ASSESSMENT REPORT

TUT SOUTH PROPERTY

(501366, 504697)

RECEIVED
APR 6 - 2006
Gold Commissioner's Office
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Prospecting & Soil Sampling August 2005

Latitude: 56°15'42" N

Longitude: 125°42'40"W

N.T.S. 94C/4,5

OMINECA MINING DIVISION
British Columbia

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
28,252

B.H. Kahlert P. Eng.

Vancouver, B.C.
March 27, 2006

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INTRODUCTION

During the 1960's and 70's, Union Miniere Explorations & Mining Corporation Limited (UMEX) completed extensive regional geochemical, geological and geophysical surveying in search of Cu-Mo porphyry deposits across the entire Hogem Batholith. Selected higher priority areas were staked and detailed property work completed. These properties were allowed to lapse when UMEX ceased its Canadian operation. When Major General Resources Ltd. (now Commander Resources) acquired the UMEX database in late 1990, British Columbia porphyry deposits were again of major interest. Consequently the UMEX data was reviewed and a number of properties staked and explored. Following the loss of interest due to poor mining climate in the province and falling metal prices, all but two of the properties were allowed to lapse. In 2005, British Columbia porphyry targets were again of interest and Commander reacquired the Tut South property and four other properties by online staking.

Prior to commencing fieldwork, all historic results were reviewed and compiled. As a precursor to a large program anticipated in 2006, a brief program of prospecting and soil sampling was completed in August of 2005 in order to ground-truth results from previous work and to evaluate local conditions. The following report documents both historic and recent results with a focus on both Cu and Au porphyry-style mineralization.

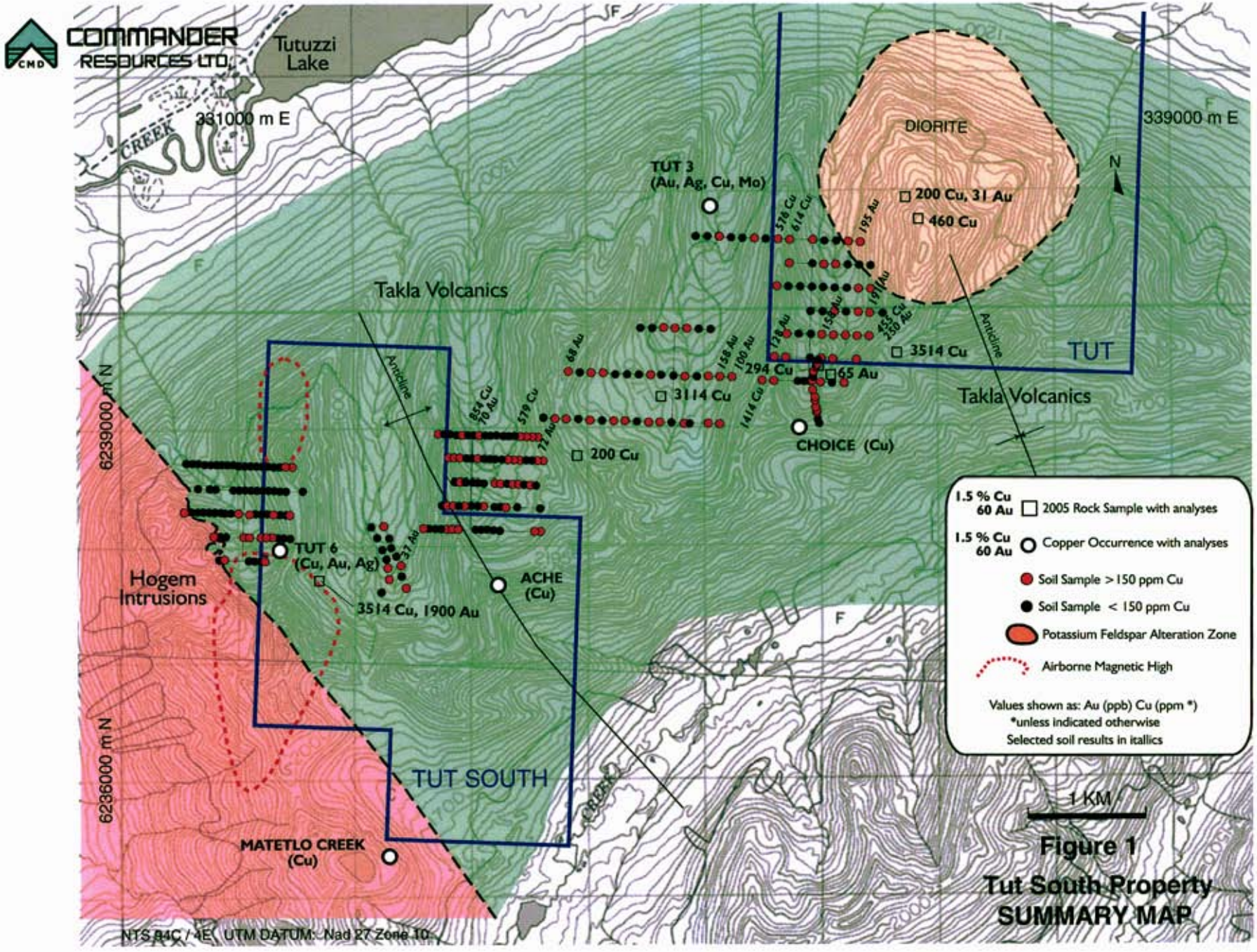


Figure 1

Tut South Property

SUMMARY MAP

SUMMARY

The Tut South property totals 862.777 ha as a single block of 2 claims southwest of the company's Tut property south of Tutuzzi Lake. Located 230 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 Hogem Batholith within the Quesnel Terrane. The batholith comprises a complex body of alkalic intrusive rocks emplaced mainly into Takla Gp. volcanics and sediments. Quesnel Terrane forms a northwest-trending, linear belt 1600 km 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 that 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.

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. This work located two small but well-defined magnetic anomalies over Takla Gp. volcanics on the west side of the current Tut South property and anomalous copper in silts from streams draining the area. Follow-up ground several copper occurrences within the volcanics adjacent to the contact with intrusive rocks of the Hogem Batholith.

During early 1990's the immediate area was explored for Cu-Au porphyry deposits jointly by Major General Resources and Swannell Minerals Corporation. The area of Tut South was found to be primarily underlain by Triassic Takla Gp. porphyritic andesite flows and tuffs in contact with intrusions of the Hogem Batholith. Local syenite and felsic dykes were found within the volcanics. Mineralization comprised chalcopyrite and pyrite in quartz veins and disseminated in both intrusive and volcanic rock. Rare malachite occurs on fracture surfaces and associated with quartz veins. Weak and locally moderate propylitization was found in all rock types. Very limited rock sampling was completed with only 6 samples collected. A narrow quartz vein with malachite and chalcopyrite in andesite tuff ran 3555 ppm Cu with 1900 ppb Au. Potassium feldspar alteration with magnetite, biotite and trace chalcopyrite was associated with a 2 metre wide syenite dyke within the volcanics. Copper response in soils was erratic and spotty with 10 samples of greater than 300 ppm with a maximum of 854 ppm Cu. Anomalous gold soils were scattered and spotty with highs of 70 and 72 ppb Au at two sites.

Additional work including detailed mapping and sampling was recommended but interest in porphyry targets waned and shortly thereafter a major decline occurred in the provincial mineral sector leading to the inability to raise exploration funds to pursue the targets. The property was allowed to lapse.

In January 2005 the eastern portion of the former claim area was reacquired by the newly implemented map-staking process. In August 2005, a three person crew from CJL Enterprises Ltd. of Smithers, B.C. spent 1.5 man-days extending grid lines and sampling. Work focused on the central portion of the claim area, near the head of a north draining creek where previous work found 3555 ppm Cu with 1900 ppb Au. Fourteen contour soil samples were collected and were shipped to Assayers Canada, Vancouver, B.C. Thirteen samples arrived at the lab where they where were analyzed for Au by Fire Geochemical methods on a 30 gram sample and 30 other elements by ICP.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The short soil sampling program in August 2005 returned a number of moderately anomalous copper and gold samples at the base of both east and west facing slopes.

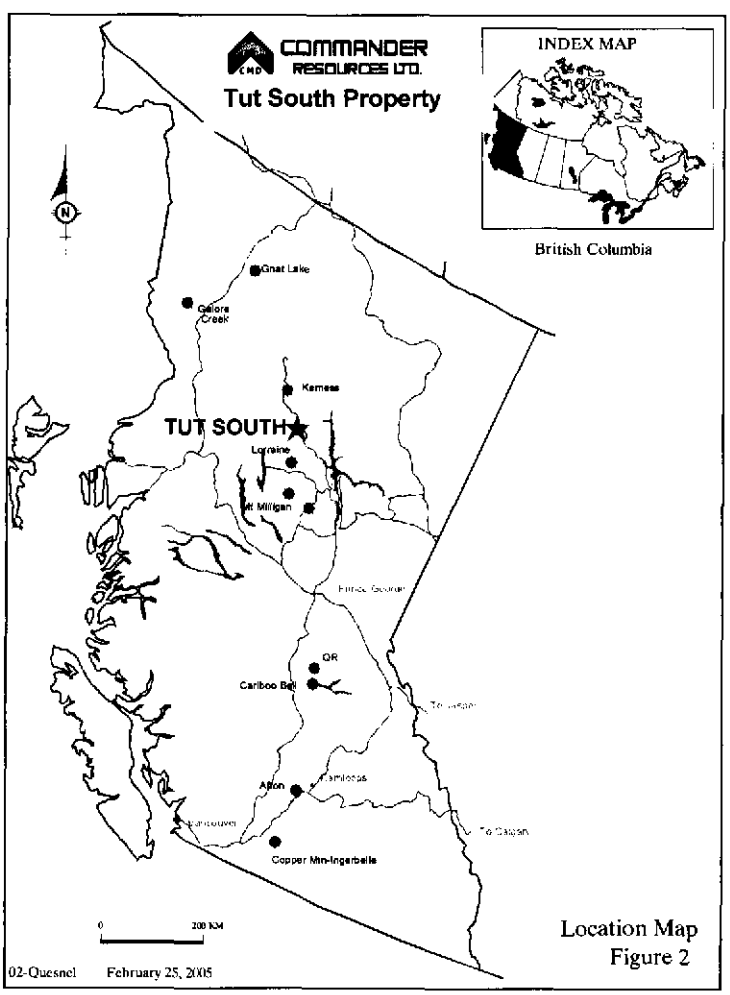
Follow-up sampling in this area as well as other known copper anomalies should be undertaken in 2006,

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Northeast of the Osilinka River and centred on latitude 56^{0}15' N and longitude 125^{0}42' W, the Tut South property is 230 km northwest of Fort St. James, B.C. on N.T.S. map sheets 94/C4 and 5. Access for the 2005 work was via helicopter based at Silver Creek. Flight time was approximately 0.9 hours to the property. The Omenica Resource Access Road from Fort St. James is less than 24 km northeast of Tut with logging roads along Tutizika Creek extending access to within 0.5 km of the north west property boundary. Airstrips are present at Johanson Lake 40 km to the northwest and the Osilinka logging camp 55 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 below.

TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The Tut South property is south of Tutuzzi Lake in an area of mountainous terrane bounded by Matetlo Creek to the East and Etschitka Creek to the west. Slopes are moderate to steep rising from about 1410 to 2195 metres asl. Lower slopes are sparsely forested with spruce and pine. Scrub fir and alpine vegetation occurs about tree-line (+/- 1600 metres als). Vegetation in the area 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.



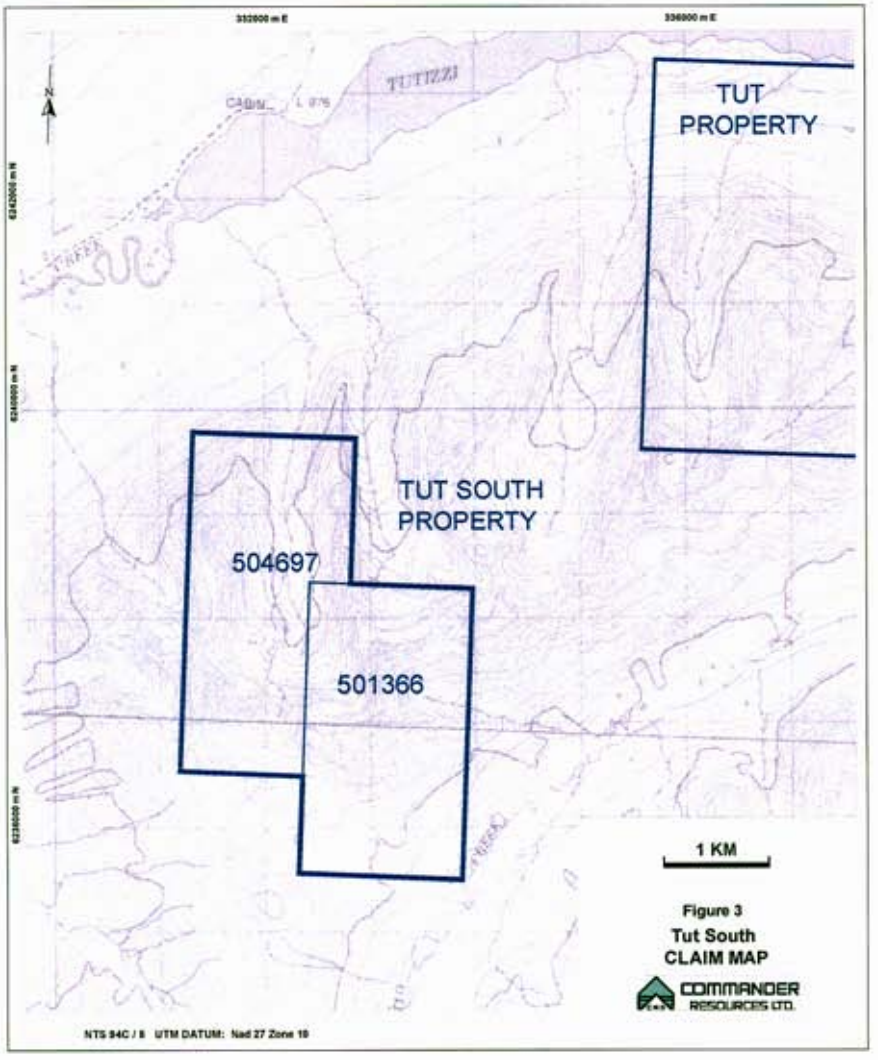
Location Map
Figure 2

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Tut South property totals 862.777 ha as a single block of 2 claims southwest of the company's Tut property. Claim details for the properties (post January 2006) are tabulated below. Figure 3 shows claim configuration at the time that field work was completed. Commander Resources is registered owner and holds 100% of the Tut South claims.

Table I Claim Details (post January 2006 filing)

TUT SOUTH PROPERTY				
Claim	**Claim Number**	**SIZE-ha**	**Anniversary Date**	**Expiry date**
TUT 4	501366	431.459	12-Jan-05	10-Aug-07
TUT 5	504697	431.318	12-Jan-05	10-Aug-07
		862.777		



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. and in the vicinity of the current Tut South property included aeromagnetic surveying and silt sampling. This work located two small but well-defined magnetic anomalies over Takla Gp. volcanics on the west side of the current Tut South property and anomalous copper in silts from streams draining the area. Follow-up ground several copper occurrences within the volcanics adjacent to the contact with intrusive rocks of the Hogem Batholith. Samples were not analyzed for gold.

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 the original Tut claims.

During the 1991 and 1992 field seasons, the property was explored under an option agreement with Swannell Minerals Corporation. Reliance Geological Services Inc. was contracted to complete stream sampling, prospecting and geological mapping followed by limited soil gridding. At the time of the 1991-92 work, the Tut South property was larger, encompassing much of the current Commander Tut property 3 kilometres to the northeast. The area of Tut South was found to be primarily underlain by Triassic Takla Gp. porphyritic andesite flows and tuffs in contact with intrusions of the Hogem Batholith. Local syenite and felsic dykes were found within the volcanics. Mineralization comprised chalcopyrite and pyrite in quartz veins and disseminated in both intrusive and volcanic rock. Rare malachite occurs on fracture surfaces and associated with quartz veins. Weak and locally moderate propylitization was found in all rock types. In the vicinity of the 2005 Tut South property, 6 rock samples were collected in 1992. A narrow quartz vein with malachite and chalcopyrite in andesite tuff ran 3555 ppm Cu with 1900 ppb Au. Potassium feldspar alteration with magnetite, biotite and trace chalcopyrite was associated with a 2 metre wide syenite dyke within the volcanics. A total of 259 soil samples were collected from three areas with approximately 120 from the vicinity of the 2005 Tut South property. Background thresholds were 159 ppm Cu and 19 ppb Au. Copper response was erratic and spotty with 10 samples of greater than 300 ppm with a maximum of 854 ppm Cu. Anomalous gold soils were scattered and spotty with highs of 70 and 72 ppb Au at two sites. Majority of samples were below detection limits. Additional work including mapping and sampling on the south portion of the property was recommended.

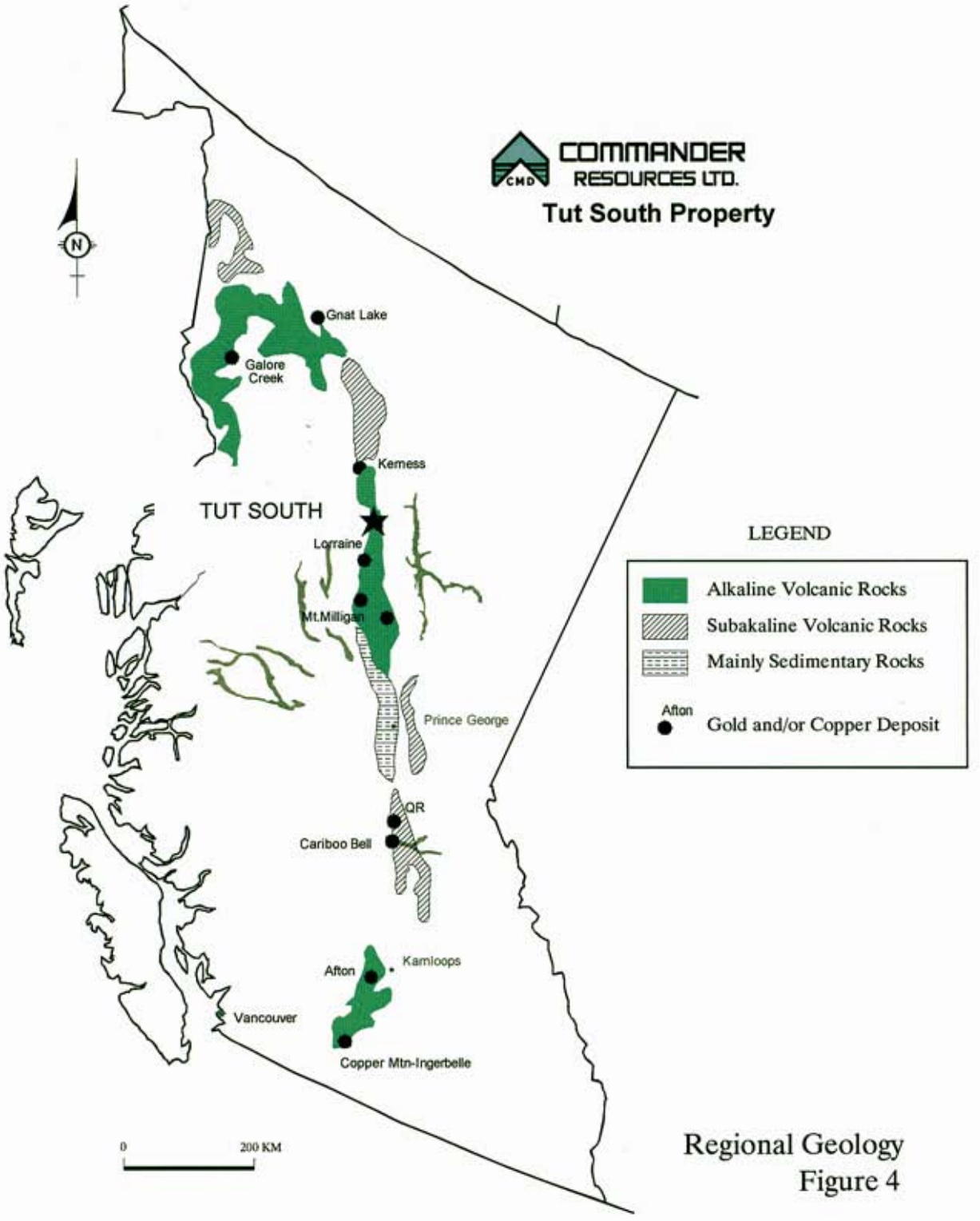
Interest in porphyry targets waned and shortly thereafter a major decline occurred in the provincial mineral sector leading to the inability to raise exploration funds to pursue the targets. The property was allowed to lapse. Due to methodology employed at the time, gold soil results should be considered suspect. At the nearby Abe property, recent sampling using shovels rather than grubhoes located significant gold values in areas previously characterized by <5 ppb Au.

In 2005, renewed interest in porphyry copper-molybdenum occurrences inspired by increased metal prices prompted Commander Resources to review the in-house data and former projects for the entire area. The Tut South property and five other areas were acquired by the newly implemented online staking method. A brief program of contour soil sampling was completed on the new Tut South property and is the subject of this report.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY (see Figure 4 over)

The Tut South property is located is 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 115 kilometres northwest of Tut 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, 160 kilometers southeast of Tut South.

Recent mapping by Ferri et al (2001) shows the current property to be underlain by Plughat Mountain Succession (units l>p2 and l>p3) of the Late Triassic Takla Gp. Unit l>p3 comprises augite +/- plagioclase phyric basic to intermediate tuffs-agglomerates with lessor flows and sedimentary equivalents. The older unit l>p2 comprises intermediate tuffs, tuffaceous siltstone, argillite with lessor lapilli tuff- agglomerate. In the southwest portion of the property, the Early to Middle Jurassic Thane Pluton lies in northwest contact with the volcanics. Rocks of the pluton include monzonite, monzodiorite and quartz monzodiorite with lesser syenite. A local anticline with a northwest-trending axial trace is present within volcanics on the northeast portion of the property. Two mineral occurrences are present within volcanic rocks on the property (Ache Cu and TUT6 Cu, Au, Ag). Two other copper occurrences are present in the plutonic rocks south and west of the Tut South property (Matelo Creek Cu, Etschitka Cu).



Regional Geology
Figure 4

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla Gp. comprise fine to coarse grained andesite porphyry, tuffs with local intermediate flow breccia and possible agglomerate. Phenocrysts in the volcanic porphyry vary from pyroxene dominant to plagioclase dominate. Previous mapping did not differentiate the various intrusive types. Compositions vary from diorite to quartz monzonite and the main contact with the volcanics is locally irregular but trends northwesterly.

Weak propylitic alteration is present in all rock types locally varying to moderate are characterized by fine epidote stringers, saussuritized feldspars and minor silicification.

Disseminated hematite is present in both altered and unaltered volcanics, quartz veins and in fractures. Disseminated magnetite is ubiquitous. Pyrite is reported to occur in silicified volcanics. Sparse copper mineralization occurs as malachite or chalcopyrite on fractures and in association with quartz $\pm$ ankerite veins off the current property. Potassium feldspar and biotite with malachite/chalcopyrite and magnetite was associated with a 2 metre wide pegmatitic syenite dyke striking 100° within Takla Gp. volcanics.

Reports by Leriche & Faulkner (1992) and Leriche & Luckman (1991) provide further descriptions of property geology, alteration and mineralization.

2005 WORK

As a precursor to completing more detailed surveying over the entire claim group prospecting and soil sampling was completed in August 2005. CJL Enterprises Ltd. of Smithers, B.C. was contracted to complete the work and during August 3, three individuals completed 2 man-days work on the property (one had a full day, 2 had one half day each). The field crew was supervised by Lorne Warren of CJL Enterprises Ltd. A total of 14 soil samples were collected at the base of slope along the northerly draining creek in the central area of the property, between the areas of previous soil gridding. Sample locations are shown on Figure 6. Soils comprising "B" horizon and lessor "A" horizon material were collected using a shovel and placed in kraft bags. Soil sample descriptions are in Appendix I. Minor discrepancies exist with sample numbering in field notes and on analytical sheets but this did not adversely affect matching results with field locations. Prospecting was undertaken on selected areas of the property, however no showings of interest were located therefore no rock samples were collected.

Samples were shipped to Assayers Canada, Vancouver, B.C. where 13 where were analyzed for Au by Fire Geochemical methods on a 30 gram sample and 30 other elements by ICP. Analytical methodology is in Appendix II.

332000 m E

336000 m E

6242000 m N

6240000 m N

6236000 m N

TUTIZZI

CABIN

L 976

CREEK

TUT PROPERTY

TUT SOUTH PROPERTY

504697

501366

GRID C

GRID B

7N1W

7N1E

TUT1N1W

TUT1N1E

AREA OF 2005 WORK

1 KM

Figure 5

Tut South
SAMPLE LOCATIONS

COMMANDER RESOURCES LTD.

NTS 94C / 5 UTM DATUM: Nad 27 Zone 10

2005 RESULTS

Results for the 2005 Soil Geochemistry are shown in Table II. Copper and gold results are plotted on Figures 6a and 6b respectively. For comparison purposes results for the 1991-92 and earlier work are included.

Table II **2005 Soil Geochemical Results**

	Geochem	ICP																												
Sample#	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sc	Sn	Sr	Ti	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
	ppb	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
TUT1W-001	4		2.48		130			0.28		18	75	76	4.07	0.04	1.05	515	2	0.02	44	841	23		2		91	0.06	91		3	59	2
TUT1E-002	5		2.63		123			0.4		24	92	229	3.6	0.07	1.45	659		0.02	60	967	25		2		99	0.07	94		3	71	2
TUT2N1E-003	3		2.68		87			0.65		29	87	81	3.45	0.22	2.16	486		0.02	47	813			3		57	0.09	93		2	53	2
TUT2N1W-004	5		2.76		228	0.6		1.12		32	149	177	3.67	0.18	2.12	980		0.02	100	1012	48		4		160	0.08	110		4	98	2
TUT3N1W-005	4		3.35		256	0.6		1.14		36	183	253	4.42	0.36	2.74	901		0.02	130	970	55		5		176	0.13	133		4	107	3
TUT3N1E-006	37		2.85		92	0.7		0.63		34	63	299	3.86	0.05	0.97	837	9	0.02	42	1059	70		2		69	0.06	97		4	67	2
TUT4N1N-007	15		1.58		123			0.28		14	78	48	2.66	0.06	0.88	275		0.02	54	717	20		2		59	0.08	71		2	34	2
TUT4W1E-008	6		1.35		77			0.17		8	40	34	2.17	0.02	0.38	107		0.02	15	307	11				48	0.12	89			26	1
TUT5N1E-009	5		1.21		73			0.44		9	29	49	1.53	0.03	0.34	198	5	0.02	12	441	16				57	0.06	52		1	29	
TUT5N1W-010	3		1.25		100			0.34		8	31	61	2	0.03	0.46	191	3	0.02	15	581	18		1		64	0.07	55		4	30	1
TUT6N1N-012	5		2.27		124			0.42		25	104	143	3.53	0.15	1.59	550		0.02	62	912	22		3		65	0.1	94		2	70	2
TUT7N1E-013	4		2.88		137			0.53		25	136	175	3.89	0.05	2.01	487		0.03	92	942	39		3		120	0.1	111		2	96	2
TUT7N1W-014	5		1.7		114			0.49		17	98	44	3.17	0.09	1.15	388		0.03	38	722	10		2		89	0.08	102		2	63	2
Minimum Detection Limits		<0.2			<5	<0.5	<5		<1						<0.01		<2	<0.01				<5	<1	<10	<1	<0.01		<10	<1		

Tutuzzi Lake

332000 m E

336000 m E

6240000 m N

6236000 m N

N

TUT SOUTH PROPERTY

TUT PROPERTY

TUT 3 (Au, Ag, Cu, Mo)

DIORITE (Ferri et al)

TAKLA VOLCANICS

504697

501366

TAKLA VOLCANICS

TAKLA VOLCANICS

TAKLA VOLCANICS

Biotite Felsic Dyke

TUT 6 (Cu, Au, Ag)

Pegmatitic Syenite Dyke

3555

225

427

854

HOGEM INTRUSIONS

HOGEM INTRUSIONS

ACHE (Cu)

CHOICE (Cu)

MATETLO CREEK (Cu)

AREA OF 2005 WORK

Antiform

Legend

375 Rock Sample- with Copper (only values >200 Cu ppm shown)

854 Soil Sample- with Copper (Only values >400 ppm Cu shown)

Soil Sample (Values ≥100 ppm Cu)

Soil Sample (Values < 100 ppm Cu)

All values as ppm Cu unless noted otherwise.

1 KM

Figure 6a

Tut South Copper Geochemistry

COMMANDER RESOURCES LTD.

NTS 94C / 5 UTM DATUM: Nad 27 Zone 10

Tutuzzi Lake

332000 m E

336000 m E

6240000 m N

6236000 m N

N

TUT SOUTH PROPERTY

TUT PROPERTY

TUT 3 (Au, Ag, Cu, Mo)

DIORITE (Ferri et al)

TAKLA VOLCANICS

504697

501366

GRID C

GRID B

BL5200 E

BL5700 E

BL6100 E

BL7700 E

BL8200 E

7200 E

9200 N

9000 N

8800 N

8600 N

8400 N

8760 N

8500 N

8300 N

8100 N

Biotite Felsic Dyke

TUT 6 (Cu, Au, Ag)

Pegmatitic Syenite Dyke

HOGEM INTRUSIONS

ACHE (Cu)

CHOICE (Cu)

MATETLO CREEK (Cu)

AREA OF 2005 WORK

Antipline

Legend

- Rock Sample- with Gold (only values >5 ppb Au shown)
- Soil Sample (with Gold values > 399 ppb Au shown)
- Soil Sample (with Gold values ≥10 ppb Au)
- Soil Sample (values ≤ 2.5 ppb Au)

All values as ppb Au unless noted otherwise.

1 KM

NTS 94C / 5 UTM DATUM: Nad 27 Zone 10

Figure 6b

Tut South Gold Geochemistry

COMMANDER RESOURCES LTD.

DISCUSSION:

A number of moderately anomalous copper values were returned from the base of slope sampling in the 2005 program. Anomalous values were situated on both the east and west sides of the north draining creek, indicating up-slope source on each side. Minor anomalous gold accompanies the copper values.

Results of the 2005 work as well as previously know copper showings and soil anomalies will form the basis of a more comprehensive prospecting and sampling program in 2006.

Bernard H. Kahlert, P.Eng

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APPENDIX I

Soil Sample Descriptions

Pg25
Corey Decrasse Comments Aug 3/05
Tut South

TuT1W - Very rock lots of Heather and Balsam 20m off Creek.

TuT1NE - Very rock large Bolders all around rock slides all around lots of Heather

TuT2N1E - Very rocky Moist Dirt Bolder slides up above Sample lots of BSO.

Tut2N1W - Very rocky lots of trees lots of BSO 20' Trees 10m away all sides.

Tut3N1W - not very much black soil, ground very soft mostly clay

Tut 3N 1E - Is at the Base of a large rock Cliff lots of Balsa Trees around.

TuT4N1E - Is In an opening Surrounded by Balsam Very rocky lots of BSO Trees all around.

Tut 4N1W - Is on a small clearing There Balsa forest lots BSO looks like old burn

TuT 5N 1W Is In a small clearing looks like and old creek Bed lot of BSO.

Tut 5N 1E - It is in the trees, soil full of clay and is gray

Tut 6N1E Is In a large Thicket small open patch lots of BSO No Dirt lots Big Rocks.

TuT6N1W - very rocky small pond, layered rocks in hole, on a slope

Pg26
Corey Decrasse TuT Comments Aug 3 05
TuT South

TuT 7N1E - Is In a large Balsam flat small opening, lots of BSO

TuT 7N1W - on old creek bed, shrubs fairly thick, lots of moss

Pg24
Corey Decrasse Tut South Soil Notes Aug 3 05
L Creek 001 - 020 N

Station	Depth	Horz	Colour	Texture
TuT 1W	1 Foot	A	Dark Brown	Rocky Dirt
Tut 1E	1/2'	B	org Brown	Rocky Dirt
Tut 2W	1/2'	B	org light Brown	Clay BSO lots rocky
Tut 2N1E	1/2'	B	org Brown	Rocky Dirt
Tut 3N1W	8in	B	orngy brown	very clayish and sticky
Tut 3N 1E	1/2'	B	orgy brown	Very Clay like
TuT4N1E	1'	N/B	Brown	Very Gritty Rocky
Tut 4N 1W	1/2'	B	orgy Gray Brown	Sandy Gravely Dirt
TuT 5N1W	1/2'	B	orgy Dark Gray Brown	Sandy Gravely Clay
Tut 5N1E	1'	A	Brownish Gray	Rocky Clay Dirt
Tut 6N1E	N/S		N/S	N/S
Tut 6N1W	1 1/2'	B	orgy Brown	Rocky Gravely Dirt
Tut 7N1E	1'	B	Dark orgy Brown	Rocky Sandy Dirt
TuT 7N1W	10"	A/B	Dark Gray ish	Very rocky clay Dirt

APPENDIX II

Certificates of Analysis & Analytical Methods

Assay Canada
8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4R6
Tel: (604) 327-3436 Fax: (604) 327-3423

CJL Enterprises
Attention: Lorne Warren
Project:
Sample: Soil

Report No : 5V0748 SJ
Date : Aug-26-05

MULTI-ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

Aqua Regia Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
TUT1W-001	<0.2	2.48	<5	130	<0.5	<5	0.28	<1	18	75	76	4.07	0.04	1.05	515	2	0.02	44	841	23	<5	2	<10	91	0.06	91	<10	3	59	2
TUT1E-002	<0.2	2.63	<5	123	<0.5	<5	0.40	<1	24	92	229	3.60	0.07	1.45	659	<2	0.02	60	967	25	<5	2	<10	99	0.07	94	<10	3	71	2

A .5 gm sample is digested with 5 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO3
at 95c for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml with D.I.H20.

Signed:

Assay[illegible]s Canada
8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4R6
Tel: (604) 327-3436 Fax: (604) 327-3423

CJL Enterprises
Attention: Lorne Warren
Project:
Sample: Soil

Report No : 5V0748 SJ
Date : Aug-26-05

MULTI-ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

Aqua Regia Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
TUT2N1E-003	<0.2	2.68	<5	87	<0.5	<5	0.65	<1	29	87	81	3.45	0.22	2.16	486	<2	0.02	47	813	<2	<5	3	<10	57	0.09	93	<10	2	53	2
TUT2N1W-004	<0.2	2.76	<5	228	0.6	<5	1.12	<1	32	149	177	3.67	0.18	2.12	980	<2	0.02	100	1012	48	<5	4	<10	160	0.08	110	<10	4	98	2
TUT3N1W-005	<0.2	3.35	<5	256	0.6	<5	1.14	<1	36	183	253	4.42	0.36	2.74	901	<2	0.02	130	970	55	<5	5	<10	176	0.13	133	<10	4	107	3
TUT3N1E-006	<0.2	2.85	<5	92	0.7	<5	0.63	<1	34	63	299	3.86	0.05	0.97	837	9	0.02	42	1059	70	<5	2	<10	69	0.06	97	<10	4	67	2
TUT4N1N-007	<0.2	1.58	<5	123	<0.5	<5	0.28	<1	14	78	48	2.66	0.06	0.88	275	<2	0.02	54	717	20	<5	2	<10	59	0.08	71	<10	2	34	2
TUT4W1E-008	<0.2	1.35	<5	77	<0.5	<5	0.17	<1	8	40	34	2.17	0.02	0.38	107	<2	0.02	15	307	11	<5	<1	<10	48	0.12	89	<10	<1	26	1
TUT5N1E-009	<0.2	1.21	<5	73	<0.5	<5	0.44	<1	9	29	49	1.53	0.03	0.34	198	5	0.02	12	441	16	<5	<1	<10	57	0.06	52	<10	1	29	<1
TUT5N1W-010	<0.2	1.25	<5	100	<0.5	<5	0.34	<1	8	31	61	2.00	0.03	0.46	191	3	0.02	15	581	18	<5	1	<10	64	0.07	55	<10	4	30	1
TUT6N1N-012	<0.2	2.27	<5	124	<0.5	<5	0.42	<1	25	104	143	3.53	0.15	1.59	550	<2	0.02	62	912	22	<5	3	<10	65	0.10	94	<10	2	70	2
TUT7N1E-013	<0.2	2.88	<5	137	<0.5	<5	0.53	<1	25	136	175	3.89	0.05	2.01	487	<2	0.03	92	942	39	<5	3	<10	120	0.10	111	<10	2	96	2
TUT7N1W-014	<0.2	1.70	<5	114	<0.5	<5	0.49	<1	17	98	44	3.17	0.09	1.15	388	<2	0.03	38	722	10	<5	2	<10	89	0.08	102	<10	2	63	2

A .5 gm sample is digested with 5 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO3
at 95c for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml with D.I.H20.

Signed:_____

Assayers Canada
8282 Sherbrooke St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V5X 4R6
Tel: (604) 327-3436
Fax: (604) 327-3423

Quality Assaying for over 25 Years

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

5V-0748-SG3

Company: **CJL Enterprises**
Project:
Attn: Lorne Warren

Aug-26-05

We *hereby certify* the following geochemical analysis of 23 soil samples submitted Aug-19-05

Sample Name	Au PPB
TUT1W-001	4
TUT1E-002	5
TUT2N1E-003	3
TUT2N1W-004	5
TUT3N1W-005	4
TUT3N1E-006	37
TUT4N1N-007	15
TUT4W1E-008	6
TUT5N1E-009	5
TUT5N1W-010	3
TUT6N1N-012	5
TUT7N1E-013	4
TUT7N1W-014	5

Certified by _____

ASSAYERS CANADA

8282 Sherbrooke Street,
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5X 4R6
Tel: 604 327-3436
Fax: 604 327-3423

Procedure Summary:

30 Element Aqua Regia Leach ICP-AES

Elements Analyzed:

Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sn, Sr, Th, Ti, U, W, Z

Procedure:

0.500 grams of the sample pulp is digested for 2 hours at 95°C with a 3:1 $HCl:HNO_3$ mixture. After cooling, the sample is diluted to 25mL with deionized water.

The solutions are analyzed by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectra using standard operating conditions.

Detection limit and analytical range are element specific.

The natural standard(s) digested along with this set must be within 2 standard deviations of the known or the whole set is re-assayed. If any of the samples assay over the concentration range of the calibration curve, the sample is re-assayed using a smaller sample weight. At least 10% of samples are assayed in duplicate.

Detection limit: 0.01 %

ASSAYERS CANADA

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Vancouver, B.C.
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Procedure Summary:

Gold (Au) Geochemical Analysis

Element(s) Analyzed:

Gold (Au)

Procedure:

The samples are fluxed, silver is added and mixed. The assays are fused in batches of 24 assays along with a natural standard and a blank. This batch of 26 assays is carried through the whole procedure as a set. After cupellation the precious metal beads are transferred into new glassware, dissolved with aqua regia solution, diluted to volume and mixed.

These resulting solutions are analyzed on an atomic absorption spectrometer using a suitable standard set. The natural standard fused along with this set must be within 2 standard deviations of its known or the whole set is re-assayed.

A minimum of 10% of all assays are rechecked, then reported in parts per billion (ppb).

Detection Limit: 1ppb

APPENDIX III

Statement of Expenditures

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Details		Tut South costs
Interior Helicopters (2.3 hours @$973.35/hour including fuel)		$ 1654.44
CJL Enterprises Ltd-field crew 2.0 mandays @340.00/manday).		$ 680.00
CJL Enterprises Ltd- lodging & meals (2 @ $75/day)		$ 150.00
B. Kahlert (program planning, implementation 1@ $600/day)		$ 600.00
Assayers Canada: Au Geochem plus 30- ICP (13soils @ $15.80/sample)		$ 205.40
Computer Drafting & Compilation (13 hours @ $65/hour)		$ 845.00
Data Review & Report (B. Kahlert) (1 day @ $600/day)		$ 600.00
	Subtotal	$4,734.84
Miscellaneous (5%)		$236.74
	TOTAL	$4,971.58

APPENDIX IV

Statement of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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

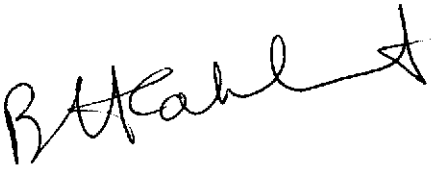
1. I have been practicing as a professional geologist for over 30 years for mining exploration and consulting companies in Canada, Australia, United States of America and China.

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. Between 1982 and 2005, 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