

3 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography (Item 7)

Section 3 is extracted in-part from Powertech's Technical Report titled "Updated Technical Report on the Centennial Uranium Project, Weld County, Colorado", dated February 25, 2010. Changes to standardizations, sub-titles, and organization have been made to suit the format of this Technical Report. SRK comments and opinions, where present, contain "SRK" in the pertinent sentences and paragraphs.

3.1 Access

The Centennial Project is located about 80mi 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, 5mi east of the project area. 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 throughout the Project area. Fort Collins is a major city located 11mi southwest of the southern part of the project. Several small communities such as Wellington and Nunn lie near the west and east portions of the Project, respectively.

3.2 Climate and Vegetation

The annual mean temperature in this area of Colorado is 62 degrees Fahrenheit (°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.

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

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 grassland amenable to cattle ranching.

3.3 Local Resources

Fort Collins and Greeley are nearby cities providing housing, supplies, labor pool and temporary accommodations. Denver provides international travel communication as well as all support services necessary for the mining industry.

3.4 Topography and Elevation

The topography of the Centennial Project 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 thunderstorms. Elevation varies from near 5,700 feet (ft) above sea level in the northern part of the project to about 5,300ft in the south part of the project. Maximum differential relief is only about 150ft within a given section (1 square mile) of land.

3.5 Infrastructure

The Centennial Project, being located in northern Colorado, is available to a large network of transportation allowing product transportation throughout the U.S. Denver is an international

center to the mining industry and offers all of the technical services required for the mining industry.

3.5.1 Power Supply

A major high-tension power transmission line passes through the property; however, a power grid sub-station is located at the village of Nunn, 5mi east of the project area. The power sub-station is the likely source of power for the Centennial Project.

3.5.2 Water Supply

Water for a mining operation is available from wells in the area or for purchase from municipal water sources

3.5.3 Buildings and Ancillary Facilities

Powertech owns two facility buildings on the property, a metal storage building that houses core and drilling supplies, and a house that is currently vacant.

3.5.4 Camp Site

There is no camp site on the property and none is needed, as local towns and villages offer housing opportunities.

3.5.5 Manpower

Skilled workers are available in the larger metropolitan cities including Fort Collins and Denver.