SEARCH MINERALS INC.

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE FOXTROT PROJECT IN LABRADOR, NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR, CANADA

NI 43-101 Report

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February 8, 2012

ROSCOE POSTLE ASSOCIATES INC.

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1 SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) was retained by Jim Clucas, CEO and President of Search Minerals Inc. (Search Minerals), to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Foxtrot Rare Earth Element (REE) Project (Foxtrot Project) near Port Hope Simpson, Labrador, Canada. The purpose of this report is to document an initial Mineral Resource estimate for Foxtrot Project. This Technical Report conforms to National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. RPA visited the Foxtrot Project site and field house on October 27th, 2011.

Search Minerals is a public company that trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol SMY. Search Minerals is currently exploring nine prospects on three REE properties in Labrador, Canada and holds additional properties in Newfoundland.

The Mineral Resource estimate is based on two phases of drilling completed in 2011. A total of 3,955 m over 23 holes were drilled in the first phase, and a total 4,083 m over 20 holes were drilled in the second phase. A third phase exploration program, expected to complete an additional 10,000 m of drilling, was underway at the time of writing this report. Search described Phase III exploration results in a new release dated February 1, 2012.

RPA estimated Mineral Resources on the Foxtrot Project deposit using drill hole data available as of September 30, 2011. The Mineral Resource estimate uses a cut-off grade of 130 ppm dysprosium. Using preliminary assessments of metal prices and metallurgical recoveries, this reporting cut-off, which corresponds to 150 ppm for the oxide form, Dy_2O_3, produces an NSR considerably higher than the anticipated cost of mining and processing ore. Even with changes and uncertainties in the metal prices, recoveries and costs, material with more than 130 ppm Dy meets the requirement of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards: that Mineral Resources have a reasonable prospect of economic extraction.

Indicated Mineral Resources are estimated to total 3.41 Mt at 1.07% total rare earth oxides (TREO), and Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated to total 5.85 Mt at 0.96% TREO (Table 1-1 and Table 1-2).

CONCLUSIONS

The mixed volcanic zone at the Foxtrot Project contains more than three million tonnes of felsic volcanic that are sufficiently well drilled that they meet the CIM definition of an Indicated Mineral Resource. As such, these resources can be used for mine planning.

In addition to the Indicated Mineral Resources, the project also contains more than five million tonnes of Inferred Resources that can be included in a preliminary economic assessment.

The Central Area of the deposit, drilled to a depth of 200 m, remains open at depth, and it is likely that future resource estimates will soon report higher tonnages, both for Indicated and Inferred Resources.

There is also potential for the delineation of additional resources along strike, both east and west of the Central Area. The horizontal extensions of the mineralization in the Central Area will have to await the results of future drilling because Phase III has targeted the Central Area at depth.

Within the Felsic Zone that hosts the rare-earth mineralization, the mineralization with economic potential is hosted in bands of felsic volcanics that are inter-layered with mafic bands. The first two phases of drilling have confirmed that it is possible to visually identify the felsic mineralization from the mafics. Statistical analysis of the multi-element inductively coupled plasma (ICP) data for the resource estimation studies also suggests that it is possible to identify the felsic material using automated classification based on major-element chemistry. The combination of a characteristic visual appearance and a characteristic multi-element signature creates many possibilities for efficient and effective grade control. There are optical and chemical sorting technologies that should be very effective at segregating the higher-grade material from the mixed volcanics.

Statistical analysis of the assay data from the felsic samples shows that there is a bi-modal distribution in the felsic bands. With the higher-grade population having grades approximately five times those of the lower-grade population, it may be possible to further upgrade the run-of-mine material into an even higher-grade product in fewer ore tonnes. To realize this possibility, a better understanding of the geology and mineralogy of the two felsic populations is needed.

The very strong correlations between the REEs will simplify grade control. The entire rare earth suite of elements occurs as a single package at Foxtrot Project, and a future mining operation will not have to contend with the complications of having to mine material that has low grades of some REEs in order to recover higher-grades of other REEs.

Metallurgical testwork is still ongoing, but is showing that liberation will increase with finer grinding. Final results indicating potential flowsheet and recoveries are not known at the time of writing.

RECOMMENDATIONS

RPA recommends that a Preliminary Economic Assessment should be undertaken. RPA also recommends the following to advance the Foxtrot Project:

EXPLORATION

- Additional drilling should be done, both at depth in the Central Area, and at depth in the extensions immediately adjacent to the Central Area. The Phase III drilling program is currently addressing the first of these priorities. Depending on the results of the Phase III drilling, and the preliminary economic assessment, the next phase of drilling should either continue to test the deep extensions of the resource in the Central Area or should test the shallower lateral extensions of the resource.

- The geological logging of the Phase I through Phase III drill holes should be standardized and reviewed for consistency. In the current resource estimates, the Felsic Zone has been treated as a single geological domain, and no attempt has been made to identify and model higher-grade sub-domains with this broader zone. From the geological logging of the Phase I and Phase II holes, it is clear that there is a tendency for the better mineralization to lie along the southern edge of the Felsic Zone; in the geological logs, this higher grade sub-domain is often referred to as FT3, with FT2 and FT4 being lower-grade bands on either side. Although it is clear that the southern third of the Felsic Zone is the preferential host of the best mineralization, the logging of FT2, FT3 and FT4 is not spatially consistent in three-dimension (3D).

- If the review and standardization of the logging reveals that there is, indeed, a coherent and spatially continuous FT3 band, then future resource studies will be able to use this information to more accurately estimate the shape, tonnage and grades of this higher-grade core.

QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

- The QA/QC programs used for the Phase I and II drilling have documented that the assay data are reliable for the purposes of resource estimation. With the recommendation for a considerable amount of additional drilling, it is important to continue to make every effort to monitor and control the accuracy and precision of the assay data. Recommended improvements to the existing QA/QC program include: 1) Regular monthly review of the QA/QC data received from the lab, and 2) Submission of standards, blanks and duplicates from the project site so that these quality monitoring samples are blind to the lab.

MINERAL RESOURCES

- Once the results of the Phase III drilling program are available, likely in the second quarter of 2012, the resource block model should be updated and extended to a depth of approximately 400 m.

METALLURGICAL TESTWORK

- The current testwork program at SGS should continue to define recoveries and potential flowsheet.

A budget for these recommendations has been estimated, as summarized in Table 1-3:

TABLE 1-3 BUDGET FOR PROJECT ADVANCEMENT
Search Minerals Inc. – Foxtrot Project

Item	Cost (C$)
Phase III Drill Program (11,000 m)	$1,650,000
Phase IV Drill Program (10,000 m)	$1,500,000
Phase V Drill Program (30,000 m)	$4,500,000
Geological Logging Review	$25,000
Metallurgical Testwork	$100,000
Preliminary Economic Assessment	$100,000
Total	**$7,875,000**

Note:

1. As noted by Search Minerals, both the Phase III drill program and geological review are almost complete.

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

PROPERTY LOCATION

The Foxtrot Project is located in southeast Labrador, Canada, centered at 0580000E, and 5806000N, UTM Grid Zone 21N, NAD83. The Project is located approximately 36 km east south east of Port Hope Simpson, Labrador, and approximately eight kilometres west of St. Lewis, Labrador.

LAND TENURE

The Foxtrot Project is centrally located on contiguous claim blocks, under 20 different licences, with a total of 734, 500 m by 500 m, claim blocks covering an area of 18,350 ha. Claims are either registered to Search Minerals or to Alterra Resources Inc. (Alterra), a wholly owned subsidiary of Search Minerals. No surface rights for construction or quarrying are known to exist. At the time of writing, all claims are held in good standing.

LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The nearby communities of Port Hope Simpson, St. Lewis and Mary's Harbour have port access as well as airstrips that can facilitate transportation of goods required for exploration programs. St. Lewis has an ice-free harbour with deep water dock facilities and a small gravel airstrip suitable for small aircraft. Port Hope Simpson, St. Lewis, and Mary's Harbour, which have populations of approximately 500, 300, and 400 respectively, have various services including grocery stores, hardware stores, hotels and heavy equipment for rent and labourers for hire.

There is no electricity available on the Project site. The closest source is diesel generated electricity in the town of St. Lewis, 8 km away.

Water sources are plentiful at the Property.

HISTORY

Search Minerals began actively trading on the TSX-V under the symbol SMY after it successfully acquired all outstanding shares of Alterra, and made it a wholly-owned subsidiary. Alterra holds approximately 4,000 mineral claims including claims in the Port Hope Simpson REE district (PHS). Search Minerals began extensive exploration on the district in late 2009 after it entered into a binding letter of intent to acquire an undivided 100% interest in certain claims in south-east Labrador owned by B and A Minerals Inc. known as the Port Hope Simpson property. Subsequent staking acquired adjacent land, including the Fox Harbour property and the Foxtrot Project.

Search Minerals began exploration on the Fox Harbour property within the PHS in the winter of 2009, conducting an airborne radiometric and magnetometer survey completed by Aeroquest. Within the Fox Harbour property, the Foxtrot Project was the main area of interest due to its elevated radiometric and magnetometer values.

Exploration in 2010 consisted of prospecting, mapping, lithogeochemical grab sampling, clearing, hand trenching, channel sampling with a portable circular saw and diamond drilling. This exploration program was conducted across the entire Fox Harbour volcanic belt, with the main area of focus being the Foxtrot Project.

Search Minerals commenced a Phase I drill program at Foxtrot Project in Q4 2010. The Phase I drill program consisted of 23 drill holes totalling 3,955 m to a depth of 100 m and along 2 km of strike. A Phase II drill program was completed in Q3 2011 and consisted of 20 drill holes totalling 4,083 m to a depth of 200 m along a 500m strike. The Resources estimate contained in this report is based on Phase I and II drilling.

A Phase III drill program commenced in Q4 2011 and was still underway at the time this report was written.

There are no historical resource or reserves estimates on the Foxtrot Project.

There is no past production on the Foxtrot Project.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Fox Harbour property contains three extensive east-west to northwest trending volcanic belts, extending upwards of 30 km in length, and 50 m to 500 m in width. These volcanic belts are largely bound by megacrystic granitic augen gneiss, which is variably mylonitized at contacts. The Foxtrot Project is located within the central volcanic belt. These volcanic belts are interpreted to be bi-modal mafic and felsic volcanics, with intercalated volcaniclastic units located largely at contacts and within the mafic volcanics. Mafic volcanics contain large epidote pods, up to one metre by 0.5 m in length and width, along with differential weathering of individual layers, indicating a volcanic protolith. The felsic volcanics have very consistent stratigraphy that can be followed based on the stratigraphic contacts, indicative weathering, mineralogy, geochemistry, magnetic susceptibility, aeromagnetic survey, and ground-based magnetic survey.

Phase I and Phase II drilling targeted the Mt Belt, a zone of inter-layered bands of mafic and felsic volcanic that lies between a mafic gneiss to the south and an augen gneiss to the north. This belt is predominantly felsic, with thinner bands of mafic volcanics tending to separate thicker bands of felsic volcanic.

All of the currently discovered mineralization with economic potential lies in the felsic bands of the Mt Belt, with the highest grades lying in a continuous band that has been locally designated as the FT3 by Search Minerals geologists. Other continuous and semi-continuous bands of felsic rocks, such as the FT2 and FT4, contain REE mineralization that is lower in grade and more spatially erratic.

The Fox Harbour bi-modal felsic and mafic volcanic package is host to REE mineralization. The Foxtrot Project is the thickest currently identified occurrence of these volcanic rocks in the Fox Harbour area. Mineralization in the Foxtrot Project is largely allanite, zircon, and fergusonite. Higher-grade mineralization occurs within specific volcanic packages that can be followed for tens of kilometres. These higher-grade zones are characterized by a dark groundmass, consisting of the mineral assemblage that includes all or some of the following minerals: magnetite, pyroxene, amphibole, amazonite, and biotite.

EXPLORATION STATUS

A Phase III drilling program commenced in Q4 2011 and was still underway at the time this report was written.

MINERAL RESOURCES

RPA estimated Mineral Resources on the Foxtrot Project deposit using drill hole data available as of September 30, 2011. The Mineral Resource estimate uses a cut-off grade of 130 ppm on dysprosium. Using preliminary assessments of metal prices and metallurgical recoveries, this reporting cut-off, which corresponds to 150 ppm on Dy_2O_3, produces an NSR considerably higher than the cost of mining and processing ore. Even with changes and uncertainties in the metal prices, recoveries and costs, material with more than 130 ppm Dy meets the requirement of the CIM Definition Standards: that Mineral Resources have a reasonable prospect of economic extraction.

Mineral Resources have been estimated to a vertical depth of 200 m, and remain open at depth. On February 1, 2012, Search disclosed that Phase III drilling results confirm that mineralization extends beyond the depth covered by Mineral Resources.

Indicated Mineral Resources are estimated to total 3.41 Mt at 1.07% total rare earth oxides (TREO), and Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated to total 5.85 Mt at 0.96% TREO (Table 1-1 and Table 1-2).

TABLE 1-1 INDICATED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE – SEPT. 30, 2011
Search Minerals Inc. – Foxtrot Project

		Central	Extensions	TOTAL
Tonnes (t)		3,410,000	--	3,410,000
Element	**Units**			
Y	ppm	1,059	--	1,059
La	ppm	1,663	--	1,663
Ce	ppm	3,364	--	3,364
Pr	ppm	385	--	385
Nd	ppm	1,442	--	1,442
Sm	ppm	257	--	257
Eu	ppm	13	--	13
Gd	ppm	204	--	204
Tb	ppm	33	--	33
Dy	ppm	189	--	189
Ho	ppm	36	--	36
Er	ppm	102	--	102
Tm	ppm	15	--	15
Yb	ppm	91	--	91
Lu	ppm	13	--	13
Zr	ppm	9,640	--	9,640
Nb	ppm	698	--	698
LREE	%	0.71	--	0.71
HREE	%	0.18	--	0.18
TREE	%	0.89	--	0.89
Oxide	**Units**			
Y_2O_3	ppm	1,345	--	1,345
La_2O_3	ppm	1,946	--	1,946
CeO_2	ppm	4,138	--	4,138
Pr_6O_{11}	ppm	466	--	466
Nd_2O_3	ppm	1,687	--	1,687
Sm_2O_3	ppm	298	--	298
Eu_2O_3	ppm	15	--	15
Gd_2O_3	ppm	234	--	234
Tb_4O_7	ppm	39	--	39
Dy_2O_3	ppm	218	--	218
Ho_2O_3	ppm	42	--	42
Er_2O_3	ppm	116	--	116
Tm_2O_3	ppm	17	--	17
Yb_2O_3	ppm	103	--	103
Lu_2O_3	ppm	15	--	15
ZrO_2	ppm	13,014	--	13,014
Nb_2O_5	ppm	879	--	879
LREO	%	0.85	--	0.85
HREO	%	0.21	--	0.21
TREO	%	1.07	--	1.07

Notes:
1. CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 130 ppm Dy.
3. Numbers may not add due to rounding.
4. HREE = Eu+Gd+Tb+Dy+Ho+Er+Tm+Yb+Lu+Y
5. TREE = La+Ce+Pr+Nd+Sm+ Eu+Gd+Tb+Dy+Ho+Er+Tm+Yb+Lu+Y

TABLE 1-2 INFERRED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE – SEPT. 30, 2011
Search Minerals Inc. – Foxtrot Project

		Central	Extensions	TOTAL
Tonnes (t)		3,000,000	2,850,000	5,850,000
Element	**Units**			
Y	ppm	1,043	988	1,016
La	ppm	1,648	1,277	1,467
Ce	ppm	3,314	2,616	2,974
Pr	ppm	380	302	342
Nd	ppm	1,418	1,129	1,277
Sm	ppm	253	207	231
Eu	ppm	13	10	11
Gd	ppm	202	173	188
Tb	ppm	32	29	31
Dy	ppm	187	175	181
Ho	ppm	36	34	35
Er	ppm	100	100	100
Tm	ppm	14	15	15
Yb	ppm	90	96	93
Lu	ppm	13	15	14
Zr	ppm	9,679	10,710	10,182
Nb	ppm	698	561	631
LREE	%	0.70	0.55	0.63
HREE	%	0.17	0.16	0.17
TREE	%	0.87	0.72	0.80
Oxide	**Units**			
Y_2O_3	ppm	1,324	1,255	1,290
La_2O_3	ppm	1,928	1,494	1,716
CeO_2	ppm	4,076	3,218	3,657
Pr_6O_{11}	ppm	460	365	414
Nd_2O_3	ppm	1,659	1,321	1,494
Sm_2O_3	ppm	294	240	268
Eu_2O_3	ppm	15	11	13
Gd_2O_3	ppm	232	200	216
Tb_4O_7	ppm	38	35	36
Dy_2O_3	ppm	215	201	208
Ho_2O_3	ppm	41	40	40
Er_2O_3	ppm	114	114	114
Tm_2O_3	ppm	16	17	17
Yb_2O_3	ppm	102	109	106
Lu_2O_3	ppm	15	17	16
ZrO_2	ppm	13,067	14,458	13,746
Nb_2O_5	ppm	880	707	796
LREO	%	0.84	0.66	0.75
HREO	%	0.21	0.20	0.21
TREO	%	1.05	0.86	0.96

Notes:
1. CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 130 ppm Dy.
3. Numbers may not add due to rounding.
4. HREO = oxide sums of Eu+Gd+Tb+Dy+Ho+Er+Tm+Yb+Lu+Y
5. TREO = oxide sums of La+Ce+Pr+Nd+Sm+ Eu+Gd+Tb+Dy+Ho+Er+Tm+Yb+Lu+Y

2 INTRODUCTION

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) was retained by Jim Clucas, CEO and President of Search Minerals Inc. (Search Minerals), to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Foxtrot Rare Earth Element (REE) Project (Foxtrot Project) near Port Hope Simpson, Labrador, Canada. The purpose of this report is to document an initial Mineral Resource estimate for Foxtrot Project. This Technical Report conforms to National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. RPA visited the Foxtrot Project site and field house on October 27th, 2011.

Search Minerals is a public company that trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol SMY. Search Minerals is currently exploring nine prospects on three REE properties in Labrador, Canada and holds additional properties in Newfoundland.

The Mineral Resource estimate is based on two phases of drilling completed in 2011. A total of 3,955 m over 23 holes were drilled in the first phase, and a total 4,083 m over 20 holes were drilled in the second phase. A third phase exploration program, expected to complete an additional 10,000 m of drilling, was underway at the time of writing this report.

This report incorporates data received up to September 30, 2011.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Jacques Gauthier, P.Eng., RPA Principal Mining Engineer, and Rick Breger, Benchmark Six Inc., visited Search Mineral's Foxtrot Project site to carry out a site visit on October 27th, 2011. On site Mr. Gauthier and Mr. Breger observed exploration activities and visited the Project's field house to examine core.

Discussions were held with personnel related to the Project:

- Mr. James D. Clucas, President, CEO, Director, Search Minerals Inc.
- Dr. David B. Dreisinger, Ph.D., Vice President – Technology, Director, Search Minerals Inc.
- Dr. Randy Miller, Ph.D., P.Geo, Vice President – Exploration, Search Minerals Inc.
- James Haley, B.Sc., Project Geologist, Search Minerals Inc.

- Michael Upshall, GIS Analyst, Search Minerals Inc.
- Rob Hoffman, Lithogeochemistry Manager, Activation Laboratories Ltd.
- Nicole Devereaux, Geologist, Search Minerals Inc.

Mr. R. Mohan Srivastava, P.Geo, associate consulting geologist with RPA, and President of Benchmark Six, has reviewed all of the data and information gathered during the site visit and has overall responsibility for the Technical Report.

The documentation reviewed, and other sources of information, are listed at the end of this report in Section 27 References.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Units of measurement used in this report conform to the Metric system. All currency in this report is Canadian dollars (C$) unless otherwise noted.

μ	micron
°C	degree Celsius
°F	degree Fahrenheit
μg	microgram
A	ampere
a	annum
bbl	barrels
Btu	British thermal units
C$	Canadian dollars
cal	calorie
cfm	cubic feet per minute
cm	centimetre
cm^2	square centimetre
d	day
dia.	diameter
dmt	dry metric tonne
dwt	dead-weight ton
ft	foot
ft/s	foot per second
ft^2	square foot
ft^3	cubic foot
g	gram
G	giga (billion)
Gal	Imperial gallon
g/L	gram per litre
g/t	gram per tonne
gpm	Imperial gallons per minute
gr/ft^3	grain per cubic foot
gr/m^3	grain per cubic metre
hr	hour
HREE	heavy rare earth elements
HREO	heavy rare earth oxides
ha	hectare
hp	horsepower
in	inch
in^2	square inch
J	joule
k	kilo (thousand)
kcal	kilocalorie
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km/h	kilometre per hour
km^2	square kilometre
kPa	kilopascal
kVA	kilovolt-amperes
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour
L	litre
LREE	light rare earth elements
LREO	light rare earth oxides
L/s	litres per second
m	metre
M	mega (million)
m^2	square metre
m^3	cubic metre
min	minute
MASL	metres above sea level
mm	millimetre
mph	miles per hour
MVA	megavolt-amperes
MW	megawatt
MWh	megawatt-hour
m^3/h	cubic metres per hour
opt, oz/st	ounce per short ton
oz	Troy ounce (31.1035g)
ppm	part per million
psia	pound per square inch absolute
psig	pound per square inch gauge
REE	rare earth element
REO	rare earth oxide
RL	relative elevation
s	second
st	short ton
stpa	short ton per year
stpd	short ton per day
t	metric tonne
t/m^3	tonnes per cubic metre
tpa	metric tonne per year
tpd	metric tonne per day
TREE	total rare earth elements
TREO	total rare earth oxides
US$	United States dollar
USg	United States gallon
USgpm	US gallon per minute
V	volt
W	watt
wmt	wet metric tonne
yd^3	cubic yard
yr	year

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared by RPA for Search Minerals. The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on:

- Information available to RPA at the time of preparation of this report,
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report, and
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by Search Minerals and other third party sources.

For the purpose of this report, RPA has relied on ownership information provided by Search Minerals. RPA has not researched property title or mineral rights for the Foxtrot Project and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the property.

Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

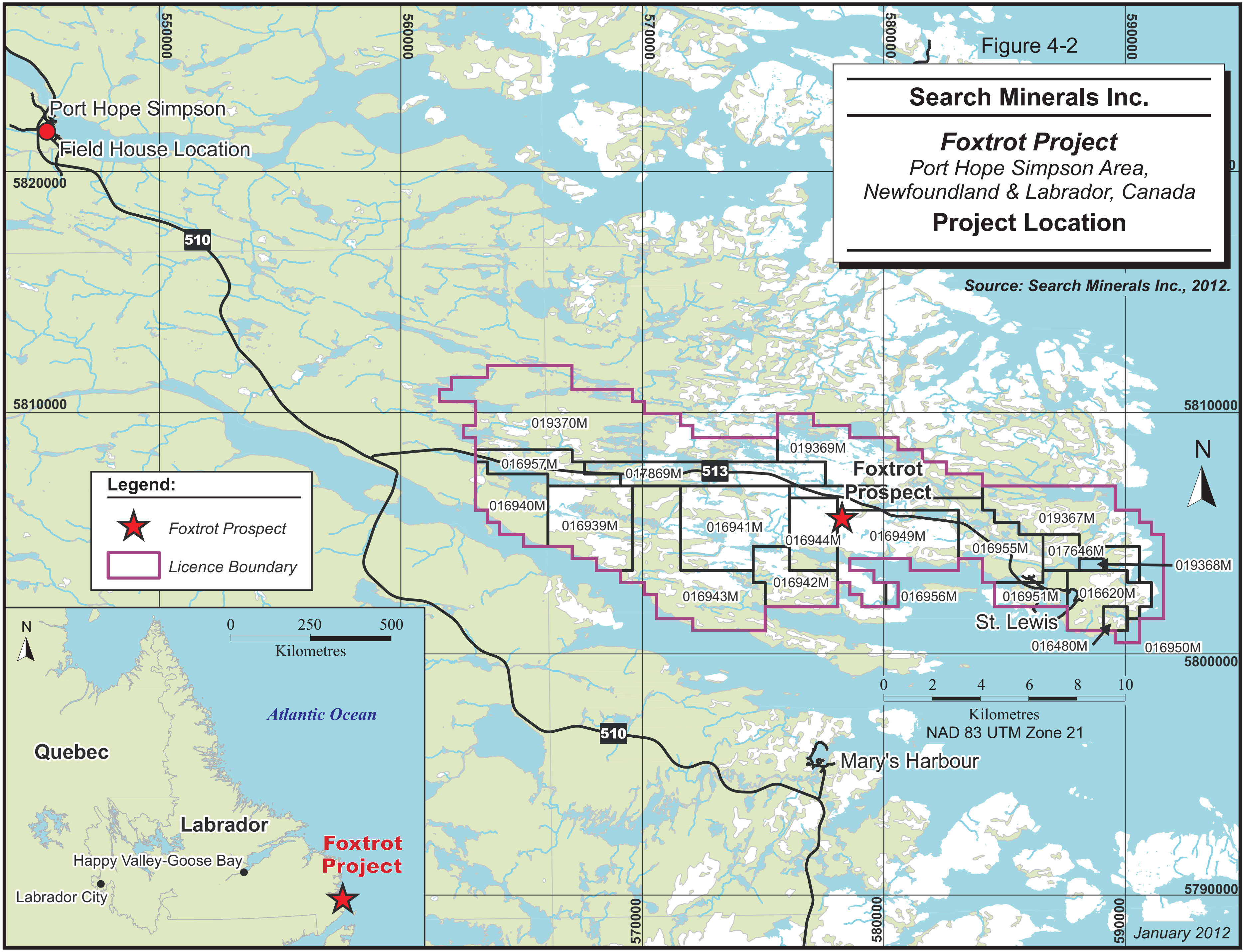
4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Search Minerals began to acquire property in the Port Hope Simpson area in 2009 when it announced it had entered into a binding letter of intent with B and A Minerals Inc. to acquire an undivided 100% interest in their Port Hope Simpson property. Additional property was staked shortly after (by Alterra/Search Minerals) to acquire the adjacent Fox Harbour volcanic belt, which contains the Foxtrot Project, based on Search's REE exploration model. Since then the company has conducted a two-phase exploration program at the Foxtrot Project drilling over 8,000 m to a depth of 200 m.

The Foxtrot Project is located in southeast Labrador, Canada, centered at 0580000E, and 5806000N, UTM Grid Zone 21N, NAD83 (Figures 4-1 and 4-2). The Project is located approximately 36 km east-southeast of Port Hope Simpson, Labrador, and approximately eight kilometres west of St. Lewis, Labrador.

February 2012



RPA

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CLAIMS, STANDING, AND LAND TENURE

The Foxtrot Project is centrally located on contiguous claim blocks, under 20 different licences, with a total of 734, 500 m by 500 m, claim blocks covering an area of 18,350 ha. Claims are either registered to Search Minerals or to Alterra Resources Inc. (Alterra), a wholly owned subsidiary of Search Minerals. No surface rights for construction or quarrying are known to exist. At the time of writing, all claims are held in good standing. Licence details and statistics are summarized in Table 4-1.

TABLE 4-1 SUMMARY OF LICENCE AND CLAIM BLOCK STATISTICS
Search Minerals Inc. – Foxtrot Project

License Number	Number of Claims	Area (ha)	Issuance Date	Renewal Date	Next Work Due	Expenditures Required
016939M	43	1.075	12/21/09	12/21/14	12/21/11	$4,643.47
016940M	30	750	12/21/09	12/21/14	12/21/11	$475.03
016941M	57	1.425	12/21/09	12/21/14	12/21/12	$15,549.08
016942M	25	625	12/21/09	12/21/14	12/21/11	$2,439.84
016943M	73	1.825	12/21/09	12/22/14	12/22/11	$6,851.10
016944M	24	600	12/22/09	12/22/14	12/22/20	$21,600.00
016949M	53	1.325	12/24/09	12/24/14	12/24/20	$47,700.00
016950M	3	75	12/24/09	12/24/14	12/24/11	$394.44
016951M	14	350	12/24/09	12/24/14	12/24/11	$1,171.51
016955M	52	1.300	12/28/09	12/28/14	12/28/17	$6,162.47
016956M	2	50	12/28/09	12/28/14	12/28/13	$140.97
016957M	22	550	12/28/09	12/28/14	12/28/11	$637.57
017869M	37	925	08/04/10	08/04/15	08/04/13	$6,839.52
016480M	4	100	09/17/09	09/17/14	09/17/13	$1,333.28
016620M	26	650	11/02/09	11/02/14	11/02/12	$1,167.76
017646M	18	450	05/15/10	05/14/15	05/14/12	$4,284.35
019367M	62	1.550	09/28/11	09/28/16	09/29/12	$12,400.00
019368M	2	50	09/28/11	09/28/16	09/28/12	$400.00
019369M	62	1.550	09/28/11	09/28/16	09/28/12	$12,400.00
019370M	125	3.125	09/28/11	09/28/16	09/28/12	$25,000.00
TOTAL	**734**	**18.350**				**$171,590.39**

ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS AND PERMITTING

Permits must be obtained for drilling, trenching, and water use. Activities that only require notification include geology, prospecting, ground geophysics, and all forms of geochemistry and line cutting. Applications for permits and notifications are submitted to the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Department of Natural Resources, Mines Branch, Mineral Lands Division.

Search Minerals was fully permitted to conduct all work performed during the 2010 and 2011 exploration programs and remains fully permitted to conduct all current work being done.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

ACCESSIBILITY

The Foxtrot Project is located approximately 36 km east southeast of Port Hope Simpson, and approximately 8 km west northwest of St. Lewis, Newfoundland and Labrador. The majority of the property is accessible via Highway 513, which is an all season gravel highway. Properties not adjacent to the roadside are within walking distance. Diamond drill hole locations on licenses 016955M, 016944M and 016949M are located approximately 0.5 km from the adjacent Highway 513.

Travel to mine site from Goose Bay is available via charter plane, helicopter and road. Goose Bay is a preferred hub as it is regularly serviced from eastern Canadian cities including Quebec City and Montreal, Quebec and Halifax, Nova Scotia. Flight time from exploration site to Goose Bay by helicopter is approximately two hours, and by plane approximately one hour. Road travel from Goose Bay to mine site is approximately four and half hours.

CLIMATE

Port Hope Simpson is subject to a maritime climate. During the six month field season, temperatures range from an average low of -1 °C in May, to an average high of 18 °C in July and August. Over the same time period, average monthly precipitation ranges from 64 mm in May, to 92 mm in June. Average monthly snowfall in May and June are 8 cm and 3 cm, respectively; snow is not expected in the remaining months of the field season. Drilling activities can occur all year around due to relatively mild winters.

LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The nearby communities of Port Hope Simpson, St. Lewis and Mary's Harbour have port access as well as airstrips that can facilitate transportation of goods required for exploration programs. St. Lewis has deep water dock facilities and a small gravel airstrip suitable for small aircraft. Port Hope Simpson, St. Lewis, and Mary's Harbour, which have populations of approximately 500, 300, and 400 respectively, have various services including grocery stores, hardware stores, hotels and, heavy equipment for rent and labourers for hire.

There is no electricity available on the Project site. The closest source is diesel generated electricity in the town of St. Lewis, 8km away.

Water sources are plentiful at the Property.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Elevation ranges from sea level to approximately 100 m. Topography is rugged with generally east-west striking ridges and hills with low lying areas containing rivers, ponds and brooks that generally drain east into St. Lewis Inlet. As an ecoregion, the property can be classified as 'Coastal Barrens' with the majority of the property being scrubland. Vegetation consists of isolated black and white spruce stands in sheltered valleys, mosses, lichens and Labrador tea in more barren areas and lichen-covered bedrock in higher areas and along ridges.

6 HISTORY

Search Minerals began actively trading on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol SMY after it successfully acquired all outstanding shares of Alterra and made it a wholly-owned subsidiary. Alterra holds approximately 4,000 mineral claims including claims in the Port Hope Simpson (PHS) REE district. Search Minerals began extensive exploration in the district in 2009 after it entered into a binding letter of intent to acquire an undivided 100% interest in certain claims in southeast Labrador owned by B and A Minerals Inc. known as the Port Hope Simpson property. Subsequent staking acquired adjacent land, including the Fox Harbour property and the Foxtrot Project.

There are no historical resource or reserves estimates on the Foxtrot Project.

There is no past production on the Foxtrot Project.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Foxtrot Project occurs adjacent and within the boundaries of three tectonic terranes within the eastern Grenville Province, Labrador. Terranes include the Lake Melville terrane, Mealy Mountain terrane and the Pinware terrane, from north to south, respectively. Differing lithologies, structures and metamorphic signatures distinguish these terranes from one another; they are largely separated and defined by major fault zones (Gower et al., 1987, 1988; Gower, 2010; Hanmer and Scott, 1990).

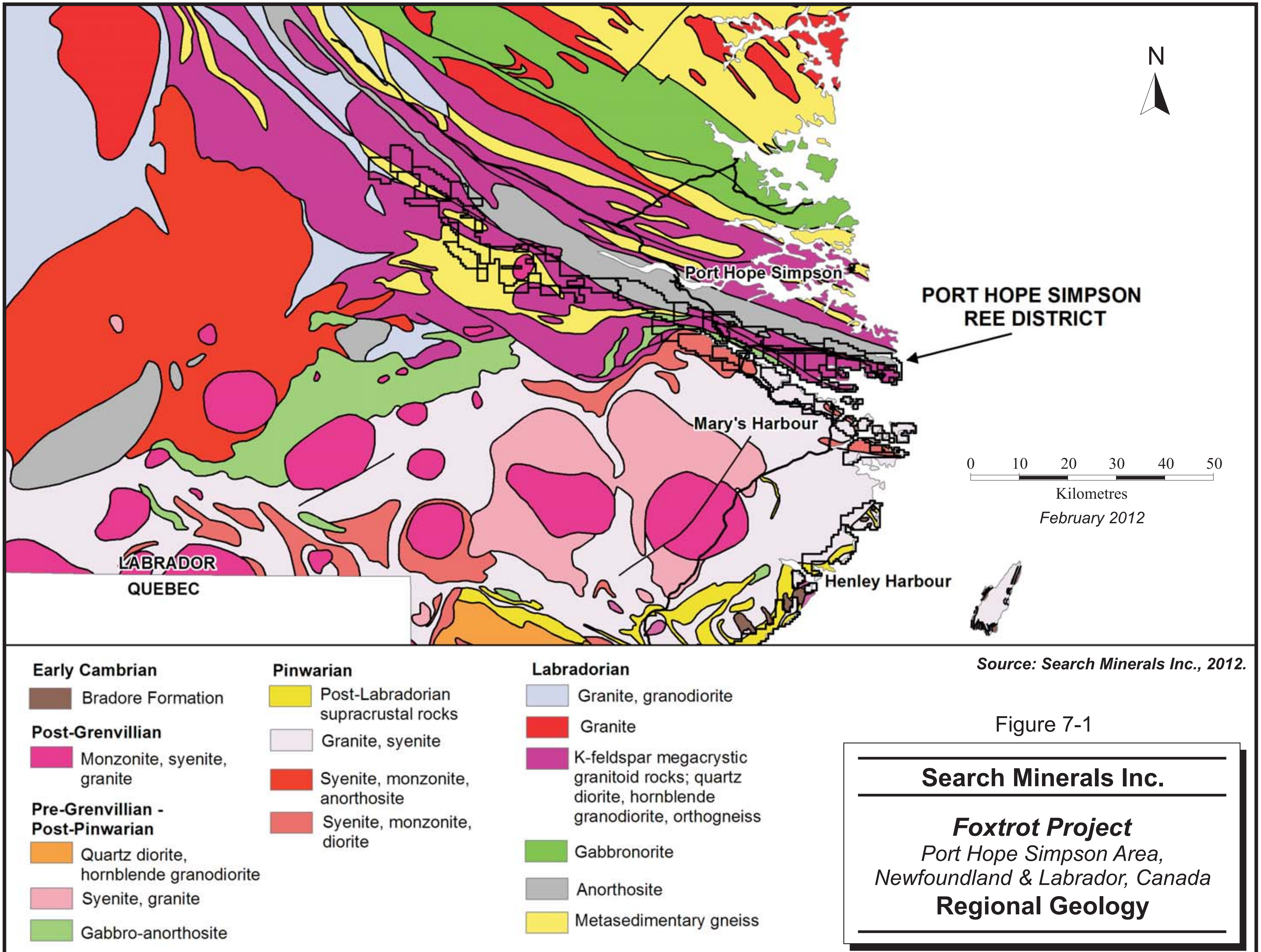
The Foxtrot Project is located adjacent to the south of the Lake Melville terrane, also referred to as the Gilbert River Belt, to the southeast. This terrane is characterized by the Alexis River anorthosite, biotite-bearing granite, granodiorite and quartz diorite to diorite gneiss (Gower et al., 1987, 1988; Gower 2010; Hanmer and Scott, 1990). The Fox Harbour fault zone is thought to separate the Lake Melville terrane from the Pinware terrane to the south.

The Mealy Mountain terrane occurs to the northwest of the Foxtrot Project. This terrane contains mostly biotite granitic gneiss, potassium feldspar megacrystic granite gneiss, quartz diorite to dioritic gneisses and pelitic to semipelitic sedimentary gneisses (Gower et al., 1987, 1988; Gower, 2010).

The Pinware domain, in the St. Lewis Inlet area, consists of metamorphosed felsic to intermediate intrusions and older intercalated quartzo-feldspathic supracrustal rocks. Intrusions consist mainly of granite, k-feldspar megacrystic granite, quartz monzonite, granodiorite and felsic volcanic rocks and arenitic sediments (Gower, 2007, 2010).

Granitic pegmatites cut most units in the region, but are largely absent from the Fox Harbour area.

Figure 7-1 presents the Foxtrot Project regional geology.



Source: Search Minerals Inc., 2012.

Figure 7-1

Search Minerals Inc.

Foxtrot Project

Port Hope Simpson Area, Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada

Regional Geology

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Foxtrot Project contains three extensive east-west to northwest trending volcanic belts, extending upwards of 30 km in length, and approximately 50 m to 500 m in width (Figure 7-2). These volcanic belts are largely bound by megacrystic granitic augen gneiss, which is variably mylonitized at contacts. The Foxtrot Project is located within the central volcanic belt. These volcanic belts are interpreted to be bi-modal mafic and felsic volcanics, with intercalated volcaniclastic units located largely at contacts and within the mafic volcanics. Mafic volcanics contain large epidote pods, up to one metre by 0.5 m in length and width, along with differential weathering of individual layers, indicating a volcanic protolith. The felsic volcanics have very consistent stratigraphy that can be followed based on the stratigraphic contacts, indicative weathering, mineralogy, geochemistry, magnetic susceptibility, aeromagnetic survey, and ground-based magnetic survey.

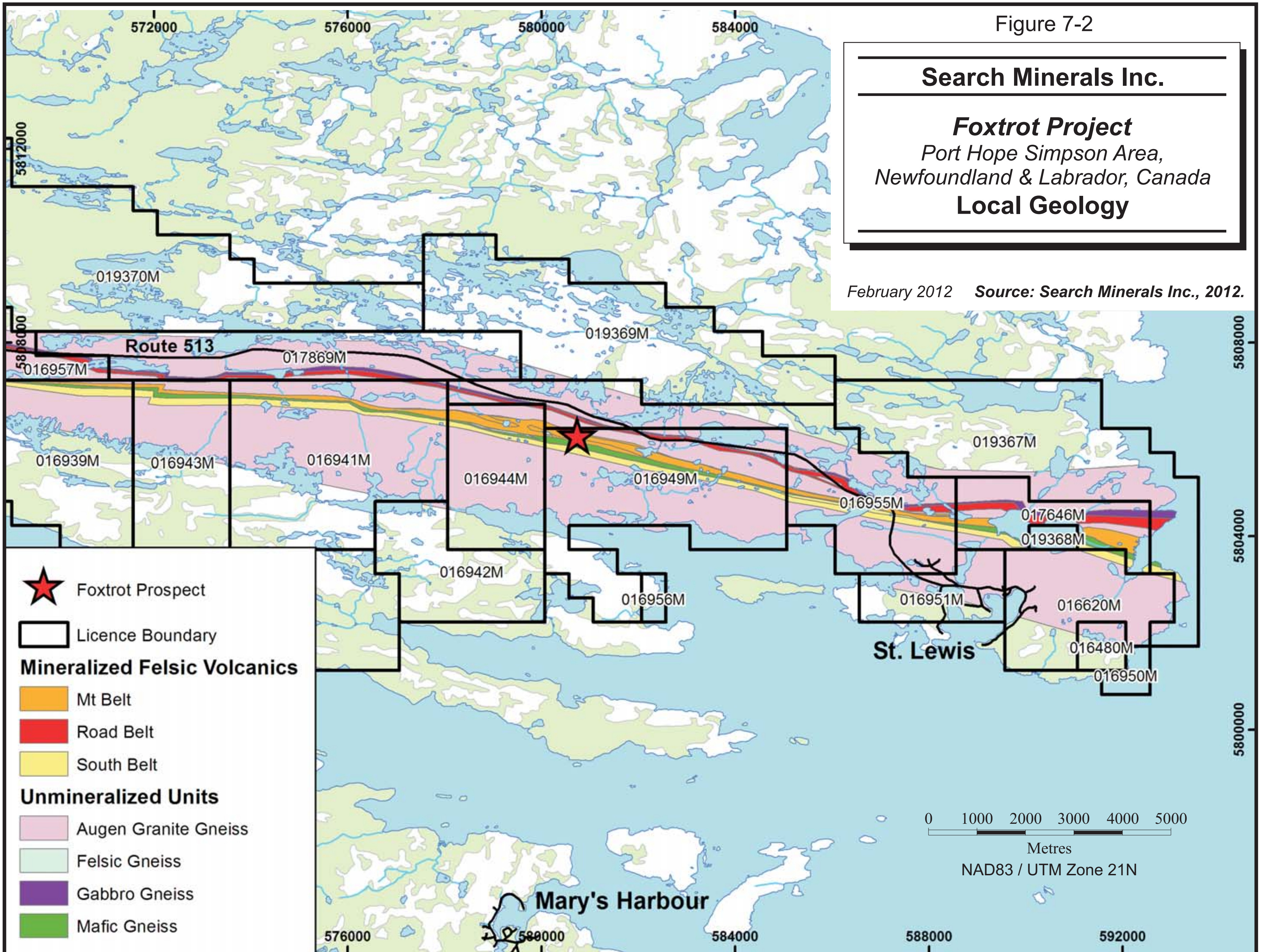


Figure 7-2

Search Minerals Inc.

Foxtrot Project

Port Hope Simpson Area, Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada

Local Geology

February 2012 ***Source: Search Minerals Inc., 2012.***

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Phase I and Phase II drilling targeted the Mt Belt (Figure 7-2), a zone of inter-layered bands of mafic and felsic volcanic rocks that lies between a mafic gneiss to the south and an augen gneiss to the north. As shown in Figure 7-3, this belt is predominantly felsic, with thinner bands of mafic volcanics tending to separate thicker bands of felsic volcanic.

All of the currently discovered mineralization with economic potential lies in the felsic bands of the Mt Belt, with the highest grades lying in a continuous band that has been locally designated as the FT3 by Search Minerals geologists. Other continuous and semi-continuous bands of felsic rocks, such as the FT2 and FT4, contain REE mineralization that is lower in grade and more spatially erratic.

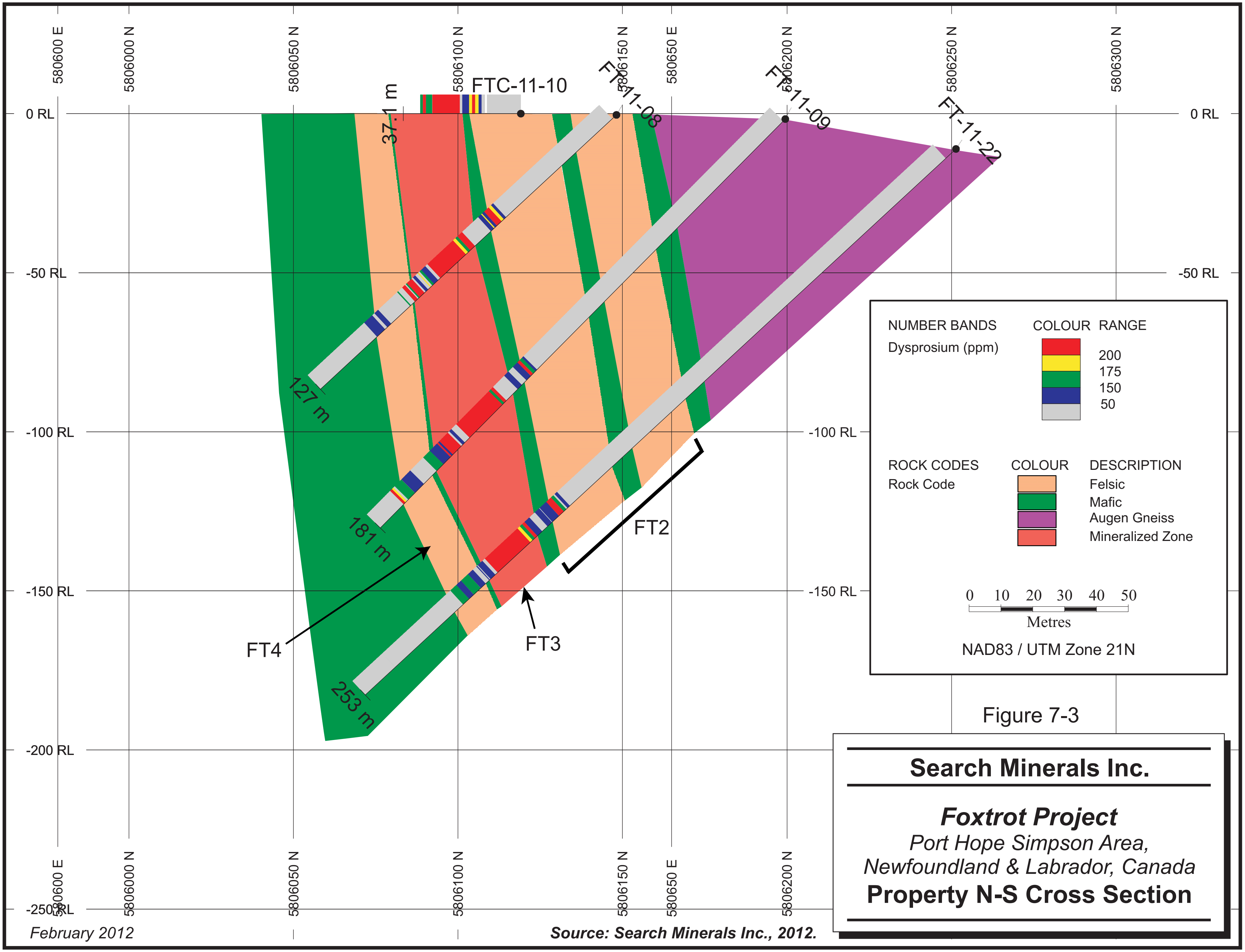


Figure 7-3

Search Minerals Inc.

Foxtrot Project

Port Hope Simpson Area,
Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada

Property N-S Cross Section

February 2012

Source: Search Minerals Inc., 2012.

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RARE EARTH MINERALIZATION

The Fox Harbour bi-modal felsic and mafic volcanic package is host to REE mineralization. The Foxtrot Project is the thickest explored occurrence of these volcanic rocks in the Fox Harbour area. Mineralization in the Foxtrot Project is largely allanite, zircon, and fergusonite. Higher-grade mineralization occurs within specific volcanic packages that can be followed for tens of kilometres. These high-grade zones are characterized by a dark groundmass, consisting of the mineral assemblage that includes all or some of the following minerals: magnetite, pyroxene, amphibole, amazonite, and biotite.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Foxtrot Project REE deposit type has not been previously described. It is not peralkaline in nature but is closely related to that deposit type as described below by the Newfoundland and Labrador Geological Survey Mineral Commodity Series (2011):

Rare-earth elements and rare-metal deposits in peralkaline suites define two end-member-types that are respectively dominated by magmatic and metasomatic–hydrothermal processes, but many deposits exhibit evidence for both processes. In magmatic examples, the ore minerals are dispersed as essential components of igneous rocks, notably in pegmatites and aplites, and hydrothermal alteration is limited. The host rocks may be either of plutonic or volcanic origin, although the former are more common. In metasomatic–hydrothermal examples, mineralization is superimposed on pre-existing rock units (which may be of peralkaline affinity) reflecting the transfer of metals in magmatic hydrothermal fluids to form replacement zones or vein systems. In such deposits, hydrothermal alteration is more widespread. Both processes operate together and a complex continuum of mineralization styles may occur. However, the REE and related metals are all incompatible trace elements that are concentrated by magmatic fractionation in peralkaline magmas, and this process appears to be fundamental to deposit genesis.

Rare-earth elements and rare-metal deposits may include a wide variety of uncommon minerals in addition to better-known minerals such as zircon, allanite, titanite, monazite and xenotime. The mineralogy of these deposits is a critical factor in their economic evaluation, as some REE-bearing minerals are highly resistant to chemical solvent extraction processes. In many cases, custom-process design is required to successfully extract the desired commodities from ore, and from each other.

9 EXPLORATION

Search Minerals began exploration on the Fox Harbour property within the PHS in the winter of 2009, conducting an Aeroquest airborne radiometric and magnetometer survey (Figures 9-1, 9-2 and 9-3). Following this survey, anomalous areas of interest were outlined, prioritized and ground-checked during the start of the 2010 field season. Within the Fox Harbour property, the Foxtrot Project was the highest priority due to its elevated radiometric and magnetometer values. Exploration in 2010 consisted of prospecting, mapping, lithogeochemical grab sampling, clearing, hand trenching, channel sampling with a portable circular saw and diamond drilling. This exploration program was conducted across the entire Fox Harbour volcanic belt, with the main area of focus being the Foxtrot Project.

Search Minerals commenced a Phase I exploration drill program at Foxtrot Project in Q4 2010. The Phase I drill program consisted of 23 drill holes totalling 3,955 m to a depth of 100 m and along two kilometres of strike. A Phase II exploration drill program was completed in Q3 2011 and consisted of 20 drill holes totalling 4,083 m to a depth of 200 m along a 500 m strike. The Mineral Resource estimate is based on Phase I and II.

A Phase III exploration drill program commenced in Q4 2011 and was still underway at the time this report was written.

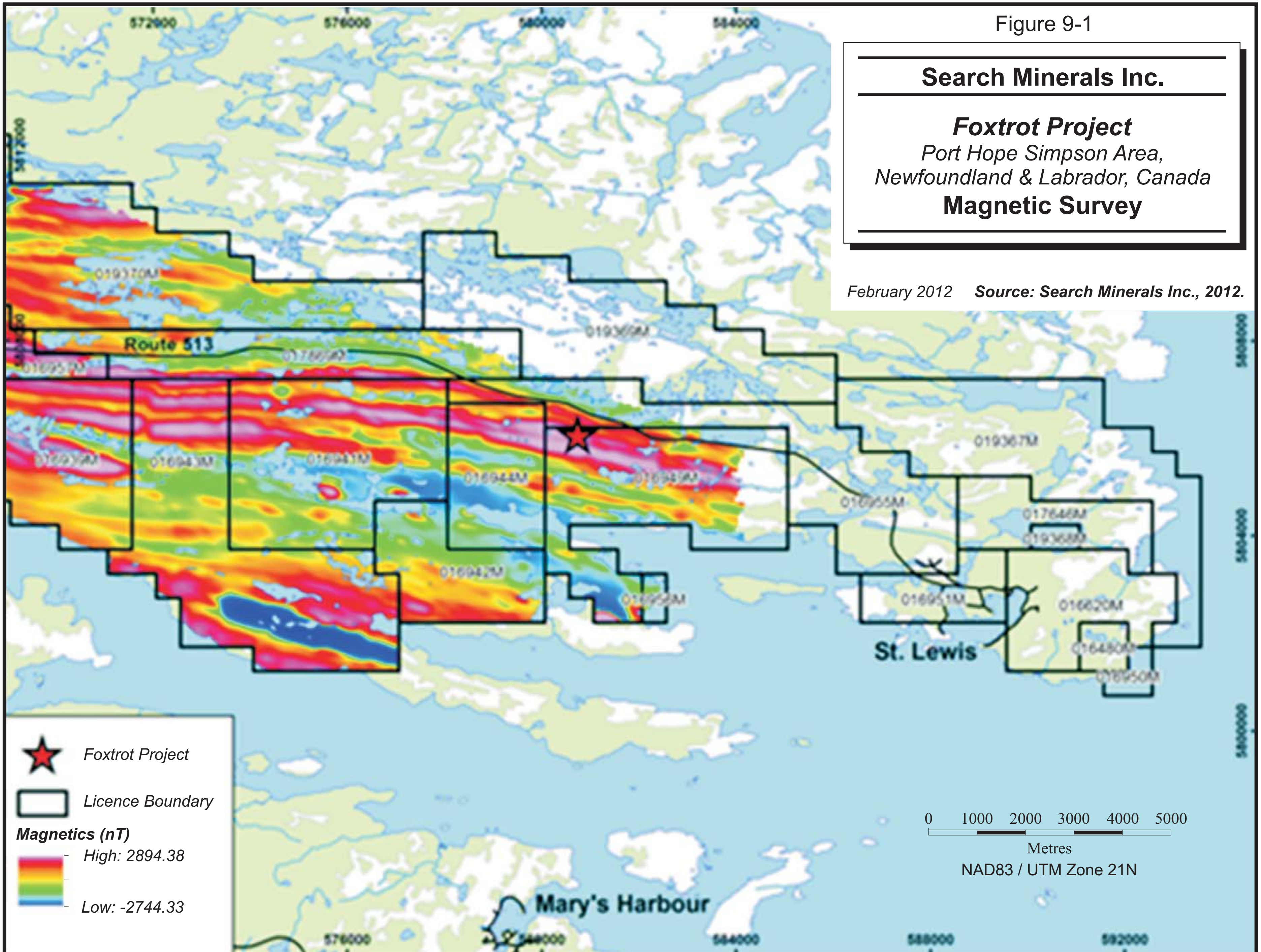

Figure 9-1

Search Minerals Inc.

Foxtrot Project

Port Hope Simpson Area, Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada

Magnetic Survey

February 2012 ***Source: Search Minerals Inc., 2012.***

RPA

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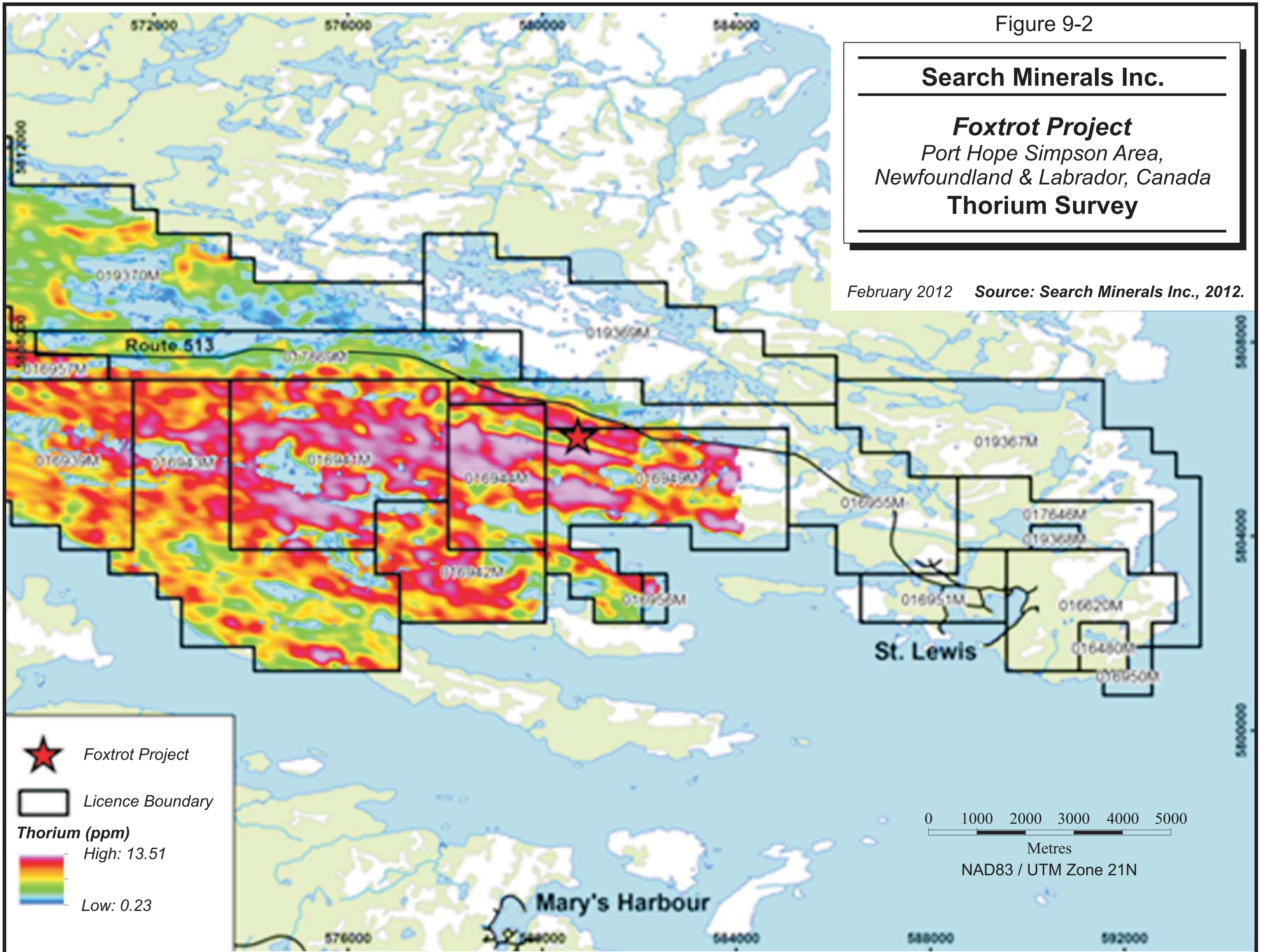

Figure 9-2

Search Minerals Inc.

Foxtrot Project

Port Hope Simpson Area, Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada

Thorium Survey

February 2012 ***Source: Search Minerals Inc., 2012.***

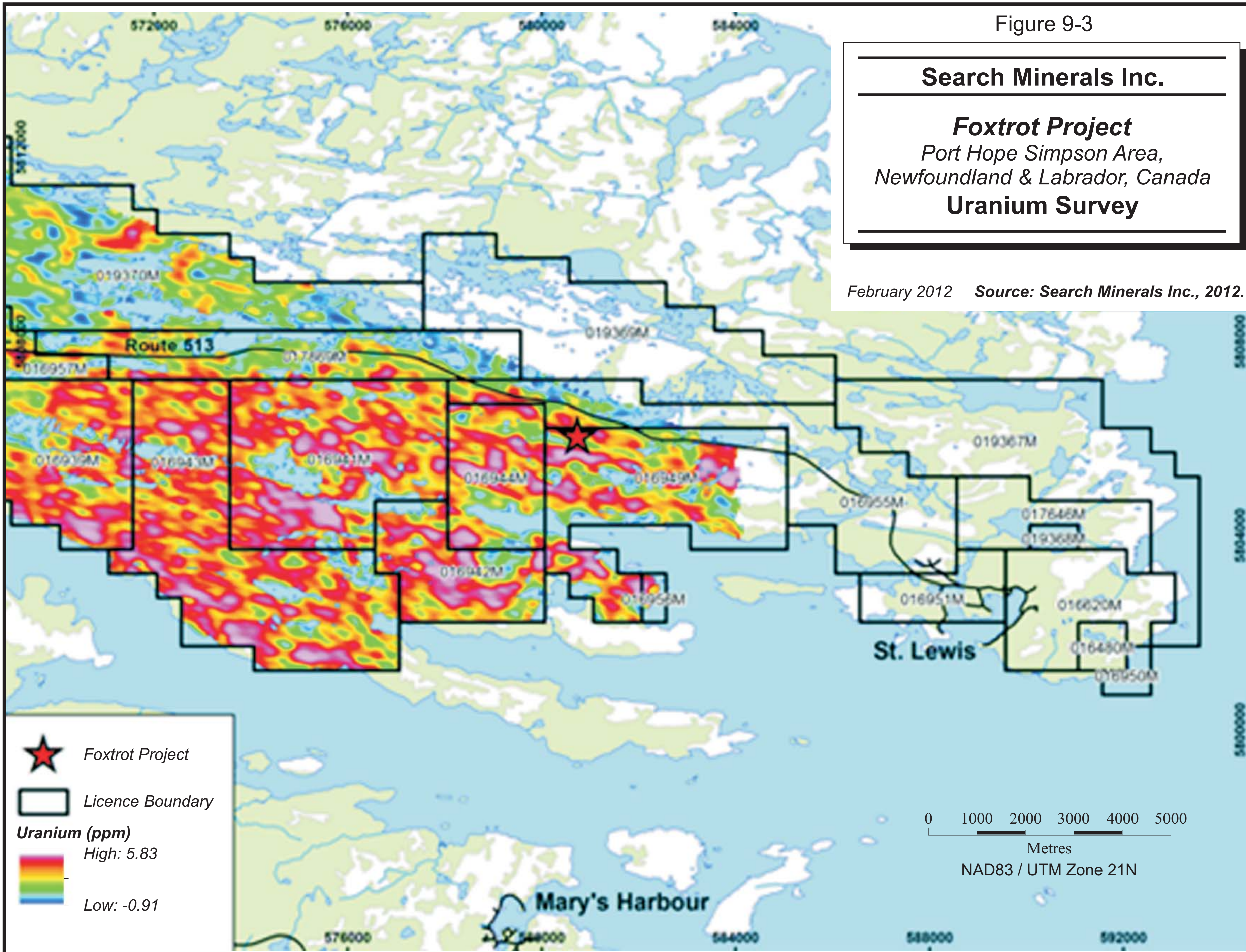

Figure 9-3

Search Minerals Inc.

Foxtrot Project

Port Hope Simpson Area,
Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada

Uranium Survey

February 2012 ***Source: Search Minerals Inc., 2012.***

RPA

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EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

Exploration in the Fox Harbour volcanic belt and in particular the Foxtrot Project area revealed highly anomalous REE mineralization associated with magnetic/radiometric anomalies in felsic volcanic rocks. The Phase I exploration drill program intersected mineralization in all holes along a two kilometre strike length. The Phase II and currently the Phase III exploration drill programs were/are focused on a 500 m zone that showed the highest grades and thickest mineralized units. All holes drilled to date have intersected the mineralized units.

Potential to expand the resource exists both at depth and along strike. Including the drill results from Phase III, the mineralization is open at depth and poorly known along strike outside the 500 m zone. The next exploration priority at the Foxtrot Project is to drill along strike and at depth to define the extent of the mineralization and improve quality and size of the Mineral Resource estimate.

Similar mineralized units, associated with magnetic/radiometric anomalies, occur throughout the three felsic volcanic bands mapped in the Fox Harbour area. Several of these have been the focus of exploration activity in late 2011.

10 DRILLING

DRILLING BY SEARCH MINERALS

Springdale Forest Resources of Springdale, Newfoundland were awarded the contract to complete the 3,800 m drill program in the late fall of 2010 and early winter of 2011. An excavator assisted with the drill moves for this program, and a Muskeg tractor transported the drillers, fuel and core.

Logan Drilling Group of Stewiacke, Nova Scotia was awarded the contract to complete the Phase II drill program totalling 4,083 m in the summer of 2011. A skidder was used in transporting and moving the drill, along with fuel, and core.

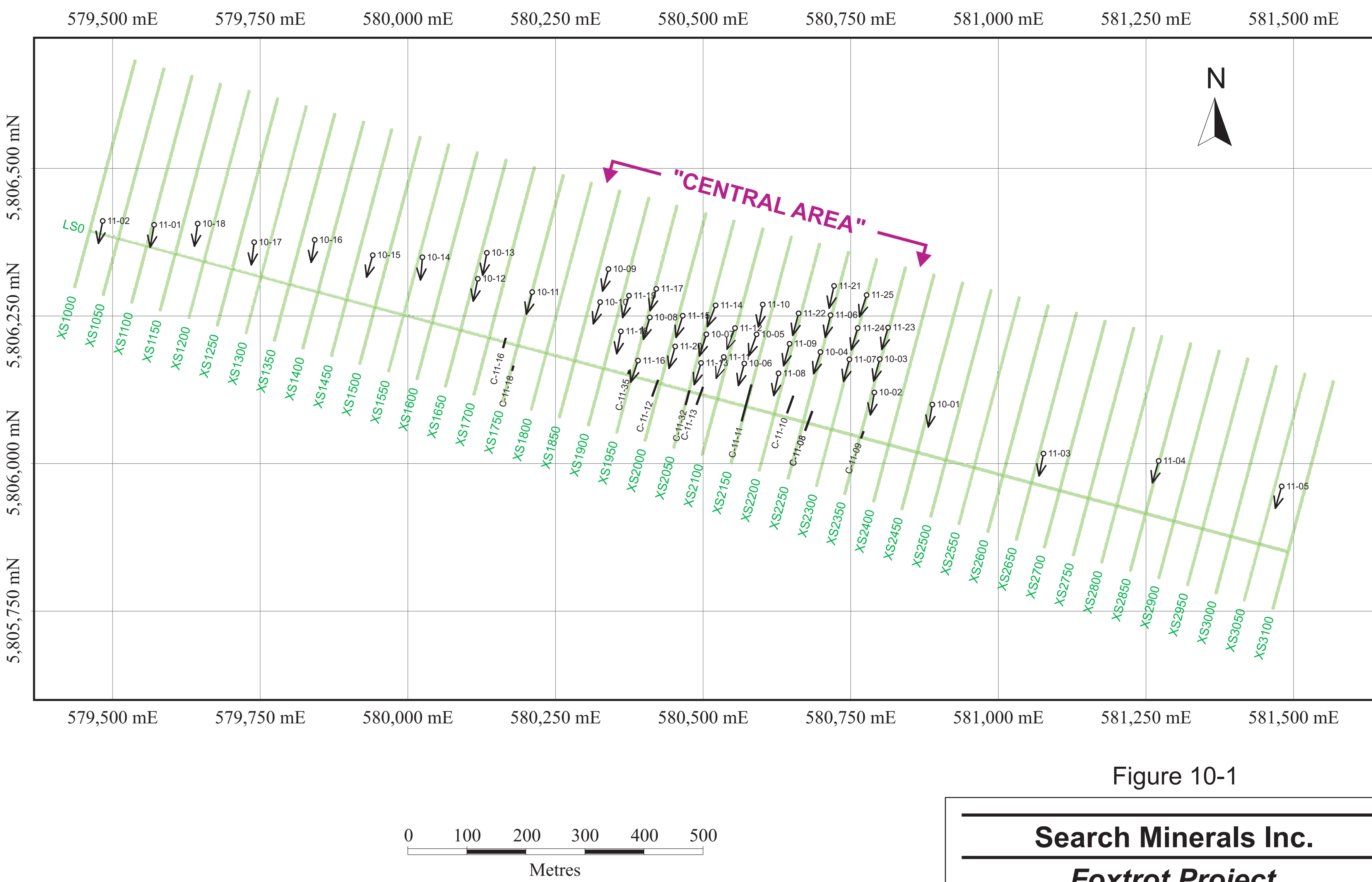
Drill hole collar positions were determined by Search Mineral's senior geological personnel and were located in the field by a Search Minerals geologist. Drill holes were initially plotted using ArcGIS, and collar positions staked using a handheld GPS unit. All drill holes in the Foxtrot Project were surveyed after drilling had been completed to within ±0.60 m GPS positional accuracy, and 0.2° to 1.0° azimuth accuracy. Coordinates were recorded in UTM format according to the NAD83 datum, and elevations were recorded in meters above sea level.

All drill holes were drilled at an angle to the horizontal; the collar azimuth and dip are planned and checked by a Search Minerals geologist. The drill hole was set with an extended foresight from the drill head, and the azimuth of this line direction was measured with a Brunton or Silva type compass. The drill hole collar dip was set and measured with an inclinometer on the drill rods at the drill head.

No serious deviation problems have been encountered in the drilling to date, with most holes deviating less than 5° to 10° per 100 m from both azimuth and dip. Due to the steeply dipping mineralized zone, this did not affect true thickness calculations.

Phase III drilling follows the same procedures.

Figure 10-1 displays the diamond drill hole locations. Table 10-1 and 10-2 presents significant intervals for key rare earth metals and key rare earth oxides, respectively.



Legend:

- Drill Hole & Number (11-05)
- Channel
- Section Line

February 2012

Source: Search Minerals Inc., 2012.

Figure 10-1

Search Minerals Inc.

Foxtrot Project

Port Hope Simpson Area,
Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada

Drill Hole Locations

Channels and Section Lines

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TABLE 10-1 SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS, AVERAGES FOR KEY METALS
Search Minerals Inc. – Foxtrot Project

Hole	Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Dy (ppm)	Nd (ppm)	Y (ppm)	HREE+Y (%)	TREE+Y (%)
FT-10-04	21.2	123.5	144.7	215	1,639	1,210	0.20	0.99
FT-10-05	11.5	126.4	137.9	217	1,721	1,211	0.20	1.01
FT-10-06	9.9	63	72.9	233	1,795	1,296	0.22	1.09
FT-10-07	12.9	108.3	121.3	203	1,635	1,151	0.19	1.03
FT-10-08	7.6	90.3	97.8	245	1,766	1,312	0.22	1.04
FT-10-11	8.5	96.8	105.3	202	1,756	1,188	0.19	1.09
FT-11-06	21.4	196.9	218.3	221	1,733	1,177	0.20	1.03
FT-11-07	11.5	127.2	138.7	208	1,454	1,141	0.19	0.90
FT-11-08	14.9	60.7	75.6	234	1,647	1,254	0.21	1.02
FT-11-09	25	124.6	149.6	207	1,691	1,149	0.19	1.04
FT-11-10	30.2	181.1	211.3	201	1,507	1,066	0.18	0.92
FT-11-11	18.7	73.6	92.3	230	1,799	1,350	0.22	1.11
FT-11-12	10.3	137	147.3	204	1,729	1,160	0.19	1.06
FT-11-13	24.2	46.3	70.5	212	1,647	1,251	0.20	1.07
FT-11-14	10.8	167.8	178.6	206	1,803	1,222	0.20	1.13
FT-11-16	7.5	21.9	29.4	230	1,921	1,306	0.22	1.17
FT-11-17	10	148	158	228	1,577	1,159	0.20	0.97
FT-11-20	7.1	70.3	77.4	235	1,862	1,330	0.22	1.18
FT-11-21	12	250.7	262.7	240	1,897	1,342	0.22	1.14
FT-11-22	17	179.3	196.3	235	1,786	1,379	0.22	1.11
FT-11-23	15.8	196.6	212.3	212	1,642	1,178	0.20	0.98
FT-11-24	15.1	189.2	204.3	212	1,595	1,141	0.19	0.97
FT-11-25	26.1	243.6	269.6	205	1,526	1,200	0.20	0.95

TABLE 10-2 SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS, AVERAGES FOR KEY OXIDES
Search Minerals Inc. – Foxtrot Project

Hole	Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Dy2O3 (ppm)	Nd2O3 (ppm)	Y2O3 (ppm)	HREO+Y (%)	TREO+Y (%)
FT-10-04	21.2	123.5	144.7	248	1,918	1,536	0.24	1.19
FT-10-05	11.5	126.4	137.9	249	2,014	1,538	0.24	1.22
FT-10-06	9.9	63	72.9	268	2,100	1,646	0.26	1.32
FT-10-07	12.9	108.3	121.3	234	1,913	1,461	0.23	1.24
FT-10-08	7.6	90.3	97.8	281	2,066	1,666	0.27	1.25
FT-10-11	8.5	96.8	105.3	232	2,055	1,508	0.24	1.31
FT-11-06	21.4	196.9	218.3	254	2,027	1,495	0.24	1.24
FT-11-07	11.5	127.2	138.7	239	1,701	1,450	0.23	1.08
FT-11-08	14.9	60.7	75.6	269	1,927	1,592	0.26	1.22
FT-11-09	25	124.6	149.6	238	1,978	1,460	0.23	1.25
FT-11-10	30.2	181.1	211.3	231	1,763	1,354	0.22	1.11
FT-11-11	18.7	73.6	92.3	264	2,105	1,714	0.27	1.34
FT-11-12	10.3	137	147.3	235	2,023	1,473	0.23	1.27
FT-11-13	24.2	46.3	70.5	244	1,927	1,589	0.25	1.28
FT-11-14	10.8	167.8	178.6	237	2,110	1,552	0.24	1.36
FT-11-16	7.5	21.9	29.4	265	2,248	1,659	0.26	1.41
FT-11-17	10	148	158	263	1,846	1,471	0.24	1.16
FT-11-20	7.1	70.3	77.4	270	2,179	1,689	0.27	1.42
FT-11-21	12	250.7	262.7	276	2,220	1,704	0.27	1.37
FT-11-22	17	179.3	196.3	270	2,089	1,751	0.27	1.33
FT-11-23	15.8	196.6	212.3	244	1,921	1,496	0.24	1.18
FT-11-24	15.1	189.2	204.3	244	1,866	1,450	0.24	1.17
FT-11-25	26.1	243.6	269.6	236	1,786	1,524	0.24	1.14

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The two sampling methods used at Foxtrot Project during the 2010 and 2011 sampling programs were diamond drilling and channel sampling. All sample preparation and core logging were done at the field house, which is located in Port Hope Simpson, approximately 45 minutes by truck from the Foxtrot Project field area. Drilling, core logging, and sampling operations were supervised by Randy Miller, P.Geo., VP of Exploration for Search Minerals.

All drilling, logging, and sampling procedures were reviewed by Benchmark Six and RPA during their site visit. The quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) protocols, procedures for ensuring the security of drill core and channel samples, integrity of chain-of-custody for samples, and accuracy of laboratory analyses all met normal industry practices.

DIAMOND DRILL CORE

Diamond drill core was placed into standard wooden core boxes and stacked at the drill site. Core boxes were transported by pick-up truck from the field area to the field house at least once a day where they were organized onto racks in the core shed. Geologists log the core and mark assay sample intervals with wax crayon. Intervals averaged one metre but were longer or shorter, at the discretion of the geologist, depending on the structural and lithological features present. Drill core was logged manually and the logs were subsequently entered into a digital database by Search Minerals staff. All original paper drill logs are kept on file.

The core was split by technicians according to the marked assay intervals; all splitting was done using a circular saw with a diamond tip blade. One half of the core was placed in a sample bag and sent to the lab for chemical analyses and the other half remains in the core box for future reference. For each interval, one sample tag was placed in the sample bag and another sample tag was stapled to the bottom of the core box, under the core. After the core had been split and sampled, the remaining core was placed back into core boxes and kept in the core shed. All stored core boxes are affixed with an aluminum plate indicating the hole ID and the interval contained within. A list was made of all sample numbers and their corresponding hole ID, and from-to depths.

The drill rig used during the 2010 sampling program was a Dura-lite 500 and was operated by Springdale Forest Resources. The 2011 sampling program made use of two different drill rigs: a Longyear Super 38 that was fully enclosed and mounted on skids as well as a Longyear Fly 38 that was not enclosed, also mounted on skids and was suitable to be moved by helicopter. These two drill rigs were operated by Logan Drilling Group. All core drilled during the 2010 and 2011 sampling programs was NQ size.

CHANNEL SAMPLES

Channel samples were taken from surface outcrop, perpendicular to the strike of the mineralization. A circular saw with a diamond tip blade was used to cut the rock into approximately 2-in. thick by 4-in. wide slabs that were then put into channel boxes and transported back to the field house. These samples were logged, cut, and sampled according to the same procedure as the diamond drill core, described above.

SAMPLE ANALYSES

Sample bags were transported by Search Minerals staff to Activation Laboratories (Actlabs) in Goose Bay, Labrador, where they were crushed to a minus 10 mesh, riffle split to obtain a representative sample, pulverized to at least 95% passing minus 150 mesh and then sent to Actlabs' Ancaster, Ontario location for analysis. Samples were analyzed using a lithium metaborate/tetraborate fusion with subsequent analysis by inductively coupled plasma (ICP) and ICP/MS (mass spectroscopy).

Actlabs is an independent lab accredited according to both the ISO 17025 standard for testing and calibration laboratories, and the CAN-P-1579 standard, specific to mineral analysis laboratories. In 2007, Actlabs became accredited to NELAP, an American laboratory accreditation program specifically for the environmental sector.

QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL

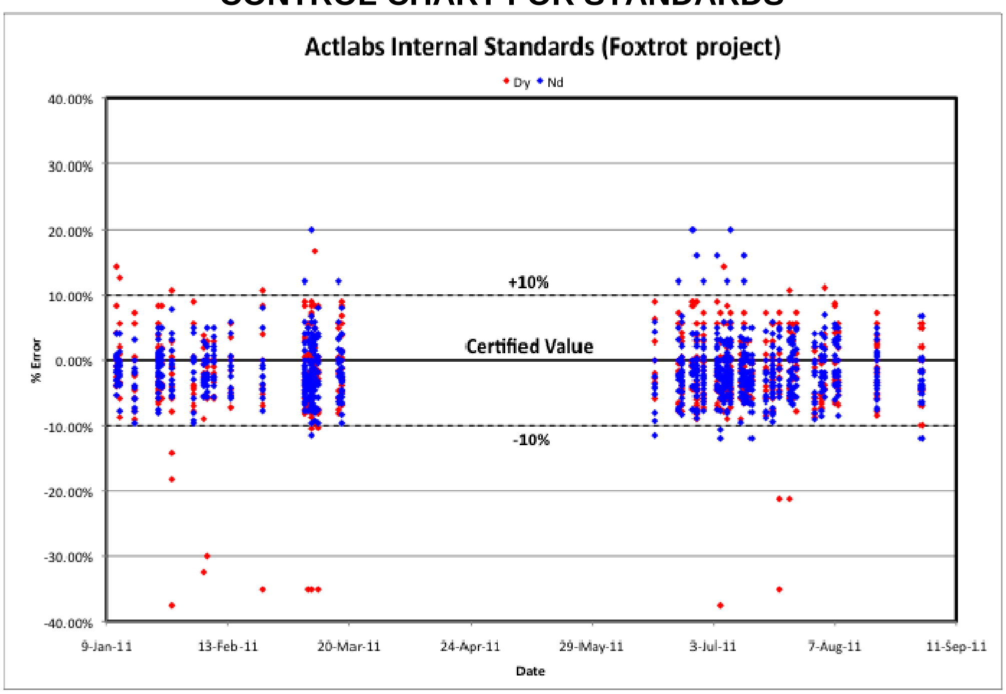
ACTLABS INTERNAL QA/QC

The resource estimate included in this report incorporates analytical results from 69 batches that were submitted to Actlabs between November 2010 and August 2011. With each batch, Actlabs used three types of samples to monitor the accuracy and precision of their results: standards, blanks, and duplicates.

The standards allow the lab to monitor the accuracy of their results. There were a total of 22 different standards that were used to test the accuracy of the REE data and no one standard alone covered the complete set of potentially economic elements.

Among the economically viable elements, dysprosium is one of the more important heavy REEs and neodymium is one of the more important light REEs. Figure 11-1 shows the percent error of the dysprosium and neodymium in the various standards according to date of the analysis, a proxy commonly used for batch.

FIGURE 11-1 SELECTED RESULTS FOR ACTLABS' INTERNAL QUALITY CONTROL CHART FOR STANDARDS



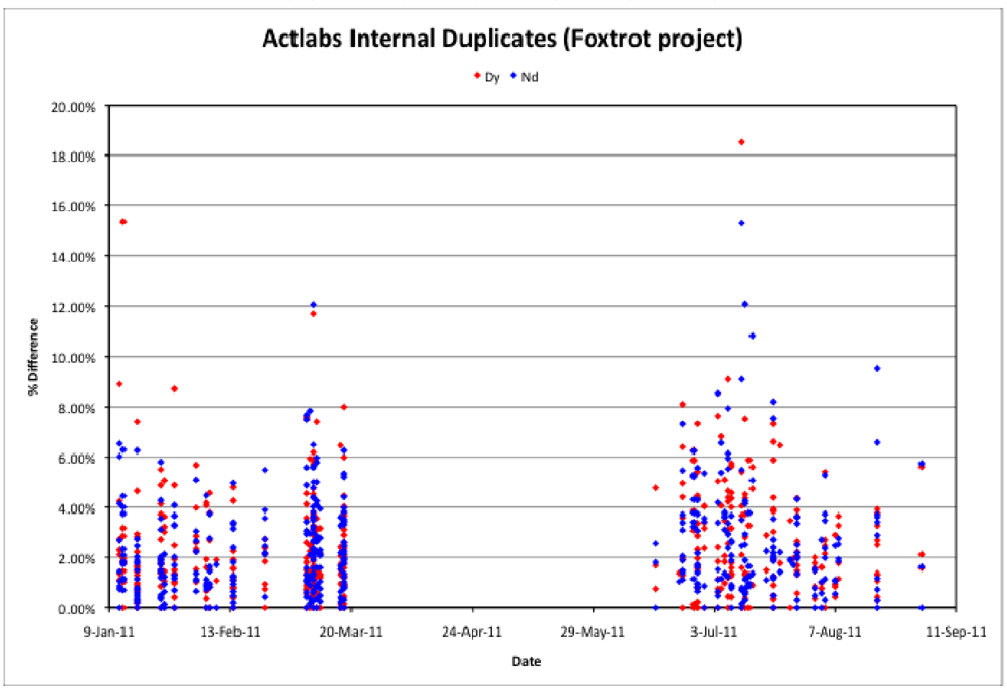
In all 69 batches, 97.2% of internal standards fall with ±10% error of the original sample when the dysprosium and neodymium data are isolated. While this is generally accepted as a good result, it is recommended that closer attention be paid to the labs internal standards, and batches that do not meet pre-set protocols should be re-assayed.

Blank control samples allow the lab to monitor cross contamination between the samples. While contamination can occur during the sample preparation and the analysis stage, these blank control samples were limited to monitoring only the analysis stage.

It is normal industry practice to reject any batch whose results are more than five times the detection limit. Although Search Minerals does not have any response protocol in place, of the 104 blanks tested, no blank control sample had more than twice the detection limit. It is accepted that cross contamination was not an issue at Foxtrot Project.

Duplicates allow the lab to monitor precision of their analytical results. As with standards, it is normal industry practice to accept batches if 95% of duplicate samples fall within ±10% of their average. Although Search Minerals does not have any response protocol in place, in all 69 batches 98.8% of internal duplicate assays for dysprosium and neodymium fall within the ±10% band. The following graph shows the percent difference of duplicate analyses for dysprosium and neodymium.

FIGURE 11-2 SELECTED RESULTS OF ACTLABS' INTERNAL QUALITY CONTROL FOR DUPLICATES



SEARCH MINERALS EXTERNAL QA/QC

In addition to Actlabs' internal QA/QC efforts, the reliability of the analytical data was also monitored by Search Mineral's own external QA/QC program, using only standards and duplicates.

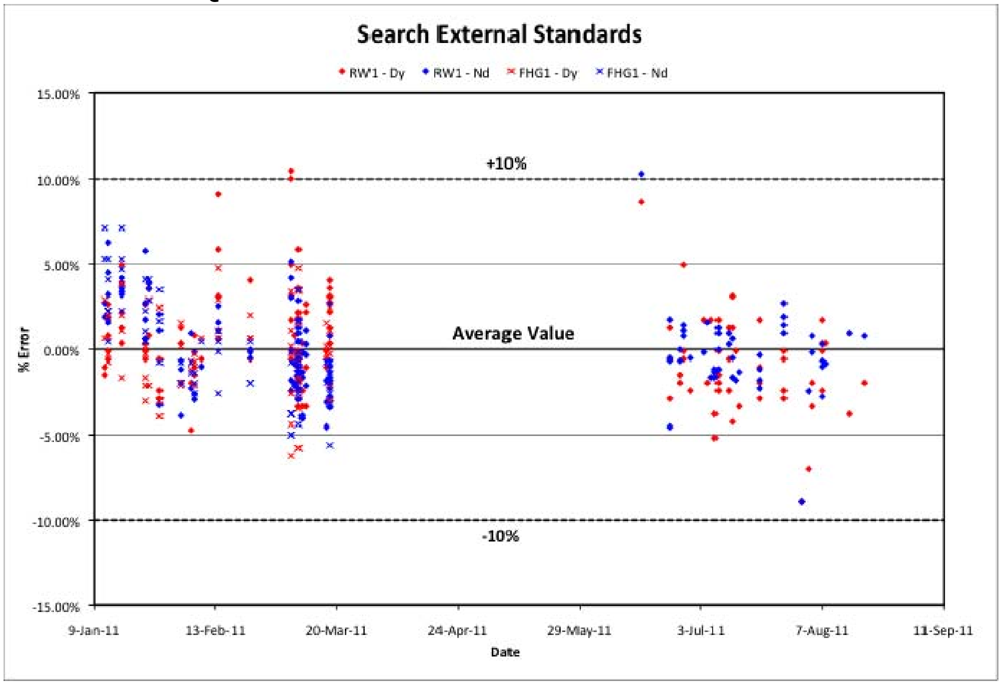
Search Minerals used two ore-grade standards and one standard chosen to effectively act as a blank. The two ore-grade standards include one from a eudialyte-rich zone in one of Search Minerals' other REE projects in Labrador, a peralkaline complex known as 'Red Wine' (RW), and one from a mineralized felsic volcanic gneiss unit found in Fox Harbour (FHG). The third standard, the very low grade standard, is from an anorthosite unit also found in Port Hope Simpson area (FHA).

The material for each standard was delivered to Actlabs in bulk and they were instructed to crush, pulverize, homogenize, store and insert pulp samples into the sample sequence during sample preparation. Throughout the 2010 drilling program, laboratory staff inserted one pulp standard every 50 samples but this procedure was changed in 2011 to include at least one standard with every batch to account for smaller batches of less than 50 samples where standards were previously not being included.

Rather than using certified reference material, Search Minerals used material sourced locally for which no certified value had been established by round-robin analyses from multiple laboratories. In this case, the average of all available results was used as the reference value and percent error was calculated.

The vast majority of results for the RW and FHG standards plot within the ±10% range. The results for FHA, the very low-grade standard, were not within ±10% of the average value but rather ranged from -50% to 150%, which is an acceptable range for a blank control sample. Due to the nature of the sample used, the values for each of the elements were very close to detection limit. The following graph shows the percent error of dysprosium and neodymium for the RW and FHG standards only.

FIGURE 11-3 SELECTED RESULTS FOR SEARCH MINERAL'S EXTERNAL QUALITY CONTROL FOR STANDARDS.

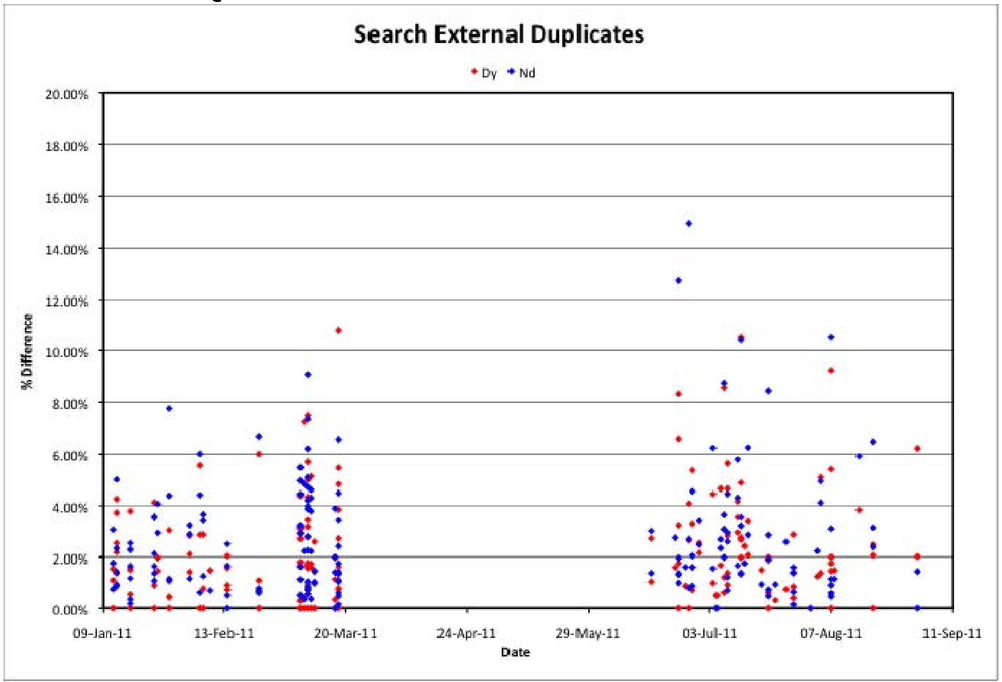


RPA recommends that Search Minerals include certified reference materials in their external QA/QC program.

Search Mineral's implementation of duplicate samples as part of their QA/QC program was similar to that of the standards. Actlabs was instructed to duplicate every 25th sample and report the results as the original sample number appended with a 'B' in the Certificate of Analysis.

In all, there were 167 samples duplicated in the 69 batches. Of these, only six samples, or less than 4%, did not fall within a ±10% band. The following graph shows the percent difference of dysprosium and neodymium of the sample duplicates.

FIGURE 11-4 SELECTED RESULTS FOR SEARCH MINERAL'S EXTERNAL QUALITY CONTROL FOR DUPLICATES



SAMPLE SECURITY

Search Minerals employs strict security protocols with the handling of their samples. Core is transported by truck only, both from the drill site to the field house and from the field house to the lab in Goose Bay. The core is stored in the core shack, a detached structure with doors and locks, and is organized carefully facilitating accessibility to all holes. During logging, cutting, and sampling, drill core is always under the supervision of full-time Search Minerals staff.

In the opinion of RPA, the procedures and protocols for sampling, sample preparation, analysis and security are all good, always at least as sound as the procedures used elsewhere and, in some aspects, at the level of industry best practice.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

RPA reviewed the resource database that formed the basis for the Resource Estimate presented in this Technical Report. This includes results from the quality QA/QC program and assay certificates for drill hole samples to a cut-off date of September 30, 2011. In the opinion of RPA no limitations on or failure to conduct data verifications occurred.

SITE VISIT

A site visit was conducted by Jacques Gauthier, Principal Mining Engineer for RPA, and Rick Breger, Director of Operations for Benchmark Six Inc., on October 27th, 2011. While on site, both the field house and the Property were visited.

The field house visit consisted of a complete tour of the premises, including the field office, the core logging shack, the core cutting shack, and the core storage facilities. During the visit, logging, cutting and sampling procedures were observed first hand.

The Property visit included a tour of the Foxtrot Project. During the time of the visit, the drill on site was being repaired so no drilling was observed. The Property visit included first hand observations of surface mineralization, including the location of the trenching, and old drill hole collars, specifically FT-10-04, FT-11-10, FT-11-25, and FT-11-31. All old collars are well marked with drill casing and capped with an aluminum tag marked with the hole ID. In addition, the power station and a port that could potentially service the Property were observed.

Both RPA and Benchmark Six concluded that Search Minerals staff conducted their exploration and drill activities to a standard that met or exceeded normal industry practices.

FIGURE 12-1 PHOTOGRAPH OF THE TRENCHING DONE DURING THE 2011 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

FIGURE 12-2 PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DRILL ON SITE

DATABASE VERIFICATION

Benchmark Six verified that the drill hole database matched the original Actlabs assay certificates. This was done by manually checking 10% of the data, across the range of low, medium and high-grade data according to dysprosium values.

No errors were found and the database is considered to be reliable and adequate for the purposes of resource estimation.

CHECK SAMPLES

During the site visit, Rick Breger took 28 check samples. These samples were taken in order to check both the accuracy of the REE analyses performed by Actlabs and to determine the density of each lithological unit for use in the resource estimate. Of the check samples, 22 were used to check accuracy, and all 28 samples were used to determine density. Table 12-1 shows a detailed summary of the check samples analyzed by SGS, including the 22 drill core samples that were taken to check REE accuracy, for which there are dysprosium and neodymium grade comparisons shown, as well as the six channel samples that were taken for the purposes of determining the density of each lithological unit. The channel samples were not analyzed geochemically and the density of these samples is shown in Table 12-2.

TABLE 12-1 SUMMARY OF ORIGINAL AND CHECK SAMPLES TAKEN BY BENCHMARK SIX AND SUBMITTED TO SGS
Search Minerals Inc. – Foxtrot Project

Check Sample ID	Hole ID	Original Sample ID	Sample Type	Original Dy (ppm)	Check Dy (ppm)	Original Nd (ppm)	Check Nd (ppm)
MP-11-056	FT-11-12	509652	Drill Core	2.3	2.33	7.9	7.6
MP-11-057	FT-10-15	458142	Drill Core	3.4	3.04	8.9	7.2
MP-11-058	FT-10-17	458361	Drill Core	5.8	6.08	60.6	60.8
MP-11-059	FT-10-13	457844	Drill Core	4.7	4.38	15.9	13.5
MP-11-060	FT-10-02	455416	Drill Core	6.4	7.15	34.6	34.6
MP-11-061	FT-10-18	460354	Drill Core	7.2	6.44	68.4	61.4
MP-11-062	FT-10-09	456856	Drill Core	6.8	6.73	63.7	65
MP-11-063	FT-10-16	460326	Drill Core	8.7	8.71	39.8	37
MP-11-064	FT-10-02	455444	Drill Core	10	9.78	66.3	60.2
MP-11-065	FT-11-22	511521	Drill Core	264	236	1900	1700
MP-11-066	FT-10-06	456309	Drill Core	35.1	34.5	255	243
MP-11-067	FT-10-03	455669	Drill Core	25.6	30.6	127	177
MP-11-068	FT-11-04	460887	Drill Core	7.8	7.7	63.9	57.4
MP-11-069	FT-10-03	455679	Drill Core	40.5	72	241	457
MP-11-070	FT-10-07	456542	Drill Core	12.6	11.4	50.3	49.2
MP-11-071	FT-11-02	460679	Drill Core	360	360	464	419
MP-11-072	FT-11-19	510833	Drill Core	78.3	58.4	538	434
MP-11-073	FT-11-19	510834	Drill Core	198	190	1510	1460
MP-11-074	FT-10-10	457065	Drill Core	30.3	31.9	130	132
MP-11-075	FT-10-09	456941	Drill Core	50	52.8	294	296
MP-11-076	FT-10-09	456889	Drill Core	24.8	24.7	93.4	82.7
MP-11-077	FT-10-17	458242	Drill Core	130	106	440	353
MP-11-078	FTC-11-03	507719	Channel				
MP-11-079	FTC-11-03	507709	Channel				
MP-11-080	FTC-11-04	507818	Channel				
MP-11-081	FTC-11-27	507965	Channel				
MP-11-082	FTC-11-27	507967	Channel				
MP-11-083	FTC-11-04	507844	Channel				

The following table summarizes the results of the bulk density measurements done by SGS for the three lithological units found on the Foxtrot Project.

TABLE 12-2 SUMMARY OF BULK DENSITY MEASUREMENTS FROM CHECK SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY BENCHMARK SIX TO SGS
Search Minerals Inc. – Foxtrot Project

Check Sample ID	Hole ID	Original Sample ID	Lithological Unit	Bulk Density (g/ml)
MP-11-056	FT-11-12	509652	Mafic	3.1
MP-11-057	FT-10-15	458142	Mafic	3.06
MP-11-058	FT-10-17	458361	Mafic	2.56
MP-11-059	FT-10-13	457844	Mafic	2.95
MP-11-060	FT-10-02	455416	Mafic	2.86
MP-11-061	FT-10-18	460354	Augen	2.67
MP-11-062	FT-10-09	456856	Augen	2.64
MP-11-063	FT-10-16	460326	Mafic	3.09
MP-11-064	FT-10-02	455444	Mafic	2.72
MP-11-065	FT-11-22	511521	Felsic	2.77
MP-11-066	FT-10-06	456309	Felsic	2.66
MP-11-067	FT-10-03	455669	Felsic	2.73
MP-11-068	FT-11-04	460887	Mafic	2.67
MP-11-069	FT-10-03	455679	Felsic	2.81
MP-11-070	FT-10-07	456542	Felsic	3.01
MP-11-071	FT-11-02	460679	Felsic	2.75
MP-11-072	FT-11-19	510833	Felsic	2.51
MP-11-073	FT-11-19	510834	Felsic	2.79
MP-11-074	FT-10-10	457065	Felsic	2.52
MP-11-075	FT-10-09	456941	Felsic	2.61
MP-11-076	FT-10-09	456889	Felsic	2.7
MP-11-077	FT-10-17	458242	Felsic	2.68
MP-11-078	FTC-11-03	507719	Augen	2.28
MP-11-079	FTC-11-03	507709	Mafic	2.84
MP-11-080	FTC-11-04	507818	Mafic	2.85
MP-11-081	FTC-11-27	507965	Augen	2.64
MP-11-082	FTC-11-27	507967	Mafic	3.01
MP-11-083	FTC-11-04	507844	Augen	2.41

INDEPENDENT THIRD PARTY QA/QC

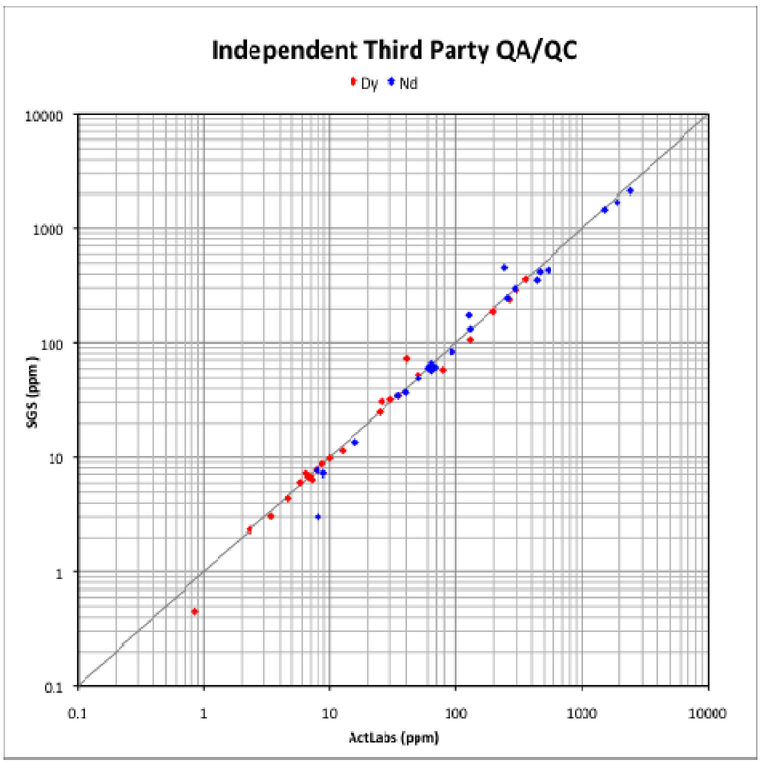
As a further supplement to the quality control measures taken by both Actlabs and Search Minerals, Benchmark Six collected and submitted 30 samples to SGS in Toronto. This included 22 REE check samples, six density check samples, and two quality control samples. SGS uses a quality management system that meets, at a minimum, the requirements for both ISO 9001 and ISO 17025.

All samples were dried, measured for bulk density prior to being crushed and then pulverized. The REE and quality control check samples were analyzed according to method IMS95A – dissolved using lithium metaborate fusion and analyzed via ICP/MS.

This method was chosen because it replicated the process used by Actlabs. The two quality control samples were Search Minerals pulp standards FHA2 and FHG2. The results of the check samples are shown below in Figure 12-3. The density check samples were used to check the density of the three units at Foxtrot Project – the mineralized felsic material, the mafic material, and the augen gneiss.

The REE check samples were chosen according to the distribution of dysprosium seen on the property, ranging from 2.3 ppm to 360 ppm Dy. This allowed for a complete and thorough check of the low, medium, and high-grade material.

FIGURE 12-3 SELECTED RESULTS FROM THE 24 CHECK SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO SGS TORONTO



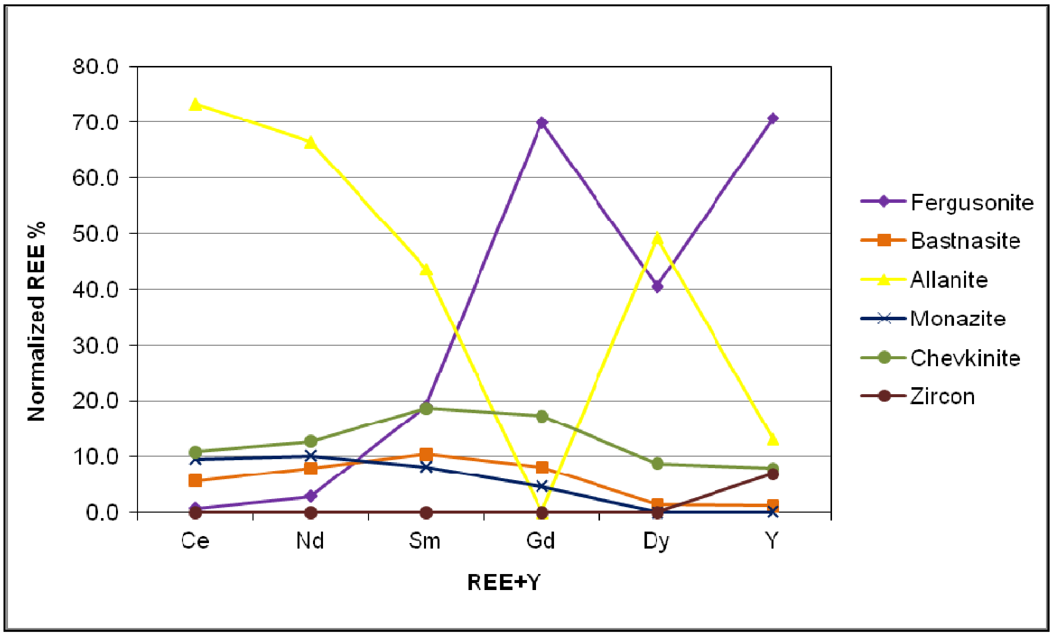
13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been ongoing testwork on the Foxtrot Project, being carried out by SGS Mineral Services, as follows:

- Gravity separation testwork using Wilfley Tables – results indicate a good recovery of REE material in the table concentrate. Work is ongoing.
- Heavy liquid separation test result was found to be comparable with the results of the gravity separation work.
- Flotation testwork on various products and size fractions of the Wilfley Table material is ongoing, utilizing varying flowsheets and reagent schemes to optimize REE recovery. Results for the work are pending.
- Acid leaching and acid bake testwork is continuing, no results as this is still in preliminary stage.
- A mineralogy study was carried out on a sample of the feed for the Wilfley table gravity separation testwork with the REE and Y distribution summarized in the following graph Figure 13-1. The main REE minerals were found to be Allanite, Chevkinite, Fergusonite, Bastnasite, and Monazite. Zircon was found to have approximately 7% of the Yttrium. The SGS draft report dated February 2, 2012 states:
    - "*Liberation of the REE minerals is poor to moderate for the* K_{80} *of 150 µm. Liberation increases significantly from the coarse to the fine fraction for all REE minerals and zircon. However, it should be noted that liberation is tentatively calculated for the low grade REE minerals (<0.3%).*
        - *Allanite liberation is 67% in the sample and increases by 27% from the +38 µm to -38 µm fraction; that of fergusonite is 31% and increases by 30%; that of bastnasite/synchysite is 25% and increases by 46%; that of monazite is 28% and increases by 16%; that of chevkinite is 35% and increases by 75%; and that of zircon is 69% and increases by 78%."*
            - This indicates that finer grinding will result in better liberation of REE bearing minerals
        - *"Fergusonite grades of between 96% and 62% for recoveries of 31% to 72%, respectively, and allanite grades of between 94% and 75% for recoveries of 67% to 98%, respectively, are projected for the two most important REE+Y carriers at the present grind. These calculations indicate that a compromise between grade and recovery of the REE would have to be achieved for optimum grades and recoveries."*
            - The relationship of higher grades resulting in potentially lower recoveries, and the inverse as well, indicate that ongoing analysis may be required to optimize metallurgical performance.

- *"The sample should not be processed at this size K80 of 150 µm because REE minerals will not be well liberated and thus fully recovered*."
    - This indicates that finer grinding may result in better liberation of REE minerals.

FIGURE 13-1 REE + Y DISTRIBUTION



14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

DATA

DRILL HOLES AND CHANNEL SAMPLES

Figure 14-1 shows the collar locations of the 43 diamond drill holes used for resource estimation, and the locations of the 11 surface channel samples that were also used for resource estimation. The drill holes include 18 holes (3,138 m) drilled in 2010 during the Phase I drilling campaign, and 25 holes (4,817 m) drilled in 2011 during the Phase I and II drilling campaigns. All of the channel samples (269 m) were collected during 2011.

ASSAYS

All of the assay data available at the end of September 2011 were used for resource estimation. At this cut-off date for the assay data base, all of the assays from the Phase I were available. From the Phase II drilling campaigns, all of the assays from felsic intervals were available. Some of the assays from mafic intervals were not available by the end of September 2011, but this does not affect the resource estimates since all of the mafic material is waste. For the channel samples, all of the assays were available.

For sample intervals where internal lab duplicates existed, the assay used for resource estimation purposes was the first assay. All of the duplicates were checked and in no case was there a significant difference between the first assay and the internal duplicate.

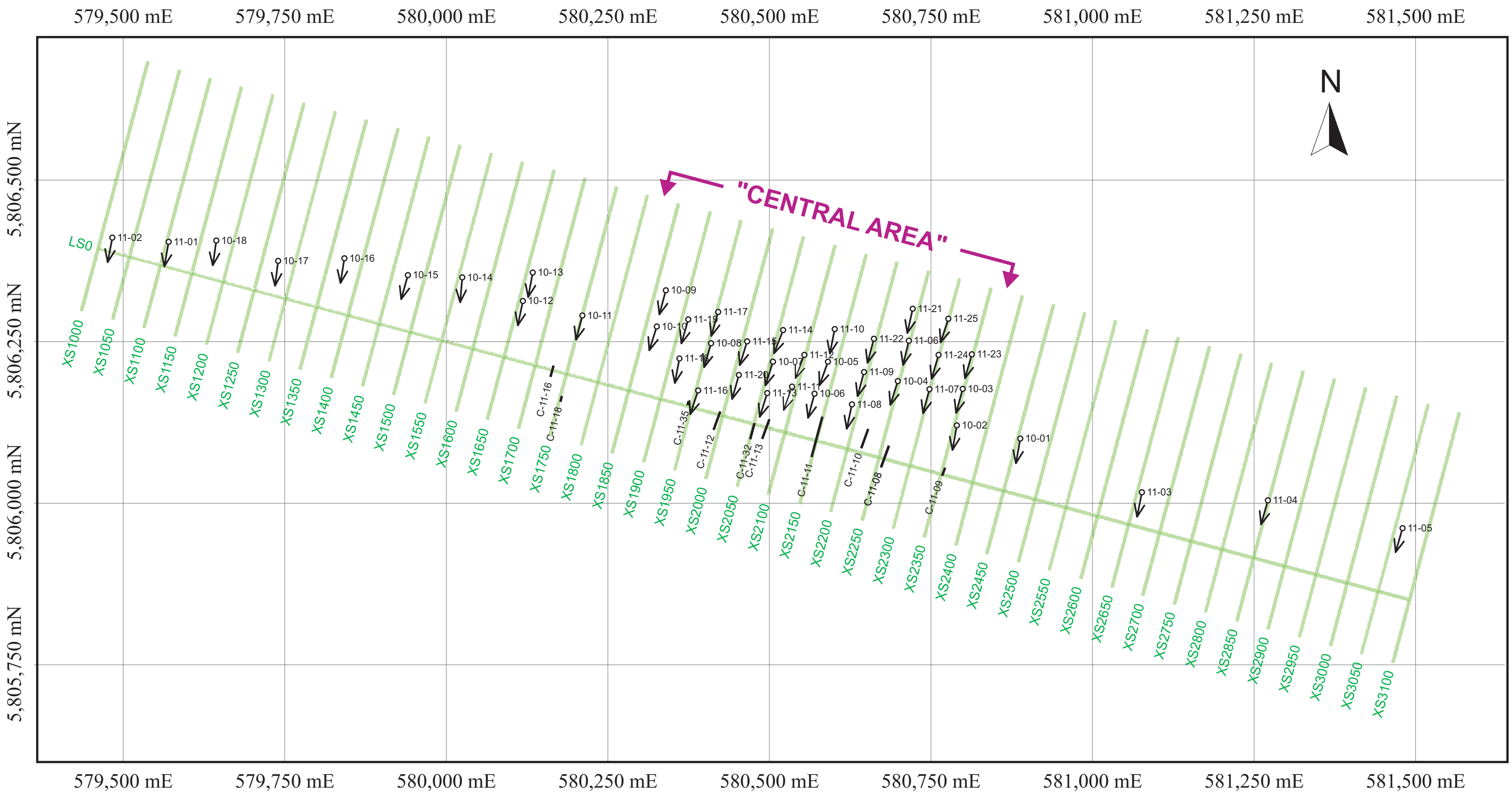
DENSITY

During the site visit, 28 samples were collected for determination of dry bulk density. The five augen gneiss samples had an average dry bulk density of 2.53 t/m^3. The 12 felsic samples had an average dry bulk density of 2.71 t/m^3. The 11 mafic samples had an average dry bulk density of 2.88 t/m^3. These averages were used to calculate tonnages from volumes for each of the three rock types.

TOPOGRAPHY

The topographic surface used for the current resource estimation was created by merging surveyed drill hole collars and the regional topographic contours from the public Geoscience Atlas provided by the government of Newfoundland and Labrador.

With drill hole collars differing from the government's regional topography by up to ±6m, the regional topography was locally modified by calculating residuals at the collar locations, creating a smoothed map of the residuals, and adding the map of residuals to the original regional topography. The result, shown in Figure 14-2, is a topography model that reflects the broad shape of the regional topography while exactly honouring the surveyed elevations at all of the hole collar locations.



0 100 200 300 400 500

Metres

Legend:

- Drill Hole & Number
- Channel
- Section Line

February 2012

Source: Search Minerals Inc., 2012.

Figure 14-1

Search Minerals Inc.

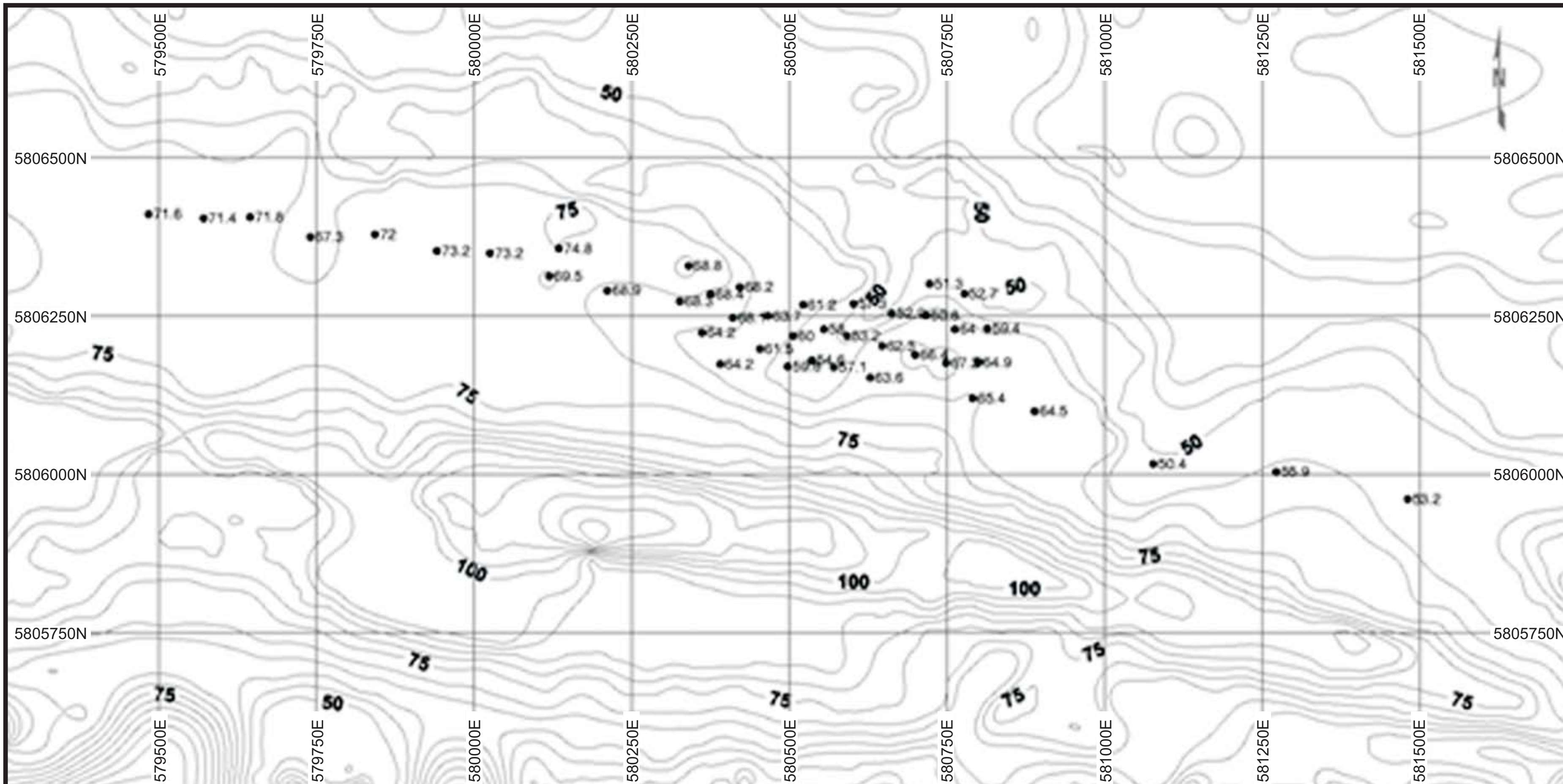
Foxtrot Project

Port Hope Simpson Area, Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada

Drill Hole Locations

Channels and Section Lines

www.rpacan.com



0 100 200 300 400 500
Metres

Figure 14-2

Search Minerals Inc.

Foxtrot Project

Port Hope Simpson Area,
Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada

Topography used for Resource Estimation

February 2012

Source: Search Minerals Inc., 2012.

DATA ANALYSIS

There are 17 elements included in the Foxtrot Project resource block model:

- La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb and Lu (all of the lanthanoids with the exception of promethium (Pm), which does not occur in nature)
- Yttrium (Y), which is usually classified as a rare earth
- Zirconium (Zr) and Niobium (Nb), which are not classified as rare earths

Also included are combinations of the oxides of these 17 metals: the total rare earth oxides (TREO), the light rare earth oxides (LREO) and the heavy rare earth oxides (HREO).

The following discussion on statistical analysis focuses on dysprosium (Dy) and neodymium (Nd). Dy has been chosen since it is the heavy rare-earth element (HREE) at Foxtrot Project with the greatest in situ value (grade × metal price). Similarly, Nd has been chosen since it is the light rare-earth element (LREE) with the greatest in situ value.

Table 14-1 shows the correlation coefficients between the 17 elements. Within the LREE group (La, Ce, Pr, Nd and Sm), highlighted in blue, the correlations are extremely high (greater than 0.98). Within the HREE group (Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu and Y), highlighted in green, the correlations are all strong (greater than 0.80). Since all of the elements correlate well with each other, the observations and remarks made about Dy and Nd in the following sections are also pertinent to the other elements with which they share a strong correlation.

TABLE 14-1 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS
Search Minerals Inc. – Foxtrot Project

	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Y	Zr	Nb
La	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.94	0.97	0.93	0.91	0.89	0.87	0.85	0.84	0.82	0.91	0.75	0.89
Ce		1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.96	0.98	0.95	0.93	0.91	0.89	0.87	0.86	0.84	0.93	0.77	0.89
Pr			1.00	0.99	0.99	0.96	0.98	0.95	0.93	0.91	0.90	0.88	0.86	0.85	0.93	0.77	0.89
Nd				1.00	0.99	0.97	0.98	0.96	0.93	0.91	0.90	0.88	0.86	0.85	0.93	0.77	0.89
Sm					1.00	0.96	0.99	0.98	0.96	0.94	0.93	0.91	0.90	0.88	0.95	0.80	0.90
Eu						1.00	0.95	0.92	0.90	0.88	0.86	0.84	0.82	0.80	0.89	0.71	0.85
Gd							1.00	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.96	0.94	0.93	0.91	0.97	0.81	0.90
Tb								1.00	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.99	0.83	0.89
Dy									1.00	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.96	0.99	0.83	0.88
Ho										1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.99	0.84	0.87
Er											1.00	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.99	0.84	0.87
Tm												1.00	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.85	0.86
Yb													1.00	0.99	0.98	0.86	0.85
Lu														1.00	0.97	0.86	0.84
Yb															1.00	0.83	0.88
Zr																1.00	0.77
Nb																	1.00

HISTOGRAMS AND SUMMARY STATISTICS

Figure 14-3 shows histograms of Dy and Nd for all samples. The distributions show three prominent modes that correspond to the three main rock units. The lowest mode belongs to samples from the Mafic Volcanic (MV) unit and from the Augen Gneiss (AG), the rock units that bound a steeply-dipping zone of mixed volcanics to the south and north. The middle and upper modes belong to samples from the zone of mixed volcanics.

FIGURE 14-3 HISTOGRAMS AND SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR DYSPROSIUM AND NEODYMIUM FOR ALL SAMPLES

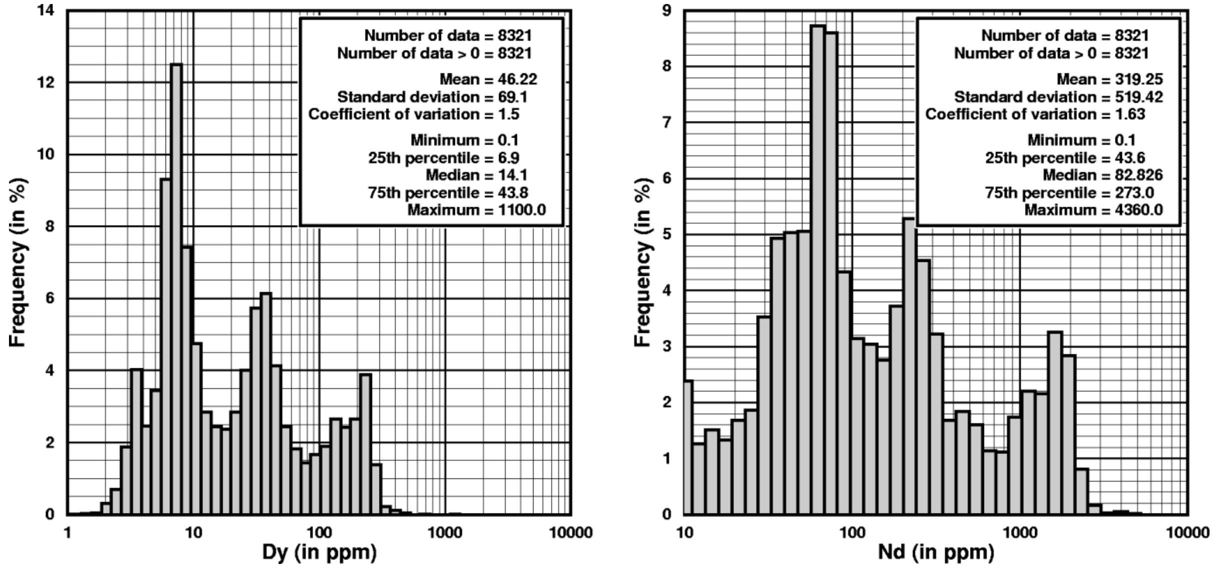
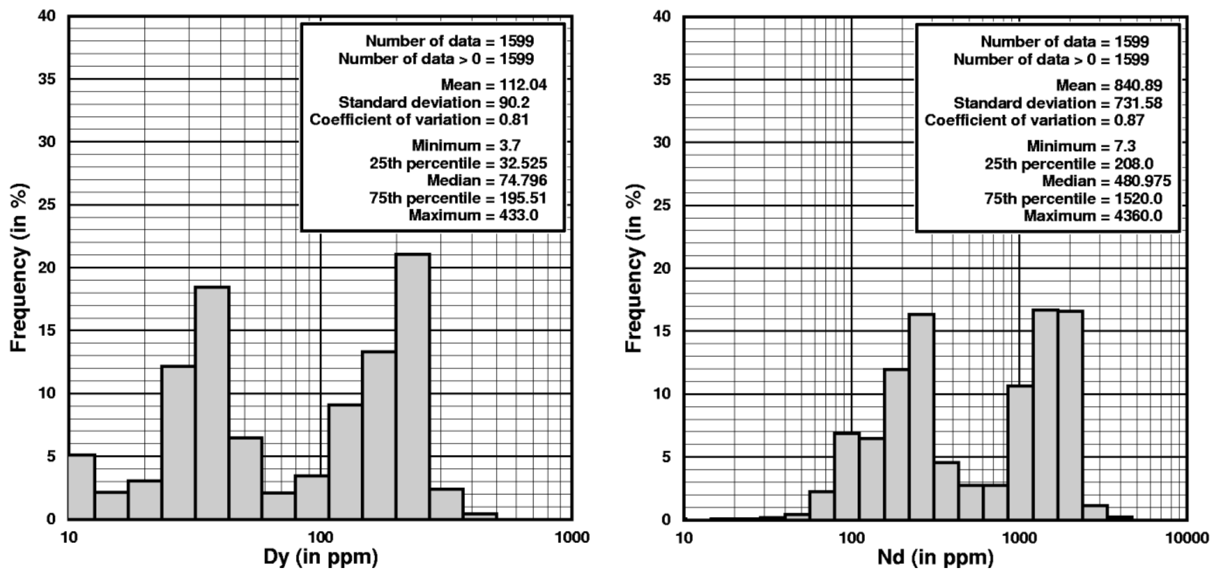


FIGURE 14-4 HISTOGRAMS AND SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR DYSPROSIUM AND NEODYMIUM IN FELSIC BANDS.



The zone of mixed volcanic consists of inter-layered bands of felsic and mafic volcanics; with felsic rocks accounting for approximately 2/3 of the zone, this zone is referred to in this section as the Felsic Zone (FZ). All of the mineralization with economic potential lies in the felsic bands. Figure 14.4 shows the histograms of Dy and Nd in the felsic bands of the FZ. The two modes on these histograms correspond to the northern and southern parts of the FZ. Toward the north, near the augen gneiss, the felsic bands of the FZ have generally low to moderate grades. Toward the south, the felsic bands have generally moderate to high grades.

Table 14-2 provides, for all 17 elements, a statistical summary of the distributions of the samples from the felsic bands.

TABLE 14-2 SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR FELSIC SAMPLES
Search Minerals Inc. – Foxtrot Project

	N	Average (ppm)	Standard Deviation (ppm)	Coefficient of Variation	Minimum (ppm)	25th percentile (ppm)	Median (ppm)	75th percentile (ppm)	Maximum (ppm)
La	1,599	984.4	872.9	0.89	8.8	254	532	1,710	5,460
Ce	1,599	1991.1	1,741.6	0.87	17.2	503	1,090	3,550	10,800
Pr	1,599	226.3	196.8	0.87	1.9	56.7	128	404	1,210
Nd	1,599	840.9	731.6	0.87	7.3	207	477	1,520	4,360
Sm	1,599	151.8	127.9	0.84	1.7	40.8	95.1	272	681
Eu	1,599	7.4	6.6	0.89	0.2	1.4	4	13.7	33.1
Gd	1,599	120.2	98.8	0.82	1.9	34.5	78.4	213	519
Tb	1,599	19.3	15.6	0.81	0.5	5.7	12.6	33.7	78.4
Dy	1,599	112	90.2	0.81	3.7	32.4	74.2	194	433
Ho	1,599	21.6	17.3	0.8	0.9	6.3	14.5	37.3	81.4
Er	1,599	60.8	48.6	0.8	3.3	17.7	42.2	105	225
Tm	1,599	8.8	6.9	0.79	0.5	2.6	6.1	15.1	31.4
Yb	1,598	54.8	42.7	0.78	2.9	17.2	38	93.5	191
Lu	1,599	8.2	6.2	0.76	0.4	2.8	5.6	13.8	28
Yb	1,599	627.7	508.2	0.81	31	173	419	1,105	2584
Zr	1,599	5,751.6	4,,764.5	0.83	114	1,697	3,794	9,982	41,430
Nb	1,523	404.9	333.2	0.82	17	102	206	739	1,360

GRADE CAPPING

No capping of high-grade assays is required since all of the grade distributions for felsic samples have very low coefficients of variation, well below one, which indicates that averages are not dominated by a few extremely high values. Local grade interpolation, which uses local weighted averages, will not have any problem with spatially erratic extreme values creating large halos of abnormally high grade estimates.

VARIOGRAMS

With very strong correlations between all of the elements, a single variogram model was used for all elements. Figure 14-5 shows the average experimental variogram for all elements, with the averaging being done after the sill of the variogram for each element has been standardized to one. The experimental variograms in this figure use only the assay data from felsic sample intervals, and group them into three directions:

- along the strike of the Felsic Zone, horizontally in the N75°W direction;
- down the dip, 70° to 90° downward from horizontal in the N15°E direction; and
- perpendicular to the banding, 0° to 20° upward from horizontal in the N15°E direction.

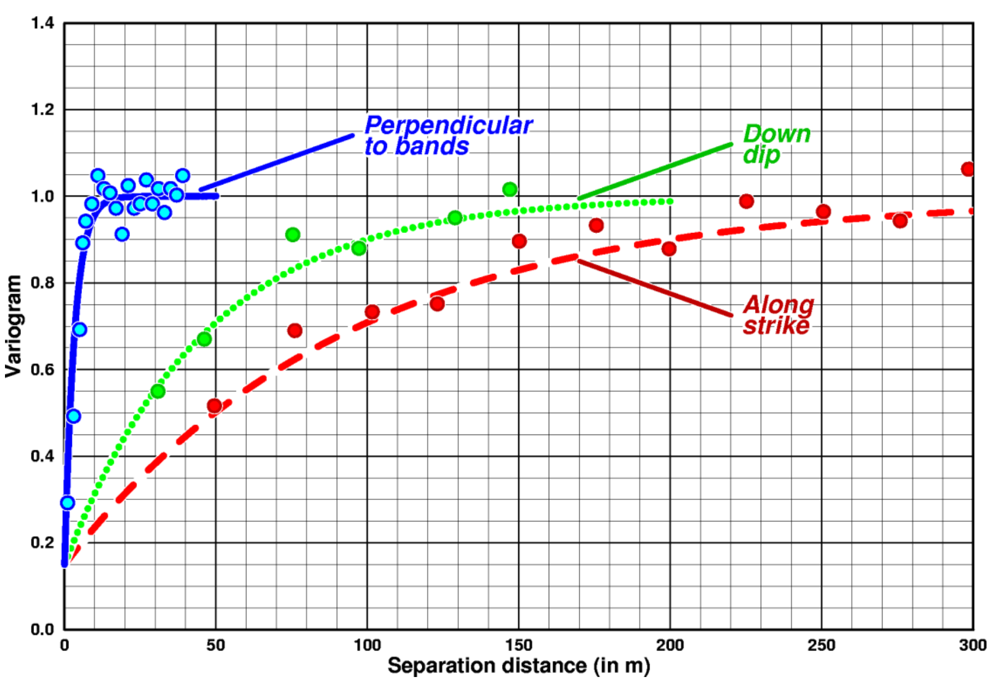
The direction of maximum continuity is the strike direction, with a range of 280 m. In the down-dip direction, the range is 140 m; and across the felsic bands the range is only 10 m.

FIGURE 14-5 AVERAGE VARIOGRAM FOR ALL ELEMENTS IN THE FELSIC ZONE

ALONG STRIKE:
Nugget effect = 0.15 Number of structures = 1 Total sill = 1.0
Structure 1: Height = 0.85 Range = 280 Type = Exponential

DOWN DIP:
Nugget effect = 0.15 Number of structures = 1 Total sill = 1.0
Structure 1: Height = 0.85 Range = 140 Type = Exponential

PERPENDICULAR TO BANDS:
Nugget effect = 0.15 Number of structures = 1 Total sill = 1.0
Structure 1: Height = 0.85 Range = 10 Type = Exponential



RESOURCE BLOCK MODEL CONFIGURATION

As shown in Figures 14-6 and 14-7, the block model uses 10 m by 5 m by 10 m blocks that are aligned with the strike of the deposit, which is in the N75°W direction. The block model has 211 columns in the strike direction, 81 rows in the horizontal direction across the FZ zone, and 31 levels in the vertical direction.

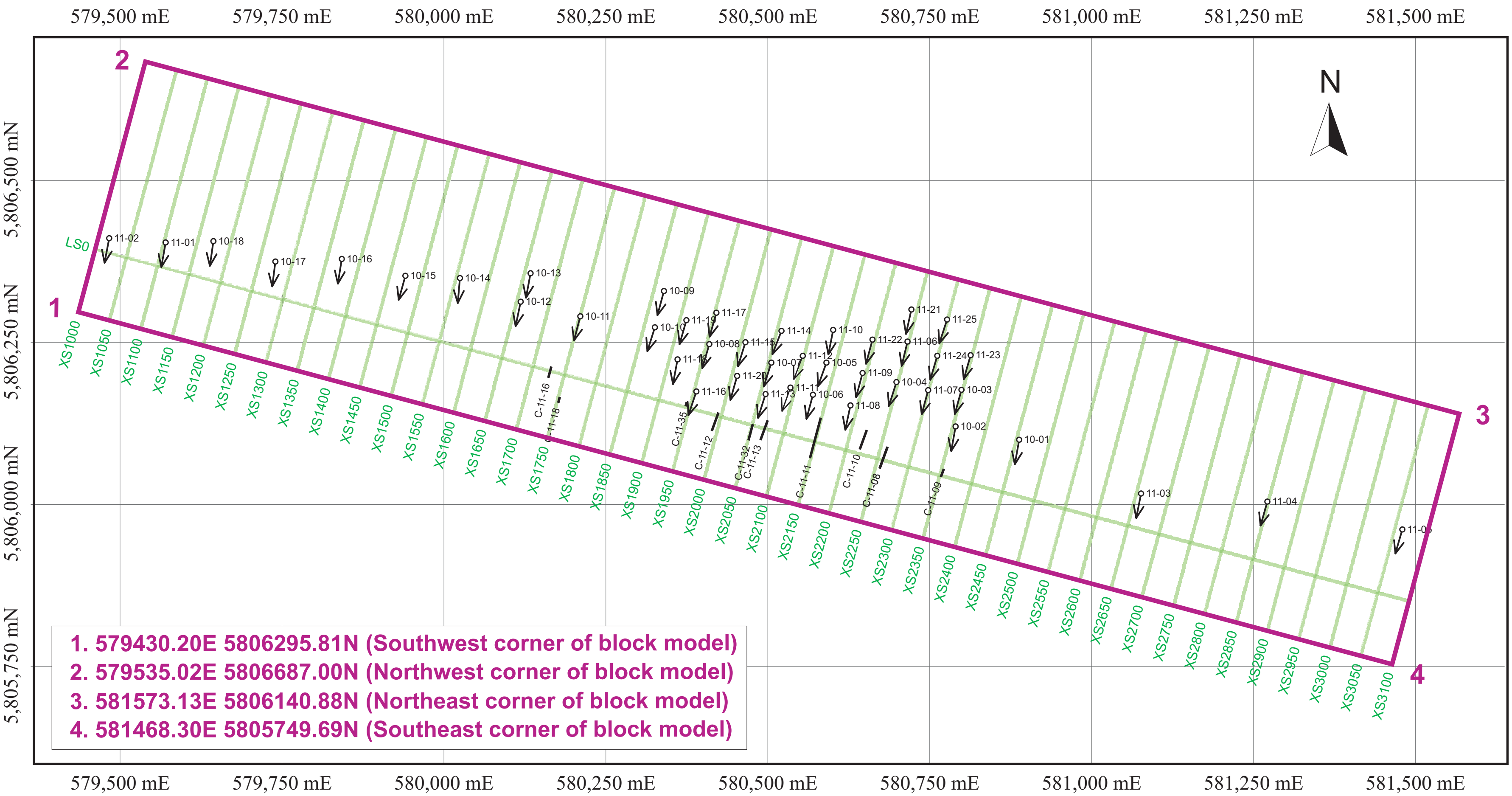


Figure 14-6

Search Minerals Inc.

Foxtrot Project

Port Hope Simpson Area, Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada

Map View of Block Model

0 100 200 300 400 500
Metres

Legend:

- 11-05 → *Drill Hole & Number*
- *Channel*
- *Section Line*

February 2012

Source: Search Minerals Inc., 2012.

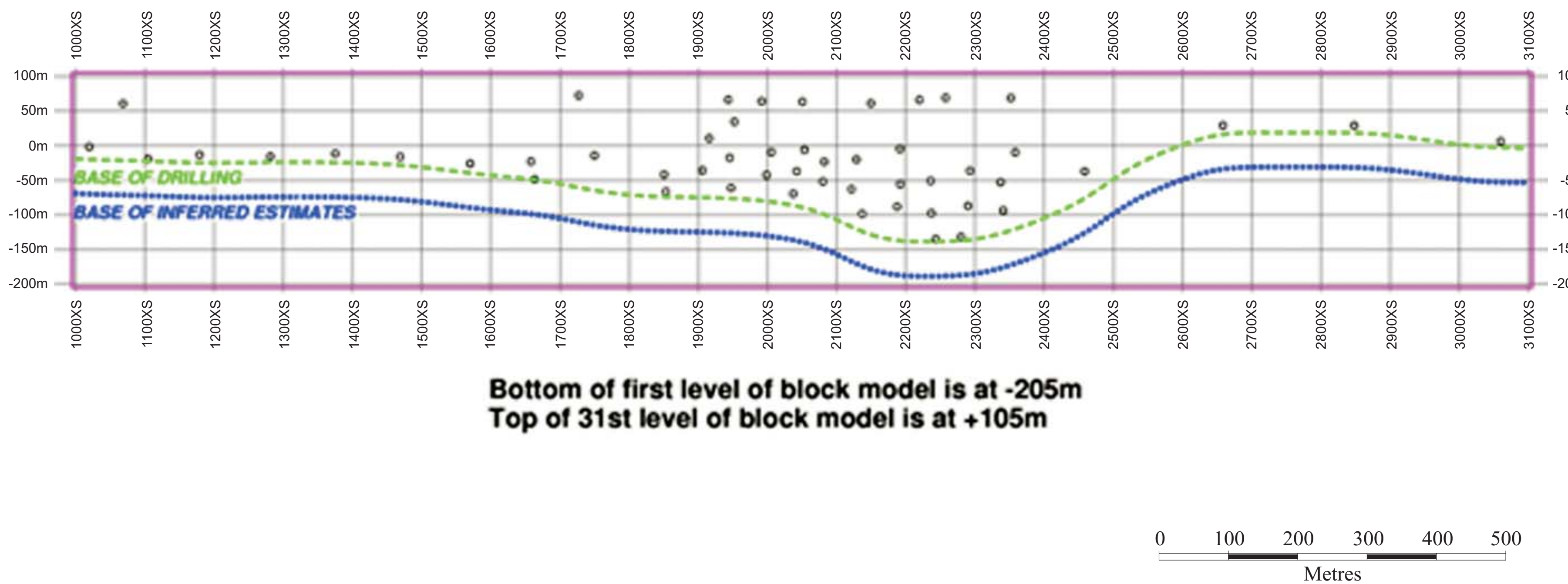


Figure 14-7

Search Minerals Inc.

Fox Harbour Project

Port Hope Simpson Area,
Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada

Longitudinal Section View of Block Model, Looking N15°E

February 2012

Source: Search Minerals Inc., 2012.

As shown in Figure 14-7, the base of the block model is at -205 m, which is about 50 m below the base of the Phase II drilling in the Central Area. With the range of correlation in the down-dip direction being 140 m, and with the deepest drill holes still showing strong mineralization, extending the block model 50 m beneath the base of drilling is reasonable. Resources beneath the base of drilling will be classified as Inferred. The Phase III drilling, which is underway at the time of the writing of this report, confirms that the geology and grades observed in the Phase I and Phase II holes in the Central Area do continue beneath the base of Phase II drilling.

RESOURCE ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

TONNAGE ESTIMATION

The two contacts of the Felsic Zone were modelled in 3D and wireframed to produce the surfaces shown in orange in Figure 14-8. All 10 m by 5 m by 10 m blocks with centres between these two surfaces, below the topography, and within 50 m of a drill hole in the vertical direction (the dotted line in Figure 14-7) received tonnage and grade estimates.

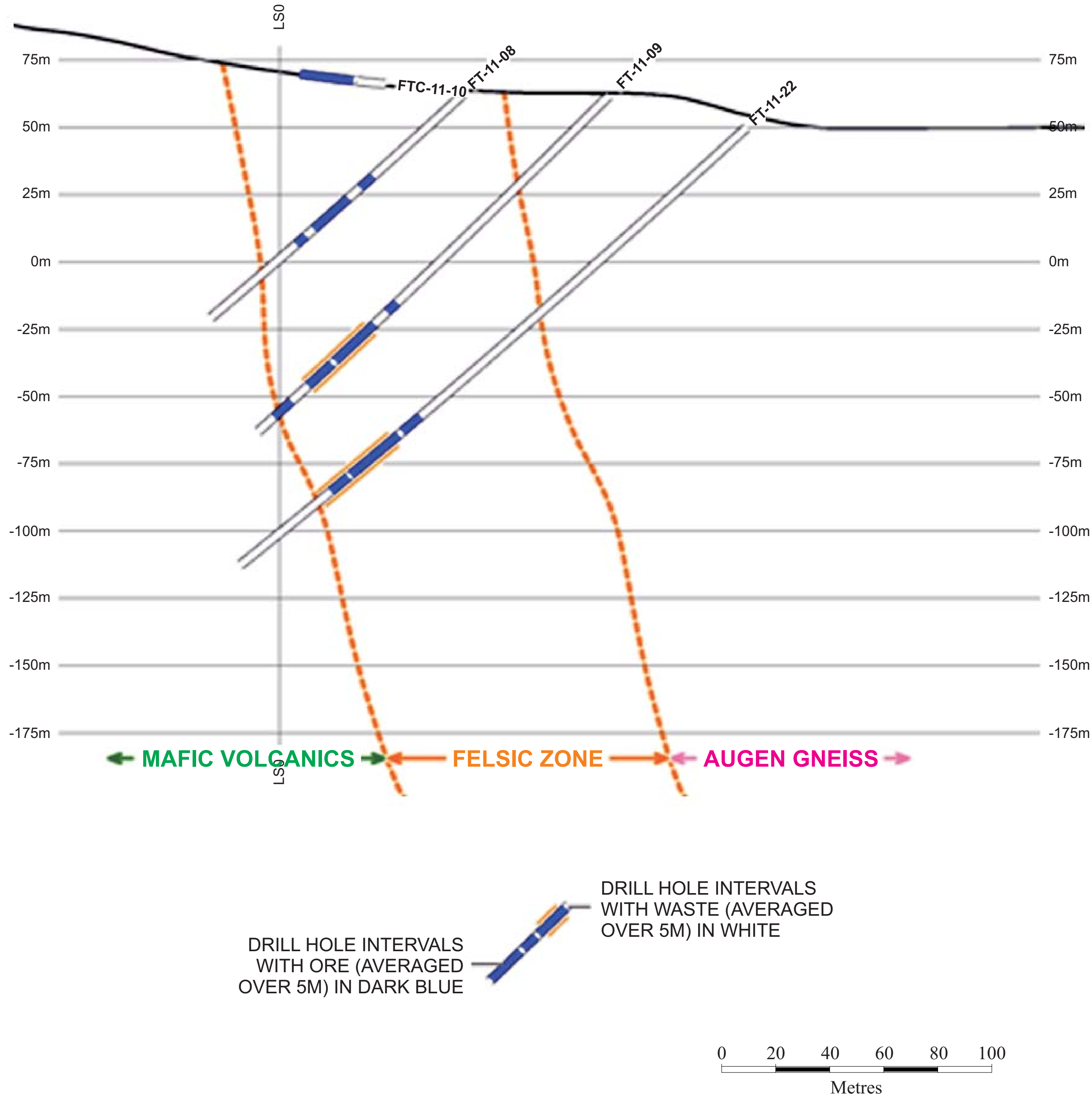


Figure 14-8

Search Minerals Inc.

Foxtrot Project

Port Hope Simpson Area,
Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada

West-Facing Cross-Section Showing the Interpretation of the Contacts of the Felsic Zone

February 2012

Source: Search Minerals Inc., 2012.

For each block being estimated, the first step in the estimation procedure was an estimation of the proportion of felsic material in the block. This was done using an indicator kriging of the nearby samples, with the felsic intervals coded as one and the non-felsic (usually mafic) intervals coded as 0. The variogram model used for this indicator kriging was the one shown in Figure 14-5. The radiuses of the search ellipse were set to half of the variogram ranges (140 m by 70 m by 5 m), and aligned with the strike and dip of the Felsic Zone. An octant search was used to limit the number of samples from any one quadrant, with no more than three samples being used per octant. This indicator kriging produces an estimate of the proportion of felsic material in the block; the remaining material is assumed to be waste and is given grades of zero.

Once the volume proportion of felsic and mafic material had been estimated, the tonnage of the block was calculated by multiplying the volume-weighted average of the 2.71 t/m^3 density for felsic material and the 2.88 t/m^3 density for mafic material. The separate tonnages of the felsic and the mafic material in the block were also written to the block model file so that the resource inventory could tabulate felsic tonnages and grades separately from the waste material.

GRADE ESTIMATION

The grades of the 17 elements were estimated by ordinary kriging of the assays; no compositing was done. Half of the sample intervals are exactly one metre in length, but there are some as short as 0.05 m, and some as long as 2.5 m. To account for the fact that some of the assays used for local grade interpolation have different lengths than others, the ordinary kriging weights were multiplied by the sample length and then renormalized to sum to one.

For each block being estimated, the direction of maximum continuity was aligned with the strike and dip of the Felsic Zone. The search ellipse had radiuses equal to half the range of the variogram model: 140 m in the strike direction, 70 m in the dip direction, and 5 m in the direction perpendicular to the felsic banding.

A maximum of three samples per octant were used for estimation. When more than three samples were available in any octant, the three retained for estimation were those with the lowest variogram value, i.e., the closest in terms of statistical distance, not Euclidean distance.

RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

Mineral resources have been classified in accordance with the CIM (2010):

A **Measured Mineral Resource** is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.

An **Indicated Mineral Resource** is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.

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, pits, workings and drill holes.

Resource classification was based on two criteria: the number of octants with data, and the horizontal and vertical position of the block:

- Blocks were classified as Indicated if they were estimated using data in all octants, if they were in the Central Area (Figure 14-1), and if they were above the base of drilling (Figure 14-7). These requirements limit the Indicated Resources to the well-drilled heart of the deposit.
- All blocks not classified as Indicated were classified as Inferred if they were above the base of drilling, or no more than 50 m below the base of drilling (Figure

14-7). With the search ellipse having used radii that were half of the variogram range, this requirement limits the Inferred Resources to regions where there is at least one well correlated sample nearby. In the vertical direction, the requirement is a bit more restrictive: Inferred Resources cannot extend more than 50 m down-dip from the Phase II drill holes.

CHECKS OF RESOURCE BLOCK MODEL

The resource block model was checked visually against the original drill hole data on cross-sections, maps and in a 3D viewer to confirm that the estimated felsic content and the estimated grades were consistent with nearby drill hole data, that the topography and the Felsic Zone contacts were respected and that the classification properly showed only Inferred material below the base of drilling and in the extensions east and west of the Central Area. Figure 14-9 shows an example of one of these checks, a section showing the grade estimates on the cross-section through holes FT11-08, FT11-09 and FT11-22. In addition to honouring the drill hole data, the classification is also correct, as shown by the dark (Indicated) and light (Inferred) blue shading of the estimated blocks.

Also plotted on the cross-sections was the geologists' interpretation of the felsic band with the strongest mineralization, a band referred to in the geological logs as FT3. Although the interpreted location of the FT3 band was not used directly in the resource estimation procedure, the block model clearly mirrors the geologists' interpretation, with the high-grade blocks tending to run along the south side of the Felsic Zone in the Central Area.

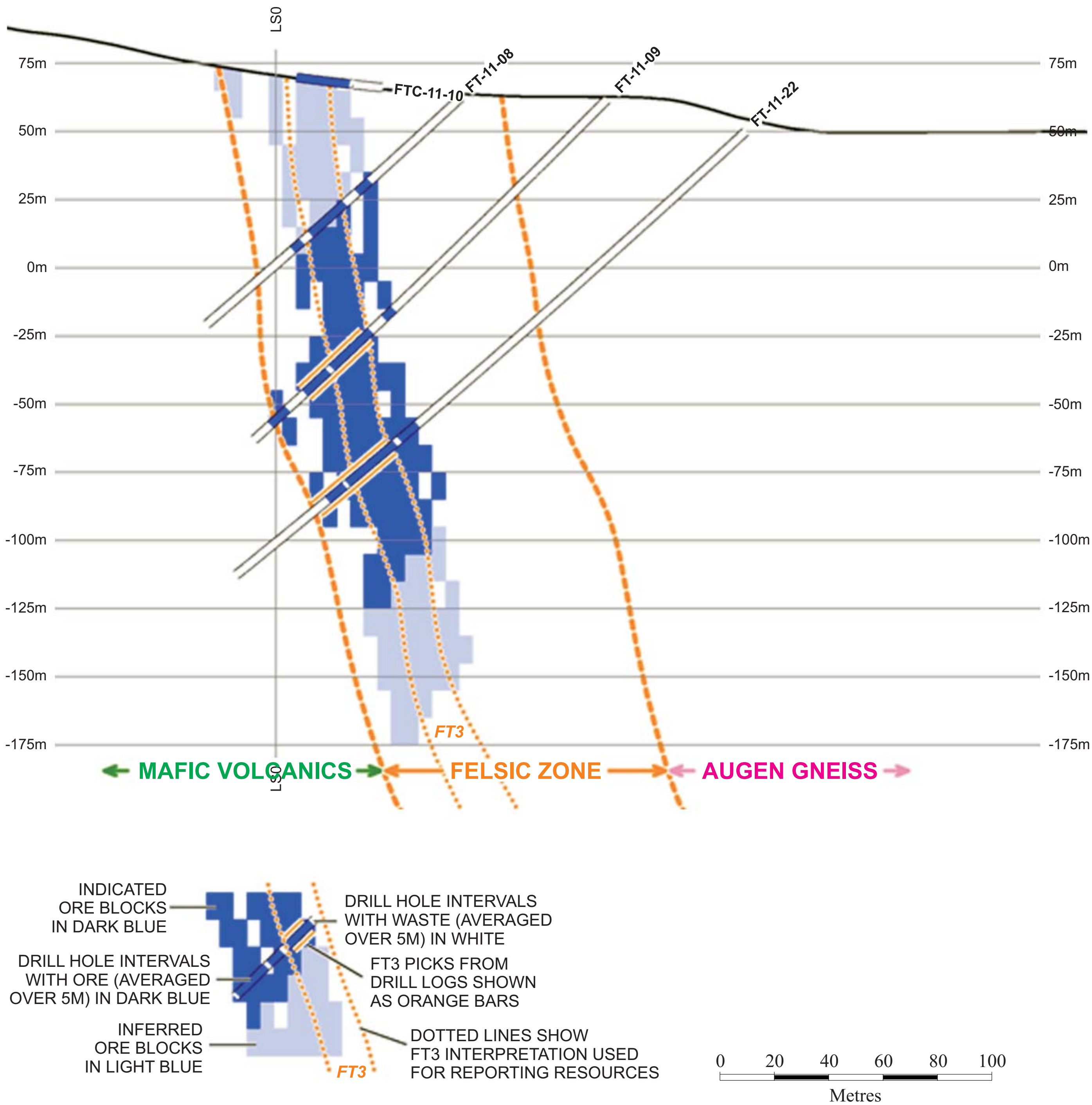


Figure 14-9

Search Minerals Inc.

Foxtrot Project

Port Hope Simpson Area, Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada

Example of Check of Block Estimates and Classification on Cross-Section 2200

February 2012

Source: Search Minerals Inc., 2012.

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The Indicated mineral resource and Inferred mineral resource estimates are presented in Tables 14-3 and 14-4 below, respectively. RPA estimates Mineral Resources on the Foxtrot Project deposit using drill hole data available as of September 30, 2011. Mineral Resource estimates use a cut-off grade of 130 ppm dysprosium. Using preliminary assessments of metal prices and metallurgical recoveries, this reporting cut-off, which corresponds to 150 ppm for the oxide form, Dy_2O_3, produces an NSR considerably higher than the anticipated cost of mining and processing ore. Even with changes and uncertainties in the metal prices, recoveries and costs, material with more than 130 ppm Dy meets the requirement of the CIM (2010): that Mineral Resources have a reasonable prospect of economic extraction.

SENSITIVITY OF REPORTING CUT-OFF

Some of the uncertainties in metal prices, metallurgical recoveries and the cost of mining and processing will be reduced in a Preliminary Economic Assessment study, which is currently underway. However, even when a more detailed analysis of technical and economic parameters is available, there will very likely still be uncertainty in the reporting cut-off that best reflects a break-even economic cut-off in the future. Fortunately, the strong correlations between the various elements that contribute economic value make it possible to assess the sensitivity of resources to changes in cut-off. Changes in the reporting cut-off on dysprosium will correspond very directly to changes in the cut-off on any other element, or groups of elements, or on NSR. Table 14-5 shows how resource tonnage and grade are affected by ±25 ppm changes in the dysprosium cut-off; this magnitude of change is approximately a ±20% change in the reporting cut-off.

TABLE 14-3 INDICATED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE - SEPT. 30, 2011
Search Minerals Inc. – Foxtrot Project

		Central	Extensions	TOTAL
Tonnes (t)		3,410,000	--	3,410,000
Element	**Units**			
Y	ppm	1,059	--	1,059
La	ppm	1,663	--	1,663
Ce	ppm	3,364	--	3,364
Pr	ppm	385	--	385
Nd	ppm	1,442	--	1,442
Sm	ppm	257	--	257
Eu	ppm	13	--	13
Gd	ppm	204	--	204
Tb	ppm	33	--	33
Dy	ppm	189	--	189
Ho	ppm	36	--	36
Er	ppm	102	--	102
Tm	ppm	15	--	15
Yb	ppm	91	--	91
Lu	ppm	13	--	13
Zr	ppm	9,640	--	9,640
Nb	ppm	698	--	698
LREE	%	0.71	--	0.71
HREE	%	0.18	--	0.18
TREE	%	0.89	--	0.89
Oxide	**Units**			
Y_2O_3	ppm	1,345	--	1,345
La_2O_3	ppm	1,946	--	1,946
CeO_2	ppm	4,138	--	4,138
Pr_6O_{11}	ppm	466	--	466
Nd_2O_3	ppm	1,687	--	1,687
Sm_2O_3	ppm	298	--	298
Eu_2O_3	ppm	15	--	15
Gd_2O_3	ppm	234	--	234
Tb_4O_7	ppm	39	--	39
Dy_2O_3	ppm	218	--	218
Ho_2O_3	ppm	42	--	42
Er_2O_3	ppm	116	--	116
Tm_2O_3	ppm	17	--	17
Yb_2O_3	ppm	103	--	103
Lu_2O_3	ppm	15	--	15
ZrO_2	ppm	13,014	--	13,014
Nb_2O_5	ppm	879	--	879
LREO	%	0.85	--	0.85
HREO	%	0.21	--	0.21
TREO	%	1.07	--	1.07

Notes:
1. CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 130 ppm Dy.
3. Numbers may not add due to rounding.
4. HREE = Eu+Gd+Tb+Dy+Ho+Er+Tm+Yb+Lu+Y.
5. TREE = La+Ce+Pr+Nd+Sm+ Eu+Gd+Tb+Dy+Ho+Er+Tm+Yb+Lu+Y.

TABLE 14-4 INFERRED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE – SEPT. 30, 2011
Search Minerals Inc. – Foxtrot Project

		Central	Extensions	TOTAL
Tonnes (t)		3,000,000	2,850,000	5,850,000
Element	**Units**			
Y	ppm	1,043	988	1,016
La	ppm	1,648	1,277	1,467
Ce	ppm	3,314	2,616	2,974
Pr	ppm	380	302	342
Nd	ppm	1,418	1,129	1,277
Sm	ppm	253	207	231
Eu	ppm	13	10	11
Gd	ppm	202	173	188
Tb	ppm	32	29	31
Dy	ppm	187	175	181
Ho	ppm	36	34	35
Er	ppm	100	100	100
Tm	ppm	14	15	15
Yb	ppm	90	96	93
Lu	ppm	13	15	14
Zr	ppm	9,679	10,710	10,182
Nb	ppm	698	561	631
LREE	%	0.70	0.55	0.63
HREE	%	0.17	0.16	0.17
TREE	%	0.87	0.72	0.80
Oxide	**Units**			
Y_2O_3	ppm	1,324	1,255	1,290
La_2O_3	ppm	1,928	1,494	1,716
CeO_2	ppm	4,076	3,218	3,657
Pr_6O_{11}	ppm	460	365	414
Nd_2O_3	ppm	1,659	1,321	1,494
Sm_2O_3	ppm	294	240	268
Eu_2O_3	ppm	15	11	13
Gd_2O_3	ppm	232	200	216
Tb_4O_7	ppm	38	35	36
Dy_2O_3	ppm	215	201	208
Ho_2O_3	ppm	41	40	40
Er_2O_3	ppm	114	114	114
Tm_2O_3	ppm	16	17	17
Yb_2O_3	ppm	102	109	106
Lu_2O_3	ppm	15	17	16
ZrO_2	ppm	13,067	14,458	13,746
Nb_2O_5	ppm	880	707	796
LREO	%	0.84	0.66	0.75
HREO	%	0.21	0.20	0.21
TREO	%	1.05	0.86	0.96

Notes:
1. CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 130 ppm Dy.
3. Numbers may not add due to rounding.
4. HREE = Eu+Gd+Tb+Dy+Ho+Er+Tm+Yb+Lu+Y.
5. TREE = La+Ce+Pr+Nd+Sm+ Eu+Gd+Tb+Dy+Ho+Er+Tm+Yb+Lu+Y.

TABLE 14-5 SENSITIVITY OF TOTAL MINERAL RESOURCES TO ±25 PPM CHANGES IN THE DY CUT-OFF GRADE
Search Minerals Inc. – Foxtrot Project

Classification	Dy Cut-off Grade (in ppm)	Tonnage (in tonnes)	Dy (in ppm)	Nd (in ppm)	Y (in ppm)	HREE+Y (in %)	TREE+Y (in %)
Indicated	105	4,020,000	179	1,368	1,000	0.17	0.84
	130	3,410,000	189	1,442	1,059	0.18	0.89
	155	2,720,000	201	1,537	1,123	0.19	0.94
Inferred	105	8,100,000	163	1,135	917	0.15	0.71
	130	5,850,000	181	1,277	1,016	0.17	0.80
	155	3,980,000	200	1,437	1,117	0.19	0.89

Classification	Dy_2O_3 Cut-off Grade (in ppm)	Tonnage (in tonnes)	Dy_2O_3 (in ppm)	Nd_2O_3 (in ppm)	Y_2O_3 (in ppm)	HREO+Y (in %)	TREO+Y (in %)
Indicated	121	4,020,000	205	1,595	1,270	0.20	1.01
	150	3,410,000	218	1,687	1,345	0.21	1.07
	178	2,720,000	231	1,793	1,426	0.23	1.13
Inferred	121	8,100,000	188	1,323	1,164	0.19	0.86
	150	5,850,000	208	1,494	1,290	0.21	0.96
	178	3,980,000	230	1,676	1,419	0.23	1.07

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

A technical and economic assessment to permit a Mineral Reserve estimate on the Project has not yet been completed.

16 MINING METHODS

The Technical Report does not include information concerning mining methods.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

The Technical Report does not include information concerning recovery methods.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

The Technical Report does not include information concerning project infrastructure.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

The Technical Report does not include information concerning market studies and contracts.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

The Technical Report does not include information concerning environmental studies, permitting, and social or community impact.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

The Technical Report does not include information concerning capital and operating costs.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

The Technical Report does not include information concerning economic analysis of the Project.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are currently no adjacent properties looking for rare earth elements.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No additional information or explanation is necessary to make this Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The mixed volcanic zone at the Foxtrot Project contains more than three million tonnes of felsic volcanic that are sufficiently well drilled that they meet the CIM definition of an Indicated Mineral Resource. As such, these resources can be used for mine planning.

In addition to the Indicated Mineral Resources, the project also contains more than five million tonnes of Inferred Resources that can be included in a preliminary economic assessment.

With the Central Area of the deposit still open at depth, it is likely that future resource estimates will soon report higher tonnages, both of Indicated and Inferred Resources.

There is also potential for the delineation of additional resources along strike, both east and west of the Central Area. The horizontal extensions of the mineralization in the Central Area will have to await the results of future drilling because Phase III has targeted the Central Area at depth.

Within the Felsic Zone that hosts the rare-earth mineralization, the mineralization with economic potential is hosted in bands of felsic volcanics that are inter-layered with mafic bands. The first two phases of drilling have confirmed that it is possible to visually identify the felsic mineralization from the mafics; statistical analysis of the multi-element ICP data for the resource estimation studies also suggests that it is possible to identify the felsic material using automated classification based on major-element chemistry. The combination of a characteristic visual appearance and a characteristic multi-element signature creates many possibilities for efficient and effective grade control. There are optical and chemical sorting technologies that should be very effective at segregating the higher-grade material from the mixed volcanics.

Statistical analysis of the assay data from the felsic samples shows that there is a bi-modal distribution in the felsic bands. With the higher-grade population having grades approximately five times those of the lower-grade population, it may be possible to further upgrade the run-of-mine material into an even higher-grade product in fewer ore tonnes. To realize this possibility, a better understanding of the geology and mineralogy of the two felsic populations is needed.

The very strong correlations between the REEs will simplify grade control. The entire rare earth suite of elements occurs as single package at Foxtrot Project, and a future mining operation will not have to contend with the complications of having to mine material that has low grades of some REEs in order to recover higher-grades of other REEs.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

RPA recommends that a Preliminary Economic Assessment be undertaken. RPA also recommends the following to advance the Foxtrot Project:

EXPLORATION

- Further drilling should be done, both at depth in the Central Area, and at depth in the extensions immediately adjacent to the Central Area. The Phase III drilling program is currently addressing the first of these priorities. Depending on the results of the Phase III drilling, and the preliminary economic assessment, the next phase of drilling should either continue to test the deep extensions of the resource in the Central Area or should test the shallower lateral extensions of the resource.

- The geological logging of the Phase I through Phase III drill holes should be standardized and reviewed for consistency. In the current resource estimates, the Felsic Zone has been treated as a single geological domain, and no attempt has been made to identify and model higher-grade sub-domains within this broader zone. From the geological logging of the Phase I and Phase II holes, it is clear that there is a tendency for the better mineralization to lie along the southern edge of the Felsic Zone; in the geological logs, this higher grade sub-domain is often referred to as FT3, with FT2 and FT4 being lower-grade bands on either side. Although it is clear that the southern third of the Felsic Zone is the preferential host of the best mineralization, the logging of FT2, FT3 and FT4 is not spatially consistent in 3D. If the review and standardization of the logging reveals that there is, indeed, a coherent and spatially continuous FT3 band, then future resource studies will be able to use this information to more accurately estimate the shape, tonnage and grades of this higher-grade core.

QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

- The QA/QC programs used for the Phase I and II drilling have documented that the assay data is reliable for the purposes of resource estimation. With the recommendation for a considerable amount of additional drilling, it is important to continue to make every effort to monitor and control the accuracy and precision of the assay data. Recommended improvements to the existing QA/QC program include: 1) Regular monthly review of the QA/QC data received from the lab, and 2) Submission of standards, blanks and duplicates from the project site so that these quality monitoring samples are blind to the lab.

MINERAL RESOURCES

- Once the results of the Phase III drilling program are available, likely in the second quarter of 2012, the resource block model should be updated and extended to a depth of approximately 400 m.

METALLURGICAL TESTWORK

- The current testwork program at SGS should continue to define recoveries and potential flowsheet.

A budget for these recommendations has been estimated, as summarized in Table 26-1:

TABLE 26-1 BUDGET FOR PROJECT ADVANCEMENT
Search Minerals Inc. – Foxtrot Project

Item	Cost (C$)
Phase III Drill Program (11,000 m)	$1,650,000
Phase IV Drill Program (10,000 m)	$1,500,000
Phase V Drill Program (30,000 m)	$4,500,000
Geological Logging Review	$25,000
Metallurgical Testwork	$100,000
Preliminary Economic Assessment	$100,000
Total	**$7,875,000**

Note:

1. As noted by Search Minerals, both the Phase III drill program and geological review are almost complete.

27 REFERENCES

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28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled Technical Report on the Foxtrot Project, Labrador, Canada, and dated February 8, 2012 was prepared and signed by the following author:

(Signed & Sealed) ***"R. Mohan Srivastava"***

Dated at Toronto, ON
February 8, 2012

R. Mohan Srivastava, P.Geo.
Associate Principal Geologist

(Signed & Sealed) ***"Jacques Gauthier"***

Dated at Quebec, QC
February 8, 2012

Jacques Gauthier, ing., MGP
Principal Mining Engineer

29 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

R. MOHAN SRIVASTAVA

I, R. Mohan Srivastava, P.Geo., as an author of this report entitled "Technical Report on the Foxtrot Project, Labrador, Canada" prepared for Search Minerals Inc. and dated February 8, 2012 do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting associate geologist with Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. of Suite 501, 55 University Ave Toronto, ON, M5J 2H7, and President of Benchmark Six Inc.

2. I am a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge, MA, USA) in 1979 with a B.Sc. in Earth Sciences and of Stanford University (Stanford, CA, USA) in 1987 with a M.Sc. in Applied Earth Sciences (Geostatistics).

3. I am registered as a Professional Geologist in the Province of Ontario (Reg.#0547). I have worked as a resource estimation geologist and geostatistician for a total of 30 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
   - Resource estimation for base and precious metals projects
   - Resource estimation for poly-metallic deposits
   - Exploration and development drilling programs for volcanic-hosted mineral deposits

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 have not visited the Foxtrot Project site.

6. I am responsible for the overall preparation of the Technical Report.

7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

10. At the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated 8th day of February, 2012

(Signed & Sealed) "*R. Mohan Srivastava*"

R. Mohan Srivastava, P.Geo.

JACQUES GAUTHIER

I, Jacques Gauthier, ing., MGP, as an author of this report entitled "Technical Report on the Foxtrot Project, Labrador, Canada" prepared for Search Minerals Inc. and dated February 8, 2012 do hereby certify that:

1. I am Principal Mining Engineer with Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. of Suite 302, 1305 Boulevard Lebourgneuf, Québec, QC G2K 2E4.

2. I am a graduate of Université Laval, Québec, Quebec, in 1980 with a B.Sc. degree in Mining Engineering and Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Québec, in 2002 with a Masters of Project Management – Professional Profile degree.

3. I am registered as a professional engineer in the Province of Ontario (Reg.#100110996) and an engineer in the Province of Quebec (Reg.#34899). I have worked as a mining engineer for a total of 31 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
   - Review and report as a consultant on mining operations and projects for due diligence and regulatory requirements
   - Project management of technical and economic feasibility studies
   - Mine planning and technical assistance
   - Practical experience in mining industry as Chief Engineer and Project Manager

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 visited the Foxtrot Project on October 27, 2011.

6. I am responsible for the preparation of parts of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4. and 12 of the Technical Report.

7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

10. At the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated 8th day of February, 2012

(Signed & Sealed) ***"Jacques Gauthier"***

Jacques Gauthier, ing., MGP