



TECHNICAL REPORT

on the

**Labrador Claims
West Labrador, Canada**

LOCATION

Latitude 53° 11' 08''

Longitude 62° 11' 56''

NTS Map Sheets 13E/01 and 13F/04

Prepared for

**Wolverine Exploration Inc
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2.0 Summary

The Labrador Claims total 522 mineral claims and cover an area of approximately 33.5 thousand acres in central Labrador and contain a series of significant copper-gold showings. These sub-crops were discovered during construction of the Trans-Labrador Highway (TLH). Assay values of copper and gold in sulphide range up to 3% Cu and 0.5 g/t Au. The property is located about 120 km west of Goose Bay, Labrador.

The area has seen only limited geologic mapping on a regional scale, in part due to the remoteness of the area and the timing of the Federal and Provincial mapping initiatives that preceded construction of the highway. Today, however, the Labrador Claims are easily accessible by the TLH which runs through the central portion of the mineral claims.

Geologically the area is mapped as early to late Proterozoic meta-sediments that have been metamorphosed to gneisses. Major gabbroic and anorthositic intrusives have intruded the gneisses several kilometers to the east and local gabbros and diorites occur throughout the area along with several quartz veins. Large tourmaline crystals have also been identified on the property. The area has little outcrop and is covered by overburden, generally sand and gravel. Spruces trees are abundant but are not very tall.

Limited prospecting and surface trenching in 2002 and again in 2004 failed to define the source of the copper mineralization, although additional sub-crop samples were identified containing significant copper values and some gold. The presence of several copper showings and malachite staining in the limited outcrop suggests that a mineralizing event of copper and gold has intruded into the meta-sedimentary rocks. The nature of the mineralization is likely to be copper veins and disseminations with associated gold. It is also possible that magmatic nickel and copper mineralization could be present with associated platinum group elements within gabbros.

An airborne geophysical program of electromagnetics and magnetics is recommended to identify a sufficient volume of copper and gold sulphide mineralization that could be targeted on the ground with surface trenching and diamond drilling. The total cost of the airborne survey including interpretation and drilling and/or trenching recommendations is estimated to be **\$US 223,000**. Such a program is considered the best methodology to identify significant concentrations of copper and gold that would be the subject of a more intensive ground exploration program during the spring and summer of 2008. The airborne survey could be completed before **September 2007** allowing for some additional ground prospecting and possible trenching before it snows in the fall.

Infrastructure required for exploration, advanced exploration and even mining are excellent given the proximity of the property to Goose Bay, which has an international airport and a number of exploration outfitters.

3.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference

The Management of Wolverine Exploration Ltd (Wolverine) has requested a Technical Report be written describing their recent property acquisition known as the Labrador Claims (the Property).

Wolverine is a private Nevada-based company that was established on February 24th 2006 to explore for nickel (Ni), copper (Cu), and platinum group elements (PGE) primarily in Canada.

In 2006 Wolverine acquired a group of mineral exploration claims covering a number of copper showings that are spread out over 18 km along the Trans-Labrador Highway in Labrador.

Balch Exploration Consulting Inc (BECI) has been asked to write a summary of the Labrador Claims and to recommend a summer exploration program there. BECI is a consulting company established in 2001 to offer consulting services to junior exploration and major mining companies with a specialization in Geophysical Methods.

4.0 Disclaimer

This report includes information from the public domain and is based in part on a report written for Tundra Properties Inc by R. Mercer Exploration and Development Inc.

Surface showings were visited by Luke Rich who photographed the copper mineralization that is discussed in this report.

Luke Rich took samples containing copper from a series of road-side showings now forming part of the Property. He also photographed the areas around the showings and has provided the photographs showing the exposed surface mineralization from where some of the assayed samples were taken.

The geologic setting as described in this report is based on information available from the Geological Survey of Canada (Open File Reports) and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador (Open File Reports). The regional geology as described by both Government Reports contains very little detail because the Trans-Labrador Highway was under construction during much of the mapping initiative, opening in 1992.

5.0 Property Description & Location

The Labrador property contains **522** claims and covers an area of 33,482 acres or 135 km². The property is located approximately 120 km west of Goose Bay, Labrador (Figure 1) and is situated on the Trans-Labrador Highway.

The property lies within NTS map sheets 13E/01 and 13F/04 and extends approximately from 53° 11' 08" N latitude and 62° 11' 56" W longitude to 53° 06' 34" N latitude and 61° 57' 02" W longitude.

The **522** mineral claims are contained within 5 separate licenses as described in Table 1. A close-up view of the mineral claims is shown in Figure 2.



Figure 1. The Labrador Claims are located approximately 120 km west of Goose Bay, Labrador.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Claims</u>	<u>NTS</u>	<u>Recorded</u>	<u>Expires</u>	<u>Size (acres)</u>
013472M	6	13F/04	17-04-2007	17-05-2012	371
012427M	20	13E/01	18-08-2006	18-08-2011	1,235
012425M	82	13E/01	18-08-2006	18-08-2011	5,065
013039M	254	13E/01 & 13F/04	04-01-2007	05-02-2012	16,927
013187M	160	13E/01 & 13F/04	24-02-2007	14-03-2012	9,884

Table 1. Summary of Wolverine claims for the Labrador Property.

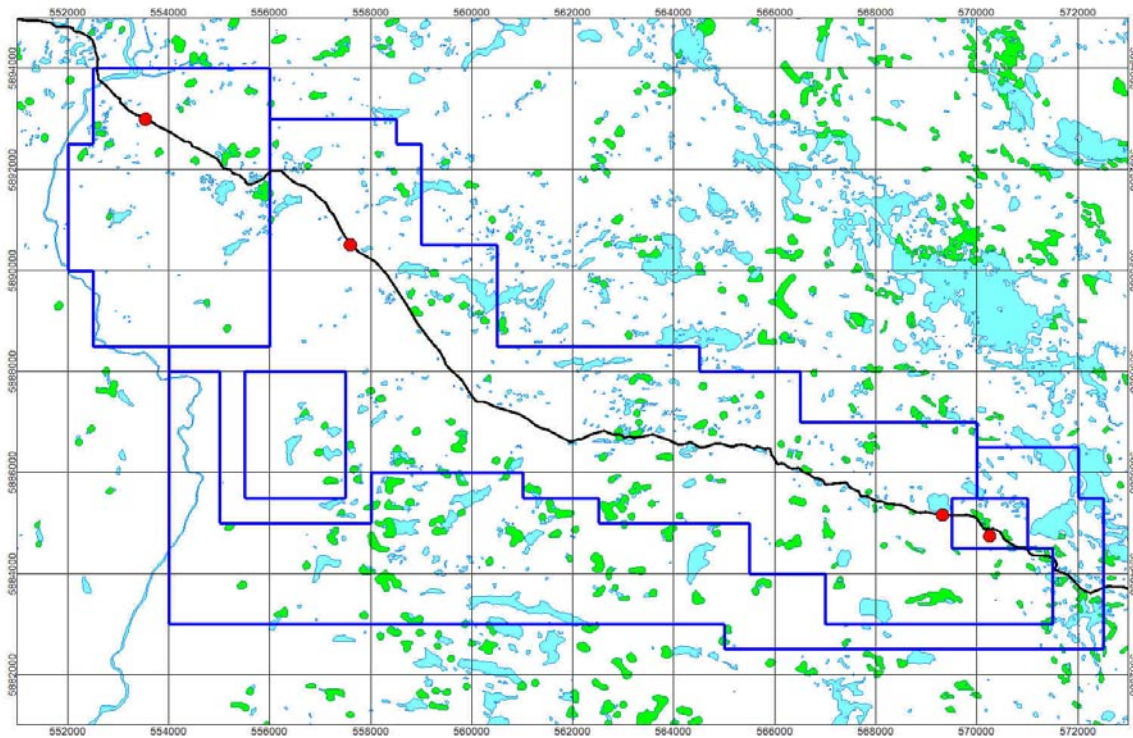


Figure 2. The Labrador Claims extend for a distance of approximately 20 km along the Trans-Labrador Highway and include four significant copper-gold showings as indicated by red circles.

The mineralization present at the four sub-crops was exposed during construction of the Trans-Labrador Highway. Figure 4 shows the most easterly showing (containing assay RS-04-02) still visible on the side of the highway.



Figure 4. Significant copper-gold showing along the TLH (RS-04-02) running 2.17% Cu and 556 ppb Au.

A close-up of the copper-gold showing can be seen in Figure 5. There are several pieces of rock broken from outcrop during construction of the highway that contain visible sulphide. Figure 6 shows a close-up of one such rock. The sulphide is coarse and blebby and appears to be located within a gabbro.



Figure 5. Close-up view of copper-gold showing returning 2.17% Cu and 556 ppb Au.



Figure 6. Coarse disseminated and blebby sulphide in what appears to be a gabbro. Several such rock samples are located at the eastern most gossan.

6.0 Access, Climate, Physiography, and Local Resources

The property is located approximately 120 km west of Goose Bay and can be accessed directly from the Trans-Labrador Highway. Goose Bay, a small town of 9,000 people, features an international airport able to land the world's largest aircraft. Goose Bay is well equipped to handle mineral exploration programs and was the major staging point during the Voisey's Bay rush of the 1990's.

The Trans-Labrador Highway is a well maintained Provincial Highway with a gravel surface. There are no gas stations between Goose Bay and Churchill Falls the next major community located 290 km to the west.

The Property is almost completely covered by overburden and tree cover. Rock outcrops are best observed along the highway where they have been uncovered.

The climate within the survey area is typically northern with short hot summers and long cold winters. Winter temperatures can range from -15°C to -35°C and occasionally fall to below -42°C .

Exploration is possible almost all year round, given the proximity to Goose Bay and the fact that the highway is well maintained. Airborne geophysical surveys are best performed either in late winter (March-April) or during the summer (June-August). Ground geophysical surveys should be scheduled to avoid freeze-up (November-December) and breakup (late April to early June). Ground geological surveys are best conducted with no snow cover (mid June to mid November).

Goose Bay is an excellent staging ground for an exploration program. In addition to the airport there are local outfitters and supply stores, open all year round.

When traveling to the Property it is necessary to take extra fuel. Although the Property is within 120 km of Goose Bay the highway is winding and the trip by vehicle is considerably longer.

7.0 Property History

During the period 1990 to 1994 the area was regionally mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada and by the Mines and Energy Branch of the Newfoundland and Labrador Government. Geologic mapping was performed on a very regional scale, due in part to the remoteness of the area (away from the Trans-Labrador Highway) and the lack of outcrop.

In 2002 the Property was visited by Roderick Mercer on behalf of Tundra Properties. He spent several days reviewing mineral showings along the Trans-Labrador Highway

(TLH) in an attempt to rediscover a mineralized sub-crop that had been exposed during road construction but later buried. The sub-crop was described as a gabbro containing pyrite, chalcopyrite and bornite mineralization. One sample returned 2% Cu and 0.5 g/t Au. Prospecting by Mercer did not find any similar mineralized showings in the area but did uncover several other showings along the TLH that returned significant values for Cu when assayed. One location (TLH 02 04) appeared to correspond with a known contact and was recommended for staking and further ground work.

During the period October 15, 2004 and October 19, 2004 the Property was revisited by Mercer on behalf of Tundra Properties. A trench was blasted to establish the extent of Cu mineralization that had returned high assay values (3.3% Cu) during the 2002 program.

Trenches were located in outcrop approximately 100 m from the roadside mineralization. The trench area was grubbed off using an excavator. Holes were drilled to a maximum 4 meters below surface and were loaded with explosives and blasted. In total 3 separate areas were excavated and blasted. The trenches were inspected and sampled with assays returning up to 0.42% Cu. It could not be determined whether the area sampled was linked to the mineralization exposed along the roadside.

Another sample thought to be from sub-crop was presented to Mercer by a local prospector and sent for assay. The rock returned 2.17% Cu and 556 ppb Au.

Mercer concluded that the trenching program had failed to prove an extension to the roadside mineralization. It is also apparent, from reviewing Mercer's Prospecting Report, that the lack of outcrop made it difficult to advance the prospect through a trenching program. Mercer also commented that the samples provided by the local prospector were impressive and that geophysical surveying be recommended to detect any conductive minerals present.

8.0 Geologic Setting

The geology within map sheets 13E/01 and 13F/04 is described by Wardle et al (DNR Open File 013F/0055) and Thomas et al (Open File 013F/0061) as composed mainly of pink to grey meta-sedimentary gneisses (banded and containing quartz, feldspar and biotite). The age of the rocks varies from early to late Proterozoic.

The mapped geology within the survey area is part of regional 1:500,000 compilations undertaken by the Newfoundland and Labrador Provincial Government during the early 1990's. The survey area is located outside of the area of detailed mapping, in which case geologic mapping has been taken from previous publications, most notably a Federal Government regional mapping program from 1990-1994. In summary there is very little geological mapping within the survey area and there has never been a detailed mapping program.

Several kilometers to the east of the survey area is a major northeast trending fault. A large gabbro and anorthosite intrusion occurs to the southeast of this fault. Several small gabbro intrusions are located throughout the map sheets, but very little work has been done to map these intrusions in more detail.

Within the Property Mercer has identified Cu mineralization within a gabbro. Additional mineralization present in the Cache River roadside showing appeared to be associated with a vertical diorite dyke where it intersected meta-sedimentary gneiss.

Large tourmaline crystals have been noted within the Property by Luke Rich.

9.0 Deposit Types

The mineralization found to date on the Labrador Claims consists primarily of copper and gold mineralization in sulphide with associated pyrite (a non-economic sulphide mineral). As noted by Luke Rich, the prospector who brought the Property to the attention of Wolverine Exploration, there are also a number of malachite veins (and malachite stained outcrops).

The country rocks have been identified as meta-sedimentary gneiss. Locally gabbros and diorites have been identified by surface prospecting.

Based on the mineralization and the known geologic rock types, there appear to be three possible deposit types that could host mineralization within the Property; 1) porphyry copper-gold in sulphide, 2) volcanogenic (Cu-Pb-Zn) massive sulphide, or 3) magmatic nickel-copper sulphide.

Copper-gold (Cu-Au) deposits occur within sedimentary rocks when a stock intrudes into the sediments and heats up the ground water. The heated fluids pick up copper and other metals as they percolate through fractures opened up within the sediments. Mineralization is mostly disseminated, but significant veins of chalcopyrite, rich in Au, are also present. The presence of chalcopyrite in meta-sediment and malachite staining are excellent indicators for a copper-gold system.

VMS deposits are commonly formed by deposition of hot metals into seawater from volcanic vents on the seafloor. The main metals include copper, zinc, lead, gold and silver. Within the Property there are no mapped volcanic rocks, although the known mineralization has been found within gabbro and diorite.

Magmatic nickel-copper sulphide deposits are hosted in mafic to ultramafic rocks such as gabbro, norite, and troctolite. Other rock types commonly associated with these host rocks are diorites and anorthosites, such as at Voisey's Bay. Within the Property

chalcopyrite mineralization was identified in a gabbro and separately associated with a diorite dyke.

10.0 Mineralization

Mineralization has been identified in four separate outcrops as summarized in Table 2. All mineralization is located proximal to the TLH and was uncovered during the construction of this highway. Subsequent to construction some of the mineralized outcrops were covered over.

The main sulphide minerals are pyrite, chalcopyrite, and bornite. Malachite stains are also pervasive in the surrounding rocks in some areas.

The host rock appears to be gabbro. Copper values range from several thousand ppb's to a maximum of 3%. Gold values varied from a few hundred ppb's to 0.5 g/t. A mineralized sample taken from one of the mineralized outcrops is shown in Figure 3.



Figure 3. Mineralized sample from a sub-crop on the Labrador Claims. The rock appears to be a gabbro filled with chalcopyrite (Cu-rich), bornite (Cu-rich), and pyrite (Fe-rich).

<u>Samples</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Comments</u>
CR-1 CR-2	553,533	5,892,994	2.01% Cu and 2.17% Cu respectively
CR-04-01	557,591	5,890,507	1.38% Cu
CR-11	569,315	5,885,161	1.69% Cu
RS-04-02	570,251	5,884,742	2.17% Cu, 556 ppb Au

Table 2. There are four mineralized sub-crops within the Property containing significant copper and gold.

The mineralization present at the four sub-crops was exposed during construction of the Trans-Labrador Highway. Samples CR-1 and CR-2 were taken from the western most exposure, both samples returning over 2% Cu. Samples CR-04 and CR-10 were taken approximately 4.75 km to the east-southeast along the TLH and returned assays of 1.38% Cu and 1.73% Cu respectively. Sample CR-11 was taken 12.8 km further to the east-southeast and returned an assay of 1.69% Cu. Sample RS-04-02 was taken approximately 1 km further east along the TLH and returned an assay of 2.17% Cu and 556 ppb Au. All samples were taken along the TLH highway and 5 of 6 samples returned assays with more than 1% Cu.

The Government of Canada has conducted a reconnaissance geochemical survey within map sheet 13E. One sample returned anomalous Uranium values of 124 ppm in lake sediments. While this number is fairly modest, it does indicate the potential for Uranium within the property and as such a radiometrics system is recommended to be incorporated into any airborne survey flown over the Property.

11.0 Previous Airborne Surveys

There have been no previous airborne surveys in this area for at least 35 km. The area would have been covered as part of the Federal Government regional airborne magnetic survey, but this survey would not have the sufficient resolution to identify magnetic units less than 1 km in size and could not detect any conductive mineralization.

12.0 Native Communities

The nearest native community is Sheshatshiu on Lake Mellville, near Northwest River, located approximately 140 km east of the Property and north of Goose Bay. Sheshatshiu is an Innu community.

The Innu and the Inuit are the two Aboriginal peoples of Labrador. The Innu are descended from the Algonkian-speaking people whose homeland is the eastern portion of the Quebec-Labrador peninsula. The Inuit are a coastal people.

Wolverine has a good relationship with the Innu people primarily through its relationship with Luke Rich, a prominent Innu leader and respected business man.

13.0 Interpretation & Conclusions

The presence of significant copper and gold mineralization within the Labrador Claims suggests that a mineralizing event has occurred that intruded into the meta-sedimentary rocks, or that an intrusive event occurred within the meta-sediments that hosts significant copper and gold.

The presence of diorite and gabbro in close proximity to the mineralization suggests that it is possible to have magmatic nickel-copper sulphide present and not only copper and gold mineralization. Therefore, both deposit types are being considered. Although malachite staining in several outcrops has been noted, the most significant assays have come from chalcopyrite. Minor bornite, pyrite, and biotite are also present.

There is little surface outcrop within the Property. One of the main reasons that the ground trenching program initiated in 2004 to extend the mineralization beyond the roadside showings failed, was because the mineralization could not be traced at surface and therefore its position was merely extrapolated almost 100 m away.

Significant concentrations of chalcopyrite mineralization and associated pyrite would be conductive enough to produce a measurable response from an airborne time domain electromagnetic system. By using a helicopter-borne system, targets for ground trenching and possible diamond drilling could be identified directly without the need for line cutting and excavating. A radiometrics system will be incorporated into the helicopter survey to explore for Uranium mineralization hosted with the meta-sediments.

14.0 Recommendations

An airborne time domain electromagnetic and magnetic survey should be flown over portions of the Property that are coincident with the known mineral showings. Such a

survey should be flown in a north-south line direction with a line spacing of 150 m. In-fill lines over discrete conductors would be carried out using a 75 m line spacing.

Upon completion of the airborne survey, the EM and magnetic data should be reviewed on the basis of two deposit types; 1) copper-gold mineralization in veins and stockworks that would likely produce discrete moderate conductance EM anomalies with no magnetic association, and 2) magmatic copper-nickel mineralization occurring as massive to semi-massive sulphide that would produce highly conductive EM anomalies with an associated magnetic anomaly.

The airborne survey could be flown in approximately two weeks with the mobilization point being Goose Bay. Drums of Jet-B fuel could be transported along the TLH using a truck and stationed just off the highway in a clearing. This would allow the helicopter to refuel without having to return to Goose Bay. The airborne survey could be completed sometime in July or August 2007.

The depth of any identified conductors should be estimated and the priority shallow conductors should be the subject of a surface trenching program. Such a program could be initiated during late summer or early fall of 2007. Deeper conductors could be the subject of a spring 2008 drilling program. Areas around the conductors could be excavated and mapped to determine the likely geologic setting of the target.

15.0 Proposed Budget

The Labrador Claims cover an area with approximate dimensions of 20 km east-west and 6-10 km north-south totaling 135 km². The airborne geophysical survey would be composed therefore of several north-south lines averaging 5-10 km in length. For 100 m spaced lines and an approximate east-west trend of 20 km this translates into 1,350 line-kilometers (l-km).

If approximately 70% of the survey area is covered, the total l-km is reduced to 945. An additional 10% is required for tie-lines (95 l-km) and 10% for in-fill surveying of discrete conductors (95 l-km). The total number of l-km required to cover 70% of the property is 1135 (945+95+95). Assuming a cost of \$US 125/line-kilometer (including fuel, food, and accommodation), the approximate cost of an airborne survey is \$US 141,875. Another \$US 8,125 is added for contingencies in the field.

Alternatively, the entire property can be flown using a line spacing of 125 m. The total number of l-km would increase slightly to 1,296 and the total cost of the airborne survey would be \$US 162,000, a \$US 12,000 increase over flying selected areas using a 100 m line spacing that would cover 70% of the property.

The mobilization, demobilization, and fuel placement costs are estimated to be \$US 35,000. Interpretation of the data to the extent that trenching and diamond drilling recommendations can be undertaken is estimated to be \$US 20,000. The total cost of the airborne survey with interpretation is therefore \$US 205,000.

It is also recommended that a ground review be undertaken that involves a geologist, a guide familiar with the area, and the geophysicist who has made the trenching and drilling recommendations. This on-site visit would take place in the late summer or early fall prior to snow fall. The total estimated cost for this on-site review is \$US 18,000. The total proposed budget for an airborne survey, with geophysical interpretation and ground review is estimated to be \$US 223,000 as summarized in Table 3.

<u>Description</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Airborne time domain electromagnetic survey charges	\$150,000
Mobilization of airborne system and fuel caching	\$35,000
Interpretation report with trenching/drilling recommendations	\$20,000
Ground follow-up review of targets	\$18,000
Estimated total cost of 2007 field survey costs	<u>\$US 223,000</u>

Table 3. The total estimated costs of this year's survey with recommendations.

16.0 References

Report on two days of the prospecting with Rod Shears west of Goose Bay, by R Mercer Exploration and Development Inc, 2002.

Report on the previous prospecting and blast trenching program at the Cache River properties, mineral licence 010102M, 010129M, 010130M, and 010444M, by R. Mercer Exploration and Development Inc, 2005.

Geological Survey of Canada Open File 2471 (NTS 13F), 1990-1994. Regional Lake Sediment and Water Geochemical Data, Central Labrador.

Geological Survey of Canada Open File 2474 (NTS 13E), 1990-1994. Regional Lake Sediment and Water Geochemical Data, Central Labrador.

Bedrock geology map of the Wilson Lake area (13E/SE), Labrador, Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Mines and Energy, Geological Survey, Map 2000-01, scale 1:100,000. Open File 013E/0061, by A. Thomas, P. Blomberg, V. Jackson, and G. Finn, 2000.

Geology of the Churchill Falls Area, By R.J. Wardle, Report 85-2, St. John's Newfoundland, 1985.

17.0 Certificate of Author

I, Stephen J Balch do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geophysicist with experience in mineral exploration and in the development of geophysical instrumentation since 1985;
2. I hold a B.Sc (1985) with honours in Applied Geophysics from the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada;
3. I have been consulting since 1985 and have worked on a number of exploration programs, in Canada and around the world;
4. My experience in mineral exploration includes six years with Inco Limited in the Sudbury Basin and at Voisey's Bay as well as consulting to mid-tier and junior mining companies such as FNX Mining Company Limited, Wallbridge Mining Company Limited, Falconbridge Limited, Anglo American Exploration Canada Limited, Mustang Minerals Corp, Rockcliff Resources, Gallery Resources Inc and other companies;
5. I hold 1,000,000 shares in Wolverine Exploration Inc, which is less than 2% of the stock;
6. I have based this report on information contained in two prospecting reports written by Roderick Mercer, Government of Canada Open File reports, and on discussions with Luke Rich, the prospector who has visited the property;
7. I have not personally visited the property;
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this Technical Report which is not reflected in this report, of which the omission to disclose would make this report misleading;
9. I have prepared this report at the direction of the senior management of Wolverine Exploration Inc.

Signed at Rockwood, Ontario this 25th day of May 2007

"Stephen J Balch" (signed)

Stephen J Balch
Consulting Geophysicist