Technical Report
on the

2007 DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM
on the
JUNIOR LAKE PROPERTY
VW NICKEL DEPOSIT

Junior Lake Area
Thunder Bay North Mines and Minerals Division
Ontario

NTS 42L/05 NW

RECEIVED
OCT 2 0 2008
GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT
OFFICE

Landore Resources Canada Inc.
555 Central Ave., Suite #1
Thunder Bay, Ontario, P7B 5R5

James Garber, B.Sc., P.Geo.
Jennifer. Gignac, B.Sc., GIT

July 27, 2008
Thunder Bay, Ontario

Table of Contents

Figures

Tables

Appendices

Maps and Sections

Tables

Appendices

Maps and Sections

Volumes

Volume 1:	Report, diamond drill plan, and CD of core photographs
Volume 2:	Appendix I: C. Cooper, Report on the VW Zone Nickel Deposit, Junior Lake, 2008 Appendix II: Alexander, M. 2008, Mineralogy Report., Lakehead University Instrumentation Laboratory.
Volume 3:	Appendix IIIa: Diamond drill re-logs (0406-49, -50, -55, and -97)
Volume 4:	Appendix IIIb: Diamond drill logs (0405-47, 0406-55, 0407-99 to -117)
Volume 5:	Appendix IIIc: Diamond drill logs (0407-117A to -129)
Volume 6:	Appendix IIId: Diamond drill logs (0407-130 to -145)
Volume 7:	Appendix IIIe: Diamond drill logs (0407-146 to -161 and -178)
Volume 8:	Appendix IV: Diamond drill summary chart Appendix V: Specific gravity measurements Appendix VI: Magnetic susceptibility measurements Appendix VII: Rock Quality Designation and Recovery measurements
Volume 9:	Appendix VIIIa: Assay certificates (0405-47, 0406-48 to -50, -55, -76, -97 and 0407-99 to -132)
Volume 10:	Appendix VIIIb: Assay certificates (0407-133 to -161 and precious metal assays)
Volume 11:	Appendix IX: QA/QC Standard and blank reference and Shewhart Chart analyses
Volume 12:	Cross sections (12) at 1:500 scale: 3550E, 3400E, 3375E, 3350E, 3325E, 3312.5, 3300E, 3275E, 3237.5E, 3225E, 3212.5E, 3200E
Volume 13;	Cross Sections (11) at 1:500 scale: 3175E, 3150E, 3125E, 3100E, 3075E, 3050E, 3025E, 3000E, 2975E, 2950E, 2900E
Volume 14:	Assay Tables

Volumes

Volume 1:	Report, diamond drill plan, and CD of core photographs
Volume 2:	Appendix I: C. Cooper, Report on the VW Zone Nickel Deposit, Junior Lake, 2008 Appendix II: Alexander, M. 2008, Mineralogy Report., Lakehead University Instrumentation Laboratory.
Volume 3:	Appendix IIIa: Diamond drill re-logs (0406-49, -50, -55, and -97)
Volume 4:	Appendix IIIb: Diamond drill logs (0405-47, 0406-55, 0407-99 to -117)
Volume 5:	Appendix IIIc: Diamond drill logs (0407-117A to -129)
Volume 6:	Appendix IIId: Diamond drill logs (0407-130 to -145)
Volume 7:	Appendix IIIe: Diamond drill logs (0407-146 to -161 and -178)
Volume 8:	Appendix IV: Diamond drill summary chart Appendix V: Specific gravity measurements Appendix VI: Magnetic susceptibility measurements Appendix VII: Rock Quality Designation and Recovery measurements
Volume 9:	Appendix VIIIa: Assay certificates (0405-47, 0406-48 to -50, -55, -76, -97 and 0407-99 to -132)
Volume 10:	Appendix VIIIb: Assay certificates (0407-133 to -161 and precious metal assays)
Volume 11:	Appendix IX: QA/QC Standard and blank reference and Shewhart Chart analyses
Volume 12:	Cross sections (12) at 1:500 scale: 3550E, 3400E, 3375E, 3350E, 3325E, 3312.5, 3300E, 3275E, 3237.5E, 3225E, 3212.5E, 3200E
Volume 13;	Cross Sections (11) at 1:500 scale: 3175E, 3150E, 3125E, 3100E, 3075E, 3050E, 3025E, 3000E, 2975E, 2950E, 2900E

1.0 SUMMARY

The Junior Lake property is located approximately 230 kilometres north-northeast of the city of Thunder Bay, Ontario, within the central portion of the Caribou-O'Sullivan Greenstone Belt. The property, including the Lamaune Lake and Swole optioned claims, consists of 71 unpatented mineral claims (774 units, 12,384 hectares) and 2 leases (52.97 hectares), totaling 12,437 hectares.

The property is host to two nickel deposits - the VW nickel deposit and the B4-7 nickel-copper-cobalt-PGE deposit, located 3-kilometres apart. Other occurrences of PGE-Cu-Ni, Cu, Cu-Zn, Cr and Au are known on the property.

Between April 12th and September 25th, 2007, Landore Resources Canada Inc. (Landore) completed a diamond drill program of 69 NQ-size holes totaling 17,021 metres on the VW deposit (0407-99 to -161, -113A, -117A, -124A, -151A, -151B, -178 plus extensions to 0405-47 and 0406-55). The program was designed to infill and extend the VW nickel deposit to meet requirements to upgrade the current NI 43-101 compliant 'inferred' resource to 'indicated' status and to provide drill core for additional metallurgical testing.

In addition to drilling the current program, other work on the property included the following:

- Pre 2007 VW deposit drill core was re-logged to provide continuity in logging to refine the geological interpretation of the deposit and improve understanding of controls on mineralization.
- Surveying of drill collars and local topographic controls
- sampling of VW deposit drill core (quarter-cut core) for metallurgical purposes,
- line-cutting on the existing VW and B4-7 grids to support 2007 drilling,
- staking of 24 additional claims to expand the property and protect the deposits,
- surveying of boundaries of claims surrounding the VW deposit and existing B4-7 lease to expand the lease holdings,
- initiation of baseline environmental studies,
- completion of an airborne photographic survey to obtain stereo photographs and a photo mosaic of the lease area for infrastructure planning purposes, and
- completion of a further petrographic study on the VW deposit

Drilling has now tested the VW deposit at approximately 25 X 50 metre spacing over a strike length of 500 metres and to a vertical depth of approximately 300 metres. Drilling confirmed continuity of the mineralized horizons along strike and depth regularly intersecting resource grade nickel mineralization, with assay results frequently returning grades in excess of 1% nickel. Mineralization on the VW deposit plunges to the west with grades increasing down plunge. Mineralization remains open along strike in both directions to the east and west and at depth.

Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates (SWRPA) was engaged to complete a new independent NI 43-101 compliant resource on the VW deposit. The new resource

estimate upgraded the 2007 NI 43-101 compliant 'inferred' resource of 4.2 million tonnes of 0.34% Ni and 0.05% Cu at 0.2% Ni cut-off grade and a long term price of $7.00/lb nickel (R. Routledge, Roscoe Postle Associates Inc., 2007) to NI 43-101 compliant resource of 4.5 million tonnes @ 0.453% Ni Equivalent 'indicated' plus 0.47 million tonnes @ 0.44% Ni Equivalent 'inferred' at a cut-off grade of 0.2% nickel. Long term prices of $8.00/lb nickel, $2.00/lb Cu, $25.00/lb Co, $1200/oz platinum, $350/oz palladium and $750/oz gold were used for the estimate (R. Routledge, Roscoe Postle Associates Inc., 2008).

Recommendations include the following:

All drill core from previous drill programs on the VW deposit should be re-logged for continuity in core logging and with the objective of identifying mafic intrusives to enhance the geological interpretation with respect to the intrusives and mineralization in areas where the intrusives were not recognized in drill core logged by other geologists. This is currently underway in the current drill program.

Further infill drilling, particularly at the western extent of the VW deposit should be completed to meet requirements for inclusion of this mineralization to be upgraded from Inferred to the Indicated category. Further drilling is recommended as well to define the strike and depth extents of the deposit.

Drill core from holes drilled previously between the B4-7 and VW should be reviewed with respect to the current geological interpretation and enhanced exploration potential of this area.

Additional metallurgical studies are required to be more representative of the mineralization across the mineral deposit. This work is currently in progress.

Continuation and expansion of the ongoing baseline environmental studies is recommended considering the positive results of this drilling program.

The project review by Scott Wilson RPA lead to further recommendations summarized as follows from Routledge, 2008:

1: Completing of the digital terrain model constructed from the aerial photography survey to benefit open pit design and optimization for scoping study evaluation of the project.

2; Update the resource estimate following completion of the digital terrain model to constrain the surface projections of the various lenses (subzones).

3: Undertake a scoping study (preliminary assessment) to determine the potential economics for mining the VW and B4-7 zones and to identify parameters for pre-feasibility/feasibility study, pending completion of the VW zone metallurgical testing

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Between April 12th and September 25th, 2007, Landore Resources Canada Inc. (Landore) completed a program of 69 NQ-size diamond drill holes totaling 17,021 metres on the Junior Lake property VW nickel deposit. The drilling included a series of infill and extension holes to meet spatial requirements to allow upgrading of the current NI 43-101 compliant resource from 'inferred' to 'indicated' status and to provide material for additional metallurgical studies. This report presents the results of the diamond drill program and related exploration activities. Data generated by this drill program was supplied to independent consultants, Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates for completion of a new resource estimate on the deposit. This report is also to be submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines Geoscience Assessment Office to claim assessment credit.

The drill program was managed in the field by Jennifer Gignac, B.Sc., GIT, and supervised with regular site visits approximately every 2 weeks while drilling was active by James Garber, B.Sc., PGeo. J. Gignac and J. Garber both reside in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Drill core was logged by Geological Consultant Christopher Cooper, Kirkcudbright, Scotland. Drilling was conducted by Chibougamau Diamond Drilling of Chibougamau, Quebec. Assaying was completed by Accurassay Laboratories, Thunder Bay, and ALS Chemex., Vancouver B.C. T

Sources of information other than data generated by the work being reported are referenced in Section 21. References.

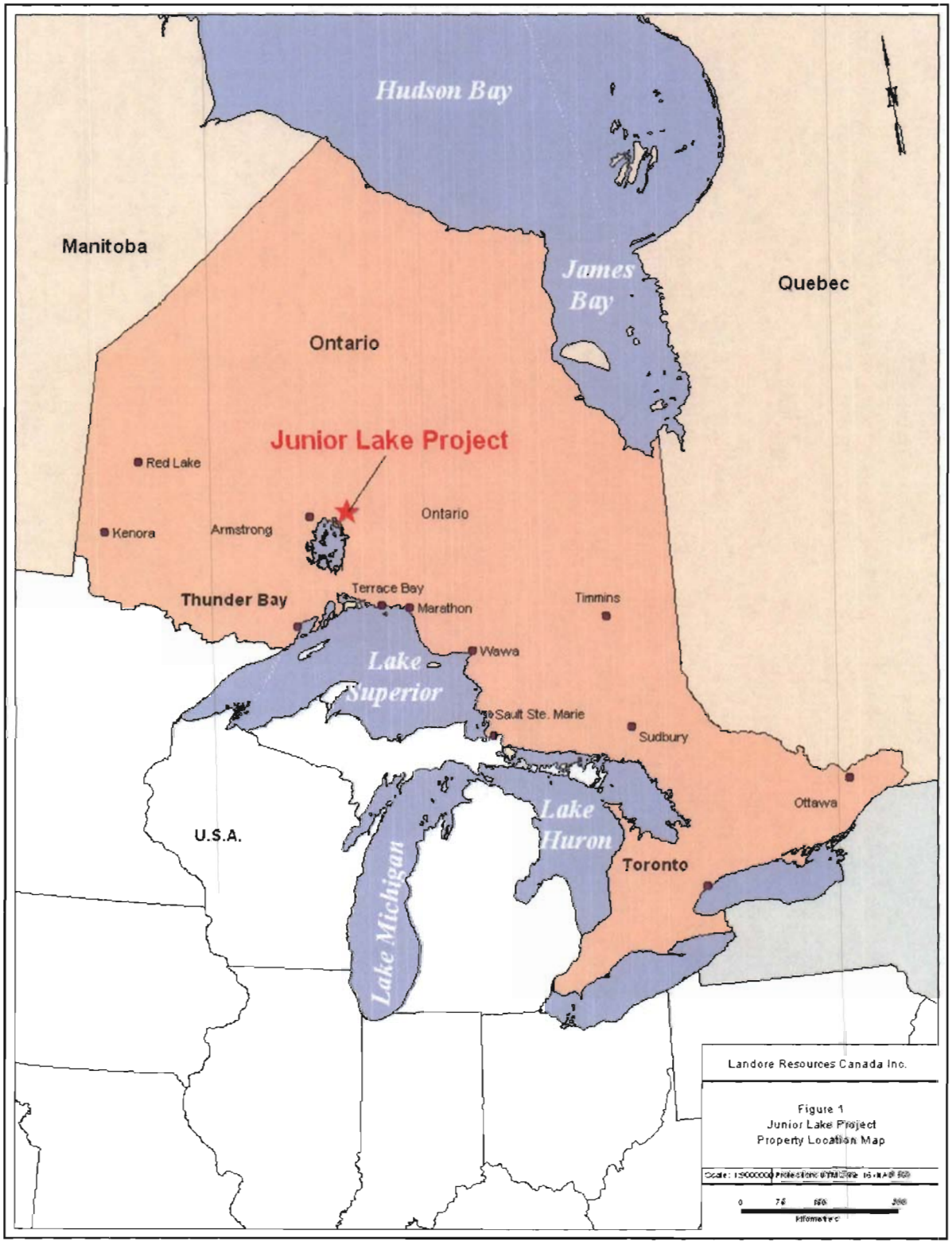
3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report was prepared by Landore Resources Canada Inc. based primarily on data generated by the drill program. The information, conclusions and opinions contained within this report are based on information available at the time of report preparation. Drill hole data from the 1969 drilling is from copies of original drill logs. Only limited drill core from this period is available for examination and core from mineralized zones is unavailable for additional assaying or to confirm existing assay results.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Junior Lake property is located approximately 235 km north-northeast of Thunder Bay, Ontario, and approximately 75 km east-northeast of the community of Armstrong (Figure 1). The camp location near the centre of the property is located at 87° 56' 32"W longitude and 50° 23' 11"N latitude and UTM coordinates NAD83 Zone 16 of 432,640E, 5,582,100N. The VW zone itself is located at 435,700E, 5,580,800N. The property area is within the Little Jackfish River, NTS 52I/08 and Toronto Lake, NTS 42

Figure 1: Location Map



L/5 1:50,000 map sheets. The Junior Lake project claims are located on the Falcon Lake (G-0035), Junior Lake (G-0057), Toronto Lake (G-0140) and Willet Lake (G-0158) claim maps.

The property consists of 71 unpatented mineral claims (774 units, 12,384 hectares) and 2 leased claims (52.97 hectares), totalling 12,437 hectares. Claim locations are shown in Figure 2 with details presented in Table 1. The property is an amalgamation of the Junior Lake claims including staked and 2 leased claims (PA39127 and 39128), the Lamaune Lake claims (8 claims totaling 1,616 hectares) and the Swole Lake claim optioned from Stares Corp. Recent staking in 2006 and 2007 has significantly expanded the property which now covers approximately 28 kilometres north-west south-east direction from North Lamaune Lake to the Toronto Lake area, respectively.

During 2007 Landore staked 24 claims totalling 316 units covering 5056 hectares. Three claims, 4208944 to 4208947 (416 hectares) were staked on the east side of the property to expand and protect the area around the VW nickel deposit. An additional 21 claims, 4208949–51, 4215920-925, 4216250-258, and 4218852-854 (4,640 ha) were subsequently staked in the Toronto Lake area to extend the property to the east and south.

Landore now holds a 100% interest in 62 claims, excluding the Lamaune Lake and Swole Lake claims, of which certain claims are subject to royalties as follows: Eight claims, TB1077140 to TB1077142, TB1217179 to TB1217181, and TB1233556 and TB1233557, are subject to a 2% net smelter return (NSR) royalty held by Wing Resources Inc (Wing), Thunder Bay, ON. One percent of the 2% NSR to Wing can be purchased for C$750,000. Three claims, TB1195914, TB1209511 and TB1215543, are subject to a 2% NSR to Mrs. Anita Pichette, Nanaimo, B.C. One percent of the NSR to A. Pichette can be purchased for C$500,000.

Nine claims in the Junior Lake project including the Swole Lake Claim and the Lamaune Lake claims are held under option agreements with Stares Contracting Corp. summarized as follows:

Swole Lake Claim

Under an agreement with Stares Contracting Corp. (Stares) dated June 19, 2006, Landore has the option of earning a 100% interest in claim TB3019857, subject to a 2% NSR, by making payments to Stares, totalling C$50,000 in the aggregate, as follows:

a) $7,000 on execution of the Agreement

b) $10,000 on or before the first anniversary of the Agreement

c) $13,000 on or before the second anniversary of the Agreement

d) $20,000 on or before the third anniversary of the Agreement

Once vested, Landore may buy back 1% of the 2% NSR at any time for C$1 million.

Landore made the 2nd anniversary payment in 2008 to maintain the option in good standing.

Lamaune Lake Claims

Under an agreement with Stares Contracting Corp. (Stares), Stephen Stares, Michael Stares, and James Dawson (Stares et al.), dated September 5, 2002, Landore had the option of earning a 51% interest in eight claims (101 units) - TB3003348, TB3003349, TB3003350, TB3003351, TB3003439, TB3003440, TB3003441, and TB3003442 - subject to a 2% NSR, by making payments to Stares totalling C$90,000 in the aggregate and complete work as follows:

a) $15,000 initial payment on September 5, 2002;

b) $20,000 on or before September 5, 2003;

c) $25,000 on or before September 5, 2004;

d) $30,000 on or before September 5, 2005;

e) incur exploration expenditures of $500,000 on or before September 5, 2005; amounts in excess of $500,000 shall be credited to Landore's requirements under additional option terms.

f) pay all claim and lease maintenance fees, taxes and carry out assessment work relating to the claims to keep the property in good standing until September 5, 2005.

As of September 5, 2005, Landore earned a 51% interest in the eight Lamaune Lake claims from Stares et al. by making payments totaling C$90,000, reimbursing staking costs of C$6,060 and spending C$500,000 on exploration of the claims. Upon Landore's vesting to 51%, Landore earned the right to exercise an additional option to earn a further 29% interest by spending an additional C$500,000 on the claims by September 5, 2008. At such time as Landore earns an 80% interest, Stares et al. may elect to convert its 20% interest to a 2% NSR or continue participating in the joint venture as to its 20%. Landore is entitled, at its sole option and at any time after Stares et al. is reduced to a 2% NSR, to purchase 1% of the NSR for C$1,000,000.

Under an agreement with Anita Pichette dated January 19, 2005, Landore held the option of earning a 100% interest in claims TB1195914, TB1209511 and TB1215543, subject to a 2% NSR, by completing all of the following:

a) make a payment of C$5,000 on execution of the agreement (January 19, 2005);

b) make a payment of C$5,000 on or before January 19, 2006;

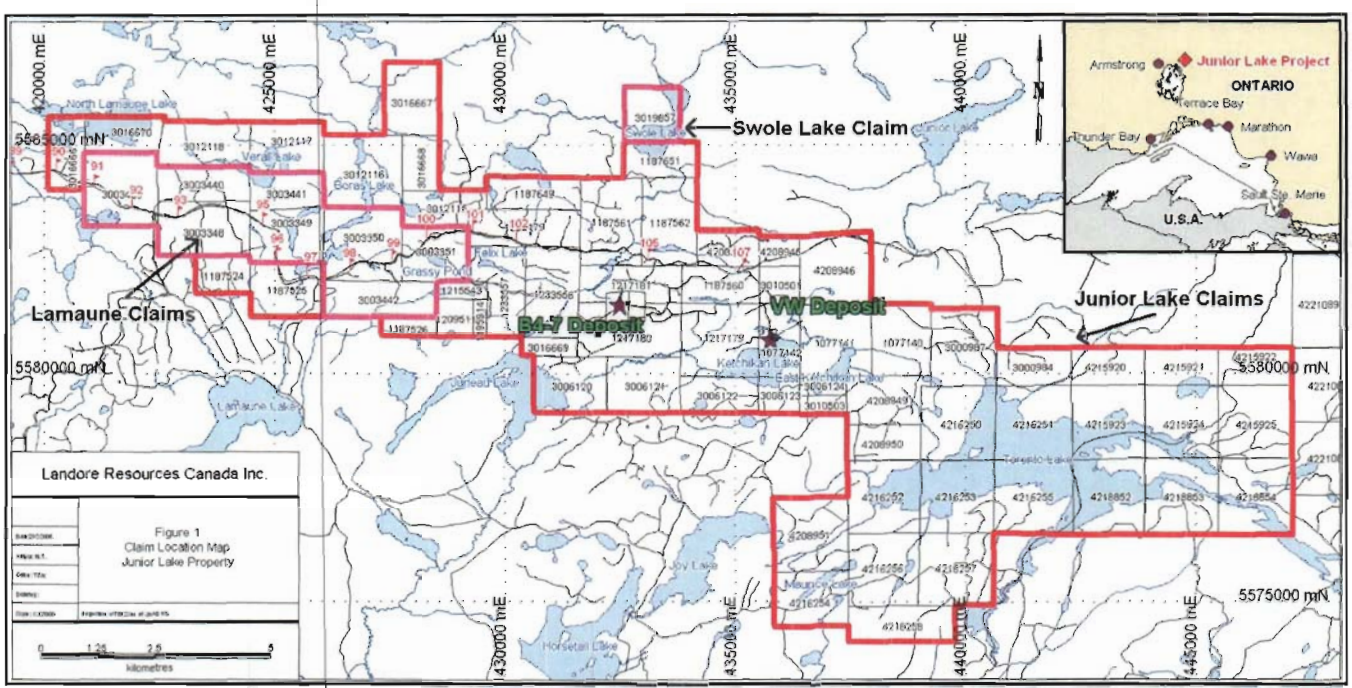
c) make a payment of C$5,000 on or before January 19, 2007;

d) incur exploration expenditures of at least C$200,000, on the claims on or before January 19, 2008; and

e) pay all claim maintenance fees, taxes and carry out assessment work relating to the property which have not already been paid to keep the property in good standing until January 19, 2008.

Under the terms of an Amending Agreement dated December 15, 2006, Landore purchased a 100% interest in the three Pichette claims subject to the 2% NSR by making the final C$5,000 option payment. Landore is entitled to purchase 1% of the 2% NSR for C$500,000.

Figure 2: Claim Location Map



The VW deposit lies within claims TB 1077142 and TB 1217179. The B4-7 deposit lies within the existing lease 2496 (claims PA 39127 and PA 39128).

On July 4th, 2008, applications were filed with the Mining Recorder for 3 contiguous leases (CLM 459, 460, and 461) which surround the VW deposit and the existing lease hosting the B4-7 deposit. The 3 new leases when approved will encompass 23 claims totaling 3675.977 hectares. The application is pending.

Table 1: Claims and Leases

Township/Area	Claim	Units	Hectares
JUNIOR LAKE	1077140	9	144
JUNIOR LAKE	1077141	12	192
JUNIOR LAKE	1077142	8	128
FALCON LAKE	1187524	6	96
FALCON LAKE	1187525	12	192
FALCON LAKE	1187526	3	48
JUNIOR LAKE	1187560	8	128
JUNIOR LAKE	1187561	15	240
JUNIOR LAKE	1187562	15	240
JUNIOR LAKE	1187649	10	160
JUNIOR LAKE	1187651	8	128
JUNIOR LAKE	1195914	2	32
JUNIOR LAKE	1209511	2	32
JUNIOR LAKE	1215543	2	32
JUNIOR LAKE	1217179	16	256
JUNIOR LAKE	1217180	15	240
JUNIOR LAKE	1217181	11	176
JUNIOR LAKE	1232479	12	192
JUNIOR LAKE	1233556	15	240
JUNIOR LAKE	1233557	15	240
TORONTO LAKE	3000984	8	128
JUNIOR LAKE	3000987	14	224
FALCON LAKE	3003348	15	240
FALCON LAKE	3003349	12	192
FALCON LAKE	3003350	16	256
JUNIOR LAKE	3003351	12	192
FALCON LAKE	3003439	16	256
FALCON LAKE	3003440	10	160
FALCON LAKE	3003441	8	128
FALCON LAKE	3003442	12	192
TORONTO LAKE	3006120	12	192
TORONTO LAKE	3006121	12	192
TORONTO LAKE	3006122	8	128
TORONTO LAKE	3006123	4	64
TORONTO LAKE	3006124	3	48
JUNIOR LAKE	3010501	4	64
TORONTO LAKE	3010503	3	48
JUNIOR LAKE	3012115	12	192

Township/Area	Claim	Units	Hectares
FALCON LAKE	3012116	16	256
FALCON LAKE	3012117	9	144
FALCON LAKE	3012118	10	160
FALCON LAKE	3016666	8	128
FALCON LAKE	3016667	12	192
FALCON LAKE	3016668	6	96
TORONTO LAKE	3016669	3	48
FALCON LAKE	3016670	8	128
JUNIOR LAKE	3019857	9	144
JUNIOR LAKE	3019857	9	144
JUNIOR LAKE	4208944	6	96
JUNIOR LAKE	4208945	4	64
JUNIOR LAKE	4208946	16	256
TORONTO LAKE	4208949	10	160
TORONTO LAKE	4208950	8	128
TORONTO LAKE	4208951	16	256
TORONTO LAKE	4215920	8	128
TORONTO LAKE	4215921	8	128
WILLET LAKE	4215922	8	128
TORONTO LAKE	4215923	16	256
TORONTO LAKE	4215924	16	256
WILLET LAKE	4215925	16	256
TORONTO LAKE	4216250	16	256
TORONTO LAKE	4216251	16	256
TORONTO LAKE	4216252	16	256
TORONTO LAKE	4216253	16	256
TORONTO LAKE	4216254	12	192
TORONTO LAKE	4216255	16	256
TORONTO LAKE	4216256	16	256
TORONTO LAKE	4216257	16	256
TORONTO LAKE	4216258	12	192
TORONTO LAKE	4218852	16	256
TORONTO LAKE	4218853	16	256
WILLET LAKE	4218854	16	256
Total	71	774	12,384

Leases			
Junior Lake 2496	PA 39127	1	22.26
	PA 39128	1	30.71
Hectares			52.97
Total Hectares			12,437

There are no known environmental liabilities on the property. No permits were required for exploration work completed to date.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESS

Access to the Junior Lake property from Thunder Bay is via paved provincial highways No. 11/17 (15 km) and No. 527 to Armstrong, a distance of 234 kilometers. From Armstrong access is via the Airport Road and active Buchanan Forest Products haulage roads north-east from Armstrong (Airport Road / Jackfish Road to kilometre 105 on the East Road). The Junior Lake camp, used as a base of operations, is located on a secondary logging road approximately 500 meters south off the East Road at kilometre 105. The southernmost claims staked in the Toronto Lake area during 2007 are accessed by logging roads north from Auden. Secondary highway 801, approximately 8 kilometers west of Jellicoe between Beardmore and Jellicoe, provides access north off Trans-Canada Highway 11 to Auden.

There are no power lines or railway lines on the property; however, the main CNR line is approximately 20 kilometres to the south.

During the summer, most drill sites are accessible by 4-wheel-drive vehicles.

5.2 CLIMATE

The Armstrong area experiences hot summers and cold, snowy, winters. Maximum and minimum temperatures range from an extreme low of -50°C in the winter months to an extreme high of 38°C in the summer months.

Mean annual precipitation for the area is approximately 710mm. The area is snow-covered for five and a half months per year, with monthly snowfalls ranging from 27cm to 45cm in the winter. Prevailing winds are from the northwest. The relative humidity ranges from 50% to 77%.

The closest permanent weather monitoring station is located at the airport in Armstrong, Ontario. During October, 2007, a weather station was positioned at the Junior Lake camp to monitor meteorological data. Precipitation is monitored only during spring, summer and fall. Snowfall is not recorded.

5.3 Local Resources

The community of Armstrong including Whitesand Reserve has a population of approximately 450 people providing a labour force of skilled (trades and heavy equipment) and unskilled labour, many readily available as a result of the current severe downturn in the forestry industry. Limited fuel, food and accommodations are available in Armstrong. Armstrong also provides access to the CNR railway cross-country line, a Post Office, an assortment of outfitters and float-plane bases, and a small municipal unattended airstrip. WiskAir Helicopters maintains a Jet-A fuel depot at the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources site at the airport. There is daily (Monday- Friday) courier service between Armstrong and Thunder Bay.

Thunder Bay is a major centre serving north-western Ontario with a population of approximately 110,000 people. Thunder Bay provides most of the skilled labour and services required by several exploration and mining operations operating within the region. Most consumables, including food, fuel, natural gas, propane, and cement, are readily available in Thunder Bay. Thunder Bay has a commercial airport with daily scheduled service to Toronto, Winnipeg, and numerous small communities in Ontario. The city also has a port on Lake Superior that provides access to the Atlantic Ocean via the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway.

5.4 Infrastructure

There is no infrastructure on the property other than a tent camp. No electric power or rail lines exist on the property; however, the CNR main line is 20 kilometres to the south.

The size of the property is more than sufficient for mining operations and the climate permits year round mining operations.

The nearest operating mine is Lac Des Iles Mines Ltd. (LDIM), a subsidiary of North American Palladium Ltd (NAP). LDIM is located 100 km north of Thunder Bay, approximately 15 km west of Highway 527, and is approximately 259 km by road from the Junior Lake property.

The nearest nickel smelters, owned by CRVD Inco and Xstrata, are located in the Sudbury area, Ontario and are road and rail accessible with respect to the Junior Lake property.

5.5 Physiography

The Junior Lake property area is situated within a boreal forest region of the Canadian Precambrian Shield. Black spruce, balsam fir, jack pine, poplar, and birch populate the uplands and spruce, larch and alders populate the low areas. Large areas

flanking the logging haulage roads have been recently logged; however, much of the surrounding area remains heavily forested. Relief is low to moderate with elevation ranging from ~335 metres to ~425 metres ASL. Drainage flows generally to the south to Lake Superior through Lake Nipigon.

Outcrop exposure is variable and ranges from <1% to locally >20% with an average in the 3 to 5% range. Large expanses of deep, boulder-rich, glaciofluvially-derived overburden are common. Unconsolidated overburden is primarily boulder-rich glaciofluvial materials, with glaciolacustrine sediments in low areas.

6.0 HISTORY

Exploration has been conducted intermittently on the property since the early 1900's and has included prospecting and sampling, geology surveys, geophysical surveys (airborne, ground and down-hole), mechanical stripping, trenching and diamond drilling.

Geological mapping and exploration in the vicinity of the Junior Lake property is recorded as early as 1917. In 1968, Canadian Dyno Mines Limited staked 333 claims in 15 groups to cover conductors picked from an airborne electromagnetic (EM) and magnetic (MAG) survey. Two groups, B3 and B4, included the Junior Lake property. The company merged with Mogul Mines Limited, and the successor, International Mogul Mines Limited, in joint venture with Coldstream Mines Limited, carried out prospecting, mapping, ground MAG and EM surveys, soil sampling, and trenching on the B3 and B4 claim groups. Eight diamond drill holes totaling 674.8 m were drilled to test conductors in January 1969, resulting in the discovery of the B4-7 zone. The discovery hole, No. 69-5, intersected 8.26 m (27.1 ft.) of massive pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization grading 0.80% Ni and 0.53% Cu. The B4-7 zone was delineated by an additional 30 holes (6,850 m, or 22,479 ft.) in 1969. In the same campaign, eight holes for 628.2 m (2,061 ft.) explored other conductors on the property. A detailed MAG and EM survey was also completed over the zone and petrographic work done on core at that time.

In late 1969, 136.1 kg (300 lbs) of drill core was composited from 71 assay rejects in 11 drill holes, split to 56.7 kg (125 lbs), and submitted to SGS Lakefield Research Limited (Lakefield) for flotation recovery (metallurgical) testing, which included semi-quantitative spectrographic analysis for 30 elements. A manual tonnage/grade estimate for the B4-7 zone was carried out based on 31 drill holes, rectangular blocking on vertical longitudinal section, and a tonnage factor of 8.0 $ft.^3$/ton, i.e. a bulk density of 4.0 tonnes/m^3). Zurowski (1970) estimated "drill indicated undiluted geological mineral reserves" of 2,282,520 tons (2,070,689 tonnes) averaging 0.87% Ni and 0.59% Cu in the B4-7 zone. This estimate was not NI 43-101 compliant.

Coldstream Mines Limited acquired 100% of the property in 1970 and took two claims covering the B4-7 zone to lease in 1976. Claims PA 39127 and PA 39128 were incorporated into Lease 2496.

In 1983-1986, Québec Cobalt and Exploration Limited staked part of the south portion of the Junior Lake property and carried out mapping, geophysics, and soil and rock sampling. Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd., the successor to Coldstream Mines Limited, optioned the leases covering the B4-7 zone to Menacorp Limited in 1990, which resampled B4-7 core, and then to Minatco Exploration Ltd. in 1993.

Landore optioned part of the property from North Coldstream Mines Limited in 1998 and additional claims from Brancote Canada in 2000. Landore compiled data and carried out Landsat image interpretation, prospecting, mapping, re-sampling of the 1969 core and followed up an Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) airborne EM and MAG survey flown over the area. In 2001, Landore drilled 24 drill holes in the B4-7 zone in two phases. Phase 1 included seven holes for 2,100 m and Phase 2 seventeen holes for 4,004 m. Ground MAG and Max Min II EM surveys were also completed. The 2001 campaign outlined diffuse Ni-Cu mineralization in the hanging wall and to the east, on strike with the VW zone. Drill-hole collars were surveyed in 2002.

In 2003, Landore conducted stripping, trenching and channel sampling, and cored 10 holes totaling 918 m, of which four (480 m) were on the B4-7 zone and six explored the BAM gold zone located approximately one kilometre to the northeast. All drilling data was digitized and re-interpreted, 856 core samples were assayed to fill in unsampled runs in the B4-7 zone, in its hanging wall mineralization known as the "Alpha" zone as well as in mineralization in the east extension of the B4-7 zone known as the "Beta" zone.

Landore drilled 40 NQ holes totaling 8,178 m in 2005 resulting in the discovery of the VW zone nickel deposit. Eleven of the 40 holes totaling 3,620 metres further tested the VW zone following the initial discovery. The other holes explored the Whale, NO and BAM zones, as well as other areas on the Junior Lake and Lamaune projects.

In 2006, Landore drilled 57 holes (11,946 m) of which 34 holes (7,487 m) were drilled in the VW zone, 7 holes (1,562.3 m) filled in and collected metallurgical samples in the B4-7 zone, and 16 holes (2,897 m) tested other exploration targets including the Junior Lake, Pichette, and Lamaune claims.

PREVIOUS RESOURCE ESTIMATES

This section is extracted verbatim from Routledge (2007). In 1969 a manual tonnage/grade estimate for the B4-7 zone was carried out based on 31 drill holes, rectangular blocking on vertical longitudinal section, and a tonnage factor of 8.0 ft^3/ton (implied a bulk density of 4.0 tonnes/m^3). Zurowski (1969) estimated "drill indicated undiluted geological mineral reserves" of 2,282,520 tons (2,070,689 tonnes) averaging 0.87% Ni and 0.59% Cu in the B4-7 zone. This estimate is non-NI 43-101 compliant.

An independent assessment of the tonnage-grade exploration potential was prepared for the B4-7 zone by Roscoe Postle Associates Inc (now Scott Wilson RPA) as of March 17, 2006. 3D computer block modeling and cut-off grade of 0.25% Ni were used for the estimate (Table 2).

Table 2: Exploration Potential of the B4-7 Zone

Landore Resources Canada Inc. - Junior Lake Project, B4-7 Zone, Ontario

Tonnes (millions)	Ni%	Cu%	Co ppm	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	NiEq%
1.5 to 2	0.6 to 0.7	0.40 to 0.48	606 to 670	40 to 50	90 to 95	460 to 525	1.3 to 1.6

Scott Wilson RPA prepared a resource estimate and independent report for the VW zone dated January 22, 2007 (Table 3). Both the 2006 and 2007 reports are NI 43-101 compliant but have not been filed on SEDAR since Landore is not a reporting issuer in Canada.

Table 3: VW Zone Resource at Various Cut-Off Grades

Landore Resources Canada Inc. - Junior Lake Project, VW Zone, Ontario

Cut-Off Grade Ni%	Tonnes	Ni%	Cu%	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	NiEq%
0.2%	4,202,776	0.34	0.05	14	25	31	0.36
0.4%	1,020,733	0.51	0.06	13	28	44	0.53
0.6%	185,826	0.69	0.07	12	24	64	0.72
0.8%	8,384	0.85	0.08	12	22	78	0.88

Notes:

1. CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resource estimation and classification.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 0.2% Ni.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated using average long-term metal US$ prices of $7.00/lb nickel, $1.50/lb copper, $875/oz platinum, $300/oz palladium and $500/oz gold.
4. US$/C$ exchange rate of 1.18.
5. Bulk density is 2.96 t/m^3.
6. Resources were estimated to a maximum depth of 285 m.
7. Nickel equivalent factors are: 0.23 x Cu%; 0.17 x Pt ppm; 0.07 x Pd ppm; and 0.10 x Au ppm.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

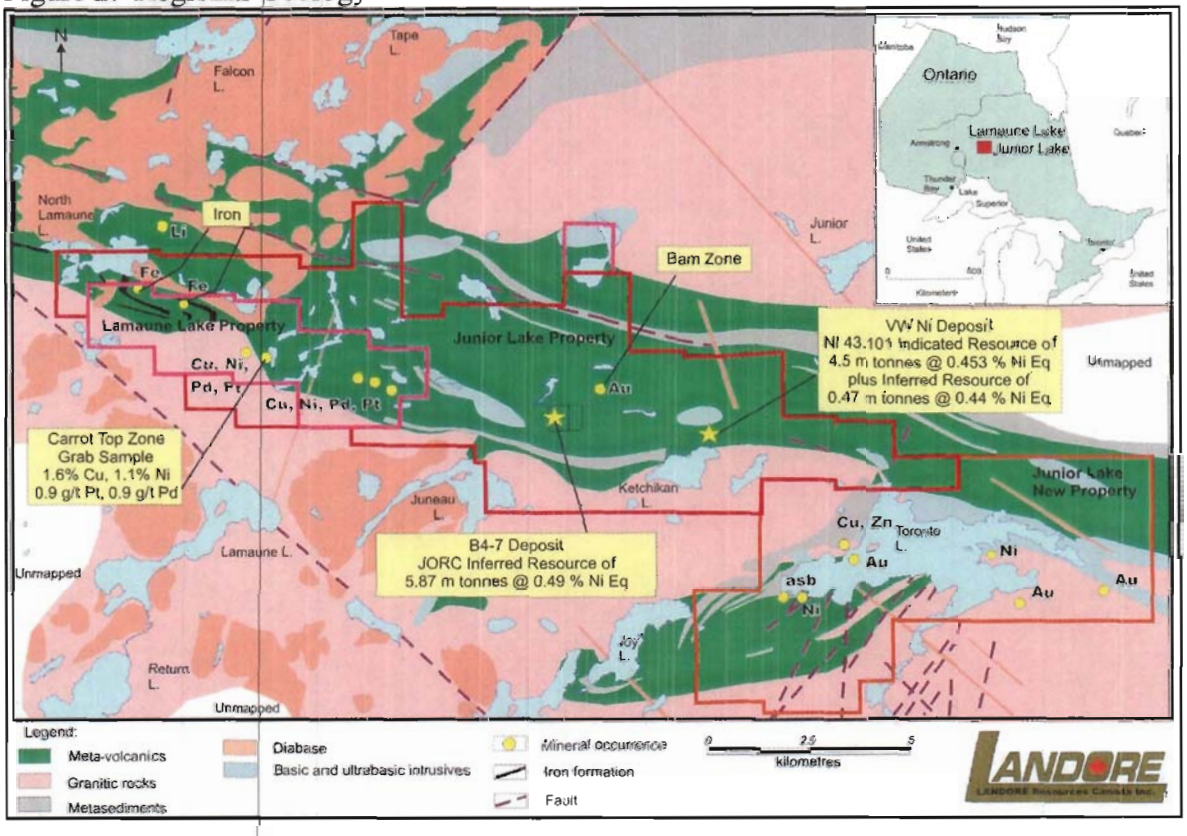
The regional, local and property geology has been for the most part extracted and summarized from MacTavish (2004a).

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Junior Lake property is located within the Wabigoon Subprovince within the roughly east-west trending Caribou-O'Sullivan greenstone belt which is part of the Superior Province of the Precambrian Shield. The belt is flanked to the south by the Robinson Lake Batholith portion of the Lamaune Batholithic Complex and to the north by a major, roughly east-west-trending fault structure that marks the southern boundary of the English River Subprovince. Northeast of the property the belt is intruded by the

elliptical, tonalitic to quartz dioritic Summit Lake Batholith. The western portion of the greenstone belt has been intruded by thick, undulating, flat-lying, NeoProterozoic-age Nipigon diabase sills and localized dykes. These sills are the discontinuous, erosional remnants of thick, laterally extensive sills comprising the Nipigon Plate which is centred on Lake Nipigon, approximately 30 kilometres to the south. The general geology of the Junior Lake property area is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Regional Geology



7.2 LOCAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The supracrustal rocks, and associated mafic to ultramafic intrusions, of the Caribou-O'Sullivan greenstone belt are subdivided by Berger (1992) into the Toronto and Marshall Lake groups.

The Toronto Lake Group (TLG) underlies the southern third of the Junior Lake Property and consists of a bimodal assemblage of tholeiitic mafic flows and calc-alkaline rhyolitic to dacitic tuff, tuff breccias, and subordinate flows. The assemblage has been intruded by numerous mafic to ultramafic sills, dykes, and small stocks. The "Carrot Top" sequence of magnetic talc-carbonate-chlorite+/-tremolite schists, derived from deformed and altered ultramafic rocks, trends west-northwest within the upper TLG in the south part of the property and across the south portion on the Lamaune property. The west-northwest trending Grassy Pond Sill intrudes the top of the TLG at its contact with the Marshall Lake Group (MLG) through the centre of the Junior Lake Property. In

composition, this 100m to 400m wide sill varies from gabbro to anorthosite and minor pyroxene and hosts PGE, Cu and Ni occurrences at its base on the west adjacent Lamaune property. The B4-7 zone host mafic intrusives and metavolcanics lie between the Carrot Top Sequence and the Grassy Pond Sill. Archean Lamprophyre Dykes cut the TLG rocks.

In the north portions of the Junior Lake property, the MLG includes tholeiitic, amphibolitized mafic flows and calc-alkalic dacitic tuff, minor tuff breccias, and intercalated greywacke, chert and sulphide iron formation. Thin, discontinuous intermediate to felsic metavolcanic rock units also occur in the MLG. The latter incorporates a higher portion of metasedimentary rocks and fewer mafic intrusives compared to the TLG.

Narrow, discrete zones of intense shearing form a corridor up to 800 metres wide along the contact between the TLG and MLG. This shearing follows the north contact of the Grassy Pond Sill. Variably textured granite and quartz diorite to tonalite gneiss and migmatite mapped along the south property boundary are part of the Robinson Batholith.

Northwest and northeast-striking diabase dykes cut all the Archean rocks on the property.

Pye (1968) interprets the presence of a large-scale fold on the western portion of the Junior Lake Property southeast of Lamaune Lake and east-northeast-trending syncline in the vicinity of Toronto Lake to the east. The east-southeast trending, north-dipping North Lamaune Lake anticline is interpreted from magnetometer surveys tracing Iron Formation.

VW Zone

The VW zone outcrops and subcrops 50 m to 150 m north of Ketchikan Lake near the southeastern end of the Junior Lake claim group on claims TB1077142 and TB 1217179. Stratigraphy consists of a mixed sequence of mafic to ultramafic metavolcanics, mafic (gabbroic to anorthositic) intrusives and metasedimentary rocks. The zone consists of a series of 5 mineralized lenses hosted primarily by metavolcanics, much lesser talc schist and rarely sediments; however sulphides do occur throughout the deposit. The strongest, most laterally continuous and mineralized is the southernmost "Katrina" lens. Mineralization within the Katrina lens plunges to the west with grades improving down plunge. Cooper (Appendix I) recognized the significance of the mafic gabbroic dikes/sills which form impermeable barriers which channeled the sulphide deposition into metavolcanics between the sills, creating the various lenses. The relationship of the mineralization to the gabbro in the VW deposit suggests a possible genetic link with the Ni-Cu_PGE mineralization hosted by the gabbro in the B4-7 deposit.

Historical sampling of the B4-7 deposit focused on the massive sulphide lenses and generally ignored the 'disseminated' style of mineralization similar to that of the VW

deposit, thus providing additional exploration potential between the 2 deposits and within the B4-7 deposit.

An ultramafic succession exemplified by talc schists and peridotitic rock types at the west end and north of the VW deposit has also been found to be mineralized with pyrrhotite and pentlandite. Nickel assays of 0.2% to 0.3% were returned over an intersection of several metres at shallow depths in hole DDH 0407-151b. Mineralization of these grades within ultramafic rocks is a new discovery with respect to the known VW deposit style of mineralization and the extent and exploration potential is unknown.

Petrographic studies were conducted on 3 samples (416109A, 416111A and 416113A) of from these nickeliferous ultramafic rocks (Alexander, M., 2008). Alexander observed that sulfides, arsenic sulfides and antimony sulfides contain nickel in the samples. None of the silicate minerals were reported to contain nickel above detection limits. This report is included as Appendix II. Rejects from the three samples noted above were sent to SGS Lakefield Research to assay for Ni Sulfide as Ni%. Results are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Ni Sulfide as Ni%

Sample ID	Ni Sulfide as Ni%
416109	0.073
416111	0.079
416113	0.064

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The VW zone is a disseminated and vein sulphide nickel-copper +/- PGM deposit with mineralization controlled in part by foliation, fractures and brecciation indicating an epigenetic hydrothermal origin. The VW zone appears to be atypical of classic Ni-Cu-Co-PGE magmatic models that occur in a variety of tectonic settings, such as:

-Ni-Cu dominant massive sulphides at Sudbury, Ontario, Voisey's Bay, Labrador, Noril'sk, Russia.
-Archean synvolcanic komatiitic ultramafic related massive sulphide deposits: Kambalda, Australia, Timmins Ontario, Raglan and Rouyn Quebec.
-Rift ophiolites and flood basalts related massive sulphides, e.g., Thompson, Manitoba.
-PGE dominant disseminated sulphide deposits in layered intrusions: Lac des Iles, Ontario, Bushveld Complex and Merensky Reef, Africa; Duluth and Stillwater Complexes, USA, etc.

It is possible that the VW deposit mineralization is derived from a Kambalda style model. The required components including ultramafic rocks to provide the nickel, sulphide iron formation to provide the sulphur and permeable units to host the mineralization are all present.

9.0 MINERALIZATION

Mineralization within the VW horizons is composed generally of 1-5% sulphides consisting of pyrrhotite-pyrite-pentlandite-chalcopyrite-magnetite +/-sphalerite. Sulphides occur as blebs and lamina on foliation planes, as breccia matrix, as replacement style net texture and fracture filling. Pyrrhotite is fine-grained and carries minor pentlandite exsolved as very fine flames. Much of the pentlandite occurs as discrete fine grains associated with pyrrhotite. Chalcopyrite and pyrite occurs as fine to medium grains.

10.0 EXPLORATION

During 2007 the following exploration work was completed on the property:

- Diamond drilling of the VW and B4-7 deposits was the main focus of exploration activity.

- Minor line cutting was completed near Ketchikan Lake and the B4-7 deposit area to support the drilling operations. Cut lines spaced 25 metres apart were established at an Azimuth of 177° in the VW deposit area. The cut grid now extends from 3450E to 2800E in the vicinity of the VW deposit. The magnetic declination is 5 degrees west.

- Drill collars of the VW and B4-7 deposits and topographic control points of the Junior Lake property were surveyed by an Ontario Land Surveyor. Survey co-ordinates were recorded in the UTM projection Nad 83 for Zone 16. The drill collar surveying adjusted elevations to the Ontario base resulting in an elevation change of +13.3 metres for all elevations on the property (topography, casings, etc.) reported by Landore up to 2007.

- Sampling of the VW deposit drill core (quarter-cut core) was completed for metallurgical purposes. Two hundred thirty one samples weighing 247.6 kilograms were quarter-cut from drill core and submitted to SGS Lakefield for metallurgical studies. Samples were collected primarily from 2007 drill holes. The metallurgical work is currently in progress at the time of writing this report.

- Core from previous Landore drilling in the zone was re-logged for continuity and to define mafic intrusives (dikes and sills) in the zone to refine the geological interpretation and better understand the controls on mineralization. Drill holes 0405-35 to 43, 47, 0406-48, 51 to 60, 73, 75 to 77, 79 to 88, and 0406-98 were re-logged and sampled as required. Results are pending.

- Drill collars of the VW and B4-7 deposits and topographic control areas of the Junior Lake property were surveyed by an Ontario Land Surveyor. Survey co-ordinates were recorded in the UTM projection Nad 83 for Zone 16. The drill collar surveying

adjusted elevations to the Ontario base resulting in an elevation change of +13.3 metres.

- Baseline Environmental studies were initiated and conducted by or under the guidance of Golder Associates, Sudbury, Ontario:
    - These studies were started during March of 2007 and include quarterly sampling and analysis of lake and stream waters
    - Lake and stream sediment sampling was completed during the summer.
    - A and a fish population and habit study of Ketchikan Lake including benthic and bathymetric information was completed.

  Results of the fisheries study and baseline water and sediment studies completed to date are included in separate reports by Golder Associates.

- A weather station was emplaced at the Landore Junior Lake camp to record wind speed, direction and three seasons of precipitation data. Snowfall is not measured.

- Claim lines were rehabilitated and the claim boundary surrounding an area to be leased was cut and surveyed by an Ontario Land Surveyor in advance of filing applications to the Mining Recorder to lease claims. The area to be leased encompasses the VW and B4-7 deposits as noted in Section 4: Property Description and Location, ensuring enough space within the leases for mining infrastructure. The lease applications filed on July 4, 2008, are pending.

- The land package was expanded to the southeast by staking an additional 24 claims (314 units) totaling 5,056 hectares. The newly staked claims cover occurrences of nickel, copper, zinc and gold in the Toronto Lake area (Pye, 1968, and Berger, 1992).

- Aerial photography (stereo) was completed over the proposed leases for the purpose of completing a contoured digital terrain model of the area for preliminary infrastructure planning purposes.

- The camp was expanded and core storage was improved to hold the Junior Lake drill core on site.

11.0 DRILLING

The 2007 drill program on the VW zone and consisted of 69 NQ size diamond drill holes totaling 17, 021 metres (0407-99 to -161, -113A, -117A, -124A, -151A, -151B, -178). Two earlier holes (0405-47 and 0406-55) were extended and one hole (0407-178) was drilled for metallurgical purposes.

The drill program was designed to infill and extend the VW deposit with the objective to upgrade the current NI 43-101 compliant 'inferred' resource to 'indicated' resource status and to supply core for additional metallurgical tests. The VW has been delineated to date by 116 diamond drill holes, totaling 28,127.62 metres to a depth of

approximately 300 metres. Table 5 summarizes all the drilling completed on the Junior Lake project. The 2007 drill plan is shown on Figure 3 and Map 1 (Volume 12). Drill hole details are tabled in Appendix IV. Example cross sections are shown in Figures 4 and 5. A full set of 1:500 scale cross sections are included in Volumes 12 and 13.

Table 5: Junior Lake: Summary of Diamond Drilling - 1969 to 2007

Year	Company	Zone	# of Holes	Meters	Series
1969	Intl. Mogul	Exploration	8	719.94	S1 to S8[1]
1969	Intl. Mogul	B4-7	31	6940.90	69-9 to 69-38, 69-5[2]
1969	Intl. Mogul	Exploration	7	583.10	69-1 to 69-4; 69-6 to 8[2]
2001	Landore[3]	B4-7	21	5405.00	0401-07 to 0401-24; 01 to 03
2001	Landore	Exploration	3	600.00	0401-04 to 0401-06
2003	Landore	B4-7	4	480.00	0403-07 to 0403-10
2003	Landore	BAM	6	438.00	0403-01 to 0403-06
2005	Landore	VW	11	3620.00	0405-35 to 0405-43; 46, 47
2005	Landore	Exploration	12	1959.00	0405-25 to 0405-34; 44, 45
2005	Landore	Lamaune	17	2599.00	1105-01 to 1105-17
2006	Landore	VW	34	7487.00	0406-48 to 60; 71 to 88; 97, 98, 52A
2006	Landore	B4-7	7	1562.00	0406-89 to 95
2006	Landore	Exploration	12.3	2398.00	0406-61 to 70; 0406-96, 1506-01(part), well
2006	Landore	Lamaune	3.7	499.00	1106-18 to 1106-20, 1506-01 (part)
2007	Landore	B4-7	16	3,580.26	0407-162 to 0407-177
2007	Landore	VW	69	17,020.62	0407-99 to -161, 0407-113A, -117A, -124A, -151A, -151B, -178 and extension of holes 0405-47 and 0406-55
			262	**55,892**	

Notes:

1) AX core, 30.2 mm diameter
2) BX core, 36.5 mm diameter
3) Landore drilling is all NQ core, 47.6 mm diameter

VW	114	28,127.62	
B4-7	79	17,968.16	
Exploration	42.3	6,260.04	
Lamaune	20.7	3,098	
BAM	6	438	
1969	46	8,243.94	
2001	24	6,005	
2003	10	918	
2005	40	8,178	
2006	57	11,946	
2007	85	20,600.88	

The drilling has consistently intersected multiple and wide zones of resource grade nickel mineralization with assay results returning grades in excess of 1% nickel. The zone remains open along strike to the east and west as well as at depth, particularly

down plunge to the west. Significant assay results are presented in Table 6 and corresponding assay certificates are included in Appendix VIIIa and VIIIb.

11.1 Diamond Drilling Operations

Landore's Junior Lake Camp, ~105km East Road/Jackfish Road from Armstrong, was used as a base of operations. Access to the drill site is via truck when drill access trail conditions permit, otherwise access is via all-terrain vehicle (ATV).

Drill holes were positioned by chaining from casings of previously drill holes along cut lines on an established grid. The drill was aligned relative to the cut lines. Upon completion of the drill program casings were surveyed by an Ontario Land Surveyor. All casings were left in the holes and capped, except for a few that were damaged and wouldn't accept a threaded cap.

Drilling was conducted by Chibougamau Diamond Drilling, of Chibougamau, Qc. Water used for drilling was obtained from Ketchikan Lake. Drill core from this program is stored at Landore's Junior Lake camp.

11.2 Down-hole Surveys and Deviation

Down-hole deviation was minimized by the use of NQ size drill rods, hexagonal core barrel and long (18") reaming shell.

Inclination deviation was monitored as the holes progressed using a Reflex Instruments EZ-Shot down-hole survey instrument and upon completion of each hole a Reflex Instruments Maxibor II instrument (optical method) was used to survey the hole to obtain reliable information on both inclination and azimuth deviation. Both instruments digitally record the down-hole survey data. Survey data is presented on the header page of each drill log in Appendices IIIb-IIIe.

11.3 Drill Core Logging Procedures

Drill core was aligned, measured and logged for geology. Logging records major and minor rock units (grain sizes, texture structural information: core angles of geological contacts, foliation and bedding, fractures, faults, veins, joints etc.), alteration and sulphide species, content and mode of occurrence. Specific gravity and magnetic susceptibility measurements of the mineralized zones and surrounding host rocks in the core were recorded and are presented in Appendix V and VI, respectively. Magnetic susceptibility was measured with a KP-6 magnetic susceptibility meter. Rock-Quality Designation (RQD) measurements were taken and the data is tabled in Appendix VII. Core recovery is not usually recorded, however, recovery is typically 100% except in rare cases over narrow intervals of highly sheared, foliated intervals. As such it is considered that samples accurately reflect drilled widths sampled.

Figure 3: Drill Hole Location Plan

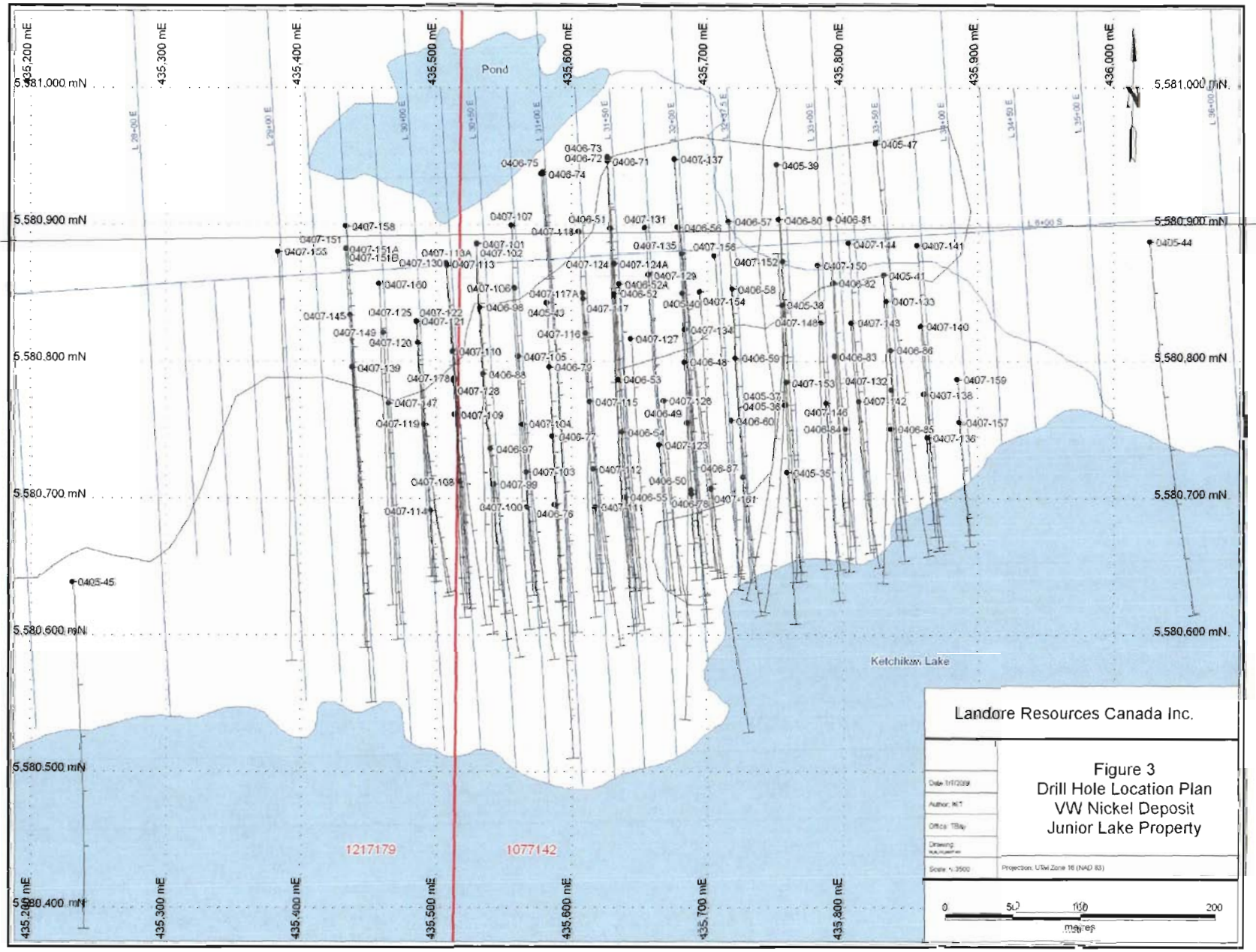


Figure 4: VW Deposit Cross Section 3025E

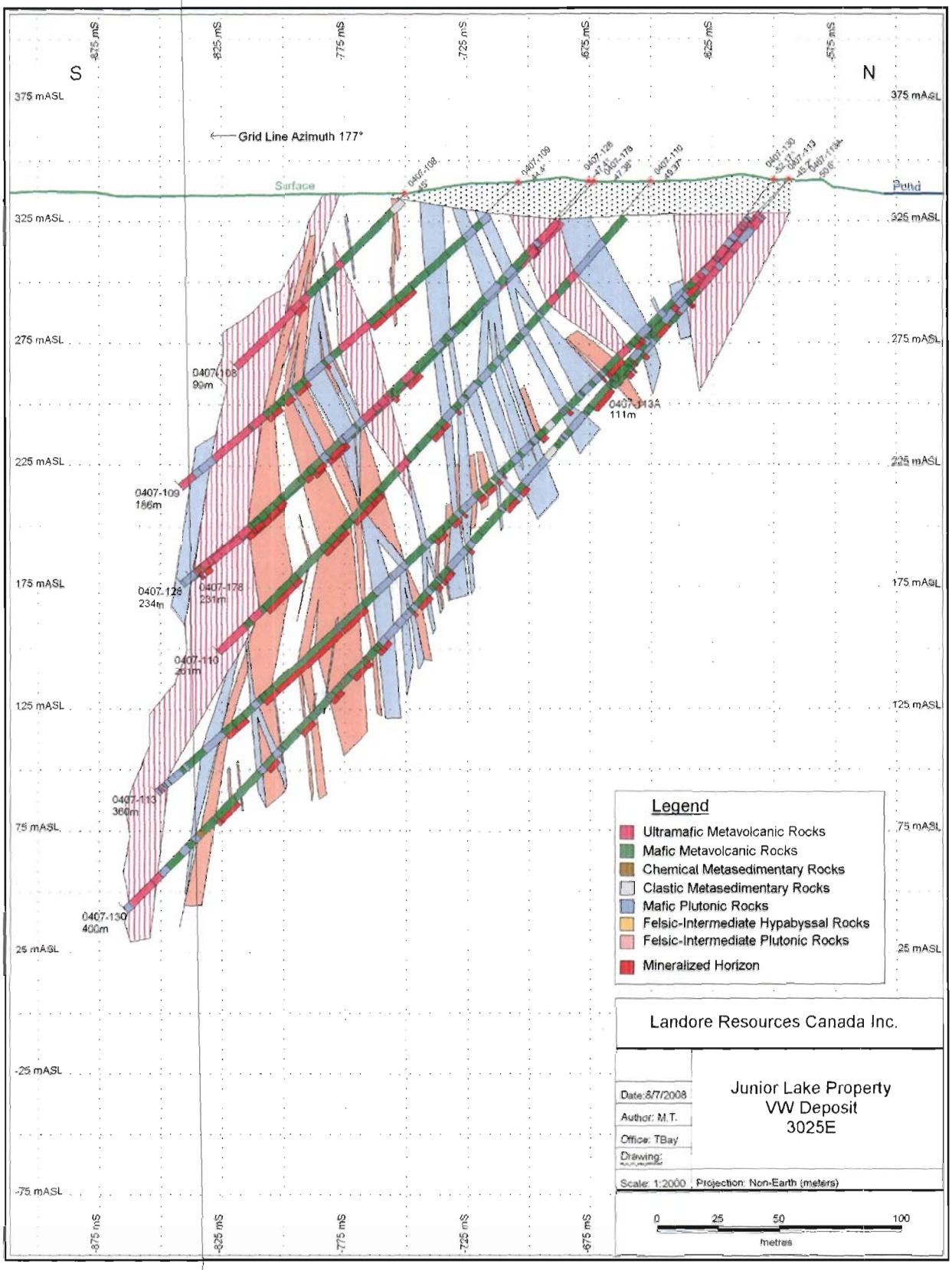


Figure 5: VW Deposit Cross Section 3050E

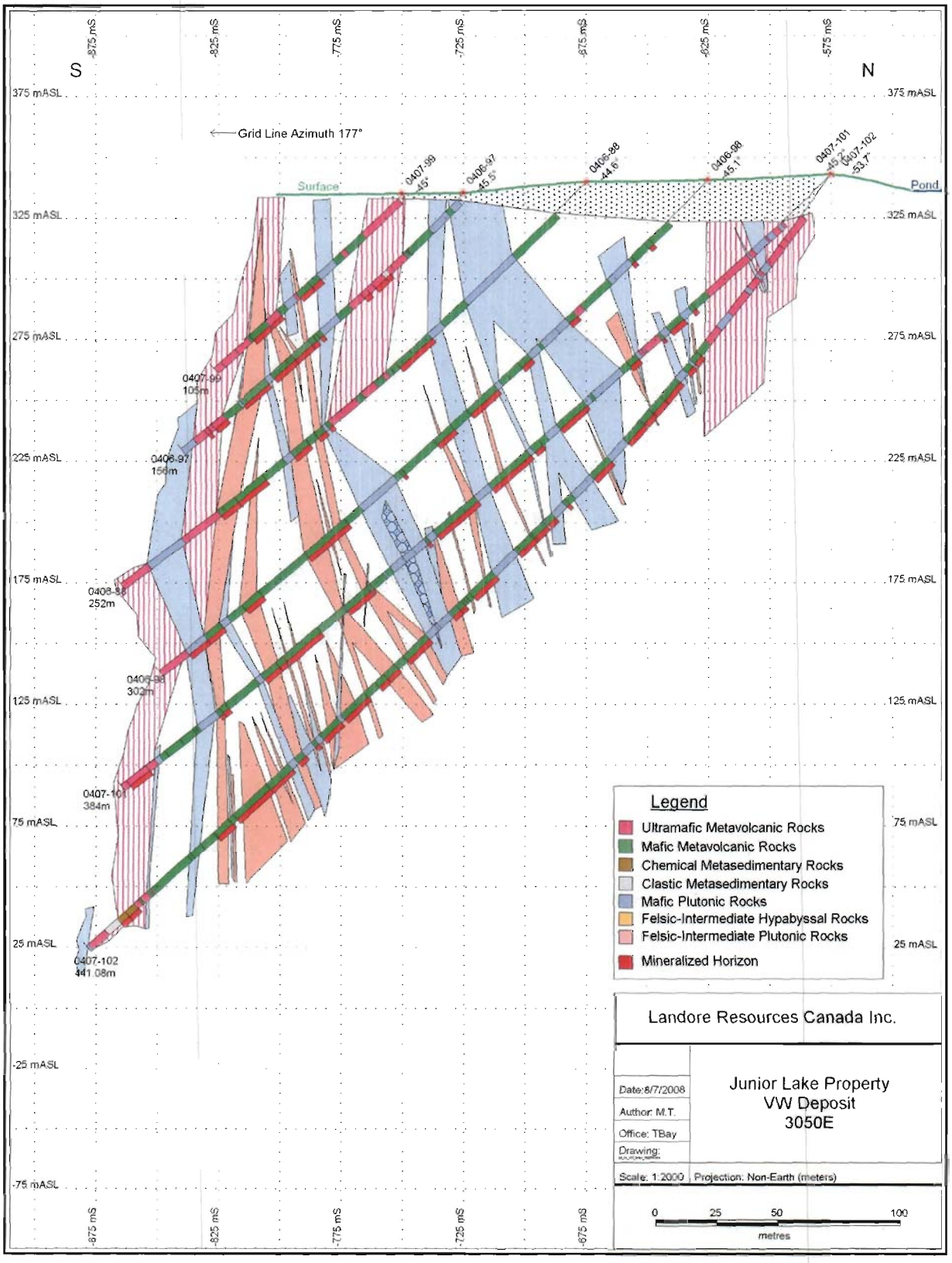


Table 6: Significant Assay Intervals

DDH	Grid E (m)	Grid N (m)	Utm_E Zone16 Nad 83	Utm_N Zone16 Nad 83	Azimuth (deg)	Incl. (deg)	Elev (mASL)	From (metres)	Width (metres)	Nickel %
0407-99	3050	-750	435542.6	5580709.9	177	-45	334.578	58	1.45	0.81
								74	11.4	0.56
includes								78	7.4	0.73
includes								81	1	**1.23**
0407-101	3050	-575	435529.7	5580886.0	180	-47	342.961	110	4	0.47
								197	4.1	0.47
								302	6	**1.13**
includes								305	1	**2.16**
								330	4	0.69
includes								333	1	**1.98**
0407-102	3050	-575	435529.7	5580886.5	180	-55.5	342.901	262	3	0.51
								311	1.38	0.45
								315	1.9	0.78
								322	4.35	0.7
								332	7	0.37
								342	13	0.37
includes								349	5	0.54
								363	5	0.53
includes								364	1	**0.99**
0407-103	3075	-750	435566.5	5580719.0	177	-45	334.312	107	4	0.41
0407-104	3075	-715	435564.2	5580753.9	177	-46	334.546	105	3	0.59
								114	15	0.3
0407-105	3075	-665	435560.6	5580803.7	179	-45	335.176	224	3	0.46
								231	5	0.66
includes								233	3	0.85
0407-106	3075	-610	435557.6	5580853.4	177	-47		161	5	0.59
								220	18	0.4
includes								221	3	0.77
0407-108	3025	-750	435517.2	5580711.8	177	-45		55	2.4	**1.01**
								61	5	0.89
includes								64	2	**1.42**
0407-110	3025	-650	435512.0	5580807.2	179	-49		173	1	**1.41**
								184	17	0.43
includes								197	1	**1.32**
								218	18	0.65
includes								220	1	**1.3**
includes								233	2	**2.36**
0407-112	3125	-750	435616.1	5580721.0	177	-47	334.764	77	7	0.48
includes								82	1	**1.59**
0407-113	3025	-594	435507.8	5580870.7	177	-49	341.74	296	7	0.74
includes								302	1	**1.35**
0407-115	3125	-700	435613.1	5580770.4	177	-47	334.722	114	15	0.62

Table 6: Signficant Assay Intervals (cont'd)

DDH	Grid E (m)	Grid N (m)	Utm_E Zone16 Nad 83	Utm_N Zone16 Nad 83	Azimuth (deg)	Incl. (deg)	Elev (mASL)	From (metres)	Width (metres)	Nickel %
0407-117	3125	-625	435608.3	5580845.8	177	-48	334.855	282	11.6	0.73
								290	2	**1.48**
0407-121	3000	-639	435485.8	5580829.4	177	-61	342.24	232	5	0.59
includes								234	1	**1.08**
								313	3.2	**1.12**
includes								314	1	**1.82**
								321	8	0.46
0407-128	3025	-675	435513.4	5580785.7	177	-48	341.198	180	18	0.52
includes								193	2	**1.17**
0407-129	3175	-615	435656.8	5580863.0	177	-48	334.87	300	7	0.75
includes								305	1	**1.93**
0407-133	3350	-643	435832.5	5580843.9	177	-45	336.856	18	8.9	0.46
								183	18	0.7
includes								191	7	**1.25**
includes								194	1	**2.34**
0407-138	3375	-707	435860.4	5580775.8	177	-45	335.978	99	1	**1.61**
0407-139	2950	-660	435438.2	5580795.5	177	-45	339.99	60.1	6.9	0.53
0407-140	3375	-660	435858.0	5580825.5	177	-47	340.511	161	14	0.43
includes								169	5	0.74
								190.9	1.6	0.96
0407-143	3325	-654	435806.4	5580828.0	178	-45	338.033	198	12	0.46
0407-144	3325	-596	435804.3	5580886.2	179	-46	338.633	79	3.8	0.54
								129	11.5	0.42
0407-145	2950	-625	435436.6	5580833.5	177	-47	337.115	199	8	0.75
includes								201	1	**1.15**
0407-148	3300	-650	435784.0	5580827.9	177	-45	336.7	48	3.2	0.58
								213	7	0.46
0407-149	2975	-640	435461.0	5580820.7	177	-46	339.39	198	13.9	0.66
includes								204	2	**1.28**
0407-150	3300	-610	435781.7	5580870.0	179	-46	336.765	56	5.9	0.82
includes								56	1	**1.58**
0407-151b	2950	-575	435433.3	5580882.1	177	-51	341.713	279	5.3	**1.12**
0407-155	2900	-575	435383.3	5580880.2	177	-49	342.102	248	1.3	**1.22**
0407-156	3225	-600	435705.8	5580877.2	177	-47	335.254	312	5	0.96
includes								312	1	**1.79**
0407-159	3400	-700	435885.1	5580786.7	177	-50	334.662	110	4	0.62
includes								113	1	**1.38**
0407-160	2975	-604	435458.2	5580856.6	177	-55	336.672	222.6	6.5	0.56
								246	15.4	0.5
includes								257	1	**2.35**
								271.5	12	0.67
								277	1	**1.52**
0407-161	3212.5	-767	435702.8	5580706.8	177	-55	341.533	16.1	4.9	**1.2**
includes								20	1	**2.21**

Drill core is digitally photographed and photos maintained on file in Thunder Bay. Logging and sampling information was recorded in Microsoft Word and Excel software, respectively. The latter files were edited and converted into .txt and .csv files for import into Borsurv logging software. Digital analytical data from the assay lab was later imported into Borsurv files for the creation of final drill logs with assays. Access and MapInfo GIS databases are maintained for drilling information.

12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Conventional core sampling procedures were employed. Typically, all drill core is aligned and measured prior to sampling. Samples for assay are selected and marked for sampling on the basis of sulphide geology/mineralogy and rock units. Sample intervals avoided crossing geological contacts except for a few instances. Samples are sawn in half with a Vancon diamond saw. One half of the sample is placed in a standard, numbered transparent plastic bag with an identifying sample tag and the remaining half returned to the core box with a corresponding tag placed at the beginning of the sample interval. This drill core is retained in core racks on site.

All core sample bags are sealed with plastic sequentially numbered security tags and eight to ten of these sample bags are placed in larger rice bags also sealed with a numbered security tag. All security tag numbers are recorded prior to shipping and checked upon delivery at the lab.

Sample intervals varied between 0.1 m and 2.5 m in the VW deposit database. Most sample lengths are $\leq$1.5 m and 60% are at one metre. Sampling of the dip and strike extensions of the mineralized horizons of the VW was continuous, except for the gabbroic dykes, where only one or 2 samples within the margins of the dykes would be collected.

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Core samples are secured in the logging/sampling tent at site. The samples are then transported either directly from the site to the Accurassay lab in Thunder Bay by Landore personnel or delivered to Mackenzie Lake inn about eight kilometers south of Armstrong where they are picked up and transported to the lab by the local Ramcett courier service. There have been no samples lost and no indications of sample tampering to date.

Prior to 2007, VW zone was core was stacked outdoors on site with some mineralized intersections stored in a secure warehouse at Landore's office in Thunder Bay. New core racks were constructed on site in 2007 and stacked core was placed on the racks to improve its storage and accessibility .

The 2007 drill core has been prepared and analyzed by Accurassay, a division of Assay Laboratory Services Inc., in Thunder Bay, Ontario. A total of 11,122 samples, totaling 10,247.99 metres, including standards and blanks, were sent to Accurassay Laboratories of Thunder Bay, Ontario, and analyzed mainly for Ni, Cu and Co by Geochemical method with Atomic Absorption Finish. There were 10,909 samples, totaling 10,042.25 metres from 2007 drilling.

Accurassay is an independent, commercial mineral laboratory accredited by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) under ISO/IEC 17025 guidelines for PGM, Cu, Ni, and cobalt analysis by atomic absorption spectroscopy (AA). The laboratory undergoes proficiency testing PTP-MAL through the SCC and participates in Round Robin testing through the Society of Mineral Analysts (SMA).

Accurassay analysis of the drill core samples included base metal analyses, precious metal analyses (Pt, Pd, Au), and a multi-element (30) suite by ICP for rock forming elements, base metals, and trace elements. The Accurassay certificates state that the analytical methods for the multi-element ICP analyses are not accredited under ISO/IEC 17025.

In 2007, core samples were initially analyzed for Ni, Cu and Co. All samples returning assays greater than 0.2% Ni, and those with lower values within a mineralized zone bounded by assay results of 0.2% Ni, were also analyzed for Au, Pt and Pd by Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption Finish. Accurassay conducted an internal check of every 10 sample, and procedures were established for Accurassay to forward rejects for all samples greater than 0.2% Ni, and every 20th sample to ALS Chemex for external analysis. This procedure was followed up to drill hole 0407-132. Steps are being taken currently to submit samples from holes 132 ro 161 to ALS Chemex for check analyses.

The Accurassay procedure code for the precious and base metal assays is ALPKG5. The multiple-element ICP procedure code is ICPAR. Sulphur and iron analyses are included in the ICP results.

Accurassay Laboratories, Thunder Bay, ON analytical procedures are as follows (Moore, J., 2008):

The rock samples are first entered into Accurassay Laboratories Local Information System (LIMS).
The samples are dried, if necessary and then jaw crushed to -8mexh, riffle split, a 250 to 400 gram cut is taken and pulverized to 90%-150mesh, and then matted to ensure homogeneity.
Silica sand is used to clean out the pulverizing dishes between each sample to prevent cross contamination.
The homogeneous sample then receives final preparation and analyzedas per the analysis required require.

Precious Metal Fire Assay
The sample is mixed with a lead based flux and fused for an appropriate length of time. The fusing process results in a lead button, which is then placed in a cupelling furnace where all of the lead is absorbed by the cupel and a silver bead, which contains any gold, platinum and palladium, is left in the cupel. The cupel is removed from the furnace and allowed to cool. Once the cupel has cooled sufficiently, the silver bead is placed in an appropriately labeled small test tube and digested using a 1:3 ratio of nitric acid to hydrochloric acid. The samples are bulked up with 1.0mls of distilled deionized water and 1.0mls of 1% digested lanthanum solution. The total volume is 3.0mls. The samples cool and are vortexed. The contents are allowed to settle. Once the samples have settled they are analyzed for gold, platinum and palladium using atomic absorption spectroscopy. The atomic absorption spectroscopy unit is calibrated for each element using the appropriate ISO 9002 certified standards in an air-acetylene flame. The results for the atomic absorption are checked by the technician and then forwarded to data entry by means of electronic transfer and a certificate is produced. The Laboratory Manager checks the data and validates it if it is error free. The results are then forwarded to the client by fax, email, floppy or zip disk, or by hardcopy in the mail. NOTE: This method may be altered according the client's demands. All changes in the method will be discussed with the client and approved by the laboratory manager.

Base Metals-Geochemical:
Base metal samples are prepped in the same was as precious metals but are digested using a multi acid digest (HNO_3, HF, HCl). The samples are bulked up with 2.0mls of hydrochloric acid and brought to a final volume of 12.0mls with distilled deionized water. The samples are vortexed and allowed to settle. Once the samples have settled they are

analyzed for copper, nickel and cobalt using atomic absorption spectroscopy.

Base Metals-Full Assay:
Full assay samples are prepped the same way as geochemical base metals. They are weighed at 2.5g instead of 0.25g and digested using a combination of acids (nitric, hydrochloric and/or hydrofluoric). The samples are bulked up with 30mls of hydrochloric acid and brought to a final volume of 250mls with distilled deionized water using a 250ml volumetric flask. The samples are capped and inverted several times in the volumetric flask until the contents are homogeneous. A portion of the solution is transferred to a labeled test tube and then analyzed for the required elements using absorption spectroscopy.

Quality Control:
Accurassay Laboratories employs an internal quality control system that tracks certified reference materials and in-house quality assurance standards. Accurassay Laboratories uses a combination of reference materials, including reference materials purchased from CANMET, standards created in-house by the laboratory, and certified calibration standards. Should any of the standards not fall within an acceptable range, reassays will be performed with a new certified reference material. The number of reassays depends on how far the certified reference material falls outside its acceptable range.

Additionally, Accurassay Laboratories verifies the accuracy of any measuring or dispensing device (i.e. scales, dispensers, pipettes, etc.) on a daily basis and are corrected as required.

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Drill hole and assay data entered or imported into Borsurv software or Landore's Microsoft Access database is checked by the software for data entry errors such as overlapping intervals. Data forwarded to Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates was routinely validated by SWRPA's GEMS software during the procedures for updating the resource estimate. Sample numbers, tags on core boxes, and general workmanship were checked on a number of drill holes by SWRPA and found to be industry standard.

14.1 QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL

Five certified nickel-copper-cobalt Reference Standards from WCM Minerals, Burnaby B.C., and a silica blank were used for quality control. Standards Ni 111, Ni 112,

Ni 113, Ni 114 and Ni 115 represented nickel values ranging from ~0.4 to~1.6% Ni, representing the typical range of significant nickel assays returned. Every 20th sample submitted was a reference standard. A blank sample was included every 30th sample. Details on the Standards and blank are presented in Appendix IX. A quick reference to the values of the standards and blank follow in Table 7:

Table 7: WCM Standards and Blank - 2007

VW Standards and Blanks 2007				
Standard	**Ni%**	**Std dev**	**Cu%**	**Std dev**
Ni 111	0.4225	0.010613028	0.2375	0.01127
Ni 112	0.6113	0.027162123	0.29207	0.01777
Ni-113	1.2223	0.024048958	0.24507	0.01543
Ni 114	1.5519	0.039407154	0.45147	0.01625
Ni 115	1.9011	0.062408638	0.17147	0.00913

Blank	**Ni ppm**	**Std dev**	**Cu ppm**	**Std dev**	**Co ppm**	**Std dev**
Silica Sand	1.62	0.68	4.26	1.56	0.44	0.05

Accurassay employs an internal quality control system that tracks certified reference materials and in-house quality assurance standards. Accurassay uses a combination of reference materials, including reference materials purchased from CANMET, standards created in-house and tested in round robin analyses with laboratories across Canada, and ISO certified calibration standards purchased from suppliers. Should any of the standards fall outside the warning limits (mean ± 2σ), re-analysis is performed on 10% of the samples analyzed in the same batch and the new values are compared with the original values. If the values from the re-analysis match original assays, the data is certified. If they do not match, the entire batch is re-analyzed. Should any of the analyses for standards fall outside the control limit (mean ± 3σ), all analyses in that batch are rejected and all of the batch samples are re-analyzed prior to returning results to Landore.

Accurassay also re-assays every 10th sample as a duplicate and inserts a blank control sample in the batch .as part the internal laboratory QA/QC process. Accurassay forwards one sample reject for every 20 samples (sample numbers ending in 5) to ALS Chemex in Thunder Bay where it is pulverized and forwarded to the Vancouver facility for analysis. In addition to this selection, rejects for all samples with results exceeding 1% Ni are also submitted to ALS Chemex for confirmation. Unless check assay results question the original assays, the original results are reported. In addition to this, other results that may be questionable (i.e. low value amongst high values) are check assayed.

All the standard and blank results were reviewed by the Shewhart method for Ni and Cu, Appendix IX. Any result that was +/-3 standard deviations away from the certified mean was flagged. Providing that the next standard or blank in the sample batch had a positive result, only the immediate pulps surrounding the one in question, and the one that was flagged, were sent to the lab for re-assay.

A few of the standards and blanks used fell outside acceptable limits defined by the Shewhart charts. Although the reassay data was entered into Shewhart, most of the questionable results still fell outside the +/-3 standard deviation limits.

Correlations between original vs. internal check are as follows: Ni=100%, Cu=100%, Co=99%, Pt=94% and Pd=98%. Original and external results for 0405-38 to 0407-131 are correlatable to 97.3% for Ni, and 98.7% for Cu, which supports that the data was reported accurately. External check assays for holes 0407-132 to -161 are yet to be completed. Additional QA/QC analyses are to be completed on 2007 samples as a result of a short term laboratory problem realized during the fall of 2007. Spurious assay results for one hole, 0407-125, were discovered and re-assaying carried out. The corrected assays for hole 125 replaced the original results for this interval in the database.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Linear Resources is currently drilling on their "Kilometre 61" project located 14 kilometres west of Landore's western claim boundary. Linear is evaluating a "porphyry" system with disseminated and stockwork hosted Mo-Cu-Ag mineralization. No resources have been reported on this property to date.

East West Resources has been active on their "Marshall Lake" property- a copper-zinc VMS deposit about 15 kilometers to the east of Landore's eastern claim boundary. During 2007 East West Resource Corporation has staked claims to extend its Marshall Lake holdings to the west and its holdings now adjoin the Junior Lake property's east claim boundary. The original Marshall Lake property was explored from 1954 to 1996 and East West Resource Corporation reports some 16 surface showings of Cu-Zn-Ag mineralization are known on the Marshall Lake property. In addition, two historical, non NI 43-101 compliant inferred resource estimates have been made for mineralization in the Main K and Main 103 zones, based on 27 drill holes.

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Sections 16.0 and 170.0 of this report were largely extracted from Routledge (2008). In 2006 two drill core composites were prepared, one each from two drill holes: 0406-78, a twin hole of 0406-50, and 0406-52A, a wedge offset hole from 0406-52. The composites "A" and "B" were submitted in September 2006 for scoping-level metallurgical bulk flotation testing and Bond ball mill grinding tests by SGS Minerals Services of SGS Lakefield Research Limited (Lakefield). Composite head grades and minor/major element analyses for the composites are reported by Lakefield as follows:

Sample		Ni, %	Cu, %	S, %	MgO, %	Co, %	Pt g/t	Pd, g/t
VW Zone	Composite A	0.89	0.11	1.87	14.6	0.03	<0.02	0.08
	Composite B	0.76	0.12	3.99	10.9	0.03	0.02	0.04

Sample	ICP Assays, g/t									
	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Cr	Fe
Comp A	<2	44,000	<30	58	0.24	<20	85,000	<2	800	92,000
Comp B	<2	38,000	<30	72	0.56	<20	75,000	<2	360	120,000
	K	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	P	Pb	Sb	Se
Comp A	2,000	<5	86,000	870	<5	8,700	<200	<50	<10	<30
Comp B	1,800	<5	65,000	950	<5	11,000	650	<50	<10	<30
	Sn	Sr	Ti	Tl	V	Y	Zn			
Comp A	<20	44	3,500	<30	230	15	72			
Comp B	<20	79	2,500	<30	160	15	110			

Reproduced from Peters and Flemming (2006)

Lakefield conducted a series of bulk flotation tests on 2 kg charges of varying grind sizes. Grade recovery curves were generated for nickel rougher and cleaner concentrates. Lakefield reports that both composites yielded nickel recovery of 80% to 82.4% and a copper recoveries of approximately 90.8% to 92.6%. Composite A produced concentrate grades of 13.5% Ni. Composite B, however, produced a concentrate grade of 7.7% Ni, the lower value attributed to dilution with iron sulphide minerals based on a concentrate sulphur grade of 33.8%. Lakefield concluded that composite A material can be upgraded to saleable concentrate using a very simple flotation circuit. A higher grade market acceptable concentrate at 10% Ni could be generated for composite B but at a lower nickel recovery of 73.5%.

Minor element analysis of Ni concentrates disclosed that the content of deleterious elements is below problematic levels that could lead to smelter penalties.

Lakefield reports that grinding tests done only on composite B at 106 µm grind size (150 mesh) indicated a Bond work index of 13.3 kWh/t which is in line with similar sulphide deposits.

SGS Lakefield Research recommended further flotation work to develop a better understanding of the mineralogy, to evaluate alternative process options and optimize the current flotation conditions.

In late 2007, approximately 246.7kg of quartered core was collected and shipped to Lakefield Research for metallurgical testing. Core re-sampling was distributed as to 60% in the west, 25% in the central area and 15% in eastern mineralized zones so as to be representative of the deposit. Core intervals were selected to target a composite head grade of 0.5% Ni to 0.6% Ni.

The sampling was designed to prepare a composite that is reasonably representative of what may be ultimately processed in a 2,000 tpd mill under the expectation of employing a small rod-ball circuit, or ball-ball circuit. The test program, under the overall supervision of Kevin Scott, P. Eng., Scott Wilson RPA Consulting Metallurgist,

concentrates on flotation work with some limited confirmatory grindability testing and mineral characterization work. Testing is currently in progress.

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Scott Wilson RPA reviewed data for the VW deposit and has independently estimated Mineral Resources in accordance with the requirements of NI 43-101 and the definitions set out by the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves Definitions and Guidelines adopted by the CIM Council on August 20, 2000. The resource estimate is based on diamond drilling and core sampling data and employs 3D computer block modelling and inverse distance squared (ID^2) grade interpolation. Table 17-1 presents the resources for a range of cut-off grades from 0.2% Ni to 0.8% Ni. Scott Wilson RPA reviewed this cut-off grade against the current economic factors, including open pit operating costs, metallurgical recovery, and metal prices and revenue criteria. In Scott Wilson RPA's opinion, the 0.3% Ni cut-off grade is reasonable for resource estimation at the VW zone at this time. Details of the Resource estimate follow in Table 8, which is Table 17-1 from Routledge, 2008.

Table 8: VW Zone Resources at Various Cut-Off Grades

Landore Resources Canada Inc. - Junior Lake Project, VW Zone, Ontario
(As of March 2008)

Indicated Resource								
Cut-Off Grade Ni%	**Tonnes (000's)**	**Ni%**	**Cu%**	**Co ppm**	**Pt ppb**	**Pd ppb**	**Au ppb**	**NiEq%**
Wireframe	4,998	0.369	0.052	149	27	35	11	0.427
0.2%	4,490	0.393	0.054	155	28	36	11	0.453
0.3%	2,826	0.475	0.061	177	28	40	12	0.542
0.4%	1,581	0.578	0.067	206	30	46	12	0.654
0.5%	837	0.697	0.075	238	30	55	12	0.784
0.6%	502	0.799	0.079	255	32	63	12	0.892
0.7%	322	0.884	0.079	268	33	69	12	0.980
0.8%	181	0.992	0.087	293	31	75	11	1.096
0.9%	117	1.076	0.092	312	31	79	11	1.186
1.0%	69	1.166	0.092	321	30	82	10	1.278
Inferred Resource								
Cut-Off Grade Ni%	**Tonnes (000's)**	**Ni%**	**Cu%**	**Co ppm**	**Pt ppb**	**Pd ppb**	**Au ppb**	**NiEq%**
Wireframe	544	0.349	0.047	138	30	33	11	0.403
0.2%	473	0.380	0.050	147	30	35	11	0.437
0.3%	305	0.448	0.057	167	30	38	12	0.512
0.4%	146	0.562	0.062	197	32	46	12	0.635
0.5%	77.5	0.669	0.066	222	35	56	12	0.750
0.6%	48.1	0.742	0.069	236	37	61	13	0.828
0.7%	28.4	0.812	0.068	239	40	69	12	0.900
0.8%	9.5	0.944	0.073	269	38	90	11	1.041
0.9%	4.6	1.052	0.092	303	35	78	12	1.161
1.0%	2.3	1.167	0.088	317	36	99	9	1.279

Notes:

1. CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resource estimation and classification.
2. Mineral Resources are constrained by wireframes constructed at a minimum grade of 0.2% Ni.
3. Block grades were estimated by inverse distance squared interpolation.
4. High assay values were capped based on lognormal distribution: Ni at 2.5%; Cu at 0.8%, Pt at 300 ppb, Pd at 550 ppb and Au at 100 ppb. Cobalt assays were not capped.
5. Mineral Resources are estimated using average long-term metal prices (US$) of $8.00/lb nickel, $2.00/lb copper, $25.00/lb cobalt, $1,200/oz platinum, $350/oz palladium and $750/oz gold.
6. An open pit discard grade for US$8.00/lb Ni is approximately 0.3% Ni whereas for Ni spot prices and futures for Ni of US$12/lb as of January 2008, the open pit discard is approximately 0.20% Ni. Scott Wilson RPA recommends reporting resources at the 0.3% Ni cut-off.
7. US$/C$ exchange rate of 1.05.
8. Bulk density is 3.01 t/m^3.
9. Resources were estimated to a maximum depth of approximately 315 m.

10. Nickel equivalent factors are: 0.26 x Cu%; 2.38 x Co%, 0.19 x Pt ppm, 0.06 x Pd ppm; and 0.12 x Au ppm. The low content of the precious metals may not be payable but they contribute to <2% of NiEq grade.

18.0 OTHER RELAVENT DATA AND INFORMATION

All relevant data has been reported.

19.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Drilling has now tested the VW deposit at approximately 25 X 50 metre spacing over a strike length of 500 metres and to a vertical depth of approximately 300 metres. Drilling confirmed continuity of the mineralized horizons along strike and depth regularly intersecting resource grade nickel mineralization, with assay results frequently returning grades in excess of 1% nickel. Mineralization on the VW deposit plunges to the west with grades increasing down plunge. Mineralization remains open along strike in both directions to the east and west and at depth.

The upgrading of the resource from 'inferred' to 'indicated' confirmed that the 2007 drilling campaign successfully in-filled gaps required to meet this requirement. The new resource estimate completed by Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates is 4.5 million tonnes at 0.453% nickel equivalent plus Inferred resource of 0.47 million tonnes at 0.44% nickel equivalent at a cut-off grade of 0.2% nickel.

Geological core logging by different geologists prior to 2007 resulted in uncertainties in the interpretation of the mafic intrusives on certain sections, the importance of which was recognized during this program with respect to the relationship of the dykes to mineralization. The recognition of this relationship suggests a genetic relationship between the mineralizing events forming the VW deposit and the B4-7 deposit, enhancing the exploration potential within the B4-7 deposit 3 kilometers to the west of the VW deposit and also within the area between the 2 deposits.

Drill hole spacing on the eastern and western extents allowed inclusion of the mineralized lenses into the 'inferred' category but was too wide to meet requirements for 'indicated'.

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

All drill core from previous drill programs on the VW deposit should be re-logged for continuity in core logging and with the objective of identifying mafic intrusives to enhance the geological interpretation with respect to the intrusives and mineralization in areas where the intrusives were not recognized in drill core logged by other geologists. This is currently underway in the current drill program.

Further infill drilling, particularly at the western extent of the VW deposit should be completed to meet requirements for inclusion of this mineralization to be upgraded from Inferred to the Indicated category. Further drilling is recommended as well to define the strike and depth extents of the deposit.

Drill core from holes drilled previously between the B4-7 and VW should be reviewed with respect to the current geological interpretation and enhanced exploration potential of this area.

Additional metallurgical studies are required to be more representative of the mineralization across the mineral deposit. This work is currently in progress.

Continuation and expansion of the ongoing baseline environmental studies is recommended considering the positive results of this drilling program.

The project review by Scott Wilson RPA lead to further recommendations summarized as follows from Routledge, 2008:

1: Completing of the digital terrain model constructed from the aerial photography survey to benefit open pit design and optimization for scoping study evaluation of the project. This is currently ongoing.

2; Update the resource estimate following completion of the digital terrain model to constrain the surface projections of the various lenses (subzones). This is currently ongoing.

3: Undertake a scoping study (preliminary assessment) to determine the potential economics for mining the VW and B4-7 zones and to identify parameters for pre-feasibility/feasibility study, pending completion of the VW zone metallurgical testing. This is currently in progress.

21.0 REFERENCES

Accurassay (2008): Principle of the Method, email from Jason Moore, Lab Manager, Accurassay Laboratories, Thunder Bay, ON.

Alexander. (2008): M. Lakehead University Instrumentation Laboratory; Mineralogy Report, Unpublished report prepared for Landore Resources Canada Inc.

Berger, B.R. (1992): Geology of the Toronto Lake Area, District of Thunder Bay; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 5784, 145p.

MacTavish, A.D. (2004): Summary Report on the 2003 Exploration of the Junior Lake and Lamaune Properties, Unpublished report prepared for Landore Resources Inc.,

Mungall, J. (2004): Memo in MacTavish, A.D., 2004, Summary Report on the 2003 Exploration of the Junior Lake and Lamaune Properties, Unpublished report prepared for Landore Resources Canada Inc.

Pye, E.G., (1968): Geology of the Crescent Lake area, District of Thunder Bay; Ontario Department of Mines, Geological Report 55, 72p.

Routledge, R. (2007): Technical Report on the Resource Estimate for the VW Zone, Junior Lake Project, Northern Ontario, Canada, prepared Landore Resources Canada Inc., Unpublished Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. Report , January 22, 2007, 93p.

Routledge, R. (2008): Technical Report no the Resource Estimate for the VW Zone, Junior Lake Property, Ontario, Canada; unpublished report repared for Landore Resources Canada Inc., May 15, 2008, 90p.

22.0 SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled "Technical Report on the Diamond Drill Program on the Junior Lake Property VW Nickel Deposit" was prepared by R. James Garber and Jennifer Gignac, and signed by the following Author:

James Garber, B.Sc., P.Geo.
Landore Resources Canada Inc.

Thunder Bay, Ontario
July 27, 2008.

23.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

R. JAMES GARBER

I, R. James Garber, BSc., P.Geo., as the co-author of this report entitled "Technical Report on the Diamond Drill Program on the Junior Lake Property VW Nickel Deposit", dated July 27, 2008, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist, Director and Exploration Manager with Landore Resources Canada Inc., 555 Central Avenue, Thunder Bay, Ontario. I currently reside at 505 Bond Court, Thunder Bay, ON.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario, in 1973, with a Bachelor of Science degree (Honours Geology).

3. I am a Practising Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (1215).

4. I have worked as a geologist involved in exploration for over 30 years. My relevant experience with respect to this report is that I have worked for government (Manitoba Department of Mines, Exploration Operations Branch), Junior and Major Exploration companies involved in exploration primarily for uranium, gold, nickel, and base metals deposits.

5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fill the requirements to be a "qualified person".

6. I visited the camp intermittently during the course of the exploration program. My last visit of the year was November 13, 2007.

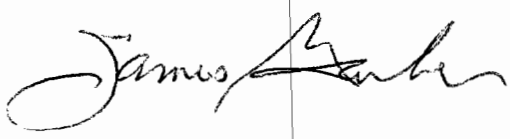
7. I am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report.

8. I am not independent of Landore since I am a Director, I am employed by Landore Resources Canada Inc., and hold shares and stock options in Landore Resources Ltd. With respect to the nature of this report I believe my interest would not interfere with my judgment regarding the preparation of this report. Landore is not a reporting issuer on Canadian securities Exchanges.

9. I have read National Instrument 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been pprepared to national Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 standards.

10. To the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed

Dated 27th day of July, 2007



R. James Garber, B.Sc.