TECHNICAL REPORT

describing

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

at the

PLATA PROJECT

located in the

Mayo Mining District
East-Central Yukon Territory

prepared for

ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

by

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January 2008

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Plata and Inca properties collectively comprise the Plata Project (or the "Properties"). They are located in east-central Yukon and host silver-, lead- and gold-bearing veins and stockwork zones. The Properties consist of 149 mineral claims covering about 3000 hectares.

The Properties are owned 100% by Rockhaven Resources Inc., which purchased them on November 30, 2007. The purchase agreement sells the Plata, Inca and two other mineral properties (Groundhog and Zap), which are also located in Yukon, to Rockhaven in return for 8 million of Rockhaven's common shares. The agreement is subject to completion of certain financings and regulatory approval. There are no underlying royalty interests related to any of the Properties.

The proposed exploration programs will require approval by the Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment Board and issuance of a land permit under terms of Mineral Land Use regulations of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. No unusual encumbrances to mineral exploration are known. Old workings on the Properties predate implementation of land use regulations and Rockhaven has no liability regarding their reclamation. Preliminary water sampling of creeks in the area was performed in 2007. It identified elevated metal contents but water quality is acceptable for human consumption in the creek that is the proposed source of water for camp purposes.

The Plata Project area lies within the Tintina Gold Belt and shows a number of similarities to the Keno Hill Camp located about 180 km west. Keno Hill Camp is Canada's second largest historical, primary producer of silver, which saw production from approximately 35 vein deposits between 1913 and 1989.

The Plata and Inca properties are underlain by Late Proterozoic to early Mesozoic sedimentary rocks that have been folded and imbricated by a series of southwesterly directed thrust faults. A felsic porphyry dyke that was emplaced along one of the thrust faults is believed to be part of the Mid-Cretaceous, Tombstone Intrusive Suite.

Four types of mineralization have been identified on the Properties: 1) high grade argentiferous veins; 2) medium- to high-grade auriferous veins; 3) medium- to low-grade argentiferous and auriferous vein and stockwork zones; and, 4) stratiform and nodular barite horizons.

Historical exploration totalling about $5.8 million has been conducted on the various types of silver- and gold- rich mineralization. Work has been done on an intermittent basis since the veins were discovered in 1969. The main programs were performed from 1972 to 1976, from 1983 to 1987 and from 1996 to 1998. These programs included core and reverse circulation drilling, trenching, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys, limited underground exploration and localized high-grade mining from a number of shallow open cuts on various veins.

A total of about 2,041 tonnes of hand sorted material was shipped from veins on the Plata property to a smelter, yielding about 9,020 kg (290,000 oz) of silver. The mineralization also contained a high percentage of lead but actual values were not reported. Most of this production came from type 1 high-grade argentiferous veins.

The type 2 auriferous veins exhibit the best continuity of grade and width. Two of these veins (P-3 and P-4), located about 450 m apart, have been the subject of most of the drilling that has been done on the Properties. The P-3 vein has been traced by trenching and drilling over a strike length of 375 m. Assay data averaged 569.1 g/t silver and 2.06 g/t gold over an average width of 2.1 m. The P-4 vein has received the most work. It averages 1.8 m thick and dips shallowly (30-45°) to the southwest subparallel to the slope of the overlying hillside. Based on results of core drilling and trenching an inferred resource of 312,000 tonnes grading 390.8 g/t silver, 3.81 g/t gold and 5% combined lead-zinc has been estimated. **Note: This historical resource estimate predates the implementation of NI 43-101 guidelines. It is not believed to be compliant with current accepted reserve and resource classifications as set forth by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, August 20th, 2000 (CIM Guidelines) and it does not conform to criteria set out in National Instrument 43-101.** The mineralized zones at the P-3 and P-4 veins are both open to extension in three directions.

The type 3 argentiferous and auriferous veins and stockwork zones have received little attention by previous explorers. They have received only minor trenching and have not been drilled. Their strong geochemical signature and large size potential justify more thorough exploration.

The type 4 barite mineralization appears to have little economic significance.

A two phase exploration program totalling $8 million is recommended for the Plata and Inca properties. The first phase, which is budgeted at $3.5 million, includes 5600 m of diamond drilling plus excavator trenching, road construction, geological mapping, soil geochemistry and claim surveys. The phase 1 drilling should focus on the P-3 and P-4 vein zones. The second phase is contingent upon the results from phase 1. It is budgeted at $4.5 million and includes another 9000 m of diamond drilling, plus continued trenching and metallurgical studies.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Plata Project consists of two adjoining mineral properties (Plata and Inca) located in east-central Yukon Territory. The Properties are being explored as silver-lead-gold prospects. They are owned by Rockhaven Resources Inc., which purchased them on November 30, 2007 from Strategic Metals Ltd. There are no underlying royalty interests.

The author was retained by Rockhaven to review results of exploration and development conducted on the Properties by various parties in the past and to propose an appropriate program for future work. This assignment included compilation of regional- and property-scale geological, geochemical and geophysical data available from government publications, assessment reports and private records owned or accessible to Rockhaven and Strategic Metals. The author has extensive mineral exploration experience within the belt of rocks containing the Properties and elsewhere in Yukon. He last worked on the Plata and Inca properties during August 2001.

Rockhaven has not yet performed any work on either of the Properties. During August 2007, Strategic Metals conducted helicopter-borne magnetic and variable time domain electromagnetic (VTEM) surveys over both Properties, surveyed and photographed old workings on the Plata property, collected samples for mineralogical studies from the Plata property and performed an initial water quality baseline study of creeks in the immediate vicinity of the Properties.

Most of the data in this report have been compiled from historical records that describe work done prior to implementation of National Instrument 43-101. Deficiencies in historical data are acknowledged where recognized. This report complies with standards for technical reports as outlined in NI 43-101 and the author is the qualified person for reporting purposes. The Certificate of Author appears in Section 22.0.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

In the preparation of this report the author has relied upon reports filed for assessment purposes and upon certain information provided by Strategic Metals and Rockhaven, including private reports, field data and results of the various surveys conducted in 2007.

With respect to mineral tenure, the author relied upon information provided by the Mayo Mining Recorder in stating particulars of the mineral claims that comprise the Plata and Inca properties. No reliable surveys have been carried out to verify the claim locations as shown on government claim maps and on maps that accompany this report. Thus, the claim boundaries as shown may not be accurate. This is particularly true in respect to claims comprising the Inca Property, which are shown in different locations on some historical maps. For consistency, claim locations shown in this report are the same as those shown on government maps.

The author does not guarantee the validity of the claim data listed in Section 4.0 nor does he warrant the legality of the sales agreement between Strategic Metals and Rockhaven. It is expected that Rockhaven will obtain separate title and legal opinion for the benefit of the regulatory authorities.

4.0 PROPERTY LOCATION AND CLAIM DESCRIPTIONS

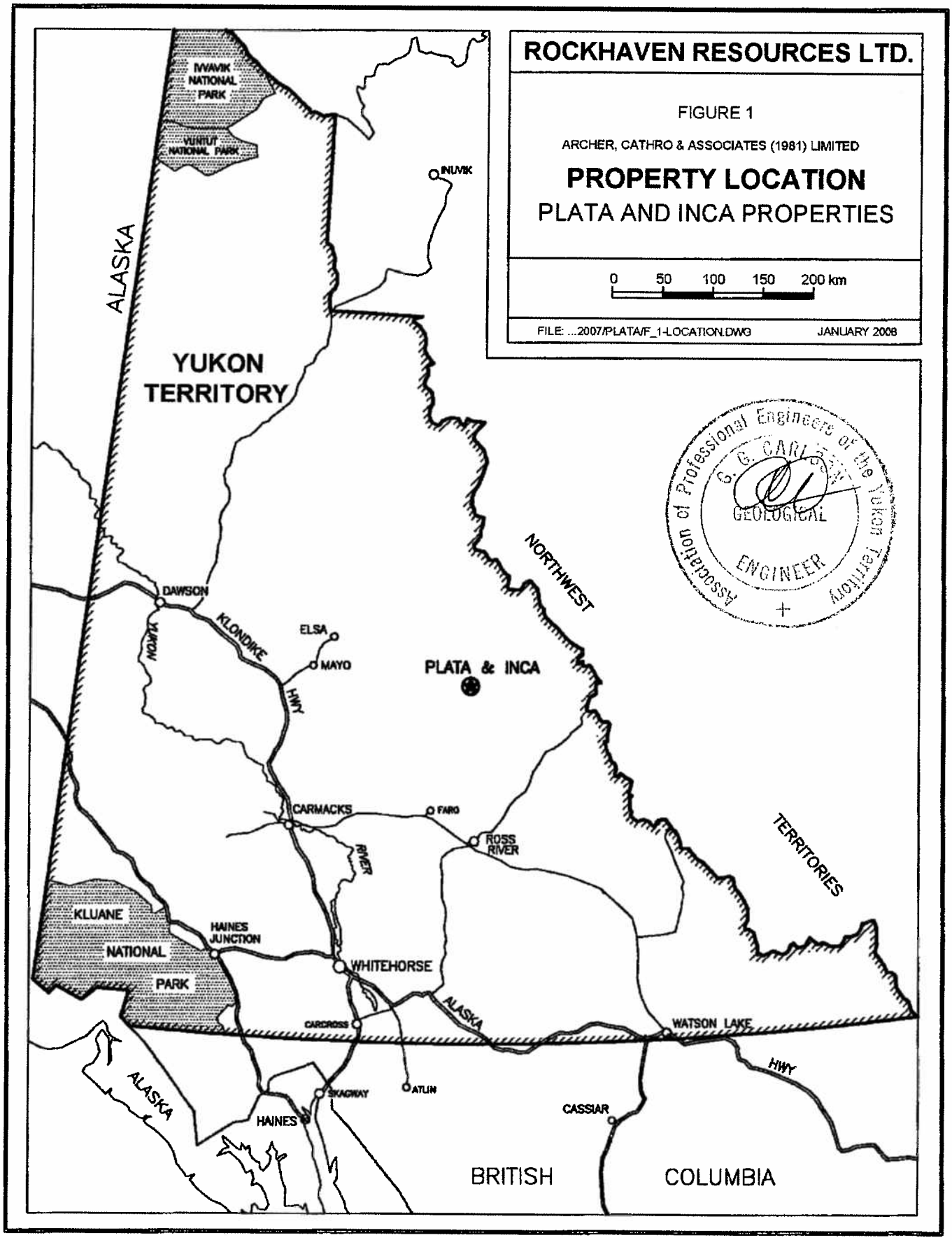
The Plata and Inca properties are located in the east-central Yukon Territory (Figure 1). Collectively, they comprise a block of 149 mineral claims that cover a total area of approximately 3000 hectares (the "Properties"). The locations of the individual claims are shown on Figure 2 while claim tenure information is tabulated below.

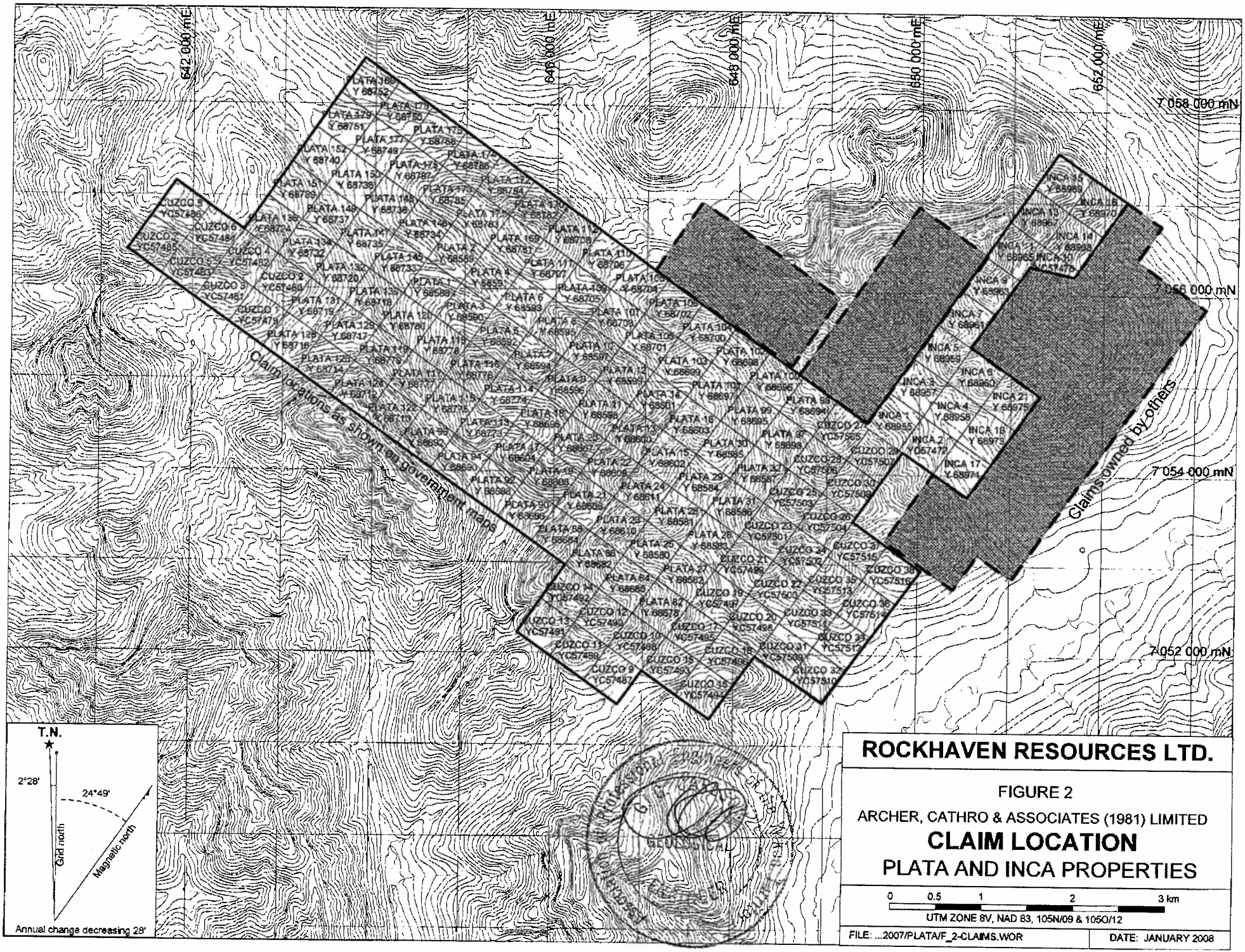
Table I - Claim Tenure Information

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date*
Cuzco 1-38	YC57479-YC57516	October 17, 2008
Inca 1	Y68955	March 5, 2012
2	YC57477	October 17, 2008
3-7	Y68957-Y68961	March 5, 2012
9	Y68963	March 5, 2012
10	YC57478	October 17, 2008
11	Y68965	March 5, 2012
13-17	Y68967-Y68971	March 5, 2012
19	Y68973	March 5, 2012
21	Y68975	March 5, 2012
Plata 1-24	Y68588-Y68611	March 5, 2012
25-32	Y68580-Y68587	March 5, 2012
82	Y68678	March 5, 2012
84	Y68680	March 5, 2012
86	Y68682	March 5, 2012
88	Y68684	March 5, 2012
90	Y68686	March 5, 2012
92	Y68688	March 5, 2012
94	Y68690	March 5, 2012
96-112	Y68692-Y68708	March 5, 2012
113-120	Y68773-Y68780	March 5, 2012
122	Y68710	March 5, 2012
124	Y68712	March 5, 2012
126	Y68714	March 5, 2012
128-132	Y68716-Y68720	March 5, 2012
134	Y68722	March 5, 2012
136	Y68724	March 5, 2012
145-152	Y68733-Y68740	March 5, 2012
169-176	Y68781-Y68788	March 5, 2012
177-180	Y68749-Y68752	March 5, 2012

* Expiry dates include credit for 2007 assessment work expenditures, which has been filed but not yet accepted.

The claim block is centred at latitude 63°37' north and longitude 132°00' west on National Topographic System map sheets 105N/9 and 105O/12. The claims are all staked under terms of


ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 1
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY LOCATION
PLATA AND INCA PROPERTIES
0 50 100 150 200 km
FILE: ...2007/PLATA/F_1-LOCATION.DWG
JANUARY 2008
IVAVIK NATIONAL PARK
YUNTUT NATIONAL PARK
INUVIK
ALASKA
YUKON TERRITORY
NORTHWEST
TERRITORIES
DAWSON
KLONDIKE HWY
YUKON
ELSA
MAYO
PLATA & INCA
CARMACKS
FARO
ROSS RIVER
RIVER
KLUANE NATIONAL PARK
HAINES JUNCTION
WHITEHORSE
CARCROSS
ALASKA
WATSON LAKE
HWY
SKAGWAY
ATLIN
HAINES
CASSIAR
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Association of Professional Engineers of the Yukon Territory
G. G. CARLSON
GEOLOGICAL
ENGINEER


642 000 mE
646 000 mE
648 000 mE
650 000 mE
652 000 mE
7 058 000 mN
7 056 000 mN
7 054 000 mN
7 052 000 mN
Claim locations as shown on government maps
Claims owned by others
T.N.
2°28'
24°49'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 28'
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 2
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
CLAIM LOCATION
PLATA AND INCA PROPERTIES
0 0.5 1 2 3 km
UTM ZONE 8V, NAD 83, 105N/09 & 105O/12
FILE: ...2007/PLATA/F_2-CLAIMS.WOR
DATE: JANUARY 2008

the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and are registered with the Mayo Mining Recorder under the name of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited, which holds them in trust for Rockhaven. The claims are staked on territorial lands and there are no unusual encumbrances with respect to mineral exploration.

The Plata and Inca properties were purchased outright by Rockhaven from Strategic Metals on November 30, 2007. Under terms of the purchase agreement, the Plata, Inca and two other Yukon properties formerly owned by Strategic Metals were acquired in return for a total of 8 million common shares of Rockhaven. The author has reviewed the agreement but he does not accept responsibility for interpreting the legality of the agreement. The author assumes that each party to this agreement has obtained independent legal advice in this regard.

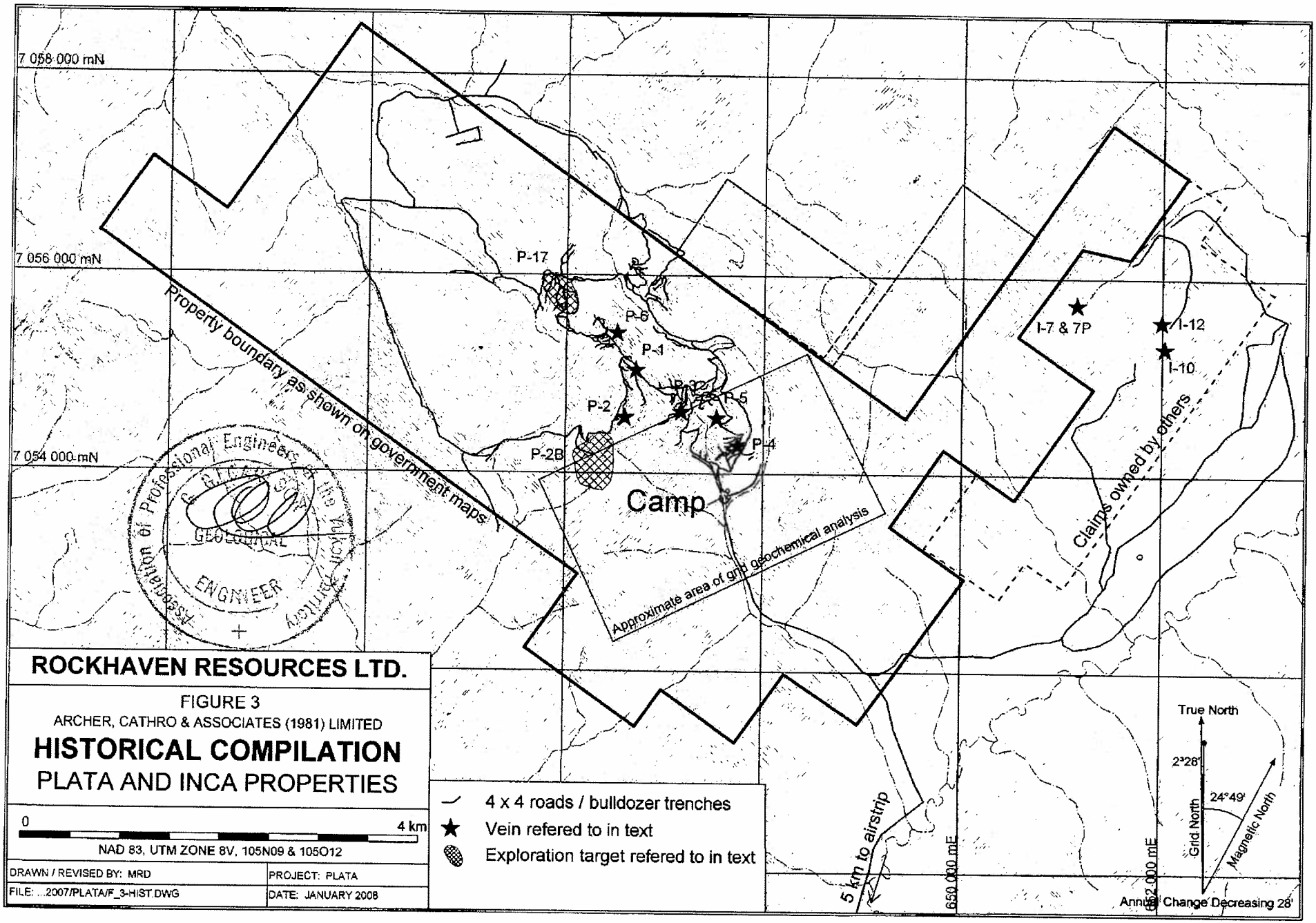
Mineral claims in Yukon can be maintained in good standing by performing approved exploration work to the value of $100 per claim per year. The holder of a mineral claim is entitled to all minerals that lie in bedrock within the boundaries of the claims continued vertically downward. Exploration work with respect to surface and subsurface rights is subject to Mining Land Use Regulations of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act, which require permits to be issued prior to commencement of significant exploration programs. No land use permits have been issued at present for either of the Properties. Exploration work is also subject to terms of the Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment Act. Depending upon the level of activity, approval of the Yukon Environmental Socio-Economic Assessment Board may be required before a land use permit can be issued.

An historical compilation of work completed on and adjacent to the Properties is illustrated on Figure 3. This map shows the location of previous exploration workings, campsites and mineral showings. Most of these locations were taken from old maps, but key locations on the Plata property were confirmed by Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) surveys carried out during a program conducted by Strategic Metals in summer 2007. This program also included photographic documentation of the previous disturbances and initial water quality assessment (See Section 10.0).

5.0 ACCESSIBLITY, INFRASTUCTURE, LOCAL RESOURCES, CLIMATE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Plata and Inca properties are located 190 km east of the village of Mayo and 165 km north of the community of Ross River. Both Mayo and Ross River are accessible by the Yukon highway system and have government maintained, gravel airstrips. The city of Whitehorse, the capital of Yukon Territory, lies 407 km by road south of Mayo and 360 km by road southwest of Ross River.

The Properties can be reached by helicopter from seasonal bases in Mayo and Ross River. A gravel airstrip suitable for all types of bush aircraft is located 11 km south of the Properties, but a road connecting it to the Properties can only be used by all-terrain vehicles (ATVs). A 110 km long winter road that has been used at various times to mobilize heavy equipment to the Properties extends from the airstrip to the North Canol Road, a gravel road that runs northeast from Ross River to development projects near the border between Yukon and Northwest


7 058 000 mN
7 056 000 mN
7 054 000 mN
Property boundary as shown on government maps
P-17
P-6
P-1
P-3
P-5
P-2
P-2B
P-4
Camp
Approximate area of grid geochemical analysis
I-7 & 7P
I-12
I-10
Claims owned by others
5 km to airstrip
650 000 mE
652 000 mE
True North
2°26'
24°49'
Grid North
Magnetic North
Annual Change Decreasing 28'
4 x 4 roads / bulldozer trenches
Vein refered to in text
Exploration target refered to in text
0
4 km
NAD 83, UTM ZONE 8V, 105N09 & 105O12
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 3
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
HISTORICAL COMPILATION
PLATA AND INCA PROPERTIES
DRAWN / REVISED BY: MRD
PROJECT: PLATA
FILE: ...2007/PLATA/F_3-HIST.DWG
DATE: JANUARY 2008

Territories. An extensive system of four wheel drive roads and bulldozer trails connect the various work areas on the Properties.

Whitehorse is the main transportation hub for Yukon. It receives several scheduled airline flights per day and offers a wide variety of helicopters and fixed wing aircraft for charter. The majority of supplies and services required for mineral exploration are available in Whitehorse on a year round basis. The most noteworthy exception is an analytical laboratory. Limited services are available in Mayo and Ross River, including hotels, restaurants, small grocery and hardware stores, some heavy equipment, first aid stations and RCMP detachments. The closest electrical power source to the Properties is at Elsa, the mill and townsite for the former silver-lead mines of the Keno Hill Camp. Elsa lies 180 km west of the Properties and 34 km by road northeast of Mayo.

The climate in the Plata Project area is typical of northern continental regions with long, cold winters, truncated fall and spring seasons and short, mild summers. Detailed climate information is not available for the Properties, but the closest weather station at Ross River reports average temperatures in January of -27°C and in July of 14°C (Yukon Community Profiles, 2007). Total average precipitation is approximately 161 cm, mainly occurring as rain during the summer months. Maximum snow pack averages about 98 cm. Although summers are relatively mild, arctic cold fronts often cover the area and snowfall can occur in any month. Sunlight ranges from 22 hours per day in June to approximately seven hours per day in late December. The Properties are mostly snow free from early June to late September.

The Properties lie within the Bostock Range of the Hess Mountains. They are situated between the Rogue and Hess Rivers, which ultimately drain into the Bering Sea via the Pelly and Yukon Rivers. The Properties cover mountainous terrain with elevations ranging from 750 m to more than 2100 m above sea level. Outcrop is sparse in lower areas, which have been glaciated and are blanketed by till of varying thickness. At higher elevation, outcrop is relatively abundant along ridge crests and on north- and east-facing slopes, but elsewhere talus and scree predominate over glacial till.

Creek bottoms are heavily vegetated with mature spruce forests and willow thickets. These stands gradually give way to stunted spruce and buckbrush until treeline is reached at about 1400 m. Open slopes interspersed with occasional alpine grasses and shrubs occur at higher elevations.

6.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY

6.1 Property Ownership

High grade silver-lead showings in the Plata Project area were discovered and staked in 1969 by Atlas Exploration Ltd. on behalf of Hess Project (Atlas, Quebec Cartier Mining Company and Phillip Brothers (Canada) Inc.) The showings were restaked in 1972 by a joint venture consisting of Dynasty Exploration Ltd. (80%) and Atlas (20%), as the Plata and Inca claims. At that time the claim blocks covered a much larger area than is covered by the current Properties.

In 1974, Atlas changed its name to Cima Resources Ltd. and in 1975, Dynasty was merged into Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation. The Properties were sold in 1983 to Ebony Resources Corporation, which transferred them to a related company, Dawson Eldorado Gold Exploration Ltd. in 1984. In 1987, Pacific Trans-Ocean Resources Ltd. optioned the Properties but it terminated the agreement the following year. Dawson Eldorado later changed its business direction and conveyed the Properties to Gold City Mining Ltd. In 1993, Gold City sold the Properties to Avanti Minerals Inc., which transferred them to Big Blackfoot Resources Ltd. in 1997. Alliance Pacific Gold Corp. optioned the Properties that year but later terminated the agreement. Copper Ridge Exploration Inc. optioned the Properties in 2001 from Big Blackfoot, but this option was also terminated before earn-in. In 2005, Big Blackfoot transferred the Properties to a wholly owned subsidiary, Western Energy Services Corp.

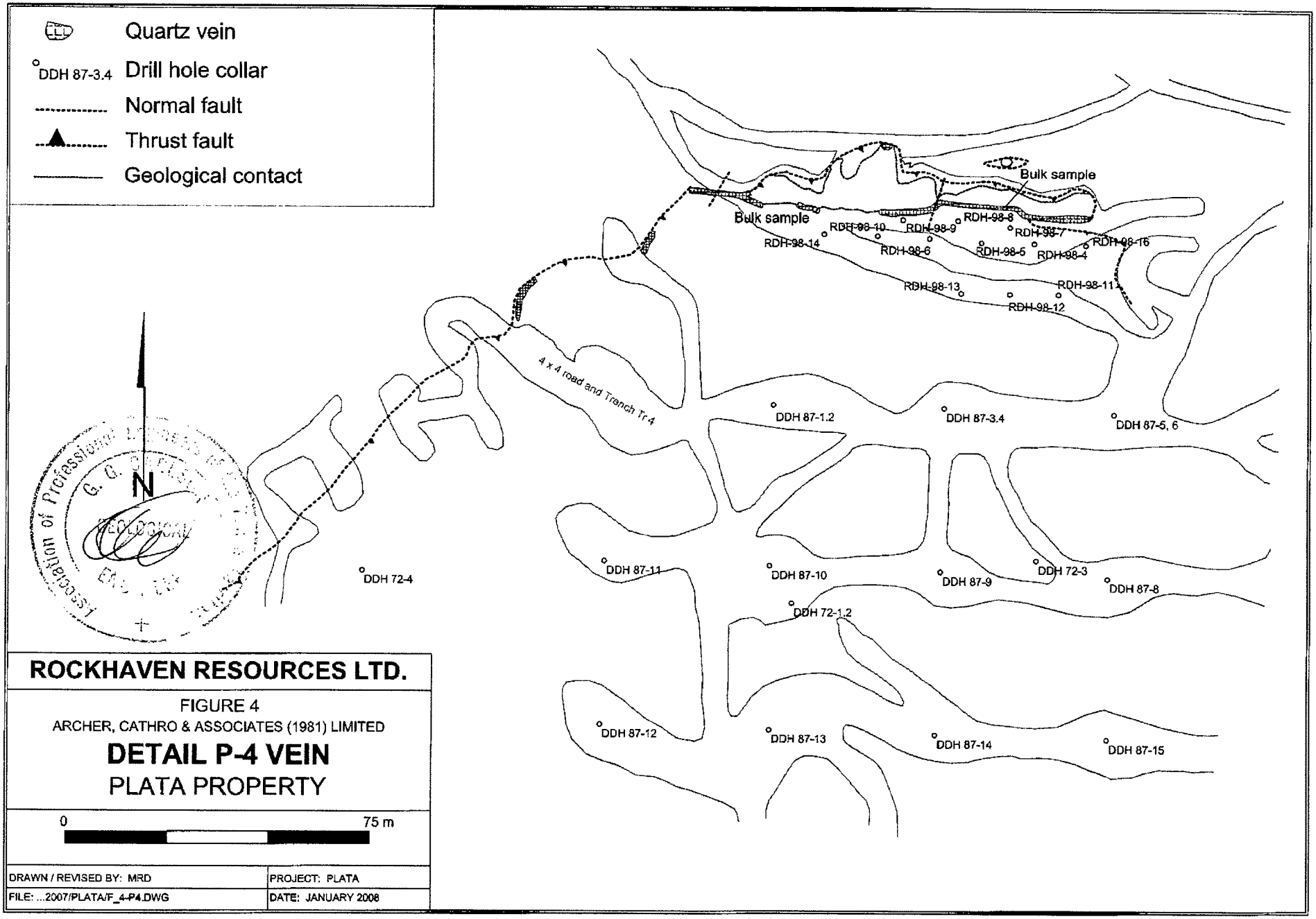
On August 2, 2007, Strategic Metals purchased the Properties outright from Western Energy for sum of $1 million.

On November 30, 2007, Rockhaven signed an agreement with Strategic Metals, which sold the Plata and Inca properties and two other mineral properties in Yukon (Zap and Groundhog) to Rockhaven in return for 8 million common shares of Rockhaven. This agreement is subject to certain conditions, including completion of financings and regulatory approval.

6.2 Work Completed

The location of historical workings, campsites and the main showings on the Plata and Inca properties and on adjoining claims owned by others are illustrated on Figure 3. Initial work following discovery in 1969 included prospecting, geochemical sampling and hand trenching (Aho, 1972). In 1972, Dynasty commenced a more comprehensive program that included property-wide prospecting and grid based geological mapping and soil sampling, which identified more than forty showings. Dynasty also carried out bulldozer trenching over the main showings and completed 401 m of diamond drilling in 6 holes at the P-4 vein (Figure 4). In 1973, a winter road and airstrip were constructed and more geological mapping, grid soil sampling and bulldozer trenching were done (Roberts and Lane, 1973 and Roberts, 1974a). Bulldozer trenching continued in 1974 (Roberts, 1974b).

In 1976, Lessees A. Harmon and F. Lavoie shipped about 81.6 tonnes of hand-sorted ore, averaging approximately 8,571 g/t silver (250 oz/ton) and 70% lead, from three different showings on the Plata claims (Harmon, 1977). From 1983 to 1985, Dawson Eldorado shipped another 1,960 tonnes averaging 4,697 g/t silver (137 oz/ton) from four veins on the Plata property (Deklerk and Traynor, 2004). This production was hand sorted, bagged, flown by helicopter to the airstrip, then flown by fixed-wing aircraft to Ross River and finally trucked to the smelter. The locations of the productive veins are shown on Figure 3 while production data for each vein are summarized on Table II. (Note: some mineralization was also shipped from the Inca vein system during the period 1983 to 1985 - see Section 15.0. This mineralization is assumed to have been produced from claims that are now owned by other parties based on vein locations relative to claim locations as shown on government maps. Some earlier maps show the Inca claims in different locations, such that they cover some of the productive veins. Detailed claim surveys will be required to resolve this discrepancy. Accordingly, the reader is advised to


Quartz vein
DDH 87-3.4 Drill hole collar
Normal fault
Thrust fault
Geological contact
Bulk sample
Bulk sample
RDH-98-8
RDH-98-10
RDH-98-9
RDH-98-7
RDH-98-16
RDH-98-14
RDH-98-6
RDH-98-5
RDH-98-4
RDH-98-13
RDH-98-11
RDH-98-12
4 x 4 road and Trench Tr-4
DDH 87-1.2
DDH 87-3.4
DDH 87-5, 6
N
DDH 72-4
DDH 87-11
DDH 87-10
DDH 87-9
DDH 72-3
DDH 87-8
DDH 72-1,2
DDH 87-12
DDH 87-13
DDH 87-14
DDH 87-15
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 4
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
DETAIL P-4 VEIN
PLATA PROPERTY
0
75 m
DRAWN / REVISED BY: MRD
PROJECT: PLATA
FILE: ...2007/PLATA/F_4-P4.DWG
DATE: JANUARY 2008

assume that the previously mined Inca veins are not on the current Inca claims owned by Rockhaven).

The most productive vein was the P-2 vein located at an elevation of 1735 m on the Plata property. In late 1984, an adit was driven 110 m below the surface trace of the P-2 vein, which totalled 400 m of drifting and crosscutting. The adit identified the vein structure but did not discover "ore" grade mineralization. Thirteen diamond drill holes were also completed in 1985.

In 1987, Pacific Trans-Ocean completed 670 m of diamond drilling in 15 holes (Figure 4) and mined 65.5 tonnes from the P-6 vein and 37 tonnes from the P-4 vein (Van Angeren, 1987). Much of this material is still sitting at the airstrip.

In 1996, Dawson Eldorado carried out some additional sampling and completed 975 m of diamond drilling in seven holes at the P-4 and nearby P-3 Veins. In 1998 Alliance Pacific conducted trench sampling and drilled sixteen reverse circulation holes at the P-4 Vein (Figure 4).

6.3 Summary of Key Results

The following table summarizes historical production from veins on the Plata property, which was shipped to smelters (from Van Angeren, 1986):

Table II - Historical Production - Plata Vein System

Vein	Year	Tonnes Shipped	Grade g/t (oz/ton) Silver	Silver Produced (oz)
P-1	1976	32	10285 (300)	10500
P-1	1984	9	6857 (200)	2000
P-2	1976,-83,-84	1636	2571-6857 (75-200)	237,500
P-5	1976,-83,-84	91	3428-5143 (100-150)	15,000
P-6	1976,-83,-84	273	2400 (70)	25,000

In addition, a total of 65.5 tonnes were mined from the P-6 vein in 1987, which reportedly averaged 5142 g/t silver and 5.76 g/t gold. Production that year from the P-4 vein totalled 37 tonnes grading 3531 g/t silver and 5.73 g/t gold (Stewart, 2001). There is no record of this material being smelted.

The underground program in 1984-85 intersected the P-2 structure at a depth of about 110 m below the surface exposure but failed to intersect significant mineralization. A subsequent interpretation suggests the "ore shoot" rakes to the south and thus was missed by the underground workings (Carlson and Fields, 2001).

Most core drilling on the Properties has been at the P-4 vein. Core holes have generally produced results that are significantly lower than results from nearby surface trenches, possibly due to poor core recovery through the vein. The P-4 vein has been traced for 230 m along strike and up to 305 m down-dip. Historical drilling results for the P4 vein are shown in Tables III and IV.

Table III - P-4 Zone - 1987 Core Drilling Summary

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Silver (g)	Gold (g)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)
87-1	19.0	21.3	2.3	177	3.22	2.39	0.05
87-2	25.6	28.6	3.0	264	5.61	1.92	1.07
87-3	26.4	29.6	3.2	39	3.17	0.24	0.14
87-4	33.0	34.6	1.6	2827	3.65	2.21	6.17
87-5	28.2	28.7	0.5	291	4.80	5.52	5.82
87-6	31.5	32.5	1.0	125	0.96	2.31	1.60
87-8	42.9	43.3	0.4	290	6.45	5.60	1.96
87-9	42.8	43.7	0.9	121	3.53	2.50	1.35
87-10	38.1	41.0	2.9	108	6.69	0.82	1.55
87-11	46.3	49.3	3.0	301	0.41	0.80	0.46
87-12	61.3	62.0	0.7	6	3.84	0.03	0.04
87-13	51.2	52.5	1.3	123	3.70	0.56	1.85
87-14	53.6	57.5	3.9	154	3.25	2.23	3.47
87-15	66.5	67.0	0.5	3	0.14	0.03	0.01
Average			1.9	337	3.65	1.59	1.70

Table IV - P-4 Zone - 1998 Reverse Circulation Drilling Summary

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Silver (g)	Gold (g)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)
RDH-98-04	11.6	12.8	1.2	320	2.80	1.59	2.23
RDH-98-05	9.1	12.2	3.0	895	2.85	5.55	1.58
RDH-98-06	9.1	10.7	1.5	236	3.95	0.25	0.04
RDH-98-07	4.0	6.7	2.7	1204	2.84	6.68	1.98
RDH-98-08	2.4	4.6	2.1	673	4.30	4.74	0.12
RDH-98-09	4.6	7.6	3.0	430	4.20	1.81	1.62
RDH-98-10	9.8	10.7	0.9	505	4.10	1.21	0.04
RDH-98-11	19.5	21.0	1.5	129	2.90	0.95	2.30
RDH-98-12	20.1	21.0	0.9	471	3.45	2.41	3.22
RDH-98-13	20.1	21.0	0.9	668	2.60	2.00	6.30
RDH-98-14	7.3	8.5	1.2	1700	4.48	7.53	2.96
RDH-98-15	3.0	5.5	2.4	348	1.91	1.29	0.85
RDH-98-16	10.7	11.7	1.1	646	3.01	5.22	6.00
Average			1.7	659	3.30	3.54	1.89

Complete results are not available for the 1985 or 1996 drill programs. The holes that were drilled in 1973 were in the same area as the 1987 holes. Core recovery in those holes was poor, but where mineralized core was recovered, results were comparable to those obtained in 1987. The 1996 drilling tested the P-3 vein and further down-dip on the P-4 vein. One of the deep holes at the P-4 vein reportedly graded 17.14 g/t Au and 4.5 g/t Ag over 2.1 m (Deklerk and

Traynor, 2004). The 1998 reverse circulation holes returned silver assays that are closer to values from trenches than were previously obtained from core drilling (Alliance Pacific, 1998).

The P-3 vein is located 450 m northwest of the P-4 vein. It has been exposed for a strike length of 375 m and carries a weighted average grade (based on drill core and trench samples) of 569.1 g/t silver, 2.06 g/t gold and 2.9% lead over a 2.1 m average width (Stewart, 2001).

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology

The Plata and Inca properties lie within Selwyn Basin (Figure 5), a tectonic element that comprises deep water clastic sediments, cherts and minor carbonates deposited along the North American continental margin during Paleozoic time (Pigage, 2004).

The Lansing map sheet which was originally mapped by Blusson (1974) and was updated by Roots, et. al. (1995). The Inca Property is on the adjoining Niddery Lake map sheet, which was also mapped by Blusson (1974). The stratigraphic succession in the Plata Project area is floored by the Hyland Group, consisting mainly of green and maroon shales and coarser clastic sediments. This package is overlain by the Lower Ordovician to Silurian, Road River Group, which includes the basal Duo Lake Formation and overlying Steel Formation. The Road River Group is predominantly composed of calcareous shales.

During Late Devonian, extensional tectonics and local rift basins resulted in thick accumulations of chert pebble conglomerate, along with siliceous shale, black chert and related barite lenses, all belonging to the Earn Group.

Ongoing basinal sedimentation in the Plata Project area included Carboniferous to Permian age sediments that have been named the Mount Christie Group (Gordey and Makepeace 1994) and the overlying Jones Lake Formation of Triassic age.

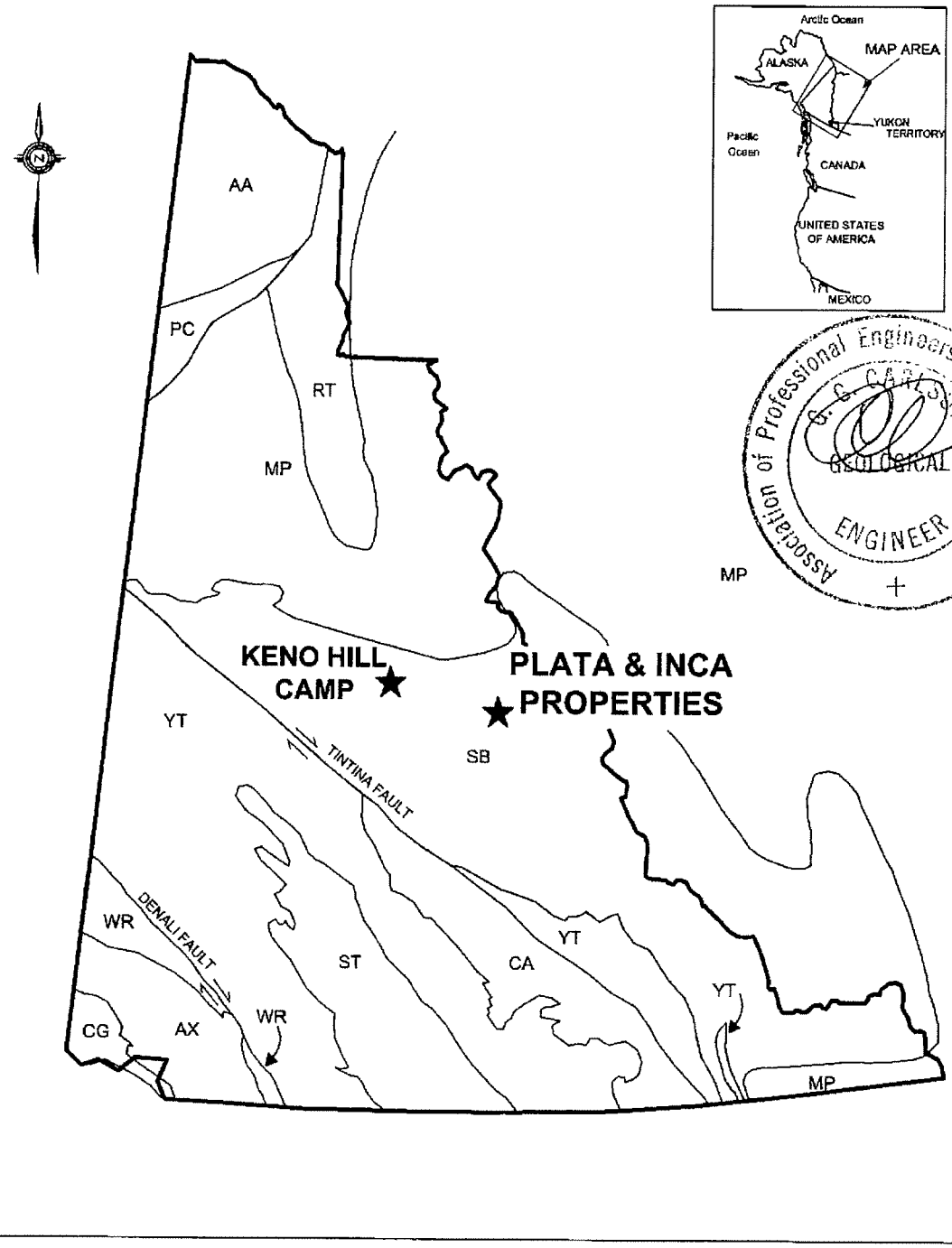
Sedimentation is interpreted to have ended in Mid-Jurassic as a result of collision of an arc along the western boundary of the basin, initiating a period of deformation and uplift. This was followed by widespread emplacement of Mid-Cretaceous granitic rocks of the Tombstone Intrusive Suite.

The main lithologies in the project area are summarized in Table V.

Table V - Lithological Units

MID- CRETACEOUS
TOMBSTONE INTRUSIVE SUITE

mqS	white and rusty weathering quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes and sills



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ANCESTRAL NORTH AMERICA

- MP — Mackenzie Platform
- SB — Selwyn Basin
- RT — Richardson Trough

TERRANES
Displaced Continental Margin

- AA — Arctic Alaska
- CA — Cassiar
- PC — Porcupine

Pericratonic Terranes

- YT — Yukon-Tanana / Slide Mountain

ACCRETED TERRANES

- ST — Stikinia / Cache Creek
- AX — Alexander
- WR — Wrangellia
- CG — Chugach

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FIGURE 5

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

TECTONIC SETTING
PLATA AND INCA PROPERTIES

0 100 200 km

FILE: ...2007/PLATA/F_5-REGIONAL.DWG

DATE: JANUARY 2008

TRIASSIC

JONES LAKE FORMATION

TrJ interbedded orange-brown weathering olive green siliceous shale and recessive grey shale

CARBONIFEROUS to PERMIAN

MOUNT CHRISTIE GROUP (CPMC)

CPslt orange-brown and dark grey weathering black siltstone

CPch light grey weathering grey chert

DEVONIAN to LOWER CARBONIFEROUS

EARN GROUP (DME)

DME undifferentiated shale, siliceous shale and chert

DMEsh brown weathering, siliceous shale to argillite; minor siltstone

DMEch gossanous white and yellow weathering, thin-to medium-bedded grey and black chert

DMEcpc conglomerate and grit with chert clasts

DMEba stratiform, laminated barite

LOWER ORDOVICIAN TO UPPER SILURIAN

ROAD RIVER GROUP (ODR)

Steel Formation

SSlc grey weathering, black to grey pyritic chert; discontinuous grey fossiliferous limestone lenses and pods

Duo Lake Formation

OSDsc calcareous, sooty black mudstone;

OSDca calcareous black shale, siliceous argillite and chert

OSDsm tan-brown weathering dolomitic siltstone, limestone and calcareous mudstone

OSDgc black and grey banded chert, rusty brown weathering grey pyritic chert and minor chert-nodule limestone

OSDcm thin bedded calcareous mudstone and silty shale

UPPER PROTEROZOIC TO MIDDLE CAMBRIAN

HYLAND GROUP (PCH)

PCHsh maroon, green, brown and black shale and siltstone

PCHQ light brown weathering grit, sandstone and thin bedded sandstone interbedded with shale

PCHI white weathering, thick-bedded grey-white limestone

7.2 Property Geology

The Properties were originally mapped at a scale of 1:5000 by Roberts and Lane (1973), and this work has provided the foundation for most further studies. The geology is dominated by northwest trending structures representing, for the most part, southwesterly directed thrust sheets (Figure 6). This has resulted in a complex array of imbricate thrust sheets within which

individual sheets are often tightly deformed. Since much of the sedimentation within Selwyn Basin includes very similar lithologies through time, it is often difficult to distinguish the various units with certainty. Details of the property stratigraphy require further refinement with ongoing mapping efforts. Comments regarding the various units appear in the following paragraphs.

Hyland Group

The dominant and most readily recognized lithologies of the Upper Proterozoic to Middle Cambrian Hyland Group are maroon and green argillite and siltstone of the Narchilla Formation. This unit, with associated tan weathering grit and sandstone, is preserved in a thrust wedge that strikes northwesterly through a prominent peak near the centre of the Plata claim block (Plata Peak). A thick, grey, cliff-forming bedded limestone, which also occurs on Plata Peak and strikes northwest, may be part of this unit or may be younger. Folding is evident in some areas within this limestone unit and it is brecciated adjacent to steep faults.

Road River Group

Road River Group was mapped on the Properties by Blusson (1974), but none was recognized by Roberts and Lane (1973) or Roots et. al. (1995). It is possible that some of the chert and shale exposed on the Properties belong to Road River Group

Earn Group

Earn Group on the Properties is typically rusty to dark grey and black weathering shale and chert, with local lenses of grey bedded barite and nodular barite units. The most distinctive Earn Group unit is a thick accumulation of chert pebble conglomerate that occurs in the southwestern part of the Plata property, striking to the northwest to form another prominent peak (Mt. Aho). Shales within the lower Earn Group are often strongly graphitic and pyritic.

Within the central part of the Plata property, thick, dark grey to black chert and siliceous shale units are resistant and cliff forming. Bedding within the shale is often obscured by a steep, southwesterly dipping axial plane cleavage. The shale includes numerous distinctive black, carbonaceous sometimes fissile units.

Stratiform barite occurs interbedded with the chert and shale at various locations on the Plata property.

Mount Christie Group

This is a monotonous sequence of orange-brown and dark grey weathering shale, siltstone and sandstone that occurs in the central and in the northern part of the Plata property. Prior to its recognition by Roots, et. al. (1995), these rocks were considered to be part of the Earn Group.

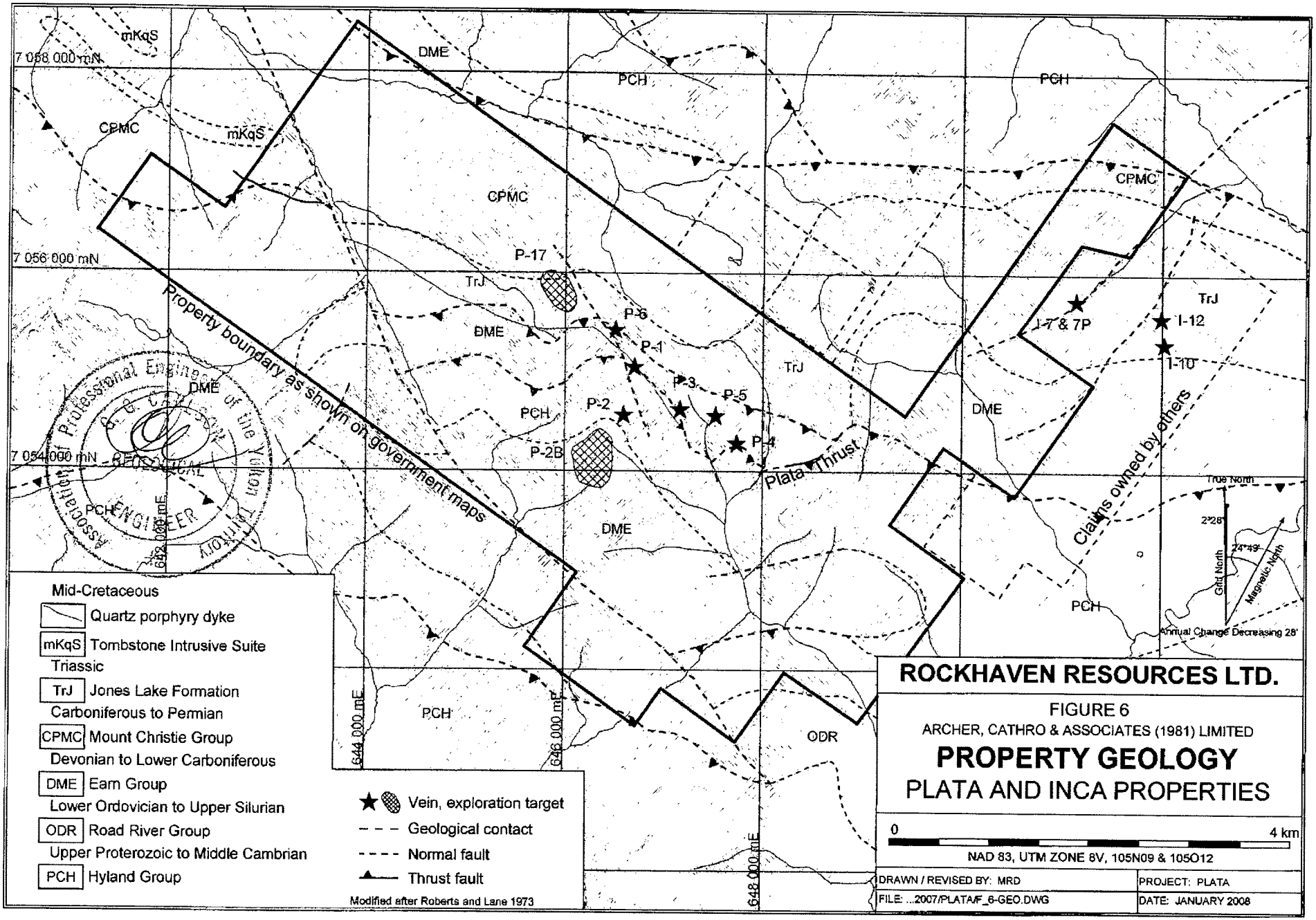
mKqS
7 058 000 mN
DME
PCH
PCH
CPMC
mKqS
CPMC
CPMC
7 056 000 mN
P-17
TrJ
TrJ
P-6
DME
P-1
TrJ
DME
P-3
P-5
DME
PCH
P-2
P-4
7 054 000 mN
P-2B
Plata Thrust
Property boundary as shown on government maps
Claims owned by others
I-7 & 7P
I-12
I-10
DME
PCH
DME
PCH
ODR
642 000 mE
644 000 mE
646 000 mE
648 000 mE
True North
2°28'
24°49'
Grid North
Magnetic North
Annual Change Decreasing 28'
Mid-Cretaceous
Quartz porphyry dyke
mKqS Tombstone Intrusive Suite
Triassic
TrJ Jones Lake Formation
Carboniferous to Permian
CPMC Mount Christie Group
Devonian to Lower Carboniferous
DME Earn Group
Lower Ordovician to Upper Silurian
ODR Road River Group
Upper Proterozoic to Middle Cambrian
PCH Hyland Group
Vein, exploration target
Geological contact
Normal fault
Thrust fault
Modified after Roberts and Lane 1973
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FIGURE 6
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
PLATA AND INCA PROPERTIES
0
4 km
NAD 83, UTM ZONE 8V, 105N09 & 105O12
DRAWN / REVISED BY: MRD
PROJECT: PLATA
FILE: ...2007/PLATA/F_6-GEO.DWG
DATE: JANUARY 2008

Jones Lake Formation

This unit overlies the Mount Christie Group in the north-central part of the Plata property, where it consists of laminated, brown and grey weathering, fine-grained calcareous siltstone and sandstone.

Tombstone Intrusive Suite

While a number of intrusive bodies occur peripheral to the Properties, the only occurrence within the claim blocks is a northwesterly striking felsic dyke and/or sill located along the Plata Thrust near the P-4 vein. The intrusion ranges from 10 to 20 m thick and is typically a pale orange weathering quartz-feldspar porphyry.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The best known and most productive silver-lead vein camp in the Canadian portion of the Northern Cordillera is the Keno Hill Camp, located in central Yukon about 180 km west of the Plata and Inca properties (Figure 6). The Keno Hill Camp is Canada's second largest historical, primary producer of silver (Cathro, 2006). Its various mines operated almost continuous from 1913 until 1989, when the operation closed due to low metal prices. Alexco Resources Corp. finalized purchase of the property in December, 2007.

The camp has produced a total of 6,657,234.9 kg of silver (214,035,599 troy ounces), 322,698.4 tonnes of lead and 198,141.1 tonnes of zinc. It encompasses 16 important deposits (each of which produced at least 155,500 kg of silver) and 19 lesser deposits, all contained in a belt that is 21 km long and 2 to 6.5 km wide (Cathro, 2006). Most of the production came from fissure veins containing various mixtures of galena, tetrahedrite and sphalerite in siderite-rich gangue. Less common, but locally important silver minerals, include pyragyrite, native silver, polybasite and stephanite. Pyrite is a relatively minor mineral in most deposits, usually occurring in the outer fringes of ore shoots.

Veins of the Keno Hill Camp are developed within the McQuesten Anticline and are thought to be related to hydrothermal activity linked to emplacement of intrusion belonging to the Mid-Cretaceous Tombstone Plutonic Suite (Hart et. al, 2000). Stratigraphy in the area consists of the Lower Schist and Keno Hill Quartzite, which are Devonian-Mississippian in age and are correlated with the Earn Group, and the Upper Schist, which is correlated with the Cambrian and older Hyland Group. The Upper Schist is juxtaposed onto the younger units by a regional-scale thrust fault, the Tombstone Thrust. Mid-Triassic greenstone lenses are common in the Lower Schist, while narrow, Mid-Cretaceous porphyry dykes occur locally through out the camp, most often near the thrust fault.

Almost all of the production from the Keno Hill Camp has come from north to northeast striking veins that dip steeply to the southeast ("transverse veins"). Minor production has also been obtained from east striking, steeply north dipping veins ("longitudinal veins"). The longitudinal veins are distinguished from transverse veins by their orientation, their gangue which is quartz rather than siderite dominated and their sulphide mineralogy which is characteristically arsenopyrite, jamesonite and boulangerite (Boyle, 1965).

Ore shoots are best developed where transverse veins cut brittle units (Keno Hill Quartzites and greenstone lenses) and at junctions between transverse veins and unmineralized cross faults. Neither transverse veins nor longitudinal veins extend above the Tombstone Thrust into the Upper Schists.

Although most veins are narrow and have sharp contacts with wallrock, some of the stronger structures form broad stockwork zones.

Gold is a minor constituent of transverse veins but is much more abundant in longitudinal veins (Boyle, 1965). In recent years, gold has also been discovered in other settings within the Keno Hill Camp, usually near the Tombstone Thrust. These settings include tungsten-bearing skarns, disseminations in and adjacent to porphyry dykes and tungsten-and/or arsenopyrite-bearing quartz veins.

Hart et. al. (2000) categorized the silver, lead and gold vein systems in both the Keno Hill Camp and Plata Project area as intrusion-related and considers both systems to be part of the Tintina Gold Belt.

9.0 MINERALIZATION

Four types of mineralization have been identified on the Plata Project area (Van Angeren, 1987 and Carlson and Fields, 2001). The following paragraphs describe each type of mineralization. The locations of specific showings referred to below are illustrated on Figures 3 and 6.

1) High grade argentiferous siderite-sulphide veins are mostly hosted in northeast trending faults. The best mineralized lenses occur in dilatant zones developed where the steeply dipping faults penetrate competent strata. These lenses are typically a few metres to 100 m long and a few centimetres to 10 m wide. They are mineralized with heavily disseminated to massive galena, tetrahedrite and minor sphalerite in a gangue of siderite with lesser quartz and minor barite and calcite. The lenses commonly grade between 1,714 and 10, 285 g/t silver with 30 to 70% lead. Sphalerite comprises up to 20% of some lenses but is usually less than 5%. The sulphide minerals are characteristically coarse grained. Gold contents are low in these veins. The P-2 vein on the Plata property is an example of this type of mineralization.

2) High- to medium-grade, auriferious, sulphide-quartz-clay veins are found within the Plata Thrust. The P-3 and P-4 veins are of this type. These veins show greater consistency of widths and grades, both laterally and down-dip compared to other veins on the Properties (Carlson and Fields, 2001). They are mineralized with arsenopyrite, pyrite, galena, boulangerite, tetrahedrite and sphalerite in a quartz- and clay-dominated gangue. Tables III and IV in Section 6.3 presents drill results obtained from the P-4 vein zone.

3) Medium- to low-grade argentiferous and auriferous quartz-sericite stockworks and veins are controlled by shallowly dipping, northwest trending, clay-altered shear zones. Veins P-6, and P-17 are examples of this type of mineralization. The P2B vein has similar characteristics and exhibits chalcedonic breccia. These zones exhibit strong "shallow-level" epithermal features (Stewart, 2001).

4) Stratiform barite occurs at a number of localities in the Earn Group on the Properties and along strike to the north and northwest. No massive sulphide mineralization has been observed in these barite showings (Carlson and Fields, 2001). No significant silver, lead or gold assays have been reported from this type of mineralization.

10.0 EXPLORATION

Work conducted by Strategic Metals during August 2007 consisted of:
1) GPS surveys of old workings to confirm their locations;
2) photography of old workings to document the extent of prior disturbances for environmental baseline and permitting purposes;
3) sample collection for mineralogical studies;
4) property-wide, helicopter-borne magnetic and VTEM geophysical surveys; and,
5) water sampling for baseline surveys.
This work is described in the following sub-sections.

10.1 GPS Surveys

A total of eighteen mandays were spent taking readings with hand held GPS units to locate various old workings on the Plata property. Key points on old maps (such as road junctions, the start and end of trenches, drill collars, the portal of the adit and old campsites) were located so that the accuracy of old surveys could be assessed and digital basemaps prepared.

10.2 Photographs of Old Workings

Photographs were taken during the GPS surveys to document the nature and extent of the prior disturbances. These pictures will be used in applications for land use permits and to document disturbances, which predate Rockhaven's involvement in the project. This is important because the old workings predated implementation of land use regulations and therefore are not required to be reclaimed.

10.3 Mineralogical Studies

Samples were collected from mineralized exposures at the P-4 vein by Dr. Stuart Mills, who is scheduled to conduct mineralogical studies at the University of British Columbia during winter 2007-2008. These studies are intended to provide data for future metallurgical studies, including minerals present, extent of intergrowth, grain size and the location of silver and gold.

10.4 Geophysical Surveys

Magnetic and VTEM surveys were conducted by Geotech Ltd. of Aurora, Ontario on August 9 and 10, 2007 (Geotech, 2007). They were flown with an Astar B3 helicopter operated by TKR Helicopters from a temporary base at Mayo, with intraday refueling from a fuel cache at the Plata airstrip. The surveys were done on two grids, which covered most of both properties (Figure 7). The magnetic data is not particularly useful but the VTEM surveys identified a number of strong conductors on the Plata Property that approximately follow the surface areas of known thrust faults or are aligned parallel to them. Conductors on and adjacent to the Inca

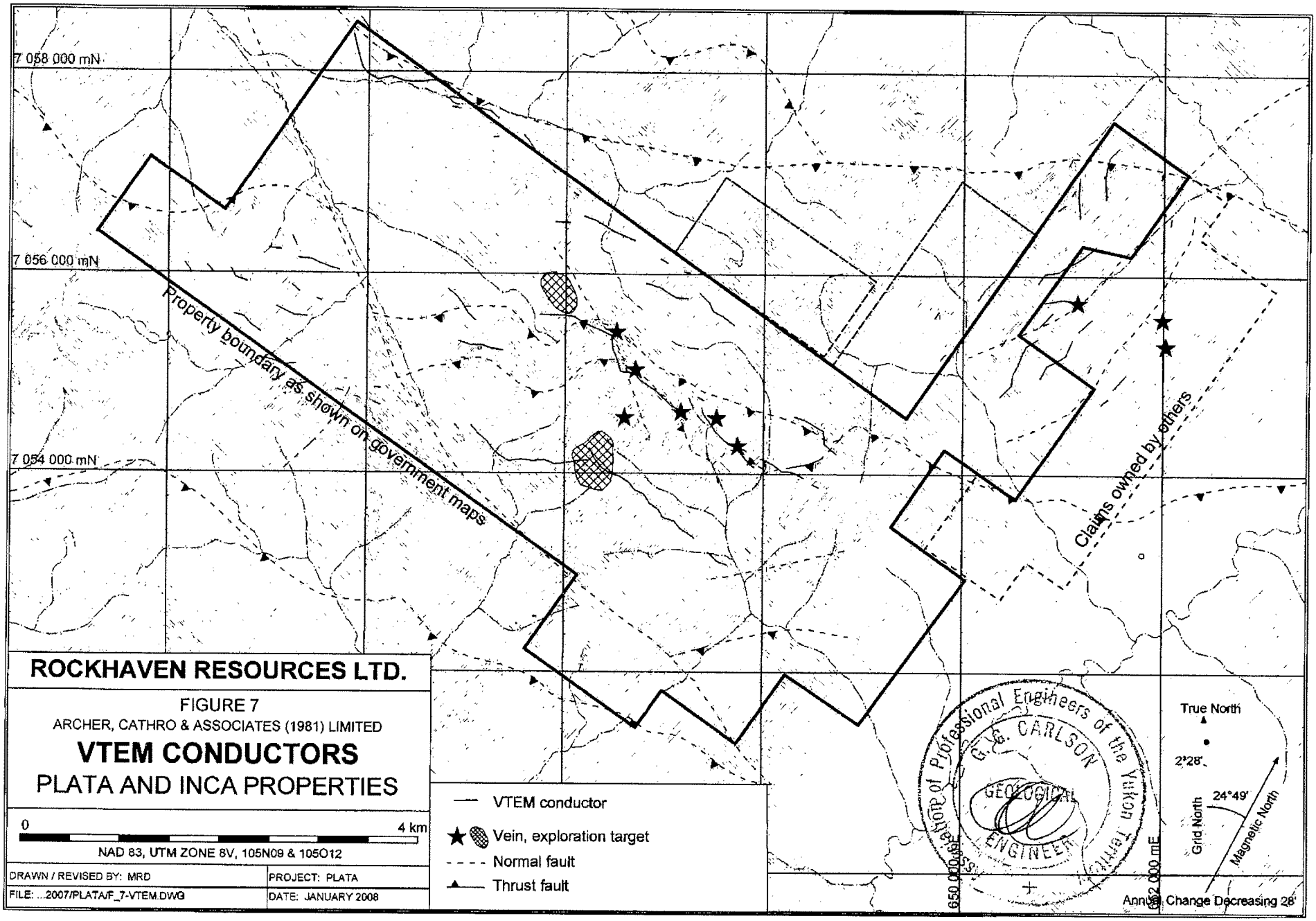

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FIGURE 7

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

VTEM CONDUCTORS

PLATA AND INCA PROPERTIES

DRAWN / REVISED BY: MRD	PROJECT: PLATA
FILE: ...2007/PLATA/F_7-VTEM.DWG	DATE: JANUARY 2008

property trend northeasterly, perpendicular to the thrust fault but subparallel to the type 1 argentiferous vein. This variation may be due to the orientations of the flight lines in the two survey areas, which are aligned at right angles to each other. The lines on the Plata Property are well oriented to detect conductors along thrust faults but are poorly aligned relative to northeast fault structures. The reverse applies to the Inca claims. The summary results were obtained while this report was in preparation and modeling of the VTEM conductors has not yet been done.

10.5 Water Sampling

A baseline water quality survey was conducted on behalf of Strategic Metals in late August 2007 by J. Gibson Environmental Consulting of Whitehorse, Yukon. The survey involved collection of water samples for routine chemistry, total metals and dissolved metals plus field measurements for pH, dissolved oxygen, water temperature and flow volumes. Six water quality sites were established on tributary streams draining the Properties.

All of the samples had one or more total metal parameters that exceeds Aquatic Guideline levels for the protection of aquatic life and two stations had one or more parameters that exceeds Drinking Water Guidelines. These levels are expected to be higher during winter months when minimum flow volumes are reached (Gibson, 2007). The creek that is expected to provide water for camp use returned results which are within Drinking Water Guidelines. Additional studies will be required to document seasonal variability of water quality and to establish reliable baselines.

11.0 DIAMOND DRILLING

No diamond drilling was conducted on either property during the 2007 field season.

12.0 SAMPLING METHODS AND APPROACH

Only limited details are available regarding the sampling techniques employed during the various exploration programs on the Properties. All of the main exploration programs were conducted prior to implementation of NI 43-101. Sample collection, handling and reporting procedures for the various exploration programs were carried out to standards specified at the time by the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and those regulations differ from regulations prescribed in NI 43-101.

Soil samples were taken from B or C horizon material at 30 to 60 m intervals on lines spaced 30 to 120 m apart (Roberts and Lane, 1973 and Roberts, 1974b). The sampling was designed to identify metal-rich soils that could be derived from a buried vein zone.

Grab samples were taken to confirm the presence or absence of particular metals and to establish the general geochemical signature of a showing. They are not necessarily indicative of the average grade of mineralization in the showing.

Channel samples were taken from bedrock over varying lengths, normal to the strike direction of mineralized zones. The purpose of the channel sampling was to obtain representative samples along the exposed length of the zone in order to establish its width and average grade.

Core samples were obtained by splitting diamond drill core into two equal halves using a core splitter. The core samples were usually taken over an interval of one metre, but sample intervals were varied at the discretion of the geologist in charge. One-half of the core sample was retained as a representative sample for future reference. The other half of the core sample was submitted for analysis to obtain an average grade within the mineralized sample interval.

Bulk samples from the veins, which were shipped to the smelter, were collected by hand selecting high-grade lead rich mineralization. At the smelter a head sample was collected and analyzed followed by final settlement for metal credits. This method of sampling should not be construed as being representative of the average grade of mineralization within the veins.

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

The 1973 soil samples were analyzed at the Warnock Hersey Laboratory in Vancouver, B.C. Each sample was dried, sieved to -80 mesh, weighed to 0.5 gm, digested in $HClO_4$ and analyzed for copper, lead and zinc by atomic absorption (Roberts and Lane, 1973).

The 1974 soil samples were sent to a facility operated by Acme Analytical Laboratories in Ross River. Each sample was dried, sieved to -80 mesh, weighed to 0.5 gm, digested in hot aqua regia and analyzed for lead and silver by atomic absorption (Roberts, 1974b).

Grab, channel and core samples collected prior to 1996 were prepared using standard sample preparation techniques used by laboratories at that time. The gold and silver analyses were preformed by fire assay with a gravimetric or atomic absorption finish. The values for the other elements were determined by wet chemical methods (Stewart, 2001).

Core, grab and channel samples collected in 1996 were dried, screened and pulverized to approximately -150 mesh, and then analyzed for gold and silver to a detection limit of 5 parts per billion. These samples were analyzed by Northern Analytical Labs in Whitehorse and by Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver. All samples, which exceeded the geochemical limit of 7.0 g/t gold, were re-assayed using the metallic screen method (Stewart, 2001).

None of the technical reports on the Properties discuss sample security. It is the author's opinion that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for work done at the Plata and Inca properties met industry standards at the time the work was performed.

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Verification of the data cannot be completed because most of the exploration on the Properties occurred prior to 1997 and the samples have been lost or destroyed. A review of the exploration reports does not indicate any discrepancies in the analysis performed on the samples. Data verification to some extent can be taken from the internal control procedures of the laboratories used in the analysis.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTY

A number of high grade argentiferous veins belonging to the Inca vein system are shown on claims owned by other parties (Figure 5). The exact location of these showings relative to the claims is uncertain because some earlier maps show the Inca claim block in a location that covers some of the showings (Stuart, 2001). Detailed surveys will be required to resolve this discrepancy. Until such surveys are completed the reader is advised to consider that all of the Inca veins are on claims owned by other parties.

Table VI tabulates past production from the Inca vein system.

Table VI - Historical Production - Inca Vein System

Vein	Year	Tonnes Shipped	Grade g/t (oz/ton) Silver	Silver Produced (oz)
I-7	1983,-84	145	3,428 (100)	15,000
I-7P	1985	73	5,486-13,714 (160-400)	20,000
I-10	1985	614	5,143-6,171 (150-180)	115,000
I-12	1983,-84	318	5,486-6171 (160-180)	60,000

16.0 METALLURGICAL STUDIES

The author has not been able to locate any technical reports describing metallurgical studies. Deklerk and Traynor (2004) state that "Metallurgical testing showed at flotation of the galena-rich mineralization in the 2 Vein (sic, presumably the P-2 vein) would produce a 92% recovery but that the complex Ag-Au ore in the 4 Vein (sic, presumably the P-4 vein) was not amenable to flotation". This reference did not provide any specifics regarding where and when the tests were performed nor any details regarding the material tested or procedures that were used.

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATIONS

Stewart (2001) quotes an historical inferred resource estimate for the P4 Vein of 312,000 tonnes at an average grade of 390.8 g/t silver, 3.81 g/t gold and 5% combined lead and zinc. **Note: This "inferred resource" does not meet current standards for reserve or resource estimation as prescribed in National Instrument 43-101.**

This historical resource estimate predates the implementation of NI 43-101 guidelines and is not believed to be compliant with current accepted reserve and resource classifications as set forth by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, August 20th, 2000 (CIM Guidelines). The author has no detailed information as to how the estimate was made and considers it reliable only as an order of magnitude estimation of the size and tenor of the P4 vein. Although the author believes the historical resource estimate is suitable for public disclosure, investors should be cautioned as this historical resource estimate has not been verified by an independent Qualified Person.

18.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Previous exploration in the Plata Project area has focused on type 1 high-grade argentiferous veins and type 2 high-to medium-grade auriferous veins. Selective high-grade mining was mostly done on type 1 veins while the majority of the drill holes tested type 2 veins. The type 3 stockwork and vein showings have received only limited trenching and no drilling.

Controls on the distribution of lenses hosting type 1 mineralization are only broadly defined because little three-dimensional data is available. Although grade potential is excellent, individual lenses of nearly massive sulphide mineralization are relatively small and therefore have limited tonnage potential. Almost no sample data is available regarding vein exposures between the well mineralized lenses; thus, average grades and overall tonnage potential for these veins cannot be evaluated.

The P-3 and P-4 veins, which represent type 2 mineralization, have generally responded well to drilling and show good grade and width continuity. These showings have been trenched and drilled over a combined strike length of about 600 m and both are open to extension in three directions. Unfortunately, historical work predated NI 43-101 and little information is available concerning controls on sample quality and assay procedures. Accordingly these veins will likely have to be completely re-drilled to provide data that is suitable for a resource estimation which conforms to standards prescribed in NI 43-101.

Type 3, medium- to low-grade stockwork and vein mineralization has been mainly overlooked by previous workers. Soil geochemical anomalies that mark these exploration targets are large and relatively strong. The extent and grade of the mineralization should be established because this type of target could have large tonnage potential. Particular attention should be paid to areas where the shallowly dipping faults that host type 3 mineralization are projected to intersect the steeply dipping faults that host type 1 veins.

19.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

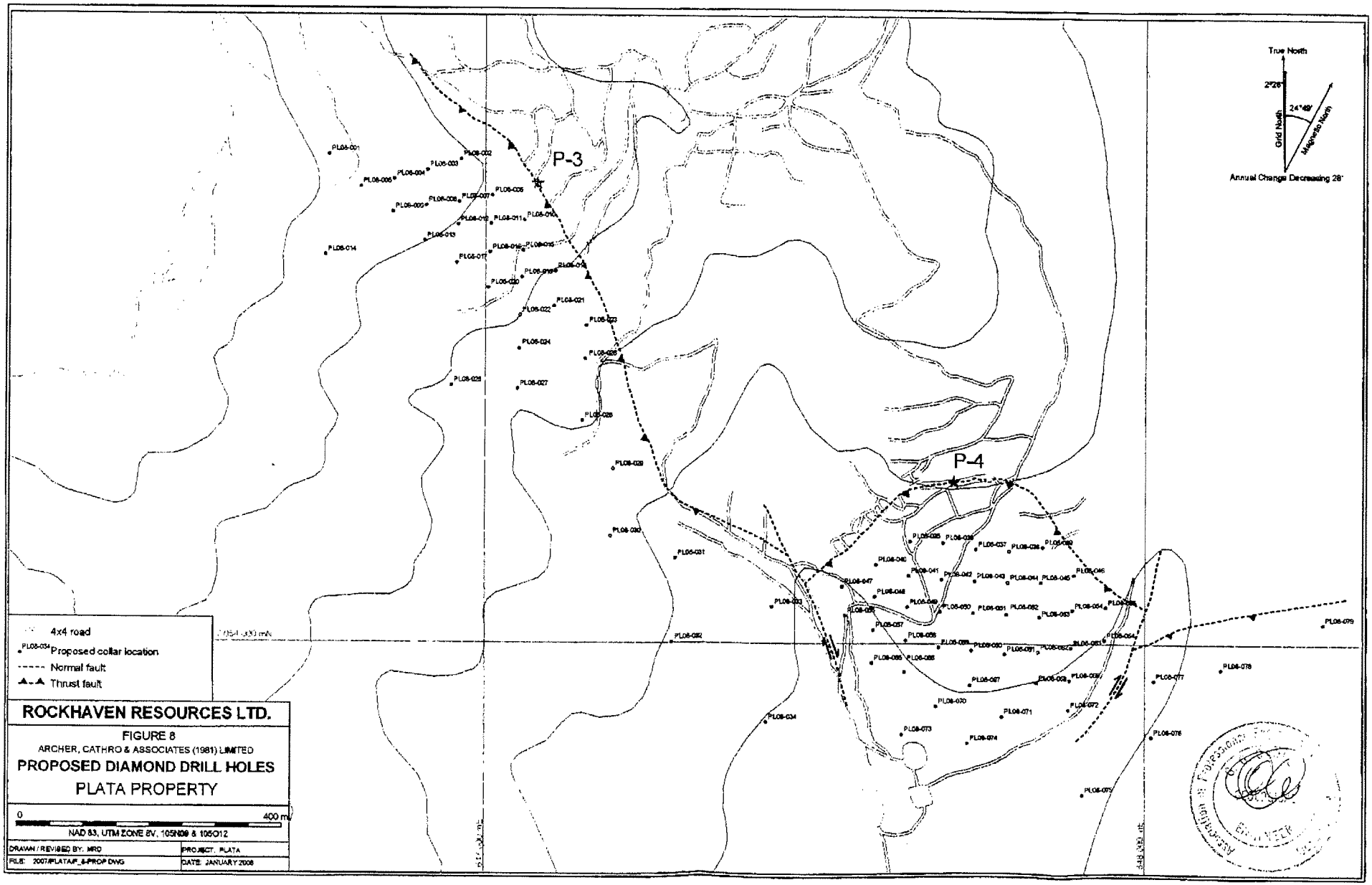
A comprehensive exploration program is recommended for the Plata Project area, which should commence once the area is snow free in June 2008. The program should consist primarily of diamond drilling with two skid mounted, but potentially helicopter portable, drills. A small bulldozer and mid-size excavator should be flown to the Properties to construct drill sites, build access roads and move the drills. The excavator could also be used for trenching purposes. The camp should be on the Plata property and access to the main work areas should be by ATVs. A combination of fixed wing aircraft and helicopter would be required for logistical support to ferry personnel and equipment to and from the Properties. Surface mapping and soil sampling should be done in conjunction with the drilling and trenching to provide better geological controls and obtain geochemical data along strike from known showings and in the vicinity of the VTEM conductors that were defined in 2007. Pending favourable results the VTEM conductors and soil geochemical anomalies should also be trenched and/or drilled.

A two phase program is recommended at a total budgeted cost of $8 million, as detailed in Section 20.0. The initial phase should include about 5600 m of diamond drilling in the vicinity of the P-3 and P-4 veins, plus road construction, excavator trenching, geological mapping and

soil geochemistry, at a combined cost of $3.5 million. The first phase should also include detailed surveys to establish the relative positions of the claims and old workings at the Inca vein system. The diamond drilling should initially focus on the P-3 and P-4 veins and the undrilled area between them. Drill collar locations for 61 holes totalling 5626 m are illustrated on Figure 8 while specifications regarding the holes are shown on Table VII.

Table VII - Proposed 2008 Drill Holes

Hole Number	Easting Nad 83, UTM Zone 8V	Northing	Azimuth (TN)	Dip	Target (m)	Final Depth (m)
PL08-001	646763	7054737	004°	-50°	55	85
PL08-002	646963	7054730	004°	-50°	26	56
PL08-003	646912	7054714	004°	-50°	52	82
PL08-004	646861	7054700	004°	-50°	75	105
PL08-005	646811	7054688	004°	-50°	91	121
PL08-006	647010	7054675	004°	-50°	47	77
PL08-007	646960	7054666	004°	-50°	64	94
PL08-008	646910	7054660	004°	-50°	79	109
PL08-009	647059	7054638	004°	-50°	45	75
PL08-010	647009	7054633	004°	-50°	58	88
PL08-011	646959	7054631	004°	-50°	62	92
PL08-012	646908	7054607	004°	-50°	100	130
PL08-013	647057	7054593	004°	-50°	52	82
PL08-014	647007	7054590	004°	-50°	66	96
PL08-015	647106	7054561	004°	-50°	43	73
PL08-016	647055	7054552	004°	-50°	62	92
PL08-017	647005	7054536	004°	-50°	88	118
PL08-018	647104	7054509	004°	-50°	65	95
PL08-019	647053	7054495	004°	-50°	90	120
PL08-020	647153	7054480	004°	-50°	50	80
PL08-021	647151	7054431	004°	-50°	66	96
PL08-022	647049	7054385	004°	-50°	58	88
PL08-023	647147	7054338	004°	-50°	70	100
PL08-024	647194	7054265	004°	-50°	63	93
PL08-025	647190	7054162	004°	-50°	73	103
PL08-026	647288	7054129	004°	-50°	56	86
PL08-027	647436	7054055	004°	-50°	37	97
PL08-028	647645	7054156	004°	-50°	25	55
PL08-029	647695	7054154	004°	-50°	25	55
PL08-030	647745	7054145	004°	-50°	30	55
PL08-031	647795	7054141	004°	-50°	30	55
PL08-032	647845	7054148	004°	-50°	25	55
PL08-033	647594	7054120	004°	-50°	27	57
PL08-034	647643	7054104	004°	-50°	45	75
PL08-035	647693	7054098	004°	-50°	55	85


P-3
P-4
True North
2°26'
24°49'
Grid North
Magnetic North
Annual Change Decreasing 28'
4x4 road
Proposed collar location
Normal fault
Thrust fault
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 8
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPOSED DIAMOND DRILL HOLES
PLATA PROPERTY
0
400 m
NAD 83, UTM ZONE 8V, 105N09 & 105O12
DRAWN / REVISED BY: MRD
PROJECT: PLATA
FILE: 2007\PLATA\P_6-PROP.DWG
DATE: JANUARY 2008

PL08-036	647743	7054096	004°	-50°	55	85
PL08-037	647793	7054094	004°	-50°	55	85
PL08-038	647843	7054094	004°	-50°	50	80
PL08-039	647893	7054105	004°	-50°	30	60
PL08-040	647542	7054087	004°	-50°	22	52
PL08-041	647592	7054072	004°	-50°	42	72
PL08-042	647641	7054056	004°	-50°	63	93
PL08-043	647741	7054046	004°	-50°	71	101
PL08-044	647841	7054041	004°	-50°	75	105
PL08-045	647891	7054051	004°	-50°	52	82
PL08-046	647941	7054056	004°	-50°	44	74
PL08-047	647547	7054043	004°	-50°	40	70
PL08-048	647590	7054021	004°	-50°	60	90
PL08-049	647689	7053995	004°	-50°	95	125
PL08-050	647788	7053985	004°	-50°	103	133
PL08-051	647888	7053995	004°	-50°	80	110
PL08-052	647939	7054006	004°	-50°	68	98
PL08-053	647588	7053971	004°	-50°	80	110
PL08-054	647637	7053958	004°	-50°	95	125
PL08-055	647736	7053938	004°	-50°	122	152
PL08-056	647837	7053941	004°	-50°	108	138
PL08-057	647685	7053905	004°	-50°	96	126
PL08-058	647784	7053890	004°	-50°	114	144
PL08-059	647885	7053902	004°	-50°	90	120
PL08-060	648014	7053945	004°	-50°	43	73
PL08-061	648114	7053963	004°	-50°	68	98

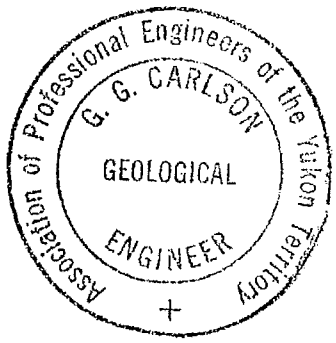
Dip angles for the holes should be -50° assuming on average 40° dip for the veins; this configuration should result in drill intersections that are perpendicular to vein orientation, thus providing data that represents true vein thicknesses. If the veins begin to steepen or flatten, dip angles for later holes should be adjusted to keep intersection thicknesses as close as possible to true thicknesses.

The second phase of the program is contingent upon favourable results from phase 1 work. It should continue drilling to define the P-3 and P-4 veins and should drill other targets along the Plata Thrust and elsewhere on the Properties. This phase should consist primarily of drilling but should also include provision for additional trenching, metallurgical testing and continued water quality baseline studies. This phase is budgeted at $4.5 million, including 9000 m of drilling.

While phase 1 drilling is underway at the P-3 and P-4 veins, excavator trenching should be done to test along strike from known exposures of type 1 veins and across areas of type 3 stockwork and vein mineralization. This should provide important information regarding grade and size potential. Assuming favourable results, these targets should also be drilled during the second phase of the program.

Respectfully Submitted

Gerald G. Carlson, Ph.D., P.Eng.



20.0 RECOMMENDED BUDGET

PHASE I		
Diamond drilling	5,600 m NQ2 at $190/m including boxes, lids, fuel, mob and demob to staging area	$1,064,000
Excavator and bulldozer	1,500 hr @ $120/hr fuel inc.	$180,000
Helicopter support	15 hr Kamov @ $8000/hr fuel inc.	$120,000
	100 hr Bell 204 @ $2500/hr fuel inc.	$250,000
	140 hr Bell LongRanger @ 2000/hr fuel inc.	$280,000
Fixed wing	Sky Van 100 trips @ $2850/trip	$285,000
	Islander 40 trips @ $1600/trip	$64,000
Labour	Core logging, sampling, geological mapping, cook and field supervision	$266,000
Room, board and field supplies	1120 manday @ $120/ manday	$134,400
Expediting, transportation and accounting		$200,000
Assays and analyses	2800 samples @ $30/sample	$84,000
Management, pre-season planning, report preparation and assessment filing		$274,000
Contingency		$298,600
Total Phase I		**$3,500,000**
PHASE II		
Diamond drilling	9,000 m NQ2 @ $190/m inc boxes, lids, fuel, mob and demob to staging area	$1,710,000
Excavator and bulldozer	1500 hr @ $120/hr fuel inc.	$180,000
Helicopter support	100 hr Bell 204 @ $2500/hr fuel inc.	$250,000
	200 hr Bell LongRanger @ $2000/hr fuel inc.	$400,000
Fixed wing	Sky Van 80 trips @ $2850	$228,000
	Islander 50 trips @ $1600	$80,000
Labour	Core logging, sampling, cook and field supervisor	$450,000
Room, board and field supplies	1920 manday @ $120/ manday	$230,400
Expediting, transportation and accounting		$250,000
Assays and analyses	3500 samples @ $30/sample	$105,000
Management, report preparation and assessment filing		$300,000
Contingency		$316,600
Total Phase II		**$4,500,000**
Total Phase I and Phase II		**$8,000,000**

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22.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Gerald G. Carlson, geological engineer, with business addresses in Vancouver, British Columbia and residential address at 1740 West Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto, with a degree in Geological Engineering (B.A.Sc., 1969). I attended graduate school at Michigan Technological University (M.Sc., 1974) and Dartmouth College (Ph.D., 1978). I have been involved in geological mapping, mineral exploration and the management of mineral exploration companies continuously since 1969, with the exception of time between 1972 and 1978 for graduate studies in economic geology.

2. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia, Registration No. 12513 and of the Association of Professional Engineers of Yukon, Registration No. 0198.

3. From 1969 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in the Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, northern British Columbia and Mexico. The author has experience in silver and gold exploration within the belt of rocks containing the Properties and elsewhere in Yukon. I worked at the Plata and Inca properties between August 10 and August 17, 2001.

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 with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

5. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of this Technical Report titled "Technical Report describing Exploration and Development at the Plata Project", dated December 2007. I participated in and/or supervised an exploration program at the Plata and Inca Property in 2001. I was last at the Plata and Inca properties on August 17, 2001.

6. 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 report, non-disclosure of which would make the report misleading.

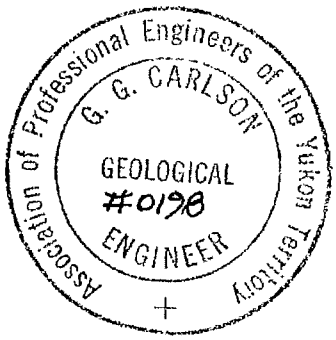
7. I have no interest either directly or indirectly in Rockhaven Resources Ltd., Strategic Metals Ltd. or the Plata and Inca properties. There is no circumstance, in the opinion of the author that interferes with the author's judgment regarding the preparation of this technical report.

8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report titled "Technical Report describing Exploration and Development of the Plata Project", dated December 2007 has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

9. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report titled "Technical Report describing Exploration and Development at the Plata Project", dated December 2007 with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and its publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 9th day of January 2008

Respectfully submitted,



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