Scott Wilson Mining

COMMANDER RESOURCES LTD.

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE STORM COPPER PROJECT, SOMERSET ISLAND, NUNAVUT, CANADA

NI 43-101 Report

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SCOTT WILSON ROSCOE POSTLE ASSOCIATES INC.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (Scott Wilson RPA) was retained by Mr. Ken Leigh, President and CEO of Commander Resources Ltd. (Commander), to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Storm Copper Project, on Somerset Island, Nunavut. The purpose of this report is to qualify the historical work and data, to estimate a mineral resource based on historical drilling on the 4100N Zone, and to provide recommendations for the next work program. This Technical Report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Scott Wilson RPA visited the property on July 25, 2008.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Historic exploration work on and around the three Prospecting Permits comprising the Storm Copper property has defined two areas with radically different types of mineralization. Each of these mineralization styles occurs at its own specific stratigraphic interval: the stratabound Seal Zinc deposit occurs in the Lower to Middle Ordovician Ship Point Formation, while the stratigraphic and/or structurally controlled Storm Copper Zones occur at least 800 m higher at the top of the Upper Ordovician to Upper Silurian Allen Bay Formation.

SEAL ZINC

The Seal Zinc deposit is hosted primarily by a 15 m thick quartz arenite unit that contains interbeds of dolostone and sandy dolostone. The host arenite occurs two metres above the base of the Ordovician Ship Point Formation which conformably overlies the Turner Cliffs Formation. Information from diamond drilling suggests that the overall geometry of the mineralized zone is lensoid in nature but definitely stratabound. The best zinc mineralization is coarse-grained, banded, red-brown, blackjack and yellow colloform sphalerite. These varieties occur within, or as total replacements of, the sandy dolostone interbeds, although they also occur as interstitial disseminations in the massive sandstone beds. Fine-grained marcasite is the dominant iron sulphide, with lesser coarse-grained

pyrite occurring where the dolostone interbeds are more common. Good silver values are associated with the sphalerite. Empirically, the Seal Zinc mineralized zone is classified as a carbonate replacement deposit (CRD).

Within the Turner Cliffs Formation, in the immediate stratigraphic footwall of the mineralized zone, there is an extensive zone of alteration that is traceable for at least 500 m along strike and down to a depth of at least 120 m. The width of this alteration zone is unknown. It consists of pervasive solution breccias and pseudobreccia textures cemented by coarse white dolospar; this alteration is typical of carbonate replacement zinc-lead sulphide deposits. Within this alteration zone, there is some sulphide mineralization, typically coarse red-brown and blackjack sphalerite associated with the dolospar cement and locally disseminated in the dolostone matrix. Low zinc values were intersected by drilling within the alteration zone. This alteration and mineralization is believed to represent the plumbing or feeder system to the accumulated sulphides of the Seal Zinc Zone.

As defined by drilling, the Seal Zinc deposit is approximately 400 m long, 50 m to 100 m wide and 12 m to 20 m thick. The average grade of the deposit is 7% Zn to 8% Zn and 23 g/t Ag to 27g/t Ag. Metric intervals within the zone contain up to 33% Zn and 140 g/t Ag. A historic "geological resource" of 2 Mt grading 8% Zn and 30 g/t Ag was estimated from the drilling by Cominco Ltd. (Cominco) geologists in 1997. Scott Wilson RPA cautions that there are no data available to independently verify the historical resource. Consequently, it should not be relied upon. The limits of the Seal Zinc deposit appear to have been defined, but there is potential for this type of mineralization to occur elsewhere on the property.

STORM COPPER

The stratigraphically and/or structurally controlled copper mineralization offers the most interesting economic potential on the Storm Copper property. The style of mineralization is a variant on what could be called generically a sediment-hosted copper deposit. The mineralization is epigenetic, carbonate hosted and located within an intracratonic sedimentary basin that was modified by folding and faulting. Local ground