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26th July 2007

Andrew Drummond

Managing Director
Minemakers Limited
Level 1, 46 Ord Street
West Perth WA 6005

Dear Andrew,

Re: Preliminary comparison of tungsten assaying by ALS and Burnie laboratories

1. Introduction

Hellman & Schofield Pty Ltd (H&S) was commissioned by Minemakers Limited (Minemakers) to compare XRF tungsten assays reported for reverse circulation drill samples by the Burnie Research Laboratory (Burnie) and ALS in Brisbane. Minemakers also requested that from the supplied assay data, H&S recommend which of the two laboratories should be used for future assaying.

The data supplied to H&S by Minemakers included assay results for 72 sample intervals, of which 36 were from drill holes originally assayed by ALS and 36 were from drill holes originally assayed by Burnie. In addition to the original assay results for these sample intervals Minemakers also supplied two sets of field duplicate assay results; one set assayed by ALS, and one set by Burnie.

Minemakers specified that tungsten assay results from the Burnie laboratory are reported as WO_3 ppm, whereas ALS results are reported as W ppm. To provide a consistent dataset for comparison, H&S converted the ALS results to WO_3 ppm by multiplying the supplied values by 1.26.

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2. ALS versus Burnie results for the full dataset

Table 1 and **Figure 1** compare original WO_3 grades for samples initially assayed by ALS with original grades for the samples initially assayed by Burnie. The data supplied to H&S did not include any spatial information, so it is unclear whether the drill holes assayed by each laboratory are sampling comparable mineralisation. As with other figures in this letter, for the cumulative frequency plots presented in **Figure 1**, original and duplicate results are presented on the same axes for ease of comparison.

Results reported by Burnie are considerably higher than those reported by ALS. From this comparison it is impossible to determine how much of the grade difference is due to analytical differences between the laboratories, and how much is due to the difference in mineralisation sampled by each group of drill holes.

Table 1: ALS and Burnie original results for the full dataset

	ALS WO_3 (ppm)	**Burnie WO_3 (ppm)**
Number	36	36
Mean	**265**	**883**
Variance	66,287	849,344
Std dev.	257	922
Coef. Var.	0.97	1.04
Minimum	38	50
1st Quartile	123	328
Median	189	550
3rd Quartile	293	768
Maximum	1,147	3,650

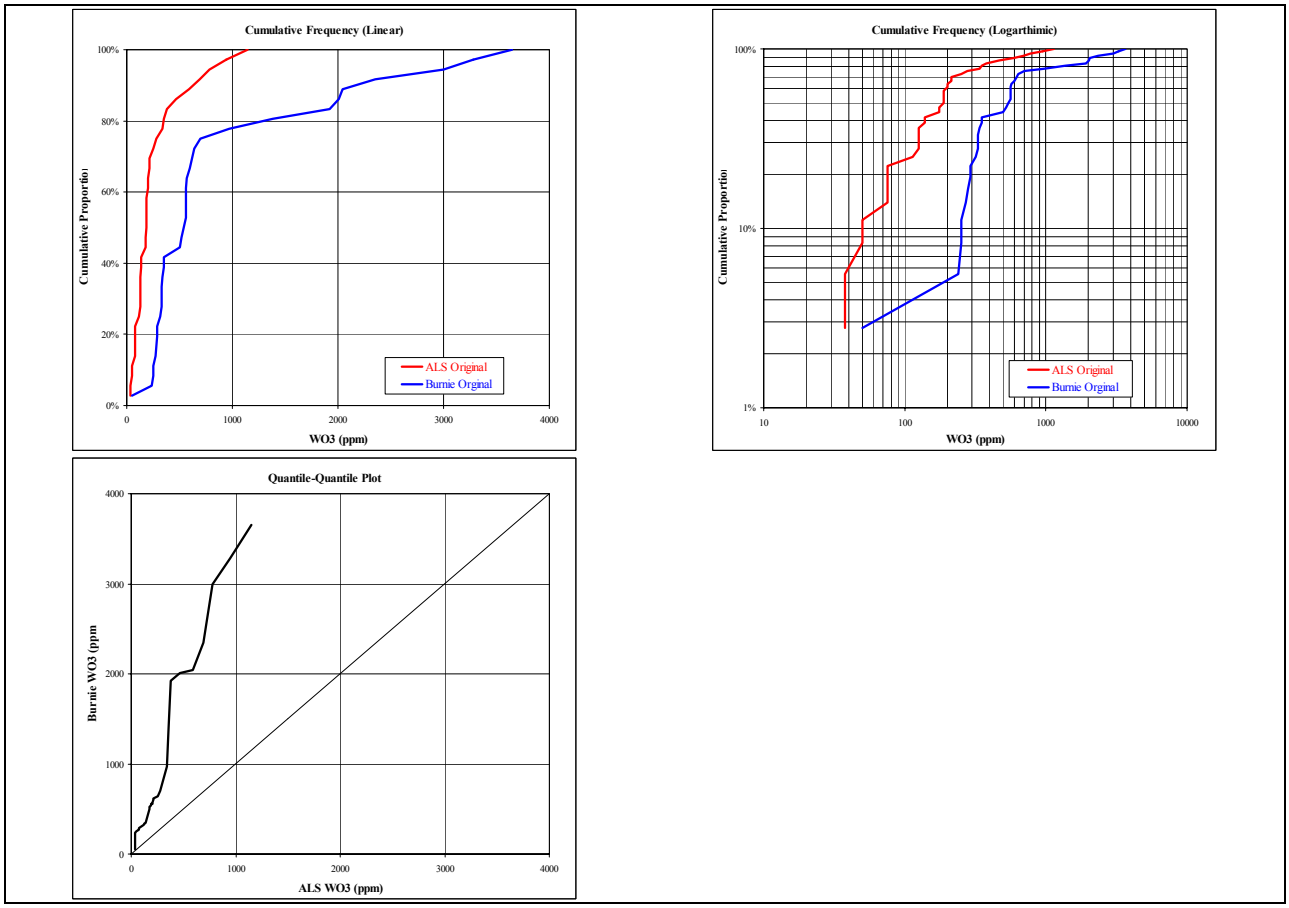

Figure 1: ALS versus Burnie original results

3. Duplicate versus original assay results for each laboratory

Table 2 and **Figure 2** compare ALS duplicate sample results with original assays for sample intervals initially assayed by ALS.

For field duplicates, the ALS duplicate results show reasonable correlation with no evidence of a substantial bias between the datasets. The slight tendency for duplicates to show lower grades may be an artefact of the small dataset.

Table 2 and **Figure 3** compare Burnie duplicate sample results with the original results for sample intervals initially assayed by Burnie.

The Burnie field duplicates show a lower correlation than the ALS duplicates, and demonstrate a marked tendency for duplicate results to be significantly lower than original results. The difference between the datasets is clearly demonstrated by the 25% difference in mean grades.

Table 2: Duplicate versus original results by laboratory

	ALS vs ALS		**Burnie vs Burnie**	
	Original WO_3 (ppm)	**Duplicate WO_3 (ppm)**	**Original WO_3 (ppm)**	**Duplicate WO_3 (ppm)**
Number	36		36	
Mean	**265**	**246**	**883**	**666**
Variance	66,287	81,924	849,344	681,330
Std dev.	258	286	922	825
Coef. Var.	0.97	1.16	1.04	1.24
Minimum	38	38	50	90
1st Quartile	123	101	327	175
Median	189	158	550	315
3rd Quartile	293	252	767	557
Maximum	1,147	1,525	3,650	3,070
Pearson Correl. Coef.	0.962		0.843	
Spearman Correl Coef.	0.964		0.725	

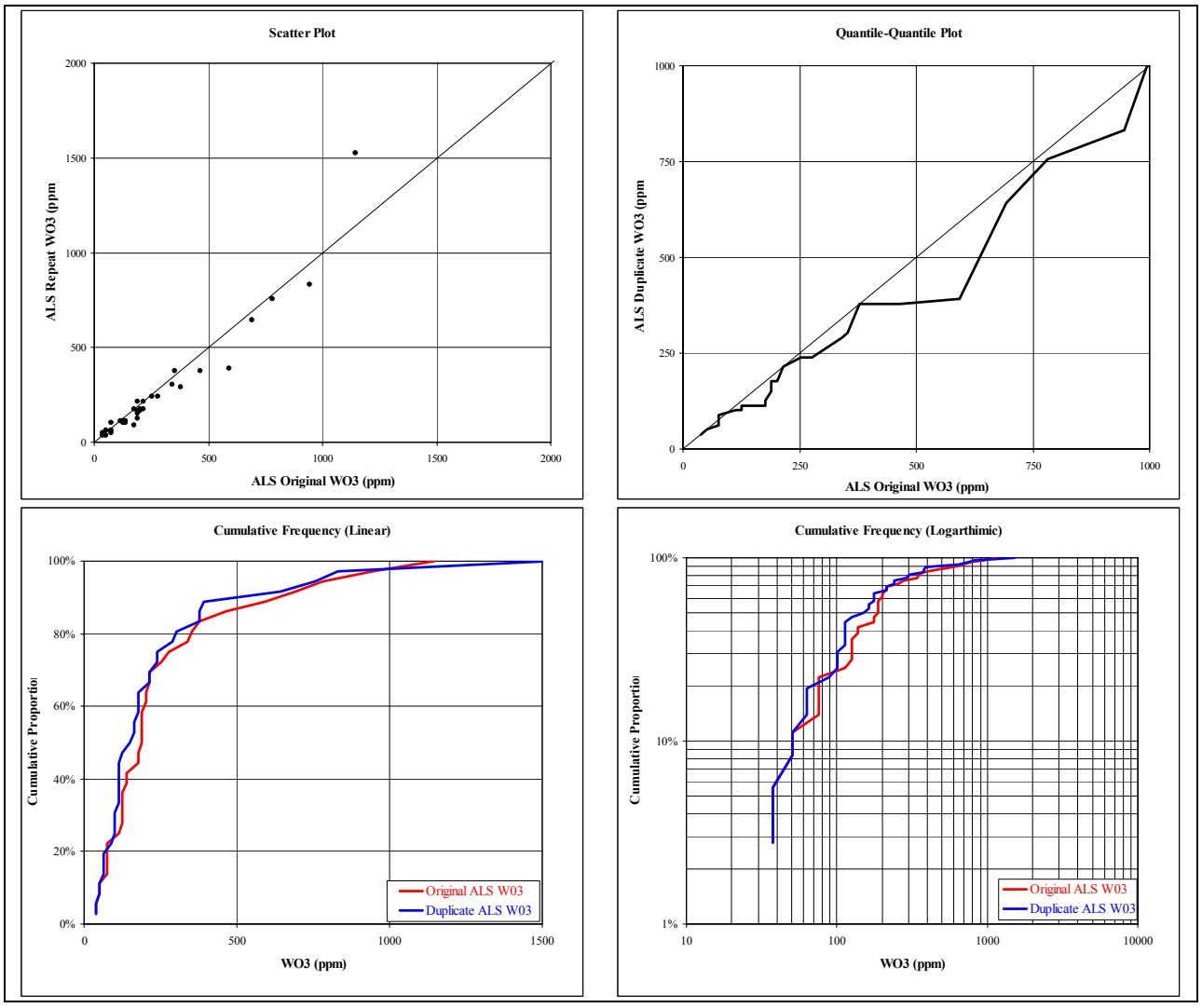

Figure 2: ALS duplicate vs ALS original results

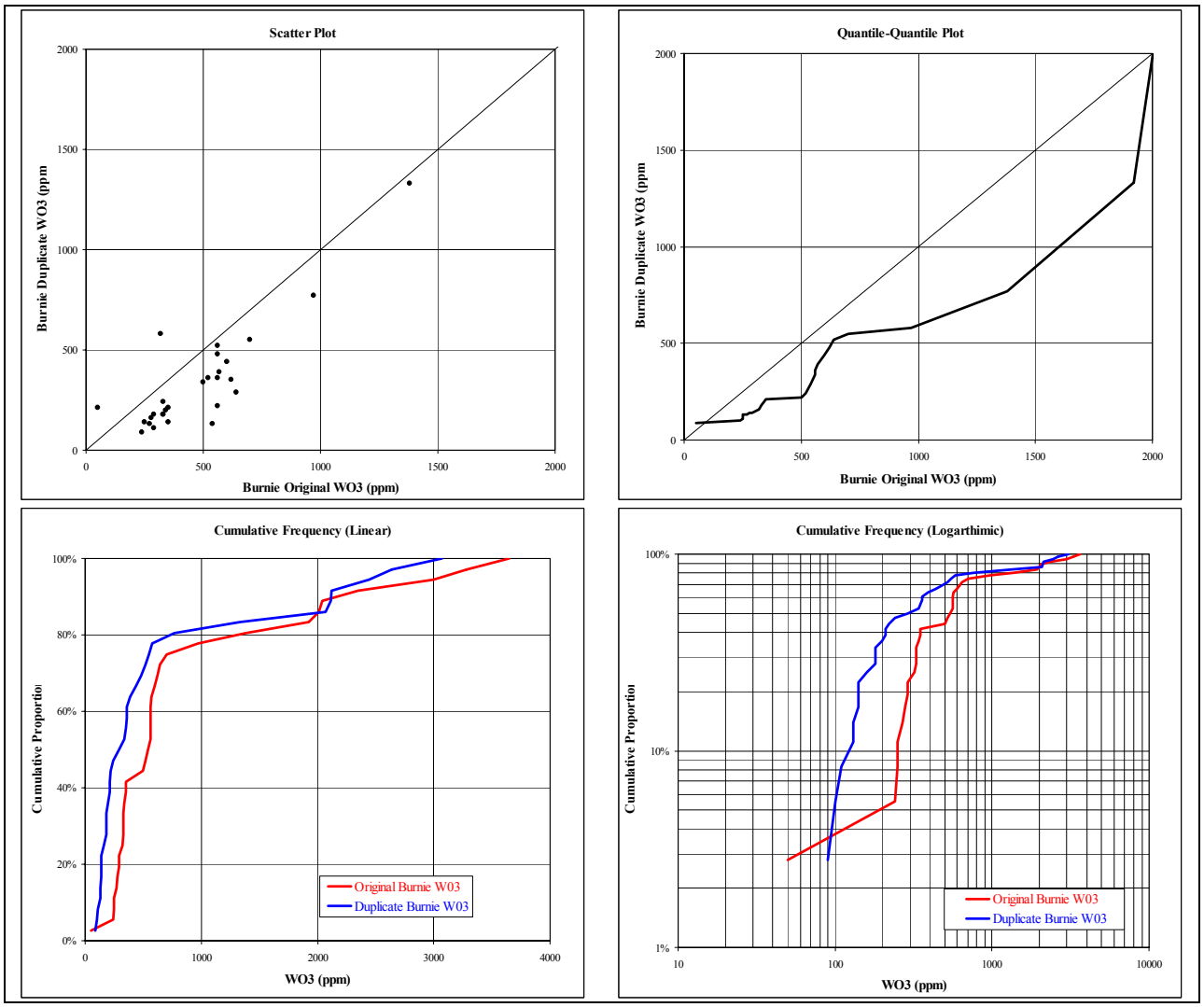

Figure 3: Burnie duplicate vs Burnie original results

4. Burnie versus ALS results for duplicates

Table 3 and **Figure 4** compare results reported by ALS and Burnie for the field duplicate samples. The table and figures demonstrate a clear tendency for results reported by Burnie to be approximately twice the values reported by ALS.

Table 3: ALS and Burnie field duplicate results

	ALS Duplicate WO_3 (ppm)	Burnie Duplicate WO_3 (ppm)
Number	72	
Mean	**289**	**573**
Variance	148,387	454,746
Std dev.	385	674
Coef. Var.	1.33	1.18
Minimum	25	90
1st Quartile	72	180
Median	126	300
3rd Quartile	249	558
Maximum	1,714	3,070
Pearson Correl. Coef.	0.98	
Spearman Correl Coef.	0.92	

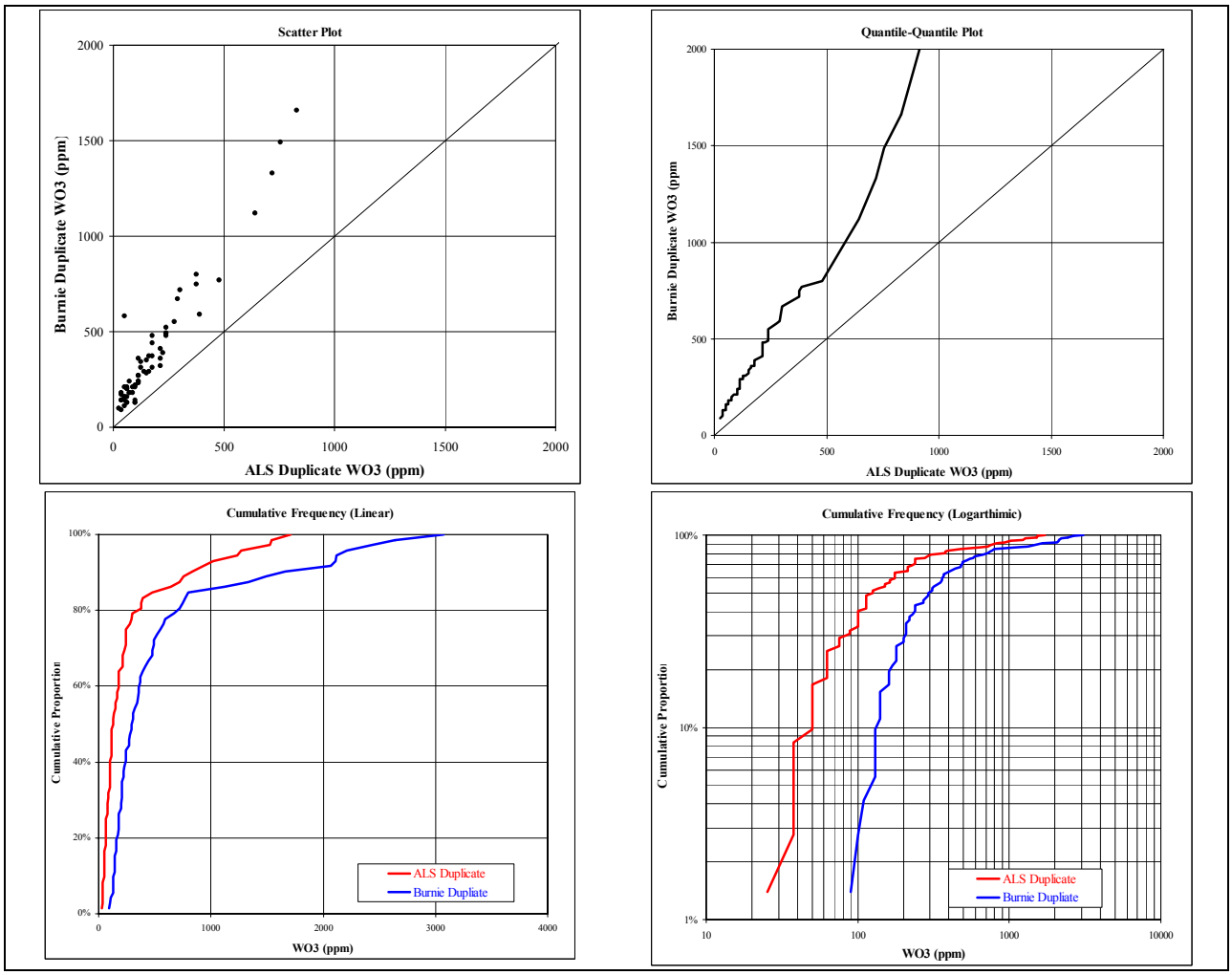

Figure 4: ALS and Burnie duplicate original results

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4. Burnie original versus Burnie and ALS duplicates

Table 4 and **Figure 5** show results for the 36 sample intervals for which Burnie original and duplicate results and ALS duplicate assays are available. This table and figure demonstrate that although Burnie duplicates tend to be lower than the Burnie originals, the ALS duplicates are considerably lower than either set of Burnie assays.

Table 4: Burnie original vs Burnie and ALS duplicates

	Burnie Original WO_3 (ppm)	Burnie Duplicate WO_3 (ppm)	ALS Duplicate WO_3 (ppm)
Number		36	
Mean	**883**	**666**	**332**
Variance	849,344	681,330	211,143
Std dev.	922	825	460
Coef. Var	1.04	1.24	1.38
Minimum	50	90	25
1st Quartile	328	175	63
Median	550	315	107
3rd Quartile	768	558	249
Maximum	3,650	3,070	1,714

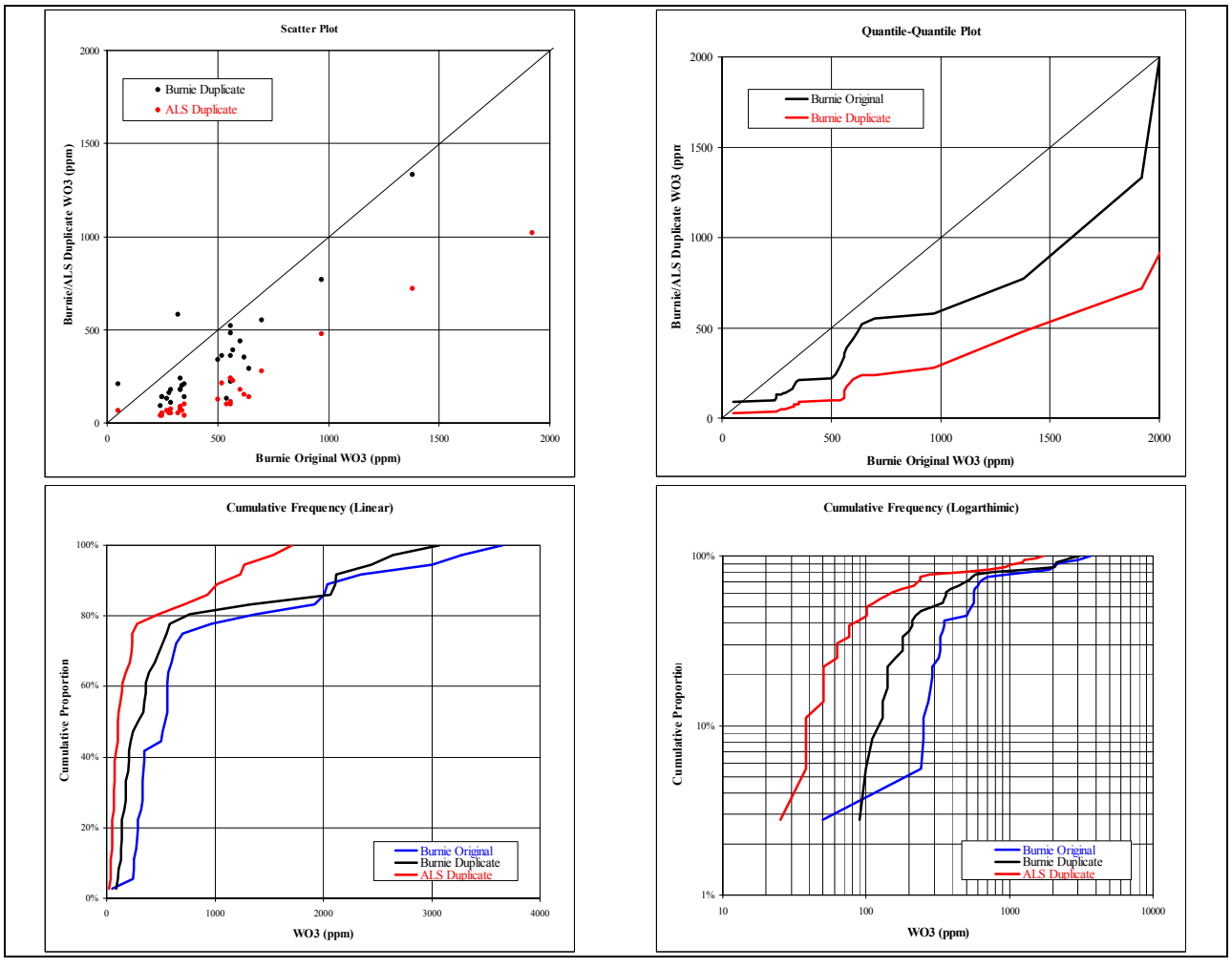

Figure 5: Burnie original versus Burnie and ALS duplicates

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4. Standards assay results

Assay results for standard reference material provided by Minemakers comprised:

- Three individual standard assays included with the Burnie duplicate results which appear to represent "blind" standards submitted by Minemakers. For the current review it is assumed that the standard value (included as part of the reference ID) is specified in W ppm.
- Three standard assay results supplied as separate batch of ALS assays with a submission date of 26th of June which appear to have been assayed at around the same time as the ALS original assays. These samples appear to represent "blind" standards submitted by Minemakers. For the current analysis it is assumed that the standard value (included as part of the reference ID) is specified in W ppm.
- Nine assay results for three internal ALS standards presented in a QC certificate for the assay batch which included the duplicate samples. For the current analysis it is assumed that expected standard values are the average of the supplied lower and upper target bounds.

The supplied data did not include any standards pertaining to the original Burnie assaying.

The supplied standard assay results as presented in **Table 5** show:

- Two of the three standard samples reported by Burnie in the batch of duplicate samples show values 10% higher than the expected value. The third standard closely matches the expected value. These results are inclusive.
- For the three standards submitted to ALS on the 26th of June, assay results ranged from 3% to 16% lower than expected value. This difference is inconsistent with the slight grade difference shown by ALS original samples and duplicates, and the magnitude of the difference is insufficient to explain the difference between ALS and Burnie assay results.
- With the exception of one low grade standard, the ALS internal standards apparently assayed with the field duplicate samples show relatively close agreement between assay results and expected standard values.

Review of standards assay results suffers from the small number of samples, and uncertainty over the expected grades of the submitted standards. For the current dataset, results from standard assays are inconclusive.

Table 5: Assay results of standard material

	Standard	**Expected WO_3 (ppm)**	**Assay WO_3 (ppm)**	**Assay vs Expected**
Burnie Duplicates	MAK 41	517	570	+10%
	MAK 53	668	660	-1%
	MAK 380	4,788	5,280	+10%
ALS 26 June	MAKSTD 293	3,692	3,112	-16%
	MAKSTD 053	668	605	-9%
	MAKSTD 029	365	353	-3%
ALS Internal 10 July (Duplicates)	GWB7405	50.4	50.4	0%
	GWB7405	50.4	63.0	+25%
	GWB7405	50.4	63.0	+25%
	Average	**50.4**	**58.8**	**+17%**
	MP-1a	504	517	+3%
	MP-1a	504	504	0%
	MP-1a	504	491	-3%
	Average	**504**	**504**	**0%**
	TLG-1	1,033	1,058	+2%
	TLG-1	1,033	1,071	+4%
	TLG-1	1,033	1,084	+5%
	Average	**1,033**	**1,071**	**+4%**

5. Summary and conclusions

Key points from H&S's review of the supplied datasets are:

- There is a marked tendency for Burnie to report higher grades than ALS.
- Duplicate samples assayed by ALS reasonably correlate with original ALS results, exhibiting a slight relative negative bias in duplicates which may be an artefact of the small dataset.
- There is considerable variation between original and duplicate assays by Burnie with duplicates showing substantially lower grades than the original assays.
- Results from the small dataset of standards are inconclusive.

Although there is a clear difference in the tenor of tungsten grades reported by ALS and Burnie, the supplied data is insufficient to demonstrate which set of assay results can be regarded as the most accurate. It therefore follows that from the supplied data it is impossible to recommend which laboratory should be used for future work.

The relatively consistent 1:2 bias shown between ALS and Burnie results for the field duplicate samples is suggestive of a calibration or factoring error by one of the laboratories.

On the basis of the consistency between original results and field duplicates, and the lack of bias demonstrated by the small dataset of internal standards, the supplied data suggests that ALS results may be more reliable.

H&S recommend that before any further samples are dispatched for assay, the differences shown by the two laboratories be investigated in more detail. Along with analysis of any additional assaying, the detailed review should include reviewing all raw assay files supplied by the laboratories and sourcing any additional standards assays (such as Burnie internal standards) along with determining robust estimates of the expected values for standards, and investigating any factoring by Burnie to give WO_3 values. It is likely that the laboratories will want to resolve this issue at their expense and, given the significant differences, the issue will not be difficult to resolve.

If ALS is selected as the preferred laboratory, then the apparent discrepancy between original and duplicate assays should be investigated in more detail.

Depending on the amount and distribution of older drilling at the deposit it may also be worthwhile comparing results from the recent Minemakers drilling with results shown by older holes.

H&S recommend that future assay programmes include sufficient quality assurance checks such as routine submission of an appropriate number of standards and blanks (coarse and fine).

Yours faithfully

Jonathon Abbott
Consulting Geologist
Hellman and Schofield Pty Ltd