Q1 2010 Financial Statements
For the Three Months Ended
March 31, 2010

tuscany energy ltd

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

As at *(Unaudited)*		March 31 2010		December 31 2009
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash	**$**	**97,467**	$	109,475
Accounts Receivable		**734,752**		694,031
Prepaid Expenses and deposits		**22,086**		2,086
		854,305		805,592
Property, plant and equipment (Note 4)		**8,965,575**		8,866,565
Future tax asset		**798,838**		803,688
Total Assets	**$**	**10,618,718**	$	10,475,845
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$**	**939,730**	$	1,738,843
Bank debt (Note 3)		**2,885,604**		1,800,000
		3,825,334		3,538,843
Other Liabilities				
Asset retirement obligation (Note 6)		**598,472**		586,737
Total Other Liabilities		**598,472**		586,737
		4,423,806		4,125,580
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Share capital (Note 5)		**6,831,104**		6,877,686
Contributed surplus (Note 5)		**414,644**		392,368
Deficit		**(1,050,836)**		(919,789)
		6,194,912		6,350,265
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	**$**	**10,618,718**	$	10,475,845

Approved by the Board:

John G.F. McLeod, Director

Charles A. Teare, Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS, COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) AND DEFICIT

(Unaudited)	Three Months Ended March 31 2010	2009
Revenue		
Petroleum and natural gas sales	**$ 811,657**	$ 572,064
Processing income	**15,525**	$ -
Royalties	**(65,507)**	$ (116,780)
Interest income	**99**	-
	761,774	455,284
Expenses		
Operating and transportation	**402,447**	283,572
General and administrative	**97,871**	78,300
Interest	**26,727**	20,539
Foreign Exchange loss (gain)	**3,903**	-
Depletion, depreciation and accretion	**345,558**	286,348
Stock based compensation	**11,465**	-
	887,971	668,759
Loss before income tax	**(126,197)**	(213,475)
Income tax		
Current expense (recovery)		
Future tax expense (recovery)	**4,850**	(67,740)
Total income tax	**4,850**	(67,740)
Loss for the period	**(131,047)**	(145,735)
Deficit, beginning of period	**(919,789)**	(656,571)
Deficit, end of period	**$ (1,050,836)**	$ (802,306)
Loss per share, basic and diluted	**$ 0.00**	$ 0.00

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)	Three Months Ended March 31 2010	2009
Cash provided by (used for):		
Operating Activities		
Loss and comprehensive earnings for the period	**$ (131,047)**	$ (145,735)
Non-cash items:		
Depletion and depreciation	**333,823**	273,645
Accretion	**11,735**	12,703
Stock based compensation	**11,465**	-
Future tax expense (recovery)	**4,850**	(67,740)
	230,826	72,873
Change in non-cash working capital	**(272,722)**	227,989
Cash provided by (used for) operating activities	**(41,896)**	300,862
Investing Activities		
Property, plant & equipment - additions	**(432,832)**	(245,436)
Change in non-cash working capital	**(587,113)**	(652,269)
	(1,019,945)	(897,705)
Financing Activities		
Bank loan advance	**1,085,604**	650,000
Repurchased for cancellation	**(35,771)**	(58,281)
	1,049,833	591,719
Increase (decrease) in cash	**(12,008)**	(5,124)
Cash, beginning of period	**109,475**	5,124
Cash, end of period	**$ 97,467**	$ -
Supplementary information regarding cash payments:		
Interest received	**$ -**	$ -
Interest paid	**$ 26,678**	$ 20,539

For the three months ended March 31, 2010 (unaudited)

1. Accounting Policies

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Goldmark Minerals Ltd and Goldmark Minerals Alaska Inc. since the date of acquisition on October 7, 2009.

The Company's principal business activity is the exploration, development and operation of oil and natural gas properties in Canada.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian Generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") on a Going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the payment of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

Certain information and disclosures normally required to be included in the notes to the annual financial statements have been condensed or omitted for this interim report. The reader should refer to the annual consolidated financial statements of Tuscany at December 31, 2009

Management made the necessary estimates and assumptions regarding certain types of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses in the preparation of the financial statements. Accordingly, actual results may differ from estimated amounts but management does not believe such differences will materially affect Tuscany's financial position or results of operations.

Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company follows the full cost method of accounting for petroleum and natural gas operations. Under this method, all costs of exploration for and development of petroleum and natural gas reserves are capitalized by cost centre. Costs include lease acquisition costs, geological and geophysical expense, carrying charges on non-producing properties, costs of drilling both productive and non-productive wells and overhead charges directly related to exploration activities.

Proceeds on disposal of properties are normally applied as a reduction of the capitalized costs without recognition of a gain or loss, except where such a disposal would alter the depletion and depreciation rate by 20% or more.

Depletion and depreciation of capitalized costs are provided by using the unit of production method based on the Company's total estimated gross proven reserves, as determined by independent engineers. Natural gas reserves and production are converted to equivalent barrels of oil based on the relevant energy content. In determining the depletion base, the Company includes future costs to be incurred in developing proven reserves and excludes the costs of unproven land.

Depreciation is provided on furniture and fixtures at annual rates of 20%, and computer equipment at an annual rate of 30%, each on a declining balance basis.

An impairment loss is recognized in net earnings when the carrying amount of a cost centre is not recoverable and the carrying amount of the cost centre exceeds its fair value. The carrying amount of the cost centre is not recoverable if the carrying amount exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows from proved reserves. If the sum of the cash flows is less than carrying amount, the impairment loss is limited to the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the sum of:

- the fair value of proved and probable reserves; and

• the costs of unproved properties that have been subject to a separate impairment test and contain no probable reserves.

In determining the depletion and depreciation provisions for crude oil and natural gas assets, the Company includes any excess of the net book value of those crude oil and natural gas assets over the fair value.

Asset Retirement Obligation

The Company recognizes the fair value of an Asset Retirement Obligation ("ARO") as a liability in the period in which it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The present value of the estimated ARO is capitalized as part of the net capitalized asset base and the depletion of the capitalized asset retirement cost is determined on a basis consistent with depletion of the Company's other assets. With time, accretion will increase the carrying amount of the obligation. Accretion is expensed.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes cash and cash-like short-term investments that can be liquidated into cash on less than 90-days notice. Short-term investments are comprised of low risk, interest bearing securities.

Joint Ventures

The Company's activities are conducted jointly with others. These financial statements reflect the Company's proportionate interest in such activities.

Share Based Compensation Plan

The Company has a stock based compensation plan, which is described in Note 5. The Company has adopted the fair value method for accounting for stock based compensation. Using the fair value method, compensation costs of stock based compensation are estimated and charged to earnings initially in the period of the option grant and during the subsequent vesting period of the options.

Foreign Currency Translation

Foreign currency balances are expressed in Canadian dollars on the following basis:

• Monetary assets and liabilities – at the period end rate of exchange;

• Other assets and liabilities – at historical rates of exchange; and

• Revenues and expenses – at average rates of exchange for the period, except provisions for depreciation and depletion, which are translated on the same basis as the related assets.

Flow-Through Shares

Share capital is reduced by the future tax effect of renouncing income tax cost to the purchaser of flow-through shares when the tax pools are renounced. The tax effect is calculated using the expected rate of tax.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue associated with the sale of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids owned by the Company is recognized when title passes from the Company to its customers and collectability is reasonably assured.

Use of Accounting Estimates

The amounts recorded for depletion, depreciation and amortization of petroleum and natural gas properties and equipment and the provision for asset retirement obligation are based on estimates. The ceiling test is based on estimates of proved reserves, production rates, oil and gas prices, future costs and other relevant assumptions. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and the effect on the financial statements of changes in such estimates in future periods could be significant.

Financial Instruments

All financial instruments are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition of the instrument, except for certain related party transactions. Measurement in subsequent periods depends on whether the financial instrument has been classified as "held-for-trading," "available-for-sale," "held-to-maturity," "loans and receivables" or "other financial liabilities" as defined by the standard.

2. Future Accounting Standards

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

During 2008, the CICA Accounting Standards Board ("ACSB") confirmed the changeover to IFRS from Canadian GAAP will be required for publicly accountable enterprises interim and annual financial statements effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The changeover to IFRS represents a change due to new accounting standards. The transition from current Canadian GAAP to IFRS is a significant undertaking that may materially affect the Company's reported financial position and operations.

The International Accounting Standards Board has issued an exposure draft relating to certain amendments and exemptions to IFRS in order to make it more useful to Canadian entities adopting IFRS for the first time. One such exemption relating to full cost accounting is expected to reduce the administrative burden in the transition from current Canadian Accounting Guideline 16 to IFRS. It is anticipated that this exposure draft will not result in an amended IFRS 1 standard until late 2009. The amendment will potentially permit the Company to apply IFRS prospectively to their full cost pool, rather than the retrospective assessment of capitalized exploration and development expenses, with the requirement that an impairment test, under IFRS standards be carried out at the transition date.

To date, the CFO, the primary sponsor for the project, has prepared a summary level changeover plan for IFRS conversion that has been presented to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. Hallmarks of the change over plan include, initial definition of the tasks required for conversion, a timeline for the completion of the tasks, an estimate of the effort and duration associated with the conversion, prioritization of tasks, and the assignment of key personnel within the organization.

3. Bank Debt

The bank loan is a revolving non-reducing operating demand loan with a maximum amount available of $3,000,000 (2009 - $3,000,000). Amounts drawn under the facility bear interest at the bank's prime rate plus 1%, resulting in an effective rate of 4.5% at March 31, 2010; there is a standby fee of 0.2 percent on undrawn amounts. At March 31, 2010, the amount drawn on the operating demand loan is $2,886,000.

The loan is secured by an interest over all property, a general assignment of book debts and a floating charge on all lands. The facility is subject to both an annual review by May 31, 2010 and certain affirmative financial covenants. As at March 31, 2010 the Company was in compliance with the covenants.

The line is currently under review by the Company's bank and Tuscany expects the line to be maintained or increased.

4. Property, Plant and Equipment

As at	March 31 2010	December 31 2009
Petroleum and natural gas properties	$ 14,114,229	$ 13,681,394
Accumulated depletion and impairment	(5,150,407)	(4,829,608)
	8,963,822	8,851,786
Furniture, fixtures and other assets	40,927	40,927
Accumulated depreciation	(39,172)	(26,148)
	1,755	14,779
	$ 8,965,577	$ 8,866,565

At March 31, 2010, unproven property costs of $122,000 were excluded from the depletable cost base (2009 - $204,348). No administrative expenses related to exploration and development activities were capitalized as part of property, plant and equipment.

For the calculation of depletion expense, estimated future costs to develop the proved reserves were added to property, plant and equipment. Future costs were $2,639,000 (2009 - $210,000).

At March 31, 2010 the Company reviewed the carrying value of the oil and gas properties for potential impairment. Impairment is indicated if the carrying value of the long-lived asset or oil and gas cost centre is not recoverable from the future undiscounted cash flows. If impairment is indicated, the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value of the long-lived asset is charged to earnings. For the three months ended March 31, 2010, no impairment of the properties was indicated.

The Company based its estimates on the forecast of an independent reserve engineering firm as follows:

Price Estimates Used for Ceiling Test	Gas ($Cdn/Mcf)	Oil ($Cdn/Bbl)	NGL ($Cdn/Bbl)
2010Q2	$ 3.80	$ 85.64	$ 85.64
2010Q3	$ 3.82	$ 86.52	$ 86.52
2010Q4	$ 4.48	$ 87.12	$ 87.12
2011	$ 4.57	$ 88.86	$ 88.86
2012	$ 4.66	$ 90.64	$ 90.64
2013	$ 4.75	$ 92.45	$ 92.45
2014	$ 4.85	$ 94.30	$ 94.30

5. Share Capital

Authorized

An unlimited number of common voting shares;
Unlimited number of first preferred shares; and
Unlimited number of second preferred shares.

The preferred shares may be issued from time to time in one or more series, each series consisting of a number of preferred shares as determined by the Board of Directors of the Company who may also fix the designations, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to each series of preferred shares. There are no preferred shares issued.

Common Shares - Issued	Number of Shares		Amount
Balance, December 31, 2009	55,299,825	$	6,877,686
Repurchased for cancellation	(208,000)		(35,771)
Excess of cost over paid up capital on share repurchases	-		(10,811)
Balance at March 31, 2010	55,091,825	$	6,831,104

Contributed Surplus		Amount (thousands)
Balance, December 31, 2009	$	392,368
Option compensation for the period		11,465
Excess of paid up capital over cost on share repurchases		10,811
Balance at March 31, 2010	$	414,644

Earnings (Loss) Per share

The treasury stock method is used to determine the dilutive effect of stock options, warrants and other dilutive instruments. Under the treasury stock method, only "in the money" dilutive instruments impact the dilution calculations. The diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding does not include the conversion of any of the outstanding options into common shares, as the conversion would be anti-dilutive.

Basic earnings (loss) per share are calculated by dividing the weighted average number of the aggregate outstanding shares during the period into earnings (loss) attributable to the shareholders.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the diluted weighted average aggregate outstanding shares into the earnings for the period.

Shares Outstanding	Three Months Ended March 31 2010	2009
Weighted average shares outstanding	55,227,292	35,015,903
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	55,227,292	35,015,903

In October 2009 the Company filed and received approval to acquire and cancel up to 5% of the outstanding shares of the company over a one-year period pursuant to a normal course issuer bid. The Company acquired and cancelled the following shares under normal course issuer bids.

Issuer Bid		2010		2009
Common Shares				
Shares repurchased		**208,000**		961,500
Weighted average price, per share	**$**	**0.17**	$	0.10

Stock Option Plan

As at March 31, 2010, there are a total of 2,220,000 options granted and outstanding under the stock option plan with a weighted average exercise price of $0.116 per share. Of these, 886,667 are exercisable at a weighted average exercise price of $0.14.

The following summarizes information about stock options outstanding:

Fixed Options	Three Months Ended March 31, 2010			2009		
		Weighted Average			Weighted Average	
	Shares	**Exercise Price**		Shares	Exercise Price	
Outstanding, beginning of period	**2,220,000**	**$**	**0.116**	220,000	$	0.260
Granted	**-**		**-**	2,000,000		0.100
Outstanding, end of period	**2,220,000**	**$**	**0.116**	2,220,000	$	0.116
Options exercisable, end of period	**886,667**	**$**	**0.140**	886,667	$	0.140

The Company accounts for its stock based compensation plan using the fair value method whereby compensation costs have been recognized in the financial statements for share options granted to employees and directors. The impact on compensation costs of using the fair value method increased compensation costs for the three months ended March 31, 2010 by $11,000 (2009 - $nil).

6. Asset Retirement Obligation

The following table presents the reconciliation of the beginning and ending aggregate carrying amount of the obligation associated with the retirement of oil and gas properties:

As at	June 30 2010	December 31 2009
Asset Retirement Obligation, beginning of period	$ 586,737	$ 635,165
Liabilities incurred	-	11,442
Changes in estimates	-	(110,683)
Accretion expense	11,735	50,813
Asset Retirement Obligation, end of period	$ 598,472	$ 586,737

The total undiscounted amount of estimated cash flows required to settle the obligation is $1,055,000, which has been discounted using an average credit-adjusted risk free rate of 8%. The Company expects most of these obligations to be paid between 2012 and 2024.

7. Related Party Transactions

At March 31, 2010, Humboldt Capital Corporation ("Humboldt") and certain of its officers and directors owned 43.5% of the outstanding shares of Tuscany. Humboldt's business includes the ownership, acquisition and sale of securities in other companies and Humboldt owns significant interests in companies in the oil and gas sector, which compete with Tuscany and operate jointly with Tuscany, from time to time, in certain areas. These include Diaz Resources Ltd ("Diaz"), Sharon Energy Ltd. ("Sharon"), and Paris Energy Inc. ("Paris") which also have certain common officers and directors. The following table sets forth the respective ownership of Humboldt and insiders in Tuscany and the companies that may be considered related parties

	March 31, 2010
Tuscany	43.5%
Diaz	41.4%
Sharon	26.8%
Paris	25.2%

During the period the Company shared certain overhead costs with two related companies as follows:

Overhead Charges for the three months ending March 31,	2010	2009
Diaz Resources Ltd.	40,287	-
Paris Energy Inc.	44,667	27,000

Balance payable at March 31,	2010	2009
Diaz Resources Ltd.	26,106	-
Paris Energy Inc.	44,667	-

8. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Supplemental Cash Flow Information	Three Months Ended March 31 2010	2009
Interest paid	**$ 26,678**	$ 146,582
Changes in non-cash working capital balances		
Receivables	**$ (40,721)**	$ 316,980
Prepaid expenses	**(20,000)**	11,880
Accounts payable and accruals	**(799,115)**	(753,141)
	$ (859,836)	$ (424,281)
Allocated to:		
Operating activities	**$ (272,723)**	$ 227,986
Investing activities	**(587,113)**	(652,267)
	$ (859,836)	$ (424,281)

9. Capital Disclosure

Tuscany's objectives when managing capital are:

- To safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and

- To provide an adequate return to shareholders by investing in oil and gas activities commensurate with the level of risk deemed acceptable by management.

Tuscany targets the level of capital in proportion to its risk of achieving sufficient annualized operating cash flows to maintain its debt repayability ratio to less than twenty-four months cash flow. The Company plans to make adjustments to capital and planned expenditures in light of changes in economic conditions and risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure Tuscany may issue new shares, sell assets or increase its debt.

The ratio of net current debt to annualized cash flow from operations is the primary ratio of capital that Tuscany uses. Net current debt repayability is a calculation to determine the number of months required to repay net debt from recent historic cash flow from operations. The ratio is calculated as follows:

As at ($000)		March 31 2010		December 31 2009
Current assets	$	854	$	806
Current liabilities		(940)		(1,739)
Bank debt		(2,886)		(1,800)
	$	(2,972)	$	(2,733)
Annualized cash flow from operations	$	923	$	(144)
Months estimated to repay debt		38.6		N/A

As predicted, cash flow has improved considerably from the first quarter of the previous year. The Company has brought its debt repayability closer to its target level of 24 months with debt levels of $3.0 million and an annualized cash flow of $923,000 Million. Management's plan for the current year is to match overall capital spending and commitments with anticipated operating cash flows for the year. Higher Cash flows are anticipated in the future with increased production and reduced water handling cost, which will bring this ratio further into line with Tuscany's target.

The Company's credit facility imposes a capital restriction that the Company's debt to equity ratio cannot exceed 2:1 and the Company's net debt cannot exceed its credit facility.

11. Financial Instruments

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

All Financial instruments are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition of the instrument, except for certain related party transactions. Measurement in subsequent periods depends on whether the financial instrument has been classified as "held-for-trading," "available-for-sale," "held-to-maturity," "loans and receivables" or "other financial liabilities" as defined by the standard.

Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash are designated as "held-for-trading" and are measured at carrying value, which approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Accounts receivable and deposits are designated as "loans and receivables" and are carried at amortized cost. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are designated as "other financial liabilities" and are carried at amortized cost. The current value of financial instruments approximates fair value due to the short term nature of the instruments.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial asset will default, resulting in the Company incurring a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk on its accounts receivable and GST receivable, to a maximum of the carrying value of the aforementioned items at the end of the period. A substantial portion of the Company's accounts receivable are with customers in the oil and gas industry and are subject to normal industry credit risks. The maximum exposure to credit risk is approximately $178,000 which represents accounts receivable balances in excess of 90 days. Management has reviewed the items comprising the accounts receivable balance and determined that all accounts are collectible; accordingly there has been no allowance for doubtful accounts recorded.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to risks from interest rate fluctuation on its bank loan which is based on Prime rates. Interest rate risk is specific to the interest expense charged to income on the Company's bank debt. The Company believes 25% volatility is a reasonable measure when assessing the potential impact of a change in interest rate. Variations in interest rates on the Company's bank debt could have resulted in gains (losses) impacting net earnings as at December 31, 2009, as follows:

($ Thousands)	Favourable 25% Change	Unfavourable 25% Change
Interest rate	$ 7	$ (7)

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal source of liquidity is its cash flows which are uncertain and difficult to predict. This risk is mitigated by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching expenditures to the cash flow from operations. The Company currently expects to fund any future capital expenditures through a combination of operating cash flows, new equity issuance and asset sales. All of the companies liabilities are due within one year.

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk from the possibility that it will encounter difficulty meeting its financial obligations. The Company manages this risk by forecasting cash flows in an effort to match operating cash flow to future expenditures and to arrange financing, if necessary. It may take many years and substantial cash expenditures to pursue exploration and development activities on all of the Company's existing undeveloped properties. Accordingly, the Company may need to raise additional funds from outside sources in order to explore and develop its properties. There is no assurance that adequate funds from debt and equity markets will be available to the Company in a timely manner.

Commodity risk

Inherent to the Company's business of producing petroleum and natural gas is the commodity price risk where fluctuations in the market price of petroleum and natural gas could significantly impact the Company's ability to generate cash flow from operations. Given that certain items, including but not limited to, the amounts of capital expenditures are dependent upon the level of cash flow generated from operations, fluctuations in petroleum and natural gas prices impact the Company's liquidity. The Company continuously monitors forecast and actual commodity prices.

The Company believes that a10% volatility is a reasonable measure when assessing the potential impact of commodity price changes on natural gas and oil prices. Variations in commodity prices could have resulted in gains (losses) impacting net earnings as at December 31, 2009, as follows:

($ Thousands)	Favourable 10% Change	Unfavourable 10% Change
Natural Gas Price	$ 9	$ (9)
Conventional Oil Price	$ 7	(7)
Heavy Oil Price	$ 42	(42)
Horizontal Heavy Oil Price	$ 24	(24)
Crude Oil Price	$ 73	(73)

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Directors

Robert W. Lamond[1]
Calgary, Alberta

John G. F. McLeod
Okotoks, Alberta

Charles A. Teare
Calgary, Alberta

Donald K. Clark
Calgary, Alberta

Peter Barker[1]
Calgary, Alberta

Glen Phillips
Calgary, Alberta

Roger W. Hume[1]
Kelowna, British Columbia

Jorg Reich
Nurtingen, Germany

[1]*Member of the Audit committee*

Officers

Robert W. Lamond
President and CEO

John G.F. McLeod
Vice President and COO

Charles A. Teare
Chief Financial Officer

Donald K. Clark
Vice President, Operations

Jason G. Gallant
Controller

Head Office

Suite 2000, 633 Sixth Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2P 2Y5
Telephone : (403) 264-2398
Fax : (403) 264-2399
Web site : www.tuscanyenergy.com

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Calgary, Alberta

Legal Counsel

Burnet, Duckworth & Palmer LLP
Calgary, Alberta

Banker

ATB Financial
Calgary, Alberta

Registrar and Transfer Agent

Computershare Trust Company of Canada
Calgary, Alberta

Stock Exchange Listing

TSX Venture Exchange
Trading Symbol: TUS

Corporate Infomation

Tuscany Energy Ltd.
Suite 2000
633 - 6th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, AB T2P 2Y5

ph: 403 299 0357 fax: 403 216 9260 e-mail: IR@tuscanyenergy.com