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REPORT ON THE CENTENNIAL PROJECT WELD COUNTY, COLORADO

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1.0 SUMMARY

Powertech Uranium (USA) Inc. (Powertech) engaged W. Cary Voss, C.P.G. and Daniel E. Gorski, a geologist with an abundance of uranium exploration and mining experience, to write a National Instrument (NI) 43-101 compliant report on their Centennial Project in order to establish a resource base under current standards of review. The authors have first-hand field and data review experience on these and adjacent properties. Mr. Voss is a former of Rocky Mountain Energy Company (RME) employee, has over 35 years experience as a geologist and was familiar with the Centennial Project during its exploration and development. Mr. Voss was also instrumental in the development and use of the RME project exploration and resource calculation techniques used on this and other RME uranium properties. Mr. Gorski has operated as an exploration and mining geologist for over 30 years and has had extensive experience with evaluating uranium data and resource calculations. He has directed mine evaluation projects on mineral deposits throughout the western U.S. and Mexico.

All of the data reviewed for this report were derived from historical drilling and from studies related to that drilling conducted by RME, a wholly owned subsidiary of Union Pacific Railroad. These data were obtained from Anadarko Petroleum Corporation (Anadarko) in conjunction with the purchase of uranium and associated mineral rights by Powertech. These mineral rights, along with several uranium mining leases, currently give Powertech 6,880 acres of uranium mineral rights within the Centennial Project area.

The Centennial Project is located in western Weld County in northeastern Colorado, specifically located in Townships 8, 9 and 10 North; Range 67 West; 6th Principal Meridian. It is situated within the Cheyenne Basin where uranium was discovered in 1969. RME began uranium exploration on its Union Pacific Railroad mineral rights within Weld County, Colorado in 1974.

RME prepared numerous resource calculations on uranium deposits discovered on this Project. A 1980 report, using a 0.2 grade/thickness (GT) cutoff, estimated a reserve of 9,674,632 pounds U_3O_8 in both surface and ISR mineable deposits, with an average grade of 0.10% U_3O_8. This historical estimate of reserves is not compliant with NI 43-101 and the categorizations of “identified resources” and “mineable reserves” are not categories of resources or reserves recognized by NI 43-101. However, the authors believe this historical estimate is relevant, reliable and is supported by current estimates calculated from the available data.

RME's Exploration Department prepared numerous studies of the amount and tenor of the uranium deposits on the project before turning the project to the RME Engineering Department. That group continued studying the resource and anticipated surface mining the shallow portions of the deposit and shipping the ore to their Bear Creek Mill located in Converse County, Wyoming. These studies produced several ore reserve estimates by varying the mine cut-off grade and the mine limits. RME investigated the potential of building a mill at Centennial versus shipping to Bear Creek Mill. In the latter years of falling market prices, RME investigated the use of vat leach to extract uranium from surface mined ores and shipping uranium-rich slurry to the Bear Creek Mill. The last report reviewed investigated the quarrying of surface gravel overlying the uranium deposits.

As part of the mine feasibility study, RME conducted several leach mill amenability studies that indicated a +95% recovery of contained uranium and indicated that there is no known portion of the mineralization that can be considered refractory. The potential for In-Situ Recovery (ISR) of uranium is estimated to be highly prospective from the data examined which includes the chemistry of the deposits and the configuration of the in-place roll front deposits.

The authors have reviewed the historical data that was presented and concluded the data was of sufficient quality and a current estimate of in-place resources could be established. As part of this report, an independent evaluation has determined that within Powertech's acquired and negotiable mineral rights, 9.7 million pounds of inferred resources, with an average thickness of 9.0 feet and an average grade of 0.091% U_3O_8, exist within the Centennial Project. These resources exist as several individually identified deposits. Deposits at depth of 80-to 120 feet in the southern portion of the Project are proposed surface mineable resources and deposits at depths of 250-to 600 feet in the northern portion are proposed ISR mineable deposits. This resource estimate is extremely close to RME's historic estimate for the same areas of 9.6 million pounds U_3O_8.

The authors recommend that additional work be undertaken to verify the quality of the deposits for ISR mining as well as for potential surface or shallow ISR mining. These would consist of a phased evaluation program that would include:

- A drilling program to verify with down-hole assay tool, the distribution and continuity of the uranium.
- Core leach testing to establish the amenability of the mineral to low temperature bicarbonate leach.
- A pre-mining feasibility study.

This should be followed by a second phase that would include:

- Environmental baseline studies.
- Preparation of Permit and License applications
- Delineation drill program designed to test several miles of known uranium roll fronts and establish the presence of additional ISR resources.

Total estimated cost for the proposed evaluation would be US$995,000 to complete the initial phase, and US$1,350,000 to achieve the objectives of the second phase.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of Report

Powertech (USA) Inc. (Powertech) requested W. Cary Voss, CPG and Daniel E. Gorski (authors) to prepare a technical report on their Centennial Project located in Weld County, Colorado. This report is designed to comply with the requirements of Canadian National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. The technical purpose of this report is to examine the previous work conducted in the project area that Powertech has acquired and recommend further work that should be undertaken in order to develop ISR and conventional surface mine operations for the production of uranium.

2.2 Terms of Reference

Units of measurement unless otherwise indicated, are in feet (ft), miles, acres, pounds avoirdupois (lbs), and short tons (2,000 lbs). Uranium content is expressed as $\%U_3O_8$ the standard unit. Values reported for historical resources are $\%Eu_3O_8$ (equivalent U_3O_8 by calibrated geophysical logging). Unless otherwise indicated, all references to dollars ($) refer to the currency of the United States. Additional units of measurement are tabulated as follows:

<u>Unit Metric Equivalent</u>

1 foot = 0.3048 meters
1 inch = 2.54 centimeters
1 pound (avdp.) = 0.4536 kilograms
1 acre = 0.4047 hectare

2.3 Sources of Information and Data

All of the detailed and factual data were sourced from Anadarko Petroleum Corp. (Anadarko) who acquired the data and properties of Union Pacific Railroad’s Rocky Mountain Energy (RME) in 2000. These data included:

- Maps of property, drill hole locations, ore deposits, sand isopach, surface mine plans.
- Original drill hole electric logs of all RME holes, drill hole cuttings sample logs, Princeton Gamma Tech logs, and Mobil Oil electric logs from adjoining properties.
- Hole-by-hole half-foot gamma ray assay computer print out.
- Hole-by-hole summations of uranium intercepts.
- Lease files.
- Core assay reports and files.
- Reports of annual progress, geologic evaluation, ore reserve, roll front location, mine planning and environmental conditions.
- Uranium disequilibrium studies.
- Reports on ore ameanibilty.

A total of 31 file boxes have been acquired from Anadarko. The relevant portions of these data have been reviewed and interpreted by the authors in order to determine the authority and existence of uranium roll front ore bodies within the present Centennial property boundaries as well as adjacent properties.

2.4 Extent of Author's Field Involvement

Mr. Gorski spent the day of 10 March 2007 on the property accompanied by Powertech's Vice President of Exploration, James A. Bonner. All the identified resource areas were visited and a detailed review of the RME property position was made.

2.5 Extent of Author's Past Involvement

W. Cary Voss was a District Exploration Manager for RME during the discovery and early development of the Centennial project. While his area of responsibility focused on Wyoming and other northern and western states, through company correspondence and project evaluation meetings, Mr. Voss was involved with ongoing activities at the Centennial project. Mr. Voss was also instrumental in the development and use of the RME project exploration and resource calculation techniques used on this and other RME uranium properties.

Daniel E Gorski was not involved in the original RME project and began reviewing the data in February 2007. A total of 5 weeks was spent examining the drill logs and compiling geologic and ore intercept data. A total of over 4,000 logs were examined and 2,235 logs were entered into spreadsheet compilation. All relevant reports were examined.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The authors have relied largely upon drill hole location maps and assay data from RME to determine the tenor and quantity of the uranium mineralization on the Centennial Project. The original down-hole electric logs were reviewed for indications of the presence of uranium mineralization. These indications were critically analyzed to insure that recorded assay data was correctly interpreted as recorded. Once a sufficient audit of these data indicated that the drill hole assay summary was correct, drill hole uranium assays were assigned to individual sand units based on interpretation of resistivity and self- potential curves present on the drill hole electric logs. These assays were plotted to the drill hole location map in order to determine roll front location and uranium deposits within the project area, and determine their production capability through in situ recovery or surface mining methods.

The authors are assured that the data reviewed was data generated by an ongoing uranium development program conducted by RME. RME operated in the uranium business for many years and explored across the United States. Their staff, including Mr. Voss, was recognized by the industry as being an expert in the exploration for uranium. The authors feel confident that the data reviewed is legitimate and their interpretation of the uranium deposits is truthful and accurate.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location of Project Area

The Centennial Project is located in west central Weld County, in north central Colorado; about 13 miles south of the Colorado-Wyoming state line (See Figure 1). Access is provided from major U.S. Highways by numerous state and county roads that follow land subdivision lines. Interstate Highway 25 between Denver, Colorado and Cheyenne, Wyoming is three-to-five miles west of the project. The Project lies within portions of Townships 8, 9 and 10 North, Range 67 West, approximately 14 miles northeast of Fort Collins and 16 miles northwest of Greely. The southern portion of the project lies between the small towns of Wellington and Nunn.

4.2 Nature of Land Position

The Centennial land position consists of 5,760 acres (nine sections) of uranium and other associated mineral rights purchased by Powertech from Anadarko (See Figure 2). These mineral rights were originally part of the Union Pacific Railroad land grant, which was comprised of alternate sections

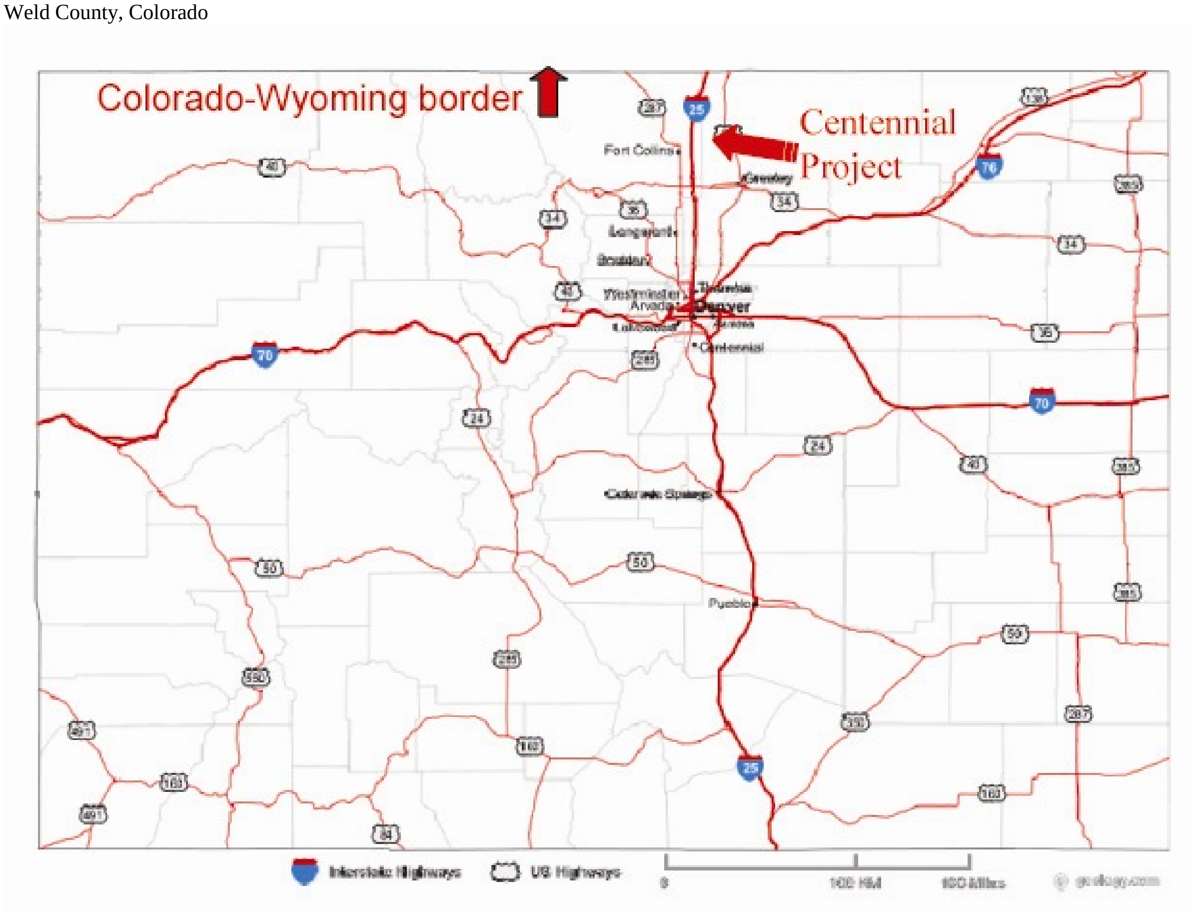

Figure 1 Colorado Highway Map showing major highways, towns and location of Centennial Project.

(checkerboard pattern) for 20 miles on both sides of the railroad right-of-way. Anadarko retained all mineral rights pertaining to oil & gas and all leaseable minerals. In addition to the purchased mineral rights, Powertech has also obtained mining leases on another 1,120 acres of fee minerals, for a total of 6,880 acres of mineral rights within the Project area.

The surface lands over these mineral rights are all privately-owned and surface use agreements with surface owners must be obtained. Anadarko owns 1,280 acres (two sections) of surface, which Powertech plans to purchase. Surface use agreements with other private surface owners are currently being negotiated. In some cases, when surface use agreements could not be reached, it has been necessary to purchase surface over mineral rights. To date, Powertech has purchased 320 acres of surface over its mineral rights.

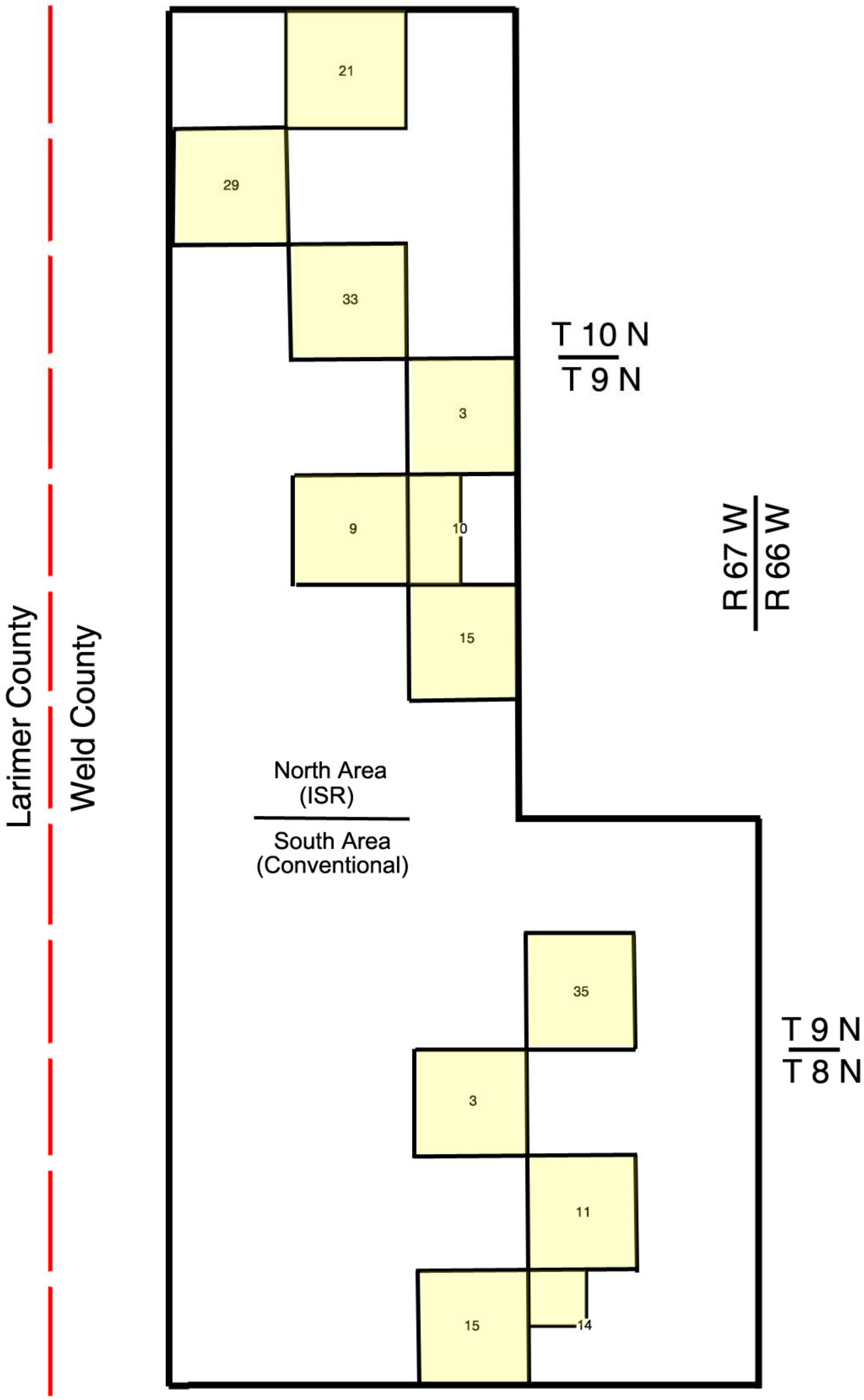

Figure 2 Centennial Project showing Powertech mineral rights

4.3 Mineralized Areas, Surface Disturbance, Environmental Liability

The uranium deposits in the Centennial Project are classic roll front type deposits occurring in subsurface sandstones deposited in shallow marine regressive and transgressive sequences within the Fox Hills Formation of late-Cretaceous age. The uranium roll fronts in the Centennial area are associated with oxidation/reduction interfaces and are known to cover a linear distance of at least 30 miles and extend throughout an area of more than 50 square miles. Historic data describes miles of mineralized trends developed along these oxidation/reduction interfaces, with discontinuous uranium deposits concentrated along the length of these systems. Maps prepared by RME from 1978 until 1984 (and available to the authors) indicate the regional oxidation occurs in three separate sands within the Fox Hills Formation and that economic uranium occurs in seven distinct deposits within the Project (See Figure 3). Historic drill hole exploration suggests most of the favorable environments for economic accumulations of uranium have been identified, but this limited drilling cannot exclude the possibility for discovery of future economic uranium deposits in the area.

There is no indication that any attempt has ever been made to extract uranium from the Project area. Although RME had planned in detail to surface mine a large shallow uranium deposit within the southern portion of the Project, market conditions in 1982 thwarted their production plans. RME discussed ISR extraction of the deeper uranium deposits in the northern portion of the Project but no development activities were undertaken before closing the project in 1982. Since no effort was ever made to mine the uranium deposits of the Centennial Project, there is no surface or subsurface disturbance of the area due to uranium mining operations.

4.4 Potential Environmental Liabilities

The Centennial Project in Weld County, Colorado does not appear to present any significant environmental liabilities. As in all uranium mining in the United States, reclamation of the approximate surface contour of surface mines is required. For the in-situ recovery mining method, the native ground water that surrounds and carries the dissolved uranium to surface recovery must be returned to a quality where it can be used for the same purposes as

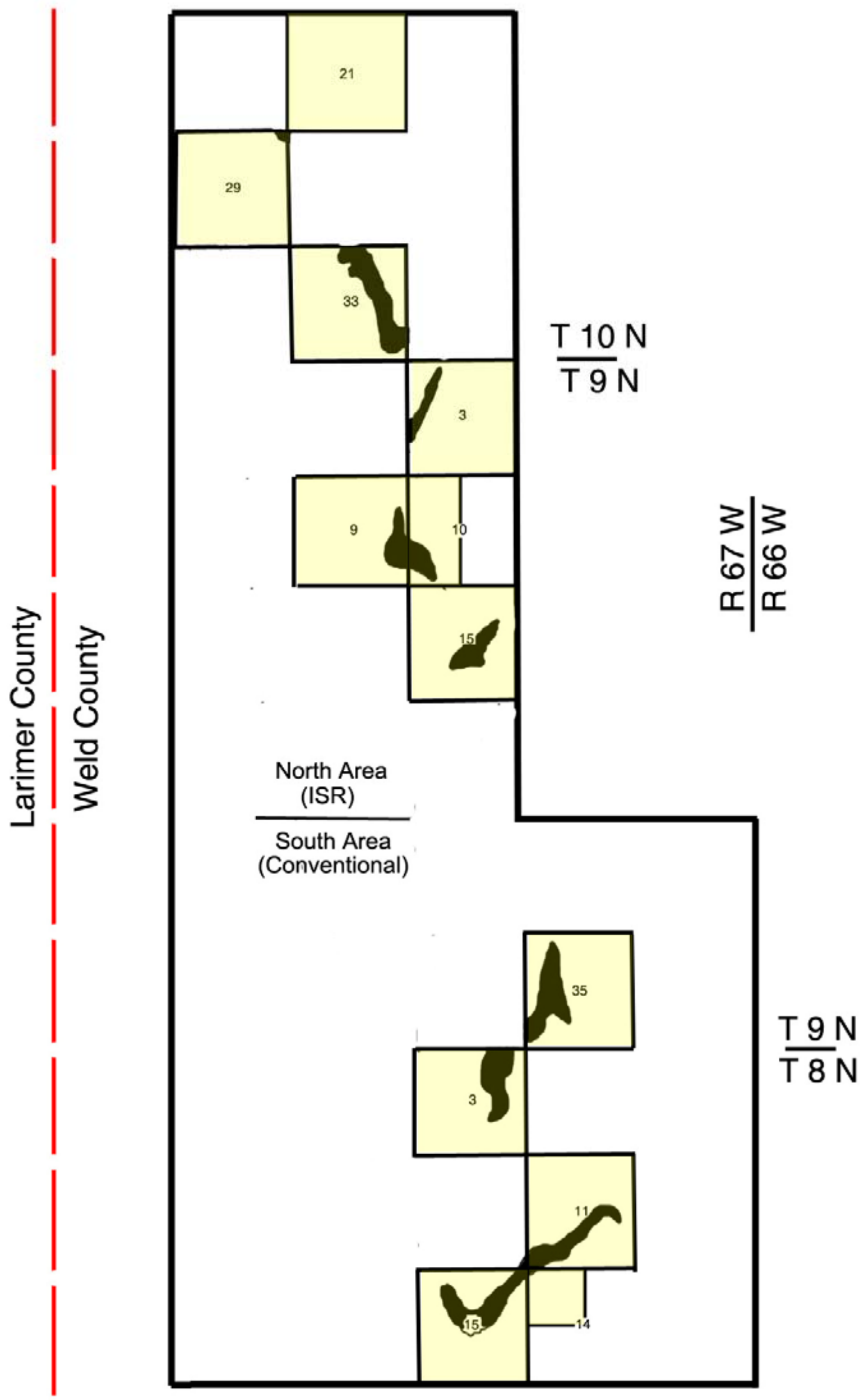

Figure 3 Centennial Project showing uranium deposits

available prior to mining the uranium. This generally means that the total dissolved solids in the water, which may have been mobilized in the recovery process, are processed to reduce their quantity. Occasionally a natural reductant is dissolved in the ground water to precipitate any remaining uranium or metals that can be mobilized by the oxidation process and not removed by surface facilities. In addition, decommissioning of surface facilities will be required.

These costs of ground water and surface restoration will be the key environmental liabilities. Typically the cost of restoration of surface mines is well known and is only a small fraction of the overall operating mining cost. Restoration of ground water is also well understood and has been accomplished in numerous ISR mining operations. Historically, the cost of ground water restoration is one-quarter to one-third the cost of original ISR mining and usually involves the circulation of approximately four pore volumes of ground water to achieve regulatory approval. The cost of this restoration is typically less than $5.00 per pound of uranium recovered.

4.5 Required Permits

Powertech plans to acquire multiple federal, state and county permits on the Centennial Project in order to commence uranium production activities. For exploration and convention surface mining, the Colorado Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety (CDRMS) will be the primary regulator. For the portion of the Centennial Project that will be mined through ISR methods, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) will be the primary regulator. Within the oversight of ISR mining, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) grants a “Source Material License”. Colorado is an “agreement state”, therefore the license issued by the NRC in “non-agreement” states will be issued by the CDPHE. In addition to NRC oversight, the EPA, under the Safe Drinking Water Act, is the federal regulator that will issue the Underground Injection Control permit and an aquifer exemption.

The following permits, licenses and approvals are required for the Centennial Project:

- Radiation Materials License (similar to Source Material and By-product License) – CDPHE

- Air Quality Permit – CDPHE
- Water Discharge Permit – CDPHE
- Stormwater Permit – CDPHE
- Water Rights – Colorado Division of Water Resources, State Engineer's Office
- Underground Injection Control Permit – EPA
- Aquifer Exemption – EPA
- Exploration Permit – CDRMS
- Reclamation Permit – CDRMS
- Sewage, Construction, Zoning and Public Works Permits – Weld County

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access

The Centennial Project is located about 80 miles north of Denver, Colorado (a major international airport site and supply center). The Project area is connected to Denver via Interstate Highway 25. The Union Pacific Railroad between Cheyenne, Wyoming and Denver runs through the village of Nunn, five miles east of the Project area.

As shown in Figure 4, access is provided from major U.S. Highways by numerous state and county roads that follow land subdivision section lines. Improved county roads surround numerous land sections through out the Project area. Fort Collins is a major city located 11 miles southwest of the southern part of the Project. Several small communities such as Wellington and Nunn lie near the east and west portions of the Project.

5.2 Climate and Vegetation

The annual mean temperature in this area of Colorado is 62°F. The mean low temperature of 13°F occurs in January. The mean high temperature of 85°F occurs in July. Sub-freezing temperatures generally do not occur after early-May or before early-October.

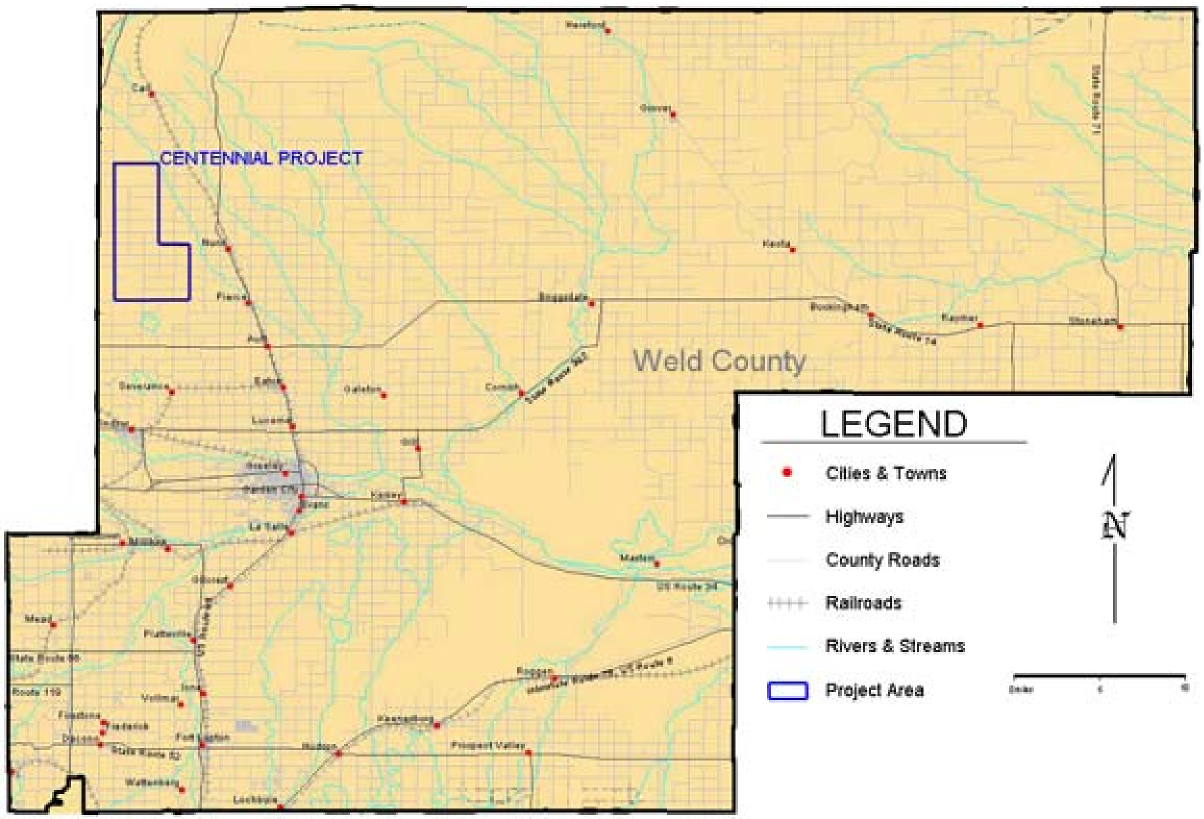

Figure 4 Access Map of Weld County, Colorado showing Centennial Project

The average precipitation in the Centennial Project area is 12 inches. The wettest month is May when the area receives 3 inches of precipitation. Blizzards are common throughout the winter, with March receiving the greatest amount of snow at an average 10 inches.

Dry land farming occurs in the southern portion of the Project area where wheat is the primary crop. Vegetation in the northern portion is mainly grass land given to cattle ranching.

5.3 Local Resources

Fort Collins is a large city providing housing, supplies, labor pool and temporary accommodations. Denver provides international travel communication as well as all support services to the mining industry.

5.4 Infrastructure

The Centennial Project, being located in northern Colorado, is available to a vast network of transportation allowing product transportation throughout the U.S. If conventional ore process milling is required, conventional uranium concentration plants are within haulage distance at Canyon City, Colorado; Sweetwater, Wyoming; or Blanding, Utah. RME had planned to ship their surface mined uranium ore to their own concentration mill at the Bear Creek Uranium Mine located in Converse County, Wyoming. Loaded resin from an ISR satellite recovery plant could be shipped as far as Texas for elution of uranium on the resin beads. Denver is an international center to the mining industry and offers all of the technical services required for any mining operation.

5.5 Topography and Elevation

The topography of the Centennial Project, as shown in Figure 5, is generally flat to rolling prairie with occasional steep-sided, flat-top mesas. The whole area is incised by intermittent streams flowing southeasterly and flowing only during spring melt or from summer thunder storms. Elevation varies from near 5,700 feet above sea level in the northern part of the Project to about 5,300 feet in the south part of the Project. Maximum changes are only about 150 feet within any given section of land.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Ownership History of the Property

Alternating sections of land for a distance of 20 miles on either side of the railroad in Weld County in north-eastern Colorado were granted to the Union Pacific Railroad by the U.S Land Grant Bill in 1862. This grant included both surface and mineral rights. The majority of the surface has subsequently been sold and is now in private ownership. Uranium was discovered in Weld County in 1969, where RME controlled the mineral rights to over 115,000 acres of the Union Pacific Land Grant.

In 1970, RME began initial investigation of the area by radiometric survey and water well sampling. RME acquired the surface rights to about 5,000

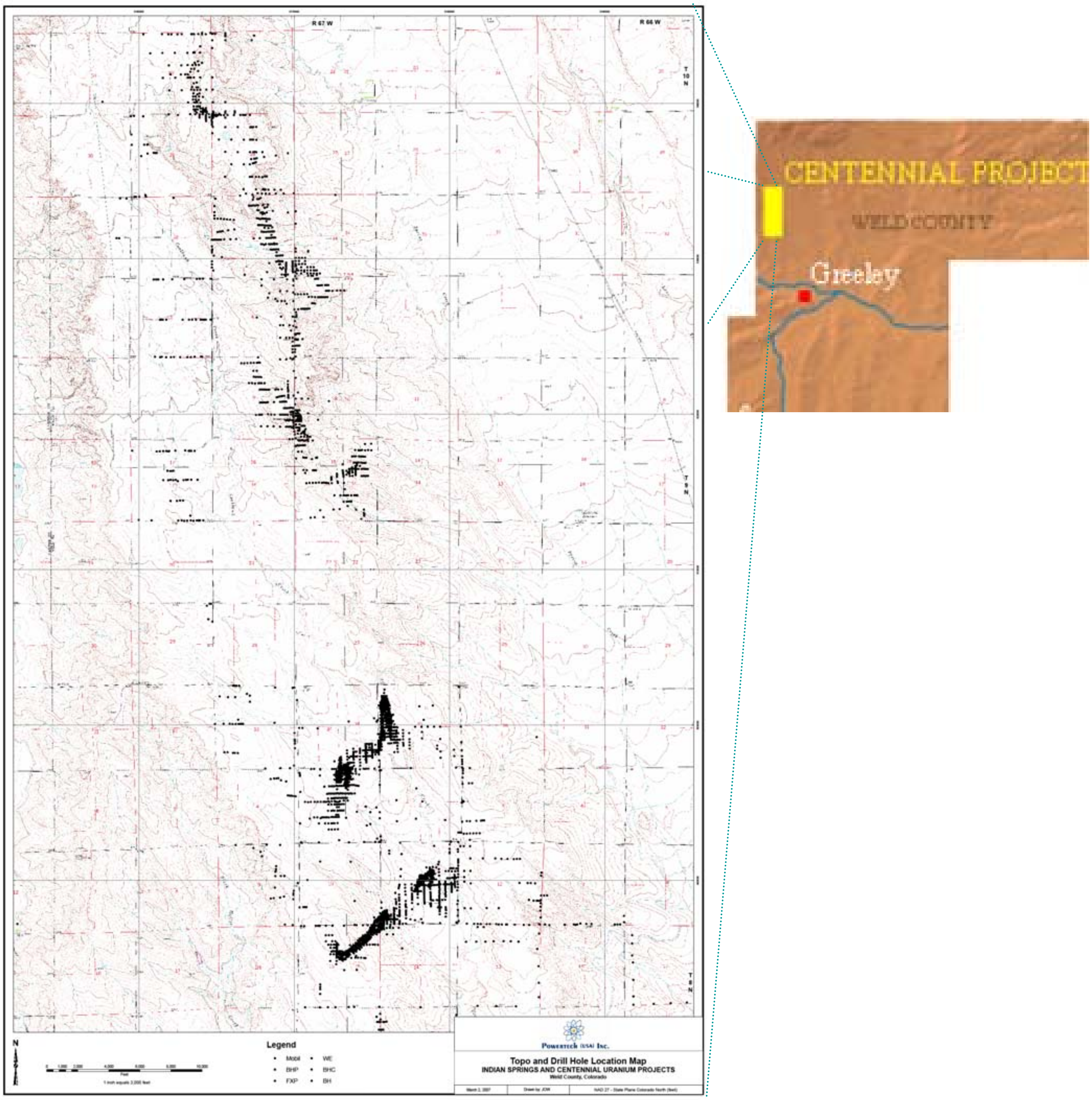

Figure 5 Topographic Map of Centennial Project showing drill hole locations

acres overlying their mineral rights in the Centennial area and began an exploration drilling program. RME held these leases until sometime after the market collapse in 1982 and then allowed the surface leases to expire. Mineral ownership remained within the Union Pacific Railroad until sold to Anadarko Petroleum in 2000. Powertech purchased these mineral rights in October 2006 and is currently acquiring other mineral and surface rights.

6.2 Exploration and Development Work Undertaken

Following the original uranium discovery in Weld County in 1969, RME began exploring the Cheyenne Basin by conducting a reconnaissance program consisting of outcrop examinations, water sampling, and radon soil survey. Results were favorable and in December 1971 eleven holes were drilled to the north of the Centennial Project area. In 1973 a second radon survey was done and 104 widely spaced stratigraphic test holes were drilled in 1974 that discovered the presence of uranium in the Fox Hills Formation. Exploration drilling between 1977 and 1979 delineated uranium ore bodies at depths of 250-600 feet in the northern portion of the project and at depths of 85-125 feet to the south. RME focused on the southern shallow deposits, with a plan to develop a surface mining operation. This portion of the Project was turned over to RME's Engineering Department in 1980, while its Exploration Department continued exploration activities in the northern area through 1982.

During this period, other uranium exploration companies acquired mineral rights to non-Land Grant sections in the general region and adjacent to the RME land position for their own exploration programs. These companies included Getty Oil, Wyoming Mineral Corp. (the uranium production company of Westinghouse Electric Corp.), Powerco and Mobil Oil Corp. All these companies dropped their land holdings with the collapse of the uranium market in the 1980's.

RME's database, including 3,500 drill holes, has been retained in the files acquired by Powertech from Anadarko. Figure 5 shows the extent of drilling within the Centennial Project boundaries. Exploration drill hole data obtained consists of the original electric down-hole probe log of each hole. Samples of the cuttings from each hole were collected at 5-foot intervals and the geologic description of the cuttings was recorded on lithologic logs by the project geologist. Numerous cores were taken and chemically assayed from the mineralized zones to substantiate the radiometric values determined by the electric log.

Within the proposed surface mine area on the southern portion of the Project, the RME Engineering Department logged nearly 800 holes with Princeton Gamma Tech (PGT) instrumentation that determined the actual amount of uranium present compared to the gamma log determination. RME drilled another 12 holes to depths of 250-400 feet on the northern portion of the Project, that were also probed using PGT logging. These data are also included with the data received from Anadarko.

All of the drill hole data was analyzed by a computer assisted program to determine the equivalent uranium value for each half-foot interval of all drill holes. The original computer printouts of these data were also obtained from Anadarko.

RME interpreted these drill hole data to develop maps that showed oxidation-reduction (redox) boundaries and uranium accumulations which were then used to evaluate the amount of uranium ore present within the Centennial Project and to determine its opinion of a uranium reserve on the Project.

These data were incorporated into numerous reports containing drill hole maps, ore reserve estimates and proposed activities which periodically described the Project. These reports and their maps were a part of the Anadarko files.

6.3 Historic Mineral Resource Estimates

RME prepared numerous reports on exploration of the Centennial Project beginning in 1974. Significant shallow uranium mineralization became apparent in the southern portion of the Project by 1978 and a concerted effort was made to evaluate this deposit, with only limited exploration directed toward deeper uranium resources in the northern part of the Project. An RME report dated October 1979 estimates shallow uranium resources in the inferred category as 4.9 million pounds U_3O_8 with an additional probable category of 1.2-to-2.2 million pounds U_3O_8 for a total resource of 5.1-to-7.1 million pounds. The depth to the top of the mineralization is stated at 82.3 feet below the surface. This same report suggests that a possible economic resource of 7.9 million cubic yards of gravel overlies the uranium resource.

A later report in the Anadarko files written by RME in March 1982, using PGT and core hole data, estimates a uranium resource in the southern portion of the Project of 6.3 million pounds U_3O_8. Use of PGT and core assays eliminates the possible conflict with radiometric disequilibrium.

These numerous reports demonstrate that the total resources and average grades of the resources vary with respect to the grade and GT cutoffs used in the calculations. For example, the following average grades and resource totals were calculated from 1979-1982 for the shallow resources in the southern portion of the Centennial Project using different GT and grade cutoffs:

GT Cutoff	Grade Cutoff	Ave. Grade	Ave. Thick.	Pounds
0.04	0.02% U_3O_8	0.115% U_3O_8	9.41 ft.	6,533,246
0.10	0.02% U_3O_8	0.122% U_3O_8	8.63 ft.	6,297,421
0.40	0.05% U_3O_8	0.143% U_3O_8	----- __	4,332,840

Other reports available from the files during the same time period estimated a uranium resource in the northern portion of the Project at 3.3 million pounds, with an average thickness of 9.0 feet, an average grade of 0.08% U_3O_8 and using a O.2 grade/thickness (GT) cutoff. Based on RME reports and using a GT cutoff of 0.20, the entire Centennial Project was estimated to contain resources of over 9.6 million pounds, with an average grade of 0.10% U_3O_8, on mineral rights purchased from Anadarko. (See Figure 3)

The authors have utilized the historic information to determine their opinion of which sand units are mineralized and then using this information to construct, using computer modeling, GT contour maps outlining significant uranium mineralization within various sand units within various areas of the Project.

6.4 Production History

In the early 1980's, Wyoming Mineral Corp. constructed two pilot plants to mine uranium within the Cheyenne Basin using ISR method. As shown in Figure 6, one plant was located on their Grover Project (approximately 35 miles east of Centennial to evaluate uranium in the Laramie Formation) and the other at Keota (42 miles east of Centennial to evaluate the Fox Hills

Formation). The Keota plant was developed within the same host formation the as at Centennial Project. These test facilities operated for only a short

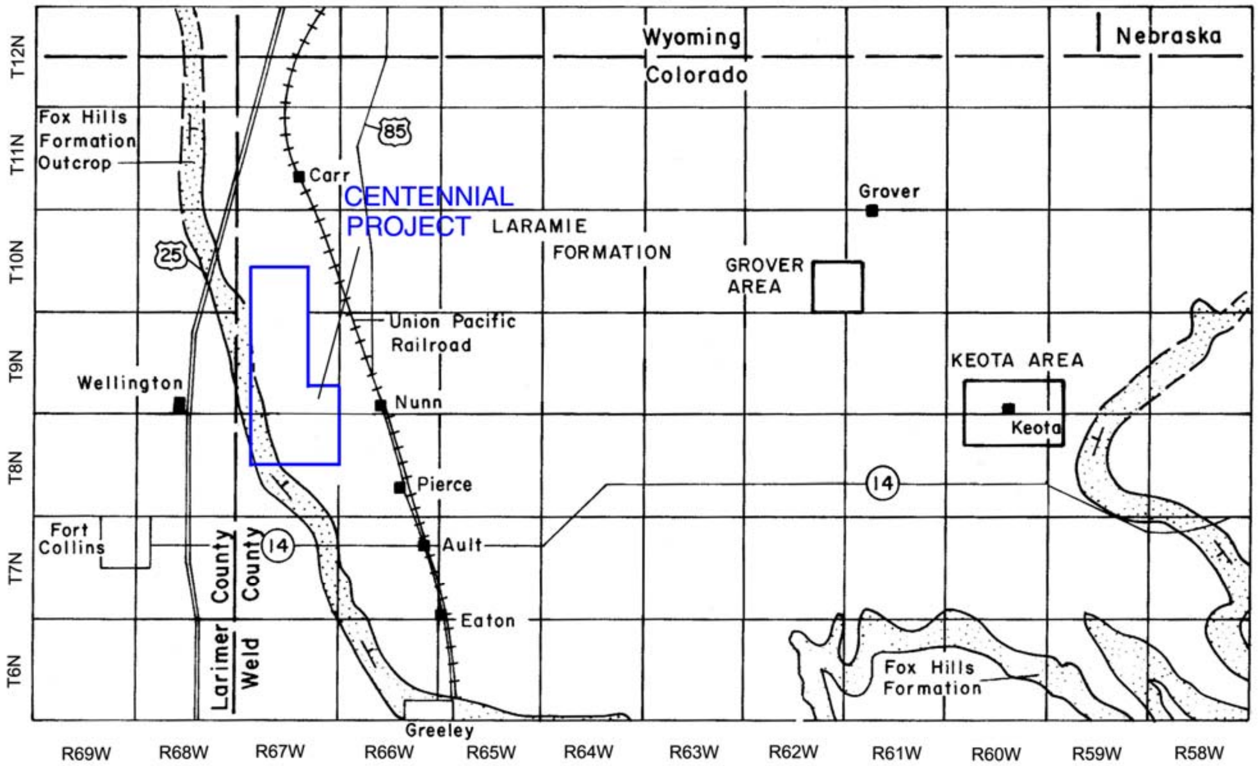

Figure 6 Map of the Cheyenne Basin showing outcrop of the Fox Hills Formation
Source: RME files

period of time and there is no record available of how much uranium was produced. There has been no uranium production from the Centennial Project.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology

The Centennial Project is located within the Cheyenne Basin, a sub-basin of the greater Denver-Julesburg Basin, which is bordered on the northwest by the Hartville Uplift in Wyoming and on the east and northeast by the Chadron Arch in Nebraska (See Figure 7). To the south, the Cheyenne Basin is

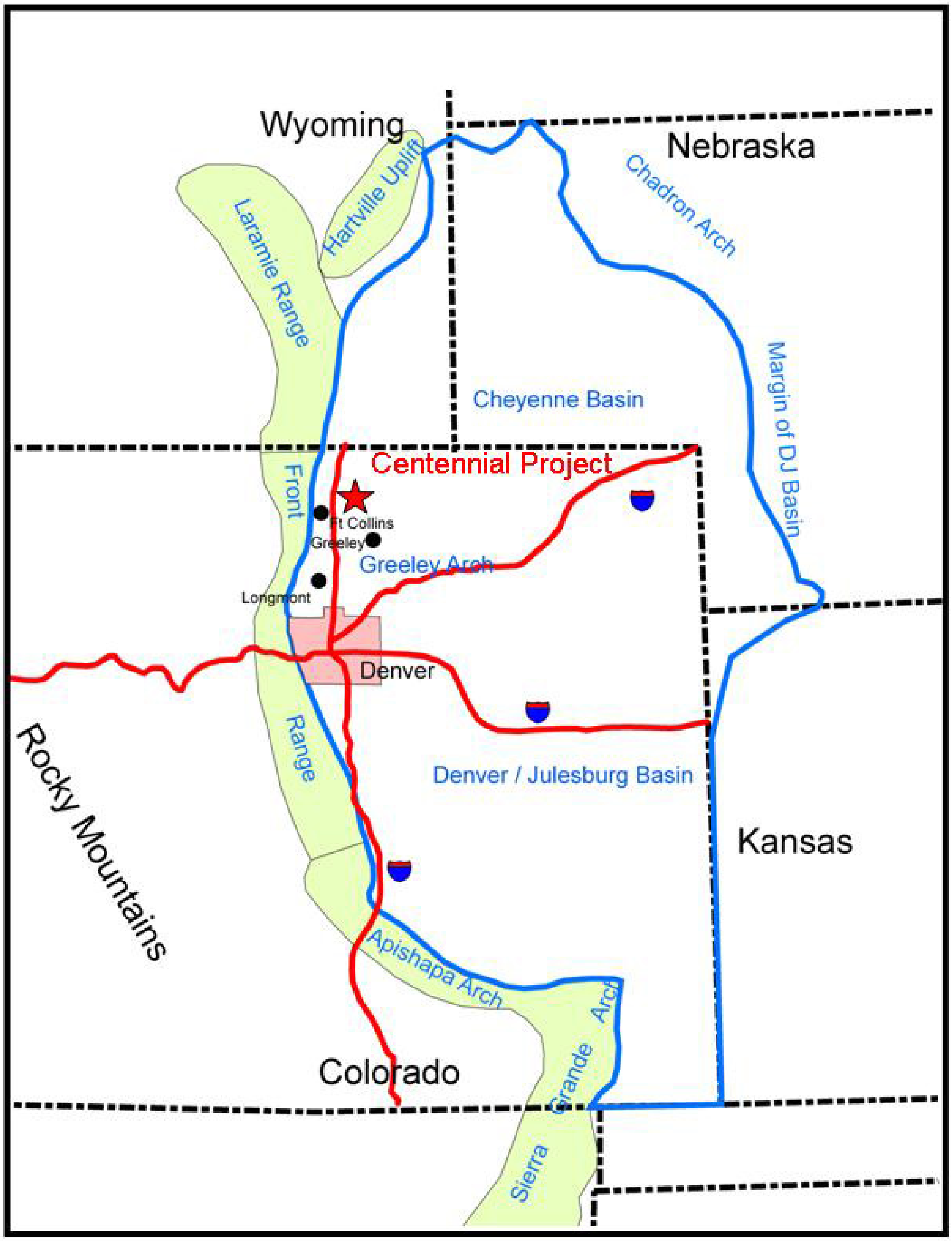

Figure 7 Map of the Denver-Julesburg Basin showing the Denver Basin

separated from the Denver Basin by the Greeley Arch and the western edge is bordered by the Colorado Front Range. Sediments within the basin dip inward from 0.5 degrees to 5.0 degrees, with the basin axis trending generally north-south.

As a result of uplift of the ancestral Rocky Mountains to the west, the slowly subsiding Cheyenne Basin accumulated sediments that range in age from Pennsylvanian to Quaternary. The Late Cretaceous Pierre Shale represents offshore marine sedimentation and has a gradational contact with the overlying Fox Hills Sandstone. Sandstones of the Fox Hills represent nearshore sedimentation. Overlying the Fox Hills Sandstone is the Laramie Formation which consists of terrestrial fluvial deposits. These three formations represent the last regression of the Late Cretaceous Sea.

Unconformably overlying the Laramie Formation is the tuffaceous White River Formation. This Oligocene formation is rich in volcanic fragments and is thought to be a source of uranium in the Centennial Project and the remainder of the Cheyenne Basin. In the Project area the White River Formation has been deeply eroded with only isolated remnants remaining. Quaternary arkosic gravel and sand deposits cover a large portion of the present surface and form large wide southeast trending channels. The source for these channels is thought to be the White River Formation as well as the granitic highlands to the west.

7.2 Local and Property Geology

The depositional environment interpretation, as reported by RME, is based on resistivity E-logs, sedimentary structures from 3-inch core and limited outcrop, isopach maps and the lateral and vertical relationships between different facies. Figure 8 shows the generalized stratigraphic section for the Fox Hills Sandstone. In general terms this regressive sequence of sandstones was deposited by longshore drift from major distributary channels depositing sediments along the wave-dominated coastline.

The Fox Hills Sandstone on the western flank of the Cheyenne Basin can be separated into an upper and a lower member based on the depositional environment. The upper member termed the “A-WE” which includes the “A2, A3, A4, and WE”, is interpreted to be deposited in a barrier-island tidal-inlet complex. This report has chosen to term these sand units as A, B, C, and

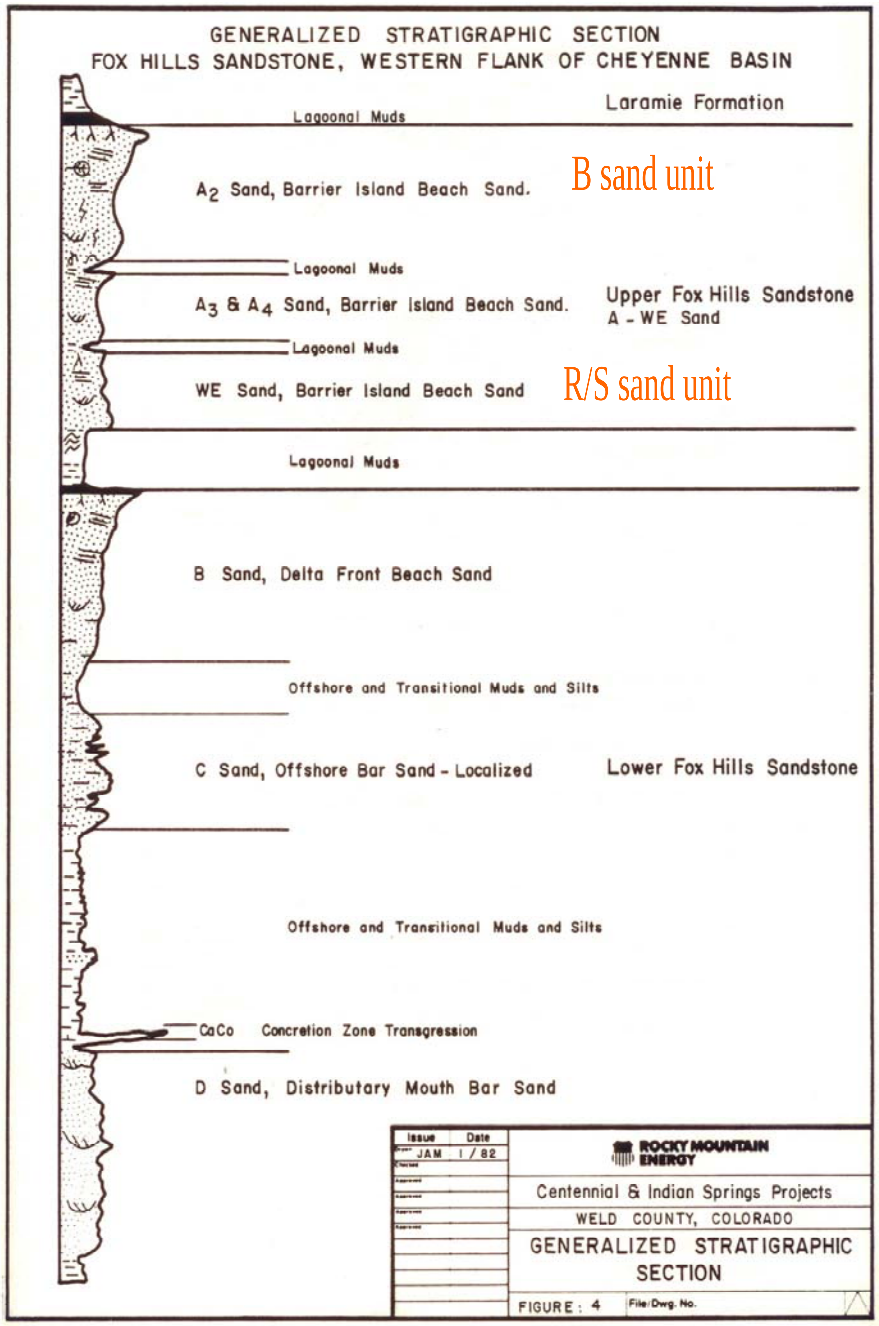

Figure 8 Generalized Stratigraphic Section of Centennial Project host rocks
Source: RME files.

R, S, T. The lower member termed "B, C, and D" is interpreted by RME to be deposited in a wave-dominated delta complex (See Figure 9). The authors did not review these lower units since no economic concentrations of uranium mineralization were observed in any of the drill hole logs reviewed.

The lithologic units of the Fox Hills Formation now dip gently eastward off the western flank of the basin. Groundwater flow through permeable sands is down this regional gradient. Since the uranium roll front ore bodies below the water table are dynamic, their deposition and tenor is factored by groundwater migration slowly moving the mineralization further down dip by multiple migration and accretion and in the process creating an oxidation/reduction roll front uranium deposit. In the southern portion of the Project, recent oxidation from surface exposure has invaded the previously formed uranium roll fronts and has partially remobilized the mineralization. For this reason, RME used chemical uranium values obtained from PGT logging and core assays to calculate uranium resources for these shallow deposits. In this manner, it was not necessary to apply disequilibrium factors (DEF) to radiometric logs for the purpose of resource calculation.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Uranium deposits in the Centennial Project are sandstone, roll front type typical of those in Wyoming, South Dakota and Texas, as well as some in Australia. These type deposits are usually "C" shaped in cross section, a few tens of feet-to-100 or more-feet wide and often thousands of feet long. Uranium minerals are usually deposited at the interface of oxidizing solutions and reducing solutions or redox boundaries. Typical alteration associated with this redox boundary consists of limonitic and hematitic staining of the sandstones. On outcrop, most of the sandstones of the Fox Hills Formation exhibit trace to pervasive limonite staining of various shades of yellow and orange. Red hematite staining is less common and occurs as scattered streaks in most outcrops. Generally, the more porous and thicker the sandstone, the more pronounced the alteration. Alteration within the host sands has been mapped by RME for distances of over 30 miles within outcrops of Fox Hills Formation in the Centennial Project area. Other workers have mapped redox boundaries for similar distances in other parts of the Cheyenne Basin.

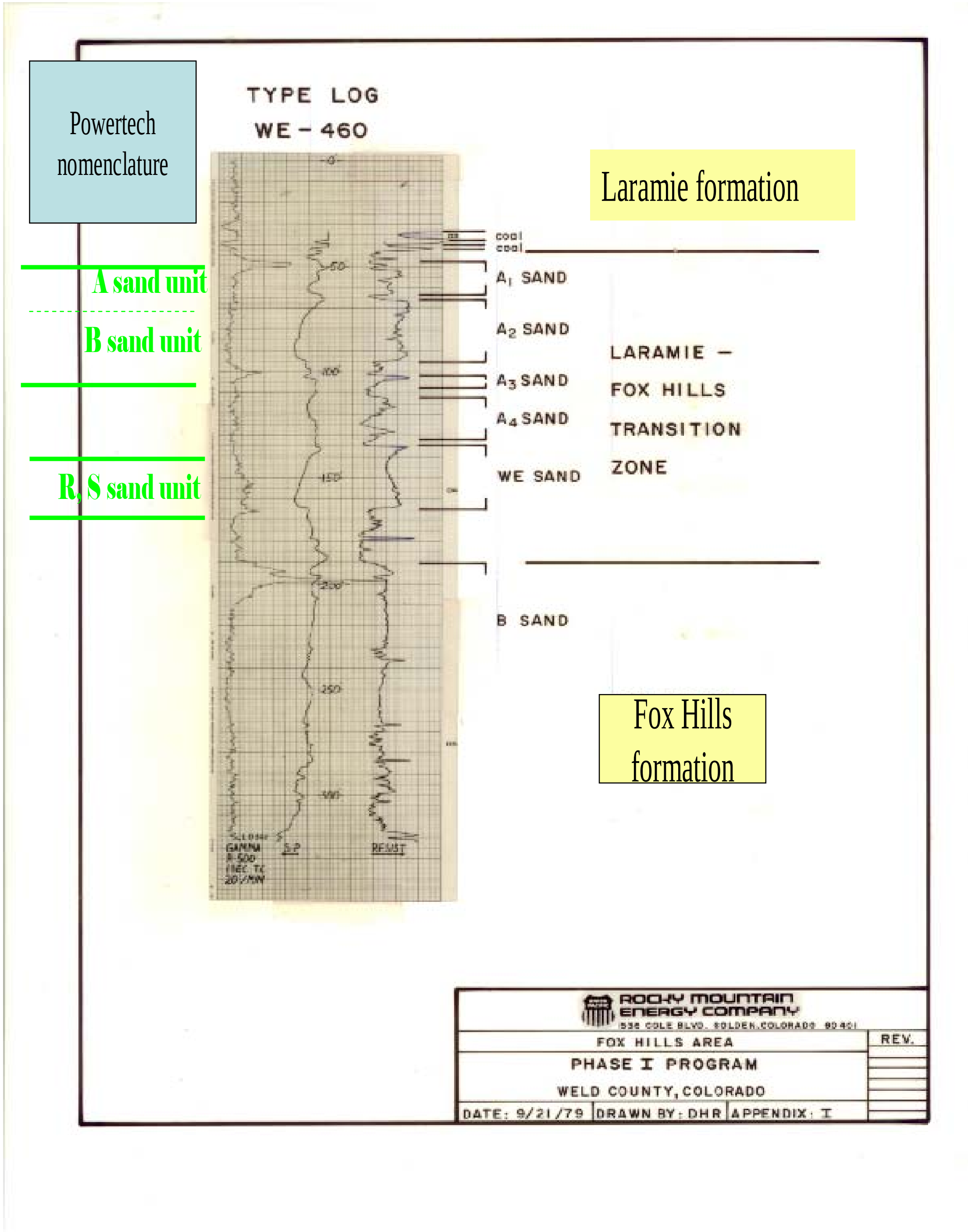

Figure 9 Comparison of Rocky Mountain Energy Sand nomenclature on Centennial Project. Source: RME files.

As the uranium minerals precipitate, they coat sand grains and fill the interstices between grains. As long as oxidizing groundwater movement is constant, minerals will be solubilized at the interior portion of the "C" shape, and precipitated in the exterior portion of the "C" shape, increasing the tenor of the ore body by multiple migration and accretion. Thickness of the ore body is generally a factor of the thickness of the sandstone host unit. Mineralization may be 10-to-15 feet thick within the roll front while being inches to feet thick in the tail portions. Figure 10 is a cross section illustrating the roll front configuration in the southern portion of the Centennial Project. Deposit configuration determines the location of well field drill holes and is a major economic factor in ISR mining. Deposit configuration also controls pit limits during conventional surface mining.

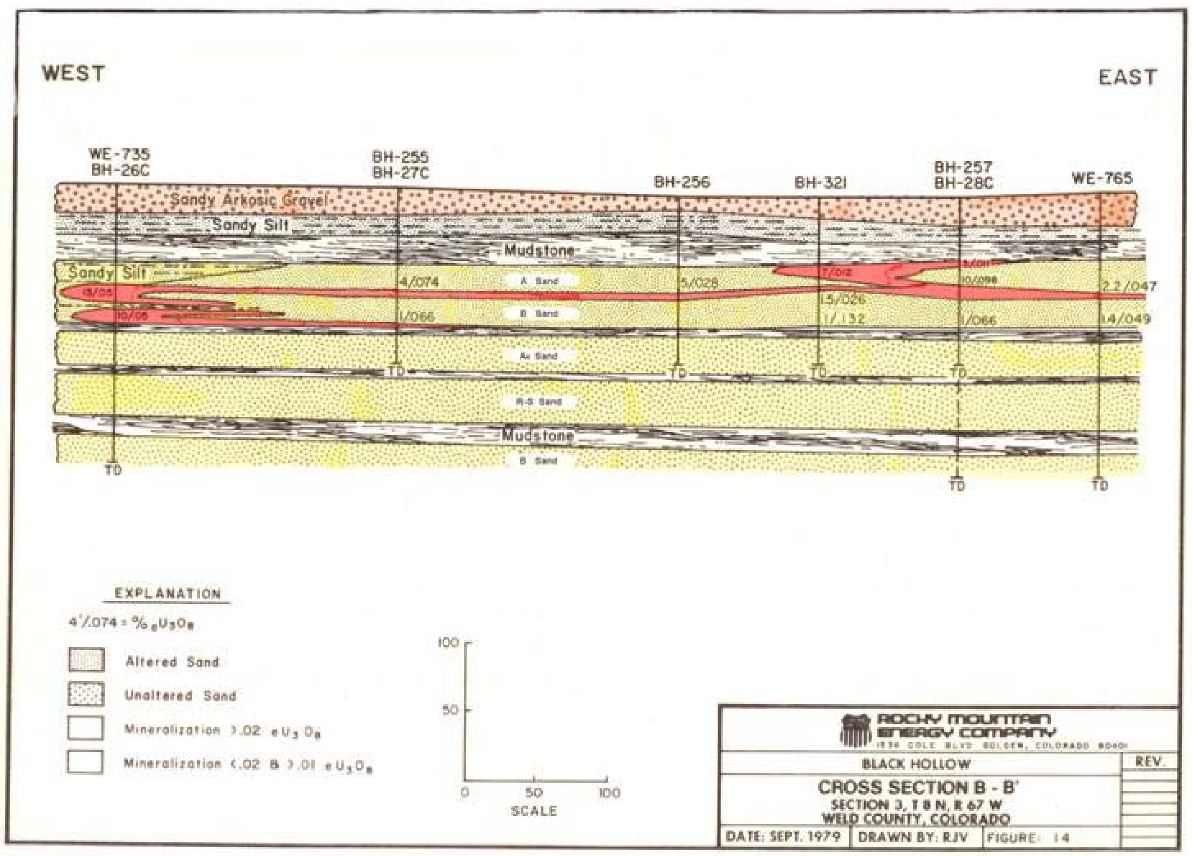

Figure 10 Cross-section of mineralized Fox Hill sands in the southern portion of the Centennial Project Source: RME files

9.0 MINERALIZATION

Reports by RME in the files from Anadarko indicate that uranium minerals in the Centennial Project are of the +6 valence state and thus considered to be deposited from epigenetic solutions. The exception is within a small area near the shallow deposit at the south end of the Project where modern surface oxidation has altered the +6 uranium minerals to the +4 oxidized uranium minerals, tyuyaminite and meta-tyuyaminite.

Uranium deposits are concentrated along the downdip flank of sand deposits. Alteration depicting the oxidation/reduction contact can occur in several sand units and may be several miles in length. Uranium deposition in significant deposits occurs discontinuously along the redox boundary with individual deposits ranging from several hundred-to a few thousand feet in length. Width of concentration is dependent upon lithology and position within the sand unit. Widths are seldom less than 50 feet and are often over 200 feet. Thickness of highly concentrated uranium mineral varies from one or two feet in limbs to ten or fifteen feet in rolls. Tenor of uranium mineralization may vary from minimal to a few percent at any point within the ore body.

In the evaluation of uranium resources on the Centennial Project by Mr. Gorski, those radiometric intercepts that met or exceeded 0.02% U_3O_8 and were of sufficient thickness to yield a GT of 0.2 were included in the calculations. The summation of all of these tabulations yielded an average GT of 0.82 for the entire Centennial Project. The average GT for the proposed surface mine area at the south end of the project was 0.86. The average GT for the ISR area in the northern portion of the project was 0.77.

Nowhere in the available records is there any indication that assays were made to determine the presence of associated mineral such as vanadium or molybdenum, minerals often associated with uranium. Such lack of indication would indicate that these minerals are not present and therefore will not be of concern with any ISR mining.

9.1 Geologic Controls

The primary ore control of uranium mineralization in the Centennial Project is the presence of permeable sandstone within a major marginal marine, barrier bar sand system that is also a groundwater aquifer. A source rock for uranium in juxtaposition to the aquifer is necessary to provide mineral to the system. As described above the uranium-rich White River Formation originally overlay the subcropping sandstone units of the Laramie and Fox Hills Formations. The last control is the need for a source of reductant to precipitate dissolved uranium from groundwater solutions. The authors have observed several lignite layers overlying and underlying the uranium host sandstones. Also observed in drill hole lithologic logs are references to numerous plant and shallow-sea animal remains deposited with the barrier bar sands. It cannot be determined from the data if these observed reductant sources were sufficient to precipitate dissolved uranium from solution. However, adequate reduction is proven by the existence of uranium mineralization.

Redox boundaries were observed in the historical records within the Laramie Formation but at no place within the Project area are there accumulations of uranium that warrant interest. It has not been determined why there is a lack of uranium accumulation in the Laramie Formation but it is should be a formation of interest.

10.0 EXPLORATION

Powertech has not done any exploration on the Centennial Project.

11.0 DRILLING

Powertech has not done any drilling on the Centennial Project and has relied totally upon the work done by RME as described herein as an historical evaluation of uranium mineralization. This document is a summary of the historical efforts on this Project.

12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Powertech has done no sampling on the property.

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Powertech has done no sampling on the property.

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

14.1 Review of Historical Records

The records for the Centennial Project received from Anadarko amounted to 31 file boxes and 11 CD ROMs with digitized drill hole location maps. Original drill hole electric logs were the most valuable part of the records. Those holes drilled by RME amounted to 1,031 logs for the BH group of holes, 124 logs from various core holes, 800 PGT holes and 1,481 logs for the WE group of holes. The total number of drill hole electric logs received was 3,500. All drill holes were surveyed by a Registered Professional Land Surveyor. A computer-generated listing of all drill hole locations is part of the database. Numerous reports written by various departments within RME are also present. RME spent five years exploring and developing this property.

The majority of the electric logs, particularly those exhibiting gamma radioactivity, were correlated to determine lithologic unit, gamma curve morphology, roll front geochemistry, and depth to the top of the mineralization. The GT for each radiometric anomaly was obtained from other records or mathematically determined from electric logs and then recorded. The RME reports were reviewed and compared to this independent interpretation of the drill hole records, which provided verification of the reliability of RME recorded data. The conclusion of these evaluations were that the RME interpretation of drill hole data on the Centennial Project was accurate and useable for continued evaluation of the Project.

Several hundred samples were collected by core drilling to support the estimation of uranium mineralization on the Centennial Project. There are no openings of any kind into the uranium mineralized deposits.

In March 2007, Mr Gorski conducted an onsite survey of the Centennial Project to determine if any activity over the intervening years would have altered the opinion presented by RME in 1984. There was no evidence that the area had experienced any additional exploration drilling and most certainly no indications that any type of mining activity would in any way have altered or diminished the estimate of uranium quantities presented in the RME reports.

During the five year period that RME explored the Project, uranium reserves were calculated on the Project numerous times using several types of data analysis. Logic tells us that RME had done a very thorough and accurate calculation of the uranium resource on the Centennial Project.

14.2 Limitations on Sample Verification

The authors relied on select drill hole electric logs and drill hole location maps to determine the uranium resource of the Centennial Project. The authors have extensive experience in the mining business and in the uranium industry. With this experience comes the knowledge to recognize reliable data and even to determine falsified data. Knowing RME's reputation in the uranium industry as a reliable and knowledgeable uranium operating company, gives the authors confidence in the veracity of the data and their interpretation of the uranium mineralization on the Centennial Project. Down-hole electric logs of the exploration drill holes were performed by RME's own probe units. Other known reliable down hole probe contractors were Century Geophysical and Geoscience Associates, both reputable contractors with extensive experience in the uranium industry.

RME utilized the sample data to design a surface mine, and used criteria correct at the time, to evaluate the economics of such a mine. These data are trusted to be true and accurate and, it is believed that an economic surface uranium mine was viable at the time of that evaluation. These same data can now be used to evaluate an economic surface mine under current economic parameters.

RME considered ISR of the deeper uranium deposits on the Centennial Project but evidently, as interpreted from the chronicles, they became more interested in a surface mine and ceased to evaluate the potential for ISR.

15.0 ADAJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no operating uranium mines near the Centennial Project. There are no indications that any other uranium mining companies have any leasing or acquisition activity near the Project. Powertech is confident that they have secured the most favorable portions of the mineralized trends.

All of the areas planned to be mined by Powertech are well within the present property boundaries and do not conflict with adjacent ownership. In the rare event where uranium roll front deposits might pass onto uncontrolled properties, the flow of solutions can be controlled by well spacing to within a very few feet of any adjacent property not now under the control of Powertech. Exact control of solution mining is extremely critical when mining progresses from one royalty owner to another. This situation is well known to ISR mine operators and is common practice in many an ISR mining operation.

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

For the purposes of this report, no new samples or data were available for the authors to evaluate for leach or mill amenability. Core leach data developed by RME indicated that several studies were completed for conventional mill amenability. These studies indicate that 98% of in-place uranium could be recovered in a conventional acid mill circuit with low acid consumption.

Until 1982, RME had intended to surface mine the shallow uranium deposits of the Centennial Project and ship the ore by rail to RME's Bear Creek mill in Wyoming. The Bear Creek mill is no longer in existence. A vat leach recovery system utilizing sulfuric acid was evaluated by RME in October 1984. Evaluation results predicated an 85% values recovery. This scenario utilized a 1,300 TPD operation using four concrete constructed vats containing sulfuric acid leach with SX extraction. The yellow cake slurry would be shipped to the Bear Creek mill that still existed in 1984. The authors suggest that any future surface mining operation, consider the option of vat leaching utilizing resin extraction and shipping loaded resin to an off site ISR elution plant.

For the purposes of ISR of the deeper mineral, the only conclusion that can be drawn from the historical data is that the uranium present in the Project area is not refractory under normal milling conditions and should therefore not preclude ISR methods. Powertech plans to conduct core leach tests to establish ISR compatibility.

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Daniel E. Gorski, co-author, performed a total evaluation of all uranium resources on the Centennial Project in order to verify the data within the RME reports. The conclusion of this evaluation was that historical resources could be relied upon as a reasonably accurate estimation of in place pounds of uranium. It must be stated that this resource verification utilized only historic data and is not considered to be a current resource estimate. As such, it should not be relied upon for determining project feasibility.

The mapping method that the Mr. Gorski employed in making estimates of in place uranium, was consistent with the methodology used by RME in its historic mineral resource estimates as described in § 6.3 of this report. It is clear that the data meet Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserve Definitions. As stated: *"An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pit, workings and drill holes."*

The resource estimate was prepared plotting all of the 2,235 drill holes from the spreadsheet compilation. Collar co-ordinates and calculated GT values were entered into Mr. Gorski's licensed *Micromine* mine analysis program. The .1 GT cutoff contour was subjectively placed using the plotted drill hole data. Data points within these areas enclosed by the .1 GT cutoff were contoured by the program. Resource areas were taken as the areas enclosed by the .2 GT contour lines.

The maps of drill hole values prepared by Mr. Gorski readily meet the above criteria. A more stringent definition of resources is contained in the next higher category of Resources, *Indicated Mineral Resource.* Here, a level of confidence must be that the data would *"support mine planning"*. It has been mentioned that the authors recommend some additional work be completed prior to a feasibility study. Upon successful completion of the prescribed work, the authors believe that the inferred resources defined herein could be increased in rank and become available for mine planning. The authors have reviewed their notes, sand correlation, detailed maps and summaries of data in conjunction with the construction of this report and have concluded the resources defined here should be categorized as inferred as they do not, without additional work, demonstrate economic viability.

The resources were broken into three individual units based on the host stratigraphy. In the northern ISR area the host sand is designated as the "B" sand, RME used the designations A1 and A2 in this area. The B sand of this report is equivalent to the A2 sand of RME. The southern shallow resource area is contained in an upper sand package designated as the AB sand and a lower interval called the RS sand. The AB unit of this report is equivalent to the RME A1 and A2 sands and our RS unit is the equivalent to the RME WE sand. (See Figures 9 and 10.)

Resources were calculated by multiplying the area in square feet enclosed by the .2 GT contour multiplied by the average GT times 20 and divided by the tonnage factor of 17 cuft/ton (Avg. GT x Area in Sq ft x 20)/17 cu ft/ton = lbs uranium oxide. Average GT values were calculated for the three resource areas by taking the average of GT values above the .2 GT cutoff.

Resource values calculated within the northern area B sand are 3,843,092 pounds divided into four individual deposits. In the southern area, the AB sand unit contains 2,286,898 pounds hosted in one deposit and the RS sand contains 3,600,500 pounds in one deposit. A summary of these calculations is shown below:

	Ave. Grade	Ave. Thick.	Ave. GT	Pounds
South Area (conventional)	0.100%	8.6 ft.	0.86	5,887,398
North Area (ISR)	0.085%	9.0 ft.	0.77	3,843,092
Total Centennial	**0.094%**	**8.8 ft.**	**0.82**	9,730,490

The total resource estimate of 9,730,490 pounds U_3O_8 compares very favorably with the historical RME resource estimate of 9,672,053 pounds U_3O_8. The authors believe that the RME project was competently and professionally carried out and that their historic data is reliable.

Table 1
Resource Comparisons

	Ave. Grade	Ave. Thickness	Pounds
RME Historic Resources	0.10% U_3O_8	9.0 feet	9,672,053
43-101 Resource Estimate	0.094% U_3O_8	8.8 feet	9,730,490

In addition to the calculated 9,730,490 pounds U_3O_8 for the Centennial Project, the authors believe there is a geologic potential of an additional 3-5 million pounds U_3O_8. These additional potential resources are within the Project area and are based upon identified mineralized trends that have been only partially explored to date.

It must be emphasized here that permitting and licensing requirements of surface or ISR mining operations are complex and extensive. Until Powertech achieves a positive feasibility study and mining permits are obtained, the resources estimated within the Project held by Powertech cannot be considered economically viable.

18.0 OTHER REVELANT DATA AND INFORMATION

Pertinent data concerning uranium deposits in the Centennial Project area are bound to exist in other data storage or, even within the RME data acquired from Anadarko that will enhance the understanding of this Project. In addition to the data already obtained, there are likely university or government reports that deal with groundwater conditions in the Project area. Census data and weather data will also aid in the completion of permitting and licensing. These types of data were not necessary for the authors to fulfill Powertech's request to identify the uranium resource of the Centennial Project. Any additional drill hole or geologic data may increase the confidence level of the resource evaluation but it is not likely that any data exists that could detract from the conclusions presented herein by the authors.

19.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

After careful review, all the data obtained by the authors was utilized to evaluate the uranium resource of the Centennial Project. The authors have concluded that the data and reporting were sufficient and accurate. Additional drilling will be necessary to discover all of the potential uranium resource on the Project. Groundwater evaluation and additional core recovery will also be necessary to evaluate the potential feasibility for ISR methods of mining. In addition, all of the background data required to license an ISR mining operation in the State of Colorado must be acquired and prepared for presentation. A recent ground survey of the Project during March 2007 did not indicate that any new pertinent data is available to alter the opinion derived from historical data generated by RME and received from Anadarko, both of which were used as the basis for this report. There were no indications that any additional drilling has been done on the Project after RME operations were completed. There is no evidence to indicate that any of the uranium estimated to be present in 1984 has been removed from the Project by any extractive method. The Project is in almost the identical condition as it was when abandoned by RME in 1985.

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Centennial Project contains a significant amount of delineated and identified uranium. Subject to completion of an evaluation drilling program to enhance the quality of the resources and bring the total data package to a state that can be considered a *measured* resource for the purposes of a full feasibility study; the quantity of uranium calculated with the existing drill program shows that this project could contain sufficient resources to support a stand-alone surface mine and ISR production facility. It is the opinion of the authors that the resources are of sufficient character to warrant the expenditures recommended below. Therefore, a phased evaluation program should be undertaken which would include definitive drilling with “prompt fission neutron” logging of the ore holes. This limited drill program would verify the continuity of the mineralization and equilibrium conditions of the mineral encountered. Powertech would conduct a core leaching program with cores from both the proposed surface mine and ISR area. This testing will assure the Powertech that leaching with a mild bicarbonate solution and oxygen in the ISR mine and possible vat leaching in the surface mine will yield the appropriate recovery percentages. With these data, Powertech will be able to contract a feasibility study. Most of the data could be prepared in house, with the final engineering design review conducted by a knowledgeable independent consulting firm.

With a successful conclusion of the first phase, a second phase program would be undertaken to further define the extent of the measurable resources and bring the property to commercial development. Several permits and licenses must be obtained from the regulatory agencies. In order to prepare an application for the agencies, a number of technical and environmental studies must be undertaken. These will include technical reports on groundwater, surface environment, archaeology, climate and numerous other technical details to be used as submission to the regulators. It is recommended that Powertech has on staff a qualified team of scientists who are knowledgeable in permitting uranium ISR operations. In addition, the properties under lease by Powertech contain many miles of known redox boundaries. Powertech should mount a thorough exploration program to define the resource potential of these areas. The exploration program should be conducted using "fences" of drill holes drilled across the redox boundaries. When uranium mineralization is encountered, a modest delineation program should be undertaken to establish the average width and GT of the ore. It is estimated that a program designed to test the viability of the total length of redox boundaries within the property within the Project will cost several million dollars. The program proposed for phase two will help demonstrate the continuity of the mineralization which will be defined by delineation drilling completed during development of the future ISR well fields. Estimates of drilling costs shown in the following table are based on current drill contractors' rates and the estimated availability of drill rigs. A typical hole drilled on the Centennial Project, without core and probed by a commercial logging company, will cost between US$3,000.00 and US$5,000.00, depending on the lithification and speed of penetration. Total costs, per drill hole, including overhead and support, is typically US$7,500.00.

The permitting process takes between 1-3 years to complete. Therefore, Powertech needs to begin immediately planning to be in production during the primary term of the signed leases.

The following table has been prepared to demonstrate the range of costs that Powertech should consider as a minimum expenditure with continued encouragement at the completion of each program phase. As with all mine development opportunities several million dollars will be necessary to bring the project on stream.

Table 2
Phase I Project Costs

Item	**Duration**	**Cost**
Land holding costs		$250,000
Drilling, coring & logging	1 month	$175,000
Test well installation	.5 month	$100,000
Pump tests	1 month	$ 20,000
Bench tests (core leaching)	3 months	$ 40,000
Metallurgical & permeability tests	3 months	$ 20,000
Permitting & environmental studies	12 months	$390,000
	Total Phase I	**$995,000**

Table 3
Phase II Project Costs

Item	**Duration**	**Cost**
Land holding costs		$250,000
Drilling, coring & logging	2 month	$350,000
Engineering studies	6 months	$350,000
Permitting & environmental studies	12 months	$400,000
	Total Phase II	**$1,350,000**

21.0 REFERENCES

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22.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

22.1 Certificate of Qualification – W. Cary Voss

I, W. Cary Voss, do certify that:

1. I am a certified professional geologist and reside at 229 South Summit, Newcastle, Wyoming 82701.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology in 1967 from the University of Wyoming and have practiced my profession continuously since 1967.
3. I am certified by the State of Wyoming Board of Professional Geologists which authorizes me to practice professional geology in the State of Wyoming under Registration Certificate Number PG-1806.
4. I hold a membership in the following mineral industry technical societies: the Society of Mining Engineers (SME), the Association of American Petroleum Geologists (AAPG), Wyoming Geological Association (WGA) and the Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists (RMAG).
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101(NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation in the industry and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am jointly responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled: "Report on the Centennial Project, Weld County, Colorado. I have read NI 43-101 Section8.1 (2)(h) and Form 43-101 FI and the report has been prepared in compliance with those documents.
7. I have had prior experience with Rocky Mountain Energy, the company that discovered and conducted development activities on the Centennial Project from 1978-1984. I was a District Exploration Manager for RME and participated in technical review, evaluation and budget meetings for the Centennial Project.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
9. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
10 I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files or on their websites accessible by the public.
11. I am independent of Powertech Uranium Corp. applying all of the tests in Section of National Instrument 43-101.

Signed and Dated this 28 day of March , 2007.

W Cary Voss

W. Cary Voss
Certified Professional Geologist

22.2 Certificate of Qualification – Daniel E. Gorski

I, Daniel E. Gorski do certify that:

1. I am a professional consulting geologist.
2. I received a Bachelor of Science degree in geology from Sul Ross State College Alpine, Texas in 1960; a Master of Arts degree in geology from the University of Texas at Austin in 1970; held a research fellowship at the University of Utah Salt Lake City, Utah in 1967 and 1968.
3. Have been involved in Uranium geology since 1974 and have worked on mineral exploration and development programs in Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado and Wyoming.
4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101(NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation in the industry and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5. I am jointly responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled: "Report on the Centennial Project, Weld County, Colorado. I have read NI 43-101 Section8.1 (2)(h) and Form 43-101 FI and the report has been prepared in compliance with those documents.
6. I have spent considerable time investigating the Centennial Project data beginning 8 February and extending to 21 March 2007.
7. I had no prior involvement with this project before February 8.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
9. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
10 I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files or on their websites accessible by the public.

11. I am independent of Powertech Uranium Corp. applying all of the tests in Section of National Instrument 43-101.

Signed and Dated this 22 day of March, 2007.

Daniel E. Gorski
Consulting Geologist