TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

GOLD RESOURCES

AT

TRUN PROPERTY

Trun and Breznik Municipalities,
Pernik District,
Bulgaria

ON BEHALF OF

EUROMAX RESOURCES LIMITED

999, West Hastings Street, Suite 789
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada, V6C 2W2

Report for NI 43-101

BY:

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June 30, 2005

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3.00 Summary

The Trun permit covers composite granite batholiths of Jurassic age intruded into Palaeozoic basalt and sediments and Proterozoic gneiss. There are extensive ancient workings on the licence together with two abandoned mining operations.

A prominent hornfels zone surrounds the intrusions. The two main batholiths, K-Granitoid and Big Hill Granitoid, are host to several porphyry gold systems, within which there are extensive ancient workings. Mining was conducted at the KD prospect in the 1960's with a 700 metre long open pit and at the Zlata mine with an open pit and underground operation in the first half of the 20th century. EurOmax classifies this mineralization as Intrusion Related Gold Deposits (IRG) similar to those recently discovered in the Tintina Gold Belt in Alaska.

Within the 12 square kilometre K-Granitoid, there is a broad zone of vein stock-working with widths of greater than 500 metres. The sulphide content of the K2, K3 and Little Hill zones is low. The veins are generally millimetres in width, vein density ranges from 1 to 20 veins per metre and vein aperture is rarely greater than 10 centimetres per metre.

In 1995, a state exploration company undertook a limited bedrock trenching program with five trenches which encountered 11 metres to 40 metres of mineralization at an average grade of 2 g/t gold. EurOmax trench sampling across the strike of mineralization has produced 12 metres of 2.23 g/t Au and 39 g/t Ag; 12 metres of 1.58 g/t Au and 6 g/t Ag; 21 metres of 1.9 g/t Au and 19 g/t Ag and 24 metres of 3.56 g/t Au and 18.5 g/t Ag. These trench samples were peripheral to the presumably higher grade mineralization previously mined.

EurOmax is compiling all available historic exploration data on the licence which includes deep diamond drilling beneath the Zlata mine, adit sampling beneath Krushov Dol and isolated drilling under ancient open pits

Results from a 15 square kilometre soil geochemical survey at the Big hill area in the 136 square kilometre Trun permit have defined three large gold anomalies with many survey samples exceeding 0.1 g/t gold with a peak value of 3 g/t gold.

4.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference

Broad Oak Associates ("Broad Oak") was engaged by EurOmax Resources Limited ("EurOmax") to provide an independent technical report. This report was prepared under the direction of Geoffrey S. Carter, a principal of Broad Oak and a Qualified Person. A site visit was made on October 4, 2004, where samples were taken, and on March 23 2005, further samples were collected from the reject storage facility at Elshitza. The extensive data base that EurOmax has assembled has been made fully available to Broad Oak.

EurOmax Resources Limited has provided Broad Oak, as of the date of this report, with Certifications of Representation, from the Chairman and C.E.O., John Menzies, a Q. P.

5.0 Disclaimer

Broad Oak relied upon EurOmax and their corporate counsel for information regarding the current status of legal title of the property, property agreements, corporate structure, and any outstanding environmental orders.

6.0 Property Description and Location

Fig 1 EUROPE

Fig 2 BULGARIA

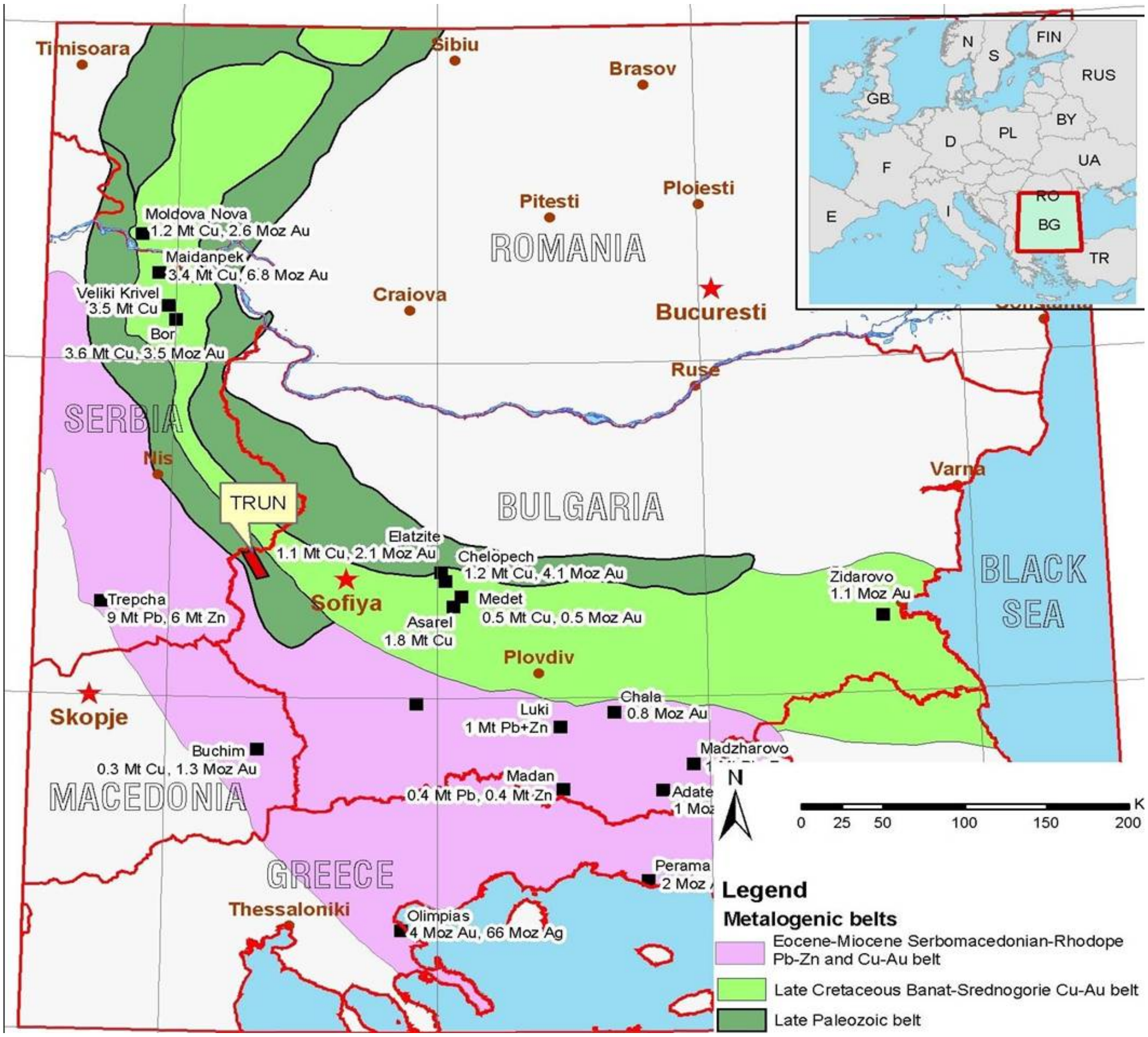

Fig 3 TRUN PROPERTY LOCATION

Trun is approximately 50 kilometres south-west of Sofia, approximately a two hour drive and there is easy access to the property from paved roads.

The "Republic of Bulgaria" has an area of 110,000 plus square kilometres, a population of 8.3 million, and the capital city is Sofia with a population of 1.1 million. The GDP is US$34.9 billion, and the GDP per capita is US$1,510. Mining accounts for only 1.7% of the GDP. It is presently not a member of the European Union, but is slated to become a member in 2007.

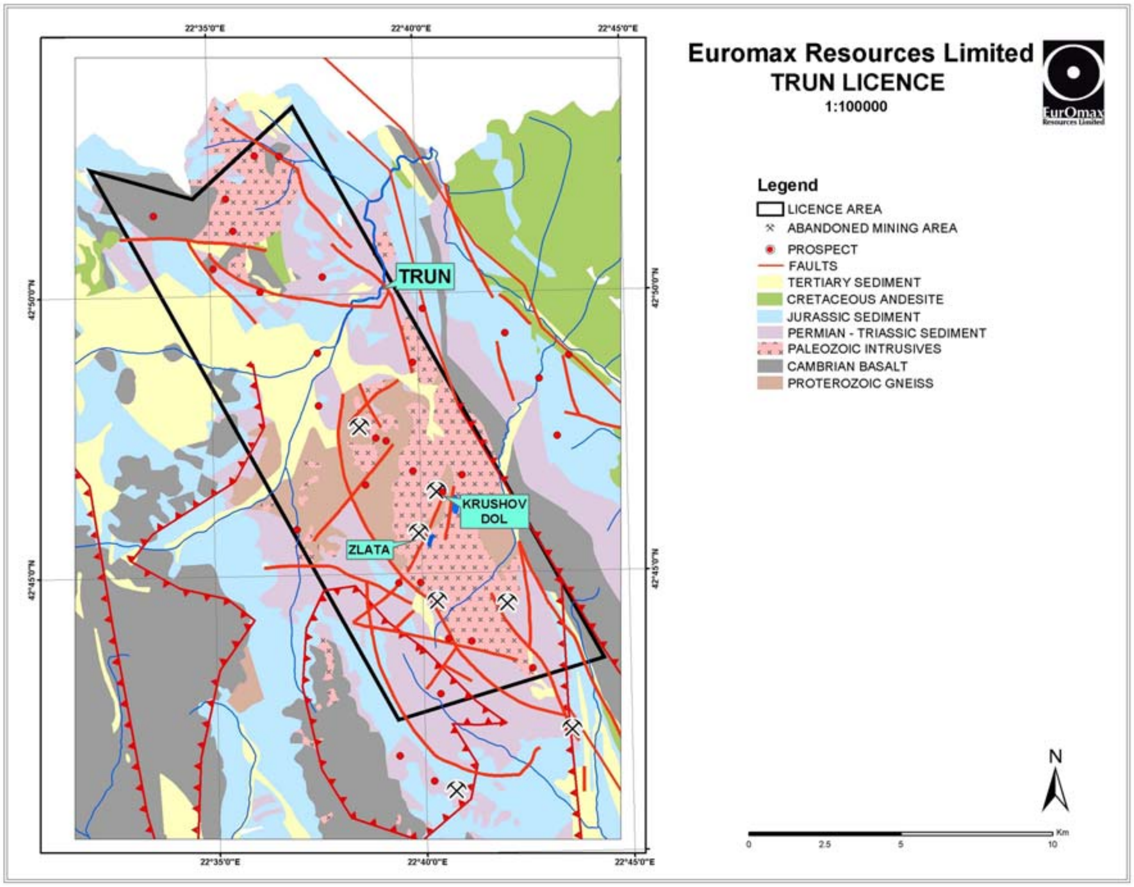

Fig 4 TRUN PROPERTY

Royalties are calculated based on the mining plan submitted to the government and the rate is negotiated based on the profitability of the projected operation. It is generally a 1.5% NSR (Net Smelter Return), a percentage of the gross sales achieved at the mining operation.

The agreement with the Minister of Environment and Water, dated the 12th of July, 2004, "Regarding the Prospecting and Exploration of Metal Underground Resources in the "Trun" Area, situated on the territory of the Trun and Breznik municipalities, Pernik District, Bulgaria, is with Martern EOOD a wholly owned subsidiary of EurOmax. The area granted is 13,600 hectares as defined by co-ordinates. It is not required to measure or designate the area on the ground unless a dispute occurs regarding the boundaries. EurOmax has a 100% interest in this property subject to a 4.5% net profits interest. Under certain circumstances and subject to regulatory approval, the Company has the right to purchase this net profits interest at fair market value for cash or shares.

The initial term is for three years, the minimum work requirement is US$529,000 and a deposit of US$15,000 was required for environmental protection.

Mining and exploration activity is governed by the "Concession Act" 1995, and the "Underground Resources Act" 1999. An exploration Licence is initially granted for a period of 3 years and requires a minimum work program. This can be extended twice for a period of up to two years per extension, and a further year can be granted for assessment of a mineral discovery. A commercial mineral discovery must be registered for entitlement to a Mining Concession.

Mining Concessions are granted for a period of up to 35 years, extendable for a further 15 years.

There are no known environmental issues on this property.

7.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The property is readily accessible by road, about two hours driving time from Sophia, the capital city. There are small towns in the immediate area where local labour could be readily obtained for general exploration activities, and there are relatively modern facilities available in other centres. Power would be supplied from the Bulgarian national transmission and distribution system, which is close to the site. There would be adequate water available on site from the local water courses.

The project is at about 750 and 1,300 metres above sea level, within a range of relatively undulating hills. The property is primarily grassland but at higher elevations the cover is predominately beech and cultivated forest. The climate is typical transitional Continental/Mediterranean and can be classified as temperate. The winters are cold and damp, and the summers are hot and dry. Average annual temperature is 10 degrees Celsius, with January means minus 2 to minus 4 degrees and August means around 18 degrees Celsius. Rainfall is about 800 millimetres annually with spring and autumn being the wetter of the seasons. Snow cover is common for about one to two months December and January.

The local economy consists of forestry and logging, farming, and small clothing factories.

8.0 History

Many evidences for ancient gold mining are widely spread in the Trun region, one of the significant gold producers during Roman times.

Two small gold producing operations are known in property area:

- Zlata, active in 1939-1973 with a reported total production of 0.717Mt of 5.97g/t gold;

- Krushov Dol open pit, active in 1965-1974 with a reported total production of 0.590Mt of 1.77g/t gold and 14.43g/t silver.

1949-1951, Geological mapping and pan-concentrate sampling in the area around Zlata mine, conducted by a state exploration company.

1958- 1962, Geological mapping and soil by soil sampling at Zlata vicinity, discovered many gold and silver soil anomalies and a number of occurrences.

1960-1965, Drill hole - adit prospecting and exploration at Zlata and Krushov Dol zones and limited prospecting of the new discovered occurrences.

1968-1969, Prospecting at Ruj (Big Hill) area with soil sampling, electrical geophysical survey and limited volume of trenching, discovered three occurrences - Ruj, Lomnitsa and Zabel, and contoured large gold and silver soil anomalies, in association of Pb and W, conducted by a state exploration company.

1988-1992, Drill hole-adit exploration at some of the occurrences, south of Zlata mine, confirmed the presence of narrow rich gold-silver veins, returned 240 to 800g/t silver together with 3-6 to 30-40g/t gold, conducted by a former Bulgarian Uranium company.

1994-1996, Drill hole and trench exploration of Krustato durvo (K2), returned significant long intercepts as good as 1.51g/t gold over 78.7 metres, 0.88g/t gold over 63 metres, 4.1g/t gold over 17.2 metres within clay-carbonate altered granodiorite, conducted by a state exploration company-Sofgeoprouchvane OOD.

9.0 Geological Setting

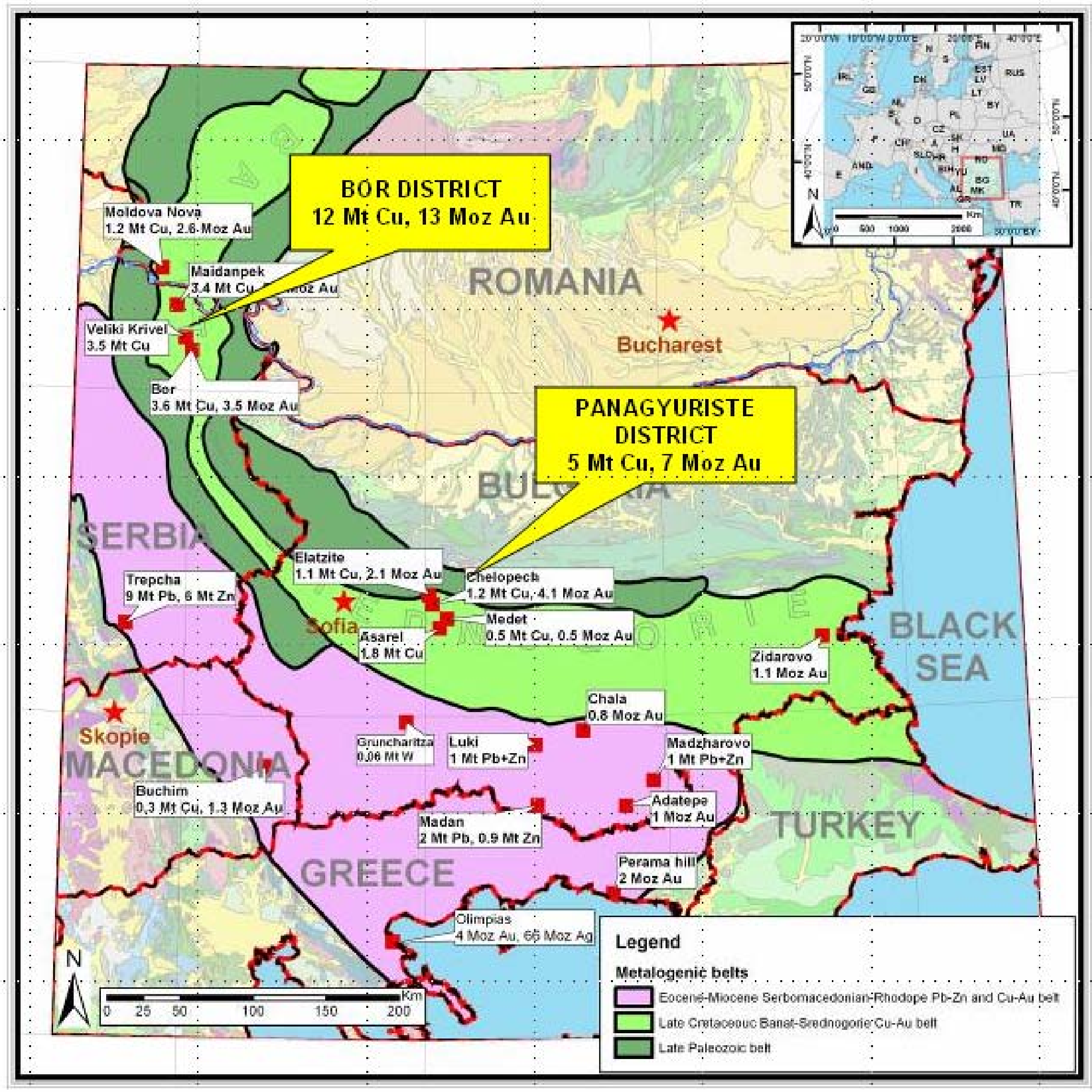

Fig 5 REGIONAL GEOLOGY OF THE CARPATHIAN ARC

The EurOmax properties are contained within the east-west trending Srednogorie structural-metallogenic belt, and the West Rhodope district south of Sofia. The eastern Rhodope massif contains the large (plus 1 million ounces of gold) Ada Tepe resource (at Krumovgrad). The Srednogorie and western Rhodope terrains consist of mid to late Palaeozoic supra-crustal rocks containing accreted island arc and back-arc volcano-sedimentary rocks which have been intruded by Mesozoic felsic-intermediate magmas containing porphyry copper-gold deposits, and high level, high sulphidation copper-arsenic-gold systems (e.g. Chelopech).

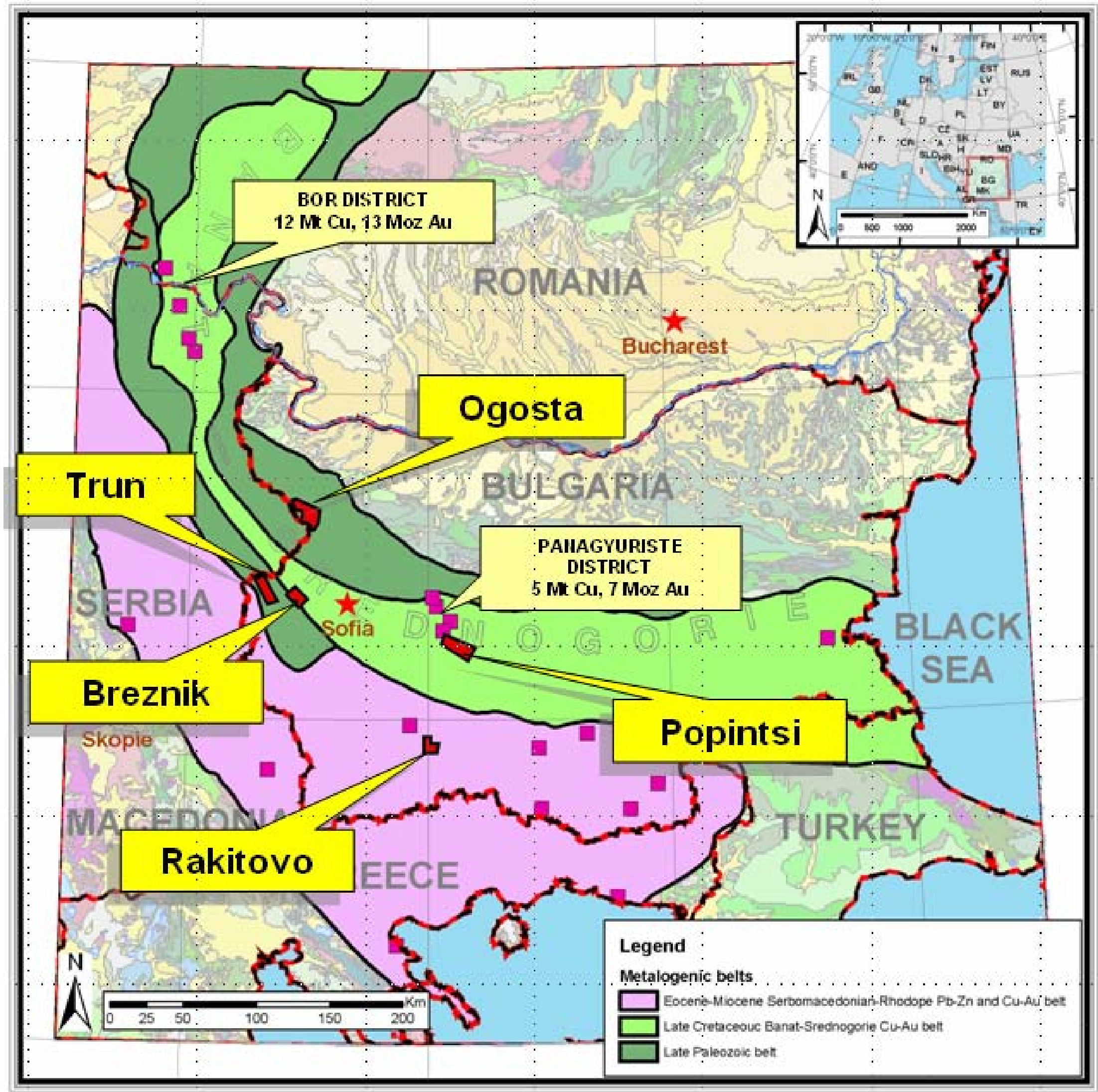

Fig 6 EUROMAX PROPERTIES

Basement rocks in the western Rhodope terrain consist of Precambrian metamorphic rocks (marble, gneiss, granite gneiss, amphibolite and schist) intruded by granitic rocks of late Precambrian age (Bogdanov, 1974). These basement rocks extend westwards into Serbia and underlie the Kraishtide district west of Sofia which contains the Trun gold deposits held by EurOmax.

The Kraishtide district contains Palaeozoic schist, phyllite, shale and limestone, intruded by gabbro-diorite, granite, granite porphyry, and syenite porphyry. Overall the Balkan arc rocks in Bulgaria bear many tectono-lithological similarities to the Lachlan Fold Belt of eastern Australia, but differ in having been overprinted by a major tectonic event in the mid to late Mesozoic which resulted in fractionated magma intrusion carrying hydrothermal copper-gold-arsenic-tellurides (the Carpathian metallogenic belt) as part of the trans-continental Alpine-Tethyan-Tien Shan orogenic belt: the following is taken from the 2003 SEG field conference.

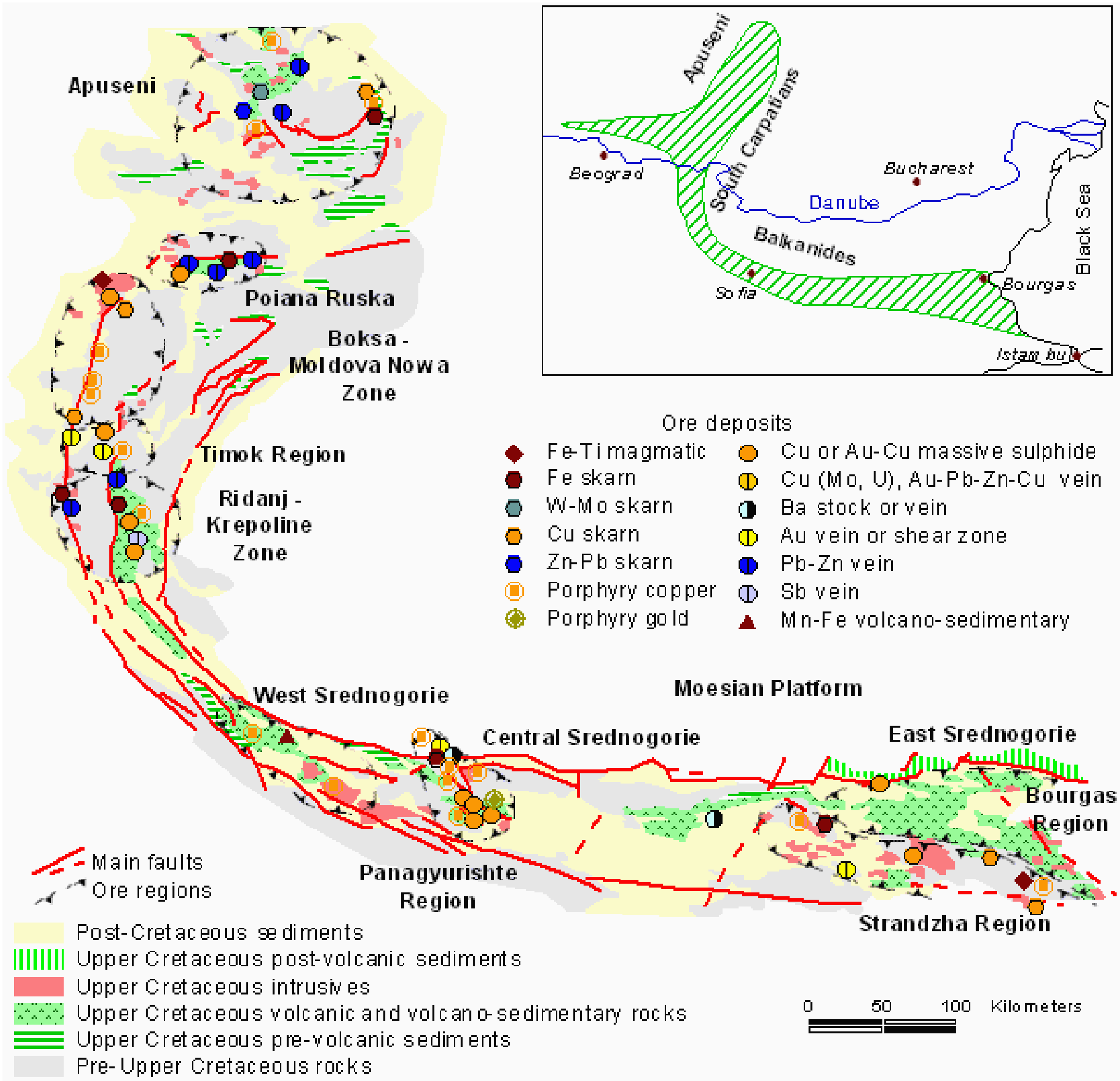

Fig 7 METALLOGENIC MAP OF THE CARPATHIAN ARC (FROM POPOV ET AL 2003).

The regional geology of the southeastern Carpathians (including the Srednogorie belt) is shown in the figure above:

According to Popov et al. (2000, 2002), the Panagyurishte ore region is part of the Late Cretaceous Apuseni-Banat-Timok-Srednogorie magmatic and metallogenic belt.

The presence of Cretaceous igneous rocks in the Carpathian-Balkan orogen is mentioned in the middle and second half of the 19th century. Petrascheck (1942) points out the unity of the Late Cretaceous magmatic rocks within the so-called "sub-Balkan zone," extending from Bourgas to Maidanpek in Serbia.

Later this magmatic belt was referred to as the Banat-Srednogorie belt or zone (Popov, 1981, 1987; Bogdanov, 1984, 1987), as well as the Banatitic belt (or province) (Giusca et al., 1966; Russo-Sandulescu and Berza, 1979; Berza et al., 1998; Ciobanu et al., 2002). It was also called the Laramian belt (Cioflica and Vlad, 1973) and the Alpine-Balkan-Carpathian-Dinaride belt (Heinrich and Neubauer, 2002; Neubauer, 2002).

The belt is about 1,400 kilometres long and 30 to 120 kilometres wide and represents an integral part of the Carpathians and Balkanides. The Apuseni-Banat-Timok-Srednogorie belt can be traced from the Apuseni Mountains in the north to the western part of the southern Carpathians (Banat) in Romania and to the Timok region and Ridanj-Krepoljine zone in eastern Serbia, and then it turns to the east, where it comprises the Bulgarian Srednogorie zone and then continues to the southwestern part of the Black Sea. A northwestern branch of the belt is buried under the Tertiary sediments in Voevodina (Kemenci and Canovic, 1975).

9.1 Regional Geology

The property is located in western Bulgaria, close to the state boundary with Serbia in the Trunsko Kraishte region. Ancient working dating from Thracian, Roman times are well documented and widespread. The Trunsko Kraishte area is tectonically complex with rocks ranging in age from the Proterozoic to Palaeogene.

Trun is dominated by a regional anticline which is cored by metamorphosed Precambrian biotite gneiss, schist and amphibolites overlain by Ordovician to Silurian variably carbonaceous meta sediments, meta andesite and basalt despossited in a deep marine environment. These rocks are metamorphosed to greenschist facies. Within the licence area, all of these rocks are hornfelsed and locally strongly altered.

A Carboniferous intrusive unit is represented by two intrusive bodies, known as Liutscan (K porphyry) and Ruj (Big Hill porphyry) intrusions. The magmatic bodies are composed by the following phases:

1. gabbro-diorite phase:
2. dyke phase, composed predominantly by porphyry gabbro-diorite;
3. granite phase, composed by coarse grain to fine grain granite;
4. aplite granite phase, composed of small bodies of aplite granite;
5. sub-alkali to alkali phase, consists of small bodies and dykes of porphyry syenite and porphyry granite.

Gold deposition is related to these Carboniferous calc-alkali intrusives. Permian-Upper Cretaceous, post mineral sedimentary unit outcrops in the Trun-Vlahinski autochthonous block and is composed of red conglomerate and sandstone, mudstone, limestone, marls and coals. These sediments are unconformably overlain by Paleogene dacite and rhyodacite porphyry bodies and dykes and formed in a post collision environment.

There are two tectonic units recognized in the region – Trun-Vlahinski autochthonous unit (Strumicum), exposed in the eastern part of the region, and Penkiovsko-Eleshnishka allochthonous unit (Moravicum), represented by a system of east trending over-thrusts and napes in the western part. The recent block-folding structure was formed in the Late Alpine stage.

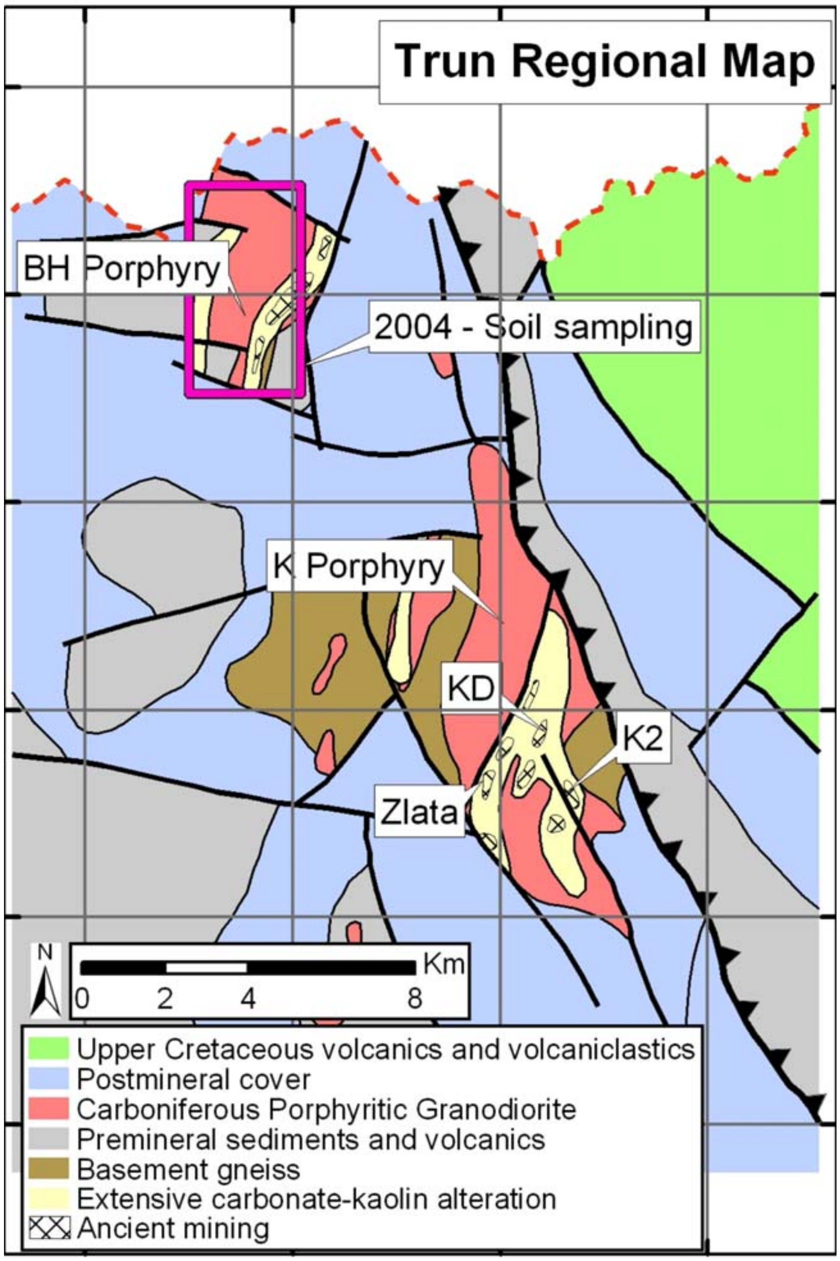

Fig 8 TRUN REGIONAL GEOLOGY

9.2 Property Geology

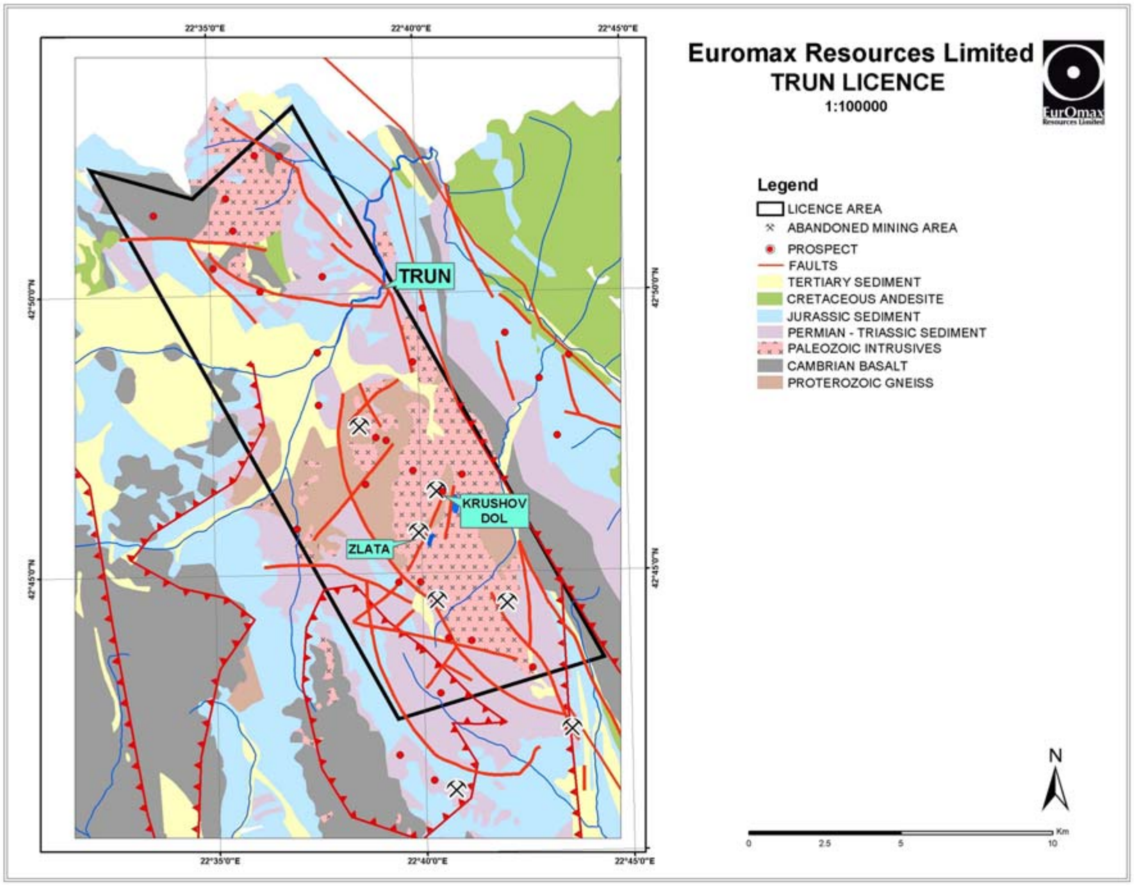

FIG 9 TRUN GEOLOGY

The property is located entirely in the autochthonous Strumicum unit within the Balkan Metallogenic Belt. The property covers almost the entire Trun Anticline and the major Carboniferous intrusions closely associated with gold mineralisation.

Within the property the Carboniferous intrusions are presented as two large complex composite bodies - the 10 square kilometre Ruj (Big Hill porphyry), exposed 4 kilometres to northwest of the town of Trun and the 15 square kilometre Ljutskan (K porphyry), outcropping to the south of Trun. These bodies intrude Precambrian and Lower Paleozoic lithologies and are unconformably overlain by Permian-Jurassic sedimentary units.

These intrusions consist of:

1. Gabro-diorite phase which occupies about the half of the plutons and varies from gabbro to gabbro-diorite and hornblend quartz-diorite with sharp boundaries;
2. Porphyry-dyke phase, presented by small short dykes and bodies of gabbrodiorite porphyry;

3. Granite porphyry phase, which occupies around 30% of the intrusive bodies and consists of equi-granular pinkish granite porphyry and grey coloured coarse porphyry granite. Small micro granite bodies are common;
4. Aplite-granite, presented by two small bodies, nearby Milkiovtsi village and rare narrow veins in the granite;
5. Sub-alkalic to alkalic - dyke phase, represented as complex dyke-belts and small bodies, intruded predominantly in the granite and in the metamorphic country rocks of the Ljutskan intrusion. Consists of sub-alkalic syenite porphyry to granite porphyry and alkali syenite porphyry.

The Trun anticline is the main local structural unit and is 30 kilometres long and 10 kilometres wide, is north-northeast trending and hosts the both Ruj and Ljutskan intrusions in its core. It is cut by the so called Trun-Kosharevo fault to the east and to the west it dips under the Penkjovski thrust.

All the known precious metal manifestations in the property are exposed in the core of the Trun anticlinorium.

10.0 Deposit Types

Gold mineralisation within the licence area is related to granite intrusives in the K-2, Little Hill, Big Hill and KD prospects. EurOmax classifies these deposits as Intrusion Related Gold (IRG) deposits with gold mineralisation related to the CO_2 rich gold bearing fluids produced by the cooling of the Trun Carboniferous intrusion at depth. Higher grade mineralisation (Au-Ag-BM) at the Zlata and KD gold mines in the K2 intrusion and the Logo veins at Big Hill are interpreted to have formed peripheral to or in the roof of the intrusions.

Many outcrops of silver and gold skarns, developed in the early Paleozoic host to the Ruj intrusion have been recently discovered by the EurOmax 2004 soil sampling program and are under evaluation. These skarns exhibit high soil silver with up to 97 ppm Ag.

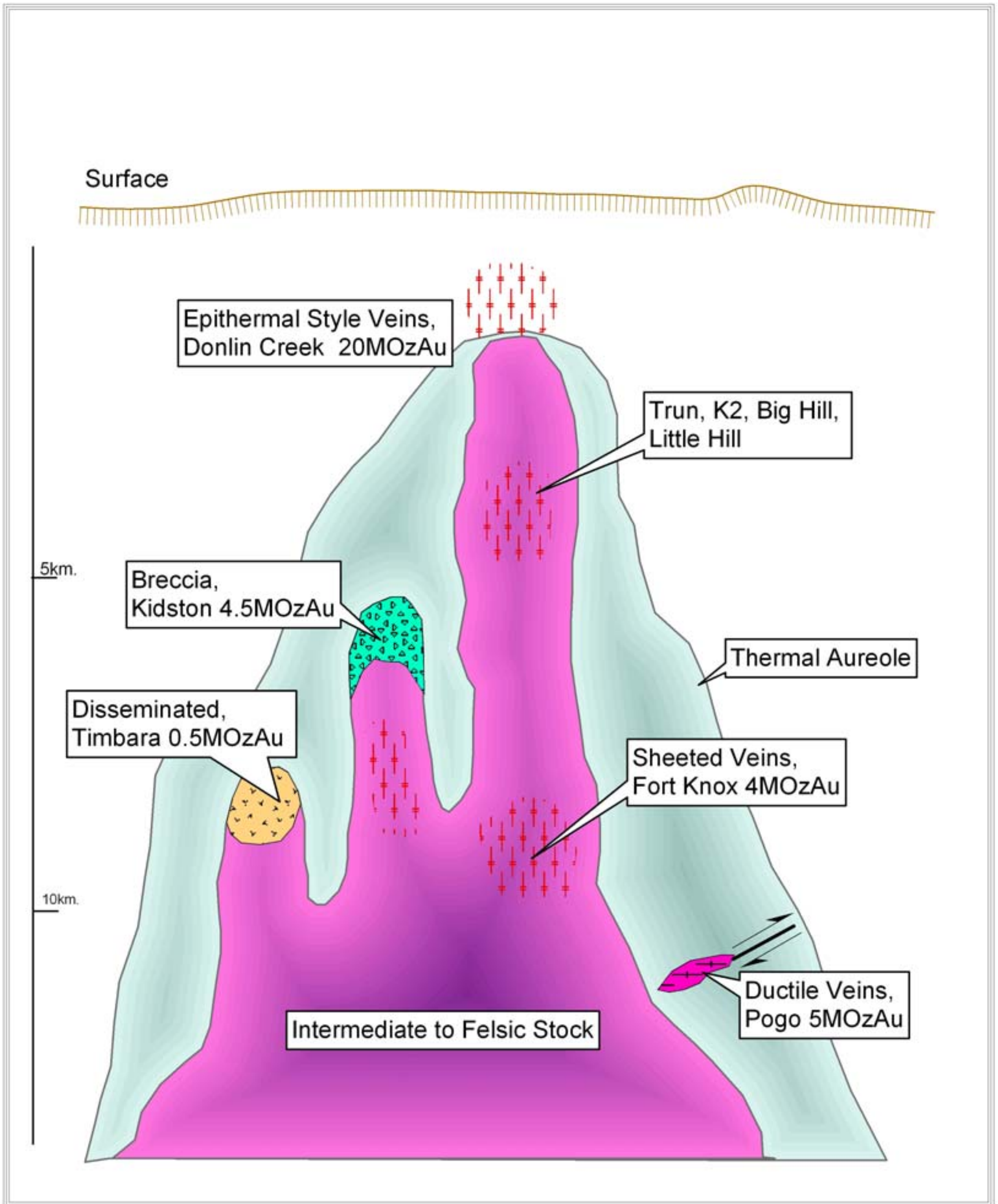

Fig 10 TRUN METALLOGNIC MODEL

11.0 Mineralization

Gold mineralization at Trun is hosted by a variety of deposit types within and adjacent to the Trun intrusion. Gold is hosted in sheeted veins, zones of strong carbonate, clay and silica alteration, and griesen. There is evidence of ancient alluvial gold mining in elluvial deposits on top of mineralization and in active drainages.

12.0 Exploration

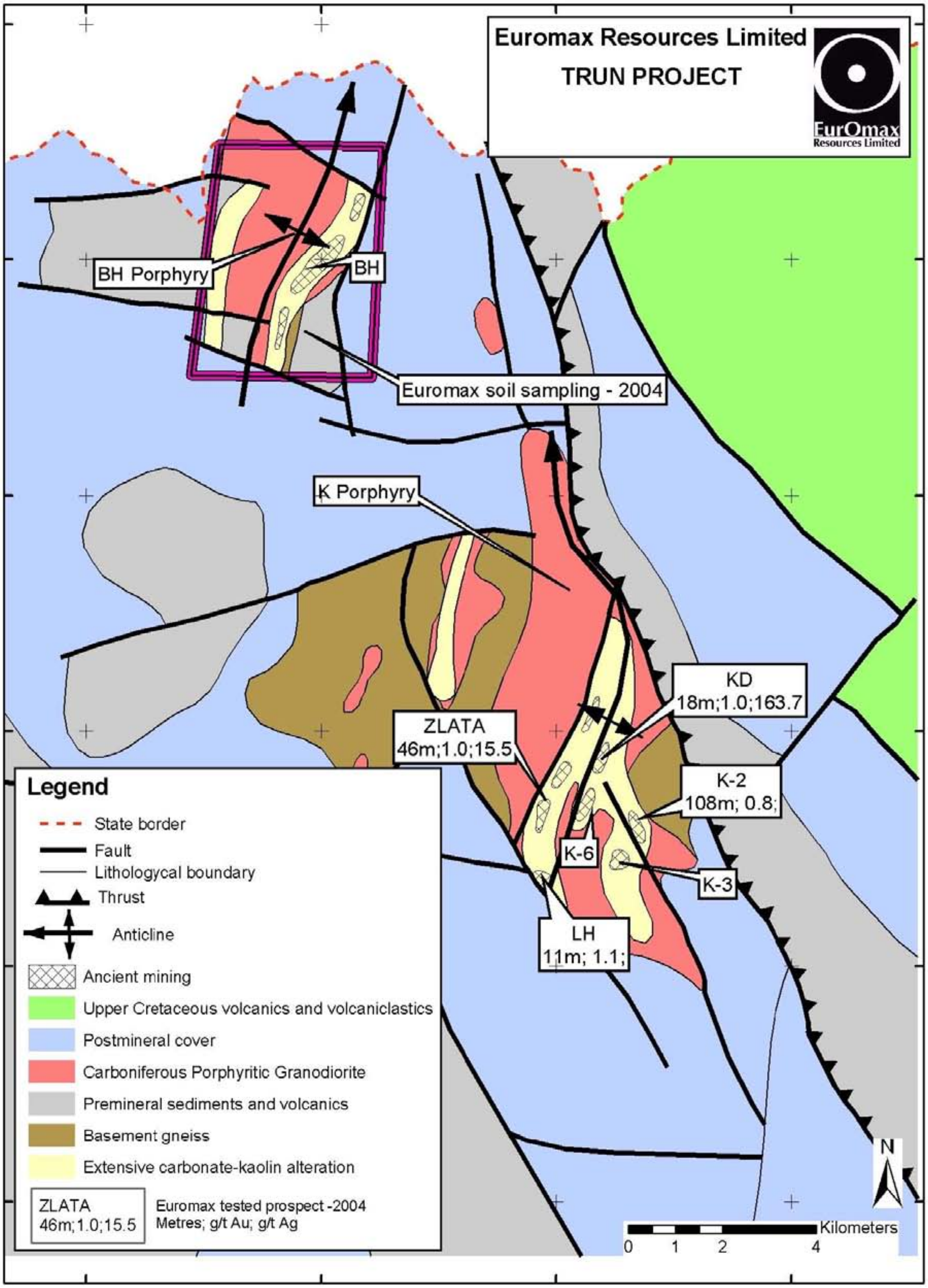

Fig 11 TRUN PROJECT

The Trun permit covers composite granite batholiths of Jurassic age intruded into Palaeozoic basalt and sediments and Proterozoic gneiss. There are extensive ancient workings on the licence together with two abandoned mining operations.

A prominent hornfels zone surrounds the intrusions. The two main batholiths, K-Granitoid and Big Hill Granitoid, are host to several porphyry gold systems within which there are extensive ancient workings. Mining was conducted at the KD prospect in the 1960's with a 700 metre long open pit and at the Zlata mine with an open pit and underground operation in the first half of the 20th century. The Company classifies this mineralization as Intrusion Related Gold Deposits (IRG) similar to those recently discovered in the Tintina Gold Belt in Alaska.

In 1995 a state exploration company undertook a limited bedrock trenching program with five trenches which encountered 11 metres to 40 metres of mineralization at an average grade of 2 g/t gold. EurOmax trench sampling across the strike of mineralization has produced 12 metres of 2.23 g/t Au and 39 g/t Ag; 12 metres of 1.58 g/t Au and 6 g/t Ag; 21 metres of 1.9 g/t Au and 19 g/t Ag and 24 metres of 3.56 g/t Au and 18.5 g/t Ag. These trench samples were peripheral to the presumably higher grade mineralization previously mined.

Mineralization at Krushov Dol is hosted by a 700 metre long, 20-40 metre wide stock work zone in strongly altered porphyritic monzogranite. In the 1960's adits beneath the presumed extensive ancient workings were developed and sampled. An open pit of 80 metres deep and more than 500 metres long was developed. Sampling of the base of the open pit by the EurOmax confirmed adit data with 40 metres at 4.3 g/t Au and 257 g/t Ag and 23metres of 1.04 g/t Au and 41.5 g/t Ag. Reported open pit production is 1.5 million tonnes at 1.8 g/t Au and 49 g/t Ag.

Zlata is 300 metres to the south of the Krushov Dol open pit on a parallel structure which can be traced over a 3 kilometre strike. This structure is along the western side of a Palaeozoic granitoid intrusion. Ancient workings of probable Roman age and more modern development by a British company between 1926 and 1942 can be traced over 600 metres of strike.

Mineralization is similar to Krushov Dol with quartz sulphide veins and stock works in a 20 to 100 metre wide K-Feldspar and sericite-silica alteration zone. A 1 to 8metre thick chalcedony-carbonate-sulphide vein was previously mined within a 20 to 50 metre stock-work. The British company developed a 60 metre deep open pit and extensive underground workings. Sampling by EurOmax across exposures in the open pit reported 10 metres at 6.2 g/t Au and 32 g/t Ag and 10 metres at 1.1 g/t Au and 5 g/t Ag.

EurOmax is compiling all available historic exploration data on the licence which includes deep diamond drilling beneath the Zlata mine, adit sampling beneath Krushov Dol and isolated drilling under ancient open pits

Results from a 15 square kilometre soil geochemical survey at the Big hill area in the 139 square kilometre Trun permit have defined three large gold anomalies with many survey samples exceeding 0.1 g/t Au with a peak value of 3 g/t Au.

The Company had previously recognized broad zones of vein stock working and alteration covering much of the exposed Big Hill granitoid. The soil geochemical survey defines three parallel zones up to 600 metres wide over a strike of 4 kilometres with gold values greater than 100 ppb. Peak gold was greater than 3,000 ppb (3 g/t) gold. Limited rock chip data within these anomalies has returned values up to 10.7 g/t Au. The anomalous trend is open to the northeast and south with some of the highest values being on or close to the boundary of the survey area.

Quartz vein stock-working and brecciation within the peak anomalies is locally intense. Sulphide content of the veins and alteration is generally less than 0.5%.

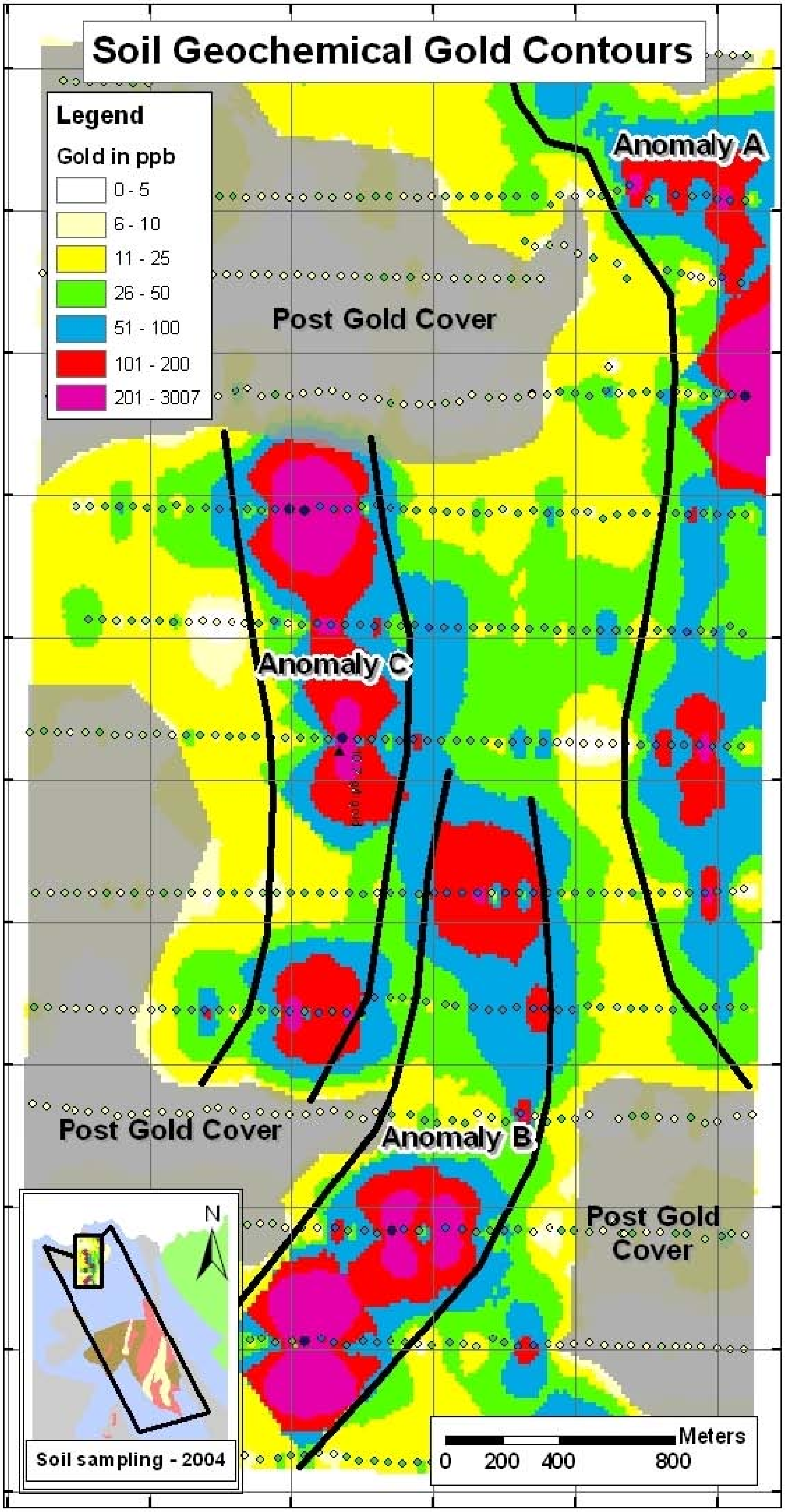

Fig 12 SOIL GEOCHEMICAL GOLD CONTOURS

13.0 DRILLING

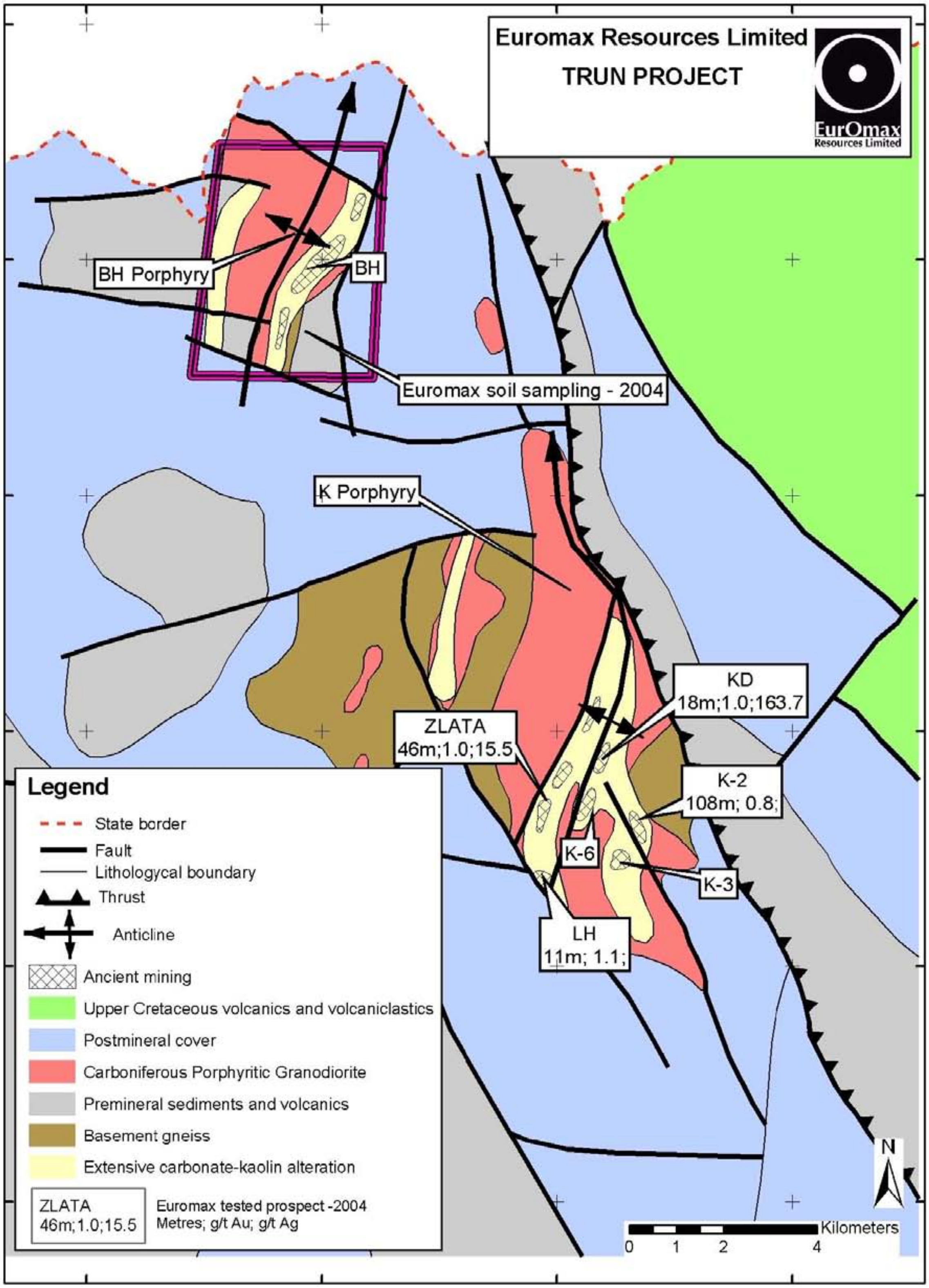

Fig 13 TRUN PROJECT

EurOmax completed a 10 hole reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at three porphyry gold prospects on the Trun permit in 2004.

Drilling focused on the K2 prospect (MT401-404) where a stock-worked, kaolin-carbonate altered granodiorite is intruded by altered syenite dykes. Drilling has also been completed under the Zlata (MT 405 – 408) and KD open pits (MT 409-410). The drill hole locations and a cross section are given in figures 14 and 15. Results are shown in the table below: -

Trun Project

Reverse Circulation Drilling Results

DH ID	TD (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
MT 401	108	2	20	**18**	**1.0**	
MT 402	120	0	65	**65**	**0.8**	
incl.		0	6	**6**	**1.6**	
		10	19	**9**	**1.2**	
		36	42	**6**	**1.7**	
MT 403	120	0	18	**18**	**1.9**	
MT 404	108	0	108	**108**	**0.8**	
incl.		28	50	**22**	**1.6**	
		70	81	**11**	**1.5**	
		100	108	**8**	**1.2**	
MT 405	90	28	74	**46**	**1.0**	**15.5**
MT 406	75	20	59	**39**	**1.0**	**8.1**
MT 407	67	10	25	**15**	**1.1**	**8.4**
MT 408	60	5	17	**12**	**1.3**	**3.6**
MT 410	114	6	24	**18**	**1.0**	**163.7**

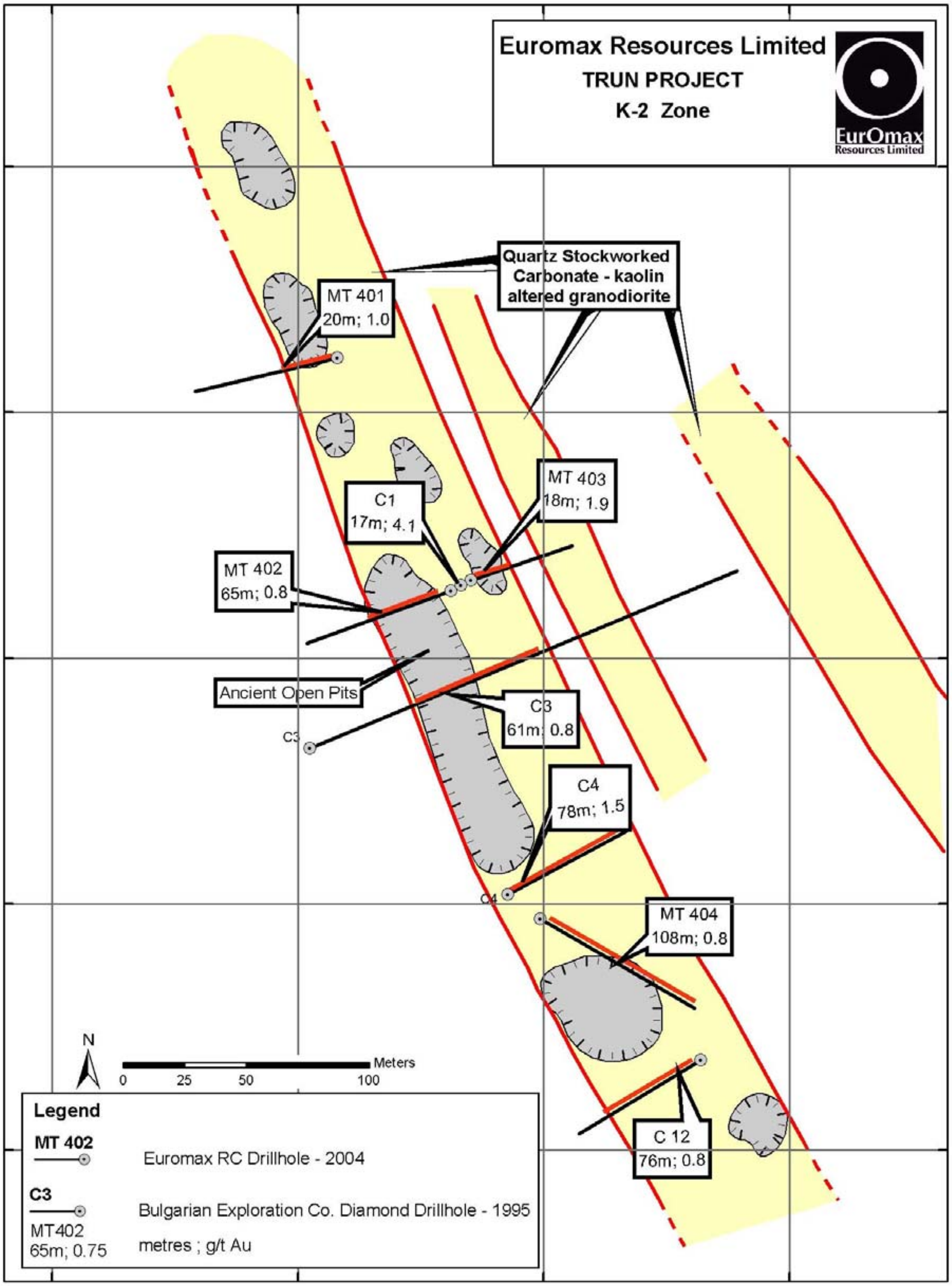

Fig 14 DRILL HOLE LOCATION ON PLAN

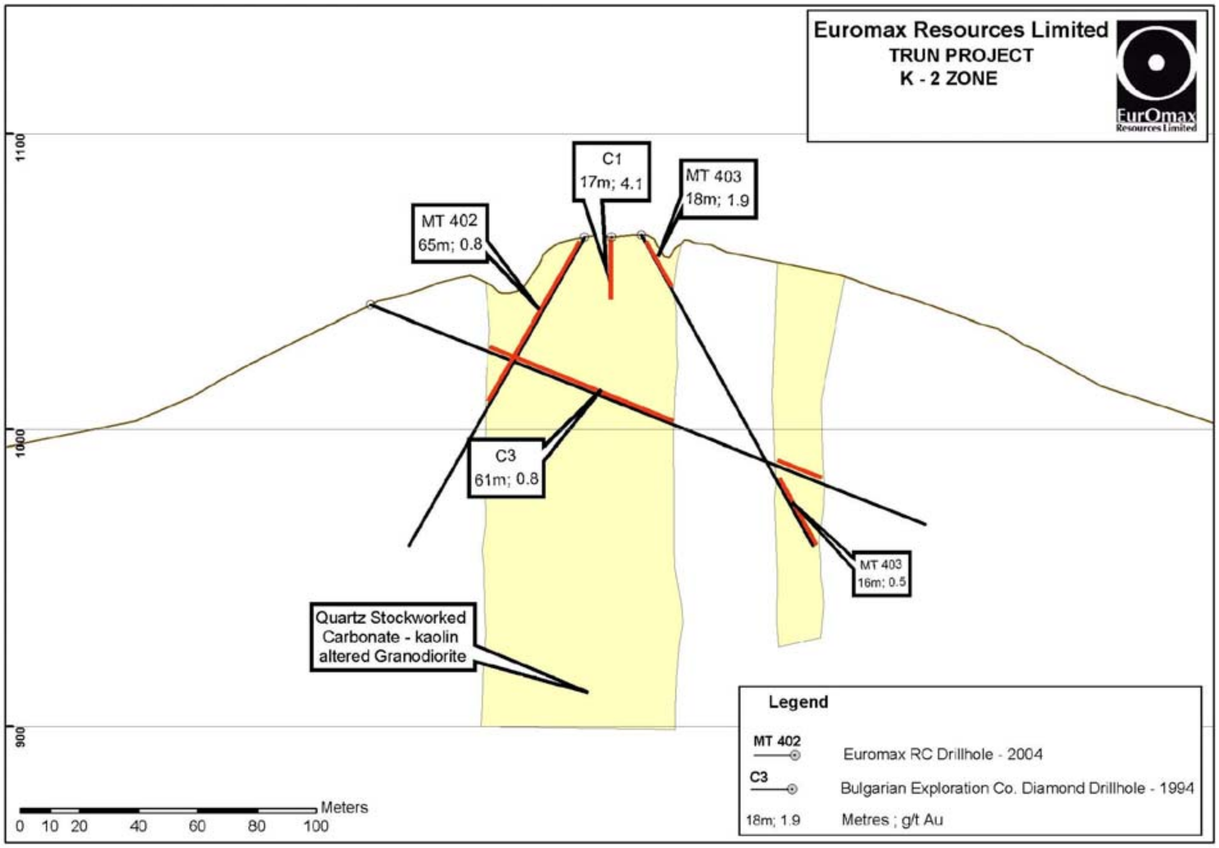

Fig 15 CROSS SECTION K-2 ZONE

13.1 Interpretation of Results

EurOmax's drilling program confirmed that the previous drill results were significant, that the mineralization continued and that further drilling around these two primary targets could lead to an economic near surface deposit.

However this is a large property with many geologically favourable targets. The soil sampling program has proven to be effective in identifying other targets, and the initial thrust will be to gain an understanding of the whole property, to define further targets while continuing drilling at the identified targets.

The results to date show that the whole property should be explored and that it is highly prospective.

14.0 Sampling Method and Approach

All drilling was dry and drilled with reverse circulation using a face sampling hammer. The hole was blown clear of the sample at the end of each one metre sample length. Samples were collected through a cyclone and split on site. Routine samples were assayed at Eurotest Control AD, a laboratory with ISO9000 accreditation in Sofia, Bulgaria. In addition to routine assay samples, duplicates and blanks were randomly submitted into the sample stream every 15 samples on average. Every 15 samples on average a separate duplicate sample was taken in the field for assay by American Assay Labs ("AAL") in Sparks, Nevada. A statistical analysis of quality control data indicates good sample handling and preparation procedures and good precision and accuracy at Eurotest.

The reverse circulation sample was riffle split to produce a 2 kilogram assay sample. At Eurotest the assay sample was dried, crushed thorough a jaw crusher and hammer milled to <500 microns. The sample was mixed and split down to 400 grams and pulverized to <75 microns. For Trun samples, gold and silver were assayed by 50 gram fire assay with an AAS finish. Samples for assay at AAL were dried, crushed through a jaw crusher and hammer milled to approximately 1,000 microns at a Company sample preparation facility in Plovdiv, Bulgaria. The sample was well mixed and split down to a 100 gram sample and packaged for transport to AAL in Nevada. AAL pulverized the sample to <75 microns and assayed for gold by a 50 gram fire assay with an AAS finish and silver by ICPMS. All sample rejects are stored at the Company warehouse facility in Elshitsa, Bulgaria.

All the exploration carried out by EurOmax is under the direction of a Q.P., and would be considered to be NI 43-101 compliant.

Previous sampling in the Soviet controlled era is generally found to acceptable by western standards and an examination of the data suggests that the sampling techniques used were standard within the Soviet Bloc at the time that this work was performed. This would not be NI 43-101 compliant.

15.0 Sample Preparation, Analysis, and Security

Previous sample preparation, analysis, and security in the Soviet controlled era is generally found to be acceptable by western standards and an examination of the data suggests that the sample preparation, analysis, and security used were standard within the Soviet Bloc at the time that this work was performed. However this would not be viewed as NI 43-101 compliant.

All sample preparation, analysis, and security, by EurOmax as well as the sampling methods, will be carried under the strict adherence to the "EurOmax Drilling and Sampling Quality Management Program" outlined in Appendix I. These criteria ensure that all these aspects of the work have and would be NI 43-101 compliant.

A statistical analysis of quality control data indicates good sample handling and preparation procedures and good precision and accuracy at Eurotest. A detailed review of EurOmax quality control procedure and practices can be found on the Company website.

16.0 Data Verification

Geoffrey S. Carter toured the laboratory, Eurotest Control AD, a laboratory with ISO9000 accreditation in Sofia, Bulgaria, and found that the facility appeared to be extremely clean and well managed. This occurred in October 2004. EurOmax quality checks along with Broad Oak's indicate that the laboratory is providing appropriate results.

During the October 4, 2004 property visit the property was extensively walked and the drill hole collars of the EurOmax 2004 RC drill program checked. EurOmax had also completed several trenches and was continuing with surface exploration at other sites than where the drilling had been carried out. Six samples were taken and subjected to multi element analysis, and fire assay for gold if above 1 g/t as listed below.

On March 23 2005, a visit was made to the RC reject storage facilities at Elshitsa and samples were taken from certain drill hole intervals, by Geoffrey S. Carter. Four samples were taken, each from a different hole and the results of these are given below. On March 24, 2005, Geoffrey S. Carter visited the site again and obtained chip samples from the site of two previous trenches and an outcrop chip sample. All these samples were fire assayed at SGS using a one assay ton sample for gold and silver. The results are given below.

SAMPLE	(grams/tonne)	EurOmax		Broad Oak	
		Au	Ag	Au	Ag
Reverse Circulation Drill Hole #MT409 Interval 8-9 metres	Sample #14399	1.07	13	0.91	9.3
Drill Hole #MT410 Interval 11-12 metres	Sample #14512	5.32	114	7.36	92.7
Drill Hole #MT407 Interval 22-23 metres	Sample #14278	1.08	9	1.08	5
Drill Hole #MT402 Interval 12-13 metres	Sample #13719	1.41	1	<0.03	<3

SAMPLE	(grams/tonne)	EurOmax		Broad Oak	
		Au	Ag	Au	Ag
Trun Zlata Outcrop Chip Sample					
	Sample #12577	2.23	39	1.37	10.3

Detection Limits 0.03 g/t for gold, 3 g/t for silver, Broad Oak SGS fire assay only for the samples taken.

The samples identified above confirm that EurOmax has been obtaining appropriate samples and that their controls meet NI 43-101 standards

Laboratory Credentials
Broad Oak had all the assays mentioned above carried out by:

SGS
1885, Leslie Street,
Don Mills, Ontario,
Canada, M3B 2M3
Tel: 412 445 5755, Fax: 416 445 4152

SGS has provided a letter detailing its ability to provide appropriate analysis to industry standards. They are ISO 9002 registered.

17.0 Adjacent Properties

Not Applicable

18.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing carried out on the gold mineralization at the property to Broad Oak's knowledge.

19.0 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

The data available at this time on this property is not sufficient to enable any calculation of either reserves or resources.

20.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

Broad Oak has no knowledge of other relevant data or information.

21.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

Broad Oak has drawn the following conclusions from the site visits and examining the data available:

- Appropriate protocols were followed as to the sample preparation, and transportation, and the samples taken were appropriate for this property.

- Assay QA/QC protocols are appropriate with an appropriate number of checks, duplicate assays, blanks and standards.

- That the permits required for future exploration to build the needed roads and infrastructure as well as drill pads, and drill the holes will be readily forthcoming.

22.0 Recommendations

Geoffrey S. Carter, the Qualified Person preparing this Technical Report believes that the character of this Trun property is of sufficient merit to justify the following two stage program.

Stage 1 (2005)

Continue with both RC and core drilling to further delineate the Big Hill and K2 Prospects and soil geochemistry and trenching.

Trenching	US$7,000
Soil Geochemistry	US$55,000
Soil Geochemistry	US$7,000
Mapping	US$50,000
Drilling Big Hill 400 metres	US$49,000
Drilling K2 Granitoid 300 metres	US$38,000
Total Stage 1	US$156,000

Stage 2 (2006)

Soil Geochemistry	US$25,000
Drilling Big Hill 1,400 metres	US$165,000
Drilling K2 Granitoid 1,000 metres	US$125,000
Total Stage 2	US$315,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	US$471,000

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24.0 List of Illustration

CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, Geoffrey S. Carter P. Eng., do hereby certify that:

1 I am a Principal of:
Broad Oak Associates
365 Bay Street, Suite 304
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
M5H 2V1

2. I graduated with an Honours Bachelor of Science (1968) degree in Mining Engineering from University of Wales, University College Cardiff, South Wales, UK in 1968

3. I am a member of the Professional Engineering Association of Manitoba, Professional Engineers, Ontario, and a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

4. I have practiced my profession in excess of thirty years.

5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill with requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled Technical Report and dated June 30, 2005 (the Technical Report) related to the Trun Property. I visited the property on October 5, 2004, and on March 24, 2005.

7. I have not had prior involvement with the properties that are the subject of the Technical Report.

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated the 30th Day of June 2005

Signature of Geoffrey S. Carter, P. Eng.

Seal or Stamp

Geoffrey S. Carter

Printed name of Geoffrey S. Carter, P. Eng.

Geoffrey S. Carter
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CONSENT OF AUTHOR

To: securities commissions and exchanges where filed

I, Geoffrey S. Carter, do hereby consent to the filing of the written disclosure of the Technical Report and dated June 30, 2005 (the Technical Report and any extracts from or a summary of the Technical Report in the material change report of EurOmax Resources Limited and to the filing of the Technical Report with the securities regulatory authorities referred to above.

I also certify that I have read the written disclosure being filed and I do not have any reason to believe that there are any misrepresentations in the information derived from the Technical Report or that the written disclosure in the material change report of EurOmax Resources Limited contains any misrepresentation of the information contained in the Technical Report.

Dated the 30th Day of June, 2005

Signature of Geoffrey S. Carter, P. Eng.

Seal or Stamp

Geoffrey S. Carter

Printed name of Geoffrey S. Carter, P. Eng

APPENDIX 1

QUALITY CONTROL AND ASSURANCE PROGRAM

Sample: representative fraction of body of material, removed by approved methods, guarded against accidental or fraudulent adulteration, and tested or analyzed in order to determine the nature, composition, percentage of specified constituents…… (Thrush et al. (1990))

Introduction

Martern EOOD is a subsidiary of EurOmax Resources Limited and the operating entity in Bulgaria.

It is only in the last decade that exploration companies have instigated corporation wide sampling quality control programs, which in part has been driven by a number of well documented financial scandals.

During the last decade, there has been a marked increase in the requirement for clearly stated policies for sample quality and assurance during all stages of the exploration and pre-development cycle. The regulatory environment has slowly evolved in Canada, culminating in the drafting of National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) – which now governs public disclosure by companies in the mining and minerals exploration sector. While NI 43-101 and its Companion Policy have set out specific responsibilities and duties of the reporting issuers and the independent Qualified Persons, the detail for minimal compliance has been specifically left to the individual issuers.

More important however, for the professionally managed exploration company is the need to obtain an accurate estimate of the quantity of an economic mineral in a given deposit. It is this estimate which ultimately drives the development decision and with the ever increasing sophistication in resource and process modeling, the precision and accuracy of the earliest stage of exploration sampling is becoming increasingly significant. Implementation of a rigorous well conceived QA/QC program at an early stage allows for the ready acceptance of the data and its conclusions by external organisations and saves both money and time by removing the necessity to back-track at the resource drilling or feasibility study stage in an attempt to obtain reliable and compatible data.

This paper outlines the Martern Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA-QC) program. We believe there needs to be a clear statement of policies and procedures at every stage of the exploration cycle.

Definitions

Precision: reproducibility of a result or the percent relative variation at the two standard deviations confidence level;

Accuracy: relationship between the routine assay and the expected result;

Detection Limit: is commonly understood to be the smallest concentration we can measure with a particular technique. In fact it is the point at which we can make a decision whether the element or compound is present or not. To be able to measure it we need at least two times the detection limit;

Certified Reference Materials (CRMs): Homogenous material which has been assayed by a large number of laboratories using various techniques;

Internal Standards: in-house standards usually prepared from locally derived materials known to have a relatively consistent elemental distribution and prepared so as to enhance this homogeneity;

International Regulatory Environment

Until the mid 1990's, there were few regulatory or professional society guidelines for the reporting of the exploration activity in the minerals industry. Since that time, all major market environments have adopted largely similar guidelines. A summary of the major codes is given below:

1. The *Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (the 'JORC Code') sets out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for Public Reporting of exploration results, mineral resources and ore reserves in Australia.

2. The Materials, Minerals, and Mining and Metallurgy in the United Kingdom has adopted the *IMMM Code* for the classification of resources and mineral reserves.

3. The South African Mineral Committee (SAMREC) under the auspices of the South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (SAIMM) has adopted the *SAMREC Code* for the reporting of mineral resources and reserves.

4. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has adopted the *Mining Industry Guide 7 Description Of Property By Issuers Engaged Or To Be Engaged In Significant Mining Operations*

5. In 1997 the TSX and the Ontario Securities Commission established the Mining Standards Task Force to provide recommendation for the better regulation of the Canadian industry after a number of major financial scandals in the sector. A key recommendation central to the JORC Code was the requirement for certain reports to be qualified by a Competent Person. The Qualified Person is responsible for the preparation of technical reports and the supervision of the acquisition of the data therein. The CIMM later adopted Definitions and Guidelines for Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, which included a Checklist for the Estimation of Mineral Resources and Exploration Best Practice Guidelines. In 2001 the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA) adopted new disclosure standards in *National Instrument NI 43-101, the Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Technical Report Form 43-101F.*

The Exploration Process

Ultimately the exploration process results in the development of a mining project. The phases of an exploration program are complex and costly and vary markedly between commodities and projects. A typical project timeline (where samples are produced which could later be used to delineate reserves) would involve: -

- Reconnaissance mapping and sampling,
- Surface geochemical sampling, pitting and trenching,
- Open hole, reverse circulation and diamond drilling,
- Underground exploration and sampling.

Each of these steps requires the collection, preparation and assaying of samples, all of which adds more data to the ultimate database used for the definition of resources, reserves and an economic model on which the decision to mine is based and on which basis the project is financed. It is necessary that every sample taken is representative of the material being sampled and is not biased by the sampler or by intentional misrepresentation.

Quality Control in Exploration

Well designed Quality Control (Q.C.) can detect contamination, sampling inconsistencies, laboratory bias, laboratory sample management errors, degradation in detection limits and salting. A well designed program can quantify sampling and assay accuracy as well as precision which can ultimately be used to statistically evaluate the risk associated with calculating the average grade of a mineral deposit. This has a significant impact on drill spacing, amongst other things. There are good examples where drilling density had been too low and where grade expectation during mining was never met, resulting in early mine closure and operating losses.

Over the life cycle of the exploration of a deposit, Q.C. procedures need to be designed to quantify accuracy, precision, and detection limit, and to detect contamination. There are typically two stages of exploration, an early reconnaissance stage and a detailed evaluation stage. The QC requirement for both is somewhat different. The reconnaissance stage is primarily concerned with precision (reproducibility of results) and contamination and to a lesser extent accuracy. Subsequent exploration where there is clear indication of an economic resource is more concerned with accuracy.

Exploration Drilling

Exploration drilling and sampling is a complex multistage process, which provides the opportunity for incorporation of systematic bias into the data collection process. There are three principle types of drilling, open hole, reverse circulation and diamond drilling. Each type of drilling has its own application and overall no method is universally better than another. For example while diamond drilling can give an excellent sample, in strongly weathered or altered environments, a poor sample with a substantial bias can often result.

Drill hole Location and Specification

Drill hole survey data is very important from the outset of the exploration program. We follow the following procedure:

- Care is taken to accurately align the rig;
- All drill holes are located with GPS;
- All drill holes upon abandonment are plugged with a small concrete plug buried below surface with flexible plastic irrigation pipe allowed to protrude above surface. This minimizes impact and is not overly damaged by inevitable vehicle activity;
- Where there is any reasonable possibility of extensive earthworks on the site, affected holes are surveyed and tied into a national datum. After the early exploration stage all holes are surveyed.
- Diamond holes are surveys not less than every 25 metres with a down-hole camera or gyro.

Reverse Circulation

Reverse circulation (RC) drilling has the potential to provide high quality samples of large volume quickly and a low cost. Below the water table, RC can suffer from systematic bias, sample loss and contamination. Martern uses a face-sampling hammer on all holes to minimize contamination.

Obtaining a high quality sample during RC drilling requires that the exploration company has control of the drilling process. A clear plastic sample bag must be affixed to the bottom of the cyclone and drilling must advance such that dust from the top of the cyclone is minimized. At the end of the one metre sample interval, the drill string must be raised off the bottom of hole and the hole circulated to clear residual cuttings - drilling can not proceed until the air above the cuttings in the sample bag runs clear.

Diamond Drilling

Diamond drilling operations are well documented elsewhere. The contractor is closely monitored to ensure the highest quality in presentation of the diamond drill core. Diamond core is routinely oriented for structural measurements with an orientation spear. HQ3 or NQ3 is used to maximize core recovery where ground conditions necessitate .

Logging Procedures

Drilling is expensive and as much data as possible must be derived from the cuttings or core.

Reverse Circulation

- Sample weight is recorded;
- Geological observations are recorded manually on paper graphic logs;
- Assay number is checked;
- A logging sample is stored in plastic sample trays;
- Sample trays are photographed;
- Graphic logs are then logged manually into a database;
- Following receipt of assay data ore grade intervals are re-logged in greater detail to better understand the relationship between geology and mineralization.

Diamond Drilling

- Core trays are photographed;
- Geological observations, rock type, alteration, mineralization, fracture and vein density are recorded manually on graphic logs;
- Core is orientated and structural information is logged;
- Sample data is recorded;
- Graphic logs are then logged manually into a database;
- Following receipt of assay data ore grade intervals are re-logged in greater detail to better understand the relationship between geology and mineralization;
- Detailed geotechnical logging will be conducted where Martern commences an infill resource definition drilling program.

Sample Handling Procedure

Reverse circulation

The company takes RC samples over one metre intervals. A sample bag, previously marked with an indelible pen with the pre-assigned sample number is fitted to the bottom of the sample cyclone. The drillhole sample is then weighed and split to produce a routine assay sample. Weighing samples has a number of benefits - it allows the calculation of recovery versus grade, lithology and drilling contractor.

The reject is then tied and a perma-tag with sample number attached. Rejects are then transported to the Elshitza warehouse as soon as possible. Assay samples are kept by company personnel and transported by company personnel to the assay laboratory in a timely manner.

The following samples are taken at rig-side (all assay samples are placed in heavy-duty plastic bags, marked with indelible ink. The assay ticket is placed at the top of the sample bag, the bag folded so that the sample number is readable and securely stapled):

Routine Assay Sample: A 1.5 kilogram sample is riffle split and placed into a heavy duty plastic bag;
Duplicate Sample: A duplicate sample is taken during drilling operations on a pre-assigned randomised basis. Duplicate samples are numbered 20 sample numbers ahead. This sample is used to monitor sample batches for poor sample management, contamination and tampering and to a lesser extent precision (the potentially high sampling error at this stage of the sampling process does not allow the calculation of precision). These samples also give valuable data on the homogeneity of metal distribution within the sampled interval;
Field Blank: Samples of a "blank", known to contain low levels of economically interesting metals are randomly inserted into the sample stream. This sample material is similar to the drill cuttings that are routinely submitted. This "Blank Sample" provides a good indication of the quality of sample management and contamination in the sample preparation process and is used as a criterion for batch rejection;
Internal Standards: Standards are submitted into the sample stream on a routine basis. Internal standards allow an estimate of accuracy of the analytical method and provide batch failure criteria. Four Internal Standards have been prepared and the preparation procedure is detailed in Annexure 1.
Logging Sample: A small sample of washed RC chips is presented for geological logging and portion of this sample is stored in plastic sample boxes.

When systematic reverse circulation drilling is commenced on any project, standards derived from material from the site will be prepared and systematically tested prior to use. The method used by Martern, namely routine, blank, duplicate and internal standards is adequate for the determination of accuracy and precision.

During 2004 due to laboratory equipment availability and the absence of internal standards sampling procedures were slightly different as outlined in Appendix 2. The principle differences in the 2004 program were the absence of internal standards and the use of triplicate samples submitted to an independent laboratory.

Diamond Drilling

Specific instruction and supervision is given to the driller to ensure that core is consistently and carefully laid in core boxes and that core blocks are routinely and accurately placed in the core boxes. Core is regularly collected from rig-side and care is taken to avoid core loss or spillage during transport.

Our diamond core handling procedures are:

- DDH Core is collected from rig-side daily and where only a single shift is being undertaken, at the end of shift if core is recovered;
- Core is laid out on steel logging racks at the Elshitza warehouse;
- Core blocks are checked for consistency and core trays are marked with hole numbers and drill hole interval;
- Core orientation marks are noted and the core aligned and marked for cutting;
- Core is marked with a cutting line;
- Core is cut with a diamond saw;
- Samples are placed in cloth bags;
- Core is wet and photographed with a digital camera – the image ID is recorded in the drill hole graphic log;
- Core is geologically logged, then stacked on wooden pallets and stored in the core shack.

The following samples are taken or inserted into the sample stream:

Routine Assay Sample: After cutting with a diamond saw drill core is bagged over 1 metre intervals or wider intervals where the geology suggests there is little mineralisation and submitted for assay.
Field Blank: Samples of a "blank", known to contain low level of economically interesting metals are randomly inserted into the sample stream.
Internal Standards: Standards are submitted into the sample stream on a routine basis. Internal standards allow an estimate of accuracy of the analytical method and provide batch failure criteria. Four Internal Standards have been prepared and the preparation procedure is detailed in Annexure 1.
Duplicate Sample: After retrieval of the reject and pulp to the sample storage facility a 200 gram split of the reject is rebagged and renumbered and submitted for assay. This sample is used to monitor sample batches for poor sample management, contamination and tampering and laboratory precision.

The method used by Martern, namely routine, blank, duplicate and internal standards is adequate for the determination of accuracy and precision. Where an infill resource definition diamond drilling program is commenced on any project quarter core duplicates will be taken ever 20 samples.

Sample Batching and Tracking

Reverse Circulation

RC samples are batched in the following manner to allow for batch assay rejection and to aide sample tracking:

- Samples will be batched in a predetermined manner into batches of 20 samples;
- Martern quality management samples in individual batches include one duplicate split, one internal standard and one analytical blank which are inserted randomly into each batch;
- Batches are dispatched to the laboratory and tracked by the first number in each batch;
- A custody and tracking form accompanies all sample batches and is signed as received by the laboratory and the Company employee delivering the samples;
- Samples are transported in a company vehicle from the drill site or local storage area to the laboratory;
- Batches are combined to a laboratory batch size of 40 samples and 2 laboratory duplicates are added, plus two high and two low grade laboratory standards.
- Batches are rejected where the field blank is above a pre-determined limit and where the internal standard is above the round robin 3 SD limit.

Diamond Drilling

Diamond Drilling samples are taken over variable intervals reflecting the geology, however maximum sample length in weakly mineralised intervals is 3 metres and in more strongly altered and mineralised intervals is one metre. Diamond drillhole samples are batched in the following manner to allow for batch assay rejection and to aide sample tracking:

- Drill core is transported to our sample storage facility;
- After the cutting and sampling of half core, samples are batched into batches of 18 samples which are then transported to the laboratory;
- Martern quality management samples are inserted into each batch. An internal standard together with an analytical blank is inserted;
- Batches are dispatched to the laboratory and tracked by the first number in each batch;
- A custody and tracking form accompanies all sample batches and is signed as delivered by the Company employee delivering the samples. Where the samples are dispatched for assay outside Bulgaria the custody form is signed by the freight company and ultimately the receiving laboratory. The custody form is then faxed back to +1 604 608 3344;
- Samples are transported in a company vehicle from the Company sample preparation site and delivered to the laboratory or the freight company as is appropriate;
- Batches are combined to a laboratory batch size of 40 samples and 2 laboratory duplicates are added, plus two high and two low grade laboratory standards;
- Batches are rejected where the field blank is above a pre-determined limit and where the internal standard is above the round robin 3 SD limit.

Sample Preparation and Assay

Reverse Circulation Drilling

Routine samples are assayed at a laboratory with ISO9000 accreditation. In addition to routine assay samples, duplicates and blanks are randomly submitted into the sample stream as described above.

The reverse circulation sample is riffle split to produce a 2 kilogram assay sample. The sample is then:

- Dried;
- Crushed thorough a jaw crusher and hammer milled to 90%<500 microns;
- The sample was mixed and split down to 400 gms and pulverized to 90%<75 microns;
- The resulting pulp was split and bagged. One sample for assay and the other as a reference to be retained by the company;
- Gold and silver are assayed by 50 gm fire assay with an AAS finish.

All sample rejects and reference pulps are stored at the Company warehouse facility in Elshitza, Bulgaria.

Diamond Drilling

Routine samples were assayed American Assay Labs ("AAL") in Sparks, Nevada. Reference laboratory triplicates are submitted to ALS Chemex, Vancouver for assay.

Diamond drill hole samples are processed in the following manner:-

- Dried;
- Crushed thorough a jaw crusher and hammer milled to 90%<500 microns;
- Samples are mixed well and then split and 400 grams pulverised to 90% <75 microns.
- The resulting pulp was split and bagged. One sample for assay and the other as a reference to be retained by the company.
- Gold and silver are assayed by 50 gm fire assay with an AAS finish.

All sample rejects and reference pulps are stored at the Company warehouse facility in Elshitza, Bulgaria.

Batch Failure and Re-assay

The purpose of batching samples is to evaluate sample preparation methodology, accuracy and precision. Batches are rejected where the field blank is above a pre-determined limit and where the internal standard is above the round robin 3 SD limit. A record of batch failures is kept.

Data Storage and Validation

Data input and validation are time consuming tasks of fundamental importance to the quality management. We undertake the following:-

- Geological and survey data are entered into a Mapinfo database
- Assay data is received in a spreadsheet format and is imported into the database. The original data is imported into a separate Access database for long term reference and Mapinfo Database
- Only specific individuals have rights to edit and import assay data.
- The integrity of the database is verified by both manual checking and software
- We have set the following error levels for database validation:-
    - Collar and down-hole survey data - zero tolerance
    - Database assays compared to lab file assays – less than 0.5%

Data Analysis

The volume of data generated during a large drilling program necessitates the review and analysis of data in a timely and systematic manner. We undertake the following:

- Plot of internal standard and Field Blank assay data against time;
- Various statistical measures and plots including scatter, relative difference and precision plots.

Conclusions

The implementation of a quality control program for diamond and reverse circulation drilling is important as it guarantees acceptable levels for future resource estimation of accuracy and precision. In addition it allows verification and acceptance of the results by external organisations and is a requirement under Canadian legislation. The QC program developed by Martern meets that required by National Instrument 43-101.

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Imagery for insertion:

Annexure 1

Preparation of Internal Standards – General Procedures

Four standards have been produced from drill cuttings where gold distribution is believed to be relatively uniform. Sufficient sample has been prepared for 45,000 metres of drilling assuming 1 Internal Standard for every 15 routine assay samples submitted. Standards have been prepared by experienced company personnel in a facility under contract to the company. A rotating baffle rotating drum was constructed to fully homogenise samples.

1. Select RC cuttings from three representative holes with average values of 0.5 g/t, 1 g/t and 3 g/t gold - sample weight should total 80 kg but should not be more than 25% of any one interval. Record carefully the weight of material from each interval.
2. Dry the entire sample
3. Hammer crush the entire sample
4. Mix well - pulverise the entire sample
5. The resulting pulp is then sieved to 200# and any coarse remainder pulverized again and sieved.
6. Any remaining +200# material is weighed, recorded and then discarded.
7. The sample is then quartered and into 8 separate 10 kilogram batches.
8. Each 10 kilogram batch is rolled 30 times, after which a 1.25 kilogram sub-sample is taken and combined from the other 7 1.25 kilogram sub-samples taken from other batches into a new 10-kilogram batch.
9. This entire process is repeated 3 times.
10. Finally, the entire 80 kilograms is homogenized in a rotating baffled diagonal drum for 48 hours.
11. After homogenization, the sample is placed in 10 kilogram drums.
12. Each drum is sampled with a probe, and the resulting samples are analyzed in three different shifts (i.e. 3 analyses per 10 kilogram drum, for a total of 24 analyses per 80 kilograms) for 50 grams FA Au and Ag.
13. If the analyses confirm the homogeneity of the standard, it is then split and packaged in 100 g double-capped plastic bottles.
14. In case that the analyses fall outside of a 95% confidence interval, the homogenization and analysis process is repeated.
15. All weights, analytical results, recommended values and maximum and minimum accepted values are reported.
16. Five samples of each standard are sent to 6 different laboratories.

Appendix 2

2004 Reverse Circulation Sampling Procedures

Due to various laboratory equipment issues in 2004 which have subsequently been rectified sampling was conducted in a slightly different manner to that which is now company policy. The changes incorporated in the sample handling procedures will result in a more quantitative analysis of both accuracy and precision.

The following samples were taken at rig-side (all assay samples are placed in heavy-duty plastic bags, marked with indelible ink. The assay ticket is placed at the top of the sample bag, the bag folded so that the sample number is readable and securely stapled):

Routine Assay Sample: A 1.5 kilogram sub sample is riffle split and placed into a heavy duty plastic bag.
Field Blank: Samples of a "blank", known to contain low levels of economically interesting metals are randomly inserted into the sample stream. This sample material is similar to the drill cuttings that are routinely submitted. This "Blank Sample" provides a good indication of the quality of sample management and contamination in the sample preparation process.
Duplicate Sample: A duplicate sample is taken during drilling operations and inserted randomly on a pre-assigned basis into the sample stream. Duplicate samples are numbered 20 sample numbers ahead. This sample is used to monitor sample batches for poor sample management, contamination and tampering and to a lesser degree laboratory precision.
Reference Lab sample: A triplicate sample split is taken at rig-side and submitted to an independent laboratory. While coarse reject samples have a high sampling error these samples give an indication of assay accuracy.
Logging Sample: A small sample of washed RC chips is presented for geological logging and portion of this sample is stored in plastic sample boxes.
Internal Standards: During the initial phase of exploration and RC drilling, standards were not submitted.

Sample Preparation Procedures

During 2004 triplicate samples were taken at rig-side and submitted to an independent laboratory in the United States. Samples were prepared at a facility in Bulgaria under contract to the company.

Samples were:

- Dried,
- Crushed thorough a jaw crusher and hammer milled to approximately 1000 microns at a Company sample preparation facility in Plovdiv, Bulgaria.
- The sample was well mixed and split down to a 100 gram sample and packaged for transport to the USA.
- The USA laboratory pulverized the sample to <75 microns.
- Gold was assayed by a 50 gram fire assay with an AAS finish and silver and 47 other elements by ICPMS.

Appendix 3

2004 Diamond Drilling Sampling Procedures

Due to various laboratory equipment issues in 2004 which have subsequently been rectified sampling was conducted in a slightly different manner to that which is now company policy.

Routine Assay Sample: After cutting with a diamond saw drill core is bagged over 1 metre intervals or wider intervals where the geology suggests there is little mineralisation. The sample weighing between 1.5 and 5.5 kg is crushed to -2mm. After the sample is well mixed a 500 gram split is taken and pulverised. A 100 gram sample is submitted for assay.
Field Blank: Samples of a "blank", known to contain low level of economically interesting metals are randomly inserted into the sample stream. This sample material is similar to the drill cuttings that are routinely submitted. This "Blank Sample" provides a good indication of the quality of sample management and contamination in the sample preparation process.
Duplicate Sample: A 100 gram split of the crushed routine sample material is renumbered and submitted for assay with a new sample number. This sample is used to monitor sample batches for poor sample management, contamination and tampering and laboratory precision.

Sample Preparation Procedures

Diamond drill hole samples are processed in the following manner:-

- Dried;
- Crushed thorough a jaw crusher and hammer milled to approximately 1000 microns at a Company sample preparation facility in Plovdiv, Bulgaria;
- The sample was well mixed and split down to a 100 gram sample and packaged for transport to AAL in Nevada;
- AAL pulverized the sample to <75 microns;
- AAL assay for gold by a 50 gram fire assay with an AAS finish and silver and 47 other elements by ICPMS.