LARDER GEOPHYSICS LTD.
PO Box 219
14579 Government Road
Larder Lake, Ontario
P0K 1L0, Canada
Phone (705) 643-1122
Fax (705) 643-2191

SEDEX MINING CORP.

Magnetometer and VLF EM Surveys Over the

CORALLEN PROPERTY Graves and Fairlie Townships, Ontario

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1. SURVEY DETAILS

1.1 PROJECT NAME

This project is known as the **Corallen Property**.

1.2 CLIENT

SEDEX MINIG CORP.

711-675 West Hastings Street.
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 1N2

1.3 LOCATION

The Corallen Property is located in Graves and Fairlie Townships within the Red Lake Mining Division. The property covers a portion of Red Lake within the east border area of the townships, 11km northwest of Red Lake, Ontario.

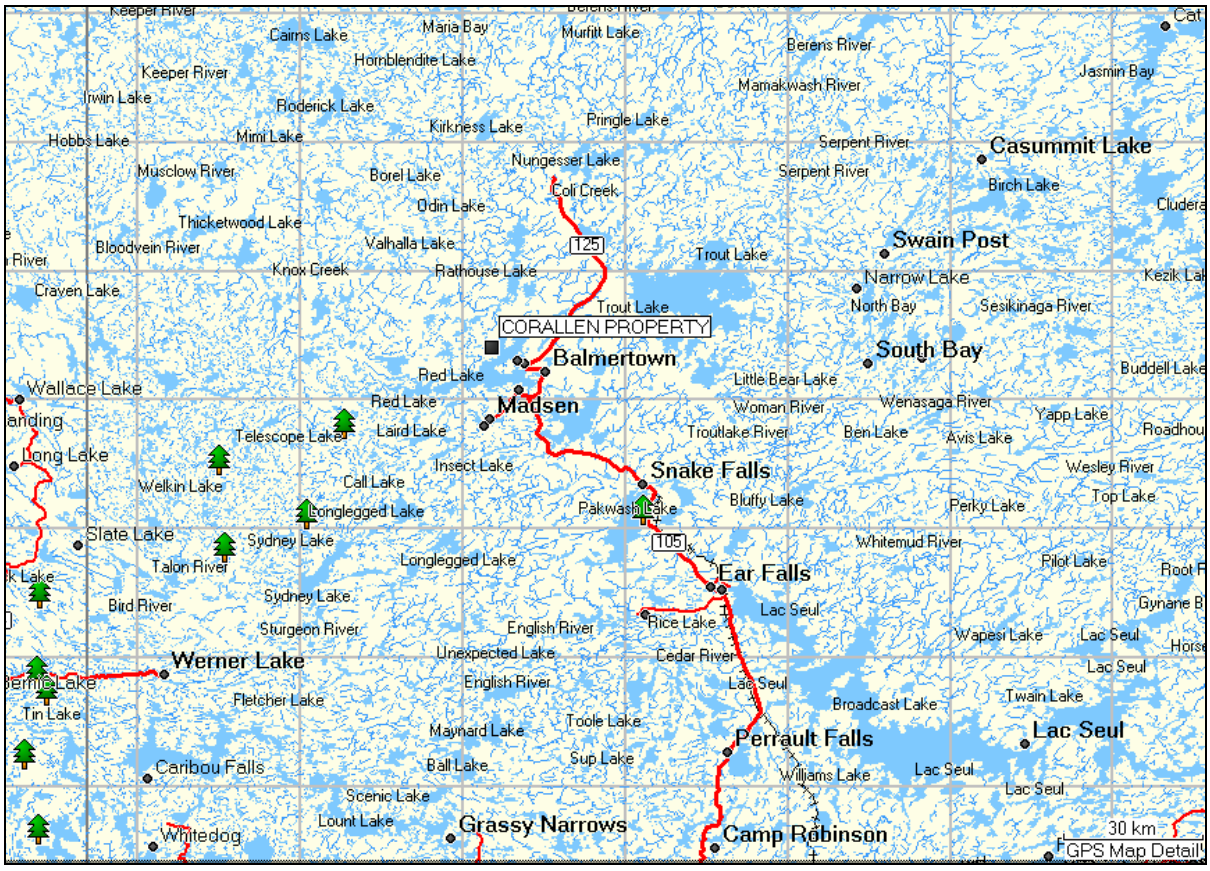


Figure 1: Location of Corallen Property

1.4 ACCESS

The property is accessed via the Nungesser Road. At kilometer 17, turn east onto the Pine Ridge

Access Road. At kilometer 21 the road takes a northerly turn and an older road continues east. The property is located roughly at kilometer 5 along this smaller easterly road.

1.5 SURVEY GRID

The grid consisted of 41.050 kilometers of recently established grid lines. The grid lines are spaced 100 meter increments with stations picketed at 25m intervals. The baseline ran at 45°N for a total length of 3600m.

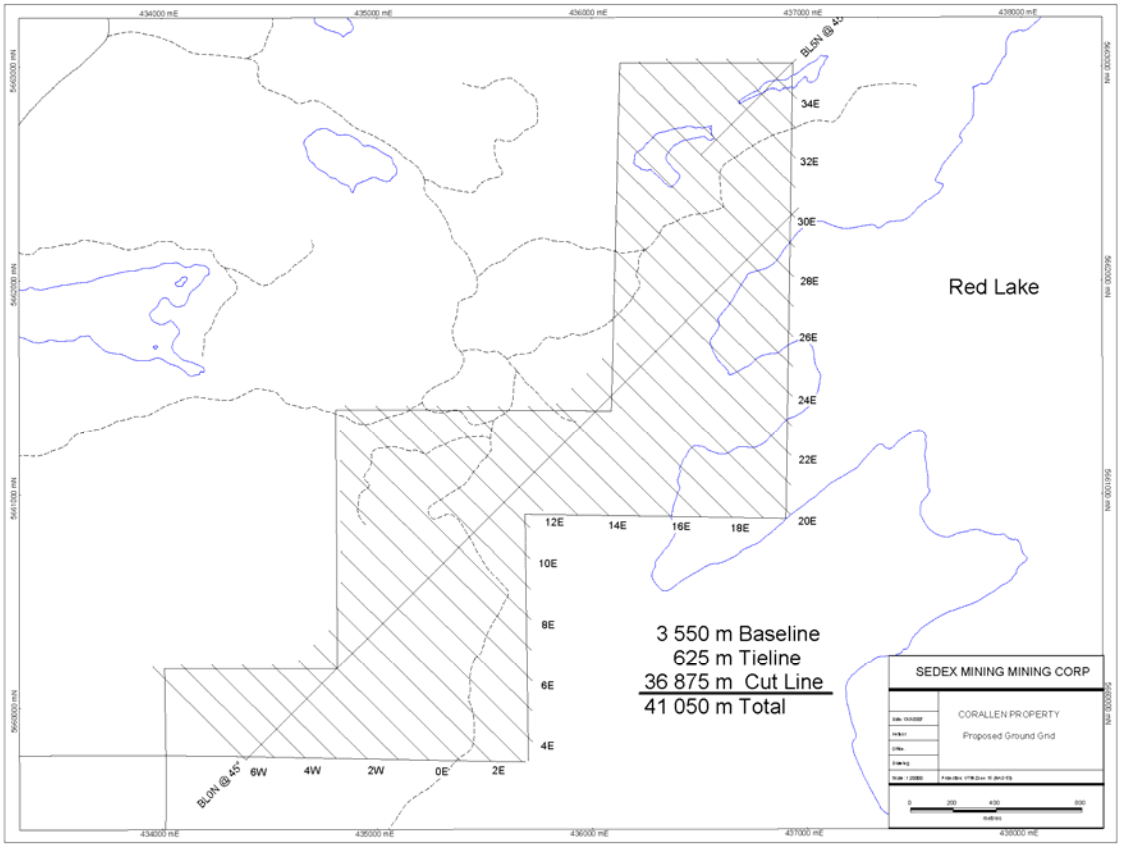


Figure 2: Grid Sketch

2. SURVEY WORK UNDERTAKEN

2.1 SURVEY LOG

Date	Description	Line	Min Extent	Max Extent	Total Survey (m)
April 25, 2007	MOB Larder Lake to Thunder Bay.				
April 26, 2007	MOB Thunder Bay to Red Lake.				
April 27, 2007	Locate grid and begin survey. Lines poorly cut and numerous chaining errors evident. Lake portions of grid have no ice and have to be dropped.	1600E	600S	150N	750
		1700E	600S	150N	750
		1800E	500S	150N	650
		1900E	475S	150N	625
		2000E	600S	350N	950
		2100E	650S	450N	1100
		2200E	700S	350N	1050
		2300E	675S	0	675
		ON	2300	1500	800
April 28, 2007	Continue survey, with both mag and GPS	2300E	0	450N	450
		2400E	-150S	550N	700
		2500E	100S	650N	750
		2600E	75S	750N	825
		2700E	75S	450N	525
		2800E	100S	600N	700
		2900E	100S	562.5	662.5
		3000E	0	1000N	1000
		3100E	100N	900N	800
		3200E	200N	525N	725
		3300E	300N	500N	800
		BL0	2300E	3000E	700
		500N	2900E	3300E	400
April 29, 2007	Continue survey, with both mag and GPS.	BL0	600W	600E	1200
		600W	0	625N	625
		500W	700S	500N	1200
		400W	175S	350N	525
		300W	300S	300N	600
		200W	350S	200N	550
		100W	450S	150N	600
		0	600S	150N	750
		100E	700S	150N	850
		200E	800S	200N	100
		300E	0	300N	300
April 30, 2007	Continue survey, with both mag and GPS	300E	900S	0	900
		400E	800S	400N	1200
		500E	800S	500N	1300
		600E	675S	600N	1275
		700E	500S	700N	1200
		800E	450S	800N	1250
		900E	350S	800N	1150
		1000E	250S	0	250
		BL0	600E	1000E	400
May 1, 2007	Continue survey, with both mag and GPS	0	1000E	1525E	525
		1000E	0	725N	725
		1100E	112.5S	600N	712.5

Date	Description	Line	Min Extent	Max Extent	Total Survey (m)
		1200E	150S	500N	650
		1300E	275S	400N	275
		1400E	400S	300N	700
		1500E	500S	200N	800
May 2, 2007	MOB Red Lake to Thunder Bay.				
May 3, 2007	MOB Thunder Bay to Larder Lake				

Table 1: Survey log

2.2 PERSONNEL

Yvan Veronneau of Gogama, Ontario, conducted all the magnetic and VLF EM data collection. Justin Lehti of Kirkland Lake, conducted all the GPS waypoint collection.

2.3 SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

The survey was conducted with a GSM-19 v5 Overhauser magnetometer/VLF EM v7, with a Scintrex OMNI as a base station for diurnal correction. .

A total of 37.0 line kilometers of mag/VLF and GPS waypoints was read between April 25th and May 3rd, 2007. This consisted of 2960 simultaneous magnetometer/VLF (NAA, NLK and NML) samples at 12.5m intervals and 1480 GPS waypoints taken at 25m intervals.

2.4 ACCURACY AND REPEATABILITY

Generally baseline repeatability was within 10nT; However, high magnetic gradients appear along most of the basline.

3. OVERVIEW OF SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 SUMMARY INTERPRETATION

A strong linear magnetic feature crosses the grid from grid west to grid east. The width and strength of this anomaly appears to remain constant from the western edge of the grid through line 900E. At this point the strike changes trends northward and additional 5 degrees and the anomaly strength remains the same, however the anomaly broadens to approximately 400m in width.

A second magnetically high region is visible on the north end of the west side of the grid area. These most likely represent different volcanic units.

Over the grid area four strong VLF EM conductive regions are apparent. The first of which occurs between line 15E and 18E, at approximately 500S. This appears coincident with a magnetically elevated region. Within 100m north of this conductor on line 1700E appears a prominent magnetic low. This may be the result of a magnetic dipole associated with this conductor axis.

The second prominent VLF EM series of conductors occurs in the baseline region of 600W through 400W. This appears within a magnetically low region and may represent a small series of magnetically low conductors, such as graphite seams.

The third VLF EM axis appears at approximately 300N between 400E and 900E. This is a strong crossover and occurs near the contact of the high and low magnetic regions. This may represent a mineralized area between volcanic beds. This may be related to the fourth VLF EM conductor axis, which occurs from line 2000E at 150N and runs to line 3000E at 350N. This appears to flank the contact of the linear magnetic anomaly that crosses the entire property.

The magnetic survey clearly defined multiple east-west trending different magnetic units which most likely represent different volcanic flows. The survey additionally highlighted four strong VLF EM conductor axis.

I would recommend further EM and IP work to be done in the vicinity of these axis to better delineate them.

I would further recommend a 12.5m spaced MMI or geochem survey to be performed for 200 to 300 meters either side of these axis, this will help identify the source.

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, C. Jason Ploeger, hereby declare that:

1. I am a geophysicist (non-professional) with residence in Larder Lake, Ontario and am presently employed as president of Larder Geophysics Ltd. of Larder Lake, Ontario.

2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in geophysics from the University of Western Ontario, in London Ontario, in 1999.

3. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation in Africa, Bulgaria, Canada, Mexico and Mongolia.

4. I am a member of the Ontario Prospectors Association.

5. I have no interest in the properties and securities of **Sedex Mining Corp.**

6. I am responsible for the final processing and validation of the survey results and the compilation of the presentation of this report. The statements made in this report represent my professional opinion based on my consideration of the information available to me at the time of writing this report.

Larder Lake, ON
May 2007

C. Jason Ploeger, B.Sc. (geophysics)
President of Larder Geophysics Ltd.

APPENDIX B

THEORETICAL BASIS AND SURVEY PROCEDURES

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC SURVEY

Base station corrected Total Field Magnetic surveying is conducted using at least two synchronized magnetometers of identical type. One magnetometer unit is set in a fixed position in a region of stable geomagnetic gradient, and away from possible cultural effects (i.e. moving vehicles) to monitor and correct for daily diurnal drift. This magnetometer, given the term 'base station', stores the time, date and total field measurement at fixed time intervals over the survey day. The second, remote mobile unit stores the coordinates, time, date, and the total field measurements simultaneously. The procedure consists of taking total magnetic measurements of the Earth's field at stations, along individual profiles, including Tie and Base lines. A 2 meter staff is used to mount the sensor, in order to optimally minimize localized near-surface geologic noise. At the end of a survey day, the mobile and base-station units are linked, via RS-232 ports, for diurnal drift and other magnetic activity (ionospheric and sferic) corrections using internal software.

For the gradiometer application, two identical sensors are mounted vertically at the ends of a rigid fiberglass tube. The centers of the coils are spaced a fixed distance apart (0.5 to 1.0m). The two coils are then read simultaneously, which alleviates the need to correct the gradient readings for diurnal variations, to measure the gradient of the total magnetic field.

VLF Electromagnetic

The frequency domain VLF electromagnetic survey is designed to measure both the vertical and horizontal in-phase (IP) and Quadrature (OP) components of the anomalous field from electrically conductive zones. The sources for VLF EM surveys are several powerful radio transmitters located around the world which generate EM radiation in the low frequency band of 15-25kHZ. The signals created by these long-range communications and navigational systems may be used for surveying up to several thousand kilometres away from the transmitter. The quality of the incoming VLF signal can be monitored using the field strength. A field strength above 5pT will produce excellent quality results. Anything lower indicates a weak signal strength, and possibly lower data quality. A very low signal strength (<1pT) may indicate the radio station is down.

The EM field is planar and horizontal at large distances from the EM source. The two components, electric (E) and magnetic (H), created by the source field are orthogonal to each other. E lies in a vertical plane while H lies at right angles to the direction of propagation in a horizontal plane. In order to ensure good coupling, the strike of possible conductors should lie in the direction of the transmitter to allow the H vector to pass through the anomaly, in turn, creating a secondary EM field.

The VLF EM receiver has two orthogonal aerials which are tuned to the frequency of the transmitting station. The direction of the source station is locate by rotating the sensor around a vertical axis until a null position is found. The VLF EM survey procedure consists of taking measurements at stations along each line on the grid. The receiver is rotated about a horizontal axis, right angles to the traverse and the tilt recorded at the null position.

APPENDIX C

GSM 19

Specifications

Overhauser Performance

Resolution: 0.01 nT
Relative Sensitivity: 0.02 nT
Absolute Accuracy: 0.2nT
Range: 20,000 to 120,000 nT
Gradient Tolerance: Over 10,000nT/m
Operating Temperature: -40°C to +60°C

Operation Modes

Manual: Coordinates, time, date and reading stored automatically at min. 3 second interval.
Base Station: Time, date and reading stored at 3 to 60 second intervals.
Walking Mag: Time, date and reading stored at coordinates of fiducial.
Remote Control: Optional remote control using RS-232 interface.
Input/Output: RS-232 or analog (optional) output using 6-pin weatherproof connector.

Operating Parameters

Power Consumption: Only 2Ws per reading. Operates continuously for 45 hours on standby.
Power Source: 12V 2.6Ah sealed lead acid battery standard, other batteries available
Operating Temperature: -50°C to +60°C

Storage Capacity

Manual Operation: 29,000 readings standard, with up to 116,000 optional. With 3 VLF stations: 12,000 standard and up to 48,000 optional.

Base Station: 105,000 readings standard, with up to 419,000 optional (88 hours or 14 days uninterrupted operation with 3 sec. intervals)

Gradiometer: 25,000 readings standard, with up to 100,000 optional. With 3 VLF stations: 12,000, with up to 45,000 optional.

Omnidirectional VLF

Performance Parameters: Resolution 0.5% and range to ±200% of total field. Frequency 15 to 30 kHz.

Measured Parameters: Vertical in-phase & out-of-phase, 2 horizontal components, total field coordinates, date, and time.

Features: Up to 3 stations measured automatically, in-field data review, displays station field strength continuously, and tilt correction for up to ±10° tilts.

Dimensions and Weights: 93 x 143 x 150mm and weighs only 1.0kg.

Dimensions and Weights

Dimensions:
Console: 223 x 69 x 240mm
Sensor: 170 x 71mm diameter cylinder
Weight:
Console: 2.1kg
Sensor and Staff Assembly: 2.0kg

Standard Components

GSM-19 magnetometer console, harness, battery charger, shipping case, sensor with cable, staff, instruction manual, data transfer cable and software.

Taking Advantage of a "Quirk" of Physics

Overhauser effect magnetometers are essentially proton precession devices except that they produce an order-of magnitude greater sensitivity. These "supercharged" quantum magnetometers also deliver high absolute accuracy, rapid cycling (up to 5 readings / second), and exceptionally low power consumption.

The Overhauser effect occurs when a special liquid (with unpaired electrons) is combined with hydrogen atoms and then exposed to secondary polarization from a radio frequency (RF) magnetic field. The unpaired electrons transfer their stronger polarization to hydrogen atoms, thereby generating a strong precession signal-- that is ideal for very high-sensitivity total field measurement. In comparison with proton precession methods, RF signal generation also keeps power consumption to an absolute minimum and reduces noise (i.e. generating RF frequencies are well out of the bandwidth of the precession signal).

In addition, polarization and signal measurement can occur simultaneously - which enables faster, sequential measurements. This, in turn, facilitates advanced statistical averaging over the sampling period and/or increased cycling rates (i.e. sampling speeds).

The unique Overhauser unit blends physics, data quality, operational efficiency, system design and options into an instrumentation package that ... exceeds proton precession and matches costlier optically pumped cesium capabilities.

APPENDIX C

GARMIN GPS 76

GPS Performance

Receiver: WAAS-enabled, 12 parallel channel GPS receiver continuously tracks and uses up to 12 satellites to compute and update your position

Navigation Features

Waypoints/icons: 500 with name and graphic symbol, 10 nearest (automatic), 10 proximity
Routes: 50 reversible routes with up to 50 points each, plus MOB and TracBack® modes
Tracks: Automatic track log; 10 saved tracks let you retrace your path in both directions
Trip computer: Current speed, average speed, resettable max. speed, trip timer and trip distance
Alarms: Anchor drag, approach and arrival, off-course, proximity waypoint, shallow water and deep water
Tables: Built-in celestial tables for best times to fish and hunt, sun and moon rise, set and location
Map datums: More than 100 plus user datum
Position format: Lat/Lon, UTM/UPS, Maidenhead, MGRS, Loran TDs and other grids, including user grid

Acquisition times

Warm: Approximately 15 seconds
Cold: Approximately 45 seconds
AutoLocate®: Approximately 2 minutes
Update rate: 1/second, continuous

GPS accuracy

Position: < 15 meters, 95% typical*
Velocity: 0.05 meter/sec steady state

WAAS accuracy

Position: < 3 meters, 95% typical*
Velocity: 0.05 meter/sec steady state

Power

Source: Two "AA" batteries (not included)
Battery Life: Up to 16 hours

Physical

Size: 2.7"W x 6.2"H x 1.2"D (6.9 x 15.7 x 3.0 cm)
Weight: 7.7 ounces

Display

1.6"W x 2.2"H (4.1 x 5.6 cm)
180 x 240 pixels, high-contrast

FSTN with bright backlighting

Case:	Fully gasketed, high-impact plastic alloy, waterproof to IEC 529 IPX7 standards
Interfaces:	RS232 with NMEA 0183, RTCM 104 DGPS data format and proprietary Garmin®
Antenna:	Built-in quadrifilar, with external antenna connection (MCX)
Differential:	DGPS (USCG and WAAS capable)
Temperature range:	5°F to 158°F (-15°C to 70°C)
Dynamics:	6 g's
User data storage:	Indefinite, no memory battery required

Specifications obtained from www.garmin.com

APPENDIX D

LIST OF MAPS (IN MAP POCKET)

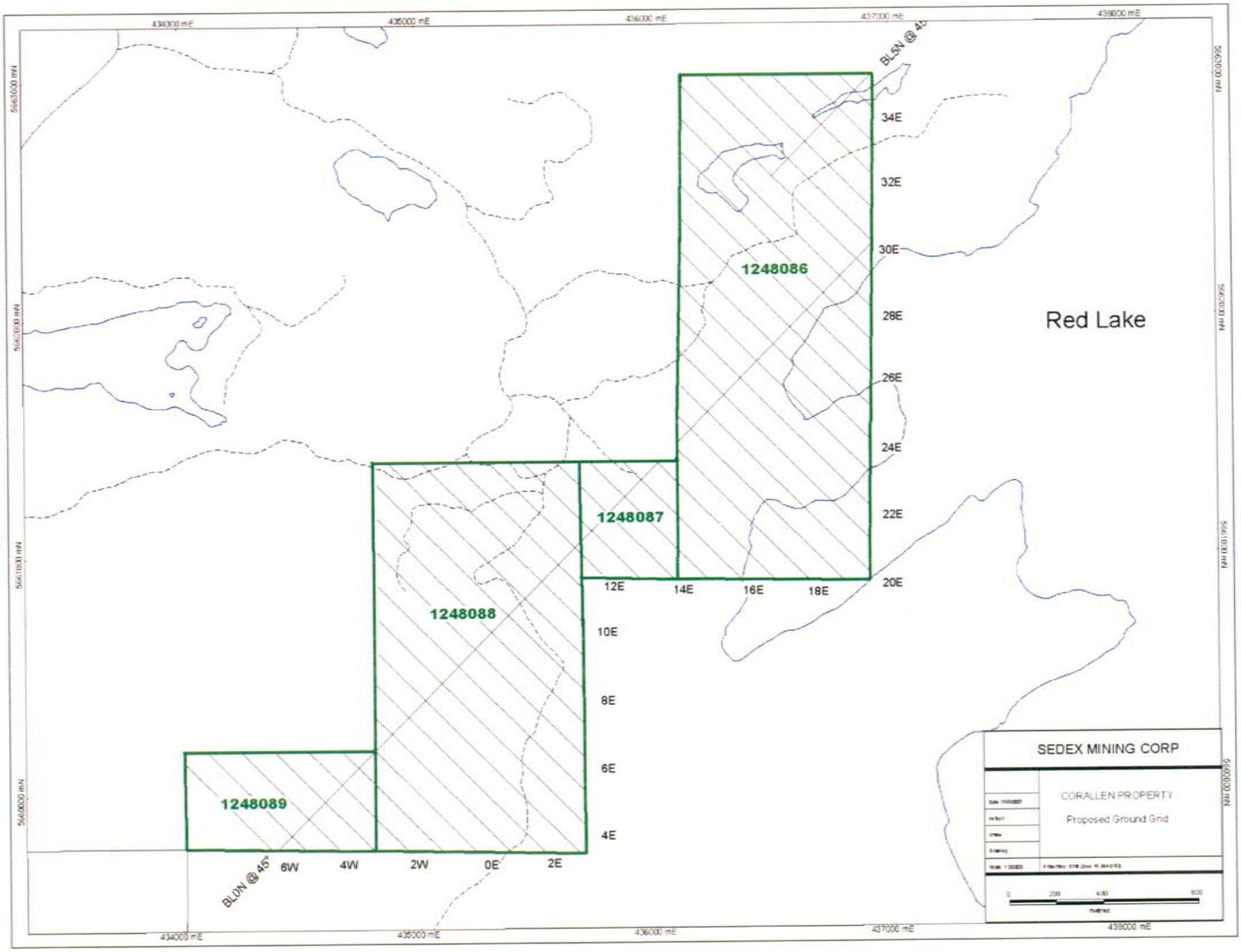
Posted contoured TFM plan map (1:5000)

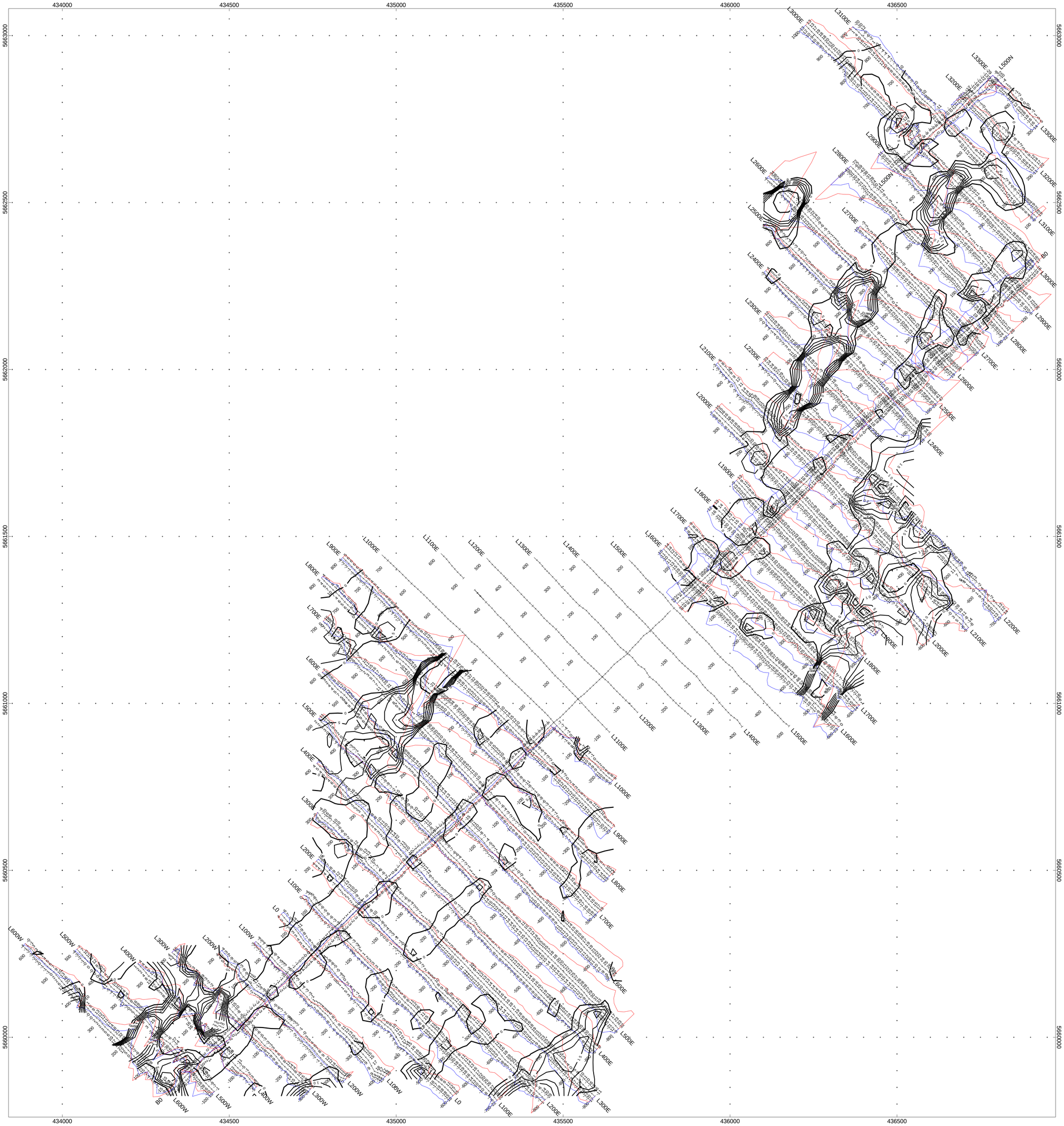
1) #07-021-SEDEX-CORALLEN-MAG-CONT

Posted profiled/fraser filtered contoured VLF plan maps (1:5000)

2) #07-021-SEDEX-CORALLEN -VLF-NAA
3) #07-021-SEDEX-CORALLEN -VLF-NLK
4) #07-021-SEDEX-CORALLEN -VLF-NML

TOTAL MAPS=4


434000 mE
436000 mE
436000 mE
437000 mE
438000 mE
5663000 mN
5662000 mN
5661000 mN
5660000 mN
BL5N @ 45°
34E
32E
30E
28E
26E
24E
22E
20E
12E
14E
16E
18E
10E
8E
6E
4E
6W
4W
2W
0E
2E
BL0N @ 45°
1248086
1248087
1248088
1248089
Red Lake
SEDEX MINING CORP
CORALLEN PROPERTY
Proposed Ground Grid
0
200
400
800
Meters



SEDEX MINING CORP.

CORALLEN PROPERTY
Red Lake, Ontario

VLF IN PHASE/OUT PHASE PROFILE
VLF FRASER FILTERED CONTOURED PLAN MAP
25.2kHz NML - LaMOURE, NORTH DAKOTA, USA

In Phase: Posted Right/Bottom (Red)
Out Phase: Posted Left/Top (Blue)

Vertical Profile Scales: 2.5 %/mm
Contour Interval: 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 100

Station Seperation: 12.5 meters
Posting Level: 0

GSM-19 OVERHAUSER MAGNETOMETER/VLF v7

Magnotometer Operated by: Yvan Veronneau
GPS Operated by: Justin Lehti
Processed by: C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By: Micheline Desgagne
April 27 to May 1, 2007

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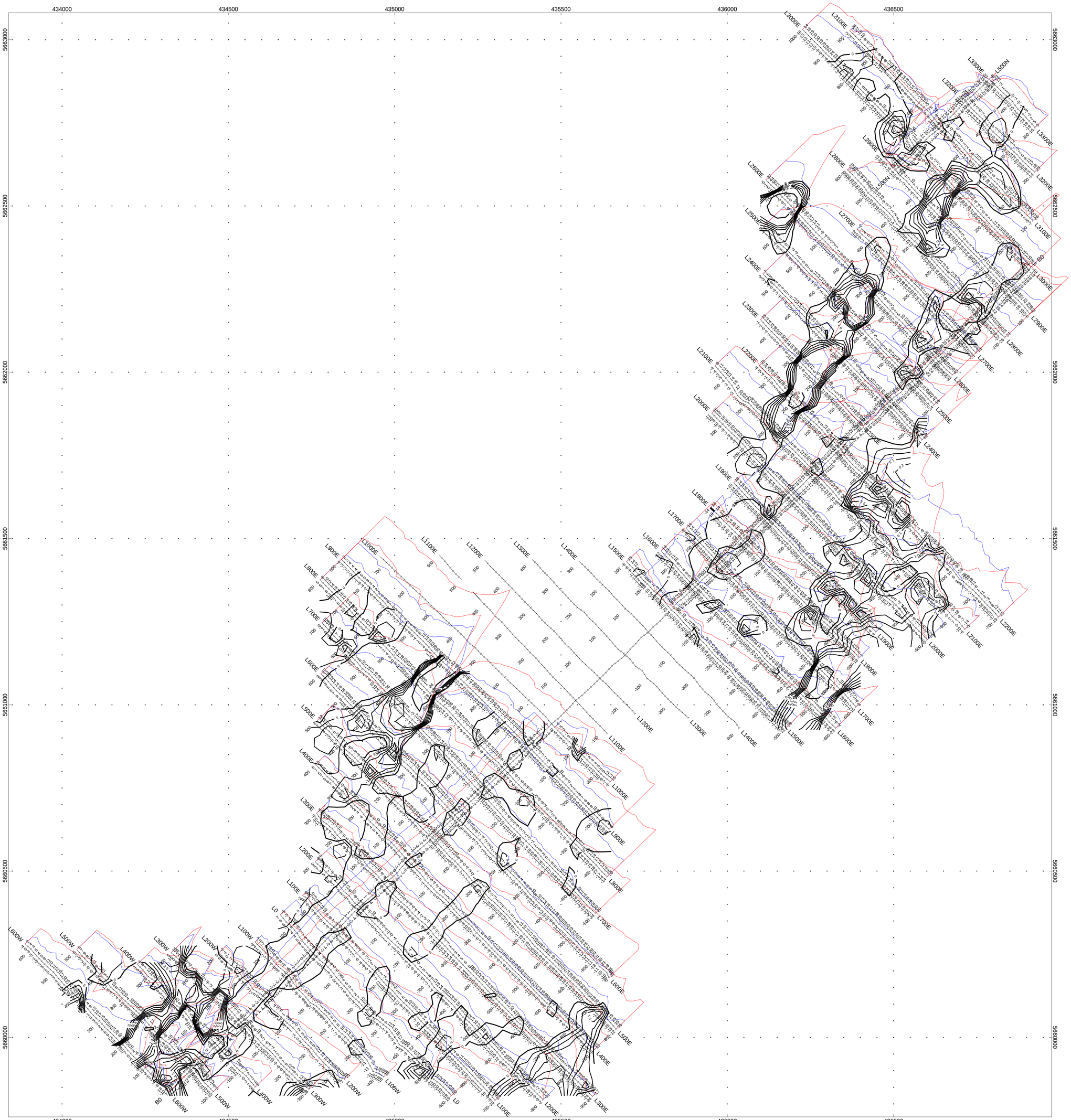
Drawing #07-021-SEDEX-CORALLEN-VLF-NML



SEDEX MINING CORP.

CORALLEN PROPERTY
Red Lake, Ontario

VLF IN PHASE/OUT PHASE PROFILE
VLF FRASER FILTERED CONTOURED PLAN MAP
24.8kHz NLK - SEATTLE USA

In Phase: Posted Right/Bottom (Red)
Out Phase: Posted Left/Top (Blue)

Vertical Profile Scales: 2.5 %/mm
Contour Interval: 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 100

Station Seperation: 12.5 meters
Posting Level: 0

GSM-19 OVERHAUSER MAGNETOMETER/VLF v7

Magnotometer Operated by: Yvan Veronneau
GPS Operated by: Justin Lehti
Processed by: C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By: Micheline Desgagne
April 27 to May 1, 2007

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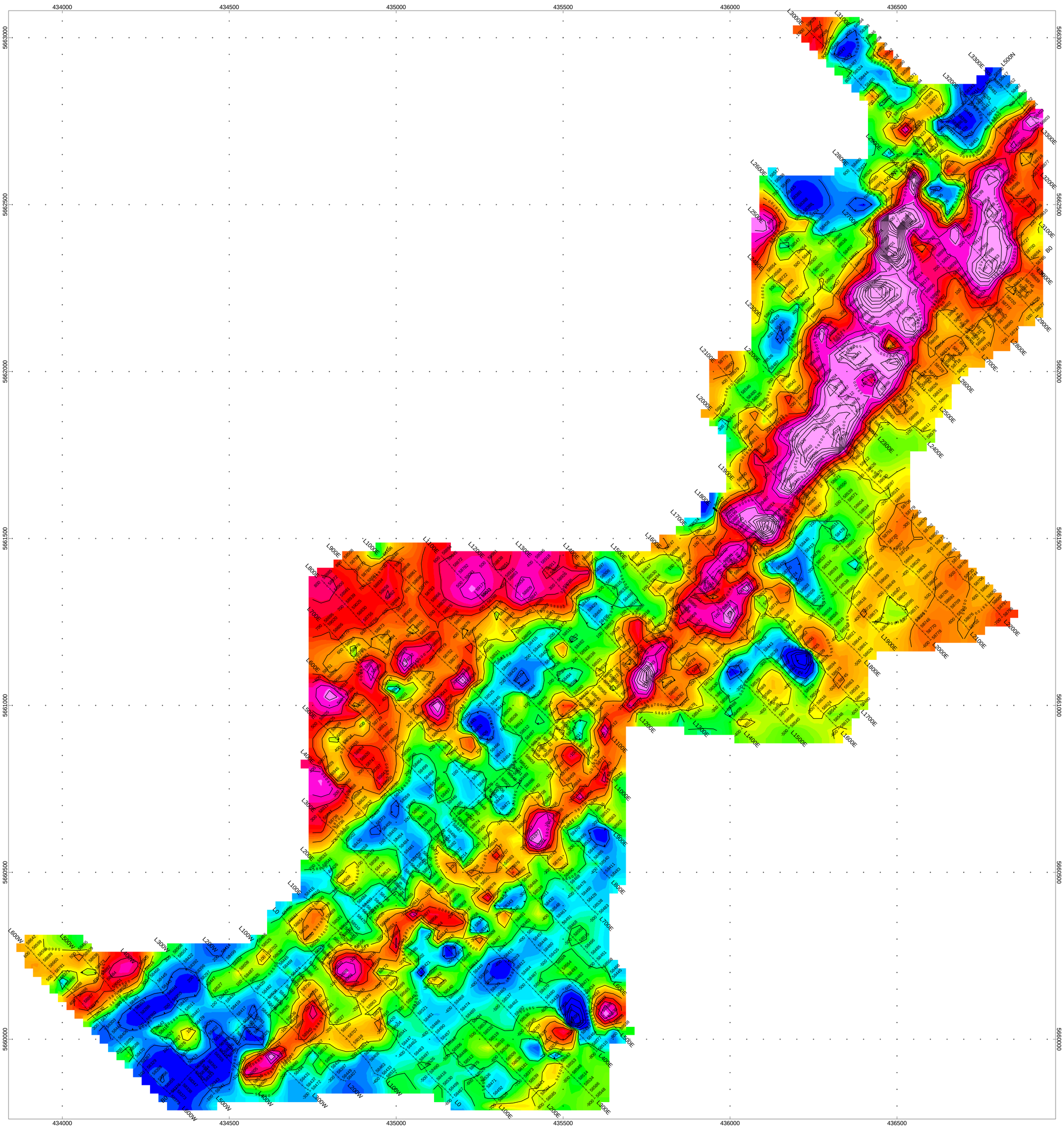
Drawing #07-021-SEDEX-CORALLEN-VLF-NLK



SEDEX MINING CORP.

CORALLEN PROPERTY
Red Lake, Ontario

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOURED PLAN MAP
Base Station Corrected

Posting Level: 0nT
Field Inclination/Declination: 76.4degN/0.7degW
Station Seperation: 12.5 meters
Total Field Magnetic Contours: 100nT

GSM-19 OVERHAUSER MAGNETOMETER/VLF v7

Magnotometer Operated by: Justin Lehti
GPS Operated by: Yvan Veronneau
Processed by: C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By: Micheline Desgagne
April 27 to May 1, 2007

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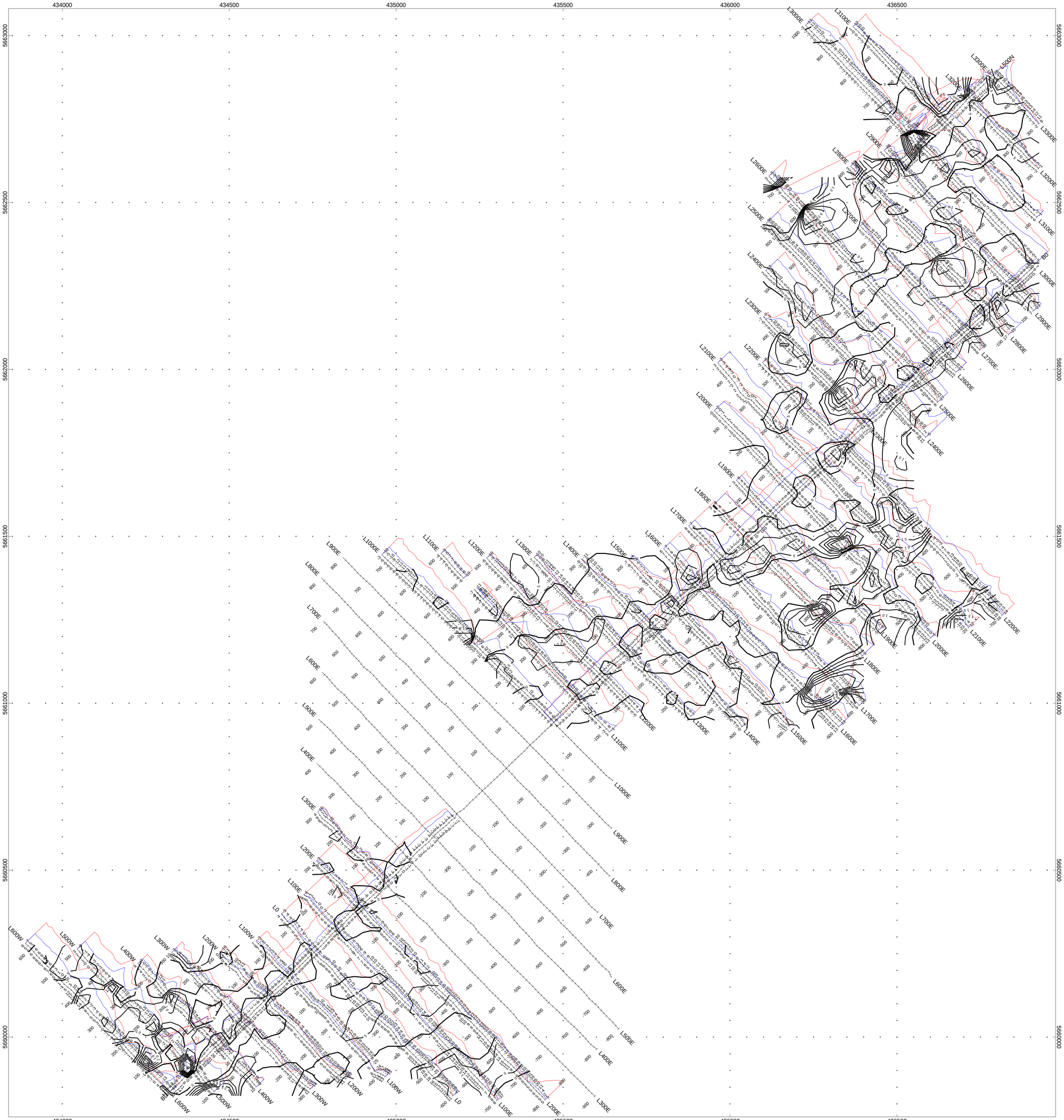
(705)-642-3123

Drawing #07-021-SEDEX-CORALLEN-MAG-CONT



SEDEX MINING CORP.

CORALLEN PROPERTY
Red Lake, Ontario

VLF IN PHASE/OUT PHASE PROFILE
VLF FRASER FILTERED CONTOURED PLAN MAP
24.0kHz NAA - CUTLER USA
Projection: NAD 83, Zone 17

In Phase: Posted Right/Bottom (Red)
Out Phase: Posted Left/Top (Blue)

Vertical Profile Scales: 2.5 %/mm
Contour Interval: 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 100

Station Seperation: 12.5 meters
Posting Level: 0

GSM-19 OVERHAUSER MAGNETOMETER/VLF v7

Magnotometer Operated by: Yvan Veronneau
GPS Operated by: Justin Lehti
Processed by: C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By: Micheline Desgagne
April 27 to May 1, 2007

LARDER GEOPHYSICS LTD.
(705)543-1122

Drawing #07-021-SEDEX-CORALLEN-VLF-NAA