Assessment Report

on

Prospecting and Sampling

of the

Pomy, VHI 128 VHI 151 through VH153 Claims

F49516, K07148, K07020, K07172, K07173

NTS Sheet 76J03

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

Kitikmeot Region – Nunavut

July 22 to July 26, 2007

Prepared by Greg Bronson, P.Geo.
Lorne Warner, P.Geo
October 28th, 2008

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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 July 22 through to July 26, 2007 during which time a total of twenty two rock samples were collected.

Of the twenty-two samples collected, one sample returned uranium concentrations of 1.48%. Six of twenty two samples contain between 0.52 and 1.48 % uranium as well, six samples contained between 2.1 and 52.8 oz/t silver. These same six samples also contained between 1485 and 29680 ppm Se.

Further surface work is warranted on the property to better define areal extent of known silver, uranium and selenium occurrences and also to drill test if surface showings extend to depth.

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 a notice to group these claims is being submitted with this 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 the approximate 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).

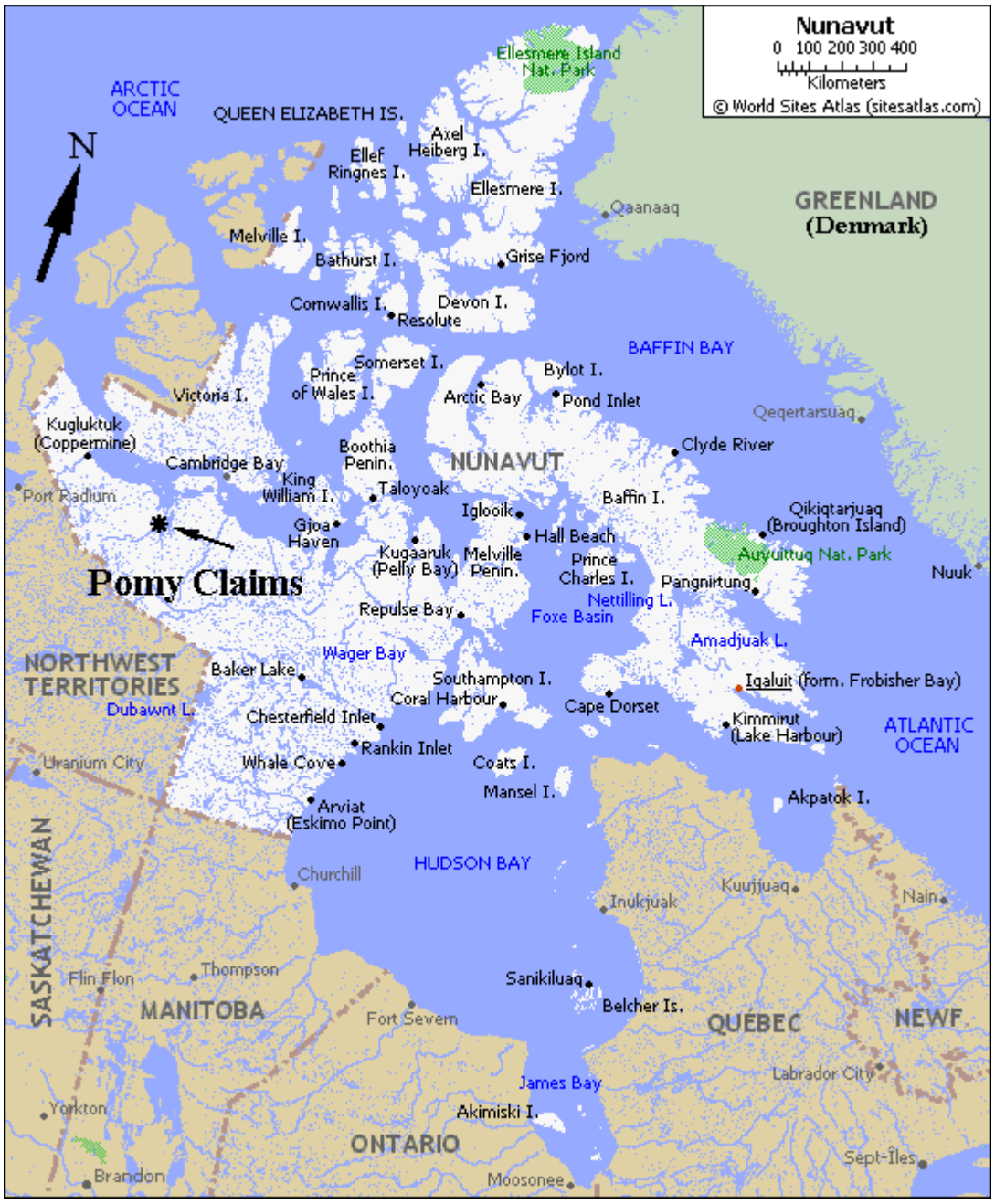


Figure 1-1. Property Location

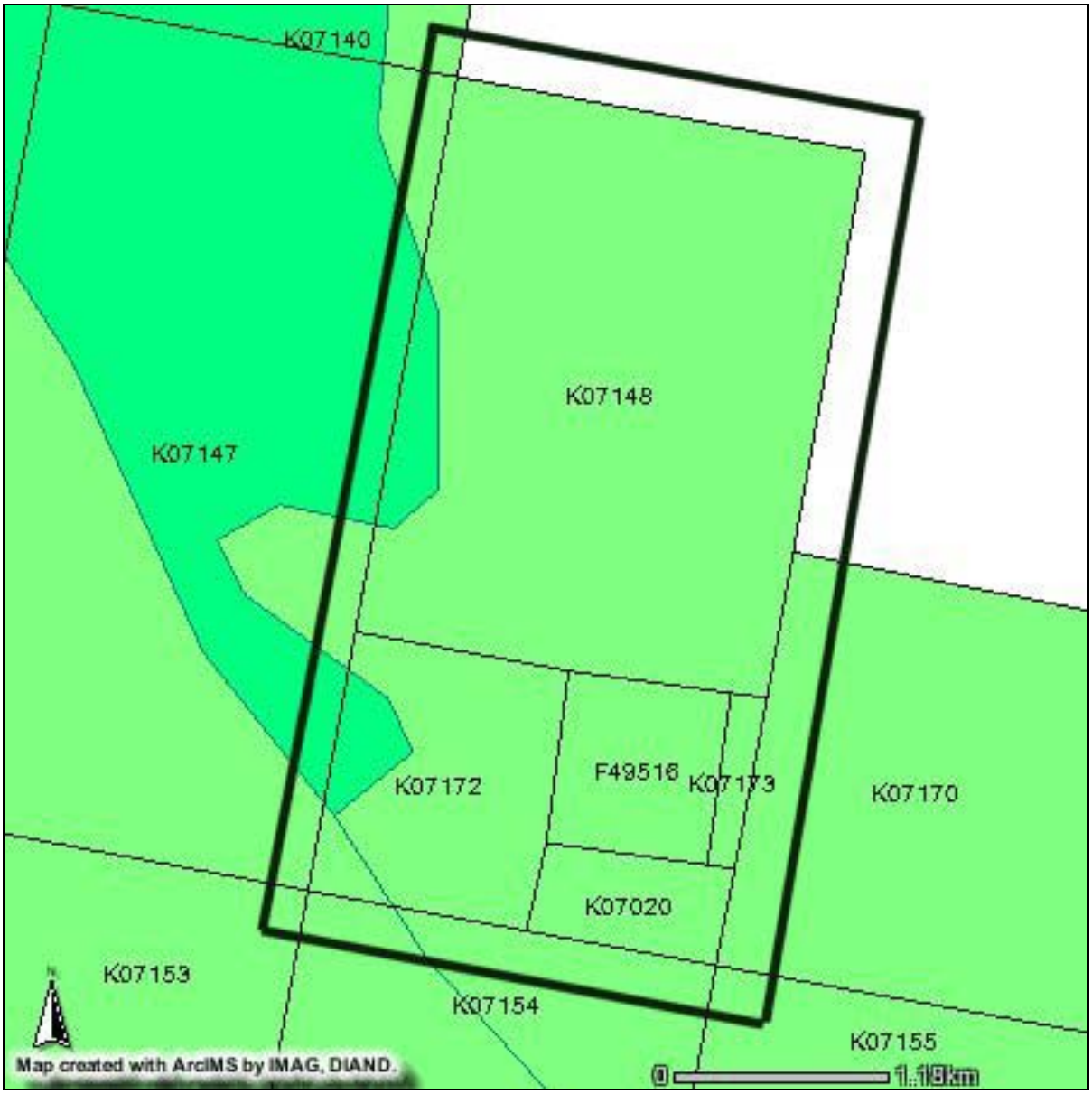


Figure 1-2 Claims Map

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 rising 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. Theses 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

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 carbonate 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.

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 here in basalt flows within red beds of the Brown Sound Formation.

3. GEOCHEMISTRY

3.1 Sampling Methods

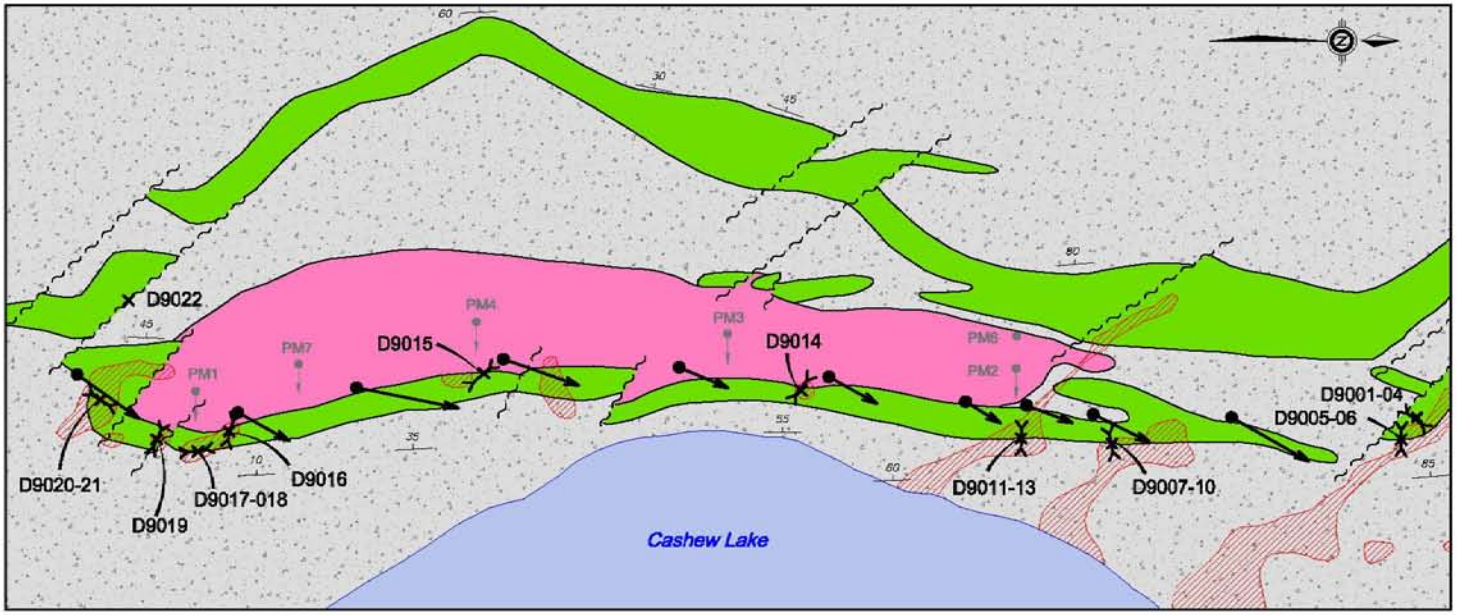
A total of 22 samples were collected from the Property (Table 3-1). Complete analytical results are presented in Appendix 3. Sampling was performed to confirm the existence of uranium mineralization in the area of interest to the Company. A total of twenty-two samples where collected. Twenty-one samples were collected from historical trenches and one from surface exposures.

Table 3-1 lists the samples collected at both the Pomy Showing listing sample numbers along with sample type, collection method, location name, GPS easting and northing coordinates, rock type and descriptive notes.

Figure 3-1 illustrates the sample locations and property geology of the Pomy Showing. A total of twenty two samples where collected at the Pomy Showing. Six chip samples and sixteen grab samples where collected from historical trenches.

Table 3-1. Pomy Samples

SAMPLE #	SAMPLE TYPE	METHOD	LOCATION	EASTING	NORTHING	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION
D9001	CHIP	Hammer	NORTH SIDE TRENCH #2	409193	7340869	Basalt	1m. Chip Basalts wth malachite?
D9002	GRAB	Hammer/Hand	NORTH SIDE TRENCH #2	409193	7340869	Basalt	Basalts wth malachite?
D9003	CHIP	Hammer	TRENCH #1	409177	7340875	Basalt	45 cm, Basalt +/- cu
D9004	GRAB	Hammer/Hand	TRENCH #1	409177	7340875	Basalt	Basalt mineralized
D9005	CHIP	Hammer	Trench #2	409193	7340869	Basalt	1.3 m. Sheared basalt minor cpy
D9006	GRAB	Hammer/Hand	Trench #2	409193	7340869	Basalt	wth cpy 06 deg. Trend -80 west dip
D9007	GRAB	Hammer/Hand	Trench #3	409202	7340672	Sandstone	Red wth galena + cpy
D9008	GRAB	Hammer/Hand	Trench #3	409202	7340672	Sandstone	15cm shear wth >radiometric counts + malachite
D9009	GRAB	Hammer/Hand	Trench #3	409202	7340672	Sandstone	Specimen fracture controlled
D9010	GRAB	Hammer/Hand	Trench #3	409202	7340672	Basalt	U + CU + Pb?
D9011	GRAB	Hammer/Hand	Trench #4	409202	7340599	Sandstone	2m from ss/basalt contact near shear zone
D9012	GRAB	Hammer/Hand	Trench #4	409202	7340599	Sandstone	Southern shore
D9013	GRAB	Hammer/Hand	Trench #4	409202	7340599	Sandstone	3cm fracture @az280
D9014	CHIP	Hammer	Trench #5	409176	7340455	Basalt	Rusty high counts
D9015	GRAB	Hammer/Hand	Trench #6	409169	7340233	Basalt	high c/s trace malachite stain
D9016	GRAB	Hammer/Hand	Trench #7	409212	7340056	Basalt	altered wth white coatings high c/s
D9017	CHIP	Hammer	Trench #8	409224	7340035	Basalt	0.95m. Altered >c/s yellow stain fractured
D9018	GRAB	Hammer/Hand	Trench #8	409224	7340035	Basalt	Altered >c/s yellow stain fractured very minor malachite
D9019	GRAB	Hammer/Hand	Trench #9	409219	7340011	Basalt	minor fractures with c/s trace yellow stain
D9020	CHIP	Hammer	Trench #10	409200	7339972	Basalt	85 cm
D9021	GRAB	Hammer/Hand	Trench #10	409200	7339972	Basalt	zone high grade c/s very high yellow stain common, little copper stain
D9022	GRAB	Hammer/Hand	outcrop	409178	7339983	quartz vein	with 3-4% galena + 0.5% cu



LEGEND

- Basaltic Flows
- Ferruginous Siltstones and Sandstones
- Intrusive Carbonate Breccia
- Fault
- Bedding
- PM4 — Cominco 1976 Drill Hole
- Proposed 2008 Diamond Drill Hole
- Trench
- Ground Radiometrics Anomalies (Cominco 1976)
- D9022 — Sample Location

NORTHROCK

BATHURST INLET PROJECT

POMY SHOWING PLAN VIEW

SCALE: 0 50 200m

DATE: APRIL 2008 BATHURSTINLET POMYSHOWING SAMP_LOC 2008.dwg

3.2 Analytical Methods

All twenty two samples collected were analyzed by EcoTech Laboratories in Kamloops, British Columbia. The following paragraphs provide details of the sample handling and analyses procedures.

At the laboratory samples are catalogued and logged into the sample-tracking database. During the logging in process, samples are checked for spillage and general sample integrity. It is verified that samples match the sample shipment requisition provided by the clients. The samples are transferred into a drying oven and dried. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed on a Terminator jaw crusher to minus 10 mesh ensuring that 70% passes through a Tyler 10 mesh screen. A resplit sample was taken using a riffle splitter. The resplit sample is tested to ensure the homogeneity of the crushed material. A 250 gram sub sample of the crushed material is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer ensuring that 95% passes through a 150 mesh screen. The sub sample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag. A barren gravel blank is prepared after each job in the sample preparation equipment and is analyzed for trace contamination along with the actual samples.

For assay analyses a 30 gram sample size is fire assayed using appropriate fluxes. The resultant dore bead is parted and then digested with aqua regia and then analyzed on a Perkin Elmer AA instrument (Detection limit 0.03 g/t AA). Appropriate standards and repeat sample (Quality Control Components) accompany the samples on the data sheet.

For ICP-MS Analysis samples are digested in an aqua regia solution for 45 minutes. They are bulked to 10 ml with de-ionized water, and an aliquot of the digested solution is taken for analysis on the ICP-MS. All synthetic standards are purchased and verified by 3 independent analysts and are used for instrument calibration before each and every ICP-MS run.

A 2-3 point standardization curve is used to check the linearity (high and low). Certified reference material is used to check the performance of the machine and to ensure that proper digestion occurred in the wet lab. QC samples are run along with the client samples to ensure no machine drift or instrumentation issues occurred during the run procedure. Repeat samples (every 10 or less) and resplits (every 35 or less) are also run to ensure proper weighing and digestion occurred.

Eco Tech Laboratory LTD is registered for ISO 9001-2000 by QMI Quality registrars (CDN 52172-01) for the “provision of assay and geochemical analytical services”. EcoTech also Participates in the Canadian Certified Reference Materials Project (CCRMP) testing program annually.

3.3 Results

A total of 22 rock samples were collected from the Property (Table 3-1). Complete analytical results are presented in Appendix 3. Rae-co sampled to confirm the existence of U-Au mineralization in the area of interest to the Company. Twenty four samples were collected from historical trenches and five from surface exposures.

One of the samples collected contained anomalous uranium of 1.48 percent. Six of twenty two samples contain between 0.52 and 1.48 percent uranium. Six samples contained between 2.1 and 52.8 oz/ton silver. These same six samples also contained between 1485 and 61040 ppm Selenium.

Anomalous values of Copper and Lead are also present in the rock samples collected from the Pomy Showing and are presented in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1. Results of Verification Sampling.

	Au	Au	Ag	Ag	Cu	Pb	U	Se			
Tag #	(g/t)	(oz/t)	(g/t)	(oz/t)	(%)	(%)	(%)	ppm	Easting	Northing	Name
D9001	0.03	0.001						5.9	409193	7340869	Pomy
D9002	<0.03	<0.001						28.3	409193	7340869	
D9003	<0.03	<0.001						1.2	409177	7340875	
D9004	<0.03	<0.001						1.1	409177	7340875	
D9005	0.04	0.001						2.7	409193?	7340869?	
D9006	<0.03	<0.001					1.483	9.2	409193?	7340869?	
D9007	<0.03	<0.001	827	24.118		1.00		8893.0	409202	7340672	
D9008	<0.03	<0.001	505	14.727	2.80	1.69	1.801	29680.0	409202	7340672	
D9009	<0.03	<0.001	1090	31.788	1.89		0.975	21070.0	409202	7340672	
D9010	0.04	0.001	1810	52.785	7.11	1.06	0.525	61040.0	409202	7340672	
D9011	<0.03	<0.001	71.3	2.079				1485.0	409202	7340599	
D9012	<0.03	<0.001						174.4	409202	7340599	
D9013	<0.03	<0.001	142	4.141				6696.0	409202	7340599	
D9014	<0.03	<0.001						42.6	409176	7340455	
D9015	<0.03	<0.001						18.1	409169	7340233	
D9016	<0.03	<0.001						9.1	409212	7340056	
D9017	<0.03	<0.001						5.7	409224	7340035	
D9018	<0.03	<0.001						21.3	409224	7340035	
D9019	<0.03	<0.001						12.7	409219	7340011	
D9020	<0.03	<0.001					0.913	10.7	409200	7339972	
D9021	<0.03	<0.001					0.534	3.9	409200	7339972	
D9022	<0.03	<0.001						1.7	409178	7339983	

5. INTERPRETATION

5.1 Discussion of Results

The Pomy Claims are a greenfield project containing unconformity-related uranium deposits with silver and selenium associated. 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.

There is good exploration potential to discover an economic mineral deposit on the property.

6. 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.

It is recommended that further work be completed on the Pomy claims. The objectives of the program would be to discover extensions to mineralization found at the Pomy showing through diamond drilling.

A total of ten diamond drill holes are recommended to test the Pomy showing. The locations of the drill holes are illustrated in figure 3-1. The location of the drill holes will be spotted to best intercept potential mineralization.

7. REFERENCES

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Blake W, Jr., 1963, Notes on Glacial Geology, Northeastern District of Mackenzie; Geol. Surv. 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.

8. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Greg Bronson, P.Geo. (BC), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a resident of North Vancouver, British Columbia and have lived there for 3 years.
2. I am a licensed professional geologist registered in the province of British Columbia
3. I have been prospecting in Nunavut for 2 years

Dated this 14th Day of October, 2008.

"signed and sealed"
Greg R. Bronson, P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist

I, Lorne Warner, P.Geo. (BC, Ont, NWT, 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 prospecting and sampling work outlined in this report.
5. My prospecting license number for Nunavut is 31891

Dated this 28th Day of October, 2008.

"signed and sealed"
Lorne M. Warner, P.Geo.

APPENDIX 1

Lorne Warner, P.Geol. (NU, BC, ONT)
2269 Ainslie Place
Kamloops, British Columbia V1S 1H3
Pomy Claim Work – 5 days starting July 22,2008
Dates: July 11 – Sept 30, 2007
Duties: Project geological supervision

Michell Warner
2269 Ainslie Place
Kamloops, British Columbia V1S 1H3
Pomy Claim Work - 5 days starting July 22,2008
Dates: July 21 – Aug 23, 2007
Duties: Project technical support

Michael Kernan
1980 Gloaming Street
Kamloops, British Columbia V1S 1P8
Pomy Claim Work - 5 days starting July 22,2008
Dates: July 21 – Aug 01, 2007
Duties: Project technical support

Greg Bronson, P.Geo (BC)
3022 Royal Avenue
North Vancouver, British Columbia V7K 1Y5
Pomy Claim Work – 2 days starting September 10, 2008
Dates: Sept 1 – Sept 30, 2007
Duties: Project geological supervision and support
* Greg's field time not included in report costs.

APPENDIX 2

Sampling- collection costs

Transportation costs

Summit Air – Dornia 554	Split costs on 2 flights	= $ 8,318.83
Cessna 185 on site @ $750/day for 3 days		= $ 2,250.00
Fuel Costs 2.5 drums		= $ 625.00

Salaries

Lorne Warner	P. Geo	5days @ $500/day	= $ 2,500.00
Mitchell Warner	Assisstant	5days @ $200/day	= $ 1,000.00
Michael Kernan	Assistant	5days @ $150/day	= $ 750.00

Analytical costs Ecotech Laboratories – Kamloops, B.C.

22 rock samples samples collected

22 Sample Prep (rock)	@	$ 7.60/sample	= $ 167.20
22 Trace ICP-MS Pkg	@	$15.10/sample	= $ 332.20
6 Silver Assays	@	$ 8.50/sample	= $ 51.00
3 Copper Assays	@	$ 9.00/sample	= $ 27.00
3 Lead Assays	@	$ 9.00/sample	= $ 27.00
6 Uranium Assays	@	$12.50/sample	= $ 75.00

= $ 679.40

Camp costs

Accomadations

Bathurst Inlet Lodge Includes room and board
5days X $300/day/man X 4 men = $ 6,000.00

4 men includes Lorne/Mitchell/Michael and Cessna pilot
Camp Manager 5 days @ $250/day = $ 1,250.00

Supplies

Bear spray, Bug dope, food for field etc… = $ 200.00

Communications

satellite phone rental and costs = $ 200.00

Preparatory work and reporting costs

Maps, reports required and copied	= $ 200.00
Sample bags, GPS (if applicable)	= $ 50.00
Report costs	= $ 1,000.00

Expenditures per permit/claim

All expenditures on Pomy Claim, Claim Tag no. F49516

Grand total (for report/assessment work) **$ Total Spent** **= $ 24,823.23**

APPENDIX 3

Attach copies of your laboratory Assay Certificates here.