ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON THE
MIKWAM GOLD PROPERTY, NOSEWORTHY TOWNSHIP
LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO

CLAIMS L-3017411, 3019086, 4219736 and 4246490,

ESO URANIUM CORPORATION

February 23, 2010
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Howard J. Coates, M.Sc.
MPH Reference: C-2199

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Migwam Gold property consists of 34 claims located in northeastern Ontario approximately 100 kilometres northeast of the town of Cochrane. These contiguous claims were explored on September 4th, 2009 (reconnaissance stream sediment sampling and surficial deposits examination). The primary target is gold mineralization. This report summarizes the work.

2.0 PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Mikwam Gold Property is located in Noseworthy Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, District of Cochrane, Ontario some 100 kms northeast of the town of Cochrane (Figure 1). Direct access to the Property is limited to helicopter during the spring, summer, and fall.

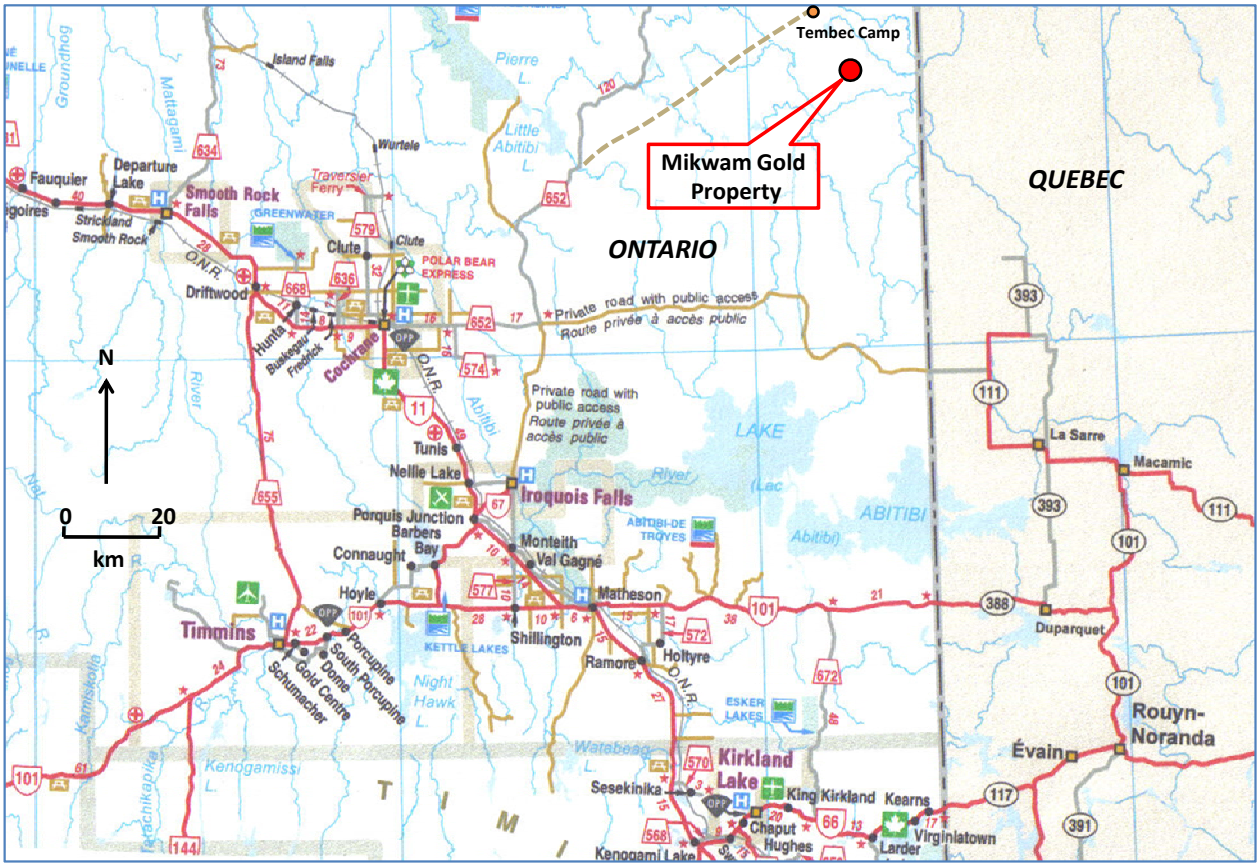

Figure 1. Location Map.

Winter access is possible by two routes. The first is by skidoo or winter road, from a Tembec logging camp (near North Chabbie Lake), approximately 20 kilometres north of the Property. The logging camp is accessed via a well maintained gravel road from Highway 652. Road distance from Cochrane to the Tembec camp is approximately 130 kilometres. The second route is from the east where well developed networks of gravel roads extend to the Turgeon river in Quebec. These allow access to the Property during the winter months. All-season roads on the

east bank of Turgeon River connect to the provincial road system in Quebec. As there is no bridge over the Turgeon River, access to the Property from Dieppe Township in Quebec is not possible unless the river is frozen.

Cochrane is a regional centre for the forestry and tourism industry in northern Ontario. Sioux Lookout can provide modern housing as well as educational, medical, recreational and shopping facilities. Labour, industrial supplies and services for mining and exploration activities are readily available in the region.

The property has no on site permanent facilities.

3.0 PROPERTY AND AGREEMENTS

The area over which the Property owners have mineral rights include four mining claims, comprising 27 units, covering an unsurveyed area of some 432 hectares (Figure 2). A summary of mineral rights is provided in Table 1.

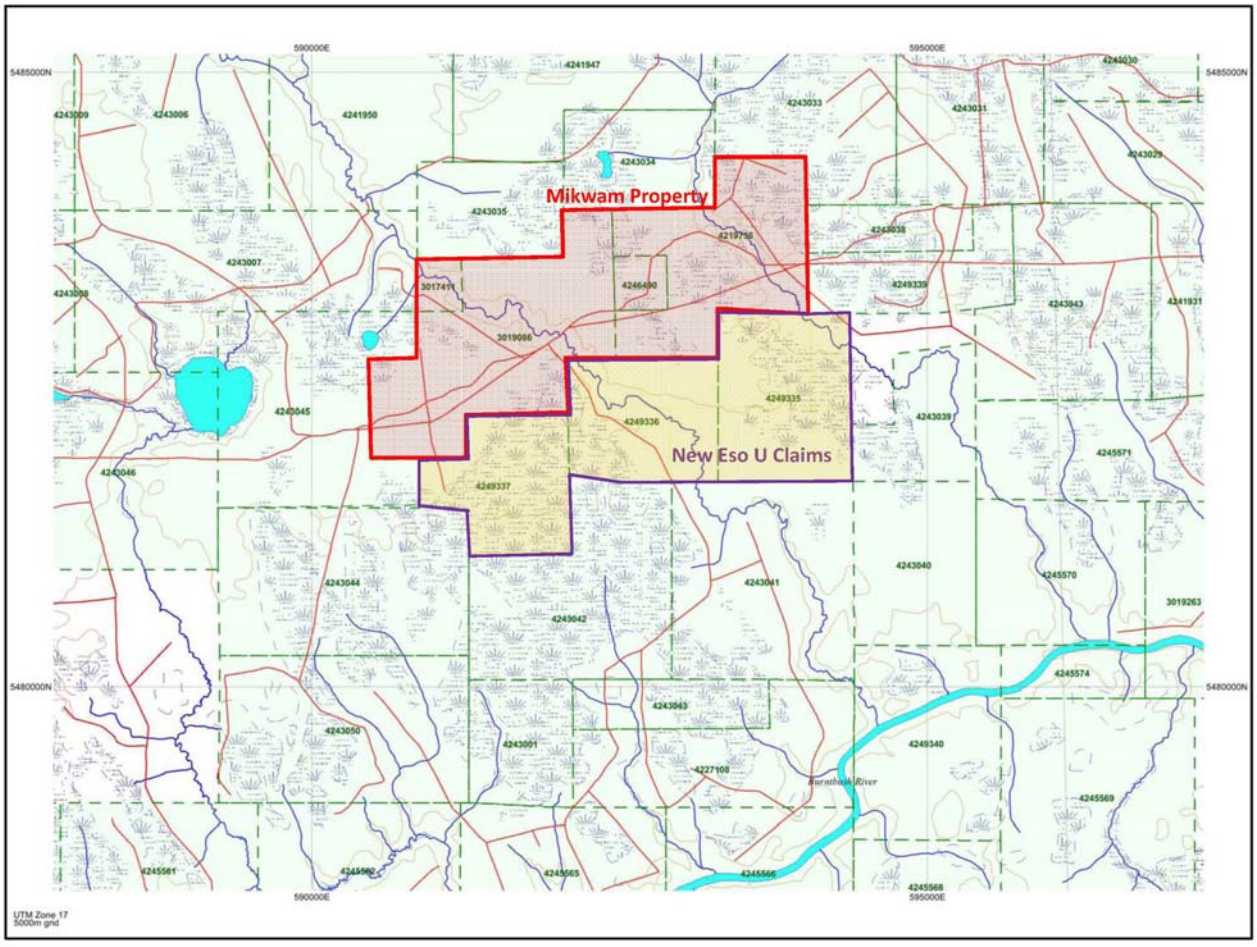

Figure 2: Claims Map

The claims are 100% owned by ESO Uranium Corp of Suite 408- 1199 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC.

Table 1: Mikwam Gold Property, List of Mining Rights

NTS Reference: 32E, Claim Map: G-3549

Township	Claim #	Units	Size (ha)	Date Recorded	Due Date
Noseworthy	L 3017411	1	16	2006-Mar-16	2010-Mar-16
Noseworthy	L 3019086	14	224	2005-Feb-01	2013-Feb-01
Noseworthy	L 4219736	11	176	2007-Apr-24	2010-Apr-24
Noseworthy	L 4246490	1	16	2009-Jan-13	2011-Jan-13
Total		**27**	**432**		

Subsequent to completion of the 2009 exploration program, Eso Uranium has staked additional claims as shown in Figure 2.

4.0 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

The following is summarized from a 2006 Technical Report on the Migwam Property prepared for ESO Uranium Corp. by Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. (Kelso and Hamois, 2006).

The Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC") and the Ontario Geological Survey ("OGS") surveyed the Burntbush River and surrounding areas during the 20th century (Tanton, 1914; Hopkins, 1918; Thomson, 1934; Lumbers 1959, 1960; Bennett, 1966; Wilson, 1979; Johns, 1982).

In 1913 gold was reported to have been found near the mouth of the Patten River, about 3.2 km west of the provincial boundary near the Bradette and St. Laurent Township boundary. The rock in the vicinity was reported to be an altered quartz gabbro with narrow quartz veins containing pyrite, calcite and some visible gold (Johns, 1982).

In 1931-1933 gold was found on the east side of the Burntbush River, at the second long rapid about 6 km above the Kabika River in Noseworthy Township. The exposed rock was reported to consist largely of acid lava with quartz and quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets. The highest assay result obtained was 2 g/t Au. Pyrite was the only metallic mineral reported and no visible gold was observed (Johns, 1982).

The original Mikwam Property consisted of 588 unpatented contiguous single mining claims units totaling 9518 ha. During the 1980s, Newmont Mining Corporation completed 1,000 km of grid line cutting and approximately 770 km of Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic (HLEM) Max Min II survey that covered the eastern portion of the original property. This was followed by Induced Polarization (IP) surveys of selected areas.

Aerodat completed 723 line kilometres of airborne magnetics and electromagnetics covering most of Noseworthy Township in 1986 for Newmont.

A total of 403 overburden drill holes have been completed within the original Mikwam Joint Venture property.

During 1990, Noranda Exploration completed a limited IP survey, 8 diamond drill holes that totalled 2,362 m, re-evaluation of overburden drilling results, re-processing and re-interpretation of previous HLEM and magnetic data and completed a compilation of all known geological data. During July and August, 1998, New Millennium Consulting was contracted to conduct a soil geochemical survey in three areas of the original Mikwam Joint Venture area, being: the Tadpole Lake area, the A8-3200 Vein area, and the Creek Showing area. The survey areas had the grid lines brushed out and picketed at 25 metre intervals. The soil geochemical survey sampled the A horizon with limited areas sampling both the A and B horizons.

During August and September 1999, HRL contracted High Sense Geophysics Ltd. of Toronto to complete an airborne total field magnetic and electromagnetic survey of approximately 70 mining claims in the vicinity of the A8 Domain, Noseworthy Township. The survey identified 6 potential targets from moderate to strong in a general northeast direction. It was recommended these targets should be followed up by ground geophysics and diamond drilling.

Since the inception of the Mikwam Joint Venture by Newmont (excluding 2006 work), a total of 142 diamond drill holes have been completed (38,294 metres). Most of the drilling has been BQ size core diameter.

On September 1, 2005, helicopter-borne AeroTEM II electromagnetic and magnetic surveys were completed over the Property by Aeroquest Ltd., on behalf ESO Uranium Corp. In late 2005, ESO Uranium Corp completed a pilot program of overburden till sampling (Ainsworth, 2005). In early 2006, a diamond drill program was carried out, with 18 BQ holes totaling 6,383 metres being completed. All drill holes completed by ESO during the 2006 drilling program were located within claim 3019086 of the Noseworthy Township and focused on testing the A8 3200 vein system.

5.0 PROPERTY BEDROCK GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Mikwam Property lies within the southern Abitibi Greenstone Belt or Subprovince of the Archean Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The Abitibi Greenstone Belt is bordered by the Proterozoic Southern and Grenville Provinces to the south and east, the Kapuskasing Structural Zone to the west and the Opatica Gneiss Belt to the north.

The supracrustal rocks of the southern Abitibi greenstone are divided into four paleotectonic domains (Hodgson *et. al.*,1990) within the relatively short (geologically) late Archean temporal range between 2750 to 2674 Ma (Corfu *et. al.*, 1989) (Ayer *et. al.*, 2002). The four domains include:

- Oceanic crustal lithologies including tholeiitic basalt and komatiites,

- Island arc assemblages including calc-alkaline basalts and rhyolites,
- Continental margin quartz-rich clastic sedimentary rocks with interbedded komatiite flows, and
- Possible molasse type assemblages including polymictic conglomerates, sandstones and associated trachytes.

The lithological assemblages of the southern Abitibi belt have been disrupted by major structural breaks or deformation zones known as the Porcupine-Destor Break, the Larder Lake-Cadillac Break and the Casa Berardi Deformation Zone. These breaks and their offshoots are narrow high strain zones characterized by widespread alteration features of various types, widespread intrusion of felsic epizonal dykes and stocks as well as mafic dykes and stocks, and the emplacement of quartz veins that are often auriferous. All of the major gold producing areas of the southern Abitibi (Timmins, Kirkland Lake, Matachewan, Cadillac, Malartic, Val d'Or, Agnico-Eagle, Casa Berardi, Detour, etc.) lie within several kilometres of these structural breaks (Figure 3).

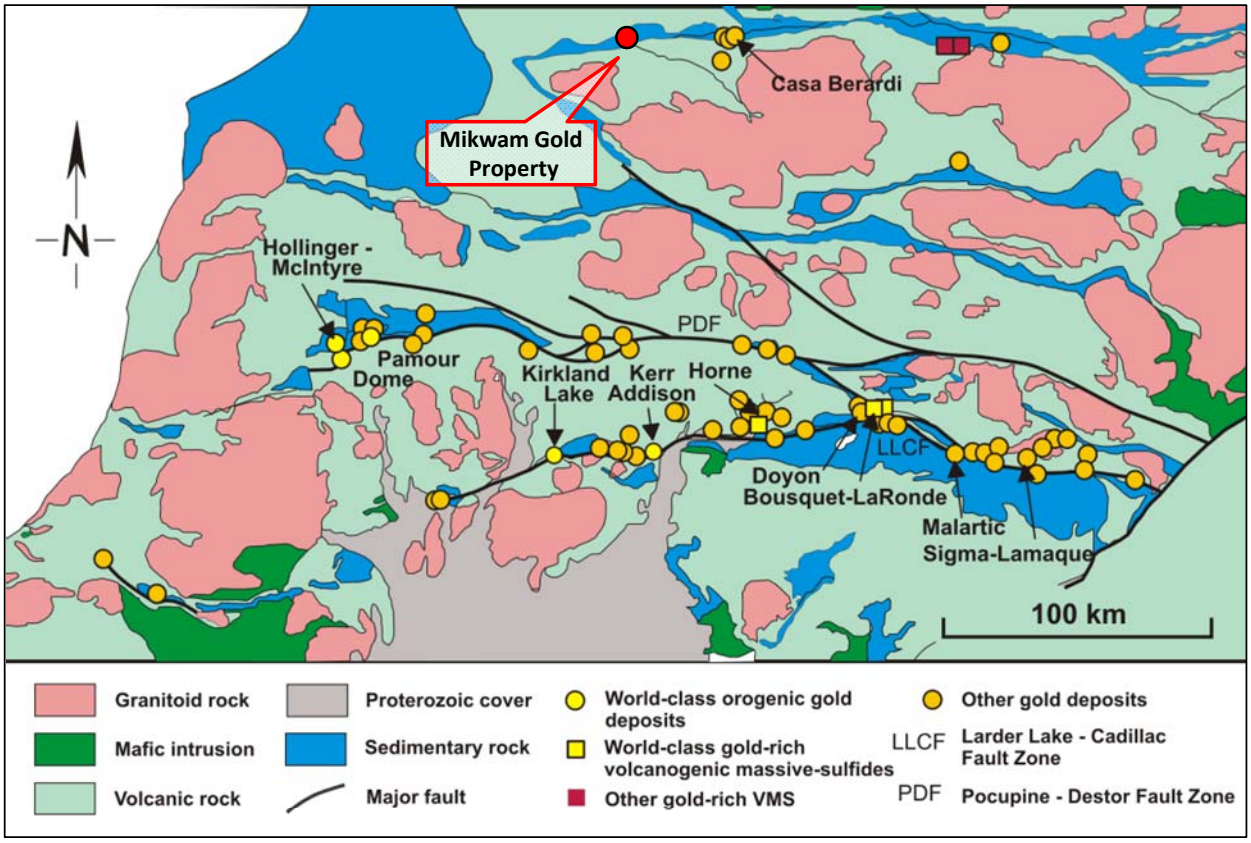

Figure 3: Gold deposits of the southern Abitibi Belt (source GSC, Dube & Gosselin, 2004)

The Mikwam Property lies in the northern portion of the southern Abitibi Belt in the Harricana-Turgeon greenstone belt. The Harricana-Turgeon Belt hosts polymetallic deposits and several well known gold deposits such as the Agnico Eagle mine, the Casa-Berardi mine and the Detour mine. Although the widespread occurrences of thick overburden and the lack of outcrop exposures on both sides of the provincial boundary present an obstacle to geologic mapping, the

small number of outcrops combined with intensive exploration activities during the past three decades (mostly on the Quebec side) have provided sufficient information for a regional synthesis. The geology of the Harricana-Turgeon Belt in Quebec has been summarized by Lacroix et al. (1990) and the Ontario side of the belt has been mapped by Thomson (1937) and Johns (1982).

Johns (1982) has summarized the regional geology of the Harricana-Turgeon Belt in the Mikwam area as follows:

"*North of the Mistawak Batholith, the base of the E-W striking metavolcanic sequence is a thick section of mafic to intermediate flows with minor interbedded felsic to intermediate tuffs. Overlying these units are felsic to intermediate metavolcanics with minor interbedded mafic to intermediate metavolcanics and clastic metasediments. These metavolcanics are thin and disappear to the west. The overlying clastic sediments are conformable with the metavolcanics. These clastic metasediments contain iron-rich chemical metasediments. The metavolcanics and metasediments were intruded by felsic to intermediate plutons and minor mafic intrusions. The last magmatic event was the emplacement of Early Proterozoic diabase dikes which intrude all rock types and cross major structures.*"

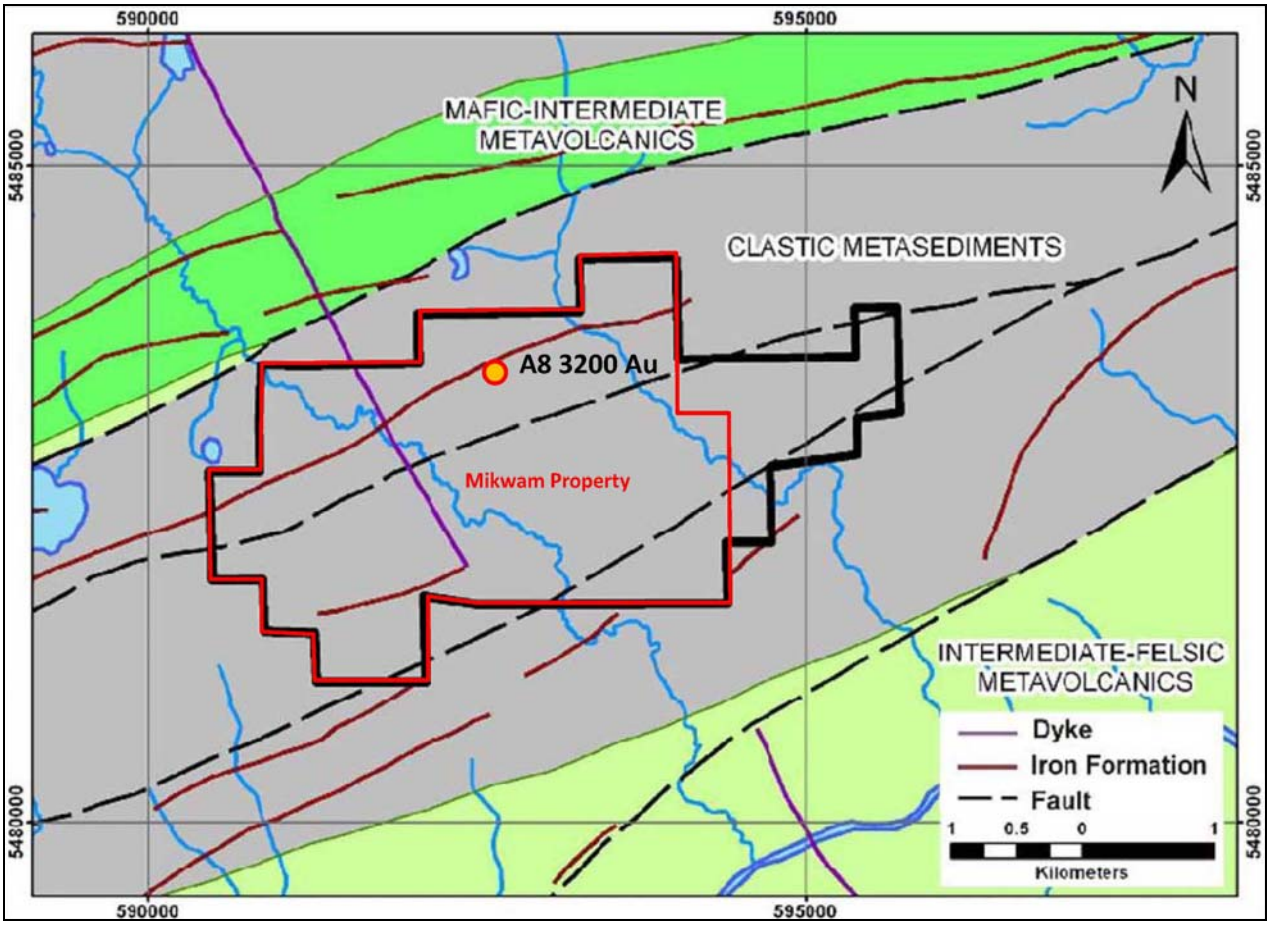

Figure 4: Simplified Property Geology (Source OGS)

Gold mineralization occurs on the Property in quartz-carbonate veins and silicified zones which carry significant amounts of pyrite and arsenopyrite. This mineralized area is known as the A8 3200 vein system. Previously published NI 43-101 compliant resources include 238,000 tonnes averaging 3.23 g/t Au in the indicated category and 879,000 tonnes @ 2.42 g/t Au inferred (Kelso and Hamois, 2006).

Gold occurrences in the Abitibi Belt of Ontario and Quebec are classical examples of deposits grouped under the descriptive model of Archean low-sulphide Au-quartz veins (Model 36b.2) (Klein & Day, 1994). This deposit type is also known as shear-zone-hosted gold, Archean quartz-carbonate vein gold deposits, Archean lode gold and Archean mesothermal gold. This category of gold deposit is found in every major Archean craton and accounts for worldwide historic gold production in excess of 9,900 tonnes of gold (including 4,800 tonnes from the Abitibi Belt), second only to the Witwatersrand modified paleo-placer gold deposits of South Africa.

The fundamental characteristics of the gold deposits in the Abitibi Belt are summarized as follows:

- **Temporal Range:** Archean, dated from 2674 Ma to >2750 Ma.
- **Host Rock Types:** The major orebodies at are hosted by sedimentary, volcanic and volcaniclastic lithologies as well as syenite and granitoid porphyry intrusive rocks.
- **Paleotectonic Setting:** Most gold deposits in the southern Abitibi belt are found in Archean greenstone belts or their associated intrusions along highly deformed steeply dipping major shear zones. Such shear zones form at major structural discontinuities near the contact between major sedimentary and volcanic sequences. The Larder Lake-Cadillac and Destor-Porcupine Break, major deformation zones each traceable for over 150 kilometres are the most famous in the region. The Casa Berardi Deformation Zone has been traced for over 60 kilometres.
- **Structure:** The gold-bearing veins fill pre or syn-ore faults and fractures in the various host rocks. Individual veins, vein zones and stockworks are found in a variety of patterns and orientations including: wedge shatter patterns near the junction of faults, cross-over or 'ladder' veins, en echelon veins, braided patterns, and anticlinal or 'saddle' veins. There are post-ore faults that displace the mineralized bodies including strike faults that may contain late barren quartz-calcite veins and later cross faults that are sharp and often gouge filled.
- **Associated Deposits:** None known. Unrelated deposit types in the Abitibi Belt include volcanogenic massive sulphide and komatiitic nickel deposits. Kimberlites are also known in the Kirkland Lake region.
- **Primary Ore Mineralogy:** The ore is contained in quartz-carbonate veins and fracture fillings. Quartz is by far the main vein mineral along with lesser carbonates including ankerite and calcite. Minor sericite and chlorite and local traces of tourmaline, barite, gypsum and celestite have been noted. Native gold is the main ore element. The main sulphide mineral is pyrite.
- **Wall-Rock Alteration:** Alteration of wall rocks adjacent to veins and breaks is a prominent characteristic of Archean low-sulphide gold deposits. Alteration minerals include quartz, ankerite, calcite, pyrite, chlorite, sericite, leucoxene, tourmaline and fuchsite. Wall rock adjacent to an auriferous vein-fault in the syenite intrusives is

characterized by mylonitization and brecciation containing a full suite of the alteration minerals, although silicification and sericitization is usually concentrated immediately adjacent to veins. Carbonatization may affect large areas of rock, often not directly adjacent to known ore.

The Archean low-sulphide gold-quartz vein model is considered to be the main conceptual model that is relevant to the Mikwam Property. Nickel and VMS deposit types may be found in komatiites and calc-alkaline volcanic units, respectively.

6.0 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF THE MIKWAM PROPERTY

Approximately 8000 years ago, during the waning stages of the Wisconsinian ice sheet, a great glacial lake, Lake Barlow-Ojibway, was ponded between the Great Lakes-Hudson Bay continental divide, to the south, and the receding continental glacier centered on Hudson Bay, to the north. The lakes are recognized from regionally extensive deposits of varved and laminated lake bottom clay and silt, known in northern Ontario and Quebec as the "Clay Belt". As the continental ice sheet retreated farther northward the lake waters drained into Hudson Bay.

The entire Mikwam Property is covered by Pleistocene glacio-lacustrine deposits that are known from previous drilling data to range from 25 to 65 metres in thickness. The deposits observed at surface comprise light grey clays and silts with occasional glacial erratic boulders that are in all likelihood 'drop-stones' from ice bergs. Holocene silt deposits are associated with modern streams that flow southeasterly to the Burntbush River. The property is generally flat and swampy, with extensive tracts of sphagnum marsh or muskeg. Higher better drained areas are naturally forested by black spruce, which has been clear-cut.

Photo 1: Glaciolacustrine clays exposed in clear-cut area.

7.0 2009 EXPLORATION WORK

Personnel involved in the exploration activities were:

Howard Coates, Senior Consultant (recon mapping & report)	3 days
Jeffrey Coates, Field Technician, (stream sediment sampling, prospecting)	2 days

Sunrise Helicopters Inc. of North Bay, Ontario were contracted to provide a means of access to the property. ALS Chemex-Minerals of Timmins, Ontario were retained to conduct geochemical analyses on stream sediment samples. The work was done to assist with a geochemical orientation study and to satisfy assessment work requirements to maintain the property in good standing. The field work was conducted on September 4, 2009.

The geochemical work was conceptually based on the observation that there are two substantial sub-parallel creeks that cut across the central part of the claim block draining in a generally SE to SSE direction. They both have some possible stream capture by faults or stratigraphy shown by abrupt right angle course changes that are more or less parallel to the Casa Berardi Deformation Zone (ENE-WSW). There might be a little outcrop in such locations. The identified gold resource on the property lies mostly within claim 3019086 which is upstream on both of these drainages. There is a possibility that the gold mineralization should hit subcrop at the base of the cover it may have been churned enough to give a bit of a signal together with arsenic in stream sediments.

The property visit was completed on September 4, 2009. MPH overflew both streams (low and slow) and saw no outcrop, just a very few drop stone boulders in glacio-lacustrine clays. The western stream is the larger of the two and passes through relatively dry clay belt terrain. The smaller eastern stream meanders through a major muskeg swamp area for the most part. Due to above normal rainfall this year water levels are high and the streams are difficult to access and good stream sediment samples difficult to obtain. In any event MPH managed to collect 2 alluvium samples from banks of the western stream and 2 from the boggy eastern one. Sample locations are listed in Table 2 and shown on Map 1.

Table 2: Mikwam Gold Property, Stream Sediment Sample Locations

Sample Number	Claim	Northing	Easting	Elevation
G-54851	L-3019086	5482808mN	592064mE	278m
G-54852	L-3019086	5482683mN	592149mE	275m
G-54856	L-4219736	5483348mN	593686mE	277m
G-54857	L-4219736	5483150mN	593935mE	278m

UTM NAD 83 Zone 17N

The stream sediment samples were continually in the possession of MPH consulting personnel until delivered to the ALS Chemex laboratory in Timmins in the late afternoon of September 4, 2009.

ALS-Chemex sample preparation and analytical procedures are as follows:

- DRY-21; Drying of excessively wet samples in drying ovens.

- PUL-31; Pulverize a 250 gram split to 85% passing 75 micron screen or better.
- AU-AA23; Au analysis by fire assay and AAS finish, 30g nominal sample, detection 0.005-10ppm.
- ME-ICP41; Aqua Regia digestion with conventional ICP-AES analysis, 35 elements

Photo 2: Typical view of western stream, crossing Clay Belt, sample location G-54851.

Analytical results for selected elements are presented in Table 3 and analytical certificates including results for all 36 elements are presented in Appendix 1.

Table 3: Mikwam Gold Property, Selected Geochemical Analyses

Sample Number	Au Ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu Ppm	Hg Ppm	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Pb Ppm	Zn ppm
G54851	<0.005	<0.2	<2	5	<1	757	1	12	50
G54852	<0.005	<0.2	<2	59	<1	395	<1	8	67
G54856	<0.005	0.4	<2	18	<1	138	<1	10	31
G54857	<0.005	<0.2	<2	17	<1	138	<1	9	35

Gold, arsenic and mercury values were below detection limit in all of the samples, while a single silver value (0.4 ppm from the northernmost sample in the eastern stream) was above detection limit. A copper values (59 ppm) is possibly somewhat anomalous in the western stream. Since there has been extensive logging and mineral exploration activities in the area, the possible anomalous responses may be cultural (roads, logging operations, camp sites, drilling activities, etc.). On the other hand, the copper values are down-stream and down-ice from the gold occurrence so it is also possible that Recent stream incision into bedrock or basal till may be the causative source.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECCOMMENDATIONS

Even if basal till or bedrock is accessed by streams locally, it is still concluded that there is very limited practical application for stream sediment geochemistry on the Mikwam claims.

MPH further concludes that the region is highly prospective for gold and base metal deposits. It is also unusually challenging in terms of early stage exploration methodology.

Geochemical exploration is severely hampered by the thick glaciolacustrine deposits and a few decades ago this led to extensive use of reverse circulation drilling to collect basal till samples throughout the Clay Belt region. It was noted earlier that about 400 R/C holes were drilled on the original Mikwam property (vastly larger than current property). By way of comparison, a hypothetical soil geochemistry program at 200m line spacing and 50m sample intervals for the current Mikwam property would entail the collection samples from approximately 1000 sites. It is not practical to collect this number of samples by R/C drilling.

All of the standard surface and airborne geophysical methods have been applied to the region, with some success. The most recent geophysical surveys have been airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys which should be state-of-the-art. IP/Resistivity surveys have not been done since the early 1990's. Significant and fundamental advances have been made in IP/Resistivity surveying and data interpretation in the last decade or so. MPH recommends a specialized IP/Resistivity test program over the known mineralization zone.

Respectfully Submitted,

Howard J. Coates, M.Sc.
February 23, 2010

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

ESO Uranium Corp
Summary of Expenditures Mikwam Gold Property
February 2010

Item	Expenditure
Geology	$ 1,000.00
Geophysics	$ 510.00
Geochem	$ 2,600.00
Drafting/GIS	$ 520.00
Food and accomodation	$ 471.19
Field equipment and supplies	$ 77.33
Map/Drawing Charges	$ 200.00
Air Fares (Toronto-Timmins-Toronto)(2)	$ 2,763.77
Taxi	$ 86.64
Vehicle rental local	$ 95.54
Fuel & Maintenance	$ 7.13
Helicopter charter	$ 3,661.60
Geochemical analyses	$ 334.73
Total	**$12,327.93**

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APPENDIX 1

Analytical Certificates

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **MPH CONSULTING LTD.**
133 RICHOMD ST. W., SUITE 501
TORONTO ON M5H 2L3

Page: 1
Finalized Date: 15-SEP-2009
Account: MPHCON

CERTIFICATE TM09095844

Project:

P.O. No.:

This report is for 7 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Timmins, ON, Canada on 4-SEP-2009.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

HOWARD COATES

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
DRY-21	High Temperature Drying
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS

To: **MPH CONSULTING LTD.**
ATTN: HOWARD COATES
133 RICHOMD ST. W., SUITE 501
TORONTO ON M5H 2L3

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **MPH CONSULTING LTD.**
133 RICHOMD ST. W., SUITE 501
TORONTO ON M5H 2L3

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Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
Finalized Date: 15-SEP-2009
Account: MPHCON

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TM09095844

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	Au-AA23	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	0.02	0.005	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01
G54851		0.51	<0.005	<0.2	0.98	<2	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.41	<0.5	7	25	5	1.28
G54852		0.56	<0.005	<0.2	1.07	<2	<10	70	<0.5	<2	0.44	0.5	9	27	59	1.30
[redacted]																
G54856		0.46	<0.005	0.4	0.86	<2	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.45	<0.5	4	22	18	0.77
G54857		0.40	<0.005	<0.2	1.21	<2	<10	60	<0.5	2	0.45	<0.5	4	28	17	0.86

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **MPH CONSULTING LTD.**
133 RICHOMD ST. W., SUITE 501
TORONTO ON M5H 2L3

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TM09095844

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1
G54851		<10	<1	0.11	10	0.34	757	1	0.02	11	380	12	0.09	<2	2	21
G54852		<10	<1	0.10	10	0.36	395	<1	0.01	12	390	8	0.02	<2	3	19
[redacted]																
G54856		<10	<1	0.09	10	0.19	138	<1	0.01	8	400	10	0.05	<2	1	26
G54857		<10	<1	0.13	10	0.24	138	<1	0.01	8	470	9	0.03	<2	2	30

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **MPH CONSULTING LTD.**
133 RICHOMD ST. W., SUITE 501
TORONTO ON M5H 2L3

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Finalized Date: 15-SEP-2009
Account: MPHCON

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TM09095844

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41 Th ppm 20	ME-ICP41 Ti % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Tl ppm 10	ME-ICP41 U ppm 10	ME-ICP41 V ppm 1	ME-ICP41 W ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm 2
G54851		<20	0.06	<10	<10	24	<10	50
G54852		<20	0.07	<10	<10	25	<10	67
[redacted]								
G54856		<20	0.05	<10	<10	14	<10	31
G54857		<20	0.05	<10	<10	19	<10	35

590000 591000 592000 593000 594000 595000

5485000 5484000 5483000 5482000 5481000

4241947
4241950
4243006
32E/12
4243034
4243033
4243031
4243035
4219736
4243038
4243007
3017411
4246490
4249339
G-54856
G-54857
3019086
G-54851
G-54852
4243943
4249335
4249336
4243039
4243045
32E/05
4245571
4249337
4243041
4243040
4243042
4243044
4245570

Legend

Stream Sample Location

Property Outline

Mikwam Property

New ESO Uranium Property

CLAIM

Active Claim

ESO MIKWAM

ESO NEW CLAIM

N

0 240 480 720 960

Meters

ESO URANIUM CORP.

MIKWAM PROPERTY, NOSEWORTHY TWP, ONTARIO

RECONNAISSANCE STREAM SEDIMENT SURVEY

REF. NO.: 2199	UTM ZONE 17N, NAD83
SCALE: 1:15000	DRAWN: MPH TORONTO
MAP NO: 1	DATE: JANUARY 2010

MPH CONSULTING LIMITED *International Exploration & Mining Consultants*