	7.34	7.38	6.54	6.69			
pH (lab)	ru	8.02	8.02	7.9	7.98	4.84	7.62		6.5-8.5	6.5-9
Conductivity (lab)	uS/cm	365	365	548	416	595	401	1		
Dissolved Oxygen(field)	mg/L	10.69	11.5	9.7	10.57	8.96	9.14			
Water temperature	C	4.1	5	5.8	5.8	5.5	4.6			
Flow Volume(field)	cms	0.14	0.431	0.04	0.154	0.215	0.252			
Ammonia -N	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.03	<0.01	0.01		1.37-2.2
Orthophosphate -P	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.032	<0.01	0.01		
Chloride	mg/L	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	<250	
Nitrate - N	mg/L	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	10	
Nitrite - N	mg/L	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.05	1	0.06
Sulphate (S04)	mg/L	119	120	255	153	310	160	0.1		
T.Suspended Solids	mg/L	<2	<2	<2	<2	38	6	1		
T.Dissolved Solids	mg/L	304	282	458	332	518	334	5	500	
Hardness (as CaC03)	mg/L	199	196	298	224	323	216		<500	
Alkalinity (as CaC03)	mg/L	103	95	80	91	<5	73	5		

All results and limits in mg/L unless noted otherwise

DWQ* Guidelines are Maximum Acceptable Concentrations according to

Canadian Drinking Water Quality (April 2003)

Aquatic Guidelines are for protection of aquatic life in waters with pH >6.5 and Hardness as CaC03 >180 mg/L**

Canadian Water Quality Guidelines

Table 2. Plata Claims, August 2007
Total Metals Analysis Results.

Parameter	Units	ACP#1	ACP#2	ACP#3	ACP#4	ACP#5	ACP#6	Detection Limit	DWQ* Guidelines	Aquatic** Guidelines
Aluminum	mg/L	0.045	0.145	0.258	0.064	7.72	1.21	0.005		0.1
Antimony	mg/L	0.0008	<0.0002	<0.0002	<0.0002	0.0003	<0.0002	0.0002	0.006	
Arsenic	mg/L	0.0004	0.0002	0.0002	<0.0002	0.0014	0.0003	0.0002	0.01	
Barium	mg/L	0.093	0.106	0.095	0.091	0.068	0.052	0.001	1	
Beryllium	mg/L	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0006	<0.0001	0.0001		
Bismuth	mg/L	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	0.0005		
Boron	mg/L	0.008	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	<0.002	0.002	5	
Cadmium	mg/L	0.00152	0.00119	0.00075	0.00056	0.011	0.00095	0.00001	0.005	0.0018
Calcium	mg/L	38	45.1	65.3	43.5	59.8	40.2	0.2		
Chromium	mg/L	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	0.0094	<0.0005	0.0005	0.05	0.002
Cobalt	mg/L	0.0002	0.0006	0.0003	0.0001	0.0254	0.0061	0.0001		
Copper	mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.037	0.003	0.001	1	0.004
Iron	mg/L	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	10.2	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.3
Lead	mg/L	0.0043	0.0001	0.0003	0.0002	0.0027	0.0001	0.0001	0.01	0.007
Lithium	mg/L	0.009	0.003	0.006	0.004	0.012	0.005	0.001		
Magnesium	mg/L	25.2	20.3	32.7	28.1	42.2	28.2	0.1		
Manganese	mg/L	0.016	0.016	<0.005	0.014	0.399	0.155	0.005	0.05	
Molybdenum	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001		
Nickel	mg/L	0.0111	0.0248	0.0187	0.0072	0.182	0.037	0.0005		0.15
Potassium	mg/L	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	0.6	<0.4	0.4		
Sulfur	mg/L	38.2	37.7	74.3	47.3	107	49.6	0.3		
Selenium	mg/L	0.0016	0.0009	0.0027	0.0014	0.0026	0.0032	0.0002	0.01	0.001
Strontium	mg/L	0.218	0.219	0.352	0.241	0.34	0.198	0.001		
Silver	mg/L	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0001		0.0001
Silicon	mg/L	3.06	1.83	1.86	2.03	4.04	2.28	0.05		
Sodium	mg/L	1	1	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	<200	
Thallium	mg/L	<0.00005	<0.00005	<0.00005	<0.0005	0.00018	<0.00005	0.00005		
Tin	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001		
Titanium	mg/L	0.0019	0.002	0.0039	0.0026	0.0057	0.0024	0.0005		
Uranium	mg/L	<0.0005	<0.0005	0.0008	<0.0005	0.0019	0.0011	0.00005	0.02	
Vanadium	mg/L	0.0004	0.0001	<0.0001	0.0001	0.0121	0.0008	0.0001		
Zinc	mg/L	0.331	0.064	0.075	0.066	0.925	0.181	0.001	<5	0.03

Table 3. Plata Claims, August 2007
Dissolved Metals Analysis Results

Parameter	Units	ACP#1	ACP#2	ACP#3	ACP#4	ACP#5	ACP#6	Detection Limit
Aluminum	mg/L	0.048	0.087	0.044	0.05	1.35	0.081	0.005
Antimony	mg/L	0.0009	<0.0002	<0.0002	<0.0002	<0.0002	<0.0002	0.0002
Arsenic	mg/L	0.0005	0.0002	<0.0002	0.0005	0.00002	0.00002	0.0002
Barium	mg/L	0.087	0.097	0.088	0.083	0.035	0.046	0.001
Beryllium	mg/L	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0003	<0.0001	0.0001
Bismuth	mg/L	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	0.0005
Boron	mg/L	0.003	<0.002	<0.002	0.002	0.002	<0.002	0.002
Cadmium	mg/L	0.00158	0.0012	0.00079	0.00059	0.012	0.00074	0.00001
Calcium	mg/L	36.9	46.2	67.9	44.7	57.5	41.4	0.2
Chromium	mg/L	0.0005	0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	0.0005
Cobalt	mg/L	0.0002	0.0005	0.0003	0.0002	0.0273	0.0059	0.0001
Copper	mg/L	0.001	0.015	<0.001	0.001	0.032	0.001	0.001
Iron	mg/L	0.01	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	2.38	0.04	0.1
Lead	mg/L	0.0044	0.0003	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0001	<0.0001	0.0001
Lithium	mg/L	0.007	0.002	0.006	0.004	0.013	0.006	0.001
Magnesium	mg/L	26.2	21.1	34	29.1	43.6	29	0.1
Manganese	mg/L	0.009	0.014	<0.005	0.012	0.392	0.157	0.005
Molybdenum	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Nickel	mg/L	0.0112	0.023	0.0201	0.0068	0.177	0.0376	0.0005
Potassium	mg/L	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	0.6	<0.4	0.4
Sulfur	mg/L	38.6	38.9	77.2	48.6	106	50.7	0.3
Selenium	mg/L	0.0018	0.0011	0.0003	0.0019	0.0027	0.0037	0.0002
Strontium	mg/L	0.235	0.232	0.387	0.26	0.349	0.218	0.001
Silver	mg/L	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0001
Silicon	mg/L	2.92	1.96	2.01	2.18	3.97	2.31	0.05
Sodium	mg/L	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4
Thallium	mg/L	<0.00005	<0.00005	<0.00005	<0.00005	0.00018	<0.00005	0.00005
Tin	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Titanium	mg/L	<0.0005	0.0023	0.0042	0.0022	0.0053	0.0026	0.0005
Uranium	mg/L	<0.0005	<0.0005	0.0006	<0.0005	0.0012	0.0006	0.00005
Vanadium	mg/L	0.0008	0.0009	0.0005	0.0007	0.0001	0.0006	0.0001
Zinc	mg/L	0.358	0.066	0.066	0.071	0.985	0.102	0.001

Routine Chemistry

Field measurements and lab analysis results for Routine Chemistry parameters indicate all Stations meet the Drinking Water MAC and Guidelines for protection of Aquatic life with the exception of Station ACP#6 for parameter pH.
pH levels at Station ACP#5 measured 6.54 (field) and 4.84 (lab) – a significant variation from other stations. Station ACP#6 also has a lower ph value than the area mean, but is a lesser variation than noted at Station ACP#5.

Metals

The laboratory analytical report notes that dissolved metals concentrations often equal or exceed the total metal concentrations but are verified analysis numbers and within the method uncertainty.

Stations ACP#1
Total metal analysis at ACP#1 shows concentrations of cadmium, selenium and zinc exceed the *Aquatic Guidelines* levels.
Dissolved metals analysis for the above three parameters indicate the metals are in dissolved form.
Metals analysis results for Station ACP#1 meet all *Drinking Water Guideline* MAC's.

Station ACP#2
Total metals analysis at ACP#2 shows concentrations of aluminum, cadmium and zinc exceed the *Aquatic Guideline* levels.
Dissolved metals analysis indicates the cadmium and zinc are in dissolved form while the aluminum is only partially in dissolved form.
Metals analysis results for Station ACP#2 meet all *Drinking Water Guideline* MAC's.

Station ACP#3
Total metals analysis at ACP#3 shows concentrations of aluminum, selenium and zinc exceed the *Aquatic Guideline* levels. Cadmium levels are below the *Aquatic Guideline* level of 0.0018 mg/L.
Dissolved metals analysis indicates the zinc is in dissolved form. Selenium and aluminum are only partially in dissolved form.
Metals analysis results for Station ACP#3 meet all *Drinking Water Guideline* MAC's.

Station ACP#4
Total metals analysis at ACP#4 shows concentrations of aluminum, selenium and zinc exceed the *Aquatic Guideline* levels. As with station ACP#3, cadmium levels at ACP#4 are below *Aquatic Guideline* levels.
Dissolved metals analysis indicates selenium and zinc are in dissolved form. Aluminum is only partially in dissolved form.
Metals analysis results for Station ACP#4 meet all **Drinking Water Guideline** MAC's.

Station ACP#5

Total metals analysis at ACP#5 shows concentrations of aluminum, cadmium, chromium, copper, iron, lead, selenium and zinc exceed the *Aquatic Guideline* levels. Station ACP#5 also has higher concentrations of arsenic, beryllium, cobalt, lithium, magnesium, manganese, nickel, potassium, sulfur, silicon, thallium, titanium and vanadium than any other water quality site.

Concentrations of the above metals are a generally a magnitude or greater than levels at other sites.

Dissolved metals analysis indicates a majority of the cadmium, copper, selenium and zinc are in dissolved form. Lower percentages of the aluminum and iron are in dissolved form while the chromium and lead have no dissolved form.

Metals analysis at Station ACP#5 exceed *Drinking Water Guideline* MAC's for parameters cadmium, iron and manganese.

Metal levels at Station ACP#5, coupled with a low ph value make this tributary worth noting for future surveys.

Station ACP#6

Total metals analysis at ACP#6 show concentrations of aluminum, iron, selenium and zinc exceed the *Aquatic Guideline* levels.

Dissolved metals analysis indicates manganese and selenium are fully dissolved while aluminum, iron and zinc are only partially in dissolved form.

Metals analysis at Station ACP#6 exceed *Drinking Water Guideline* MAC's for parameters iron and manganese.

Summary

All stations sampled during the August 2007 baseline water quality survey had one or more total metal parameters that exceeded the *Aquatic Guideline* levels for the protection of aquatic life. Stations ACP#5 and ACP#6 were the only stations to have one or more parameters with concentrations exceeding the *Drinking Water Guideline* MAC's.

The August 2007 survey was done during late summer / fall decreasing water stage and flow volumes. Surface water volumes will continue to decrease until winter low/ base flow is reached in February or March of 2008.

Winter base flow typically has a higher percentage of groundwater contribution in relation to total flow volumes. This typically results in an increase in dissolved percentages of a number of metal parameters. With a high percentage of dissolved metals in most parameters exceeding either Aquatic or Drinking Water Guidelines levels during late summer flows, these concentrations will increase during winter base flow volumes.

Effects of elevated metal levels in tributary streams for Station ACP#5 on the receiving waters of the Rogue River and Hess River are unknown as no receiving water stations were established during this survey.

APPENDIX 1

Laboratory Analytical Reports – Plata Claims August 2007

Bodycote TESTING GROUP

Analytical Report

Bill To:	J. Gibson & Associates	Project:		Lot ID:	**570990**
Report To:	J. Gibson & Associates	ID:	Archer Cathro	Control Number:	336761
	Box 20111	Name:	Plata Claims	Date Received:	Sep 4, 2007
	Whitehorse, YT, Canada	Location:		Date Reported:	Sep 10, 2007
	Y1A 7A2	LSD:		Report Number:	1043186
Attn:	John Gibson	P.O.:			
Sampled By:	J. Gibson	Acct code:			
Company:					

		Reference Number	570990-1	570990-2	570990-3	
		Sample Date	Aug 30, 2007	Aug 30, 2007	Aug 30, 2007	
		Sample Location	Surface H2O	Surface H2O	Surface H2O	
		Sample Description	ACP #1 Aug 30 1100-1400Hrs.	ACP #2 Aug 30 1100-1400Hrs.	ACP #3 Aug 30 1100-1400Hrs.	
		Matrix	Water	Water	Water	
Analyte		**Units**	**Results**	**Results**	**Results**	**Detection Limit**
Inorganic Nonmetallic Parameters						
Ammonia - N	Dissolved	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01
Orthophosphate-P	Total Reactive	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01
Metals Dissolved						
Silicon	Dissolved	mg/L	2.92	1.96	2.01	0.05
Sulfur	Dissolved	mg/L	38.6	38.9	77.2	0.3
Aluminum	Dissolved	mg/L	0.048	0.087	0.044	0.005
Antimony	Dissolved	mg/L	0.0009	<0.0002	<0.0002	0.0002
Arsenic	Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	0.0002	<0.0002	0.0002
Barium	Dissolved	mg/L	0.087	0.097	0.088	0.001
Beryllium	Dissolved	mg/L	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0001
Bismuth	Dissolved	mg/L	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	0.0005
Boron	Dissolved	mg/L	0.003	<0.002	<0.002	0.002
Cadmium	Dissolved	mg/L	0.00158	0.00120	0.00079	0.00001
Chromium	Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	0.0005	<0.0005	0.0005
Cobalt	Dissolved	mg/L	0.0002	0.0005	0.0003	0.0001
Copper	Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	0.015	<0.001	0.001
Lead	Dissolved	mg/L	0.0044	0.0003	<0.0001	0.0001
Lithium	Dissolved	mg/L	0.007	0.002	0.006	0.001
Molybdenum	Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Nickel	Dissolved	mg/L	0.0112	0.0230	0.0201	0.0005
Selenium	Dissolved	mg/L	0.0018	0.0011	0.0003	0.0002
Silver	Dissolved	mg/L	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0001
Strontium	Dissolved	mg/L	0.235	0.232	0.387	0.001
Thallium	Dissolved	mg/L	<0.00005	<0.00005	<0.00005	0.00005
Tin	Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Titanium	Dissolved	mg/L	<0.0005	0.0023	0.0042	0.0005
Uranium	Dissolved	mg/L	<0.0005	<0.0005	0.0006	0.0005
Vanadium	Dissolved	mg/L	0.0008	0.0009	0.0005	0.0001
Zinc	Dissolved	mg/L	0.358	0.066	0.066	0.001
Subsample	Field Filtered		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Metals Total						
Calcium	Total	mg/L	38.0	45.1	65.3	0.2
Iron	Total	mg/L	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	0.1
Magnesium	Total	mg/L	25.2	20.3	32.7	0.1
Manganese	Total	mg/L	0.016	0.016	<0.005	0.005
Potassium	Total	mg/L	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	0.4
Silicon	Total	mg/L	3.06	1.83	1.86	0.05
Sodium	Total	mg/L	1	1.0	0.8	0.4

Bodycote TESTING GROUP

Analytical Report

Bill To:	J. Gibson & Associates	Project:		Lot ID:	**570990**
Report To:	J. Gibson & Associates	ID:	Archer Cathro	Control Number:	336761
	Box 20111	Name:	Plata Claims	Date Received:	Sep 4, 2007
	Whitehorse, YT, Canada	Location:		Date Reported:	Sep 10, 2007
	Y1A 7A2	LSD:		Report Number:	1043186
Attn:	John Gibson	P.O.:			
Sampled By:	J. Gibson	Acct code:			
Company:					

		Reference Number	570990-1	570990-2	570990-3	
		Sample Date	Aug 30, 2007	Aug 30, 2007	Aug 30, 2007	
		Sample Location	Surface H2O	Surface H2O	Surface H2O	
		Sample Description	ACP #1 Aug 30 1100-1400Hrs.	ACP #2 Aug 30 1100-1400Hrs.	ACP #3 Aug 30 1100-1400Hrs.	
		Matrix	Water	Water	Water	
Analyte		**Units**	**Results**	**Results**	**Results**	**Detection Limit**
Metals Total - Continued						
Sulfur	Total	mg/L	38.2	37.7	74.3	0.3
Hardness	as CaCO3	mg/L	199	196	298	
Aluminum	Total	mg/L	0.045	0.145	0.258	0.005
Antimony	Total	mg/L	0.0008	<0.0002	<0.0002	0.0002
Arsenic	Total	mg/L	0.0004	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Barium	Total	mg/L	0.093	0.106	0.095	0.001
Beryllium	Total	mg/L	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0001
Bismuth	Total	mg/L	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	0.0005
Boron	Total	mg/L	0.008	0.004	0.003	0.002
Cadmium	Total	mg/L	0.00152	0.00119	0.00075	0.00001
Chromium	Total	mg/L	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	0.0005
Cobalt	Total	mg/L	0.0002	0.0006	0.0003	0.0001
Copper	Total	mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001
Lead	Total	mg/L	0.0043	0.0001	0.0003	0.0001
Lithium	Total	mg/L	0.009	0.003	0.006	0.001
Molybdenum	Total	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Nickel	Total	mg/L	0.0111	0.0248	0.0187	0.0005
Selenium	Total	mg/L	0.0016	0.0009	0.0027	0.0002
Silver	Total	mg/L	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0001
Strontium	Total	mg/L	0.218	0.219	0.352	0.001
Thallium	Total	mg/L	<0.00005	<0.00005	<0.00005	0.00005
Tin	Total	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Titanium	Total	mg/L	0.0019	0.0020	0.0039	0.0005
Uranium	Total	mg/L	<0.0005	<0.0005	0.0008	0.0005
Vanadium	Total	mg/L	0.0004	0.0001	<0.0001	0.0001
Zinc	Total	mg/L	0.331	0.064	0.075	0.001
Zirconium	Total	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Physical and Aggregate Properties						
Solids	Total Suspended	mg/L	<2	<2	<2	1
Solids	Total Dissolved	mg/L	304	282	458	5
Routine Water						
pH			8.02	8.02	7.90	
Electrical Conductivity		μS/cm at 25 C	365	365	548	1
Calcium	Dissolved	mg/L	36.9	46.2	67.9	0.2
Magnesium	Dissolved	mg/L	26.2	21.1	34.0	0.1
Sodium	Dissolved	mg/L	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.4
Potassium	Dissolved	mg/L	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	0.4
Iron	Dissolved	mg/L	0.01	0.02	<0.01	0.01

Bodycote TESTING GROUP

Analytical Report

Bill To:	J. Gibson & Associates	Project:		Lot ID:	**570990**
Report To:	J. Gibson & Associates	ID:	Archer Cathro	Control Number:	336761
	Box 20111	Name:	Plata Claims	Date Received:	Sep 4, 2007
	Whitehorse, YT, Canada	Location:		Date Reported:	Sep 10, 2007
	Y1A 7A2	LSD:		Report Number:	1043186
Attn:	John Gibson	P.O.:			
Sampled By:	J. Gibson	Acct code:			
Company:					

		Reference Number	570990-1	570990-2	570990-3	
		Sample Date	Aug 30, 2007	Aug 30, 2007	Aug 30, 2007	
		Sample Location	Surface H2O	Surface H2O	Surface H2O	
		Sample Description	ACP #1 Aug 30 1100-1400Hrs.	ACP #2 Aug 30 1100-1400Hrs.	ACP #3 Aug 30 1100-1400Hrs.	
		Matrix	Water	Water	Water	
Analyte		**Units**	**Results**	**Results**	**Results**	**Detection Limit**
Routine Water - Continued						
Manganese	Dissolved	mg/L	0.009	0.014	<0.005	0.005
Chloride	Dissolved	mg/L	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Nitrate - N	Dissolved	mg/L	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	0.1
Nitrite - N	Dissolved	mg/L	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.05
Sulfate (SO4)	Dissolved	mg/L	119	120	255	0.1
Hydroxide		mg/L	<5	<5	<5	5
Carbonate		mg/L	<6	<6	<6	6
Bicarbonate		mg/L	126	120	98	5
T-Alkalinity	as CaCO3	mg/L	103	95	80	5

Bodycote TESTING GROUP

Analytical Report

Bill To:	J. Gibson & Associates	Project:		Lot ID:	**570990**
Report To:	J. Gibson & Associates	ID:	Archer Cathro	Control Number:	336761
	Box 20111	Name:	Plata Claims	Date Received:	Sep 4, 2007
	Whitehorse, YT, Canada	Location:		Date Reported:	Sep 10, 2007
	Y1A 7A2	LSD:		Report Number:	1043186
Attn:	John Gibson	P.O.:			
Sampled By:	J. Gibson	Acct code:			
Company:					

Analyte		Units	Results	Results	Results	Detection Limit
		Reference Number	570990-4	570990-5	570990-6	
		Sample Date	Aug 30, 2007	Aug 30, 2007	Aug 30, 2007	
		Sample Location	Surface H2O	Surface H2O	Surface H2O	
		Sample Description	ACP #4 Aug 30 1100-1400Hrs.	ACP #5 Aug 30 1100-1400Hrs.	ACP #6 Aug 30 1100-1400Hrs.	
		Matrix	Water	Water	Water	
Inorganic Nonmetallic Parameters						
Ammonia - N	Dissolved	mg/L	<0.01	0.03	<0.01	0.01
Orthophosphate-P	Total Reactive	mg/L	<0.01	0.032	<0.01	0.01
Metals Dissolved						
Silicon	Dissolved	mg/L	2.18	3.97	2.31	0.05
Sulfur	Dissolved	mg/L	48.6	106	50.7	0.3
Aluminum	Dissolved	mg/L	0.050	1.35	0.081	0.005
Antimony	Dissolved	mg/L	<0.0002	<0.0002	<0.0002	0.0002
Arsenic	Dissolved	mg/L	0.0005	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Barium	Dissolved	mg/L	0.083	0.035	0.046	0.001
Beryllium	Dissolved	mg/L	<0.0001	0.0003	<0.0001	0.0001
Bismuth	Dissolved	mg/L	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	0.0005
Boron	Dissolved	mg/L	0.002	0.002	<0.002	0.002
Cadmium	Dissolved	mg/L	0.00059	0.0120	0.00074	0.00001
Chromium	Dissolved	mg/L	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	0.0005
Cobalt	Dissolved	mg/L	0.0002	0.0273	0.0059	0.0001
Copper	Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	0.032	0.001	0.001
Lead	Dissolved	mg/L	<0.0001	0.0001	<0.0001	0.0001
Lithium	Dissolved	mg/L	0.004	0.013	0.006	0.001
Molybdenum	Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Nickel	Dissolved	mg/L	0.0068	0.177	0.0376	0.0005
Selenium	Dissolved	mg/L	0.0019	0.0027	0.0037	0.0002
Silver	Dissolved	mg/L	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0001
Strontium	Dissolved	mg/L	0.260	0.349	0.218	0.001
Thallium	Dissolved	mg/L	<0.00005	0.00018	<0.00005	0.00005
Tin	Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Titanium	Dissolved	mg/L	0.0022	0.0053	0.0026	0.0005
Uranium	Dissolved	mg/L	<0.0005	0.0012	0.0006	0.0005
Vanadium	Dissolved	mg/L	0.0007	0.0001	0.0006	0.0001
Zinc	Dissolved	mg/L	0.071	0.985	0.102	0.001
Subsample	Field Filtered		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Metals Total						
Calcium	Total	mg/L	43.5	59.8	40.2	0.2
Iron	Total	mg/L	<0.1	10.2	1.6	0.1
Magnesium	Total	mg/L	28.1	42.2	28.2	0.1
Manganese	Total	mg/L	0.014	0.399	0.155	0.005
Potassium	Total	mg/L	<0.4	0.6	<0.4	0.4
Silicon	Total	mg/L	2.03	4.04	2.28	0.05
Sodium	Total	mg/L	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4

Bodycote TESTING GROUP

Analytical Report

Bill To:	J. Gibson & Associates	Project:		Lot ID:	**570990**
Report To:	J. Gibson & Associates	ID:	Archer Cathro	Control Number:	336761
	Box 20111	Name:	Plata Claims	Date Received:	Sep 4, 2007
	Whitehorse, YT, Canada	Location:		Date Reported:	Sep 10, 2007
	Y1A 7A2	LSD:		Report Number:	1043186
Attn:	John Gibson	P.O.:			
Sampled By:	J. Gibson	Acct code:			
Company:					

		Reference Number	570990-4	570990-5	570990-6	
		Sample Date	Aug 30, 2007	Aug 30, 2007	Aug 30, 2007	
		Sample Location	Surface H2O	Surface H2O	Surface H2O	
		Sample Description	ACP #4 Aug 30 1100-1400Hrs.	ACP #5 Aug 30 1100-1400Hrs.	ACP #6 Aug 30 1100-1400Hrs.	
		Matrix	Water	Water	Water	
Analyte		**Units**	**Results**	**Results**	**Results**	**Detection Limit**
Metals Total - Continued						
Sulfur	Total	mg/L	47.3	107	49.6	0.3
Hardness	as CaCO3	mg/L	224	323	216	
Aluminum	Total	mg/L	0.064	7.72	1.21	0.005
Antimony	Total	mg/L	<0.0002	0.0003	<0.0002	0.0002
Arsenic	Total	mg/L	<0.0002	0.0014	0.0003	0.0002
Barium	Total	mg/L	0.091	0.068	0.052	0.001
Beryllium	Total	mg/L	<0.0001	0.0006	<0.0001	0.0001
Bismuth	Total	mg/L	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	0.0005
Boron	Total	mg/L	0.003	0.003	<0.002	0.002
Cadmium	Total	mg/L	0.00056	0.0110	0.00095	0.00001
Chromium	Total	mg/L	<0.0005	0.0094	<0.0005	0.0005
Cobalt	Total	mg/L	0.0001	0.0254	0.0061	0.0001
Copper	Total	mg/L	0.001	0.037	0.003	0.001
Lead	Total	mg/L	0.0002	0.0027	0.0001	0.0001
Lithium	Total	mg/L	0.004	0.012	0.005	0.001
Molybdenum	Total	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Nickel	Total	mg/L	0.0072	0.182	0.0370	0.0005
Selenium	Total	mg/L	0.0014	0.0026	0.0032	0.0002
Silver	Total	mg/L	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0001
Strontium	Total	mg/L	0.241	0.340	0.198	0.001
Thallium	Total	mg/L	<0.00005	0.00018	<0.00005	0.00005
Tin	Total	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Titanium	Total	mg/L	0.0026	0.0057	0.0024	0.0005
Uranium	Total	mg/L	<0.0005	0.0019	0.0011	0.0005
Vanadium	Total	mg/L	0.0001	0.0121	0.0008	0.0001
Zinc	Total	mg/L	0.066	0.925	0.181	0.001
Zirconium	Total	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Physical and Aggregate Properties						
Solids	Total Suspended	mg/L	<2	38	6	1
Solids	Total Dissolved	mg/L	332	518	334	5
Routine Water						
pH			7.98	4.84	7.62	
Electrical Conductivity		µS/cm at 25 C	416	595	401	1
Calcium	Dissolved	mg/L	44.7	57.5	41.4	0.2
Magnesium	Dissolved	mg/L	29.1	43.6	29.0	0.1
Sodium	Dissolved	mg/L	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4
Potassium	Dissolved	mg/L	<0.4	0.6	<0.4	0.4
Iron	Dissolved	mg/L	<0.01	2.38	0.04	0.01

Bodycote TESTING GROUP

Analytical Report

Bill To:	J. Gibson & Associates	Project:		Lot ID:	**570990**
Report To:	J. Gibson & Associates	ID:	Archer Cathro	Control Number:	336761
	Box 20111	Name:	Plata Claims	Date Received:	Sep 4, 2007
	Whitehorse, YT, Canada	Location:		Date Reported:	Sep 10, 2007
	Y1A 7A2	LSD:		Report Number:	1043186
Attn:	John Gibson	P.O.:			
Sampled By:	J. Gibson	Acct code:			
Company:					

		Reference Number	570990-4	570990-5	570990-6	
		Sample Date	Aug 30, 2007	Aug 30, 2007	Aug 30, 2007	
		Sample Location	Surface H2O	Surface H2O	Surface H2O	
		Sample Description	ACP #4 Aug 30 1100-1400Hrs.	ACP #5 Aug 30 1100-1400Hrs.	ACP #6 Aug 30 1100-1400Hrs.	
		Matrix	Water	Water	Water	
Analyte		**Units**	**Results**	**Results**	**Results**	**Detection Limit**
Routine Water - Continued						
Manganese	Dissolved	mg/L	0.012	0.392	0.157	0.005
Chloride	Dissolved	mg/L	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Nitrate - N	Dissolved	mg/L	<0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Nitrite - N	Dissolved	mg/L	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.05
Sulfate (SO4)	Dissolved	mg/L	153	310	160	0.1
Hydroxide		mg/L	<5	<5	<5	5
Carbonate		mg/L	<6	<6	<6	6
Bicarbonate		mg/L	110	<5	88	5
T-Alkalinity	as CaCO3	mg/L	91	<5	73	5

Bodycote TESTING GROUP

Analytical Report

Bill To:	J. Gibson & Associates	Project:		Lot ID:	**570990**
Report To:	J. Gibson & Associates	ID:	Archer Cathro	Control Number:	336761
	Box 20111	Name:	Plata Claims	Date Received:	Sep 4, 2007
	Whitehorse, YT, Canada	Location:		Date Reported:	Sep 10, 2007
	Y1A 7A2	LSD:		Report Number:	1043186
Attn:	John Gibson	P.O.:			
Sampled By:	J. Gibson	Acct code:			
Company:					

		Reference Number	570990-7	570990-8		
		Sample Date	Aug 30, 2007	Aug 30, 2007		
		Sample Location	Surface H2O	Surface H2O		
		Sample Description	QCP 01 Aug 30 1100-1400Hrs.	QCP 02 Aug 30 1100-1400Hrs.		
		Matrix	Water	Water		
Analyte		**Units**	**Results**	**Results**	**Results**	**Detection Limit**
Metals Total						
Calcium	Total	mg/L	39.7	0.2		0.2
Iron	Total	mg/L	0.1	<0.1		0.1
Magnesium	Total	mg/L	26.0	<0.1		0.1
Manganese	Total	mg/L	0.017	<0.005		0.005
Potassium	Total	mg/L	<0.4	<0.4		0.4
Silicon	Total	mg/L	2.81	<0.05		0.05
Sodium	Total	mg/L	1.1	1.4		0.4
Sulfur	Total	mg/L	38.4	<0.3		0.3
Aluminum	Total	mg/L	0.124	<0.005		0.005
Antimony	Total	mg/L	0.0009	<0.0002		0.0002
Arsenic	Total	mg/L	0.0006	<0.0002		0.0002
Barium	Total	mg/L	0.102	<0.001		0.001
Beryllium	Total	mg/L	<0.0001	<0.0001		0.0001
Bismuth	Total	mg/L	<0.0005	<0.0005		0.0005
Boron	Total	mg/L	0.003	0.017		0.002
Cadmium	Total	mg/L	0.00163	<0.00001		0.00001
Chromium	Total	mg/L	<0.0005	<0.0005		0.0005
Cobalt	Total	mg/L	0.0002	<0.0001		0.0001
Copper	Total	mg/L	0.001	<0.001		0.001
Lead	Total	mg/L	0.0194	0.0003		0.0001
Lithium	Total	mg/L	0.008	<0.001		0.001
Molybdenum	Total	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001		0.001
Nickel	Total	mg/L	0.0110	<0.0005		0.0005
Selenium	Total	mg/L	0.0017	<0.0002		0.0002
Silver	Total	mg/L	<0.0001	<0.0001		0.0001
Strontium	Total	mg/L	0.216	0.004		0.001
Thallium	Total	mg/L	<0.00005	<0.00005		0.00005
Tin	Total	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001		0.001
Titanium	Total	mg/L	0.0046	<0.0005		0.0005
Uranium	Total	mg/L	<0.0005	<0.0005		0.0005
Vanadium	Total	mg/L	0.001	<0.0001		0.0001
Zinc	Total	mg/L	0.346	0.013		0.001
Zirconium	Total	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001		0.001

Approved by: [signature]

Walter Brandl
Operations Manager - Surrey

Bodycote TESTING GROUP

Methodology and Notes

Bill To:	J. Gibson & Associates	Project:		Lot ID:	**570990**
Report To:	J. Gibson & Associates	ID:	Archer Cathro	Control Number:	336761
	Box 20111	Name:	Plata Claims	Date Received:	Sep 4, 2007
	Whitehorse, YT, Canada	Location:		Date Reported:	Sep 10, 2007
	Y1A 7A2	LSD:		Report Number:	1043186
Attn:	John Gibson	P.O.:			
Sampled By:	J. Gibson	Acct code:			
Company:					

Method of Analysis

Method Name	Reference		Method	Date Analysis Started	Location
Alk, pH, EC, Turb in water	APHA	*	Conductivity - Laboratory Method, 2510 B	05-Sep-07	BTG Surrey
Alk, pH, EC, Turb in water	APHA	*	Electrometric Method, 4500-H+ B	05-Sep-07	BTG Surrey
Alk, pH, EC, Turb in water	APHA	*	Titration Method, 2320 B	05-Sep-07	BTG Surrey
Ammonium-N in Water (color Surrey)	APHA	*	Phenate Method, 4500-NH3 F	05-Sep-07	BTG Surrey
Anions by IEC in water (Surrey)	APHA	*	Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Cond., 4110 B	05-Sep-07	BTG Surrey
Metals ICP-MS (Dissolved) in water	US EPA	*	Determination of Trace Elements in Waters and Wastes by ICP-MS, 200.8	05-Sep-07	BTG Edmonton
Metals ICP-MS (Total) in water	US EPA	*	Determination of Trace Elements in Waters and Wastes by ICP-MS, 200.8	06-Sep-07	BTG Edmonton
Metals Trace (Dissolved) in water	APHA	*	Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Method, 3120 B	05-Sep-07	BTG Edmonton
Metals Trace (Total) in water	APHA	*	Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Method, 3120 B	06-Sep-07	BTG Edmonton
Phosphorus - total reactive P (orthophosphate) (low level)	APHA		Ascorbic Acid Reduction Method, 4500 -P E	05-Sep-07	BTG Surrey
Solids Dissolved (Total, Fixed and Volatile)2	APHA	*	Total Dissolved Solids Dried at 180 C, 2540 C	05-Sep-07	BTG Surrey
Solids Suspended (Total, Fixed and Volatile)	APHA	*	Total Suspended Solids Dried at 103-105'C, 2540 D	05-Sep-07	BTG Surrey

** Bodycote method(s) based on reference method*

References

APHA	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater
US EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency Test Methods

Comments:

- Samples #1 to 6 received unpreserved for NH3 analysis.
- Some MS total metal results were less than dissolved metal results for sample 570990-1 to 6. The results were verified and are within the method uncertainty.

Please direct any inquiries regarding this report to our Client Services group.
Results relate only to samples as submitted.
The test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory.

APPENDIX 2

Flow Volume Calculation Sheets – Plata /August 2007

STAFF GAUGE - DISCHARGE CALIBRATION

Project: Plata Claims **Date: August 30, 2007**

Site ID: ACP #1

	Distance (m)	Depth (m)	Velocity (m/s)	Width (m)	Area (m.sq)	Discharge (cms)
	1.42	0	0	0.09	0	0
	1.6	0.18	0.692	0.19	0.0342	0.023666
	1.8	0.18	0.393	0.2	0.036	0.0141
	2	0.17	0.426	0.2	0.034	0.0145
	2.2	0.16	0.578	0.15	0.024	0.0139
	2.3	0.09	0.945	0.1	0.009	0.009
	2.4	0.18	0.884	0.1	0.018	0.0159
	2.5	0.16	0.903	0.1	0.016	0.0144
	2.6	0.18	1.152	0.1	0.018	0.020736
	2.7	0.17	0.591	0.1	0.017	0.010047
	2.8	0.12	0.038	0.1	0.012	0.000456
	2.9	0.12	0.154	0.15	0.018	0.002772
	3.1	0.08	0.089	0.195	0.0156	0.001388
	3.29	0	0	0.095	0	0
Total	1.87			1.87	0.2518	0.140435

S.G @ start: no staff S.G. @ End:

Data Logger Reading:no logger at site

Channel under ice:no

Method: Price AA velocity meter

Crew: J. Gibson

STAFF GAUGE - DISCHARGE CALIBRATION

Project: Plata Claims **Date: August 30, 2007**

Site ID: ACP #2

Distance (m)	**Depth (m)**	**Velocity (m/s)**	**Width (m)**	**Area (m.sq)**	**Discharge (cms)**
1.1	0	0	0.2	0	0
1.5	0.1	0.072	0.45	0.045	0.00324
2	0.08	0.28	0.5	0.04	0.0112
2.5	0.16	0.464	0.5	0.08	0.0371
3	0.17	0.566	0.5	0.085	0.0481
3.5	0.21	0.77	0.5	0.105	0.081
4	0.15	0.707	0.5	0.075	0.0530
4.5	0.17	0.578	0.5	0.085	0.0491
5	0.25	0.326	0.5	0.125	0.04075
5.5	0.26	0.486	0.5	0.13	0.06318
6	0.14	0.475	0.5	0.07	0.03325
6.5	0.14	0.207	0.375	0.0525	0.010868
6.75	0	0	0.125	0	0
				0	0
Total 5.65			5.65	0.8925	0.430723

S.G @ start: no staff S.G. @ End:

Data Logger Reading:no logger at site

Channel under ice:no

Method: Price AA velocity meter

Crew: J. Gibson

STAFF GAUGE - DISCHARGE CALIBRATION

Project: Plata Claims **Date: August 30, 2007**

Site ID: ACP #3

Distance (m)	Depth (m)	Velocity (m/s)	Width (m)	Area (m.sq)	Discharge (cms)
0.8	0	0	0.05	0	0
0.9	0.14	0.386	0.1	0.014	0.005404
1	0.14	0.591	0.1	0.014	0.0083
1.1	0.24	0.475	0.1	0.024	0.0114
1.2	0.16	0.199	0.1	0.016	0.0032
1.3	0.16	0.291	0.1	0.016	0.005
1.4	0.14	0.285	0.1	0.014	0.0040
1.5	0.08	0.129	0.1	0.008	0.0010
1.6	0.1	0.188	0.105	0.0105	0.001974
1.71	0	0	0.055	0	0
Total 0.91			0.91	0.1165	0.039914

S.G @ start: no staff S.G. @ End:

Data Logger Reading:no logger at site

Channel under ice:no

Method: Price AA velocity meter

Crew: J. Gibson

STAFF GAUGE - DISCHARGE CALIBRATION

Project: Plata Claims **Date: August 30, 2007**

Site ID: ACP #4

	Distance (m)	Depth (m)	Velocity (m/s)	Width (m)	Area (m.sq)	Discharge (cms)
	2.3	0	0	0.1	0	0
	2.5	0.1	0.203	0.25	0.025	0.005075
	2.8	0.18	0.192	0.3	0.054	0.0104
	3.1	0.18	0.245	0.3	0.054	0.0132
	3.4	0.15	0.251	0.25	0.0375	0.0094
	3.6	0.14	0.269	0.2	0.028	0.008
	3.8	0.24	0.274	0.2	0.048	0.0132
	4	0.3	0.264	0.2	0.06	0.0158
	4.2	0.34	0.224	0.2	0.068	0.015232
	4.4	0.34	0.28	0.2	0.068	0.01904
	4.6	0.28	0.257	0.2	0.056	0.014392
	4.8	0.24	0.257	0.25	0.06	0.01542
	5.1	0.2	0.188	0.3	0.06	0.01128
	5.4	0.15	0.105	0.24	0.036	0.00378
	5.58	0	0	0.09	0	0
Total	3.28			3.28	0.6545	0.153754

S.G @ start: no staff S.G. @ End:

Data Logger Reading:no logger at site

Channel under ice:no

Method: Price AA velocity meter

Crew: J. Gibson

STAFF GAUGE - DISCHARGE CALIBRATION

Project: Plata Claims **Date: August 30, 2007**

Site ID: ACP #5

Distance (m)	Depth (m)	Velocity (m/s)	Width (m)	Area (m.sq)	Discharge (cms)
1.15	0	0	0.125	0	0
1.4	0.06	0.342	0.275	0.0165	0.005643
1.7	0.11	0.454	0.25	0.0275	0.0125
1.9	0.14	0.578	0.2	0.028	0.0162
2.1	0.15	0.807	0.2	0.03	0.0242
2.3	0.18	0.679	0.15	0.027	0.018
2.4	0.21	0.924	0.15	0.0315	0.0291
2.6	0.19	0.847	0.2	0.038	0.0322
2.8	0.18	0.737	0.2	0.036	0.026532
3	0.17	0.604	0.2	0.034	0.020536
3.2	0.15	0.475	0.2	0.03	0.01425
3.4	0.14	0.28	0.2	0.028	0.00784
3.6	0.1	0.372	0.21	0.021	0.007812
3.82	0	0	0.11	0	0
Total 2.67			2.67	0.3475	0.215117

S.G @ start: no staff S.G. @ End:

Data Logger Reading:no logger at site

Channel under ice:no

Method: Price AA velocity meter

Crew: J. Gibson

STAFF GAUGE - DISCHARGE CALIBRATION

Project: Plata Claims **Date: August 30, 2007**

Site ID: ACP #6

	Distance (m)	Depth (m)	Velocity (m/s)	Width (m)	Area (m.sq)	Discharge (cms)
	1.05	0	0	0.075	0	0
	1.2	0.21	0.054	0.175	0.03675	0.001985
	1.4	0.22	0.048	0.15	0.033	0.0016
	1.5	0.24	0.486	0.1	0.024	0.0117
	1.6	0.24	0.631	0.1	0.024	0.0151
	1.7	0.27	0.454	0.1	0.027	0.012
	1.8	0.27	0.566	0.1	0.027	0.0153
	1.9	0.26	0.51	0.1	0.026	0.0133
	2	0.26	0.498	0.1	0.026	0.012948
	2.1	0.32	0.662	0.1	0.032	0.021184
	2.2	0.31	0.631	0.1	0.031	0.019561
	2.3	0.3	0.753	0.15	0.045	0.033885
	2.5	0.28	0.617	0.2	0.056	0.034552
	2.7	0.25	0.409	0.2	0.05	0.02045
	2.9	0.24	0.417	0.2	0.048	0.020016
	3.1	0.23	0.372	0.2	0.046	0.017112
	3.3	0.08	0.094	0.205	0.0164	0.001542
	3.51	0	0	0.105	0	0
Total	2.46			2.46	0.54815	0.252426

S.G @ start: no staff S.G. @ End:

Data Logger Reading:no logger at site

Channel under ice:no

Method: Price AA velocity meter

Crew: J. Gibson

APPENDIX 3

Photographs – Plata Claims August 2007

Photo # 1. Station ACP #1

Photo # 2. Station ACP #2

Photo # 3. Station ACP #4

Photo # 4. Station ACP #5

Photo # 5. Station ACP #6