NORTH AMERICAN TUNGSTEN CORPORATION LTD

January 18, 2008

Mayor Michelle Vainio
Municipality of the Town of Faro
P.O. Box 580
Faro, Y.T. Y0B 1K0

Subject: North American Tungsten's MacTung Property and Faro Community Meetings

Dear Mayor Vainio:

North American Tungsten Corporation (NATC) is currently planning to develop its MacTung property at the Macmillan Pass, Yukon, located off the North Canol Road. Therefore, NATC will be submitting a Project Description and an application under the *Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act* (YESAA). As part of this process NATC is planning to consult with any communities in the Yukon that would be directly affected by the project.

To initiate the consultation process it would be appreciated if NATC could schedule a meeting with the members of Faro Town Council to discuss the project. NATC would also be very pleased to invite the community to attend additional information meetings, if you feel this would be beneficial. At these meetings NATC would work with the residents to identify environmental, social, and economic areas of interests and investigate methods to ensure that the project proceeds in the most positive way possible.

NATC representatives would like to meet with Faro Town Council members in the middle of February if possible to discuss the mine project and the best way to liaise with the town of Faro. Our consultant, EBA Engineering, will be making the necessary arrangements on our behalf and will contact your office within the next few days.

Yours sincerely,
North American Tungsten Corporation Ltd.

Mr. Wade Stogran
Vice-President of Environmental and Corporate Affairs
Email: wstogran@natungsten.com

Cc: Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment Board

Faro
Community Meeting

MACTUNG MINE PROPOSAL

(Near MacMillan Pass)

Tuesday, February 27th
The Sportsman's Lounge
Faro Recreation Centre

6:15pm

An opportunity to discuss the MacTung Mine proposal with representatives from North American Tungsten Corporation. Soup and sandwiches will be available to participants at the start of the evening.

Further information available from:
Glenn Rudman, EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd., Whitehorse.
Tel: 867 668 2071 x 236
Email: grudman@eba.ca

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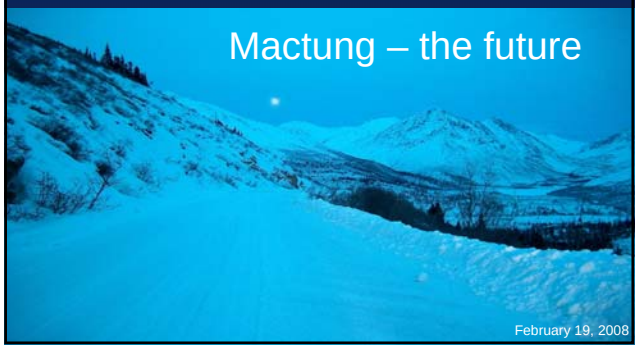
Mactung – the future



February 19, 2008

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North American Tungsten Corporation Ltd

- Why Tungsten?
- North American Tungsten
- Cantung
- Mactung

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Why Tungsten?

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Unique Metal

- Tungsten is unique – hardest metal – highest melting temperature – more dense than lead and uranium – corrosion resistant – environmentally benign.
- Tungsten is mostly used in hard metal construction but has many existing and growing applications:
  - Lead Replacement
  - Radiation Shielding
  - Electronics
  - Ballistics
- Many tungsten applications have no substitution and do not provide a scrap source i.e., tungsten carbide drill bits.

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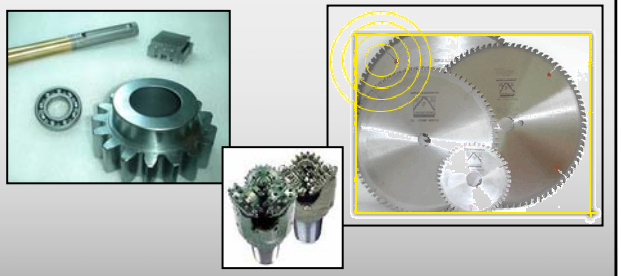
Tungsten Industrial Products



TSX VENTURE EXCHANGE: NTC

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Applications

2006 Ford Tungsten GT Limited Edition

TSX VENTURE EXCHANGE: NTC

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Applications

TSX VENTURE EXCHANGE: NTC

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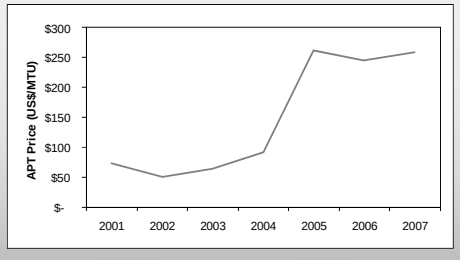
APT (ammonium para tungstate) Price



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North American Tungsten

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North American Tungsten

- Head Office in Vancouver
- Project office in Whitehorse
- Operating mine – Cantung
- 200+ employees
- Mine in development – Mactung

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Property Locations

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Cantung / Mactung

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Cantung

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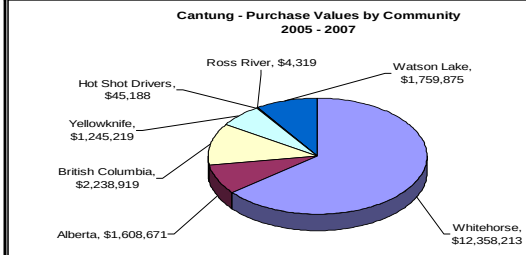
Cantung



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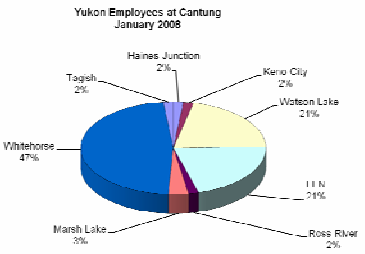
Cantung Yukon Employees (57/200)



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2

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Mactung

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Mactung Deposit

- Over $25.0 million spent on the Mactung Deposit
- Estimated production startup in 2012
- World's largest known high grade tungsten ore body
- Estimated 10 year underground mine life
- Potential additional 20 years

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Mactung Deposit

- 89% of mineral resource in Yukon
- Underground mine operation, camp, site infrastructure, mill, tailings disposal and water supply in Yukon
- Site access alternatives under study
  (1) Yukon via new road from Mac Pass Airstrip
  (2) NWT access over existing access road
  (3) Air service alternatives MacPass or Tischu River, NWT

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Mactung

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Mill Conception

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Mactung

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Mactung Benefit to the Community

- Direct employment and potential associated businesses
- Education and Training
- Tax Revenue
- While caring for the environment and supporting traditional ways

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Mactung Benefit to the Community

- Direct employment and potential associated businesses
  - Transportation – Hot shots and cargo
  - Food services
  - Camp and vehicle maintenance
  - Environmental monitoring

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Mactung Benefit to the Community

- Education and Training
  - Basic training as required
  - Training in equipment operations
  - Training for surface and underground
  - Health and Safety training
  - Apprenticeship potential

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Mactung Benefit to the Community

- The project will pay taxes and royalties to the federal and Yukon Government
- Significant workforce during construction
- There will be approximately 250 direct employees and 30 contract employees
- There will be secondary jobs and businesses supported
- The project will allow the development of infrastructure such as roads, bridges, etc.
- Mactung will contribute about three round trips a day including concentrate and supply trucks

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Mactung Environmental Vision

- Environment
  - Compliant with laws and international standards
    - Developed in consultation with government and local communities
    - Water quality maintained during and following operations
    - Mine closure planned and executed to minimize impacts

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Mactung Environmental Vision

- Environmental Studies
  - Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
  - Archaeological Investigations
  - Vegetationand Ecosystem Land Classification
  - Rare Plant Survey and Ecosystem Land Classification Update

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Mactung Environmental Vision

- Environmental Studies
  - Terrain and Surficial Geology
  - Wildlife
  - Hydrometeorological Survey
  - Water Quality Sampling Program

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Environmental Studies - Wildlife

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Environmental Studies - Hydrology

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Environmental Studies - Archaeological

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Environmental Studies - Fisheries

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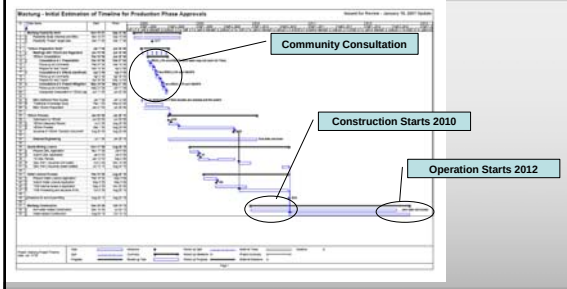
Mactung Project Schedule



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Louvicourt Mine During Operation

TSX VENTURE EXCHANGE: NTC

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Louvicourt Mine Following Closure

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Louvicourt Tailings Facilities

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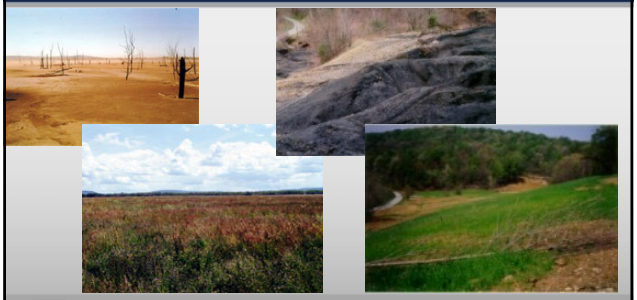
Mine Closure Experience



TSX VENTURE EXCHANGE: NTC

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Mactung Objective

Our Objective - Working together for the future!

TSX VENTURE EXCHANGE: NTC

Faro

Community Open House

MACTUNG MINE PROPOSAL

(Near MacMillan Pass)

Wednesday, May 7, 2008

The Sportsman's Lounge
Faro Recreation Centre

4:00pm - 9:00pm

with presentations
at
4:30pm and 7:30pm

An informal opportunity to drop by and learn more about the Mactung Mine proposal.

Light refreshments will be available.

Further information available from:
Glenn Rudman, EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd.,
Whitehorse.
Tel: (867) 668-2071 x236
Email: grudman@eba.ca

NORTH AMERICAN TUNGSTEN CORPORATION LTD

North American Tungsten Corporation
Information on Mining Proposal for Mactung **May 2008**

Introduction
North American Tungsten Corporation (NATC) proposes to mine for tungsten at the Mactung property near MacMillan Pass within four years. There are many steps that are required before the mine can move into production, including public consultation at several stages. The information below provides some background on the project proposal and details of people to contact if you would like further information or have any questions about the proposed project.

North American Tungsten – the company
NATC is based in Vancouver and is focused on the mining of Tungsten at its Cantung property in NWT and the development of the tungsten deposit at Mactung. The company is a public company and trades on the TSX Venture exchange.

The Company's goals for the Mactung property are:

- To have a feasibility study completed by the Fall 2008
- To reach a production decision by late Fall 2009
- To have a mine and mill in operation in late 2012; producing up to 2,000 tonnes of ore per day

The company is currently raising financing to take the Mactung project into production. NATC has recently announced that Hunan Nonferrous Metals Corporation (HSE:2626) ("Hunan Nonferrous"), a company based in China, will acquire approximately 9.9% of the issued and outstanding shares of NATC.

Mactung Property – Location, History and Ownership
The proposed mine site is located in the Yukon very close to the border with NWT, north of MacMillan Pass at latitude 63° 17' N. The site is approximately 250 km by road north east of Ross River, about six hours by vehicle.

The Mactung tungsten deposit, which contains a mineral resource of over 30 million tonnes grading 0.88% tungsten trioxide (43-101 compliant report available), is comparable to some of the largest tungsten deposits in the world. The deposit was discovered and staked in 1962 and over the ensuing 20 years an extensive exploration and property evaluation program was completed. Diamond drilling and an exploration adit for bulk sampling and an underground drilling program were completed in 1973. A mineral reserve was delineated that showed that about 90% of the ore body is on the Yukon side of the Yukon and NWT border. Extensive analytical and metallurgical testing was conducted as well as small pilot plant programs to evaluate the economics of the project. Climate and environmental base line data were also collected and analyzed to initiate the permitting process in the early 1980's. At the time, the property did not go into production due to a significant downturn in the price of tungsten caused by the over supply of tungsten to the world market by China.

In 2005, after two decades of inactivity, NATC resumed work on the project with a 6,000m surface diamond drilling programme designed to test the extension of the main underground deposit. This led to the new resource estimate in April of 2007 that is quoted above. During the same time period EBA Engineering resumed the baseline environmental studies to support data collected some twenty years before by Amax, a previous owner of the property. This information will be used for environmental assessment and permit applications that are expected to be submitted later this year.

In May 2007 Wardrop Engineering of Vancouver was retained to review the economics of the project. This work was partly funded by the Yukon Territorial Government. The review was completed in October of 2007, and a final feasibility study is now in progress. Below is a summary of the main features of the proposed mine operation:

Mine Construction
Information regarding the construction of the mine and its associated infrastructure is being developed. Currently, the plan is to start constructing the access road, camp accommodation and power plant in mid-2010. Other facilities include the water pump house, mill and dams. The construction phase is expected to take approximately two years. Further information on the construction phase will be provided later in 2008.

Mine Operations
The mine is planned to deliver ore at the rate of 2,000 tonnes per day and 730,000 tonnes per year for the estimated underground mine life of 10 years. NATC is investigating the feasibility of extending the mine life by a further 20 years by using open pit mining methods after the underground mining is completed. The mined ore will be crushed and delivered to the process plant via a conveyor belt system.

The mine is planned to operate on two 10 hour shifts per day and 365 days per year with a total workforce of approximately 250 people. The anticipated labour crew rotation is three weeks on/three weeks off based on a fly in/fly out schedule. Based on this rotation, the number of staff at the mine at any one time will be approximately 150.

During a pre-production period of approximately two years, two primary ramps will be developed. The ramp near the plant will act as a service corridor for the ore conveyor belt and for personnel and equipment to access the mine. The conveyor connects to an underground crushing station. Another ramp will be used blow ventilation air into the underground workings. From the ramps, a series of underground access ramps, cross-cuts and drifts will branch out to connect to the ore body.

To mine the ore, Long Hole Blast and Cut & Fill underground mining methods are planned. In sequence with ore extraction, mined-out areas will be stabilized with backfill from dewatered plant tailings and mine waste rock. Remote controlled load-haul-dump equipment will load broken ore into 30 tonne haul trucks. The ore will be hauled to a primary crusher. The empty truck will be loaded with tailings from a nearby stockpile and will then haul the tailings back through another route to backfill the mined area.

Process Operations
Primary crushing will be performed underground with a jaw crusher then conveyed to a coarse ore storage bin at the surface via the main access portal. Secondary and tertiary crushing will be carried out in the processing plant at the surface using cone crushers.

Fine ore will be transported to a fine ore bin in the grinding area then fed to conventional rod mills (for additional crushing) with size classification by screens. The grinding circuit product will go to a thickener, where the thickener underflow will be processed to remove sulphide minerals with wet magnetic separators followed by bulk sulphide flotation.

After the removal of sulphides, the process stream will then be split into three size fractions – coarse, fine and slimes. The products will undergo a gravity concentration process using spirals and tables to produce a scheelite concentrate. The gravity concentrate will then be submitted to a flotation step to further remove sulphide minerals. The clean gravity concentrate will be dewatered to produce a dry product which will be sent to high intensity magnetic separators for final cleaning and then bagged for shipment. The gravity tailings fraction will be thickened in a conventional thickener. Thickener underflow will be processed in a flotation circuit to recover scheelite that is too fine for gravity concentration. Final scheelite flotation concentrate will be dewatered to a dry product and bagged for shipment.

Scheelite flotation tailings will be dewatered using a thickener and filters. The filter cake produced will then either be transported underground by conveyors to be used as backfill, or transported to the dry stacked tailings site on the surface.

It is anticipated that 42% (3.4 million tonnes) of the mine tailings will be returned underground and used as backfill. The remaining tailings will be dry stacked on the surface.

Tungsten Markets
Concentrate is produced and bagged as either clean gravity concentrate or flotation concentrate. Bagged concentrates will be trucked to Edmonton for shipment to Europe, and to Vancouver for shipment to Asia.

The Mine and the Environment
NATC recognizes the importance of environmental stewardship as part of its business practices. The company considers good environmental management to be a corporate priority. Environmental concerns are included in the decision-making process throughout the company.

Sufficient resources will be devoted to environmental protection to ensure that environmental risks are minimized, that the environment and public welfare are protected during and after the company's activities, and that it complies with all regulatory requirements for its operation.

In 2006 and 2007, with assistance from EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd, the company collected baseline environmental data, including information on wildlife (birds, sheep, caribou, moose, fish), water quality, soil, and archaeology. More studies are planned for 2008 for different locations in and close to the property, including groundwater and surface water studies and wildlife surveys.

Employment, Training and the Local Economy
It is anticipated that 250 people will be employed at the mine when it is operating. The jobs will include geologists, engineers, drillers, underground miners, mill operators, heavy equipment operators, maintenance personnel, assayers, environmental scientists, camp cooks and managers and auxiliary staff. It is anticipated that most staff will rotate on a three week shift and will be accommodated at the mine during the work shift.

The company will provide appropriate training and education programs for new employees at the mine site. This will include training for specific work duties, health and safety and other related programs. This will build capacity in local communities and improve opportunities for future mining-related employment in the region.

Employment and contracts with local businesses in Ross River, Faro and other communities will increase when the mine moves into production.

Mine Reclamation and Closure
A Mine Abandonment and Reclamation Plan will be developed as part of the process for mine permitting and mine development. The purpose of the plan is to ensure that a minimum of area is disturbed during the construction and operation of the mine and that there will be little to no evidence that mining occurred on the site following closure. The execution of the plan will also ensure that there will be no impacts to the environment following the closure of the mine. The general objectives of the plan are to ensure the chemical and physical stability of the site and that the future use and aesthetics of the property are maintained. Progressive reclamation will be conducted at the mine to minimize long and short term impacts and the cost required for final closure. The amount of money required to close the site at any given time by a third party contractor will be made available to the government by NATC prior to construction to ensure that no negative environmental legacy will be left by the mine.

Traditional Use in the Area
NATC appreciates and welcomes the interest and participation of local communities in the exploration and development of the Mactung tungsten deposit. The company is confident that both local communities and the company will benefit from the mutual respect, cooperation and support that are currently enjoyed by both parties.

The area around the Mactung property is used for hunting moose, caribou and bears. Although hunting will not be permitted by NATC within its property, NATC will respect traditional uses of the land in the vicinity of the mine and manage the mine to minimize any adverse effects on the wildlife in the area.

The company recognizes it will be mining within the traditional area of the Kaska and Na Cho Nyak Dun First Nations and therefore will respect the heritage and the Traditional Knowledge of the area.

The Consultation Process
There are three opportunities for community input regarding the mine proposal.

- Before the project proposal is submitted to the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB);
- During YESAB's assessment process; and
- During the regulatory process for permits and licences

Before regulatory approvals can be issued, the project proposal must be assessed under the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act (YESAA). This project will be assessed by the Executive Committee of the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB). The process is expected to take approximately one year from the time the project proposal is submitted and the information is deemed adequate for assessment. It is anticipated that the complete project proposal will be submitted to YESAB in the fall of 2008.

Community consultation is an essential element of a project proposal under YESAA. Once the application has been submitted there will be further opportunities to comment on the project through the YESAA process.

Once the YESAA assessment is completed, the company will apply for the permits and licences that are required for the project. For instance, a quartz mining licence and a water licence will be required. A number of other permits and licences will also be required before the mine production can begin. The process for approving some of the permits and licences will also require consultation with communities.

Contacts
If you have any questions or comments about the proposed Mactung project proposal please contact one of the following:

Wade Stogran
Vice-President of Environmental and Corporate Affairs
North American Tungsten Corporation
#1640 – 1188 West Georgia St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 4A2
T: 604-684-5300
F: 604-684-2992
E: wstogran@natungsten.com

Glenn Rudman
EBA Engineering Consultants, Whitehorse
6 – 151 Industrial Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2V3
T: 867-668-2071 x236
F: 867-668-4349
E: grudman@eba.ca

Glenn Rudman

From: Julia Salo [info@faroyukon.ca]
Sent: Wednesday, June 25, 2008 12:50 PM
To: Glenn Rudman
Subject: RE: Updated MacTung information
Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Blue

Thanks Glenn!

I will pass this information on to Daniel to post and to Mayor and Council

Julia

From: Glenn Rudman [mailto:grudman@eba.ca]
Sent: June 25, 2008 12:14 PM
To: Julia Salo
Subject: Updated MacTung information

Hi Julia,

Please find a slightly updated version of the MacTung project information. This can replace the one that is already on your website.

Many thanks,

Glenn

<<MacTung project information (June 2008).pdf>>

Glenn Rudman B.Sc., M.Sc.
Environmental Scientist
p. 867.668.2071 x236 • f. 867.668.4349
e. grudman@eba.ca
EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd.
Calcite Business Centre, Unit 6, 151 Industrial Road
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2V3 • CANADA
CREATING AND DELIVERING BETTER SOLUTIONS
www.eba.ca

North American Tungsten Corporation
Information on Mining Proposal for Mactung **June 2008**

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The Mactung tungsten deposit, which contains a mineral resource of more than 30 million tonnes, grading 0.88% tungsten trioxide (43-101 compliant report available), is comparable to some of the largest tungsten deposits in the world. The deposit was discovered and staked in 1962 and over the following 20 years an extensive exploration and property evaluation program was completed. Diamond drilling and an exploration adit for bulk sampling and an underground drilling program were completed in 1973. A mineral reserve was delineated that showed that about 90% of the ore body is on the Yukon side of the Yukon and NWT border. Extensive analytical and metallurgical testing was conducted as well as small pilot plant programs to evaluate the economics of the project. Climate and environmental base line data were also collected and analyzed to initiate the permitting process in the early 1980's. At the time, the property did not go into production due to a significant downturn in the price of tungsten caused by the over supply of tungsten to the world market by China.

Tungsten has many uses including machine parts, fishing weights and armaments.

In 2005, after two decades of inactivity, NATC resumed work on the project with a 6,000 m surface diamond drilling programme designed to test the extension of the main underground deposit. This led to the new resource estimate in April of 2007 that is quoted above. During the same time period EBA Engineering resumed the baseline environmental studies to support data collected some twenty years before by Amax, a previous owner of the property. This information will be used for environmental assessment and permit applications that are expected to be submitted later this year.

About 90% of the ore body at MacTung is in the Yukon.

In May 2007 Wardrop Engineering of Vancouver was retained to review the economics of the project. This work was partly funded by the Yukon Territorial Government. The review was completed in October of 2007 and a final feasibility study is now in progress. Below is a summary of the main features of the proposed mine operation:

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Information regarding the construction of the mine and its associated infrastructure is being developed. Currently, the plan is to start onstructing the access road, camp accommodation and power plant in mid-2010. Other facilities include the water pump house, mill and dams. The construction phase is expected to take approximately two years. Further information on the construction phase will be provided later in 2008.

Mine Operations

The mine is planned to deliver ore at the rate of 2,000 tonnes per day and 730,000 tonnes per year for the estimated underground mine life of 10 years. The mined ore will be crushed and delivered to the process plant via a conveyor belt system. NATC is investigating the feasibility of extending the mine life by a further 20 years by using open pit mining methods after the underground mining is completed.

The mine is planned to operate on two 10 hour shifts per day and 365 days per year with a total workforce of approximately 250 people. The anticipated labour crew rotation is three weeks on/three weeks off based on a fly in/fly out schedule. Based on this rotation, the number of staff at the mine at any one time will be approximately 150.

During a pre-production period of approximately two years, two primary ramps will be developed. The ramp near the plant will act as a service corridor for the ore conveyor belt and for personnel and equipment to access the mine. The conveyor connects to an underground crushing station. Another ramp will be used to blow ventilation air into the underground workings. From the ramps, a series of underground access ramps, cross-cuts and drifts will branch out to connect to the ore body.

To mine the ore, Long Hole Blast and Cut & Fill underground mining methods are planned. In sequence with ore extraction, mined-out areas will be stabilized with backfill from dewatered plant tailings and mine waste rock. Remote controlled load-haul-dump equipment will load broken ore into 30 tonne haul trucks. The ore will be hauled to a primary crusher. The empty truck will be loaded with tailings from a nearby stockpile and will then haul the tailings back through another route to backfill the mined area.

Process Operations

Primary crushing will be performed underground with a jaw crusher then conveyed to a coarse ore storage bin at the surface via the main access portal. Secondary and tertiary crushing will be carried out in the processing plant at the surface using cone crushers.

Fine ore will be transported to a fine ore bin in the grinding area then fed to conventional rod mills (for additional crushing) with size classification by screens. The grinding circuit product will go to a thickener, where the thickener underflow will be processed to remove sulphide minerals with wet magnetic separators followed by bulk sulphide flotation.

After the removal of sulphides, the process stream will then be split into three size fractions – coarse, fine and slimes. The products will undergo a gravity concentration process using spirals and tables to produce a scheelite concentrate. The gravity concentrate will then be submitted to a flotation step to further remove sulphide minerals. The clean gravity concentrate will be dewatered to produce a dry product which will be sent to high intensity magnetic separators for final cleaning and then bagged for shipment. The gravity tailings fraction will be thickened in a conventional thickener. Thickener underflow will be processed in a flotation circuit to recover scheelite that is too fine for gravity concentration. Final scheelite flotation concentrate will be dewatered to a dry product and bagged for shipment.

Scheelite flotation tailings will be dewatered using a thickener and filters. The filter cake produced will then either be transported underground by conveyors to be used as backfill, or transported to the dry stacked tailings site on the surface.

It is anticipated that 42% (3.4 million tonnes) of the mine tailings will be returned underground and used as backfill. The remaining tailings will be dry stacked on the surface.

Tungsten Markets

Concentrate is produced and bagged as either clean gravity concentrate or flotation concentrate. Bagged concentrates will be trucked to Edmonton for shipment to Europe, and to Vancouver for shipment to Asia.

The Mine and the Environment

NATC recognizes the importance of environmental stewardship as part of its business practices. The company considers good environmental management to be a corporate priority. Environmental concerns are included in the decision-making process throughout the company.

Sufficient resources will be devoted to environmental protection to ensure that environmental risks are minimized, that the environment and public welfare are protected during and after the company's activities, and that it complies with all regulatory requirements for its operation.

In 2006 and 2007, with assistance from EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd, the company collected baseline environmental data, including information on wildlife (birds, sheep, caribou, moose, fish), water quality, soil, and archaeology. More studies are planned for 2008 for different locations in and close to the property, including groundwater and surface water studies and wildlife surveys.

Excellent environmental stewardship is a corporate priority for NATC.

Environmental work such as fish studies is being completed at the MacTung property.

Employment, Training and the Local Economy

It is anticipated that 250 people will be employed at the mine when it is operating. The jobs will include geologists, engineers, drillers, underground miners, mill operators, heavy equipment operators, maintenance personnel, assayers, environmental scientists, camp cooks

and managers and auxiliary staff. It is anticipated that most staff will rotate on a three week shift and will be accommodated at the mine during the work shift.

The company will provide appropriate training and education programs for new employees at the mine site. This will include training for specific work duties, health and safety and other related programs. This will build capacity in local communities and improve opportunities for future mining-related employment in the region.

Employment and contracts with local businesses in Ross River, Faro and other communities will increase when the mine moves into production.

Mine Reclamation and Closure

A Mine Abandonment and Reclamation Plan will be developed as part of the process for mine permitting and mine development. The purpose of the plan is to ensure that a minimum area is disturbed during the construction and operation of the mine and that there will be little to no evidence that mining occurred on the site following closure. The execution of the plan will also ensure that there will be no impacts to the environment following the closure of the mine. The general objectives of the plan are to ensure the chemical and physical stability of the site and that the future use and aesthetics of the property are maintained. Progressive reclamation will be conducted at the mine to minimize long and short term impacts and the cost required for final closure. The amount of money required to close the site at any given time by a third party contractor will be made available to the government by NATC prior to construction to ensure that no negative environmental legacy will be left by the mine.

Traditional Use in the Area

NATC appreciates and welcomes the interest and participation of local communities in the exploration and development of the Mactung tungsten deposit. The company is confident that both local communities and the company will benefit from the mutual respect, cooperation and support that are currently enjoyed by both parties.

The area around the Mactung property is used for hunting moose, caribou and bears. Although hunting will not be permitted by NATC within its property, NATC will respect traditional uses of the land in the vicinity of the mine and manage the mine to minimize any adverse effects on the wildlife in the area.

The company recognizes it will be mining within the traditional area of the Kaska and Na-Cho Nyak Dun First Nations and therefore will respect the heritage and the Traditional Knowledge of the area.

The Consultation Process

There are three opportunities for community input regarding the mine proposal.

- Before the project proposal is submitted to the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB);
- During YESAB's assessment process; and
- During the regulatory process for permits and licences

Before regulatory approvals can be issued, the project proposal must be assessed under the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act (YESAA). This project will be assessed by the Executive Committee of the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB). The process is expected to take approximately one year from the time the project proposal is submitted and the information is deemed adequate for assessment. It is anticipated that the complete project proposal will be submitted to YESAB in late fall, 2008.

Community consultation is an essential element of a project proposal under YESAA. Once the application has been submitted there will be further opportunities to comment on the project through the YESAA process.

Once the YESAA assessment is completed, the company will apply for the permits and licences that are required for the project. For instance, a quartz mining licence and a water licence will be required. A number of other permits and licences will also be required before the mine production can begin. The process for approving some of the permits and licences will also require consultation with communities.

Contacts
If you have any questions or comments about the proposed Mactung project proposal please contact one of the following:

Wade Stogran
Vice-President of Environmental and Corporate Affairs
North American Tungsten Corporation
#1640 – 1188 West Georgia St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 4A2
T: 604-684-5300
F: 604-684-2992
E: wstogran@natungsten.com

Glenn Rudman
EBA Engineering Consultants, Whitehorse
6 – 151 Industrial Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2V3
T: 867-668-2071 x236
F: 867-668-4349
E: grudman@eba.ca

If you would like to provide comments or ask questions regarding the MacTung Project before the project proposal is submitted to YESAB please contact the above <u>BEFORE</u> September 1, 2008.

North American Tungsten Corporation. Mining Proposal for Mactung

October 2008

Introduction
North American Tungsten Corporation (NATC) proposes to mine and process tungsten ore at the Mactung property near MacMillan Pass, Yukon, within five years. The property location is provided on the (Figure 2) plan. There are many steps that are required before the mine can move into production, including public consultation at several stages. The information below provides background on the project proposal and details of the people to contact if you would like further information or have any questions about the proposed project.

North American Tungsten Corporation – The Company
NATC is based in Vancouver and is focused on mining tungsten ore at its Cantung property in NWT and the development of the tungsten deposit at Mactung. The company is a public company and trades on the TSX Venture exchange.

The Company's goals for the Mactung property are:

- To have a feasibility study completed by the Fall 2008
- To reach a production decision by late Fall 2009
- To have a mine and mill in operation in 2013; processing up to 2,000 tonnes of ore per day

The company is currently raising funds to take the Mactung project into production. NATC announced earlier in 2008 that Hunan Nonferrous Metals Corporation (HSE:2626; "Hunan Nonferrous"), a company based in China, will acquire approximately 9.9% of the issued and outstanding shares of NATC.

Mactung Property – Location, History and Ownership
The proposed mine site is located in the Yukon very close to the border with NWT, north of MacMillan Pass at latitude 63° 17' N. The site is approximately 250 km by road north east of Ross River, about six hours by vehicle. See attached map (Figure 2).

The Mactung tungsten deposit, which contains a mineral resource of 33 million tonnes, grading 0.88% tungsten trioxide (43-101 compliant report available), is comparable to some of the largest tungsten deposits in the world. The deposit was discovered and staked in 1962 and over the following 20 years an extensive exploration and property evaluation program was completed. Diamond drilling and an exploration adit for bulk sampling and an underground drilling program were completed in 1973. Extensive analytical and metallurgical testing was conducted as well as small pilot plant programs to evaluate the economics of the project. Climate and environmental baseline data were also collected and analyzed to initiate the permitting process in the early 1980's. At the time, the property did not go into production due to a significant downturn in the price of tungsten caused by the over supply of tungsten to the world market by China.

Tungsten has many uses including machine parts, fishing weights and armaments.

In 2005, after two decades of inactivity, NATC resumed work on the project with a 6,000 m surface diamond drilling programme designed to test the extension of the main underground deposit. This led to the new resource estimate in April of 2007 that is quoted above. During the same time period EBA Engineering resumed the baseline environmental studies to support data collected some twenty years before by Amax, a previous owner of the property. This information will be used for environmental assessment and permit applications that are expected to be submitted later this year.

North American Tungsten Corporation. Mining Proposal for Mactung

October 2008

About 90% of the ore body at Mactung is in the Yukon.

In May 2007 Wardrop Engineering of Vancouver was retained to review the economics of the project. This work was partly funded by the Yukon Territorial Government. The economic update review was completed in October of 2007 and a bankable feasibility study is now in progress. Below is a summary of the main features of the proposed mine operation:

Mine Construction

Construction of the mine infrastructure is scheduled to begin in the first half of 2010 and take approximately 27 months to complete. This will depend on the timely completion of the environmental and socio-economic assessment and permitting processes. The main infrastructure required for the project is listed below and is shown in Figures 1 and 2, attached:

- 48 km of upgraded and new access roads to provide access from the existing North Canol Road to the project site
- Upgrade to the MacMillan Pass airstrip (wider and longer) to accommodate larger aircraft
- A pumping station at a tributary of the Hess River to provide fresh water for the mine
- A water pipeline from the pumping station to the mine site (approximately 10 km)
- On-site waste disposal systems such as a sewage treatment plant and garbage incinerators
- Truckshop/warehouse, administration buildings, mill, bunkhouse complex and mess hall
- A power plant for five diesel generators with heat recovery systems to promote fuel efficiency
- The construction of a dam to collect water from the dry-stack tailings facility, mill and surrounding area for re-use
- A telecommunications system to aid on-site safety and comfort.
- Wind power generation is currently being investigated for the site to off set some diesel consumption

Mine Operations

The mine is planned to process ore at the rate of 2,000 tonnes per day and 730,000 tonnes per year for the estimated underground mine life of 11 years. The mined ore will be crushed and delivered to the process plant via a conveyor belt system. NATC is investigating the feasibility of extending the mine life by a further 15 years by using open pit mining methods after the underground mining is completed.

The mine is planned to operate on two 12 hour shifts per day and 365 days per year with a total workforce of approximately 250 people. The anticipated labour crew rotation is three weeks on/three weeks off, based on a fly in/fly out schedule. Based on this rotation, the number of staff at the mine at any one time will be approximately 150.

During a pre-production period of approximately two and a half years, two primary ramps will be developed. The ramp near the plant will act as a service corridor for the ore conveyor belt and for personnel and equipment to access the mine. The conveyor connects to an underground crushing station. Another ramp will be used to provide ventilation air into the underground workings. From the ramps, a series of underground access ramps, cross-cuts and drifts will branch out to connect to the ore body.

To mine the ore, Long Hole Blast and Cut & Fill underground mining methods are planned. In sequence with ore extraction, mined-out areas will be stabilized with backfill from dewatered mill tailings (waste material from the mill) and mine waste rock. Remote controlled load-haul-dump equipment will load broken ore into 30 tonne haul

trucks. The ore will be hauled to a primary crusher. The empty truck will be loaded with tailings from a nearby stockpile and will then haul the tailings through another route to backfill the mined area.

Ore Process Operations

The mined ore will be first crushed underground with a jaw crusher then conveyed to a coarse ore storage bin at the surface via the main access portal. Secondary and tertiary crushing will be carried out in the processing plant at the surface using cone crushers. The crushed ore will be transported to a fine ore bin in the grinding area then fed to conventional rod mills (for grinding) and classified according to size using screens.

After the crushing and grinding there will be three processes to extract the scheelite, which is the mineral that contains tungsten. The three processes used are magnetic and gravity separation, and flotation (a process where minerals are brought to the top of a wet mixture and skimmed off the top).

Environmental work such as fish studies have been completed at the Mactung property.

The finely ground ore will be consolidated (thickened). The consolidated material will then be processed to remove unwanted sulphide minerals with magnetic separators and bulk sulphide flotation. The sulphides will become part of the tailings (waste product from the mill).

After the removal of sulphides, the process stream will then be split into three sizes – coarse, fine and slimes. These products will undergo a gravity concentration process using a centrifugal system (spirals) and tables to produce a scheelite gravity concentrate.

The gravity concentrate will then be processed again (flotation step) to further remove sulphide minerals. The clean gravity concentrate will be filtered and dried to remove water (dewatered) to produce a dry product which will be sent to high intensity magnetic separators for final cleaning. The final product is a sandy/silt-sized material which is then bagged for shipment.

The gravity tailings will be thickened. The thickened tailings will be processed in a flotation circuit to recover scheelite that is too fine for gravity concentration. The final scheelite flotation concentrate will be dewatered to a dry product and bagged for shipment (silt/clay-sized particles). Scheelite flotation tailings (the waste product) will be dewatered using presses and filters. The filtered 'cake' will then either be transported underground by conveyors to be used as backfill, or transported to the dry-stacked tailings site on the surface.

It is anticipated that 50% of the mine tailings (waste from the mill) will be returned underground and used as backfill. The remaining tailings will be dry-stacked on the surface. The waste rock produced as part of the underground mining will also be used as backfill material underground.

Tungsten Markets and Transport

Bagged concentrates will be trucked to Edmonton for shipment to Europe and USA, and to Vancouver for shipment to Asia. Approximately four trucks per day will arrive at and depart from the site. Two trucks will haul the tungsten concentrate (Scheelite), while the other two will haul fuel and supplies. The North Canol Road will be used to transport the concentrate to Ross River, then the Robert Campbell Highway (South) will be used to Watson Lake, then the Alaska Highway.

The Mine and the Environment

NATC recognizes the importance of environmental stewardship as part of its business practices. The company considers good environmental management to be a corporate priority. Environmental concerns are included in the decision-making process throughout the company.

Sufficient resources will be devoted to environmental protection to ensure that environmental risks are minimized, that the environment and public welfare are protected during and after the company's activities, and that it complies with all regulatory requirements for its operation.

In 2006 and 2007, with assistance from EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd, the company collected baseline environmental data, including information on wildlife (birds, sheep, caribou, moose, fish), water quality, soil, and archaeology. Further studies were completed in 2008 for different locations in and close to the property and for the proposed access route.

Employment, Training and the Local Economy

It is anticipated that 250 people will be employed at the mine when it is operating. The jobs will include geologists, engineers, drillers, underground miners, mill operators, heavy equipment operators, maintenance personnel, assayers, environmental scientists, camp cooks, managers and auxiliary staff. Many of the workers will be transferred from NATC's existing mine at Cantung in NWT. However, additional personnel will be employed from the Yukon and wider labour market. It is anticipated that most staff will rotate on a three week shift and will be accommodated at the mine during the work shift.

The company will provide appropriate training and education programs for new employees at the mine site. This will include training for specific work duties, health and safety and other related programs. This will build capacity in local communities and improve opportunities for future mining-related employment in the region.

Employment and contracts with local businesses in Ross River, Faro, Whitehorse, and other communities will increase as the mine progresses from the construction phase to the production phase.

Excellent environmental stewardship is a corporate priority for NATC.

Mine Reclamation and Closure

A Mine Abandonment and Reclamation Plan will be developed as part of the process for mine permitting and mine development. The purpose of the plan is to ensure that a minimum area is disturbed during the construction and operation of the mine and that the land be returned as close to its natural state as possible after closure. The general objectives of the plan are to ensure the chemical and physical stability of the site and that the future use and aesthetics of the property are maintained. Progressive reclamation will be conducted at the mine to minimize long and short term impacts and the cost required for final closure. The surface tailings will be capped in accordance with industry best practices. The dam and related ageing pond will be decommissioned and the natural drainage pattern will be returned to the site, including making the diverted stream continuous again from its headwaters. The amount of money required to close the site at any given time by a third party contractor will be made available to the government by NATC prior to construction to ensure that no negative environmental legacy will be left by the mine. Periodic inspection and monitoring of the site will be required as per the Metal Mining Effluent Regulations (MMER) for a period of three years following closure.

Traditional Use in the Area

NATC appreciates and welcomes the interest and participation of local communities in the exploration and development of the Mactung tungsten deposit. The company is confident that both local communities and the company will benefit from the mutual respect, cooperation and support that are currently enjoyed by both parties.

The area around the Mactung property is used for hunting moose, caribou and bears. Although hunting will not be permitted by NATC within its property, NATC will respect traditional uses of the land in the vicinity of the mine and manage the mine to minimize any adverse effects on the wildlife in the area. The company recognizes it will be mining within the traditional area of the Kaska and Na-Cho Nyak Dun First Nations and therefore will respect the heritage and the Traditional Knowledge of the area.

The Consultation Process

There are three opportunities for community input regarding the mine proposal.

- Before the project proposal is submitted to the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB);
- During YESAB's assessment process; and
- During the regulatory process for permits and licences

Before regulatory approvals can be issued, the project proposal must be assessed under the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act (YESAA). This project will be assessed by the Executive Committee of the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB). The process is expected to take approximately one year from the time the project proposal is submitted and the information is deemed adequate for assessment. It is anticipated that the complete project proposal will be submitted to YESAB in late fall, 2008.

Community consultation is an essential element of a project proposal under YESAA. Once the application has been submitted there will be further opportunities to comment on the project through the YESAA process.

Once the YESAA assessment is completed and a final decision document is issued by the Government of Yukon and other decision bodies, the company will apply for the permits and licences that are required for the project. For instance, a quartz mining licence and a water licence will be required. A number of other permits and licences will also be required before the mine production can begin. The process for approving some of the permits and licences will also require consultation with communities.

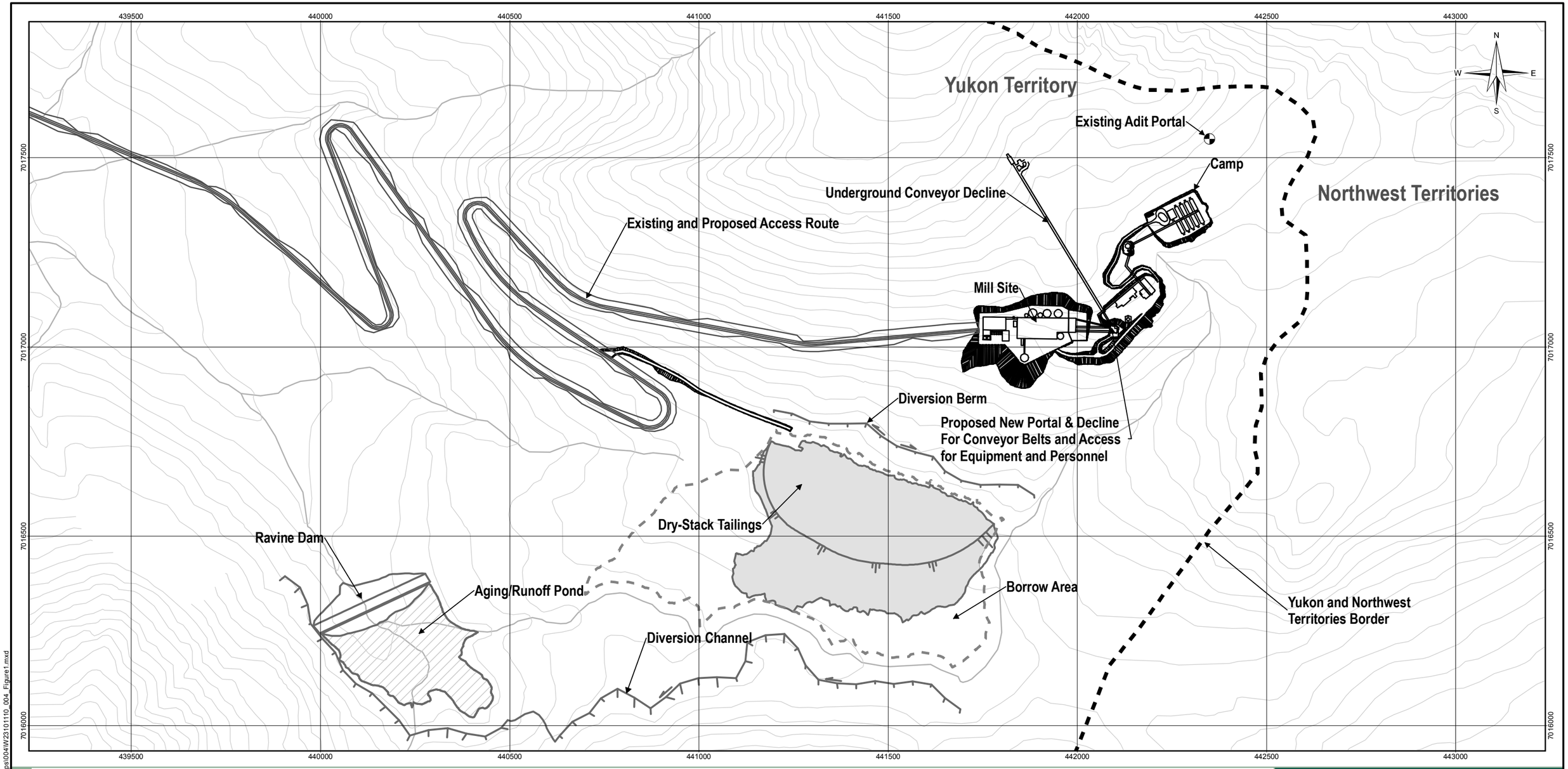
Contacts

If you have any questions or comments about the proposed Mactung project proposal please contact one of the following:

Wade Stogran
Vice-President of Environmental and Corporate Affairs
North American Tungsten Corporation
#1640 – 1188 West Georgia St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 4A2
T: 604-684-5300
F: 604-684-2992
E: wstogran@natungsten.com

Glenn Rudman
Environmental Scientist
EBA Engineering Consultants, Whitehorse
6 – 151 Industrial Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2V3
T: 867-668-2071 x236
F: 867-668-4349
E: grudman@eba.ca

If you would like to provide comments or ask questions regarding the Mactung Project before the project proposal is submitted to YESAB, please contact the above <u>BEFORE</u> November 7, 2008.



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NOTES
Base data source: Wardrop

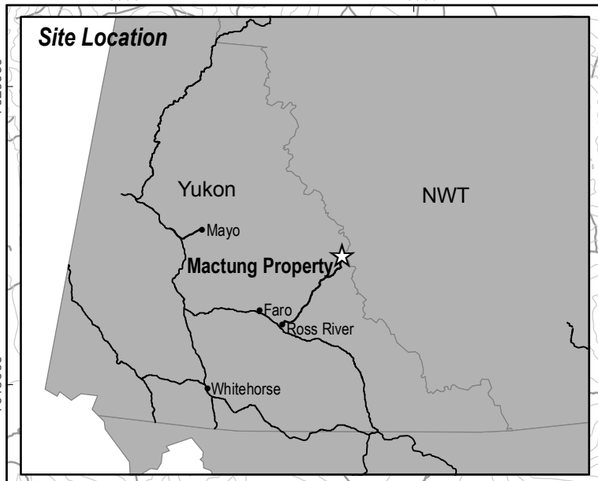
MACTUNG

Proposed Site Plan

PROJECTION: UTM Zone 9	DATUM: NAD83
Scale: 1:10,000	
100 50 0 100 200 Metres	
FILE NO.: W23101110_004_Figure1.mxd	
PROJECT NO.: W23101110.004	DWN: MEZ / CKD: GR / REV: 0
OFFICE: EBA-VANC	DATE: October 10, 2008

EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

Figure 1



NOTES
Base data source:Wardrop

MACTUNG

Proposed Site Layout and Access Roads

PROJECTION: UTM Zone 9	DATUM: NAD83		
Scale: 1:100,000 (2 1 0 2 Kilometers)			
FILE NO.: W23101110_004_Figure2.mxd			
PROJECT NO.: W23101110.004	DWN: MEZ	CKD: GR	REV: 0
OFFICE: EBA-VANC	DATE: October 10, 2008		

EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

Figure 2

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