



Technical Report and Recommendations
The Doran Property, Aguanish, Lower North Shore, Quebec, Canada
NTS sheet 12L08

ABBASTAR URANIUM CORP.

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Granitic pegmatite dyke outcrop surrounded by peat bogs and shrubs, Main Zone, Doran Property

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ITEM 3 SUMMARY

The purpose of this Technical Report is to review the results of the exploration and drilling campaigns conducted by Abbastar Uranium Corp. and Entourage Mining Inc. in 2006 and 2007 and to present the results of the fieldwork program accomplished in October 2008 on the northern segment of the Doran property. The work consisted of line cutting, scintillometer prospection, ground-based radiometric and magnetic surveys, channel sampling and geological mapping.

The Doran Property is located in the Grenville geologic province of Quebec along the northern shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the Costebelle Township. It lies in the central part of the North Shore district within NTS sheet 12L/08, 109 km east of Havre St-Pierre, or 18 km west of the town of Aguanish. The Precambrian rocks of the Doran property belong to the Aguanish Metamorphic Complex composed of paragneiss, quartzites, granitic gneisses, augen granites, metagabbros and granitic pegmatites. The mineralization, probably uraninite and uranophane, is disseminated in cm to decameter-thick granitic pegmatite dykes/bodies some of which are hydrothermally altered.

Results of the 2008 ground-based radiometric survey have demonstrated a good spatial correlation between the highest count rates and the localization of the previously-determined airborne anomalies BB, P, Q, R and S. Contour maps of the ground-based magnetic survey indicate small variations in Total Magnetic Field (TMF) reaching a maximum of 500 nT. High TMF values correspond to the localization of radiometric anomaly site BB, P and perhaps E whilst the First Vertical Derivative map displays a better correlation between high nT/m values and the localization of most anomalous radiometric sites. The correspondence between high TMF and FDV and U-mineralized rocks could be ascribed to the abundance of magnetite in certain pegmatite and granites.

The field work consisted of covering radiometric anomalies Q, E, BB and S located within the 2008 grid directly south of Lake Costebelle and in the investigation of anomalies DD, F, G, H, I, K, LL and R located outside the confines of the grid. All collected grab samples yield an average of U concentrations of 0.39 U₃O₈ lb/t and Th

values of 0.30 ThO₂ lb/t (n=79). Anomaly G represents the most interesting uranium site, with an average of 0.56 U₃O₈ lb/t (n=22). Nearby anomalies F and H also display relatively high uranium values (F: U₃O₈ lb/t of 0.63 (n=6) and H: U₃O₈ lb/t of 0.50 (n=4)). These anomalies are situated 300 to 400 m to the northeast of the 2008 grid zone. The radiometric highs and relatively elevated U concentrations correspond to outcrops of massive, equigranular, fine (aplite?) to coarse -grained salmon-pink granite associated with pinkish to whitish granitic pegmatite bodies. Overall, 32 collected samples from the localization of these three radiometric anomalies yield an average U concentration of 239 ppm or U₃O₈ lb/t of 0.56. Six channel samples of granitic pegmatite cut from outcrops of the West Zone anomaly site provide an average U₃O₈ lb/t of 0.31. The large extent of the radioactive pegmatite outcrops, the encouraging assay results obtained and the proximity of the West Zone to the main Doran Showing makes the former a prime target for future drilling.

The geology and structure of the mineralized granitic pegmatites testify of their erratic spatial distribution accompanied by varying thicknesses, strikes and dips. The authors believe that the current geological framework at the Doran property necessitates new planning which would involve the definition of a "mineralized volume" of rocks by a systematic drilling program involving evenly spaced drill holes with similar plunge and azimuth. For this reason, we propose a drilling program specifically defined to outline a U-mineralized volume of rocks associated with anomalies G, F, H and the West Zone.

ITEM 4 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report was prepared for Abbastar Uranium Corp. in reliance on *National Instrument 43101 –Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and form 43-101F1. This report provides technical geological data relevant to Abbastar Uranium Corp.'s Doran property located in the Upper North Shore of Quebec and has been prepared in accordance with the Form 43101F1 Technical Report format outlined under NI-43-101. The purpose of this report is to present the status of current geological information generated from Abbastar Uranium Corp. ongoing exploration program on the Doran property and to provide recommendations for future work.

The authors visited the Doran Property on September 30 and October 1, 2008. The visit consisted of the overview of the property geology, the inspection of the showings exposed at the Main Zone, A Zone and West Zone, the localization of the 2006 and 2007 campaign boreholes and a visual inspection of the core stored at the Main Zone site.

ITEM 5 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report is based on information from reports available in the public record with the Ministère des richesses Naturelles et de la Faune du Québec and general geological reports and maps. Several of these reports were prepared before the implementation of NI 43-101. Although many authors of such reports appear to be qualified and the information was prepared to standards acceptable to the exploration community at the time, the data does not fully meet present requirements. The authors do not take responsibility for the information provided from such sources. The authors however believe the information provided is verifiable in the field, and that it is a reasonable representation of the deposit. The authors have relied upon information provided by Abbastar Uranium Corp. that described the purchase option agreement into which Abbastar Uranium Corp. entered into the project and on data that describe the exploration rights, obligations and claim titles. To the best knowledge of the authors, there are no current or pending litigations that may be material to the Doran assets.

ITEM 6 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Doran property is located in the Grenville geologic province of Quebec along the northern shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the Costebelle Township (Figures 1 and 2). It lies in the central part of the North Shore district within NTS sheet 12L/08, about 330 km east of Sept-Iles, 109 km east of Havre St-Pierre, or 18 km west of the town of Aguanish (Figure 2). The Doran Property was staked by Mr. Fayz Yacoub through the GESTIM website run by the Ministère des richesses Naturelles et de la Faune du Québec. The UTM coordinates and grid contours on the geological maps are extracted from the information given on the GESTIM website. Entourage Mining Ltd. maintains 65% ownership of the Property whilst Abbastar Uranium Corp. owns 35%. The property

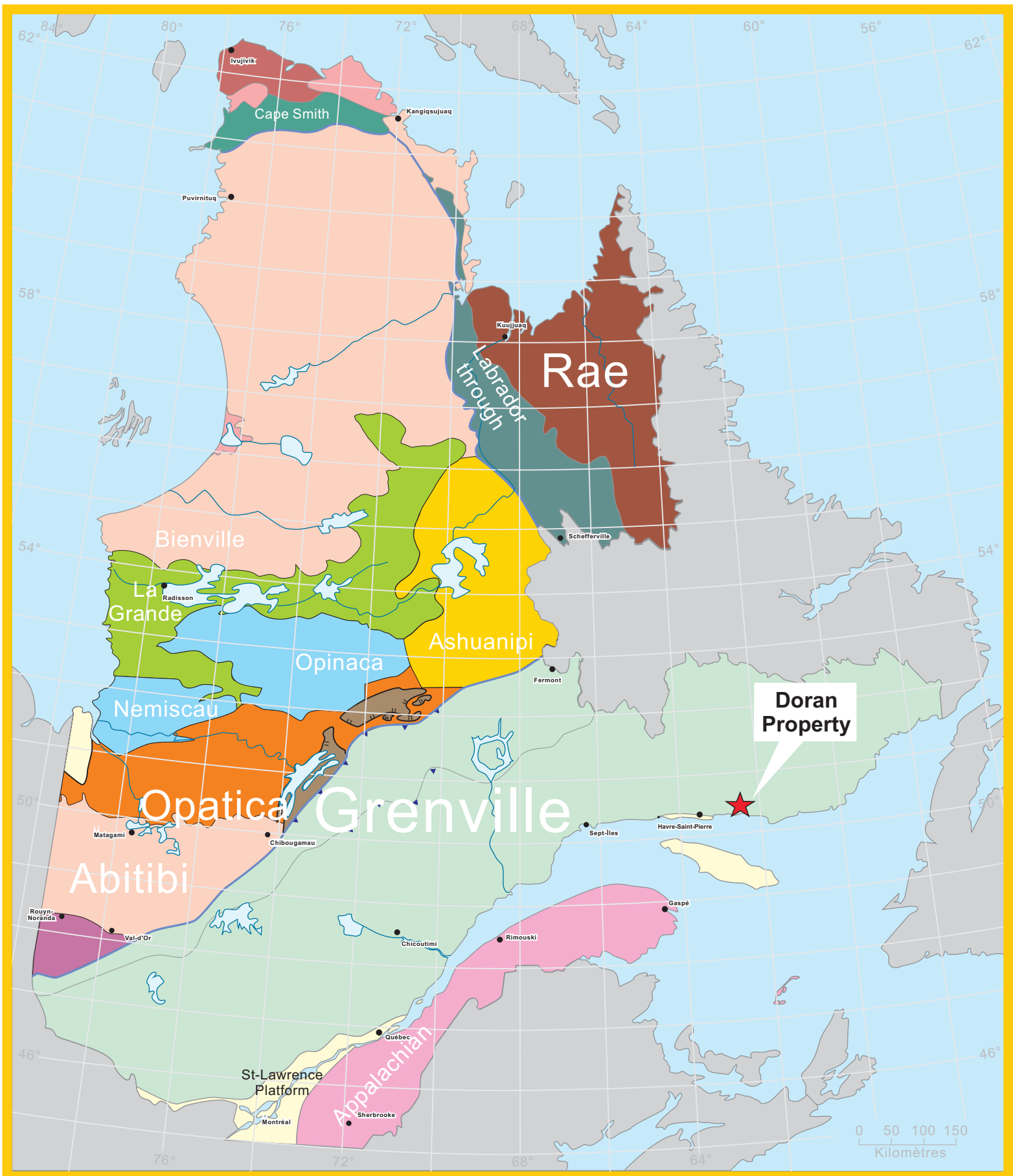


Figure 1. Geological map of the Quebec province illustrating the different geological provinces and subprovinces and the localization of the Doran Property.

The Grenville Province

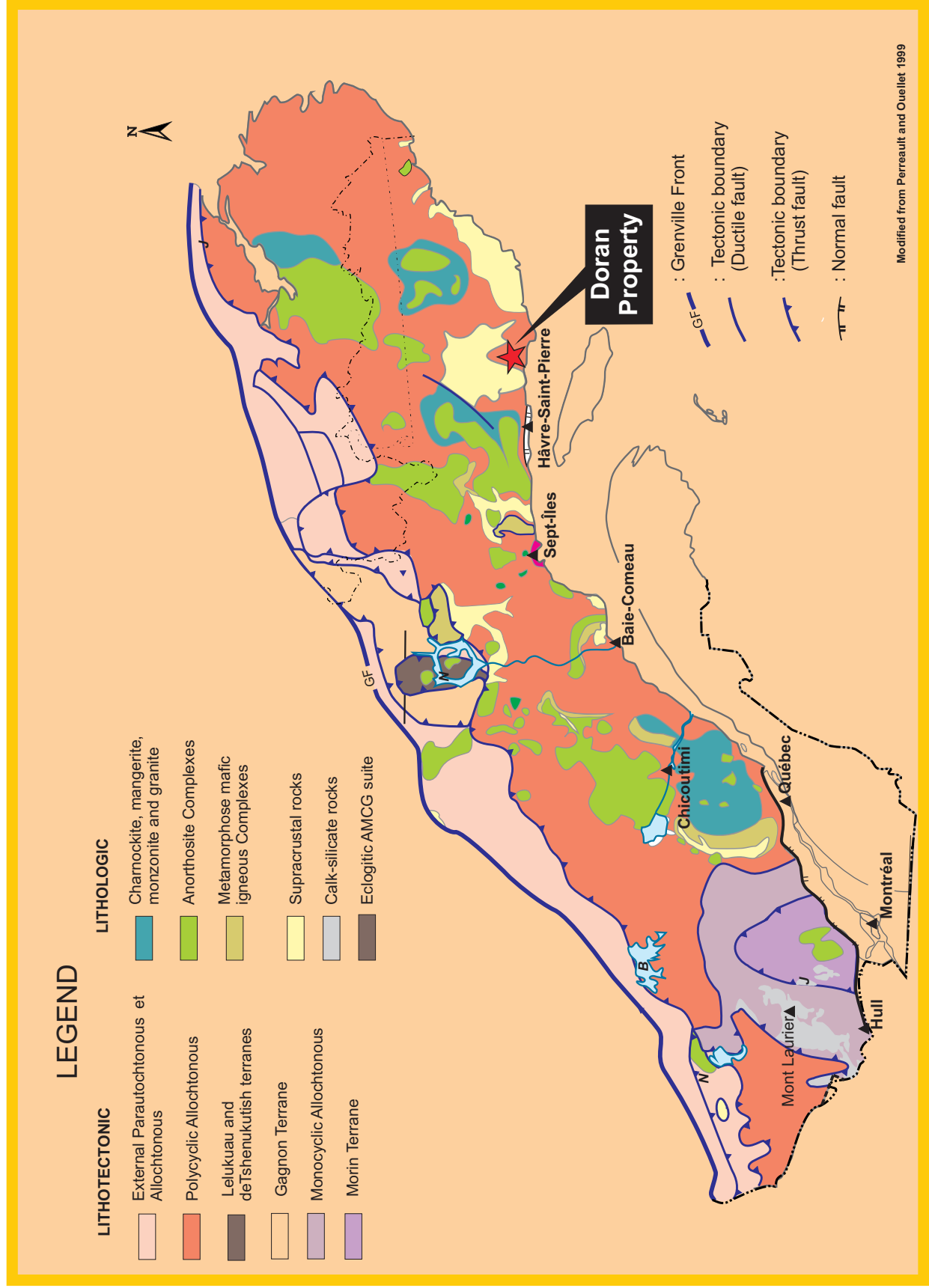


Figure 2. Localization of the Doran Property relative to the Grenville Province



Figure 3. Localization of the Doran Property claim contours superposed on a SPOT satellite imagery of the region.

consists of 47 contiguous map-designated claims (MDC) centered at UTM coordinates 433708 E and 5324345 N, (NAD83; Zone 20N) (Figure 3). The details of the claim titles are given in Appendix 1. The map-designated claims have not been legally surveyed. To our knowledge, the property is devoid of royalties, back-in-rights payments or other encumbrances. According to Quebec government records, no part of the land covered by the property is a park or mineral reserve. The Doran property is not subject to environmental liabilities except for those specified in the “Loi sur les Mines” (L.R.Q. chapter M-13.1).

Entourage Mining Ltd. optioned the Doran property according to terms of an agreement with Mr. Fayz Yacoub, currently fulfilled, in which 100% interest will be acquired by paying \$220,000 and 750,000 shares over four years and expending \$1,000,000 over three years in work commitments, subject to a 2.5% net smelter royalty.

In February 2007, Abbastar Uranium Corp. entered into an option agreement with Entourage Mining Ltd. whereby Abbastar has been granted an option to acquire up to 70% of Entourage’s interest in the Doran uranium property. In order to exercise and acquire the interest, Abbastar Uranium Corp. must pay Entourage Mining Ltd. \$100,000 on signing (paid in 2007), make \$500,000 in work commitment in year one (completed) to earn 20%, \$1,000,000 in year two (completed) to earn an additional 15%, \$1,500,000 in year three to earn an additional 15% (the 2009 work commitment) and \$2,000,000 in year four to earn an additional 20% (the 2010 work commitment).

ITEM 7 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the property is by provincial highway 138 traveling westward from the village of Aguanish until kilometer marker 106. A northward forest trail crosses the property in a roughly north-south direction. Using an Argo (an 8-wheel drive amphibious off road vehicle with rubber tracks) or an all-terrain vehicle (ATV) we can reach the southern extremity of Lake Costebelle. The access trail passes close to the Doran Showing (Main Zone) and crosses the Hot Spot Zone drill site a little further to the northwest before

heading into a peat bog. The western part of the property (North and Extension grids) is located north of the Pashashibou River and west of the southern arm of Lake Costebelle. It is accessible by motor boat from the access trail, by floatplane from Natashquan, or by helicopter from Sept-Îles. A small outfitter with non-exclusive rights is found along the northwestern shore of Lake Costebelle beyond the property limits. It could be used for general assistance or in an emergency situation.

The region between Havre St-Pierre and Aguanish is characterized by a maritime cold climate. Summers (early-May to mid-September) are temperate with average maxima and minima of 18°C and 10°C (July). Winter is harsh and starts in October and lasts until April, with an extensive snow cover (333 cm) from November to April. Average temperatures reach – 17°C (min) and –7°C (max) in January. The cold and humid climate favors the growth of the black spruce and moss, whilst the proximity of the shore and low relief facilitates the development of peat bogs especially at the mouth of rivers. West from Aguanish, from the St-Lawrence Gulf to the interior, the topography changes from a coastal plain into a dissected narrow plateau and reaches a region dominated by high altitude plateaus (500 to 900 m). Sand and gravel delta deposits associated with peat bogs characterize the littoral plain. Numerous waterways include parallel NW-SE-oriented rivers (La Romaine, Natashquan, Petit Mécatina and Pashashibou) that shed into the St-Lawrence River. Elongated small lakes occupy the dissected valley floors.

The city of Havre-St-Pierre (pop. 3200) is the nearest population center. There, one can find a regional airport, deep water port, lodging, food, truck rentals and hospital. Sept-Îles (pop. 25,200), located 330 km to the west of the Doran property, forms the major economic center of the Lower North Shore of Quebec. A smelting and shipping center for the iron ore extracted and transported from the mines of the Labrador Trough (i.e. Fermont, Gagnon); Sept-Îles possess modern infrastructures including airport, lodging, government offices and can provide adequate services to the mining exploration companies.

ITEM 8 HISTORY

8.1-1977-2005

The presence of radioactive mineralization has been known since the first discoveries in 1955 in the Baie Johan Beetz region. Over the years, many exploration companies have shown interest in the uraniferous mineralization of the North Shore region.

In 1977, Aguanish Uranium Ltd. discovered uraniferous pegmatites and granites in three main zones. Fairbain (1977) reported average pre NI 43-101 U_3O_8 values by chemical assay of 0.4 lb/ton (Doran Main Zone), 1 lb/ton U_3O_8 (Dyke Zone) and values of 6.40, 6.40 and 9.60 lb/ton U_3O_8 for selected samples from three short drill holes and 5 and 9.2 lb/ton U_3O_8 after blasting two of the three holes (Hot Spot Zone). Noranda conducted exploration work and grab sampling in this area in 1977 after optioning the Toms claims. Grades from 0.06 to 0.21 lb/ton U_3O_8 were obtained. A single sample yielded 3.29 lb/ton U_3O_8 (Graves, 1977). In 2005, Ostensoe (2006) carried out an extensive saw-cut channel and trench sampling program on selected pegmatite and granite targets from the Main Zone, Main Extension Zone, Dyke Zone, North Zone and South Extension Zone that yielded 158 rock samples. Chemical assays by ICP-MS method on selected samples indicated the following concentrations: Main Zone, Main Zone Extension and Dyke Zone: average 0.29 U_3O_8 lb/t U and 0.24 ThO_2 lb/t Th; Doran North Zone: 23 samples yielded an average of 0.30 U_3O_8 lb/t U and 0.24 ThO_2 lb/t Th; South Extension Zone: 18 saw-cut channels producing an average of 0.31 U_3O_8 lb/t U and 0.21 ThO_2 lb/t.

The first ground-based radiometric survey was reported by Essex Minerals in 1978 who identified uranium mineralization associated with a white granite dipping to the west (Tihor, 1978). Another radiometric airborne survey undertaken for Lacana Mining covered a large area that comprised a series of three claim blocks extending from the Lake Costebelle area to the Pontbriand Bay 15 km to the west (Boniwell, 1978). Interpreting the radiometric survey, Boniwell (1978) noticed that thorium seemed to be present in consistently greater amounts than uranium which led her to conclude that “the prevalence of thorium probably means that pitchblende (uraninite or UO_2) is not a likely mineral in the area”.

Much later, an airborne radiometric and magnetic surveys conducted in 2005 over the Doran property, allowed the recognition of several anomalies which constitute potential targets for uranium. A 1:25,000 scale map produced by Jagodits and Roth (2006) identified 24 anomalies for which the UTM center coordinates (NAD83; Zone 20N) are given below:

Essex Minerals conducted a drilling campaign on selected anomalies identified by ground-based radiometric and geological surveys. Two inclined holes were put on what is now known as anomaly L. One hole intersected a white granite for 10 m yielding an average of 0.66 lb/ton U₃O₈. Tihor (1978) concluded that drilling could not confirm the spatial orientation of a U-bearing white granite and reported some hydrothermal alteration (?) in the drill cores manifested by weak hematization, carbonatization and chloritization of biotite. She also noted that there was no evidence of supergene uranium redistribution or any significant variation in concentration with depth in the region of Lake Costebelle.

Anomaly	Northing	Easting
A	548225	5573150
E	548925	5577100
F	548325	5577700
G	548075	5577600
H	547737	5578050
I	547600	5578350
K	547500	5577825
L	549000	5578550

Anomaly	Northing	Easting
M	549000	5578750
N	549575	5579275
P	548600	5576525
Q	549000	5576525
R	549300	5576000
S	549275	5576325
X	549950	5579125
Y	549925	5579500

Anomaly	Northing	Easting
Z	548800	5579950
AA1	548800	5579125
AA2	548950	5579275
BB	549500	5576875
CC	548900	5579700
MAIN ZONE	547500	5571850
SOUTH	547800	5570900
WEST	546925	5571925

8.2-2006

Part of the work consisted of establishing three grids (North, West and North-East) covering radiometric anomalies G, H, I, K, L, N, X, Y and AA1 detected by the aerial magnetic and radiometric surveys detailed in Jagodits and Roth (2006). Each of the anomalies was also visited and evaluated with a hand-held scintillometer.

Channel and panel sampling were gathered from various radiometric on-and off-grid anomalies, to determine their uranium potential and to discriminate the probable source of radioactivity. The assay results confirmed the presence of uranium mineralization that had been indicated by previous work and discovered new occurrences. 13 channel samples yielded grades above 1 lb/ton U₃O₈ and another fifteen yielded values between 0.5 to 1 lb/ton U₃O₈. The assay results of the best samples are presented below:

			U ₃ O ₈ (lbs/ton)			ThO ₂ (lbs/ton)	
Anomaly	No. of samples	high	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
	Northeast Grid						
N	4	15.10	1.77	5.53	7.97	1.23	3.01
L	17	1.57	0.19	0.76	0.12	1.58	0.51
X	6	2.27	0.36	0.97	1.58	0.29	0.57
Y	1			1.40			0.70
AA, CC and Z							
	North and Extension grids						
H, I and K	15	0.42	0.09	0.14	0.24	0.11	0.17
G	4	0.88	0.22	0.48	0.23	0.53	0.38
	Off grid anomalies						
R	1			0.23			0.21
S	2	0.40	0.37	0.39	0.23	0.23	0.23
E	5	1.02	0.05	0.44	0.09	1.04	0.45
A	4	0.66	0.41	0.58	0.35	0.26	0.29

A drilling campaign consisting of 16 drill holes was completed for Abbastar Uranium Corp. A total of 1,196 meters of core was sunk at four main sites: Main Zone, North End Zone, Dyke Zone and Hot Spot Zone.

SITE	# of DDH	DDH	Total (m)
Main Zone	3	DO-06-H1 to H3	390
North End Zone	3	DO-06-H4 to H6	288
Dyke Zone	3	DO-06-H10,12,13	120
Hot Spot Zone	7	DO-06-H7 to H9, DO-06-H14 to H16, DO-06-H11	398
	16	Total	1196

The localization of the hole collars are reproduced in Figure 4. The drilling program confirmed the existence of uranium mineralization at depth at the four sites and corroborated the channel sample results taken in 2005. The table below summarizes the best intersections encountered during the DDH campaign:

Hole no.	U₃O₈ (lb/t)	Length (m)	Pegmatite no.
	Main Zone		
H1	0.43	1.38	1
	0.31	2.00	2
H2	0.24	4.97	2

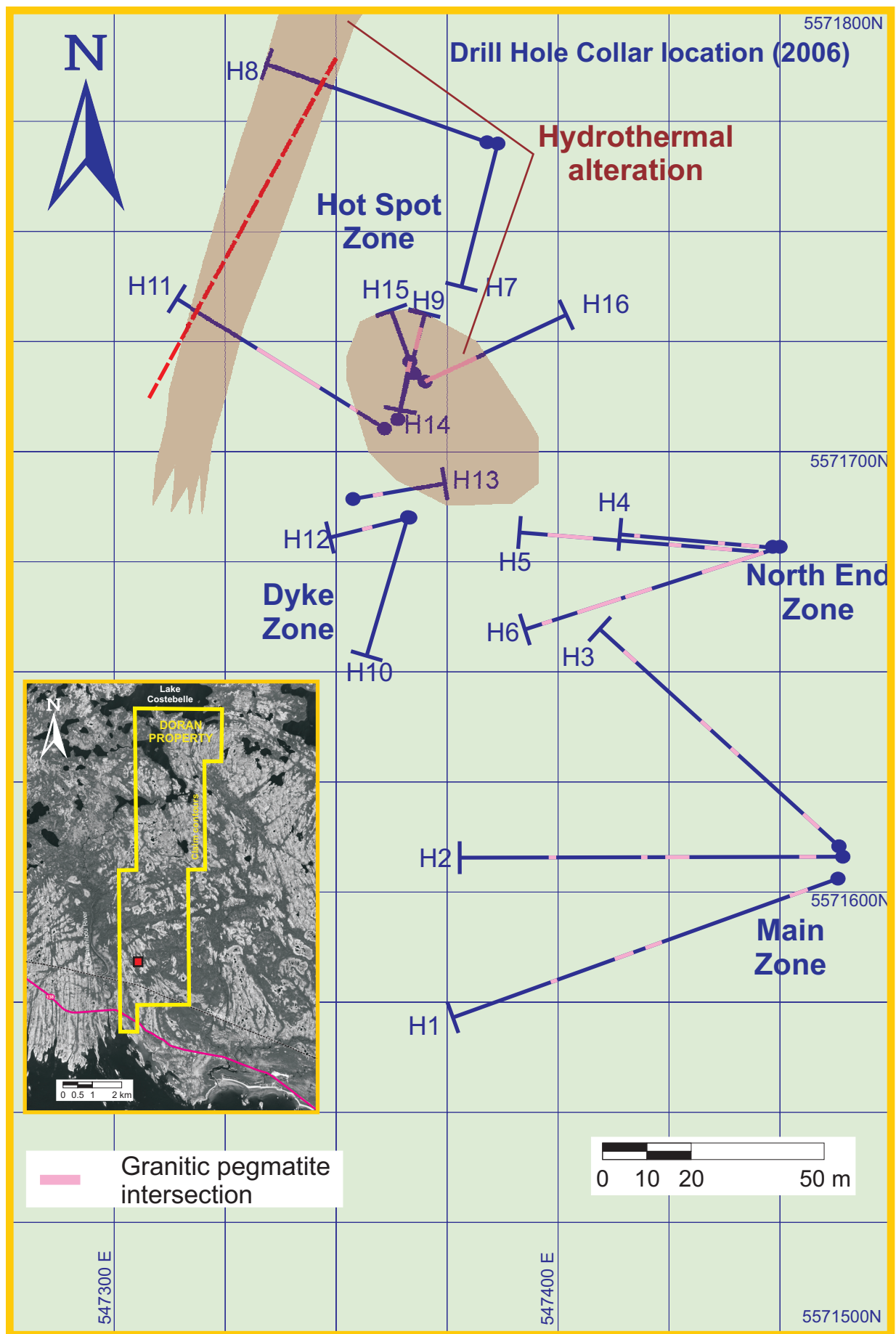


Figure 4. Drill collar locations for the 2006 drilling campaign. From Boily and Proulx (2007).

Hole no.	U ₃ O ₈ (lb/t)	Length (m)	Pegmatite no.
H2	0.86	2.01	4
H3	0.32	7.32	1
	North End Zone		
H4	0.27	10.10	1
	0.60	4.80	2
	0.31	10.20	3
H5	0.38	11.58	1
	0.85	2.52	3
H6	0.35	3.00	2
	0.44	1.35	2
	Dyke Zone		
H10	0.15	0.31	
H12	1.27	0.71	Pegmatite
H13	2.87	1.38	Pegmatite
	Hot Spot Zone		
H7	0.32	4.18	Pegmatite
H9	0.39	2.47	Pegmatite
H11	0.64	1.39	Pegmatite
	0.26	2.79	Pegmatite
H14	0.39	4.60	Pegmatite
H15	0.42	5.00	Pegmatite
	0.24	5.65	Pegmatite

Hole no.	U ₃ O ₈ (lb/t)	Length (m)	Pegmatite no.
H15	0.50	4.00	Pegmatite
H16	0.45	7.32	Pegmatite

8.3-2007

Exploration work in 2007 was devoted entirely to drilling. The campaign was completed under the supervision and direction of Michel Proulx (Proulx, 2007). Four main anomalies (L, N, and X, Y) present at the North-East grid were investigated with 32 DDH holes totaling 3,274 meters. The localization of the hole collars is given in Figures 5 to 7.

ANOMALY	# of DDH	DDH	Total (m)
L	18	DO-07-H17 to H28A	2122
N	5	DO-07-H31 to H33A	383
X	8	DO-07-H37 to H43	668
Y	1	DO-07-H35	101
	32	Total	3274

The DDH log described the various lithologies encountered downhole (Proulx, 2007). These include quartzofeldspathic granitic gneiss, K-feldspar-quartz and/or biotite and/or magnetite (KFQZ±BO±MT) granitic pegmatite pegmatite (the main carrier of U-Th mineralization), augen granitic gneiss, magnetic fine-grained granite and metasedimentary rocks (biotite paragneiss, conglomerate, quartzite).

According to Proulx (2007), the drilling campaign confirmed the existence uranium

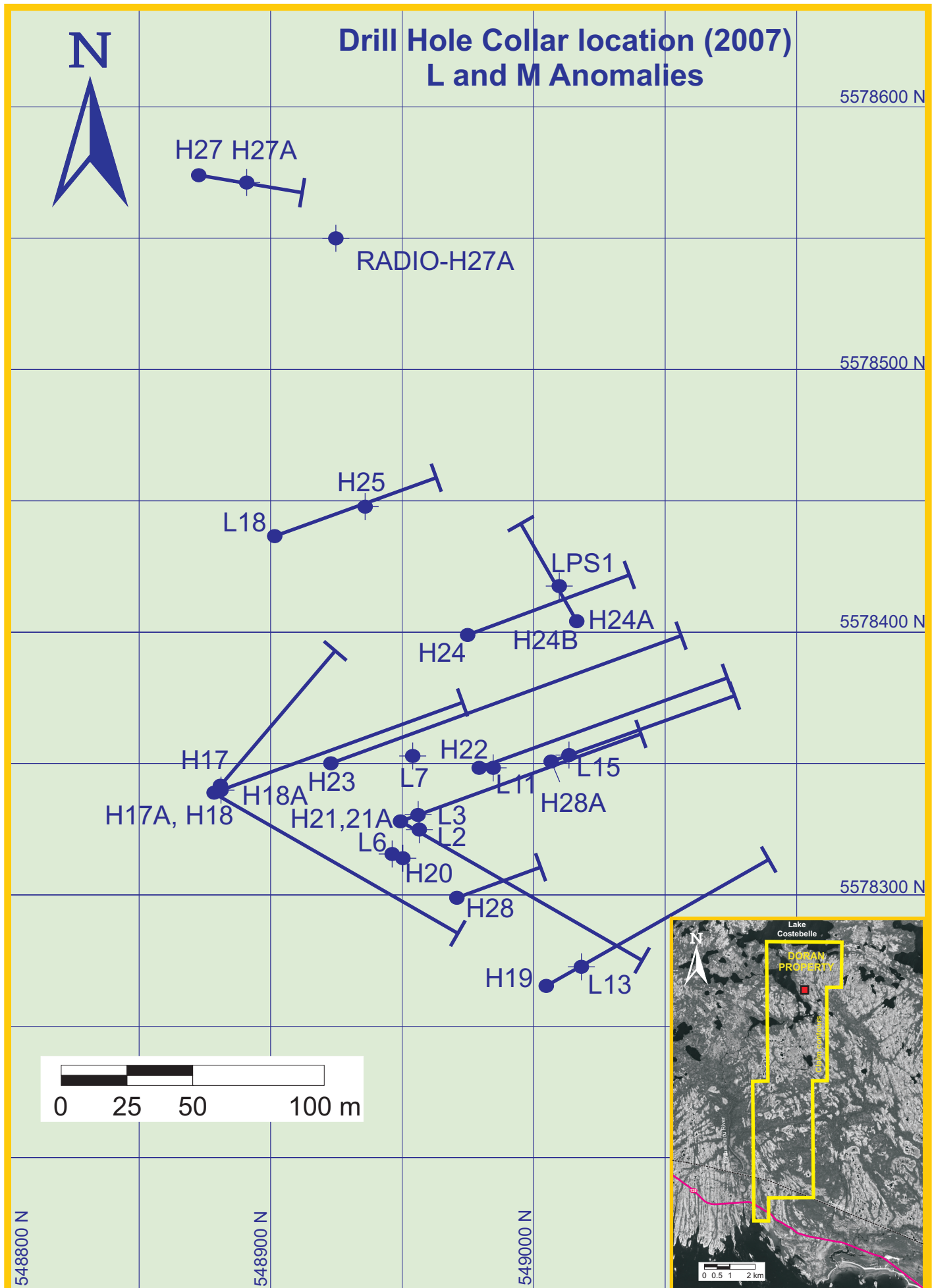


Figure 5. Drill hole collar locations for the drilling campaign conducted in 2007 on the L and M anomalies.
¹⁶ From Proulx (2007).

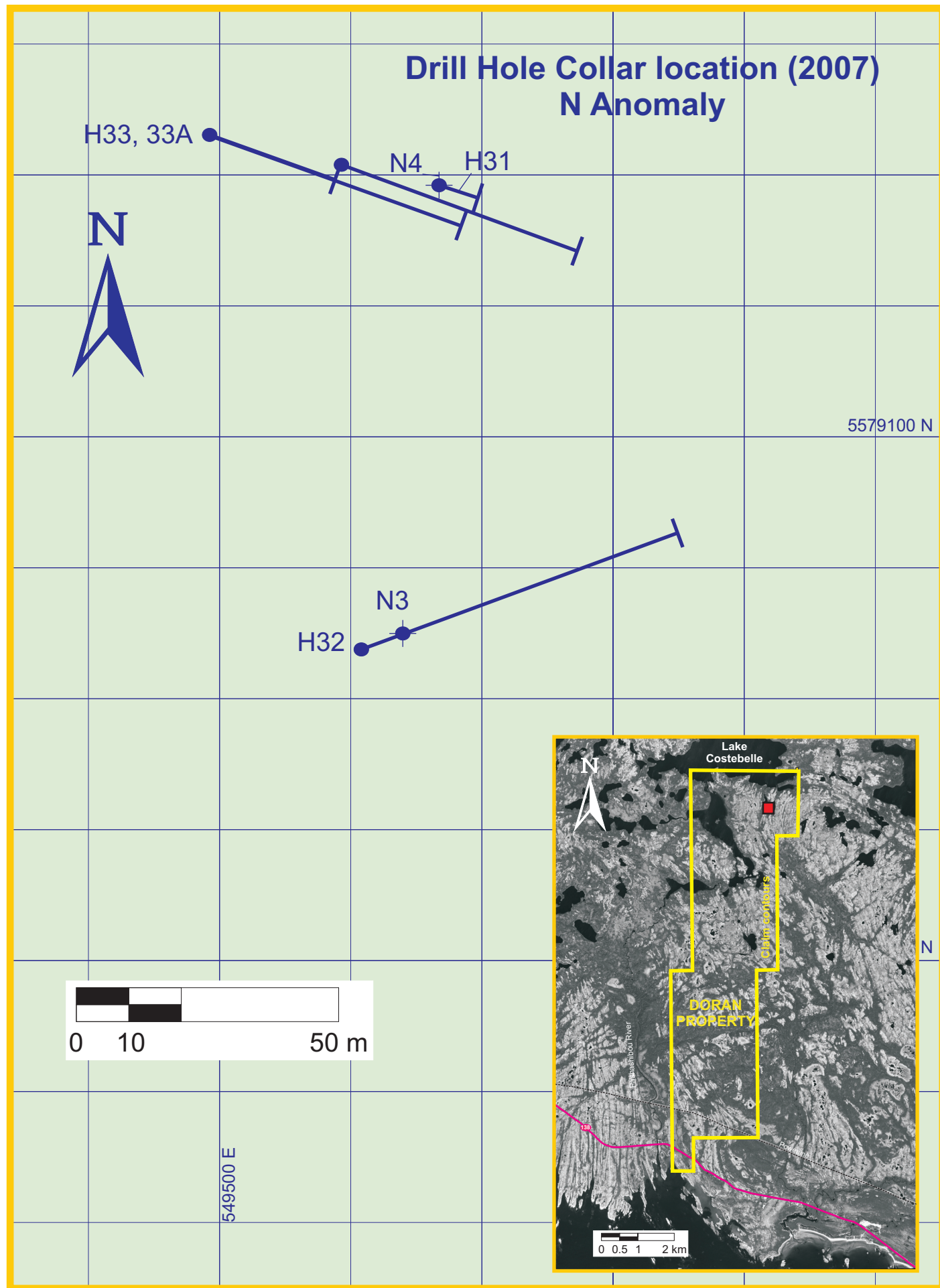


Figure 6. Drill hole collar locations for the drilling campaign conducted in 2007 on the N anomaly. From Proulx (2007).

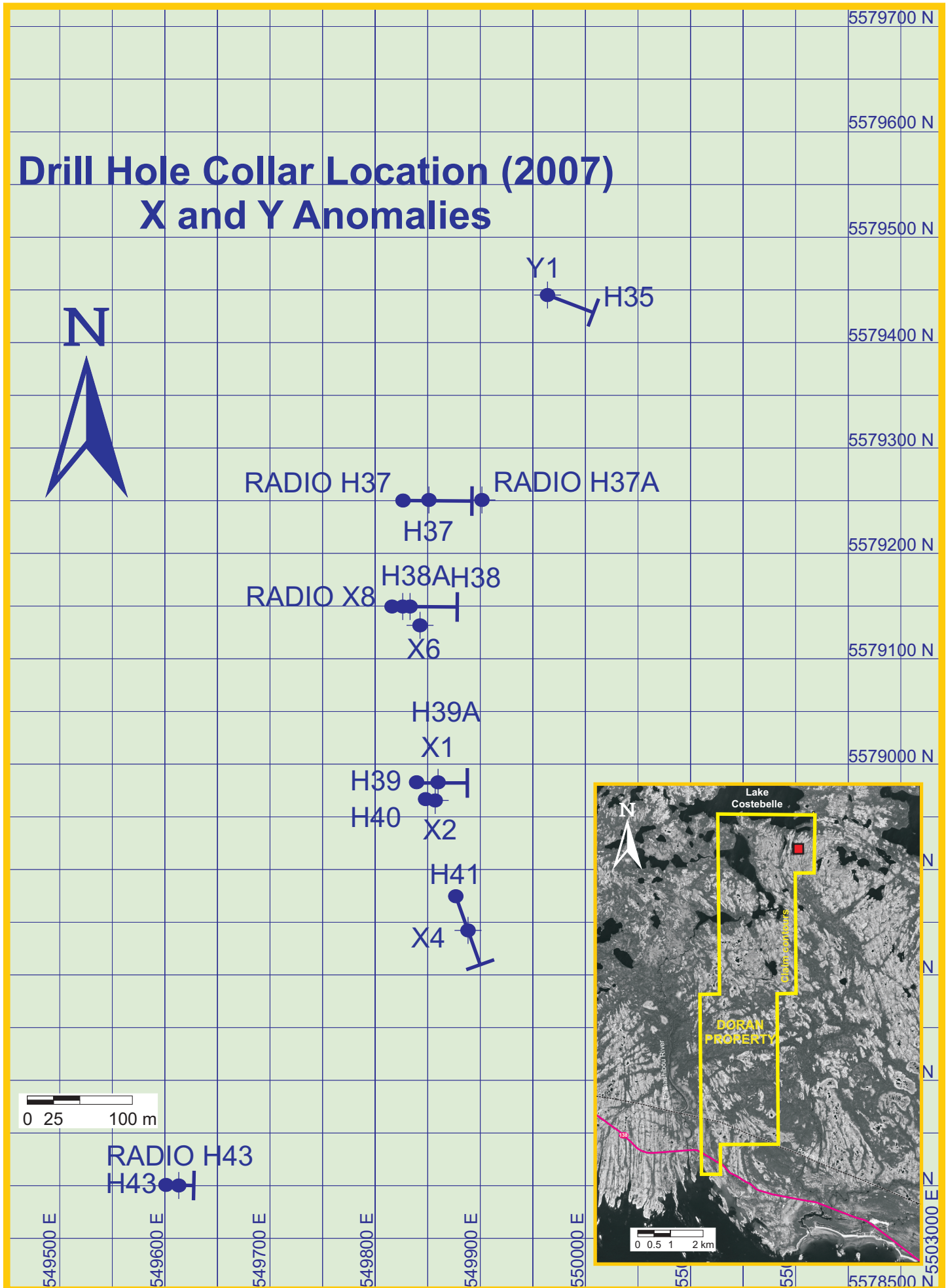


Figure7. Drill hole collar locations for the drilling campaign conducted in 2007 on the X and Y anomalies. From Proulx (2007).

mineralization at depth. The U and Th assay results from the core corroborated those provided by the surface channel sampling on these anomalous sites. Proulx (2007) concluded that both channel sample and core assays indicate that the U-Th mineralization is distributed erratically among the granitic pegmatites. The DDH logs revealed that the radioactive pegmatites occur as sub parallel bodies, 1 to 20 m in thickness, that slightly dip to the west.

The DDH exploration at the L anomaly site was put in place to verify the channel samples anomalies encountered in a mineralized granitic pegmatite albeit with less uranium content. The best intersections according to Proulx (2007) are quoted in the table below. The best result was obtained in hole H17A with an intersection of 16.99 m giving U_3O_8 value of 0.87 lb/t.

Hole	From (m)	to (m)	U_3O_8 (lb/t)	ThO_2 (lb/t)	Length (m)
H17	117.80	118.87	1.00	0.48	1.07
H17A	6.36	23.35	0.87	0.43	16.99
	78.94	80.71	0.69	0.54	1.77
H18	0.00	1.63	1.24	0.87	1.63
	12.00	28.50	0.73	0.34	16.50
H19	24.54	28.06	0.78	0.39	3.52
H20	0.00	2.00	0.69	0.32	2.00
H21	15.60	17.05	0.64	0.19	1.45
H24	18.57	21.58	0.68	0.26	3.01
H27	54.28	58.55	0.51	0.32	4.27
H27	13.34	19.14	0.66	0.29	5.80
H28A	2.45	4.79	1.01	0.61	2.34

The N anomaly site was difficult to investigate by drilling, according to Proulx (2007), because of cliff faces and the proximity of Lake Costabelle. However, Proulx quoted several good intersections of U-Th-rich pegmatites; notably in hole H32 which produced

assay values of 1.73 lb/t over 1.89 m (see below). Drilling at the X Anomaly site discovered blind granitic pegmatite bodies with relatively high Th/U ratios. The best intersection was given by hole H39A with a U₃O₈ concentration of 0.97 lb/t over 1.17 m.

Hole	Zone	From (m)	to (m)	U ₃ O ₈ (lb/t)	ThO ₂ (lb/t)	Length (m)
H31	N	0	0.66	5.8	2.62	0.66
H32	N	27.87	29.76	1.73	0.57	1.89
H33	N	44.55	45.5	0.66	0.26	0.95
	N	48.48	48.9	0.84	0.25	0.42
	N	72.4	73.9	0.66	0.18	1.5
H33A	N	44.55	45.5	0.66	0.26	0.95
	N	48.48	48.9	0.84	0.25	0.42
H38	X	38.23	40	0.55	0.71	1.77
H39A	X	12.43	13.6	0.95	0.97	1.17
H40	X	35.25	39.04	0.64	0.5	3.79
	X	72.08	72.54	0.9	0.46	0.46

8.4-The 2006 and 2007 drilling campaigns: discussion

It is difficult to carry a systematic evaluation of the 2006 and 2007 drilling campaign on the Doran property due principally to the lack of organization during the localization of the drill hole collars. The geology and structure of the mineralized granitic pegmatites testify to an erratic spatial distribution of the former, with varying thicknesses, strikes and dips. The authors believe that the current geological framework at the Doran property necessitates a better planning which would involve the definition of a ‘mineralized volume’ of rocks through a systematic drilling program involving evenly spaced drill

Table 1. Comparison between 2006 and 2008 U and Th assay results for similar core intersections

						2006		2008				
DDH no.	Rock Type	Intersection (m)	Length (m)	U (ppm)*	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)#	Th (ppm)		% RSD Th		% RSD U	
DO-06-H2	Granitic pegmatite	99.78-101.79	2.01	365	189	130	70		45.8		53.7	
DO-06-H5	Granitic pegmatite	64.08-66.60	2.52	362	173	260	180		23.7		35.7	
DO-06-H13	Granitic pegmatite	10.07-11.39	1.32	1217	507	1330	560		57.6		43.8	
DO-06-H11	Granitic pegmatite	8.37-9.76	1.39	272	141	310	170		43.7		36.9	
DO-06-H14	Granitic pegmatite	1.40-6.00	4.60	166	101	300	120		63.3		53.7	
DO-07-H31	Granitic pegmatite	21.53-26.00	4.47	74	41	60	40		24.0		28.4	

* ICP-MS; Aqua Regia

ICP-ES; Four acid "near total" digestion

holes with similar plunge and azimuth.

To verify the effect of the heterogeneous distribution of U-Th-bearing minerals and grain size of the host granitic pegmatites on the concentrations of U and Th, we have re-sampled selected sections of the previously analyzed core drilled during the 2006 and 2007 campaign. The new and old assay results are presented in Table 1. They reveal in some cases large discrepancies between the 2006 and 2008 assay values as testified by their % RSD (Relative Standard Deviation, i.e. the absolute value of the coefficient of variation expressed as a percentage). Various explanation can be brought forward for these variations, but the two most important, according to the authors, are the paucity and heterogeneous distribution of the U-Th-carrying minerals and the large grain sized of the analyzed pegmatite rocks.

The U-Th-bearing minerals within granitic bodies can reach several centimeters across and are the only minerals containing uranium and thorium. Nearly 99% of the mineral constituents of the granitic pegmatites (i.e. K-feldspar, plagioclase, quartz, biotite and muscovite) have virtually no U and Th. These facts combined with the heterogeneous distribution and rarity (< 1% volume of the pegmatite) of the U and Th-minerals may explain the observed variation in assay values. One way to partially circumvent this problem, is to use the weighted means for large core intersections (20-100 meters) incorporating a relatively large numbers of analyses (> 10). Since each assay value was usually determined over a length of core varying from 1 to 3 meters, this leaves us with a number of analyses between 6 and 100 for each weighted mean concentration. Obviously, there is some leeway into determining which intersections are mineralized and which are barren. However, if we start with the principle that each granitic pegmatite dyke/body is poorly zoned, which seems to be the case for most Doran pegmatites, and that the U-Th mineralization is heterogeneously distributed *throughout* the pegmatite, then the weighted mean approach using a large number of assay values seem the best way to obtained the true U and Th concentrations.

Figures 8, 9, and 10 present plot of uranium assays in ppm vs. the depth of the DDH planted at the L zone anomaly site (Figure 5). Each point represents an average assay

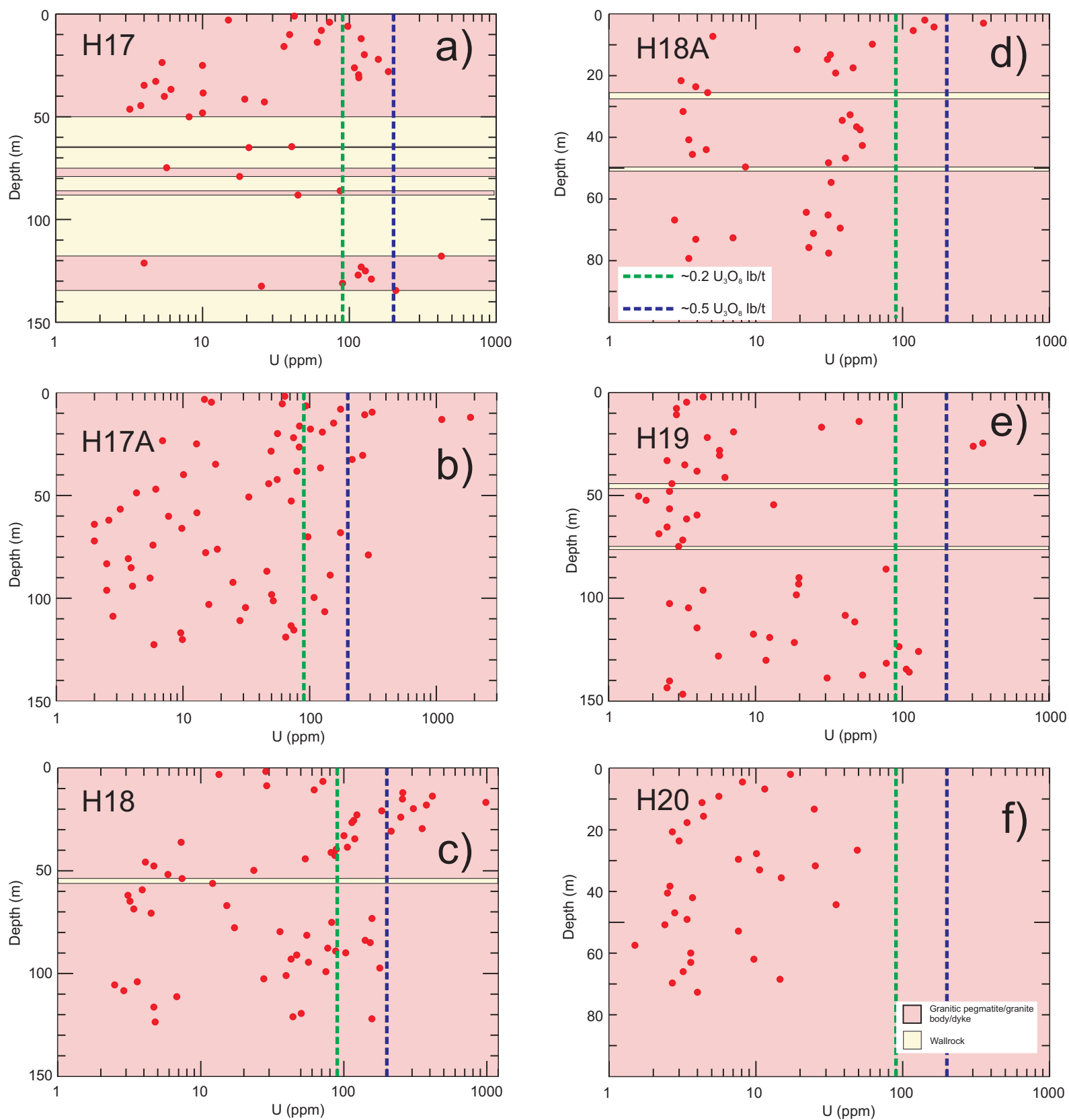


Figure 8. U (ppm) vs. Depth (m) log plot for the DDH related to anomalies N and L. a) H17, b) H17a, c) H18, e) H18A, f) H19 and f), H20. Data from Proulx (2007).

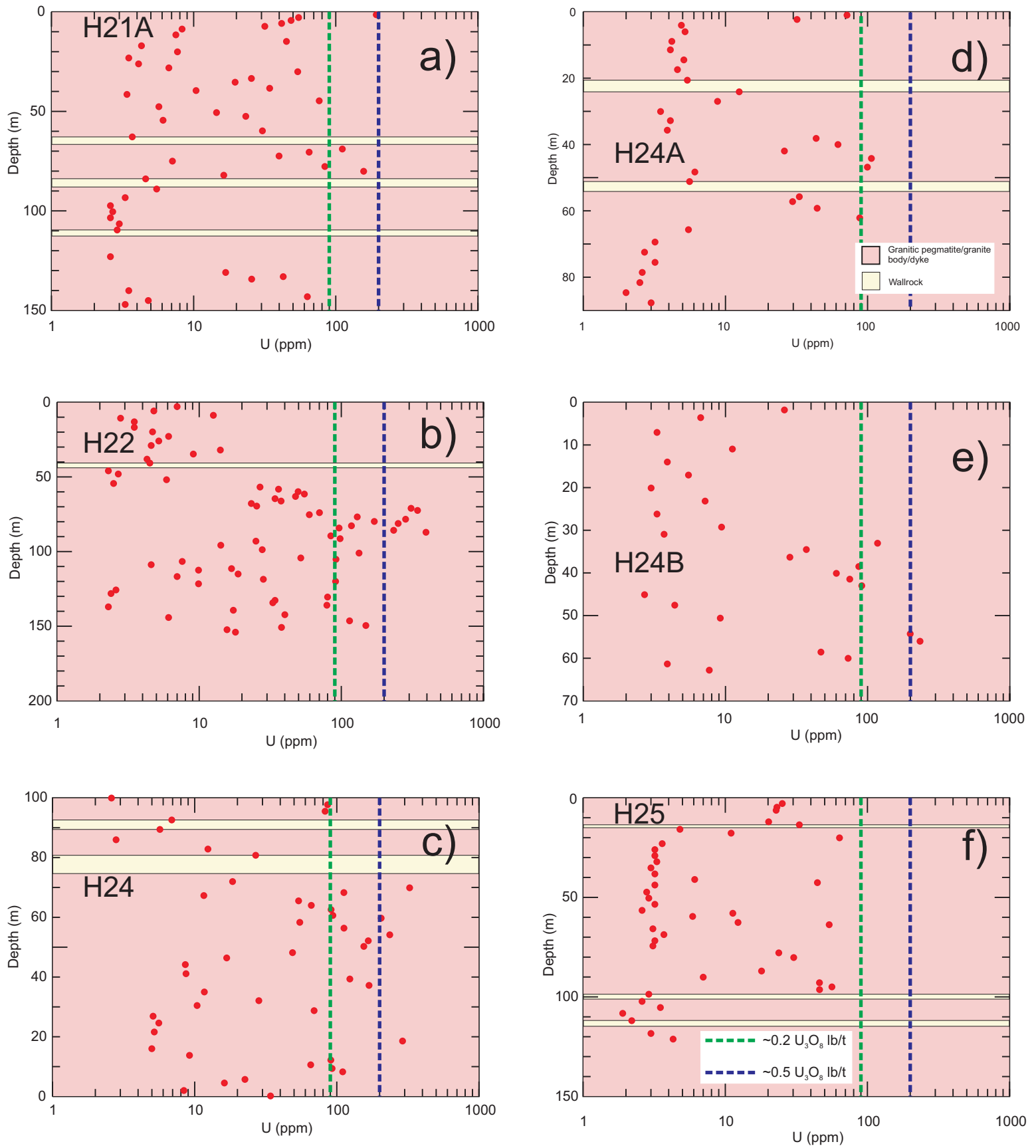


Figure 9. U (ppm) vs. Depth (m) log plot for the DDH related to anomalies N and L. a) H21A, b) H22, c) H24, e) H24A, f) H24B and f), H25. Data from Proulx (2007).

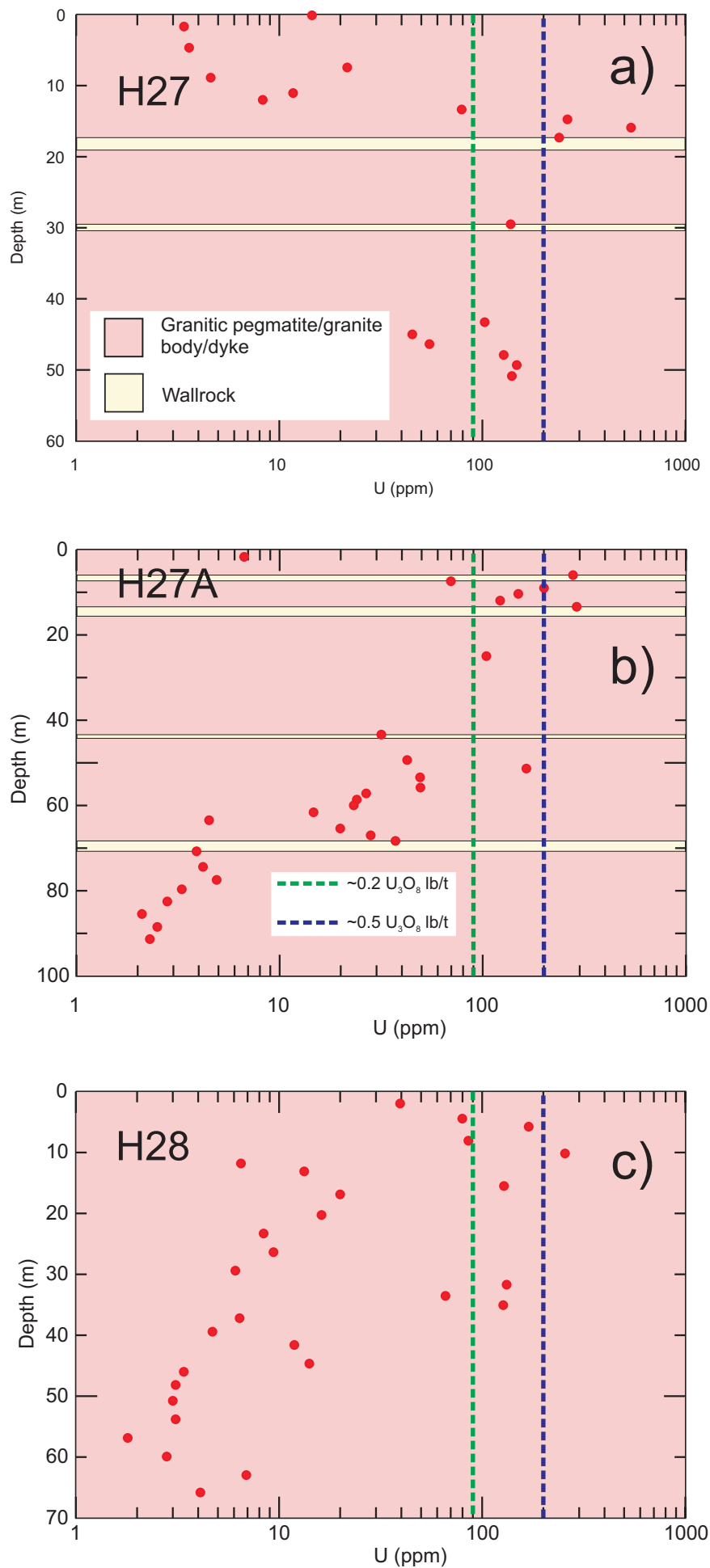


Figure 10. U (ppm) vs. Depth (m) log plot for the DDH related to anomalies N and L. a) H27, b) H27A and c), H28. Data from Proulx (2007).

value over generally 1 to 4 meters of analyzed core. The diagrams convincingly display the erratic nature of the U mineralization throughout the drill cores. There is no correlation between the U concentrations with the depth of the pegmatite bodies encountered, nor there is any systematic variation within each pegmatite body or dyke. The U content can vary erratically from 2 to 1000 ppm. Furthermore, establishing a grade cutoff of 200 ppm which corresponds roughly to a value of 0.5 U₃O₈ lb/t, we find that only 44 samples reach or exceed this cutoff out of 851 samples analyzed; a ratio of only 5.6 %. A cutoff of 0.5 U₃O₈ lb/t corresponds to a moderately enriched ore and thus necessitates less tonnage to be mined profitably. A lower value of 0.20 U₃O₈ lb/t corresponding to a concentration of 90 ppm U indicates a cutoff for a rather diluted ore needing a larger mining tonnage. In the data pool considered, 130 samples have values $\geq$ 0.20 U₃O₈ lb/t or 17.5 % of all the assay values.

As mentioned above, a different way of processing the geochemical data is by calculating the weighted means of the core intersections (Table 2). The assumption was made in which a granitic pegmatite dyke or body was defined between intervals where wall rock was encountered in the core. In doing so, we found out that only three holes; H27A, H32 and H33A brought U₃O₈ lb/t values higher than 0.4 (i.e. H27A, 0.42 lb/t over 8.3 m; H32, 0.72 lb/t over 4.8 m and H33A, 0.47 lb/t over 8.5 m). For the rest of the DDH, the weighted means give low U₃O₈ lb/t values between 0.01 and 0.31. The average arithmetic value for the 30 boreholes is 0.10 U₃O₈ lb/t. We obtain a content of 0.10 lb/t for the L anomaly (18 DDH), 0.16 lb/t for anomaly N (3 DDH) and 0.08 lb/t for anomalies X and Y (9 DDH). At a lower concentration of 90 ppm, there are 11 core intersections of interest (Table 2). Holes H33 has four of consecutive intersections presenting U₃O₈ content $>$ 0.2 lb/t (i.e. 0.24 lb/t U₃O₈ over 5.2 m; 0.23 over 3.8 m; 0.25 over 4.1 m and 0.47 over 8.5 m).

We must conclude that the erratic distribution of uranium in the drill core and the weighted means U₃O₈ (lb/t) $<$ 0.4 encountered in 27 out 30 DDH, indicate that anomalies L, N, X and Y do not constitute good target for future exploration or drilling work if one is looking for relatively enriched ore. However, better planning and a more systematic localization of the drill hole collars relative to the geological framework and position of

the radiometric anomalies could have generated better results.

ITEM 9 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

9.1- Regional and Local Geological Setting

The Doran property is located in the Grenville Province of the Canadian Shield (Figure 2). The Grenville Province is bordered to the north by the "Grenville Front", a zone of faulting and a sharply delineated metamorphic boundary with the Superior Province. The main crustal build up of the Grenville Province occurred through prolonged, 1.8 to 1.24 Ga, Andean-type continental arc and intracontinental back-arc magmatism with some lateral accretion of magmatic arcs (Rivers, 1997; Hanmer et al., 2000 and Gower and Krogh, 2002). The Grenville Province is subdivided into two main semi-continuous parallel stacked belts known as the parautochthonous belt and the structurally overlying allochthonous polycyclic belt, as well as into a series of supracrustal-dominated belts termed the allochthonous monocyclic belt.

The area north of Aguanish-Hâvre St-Pierre belongs to the Polycyclic Allochthonous Belt and is locally overlain by Paleozoic carbonates of the St-Lawrence Platform. These Precambrian rocks were deformed and amalgamated during the Pinawarian (1530-1540 Ma) and Grenvillian (1190-980 Ma) orogenies. The North Shore region is subdivided into three lithotectonic domains: Lac-à-L'Aigle, St-Jean and Natashquan (Figure 11). The domains are limited by large shear zones (ex: Romaine and Abbé-Huard) that are also prevalent within each domain (ex: lac Caron and Natashquan) (Figure 12). The Natashquan domain is composed of several lithostratigraphic and lithodemic units (Gobeil et al., 2003). The central domain is occupied by the Wakeham Group, a thick, moderately metamorphosed silicoclastic supracrustal sequence deposited between 1.63 and 1.50 Ga. It is surrounded by metamorphic complexes: (Boulain, Buit and Aguanish; the later containing the Doran showing (Figures 11 and 13). The Natashquan domain is intruded by two major plutonic suites; the Kataht felsic suite (1510-1495 Ma) and the Olomane felsic suite (1322-1239 Ma) and reveals several mafic dykes and sills attributed to the Robe Noire or Lilian suite (Figure 13; Gobeil et al., 2003). The deformation of the

Table 2. Weighted averages for the 2007 drill core U and Th assays. Data from Proulx (2007).

Hole	Anomaly	U (ppm)	U ₃ O ₈ (wt. %)	U ₃ O ₈ (lb/t)	Th (ppm)	ThO ₂ (wt. %)	ThO ₂ (lb/t)	U/Th	Length (m)
H17	L	66	0.01	0.16	40	0.00	0.09	1.7	17.4
		50	0.01	0.12	33	0.00	0.08	1.5	31.7
		95	0.01	0.22	48	0.01	0.11	2.0	24.0
H17A	L	92	0.01	0.22	57	0.01	0.13	1.6	125.0
H18	L	141	0.02	0.33	78	0.01	0.18	1.8	123.9
	L	45	0.01	0.11	35	0.00	0.08	1.3	115.1
H18A	L	68	0.01	0.16	47	0.01	0.11	1.4	27.5
		30	0.00	0.07	18	0.00	0.04	1.7	19.4
		19	0.00	0.04	16	0.00	0.04	1.2	19.3
H19	L	33	0.00	0.08	24	0.00	0.05	1.4	46.7
		3	0.00	0.01	13	0.00	0.03	0.2	28.4
		33	0.00	0.08	34	0.00	0.08	1.0	64.1
H20	L	16	0.00	0.04	17	0.00	0.04	0.9	74.7
H21	L	25	0.00	0.06	22	0.00	0.05	1.1	82.6
		16	0.00	0.04	25	0.00	0.06	0.6	7.8
H21A	L	25	0.00	0.06	22	0.00	0.05	1.1	66.6
		48	0.01	0.11	42	0.00	0.10	1.1	20.9
		3	0.00	0.01	12	0.00	0.03	0.3	23.6
		13	0.00	0.03	18	0.00	0.04	0.7	27.8
H22	L	6	0.00	0.01	13	0.00	0.03	0.5	46.9
		66	0.01	0.16	56	0.01	0.13	1.2	107.4
H24	L	76	0.01	0.18	42	0.00	0.10	1.8	74.5
		13	0.00	0.03	25	0.00	0.06	0.5	8.1
		33	0.00	0.08	38	0.00	0.09	0.9	12.6
H24A	L	23	0.00	0.05	25	0.00	0.06	0.9	23.4
		27	0.00	0.06	37	0.00	0.08	0.7	30.0
		15	0.00	0.04	21	0.00	0.05	0.7	33.3
H24B	L	36	0.00	0.08	31	0.00	0.07	1.2	65.0
H25	L	25	0.00	0.06	16	0.00	0.04	1.6	8.1
		13	0.00	0.03	1	0.00	0.00	13.0	80.3
		1	0.00	0.00	11	0.00	0.03	0.1	12.7
		4	0.00	0.01	0	0.00	0.00	----	6.0
H27	L	90	0.01	0.21	51	0.01	0.12	1.8	19.0
		105	0.01	0.25	54	0.01	0.12	1.9	9.5
H27A	L	62	0.01	0.15	72	0.01	0.16	0.9	7.7
		176	0.02	0.42	79	0.01	0.18	2.2	8.3
		47	0.01	0.11	38	0.00	0.09	1.2	4.1
		40	0.00	0.09	26	0.00	0.06	1.5	20.1
		3	0.00	0.01	13	0.00	0.03	0.2	23.1
H28	L	37	0.00	0.09	27	0.00	0.06	1.4	67.4
H28A	L	48	0.01	0.11	40	0.00	0.09	1.2	25.3
		41	0.00	0.10	34	0.00	0.08	1.2	8.4
		27	0.00	0.06	14	0.00	0.03	1.9	21.9

Table 2. Weighted averages for the 2007 drill core U and Th assays. Data from Proulx (2007).

Hole	Anomaly	U (ppm)	U ₃ O ₈ (wt. %)	U ₃ O ₈ (lb/t)	Th (ppm)	ThO ₂ (wt. %)	ThO ₂ (lb/t)	U/Th	Length (m)
		54	0.01	0.13	50	0.01	0.11	1.1	17.9
		38	0.00	0.09	35	0.00	0.08	1.1	19.6
H31	L	12	0.00	0.03	24	0.00	0.05	0.5	12.0
		14	0.00	0.03	17	0.00	0.04	0.8	13.3
		29	0.00	0.07	33	0.00	0.08	0.9	14.0
H32	N	55	0.01	0.13	57	0.01	0.13	1.0	14.0
		41	0.00	0.10	36.5	0.00	0.08	1.1	2.7
		304	0.04	0.72	116	0.01	0.26	2.6	4.8
		12	0.00	0.03	68	0.01	0.15	0.2	4.1
		33	0.00	0.08	32	0.00	0.07	1.0	5.5
		8	0.00	0.02	21	0.00	0.05	0.4	4.3
		8	0.00	0.02	19	0.00	0.04	0.4	7.8
H33	N	9	0.00	0.02	26	0.00	0.06	0.3	22.0
		4	0.00	0.01	16	0.00	0.04	0.3	7.9
		70	0.01	0.17	41	0.00	0.09	1.7	21.5
		72	0.01	0.17	31	0.00	0.07	2.3	14.9
H33A	N	8	0.00	0.02	23	0.00	0.05	0.3	23.9
		3	0.00	0.01	13	0.00	0.03	0.2	5.7
		102	0.01	0.24	42	0.00	0.10	2.4	5.2
		98	0.01	0.23	84	0.01	0.19	1.2	3.8
		105	0.01	0.25	42	0.00	0.10	2.5	4.1
		201	0.02	0.47	205	0.02	0.47	1.0	8.5
H35	X,Y	92	0.01	0.22	68	0.01	0.15	1.4	9.6
		5	0.00	0.01	16	0.00	0.04	0.3	4.7
		20	0.00	0.05	37	0.00	0.08	0.5	8.7
		92	0.01	0.22	75	0.01	0.17	1.2	3.5
		10	0.00	0.02	15	0.00	0.03	0.7	6.1
		7	0.00	0.02	16	0.00	0.04	0.4	8.3
		16	0.00	0.04	45	0.01	0.10	0.4	9.8
		12	0.00	0.03	22	0.00	0.05	0.5	8.9
H37	X,Y	10	0.00	0.02	27	0.00	0.06	0.4	5.0
		27	0.00	0.06	31	0.00	0.07	0.9	5.6
		19	0.00	0.04	33	0.00	0.08	0.6	15.3
		19	0.00	0.04	23	0.00	0.05	0.8	7.0
		30	0.00	0.07	26	0.00	0.06	1.2	4.9
		34	0.00	0.08	68	0.01	0.15	0.5	32.0
H38	X,Y	2	0.00	0.00	8	0.00	0.02	0.3	6.2
		13	0.00	0.03	5	0.00	0.01	2.6	4.8
		131	0.02	0.31	94	0.01	0.21	1.4	9.4
		88	0.01	0.21	86	0.01	0.20	1.0	9.4
		13	0.00	0.03	21	0.00	0.05	0.6	24.8
		10	0.00	0.02	16	0.00	0.04	0.6	11.8
H38A	X,Y	14	0.00	0.03	43	0.00	0.10	0.3	6.4
		16	0.00	0.04	17	0.00	0.04	0.9	3.2
		40	0.00	0.09	39	0.00	0.09	1.0	8.4
		51	0.01	0.12	44	0.01	0.10	1.2	8.7
H39	X,Y	14	0.00	0.03	16	0.00	0.04	0.9	6.2
		27	0.00	0.06	27	0.00	0.06	1.0	16.9
		33	0.00	0.08	27	0.00	0.06	1.2	19.0

Table 2. Weighted averages for the 2007 drill core U and Th assays. Data from Proulx (2007).

Hole	Anomaly	U (ppm)	U ₃ O ₈ (wt. %)	U ₃ O ₈ (lb/t)	Th (ppm)	ThO ₂ (wt. %)	ThO ₂ (lb/t)	U/Th	Length (m)
H39A	X,Y	16	0.00	0.04	13	0.00	0.03	1.2	5.7
		112	0.01	0.26	123	0.01	0.28	0.9	4.7
		16	0.00	0.04	18	0.00	0.04	0.9	9.3
		9	0.00	0.02	15	0.00	0.03	0.6	37.4
H40	X,Y	15	0.00	0.04	38	0.00	0.09	0.4	8.4
		73	0.01	0.17	64	0.01	0.15	1.1	12.9
		9	0.00	0.02	17	0.00	0.04	0.5	19.5
H41	X,Y	40	0.00	0.09	27	0.00	0.06	1.5	13.3
		11	0.00	0.03	35	0.00	0.08	0.3	15.0
		7	0.00	0.02	18	0.00	0.04	0.4	17.6
		15	0.00	0.04	13	0.00	0.03	1.2	4.0
		35	0.00	0.08	41	0.00	0.09	0.9	5.4
H43	X,Y	80	0.01	0.19	80	0.01	0.18	1.0	23.7
		88	0.01	0.21	65	0.01	0.15	1.4	12.1
		9	0.00	0.02	26	0.00	0.06	0.3	23.4

Natashquan domain is polyphased and varies from broad synforms or antiforms or “dome and basin” in the Wakeham Group to extremely complex folds in the metamorphic complexes.

The Aguanish Complex is delimited to the west by the Lac Caron Shear Zone, to the north by monzonitic to granitic porphyries and to the east by the Romaine sub-domain (Figures 11 to 13). The complex contains four principal rock assemblages: 1) paragneiss and quartzites with strong affinities to the Wakeham Group; 2) granitic gneisses that preserved several characters of their sedimentary origin (i.e. biotite and sillimanite paragneiss, diopside-grossular gneisses and quartzites); 3) a sequence of augen granites and granitic pegmatites and 4), metagabbros (Kish, 1993 and Gobeil et al., 2003). A granitic orthogneiss and a gneissic granite of the Aguanish Complex provided crystallization age of 1498 ± 3 Ma and $1485 + 63 / - 31$ Ma (Wodicka et al., 2003), suggesting a similar intrusive age to the Kataht felsic suite (Figure 13).

9.2- Property Geological Setting

9.2.1- Rock Types

A geological map of the Lake Costebelle region was drafted from the original 1:12,000 map produced by Blais (1955) (Figure 14). At Doran, Boily and Proulx (2007) recognized five of the principal lithologies exposed in the area: granite, granitic pegmatite, augen granitic gneisses, quartzo-feldspathic gneisses and biotite paragneiss. The various lithological assemblages are oriented N-S, parallel to the principal gneissosity, except for the granitic pegmatites that form dykes crosscutting all lithologies.

The granitic pegmatites form whitish to pinkish-white medium to coarse-grained dykes containing potassium feldspar, plagioclase and quartz (Figure 15a, b). The granitic pegmatites typically display fairly irregular contacts with country rocks. Some pegmatite dykes are poorly zoned with a coarse-grained core attaining 50 cm to 1 m in thickness and fine-grained (aplitic?) borders. Some pegmatite occurrences contain small biotite

flakes, and in other cases, up to 1015% biotite porphyroblasts forming sheets 10 to 15 cm in length. Traces of muscovite were also noted. Locally, pegmatites contain 2-5% coarse magnetite grains or aggregates, but these occurrences are isolated and irregularly distributed. Large potassium feldspar crystals reaching 10 x 15 centimeters were also documented and weak but sporadic hematization was observed. In thin section, perthitic xenomorphic K-feldspar (~60%) with a hypidiomorphic granular texture is the most abundant mineral phase. The plagioclase (~15%) is sub to automorphic locally myrmekitic at the edges. Quartz (~25%) is intergranular or in inclusions in feldspar. Fine-grained magnetite is observed in inclusions in feldspar. Accessory minerals are metamorphic zircon, altered allanite and uraninite (?).

The granitic rocks consist megascopically of potassium feldspar, plagioclase and quartz, with local occurrences of millimeter- to centimeter-scale biotite flakes. When fine-grained, the granites are homogenous and equigranular with sporadic weak hematization. In other cases, the texture is pegmatitic. Very fine grains of magnetite are disseminated. Microscopically, the granites present a hypidiomorphic to xenomorphic granular texture. Under microscopy, the rock is composed of automorphic granular microcline (30-45%), sometimes poecilitic, heterogranular zoned plagioclase (25-35%) weakly altered, intergranular quartz (25-30%), intergranular brown biotite showing a symplectic texture and muscovite often on plagioclase. A ferruginous alteration associated with chlorite is present in fractures or in impregnation in plagioclase. Accessory minerals are: magnetite, titanite, altered allanite, metamorphic zircon and uraninite (?).

The augen granitic gneiss (AGG) are characterized by augens defined by pale pink or pinkish grains and aggregates of potassium feldspar that display rounded or elongated shapes within the gneissic banding (Figure 16a, b). The matrix surrounding the augens consists of potassium feldspar, quartz and biotite, with traces of magnetite in places. The granitic gneisses are composed of quartz, potassium feldspar, plagioclase, biotite and magnetite. The biotite paragneiss comprises more than 50% biotite in a matrix of quartz, feldspar and hornblende. The quartzofeldspathic gneiss is rich in quartz and feldspar.

9.2.2- Structure

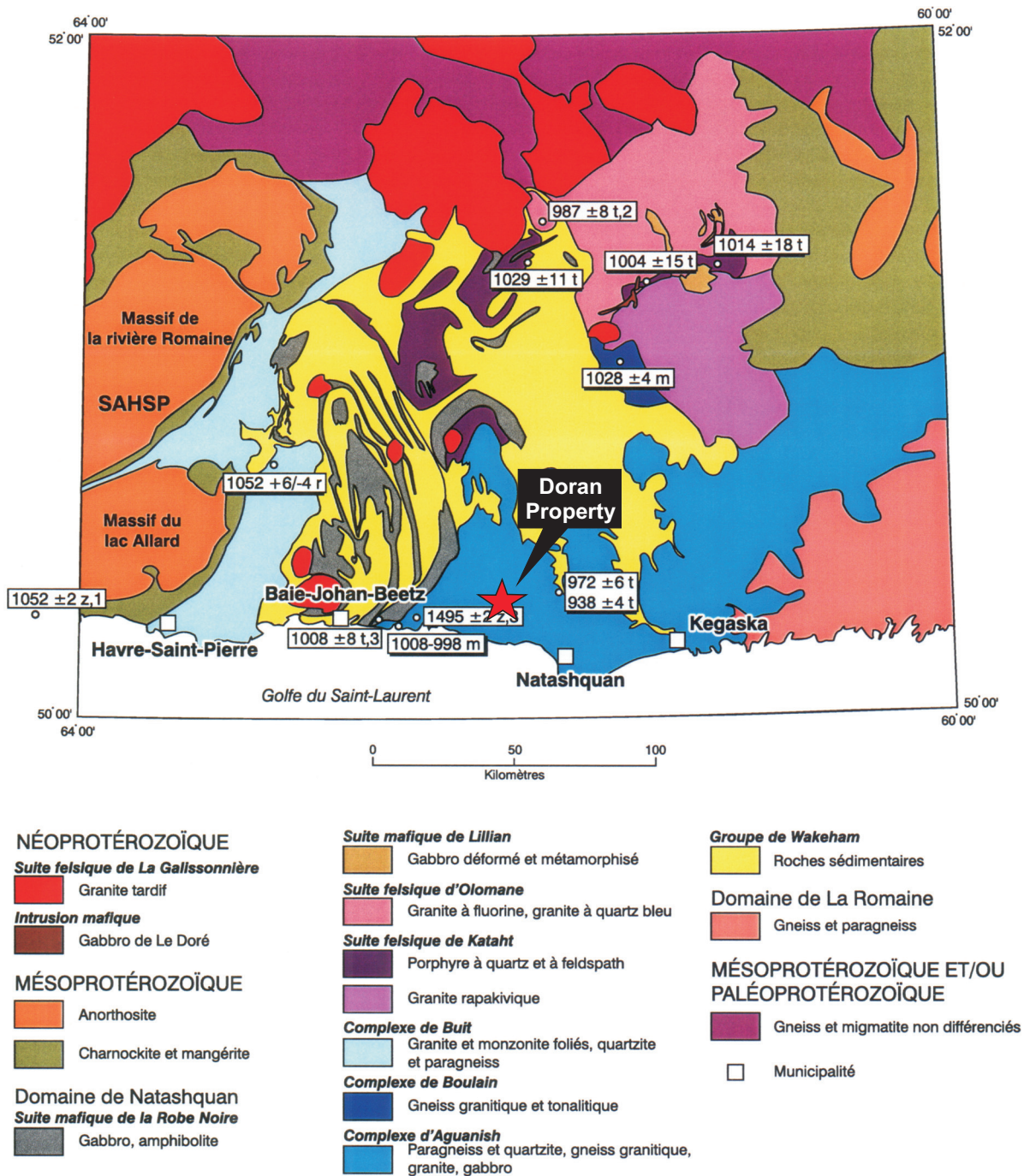


Figure 13. Simplified geology of the Natashquan Domain and the eastern portion of the St-Jean Domain showing the U/Pb ages associated with the metamorphism of the region. (From Gobeil et al., 2003)

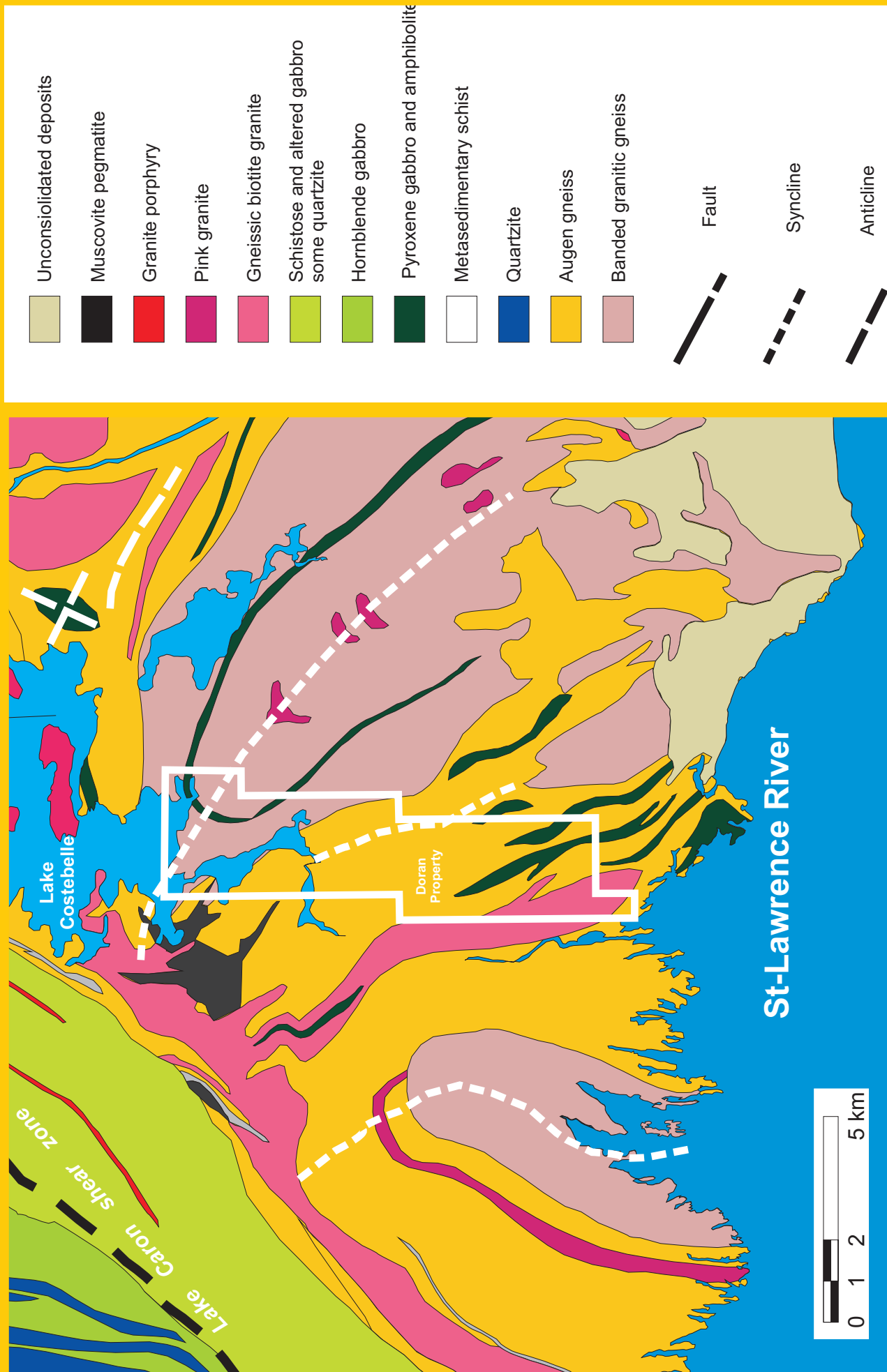


Figure 14. Geology of the Lake Costebelle area. Modified from Blais (1955)

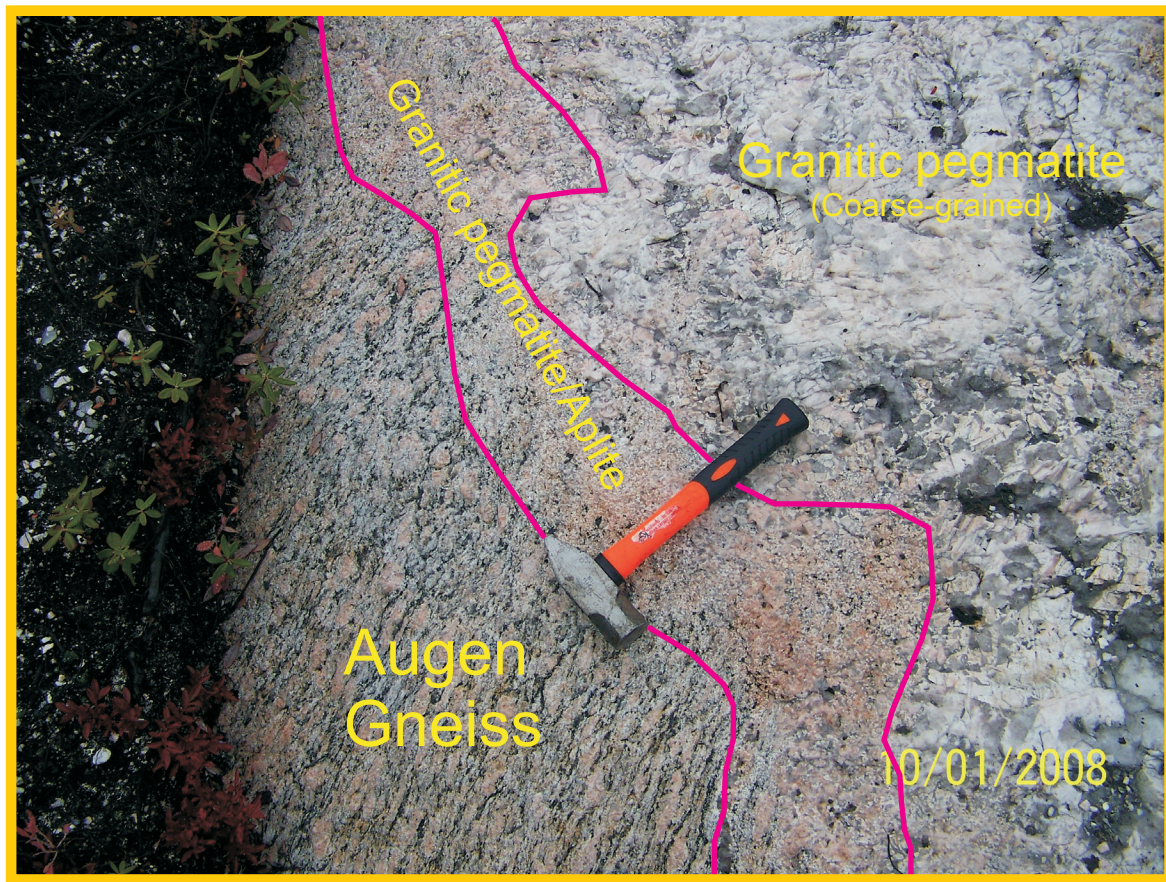


Figure 15a. Irregular contact between a coarse-grained pegmatite and augen gneiss marked by the presence of a finer-grained and/or aplitic border. Notice the marked schistosity in the gneiss (S_2) relative to the weak foliation in the pegmatite. UTM Coord; Easting: 547444, Northing: 5571607 (NAD83; Zone 20N)



Figure 15b. Typical U-Th-mineralized coarse-grained granitic pegmatite located at the Main Zone. Note the gut channels. UTM Coord; Easting: 547460, Northing: 5571609 (NAD83; Zone 20N)

The main tectonic grain is oriented N-S and dips between 30° and 70° to the east. Rocks of the property are located on the flank of Aguanish anticlinorium (Gobeil et al. 2003) that dips to the northeast (Figure 14). The airborne radiometric survey revealed several fault systems, such as the N-S oriented Pashashibou Fault (Jagodits et Roth, 2006). A series of younger secondary faults oriented NE are also recognized and according to the Boily and Proulx (2007), these structures would control the injection U-bearing granitic pegmatites. Boily and Proulx's observations also suggested that some of the lithological assemblages are sub-horizontal as demonstrated by several steep hills exposing sub-horizontal granitic pegmatite dykes intruding augen granitic gneiss and that most granitoids were injected as sheeted dykes.

ITEM 10 DEPOSIT TYPES

One of the current deposit model used to guide the exploration efforts on the North Shore of the St-Lawrence River is that of the Rössing deposit in Namibia. Discovered at the end of the 1920s in the Namib Desert, the proven reserves were listed, at the end of 2005, as 3,222 t @ 0.032% U, and probable reserves as 34,700 t @ 0.028% U (www.wise-uranium.org/uoaf.html). The mineralization is contained within an alaskite, a rock consisting mainly of potassium feldspar (microcline, orthoclase) and quartz with minor mafic mineral and rare plagioclase. The uraniferous alaskite at Rössing was emplaced at the end of the Damara Orogeny (660-510 Ma) into highly metamorphosed and tectonized Proterozoic sedimentary rocks (biotite gneiss, garnet-pyroxene gneiss, amphibolite) along shear zones, fractures and other structural traps (Nield, 2002). The mineralization is 55% uraninite (UO₂) and 40% beta-uranophane. While the Doran property presents certain characteristics of the Rössing deposit (Moukhsil, 2005), the U mineralization is distributed mainly in *granitic pegmatite bodies containing at least 15-20% plagioclase and often > 10% biotite, clearly not an alaskite*.

It is more appropriate to adhere to the classification of Černý (1991a, b) which define four major classes of granitic pegmatites: 1) Abyssal; 2) Muscovite ; 3) Rare-element and 4), Mirolitic. The Doran property U-rich pegmatites are considered to be of the abyssal



Figure 16a. Typical outcrop of augen granitic gneiss (AGG). Doran property.



Figure 16b. Typical outcrop of augen granitic gneiss (AGG), Main Zone, Doran property. UTM coord: Easting: 547500; Northing: 5571619 (NAD83; Zone 20N).

pegmatite type. The latter is characterized by migmatitic products of partial melting that are mineralized in U, REE (Rare Earth Elements), Be and Nb. They occurred in metamorphosed rocks of the upper amphibolite in the granulite facies of the Barrovian- to Abukuma-type metamorphic series (~ 4 to 9 kb).

In a study of uranium mineralization associated with granitic pegmatites of the Grenville Province of Quebec, Harvey (1983) recognized the I- and S-type pegmatites as two genetically unrelated magmatic suites. The S-type or “white” granitic pegmatites occur principally in the Mont-Laurier region and contain biotite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, molybdenite, chalcopyrite, beryl, titanite, tourmaline and graphite as accessory minerals. The primary U-bearing minerals are: uranothorite, Th-rich uraninite with secondary uranophane. These pegmatites intrude metasediments near the contact with basement rocks. The I-type or « pink » granitic pegmatites owe their colour to the hematite content of the alkali feldspars. Located on the north shore of the St-Lawrence River, they contain magnetite, apatite and zircon as accessory minerals. Uraninite, uranothorite, samarskite and allanite are the primary U ore, whilst uranophane and uranopilite are secondary. These pegmatites are commonly exposed in migmatitic terranes. A comparative petrological study of both pegmatite types lead to the conclusion that the S-type granitic pegmatites are derived from local melting of metasediments at moderate depth, while the I-type pegmatites are generated at greater depth from melting of ancient basement rocks.

The geological setting and metamorphic grade of the host rock as well as the mineralogy of the Doran Property granitic pegmatites are consistent with an I-type origin and their classification as abyssal pegmatite type.

ITEM 11 MINERALIZATION

Mineral zones at the Doran property have uniform appearances and geological features. Host rocks are pink, orange and reddish microcline granites with interlayered and crosscutting pegmatitic veins and similar but vaguely defined areas of coarse-grained quartz, K-feldspar and mica. The Main Zone is the largest known mineral zone on the Doran property, comprising the Main Zone Extension and the "Dyke" Zone. The South

Extension Zone lays 250 to 350 meters south of the Main Zone and has not been directly related to it. However, it is in proximity and has a similar geology and structure. The uranium mineralization at Doran is not well understood. It probably is contained within uraninite (UO₂), uranophane, monazite and allanite. It is commonly accompanied by thorium mineralization: uranothorite, monazite and zircon. Future petrographic and subsequent SEM analyses will undoubtedly bring a clearer picture on the nature of the U and Th-bearing minerals

12-EXPLORATION

12.1-Line Cutting and Grid

Work consisted of covering radiometric anomalies P, Q, E, BB and S located directly south of Lake Costebelle and detected by the aerial magnetic and radiometric surveys concluded in 2005 (Jagodits and Roth, 2006). The grid was emplaced with a baseline along UTM coordinates 549250E from 5575950N to 5577250N (NAD83; Zone 20N) (Figure 17). The Doran grid was stationed every 25 meters with flagging tape and a 1-meter high picket with lines, spaced at 50metre intervals. The cut lines measured 11.75 linear kilometers. The lines were oriented using a compass, measured with hip chains, and verified using GPS readings.

12.2-Geophysical Surveys

12.2.1-Ground-Based Radiometric Survey

12.2.1.1-Instrumentation

The radiometric survey was carried out by the crew of Timberframe Exploration taking total count readings with a RS-125 Super Gamma-Ray Spectrometer. The detector within the spectrometer consists of a thallium-activated sodium iodide crystal and a high stability photomultiplier tube assembly. The volume of the sodium iodide crystal is 6.3 cubic inches or 103 cubic centimetres. The sample rate is 1.0 or 20.0 seconds for all energy levels. The working temperature range is -20° to +50°C.

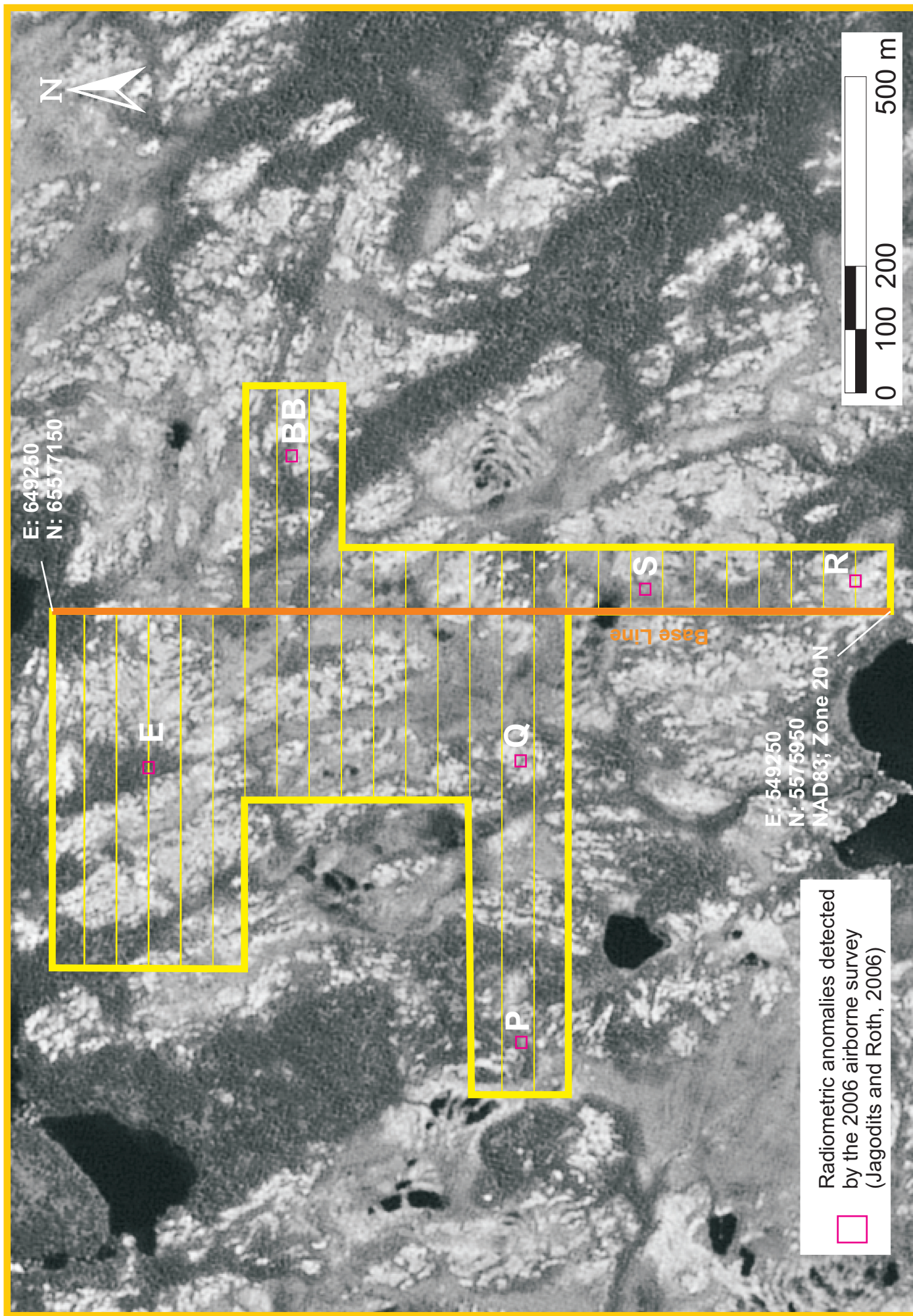


Figure 17. Localization of the 2008 grid.

12.2.1.2-Field Procedures

Data were collected every 12.5 m at waist height (34 inches). Readings were taken with total count at 1 second. The data were sent to Olivier Létourneau from Géophysique GPR International Inc. for compilation and map productions.

12.2.1.3-Results and Interpretation

Results of the 2008 ground-based radiometric survey are presented in Figure 18 as a contour map of the total count rate (cps). The low value counts (in blue and green-blue) largely coincide with areas devoid of outcrop where peat bogs, shrub or evergreen vegetation are present. The higher count rates (orange to violet) correspond to regions occupied by outcrops. There is a good spatial correlation between the highest count rates (in violet) and the localization of the previously-determined airborne anomalies BB, P, Q, R and S. The area surrounding the position of the E anomaly is mostly characterized by high count rates covering a 420 X 150 m area (Figure 18) and it is difficult to circumscribe a precise anomalous zone. There is a crude NS orientation of alternating bands of low and high counts rates especially in the western portion of the grid; but these are easily ascribed to the gross direction of bogs and shrubs areas (low values) and that underlined by outcrops (high values).

12.2.2-Ground-Based Magnetic Survey

12.2.2.1- Instrumentation

The magnetic survey was carried out with a GSM-19 unit manufactured by GEM Systems Inc. of Richmond Hill, Ontario, which consists of a proton precession Overhauser magnetometer. It has a memory system capable of storing up to 8,000 readings. The field unit was used with a GSM- 19 base station magnetometer for the purpose of monitoring the diurnal variation of the magnetic field. The magnetometer reads directly in nanoTeslas (nT) the Earth's total magnetic field to an accuracy of ± 0.2 nT (with an instrument sensitivity of 0.05 nT and an absolute accuracy of 0.2 nT) over a

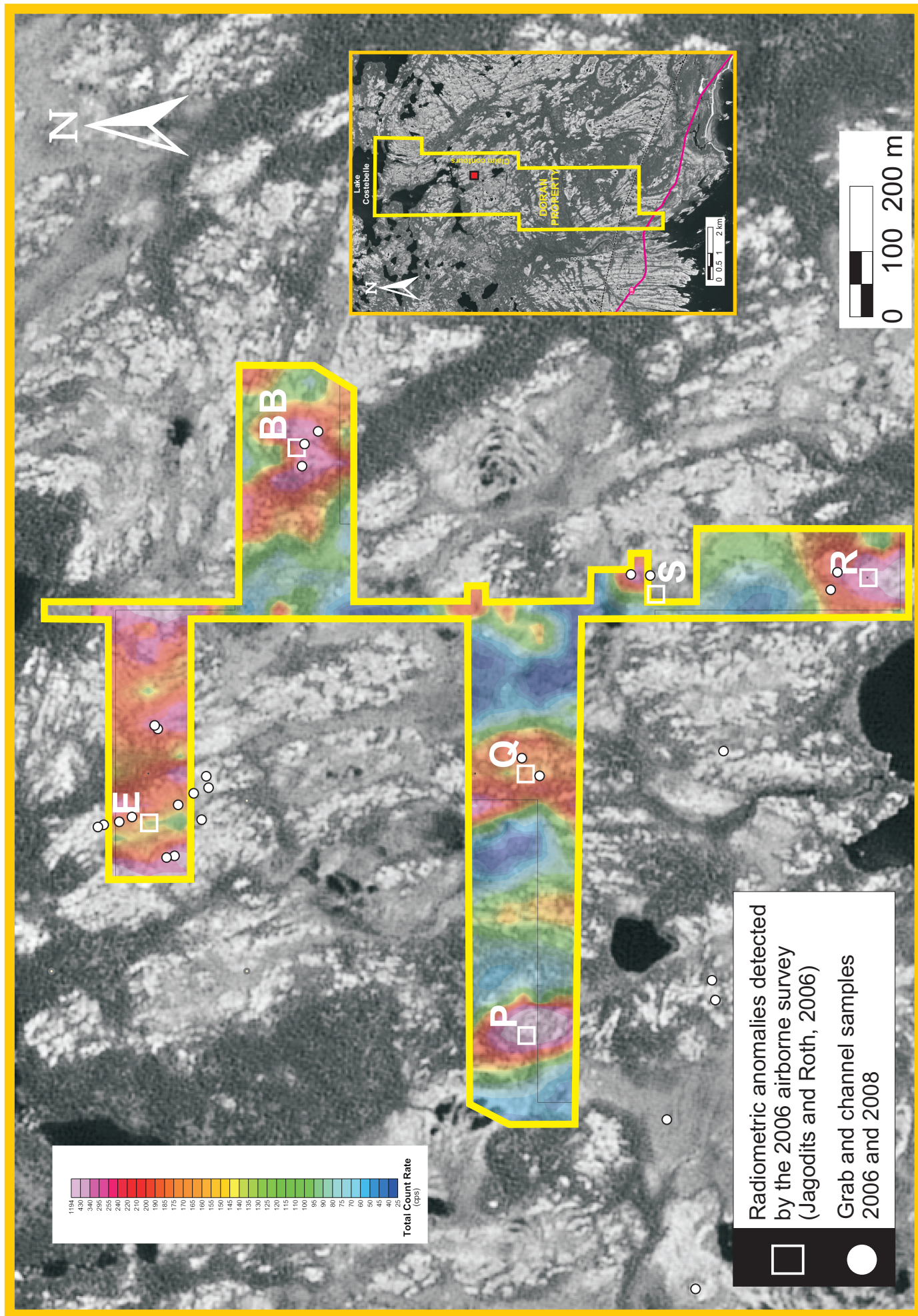


Figure 18. Ground-based radiometric survey 2008. Total Count Rate (cps).

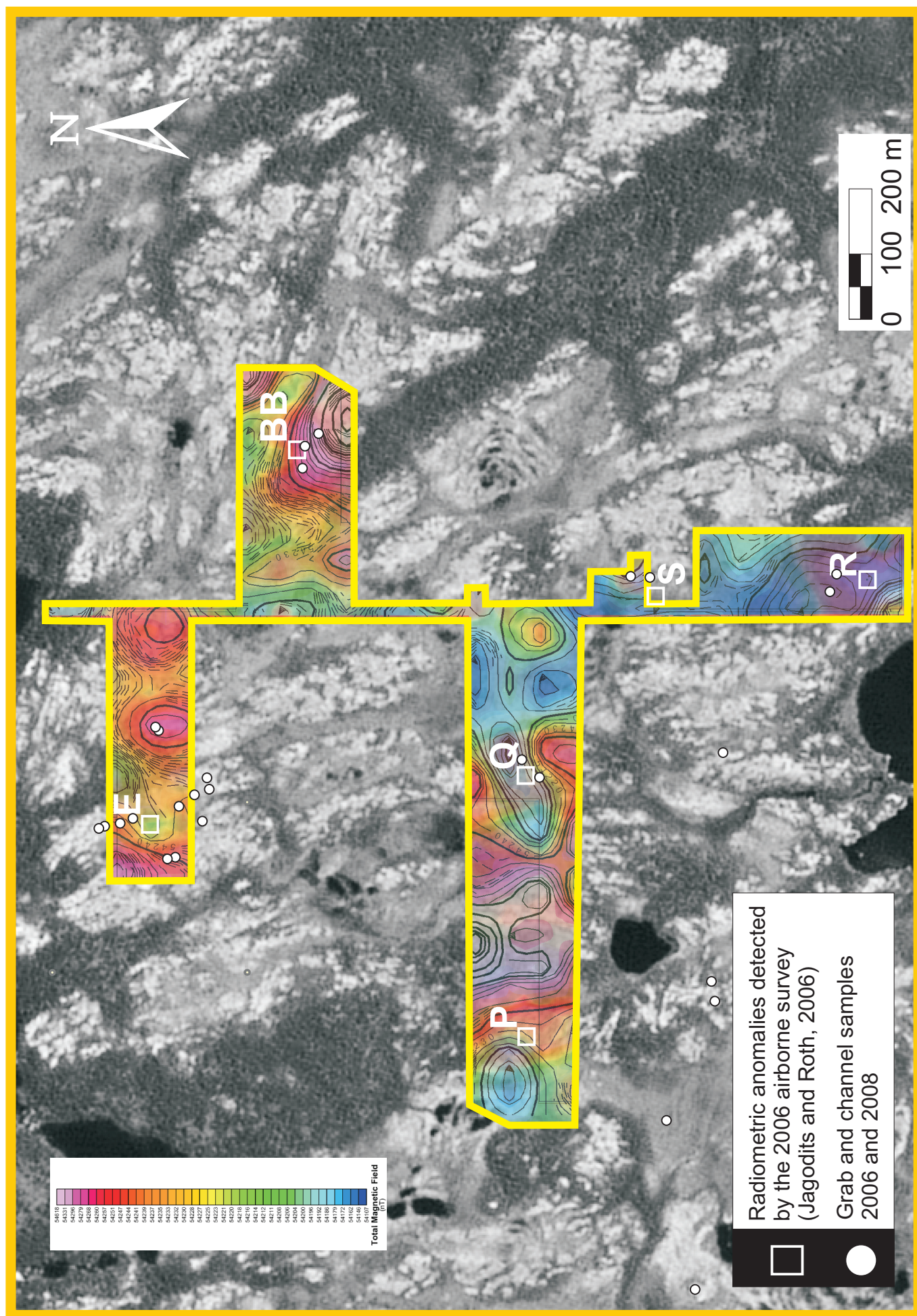
range of 20,000 - 120,000 nT. Operating temperature range is -40° to +60° C.

12.2.2.2-Field Procedures

Readings of the earth's total magnetic field were taken at the same 12.5 m stations as the radiometric readings were taken. The total amount of magnetic surveying therefore was 5,500 meters. The diurnal variation of the magnetic field was monitored in the field by a base station. The survey data from the field unit was dumped in the evening with the surveying unit interconnected with the base station unit thus enabling the magnetic data to be automatically corrected for diurnal variation. The data were sent to Olivier Létourneau from Géophysique GPR International Inc. for compilation and map productions.

12.2.1.3- Results and Interpretation

The results of the ground-based magnetic survey are summarized in the Total Magnetic Field (TMF) and First Vertical Derivative contour maps (Figures 19 and 20). In general, the variations in the Total Magnetic Field are very low, reaching a maximum of 500 nT, so there are small variations in the magnetic signatures of the underlying rocks which are mostly constituted of augen gneiss, granite/granitic pegmatites and gneissic granites. In three instances, high TMF values (in dark pink) correspond to the localization of radiometric anomaly sites; such as BB, P and perhaps E (Figure 19). However, anomaly sites Q, R and S are accompanied by low TMF values. There is no preferred orientation in the areas of magnetic lows and highs. However, in the First Vertical Derivative map (Figure 20), a better correlation emerges between higher nT/m values (orange to pink) and the localization of most radiometric anomaly sites, to the exception perhaps of the E anomaly. All of the identified airborne radiometric anomalies can be traced back to outcrops of weakly to moderately U-Th-mineralized granitic/pegmatite granitic rocks (Boily and Proulx, 2007). Thus, the correspondence between high TMF and FDV values and U-mineralized rocks could be ascribed to the abundance of magnetite in certain pegmatites and granites (see section 9.2.1) (Figure 23a). Finally, we observe a gross NS orientation of green-blue (lows) and orange-pink bands (highs) which approximates in



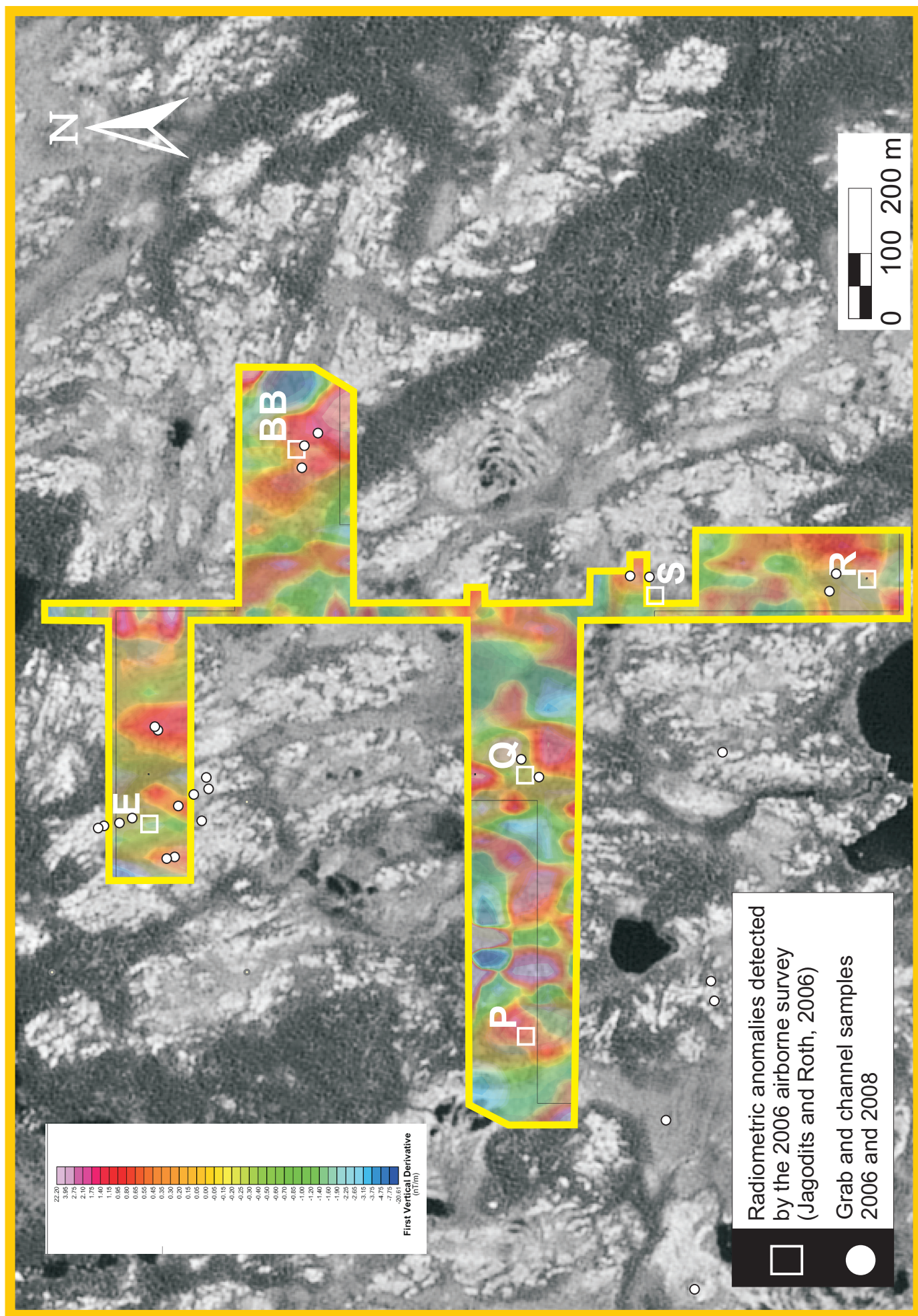


Figure 20. Ground-based magnetic survey. First Vertical Derivative (nT/m).

some cases the main orientation of the main schistosity (S2) of the exposed rocks.

12.3-Prospecting

Each grid anomaly mentioned above was prospected by Luc Lepage and several other off-grid anomalies were visited (D, F, G, H, I, K, LL and R). Each was investigated using an Exploranium Scintillometer (Model no. GR-101A) and the anomaly was covered over a radius of about 200– 400m from its centre. Other less anomalous areas in the middle of wetlands were looked at and sometimes sampled, such as the DD site, as the weaker radiometric signature of these anomalies could simply be due to the surrounding ground cover. The best readings on each anomaly were identified and marked using coloured flagging tape and then identified on the ground with paint or other means for sampling direction and length. The UTM coordinates (NAD83) were recorded for each site. A detour was made to the southwest of the property, in order to sample the West Zone anomaly site. Situated 500 to the west of the main Doran Showing (Figure 25), the West Zone exposes numerous radioactive and magnetic coarse-grained bodies and dykes of granitic pegmatites extending for several hundreds of meters.

12.4-Grab and Channel Sampling

The objective of this sampling was to determine the uranium potential associated with each detected radiometric anomaly site and to discriminate the probable source of radioactivity. In total, 79 grab samples were collected. The localization of each sample is given both in Figure 21 and in Table 3. Samples collected within the geophysical grid were taken to characterize the radiometric anomalies P, Q, E, BB and S respectively. Furthermore, anomalies DD, F, G, H, I, K, LL and R, while located outside the confine of the grid, were also visited and sampled. The proximity of these anomalies from the base camp and the abundance of corresponding rock outcroppings prompted us to extend our investigations outside the main grid. All channels were cut to a depth of about 10cm using a gasoline-powered saw equipped with a diamond blade (Figure 23b). Only the lower half of the channel was collected for analysis as we assumed that the rock might have experienced some leaching during weathering. The upper half was left in place and

identified with an aluminum tag. The length, location, and orientation of the channels were recorded. The GPS coordinates were acquired with a Garmin Map 60CX.

12.5- Chemical analyses: results and discussions

Table 3 presents the UTM coordinates and uranium, thorium and potassium concentrations for each sample. All collected grab samples yield an average of U concentrations of 165 ± 175 ppm (0.02 ± 0.02 U₃O₈ wt.% and 0.39 ± 0.41 U₃O₈ lb/t) and Th value of 131 ± 112 ppm (0.01 ± 0.01 ThO₂ wt.% and 0.30 ± 0.25 ThO₂ lb/t) (n=79). With an average U₃O₈ wt. % of 0.03 and U₃O₈ lb/t of 0.56 (n=22), including the samples grabbed in 2006, anomaly G represent the most interesting uranium site (Figure 22b). Nearby anomaly F and H also display relatively high uranium values (F: U₃O₈ wt. % of 0.03 and U₃O₈ lb/t of 0.63 (n=6) and H: U₃O₈ wt. % of 0.03 and U₃O₈ lb/t of 0.50 (n=4)). These anomalies are situated 300 to 400 m to the northeast of the 2008 grid zone. The radiometric highs and relatively elevated U concentrations correspond in the field to outcrops of massive, equigranular, fine (aplitic?) to coarse -grained salmon-pink granite with disseminated magnetite associated with pinkish to whitish granitic pegmatite bodies, some with large blocky K-feldspar. The granitic pegmatites intrude augen granitic gneiss (Proulx, 2006 and this study). Overall, 32 collected samples from the localization of these three radiometric anomalies yield an average U concentration of 239 ppm or U₃O₈ wt. % of 0.03 and U₃O₈ lb/t of 0.56.

Other notable uranium values are related to anomaly BB within the 2008 grid and generate an average U concentration of 201 ppm (U₃O₈ wt. % of 0.02 and U₃O₈ lb/t of 0.47 (n=3)) (Figure 22a). Rock samples collected from anomaly sites DD, I, K, LL, Q, R and S reveal average U₃O₈ lb/t contents of 0.12 to 0.42 and are considered less important. Finally, six channel samples of granitic pegmatites cut from the West Zone outcrops provide an average U content of 131 ppm (U₃O₈ wt. % of 0.02 and U₃O₈ lb/t of 0.31) (Figure 25). The large extent of radioactive pegmatite outcrops, the encouraging assay results obtained and the proximity of the West Zone to the main Doran Showing makes the former a prime target for future drilling.

Table 3. U and Th assays for the 2008 and 2006 grab and channel samples collected within and outside the 2008 grid.

Sample #	Anomaly	UTM coord (NAD83; Zone 20N)		U (ppm)	U ₃ O ₈ (wt.%)	U ₃ O ₈ (lb/t)	Th (ppm)	ThO ₂ (wt.%)	ThO ₂ (lb/t)	U/Th
		Easting	Northing							
DO08 BBR-01	BB	549524	5576841	118	0.01	0.28	48	0.01	0.11	2.5
DO08 BBR-02	BB	549504	5576862	168	0.02	0.40	123	0.01	0.28	1.4
DO08 BBR-03	BB	549471	5576866	318	0.04	0.75	85	0.01	0.19	3.7
		Average (n=3)		201	0.02	0.47	85	0.01	0.19	2.5
DO08 DDR-01	DD	548212	5576263	282	0.03	0.67	74	0.01	0.17	3.8
DO08 DDR-02	DD	548053	5576221	42	0.00	0.10	88	0.01	0.20	0.5
DO08 DDR-03	DD	548063	5576213	40	0.00	0.09	83	0.01	0.19	0.5
		Average (n=3)		121	0.01	0.29	82	0.01	0.19	1.6
DO08 ER-01	E	548996	5577013	118	0.01	0.28	112	0.01	0.25	1.1
DO08 ER-02	E	548980	5577010	231	0.03	0.54	248	0.03	0.56	0.9
DO08 ER-03	E	548933	5577127	106	0.01	0.25	122	0.01	0.28	0.9
DO08 ER-04	E	548928	5577146	178	0.02	0.42	236	0.03	0.54	0.8
DO08 ER-05	E	548922	5577170	112	0.01	0.26	74	0.01	0.17	1.5
DO08 ER-06	E	548953	5577056	76	0.01	0.18	50	0.01	0.11	1.5
DO08 ER-07	E	548872	5577072	44	0.01	0.10	78	0.01	0.18	0.6
DO08 ER-08	E	548874	5577063	50	0.01	0.12	89	0.01	0.20	0.6
E3*	E	548919	5577179	434	0.05	1.02	459	0.05	1.04	0.9
E9-1*	E	549074	5577093	352	0.04	0.83	217	0.02	0.49	1.6
E9-2*	E	549070	5577089	77	0.01	0.18	186	0.02	0.42	0.4
E12*	E	548930	5577020	23	0.00	0.05	40	0.00	0.09	0.6
E13*	E	548970	5577033	45	0.01	0.10	87	0.01	0.20	0.5
		Average (n=13)		142	0.02	0.33	154	0.02	0.35	0.9
DO08 FR-01	F	548340	5577783	115	0.01	0.27	43	0.00	0.10	2.7
DO08 FR-02	F	548308	5577789	257	0.03	0.61	104	0.01	0.24	2.5
DO08 FR-03	F	548344	5577812	135	0.02	0.32	30	0.00	0.07	4.5
DO08 FR-05	F	548369	5577733	507	0.06	1.20	135	0.02	0.31	3.8
DO08 FR-06	F	548369	5577733	163	0.02	0.38	82	0.01	0.19	2.0
DO08 FR-08	F	548372	5577718	423	0.05	1.00	80	0.01	0.18	5.3
		Average (n=6)		267	0.03	0.63	79	0.01	0.18	3.4
DO08 GR-01	G	548103	5577589	261	0.03	0.62	199	0.02	0.45	1.3
DO08 GR-02	G	548089	5577609	138	0.02	0.33	135	0.02	0.31	1.0
DO08 GR-03	G	548093	5577608	122	0.01	0.29	125	0.01	0.28	1.0
DO08 GR-04	G	548096	5577612	26	0.00	0.06	63	0.01	0.14	0.4
DO08 GR-05	G	548113	5577630	307	0.04	0.72	259	0.03	0.59	1.2
DO08 GR-06	G	548104	5577630	190	0.02	0.45	221	0.03	0.50	0.9
DO08 GR-07	G	548109	5577645	217	0.03	0.51	255	0.03	0.58	0.9
DO08 GR-08	G	548110	5577653	235	0.03	0.55	237	0.03	0.54	1.0
DO08 GR-09	G	548109	5577678	147	0.02	0.35	105	0.01	0.24	1.4
DO08 GR-10	G	548144	5577705	345	0.04	0.81	110	0.01	0.25	3.1
DO08 GR-11	G	548015	5577760	203	0.02	0.48	94	0.01	0.21	2.2
DO08 GR-12	G	548021	5577767	142	0.02	0.33	43	0.00	0.10	3.3
DO08 GR-13	G	548021	5577773	85	0.01	0.20	59	0.01	0.13	1.4
DO08 GR-14	G	548051	5577714	91	0.01	0.21	72	0.01	0.16	1.3
DO08 GR-15	G	548084	5577649	1320	0.16	3.11	660	0.08	1.50	2.0
DO08 GR-16	G	548085	5577648	202	0.02	0.48	144	0.02	0.33	1.4

Table 3. U and Th assays for the 2008 and 2006 grab and channel samples collected within and outside the 2008 grid.

Sample #	Anomaly	UTM coord (NAD83; Zone 20N)			U ₃ O ₈ (wt.%)	U ₃ O ₈ (lb/t)	Th (ppm)	ThO ₂ (wt.%)	ThO ₂ (lb/t)	U/Th
		Easting	Northing	U (ppm)						
DO08 GR-17	G	548089	5577631	239	0.03	0.56	153	0.02	0.35	1.6
DO08 GR-18	G	548093	5577648	116	0.01	0.27	98	0.01	0.22	1.2
G1*	G	548086	5577632	95	0.01	0.22	99	0.01	0.23	1.0
G2*	G	548092	5577770	188	0.02	0.44	144	0.02	0.33	1.3
G3*	G	548097	5577702	153	0.02	0.36	184	0.02	0.42	0.8
G4*	G	548170	5577749	372	0.04	0.88	232	0.03	0.53	1.6
Average (n=22)				236	0.03	0.56	168	0.02	0.38	1.4
DO08 HR-01	H	547721	5578059	250	0.03	0.59	226	0.03	0.51	1.1
DO08 HR-02	H	547726	5578079	87	0.01	0.21	106	0.01	0.24	0.8
DO08 HR-03	H	547709	5578056	68	0.01	0.16	93	0.01	0.21	0.7
DO08 HR-04	H	547694	5578074	451	0.05	1.06	235	0.03	0.53	1.9
Average (n=4)				214	0.03	0.50	165	0.02	0.38	1.1
DO08 IR-01	I	547595	5578358	75	0.01	0.18	39	0.00	0.09	1.9
DO08 IR-02	I	547634	5578349	91	0.01	0.21	31	0.00	0.07	2.9
DO08 IR-03	I	547646	5578343	54	0.01	0.13	53	0.01	0.12	1.0
DO08 IR-04	I	547634	5578298	64	0.01	0.15	21	0.00	0.05	3.0
DO08 IR-05	I	547631	5578267	31	0.00	0.07	23	0.00	0.05	1.3
DO08 IR-06	I	547632	5578270	20	0.00	0.05	22	0.00	0.05	0.9
DO08 IR-07	I	547633	5578271	37	0.00	0.09	83	0.01	0.19	0.4
DO08 IR-08	I	547634	5578274	44	0.01	0.10	91	0.01	0.21	0.5
DO08 IR-09	I	547629	5578280	39	0.00	0.09	92	0.01	0.21	0.4
DO08 IR-10	I	547574	5578347	16	0.00	0.04	18	0.00	0.04	0.9
DO08 IR-11	I	547617	5578293	89	0.01	0.21	37	0.00	0.08	2.4
Average (n=11)				51	0.01	0.12	46	0.01	0.11	1.4
DO08 KR-01	K	547409	5577980	107	0.01	0.25	71	0.01	0.16	1.5
DO08 LLR-01	LL	547787	5577831	46	0.01	0.11	88	0.01	0.20	0.5
DO08 LLR-04	LL	548685	5576238	133	0.02	0.31	154	0.02	0.35	0.9
DO08 LLR-05	LL	548654	5576233	38	0.00	0.09	94	0.01	0.21	0.4
Average (n=3)				72	0.01	0.17	112	0.01	0.25	0.6
DO08 QR-01	Q	549024	5576531	120	0.01	0.28	126	0.01	0.29	1.0
DO08 QR-02	Q	548997	5576503	232	0.03	0.55	92	0.01	0.21	2.5
Average (n=2)				176	0.02	0.42	109	0.01	0.25	1.7
DO08 RR-01	R	549308	5576047	149	0.02	0.35	192	0.02	0.44	0.8
DO08 RR-02	R	549300	5575993	69	0.01	0.16	118	0.01	0.27	0.6
DO08 RR-03	R	549282	5576057	76	0.01	0.18	131	0.01	0.30	0.6
Average (n=3)				98	0.01	0.23	147	0.02	0.33	0.6
DO08 SR-01	S	549305	5576363	59	0.01	0.14	53	0.01	0.12	1.1
DO08 SR-02	S	549304	5576334	184	0.02	0.43	97	0.01	0.22	1.9
Average (n=2)				122	0.01	0.29	75	0.01	0.17	1.5

Table 3. U and Th assays for the 2008 and 2006 grab and channel samples collected within and outside the 2008 grid.

Sample #	Anomaly	UTM coord (NAD83; Zone 20N)		U (ppm)	U ₃ O ₈ (wt.%)	U ₃ O ₈ (lb/t)	Th (ppm)	ThO ₂ (wt.%)	ThO ₂ (lb/t)	U/Th
		Easting	Northing							
DO08 WER-01	WE	546916	5571823	80	0.01	0.19	87	0.01	0.20	0.9
DO08 WER-02	WE	546917	5571822	74	0.01	0.17	101	0.01	0.23	0.7
DO08 WER-03	WE	546920	5571820	402	0.05	0.95	598	0.07	1.36	0.7
DO08 WER-04	WE	546928	5571849	18	0.00	0.04	20	0.00	0.05	0.9
DO08 WER-05	WE	546899	5571903	90	0.01	0.21	209	0.02	0.48	0.4
DO08 WER-06	WE	546897	5571907	124	0.01	0.29	288	0.03	0.66	0.4
Average (n=6)				131	0.02	0.31	217	0.02	0.49	0.7

*Channel sample, 2006

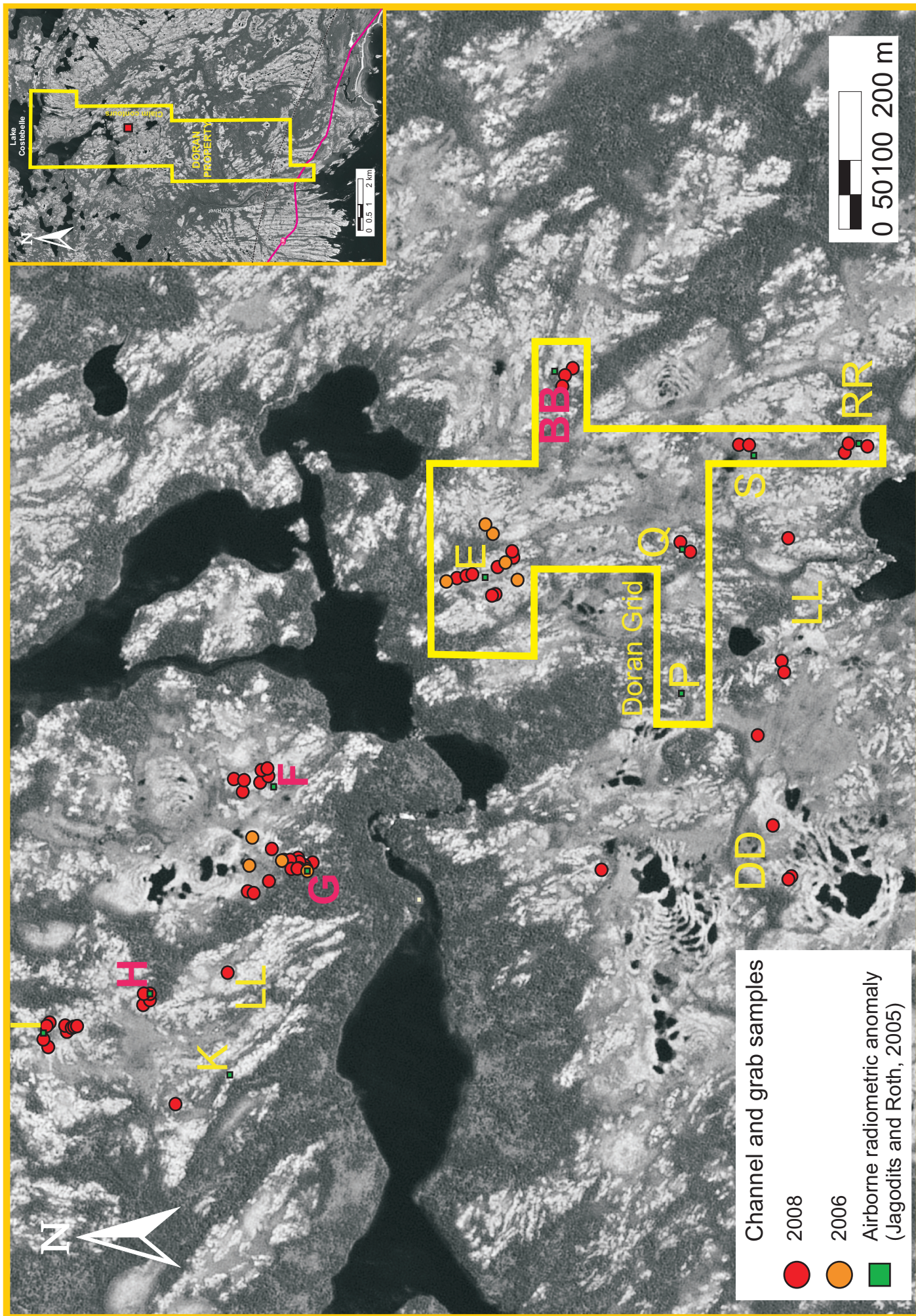


Figure 21. Localization of the 2006 and 2008 grab and channel samples within and outside the 2008 grid. 2006 data from Boily and Proulx (2007)

ITEM 14 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Channel and grab samples were collected by Luc Lepage, labeled and immediately bagged in resistant plastic containers. No splitting or further manipulation was performed in the field. Luc Lepage was involved in all of the preparation of the samples prior to their delivery to the assaying laboratories. Luc Lepage also extracted the samples from the core boxes left at the Main Zone site and immediately transferred the rock chips to plastic sample bags. The bags were tied securely and transported from the property to the highway via the "Argo" off-road vehicle. Those containing the grab and channel samples were taken by truck to Sept Îles, delivered to a licensed carrier and consigned to the analytical laboratory in Vancouver, British Columbia. The six core samples were sent by mail to Michel Boily in Montreal who verified the material and send them by secured mail to the Val d'Or analytical laboratory.

ITEM 15 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

All grab and channel samples were sent by ground transport to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver for a 30-element analysis by ICP-ES method. Splits of 250g to 1kg samples were pulverized to better than 85% passing through a 75 microns sieve. A subset of sample (usually 50 mg) was digested in aqua regia (a mixture $\text{HNO}_3\text{-HCl-H}_2\text{O}$ acids) for one hour at 95°C to be analyzed by ICP-ES method for the following elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn. The 6 core samples analyzed were transported to the ALS Chemex Analytical Laboratories located in Val d'Or, Quebec and shipped to Vancouver, BC for analyses. Splits of 250g to 1kg samples were pulverized to better than 85% passing through a 75 microns sieve. A subset of sample (usually 50 mg) was digested in four acids (a mixture $\text{HNO}_3\text{-HCl-H}_2\text{O-HClO}_4$ acids) to be analyzed by ICP AES method for the following elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn. The Geochemical Analysis Certificates (VAN08010656 and VO08164802) provide quantitative information concerning the contents of various elements for the channel, grab and core samples. The Cross Structure samples were securely handled at each stage



Figure 22a. Mineralized granitic pegmatite, radiometric anomaly BB. One sample collected from this outcrop (DO08BBR-03) gave U and Th concentrations of 318 ppm and 85 ppm respectively. UTM Coord: Easting: 549471, Northing: 5576866 (NAD83; Zone 20N)



Figure 22b. Mineralized granitic pegmatite/granitic body radiometric anomaly G. One sample collected from this outcrop (DO08GR-15) gave U and Th concentrations of 1320 ppm and 660 ppm respectively. UTM Coord: Easting: 548084, Northing: 5577649 (NAD83; Zone 20N)



Figure 23a. Magnetite-Uraninite crystals in a medium grained pegmatite/granite. UTM Coord; Easting: 544902; Northing: 5571849 (NAD83; Zone 20N).



Figure 23b. Channel cutting with a gas-powered diamond saw. UTM Coord; Easting: 549003; Northing: 5571849 (NAD83; Zone 20N).

from the field to the laboratory and their integrity is unquestioned. Laboratory personnel who were wholly unrelated to the client company and who were unaware of the source and content of the samples prepared the samples for analysis.

ITEM 16 DATA VERIFICATION, DATA CONTROL AND QUALITY ASSURANCE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Acme Vancouver laboratory has provided assaying and analytical services for more than twenty-five years and has a satisfactory reputation in the mining and mineral exploration. The laboratory is accredited ISO9001:2000 by the Standards Council of Canada for a number of specific test procedures including Au fire assay by AA, ICP and gravimetric finish, multi-element ICP and AA assays for Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn. Acme operating procedures require the analysis of quality control samples (reference materials, duplicates and blanks) with all sample batches. As part of the assessment of every data set, results from the control samples are evaluated to ensure they meet set standards determined by the precision and accuracy requirements of the method. Acme uses barren wash material between sample preparation batches. This cleaning material is tested before use to ensure no contaminants are present and results are retained for reference.

The ALS Chemex Vancouver laboratory is accredited to ISO 17025 by the Standards Council of Canada for a number of specific test procedures including Au fire assay by AA, ICP and gravimetric finish, multielement ICP and AA assays for Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn. The ALS Chemex laboratories participate in a number of international proficiency tests, such as those managed by CANMET (Proficiency Testing Program-Mineral Analysis Laboratories) and Geostats. ALS Chemex standard operating procedures require the analysis of quality control samples (reference materials, duplicates and blanks) with all sample batches. As part of the assessment of every data set, results from the control samples are evaluated to ensure they meet set standards determined by the precision and accuracy requirements of the method. ALS Chemex uses barren wash material between sample preparation batches. This cleaning material is tested before use to ensure no contaminants are present and results are retained for reference.

The data from the quality control checks did not indicate any significant bias or quality control issues. The authors have not visited the ALS Chemex Laboratory or the AcmeLabs facilities to see the operation firsthand, nor are they familiar with the general historical performance of the facilities. The authors have verified the results of the geochemical analyses provided by AcmeLabs and ALS Chemex Laboratory and are satisfied by their precision and accuracy. The authors are in the opinion that both laboratories followed adequate procedures during the sample preparation, that the security of the samples was unquestionable throughout the manipulation and the analytical procedures, and that analytical methods used are conform to the standard practices of the industry.

ITEM 21 CONCLUSIONS

A new exploration program consisting of line cutting, scintillometer prospection, ground-based radiometric and magnetic surveys, channel sampling and geological mapping conducted on the northern segment of the Doran property enable the definitions of new targets for drilling.

The 2008 ground-based radiometric survey has demonstrated a good spatial correlation between the highest count rates and the localization of the previously-determined airborne anomalies BB, P, Q, R and S. High Total Magnetic Field (TMF) values correspond to the localization of radiometric anomaly site BB, P and perhaps E whilst the First Vertical Derivative (FDV) map displays a better correlations between high nT/m values and the localization of most anomalous radiometric sites. This association could be ascribed to the abundance of magnetite in certain pegmatites and granites.

Grab samples collected from the sites of radiometric anomalies within and outside the newly established grid yield an average concentrations of 0.39 U₃O₈ lb/t and Th values of 0.30 ThO₂ lb/t (n=79). Anomaly G represent the most interesting uranium site, with an average U₃O₈ lb/t of 0.56 (n=22), with nearby anomaly F and H also displaying relatively high uranium values (F: U₃O₈ lb/t of 0.63 (n=6) and H: U₃O₈ lb/t of 0.50 (n=4)), These moderate U concentrations correspond to outcrops of massive, equigranular, fine to coarse -grained salmon-pink granites associated with pinkish to

whitish granitic pegmatite bodies intruding augen granitic gneiss. Six channel samples of granitic pegmatites cut from the outcrops of the West Zone anomaly site provide an average U content of 131 ppm (U_3O_8 wt. % of 0.02 and U_3O_8 lb/t of 0.31). The large extent of the radioactive pegmatite outcrops, the encouraging assay results obtained and the proximity of the West Zone to the main Doran Showing makes the former a prime target for future drilling.

Abbastar Uranium Corp. is proposing a drilling program specifically designed to outline a U-mineralized volume of rocks associated with anomalies G, F, H and the West Zone.

ITEM 22 RECOMMENDATIONS

In his assessment report related to the 2007 drilling campaign, Proulx (2007) elaborated three principal recommendations:

A 2,000 m drilling program, on the main Doran Showing, consisting of vertical definition and inclined drill holes. These drill holes would be aimed at testing the area between the North End Zone and the Hot Spot Zone, the extension of uraniferous pegmatites at depth at the Main Zone site as well as potential extensions of the pegmatitic bodies along strike and laterally.

A second drilling program with 4,000 m of core to verify the previously-drilled L Anomaly in between hole and to follow-up ground radiometric anomalies which are located nearby.

An extension of the North-East grid, to cover anomalies AA2, CC, Z.

In view of the mitigated results obtained from the 2007 drilling campaign on the anomaly L site (see Table 2), the authors recommend to focus on the first recommendation but with a better planning of the hole collar locations that than produced during the 2006 campaign (Phase 1). The extension of the North-East grid is needed to cover the poorly investigated anomalies AA, CC and Z which could be later submitted to ground-based magnetic and radiometric surveys and further geochemical sampling.

We also recommend a comprehensive diamond drill hole campaign to be undertaken on priority targets defined by the airborne magnetic surveys and sample assay results associated with anomalies F, G, H and I. For the F and G sites, the drilling should be conducted in a fence pattern; i.e. each hole along the same azimuth line covering in part the region investigated by the precedent (Figure 24a). It is suggested that a 100 m spacing between each drill hole be considered with -45° plunges, depths of 141 m and azimuth of 243°. Drill collar locations at sites H and I should be distanced by 100 m, with -45° plunges, depths of 141 m and azimuth of 243° (Figure 24b and table below). The West Zone anomaly site would also benefit from a drilling campaign due in part to the large area covered radioactive pegmatite bodies and its proximity to the main Doran Showing. Initially, four DDH are planned, distanced by 100 m; with -45° plunges, depths of 141 m and azimuth of 249° (Figure 25).

DDH #	Easting	Northing	Azimuth (°)	Plunge (°)	Depth (m)
		Anomalies F and G			
DO09-H1	548307	5577827	243	-45	141
DO09-H2	548357	5577739	243	-45	141
DO09-H3	548214	5577780	243	-45	141
DO09-H4	548259	5577691	243	-45	141
DO09-H5	548122	5577734	243	-45	141
DO09-H6	548166	5577645	243	-45	141
		Anomalies H and I			
DO09-H7	547594	5578499	244	-45	141
DO09-H8	547640	5578409	244	-45	141
DO09-H9	547686	5578320	244	-45	141
DO09-H10	547731	5578231	244	-45	141
DO09-H11	547777	5578142	244	-45	141
DO09-H12	547823	5578054	244	-45	141

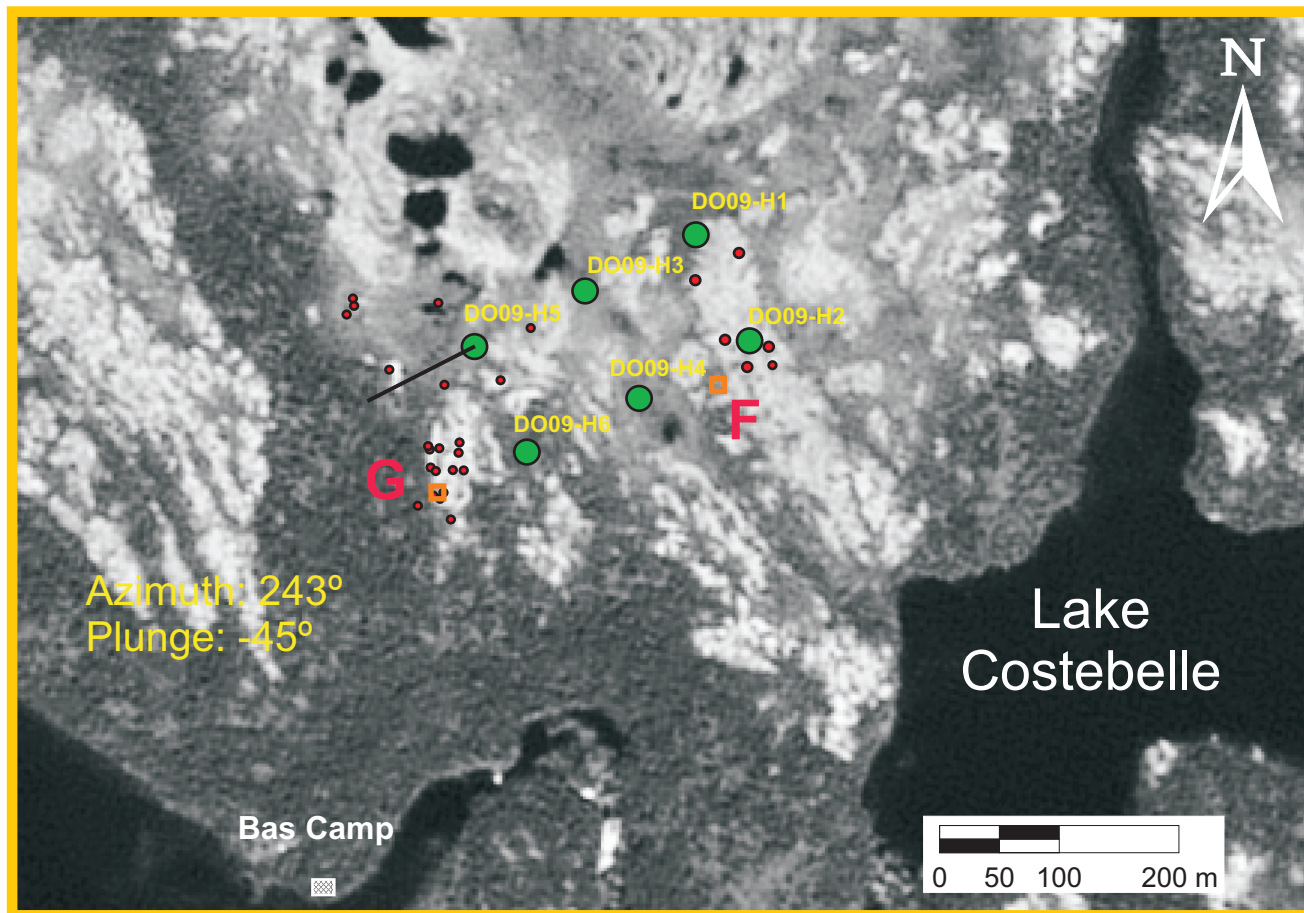


Figure 24a. Drill collar location related to the G and F anomaly sites.

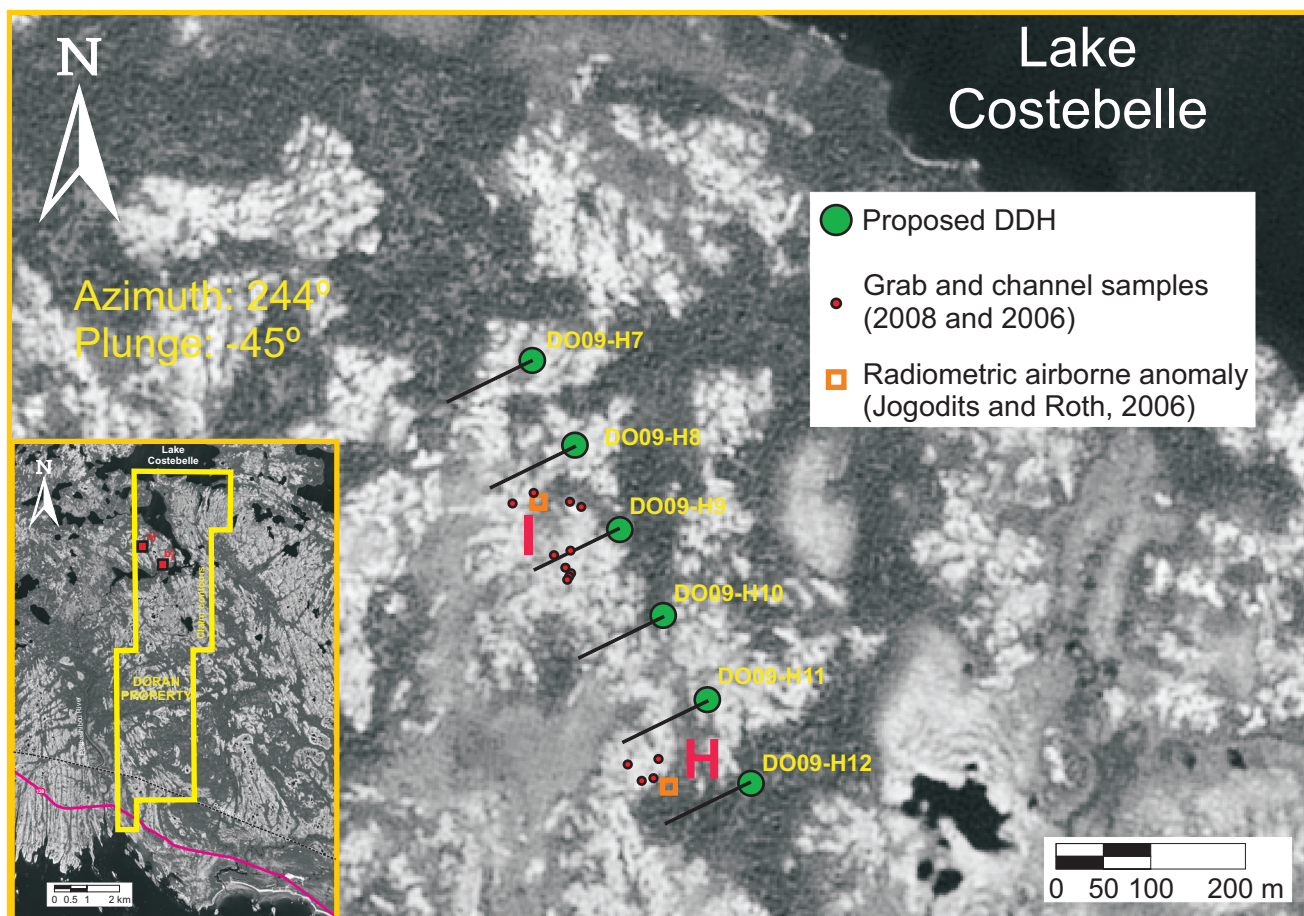


Figure 24b. Drill collar location related to the H and I anomaly sites.

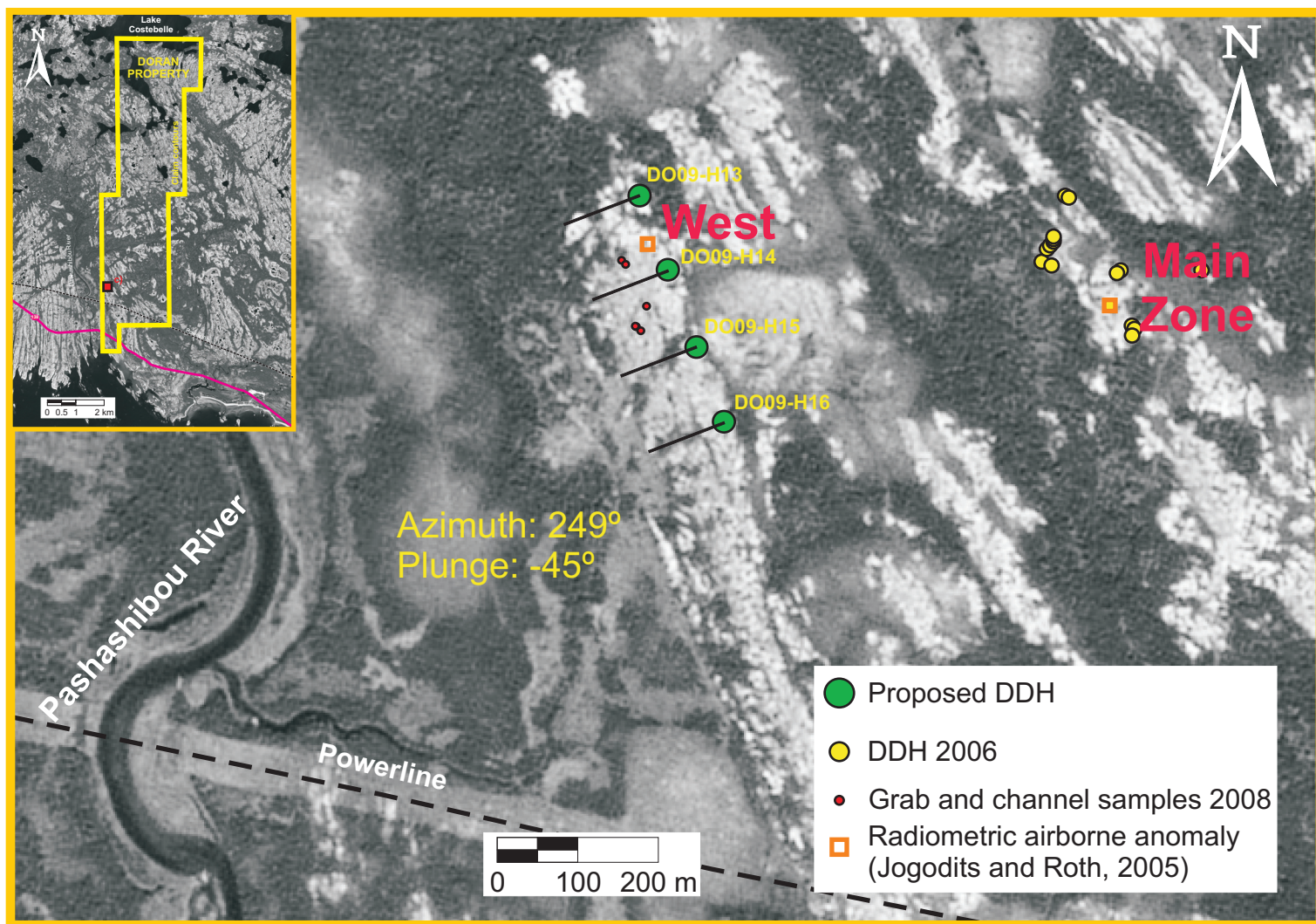


Figure 25. Drill collar location related to the West anomaly site.

DDH #	Easting	Northing	Azimuth (°)	Plunge (°)	Depth (m)
		Anomaly West			
DO09-H13	546919	5571987	249	-45	141
DO09-H14	546953	5571893	249	-45	141
DO09-H15	546989	5571800	249	-45	141
DO09-H16	547024	5571707	249	-45	141

UTM Coord: NAD83; Zone 20N

The establishment of a semi-permanent base camp near Lake Costebelle has to be envisaged if Abbastar wants to pursue further drilling and exploration in the northern segment of the property. The authors believe that Abbastar should use the opportunity of getting a helicopter to carry the drill and equipment to the northern segment of the property to explore the property for at least five days. This would enable the exploration geologists to: a) complete the rock sampling (including channel cutting) of several poorly investigated sites such as AA, C and Z in a more efficient manner; b) roam over the property to find more interesting sites that could contain U-mineralized granitic pegmatites and granites and which could be investigated on the ground by hand-held scintillometers and c), position the drill hole collars for future campaigns.

Abbastar Uranium Corp. should contemplate submitting four or five mineralized rocks for identification of the U-Th ore carrier minerals by SEM analyses. Since the petrographic study under thin section was considered inconclusive on the attempt to identify the U-Th-bearing minerals (see Boily and Proulx, 2007), this new study would be important for any future work considering the beneficiation of the ore. A total of \$730,320 should be spent on the first phase of exploration.

Contingent on the results obtained in the first phase of the 2009 exploration campaign, a second phase of diamond drilling should be contemplated. A certain number of DDH should be reserved to the exploration of the anomalies covered by the extension of the North East grid. The bulk of the drilling campaign should be devoted to testing the area between the North End Zone and the Hot Spot Zone, the extension of uraniferous pegmatites at depth at the Main Zone site as well as potential extensions of the pegmatitic

bodies along strike and laterally. Furthermore, depending on the results obtained from Phase I of the drilling campaign, more DDH could be placed at the sites of anomalies F, G, H, I and at the West Zone. The total cost for Phase 2 is \$1,043,151.

22.2 Budget breakdown

DORAN PROPERTY (PHASE 1)	
LINE CUTTING	
15km X \$300/km	\$4,500.00
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	
15 km ground-based radiometric and magnetic survey	\$20,000.00
SUPERVISION, PROSPECTION AND MAPPING	
Geologist: \$550/day X 25 days	\$13,750.00
1 prospector: \$250/day x 25 days	\$6,250.00
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES	
200 samples X \$35/sample	\$7,000.00
SEM ANALYSES	
5 samples X \$500/sample	\$2,500.00

22.2 Budget breakdown (ctnd.)

DORAN PROPERTY (PHASE 1)	
DRILLING	
2300 m (NQ) X \$100/m	\$230,000
Mobilisation-demobilisation	\$25,000
Core racks	\$5,000
Core shack (12'x 16')	\$3,000
Analyses: 1850 samples X \$35/sample	\$64,750
Supervision: 1 geologist :\$550/day X 37 days	\$20,350
1 technician: \$275/day X 37 days	\$10,175
Core splitter, survey instrument, sample bags, etc..	\$10,000
Food and lodging	\$37,000
HELICOPTER	
<i>Drilling (Northern segment)</i>	
5 hours/day X 20 days X \$1,300/day	\$26,000.00
Fuel: 5 hours/day X 20 days X 160 l /hr X \$2.50/l	\$40,000.00
<i>Exploration</i>	
5 hours/day X 5 days X \$1,300/day	\$6,500.00
Fuel: 5 hours/day X 5 days X 160 l /hr X \$2.50/l	\$10,000.00
TRANSPORT AND LODGING	
Truck location and gas	\$2,000.00
Lodging and meals for 3 people X 30 days	\$36,000.00
Transport Montreal-Aguanish	\$5,000.00

22.2 Budget breakdown (ctnd.)

DORAN PROPERTY (PHASE 1)	
EQUIPMENT	
Saw, blade, gas, sample bags	\$5,000.00
RENTALS	
Argo, truck, ATV, gas	\$5,000.00
GEOLOGICAL REPORTS	\$20,000.00
Subtotal	\$614,775.00
Contingency (10%)	\$61,477.50
Total before taxes	\$676,252.50
GST (5%)	\$33,812.63
QST (7.5%)	\$53,254.88
Grand Total	\$763,320.01

DORAN PROPERTY (PHASE 2)	
DRILLING	
4000 m (NQ) X \$100/m	\$400,000
Mobilisation-demobilisation	\$35,000
Core racks	\$5,000
Core shacks (12'x 16')	\$6,000
Analyses: 3220 samples X \$35/sample	\$112,700
Supervision: 1 geologist : \$550/day X 65 days	\$35,750
2 technicians: \$275/day X 65 days	\$35,750
Core splitter, survey instrument, sample bags, etc..	\$10,000
Food and lodging	\$64,350

22.2 Budget breakdown (ctnd.)

DORAN PROPERTY (PHASE 2)	
HELICOPTER	
<i>Drilling (Northern segment)</i>	
5 hours/day X 32 days X \$1,300/day	\$41,600.00
Fuel: 5 hours/day X 32 days X 160 l /hr X \$2.50/l	\$64,000.00
EQUIPMENT	
Saw, blade, gas, sample bags	\$5,000.00
RENTALS	
Argo, truck, ATV, gas	\$5,000.00
GEOLOGICAL REPORTS	\$20,000.00
<i>Subtotal</i>	\$840,150.00
Contingency (10%)	\$84,015.00
<i>Total before taxes</i>	\$924,165.00
GST (5%)	\$46,208.25
QST (7.5%)	\$72,777.99
Grand Total	\$1,043,151.24

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16-DATE AND SIGNATURE

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Michel Boily, Ph.D., P. Geo. HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

I am a Canadian citizen residing at 2121 de Romagne, Laval, Québec, Canada.

I obtained a PhD. in geology from the Université de Montréal in 1988.

I am a registered Professional Geologist in good standing with l'Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ; permit # 1097).

I had the following work experience:

From 1986 to 1987: Research Associate in Cosmochemistry at the **University of Chicago**, Chicago, Illinois, USA.

From 1988 to 1992: Researcher at **IREM-MERI/McGill University**, Montréal, Québec as a coordinator and scientific investigator in the high technology metals project undertaken in the Abitibi greenstone belt and Labrador.

From 1992 to present: Geology consultant with **Geon Ltée**, Montréal, Québec. Consultant for several mining companies. I participated, as a geochemist, in two of the most important geological and metallogenic studies accomplished by the Ministère des Richesses naturelles du Québec (MRNQ) in the James Bay area and the Far North of Québec (1998-2005). I am a specialist of granitoid-hosted precious and rare metal deposits and of the stratigraphy and geochemistry of Archean greenstone belts.

I have gathered field experience in the following regions : James Bay, Quebec; Strange Lake, Labrador/Quebec; Val d'Or, Quebec; Grenville (Saguenay and Gatineau area); Cadillac, Quebec; Otish Mountains, Quebec, Lower North Shore, Quebec and Sinaloa Province, Mexico.

I am the author of the preliminary geological report entitled : "Technical and Recommendations. 43-101F1 The Doranproperty, Aguanish,Lower North Shore, Quebec, Canada, NTS sheet 12L08" written in December 2008 for ABBASTAR URANIUM CORP.

I consent to the filing of this technical Report with any stock exchange and any other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

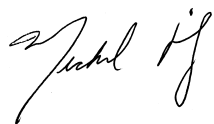
As of the date of the certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Report not misleading.

I read the National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (the "Instrument") and the report fully complies with the Instrument.

I am an independent qualified person, QP, according to NI 43-101. I have no relation to Abbastar Uranium Corp. according to section 1.4 of NI 43-101. I am not aware of any relevant fact which would interfere with my judgment regarding the preparation of this technical report.

I have visited the Doran property on October 1st and 2nd 2008.

I was a co-author of the Technical Report and Recommendations. The Doran Uranium Property, Aguanish, Lower North Shore, Quebec, Canada for Abbastar Holdings Ltd. and dated April 26, 2007.



Michel Boily, PhD., P. Geo.
Dated at Montréal, Qc
February 19, 2009



Certificate of Qualifications

I, Luc Lepage, do hereby certify that:

I am a Canadian citizen and have been a resident of the city of Vancouver BC since June 2005

I obtained my B.Sc. in Geology from the Université d'Ottawa in May 2000

I am a Geologist-in-training registered with the Association of professional geologists of Ontario (APGO) since 2004

I have had the following work experience:

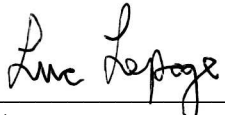
1998: Junior Assistant, Ontario Geological Survey
1999: Junior Assistant, Geological Survey of Canada
2000: Junior Assistant, Ontario Geological Survey
2000–2005 Conducted field and laboratory research in igneous petrology, volcanology, as well as Laser-induced mineral fluorescence with Dr. Thomas H. Pearce at Queens University in Kingston Ontario
2001: Senior Assistant, British Columbia Geological Survey
2003: Senior Assistant, Ontario Geological Survey
2005–2008: Project Geologist and project Manager, True North Gems Inc. on their Beluga Sapphire property on Baffin Island NU
2007: Project Geologist and Manager, Wallbridge Mining for the reconnaissance work on their Roger's Creek property (BC)
2008: Research Geologist, Durango Capital Corp. on their Big Bulk project (BC)

I have gathered field experience in the Superior Province (MA, ON, QC), Western Churchill (NU), Cassiar Mountains (BC), Baffin Island (NU), Coast Mountains (BC), Grenville Province (ON, QC), as well as the Appalachians (QC), and Martinique (FWI).

I worked on the Doran property from Sept 28 – Oct 18th 2008 and I personally conducted the prospecting and supervised the sampling outlined in this report

I am the co-author of this report and it is based on personal knowledge of the property and data supplied to me by ABBASTAR URANIUM CORP.

Date: February 19th, 2009

Signature: _____

(Luc Lepage)

Appendix 1. Listing of the claim titles for the Doran property

MDC title	Surface (Ha)	Expiry date
CDC48705	55.01	Dec. 16 2010
CDC48706	55.01	Dec. 16 2010
CDC48707	55.01	Dec. 16 2010
CDC48708	55.01	Dec. 16 2010
CDC48709	55.00	Dec. 16 2010
CDC48710	55.00	Dec. 16 2010
CDC48711	54.99	Dec. 16 2010
CDC48712	54.96	Dec. 16 2010
CDC48713	54.95	Dec. 16 2010
CDC48714	54.95	Dec. 16 2010
CDC48715	54.92	Dec. 16 2010
CDC48716	54.92	Dec. 16 2010
CDC48651	54.99	Dec. 15 2010
CDC48652	54.99	Dec. 15 2010
CDC48653	54.98	Dec. 15 2010
CDC48654	54.98	Dec. 15 2010
CDC48655	54.97	Dec. 15 2010
CDC48656	54.97	Dec. 15 2010
CDC48657	54.96	Dec. 15 2010
CDC48658	54.96	Dec. 15 2010
CDC48659	54.95	Dec. 15 2010
CDC48660	54.95	Dec. 15 2010
CDC48661	54.94	Dec. 15 2010
CDC48662	54.94	Dec. 15 2010
CDC48663	54.93	Dec. 15 2010
CDC48664	54.93	Dec. 15 2010
CDC48665	55.00	Dec. 15 2010
CDC48666	55.00	Dec. 15 2010
CDC48667	54.99	Dec. 15 2010
CDC64114	54.98	May 1 2011
CDC64115	54.98	May 1 2011
CDC64116	54.97	May 1 2011
CDC64117	54.97	May 1 2011
CDC64118	54.96	May 1 2011
CDC64119	54.94	May 1 2011
CDC64120	54.94	May 1 2011
CDC64121	54.93	May 1 2011
CDC61422	54.92	May 1 2011
CDC61423	54.92	May 1 2011
CDC61424	54.92	May 1 2011
CDC61425	54.91	May 1 2011
CDC61426	54.92	May 1 2011
CDC64427	54.92	May 1 2011
CDC64428	54.92	May 1 2011
CDC2024598	54.92	Sept. 11 2010
CDC2024599	54.92	Sept. 11 2010
CDC97498	50.12	Dec. 19 2009

APPENDIX 2



1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada
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6498 - 128 B St.
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Submitted By:

Luc Lepage

Receiving Lab:

Canada-Vancouver

Received:

October 28, 2008

Report Date:

November 18, 2008

Page:

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN08010565.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Doran/08
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 92

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

STOR-PLP Store After 90 days Invoice for Storage
DISP-RJT Dispose of Reject After 90 days

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

Invoice To: Abbastar Uranium
1201 - 700 West Pender Street
Vancouver BC V6C 1G8
Canada

CC: Gary Shroter
Fayz Yacoub
Jim Turner
Boily Michel

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status
R150	89	Crush, split and pulverize rock to 200 mesh		
1D	89	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-ES analysis	0.5	Completed

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only.
** asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.



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Part 1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN08010565.1

	Method Analyte Unit MDL	WGHT	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D
		Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		0.01	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	8	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01
DO08-IR01	Rock	9.97	<1	18	27	59	<0.3	4	10	504	2.19	3	75	<2	39	11	<0.5	4	4	28	0.31
DO08-IR02	Rock	4.96	<1	6	33	24	<0.3	3	17	129	0.61	3	91	<2	31	6	<0.5	5	<3	4	0.08
DO08-IR03	Rock	3.75	<1	3	29	20	<0.3	5	21	174	0.78	<2	54	<2	53	8	<0.5	<3	<3	7	0.12
DO08-IR04	Rock	5.70	<1	2	22	9	<0.3	2	15	80	0.53	<2	64	<2	21	5	<0.5	<3	<3	3	0.08
DO08-IR05	Rock	3.81	<1	2	19	17	<0.3	2	8	152	0.60	<2	31	<2	23	5	<0.5	<3	<3	3	0.09
DO08-IR06	Rock	4.77	<1	1	19	33	<0.3	3	9	277	1.03	2	20	<2	22	5	<0.5	<3	<3	5	0.12
DO08-IR07	Rock	3.98	<1	<1	22	25	<0.3	2	4	208	1.14	2	37	<2	83	9	<0.5	3	<3	5	0.11
DO08-IR08	Rock	10.44	1	4	23	33	<0.3	2	7	227	1.10	<2	44	<2	91	7	<0.5	<3	<3	5	0.11
DO08-IR09	Rock	2.83	<1	<1	20	27	<0.3	<1	3	203	1.16	3	39	<2	92	13	<0.5	<3	<3	5	0.21
DO08-IR10	Rock	4.05	<1	6	15	65	<0.3	5	17	619	2.50	<2	16	<2	18	8	<0.5	<3	<3	31	0.32
DO08-IR11	Rock	8.98	<1	1	30	11	<0.3	<1	1	84	1.17	<2	89	<2	37	6	<0.5	3	<3	11	0.10
DO08-LLR01	Rock	11.35	1	8	20	37	<0.3	2	6	231	1.28	<2	46	<2	88	10	<0.5	<3	<3	7	0.12
DO08-LLR02	Rock	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.
DO08-LLR03	Rock	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.
DL08-HR01	Rock	3.02	2	<1	65	44	0.4	2	5	456	1.50	<2	250	<2	226	9	<0.5	4	<3	12	0.12
DL08-HR02	Rock	9.13	14	<1	34	29	<0.3	2	4	283	0.91	<2	87	<2	106	7	<0.5	4	<3	7	0.08
DL08-HR03	Rock	9.07	2	1	51	22	<0.3	3	4	195	0.72	<2	68	<2	93	4	<0.5	4	<3	5	0.04
DL08-HR04	Rock	4.66	<1	2	100	28	<0.3	2	10	209	0.88	<2	451	<2	235	10	<0.5	6	<3	7	0.10
DO08-GR14	Rock	2.28	77	<1	34	39	<0.3	2	5	370	1.19	<2	91	<2	72	5	<0.5	<3	3	6	0.07
DO08-KR01	Rock	5.75	<1	5	36	12	<0.3	<1	3	101	0.89	2	107	<2	71	7	<0.5	<3	<3	13	0.12
DO08-GR01	Rock	5.01	7	2	66	25	<0.3	3	3	170	1.22	<2	261	<2	199	8	<0.5	<3	<3	1	0.18
DO08-GR02	Rock	2.72	5	9	45	20	<0.3	1	7	185	0.87	<2	138	<2	135	7	<0.5	4	<3	1	0.09
DO08-GR03	Rock	3.60	11	4	41	39	<0.3	3	12	293	1.53	<2	122	<2	125	11	<0.5	<3	<3	14	0.21
DO08-GR04	Rock	2.56	2	9	24	16	<0.3	1	5	126	0.64	3	26	<2	63	4	<0.5	<3	12	1	0.05
DO08-GR05	Rock	2.92	9	<1	79	22	<0.3	<1	1	140	1.20	<2	307	<2	259	14	<0.5	<3	<3	3	0.21
DO08-GR06	Rock	4.11	14	2	56	20	<0.3	3	3	167	1.09	2	190	<2	221	9	<0.5	<3	<3	1	0.16
DO08-GR07	Rock	4.64	7	1	65	24	<0.3	2	3	181	1.15	<2	217	<2	255	5	<0.5	<3	<3	2	0.11
DO08-GR08	Rock	3.13	7	15	67	48	<0.3	1	8	246	1.60	<2	235	<2	237	8	<0.5	<3	<3	2	0.14
DO08-GR09	Rock	4.19	5	3	40	18	<0.3	<1	7	166	0.91	<2	147	<2	105	7	<0.5	<3	<3	2	0.10
DO08-GR10	Rock	2.29	8	7	105	22	<0.3	6	7	182	0.80	<2	345	<2	110	8	<0.5	<3	<3	7	0.10

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Part 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN08010565.1

Method Analyte Unit MDL		1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D
		P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W
		%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm
		0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.01	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2
DO08-IR01	Rock	0.047	37	9	0.44	67	0.19	<20	0.97	0.07	0.75	<2
DO08-IR02	Rock	0.004	10	7	0.12	17	0.03	<20	0.31	0.04	0.16	<2
DO08-IR03	Rock	0.007	29	7	0.14	19	0.05	<20	0.45	0.05	0.27	<2
DO08-IR04	Rock	0.003	8	8	0.08	16	0.01	<20	0.26	0.04	0.14	<2
DO08-IR05	Rock	0.001	11	7	0.11	13	0.04	<20	0.34	0.05	0.17	<2
DO08-IR06	Rock	0.014	13	8	0.20	20	0.08	<20	0.56	0.06	0.37	<2
DO08-IR07	Rock	0.013	52	7	0.16	22	0.07	<20	0.46	0.04	0.28	<2
DO08-IR08	Rock	0.013	57	6	0.16	19	0.07	<20	0.45	0.03	0.27	<2
DO08-IR09	Rock	0.013	52	7	0.13	17	0.07	<20	0.43	0.03	0.22	<2
DO08-IR10	Rock	0.051	27	11	0.46	82	0.19	<20	1.10	0.06	0.79	<2
DO08-IR11	Rock	0.003	13	5	0.05	12	0.01	<20	0.19	0.04	0.09	3
DO08-LLR01	Rock	0.016	60	8	0.19	22	0.09	<20	0.50	0.04	0.33	<2
DO08-LLR02	Rock	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.
DO08-LLR03	Rock	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.
DL08-HR01	Rock	0.019	139	13	0.33	27	0.12	<20	0.76	0.05	0.50	<2
DL08-HR02	Rock	0.012	59	7	0.18	24	0.07	<20	0.49	0.04	0.35	<2
DL08-HR03	Rock	0.006	39	8	0.14	19	0.05	<20	0.40	0.03	0.26	<2
DL08-HR04	Rock	0.015	128	11	0.19	30	0.06	<20	0.47	0.04	0.28	<2
DO08-GR14	Rock	0.007	35	7	0.23	22	0.10	<20	0.61	0.05	0.44	<2
DO08-KR01	Rock	0.007	25	11	0.07	14	0.02	<20	0.25	0.05	0.11	<2
DO08-GR01	Rock	0.012	66	8	0.12	13	0.04	<20	0.42	0.03	0.19	<2
DO08-GR02	Rock	0.008	51	8	0.12	7	0.05	<20	0.40	0.03	0.24	<2
DO08-GR03	Rock	0.030	63	11	0.25	32	0.13	<20	0.68	0.04	0.48	<2
DO08-GR04	Rock	0.004	20	8	0.09	8	0.04	<20	0.33	0.03	0.20	<2
DO08-GR05	Rock	0.015	93	9	0.10	8	0.04	<20	0.35	0.03	0.16	<2
DO08-GR06	Rock	0.010	62	11	0.13	12	0.04	<20	0.42	0.04	0.19	<2
DO08-GR07	Rock	0.013	59	7	0.17	16	0.03	<20	0.49	0.04	0.18	<2
DO08-GR08	Rock	0.012	53	8	0.21	15	0.06	<20	0.59	0.04	0.28	<2
DO08-GR09	Rock	0.006	46	7	0.15	12	0.03	<20	0.41	0.03	0.14	<2
DO08-GR10	Rock	0.013	31	10	0.19	22	0.06	<20	0.50	0.05	0.27	<2

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Part 1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN08010565.1

	Method Analyte Unit MDL	WGHT	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D
		Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		0.01	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	8	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01
DO08-GR11	Rock	3.05	39	2	56	31	<0.3	2	3	283	1.07	<2	203	<2	94	6	<0.5	3	<3	5	0.14
DO08-GR12	Rock	4.15	69	<1	39	24	<0.3	2	2	244	0.90	<2	142	<2	43	5	<0.5	<3	<3	4	0.07
DO08-GR13	Rock	4.66	5	<1	29	17	<0.3	1	2	159	0.61	<2	85	<2	59	5	<0.5	<3	<3	3	0.05
DO08-GR15	Rock	3.04	58	28	298	47	0.3	1	9	388	1.56	<2	1320	<2	660	15	<0.5	<3	4	5	0.20
DO08-GR16	Rock	2.31	10	16	80	23	<0.3	<1	7	153	0.56	<2	202	<2	144	9	<0.5	<3	<3	2	0.09
DO08-GR17	Rock	3.90	12	2	59	35	<0.3	2	8	284	1.62	<2	239	<2	153	6	<0.5	<3	<3	2	0.10
DO08-GR18	Rock	5.25	4	2	43	20	<0.3	3	4	161	0.99	<2	116	<2	98	4	<0.5	<3	<3	1	0.07
DO08-ER01	Rock	5.10	2	31	25	19	<0.3	<1	14	143	0.79	<2	118	<2	112	4	<0.5	<3	3	3	0.03
DO08-ER02	Rock	4.68	15	2	58	23	<0.3	2	8	137	1.23	<2	231	<2	248	7	<0.5	<3	<3	7	0.07
DO08-ER03	Rock	10.66	7	2	32	24	<0.3	2	12	172	1.22	<2	106	<2	122	5	<0.5	<3	<3	3	0.15
DO08-ER04	Rock	7.44	4	1	54	16	<0.3	<1	5	123	1.05	<2	178	<2	236	9	<0.5	<3	3	1	0.09
DO08-ER05	Rock	7.13	<1	<1	22	5	<0.3	<1	3	71	0.48	<2	112	<2	74	7	<0.5	<3	3	2	0.06
DO08-ER06	Rock	4.48	2	1	20	7	<0.3	<1	4	49	0.35	<2	76	<2	50	5	<0.5	<3	<3	<1	0.06
DO08-ER07	Rock	5.22	1	2	24	30	<0.3	2	6	210	1.15	<2	44	<2	78	8	<0.5	<3	<3	6	0.11
DO08-ER08	Rock	4.44	2	1	20	40	<0.3	2	6	267	1.45	<2	50	<2	89	10	<0.5	<3	<3	7	0.12
DO08-FR05	Rock	5.70	1	24	59	15	<0.3	<1	11	132	0.90	<2	507	<2	135	11	<0.5	<3	<3	6	0.13
DO08-FR06	Rock	10.35	<1	18	50	18	<0.3	<1	9	107	0.78	<2	163	<2	82	8	<0.5	<3	<3	5	0.08
DO08-FR08	Rock	4.70	<1	1	56	9	<0.3	<1	3	100	1.22	<2	423	<2	80	7	<0.5	<3	<3	7	0.09
DO08-QR01	Rock	4.66	7	3	65	21	<0.3	2	16	157	1.14	<2	120	<2	126	7	<0.5	<3	<3	3	0.07
DO08-QR02	Rock	6.68	3	33	31	19	<0.3	<1	19	150	1.08	<2	232	<2	92	9	<0.5	<3	<3	3	0.08
DO08-DDR01	Rock	2.53	<1	2	34	27	<0.3	2	11	201	1.50	<2	282	<2	74	10	<0.5	<3	<3	16	0.15
DO08-DDR02	Rock	6.79	1	2	18	29	<0.3	2	3	178	1.32	<2	42	<2	88	16	<0.5	<3	3	7	0.24
DO08-DDR03	Rock	6.40	2	11	21	33	<0.3	<1	6	175	1.25	<2	40	<2	83	14	<0.5	<3	<3	6	0.21
DO08-BBR03	Rock	7.04	17	<1	48	45	<0.3	4	4	342	1.62	<2	318	<2	85	10	<0.5	<3	<3	17	0.17
DO08-BBR04	Rock	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.
DO08-FR01	Rock	5.85	<1	20	24	6	<0.3	<1	9	82	0.75	<2	115	<2	43	6	<0.5	<3	<3	6	0.06
DO08-FR02	Rock	7.12	<1	11	39	47	<0.3	6	8	459	1.93	<2	257	<2	104	7	<0.5	<3	<3	21	0.26
DO08-FR03	Rock	4.56	<1	12	31	17	<0.3	<1	5	107	0.67	<2	135	<2	30	7	<0.5	<3	<3	6	0.10
DO08-SR01	Rock	6.41	3	1	24	28	<0.3	1	5	191	1.14	<2	59	<2	53	5	<0.5	<3	<3	3	0.09
DO08-SR02	Rock	5.16	5	2	39	32	<0.3	2	10	288	1.40	<2	184	<2	97	8	<0.5	<3	<3	12	0.15

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Surrey BC V3W 9P4 Canada

Project:

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November 18, 2008

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Part 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN08010565.1

	Method Analyte Unit MDL	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D
		P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W
		%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm
		0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.01	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2
DO08-GR11	Rock	0.012	52	9	0.23	32	0.08	<20	0.56	0.04	0.39	<2
DO08-GR12	Rock	0.007	18	8	0.19	30	0.07	<20	0.46	0.04	0.36	<2
DO08-GR13	Rock	0.004	29	7	0.13	27	0.04	<20	0.37	0.04	0.25	<2
DO08-GR15	Rock	0.061	270	16	0.28	23	0.11	<20	0.75	0.03	0.37	<2
DO08-GR16	Rock	0.008	58	8	0.12	21	0.03	<20	0.37	0.05	0.15	<2
DO08-GR17	Rock	0.008	50	9	0.21	8	0.10	<20	0.63	0.03	0.38	<2
DO08-GR18	Rock	0.005	44	6	0.14	11	0.03	<20	0.37	0.03	0.15	<2
DO08-ER01	Rock	0.005	40	7	0.12	15	0.02	<20	0.35	0.03	0.17	<2
DO08-ER02	Rock	0.011	76	9	0.12	17	0.02	<20	0.32	0.04	0.14	<2
DO08-ER03	Rock	0.010	49	7	0.17	14	0.03	<20	0.45	0.03	0.19	<2
DO08-ER04	Rock	0.010	113	9	0.13	15	0.01	<20	0.40	0.04	0.15	<2
DO08-ER05	Rock	0.008	31	9	0.10	17	<0.01	<20	0.25	0.04	0.14	<2
DO08-ER06	Rock	0.005	20	6	0.04	10	<0.01	<20	0.20	0.03	0.13	<2
DO08-ER07	Rock	0.017	59	8	0.20	24	0.06	<20	0.50	0.04	0.31	<2
DO08-ER08	Rock	0.018	67	8	0.20	26	0.09	<20	0.55	0.04	0.36	<2
DO08-FR05	Rock	0.014	68	11	0.10	22	0.02	<20	0.33	0.05	0.16	<2
DO08-FR06	Rock	0.008	37	8	0.06	20	0.02	<20	0.28	0.04	0.17	<2
DO08-FR08	Rock	0.006	22	9	0.05	13	0.01	<20	0.23	0.05	0.10	<2
DO08-QR01	Rock	0.009	45	7	0.16	27	0.01	<20	0.39	0.04	0.16	<2
DO08-QR02	Rock	0.007	41	7	0.19	19	0.01	<20	0.43	0.04	0.13	<2
DO08-DDR01	Rock	0.028	57	8	0.15	21	0.05	<20	0.41	0.04	0.26	<2
DO08-DDR02	Rock	0.016	59	8	0.22	20	0.07	<20	0.53	0.04	0.30	<2
DO08-DDR03	Rock	0.015	49	8	0.16	18	0.08	<20	0.48	0.04	0.32	<2
DO08-BBR03	Rock	0.023	33	12	0.38	54	0.17	<20	0.85	0.06	0.57	<2
DO08-BBR04	Rock	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.	L.N.R.
DO08-FR01	Rock	0.002	18	7	0.03	16	<0.01	<20	0.23	0.04	0.16	<2
DO08-FR02	Rock	0.043	35	11	0.35	41	0.15	<20	0.79	0.06	0.59	<2
DO08-FR03	Rock	0.004	9	8	0.08	12	0.01	<20	0.29	0.05	0.13	<2
DO08-SR01	Rock	0.006	29	7	0.16	16	0.06	<20	0.44	0.04	0.31	<2
DO08-SR02	Rock	0.030	76	9	0.24	44	0.10	<20	0.61	0.05	0.46	<2

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.



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Part 1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN08010565.1

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Part 1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN08010565.1

	Method Analyte Unit MDL	WGHT	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D
		Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V
		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		0.01	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	8	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1
DO08-BBR01	Rock	4.24	1	9	42	13	<0.3	1	5	99	0.44	<2	118	<2	48	12	<0.5	<3	<3	3
DO08-BBR02	Rock	9.47	26	12	26	73	<0.3	3	9	591	2.48	<2	168	<2	123	10	<0.5	<3	<3	16



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Part 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN08010565.1

	Method	Analyte	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	
			P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W
			%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm
			MDL	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.01	20	0.01	0.01	0.01
DO08-BBR01	Rock		0.009	39	6	0.09	19	0.03	<20	0.29	0.04	0.20	<2
DO08-BBR02	Rock		0.051	92	8	0.54	61	0.23	<20	1.11	0.04	0.88	<2



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Part 1

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN08010565.1

	Method Analyte Unit MDL	WGHT	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D
		Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		0.01	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	8	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01
Pulp Duplicates																					
DO08-IR11	Rock	8.98	<1	1	30	11	<0.3	<1	1	84	1.17	<2	89	<2	37	6	<0.5	3	<3	11	0.10
REP DO08-IR11	QC		<1	1	29	12	<0.3	<1	<1	83	1.11	<2	87	<2	36	6	<0.5	4	<3	12	0.10
DO08-SR02	Rock	5.16	5	2	39	32	<0.3	2	10	288	1.40	<2	184	<2	97	8	<0.5	<3	<3	12	0.15
REP DO08-SR02	QC		5	2	40	31	<0.3	2	8	295	1.42	<2	190	<2	103	8	<0.5	<3	<3	12	0.15
DO08-SMR04	Rock	3.73	<1	<1	12	12	<0.3	<1	<1	57	0.48	<2	39	<2	7	5	<0.5	<3	<3	2	0.04
REP DO08-SMR04	QC		<1	<1	14	13	<0.3	<1	1	59	0.49	<2	38	<2	8	5	<0.5	<3	<3	3	0.05
Reference Materials																					
STD DS7	Standard		21	111	67	429	0.8	55	9	644	2.49	57	<8	<2	5	75	6.1	4	6	84	0.98
STD DS7	Standard		20	103	65	416	1.2	54	9	635	2.41	49	<8	<2	4	73	5.9	3	7	80	0.94
STD DS7	Standard		20	107	72	414	0.8	56	8	632	2.33	47	<8	<2	6	70	5.6	6	7	76	0.94
STD DS7	Standard		23	107	64	403	1.0	53	8	617	2.32	48	<8	<2	6	64	5.4	6	3	75	0.90
STD DS7	Standard		20	103	73	390	1.3	55	8	607	2.32	52	11	<2	6	71	5.7	<3	5	80	0.88
STD DS7	Standard		21	103	77	397	1.0	57	9	618	2.40	50	9	<2	6	72	5.6	7	7	79	0.94
STD DS7 Expected			21	109	71	411	0.9	56	10	627	2.39	48	5	0.07	4	68	6.4	6	5	86	0.93
BLK	Blank		<1	<1	<3	<1	<0.3	<1	<1	<2	<0.01	<2	<8	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	<1	<0.01
BLK	Blank		<1	<1	<3	<1	<0.3	<1	<1	<2	<0.01	<2	<8	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	<1	<0.01
BLK	Blank		<1	<1	<3	<1	<0.3	<1	<1	<2	<0.01	<2	<8	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	<1	<0.01
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	<1	2	15	48	<0.3	13	5	563	2.01	4	<8	<2	6	61	<0.5	4	<3	39	0.50
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	<1	1	13	43	<0.3	11	5	537	1.92	3	<8	<2	6	59	<0.5	5	4	37	0.52



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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN08010565.1

	Method Analyte Unit MDL	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D
		P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W
		%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm
		0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.01	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2
Pulp Duplicates												
DO08-IR11	Rock	0.003	13	5	0.05	12	0.01	<20	0.19	0.04	0.09	3
REP DO08-IR11	QC	0.003	13	6	0.05	12	<0.01	<20	0.18	0.04	0.09	<2
DO08-SR02	Rock	0.030	76	9	0.24	44	0.10	<20	0.61	0.05	0.46	<2
REP DO08-SR02	QC	0.030	78	9	0.24	44	0.10	<20	0.63	0.05	0.46	<2
DO08-SMR04	Rock	0.002	4	5	0.13	12	<0.01	<20	0.27	0.04	0.12	<2
REP DO08-SMR04	QC	<0.001	4	6	0.13	13	<0.01	<20	0.28	0.04	0.12	<2
Reference Materials												
STD DS7	Standard	0.074	12	207	1.07	405	0.12	40	1.06	0.10	0.47	3
STD DS7	Standard	0.072	11	202	1.05	394	0.11	38	1.05	0.09	0.45	3
STD DS7	Standard	0.074	12	206	1.05	399	0.11	35	0.99	0.09	0.46	2
STD DS7	Standard	0.070	11	198	1.01	385	0.11	35	0.95	0.08	0.44	3
STD DS7	Standard	0.073	12	203	0.99	401	0.11	35	0.96	0.09	0.45	5
STD DS7	Standard	0.075	12	193	1.03	414	0.11	33	1.01	0.09	0.46	4
STD DS7 Expected		0.08	13	163	1.05	370	0.124	39	0.959	0.073	0.44	4
BLK	Blank	<0.001	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.01	<20	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<2
BLK	Blank	<0.001	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.01	<20	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<2
BLK	Blank	<0.001	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.01	<20	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<2
Prep Wash												
G1	Prep Blank	0.082	7	13	0.71	259	0.13	<20	1.00	0.07	0.56	<2
G1	Prep Blank	0.078	7	12	0.66	249	0.12	<20	0.95	0.07	0.53	<2



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To: **ABBASTAR URANIUM CORP.**
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VANCOUVER BC V6C 1G8

Page: 1
 Finalized Date: 3-DEC-2008
 Account: ABBURA

CERTIFICATE VO08164802

Project: DORAN

P.O. No.:

This report is for 7 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Val d'Or, QC, Canada on 20-NOV-2008.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

MICHEL BOILY

JIM TURNER

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP61	33 element four acid ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Hg-CV41	Trace Hg - cold vapor/AAS	FIMS

To: **ABBASTAR URANIUM CORP.**
ATTN: MICHEL BOILY
10785 RUE ST-URBAIN
MONTREAL QC H3L 2V4

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

To: ABBASTAR URANIUM CORP.
1201-700 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1G8

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Project: DORAN

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO08164802

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg	ME-ICP61 Ag ppm	ME-ICP61 Al %	ME-ICP61 As ppm	ME-ICP61 Ba ppm	ME-ICP61 Be ppm	ME-ICP61 Bi ppm	ME-ICP61 Ca %	ME-ICP61 Cd ppm	ME-ICP61 Co ppm	ME-ICP61 Cr ppm	ME-ICP61 Cu ppm	ME-ICP61 Fe %	ME-ICP61 Ga ppm	Hg-CV41 Hg ppm
DO-06-H2		1.56	<0.5	5.14	<5	110	4.1	<2	1.23	<0.5	1	20	5	1.02	20	<0.01
DO-06-H5		3.48	<0.5	6.59	<5	450	2.8	<2	0.81	<0.5	2	20	3	1.37	20	<0.01
DO-06-H11		1.50	<0.5	7.55	<5	470	5.0	<2	0.89	<0.5	3	12	3	1.56	20	<0.01
DO-06-H13		1.59	<0.5	6.14	<5	110	6.6	<2	1.22	<0.5	4	20	3	2.71	20	<0.01
DO-06-H14		5.96	<0.5	7.03	<5	390	4.1	<2	0.88	<0.5	3	15	1	1.79	20	<0.01
DO-07-H31		4.32	<0.5	6.17	<5	380	2.2	<2	0.47	<0.5	2	16	2	1.12	20	<0.01

Project: DORAN

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO08164802

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP61 K %	ME-ICP61 La ppm	ME-ICP61 Mg %	ME-ICP61 Mn ppm	ME-ICP61 Mo ppm	ME-ICP61 Na %	ME-ICP61 Ni ppm	ME-ICP61 P ppm	ME-ICP61 Pb ppm	ME-ICP61 S %	ME-ICP61 Sb ppm	ME-ICP61 Sc ppm	ME-ICP61 Sr ppm	ME-ICP61 Ti %	ME-ICP61 Th ppm
DO-06-H2		1.12	<10	0.07	108	3	2.20	2	300	53	0.02	<5	<1	106	0.04	70
DO-06-H5		4.04	80	0.19	236	1	2.02	3	230	66	0.01	<5	1	129	0.12	180
DO-06-H11		4.46	50	0.23	221	8	2.66	3	110	89	0.01	<5	2	124	0.14	170
DO-06-H13		1.44	140	0.37	511	147	2.56	6	510	279	0.03	<5	4	100	0.26	560
DO-06-H14		3.93	40	0.24	327	32	2.22	1	160	84	0.01	<5	2	120	0.16	120
DO-07-H31		4.76	10	0.15	225	7	1.49	<1	40	44	0.01	<5	2	93	0.09	40

Project: DORAN

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO08164802

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP61 Ti ppm 10	ME-ICP61 U ppm 10	ME-ICP61 V ppm 1	ME-ICP61 W ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Zn ppm 2
DO-06-H2		<10	130	5	<10	86
DO-06-H5		<10	260	5	<10	50
DO-06-H11		<10	310	7	<10	103
DO-06-H13		<10	1330	13	<10	101
DO-06-H14		<10	300	7	<10	64
DO-07-H31		<10	60	3	<10	30