



GLOBAL HUNTER CORP.

**Management Discussion and Analysis
For the nine months ended November 30, 2009 and 2008**

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the nine months ended November 30, 2009 and 2008

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is intended to supplement the Company's interim unaudited financial statements and notes thereto for the period ended November 30, 2009 (the "Statements") and compares the financial results for the three and nine month period ended November 30, 2009 with those of the comparative period in 2008. The reader is encouraged to review the Statements in conjunction with this document. This report is dated January 29, 2010 and the Company's public filings can be viewed on the SEDAR website (www.sedar.com). The reader is encouraged to review Company general information, including maps on the Company's website at www.globalhunter.ca.

The Company prepares and files its financial statements and MD&A in Canadian ("CAD") dollars and in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"). All amounts presented in this MD&A are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Information contained in this MDA that is not historical fact may be considered "forward looking statements". These forward looking statements sometimes include words to the effect that management believes or expects a stated condition or result. All estimates and statements that describe the Company's objectives, goals or plans are forward looking statements. Since forward looking statements address future events and conditions, by their very nature they involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those currently anticipated due to a number of factors, including such variables as new information regarding recoverable reserves, changes in demand for and commodity prices of mineral resources, legislative, environmental and other regulatory or political changes, competition in areas where the Company operates, and other factors discussed herein. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on this forward looking information.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Global Hunter Corp. is a mineral exploration company. The Company's shares are listed and called for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange under the trading symbol "BOB.V". The Company's principal business is the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties with a primary focus on exploration properties demonstrating strong potential for hosting large scale ore bodies.

Global Hunter Corp. is actively exploring several base metal and precious metal properties in Canada and Chile.

Corporate

In June 2009, for failing to file its audited financial statements on time, the British Columbia Securities Commission ("BCSC") issued a Management Cease Trade Order which prohibits trading in securities of the Issuer, whether director or indirect, by the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and members of its board of directors or other persons or companies who had or may have had access directly or indirectly to any material fact or material change with respect to the Company that has not been generally disclosed. On October 5, 2009 the Company filed its audited financial statements for the year ended February 28, 2009, and on October 7, 2009 filed its statements for the interim period ended May 31, 2009. After receiving revocation of the CTO by BCSC on October 9, 2009, the Company applied

to TSXV for reinstatement to trading. Effective at the opening on Friday, October 16, 2009 trading was reinstated in the securities of the Company.

On July 23, 2009 the Company reported that it has entered into an agreement with Minera Activa Uno SPA, the terms of which allow Mineral Activa Uno SPA to purchase seven concessions currently held by the Company. The price for the purchase and sale is US\$300,000 which Minería Activa Uno will pay to Global Hunter as follows:

- a) US\$100,000 during the first 20 days after this contract has entered into effect; before May 19, 2009;
- b) US\$100,000 during the first 18 months after this contract has entered into effect; before October 29, 2010; and
- c) US\$100,000 during the first 24 months after this contract has entered into effect; before April 29, 2011.

On December 21, 2009 the Company announced it has retained the services of AGORACOM Investor Relations ("AGORACOM") to provide online investor relations services, a Web 2.0 social network for current shareholders, and Tier-1 awareness through the world's largest websites for the purpose of attracting new shareholders. Global Hunter has broadened the focus of its investor relations to include the web via the AGORACOM system to facilitate faster, better and more accessible communications with both current and prospective shareholders around the world. Effective December 14, 2009, a customized and monitored Global Hunter IR HUB has been available on AGORACOM at (<http://agoracom.com/ir/globalhunter>). The IR HUB allows Global Hunter to communicate with all investors simultaneously, anytime, directly, and virtually in real and near real-time. This HUB provides Global Hunter management with the ability to extend communications beyond text via audio messages, video presentations, webcasts and podcasts. In addition to traditional e-mail, investors will also have the ability to receive all communications via RSS feed.

Mineral Properties

Rabbit South Property - British Columbia, Canada

The property consists of 1,900 hectares located near Kamloops, British Columbia, 30 kilometres northeast of the Highland Valley copper mine, and is accessible year round by highways and logging roads. The molybdenum mineralization at Roper Lake was discovered in 1959 by Kennco Exploration (Western) Ltd. and was first drilled by Dominic Lake Mining Co. Ltd. in 1967 before being explored further between 1979 and 1981 by Cominco Ltd. Global Hunter optioned the property in January 2004 and has since completed two drill programs in 2005 and 2007.

RABBIT SOUTH DRILLING HISTORY

YEAR	DIAMOND CORE		PERCUSSION CHIP		YEAR SUMMARY		
	HOLES	METRES	HOLES	METRES	HOLES	METRES	AVERAGE
1967	15	744.0	9	306.3	24	1,050.3	43.8m
1979			31	2,447.9	31	2,447.9	79.0m
1980	3	646.8	26	2,084.8	29	2,731.6	94.2m
1981	7	1,577.2	15	1,240.5	22	2,817.7	128.1m
2005	11	2,393.2			11	2,393.2	217.6m
2007	4	1,054.0			4	1,054.0	263.5m
2008	14	3,708.0			14	3,708.0	264.9m
TOTAL	54	10,123.2	81	6,079.5	135	16,202.8	120.0m

As of November 30, 2009, the Company had incurred a total of \$nil in exploration costs (\$2,744,657 – February 28, 2009).

Corona de Cobre, Chile

The Corona de Cobre property covers over 17,000 hectares and lies within the Coastal Belt of the Andean Cordillera of Chile, often referred to as the Chilean Iron Belt. The property is located approximately seventy kilometres north of the city of La Serena and is cut by the Pan American Highway, is readily accessible to water, the electrical power grid and rail lines. The property is underlain by lower Cretaceous aged andesites in contact with mid-Cretaceous aged granodiorites of the Coastal Batholith. Copper +/- gold mineralization is hosted in a number of shear zones within the Atacama Fault Zone. One of these structures, Los Posadas, has been traced for over 2,400 metres of strike length, averaging between 40 and 60 metres in width with copper oxide mineralization to an average depth of 140 metres.

Recent exploration on the property focused mostly on one shear zone, Las Posadas, where previous work has outlined significant copper oxide/sulphide +/- gold mineralization. Substantial potential exists for additional shear zone hosted mineralization, including previously identified structures relatively similar in nature to Las Posadas. Previous work on the current land package has also identified larger scale targets for Iron Oxide Copper-Gold (IOCG) and porphyry copper-gold styles of mineralization that are represented by several large alterations and mineralized zones.

LAS POSADAS DRILLING HISTORY

YEAR	DIAMOND CORE		REVERSE CIRCULATION CHIP		YEAR SUMMARY		
	HOLES	METRES	HOLES	METRES	HOLES	METRES	AVERAGE
1994 (Andale)	1	189.7			1	189.7	189.7m
1996 (Noranda)			23	4,236.9	23	4,236.9	184.2m
1998 (Tiger)			5	824.0	5	824.0	164.8m
1998 (SMP)			10	1,444.5	10	1,444.5	144.5m
2005 (Global Hunter)	5	1,047.5	14	2,837.0	19	3,884.5	204.4m
2007 (Global Hunter)	29	9,583.6			29	9,583.6	309.1m
TOTAL	35	10,820.8	52	9,342.4	87	20,163.2	225.5m

The company's current program is designed to further define the resource and economics of Las Posadas deposit and to develop additional targets identified on the property by previous exploration programs.

For La Corona de Cobre Project, as of August 31, 2009, the Company's acquisition costs (net of recoveries) amounted to \$nil (\$1,880,358 – February 28, 2009); and the deferred exploration and development costs amounted to \$8,407,654 (\$8,172,105 - February 28, 2009).

On November 11, 2009 the Company announced it will begin a pre-feasibility study of its Las Posadas deposit, La Corona de Cobre Project, near La Serena, Chile.

The Company is moving quickly to secure an initial private placement of \$1.5 Million and is now planning to continue with the exploration program it had previously established for its Las Posadas deposit. As suggested by Micon International Limited in its Mineral Resource Estimate of this deposit, the Company will begin an economic assessment/pre-feasibility study as well as continue with exploration of its significant holdings in Chile during its Phase III exploration program planned for early 2010.

The Company's mission at La Corona de Cobre is to establish a bulk-mineable, heap leach, SX-EW copper oxide mine/mill complex 100% owned by Global Hunter. The Phase II program completed in 2007/2008 at Las Posadas included infill and step out drilling to upgrade and increase the resource and bulk acid leach metallurgical testing. Certain engineering, environmental baseline, permitting and infrastructure relocation studies were also commenced and will be completed in Phase III.

Las Posadas is one of 15 mineralized shear zones identified on La Corona de Cobre property, 70 km north of La Serena, Chile. Mapping and sampling of additional copper oxide-bearing shear zones has produced several drill targets to be tested and will continue in Phase III.

Two highly prospective targets, El Vino Fino and La Golondrina/Cerro Borracho, will be drill tested in the next phase. El Vino Fino has been traced on surface for over 10,000 metres and has 6 areas of active "picanero" (small scale local mining) spaced along the total strike length. La Golondrina/Cerro Borracho has been traced for over 5,000 metres and has two known areas of local mining separated by 3,000 metres. These local miners mine oxide copper and ship it to ENAMI for processing. ENAMI has provided the Company with reports of grade acid consumption and tonnes shipped from these 6 areas:

Shear Zone	“mine site”	Tonnes shipped	Grade (% Sol Cu)	Acid Consumption (kg Acid /kg Cu produced)
El Vino Fino	Delta 42	113	1.5	9.8
El Vino Fino	Zeta 33	110	2.2	7.5
El Vino Fino	Iota 17	1,076	1.8	not reported
El Vino Fino	Theta 77	13	1.8	7.5
El Vino Fino	Eta 30	76	1.8	6.0
El Vino Fino	Alpha Lambda 93	16	2.25	not reported
La Golondrina	Omicron 82	280	1.5	5.1
Cerro Borracho	Xi 62	761	2.0	4.9

“The amount of material mined from these sites is relatively insignificant in terms of volume of rock but provide very valuable information that will be used to evaluate and target drill sites. The grades and acid consumption numbers reported by ENAMI and the sheer vastness of the copper mineralization that is being exploited throughout the property give us tremendous reason to be excited. The existing resource at Las Posadas has been defined within a strike length of less than 1,500 metres and these other shear zones have all been traced on surface for longer distances which provide great upside to further expand our copper oxide mineralization,” explained Rod Husband, president of Global Hunter.

In addition, detailed mapping will progress at La Poderosa and La Abesinia which host additional small scale local miners. Large-scale iron-oxide-copper-gold alteration targets exist at El Tazon and Cerro Borracho and initial evaluation will be commenced in Phase III.

The exploration model being followed at Las Posadas is that of Phelps Dodge’s Candelaria (470 million tonnes of 0.95% copper) and Anglo American’s Manto Verde mine (120 million tonnes @ 0.72% Cu). These mines, also located within Chile’s Atacama Fault System (300 km and 400 km north of La Corona de Cobre respectively), have a reported ratio of sulphide to oxide ore of between 3 and 4:1. Previous drilling at Las Posadas has identified sulphide mineralization below the oxide zone and provides an ongoing target for future exploration.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net loss for the three months ended November 30, 2009 was \$582,518 or \$0.01 per share, compared to the net loss of \$147,720 or \$0.00 per share for the same period ended November 30, 2008. This increase in loss was mainly because of far more activities during the three months ended November 30, 2009 as the Company attempted to restart operations which were halted during the global economic downturn.

During the three months ended November 30, 2009, the Company’s deferred exploration costs for the La Corona de Cobre property were \$nil and for the Rabbit South Properties were \$nil.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table presents selected unaudited financial information for each of the last eight quarters:

Description	Nov. 30 2009 \$	Aug.31 2009 \$	May 31 2009 \$	Feb.28 2009 \$	Nov.30 2008 \$	Aug. 31 2008 \$	May 31 2008 \$	Feb.29 2008 \$
Interest Income:	Nil	Nil	Nil	4,102	1,104	5,831	7,079	6,814
Net Loss:	(582,518)	(234,102)	(149,584)	(263,915)	(148,019)	(375,263)	(331,171)	(409,399)
Loss Per Share	(0.01)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)

Quarterly results are highly variable for exploration companies depending on whether the company has abandoned any properties or granted any stock options.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

On November 30, 2009 the Company had a cash position of \$126,172 compared to \$2,381 on February 28, 2009. On November 30, 2009, the Company had a working capital deficiency of \$3,340,102 compared to a working capital deficiency of \$4,412,017 on February 28, 2009.

The Company has no revenue generating operations from which it can internally generate funds. It relies on the sale of its own shares as needed. Management anticipates the raising of additional funding through sale of its securities to enable the Company to fund ongoing operations and exploration programs.

Summary of outstanding share data as January 29, 2010

- (1) Authorized: Unlimited shares without par value
- (2) Issued and outstanding: 147,030,466
- (3) Stock options outstanding: 3,325,000
- (4) Warrants outstanding: 55,446,654

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company plans to continue to raise additional capital through the exercise of stock options and warrants, and issuing new share capital through equity financing. The Company's ability to raise additional capital will depend upon the progress of new acquisitions, subsequent development of resource properties and the strength of the resource equity markets, which are uncertain. There can be no assurance that additional capital will be available.

OFF BALANCE SHEET TRANSACTIONS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

At the three month ended November 30, 2009 consulting and management fees, office and rent services of \$72,385 (2008 - \$110,400) were incurred by the directors and corporations controlled by the directors and officer of the Company.

Included in the amount Loans Payable are loans and accrued interest on these loans totaling \$102,128 (February 29, 2009 - \$631,608), from two private companies owned by a director of the Company. These loans are due on demand and bear interest at the rate of 1.5% per month compounded monthly.

All of the above noted transactions have been in the normal course of operations and, in management's opinion, undertaken with the same terms and conditions as transactions with unrelated parties.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Company's accounting policies are described in Notes 2 of its audited consolidated financial statements as at February 28, 2009. The preparation of financial statement in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported periods. Significant estimates and assumptions are used in determining the application of the going concern concept; the deferral of costs incurred for mineral properties and deferred exploration, assumptions used to determine the fair value of stock-based compensation and the determination of future income taxes. The Company evaluates its estimates on an ongoing basis and bases them on various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Company's estimates form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

The Company believes the policies for going concern, mineral properties, stock-based compensation, and future income taxes are critical accounting policies which involve significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of the Company's financial statements.

The Company considers that its mineral properties have the characteristics of property, plant and equipment, and, accordingly defers acquisition and exploration costs under Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. The recoverability of mineral property acquisition and deferred exploration expenditures is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves and on the future profitable production, or proceeds from disposition, of the Company's properties. The Company is in the process of exploring its mineral properties and has not yet determined whether the properties contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. Development of any property may take years to complete and the amount of resulting income, if any, is difficult to determine with any certainty. The sales value of any mineralization discovered by the Company is largely dependent upon factors beyond the Company's control, such as the market value of the minerals recovered.

Changes in circumstances in the future, many of which are outside of management's control, will impact on the Company's estimates of future recoverability of net amounts to be realized from their assets. Such factors include, but are not limited to, the availability of financing, the identification of economically recoverable reserves, co-venturer decisions and developments, market prices of minerals, the Company's plans and intentions with respect to its assets and other industry and competitor developments.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. Failure to discover economically recoverable reserves will require the Company to write-off costs capitalized to date and will result in further reported losses.

The Company believes that it has the ability to obtain the necessary financing to meet commitments and liabilities as they become payable.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing method to determine the fair value of stock-based compensation recognized. Estimates and assumptions are required under the model, including those related to the Company's stock volatility, expected life of options granted, and the risk free interest rate. The Company believes that its estimates used in arriving at stock-based compensation are reasonable under the circumstances.

The determination of the tax basis of deferred exploration costs in foreign jurisdictions and the determination of the appropriate valuation allowance against tax assets are areas requiring management estimates.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES INCLUDING INITIAL ADOPTION

Accounting policies to be implemented

International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

The Canadian Accounting Standards Board will require all public companies to use IFRS for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Companies will be required to provide IFRS comparative information for the previous fiscal year. The transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS will be applicable for the Company for the first quarter of fiscal year 2012 when the Company will prepare both the current and comparative financial information using IFRS. The Company expects the transition to IFRS to impact financial reporting, business processes and information systems. While the Company has begun assessing the adoption of IFRS for 2011, the financial reporting impact of the transition to IFRS and the initial adoption alternatives have not been determined.

Business Combination, Consolidated Financial Statements and Non-controlling interest

For interim and annual financial statements relating to its fiscal year commencing on or after January 1, 2011, the Company will be required to adopt new CICA Section 1582 "Business Combinations", Section 1601 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and Section 1602 "Non-Controlling Interests". Section 1582 replaces existing Section 1581 "Business Combinations", and Sections 1601 and 1602 together replace Section 1600 "Consolidated Financial Statements". The adoption of Sections 1582 and collectively, 1601 and 1602 provides the Canadian equivalent to IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" and International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" respectively. The impact of adopting these new standards has not yet been assessed and cannot reasonably be estimated at this time.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

The Company's current financial instruments consist of cash, receivables, marketable securities, due to/from related parties, deposits, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and loans payable. It is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The fair market values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values due to their short term to maturity.

	November 30, 2009	February 28, 2009
Cash	126,172	2,381
Receivables	62,420	110,180
Marketable securities	4,500	12,000
Due from related parties	-	1,576
Deposits	12,000	12,000
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,896,701	2,126,943
Loans payable	1,173,288	2,228,068
Due to related parties	470,030	185,292

In conducting business, the principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company centre around exploration and development, metal prices and market sentiment.

Exploration and development

Exploration for minerals and development of mining operations involve many risks, many of which are outside the Company's control. In addition to the normal and usual risks of exploration and mining, the Company often works in remote locations that lack the benefit of infrastructure or easy access.

The prices of metals fluctuate and are affected by many factors outside of the Company's control. The relative prices of metals and future expectations for such prices have a significant impact on the market sentiment for investment in mining and mineral exploration companies. The Company relies on equity financing for its working capital requirements and to fund its exploration programs. The Company does not have sufficient funds to put any of its resource interests into production from its own financial resources. There is no assurance that such financing will be available to the Company, or that it will be available on acceptable terms.

Reserves and resource estimates

There is a degree of uncertainty attributable to the calculation of reserves and resources and the corresponding grades. Reserve and resource estimates are dependent partially on statistical inferences drawn from drilling, sampling and other data. Reserve and resource figures set forth by the Company are estimates, and there is no certainty that the mineral deposits would yield the production of metals indicated by reserve and resource estimates. Declines in the market price for metals may adversely affect the economics of a deposit and may require the Company to reduce its estimates.

Price volatility – gold, copper and other metals

The market price for gold, copper and other metals is volatile and cannot be controlled. There is no assurance that if commercial quantities of gold, copper and other metals are discovered, a profitable market may exist or continue to exist for a production decision to be made or for the ultimate sale of the metals. As the Company is currently not in production, no sensitivity analysis for price changes has been provided or carried out.

Foreign Countries and Laws and Regulations

The Company has interests in properties that are located in Chile, a developing country, and the mineral exploration and mining activities of the Company may be affected in varying degrees by political instability and government regulations relating to foreign investment and the mining industry. Any changes in regulations or shifts in political conditions or attitudes are beyond the control of the Company and may adversely affect its business. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, income taxes, expropriation of property, environmental legislation and mine safety.

DISCLOSURE OF INTERNAL CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance about the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP. The process includes policies and procedures to maintain records that accurately and fairly reflect transactions and dispositions of assets, to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements and that receipts and expenditures are being made with proper authorization, and to provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized transactions that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Internal control weaknesses for most junior mining companies are related to the size of the company and the lack of staff. A preliminary review of the Company's internal controls indicated a common material internal control weakness:

- 1) Due to the limited number of staff, it is not possible to achieve a complete segregation of duties.

This weakness in the Company's internal control over financial reporting result in a more than remote likelihood that a material misstatement would not be prevented or detected. Management and the board of directors work to mitigate the risk of a material misstatement in financial reporting by segregating duties as much as possible under the current circumstances. In spite of management's best efforts, there can be no assurance that this risk can be reduced to less than a remote likelihood of a material misstatement.

Management is also responsible for the design of internal controls over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements.

A control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Company's financial statements and the other financial information included in this management report are the responsibility of the Company's management, and have been examined and approved by the Board of Directors. The financial statements were prepared by management in accordance with generally accepted Canadian accounting principles and include certain amounts based on management's best estimates using careful judgment. The selection of accounting principles and methods is management's responsibility.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in a manner to comply with the requirements of applicable laws and established financial standards and principles, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct in its activities.

The Board of Directors supervises the financial statements and other financial information through its audit committee, which is comprised of a majority of non-management directors.

This committee's role is to examine the financial statements and recommend that the Board of Directors approve them, to examine the internal control and information protection systems and all other matters relating to the Company's accounting and finances. In order to do so, the audit committee meets annually with the external auditors, with or without the Company's management, to review their respective audit plans and discuss the results of their examination. This committee is responsible for recommending the appointment of the external auditors or the renewal of their engagement.

DIRECTORS

Certain directors of the Company are also directors, officers and/or shareholders of other companies that are similarly engaged in the business of acquiring, developing and exploring oil and gas properties. Such associations may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time. The directors of the Company are required to act in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and to disclose any interest which they may have in any project opportunity of the Company. If a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the board of directors, any directors in a conflict will disclose their interests and abstain from voting in such matters. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in any project or opportunity, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at the time.

GLOBAL HUNTER CORP.

Stock Exchange	TSX Venture Exchange
Symbol	BOB.V
Management Team	Rod Husband, Director, President and CEO Tom Needham, CFO Mike Hibbitts, VP Development and Explorations Penny Johnson, Secretary
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Transfer Agent	Computershare Investor Services Inc. Vancouver, British Columbia
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