

**DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM REPORT
(L, N, X, Y Anomalies)**

SPRING 2007

DORAN PROPERTY

AGUANISH, QUEBEC

NTSC 12L/ 08

PREPARED FOR

ABBASTAR URANIUM CORP

BY

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Summary

The Doran property was acquired with the objective of delineating a Rössing-type low-grade large-tonnage uranium deposit amenable to open pit mining, which could be developed at relatively low cost.

This report follows up on the work and recommendations of the 2006 summer fieldwork program, where rock channel samples demonstrated uranium mineralizations at surface on L, N, X and Y airborne radiometric anomalies.

The spring 2007 drilling program (Phase II) campaign was a success. It confirmed the existence near surface and at depth of uranium mineralization in the North-East grid (L, N, X and Y Anomalies). Findings corroborated the channel sample results of 2006 that showed mineralization to be nonuniformly distributed among the pegmatites and even within each pegmatite. Moreover, new uraniferous zones were found at depth and thus increased the mineral potential for the property.

Drill holes revealed that the thicknesses of radioactive pegmatites are in the order of one metre (1 m) to roughly twenty metres (20 m) along holes. They are presents as subparallel multiple slabs slightly dipping to the west and separated to each other by sterile rocks. All of them have been intersected at a maximum vertical depth as far as ninety metres (90 m) from surface. The mineralization contains some quantity of thorium, which should be taken into consideration if an uranium deposit is defined. Thorium is an undesirable product, highly radioactive and toxic, and raises a number of issues, especially with respect to the environment and health.

Thirty-two (32) holes were drilled for a total of 3,273.26 metres. Analysis was performed on 1158 samples, representing about 2,469.24 linear metres and approximately 75% of total drill core length. The samples were sent by ground transport to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver.

Four main anomalies (L, N, X, Y) of North-East grid as well as ground radiometric anomalies have been drilled.

- Zone 1: which is the most important radioactive anomaly, eighteen (18) holes (H17 to H28A) have been set up to evaluate the lateral and depth extensions of the L Anomaly;

- Zone 2: five (5) holes (H31-H33A) to evaluate the depth extensions of the N Anomaly, where channel sample N4 has returned 15.10 lb/ton U_3O_8 with almost 8 lb/ton ThO_2 over 1.50 metre;

- Zone 3: eight (8) holes (H37-H43) to evaluate the depth and lateral extensions of the X Anomaly;

- Zone 4: one (1) hole (H35) to evaluate the depth and lateral extensions of the Y1 Anomaly.

In general, each drill hole done to verify below channel sample anomalies at Zone 1, confirmed the continuity of these pegmatites at depth but with uranium content less than what it is found at the surface. Several new uranium-bearing pegmatites have been intersected at depth and drills follow up are needed.

The L Anomaly extends from 200-250 metres north-south to 150-200 metres east-west and is wide open in all directions.

Drill holes at Zone 2 where high uranium values obtained from N4 channel sample have not been reproduced on the three other holes. This surface pegmatite is thin and seems to have no lateral continuity. On the other hand, at depth, other uranium-bearing pegmatites have been intersected.

Drill holes at Zone 3 has revealed that thorium content is higher than in the other zones. Four anomalies (X1, X2, X4 and Radio-X6) have not been reproduced at depth meaning that these pegmatites form a sub-surface bodies or are poorly uranium distributed bearing pegmatite. One ground radiometric anomaly (Radio-H43) has returned two excellent intersections.

Drill hole at Zone 4 revealed only a small exposed sub-surface uranium-bearing pegmatite. Access is more difficult than other drill sites.

The drill holes revealed the structural complexity of these sectors and confirmed the necessity to better understand the mineralogy of uranium-bearing minerals.

Actually, Doran Showing and North-East grid have been successfully drilled in confirming the presence of a series of sub-parallel uranium-bearing pegmatites. Emphasis needs to be directed on one target: bring into production a low-grade large-tonnage uranium deposit amenable to open pit mining in a short term.

It is recommended to undertake an autumn 2007 2,000-metre Phase III drilling program on Doran Showing area and a 4,000-metre Phase IV drilling program on L Anomaly area and to do a drill follow-up covering the main ground radiometric anomalies on the North-East grid, for spring 2008.

The budget for Phase III Doran Showing drilling is estimated at \$ 450 000.

The budget for Phase IV drilling is estimated at \$ 1 125 500.

Introduction

A 2007 Phase II drilling program has been successfully completed at the Doran Project. It consisted of 3273 metres in 32 drill holes covering four airborne radiometric anomalies: L, N, X and Y. This program is in continuation of the 16-hole program completed on Phase I Doran Showing in 2006.

Location and Access

The Doran property is situated along the northern shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the central part of the North Shore district, about 330 km east of Sept-Îles (a four-hour drive along provincial highway 138), 109 km east of Havre St-Pierre, or 18 km west of the town of Aguanish. It is entirely contained within the Costebelle Township. Access to the property is by provincial highway 138 by driving west from the town of Aguanish until kilometre marker 106, and then following a forest trail using an Argo (an 8-wheel drive amphibious off-road vehicle with rubber tracks) or all-terrain vehicle (ATV). The trail crosses the property in a roughly north-south direction and reaches the most southern extremity of Lac Costebelle after a rather arduous journey through peat bogs, rocky areas and forested sections. It takes approximately 90 minutes to make the 13 kilometre journey in an Argo. After heavy rainfall, one of the creeks tends to overflow, flooding the area and making the trip particularly difficult to access for about 100 metres. When transporting heavy machinery, it is only possible to safely access the northern three-quarters of the property by helicopter.

General considerations

Drilling and related works took place from May 10 to July 8 2007. The drill work was conducted by Cartwright Drilling of Goose Bay, Labrador, using a BTW drill casing diameter. The drilling has been performed using one modified JKS Super 300 heliportable diamond drill. The author was responsible for all field aspects of the project. He set all drill holes and supervised the drilling, logging the core, selecting samples for analysis, and marking sampling intervals in the core boxes. Andy Rochette, from Aguanish, was responsible for splitting the core for analysis, bagging the samples and labelling the core boxes using Dymo aluminum tape, all of which was done by under the author's supervision. The core shack, where the core boxes are stored in core racks and where the author logged the core during drilling, is located on the L Anomaly site. After ending of drilling campaign, the core were moved, logged, split and sampled from a warehouse, in aguanish. All cores logged and split in the warehouse were returned to a secure place on the property.

Thirty-two (32) holes were drilled for a total of 3273.26 metres. In all, 1158 samples were analyzed, representing about 2,469.24 linear metres and approximately 75% of the total drill core length. Samples were sent by ground transport to Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver where they were processed by chemical Induced Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) for thirty-six trace elements.

To measure radioactivity, each drill hole was read along its entire length using an EDA GRS500 differential spectrometer (model 037). Reading as count per seconde (cps) represents the spontaneous nucleus disintegration of one atom to another; the spectrometer calculates the rate of disintegration per second of three radioactive daughter elements of: Uranium, Thorium and Potassium. All pegmatites and Granite have been systematically sampled along one (1) to three (3) meters intervals depending on the radiometric readings.

Each core sample has been split with an hydraulic core splitter, one half went directly to the numbered plastic sample bag and the other half of core returned to his tagged number location in the core box. After each sampling, the hydraulic core splitter was carefully cleaned up to avoid contamination.

To avoid a mass effect during the radiometric reading, each core sample was read by placing the sample on another table at least 1,50 meter from to the description table where the rest of the core boxes were resting. The background values for the table, 90 centimeters above the floor, were 135-145 cps. Floor background values are 150-165 cps. In the Aguanish warehouse, the background values for the table reading, two (2) meters away from the description table, were 130-135 cps and where the asphalt floor background values are 200 cps.

Objectives

The work performed during the summer 2006 demonstrated the existence of uranium mineralization at surface on the L, N, X, Y Anomalies on the North-East grid area (Proulx, 2007). At least twelve (12) channel samples returned values of more than 1 lb/t U_3O_8 . It was recommended that the vertical extent of the mineralization be tested by drilling shallow holes and long inclined diamond drill holes.

The objectives of the drilling program were to determine the extent and continuity at depth of uraniferous occurrences encountered at surface in the 2006 exploration campaign.

To accomplish this, the holes were divided among four (4) zones:

- Zone 1: which is the most important radioactive anomaly, eighteen (18) holes (H17 to H28A) have been set up to evaluate the lateral and depth extensions of the L Anomaly;

- Zone 2: five (5) holes (H31-H33A) to evaluate the depth extensions of the N Anomaly, where channel sample N4 has returned 15.10 lb/ton U_3O_8 with almost 8 lb/ton ThO_2 over 1.50 metre;

- Zone 3: eight (8) holes (H37-H43) to evaluate the depth and lateral extensions of the X Anomaly;

- Zone 4: one (1) hole (H35) to evaluate the depth and lateral extensions of the Y1 Anomaly;

Note that some holes have been cancelled and other holes have been duplicated with the same azimuth but at different dip, in the purpose to get more geological informations and follow pegmatites. They have been numbered following the same procedure than 2006 16-hole drill campaign to avoid confusion and misunderstanding.

Table 1 presents the relevant information for the 2007 drill holes.

Figures 1 to 3 present drill hole collar locations, associated with these ones are channel sample anomalies or ground radiometric anomalies.

Drill hole summary

The complete description of drill holes is presented in Appendix A in the form of a log along with drill hole sections. Tables 2 & 3 present the data and results for chemical analyses from all intersections greater than or nearly equal to 0,20 pound per short ton U_3O_8 ($\geq 0,20$ lb/t U_3O_8 or 100 ppm U_3O_8). The certificates of analyses are presented in Appendix B. The 2007 zones of diamond drilling campaign with collar locations are presented on Appendix C.

The various lithologies encountered along the drill holes included Quartzo-Feldspathic Granitic Gneiss; potassium feldspar, quartz and/or biotite and/or magnetite (KF-QZ \pm BO \pm MT) pegmatite; Augen Granitic Gneiss; magnetic fine-grained Granite and metasedimentary rocks (biotite paragneiss, conglomerate, quartzite). Several small centimetre to decimetre-scale pegmatite dykes intruded subparallel to the other lithologies or more likely, this arkosic material reflects a sedimentary protholith for all lithologies.

It would appear that pegmatite is the only lithology carrying economic uranium-

bearing mineralizations.

Drill hole campaign has successfully confirmed depth extensions of the uraniferous 2006 channel sampling anomalies, explained some ground radiometric anomalies and demonstrated the existence of other uranium-bearing pegmatites downmetre holes.

Zone 1: L Anomaly

The first four drill holes have been set up, directly on channel sample, to evaluate L19 Anomaly (1.51 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.74 lb/t ThO_2 over 5 metres) as well as the pegmatitic body around it, with drill holes at different azimuths and plunge angles.

Hole H17 (N040, -60) encountered six (6) radioactive pegmatites along the core. Best intersections are 0.19 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.09 lb/t ThO_2 over 9.74 metres; 0,31 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.13 lb/t ThO_2 over 6.60 metres; 0.28 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.09 lb/t ThO_2 over 13.09 metres. Hinge fold in the Biotite Granite and S-type fold in the Quartzo-Feldspathic Granitic Gneiss, have been noted.

Hole H17A (N070, -45) returned eight (8) radioactive pegmatites along the core. Best intersections are 0.87 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.43 lb/t ThO_2 over 16.99 metres; 0.36 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.23 lb/t ThO_2 over 8.33 metres; 0.32 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.20 lb/t ThO_2 over 4.05 metres. Last pegmatite gave 0.31 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.17 lb/t ThO_2 over 2.20 metres.

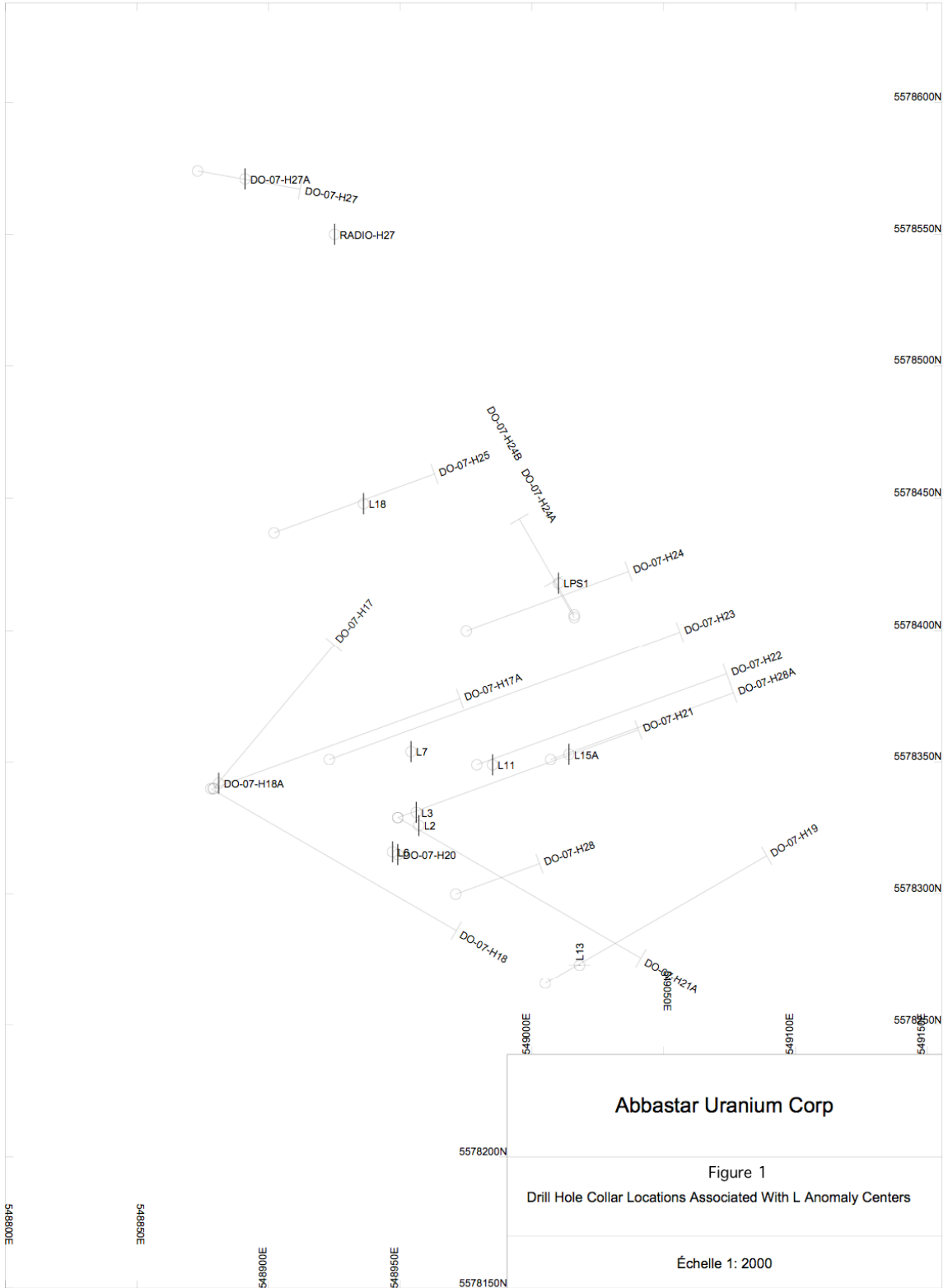
Hole H18 (N120, -45) returned seven (7) radioactive pegmatites along the core. Best intersections are 1.24 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.87 lb/t ThO_2 over 1.63 metres; 0.73 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.34 lb/t ThO_2 over 16.50 metres; 0.46 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.24 lb/t ThO_2 over 6.64 metres; 0.21 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.08 lb/t ThO_2 over 5.65 metres; 0.28 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.14 lb/t ThO_2 over 4.50 metres; 0.23 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.15 lb/t ThO_2 over 17.16 metres. **The entire first pegmatite from surface gives a diluted values of 0.53 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.27 lb/t ThO_2 over 36.10 metres.** From 51.75 to 73.20 m, an hydrothermal alteration zone (HM+, CB+, CL+, MU+, HM+) has been encountered in the Quartzo-Feldspathic Granitic Gneiss. Some silicified (SI+) sections have been observed. At the end of the hole, a downhole polarity is suggested in Biotite-Sediment.

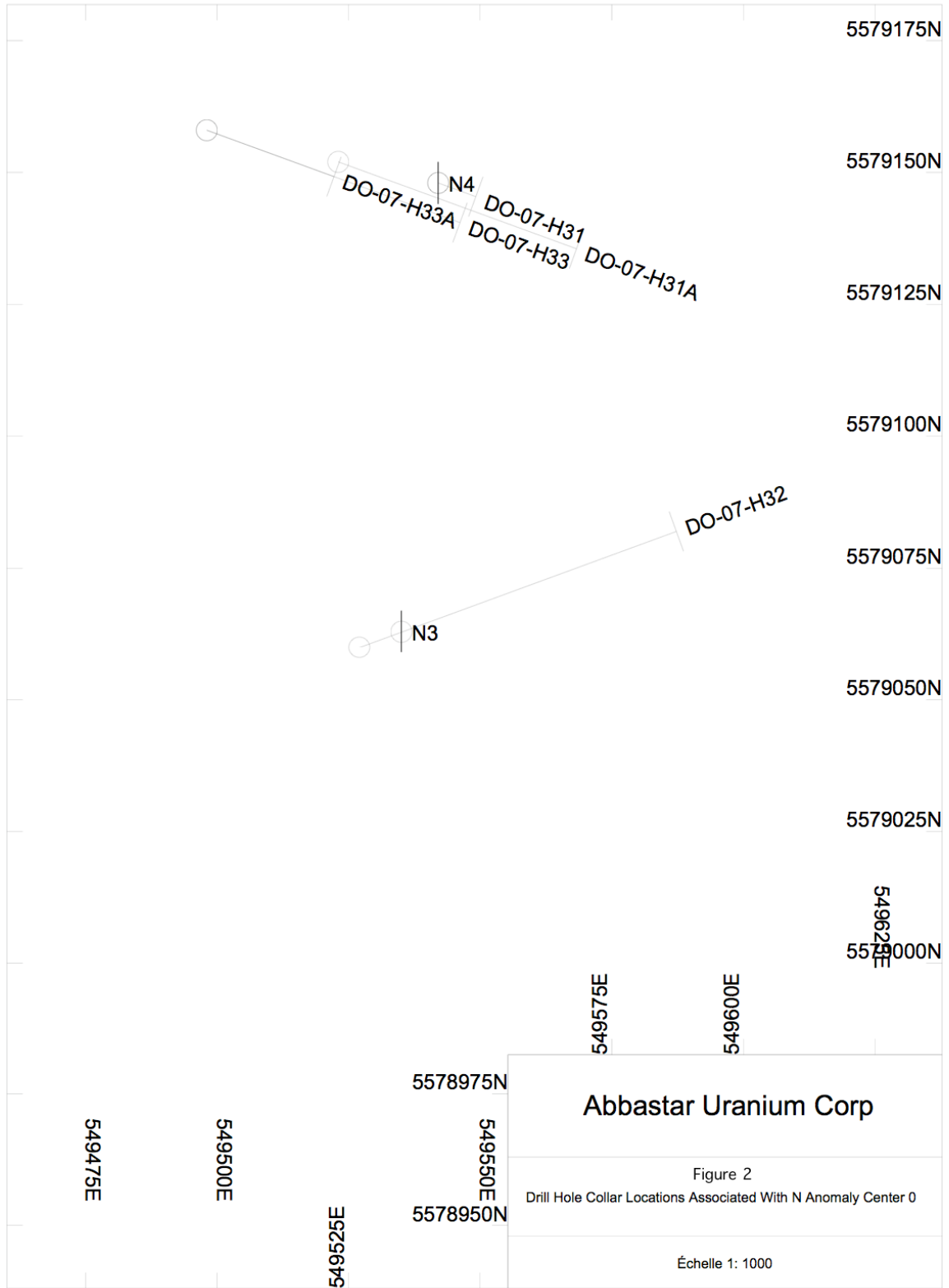
Hole H18A (---, -90) has encountered only one radioactive pegmatite, starting at the beginning of hole and giving 0.46 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.27 lb/t ThO_2 over 7.25 vertical metres, it is probably associated with uraniferous bearing magnetite.

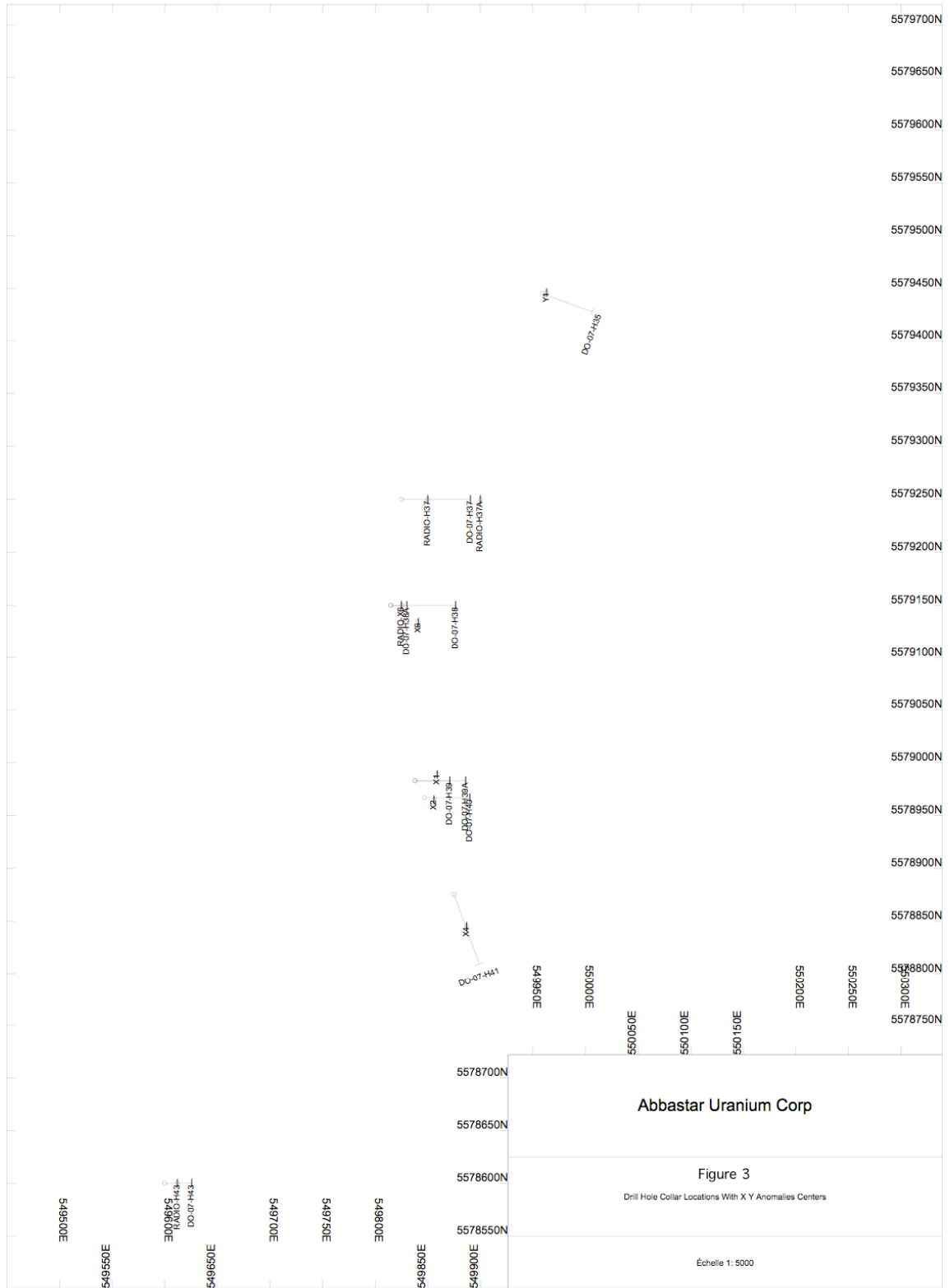
**Table 1: Informations for holes drilled (DO-07-H) in 2007
(UTM NAD27, Zone 20)**

Radio: 2006 ground radiometric anomaly OH: 1978 Essex Minerals old hole

L zone	Easting	Northing	Az	Dip	Depth (m)	Targets	MDC
H17	548879	5578340	N040	-60	142,47	L19	48664
H17A	548879	5578340	N070	-45	140,85	L19	48664
H18	548879	5578340	N120	-45	152,25	L19	48664
H18A	548879	5578340	—	-90	91,21	L19	48664
H19	549005	5578266	NO60	-50	151,00	L13	48664
H20	548950	5578318	—	-90	75,30	L6	48664
H21	548949	5578329	N070	-50	151,25	L3	48664
H21A	548949	5578329	N120	-45	150,75	L2	48664
H22	548979	5578349	N070	-50	157,05	L11+fault	48664
H23	548923	5578351	N070	-45	200,30	L7	48664
H24	548975	5578400	N070	-50	102,03	LPS1	48664
H24A	549016	5578405	N330	-80	90,75	LPS1	48664
H24B	549016	5578406	N330	-50	65,00	LPS1	48664
H25	548902	5578437	N070	-60	129,70	L18	48664
H27	548873	5578574	N100	-45	55,92	Radio+ OH	48664
H27A	548891	5578571	—	-90	93,81	Radio+OH	48664
H28	548971	5578300	N070	-60	67,70	top	48664
H28A	549007	5578351	N070	-45	104,48	L15	48664
NXY zones							
H31	549542	5579148	N110	-75	29,40	N4	64124
H31A	549523	5579152	N110	-50	75,00	N4	64124
H32	549527	5579060	N070	-50	99,80	N3	64124
H33	549499	5579158	N110	-50	79,70	N4	64124
H33A	549498	5579158	N110	-75	99,45	N4	64124
H35	549959	5579445	N110	-60	100,50	Y1	2024599
H37	549825	5579250	N090	-50	101,95	Radio	2024599
H38	549815	5579150	N090	-50	95,60	X6+Radio	2024599
H38A	549815	5579150	N090	-75	58,64	X6+Radio	2024599
H39	549838	5578983	N090	-65	77,90	X1	2024599
H39A	549838	5578983	N090	-50	74,65	X1	2024599
H40	549847	5578967	N090	-55	74,90	X2	2024599
H41	549875	5578875	N160	-50	109,05	X4+fault	2024599
H43	549600	5578600	N090	-70	74,90	Radio	64124







Hole 19 which was to evaluate L13 Anomaly (1.57 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.75 lb/t ThO₂ over 3 metres) returned only three (3) radioactive pegmatites. Best sections are 0.78 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.39 lb/t ThO₂ over 3.52 metres, which represent L13 Anomaly depth extension; 0.26 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.24 lb/t ThO₂ over 4.58 metres and 0.23 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.17 lb/t ThO₂ over 5.75 metres. Last two others are associated with smokey quartz pegmatites. Down hole polarity is suggested by the diminution of clasts size in a conglomerate section. At 76.40 m and 77.00 m along core, an S-shape stretching of clasts conglomerate suggests a senestral deformation zone. Down below, a small hydrothermal alteration zone related to a fault, altered the rock from 112 to 119.07 metres.

Hole 20 has been set up to vertically evaluate L6 Anomaly (0.50 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.21 lb/t ThO₂ over 3 metres). It returns 0.69 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.32 lb/t ThO₂ over the first 2.00 metres of the hole (apparent width). It presents hematized (HM+) sections downhole. Uranophane was noted along fractures.

Hole 21 was to test below L3 Anomaly (1.10 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.55 lb/t ThO₂ over 5 metres). It returns three (3) radioactive pegmatites: 0.29 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.15 lb/t ThO₂ over 1.80 metres which corresponds to L3 Anomaly; 0.64 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.19 lb/t ThO₂ over 1.45 metres, inside a Quartzo-Feldspathic Granitic Gneiss and 0.27 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.16 lb/t ThO₂ over 9.21 metres. Uranophane has been observed along some fractures in the second intersection. Graded bedding observed in the Biotite-Sediment gives a downhole polarity. At the end of that hole, an uphole polarity has been noted, meaning that an antiform structure is present in this area.

Hole 21A, starting at same set up, has been established to verify L2 Anomaly (0.19 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.14 lb/t ThO₂ over 11 metres). Three (3) radioactive pegmatites have been cut: 0.24 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.15 lb/t ThO₂ over 4.30 metres which corresponds to L2 Anomaly; 0.21 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.13 lb/t ThO₂ over 3.52 metres and 0.29 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.23 lb/t ThO₂ over 4.37 metres. Uranophane has been observed, along fractures, in the beginning of the hole. Nearly seven metres wide hydrothermal alteration zone is present in the Granitic Gneiss from 105.50 to 112.00 metres along hole. Two metres after this zone, a Z-fold is observed.

Hole H22 was set up to test underneath L11 Anomaly (1.14 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.66 lb/t ThO₂ over 2 metres and by the same time to verify a presumed fault). This hole has intersected six (6) radioactive pegmatites. **The most important pegmatite returned**

0.48 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.35 lb/t ThO₂ over 18.44 metres. Last pegmatite returned 0.31 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.19 lb/t ThO₂ over 4.40 metres. Three others are small pegmatite dykes inside other lithologies. L11 Anomaly has not been intersected at the beginning of hole, meaning that this pegmatite has no thickness and outcrops only at surface.

Hole H23 was drilled in the aim to follow pegmatite over the hole H17A and test underneath L7 Anomaly (0.84 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.37 lb/t ThO₂ over 6m). Six (6) radioactives pegmatites have been encountered. The first one carries 0.34 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.12 lb/t ThO₂ over 3.80 metres and is related to L7 Anomaly; the third: 0.38 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.21 lb/t ThO₂ over 4.46 metres; the fourth: 0.19 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.08 lb/t ThO₂ over 6.18 metres; the fifth: 0.22 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.10 lb/t ThO₂ over 3.00 metres. Last two others are pegmatite dykes inside other lithologies where the last one carries two time more thorium than uranium over 2.66 metres (0.33 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.60 lb/t ThO₂). This hole has been altered by three hydrothermal zones varying in lenght between 10 metres to 17 metres along the core. Consequences of these alterations were probably leaching and remobilizing uranium content away from these zones and deposited them along structural traps and fractures.

Hole H24 has been prepared to verify underneath panel sample anomaly LPS1 (0.71 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.53 lb/t ThO₂). It encountered five (5) radioactive pegmatites. Best one which corresponds probably to depth extension of LPS1 gave: 0.30 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.22 lb/t ThO₂ over 21.70 metres. Others have returned : 0.21 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.10 lb/t ThO₂ over 5.51 metres; 0.68 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.26 lb/t ThO₂ over 3.01 metres; 0.35 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.26 lb/t ThO₂ over 3.92 metres and 0.20 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.19 lb/t ThO₂ over 4.45 metres. Just below, in the downhole way, the third pegmatite, hydrothermal alteration zones occur in the Quartzo-Feldspathic Granitic Gneiss and Augen Granitic Gneiss, forming a fifty metres (50 m)-wide alteration envelope.

Hole H24A has been added, at the request of Mr. fayz Yacoub P.Geo and vendor of the Doran Property, on the hill top and with along the same trend than the pegmatite containing LPS1 Anomaly. Three radioactive pegmatites have been intersected. First, from surface to 2,30 metres returned 0.44 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.30 lb/t ThO₂. Two others, returned 0.25 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.25 lb/t ThO₂ over 4.09 metres and 0.21 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.13 lb/t ThO₂ over 2.70 metres. This hole was too inclined to follow LPS1 body towards north west.

**Table 2: Best drill hole intervals in U3O8 and ThO2
for 2007 L Anomaly**

Hole	From (m)	to (m)	U3O8 (lb/t)	ThO2 (lb/t)	Lenght (m)
H17	0,00	1,00	0,25	0,22	1,00
	4,00	13,74	0,19	0,09	9,74
	19,79	23,58	0,19	0,18	3,79
	26,15	32,75	0,31	0,13	6,60
	117,80	118,87	1,00	0,48	1,07
	123,11	136,20	0,28	0,09	13,09
H17A	0,00	3,24	0,23	0,17	3,24
	6,36	23,35	0,87	0,43	16,99
	26,43	34,76	0,36	0,23	8,33
	68,06	72,11	0,32	0,20	4,05
	78,94	80,71	0,69	0,54	1,77
	88,75	90,15	0,34	0,31	1,40
	99,62	101,20	0,26	0,18	1,58
	106,53	108,73	0,31	0,17	2,20
H18	0,00	1,63	1,24	0,87	1,63
	12,00	28,50	0,73	0,34	16,50
	29,47	36,10	0,46	0,24	6,64
	38,50	44,15	0,21	0,08	5,65
	73,20	77,70	0,28	0,14	4,50
	83,80	100,96	0,23	0,15	17,16
122,00	123,55	0,37	0,19	1,55	
H18A	0,00	7,25	0,46	0,27	7,25
H19	24,54	28,06	0,78	0,39	3,52
	123,55	128,13	0,26	0,24	4,58
	131,65	157,40	0,23	0,17	5,75
H20	0,00	2,00	0,69	0,32	2,00
H21	0,00	1,80	0,29	0,15	1,80
	15,60	17,05	0,64	0,19	1,45
	40,51	49,72	0,27	0,16	9,21
H21A	0,00	4,30	0,24	0,15	4,30
	68,90	72,42	0,21	0,13	3,52
	77,69	82,06	0,29	0,23	4,37
H22	71,00	89,44	0,48	0,35	18,44
	89,44	93,00	0,22	0,13	3,56
	100,98	103,43	0,31	0,25	2,45
	105,20	106,62	0,22	0,19	1,42
	120,00	121,58	0,22	0,29	1,58
	146,40	150,80	0,31	0,19	4,40

**Table 2(cnt'd): Best drill hole intervals in U3O8 and ThO2
for 2007 L Anomaly**

Hole	From (m)	to (m)	U3O8 (lb/t)	ThO2 (lb/t)	Lenght (m)
H23	18,90	22,70	0,34	0,12	3,80
	28,20	30,50	0,21	0,09	2,30
	47,24	51,70	0,38	0,21	4,46
	93,82	100,00	0,19	0,08	6,18
	110,25	113,25	0,22	0,10	3,00
	143,03	145,69	0,33	0,60	2,66
H24	8,24	13,75	0,21	0,10	5,51
	18,57	21,58	0,68	0,26	3,01
	37,18	41,10	0,35	0,26	3,92
	50,25	71,95	0,30	0,22	21,70
	95,49	99,44	0,20	0,19	4,45
H24A	0,00	2,30	0,44	0,30	2,30
	44,19	48,28	0,25	0,25	4,09
	62,12	64,82	0,21	0,13	2,70
H24B	33,04	34,51	0,28	0,07	1,47
	38,49	45,10	0,18	0,16	6,61
	54,28	58,55	0,51	0,32	4,27
H27	13,34	19,14	0,66	0,29	5,80
	29,50	30,41	0,33	0,12	0,91
	43,27	52,75	0,24	0,12	9,48
H27A	0,00	1,67	0,39	0,36	1,67
	5,96	15,65	0,44	0,19	9,69
	24,96	26,06	0,25	0,10	1,10
	51,34	52,86	0,39	0,14	1,52
H28	4,44	11,80	0,20	0,19	7,36
	15,50	16,87	0,30	0,23	1,37
	31,70	37,20	0,26	0,12	5,50
H28A	2,45	4,79	1,01	0,61	2,34
	48,94	51,73	0,23	0,04	2,80
	66,57	69,48	0,23	0,16	2,91
	72,43	77,11	0,22	0,21	4,68
	92,43	94,83	0,21	0,01	2,40
	99,46	101,84	0,38	0,24	2,38

**Table 3: Best drill hole intervals in U3O8 and ThO2
for 2007 N, X, Y Anomalies**

Hole	From (m)	to (m)	U3O8 (lb/t)	ThO2 (lb/t)	Lenght (m)
H31	0,00	0,66	5,80	2,62	0,66
	8,36	10,97	0,45	0,28	2,61
	15,80	18,71	0,37	0,15	2,91
	21,53	26,00	0,17	0,09	4,47
H31A	55,15	56,50	0,37	0,36	1,35
H32	0,00	2,84	0,35	0,28	2,84
	27,87	29,76	1,73	0,57	1,89
	55,82	56,70	0,29	0,13	0,88
H33	44,55	45,50	0,66	0,26	0,95
	48,48	48,90	0,84	0,25	0,42
	72,75	76,53	0,23	0,12	3,78
	72,40	73,90	0,66	0,18	1,50
H33A	79,10	81,30	0,34	0,13	2,20
	44,55	45,50	0,66	0,26	0,95
	48,48	48,90	0,84	0,25	0,42
	72,75	76,53	0,23	0,19	3,78
H35	79,10	81,30	0,34	0,13	2,20
	90,38	98,83	0,43	0,42	8,45
	1,32	5,00	0,44	0,31	3,68
H37	36,44	38,40	0,36	0,28	1,96
	38,00	39,21	0,20	0,41	1,21
	72,84	74,40	0,41	0,42	1,56
H38	75,23	80,30	0,14	0,34	5,07
	28,40	35,65	0,37	0,25	7,25
	38,23	40,00	0,55	0,71	1,77
	43,60	44,60	0,26	0,11	1,00
H38A	49,66	51,03	0,22	0,23	1,37
	78,10	81,20	0,24	0,63	3,10
	39,96	41,07	0,35	0,27	1,11
	H39	32,80	36,14	0,19	0,12
H39A	45,10	46,10	0,37	0,09	1,00
	59,93	63,00	0,25	0,16	3,07
	12,43	13,60	0,95	0,97	1,17
H40	35,25	39,04	0,64	0,50	3,79
	72,08	72,54	0,90	0,46	0,46
H41	5,97	9,30	0,26	0,11	3,33
H43	0,40	13,58	0,24	0,20	13,18
	17,85	35,50	0,21	0,20	17,65

Hole H24B has been set up at the same place than previous one but over it with the same azimuth. It crossed three radioactive pegmatites giving 0.28 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.07 lb/t ThO_2 over 1.47 metres; 0.18 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.16 lb/t ThO_2 over 6.61 metres and who probably represents LPS1 in depth: 0.51 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.32 lb/t ThO_2 over 4.27 metres. Pegmatite on surface returned only subeconomic values: 0.13 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.11 lb/t ThO_2 over 1.80 metres.

Hole 25 has been set up to test depth extension of L18 Anomaly (1.45 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 1.58 lb/t ThO_2 over 1 metre). This hole did not intersect L18 extension. Probably, this pegmatite anomaly has no significative thickness or it dips towards the east side or radiocative mineralization in pegmatite is randomly distributed.

Previous work by Essex Minerals on anomaly L is presented in Tihor (1978). After conducting a ground-based radiometric survey and a geological survey, Essex Minerals concluded that uranium mineralization was associated with a white Granite dipping to the west. Two inclined holes, positionned along the grid line (N045, -60°: 78 A-1 and A-2) were drilled. Hole 78 A-1 intersected Augen Granitic Gneiss (AGG), red Granite (I1B) and Amphibolite, whereas hole 78 A-2 was entirely within paragneiss. A short section of white Granite (I1B) was intersected between 18.80 and 28.50 metres (Appendix D). Two contiguous uranium grades were obtained: 0.94 lb/t U_3O_8 over 5 metres (20.0-25.0 metres), and 0.38 lb/t U_3O_8 over 5 metres (25.0-30.0 metres) in which the last 1.50 metres were in "Amphibolite" (related to 5 m systematic sampling). The average was thus 0.66 lb/t U_3O_8 over 10 metres. It seems the samples were not analyzed for thorium. Tihor (1978) concluded that drilling could not confirm the spatial orientation of the white Granite and that the geology was much more complex than previously thought. She also noted that there was no evidence of supergene uranium redistribution or any significant variation with depth in the region of Lac Costebelle. Some hydrothermal alteration was, however, reported in the drill logs. The alteration was represented by weak hematization (HM+), carbonatization (CB+) and chloritization (CL+) of biotite. This may have caused some uranium leaching from granitic rocks and redeposition elsewhere, probably in structural traps.

Hole 27 was originally set up to follow-up high ground radiometric anomaly. When it was positionned, an older drill hole was found by the author, which it appears to be hole 78A-1 from Essex Minerals. At the request of Mr. Fayz Yacoub P. Geo and vendor, this present hole has been repositionned east of the old hole. Three radioactive pegmatites have been cut. The first one could be corrolated with the Essex pegmatite. It returned 0.66 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.29 lb/t ThO_2 over 5.80 metres. At the end of this hole, an other pegmatite returned 0.24 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.12 lb/t ThO_2 over 9.48 metres. Last one, is a small pegmatite

dyke in Biotite-Sediment, which returned 0.33 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.12 lb/t ThO_2 over 0.91 metre. An important chloritized (CL+) fault, 65 cm wide subparallel to 15° to core axis, stands just, in the up hole direction, over the first radioactive pegmatite. This fault has possibly served as conduit along which uraniferous hydrothermal fluids have passed and percolated down below. *Uranium-rich horizons could have been deposited along structural traps and fractures in depth.*

Hole 27A, always at the request of Mr. Fayz Yacoub, has been put vertically to the east of the last one and over the higher scintillometer readings that he has found on the outcrop. Four (4) radioactive pegmatites have been encountered. Directly from surface to 1.67 metres, this first pegmatite returned 0.39 lb/ t U_3O_8 and more thorium content: 0.36 lb/t ThO_2 . The Essex pegmatite has been cut on over 9.69 metres, giving 0.44 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.19 lb/t ThO_2 . Third one, stands as dyke in sediment and returned 0.25 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.10 lb/t ThO_2 over 1.10 metres. Finally, small 1.52 metres section of pegmatite body gave 0.39 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.14 lb/t ThO_2 . Ground radiometric anomaly (Radio-H27) corresponds to the Essex pegmatite extension to surface, around 20 metres east of hole H27A.

Hole 28 has been set up in the hill top of the L Anomaly in the aim to evaluate the thickness of the pegmatite body. This hole has cut three radioactive pegmatites giving 0.20 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.19 lb/t ThO_2 over 7.36 metres; 0.30 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.23 lb/t ThO_2 over 1.37 metres as small pegmatite dyke in Quartzo-Feldspathic Granitic Gneiss and 0.26 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.12 lb/t ThO_2 over 5.50 metres. Hole hit two faults, one at the beginning over 45 cm along hole and the second, where hole has been ended by loss of water pressure in Biotite-Sediment. This hole before, reaching sediment, is strongly hematized (HM+) and weakly carbonatized (CB+).

Hole 28A has been put to follow-up L15A Anomaly (0.94 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.59 lb/t ThO_2 over 3.50 metres. Five (5) radioactive pegmatites have been intersected. First one giving **1.01 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.61 lb/t ThO_2 over 2.34 metres corrolates with L15A Anomaly**. The same intersection corrolates with the third pegmatite of hole H21. It can not be corrolated too with hole 22, immediatly to the north. Second one gave 0.23 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.04 lb/t ThO_2 over 2.80 metres; next two come from the same pegmatite : 0.23 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.16 lb/t ThO_2 over 2.91 metres and 0.22 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.21 lb/t ThO_2 over 4.68 metres; small pegmatite dyke of 2.40 metres inside Quartzo-Feldspathic Granitic Gneiss returned 0.21 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.15 lb/t ThO_2 and finally, last pegmatite returned 0.38 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.24 lb/t ThO_2 over 2.38 metres.

Conclusion

In general, each drill hole done to verify below channel sample anomalies confirmed the continuity of these uraniferous pegmatites at depth but with uranium content less than what it is found at the surface (this is normal because these channel samples were performed on the highest radiometric readings).

Drill holes revealed that thicknesses of radioactive pegmatites are in the order of one metre (1 m) to roughly twenty metres (20 m) along holes. They are present as subparallel multiple slabs slightly dipping to the west and separated to each other by sterile rocks. All of them have been intersected at a maximum vertical depth as far as ninety metres (90 m) from surface. Lateral extension and depth extension are unknown and wide open to further drill hole exploration.

It is also evident that correlation from hole to hole is more complicated than expected, if not presently impossible. The third dimension (3D) needs to be better understood. It is important to understand the structural complexity of the area with the aim to following pegmatites at depth and from hole to hole. An other drilling phase is recommended to better understand this important uraniferous anomaly. Grid lines and ground radiometric survey need to be completed to the north and south of L Anomaly.

Zone 2: N Anomaly

This zone is located between two north-south elongated lakes where topography is hard and abrupt causing difficulties installing a diamond drill.

Hole 31 has been set up directly on the highest reading on the N4 channel sample (15.10 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 7.97 lb/t ThO_2 over 1.50 metres). This short hole, only 29.40 metres, has cut four (4) radioactive pegmatites. The first one, which represents N4 pegmatite, returned 5.80 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 2.62 lb/t ThO_2 over 0.66 metre. Others returned: 0.45 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.28lb/t ThO_2 over 2.61 metres; 0.37 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.15 lb/t ThO_2 over 2.91 metres and 0.17 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.09 lb/t ThO_2 over 4.47 metres, all of them are just east and at depth of N4 pegmatite. Down hole polarity has been noted in Biotite-Sediment inside Quartzo-Feldspathic Granitic Gneiss.

Hole 31A has been added to test down below hole H31, to the west. It has intersected only one radioactive pegmatite where values are at the bottom end of it and returned 0.37 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.36 lb/t ThO_2 over 1.35 metre. Down hole polarity was

observed in Biotite-Sediment. Red Granite, at the beginning of this hole carries only thorium content (0.12 lb/t ThO₂ over 2.22 metres).

Hole 32 has been positioned to verify beneath N3 Anomaly (2.16 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 1.37 lb/t ThO₂ over 3 metres). It returned three (3) radioactive pegmatite intersections. First section carried 0.35 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.28 lb/t ThO₂ over 2.84 metres with four uranophane occurrences along fractures. It correlates with N3 Anomaly. Last down hole section of the second pegmatite gave 1.73 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.57 lb/t ThO₂ over 1.89 metres. The third one is related to pegmatite dyke in Biotite-Sediment: 0.29 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.13 lb/t ThO₂ over 2.91 metres. This hole is relatively altered all along its length by hematization (HM+), carbonatization (CB+), chloritization (CL+). These alterations are possibly related to a large hydrothermal system in the area which require more investigations.

Hole 33 has been set up to follow-up the pegmatites extension from hole H31A. It has intersected three (3) radioactive pegmatites. First one is represented by strongly hematized (HM+) Quartzo-Feldspathic Granitic Gneiss with 1 cm wide pegmatitic veinlet carrying 0.20 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.09 lb/t ThO₂ over 0.62 metre but in fact mineralization is over only for 1 cm. Second pegmatite has two intersections: 0.48 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.22 lb/t ThO₂ over 3.40 metres and 0.40 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.31 lb/t ThO₂ over 1.22 metres. The third one, which is faulted nearly its middle for approximately one metre wide (1 m), returned 0.66 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.18 lb/t ThO₂ over 1.50 metres and 0.36 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.13 lb/t ThO₂ over 1.80 metres. This fault zone, at 40° and 50° to the core axis, is chloritized (CL+). Graded beddings observed in Biotite-Sediment give an uphole polarity.

Hole 33A has been added, at the same place as H33 but with a more inclined dip, to verify depth extension of hole H33 pegmatites. Four (4) radioactives pegmatites have been cut: 0.66 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.26 lb/t ThO₂ over 0.95 metre which is associated with fracture cutting the core and where the cps reading was 1510 cps. Second one, is a pegmatite dyke in Quartzo-Feldspathic Granitic Gneiss and returned 0.84 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.25 lb/t ThO₂ over 0.42 metre. Next one, gave two intersections: 0.23 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.19 lb/t ThO₂ over 3.78 metres and 0.34 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.13 lb/t ThO₂ over 2.20 metres. Last pegmatite gave 0.43 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 0.42 lb/t ThO₂ over 8.45 metres including 0.91 lb/ t U₃O₈ - 1.08 lb/t ThO₂ over 2.28 metres at the end of the pegmatite. In the Biotite-Sediment a late ground fault could be correlated with chloritized fault in hole H33.

Correlations between drill holes and from hole to hole are not evident (Appendix E)

Conclusion

High uranium values obtained from N4 channel sample have not been reproduced on the three other holes. This pegmatite is thin and seems to have no continuity. On the other hand, below it, three pegmatites have been intersected but they can not be follow on hole H31A. Again same conclusion than L Anomaly regarding the structural complexity of the area. Downhole polarities noted in holes H31 and H31A and uphole polarity observed in hole H33 mean that a synform could be present between them.

Best intersections come from the end of holes H33 and H33A and they are open to the west at depth. Because of cliffs and the proximity to the lake, it will be very difficult to add other drill holes, west of hole H33. To the east, same problems occur with an other lake and cliffs.

To the south, hole H32 testing N3 channel sample, returned good intersections.

It is recommended to keep this zone in stanby and do not carry on other drill hole works on this anomaly zone.

Zone 3: X Anomaly

Hole 37 has been set up to verify two ground radiometric anomalies. It has returned two (2) radioactive pegmatites. First one gave 0.20 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.41 lb/t ThO_2 over 1.21 metres where highest radioactivity is associated with 1-2 mm magnetite-infill fracture at 75° to core axis. Radioactivity is more related to Thorium than Uranium. Second pegmatite has returned two intersections: 0.41 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.42 lb/t ThO_2 over 1.56 metres and 0.14 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.34 lb/t ThO_2 over 5.07 metres. These intersections are Thorium dominant. First ground radiometric anomaly corresponds to the first radioactive pegmatite but it seems that the second radiometric anomaly on surface has not been intersected at depth, because the shortening of this drill hole. A down hole polarity has been observed.

Hole 38 was put to test X6 north extension (X6: 2.27 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 1.58 lb/t ThO_2 over 1 metre) and a ground radiometric anomaly (Radio-X6). It cut four (4) radioactive pegmatites which are strongly hematized (HM++). First intersection gave 0.37 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.25 lb/t ThO_2 over 7.25 metres. Next two intersections come from the same pegmatite: 0.55 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.71 lb/t ThO_2 over 1.77 metres and 0.26 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.11 lb/t ThO_2 over 1.00 metre. The next one returned 0.22 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.23 lb/t ThO_2 over 1.37 metres. Last one, near the end of the hole gave 0.24 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.63 lb/t ThO_2 over 3.10 metres.

The unit just above this pegmatite is crossed cut by a large chloritized (CL++) ground fault zone. Down hole polarities have been observed at the beginning of this drill hole.

Hole 38A has been added to test in depth, pegmatites from hole H38. It returned only one intersection with 0.35 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.27 lb/t ThO_2 over 1.10 metres. If this section correlates with the second pegmatite of hole H38, it means that this radioactive pegmatite probably pinches to the west and in counter part, to the east, possibly it will enlarge. Radio-X6 Anomaly has not been reproduced at the beginning of these two holes. Thus mean that it is a flat lying sub-surface pegmatite. On the other hand, X6 north extension has probably been intersected by hole H38 along the third pegmatite.

Hole 39 was to verify underneath extension of X1 Anomaly (0.63 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.29 lb/t ThO_2 over 4 metres). It returned three (3) radioactive pegmatites. The first one gave 0.19 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.12 lb/t ThO_2 over 3.34 metres. A small pegmatite dyke (0.62 m) inside Quartzo-Feldspathic Granitic Gneiss represents the second intersection with 0.37 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.09 lb/t ThO_2 over 1 metre. The last pegmatite carried 0.25 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.16 lb/t ThO_2 over 3.07 metres. There is no correlation with the X1 Anomaly. Down hole polarity and the possibility to have a fold have been noted at the beginning of the drill hole.

Hole 39A was put at low angle starting at the same site and azimuth between hole H39 and X1 anomaly. It intersected only one radioactive pegmatite which corresponds to the depth extension of X1 Anomaly at nearly 10 vertical metres below surface. It gave 0.95 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.97 lb/t ThO_2 over 1.17 metres. It seems that there is no continuity at depth for the radioactive X1 pegmatite.

Hole H40 was set up to test beneath the X2 Anomaly (1.10 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.33 lb/t ThO_2 over 3 m). Two (2) radioactive pegmatites have been cut. The first is associated with an hydrothermal alteration zone (HAZ) and returned 0.64 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.50 lb/t ThO_2 over 3.79 metres. The second came from a small pegmatite dyke (0.41m) in the Biotite-Sediment: 0.90 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.46 lb/t ThO_2 over 0.46 metre. This dyke is subparallel to the core axis and it was only intersected on its flank. X2 Anomaly has not been reproduced by the drill hole meaning that uranium content is nonuniformly distributed along it. Three opposite polarities have been observed suggesting that lithologies have been folded in antiform and synform.

Hole H41 was to verify beneath the X4 Anomaly (0.69 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.64 lb/t ThO_2 over 2 m) and at the same time, investigate a presumed fault. Only one pegmatite returned

significant values at the beginning of hole: 0.26 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.11 lb/t ThO_2 over 3.33 metres. Small pegmatite dyke (0.52m) in the Quartzo-Feldspathic Granitic Gneiss gave 0.32 lb/t ThO_2 . The depth extension of X4 Anomaly has not been intersected meaning that this pegmatite has no thickness or that it has been displaced by a fault system as noted along the drill hole. Down hole polarity has also been observed.

Hole H43 has been set up to verify a strong ground radiometric anomaly. Two (2) radioactive pegmatites have been cut. The first one, which is coincident with the radiometric anomaly, has returned 0.24 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.20 lb/t ThO_2 over 13.18 metres, including 0.18 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.50 lb/t ThO_2 over 1.55 metres. The last pegmatite is more hematized (HM+) and has given 0.21 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.20 lb/t ThO_2 over 17.65 metre. These two pegmatites are more enriched in Thorium. The first pegmatite has been ground and chloritized (CL+) along late fault system. In Biotite-Sediment a downhole polarity was observed.

Conclusion

Drilling on X Anomaly zones has revealed that Thorium content is higher than in the other zones. Four anomalies (X1, X2, X4 and Radio-X6) have not been reproduced at depth meaning that these pegmatites are only sub-surface bodies or poorly uranium distributed bearing pegmatite. Two others anomalies (Radio-H37 and Radio-H43) have been correlated but not the second radiometric anomaly on H37 because the drill hole was probably too short. On the other hand, blind or depth pegmatites have returned some good intervals. But the best drill targets remaining in that area are strong ground radiometric anomalies, like hole H43. It is recommended to undertake an other drill phase to continue to follow-up and to explain all ground radiometric anomalies in the area.

Zone 4: Y Anomaly

Y Anomaly stands on north ridge just south of Lac Costebelle. It is the highest topographic point in that sector. Because of the presence of cliffs and no relatively flat surface, it is difficult to spot a drill.

Hole H35 has been put nearly on Y1 Anomaly with the aim to test underneath it (1.40 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.70 lb/t ThO_2 over 2.50 m). It has intersected two (2) radioactive pegmatites. The first intersection at the beginning of hole is coincident with Y1 Anomaly. It gave 0.44 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.31 lb/t ThO_2 over 3.68 metres. Second pegmatite returned 0.36 lb/ t U_3O_8 - 0.28 lb/t ThO_2 over 1.96 metres. A chloritized (CL++) ground fault system has been noted near the middle of this hole.

Conclusion

Because of difficulties in positioning a diamond drill safely on the Y1 Anomaly no further drill work is presently recommended for this zone.

Exploration work (line cutting, prospecting, mapping) and a ground radiometric survey should be done to joint the North-East grid lines to the east property border.

General conclusions regarding the drilling program

The spring 2007 drilling program campaign confirmed the existence at depth of uranium mineralization in the North-East grid (L, N, X and Y Anomalies). Findings corroborated the channel sample results of 2006 that showed mineralization to be nonuniformly distributed among the pegmatites and even within each pegmatite. Drill holes revealed that thicknesses of radioactive pegmatites are in the order of one metre (1 m) to roughly twenty metres (20 m) along holes. They are presented as subparallel multiple slabs slightly dipping to the west and separated to each other by sterile rocks. All of the pegmatites have been intersected at a maximum vertical depth as far as ninety metres (90 m) from surface. The mineralization contains some thorium, which should be taken into consideration if an uranium deposit is delimited. Thorium is an undesirable product, highly radioactive and toxic, and raises a number of issues, especially with respect to the environment and health.

Drill holes revealed the structural complexity of these sectors. Despite high metamorphic grade, preserved sedimentary textures allowed top directions and presumed fold axes to be determined. Many faults were also observed, but due to insufficient information, the nature of their relationships is poorly understood.

Little exploration has been done on the North-East grid, and more drilling is needed to delineate potentially economic uranium zones, where focus should be the L Anomaly.

Appendix E presents some mixed drill sections showing an attempt of correlation .

Considerations about Uranium - Thorium bearing minerals

Many radioactive minerals may be formed by magmatic processes. Learning about uranium mineralizations on the property is essential regarding if uranium can be or not economically extracted from these minerals.

It is important to know which mineral phases carry radioactive elements and in which proportions they are distributed. Thin sections and electron microprobe study are recommended to better define these radioactive minerals.

When checking data results, it seems that there are some correlations between uranium and thorium contents with the presence of high lanthanum (La) content in several samples. These relations need to be cleared up.

Tremblay (2006) carried out a petrographic study on two samples (N2, X6) coming from channel samples done on North-East grid.

She found that accessory radioactive minerals were: zircon (malacon), allanite, uraninite(?) and uranophane (observed in X6 and N2 as yellow powder). She mentioned that zircons (malacon) and allanite have a silicate crystal lattice from which uranium cannot be extracted. Tremblay (2006) recommended an electron microprobe study to confirm the occurrence of uraninite (UO₂), which is the only mineral of economic interest.

Quality control

Samples were sent by ground transport to Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver where they were processed by chemical Induced Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) for thirty-six trace elements (Group 1DX). Core samples were crushed and pulverized. Sample splits of 0.5 g were leached in hot (95°C) Aqua Regia for one hour then diluted to 10 ml and analysed. Minimum-maximum detection limits are for uranium: 0.1 ppm - 2000ppm and for thorium: 0.1 ppm - 2000ppm where these two elements are not totally extracted depending on the mineral species present.

In order to verify the analysis accuracies two standards have been inserted in a regular way during the process by the laboratory. One of these two standards is the international rock Granite standard G-1 and the other, which is an internal standard DS 7 from Acme. Uranium and Thorium averages with standard deviations are for Granite G-1: U = 2.06 ± 0.39 ; Th = 3.82 ± 0.45 ; N = 43 and for DS 7: U = 4.81 ± 0.27 ; Th = 4.31 ± 0.32 ; N = 43. Also, one sample is duplicated and its pulp is reanalysed. The author is confident that sample preparation, security and analytical procedures are in accordance with the industry standards.

Recommendations

The Doran property was acquired with the objective of delineating a Rössing-type low-grade large-tonnage uranium deposit amenable to open pit mining, which could be developed at relatively low cost.

The possibility of developing a uranium deposit amenable to open pit mining requires a better understanding of the behaviour of the uranium-bearing pegmatite bodies, the structural geology context and of uranium phase minerals.

So far, the Doran Showing (Proulx 2007) and North-East grid have been successfully drilled in confirming the presence of a series of sub-parallel uranium-bearing pegmatites. It is important to do a follow-up of all other geophysical anomalies (17) highlighted by the 2005 airborne geophysical survey but actually, the emphasis must be directed towards only one target: bring into production a low-grade large-tonnage uranium deposit amenable to open pit mining.

Access to the North-East grid along the Argo trail is impossible with heavy machinery and highly risky at any time of the year. However, helicopter access would be possible although it would incur extremely high costs. Also, helicopter support is only available during spring and summer times because of the bad weather conditions and early darkness coming in the fall and winter.

Considering these circumstances, it is recommended to undertake an autumn 2007 Phase III drilling program on Doran Showing area and a Phase IV drilling program on L Anomaly and a North-East grid ground radiometric anomalies drill program follow-up for spring 2008.

The recommended drilling program (Phase III), on Doran Showing, would consist of vertical definition and inclined drill holes. These drill holes will test the area between the North End Zone and the Hot Spot Zone, depth extension of uraniferous pegmatites of the Main Zone as well as potential extensions of the pegmatitic bodies along strike and laterally. Three other anomalies (South, West and A) should be drill tested at the same time.

It is proposed to drill BTW-size hole for a total of two thousand (2,000) metres.

The budget for Phase III drilling is estimated at \$ 451 442.

Spring 2008 Phase IV drilling program would consist: 1° to verify pegmatite

extensions between 2007 drill holes; 2° to test the channel sample anomalies not yet drilled and 3° to do a drill follow-up of the ground-base radiometric anomalies of the North-East grid.

The L Anomaly extends from 200-250 metres north-south to 150-200 metres east-west and is wide open in all directions.

Within this phase, it is recommended to extend the North-East grid: 1° to the north to cover anomalies AA2, CC, Z (from 9150N to 10100N between 8700E and 9300E) for about 14 line-kilometres; 2° the grid should also be extended towards south to line 8100N, from 8700E to 8900E for an other 1 line-kilometre. The ground-base radiometric survey should be completed and integrated into the existing database. This survey will lead to a next follow-up ground radiometric anomalies summer 2008 drilling program.

A diamond drilling campaign totalling 4,000 metres is proposed to better understand L Anomaly and explain 2006 ground radiometric anomalies.

The budget for Phase IV drilling (including grid lines) is estimated at \$ 1 125 656.

Budget Breakdown

Doran Showing & South, West and A Anomalies – Phase III

Field expenses for the Phase III drilling program are estimated as follows:

Drilling: 2,000 m @ \$100/m, BTW-size	\$ 200 000
Mobilization-demobilization	25 000
Core racks	2 500
Core shack (12' x 24')	5 000
Analyses: 1000 samples @ \$50/sample	50 000
Supervision: geologist/technician for 40 days @ \$800/day	32 000
Lodging and food for 6 people	25 000
Rentals (truck, skidoos, ATV, Argo, saws, etc.)	<u>5 000</u>
Subtotal	\$ 344 500
Contingency (15%)	<u>51 675</u>
Total before taxes	\$ 396 175
GST (6%)	23 771
QST (7.5%)	31 496
Grand Total	<u>\$ 451 442</u>

Spring 2008 L Anomaly & Ground Radiometrics Anomalies – Phase IV

Field expenses for the Phase IV drilling program are estimated as follows:

Drilling: 4,000 m @ \$100/m, BTW-size	\$ 400 000
Mobilization-demobilization	25 000
Helicopter (50 days @ \$4500/day)	225 000
Core racks	2 500
Core shack (12' x 24')	5 000
Analyses: 1500 samples @ \$50/sample	75 000
Supervision: geologist/technician for 60 days @ \$800/day	48 000
Lodging and food for 6 people	30 000
Rentals (truck, ATV, Argo, saws, etc.)	<u>5 000</u>
Subtotal	\$ 815 500
Contingency (15%)	<u>122 325</u>
Total before taxes	\$ 937 825
GST (6%)	56 270
QST (7.5%)	74 557
Total (A)	\$ 1 068 652

Field expenses for Phase IV grid lines program are estimated as follows:

Line cutting: 15 km @ \$300/km	\$ 4 500
15-km ground-based radiometric survey and report	20 000
Supervision: 1 geologist @ \$600/day for 25 days	15 000
Rentals (truck, ATV, Argo, saws, etc.)	<u>4 000</u>
Subtotal	43 500
Contingency (15%)	<u>6 525</u>
Total before taxes	\$ 50 025
GST (6%)	3 002
QST (7.5%)	3 977
Total (B)	\$ 57 004

Grand Total (A+B) **\$1 125 656**

References

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Certificate of qualifications

I, Michel Proulx, geologist and resident of Val d'Or, Quebec, hereby certify that:

1. I am a geological consultant registered under the name Géo-Consilium since 1995;
2. I am the senior project geologist for:
Abbastar Uranium Corporation
1201-700 West Pender, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 1G8
3. I obtained a Bachelor's of Science in Geology from the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) in 1984;
4. I obtained a Master's of Science in Geochemistry from the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) in 1987;
5. I am a member in good standing of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (Membership # 191);
6. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" as defined by National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by virtue of my education, my membership in a professional association (as defined by NI 43-101), and my work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for this document entitled "Diamond drill program report, spring 2007, Doran Property, Aguanish, Quebec" (the Report);
7. I was the person responsible for the preparation of the Report;
8. The fieldwork took place from May 10 to July 08, 2007;
9. At the date of signing and to the best of my knowledge and belief, this document contains all the required scientific and technical information to ensure that the Report is not misleading;
10. I am independent of Abbastar Uranium Corp according to section 1.4 of NI 43-101;
11. I consent to this Report being used by stock market institutions or financial market regulatory authorities and to its publication by said entities, including electronic publication in the public files of Abbastar Uranium Corp or on the Abbastar Uranium Corp website.



September 5 , 2007

Michel Proulx, P. Geo, M. Sc. (OGQ 191)

Appendix A: 2007 Drill log

Appendix B: Certificate of analyses for drill holes

**Appendix C: The 2007 zones of diamond drilling campaign
with drill hole collar locations**

Appendix D: 1978 Essex Minerals Drill log

Appendix E: Mixed drill hole sections

