



**COMMANDER
RESOURCES LTD.**



ASSESSMENT REPORT

ABE PROPERTY
(ABE 1 to 11 Claims)

2005 Lithogeochemistry

Verification of Porphyry-Style Molybdenum Occurrence

Latitude: 56°21'N

Longitude: 125°48'W

N.T.S. 94°E/5E,5W

OMINECA MINING DIVISION
British Columbia

B.H. Kahlert P. Eng.

Vancouver, B.C.
April 29, 2005

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INTRODUCTION

The Abe Property lay idle for a number of years due to a combination of poor metal prices underscored by a lack of funding opportunities for mining properties in British Columbia.

Recent changes in government policy and metal price increased have enhanced the general opportunity, however, this was particularly applicable to Abe as an advanced drill ready project with a diversity of commodities. Copper-gold mineralization on the property was established in the early 1990's, but molybdenum potential was largely ignored.

In early 2004 the demand and price of molybdenum rose dramatically. On the Abe property, molybdenum mineralization was identified in the early 1970's, but then ignored as prices collapsed due to reduced demand.




Other supporting information came from the BC Department of Mines in 2004 who were completing the second year of field work program in the Johanson-Abraham Creek area led by Paul Schiarriarra. His group identified a favourable comparison of the Abe area (Abraham Creek Batholith) with the highly productive Iron Mask copper gold deposits near Kamloops.

With the above support, Commander Resources retained senior geologists M.Osatenko and D. Moore to review all data at the Vancouver office and complete a short field investigation of the property for copper, gold and molybdenum mineralization. Only expensed relating to the field visit and minimal reporting are reported as costs relating to this assessment work.

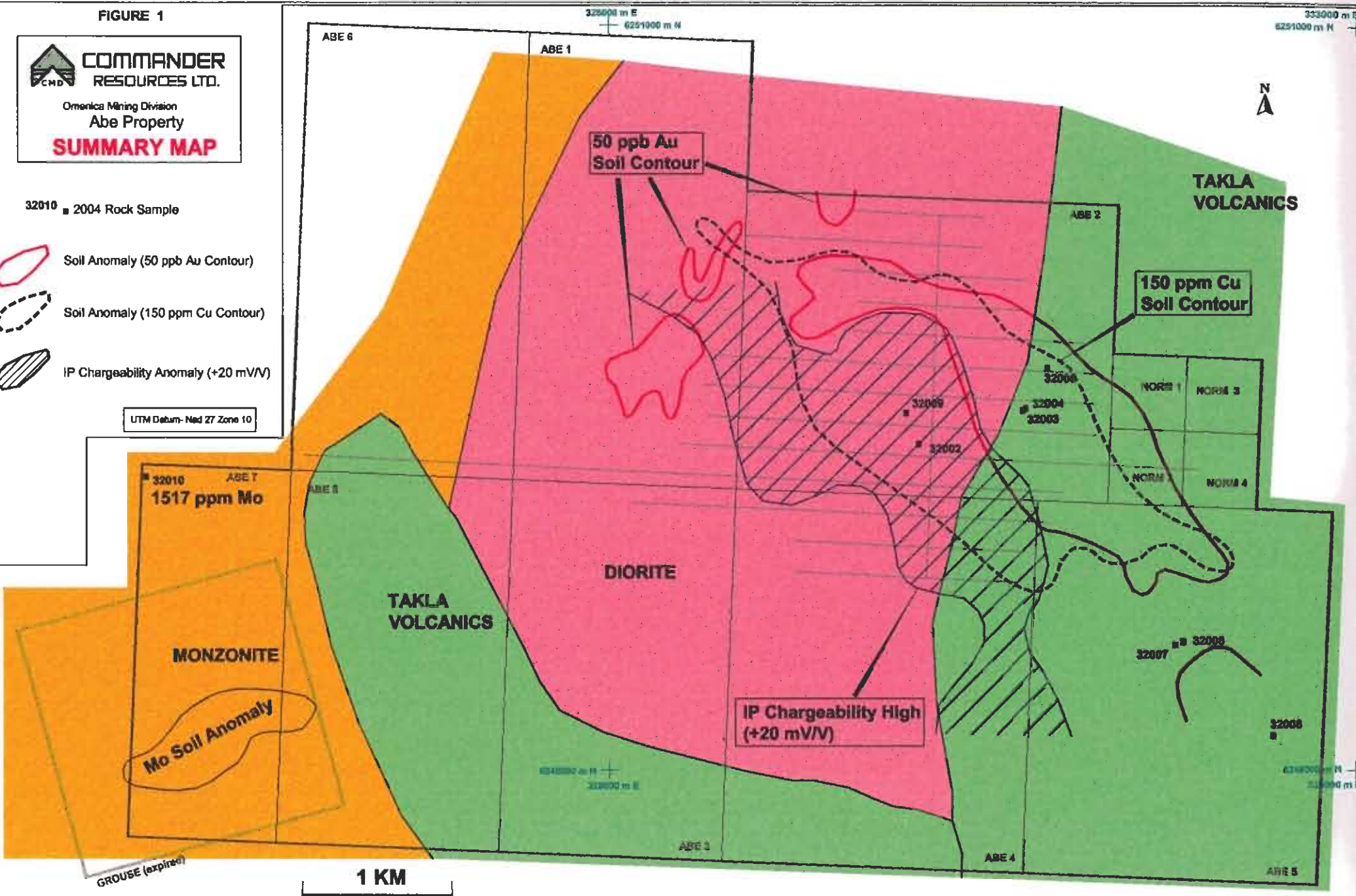
FIGURE 1

 **COMMANDER RESOURCES LTD.**
America Mining Division
Abe Property
SUMMARY MAP

32010 ■ 2004 Rock Sample

-  Soil Anomaly (50 ppb Au Contour)
-  Soil Anomaly (150 ppm Cu Contour)
-  IP Chargeability Anomaly (+20 mV/V)

UTM Datum- Nad 27 Zone 10






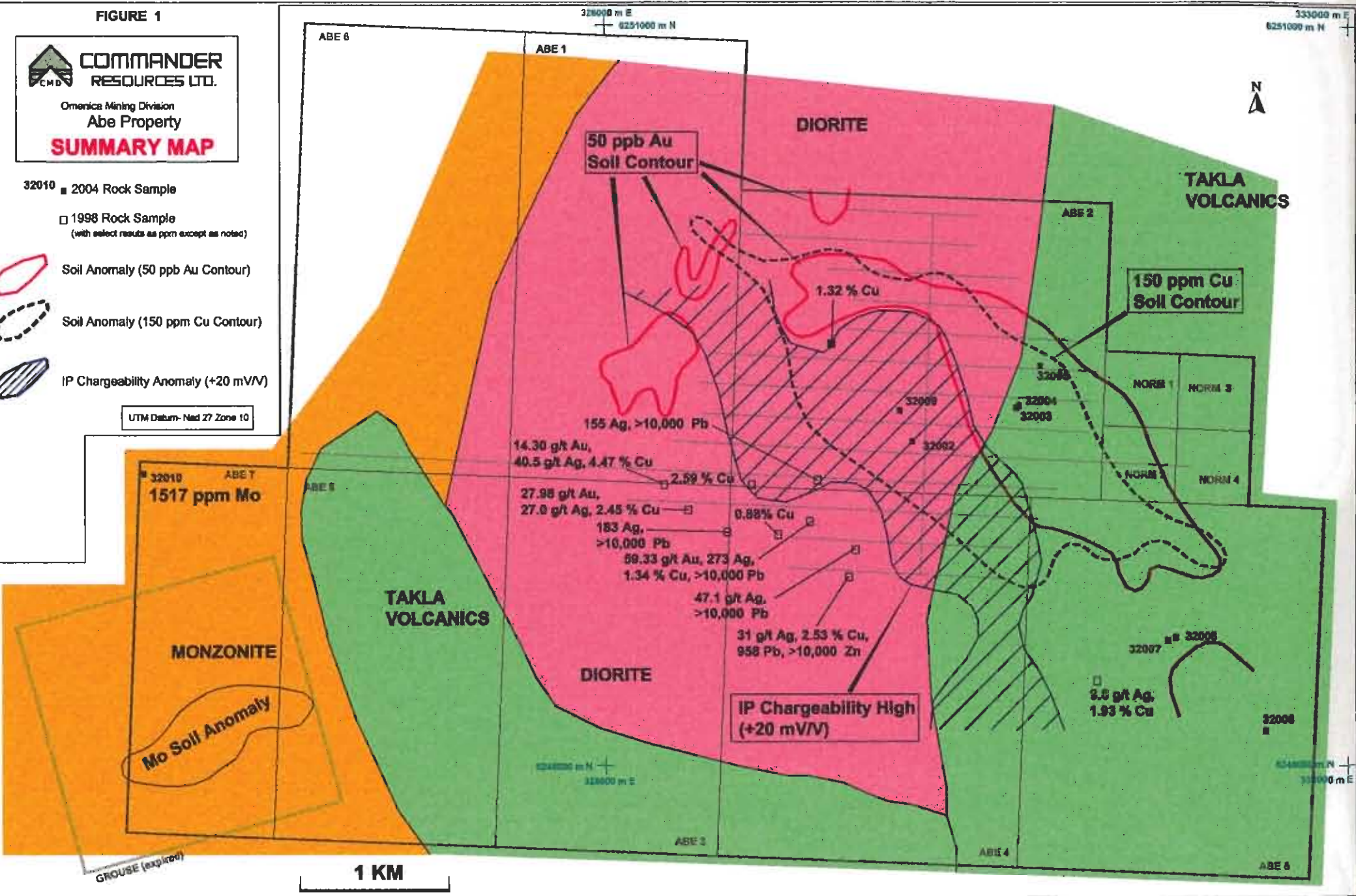
GROUSE (expired)

FIGURE 1



COMMANDER RESOURCES LTD.
 Omica Mining Division
 Abe Property
SUMMARY MAP

- 32010 ■ 2004 Rock Sample
 - 1998 Rock Sample
(with select results as ppm except as noted)
 -  Soil Anomaly (50 ppb Au Contour)
 -  Soil Anomaly (150 ppm Cu Contour)
 -  IP Chargeability Anomaly (+20 mV/V)
- UTM Datum- Nad 27 Zone 10



SUMMARY

The Abe property totals 4504 hectares as 12 legacy claims and three newly acquired map staked claims. Located 235 km northwest of Fort St. James, B.C. on N.T.S. map sheet 94/C5, the property is on the eastern flank of the northern end of the Hogen Batholith within the Quesnel Terrane. The batholith comprises a complex body of alkalic intrusive rocks emplaced mainly into Takla Gp. volcanics and sediments. The Quesnel Terrane forms a northwest-trending, linear belt 1600 kilometres long that includes equivalent rocks of the Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic Takla, Nicola and Stuhini Gps. This belt is host to numerous copper-gold-deposits which have been mined, are being mined or are planned for near future production. This type of porphyry-style copper-gold mineralization has been the focus of exploration on the property. The History section of this Report covers previous work on the property in detail. Soil sampling results plans for each of copper, gold and molybdenum are enclosed in the attached folder. Significant rock chip results for past results as well as all current sample locations are also plotted on the maps.

Of particular note are a series of rock chip samples taken by Starfield Minerals in 1998. Spectacular assays up to 53g/t gold, 4.5% copper and 471g/t silver (14oz/t Ag) were collected, mainly from the south-central portions of the property. Details of the best are shown in Table I, below. These high grade samples with silver-lead-zinc are described (Siverts #1998) as vein or fracture zones, which typically occur peripheral to large porphyry deposits.

Table I

Sample Name	Assay	Assay	Assay	Geochem	
	Au-fire g/tonne	Ag g/tonne	Cu %	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
RR-020			1.32		
RR-028		31	2.53	958	>10,000
RR-032			2.59		
RR-038		183		>10,000	
RR-040	*59.33	237	1.34	>10,000	
RR-043		9.6	1.93		
SR-009		155		>10,000	
GR-001	*14.30	40.5	4.47		
GR-003	*27.98	27.0	2.45		
GR-008		47.1		>10,000	
GR-009			0.88		

Results of all the accumulated evidence indicates that a copper-gold bearing alkalic porphyry system and possibly a gold vein system are present in the central east part of the property. In the Western portion of the property, a large quartz monzonite carries porphyry style molybdenite mineralization (**see maps 1,2,3 in pocket**).

The 2004 field investigation was designed to re-examine all three mineralized prospects to allow planning of a comprehensive exploration program in 2005.

CONCLUSIONS

Previous and current work on the property confirm the potential for three types of economic deposits to exist on the property as follows:

Porphyry copper-gold mineralization covers extensive portions of the central part of the property. A 2 square kilometer copper-gold soil anomaly is underlain by a strong IP chargeability high. Shallow drilling has defined anomalous copper-gold mineralization to be hosted in a strong zone of propylitic alteration indicating the need for deeper drilling to locate the copper rich potassic-silica core.

Vein or porphyry style gold mineralization is inferred by an 800 x 1500 metre gold soil anomaly situated immediately to the east of the copper soil anomaly. The gold soil anomaly covers at least 3 drainages so a number of gold occurrences are anticipated.

Molybdenite mineralization up to 0.15%Mo. has been identified in an extensive quartz monzonite intrusive in the western portion of the property. Early soil sampling of the Grouse Claims outlined an 18 hectare soil molybdenum anomaly exceeding 50 pp Mo in this area. Other moly soil anomalies are scattered through the central portion of the property. A nearby property contains a large, low grade molybdenite deposits hosted in monzonite.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A multiphase exploration program is recommended for the Abe property in 2005. Soil sampling as fill-in of the 200 metre spaced lines is planned at the copper-gold and gold prospects. For the molybdenum prospect, a new soil survey covering 2 square kilometers is planned.

Three deep drill holes to 400 metres depth are recommended to drill through the propylitic zone to search for the core of an alkalic porphyry deposit. Extensive backhoe trenching is planned to search for gold zones within the large, strong gold soil anomaly. As no geophysical signature is within the soil anomaly, no specific area can be prioritized for this trenching.

Geological mapping will be undertaken on all target areas.

The recommended program, supported by helicopter, is costed at \$600,000 - \$700,000.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Centred on latitude 56°21' N and longitude 125°48' W, the Abe property is located 235 km northwest of Fort St. James, B.C. on N.T.S. map sheet 94°/C5. Access is gained via a logging roadhead in the Abraham Creek valley on the northwest corner of the Abe 6 claim via the Finlay Forest Service Road from Windy Point or by the Omenica Resource Access Road from Fort St. James. Airstrips are present at Johanson Lake 30 km to the north and the Osilinka logging camp 50 km to the south. Helicopter staging areas are also available along existing roads and at Aiken Lake. General property location is shown on Figure 2.

TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The property straddles a steep-sided east-west trending bounded by Abraham Creek to the north and an unnamed creek to the south. Summits reach 2000m asl. Valley bottoms lie between 1250 and 1350 m asl.

Vegetation varies from forested valley bottoms of white spruce and pine to alpine vegetation above treeline. Scrub alpine fir and willow are locally dense near timberline.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Abe property comprises 12 legacy claims in a contiguous block and three newly acquired, contiguous, map staked claims in a second block. Infilling by either conversion of Abe 6 or Abe 7 to cells or infill staking will be required to make the entire property a single contiguous block. Claims are shown on Figure 3. Claim details are tabulated below:

Table II

Claim	Record Number	Size-Ha	Record Date	Current Expiry Date
ABE 1	243091	450	9-Feb-91	5-Aug-05
ABE 2	243092	500	9-Feb-91	5-Aug-05
ABE 3	243093	375	10-Feb-91	5-Aug-05
ABE 4	243094	500	10-Feb-91	5-Aug-05
ABE 5	243095	500	9-Feb-91	5-Aug-05
ABE 6	243096	450	9-Feb-91	5-Aug-05
ABE 7	243097	250	10-Feb-91	5-Aug-05
ABE 8	243098	375	10-Feb-91	5-Aug-05
ABE 9	501310	448	12-Jan-05	12-Jan-06
ABE 10	501274	430	12-Jan-05	12-Jan-06
ABE 11	501313	126	12-Jan-05	12-Jan-06
NORM 1	312957	25	22-Aug-92	18-Feb-06
NORM 2	312958	25	22-Aug-92	18-Feb-06
NORM 3	312959	25	22-Aug-92	18-Feb-06
NORM 4	312960	25	22-Aug-92	18-Feb-06

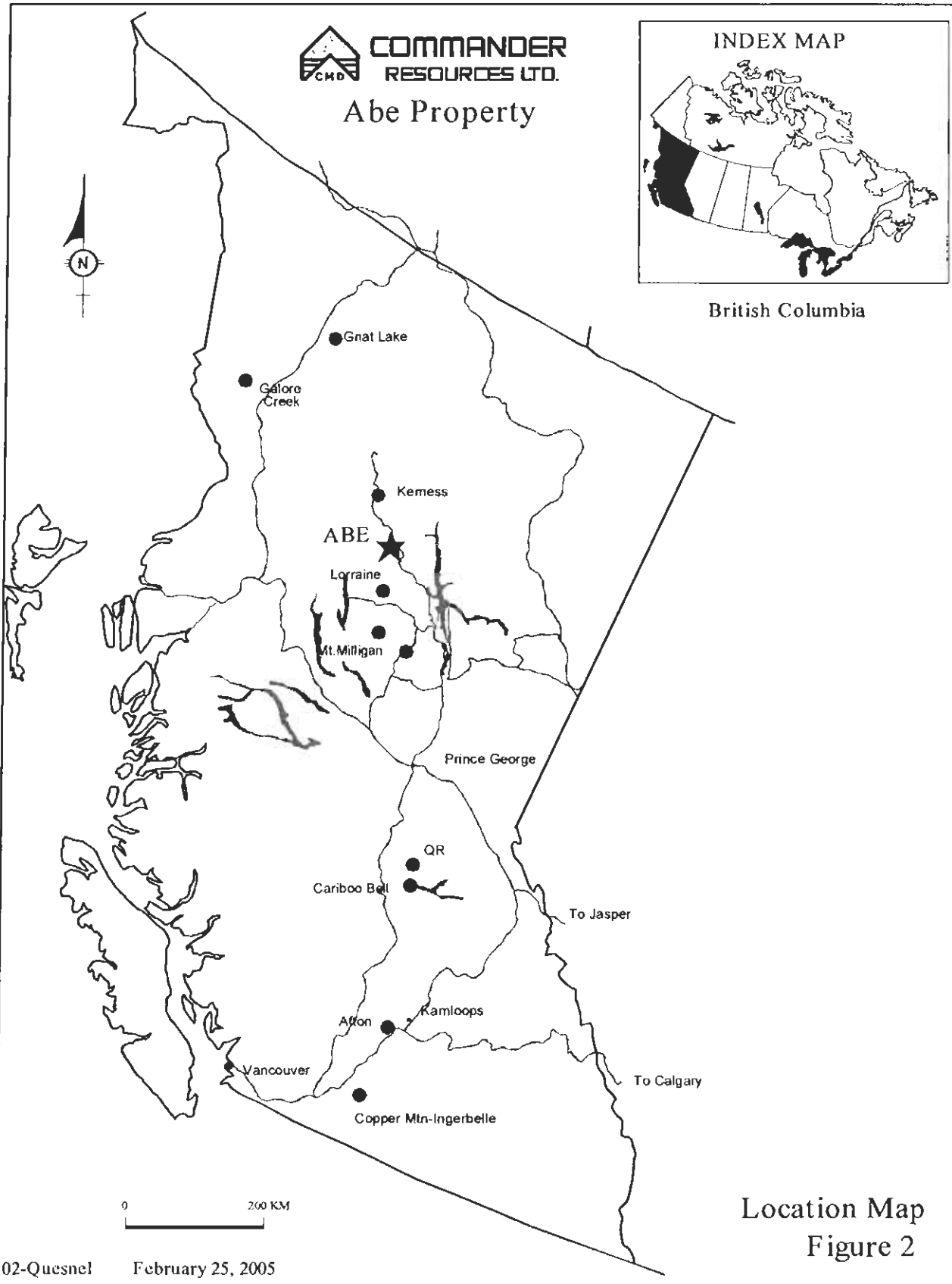


**COMMANDER
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Abe Property

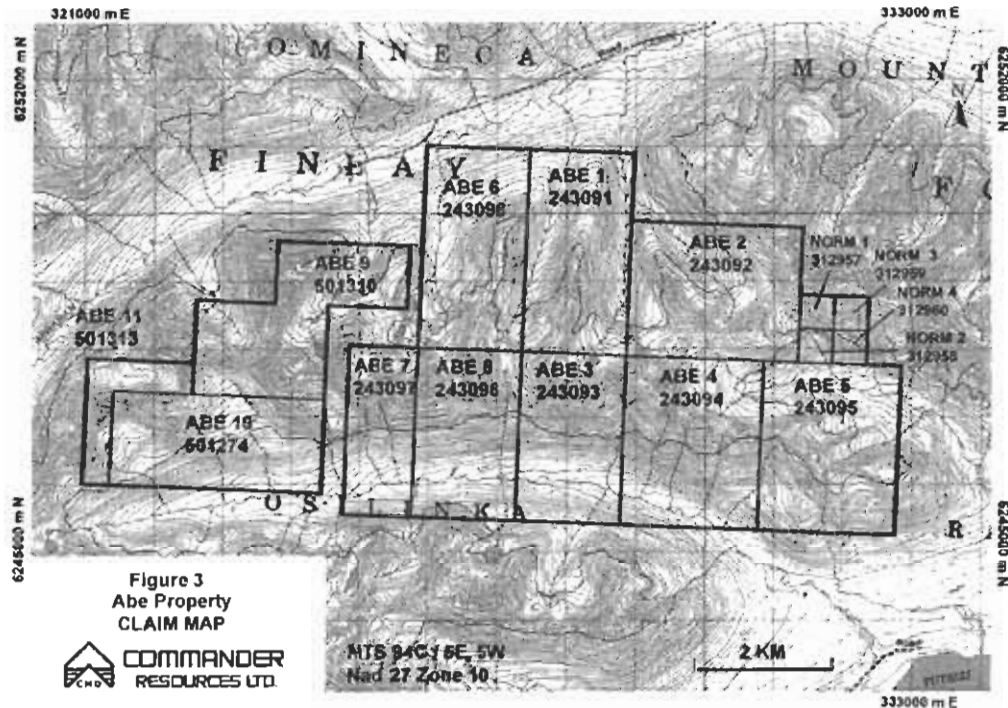


British Columbia



Location Map
Figure 2

Figure 3 – Abe Property
CLAIM MAP



HISTORICAL WORK & RESULTS

Placer gold was first discovered in the district in 1868. During the 1930's, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Ltd. explored the margins of the Hogem Batholith and conducted underground exploration on several properties for gold, silver, lead and mercury. Kennco Explorations Ltd. explored and staked portions of the Hogem Batholith near Duckling Creek in the 1940's. In the early 1970's, mineralization on the Lorraine property discovered by Kennco and subsequently held by Granby Mining Company, represented the only significant mineralization found to that date. At the time it was estimated to contain a maximum of 10 million tons grading 0.70%Cu.

In the late 1960's and early 1970's Union Miniere Exploration and Mining Corp. Ltd. (UMEX) of Montreal conducted extensive regional exploration in north-central British Columbia. Work was carried out by Dolmage Campbell & Associates Ltd. Detailed regional silt surveying was completed followed by select airborne magnetic surveying and follow-up prospecting, mapping, soil sampling along with ground magnetic and induced polarization surveying. In the vicinity of the current Abe property, airborne surveying outlined three positive magnetic anomalies on the margin of a diorite stock and one in Takla volcanics proximal to the contact with Hogem batholith intrusives. In 1970 UMEX staked the Grouse 1-16 claims over the creek valley and lower slopes of the south-western portion of the

current Abe property. Soil surveying outlined a 50 ppm Mo anomaly over a 18.5 ha area. The property was described as being essentially barren of outcrop. One small occurrence of molybdenite was reported from the ridge above the creek valley. Test pitting to 1.5 m depths at six sites within the soil anomaly produced unreliable results. Additional pitting at four sites in 1972 failed to find source mineralization. No further work was completed and Grouse claims were allowed to lapse. UMEX staked the Tutizzi 1- 6 claims over the ridge in the central area of the current Abe property. One exposure of minor molybdenite in quartz vein was reported and the claims later lapsed. Scattered soil molybdenum anomalies occur in the central part of the claims (see map – in folder).

Commander Resources (formerly Major General Resources Ltd.) acquired the extensive UMEX database when UMEX closed its Canadian operations. With the discovery of the Mt. Milligan deposit and favorable metal prices, interest in copper-gold porphyry deposits resurged in the late 1980's. In 1991, the company utilized this data to select specific porphyry targets within the Hogem Batholith. A number of properties were staked including Abe.

From 1991 to 1994 the Abe property was explored under an option agreement with Swannell Minerals Corporation. Reliance Geological Services Inc. was contracted to perform the work. Geological mapping, prospecting, stream, soil and rock geochemical sampling was completed in 1991 to 1992. Highlights of results include chalcopyrite, bornite, and malachite in quartz vein talus assaying 1.28% Cu, 0.365 oz/ton Au; silicified ash tuff with 3406 ppm Cu; quartz veining in syenite with 0.14% Mo; and 528 ppm Mo. Silt samples returned up to 549 ppm Cu and 45 ppb Au. Follow-up work in 1992 included soil gridding and 10,000-scale mapping. Soil surveying identified areas of anomalous copper extending NW-SE across the property flanked to the east by a gold anomaly following a similar trend. In 1993 Swannell completed additional geochemical sampling, ground magnetic and induced polarization (IP) surveying. The IP survey outlined a 25 millisecond IP chargeability anomaly 700 metres wide by 2000 metres long trending northwest; the anomaly remains open to the southeast. Metal values in soils were up to 1824 ppm Cu and 1670 ppb Au. Over background thresholds of 200 ppm Cu and 50 ppb Au. This work identified three targets of higher priority references as:

East Zone- possible gold mineralization in andesite within a strong 600 x 1500 metre gold soil anomaly in an area of weak chargeability values;

Central Zone- large copper soil anomaly coincident with moderate to strong chargeability responses;

West Zone- high grade copper and gold mineralization in quartz veins/shear zones and medium to high chargeability response coinciding with high resistivity.

Diamond drilling of 10 widely spaced vertical holes totaling 898 m length completed in 1994 found sulphides disseminated and quartz and quartz carbonate veins/veinlets, and fracture systems. Virtually all holes were drilled in a strong propylitic alteration zone with localized potassic, phyllic and silicified zones. Varying amounts of chalcopyrite was present in all drill holes. Zones of anomalous Cu, Cu-Au and Au were intersected in each hole. Six holes(94-2,6,7,9,10) collared in pyroxenite and diorite returned anomalous copper (maximum 1649 ppm Cu) with background to weakly anomalous gold (maximum 114 ppb Au). Three holes within the gold soil anomaly over Takla volcanics (94-3,4,5) returned the highest gold values with moderately anomalous copper. The highest assays were from narrow veins with maximum values of 4709 ppm Cu and 3950 ppb Au over a 40 cm core length. A 10 cm wide sulphide vein

returned 8671 ppm Cu with 1140 ppb Au. Majority of samples were along 2 metre core length with the exception of holes 7, 8 and 9 where 4 metre intervals were sampled. Core recovery was commonly better than 90%, between 60-75% over short intervals of less than 2 metres and was rarely less than 50%.

The property was dormant until 1998, when it was optioned by Starfield Resources Inc. Additional geology, geochemical, magnetic and IP surveying was completed. Grid extension and increase in soil sample density provided coverage of approximately 900 hectares at a line spacing of 200m and sample interval of 50 m. The main copper soil anomaly increased in size to 2.5 kilometres long and 1.2 kilometres wide. Anomalous gold occurs within the central – eastern section.

Rock chip sampling by Starfield identified some spectacular gold-copper values with gold grades to over 53g/t (1.6 oz/t gold) (see Table I, Page I). A moderate to strong chargeability anomaly, associated with a zone of low resistivity, is largely coincident with the copper anomaly. The main gold anomaly parallel and northeast of the copper anomaly was extended to 2.6 kilometres long and 600 to 800 metres wide. This gold anomaly almost exactly parallels the eastern boundary of the chargeability anomaly. The strongest and most consistent gold values were found in areas of Takla volcanics and diorite intruded by “feldspar porphyry dykes”. A second copper anomaly was identified at the western extent of the grid. Magnetic response over the property is complex. Strongest magnetic response as positive highs is associated with mafic-ultramafic intrusives. It was concluded that a copper-gold bearing alkalic porphyry system is present and further drill-tested is warranted. Due to falling metal prices and the crash of the provincial mining industry, no further work was completed on the Abe property.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY (see map, over)

The Abe property is located on the eastern flank of the northern end of the Hogem Batholith within the Quesnel Terrane. The batholith comprises a complex body of granitoid rocks emplaced mainly into Takla Gp. Alkalic volcanics and sediments. The Quesnel Terrane forms a northwest-trending, linear belt 1600 kilometres long that includes equivalent rocks of the Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic Takla, Nicola and Stuhini Gps. Numerous porphyry copper-gold deposits occurrences have been documented through the entire belt. The copper-gold porphyry deposit at Kemess 100 kilometres northwest of Abe is currently in production. Increases in metal prices for copper, gold and molybdenum has rejuvenated interest in the British Columbia porphyry deposits. Placer Dome is currently reevaluating its Mt. Milligan copper gold porphyry deposit, 170 kilometers southeast of Abe.

Recent work by B.C. Department of Mines geologist Paul Schiarrazara compare the Abraham Creek Complex closely to the Iron Mask Batholith at Kamloops which hosts the large Ashton copper-gold and other deposits.

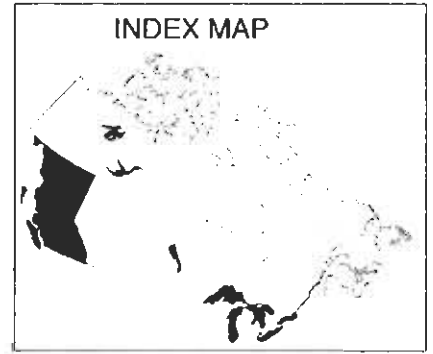
PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property is underlain by Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla Gp. pyroxene andesite-basaltic porphyry intruded by coeval(?) olivine peridotite, pyroxenite, and diorite. Jurassic-Cretaceous stocks and dykes of the Hogem Batholith intrude the entire sequence. Compositions include monzonite, quartz monzonite and syenite. General structural trend on the property is northwest.

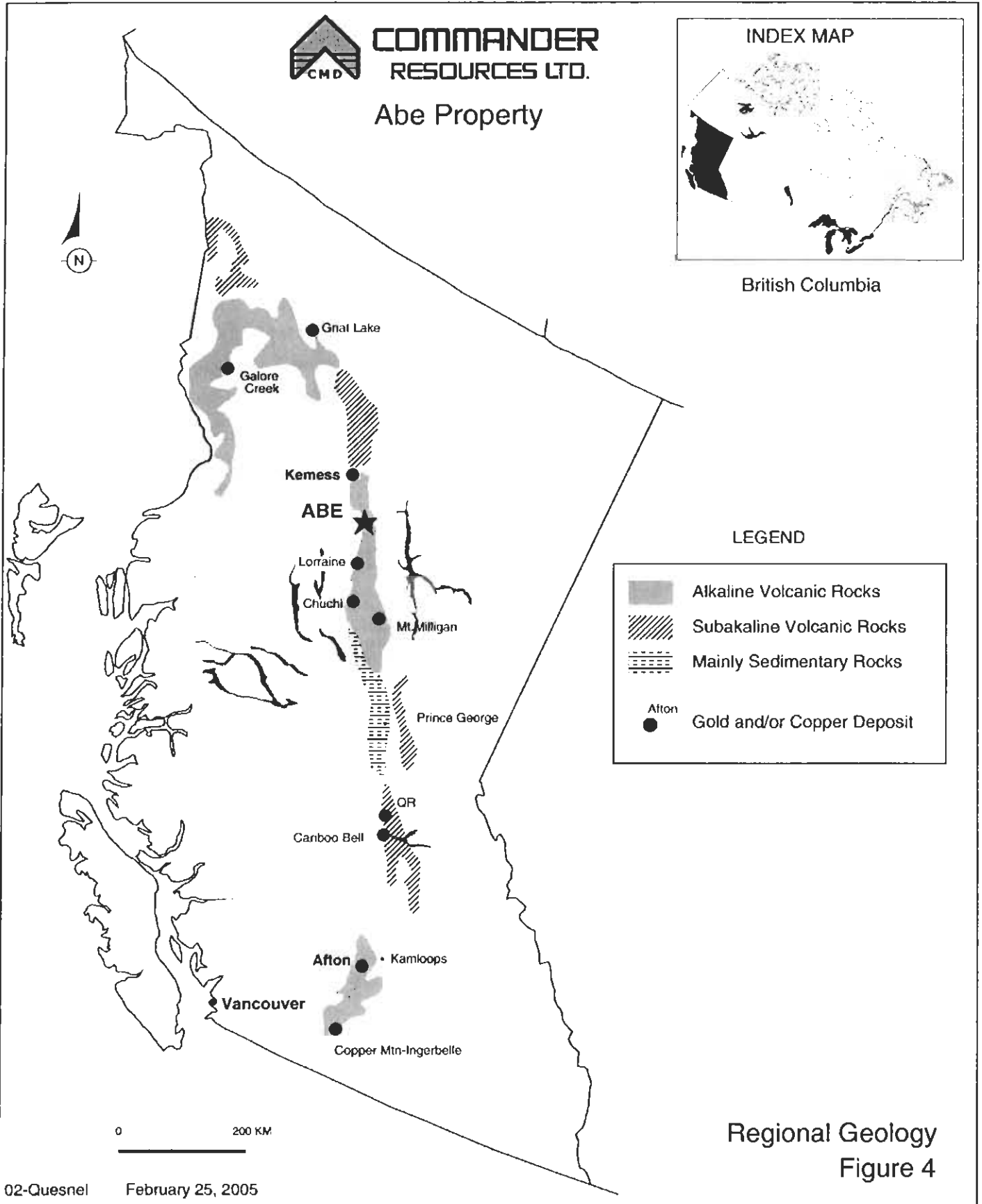


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Abe Property



British Columbia



LEGEND

-  Alkaline Volcanic Rocks
-  Subalkaline Volcanic Rocks
-  Mainly Sedimentary Rocks
-  Afton Gold and/or Copper Deposit

0 200 KM

Regional Geology
Figure 4

Alteration comprises localized potassic alteration of monzonite and epidote-chlorite along fractures within intrusive rocks. Fracture-related silicification and epidote-chlorite alteration occurs locally in Takla volcanics. The pyroxenite on Abe 4 is moderate to intensely chloritized. In drill core, Takla volcanics exhibited highly variable alteration. Epidote-carbonate-pyrite (propylitic) alteration overprinted by a potassic alteration event as evidenced by chlorite-biotite-magnetite and potassium feldspar was noted in core. In a second drill hole, strong carbonatization with local occurrences of up to 5% epidote and 4% pyrite was observed. Strong propylitization and local potassic alteration as biotite and potassium feldspar occurs locally in diorite as well as silicification in zones of quartz veining and adjacent to felsic dykes. Alteration assemblage from diorite drill core showed quartz-potassium feldspar veinlets to be overprinting propylitic alteration.

Minor chalcopyrite and malachite mineralization is commonly found within fractures, shears and in quartz veins scattered across the property. Float with minor molybdenite was reported as fine fracture-fillings by earlier workers. Minor local occurrences of sphalerite and galena have been found in quartz veins.

Reports by Sivertz (1998) and Leriche (1993, 1994) provide detailed descriptions of property geology, alteration and mineralization.

2004 WORK

Copper and gold porphyry-style mineralization was the focus of majority of previous work on Abe. In 2004 the target was reevaluated with a focus on molybdenum potential as well.

From approximately June 15th to July 24, Myron Osatenko reevaluated all available data. In late July two man-days were spent on the property examining drill core and mapping outcrop in areas of suspected molybdenite occurrences. Selected rock samples were taken from a number of outcrops as described below.

2004 RESULTS

Sample descriptions are tabulated below.

Table III

Sample #	UTM Location Nad 27 Zone 10		Sample Type	Lithology	Sample
32002	329895mE	6248194mN	Grab	Pyroxenite	rusty, 2-3% pyrite
32003	330779mE	6248625mN	5 m chip	Andesite	chloritized, silicified, quartz/ankerite veinlets with trace chalcopyrite, pyrite ZnS, malachite
32004	330669mE	6248619mN	6 m chip	Andesite	quartz carbonate veinlets, weak pyrite, trace pyrite
32005	330756mE	6248856mN	1.5 m chip	Andesite	very rusty altered
32006	332378mE	6246321mN	50 m selected chip	Andesite	rusty, ankerite/quartz veinlets, weak pyrite
32007	331800mE	6246550mN	2 m chip	Andesite	very rusty, weak minor quartz/ankerite veinlets
32008	331850mE	6246550mN	grab	Andesite	pyritic
32009	329846mE	6248503mN	5 m selected chip	Diorite	propylitically altered, weak pyrite, malachite/azurite
32010	324398mE	6248000mN	selected grab	Granite	quartz veinlets, weak secondary potassium feldspar selvages, pyrite & molybdenite

Assay results as follows:

Table IV

Sample No.#	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
32002	<10	260	8	45	11
3	50	380	<2	578	690
4	1012	618	<2	41	54
5	1186	646	4	27	143
6	<10	272	6	4	48
7	300	49	3	8	25
8	<10	126	<2	<4	13
9	<10	1388	3	<4	38
10	<10	64	1517	<4	17

DISCUSSION

The mapping, sampling and evaluation of the property in general confirmed the style of mineralization as a widespread porphyry setting. Anomalous values of copper, gold and molybdenum were confirmed. The core of the system has still not been located as the prominent alteration style is propylitic, which is peripheral to a zoned porphyry copper-gold system.

The 2004 evaluation has led to the conclusion that an extensive field work is justified in 2005 to search for economic deposits of the three metallic commodities present. Planning is underway for the exploration program outlined in "Recommendation" (p.ii).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "B. Kahlert", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Bernard H. Kahlert, P.Eng

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APPENDIX I

Sample Descriptions

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY ABE PROPERTY

<u>Lab #</u>	<u>Field #</u>	<u>Location(UTM)</u>	<u>Type of sample</u>	<u>Description</u>
32002	MR0417	0329895E/6248194N	grab	rusty, pyritic proxenite(2-3% py)
32003	OR3	0330779E/6248625N	5m chip	ch., silicified andesite, qtz/ank. veinlets w. tr cpy, py, ZnS, mal.
32004	MR0420	0330669E/6248619N	6m chip	andesite, qtz/carb veinlets w. py, tr cpy
32005	MR0422	0330756E/6248856N	1.5m chip	v. rusty altered andesite
32006	MR0423	0332378E/6246321N	50m selected chip	rusty andesite, ank./qtz veinlets w. py
32007	OR04	0331800E/6246550N	2m chip	v. rusty andesite w.minor qtz /ankerite veinlets
32008	OR05	0331850E/6246550N	grab	pyritic andesite
32009	MR0419	0329846E/6248503N	5m selected chip	prop. diorite, w. py, mal/azurite
32010	MR0424	0324398E/ 6248000N	selected grab	granite, qtz veinlets w. sec. Kf selvages, py, molybdenite

APPENDIX II
Certificates of Analysis

SERENGETI RESOURCES-X04
32002-32010



Report date: 06 AUG 2004

Job V 04-0443R

LAB NO	FIELD NUMBER	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Fe %	Mo ppm	Cr ppm	Bi ppm	Sb ppm	V ppm	Sn ppm	W ppm	Sr ppm	Y ppm	La ppm	Mn ppm	Mg %	Tl %	Al %	Ca %	Na %	K %	P ppm
R0415762	32002	260	45	11	1.3	<2	49	<1	17	44	6.52	8	78	<5	<5	83	<2	<2	4	<2	<2	145	0.55	0.18	0.31	0.28	0.05	0.31	114
R0415763	32003	380	578	690	0.6	<2	112	19	49	109	10.06	<2	360	<5	<5	133	<2	<2	70	6	<2	3385	3.78	0.01	2.23	8.39	0.02	0.14	674
R0415764	32004	618	41	54	1.1	8	68	<1	28	56	6.44	<2	176	<5	<5	87	<2	<2	130	10	<2	5246	2.46	<0.1	1.73	10.71	0.03	0.12	461
R0415765	32005	646	27	143	1.7	147	52	<1	22	26	17.57	4	237	<5	<5	161	<2	<2	8	<2	<2	134	1.34	0.06	1.55	0.28	0.03	0.02	629
R0415766	32006	272	4	48	<4	<2	72	<1	90	113	9.51	6	125	<5	<5	68	<2	<2	53	6	<2	2471	1.90	<0.1	1.11	9.81	0.02	0.11	684
R0415767	32007	49	8	25	0.5	119	31	<1	9	36	14.22	3	125	<5	<5	233	<2	<2	18	3	6	302	1.43	0.19	1.31	2.45	0.14	0.16	1149
R0415768	32008	126	<4	13	<4	2	11	<1	14	15	6.80	<2	51	<5	6	136	<2	<2	6	2	<2	96	1.03	0.12	0.88	0.06	0.06	0.05	593
R0415769	32009	1388	<4	58	<4	2	17	<1	104	281	5.53	3	145	<5	<5	157	<2	<2	47	6	7	771	2.03	0.11	1.81	3.95	0.04	0.10	1599
R0415770	32010	64	<4	17	<4	5	135	<1	1	2	1.87	1517	53	<5	<5	9	<2	<2	124	2	25	125	0.05	0.02	0.23	0.07	0.05	0.10	192

I=insufficient sample X=small sample E=exceeds calibration C=being checked R=revised
If requested analyses are not shown, results are to follow

ANALYTICAL METHODS

ICP PACKAGE : 0.5 gram sample digested in hot reverse aqua regia (soil,silt) or hot Aqua Regia(rocks).

Abe

teckcominco

Global Discovery Labs

SERENGETI RESOURCES-X04
32002-32010

Report date: 30 JUL 2004

Job V 04-0443R

LAB NO	FIELD NUMBER	Au ppb	Wt Au gram
R0415762	32002	<10	5
R0415763	32003	50	5
R0415764	32004	1012	5
R0415765	32005	1186	5
R0415766	32006	<10	5
R0415767	32007	300	5
R0415768	32008	<10	5
R0415769	32009	<10	5
R0415770	32010	<10	5

I=insufficient sample X=small sample E=exceeds calibration C=being checked R=revised
If requested analyses are not shown, results are to follow

ANALYTICAL METHODS

Au Aqua regia decomposition / solvent extraction / AAS
Wt Au The weight of sample taken to analyse for gold (geochem)

APPENDIX III

Statement of Expenditures

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Helicopter	\$3625.56
Assays	173.34
Geologists Salaries	1096.75
Field Expenses	2019.58
Field Supplies	75.89
Truck Rental	669.95
Report Writing	702.19
Map Preparations	556.40
Word Processing & Report Preparations	<u>112.35</u>
	\$9031.98

APPENDIX IV

Statement of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Bernard H. Kahlert of 1195 Sutton Place, West Vancouver, B.C. do hereby certify that:

1. I have been practicing as a professional geologist for over 30 years for mining exploration and consulting companies in Canada, Australia, United States of America and China.
2. I obtained a B.Sc., in geology from the University of British Columbia, in 1966, was registered with the B.C. Association of Professional Engineers in 1971 and am currently a member in good standing in this Association.
3. I have been involved with all aspects of gold and base metal exploration for over 30 years.
4. I visited the Abe property during the drilling program in 1994. Between 1982 and 1995, I worked on many alkalic porphyry copper-gold projects in the Quesnellia belt of British Columbia.
5. I am an officer and Director of Commander Resources Ltd.



Bernard H. Kahlert, P.Eng

FIGURE 5



Commander Resources Ltd.
 Omenica Mining Division
 Abe Property
 Geochemistry Compilation Map
COPPER

Legend - Geochemistry

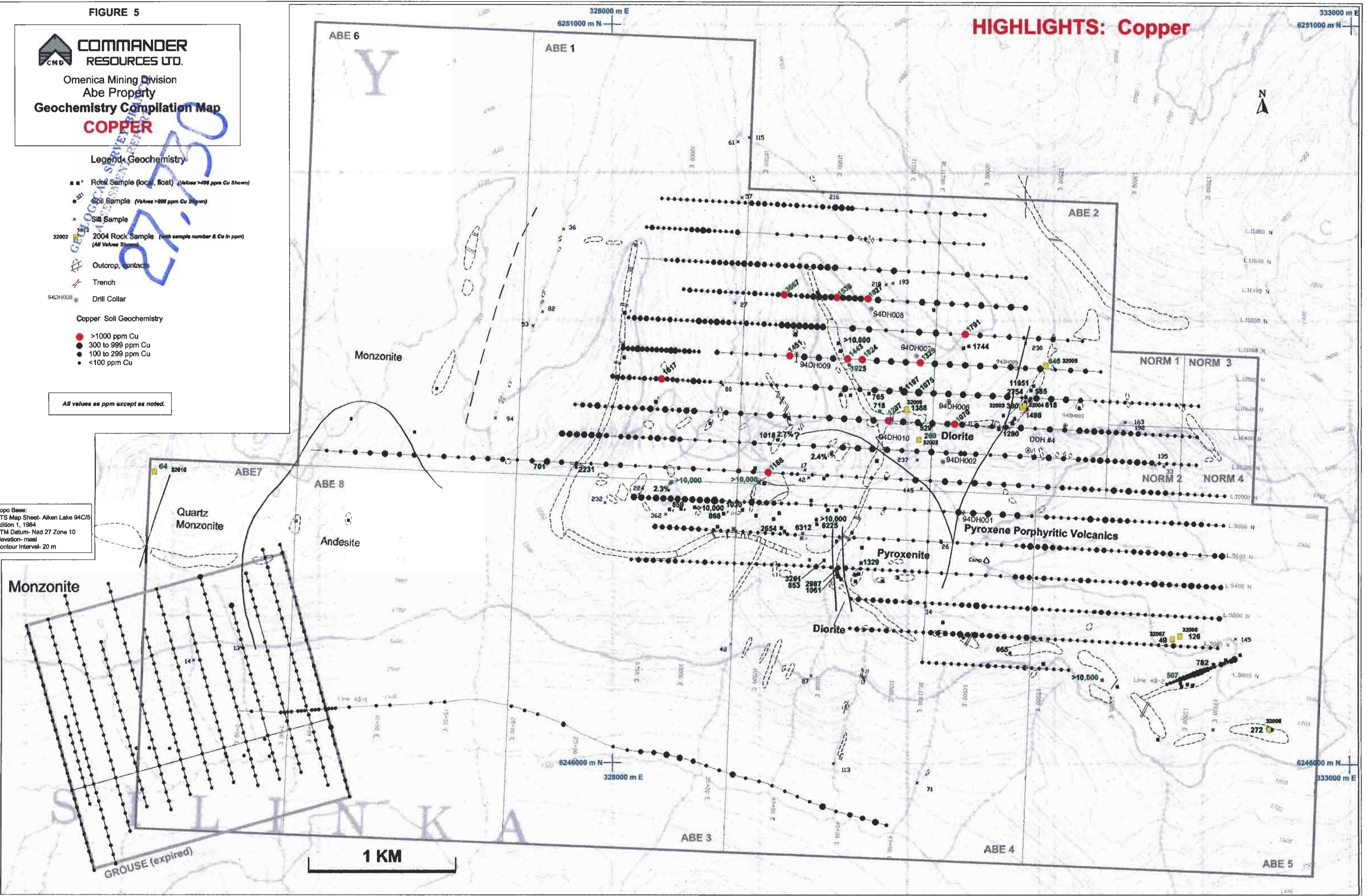
- * Rock Sample (local, float) (Values > 99 ppm Cu Shown)
- Soil Sample (Values > 99 ppm Cu Shown)
- x Silt Sample
- 32002 2004 Rock Sample (with sample number & Cu in ppm) (All Values Shown)
- ⊕ Outcrop, contacts
- ⊖ Trench
- 94DH008 Drill Collar

Copper Soil Geochemistry

- > 1000 ppm Cu
- 300 to 999 ppm Cu
- 100 to 299 ppm Cu
- < 100 ppm Cu

All values as ppm except as noted.

Topo Base:
 NTS Map Sheet - Aiken Lake 94C/5
 Edition 1, 1984
 UTM Datum - Nad 27 Zone 10
 Elevation - masl
 Contour Interval - 20 m



HIGHLIGHTS: Copper



1 KM

GROUSE (expired)

FIGURE 6

COMMANDER
RESOURCES LTD.

America Mining Division
Abe Property
Geochemistry Compilation Map

GOLD

Legend- Geochemistry

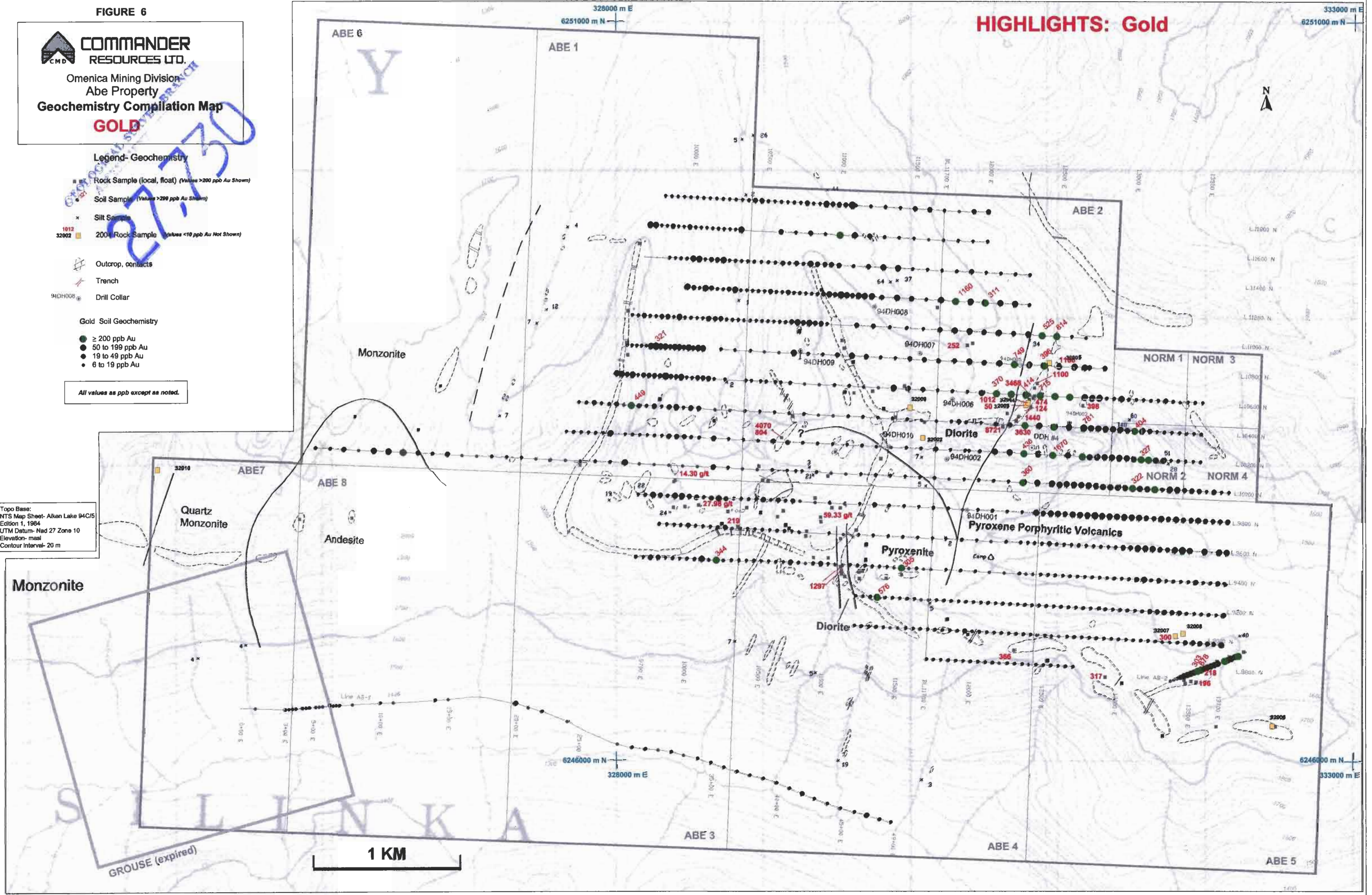
- Rock Sample (local, float) (Values >200 ppb Au Shown)
- Soil Sample (Values >200 ppb Au Shown)
- × Silt Sample
- 1012 32002 200 Rock Sample (Values <10 ppb Au Not Shown)
- ⚡ Outcrop, contacts
- Trench
- 94DH008 Drill Collar

Gold Soil Geochemistry

- ≥ 200 ppb Au
- 50 to 199 ppb Au
- 19 to 49 ppb Au
- 6 to 19 ppb Au

All values as ppb except as noted.

HIGHLIGHTS: Gold



Topo Base:
NTS Map Sheet- Alken Lake 94C/5
Edition 1, 1984
UTM Datum- Nad 27 Zone 10
Elevation- masl
Contour Interval- 20 m

FIGURE 7

COMMANDER RESOURCES LTD.
 Omenica Mining Division
 Abe Property
Geochemistry Compilation Map
MOLYBDENUM

Legend- Geochemistry

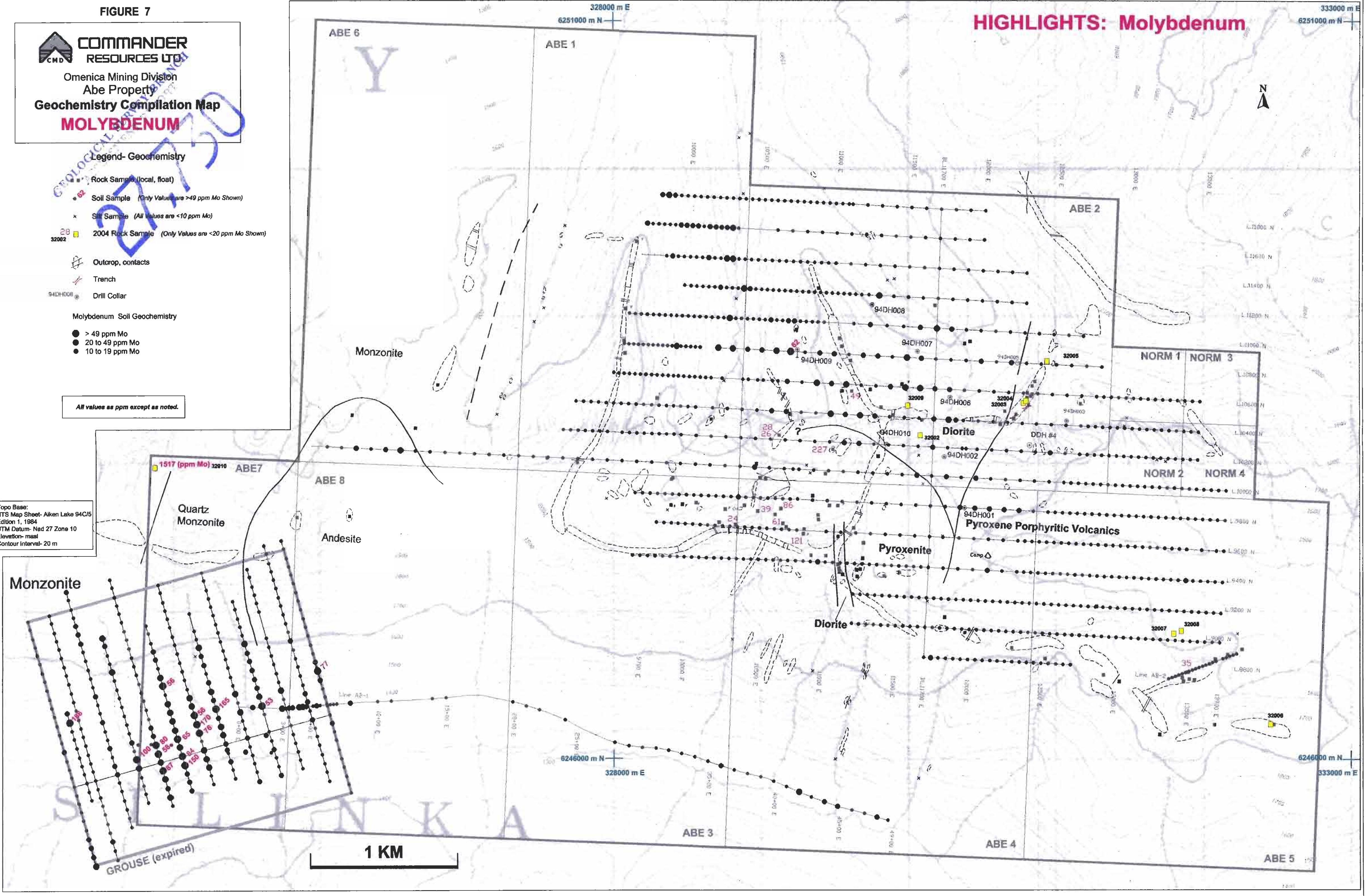
- Rock Sample (local, float)
- Soil Sample (Only Values are >49 ppm Mo Shown)
- × Soil Sample (All Values are <10 ppm Mo)
- 2004 Rock Sample (Only Values are <20 ppm Mo Shown)
- ▬ Outcrop, contacts
- Trench
- Drill Collar

Molybdenum Soil Geochemistry

- > 49 ppm Mo
- 20 to 49 ppm Mo
- 10 to 19 ppm Mo

All values as ppm except as noted.

Topo Base:
 NTS Map Sheet- Aiken Lake 94C/5
 Edition 1, 1984
 UTM Datum- Nad 27 Zone 10
 Elevation- masl
 Contour Interval- 20 m



HIGHLIGHTS: Molybdenum

1 KM

ABE 5