

ROB PROPERTY
2005 REPORT
PROSPECTING AND SAMPLING

Located in the Ogilvie Mountains
Dawson Mining District
Yukon Territory
64° 52'N Latitude
139° 16' W Longitude
NTS 116B/14

Work Completed: August 29-30 , 2005

Work done on the Rob Claims 1-10, 14-17, 19-23

Grant Numbers

YA10340 to YA10345

YB52469 to 72, 76-79, 81-85

for

Commander Resources Ltd.

510 – 510 Burrard St. Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3A8

By

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April 6, 2006

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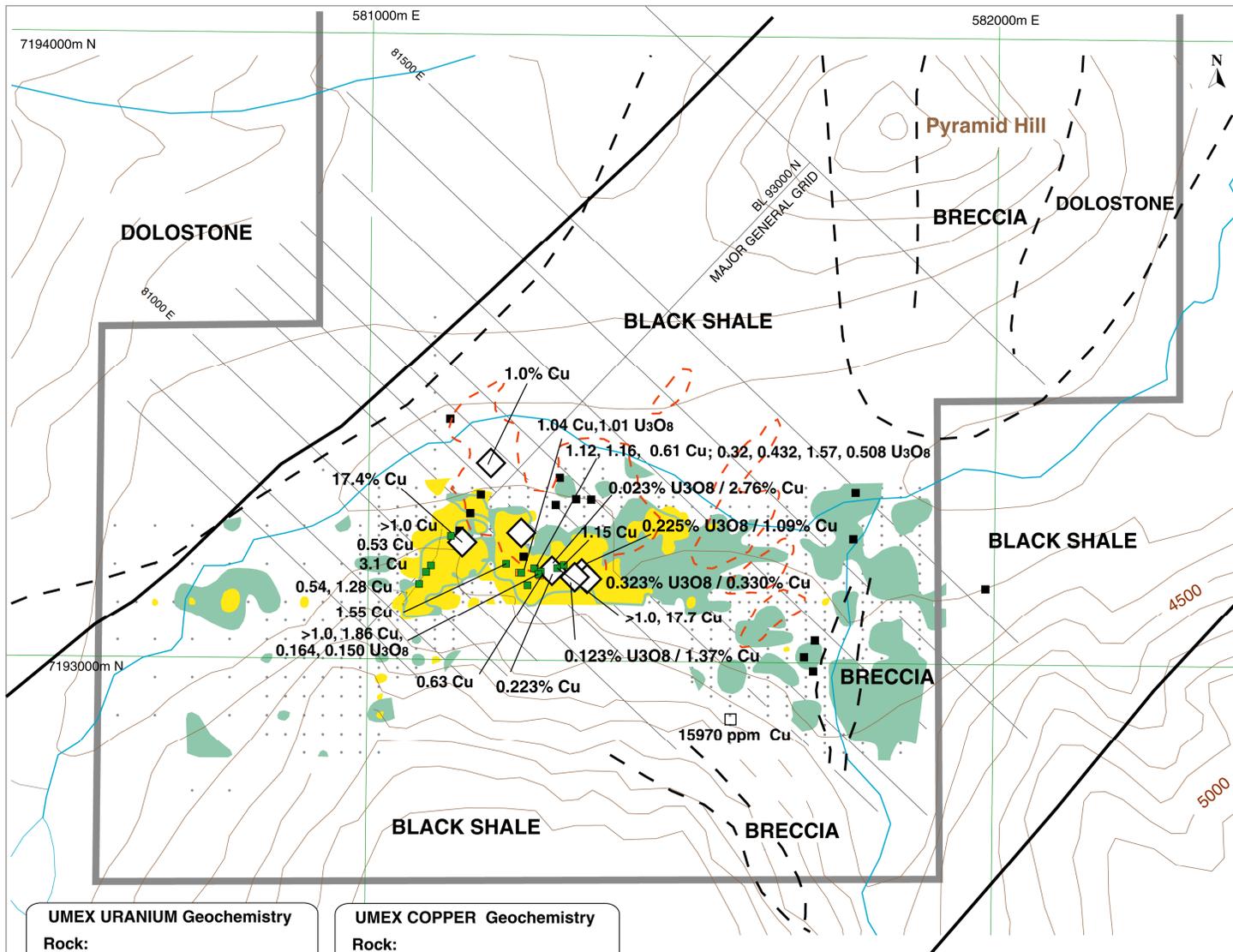
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INTRODUCTION:

A two-man crew mobilized from Whitehorse to Dawson on Aug. 29/05 and on Aug 30/05 flew via helicopter to the Rob claims. Work undertaken included examination of mineralized breccias and scintillometer surveying over portions of a previously known uranium anomaly.

Samples were collected from a number of copper occurrences, including several with highly radiometric scintillometer counts.

Assays determined high copper and uranium values in a number of samples. Of particular note, a multicoloured carbonate breccia carried up to 1.#% copper and 0.3% U₃O₈.



UMEX URANIUM Geochemistry

Rock:

- > 0.1% U₃O₈ are Shown

Soils:

- > 1.5 ppm U₃O₈

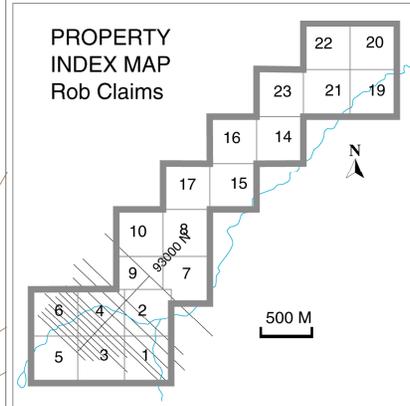
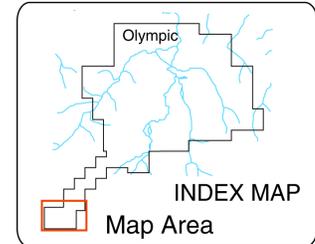
UMEX COPPER Geochemistry

Rock:

- > 0.5% Cu are Shown

Soils:

- > 100 ppm Cu



- 2005 Commander Rock Sample
- 1997 Major General Rock Sample
- 1994 Pendilse Rock Sample: Cu > 0.1%
- UMEX Grid Soil Sample
- Magnetic Anomaly
- Geologic Contact
- Interpreted Graben Structure



Figure 1
Rob Property, Yukon Territory
TARGET SUMMARY MAP



SUMMARY:

The Rob property comprises 24 contiguous Quartz Claims approximately 90 kilometres north of Dawson City in the Ogilvie Mountains. Claims were first located in 1977 by Umex who identified a coincident copper and uranium soil geochemical anomaly during follow-up work in 1979. In 1990, Major General Resources (now Commander Resources) acquired the entire UMEX Canadian database/property portfolio which included the Rob claims. Under an option agreement with Major General Resources, further work in 1994 by Pendisle Resources defined in more detail the anomalous area via mapping, rock sampling and additional soil geochemistry. Pendisle Resources was later reorganized to become Blackstone Ventures which retains a 50 percent interest in the current Rob claims.

In 1997 exploration was undertaken by Major General to evaluate the Cu-Au potential of the property in terms of an IOCGU setting. Prospecting, induced polarization and total field ground magnetics was completed over the southern portion of the property. Detailed magnetics outlined a small, crescent shaped, low intensity anomaly in the same area as the UMEX Cu-U soil anomaly and coincident with Pendisle's anomalous (Cu,Co,Au) rock sampling. Results from the widely spaced induced polarization/resistivity test survey were deemed inconclusive and diamond drilling of the coincident magnetic and geochemistry anomalies was recommended. No further work was done and the property was maintained via annual cash-in-lieu payments.

Recent resurgence in the uranium market has sparked a renewed interest in exploration for uranium deposits. Previous work has confirmed the setting of the Rob and adjacent Olympic property to have strong similarities to the Olympic Dam IOCGU deposit of Australia. While uranium is a byproduct of this giant deposit, volumetrically it accounts for over 20% of world uranium resources. The long forgotten uranium results from the UMEX work were revisited in 2005 and all available historic information was compiled. The coincidence of magnetite, heterolithic hematite rich breccias, anomalous copper-uranium in soils and anomalous copper-cobalt-gold values returned from previous rock sampling is significant in that it is analogous to certain geological settings and styles/types of mineralization associated with the Olympic Dam deposit in Australia.

Prior to more extensive surveying, it was deemed necessary to ground-truth the historical results with the aim of gaining an understanding of the mode of occurrence of uranium mineralization. In August of 2006, a brief helicopter supported two-man work program was completed in conjunction to similar work on the adjacent Olympic property. Highlights of results to date are shown on Figure 1 (preceding page).

CONCLUSIONS:

The short examination/sampling program has greatly enhanced the Rob copper-uranium occurrence. Significant uranium values accompanying copper highs in a hematitic, carbonate breccia add to the opportunity of this prospect.

Similarities to the giant Olympic Dam deposit in Australia can be made as one of the components of the heterolithic breccias at Olympic Dam is a dolomite. The association of copper and magnetite support this association.

The presence of coincident magnetic and I.P. chargeability highs on the Rob Property indicates a source of some volume which is only partly established. The 1997 I.P. Survey was completed on only 3 lines spaced 400 metres apart. It will require an expanded I.P. and magnetic survey to outline the potential of this property.

RECCOMENDATIONS:

A comprehensive property work program is required to determine the copper-uranium potential of the Rob property.

A new grid must be established and geologically mapped in detail. A new soil sampling survey must be completed using current methods and testing for trace elements undertaken. Detailed magnetic and I.P. surveys will determine position of drill targets. Depending on the final size of the I.P. anomaly, 6 to 10 holes of 150 metres each should be drilled later in the summer.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The Rob property lies on the northern fringe of the Ogilvie Mountains just south of the broad east-west trending Taiga Valley. It is located approximately 90 km north of Dawson City and 48 kms west of Chapman Lake Airstrip on the Dempster Highway on NTS Map 116B/14, centered at 64° 52'N latitude and 139° 16'W longitude. (Figure 1 below).

Access to the property is by helicopter, based in Dawson City. Future mobilization of crews and equipment may be completed utilizing the Chapman Lake Airstrip 120 kilometers north of Dawson, on the Dempster Highway. TransNorth Helicopters from Dawson City provided the helicopter support for the 2005 work. The Taiga Valley is broad and gentle and the logistics of future road construction in this valley are good.

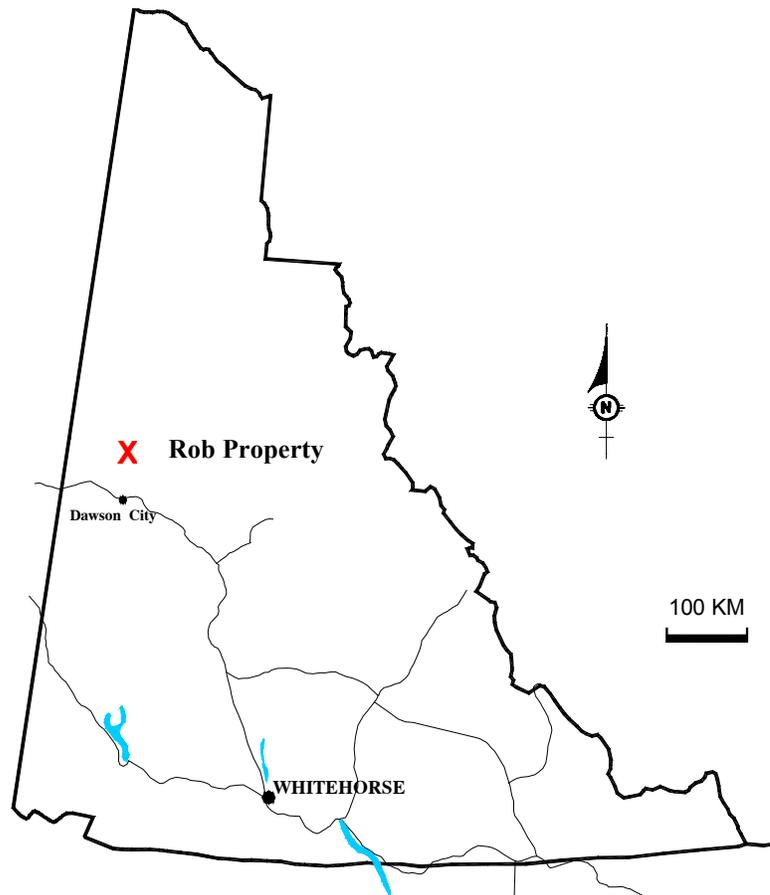


FIGURE 2
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

PHYSIOGRAPHY:

Rob claims cover a northeasterly trending valley with adjacent rugged, mountainous terrain. The elevations range from 1,190 to 1,710m above sea level. Vegetation consists of alpine meadows, stunted alder and minor bog vegetation.

Streams on the property drain northward and form part of the headwaters of the Ogilvie River which eventually drains into the Arctic Ocean. The major creek is Pyramid Creek, also known as Beehive Creek named after the prominent Pyramid-like hill in the centre of the valley on the Rob claims. The valley bottoms are largely overburden covered. Large talus covered slopes occur on the side hills of the mountains. There are also large areas of limited rock outcrops.

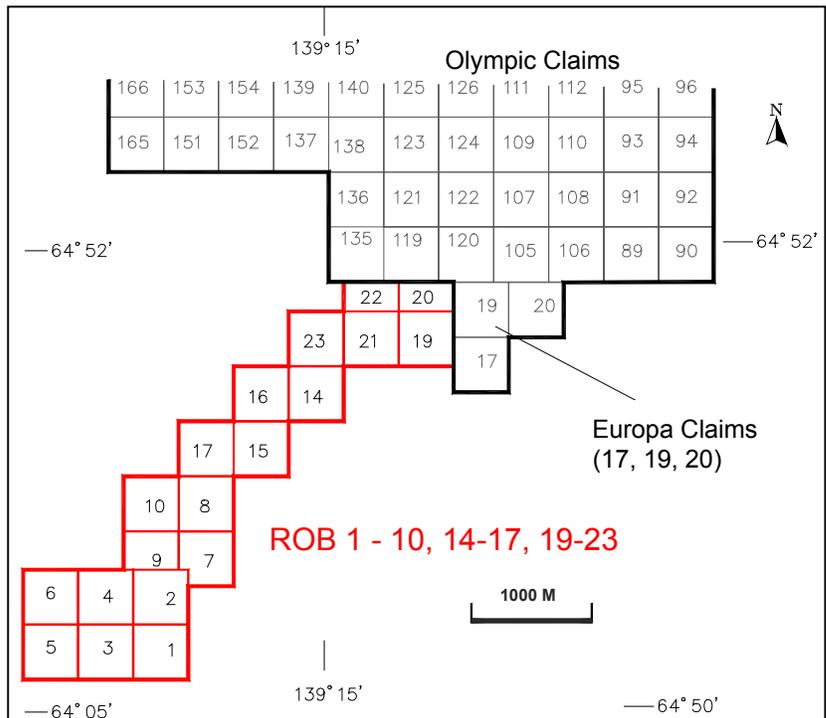
CLAIMS AND OWNERSHIP:

The Rob property comprises 19 contiguous quartz claims registered in the name of Commander Resources. Blackstone Ventures retains a 50% interest in all Rob claims. Claim statistics are presented in Table 1 below. Location of the claims is present on Figure 2 (below).

Table I: Claims Statistics

N.T.S.	Claim	Claim Number	Claim Units	Anniversary Date	Expiry date
116B 14	ROB 1	YA10340	1	15-Jul-77	15-Oct-07
116B 14	ROB 2	YA10341	1	15-Jul-77	15-Oct-07
116B 14	ROB 3	YA10342	1	15-Jul-77	15-Oct-07
116B 14	ROB 4	YA10343	1	15-Jul-77	15-Oct-07
116B 14	ROB 5	YA10344	1	15-Jul-77	15-Oct-07
116B 14	ROB 6	YA10345	1	15-Jul-77	15-Oct-07
116B 14	ROB 7	YB52469	1	3-Aug-94	31-Dec-07
116B 14	ROB 8	YB52470	1	3-Aug-94	31-Dec-07
116B 14	ROB 9	YB52471	1	3-Aug-94	31-Dec-07
116B 14	ROB 10	YB52472	1	3-Aug-94	31-Dec-07
116B 14	ROB 14	YB52476	1	3-Aug-94	31-Dec-07
116B 14	ROB 15	YB52477	1	3-Aug-94	31-Dec-07
116B 14	ROB 16	YB52478	1	3-Aug-94	31-Dec-07
116B 14	ROB 17	YB52479	1	3-Aug-94	31-Dec-07
116B 14	ROB 19	YB52481	1	3-Aug-94	31-Dec-07
116B 14	ROB 20	YB52482	1	3-Aug-94	31-Dec-07
116B 14	ROB 21	YB52483	1	3-Aug-94	31-Dec-07
116B 14	ROB 22	YB52484	1	3-Aug-94	31-Dec-07
116B 14	ROB 23	YB52485	1	3-Aug-94	31-Dec-07
			19.0		

**Figure 3
Rob Property
Claim Map**



PREVIOUS WORK AND RESULTS:

Umex staked the Rob claims in 1977 as follow-up to a regional geochemical survey. Subsequently a work program in 1977 consisting of soil sampling, rock sampling and geological mapping was completed. This work identified several anomalous areas on the Rob 1-6 claims. Coincident copper and uranium soil anomalies and heterolithic breccia occurrences centered on the Rob 4 claim were, the most significant results obtained from the 1977 and 1979 surveys as they suggested that a possible "Olympic Dam" type setting existed on the property.

In August 1994, the Rob 7-24 claims were located. During July and August 1994 Pendisle Resources Ltd. carried out soil and rock geochemistry as well as geological mapping on the Rob claims. This work confirmed anomalies discovered by the previous workers.

Work by Major General in 1997 comprised 12 km of grid construction, ground magnetic surveying over the entire grid and Induced Polarization (IP) surveying on 3 grid lines and prospecting over select areas. The detailed magnetic survey outlined a 400 m by 300 m high with a crescent shaped core of up to 200 nT. overlapping and centred immediately north of the UMEX copper-uranium soil geochemical anomaly. Causative source of the magnetic anomaly was postulated to be a possible buried intrusion at a moderate depth . The feature appears to overlap and is centered just to the north of the copper uranium soil geochemical anomaly outlined by previous work. Other spot highs were present in the survey area including northerly-trending linear highs possibly representing dykes. Magnetic response may also be related to skarn within the carbonates. Widespread, moderately anomalous chargeabilities of 20 - 30 mv/v occur almost everywhere on the three lines surveyed. Shallow pockets and thin layers of low chargeability accompanied by high resistivity, occur at the surface in several places were interpreted to reflect unmineralized dolomite layers. The moderate chargeability is interpreted to reflect carbonaceous sediments that outcrop throughout the area and underlie the dolomite. IP response was deemed inconclusive due to possible masking of mineralized zones due to the extensive carbonaceous sediments in the area.. Diamond drill-testing the coincident magnetic and soil copper geochemistry anomaly was recommended. This was not completed

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Rob Property lies within the Coal Creek Inlier, a roughly oval shaped, easterly trending erosional window which exposes Middle to Late Proterozoic epicontinental rocks and Lower and Middle Paleozoic carbonate rocks of the Mackenzie Platform.

The Coal Creek Inlier contains three easterly trending Proterozoic successions which are, from oldest to youngest: Wernecke Supergroup, Fifteenmile assemblage (informal) and Harper Group (informal).

The Wernecke Supergroup has been subdivided into three groups; the oldest is the Fairchild Lake Group which is disconformably overlain by the younger Quartet Group which, in turn, is conformably overlain on a gradational contact by the Gillespie Lake Group. These groups are broadly described as follows:

Fairchild Lake Group: 1.5 km thick, upward-shallowing sequence of dark grey to black meta-mudstone and quartzite with minor carbonate beds. Rare jaspillite beds. Includes grey, green-grey and purple dolomites and siltstones.

Quartet Group: 3 km thick, upward-shallowing succession of dark grey to brown weathering sandstone, siltstone shale and mudstone with very minor silty dolostone.

Gillespie Lake Group: 1 km thick sequence of stromatolitic dolostone, argillites, oolitic dolostone and parallel-laminated to wavy-bedded dolostone.

The base of the mid-Proterozoic succession is not exposed and the fold and thrust belt deformation suggests that the Wernecke Supergroup overlies an Early Proterozoic basement. Folding of the Wernecke Supergroup forms a northeast trending anticline as defined on the map by Lane and Godwin (1992) immediately north of the property.

The Fifteenmile assemblage unconformably overlies the Wernecke Supergroup and consists of two lithologically distinct successions: the lower Fifteenmile Group, composed primarily of clastic rocks with minor dolostone; and the upper Fifteenmile Group, consisting of shallow water platformal dolostone and siltstone.

The Harper Group consists of clastic and volcanic rocks that disconformably overlay the upper Fifteenmile Group and rest unconformably on older units in the southern part of the inlier.

Two breccia complexes, the Northern Breccia Belt and Southern Breccia Belt (known collectively as the Ogilvie Mountain Breccias, Lane, 1990) occur within the Coal Creek Inlier and are distributed along two distinct northeast trending axes that are about 40 and 15 km long, respectively. The Northern Breccia Belt cuts the Wernecke Supergroup while the Southern Breccia Belt cuts the lower Fifteenmile assemblage. These breccias are mapped by Thompson et al (1992) as the Wernecke Breccias due to similarities with other breccias occurring in the Wernecke Mountains to the east. Significant mineralization has been found in these breccias including copper, uranium and molybdenum.

The morphology of these discordant breccia occurrences are complex, however, they are typically steep, pipe-like, sill-like or dike-like bodies that commonly occur along structures or contacts. The dyke or sill-like complexes range from a few metres to more than 1 km wide, while the pipe-like zones range from 100 m to over 3 km in diameter. The vast majority of breccia bodies appear to have formed along faults oriented east-northeast, along or parallel to the major regional structures. The two largest areas of hematite breccia in the Coal Creek Inlier occur at the Donut located approximately 25 kilometres to the west and at the Olympic property 5 kilometres to the north of the Rob property. (Lane, 1990).

A regional structural interpretation the Rob property and surrounding area completed by the firm of Etheridge Henley Williams for Major General reveals a possible graben structure exists along the NE trending Pyramid Valley which effectively ties together the breccia zones observed on both the Olympic and Rob claim blocks. Massive dilation at the intersection of certain faults including the deeper seated graben structure would be favourable for localized brecciation, fluid flow, intense alteration and mineralization.

Majority of the breccia bodies are supported by varying intensities of chlorite to hematite to carbonate rich matrices while fragment compositions range from monolithic to heterolithic.

A minimum age date of 1.2 to 1.5 Ga years (Helikian) is given to the breccia bodies that cut the lower portion of the sequence. A U-Pb date of 1.27 Ga on monazite from a breccia occurring in Wernecke Supergroup rocks to the east in the Richardson Mountains has also been reported (Parrish and Bell, 1987).

Mafic-Intermediate intrusive bodies, largely diabase and diorite-granodiorite, occur within the breccias of the Wernecke Supergroup, but not the Fifteenmile Group (Lane and Godwin, 1992). In reviewing the map by Lane (1990) the area to the north of the Rob claims, near the Olympic property appears to have the largest concentration of intrusive sills and dykes of the two breccia belts.

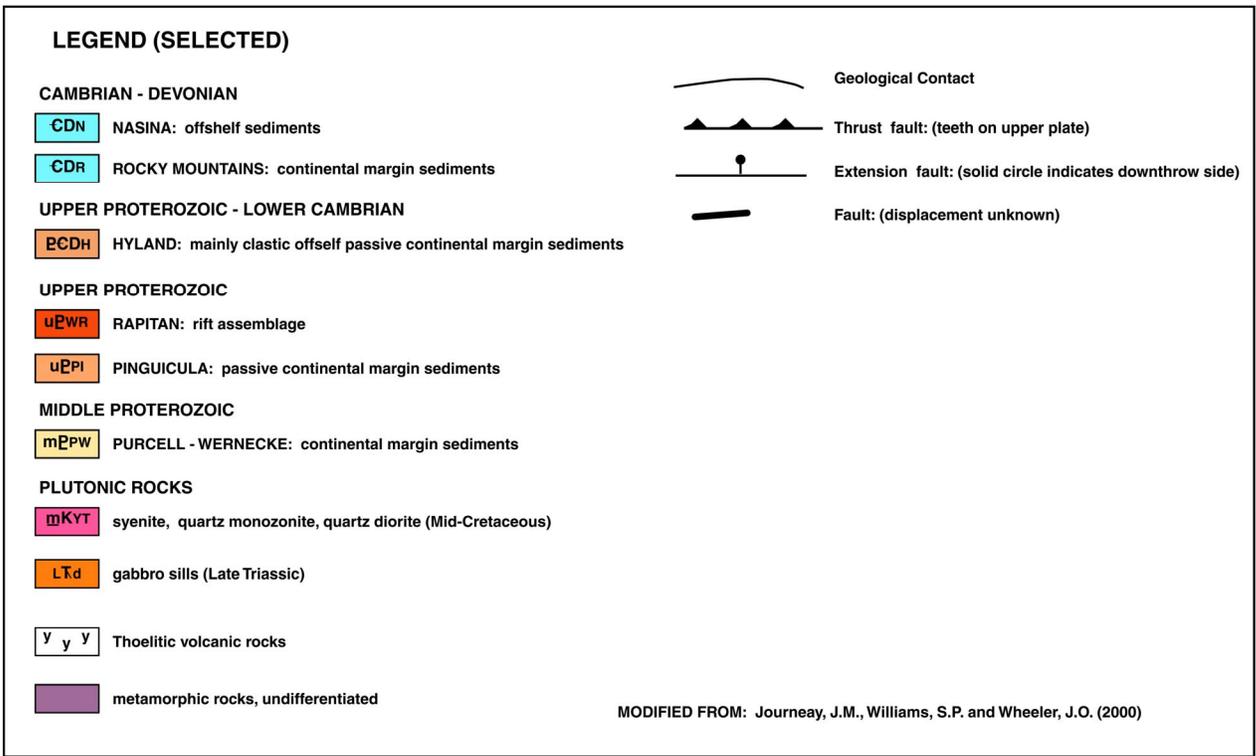
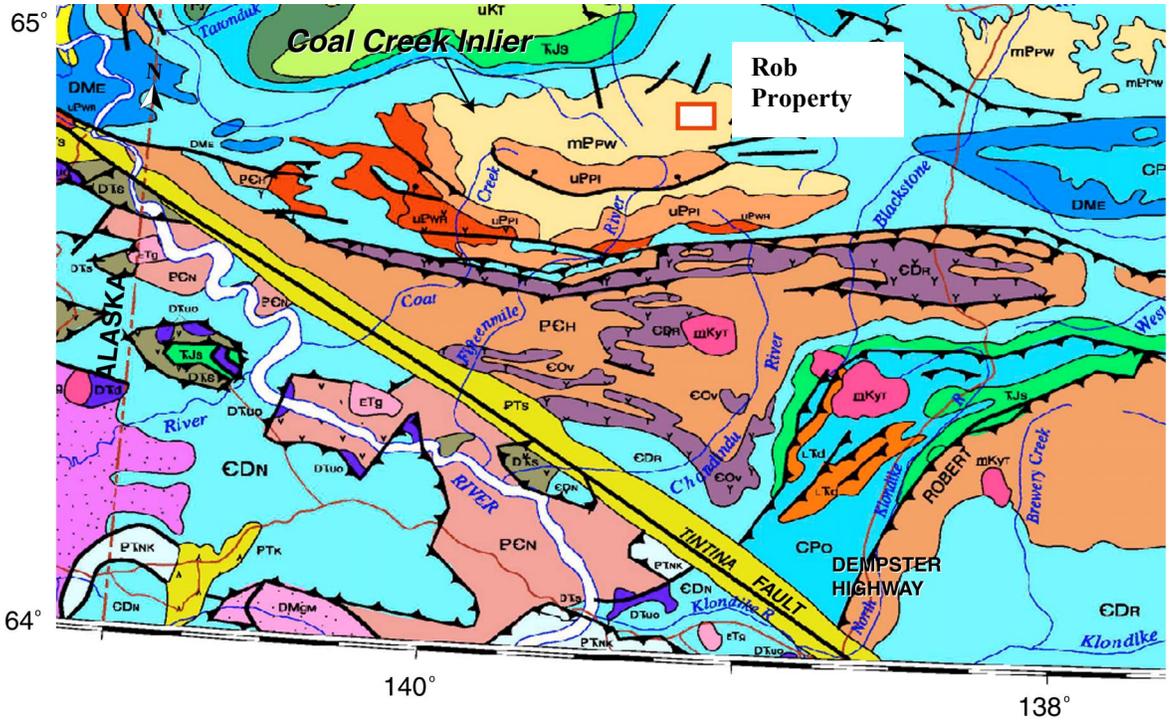


Figure 4
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

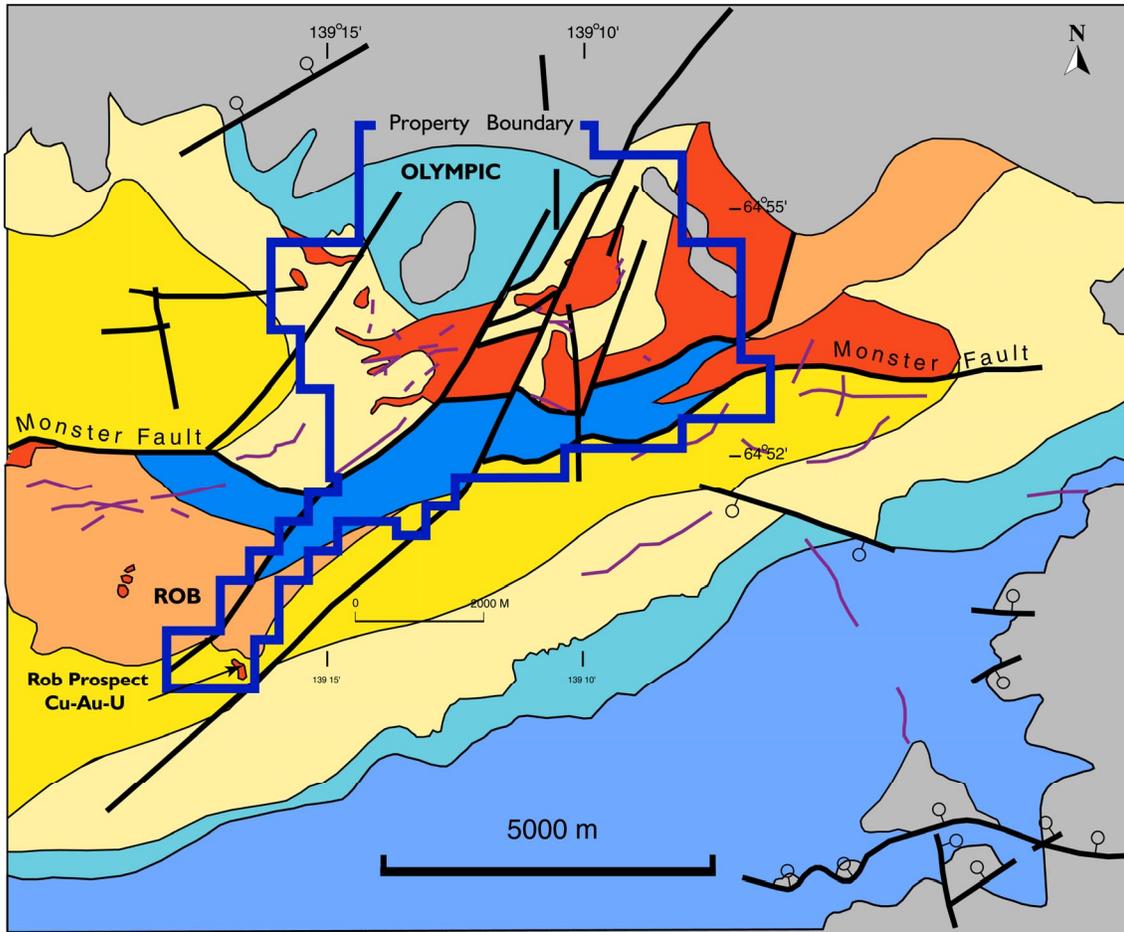
A wide graben structure, represented by Pyramid Creek, connects the Rob hematitic breccias with the large Olympic breccias 5 kilometres to the northeast. (See Map, over)

The southern portion of the Rob claims is bisected by the roughly northeast trending contact between dolostone and mudstones of the Fairchild Group to the northwest and the Quartet Group shales to the southeast. Several flat to gently dipping irregularly shaped breccia bodies are present the northeast side of Pyramid Hill and on the north facing hillside to the southwest. These breccias are largely carbonate matrix supported with minor chlorite and hematite and contain strongly milled wall rocks and angular to semi-angular fragments. Work in 1997 found semi-massive magnetite is present locally within hematite rich, matrix supported breccias centered on the baseline 93,000N near 80,075E. Locally, disseminated and blebby chalcopyrite was observed to be hosted within the breccia matrices.

Examination of the Rob property with a view to identifying a host to uranium mineralization was undertaken with a scintillometer. This scanning resulted in discovery of a cherty carbonate-hematite breccia which was highly radioactive. The breccia types are discussed in detail in the sample description section.

Analyses and examination indicate that breccia components include dolomite, ankerite, siderite and calcite. As well as uranium, the carbonate breccia carries disseminated chalcopyrite grains and blebs to 30 mm size. Some of the chalcopyrite carries inclusions of magnetite. The boulders of the carbonate breccia were densely packed in a narrow flat creek, are very angular and appear to be local. As there is no malachite on these boulders and they appear only as drab grey carbonate, they would not have attracted attention without the scintillometer. It is likely the carbonate prevents oxidation of the chalcopyrite.

These boulders are also located within a large uranium soil anomaly which extends over 600 metres in an east-west direction. This was ignored in the 1990's programs due to the lack of interest in uranium at that time. Detailed geological mapping assisted by a scintillometer is now a high priority.



PALEOZOIC (EARLY CAMBRIAN TO DEVONIAN)

Undifferentiated Dolostone, Clastics

MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC WERNECKE SUPERGROUP

Gillespie Lake Group

Interbedded Dolostone & argillaceous Dolostone

Dolostone

Quartet Group

Upper- Interbedded Clastics (K-rich)

Lower- Interbedded Clastics (K-poor)

Fairchild Group

Mature Sandstone & Siltstone

Dolomitic Limestone & Siltstone

INTRUSIVE ROCKS AND BRECCIA

Mafic dykes & sills

Hematite Breccia

Fault, Thrust Fault

**Figure 5
PROPERTY GEOLOGY**

2005 WORK & RESULTS:

In order to gain an understanding of the relationship of uranium occurrences reported from work in the 1970's and more recent work which focussed on the copper-gold potential of the property, it was necessary to complete a brief field examination of the area. In August 2005, senior geologists spent two man-days in helicopter supported examination of the Rob. A Scintrex GIS5 Spectrometer was used to locate areas of anomalous radioactivity occurring in talus, boulder float and in outcrop. seven rock samples were collected for analysis. Selected duplicates and additional specimen were also collected for saw cutting future and microscopic studies to gain an understanding of the diagenetic processes and the mineralizing system.

Samples were delivered to Assayers Canada, Vancouver, B.C. where they were analysed for Au by Atomic Absorption and 30 other elements by ICP. Selected high grade rock samples were subsequently assayed for Cu by geochemical methods and for Au by Fire Assay with gravimetric finish. Uranium analyses by LiBO₂ were completed on 8 samples at Acme Analytical Laboratories, Vancouver, B.C. from duplicate pulps supplied by Assayers Ltd.

Certificates of Analyses and analytical methodology are in Appendix I. Sample descriptions are presented in Table II below. Highlights of analytical results are shown in Table III (following page).



View SW Looking Up Pyramid Creek. Rob Prospect is on SW Flank of Pyramid Peak.

TABLE II 2005 ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS:

- 65705 Boulder 30 cm diameter in streamlet. Surface is dull grey, rusty and has exact cindery appearance of cherty carbonate, with silica lenses standing out 2-3 cm. This boulder would be un-noticed except it gives a strong radiometric count to a scintillometer. (See Photo, page 13)
On breaking it open, chalcopyrite grains 1 mm to 30 mm can be seen. Rock is red hematitic with large crystal faces to 2 cm diameter these are carbonate. Strong fizz with dilute HCl. Quartz/cherty section has irregular, brecciated fabric at one end of specimen.
Chalcopyrite 4 –5% disseminated as blebs 1-30 mm. Every grain/bleb of chalcopyrite is magnetic, on magnification by binocular microscope can see black magnetite grains within chalcopyrite. Absolutely no malachite due to carbonate host.
- 65706 Boulder, 20 cm, 6 m from 65705, grey; with rusty iron stain, has 10-20% cherty surface. On breaking, colour is light grey with minor (<20%) red hematitic fragments. Finer grained carbonate is 1-5 mm grains. Strong fizz to dilute HCl, rock is strongly radioactive.
3-4% chalcopyrite is visible as grains 1-10 mm in size. No noticeable magnetic response of chalcopyrite. No malachite.
- 65707 Light grey boulder, 15 cm diameter, strongly radiometric, cherty. Similar to 65705 and 06 except that red hematitic fragments comprise 30-40% of rock, rest is light grey-tan. Fragment size varies from 1-15 mm. Minor quartz component. Strong fizzing from dilute HCl. Chalcopyrite is disseminated as fine grains 1-3 mm, comprises 1-2% of the specimen. Non-magnetic
- 65708 Small outcrop hematitic breccia with calcite-quartz-chalcopyrite veining. Rock is mostly brecciated hematite-rich shale, rusty and weathered with malachite on surfaces.
Visible chalcopyrite on weathered surface is 5-10%, but on cutting it can be seen that almost 50% of specimen is solid chalcopyrite
- 65709 Small outcrop of brecciated hematitic shale, malachite on some surfaces. Rock is fine grained, pink-red, cut by quartz-filled fractures with pyrite and 3-5% chalcopyrite
- 65710 Small specimen, white with pink weathering coating thought to be erythrite. Rock is coarse crystalline calcite. On examination of cut specimen, can see ~1% fine grained chalcopyrite. Red stain appears to be rhodochrosite
- 65711 Small outcrop of weathered black –green shale cut by brecciated quartz veining containing angular clasts of green shale. Non-magnetic. narrow fractures contain calcite.
Several irregular shaped chalcopyrite blebs to 2-12 mm across are unevenly distributed. On examining cut surface with binocular microscope, can see chalcopyrite in fractures as well as on bedding planes of shale fragments.

Table III Highlights of 2005 Lithochemistry

	U	Geochem		ICP																													
Sample#	ppm	Au	Cu	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
Name		PPB	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
65705	1045.6	28	1.37	1.7		798	42			>15.00		517	54	>10000	6.13		7.02	9436		0.03	183	644	64		2		23		19		73	20	3
65706	1910.7	19	1.09	1.5	0.01	355	51			>15.00		171	50	>10000	7.16		6.52	8694		0.02	93	497	108		2		4		28		111	43	8
65707	2738.3	57		1.3	0.03	1548	116			9.22		963	197	3303	4.43		4	6196		0.02	373	167	178		2		11		32		184	21	2
65708	84	24	17.4	12.6		2166	78			7.02		1350	96	>10000	>15.00		1.97	6917		0.02	358	8242	178		5			10	19	31	58	13	
65709	32.5	294		8.2	0.09	47	27			0.1		39	267	>10000	>15.00		0.05	524		0.01	58	3554	78		2			80	16	5	36	15	
65710	79.6	38		0.6		185	20			>15.00		146	58	2227	9.33		6.2	>10000		0.03	34	137	27		1		6		8		70	25	6
65711	193.4	45	2.76	5.9	0.14	478	99	<0.5	<5	0.27	<1	250	376	>10000	4.27	0.06	0.06	626	<2	0.02	66	1447	54	<5	1	<10	<1	<0.01	3	<10	22	20	9

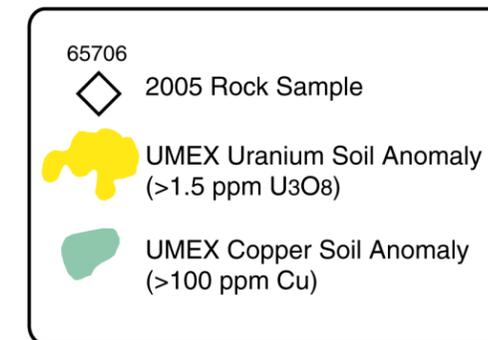
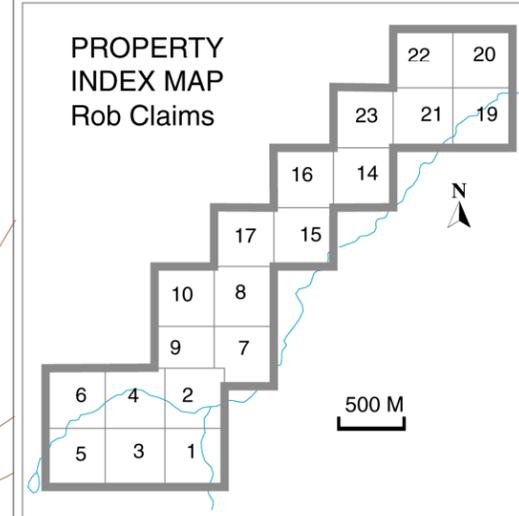
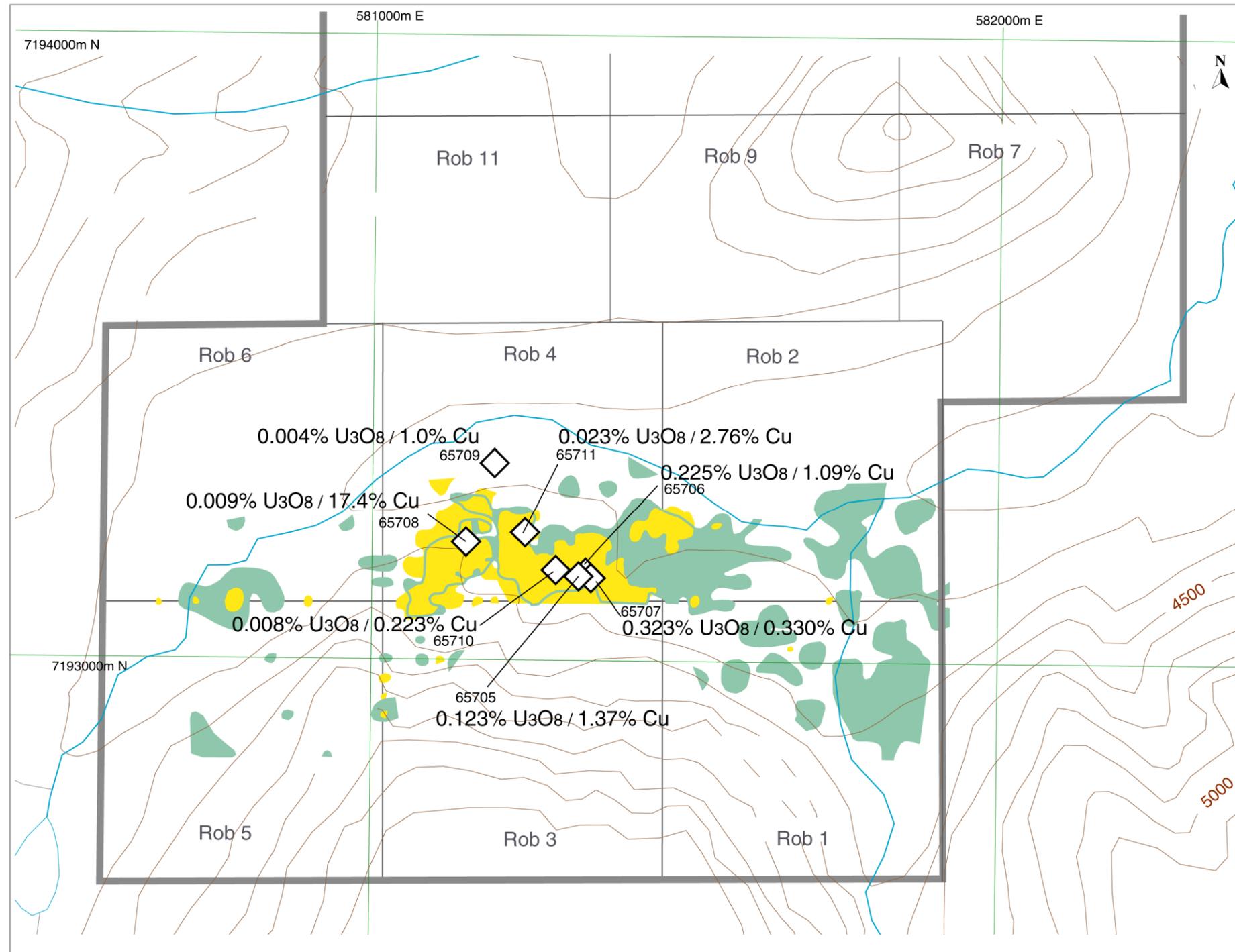


Figure 6
Rob Property, Yukon Territory
2005 Sample Locations &
Copper- Uranium Litho geochemistry



DISCUSSION:

Documentation of strong uranium-copper bearing hematitic breccia at the Rob Property is a basis for full re-evaluation of all previous data. A brief examination of 1997 geophysical work shows a partial overlap of a strong Induced Polarization chargeability anomaly with a magnetic high at the south end of line 81,000E. This is very close to the location of the boulders carrying uranium and at the south end of the uranium soil anomaly.



Rob Hematite-Carbonate Breccia: 1.3% Cu 0.1%U₃O₈

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Tectonic Assemblage Map
Peel River, Yukon Territory-Northwest Territories-USA;
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Structural and Timing Constraints n Brecciation and Mineralization Olympic Claim, Yukon Territory
Etheridge Williams Henley Consultants Report for Major General Resources2

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES:

Details	Rob Costs
Trans North Helicopters: 0.5 hrs @ \$1111.80/hr all inclusive	\$ 555.90
Assayers Canada: (Au 30 g Fire Assay plus ICP 7 rock @ \$19.50/sample)	\$ 136.50
Assay Cu (4 rock @ \$8.00/sample)	\$ 32.00
Rock Cutting/Slabbing (7@ \$5)	\$ 35.00
Acme Analytical Uranium Analysis (7 rock @ \$14.00/sample plus minimum sample surcharge)	\$ 118.00
Scintillometer Rental: 1 day @ \$50/day	\$ 50.00
Commander Resources : B.H. Kahlert (1days @ \$600/day)	\$ 600.00
R. Cameron (1 days @ \$600/day)	\$ 600.00
R. Cameron & B.H. Kahlert- mobilization Vancouver to Whitehorse (\$710.00)	\$ -
Car Rental/fuel: Whitehorse	\$ 150.00
Accommodations: Dawson City	\$ 383.41
Computer Drafting & Compilation (33.5 hours @ \$65/hour)	\$ 2,177.50
Data Review & Report (B. Kahlert) (2.5 day @ \$600/day)	\$1 500.00
	\$ 4,838.31
Misc (5%)	\$ 241.92
	\$ 5,080.23

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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

1. I have been practicing as a professional geologist for over 30 years for mining exploration and consulting companies in Canada, Australia, United States of America and China.
2. I obtained a B.Sc., in geology from the University of British Columbia, in 1966, was registered with the B.C. Association of Professional Engineers in 1971 and am currently a member in good standing in this Association.
3. I have been involved with all aspects of gold and base metal exploration for over 30 years.
4. I visited the Rob property in August 2005 work and also during the exploration program in 1997.
5. In 1978, I examined all data and the first 29 drill holes from the newly emerging Olympic Dam deposit, in South Australia.
6. I am an officer and Director of Commander Resources Ltd.

Bernard H. Kahlert, P.Eng

APPENDIX I
CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSES & METHODOLOGY



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, Zn

Procedure:

0.500 grams of the sample pulp is digested for 2 hours at 95°C with a 3:1 HCl:HNO₃ 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 %



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Procedure Summary:

Base Metal Assay

Element(s) Analyzed:

Cadmium, Cobalt, Copper, Lead, Nickel, Silver, Zinc (Cd, Co, Cu, Pb, Ni, Ag, Zn) - %

Procedure:

A 1.000 gram sub-sample is weighed from the pulp bag for analysis. Each batch of 30 assays has, three duplicates, two natural standards and a reagent blank included. The samples are digested with HNO₃, HBr, and HCl. After digestion is complete, extra HCl is added to the flask to bring the concentration of HCl to 25% in solution. This is to prevent precipitation of lead and silver chloride.

The resulting solutions are analyzed on an atomic absorption spectrometer (AAS), using appropriate calibration standard sets.

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 %



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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

GEOCHEMICAL – Whole Rock Analysis

WHOLE ROCK MAJOR AND TRACE ELEMENT ANALYSES

GROUP 4A WHOLE ROCK BY ICP

A cost-effective rock characterization package comprising four separate analytical tests. Total abundances of the major oxides and several minor elements are reported on a 0.2 g sample analysed by ICP-emission spectrometry following a Lithium metaborate/tetraborate fusion and dilute nitric digestion. Loss on ignition (LOI) is by weigh difference after ignition at 1000°C. Unique to our lab is the addition of total carbon and sulphur analysis by Leco.

GROUP 4B TRACE ELEMENTS BY ICP MS

This is the perfect addition to Group 4A. This package comprises two separate analyses. Rare earth and refractory elements (*in italics*) are determined by ICP mass spectrometry following a Lithium metaborate / tetraborate fusion and nitric acid digestion of a 0.2 g sample (same decomposition as Group 4A). In addition a separate 0.5 g split is digested in aqua regia and analysed by ICP-Mass spectrometry to report the precious and base metals (**in highlight**). This is the same method as Group 1DX (page 4).

Prices are for routine geological samples. Acme may refuse to analyse or charge extra for non-geological materials.

Group 4A and 4B each require 5 g for analysis, 10 g for combined package (Group 4A-4B).

Group 4A	Cdn	U.S.
Any 1 element	\$12.60	\$11.10
Full Suite (20 parameters)	\$23.10	\$20.35
Extended Package* (Full Suite+Ce Co Cu Nb Ta Zn)	\$26.25	\$23.10

Group 4B	Cdn	U.S.
Any 1 element	\$14.70	\$12.95
Full Suite (45 elements)	\$31.50	\$27.70
Refractory and REEs only	\$23.10	\$20.35

Group 4A - 4B	Cdn	U.S.
	\$46.20	\$40.65

	Group 4A Det. Lim.	Group 4B Det. Lim.	Upper Limit
SiO ₂	0.04 %	-	100 %
Al ₂ O ₃	0.03 %	-	100 %
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.04 %	-	100 %
CaO	0.01 %	-	100 %
MgO	0.01 %	-	100 %
Na ₂ O	0.01 %	-	100 %
K ₂ O	0.04 %	-	100 %
MnO	0.01 %	-	100 %
TiO ₂	0.01 %	-	100 %
P ₂ O ₅	0.01 %	-	100 %
Cr ₂ O ₃	0.001 %	-	100 %
LOI	0.1 %	-	100 %
C	0.01 %	-	100 %
S	0.01 %	-	100 %
Au	-	0.5 ppb	100 ppm
Ag	-	0.1 ppm	100 ppm
As	-	1 ppm	10000 ppm
Ba	5 ppm	0.5 ppm	50000 ppm
Be	-	1 ppm	10000 ppm
Bi	-	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Cd	-	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Co	20 ppm*	0.5 ppm	10000 ppm
Cs	-	0.1 ppm	10000 ppm
Cu	20 ppm*	0.1 ppm	10000 ppm
Ga	-	0.5 ppm	10000 ppm
Hf	-	0.5 ppm	10000 ppm
Hg	-	0.1 ppm	100 ppm
Mo	-	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Nb	20 ppm*	0.5 ppm	50000 ppm
Ni	20 ppm	0.1 ppm	10000 ppm
Pb	-	0.1 ppm	10000 ppm
Rb	-	0.5 ppm	10000 ppm
Sb	-	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Sc	1 ppm	-	10000 ppm
Se	-	0.5 ppm	100 ppm
Sn	-	1 ppm	10000 ppm
Sr	10 ppm	0.5 ppm	50000 ppm
Ta	20 ppm*	0.1 ppm	50000 ppm
Th	-	0.1 ppm	10000 ppm
Tl	-	0.1 ppm	1000 ppm
U	-	0.1 ppm	10000 ppm
V	-	5 ppm	10000 ppm
W	-	0.1 ppm	10000 ppm
Y	10 ppm	0.1 ppm	50000 ppm
Zn	20 ppm*	1 ppm	10000 ppm
Zr	10 ppm	0.5 ppm	50000 ppm
La	-	0.5 ppm	50000 ppm
Ce	20 ppm*	0.5 ppm	50000 ppm
Pr	-	0.02 ppm	10000 ppm
Nd	-	0.4 ppm	10000 ppm
Sm	-	0.1 ppm	10000 ppm
Eu	-	0.05 ppm	10000 ppm
Gd	-	0.05 ppm	10000 ppm
Tb	-	0.01 ppm	10000 ppm
Dy	-	0.05 ppm	10000 ppm
Ho	-	0.05 ppm	10000 ppm
Er	-	0.05 ppm	10000 ppm
Tm	-	0.05 ppm	10000 ppm
Yb	-	0.05 ppm	10000 ppm
Lu	-	0.01 ppm	10000 ppm

