HOWLETT RESEARCH Corp.

RESEARCH REPORT

International Ranger Corp.

(IRNG – USOTC)

Continuing to acquire a diverse portfolio of prospective uranium properties (now 4).
2007 is expected to be an active year of exploration.

The Company

Ranger now has four uranium properties.

❶ ***Koorsharem*** (100%) prospect, in Utah's *Marysvale Uranium Mining District*, an area that has a long history of uranium production and known to host additional deposits now being explored (i.e. Trigon Uranium's Marysvale project).

❷ ***Hot Rocks*** (100%) prospect, in Utah's *Henry Mountains Mining District*, also an area which has seen historic production – and where deep drilling in the 1970s / 80s established several large uranium deposits now under development by Denison Mines (DML-TSX).

❸ ***Rexspar Uranium deposit*** (100%), a potentially advanced uranium property in B.C. that has been subject to extensive past exploration.

❹ ***Whiskey Gap***, optioned to North American Gem (NAG – TSXV, potential 80% interest), where promising early stage water sampling led to a joint venture agreement with current operator North American Gem (NAG.V).

Targets

We feel the diversity of targets / properties is a real highlight for Ranger – from a 1+ million lb. primary / secondary volcanic-hosted U3O8 target (*Koorsharem*) at depth, to the potential for a combination of mining / exploration the known stratigraphic horizons (shown in the incised canyons at *Hot Rocks*), to moving *Rexspar*, which has seen extensive past work (including 17,280 m of drilling & underground development) to a more advanced project. *Whiskey Gap* represents a sandstone-uranium target analogous to those found in parts of Wyoming (i.e. roll front Uranium deposits).

Current / Future Programs

In ***Utah***, Ranger is now in the process of putting in place the necessary local geological expertise / team to continue to define a precise program (follow up on the necessary work as outlined with its knowledgeable property vendors). At ***Rexspar***, Ranger is awaiting permitting for its planned $500,000 multi-faceted program to include drilling, preparation of a definitive Technical Report, and financial modeling. We are awaiting final results from NAG's 2006 program at ***Whiskey Gap***.

Current Issues

At the Utah properties, Ranger needs to put in place the required technical expertise and – in turn – secure the necessary field teams to begin with its projects. At Rexspar, the issue is simply one of being issued a permit. We understand that Ranger is in the process of raising additional capital for its 2007 / 08 season.

Market Data

Share Data ($US):

Recent Price:	$0.16
52-week Price Range:	$0.05 - $0.28
Shares Outstanding (6/30/06):	66.4 million
Fully Diluted Shares (1):	

(1) Management reports no option or warrants outstanding

Capitalization ($US):

Market Capitalization:	$11.0 million
Cash:	n/a
Working Capital:	n/a
Long Term Debt:	n/a

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Investment Considerations

The Upside. Ease of work + mining friendly jurisdiction for the Utah properties. Potential for cash flow at Hot Rocks (to be determined). Given the extensive past work at Rexspar, there is potential to advance this property relatively quickly. Carried interest at Whiskey Gap through to feasibility. The low current stock price creates favorable risk / reward equation.

Downside Risks. Need for capital, project management (Utah properties). Permitting (B.C.).

KOORSHAREM URANIUM PROSPECT (100%), Utah (2,180 acres)

Summary

- Known uraniferous area – located in the Marysvale Uranium Mining District in south-central Utah, adjacent to Trigon Uranium's Marysvale project (& 12 miles to the east of the historic Central Mining District).
- Koorsharem situated within the large Monroe Peak caldera with local features showing strong similarity with known uranium deposits in the area (i.e. favorable host rocks, high angle high grade uranium rich structures as well as relatively flat-lying rhyolite flows - which fits the model for both primary uranium – faults – and secondary uranium – horizontal pods).
- Elevated uraniferous readings.

Background

In November, 2006, Ranger announced that it had entered into an "agreement of purchase and sale" to acquire 100% in two Utah uranium projects – ❶ the "*Koorsharem Uranium Prospect*" and ❷ the "*Hot Rocks Uranium Prospect*" by making cash payments of $400,000 and issuing 7 million shares over three years.

The original Koorsharem Uranium Prospect consists of **six** mining claims (8 additional claims on closing) located east of the *Marysvale Mining District* in Piute County, Utah approximately 195 miles south of Salt Lake City. On January 10, 2007 Ranger announce it has expanded its land position in both properties – to **109** claims at Koorsharem with the addition of **95** new claims staked along a highly anomalous radioactive zone. These claims represent two continuous groups of land separated by 2 reservoirs.

What we Know – Property Specific

1. **Initial Claims Staked**. The prospect is covered with volcanic rocks, locally known as the *Bullion Canyon Volcanics* and contains many zones of pervious tuffs and volcanic debris. Importantly, this area shows similarity to the zone of uraniferous rocks, also in the Bullion Canyon Volcanics less than six miles to the west, in the *Central Mining District* east of Marysvale, Utah, where *Phillips* uranium drilled and radiometricly logged over 190 exploratory holes between *1978-1981*. The Bullion Canyon Volcanics are found in the *Marysvale Volcanics Field*, and historically, these volcanics produced *high-grade uranium* with values ranging as high as 10% U308. The anomalous scintilometer readings on the Project claims ranged from 0.03 MR/HR to 0.085 MR/HR covering large areas. Background readings for the area average at 0.015 to 0.0185 MR/HR.

2. **Subsequent claims staked**. These claims were staked after getting highly elevated readings over a 50 foot exposure along a high wall within a gray altered rhyolite flow in the southern block of claims. This flow was traced to the north for over one mile where a large surface area returned the same elevated readings. The flow on the northern end of the exposure is characterized by banded chalcedonic quartz fracture filling in a high density fracture zone. The flow has a shallow dip to the southeast with outcrops over an area one mile in width. Exploration (scintilometer readings, surface sampling, reconnaissance) reportedly continues to locate high angle high grade uranium rich structures similar to those mined in the Central Mining District approximately 12 miles to the west and adjacent to the blanket like uraniferous zone being explored by *Trigon Uranium*.

What we Know About the Marysvale Area

The Marysvale Mining District has a long history of uranium production and is known to host additional uranium deposits.

- Uranium was first discovered in the Marysvale area in 1949. From 1952 to 1966, 275,000 tons of ore were mined and milled to produce ***1,100,000 lbs.*** of U3O8. The average grade of the uranium ore was **0.22%** U3O8 (4.4 lbs/ton).
- The producing mines were located in the district's "*Central Mining Area*" and included the Bullion, Monarch, and Prospector mines.
- In the early 1950's three claims were staked immediately east of the mines in an area which is currently part of the Marysvale property now owned by Trigon Uranium Corp. Several adits were driven on near-surface uranium mineralization in the 1950's and early 1960's, but production records are unavailable. There are also remnants of a number of other pits, trenches and shallow shafts on the property from which production of reportedly high-grade pockets of surface secondary ore was obtained.
- Trigon's Marysvale property was first drilled in 1977 by Minerals Exploration Company ("Minex"), a subsidiary of Union Oil Company. At least 24 holes were drilled some being core holes. Phillips Uranium Company acquired the property from Minex later in 1977 and through 1981 drilled 169 holes totaling 114,983 feet. Nearly all of these drill holes intersected uranium mineralization.

Phillips terminated their drilling program in April 1981 and abandoned the project in 1982 due to the severe decline in uranium prices.

- A report by Paul Dean Proctor, PhD., a professor of geology at Brigham Young University, in Provo, Utah, and an independent consultant, was prepared based on the Phillips and Minex drilling. In his report Proctor states, "Blanket type supergene uranium ore reserves totaling at least ***1.8 million lbs***. U3O8 (.75 million tons of .075% U3O8 and 3.0 million tons of .03% U3O8) occur at the Marysvale project within *300-500 feet* of the surface. Additional potential U3O8 ore exists on the Marysvale property which could double or triple the reserves of the district." [*note – amounts quoted above were estimated prior to the implementation of NI 43-101 and cannot be considered "reserves"*}.

The uranium mineralization in the area formed approximately 19 Million years ago when rhyolite magma began intruding the uranium-enriched rocks underlying the area. The pressure from the magma caused above rocks to fracture and the heat from the magma fuelled a hydrothermal system with fluids enriched in uranium and molybdenum. These fluids filled fractures creating uranium and molybdenum-bearing veins, such as the ones mined in the Central Mining Area in the 50's and 60's. Since the time of their formation, the uranium bearing veins have been subject to leaching processes caused by ground and meteoric water. These processes have transported part of the uranium from the veins and deposited it in horizontal pods at groundwater level. Exploration targets thus include both ***primary uranium ore (in the veins) and secondary uranium ore (in horizontal pods)***.

Two styles of faults occur in the Marysvale area: ***steep faults*** of variable orientations associated with intrusion and collapse of magma chambers, and north-northeast- and north-northwest-trending faults related to ***basin and range extension***.

Area production came from steep magmatic-hydrothermal veins that cut the "Central intrusive" quartz monzonite, and younger fine-grained granite. These veins continue upwards into horizontal veins contained within an overlying *rhyolite flow unit of the Mount Belknap Series*. Production was also derived from the *flat veins*.

In general, veins are genetically associated with an unexposed rhyolitic stock of the Mount Belknap Series, dated at about 18 Ma, which intruded the Central intrusive below the lower limit of underground workings and drilling. Emplacement and subsequent collapse of the stock fractured the overlying roof rocks, allowing hydrothermal fluids to precipitate uranium-bearing quartz-fluorite veins in the resultant open-space fractures.

The property occurs within the Marysvale volcanic field, one of the largest Tertiary volcanic fields in the western USA.

The volcanic rocks were erupted through and onto an older sequence of Mesozoic to Lower Cenozoic sediments which outcrop to the west.

The older and more voluminous volcanic interval in the Marysvale field is represented by the Bullion Canyon Volcanic Series, which erupted from multiple vents over the period 35 to 22 Ma. The series is characterized by intermediate calc-alkaline rocks, dominated by dacitic and rhyodacitic lava flows and ash-flow tuffs, estimated to aggregate a total of 600 to 900 m in thickness.

The *Monroe Peak caldera* is the largest caldera in the Marysvale field, measuring about ***18 km*** from north to south, and ***26 km*** from east to west. The caldera formed with the eruption of an estimated ***208 cubic kilometers*** of rhyodacitic ash-flow tuff.

The intracaldera rocks were then intruded about 21-22 Ma by masses of quartz monzonite and granite that represent shallow cupolas derived from a deep source batholith. These intrusives drove hydrothermal systems that have pervasively altered the intracaldera rocks.

Back to Koorsharem

With this in mind, the material quoted in Ranger's press releases take on a new meaning:

- Presence of favorable *Bullion Canyon* volcanic rocks
- Presence of gray altered rhyolite flows over a large area – traced over 1 mile to the north as well as outcrops over an area one mile in width.
- Presence of high angle high grade uranium rich structures as well as relatively flat-lying rhyolite flows (which fits the model for both primary uranium – faults – and secondary uranium – horizontal pods).
- Elevated scintilometer readings.

Early positive indications – ❶ the "right" rock formations & ❷ high angle as well as flat-lying structures (indications for both "primary" and "secondary uranium).

Clearly, there are several positive indications for uranium at Koorsharem

Future Program

Ranger is now in the process of gaining the necessary geologic field personnel and expertise to embark on a program to identify precise drill targets.

HOT ROCKS URANIUM PROSPECT (100%), Utah (5,981 acres)

Summary

- Known uraniferous district with historic production.
- Uranium-bearing strata indicated in canyon walls.
- Relative ease of mining surface exposures (starting in the canyon walls) combined with more difficult / costly exploration from surface (deep holes) could make for innovative contract mining / exploration scenario.

Background

The Hot Rocks Uranium Prospect is located 18 miles south-southeast of the Town of Hanksville in the *Orange Cliff* Mining Area of the historically productive ***Henry Mountains mining district***, in Garfield County, Utah.

The initial acquisition (see Nov. 26, 2006 news release) comprised 7 separate assemblages of properties in the same geologic and geographic environment, all within 10 miles of one another. The total acreage of the claims and pending leases is 5,661 acres, or 8.85 square miles. Six of the assemblages are outside the historic Hot Rocks site.

In January, it was announced that in addition to the *45* claims acquired (47 at closing) in the East Henry Mountain Mining District, 16 more claims were staked (which along a zone of mineralization near the base of the Chinle Formation and into channels cut into the Moenkopi Formation, where several small prospect pits and adits have exposed mineralization of disseminated tobernite specks. These tobernite specks are found in both mudstone and sandstone, small amounts of carbon trash is unevenly distributed throughout this bedded zone. Several drill holes were located and mapped. These claims are proximate to Trigon Uranium's Henry North claims.

The *Colorado Plateau* covers nearly 130,000 square miles in the Four Corners region of the United States (Utah, Colo., Ariz., NM). The dominant feature of the geologic history of the Colorado Plateau has been its comparative structural stability since the close of the Precambrian time. Folding and faulting of the basement during the Laramide orogeny of Late Cretaceous and Early Tertiary time produced the major structural features of the Plateau. However, compared to the adjacent areas, it affected the Plateau only slightly.

The *Henry Mountains Basin*, a subprovince of the Colorado Plateau physiographic province, is an elongate north-south-trending doubly plunging syncline in the form of a closed basin.

In the Henry Mountains basin, uranium / vanadium deposits occur in broad alluvial sand accumulations, sandstones of the Salt Wash member of the Morrison formation. The Lower Salt Wash sandstones represent the aggradational deposits of broad, shallow channels on the surface of a wet alluvial fan complex. Frequently shifting channels spread tabular sand widely over this surface. Fine-grained detrital carbonaceous material was deposited with the sandy strata. Thin clay deposits, which formed in ephemeral ponds in the abandoned channels locally contain indigenous organic material.

Sandstone Uranium Deposits

Sandstone-type uranium deposits typically occur in fine to coarse-grained sediments deposited in a continental fluvial environment. The uranium is either derived from a weathered rock containing anomalously high concentrations of uranium or leached from the sandstone itself or an adjacent stratigraphic unit. It is then transported in oxygenated water until it is precipitated from solution under reducing conditions at an oxidation reduction front. The reducing conditions may be caused by such reducing agents in the sandstone as carbonaceous material, sulphides, hydrocarbons, hydrogen sulphide, or brines.

Extensive research by Northrop and Goldhaber (1990) and associates shows that the Henry basin deposits were formed at the interface of an underlying brine with overlying oxygenated flowing waters carrying uranium and vanadium in solution. Reduction and deposition of the mineralization was enhanced where the interface occurred within sandstones containing carbonaceous debris. The multiple mineralized horizons developed at favorable intervals as the brine surface migrated upwards. The uranium and vanadium were leached either from the Salt Wash sandstone or the overlying Brushy Basin Member.

During *World War I*, vanadium was mined from small deposits outcropping in Salt Wash exposures on the eastern and southern flanks of the Henry Mountains. However, partly because of the remote location, prior to 1948 there was only intermittent small-scale mining in the district. In the *1940s and 1950s*, interest increased in both vanadium and uranium, and numerous small mines developed along the exposed Salt Wash outcrops. ***Most of the mined deposits were small (<60,000 pounds U3O8)***

Early Production Follows Ease of Identification & Mining

and located where the Salt Wash member outcrops at surface. In 1978, close to the end of the previous uranium cycle, the recorded production from the area amounted to 475,500 pounds U3O8 with some 1,694,100 pounds V2O5. In the mid-1970s, close to the end of the previous uranium exploration cycle, deeper exploration by *Exxon* and *U.S. Energy* resulted in the discovery of several large uranium deposits in the southern end of the district, including the *Tony M*, *Copper Bench* and *Indian Bench* ore bodies now owned by *International Uranium Corporation*.

Following the discovery of the *Tony M* uranium deposit in *1977*, *Plateau Resources Ltd*. (Plateau) developed the Tony M mine from September 1, 1977 to mid-1984, when the project was suspended. During this time, nearly 20 miles of mine workings were developed, yielding a total of approximately 237,000 short tons of muck with an average grade of 0.121% U3O8. The Tony M Mine is accessed via two parallel declines extending over 10,000 ft. into the deposit.

Strata Evident in Canyon Wall But Deep From Surface

The area is characterized by high windswept plateaus and intricately cut canyons – because of this outcroppings of ***the relevant strata can be relatively easily seen***.

Basic Mining Process Followed Historically

It is these exposures that were mined early on – beginning at the outcrop at the side of a canyon wall, mining would occur horizontally into the wall rock. The mineable uranium would be blasted and mucked out (say a 8' x 8' x 6' per "round"). This would be followed by long hole drilling in a fan + upper / lower pattern (say 15' out) to attempt to follow the channel. This process is then repeated.

Indications at the Hot Rocks Property

A report by the *US Bureau of Mines*, dated 4, April 1974, speaking of the vicinity of the Hot Rocks site, stated: "Fourteen prospects and mines not including the Hot Rock claim group area were reported to the Utah Geological Survey in 1974. Ten of... these areas reported what was then considered reserves, based on private exploration to include drilling, indicating a total of 166,625 tons with an average grade of 0.2% U308 totalling over 630,000 pounds of uranium in the ground. The 14 prospect and mines mentioned in the US Bureau of Mines report, as well as the prospects being acquired by International Ranger, are both in the Monitor Butte formation in the Orange Cliff mining area. At the time the report was written, the properties being acquired by International Ranger had not yet been identified as containing radioactive resources."

In discussions with Ranger management there are several positive indications at Hot Rocks.

- Known past production (i.e. adits).
- Elevated scintilometer readings.
- Favorable geology (known uraniferous Henry Mountain formation, Monitor Butte formation, the Orange Cliff mining area).

Why Not Drill Early Stage at Hot Rocks and Mine Instead?

Although outcropping at the canyon wall, from the plateau above the stratigraphic horizon could be rather deep – say 1,000' from surface – which is very expensive to drill. While this would obviously be the only means to test for uranium if no incised canyons have been created, this does not appear to be the case at Hot Rocks.

As opposed to this, use of contract mining would have several benefits - ❶ it would involve little or no cost on Ranger's part – in fact it would be designed to provide a positive cash flow, ❷ it would be a good test to determine the types of uranium present and the ease of mining, and ❸ this could also be considered an exploration methodology.

Exploration Through Production ?

The real issue facing Ranger is whether to attempt a "conventional" program of exploration (i.e. drilling to find a large deposit), a counter argument is whether it makes more sense, particularly in the early stages, to begin with small scale contract mining (see box above right). Ranger is now in the process of gaining the necessary geologic field personnel and expertise to accurately define all the parameters involved in order to made a decision.

REXSPAR PROPERTY (100%), B.C., Canada
(3,125.6 hectares)
(uranium, fluorite, molybdenum, rare earth minerals)

Summary

- Extensive previous work (17,280 meters of drilling, underground development), facilitated the calculation of a mineral "reserve" – however, those figures may not be considered defined mineral resources on the property because they do not conform to Canada's National Instrument 43-101 and are not quoted here.
- Potential for expansion was considered excellent.
- Development stopped in late 1970s when a moratorium was imposed by a previous provincial government (also Three Mile Island occurred in 1979). This moratorium has since lapsed.
- Fluorite potential - market potential to be investigated.
- Staking 2,511.93 hectares now borders to the west with the new "Jake" gold discovery (Rimfire Minerals), to the east side of the original claim, covers the extension of the Moly deposit, and connects the property to the "Harper Creek" 96 million ton copper deposit.
- Multifaceted $500,000 exploration program now planned – awaiting permitting and financing.

Background, Previous Work

In January, 2006, Ranger announced that it had purchased a 100% in the "Rexspar Uranium Deposit". The Rexspar deposit is located approximately 130 kilometers north of Kamloops and 5 kilometers south of the town of Birch Island. It is reached by logging and mine roads, with the mineral deposits occurring on Red Ridge, which slopes down from Granite Mountain at elevations of 1250 to 1370 meters (4100 to 4500 feet). The terrain is rugged and forested, with numerous outcrops exposed along roads, trails, trenches, creeks and cliff sections.

The Rexspar property has received extensive exploration and development occurring at various times since the initial discovery of fluorite in 1918. Several operators have explored it looking not only for uranium but also fluorite, molybdenum, lead-zinc, and manganese.

Date	Event
1918	• Fluorite was originally discovered and staked
1926	• Lead-silver showings were found
1929	• A bog manganese prospect was discovered north of the other showings.
1940s	• Drilling was undertaken to define the extent of fluorite mineralization.
1949	• Uranium discovered.
Early / mid-1950s	• Extensive drilling and underground work outlined 3 zones of uranium mineralization (A, B, & BD/Black Diamond zones) in addition to the original fluorite zone.
1969 - 76	• Surface work and diamond drilling were completed on the property.
1977	• Kilborne study completed.

Between 1943 and 1976, approximately ***17,280 meters of drilling*** was completed in ***368*** surface and underground holes. Underground development consisted of drifts, cross cuts and raises for a total of ***664 meters*** into the "A" and "BD" uranium zones. *Wright Engineers* and *Kilborn Engineering* provided the expertise to assemble a report on the uranium reserves in 1977, which defined the current reserve / resource figure.

Geology & Mineralization

The Rexspar Uranium Deposit has historically been described as a type of polymetalic and more specifically a Pyrometasomatic deposit. The significance of this is, while it contains polymetalic deposits of copper, zinc, and lead as common elements, Rexspar's Volcanogenic deposit also contains the replacement characteristics of Uraninite, Rare Earths, and the base metals. Over the years in scientific literature Rexspar has been noted as probably the best example of a volcanogenic uranium

deposit. (L.N. Belova Possibilities of Qualitative Solution of Questions Related to Genesis of Endogenic Uranium Deposits 'In Vofson Moscow').

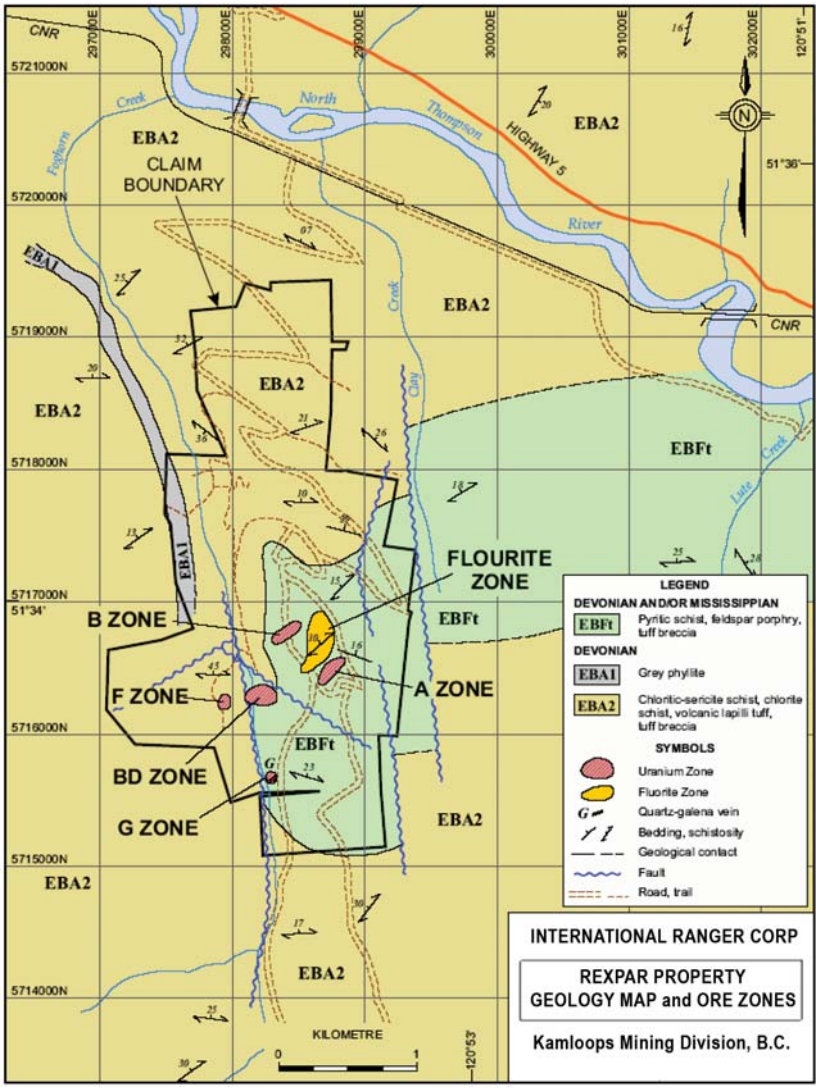
Key mineralizing characteristics have been summarized based on previous work by officers of the *Geological Survey of Canada* (Lang et al., 1962) and *British Columbia Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources* (McCammon, 1954), as well as further optical, chemical, X-ray, and electron microprobe work during the present investigation.

According to the *World Nuclear Association*,

> Volcanic deposits - Uranium deposits of this type occur in acid volcanic rocks and are related to faults and shear zones within the volcanics. Uranium is commonly associated with molybdenum and fluorine. These deposits make up only a small proportion of the world's uranium resources. Significant resources of this type occur in China, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation and Mexico. In Australia, volcanic deposits are quantitatively very minor - Ben Lomond and Maureen in Qld are the most significant deposits.

Uranium-thorium mineralization is found in the trachytic assemblage. Drilling showed that the best grade material occurred in a series of discontinuous, tabular masses or lenses, generally = 20 m thick and as much as 130 to 140 m long. These lenses consist of abundant flourphlogopite and pyrite along with fragments of trachyte and variable fluorite. Principal uranium and thorium minerals include uraninite, thorian uraninite, torbenite, metatorbenite, thorianite and thorite. They occur as tiny, discrete grains within fluorphlogopite grains or scattered in the pyritefluorphlogopite matrix. The mineralized lenses show both conformable and crosscutting relationships to schistosity in the trachyte.

As well as the uranium-thorium occurrences, ***fluorite*** and ***molybdenite*** are present on the property. Three of the uranium zones partly surround a fluorite zone almost **400 m long** and within an average true thickness of **24 m**. The fluorite occurs as disseminated grains, fragments, massive patches and vein-type material.



Molybdenite is associated with the fluorite, occurring as finely disseminated grains. A bog ***manganese*** occurrence is found north of the main uranium and fluorite zones. It appears as a sub-soil deposit of black oxide.

Exploration Potential

The October, 2005 report alludes to several possibilities at Rexspar.

Potential	Explanation
Expansion of Uranium Deposit	• Kilborne's reference to a diamond drillhole south of the 'BD' zone indicating a further possible extension to the ore zone. • No drilling to test for ore continuation at the base of the trachyte (economics of the day / pricing in the 1970s likely dictated hole length – whereas today's markets and volcanic type of deposit – with deeper potential – offer very interesting potential). • Geological reinterpretation of uranium deposition by Preto (volcanic center with continuity between the "B" and "BD" zones (cut by dykes). • Reference in the feasibility reports to additional reserves (i.e. Kilborne make mention of additional U3O8 in the possible reserve category).
Other Minerals	• High grade *molybdenum* and *fluorite* identified in a drillhole not followed up (Kerr Addison, north of the fluorite zone in drillhole 73-5 had an intersection between 179'-248' approximating >7% CaF2 and <= 0.08% Mo which was not followed up). • Untested *molybdenum / fluorine* soil geochemistry targets (Kerr Addison notes coincident Mo and F geochemical anomalies 9000 feet ENE of the fluorite zone near Lute Creek which require detailing and drilling).

Planned Program

A multifaceted program has being designed to address several issues.

- **Drilling** to include ❶ proving up previous holes to confirm results, ❷ test for continuity between known uranium zones, and ❸ test for new material at depth (uranium + other minerals).
- Ensure that the large volume of material summarizing previous work is included in a current information **database**.
- Bringing in a Qualified Person to bring all data to current standards and prepare a **definitive Technical Report**. While feasibility work and a significant amount of development and baseline study work has been completed on the property in the past, none of this is compliant with current regulations, in particular NI 43-101.
- initial **financial modeling** should be undertaken to determine what tonnage, grade and beneficiation thresholds will be necessary to deem the uranium and/or fluorite economic.

The Overall Plan

Determine whether the existing data on Rexspar can be supported to make this property an advanced development play.

WHISKEY GAP URANIUM PROPERTY, Alberta, Canada (20% - 30%, 17,968 hectares).

Summary

- Exploration model for sandstone-uranium type deposit now being tested at Whiskey Gap (radon water sampling, elemental uranium counts, sulphate concentrations).
- Early drilling at one target shows promise (anomalous radioactivity, radioactive zones enriched with uranium, heavy metal enrichment, presence of pathfinder elements).
- Continued 40 hole program to investigate potential for sandstone-uranium deposit by joint venture partner / operator *North American Gem* (NAG.V).
- Ranger has additional exposure to adjacent 200,000 acre Del Bonita property held by NAG.

Acquisition & Initial Work

Acquisition. In **July**, 2005, Ranger announced that it has entered into a letter agreement to purchase 100% of the outstanding shares of a private Alberta company, whose sole asset was a 100% interest in the Whisky Gap Uranium property located in Southern Alberta, an area historically known to host sandstone style Uranium deposits. The purchase price was for $30,000 and the issuance of 1 million shares of Ranger stock.

The property lies along the Alberta Montana border. Access is easy to the property by paved Alberta highways. Graveled grid roads also traverse the property lands.

Initial Water Sampling. A two person field crew was mobilized to the Whiskey Gap permits from Edmonton on **August** 8. A program of prospecting outcrops and water sampling using available domestic water sources was carried our August 9th and 11th 2005. A total of **26** widely distributed water samples were collected (4 individual samples collected from each source), and sent to the SRC for analysis. The data was compared to data from a Texas study that examined concentrations of radon in groundwater in proximity to known sandstone hosted uranium ore bodies.

The Ranger data was also compared to information on Uranium producing areas of Wyoming (published in published in 1996/1997).

Three targets in particular were singled out as being prospective.

Confirmation Sampling. In October, 2005, Ranger reported results of confirmation sampling on Whiskey Gap project. A previous water well which gave the highest radon value was retested (drilled to an approximate depth of 107 meters or 350') and analyzed by the *Saskatchewan Research Council* (SRC).

In addition a second well located about 100 meters from the first water well was tested for the first time (drilled to an approximate depth of 76 meters or 250 feet).

Following the confirmation sampling program, in early November, 2005, Ranger finalized its agreement with NAG, which then commenced an initial 7-hole, 1200 meter Phase 1 Drill Program. was completed in December 2005.

Joint Venture with North American Gem. In October, 2005, Ranger entered into an agreement with North American Gem (NAG.V) to acquire interests in the property as follows: ❶ $15,000 cash on signing and 100,000 shares, ❷ $250,000 firm work commitment first year to earn 50%, ❸ $400,000 work commitment second year and 100,000 shares to earn 60%, and ❹ $600,000 work commitment third year and 100,000 shares to earn 70%. NAG can earn an additional 10% by taking Whiskey Gap to feasibility, thereby potentially earning an **80%** interest.

Impact of Early Study & Program

While quoting specific results under these programs is not considered compliant under Canada's 43-101 requirements, it was considered sufficiently positive by North American Gem to enter into an agreement with Ranger.

Upon signing, Ranger acquired a ***20%*** working interest in NAG's adjacent 200,000 acre ***Del Bonita*** property. After NAG meets its three year work commitment, Ranger would be responsible for 20% of expenses incurred on the Del Bonita property or be diluted down to a 10% carried interest.

Phase I, 1200 m Drill Program. A phase I drill program was completed in December, 2005, focussing around a discovery water well where the highest Radon values were discovered. Management was encouraged by the results of this program:

About Sandstone-Hosted Uranium Deposits

The Whiskey Gap property is underlain by a series of fluvial sandstones of Cretaceous age, thought to be analogous to sandstones in parts of Wyoming that host significant Roll front Uranium deposits.

Ignored as an exploration model in Canada, sandstone hosted Uranium deposits have been mined for many years in the U.S. Sandstone deposits constitute about ***18%*** of world uranium resources. Ore bodies of this type are commonly low to medium grade (0.05 - 0.4% U3O8) and individual ore bodies are small to medium in size (ranging up to a maximum of 50,000 t U3O8). Conventional mining/milling operations of sandstone deposits have been progressively undercut by cheaper in situ leach (**ISL**) methods.

The U.S. has large resources in sandstone deposits in the Western Cordillera region, and most of its uranium production has been from these deposits, recently by ISL mining.

Interestingly, the Alberta Geological Survey published a report in 1994 that highlighted the province's mineral potential. This report contained an old exploration report that identified a 1981 uranium "occurrence" along the Waterton River, meaning there are signs that uranium could be in an area. However, all exploration in southern Alberta was stopped before any companies could drill or do further exploration as nuclear power fell into disfavor (Three Mile Island, Chernobyl).

The Powder River Basin in Wyoming, the Colorado Plateau and the Gulf Coast Plain in south Texas are major sandstone uranium provinces.

The Smith Ranch uranium mine located in the Powder River Basin is the newest and largest uranium production center in the United States, and today is producing at a rate of 580 tU (1.5 million lbs U3O8) per year.

The Tertiary and Cretaceous sediments in Southern Alberta are analogous to sediments in parts of the USA that host economically viable Uranium deposits.

Prospecting Techniques

In a word, finding uranium in sandstone is not easy. It is a very difficult target to define by geohysics and by almost any classical exploration technique other than drilling. That being said, there are several techniques that can be employed to guide the search for priority drill targets:

1. **Sampling untreated well waters for Radon**. Radon is a naturally occurring, colorless, odorless, radioactive gas produced by the radioactive decay of the element radium, as part of the Uranium decay series. Uranium ore bodies emit radon gas that is dissolved, and transported in ground water. A common exploration technique is measuring the amount of dissolved radon gas in a fixed volume of untreated water. Because radon gas has a very short half life (***3.8*** days) *high radon content of domestic well water may indicate that a sandstone uranium ore body may be in close proximity*.
2. **Elemental Uranium**. Well water samples collected in the course of uranium exploration in sandstones are routinely analyzed for elemental Uranium. Values exceeding **4ppb** are considered to be of exploration interest in American sandstone hosted uranium deposits. Owing to non-compliant 43-101 disclosure of exploration information on the Ranger program, particular results are not quoted here.
3. **Sulphate concentration** represents the relative conditions of oxidation and reduction, present in the aquifer. Uranium ions are transported in water as U+6 under oxidizing conditions and precipitated as U+4 under reducing conditions. ***The boundary between oxidation and reduction contains the best grade of Uranium mineralization***. Owing to non-compliant 43-101 disclosure of exploration information on the Ranger program, particular results are not quoted here.

Radon and Uranium in water data is difficult to interpret because very little Canadian data exists, due to the fact that no Canadian Sandstone hosted deposits are known to occur. In the United States a few case studies have been published. It is the author's opinion that.

The Company has been extremely encouraged by these preliminary results, and is confident that further work in the area will define significant sandstone hosted Uranium mineralization.

2006 Program

The Phase 2 drill program was to include drilling of up to ***40 holes*** to further delineate the sandstone channel system and define mineralization

In March, 2006, it was reported that a total of 10 holes were drilled on a 10 meter grid spacing to define thickness and geological controls of a radioactive zone encountered during the Phase 1 drilling program anomalous radioactivity to a maximum thickness of 5 meters was encountered in ten of ten drill holes on the grid. Further, that unseasonably warm weather conditions prompted an early move of drilling operations to a second large radon anomaly, located approximately 4 miles to the west of Zone 1, so that preliminary testing of the zone could be completed, prior to breakup. A total of 8 holes

were planned for Zone 2, weather permitting. Due to the weather conditions, it was necessary to move the drill from a particular zone and to allow time for the ground conditions to improve. During this time the drill was to be active in another zone of interest. Further drilling was planned to define the source of the high radon on Zone 1 following completion of drilling on Zone 2.

BRIEF NOTE ON URANIUM

It is not difficult to be bullish on the uranium market. Although forecast growth in U3O8 consumption is expected to increase at about 1% pa, supply is expected to have difficulty keeping up with demand.

- For the past 15 years, ***only half the global uranium demand for nuclear power generation has been met from mine production***. The balance has come from inventories and depleted weapons grade material – Uranium inventories are almost exhausted.
- Mine production has not been increased and mine expansions significantly lag behind demand.
- Demand side is growing - 35 nuclear power reactors are in the planning stages, another 35+ being proposed (South Korea - 8 under construction, Japan - 3 under construction, 12 planned, China - 4 under construction, 6 planned, 20 more proposed, India - 9 under construction, 24 proposed).

In short, whereas metals in the current commodity cycle have risen in large measure based on China's voracious appetite, the rise in uranium is based on many years of structural supply deficit. We expect a continued long term interest in uranium exploration companies. There is no shortage of research on uranium (for one source, see the International Ranger website).