

Mining Exploration Status Report
Property Report for Aurora Resources Inc.

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July 5, 2007

Wrigley Property

NTS 95 0/4

Author's note:

This short report is not written under the guidelines of NI43-101. It is a brief summation of the development and current work with suggestions for future exploration work on the Wrigley Zn/Pb property. The author has been engaged by Aurora Resources Inc. to prepare a report under the NI43-101 guidelines for the Wrigley property in the Fall of 2007.

I Introduction:

The Wrigley property is a significant fault controlled zinc/lead property located on the north end of the Camsell Range near the Mackenzie River in the Northwest Territories. It was explored by Cominco Ltd. in the early 1970's but has since received little work until this year.

II Purpose of this report:

The author was in charge of the field work by Cominco during 1972 – 1974 and has an intimate knowledge of the program and results. He has been engaged by Aurora Resources Inc. to contribute this expertise to the current program and, as an arms-length Qualified Person, prepare the required NI 43-101 report at a later date. I visited the property on June 6 - 8, 2007 to observe, comment and contribute to the current work program. This report summarizes my observations, conclusions and recommendations.

III History:

Cominco acquired the property in 1972 after reconnaissance work had located promising Zn/Pb showing along fault linears within Middle Devonian carbonates. An escalating field work program during 1972 to 1974 consisted of geological mapping, prospecting, geochemistry, geophysics and the diamond drilling of 42 holes totalling 16,018 ft (4,883.5m). It was concluded in 1974 that the mineralization was restricted to the linear fault zones and the potential “will be limited to about a 10,000,000 ton potential maximum in presently indicated structures and reasonable projections”. (Hugh Morris – internal Cominco file note – July, 1974.). This must be considered speculative at this stage and not be considered as an “Inferred Mineral Resource”.

The property lay dormant until 2006, except for one year (1987) when Equinox Resources optioned the property but apparently carried out no field work.

Aurora Resources obtained the property from Teck/Cominco and, in 2007, proceeded to further develop the main Bourne showing by reverse circulation drilling.

IV Location and Logistics:

NTS: 94 0/4 E

Latitude: 67° 7' N Longitude: 123° 45' W.

Elevation: 500 – 3000 ft (150 – 915 m)

The Wrigley property is located on the south-west side of the Mackenzie River, across the river from the village of Wrigley, NWT. An all weather road now connects Wrigley to Fort Simpson located 114 air miles SE. A good gravel strip airport runway is located at Wrigley. Access to the property is by helicopter, about 10 miles from the airport. Cominco had operated two field camps on or near the present property, but now the personnel are accommodated at Wrigley.

V Observations:

A) Current drilling.

A reverse circulation air (not water) drill was being utilized to confirm and extend Cominco's previous mineralized intersections on the Bourne Zone of the Wrigley property. This type of drilling had not been done on this property before, but it was felt that it could be an economical method to utilize since it negated the need to run long water lines, would probably drill faster, and would produce larger volume samples. On June 7, the fourth hole was being drilled, but had encountered problems. Four holes were drilled in total. Drilling difficulties and associated costs curtailed the program before the complete envisioned drill plan could be finished. The collar/locations of the four holes were observed and were seen to be accurately located on the field maps.

Aurora Resources supplied details of the holes in a June 25, 2007, memorandum and on July 5 supplied assay summaries for all four holes:

<i>Hole #</i>	<i>Azimuth</i>	<i>Inclination</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>UTM Northing</i>	<i>UTM Easting</i>	<i>Elev. (m)</i>
<i>RB-07-1</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>117.7</i>	<i>6999717</i>	<i>467900</i>	<i>453</i>
<i>RB-07-2</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>6999811</i>	<i>467987</i>	<i>425</i>
<i>RB-07-3</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>108.2</i>	<i>6999811</i>	<i>467986</i>	<i>425</i>
<i>RB-07-4</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>84.1</i>	<i>6999647</i>	<i>467887</i>	<i>465</i>

Hole RB07-1 tested the zone below hole B-73-4, intersected the entire ore zone and proved continuity of mineralization to a depth of -85m below surface.

HoleRB07-2 was lost before entering the ore zone when a drill bit fell apart, leaving metal fragments in the hole and forcing abandonment.

Hole RB07-3 was drilled from the same setup as RB07-2 and tested the section below hole B-73-3. It encountered ore grade zinc values from 59.4 to 108.2m (8.5%Zn over 48.8m) including high grade values from 62.4-86.9m (14.5%Zn over 24.5m). It proved continuity of ore to ~83m below ground level, somewhat deeper than hole B-73-3.

Hole RB07-4 was drilled on a new cross –section about 70m south of RB07-1. It encountered the fault zone at around 45m and encountered particularly difficult ground conditions which resulted in the drill string being irretrievably stuck in the hole at 81.1m. This was well short of the end of the fault zone, which on this section was expected to continue to 125-130m.

<u>Hole</u>	<u>From (m)</u>	<u>To (m)</u>	<u>Interval</u>	<u>Zn%</u>	<u>Pb%</u>	<u>Ag oz/ton</u>
RB07-01	68.89	71.93	3.05	1.44	0.07	0.00
RB07-01	71.93	99.37	27.43	13.64	0.44	0.12
RB07-01	99.37	108.51	9.14	3.05	1.02	0.00
RB07-03	59.44	62.48	3.05	1.93	0.01	0.00
RB07-03	62.48	92.97	30.48	12.22	1.23	0.29
RB07-03	92.97	108.21	15.24	1.98	1.00	0.14
RB07-04	44.50	74.98	30.48	11.13	2.11	0.36

Hole RB07-1 not only confirmed the intersection of Cominco's hole B-73-4, but extended the zone about 30m deeper.

Hole RB07-3 confirmed Cominco's intersections in holes B-73-3 and B73-5 and extended the zone slightly to the north.

Hole RB07-4 was designed to step-out to the south along the Bourne Zone gully to test for lateral continuity of mineralization but was abandoned within the fault because of drilling problems. Significant Zn/Pb mineralization had been intersected.

Other holes were planned for 2007 to test for further southern continuity but had to be postponed when the drilling method proved inadequate to handle the variations in geology encountered in the fault zones.

B) 36 North Area.

Although an extensive 2005 forest fire had affected much of the Wrigley property area, a successful search was conducted to find the exact location of many of the 1973-1974 drill collars in this area.

C) Old Geology Camp.

A visit was made to the old geology camp about six miles to the north towards Wrigley and off the current Wrigley property. Core from all the Cominco drilling is stored here but the core racks are in a state of disrepair. An encroaching swamp has caused some of the racks to tip

and sink partially into the swamp, entrapping a fair percent of core boxes. Much of the core does appear to be intact, but a significant meticulous effort would be necessary to retrieve it correctly for future use.

D) Sample handling procedure.

A secure sample handling procedure is necessary to prevent possible contamination or tampering. The procedure for this year's program was found to be very acceptable – a locked secure building was available in Wrigley which allowed for proper splitting and shipping of the drill samples. ICP and assaying was carried out by Loring Labs of Calgary. The infrastructure at Wrigley includes a trucking company that connects Wrigley to Fort Simpson 1-2 times per week.

E) Program execution.

Aurora's 2007 exploration program was well conceived and was being well executed, although the reverse circulation drilling proved to be not adequate for the job.

VI Conclusions:

- A) The Wrigley property holds potential for a Zn/Pb body or bodies to be defined within fault zones. A fairly lengthy program may be necessary to establish whether an economic ore zone can be defined.
- B) The potential for stratabound mineralized zones emanating out from the faults is remote, however, if such a zone could be discovered, it would add significantly to any reserves, and probably be easier to define.
- C) Insufficient drilling has been carried out to calculate a mineral resource. Historical estimates must be considered speculative.

VII Recommendations:

A) Diamond Core Drilling.

Diamond drilling is the preferred method to further develop the Wrigley mineralized zones. Previous core drilling was BQ sized or smaller, but the larger NQ is now more common and probably more practical for Wrigley. It should give better recovery in faulted zones and give a larger volume for assaying purposes. In addition, core drilling allows for the geological evaluation of the mineralized occurrences and a true width of intersection can be determined as opposed to a drilling technique that returns only rock chips.

Future drilling should concentrate on the Bourne Zone to establish continuity to the south. Holes could be fairly widely spaced, 50m or more at the start, to establish probable mineralization continuity. Most of the holes should be positioned to cross the Bourne gully, but consideration should also be given to drilling a few vertical holes central to the gully. The vertical holes could determine if the mineralization goes to any great depth and may indicate zonation within the deposit.

Other areas, such as the Zinc Zap fault may be worthy of drill testing, but additional field work is recommended before exact hole locations are decided on. In conjunction with the drilling, down-the-hole geophysical methods should be considered if it is deemed they could help define the mineralized zone. An experienced geophysicist should be consulted to help determine whether this is feasible, or if other geophysical methods could be applicable.

B) Geochemistry

Most of the geochemical sampling has been relatively wide spaced throughout the property. It is believed that the mineralization is confined to the fault zones. These fault zones are usually displayed by deep, soil and vegetation filled gullies. It is recommended that these gullies be soil sampled. A grid of closely spaced (25 m) lines across the gully bottoms in suspect areas should be established. Three to four samples per line would be taken. As soil and vegetation is likely too deep for sampling by shovel or mattock, an auger system would likely be

preferable. It is expected that the results of such testing would help prioritize initial drill sites in undrilled or partially drilled faults such as the “Zip Zap” or “Zebra Zinc” faults.

C) Geological Modelling.

It is recommended that a computer modelling program be undertaken to allow proper entry of all new drill data, as well as nearby old drill data, to allow for ease of interpretation of drill results. All data should eventually be entered if the project warrants.

D) Economics.

Cominco reports state that a deposit of 10 million tons potential maximum would be possible here. Grades on the order of 8 – 10% Zn/Pb would be reasonable to expect overall, but at this stage this is only speculative and must not be considered as an “Inferred Mineral Resource”. A scoping study should be undertaken to determine the order of magnitude of what would constitute an economic deposit of this type of occurrence in this area. This would determine the rough “size and grade” target for present and future work on the Wrigley property.

Report by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. R. Murrell". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'M'.

M. R. Murrell P. Geo (ret.)

Date: July 5, 2007