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A Report on the

2008 DIAMOND DRILLING, GROUND OHM-MAPPER SURVEY AND SCINTILLOMETER PROSPECTING

on the

DISMAL LAKE, MOUNTAIN LAKE AND KENDALL RIVER PROPERTIES

Volume 1

Main Report

(NTS 86N / 01, 02, 03, 05, 06, 07, 11, 12)
67° 06' – 67° 34' N, 116° 23' – 117° 56' W'

Claims HL 1 to HL 9, HL 12, HL 15 to HL 21, HL 23, HL 29 to HL 32, HL 34, HL 38 to HL 40, HL 42 to HL 49; LH 1 to LH 10; DL 1 to DL 8; and KR 1 to KR 3 inclusive
(F84753, F89934 to F89942, F89945, F89949 to F89954, F89956, F89962 to F89965, F89967, F89971 to F89973, F89975 to F89982,
F91901 to F91910, F88410 to F88417, F53509 to F53511)

NUNAVUT MINING DISTRICT

Dates of work:
April 10th – to Aug 4th, 2008

Prepared for:
TRIEX MINERALS CORPORATION

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Date: October 31, 2008

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1.0 SUMMARY

This report details the results of the 2008 exploration work completed on the Dismal Lakes, Mountain Lake and Kendall River properties. These properties form part of the Hornby Bay exploration project, a 50:50 joint venture project between Triex Minerals Corp. and Pitchstone Exploration Ltd. Triex is the operator of the project.

This year's exploration program included diamond drilling, expanded Ohm Mapper survey, and resampling of drill core from 2006 and 2007 drilling on the Mountain Lake and Dismal Lakes properties. This work was completed between April 10th and August 4th, 2008, using a camp constructed on the property. In addition to the new work, scintillometer readings that were taken on boulders during prospecting traverses in 2007, but not previously reported, are included here.

A total of 3172 m of drilling was completed in 13 drill holes, which included: 3 on the Dismal Lakes property totaling 753 m, 7 on the Mountain Lake property totaling 1657 m, and 3 on the Kendall River property totaling 762 m. At Mountain Lake, three holes tested parts of the Helmut Fault target and four holes were following up mineralization encountered in 2007 drilling on the Jenny Lake target. None of the holes intersected uranium mineralization. In addition to the regular sampling of new drill core a number of cores from both the 2007 Dismal Lakes drilling and 2006 and 2007 Mountain Lake drilling were resampled.

Ohm Mapper survey work was expanded at both the Dismal Lakes and Mountain Lake properties to complete survey coverage. This included 715.9 line kilometres and was completed in 46 man-days.

A total of 1303 man-days have been spent on the project, which includes drillers, geologists, geophysics operators, cooks, camp help, and helicopter contractors. About 302 hours of helicopter time was spent on the project for an average of 3.09 hours per day. The cost of the 2008 exploration program totaled $2,935,885.12.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report details the results of the 2008 exploration work completed on the Dismal Lakes, Mountain Lake and Kendall River properties, as well as some rock geochemistry that was completed later in 2007, but not previously reported. These properties form part of the Hornby Bay exploration project, a 50:50 joint venture project between Triex Minerals Corp. and Pitchstone Exploration Ltd., of which Triex is the operator.

Exploration in the Hornby Bay region from 1969 to 1981 identified the Mountain Lake uranium deposit and a number of other significant uranium occurrences. The Mountain Lake Deposit, discovered in 1976, is the only known uranium resource in the Hornby Bay Basin. Radioactive boulder fields were outlined in the Dismal Lakes, Mountain Lake (west of the Mountain Lake Deposit), and Kendall River areas. The source of these boulders was not determined and suggests that there is potential for more than one uranium deposit in the region.

Exploration work completed in 2005 and 2006 on the Hornby Bay Property by Triex better defined the geology and structure of the property area, and identified a number of potential source areas for the previously identified boulder fields. The 2007 work program by Triex completed ground follow-up work in a number of geologically favourable areas (areas deemed to have the best potential for hosting a uranium deposit), and radiometric anomalies identified in 2006, drill tested several of the high priority targets, and further refined targets for 2008.

Exploration work in 2008 included diamond drilling, Ohm-Mapper survey, and resampling of 2006 and 2007 drill core; scintillometry prospecting in 2007 is also reported. All work in 2008 was completed between April 10th and August 4th, 2008, and was operated out of a camp located at Kirwan Lake, which was constructed in 2006.

3.0 PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Hornby Bay property is located within Nunavut, centered 550 km north of Yellowknife and 100 km southwest of Kugluktuk (formerly Coppermine) (Fig. 1). The property is centered approximately 67°18' North latitude and 116°53' West longitude, on NTS map sheet 86N/7.

Access to the property is via fixed wing aircraft or helicopter from Yellowknife or Kugluktuk. Scheduled air service is available between Yellowknife, the major supply base in the area, and Kugluktuk. During winter and spring, ice strips can be constructed on Kirwan or Teewal Lakes next to the Kirwan Lake camp (Fig. 2), and can handle heavy cargo aircraft including a DHC-5 Buffalo, Hercules, or Dash-7. During the summer month's access to the property is via smaller aircraft on wheels to an esker located 6 km south of camp, on floats to Kirwan or Teewal Lakes, or by larger aircraft to a 1400 m gravel airstrip located 25 km northeast of the camp site (Hope Lake strip).

Daily access to the various project areas or to the Hope Lake strip is via helicopter, which is based in the camp for the duration of the exploration program. Great Slave Helicopters of Yellowknife provided a Eurocopter AS350 B2 Astar helicopter for the project.

FIGURE 1 Property location map

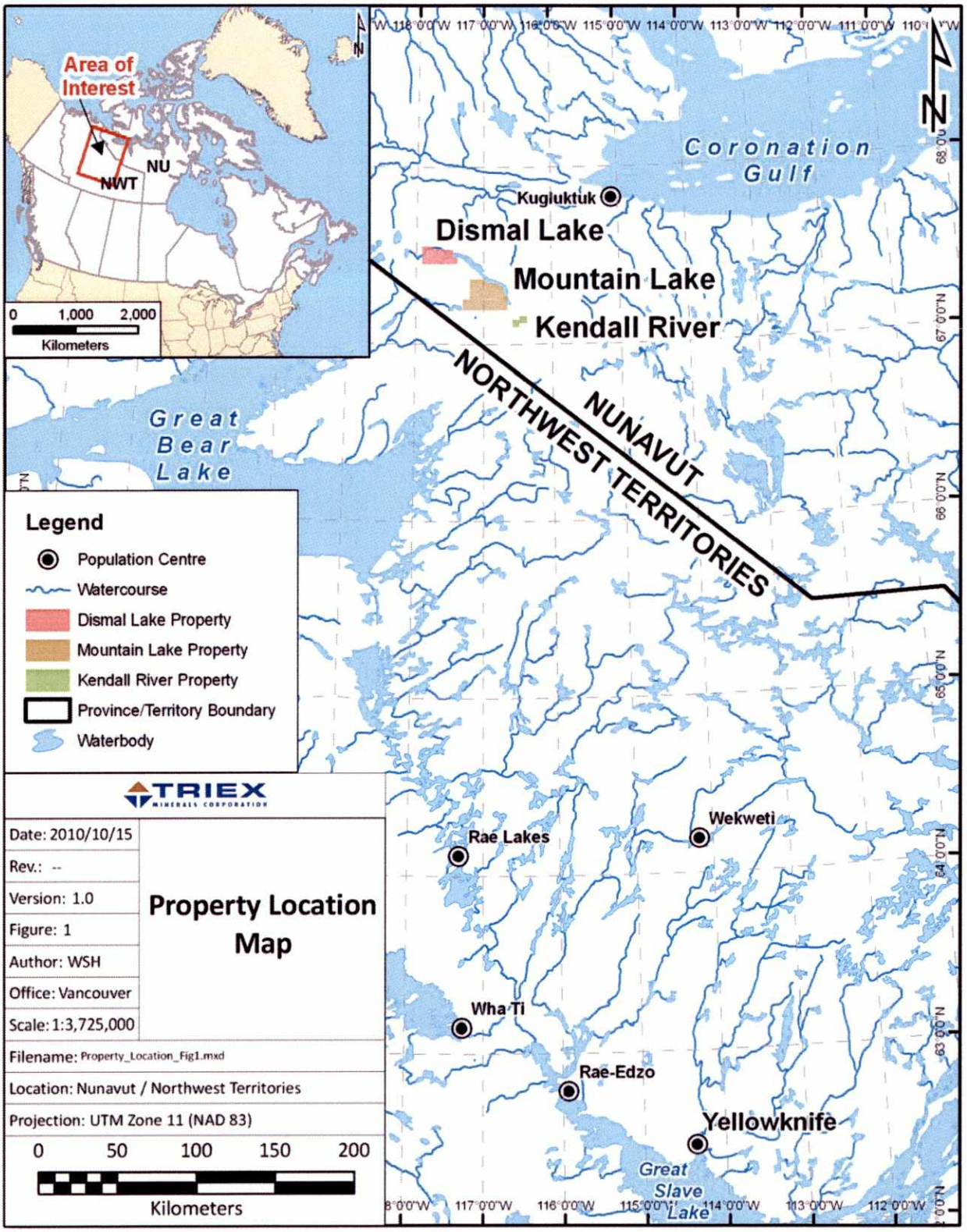
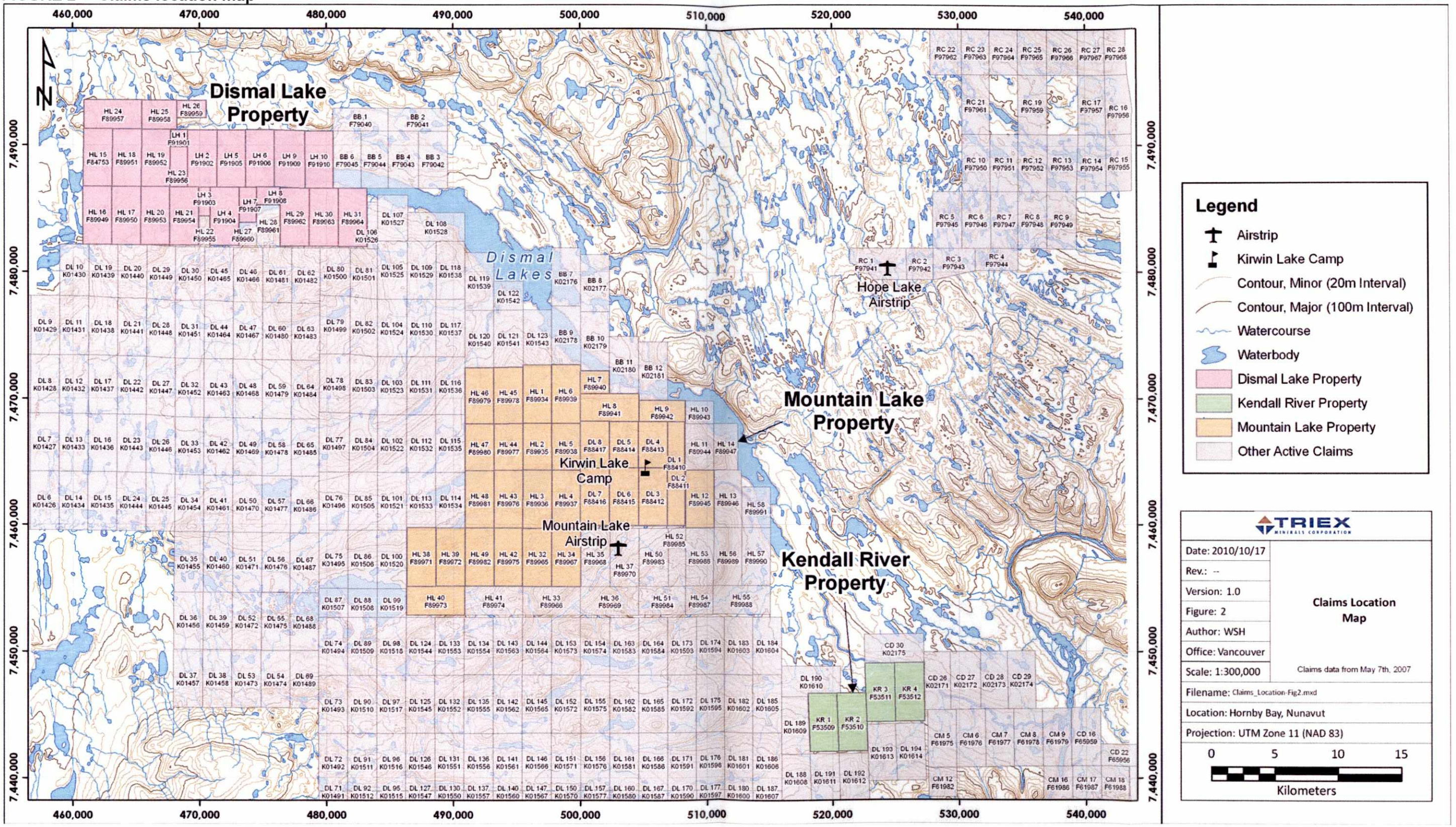


FIGURE 2 Claims location map



4.0 TOPOGRAPHY, VEGETATION AND CLIMATE

The topography in the Hornby Bay project area is moderate with local relief on the order of 300-400 m (Fig. 2). Elevations above sea level range from 260 to 660 m (Fig. 2). Drainage from the lakes and wet areas on the Property is generally toward the north into Dismal Lakes.

The Property is located in the Arctic climatic region, characterized by long, cold winters and short summers. Environment Canada climatic records from 1971 to 2000 are available for Kugluktuk, and for the Lupin minesite, on Contwoyto Lake. Both share a similar climate with the Mountain Lake property. Based on these two sites, the average annual temperature is about -11° C. Total annual precipitation is about 25 to 30 cm; this consists of about 13 to 16 cm of rain and about 1.5 m of snow. During the winter, snow is usually blown almost totally from high points and forms drifts on lakes and in depressions.

Vegetation is typical tundra, consisting of lichens, mosses, sedges and grasses. Small willow shrubs and pine trees occur near lakes, in protected hollows and in major river valleys.

The Property is generally overburden-covered in the areas underlain by sediments. Outcrop is spotty, and is often in the form of frost-heaves, and in-place rock occupies about 20 to 30 percent of the area. Outcrop exposure is excellent over the portions of the properties underlain by intrusive lithologies.

Wildlife in this region includes transitory caribou, small herds of muskox, moose, barren land grizzlies, wolves, wolverines, foxes, marmots, and Arctic hare. Migratory birds, including geese, ducks, loons, gulls, swans, terns, golden and bald eagles, and jaegers, are seen in the region during the short summer.

5.0 PROPERTY SUMMARY

The property discussed in this report encompasses 3 claim blocks including Dismal Lakes, Mountain Lake and Kendall River (Fig. 2). The property comprises 56 claims covering a total area of 110,117.80 acres (Table 1, Fig. 2). Triex and its joint venture partner, Pitchstone Exploration Ltd., each hold a 50% interest in the property. Triex is the operator.

The original Mountain Lake Property consisted of eight mineral claims (DL 1 to 8 inclusive) totaling 16,424.7 acres. The claims were staked May 23, 2004 and subsequently transferred to Triex on February 10, 2005.

In July of 2006, the JV acquired the option to purchase the Dismal Lakes and Mountain Lake claim blocks through option agreements with UR-Energy Inc. and Patrician Diamonds Inc. In the option agreement with UR-Energy, the JV can acquire 41 contiguous claims totalling 94,726.1 acres, which surrounds the original 8 Mountain Lake claims. The option agreement included an additional 17 claims (HL015 to HL031) totaling 34,398.9 acres comprising part of the Dismal Lake claim block. Under the option agreement the Joint Venture has the option to purchase 100% in the two claim blocks. As consideration for the grant of the option, the Joint Venture has made a cash payment to Ur-Energy of $25,000.00. The Joint Venture must spend $200,000 on exploration of the two claim blocks by September 22, 2006, and an additional $500,000 by September 30, 2007. Ur-Energy will retain a 5% NSR royalty interest in the two claim blocks, with the Joint Venture having the right to purchase one half the retained royalties (i.e., 2.5%) for $5,000,000. To date, Triex has fulfilled the obligations of the option agreement.

In the separate option agreement with Patrician Diamonds, the JV could acquire 10 additional claims (LH001 to LH010) totalling 18,025.85 acres comprising the remainder of the Dismal Lakes claim block. As consideration for the grant of the option, the Joint Venture made a cash payment to Patrician Diamonds of $10,000.00. The Joint Venture must have spent a cumulative $525,000 on exploration by September 30, 2007, of which not less than $25,000 had to be incurred by September 22, 2006). Patrician Diamonds

will retain a 5% NSR royalty interest in the claim block, with the Joint Venture having the right to purchase one half the retained royalties (i.e., 2.5%) for $5,000,000. To date, Triex has fulfilled the obligations of the option agreement.

As of October 2008, Triex has dropped 18 HL claims 10, 11, 13, 14, 33, 35-37, 41, and 50-58, from the Mountain Lake property, and 6 claims, HL-22, 24-26, 27, and 28, from the Dismal Lakes property, leaving a total of 54,852.30 acres and 44,935.50 acres respectively under disposition.

The Kendall River Property (4 claims totalling 10,330 acres) was acquired in July of 2006 by the Joint Venture through an agreement to purchase 100% of the property from Aramis Ventures Inc., a private Alberta corporation, by making a cash payment of $25,000 and incurring exploration expenditures of $50,000. Aramis will retain a 5% NSR royalty in all metals and minerals produced from the property, with the Joint Venture having the right to purchase one half the retained royalties for $2,500,000.

All of the claims (Table 1) which comprise the Property are held under the Canada Mining Regulations and administered by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) and referred to as Crown Land. Under these regulations claims are physically staked by erecting posts on the perimeter of the claims. The annual fees and work commitments due on all claims of the Property are in compliance and all of the claims are in good standing. None of the claims have been surveyed.

TABLE 1 Claims summary table

Project	Claim #	Claim Name	Acreage	Record Date	ANNIV DATE	Registered Holder
Dismal Lake	F84753	HL015	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Dismal Lake	F89949	HL016	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Dismal Lake	F89950	HL017	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Dismal Lake	F89951	HL018	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-11	Triex
Dismal Lake	F89952	HL019	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-11	Triex
Dismal Lake	F89953	HL020	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Dismal Lake	F89954	HL021	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Dismal Lake	F89956	HL023	1,084.65	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-09	Triex
Dismal Lake	F89962	HL029	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Dismal Lake	F89963	HL030	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Dismal Lake	F89964	HL031	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Dismal Lake	F91901	LH001	464.85	13-Jun-05	13-Jun-10	Triex
Dismal Lake	F91902	LH002	2582.5	13-Jun-05	13-Jun-09	Triex
Dismal Lake	F91903	LH003	516.5	13-Jun-05	13-Jun-08	Triex
Dismal Lake	F91904	LH004	2582.5	13-Jun-05	13-Jun-07	Triex
Dismal Lake	F91905	LH005	2582.5	13-Jun-05	13-Jun-09	Triex
Dismal Lake	F91906	LH006	2582.5	13-Jun-05	13-Jun-07	Triex
Dismal Lake	F91907	LH007	929.7	13-Jun-05	13-Jun-07	Triex
Dismal Lake	F91908	LH008	619.8	13-Jun-05	13-Jun-07	Triex
Dismal Lake	F91909	LH009	2582.5	13-Jun-05	13-Jun-07	Triex
Dismal Lake	F91910	LH010	2582.5	13-Jun-05	13-Jun-07	Triex
Total:			***44,935.50***			Triex
Kendall River	F53509	KR001	2,582.50	25-Apr-05	25-Apr-15	Triex
Kendall River	F53510	KR002	2,582.50	25-Apr-05	25-Apr-15	Triex
Kendall River	F53511	KR003	2,582.50	25-Apr-05	25-Apr-11	Triex
Kendall River	F53512	KR004	2,582.50	25-Apr-05	25-Apr-11	Triex
Total:			***10,330.00***			Triex

Mountain Lake	F88410	DL 001	1,239.60	15-Jun-04	15-Jun-10	Triex
Mountain Lake	F88411	DL 002	1,239.60	15-Jun-04	15-Jun-11	Triex
Mountain Lake	F88412	DL 003	2,582.50	15-Jun-04	15-Jun-14	Triex
Mountain Lake	F88413	DL 004	2,066.00	15-Jun-04	15-Jun-14	Triex
Mountain Lake	F88414	DL 005	2,066.00	15-Jun-04	15-Jun-14	Triex
Mountain Lake	F88415	DL 006	2,582.50	15-Jun-04	15-Jun-14	Triex
Mountain Lake	F88416	DL 007	2,582.50	15-Jun-04	15-Jun-12	Triex
Mountain Lake	F88417	DL 008	2,066.00	15-Jun-04	15-Jun-13	Triex
Mountain Lake	F89934	HL001	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Mountain Lake	F89935	HL002	2,066.00	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Mountain Lake	F89936	HL003	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Mountain Lake	F89937	HL004	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Mountain Lake	F89938	HL005	2,066.00	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Mountain Lake	F89939	HL006	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Mountain Lake	F89940	HL007	1,033.00	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Mountain Lake	F89941	HL008	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Mountain Lake	F89942	HL009	1,652.80	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Mountain Lake	F89945	HL012	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Mountain Lake	F89965	HL032	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Mountain Lake	F89967	HL034	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Mountain Lake	F89971	HL038	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Mountain Lake	F89972	HL039	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Mountain Lake	F89973	HL040	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Mountain Lake	F89975	HL042	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Mountain Lake	F89976	HL043	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Mountain Lake	F89977	HL044	2,066.00	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Mountain Lake	F89978	HL045	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Mountain Lake	F89979	HL046	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Mountain Lake	F89980	HL047	2,066.00	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Mountain Lake	F89981	HL048	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Mountain Lake	F89982	HL049	2,582.50	22-Sep-04	22-Sep-07	Triex
Total:			***54,852.30***			
Total:			***110,117.80***			

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The region east and northeast of Great Bear Lake lies within the Bear Structural Province of the Canadian Shield and has been divided into basement rocks of the Early Proterozoic Wopmay Orogen and the Early to Middle Proterozoic sediments and volcanics of the Coppermine Homocline (Fig. 3). The area has been mapped at a scale of approximately 1:500,000 by the Geological Survey of Canada (Fraser *et al.*, 1960). Portions of Fraser's (1960) map area were subsequently mapped in greater detail and interpreted by Baragar and Donaldson (1973), Geldsetzer (1974), Hoffman (1978), Kerans *et al.* (1981), Ross (1983), Kerans (1982), Ross and Kerans (1989), and Hoffman and Hall (1993).

The Early Proterozoic Wopmay Orogen consists of three tectonic units: the Epworth Basin; the Hepburn metamorphic-plutonic belt; and the Great Bear Batholith and associated volcanics. The easternmost and oldest is the Epworth Basin, which comprises miogeoclinal and eugeoclinal volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Epworth Group. The Hepburn metamorphic-plutonic belt comprises metamorphosed and

migmatized Epworth Group strata and foliated granitic intrusives. The westernmost and youngest is the Great Bear Magmatic Zone, which comprises subvolcanic and volcanic rocks of Mactavish Supergroup, which are intruded by comagmatic, high-level granite to granodiorite plutons. Early Proterozoic basement ranges in age from 1,875 to 1,840 Ma (Gandhi *et al*, 2001).

Prior to deposition of the Early Proterozoic sediments of the Coppermine Homocline, rocks of the Wopmay Orogen were deformed and uplifted; plutons of the Great Bear Batholith were cut by northeasterly trending dextral strike-slip faults. Following uplift, Early Proterozoic basement rocks were chemically and mechanically weathered and eroded and have contributed significant clastic components to the overlying basal sandstones and conglomerates. A regolith developed on eroded metamorphic, volcanic and plutonic units.

Early to Middle Proterozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Coppermine Homocline include the Hornby Bay Group, Dismal Lakes Group and Coppermine River Group (Fig. 3, Table 2). The Hornby Bay Group is a succession of dominantly fluvial sediments and minor shallow-water marine carbonates up to 1,400 m thick. Three major units are recognized in the Hornby Bay Group. Unit 8 (Lady Nye Formation) consists of more than 1,100 m of continental clastics. A basal rubble breccia and conglomerate (Unit 8a) grades upward into reddish, medium-grained sandstone, cemented by sericite, a mixture of various clay minerals, iron oxide and quartz. Unit 8 is conformably overlain by up to 100 m of shallow marine, light grey, laminated dolomite and fine-grained dolomitic sediments (Unit 9; East River Formation). This is conformably overlain by about 170 m of poorly exposed, continental, reddish siltstone, shale and sandstone (Unit 10; Kaertok Formation); locally the contact may be a minor unconformity indicated by a carbonate-clast conglomerate. Marine carbonates and fine continental sediments conformably overlie these clastic sediments.

Prior to deposition of the Dismal Lakes Group, the Hornby Bay sedimentary rocks were uplifted, tilted, faulted and eroded. Chemical and mechanical weathering of Hornby Bay Group resulted in a thin regolith being developed locally.

The Dismal Lakes Group is a fluvial and shallow-water marine succession up to 1,100 m thick. The basal fluvial conglomerates and sandstones of Unit 11a (LeRoux Formation), unconformably overly Unit 10 with only slight disconformity, but locally erosion cut down into Unit 8 sandstones. The thickness of Unit 11 is highly variable ranging from 20 to 500 m dependent on the underlying relief. In general, Unit 11 is described as light grey to white, medium-grained, very well sorted, silica cemented, quartzose sandstone. Basal members are variable conglomerate, grit and sandstone comprising material derived from the underlying lithologies. Unit 11 sandstone grades upwards into Unit 12 (Fort Confidence Formation), which comprises black shale and siltstone interbedded with white to dark grey, quartzitic siltstone. Unit 12 shale in particular is generally poorly exposed on surface and the contact, with both underlying and overlying units, is difficult to locate. Unit 12 is interpreted as being deposited in a coastal mudflat and is about 45 m thick but may locally exceed 120 m. Unit 13 (Dease Lake Formation) consists of reddish, shaley dolomite and dolomitic mudstones, containing evaporite (salt) casts, and thin dolomites deposited in a shallow marine, mudflat environment. Unit 13 is about 45 m thick but locally exceeds 170 m. Unit 13 is overlain by more than 500 m of stromatolitic dolomites (Unit 14; Kendall River Formation), massive dolomite (Unit 15; Sulky Formation) and stromatolitic dolomite (Unit16; Greenhorn Lakes Formation).

Deposition of the Dismal Lakes Group ended with regional uplift but with little or no erosion. Some faults were likely reactivated during this period. The Hornby Bay and Dismal Lakes Groups, with the Narakay Islands Volcanic Complex (in the Dease Arm of Great Bear Lake), together comprise the Hornby Bay Basin.

FIGURE 3 Geologic setting of the Hornby Bay Project (from Ross and Kerans, 1989)

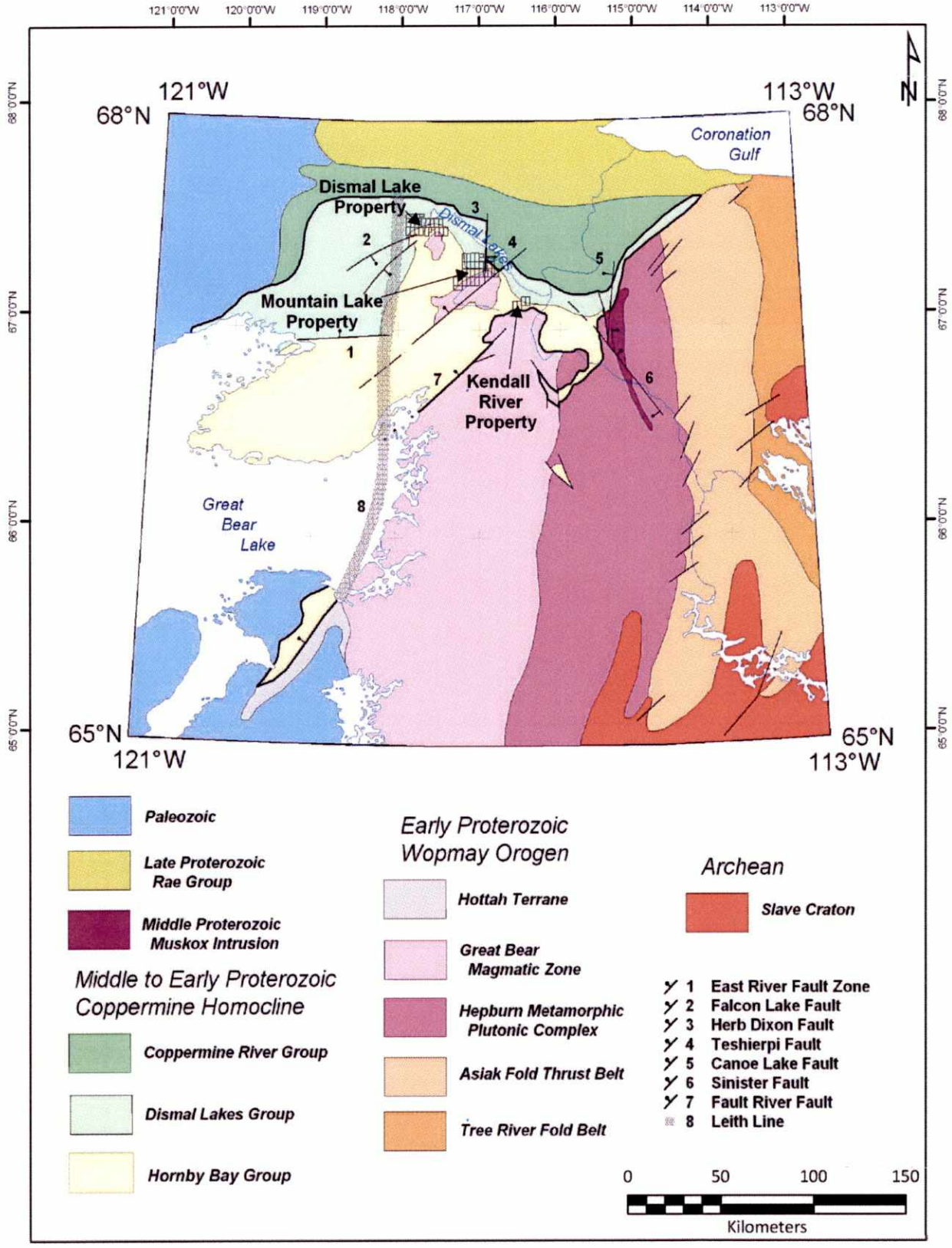


TABLE 2 List of geologic units

Eon	Era	Group	Map Unit		Lithology
			Baragar and Donaldson, 1969	Ross and Kerans, 1989	
PROTEROZOIC	MIDDLE	Coppermine River	17	Copper Creek Formation	Basalt
					Diabase dykes and sills
		EXTRUSIVE OR INTRUSIVE CONTACT			
		Muskox Complex	B,C,D	Muskox Intrusion	Dunite; Gabbro; Granophyre
			E		Diabase dykes and sills
		INTRUSIVE CONTACT			
		Dismal Lakes	16	Greenhorn Lakes Formation	Laminated dolostone, stromatolites
			15	Sulky Formation	Massive dolostone, stromatolites
			14	Kendall River Formation	Laminated dolostone, stromatolites, oolite
			13	Dease Lake Formation	Reddish and tan, massive and shaly dolomite, evaporite casts
			12	Fort Confidence Formation	Black shale, sandstone, siltstone
			11	LeRoux Formation	Sandstone
			11a		Basal and intraformational conglomerate
		UNCONFORMITY			
	EARLY	Hornby Bay	10	Kaertok Formation	Red siltstone, shale, sandstone
			9	East River Formation	Stromatolitic, shaly and oolitic dolomite
			8	Lady Nye Formation	Reddish sandstone, sericite cement; basal arkose
			8a		Basal and intraformational conglomerate
		UNCONFORMITY			
		Great Bear Magmatic Zone	A	Granitic Plutons	Granite, granodiorite and allied rocks
			7	McTavish Supergroup	Porphyritic rhyolite, quartz feldspar porphyry, may locally include extrusive volcanics

Coppermine River Group tholeiitic basalt flows (Unit 17; Copper Creek Formation) sharply overlie Unit 16 carbonates with little metamorphic effect other than a slight bleaching (Baragar and Donaldson, 1973). The accumulated thickness of the basalt flows may exceed 3,000 m. Associated diabase dykes and sills have locally intruded some basalt flows and older lithologies.

The Muskox Complex (Units B to E) is a highly differentiated layered ultramafic body, and bounds rocks of the Hornby Bay Group to the east. Stratigraphic evidence suggests that the Muskox Complex was emplaced during upper Dismal Lakes Group sedimentation (Ross and Kerans, 1989) and may be of similar age to that of the Coppermine River Group, about 1,270 Ma (Hoffman and Hall, 1993). North trending diabase dykes intrude rocks of the Hornby Bay and Dismal Lake Group and are found throughout the region. Rocks of the Muskox Intrusion and the Coppermine River comprise the Mackenzie igneous event.

The Late Proterozoic Rae Group unconformably overlies the Coppermine River Group, and Phanerozoic cover rocks unconformably overly the Coppermine River and Rae Groups to the west.

7.0 QUATERNARY GEOLOGY

The project area was glaciated by the Laurentide ice sheet, a major component of the last continental ice sheet covering North America. The Laurentide ice sheet was divided into two major sectors, the Labrador and Keewatin, which were centered on the Keewatin Ice Divide just west of Hudson's Bay. Keewatin ice flowing westward and northward from the ice divide is responsible for the glacial features found in the project area. Before final deglaciation occurred, the Keewatin ice sheet may have split into smaller, short-lived units of outward flowing ice, with late-stage nourishment of ice causing local expansions.

Glacial features observed in the Dismal Lake project area include heavily striated outcrop, ice-transported erratic boulders, prominent flutings, drumlinoid ridges, hummocky disintegration moraines, local glaciolacustrine deposits with remnant shorelines, and various esker systems.

Ice flow directions in the project area have been determined from the orientation of striae, drumlins and major eskers (Craig, 1960). These features indicate; a northwest flow in the Kendall River area; a west to northwest flow direction in the Mountain Lake area; a west and a north flow direction in the Dismal Lake area; and, a northward flow direction in the Sandy Creek area.

8.0 REGIONAL EXPLORATION HISTORY

The region encompassing the northeastern portion of the Hornby Bay Basin forms part of the historic Coppermine River region. Native copper deposits occurring in the Coppermine River basalt flows had been utilized by northern aboriginal peoples for tools, weapons and trade prior to the arrival of Europeans in this region. Copper was the object of Samuel Hearne's (Hudson's Bay Company) journey in 1771, and later Sir John Franklin's expedition of 1819-1822. A number of mining companies pursued copper in this region during the years 1929-31, 1943-45, 1955-57 and 1966-69. This work led to the discovery of significant, but sub-economic, concentrations of copper in the Coppermine River basalts in a belt extending 110 km from the northeast end of Dismal Lake to the Coppermine River.

The Muskox layered mafic-ultramafic complex bounds the Hornby Bay Basin to the east. The complex was recognized by INCO in 1956 and has been the object of extensive nickel/copper, PGE, and chromite exploration programs through the years since then.

Uranium exploration in the region commenced in the early 1930's with the discovery and commercial exploitation of the pitchblende vein deposits at Port Radium on the east shore of Great Bear Lake. Uranium exploration was extended east and northeast from Great Bear Lake in the latter 1940's and early 1950's, and more recently from 1969 to 1980.

Exploration from 1969 to 1980 in the Dismal Lakes/Mountain Lake area involved a number of companies including; Aquitaine Canada Ltd., Esso Minerals Canada Ltd., BP Minerals Canada Ltd., Gulf Minerals Canada Ltd., Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Ltd., Cominco Ltd., Uranerz Ltd., CDC Oil and Gas Ltd., Union Carbide Corporation, and Alberta Energy Corporation. The main result of this work was the discovery of the Mountain Lake (formerly PEC) uranium deposit, and a number of significant uranium showings.

A detailed description of historical uranium exploration in the Dismal Lakes and Mountain Lake region is presented in NI 43-101 reports prepared for UR-Energy Inc. (Charlton, 2005) and Triex Minerals Corp. (Hassard, 2005; McElroy, 2006; Armitage, 2007). All reports can be found on SEDAR (www.sedar.com), which is the official site that provides access to most public securities documents and information filed by public companies and investment funds with the Canadian Securities Administrators in the SEDAR filing system. A brief description of historical exploration work for each project area is described below.

9.0 RECENT EXPLORATION

Exploration has been carried out by Triex on the Hornby Bay Property continuously since 2005. Exploration work completed in 2005 and 2006 included an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey, a radiometric survey, a ground magnetic survey, and grid-based soil geochemistry. This work has been described previously by Armitage (2006). Exploration work in 2007 on the Dismal Lakes, Mountain Lake and Kendall River properties included diamond drilling, an Ohm Mapper survey, soil geochemistry and prospecting. Preliminary baseline studies for the Mountain Lake deposit were also completed during that program.

Exploration work in 2008 on the Dismal Lakes, Mountain Lake and Kendall River properties included diamond drilling, limited Ohm Mapper survey, resampling of 2006 and 2007 drill core, and this report will include rock geochemistry completed in late 2007. All 2008 work was completed between April 10th and August 4th, 2008, and was operated out of a camp constructed on the property in 2006. Companies and individuals involved in this year's program are presented in Appendix 1. Program costs and cost allocation tables are presented in Appendix 5. The cost of the 2008 exploration program totaled $2,950,264.64. Only those costs of work incurred within the boundaries of Triex's claims are reported in Appendix 5.

9.1 2008 Exploration Procedures

9.1.1 Diamond Drilling

The diamond drilling was completed by River Valley Drilling Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta. A total of 3172 m in 13 drill holes was completed from May 2nd to Aug 4th, including 3 holes on the Dismal Lakes property (DL08-009 to DI08-011) totaling 753 m, 7 holes on the Mountain Lake property (ML08-024 to ML08-029) totaling 1657 m, and 3 holes on the Kendall River property (KR08-001 to KR08-003) totaling 762 m. All drilling was completed using a modified heliportable Boyles BBS-25A Drill. Core diameter in all holes was NQ2 and drill rods were 3 m in length.

All drill collars were surveyed with a hand-held GPS unit by Triex Geologists. All drill holes except DDH ML08-027 (due to premature termination at 124 m depth) were down-hole probed by Triex geologists with a Mount Sopris 2PGA-1000 poly-gamma probe used for measuring radioactivity. A secondary setup, ML08-027B, was successfully completed and probed. Gamma readings were taken inside the rods, every 10 cm. At the drill site, all core was placed in wooden core trays with depth markers every 3 m. Core boxes were sealed and flown back to the core logging facilities located at the Kirwan Lake camp. At the camp, the core was logged, marked, photographed and sampled. Core recovery during the drill program was excellent, typically in the 95-100% range. Complete drill logs and drill sections are presented in Appendix 2.

9.1.2 Collection, Preparation and Analysis of Core Samples

Drill core sampling was done based on indications of mineralization by zones of anomalous radioactivity from the gamma probe. All core with a probe reading greater than 300 cps was sampled. Mineralized intervals were closed off by sampling very low grade core (< 300 cps) on each side (at least 2 m) of the mineralized interval. Sampling intervals were predominantly in the 0.5 to 1.0 m range. Additionally, 1 m lithogeochemical samples were collected every 20 m throughout the drill core.

Sample intervals were marked on the core box by a geologist responsible for logging the core, and the core was mechanically split by a technician. Core samples were split using a manual core splitter; with

one-half of the core selected for analysis and the remaining half returned to the core box for reference. The core splitter was cleaned after each sample to minimize contamination. The split samples were placed in a polyvinyl sample bag with the reference sample tag, and then wrapped and sealed with clear packing tape. The remaining half core was marked with corresponding sample number. After the sampling was completed, core boxes were marked with aluminum tags and placed in wooden racks for future reference.

A geochemical blank was inserted into the sample series within zones of high radioactivity. The geochemical blank was of the same rock type and from the same drill hole as the mineralized zone it was inserted into, but was deemed un-mineralized based on the down hole probe data. All samples were then placed in white 5 gallon plastic pails, sealed with pressure lids, and prepared for shipping.

Samples were shipped on a regular basis from the Kirwan Lake camp by plane to Yellowknife where they were delivered to our Expeditor at Discovery Mining Services. They were then transferred to transport trucks for direct shipment to Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan for geochemical analysis. SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories have a quality management system that has been accredited by the Standards Council of Canada as conforming to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025.

All core samples were analysed using SRC's Uranium Exploration ICP Package. The package includes a total of 63 analyses: 46 total digestion ICP-OES analyses, 16 partial digestion ICP-OES analyses and uranium by fluorimetry analyses on the partial digestion. Nine analytes are analyzed for both the partial and the total digestions by ICP-OES (Ag, Co, Cu, Mo, Ni, Pb, U, V and Zn). With the additional uranium by fluorimetry, the package gives 3 uranium analyses. The laboratory includes QC standards to monitor the performance of the method. All samples having more than 1000 ppm uranium were assayed using a uranium assay dissolution procedure. The analysis is completed by ICP-OES.

Geochemical results from SRC are forwarded electronically and by regular mail to Triex's office in Vancouver where the final assay certificates are presently on file and catalogued. A complete set of assay certificates is presented in Appendix 2. Pulps and rejects of the core samples are stored at SRC's facility in Saskatoon.

9.1.3 Ohm Mapper Survey

An Ohm Mapper survey was completed over parts of the Mountain Lake Property and Dismal Lakes Property from April 10th to May 3rd, and totaled 715.9 line-km. This included approximately 476 line-km over the Mountain Lake Claims, and 240 line-km over Dismal Lakes Claims. The Ohm Mapper survey was completed by Aurora Geosciences of Yellowknife, NT, using a 2-man crew. The survey took 46 man-days to complete. A geophysics report is presented in Appendix 3.

9.1.4 Scintillometer Prospecting (2007)

Boulder prospecting traverses were conducted on the Mountain Lake and Kendall River properties. Scintillometer readings were collected at 121 sites and the results tabulated and presented in Appendix 4.

10.0 DISMAL LAKE PROPERTY

10.1 Geology

In the eastern part of the Dismal Lake property conglomerate and sandstones, carbonates, and shales of the Hornby Bay Group overlie basement rocks (Fig. 4). Extensive quartz veining and hematization marks the contact zone with basement granitic rocks. The hematitic nature of the zone may be due to the

incorporation of a regolith that developed on the granite basement. Sandstones of the Dismal Lakes Group unconformably overly shales of the Hornby Bay Group in the east half of the property, and are faulted against basement granite, and sandstones of the Hornby Bay Group in the west end of the property. The lower sandstones of the Dismal Lakes Group are conformably overlain by shales and carbonate rocks of the Dismal Lakes Group across the property.

Dips of the sedimentary rock assemblages are shallow, typically in the 10° to 20° range towards the north. Near fault contacts dips of the stratigraphy can be near vertical. The rocks are cut by a series of northeast and northwest trending sub-vertical faults, which offsets stratigraphy.

The positions of geological contacts and faults have more accurately been determined based on interpretation of airborne and ground geophysics (see below).

10.2 Exploration History

Three radioactive quartzose sandstone boulders were discovered west of Dismal Lakes in 1978 (Assessment File #81310). In 1979, follow-up prospecting and geological mapping identified approximately 150 radioactive quartzose sandstone (Unit 11) boulders (Fig. 4). An additional 318 radioactive boulders were found, examined and described during 1980. Radioactivity counts from the boulders ranged from 200 cps to over 15,000 cps. Iron oxides, pyrite, chalcopyrite, malachite, annabergite, erythrite, yellow and green uranium oxides, cobalt- and nickel-bearing arsenides, and black uranium oxides mineralized the boulders. The uranium content of these boulders is as high as 3.30% U3O8 (File #81310). In addition, during 1981 more detailed prospecting resulted in discovery of an additional 113 uraniferous sandstone boulders (File #81429). These boulders defined the southern limits of the boulder field on the ground.

Roundness measurements of boulders were made in order to determine the glacial transport distance of the radioactive boulders. Average transport distance was determined to be 2.5 km, with a maximum transport distance of 8.1 km. A more detailed glacial geological study was completed in 1981 (Steele, 1985). This was a complete analysis of ice movements targeted at tracing more precisely the radioactive boulders to their bedrock origins. A part of this study included taking 202 frost boil (till) samples on the WD claims and analyzing the sand and clay fractions for uranium. The study indicates a likely bedrock source of the radioactive boulders is 6 to 6.6 km east-northeast of the main concentration of boulders (Fig. 4). The source area closely agrees with areas of anomalous uranium in till.

Three diamond drill holes (WD81-1, 2, and 3) were drilled on the ice on Dismal Lakes in April 1981 (File #81429). They were drilled to test Unit 11 sandstones in the vicinity of an inferred NE fault. All three holes failed to reach bedrock and had to be abandoned in thick boulder beds at around 100 m depth. All were drilled in about 24 m of water.

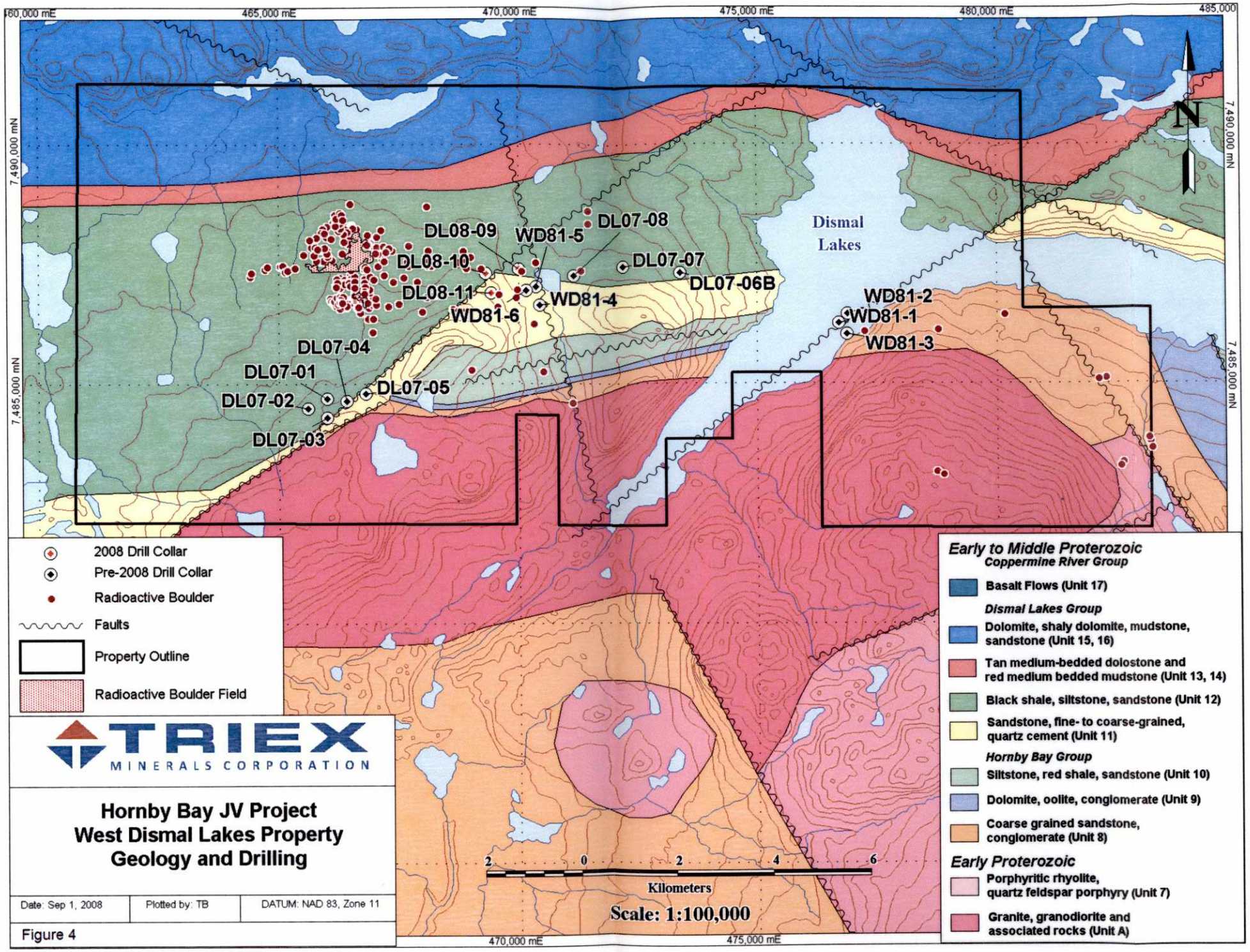
Three additional holes (WD81-4, 5, and 6) were drilled farther to the west of the lake in order to evaluate potential bedrock sources of the radioactive boulder field. WD81-4 intersected a northwest striking fault that had been inferred by a 1980 geophysical survey. It also intersected the Unit 10/11 contact. All three holes intersected thick, mature, quartzitic sandstones characterized by abundant silica cement. WD81-6 may also have intersected a fault. File #81429 states that analyses from the drill core samples had not yet been received at the time of writing.

10.3 2005-2006 Exploration

The purpose of the 2005-2006 exploration programs by Triex on the Dismal Lake property was to confirm geological boundaries, identify possible bedrock sources for the radioactive boulders, and identify drill targets for 2007. Exploration work during this time period included an airborne GEOTEM magnetic and

electromagnetic survey, an airborne radiometric survey, a ground magnetic survey, and soil and rock sampling. This work is described in detail in an Assessment report by Armitage (2006). This work better defined the geology and structure, and identified two potential source areas for the Dismal Lakes boulder field. These source areas were the focus of the 2007 drill program on the Dismal Lake property.

FIGURE 4 Geology and drill hole locations of the Dismal Lake Property



10.4 2007 Exploration Program

Exploration work in 2007 on the Dismal Lake property included 140 line-km Ohm Mapper (resistivity) survey, diamond drilling of 2347.4 m in 8 holes, collecting 473 soil samples, and environmental baseline studies. In the poorly exposed parts of the property the Ohm Mapper survey helped define the contacts between different stratigraphic units and with the basement granitic rocks. It also helped confirm the presence of various faults. Five of the 8 drill holes were completed south of the Dismal Lakes boulder field adjacent to a northeast-trending fault and three were completed east of the boulder field. All the holes were targeting the Unit 12-Unit 11 contact and achieving a complete section of Unit 11 sandstones, which were the host rock for the mineralized boulders. None of these holes encountered any elevated radioactivity. The soil survey produced a number of anomalous uranium values coincident with the boulder field, as well as several anomalous uranium values to the east-southeast, which may possibly confirm the previous idea that the source of the radioactive boulders is from the east. These results were reported in a 2008 assessment report by Armitage (2008).

10.5 2008 Exploration Program

Exploration work in 2008 included 240 line km of Ohm Mapper survey, completing 3 diamond drill holes, DL08-009 to DL08-011, totalling 753 m with the holes located southeast and east of the mineralized boulder field (Fig.4). Resampling of core from several of the 2007 drill holes was also undertaken.

10.5.1 Diamond Drilling

A total of 752.7 m drilled in 3 holes was completed on the Dismal Lake Property (Table 3, Fig. 4). All the holes were targeted based on previous drill results as well as the interpreted glacial direction (Craig 1960), and radiometric anomalies coincident with the Unit 12/11 contact (Armitage, 2006). Two of these drill holes (DL08-009 and DL08-010) were collared in Unit 12 banded to laminated black shales and gray siltstone/sandstone, drilled through a thick sequence of Unit 11 sandstone, and was shut down in Unit 10 red shales and siltstones (Appendix 2). Hole DL08-011 was collared in Unit 11 sandstone and terminated in Unit 10 red shales and siltsones. In all holes rocks were weakly to strongly fractured to brecciated, weakly to strongly silicified, and quartz veined. Fractures and quartz veining ranged from vertical to near vertical (75 to 90 degree dip). Bedding dips from 5-15 degrees (75-85 ° to core axis (TCA)) and up to 80 degrees (10 ° TCA) in fault zones.

The drilling failed to identify zones of elevated radioactivity (i.e. greater than 300 cps) in any of the Dismal Lakes drill holes (see Appendix 2). In all drill holes, one metre lithogeochemical samples were collected every 20 m to characterize the rocks. The geochemistry of the samples is presented in Appendix 2. Most samples contained <1 ppm U; the best sample contained 16 ppm U (0.0019% U3O8) in hole ML08-009 from a Unit 12 shale sequence at 56 to 57 m core length.

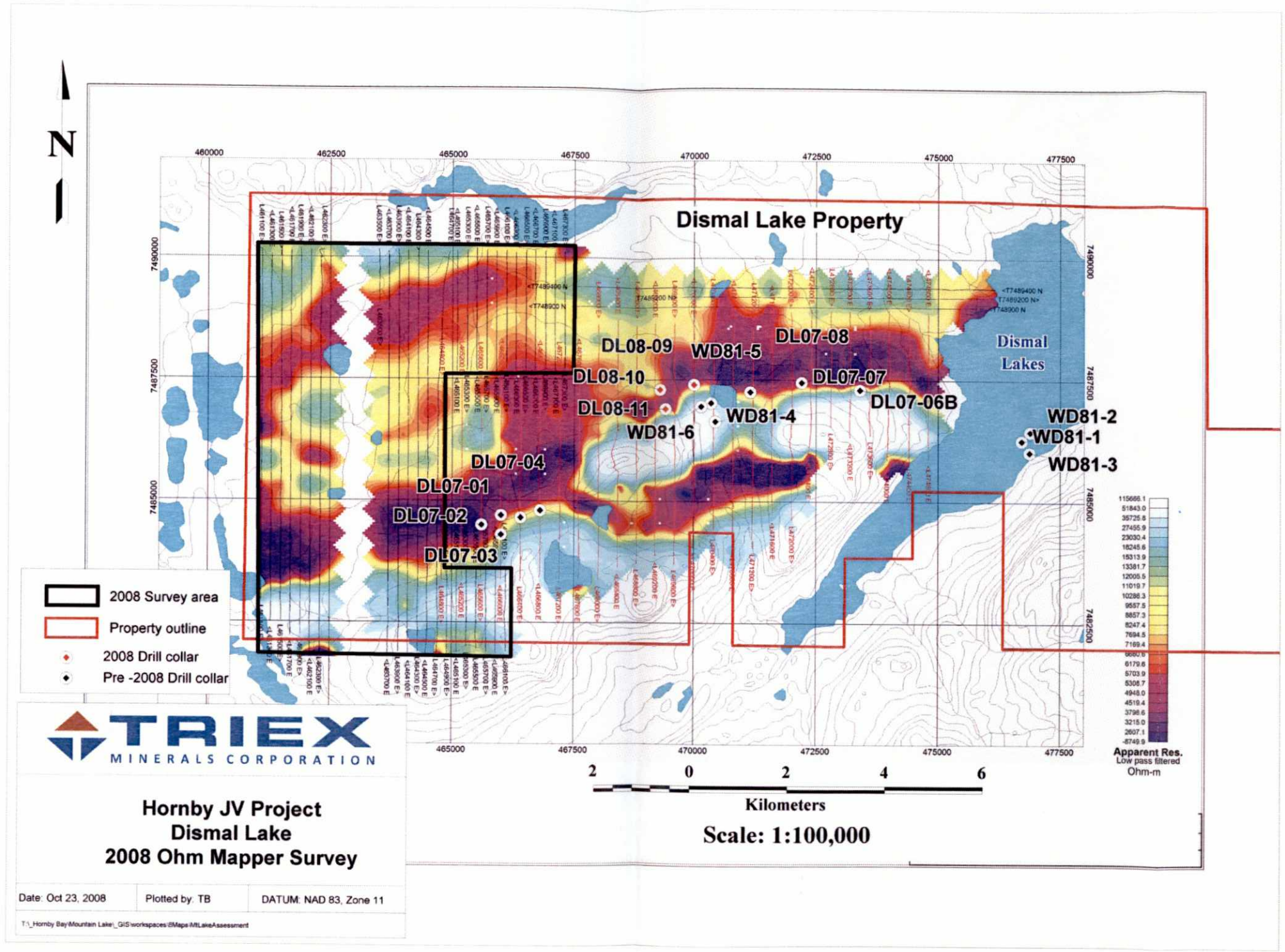
10.5.2 Ohm Mapper Survey

Approximately 240 line km of Ohm Mapper survey were completed mainly to the west of the area covered by the 2007 survey further refining the geological contacts and structural features identified in the earlier survey (Fig. 5).

TABLE 3 Dismal Lakes drill hole locations

	NAD83					
Hole ID	***Easting***	***Northing***	***Elevation***	***Dip***	***Azimuth***	***Length (m)***
DL08-009	470000	7487400	378	-88.2	015	291.5
DL08-010	469300	7487300	405	-87.6	044	230.7
DL08-011	469414	7486902	435	-89.7	349.2	230.7
Total						**752.7**

FIGURE 5 Ohm Mapper results for Dismal Lake Property showing location of current and previous drill holes



10.5.3 Core Resampling

Drill core from 2007 diamond drilling at Dismal Lakes was resampled to check for pathfinder element signatures indicative of uranium mineralization. Nothing of significance was obtained from this work. The higher B values obtained from the interbedded shale and sandstone of Unit 12 appears to be a higher background concentration for this black shale-dominated unit. Detailed results are contained in Appendix 2.

11 Mountain Lake Property

11.1 Geology

The Mountain Lake Property encompasses a large horst of Great Bear Magmatic Zone granitic and metavolcanic rocks in the south-central and south-eastern parts of the property (Figure 6). These rocks are bounded by steeply dipping northeast-trending faults, including the Helmut, Imperial and Aquitaine. An outlier of basement rocks occurs in the southwest part of the property.

Quartz arenites and conglomerates with minor ironstone and chert of the lower Hornby Bay Group (Unit 8) cover most of the southwest parts of the property, and unconformably overlie the basement outlier in this area. Unit 8 is conformably overlain by calcareous arenites and dolostones (Unit 9) and shales (Unit 10) of the Hornby Bay Group and underlie the central and western extremities of the property.

Unit 11 quartz arenites and conglomerates of the Dismal Lakes Group conformably to disconformably overlie rocks of the Hornby Bay Group and underly much of the north-central and northwest parts of the property. The northern and northeastern parts of the property are largely underlain by sandy shales (Unit 12) and dolostones (Units 13-16) of the Upper Dismal Lakes Group. These rocks are in faulted to unconformable contact with Units 8-11.

Dips of the sedimentary rock assemblage are generally shallow, averaging 10 to 20 towards the north and northeast. Dips are steeper adjacent to steeply dipping faults.

The property is transected by relatively short east-west, north-south and northwest trending faults and by the younger, northeast- to north-trending Helmut Fault (Figure 6). Most faults dip almost vertically. West of the Helmut Fault, Units 8, 9 and 10 outcrop within a southwesterly plunging anticline; east of the fault, Hornby Bay strata are complexly faulted, folded into minor syncline-anticline pairs, locally overturned and dragged.

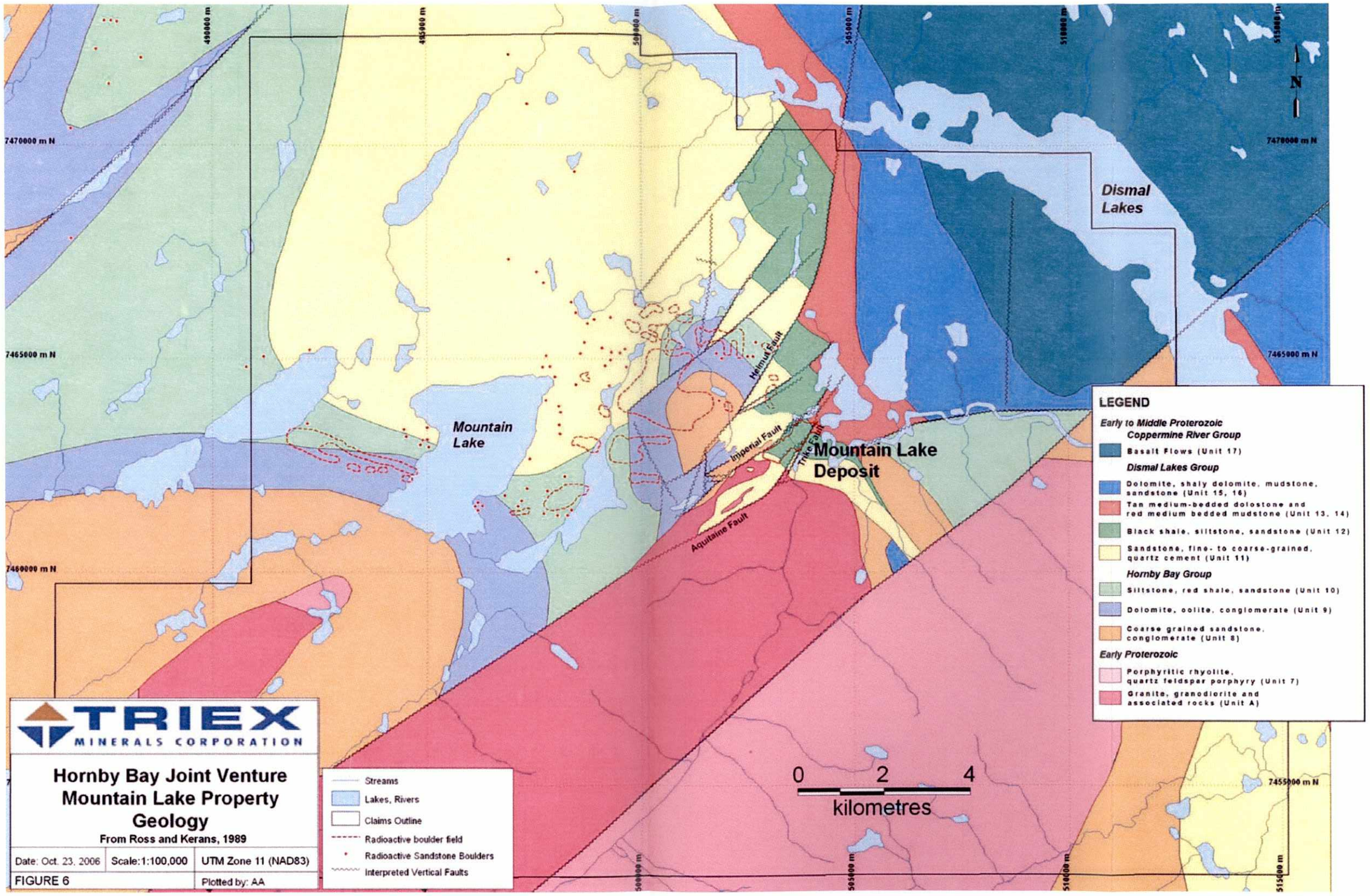
Within Dismal Lakes Group, most faults trend northeasterly to northerly and dip nearly vertical. Some may be splays off the regional Herb Dixon Fault mapped north of Dismal Lakes (Baragar and Donaldson, 1973). The Mountain Lake Deposit occurs between the Imperial Fault and Aquitaine Fault, which are about 500 metres apart. In the northern part of the Deposit area, the Aquitaine Fault may be superceded by the Trike Fault. Near the Deposit, vertical displacement on the Imperial Fault is southeast side down about 50 to 60 metres; vertical displacement may increase to the northeast. The Aquitaine Fault is northwest side down about 30 to 40 metres; it may splay or terminate at the Trike Fault, between the Teshierpi River and Teewal Lake. The Trike Fault is southeast side down about 10 to 20 metres.

The northeasterly trending Imperial Fault exhibits multiple periods of movement: prior to, during and possibly after the mineralizing event. Initial movement was northwest side down prior to deposition of Hornby Bay Group. This movement is similar to that on the Aquitaine Fault. A thick sequence of Unit 8 sandstones was deposited on the northwest side. The Imperial Fault was later reactivated with a reverse sense of movement to the initial event, *ie.* southeast side down. The second fault event was prior to deposition of the Dismal Lakes group. The second event produced a pre-Unit 11 topographic low, or

paleovalley, between the granitic highlands southeast of the Aquitaine Fault and the Hornby Bay Group highlands northwest of the Imperial Fault, on PEC Hill. This paleovalley was partially filled with Unit 11 sandstone and conglomerate. A post Unit 12 event, or events, offset lithologies and mineralization. The Imperial Fault was partially healed by quartz; uranium mineralization has not been intersected within the main fault zone. One fault, within a flexure of the Imperial Fault, has fracture-related uranium mineralization (Holes 77Y-35 and 77Y-57). This fracture zone contains significantly higher than average grade uranium, including secondary uranium oxides.

Structure contours drawn on the base of Unit 11 (Hassard, 1977) indicate there is a rotational component to the Imperial Fault. Northwest of the fault the dip is northeast while southeast of the fault, in the deposit area, the dip is more easterly. Isopachs of the oligomictic conglomerate within Unit 11 indicate that its greatest thickness subparallels the trace of the Imperial Fault. It may have been displaced about 300 metres by late dextral movement along the Imperial Fault (Abercrombie, 1980).

FIGURE 6 Geology of the Mountain Lake property



11.2 Exploration History

The Property is situated on land previously held as the PEC Mineral Claims and as the YUK Mineral Claims (Figures 2 and 6). The PEC Mineral Claims (PEC Property) were explored by Aquitaine Company of Canada Ltd. and various partners from 1969 to 1980. The YUK Mineral Claims (YUK Property) were explored by Imperial Oil Limited, also known as Esso Resources Canada Limited (Esso), from 1972 to 1979. During this period, numerous geochemical and geophysical surveys were performed, more than 4,000 uraniferous boulders were mapped, within and extending westerly from the Property, and over 190 holes, totalling more than 21,800 metres, were diamond drilled and a minor amount of this percussion drilled. This work resulted in the discovery and delineation of the Mountain Lake Deposit.

Details of the exploration work completed between 1969 and 1980 are summarized in Table 4. A more detailed description of this work, with references, can be found in 43-101 reports by Hassard (2005), McElroy (2006) and Armitage (2007). References from these reports may not be included in the text of this report but are included in the reference list provided in this report.

TABLE 4 History of Exploration, Mountain Lake Property

YEAR	HISTORY OF EXPLORATION ON THE MOUNTAIN LAKE PROPERTY
1969	A regional airborne radiometric survey was flown by ACC. Uranium mineralization was located in sandstones near prominent radiometric anomalies and the PEC Mineral Claims were staked.
1970	A detailed radiometric survey was flown by ACC. Anomalies were explored on the ground, utilizing hand-held scintillometers. Seven uranium occurrences in sandstone or conglomerate were discovered. An additional 13 claims were staked.
1972	Geological traverses on behalf of Esso resulted in the discovery of radioactive boulders west and north of the PEC Property. Some of the radioactive boulders were considered to have a source other than the PEC occurrences previously discovered by ACC and YUK Mineral Claims were staked.
1973	A grid was surveyed by Esso in overburden-covered areas west and north of the PEC Property. Geological mapping of boulders, ground scintillometer surveys, geochemical soil sampling and radon gas in soil measurements were performed, resulting in the discovery of a number of radioactive boulders.
1974	Exploration by Esso continued to locate radioactive boulders with an airborne spectrometer survey, flown along lines 1/4 and 1/8 mile apart, and by ground surveys utilizing hand-held scintillometers. Nine airborne anomalies were attributed to radioactive boulders and nearly 2,000 boulders were documented. Some large and angular boulders were presumed to have a nearby source. Nineteen holes, totalling 700 metres were drilled to test radioactive boulder concentrations, however, no uranium mineralization was encountered and the source of radioactive boulders in the area was considered to be further to the east. Thirteen claims were staked to cover areas east of the PEC Property.
1975	Exploration by Esso on the YUK property included radon-in-soil-gas surveys (Track Etch and ABEM methods), magnetometer and VLF-EM orientation surveys and a seismic survey, utilizing explosive charges. None of the geochemical or geophysical surveys were successful. Ten holes totalling 424 metres were diamond drilled. No anomalous radioactivity was encountered. Sixteen claims were staked.

	Exploration by Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. on the PEC Property included geological mapping improved, ground radiometric surveys, prospecting, VLF-EM (EM-16) orientation surveys, radon in soil gas (ABEM and Track-Etch methods) orientation surveys, and water sampling. Numerous radioactive boulders were detected but not systematically mapped. Ten holes, totaling 681 metres were diamond drilled. The best assay was 0.054% U3O8 over 30 centimetre core length.
1976	Exploration by Esso on the YUK Property focussed north and east of the PEC Property with geological mapping, soil and water sampling and ground geophysics being completed. An additional 407 claims were staked. Diamond drilling utilized two drills. A total of 23 holes, totalling 3,472 metres, were completed. Uranium mineralization was intersected in what is now referred to as the Mountain Lake Property.
	Exploration on the PEC property was restricted to a Track Etch survey.
1977	Exploration by Esso included horizontal loop EM, VLF-EM, induced polarization and resistivity surveys (EM16R). None of the geophysical surveys detected and defined known faults or geological contacts. The VLF-EM survey detected only surface features, including drainage channels and glacial deposits.
	Diamond and percussion drilling in 55 holes totalled 6,197 metres. Uranium mineralization was intersected in 27 holes. Nine holes intersected more than 0.1% U3O8 over 1.0 metre of core within the Deposit. The highest grade intersection, in hole 77Y-35, assayed 5.19% U3O8 over 0.9 metre, within a 3.9 metre interval which assayed 2.27% U3O8.
	On the PEC Property nine holes totalling 1,066 metre were diamond drilled by Cominco. The best interval from the 1978 drilling returned an assay of 0.133% U3O8 over 2.5 metres within sandstone.
1978	Exploration by Esso included diamond and percussion drilling in 28 holes totalling 5,625 metre. Ten holes intersected uranium mineralization. The best intersection was 0.13% U_3O_8 over 1.6 metre
1979	Exploration on the PEC Property by Cominco Ltd. was primarily diamond drilling. Twenty-three holes totalling 2,443 metre were drilled. Fourteen holes intersected uranium mineralization. The best intersections were in hole P79-16; a 2.5 metre interval assayed 0.762% U3O8 and a second interval about 15 metres deeper assayed 0.405% U3O8 over 5.4 metres.
	Geophysical surveys included VLF-EM and utilized a different orientation from the 1978 survey. Four conductive zones were detected, three of which were believed to correspond to faults. An IP/Resistivity orientation survey was performed on five widely spaced lines. Resistivity lows corresponded to the VLF-EM conductive zones and a very pronounced resistivity low occurred on trend with the paleochannel that contained channel-like mineralization.
	Geochemical surveys included lake sediment and/or water sampling from the small lakes, ponds and intermittent streams on the property; a few soil samples were collected near Anne Lake. Uranium in sediments was marginally anomalous north of the deposit area but anomalous sediments persisted further to the west, in the direction of down-ice dispersion.
	The PEC property was legally surveyed and two mineral leases were granted on July 24,1979. Term of each lease was 21 years.

	Exploration by Esso consisted of geological research to define features related to and extending beyond the uraniferous zones and to determine the origin of the deposit. Selected drill holes were relogged and core sampled. Core samples were analysed, and mineralogical and petrographic studies were performed. Thin sections, polished thin sections and polished sections were utilized to identify the uranium minerals and associated accessory minerals. A paragenetic sequence was completed.
	After 1979, physical exploration on the YUK Property ceased.
1980	Exploration by Cominco was primarily diamond drilling. Twenty-one holes totalling 1,238 metre were drilled near those completed in 1978. The best intersection assayed 0.262% U_3O_8 over 2.1 metre within conglomerate.
	An IP/Resistivity survey was performed by Kenting Exploration Services Ltd. The survey did not give any distinctive pattern over the Mountain Lake Deposit. Drilling in a large area with low resistivity and high chargeability indicated the anomaly was caused by a basement high without any associated anomalous radioactivity.
	Evaluations of the exploration on the PEC Property indicated there was little potential to expand either the tonnage or grade of the deposit and that the deposit was not economic by itself. It was felt that the PEC Property would have potential only in conjunction with the adjoining YUK Property.

11.3 2005-2006 Exploration

A 2000 line-km airborne GEOTEM magnetic and electromagnetic survey was flown over the Mountain Lake claims in 2005 for Ur-Energy Inc (Armitage, 2006) to define geological and structural boundaries/features and to determine if structural or conductive features were related to uranium mineralization. The magnetic data showed a number of linear northeast-trending features interpreted as mafic dykes (linear magnetic highs) and fault structures; however, the data showed little variation with respect to changes in the Hornby Bay and Dismal Lakes stratigraphy. Boulder fields showed no correlation to any specific magnetic anomaly.

Conductivity highs were correlated with either lake bottom sediments or Units 12 and 10 shale horizons, whereas, low conductivity correlated with either Unit 11 sandstones or basement granites. Boulder fields appear to overlie Unit 11 sandstones and Unit 10 shales (Armitage, 2006). Based on the conductivity map, the geology needed to be reinterpreted.

A 1,310 line-km airborne spectrometer survey of the Mountain Lake Property delineated a number of radioactive areas in the south and southwestern parts of the property, which correlated with basement granite. Several radioactive anomalies in the western parts of the property correlated with historic boulder fields and required follow-up prospecting (Armitage, 2006). Twenty diamond drill holes were completed mainly on the Mountain Lake Deposit to confirm the size, extent, and grades of the deposit.

11.4 2007 Exploration Program

Exploration work in 2007 on the Mountain Lake property included an Ohm Mapper (resistivity) survey, diamond drilling, soil sampling, and environmental baseline studies, the results of which are described in Armitage (2008). The 70 line-km Ohm Mapper survey of part of the property was used to further refine geological and structural boundaries/features as defined by the 2005 GEOTEM Airborne survey. Low to moderate resistivity values were found to correspond to Unit 12 black shales and sandstones, and unit 10

red shales and siltstones; high resistivity values correspond to Units 11 and 8 quartz-rich sandstones. Apparent offsets of the resistivity correspond to previously identified northeast-trending dip-slip faults.

Three diamond drill holes (ML07-021 to ML07-023) totaling 477 m tested the northeast extension of the Mountain Lake Deposit. All three holes intersected elevated radioactivity (i.e. greater than 300 cps) and weak uranium mineralization ranging from 0.029% U3O8 over 2 m to 0.141% U3O8 over 2 m. The geochemistry from these holes is reported in Armitage (2008).

A large soil sample survey across the Mountain Lake Property, produced a number of anomalous uranium values in areas underlain by basement granite. However, several samples of >4 ppm U corresponded to the Mountain Lake Deposit, the Jenny Lake Target and areas to the north.

11.5 2008 Exploration Program

Exploration in 2008 consisted of drilling 7 holes (ML08-024 to ML08-029) totaling 1657 m on the Mountain Lake property (Table 5, Fig. 7) and Ohm Mapper survey to augment the 2007 survey (Fig. 8). Three of the holes, ML08-024 to ML08-026, for a total of 800.2 m, tested the Helmut Fault target and the remainder, ML08-027, ML08-027B to MI08-029, for 856.6 m, tested the Jenny Lake target (Fig. 7). Resampling of 2006 and 2007 drill core from the Mountain Lake deposit and from regional drilling was also undertaken.

11.5.1 Diamond Drilling

The Helmut Fault target holes were collared in Unit 12 black shale and interstratified grey sandstone. Holes ML08-025 and 026 intersected Unit 11 sandstone which had a basal cobble to boulder conglomerate unconformably overlying Unit 8 sandstones which were capped by a thin hematitic regolith zone. Hole 026 ended in Unit 8 sandstone, but hole 025 ended in a basal red and green mudstone – sandstone unit which in the Jenny Target holes directly overlies basement rocks. In contrast, hole ML08-024 intersected a narrow zone of Unit 11 sandstone before encountering a nearly 100 m section of interstratified gabbro and sandstone. The base of the gabbro was in contact with Unit 10 siltstone – sandstone- mudstone of the upper Hornby Bay Group, which in turn overlay carbonate rocks of Unit 9. Hole 024 was stopped in the Unit 9 rocks. This demonstrates that the areas around holes 025 and 026 had been uplifted relative to the area around hole 024, and that nearly 100 m of units 9 and 10 and variable amounts of unit 8 were eroded prior to deposition of Unit 11. Near vertical, northeast-trending faults also separate the three holes.

No significant radioactivity was encountered in these holes and no uranium values exceeded 5 ppm U (0.0006% U3O8). Results from the drilling are presented in detail in Appendix 2.

TABLE 5 Summary of the 2008 drill holes, Mountain Lake

		NAD83				
Hole ID	***Easting***	***Northing***	***Elevation***	***Dip***	***Azimuth***	***Length (m)***
ML08-024	503500	7466600	308	86.6	179.4	242.9
ML08-025	503400	7468000	308	88.4	092.9	256.5
ML08-026	502900	7468900	297	86.7	059.9	300.8
Helmut Fault Target Total						**800.2**
ML08-027	502356	7463949	294	85	010	124.1
ML08-027B	502357	7463954	345	83	010	212.5
ML08-028	502513	7464183	341	89	206	251.0
ML08-029	502367	7464121	342	88.7	288.1	269.0
Jenny Lake Target Total						**856.6**
Total						**1656.8**

The Jenny target holes, ML08-027 to 029, were all located on the northwest side of the southwest extension of the Helmut Fault collared in Unit 8 sandstone (Fig. 7) indicating that the geology needs to be re-interpreted. Hole ML08-027 was abandoned at 124 m depth when the rods became stuck. A re-entry for this hole, ML08-027B, was successfully completed to 212.5 m depth. All three holes intersected a thick succession (150 to 185 m) of Unit 8 sandstone with a 15 to 30 m thick basal sequence of red and green mudstone, siltstone with grey sandstone and minor conglomerate. This rested unconformably on a regolithic (hematitic) zone of Great Bear Magmatic Zone rhyolite. The rhyolite was intersected in both ML08-027B and 029, but 028 was stopped just short of intersecting this unit. No significant radioactivity was encountered in these holes and no uranium values exceeded 3.5 ppm U (0.0004% U3O8; see Appendix 2).

Resampling of previous drill core, was undertaken to look for any systematic geochemical pathfinders in shale or sandstone above, below, and beside the Mountain Lake deposit as well as possible pathfinder element signatures in several of the regional holes. Elevated values (up to 7 ppm) were encountered in drill holes completed in the Mountain Lake deposit as might be expected; however the regional holes were more typical of background uranium concentrations. Boron concentrations in the interbedded shale and sandstone of Unit 12 are consistently higher (200 to 600 ppm) than in the sandstones of Units 11 and 8. The results are presented in detail in Appendix 2.

11.5.2 Ohm Mapper Survey

Approximately 476 line-km of Ohm Mapper survey was completed mainly to the west of the 2007 survey (Armitage, 2008) to augment the earlier survey. The survey was carried out along lines spaced 200 m apart and was completed using skidoos which decreased the time required. The results were similar to that obtained in 2007 and helped refine geological contacts and structural features, notably faults (Fig. 8).

11.5.3 Boulder Prospecting (2007)

Boulder prospecting traverses were undertaken in areas west and southwest of the Mountain Lake uranium deposit. Scintilometer readings were collected at 90 sites with readings ranging from <400 cps to 39,000 cps. The majority of the samples exceed 2000 cps and form two prominent trends; one between Uke and Mountain lakes and the other extending west for 2.5 km from south central Mountain Lake (Fig. 9). All of the radioactive samples were various types of sandstone. The traverse and scintillometer data are listed in detail in Appendix 4 of the boulders in excess of 20000 cps that were sent for chemical analysis.

FIGURE 7 **Geology in the vicinity of Helmut Fault and Jenny Lake targets with location of 2008 drill holes**

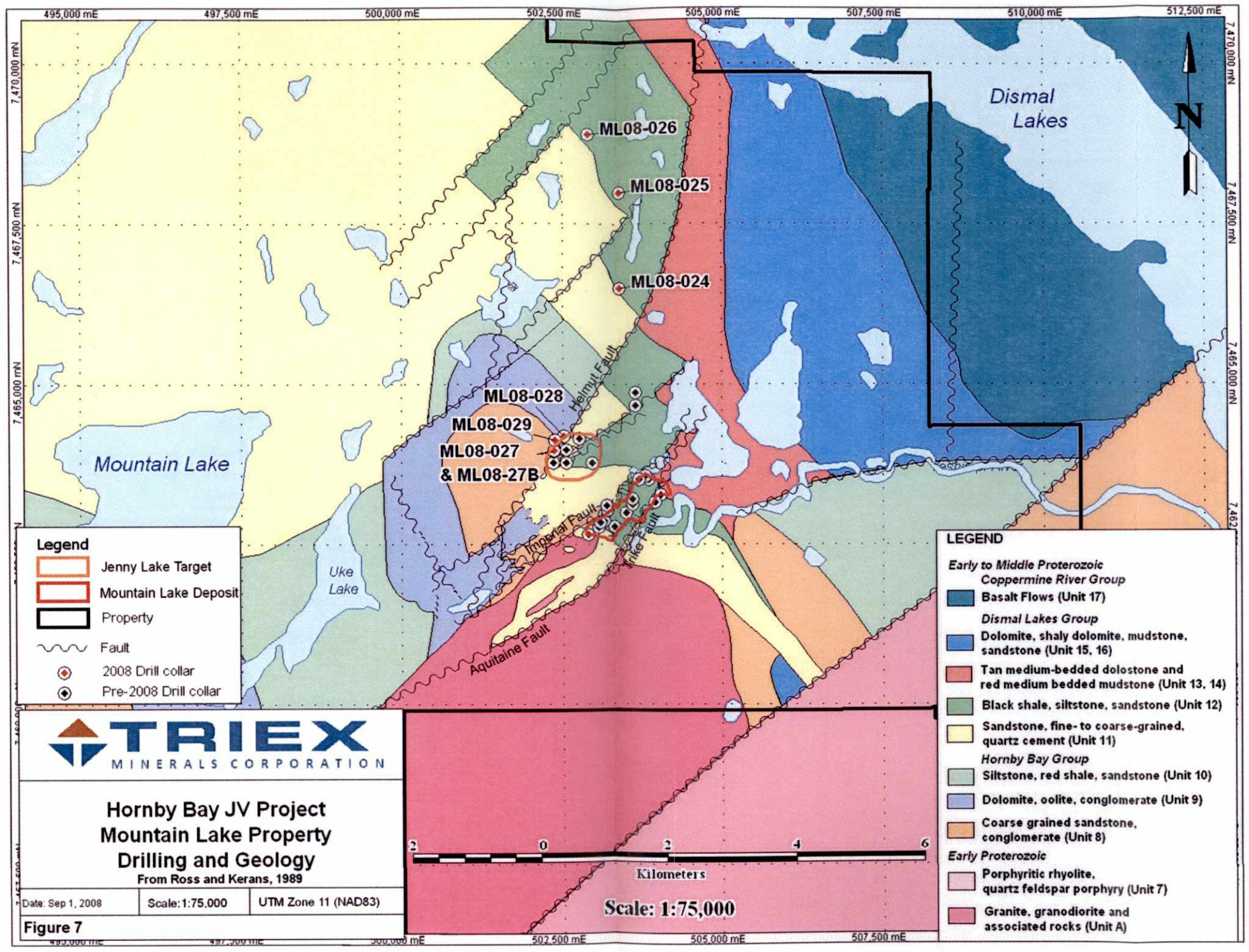


FIGURE 8 Ohm Mapper survey results for Mountain Lake property

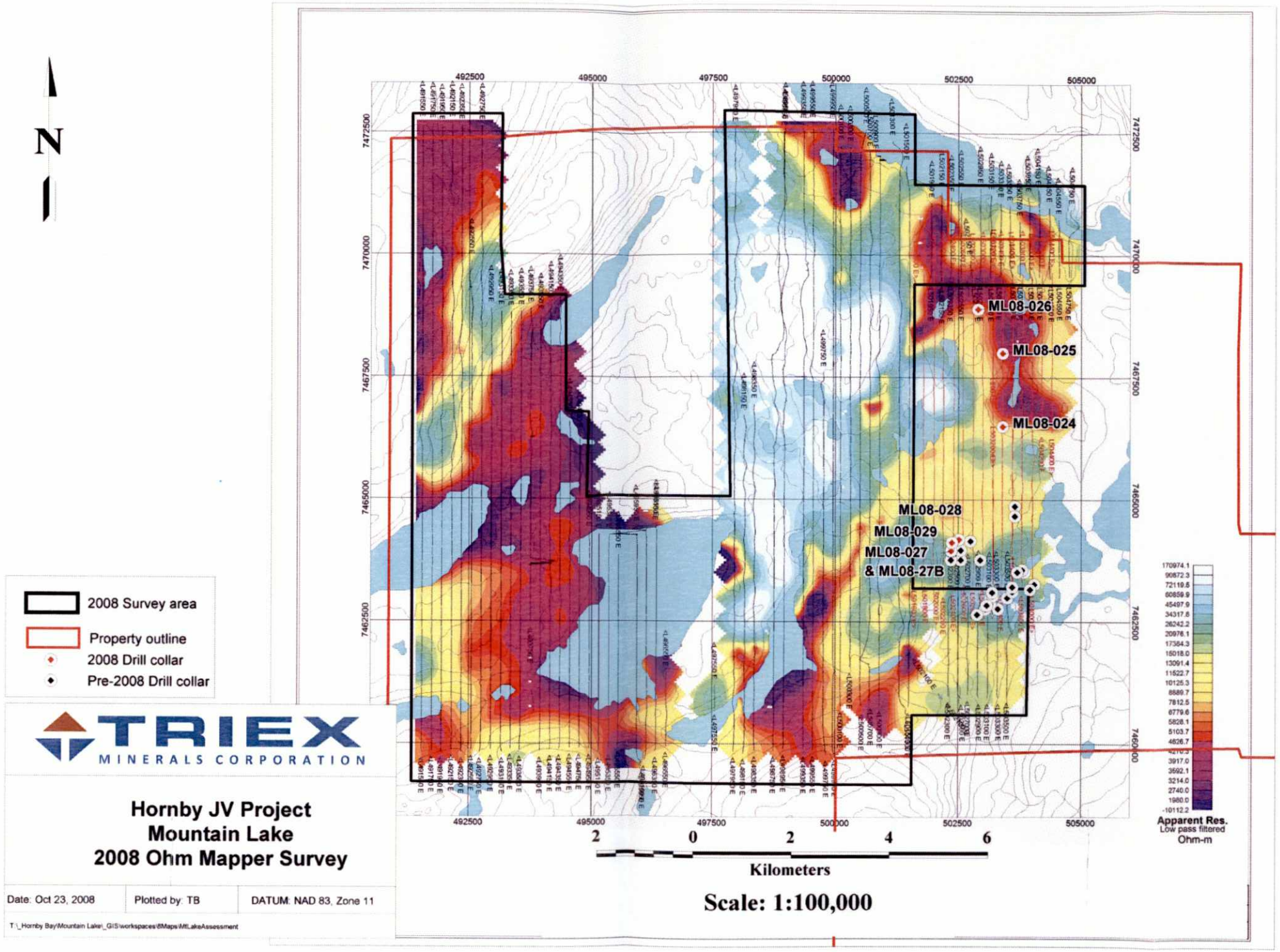
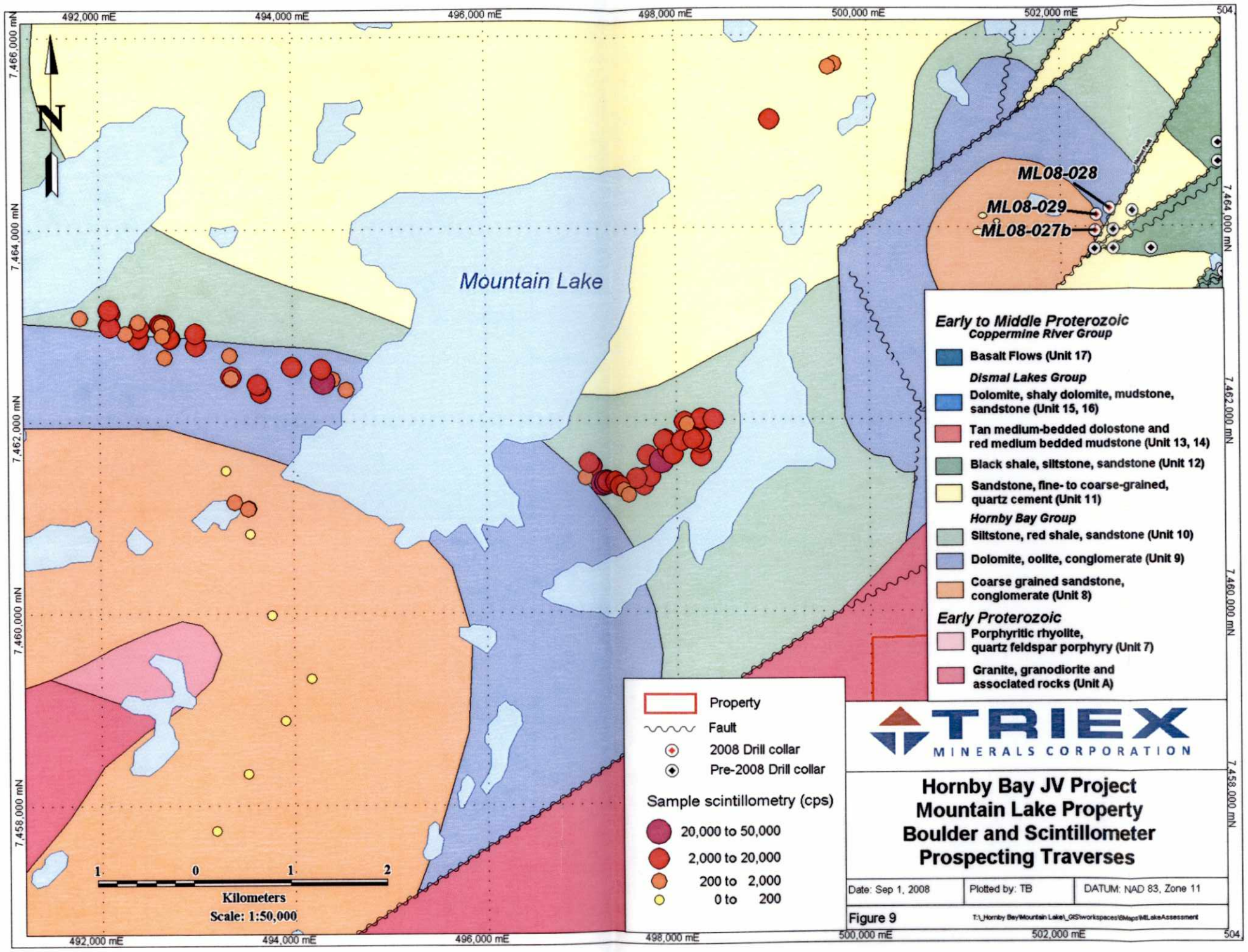


FIGURE 9 Boulder and scintillometer prospecting traverses in Mountain Lake property area



12.0 KENDALL RIVER PROPERTY

12.1 Geology

The geology of the Kendall River property is quite simple (Fig. 10). Unit 11 white-weathering sandstones underlie most of the claims area. They are overlain to the north by Unit 13 and 14 dolostones and mudstones and underlain by Unit 8 sandstones and conglomerates to the south. Dips of the sedimentary assemblages are shallow, typically in the 10° to 20° range towards the north. The rocks are cut by a northeast-trending sub-vertical fault, which offsets the Unit 8/Unit 11 contact in the southern part of the property.

The positions of geological contacts and faults are not well constrained in this area as there is significant overburden cover, and there is no GEOTEM data available to help map stratigraphy.

12.2 Exploration History

One hundred and forty five radioactive sandstone boulders, measuring up to 750 cps, were discovered near Kendall River in 1979 (Pawliuk and Trigg, 1981) (Fig. 10). The source of the radioactive boulders was interpreted to be not more than 7 km to the northeast.

Detailed ground radiometric prospecting was conducted in the Kendall River area in 1981 (Pawliuk and Trigg, 1981) with 145 radioactive sandstone boulders, measuring 100 up to 8,000 cps, being discovered. The boulders form a linear train 3,400 m long and up to 230 m wide, trending 240 degrees. The boulders are angular to subangular, fine-grained, and silica indurated. A total of 27 radioactive bedrock occurrences in fractured (north-easterly trending) pebbly sandstone, range between 100 and 200 cps; however, these are not believed to be the source of the boulders.

The source of the boulders is interpreted to be Dismal Lakes Group sandstone (Unit 11), the same unit that hosts the Mountain Lake deposit. The source is interpreted to be less than 7 km to the northeast. Glacial striations on outcrops indicate ice movement along a line of azimuth of 240 degrees as well as a line of azimuth of 355 degrees.

12.3 2005-2006 Exploration

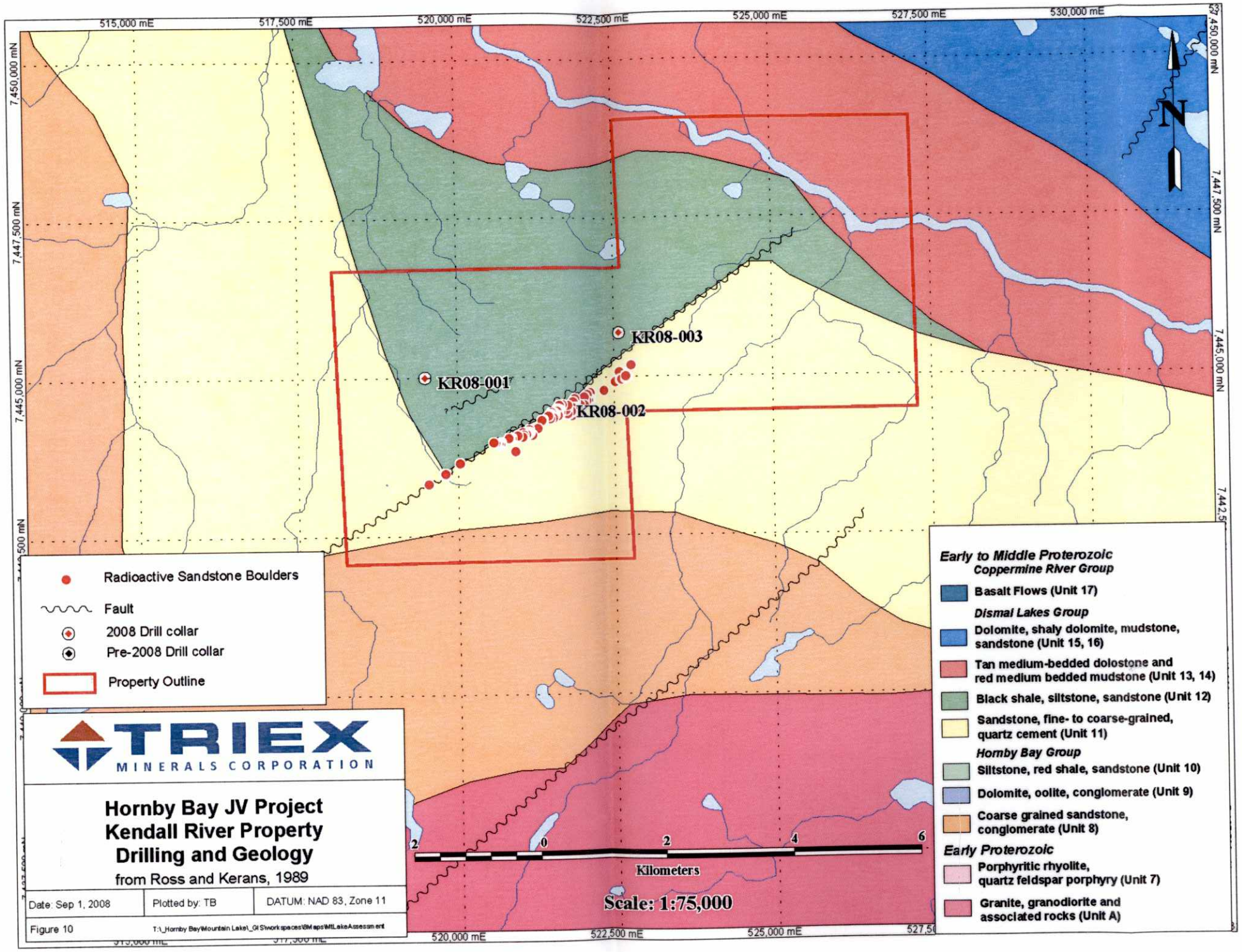
A 388 line-km airborne spectrometer survey was carried out over the Kendall River Property in 2006 (Armitage, 2006), and successfully delineated a number of radioactive areas particularly in the west and southwestern parts of the property that are underlain by Units 8 and 11 sandstones and conglomerates. There appears to be no radiometric anomaly associated with the Kendall River Boulder field. Ground follow-up of the western radiometric anomaly was recommended.

A 123.375 line-km ground magnetic survey was completed over parts of the Kendall River property (Armitage, 2006); however the results were of little value other than identifying a north-trending and a northeast-trending mafic dyke.

A 1205 sample soil survey was completed on parts of the Kendall River property, including the Kendall River boulder field. Uranium values in the soil showed an increase from northeast to southwest, and elevated values correlated with the western extent of the boulder field. Increased values also trended

towards the airborne radiometric anomalies to the southwest, but the soil survey did not extend far enough to cover the radiometric anomaly.

FIGURE 10 Geology and drill locations for Kendall River property



12.4 2007 Exploration Program

In 2007 exploration on the Kendall River property included an Ohm Mapper (resistivity) survey and additional soil sampling. The 165 line-km Ohm Mapper survey (Fig. 11) was designed to further refine geological and structural boundaries/features from boundaries defined by the 2005 GEOTEM Airborne survey. The survey effectively defined differences between Unit 12 black shales and sandstones and Units 11 and 8 quartz-rich sandstones. Apparent offsets of the resistivity correspond to previously identified northeast-trending dip-slip faults.

A total of 254 soil samples were collected across the Kendall River Property, and confirmed the potential source area for the boulders as being very close and that a uranium deposit exists in this area. These results were included in a report by Armitage (2008).

12.5 2008 Exploration Program

12.5.1 Diamond Drilling

Exploration work completed in 2008 on the Kendall River property consisted of diamond drilling of 3 holes totaling 762 m (Table 6, Fig. 10). All three holes were collared in Unit 11 or Unit 12 black shale and sandstone respectively, which together with the 2007 Ohm Mapper survey (Fig. 11), indicates that the geology interpretation needs to be revised. The holes intersect a transitional zone between Units 12 and 11, fine-grained Unit 11 sandstone, then medium- to coarse-grained Unit 8 sandstone which overlies basement granite (see Appendix 2). No significant radioactivity was detected with the down-hole gamma probe survey and no uranium values exceed 4.28 ppm (0.0005% U3O8) were obtained in any of the core samples (Appendix 2).

12.5.2 Boulder Prospecting

Boulder prospecting and scintillometer readings were taken along several traverses completed in 2007 in the vicinity of the Kendall River radioactive boulder field. This work identified 31 radioactive boulders with a maximum obtained radioactivity of 8409 cps. Most of the boulders were less than 500 cps. The results are shown graphically in Figure 12 and are listed in Appendix 4.

TABLE 6 Kendall River drill hole data

	NAD83					
Hole ID	***Northing***	***Easting***	***Elevation***	***Dip***	***Azimuth***	***Length (m)***
KR08-001	519494	7445002	374	-89.1	301	261.2
KR08-002	521667	7444539	331	-87.0	215	249.0
KR08-003	522581	7445692	331	-87.3	237.7	252.1
Total						**762.3**

FIGURE 11 Geology and Ohm Mapper survey, Kendall River property

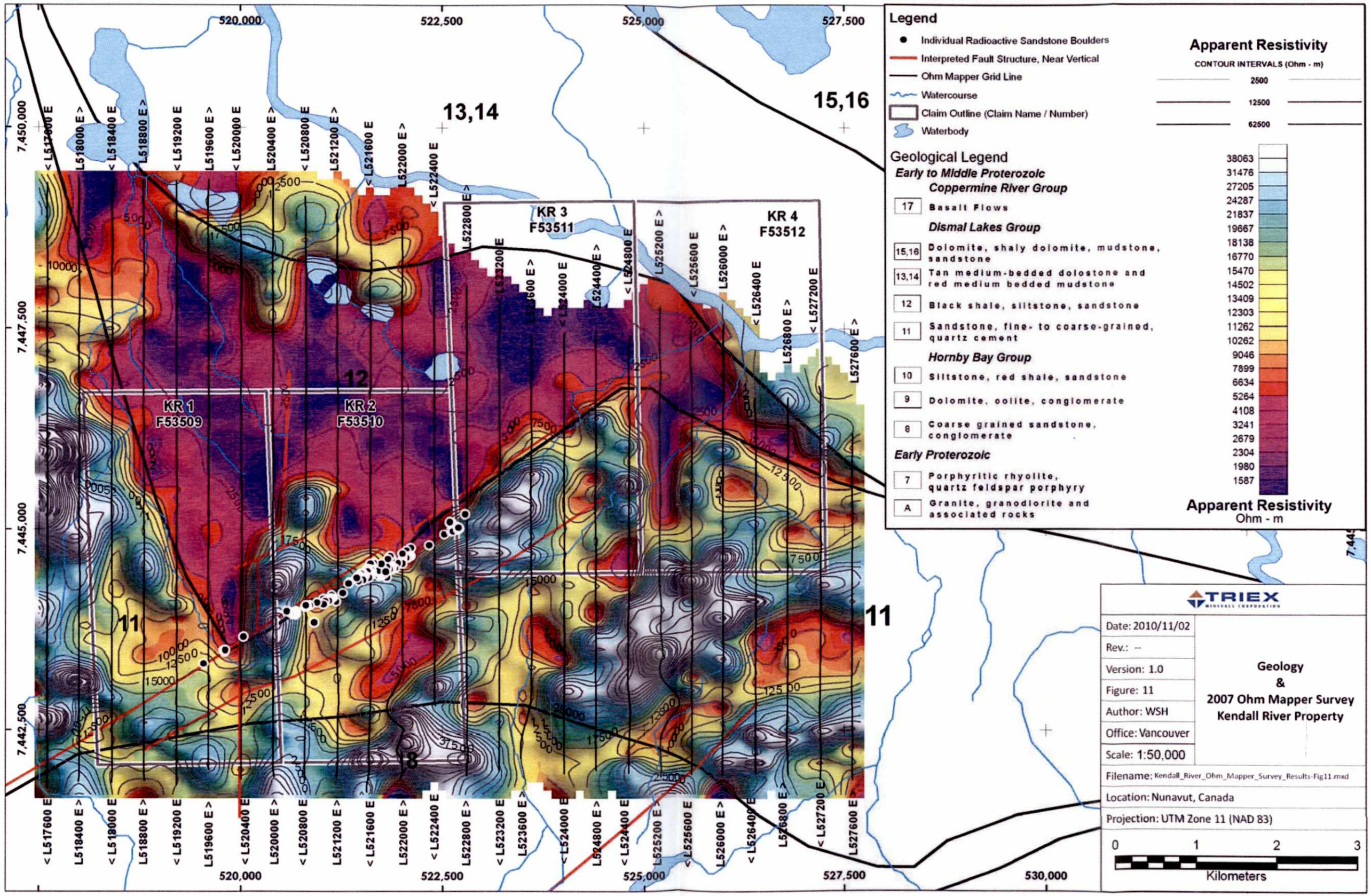
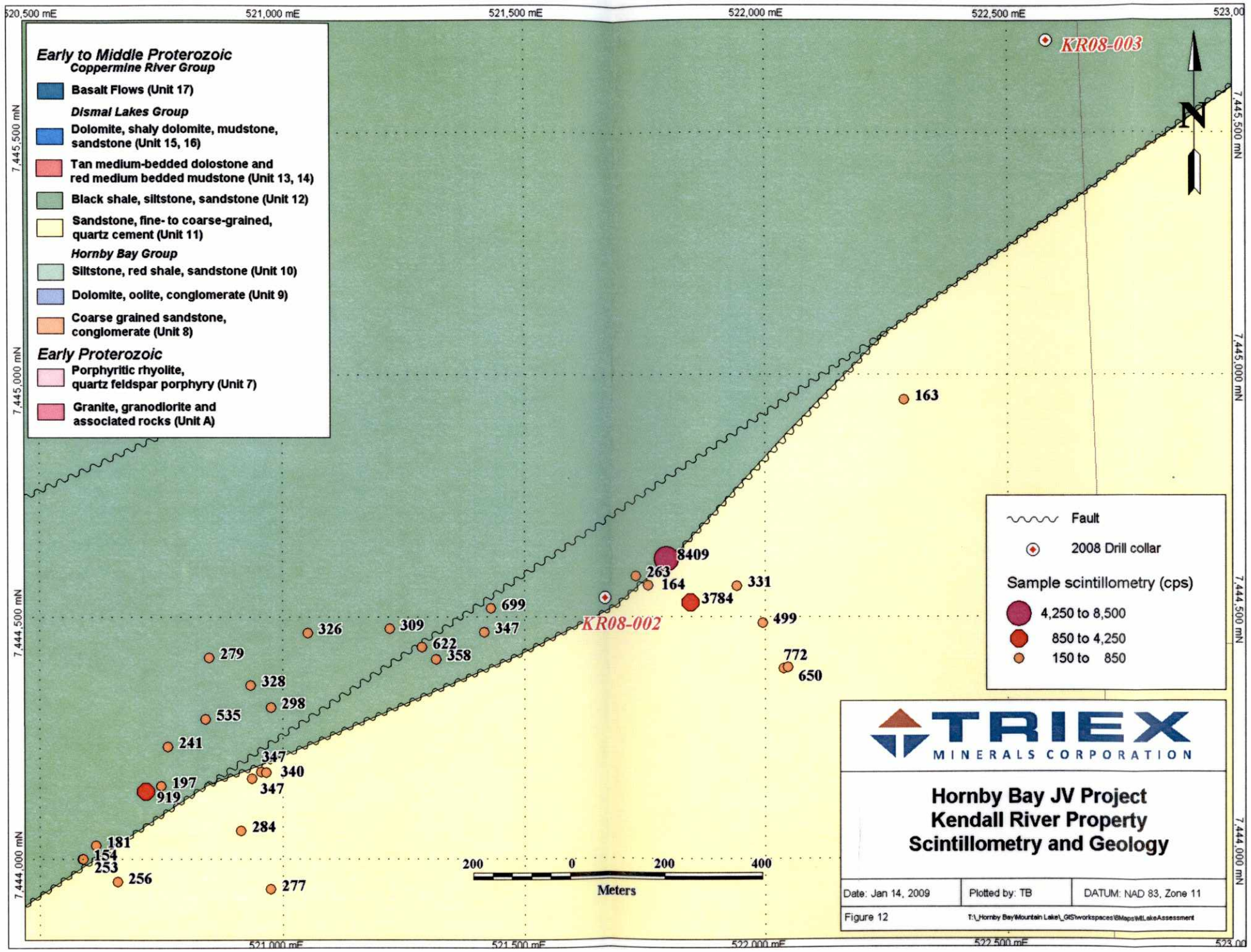


FIGURE 12 Boulder and scintillometer prospecting, Kendall River property



13.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This year's exploration program included diamond drilling, an Ohm Mapper survey, resampling of previously drilled holes, and includes reporting boulder and scintillometer prospecting undertaken during 2007. This work was completed between April 10th and August 4th, 2008. All work was conducted using a camp constructed on the property.

A total of 3172 metres of drilling was completed in 13 drill holes, including three on the Helmut and four on the Jenny Lake targets of the Mountain Lake Property (ML08-024 to ML08-029) totaling 1657 metres, three on the Dismal Lake Property (DL08-009 to DL08-011) totaling 753 metres, and three on the Kendall River property (KR08-001 to KR08-003) totaling 762 metres. None of the holes drilled this year intersected uranium mineralization.

An Ohm Mapper survey was completed over parts of the Mountain Lake Property and Dismal Lake Property, and totaled 715.9 line-km. This included approximately 476 line-km over the Mountain Lake Claims, and 240 line-km over Dismal Lake Property. The survey took 23 days and 46 man-days to complete. In both areas the survey better defined the geology and structure.

A total of 1303 man-days have been spent on the project, which includes drillers, geologists, geophysics operators, cooks, samplers and camp help. Just over 300 hours of helicopter time was spent on the project for an average of 3.09 hours per day. The cost of the 2008 exploration program totaled $2,950,264.64 (Appendix 5).

Because of the disappointing results no additional exploration work is planned for the near future on any of these properties.

14.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Charles T. Harper, P.Eng., P.Geol. of 2411 Cross Place Regina, Saskatchewan hereby certify that:

I am currently employed as the Chief Geologist by: Triex Minerals Corporation, Suite 1410-650 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6B 4N8

I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Geological Engineering in 1971.

I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan having obtained the degree of Masters of Science in Geology in 1975.

I am a graduate of the Colorado School of Mines having obtained a Doctor of Philosophy in Geology in 1983.

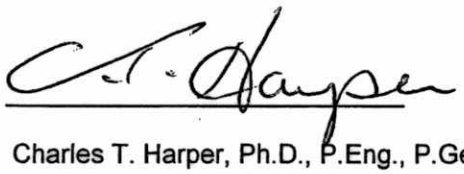
I was employed as a geologist for every field season (May-September) from 1968 to 1974. I have been continuously employed as a geologist since April of 1974.

I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan and use the title of Professional Engineer (P.Eng.) and Professional Geologist (P.Geol.).

I am a member of the Society of Economic Geologists, Geological Association of Canada, and the Saskatchewan Geological Society.

I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report entitled "2008 Diamond Drilling and Ground Ohm-Mapper Survey, on the Dismal Lakes, Mountain Lake and Kendall River Properties".

Dated this 31st Day of Ocotber, 2008.



Charles T. Harper, Ph.D., P.Eng., P.Geol

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** Note: Not all references listed in the references section were referred to in the report as the "**HISTORY OF EXPLORATION ON THE MOUNTAIN LAKE PROPERTY"** was simplified in a table format. They were included in the Reference section for the readers benefit. All direct references made within this report are highlighted in bold.

Appendix I

List of Personnel and Contractors

Name		Company	Total Days Worked
Margo	Shaw	Triex Minerals	49
Allan	Armitage	Triex Minerals	46
Emily	Masters	Triex Minerals	72
Shirley	Trumbley	Triex Minerals	58
Charlie	Harper	Triex Minerals	22
Katie	Hahn	Triex Minerals	79
Joe	Sanderson	Marsh	79
Gord	Sanderson	Marsh	29
Ben	Bruser	Aurora Geoscience	23
Tim	Stewart	Aurora Geoscience	23
Blain		RTL	11
Nameless	RTL	RTL	6
Nameless	Discovery	Discovery Mining Service	2
Paul	Bisaillon	Great Slave Helicopters	21
Evan	Schofield	Great Slave Helicopters	38
David	Deporter	Great Slave Helicopters	38
Sherry	Potts	Great Slave Helicopters	8
Louis	Magnan	Great Slave Helicopters	44
James	Forward	Great Slave Helicopters	37
Craig	Cable	Great Slave Helicopters	3
Lorne	Buzinis	River Valley Drilling	30
Allan	Hodgson	River Valley Drilling	43
Peter	Kowtuski	River Valley Drilling	70
Corey	Zimmerman	River Valley Drilling	64
Corey	Gillingham	River Valley Drilling	89
Jake	Paterson	River Valley Drilling	55
Dustin	Biberdorf	River Valley Drilling	63
Clayton	Cardinal	River Valley Drilling	75
David	Neilson	River Valley Drilling	30
Jason	Hill	River Valley Drilling	29
Mark	Ailanak	Angoniatit Niovikvia	5
Steve	Blower	Pitchstone	4
Brent	LaPierre	Pitchstone	18
Justin	Rensby	Ridge	31
Rob	Rainbird	Geological Survey of Canada	10
			1304

List Of Contractors Involved in Hornby Bay Joint Venture Projects

Angoniatit Niovikvia Ltd.	P.O. Box 309 Kugluktuk, Nunavut X0B 0E0
Arctic Sunwest (171817 Canada Inc.)	P.O. Box 1807 Yellowknife, NT X1A 2P4
Air Tindi	P.O. Box 1693 Yellowknife, NT X1A 2P3
Discovery Mining Services	P.O. Box 2248 Yellowknife, NT XIA 2P7
Great Slave Helicopters Ltd	Bag 7500, 106 Dickens Street Yellowknife, NT X1A 2R3
Weaver and Devour Trading Ltd.	3601 Weaver Drive Yellowknife, NT X1A 2J5
Aurora Geosciences Ltd.	3502 Raccine Rd. Yellowknife, NT X1A 3J2
River Valley Energy Services Ltd. (merged with River Valley Drilling Ltd.)	P.O. Box 1038 Grimshaw, AB T0H 1W0
Marsh Expediting	Box 1552 La Ronge, SK S0J 1L0
Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) Geoanalytical Laboratories	125-15 Innovation Boulevard Saskatoon, SK S7N 2X8

Appendix II

Drill Logs and Core Sample Assay Certificates

** See Volume 2 and 3**

Appendix III

Ohm Mapper Report

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

YELLOWKNIFE OFFICE
3502 Raccine Rd.
Yellowknife, NT X1A 3J2
Phone (867) 920-2729
Fax (867) 873-3816
E-mail : tim.stewart@aurorageosciences.com

Field Memo

To: Allan Armitage
Triex Minerals Corp.

Date: 12 May, 2008

From: Tim Stewart

Re: Field Memo - Triex Kirwin Lake Project

This memorandum report describes a recent capacitively coupled resistivity survey (OhmMapper™) performed on the Kirwin Lake Property. The survey was designed to map bedrock units. Between the dates of April 10th - May 3rd, 2008 a total of 715.9 line kilometres were completed.

a. Personnel: The survey was conducted by the following Aurora Geosciences personnel:

Tim Stewart	Crew Chief	April 10th - May 3rd , 2008
Ben Bruser	Helper	April 10th - May 3rd , 2008

b. Instruments and Equipment: The crew was equipped with the following instruments and equipment.

Ohm Mapper System:	1	OhmMapper™ system
	1	Novatel CDGPS unit
	2	Snowmachines
	2	Sleighs
	2	Garmin handheld NDGPS receivers
Other:	1 -	Iridium satellite phone
	1 -	Survival Kit and associated gear
	4 -	Jerry Cans
	2 -	Bear Spray/Bangers
	1 -	Winter rated deep cycle 12v battery
	-	Fuel/Oil/Misc Skidoo Parts

Data Processing: 1 - Pentium 4 desktop computer

c. Survey Location: The Kirwin Lake Property is located at approximately 67°18' North 116°53' West. A total of 715.9 line km were surveyed on two grids to the west and northwest of Kirwin lake camp: Dismal Lakes(Zone2), and Helmut Fault(Zone1). Access to the grids was made via snowmachines or helicopter from the Kirwn lake camp. Survey line paths were recorded using the CDGPS unit as UTM zone 11 coordinates in the 1983 North American Datum (NAD83).

d. Survey specifications: The survey was performed according to the following specifications:

Survey Grids:	A pre-established track followed by handheld GPS. Line spacing was 200m on the Dismal Lakes and Helmut Fault grids. The grids were surveyed in the north/south direction with the exception of three lines on the Dismal grid which were east/west in orientation.
Array:	The transmitter and receiver(s) are deployed in a dipole-dipole configuration in-line and separated by a fixed rope length.
Reading interval:	2 seconds (0.5Hz.)
Receiver dipole length:	30 m
Transmitter dipole length:	30 m
Rope length (Tx/Rx separation):	80 m
GPS:	Novatel CDGPS unit with Recon datalogger cycled at 1 Hz.
Method of surveying:	The OhmMapper was towed behind the snowmachine at a rate of 5- 20 km/h.
Grid Comments:	The Dismal grid was optimal for the survey, long flat survey lines made for above average production. On the Helmut grid there were areas of clustered rocks which did not allow for the survey to proceed.

e. Data processing: The capacitively-coupled resistivity and GPS data were down loaded at the end of the survey day and raw data immediately archived. All further processing of the capacitively-coupled resistivity data were completed using Ohm2xyz. Ohm2xyz is proprietary software which accepts raw data files from theOhmMapper and an ASCII GPS

location file to produce georegistered apparent resistivities, plotted at the midpoint between transmitter and receiver.

Extra care was taken in order to achieve a quality final product. The rough terrain caused spikes in the data which were removed with hand editing. Both non-linear and Lo pass filters were applied to smooth the data before presentation.

f. Products:A total of 715.9 line km of Ohm Mapper survey were completed on the Mountain Lake Property between the dates of April 10th and May 3rd 2007.

The following products are appended to this report:

1. Excel spreadsheet containing a Project Summary

2. Archives of Raw data (raw.zip)

3. Final Geosoft GDB files

4. Field maps in MapInfo .tab, and pdf formats

5. This field memo as PDF.

Respectfully submitted
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

Tim Stewart, Crew Chief	Franz Dziuba, P.Geoph. Geophysicist

Appendix IV

Boulder and Scintillometer Prospecting

2007 Mountain Lake Boulder Samples Collected and Analyzed by Scintillometer on Site

Count	Sample #	East83	North83	U_cps	Rock Type	Claim	Property	Scintillometer	Sampled By	Date	Comments
1	DLB-001	494551	7462332	355	To wet to dig	HL-43	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	No Flag
2	DLB-002	494412	7462435	1050	Red Sandstone	HL-43	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
3	DLB-003	494314	7462409	30000	Red Sandstone	HL-43	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
4	DLB-004	494294	7462545	2800	Red Sandstone	HL-43	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
5	DLB-005	493991	7462568	2100	Red Sandstone	HL-43	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
6	DLB-006	493663	7462306	2500	White Sandstone	HL-43	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
7	DLB-007	493345	7462689	1100	White Sandstone	HL-43	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
8	DLB-008	493357	7462470	5600	White and Red Sandstone interlayed	HL-43	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
9	DLB-009	492997	7462790	6000	Sandstone	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
10	DLB-010	492993	7462918	5100	Conglomerate	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
11	DLB-011	492673	7463011	860	Red Sandstone	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
12	DLB-012	492671	7462997	1050	Over 2 feet deep, no sample	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
13	DLB-013	492675	7462987	700	Conglomerate	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
14	DLB-014	492675	7462978	7500	White Sandstone	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
15	DLB-015	492673	7462955	900		HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
16	DLB-016	492673	7462669	950	Sandstone	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
17	DLB-017	492404	7462838	1700	White Sandstone	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
18	DLB-018	492402	7462863	1700	Sandstone	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
19	DLB-019	492402	7462876	2600		HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
20	DLB-020	492394	7462886	6500	Sandstone	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
21	DLB-021	492405	7462985	6000	Red Sandstone	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
22	DLB-022	492402	7463040	1400		HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
23	DLB-023	492093	7463166	16500	Sandstone	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
24	DLB-024	492107	7463137	3000	Sandstone	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
25	DLB-025	492096	7463017	3300	Sandstone	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
26	DLB-026	492106	7462987	3100	Sandstone	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
27	DLB-027	492106	7462987	3600	Over 2 feet deep, no sample	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
28	DLB-028	491798	7463086	1400	Over 2 feet deep, no sample	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	16-Aug-07	Flagged
29	DLB-029	497348	7461366	3100	Red Sandstone, medium grained no pebbles	HL-3	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	20-Aug-07	Flagged
30	DLB-030	497398	7461319	9600	White Sandstone, fine grained	HL-3	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	20-Aug-07	Flagged
31	DLB-030A	497448	7461272	1200	White Sandstone, fine grained	HL-3	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	20-Aug-07	Flagged
32	DLB-030B	497498	7461225	1400	White Sandstone, fine grained	HL-3	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	20-Aug-07	Flagged
33	DLB-031	497655	7461322	5500	Red Sandstone, fine grained	HL-3	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	20-Aug-07	Flagged
34	DLB-032	497654	7461392	3550	Red Sandstone, fine grained	HL-3	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	20-Aug-07	Flagged
35	DLB-033	497958	7461645	3800	Red Sandstone, fine grained	HL-4	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	20-Aug-07	Flagged
36	DLB-034	498255	7461622	12000	Red Sandstone, medium grained no pebbles	HL-4	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	20-Aug-07	Flagged
37	DLB-035	498245	7461761	3600	White Sandstone, fine grained	HL-4	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	20-Aug-07	Flagged
38	DLB-036	498253	7461793	10000	Sandstone, fine to med grained	HL-4	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	20-Aug-07	Flagged
39	DLB-037	498255	7461997	8200	Red Sandstone, fine grained	HL-4	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	20-Aug-07	Flagged
40	DLB-038	498252	7462014	3000	Red Sandstone, fine grained	HL-4	Mountain Lake	GR-135	NL, KJ	20-Aug-07	Flagged
41	DLB-039	493660	7462360	1000	Pink Sandstone, unit 11	HL-43	Mountain Lake	GR-135	JN, AA, SM	21-Aug-07	No Flag
42	DLB-040	493630	7462385	2000	Pink Sandstone, unit 11	HL-43	Mountain Lake	GR-135	JN, AA, SM	21-Aug-07	No Flag
43	DLB-041	493630	7462385	6500	Pink Sandstone, unit 11, Subangular, 0.4m	HL-43	Mountain Lake	GR-135	JN, AA, SM	21-Aug-07	Flagged
44	DLB-042	493361	7462459	780	Pink Sandstone, unit 11	HL-43	Mountain Lake	GR-135	JN, AA, SM	21-Aug-07	No Flag
45	DLB-043	493361	7462459	620	Pink Sandstone, unit 11, green altn	HL-43	Mountain Lake	GR-135	JN, AA, SM	21-Aug-07	No Flag
46	DLB-044	492727	7462869	5700	Pink Sandstone, unit 11,pitchblende phase, rounded	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	JN, AA, SM	21-Aug-07	Flagged
47	DLB-045	492721	7462870	5700	Pink Sandstone, unit 11	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	JN, AA, SM	21-Aug-07	Flagged
48	DLB-046	492686	7462880	1800	Pink Sandstone, unit 11, 0.5m long, partially buried	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	JN, AA, SM	21-Aug-07	No Flag
49	DLB-047	492673	7463008	7300	Pink Sandstone, unit 11, 0.4m long	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	JN, AA, SM	21-Aug-07	Flagged
50	DLB-048	492621	7463018	3012	Pink Sandstone, unit 11	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	JN, AA, SM	21-Aug-07	Flagged
51	DLB-049	492621	7463018	7000	Pink Sandstone, unit 11, buried	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-130	JN, AA, SM	21-Aug-07	Flagged
52	DLB-050	492640	7463002	16500	Pink Sandstone, unit 11, angular, partially buried	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-130	JN, AA, SM	21-Aug-07	Flagged

Count	Sample #	East83	North83	U_cps	Rock Type	Claim	Property	Scintillometer	Sampled By	Date	Comments
53	DLB-051	492640	7463002	1400	Pink Sandstone, unit 11	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	JN, AA, SM	21-Aug-07	No Flag
54	DLB-052	492268	7462921	1000	Pink Sandstone, unit 11	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	JN, AA, SM	21-Aug-07	No Flag
55	DLB-053	492645	7462897	1700	Pink Sandstone, unit 11	HL-48	Mountain Lake	GR-135	JN, AA, SM	21-Aug-07	Flagged
56	DLB-054	497072	7461561	6500	Sandstone, 20cm length	HL-3	Mountain Lake	GR-130	SM, DL	28-Aug-07	Flagged
57	DLB-055	497101	7461525	3950	Sandstone, 20-30cm length	HL-3	Mountain Lake	GR-130	SM, DL	28-Aug-07	Flagged
58	DLB-056	497033	7461407	1250	Sandstone, 50cm+ in length	HL-3	Mountain Lake	GR-130	SM, DL	28-Aug-07	Flagged
59	DLB-057	497215	7461343	28200	Sandstone, 50cm in length	HL-3	Mountain Lake	GR-130	SM, DL	28-Aug-07	Flagged
60	DLB-058	497232	7461348	6400	Sandstone, 20cm length	HL-3	Mountain Lake	GR-130	SM, DL	28-Aug-07	Flagged
61	DLB-059	497255	7461357	39000	NA	HL-3	Mountain Lake	GR-130	SM, DL	28-Aug-07	Flagged
62	DLB-060	497264	7461366	4600	NA	HL-3	Mountain Lake	GR-130	SM, DL	28-Aug-07	Flagged
63	DLB-061	497579	7461393	5900	Sandstone, 10cm in length	HL-3	Mountain Lake	GR-130	SM, DL	28-Aug-07	Flagged
64	DLB-062	497653	7461323	7100	beige Sandstone, 20cm in length	HL-3	Mountain Lake	GR-130	SM, DL	28-Aug-07	Flagged
65	DLB-063	497725	7461411	3200	NA	HL-3	Mountain Lake	GR-130	SM, DL	28-Aug-07	Flagged
66	DLB-064	497694	7461637	5300	white sandstone, 30cm in length	HL-3	Mountain Lake	GR-130	SM, DL	28-Aug-07	Flagged
67	DLB-065	497838	7461575	20000	milky and pink sandstone, 25cm in length	HL-4	Mountain Lake	GR-130	SM, DL	28-Aug-07	Flagged
68	DLB-066	497912	7461694	6000	NA	HL-4	Mountain Lake	GR-130	SM, DL	28-Aug-07	Flagged
69	DLB-067	497918	7461754	2900	sandstone, 30cm in length	HL-4	Mountain Lake	GR-130	SM, DL	28-Aug-07	Flagged
70	DLB-068	497897	7461777	4500	NA	HL-4	Mountain Lake	GR-130	SM, DL	28-Aug-07	Flagged
71	DLB-069	497887	7461797	3200	Sandstone	HL-4	Mountain Lake	GR-130	SM, DL	28-Aug-07	Flagged
72	DLB-070	497863	7461791	5600	20cm in length	HL-4	Mountain Lake	GR-130	SM, DL	28-Aug-07	Flagged
73	DLB-071	498049	7461781	2500	NA	HL-4	Mountain Lake	GR-130	SM, DL	28-Aug-07	Flagged
74	DLB-072	498170	7461799	5000	white sandstone, 30cm in length	HL-4	Mountain Lake	GR-130	SM, DL	28-Aug-07	Flagged
75	DLB-073	498108	7461952	1700	milky pink sandstone	HL-4	Mountain Lake	GR-130	SM, DL	28-Aug-07	Flagged
76	DLB-074	498080	7461979	10600	30-35cm sandstone	HL-4	Mountain Lake	GR-130	SM, DL	28-Aug-07	Flagged
77	DLB-075	498380	7462002	11000	NA	HL-4	Mountain Lake	GR-130	SM, DL	28-Aug-07	Flagged
78	DLB-076	499594	7465672	1357	pink sandstone 50cm in length on top of esker	HL 5	Mountain Lake	GR-130	DM, CB	29-Aug-07	Flagged
79	DLB-077	498986	7465122	3258	pink sandstone 20-50cm plates lakeside	HL 5	Mountain Lake	GR-130	DM, CB	29-Aug-07	Flagged
80	DLB-078	499659	7465705	560	Sandstone	HL 5	Mountain Lake	GR-135	DM, CB	29-Aug-07	Flagged
81	DLB-079	493537	7461095	1377	Sandstone, 60 cm boulder	HL 43	Mountain Lake	GR-135	DL, DM	30-Aug-07	Flagged
82	MLB-001	493188	7457743	103	Sandstone (heavy boulder area)	HL 42	Mountain Lake	GR-130	DL, DM	30-Aug-07	No Flag
83	MLB-002	493518	7458330	109	Sandstone (heavy boulder area)	HL 42	Mountain Lake	GR-130	DL, DM	30-Aug-07	No Flag
84	MLB-003	493906	7458884	97	Sandstone (heavy boulder area)	HL 42	Mountain Lake	GR-130	DL, DM	30-Aug-07	No Flag
85	MLB-004	494179	7459324	144	Granite, Sandstone (moderate boulder area)	HL 42	Mountain Lake	GR-130	DL, DM	30-Aug-07	No Flag
86	MLB-005	493770	7459987	120	Sandstone (open field/boulder patches)	HL 43	Mountain Lake	GR-130	DL, DM	30-Aug-07	No Flag
87	MLB-006	493548	7460831	94	Granite (open field)	HL 43	Mountain Lake	GR-130	DL, DM	30-Aug-07	No Flag
88	MLB-007	493531	7461088	604	Sandstone (boulder = 30 cm X 25 cm)	HL 43	Mountain Lake	GR-130	DL, DM	30-Aug-07	Flagged, Uranium patch with various readings between 300 and 700 cps
89	MLB-008	493393	7461160	736	Uncertain - burried > 50 cm	HL 43	Mountain Lake	GR-130	DL, DM	30-Aug-07	Flagged
90	MLB-009	493300	7461487	144	Granite	HL 43	Mountain Lake	GR-130	DL, DM	30-Aug-07	No Flag

2007 Kendall River Boulder Samples Collected and Analyzed by Scintillometer on Site

Count	Sample #	East83	North83	U_cps	Rock Type	Claim	Property	Scintillometer	Sampled By	Date	Comments
1	KRB-001	520616	7444027	181	Granite	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-130	JN	13-Aug-07	Flagged
2	KRB-002	520588	7444000	154	White Sandstone	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-130	JN	13-Aug-07	Flagged
3	KRB-003	520589	7443999	253	Granite	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-130	JN	13-Aug-07	Flagged
4	KRB-004	520660	7443952	256	Granite	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-135	HT	13-Aug-07	Flagged
5	KRB-005	520719	7444139	919	White Sandstone	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-135	HT	13-Aug-07	Flagged
6	KRB-006	520765	7444232	241	White Sandstone	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-130	JN	13-Aug-07	Flagged
7	KRB-007	521846	7444529	3784	White Sandstone	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-130	HT	13-Aug-07	Flagged and Sampled
8	KRB-008	521941	7444563	331	White Sandstone	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-130	JN	13-Aug-07	Flagged
9	KRB-009	522287	7444948	163	Red Sandstone	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-130	JN	13-Aug-07	No Flag
10	KRB-010	520842	7444289	535	Granite	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-130	JN	13-Aug-07	No Flag
11	KRB-011	521758	7444565	164	Granite	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-130	JN	13-Aug-07	No Flag
12	KRB-012	521052	7444467	326	Granite	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-130	JN	13-Aug-07	No Flag
13	KRB-013	520935	7444359	328	Granite	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-130	JN	13-Aug-07	No Flag
14	KRB-014	520751	7444150	197	Granite	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-130	JN	13-Aug-07	No Flag
15	KRB-015	520975	7443937	277	Granite	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-135	JN, CB	27-Aug-07	No Flag
16	KRB-016	520914	7444058	284	Granite	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-135	JN, CB	27-Aug-07	No Flag
17	KRB-017	520850	7444416	279	Sandstone, Unit 11	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-135	JN, CB	27-Aug-07	No Flag
18	KRB-018	520976	7444313	298	Granite	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-135	JN, CB	27-Aug-07	No Flag
19	KRB-019	521221	7444475	309	Granite	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-135	JN, CB	27-Aug-07	No Flag
20	KRB-020	521430	7444517	699	Sandstone, Unit 11	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-135	JN, CB	27-Aug-07	Flagged
21	KRB-021	521797	7444619	8409	Sandstone, Unit 11	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-135	JN, CB	27-Aug-07	Flagged
22	KRB-022	521994	7444487	499	Sandstone, Unit 11	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-135	JN, CB	27-Aug-07	Flagged
23	KRB-023	522038	7444393	772	Sandstone, Unit 11, 5 pieces, greenish alteration	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-135	JN, CB	27-Aug-07	Flagged
24	KRB-024	522047	7444395	650	Sandstone, Unit 11	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-135	JN, CB	27-Aug-07	Flagged
25	KRB-025	520937	7444166	347	Granite	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-130	JN, CB	27-Aug-07	No Flag
26	KRB-026	520956	7444180	347	Granite	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-130	JN, CB	27-Aug-07	No Flag
27	KRB-027	520966	7444179	340	Sandstone	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-130	JN, CB	27-Aug-07	No Flag
28	KRB-028	521288	7444437	622	Granite	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-130	JN, CB	27-Aug-07	Flagged
29	KRB-029	521317	7444412	358	Granite	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-130	JN, CB	27-Aug-07	No Flag
30	KRB-030	521416	7444468	347	Granite	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-130	JN, CB	27-Aug-07	No Flag
31	KRB-031	521733	7444584	263	Granite	KR 2	Kendall River	GR-130	JN, CB	27-Aug-07	No Flag

Appendix V

Statement of Expenditures

Statement of Expenditures
Total Program Costs

2008 Kendall River - Drilling - Field Costs

Wages & Salaries	$27,430.56
Travel (NU only)	$2,518.18
Supplies & Equipment	$3,380.79
Camp (food, cook, fuel, rent)	$28,398.17
Fixed Wing	$124,403.76
Helicopter	$183,314.03
Rentals	$6,891.60
Communications	$4,255.50
Geoschemical Analysis	$3,676.88
Contracts	$369,437.50
Freight	$3,694.21
Expeditor	$2,980.20
Fuel	$28,055.35
Total =	**$788,436.73**

2008 Mountain Lake - Drilling - Field Costs

Wages & Salaries	$42,906.99
Travel (NU only)	$3,351.73
Supplies & Equipment	$5,585.01
Camp (food, cook, fuel, rent)	$39,647.95
Fixed Wing	$144,172.58
Helicopter	$109,893.43
Rentals	$8,416.63
Communications	$4,528.85
Geoschemical Analysis	$10,151.25
Contracts	$354,831.79
Freight	$6,332.60
Expeditor	$4,868.85
Fuel	$45,783.77
Total =	**$780,471.44**

2008 Ohm Mapper Survey Costs
Hornby Basin

Wages & Salaries	$6,125.01
Travel (NU only)	$2,124.53
Fixed Wing	$16,440.52
Communication	$2,558.70
Contracts	$56,348.38
Fuel	$1,388.02
Camp	$14,745.60
Total =	**$99,730.76**

2008 Mountain Lake (UR- Energy)
Sampling Geochemical - Field Costs

Wages & Salaries	$884.47
Helicopter	$15,900.00
Camp (food, cook, fuel, rent)	$485.96
Fuel	$820.29
Communications	$47.77
Total =	**$18,138.49**

2008 Dismal Lake Claims
Drilling - Field Costs

Wages & Salaries	$23,545.73
Travel (NU only)	$2,520.15
Supplies & Equipment	$5,888.12
Camp (food, cook, fuel, rent)	$37,184.96
Fixed Wing	$219,548.81
Helicopter	$154,322.02
Rentals	$17,842.41
Communications	$5,419.99
Contracts	$355,000.48
Freight	$7,263.63
Expeditor	$3,975.30
Geoschemical Analysis	$5,554.56
Fuel	$76,430.71
Total =	**$914,496.86**

2008 Mountain Lake (UR- Energy)
Drilling - Field Costs

Wages & Salaries	$19,824.09
Travel	$1,442.88
Supplies & Equipment	$2,204.22
Camp (food, cook, fuel, rent)	$14,092.89
Fixed Wing	$71,199.37
Helicopter	$60,291.96
Rentals	$4,952.00
Communications	$1,385.31
Geoschemical Analysis	$2,760.48
Contracts	$124,992.81
Freight	$1,929.71
Expeditor	$2,086.65
Fuel	$26,522.79
Geoschemical Analysis	$925.68
Total =	**$334,610.83**

Program Total = $2,935,885.12

2008 WORK ALLOCATION TABLE - KENDALL RIVER CLAIM BLOCK

Diamond Drilling $788,436.73 = $1,034.29 $/metre

Claim #	Claim Name	Area (ac)	Recorded Date	Anniversary Date	Useable Credit	Req Work ($2.00/ac)	Diamond Drilling metres	Diamond Drilling $	Total Work
F53509	KR001	2,582.50	25 Apr 05	25 Apr 15	$23,833.68	$0.00	261.2	$ 270,155.68	$ 270,155.68
F53510	KR002	2,582.50	25 Apr 05	25 Apr 15	$22,496.00	$0.00	501.1	$ 518,281.05	$ 518,281.05
F53511	KR003	2,582.50	25 Apr 05	25 Apr 14	$2,644.27	$2,520.73		$ -	$ -
							762.30	$ 788,436.73	

2008 WORK ALLOCATION TABLE - MOUNTAIN LAKE (including UR-ENERGY) CLAIM BLOCK

ML

Diamond Drilling $780,471.44 = $575.57 $/metre

ML-UR

Diamond Drilling $334,610.83 = $1,112.40 $/metre

Scintillometry $18,138.49 = $201.54 $/sample

					2008 Program						
					Ground		Diamond Drilling		Sample Scintillometry		
DISP'N #	DISP'N NAME	AC	REC DATE	ANNIV DATE	Geophysics ln km	$'s	meters	$'s	# Samples	$'s	Work Total $
F88410	DL 001	1,239.60	15 Jun 04	15 Jun 10	0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00
F88411	DL 002	1,239.60	15 Jun 04	15 Jun 14	0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00
F88412	DL 003	2,582.50	15 Jun 04	15 Jun 14	0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00
F88413	DL 004	2,066.00	15 Jun 04	15 Jun 14	0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00
F88414	DL 005	2,066.00	15 Jun 04	15 Jun 14	0.00	$0.00	499.4	$287,439.11	0	$0.00	$287,439.11
F88415	DL 006	2,582.50	15 Jun 04	15 Jun 14	14.80	$2,438.04	856.6	$493,032.32	0	$0.00	$495,470.37
F88416	DL 007	2,582.50	15 Jun 04	15 Jun 12	25.50	$4,200.68	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	$4,200.68
F88417	DL 008	2,066.00	15 Jun 04	15 Jun 13	24.57	$4,047.48	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	$4,047.48
					64.87		1356				

					2008 Program						
					Ground		Diamond Drilling		Sample Scintillometry		
F89934	HL001	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 08	0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00
F89935	HL002	2,066.00	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 08	0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00
F89936	HL003	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 08	24.40	$4,019.48	0	$0.00	17	$3,426.16	$7,445.64
F89937	HL004	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 11	45.20	$7,445.91	0	$0.00	17	$3,426.16	$10,872.07
F89938	HL005	2,066.00	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 12	34.55	$5,691.51	0	$0.00	3	$604.62	$6,296.13
F89939	HL006	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 08	33.30	$5,485.60	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	$5,485.60
F89940	HL007	1,033.00	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 08	14.85	$2,446.28	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	$2,446.28
F89941	HL008	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 08	35.50	$5,848.01	300.8	$334,610.83	0	$0.00	$340,458.84
F89942	HL009	1,652.80	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 10	1.65	$271.81	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	$271.81
F89945	HL012	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 08	0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00
F89965	HL032	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 08	0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00
F89967	HL034	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 08	0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00
F89971	HL038	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 08	0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00
F89972	HL039	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 08	0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00
F89973	HL040	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 08	0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00
F89975	HL042	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 08	0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	4	$806.16	$806.16
F89976	HL043	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 08	45.80	$7,544.75	0	$0.00	19	$3,829.24	$11,373.99
F89977	HL044	2,066.00	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 08	26.80	$4,414.83	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	$4,414.83
F89978	HL045	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 08	5.35	$881.32	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	$881.32
F89979	HL046	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 08	31.90	$5,254.97	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	$5,254.97
F89980	HL047	2,066.00	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 08	33.75	$5,559.73	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	$5,559.73
F89981	HL048	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 08	39.69	$6,538.24	0	$0.00	30	$6,046.16	$12,584.40
F89982	HL049	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 08	0.00	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	$0.00
					372.74		300.8		90	$18,138.49	

ground geophysics $/line km =	$99,730.76
total ln km =	605.41
$ / ln km =	$164.73

2008 WORK ALLOCATION TABLE - DISMAL LAKE (UR-ENERGY/PATRICIAN) CLAIM BLOCK

					2008 Program				
					Ground Geophysics		Diamond Drilling		Total New Work
DISP'N #	DISP'N NAME	AC	REC DATE	ANNIV DATE	Line-kms	$'s	meters	$'s	
F91901	LH001	464.85	13 Jun 05	13 Jun 15	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$0.00
F91902	LH002	2,582.50	13 Jun 05	13 Jun 15	6.10	$1,004.87	752.7	$914,496.86	$915,501.73
F91903	LH003	516.50	13 Jun 05	13 Jun 15	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$0.00
F91904	LH004	2,582.50	13 Jun 05	13 Jun 12	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$0.00
F91905	LH005	2,582.50	13 Jun 05	13 Jun 15	6.75	$1,111.95	0.00	$0.00	$1,111.95
F91906	LH006	2,582.50	13 Jun 05	13 Jun 12	6.75	$1,111.95	0.00	$0.00	$1,111.95
F91907	LH007	929.70	13 Jun 05	13 Jun 10	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$0.00
F91908	LH008	619.80	13 Jun 05	13 Jun 09	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$0.00
F91909	LH009	2,582.50	13 Jun 05	13 Jun 09	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$0.00
F91910	LH010	2,582.50	13 Jun 05	13 Jun 09	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$0.00
F84753	HL015	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 08	24.30	$4,003.00	0.00	$0.00	$4,003.00
F89949	HL016	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 08	30.70	$5,057.29	0.00	$0.00	$5,057.29
F89950	HL017	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 14	34.00	$5,600.91	0.00	$0.00	$5,600.91
F89951	HL018	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 13	26.30	$4,332.47	0.00	$0.00	$4,332.47
F89952	HL019	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 13	23.20	$3,821.80	0.00	$0.00	$3,821.80
F89953	HL020	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 14	6.90	$1,136.65	0.00	$0.00	$1,136.65
F89954	HL021	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 09	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$0.00
F89956	HL023	1,084.65	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 14	2.80	$461.25	0.00	$0.00	$461.25
F89962	HL029	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 08	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$0.00
F89963	HL030	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 08	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$0.00
F89964	HL031	2,582.50	22 Sep 04	22 Sep 08	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$0.00
					167.80		752.70		

Diamond Drilling	$914,496.86	=	$1,214.96 $/metre
Ground Geophysics			164.73/line km