

SUMMARY REPORT
on the
Belleville West Project
MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
for
TAC CAPITAL CORP.

November 7, 2009

By

Paul D. Noland, CPG, QP.

SUMMARY

TAC Gold, Inc. (TAC) has optioned a 100% interest in the Belleville Project from MinQuest Inc (MinQuest), a private Nevada based company, subject to certain conditions and obligations. The Belleville Project is approximately 175 miles south-southeast of Reno, Nevada and approximately 250 miles northwest of Las Vegas, Nevada. Nearby recent and historic mines include the Candelaria Silver Mine (ten miles to the east), and the Marietta Mine (six miles to the west). Both of these past producing mines lie within the Walker Lane structural and mineral belt, as does the Belleville project.

Nevada ranks as one of the world's premier gold mining regions, with over 7 million ounces produced annually. Most past and current production has come from the several mineral trends of Northern Nevada and the Walker Lane trend in Southwestern Nevada.

Exposed rocks at Belleville are meta-sediments and meta-volcanics of the Triassic Excelsior formation. Also exposed on the property is a granite intrusion of late Mesozoic age. Several old prospect pits and adits are developed along two semi-parallel shears in the Excelsior package. The shears contain quartz veins, stockworks and varying amounts of iron and copper minerals. Rock chip samples from these workings revealed as much as 53 parts per million (ppm) gold.

No past production has occurred on the property. Prior to Minquest's and TAC's involvement at Bellville, there is no evidence or record of exploration other than the adits and prospect pits described above. TAC commissioned a Gradient IP-Resistivity and Ground Magnetic Survey of the Belleville project in September 2009 by Fritz Geophysics. TAC drilled three, reverse-circulation-rotary (RCR) exploration drill holes from one drill site in the fall of 2009 to test the possible continuation of mineralized structures in the vicinity of the range front. Results of that drilling program were disappointing, but did identify significant faulting in all three holes. The results of the geophysical survey are summarized in the 'Exploration' section, and a report by Frank Fritz is included in Appendix C.

Three potential drilling targets have been identified at the Belleville project. One is the set of gold bearing shear zones described above. The second is a geophysical anomaly indicating the apparent extension of the mineralized shears under pediment. A third target occurs at the intersection of the mineralized structures with a major lithologic contact. All of these targets are described in the 'Mineralization section.

Road building and drilling of the three targets listed above is proposed for 2010. A budget of \$200,000 USD for 2010 is proposed for this work. A detailed cost break down for this proposed work is provided in the 'Cost Estimates' section of this report.

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INTRODUCTION

This report provides summary of activities and an evaluation of the exploration potential for the Belleville Project owned by Tac Capital Corp. (TAC). TAC optioned the property from MinQuest Inc.(MinQuest) in 2009.

This 43-101 compliant report is prepared by Paul D. Noland, CPG and a qualified person as defined by CI 43-101 standard and definitions. Noland initially visited the property in May 2009 at the request of MinQuest after MinQuest had located the initial unpatented claims. Noland conduct a cursory geologic mapping and rock chip sampling program. Based on the favorable assay results of this sampling, MinQuest expanded the unpatented claim holdings and subsequently optioned the property to TAC.

This report was prepared by Paul D. Noland in November of 2009 at the request of Richard Kern, President of MinQuest on behalf of TAC. The author has based his assessment upon a personal examination of the property and reviews of technical data generated by TAC and their employees. Published literature has been reviewed and is also referenced. The author is familiar with this general area of Nevada from visiting various mining properties during formal and informal tours since the early 1980's along with specific property visits and the authoring of reports for reporting purposes for other companies in this general area of Nevada.

All references to currency in this report are in US dollars. All units in this report are as stated being a mixture of English and metric as is typical with projects in the United States.

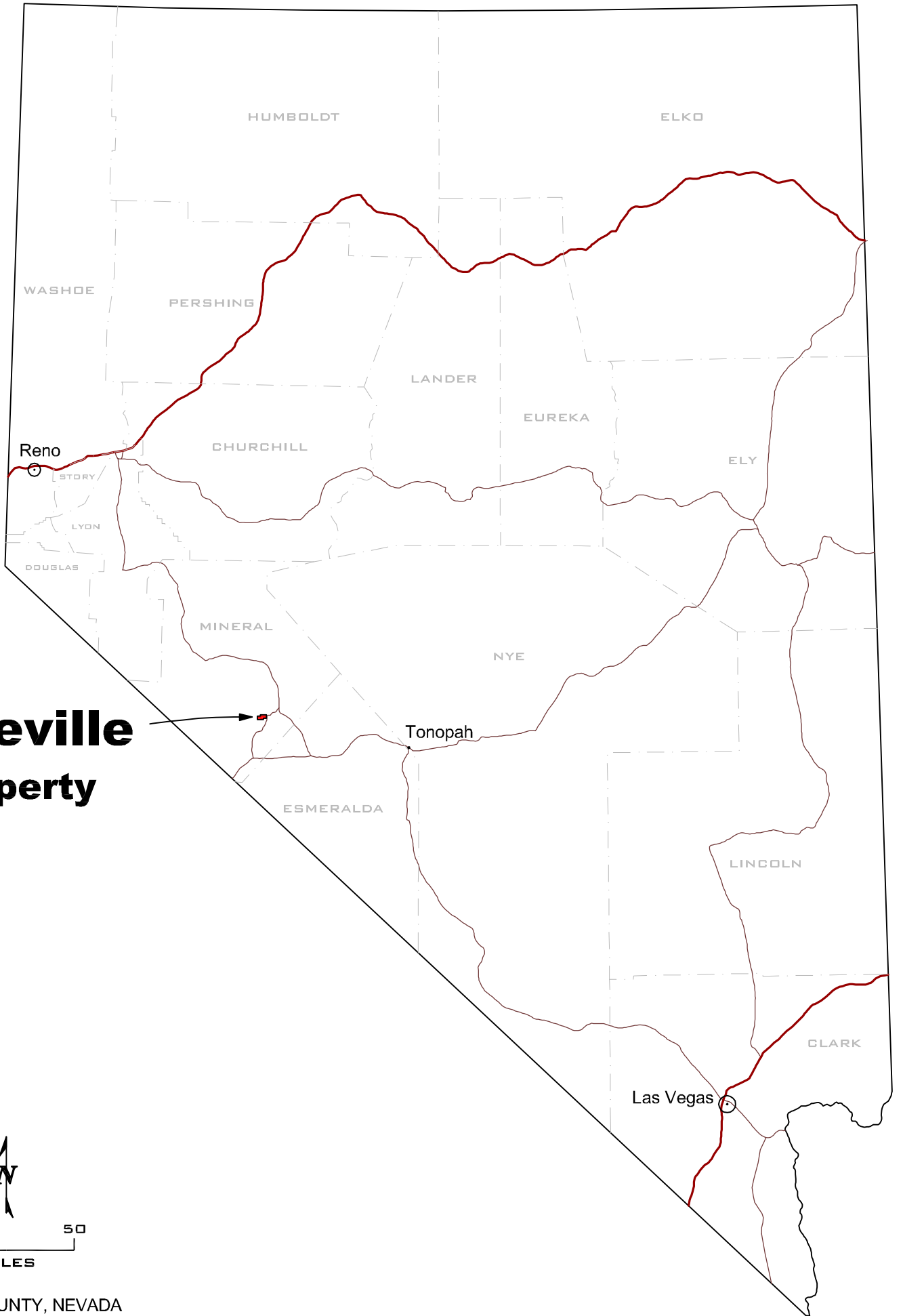
DISCLAIMER

TAC requested that the author review the Belleville Project and prepare a technical summary of the project. This report has been prepared under the guidelines of National Instrument 43- 101 and is to be submitted as a Technical Report to the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX”) and the BC Securities Commission (“BCSC”).

The author prepared this report based upon information believed to be accurate at the time of completion, but which is not guaranteed. The author has relied on collected geophysical data, drill logs and reports from TAC and MinQuest contractors, and published literature. In particular, the author relied on the recent geophysical data interpretation completed by Fritz Geophysics in September 2009. Therefore, in writing this technical report the author has relied on the truth and accuracy from the sources listed in the Reference section of this report.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCATION, CLIMATE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Belleville project lies about equidistant from the towns of Hawthorne and Tonopah (approximately 60 miles to either). It is situated in T4N, R34E, in Mineral County Nevada. The project is about 175 miles south-southeast of Reno, Nevada and approximately 250 miles northwest of Las Vegas, Nevada (see Figure 1, Location Map). Labor force, drill water and supplies would be available from Tonopah, Nevada, or



Belleville Property



Hawthorne, Nevada. Access is from Nevada SR 360, which junctions with US 95 about 12 miles north of the old abandoned mining and milling site of Belleville. From just south of Belleville, an unimproved gravel road heads westward across an alluvial fan and accesses the eastern part of the claims. The remainder of the claim block is not accessible by vehicle.

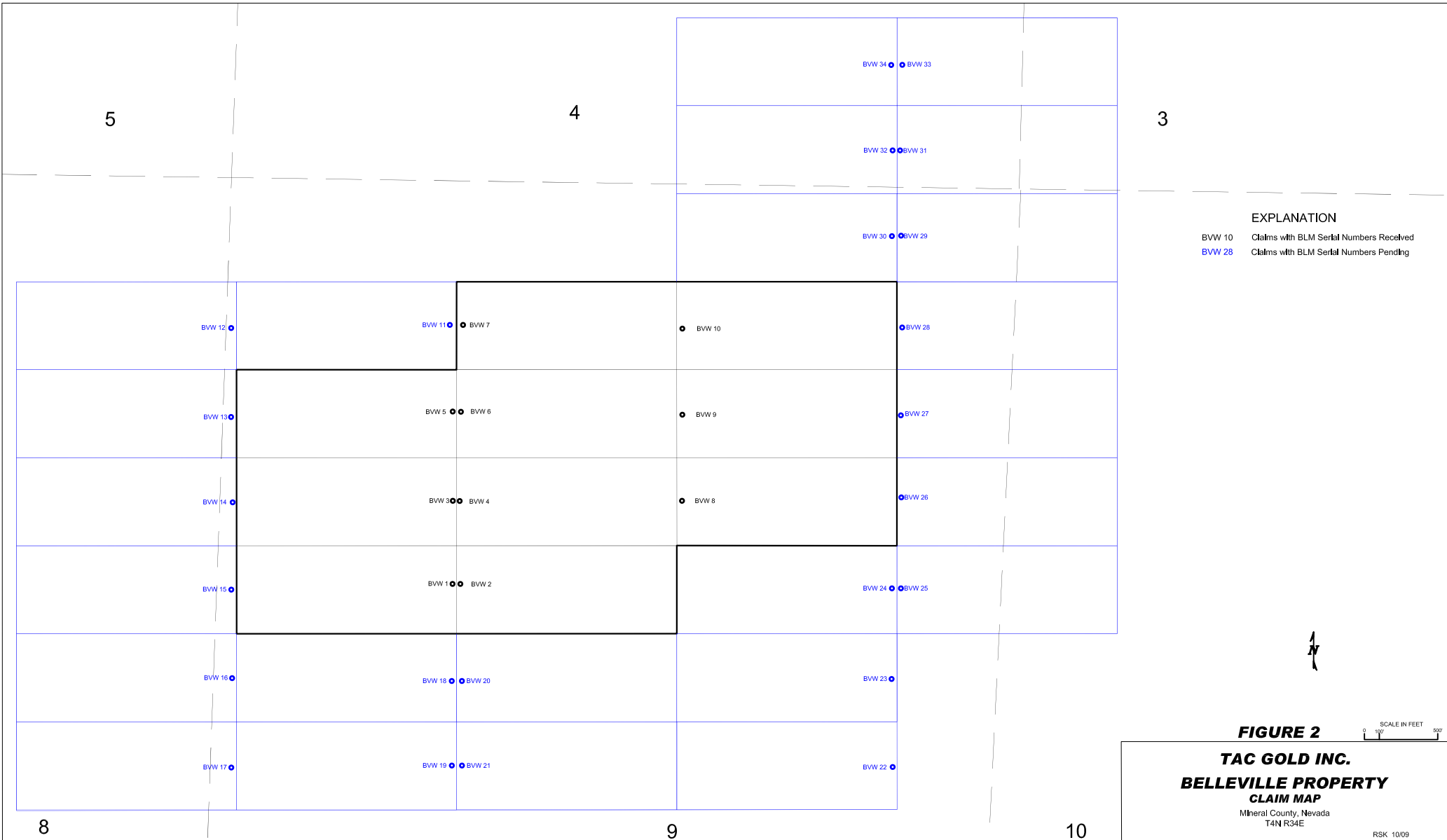
Elevations range from 5600 feet at the range front to over 6200 feet on the ridges to the west. Vegetation is sparse. Range front is relatively steep. Drainages are typically steep and rocky. Climate is typical high desert, western Nevada, with hot summers, cool evenings and some snow in the winter, especially at higher elevations. Exploration or mining could be conducted year round.

The project is comprised of thirty-four, unpatented mining claims (approximately 680 acres) on land administered by the US Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Figure 2 is a map of the claims.

Claims BVW 1-10 have been located and filed with BLM and the County. In Nevada, staked claims expire annually on September 1. Therefore, all claims will expiry on Sept 1, 2010 unless the company pays \$140/claim in fees to the BLM prior to Aug 31, 2010. The \$140/claim fees for 2008-2009 have been paid for BVW 1-10. Claims BVW 11-34 were located in September, 2009. Filing of these claims is in progress and therefore BLM serial numbers are pending.

Tac Capital Corp. entered into an option agreement dated as of August 4th, 2009 with MinQuest Inc. pursuant to which TAC can earn a 100% interest (subject to a 3 % NSR) in the Belleville Project claims by:

- (i) Reimburse all costs of acquisition associated with the Property;
- (II) Pay the Optionor \$10,000 upon signing this Agreement;
- (III) Pay the Optionor \$190,000 as follows:
 - \$20,000 on or before the first anniversary of the Effective Date;
 - an additional \$20,000 on or before the second anniversary;
 - an additional \$30,000 on or before the third anniversary;
 - an additional \$30,000 on or before the fourth anniversary;
 - an additional \$40,000 on or before the fifth anniversary;
 - an additional \$50,000 on or before the sixth anniversary;
- (iv) Allotting and issuing to the Optionor 700,000 Shares, as follows:
 - 200,000 Shares forthwith after the Effective Date;
 - an additional 100,000 Shares on or before the first anniversary;
 - an additional 100,000 Shares on or before the second anniversary;
 - an additional 300,000 Shares on or before the third anniversary;
- (v) Incurring Exploration Expenditures of \$1,420,000 as follows:
 - \$100,000 on or before the first anniversary of the Effective Date;
 - an additional \$120,000 on or before the second anniversary;
 - an additional \$150,000 on or before the third anniversary;



5

4

3

BVW 12 ●

BVW 11 ● ● BVW 7

● BVW 10

● BVW 28

BVW 13 ●

BVW 5 ● ● BVW 6

● BVW 9

● BVW 27

BVW 14 ●

BVW 3 ● ● BVW 4

● BVW 8

● BVW 26

BVW 15 ●

BVW 1 ● ● BVW 2

BVW 24 ● ● BVW 25

BVW 16 ●

BVW 18 ● ● BVW 20

BVW 23 ●

BVW 17 ●

BVW 19 ● ● BVW 21

BVW 22 ●

8

9

10



Figure 4

Range Front Photo

- an additional \$200,000 on or before the fourth anniversary;
- an additional \$200,000 on or before the fifth anniversary;
- an additional \$250,000 on or before the sixth anniversary;
- an additional \$400,000 on or before the seventh anniversary

There are no known environmental liabilities directly on the Bellville Project ground. Geophysical surveys and drilling were conducted under a 'Notice of Intent' permit with the BLM, which allows surface disturbances of up to five acres once the notice is approved and bonding is in place.

HISTORY

Nevada ranks as one of the world's premier gold mining regions, with over 7.7 million ounces produced in 2004 and current reserves at approximately 64 million ounces. The vast majority of gold endowment and production occurs in Northern Nevada, along the three major Sediment-hosted gold trends, (Carlin, Battle Mountain and Getchell) with significant additional production from epithermal deposits of the Northern Nevada rift, and Western Nevada rift. The Walker Lane structural and mineral trend has become increasingly active in recent years as the focus of precious metal exploration.

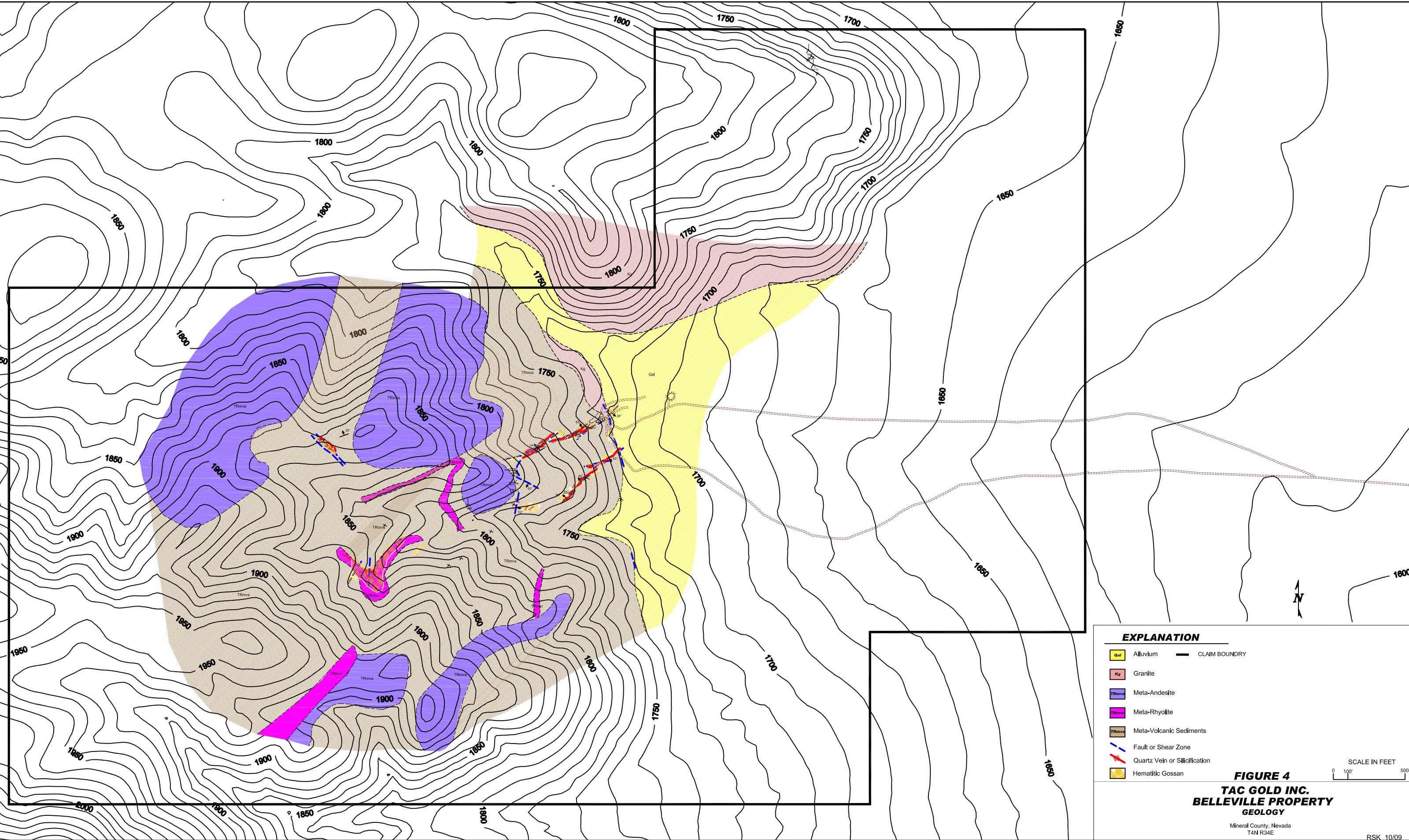
The Walker Lane is a geographical district in Nevada measuring over 300 miles long and 75 miles wide along a NW-trending structural corridor. Past producing mines in this structural trend include Round Mountain and the Comstock silver deposits in Virginia City, Nevada.

The Candelaria Mine, although in closure at this time, has a reported inferred resource of 27 million tons averaging 50 grams per ton silver, and 0.19 grams per ton gold (Tingley, 1990). Recent exploration activity at the Marietta property has reportedly identified veins and shears averaging up to 1.9 ounces per ton of gold (2007, Azteca Gold).

MinQuest explored the Belleville area in late 2008 and discovered gold bearing shears and veins. MinQuest subsequently located ten, unpatented mining claims over the known mineralization. When continued mapping and sampling enhanced the known extent of the mineralized shears, an additional twenty-four claims were located. The project now totals 34 claims, or approximately 680 acres.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Rock types at Belleville are meta-sediments and meta-volcanics of the Triassic Excelsior Formation. These rocks have been subjected to moderate to high grade metamorphism. They are completely recrystallized and foliated, making confident determination of protolith difficult. Also present is a granitic intrusion of late Mesozoic age. This granite is mostly fresh, but a thin sliver of it at the range front is subjected to shearing, as are the meta-sediments (see Figure 4, Geology.)



EXPLANATION

	Alluvium		CLAIM BOUNDARY
	Granite		
	Meta-Andesite		
	Meta-Rhyolite		
	Meta-Volcanic Sediments		
	Fault or Shear Zone		
	Quartz Vein or Silicification		
	Hematitic Gossan		

FIGURE 4
TAC GOLD INC.
BELLEVILLE PROPERTY
GEOLOGY

Mineral County, Nevada
T4N R34E

SCALE IN FEET
0 100' 500'

RSK 10/09

Metamorphic foliation in the meta-sediments appears to mimic bedding in most cases, but in some cases clearly crosses bedding. Two, sub parallel shear zones trend SW from the range front. These are made visible by numerous prospect pits and adits along them (See Figure 3, Belleville Range Front photo). They average 1 to 4 feet in thickness, and persist along strike for up to 1000 feet. The shear zones consist of an echelon near vertical high angle left lateral strike slip faults with lesser cross-cutting parallel dip slip structures with varying dip angles. The southwestern portion of the shear/vein zones appear strongest. This is confirmed by gold-silver geochemistry (Figure 5).

It is not clear whether these mineralized shears are a result of Tertiary age, Walker Lane type mineralization, older base metal and gold mineralization, or a combination of both.

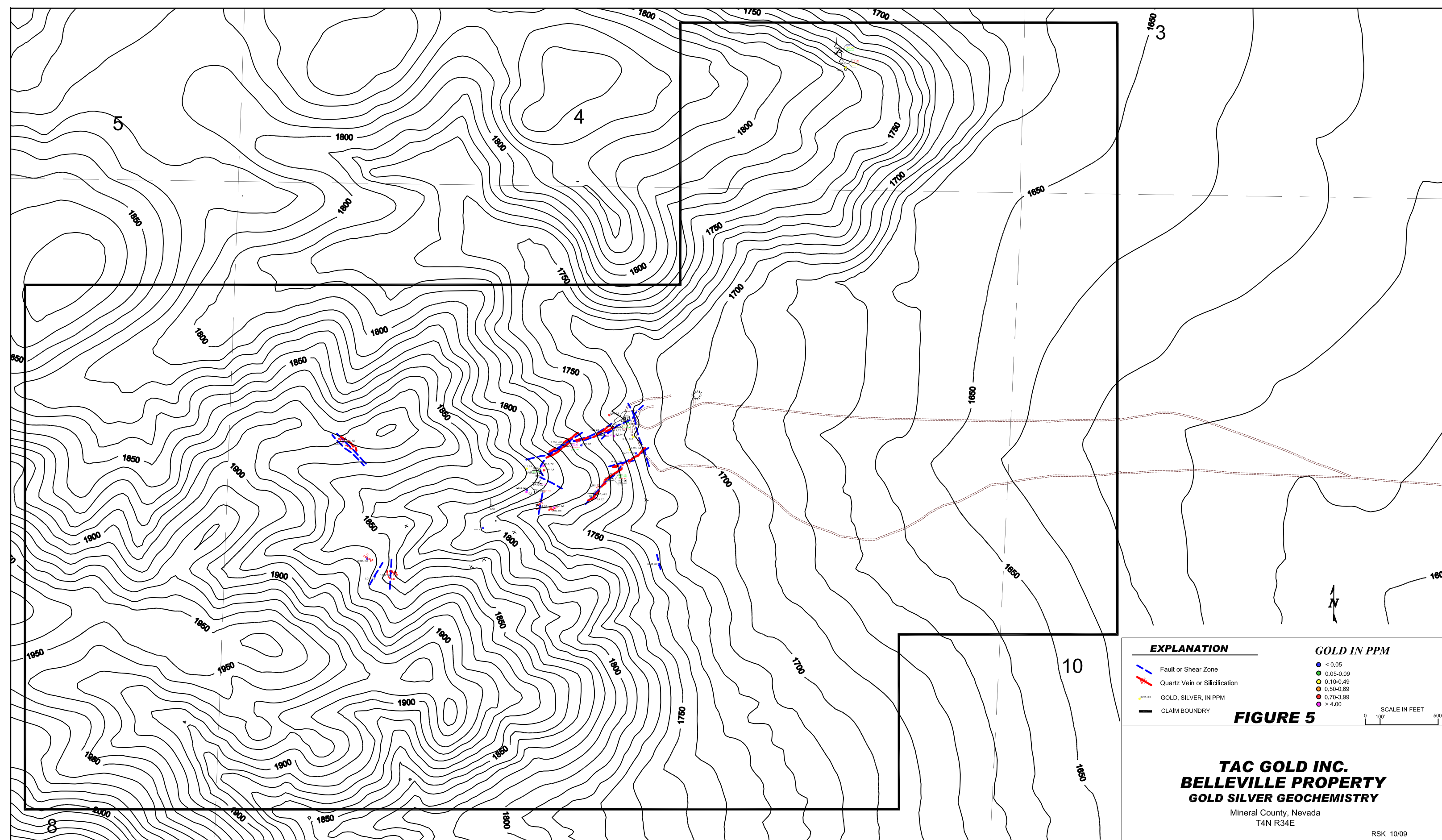
DEPOSIT TYPES

The targeted, gold bearing shear zones trend SW from the range front. These are made visible by numerous prospect pits and adits along them (see Figure 3). They average 1 to 4 feet in thickness, and persist along strike for up to 1000 feet. They contain quartz veins and stockwork vein material, which in turn contain pyrite, chalcopyrite and oxides of iron and copper. There is also varying amounts of sericite and chlorite in the shears. Shears become gossanous when completely oxidized. Grab samples from dumps and chip samples across exposed veins and shears almost always contained anomalous gold values. Highest values were 10 and 53 ppm Au. (See Appendix D, Rock Chip Geochemistry).

Multi-element geochemistry on these same samples reveal anomalous Au, Ag, As and Cu. They are not anomalous in Hg, Sb, or Tl (Thallium), suggesting that they are neither a 'pure' epithermal nor 'Carlin Type' in genesis. More likely they are related to the metamorphic event, with shearing being syn, or early post-metamorphism, and vein material having been 'sweated' out of surrounding bedrock by the heat of metamorphism. The possibility remains, however, that the shears and anomalous metals are the remnants of a submarine volcanic exhalative. Elevated barium background lends credence to this model. It is possible that the genesis is the result of both models, originating as an exhalative, then being remobilized by metamorphism.

There is also a possibility that the shears and mineralization are a result of Tertiary age tectonic movement related to the Walker Lane structural belt. This interpretation is supported by the left lateral movement of the shears as detected in detailed examination of the accessible underground workings at several of the adits (see Figure 6, Belleville Adits).

If the mineralization is, in fact, Tertiary age, Walker Lane related epithermal, then the conflicting geochemical trace element signature may be the result of multiple metal genetic episodes along older, reactivated shears.



EXPLANATION		GOLD IN PPM	
	Fault or Shear Zone		< 0.05
	Quartz Vein or Silicification		0.05-0.09
	GOLD, SILVER, IN PPM		0.10-0.49
	CLAIM BOUNDARY		0.50-0.69
			0.70-3.99
			> 4.00

FIGURE 5

TAC GOLD INC.
BELLEVILLE PROPERTY
GOLD SILVER GEOCHEMISTRY
 Mineral County, Nevada
 T4N R34E

SCALE IN FEET
 0 100 500

MINERALIZATION

Significant gold and silver mineralization has so far been detected only within the NE-SW trending shear/vein systems described above. Although these shears are rarely more than a few feet wide, they persist for at least 1000 feet along strike. Gold-Silver Geochemistry is shown on Figure 5. Surface samples were mainly grab samples from prospect pits and dumps. Sampling of the many short adits that occur on the property consisted of chip channel sampling across the ceilings (backs) which gives information on width as well as grade. All adit samples were across the veins using a 2.0 foot width (0.6 meters). Adit locations and geochemistry are shown on Figure 5 and Figure 6 shows outlines with structure, sample location, and gold-silver values.

Adit sampling shows the northern vein zone to be the strongest. Within this zone adit BA-3 shows the best values with a high of 7.29 ppm gold. This part of the vein appears to be bending to the left which is consistent with dilation of a left lateral fault. This area is considered the best portion of a drilling target that extends from above the range front approximately 1,200 feet to the southwest. At the range front the structure is present but appears to be only weakly altered. Geophysics (see Geophysics section) does not indicate any alteration along the extension of the structure to the northeast. A parallel fault/vein zone, called the southern vein zone is not as strong in outcrop as the northern zone, but does have a strong alteration anomaly along its extension under the pediment to the northeast. This is the second drilling target defined at Belleville.

Examination of the surface geology within the Belleville project (Figure 4) reveals a disconformable contact between a meta-andesite/basalt unit and underlying lithologies. This unit appears to sit unconformably not only on the slightly older meta-sediments and meta-volcanics, but also upon the gold-bearing shears. This scenario could produce a 'pooling' of mineralization underneath the meta-andesite, with the meta-andesite acting as a physical barrier to ascending mineral fluids. This concept is portrayed in Figure 7, Belleville Conceptual Cross Section. This is the third drilling target defined at Belleville.

EXPLORATION

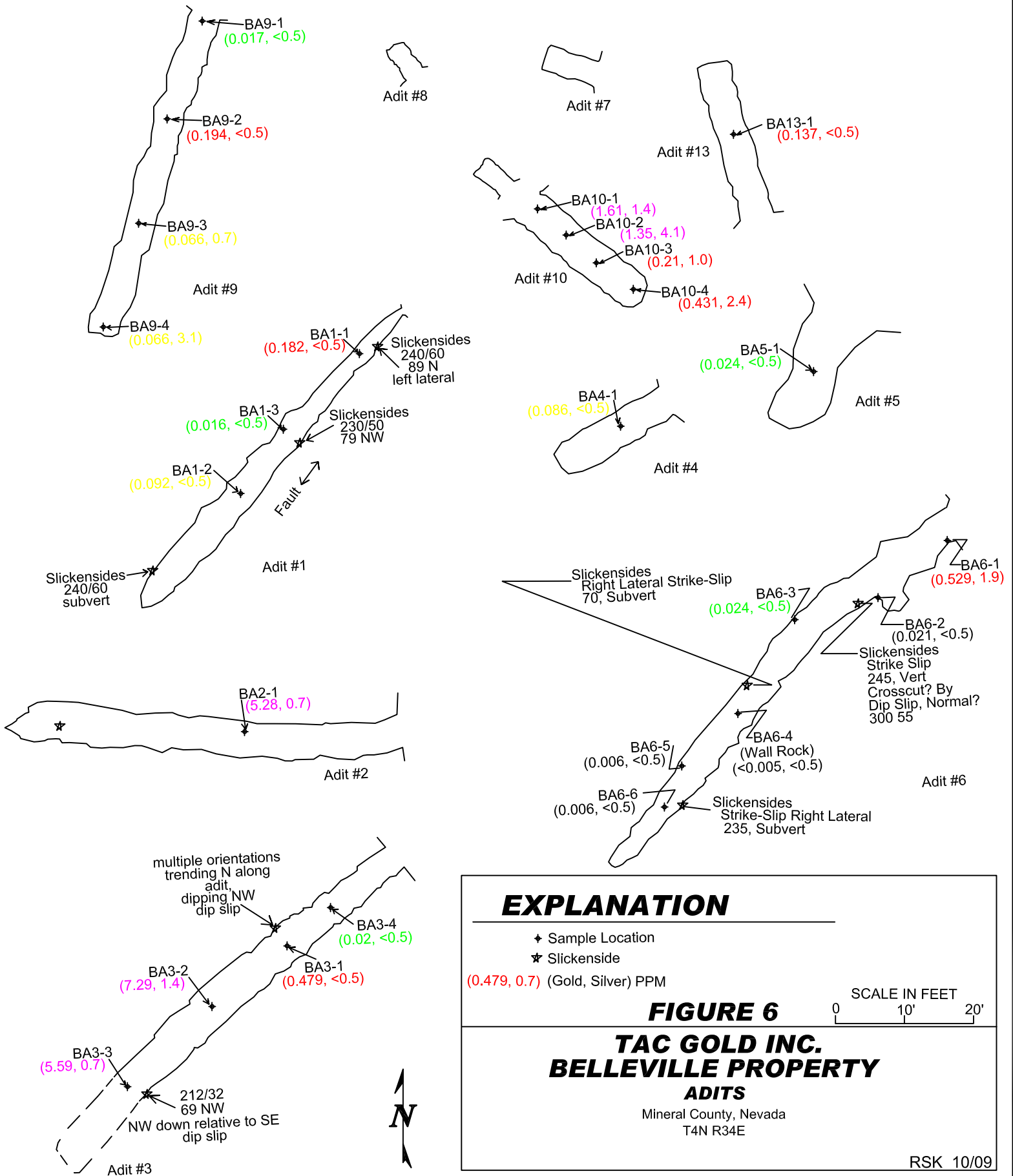
Exploration efforts to date have consisted of the mapping and sampling program, geophysical surveys, and a limited Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program in 2009. The results of all of this work are provided within this report.

Although highly anomalous gold values have been detected from surface sampling (over 50 ppm gold), the drilling program was disappointing (see Appendix B, Drill Results). However, the drilling to date has been confined to a single drill site along the range front. Time and monetary constraints prevented road building and drilling of the targets listed in the Mineralization section prior to this report.

Drill testing of the three identified targets is proposed for 2010.

GEOPHYSICS

TAC commissioned Fritz Geophysics to conduct a combination surface magnetic, and IP-resistivity gradient survey of the Belleville project principal vein zones and the pediment



Adit #8

Adit #9

Adit #7

Adit #13

Adit #10

Adit #4

Adit #5

Adit #6

Adit #2

Adit #3

BA9-1 (0.017, <0.5)

BA9-2 (0.194, <0.5)

BA9-3 (0.066, 0.7)

BA9-4 (0.066, 3.1)

BA1-1 (0.182, <0.5)

BA1-2 (0.092, <0.5)

BA1-3 (0.016, <0.5)

BA4-1 (0.086, <0.5)

BA10-1 (1.61, 1.4)

BA10-2 (1.35, 4.1)

BA10-3 (0.21, 1.0)

BA10-4 (0.431, 2.4)

BA5-1 (0.024, <0.5)

BA6-1 (0.529, 1.9)

BA6-2 (0.021, <0.5)

BA6-3 (0.024, <0.5)

BA6-4 (Wall Rock) (<0.005, <0.5)

BA6-5 (0.006, <0.5)

BA6-6 (0.006, <0.5)

BA3-1 (0.479, <0.5)

BA3-2 (7.29, 1.4)

BA3-3 (5.59, 0.7)

BA3-4 (0.02, <0.5)

Slickensides 240/60 89 N left lateral

Slickensides 230/50 79 NW

Fault

Slickensides 240/60 subvert

Slickensides Right Lateral Strike-Slip 70, Subvert

Slickensides Strike Slip 245, Vert Crosscut? By Dip Slip, Normal? 300 55

Slickensides Strike-Slip Right Lateral 235, Subvert

multiple orientations trending N along adit, dipping NW dip slip

212/32 69 NW NW down relative to SE dip slip

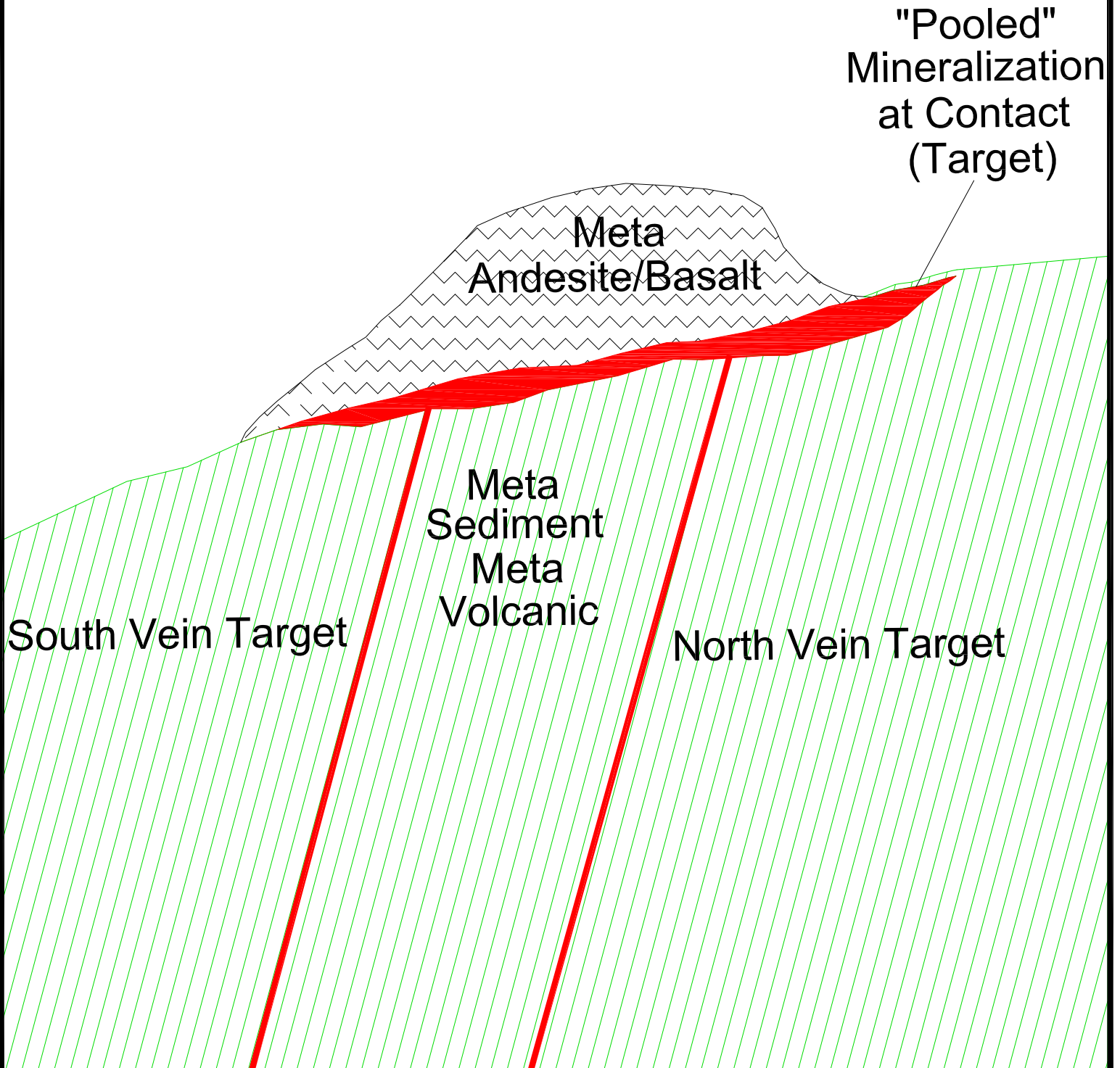
Figure 7

TAC GOLD INC.
BELLEVILLE PROPERTY
CONCEPTUAL CROSS SECTION

Mineral County, Nevada
T4N R34E

RSK 10/09

Looking West



east of the range front. Fritz Geophysics used Big Sky Geophysics out of Bozeman, Montana as the primary contractor. The specifications of the survey and interpretation maps can be found in Appendix C of this report.

In summary, IP Effect, which measures the presence of conductive metals and groundwater, has an anomaly over the southwestern portion of the northern vein zone and a stronger anomaly over the southern vein zone which extends northeasterly under the pediment for some distance. Resistivity, which measures the presence of resistive minerals like clay, has a similar, but weaker anomaly along the same zones. The magnetic survey was less successful, due to the magnetic noise of the volcanic rocks, but somewhat mimics the resistivity. It indicates possible dikes near the vein structures.

DRILLING

TAC drilled three, reverse-circulation (RC) exploration drill holes from one drill site in the fall of 2009 to test the possible continuation of mineralized structures in the vicinity of the range front. Results of that drilling program were disappointing, but did identify significant faulting in all three holes. Alteration in the structures was weak however, and correlates with the geophysics which indicate mineralization ends before reaching the range front along the northern vein zone.

Graphical geologic logs of all three holes are included in Appendix B. These logs indicate the holes were restricted to the Cretaceous granite intrusive. Also provided in Appendix B are the assay results from all three drill holes.

An angle drilling program is proposed in 2010 to test the three targets described in the Mineralization section of this report.

SAMPLING METHOD, APPROACH AND SECURITY

Rock chip samples were collected by TAC and MinQuest geologists and delivered directly to ALS Chemex in Reno, Nevada or Elko, Nevada.

Drill samples were collected at five foot intervals, and maintained under the direction of TAC geologists. These samples also were delivered to the ALS Chemex facility in Reno, Nevada.

ALS Chemex is a certified laboratory. Since no resource or reserve estimation was anticipated from this sampling, no elaborate QA/QC program was implemented. Chemex routinely administers their own, internal QA/QC on all samples.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

Drill samples were collected by drill contractor utilizing a dry or rotary wet splitter, ensuring a representative sample for assay from each 5 foot interval. The TAC geologist on site observed and monitored the sampling procedure throughout the drilling program to further ensure standard exploration practices were adhered to.

Pulps from these drill samples will be retained by TAC in a secure storage facility for future reference.

DATA VERIFICATION

Paul Noland (the author) visited the property on two different occasions for the purpose of geologic mapping, sampling and interpretation. He was in communication with TAC geologists throughout the geophysical surveys and drilling programs. Noland has had the opportunity to review the geophysical and drilling results provided in this report.

MINERAL RESOURCE

No mineral resource is suggested or inferred from this report. This section does not apply.

METALLURGICAL TESTING

No metallurgical testing has been conducted on the Belleville project.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Candelaria Silver mine lies about 10 miles to the southeast. This mine is in closure, but has been a significant silver producer in the 1970's and 1980's. Tingley, 1990, reports a remaining inferred resource at Candelaria of 27 million tons averaging 50 grams per ton silver, and 0.19 grams per ton gold.

The historic Marietta Mine, some six miles to the west, is reported to have a series of epithermal veins and shears averaging up to 1.9 ounces per ton of gold (2007, Azteca Gold).

OTHER RELEVANT DATA

There is no additional information or explanation necessary to make the technical report understandable.

INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Gold mineralization detected to date at the Belleville property is restricted to NE-SW trending shears and quartz veins. These veins are rarely thicker than 3 to 4 feet (true width), but persist for at least 1000 feet along strike, and may persist for significant depths down-dip. The best of these outcropping vein zones should be drill tested.

The veins occur in Paleozoic, meta-volcanic and meta-sedimentary rocks of the Excelsior Formation (Ross, 1961). Right lateral movement in the shearing indicate a genetic relationship to Tertiary age Walker Lane style epithermal gold mineralization. Field

relationships and base metal content suggest a much older origin, possibly related to Paleozoic/Mesozoic metamorphism. Multi-element geochemistry is ambiguous and inconclusive.

A geophysical survey indicates the southern vein zone extends northeast under pediment cover. This blind target should be drill tested.

An unconformable cap rock cover of meta-andesite/basalt on top of the known shears could provide a 'trap' to ascending mineral solutions, thus creating a 'pooling' of mineralization beneath this upper layer of meta-andesite/basalt. This target should also be drill tested.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that TAC permit for sufficient road building to drill several angle RCR holes to test the NE-SW trending shear zones. These angle holes should be designed to test both the down dip extension within the known lateral extent, and the strike extension to the northeast under the pediment. Additionally, at least one drill hole should test the concept of 'pooled' mineralization beneath the upper meta-andesite/basalt cap rock.

COST ESTIMATES

Road Building 4 days at \$1500/day	\$6,000
RC Drilling 5 holes at 600 ft/hole 3000 feet at \$60/foot (all inclusive)	\$180,000
Supervision and contingency	\$14,000
<hr/> Total	<hr/> \$200,000

DATED at Elko, Nevada, this 7th day of November, 2009.

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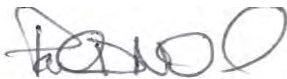
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- TINGLEY, J.V., 1990, Mineral Resource Inventory Bureau of Land Management Carson City District, Nevada, NBMG Open File Report 90-1.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Paul D. Noland, 821 Sage St., Elko, Nevada, U.S.A., hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of Lamar University (1971) with a B.Sc. degree in geology, and am a Certified Professional Geologist with certification through AIPG.
2. I am presently employed as a consulting geologist with MinQuest, Inc. of 4235 Christy Way, Reno, Nevada, U.S.A.
3. I have been employed in my profession by various mining companies since 1974, and with MinQuest, Inc. since 2008.
4. I have read the definitions of "Qualified Person" set out in NI 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for all sections of this report, utilizing in part the data summarized in the References section of this report.
7. This certificate applies to the technical report titled '*Summary Report on the Belleville West Property, Mineral County, Nevada*', dated November 7, 2009.
8. I have visited the Belleville property on two occasions in 2009.
9. I hold no office with Tac Capital Corp., and am therefore independent of all ownership in the Belleville Property and all its subsidiaries as defined in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101 and in Section 3.5 of the Companion Policy to NI43-101.
10. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report and contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this technical report not misleading.
11. I have read NI 43-101 and NI 43-101F1, and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
12. I consent to the filing of this technical report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.



Dated at Elko, Nevada this 7th day of November 2009.

APPENDIX A
CLAIM INFORMATION

Belleville Property

List Of Unpatented Mining Claims

Located in Sections 9, T4N, R34E, Mineral County, Nevada












<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>CLAIMANT'S NAME</u>	<u>NMC NUMBER</u>
BVW 1	MinQuest Inc.	1003638
BVW 2	MinQuest Inc.	1003639
BVW 3	MinQuest Inc.	1003640
BVW 4	MinQuest Inc.	1003641
BVW 5	MinQuest Inc.	1003642
BVW 6	MinQuest Inc.	1003643
BVW 7	MinQuest Inc.	1003644
BVW 8	MinQuest Inc.	1003645
BVW 9	MinQuest Inc.	1003646
BVW 10	MinQuest Inc.	1003647
BVW 11	MinQuest Inc.	Pending
BVW 12	MinQuest Inc.	Pending
BVW 13	MinQuest Inc.	Pending
BVW 14	MinQuest Inc.	Pending
BVW 15	MinQuest Inc.	Pending
BVW 16	MinQuest Inc.	Pending
BVW 17	MinQuest Inc.	Pending
BVW 18	MinQuest Inc.	Pending
BVW 19	MinQuest Inc.	Pending
BVW 20	MinQuest Inc.	Pending
BVW 21	MinQuest Inc.	Pending
BVW 22	MinQuest Inc.	Pending
BVW 23	MinQuest Inc.	Pending
BVW 24	MinQuest Inc.	Pending
BVW 25	MinQuest Inc.	Pending
BVW 26	MinQuest Inc.	Pending
BVW 27	MinQuest Inc.	Pending
BVW 28	MinQuest Inc.	Pending
BVW 29	MinQuest Inc.	Pending
BVW 30	MinQuest Inc.	Pending
BVW 31	MinQuest Inc.	Pending
BVW 32	MinQuest Inc.	Pending
BVW 33	MinQuest Inc.	Pending
BVW 34	MinQuest Inc.	Pending

APPENDIX B
DRILL LOGS & GEOCHEM RESULTS

Tac Gold

Belleville West Project

DRILL HOLE: BVR-1 TARGET: North Structure DATES: 10-09-2009 TO 10-11-2009 RC DRILL HOLE LOG
 CONTRACTOR: Harris Drilling / Jay Hazlett RIG: Kantara Buggy BIT SIZE: 4 7/8" TD: 200'
 LOCATION: SEC 9 T 4 N R 34 E COUNTY: Mineral STATE: NV GEOLOGISTS: Eastwood/Cave
 EASTING: 393969 NORTHING: 4231092 ELEVATION: 5660' AZIMUTH: 215 DIP: -45 Page 1 of 1

Depth	Lithology / Structure		Alteration / Mineralization		Recovery	Walls	Witness	Hardness	color	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Rx		
	Graphic	Description	Type	Description										
0		Fill Pad Fill- Angular gravel and pebbles of granite, basalt, and caliche								0.033	<0.5			
0-20		Granite Medium to dark gray to pink porphyritic granite with 10-15% milky white 1 mm subhedral feldspars, ~1% 2-3 mm pink euhedral orthoclase feldspars, and rare 2-3 mm opaque subhedral quartz in a fine-grained matrix of translucent gray quartz, feldspars, and 2-5% sub-mm unaltered biotite booklets.	tr qz	Trace white quartz veining, could be contamination						0.005	0.5			
20-40												<0.005	<0.5	
40-60												<0.005	<0.5	
60-80												<0.005	<0.5	
80-100												<0.005	<0.5	
100-120												<0.005	<0.5	
120-140												<0.005	<0.5	
140-160												<0.005	<0.5	
160-180												<0.005	<0.5	
180-200												<0.005	<0.5	
200		EOH								<0.005	<0.5			



Kg

Targ Zone

Tac Gold

Belleville West Project

DRILL HOLE: BVR-2 TARGET: North Structure DATES: 10-11-2009 TO 10-13-2009 RC DRILL HOLE LOG
 CONTRACTOR: Harris Drilling / Jay Hazlett RIG: Kantara Buggy BIT SIZE: 4 7/8" TD: 210'
 LOCATION: SEC 9 T 4 N R 34 E COUNTY: Mineral STATE: NV GEOLOGISTS: S. Cave
 EASTING: 393970 NORTHING: 4231093 ELEVATION: 5660' AZIMUTH: 215 DIP: -60 Page 1 of 2

Depth	Lithology / Structure		Alteration / Mineralization		Recovery	Walls	Witness	Hardness	color	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Rx
	Graphic	Description	Type	Description								
0		Fill Pad Fill- Angular gravel and pebbles of granite, basalt, and caliche	tr chl							0.015	<0.5	
10		Granite Medium to dark gray to pink porphyritic granite with 10-15% milky white 1 mm subhedral feldspars, ~1% 2-3 mm pink euhedral orthoclase feldspars, and rare 2-3 mm opaque anhedral quartz in a fine-grained matrix of translucent gray quartz, feldspars, and 2-5% sub-mm unaltered biotite booklets, trace of barely visible rust specks.	tr chl							<0.005	<0.5	
20			tr chl							<0.005	<0.5	
30			tr chl	tr CaCO3						<0.005	<0.5	
40			tr chl							<0.005	<0.5	
50			tr chl							<0.005	<0.5	
60			tr chl							<0.005	<0.5	
70			tr chl							<0.005	<0.5	
80			tr chl	tr CaCO3						<0.005	<0.5	
90			tr chl	trace milky white quartz						<0.005	<0.5	
100			Trace of dark gray to black very fine-grained aphyric clasts. Could be a shale or glassy basalt, interpreted to be a xenolith based on common occurrence of dark gray to black rounded pebble to cobble-sized xenoliths in granitic float	wk chl						<0.005	<0.5	
110				tr chl						<0.005	<0.5	
120			Biotite percentage drops to 1-2%, 100' to 115' Trace of mafic xenolith	tr chl	trace orange hematite					<0.005	<0.5	
130				tr chl	tr CaCO3					<0.005	<0.5	
140			Biotite percentage drops to 1-2%, 120' to 125'	tr chl	trace orange hematite					<0.005	<0.5	
150				tr chl	trace dirty white quartz, contamination?					<0.005	<0.5	
160		Biotite percentage drops to 1-2%, 135' to 145'	tr chl	tr CaCO3 to 145'					<0.005	<0.5		
170			tr chl	trace orange hematite to 140'					<0.005	<0.5		
180			tr chl	1% milky white quartz					<0.005	<0.5		
190			tr chl	trace milky white quartz to 155'					<0.005	<0.5		
200			tr chl	trace orange hematite					<0.005	<0.5		
210		Biotite percentage drops to 1-2%, 150' to 165'	wk chl	epidote? to 160'					<0.005	<0.5		
220			wk chl	tr CaCO3 to 170'					<0.005	<0.5		
230			wk chl	trace milky white quartz					<0.005	<0.5		
240			tr chl	trace orange hematite					<0.005	<0.5		
250			tr chl						<0.005	<0.5		
260			tr chl	trace milky white quartz					<0.005	<0.5		
270			tr chl						<0.005	<0.5		
280			tr chl						<0.005	<0.5		
290		Trace of mafic xenolith	wk chl						<0.005	<0.5		
300			wk chl	trace milky white quartz					<0.005	<0.5		

Tac Gold


Belleville West Project

DRILL HOLE: BVR-2 TARGET: North Structure DATES: 10-11-2009 TO 10-13-2009 RC DRILL HOLE LOG

CONTRACTOR: Harris Drilling / Jay Hazlett RIG: Kantara Buggy BIT SIZE: 4 7/8" TD: 210'

LOCATION: SEC 9 T 4 N R 34 E COUNTY: Mineral STATE: NV GEOLOGISTS: S. Cave

EASTING: 393970 NORTHING: 4231093 ELEVATION: 5660' AZIMUTH: 215 DIP: -60 Page 2 of 2

Depth	Lithology / Structure		Alteration / Mineralization		Recovery	Walls	Witness	Hardness	color	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Rx
	Graphic	Description	Type	Description								
200		Medium to dark gray to pink porphyritic granite (see previous), biotite drops to 1-2% from 200' to 210' EOH	wk chl	trace milky white quartz						<0.005	<0.5	
210										<0.005	<0.5	



Drill Hole No.	Au	Ag
Footage	ppm	ppm
BVR1 0-5	0.033	<0.5
BVR1 5-10	0.005	0.5
BVR1 10-15	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 15-20	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 20-25	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 25-30	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 30-35	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 35-40	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 40-45	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 45-50	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 50-55	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 55-60	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 60-65	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 65-70	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 70-75	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 75-80	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 80-85	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 85-90	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 90-95	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 95-100	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 100-105	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 105-110	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 110-115	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 115-120	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 120-125	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 125-130	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 130-135	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 135-140	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 140-145	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 145-150	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 150-155	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 155-160	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 160-165	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 165-170	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 170-175	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 175-180	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 180-185	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 185-190	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 190-195	<0.005	<0.5
BVR1 195-200	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 0-5	0.015	<0.5
BVR2 5-10	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 10-15	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 15-20	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 20-25	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 25-30	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 30-35	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 35-40	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 40-45	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 45-50	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 50-55	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 55-60	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 60-65	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 65-70	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 70-75	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 75-80	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 80-85	0.005	<0.5
BVR2 85-90	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 90-95	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 95-100	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 100-105	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 105-110	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 110-115	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 115-120	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 120-125	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 125-130	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 130-135	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 135-140	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 140-145	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 145-150	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 150-155	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 155-160	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 160-165	<0.005	<0.5

Drill Hole No.	Au	Ag
Footage	ppm	ppm
BVR2 165-170	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 170-175	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 175-180	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 180-185	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 185-190	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 190-195	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 195-200	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 200-205	<0.005	<0.5
BVR2 205-210	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 0-5	0.056	<0.5
BVR3 5-10	0.005	<0.5
BVR3 10-15	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 15-20	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 20-25	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 25-30	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 30-35	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 35-40	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 40-45	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 45-50	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 50-55	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 55-60	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 60-65	0.005	<0.5
BVR3 65-70	0.005	<0.5
BVR3 70-75	0.006	<0.5
BVR3 75-80	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 80-85	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 85-90	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 90-95	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 95-100	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 100-105	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 105-110	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 110-115	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 115-120	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 120-125	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 125-130	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 130-135	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 135-140	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 140-145	0.005	<0.5
BVR3 145-150	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 150-155	0.005	<0.5
BVR3 155-160	0.005	<0.5
BVR3 160-165	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 165-170	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 170-175	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 175-180	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 180-185	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 185-190	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 190-195	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 195-200	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 200-205	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 205-210	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 210-215	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 215-220	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 220-225	0.005	<0.5
BVR3 225-230	0.005	<0.5
BVR3 230-235	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 235-240	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 240-245	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 245-250	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 250-255	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 255-260	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 260-265	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 265-270	0.005	<0.5
BVR3 270-275	0.010	<0.5
BVR3 275-280	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 280-285	0.005	<0.5
BVR3 285-290	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 290-295	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 295-300	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 300-305	<0.005	<0.5
BVR3 305-310	<0.005	<0.5

APPENDIX C

FRITZ GEOPHYSICS, SUMMARY REPORT ON BELLEVILLE SURVEYS

Frank P. Fritz
Fritz Geophysics
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Web Site www.fritzgeoph.us

Memo

To: **Richard Kern, Exploration Manager, Tac Gold**
From: **Frank P. Fritz, Fritz Geophysics**
Date: **22 September 2009**
Re: **Belleville Project, Gradient IP-Resistivity and Ground
Magnetic Survey, Mineral Co, Nevada**

Review

The gradient IP-Resistivity survey detected a limited but detectable resistivity contrast between the granite to the north-east and the volcanic section to the west. To the west in the outcropping volcanic section the resistivity data are dominated by topographic effects. The very limited IP responses are probably caused by the necessity of using a larger than optimum dipole size of 60m. This size probably reduced the detectable IP response from the known narrow mineralization in outcrop and limited the possibility of detection under cover. However, an expected target of any significant size should have been detected. All three data sets showed similar structural contrasts with dominate NNW and ENE structural directions. The limited IP highs follow the ENE direction under cover. The contoured data sets are included below with the resistivity and IP interpretation.

Survey and contractor problems

At the request of R. Kern the gradient IP-Resistivity survey was designed to detect the known outcropping mineralization and explore for this type of target under the sand cover to the east of outcrop. For this target a 30m receiver dipole was selected for economical coverage and detection of the target. The survey timing was urgent and the preferred contractor was not available. Big Sky Geophysics was selected as the only contractor that could accomplish the survey in a reasonable time frame. On site the survey started with the requested 30m dipole but the signal levels were too low for effective measurements. The dipole size was increased to 60m to achieve a reasonable signal level. The survey area was reduced to allow completion of the critical area in a reasonable time frame. In general, the data collected is noisy and a significant amount of post production editing was necessary to remove the noise problems and to produce a reasonable data set.

Data Interpretation

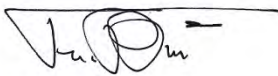
The most diagnostic physical property for the expected target is the IP effect. However, the limited width of the known mineralization and the larger dipole size used would reduce the expected response magnitude for this survey. In the area of the known mineralization higher responses appear to be associated with mineralization but only achieve a maximum of about 5 msec, very low values. Background values are below 2msec, generally, therefore the 5 msec high may be diagnostic. The two zones of known mineralization follow the ENE trend and appear to extend under the sand cover to the east. The responses are limited and may not be diagnostic of mineralization. Other IP highs to the north and south are considered to be noise and not of economic interest.

The resistivity data shows a reasonable contrast between the outcropping granite to the north and the volcanics to the west. The granite appears to extend under the cover for a limited distance while most of the covered area appears to be volcanics. There appears to be a NNW range front fault with limited throw, down to the east, and ENE structures that limit the granite and control the known mineralization. Much of the resistivity relief to the west, in outcrop, appears to be caused by topographic effects and not from rock type changes. The topographic effects can be calculated but this does not appear to be worth the effort.

The magnetic data is quite noisy, which is typical for volcanic sources. A hand held magnetic susceptibility meter was used to determine local magnetic susceptibility. As expected for volcanics, the magnetic susceptibilities varied from close to zero to the 1,000's within a few feet of sampled outcrop. The magnetometer is probably a better estimator of the magnetic susceptibility in bulk. The magnetic data mimics the resistivity structures and possibly suggests small, possible dike like sources that trend along side of the known mineralized areas.

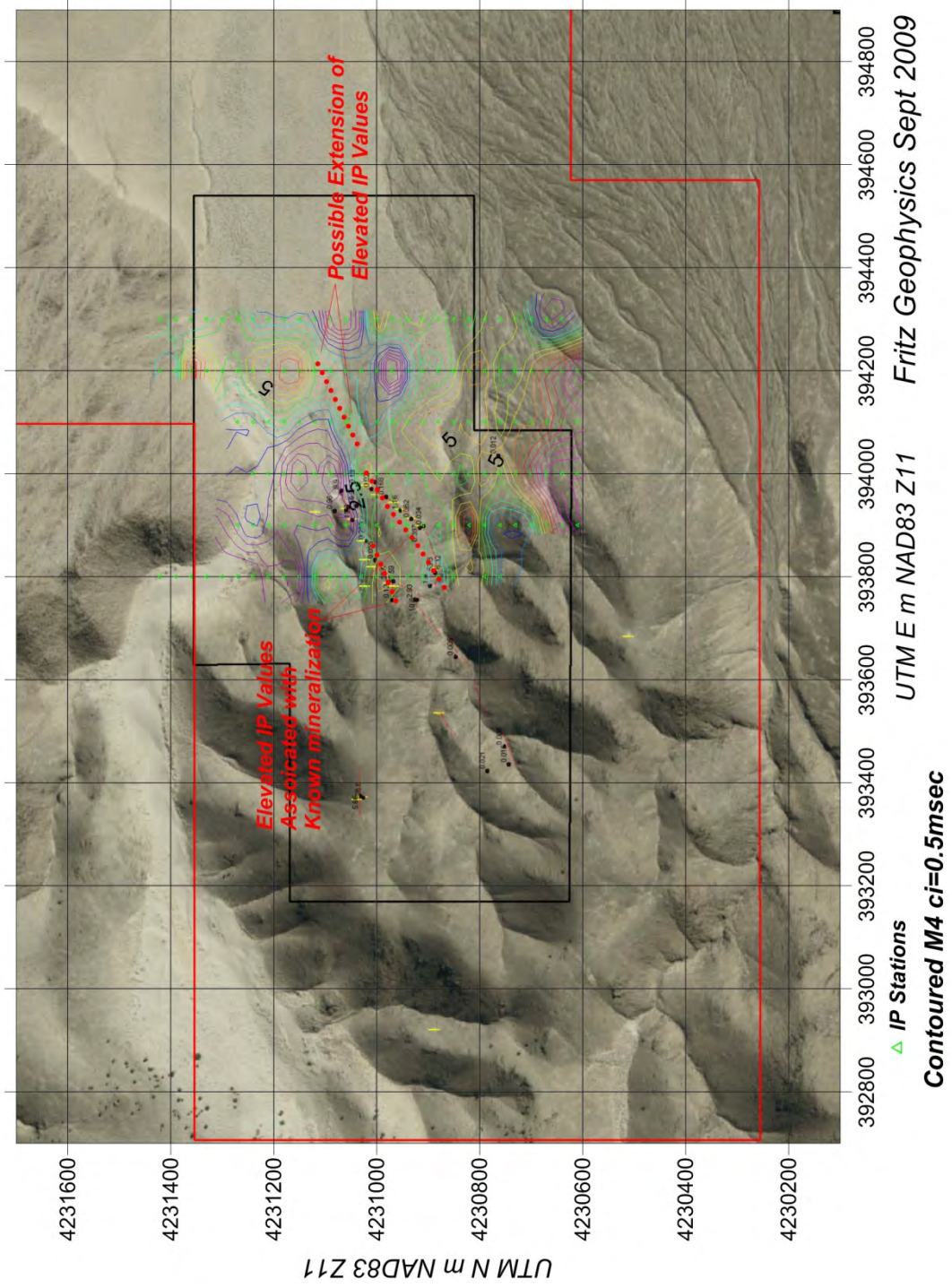
Conclusions

There appears to be a very limited IP high associated with the known outcropping mineralization. This IP high may trend under cover to the east along ENE structures defined by the resistivity and magnetic data. With the larger dipole sizes the known mineralization would be expected to have a small response but any larger and more significant mineralization source should have a larger response that would have been detected.

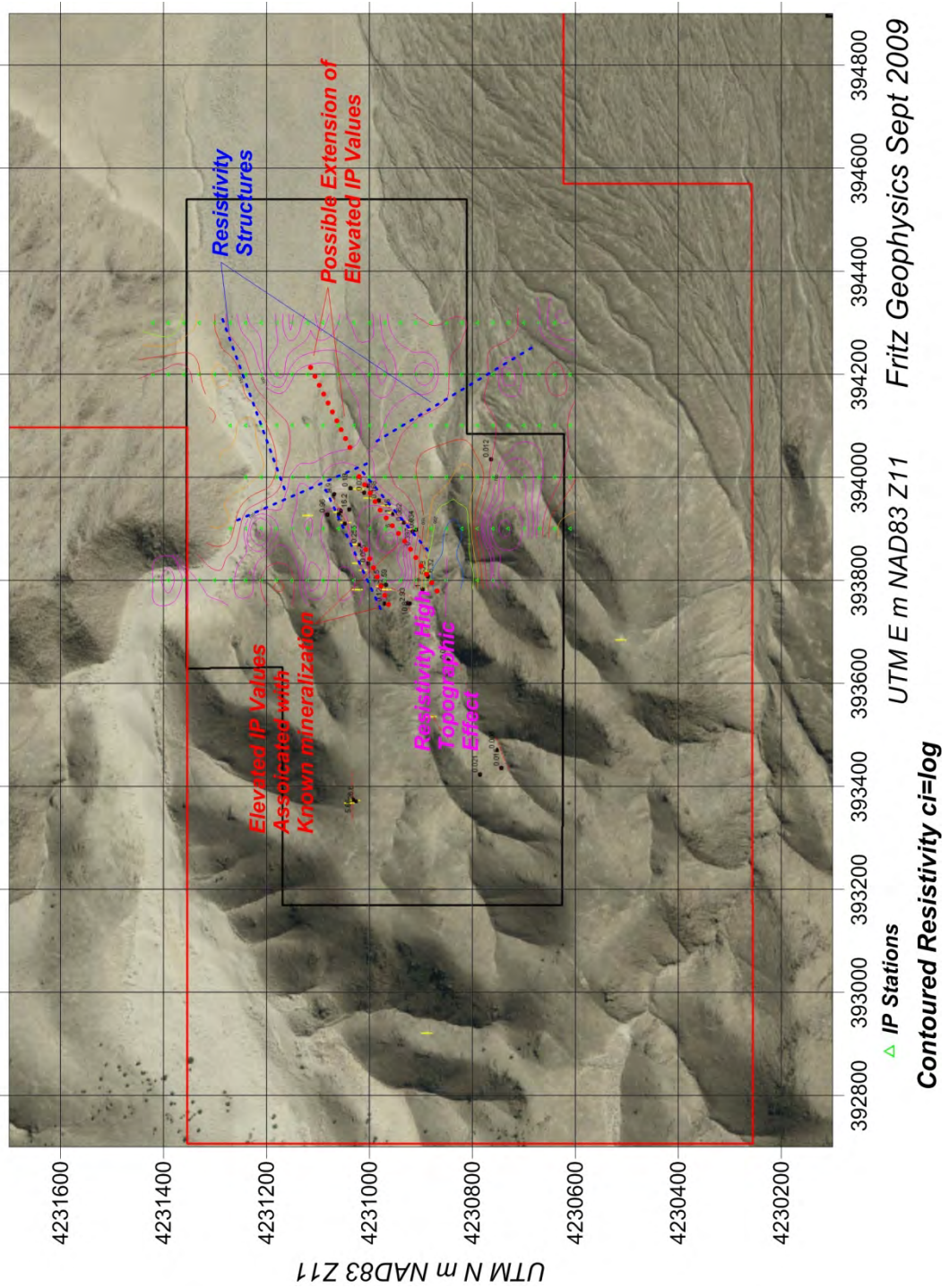


Frank P. Fritz
22 Sept 2009

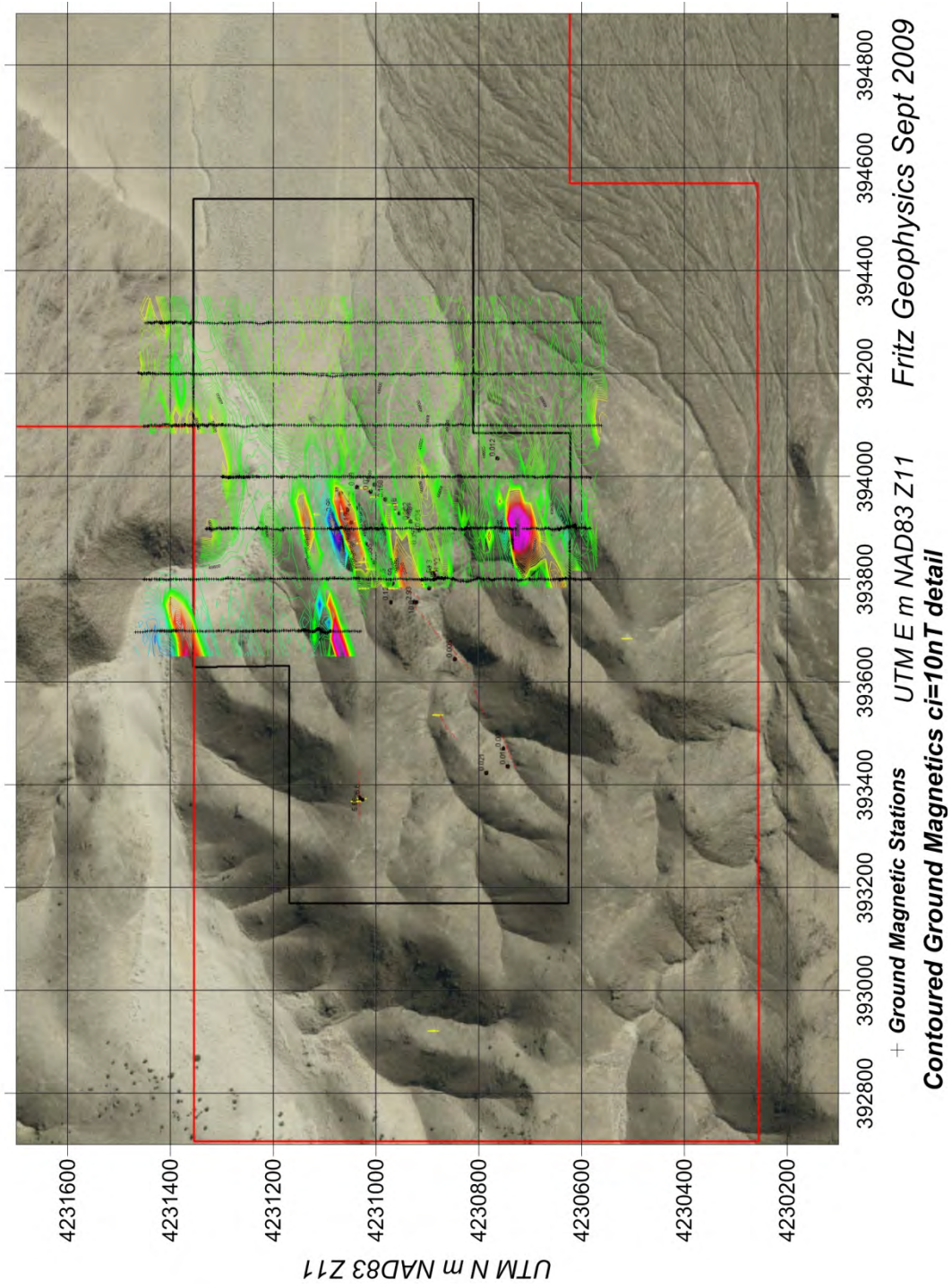
Belleville Project Area Tac Gold



Belleville Project Area Tac Gold



Belleville Project Area Tac Gold



APPENDIX D
ROCK CHIP GEOCHEMISTRY

