TECHNICAL REVIEW

KALZAS TUNGSTEN PROPERTY

Mayo Mining District, Yukon

Location: **1. 70 km SE of Mayo, Yukon**
2. NTS Map Area 105 M/07
3. Latitude: 63° 16'N
Longitude: 134° 42'W

For: **Prospector Consolidated Resources Inc.**
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April 7, 2008

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3.0 SUMMARY

Prospector Consolidated Resources (PCR) obtained an option on the Kalzas tungsten-tin-silver property in July 2007 from Copper Ridge Explorations Inc. The deposit was discovered in 1978 and optioned to Union Carbide Corporation in 1981 during a period of high tungsten prices. From 1981 to 1984, Union Carbide carried out a program of geological mapping, soil, talus and rock sampling, airborne geophysics, bulldozer road building and trenching. This work was followed by a two-hole diamond drill program. The Union Carbide work confirmed the presence of a large, porphyry-style quartz vein and stockwork tungsten mineralized zone at the western end of Kalzas peak. With the significant drop in tungsten prices in the mid 1980's, Union Carbide dropped their option.

Work completed by Union Carbide between 1981-84 identified high-grade tungsten mineralization that was viewed as possibly of economic significance. Due to a major decline in tungsten prices, Union Carbide terminated the option on the Kalzas property in late 1984.

Many of the detailed records from the Union Carbide work were obtained and reviewed Assessment reports and a limited number of surface plans and drill sections have allowed a reasonable compilation of the Union Carbide work.

In 2001, Copper Ridge negotiated an option on the claims from the original claims owner Completed a program consisting of re-sampling of trenches and 1983-drill core. Sampling in 2001 (Carlson, 2001) confirmed the large tungsten stockwork zone identified by Union Carbide and also encountered high tungsten grades over significant widths on surface. A follow-up program in 2002 took large samples over narrower widths in the high-grade zone and confirmed the continuity of these zones on surface.

In 2005 a drilling program designed to test the continuity of the high-grade zones at depth was completed by Copper Ridge. Results of the 2005 drilling program confirmed earlier results from Union Carbide exploration programs and confirmed the potential for a significant resource potential at Kalzas.

Additional infill drilling is required to determine a 43-101 compliant resource at Kalzas. A program consisting of 2400 m of core drilling is proposed for the 2008 field season to allow a resource estimate to be calculated for the Kalzas Property. The estimated costs to complete this program are $750,500.00.

4.0 INTRODUCTION

4.1 Introduction

This report was prepared at the request of Mr. Henry Neugebauer President of Prospector Consolidated Resources Inc. to review the results of prior exploration programs on the Kalzas Tungsten Project, and to make recommendations for further work, if warranted.

4.2 Terms of Reference

This report was prepared to carry out a technical review on the Kalzas Tungsten Project and to prepare a report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 to support public financing for Prospector Consolidated Resources Inc.

4.3 Sources of Information

This report is based on the authors work on the property in 2001, on publicly available assessment reports and on private company reports provided to the author by Copper Ridge Explorations Inc, and Prospector Consolidated Resources Inc. References to all reports reviewed is found in the "References" section provided at the end of this report.

5.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared using public documents and unpublished drilling data acquired by the author from Copper Ridge Explorations Inc., Prospector Consolidated Resources Inc. The author also worked on the property in 2001 under contract to Copper Ridge and made a site visit with Mr. Henry Neugebauer on August 20, 2007.

While reasonable care has been taken in preparing this report, the author cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of all supporting documentation. In particular, the author did not attempt to determine the veracity of geochemical data reported by third parties, nor did he attempt to conduct duplicate sampling for comparison. The author has made no attempt to verify the legal status and ownership of the Kalzas property, nor is he qualified to do so. Claim tenure data was obtained from the Yukon Mining Recorders on line claims database.

Prior projects were completed and supervised by Professional Geologists and the author has no reason to question the accuracy of the data presented.

6.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

6.1 Property Description

The property consists of 8 quartz claims located in the Mayo Mining Division, NTS 105M/7 located 70 km southeast of Mayo Yukon, and 290 km north of Whitehorse, Yukon. The claims are surrounded by Selkirk First Nations land. Should the claims be allowed to lapse, they cannot be restaked.

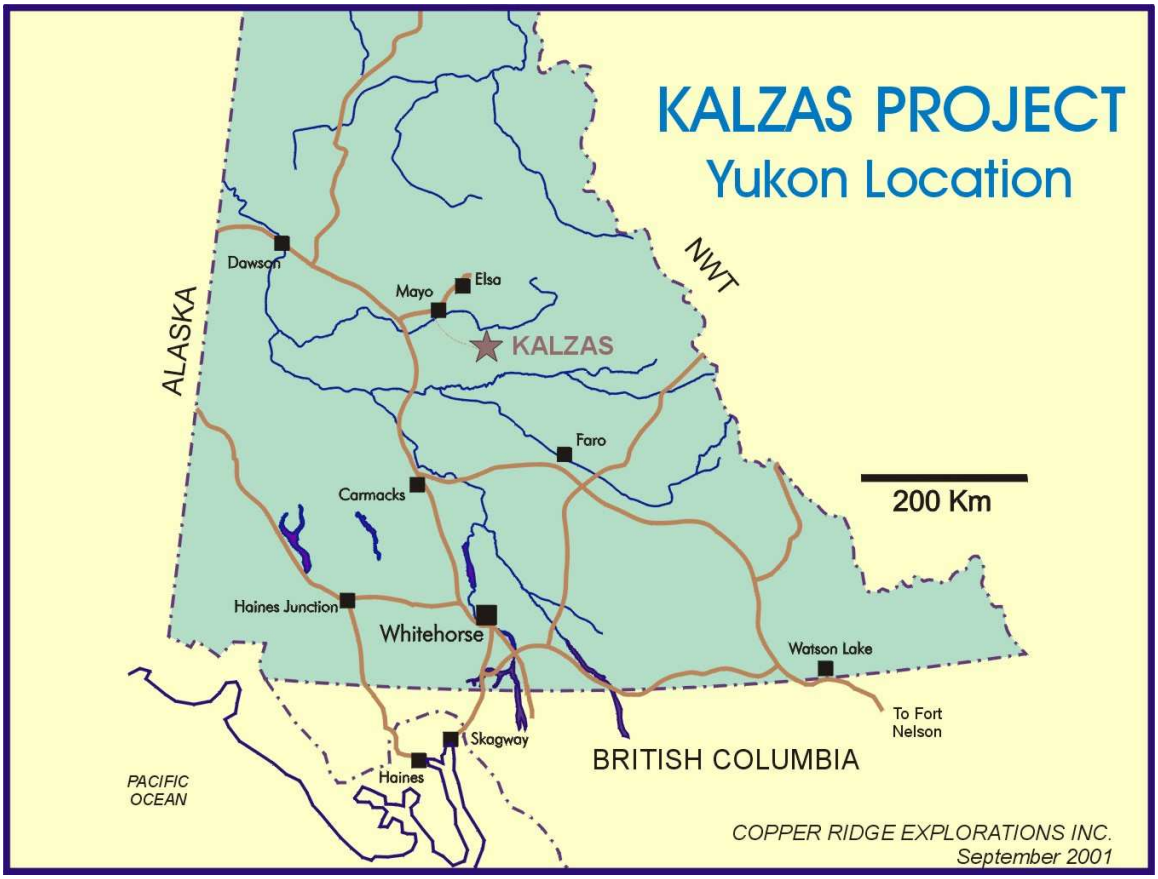

Figure 1: Kalzas Location Map.

6.2 Mineral Tenure

The Kalzas quartz claims cover an area of 167 hectares. The claims are surrounded by Selkirk First Nations Class A land claim selection R-16A. A list of claims, grant numbers and expiry dates is provided in Table 1.

TABLE 1 Kalzas Property – Claim Tenure Information

CLAIM NAME	*GRANT NUMBERS*	No. CLAIMS	MINING DISTRICT	EXPIRY DATE
PAT	YA38160	1	MAYO	August 28, 2009
BLACKIE	YA38161	1	MAYO	August 28, 2009
DAVID	YA38162	1	MAYO	August 28, 2009
WOLF 1-2	YA42732-YA43733	2	MAYO	September 02, 2008
WOLF 4	YA42735	1	MAYO	September 02, 2008
WOLF 7	YB03688	1	MAYO	September 02, 2008
WOLF 9	YB03690	1	MAYO	September 02, 2008
	Total claims	**8**		

Figure 2 shows the claim boundaries with respect to the Selkirk First Nation Class A land holdings.

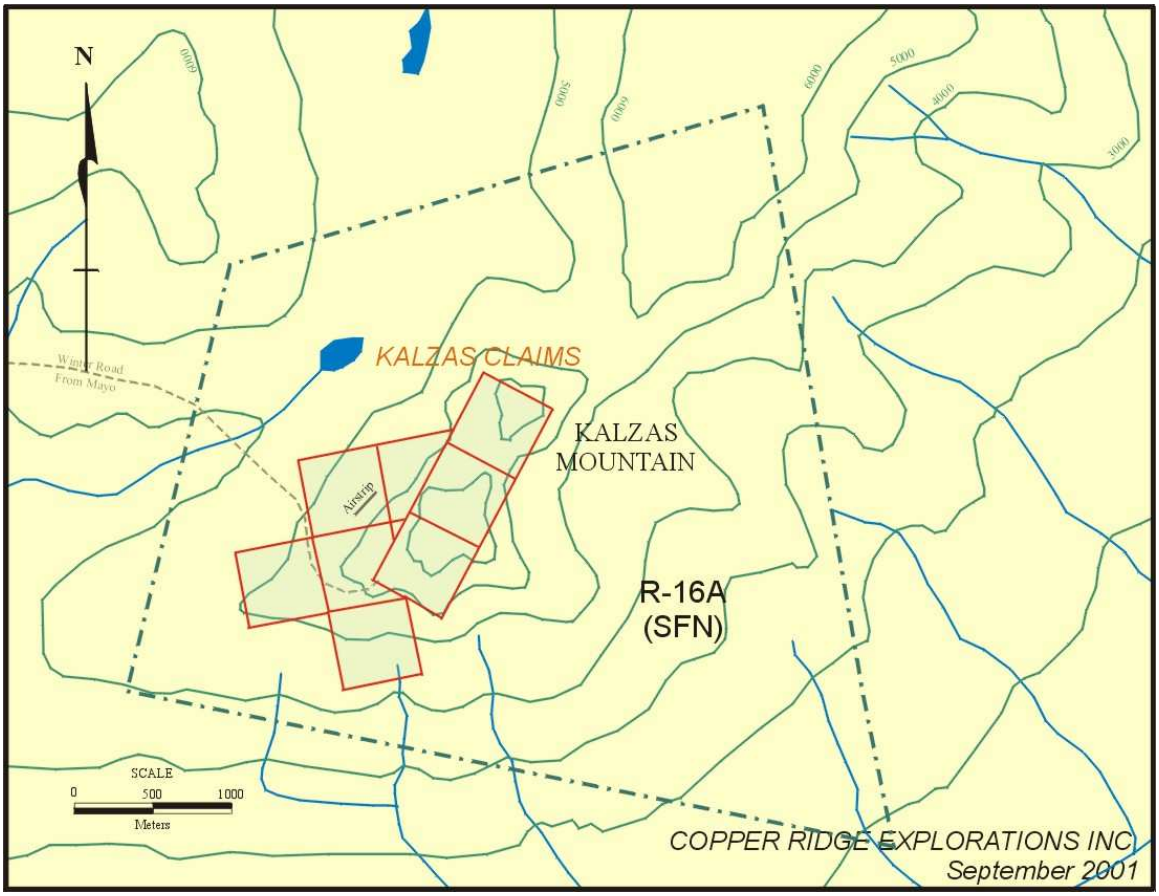

Figure 2. Kalzas Claim Locations within A-Block R-16A

Prospector Consolidated Resources Inc has an option to earn a 100% interest in the property. Under the terms of the agreement, Prospector will earn a 100% interest in the property by paying $25,000 on signing the agreement, issuing 6,000,000 shares of Prospector to the Copper Ridge in stages up to January 1, 2014, or the commencement of commercial production from the property, whichever comes first. The initial 500,000 shares will be due upon regulatory approval of the agreement. Prospector must complete $4,080,000 in exploration expenditures on the property by December 31, 2010, and will also be required to issue 2,000,000 share purchase warrants to Copper Ridge, 1,000,000 of which will be issued upon regulatory approval and will be priced at $0.25 in year one and $0.50 in year two, and 1,000,000 of which will be issued on or before December 31, 2010, with a two year life and price to be determined at the time of issue. Copper Ridge will retain the right to purchase half of the underlying 2% NSR royalty from the property vendors. The agreement is subject to regulatory approval.

In accordance with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act, yearly extensions to the expiry dates of quartz claims are dependent upon conducting $100 of work per claim or paying the equivalent cash in lieu of work. Work must be filed in the year the work was completed. Excess work can be used to extend expiry dates up to maximum of four years. Assessment costs can be applied to adjoining claims through filing grouping certificates. Filing a statement of work and costs and submission of an assessment report to the Dawson Mining Recorder verifying completion of the work, are also required no later than six months after the anniversary date of the claim.

YESAA the Yukon Environment and Socio-economic Assessment Act, came into force on November 20, 2005. Under the act, the Assessment Board (YESAB) was set up to assess

environmental and socio-economic impacts of any exploration or mining projects, which exceed well defined thresholds under the Mining Land Use Regulations of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. In the case of exploration drilling projects, an initial trigger would be having a camp with more than 10 persons or a camp occupied for greater than 250 man-days.

The claims are located within the Traditional Territory of the Selkirk First Nation, which has a land claim settlement Agreement under the Yukon Umbrella Final Agreement. Prospector has had initial meetings with representatives of Selkirk First Nation to negotiate a Socio-Economic Participation Agreement on the Kalzas property, should the property proceed to a scoping or feasibility stage.

7.0 ACCESIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

7.1 Location and Access

The Kalzas property is located in central Yukon Territory on the Kalzas Plateau south of the Stewart River, 70 km southeast of Mayo and 290 km north of Whitehorse. The claims are located in the Mayo Mining Division, NTS sheet 105M/07, centered at 63^{o} 16' north latitude and 134^{o} 42' west longitude, Yukon Minfile number 105M 066.

Access is by helicopter from Mayo. A serviceable airstrip exists on the property, accommodating up to a Twin Otter aircraft. Fuel and heavy equipment for the Union Carbide trenching and drilling programs was moved to the property in 1983 on a 75-km winter road from Mayo. Bulldozer trails have been constructed over the main showing area, with access to the camp and airstrip.

7.2 Physiography

The claims are centered on the 1936 m western peak of the Kalzas Twins Mountain within the northern Yukon Plateau physiographic province. Big Kalzas Lake, 4 km to the south, has an elevation of 780 m. The camp and airstrip are located at about 1350 m elevation.

Most of the claim block is covered by talus, with some grass and moss on more stable slopes. Outcrop is limited to ridge crests and, occasionally, near the base of talus slopes. Sparse bush and alpine spruce occur below 1400 m. All of the key mineralization discovered to date is above tree line.

8.0 HISTORY

8.1 Property Ownership and Exploration History

The property was discovered and staked in 1978 by prospector J.D. Randolph, who was initially investigating some high-grade silver showings. In 1980, the property was optioned to Union Carbide Corporation. Union Carbide carried out prospecting, geological mapping, soil sampling and extensive rock sampling, mainly talus, in 1981 and 1982. During this period, an aeromagnetic survey of the claim block and adjacent areas was flown. Road building and bulldozer trenching exposed extensive outcrop for sampling on the upper slopes of the mountain. A 530 m (1750 ft) airstrip was constructed in 1983 near the camp on the north side of the mountain. Late in the

season, drill contractor E. Caron Diamond Drilling of Whitehorse completed two core drill holes (688 m). Union Carbide dropped the property option in 1984 because of the severely depressed tungsten market.

Except for small assessment work programs in the early 1990's, carried out by Mr. Randolph, no further significant exploration work on the property occurred until 2001-2005 when Copper Ridge optioned the claims.

In August 2001, Copper Ridge completed a one-week program of re-sampling core and trenches in. Subsequently, Copper Ridge focused on the high-grade tungsten zones with a program of detailed trench sampling in August 2002. In October of 2005 a 397 m 5 hole drill program was completed.

8.2 Summary of Key Historical Results

Union Carbide Work

The initial 1981-grid soil and talus sampling by Union Carbide defined a strong (+1,000 ppm W) tungsten anomaly in soils and talus fines with a dimension of 1,500 m long, in a northeasterly direction, by 300 to 900 m wide (Se Figure 4.). This anomaly was surrounded and partially overlapped by anomalous values in tin (100 to >20,000ppm) silver (>1.0-18 ppm). Within this anomalous zone, sampling of the talus material was carried out in detail on some of the grid lines with 20 kg bulk samples along 20 m and 25 m intervals. Results are tabulated below in Table 2:

Table 2 – Union Carbide Trench Results

Line	Station	Width (Meters)	Quartz Veins WO_3(%)	Country Rock WO_3(%)
L43N	80W to 100W	20	.40	.26
	100W to 120W	20	1.18	--
	Wt Average	**40**	**0.79**	**--**
L43N	150W to 175W	25	0.65	0.03
	175W to 200W	25	0.53	0.05
	200W to 225W	25	1.64	0.15
	225W to 250W	25	1.77	0.28
	250W to 275W	25	0.69	0.38
	275W to 300W	25	1.33	0.14
	300W to 325W	25	0.31	0.18
	325W to 350W	25	0.51	0.17
	Wt Average	**150**	**1.04**	**0.21**
L43N	525W to 550W	25	0.24	0.07
	550W to 575W	25	0.38	0.04
	Wt Average	**50**	**0.31**	**0.055**
L40N	175W to 200W	25	0.08	--
	200W to 225W	25	0.44	--
	225W to 250W	25	0.34	--
	250W to 275W	25	0.22	--
	275W to 300W	25	0.16	--
	300W to 325W	25	0.24	--
	325W to 350W	25	0.73	--
	Average	**175**	**0.32**	--

In 1982, Union Carbide carried out sampling of blast trenches through the central part of the mineralized zone. Results from a 1983 bulldozer trenching and a two-drill hole program confirmed tungsten values on the same order of magnitude as the surface samples, although the first hole did not reach the target depth and the second hole tested the main zone at least 300 m below the surface exposure.

DDH-83-K-1 targeted to test Trench 1870 (0.21% WO_3 /58m) mineralization 1000 feet below surface, averaged 0.12% WO_3/253m and encountered a zone of intense quartz veining (9% by volume) with an assay grade of 0.29% WO_3/22m. The hole was terminated at 253 m before the subsurface projection of the Trench 1870 mineralization, (Foster, 1984).

DDH-83-K-2 was located approximately 100 m west of DDH-83-K-1and returned a average (uncut) zone grading 0.11% over 363.0 m. The best section in this hole was 29.3 m – 53.9 m grading 0.21% WO_3/24.6 m.

Union Carbide also flew an airborne magnetometer survey over the property (8 miles x 5 miles) and the interpretation of the data postulated a buried intrusion below the stockwork and disseminated tungsten mineralization.

The 1984 Forster report concluded that the Kalzas property has the potential to host a 100 M tonnes deposit of 0.1% WO_3 with possible smaller (10 M tonnes) 0.2% WO_3 or better areas of mineralization.

8.3 Copper Ridge Exploration Programs

Copper Ridge Explorations Inc completed field programs on the Kalzas property in 2001, 2002 and 2005. The 2001/02 programs of re-logging core and trench sampling confirmed the results reported by Union Carbide.

The 2002 field program sampled and mapped high-grade zones within the Union Carbide trenches. Large samples were collected in order to minimize a potential nugget effect. The results obtained are summarized on Table 2 and the trench locations are shown in Figure 3.

Table 3 – 2002 Trench Assay Highlights

Location	Length (m)	WO_3 (%)
Lower Levels	4.0	0.539
Middle Road	2.0	0.605
Middle Road	3.0	0.783
Middle Road	**1.2**	**1.211**
Upper Levels	2.0	0.902
Upper Levels	**1.0**	**1.097**
Upper Levels	**1.0**	**1.665**
Upper Levels	8.0	0.608
Upper Levels	0.4	3.165
South Upper Levels	6.0	0.712
Including	**2.0**	**1.669**
South Upper Levels	**2.5**	**1.266**
South Upper Levels	15.0	0.597
Including	**2.0**	**2.552**
Including	**6.0**	**1.219**

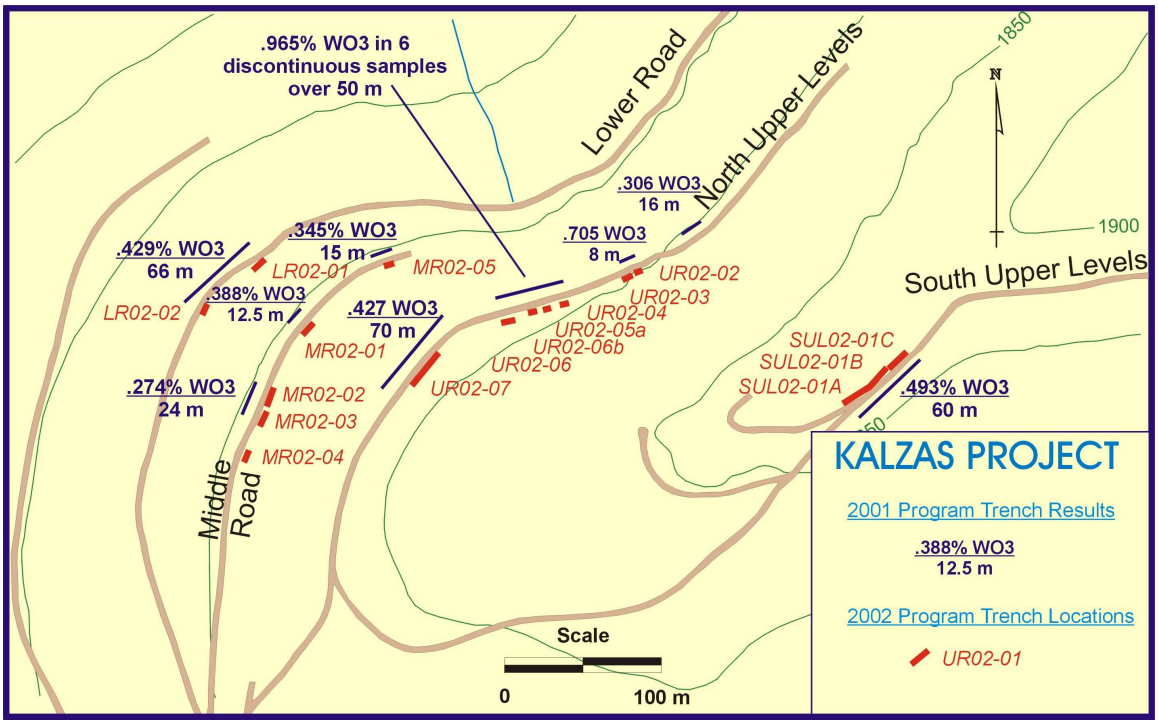

Figure 3. Trench Locations.

2005 Drilling

Copper Ridge completed a 397 m 5 hole drill program in 2005 on the Kalzas project. The program was designed to test the continuity of mineralization below the high-grade surface trench mineralization identified/confirmed Union Carbide (1981-1983) and Copper Ridge (2001 -2005) exploration programs. The Copper Ridge drill holes were located above the 1860 m Trench but tested the zone at considerably shallower depth than the 1983 Union Carbide drilling. A Table of significant results is provided below:

Table 4 – 2005 Drill Assay Highlights

Hole #	From (m)	T0 (m)	Interval	WO3 (%)
KZ-05-01	11.0	59.0	48.0	0.153
Includes	29.6	41.0	11.4	0.304
and	29.6	38.0	8.4	0.393
KZ-05-02	33.0	62.0	29.0	0.130
Includes	50.0	52.1	2.1	0.391
KZ-05-03	3.00	11.00	8.0	0.246
KZ-05-04	16.00	21.50	5.5	0.221
KZ-05-05	0.00	24.40	24.40	0.304

Figure 4. Drill hole locations, Trenches and >1000 ppm WO3 in soil anomaly

In the 2005 Copper Ridge report (Dawson, 2006) concludes *"Union Carbide identified the broad, sheeted tungsten-bearing vein and stockwork complex over 1,000 m in length and over 500 m in width. The potential within this zone is to develop a deposit of potentially plus one hundred of millions of tonnes in size. Sampling suggests the grade of such a deposit could be in excess of 0.1% WO_3. This would rank Kalzas as one of the largest tungsten deposits in the world"*

9.0 GEOLOGY SETTING

9.1 Regional Geology

The Kalzas property is underlain by rocks of the Late Proterozoic Yusezyu Formation belonging to the Hyland Group (Roots, 1997). Regionally, these form the basal rocks of the Selwyn Basin. Selwyn Basin includes sedimentary rocks from Late Proterozoic to Jurassic in age, deposited on the continental margin of ancient North America and subsequently intruded by mid-Cretaceous S-type granitic rocks.

In the Kalzas region, deformation results primarily from the collision of arc and oceanic terranes to the west with ancestral North America. This occurred between Upper Jurassic and Early Cretaceous time. The result was telescoping of the sedimentary succession by a combination of imbricate faulting, folding and displacement on slate cleavage. The rocks in the area are within the Robert Service thrust sheet. The Kalzas area is far enough removed from this thrust that its effects, shearing and foliation, are not a dominating feature as they are farther to the north, closer to the thrust plane.

The Yusezyu Formation is the only formation mapped in the vicinity of the Kalzas property. It is the oldest mappable unit in the Mayo map sheet and consists of metasandstone with grit, quartzite and phyllite, a distinctive black slate member and minor limestone and conglomerate.

Intrusive rocks in the area, including the MacArthur Batholith, 60 km to the west, are part of the 90 to 95 Ma Tombstone Intrusive Suite. Compositions range from granodiorite to quartz monzonite and leucocratic granite. Porphyritic phases are noted locally.

The large alteration zone at Kalzas combined with the interpretation of the aeromagnetic survey over the claim group suggests that a shallow, composite, pluton, likely belonging to the Tombstone Suite, occurs at depth below the property. However, no intrusive rocks have been observed at Kalzas.

9.2 Local Geology

The property geology was mapped by Forster (1981) although there is only one available property geology map from Union Carbide, work carried out from 1982 to 1984Lynch (1985) completed his M.Sc. thesis on the property studying the mineralization and alteration. Copper Ridge reports provide detailed trench geology and sample intervals (Carlson, 2002).

Unaltered host rock for the Kalzas property consists of interbedded chloritic phyllite and feldspathic quartzite, with lesser amounts of siltstones, dark shale and quartz-feldspar pebble conglomerate. The phyllite consists of chlorite, sericite and quartz and often grades into siltstone. It is sometimes rusty weathering due to its minor pyrite content.

The quartzite consists of 80 to 90 percent quartz as coarse sand-sized grains, with the remainder of the rock consisting of feldspar with trace zircon and magnetite. Individual quartzite beds are up to 3 m thick and contacts with phyllite are typically sharp.

There are at least two conglomerate units within the property with rounded quartz clasts and up to 10 percent feldspar clasts.

Bedding typically strikes northwesterly with steep to vertical dips. Tight folding has been observed and bedding attitudes suggest a property-scale southeasterly plunging fold axis.

10.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

Four roughly concentric alteration phases have been defined forming a northwest trending oval, generally concordant with the stratigraphy and approximately 2.5 km long. The core is a K-feldspar zone, followed by a wolframite zone, a quartz-tourmaline zone and the outermost quartz-sericite-pyrite zone.

The quartz-sericite-pyrite zone has a distinct whitish colour with rusty patches due to pyrite weathering. Weak and relatively minor stockwork and sheeted veining occurs. Sericitization is pervasive. Pyrite is typically less than 5% as disseminated, one to two mm cubes.

The quartz-tourmaline zone is distinguished by the presence of tourmaline but the absence of wolframite. Tourmaline occurs in sheeted veins, stockwork veins, in vein halos and as pervasive alteration of the host rocks. Stockwork veins are thin, typically one to five mm wide, forming a complex boxwork. The veinlets are vuggy and contain euhedral to subhedral quartz and tourmaline, with a complete gradation from pure tourmaline to pure quartz. Haloes to these veinlets typically consist of several mm of tourmaline, grading to sericite. Where stockwork is less intense, pervasive alteration occurs, with sericite dominating in the quartzitic units and tourmaline in the phyllites. In the larger sheeted veins, tourmaline occurs as acicular crystals of up to three cm in length.

The wolframite zone overlaps the core potassic zone and most of the surrounding quartz-tourmaline zone and is described below under “Mineralization”.

K-feldspar and minor sulfides in sheeted veins and biotite in the wall rock characterize the core zone. Biotite occurs preferentially in the quartzitic units, replacing chlorite. Biotite also occurs in sinuous micro-veinlets. Sulphides include pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, bismuthinite, galena and arsenopyrite. Other accessories include apatite and rutile.

11.0 MINERALIZATION

Lynch (1985) reports wolframite occurring as coarse-grained bladed crystals within the sheeted veins and quartz stockworks. It also occurs as disseminations within the quartz-tourmaline greisens. Scheelite is much less abundant than wolframite and occurs as encrustations on wolframite and sometimes as large, euhedral crystals in quartz veins. Tin occurs as cassiterite in tabular crystals and amorphous masses, irregularly around the periphery of the wolframite zone.

The structural control of mineralization is not fully understood, but it is undoubtedly related to the regional structures that controlled emplacement of the underlying pluton. Interpretation of the airborne magnetics survey indicates regional east west and northeast trending structures as well as a local radial fracture pattern related to intrusion of the pluton (Forster, 1984). Bedding throughout the mineralized zone is typically steeply dipping and strikes northwest, with a major

anticline indicated having a fold axis at 125° with a plunge of 40°. This is parallel to the long axis of the mineralized system.

Many of the mineralized fractures and stockwork veins are steeply dipping and sub-parallel to the direction of the fold axis. Although the larger sheeted veins have many different orientations, the vast majority are oriented roughly perpendicular to the fold axis, striking 070° and dipping 35° to the northwest.

12.0 EXPLORATION

Prospector Consolidated Resources Inc has not completed any exploration work on the Kalzas property. Mr. Henry Neugebauer accompanied by R. Allan Doherty, P.Geo, author of this report made a site visit on August 20, 2007.

13.0 DRILLING

Prospector Consolidated Resources Inc has not completed any exploration drilling work on the Kalzas property.

14.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Copper Ridge Explorations Inc. (2001-05), and Union Carbide (1981-83) completed sampling programs on the Kalzas Project. The Union Carbide Corp sampling was completed within the industry standards at that time. Copper Ridge Inc completed re-sampling of trenches and core in 2001 and drilled 5 drill holes in 2005. Sample intervals were marked on the core and on pre-numbered sample tags. The core was then cut using a diamond saw.

15.0 SAMPLE PREPERATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

Samples were analyzed at Acme Analytical Laboratories for trace element geochemistry by method 1DX and assay for tungsten by method W 7KP.

16.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Reports by Union Carbide Corp and Copper Ridge Exploration Inc., do not include any information on QA/QC programs. The author worked on the property in 2001 and re-logged and re-sampled the Union Carbide Corp 1983-drill core. Analyses of resampled core were somewhat lower than Union Carbide results but this was attributed to missing core from samples collected as specimens and for thin section work. Trench sampling completed by Copper Ridge in 2002 and drilling results from 2005 confirm the grades previously reported on the property by Union Carbide.

The author has no reason to believe that the data reported on by past operators is not substantially accurate.

17.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no adjacent properties.

18.0 MINERAL PROCESSING, AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has not been any mineral processing or metallurgical testing completed on the Kalzas Project.

19.0 MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

There is no mineral resource or mineral reserve estimate on the Kalzas Project.

20.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the author's knowledge, there is no other relevant data or information that is not reported here which could mislead the reader.

21.0 INTERPERTATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Kalzas is a large, porphyry-style stockwork and sheeted vein tungsten system with accessory values in tin and silver. Union Carbide's exploration program, combined with Lynch's (1985) M.Sc. thesis on the property, demonstrated that Kalzas was a significant new world-class tungsten discovery. Union Carbide showed the size potential to be in the hundreds of millions of tonnes, or a smaller tonnage at higher grades. However, the estimation of average grade proved to be a difficult issue for Union Carbide because of the perceived nugget effect created by the coarse wolframite mineralization in the sheeted veins. Average grades reported by Union Carbide are in the range of 0.2% WO_3 to 0.3% WO_3, typically over widths of 50 to 75 meters. It appears that the Union Carbide work was focused on defining a resource of plus one hundred million tonnes.

Sampling by Copper Ridge in 2001 was directed at confirming the tungsten values reported by Union Carbide. The tungsten sample results demonstrated a significant increase over the Union Carbide results. The Copper Ridge averages are in the range of 0.3% WO_3 to 0.5% WO_3 over widths up to 70 meters. The results of the Copper Ridge sampling suggest that the nugget effect issue may not be so great a concern. Very little of the Copper Ridge sampling was actually in sheeted veins, but more in stockwork and disseminated mineralization.

Copper Ridge's 2002 sampling program focused on the higher-grade tungsten zones identified during the 2001 program. In order to provide a better estimate of grade, sample intervals were reduced to 1 m and sample size increased to 5 to 7 kg. Sampled areas were mapped in detail.

Results of the 2001-2005 programs have confirmed the potential for defining a small, high-grade resource. In general, however, the detailed sampling demonstrates that the highest grades are over relatively narrow widths, ranging from 1 to 6 m. The highest, plus 1% WO_3 results are typically along zones dominated by tourmalinized quartzite with stockwork veining and usually one or more narrow quartz veins with visible wolframite These results suggest the potential to define one

or more bodies of mineralization that range from 1 to 6 m in thickness and with lateral dimensions that could be in the range of tens to hundreds of m. Although the main control on mineralization appears to be stratigraphic, with quartzite being an important host unit, there is not enough outcrop exposure along strike to confirm the lateral continuity of the high-grade zones. Core drilling will be required to examine the continuity of high grade zones at depth and along strike.

22.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A 2400 m core-drilling program is recommended for the Kalzas project. Drilling should focus on testing the subsurface continuity of mineralization to a depth of 200 m along the strike of the surface mineralization. Drill holes should be spaced at 50 m intervals along the defined area of surface mineralization. A core orientation tool should be utilized in the drilling program to better define the structural trends on the vein system. An estimated cost to complete this program is $750,500.00 as detailed below:

Program Budget

Mobilization Demobilization (Camp and Drill)	$15,000.00
2400 m Core drilling @$170/m	$408,000.00
Helicopter Charter (60 hours @ $1200/hr)	$60,000.00
Fixed Wing Charters	$30,000.00
Communications (radio's and Sat Phones)	$3,000.00
Drill pad construction	$20,000.00
Camp rental (45 days @ $ 75/man day x 350 man days)	$27,000.00
Groceries and Camp Supplies	$8,000.00
Camp Supplies and Consumables	$6,000.00
Cooks and First Aid Attendant	$18,000.00
Geological and Supervision	$34,000.00
Core Splitting	$17,500.00
Core Orientation Tool	$ 5,000.00
Assay & Analytical 2000 samples @ $20 ea	$40,000.00
Truck rental	$3,000.00
Report Costs	$20,000.00
Assessment Fees and filing	$300.00
Sub-Total:	$714,800.00
GST @ 5%	$ 35,700.00
Total:	**$ 750,500.00**

23.0 REFERENCES

Carlson, Gerald G, 2001: Kalzas Project, Report on 2001 Field Program; Internal report prepared for Copper Ridge Explorations Inc., October 25, 2001, 24 p and appendices.

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24.0 SIGNATURE PAGE

Signed this 7th day of April 2008.

R. Allan Doherty, P. Geo.

25.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

Certificate

To Accompany the Report titled
"A Technical Review of the Kalzas Tungsten Project,
Mayo Mining District, Yukon
for Prospector Consolidated Resources Inc."
Dated April 7, 2008

I, R. Allan Doherty, hereby certify that:

1. I reside at 106A Granite Road, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2V9.

2. I am a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, with a B.Sc. Degree in Geology (Honours, 1977). I have been involved in geological mapping and mineral exploration primarily in the Yukon continuously since 1980.

3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia, Registration No. 20564, and have been registered as a Professional Geologist since 1993.

4. I am a "Qualified Person" as defined in Sec 1.1 of National Instrument 43-101.

5. I am independent of the Issuer, and I am author of this report on the Kalzas Property. The report is based Union Carbide data 1981-1984 and Copper Ridge data 2001-2005 on fieldwork conducted in 2001 by the author and a property visit on August 20, 2007.

6. 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 the technical report; where such omission to disclose makes the technical report misleading.

7. I have had direct involvement with the exploration programs conducted on the area discussed in this report. I worked on the property in 2001 for a week and visited the property on August 20, 2007 with Mr. Henry Neugebauer.

8. Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, is at present, under an agreement, arrangement or understanding or expects to become, an insider, associate, affiliated entity or employee of Prospector Consolidated Resources Inc or Copper Ridge Explorations Inc., or any associated or affiliated entities.

9. Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine own, directly or indirectly, nor expect to receive, any interest in the properties or securities of Prospector Consolidated Resources Inc or Copper Ridge Explorations Inc or any associated or affiliated companies.

10. Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, have earned the majority of our income during the preceding three years from Copper Ridge Explorations Inc. or Prospector Consolidated Resources Inc., or any associated or affiliated companies.

11. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the technical report on the Kalzas Tungsten property in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1; and have prepared the report in conformity with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice, and as of the date of the certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

R. Allan Doherty, P.Geo.

April 7, 2008