Prepared for:
TENEX CORPORATION

EVALUATION OF SAFETY OF TENEX® ELBOW SHOCK ABSORBER

Prepared by:
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CERTIFICATION

This certification applies to the study of the shock absorber Tenex ® which was conducted during September and October 2004.

- Hako Research and Engineering of Prince George/ British Columbia/ certifies that:
- Dr. G.P. Krebs/ Director of Research/ directed the tests of the shock absorber “Tenex”.
- Dr. Krebs/ S.c.D./ Ph.D/ is Director of Research for Alternative Energy Ltd./ Technical Consultant for the Research Department of Nomadic Silviculture Ltd./ Wilson and Morgesten and Delta Refining and Smelting Ltd.
- Dr. G.P. Krebs, Director of Research for Hako Research and Engineering, and its employees, do not hold nor will receive any interest, direct or indirect, in the securities of Tenex Corporation. Hako Research & Engineering gives its consent for this report to be referred to and paraphrased from/ in the preparation of a Technical Report or Prospectus for Tenex Corporation subject to the restriction that no individual part be excerpted without reference to the entire document.

The terms of our engagement are such that we have no obligation to update our findings because of events occurring subsequent to this study.

Dr. G.P. Krebs Director of Research

S.c.D. / Ph.D, Bio-Engineering, Chemistry and Paleontology

Professor at Laval University Quebec Canada

INTRODUCTION

The Tenex Elbow Shock Absorber (ESA) produced by TENEX CORPORATION is a semi-spherical container made of high impact polycarbonate (IZOD for 0.125” 14 ft/Lb. Minimum), ultraviolet resistant and filled with 99% pure liquid mercury . This device, worn on the wrist, weighs 50gr. and is purported to reduce vibrations to the wrist and elbow of a tennis or golf player during ball impact and alleviate pain and symptoms of Tennis Elbow.

Purpose of this study

The purpose of these tests is to determined the safety of the product:
Mercury is encased in an ultrasonically welded sealed chamber. The semi-spherical chamber made of high impact polycarbonate is designed to resist leakage under extreme temperature, pressure and impact conditions and resist the degradation effect of exposure to Ultra violet light .
The tests have been designed to exceed normal conditiions under which ESA will be used.
ESA has been manufactured since 1989 and according to the manufacturer there have been no reports of leakage.

This is a repeat of similar tests conducted in 1988 by our laboratories using updated testing instruments and technology.

PROCEDURE OF TESTING MECHANICAL RESISTANCE

Pressure is applied to the semi-spherical part of the E.S.A. Dynamometer is connected to the apparatus in such a way that it will record the amount of pressure necessary to reach the breaking point of the semi-sphere or the seal enclosing the absorbing compound. Pressure is increased gradually at the rate of 1.66 kg/sec. Series of nine tests are performed under the following conditions:

-at -35 degrees Celsius

-at +20 degrees Celsius

-at +60 degrees Celsius

RESULTS

Each figure represents a composite average of nine tests effectuated within the same temperature conditions:

-at -35 degrees Celcius**:** 2,031 kg

-at +20 degrees Celsius: <u>2,037 kg</u>

-at +60 degrees Celsius: <u>2,029 kg</u>

We observe that prior to reaching its breaking point ESA showed no deformations or visible cracks or mercury leaks.

PROCEDURE OF MERCURY VAPOR TESTING

20 samples of ESA, chosen at random from previously tested units for vibration dampening properties (see previous study of EVALUATION OF THE VIBRATION DAMPENING PROPERTIES OF TENEX® ELBOW SHOCK ABSORBER) were subsequently checked for potential vapor mercury leakage.

The samples are exposed to 3 times the atmospheric pressure in a pressure chamber for a consecutive period of 10 hours . A Mercury Instruments is used to capture total gaseous mercury (TGM) directly from the atmosphere of the pressure chamber. The gas carrying potential gaseous mercury is pulled through a "gold trap"; the gas continues to flow through the trap but the mercury stays behind, trapped on the gold. After the potential mercury is captured, the trap is heated very quickly; this releases the mercury as a gas (thermal desorption). The gaseous mercury is then swept by the flow of purified mercury free air into the optical cell of the detector. The mercury is then measured by atomic absorption spectrometry.

RESULTS:

We found no traces of mercury vapor from the tested units.

PROCEDURE OF TESTING UV DEGRADATION

Materials often undergo rapid photochemical degradation under the influence of sunlight, unless they have been stabilized in a durable fashion. A number of factors of uncertainty are inherent in the procedure, so comparisons should be available between the method used and exposures in the environment in which the product is to be used. Ultra violet degradation may be indicated by the softening of the material, so that the outer surface may be rubbed off or plucked off, and in extreme cases, the outer surface may become powdered. Certain types of UV stabilizing additives are rapidly leached out, especially in an alkaline environment, which should be taken into consideration in applicable situation. The performance of UV stabilized additives may be affected by colour and the type of pigment used. Therefore, each combination of UV stabilizing additive and pigment should be tested separately. The test apparatus shall be in accordance with ASTM G154-06 using a fluorescent UV-B lamp. The specimens are alternately exposed to UV light alone and to condensation alone in a repetitive cycle for at least 200 h using a test cycle of 8 h at 60 C with UV radiation alternating with 4 h at 50 C with condensation. Based on statistical average of 2 hours of daily use of Tenex for Golf and Tennis, this test exceeds 200 years of exposure.

After exposure is complete, the specimens are checked for breaking force and elongation at break in accordance with ISO 5081 and the values are compared with results performed on simultaneously cut test specimens that have been stored under dark and cool conditions.

All load bearing materials of ESA after tested retain at least 90% of the original values of the breaking force and elongation of the materials. The time of exposure corresponds to 200 years of natural light exposure based on the average uses anticipated for the application of Tenex of 2 hours daily.

CONCLUSIONS

The range of variation found in both mechanical and UV exposure resistance is insignificant and Tenex demonstrates that it can contain safely the mercury in its sealed chamber, even when exposed to conditions far more stressful than are likely to be encountered in either Golf , Tennis or in an industrial application environment such as mining, aircraft building where impact tools are in use.

We conclude that when used for its intended application, ESA is a safe product for the environment and for its users.

Dr. G.P. Krebs
Director of Research

October 21, 2004