PROUD PRODUCERS OF *ORYKTA™*

PMMR
CHICKEN – BROILERS TEST REPORT #1
TAIPING, MALAYSIA

AUGUST 31ST 1998

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BACKGROUND

This test took place in Taiping, Malaysia, from the 16th of July through August 21st 1998, The test began when the chickens were six days old and finished when they were 42 days old – the age generally considered to be marketable for broilers.

20 chicks were segregated and given 2% **Orykta™** with their regular commercial chicken feed – **Group A**. 20 other chickens were segregated and fed solely commercial feed – **Group B**.

The test was conducted in an effort to determine the benefits of combining **Orykta™** with normal chicken feed. It was supervised on a daily basis by a licensed veterinarian (vet) who has worked with chicken farms in the Taiping area for more than 30 years. This vet currently works on contract for one large chicken farm, but he serves privately as a consultant to nine other farms. The vet monitored the growth of the chicks on a weekly basis, examining, weighing and recording the progress of the two groups.

RESULTS

Throughout the testing period, the vet noted the following general observations and differences between the two test groups.

1. The **Group A** chicks had stronger and thicker bones than the **Group B** chicks.
2. The **Group A** chicks had better feather coverage than the **Group B** chicks. Furthermore, the chicks in **Group A** had brighter colored and stronger feathers.
3. The **Group A** chicks proved to be more resistant to illness common to commercially-raised chickens.
4. The **Group A** chicks' legs were much more yellow in color than the **Group B** chicks.
5. The **Group A** chicks always ate all of the feed provided for them whereas the **Group B** chicks rarely finished all of the feed given to them.
6. The **Group A** chicks were more active than the **Group B** chicks.
7. The **Group A** chicks evidenced a slight weight gain over the **Group B** chicks; the **Group A** chicks were generally 10-20 grams heavier than the **Group B** chicks.

ANALYSIS

Based upon the foregoing test results, the veterinarian provided the following analyses and conclusions.

Group A

The all natural **Orykta™** produced a chicken which was healthier in all respects. The calcium and phosphorous in **Orykta™** enabled the chicks to develop good, strong bones, and the overall natural mix of **Orykta™** enabled the chicks to develop healthy internal organs which functioned well. The natural **Orykta™** was easily assimilated by the chicks, witness their feather growth, the leg coloring, and their activity level. The **Orykta™** helped their internal organs to process and assimilate all ingested food, so that **Group A** chickens never left any food uneaten. The food that was eaten was properly digested by the **Group A** chicks, as is evident by their slightly higher general weight. Because the **Group A** chicks were healthier overall, they had a higher activity level.

Group B

The leg bones, feathers and internal organs did not have the advantage of the natural mix of **Orykta™**, hence they did not develop correctly or did not develop sufficiently. The leg bones were softer and not as large as the **Group A** birds. The **Group B** chicks did not eat all of their food since they could not digest all they had eaten. They had a slow activity level which indicates that internal organs were not correctly or sufficiently formed. Since the **Group B** chicks could not eat as much feed, and could not properly assimilate what they had ate, their general weight was slightly lower.

CAVEAT

The vet noted that the commercial feed given both groups of chicks was inferior and of low quality. The local economic crises and resultant disadvantageous currency exchange rate forces regional feed producers to skimp on the contents or quality of the feed. This causes the chicken farmers to purchase the cheapest feed available. The vet commented that if **Group A** chickens were given high quality reliable feed plus **Orykta™**, they likely would have shown a very large increase in weight over the norm.

The vet also noted that since **Orykta™** is all natural, it likely will produce better results in overall growth and development than the packaged, chemical mineral supplements now used by many chicken farmers.

COMMENT

The Veterinarian assessed that the chicks eating the **Orykta™** had more than 20% higher resistance to disease and common illness than the chicks which did not get the **Orykta™**. He noted that commercially available, chemical mineral supplements likely would not provided such a high degree of resistance as the naturally occurring **Orykta™**.

He noted that eggs from chickens eating the **Orykta™** likely will me much larger and have a thicker shell. He cautioned the brood hens which produce eggs for hatching should be given the **Orykta™** very cautiously since **Orykta™** could produce an egg shell which is too hard for a baby chick to break through.

The veterinarian gave the opinion that pigs given 2% **Orykta™** with an overall good diet should grow and gain weight faster than pigs not given the **Orykta™**, and should and gain weight faster than pigs given commercially produced, chemical mineral supplements. The all natural **Orykta™** speeds development of internal organs, enabling a better mineral assimilation and overall better assimilation of nutrients available in the food.

Taiping, Malaysia
1998