Assessment Report By

Northrock Exploration Ltd.

On

Diamond Drilling

Of The

Pomy, VHI 128, VHI 151, VHI 152, VH153 Claims

NTS Sheet 76J03

Latitude: 66 ° 10 ′ 25.69 ″ N, Longitude: 107° 01′ 03.96 ″ W

Kitikmeot Region – Nunavut

September 1 to September 16, 2008

Prepared by Lorne Warner, P.Geo

January 23rd, 2009

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY

The Pomy and adjacent mineral claims VHI 128 VHI 151 through VH153 Claims are located approximately 1.5 kilometres due east from the south end of Bathurst Lake in Nunavut, Northern Canada,. Work on the claims was conducted September 1 through to September 16, 2008 by Northrock Exploration Ltd. during which time eight drill holes, totaling 1,017.68 metres were completed. The property is under option from the owner, Bathurst Inlet Developments 1984.

Diamond drilling located good uranium grades, however the poor continuity and limited extent of mineralization in the basalt unit as having limited potential to develop economic uranium deposit. Exploration of the unconformity at depth still remains a viable target.

It is recommended that no further work be completed on the Pomy Property by Northrock Exploration Ltd. at this time.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and Access

In this report the 'Pomy Claims' refers to the Pomy, VHI 128, VHI 151, VHI 152 and VHI 153 claims as these claims have been group in a previous report. The Pomy Claims are also referred to as 'the Property' in this report.

The Pomy Claims are located in the territory of Nunavut, proximal the south end of Bathurst Lake in Nunavut, Northern Canada, Figure 1-1. The Property is 575 km northeast of Yellowknife, the capital city of the Northwest Territories. Access to the Property is via airline service to Bathurst Inlet settlement. All work conducted on the property was based out of Bathurst Inlet. From Bathurst Inlet, access to specific locations on the property is by float plane, helicopter and by foot.

The Pomy Claims are centered at approximately latitude of 66 ° 10 ′ 25.69 ″ N and longitude: 107° 01′ 03.96 ″ W at an elevation of 100 meters ("m"). The property encompasses a total of 5 mineral claims with an area of 10.66 km^2 or 1066 Hectares ("Ha") (2634.10 acres).

Operator is Northrock Exploration Ltd.; the property is under option from Bathurst Inlet Developments 1984.

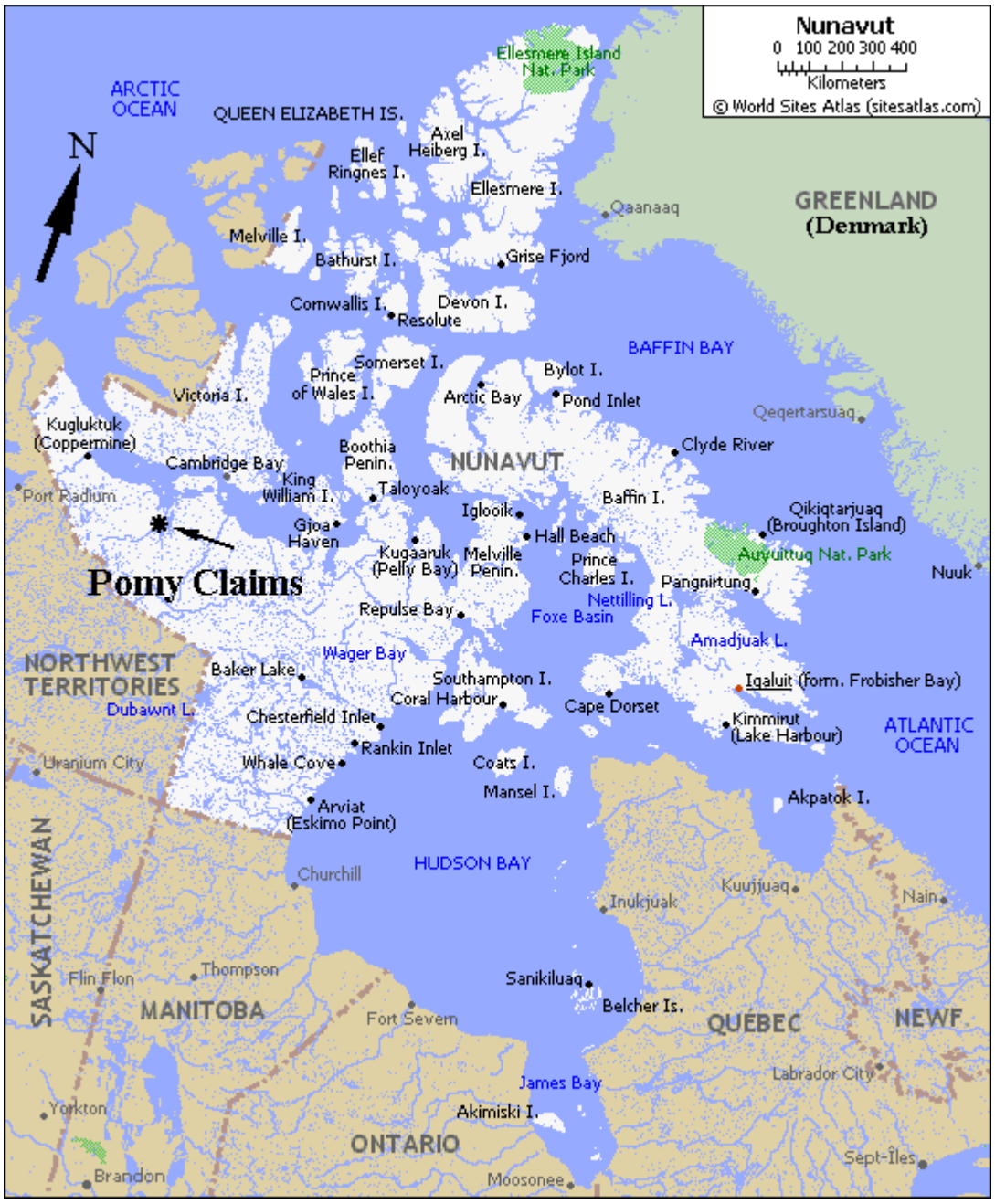

Figure 1-1. Property Location

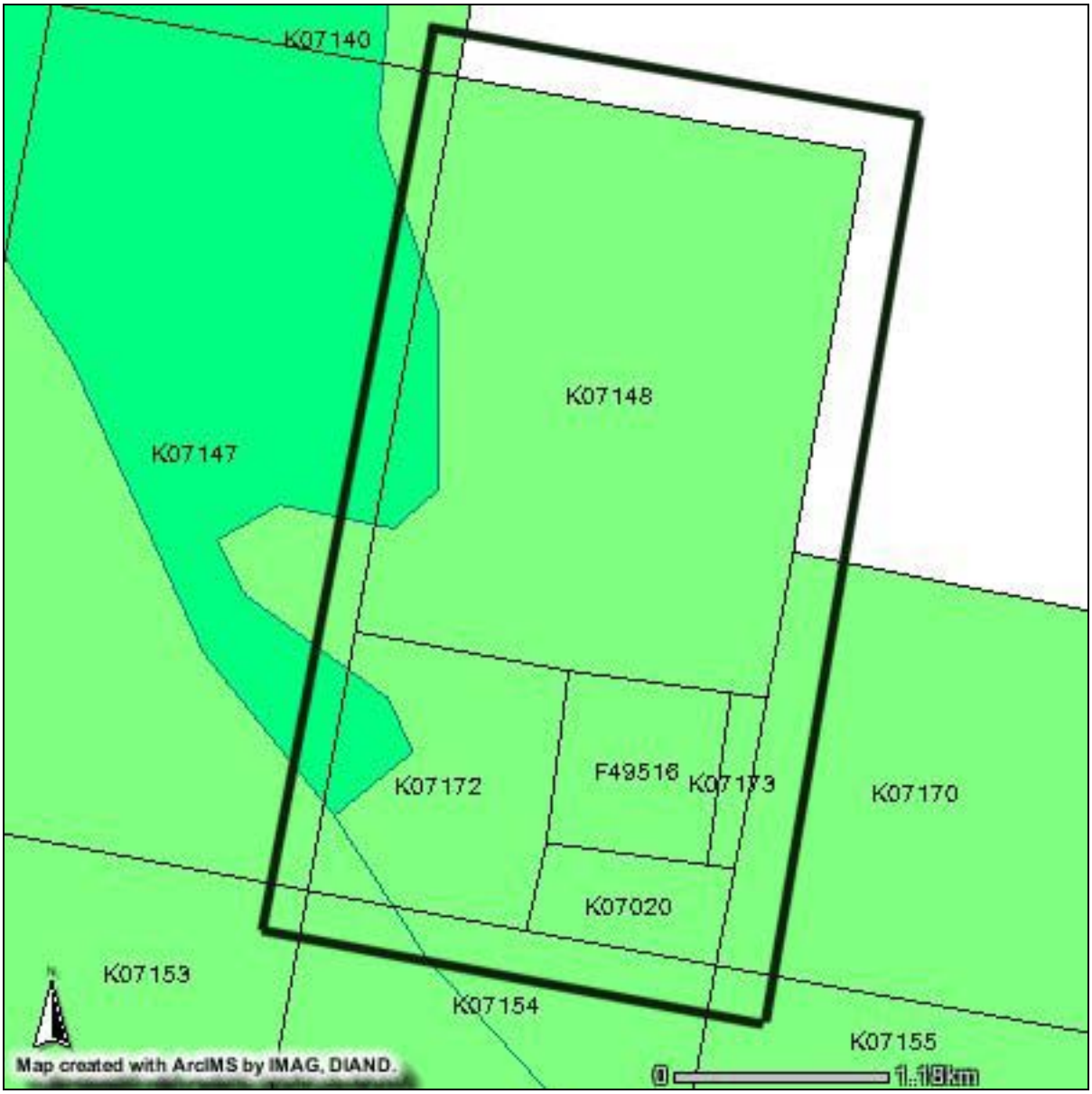

Figure 1-2 Claims Map

1.2 Climate and Physiography

The Climate of the Arctic is characterized broadly by long, cold winters and short, cool summers. There is a large amount of variability in climate across the Arctic, but all regions experience extremes of solar radiation in both summer and winter. Some parts of the Arctic are covered by ice (sea ice, glacial ice, or snow) year-round and nearly all parts of the Arctic experience long periods with some form of ice on the surface. Average January temperatures range from about−40 to 0 °C (−40 to +32 °F), and winter temperatures can drop below−50 °C (−58 °F) over large parts of the Arctic. Average July temperatures range from about −10 to +10 °C (14 to 50 °F), with some land areas occasionally exceeding 30 °C (86 °F) in summer.

The climate of much of the Arctic is moderated by the ocean water, which can never have a temperature below −2 °C (28 °F). In winter, this relatively warm water keeps the Bathurst Inlet area

warmer than more inland areas further to the south. In summer, the presence of the near-by water keeps coastal areas from warming as much as they might otherwise.

Bathurst Inlet extends nearly 200km south from Coronation Gulf as a funnel-shaped arm of the sea penetrating a plateau 200 to 300m above sea level on the east side of the inlet , and up to 600m on the west side. The inlet, a flooded valley, is carved in a belt of relatively soft sedimentary rocks of Proterozoic age flanked by harder, more ancient crystalline Achaean rocks. Its form is largely controlled by splays in the Bathurst Fault System which can be traced at least 80 km southeast from the end of the inlet along the Bathurst Trench (Wright 1967). Extensive linear scarps are developed along the faults where easily eroded rocks are in juxtaposition with resistant rocks. Slopes raising several hundred meters along the west side of the main branch of the Bathurst Fault dominate the inlet. Various islands and promontories within the inlet rise abruptly out of the sea or tower over lowland areas. Amongst these are Bathurst Ridge, a hogsback extending north from Burnside Inlet through the Quadyuk Islands, and questas on Kuniak and Eloriak Islands (Roscoe 1984).

Extensive lowland areas extend along the east side of the inlet from Arctic Sound to Burnside Inlet and along Western River in the Bathurst Trench. These areas, adjacent slopes and nearby valleys support extraordinarily lush vegetation compared to that found elsewhere in the northern Mackenzie barren lands (Roscoe 1984).

1.3 Groupings

Work on the claims was conducted September 1 through to September 16, 2008 by Northrock Exploration Inc. of Vancouver, B.C. during which time eight drill holes, totaling 1,017.68 metres were completed. The property is under option from the owner, Bathurst Inlet Developments 1984.

The Pomy VHI-128, VHI-151 to VHI-153 has record numbers F49516, K07148, K07020, K07172 and K07173 respectively. All work was done on the Pomy Claim.

For the purposes of this assessment report, the following claims are grouped.

CLAIM_NAME	CLAIM_STAT	DISTRICT	NTS_SHEET1	RECORD_DT	ANNIV_DT	CLAIM_ACRE
POMY	ACTIVE	214	076J03	2006-08-16	2008-08-16	206.60
VHI 151	ACTIVE	214	076J03	2007-05-07	2009-05-07	154.95
VHI 128	ACTIVE	214	076J03	2007-05-07	2009-05-07	1807.70
VHI 152	ACTIVE	214	076J03	2007-05-07	2009-05-07	413.20
VHI 153	ACTIVE	214	076J03	2007-05-07	2009-05-07	51.65

2. GEOLOGY

2.1 Regional Geology

The dominant geologic feature in the project area is the Kilohigok Basin. This sedimentary basin contains interbedded Proterozoic clastic and carbonate rocks with minor basalt flows and gabbro sheets/diabase dykes. The basin is dominated by Aphebian strata of the Goulburn Group. The Goulburn Group nonconformably overlies Archean rocks comprised of foliated to massive granitic rocks, gneiss, and metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks. The Goulburn Group is nonconformably overlain by younger Helikian clastic and carbonates sedimentary rocks and volcanic rocks.

2.2 Exploration History

Noranda Mines found occurrences of uranium in the Western River formation in the southern end of the inlet at the Von showing. Seru Nuclear found uraniferous zones in quartzite and dolomite breccia of the Brown Sound Formation near the south end of Bathurst Lake at the Pomy showing. They also found enigmatic concentrations of uranium and gold in surficial materials south of Young Point at the Upits showing. Work, including drilling, was continued on the pitchblende veins in 1979 and briefly in 1980 by Cominco.

2.3 Stratigraphy

The dominant geologic feature in the project area is the Kilohigok Basin. This sedimentary basin contains interbedded Proterozoic clastic and carbonate rocks with minor basalt flows and gabbro sheets/diabase dykes. The basin is dominated by Aphebian strata of the Goulburn Group. Table 2.3-1 details the formations of the Goulburn Group. The Goulburn Group nonconformably overlies Archean rocks comprised of foliated to massive granitic rocks, gneiss, and metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks. The Goulburn Group is nonconformably overlain by younger Helikian clastic and carbonate sedimentary rocks and volcanic rocks. Table 2.3-2 describes Helikian strata in the Bathurst Inlet area.

Tables 2.3-1 and 2.3-2 were obtained from; Roscoe S.M., 1984, Assessment of Mineral Resource Potential in the Bathurst Inlet Area, NTS 76J, K, N, O, Including the Proposed Bathurst Inlet National Park, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 788, 75p.

Table 2.3-1 The Goulburn Group (after Roscoe 1984)

Formation Name	Lithological Description
AMAGOK FORMATION	-white to mauve course grained, moderately indurated lithic and arkosic sandstones; minor conglomerate
	-red well indurated lithic and arkosic sandstones interstratified with white and mauve coarse grained, moderately indurated sandstones
	-thin vesicular basalt flows interstratified with red sandstones
	-red medium to fine grained well indurated lithic and arkosic sandstones
BROWN SOUND FORMATION	-ferruginous, calcareous muddy siltstones
	-allochthonous sheet of brecciated and chaotically folded carbonates surrounded by carbonate-mudstone breccia
	-buff to brown, medium to coarse grained immature sandstone
	-ferruginous, calcareous mudstone, salt casts locally abundant near the base of the succession
	-stromatolitic carbonate, clastic carbonate, abundant edge-wise conglomerate, oncoliths
	-stromatolitic carbonate, clastic carbonate; abundant intraformational conglomerate, minor mudstone
KUUVIK FORMATION	-very thick units of alternating carbonate-rich and mudstone-rich beds
	-thin-bedded carbonate-mudstone rhythmites (more than 50% carbonate)
	-red and green mudstones and siltstones with minor carbonate
	-thin-bedded mostly red carbonate-mudstone rhythmites with carbonate concretions
	-thin-bedded mostly green carbonate-mudstone rhythmites: minor concretionary mudstone
PEACOCK HILLS FORMATION	-thin-bedded green, red and red-brown mudstone rhythmites; massive thick bedded siltstones with rare concretions or lenses of carbonate
	-thin-bedded green, red and green mudstone rhythmites; minor concretionary mudstone and carbonate beds
QUADYUK FORMATION	-stromatolitic carbonate, clastic carbonate; minor calcareous quartzite, mudstone and rare intraformational breccia
	-pistolitic ferruginous dolomite; granular hematite ironstone; minor ferruginous dolomitic quartzite
MARA FORMATION	-red fine grained sandstone and siltstone; minor red quartzite
	-pink, white, red quartzite and minor subarkose; quartz pebble conglomerate; intraformational conglomerate; conglomerate; rare shaley or muddy partings
BURNSIDE RIVER FORMATION	-arenaceous dolomite; doloarenite
	-red mudstone, minor dolomite and stromatolitic dolomite
Formation Name	Lithological Description
DISCONFORMITY	
	Upper Argillite Member -grey, buff, and red argillite and mudstone; minor quartzite and subarkose
	Quartzite Member -white, pink, and red quartzite and subarkose; red mudstone and argillite; minor grey-green quartzose turbidites
WESTERN RIVER FORMATION	*Red Siltstone Member* -red siltstone, mudstone, and argillite; minor clastic and quartzose carbonate and quartzite; rare stromatolitic carbonate
	Lower Member -interbedded siltstone, quartzite, argillite, mudstone; minor thin bedded quartzose turbidites
	-stromatolitic and clastic carbonate, calcareous quartzite and minor quartzite
	Basal Conglomerate and Regolith Member -quartzite, quartz pebble conglomerate, argillite, regolith, minor clastic carbonate
UNCONFORMITY	
ARCHEAN ROCKS	-undifferentiated granitoid gneissic, metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks

Table 2.3-2. Helikian Strata (after Roscoe 1984)

ALGAK FORMATION	-reddish to purple arkose and siltstone; minor mudstone and shale; (35m)
EKALULIA FORMATION	-massive olive green basalt; minor pillowed basalt; rare doloarenite; (300-500m)
KANUYAK FORMATION	-dolomite block megabreccia; chert pebble conglomerate; minor quartzite; coarse grained doloarenite; oolitic and pisolitic dolomite; stromatolitic dolomite; red arkose, siltstone and mudstone; (0-60m)
----------UNCONFORMITY----------	
PARRY BAY FORMATION	-thin to thick bedded doloarenite, dolosiltite, rare dololutite; minor grey-black shale and mudstone; stromatolitic dolomite; oolitic and pisolitic intraclast bearing dolomite; rare chert-pebble conglomerate and concretionary dolomite; (220m)
ELLICE FORMATION	-red mudstone and siltstone with minor red arkose and rare fine grained quartz pebble conglomerate; minor beds of fine grained doloarenite; (100m)
	-reddish, pink, and white quartzite with interbedded quartz pebble conglomerate; quartz grit; minor siltstone and rare mudstone; (550m)
	Reddish vesicular massive basalt; (10-20m)
	-quartz pebble and boulder conglomerate; minor white quartzite; (2-10m)
----------UNCONFORMITY----------	
TINNEY COVE FORMATION	-reddish, pink and locally mottled, poorly sorted arkose and arkosic grit; minor quartz pebble bearing arkose and siltstone; (200m)
	-red very coarse grained fanglomerate; conglomerobreccia; coarse grained polymictic conglomerate
----------UNCONFORMITY----------	
APHEBIAN AND ARCHEAN ROCKS	

2.4 Rock Types and Mineralization

Occurrences of abundant widespread small clasts (generally less than 3 cm in diameter) containing rich concentrations of uranium, gold, and selenide minerals are found in drift at the Upits Showing. The drift overlies gently-dipping grey siltstone of the Mara Formation and contains abundant, closely-spaced clasts derived perhaps largely from this formation. Its relatively well-sorted character and hummocky topography distinguishes it from nearby, extensive, northerly-transported till (Blake, 1963). It may have been deposited by a glaciofluvial stream system that flowed northeasterly to northerly. The uraniferous clasts, anomalous radioactivity, and radon anomalies occur over an area about 700 metres (north-south) by 500 metres (east-west). The uraniferous float fragments contain intimate mixtures of pitchblende (mainly as tiny botryoidal grains), clausthalite (lead selenide), cobaltian clausthalite, tiemannite (mercury selenide), carrollite (cobalt copper sulphide), native gold, and native selenium. A lead-bismuth selenide and brannerite have also been reported (S.M. Roscoe 1984).

Veins at the Pomy prospect south of Bathurst Lake are bedrock occurrences of uranium & copper. Pitchblende-chalcocite veins occur there in basalt flows within red beds of the Brown Sound Formation.

3. DIAMOND DRILLING

3.1 Drilling

Eight diamond drill holes, totaling 1,017.68 metres were completed in 2008 by Foraco Drilling Ltd. of Kamloops B.C. 79 samples including 11 quality control samples were collected from the drill holes. Complete analytical results are presented in Appendix 3. Sampling was performed to confirm the existence of uranium mineralization in the area of interest to the Company.

3.2 Sampling Method and Approach

The core handling, geotechnical, logging and sampling procedures were established at the beginning of the drilling program by Lorne Warner P. Geo., the qualified person responsible for the management of Northrock Exploration Ltd. exploration program at Pomy, with minor updates. Once arriving at the core logging station the core is subject to the following.

1) Core is every one metre. Geotechnical logging including core recovery and rock quality designation (RQD) is recorded on paper logs and then entered into Excel spreadsheets.

2) Photographs of drill core, 3 boxes at a time using a digital camera are taken and downloaded onto the office computer.

3) Geologists log core onto graphical log sheets capturing rock types, structures, alteration and mineralization. This information is then entered into Excel spreadsheets.

4) Measurements of the radioactivity with a scintillometer are done throughout the KS unit and into the units on either side of the KS. Measurements are taken every 10 cm throughout the area of interest, and for a few meters on either side of the uranium bearing sections to make sure that no mineralized areas are missed. A Radiation Solutions RS-120 Super Scint displaying radioactivity in counts per second has been used. This information is also recorded on paper then entered into each drill holes Excel spreadsheet.

5) Sample intervals are determined and clearly marked by the geologists using the radioactivity measurements, as well as geological controls and any observed mineralization. Individual sample lengths ranged from 50cm to 1.5m, with most being 1m. Important sections, such as those containing very high counts or extensive mineralization, were marked with cut-lines by the geologists.

6) The core is split in half using a core splitter.

All of the above procedures are performed on site under direct geological supervision.

There are no drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the validity of the samples. Sample recovery through the mineralized zones is generally quite good.

The samples appear to be representative. The core is carefully marked and cut so that an even amount of mineralization goes into the bag and is kept for a permanent record. In most areas the mineralization is even throughout the core so this is not an issue. It is not believed that there is any bias in the sampling based on the observed procedures.

3.3 Sample Preparation, Analysis, and Security

Core from Northrock Exploration Ltd. drilling program was sampled on site under the supervision of the Qualified Person. The core was split using a core splitter, bagged then delivered direct to Ecotech Laboratories (now a division of the Alex Stewart Group) in Kamloops, B. C. Canada. Half the core was left in the core boxes as a permanent record.

Ecotech is ISO 9001 certified, certificate CDN 52172-07.

The sample numbers during sampling were taken from the Ecotech sample tag books. Half core samples were run by Ecotech Laboratories for standard 28 multi-element ICP package. The laboratory conducts its own in-house quality control using well known standards.

Assay certificates are sent to the head office in Vancouver and results are obtained by the project geologist from Ecotech once available. These values are then put into the Excel drill logs and entered into the database.

At the Pomy site there is an established procedure for quality control using standards, duplicates and blanks. The core samples were divided into batches of 20 prior to shipment. In each batch there would be a minimum of one standard, one duplicate sample and one blank sample. These samples would be inserted by the geologists. Duplicates were inserted after well mineralized samples, especially those with high radiometric response. Blanks provided by Ecotech would also follow these to test for possible contamination.

The values of the QA/QC samples are thoroughly checked by the project geologist for quality control. The values returned by ‘Blank Samples’ did not indicate any laboratory contamination problems. Variations observed in uranium values for standard samples were generally within acceptable limits. The values obtained for the duplicate samples are generally within acceptable limits.

Core sampling and sample preparation were conducted to industry standard, security and analytical procedures. All core within the mineralized zones as well as 2 meters on either side were routinely sampled as well as sections that were reasoned to potentially host U mineralization.

It is the opinion of the author that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures are adequate.

3.4 Results

Assay results from the diamond drilling program are enclosed in the drill logs located in Appendix 1. In general uranium mineralization is confined to the basalt unit in fractures with higher concentrations typically occurring near the upper or lower contacts. The original assay certificates are located in Appendix 3 at the back of the report.

4. INTERPRETATION

4.1 Discussion of Results

The Pomy Claims are a green field project containing uranium mineralization with silver and selenium associated. The theory is mineralizing solutions migrated upward via shear zones in basement Archean metamorphic rocks and deposited mineralization along an unconformity between older basement rocks and younger generally flat lying Proterozoic sedimentary rocks.

Knowing the history and characteristics of similar uranium deposits in Nunavut, the North West Territories and elsewhere, the objective of discovering extensions to known mineralization around historical showings and finding new areas of mineralization on the property is reasonable.

Drill testing of the unconformity at depth in close proximity to synsedimentary structures is probably the best exploration target on the property to discover an economic mineral deposit.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The project is a property of merit. Recent and historical trenching and sampling results confirm the presence of high grade concentrations of uranium, silver and selenium mineralization on the property. Diamond drilling located good uranium grades, however the poor continuity and limited extent of mineralization limits the area of the basalt as having good potential to develop an economic uranium deposit. It is recommended that no further work be completed on the Pomy claims by Northrock Exploration Ltd.

6. REFERENCES

Roscoe S.M., 1984, Assessment of Mineral Resource Potential in the Bathurst Inlet Area, NTS 76J, K, N, O, Including the Proposed Bathurst Inlet National Park, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 788, 75p.

Wright G.M., 1967, Geology of the southeastern Barren Grounds, Parts of Districts of Mackenzie and Keewatin; Geol. Survey. Can., Memoir 350.

Blake W, Jr., 1963, Notes on Glacial Geology, Northeastern District of Mackenzie; Geol. Survey. Can., Paper 63-28

Bronson G. R. 2007, Trip Report – Bathurst Inlet Claims, Nunavut, Canada, Internal Report for Rockgate Capital Corporation.

Roberts M. 2007, Bathurst Inlet Claims Sample Collections Field Notes, Nunavut, Canada, Internal Report for Rockgate Capital Corporation.

Bronson G. R. 2008, Internal Summary Report for Northrock Exploration on Pomy Drilling Program, Nunavut, Canada,

7. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Lorne Warner, P.Geo. (BC, Ont., NWT, and Nunavut), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a resident of Kamloops, British Columbia and have lived there for 8 years.
2. I am a licensed professional geologist registered in the province of British Columbia, Ontario, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
3. I have worked in Nunavut intermittently over the past 11 years
4. I conducted and/or supervised the core logging and sampling work outlined in this report.
5. My prospecting license number for Nunavut is 31891

Dated this 23th Day of January, 2009.

“Signed and sealed”
Lorne M. Warner, P.Geo.

APPENDIX 1 Diamond Drill Logs

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

For Drill Logs	Code	Rock Type Description
	OVBD	Overburden
	ARK	Arkosic Sandstone
	B1	Amygdaloidal Basalt Flow
	B1FZ	Fault Zone in Amygdaloidal Basalt Flow
	BREC B1	Brecciated Amygdaloidal Basalt Flow
	BASALT	Basalt Flow
	ICB	Intrusive Carbonate Breccia
	Symbols	
	OXD	Surface Oxidation
	CALC	Calcareous
	HEM	Hematite
	STEEL GREY	Unidentified steel grey coloured mineral
	Black Metal	Unidentified black metallic lustre mineral
	Po	Pyrrhotite
	Py	Pyrite
	Cpy	Chalcopyrite
	Pitch	Pitchblende
	Qv	Quartz Vein

APPENDIX 2 Statement of Costs

September 01-16, 2008

Fixed Wing

Summit Air	6 flights Yellow Knife – Bathurst Inlet and return. at $7330/flight=	$ 43,980.00
Air Tindi	Drill move Upits to Pomy	$ 43,303.09
Air Tindi	3 flights Yellow Knife – Bathurst Inlet and return at $9200/flight=	$ 27,600.00

Helicopter – A Star

Matrix Helicopters 16 days @ 4.8 hr/Day=76.80 hours 76.8 hr @ $1450/hr=	$111,360.00

Room and Board – Bathurst Inlet Lodge

$350/day/man 11 men X 16 days X $350=	$ 61,600.00

Diamond Drilling Costs

Foraco Drilling – NQ size 1017.68m @ $109/m=	$110,927.12

Consultants/Wages

Mike Roberts P. Geo	16days x $400/day=	$ 6,400.00
Lorne Warner P. Geo	16days x $400/day=	$ 6,400.00
Glen Jealous Level II First Aid	16days x $250/day=	$ 4,000.00
Wil Schaefer Labor	16days x $200/day=	$ 3,200.00

Expediting - Bathurst Inlet Developments

Aircraft dispatch fees/organizing supplies etc...	$ 15,319.45

Fuel Costs

16 drums diesel @ $ 325/drum=	$ 5,200.00
78 drums Jet B @ $330/drum=	$ 25,740.00
10 100lb Propane @ $ 100/bottle=	$ 1,000.00

Misc. Supplies

Including sat phone costs etc.....	$ 1,228.55

Assay Costs - Ecotech Laboratories – Kamloops, BC

79 samples for ICP-MS @ $22/sample including prep.=	$ 1738.00

Total Cost	**$**	**468,996.20**

GST not included

APPENDIX 3 Assay Certificates

Samples collected from Pomy drilling program are from Sample Numbers 8R242142-8R24220

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2008-1564

Northrock Resources Inc
2269 Ainslie Pl
Kamloops BC
V1S 1H3

07-Nov-08

No. of samples received: 120
Sample Type: Core
Submitted by: Lorne

ET #.	Tag #	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Se ppm	U (%)
43	8R242143	34.1	0.99		
44	8R242144	62.3	1.82	714.8	
45	8R242145			538.4	
47	8R242147			969.9	0.388
48	8R242148	33.8	0.99	831.9	0.362
50	8R242150			385.5	0.209
76	8R242176			337.4	
80	8R242180	30.3	0.88		0.537
88	8R242188				0.267
89	8R242189				0.643
90	8R242190				0.635
92	8R242192				0.680
106	8R242206				0.313
QC DATA:					
Repeat:					
43	8R242143	34.4	1.00		
47	8R242147			1007	0.401
89	8R242189				0.656
Standard:					
BL-3					1.016
CCu1-c				108.4	
Pb129		24.1	0.70		

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/nw
XLS/07

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2008-1564

Northrock Resources Inc
2269 Ainslie Pl
Kamloops BC
V1S 1H3

Oct. 20/08

No. of samples received: 120
Sample Type: Core
Submitted by: Lorne

ET #.	Tag #	Au (ppm)	Pd (ppm)	Pt (ppm)
1	8R242101	<5	<5	<5
2	8R242102	<5	<5	<5
3	8R242103	<5	<5	<5
4	8R242104	<5	<5	<5
5	8R242105	<5	5	<5
6	8R242106	<5	<5	<5
7	8R242107	<5	<5	<5
8	8R242108	<5	<5	<5
9	8R242109	<5	<5	<5
10	8R242110	5	<5	<5
11	8R242111	<5	<5	<5
12	8R242112	<5	<5	<5
13	8R242113	<5	<5	<5
14	8R242114	<5	<5	<5
15	8R242115	<5	<5	<5
16	8R242116	<5	<5	<5
17	8R242117	<5	<5	<5
18	8R242118	<5	<5	<5
19	8R242119	<5	<5	<5
20	8R242120	<5	<5	<5
21	8R242121	<5	<5	<5
22	8R242122	<5	<5	<5
23	8R242123	<5	<5	<5
24	8R242124	<5	<5	<5
25	8R242125	<5	<5	<5
26	8R242126	<5	<5	<5

Northrock Resources Inc AK08-1564 Oct. 20/08

ET #.	Tag #	Au (ppm)	Pd (ppm)	Pt (ppm)
27	8R242127	<5	<5	<5
28	8R242128	<5	<5	<5
29	8R242129	<5	<5	<5
30	8R242130	<5	5	<5
31	8R242131	<5	<5	<5
32	8R242132	<5	<5	<5
33	8R242133	<5	<5	<5
34	8R242134	<5	<5	<5
35	8R242135	590	<5	<5
36	8R242136	<5	<5	<5
37	8R242137	<5	<5	<5
38	8R242138	<5	<5	<5
39	8R242139	<5	<5	<5
40	8R242140	<5	<5	<5
41	8R242141	<5	<5	<5
42	8R242142	<5	<5	<5
43	8R242143	<5	<5	<5
44	8R242144	<5	<5	<5
45	8R242145	<5	<5	<5
46	8R242146	<5	<5	<5
47	8R242147	<5	<5	<5
48	8R242148	<5	<5	<5
49	8R242149	<5	<5	<5
50	8R242150	<5	<5	<5
51	8R242151	<5	<5	<5
52	8R242152	<5	<5	<5
53	8R242153	610	<5	<5
54	8R242154	<5	<5	<5
55	8R242155	<5	<5	<5
56	8R242156	<5	<5	<5
57	8R242157	<5	<5	<5
58	8R242158	<5	<5	<5
59	8R242159	<5	<5	<5
60	8R242160	<5	<5	<5
61	8R242161	<5	<5	<5
62	8R242162	<5	<5	<5
63	8R242163	<5	<5	<5
64	8R242164	<5	<5	<5
65	8R242165	<5	<5	<5
66	8R242166	<5	<5	<5

Northrock Resources Inc AK08-1564 Oct. 20/08

ET #.	Tag #	Au (ppm)	Pd (ppm)	Pt (ppm)
67	8R242167	<5	<5	<5
68	8R242168	<5	<5	<5
69	8R242169	<5	<5	<5
70	8R242170	<5	<5	<5
71	8R242171	<5	<5	<5
72	8R242172	<5	<5	<5
73	8R242173	<5	<5	<5
74	8R242174	595	<5	<5
75	8R242175	<5	<5	<5
76	8R242176	<5	<5	<5
77	8R242177	<5	<5	<5
78	8R242178	<5	<5	<5
79	8R242179	<5	<5	<5
80	8R242180	<5	<5	<5
81	8R242181	<5	<5	<5
82	8R242182	<5	<5	<5
83	8R242183	<5	<5	<5
84	8R242184	<5	<5	<5
85	8R242185	<5	<5	<5
86	8R242186	<5	<5	<5
87	8R242187	<5	<5	<5
88	8R242188	<5	<5	<5
89	8R242189	<5	<5	<5
90	8R242190	<5	<5	<5
91	8R242191	<5	<5	<5
92	8R242192	<5	<5	<5
93	8R242193	<5	<5	<5
94	8R242194	<5	<5	<5
95	8R242195	<5	<5	<5
96	8R242196	<5	<5	<5
97	8R242197	<5	<5	<5
98	8R242198	<5	<5	<5
99	8R242199	600	<5	<5
100	8R242200	<5	<5	<5
101	8R242201	<5	<5	<5
102	8R242202	<5	<5	<5
103	8R242203	<5	<5	<5
104	8R242204	<5	<5	<5
105	8R242205	<5	<5	<5
106	8R242206	<5	<5	<5

Northrock Resources Inc AK08-1564 Oct. 20/08

ET #.	Tag #	Au (ppm)	Pd (ppm)	Pt (ppm)
107	8R242207	<5	<5	<5
108	8R242208	<5	<5	<5
109	8R242209	610	<5	<5
110	8R242210	<5	5	<5
111	8R242211	<5	<5	<5
112	8R242212	<5	<5	<5
113	8R242213	<5	<5	<5
114	8R242214	<5	<5	<5
115	8R242215	<5	<5	<5
116	8R242216	<5	<5	<5
117	8R242217	<5	<5	<5
118	8R242218	<5	<5	<5
119	8R242219	<5	<5	<5
120	8R242220	<5	<5	<5
QC DATA:				
Repeat:				
1	8R242101	<5	<5	<5
Resplit:				
1	8R242101	<5	<5	<5
Standard:				
PGMS-8		820	1515	415
PGMS-8		835	1530	425
PGMS-8		815	1515	435
PGMS-8		835	1535	430

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/JK
XLS/07

APPENDIX 4 Maps and Sections