YUKON
MINERAL PROPERTY UPDATE 2007

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

YUKON MINERAL PROPERTY UPDATE 2007

Prepared by the Yukon Geological Survey
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Inquiries may also be directed to (867) 667-5200 or geosales@gov.yk.ca.

Also many YGS publications may be downloaded free of charge at www.geology.gov.yk.ca.

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Cover photo: Sphalerite-galena-calcite-quartz veins cutting quartzite in drill core at the Andrew deposit. Photo by M. Burke.

Inside cover: Terrane map of Yukon with mineral property locations. Terranes are modified by M. Colpron after Wheeler et al. (1991). Mineral property locations have been added by S. Traynor.

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CONTACTS

Oil and Gas and Mineral Resources Division
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Yukon government

ASSESSMENT AND ABANDONED MINES

The Assessment and Abandoned Mines office is responsible for environmental management, care and maintenance of abandoned sites; research and planning for final closure of sites; administration of contracts, contribution agreements, site tenders; liaison with interim receiver at the Faro site; preparation and submission of work plans and budget requests to central agencies; and ensuring First Nation involvement in environmental management and closure planning.

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FARO MINE CLOSURE PLANNING

The Faro Mine Closure office was created in 2003 and has been charged with the responsibility for developing a closure and remediation plan for the Faro mine complex. This plan will be submitted to the appropriate assessment and regulatory authorities as well as final decision makers and, if approved, will form the basis for securing funding for carrying out remediation work.

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LIBRARY

The EMR library provides a variety of resources and services including the following: access to Yukon Mineral Assessment Reports, Yukon Mining Incentive Program (YMIP) reports, and to the Anvil Range mineral exploration and mining files; a variety of Yukon, Canadian and international reports, books and journals with a large collection on geology and mineral exploration, including maps (topographical, aeromagnetic, geological, geochemical and land use); Yukon aerial photographs (flight line indexes, photographs and stereoscope); Yukon MINFILE (databases, text files and maps); a library catalogue; Yukon reference services; library tours; and within-library access to GeoRef (access to international geology and geography publications).

P.O. Box 2703 (K-335)
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MINERAL RESOURCES

The Minerals Resources branch regulates exploration and mining activity and encourages its development. This includes the following functions for placer, hardrock, coal and dredging operations: issuing mineral titles, including fee collection, rentals and royalties, approval of assessment work and providing claim maps; permitting/licensing of proposed exploration and mining developments; providing mine coordination support to facilitate development projects; and supporting training, education and policy/ program review and development and other initiatives.

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There are Mining Lands offices in Dawson City, Mayo, Watson Lake and Whitehorse. These offices provide information and advice on how to stake and areas open for staking. The offices process all mining land use applications, issue and maintain mineral titles, review work filed for assessment credit and sell claim maps.

Dawson Mining Lands Office

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Mayo Mining Lands Office

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YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Yukon Geological Survey generates and compiles scientific and technical information about the Yukon's geology, mineral deposits and hydrocarbons. The Survey provides mineral potential assessments for protected areas and land use planning.

Professional Building

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Geoscience Information and Sales

(see under Whitehorse Mining Recorder)

YUKON MINERAL PROPERTY UPDATE

The information in this Mineral Property Update publication is current as of November, 2007 and was compiled by the Yukon Geological Survey, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Yukon government. Data was obtained from press releases, Yukon MINFILE, mining company websites, the SEDAR.com website, property production records, initial environmental evaluations and from information graciously supplied by property owners. This publication was originally compiled by Lori Walton, with recent updating by Ken Galambos, Lara Lewis and Steve Traynor.

In some instances, employment and power requirement figures were not available and estimates were used. Please let us know of any errors or omissions. Although the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources cannot take responsibility for the accuracy of the data provided, we would like to keep this document as accurate and up-to-date as possible.

If you have any comments or suggestions about this publication, please call or e-mail Ken Galambos at (867) 667-5996 or ken.galambos@gov.yk.ca.

Additional information on Yukon mineral deposits can be found in the publication "Yukon Mineral Deposits 2007."

References

Annual, technical and/or other reports, are available on the internet from the various company's websites and/or from SEDAR (System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval) at www.sedar.com.

Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Petroleum, 2000. CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves — Definitions and Guidelines.

CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions, Canadian Securities Administrators, 2001. National Instrument 43-101: Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (Amended NI 43-1-1 or NI 43-101).

Deklerk, R. and Traynor, S. (compilers), 2005. Yukon MINFILE — A database of mineral occurrences. Yukon Geological Survey, CD-ROM. Yukon MINFILE is also available on the YGS website, www.geology.gov.yk.ca.

Special Committee of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Petoleum on Valuation of Mineral Properties (CIMVAL), 2003. Standards and Guidelines for Valuation of Mineral Properties. CIM, 33 p.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 standards, unless specified.

PLACER MINING INFORMATION

"The potential for new placer discoveries in the Yukon remains high."
William LeBarge, Placer Geologist, Yukon Geological Survey

The first placer miners in the Yukon were First Nations people who recovered native copper nuggets from the White River area in southwestern Yukon. After 1850, prospectors and explorers began to report fine gold on river bars and coarse gold in the Fortymile and Sixtymile rivers. On August 17, 1896, the discovery of nugget gold on Bonanza Creek set off the Klondike gold rush.

Today, more than 100 years after the discovery of gold in the Yukon, placer mining is still an important sector in the Yukon's economy. Over 16.6 million crude ounces (518 tonnes) of placer gold have been produced to date in the Yukon — at today's prices that would be worth more than $9 billion.

Approximately 350 people were directly employed at 115 placer mines in 2006, and several hundred more were employed in businesses and industries that serve the placer mining industry. Most of the placer operations were small and family-run, with an average of three or four employees. The majority of active placer mining operations were in the Dawson Mining District, followed by the Whitehorse Mining District and the Mayo Mining District. No placer mines were active in the Watson Lake Mining District.

As of October, 2007, placer gold production was projected to be 10 to 15% higher than in 2006. Significantly higher gold prices will make the value of this production somewhat higher than the value of 2006 production, and the number of operating mines is projected to increase slightly to approximately 125.

Placer gold is getting more difficult to find as reserves in traditional placer mining areas decline. Most placer gold exploration and mining is concentrated in unglaciated areas of the Yukon. By expanding our knowledge of placer gold deposits and applying it to other areas, we may be able to discover new sources of placer gold in different geological settings.

Many people living outside the Yukon would like to find out more about placer mining. Besides the difficulty in actually finding gold, there are various rules and regulations to become familiar with. Please call one of the contacts below to obtain a general summary of the history of placer mining in the Yukon, an overview of the geological setting of placer gold deposits and some of the factors you must consider when mining for gold.

The staff at the Yukon Geological Survey or the Oil and Gas and Mineral Resources Division (Energy, Mines and Resources) can provide you with information and advice regarding placer mining in the Yukon. Publications on placer mining in the Yukon are available through the Publications Desk of the Yukon Geological Survey.

CONTACTS

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For more information, visit:

Yukon Geological Survey at *www.geology.gov.yk.ca*
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources at *www.emr.gov.yk.ca*

ANDREW PROPERTY

Overland Resources Inc.

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Website *www.overlandresources.com*

Stock symbol, OVR (ASX)

PROJECT STATUS

Advanced exploration; infill and extensional drilling of deposit

Location
110 km northeast of Faro

Ownership
Overland Resources Limited (90%),
18526 Yukon Inc. (10%)

Commodity
Zinc (lead, silver)

Ore type
Sulphide

Resource estimate
Indicated and Inferred Resource:
5.92 million tonnes grading 5.84% Zn, 2.03% Pb, 9.49 g/t Ag, 14.86 g/t Ge

HISTORY

The property was originally staked in 1967 by the Hess Syndicate (Atlas Explorations Ltd., Quebec Cartier Mining Company and Phillips Brothers (Canada) Ltd.), which carried out geochemical sampling that year. Additional staking was carried out in 1968 and geological mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveying and hand trenching were completed at that time.

In 1969, the syndicate carried out road construction, bulldozer trenching, geological mapping, geochemical sampling and geophysical (airborne and ground) surveying. The Atlas interest was transferred in 1974 to Cima Resources Ltd., which drilled two holes (14.8 m) in 1977, before the property was allowed to lapse.

Following a hiatus of nearly two decades, in July, 1996 R. Berdahl restaked the area now known as the Andrew kill zone, and he carried out prospecting and geochemical (rock, silt and soil) sampling. Between 1999 and the end of the 2000 exploration season Berdahl carried out silt and soil geochemical sampling and restaked other known showings and new anomalies in the area before completing hand- and blast-trenching.

Noranda Incorporated optioned the Andrew claims in August, 2000 and immediately staked 100 AMB claims to form a contiguous claim block that included the Andrew deposit and other historic showings further to the north. During the winter of 2000/01, Noranda carried out airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveying over the area, including the Andrew/AMB claim block and Berdahl's newly staked Scott claims immediately to the south.

During the 2001 season, Noranda examined the previously discovered showings in the course of their property-wide mapping and prospecting and identified several new occurrences or clusters of occurrences. Ground magnetic and gravity surveying was carried out over selected targets identified during the earlier airborne survey to distinguish sulphide-bearing sources from non-sulphide bearing sources and was followed by the drilling of 15 holes (2717.7 m). Additional claim staking to protect internal fractions within the group and to extend the claim block to the southeast was also completed.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

Between August and September, 2002, Noranda carried out additional soil geochemical sampling and drilled eight holes (1838.3 m), before returning the claims to Berdahl after terminating its option agreement on the property during a period of corporate takeover activity with Falconbridge Inc.

In February, 2007 Overland Resources Limited secured an option to acquire a 90% interest in the Andrew project, which it exercised in July, 2007 after completing data compilation, a JORC-compliant (Australian Stock Exchange code) resource calculation and commencing a program of infill and extensional drilling around the Andrew deposit.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Andrew property is located 110 km northeast of Faro and is accessible by 70 km of winter road from a point 120 km northeast of Ross River on the North Canol Road. It is also accessible by helicopter and fixed wing aircraft to a bush airstrip located within the claim block. The property currently covers a 70 km^2 area.

Geology

The deposit is hosted within in a faulted slice of Upper Devonian and Mississippian Earn Group quartzite and clastic rocks, which is bound by Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian shales, quartzites, sandstone, conglomerate and limestone of the Hyland Group. Intrusive rocks mapped in the area include the mid-Cretaceous granitic Mount Sealous pluton to the west and other smaller plutons, of similar composition and age, to the east.

A total of 14 separate showings were originally discovered during the 1968 exploration season and the first drilling on the deposit in 1977 intersected stockwork and massive-sulphide mineralization in two parallel veins within a fault zone.

In 1996 Berdhal located and sampled many of the historic showings to confirm previous results. During his prospecting along the 4-km length of the known mineralized trend, a large kill zone, now known as the Andrew kill zone, was identified in the vicinity of one of the historic showings. Subsequent hand-trenching near the north edge of the kill zone revealed high-grade mineralization at the contact between quartzites and overlying green and maroon shales that graded 19.9% Zn over 6 m.

During 2001 and 2002 Noranda concentrated most of its drilling on and around the Andrew showing, where drilling intersected coarse sphalerite-galena-calcite-quartz veins and breccias occupying dilational zones within what is likely a complex, reverse-fault system. Significant intercepts included 13.5 m grading 12.09% Zn, 0.12% Pb, and 1.6 g/t Ag (Hole AN-01-04) and 12.8 m grading 13.63% Zn, 2.31% Pb and 10.9 g/t Ag (Hole AN-01-11).

Early results from Overland's 2007 drill program have reported that significant mineralization was intersected in holes drilled either considerably along strike from, or substantially down-dip from previously delineated mineralization. Hole AN07-030, the deepest hole drilled to date at the project, identified significant grades and thicknesses of mineralization at more than 100 m deeper than previously defined.

BREWERY CREEK PROPERTY

Alexco Resource Corp.

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Brewery Creek mine
Bag 5040
Dawson City, Yukon Y0B 1G0

Phone (867) 993-6012

Stock symbol, AXR (Toronto Stock Exchange)

PROJECT STATUS

Past producer.
Alexco Resource Corp. is recommending a Phase 2 drilling program for 2008 budgeted at $1 750 000

Location
57 km east of Dawson City

Ownership
Quest Capital Corporation

Commodity
Gold

Ore type
Oxide

Resources (as of May, 2003)
Indicated resource: 3 975 900 tonnes grading 1.135 g/t Au (assuming a 0.5 g/t Au cutoff)

Inferred resource: 2 214 000 tonnes grading 2.01 g/t Au (assuming a 0.5 g/t Au cutoff)

Mining method
Open-pit heap leach, carbon adsorption/ desorption/recovery

Stripping ratio
1.5:1

Recovery rate
60–70%

Historical production
1997: 72,387 oz. Au (2 251 500 g)

1998: 79,396 oz. Au (2 469 500 g)

1999: 48,164 oz. Au (1 498 100 g)

2000: 48,048 oz. Au (1 494 500 g)

2001: 18,542 oz. Au (576 720 g)

Cash operating costs per ounce
US$250

Power
2 MW, on-site diesel

HISTORY

Gold mineralization in the Brewery Creek area was discovered in 1987 by Noranda Exploration after investigating a regional geochemical anomaly identified in a survey funded by the Canada-Yukon Mineral Development Agreement. Follow-up exploration work including extensive geochemical and geophysical surveys, mapping, prospecting and 9000 feet (3000 m) of reverse circulation and diamond drilling were carried out from 1988 to 1992. In June 1990, Loki Gold Corporation entered into an option agreement and earned a 49% interest in the property by August, 1991. In June, 1993, Loki purchased the remaining 51% interest in the property. In 1994, the core claims covering the deposit areas, mine facilities and heap leach pad area were surveyed and taken to lease. A total of $17 million was spent on the property before the start of construction. Loki Gold's Class A Yukon Water License was signed

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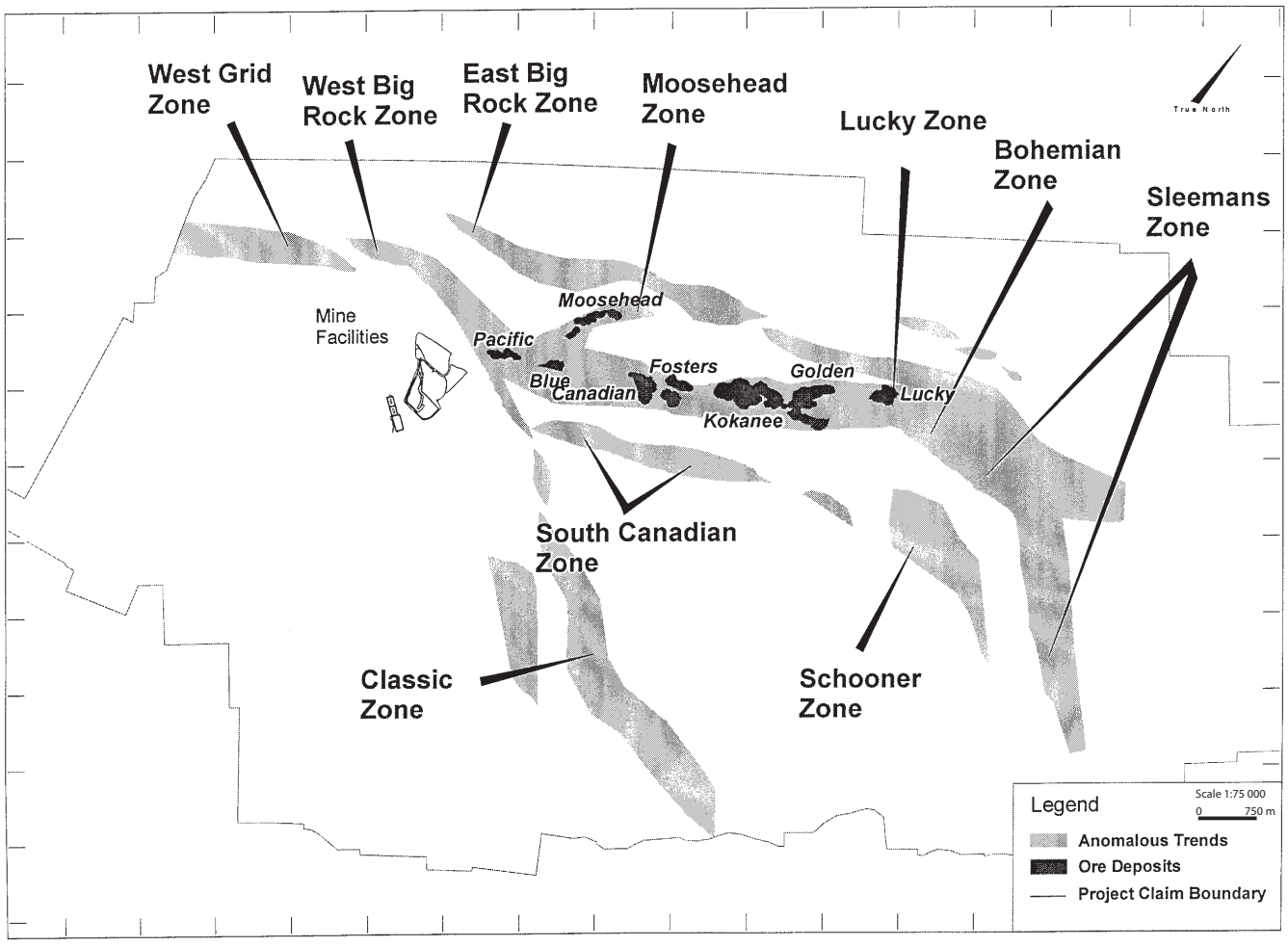
on August 9, 1995 and construction began immediately and was completed in November, 1996. In May, 1996, Loki amalgamated with Baja Gold Inc. to form a new company under the name VLB Resource Corporation and became a wholly owned subsidiary of Viceroy Resource Corporation. VLB Resource Corporation changed its name to Viceroy Minerals Corporation. The first bar of gold was poured on November 15, 1996, and the mine reached full production in May, 1997. The Brewery Creek mine is the largest lode gold mine ever constructed in the Yukon. Although seasonal mining was discontinued in 2001, trickle-down heap leaching continued. In 2002, Viceroy undertook and completed approximately 50% of the mine area reclamation related to recontouring and revegetation of pits and dumps and completed detoxification of the heap solution.

In May, 2003, Viceroy provided SpectrumGold Inc. an option to purchase the mineral properties comprising the Brewery Creek gold mine. In June, 2003, Viceroy merged with Quest Investment Corporation, Quest Management Corp. and Avatar Petroleum Inc. to form Quest Mortgage Corp. The new company would focus on the merchant banking business. In 2003, SpectrumGold Inc. completed a major geologic compilation of the property. The compilation study was designed to develop sulphide gold targets below existing oxide targets. In March, 2004, NovaGold Resources Inc. announced a plan of arrangement with SpectrumGold to acquire all of that company's publicly held common shares. On March 15, 2005, Alexco acquired the Brewery Creek mine assets and a $2 500 000 payment from Quest to post replacement security under a related water license. The assets included mining assets and infrastructure/ equipment located on the Brewery Creek property, all rights, title and interest to the 708 quartz mining claims and 93 mining leases on the Brewery Creek

Brewery Creek Mine Property Plan

Ore Deposits and Anomalous Gold Trend Zones



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property. In exchange, the company issued to Viceroy 2 686 567 common shares of the company at a deemed price of $0.67 per share and assumed all liabilities and obligations with respect to the Brewery Creek property. In April, 2005, primary elements of the final closure and decommissioning plan were adopted as water license amendments.

Effective September 16, 2005, the company entered into a letter agreement granting NovaGold Canada a back-in right to acquire a 70% interest in the sulphide project and a 30% interest in the oxide project once Alexco has incurred a minimum of $750 000 in expenditures on the property. The back-in right will be exercisable by NovaGold Canada by paying $500 000 to the company over a four-year period and incurring $1 750 000 in expenditures on the property over a five year period.

By September 2006, Alexco had expended approximately $700 000 on the property.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Brewery Creek mine consists of 801 claims and leases covering 16 160 hectares located between 540 m and 1225 m elevation, 55 km east of Dawson City, Yukon. It was a year-round heap leach operation with seasonal open-pit mining of 11 000 tonnes of ore/day — 2 000 000 tonnes between April and October each year. Heap leaching of the ore took place throughout the year and most gold production took place during the third and fourth quarters. The work force was 90% to 100% Yukon-based. A socio-economic agreement was signed with the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation which provided for employment, a scholarship fund, finder's fees and a framework for exploration and joint-venture activities on other First Nations' land. It also provided for First Nations' representation at technical, operational and environmental management meetings.

Geology and mineralogy

gold mineralization is structurally controlled and primarily contained in sedimentary and intrusive rocks in the hanging wall of reactivated thrust faults. The host rocks include Cretaceous porphyritic quartz monzonite, hornblende monzonite, interbedded Devono-Mississippian sandstones and greywackes, and fine-grained ash tuffs and pyroclastic rocks. Gold primarily occurs as submicron-size particles with arsenopyrite and pyrite as growth bands around larger sulphide grains.

A total of eight main oxide deposits were originally delineated at Brewery Creek. From east to west these are the Lucky, Golden, Kokanee, Fosters, Canadian, Moosehead, Blue and Pacific deposits. Collectively, these deposits are referred to as the Reserve trend. Each of these deposits has been mined to some extent, with additional reserves available in most of the pits at higher gold prices.

Ore characteristics

Gold production at the Brewery Creek mine was largely from run-of-mine oxide ore and minor amounts of transition (mixed oxide/sulphide) ore. Since most of the gold is concentrated in the outer rim, limited oxidation is required to liberate it from the sulphide minerals. Sulphide mineralization is generally down-dip from known oxide reserves and is refractory. Initial work indicates that the sulphide ore may be amenable to bio-oxidation, with gold recoveries in the range of 90%.

It was found in 1999 that sedimentary-hosted oxide ore has a longer-than-estimated leach cycle than the intrusive-hosted ore.

Infrastructure

The mine facility consisted of a large permanent heap leach pad, an adsorption, desorption and gold recovery (ADR) plant, process and overflow ponds and ancillary facilities, including a power plant, water supply systems, mine service buildings and an assay laboratory. Mine service buildings included a two-bay maintenance shop, mine offices, warehouse and cold storage, and ambulance garage.

The leach pad was divided into seven discrete cells, each nominally 83 m wide and 462 m long, with total capacity of 11.7 million tonnes of ore. The permitted and ultimate pad layout provided space to accommodate 18 million tonnes of stacked, run-of-mine ore. The pad capacity was expandable. The design of the pregnant solution ponds was conventional. A total of $6.2 million was spent at Brewery Creek in 1999 to expand the heap leach pad by 80 000 m^2 and extend the haul road to the Lucky Zone.

A multiple-layer liner system was installed under the heap to collect process solution and direct it to the recovery plant, as well as prevent leakage to the environment. The possible loss of solution to the ponds and subsequent freezing of the drip-emitter system during an equipment failure was of prime concern because of the severe

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winter conditions. Temperatures have dipped to as low as -43.5°C. The following features were incorporated into the design to prevent this freezing.

- Emitters were placed into the surface to act as an insulator.
- All outside piping was insulated and heat-traced.
- Waste heat from the diesel generator engines was used to heat the outgoing barren solutions.
- A waste-oil-fired heat exchanger was used to heat circulating solutions.

Ore processing employed a sodium-cyanide heap leach on run-of-mine gold ore. Gold recovery from pregnant leach solutions was by activated carbon adsorption and pressurized caustic solution desorption, followed by electrowinning onto steel wool and on-site smelting to gold bullion.

A new, intermediate leach circuit, which doubled the solution handling capacity, was completed during the third quarter of 1998.

Production

1997

From Kokanee and Golden pits; full production achieved in May, 1997.

Total gold	72,387 oz. (2 251 500 g)
Total ore mined	2 100 000 tonnes
Total waste mined	3 600 000 tonnes
Stripping ratio	1.71:1
Total ore to leach pad	2 000 000 tonnes grading 1.87 g/t Au
Cash operating cost	US$184/oz.

Note 1: The mine produced a total of 72,387 oz. (2 251 500 g) Au during 1997, 66,545 oz. (2 069 800 g) of which were produced at a cash operating cost of US$184/oz. after full commercial production was achieved in May, 1997. The additional 5842 oz. (181 700 g) Au were produced prior to achieving commercial production status.

Note 2: Gold recovery at 78% took 350 to 360 days versus the predicted 240 days.

1998

From Kokanee and Golden pits; production for 1998.

Gold production	79,396 oz. (2 469 500 g)
Total ore mined	2 707 000 tonnes
Average grade of ore mined	1.46 g/t Au
Total waste mined	4 033 000 tonnes
Total material mined	6 740 000 tonnes
Total ore to leach pad	2 238 000 tonnes grading 1.46 g/t Au
Cash operating cost	US$177/oz.

1999

From Kokanee, Golden, Lucky and Blue pits; production for 1999.

Gold production	48,164 oz. (1 498 100 g)
Total ore mined	2 061 000 tonnes
Total waste mined	4 442 000 tonnes
Total material mined	6 932 000 tonnes
Total ore to leach pad	2 020 000 tonnes
Cash operating cost	US$288/oz.

Gold production at the Brewery Creek mine decreased by 35% in 1999. The mine produced 48,164 oz. (1 498 100 g) Au for 1999 at a cash operating cost of US$288/oz. The shortfall was due to lower than anticipated recoveries from the ore and longer than anticipated leach cycles for sedimentary ore (comprising 15% of 1999 production). Viceroy commissioned a review of past metallurgical performance and metallurgical testwork and a new model was formulated to predict future heap-leach recoveries.

At the end of 1999, the reserve figure stood at 3.1 million tonnes grading 1.59 g/t Au, equivalent to 156,000 contained oz. (4 850 000 g). An additional 306,000 oz. (9 520 000 g) are contained in a resource of 14.1 million tonnes grading 0.68 g/t Au. Viceroy spent $600 000 on exploration for additional oxide reserves in 1999, but mining of the targets would wait until an improvement in gold prices.

2000

From the Blue, Moosehead, Lucky and Pacific pits.

Gold production	48,048 oz. (1 494 500 g)
Total ore mined	1 680 000 tonnes
Total waste mined	1 611 000 tonnes
Total material mined	3 291 000 tonnes
Total ore to leach pad	1 933 000 tonnes @ 1.72 g/t Au
Cash operating cost	US$243/oz.

The plan for 2000 called for selectively mining those orebodies and areas that had the highest grades and were highly oxidized.

A modified mining schedule decreased the number of people required at the mine from 150 to 95.

2001

No seasonal mining took place at Brewery Creek in 2001. Heap leaching continued with production of 18,542 oz. (576 720 g) Au at a cash operating cost of US$222/oz.

2002

No heap leaching took place in 2002. In 2002, Viceroy began reclaiming and revegetating various pits, dumps and mine site roads, and detoxifying and stabilizing the heap-leach piles.

Environmental considerations and reclamation

A full environmental review, including baseline studies, heritage and archaeological investigations and an estimate of socio-economic impacts was carried out at Brewery Creek prior to mining.

The following environmental design considerations were included:

- layout of the plant, facilities and roads to minimize adverse visual impacts;
- significant disposal of mine waste in the spent pits;
- a multi-layer liner system, installed under the leach pad to prevent leakage to the environment and to direct collected process solution to the recovery plant;
- a leak-detection system to act as a further safeguard against leakage;
- double lining of process ponds with polyethylene, including two overflow solutions, one pregnant and one barren; and
- equipping process ponds with internal leak detection systems.

Monitoring of wildlife and air and water quality was ongoing during mine operations.

In 1997, Viceroy Resource Corporation was named the environmental leader of the Canadian mining industry by the Social Investment Organization of Canada.

In 1999 and again in 2002, Viceroy Resource Corporation received the Robert E. Leckie Award for outstanding Reclamation Practices from the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

Post-mining reclamation was extensive. In 2002, Viceroy completed the detoxification and drain-down of the heap inventory solution. A majority of the mine and reclamation activities related to revegetation of pits, dump and mine site roads has been completed. The facilities and mine were placed on care and maintenance in the winter of 2002-2003.

Work is continuing on completing the Brewery Creek Trust and Drawdown Agreements with the Government of Canada to ensure future recovery of the reclamation cash security deposit of $8.1 million as reclamation work progresses.

Exploration

In 2006, Alexco drilled 1184 m in nine holes targeting the Bohemian, Classic and Blue zones.

In 2004, NovaGold Canada Inc. completed a major geologic compilation of the property, designed to develop sulphide gold targets below existing oxide targets.

In 1998 and 1999, reverse circulation drilling and trenching focused on expanding oxide resources at the Bohemian and Schooner zones.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

Table 1. Brewery Creek Indicated Resources

Zone	Tonnes > Cutoff	Grade g/t Au	Recovery grade g/t Au	Total in-situ oz Au	Estimated recovery oz Au
W. Big Rock	815 800	1.133	0.764	29,700	20,000
E. Big Rock	1 017 400	0.907	0.577	29,700	19,000
Bohemian	1 180 900	1.126	0.702	42,800	27,000
Lower Fosters	961 900	1.387	0.576	42,900	18,000
Total*	3 975 900	1.135	0.652	145,000	83,000

* rounding of values accounts for minor discrepancies in totals

Table 2. North Slope Inferred Resource

Zone	Tonnes > Cutoff	Grade g/t Au	Total in-situ oz Au
North Slope	2 214 000	2.01	143,000

Tables 1 and 2 show the current mineral resources at a cutoff grade of 0.5 g/t Au.

Lucky Zone

Drilling in 1997 adjacent to the Lucky zone added a resource of 1 700 000 tonnes grading 2.63 g/t (0.09 oz./ton) Au.

In the Lucky and East Big Rock zones, drilling also intercepted mineralized faults that may represent sulphide feeder zones.

Bohemian Zone

A new oxide resource of 364 000 tonnes grading 0.52 g/t Au was defined at the Bohemian zone in 1997. Continued drilling in 1998 included one of the best holes drilled on the property to date at 4.42 g/t Au over 46 m, including 10 m of 11.24 g/t Au. In-fill and step-out drilling was to be completed during the fourth quarter in order to establish a reserve on the Bohemian zone. In 2006, drilling cut 9.01 g/t Au over 13.74 m including 14.47 g/t Au over 7.90 m in hole DDH BC06-126. DDH BC06-127 cut 5.14 g/t Au over 34.88 m including 8.50 g/t Au over 15.90 m; and DDH BC06-128 cut 6.79 g/t Au over 15.32 m.

Classic Zone

A new oxide resource of 10 900 000 tonnes grading 0.52 g/t Au was defined at the Classic zone in 1997. Additional trenching and drilling were carried out in 1999. In 2006, DDH BC06-129 cut 0.52 g/t Au over 34.75 m from 12.19 to 46.94 m. DDH BC06-129 intersected 1.02 g/t Au over 9.74 m from 82.00 to 91.74 m and DDH BC06-131 returned values of 0.99 g/t Au over 19.88 m from 80.12 to 100.00 m.

North Slope Zone

At the North Slope zone, a new sediment-hosted resource of 2 214 000 tonnes grading 2.01 g/t Au was defined in 1997. Additional drilling was carried out in 1999.

Schooner Zone

At the Schooner zone, one trench returned 1.27 g/t Au over 66 m. Trenching and drilling were carried out in 1999, around the Schooner zone and the 200-m prospective area between the two zones, in order to establish a geologic resource. Trenching tested gold-in-soil anomalies 2.5 km east of the Schooner Zone with the expectation of extending the strike length of the Reserve trend.

Also available on the property is approximately 2 million tonnes of ore heap leach capacity. In an environment of improving gold prices, these low-grade resources could become economically viable.

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CANTUNG PROPERTY

North American Tungsten Corporation Ltd.

Chairman: Stephen M. Leahy

Corporate headquarters
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Fax (604) 684-2992
E-mail ir@natungsten.com
Website www.natungsten.com

Stock symbol, NTC-V (TSX Venture Exchange)

PROJECT STATUS

Active mining

Location
300 km north of Watson Lake

Ownership
North American Tungsten Corporation Ltd.

Commodity
Tungsten

Ore type
Oxide

Mineable reserve
Mineral Resource information from the December 14, 2006 Technical Report on the CanTung mine filed on *www.sedar.com*

Ore reserves as of Sept. 1, 2006
Indicated: 2 934 000 tonnes grading 1.21% WO_3

Probable: 1 031 000 tonnes grading 1.17% WO_3

Mining method
Underground, open pit

Employees when in operation
195

Mine life
2.75 years

Production
2002: 198 000 MTUs to September 30, 2002

2005: 9140 MTUs

2006: 237 869 MTUs

2007 Q1-Q3: 211 399 MTUs (1 MTU = 1 kg)

HISTORY

The CanTung deposit was first discovered in 1954 by A. Berglund for Northwestern Exploration Ltd. The property was staked in 1955 and drilled in 1956. When the claims lapsed in November, 1958, the property was restaked by the Mackenzie Syndicate (Leitch, Highland Belt, Area Exploration Ltd., Dome Minerals Ltd., Ventures Ltd. and Lake Expanse Gold Minerals Ltd.), which formed a new company, Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation Ltd. (CanTung) and drilled 11 holes in 1959 and 41 holes in 1960. Falconbridge, Amax and Dome financed production which commenced in November, 1962. Production was suspended for a year in 1963-64 because of low metal prices, and was interrupted in 1967 by a mill fire. Falconbridge sold its interest in 1966 and Dome sold its interest about 1985.

A new deposit, the E-Zone, was discovered with four deep surface holes in 1971 and explored with an additional eight surface holes, a 1250-m adit and detailed underground drilling in 1972-73. Open-pit mining of the original CanTung orebody was completed in September, 1973 and milling began on underground ore from the E-Zone during the first half of 1974.

An expansion of mill capacity to 1000 tpd (tonnes/day) was completed in mid-1979 but production was halted by a strike from November, 1980 to May, 1981. The mine was closed most of 1983 because of low metal

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prices and then operated at half capacity until May, 1986 when it closed indefinitely due to low tungsten prices and a labour dispute. In 1985, Amax transferred all of its tungsten assets, including the Mactung deposit, to Canada Tungsten Inc. but retained majority control. Canada Tungsten Inc. and Aur Resources Ltd. merged in 1996. In 1997, North America Tungsten acquired 100% interest in both the CanTung and Mactung deposits. The mine was on care and maintenance status awaiting higher commodity prices.

In May, 2001, North American Tungsten announced that it had entered into a sales agreement with Sandvik AB and Osram Sylvania Products Inc. pursuant to which Sandvik and Osram Sylvania agreed to purchase all of North American Tungsten's concentrate production from its CanTung mine, estimated to be 900 000 metric tonne units over three years. (One MTU is equal to 10 kg.) The purchase agreement involved a cash advance, a minimum floor price, a small-scale discount from quoted (London Metals Bulletin price) tungsten commodity prices, and a defined exclusive option to negotiate participation rights for the future development of Mactung.

A total of CDN$10 million was required by North American Tungsten for financing the re-opening of the mine. Sandvik AB and Osram Sylvania advanced $6.5 million and North American Tungsten completed financing for the remaining funds. The financing arrangements were restructured in September, 2002.

The Yukon government spent approximately $730 000 in 2001 to open and upgrade the road to the Yukon/NWT border, plus an additional $150 000 to strengthen the Frances River bridge. The annual maintenance costs to the Yukon government for the road were estimated at $450 000 North American Tungsten performed year-round maintenance for the remaining 70 km of road.

In 2001, North American Tungsten announced a production decision. Commercial production commenced April, 2002, after pre-production and start-up.

In January, 2003, North American Tungsten reported that tungsten production at the CanTung mine had exceeded, by 33%, the amount called for in the 2002 mine plan. Consequently, North American Tungsten decided to reduce production by shutting down the mine for five weeks commencing March 6, 2003. Operations were resumed on April 9, 2003.

On December 5, 2003 the company announced that the mine was to be shut down immediately and placed on care and maintenance. The announcement was made after Sandvik and Osram Sylvania Products (the mine's two customers) announced they were terminating their supply agreements and issuing a demand with respect to loan obligation and security. On December 16, 2003, the company announced that they had applied for protection under the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act to give the company time to develop a reorganization plan.

Protection was subsequently granted and extended until December 20, 2004. On November 2, 2004, the company received support from its creditors, approving its plan of arrangement and compromise. It is now focussing its efforts on the completion of its financing and securing new customers, with the view to a resumption of mining operations.

Effective January 31, 2005 the company entered into amended agreements with Aur Resource Inc. on the royalty payable on both the CanTung and Mactung properties. Aur Resources would reduce it's royalty from 4% to 1% of the Net Smelter Returns for the CanTung property on the condition that NATC pay to Aur Resources the amount of $125 000 on the Plan Implementation Date (March 30, 2005). This payment was completed on schedule.

North American Tungsten reactivated the CanTung mine in September, 2005 but production was hampered by lower recovery grades than targeted, power production issues, limited tailings capacity, and limited forward mine development at start-up. Using long-hole drilling, mining of pillars with good grades commenced prior to the fiscal year-end but behind schedule; however, problems with ore recovery and grade control persist with this method.

Production of 237 869 MTU was below target and below production levels achieved in the past. While the mine recorded a positive operating margin, this was below target. As a result, a 2006 net loss was recorded by the company.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The CanTung mine is located 300 km north of Watson Lake, Yukon along the Nahanni Range road. Although the mine is situated in the Northwest Territories, the town of Watson Lake is the staging area for trucking the tungsten ore and for supplying the minesite.

The CanTung mineral claims are renewable and subject to total annual assessments and maintenances costs of

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approximately $71 000/year. The mineral interests are subject to a 4% net smelter royalty, vendor right of first refusal to re-acquire the properties, and mine reclamation and water bond deposits. Funds of $2 650 000 against mine reclamation obligations, and a $900 000 water license security bond are being held in escrow. The company negotiated a draw-down of $1 million of the fund for the restart of the mine, which will be repaid by depositing 1% of the net smelter returns.

As at June 30, 2007, the company has posted a total of $2.7 million in cash and $4.2 million in the required form of a secured promissory note pursuant to the RSA. The total security posted in favour of DIAND is $6.9 million which fulfills the security requirements of the Water License up to November 30, 2007. The amounts owing are secured against the Company's assets by way of a General Security Agreement ("GSA"). The remaining amounts required to be posted as security are $500 000 in cash and $500 000 in the form of a secured promissory note on November 29, 2007.

A total of 195 non-union full time employees are currently working. Only select structures at the townsite were re-opened. The workers at the mine stayed in an 80-apartment complex.

The company rehabilitated the mine production equipment fleet and complemented the loading, haulage and drilling equipment with additional reconditioned units to sustain required equipment availability.

Geology, mineralogy and ore reserves

The CanTung deposit is one of several large tungsten skarn deposits, including Mactung, located along the eastern margin of the Selwyn basin. Tungsten mineralization is associated with scheelite-bearing skarn within contact metamorphosed and metasomatized Lower Paleozoic carbonate rocks cut by Cretaceous felsic intrusions.

Original reserves in the E-Zone were about 4 million tonnes grading 1.6% WO_3 and 0.22% Cu, which made it, at the time, one of the largest tungsten deposits being mined in the world. An extension was discovered about 150 m west in 1984, from which intersections on the first five holes ranged from 1.2 to 3.0% WO_3, across thicknesses of 1 to 16 m.

Both the CanTung and E-Zone deposits consist of pyrrhotite, scheelite and chalcopyrite in a diopside skarn. Scheelite and skarn show a direct relationship. Minor constituents include garnet, epidote, actinolite and sphalerite.

Up to its shutdown in 1986, the CanTung mine produced about 31 185 tonnes of tungsten metal, or about 85% of Canadian production to date. At its peak, the mine produced 1200 tonnes of ore per day, six days per week.

Production

	April 1, 2002 to September 30, 2002	September, 2005 to June 30, 2007
concentrate production (MTU*)	198 000	458 408
tonnes of ore processed	166 436	610 468
average head grade	1.65% WO_3	1.19% WO_3
mill recovery	78.6%	72.1%

*1 MTU = 10 kg

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CARMACKS COPPER PROPERTY

Western Copper Corp.

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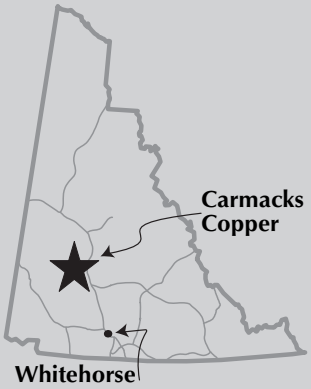
E-mail info@westerncoppercorp.com
Website *www.westerncoppercorp.com*

Stock symbol, WRN (Toronto Stock Exchange)

PROJECT STATUS

Permitting stage. Western Copper Corp. is proceeding with mine development.



Location
38 km northwest of Carmacks, 220 km north of Whitehorse

Ownership
Western Copper Corporation

Commodity
Copper, silver, gold

Ore type
Oxide

Oxide resource
Measured and Indicated (0.5% total copper cutoff):
9.983 million tonnes
1.16% Cu
0.533 g/t Au
5.063 g/t Ag

Mining method
Open-pit, solvent extraction electrowinning (SX/EW)

Mine life
6 years (may be extended by exploration)

Capital cost
$144 million

Operating costs
CDN$0.98/lb. of copper produced

Copper production per year
15 000 tonnes LME grade copper cathode, considering maximum extraction of 85%

Estimated number of employees
100 (average for mine life)

Power
Tap from proposed new Carmacks-Stewart transmission line project.

HISTORY

Copper was first discovered in the Carmacks Copper area in the late 1800s, but it was not until the late 1960s that the property was staked by G. Wing of Whitehorse. Subsequent exploration was carried out by the Dawson Range Joint Venture (Straus Exploration Inc., Great Plains Developments of Canada Ltd., Trojan Consolidated Minerals Ltd. and Molybdenum Corporation of America). Archer Cathro and Associates Limited acted as manager and earned the right to acquire abandoned properties. The G. Wing residual interest was acquired by A. Arsenault in 1971; the Arsenault interest is held under an option agreement to Archer Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd. In 1989, the property, including the rights to

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the Arsenault Option, was optioned by Archer Cathro and Associates to Western Copper Holdings Ltd. which farmed-out a 50% interest to Thermal Exploration Co. (Western Copper and Thermal Exploration Co. merged in 1996.) Archer Cathro and Associates retain a 3.0% NSR royalty to a maximum of CDN$2.5 million. An advance annual royalty of $100 000 is due only if the average price of copper for the calendar year exceeds US$1.10/lb.

A total of 12 900 m (43,000 feet) of drilling in 80 diamond-drill holes and 11 reverse-circulation drill holes has been completed on the property, mostly in the No. 1 zone. In addition, several kilometres of surface trenching has been carried out across the main deposit.

In February, 2003, Western Copper changed its name to Western Silver Corporation.

On May 3, 2006, Western Silver was acquired by Glamis Gold. Western Copper became a spin-off company in the transaction maintaining control of the Carmacks Copper project, as well as the Sierra Almoloya property in Mexico, as well as approximately CDN$38 million in cash.

In June 2005, Western Copper submitted a Project Description to the Yukon government (YTG) for review, pursuant to the *Yukon Environmental Assessment Act* (YEA).

A 2006 exploration program consisted of 7204 m of diamond drilling in 34 holes and 742 m of percussion drilling. The program successfully indicated additional mineralization at both the No. 1 zone and the newly discovered No. 13 zone. Zone 13 is located approximately 1 km southeast of Zone 1 and its mineralization is similar, however, with the exception of near surface occurrences on the north end of the zone, the mineralized hornblende gneiss host appears to have remained largely unoxidized.

In February, 2007, A parallel review under the *Yukon Environmental and Socioeconomic Assessment Act* (YESAA) was initiated with the submission of the Proposal for the Carmacks Copper Project to the Yukon Environmental and Socioeconomic Assessment Board.

On April 26, 2007, M3 Engineering completed a new feasibility study, which examines the development of the oxide mineralization in the No.1 Zone and the associated resource and reserve estimates.

In 2007, up until August, approximately 18 000 m have been drilled on the property .

In August 2007, drillhole WC-130, located approximately 600 m east of Zone 13, intercepted a 60-m zone of sulphide mineralization of which the bottom 8.8 m graded 1.39% Cu and 226 ppm Mo.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Carmacks Copper project covers 232 contiguous mineral claims (4270 hectares). Access is by a 43-km gravel road from Carmacks, which is 175 km north of Whitehorse. Access to tidewater and port facilities is available through the port of Skagway, Alaska. The project is expected to be a low-cost producer of cathode copper, employing solvent extraction and electrowinning techniques to recover oxide copper. The mine operation will employ 90 people, the majority of whom will reside in the town of Carmacks. In 1993, Kilborn Engineering completed a feasibility study. A second feasibility study was completed by M3 Engineering & Technology Corporation in May, 2007.

Western Copper Corporation is continuing discussions with government officials relative to the permitting process so that it will be in a position to advance the project quickly once copper prices have reached a level that would provide appropriate returns.

Geology, mineralogy and ore reserves

The Carmacks copper-gold deposit lies within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. The deposit area is underlain by intrusive and meta-intrusive rocks of the Jurassic Granite Mountain intrusion. Compositions range from granodiorite to diorite. These rocks are equigranular to porphyritic, and massive to moderately foliated. The porphyritic phases contain phenocrysts of K- (potassium) feldspar, plagioclase and/or quartz. Post mineralization granitic pegmatite and aplite dykes are widespread in the area. Hornblende is present in dioritic intrusive rocks and locally in the granodioritic phases. Quartz, K-feldspar, and plagioclase are present in all intrusive phases. Plagioclase is subhedral and very locally displays growth zoning.

The host rocks for copper- and gold mineralization at the No. 1 zone can be divided into three types: 1) biotite-rich gneiss and quartzofeldspathic gneiss; 2) ‘siliceous ore’; and 3) fine-grained ‘amphibolite’ and biotite schist. In addition, 14 identified zones containing copper mineralization are known on, or in, the immediate vicinity of the property.

The copper deposits are zoned mineralogically with copper oxide and copper carbonate minerals at surface, and mixed oxide and sulphide minerals at depth. The

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primary copper mineral is malachite with lesser azurite, cuprite and covellite, as well as other copper minerals. The No. 1 zone has been defined by trenching and drilling over a 700-m strike length and down-dip for 450 m. The average width of the deposit is 34 m.

The M3 feasibility study supports the development of the mine and estimates a new reserve of 10.6 million tonnes and a six-year ore production life. The operating environment allows for open pit mining and processing 1.76 million tonnes of ore per year.

The solvent extraction/electrowinning (SX/EW) recovery envisaged by the feasibility study is year-round with production of approximately 33.8 million lb (15.3 million kg) per year of pure copper cathode.

The following table defines the mineral reserve for the project and converts the measured and indicated mineral resources in the design pit to proven and probable mineral reserves, respectively.

Class	Tonnes (000s)	Total Cu (%)	Oxide Cu (%)	Non-oxide Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Proven	3189	1.227	1.028	0.199	0.659	6.20
Probable	7422	0.965	0.822	0.144	0.408	3.94
Total	10 611	1.044	>0.884	0.160	0.483	4.62

Metallurgical test work on various ore samples started in 1989 and has been ongoing since that time. These tests include:

- 27 bottle roll tests;
- 45 column tests;
- 1 crib test near site;
- SX/EW testing by a manufacturer.

Confirmatory test work continues at present to assist with detailed design. Based on a careful review of the results of these tests the overall copper recovery has been estimated at 85% of the total copper content of the ore. For cash flow purposes, 80% recovery is assumed to occur in the first year the ore is placed on the pad, a further 2.5% recovery is assumed to have occurred at the end of year 3, and the balance is realized during the heap rinsing phase. Tests most closely representing the planned operating condition indicate that acid consumption will be 25 kg per tonne of ore or better.

Infrastructure

The mine facility will consist of, or have the following: an ultimate leach pad, processing facilities, open pit(s) and waste dump(s), water and power distribution services, propane storage and distribution services, fire protection, diesel fuel storage, communications, sewage treatment, trailers for offices, change-house, operations camp, gate-house and first-aid station, and pre-engineered buildings for warehouse and shops, laboratory, water supply and distribution pump-houses. Off-site infrastructure includes 13-km of property access road (the road has been cleared and surveyed), 45 km of 138 kV overhead transmission line, and 10 000 tonnes of acid storage facilities at Skagway to accommodate ocean shipping schedules and transportation to site.

The process facilities, ultimate leach pad, open pit and waste dump will occupy an area of approximately 100 hectares. Crushing and pad loading will only take place during 200 days of the year. Leaching of ore will be year-round with solution heating during winter operation. Copper will be recovered from the oxide ore by sulphuric acid heap leaching of crushed minus-19-mm agglomerated ore. Pregnant leach solution (PLS) will be treated in a solvent-extraction plant to purify and concentrate the weak leach solution to a more concentrated solution suitable for electrowinning. High-purity copper cathodes will be produced in an electrowinning plant for shipment from the ice-free port of Skagway. A pilot test plant, partially funded under the Canada-Yukon Mineral Development Agreement, operated from October, 1993 to February, 1994 and produced positive test results. A 220-ton bulk sample was crushed and placed in a 25-foot (7.6-m) -high crib for leaching. The test confirmed that copper can be recovered by solvent extraction during the colder winter months.

The first phase of the leach pad area has been cleared to ensure permafrost is thawed and to clarify the foundation condition.

Production

The open-pit mine plan calls for a stripping ratio of 4.25 tonnes waste to 1 tonne ore. The project will treat on average 1 763 700 tonnes of oxide ore per year, to produce 14 310 tonnes of copper cathodes per year over 8.5 years, at a recovery rate of 80%.

Production capital costs for the plant and equipment are estimated at $48.6 million (US$35.4 million), with $9.7 million (US$7.1 million) for indirect costs

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(i.e., engineering and construction management) and $5.1 million (US$3.7 million) for contingency, for a total of $63.4 million (US$46.3 million). Working capital requirements are estimated at $4 million (US$2.9 million). Operating costs over the life of the project are estimated to be between $0.88 and $0.90/lb. Cu (US$0.64 and US$0.66). The operating cost per pound does not include depreciation and amortization of capital costs. Based on recoverable copper of approximately 252 lb. (114 kg) over a productive life of 8.5 years, the capital cost per pound is approximately US$0.28/lb. Any additions to the ore reserves would lower the capital cost per pound. Discussions with appropriate regulatory agencies are on-going regarding bonding for reclamation. No amount has yet been determined.

The Carmacks Copper property is post-feasibility study and in the permitting phase with a Q4 2009 production target. M3 recommends that WCC proceed with the development of this project, which is planned as an open-pit oxide mine with acid heap leach and solvent extraction/electrowinning process facilities producing cathode copper. The project will employ conventional, well tested technology throughout. Initial capital investment in the project is estimated to be CDN$144 million with an additional CDN$7.3 million for owner's costs. A further CDN$21 million of sustaining capital is required over the life of the mine. The life-of-mine operating costs are estimated to be CDN$0.98 (US$0.84) per pound of copper produced. The base-case cash flow model, assuming 100% equity returns an IRR of 15.7% and an NPV of CDN$69 million at 5% discount. This model uses a copper price of US$2.32 which is derived from a three-year historical, two-year future rolling average as of the end of March, 2007. An exchange rate of CDN$1.00 = US$0.85 has been used throughout this study.

The Carmacks Copper Project will be developed as an open-pit mine with an acid heap leach and a solvent extraction/electrowinning (SX/EW) process facility producing, on average, approximately 14 500 tonnes of LME Grade A cathode copper annually. The mining operation is designed to produce an average 1.73 million tonnes of ore per year or approximately 28 400 tonnes (ore and waste) per day on a seven day per week, 24 hours per day operation. The mine will be operated year-round, but may temporarily suspend operations when winter temperatures are extreme. Ore production will likely be suspended in the coldest winter months, but waste operations will continue. The mine will use a conventional spread of mining equipment, the main units comprising 10.5 cubic metre hydraulic excavators, 11.5 cubic metre loaders and 91-tonne haul trucks. Ore will be hauled by truck and dumped directly into the primary crusher, from where it will be conveyed to secondary and tertiary crushers. The final product will have a maximum size of 19 mm and a P80 of 13 mm. The crushed product will first be agglomerated with sulphuric acid and water and then conveyed by a series of overland (grasshopper) conveyors to a lined valley fill leach pad where it will be placed by means of a radial stacker. An Events Pond is located down gradient from the leach pad to provide capacity for an emergency drain down of the pad and to manage the plant water balance during various storm events. The crushed ore on the leach pad will be irrigated with dilute sulphuric acid to leach copper from the ore. Pregnant leach solution will be collected and pumped to the solvent extraction plant where the dissolved copper in the solution will be concentrated. This concentrated solution passes to the electrowinning plant where the dissolved copper is plated onto cathodes. Copper is stripped from the cathode and is then transported to market. Sulphuric acid is produced on site by means of a 131-tonne-per-day sulphuric acid plant. The plant will burn sulphur which will be transported to site in liquid form. Storage tanks will be provided for liquid sulphur to accommodate potential supply interruptions and for the concentrated acid to accommodate variations in demand for acid and allow for plant maintenance shutdowns.

Western Copper Corp. (WCC) anticipates Yukon Energy, the regional electrical utility company, will serve the mine from a proposed new Carmacks-Stewart 138 kV transmission line Project to be built along the existing Klondike highway. A tap in the vicinity of McGregor Creek would feed an 11-km 138 kV transmission line extension to the mine's main substation terminating on a dead-end structure. The schedule for completion of this extension is the third quarter of 2008 which fits well with the present schedule for the development of this project. WCC has a secure right-of way for the power line from McGregor Creek to the site and is progressing in discussions with Yukon Energy over terms of a power supply agreement. Total project electrical load is estimated to be about 10 megavolt-amperes (MVA). The mine is not a significant electrical power consumer, as all of the major mining equipment is proposed to be diesel powered.

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CASINO PROPERTY

Western Copper Corporation

Chief Executive Officer and Co-chair: Dale Corman

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E-mail info@westerncoppercorp.com
Website *www.westerncoppercorp.com*

Stock symbol, WRN (Toronto Venture Exchange)

PROJECT STATUS

A pre-feasibility study is currently underway by M3 Engineering & Technology Corporation.

Location
150 km northwest of Carmacks, 300 km northwest of Whitehorse

Ownership
Western Copper Corporation

Commodity
Copper, gold, molybdenum

Ore type
Oxide and sulphide

Measured and indicated mineral resources

Material	Cut-off grade	Tonnes (million)	Au g/t	Cu %	Mo %
Oxide gold	0.40 g/t Au	38	0.57	0.07	0.02
Supergene oxide	0.30% Cu EQ	42	0.35	0.33	0.02
Supergene sulphide	0.30% Cu EQ	124	0.32	0.32	0.02
Hypogene	0.30% Cu EQ	798	0.22	0.20	0.02

- *from 2004 revised resource estimate by Rebagliati Geological Consulting Ltd.*
- EQ = equivalent

Mining method
Open-pit, conventional flotation concentrator

Stripping ratio
1.06:1

Mine life
19 years

Mill feed
25 000 tonnes/day, 9.125 million tonnes/year

Employees
500

Power
38 MW, on-site diesel

HISTORY

The Casino area has been explored for placer gold since 1912, and for silver-lead-zinc vein systems since the 1930s. However, the bulk-tonnage porphyry potential of the Casino property was not recognized until 1967, when a soil survey by Casino Silver Mines Ltd. returned widespread anomalous copper and molybdenum values. During the period 1967-1973 several property operators, including Brameda Resources Ltd. and Teck, completed 18 023 m of drilling which confirmed a several hundred million ton gold-copper-molybdenum resource. However, gold was not systematically assayed for, and reserve calculations at the time did not reflect the gold content of the Casino deposit. The property became dormant for a number of years until 1991, when Big Creek Resources Ltd. and Archer Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

optioned the property from Casino Silver Mines Ltd. and began a 4729-m large-diameter drill program (21 holes) designed to evaluate the gold content of the property and to better define the copper and molybdenum grades. Pacific Sentinel Gold, through merger arrangements with Big Creek and Casino Silver, and by renegotiating the Archer Cathro management contract, acquired 100% interest in the property in 1991. In 1994, they carried out a $4.5 million program of delineation-drilling (68 000 m in 215 holes), metallurgical, environmental and engineering studies. Although no exploration was carried out on the property from 1995 to 1997, environmental baseline and project scoping studies continued. In 1997, Pacific Sentinel Gold Corp. and Consolidated North Coast Industries Ltd. merged to become Great Basin Gold Ltd.

The Casino property originally consisted of 735 claims. In 2002, the company allowed 574 claims to lapse. The property now comprises 161 claims. Great Basin has granted an option to Wildrose Resources Ltd., where Wildrose can earn the right to purchase 55 non-core claims.

In July, 2002, Great Basin optioned the Casino property to CRS Copper Resources Ltd. In May, 2003, Lumina Copper Corp. acquired CRS Copper Resources.

Restructuring of Lumina Copper Corporation into four separate companies was completed and announced in May, 2005. Lumina Resources Corporation assumed operational control of the Casino Project. In 2006, Western Copper acquired Lumina Resources Corporation through a plan of arrangement.

Western Copper Corporation acquired the 161 claims comprising the Casino property in August, 2007 through exercise of the Casino option agreement with Great Basin Gold Ltd.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Casino property covers 161 mineral claims (2564 hectares). Access to tidewater and port facilities is available through the port of Skagway, Alaska. The project has the potential to be a large bulk-tonnage producer of copper, gold and molybdenum over a project life in excess of 20 years. A pre-feasibility metallurgical and mine planning program has been completed. The company is now monitoring and assessing metal market conditions and technologies, and is introducing the project to major mining companies for financing and acquisition. Geotechnical, infrastructure, environmental and socio-economic programs have been undertaken. The permitting process is not yet underway.

Geology, mineralogy and ore reserves

The deposit is hosted by the Casino Complex, a Cretaceous suite of felsic igneous intrusive rocks with an intense hydrothermal alteration overprint. The deposit area has not been glaciated. There are three different mineralized zones: an oxide-leached zone, a supergene zone, and a hypogene zone. The uppermost zone is an oxide gold-bearing leached zone from which copper has been largely carried away by descending groundwater. The leached zone is underlain by a copper-enriched supergene gold-copper zone where dissolved copper has been redeposited. Below the supergene zone is the hypogene zone, which contains primary gold- and copper-mineralized rock that has not been affected by surface weathering or supergene enrichment. The deposit measures 1100 m by 1600 m and is open to the north and east. Primary hypogene mineralized rock below the supergene zone has been drilled to a depth of 798 m, and is open to depth within most areas.

In January, 2004, Lumina Copper Corp. issued a revised measured and indicated mineral resource for the property that was compiled in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 requirements for resource estimates. The Casino deposit contains a Measured and Indicated resource estimated at 124 million tonnes of supergene sulphide ore at an average grade of 0.32 g/t Au, 0.32% Cu and 0.02% Mo, and 798 million tonne of hypogene ore grading 0.22 g/t Au, 0.20% Cu and 0.02% Mo, based on a COG of 0.3% Cu equivalent.

Production

The open-pit mine plan calls for the pre-stripping and stockpiling of 50.6 million tonnes of predominantly lower grade oxide material which will expose the sulphide ore for sustained mining. The overall waste to ore ratio will be 1.06:1 after pre-stripping is complete. Direct mining from the open pit will provide mill feed for 19 years to a 25 000 tonne/day (9.1 million tonnes/year) concentrator. During the course of mining, 50.7 million tonnes of low-grade sulphide material (0.187% Cu, 0.222 g/t Au and 0.010% MoS_2) will be stockpiled to provide an additional six years of mill feed after pit operations have ceased.

Extensive metallurgical testing of several possible process options for the mineral zones has been completed. Conventional, low-cost, flotation processing of supergene and hypogene sulphide ores is currently the optimum

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

ore processing method for the Casino project. With conventional crushing, grinding and flotation of sulphide ore from Casino, average recovery is 72% of Au, 80% of Cu and 62% of MoS_2. Concentrates produced are a copper-gold concentrate, grading 21% Cu and 23.6 g/t Au, and a molybdenum concentrate forecast to grade 53%.

Net smelter return (from 1995) is estimated at US$14.85 based on metal prices at US$1.20/lb. Cu, US$395/oz. Au, US$7/lb. MoS_2; a 0.74 exchange rate; and standard treatment and transport charges. Based on a 25,000-ton/day (23 000-tonne/day) milling operation, annual output will average 48 million lb. (22 million kg) Cu, 3.5 million lb. (1.6 million kg) MoS_2 and 79,400 oz. (2 469 600 g) Au over the 19-year reserve life. Head grades during the first six years are expected to average 0.392% Cu, 0.028% MoS_2 and 0.45 g/t (0.013 oz./ton) Au, netting 63 million lb. (29 million kg) Cu and 98,000 oz. (3 million g) Au/year. Head grades during the 19-year life of the mine are calculated to average 0.30% Cu, 0.376 g/t Au and 0.028% MoS_2.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

CLEAR LAKE PROPERTY

Energold Minerals Inc.

President: J.F. Kearney

Corporate headquarters
201-347 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario M5H 2R7

Phone (416) 362-6686
Fax (416) 368-5344
E-mail energold@attglobal.net

Stock symbol, none, private

PROJECT STATUS

Inactive

Location
70 km east of Pelly Crossing

Ownership
Energold Minerals Inc.

Commodities
Zinc, lead, silver

Ore type
Sulphide

Geological resource
5.6 million tonnes

Zinc: 11.4%

Lead: 2%

Silver: 38 g/t

HISTORY

Claims in the Clear Lake area were first staked in 1965, following discovery of the Faro ore body, 80 km to the southeast. Preliminary property exploration followed by drilling was carried out, but the claims were allowed to lapse. In 1974, a syndicate of Conwest companies (Chimo Gold Mines Limited, Consolidated Canada Farday and International Mogul Mining Ltd.) and Teck Corp Ltd. restaked a large claim block in the area. U.S. Steel (Essex Metals Limited) acquired the Teck interest in 1975 and formed the Macmillan Joint Venture, which conducted exploration and drilling. In 1978, the Clear Lake massive sulphide deposit was discovered by drilling one 109-m hole. Additional drilling was carried out from 1979 to 1984. Getty Canada Metals Ltd. acquired Conwest Syndicate's interest in 1980. In early 1988, Total Erickson Resources merged with Getty Resources to form Total Energold Corp. In late 1989, Total Energold purchased Conwest's interest in the property to hold a 79.6% interest, with a subsidiary of U.S. Steel Corp. holding the other 20.4%. Total Energold then added more Clear Lake claims to the property.

In 1991, Total Energold announced a joint venture with Mitsui Kinzoku Resources of Canada Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Mitsui Mining & Smelting of Japan. Mitsui acquired a 19.375% interest in the property for a cash payment of CDN$1.55 million. It also had an option to increase its interest in the property to 70% by making additional cash payments totalling CDN$2.45 million and by funding CDN$5.33 million in exploration over the next four years. Energold was the operator and would, under certain conditions, retain a 10% net profits royalty and 30% working interest. At the same time, Total Energold purchased U.S. Steel's interest in the property for US$1 million.

Under the Energold and Mitsui Joint Venture, additional drilling, geophysics, mapping, trenching and soil sampling were carried out between 1991 and 1993. A total of 19 drill holes totalling 4500 m were drilled in 1991, in conjunction with geophysical surveys. The 1992 program consisted of diamond drilling (3100 m), mapping, soil geochemistry, line-cutting and geophysical surveys. Six holes, totalling 1456 m, were drilled in 1993. Baseline environmental studies were conducted before the joint

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venture agreement was terminated. Total Energold Corp. was purchased by Energold Minerals Inc.

PROPERTY SUMMARY

The Clear Lake property, on NTS map sheet 105L, is located 70 km east of Pelly Crossing and about 110 km northwest of Faro. There is a winter road to the property from Pelly Crossing. The property consists of 21 active claims.

Geology, minerology and ore reserves

The Clear Lake deposit is a shale-hosted stratiform lead, zinc and silver massive sulphide deposit located in a fault-bounded wedge of Devono-Mississippian Earn Group shales, immature sandstones and minor exhalites. The Tintina fault runs through the property. The main deposit consists of a 1000-m-long by 120-m-wide sigmoidal-shaped sulphide body that consists mostly of laminated and framboidal pyrite. Other minerals include galena, sphalerite, barite, siderite and calcite. The deposit is folded, faulted and overturned.

Drilling has outlined approximately 30 million tonnes of massive sulphide minerals (mostly pyrite), including a geological reserve of 5 570 114 tonnes grading 11.4% Zn, 2% Pb and 38.01 g/t Ag.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

CREST PROPERTY

Crest Exploration Limited
(Chevron Resources Canada)

Commercial Advisor: J.C. (Jim) Navratil

Corporate headquarters
Chevron North America Exploration and Production
Canada Business Unit
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Calgary, Alberta T2P 0L7

Phone (403) 234-5495
Fax (403) 234-5947
E-mail JNavratil@chevron.com

PROJECT STATUS

Inactive

Location
350 km northeast of Elsa, Yukon

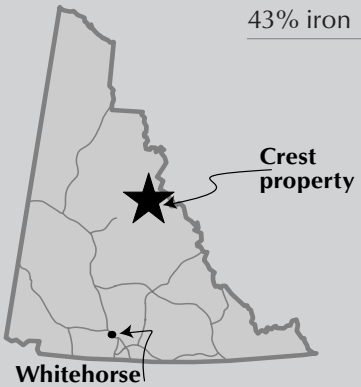
Ownership
Crest Exploration Ltd. (Chevron Resources Canada)

Commodities
Iron

Ore type
Oxide Iron Formation

Mineral Resource
3.2 billion tonnes

43% iron



HISTORY

Hematite float in the Snake River area was known for years before the source iron formation was discovered by California Standard CL in 1961. A total of 862 claims (an area of about 240 square km) were staked in Yukon and NWT in spring 1962 and transferred to a new subsidiary company, Crest Exploration Ltd., which drilled one hole and mapped in 1962, and drilled 19 holes and cut 45 channel samples in 1963. Between 1962 and 1965, Crest Exploration Ltd. conducted detailed geological mapping of the exposed sections of iron formation, systematic sampling and diamond drilling, beneficiating tests on bulk samples of the various stratigraphic units of iron formation, and extensive chemical and mineralogical investigations. There are currently 525 active claims in Yukon.

In April, 2002, Promithian Inc., the Nacho Nyak Dun Development Corporation, and the Yukon Department of Energy Mines and Resources commissioned an in-depth study on the development of the Crest iron deposit in tandem with their Wind River coalfield property (Bonnet Plume coal deposit), a 38-million-tonne coal deposit located 80 km southwest of the Crest iron deposit. The plan involves developing the Crest iron deposit and the Wind River coalfield for the purpose of producing high-pressure natural gas line-pipe and other steel products.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Snake River iron formation is located in a remote area of the Yukon, approximately 400 km east of the Dempster Highway and 350 km northeast of Elsa, Yukon. The thickest units of iron formation are located in the Iron Creek area at the headwaters of the Snake and Bonnet Plume rivers, and are exposed extensively in the Yukon-NWT border region over an area 50 km long and 13 km wide.

Geology

The Snake River iron formation lies near the base of the Late Proterozoic Rapitan Group in a section of conglomerate, mudstone, shale and sandstone 2000 m or more in thickness. The iron formation is relatively fresh and unaltered. Iron formation crops out in three structural blocks separated by northwest-trending faults. The Crest iron deposit lies in the westernmost fault block. The iron deposit consists of layers of unaltered hematite

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

and jasper oxide facies, with interspersed beds, lenses, and 1- to 5-cm-thick nodules of dolomite and ankeritic carbonate. The iron layers have a cumulative thickness of 85 to 105 m and are distributed through 120 m of stratigraphic section. The average composition of the Snake River iron formation varies from 40 to 50% Fe; 0.02 to 0.8% Mn, with an average of 0.25%; 0.2 to 0.7% P_2O_5; 0.02 to 0.08% S; 0.02 to 0.11% TiO_2 and varying amounts of SiO_2, Al_2O_3 and CaO in the order of 30%, 1.4% and 3%, respectively. The average iron content is 43%. The hematite and silica are believed to have been carried in solution by fumarolic waters and precipitated in grabens on the sea floor. Phosphorus is the main impurity, occurring as finely disseminated apatite.

Reserves

A feasibility study was done between 1963 and 1964. The Crest deposit is one of the largest iron deposits in North America. A resource of 3.2 billion tonnes of iron ore formation averaging 43% Fe, 26.6% SiO_2 and 0.34% P_2O_5 was estimated. The resource could be mined from open pits with a favourable stripping ratio of 1:1. An additional 3.6 billion tonnes of iron ore formation were estimated in the vicinity of the potential open pits. There are other, smaller deposits in the Rapitan belt of rocks. The total iron resource in the Snake River area was estimated at 18 billion tonnes.

Beneficiation studies showed that the fine-grained Snake River iron formation can be beneficiated by selective agglomeration methods. Material containing 54.6% Fe and 0.39% P_2O_5 was treated to provide concentrate containing 65.9% Fe, less than 0.02% P_2O_5 and 5.3% SiO_2, with 85 percent of the iron being recovered in the concentrate.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

DIVISION MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

Cash Minerals Ltd.

President: Basil Botha

Corporate headquarters
#1016 510 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia V6B 1L8

Phone (604) 668-2568
Fax (604) 688-2578
E-mail info@cashminerals.com
Website *www.cashminerals.com*

Stock symbol, CHX (Toronto Venture Exchange)

PROJECT STATUS

On hold, high exploration potential

Location
90 km north-northwest of Whitehorse

Ownership
Cash Minerals Ltd.

Commodity
High-volatile bituminous B coal

Drill-indicated raw coal reserves
52.5 million tonnes

Proposed mining method
Open-pit, 365 days/year

Proposed processing method
Washing plant, 365 days/year

Potential employment
340 people

HISTORY

Three coal seams were mapped by D.D. Cairnes of the Geological Survey of Canada in 1907. The seams are exposed in the Teslin Creek cut, 2 km north of Division Mountain; an additional coal occurrence was located by Cairnes near the base of the eastern flank of Red Ridge, approximately 5 km northwest of the Teslin Creek showings.

The Division Mountain coal property is currently held under territorial coal licenses and coal leases totalling 3223 km^2, owned by Cash Resources Ltd. A field program, including line-cutting, geophysics, excavator trenching, hydrological surveys and diamond drilling, was funded by Cash Resources Ltd. and managed by Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd. from 1992 to 1998. Large-diameter diamond drilling has totalled 10 558 m in 64 holes. Extensive environmental, archaeological and sociological studies have also been carried out.

The property was optioned to Usibelli Coal Mine Inc. of Alaska in November, 1998. In the spring of 1999, Usibelli carried out a program of excavation trenching with 20 reverse circulation drill holes totalling 1874 m. Coal measures were discovered in a previously undrilled area, 10 km east of Division Mountain. Usibelli dropped its option due to prevailing thermal coal market conditions, despite the high exploration potential of the project.

In May, 2001, Cash Resources Ltd. changed its name to Cash Minerals Ltd.

In December, 2004, Cash restructured and installed a new board and management team, with the previous board members serving as consultants.

In 2005, five drill holes, for a total of 2800 m, were drilled at Division Mountain. In 2006, Cash Minerals' drilling program included seven holes at Division Mountain and seven holes at Tantalus Butte.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Division Mountain coal deposit is located only 20 km from the main electrical distribution grid for the Yukon, and 280 km by highway from a deep sea port at Skagway, Alaska. Current access into the property is by a 31-km four-wheel drive road, leaving the Klondike Highway at Braeburn, Yukon. The coal at Division Mountain is similar to or better than the quality of most British Columbia export thermal coals.

Geology, exploration and ore reserves

Coal occurs in at least 14 major seams at Division Mountain within a 50-m stratigraphic interval near the base of the Upper Jurassic Tanglefoot Formation. Aggregate coal thickness (in seams greater than 1 m thick) ranges up to 32 m.

The March, 2005 43-101 report on Division Mountain (based on the results of 64 diamond drillholes) outlined a resource of 51.6 million tonnes of high volatile 'B' bituminous coal, including 38.6 million tonnes of measured and 13.0 million tonnes of indicated resources. The coal resource is also open to expansion down-dip and along strike, and coal exposures and favourable stratigraphy occur within a 7.5-km radius of the delineated resource. The report demonstrated the potential to produce clean coal with parameters of 11% ash, 0.58% total sulphur and 6795 kcal/kg (kilogram) calorific value and is also suitable for pulverized coal injection (PCI) used in steel production.

An updated NI 43-101 report dated December, 2005 upgraded the coal resource to 52.5 million tonnes, entirely in the measured category. The total delivered coal over the 20-year period of the feasibility study is 4.98 million tonnes. Adding an assumed coal loss of 10%, the total resource mined is approximately 5.5 million tonnes, which represents only 10.5% of the confirmed coal resource at Division Mountain.

Production plans

The April, 2005 scoping study supported the development of an open-pit mine with annual production of roughly 1 375 000 tonnes of saleable coal: ~900 000 tonnes of bituminous B coal for the thermal market in the Pacific Rim; 300 000 tonnes for pulverized coal injection (PCI); and, 175 000 tonnes for sale for a proposed mine-mouth 40-megawatt generating market located on or near the property. The study's authors estimated a 22-year open-pit mine life, capital costs to develop the mine of $31.9 million, a 59.6% internal rate of return (IRR) and a net present value (NPV) of $74.8 million.

The November, 2006 feasibility study found that current conditions did not support the development of a mine to serve the export coal market, however, it concluded that it is technically and economically feasible to develop an open-pit mine producing 240 000 tonnes of unwashed coal per year over a 20-year period, with the product being sold to a potential 50-megawatt (net) mine-mouth power station located adjacent to the Division Mountain property. According to the study, the mine would generate an estimated net present value (NPV) of $21.88-million at a discount rate of 5%, which represents an internal rate of return (IRR) of 28.5%. A payback period of 4.4 years was estimated for the initial capital investment of $14.51 million.

Over the 20-year period on which the feasibility study is based, the average strip ratio is 2.2 bank cubic metres of waste (BCM) per tonne of run-of-mine (ROM) coal produced. The coal is a high volatile bituminous "B" coal, with average ROM quality parameters for the unwashed product including calorific value of 4997 kcal per kilogram and sulphur of 0.44%.

Cash Minerals has evaluated coal liquefaction projects and commissioned a conceptual study on the viability of the coal to Fischer-Tropsch liquids process. Cash Minerals also commissioned a preliminary pre-feasibility study on the potential mine-mouth coal-fired electricity generating plant located adjacent to the mine. The study estimated an operating cost of 12.2 cents per kilowatt hour (2006 cost basis). This compares with Yukon Energy's 2005 residential rate of 13.74 cents per kilowatt hour and 2005 general service rate of 15.39 cents per kilowatt hour, which were reported in Yukon Energy Corp.'s 2005 annual report.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

DUBLIN GULCH PROPERTY

StrataGold Corporation

President: Terry Tucker

Corporate headquarters
701-475 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 2B3

Phone (604) 682-5474
Fax (604) 682-5404
E-mail info@stratagold.com
Website *www.stratagold.com*

Stock symbol, SGV-V (Toronto Venture Exchange)

PROJECT STATUS

Drilling and sampling of Dublin Gulch property's newly discovered zones in order to increase the property resource is underway. Work is being undertaken to update the historic feasibility study as well as previous environmental and engineering work.

Location
49 km north of Mayo

Ownership
StrataGold Corporation

Commodity
Gold

Ore type
Gold in quartz veins

Inferred resource (Eagle zone)
14.4 million tonnes grading 0.80 g/t Au (assuming a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade)

Indicated resource (Eagle zone)
66.5 million tonnes grading 0.92 g/t Au (assuming a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade)

Mining method
Open-pit, 150 days/year (1997 feasibility study)

Processing method
Heap leach, 365 days/year (1997 feasibility study)

Mine life
10 years (1997 feasibility study)

Employees
179 (1997 feasibility study)

Housing
Camp (1997 feasibility study)

Power
4 M, grid or on-site diesel required (1997 feasibility study)

HISTORY

Placer gold was discovered in Haggart Creek below Dublin Gulch in 1895, and in the Dublin Gulch and the Klondike area in 1898. Scheelite was identified in the Dublin Gulch placers in 1904, and lode gold was discovered in 1907. The history of hardrock exploration in the Dublin Gulch area is complex. The ground was explored in 1970 by a subsidiary of Placer Dome Inc., primarily looking for lode gold deposits in the intrusive rocks. Queenstake Resources Ltd. acquired ground in the area in 1977 and optioned their holdings to Ivanhoe Goldfields Ltd. in 1991. Ivanhoe discovered an intrusive-hosted porphyry gold deposit and granted an option to Amax Gold Inc. to earn a 50% interest in the Dublin Gulch property. Amax drilled 46 reverse circulation holes totaling 5651 m in 1992, in addition to extensive rock and soil sampling, but decided to drop the option. Ivanhoe Goldfields drilled an additional ten reverse circulation holes (2078 m) during 1993 and carried out baseline environmental studies including hydrology, meteorology, water quality and wildlife monitoring. In 1994, Ivanhoe Goldfields Ltd. became a wholly owned subsidiary of First Dynasty Mines Ltd. In 1995, 24 400 m of drilling (151 holes), metallurgical testing, engineering and economic studies were carried out. In 1996, Ivanhoe Goldfields changed its name to New Millennium Mining Ltd. During 1994, the company completed 11 418 m of reverse circulation and diamond

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drilling, 380 m of exploration trenching, 233 geotechnical test pits and 700 soil samples. Environmental work and a feasibility study were completed on the property in 1996 and 1997, respsectively. In July, 2002, First Dynasty Mines changed its name to Sterlite Gold Ltd. Sterlite Gold Ltd. is a subsidiary of Twin Star Holdings Ltd.

In October, 2004, StrataGold Corporation acquired all of Sterlite's interest in the Dublin Gulch property, which includes 1856 claims covering 33 904 hectares and in 2005 carried out approximately 8105 m of diamond drilling in 34 holes, primarily to delineate and further expand the Eagle zone.

In 2006, an exploration and diamond-drilling program was undertaken to define the potential for new resources immediately north of the Eagle zone and at depth. Ten holes of diamond drilling, for a total of 4280 m, were completed. Two new zones were discovered: the Steiner zone, 700 m northwest of the Eagle zone, and the Shamrock zone, 3 km to the north-northeast. Mineralization was also discovered at depth, 180-200 m below the Eagle zone proper.

In 2007, exploration was completed in the area of the Eagle zone resource and in the Shamrock zone. Drilling at the Shamrock zone intersected up to 16.76 m grading 1.42 g/t Au.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Dublin Gulch project is an advanced exploration project covering a low-grade, bulk tonnage intrusive-hosted gold deposit located 40 km northeast of Mayo, Yukon. The property, accessible by an all-weather road, was drilled extensively in 2005 and 2006 to define the orebody and calculate a new resource. An updated resource calculation (2006) and new market conditions triggered the need to update the 1997 feasibility study and historic environmental and permitting work. Engineering and environmental assessment work is currently being undertaken for a future scoping study.

Geology, mineralogy and ore reserves

The deposit is hosted in and around the Cretaceous Dublin Gulch granodiorite stock. Sheeted, low-sulphide quartz veins contain gold and bismuth along the north side of the intrusion; scheelite skarn zones occur around the margins; and auriferous quartz-arsenopyrite veins occur both in the intrusion and in the host rocks. Gold occurs as native gold in gangue or associated with bismuth minerals, with lesser amounts of gold contained in arsenopyrite.

A National Instrument 43-101-compliant resource was defined in February, 2006 for the Eagle Zone based on data from 254 core holes, 165 reverse circulation holes and 6 trenches. It includes an Indicated resource of 66.5 million tonnes grading 0.92 g/t Au and an Inferred resource of 14.4 million tonnes grading 0.80 g/t Au at a cutoff of 0.5 g/t Au.

Production plans

The 1997 Dublin Gulch Feasibility study outlined a 35 000-tonne-per-day open-pit heap leach operation producing an average 135 000 ounces of gold per year (4.2 million g) at an overall 0.8 to 1 strip ratio. At that time, falling gold prices discouraged development of the project. The 1997 study is currently being updated using the new 43-101-compliant resource estimate.

Highlights from the 1997 feasibility study completed by Rescan Engineering Ltd. include:

Gold recovery	79.6%
Net recoverable	1.2 million oz. or 36 560 kg Au
Stripping ratio	0.8:1 (waste to ore)
Throughput rate	35 000 tonnes/day (seasonal)
Average annual gold production	135,000 oz. (4.2 million g)/year
Initial capital cost	US$106.7 million
Average cash production cost	US$221 per oz. (including reclamation)

The 1997 feasibility study envisioned a mine consisting of an open pit in the Eagle zone, mined at 20 000 tonnes/day producing 10 000 tonnes/day mine waste rock. Based on 50 million tonnes of reserve, the mine would have a life expectancy of approximately 10 years. Ore would be crushed and conveyed or trucked to a cyanide heap-leach pad. Pregnant solution would be processed using an adsorption-desorption gold recovery (ADR) method and the resulting gold collected would be poured into dore bars on site.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

FARO PROPERTY

Deloitte & Touche Inc.

(Interim Receiver)
BCE Place, Suite 1400, 181 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario M5J 2V1

Phone (416) 601-6150
Fax (416) 601-6390

Grum Deposit

Commodity
Zinc, lead, silver, gold

Ore type
Sulphide

Proven reserve
1 589 000 tonnes
Lead: 3.56%
Zinc: 5.34%
Silver: 58 g/t
Gold: 0.83 g/t

Probable reserve
17.06 million tonnes
Lead: 2.6%
Zinc: 4.34%
Silver: 44 g/t
Gold: 0.74 g/t

Grizzly Deposit

Commodity
Lead, zinc, silver, gold

Ore type
Sulphide

Indicated resource
17.24 million tonnes
Lead: 4.85%
Zinc: 6.39%
Silver: 71.6 g/t
Gold: 0.75 g/t

Mining method
Will be underground

Swim Deposit

Commodity
Lead, zinc, silver

Ore type
Sulphide

Drill indicated resource
4.3 million tonnes
Lead: 3.8%
Zinc: 4.7%
Silver: 42 g/t

PROJECT STATUS

Care and maintenance

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

The Faro area lead-zinc deposits are located in the Anvil Mountain Range within the Selwyn basin, immediately northeast and adjacent to the Tintina Trench. The age of the stratigraphic sequence in the Anvil district ranges from late Precambrian to Permian. The sulphide deposits are located in a 150-m-thick stratigraphic interval straddling the Mt. Mye formation and the Vangorda Formation contact. Sulphide minerals occur both as massive and disseminated with quartz. The Cretaceous granodiorite-quartz monzonite Anvil batholith intruded and uplifted the sedimentary package.

There are five major lead-zinc deposits in the Vangorda plateau area. From northwest to southeast, they are Faro, Grum, Vangorda, Grizzly (formerly called the Dy deposit) and Swim. The status of each deposit is as follows.

Vangorda	mined out
Faro	mined out
Grum	open-pit mine, 4 to 5 years of reserves left
Grizzly	advanced exploration stage, would be mined by underground methods
Swim	undeveloped

HISTORY

Prospector Al Kulan discovered and staked the Vangorda lead-zinc deposit in 1953. The property was optioned to Prospector Airways, and diamond drilling was carried out between 1953 and 1955. Kerr-Addison Mines Limited eventually acquired Prospector Airways, but interest in the property waned for a number of years because of depressed metal prices, declining metal markets and the remoteness of the area.

In 1962, Kerr-Addison resumed exploration in the Vangorda plateau area, and the Swim lead-zinc deposit, 8 km southeast of Vangorda, was discovered in 1963. At the same time, Dynasty Explorations, under the direction of Dr. Aaro Aho, commenced a detailed exploration program on several claim groups in the Faro area in 1964 and discovered the Faro lead-zinc deposit in 1965. Cyprus Anvil, a joint venture between Cyprus Mines (60%) and Dynasty (40%), was formed in December, 1965 to develop the Faro deposit.

Anvil Mining Corporation (later Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation) commenced open-pit mining operations on the Faro lead-zinc deposit in late 1969, at rates of up to 10 000 tonnes/day. The mine was officially opened on January 28, 1970 and stayed open until 1982.

In 1973, the Grum lead-zinc deposit was discovered by a joint venture between AEX Minerals and Kerr Addison while testing a gravity anomaly. Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation purchased the Grum property in 1979.

Concentrate production from the Faro deposit was halted in 1982 because of falling metal prices, low productivity, high operating costs and the added burden of the debt load brought about by expansion. Between June, 1983 and October, 1984, some open-pit waste stripping operations were carried out, but production ceased completely by the end of 1984.

The Anvil Range mineral assets of Cyprus Anvil, including the Grum and Grizzly deposits, were acquired in November, 1985 by a predecessor partnership of Curragh Inc. Curragh resumed operations at the Faro mine in the spring of 1986 and made its first shipment of concentrates in June, 1986. In 1989, development of the Vangorda Plateau was begun with stripping of the Grum and Vangorda deposits. Ore removal commenced at the Vangorda pit and supplemented the mill feed. Ore removal from the Grum pit continued, but was not significant.

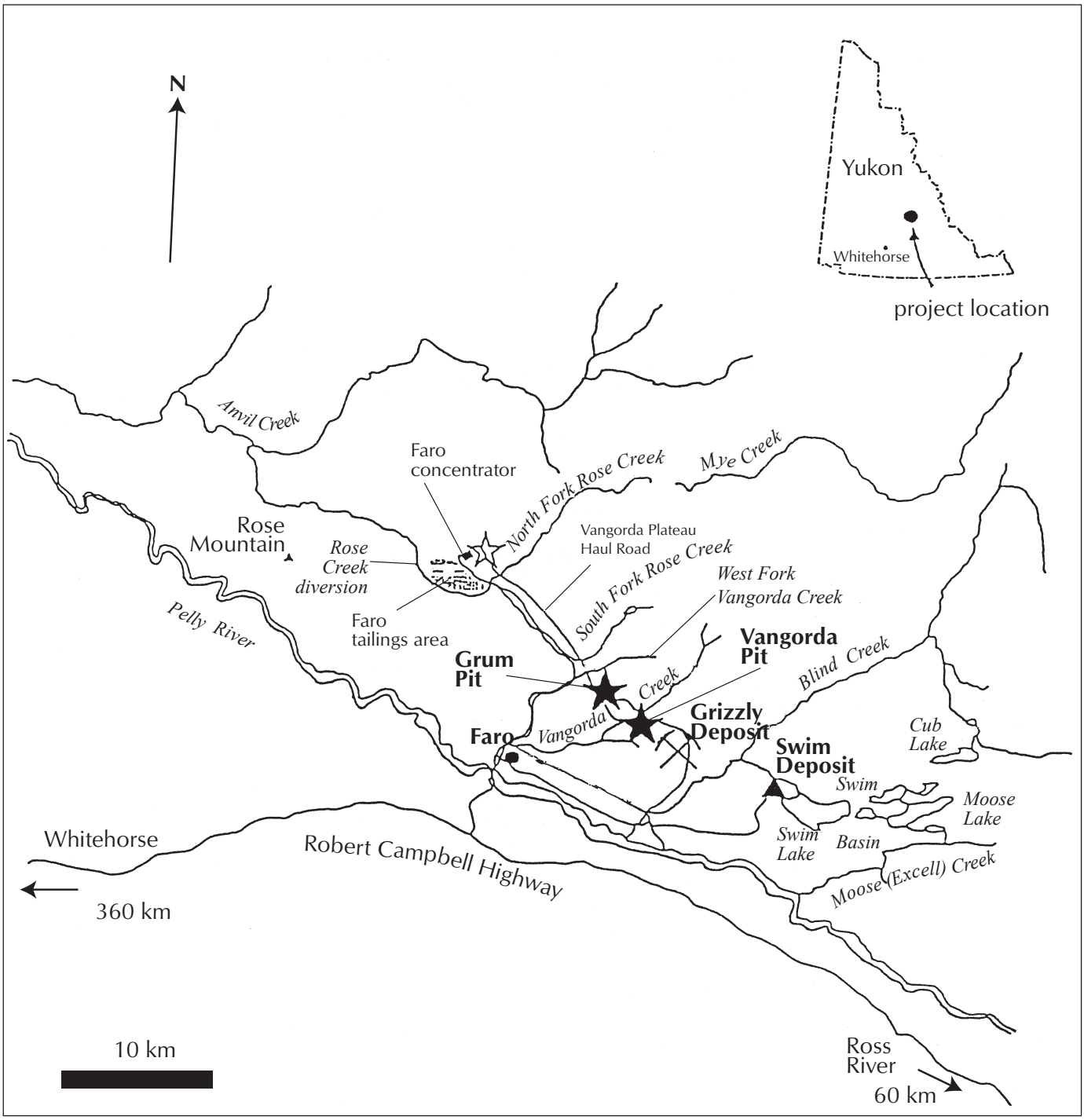
Curragh carried out an extensive program of surface drilling on the Grum deposit to delineate reserves and obtain samples for metallurgical testing in preparation for production. Preparation of the Grum deposit for mining commenced in 1989.

In early 1990, an underground operation was initiated just southwest of the Faro pit from a portal in the pit. This operation closed in October, 1992 after mining 1.8 million tonnes of ore.

In 1991, Curragh began stripping the Grum deposit. As of October, 1991, the total waste requiring stripping from Grum was 193.2 million tonnes for a stripping ratio of 6.70:1. The ore reserves in the Faro pit were exhausted in August of 1992 and remnant ore was salvaged by early 1993.

In late 1992, sufficient stripping in the Grum open-pit had been done to expose the top of the Grum deposit and to extract some 15 000 tonnes of mineralization for testing in the Faro concentrator. After removing 21.4 million tonnes, Grum stripping was suspended in December, 1992.

All mining operations ceased in April, 1993 due to low metal prices. Curragh was forced into receivership by its creditors.



Faro-area mineral deposits. Modified from an Anvil Range Mining Corporation figure.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

Anvil Range Mining formed in 1994 to acquire the Faro properties from the receiver for a purchase price of $27 million. A nine-month $75-million pre-stripping and mill refurbishment program was carried out. Anvil Range Mining began concentrate production from the Grum open pit in August, 1995 and resumed production from the Vangorda open pit in September, 1995. The first concentrates were shipped from Skagway to Asia and Europe in September, 1995. The mining operation achieved commercial production on November 1, 1995.

By the end of 1996, the Vangorda pit was mined out, and mining operations were suspended because of low metal prices and other factors, including lower head grades, mechanical problems in the mill and lower metal recoveries, which contributed to less than planned production. The mill continued to process low-grade stockpiles at 50% capacity until March 31, 1997.

In February, 1997, Anvil Range Mining Corp. announced the closing of a private placement of 4.1 million common shares for a total of $9.4 million with Cominco. ARM also secured a $15 million loan at 8.5% interest from its principal shareholder, Cominco, in July, 1997. The loan was advanced to ARM in two tranches.

Stripping of the Grum pit started in August, 1997. The mine re-opened at full production in November, 1997 and operated until January 16, 1998, when Anvil Range announced that it planned to file for court protection from creditors. On April 21, 1998, an interim receiver was appointed to handle the company's assets and maintain the mine site.

The federal government is currently covering the costs for the interim care and maintenance of the Faro site. The total cost of maintaining the Faro site, as authorized by the court and paid by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (DIAND) in Ottawa, was approximately $10.7 million for the 2001-2002 fiscal year, of which $5.4 million was spent on Yukon supplies and services.

HISTORICAL PRODUCTION

When operating in 1989, the Faro operations supplied 3% of the western world's zinc and 5% of its lead concentrates, making Curragh Resources, the operator at that time, the sixth largest zinc producer in the world.

Anvil Range Mining Corporation

Production for the 14 months ending on December 31, 1996 was 345 700 tonnes Zn concentrate and 186 000 tonnes Pb concentrate. From September, 1995 to December 31, 1996, ARM loaded 25 ships for a total of 383 000 dry metric tonnes Zn concentrates and 181 000 dry metric tonnes Pb concentrates. The concentrate tonnage equates to 566.9 million lb. (257.7 million kg) of payable metal. To produce this amount of concentrate, 28.8 million tonnes of waste and 4.5 million tonnes of ore were moved. The mill processed 4.8 million tonnes of ore, at an average head-grade of 5.14% for zinc and 3.04% for lead. Recoveries in the mill averaged 71.3% for zinc and 76.7% for lead.

Concentrates were dried to approximately 7% moisture before being loaded into specially designed shipping containers for trucking to the port of Skagway, Alaska. The lead and zinc concentrates were loaded separately into pots which had a capacity of 11-12 tonnes of concentrate. Four pots could be carried on a tractor-trailer unit. Concentrates were transferred to a storage building prior to loading onto vessels for shipment to smelters in Europe and Japan.

Power for the Grum project, 22 MW, was provided from the Whitehorse-Aishihik-Faro grid.

The target recovery rates for the Grum open pit were 78% for zinc and 80% for lead.

Anvil Range investigated the feasibility of building a crushing and grinding unit adjacent to the Grum site and transporting the ground ore by slurry pipeline to the mill. They made significant improvements to the milling and concentrating facilities. Two 40-foot (12-m) high column cells were added (the largest in the western world), a Provox custom digital control system was installed, and improvements to the regrind circuit increased recovery.

Reclamation and environmental work

In 1995, Anvil Range Mining filed the Initial Comprehensive Abandonment Plan with the Yukon Water Board. Anvil Range Mining accrued the

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FARO MINE DEVELOPMENT

1953	Vangorda lead-zinc deposit discovered and staked by prospector Al Kulan.
1953-1955	Prospector Airways optioned the property and conducted drilling programs.
1955-1962	Kerr-Addison Mines acquired the property but due to depressed metal prices, little work was done.
1962	Exploration resumed.
1965	Faro lead-zinc deposit was discovered; a joint venture between Cyprus Mines and Dynasty was formed to develop the Faro deposit.
1969 (late)	Open-pit mining of Faro pit commenced (official opening January 28, 1970).
1969-1982	Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation operated the mine.
1973	Grum lead-zinc deposit was discovered.
1975	In March, a tailings pond spill occurred when 245 000 cubic metres of tailings slurry contaminated Rose Creek.
1982	Concentrate production halted in June.
1983	Some open-pit waste stripping operations were carried out (June, 1983 to October, 1984).
1984	All production ceased completely by the end of 1984.
1985	Curragh Inc. acquired the property in 1985 and resumed operations in June, 1986.
1989	The Faro operations supplied 3% of the western world's zinc and 5% of its lead concentrates, making Curragh Inc. the sixth largest zinc producer in the world.
1990	Underground mining at Faro pit took place.
1991	Stripping of Grum deposit began.
1992	Ore reserves in Faro pit were exhausted; test work was done on Grum deposit.
1993	Mining operations ceased due to low metal prices and Curragh was forced into receivership by its creditors.
1994	Anvil Range Mining Corporation acquired the Faro property from the receiver and resumed production in August, 1995, from Grum, then Vangorda.
1996	Anvil Range Mining Corporation filed a decommissioning plan.
1996	By the end of 1996, the Vangorda pit was mined out but the mill continued to process low-grade stockpiles at 50% capacity until March, 1997.
1997	The mine reopened at full production in November, 1997 and operated until January 16, 1998.
1998	On April 21, 1998, an interim receiver was appointed to handle the company's assets and ongoing care and maintenance at the minesite.

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cost of reclamation and closure monitoring at the rate of $0.42 per tonne of mill feed.

To fund the closure and reclamation costs, Anvil Range Mining, after negotiating with DIAND, established a Reclamation Security Trust (RST). Payments to the RST were made under the provisions of a formula tied to the price of zinc, with a minimum quarterly payment of $175 000 being required subject to available cash flow. The fund was managed by an independent trustee, who obtained independent counsel for investment decisions.

Tailings

In 1996, Anvil Range Mining also filed the Tailings Reprocessing Feasibility Study. Over 50 million tonnes of flotation tailings accumulated from the Faro mill operation from 1969 to 1992.

Grizzly Deposit

The Grizzly (Dy) deposit was discovered in 1976 by Cyprus Anvil Mining Company (CAMC). For the next five years, CAMC drilled 52 holes and developed a preliminary interpretation and mineral inventory. Curragh Resources acquired the property in 1985 and, between 1989 and 1991, drilled an additional 21 holes. In 1991, three holes were drilled to test a fault in the Dy deposit, and five holes were drilled to test the path of a proposed decline. Ten holes were drilled through overburden to test the proposed portal site. The Dy deposit was renamed the Grizzly deposit in 1996.

The Grizzly deposit is similar to the other deposits in the Faro area. It is a multi-layered, polydeformed, sediment-hosted sequence of exhalative, massive and disseminated pyritic sulphide minerals.

There are two main mineralized horizons:

- "A" horizon: relatively lead-enhanced; and
- "B" horizon: relatively zinc-enhanced.

Collectively, the two horizons are referred to as the "AB" zone. The internal structure of the deposit is poorly understood, but the current thinking is that the structural complexity known to exist at Vangorda and Grum will be exhibited at Grizzly.

Geological reserves have been calculated by various parties. The most recent determination, by Curragh, by means of a polygonal method, suggests that the Grizzly deposit has probable and possible reserves of 21.3 million tonnes grading 5.54% Pb, 7.33% Zn, 81.1 g/t Ag and 0.87 g/t Au using a 9% Pb+Zn cutoff grade.

The ore reserves lie between approximately 500 m and 850 m below the surface. Mining would be only by underground methods. Additional exploration is required before this deposit would be mined.

Anvil Range commissioned a pre-feasibility study in 1996 for the Grizzly project. It is estimated that the initial development and underground exploration phase would take 27 months, cost approximately $26 million, and include driving twin access ramps, drilling, metallurgical testing and a feasibility study. If a production decision results, shaft construction would take a further 34 months and cost an estimated $52 million, plus an additional $27 million for new and replacement mine equipment. It is estimated that at a production rate of 1.5 million tonnes of ore/year, the Grizzly mine's life would be 11.5 years, which could be extended by continued exploration.

Swim Deposit

The Swim is the easternmost of five synsedimentary stratiform lead-zinc-silver deposits located in an arcuate belt along the south flank of the Anvil Batholith. The Swim deposit strikes northwest and dips about 25° northeast. Drilling in 1996 outlined 4.75 million tonnes grading 4.7% Zn, 3.8% Pb and 42 g/t Ag (using a 6% Pb + Zn cutoff) with minor copper and gold values, within an 18 million-tonne deposit of massive sulphide minerals that is roughly 460 m long and 150 m wide. Average thickness is about 21 m, with a maximum thickness of 85 m.

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FYRE LAKE PROPERTY

Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd.

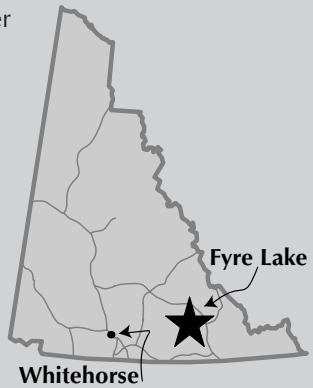
Chair and Chief Executive Officer: John Brock
Corporate headquarters
#1205-675 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia V6B 1N2

Phone (604) 687-4951
Fax (604) 687-4991
E-mail ir@badgerandco.com
Website *www.pacificridgeexploration.com*

Stock symbol, PEX (Toronto Venture Exchange)

PROJECT STATUS

Seeking joint venture partner



Location
160 km northwest of Watson Lake

Ownership
Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. 100%

Commodity
Copper, cobalt, gold

Ore type
Sulphide

Measured and indicated resource (preliminary estimates based on wide-spaced drill-holes)
15.4 million tonnes, within which 8.2 million tonnes grade (using a 1% Cu cut-off)

Copper: 2.1%

Cobalt: 0.11%

Gold: 0.73 g/t

HISTORY

Massive sulphide mineralization was first discovered in the Fyre Lake area on the property in 1960 by Cassiar Asbestos Corporation. Since then various companies, including Atlas Explorations (1966-67), Amax Potash Limited (1976), Welcome North Mines Ltd. (1980-81) and Placer Dome Explorations (1990-91), have explored the area. A total of 23 shallow packsack (224 m) and 20 AX (1423 m) drill holes were completed during this period.

In 1995, Pacific Ridge (formerly Columbia Gold) optioned the core group of claims from Welcome Opportunities Ltd. and, by 1997, had acquired 80% interest in approximately half of the claims by spending $6 million ($3 million to earn 50% and an additional $3 million to earn up to 80%). Upon a positive feasibility study, Welcome Opportunities may elect to either arrange all production financing and place the property into production, thereby increasing its interest to 55% with Pacific Ridge retaining a 45% joint venture interest, or Welcome may convert its interest to a 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty. Pacific Ridge fully owns the balance of the claims on the property. During 1996 and 1997, the company diamond-drilled 115 holes for a total of 23 200 m, and has partially defined a copper-cobalt-gold resource. An economic scoping study has been completed and preliminary metallurgical tests have been carried out. The company is seeking a joint-venture partner to finance on-going exploration work. In 1999, Pacific Ridge carried out a small, $72 000-program of geological research and environmental clean-up. No fieldwork was conducted at Fyre Lake in 2000 and 2001.

On July 15, 2002, Pacific Ridge entered into an option agreement with Rock Resources Inc. Rock Resources Inc. had the right to earn a 60% interest in the Fyre Lake property by spending $6.0 million in exploration through to December 31, 2006 and issuing shares to Pacific Ridge, and by assuming Welcome Opportunities Ltd.'s right to a 20% interest by issuing shares to Welcome Opportunities.

The agreement terminated in 2003.

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PROJECT SUMMARY

The Fyre Lake property is situated approximately 160 km northwest of Watson Lake. It consists of 169 claims covering 85 km^2 in the Finlayson Lake district immediately east of Fire Lake, along the North River drainage. The property is 30 km southeast of the Wolverine project of Expatriate and Atna Resources, and is located immediately south of the True North Gems emerald prospect on Regal Ridge.

Geology, mineralogy and ore reserves

The Finlayson Lake District is underlain by a Late Paleozoic metamorphosed volcano-sedimentary assemblage of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane which is regionally bounded to the southwest by the Tintina fault and to the northeast by the Finlayson Lake fault zone. Copper-cobalt-gold mineralization is hosted by a well deformed and moderately metamorphosed chlorite to quartz-chlorite schist sequence, which is interpreted to be a succession of basic to intermediate flows with interbedded tuffs and volcanically derived fine-grained sedimentary rocks belonging to the middle unit of the layered metamorphic sequence. The chloritic schist sequence is overlain by a micaceous quartz schist unit, which is in turn overlain by a thick sequence of phyllite of the upper metasedimentary sequence.

The Fyre Lake project covers over 9 km of favourable host rocks with several geochemical-geophysical targets indicative of volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization. To date, the company has focused its attention to delineating the Kona deposit (23 200 m in 115 holes).

The Kona deposit to date consists of two parallel northwest-trending zones of copper-cobalt and gold massive-sulphide mineralization found in horizons with thickness from 8 to 40 m over a length of 1500 m and width of 250 m. Massive sulphide mineralization in the Kona deposit consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and sphalerite, while semi-massive sulphide mineralization consists of thinly-laminated pyrite, chalcopyrite ± pyrrhotite within alternating laminae of very fine-grained siliceous chlorite schist. Banded and massive magnetite layers host trace to 10% sulphide minerals, commonly chalcopyrite, pyrite and rarely bornite.

Utilizing kriging methods, the Kona deposit has been estimated to contain an indicated mineral resource of 6.415 million tonnes of 1.2% Cu, 0.08% Co and 0.50 g/t Au and an inferred mineral resource of 9.148 million tonnes of 1.18% Cu, 0.07% Co and 0.420 g/t Au, both at a COG of 0.50% Cu. The ultimate size of the Kona deposit remains to be ascertained through drill testing. Two additional large targets remain to be explored by drilling.

Mine plan

Pacific Ridge commissioned a preliminary resource estimate for the Kona deposit, with the northwest portion of the deposit holding potential for open-pit mining and the deeper southeastern extension being a prospective underground target.

Preliminary scoping by a major independent engineering firm indicates the objective 20-million-tonne target would be economic, half of which could be mined by open-pit and half by underground methods. The study assumes a reserve of 10 million tonnes of open-pit ore grading 2.0% Cu, 0.7 g/t Au and 0.12% Co and a further 10 million tonne reserve to be mined underground at a grade of 3.0% Cu, 1.0 g/t Au and 0.12% Co. The study was based on metal prices of US$1 Cu, US$10/lb. Co and US$365/oz. Au. The deposit is presumed to be mined at a rate of 6700 tonnes/day or 2.2 million tonnes/year. Mining would yield approximately 95 million lb. (43 million kg) Cu, 3.5 million lb. (1.9 million kg) Co and 37 000 oz. (1.2 million g) Au annually for the 10-year life. The study projects operating costs of $20 per tonne during the open-pit phase and $36 per tonne during the underground phase. Initial capital costs are projected to be $246 million, including $85 million specifically for on-site treatment and recovery of cobalt. A further $27 million would be required for underground mining operations.

Preliminary metallurgical testwork by Lakefield Research indicates the massive sulphide mineralization is amenable to a two-stage standard flotation process, the first stage of which would involve the collection of a copper-gold concentrate with recoveries estimated at 90% for copper and 70% for gold. Concentrate grades range from 21% to 23% Cu and 10 to 15 g/t Au. Tests suggest 50% to 75% of the cobalt is recoverable in a two-stage pyrite concentrate.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

GREW CREEK PROJECT

A. Carlos (owner)
Whitehorse, Yukon
Phone (867) 668-6309

PROJECT STATUS

Optioned to Freegold Ventures Limited

Location
35 km west of Ross River

Ownership
A. Carlos

Commodity
Gold, silver

Ore type
Oxide

Geological resource (drill-indicated)
773 012 tonnes

Silver: 33 g/t

Gold: 8.9 g/t

Proposed mining method
Open-pit, 365 days per year

Processing method
Conventional mill, dore bar, 365 days per year

Power
Yukon Energy's Faro-Ross River powerline crosses the property

HISTORY

The original Grew Creek claims were staked by Whitehorse prospector A. Carlos in 1983 and optioned by the Mincan JV (Hudson Bay Mining and Minerals), which carried out an extensive exploration program from 1984 to 1986.

In 1987, the claims were optioned by Noranda, which subsequently signed a joint-venture agreement with Golden Nevada Resources and Brenda Mines. Results of the 1987 program triggered a flurry of claim-staking and exploration activity in the area. A large-scale exploration program continued in 1988. In 1989, Golden Nevada changed its name to Goldnev Resources and renegotiated the joint venture agreement to give it a 100% interest in the property.

In 1992, Wheaton River Minerals took an option to conduct an underground development program, however, the option was dropped shortly after.

YGC Resources Ltd. optioned the property in 1993, and completed a $150 000 drilling program at Grew Creek in 1995, and a 17 diamond-drill hole program in 1996. YGC terminated its option agreement with Carlos in January, 1997.

In 2000, a total of $36 000 was spent by A. Carlos exploring a new area 1.8 km from the main zone. He returned in 2001 to drill an additional five holes totalling 262 m, and continued to drill another six holes totalling 415 m in 2002. In 2003, he drilled a further 450 m in seven holes.

In July, 2004, Freegold Ventures Limited entered an option agreement to acquire up to a 100% interest in the project. The company reinterpreted the geology and proposed that the major direction of mineralization was sub-parallel to previous drilling which had been generally north/south in orientation. The company began a 12-hole confirmation drill program in October within the Main Zone using an east-west drilling orientation. This drilling program tended to intersect the veining at a truer width than was seen in the past.

In late 2005 Freegold conducted its own induced polarization survey over the Main Zone in order to determine if a geophysical signature could be associated with the mineralization. A well defined chargeability anomaly was identified that coincided very well with

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the horizontal extents of the known mineralization. An additional 2 km of IP surveys were conducted, and two new areas were identified that contained geophysical signatures similar to those seen in the Main Zone. Freegold's most recent drilling in late 2005 and early 2006 tested these two new anomalies in the Rat Creek and Tarn zones with 13 holes.

In 2007, Freegold relinquished its option on the property.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Grew Creek deposit can be mined by open-pit methods with a stripping ratio of 9:1, waste to ore. Metallurgical testing by Noranda in 1988 indicated that recoveries of 92% to 94% are possible using simple cyanide processing.

The Grew Creek property is located approximately 35 km west of Ross River and 1 km from the Robert Campbell Highway and the Whitehorse power grid. The property consists of 192 claims and is owned by A. Carlos of Whitehorse.

The 2004 drill program evaluated a new interpretation of the structural controls on the mineralized vein system within the deposit and nearby targets.

Geology, mineralogy and ore reserves

The Grew Creek epithermal gold deposit is hosted by Eocene volcanic and sedimentary rocks deposited in a pull-apart basin within the Tintina fault zone. The gold occurs in stockwork quartz veins and hydrothermal breccias cutting hydrothermally altered rhyolite.

In the main zone, rhyolitic tuffs are juxtaposed by an east-trending fault against a cyclic sequence of fluvial sedimentary rocks. The faulted contact is partly intruded by a quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke. The pyroclastic rocks, dyke, fault and sedimentary rocks all dip steeply to the north. The volcanic rocks are hydrothermally altered to illite-quartz and illite-quartz-adularia assemblages, with an outer propylitic halo.

The mineralized zone contains pyrite, marcasite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, argentite, electrum, silver selenides, galena and sphalerite. Fluorite is also present in the Tarn zone. Gangue minerals include quartz, adularia, carbonates, and quartz pseudomorphs after calcite. In the main zone, gold and silver occur as micron-size grains in chalcedony stringer stockworks and adjacent silicified tuffs. There is a good correlation between gold and silver, with a gold:silver ratio of about 1:4 for ore-grade mineralization, which occurs in an elongated zone trending west-northwest. Arsenic and mercury are strongly anomalous in the mineralized rock, but mercury shows only a weak correlation with gold and silver. Most high mercury values lie along the fault, above the gold-silver zone.

Initial drilling on the main zone gave a best intersection of 11.7 g/t Au and 150.9 g/t Ag across 31.4 m, while the best section exposed in a trench assayed 3.6 g/t Au and 15.3 g/t Ag across 13 m. The 1989 drilling focused on the main zone, with the best hole returning 10.5 g/t Au over 13 m.

The Tarn zone, located 2 km to the east, consists of quartz-fluorite-chalcedony stockwork and localized silicification within a 900 x 100 m zone of sericitized rhyolite dykes and tuff. The best assays were 150 ppb Au across 2.0 m in a trench and 520 ppb Au over 1.5 m in a drill hole.

Prospecting in the area is difficult due to a thick cover of glacial till. Plouffe (1989) showed that gold is concentrated in the silt- and clay-size fraction down-ice from the Grew Creek deposit, but the common pathfinder elements Ag, Sb, As and Hg show little correlation with the gold distribution.

In 1991, a trench in the K410 zone, 15 km northwest of the deposit, uncovered intensely iron-stained, highly fractured acid-leached volcanic rocks. Carlos excavated four hand pits to bedrock in 1992 and encountered intensely clay-altered Eocene sediments with hematite-rich bands. Samples from the pits returned anomalous values of mercury and barium, and a heavy mineral concentrate from 45 kg of glacial till in Pit #2 assayed 9320 ppb Au.

The 1993 diamond drilling intersected strongly altered volcanic rocks beneath a zone of hydrothermal alteration exposed in a surface trench.

The 1994 drilling showed that the South zone consists of an extensive quartz-adularia stringer stockwork of low-grade gold-silver values. The best intersections were 2.33 g/t Au and 4.1 g/t Ag over 10.4 m. The South zone appears to be connected with the Main zone, but further drilling between the two mineralized zones needs to be carried out to confirm this theory. Drilling in the Main zone confirmed earlier reported grades. The best intersection was 1.69 g/t Au and 3.0 g/t Ag over 24 m.

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In 2000, a total of 450 soil samples were grid-collected over a 2 km area and analysed by the enzyme-leach method. Three new geochemical targets were delineated in a favourable structural area north of the Tarn zone, adjacent to the Robert Campbell Highway.

In 2001, five holes were drilled and a hydrothermal breccia was intersected.

In 2002, 1200 grid soil samples were collected on the Maverick prospect, located 7 km northwest of the Grew Creek deposit along the graben trend. The samples were analysed using the enzyme leach technique. Results from the sampling prompted the drilling of four holes totaling 268 m. An additional 365 fill-in and grid expansion soil samples were also collected.

In 2004, significant intercepts from Freegold's drilling included: 10.9 m (true width) grading 6.8 g/tonne, including 1.5 m (true width) @ 17.8 g/tonne in hole GC-04-225, and 4.4 m (true width) grading 22.1 g/tonne in hole GC-04-227.

While drilling in 2005 and 2006 intersected favourable alternation and evidence of hydrothermal activities similar to that seen in the Main Zone, only anomalous gold levels were encountered over broad areas. The recent identification of uranium in drill core has led the company to reassess the project's potential. A single interval of core from hole GC-06-248 (112.78 to 114.3 metres) in the Tarn zone was reassayed and returned a grade of 0.1% U_3O_8 over a 1.52-metre interval. The significance of this uranium mineralization and its relationship to new depositional models remains uncertain. Previous glacial till concentrate samples from the eastern portion of the Tarn area identified large areas of anomalous rare-earth elements, including thorium (up to 58 ppm), lanthanum (up to 270 ppm) and uranium (up to 270 ppm).

Production plans

In 1989, Orcan Mineral Associates estimated geological reserves of 773 012 tonnes grading 8.9 g/t Au and 33.6 g/t Ag at a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au and containing a higher grade reserve of 184 947 tonnes grading 12.1 g/t Au.

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HYLAND PROPERTY

StrataGold Corporation

President: Terry Tucker

Corporate headquarters
701-475 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 2B3

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Fax (604) 682-5404
E-mail info@stratagold.com
Website *www.stratagold.com*

Stock symbol, SGV (TSX.V)

PROJECT STATUS

Under option to Northgate Minerals Corporation

Location
70 km northeast of Watson Lake

Ownership
StrataGold Corporation

Commodity
Gold (lead, silver)

Ore type
Oxide and sulphide

Resource estimate
3.1 million tonnes grading 1.1 g/t Au

HISTORY

The property was originally staked and explored in the early to mid 1950s including 365 m of diamond drilling in four holes. In the mid 1970s the property was staked (Porker) and explored once again, resulting in 303 m of drilling in four holes. Exploration picked up in the 1980s when Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. tied on Quiver claims to the east in June of 1982. They explored with geological mapping and grid soil sampling later in the year. Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd. staked the Piglet in March 1984, performing geological mapping, soil sampling and prospecting. They acquired the remaining Quiver claims and sold the property to Silverquest Resources Ltd., which performed geological mapping, soil sampling and prospecting in 1986.

In 1987, Silverquest entered the Hyland Joint Venture (with NDU Resources Ltd. and Novamin Resources Inc.) which explored with mapping, bulldozer trenching and sampling. After Novamin dropped its interest and was replaced by Adrian Resources Ltd., the partners added more claims and explored with bulldozer trenching, soil sampling, geophysical surveying, four holes (376 m) and road construction in 1988. A winter road was built to the property from the Alaska Highway in 1989, and 41 reverse circulation percussion holes totalling 3800 m were drilled in 1990.

In May, 1994, Westmin Resources Ltd. staked claims surrounding this occurrence and the Cuz occurrence, located 3 km to the south. During the summer and fall of 1994, Westmin carried out airborne EM, Mag/VLF and radiometric geophysical surveys, property-scale geological mapping, prospecting, rock, soil and stream sampling and grid development on their claims. In December, 1994, Hemlo Gold Mines Ltd. acquired an option on the Piglet, Quiver and Sow claims from Adrian Resources, NDU Resources and Cash Resources.

In July, 1995, Hemlo drilled three diamond drill holes (439.2 m) along the northern extension of the Main zone. Westmin did more staking and soil geochemistry, geological mapping, and rock and auger sampling during the 1995 and 1996 exploration seasons.

In March of 1998, Westmin Resources was acquired by Boliden Ltd. and in April of 1999, Expatriate Resources Ltd. purchased the Ver and CJ claims from Boliden. Expatriate subsequently formed the Hyland Gold Joint Venture (Cash Resources Ltd. 55%, Expatriate 31% and

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Nordac Resources Ltd. 14%), thereby consolidating property interests and facilitating exploration in the area. In the summer of 1999, the joint venture carried out prospecting and grid soil sampling over areas which had not previously received detailed sampling. During the winter of 1999-2000, the joint venture completed a data compilation of all previous exploration work undertaken within the boundaries of the newly consolidated property. Additional fieldwork was carried out in 2001 to evaluate geochemical anomalies and re-evaluate geology and mineralization in the Main zone. Since 2003, a total of $2.088 million has been spent on exploration. Expatriate Resources completed purchase agreements to buy a 55% interest in the Hyland property from Cash Minerals Ltd. and 14% from Strategic Metals Ltd. In February, 2003, Northgate Exploration Limited optioned the Hyland property from StrataGold Corporation, a subsidiary of Expatriate Resources and completed a two phase drill program that year. Phases 1 and 2 consisted of 2417 m of drilling in 12 holes. In November, 2003, StrataGold began trading as a separate entity. Northgate changed its name to Northgate Minerals Corporation in May, 2004. Phase 3, completed in the summer of 2004, included 8 drill holes totaling 1800 m. In 2005, 985 m was completed in 4 diamonddrill holes. Northgate has since terminated its option on the property.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Hyland property is located 70 km northeast of Watson Lake and is accessible by 40 km of winter road from a point 35 km east of Watson Lake on the Alaska Highway. It is also accessible by float plane and four-wheel drive road. The property consists of 226 mineral claims.

Geology

The host rocks are shallow-dipping quartzites, phyllite and limestone of the Late Proterozoic to Early Cambrian Hyland Group.

Gold occurs in at least four different settings: (1) breccia zones in quartzite, which returned values of up to 3.1 g/t Au over 10 m; (2) north-trending recessive-weathering fault zones containing limonite and in places graphitic sandy gouge that assayed up to 6.6 g/t Au; (3) replacement bodies up to 40 m thick, formed along the limestone-quartzite contact. These consist of pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and siderite and have returned assays of between 0.1 and 1 g/t Au; (4) narrow quartz veins containing erratic pods of nearly massive jamesonite, samples of which assayed up to 41% Pb, 154.3 g/t Ag and 3.4 g/t Au over 10 cm. All four types of mineralization returned moderate to strong silver values, rarely exceeding 30 g/t.

Westmin's 1996 results identified an As and As-Au gold anomaly, north and south, respectively, of Main zone that may indicate an extension of the north-trending structures that control mineralization at the deposit. Over the years, numerous authors have suggested that mineralization in the area is controlled by these structures, however, the disjointed nature of the various claim holdings has prevented these structures being studied in whole. The property consolidation allowed the joint venture group to study the entire system. The most prominent feature is a north-trending topographic linear that is thought to correspond to a steeply-dipping regional-scale fault zone.

The 1999 soil sampling program tested two areas: the area south and east of the Cuz occurrence, along and downhill from the main topographic linear; and north of the Main zone (this occurrence) on the north side of Quartz Lake where the linear projects into a swampy, till-covered area. The best results came from an area approximately 500 m north of Quartz Lake where soil samples returned anomalous Au (75 and 170 ppb) and As (756 ppm) values. This area coincides with the projected location of the topographic linear.

StrataGold believes that gold mineralization at Hyland is in the core of an over-turned east-verging antiformal fold structure. As operator of the joint venture with Northgate Exploration, they carried out a trenching and drill program in 2003, which tested below the oxide-gold resource and along the trend of a 2.5-km-long gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly which had previously been delineated. In 2004, reprocessing of historical airborne geophysical surveys was followed by 15.7 line-km of Induced Polarization/ Resistivity Survey in six lines, and diamond drilling was completed in both 2004 and 2005. Following the termination of the option with Northgate Minerals, after the 2005 drilling program, StrataGold is concentrating its exploration efforts on its other properties.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

ICE PROPERTY

Yukon Zinc Corp.

President and Chief Executive Officer:
Harlan Meade

Corporate headquarters
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Fax (604) 682-5404
E-mail info@yukonzinc.com
Website *www.yukonzinc.com*

Stock symbol, YZC (Toronto Venture Exchange)

PROJECT STATUS

Inactive

Location
60 km east of Ross River

Ownership
Yukon Zinc Corp. (100%)

Commodities
Copper, minor gold, silver, cobalt

Ore type
Sulphide, oxide

Indicated mineral resources
4 561 863 tonnes

Copper: 1.48%

HISTORY

The Ice claims were staked in February, 1996 by Expatriate Resources Ltd. to cover a previously unstaked copper soil geochemical anomaly identified during a 1973 survey by Archer, Cathro & Associates Limited. High-grade secondary oxide copper mineralization on surface was discovered in May, 1996 and additional claims were staked. Exploration work in 1996 and 1997 consisted of geological mapping, grid and reconnaissance soil sampling, airborne and ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys. A total of 34 diamond drill holes (2704 m) in 1996 and 87 diamond drill holes (7880 m) in 1997 were completed. No exploration work has been carried out on the property since 1997.

In November, 2004, Expatriate announced a reorganization plan whereby the company's non-Finlayson district, Yukon, exploration projects would be transferred to a new exploration company.

In December, 2004, following the closing of the transaction, Expatriate changed its name to Yukon Zinc Corp.

PROPERTY SUMMARY

The Ice property is 100% owned by Yukon Zinc Corp. It is located 60 km east of Ross River on NTS map sheet 105 G/14 in the northern part of the Finlayson Lake volcanogenic massive sulphide district. The Ice property is 70 km northwest of the Kudz Ze Kayah deposit. The property consists of 1105 claims covering some 22 000 hectares located west of the Pelly River and north of the Robert Campbell Highway. Access is by helicopter from the Robert Campbell Highway, 18 km to the south, or along a winter trail.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

Geology, mineralogy and ore reserves

The Ice deposit is underlain by Devonian to Triassic igneous and sedimentary rocks consisting of basalt, ultramafic and mafic plutonic rocks, ribbon chert and associated argillite, sandstone and marble. Most exploration to date has focused on a 600 m by 400 m area. The "Cyprus-type" deposit is hosted in a relatively undeformed ophiolite sequence belonging to Slide Mountain Terrane, consisting of a basalt breccia unit lying within a thick package of interlayered massive to pillowed basalts and deep-water sedimentary rocks. The best mineralization is contained within an area 350 m long and 50 m wide of thick massive- tonnes grading 1.48% Cu with minor gold, silver and cobalt, including about 3.4 million tonnes of near-surface mineralization at the same grade which is amenable to open-pit mining, and 2.7 million tonnes of that is oxide mineralization.

Although drilling has largely closed off the Ice deposit itself, most of the favourable stratigraphy on the rest of the large claim block remains untested.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

JASON PROPERTY

HudBay Minerals Inc.

President and Chief Executive Officer: Peter Jones

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E-mail investor.relations@hbms.ca
Website *www.hudbayminerals.com*

Stock symbol, HBM (Toronto Venture Exchange)

PROJECT STATUS

Inactive

Location
13 km from Macmillan Pass

Ownership
HudBay Minerals Inc.

Commodities
Lead, zinc, silver

Ore type
Sulphide

Indicated mineral resource
14.6 million tonnes
Zinc: 5.25%
Lead: 7.42%
Silver: 86.7 g/t

Inferred mineral resoure
11.0 million tonnes
Zinc: 6.75%
Lead: 3.96%
Silver: 36.7 g/t

HISTORY

The Jason deposit was staked in 1974 by C.L. Smith, representing the Ogilvie Joint Venture. Smith explored with mapping, geochemistry, geophysics and drilling. Interests in the property were acquired by Ogilvie Mining Corp. Ltd. in 1978, which then drilled 17 holes. In 1979, the property was optioned by Pan Ocean Oil Ltd., which carried out drilling from 1979 to 1981. Pan Ocean Oil Ltd. was acquired by Aberford Resources Ltd. in late 1981. Abermin carried out mapping, geochemistry and environmental studies and drilled nine holes in 1982. In 1985, Aberford carried out joint feasibility and environmental studies with Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting on the Jason and Tom deposits, and then transferred its interest to Abermin Corp. Abermin Corp. was acquired by CSA Gold Corp. in 1991. At this time, all owners with interest in the Jason property transferred their interest into a private Yukon corporation, MacPass Resources Ltd.

Phelps Dodge Corp. of Canada Ltd. optioned the property in 1990 and drilled additional reconnaissance holes, but dropped its option in 1992.

HudBay Minerals optioned the property in 2007 and recalculated resource figures in preparation for feasibility studies.

PROPERTY SUMMARY

The Jason property is located about 13 km southeast of Macmillan Pass on the Yukon-Northwest Territories border, 400 km northeast of Whitehorse, and is accessible via the North Canol Road. A 700-m airstrip is situated midway between the Tom and Jason properties.

A feasiblity study of the Jason and adjacent Tom deposit, prepared by Hudson Bay and Aberford Resources Ltd. in December, 1985, recalculated the combined mineable reserves of both deposits at 8 969 695 tonnes grading 7.09% Pb, 8.53% Zn and 79.79 g/t Ag. This study proposed the joint development of the two deposits.

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Geology, mineralogy and ore reserves

The Jason deposit is hosted by Lower Earn Group shales and turbidites near the eastern margin of Selwyn basin in the Macmillan fold belt. The deposits consist of lead, zinc, silver, barium and iron precipitated from exhaled hydrothermal brines near the margins of a small graben. The mineralized zones are situated at the same stratigraphic level as the mineralization at the Tom deposit. The Jason deposits are well zoned.

Drilling has defined total geological reserves in three zones: South, Main and End zones. The South zone contains indicated and inferred geological reserves of 9.01 million tonnes grading 9.43% Pb, 5.19% Zn and 119.0 g/t Ag. The Main zone contains indicated geological reserves of 4.55 million tonnes grading 2.08% Pb, 9.75% Zn and 2.1 g/t Ag. The End zone contains 0.54 million tonnes of inferred geological reserves grading 10.30% Pb, 2.78% Zn and 80.2 g/t Ag. An arbitrary cut-off grade of 8% Pb + Zn was used in the tonnage calculations.

The Jason deposit is estimated to contain an indicated resource of 1.46 million tonnes grading 5.25% Zn, 7.42% Pb and 86.7 g/t Ag and an inferred resource of 11.0 million tonnes grading 6.75% Zn, 3.96% Pb and 36.4 g/t Ag.

Approximately 30 700 m of surface diamond drilling has been carried out on the Jason property to date.

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KETZA RIVER PROPERTY

Yukon-Nevada Gold Corp.

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Stock symbol, YNG (Toronto Venture Exchange)

PROJECT STATUS

Active expxloration

Location
51 km south of Ross River

Ownership
YGC Resources Ltd.

Commodity
Gold, silver

Ore type
Sulphide, oxide

Resource estimate (completed in October, 2004 [Shamrock] and in 2005 [Manto-style] by Firoux Consultants Ltd.)
Manto-style zones: 5.95 million tonnes averaging 3.00 g/t Au classed as Measured plus Indicated at 1.0 g/t Au cutoff

Shamrock zone: 2.59 million tonnes averaging 2.19 g/t Au classed as Indicated at 1.0 g/t Au cutoff

Mining method
Undetermined

Power
3 MW, on-site diesel planned

HISTORY

Exploration activity began in the Ketza River district in 1947 with the discovery of silver-lead veins on the nearby Iona property by Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company Limited. On the Ketza property to the west, gold was discovered in 1954 and 1955 by prospectors working for Conwest Exploration Company Limited. From 1955 until 1960, Conwest explored the Ketza River sulphide-gold deposit with trenching and 59 drill holes and outlined 75 000 tonnes grading 12 g/t Au. Work completed by Conwest was frequently conducted under harsh conditions, often involving a two-day sled dog or packhorse trip to and from the site for supplies. Packhorses were also used for drill moves. Given a $35 per ounce gold price and difficulties in working in this remote location, the project was mothballed.

The Ketza River property was optioned by Pacific Trans-Ocean Resources in late 1983. Pacific Trans-Ocean and Canamax entered a joint-venture agreement to explore and develop the property in early 1984, with Canamax the operating partner. After three years of aggressive exploration, oxide reserves totalling 495 800 tonnes at 18 g/t Au was established. Sulphide reserves of equal size but lower grade were delineated. A production decision, based solely on the oxide reserves, was approved early in 1987. Facilities for a 320-tonne/day mining and milling operation were constructed in 1987. The first gold bar was poured on April 28, 1988 and the mine was officially opened on July 21, 1988. In April, 1989, Canamax Resources Inc. purchased Pacific Trans-Ocean's share of the property and became 100% owner of the Ketza River mine.

The mine operated from July, 1988 until October, 1990 when the oxide reserves were depleted. The mine produced over 100,000 oz. (3 million g) Au.

In 1992, Wheaton River Minerals Ltd. purchased the property and equipment of the former Ketza River mine. Responsibility for all operations at the Ketza River site shifted to Wheaton River on August 24, 1992 with the formal closing of the agreement in late November, 1992.

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Wheaton River Minerals (WRM) formed Ketza River Holdings (KRH), a 100% owned subsidiary, to cover the assets of the Ketza River mine. In August, 1993, Ketza River Holdings optioned the Shamrock zone of the Ketza River mine property to Hemlo Gold Mines. The option was dropped in 1995. In 1994, WRM sold KRH to YGC Resources Ltd. for shares.

During 1994 to 1996 YGC focused on exploring the manto zones, drilling 7477 m in 86 diamond-drill holes. This drilling resulted in the discovery of additional oxide mineralization and also in the reinterpretation of geological controls on the gold mineralization.

In April, 1997, WRM sold its entire shareholding in YGC to BYG Natural Resources and responsibility for all operations at the Ketza River site shifted to BYG. In June, 1997, YGC Resources Ltd. concluded a deal with BYG Natural Resources where BYG purchased an additional 16.5% of the issued and outstanding shares of YGC. BYG would receive 50% of future mine production. The property has been dormant from 1998 until 2004. In the later part of 2004, the company commissioned a series of private placements. The proceeds of this were used to commission a technical report updating the mineral resource estimate for the property and to prepare the property and access to it for reactivation. In October, 2004, an updated resource calculation was completed.

On April 15, 2005, YGC was relisted on the Toronto Venture Exchange and began a $5 million exploration program on the Ketza property. The company completed 95 diamond-drill holes for a total of 12 485 m.

On July 26, 2005 the company signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ross River Dena Council for their participation in the exploration of the Manto and Shamrock deposits on the Ketza River property.

In mid-November, 2005, the company announced that it had increased its gold resource in both the Measured & Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource categories. The Measured & Indicated category posted an increase of 49% to 756,700 ounces (21.45 million g) of gold, while the Inferred category posted an increase of 127% to 1,054,400 ounces (29.892 million g) of gold. This upgrade results from 37 diamond-drill holes of the summer exploration program. The Manto resource in the Measured & Indicated categories was upgraded from 385,000 ounces (10.9 million g) of gold (4.25 million tonnes grading 2.82 g/t Au) to 574,700 ounces (16.29 million g) of gold (5.95 million tonnes grading 3.00 g/t Au) at a 1 g/t Au cut-off. In addition, the Inferred resources of 354,800 ounces (10.06 million g) of gold (6.27 million tonnes grading 1.76 g/t Au) was increased to 805,200 ounces (22.83 million g) of gold (10.55 million tonnes grading 2.37 g/t Au).

On September 19, 2006, the company announced that the Yukon Government will provide a Project Coordinator to YGC for the Ketza River Project.

In 2006, the company completed 29 500 m of diamond drilling in 238 holes.

On June 21, 2007, YGC changed its name to Yukon-Nevada Gold Corp. following the acquisition of Queenstake Resources Ltd., previously announced in early February, 2007.

On July 27, 2007 the Company was granted a Class "A" Water Use License by the Yukon Water Board.

To date, in 2007, the company has completed 10 600 m of diamond drilling in 86 holes.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Ketza mine area is located 51 km south of Ross River, Yukon. The property consists of 242 quartz claims and fractions. Another 66 claims have been converted to mining leases covering 2110 acres (854 ha.).

A total of 100,000 oz. (3 million g) Au was produced between April, 1988 and November, 1990.

Geology, mineralogy and ore reserves

YGC focussed on manto exploration during 1994 to 1996. Drilling on manto targets has totalled 7477 metres in 86 holes. This drilling resulted in the discovery of additional oxide mineralization and also in the reinterpretation of geological controls on the gold mineralization. In addition, the majority of the 476 holes drilled by Canamax between 1984 and 1990, was relogged as a result of the new geological interpretation. This activity has contributed to a better understanding of the property geology and helped define diamond-drill targets. Three limestone beds are now recognized to preferentially host auriferous mantos within the massive Lower Cambrian limestone Unit 1d. Structural deformation has produced repetition of the favourable stratigraphic beds and thickening along fold axes.

The Fork, McGiver, Hinge, Chimney, Hoodoo, and Tarn zones were drill tested with positive results in the

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1994 to 1996 programs. Extensions of the Break and Nuzones were also tested and can be correlated with the Fork, McGiver and B-Mag zones. The zones occur as discontinuous bodies within a broad mineralized horizon that hosts the major manto deposits on the property.

Oxide mineralization at the Fork zone has been intersected in 32 drill holes. Oxides are present across widths of 10 to 30 m and along 170 m on a northeast trend.

The Chimney zone, discovered in 1994, is a narrow oxide seam containing high-grade gold values near surface (2.0 m grading 36.44 g/t Au in ddh # 486) which decrease rapidly at depth (2.9 m grading 7.39 g/t Au at a depth of 15 metres in ddh #521). The Chimney zone contains a small high-grade source of oxide ore which could be partially mined from a surface cut. Other significant oxide intersections in 1995 - 96 include: 7.1 m grading 15.42 g/t Au (ddh #549) at the McGiver zone; 2.35 m grading 15.78 g/t Au (ddh #547) at the B-Mag zone; and 5.3 m grading 8.43 g/t Au (ddh #567) at the Hoodoo zone.

An unmined oxide resource block was defined at the Nuzone (Hodgson 1991).

Sulphide manto deposits occur in a massive discontinuous blanket west of the Peel/Ridge oxide deposits. The sulphide mineralization occurs throughout an area of 400 m by 400 m with thicknesses of 10 to 25 m. A 1996 test hole (#561) confirmed the ore grades within the Peel West zone (15.8 g/t Au over 4.5 m and 9.3 g/t Au over 4.75 m). Drill hole #559 intersected 15.0 m of massive sulphides grading 7.93 g/t Au (including 9.0 m grading 11.3 g/t Au) in a new zone 200 m north of the Peel West zone within the same stratigraphic horizon.

The Hoodoo zone oxide mineralization target, lies on a major northwest-striking fault zone which controls mineralization in the Lab zone and Calcite zone gold deposits. Results for the first hole, KR-07-1108, starting at bedrock, show a true thickness of 16.3 m averaged 5.97 g/t Au. This included 1.7 m of 23.3 g/t Au.

In October, 2004 resource estimation calculations were completed. Results within the Manto-style zones south of the Peel fault at a 1.0 g Au/t cutoff grade indicate a total of 5.06 million tonnes averaging 2.98 g/t Au classed as Measured plus Indicated and an additional 6.27 million tonnes averaging 1.76 g/t Au classed as Inferred. Results for the Shamrock zone at a 1.0 g Au/t cutoff indicate a total of 2.59 million tonnes averaging 2.19 g/t Au classed as indicated and an additional 4.03 million tonnes averaging 1.92 g/t Au classed as inferred.

An updated resource calculation was again completed in November, 2005.

Resource estimate at 1 g/t Au cut-off (Giroux Nov., 2005)

	Tonnes 000s	Grade g/t Au	Contained ounces
Manto-Measured	1410	3.54	160,500
Manto- Indicated	4540	2.84	414,100
Shamrock (no change)	2590	2.19	182,000
Measured and Indicated	8540	2.76	756,700
Manto-Inferred	10 550	2.37	805,200
Shamrock (no change)	4030	1.93	249,200
	14 580	2.25	1,054,400

Exploration and development plans

YGC conducted a diamond-drilling program in 1995 during which additional oxide gold mineralization was identified. Exploration and a reinterpretation of the property geology at Ketza River led to the discovery of two new oxide zones, the Fork zone and the McGiver zone, and an extension to the B-mag zone. The company spent close to $500 000 on the property during 1995.

YGC drilled 21 widely spaced diamond-drill holes on the Shamrock zone during 1996. The holes were drilled over a strike length of 1300 m across a width of 700 m and over a vertical interval of 750 m, with the objective of defining controls to gold mineralization within a large, coincident gold-in-soil, magnetic and visual colour anomaly. Assay results and observed styles of mineralization are consistent with YGC's exploration target of a bulk tonnage, low-grade disseminated and stockwork deposit within a portion of the large anomalous area. An intensive program of prospecting and mapping was completed in 1996 to investigate a number of other gold geochemical and coincident geophysical anomalies on the Ketza property.

In 1997, BYG Natural Resource acquired an additional 16.5% of YGC Resources. The agreement called for the milling of Ketza ores at the Mount Nansen mill and for revenues to be shared 50/50 net of costs, with BYG advancing pre-production costs. BYG also acquired net smelter return royalties on the Ketza River property. In 1997, YGC Resources continued to explore the Ketza River property. Diamond drilling in the area of the McGiver, Nu and B-mag zones was directed towards

demonstrating continuity between the zones. Drill hole KR-97-587 suggested a connecting mineralization between the Nu zone and McGiver, with an intersection of 6.1 m grading 16.3 g/t Au in oxide mineralization. Drilling also intersected a new zone of oxide mineralization named the McDood. Two intersections 100 m apart returned assays of 6.7 g/t Au over 4.7 m and 4.6 g/t Au over 5.8 m. The 1997 program was aimed at increasing oxide reserves on the former producing-mine property in preparation for possible production in 1998. In 1997, YGC also conducted work on the Shamrock zone, a bulk-tonnage low-grade gold target. The Shamrock zone was tested with widely spaced drilling in 1996 which returned numerous intersections. The 1997 work included detailed mapping, sampling and re-logging of all core drilled by previous operators. A gold-bearing magnetite skarn was intersected in the 1997 drilling, below and offset from the Fork zone.

The company is continuing the process of permitting the re-opening of the mining and milling operations at Ketza River. The company was recently awarded a Class A Water Use license for the mine site. A further Class A Water Use license will be required to allow the company to re-open the mining and milling facilities.

Exploration will continue at the Ketza River mine with a minimum budget of $6 million focusing on both the Manto and Shamrock zones. In its attempts to procure an updated 43-101-compliant resource calculation and report, the company has experienced, first-hand, the challenges provided by the lack of availability of human resources in the mining industry. The merger with Queenstake will provide a pool of the necessary human resources at Queenstake's Jerritt Canyon operations that will enable the company to produce the report in-house. The pre-feasibility report will be enabled in a similar manner.

The gold and silver ore will be mined by open-pit and underground mining involving oxide and sulphide ore types. It is anticipated that approximately 2000 tonnes of ore will be mined per day. The current estimated life span of the mine is 10 years. The mine life may be longer if additional mineral resources are found.

Gold and silver will be extracted from the ore using the Carbon-in-Leach (C-I-L) process, which makes use of sodium-cyanide solution and activated carbon. The smelting process will produce a high-concentrate gold-silver "doré" that can be shipped to southern markets.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

KUDZ ZE KAYAH PROPERTY

Teck Cominco Limited

Chief Executive Officer: David A. Thompson
Chair: Norman Keevil

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Website *www.teckcominco.com*

Stock symbol, TEK.A (Toronto Stock Exchange)

PROJECT STATUS

On hold

Location
110 air-km southeast of Ross River

Ownership
Kudz Ze Kayah – Teck Cominco Ltd.

Commodity
Copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold

Ore type
Sulphide

Indicated mineral resource (ABM deposit)
11.3 million tonnes
Copper: 0.93%
Lead: 1.52%
Zinc: 5.89%
Silver: 133.0 g/t
Gold: 1.34 g/t

Inferred mineral resource (GP4F deposit)
1.5 million tonnes
Copper: 0.14%
Lead: 3.1%
Zinc: 6.4%
Silver: 90 g/t
Gold: 2.0 g/t

Mining method
Open pit

Processing method
Conventional mill, 365 days per year

Mine life
11 years

Employees
170

HISTORY

Cominco carried out a geochemical survey in 1977 in the Finlayson Lake area, but the survey was too wide-spaced to reveal evidence of the ABM deposit (later renamed Kudz Ze Kayah). In 1992, Cominco returned to the area to follow up on anomalous base metal stream silt samples which had been collected in 1988 by the GSC. In late 1993, quartz-sericite altered rhyolite rocks and a 15-cm piece of banded massive sulphide-magnetite float were noted, but the source of mineralization was not found until geophysical surveys revealed a major anomaly under the valley. The initial discovery hole was drilled in April, 1994. A large regional airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey was flown and a total of 8500 m in 52 diamond-drill holes were completed in 1994 in a helicopter-supported, low impact exploration program.

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The 1995 exploration program included construction of a tote road from the Robert Campbell Highway (approximately 20 km), 15 000 m of diamond drilling in 120 holes, sampling, and engineering and environmental studies. The purpose of the drilling was to define the ore reserve, assess mining methods and confirm the absence of important mineralization under possible locations for mill, tailings, and waste rock sites. Cominco spent $3.5 million during 1995 on advanced exploration and $800 000 on grassroots exploration. A 50-person camp was constructed on-site.

During 1996 and 1997, Cominco drill-tested targets outlined by airborne geophysics. The company's 1997 exploration budget for the area was about $2 million compared with $4.2 million in 1996. Environmental permitting began in 1996 and was completed in December, 1997.

In 1998, Cominco carried out diamond drilling and geological work on the Kudz Ze Kayah property and discovered the GP4F deposit, 5 km southeast of Kudz Ze Kayah.

In 1999, Cominco conducted a small geophysics program. In total, Cominco spent a total of $11 million to find and delineate the Kudz Ze Kayah deposit, and take it to the pre-feasibility stage. The company received its Type A Water License late in 1999.

On March 1, 2000, Expatriate Resources Ltd. announced an agreement to purchase 560 square km of prime exploration lands from Cominco Ltd., including the Kudz Ze Kayah and GP4F deposits. The Finlayson project consolidated the Kudz Ze Kayah, GP4F and Wolverine deposits into a single development plan. A positive pre-feasibility study was completed by Hatch Resources and additional drilling was completed by Expatriate Resources on the Wolverine deposit.

In September, 2001, Expatriate Resources terminated the acquisition agreement with Teck Cominco for the Kudz Ze Kayah project.

PROPERTY SUMMARY

The Kudz Ze Kayah property, host of the ABM mineral deposit, is owned by Cominco Ltd. and located 110 air-km southeast of Ross River, Yukon. The gently dipping sheet-like ABM deposit lies below a U-shaped valley, covered by 2 to 10 m of glacial overburden. An unnamed north-flowing tributary to Finlayson Creek, locally called "Geona Creek," drains beaver ponds which, in part, overlie the deposit. Finlayson Creek drains into the Finlayson River which forms part of the Upper Liard system draining to the Beaufort Sea.

Geology, mineralogy and ore reserves

The Kudz Ze Kayah deposit is hosted by a thick sequence of Devonian-Mississippian felsic volcanic pyroclastic rocks comprising quartz and feldspar crystal tuffs, fine lapilli ash tuffs, and ash tuffs with lesser rhyolite flows or sills. Immediately above the deposit are felsic pyroclastic rocks which are intensely deformed and altered to quartz-muscovite-carbonate schists containing fine pyrite and quartz veinlets.

The deposit is a tabular mineralized body that contains several lenses that collectively provide thicknesses up to 22.5 m. The deposit dips moderately to the north near its subcrop and becomes flatter dipping with depth.

Exploration work in 1994 delineated the approximate extent of the ABM deposit, roughly estimated to contain 13 million tonnes grading 1.0% Cu, 1.3% Pb, 5.5% Zn, 125 g/t Ag and 1.2 g/t Au. This estimate was based on 50 holes drilled on 100-m centres. By the end of 1996, a total of 139 drill holes had outlined a mineable open-pit reserve of 11.3 million tonnes grading 5.9% Zn, 1.5% Pb and 0.9% Cu, plus 1.3 g/t Au and 133 g/t Ag, based on 50-m spacings, and in some cases, 25-m spacings.

The GP4F deposit, discovered in 1998, contains an inferred resource of 1.5 mT (Cominco 1998 Annual Report) grading 0.14% Cu, 3.1% Pb, 6.4% Zn, 90 g/t Ag and 2.0 g/t Au.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

LOGAN PROPERTY

Yukon Zinc Corp.

President and Chief Executive Officer:
Harlan Meade

Corporate headquarters
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Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 2B3

Phone (604) 682-5474
Fax (604) 682-5404
E-mail info@yukonzinc.com
Website *www.yukonzinc.com*

Stock symbol, YZC (Toronto Venture Exchange)

PROJECT STATUS

Development program planned for 2004

Location
110 km west northwest of Watson Lake

Ownership
60% Yukon Zinc Corp.

40% Almaden Minerals Ltd.

Commodities
Zinc, silver

Ore type
Sulphide

Inferred resources (report by Hatch Associates Ltd., March, 2004)
13.08 million tonnes

Zinc: 5.1%

Silver: 23.7 g/t

HISTORY

The Logan claims were staked in July of 1979 by Regional Resources Ltd. which explored with mapping, geochemistry and geophysics. The property was initially staked to cover a kill zone associated with a transported gossan which returned high zinc-silver-tin-copper values. Mineralization was first uncovered by trenching above the kill zone. Geochemical surveys were carried out in 1980, and mapping and hand trenching were carried out in 1982. In 1984, Regional entered into a joint venture with Getty Canadian Minerals Ltd. which carried out mapping, geochemistry, IP and magnetic surveys and trenching followed by additional staking, line-cutting and geophysics in 1985. Regional's interest was transferred in May, 1986 to Fairfield Minerals Ltd. and the property was expanded again. Work completed in 1986 included geological mapping and 15 diamond drill holes (1898 m). In 1987, an airstrip was constructed, additional staking was completed and 44 drill holes (7770 m) and numerous trenches were completed. In 1988, additional geochemical and IP geophysical surveys, excavator trenches and 44 drill holes (6771 m) were completed. A total of $4.5 million was spent on exploration during the mid 1980s. In May, 1990, Total Energold Corporation acquired Getty's interest and exercised an option to increase its interest in the property to 60%. In February, 2002, Fairfield Minerals and Almaden Resources Ltd. amalgamated to form Almaden Minerals Ltd.

In April, 2003, Expatriate Resources Ltd. acquired Total Energold's 60% interest in the Logan property.

Expatriate announced plans to evaluate the joint development of the Logan deposit, with its Wolverine deposit located approximately 170 road-km to the north. Although this development scenario remains attractive, the stand-alone development of Wolverine is currently favoured by Expatriate.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

In November, 2004, Expatriate announced a reorganization plan whereby the company's non-Finlayson district, Yukon, exploration projects would be transferred to a new exploration company.

In December, 2004, following the closing of the transaction, Expatriate changed its name to Yukon Zinc Corp. In 2005 and 2006, Yukon Zinc conducted minor exploration work on the property, including an airborne gravity survey.

GEOLOGY

Zinc and silver occur in a tabular, fault-bounded body, 1100 m long and 50 to 140 m wide within an 8-km-long fault zone. The fault zone trends northeast and cuts graphic granite and pegmatitic phases of the mid-Cretaceous Marker Lake batholith. The main zone contains an inferred resource of 13.08 million tonnes grading 5.1% Zn and 23.7 g/t Ag. The deposit is still open to depth and has excellent potential for additional resources. Metallurgical tests have showed that 93 to 95% of the zinc and 85% of the silver could be recovered in a 50 to 54% zinc concentrate.

Sulphide minerals include sphalerite (80%), pyrite (12%), arsenopyrite (5%), chalcopyrite (2%), silver-bearing lead sulphosalts (<1%), cassiterite (<1%) and rare pyrrhotite, covellite, galena, chalcocite, tetrahedrite, stannite, jamesonite, kobellite and native copper.

Mineralization is concentrated in multiple-phase quartz and quartz-ankerite veins, breccia bodies, stockworks and silicified zones which cut bodies of highly altered granodiorite and latite and andesite dykes. Sericite, biotite and silica are the predominant alteration minerals. Drilling has demonstrated the existence of a high-grade core, which averages 14.4% Zn and 26 g/t Ag. The higher grade mineralization consists of sulphide minerals brecciated and remobilized by the late-stage formation of a diatreme breccia pipe in the centre of the deposit.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

MACTUNG PROPERTY

North American Tungsten Corporation Limited (NATC)

President and Chief Executive Officer:
Stephen Leahy

Corporate headquarters
Box 8-1400
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Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 4A2

Phone (604) 684-5300
Fax (604) 684-2992
E-mail ir@natungsten.com
Website *www.natungsten.com*

Stock symbol, NTC (Toronto Venture Exchange)

PROJECT STATUS

Undeveloped resource, active exploration towards feasibility studies.

Location
250 km northeast of Ross River

Ownership
North American Tungsten Corporation Limited

Commodity
Tungsten

Ore type
Oxide (WO_3)

Mineral resource
Mineral resource estimate information from NATC news release dated March 14, 2007.

33 029 000 tonnes grading 0.88% WO_3 indicated

11 857 000 tonnes grading 0.78% WO_3 inferred

HISTORY

The Mactung deposit was originally staked for Amax in 1962. Periodic exploration on the property from 1963 through to 1980 included 38 320 m of surface and underground diamond drilling, construction of an access road to the North Canol road and 1217 m of underground drifting and cross-cutting. Continuing into the 1980s, studies relating to environmental issues, including examination of local flora and fauna, archaeology, geomorphology, air quality, water quality and soil studies, were completed.

Canadian Tungsten Mining Corporation acquired all of Amax's tungsten assets in the mid-1980s. In 1993, the property changed ownership to Canadian Tungsten Incorporated through company mergers. Aur Resource Inc. (Aur) purchased the Mactung property in 1994 and sold it to North American Tungsten Corporation Ltd. (NATC) in 1997 subject to a 4% Net Smelter Return. Effective January 31, 2005 the company entered into amended agreements with Aur on the royalty payable on both the CanTung and Mactung properties. The terms of the amendment to the Mactung Royalty Agreement are that Aur hereby grants to NATC the right and option to reduce the Mactung royalty from a 4% to a 1% net smelter return royalty interest, by paying to Aur Resources the amount of $100 000 by September 30, 2005; and by paying to Aur an additional $1 million by the earlier of March 30, 2015; and 60 days after the receipt of a water license issued in connection with any proposed development of the Properties. If NATC has not exercised the option by March 30, 2010, NATC must pay an additional $200 000 to Aur on or before March 30, 2010 in order to maintain its right to the Option. If NATC does not make such payment to Aur the Option will thereupon terminate. The Company paid Aur $100 000 on September 30, 2005 and the option remains in good standing.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

In 2005, the company continued to move towards an updated resource estimate. Work included the reconstruction of the Mactung electronic diamond-drill-hole database. Meetings with the local First Nations regarding development of Mactung commenced. EBA Engineering was contracted to conduct extensive baseline environmental studies at the Mactung property. These studies are part of an ongoing program to provide baseline environmental data necessary for mine permit applications. The company staked an additional 36 claims on the western boundary of the property and completed a 6000-m drilling program. In addition, the company also rehabilitated the 1973 adit and took 27 channel samples and a 70-tonne bulk sample. A weather monitoring station was also installed at the Mactung property.

In 2007, NATC completed 42 geotechnical drill holes at 23 locations totaling 225 m. The geotechnical drilling was conducted to test the geological foundations, to aid planning of potential placement for developmental infrastructure such as mill site, tailings ponds and an employee camp. Forty-two test pits were excavated in several areas in lieu of drilling with a total depth of 125 m.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Mactung deposit is covered by leases and claims in the Yukon, and leases in the NWT. The present ground position covers 9469 acres (3832 hectares), and comprises 38 leases and 77 mineral claims in the Yukon and eight leases in the NWT. Most of the mineral resources are located in the Yukon. The current portal is accessed from the NWT. The claims are not contiguous and none are patented.

Mactung is located on the Yukon/NWT border at latitude 63°17'N and 130°10'W, approximately 160 km northwest of the CanTung mine. The property is on the slopes of Mt. Allan, about 8 km northwest of MacMillan Pass, in the Selwyn mountain range. The Mactung deposit is located at an elevation of approximately 1900 m.

The Mactung deposit is accessible from the Canol Road, and is situated approximately 250 km from both Ross River to the southwest and Norman Wells to the northeast. The Canol road is open during the summer months when it is generally in good condition. An airstrip in the MacMillan Pass area is suitable for light aircraft. Another airstrip is located further east across the border in the NWT near the Tsichu River. From MacMillan Pass, it is approximately 11 km over a fairly rough road to the Mactung property.

Geology, minerology and ore reserves

Scheelite occurs in five separate skarn horizons formed from limy layers in a 300-m-thick sequence of Lower Cambrian phyllite, near the margin of a Cretaceous stock. The zones range in thickness from 15 to 60 m and average about 23 m. The rock is mineralized along a length of over 900 m, and over 300 m down-dip from the intrusive contact. The sequence dips gently south away from the stock and is disrupted by north- and east-trending block faults.

The two lower zones (A & B) consist of scheelite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, minor molybdenite and garnet in dark green diopside skarn, and grade better than 1% WO_3. The upper three zones (C, D and E) are generally lighter in colour with a lower sulphide mineral content and grade less than 1% WO_3.

An unroofed intrusion located south of the deposit may be responsible for the mineralizing fluids, rather than the Cirque Lake stock north of the deposit.

In 2007, Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. completed a gridded seam 2D model utilizing a kriged estimate to update the mineral resource estimates for the Mactung property. The current estimate for the deposit includes an indicated resource of 33 029 000 tonnes grading 0.88% WO_3 and an inferred resource of 11 857 000 tonnes grading 0.78% WO_3, both at a COG of 0.5% WO_3.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

MARG PROPERTY

Yukon Gold Corporation Inc.

Chief Executive Officer and Director: Paul Gorman

Corporate headquarters
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E-mail info@yukongoldcorp.com
Website *www.yukongoldcorp.com*

Stock symbol, YK(Toronto Stock Exchange)

PROJECT STATUS

Active exploration

Location
42 km northeast of Keno City

Ownership
Atna Resources Ltd., 66.7%
Comeco, 33.3%

Commodity
Copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold

Ore type
Sulphide

Mineral resource (as of July, 2007)
Indicated: 1.93 Mt grading 4.34% Zn, 2.28% Pb, 1.84% Cu, 56.66 g/t Ag, 0.90 g/t Au (COG of 0.5% Cu)

Inferred: 6.3 Mt grading 4.22% Zn, 2.09% Pb, 1.55% Cu, 50.62 g/t Ag, 0.72 g/t Au (COG of 0.5% Cu)

Mining method
Not determined

Processing method
Conventional milling

HISTORY

The Marg property was first staked by Canadian Superior Exploration Ltd. in 1965 on a GSC stream sediment anomaly, and explored with soil sampling, mapping and hand trenching in 1965 and 1966 in a joint venture with United Keno Hill Mines Limited. Canadian Superior performed additional trenching and detailed geochemistry in 1967.

The property was restaked as Flash in July, 1977 by Mountaineer Mines Limited and Welcome North Mines Limited, and as Tudl in 1982 by ZX Joint Venture (Chevron, SMD Mining and Enterprise Exploration Limited), which explored with mapping, geochem sampling and trenching in 1982 and 1984. In 1986, All North Resources Ltd. optioned a 66 2/3% interest in the property and performed soil sampling, hand trenching and VLF, magnetic, Max-Min and IP surveys. The remaining 33 1/3% interest is held by SMD Mining, which changed its name to Cameco in 1989.

NDU Resources Ltd. bought the All-North interest in 1987. It staked additional claims and explored by prospecting, mapping, Max-Min and pulse-EM surveys, airstrip construction, road building and 6037.5 m of diamond drilling (33 holes in 1988). Exploration in 1989 consisted of mapping, VLF, magnetic and pulse-EM geochemical surveys and five drill holes. NDU added more Marg claims in 1990 and drilled ten holes totalling 4119.4 m.

NDU conducted an exploration and 26-hole drilling program on the property during 1996. Two drills were working on the property. One drill extended reserves on the D horizon and underlying A, B, and C horizons. The second drill explored targets elsewhere on the property.

Diamond drilling in 1996 increased the area of previously defined mineralization to more than double. The results demonstrate remarkable lateral continuity over a 1200 m strike length and up to 700 m down-dip.

Surface exploration drilling consisting of seven holes was completed in early August, 1997. Core samples were sent for metallurgical testing.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

NDU Resources Ltd. was merged with United Keno Hill Mines in April, 1998. United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. had to relinquish its interest in the Marg property to a private company as the result of a judgement against UKHM. Atna Resources Ltd. purchased a 2/3 majority interest in the Marg property from the private company for $250 000 in February, 2000, and carried out core re-logging, mapping and prospecting during the 2000 field season. Cameco Corporation owned the remaining 1/3 interest. No work has been carried out on the Marg property since 2001.

In September, 2004, Atna purchased Cameco's interest in the property, consolidating a 100% interest under Atna's sole ownership.

In March, 2005, Yukon Gold Corporation entered into a purchase agreement for the property. Terms are that Yukon Gold must pay Atna CDN$600 000 and issue 400 000 common shares by December 12, 2008. Yukon Gold must also pay an additional CDN$1 million in cash or common shares upon the commencement of commercial production on the property.

In December, 2005 the company completed drilling four holes, all of which intersected mineralization. The largest intersection was encountered in hole 85 which returned 6.12 m grading 2.84% Cu, 2.38% Pb, 5.48% Zn, 0.55g/t Au and 48 g/t Ag.

In 2006, drilling again focused on expanding reserves on the property. Highlights included hole 93 which intersected 2.38 m of mineralization grading 11.29% Zn, 3.45% Cu, 4.45% Pb 1.41 g/t Au and 102.1 g/t Ag. The company also completed an airborne (VTEM) geophysical survey over the property.

In 2007, 3300 m of drilling was completed.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Marg property is located 42 km northeast of Keno City and 80 km northeast of Mayo. The property consists of 402 claim units, covering 8403 hectares.

A 380-m-long airstrip allows fixed wing access to the property by small aircraft. A winter road to within 5 km of the property was constructed in 1996, but has yet to be used.

Geology, mineralogy and ore reserves

The Marg deposit consists of four stacked massive sulphide lenses hosted by Devono-Mississippian felsic metavolcanic rocks. From bottom to top, the sulphide lenses are designated A, B, C and D, with the upper, or D zone, being the most continuous, and also the thickest (up to 23 m). The sulphide lenses strike east-northeast, dip southeast, and are elongated in a down-dip direction. Along strike, they grade into massive carbonate. The lenses average 6.1 m in thickness, but can be up to 23 m thick.

As of December, 1997, mineralized material, as calculated by Franzen Engineering Ltd., is estimated to be 5.5 million tonnes at an average grade of 1.76% Cu, 2.46% Pb, 4.6% Zn, 0.29 oz./ton (9.9 g/t) Au and 1.8 oz./ton (62 g/t) Ag. The nearby Blende deposit hosts a drill-indicated resource of 21 495 000 tonnes of material amenable to open-pit mining with an average grade of 3.04% Zn, 2.79% Pb and 1.6 oz./ton (55 g/t) Ag.

A new study by Archer Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited & Giroux Consultants Ltd. (Archer Cathro/Giroux), completed in July, 2007, reported the resource estimates at 0.5% and 1.00% copper cut-offs. The following table compares these figures to the previous estimate in a 43-101 compliant report by Peter Holbek in March, 2005.

	Archer Cathro/Giroux		Holbek	% change in resources	
Cut-Off	0.5% Cu	1.00% Cu	CDN$40 NSR	0.5% Cu	1.00% Cu
Indicated Tonnes	1 930 000	1 720 000	4 646 200	-58.5%	-62.9%
Cu (%)	1.84	1.97	1.80		
Zn (%)	4.34	4.59	4.77		
Pb (%)	2.28	2.40	2.57		
Ag (g/t)	56.66	59.72	65		
Au (g/t)	0.90	0.95	0.99		
Inferred Tonnes	6 300 000	4 800 000	880 800	+615%	+445%
Cu (%)	1.55	1.81	1.55		
Zn (%)	4.22	4.64	3.75		
Pb (%)	2.09	2.28	1.90		
Ag (g/t)	50.62	54.47	50.42		
Au (g/t)	0.72	0.77	0.95		

Exploration and production plans

The deposit is partly open to expansion along strike and down dip. Very minor work has taken place outside the deposit area on this very large property. The Jane zone, a sulphide occurrence within the same host rocks 6 km from the Marg deposit, points to excellent potential for additional discoveries. Some regional drilling was undertaken in 2007.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

MINTO PROPERTY

Sherwood Copper Corp.

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Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2T6

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Fax (604) 689-5041
Website *www.sherwoodcopper.com*

Stock symbol, SWC (Toronto Venture Exchange)

PROJECT STATUS

In commercial production as of October 1, 2007

Location
240 km northwest of Whitehorse

Ownership
Sherwood Copper Corporation

Commodities
Copper, silver, gold

Ore type
Sulphide

Mineral resource - Main zone (report by Hatch, July, 2006)
9 060 000 tonnes measured and indicated (assuming a COG of 0.5% Cu)

Copper: 1.78 %

Silver: 7.33 g/t

Gold: 0.62 g/t

Mineable reserves - Area 2 (report by Lions Gate Geological Consulting Inc, February, 2007)
7 600 000 million tonnes

Copper: 1.26%

Gold: 0.48 g/t

Mining method
Year-round open-pit

Mine life
6 years; 7.2 year mill-life to process stockpile.

Employees
100+

Power
24.6 million kilowatt-hours (kWh) for year 1 and 32.5 million kWh for year 2 and beyond - diesel generation at the mine. Planned hookup to Carmacks-Pelly Crossing line, fourth quarter, 2008

HISTORY

Anomalous copper concentrations were first detected during a program of stream sediment sampling in the Minto area in 1970. In 1971, the Minto claim group was staked by Asarco Inc./Silver Standard Mines Ltd., and the DEF claim group was staked to the north of, and adjoining, the Minto claim group by an exploration consortium managed by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. Both properties were explored from 1972 to 1974. A feasibility study was completed under the joint direction of Asarco Inc. and United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. in 1976, but the project did not proceed due to poor indicated financial returns. Drill programs were conducted in 1984 and 1985 by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. The UKHM holdings were later acquired by Falconbridge Limited.

Teck Corp. and Asarco each sold their interest in the Minto claims to Minto Explorations for shares in the company, and provided initial working capital of $375 000 by purchasing further shares. An agreement was signed with Falconbridge Ltd. for the acquisition of

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

the DEF claims and leases in June, 1993. Falconbridge retained the right to repurchase the claims from Minto at a later date. A detailed feasibility study for the Minto project was completed in 1995.

In October, 2004, Minto Exploration reached an agreement with Asarco and Falconbridge for the sale of all shares of the company.

In March 2005, Sherwood Mining Corporation made a successful take-over offer for Minto Exploration Ltd., and consolidated ownership of the Minto project. Sherwood Mining changed its name to Sherwood Copper Corporation in September, 2005 and completed another feasibility study in July, 2006.

DEVELOPMENT

Construction and development from 1996 to 2000 included building a mine access road and bridge; preparing sites for a permanent camp and mill; and the purchase of two mills. The permitting process for the Minto project was completed during this time, with the granting of a Type A Water Use License in 1998 and a production license in 1999, after which, construction commenced. Construction was suspended as a result of depressed copper prices after expenditures of approximately $10-million. Limited care and maintenance work was carried out in 2001 and 2002.

Following acquisition of the Minto Project in 2005, Sherwood Copper Corp proceeded to re-drill the deposit to modern reserve standards. In September, 2005, Sherwood Copper was granted a 10-year extension of the Type A water licence for its Minto project, and was granted an amendment to its quartz mining license in January 2007, extending the expiry date to June 30, 2016.

Civil construction work began at the Minto site in 2006, with rehabilitation of the airstrip and its access road, construction of access roads to waste dumps, site preparation work for the camp expansion and fuel tank farm, construction of the water management facilities and provision of office facilities.

The Detailed Feasibility Study prepared by Hatch Ltd. in July, 2006 re-evaluated the development of the Minto project, and incorporated several changes to previous designs. Most significant among the changes are accelerated pre-stripping to access high grades sooner, boosting near-term production, expansion of the mill by more than 50% during the first year of operations, and stockpiling of all low-grade (less than 1% copper) material during the first six years of operations in order to maintain head grades in the 2.5% Cu range.

The Measured and Indicated 43-101-compliant resource for the Minto Main zone reported in the August, 2006 feasibility study is ~9.06 Mt grading 1.78% Cu and 0.62 g/t Au at a 0.5% Cu cutoff. Extensive drilling in 2005 and 2006 allowed sufficient drill coverage to support the use of only newer drilling (1993 and later) assays for estimating gold grades in the resource calculation.

Sherwood Copper released a 43-101 resource calculation for Area 2 (located immediately south of the Minto Main deposit) in February, 2007. The measured and indicated resource for Area 2 comprises 3.8 million tonnes at an average grade of 1.80% Cu and 0.74g/t Au at a 1.0% Cu cut-off within a larger measured and indicated resource of 7.6 million tonnes at an average grade of 1.26% Cu and 0.48 g/t Au using a 0.5% Cu cut-off grade. This estimate incorporates the results of 92 drill holes; 79 completed by Sherwood in 2006 and 13 completed by previous operators, and will form the basis of a Preliminary Feasibility Study for Area 2. The Area 2 resource remains open to further expansion, which could significantly extend the operating life of the Minto mine.

The prefeasibility study for Area 2, being undertaken by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., will accommodate the following recent developments: 1) conversion of a portion of the Area 2 resource to reserves; 2) improved geotechnical information enhancing pit optimization; 3) conversion of the mine-planning model to a net smelter return (NSR) basis; 4) increased mill throughput; 5) provision of grid power; and, 6) update of the Minto mine cost assumptions based on actual contract terms for services and supplies.

In September, 2007, Sherwood Copper announced that phase 1 construction of the Minto mine had been completed ahead of schedule and essentially on budget. The August, 2006 feasibility study reported capital costs of $98.1 million for the phase 1 construction of the Minto mine, including contingencies and owner costs; actual costs totalled $100.2-million or just 2 % over the feasibility budget. Commercial production was attained on October 1, 2007.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Sherwood Copper Corp. officially opened the Minto mine on October 11, 2007, the first hard rock mine in the Yukon Territory since the Brewery Creek mine closed in 2002. The Minto mine is an open-pit mining operation with conventional crushing, grinding, and flotation to produce copper concentrates with significant gold and silver credits.

The Minto property is located approximately 240 km northwest of Whitehorse, on the west side of the Yukon River. The orebody is located in the upper reaches of the Minto Creek watershed, approximately 10 km upstream of the Yukon River confluence, at an elevation of 2660 to 2900 feet (811 to 884 m). Access is by barge across the Yukon River in summer (ice road in winter) from Minto Landing, then via road.

The Minto project currently employs 100+people. The Minto project is situated on traditional Selkirk First Nation land. The Selkirk First Nation selected an area surrounding the property as Category A Settlement Land under an agreement negotiated with the Government of Canada and the Government of the Yukon. The title to the mining claims and leases and the access road right-of-way held by Minto Explorations Ltd. are protected under the Umbrella Final Agreement and the Selkirk First Nation Final Agreement, respectively. A comprehensive cooperation agreement was signed between Selkirk First Nation and Minto Explorations Ltd. in September, 1997, and the First Nation continues to support the project.

Geology, mineralogy and ore reserves

The Minto deposit is hosted in a flat-lying, tablular zone of foliated biotite granodiorite and quartzofeldspathic gneisses enclosed in the Jurassic Klotassin granodiorite. The main zone mineralization forms a flat-lying oblate body approximately 335 m long in a north-south direction by 244 m wide in an east-west direction that varies in thickness form 6 m to 60 m but averages 30 m thick. The limits of the deposit are established by grade of the mineralization except along the north side where it is cut off by the DEF fault.

Gradient-array induced-polarization (GAIP) surveys in 2006 and 2007 over the Minto property produced chargeability anomalies coincident with known areas of mineralization. A new style of copper-gold mineralization in the new Airstrip-Copper Keel area is coincident with the edge of the largest of the anomalies from the 2006 survey, and is dominated by chalcocite as opposed to the more typical bornite-chalcopyrite mineralization found in the main Minto and Area 2 deposits.

The measured and indicated 43-101-compliant resource for the Minto Main zone reported in the August, 2006 feasibility study is ~9.06 Mt grading 1.78% Cu and 0.62 g/t Au at a 0.5% Cu cut-off grade. The measured and indicated resource for Area 2 as reported February, 2007 comprises 3.8 million tonnes at an average grade of 1.80% Cu and 0.74 g/t Au at a 1.0% Cu cut-off within a larger measured and indicated resource of 7.6 million tonnes at an average grade of 1.26% Cu and 0.48 g/t Au using a 0.5% Cu cut-off grade.

Mine details

The deposit is being developed as an open pit to produce a total of 5.9 million tonnes (Mt) of ore and 40.0 Mt of waste over a six-year mine operating life, with an additional 1.2 years of processing low-grade stockpiles. The overall stripping ratio is 6.7:1 (waste:ore). The life-of-mine metal production is estimated to be 268.7 million pounds (121.9 million kg) of copper, 112,825 ounces (3 198 530 g) of gold and 1.63 million ounces (46.2 million g) of silver contained in concentrates. The mine plan has been optimized to access the high-grade ore first; the lower grade material and partially oxidized material will be stockpiled for later years, while the completely oxidized material will be sent to the waste dump. As a result, the life-of-mill is 7.2 years, since the lower grade material that is stockpiled over the first six years will be processed in the last 1.2 years.

In May 2007, the Yukon Utilities Board approved a power purchase agreement between Sherwood's subsidiary Minto Explorations Ltd. and Yukon Energy Corporation. As a result, the Minto mine should have access to grid power by the end of 2008, significantly reducing mine operating costs.

Production

Sherwood produced its first copper-gold concentrates at Minto mine in May, 2007 and began regular shipments of copper-gold concentrates to the port of Skagway, Alaska in July, 2007. The first concentrate shipment, comprising up to 6000 dry tonnes of concentrates, is scheduled to depart Alaska for smelters in Asia in October, 2007. The Skagway ore terminal is being refurbished under an agreement with the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Agency.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

During the month of September, 2007, mill throughput averaged approximately 1500 tonnes with 98% availability, but exceeded design capacity of 1563 tonnes per day for extended periods during the month. Mill copper recoveries were greater than 92 % in late September/early October. Copper concentrate grades averaged 35% for the month of September.

Phase 2 mill expansion is underway and slated for completion before the end of 2007 at a cost of approximately $16 million. The expansion will take daily mill throughput from the current design of 1563 metric tonnes per day to 2400 tonnes per day. Phase 3 mill expansion will increase output to roughly 3300 to 3500 tonnes per day. Additional tailings capacity would also be required to achieve this throughput. A phase 3 mill expansion is the subject of an independent pre-feasibility study currently being undertaken.

Sherwood Copper Corp. completed the commissioning process and declared commercial production of the Minto mine as of October 1, 2007.

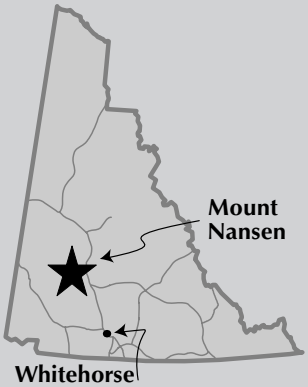
Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

MOUNT NANSEN PROPERTY

BYG Natural Resources Inc.

PROJECT STATUS

Federal government is maintaining mine site



Location
60 km west of Carmacks

Commodity
Gold, silver

Ore type
Sulphide

Geological reserves (not considered NI 43-101 compliant)

Brown-McDade zone
Underground resource: 193 706 tonnes grading 14.47 g/t Au and 100 g/t Ag

Flex zone
Indicated oxide resource: 69 977 tonnes grading 6 g/t Au and 234 g/t Ag
Inferred oxide resource: 38 615 tonnes grading 5.8 g/t Au and 333 g/t Ag

Webber zone
Not defined resource of 58 524 tonnes grading 10.9 g/t Au and 611 g/t Ag

Huestis vein
Not defined resource of 85 727 tonnes grading 14 g/t Au and 283 g/t Ag

HISTORY

Placer gold was originally discovered on Nansen Creek in 1899. The first recorded lode gold discovery on the current Mount Nansen property was made by prospectors Brown and McDade in 1943.

The first underground work was conducted on the Brown-McDade zone in 1947 by the Spud Huestis Syndicate. After a few years of mine development, mapping, surface trenching and sampling, the property remained inactive until 1962 when the Mount Nansen Syndicate acquired the Brown-McDade, Webber and Huestis deposits and conducted additional exploration. Mount Nansen Mines Ltd. was acquired by Peso Silver Mines Ltd. which conducted exploration over the next three years on all three deposits. A 270-tonne/day flotation mill was constructed during 1967-68. A total of 14 500 tonnes of development muck produced during 1967-68 had an estimated average grade of 7.8 g/t Au and 162 g/t Ag, while mill feed of 5236 tonnes produced from stopes during 1969 had an estimated average grade of 11.7 g/t Au and 282 g/t Ag. Low gold recovery rates, estimated at 60% to 65%, led to the mine closure in April, 1969. In late 1975, a total of 5450 tonnes at an estimated grade of 16.8 g/t Au and 248.8 g/t Ag was produced from the Huestis deposit and processed during May, 1976, but the mine once again shut down shortly after. As of 1976, over 4572 m of underground development was completed on the three veins. Approximately 22 680 tonnes of ore were treated in the flotation mill in 1975 and 1976.

In 1984, BYG Natural Resources Inc. (BYG) acquired the properties and combined them with additional claims to form the current property. BYG and Chevron Minerals Ltd. carried out an exploration program from 1985 to 1987. Over $5 million was expended on geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys, trenching, 2605 m of diamond drilling (41 holes) and 1283 m of rotary percussion drilling (17 holes). During 1988, BYG continued exploring on its own by carrying out surface trenching and 85 holes (5397 m) of diamond drilling. A previously unrecognized near-surface oxide zone was discovered and the underground sulphide reserves were expanded. Metallurgical testing, mill flow sheet designs, tailings disposal and environmental impacts were studied at this time, and commercial gold production began on January 1, 1997. Production continued intermittently until February, 1999, when all mining and operations ceased.

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Between 1994 and 1997, BYG conducted exploration consisting of diamond drilling on the following zones: Brown-McDade and Flex (990 m, 12 holes in 1994), Flex and Huestis (1490 m, 21 holes in 1995), Webber and Flex (780 m, 10 holes in 1996) and Vince vein (745 m, 9 holes in 1997). During 1997, a program of overburden stripping and excavator trenching was completed on the Flex zone. During 1998, a further 16 holes (1092 m) were drilled on the Flex zone.

In May, 1999, BYG Natural Resources went into receivership (D. Manning and Associates) and was also convicted of violating its water license. In July, 1999, the federal government took over mine-site maintenance.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Mount Nansen mine is located 60 km west of the village of Carmacks, Yukon and is accessible by a gravel road from Carmacks to the minesite. The property consists of 257 mining claims and 30 mining leases covering an area of 53 km^2.

Geology, mineralogy and ore reserves

The Mount Nansen district is underlain by metamorphosed intrusive, sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. These rocks are intruded by Early Cretaceous felsic plutonic rocks and overlain by mid-Cretaceous Mount Nansen mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks and related sub-volcanic feldspar porphyry dykes and plugs.

The Mount Nansen property is host to four distinct gold deposits known as the Brown-McDade, Webber, Huestis and Flex zones. The zones are situated in a series of anastomosing veins in northwesterly trending faults or shear zones. The gold and silver mineralized structures consist of fault-shear-hosted veins and associated clay-rich and bleached alteration zones. The veins occur in a 2.5-km-wide corridor which has been traced over a strike length of 15 km. Clay-rich leach zones near the surface are underlain by blankets or lenses of gold-rich supergene ores.

Brown-McDade zone

The Brown-McDade zone lies at the southeasterly end of the belt. It is 55 m long by 200 m wide and consists of quartz veins and associated feldspar porphyry dykes. The oxide ore of the Brown-McDade was mined in a small open pit. A mineable open-pit reserve of 110 000 tonnes grading 12.33 g/t Au and 78 g/t Ag was outlined in the open pit, with an additional 80 000 tonnes of low-grade mineralized rock. Most of this was mined out by late 1998. Underground resources are estimated at 193 706 tonnes grading 14.47 g/t Au and 100 g/t Ag below the open pit.

Webber zone

A not defined diluted oxide resource of 58 524 tonnes grading 10.9 g/t Au and 611 g/t Ag has been established in the Webber deposit from extensive trenching, drilling and underground development.

Huestis vein

A not defined mineable sulphide resource of 85 727 tonnes grading 14 g/t Au and 283 g/t Ag have been defined on the Huestis vein by trenching, diamond drilling and detailed underground sampling. The ore is sulphide-rich and refractory.

Flex zone

A preliminary, shallow open-pit design encloses a calculated mineable (Indicated) resource of 69 977 tonnes grading 6.0 g/t Au and 234 g/t Ag and a geological (Inferred) resource of 38 615 tonnes grading 5.8 g/t Au and 333 g/t Ag.

Production

The initial capacity of the mill was 700 tonnes/day.

Gold production from surface oxide ores commenced during the week of October 18, 1996 and the company poured the first bar of gold on November 23, 1996. Commercial production began on January 1, 1997. The mill was established to process 700 tonnes/day; intended yearly production is 50,000 oz. (1.5 million g) Au. The gold was sold through Gerald Metals Inc.

In January, 1997, the company produced 2700 oz. (84 000 g) Au and 13,000 oz. (400 000 g) Ag. Ore throughput increased to 450 tonnes/day, which is 64% of design capacity. Recoveries averaged 88% and the head grade averaged 0.235 oz./ton (8.06 g/t) Au equivalent.

The unanticipated presence of clay-alteration minerals in the ore forced the daily milling rate down to less than 325 tonnes during the first nine months of operations. The problem was solved by installing a semi-autogenous grinding mill (SAG). Also, record rainfall aggravated existing difficulties milling the gold-rich, clay-altered ores and restricted capacity to 36%. The SAG mill was

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operational by the end of August, 1997. During July and August, 1997, the mill operated largely on stockpiled ores leaving the high-grade open-pit clay-altered ores to be mined and processed when the SAG mill became operational.

Unseasonably heavy rainfall created a water imbalance problem in late 1997. There was inadequate provision for run-off of the rainfall, which led to an environmental discharge danger. BYG engineered a water treatment system in the spring of 1997 by transporting facilities from the Canamax mine controlled by YGC. The treatment facility enabled the company to meet water quality discharge levels.

The mine restarted production at the end of January, 1998 and delivered its first gold and silver for sale in April, 1998. At first, production was limited to 50% of the mill's 700 tonne/day capacity, then installation of new pumping facilities allowed the mill to operate at full capacity. BYG estimated that it would be able to produce gold at an operational cost of $160/oz.

The company downsized in 1998 and carried out exploration and drilling programs to delineate additional oxide ore reserves on the Mount Nansen mine property, particularly on the nearby Flex zone. The mine shut down in the spring of 1999.

Total production in 1998
472 kg (15,190 oz.) Au • 1208 kg (38,849 oz.) Ag

Total production in 1999
15 500 tonnes at a grade of 7.5 g/t Au and 50 g/t Ag, or 116.2 kg (3738 oz.) Au and 775 kg (24,917 oz.) Ag

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MOUNT SKUKUM/SKUKUM CREEK/GODDELL PROPERTIES

Tagish Lake Gold Corp.

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Fax (604) 273-6488
E-mail investor@tagishgold.com
Website *www.tagishgold.com*

Stock symbol, TLG (Toronto Venture Exchange)

PROJECT STATUS

Preparing feasibility study

Location
40 km west of Carcross

Ownership
Tagish Lake Gold Corp.

Commodity
Gold, silver

Ore type
Mount Skukum: quartz-carbonate

Skukum Creek: quartz-sulphide

Goddell: breccia

Resource estimates

Mount Skukum	109 200 tonnes indicated	13.4 g/t Au
Skukum Creek (Rainbow and Kuhn zones)	1 066 000 tonnes measured	6.4 g/t Au, 187 g/t Ag
	206 000 tonnes inferred	6.8 g/t Au and 155 g/t silver
Goddell (P.D. Zone)*	360 000 tonnes indicated	10.3 g/t Au
	310 000 tonnes inferred	8.8 g/t Au

*Resource Report Update, Minetech International Ltd. (August, 2007) using 4 g/t cut-off **

Mining method
Underground

Processing method
Conventional mill, 365 days per year

Power
on-site diesel generation

HISTORY

The Wheaton River area first received attention in the early 1890s when prospectors discovered gold-bearing quartz-stibnite veins. With the completion of the White Pass and Yukon Route Railroad in 1903, the area became more accessible to prospecting and numerous other gold and silver occurrences were located between that year and 1906. Stibnite mineralization was discovered approximately 11 km east of Mount Skukum at Goddell Gully in 1909, and in 1922, gold-silver mineralization was discovered on the southeast side of Skukum Creek approximately 5.3 km southeast of Mount Skukum.

Exploration activity slowed with the beginning of World War I and did not resume until the 1960s when activity increased and stibnite veins in the Goddell Gully, Becker-Cochrane, Wheaton River and Skukum Creek areas were re-examined. During the 1970s, most of the exploration activity in the Wheaton River District was carried out in search of copper, molybdenum and uranium.

In 1981, exploration activity peaked in the Wheaton River District due to an increase in the price of gold and the discovery of gold-bearing quartz-carbonate veins in the Mount Skukum volcanic complex by AGIP. The project became the site of the Mount Skukum gold mine which,

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from 1986 to 1988, mined 223 439 tonnes of ore and recovered 77,796 oz. (2 419 700 g) Au by underground methods. In 1986, Omni Resources Inc. reported geological reserves of 745 000 tonnes grading 7.9 g/t Au and 305 g/t Ag on their Skukum Creek property. From 1985 to 1988, Berglynn Resources Inc. carried out an exploration program on the Goddell Gully property located at the southeast corner of the Mount Skukum property and adjoining ground held by Omni Resources Inc. This program led to the intersection of high-grade gold mineralization in drill core. The Omni, Berglynn and Mount Skukum gold mine properties were dormant from 1991 to the mid-1990s.

Omni Resources completed a drill program on the Goddell gold project in 1995. The 5-hole, 2820-m diamond-drill program confirmed a large, well mineralized shear zone. The shear zone is open to extension in depth and length. Omni Resources completed a 620-m decline in December, 1996 at the Goddell shear zone. The Goddell shear zone was acquired from Arkona Resources Inc. and 276 Taurus Ventures. In April, 1996, Omni Resources entered into an agreement with Trumpeter Yukon Gold whereby Trumpeter would finance Omni through equity over one year to earn a 50% joint interest in Omni's holdings. The agreement further provided the opportunity for Trumpeter to enter into a 50/50 joint venture with Omni on the Mount Skukum properties.

During 2000, the two companies, Omni Resources Inc. and Trumpeter Yukon Gold Inc., merged into Tagish Lake Gold Corp. (TLGC), which now holds 100% of the interest in the property.

The Skukum Creek deposit was drilled by Tagish Lake Gold Corp. in 2001. Based on the drill results and the resampling of historical holes, three new zones have been identified. All three zones could be mined from the existing underground workings.

During 2002, underground workings were rehabilitated and a program of 2500 m of diamond drilling was undertaken, primarily on the Rainbow Zone. In 2003, the company extended the underground workings to provide a platform for diamond drilling. An independent technical report released in June, 2003 significantly upgraded the resources of the property.

During 2004, the company commissioned a preliminary feasibility report examining alternative scenarios for production from the Skukum Creek deposit and carried out diamond drilling on the Goddell deposit. The Preliminary Feasibility Report was released March, 2004. Included as part of the study was the examination of the mineral processing aspects of the project, including rehabilitation of the existing mill and upgrading it to a capacity of 300 000 tonnes/year, as well as the review of electrical energy options and requirements for environmental assessment. The Feasibility Report was updated in December, 2005 to revise Capital and Operating Costs in light of changes in prices for such items as steel and fuel as well as changes in the exchange rate.

In 2005, diamond drilling (14 holes) through the Rainbow 2 and Berg Zones was carried out at Skukum Creek.

In 2006, 330 m of drifting along, and 6500 m of diamond drilling (72 holes) through the Rainbow 2 and Berg Zones was carried out.

Tagish Lake Gold Corp. received its metallurgical report on process tests for the Rainbow Zone in November, 2006. Results indicated that a gold recovery of approximately 96% into a bulk sulphide concentrate can be expected and approximately 88% of the silver would be recovered. Cyanidation of the bulk flotation concentrate gave variable results, with recoveries up to 90% for gold and 87% for silver (of the metal in the concentrate). Overall process recoveries (flotation plus cyanidation) were therefore approximately 86% for gold and 77% for silver. The test program confirmed that flotation of a bulk concentrate, followed by leaching, is the process method of choice, but improvements can be expected through optimization of test conditions.

In January, 2007, Carcross/Tagish First Nation (CTFN) and Tagish Lake Gold Corp. (TLGC) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) covering the values, principles and shared interests of the CTFN and TLGC. These will be incorporated into a Development Agreement to guide the relationship between the CTFN and TLGC, as the Company moves to production. CTFN supports mining in its traditional territory that adheres to the values, interests and principles of CTFN. The MOU provides a basis for participation by the CTFN in project activities as well as stewardship of the land. Opportunities for the CTFN on the Skukum property include employment, training and service contracts.

In April 2007, TLGC awarded a contract for a mini pilotplant test on a bulk sample from the Rainbow zone at Skukum Creek. The objective of this program is to provide sufficient concentrate for testing to establish the process parameters and design of the leach circuit for the plant.

The program will also include testing on samples from the Rainbow Two zone and the newly discovered Berg zone to confirm that the selected process route is appropriate for these zones.

Extension of the underground workings on the Rainbow Two and Berg zones at Skukum Creek were the focus of the drill program in 2007. Crosscuts were driven to provide the platform for drilling the upward and downward extensions of the Rainbow Two and Berg zones.

On August 29, 2007, TLGC announced measured and indicated resources at Skukum Creek to be 1 066 000 tonnes at 6.4 g/t Au and 187 g/t Ag and the inferred resources are 206 000 tonnes at 6.8 g/t Au and 155 g/t Ag, both at a 4 g/t Au cut-off grade. All of the zones at Skukum Creek remain open. Another 5000m drilling program will be undertaken from the drill cross-cuts driven as part of the current underground work program. The resource estimate for the Skukum Creek deposit provides the basis for a feasibility study presently being prepared by Genivar. The data from the Rainbow Two and the newly discovered Berg zones will be incorporated in the report. The Definitive Feasibility report, expected to be complete by late 2007, will provide information for production permits, and debt financing for construction.

Work on the Environmental Assessment report is well underway and TLGC expects to initiate permitting for production late in 2007. Mineral process testing and a draft technical report on feasibility are nearing completion. Systematic sampling of the drifts on the Rainbow Two and Berg zones are nearing completion. The surface preparation work for the new portal at the 1100 m elevation is also essentially complete, with a rock face established for the adit.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Skukum gold-silver property, located 80 km southwest of Whitehorse, Yukon, consists of two deposits with resources. These are the Skukum Creek deposit, containing the majority of the resources and the Goddell Gully deposit. The Mt Skukum deposit, northwest of the Skukum Creek deposit, was formerly mined. All three deposits have underground workings (exploration and/or production) with portal access. The Skukum property consists of 985 full or fractional Quartz Mining claims and three Crown Grants that cover an area of 171 km^2.

Mount Skukum deposit

Mineralization on the Mount Skukum property consists of gold within epithermal quartz-carbonate veins hosted in an Eocene volcanic caldera complex. Underground mine production began on the Main Cirque body in 1986, at a rate of 300 tonnes/day and continued until August, 1988, when that orebody was exhausted. Approximately 223 400 tonnes of ore were mined and 77,796 oz. (2 419 700 g) Au were recovered. The mineral processing facility remains on site. It is a conventional Merril-Crowe crushing, grinding, cyanidation, zinc precipitation circuit with cyanide destruction using the Inco SO_2 system. It is estimated that about 98 885 tonnes of oxide ore grading 14.75 g/t Au remain at the Lake Zone. There has been no development on Mount Skukum since 1989.

Skukum Creek deposit

The Skukum Creek property was originally staked in 1922 and obtained by Omni Resources in 1984. Exploration and development proceeded quickly on the property from 1985 to 1988. The program, financed largely through flow-through share funding, included more than 24 000 m of surface and underground diamond drilling and 2200 m of underground development on the 1300 and 1350 levels.

The Skukum Creek deposit is located 5.25 km southeast of Mt. Skukum, and lies immediately to the southeast of the Eocene Mt. Skukum volcanic complex on the south side of Skukum Creek. It is a structurally controlled, polymetallic gold-silver deposit hosted in mid-Cretaceous granodiorites, quartz monzonites and granites of the Coast Plutonic Belt. The rocks are leucocratic, medium- to coarse-grained and may be porphyritic.

Rhyolite and andesite dykes have intruded the granitoids along faults, contacts and other zones of weakness. The rhyolite dykes are aphanitic to porphyritic, flow-banded and locally spherulitic and auto-brecciated. The andesites are fine-grained to porphyritic.

Six mineralized zones have been identified on the property. They occur in faults and/or shears associated with the northeast-trending Berney Creek fault. The two principal zones are Rainbow and Kuhn. The Rainbow zone has a strike length of 265 m, extends 360 m down dip from surface, with intercepts of up to 49.2 g/t Au and 528.7 g/t Ag over 10.7 m. The Kuhn zone has a strike length of 200 m and extends 350 m down dip from surface, with intercepts of up to 33.1 g/t Au and 202.3 g/t Ag over 8.6 m. Both zones are open along strike

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and at depth. The mineralized rock has been indicated by drilling to continue horizontally along strike.

Zones within the Skukum Creek deposit consist of polymetallic veins within fault zones. The fault zones pinch and swell, attaining widths of 1 to 10 m, although they may reach widths to 20 m. The veins are composed of quartz-sulphide minerals with carbonates, clay minerals and rare barite. The quartz-sulphide mineral veins commonly surround a rhyolite core. Strong propylitic and phyllic alteration is common adjacent to, and within, the veins.

Sulphide minerals including pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, stibnite, arsenopyrite, pyrargerite, tetrahedrite and argentite occur in stringers, bands and fine to coarse disseminations. Sulphide mineral content ranges from moderate to high. Native gold may also be present.

Goddell deposit

The Goddell Gully breccia deposit is named after the creek in which the showing was first found. It is located 10.5 km to the east of Mt. Skukum, and is a fault-controlled gold-antimony deposit hosted in mid-Cretaceous granodiorites. The main gold-bearing zone, the P.D. Zone, does not outcrop at surface.

Goddell Gully lies on the eastern margin of the Eocene Mt. Skukum volcanic complex. Cretaceous granodiorite is the dominant rock type present, and grades locally into quartz monzonite. The granitoids have been intruded by rhyolitic and andesitic dykes along faults, lithologic contacts and zones of weakness. Within the granodiorite, the Goddell fault strikes 90° to 110° and dips steeply to the south. On either side of the shear zone are intrusions of quartz feldspar porphyry dykes. Three bands of black breccia have been localized by shearing and brecciation. The black breccia consists of quartz monzonite, rhyolite, andesite and quartz veins. There appear to have been multiple episodes of rhyolitic and andesitic intrusion as well as faulting and hydrothermal alteration. Phyllic and argillitic alteration extends into the granitic wallrocks.

The easterly trending Goddell fault is the main structure, extending over 6 km. The other structures on the property follow a northeasterly trend, believed to be related to caldera collapse.

Exploration has focussed on known mineralized zones close to, and within, the shear zone. The zones consist of polymetallic veins, composed of sulphide minerals in a quartz-pyrite-calcite clay gouge. The Goddell Gully zone consists of multiple sub-parallel veins within a 50-m-wide zone of intense shearing, brecciation and alteration. Close to surface, stibnite pods form the dominant mineralized rock within the zone. Recent exploration has focussed on the P.D. zone, lying to the south of the Goddell fault, and the Becker-Cochrane zone lying 4 km east along strike of the fault.

The P.D. zone is located at depth, and appears to thicken with depth as compared to the sulphide breccia zones closer to surface. The P.D. zone has been explored over a 400-m strike length and a vertical extent of 170 m, with intercepts of up to 26.2 g/t Au over 11.1 m. The zone remains open in all directions.

Sulphide minerals present include pyrite, with minor stibnite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and jamesonite. Geochemically, there appears to be a good correlation between gold and arsenic.

NORTHERN DANCER (LOGTUNG) PROPERTY

Largo Resources

President and Chief Executive Officer: Mark Brennan

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Stock symbol, LGO (TSX Venture Exchange)

PROJECT STATUS

Active

Location
290 km east of Whitehorse

Ownership
Largo Resources

Commodity
Tungsten

Ore type
Oxide

Inferred Mineral Resources (Resource - 43-101 technical report May, 2007 (Snowdon Mining Industry Inc.)
242.0 million tonnes*

0.10% WO_3

0.047% MoS_2

*cut-off grade of 0.05 % WO_3

HISTORY

Mineralization was first noted by the Geological Survey of Canada in the early 1950s but the first claims were staked in September, 1976 as Log claims 1-138 (YA11210) by Bath 1976 Uranium Partnership (W.M. Bath Investments Ltd., Sicintine Mines Ltd. and several individuals), which performed limited mapping and sampling that year and formed a new company, Logtung Resources Ltd., to develop the property.

Amax Potash Ltd. tied on the Top claims 1-54 (YA11472) to the northwest in October, 1976, optioned the Logtung property, and between 1977 and 1981 they built a road, and explored with mapping, geochemical and induced-polarization surveys, 51 diamond-drill holes (11 628 m), 496 m of decline and drifts, a 15 000-tonne bulk sample and preliminary engineering, metallurgical and environmental studies. Logtung changed its name to Regional Resources Ltd. and W.M. Bath Investments changed to Petromin Resources Corporation in 1982 and Amax's interest was transferred to Canamax Resources Inc. in 1983.

Camamax dropped its interest in 1986 and the Log claims were transferred back to Logtung Resources in September, 1986. In December, 1992 the Barb and Log claims were transferred to 7188 Yukon Ltd.

In June, 1993, NDU Resources Ltd. entered into an option agreement with Regional to obtain a 50% interest in the Yukon portion of the property. The agreement required NDU to evaluate the gold potential of the deposit and surrounding area over a three-year period. In July and August, 1993, NDU conducted an exploration program which included prospecting, soil geochemical surveys and two diamond-drill holes totaling 234 m. NDU dropped its option at the end of 1993.

The Barb and Log claims covering the deposit began to lapse in early 1998. Nordac Resources Ltd. staked Dansar claims 1-6 (YB91322) in June, 1998. These claims covered the portion of the deposit located in the Yukon Territory. The company also staked claims in British Columbia to

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cover the portion of the deposit located in that province. During the summer of 1998 Nordac carried out a few prospecting traverses on the claims and began removing old drums which had been abandoned on the claims. In 2000, the company examined the beryl potential of the property and removed the remaining barrels.

In March, 2001 Nordac staked the Dansar claims 7-14 (YB93166). The company re-organized and changed its name to Strategic Metals Ltd. in June, 2001. Upon acquiring the Logtung property, Strategic Metals began digitizing all previous exploration data. In September, 2001 the company carried out a brief prospecting program to verify previous results. The company also staked Dansar claims 15-23 (YB93172). The digitizing program continued through 2002. In August, 2003 the company carried out a small prospecting and hand-trenching program, and undertook excavator trenching and road construction in 2004.

Largo optioned the Logtung property from Strategic Metals on April 10, 2006, renaming it Northern Dancer. In 2006, 17 diamond drill holes were completed (3995 m), 8 of which were designed to twin drill holes from the 1977 to 1980 Amax drilling program, and 9 of which were infill-drilling. Largo resurveyed all historic drill holes and surveyed the topography.

Largo began a scoping/metallurgical study (Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Inc./SGS) in February, 2007. The initial metallurgical phase of the work was designed to focus on mineralogical investigations, grindability, sulphide flotation, gravity separation and fluorspar flotation prior to flowsheet development for the Scoping Study.

In April, 2007 Largo Resources announced a 43-101 compliant Inferred mineral resource of 242.0 million tonnes at 0.10% WO_3 and 0.047% MoS_2 at a 0.05% WO_3cut-off grade, which includes higher grade molybdenum zone of 36.8 million tonnes of 0.085% MoS_2. The mineral resource estimate was generated using lithological, mineralogical, MoS_2 and WO_3 assay data from 70 drill holes totalling 15 503 m of drilling.

A 5000-m drill program in 2007 was undertaken to further define the limits of the higher grade tungsten and molybdenum zones outlined during the 2006 drill program. The program was designed to further define mineralization through a series of angled drill-hole fences across the deposit. Three drill rigs were running on the property. As well, the company channel-sampled on the higher grade tungsten zone, 300 m southwest of previous drilling, and completed preliminary pit modelling.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Northern Dancer property is located 290 km east of Whitehorse, and covers an area of approximately 1500 ha. The Northern Dancer deposit is one of the world's largest known tungsten-molybdenum porphyry systems. Currently there are 23 contiguous mineral claims in the Yukon and three tenures in British Columbia covering Northern Dancer. The property lies at an elevation of about 1371 m at camp, rising to approximately 1850 m at the highest point on the ridge above the camp. The area is accessible by a paved highway and a 12-km gravel access road.

A 43-101-compliant inferred mineral resource was announced in April, 2007: 242.0 million tonnes at 0.10% $WO_3$and 0.047% MoS_2 at a 0.05% WO_3 cut-off grade. Scoping and metallurgical studies are underway, and 2007 infill-drilling results are being incorporated into resource calculations to upgrade the resource.

Geology, mineralogy and ore reserves

the area is located in south-central Yukon near the border with British Columbia. The area is underlain by mafic to intermediate volcanic and epiclastic rocks assigned to the Klinkit Succession. Recent age dating by Mortensen and Gabites (2002) has resulted in a Pennsylvanian age date for the Klinkit Succession. Roots et al. have recently assigned the Klinkit Succession to the Yukon-Tanana Terrane.

The Klinkit Succession is intruded by a Triassic diorite stock flanked by numerous satellite dykes and a mid-Cretaceous monzonite stock accompanied by pegmatitic dyke swarms and a slightly younger but apparently comagmatic felsic dyke complex. Mineralization is hosted by an extensive, multi-episode vein system that is enriched in several metals, most notably tungsten and molybdenum. The vein system is centered on the felsic dyke complex. Approximately 95% of the mineralization occurs within veins and fractures; the remainder occurs as disseminations within the felsic dyke complex and skarn horizons. The veins crosscut all units and are believed to be genetically related to emplacement of the felsic dyke complex.

Tungsten and molybdenum mineralization are concentrated in two zones which partially overlap. In the

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core of the deposit, there is a higher grade molybdenum zone where molybdenite occurs within and adjacent to the felsic intrusion. Surrounding and partially overlapping the molybdenum zone is a much more extensive tungsten zone where scheelite occurs in northeast-trending sheeted quartz veins in skarn. This sheeted-quartz-vein zone extends for at least 500 m along strike, to a depth of at least 500 m and varies from at least 20 m to possibly more than 100 m in width. The zone dips near vertical and is open in all directions. Previous historical drilling did not adequately test the zone because the holes were all steeply inclined to vertical. The deposit, which has been tested by drilling for 750 m along strike, 500 m vertically and 600 m in width, remains open along strike to both the northeast and southwest as well as at depth.

The original mineralized showing found by the GSC consisted of blades of wolframite with purple fluorite, tourmaline, cosalite and beryl in a quartz vein cutting quartz monzonite. The main zone found nearby in 1976 consists of scheelite and molybdenite in a multi-stage stockwork vein system developed in a quartz-porphyry plug, and disseminated in a vein stockwork which cuts garnet-diopside skarn and hornfels peripheral to a fluorite-rich quartz monzonite stock cutting cherty banded argillite and quartzite of Pennsylvanian age. Three mineralized zones, called the BC, Central and Yukon have been investigated. The latter two zones are adjacent and cover a 915 m by 610 m area.

Mineralization is controlled by four superimposed stages of veining: (1) quartz-molybdenum along the north and west flanks of the stock; (2) quartz-pyrite-scheelite proximal to felsic dykes; (3) quartz-molybdenum in and near the felsic dykes; and (4) polymetallic sheeted veins. This deposit has many similarities to classic porphyry molybdenum deposits. The skarn minerals are incidental to the tungsten-molybdenum mineralization, which is almost totally confined to porphyry-style crackle breccia.

The 1998 prospecting program identified beryl in crushed material on the dumps from the underground development and in several narrow quartz veins on the periphery of the deposit. In 2000 the company collected a 20-kg composite sample of dump material to determine whether or not the dump contained economic amounts of beryl. Although the dump material was enriched in tungsten and molybdenum, the beryl content was low.

The 2001-2002 digitizing exercise allowed the company to plot all known geochemical results on a common 1:50 000-scale map. The results revealed that an area of strongly anomalous tungsten-in-soil values lies southwest of the defined deposit. Samples collected within the anomaly but outside of the deposit average 1577 ppm WO_3 compared to 240 ppm WO_3 from samples collected directly over the deposit. Further analysis of the data identified five areas (A-E) hosting sheeted veins and related pegmatite dykes, which may host economic quantities of tungsten and/or molybdenum. The bulk of the prospecting and hand-trenching was carried out in the vicinity of area 'C'. The best chip sample returned 10.33% WO_3, 0.13% MoS_2, 1.88% Bi and 8 ppm Be across 65 cm.

The Inferred mineral resource for the Logtung deposit as of April 2, 2007 was prepared by Snowden Mining Industry Consultants using a range of cut-off grades, and the resource estimate using a 0.05% WO_3 cut off grade is reported as 242 Mt at 0.10% WO_3 and 0.047% MoS_2. Although 0.05% WO_3 is a likely cut-off grade for this deposit, the actual cut-off grade has not been confirmed by the appropriate economic studies.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

RED MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

Tintina Mines Limited

President and Chief Executive Officer: Juan E. Rassmus

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Fax (416) 386-0019
E-mail Tintina@aol.com

Trading symbol, TTS (Toronto Venture Exchange)

PROJECT STATUS

Preparing a scoping study to confirm the economics of developing the property.

Location
80 km northeast of Whitehorse.

Ownership
Tintina Mines Limited

Commodities
Molybdenum

Ore type
Sulphide

Resource estimate
Total Inferred resource of 187.3 million tonnes grading 0.167% MoS_2 including 21.3 million tonnes grading 0.29% MoS_2 within a high-grade core

HISTORY

The area was first explored for silver-lead veins as far back as 1915. The property was first staked as the Fox claims by Boswell River Mines in 1967. Work in 1967 included an airborne magnetic, EM and radiometric survey. In 1968, Boswell followed up with a soil geochemical survey, and built a tote trail from the South Canol road and drilled 16 diamond drill holes (3126 m) in 1969.

Boswell's property was fringe staked in 1969 by Northwest Explorers Limited (NW claims) and McGregor Telephone & Power Construction Company Ltd. (Mac claims), both of which performed geochemical surveys that year. The NW group was further investigated during 1971 by Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas Company Limited. The Fox group was restaked in November of 1971 by J.B. O'Neill as Habitant claims. Some geological work was conducted on the property but the property was allowed to lapse. The porphyry occurrence was staked once again in June of 1975 by R.G. Hilker as the Bug claims. Tintina Silver Mines Ltd. optioned the property in 1975 and performed mapping and hand trenching in 1976, before entering a joint venture in late 1977 with Amoco Canadian Petroleum Company Ltd.. Amoco enlarged the property and explored with an induced-polarization survey in 1978 and drilled 32 holes (21 391 m) in 1978-1982 to earn a 50% interest. Tintina Silver's 50% interest was transferred to Tintina Mines Ltd. in June, 1991. Several Bug, SM and Gub claims were transferred to Tintina Mines Ltd. in November, 1993.

In August 1993, Amoco Canada Petroleum's 50% interest was purchased by Tintina Mines Limited and in the summer of 1995, Tintina Silver resampled selected sections of diamond drill core. No further activity was reported until 2006, when Tintina conducted a soil and summary survey over 60 km of proposed access route from the South Canol road to the deposit site.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Red Mountain porphyry molybdenum property is located approximately 80 km northeast of Whitehorse on NTS 105C/13. The property is accessible by helicopter from Whitehorse and consists of 208 claims.

Geology, minerology and ore reserves

In typical porphyry style, molybdenite, with or without pyrite, is contained within a quartz stockwork cutting an oval-shaped 1450- x 650-m Late Cretaceous quartz-monzonite porphyry stock and in fractures within adjacent Paleozoic argillaceous sedimentary rocks.

The porphyry stock is complex and multi-stage with a classical concentric alteration pattern. It is cut by a barren, post-mineral, quartz-eye diorite stock which also trends east and dips to the south. The mineralized zone is at least 1500 m by 425 m in area, extends to a depth of more than 1125 m, and is badly segmented by barren sills and/or dykes associated with the diorite stock. The MoS_2 grades are zoned outward around a richer core.

Most of the Amoco drill holes bottomed in mineralization. Resources at the end of 1982, as calculated by D.W. Asbury, were total inferred resources of 187.3 million tonnes grading 0.167% MoS_2 (using a 0.10% MoS_2 cutoff), including 21.3 million tonnes grading 0.293% MoS_2 (using a 0.25% cut-off) within a high-grade core of the deposit. These resources are not considered to be NI 43-101 compliant as they were calculated prior to the implementation of current reporting rules and have not yet been recalculated.

Future plans

Work on the proposed access route has resulted in completion of a preliminary haul-road design and the identification and suitability evaluation of a road for construction purposes. Further sample analysis is now anticipated and final road design work will be completed prior to possible permitting for the construction of an all-weather road. Golder and Associates Ltd. has been engaged to prepare a scoping study on the Red Mountain deposit, and work on the study is in process. Golder representatives have also been involved by conducting a site visit, reviewing historic data and outlining preliminary generic mine and process design options, which will form the basis for financial modeling and economic analysis.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

SA DENA HES PROPERTY

Teck Cominco Limited

Chief Executive Officer: David A. Thompson
Chair: Norman Keevil

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Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3L9

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E-mail info@teckcominco.com
Website *www.teckcominco.com*

Stock symbol, TEK.A (Toronto Stock Exchange)

PROJECT STATUS

Care and maintenance

Location
50 km northeast of Watson Lake

Ownership
Teck Cominco Limited (50%),
Korea Zinc (50%)

Commodity
Lead, zinc, silver

Ore type
Sulphide

Mineral resource
Indicated: 2 190 000 tonnes

Zinc: 10.4%

Lead: 2.6%

Mining method
Underground, 365 days per year

Processing method
Conventional mill, 365 days per year

Employees
100

Power
6.2 MW, on-site diesel generation

HISTORY

Mineralization was discovered on the Sa Dena Hes property in 1962 by the Frances River Syndicate. The property was worked on at various times by Atlas Explorations, Cima Resources, and Canamax Resources. Curragh Resources (80%) and Hillsborough Resources Limited (20%), as joint venture partners, acquired the property in 1989 from Canamax Resources. Between April, 1989 and August, 1990, the joint venture spent a further $5.3 million on a field program of geological exploration and diamond drilling. Following completion of the detailed geological assessment, the joint venture decided to proceed with construction of the project and work commenced in October, 1990.

In early 1991, a socio-economic agreement was signed by the joint venture, the Kaska Dena First Nation, the Town of Watson Lake and the Yukon government. The objective of the agreement was to ensure that business and employment opportunities were available to local residents on a preferential basis. In addition, an agreement between the joint venture and the Kaska extended business, employment and training opportunities to the Kaska, as well as an option to purchase a 10% interest in the mine.

The Sa Dena Hes mine began production in August, 1991 and ceased operations in December, 1992 because of low metal prices. In September, 1993, the Ontario Court appointed Coopers & Lybrand as the interim receiver acting for the Bank of Nova Scotia for the Sa Dena Hes and Stronsay (Cirque) assets.

The Sa Dena Hes and Stronsay (Cirque) lead-zinc properties were bought by Teck (25%), Cominco (25%), Korea Zinc (40%) and Samsung (10%) in December, 1993. The four partners paid an estimated $43 million for the Sa Dena Hes and the Stronsay (Cirque) properties. There has been no production at Sa Dena Hes since closure in 1992. Teck and Cominco have formed Teck Cominco Limited.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Sa Dena Hes lead-zinc mine is located approximately 45 km north of Watson Lake. It is owned by Teck Cominco (50%) and Korea Zinc (50%). The property covers approximately 5600 hectares.

Production began at the Sa Dena Hes mine in August, 1991 and ceased operations in November, 1992 due to low zinc prices. During the 14 months of operation, the mine produced 607 500 tonnes of concentrate containing 374 400 tonnes of payable zinc and 290 200 tonnes lead. Infrastructure on site includes the underground mine, ore handling facilities, a 1500-tonne/day conventional mill, loadout facilities, tailings and reclamation system, shops, warehouse, security and first-aid office, a 200-person camp, administration building, and a 6.2 MW power plant.

Geology, mineralogy and ore reserves

The Indicated mineral resource on the property is 2 190 000 tonnes grading 10.4% Zn and 2.6% Pb.

Exploration and production plans

In August, 1997, Cominco announced that Sa Dena Hes might open in the second quarter of 1998. Pre-operational work, including contract tenders for road upgrading and underground rehabilitation, was initiated. Cominco, Teck and Korea Zinc upgraded the mine's infrastructure and prepared for the mid-1998 start. However, due to poor market conditions, the re-opening was cancelled in December, 1997.

At full production, the operation would produce 75 000 tonnes/year of zinc-lead concentrates. Output would be sold into Asian markets, with Korea Zinc the most likely smelter.

In October, 1997, Cominco and the Liard First Nation signed a socio-economic participation agreement related to the Sa Dena Hes mine.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

SELWYN (HOWARDS PASS) PROPERTY

Selwyn Resources Ltd.

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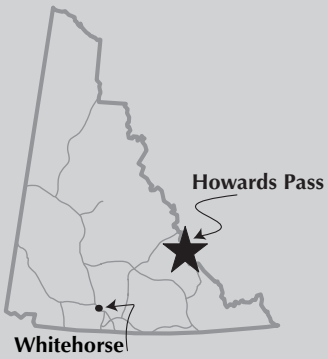
Website	*www.selwynresources.com*

Stock symbol, SWN (Toronto Stock Exchange)

PROJECT STATUS

Active exploration



Location
55 km northwest of CanTung

Ownership
Selwlyn Resources Ltd.

Commodity
Zinc, lead

Ore type
Sulphide

Mineral Resources (to March 30, 2007)

Deposit	Resource class	Million tonnes	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (Mlbs)	Pb (Mlbs)
XY	Indicated	36.27	5.77	2.35	4610	1874
	Inferred	46.64	5.38	2.08	5525	2138
XY Nose	Indicated					
	Inferred	7.32	4.08	2.2	658	354
Brodel	Indicated					
	Inferred	12.11	4.31	1.16	1150	309
HC	Indicated	8.6	4.01	1.04	759	197
	Inferred	33.02	3.85	1.07	2800	780
HC West	Indicated	4.47	4.36	1.16	429	114
	Inferred	13.93	4.98	1.32	1528	404
Don East	Indicated					
	Inferred	24.71	5.54	1.43	3017	780
Don	Indicated	2.36	5.15	1.15	268	60
	Inferred	14.68	4.7	1.17	1520	377
Anniv East	Indicated	16.92	4.15	1.2	1548	447
	Inferred	16.05	4.04	1.08	1429	381
Anniv Central	Indicated	17.98	4.52	1.51	1791	599
	Inferred	40.12	4.63	1.48	4093	1308
Anniv West	Indicated					
	Inferred	6.88	4.56	1.47	652	189
Total	Indicated	86.6	4.93	1.73	9406	3293
	Inferred	215.4	4.71	1.48	22,377	7025

HISTORY

Placer Development Ltd., operating as Canex Placer, carried out a regional reconnaissance and grid geochemical and mapping program in 1968, 1971 and 1972. After lead-zinc mineralization was discovered, it staked the X, Y, DON and NOD claims over what was to become the Howards Pass, or, sometimes, the XY deposit.

A staking rush ensued from October, 1972 to April, 1973. Canex Placer drilled in 1973 and 1974. In 1975, Canex entered into a joint venture with Essex Metals and drilled additional holes and constructed a road to the property from the CanTung Road. An adit was driven in 1980, and underground holes drilled in 1981. Essex Metals' interest was transferred to Cygnus Mining Ltd. in April, 1982. Approximately $15 million was spent on surface exploration and underground bulk sampling through to 1982.

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Placer Development Ltd. was amalgamated into Placer Dome Inc. in August, 1987.

The Anniv and OP claims were staked 22 km northwest of the main Howards Pass deposit by Canex Placer in 1972, following a regional geochemistry program and discovery of the Howards Pass showing. After initial property work in 1973 and 1974, Canex Placer entered into a joint venture with Essex Metals (U.S. Steel Western Hemisphere Inc.) and carried out drill programs from 1975 to 1979.

Placer Dome spent approximately $15 million on surface exploration and underground bulk sampling through to 1982.

In 1982, Essex's interest was transferred to Cygnus Mining Ltd. In 1994, Placer Dome restaked parts of the original claim holdings. Expatriate Resources Ltd. restaked part of the original claim block as the Nod claims in 1994.

On July 6, 2000, Copper Ridge Explorations Inc. announced the acquisition of an option from Placer Dome and U.S. Steel to purchase a 100% interest in the Howards Pass zinc deposit by making staged payments totalling $10 million over four years. A further $5 million would be payable on a production decision. A subsequent deal with Billiton Metals Canada fell through after Billiton Metals Canada Inc. terminated the proposed joint exploration of the Howards Pass deposit. Copper Ridge completed its own due diligence, including drilling of 718.7 m in an additional eight holes on the Anniv and Anniv East Zones, with supportive conclusions by independent consultants. In December, 2000, Copper Ridge announced it could not make the initial payment to purchase the project and the company was turned back to Placer Dome.

On August 18, 2005 Pacifica completed a formal acquisition agreement and initial purchase payments were completed to acquire 100% interest in the Howard's Pass Joint Venture properties from Placer Dome (CLA) Ltd. and Cygnus Mines Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of US Steel Corporation).

Key elements of the agreement include:

- Property Purchase Payments to the Howard's Pass Joint Venture participants of $10 million over seven years: $500 000 initial payment, $1 million on first, second and third year anniversaries, $1.5 million on fourth, fifth and sixth year anniversaries and final $2 million payment on the seventh anniversary.
- 1% Net Smelter Return royalty on production from Howards Pass property only
- 20% net profits royalty on start of production capped at $10 million (indexed to Consumer Price Index after seven years)
- $3.5 million in exploration work commitments in first two years
- Reinvestment Option - Placer and Cygnus have the right to reinvest their Property Purchase Payments in units of the company at the then current share price. Units consist of one common share and 1/2 warrant priced at 120% of unit price and having a term of two years).

The Howard's Pass Joint Venture Property consists of 420 Yukon Quartz mineral claims and two mining leases that total 9611 hectares. In addition to the joint venture claims, Pacifica also holds an additional 936 Yukon Quartz mineral claims (17 434 hectares) which were acquired by staking and 5 Northwest Territory claims (3373 hectares).

Since signing the agreement, Pacifica spent two years exploring the area with 244 diamond drill holes, mapping, and soil geochemistry surveys.

Metallurgical work is ongoing and studies to date demonstrated that Dense Media Separation (DMS) technology can be applied to the processing procedure to reduce concentrator capacity and still recover the majority of lead and zinc metals.

On June 6, 2007 Pacifica Resources changed its name to Selwyn Resources Ltd.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Geology, mineralogy and ore reserves

The regional geological model developed by Placer Development suggested that the Howards Pass deposits consist of three (XY, Anniv and OP) complexly folded and faulted saucer-shaped bodies that host laminated to massive sulphide minerals. The main sulphide minerals are sphalerite and galena, with minor pyrite. Quartz and calcite are present as veins and nodules.

Selwyn (formerly Pacifica Resources) has spent approximately $50 million exploring the property over the last three years and has completed three 43-101-compliant resource estimates to date.

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The discovery of seven new mineralized zones and 3D geological modelling of historical and new drilling suggests the deposit is a continuous mineralized horizon with a 38-km strike length. The geological work on the property has resulted in the company developing a model that indicates deeper higher grade resources. In 2007, deeper drilling intersected 4.30 m of 35.97% Zn and 16.01% Pb in the Don Valley.

As of October 12, 2007, the geological resource for the Howards Pass Deposits has been tabulated to contain Indicated mineral resources which totals 86.60 million tonnes, grading 4.93% Zn and 1.73% Pb. The Inferred mineral resource now totals 215.46 million tonnes, grading 4.71% Zn and 1.48% Pb. The updated resource is a result of incorporating the 191 drill holes completed by Pacifica in the 2006 exploration program.

XY resources were extracted to quantify the resources available to provide higher grade areas suitable for underground mining. This model yielded an Indicated mineral resource of 7 394 860 tonnes grading 9.88% Zn and 4.32% Pb. The Inferred mineral resource of 1 856 500 tonnes grading 10.41% Zn and 3.71% Pb was also calculated. This high-grade XY resource model is included within the overall resource stated above and is not to be considered additional to the overall resource numbers.

In addition to the Indicated and Inferred resources estimated shown above, a mineral potential was estimated which contains 225.0 to 235.0 million tonnes with an estimated grade of between 4.0-5.0% Zn and 1.0-2.0% Pb. The mineral potential represents the down-dip and strike extension of the Indicated and Inferred resources. The potential quantity and grade of this material is conceptual in nature, as there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource.

A preliminary assessment study, conducted by Selwyn Resources in 2006, indicates a pre-Net Present Value discounted at 8% of $836 million and a cash cost of zinc production after deducting lead credits of US$0.48 per pound.

Exploration and production plans

The regional geological model developed by Placer suggested that the previously defined zones were part of three separate sub-basins. Selwyn's drilling in 2005, 2006 and 2007 suggests that the geological model represents one large mineralized event over 37.5 kms.

The preliminary model being proposed by Pacifica, studied the development of a series of open-pit operations, mining 20 000 tonnes per day of zinc-lead mineralization to feed a standard flotation mill producing zinc and lead concentrates. Pacifica's focus is on defining a large lead-zinc open-pit operation within Howards Pass and using modern metallurgical processes and DMS technology to maximize the economics of the deposit. The expansion and discovery of high-grade mineralization in the XY deposit and in the Don Valley has prompted the company to explore the option of concurrent underground exploitation of these resources in conjunction with plans for open pit mining of the near surface resources.

TINTA HILL PROPERTY

Northern Freegold Resources

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Vancouver British Columbia V6C 2B3

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Fax (604) 893-8758
Toll free 877-893-8757

PROJECT STATUS

Active exploration

Location
38 km northwest of Carmacks

Ownership
Northern Freegold Resources

Commodities
Copper, gold, lead, zinc, silver

Ore type
Sulphide

Estimated resource (Silver Tusk Mines, 1980)
843 000 t
Copper: 0.35%
Gold: 2.57 g/t
Lead: 4.71%
Zinc: 6%
Silver: 183.2 g/t

HISTORY

The Tinta Hill property was first discovered and staked as a gold showing in 1931 by George McDade. Trenching and shallow shafts were excavated on a 4000-foot (1200-m) vein. The property was restaked by Conwest Exploration Company Limited in 1959. A program of bulldozer trenching indicated a strong mineralized shear over 3000 feet (900 m) long. Five BX-sized diamond drill holes totaling 1345 feet (410 m) were drilled in 1960. Old trenches and shafts were remapped and a profile was run across the hill for adit purposes. Canex Aerial Explorations Ltd. acquired the property in 1966 and carried out geochemical and electromagnetic surveys. In 1968, Silgold Mines Ltd. optioned the property from Canex, and cleaned out and sampled the existing trenches. Exeter Mines Ltd. drilled 1126 feet (343.2 m) in four BQ holes in 1973. Exeter also relogged core that could be found from the 1960 drill holes and calculated drill-indicated and inferred ore reserves. Exeter remapped trenches on the property, as well as carrying out a soil-sample grid program over a 7000- by 2000-foot (2000- by 600-m) area. A total of 271 soil samples, collected and assayed for silver, lead, copper and gold, indicated anomalous values centred on the Tinta 2 and 4 claims.

In 1974, Exeter Mines Ltd. changed its name to Tinta Hill Mines. VLF-EM surveys carried out in 1973 and 1974 indicated conductors parallel to the mineralized shear zone. A total of 4041 feet (1232 m) of BQ diamond drilling was completed in 21 holes for the purpose of testing the vertical and horizontal extensions of the main Tinta vein zone. In 1975, metallurgical testwork, involving a series of flotation tests on core reject samples, was undertaken in order to determine concentrate grades and recoveries. Tinta Hill drilled one hole in 1976 to a depth of 417 feet (127 m), and recalculated the drill-indicated reserves.

The claims reverted to Placer Development Ltd. and were optioned in 1979 by a joint venture between Silver Tusk Mines Ltd. and Panther Mines Ltd. In 1980, a total of 516 m of drifting and crosscutting in the No. 1 adit was completed. In 1982, another 457 m in the No. 2 adit was completed. The No. 2 adit is 366 m west and 45.7 m lower in elevation than No. 1. In 1982, three holes were drilled on the main zone, totaling 969 feet (295 m). Three additional holes were drilled to test other anomalies.

International Consolidated Platinum performed trenching in 1987 under a joint venture agreement. Mill City Gold then optioned the property in 1988 and completed an

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8-hole, 3752-foot (1144-m) diamond drill program on the Tinta 1 and 2 claims, along with prospecting, and soil and stream sampling.

Silver Tusk performed road work in 1989 and trenching in 1991, 1992 and 1994. Silver Tusk allowed all of the claims except Tinta 1 and 2 to lapse. Midnight Mines Limited staked the Tinta 3-10 and Hill claims in 2000, and the Tinta 1 and 2 claims in 2002.

B. Harris restaked the Tinta claims between 2000 and 2004 and performed geochemical sampling, evaluation and reclamation.

In an option agreement between Northern Freegold Resources and B. Harris (March 15, 2006), Harris agreed to grant Northern Freegold an option to the claims comprising the Tinta Hill property. Northern Freegold has assembled a large land package at Freegold Mountain (including Tinta Hill, Golden Revenue and other properties) to allow for an integrated approach in focussing exploration and concentrating on expanding known resources.

An extensive 2006 work program at Freegold Mountain initiated in the spring included strategic land acquisitions, data compilation, prospecting and sampling, geological mapping, differential GPS mapping, airborne geophysics, exploratory drilling (RAB) and diamond drilling.

The focus of Northern Freegold's 2007 drill program at the Tinta Zone was to test the extension of the Tinta vein system in an effort to determine potential for expanding resources in the zone. Drilling confirmed the extension of the Tinta vein at depth, and along the structure as well.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Tinta Hill property is part of a district-scale package of properties in the Freegold Mountain region 100% owned by Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. The entire project area covers approximately 45 km by 10 km within the Dawson Range. Development of the district has been hampered by fragmented ownership, resulting in a limited understanding of the overall district geology, structure and controls on mineralization. The consolidation of the properties into one block will allow for an integrated approach to exploration and development.

The Tinta Hill property itself consists of 48 mineral claims located approximately 38 km northwest of Carmacks on NTS map sheet 115 I/6 and I/7 in central Yukon. Tinta Hill is a smaller hill on the southern flanks of Granite Mountain. The Tinta claims are accessible via the Freegold road, a government-maintained 54-km gravel road. Upgrades to the access road and an expansion of the hydroelectric grid from Carmacks is anticipated due development of the Carmacks Copper deposit of Western Copper Corporation, which shares part of the same access route.

Geology and minerology

The Northern Freegold district is located within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane, which consists of metamorphosed Paleozoic basement rocks with continental arc affinity that have been intruded by Jurassic to Cretaceous plutonic rocks. The Tinta Hill property itself is underlain by granodiorite to quartz diorite of the early Jurassic Klotassin Meta-plutonic Suite, which is intruded by late Cretaceous dacite porphyry stocks and rhyolite quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes and/or sills. The Big Creek fault is a major structural feature which trends west-northwest along Big Creek and is thought to have provided structural controls on mineralization.

The Tinta Hill deposit is classified as an intrusion-hosted copper-gold enriched polymetallic vein deposit. Mineralization on the property is confined to several shear zones. Quartz-carbonate veins within and outside the main shear contain auriferous pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and argentiferous tetrahedrite. Locally, veins have been altered to clay minerals. Pyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite also occur as veinlets and disseminations in both hanging wall and footwall altered host rocks.

The main mineralized shear zone (Tinta vein system) has been identified as a pinch-and-swell structure over a length of some 11,500 feet (3510 m), which is open at both ends. The Tinta vein system has experienced more than one phase of mineral deposition. Post-ore-deposition faulting along the Tinta vein created a brecciated zone where later pulses of mineralizing fluids are thought to be responsible for the high-grade gold values. Whether the mineralizing fluids responsible for this second-phase gold deposition are restricted to the Tinta vein is being investigated further. A second major vein system appears to parallel the main vein, approximately 150 m to the north.

The potential to expand the reserves on the property is excellent as the zone is open to the northwest, the southeast and to depth. Additional subparallel and parallel zones located by the VLF-EM survey have been partially tested. The potential for bulk-tonnage targets on the property has never been assessed.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

TOM PROPERTY

HudBay Minerals Inc.

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Stock symbol, HBM (Toronto Venture Exchange)

PROJECT STATUS

Inactive

Location
13 km southeast of Macmillan Pass

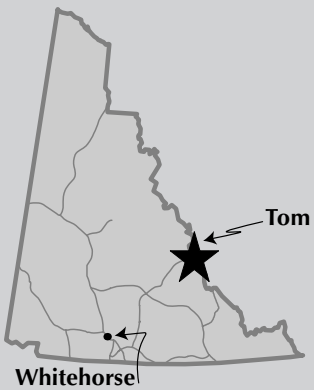
Ownership
HudBay Minerals Inc.

Commodities
Lead, zinc, silver

Ore type
Sulphide

Resource estimates (as of May, 2007)
4.98 Mt grading 6.64% Zn, 4.36% Pb, 47.77 g/t Ag
Indicated

13.55 Mt grading 6.68% Zn, 3.1% Pb, 31.77 g/t Ag
Inferred



HISTORY

Extensive work has been carried out on the Tom property since it was first staked by Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting in 1951. It was explored with mapping and hand trenching in 1951, and 37 drill holes (5435 m) between 1951 and 1953. From 1966 to 1979, additional exploration work, including 1809 m of drifting and 75 underground drill holes (3617 m), was completed. Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting completed part of a major feasibility study between 1980 and 1982 including additional underground work, engineering and environmental studies. A joint feasibility study with Aberford Resources Ltd., which included the nearby Jason deposit, was completed in 1985. At this point, a total of 3523 m of underground development, 4970 m of underground diamond drilling and 14 630 m of surface drilling had been completed on the property.

In July, 1988, Cominco Ltd. optioned the Tom property for a 60% interest through expenditures of $5.5 million and cash payments totalling $4 million before the end of 1993. Cominco remapped the property and drilled four holes (2226 m) in 1988, four holes (2175 m) in 1989, seven holes (3578 m) in 1990 and eight holes (2882.7 m) in 1991. Cominco dropped its option in 1992.

HudBay Minerals optioned the nearby Jason property in 2007 and have recalculated resource figures in preparation for feasibility studies.

PROPERTY SUMMARY

The Tom deposit is located about 13 km southeast of Macmillan Pass on the Yukon-Northwest Territories border and is accessible via the North Canol road. A 700-m airstrip is situated midway between the Tom and Jason properties.

Geology, mineralogy and ore reserves

The Tom property is underlain by fine-grained black clastic rocks of the Devono-Mississippian Earn Group. Galena, sphalerite and barite are concentrated in three zones: Tom East, Tom West and Tom Southeast. The Tom West zone is a tabular body 1200 m long and up to 40 m

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

thick which dips 70 degrees west. It extends down-dip for 360 m. The Tom East zone consists of fault-bounded pods of high-grade laminated barite, chert, sphalerite and galena near the hinge of an anticline. The Tom Southeast zone is thinner and higher grade than most of the Tom West zone. It consists of a tablular body 400 m long and 0.5 to 6.0 m thick, which dips 60 to 70 degrees east.

Mineable reserves for the Tom East and West zones are published at 9 283 700 tonnes grading 7.5% Pb, 6.2% Zn and 69.4% Ag using a 7% Zn + Pb cutoff, a 15% dilution factor and 90% recovery.

A feasibility study of the Tom and adjacent Jason deposit, prepared by Hudson Bay and Aberford Resources Ltd. in December, 1985, recalculated the combined mineable reserves of both deposits as 8 969 695 tonnes grading 7.09% Pb, 8.53% Zn and 79.79 g/t Ag. This study proposed the joint development of the two deposits.

Scott Wilson RPA has carried out an estimate of the mineral resources for the Tom property in 2007. They have been classified in compliance with NI 43-101, and the estimate is summarized below.

Mineral resources of HudBay Minerals Inc.'s Tom deposits

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)
Indicated	4.98	6.64	4.36	47.8
Inferred	13.55	6.68	3.10	31.8

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

UNITED KENO HILL PROPERTY (ELSA)

Alexco Resource Corp.

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Phone (867) 633-4881
Fax (867) 633-4882

Mayo office
Box 7, Site 2
Elsa, Yukon Y0B 1G0

Phone (604) 630-4968

Stock symbol, AXR (Toronto Stock Exchange)

PROJECT STATUS

Active exploration

Location
Elsa

Ownership
Alexco Resources Corp.

Commodities
Silver, lead, zinc

Ore type
Sulphide

Geologiocal reserve estimate (Predates NI 43-101)
856 382 tonnes

Silver: 1026 g/t

Zinc: 4.8%

Lead: 3.9%

Mining method
Underground, 365 days/year

Processing method
Conventional mill, 365 days/year

HISTORY

The Keno Hill mining camp area has a rich history of exploration and mining dating back to the beginning of the twentieth century. Early prospectors had been working the area around Mayo for gold, especially after the Klondike gold rush of 1898. The first silver was found in 1901 and small-scale silver mining finally commenced in 1913 with a first shipment of 55 tons (50 tonnes) of ore to a smelter in San Francisco. Due to a limited depth of the deposit and the first World War, interest in the area had dwindled by 1917. Higher silver prices at the end of World War I led to renewed exploration activity in the Keno Hill area with the Yukon Gold Company pioneering development in the district.

In 1921 the Treadwell Yukon Company, Ltd. (TYC), under the direction of Livingston Wernecke became interested in the Keno Hill area and acquired a number of claims and started mining. By 1941, TYC had produced 1381 tons (1253 tonnes) of silver and 43,772 tons (39 709 tonnes) of lead. Approximately 85% of the camp's production came from the Sadie-Ladue, Lucky Queen, Silver King, Elsa, and Hector-Calumet mines.

The continuation of the Second World War and the accidental death of Wernecke led to a sharp decline in activity in the Keno Hill camp until in 1946. Keno Hill

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

Mining Company, Ltd., later UKHM, purchased all TYC properties and increased production at the various mines. In 1972, the new Husky mine was commissioned, and in 1977 open-pit operations were introduced in the camp mainly for the purpose of recovering crown pillars.

A strike from September, 1980 to May, 1981 severely curtailed production. Low silver prices forced the mine to close from July, 1982 to August, 1983. In January, 1989, the mine was closed due to low silver prices. From 1946 to 1988 about 5.08 billion grams Ag were produced from the Hector-Calumet, Galkeno, Bellekeno, Elsa, Keno (No. 3 & 9), Lucky Queen, Silver King, Sadie-Ladue and Husky mines. In 1990, Archer, Cathro and Associates mined over 100 tonnes of high-grade ore from open-pits on the Lucky Queen, Keno #3 and Keno #9 veins.

In July, 1990, BLM Mines Inc., a unit of Bharti Laamanen Mining Inc. (BLM) of Sudbury, Ontario, purchased the 44.8% interest in United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. formerly held by Falconbridge Ltd. In 1991, Romith Investments and Stephen Powell each acquired directly or indirectly, 50% of the issued and outstanding common shares of BLM. In September, 1993, United Keno Hill retained mine engineers Watts, Griffis and McOuat Ltd. (WGM) of Toronto, Ontario to undertake a complete review of its Elsa area properties, geological reserves and mine plans. A surface percussion drilling program was completed in the Silver King, Husky SW and Bellekeno areas during the summer of 1994. From mid-October, 1994 to April, 1995, underground drilling and rehabilitation were conducted on the Bellekeno and Silver King mines. A feasibility study by Rescan Engineering on the property was completed in October, 1996.

United Keno Hill Mines was issued a Class A Water License in January, 1998, however, the company could not put the property into production. In September, 1999, the Supreme Court of the Yukon ordered that the mine assets and property be sold. On February 18, 2000, the company applied for creditor protection. On September 26, 2001, AMT Canada Inc. purchased the Elsa silver-lead-zinc property and assets from the court for $3.6 million.

On November 6, 2001, Gretna Capital Corporation, a Canadian wholly owned subsidiary of Pacific Cart, purchased 100% of AMT Canada Inc. for a purchase price of $2 882 092. The purchase price reflected the issuance of shares and the payable balance to the Yukon Supreme Court. On February 15, 2002, Pacific Cart changed its name to Maverick Minerals Corporation.

In November, 2001, AMT Canada Inc. applied for a Yukon Quartz Mining Production Licence. The company planned to reprocess tailings at Elsa. In January, 2003, AMT defaulted under the terms of its purchase agreement. On February 14, 2003, the Supreme Court of the Yukon Territory ordered AMT divested of all of its mining claims and assets. Nevada Pacific Gold Ltd. carried out due diligence on the property, but returned it to the Supreme Court in June, 2003. In September, 2004, the Yukon Supreme Court approved a plan put forward by the court-appointed receiver to sell the bankrupt United Keno Hill Mines.

In June, 2005, Alexco was selected as the preferred purchaser of the assets of Keno Hill by PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc., the court-appointed interim receiver and receiver-manager of Keno Hill. In February, 2006, following lengthy negotiations with both federal and territorial governments, the Supreme Court of the Yukon Territory approved Alexco's purchase of Keno Hill's assets through Alexco's wholly owned subsidiary, Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. ("ERDC").

Interim closing of the Keno Hill transaction was completed on April 18, 2006, and an agreement governing management and future reclamation of the Keno Hill district was signed. Under the Keno Hill Subsidiary Agreement, ERDC is indemnified against all historical liability, has property access for exploration and future development and is not required to post security against pre-existing liabilities. ERDC will also be reimbursed for its future environmental reclamation activities - estimated at more than CDN$50 million - while itself contributing CDN$10 million to cleanup of the Keno Hill district. ERDC has also assumed responsibility for ongoing environmental care and maintenance of the site under contract to the Yukon government, and is actively conducting a baseline environmental assessment and site characterization program.

To finalize the Keno Hill acquisition, ERDC has applied for a water license that should be granted in late 2007 or early 2008. Upon receipt of the license, ERDC will have free and clear title to surface and subsurface claims, leases, free-hold land, buildings and equipment at Keno Hill.

In anticipation of receiving the water license, Alexco initiated a district-wide exploration program in 2006. The program focused initially on a comprehensive database compilation of all existing relevant historic data, followed by an extensive field program of geology, geochemistry,

geophysics and 11 180 m of drilling in 42 holes. Drilling focused on several targeted areas, including the Bellekeno, Lucky Queen, Ruby, Shamrock, Silver King and Husky areas. A district-wide airborne geophysical survey was completed in late August. A regional district compilation map at 10:000 scale, with layered geological, geophysical and historical drill data, was be complete late in the year. A National Instrument 43-101 compliant resource estimation based on the drilling results will be initiated late in 2006 to update the Keno Hill resources.

Diamond drilling resumed in March of 2007 and by late September 2007, 73 holes had been drilled for a total of approximately 18 600 m with emphasis again being placed on Bellekeno, Husky SW and the Silver King/Silver King East areas.

Alexco and the Nacho Nyak Dun (NND) are working together to develop the framework of an Impact Benefits Agreement that will shape the future working partnership. The agreement will outline the social and environmental responsibilities of Alexco as they relate to the NND, and will ensure participation of the NND in all aspects of care and maintenance, reclamation, exploration and redevelopment of the Keno Hill property. The agreement will provide for jobs, business and contracting opportunities for NND members. Scholarships and direct employment-related training will ensure a pool of qualified employees among the NND First Nation. NND members will also sit on the Project Review Committee to allow Alexco and the NND to form a united group, ensuring environmental permitting, risk assessments, community consultation and development of the Keno Hill property proceeds in a manner mutually beneficial to both parties.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The silver veins are located approximately 350 km north of Whitehorse, Yukon, in the vicinity of the villages of Elsa and Keno Hill. A 45-km, all-weather gravel road from the town of Mayo provides access. Total recorded production from the Keno Hill camp from 1913 to 1990 is 214 million oz. (6657 tonnes) Ag, 711 million lb. (322 698 tonnes) Pb and 437 million lb. (198 141 tonnes) of zinc.

This production from 1950 to 1990 was from a total of 5.34 million tons (4.84 million tones) of ore grading 40.1 oz./ton (1380 g/t)Ag, 6.7% Pb and 4.1% Zn. It must be noted, however, that reported production of zinc does not reflect actual amounts of zinc present in the mineralized rock (mined and un-mined) since zinc was recovered only from 1950 to 1977 and from 1986 to 1988.

Facilities on the property include a 500-ton (450-tonne)/ day concentrator, numerous buildings, and machinery.

Geology, mineralogy and ore reserves

More than 65 mineral deposits and prospects have been identified within the Keno Hill district. All of the mineable silver veins to date occur in an area 26 km long and 1 to 6.4 km wide. The deposits consist of mineralized vein-faults 0.3 to 30 m wide in the Mississippian Keno Hill Quartzite. Underground development and diamond drilling were completed at the Bellekeno and Silver King mines during 1995 and 1996, resulting in the calculation of geological reserves totaling 856 382 tonnes grading 1026 g/t Ag, 4.8% Pb and 3.9% Zn.

On a geological basis, drilling in 2006 has shown a distinct difference between zinc-rich deposits in the Bellekeno area, characterized by moderate-grade silver and economic concentrations of zinc and lead, and bonanza silver grades with low base metal signatures in the Silver King and Husky areas.

Table 1. Estimated remaining historical resources* from the Bellekeno mine, Keno Hill property – March, 1997

Resource category	Resource tons	Resource tonnes	Ag g/t	Ag oz./ton	Au g/t	Au oz./ton	Pb %	Zn %	Ag Eq** oz./ton	Ag Eq* Moz.
Measured and Indicated	253,327	229 813	1251	36.5	0.34	0.010	12.40	7.10	64.4	16.3
Inferred	37,950	34 427	789	23.0	0.34	0.010	6.00	4.00	37.9	1.4

*Historical mineral resource estimate prepared by Keno Hill mine staff before the development of NI 43-101. This historical resource estimate that is considered relevant should not be relied upon. Alexco does not consider this estimate current.

**Silver (Ag) equivalent calculated based on metal prices of US$525/oz Au, US$8.00/oz Ag, US$0.45/lb Pb, and US$0.75/lb Zn; metallurgical recoveries not considered.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

WELLGREEN PROPERTY

Coronation Minerals

President: J.P. Sheridan

Corporate headquarters
141 Adelaide Street West, Suite 301
Toronto, ON M5H 3L5

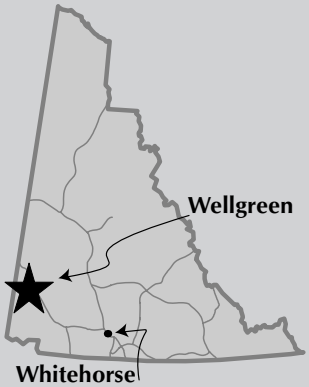
Phone (520) 240-5306
E-mail info@coronationminerals.com

Stock symbol, CMV (Toronto Venture Exchange)

PROJECT STATUS

Exploration ongoing

Location



125 km northwest of Haines Junction

Ownership

Coronation Minerals

Commodities

Copper, nickel, platinum, palladium

Ore type

Sulphide

Geological resource - Watts, Griffis and McQuat Limited, April 21, 1989

42.37 million tonnes

Copper: 0.35%

Nickel: 0.36%

Platinum: 0.51 g/t

Palladium: 0.34 g/t

HISTORY

The Wellgreen deposit was discovered in 1952 by the Yukon Mining Corporation Limited and optioned to Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Ltd. From 1952 to 1955, Hudson Bay explored with 4267 m of drifting and raising from four levels, two internal shafts and 19 815 m of surface and underground drilling. The property was transferred in 1955 to Hudson-Yukon Mining Company Ltd. They conducted a Turam survey in 1968, drilled 762 m, prepared a feasibility study in 1969, and arranged a marketing agreement with Sumitomo in 1970. Due to underground problems, initial production from the 544 tonne/day mill was delayed from September, 1971 to May, 1972, and was suspended in July, 1973 after treating only 171 652 tonnes. Total production was 33 853 tonnes of concentrate, grading 7.4% nickel and 6.6% Cu.

The property was optioned in June, 1986 by the Kluane Joint Venture (All-North Resources Ltd. and Chevron Minerals Ltd.) which carried out grid soil sampling, mapping, prospecting, bulldozer trenching and test geophysical surveys. Hudson-Yukon was purchased by Galactic Resources Ltd. in June, 1986 and merged with All-North Resource Ltd. in November, 1986. In 1987, additional soil sampling, bulldozer trenching, geophysical surveys, underground rehabilitation, and 4932 m of diamond drilling in 45 holes were carried out. In 1988, the 4250 level was rehabilitated, and 34 underground holes were drilled totaling 5500 m. On surface, bulldozer trenching, and 37 holes totalling 6073 m were drilled, in addition to bulldozer trenching. Metallurgical tests and a preliminary feasibility study were carried out in 1988 and 1989.

J.P. Sheridan and Northern Platinum optioned the property in June, 1994 from All-North Resources. All-North Resources granted an option to earn an 80% interest to Sheridan in return for $80 000 cash and a commitment to spend $4 million on exploration by November 30, 2002. Sheridan, in turn, assigned the option to Northern Platinum, retaining back-in rights for half of that company's interest at the feasibility stage.

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Sheridan is a director of Northern Platinum. Northern Platinum has been carrying out reserve evaluation drilling, underground sampling and exploration.

In the summer of 1999, Northern Platinum Ltd. received Vancouver Stock Exchange approval to purchase Kaieteur Resource Corp. (formerly named All-North Resources Ltd.) and J.P. Sheridan's 20% interest in the Wellgreen property for $25 000 cash and 150 000 Northern Platinum shares. Northern Platinum now owns 100% interest in Wellgreen, subject to a 1.5% net smelter return in favour of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd. Upon completion of a positive feasibility study, Belleterre Quebec Mines Limited has the right to back into the project for a 50% interest upon paying 50% of Northern Platinum's costs.

In October, 2005, Coronation Minerals Inc. and Northern Platinum Ltd. (NP) signed an agreement giving Coronation the right to purchase 100% interest in NP's Cu-Ni-PGM Wellgreen property for CDN$25 million. The property will be subject to a 5% net smelter royalty in favour of Northern Platinum. A 1.5% net smelter royalty can be purchased for CDN$7.5 million. Under the terms of the Placement, Coronation purchased $1 million worth of Northern stock.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Wellgreen platinum-group element (PGE)-rich, copper-nickel deposit is located in the southwestern Yukon, approximately 317 km northwest of Whitehorse and 125 km northwest of the town of Haines Junction. The property consists of 91 claims held under a renewable 21-year mining lease. An intensive underground sampling program took place on the Wellgreen deposit during the winter of 1997-98. The goal of the program was to determine the grade and tonnage of massive sulphide minerals which could quickly be extracted if a mining operation was to commence.

Geology, mineralogy and ore reserves

Mineralized rock on the Wellgreen property occurs within a variably serpentinized, 20-km-long Triassic ultramafic body, known as the Quill Creek Complex that intrudes Permian sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Three main zones of PGM-enriched copper-nickel mineralized rock have been outlined on the Wellgreen property: the East zone, the West zone and the North zone. A geological resource (1989) was estimated at 42.37 million tonnes grading 0.35% Cu, 0.36% nickel, 0.51 g/t Pt and 0.34 g/t Pd.

Northern Platinum did not conduct any exploration on the property during 1995. During the 1996 program, a total of 57 holes were drilled. The drill results confirmed previous tonnage and grade calculations, and several zones of higher grade material were indicated. A mining plant, complete with compressors, generators, office facilities, bunk house and cook house facilities was established near the portal of the adit.

During the summer of 1997, drilling took place on the Linda claims, southeast of the Wellgreen deposit. Assays over 1.3 m of massive sulphide minerals returned average grades of 4.12% Ni, 0.89% Cu, 0.06 oz./ton (2 g/t) Pt and 0.043 oz./ton (1.5 g/t) Pd. The lower showing is disseminated to semi-massive-sulphide minerals over a width of 20 feet (6 m) of broken rock ranging from 2.94% Cu and 3.02% Ni, with platinum and palladium assays as high as 0.13 oz./ton (4.5 g/t) Pt and 0.40 oz./ton (14 g/t) Pd. Drilling in the vicinity of the lower showing intersected sulphide mineralized rock grading 0.175% Cu and 0.187% Ni over 20 feet (6 m).

Northern Platinum conducted a program during 2001 of geology, geochemistry, geophysics, underground rehabilitation, trenching and diamond drilling on the Wellgreen property. A significant new showing was discovered, the SP, which highlights the potential of the entire Kluane Mafic-Ultramafic Belt.

In 2004, relatively high surface values of platinum and palladium were located in the new North Ultramafic zone, a 40-m-long zone parallel to, and 500 m north of, the main Wellgreen deposit.

Percussion-drilling was undertaken at the newly discovered Platinum shear on the Wellgreen property in 2005. Four Holes were completed from two sites: 1 and 2 from a site 70 m east of the Discovery Pit and 3 and 4 from a site 5 m west of the Discovery pit. The Discovery Pit is located about 650 m north and 1135 m west of the main portal.

During 2006-2007 Coronation Minerals twinned drill holes to advance the deposit towards 43-101 standards. Drilling was also conducted on the north zone which is not included in any historical resources. Surface trenching, mapping, and sampling on the under-explored eastern portion of the property was also carried out.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

Production

A 1989 preliminary feasibility report by consultants Watts, Griffis and McOuat proposed open-pit mining at 10 000 tonnes/day (3.65 million tonnes/year) at an average stripping ratio of 3.5:1; processing by conventional mill producing a concentrate with approximately 15% combined copper and nickel as well as PGMs and cobalt, gold and silver in the ore; and, a Noranda reactor-type smelter to reduce the shipping cost. The smelter would produce a 40% copper-nickel matte on site. Capital costs were estimated at $228 million and operating costs were thought to be about $18.61/tonne of ore. The power requirements were expected to be about 35 million watts and the project would have employed 400 to 500 people.

WOLF PROPERTY

Atna Resources Ltd.

President and Chief Executive Officer: David Watkins

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Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 1T2

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E-mail	info@atna.com
Website	*www.atna.com*

Stock symbol, ATN (Toronto Stock Exchange)

PROJECT STATUS

On hold

Location
90 km southeast of Ross River

Ownership
Atna Resources Ltd. (66%) and
YGC Resources Ltd. (34%)

Commodities
Zinc, lead, silver

Ore type
Sulphide

Mineralized material
4.1 million tonnes

Zinc: 6.2%

Lead: 1.8%

Silver: 84 g/t

HISTORY

The first recorded discovery of mineralization on the Wolf property was in 1955, but it wasn't until 1966 that Newmont Mining Corp. staked claims, constructed a tote road and carried out mapping, soil sampling and hand trenching. Hesca Resources Ltd. restaked the property in 1972 and drilled two x-ray holes in 1974. Newmont and Asamera restaked in 1976, and explored in 1977 and 1978 with geochemical, geophysical and mapping surveys, trenching and drilling. Amax, which transferred its interest to Canamax Resources in 1982, staked the ground in 1982 and carried out surface work in 1983.

YGC Resources Ltd. staked the Wolf claims in 1990 and Cominco surrounded the Wolf claims a few days later with the Fox claims. YGC tied on the Lynx claims in 1991. Later in 1991, Cominco optioned the Wolf and Lynx claims from YGC and performed mapping, geochemistry and geophysics. The option was dropped and in 1995; YGC then optioned the Wolf claims to Atna Resources. Atna carried out lithogeochemical sampling and reconnaissance geological mapping in 1995 and 1996, followed by three diamond drill holes (399 m) in 1996. The three holes intersected significant, but subeconomic zinc, lead and silver. In 1997, Atna carried out a CDN$400 000 drill program (nine holes, 2956 m) and intersected massive-sulphide mineralization. Continued drilling (30 holes, 6625 m) in 1998 located the down-dip extension of the mineralized upper horizon. A total of 31 diamond drill holes over a 600-m strike length and a 500-m down-dip width into the deposit have been completed. The property was dormant in 1999, 2000 and 2001. Atna has completed its option requirements (65% interest for expenditures of $1.5 million over a five-year period).

Yukon Nevada Gold Corp. now controls the remaining 34.4% interest in the Wolf property, as a result of shareholder approval in May, 2007 of the plan of arrangement between YGC Resources Ltd. and Queenstake Resources Ltd. which resulted in the business combination of the two companies.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Wolf property is located approximately 90 km southeast of Ross River, Yukon, on NTS map sheets 105G/5 and 6 in the Finlayson Lake volcanogenic massive-sulphide camp. The property is 45 km west of Cominco's Kudz Ze Kayah deposit and 65 km from the Wolverine deposit. The property consists of 33 mineral claims covering an area of 689 hectares. Access is by helicopter from Ross River or from the Hoole airstrip, located on the Hoole River, 22 km north of the property.

Geology, mineralogy and ore reserves

The Wolf property is underlain by Devonian to Mississippian volcanic rocks, including felsic tuffs, pyroclastic flows, trachyte flows, mudstones, and carbonates, which form an arcuate belt nearly 5 km wide and 130 km long. The belt lies within the Pelly Mountains and hosts numerous volcanogenic massive-sulphide showings.

The Wolf deposit is hosted in one of four stratigraphic levels of volcanogenic massive sulphide and exhalative barite mineralization. Sulphide mineralogy consists of pyrite, sphalerite, galena and rare chalcopyrite. Selenium is not present in the Wolf mineralization. The deposit is a tabular massive-sulphide horizon across a 600-m strike length and approximately 500 m in the down-dip direction. Most of the mineralized rock is hosted in a higher grade 'keel' that has a strike length of 125 m, a down-dip length of 400 m, an average thickness of 12 m and dips 45 degrees to the south. The stratigraphy may have been overturned.

The Wolf deposit has 4.1 million tonnes of mineralized material, grading 6.2% Zn, 1.8% Pb and 84 g/t Ag as calculated by the company in 1999.

Engineering studies undertaken during 2000 indicate that the upper part of the Wolf deposit could be mined by open-pit methods.

The Wolf deposit is open along strike and down-dip. Discovery of the East Slope zone, 1200 m east of the Wolf deposit, has enhanced the exploration potential of the property. Additional drilling will be required to determine the potential of the discovery and the intervening area between the Wolf deposit and the East Slope zone.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

WOLVERINE PROPERTY

Yukon Zinc Corp.

President, Chief Executive Officer and Director:
Harlan Meade

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Fax (604) 682-5404
E-mail info@yukonzinc.com
Website *www.yukonzinc.com*

Stock symbol, YZC (Toronto Venture Exchange)

PROJECT STATUS

Pre-development

Location
130 air-km southeast of Ross River

Ownership
Yukon Zinc Corp., 100%

Commodity
Zinc, lead, copper, silver, gold

Ore type
Sulphide

Mineral Resource

Resource category	Tonnes	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)
Measured	493 000	12.44	298.8	1.18	1.50	1.48
Indicated	3 968 000	12.10	361.8	1.16	1.72	1.59
Total	4 461 000	12.14	354.8	1.16	1.69	1.58
Inferred	1 693 000	12.16	385.4	1.23	1.71	1.74

Mining method
Underground

HISTORY

The property was originally staked as the Fetish claims in July, 1973 by Finlayson JV (Chevron Canada Limited, Union Oil Company of Canada Ltd., and Marietta Resources International Ltd. and Messrs. L.T. and Harris Clay), which conducted grid soil sampling, mapping and trenching later in the year and drilled two holes. Additional Fetish claims were staked in August, 1974. The property was restaked as the Kink claims in September, 1982 by Archer, Cathro and Associates and optioned briefly to Esso Mineral Ltd., which conducted airborne and geophysical surveys later in the year.

By July, 1993, only one Kink claim remained and the rest of the property was restaked as the Foot 1-20 claims by Atna Resources, which later added the Pak and Toe claims. Atna explored with prospecting, geological mapping, and soil and silt geochemistry in September, 1993. The property was optioned by Westmin Resources Limited., and a drill program in 1995 resulted in the discovery of the Wolverine deposit on the Kink claims. By the end of 1995, Westmin had earned a 60% interest in the project and entered into a 60/40 joint venture, with Westmin as operator.

In February, 1998, Boliden Limited acquired the assets of Westmin Resources Limited. In May, 1998, Boliden Westmin Ltd. entered into a letter of intent with Expatriate Resources Ltd. to sell its interest in mineral properties and assets in the Finlayson Lake area, including Boliden Westmin's 60% interest in the Wolverine project. Expatriate completed the sale agreement with Boliden in March, 1999 and became the operator of the Wolverine joint venture.

In 1999, joint venture partners Expatriate Resources and Atna Resources spent $200 000 conducting metallurgical and marketing investigations on the Wolverine ore.

On March 1, 2000, Expatriate Resources Ltd. announced an agreement to purchase 560 km^2 of prime exploration

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

lands from Cominco Ltd., including the Kudz Ze Kayah and GP4F deposits. The Finlayson project consolidated the Kudz Ze Kayah, GP4F and Wolverine deposits into a single development plan. A positive pre-feasibility study was completed by Hatch Resources and additional drilling was completed by Expatriate Resources on the Wolverine deposit.

In September, 2001, Expatriate Resources terminated the acquisition agreement with Teck Cominco for the Kudz Ze Kayah project.

In April, 2003, Expatriate Resources announced plans to evaluate the joint development of the Wolverine deposit with its Logan deposit, located approximately 170 road-km south. Expatriate has since decided on a stand-alone development scenario for the Wolverine deposit.

In November, 2004, Expatriate submitted its Project Description Report to the Yukon government's Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. This report describes the development of the Wolverine deposit as a 1250-tonne/day underground mine.

Subsequent to this, Expatriate announced a reorganization plan whereby the company's non-Finlayson district, Yukon, exploration projects would be transferred to a new exploration company.

In December, 2004, following the closing of the transaction, Expatriate changed its name to Yukon Zinc Corp.

On May 4, 2005, the company announced that the preparation of the portal site was complete and excavation of the decline had started. On September 20, the first massive sulphides were intersected on the upper end of the Lynx zone. On November 7, the 5 x 5 m decline to the upper end of the Lynx zone was completed. Ground conditions in the vicinity of the ore were found to be better than expected. The more favourable conditions in the ore and immediate hanging-wall rocks is very positive to the mine plan and suggest lower levels of dilution than have been previously assumed. The decline is sized for production and will be utilized as the main haulage ramp during operations.

In July 2005, the company reached a Socio-Economic Participation agreement with Ross River Dena Council for their participation in the exploration and development of the Wolverine deposit and Yukon Zinc's extensive exploration lands in the Finlayson District in southeast Yukon. Ross River Dena Council represents the Kaska Nation, whose traditional territory encompasses Yukon Zinc's mineral claims within the Finlayson District.

In August, 2005, Yukon Zinc concluded the sale of 2 million common shares of the Company to the Ross River Dena Council at a price of $0.20 per share for proceeds of $400 000. The shares are subject to a regulatory hold period that expires November 29, 2005 and a shareholders agreement with Yukon Zinc that, among other things, provides Yukon Zinc with certain rights to find buyers for any shares that the Council may wish to sell following the expiry of the mandatory hold period.

In November, 2005, the Environmental Assessment Report was submitted to regulatory authorities. Regulatory review resulted in a determination that with the proposed mitigation measures, the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

On March 15, 2006, the company announced updated 43-101 compliant resource estimation for the property.

On May 9, 2006, Yukon Zinc Corporation announced the results of the feasibility study completed by prime consultant Hatch Ltd. and the sub-consultants. Errors were noted in the report and a revised feasibility study was released on May 16, 2006

On December 5, 2006, the company received a Quartz Mining License providing the terms and conditions for commencement of most of the mine construction activities.

In mid-January 2007, the final submission for a Type A Water License was submitted to the Yukon Water Board. A Type A Water License is required for water use and waste deposition during construction and operation activities.

In January, 2007, Yukon Zinc released the results of an optimized Feasibility Study completed by Wardrop Engineering Inc. and various sub-consultants. Highlights of the study include the following:

Mining reserves provide for 9.5 years of operations that includes 1.5 years of pre-production development. Conversion of Inferred resources into mining reserves with more in-fill drilling could extend mine life an additional three years.

Operating cost per tonne mined is $95.58; resulting in life-of-mine cash cost of zinc of approximately US$0.26 per pound after deducting by-product revenue

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on the basis of average metal prices over the preceding two years (Two-Year Backward Average Prices).

Capital cost at the expanded production rate is estimated at $183.2 million before contingency of $24.3 million and working capital of $15 million.

Three-year full production Cumulative Pre-tax Cash Flow is estimated at $217.7 million for the Two-Year Backward Average Prices scenario, increasing to $439.3 million for metal prices in effect in November, 2006 (Current Prices scenario).

Using Two-Year Backward Average Price scenario for metals, the project has a 26.3% pre-tax internal rate of return that increases to 56.8% under the Current Price Scenario.

Average annual metal production in the first three years of full production is forecast at approximately 53 400 tonnes of zinc, 4,860 tonnes of copper, 6,010 tonnes of lead, 4,933,200 ounces (139 850 000 g) of silver and 20,200 ounces (573 000 g) of gold contained in the zinc, copper and lead concentrates (note however that not all of the metals in concentrate are payable).

In August, 2007, Barclays Capital issued the company a commitment letter for a US$140 million senior project debt facility. This Facility forms the lead portion of project financing for the Wolverine Project. Additional financing of $140 million by Yukon Zinc will complete the project financing.

The initial phase of road construction for the proposed Wolverine mine was substantially completed in September, 2007 allowing large trucks to transport equipment and supplies to the site.

In December, 2006, the company received a Quartz Mining Licence. On October 3, 2007, the company received a Type A water licence for the Wolverine Project from the Yukon Water Board. This completes the environmental permitting of the Wolverine Project and provides the framework for developing Wolverine as a low-impact mine. The licence sets out the conditions for the use of water during construction and operations, and the deposit of waste into water as required for the tailings facility. The licence extends to the end of 2027, thereby incorporating all phases of development, operation and closure of the Wolverine Project.

Geology, mineralogy and ore reserves

The Wolverine deposit is a high-grade volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) body. The zinc-copper-lead-silver-gold mineralized rock is hosted within a thick sequence of felsic volcanic rocks interbedded with argillaceous and epiclastic sedimentary rocks of probable Devonian age within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. The main sulphide minerals in the deposit, in decreasing order of abundance, are pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena. Most of the silver occurs with argentian tetrahedrite, with the remainder occurring in galena and electrum.

The 1996 field program, which cost an estimated $6 million, commenced with construction of an air strip near the Wolverine deposit. Drilling started in mid-March and was completed in October. The known Wolverine zone was expanded to the northwest with the discovery of the Lynx zone immediately to the west. Exploration was also done on the Fisher zone and Toe claims. The 1996 drilling program significantly expanded the known area of mineralization at Wolverine and brought the number of massive-sulphide intersections from 15 in 1995, to 49 at the end of the 1996 program. Systematic geological and geochemical evaluation of the numerous airborne geophysical targets on the remainder of the claims was also carried out in 1996.

During the 1997 program, the Sable Zone was discovered 1.6 km southeast of the Wolverine zone by recognition of the footwall-type alteration zone in a drill hole. Thin zones of high-grade massive-sulphide minerals were intersected in two holes along with significant alteration. Chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite veins in chlorite-altered footwall rocks suggest feeder-style alteration associated with a massive-sulphide deposit.

Drilling in 1997 took place on the margins of the Wolverine deposit as outlined by the 1995 and 1996 drilling. Of the 22 successfully completed holes drilled in the Wolverine deposit during 1997, 19 intersected ore-grade mineralized rock.

In 2000, Expatriate Resources drilled seven holes in the Lynx zone of the Wolverine deposit, along the proposed path of an underground drift. The drill results confirmed a previous interpretation of the deposit based on wider spaced drilling conducted in earlier programs. Expatriate also drilled the down-dip extension of the Wolverine deposit and intersected additional massive sulphide mineralized rock.

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In 2005, Yukon Zinc Corp. completed a two-phase definition diamond-drilling program on the Wolverine deposit. A total of 11 712.50 m in 59 NQ and NQ2-sized drill holes were completed to increase the confidence level of the grade and distribution of massive-sulphide mineralization across the deposit.

In March, 2006, a new National Instrument 43-101-compliant mineral resource estimate was completed. Inferred resources are in the deeper portion of the deposit and require additional in-fill drilling to improve resource confidence.

The resource estimate listed in the introduction was prepared by Independent Qualified Persons (within the meaning of NI 43-101) Gary Giroux, P.Eng. of Giroux Consultants Ltd. of Vancouver, BC, and Mr. Cliff Pearson, P.Geo. of Pearson Geological Ltd. of Victoria, BC.

Mining plan and reserves

The diluted Proven and Probable mining reserves based on the Measured and Indicated resources total 5 151 459 tonnes grading 9.66% Zn, 0.91% Cu, 1.26% Pb, 281.8 g/t Ag and 1.36 g/t Au, providing for an eight-year production plan. All reserves will be mined by underground methods.

Resource category	Tonnes	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)
Proven	563 516	10.31	246.9	0.96	1.24	1.24
Probable	4 587 943	9.59	286.2	0.91	1.37	1.26
Total	5 151 459	9.66	281.8	0.91	1.36	1.26

FUTURE PLANS

Yukon Zinc is currently advancing the Wolverine zinc-silver-lead-copper-gold deposit to production. The 43-101-compliant Resource Estimate and Optimized Feasibility Study have been completed. Completion of all financing for the project will allow construction to begin in 2007, with a production target of 2009.

Drift and fill mining was selected as the stoping method, and it will be modified to adjust to changing ore widths. Stopes will be mined in 4-m-high horizontal lifts. Stoping blocks will be 20 m high, comprising five stope lifts each. Paste backfill is employed as the primary fill system. The fill will be prepared on surface at the mill and pumped through a piped delivery system for placement in the stopes. Trackless diesel mining equipment will be employed. Ore and waste haulage will be accomplished using load-haul-dump units (LHDs) and 50-tonne underground trucks. All drilling will be done using electric-hydraulic units.

Metallurgy and processing

Extensive testwork conducted at SGS Lakefield and Process Research Associates has confirmed the application of Dense Media Separation (DMS) as an effective pre-concentration step and standard flotation as providing reasonable metal recovery to produce saleable concentrates. The run-of-mine (ROM) ores will undergo primary and secondary crushing to produce a minus one-inch product for processing in the DMS circuit. The DMS process uses simple gravity methods to segregate and remove less dense waste materials included in the ore during mining to provide a high-grade feed to the grinding circuit. Approximately 1700 tonnes per day of ROM ore will be processed through the DMS plant to provide 1400 tonnes per day of mill feed. This material will be ground to minus 53 microns in the primary grinding circuit prior to undertaking standard flotation to recover zinc, copper and lead concentrates. Regrind of some mill products will occur at 80% passing 20 microns.

Recoveries of the metals to the concentrates are estimated as shown in Table 1.

Additional testwork and review has confirmed higher zinc and copper recoveries as compared with those used in the Hatch feasibility study. Mr. John Fox, P.Eng, of Laurion

Table 1. Metallurgical results showing metal recoveries to concentrates.

Recovery and concentrate quality											
		ASSAYS					RECOVERIES				
Product	Tonnes	Zn %	Cu %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Zn %	Cu %	Pb%	Ag %	Au %
Run-of-Mine	5 151 459	9.66	0.91	1.26	281.8	1.36					
Post DMS	4 238 149	11.70	1.10	1.52	340.86	1.64	99.65	98.90	99.55	99.52	99.47
Cu Concentrate	174 397	3.74	21.30	2.25	4,409	11.3	1.2	79.9	8.0	60.0	33.4
Pb Concentrate	132 958	12.4	1.97	22.30	1,625	13.5	2.4	4.3	46.0	12.9	23.2
Zn Concentrate	818 274	54.2	0.36	0.98	151	0.74	89.4	6.7	17.2	10.2	10.9

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.

Consulting is the Independent Qualified Person for the metallurgical portion of the feasibility study.

Infrastructure and transportation

It is planned to extend the airstrip to 1200 m and upgrade the surface for larger aircraft required for transport of construction and mine personnel. The development plan provides for the construction of a 150-person camp at the mine site to house workers at the mine during both construction and operations. Initial construction work will be supported from the 50-man exploration camp.

Zinc, copper and lead concentrates are to be trucked approximately 860 km to concentrate loading facilities in the port of Stewart, British Columbia for trans-shipment to smelters in Asia. The high content of silver and gold in the copper and lead concentrates increases their unit value and reduces the impact of high transportation costs.

Reserves/resources are from a variety of sources and may not be compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards, unless specified.