ASSESSMENT REPORT

SOIL SAMPLING AND PROSPECTING

of the

TUK 1 MINERAL CLAIM

Liard Mining Division,
British Columbia, Canada

Telegraph Creek 1:250,000 Map Sheet 104G

Latitude: 57°49′N
Longitude: 130°10′W

For

CANADIAN GOLD HUNTER CORP.
2101-885 West Georgia St.
Vancouver, B.C., V6C-3E8
Canada

Prepared By:
Dave Mehner, MSc., P. Geo.
May 12, 2005

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1.0 SUMMARY

The TUK 1 property is located on the northern end of the Klastline Plateau within the Stikeine Arch of northwestern BC. It was staked in 2002 to cover a number of small, copper-gold mineral occurrences related to diorite intrusives in Hazelton andesitic volcanics as well as a possible eastward continuation of the Castle, gold-copper mineralization located on an adjacent claim to the immediate west. In July, 2004, a 3 person fly camp was set up on the property and 3.5 days were spent prospecting along with soil and rock sampling. Strongly anomalous copper and gold values to 5650 ppm and 332 ppb respectively, were obtained from soils collected over a 500 meter long soil line put in below cliffs of siliceous tuffs overlain by a carbonate rich, exhalite horizon in the center of the property. About 1000 meters west, five soils collected from a 100 meter by 30 meter gossan related to a diorite intrusive returned values to 2980 ppb gold and 417 ppm copper. Rock sampling over both areas returned anomalous values in gold and copper and to a lesser extent in silver and molybdenum. A follow-up program of geological mapping along with soil and rock sampling using a picket grid for control is recommended to establish the extent, orientation and strength of both styles of copper-gold mineralization on the property. Further work to define specific targets for drill testing will be contingent upon results of the initial program.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

From July 23 to July 27, 2004, a program of prospecting and soil sampling was carried out on the TUK 1 mineral claim by Taiga Consultants Ltd. of Calgary Alberta on behalf of Canadian Gold Hunter Corp. The program included mobilization to the property from a larger base camp further south on the Klastline Plateau, 3.5 days of prospecting and sampling and then demobing back to the central base camp. Work was conducted from a fly-camp established on the shore of a small lake near the west-central part of the property. Twenty-five rock and 25 soil samples were collected from colour anomalies containing disseminated and vein controlled pyrite with variable chalcopyrite, malachite and azurite.

Program personnel included Bob Nichol, geologist, Yvonne Thornton, prospector/sampler and Kyle Carpenter, sampler. Helicopter support was provided by Pacific Western Helicopters based out of Tatogga Lake Lodge.

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

3.1 Location

The TUK 1 property is situated in the Liard Mining Division within the Stikine region of northwestern British Columbia, Canada (Figure 3.1.1).

The property is situated approximately 225 km. north of Stewart B.C., with the closest populated center being Iskut Village, located 10 kilometres to the east-northeast along Highway 37 (Figure 3.1.2). The southeastern corner of the claim block is about 3 kilometers northwest of Tuktsayda Mountain. The center of the property is at approximate co-ordinates 430407 East and 6408240 North in UTM Zone 9, NAD 83.

The claims are plotted on British Columbia Government claim map sheets 104G-090.

3.2 Description

The property consists of one, twenty unit claim covering 500 hectares on the northern end of the Klastline Plateau. Details are in Table 3.2 and copies of tenure information including claim recording documents are in Appendix C.

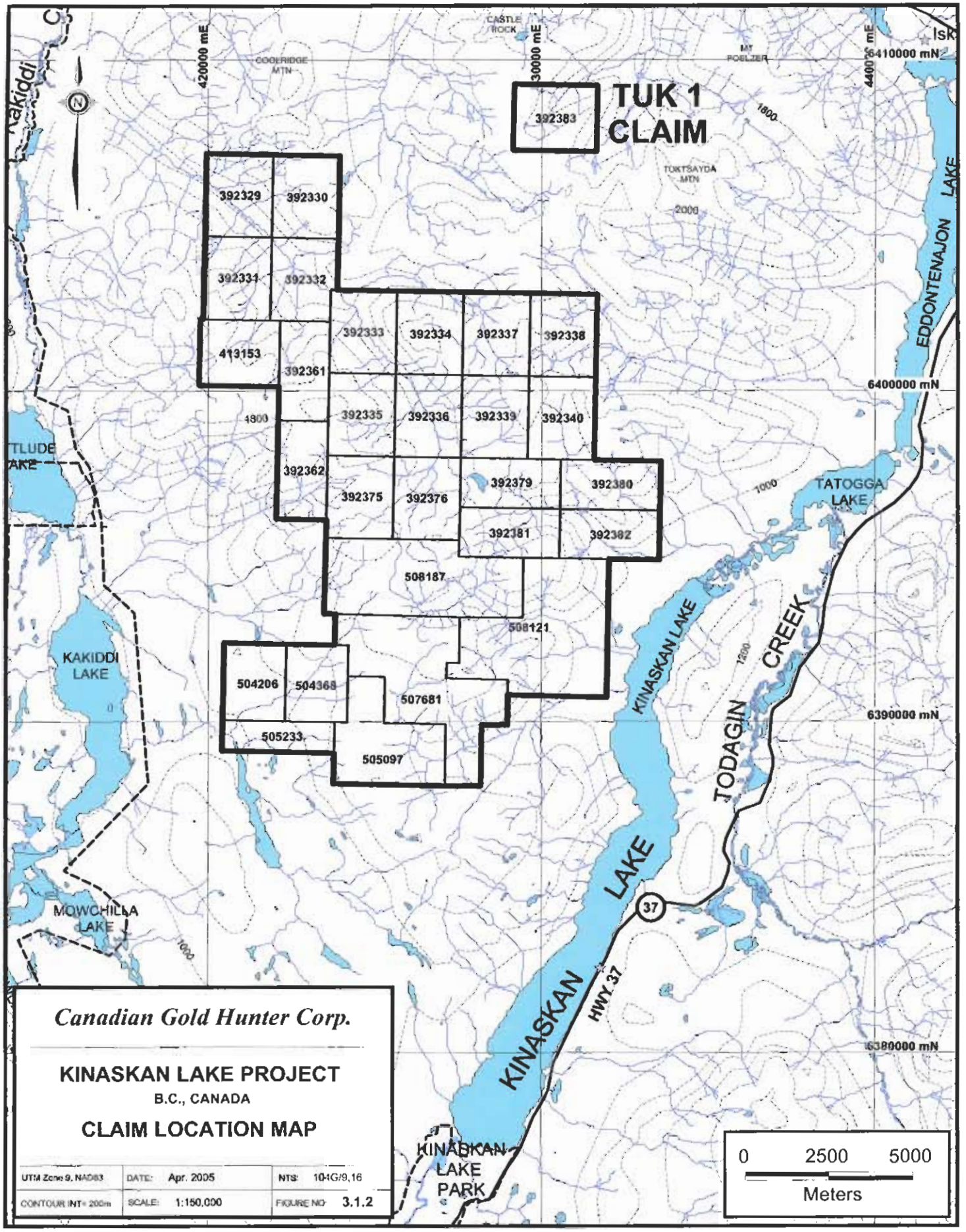
Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT

B.C., CANADA

TUK 1 CLAIM LOCATION MAP

	DATE: Apr. 2005	NTS:	
	SCALE: 1:8,000,000	FIGURE NO:	3.1.1



Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

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B.C., CANADA

CLAIM LOCATION MAP

UTM Zone 9, NAD83	DATE: Apr. 2005	NTS: 104G/9,16
CONTOUR INT= 200m	SCALE: 1:150,000	FIGURE NO: 3.1.2

Table 3.2 TUK 1 Property Mineral Claim

Claim Name	Tenure Number	Tag Number	Area Hectares	Expiry Date	Map Number
TUK 1	392383	238739	500.000	Mar. 10/2009	104G090

3.3 Ownership

The TUK 1 mineral claim is owned 100% by Canadian Gold Hunter Corp. with offices at 2101-885 West Georgia St., Vancouver B.C., V6C-3E8.

The claim was initially staked by Viceroy Resource Corporation (Viceroy) in March, 2002 as part of a larger staking program that effectively acquired 13,200 hectares covering much of the northern two thirds of the Klastline Plateau. In May, 2002, Viceroy granted an option to Consolidated Earth Stewards Inc. (C.E.W.) of suite 810-1708 Dolphin Ave., Kelowna B.C. to earn a 100% interest subject to a 1% NSR in all the claims including the TUK 1 by agreeing to:

- Undertake a consolidation of its share capital on a 1 new for 4 old exchange.

- Within 10 days following consolidation and approval from the TSX Venture Exchange, pay $12,000 and issue 100,000 post-consolidation shares to Viceroy. On or before the one year anniversary, date of TSX Venture Exchange approval, C.E.W. will issue a further 100,000 post-consolidation shares. A final 100,000 post-consolidation shares will be issued by C.E.W. on or before the two year anniversary date.

- In addition, C.E.W. will grant Viceroy a 1% royalty on net smelter returns on production from the property and viceroy will provide C.E.W. with an option to buy back one-half of this royalty for $500,000. The term of this option is 25 years.

As part of the corporate reorganization, C.E.W. changed its name to Royal County Minerals Corp. Approval from the TSX Venture Exchange was received in January, 2003 and the first 100,000 share payment was made.

In early 2003, Viceroy was reorganized into a number of different companies with underlying ownership of the Klastline Plateau claims including TUK 1 ultimately being transferred into 650399 BC Ltd., a numbered company which was a wholly owned subsidiary of Spectrum Gold which in turn was 59% owned by Novagold Resources Inc.

On August 4th, 2003, International Curator Resources Ltd. and Royal County merged into a single entity on the basis of 1 share of Royal County for every 5 shares of Curator. The resulting company retained the name, "International Curator Resources Ltd." and the Curator, Vancouver office.

In December, 2003, Curator underwent a corporate re-organization and share consolidation on the basis of 1 new for 5 old. At the same time the company changed its name to Canadian Gold Hunter Corp. (CGH). As a result of the merger with Royal County and subsequent 5:1 rollback in CGH, the outstanding January, 2004 payment of 100, 000 shares in Royal County to 650399 BC Ltd. was converted to 80,000 shares in Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

On January 21, 2005, CGH made the final 80,000 share payment to 650399 BC Ltd. to acquire a full 100% interest in all the Klastline Plateau claims (including TUK 1) subject to the 1% NSR.

3.4 Taxes and Assessment Work Requirements

Prior to the work being filed for assessment credit in this report, the TUK 1 claim was in good standing until March 10, 2004. As a result of filing the work completed in 2004, the new expiry date is March 10, 2009.

There are no taxes payable.

3.5 Permits and Liabilities

There are no liabilities, environmental or otherwise on ground covered by the TUK 1 claim.

4.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

4.1 Access

Access to the area is gained by taking Highway 37, commonly referred to as the Stewart-Cassiar Highway, north from Smithers or by taking a scheduled airflight from Smithers to Dease Lake. Property access is via Pacific Western Helicopters based in Dease Lake, approximately 75 km north of the claims. In summer months a helicopter is commonly stationed at Tatogga Lake Lodge situated along Highway 37, 14 km. southeast of the property.

4.2 Climate

The climate in the area is northern temperate with moderately warm summers and cold dry winters. Typical daytime temperature ranges are from the mid to upper 20°'s Celsius in summer and -20° to -30° Celsius in winter. Precipitation averages about 100 cm. per year. Thick accumulations of snow are common in winter.

Fieldwork can normally start at lower elevations in early June and at the upper elevations by July. Cold weather, winds and snow squalls make field work difficult at the upper elevations past September.

4.3 Local Resources

Fuel, tire repairs, accommodation and restaurant meals are available at Tatogga Lake lodge. A nursing station, grocery store, gas station, school and local Iskut First Nations Band office are located in Iskut. Propane, accommodation and meals are available at Eddontenajon, 2 km. south of Iskut.

About 65 km north in Dease Lake, a hardware and grocery store, RCMP office, Government of BC Forestry office, nursing station, school, gas station, hotel, airport and seasonal restaurant are available.

Both unskilled labourers and skilled personnel trained at the Eskay Creek Mine or the now closed Snip and Golden Bear mines are available in Iskut Village, Dease Lake and Telegraph Creek.

4.4 Infrastructure

Local infrastructure includes Highway 37 which passes along the eastern side of Kinaskan and Eddontenajon Lakes, 11.5 km east of the property as well as the old, "B.C Rail" extension to Dease Lake (now owned by Canadian National Railway) situated about 22 km. east of the highway. In addition, a gravel airstrip capable of handling small aircraft is located just north of Iskut village while a paved runway and airport capable of handling small jets is located in Dease Lake.

At the present time electric power in the region is restricted to a diesel generation plant at Iskut Village. With the expected issuance of mine development permits by the provincial government for both the Red

Chris copper-gold deposit and the Klappan Anthracite Coal project in the next 12-18 months, it is anticipated the North American power grid will be extended up to Iskut village in the next 12-36 months.

4.5 Physiography

The TUK 1 claim covers the headwaters and upper valley portions of a steeply incised, northeast trending creek valley characterized by steep slopes and rugged terrain. Sharp, ridges with steep southeast-northwest facing slopes parallel the creek valley to the northwest and southeast. Remnants of a glacier with a small glacial lake below it occupy the upper portions of a cirque at the southwest corner of the property.

Elevations vary from 2080 meters above sea level along the ridge tops down to 1440 meters above sea level in the creek valley near the northeast boundary of the claim. The entire claim is above tree line.

5.0 HISTORY

The TUK 1 property is located in the Stikine River area of northwestern B.C., a region well known for its alkalic plutons, associated porphyry copper-gold mineralization and peripheral gold-silver bearing quartz veins.

The first recorded exploration work carried out in the region dates back to 1964 when Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd. carried out a regional evaluation of the Klastline Plateau and identified a number of porphyry copper-gold and precious metal shear-vein targets on the southern and north western portions of the plateau including the GJ and QC porphyry systems and the Horn (SF) silver prospect.

In 1970, Sumitomo Metal Mining Canada Ltd. conducted a regional exploration program searching for copper that resulted in staking a large claim block over the northern part of the Klastline Plateau covering what is now known as the Castle mineral occurrence (minfile 104G-076) as well as the ground covered by the Tuk 1 claim. A soil geochemical survey was conducted in 1971 followed by five diamond drill holes totaling 549 meters in 1973 before the claims were allowed to lapse.

In 1980, Teck Exploration staked the Castle 1 and 2 claims to cover the Castle showing and what is now the western edge of the TUK 1 claim. After staking the claims and continuing on into 1981, they carried out soil and rock sampling. This was followed in 1985 with a more rigorous program including ground magnetic, self-potential and VLF-EM geophysical surveys followed by hand trenching and rock chip sampling. In 1987, Teck joint ventured the project with Kappa Resource Corp. who funded a program of further soil and rock sampling along with 10.5 line km. of IP and 14.5 line km. of ground magnetic and self-potential geophysical surveys. As a result of the various exploration programs conducted by Teck since 1980, a strong, northwest trending, gossanous, pyritic zone up to 200 meters wide and at least 1.3 kilometers in length was identified within propylitically altered (epidote and chlorite), Hazelton Group, andesitic volcanic breccia. Geophysical surveys outlined an intense I.P. anomaly within the rusty coloured, highly fractured zone where significant gold values were obtained from intensely bleached, relatively narrow structures (shears?) consisting of pyrite-sericite-quartz as well as chalcopyrite bearing quartz stringers and veins. Some of the better results include 3 meters grading 8.0 g/t gold in silicified volcanics, 0.4 meters grading 39.63 g/t gold, 0.3 meters grading 0.70% copper, 54.51 g/t silver and 10.15 g/t gold and a sample of massive pyrite-chalcopyrite grading 10.80 % copper, 30.85 g/t silver and 0.14 g/t gold (Konkin, 1990c; Pautler, 1997; Map Place).

In 1988, Teck-Kappa carried out an 11 hole, NQ sized diamond drill program totaling 1190.2 meters to test the 600 meter long (NW-SE) by up to 180 meter wide IP chargeability anomaly from where many of the significant gold values were previously obtained. Results of up to 7.6 meters grading 4.46 g/t gold

were reported (Vancouver Stockwatch, 1988). No work has since been recorded on the Castle claim which was acquired from Teck by Bearclaw Capital Corp. in 2001.

In 1989, Ascot Resources Ltd. carried out a detailed silt geochemical sampling program over the entire Klastline Plateau that resulted in the staking of the 20 unit TUK claim to cover an anomalous drainage and colour anomaly about 2500 meters east of the Castle showing. In 1990 and again in 1991, Ascot carried out small prospecting and geological mapping programs along with silt and contour soil sampling which in part covered the northeast corner of the TUK 1 claim before allowing the claims to lapse (Mehner, 1990; Olfert, 1991).

In 2002, Viceroy Resource Corporation staked the TUK 1 claim immediately east of a claim covering the Castle Mineral showing and trend. The TUK 1 covers the southwestern portion of the old TUK claim.

Government funded work in the area includes geological mapping of the Telegraph Creek, 1:250,000 map sheet by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC Map 11-1971) in 1971 and an airborne magnetic survey between 1975 and 1978. This was followed by a regional stream silt-sampling program (National Geochemical Reconnaissance, 1988) carried out by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1988 and 1:50,000 scale mapping of the Tatogga Lake Area by the BCDM from 1994-1996.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

6.1 Regional Geology

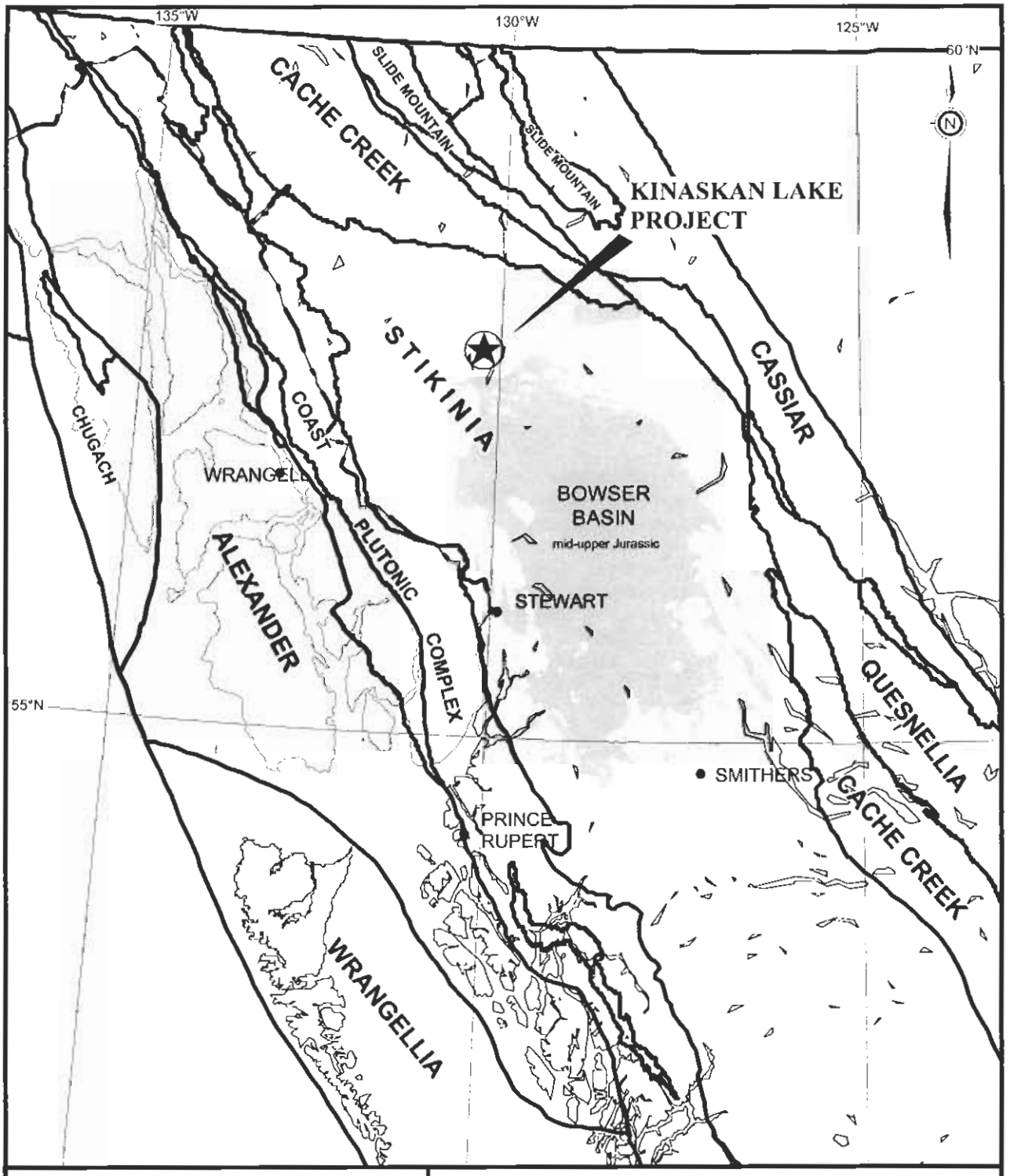
The TUK 1 property is located in the north-eastern part of the so-called Stikine Arch, within Stikinia Terrane rocks of the Canadian Cordillera (Figure 6.1.1). The regional geology (Figure 6.1.2) as mapped by Souther (1971) and Ash (1997), includes Upper Triassic Stuhini Group marine clastic sedimentary rocks including pelagic to fine grained wackes with minor volcanic conglomerate, limestone and mafic volcanics overlain by Lower Jurassic rocks that are correlative with the Hazelton Group. These include a lower volcaniclastic and derived epiclastic sequence of trachyandesite composition overlain by a bi-modal, basalt–ryholite suite consisting of augite-andesite flows, pillow lavas, pyroclastics and derived volcaniclastic rocks alternating with felsic flows and pyroclastics. Unconformably overlying the above units to the south are chert pebble conglomerate, grit, greywacke and siltstone of the Middle Jurassic Bowser Lake Group (Ash, 1997).

Capping the stratigraphy at the higher elevations are Upper Tertiary, Pliocene to Recent basalt and olivine basalt flows, commonly exhibiting excellent columnar jointing.

The oldest intrusive rocks in the Klastline Plateau area are typically fine to medium grained dykes, sills and plutons with compositions varying from diorite to monzodiorite, monzonite and syenite. A U-Pb zircon age date of 205.1 $\pm$ 8 Ma for the Groat Stock (Friedman and Ash, 1997) puts the intrusive as Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic and suggests it is co-genetic with the lower volcaniclastic sequence in the Hazelton Group where a U-Pb zircon date of 202.1 $\pm$ 4.2 MA was obtained.

A younger intrusive suite comprised of alkali-granite to felsite dykes that range from a few meters to over a kilometre in width are coeval with felsic volcanics in the upper volcanic sequence of the Hazelton Group. Preliminary U-Pb zircon age dates put theses intrusives at about 180 MA.

Regionally, intrusive rocks all fall within the Stikine Arch structural domain, a regional feature along which Late Triassic-Early Jurassic intrusive and related (island arc type) volcanic activity took place. Commonly the quartz deficient, alkalic and sub-alkalic intrusive rocks, including the Groat stock and



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KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT

B.C., CANADA

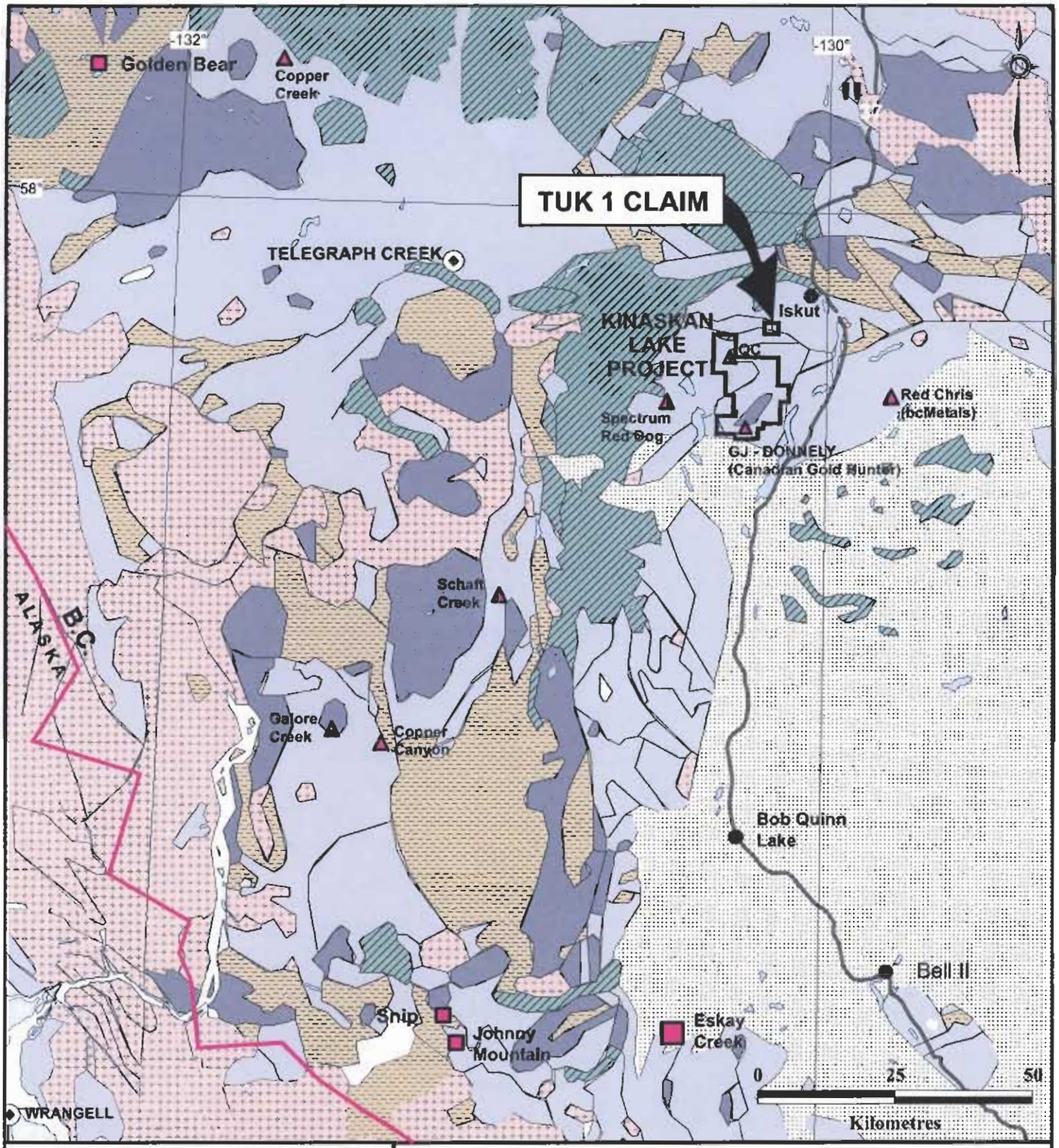
TERRANE BOUNDARIES

	DATE: Apr. 2005	NTS:	
	SCALE: 1:5,000,000	FIGURE NO:	6.1.1

0 100 200

Kilometres

Source of Information: http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/MapPlace



Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT

B.C., CANADA

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

	DATE: Apr. 2005	NTS:
	SCALE: 1:1,000,000	FIGURE NO: 6.1.2

LEGEND

- Upper Cretaceous and younger Mainly basalt flows.
- Jurassic/Cretaceous and younger Intrusives. Mainly Coast Plutonic complex.
- Triassic and Jurassic intrusive rocks.
- Upper Triassic to Middle Jurassic volcanics and sediments - Hazelton and Sluhini groups.
- Permian and older sediments and volcanics and metamorphic equivalents
- Mine or former producer
- Developed Prospect (Cu &/or Au)

Source of information: http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/MapPlace

related dykes and sills on the Klastline Plateau have associated copper-gold porphyry and/or precious metal vein systems. Significant deposits of this type in the region include:

- Red Chris, where at a 0.20% Cu cut-off, measured and indicated resources total 446.1 million tonnes averaging 0.36% Cu and 0.29 g/t Au, with an additional inferred tonnage of 268.7 million tonnes grading .030% Cu and 0.27 g/t Au (Collins et al., 2004);
- Galore Creek where published indicated resources prior to the 2004 field season were 285.9 million tonnes grading 0.73% Cu, 0.44 g/t Au and 5.7 g/t Ag, and further inferred resource totalled 98.8 million tones grading 0.54% Cu, 0.37 g/t Au and 4.8 g/t Ag (Lacroix, 2004)
- Copper Canyon, where inferred resources using a 0.35% copper equivalent cut-off are 164.8 million tonnes grading 0.35% Cu, 0.54 g/t Au and 7.15 g/t Ag. (Gray, Morris and Giroux, 2005).

The younger, felsic intrusives are also mineralized with finely disseminated pyrite $\pm$ chalcopyrite containing elevated copper and gold values commonly occurring in silicified zones within the dykes and adjacent country rocks. Showings of this type exist in the northern portions of the Klastline Plateau at the Horn, TUK and Castle prospects.

6.2 Property Geology

The general property geology as mapped by Ash, (1997) shows the TUK 1 claim is underlain by grey-green and maroon, feldspar hornblende-porphyritic andesitic to dacitic debris flows and lahars; minor flows with intervals of green and maroon epiclastic conglomerate and medium to coarse-grained crystal lithic wacke with angular, red mudstone fragments of the Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group.

Minimal mapping of part of the area covered by the Tuk 1 claim by Olfert (1991) shows the underlying rocks are largely undifferentiated andesitic volcanics intruded by fine grained, Early Jurassic (?) hornblende diorite plugs and dykes followed by minor, slightly younger, Early Jurassic felsic dykes. Associated with nearby felsic dykes are two colour anomalies (gossans) developed in volcaniclastic rocks: one is a somewhat circular zone approximately 150 meters in diameter while the other is an undefined lenticular zone measuring at least 500 meters in a northeast-southwest direction by up to 100 meters wide (Figure 6.2). Both of these occur in a quartz-sericite-albite-pyrite alteration zone mapped by Ash.

In 2004, regional style mapping carried out while prospecting and soil sampling by Bob Nichol showed the central part of the property is underlain by Lower Jurassic, Hazelton Group andesitic to felsic tuffs, tuff breccias and lahars with intercalating flows and minor fine grained clastic sediments to cherts. A typical upward "*volcanic cycle or sequence*" consists of green and maroon andestic tuffs / flows overlain by phyric andesine tuffs. White to grey, siliceous felsic tuffs mark the end of a volcanic cylce. A gossanous zone (pyrite poor, carbonate rich) exhalite up to 150 meters wide and striking at 220° - 280° and dipping 80° - 85°north overlies the felsic tuffs. Banded dark grey siliceous sedimentary cherts and minor intermediate volcanic horizons create ridges flanked by iron rich talus. Felsic sills and dykes, 1-5 meters wide are common throughout the gossan which extends northwest onto the Castle property and off the property to the northeast.

The exhalite is overlain by dark green to maroon andesitic tuff breccias, minor flows and lahars. Unconformably capping these rocks are interbedded, bleached rhyolite tuffs and dolomitic limestone beds.

Small diorite plugs with malachite and iron staining around their outer margins were noted along the western claim boundary. These have been gridded and blasted by previous workers.

429000 mE

431000 mE

6408000 mN

CASTLE SHOWING
1 km
7.2 g/t Au over 5.55m &
31.92 g/t Au over 1.0m

TUK

A9/A8

LEGEND

Claim Boundary

LOWER JURASSIC
Hazelton Group

- 5 Gossan
- 4 Felsic Dykes
- 3 Diorite
- 2 Felsic Volcanics (white to pink to maroon quartz eye rhyolite)
- 1 Andesite (green & maroon volcanics)

Geological Contact

Geology after E. Olfert, 1991

Projection & Datum: UTM Zone 9, NAD83
Topographic Contour Interval = 20m

0 500 m

Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

TUK 1 CLAIM

Property Geology

Scale: 1:10,000
Date: Apr. 2005
BCGS: 104G069.7o,7p,80,90
NTS: 104G/2,15

Fig. 6.2

6.3 Structural Geology

According to Ash, (1997), rocks throughout the region are affected by large scale, open folding or warping and significant, high angle brittle faulting.

Mapping by Olfert, (1991) in the immediate property area indicates bedding in andesitic volcaniclastic rocks varies from east-west striking with northerly dips of 45° to 50° northwest of the TUK 1 claim to northeast striking with similar dips north and northeast of the claim. This suggestion of a broad fold open to the north is also evident in the trace of the principal target/gossanous zone which on the Castle claim has been traced in a southeasterly direction for about 1200 meters but on the TUK 1 claim, 1700 meters to the east, strikes in a northeasterly direction.

7.0 MINERALIZATION

Mineralization on the TUK 1 claim is of two varieties: the most widespread consists of quartz-calcite-sulphide veins and disseminated sulphides all developed in Hazelton andesitic breccias and wackes typically near the contact with diorite (198-205 MA?). The quartz veins range from 2-20 cm. thick and are traceable along strike for up to 100 meters (Olfert, 1991). Disseminated zones are up to 100 meters wide. Mineralogy is dominantly pyrite-chalcopyrite with local malachite and azurite staining. Elevated gold and silver along with anomalous molybdenum values occur with the copper mineralization.

The second style of mineralization consists of disseminated pyrite with minor chalcopyrite and variable gold values associated with silicification related to 180 MA aged alkali granite/felsite dykes. The extent of this style of mineralization on the Tuk 1 claim is unknown. However it is similar to that found on the adjacent Castle property and appears to be related to the intense quartz-sericite-albite-pyrite alteration zone that continues eastward from the end of the Castle property felsic plug across the Tuk 1 property.

8.0 2004 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

8.1 General

The 2004 exploration program was confined to 3.5 days of prospecting for possible extensions to the old TUK copper-gold showing in the northeast corner of the property and for an eastward continuation of the *Castle,* gold mineralization onto the western and central parts of the property. The program included rock and contour soil sampling.

8.2 Soil Geochemical Sampling

Twenty-five soil (*talus fines)* samples were collected from two separate areas. Sample descriptions including location co-ordinates are in Appendix D.

The majority of the sampling took place in the middle of the property along the northwest facing slopes of the main creek valley where samples YTS-04-01 to YTS-04-20 were collected from at 25 meter spacings over a single contour line 500 meters long. The objective of the sampling was to test laterally along the base of cliffs where northeasterly striking gossanous, sedimentary exhalite horizons with intermittent malachite stained, quartz-calcite veining outcrop.

The results, which are in Appendix E indicate material shedding off these gossanous cliffs is strongly anomalous in both copper and gold and weakly anomalous in molybdenum. Copper values, which are plotted on Figure 8.2.1 range from 160 ppm to 5650 ppm with 16 or 80% of the samples yielding greater than 500 ppm copper and 7 of the samples returning over 1000 ppm copper. Gold values which are plotted on Figure 8.2.2 range from 37 ppb to 332 ppb with 17 samples yielding in excess of 100 ppb gold

429000 mE

431000 mE

6408000 mN

N

Soil Samples (Cu ppm)

- > 800
- 500 - 800
- 300 - 500
- 200 - 300
- 100 - 200
- < 100

Rock Samples (Cu ppm)

- > 5000
- 2000 - 5000
- 1000 - 2000
- 500 - 1000
- 200 - 500
- < 200

Cu in Silts (ppm)

- > 240
- 140 - 240
- 115 - 140
- < 115

TUK

96,600

29,400

16,800

637

317
152
282
202
417
265
3,260
9,640
18,900
4,670
8,270

458
2,790
261
302
156
639
824
192
1,075
265
160
767
606
1,085
1,595
1,110
525
557
506
567
695
459
1,550
654
506
2,120
1,040
341
5,650
325
120
2,420

14,300

A9/A8

42,200

7,130

0 500 m

LEGEND

- Claim Boundary
- Road
- Soil Sample
- Rock Sample
- Silt Sample

Projection & Datum: UTM Zone 9, NAD83
Topographic Contour Interval = 20m

Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

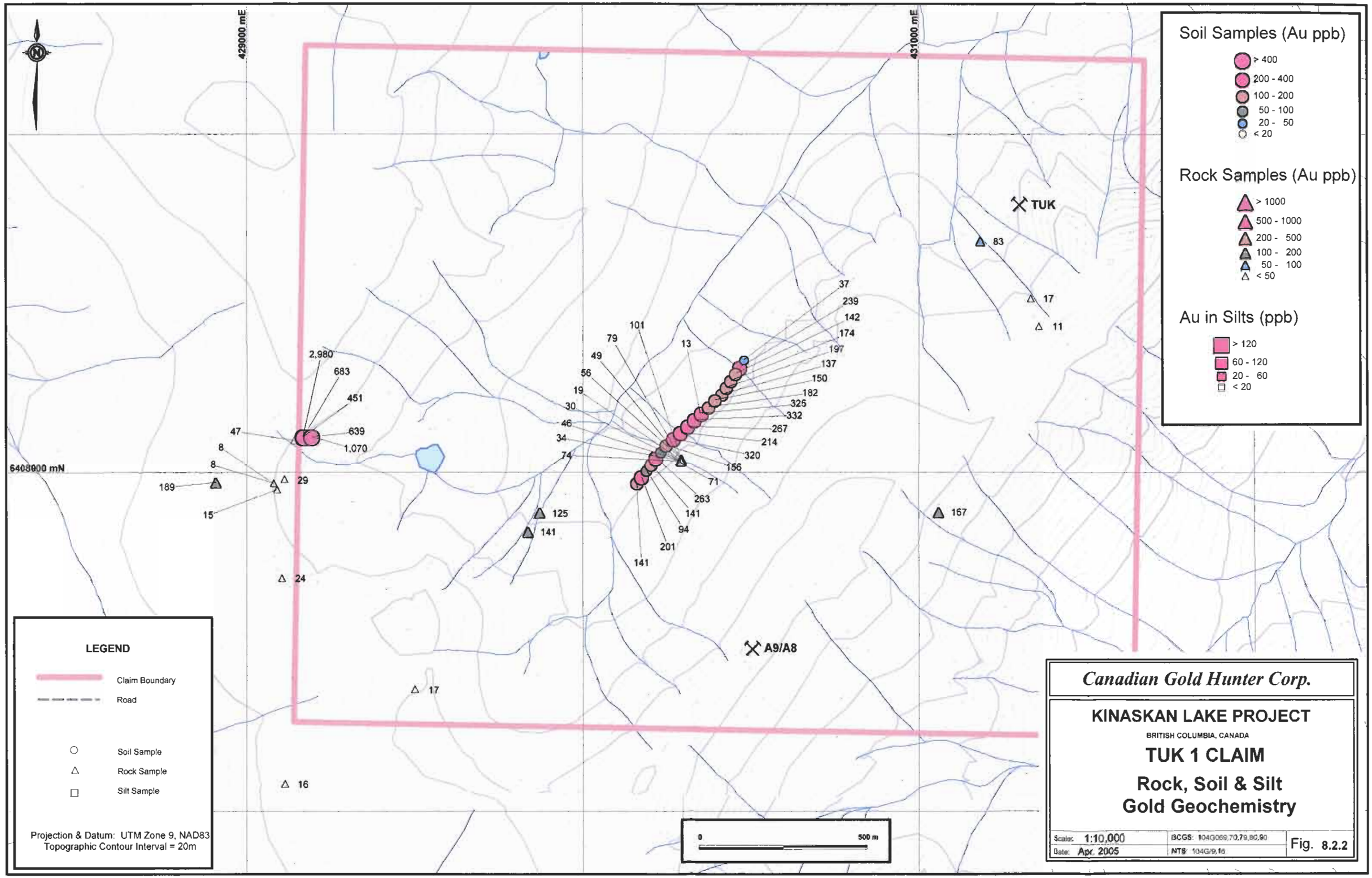
KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

TUK 1 CLAIM

Rock, Soil & Silt Copper Geochemistry

Scale: 1:10,000	BCGS: 104G069,70,79,80,90	Fig. 8.2.1
Date: Apr. 2005	NTS: 104G/9,16	



Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

TUK 1 CLAIM

Rock, Soil & Silt Gold Geochemistry

Scale: 1:10,000	BCGS: 104G069,70,79,80,90	Fig. 8.2.2
Date: Apr. 2005	NTS: 104G/9,16	

and 8 samples returning over 200 ppb gold. Molybdenum values are not plotted but range from 3 ppm to 84 ppm with 12 samples yielding over 30 ppm and 6 samples returning 50 ppm or better. Sample numbers and locations are plotted on Figure 8.2.3.

The remaining five soil samples, RN-100-S to RN-104-S were taken from a gossanous area measuring 30 meters by 100 meters along the west boundary of the property where chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralization is associated with diorite dyking. In this area gold values are particularly anomalous with values ranging from 451 ppb to 2980 ppb while copper values are elevated but somewhat subdued with values ranging from 152 ppm to 417 ppm. Molybdenum and silver are also weakly anomalous with values ranging up to 32 ppm and 4.1 ppm respectively.

8.3 Prospecting and Rock Sampling

Twenty-five rock samples taken as chips, grabs and panel-style samples were collected through-out the property from vein and gossanous material during the course of prospecting primarily to determine what gold and silver values may be associated with chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization. Sample locations and numbers are plotted on Figure 8.2.3 and sample descriptions including GPS locations are in Appendix F.

The results, which are in Appendix G indicate elevated gold, silver and copper values do occur with gold values ranging from 3 ppb to 189 ppb, silver from 0.2 ppm to 28 ppm and copper from 120 ppm to 9.66%. However, the minimal number of samples collected combined with the wide range in sample size and type does not allow for any obvious relationship between copper-gold and silver values being determined.

9.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Sampling was carried out as follows:

i ***Soil sampling***- Contour sampling was carried out over lines measured with a hip chain and marked out by wrapping flagging around a number of loose rocks creating a small pile every 25 meters. GPS co-ordinates were typically recorded for every 5^{th} - 6^{th} sample.

Samples were taken from holes dug with a grub hoe and stored Kraft paper bag with the sample number marked on the bag. Although every effort was made to collect samples from the "B" oil horizon, in almost every case soil development was poor to non-existent and samples of talus or rock fines were collected.

Prior to shipping to the laboratory, samples were hung in the camp dry for a number of days to reduce moisture content.

ii ***Rock sampling***- Rock samples were collected as '*random grabs*', chips across structures or veins or as random chips over outcrop areas (panel samples). Sample site locations were marked in the field with red flagging and orange spray paint. Sample site co-ordinates were determined with a hand held GPS.

All samples were collected in plastic sample bags with a laboratory sample number tag inserted and the sample number written in felt pen on the outside of the bag. The bags were secured with sure-lock ties and shipped in rice sacks also secured with sure-lock ties.

429000 mE

431000 mE

6408000 mN

TUK

399153

399154

399155

399152

399157

399158

399159

399160

399161

399162

399163

399164

399165

399173

YTS-04-20

YTS-04-19

YTS-04-18

YTS-04-17

YTS-04-16

YTS-04-15

YTS-04-14

YTS-04-13

YTS-04-12

YTS-04-11

YTS-04-10

YTS-04-09

YTS-04-08

YTS-04-07

YTS-04-06

YTS-04-05

YTS-04-04

YTS-04-03

YTS-04-02

YTS-04-01

399151

399156

RNS-100S

RNS-101S

RNS-102S

RNS-103S

RNS-104S

399174

399166

399167

399175

399170

399168

399171

399172

399169

A9/A8

0

500 m

LEGEND

Claim Boundary

Road

Soil Sample

Rock Sample

Silt Sample

Projection & Datum: UTM Zone 9, NAD83
Topographic Contour Interval = 20m

Canadian Gold Hunter Corp.

KINASKAN LAKE PROJECT

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

TUK 1 CLAIM

Sample Numbers

Scale: 1:10,000

Date: Apr. 2005

BCGS: 104G069,70,79,80,90

NTS: 104G/9,16

Fig. 8.2.3

10.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

10.1 Sample Preparation

All rock and soil samples were submitted to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver for analysis. Rock sample preparation included drying followed by crushing the entire sample to better than 70% passing a 2 mm (Tyler 10 mesh) screen. A split of up to 250 grams was taken and pulverized to better than 85% passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh) screen; this pulp was sub-sampled for analysis. Soil samples were dried then dry-sieved using a 180 micron (Tyler80 mesh) screen. Both the plus and minus 80 mesh sized material is retained but only the minus 80 mesh material was analyzed.

10.2 Sample Analysis

All samples were analyzed for 34 elements including copper and silver with conventional inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry ("ICP-AES") using 0.50 gram sub-samples digested with aqua regia. Samples yielding >10,000 ppm Cu were assayed by dissolving 0.4-2.0 grams of sample pulp with concentrated nitric acid for 0.5 hours then analyzing by the AA method controlled by matrix-matched standards. Gold values were determined using a standard fire assay – atomic absorption ("FA/AA") procedure on 30 gram sub-samples. A more complete explanation of sample preparation and analytical procedures is provided by ALS Chemex in Appendix H.

10.3 Security

Samples were collected in the field and stored at fly-camp and then transported to the main camp when the program was complete. From there the samples were put into secured rice sacks and transported by helicopter to Tatogga Lake Lodge where they were stored in a locked storage facility until the next available transport truck picked them up and delivered them to the laboratory in Vancouver.

11.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Quality control and quality assurance measures were solely confined to internal procedures applied by ALS Chemex and described in Appendix I.

No blanks, standards or duplicate samples were inserted with samples submitted from the field.

12.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Prospecting along with soil and rock sampling have identified two styles of copper-gold mineralization on the TUK 1 property. One style consists of pyrite with variable chalcopyrite as disseminations and in quartz-calcite veins hosted by Hazelton, andesitic volcanics intruded by diorite dykes. Elevated gold and to a lesser extent, silver and molybdenum values are associated with the pyrite-chalcopyrite. This style of mineralization was identified by previous workers on eastern portions of the Tuk 1 claim.

A second, similar style of vein and disseminated pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization with elevated gold and to a lesser extent molybdenum values was found associated with siliceous tuffs and a carbonate rich exhalite horizon intruded by felsic dykes. This may be an eastward continuation of the same mineralizing system noted on the adjacent Castle property.

13.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Additional prospecting and geological mapping combined with grid controlled soil and rock sampling should be undertaken along and across the exhalite zone to identify possible gold enriched areas. More detailed follow-up work including geophysics and diamond drilling will be contingent upon identifying gold enriched zones.

14.0 REFERENCES

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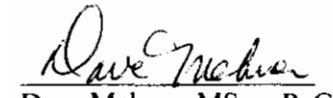
Respectfully Submitted,



Dave Mehner, MSc., P. Geo.
May 12, 2005

APPENDIX A

CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, David Mehner, P. Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geological consultant with offices at 333 Scenic Drive, in the municipality of Coldstream, British Columbia, Canada. V1B-2X3

2. I graduated from the University of Manitoba with a Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in 1976 and a Master of Science Degree (Geology) in 1982.

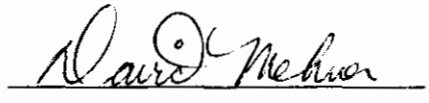
3. I am a member of the association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and of the Geological Association of Canada.

4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 29 years since my graduation from university.

5. I have worked on the Klastline Plateau including the area in and around the current TUK 1 mineral claim during the periods August-October, 1989; July-October, 1990; July-August, 1991; July-August, 2003 and June-August, 2004.

6. The nature of my prior work was as project geologist for Keewatin Engineering Inc. from 1989-1991 when I was responsible for carrying out all field activities including prospecting, mapping and sampling in the area of the TUK 1 mineral claim. In 2004, I was project manager for Canadian Gold Hunter Corp., responsible for co-ordinating all field activities on the Klastline Plateau including supervising exploration activities on the TUK 1 claim.

Dated this 12th Day of May, 2005.



David T. Mehner, MSc., P. Geo.

APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

For Work on the TUK 1 Claim, 2004

Salaries *(Field work performed July 23 to July 27, 2004)*			
Bob Nichol (senior geologist).....	6 mandays @ $585/day	$ 3,510.00	
Yvonne Thorton (sampler).....	5 mandays @ $360/day	1,800.00	
Kyle Carpenter (sampler).....	5 mandays @ $375/day	1,875.00	
Dave Mehner (report writing).....	2.5 mandays @ $450/day	1,125.00	
			$ 8,310.00
Accommodation and Food			
Food 15 mandays @ $ 25.00 man/day.....			$ 375.00
Transportation			
Helicopter (206 charter)	4.2 hours @ $ 965.00/hour	$ 4,053.00	
Mobilization/Demobilization from Vancouver (3 people pro-rated)		500.00	
			$ 4,553.00
Equipment Rentals			
Field equipment 5 days @ $20/day		$ 100.00	
Tents, camp gear 5 days @ $110/day.....		550.00	
			$ 650.00
Geochemistry			
25 rocks 34 element ICP + gold geochem @ $ 22.55/sample.....		$ 563.75	
25 soils 34 element ICP + gold geochem @ $ 18.00/sample..... ..		450.00	
			$ 1013.75
Report Writing			
Autocad drafting, map plotting and copying, ...			$ 725.00
		Total Expenditures	**$ 15,626.75**

APPENDIX C

MINERAL TITLES ONLINE RECORDING DOCUMENTATION

FOR THE TUK 1 MINERAL CLAIM

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry Energy and Mines, Energy and Minerals Division — Mineral Titles Branch

RECORD OF 4 POST CLAIM

Mineral Tenure Act, Section 27

OFFICE USE

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Mining Division LIARD

Tenure Number 392383

Gold Commissioner

Date of Record MARCH 10, 2002

APPLICATION TO RECORD A 4 POST CLAIM

I, Adam Travis (Name of Locator) AGENT FOR Viceroy Resource Corporation (Name(s))

5579 Lanching Court (Address) 2200 - 1066 W. Hastings St. (Address)

Westbank BC Vancouver B.C

V4T 1C5 (Postal Code) 250 768 7501 (Telephone) V6G 3X2 (Postal Code) 604 682 3941 (Telephone)

Client Number 127175 Client Number(s) 127898

hereby apply for a record of a 4 post claim for the location as outlined on the attached copy of mineral titles reference map number(s) 104G 090, in the LIARD Mining Division.

ACCESS Describe how you gained access to the location; include reference to roads, trails, topographic features, permanent landmarks and a description of the legal corner post location.

Access was gained to the legal corner post from helicopter at Dease Lake that ferried us from the Terraya Lodge. Located on Highway 37 South of Iskut Village. The LCP is located on the plateau approx. 8Kms WSW of Iskut (continue description on reverse)

GPS Co-ordinates taken of posts: Yes ☐ No ☒ If yes, complete information chart on reverse

I have securely fastened the metal identification tag embossed "LEGAL CORNER POST" to the legal corner post (or witness post*) and impressed this information on the tag:

LEGAL CORNER POST

TAG No. 238739

CLAIM NAME TUK 1

LOCATOR A. Travis

FMC No. 127175

AGENT FOR Viceroy Resource Corporation

FMC No. 127898

DATE COMMENCED March 10/02

TIME 6:05 PM

DATE COMPLETED March 10/02

TIME 6:30 PM

NUMBER OF CLAIM UNITS

N ____ S 4 E 5 W ____

IDENTIFICATION POSTS NOT PLACED

were 2S, 3S, 4S, 4S1E, 4S2E, 4S3E, 4S4E, 4S5E, 3S5E, 2S5E, 1S5E, 5E, 4E, 3E, 2E, 1E

because cliffs, rugged hazardous terrain, avalanche hazard.

* If a witness post was placed for the legal corner post:

Bearing from witness post to true position of legal corner post is ____ degrees,

at a distance of ____ metres.

Bearing from identification post to witness post is ____ degrees, at a distance of ____ metres.

NOTE: Legal corner post can be witnessed only if it was not feasible to place any posts.

I have complied with all the terms and conditions of the *Mineral Tenure Act* and Regulation pertaining to the location of 4 post claims and have attached a plan of the location on which the positions of the legal corner post and all other corner posts (and witness and identification posts if applicable) are indicated. The tag information supplied above is the identical information that I impressed upon the tag affixed to the applicable post when I located this claim, and this information is true and correct.

Signature of Locator

RECEIVED
#7540 MAR 2 6 2002 #13
Gold Commissioner's Office
VANCOUVER, B.C.

RECORDING STAMP

2/94/05

MTL 103 REV 00/06

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Contact Us ▸

Mineral Titles Online Viewer

Tenure Detail

Tenure Number ID	**392383** View Tenure
Termination Type	
Title Type	**MC4**
Tenure Sub Type	C
Tenure Type	**M**
Mining Division	LIARD
Good To Date	**2009/MAR/10**
Issue Date	2002/MAR/10
Termination Comments	
Termination Date	
Tag Number	**238739**
Claim Name	TUK 1
Old Tenure Code	**392383**
Area In Hectares	500.0

Map Numbers:

104G090

Owners:

112749 CANADIAN GOLD HUNTER CORP. 100.0%

Agents:

104870 JAN ERIK CHRISTOFFERSEN	L_CIL (3205826)
112749 **CANADIAN GOLD HUNTER CORP.**	**BSLC (4018940)**
112749 CANADIAN GOLD HUNTER CORP.	SOW (4019152)
127175 **ADAM ROBERT TRAVIS**	**L_CAPP (3177305)**
127898 VICEROY RESOURCE CORPORATION	L_OTRA (3199075)
145171 **BOB HEMMERLING**	**L_CIL (3191960)**
145665 650399 BC LTD.	L_ECUM (3210552)
145665 **650399 BC LTD.**	**BSLI (4018709)**

Click here to go back to the tenure list page.
Click here to go back to the tenure search page.

APPENDIX D

SOIL SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND SAMPLE CO-ORDINATES

TUK 1 MINERAL CLAIM

Soil Sample Descriptions and Sample Location Co-ordinates

Sample Number	Co-ordinates East	Co-ordinates North	Description
YTS-04-01	430161	6407970	SMPL LINE - TALUS; 1702M ELEV; 25M SPACING @ 035°
YTS-04-02			SMPL LINE - TALUS; 1702M ELEV; 25M SPACING @ 035°
YTS-04-03			SMPL LINE - TALUS; 1702M ELEV; 25M SPACING @ 035°
YTS-04-04			SMPL LINE - TALUS; 1702M ELEV; 25M SPACING @ 035°
YTS-04-05			SMPL LINE - TALUS; 1702M ELEV; 25M SPACING @ 035°
YTS-04-06			SMPL LINE - TALUS; 1702M ELEV; 25M SPACING @ 035°
YTS-04-07	430247	6408082	SMPL LINE - TALUS; 1702M ELEV; 25M SPACING @ 035°
YTS-04-08			SMPL LINE - TALUS; 1702M ELEV; 25M SPACING @ 035°
YTS-04-09			SMPL LINE - TALUS; 1702M ELEV; 25M SPACING @ 035°
YTS-04-10			SMPL LINE - TALUS; 1702M ELEV; 25M SPACING @ 035°
YTS-04-11			SMPL LINE - TALUS; 1702M ELEV; 25M SPACING @ 035°
YTS-04-12			SMPL LINE - TALUS; 1702M ELEV; 25M SPACING @ 035°
YTS-04-13			SMPL LINE - TALUS; 1702M ELEV; 25M SPACING @ 035°
YTS-04-14			SMPL LINE - TALUS; 1702M ELEV; 25M SPACING @ 035°
YTS-04-15	430414	6408232	SMPL LINE - TALUS; 1702M ELEV; 25M SPACING @ 035°
YTS-04-16			SMPL LINE - TALUS; 1702M ELEV; 25M SPACING @ 035°
YTS-04-17			SMPL LINE - TALUS; 1702M ELEV; 25M SPACING @ 035°
YTS-04-18			SMPL LINE - TALUS; 1702M ELEV; 25M SPACING @ 035°
YTS-04-19			SMPL LINE - TALUS; 1702M ELEV; 25M SPACING @ 035°
YTS-04-20	430480	6408334	As above Cpy / Py / malachite stained.
NOTE:	***Soils Below -***		***320/78 Gossanous shear on west flank of Diorite intrusive plug.***
			Cu porphyry float on slope. 1-2% Pypossible native Cu in ankeritic float
			30X100m gossanous hillside NW of campsite soils across slope
RNS-100S	429167	6408106	Limonitic f.gd 'dry' soil, poss native Cu @ 1880m elevation.
RNS-101S	429168	6408106	Malachite stained soils below Cu porphyry. Diorite/ andesite ridge
RNS-102S	429169	6408106	Malachite stained soils below Cu porphyry. Diorite/ andesite ridge
RNS-103S	429193	6408106	Malachite stained soils below Cu porphyry. Diorite/ andesite ridge
RNS-104S	429193	6408106	Malachite stained soils below Cu porphyry. Diorite/ andesite ridge

note - RNR = ROCK, RNC = 1M CHIPS, YTS = SOIL SAMPLES

APPENDIX E

SOIL SAMPLE GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

VA04053437 - Finalized
CLIENT : "MYA - Canadian Gold Hunter Corp"
# of SAMPLES : 90
DATE RECEIVED : 2004-08-09
PROJECT : "GJ"
CERTIFICATE COMMENTS : "NSS is non-sufficient sample."
PO NUMBER : " "

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	Au-AA23 Au ppm	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm	ME-ICP41 Al %	ME-ICP41 As ppm	ME-ICP41 B ppm	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm	ME-ICP41 Be ppm	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm
TUK Soils								
RN-100-S	2.98	4.1	1.14	346	<10	310	0.5	23
RN-101-S	**0.683**	**1.5**	**1.32**	**68**	**<10**	**230**	**0.6**	**5**
RN-102-S	0.451	0.9	1.27	26	<10	170	<0.5	3
RN-103-S	**0.639**	**1.8**	**2.21**	**25**	**<10**	**150**	**0.6**	**2**
RN-104-S	1.07	2.8	1.49	34	<10	160	0.6	3
YTS-04-01	**0.141**	**0.8**	**4.1**	**33**	**<10**	**210**	**1**	**2**
YTS-04-02	0.201	1.7	2.96	17	<10	40	1.2	<2
YTS-04-03	**0.094**	**0.5**	**3.62**	**30**	**<10**	**230**	**1.1**	**<2**
YTS-04-04	0.141	0.7	3.14	48	<10	140	1	<2
YTS-04-05	**0.263**	**1**	**3.13**	**74**	**<10**	**130**	**1**	**2**
YTS-04-06	0.071	0.4	3.6	19	<10	200	1.2	<2
YTS-04-07	**0.156**	**0.9**	**2.61**	**30**	**<10**	**70**	**<0.5**	**2**
YTS-04-08	0.32	1.2	4.14	51	<10	140	1	<2
YTS-04-09	**0.214**	**0.7**	**2.34**	**34**	**<10**	**130**	**<0.5**	**<2**
YTS-04-10	0.267	1.1	2.42	38	<10	110	0.5	<2
YTS-04-11	**0.332**	**0.9**	**2.7**	**24**	**<10**	**130**	**<0.5**	**2**
YTS-04-12	0.325	0.8	2.54	26	<10	180	<0.5	<2
YTS-04-13	**0.182**	**0.8**	**2.64**	**31**	**<10**	**170**	**0.5**	**<2**
YTS-04-14	0.15	0.7	2.33	27	<10	140	<0.5	<2
YTS-04-15	**0.137**	**0.6**	**2.49**	**30**	**<10**	**190**	**1.1**	**<2**
YTS-04-16	0.197	1	2.65	24	<10	260	0.7	<2
YTS-04-17	**0.174**	**0.7**	**2.42**	**39**	**<10**	**330**	**0.9**	**<2**
YTS-04-18	0.142	0.7	2.14	35	<10	190	0.8	<2
YTS-04-19	**0.239**	**0.7**	**2.79**	**31**	**<10**	**160**	**0.8**	**<2**
YTS-04-20	0.037	0.3	2.59	9	<10	850	0.5	<2

ME-ICP41 Ca %	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm	ME-ICP41 Co ppm	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm	ME-ICP41 Fe %	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm	ME-ICP41 Hg ppm	ME-ICP41 K %
0.19	**1.7**	**20**	**3**	**317**	**11.05**	**<10**	**<1**	**0.37**
0.19	<0.5	31	2	152	11.6	<10	<1	0.3
0.01	**<0.5**	**51**	**2**	**282**	**16**	**<10**	**<1**	**0.17**
0.02	0.7	77	2	417	15.7	<10	<1	0.18
0.02	**0.5**	**60**	**1**	**265**	**18.2**	**<10**	**1**	**0.22**
0.93	<0.5	40	30	325	7.08	10	1	0.13
0.1	**<0.5**	**118**	**9**	**5650**	**22.6**	**<10**	**<1**	**0.07**
0.7	<0.5	33	31	341	6.85	10	<1	0.12
0.63	**<0.5**	**54**	**28**	**1040**	**10**	**<10**	**<1**	**0.11**
0.79	<0.5	79	18	2120	11.55	<10	1	0.13
0.74	**<0.5**	**42**	**34**	**506**	**7.82**	**10**	**<1**	**0.11**
0.47	<0.5	35	12	654	18.8	10	<1	0.16
1.74	**<0.5**	**41**	**11**	**1550**	**9.68**	**<10**	**<1**	**0.17**
0.53	<0.5	22	12	459	15.5	<10	<1	0.26
0.55	**<0.5**	**47**	**3**	**695**	**12.8**	**<10**	**<1**	**0.38**
0.55	<0.5	42	9	567	17.4	<10	<1	0.16
0.47	**<0.5**	**34**	**11**	**506**	**18.2**	**<10**	**<1**	**0.17**
0.54	<0.5	37	9	557	14.65	<10	<1	0.2
0.33	**<0.5**	**29**	**12**	**525**	**16.9**	**10**	**1**	**0.2**
0.27	<0.5	44	16	1110	9.99	<10	<1	0.15
1.14	**<0.5**	**49**	**13**	**1595**	**9.48**	**<10**	**<1**	**0.18**
0.48	<0.5	50	8	1085	11.25	<10	1	0.2
0.33	**<0.5**	**42**	**7**	**606**	**12**	**<10**	**<1**	**0.19**
0.31	<0.5	62	13	767	11	<10	<1	0.11
1.95	**<0.5**	**21**	**18**	**160**	**4.93**	**<10**	**<1**	**0.13**

ME-ICP41 La ppm	ME-ICP41 Mg %	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm	ME-ICP41 Na %	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm	ME-ICP41 P ppm	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm	ME-ICP41 S %
10	**0.2**	**2220**	**6**	**0.02**	**4**	**1690**	**61**	**0.75**
10	0.49	2490	2	0.01	5	1970	16	0.94
10	**0.54**	**3810**	**17**	**<0.01**	**2**	**3260**	**17**	**0.88**
10	0.5	5120	32	0.01	5	3100	12	0.99
10	**0.53**	**4980**	**24**	**<0.01**	**2**	**2780**	**17**	**1.21**
10	1.62	1830	3	0.01	28	1750	20	0.1
10	**0.97**	**2310**	**84**	**<0.01**	**16**	**1630**	**14**	**1.8**
20	1.59	1720	4	0.01	32	1300	12	0.06
10	**1.61**	**1765**	**13**	**0.01**	**39**	**1420**	**33**	**0.17**
20	1.25	2180	24	0.02	29	1650	23	0.44
20	**1.54**	**1560**	**10**	**0.02**	**41**	**1480**	**10**	**0.11**
<10	0.9	915	48	0.02	10	2360	12	1.36
20	**0.89**	**1465**	**32**	**0.02**	**14**	**1550**	**15**	**0.48**
10	0.8	627	39	0.07	7	2470	17	1.3
10	**0.52**	**1210**	**53**	**0.05**	**4**	**1770**	**12**	**1.39**
10	0.99	1240	56	0.02	6	2430	16	0.86
10	**0.98**	**1010**	**48**	**0.03**	**6**	**2600**	**18**	**0.77**
10	0.86	1295	48	0.03	11	2150	12	0.7
10	**1.02**	**1025**	**66**	**0.03**	**9**	**2520**	**18**	**0.88**
10	1.06	1615	41	0.03	24	1610	10	0.63
20	**1.47**	**3180**	**21**	**0.02**	**17**	**1560**	**15**	**0.56**
20	0.86	2330	50	0.01	10	1820	15	0.56
10	**0.67**	**1880**	**68**	**0.01**	**9**	**1990**	**12**	**0.75**
10	1.36	2550	21	<0.01	18	1790	12	0.29
10	**2.23**	**1760**	**3**	**0.02**	**16**	**1860**	**7**	**0.08**

ME-ICP41 Sb ppm	ME-ICP41 Sc ppm	ME-ICP41 Sr ppm	ME-ICP41 Ti %	ME-ICP41 Tl ppm	ME-ICP41 U ppm	ME-ICP41 V ppm	ME-ICP41 W ppm	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm
	4	4	40 <0.01	<10	<10	37	<10	163
<2		3	28 <0.01	<10	<10	29	<10	111
	2	5	16 <0.01	<10	<10	38	<10	195
<2		7	20 0.01	<10	<10	32	<10	188
	2	5	34 0.01		10 <10	33	<10	248
<2		9	118 0.13	<10	<10	112	<10	156
<2		38	19 0.05	<10	<10	157	<10	48
	2	10	85 0.2	<10	<10	111	<10	114
<2		11	72 0.16	<10	<10	95	<10	105
	2	12	104 0.1	<10	<10	88	<10	92
<2		10	76 0.24	<10	<10	99	<10	92
<2		15	75 0.1	<10	<10	91	<10	38
<2		11	168 0.07	<10	<10	69	<10	61
<2		10	122 0.09	<10	<10	86	<10	29
<2		10	77 0.02	<10	<10	51	<10	30
	2	11	109 0.08	<10	<10	80	<10	41
<2		11	116 0.1	<10	<10	84	<10	36
<2		10	92 0.07	<10	<10	83	<10	43
	4	8	99 0.07	<10	<10	66	<10	45
<2		6	59 0.07	<10	<10	64	<10	65
<2		12	84 0.07	<10	<10	90	<10	77
<2		6	63 0.03	<10	<10	53	<10	53
<2		5	46 0.02	<10	<10	42	<10	43
<2		9	35 0.06	<10	<10	80	<10	89
<2		9	105 0.04	<10	<10	99	<10	104

APPENDIX F

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND SAMPLE CO-ORDINATES

TUK 1 MINERAL CLAIM

Rock Sample Descriptions and Sample Location Co-ordinates

Lab. Sample No.	Field Sample No.	Co-ordinates		Sample Description
		East	North	
399151	RNR001	429870	6407882	2% Py fracture fill. Goss 20X40m Andesite o/c in valley
399152	RNR002	431058	6407883	Ferricrete. Very OXID; Dk maroon goethitic Andesitic host
399153	RNR003	431183	6408684	5% Cpy + malachite + Bn Qcv. Minor barite. Andesite host
399154	RNR004	431333	6408514	30cm wide Qcv; 2-3% Cpy, Talus slope grab
399155	RNR005	431357	6408432	As Above
399156	RNR006	429835	6407825	Malachite/Tr Cpy.Qv'd Andesite 5m east of Rhyolite ctc
399157	RNC007	430292	6408038	1m chip.165° Sedex goss. cliff face. Cherty in part. Tr Py diss.
399158	RNC008	430292	6408039	As Above with Malachite staining/ sulphate exudate Tr Py 1m chip.
399159	RNC009	430292	6408040	Strong 220/87° frc system as above 1m chip.
399160	RNC010	430292	6408041	220/83° bdg, Goss exhal 1m chip.
399161	RNC011	430292	6408037	1m chip.as above
399162	RNC012	430292	6408036	1m chip.as above
399163	RNC013	430292	6408035	1m chip.as above
399164	RNC014	430292	6408034	1m chip.as above
399165	RNC015	430292	6408033	1m chip.as above
399166	RNC016	429080	6407967	Ridge top, Very close to claim boundary3X5cm Cu-porphyry o/c
				Much epidote frc fill in Andesitic volc bx
399167	RNR017	429080	6407968	Malachite std Diorite porphyry grab, Py/Cpy disseminated
399168	RNC018	429112	6407980	Cu porphyry altn zone around diorite stock, Epidote; Bx'd
				Malachite Azurite stained o/c
399169	RNC019	429113	6407081	1m chip immediately North of 399166
399170	RNR020	429090	6407949	Grab X malachite / Azurite std / bx'd Andesite o/c
399171	RNR021	429104	6407688	.4m wide Qtz-calcite malachite std bx. Rubbly o/c grab
399172	RNR022	429500	6407360	hi graded frost boil. Malachite stained rubble. Qcv'd Fels tuff bx
399173	YTR04-08	430350	6408174	Cpy/ Py in lt green Andesite tuff float
399174	YTR04-09	429141	6408095	50cm chip across Qv. Py with malachite stng
399175	YTR04-10	428908	6407971	5-7cm wide Qv. Tr Py with malachite stng.

APPENDIX G

ROCK SAMPLE GEOCHEMICAL AND ASSAY RESULTS

TUK 1 MINERAL CLAIM
Rock Sample Geochemical Results and Assays
VA04053436 - Finalized
CLIENT : "MYA - Canadian Gold Hunter Corp"
# of SAMPLES : 97
DATE RECEIVED : 2004-08-09
PROJECT : "GJ"
CERTIFICATE COMMENTS : ""
PO NUMBER : " "

Sample Number	Au AA23 Au ppm	ME ICP Ag ppm	ME ICP Al %	ME ICP As ppm	ME ICP Ba ppm	ME ICP Bi ppm	ME ICP Ca %	ME ICP Cd ppm	
399151	0.125	1.4	3.78	6	100	<2	0.57	<0.5	
399152	0.167	<0.2	2.7	11	70	3	0.21	<0.5	
399153	0.083	27.3	0.42	12	20	4	0.3	<0.5	
399154	0.017	2	0.82	12	80	2	0.29	<0.5	
399155	0.011	1.7	1.1	4	1390	6	5.21	<0.5	
399156	0.141	1.2	1.04	6	40	<2	1.59	<0.5	
399157	0.101	0.4	2.77	7	210	2	0.68	<0.5	
399158	0.079	1	2.5	<2	130	<2	2.1	<0.5	
399159	0.049	0.2	2.68	2	170	<2	0.54	<0.5	
399160	0.056	0.3	2.01	<2	160	<2	0.47	<0.5	
399161	0.019	<0.2	4.15	4	230	<2	1.26	<0.5	
399162	0.03	0.2	2.72	<2	150	<2	0.76	<0.5	
399163	0.046	0.3	2.59	2	120	<2	2.16	<0.5	
399164	0.034	0.2	2.65	5	190	<2	0.71	<0.5	
399165	0.074	0.6	1.52	11	70	<2	2.58	<0.5	
399166	0.008	2	2.25	2	120	<2	0.88	<0.5	
399167	0.008	2.2	1.99	<2	90	4	0.63		0.7
399168	0.029	2.6	2.66	<2	160	<2	1.35	<0.5	
399169	0.016	2.6	2.83	4	100	7	1.13	<0.5	
399170	0.015	2.7	2.83	<2	100	6	1.33	<0.5	
399171	0.024	4	0.67	5	80	3	0.19		0.8
399172	0.017	28	2.98	12	20	<2	0.28		0.9
399173	0.013	<0.2	3.16	8	80	<2	2.68	<0.5	
399174	0.047	0.6	0.92	44	100	2	0.29		0.7
399175	0.189	6.2	2.45	14	20	2	1.22		0.6

Note: all samples returned < 0.5 ppm Be; <10 ppm Tl; < 10 ppm W; < 10 ppm U; < B

ME ICP Co ppm	ME ICP Cr ppm	ME ICP Cu ppm	ME ICP Fe %	ME ICP Ga ppm	ME ICP Hg ppm	ME ICP K %	ME ICP La ppm	ME ICP Mg %	
7	52	120	6.71		10	2	0.96	<10	2.16
7	18	637	23.5		10	<1	0.31	<10	0.88
33	83	>10000	11.35	<10	<1		0.18	<10	0.06
80	14	>10000	2.44	<10	<1		0.41	<10	0.07
33	69	>10000	2.27	<10	<1		0.31	10	0.4
32	152	2420	5.29	<10	<1		0.13	<10	0.72
7	25	458	7.19		10	1	0.61	<10	1.38
7	15	2790	6.23		10	<1	0.49	<10	1.45
4	16	261	6.37		10	<1	0.8	<10	1.2
5	9	302	6.34		10	<1	0.43	<10	1.24
3	46	156	5.27		10	1	0.82	<10	1.56
2	11	639	6.03		10	<1	0.7	<10	1.42
9	23	824	6.33		10	1	0.56	<10	1.36
4	12	192	6.48		10	<1	0.55	<10	1.31
14	31	1075	8.62	<10	<1		0.49	<10	0.8
7	23	3260	3.28		10	<1	0.37	10	1.04
7	28	9640	3.34		10	<1	0.27	10	1.07
23	15	4670	4.32		10	<1	0.13	<10	1.89
20	18	7130	4.26		10	<1	0.12	<10	1.94
16	13	8270	4.09		10	<1	0.12	<10	1.71
5	118	>10000	2.4	<10	<1		0.36	<10	0.07
63	118	>10000	9.63		10	2	0.07	10	2.44
25	21	265	6.49		10	<1	0.63	<10	1.97
13	15	202	4.38	<10	<1		0.54	<10	0.12
12	72	>10000	6.21		10	1	0.03	10	1.52

ME ICP Mn ppm	ME ICP Mo ppm	ME ICP Na %	ME ICP Ni ppm	ME ICP P ppm	ME ICP Pb ppm	ME ICP S %	ME ICP Sb ppm	ME ICP Sc ppm
525	1	0.1	1	1250	2	2.99	<2	24
380	3	0.03	1	1420	9	0.82	<2	14
635	7	0.02	7	420	8	3.38	2	4
623	2	0.03	7	900	4	0.18	<2	7
1450	1	0.02	44	1060	3	0.15	<2	6
750	1	0.01	3	220	<2	3.54	<2	5
403	2	0.08	<1	1450	2	1.38	<2	13
506	9	0.09	<1	1270	3	1.9	<2	13
327	12	0.1	<1	1660	<2	1.19	<2	14
328	13	0.08	<1	1350	<2	1.13	<2	11
365	2	0.3	<1	1330	3	0.58	<2	21
389	8	0.06	<1	1360	3	0.54	<2	14
404	4	0.08	<1	1410	3	1.68	<2	14
313	3	0.09	1	1520	2	0.66	<2	16
390	60	0.05	<1	1270	2	2.5	<2	8
821	8	0.1	<1	1160	<2	0.03	<2	5
880	3	0.07	<1	1150	<2	0.02	<2	4
1050	10	0.08	5	1370	3	0.06	<2	11
967	12	0.09	5	1240	<2	0.04	<2	13
903	34	0.09	4	1130	2	0.03	<2	13
269	1	0.01	4	470	2	0.05	5	4
704	3	0.02	68	540	18	0.31	<2	9
523	4	0.1	5	1450	4	4.72	2	13
178	1	0.01	6	1180	7	2.61	2	2
736	10	0.05	20	590	8	0.06	6	9

ME ICP Sr ppm	ME ICP Ti %	ME ICP V ppm	ME ICP Zn ppm	Cu AA46 Cu %	
47	0.15	196	54		
19	0.12	99	30		
22	<0.01	27	8		9.66
7	<0.01	29	5		2.94
158	<0.01	26	33		1.68
12	0.01	37	32		
54	0.15	121	33		
66	0.15	130	33		
50	0.15	131	28		
44	0.15	119	30		
323	0.19	172	33		
54	0.16	126	26		
42	0.15	123	24		
45	0.19	146	24		
30	0.08	73	15		
89	0.11	54	54		
45	0.09	50	55		
94	0.19	113	89		
109	0.17	114	72		
138	0.17	106	64		
6	0.02	28	16		1.43
8	0.03	114	81		4.22
58	0.01	110	50		
5	<0.01	19	68		
302	0.16	120	72		1.89

APPENDIX H

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES EMPLOYED BY ALS CHEMEX

ALS Chemex

Fire Assay Procedure – Au-AA23 and Au-AA24
Fire Assay Fusion, AAS Finish

Sample Decomposition: Fire Assay Fusion
Analytical Method: Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS)

A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead.

The bead is digested in 0.5 ml dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven, 0.5 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 ml with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards.

ALS Chemex Method Code	Element	Symbol	Sample Weight	Lower Reporting Limit	Upper Reporting Limit	Units
Au-AA23	Gold	Au	30 g	0.005	10.0	ppm
Au-AA24	Gold	Au	50g	0.005	10.0	ppm

ALS Chemex

Geochemical Procedure - ME-ICP41

Trace Level Methods Using Conventional ICP-AES Analysis

Sample Decomposition: Nitric Aqua Regia Digestion
Analytical Method: Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP - AES)

A prepared sample (0.50 grams) is digested with aqua regia for at least one hour in a graphite heating block. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted to 12.5 ml with demineralized water, mixed and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. The analytical results are corrected for inter-element spectral interferences.

Element	Symbol	Detection Limit	Upper Limit	Units
Aluminum*	Al	0.01	15	%
Antimony	Sb	2	10,000	ppm
Arsenic	As	2	10,000	ppm
Barium*	Ba	10	10,000	ppm
Beryllium*	Be	0.5	100	ppm
Bismuth	Bi	2	10,000	ppm
Boron*	B	10	10,000 ppm	ppm
Cadmium	Cd	0.5	500	ppm
Calcium*	Ca	0.01	15	%
Chromium*	Cr	1	10,000	ppm
Cobalt	Co	1	10,000	ppm
Copper	Cu	1	10,000	ppm
Gallium*	Ga	10	10,000	ppm
Iron	Fe	0.01	15	%
Lanthanum*	La	10	10,000	ppm
Lead	Pb	2	10,000	ppm
Magnesium*	Mg	0.01	15	%
Manganese	Mn	5	10,000	ppm
Mercury	Hg	1	10,000	ppm
Molybdenum	Mo	1	10,000	ppm

ALS Chemex

Geochemical Procedure - ME-ICP41

Trace Level Methods Using Conventional ICP-AES Analysis *(con't)*

Element	Symbol	Detection Limit	Upper Limit	Units
Nickel	Ni	1	10,000	ppm
Phosphorus	P	10	10,000	ppm
Potassium*	K	0.01	10	%
Scandium*	Sc	1	10,000	ppm
Silver	Ag	0.2	100	ppm
Sodium*	Na	0.01	10 %	%
Strontium*	Sr	1	10,000	ppm
Sulfur	S	0.01	10	%
Thallium*	Tl	10	10,000	ppm
Titanium*	Ti	0.01	10	%
Tungsten*	W	10	10,000	ppm
Uranium	U	10	10,000	ppm
Vanadium	V	1	10,000	ppm
Zinc	Zn	2	10,000	ppm

*Elements for which the digestion is possibly incomplete.

ALS Chemex

Sample Preparation Package – PREP-41
Dry sample and dry-sieve to –180 micron

Sample is dried and then dry-sieved using a 180 micron (Tyler 80 mesh) screen. The plus fraction is retained unless disposal is requested. This method is appropriate for soil or sediment samples up to one kilogram in weight.

ALS Chemex Method Code	Description
LOG-22	Sample is logged in tracking system and a bar code label is attached.
SCR-41	Sample is dry-sieved to –180 micron and both the plus and minus fractions are retained.

ALS Chemex

Sample Preparation Package – PREP-31

Standard Sample Preparation: Dry, Crush, Split and Pulverize

Sample is dried and the entire sample is crushed to better than 70% passing a 2 mm (Tyler 10 mesh) screen. A split of up to 250 grams is taken and pulverized to better than 85% passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh) screen.

ALS Chemex Method Code	Description
LOG-22	Sample is logged in tracking system and a bar code label is attached.
CRU-31	Fine crushing of rock chip and drill samples to better than 70% of the sample passing 2 mm.
SPL-21	Split sample using riffle splitter.
PUL-31	A sample split of up to 250 g is pulverized to better than 85% of the sample passing 75 microns.

APPENDIX I

QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES EMPLOYED BY ALS CHEMEX

ALS Chemex

Quality Assurance Overview

LABORATORY REGISTRATION

ISO 9001:2000

0007629

ALS Chemex laboratories in North America are registered to ISO 9001:2000 for the "provision of assay and geochemical analytical services" by QMI Management Systems Registrars.

In addition to ISO 9001:2000 registration, ALS Chemex has successfully completed the audit required for accreditation to ISO 17025 under CAN-P-1579 "Guidelines for Accreditation of Mineral Analysis Testing Laboratories", and is in the final stages of completing the accreditation process. CAN-P-1579 is the Amplification and Interpretation of CAN-P-4 "General Requirements for the Accreditation of Calibration and Testing Laboratories" (Standards Council of Canada ISO/IEC Guide 25:1997(E)). The scope of accreditation includes the following methods offered by ALS Chemex:

- Au by Fire Assay/AAS
- Au and Ag by Fire Assay/Gravimetric
- Au, Pt & Pd by Fire Assay/ICP
- Cu, Ni & Co by Sodium Peroxide Fusion/ICP
- Co & Ni by 4-Acid Digestion/AAS
- Ag, Cu, Pb & Zn by Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS
- Multi-Element package by Aqua Regia Digestion/ICP

The ISO 9001:2000 registration provides evidence of a quality management system covering all aspects of our organization. ISO 17025 accreditation provides specific assessment of our laboratory's analytical capabilities. In our opinion, the combination of the two ISO standards provides our clients complete assurance regarding the quality of every aspect of ALS Chemex operations.

Aside from laboratory accreditation, ALS Chemex has been a leader in participating in, and sponsoring, the assayer certification program in British Columbia. Many of our analysts have completed this demanding program that includes extensive theoretical and practical examinations. Upon successful completion of these examinations, they are awarded the title of Registered Assayer.

QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM

The quality function is an integral part of all day-to-day activities at ALS Chemex and involves all levels of staff. Responsibilities are formally assigned for all aspects of the quality assurance program. As well, all senior staff is expected to actively participate in the quality program through regular Quality Assurance and Technical Meetings.

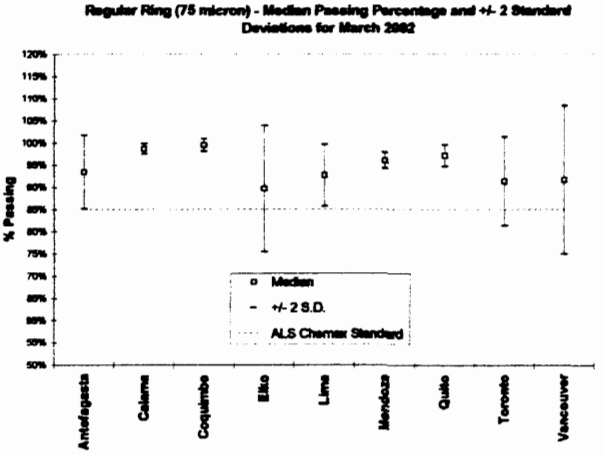
Sample Preparation Quality Specifications

Standard specifications for sample preparation are clearly defined and monitored. The specifications are as follows:

- Crushing
  > 70% of the crushed sample passes through a 2 mm screen
- Ringing
  > 85% of the ring pulverized sample passes through a 75 micron screen (Tyler 200 mesh)
- Samples Received as Pulps
  >80% of the sample passes through a 75 micron screen (Tyler 200 mesh)

These characteristics are measured and results reported and logged to verify the quality of sample preparation. Our standard operating procedures require that at least one sample per day be taken from each sample preparation station. Measurement of sample preparation quality allows the identification of equipment, operators and processes that are not operating within specifications.

QC results from all sample preparation laboratories are reported to the QC department monthly. The data is combined and reported to senior management. Review of the performance of each laboratory branch takes place as part of the quarterly Quality Assurance meeting.



Other Sample Preparation Specifications

Sample preparation is a vital part of any analysis protocol. Many projects require sample preparation to other specifications, for instance > 90% of the crushed sample to pass through a 2 mm screen. These procedures can easily be accommodated and the Prep QC monitoring system is essential in ensuring the required specifications are routinely met.

Analytical Quality Control – Reference Materials, Blanks & Duplicates

The Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) inserts quality control samples (reference materials, blanks and duplicates) on each analytical run, based on the rack sizes associated with the method. The rack size is the number of sample including QC samples included in a batch. The blank is inserted at the beginning, standards are inserted at random intervals, and duplicates are analysed at the end of the batch. Quality control samples are inserted based on the following rack sizes specific to the method:

Rack Size	Methods	Quality Control Sample Allocation
20	Specialty methods including specific gravity, bulk density, and acid insolubility	2 standards, 1 duplicate, 1 blank
28	Specialty fire assay, assay-grade, umpire and concentrate methods	1 standard, 1 duplicate, 1 blank
39	XRF methods	2 standards, 1 duplicate, 1 blank
40	Regular AAS, ICP-AES and ICP-MS methods	2 standards, 1 duplicate, 1 blank
84	Regular fire assay methods	2 standards, 3 duplicates, 1 blank

The laboratory staff analyses quality control samples at least at the frequency specified above. If necessary, laboratory staff may include additional quality control samples above the minimum specifications.

All data gathered for quality control samples – blanks, duplicates and reference materials – are automatically captured, sorted and retained in the QC Database.

Quality Control Limits and Evaluation

Quality Control Limits for reference materials and duplicate analyses are established according to the precision and accuracy requirements of the particular method. Data outside control limits are identified and investigated and require corrective actions to be taken. Quality control data is scrutinised at a number of levels. Each analyst is responsible for ensuring the data submitted is within control specifications. In addition, there are a number of other checks.

Certificate Approval

If any data for reference materials, duplicates, or blanks falls beyond the control limits established, it is automatically flagged red by the computer system for serious failures, and yellow for borderline results. The Department Manager(s) conducting the final review of the Certificate is thus made aware that a problem may exist with the data set.

Precision Specifications and Definitions

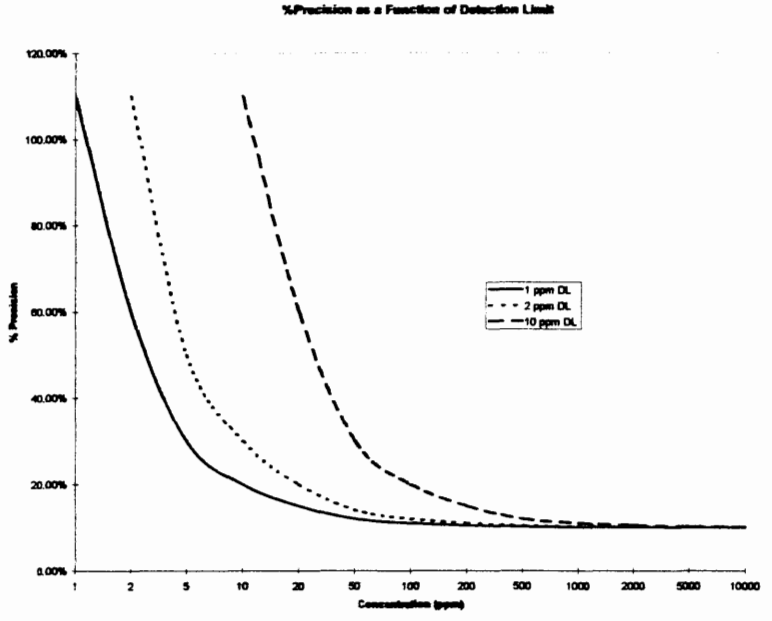
Most geochemical procedures are specified to have a precision of ± 10%, and assay procedures ± 5%. The precision of Au analyses is dominated by the sampling precision.

Precision can be expressed as a function of concentration:

$$P_c = \left(\frac{DetectionLimit}{c} + P\right) \times 100\%$$

where P_c - the precision at concentration c
c - concentration of the element
P - the "Precision Factor" of the element. This is the precision of the method at very high concentrations, i.e. 0.05 for 5%.

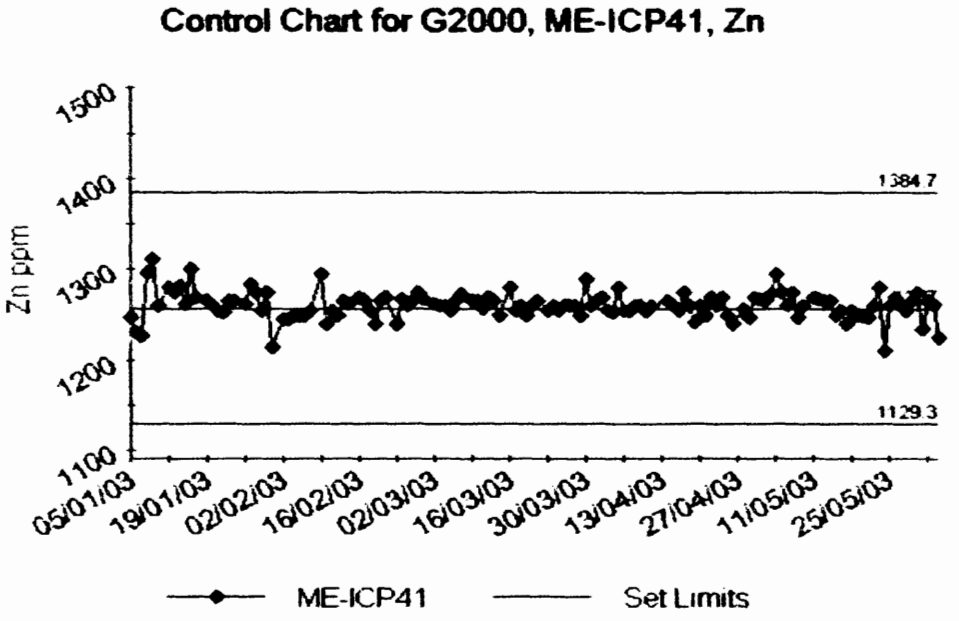
(M. Thompson, 1988. Variation of precision with concentration in an analytical system. Analyst, 113: 1579-1587.)



As an example, precision as a function of concentration (10% precision) is plotted for three different detection limits. The impact of detection limit on precision of results for low-level determinations can be dramatic

Evaluation of Trends

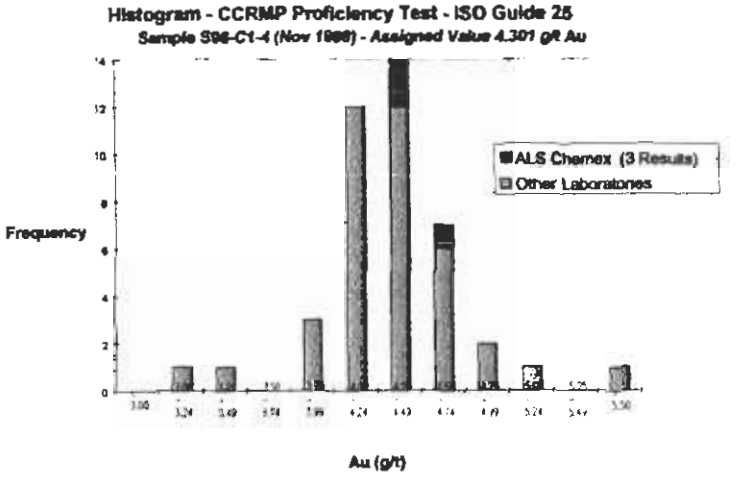
Control charts for frequently used method codes are generated and evaluated by the QA Department and distributed to Departmental managers for posting in the lab and review on a weekly basis. The control charts are evaluated to ensure internal specifications for precision and accuracy are met. The data is also reviewed for any long-term trends and drifts.



External Proficiency Tests

Proficiency testing provides an independent assessment of laboratory performance by an outside agency. Test materials are regularly distributed to the participants, ideally four times a year, and results are processed by a central agency. The results are usually converted to some kind of score, such as Z-scores.

All ALS Chemex analytical facilities in North America participate in proficiency tests for the analytical procedures routinely done at each laboratory. ALS Chemex has participated in several rounds of proficiency tests organized by organizations such as Canadian Certified Reference Materials Projects, and Geostats as well as a number of independent studies organized by consultants for specific clients. We have participated also participated in several certification studies for new certified reference materials by CANMET and Rocklabs.



ALS Chemex has obtained the highest rating for the results submitted, with a few minor exceptions. Feedback from these studies is invaluable in ensuring our continuing accuracy and validation of method.

Quality Assurance Meetings

A review of quality assurance issues is held regularly at Technical and Quality Assurance Meetings. The meetings cover such topics as:

- Results of internal round robin exchanges, external proficiency tests and performance evaluation samples
- Monitoring of control charts for refererence materials
- Review of sample preparation quality control results from all branch offices
- Review of quality system failures
- Incidents raised by clients
- Results of internal quality audits
- Other quality assurance issues

The Quality Assurance Department and senior management participate in these meetings, either in person or by teleconference.