MAP: Jefferson 7.5' Quadrangle
Lat: 38^{o} 43' N
Long: 116^{o} 59' W

TECHNICAL REPORT
on the
JEFFERSON PROPERTY
Jefferson Canyon Mining District
Nye County, Nevada, USA

for

MEXIVADA MINING CORP
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by

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5 July 2005

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SUMMARY

At the request of Mexivada Mining Corp (the “Company” or “Mexivada”), this technical report has been completed on the Jefferson property (the “Property”), Jefferson Canyon Mining District, Nye County, Nevada, USA. The report incorporates a summary of previous work and an appraisal of the exploration potential of the Property, and makes recommendations for further work. This report is based on a compilation and analysis of published and unpublished geological reports prepared by cited persons, and a field examination by the writer, a “qualified person” within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101.

The Jefferson property comprises a contiguous block of 83 lode mining claims. All claims have been filed and recorded with the Nye County Recorder and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Mexivada controls the Jefferson property through claim staking and through a Mining Lease Option on the Mogul 1-28 and Mogul 16A claims. There are ten lode mining claims, totaling approximately 170 acres, located inside the Jefferson property that are not controlled by Mexivada; five of these claims are patented and five are unpatented.

The Property is located 50 miles north-northwest of Tonopah and four miles east of Round Mountain, on the western edge of the Toquima Range in moderately rugged grass-, shrub-, and sagebrush-covered mountainous desert. Elevations on the Property range between 7,160 feet and 8,600 feet. The climate is favorable for year-round mining, with all supplies and services needed for successful exploration and mining programs available in the area.

The Jefferson property is situated along the Round Mountain-Northumberland Trend, an Oligocene- to Miocene-age structural zone that hosts Barrick/Kinross’ Round Mountain and Gold Hill Mines, and Newmont’s Northumberland Mine.

Geology consists of thrust-deformed Paleozoic metasediments cut by Cretaceous igneous intrusions, and overlain by Tertiary age ash-flow tuff of Mt. Jefferson. The tuff was deposited in the depression created when the Mt. Jefferson caldera formed. The northwest-trending Jefferson Canyon fault, which hosts the gold- and silver-mineralized Prussian vein system, is thought to mark the southern margin of the caldera.

In the mid 1870s, eight mines were operating along the northwest-trending Prussian vein system producing over ten thousand tons of gold-silver ore. Significant exploration work has been carried out on the Property since 1970, including rock sampling and diamond drilling.

In the early 1980s, drilling by CR Exploration outlined two mineralized zones “A” and “B”. Zone “A” was reported to contain 10.5 million tons grading 0.007 ounces per ton (opt) gold and 1.48 opt silver (0.24 g/tonne gold and 50.7 g/tonne silver). Zone “B” was reported to contain 3.7 million tons grading 0.02 opt gold and 0.13 opt silver (0.69 g/tonne gold and 4.46 g/tonne silver). Gold grade appears to improve eastward from the Prussian vein.

Rock sampling in 2005 by the writer and the Property owner, R. R. Redfern, returned gold and silver values ranging from sample JC-Rhy with <0.001 opt gold and 0.016 opt silver (0.009 g/tonne gold and 0.55 g/tonne silver) up to sample 335780 with 0.250 opt gold and 0.598 opt silver (8.57 g/tonne gold and 20.6 g/tonne silver).

There are three deposit types targeted on the Jefferson property:

- low-sulfidation epithermal vein-hosted gold-silver “bonanza” deposits;
- tabular Carlin-type gold deposits in limey Paleozoic sediments; and
- porphyry and subvolcanic gold-silver mineralization.

Six areas of interest have been identified on the Jefferson property; West Vein; Zone "A"; Zone "B"; Mogul; SG1; and Porphyry Hill.

Interpreted airborne magnetic and gravity data indicate hydrothermal alteration related to a rhyolite porphyry intrusion. Correlations with historic mine workings suggest alteration is related to gold mineralization. Modeling of gravity data indicates a major structure, parallel to the Jefferson Canyon fault but displaced approximately one kilometer northeast, which is interpreted to control alteration and the emplacement of the rhyolite porphyry intrusion in the northern portion of the Property.

The recommended exploration program consists of geological mapping, magnetic and CSAMT geophysical surveys to define drill hole locations, followed by an estimated 5,000 feet of reverse circulation drilling to test targets at depth.

This program has been defined in two phases, with the phase 1 ground work budgeted at approximately US$97,000 and the phase 2 drilling budgeted at a minimum of US$250,000.

4.0 INTRODUCTION and TERMS of REFERENCE

At the request of Mexivada Mining Corp (the "Company" or "Mexivada"), this report has been prepared on the Jefferson property (the "Property"), Jefferson Canyon Mining District, Nye County, Nevada, USA (Figure 1), to summarize previous work, appraise the exploration potential of the Property, and make recommendations for future work.

This report is based on geological reports, a compilation of published and unpublished data, maps and reports made by cited persons, and a field examination of the Property. The author is a "qualified person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators. The writer examined the geology and infrastructure of the Property on April 1, 2005.

The claims were staked by, or are held under exclusive option by, Mexivada Mining Corp, 491 4th Street, Elko, Nevada, USA, 89801.

Because the majority of the information about the Property and surrounding areas is given in American terms and units, this report will use American terminology to maintain consistency. Metric units will be given as required for clarity.

5.0 DISCLAIMER

This report is based on a review of published geologic reports and observations made during the property examination. The writer cannot guarantee the accuracy of data from historical exploration work, or that there are no errors in such data, used to formulate conclusions. All interpretations and conclusions are based on the writer's research and personal examination of the Jefferson property. An on-site inspection was conducted on April 1, 2005.

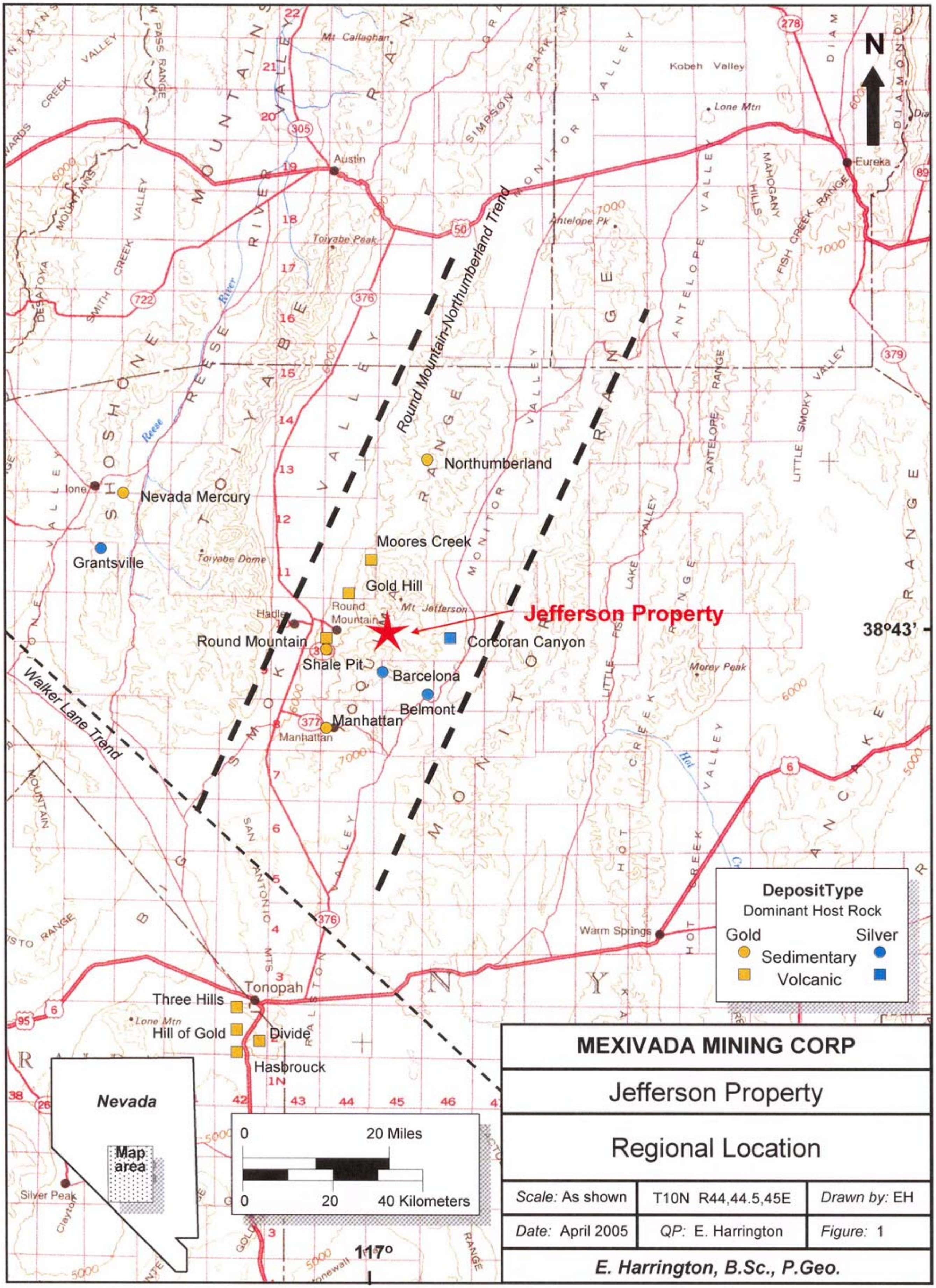
6.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

The Jefferson property is located 50 miles north-northwest of Tonopah and 4 miles east of Round Mountain, on the western edge of the Toquima Range. The Property comprises a contiguous block of eighty-three unpatented lode mining claims. Claims are listed in Appendix A. The claims total approximately 1600 acres and are located in the Jefferson Canyon Mining District, Nye County, Nevada, USA. The claims cover parts of Sections 13 and 24 in unsurveyed Township 10 North, Range 44 East, 11, 12, 13, and 14 in unsurveyed Township 10 North, Range 44.5 East, and Sections 7, 18, and 19 in unsurveyed Township 10N, Range 45 East.

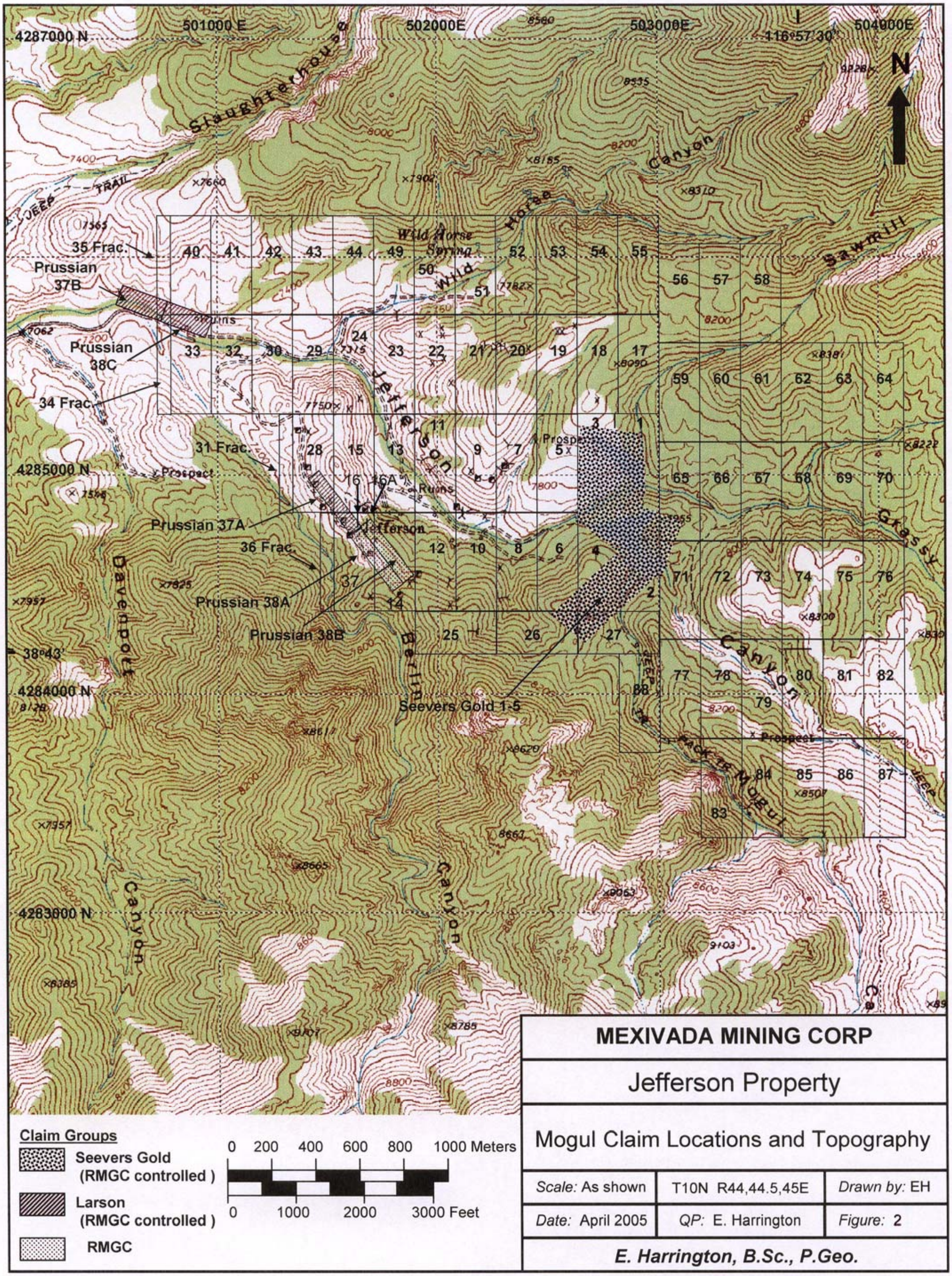
There are ten lode mining claims located inside the Jefferson property that are not controlled by Mexivada. (Figure 2); Round Mountain Gold Corporation (RMGC) controls the Seevers Gold 1-5 unpatented claims and the Prussian 38A, 38B, and 38C patented claims; and Raymond G. and G. Elaine Jensen of Tonopah, Nevada control the Prussian 37A and 37B patented claims..

Mexivada controls the Jefferson property through claim staking and through a Mining Lease Option on the Mogul 1-28 and Mogul 16A claims. This lease is effectively dated November 30, 2004, between Mexivada and Donald K. Jennings, P.O. Box 2663, Elko, Nevada, 89803. The expiration date for the Mexivada staked unpatented lode mining claims is September 1, 2005.

The lease gives Mexivada a yearly option to control 100% of the subject claims, net of a 3% Net Smelter Return (NSR), for a term of twenty years, and is renewable on an annual basis in subsequent years. Mexivada may terminate the lease at any time by providing Jennings with written notification thirty (30) days prior to termination. Advance royalty payments shall be made unless notice of lease termination is made to Jennings at least thirty (30) days prior to the anniversary date.



N
Jefferson Property
Round Mountain-Northumberland Trend
Walker Lane Trend
Northumberland
Nevada Mercury
Grantsville
Moores Creek
Gold Hill
Round Mountain
Corcoran Canyon
Shale Pit
Barcelona
Belmont
Manhattan
Three Hills
Hill of Gold
Divide
Hasbrouck
Tonopah
Austin
Eureka
Warm Springs
38°43'
117°
DepositType
Dominant Host Rock
Gold
Silver
Sedimentary
Volcanic
Nevada
Map area
0
20 Miles
0
20
40 Kilometers
MEXIVADA MINING CORP
Jefferson Property
Regional Location
Scale: As shown
T10N R44,44.5,45E
Drawn by: EH
Date: April 2005
QP: E. Harrington
Figure: 1
E. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.



MEXIVADA MINING CORP

Jefferson Property

Mogul Claim Locations and Topography

Scale: As shown	T10N R44,44.5,45E	*Drawn by:* EH
Date: April 2005	*QP:* E. Harrington	*Figure:* 2

E. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.

Under the terms of the agreement, Mexivada pays advance royalty payments as follows:

Table 1. Advance royalty payments, at Mexivada's option:

Lease Year	Payment Date	Payment
1	30 November 2005	$15,000
2	30 November 2006	$20,000
3	30 November 2007	$25,000
4	30 November 2008	$30,000
5	30 November 2009	$35,000
6	30 November 2010	$40,000
7	30 November 2011	$45,000
8 – 20	30 November 2012-2024	$50,000

The lease may be extended annually, beyond the 20 year term, by tendering an advance royalty payment of US$50,000 on or before the appropriate anniversary date of each successive year.

Mexivada must maintain the Jennings claims in good standing until September 1, 2006, whether or not Mexivada terminates the agreement prior to September 1, 2005. In subsequent years, if Mexivada terminates the agreement within 120 days prior to September 1 of that agreement year, Mexivada will be responsible for maintaining the optioned claims in good standing for the next one-year period following termination. If Mexivada releases a portion of the subject claim block, the lease remains valid and all lease payments and NSR royalties remain unchanged.

Where partial or complete termination of the lease agreement occurs, Mexivada shall be responsible for any outstanding environmental or reclamation liabilities. All advance royalty payments or production royalties shall be paid in full to the date of termination.

All NSR production royalty payments made to Jennings shall include a deduction of the sum of the advance minimum royalty payments previously made to Jennings. Each of the three percentage points of the NSR may be purchased from Jennings by Mexivada by the payment of US$1,000,000 per percent NSR at any time during the lease term.

The lease agreement recognizes a one-mile area of interest (AOI) around the Jennings claims. Any unpatented lode mining claims acquired by Mexivada or Jennings within the AOI are subject to the terms of the current lease except that the production royalty retained by Jennings on mineral rights acquired from a third party shall be only a 1% NSR, deemed to be included in the first one percent of NSR purchased by Mexivada from the property as a whole.

Any patented lode mining claims within the AOI acquired by Jennings from third parties are included in this agreement. Any patented lode mining claims within the AOI acquired by Mexivada from third parties are excluded from the agreement except that, if a NSR production royalty of 2% or less is payable on the third party claims, Mexivada shall pay Jennings a 1% NSR production royalty. The purchase of this 1% NSR from Jennings shall be included in the first percent of NSR purchased by Mexivada from the property as a whole.

The minerals rights to the unpatented lode claims are owned by the Federal government and the rights to minerals on the patented lands are controlled by the land owners. The subject unpatented lode mining claims and patented lands are situated on land whose surface rights are managed by the U.S. Forest Service. Applications for exploration permits must be made through that federal agency.

The writer is not aware of any particular environmental, political, or regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration and development on the Jefferson property. Mexivada has no work commitments on the leased claims.

7.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Jefferson property is located 50 miles north-northwest of Tonopah and 4 miles east of Round Mountain, on the western edge of the Toquima Range. The Property is accessed from Tonopah, east on paved Highway 6 for 6 miles and north on paved Highway 376 for 35 miles to the Round Mountain turnoff, then 4.4 miles east on the paved secondary Round Mountain road, and 4.1 miles east on the unimproved two-track dirt road to the Property.

Alternate access from Elko is by driving 20 miles west on paved Highway 80, then 90 miles south on Highway 278, west 50 miles on Highway 50, south 40 miles on Highway 376 to the Round Mountain turnoff, then 4.4 miles east on the paved secondary Round Mountain road, and 4.1 miles east on the unimproved two-track dirt road to the Property. The claims can be accessed by unimproved “two track” dirt trails.

The Property is in moderately rugged grass-, shrub-, and sagebrush-covered mountainous desert. Elevations in the area are between 7,160 feet in the western Property area along Jefferson Canyon and 8,600 feet along the southeastern claim boundary. Mining and exploration in the region take place year-round, with only occasional weather-related difficulties.

Winters are cool to cold, with moderate snowfalls. Summer days are warm to hot, with cool nights. The area is fairly dry, with infrequent rains during the summer. The creek in Jefferson Canyon provides water throughout the year. Most precipitation comes as winter snow and spring rains, although locally intense storms may develop any time of year.

Exploration may be conducted year-round, with some interruptions due to snow in the winter and muddy, unstable roads in the spring. Mining is conducted year-round in the area. Tonopah is the major supply center for the region and can provide almost any mining-related supply or service. The specific claims area is uninhabited.

Mining is a major element in the region's economy, so new exploration and development projects are welcomed by the majority of the area residents. The topography is moderately rugged but does not impose significant challenges for the construction of mining or milling facilities.

The political climate of the area is pro-mining. Project permitting standards are well established by both federal and state statutes, along with informal local policies and procedures. Permits are required for all exploration or mining activities that disturb the surface. Reclamation bonds are also required prior to any disturbance. The State of Nevada recently implemented a program providing blanket bonds for small explorers, such as Mexivada, at a 3% surcharge over the basic cost of the approved bond amount, thus greatly reducing the "waiting time" formerly required for obtaining bonds. Further discussion of permitting and bonding is beyond the scope of this report, except to say that the process may become tedious but is not particularly difficult.

8.0 HISTORY

8.1 Area History

Silver-gold mineralization was discovered in the Jefferson Canyon Mining District in 1866. Production began in 1869 and continued until 1876. The district was worked sporadically until the late 1950s. In 1957, one ton of antimony metal was produced from stibnite mineralization in Paleozoic rocks 0.5 miles west of the Prussian vein.

Eight mines operated in the district. Most of the district's recorded production of 10,111 tons of silver-gold ore, valued at US$534,945, was produced from the Prussian vein system (Kleinhampl, 1984). No breakdown of gold and silver production is available, but at an average gold price of US$21.43 per ounce, the gold-equivalent district production is 24,967 ounces. Boden (1992) states that the Jefferson Canyon district had a historic production of approximately 1,000 ounces of gold and 300,000 ounces of silver.

8.2 Previous Work

No information is available to the writer concerning sample handling and preparation, sample security, or assay techniques used prior to 2005; resulting data may not conform to NI43-101 standards.

Tuma Corporation carried out reconnaissance sampling in the late 1960s. In 1969 and 1970, Tuma drilled five rotary holes totaling 2,348 feet on two patented claims located around the Prussian and Kanrohat mines, both located along the Prussian vein.

In 1970, Cordero Mining Company, Winnemucca, Nevada, took ten rock samples in the area around Jefferson Canyon (Figure 3). Geochemical analyses were carried out by Union Assay Office Inc, Salt Lake City, Utah. A list of rock sampling is presented in Appendix B.

Significant results follow:

Table 2. Cordero rock sampling, 1970:

Sample	UTM Location		Gold		Silver	
	Easting	Northing	ounce/ton	gram/tonne	ounce/ton	gram/tonne
70-1	502040	4284920	Trace	Trace	7.8	267.43
70-2	502250	4285596	0.010	0.34	3.6	123.43
70-3	501942	4285678	0.010	0.34	0.5	17.14
70-4	501981	4285491	0.040	1.37	0.5	17.14
70-6	502069	4284654	Trace	Trace	1.9	65.14
70-8	502078	4284300	0.010	0.34	4.8	164.57
70-9	502169	4284430	0.010	0.34	2.0	68.57

Note: Conversion factor used by the writer is 1 oz/ton = 34.2857 g/tonne

In 1973, Cordilleran Explorations, Reno, Nevada, took fifty-five rock samples in the area of Jefferson Canyon. Geochemical analyses were carried out by Rocky Mountain Geochemical Corporation, Sparks-Reno, Nevada. Significant results follow:

Table 3. Cordilleran rock sampling, 1973:

Sample	UTM Location		Gold		Silver	
	Easting	Northing	ounce/ton	gram/tonne	ounce/ton	gram/tonne
13551	501865	4284517	0.035	1.20	3.35	114.86
13552	502868	4284828	0.073	2.50	0.06	2.06
13553	502887	4284822	0.047	1.61	0.06	2.06
13554	502712	4284594	0.006	2.06	0.03	1.30
13555	502706	4284540	0.875	30.0	52.50	1800.0
13557	502774	4285216	0.099	3.39	0.47	16.11
13558	502319	4285130	0.006	0.21	0.58	19.89
13559	502248	4284986	0.006	0.21	0.64	21.94
14274	502707	4284957	0.020	0.69	0.20	6.86
14279	501879	4284529	0.055	1.89	2.39	81.94
14280	501884	4284536	<0.003	<0.10	0.55	18.86
14283	502092	4284415	0.020	0.69	3.94	135.09
14285	502055	4284517	0.032	1.10	25.23	8650.0
14288	502082	4284671	<0.003	<0.10	0.93	31.89
14290	502080	4284659	0.006	0.21	1.14	39.09
14292	502076	4284647	<0.003	<0.10	0.70	24.0
14293	502074	4284642	0.003	0.10	0.29	9.94
14294	502303	4284449	0.038	1.30	0.32	10.97
14295	502282	4284441	0.023	0.79	1.78	3.17

Note: Conversion factor used by the writer is 1 oz/ton = 34.2857 g/tonne

Sample 13555 returned 0.875 opt and 52.50 opt silver. Sample 14285 returned 0.032 opt gold and 25.23 opt silver. Sample 14285 is located in zone "A" and 13555 is located in zone "B" (zones "A" and "B" will later be defined by drilling and rock sampling).

In 1978, Resource Associates of Alaska (RAA) took six samples on the Property. All samples returned significant gold values ranging from 0.1 to 0.5 opt. Samples 070078, 070079, and 070081 also returned significant silver values of 2.2, 4.8, and 59.0 opt. Sampling results follow:

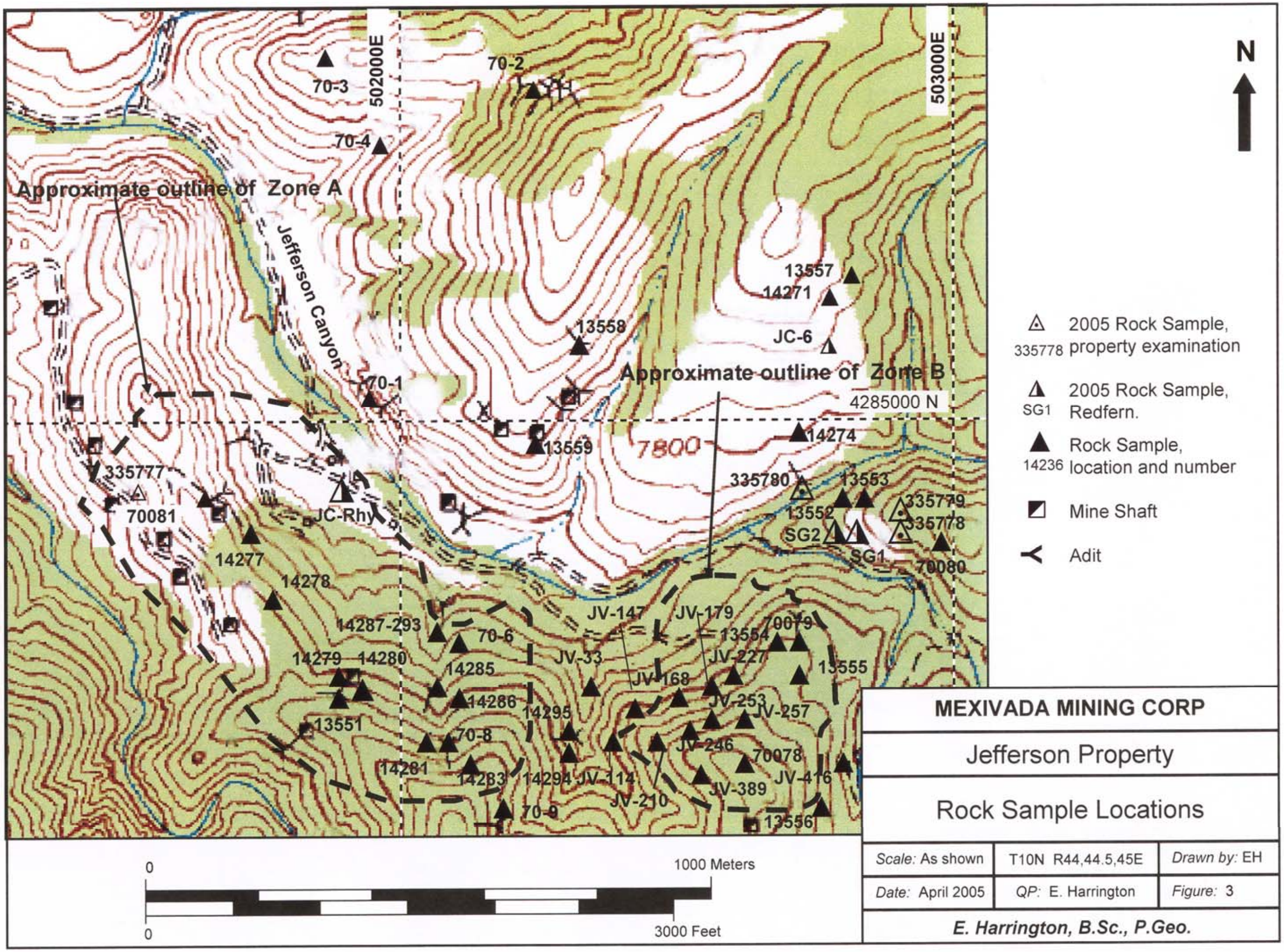
Table 4. RAA rock sampling, 1978:

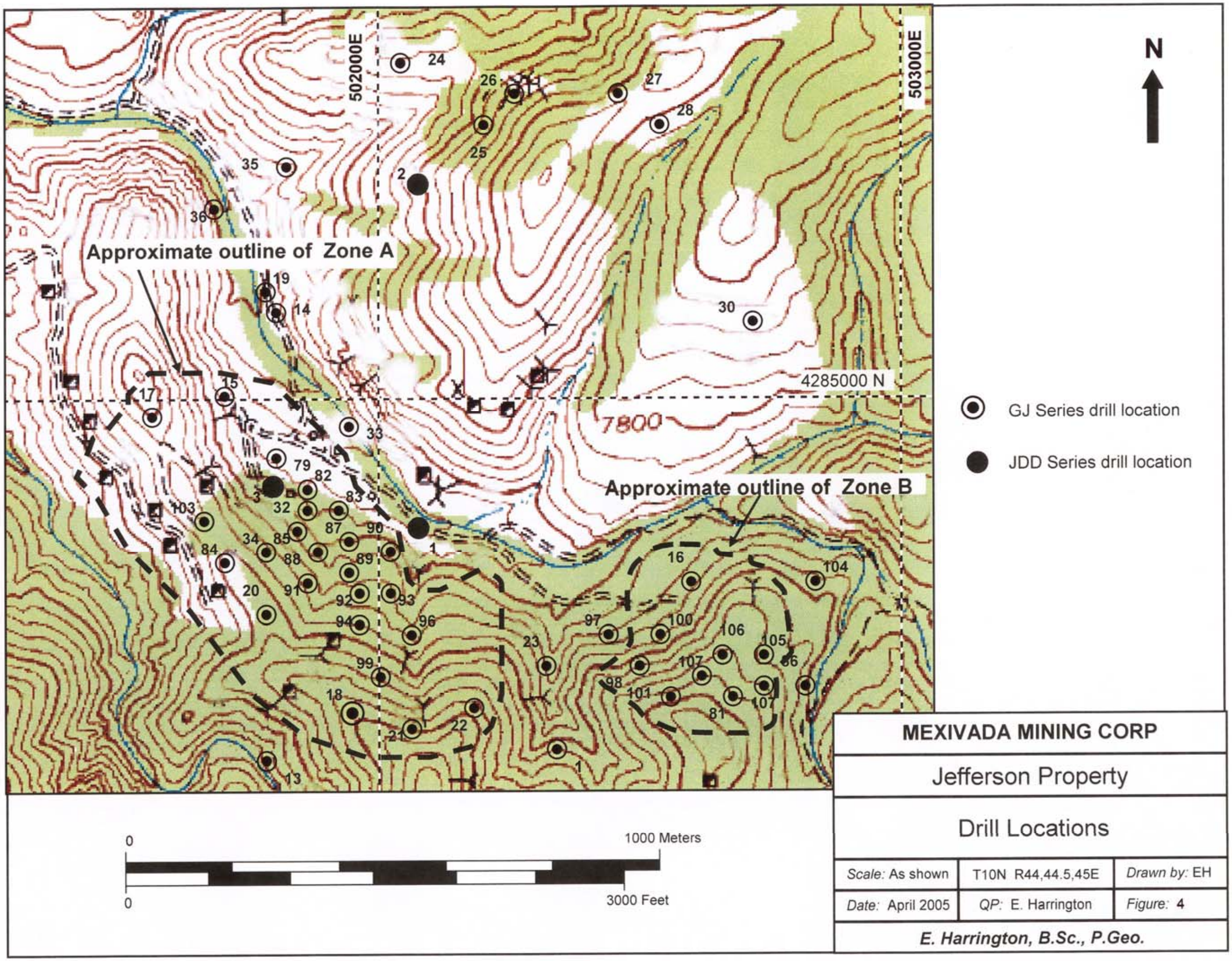
Sample	UTM Location		Gold		Silver	
	Easting	Northing	ounce/ton	gram/tonne	ounce/ton	gram/tonne
070076	-	-	0.3	10.29	No value	No value
	Clay alteration in trench 70 feet south of shaft					
070077	-	-	0.1	3.43	No value	No value
	Vertical channel sample in trench wall.					
070078 *	502606	42584363	0.1	3.43	2.2	75.4
	Bleached rhyolite tuff, minor limonite on fractures, trace dark qtz veinlets.					
070079 *	502702	4284561	0.5	17.14	4.8	164.6
	Bleached rhyolite tuff, local qtz veinlets, limonite, and jarosite.					
070080 *	502956	4284800	0.4	13.71	0.3	10.3
	Silicic rhyo-dacite, stockwork of pyritic qtz veinlets, prominent oxidized zone.					
070081 *	501630	4284836	0.2	6.86	59.0	2022.9
	Rhyolite with fragments of granite and micaceous sediments, possible breccia pipe.					

Note 1: Conversion factor used by the writer is 1 oz/ton = 34.2857 g/tonne
Note 2: Rock samples marked with and asterix (*) have been located on Figure 3.

In 1980, Galli Mineral Associates carried out sampling and mapping of underground workings, and drilled ten rotary holes totaling 2,855 feet.

In 1980 and 1981, AMI Partners took 650 rock chip samples (assayed for gold, silver, copper, lead, antimony, arsenic and molybdenum), outlining a strong multi-element anomaly centered on Jefferson City (Mills and Veek, 1982). A 1,012-feet drill hole, JDD-1, was located in the center of the anomaly, and returned 0.013 opt gold and 3.73 opt silver in a 25-feet interval from 410-435 feet (Figure 4).


N
502000E
503000E
4285000 N
7800
Approximate outline of Zone A
Approximate outline of Zone B
Jefferson Canyon
70-3
70-4
70-2
70-1
13557
14271
JC-6
13558
13559
14274
335780
13553
13552
SG2
SG1
335779
335778
70080
335777
70081
JC-Rhy
14277
14278
14287-293
70-6
14279
14280
14285
14286
13551
70-8
14281
14283
14295
14294
70-9
JV-147
JV-179
13554
70079
JV-33
JV-227
13555
JV-168
JV-253
JV-257
JV-246
70078
JV-114
JV-210
JV-389
JV-416
13556
2005 Rock Sample, property examination
335778
2005 Rock Sample, Redfern.
SG1
Rock Sample, location and number
14236
Mine Shaft
Adit
0
1000 Meters
0
3000 Feet
MEXIVADA MINING CORP
Jefferson Property
Rock Sample Locations
Scale: As shown
T10N R44,44.5,45E
Drawn by: EH
Date: April 2005
QP: E. Harrington
Figure: 3
E. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.



502000E
503000E
4285000 N
7800
Approximate outline of Zone A
Approximate outline of Zone B
N
GJ Series drill location
JDD Series drill location
0
1000 Meters
0
3000 Feet
MEXIVADA MINING CORP
Jefferson Property
Drill Locations
Scale: As shown
T10N R44,44.5,45E
Drawn by: EH
Date: April 2005
QP: E. Harrington
Figure: 4
E. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.

In 1982, CR Exploration Company (CREC) completed twenty-three rotary drill holes totaling 10,760 feet and three diamond drill holes totaling 2,545 feet. This work delineated the “A” mineralized zone as well as other satellite zones north, west, and east of zone “A”.

Hazen Research Inc, Golden, Colorado, carried out metallurgical recovery studies consisting of floatation, cyanide leaching, and gravity concentration on three samples of mineralized cuttings taken from rotary drill hole GJ-34. Precious metal extraction by flotation was found to be most effective for sulfide material, while cyanide leaching was most effective for oxide material.

In 1983, CREC completed fifty-nine rotary and seven core drill holes. Most of the drill holes were located within zone “A” on 200-feet centers. Three holes drilled east of zone “A” encountered gold and silver mineralization. This new area was designated zone “B”.

In 1984, CREC completed two core drill holes totaling 610 feet, and fifteen rotary holes totaling 6,925 feet in zone “A”. A further five rotary holes totaling 2,815 feet were drilled in zone “B”. Samples were collected from both rotary and core drill holes at five-foot intervals. A proven and probable mineral reserve was calculated for zone “A”, and a geologic reserve was calculated for zone “B”.

The writer does not have access to the details of these calculations, and therefore these calculations should not be relied upon to comply with the requirements for ore reserve and resource estimates as laid out in NI 43-101.

Zone “A” was reported to contain 10.5 million tons grading 0.007 opt gold (0.24 g/tonne) and 1.48 opt (50.7 g/tonne) silver. Zone “B” was reported to contain 3.7 million tons grading 0.02 opt gold (0.69 g/tonne) and 0.13 opt (4.46 g/tonne) silver.

In 1985, exploration work carried out by CREC consisted of rock sampling, geological mapping, rotary drilling, and core drilling. A compilation map was constructed at a scale of 1”=50’ to illustrate alteration, structure, and geochemistry. Within zone “B”, road cuts totaling 5,060 feet were continuously chip sampled at 10-feet intervals and mapped at a scale of 1”=10’. Road cut sampling results of interest follow:

Table 5. CREC road cut rock sampling, 1985:

Rock Sample	Location UTM		Gold		Silver		As
	Easting	Northing	oz/ton	g/tonne	oz/ton	g/tonne	ppm
JV-33 *	502359	4284526	0.046	1.577	1.23	47.0	600
JV-114 *	502375	4284414	0.029	0.994		13.0	25
JV-147	502418	4284496	0.024	0.823		0.0	510
JV-156	502444	4284492	0.026	0.891		0.0	310
JV-162	502486	4284494	0.063	2.160		1.7	2100
JV-165	502496	4284495	0.035	1.200		1.6	4600
JV-168 *	502507	4284496	0.023	0.789	1.00	41.0	2400
JV-178	502512	4284484	0.029	0.994		1.2	2100
JV-179 *	502508	4284484	0.038	1.303		3.1	4100
JV-180	502505	4284483	0.030	1.029		3.0	2300
JV-181	502502	4284482	0.040	1.371		2.7	1200
JV-182	502499	4284482	0.019	0.651		1.4	1800
JV-183	502496	4284481	0.041	1.406		4.6	2000
JV-184	502493	4284481	0.022	0.754		0.9	680
JV-185	502490	4284480	0.024	0.823		1.0	1900
JV-186	502487	4284479	0.014	0.480		1.3	1300
JV-210 *	502427	4284426	0.013	0.446		9.9	480
JV-227 *	502602	4284525	0.034	1.166		2.8	700
JV-246 *	502531	4284447	0.014	0.480	3.17	111.0	295
JV-253 *	502555	4284451	0.012	0.411	1.05	39.0	300
JV-257 *	502567	4284452	0.023	0.789	1.78	59.0	1100
JV-259	502574	4284454	0.019	0.651	0.55	17.0	620
JV-389 *	502551	4284344	0.376	12.891		4.2	2700
JV-416 *	502795	4284406	0.054	1.851		2.0	5500
JV-417	502795	4284409	0.083	2.846		3.0	4100
JV-418	502795	4284412	0.037	1.269		0.2	3300
JV-419	502795	4284415	0.087	2.983		0.5	5500
JV-420	502795	4284417	0.007	0.240		<0.1	1500
JV-421	502795	4284420	0.042	1.440		0.3	4400

Note 1: Conversion factor used by the writer is 1 oz/ton = 34.2857 g/tonne
Note 2: Rock samples marked with and asterix (*) have been located on Figure 3.
Note 3: Samples with a silver value >15ppm were reassayed to give a value in ounces per ton.

Rock samples were assayed for gold, silver, and arsenic; arsenic was dropped after 438 analyses.

Eight rotary holes totaling 2,660 feet were drilled in zone “B”. Drill hole GJ-107 was deepened by 500 feet with core drilling. Sixty rock samples were collected from zone “B” systematically on 150-feet centers.

Drilling records available to the writer were incomplete and there is uncertainty as to whether silver values from drill samples for years 1982 and 1984 were reported in ounces per ton (opt) or in parts per million (ppm). Attempts were made to contact original work supervisors and contractors but explanations of reported values were unsatisfactory. Therefore, only gold values are included for the 1982 and 1984 work, while gold and silver values for 1985 drilling by CREC are included in this report.

A drilling summary is presented in Appendix C. All drill holes are vertical. True intersection widths are not known. Significant intercepts from all drill programs follow:

Table 6. CREC significant drilling results, 1982-1985:

Drill Hole	Location UTM	Depth feet	From	To	Interval feet	Gold		Silver	
						oz/ton	g/tonne	oz/ton	g/tonne
GJ-17	501608E	505	140	145	5	0.006	0.21		
	4284949N		200	250	50	0.006	0.21		
			incl.						
	Zone A		230	235	5	0.005	0.17		
			310	335	25	0.018	0.62		
			incl.						
			320	325	5	0.046	1.58		
			420	435	15	0.024	0.82		
			450	455	5	0.014	0.48		
GJ-18	501969E	350	0	85	85	0.006	0.21		
	4284434N		115	225	110	0.006	0.21		
			incl.						
	Zone A		185	190	5	0.036	1.32		
			205	210	5	0.011	0.38		

GJ-34	501757E 4284687N Zone A	445	60	70	10	0.004	0.14		
			95	110	15	0.008	0.27		
			155 incl. 160	225 165	70 5	0.008 0.011	0.27 0.38		
			255	265	10	0.010	0.34		
			370 incl. 380	420 395	50 5	0.009 0.012	0.31 0.41		
GJ-36	501691E 4285353N Porphyry Hill/West Vein				5	0.239	8.19		
Note: R.A. Jeanne (1985) reports GJ-36 as returning 0.239 ounces per ton over an interval of 5 feet. However no drill log is available.								
GJ-81	502673E 4284469N Zone B	540	30	75	40	0.036	1.23	0.31	10.7
			110 incl. 110 130	160 115 135	50 5 5	0.419 0.587 3.234	14.37 20.13 110.88	0.67 1.02 1.90	23.0 35.0 65.0
			215 incl. 255 320	325 260 325	110 5 5	0.040 0.086 0.214	1.37 2.95 7.34	0.10 0.17 0.23	3.59 5.8 7.8
			465	470	5	0.041	1.41	0.06	2.1
			515	540	25	0.021	0.72	0.04	1.2
GJ-88	501878E 4284703N Zone A	435	130	135	5	0.013	0.45		
			380	390	10	0.006	0.21		
			430	435	5	0.018	0.62		
GJ-96	502039E 4284567N Zone A	500	0	30	30	0.009	0.31		
			470 incl. 470 475 480	500 475 480 485	30 5 5 5	0.061 0.057 0.206 0.048	2.01 1.95 7.06 1.65		
JDD-3	501826E 4284815N Zone A	805	75	80	5	0.003	0.10		
			80	85	5	0.117	4.01		
			100	105	5	0.009	0.31		
			120	130	10	0.004	0.14		
			215	220	5	0.016	0.55		
			255	260	5	0.007	0.24		
			285	295	10	0.004	0.14		
			350	355	5	0.007	0.24		

			355	360	5	0.045	1.54		
			360	365	5	0.046	1.58		
			400	440	40	0.008	0.27		
			450 incl. 455 485	490 460 490	40 5 5	0.012 0.030 0.008	0.41 1.03 0.27		
			510 incl. 520 525 540	600 525 530 545	90 5 5 5	0.010 0.028 0.014 0.008	0.34 0.96 0.48 0.27		
			565	600	35	0.003	0.10		

Note: Conversion factor used by the writer is 1 oz/ton = 34.2857 g/tonne

Drill hole GJ-81 intersected a 5-foot interval from 130-135 feet grading 3.234 ounces per ton gold.

The following generalized statements are in regard to the work by CREC:

- Anomalous gold values closely correspond to areas of low temperature chloritic alteration;
- Silver mineralization appears to favor higher temperature quartz-sericite alteration zones, and increases to the southwest toward the sedimentary-volcanic contact around the Jefferson Canyon fault;
- Based on reserve calculations, the silver-to-gold ratio in zone “A” is 211:1, while in zone “B” it is 6.5:1;
- Mineralization occurs in structures roughly paralleling the Prussian fault ($325^o/45^o$NE);
- Gold mineralization encountered in road-cut rock sampling suggests that mineralizing solutions migrated along a deep-seated west-northwest-trending structure which fed solutions to northwest-trending structures in the overlying tuffs;

- Mineralization in zone "B" suggests the possibility of other structurally-controlled mineralization within the densely welded tuff at depths less than 500 feet;
- Poorly-welded tuff, analogous to the mineralized tuff at the Round Mountain mine, was not cut by drilling but is geologically interpreted to underlie the densely- and moderately-welded tuff found on the Property; and
- The distribution of anomalous arsenic approximates anomalous gold values.

In 2005, prior to the writer's examination of the Jefferson property, R. Redfern, a director of Mexivada, took four rock samples on the Property. Redfern is a "qualified person", within the context of NI43-101.

Table 7. Redfern rock sampling, 2005:

Sample	UTM Location		Gold (ppm)	Silver (ppm)	Arsenic (ppm)	Tellurium (ppm)	Barite (ppm)	Antimony (ppm)
	Easting	Northing						
SG-1	502820	4284782	0.828	6.22	1985	2.76	1200	109.5
	Select over 4 meters, chloritized laminated rhyolite ash-flow tuff, propylitic alteration, disseminated pyrite							
SG-2	502792	4284790	0.374	0.27	4960	<0.05	1280	228
	Select rhyolite ash-flow tuff with weakly argillic alteration.							
JC-6	502715	4285138	0.397	103.0	36	21.7	80	72.4
	Select from 4-12" west-northwest quartz vein in densely-welded tuff, quartz is banded, moderate to strong argillization and silicification.							
JC-Rhy	501893	4284935	0.009	0.55	275	0.14	1700	37.3
	select sample of slightly potassically altered, densely welded ashflow tuff, for a whole rock sample.							

Samples SG-1, SG-2, and JC-6 returned elevated gold and antimony values. SG-1 and JC-6 returned anomalous values for silver and elevated values for tellurium. SG-1, SG-2, and JC-Rhy showed elevated barite values.

9.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Jefferson property is located in the south-central part of the Great Basin province of Nevada within the Round Mountain-Northumberland Trend. The Round Mountain-Northumberland Trend is an Oligocene- to Miocene-age structural zone hosting gold-silver mineralization at Barrick/Kinross' Round Mountain and Gold Hill mines, and Newmont's Northumberland mine.

Within the Great Basin province, exposed rock units range from late Pre-Cambrian meta-sediments to Pleistocene cinder cones. Tectonic events include alternating periods of continental scale compression, extension, and shearing.

The Great Basin is most noted as an extensional terrain, with the eastern and western edges of the region, roughly the current sites of Reno, Nevada and Salt Lake City, Utah, having moved apart by some 100 kilometers in the past 40 million years. Prior to this period of extensional movement, the region had seen at least three major periods of compression. Each of these events is evidenced by thrust faults which have stacked sheets of rock over one another that are age-contemporaneous, but deposited in different sedimentary environments: deep-water siliceous rocks to the west, and shallow-water carbonate rocks to the east.

9.1 Regional Geology and Structure

Paleozoic sedimentary rocks of the Toquima Range show deformation due to thrusting from both of the Roberts Mountains and Golconda thrusts. Large igneous intrusions of Cretaceous age were emplaced over a wide area of central Nevada. These intrusions, exemplified by the Shoshone and Belmont plutons in the Jefferson property area, metamorphosed the surrounding Paleozoic sediments to varying degrees.

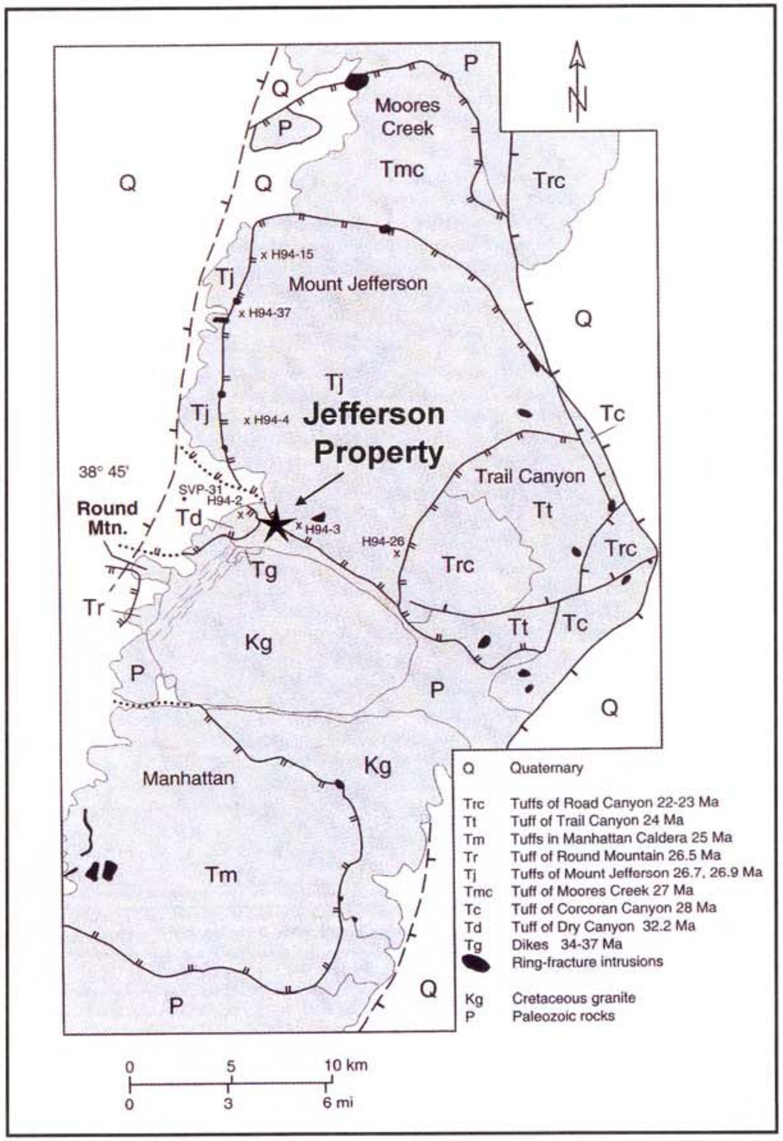


Figure 5b.

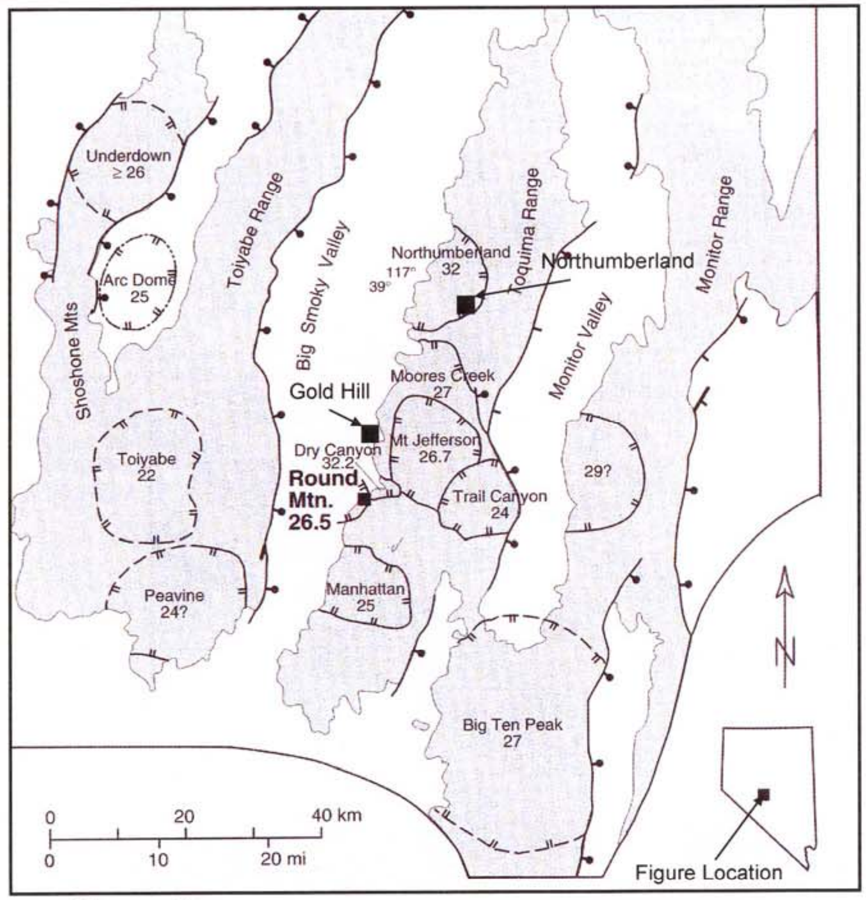


Figure 5a.

MEXIVADA MINING CORP

Jefferson Property

Caldera Locations

Scale: As shown	T10N R44,44.5,45E	*Drawn by:* EH
Date: April 2005	*QP:* E. Harrington	*Figure:* 5

E. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.

(Figures after Henry et al, 1996).

Subduction-related intermediate composition volcanic activity started approximately 41 million years (Ma) ago during the Eocene in the northeast corner of Nevada and progressed southwesterly until the Middle Miocene, about 16 Ma ago.

In the early- to mid-Tertiary, small rhyolitic stocks and dikes intruded rocks in the area of Jefferson Canyon. Starting in the mid-Tertiary, approximately 35 Ma and continuing to 20 Ma, strong igneous activity created an extensive west-northwest-trending belt of primarily silicic ash-flow tuffs 200 kilometers wide and 800 kilometers long. Volcanic activity resulted in ash flow eruptions in the southern Toquima Range (Figure 5) with subsequent caldera collapse structures, filled with ash and other volcanic debris. The Toquima calderas are situated roughly in the center of the ash-flow belt. At least five calderas, Dry Canyon, Mt. Jefferson, Round Mountain, Moores Creek, and Trail Canyon, are located within four miles of the Jefferson property. The Jefferson caldera, which is nested within the Moores Creek caldera, is considered to be the primary source for the tuffs observed on the Jefferson property.

At one time, the tuff of Round Mountain, which hosts the Round Mountain gold-silver deposit, was thought to have originated from ash flows that erupted during the creation of the Mt. Jefferson caldera. Geochronology carried out by Henry et al (1996) indicates that the tuff of Round Mountain is younger than the Mt. Jefferson tuffs, and recognizes the new Round Mountain caldera as the source for the younger tuffs.

Caldera formation was followed by intrusive doming and faulting of intra-caldera rocks, and the intrusion along caldera margins by small rhyolitic domes and plugs thought to be the source for the hydrothermal mineralizing fluids at Round Mountain (Mills and Veek, 1982).

Based on recent gravity and magnetic studies of northern Nevada, Ponce and Glen (2002) postulate that ore-forming environments may be controlled by major crustal lithologic or structural discontinuities. They have identified up to six large-scale northwest-trending arcuate features forming a north Nevada rift system, extending over 1000 kilometers from Oregon through to southern Nevada, and west from the Carlin-Elko area to Reno. Most epithermal vein deposits formed between 27 and 5 Ma and most hot-spring epithermal gold deposits between 17 and 16 Ma. Preexisting crustal-scale structural features influencing rift formation and subsequent mineralization could affect 32-25 Ma volcanic activity and mineralization in the Toquima district.

Miocene volcanic rocks and related sediments fill extensional basins that started opening about 17 Ma and are still active, particularly in the western part of the state (Stewart, 1980). This episode of volcanism continued to about 6 Ma., mainly north and west of the Property. A change in the extension direction, from east-northeast to northwest, occurred at approximately 8 Ma and resulted in a series of northeast trending grabens (Goldstrand and Schmidt, 2000).

Regional high-angle north-, northeast- and northwest-striking faults served as conduits for mineralized hydrothermal solutions. Northwest-striking Miocene-age faults are consistent with the middle Miocene-age west-southwest extension direction (Zoback and Thompson, 1978; Zoback et al, 1994), and northeast-striking faults are related to younger (<8 Ma) northwest-directed extension (Zoback and Thompson, 1978; Wallace, 1991).

9.2 Property Geology

The rock descriptions and general stratigraphic relationships described below are taken from the published USGS Geologic Map of the Jefferson Quadrangle, Nye County (Shawe, 1999) and the unpublished company report The Economic Geology of the Jefferson Volcanic Project, Nye County (Mills et al, 1982) (Figures 6 and 7).

9.2.1 Stratigraphy

Paleozoic Age

Paleozoic rocks in the area of Jefferson Canyon, west of the subject claims, have been metamorphosed by nearby Cretaceous granitic plutons and show various degrees of chloritic alteration and formation of jasperoid and calc-silicate mineralization.

Cambrian - Gold Hill Formation

Phyllitic schist, quartzite, and limestone of the Gold Hill Formation crops out west of the subject Property in Jefferson Canyon. Thickness can be several hundred meters but original thickness is unknown as the formation has been deformed by thrusting and folding.

Cambrian – Mayflower Formation

Knotted schists of the Mayflower Formation are considered to be the product of contact metamorphism and are sheared and folded.

Ordovician – Zanzibar Formation

Argillite and limestone have been locally contact metamorphosed.

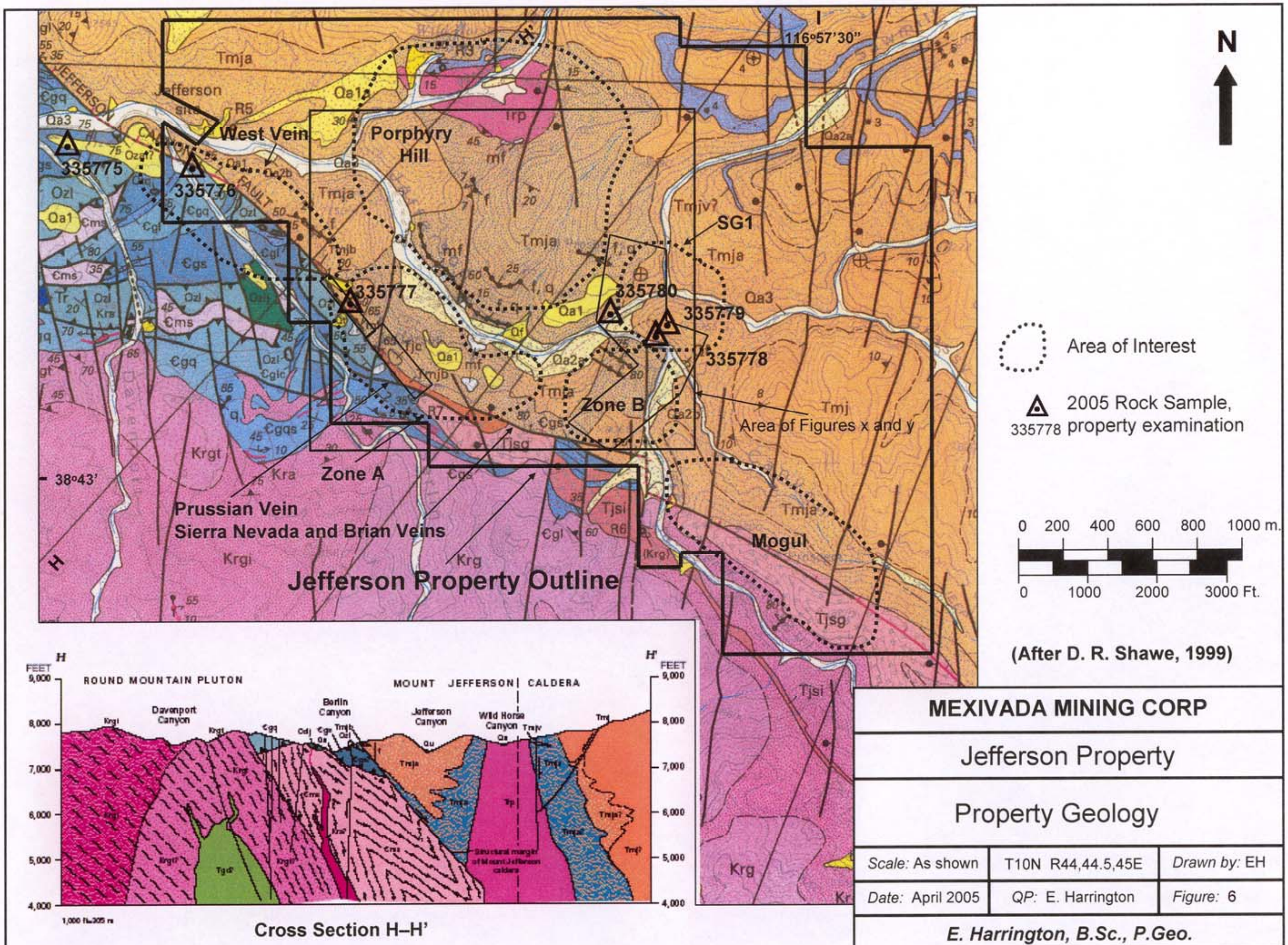
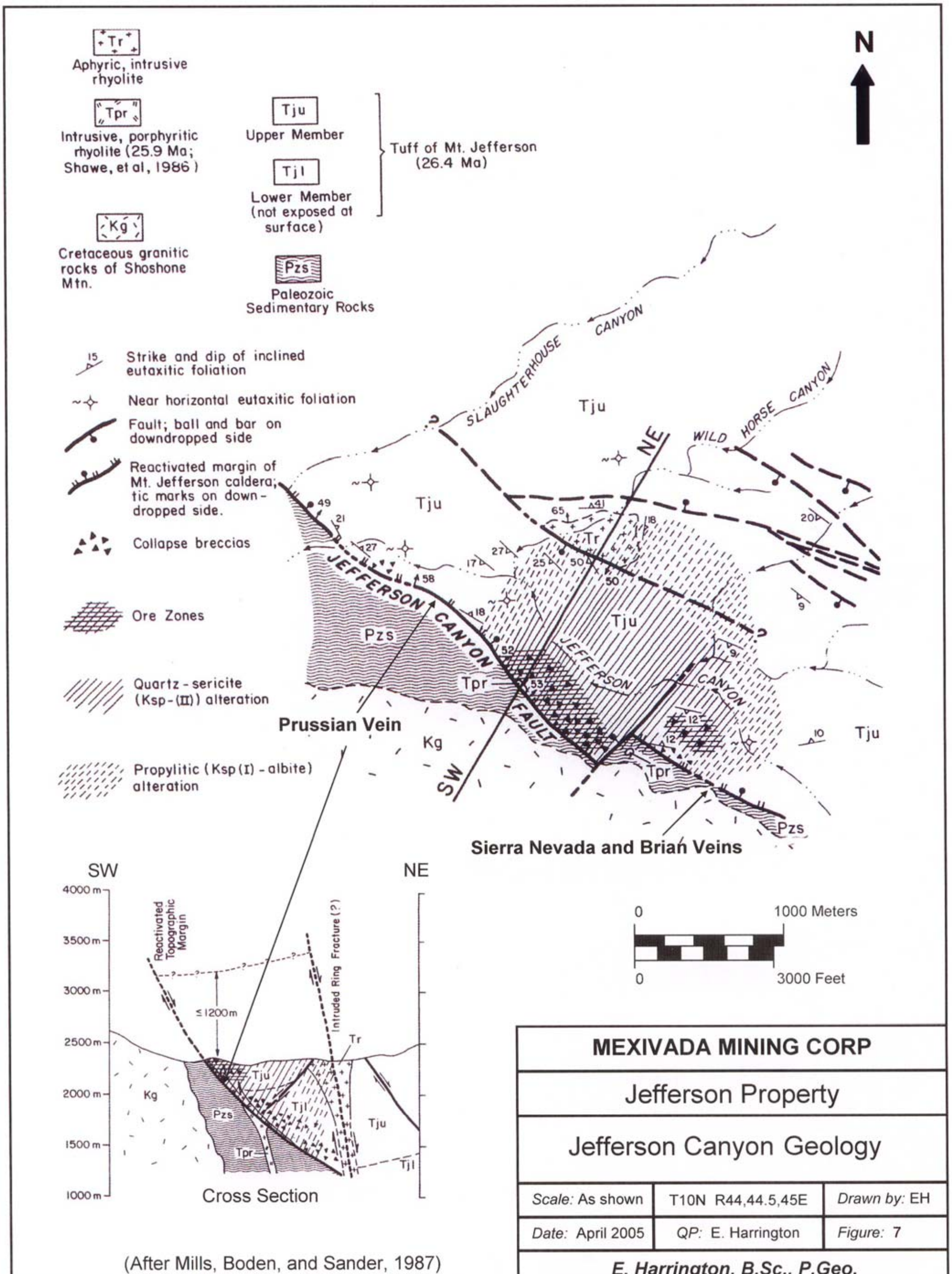

N
Area of Interest
2005 Rock Sample, property examination
335778
0 200 400 600 800 1000 m.
0 1000 2000 3000 Ft.
(After D. R. Shawe, 1999)
116°57'30"
38°43'
Porphyry Hill
West Vein
Jefferson site
JEFFERSON CANYON FAULT
335775
335776
335777
335778
335779
335780
SG1
Zone A
Zone B
Area of Figures x and y
Prussian Vein
Sierra Nevada and Brian Veins
Mogul
Jefferson Property Outline
H
H'
ROUND MOUNTAIN PLUTON
MOUNT JEFFERSON | CALDERA
Davenport Canyon
Berlin Canyon
Jefferson Canyon
Wild Horse Canyon
FEET
9,000
8,000
7,000
6,000
5,000
4,000
Cross Section H–H'
MEXIVADA MINING CORP
Jefferson Property
Property Geology
Scale: As shown
T10N R44,44.5,45E
Drawn by: EH
Date: April 2005
QP: E. Harrington
Figure: 6
E. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.

Table 7: **Geology Legend**

Quaternary		
	mf	- Manmade fill – mine dumps and mill tailings
	Qa3	- Youngest alluvial deposits
	Qa2b/a	- Older alluvium
	Qa1/a	- Oldest alluvium
Tertiary		
Oligocene		
	Trp	- Rhyolite plugs
<u>Megabreccia of Jefferson Summit</u>		
	Tjsi	- Inturusive phase of vent megabreccia
	Tjsg	- Eruptive phase of megabreccia, mainly granitic clasts
<u>Tuff of Mount Jefferson</u>		
	Tmj	- Principal member
	Tmjv	- Vitrophyre
	Tmjb	- Tuff breccia
	Tmja	- Altered ash-flow tuff
	Tjc	- Megabreccia of Jefferson Canyon
	Tr	- Rhyolite dikes and plugs
Cretateous		
<u>Round Mountain Pluton</u>		
	Kra	- Aplite
	Krgi	- Altered and iron-mineralized course-grained granite
	Krgt	- Tourmaline mineralized course-grained granite
Ordovician		
<u>Toquima Formation</u>		
	Otq	- Quartzite
<u>Zanzibar Formation</u>		*Thrust faulted upper contact*
	Ozal	- Argillite and subordinate limestone
	Ozl	- Limestone
	Ozlj	- Jasperized limestone
Cambrian		
<u>Mayflower Formation</u>		*Thrust faulted upper contact*
	Cms	- Knotted schilst
<u>Gold Hill Formation</u>		*Thrust faulted upper contact*
	Cgs	- Phyllitic schist
	Cgq	- Quartzite
	Cgl	- Limeston
	Cglc	- Calc-silicate mineralized limestone
		Thrust faulted lower contact



MEXIVADA MINING CORP		
Jefferson Property		
Jefferson Canyon Geology		
Scale: As shown	T10N R44,44.5,45E	*Drawn by:* EH
Date: April 2005	*QP:* E. Harrington	*Figure:* 7
E. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.		

Ordovician – Toquima Formation

Quartzites, resulting from contact metamorphism, are generally deformed by thrusting and folding.

Mesozoic Age

Cretaceous – Round Mountain Pluton

The Round Mountain Pluton and Shoshone Peak Batholith are situated south and southwest of the Jefferson property, and consist of coarse-grained equigranular granites. Biotite and muscovite define prominent foliation at the pluton margins. Texture can vary from pegmatitic to aplitic with iron and tourmaline mineralization. Emplacement age is estimated to be approximately 75-84 Ma.

Tertiary Age

Both Paleozoic rocks and granites have been cut by a set of northeast-trending andesitic and rhyolitic dikes of late Eocene age.

On the Jefferson property, the tuff of Mount Jefferson, as mapped by Shawe, is likely correlative with the tuff of Round Mountain as mapped by Mills. Mills' tuff is divided into a lower "poorly welded member" and an upper 'densely welded member". The following descriptions are based on Shawe's terminology.

Oligocene – Tuff of Mount Jefferson

The tuff of Mount Jefferson comprises the northeastern portion of the Property and consists of at least 2,000 feet of welded ash-flow tuff units and individual ash flows within the Mount Jefferson caldera. The most prominent rock unit is altered ash-flow tuff (Tmja), which is light-brown to greenish-brown, locally iron-stained, and moderately to strongly altered.

Strongly altered tuff (close stipple on Figure 6) is characterized by veinlets of quartz, chalcedony, and calcite, by sericitized and calcite-replaced feldspars, and by strongly devitrified groundmass, commonly partially silicified and pyritized.

Moderately altered tuff (open stipple on Figure 6) is characterized by sericitized and chloritized biotite, by sericitized and calcite-replaced feldspars, and by partially silicified and chloritized groundmass.

The southern extent of the ash-flow tuff in Jefferson Canyon is the faulted contact between tuff and Paleozoic meta-sediments, which likely indicates the margin of caldera subsidence. A rhyolite plug (Trp) intrudes the tuff of Mount Jefferson in the northern portion of the Property.

Mills et al (1987) state that the host rock for most of the gold-silver mineralization in Jefferson Canyon is the densely welded upper member of the tuff of Mt. Jefferson, and that the lower, less welded tuff member has not as yet been found to host significant mineralization similar to that hosted by the poorly welded tuff at the Round Mountain mine.

In the area of the old workings, the tuff of Mt. Jefferson is intruded by dikes, sills, and domes of rhyolite and rhyolite breccia. The intrusive rocks are a flow-layered altered quartz-eye rhyolite thought to be closely related to mineralization (Mills et al, 1987).

Oligocene – Megabreccia of Jefferson Summit

The megabreccia of Jefferson Summit consists of two eruptive phases (Tjsg and Tjss – it is noted that Tjss does not appear on Figure 6) and one intrusive phase (Tjsi).

Units Tjsi and Tjsg are located along the southern edge of the Property, generally in line with the southeasterly extension of the Jefferson Fault. The Tjsi pipe is primarily filled with blocks of granite and rare fragments of Gold Hill Formation sediments. A dike of unit Tjsi, extending to the southeast, also contains clasts of andesite porphyry up to 10 meters in length.

Unit Tjsg contains rounded to sub rounded blocks of granite, 1-10 meters in diameter. Rare andesite porphyry containing blocks of Gold Hill Formation schist and quartzite are also present.

Quaternary Overburden

Creeks and washes are overlain by alluvial sand and gravel deposits.

9.2.2 Structure

The Jefferson Canyon fault is a major northwest-trending normal fault extending for several miles through the Jefferson district. The fault appears to have split into two major strands to the west of the Jefferson property. Smaller shear zones and faults in the area of Jefferson Canyon tend to parallel the Jefferson Canyon fault. The Jefferson Canyon fault may mark the margin of the Mt. Jefferson caldera as landslide breccias in tuff are more abundant and thicker nearest the fault.

The Toquima Range caldera complex generally shows a west- to northwest-trending structural grain of faults and mineralized veins. The Round Mountain and Gold Hill deposits both show this northwest-trending fabric, suggesting that these west- to northwest-trending faults formed or resumed movement at the same time as the Toquima caldera complex formed. The overall northwest-elongated shape of the complex and the migration of volcanism with time from northwest to southeast suggest a deep-seated structural control for area volcanism (Boden, 1992).

The Jefferson Canyon fault may be one of the regional northwest-trending faults that guided caldera collapse and that underwent periodic, reactivation (Boden, 1986).

Numerous small displacement northeast-striking faults are restricted to Paleozoic rocks. These faults may be pre-Tertiary as none cross the Jefferson Canyon fault (Kleinhampl, 1984). Major north- to northeast-trending faults are likely the result of late Tertiary to Quaternary basin and range block faulting.

In 2005, Dr. E. Nelson of the Colorado School of Mines examined the Jefferson property and surroundings. The following observations are taken from his report.

The Prussian vein system generally trends 304^{O} dipping 66^{O} northeast. Silicified zones along the Prussian vein that do not follow this general trend suggest that the Prussian vein system is complex. Veining may occur as a series of en echelon offsets, which are typical of epithermal vein systems.

Epithermal textures observed on the Prussian vein include open-space fill-terminated clear quartz crystals, lattice texture (silica-replaced bladed calcite indicative of boiling hydrothermal fluids), and brecciated quartz veins. Pyritic, silicic, and argillic alteration, and stibnite-bearing veins are also typical of epithermal vein systems.

Pyrite veins cutting across quartz veins and projecting into wall rock suggests that at least one phase of mineralization post-dated quartz veining. Structural features such as breccia textures with silicified vein clasts suggest multiple faulting events during mineralization. Both high- and low-angle faults show coatings interpreted to be manganiferous oxide. Silver is commonly accompanied by manganese minerals in some low- to intermediate sulfidation systems. High-angle veins, in the area of the Prussian vein, and low-angle veins, in the Porphyry Hill area, are probably part of the same vein system.

10.0 <u>DEPOSIT TYPES</u>

There are three deposit types targeted on the Jefferson property:

- low-sulfidation epithermal vein-hosted gold-silver “bonanza” deposits found within regional scale structural systems, like silver-rich Fresnillo-style vein deposits and the Midas-style gold-silver veins of the northwest-trending Northern Nevada Rift;
- tabular Carlin-type gold deposits, with finely disseminated gold in carbonate and silty Paleozoic rocks; and
- porphyry deposits and subvolcanic gold-silver mineralization related to intrusive systems.

10.1 Epithermal Vein-Hosted Gold-Silver Deposits

Low-sulfidation epithermal gold-silver deposits are typically found primarily as quartz-adularia-calcite veins in volcanic rock. Veins are the typical “bonanza” type, carrying significant gold and silver. Gold grades in the percent range have been recorded for select samples from this class of deposit, including the Midas and Sleeper deposits.

By the end of 2003, the Midas deposit had produced over 1,041,671 ounces of gold and 11,846,572 ounces of silver), and was reported to have proven mineral reserves of 0.7 million tons @ 0.83 ounces per ton gold, and probable mineral reserves of 2.7 million tons @ 0.51 ounces per ton gold (NBMG). Between 1986 and 1996, the Sleeper deposit produced more than 1,600,000 ounces of gold and 1,900,000 ounces of silver (NBMG).

Typically, veins fill open spaces and show rhythmic bands of quartz and adularia, with occasional bands of dark sulfides or selenides. Calcite may be present as individual bands or may be replaced by quartz.

Bladed calcite, often replaced by quartz, is another common feature in these deposits and is thought to indicate boiling of the hydrothermal solution. Multiple episodes of brecciation and cementation with younger vein material are common.

Deposits form at low temperatures, generally less than 200°C, although some deeper systems may show temperatures approaching 300°C. Mineralization often shows abrupt tops and bottoms, while barren quartz-adularia-calcite veins continue.

These veins rarely contain significant quantities of base metals, usually less than 200 ppm in total. Silver to gold ratios for the Midas-type veins are somewhat higher than for the sediment hosted gold deposits, running in the 2:1 to 12:1 range.

Associated trace elements for the Midas-type veins include arsenic, antimony, selenium and mercury +/- molybdenum, thallium, and tungsten. While arsenic is usually present in the veins, it is found at much lower values than is seen in the sediment hosted deposits, usually <300 ppm at most. Selenium is a strong indicator for this type of system, as silver selenides such as naumannite are common in this type of vein but are rare on other types of deposits.

At Midas, veins occupy the same structures that host mafic dikes, with the veins commonly found in the footwall of the dikes. This arrangement is probably due to the mafic dikes acting as buttresses, maintaining open space as the faults continued to move.

The Fresnillo Mining District, Zacatecas, Mexico, hosts the Fresnillo mine operated by Industrias Peñoles. The mine currently produces over 31 million ounces of silver annually from high-grade (23 oz/ton silver and 0.1 oz/ton gold) veins. Current silver reserves exceed 500 million ounces (Mag Silver Corporation website, April 2005).

One of the larger, classic veins of the Fresnillo camp is the Santo Niño vein. This vein is not well exposed at surface. Instead, at surface there is a small stockwork of quartz veins and veinlets. The Santo Niño vein was discovered at a depth of 300 meters, and has been identified over a strike length of 2.5 kilometers and to a depth of 500 meters. Vein width ranges from 0.1-4.0 meters, with an average of 2.5 meters. The initial discovery hole, drilled in 1975, intersected 1,087 g/tonne silver, 1.62 g/tonne gold, 0.4% lead, and 0.7% zinc over a true width of 3.0 meters.

Geology of the Fresnillo mining district consists of Cretaceous sediments overlain by Tertiary tuffs and rhyolites, and intruded by monzonitic porphyry. Mineralization found within Cretaceous rocks is characterized by epithermal silver-gold veins, which have northwest-southeast and east-west trends. Silver-gold mineralization occurs in four deposit types including stockwork, disseminations, intrusion related, and quartz veining. The fault-controlled veins at Fresnillo have length and width continuity, and are present in several parallel to en echelon sets of high-angle fractures.

10.2 Carlin-type Deposits

Carlin-type gold deposits are mainly hosted in sedimentary carbonate rocks. Ores typically have low gold concentrations but are present world-wide as large tonnage masses containing up to 30 million ounces of gold (USGS Open-File, Report 98-466).

Carlin-type mineralization occurs as finely disseminated sub–micron-sized gold and pyrite (arsenic-rich), with variable degrees of silicification, argillization, and decalcification. Minor amounts of silver can accompany gold mineralization. Although carbonate rocks are the most common host, host rocks can include skarns, metamorphosed mafic volcanics and felsic intrusive rocks.

Most Carlin-trend gold occurrences are hosted within a 350-meter-thick (1,150-feet-thick) stratigraphic interval of Devonian- and Silurian-age lower plate eastern assemblage carbonate rocks located beneath the regional Roberts Mountains thrust. Ore deposition is thought to be at depths of 1 to 3 kilometers (0.6 to 1.8 miles).

Ore mineralogy can include gold-bearing arsenopyrite, arsenic-rich pyrite, pyrite, marcasite, stibnite, realgar, orpiment, cinnabar, thallium-sulfide minerals, rare silver-antimony-mercury and lead-antimony sulfosalt minerals, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and galena. Barite, calcite and fine-grained quartz are common gangue minerals. Silica replacement of carbonate is accompanied by volume loss so that brecciation of host rocks is common. Tectonic brecciation adjacent to steep normal faults is also common. Generally less than 1% fine-grained sulphides are disseminated throughout the host rock (Schroeter, et al, 1996). In harder, more siliceous rocks, mineralization consists of jasperoid and veining ranging from millimeter-sized stockwork quartz veinlets to meter-sized vitreous quartz veins.

Mineralization controls include a mixture of faults, folds, and favorable stratigraphic horizons. Regionally, gold mineralization is concentrated along northwest- and northeast-trending, medium- to low-angle, regional, Jurassic-age shear zones, and north-northwest-trending low-angle shear zones of post-Jurassic age.

General structural controls affecting Carlin-type mineralization are:

- selective replacement of carbonaceous carbonate rocks adjacent to and along high-angle faults, regional thrust faults, or bedding;
- the presence of small felsic plutons or dikes that may have imposed a thermal gradient allowing groundwater to circulate; and
- deep structural controls possibly related to Precambrian crystalline basement structures and/or continental margins.

At the Northumberland gold-silver deposit, located approximately 23 kilometers north of the Jefferson property, gold and silver mineralization occurs in north-northwest-trending sheared quartz veins, and in stratiform or stratabound, possibly disseminated, silicified masses in thrust-faulted Paleozoic age metasediments. The metamorphosed sediments show silicification and hornfels formation - a contact metamorphic style associated with igneous intrusion. Barite has been mined locally, and also occurs as a breccia cement and fracture lining in the area of gold prospects.

10.3 Porphyry and Subvolcanic Deposits

Calc-alkaline porphyries are typically mineralized with copper +/- molybdenum +/- gold, with minor amounts of silver. Stockworks consisting of quartz veins and veinlets, closely spaced fractures, and breccias, host mineralization in, or adjoining, porphyritic intrusions and related breccia bodies. Disseminated sulfide minerals are present in subordinate amounts. Mineralization is directly associated with hydrothermal alteration in intrusions and surrounding wall rocks (Panteleyev, 1995).

Porphyry deposits span the geologic time scale, ranging from Archean to Quaternary, but are commonly Tertiary age. These deposits are found in orogenic (mountain building) belts and in association with emplacement of stocks during extensional tectonism related to strike-slip faulting.

Intrusions range from coarse-grained phaneritic to porphyritic stocks, batholiths and dike swarms, and are rarely pegmatitic. Compositions range from calc-alkaline quartz diorite to granodiorite and quartz monzonite. Multiple emplacements of successive intrusive phases and a wide variety of breccias are common. Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au deposits are associated with syenitic and other alkalic rocks, and are considered to be a distinct deposit type. Virtually any type of country rock can be mineralized.

In general, there are three forms of deposits:

- Volcanic — associated with multiple intrusions consisting of small stocks, sills, dikes and diverse types of intrusive breccias at depths up to 1 kilometer. Propylitic and potassic alteration are common, with potassic areas being well mineralized;
- Classic — stock related with multiple emplacements at shallow depths of between 1 to 2 kilometers. Mineralization occurs along intrusion margins. Alteration is potassic to propylitic; and
- Plutonic — large intrusions at depths between 2 and 4 kilometers, although related dikes and intrusive breccias can be shallower. Mineralization occurs in stockwork around silicified alteration. Alteration is potassic, phyllic, and propylitic.

Porphyry systems are generally marked by large-scale, zoned metal and alteration assemblages. Mineral zoning can include a low-grade pyritic core with peripheral base and precious metal-bearing veins showing enrichment in molybdenum, antimony, arsenic, selenium, tellurium, cobalt, barium, rubidium, and mercury. As magnetite is a common constituent, a porphyry can exhibit a magnetically high geophysical signature. Conversely, intense hydrothermal alteration can result in magnetic and resistivity lows.

Subvolcanic copper+gold+silver+(arsenic+antimony) deposits are generally found in Tertiary volcanic terrains and are intrusion related, being located near or above porphyry systems. Mineralization occurs in stockworks within the intrusion, and as structurally controlled and stratabound replacements in permeable horizons. Multiple generations of veins and hydrothermal breccias are common. Weathered pyrite-rich zones can produce extensive area of limonite clay alteration.

This deposit type represents a transition from porphyritic to epithermal conditions with both porphyry and epithermal characteristics (Panteleyev, 1995).

Currently the USGS is investigating pluton-related porphyry gold deposits in the Battle Mountain Mining District, specifically Copper Canyon, in relation to flanking peripheral gold-silver deposits and nearby Carlin-type deposits that may represent a halo zone genetically linked to the Battle Mountain porphyry intrusions.

11.0 MINERALIZATION

Based on work carried out between 1982 and 1985 (section 8.2 Previous Work), precious metal mineralization has been identified only within quartz-pyrite (gold) and quartz-carbonate veins (gold and silver).

Four types of alteration have been identified in the area of historical mine workings around the Prussian vein. The following alteration types are described by Mills and Veek (1982), and are listed in increasing intensity toward the mineralized vein system:

- Quartz+chlorite;
- Quartz+sericite+chlorite;
- Quartz+sericite; and
- Quartz+sericite+secondary K-spar.

The quartz+chlorite zone lies within the densely-welded tuff of Mt. Jefferson and shows mild to moderate silicification and chloritization of the tuff matrix. The zone is cut by unmineralized quartz veins and later quartz-pyrite veins with chlorite selvages. Pyrite, arsenopyrite, and rare stibnite are the only sulfides occurring within the zone. Pyrite and arsenopyrite occur in the auriferous quartz-pyrite veins.

The quartz+sericite+chlorite zone is characterized by pervasive mild silicification and moderate sericitization of the tuff matrix. The zone is cut by unmineralized quartz veinlets, which are in turn cut by quartz-pyrite veins showing chloritic selvage, and then by occasional quartz-carbonate veins showing sericite selvage. This alteration zone type is strongly developed and hosts the main ore body at the Round Mountain mine but is poorly developed in Jefferson Canyon.

The quartz+sericite zone hosts most of the gold-silver mineralization in the area of Jefferson Canyon. This zone is characterized by moderate to intense sericitization and silicification of the tuff matrix. Silicification generally decreases with depth and increasing sericitization. The zone is cut by unmineralized quartz veins followed by quartz-pyrite veins and quartz-carbonate veins with sericite selvage. This sequence is cut by pyrite veins and younger unmineralized calcite veins.

High-temperature quartz+sericite+secondary K-spar alteration has only been identified at depth from drilling and is not exposed at surface.

Paleozoic carbonate rocks that have undergone silicification and chloritization commonly develop calc-silicate and jasperoidal alteration. In general, the same type of veining occurs within altered sediments as within the quartz-sericite alteration zone. Calc-silicate rocks contain disseminated molybdenite and quartz-pyrite-molybdenite veins. Occasionally, chalcopyrite is more abundant than molybdenite. Gold-silver mineralization extends only a short distance from the overlying volcanics into the sediments, but molybdenite and chalcopyrite mineralization persist into the sediments to the limit of historical drilling.

12.0 EXPLORATION

Claims were staked based on favorable geologic units, previous work results, and the potential for favorable structural controls

12.1 Rock Chip Geochemical Sampling

On April 1, 2005, during the writer's property examination, six rock samples were taken from the Property area (Figures 3 and 6). Sample descriptions and selected results follow:

Table 8. Rock Sampling – 2005 Property Examination:

Sample	Type	Location UTM	Assay Results (ppm)					
			Au	Ag	As	Mo	Sb	Te
335775	Select	500228E, 4285572N	0.015	0.15	169	1.91	23.4	0.16
	Sample taken across 10 meter face. Siliceous Paleozoic seds, qtzite? Buff colored. Stockwork. Well fractured and quartz-healed. Qtz veins <10cm. Limonitic alteration. General rock texture sugary, metamorphic?							
335776	Chip	500877E, 4285490N	0.076	0.3	175.5	2.88	6.64	<0.05
	1 m chip. Strongly silicified volcanic tuff. Multiple episodes of brecciation and qtz-healing. Limonite alteration. Prussian vein.							
335777	Chip	501501E, 4284875N	0.118	15.65	322	22.3	22.7	4.13
	1 m chip across shear. Brecciated black limestone footwall and brecciated buff tuff hanging wall. Minor silicification. Limonitic. Prussian vein							
335778	Select	502883E, 4284777N	1.665	10.55	5380	21.1	240	3.0
	Tuff, poor to strong hematization, chloritic alteration, minor qtz veining <3mm.							
335779	Chip	502872E 4284784N	0.812	2.4	3070	10.05	764	0.62
	4 ft (1.2 m) in pit. Jefferson tuff, pock marked, disseminated pyrite and silica, minor hematite on fractures.							
335780	Select	502716E, 4284898N	8.57	20.6	>10K	24.1	206	5.1
	Selected vein material from 2 cm. qtz vein at entrance of old tunnel. Qtz vein with chlorite in Jefferson tuff, strike 220°/45° SE.							

Sample 335777 returned an elevated gold value and anomalous silver. Samples 335778, 335779, and 335780 returned anomalous gold and silver values.

Samples 335778 and 335779 were taken from the same area as Redfern's SG1 and SG2 rock samples, and show similar gold and silver values. Sample 335780 consists of selected quartz from a 2 centimeter-wide northwest-trending vein cutting tuff.

Samples with anomalous gold and/or silver also had elevated tellurium values. Samples with elevated gold values also had elevated arsenic values.

12.2 Geophysical Surveys

Proprietary and non-proprietary geophysical data on the general area of the Jefferson property are available from:

- Pearson, deRidder and Johnson Inc (PRJ) http://www.prj.com;
- Edcon Inc http://www.edcon.com; and
- Gravity Data of Nevada, D. A. Ponce, U. S. Geological Survey Digital Data Series DDS – 42, 1997.

To the writer's knowledge, only two detailed geophysical surveys have been carried out over the Property; an airborne magnetometer survey carried out for Mexivada by PRJ Inc; and a ground gravity survey conducted by Magee Geophysical Services LLC (Magee), 10075 Timberwolf Drive, Reno, Nevada. PRJ, 12640 West Cedar Dr., Suite 100, Lakewood, Colorada, flew a total of 240 line miles of "soft drape" aeromagnetic survey lines on 100 meter line spacings over the property in March 2005, and Magee collected 848 gravity station readings with LaCoste & Romberg Model-G gravity meters and GPS instruments for location. The gravity survey took place from March through June 2005 on and surrounding the Property. The data qualities and line/site controls for mag and gravity surveys were good, as interpreted by James L. Wright of Wright Geophysics, 151 Spring Creek Parkway, Spring Creek, Nevada (Wright). Wright carried out a geophysical reinterpretation using the above data and other non-proprietary airborne gravity and magnetic from the USGS.

Wright is a geophysicist with thirty-two years experience. The following is taken from his interpretation.

> Three magnetic lows occur in the Property area; the most prominent is centered on the Jefferson property north of the Jefferson fault; the second is centered two kilometers northwest of the Property; and the third is located along the southeast boundary of the Property. All three are elongated northwest-southeast along the Jefferson fault system.
>
> Reversely magnetized material related to alteration along the fault is the interpreted source of the magnetic lows. Shawe (1999) notes altered tuff (Unit Tmja) in direct correlation with the central low on the Jefferson property. As well, altered granite (Unit Krgi) of the Round Mountain pluton correlates with the other two lows. Historic mine activity is located within and along the edges of the altered tuff and the associated magnetic low.
>
> Paleozoic basement rocks produce the most elevated gravity, followed in descending order by intrusive, volcanic, and basin-fill rocks. One area of elevated gravity is located immediately west of the Jefferson property, with an extension into the property. A gravity low centered approximately eight kilometers northeast of the Property is interpreted to indicate the location of the Jefferson caldera. Paleozoic basement on the Property's western edge produces elevated gravity values. Modeling of gravity data indicates the Paleozoic/intrusive basement plunges at a shallow 30^{O} angle beneath the caldera volcanics located northeast of the Property.
>
> Interpreted airborne magnetic and gravity data suggest alteration to be related to the Trp intrusion. In the case of magnetics, the alteration is reversely magnetized pyrrhotite and/or magnetite produced by hydrothermal processes.

In the case of gravity, alteration correlates with gravity lows produced by argillization of volcanic rocks by hydrothermal processes. Correlation with historic mine workings suggest alteration is related to gold mineralization. Alteration boundaries, as delineated by the gravity, correlate best with the mine workings. Gravity modeling indicates basement geometry to be dominated by a major structure, parallel to the Jefferson Canyon fault but displaced approximately one kilometer northeast that is interpreted to control alteration and the emplacement of the Trp intrusion in the northern portion of the Property.

13.0 DRILLING

Historical drilling has been outlined in section 8.2 Previous Work.

14.0 SAMPLING METHOD and APPROACH

Historical rock sampling has been outlined in section 8.2 Previous Work. No program has been initiated to systematically sample the whole Property.

15.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS and SECURITY

Rock samples collected by the writer in 2005, and earlier by the representative of the property owner, were submitted to the Elko office of ALS Chemex. This facility receives and prepares samples for analysis in either the Reno or Vancouver ALS Chemex laboratories. Samples taken by the writer were maintained in locked storage until delivered to ALS Chemex. Standard sample preparation for rock samples involves logging the sample into the laboratory sample tracking system, then drying, crushing, and pulverizing the entire sample so that greater than 80% passes a 75-micron screen.

Analyses were performed by ALS Chemex laboratories in Reno, NV and Vancouver, BC. Gold was analyzed with a fire-assay pre-concentration followed by dissolution of the resulting metallic bead in an aqua regia solution and final analysis by atomic absorption spectrophotometry (Chemex code Au-AA23). Trace elements were determined by four acid "near total" digestions (Chemex code ME-MS61).

ALS Chemex sample preparation and analytical methods are deemed by the writer to conform to reasonable data verification controls.

16.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The writer carried out land status checks and the Property examination. The limited number of mildly anomalous geochemical results did not warrant independent check sampling.

17.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Round Mountain and Gold Hill deposits offer good examples of possible mineralization. The Round Mountain and Gold Hill gold-silver deposits are respectively located approximately four miles west-southwest and four miles northwest of the Jefferson property.

17.1 Round Mountain

The Round Mountain open-pit is controlled by the Smokey Valley Common Operation, which consists of mine operator Round Mountain Gold Corporation (RMGC - wholly owned by Kinross Gold Corporation), a 50%-owner, and Homestake Nevada Corporation (wholly owned by Barrick Gold Corporation), a 50%-owner. The deposit is located in central Nevada on the western edge of the Toquima Range (Figure 1).

As of January 2003, combined proven and probable reserves were reported as 192.1 million tons grading 0.020 opt gold (using lower cutoffs of 0.006 opt for oxide ore and 0.010 opt for sulfide ore) (Fenne et all, 2003). Although silver is a byproduct, it is not modeled or projected as part of the proven and probable reserve. Reserve calculations were supervised by Frank K. Fenne, RMGC Chief Geologist, a Professional Geologist registered with the Board of Registration for Professional Geologists for the State of Idaho, and a “qualified person” as described in NI 43-101.

Despite being known as a large low-grade deposit, the Round Mountain mine is noted for spectacular high-grade, coarse gold occurrences located in fractures and veins. Drilling results from the 2002 program included six meters grading 73.0 grams per tonne gold (2.13 opt, as calculated by the writer) intersected approximately 330 meters west and 100 meters below the planned bottom of the Round Mountain open pit (Kinross Gold Corporation website, accessed April 2005).

The deposit is an example of a Tertiary age, low sulfidation, epithermal, volcanic-hosted, hot-springs type, gold-silver system, and is located along the margin of a buried volcanic caldera. Intracaldera collapse features and sympathetic faulting in basement rocks provided major conduits allowing mineralized hydrothermal fluids to deposit gold and silver along a west-northwesterly trend within volcanic units. Minor mineralization occurs in Paleozoic rocks along the caldera margin and is generally associated with narrow northwest trending structures (Fenne et al, 2003).

Basement Paleozoic sediments are intruded and variably metamorphosed by several Cretaceous age granitic plutons, which are in turn intruded by Tertiary dikes. At least three periods of over-thrusting, beginning with the Devonian age Roberts Mountains Thrust, have deformed basement rocks. These Paleozoic rocks are overlain by multiple sequences of volcaniclastic rocks and the intracaldera deposited rhyolitic ash-flow tuff of Round Mountain.

Gold mineralization as electrum, a natural alloy of gold and silver, occurs in shears, veins, and disseminations within the tuff of Round Mountain in association with quartz, adularia, pyrite, and iron oxides.

The tuff of Round Mountain consists of an upper and a lower member. The lower member, overlying basement rocks, is moderately- to densely-welded ash-flow tuff.

The upper tuff member consists of three subunits: the lower is poorly welded; the middle is densely welded; and the upper is moderately welded.

Mineralization occurs primarily within the poorly-welded tuff and is disseminated. Densely-welded tuff shows fracture-controlled mineralization. Moderately-welded tuff shows both disseminated and fracture-controlled mineralization.

From the mineralization center outward, alteration in volcanic rocks progresses from potassic (strong) to propylitic (weak). Mineral assemblages ranging from strongest alteration to weakest are as follows:

- Quartz+adularia
- Adularia+quartz+sericite
- Sericite+quartz
- Clay
- Chlorite

The restricted extent of alteration and generally low salinity of hydrothermal fluids indicate a smaller heat source than the magma body responsible for forming the original caldera. Henry et al (1996) suggest that the hydrothermal system responsible for mineralization at Round Mountain was driven by an as yet undetected buried intrusion.

17.2 Gold Hill

Gold Hill is an epithermal, low-sulfidation, volcanic-hosted, hot-springs type, gold-silver deposit. Gold mineralization occurs as electrum. Approximate content at Gold Hill is 50% gold and 50% silver. Silver also occurs as native silver and in a variety of minerals including acanthite, stephanite, and polybasite (Harvey, 2005).

The first significant production in the Round Mountain district was in the 1930's, principally from the Gold Hill mine.

There was sporadic production between 1950 and 1964. Boden (1992) reports an historic production of approximately 41,000 ounces of gold and 185,000 ounces of silver. Gold grade is estimated to have been approximately 0.3 opt gold (Nevada Star Resource Inc website, April 2005). RMGC controls Gold Hill and will be releasing reserve and resource numbers for the deposit in 2005, with production possibly beginning in 2006.

The host rock at Gold Hill includes densely welded rhyolite tuff (Gold Hill tuff) of the Mount Jefferson Caldera. The Mount Jefferson tuff overlies the Moores Creek tuff. These Tertiary volcanic rocks overlie a volcanic mega-breccia that, in turn, overlies Paleozoic metasediments.

The Gold Hill deposit is hosted by Oligocene age (26 Ma) Gold Hill tuff. This host rock is unconformably overlain by up to 300 feet (100 meters) of laminated sinter interlayered with silicified volcaniclastic sediment and chalcedonized pyritic mud. More than 460 feet (140 meters) of post-mineral rhyolitic pumice and lithic tuff unconformably overlies the sinter. Alluvium covers nearly the entire deposit. A flow-banded rhyolite body lies beneath most of the deposit at a depth of more than 720 feet (220 meters).

Two distinct episodes of mineralization are present:

- Older widespread fine pyrite veining and stockwork with local brecciation and silicification; and
- Younger economically important low-sulfidation epithermal veining consisting of sheeted gold-silver mineralization in laminated quartz adularia veins ranging up to 2 meters wide.

Electrum typically occurs with pyrite and quartz in silica veins.

Individual veins range from 1 to 6 feet (0.3 to 1.8 meters) wide, with variable gold content that can locally exceed 1 opt. Early veins are more silver rich. Minor stibnite and rare arsenic minerals are locally present (Klipfer et al).

Alteration ranges from non-existent to propylitic, argillic, advanced argillic, and silicified. Gold mineralization is related to both quartz veining in argillized rock and to silicification.

The principal feature in the area is the Gold Hill vein and its sub-parallel veins. These veins all strike N75^{O}W and dip variably but steeply to the south near the surface, but dip back to the north at depth. These veins are banded quartz, but can also be composed of crushed quartz and rhyolite. Veins branch and coalesce, and where two periods of veining intersect, higher-grade pods generally exist. The entire zone is up to 500 ft (150 meters) wide and is 3,000 ft (900 meters) long, and is open to the west.

Range front faults have cut the vein system, forming down-dropped blocks to the west. The top of the system is exposed to the east; and is covered by alluvium to the west. The hydrothermal center of mineralization is interpreted to lie to the west of Gold Hill, and may be associated with a caldera unrecognized beneath valley fill.

Mineralization extends to the west of the range front fault where drilling reportedly intersected 80 feet @ 0.11 ounce per ton gold (24.3 meters @ 3.77 grams per tonne) (Nevada Star Resource Inc website, accessed April 2005).

The writer has not verified the foregoing information on the Round Mountain and Gold Hill deposits. While mineralization suggested by information on Round Mountain and Gold Hill is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the subject Property, similarities indicate exploration potential.

18.0 MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING

Metallurgical testing carried out In 1982 by Hazen Research Inc, Golden, Colorado is presented in Section 8.2 Previous Work.

19.0 MINERAL RESOURCE and MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Mineral resource calculations carried out by CREC, considered to be non-compliant with NI 43-101 standards, are presented in Section 8.2 Previous Work.

20.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION

There are no other relevant data and information for the Jefferson property.

21.0 INTERPRETATIONS and CONCLUSIONS

21.1 Interpretations

Necessary conditions for both a Carlin-type disseminated gold deposit and a Midas-type high-grade bonanza-style gold-silver deposit include a well-developed fracture system and a physical and chemical environment that will permit efficient gold-silver precipitation sufficiently long to form a significant deposit. As the Toquima Range shows evidence of strong and continued intrusive volcanic activity and intrusive bodies has been identified in the immediate area of the Jefferson property, it is possible that porphyry-style mineralization exists at depth and has not yet been encountered.

Favorable host rocks for a Carlin-type deposit are sedimentary carbonate rocks, which have developed sufficient porosity through chemical and/or mechanical means to allow mineralizing fluids to deposit gold.

Favorable host rocks for a Midas-type deposit will be competent (brittle), which under faulting stresses are more likely to form through-going upward-branching open fractures. Less competent rocks under similar stresses tend to form stockworks. The introduction of silica, as host rock replacement and as quartz gangue in vein and breccia fillings, is an important ground preparation event enhancing the host rock's ability to fracture and maintain open fissures.

The physical and chemical mechanisms under which gold-silver in solution will be deposited include oxidation, temperature decrease, and decrease in H_2S content. These changes can be brought about by the hydrothermal transporting solution reaching a boiling point or the mixing of the hydrothermal solution with cooler more oxygenated water. Under hydrostatic conditions, the gold-silver solution (250^oC at 3% wt. NaCl) would boil at a depth of approximately 450 meters (Romberger, 1993).

Given temperature, pressure, and fluid composition variability, the possible hydrothermal solution boiling point, and subsequent gold-silver deposition, could range from as little as 100 to more than 1,000 meters below paleosurface.

Arehart, 2002, observed that bedded Paleozoic-age barite deposits, locally containing abundant organic matter, generally overlap Eocene-age Carlin-type deposits. The theory is that bedded barite and organic matter are important in the development of bisulfide-bearing fluids, which are capable of transporting unusually high concentrations of gold, and that the characteristic high Au:Ag ratio observed in Carlin-type deposits resulted from this extreme enrichment in bisulfide relative to most hydrothermal fluids. The bisulfide-enriched ground water either dissolved gold from surrounding rocks as it descended or accepted gold from deep crustal magmatic or metamorphic sources upon ascent along crustal-scale faults.

The following statements are consistent with the above observations:

- The Jefferson property is situated within the Round Mountain-Northumberland trend which hosts the Round Mountain and Gold Hill low-sulfidation epithermal disseminated and vein-hosted gold-silver deposits. Gold-silver mineralization accompanies a suite of metallic gangue minerals and silica flooding of wall rock.;
- The Jefferson property is located approximately 23 kilometers south of the Northumberland deposit where silver-gold mineralization occurs in veins and disseminations in Paleozoic sediments, within a few kilometers of a previously mined barite deposit;
- Work suggests gold-silver mineralization may be controlled by northwest-trending structures possibly related to regional-scale deep-seated structures;

- Rock sampling results show a direct correlation between high arsenic values and elevated gold-silver, suggesting arsenic could be a pathfinder element;
- Gold and silver mineralization on the Jefferson property occurs in densely-welded tuff interpreted to overlie poorly-welded tuff similar to the mineralized tuff at the Round Mountain mine;
- The presence of barite north of the Jefferson property suggests that mineralizing fluids capable of extreme gold enrichment could have been present in any fluid transport system affecting the Property;
- Fault coatings interpreted to be manganiferous suggest the potential for associated silver mineralization. These manganiferous coatings have been observed in the Porphyry Hill area northeast of the historical mining area;
- Work by Nelson (2005) suggests that there were multiple episodes of mineralization and faulting on the Jefferson property;
- Interpreted airborne magnetic and gravity data suggests that hydrothermal alteration may be related to the intrusion of rhyolite porphyry Unit Trp. Correlations with historic mine workings suggest alteration is related to gold mineralization. Gravity modeling indicates a major structure, parallel to the Jefferson Canyon fault but displaced approximately one kilometer northeast, that is interpreted to control alteration and the emplacement of the Trp intrusion in the northern portion of the Property;
- Zone “A” mineralization has a higher silver-to-gold ratio than mineralization is zone “B”, suggesting a difference in the time of deposition of the two elements, or perhaps temperature fluctuations during deposition that led to mineral segregation; and
- The Jefferson Canyon fault is northwest-trending and probably a margin expression of caldera collapse providing a possible conduit system for the transport of mineralized hydrothermal fluids.

The following five areas of interest have been identified on the Jefferson property (Figure 6):

- West Vein the northwest extension of the Prussian vein system;
- Zone “A” central Prussian vein with drill-defined gold-silver mineralization;
- Zone “B” possibly related to Prussian vein mineralization;
- Mogul southeastern extension of the Prussian vein system;
- SG1 northeast of zone “B”; and
- Porphyry Hill intrusion-related mineralization in the north-central area.

Low-sulfidation epithermal veins are typically high-risk, high-reward exploration situations. The veins are often physically small, but occasionally are large and high-grade such as Sleeper, Midas, and Round Mountain with its combined vein-disseminated gold mineralization. Veins often do not show large alteration aureoles, and may be completely hidden due to post-mineral cover. The potential profitability of these types of bonanza-type deposits makes them attractive exploration targets.

21.2 Conclusions

The objective of this technical report is to assess the potential for the Jefferson property to host Carlin- , Midas-, or porphyry-style gold mineralization.

The Property is considered to have potential to host an economic gold-silver deposit because:

- Mines and prospects in the Jefferson Canyon district have demonstrated economic gold-silver mineralization in volcanic tuffs and Paleozoic sediments. Similar rock types occur on the Property;
- Sets of northwest-trending faults that could act as conduits for mineralizing fluids cut the Property and are spatially related to veining and disseminations which have historically been mined for gold and silver;
- The Property is situated along the northwest-trending Round Mountain-Northumberland trend which hosts the Round Mountain low-sulfidation epithermal gold-silver deposit;
- The tuff of Mt. Jefferson is interpreted to consist of an upper densely-welded tuff overlying a more porous poorly-welded tuff. Potential exists at depth for Round Mountain-style mineralization to occur in the poorly-welded tuff.; and
- Reserve calculations for zone “A” and “B” indicate that there is significant gold and silver in the hydrothermal system at Jefferson Canyon, and that the system was active long enough to disseminate mineralization throughout the relatively non-porous densely-welded tuff.

22.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Jefferson property is of sufficient merit to justify the following two-phase exploration program.

Phase 1

Phase 1 work should include grid location, geological mapping, and geophysical surveys. This program is estimated to cost approximately US$97,000.

A geophysical consultant should be engaged to review Property geology and any publicly available datasets, and make recommendations regarding grid orientation and any other procedures that would maximize the effectiveness of proposed magnetic and CSAMT surveys.

Mag coverage is estimated to be 24 line-kilometers along lines 150 meters apart. The magnetometer will be operated in continuous mode, recording a measurement every two seconds, resulting in a sample spacing of two to three meters. CSAMT coverage is estimated to be 7 line-kilometers spaced at 50-meter stations along lines spaced 500 meters apart.

Phase 2

Phase 2 includes reverse circulation drilling of targets defined by Phase 1 work. As drill holes are expected to reach vertical depths of up to 1,250 feet, it is estimated that a minimum of five holes, with a combined length of 5,000 feet, may be necessary. This minimum program is estimated to cost approximately US$250,000.

22.1 Proposed Budgets Phase 1 and Phase 2

PROPOSED BUDGET, Phase 1 Exploration Program
Jefferson Property, Nevada

							ALL US$
Project preparation						$	1,000
Mobe/Demobe (incl freight, transportation and wages)							2,000
Field Crew:		Rate	Days		Totals		
Project Geologist	$	450	42	$	18,900		
Geotechnician		200	25		5,000		23,900
Field Costs:							
Food & Accomm	$	90	67	$	6,030		
Communications		20	42		840		
Supplies		35	42		1,470		
Shipping					600		
Vehicle Rental		135	42		5,670		
Other Rentals		25	42		1,050		15,660
Rock and Soil Sampling:		Rate	Units				
Trace elements	$	30	200				6,000
Contracts:							
Consulting	$	500	6				3,000
Establish grid							5,000
Mag (data)		145	24 km.		3,480		
Mag: mobe, demobe, field costs					2,000		
Mag (report, maps)					2,500		7,980
CSAMT (data)	$	2,000	7 km.	$	14,000		
CSAMT: Mobe, demobe, field costs					2,700		
CSAMT(report, maps)					2,500		19,200
Report:							
Report preparation and editing				$	3,750		
Data Processing, copying, binding					600		4,350
Admin, incl Contractor Overhead and Profit							8,809
						$	96,899
Rounded to						**$**	**97,000**

PROPOSED BUDGET, Phase 2 Exploration Program
Jefferson Property, Nevada

							ALL US$
Project preparation						$	2,000
Mobe/Demobe (incl freight, transportation and wages)							4,500
Field Crew:		Rate	Days		Totals		
Project Geologist	$	450	30	$	13,500		
Geotechnician		200	20		4,000		17,500
Field Costs:							
Food & Accommodation	$	90	50		4,500		
Communications		20	30		600		
Shipping					600		
Supplies		35	30		1,050		
Vehicle Rental		135	30		4,050		
Other Rentals		25	30		750		11,550
Assays & Analysis:		Rate	Units				
Chip/Core Samples	$	30	900				27,000
Contracts							
Site preparation				$	5,000		
Drilling - reverse circ	$	26	5,000		130,000		
Drill mobes, demobes, field costs					5,000		
Reclamation, incl refundable bond					25,000		165,000
Report:							
Report preparation and editing				$	3,750		
Data Processing, copying, binding					6800		4,350
Admin, incl Contractor Overhead and Profit							18,552
							250,452
Rounded to						**$**	**250,000**

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GLOSSARY

Conversion Factors

To Convert From	To	Multiply By
Feet	Metres	0.305
Metres	Feet	3.281
Miles	Kilometres ("**km**")	1.609
Kilometres	Miles	0.6214
Acres	Hectares ("**ha**")	0.405
Hectares	Acres	2.471
Grams	Ounces (Troy)	0.03215
Grams/Tonnes	Ounces (Troy)/Short Ton	0.02917
Tonnes (metric)	Pounds	2,205
Tonnes (metric)	Short Tons	1.1023

Alluvium

Stream deposits of comparatively recent time.

Alteration

Any change in the mineralogical composition of a rock that is brought about by physical or chemical means.

Anomaly

A geochemical or geophysical character which deviates from regularity

Argillic

Pertaining to clay or clay minerals. Disseminated precious metal deposits may exhibit “argillic” alteration characterized by the formation of the clay minerals kaolinite and montmorillonite. Epithermal precious metal deposits may exhibit “advanced argillic” alteration characterized by the clays dickite, kaolinite and pyrophyllite.

Chalcedony

Quartz consisting of crystals that are extremely fine-grained. Grain texture is only visible using a microscope.

Batholith

A body of intrusive rock at least 40 sq. mi. in area.

Caldera

A circular-shaped volcanic depression.

Devitrification

The process by which glassy rocks break up into definite minerals.

Epithermal Deposit

Formed at shallow depths by low-temperature hydrothermal solutions.

Jasperoid

Silicified limestone, usually accompanied by brecciation.

Hydrothermal

An adjective applied to heated or hot aqueous-rich solutions, to the processes in which they are concerned, and to the rocks, ore deposits and alteration products produced by them.

Phaneritic

A textural term applied to igneous rocks in which all essential mineral crystals can be distinguished with the unaided eye.

Pluton

Igneous rock that has formed beneath the surface by consolidation from magma.

Porphyritic

A textural term igneous rocks in which large crystals (phenocrysts) are set in a finer groundmass which may be crystalline, glassy or both.

Propylitic

Alteration characterized by the mineral assemblage chlorite + epidote + calcite. Due to the presence of the green minerals chlorite and epidote, propylitic alteration is usually easily recognized by its color. Often this zone is quite large, forming a halo around mineralization centers.

Selvage

A marginal zone having some distinctive fabric or composition.

Stockwork

A rock mass interpenetrated by small veins.

Subduction

Descent of one tectonic unit under another.

Vitrophyre

Porphyritic volcanic glass.

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Edward D. Harrington, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated with a B.Sc. degree in Geology from Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia in 1971.
2. I am a Member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, License #23328.
3. I have pursued my career as a geologist for over twenty years in Canada, the western United States, the Sultanate of Oman, and Mexico.
4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("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.
5. I am responsible for the preparation of the Technical report titled "Technical Report on the Jefferson property, Jefferson Canyon Mining District, Nye County, Nevada, U.S.A" and dated July 5, 2005 (the "Technical Report"). I inspected the Property on April 1, 2005. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
6. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101, and I have not had prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, of which the omission to disclose makes the Technical Report misleading. This report is based on geological assessment reports, fieldwork, and published and unpublished literature researched by me and/or in the Reliance Geological Services library and records, and I have visited the subject property personally.

8. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report, in its entirety, with any stock exchange or other regulatory authority and any publication, including electronic publication, in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

Dated this 5th day of July, 2005.

Edward D. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.

APPENDIX A

Claim Information

Claim Information - Jefferson Property

CLAIM NAME	LOCATION DATE	FILLING NAME	FILING DATE COUNTY	FILE NO. COUNTY	FILING DATE BLM	FILE NO. BLM	SECTION	Twp.	Range
Mogul No.1	7-Oct-04	D.K.Jennings	2-Dec-04	609165	8-Dec-04	884754	12, 13	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.2	7-Oct-04	D.K.Jennings	2-Dec-04	609166	8-Dec-04	884755	13	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.3	7-Oct-04	D.K.Jennings	2-Dec-04	609167	8-Dec-04	884756	12, 13	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.4	7-Oct-04	D.K.Jennings	2-Dec-04	609168	8-Dec-04	884757	13	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.5	30-Jan-04	D.K.Jennings	23-Apr-04	587697	26-Apr-04	866023	12, 13	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.6	30-Jan-04	D.K.Jennings	23-Apr-04	587698	26-Apr-04	866024	13	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.7	30-Jan-04	D.K.Jennings	23-Apr-04	587699	26-Apr-04	866025	12, 13	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.8	30-Jan-04	D.K.Jennings	23-Apr-04	587700	26-Apr-04	866026	13	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.9	30-Jan-04	D.K.Jennings	23-Apr-04	587701	26-Apr-04	866027	12, 13	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.10	30-Jan-04	D.K.Jennings	23-Apr-04	587702	26-Apr-04	866028	13	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.11	30-Jan-04	D.K.Jennings	23-Apr-04	587703	26-Apr-04	866029	12	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.12	30-Jan-04	D.K.Jennings	23-Apr-04	587704	26-Apr-04	866030	13	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.13	30-Jan-04	D.K.Jennings	23-Apr-04	587705	26-Apr-04	866031	12, 13	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.14	30-Jan-04	D.K.Jennings	23-Apr-04	587706	26-Apr-04	866032	13	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.15	30-Jan-04	D.K.Jenning	23-Apr-04	587707	26-Apr-04	866033	11,12, 13, 14	10N	44.5E

CLAIM NAME	LOCATION DATE	FILLING NAME	FILING DATE COUNTY	FILE NO. COUNTY	FILING DATE BLM	FILE NO. BLM	SECTION	Twp.	Range
		s							
Mogul No.16	1-Dec-04	D.K.Jennings	2-Dec-04	609172	8-Dec-04	884760	14	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.16A	1-Dec-04	D.K.Jennings	2-Dec-04	609163	8-Dec-04	884761	13	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.17	13-Mar-04	D.K.Jennings	23-Apr-04	587708	26-Apr-04	866034	12	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.18	13-Mar-04	D.K.Jennings	23-Apr-04	587709	26-Apr-04	866035	12	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.19	13-Mar-04	D.K.Jennings	23-Apr-04	587710	26-Apr-04	866036	12	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.20	12-Mar-04	D.K.Jennings	23-Apr-04	587711	26-Apr-04	866037	12	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.21	12-Mar-04	D.K.Jennings	23-Apr-04	587712	26-Apr-04	866038	12	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.22	12-Mar-04	D.K.Jennings	23-Apr-04	587713	26-Apr-04	866039	12	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.23	12-Mar-04	D.K.Jennings	23-Apr-04	587714	26-Apr-04	866040	12	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.24	12-Mar-04	D.K.Jennings	23-Apr-04	587715	26-Apr-04	866041	11, 12	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.25	7-Apr-04	D.K.Jennings	23-Apr-04	587716	26-Apr-04	866042	13	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.26	7-Oct-04	D.K.Jennings	2-Dec-04	609169	8-Dec-04	884758	13	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.27	7-Oct-04	D.K.Jennings	2-Dec-04	609170	8-Dec-04	884759	13	10N	44.5E
Mogul No.28	7-Oct-04	D.K.Jennings	2-Dec-04	609174	8-Dec-04	884762	11, 14, 24	10N	44, 44.5E
Mogul No.29	1-Dec-04	Mexivada	8-Dec-04	609948	8-Dec-04	884753	12, 13, 24	10N	44.5,44E
Mogul No.30	16-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613644	25-Jan-05	888451	13, 24	10N	44E

CLAIM NAME	LOCATION DATE	FILLING NAME	FILING DATE COUNTY	FILE NO. COUNTY	FILING DATE BLM	FILE NO. BLM	SECTION	Twp.	Range
Mogul No.31	15-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613645	25-Jan-05	888452	24	10N	44E
Mogul No.32	1-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613646	25-Jan-05	888453	13, 24	10N	44E
Mogul No.33	1-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613647	25-Jan-05	888454	13, 24	10N	44E
Mogul No.34	16-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613648	25-Jan-05	888455	13, 24	10N	44E
Mogul No.35	16-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613649	25-Jan-05	888456	13	10N	44E
Mogul No.36	15-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613650	25-Jan-05	888457	24, 24, 14	10N	44,44.5E
Mogul No.37	15-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613651	25-Jan-05	888458	14	10N	44.5E
Mogul No. 40	1-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613652	25-Jan-05	888459	13	10N	44E
Mogul No. 41	1-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613653	25-Jan-05	888460	13	10N	44E
Mogul No. 42	1-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613654	25-Jan-05	888461	13	10N	44E
Mogul No. 43	1-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613655	25-Jan-05	888462	13, 11	10N	44,44.5E
Mogul No. 44	1-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613656	25-Jan-05	888463	11	10N	44.5E
Mogul No. 49	12-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613657	25-Jan-05	888464	11,12	10N	44.5E
Mogul No. 50	12-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613658	25-Jan-05	888465	12	10N	44.5E
Mogul No. 51	12-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613659	25-Jan-05	888466	12	10N	44.5E
Mogul No. 52	12-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613660	25-Jan-05	888467	12	10N	44.5E
Mogul No. 53	12-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613661	25-Jan-05	888468	12	10N	44.5E
Mogul No. 54	12-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613662	25-Jan-05	888469	12	10N	44.5E
Mogul No. 55	12-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613663	25-Jan-05	888470	12	10N	44.5E
Mogul No. 56	13-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613664	25-Jan-05	888471	12	10N	44.5E
Mogul No. 57	13-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613665	25-Jan-05	888472	12,7	10N	44.5,45E
Mogul No. 58	13-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613666	25-Jan-05	888473	7	10N	45E
Mogul No. 59	13-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613667	25-Jan-05	888474	12	10N	44.5E
Mogul No. 60	13-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613668	25-Jan-05	888475	12,7	10N	44.5,45E
Mogul No. 61	13-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613669	25-Jan-05	888476	7	10N	45E
Mogul No. 62	13-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613670	25-Jan-05	888477	7	10N	45E
Mogul No. 63	13-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613671	25-Jan-05	888478	7	10N	45E
Mogul No. 64	13-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613672	25-Jan-05	888479	7	10N	45E
Mogul No. 65	11-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613673	25-Jan-05	888480	12,13	10N	44.5E

CLAIM NAME	LOCATION DATE	FILLING NAME	FILING DATE COUNTY	FILE NO. COUNTY	FILING DATE BLM	FILE NO. BLM	SECTION	Twp.	Range
Mogul No. 66	11-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613674	25-Jan-05	888481	12,13,7,18	10N	44.5,45E
Mogul No. 67	12-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613675	25-Jan-05	888482	7,18	10N	45E
Mogul No. 68	12-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613676	25-Jan-05	888483	7,18	10N	45E
Mogul No. 69	12-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613677	25-Jan-05	888484	7,18	10N	45E
Mogul No. 70	12-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613678	25-Jan-05	888485	7,18	10N	45E
Mogul No. 71	11-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613679	25-Jan-05	888486	13	10N	44.5E
Mogul No. 72	11-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613680	25-Jan-05	888487	13,18	10N	45E
Mogul No. 73	12-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613681	25-Jan-05	888488	18	10N	45E
Mogul No. 74	12-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613682	25-Jan-05	888489	18	10N	45E
Mogul No. 75	12-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613683	25-Jan-05	888490	18	10N	45E
Mogul No. 76	12-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613684	25-Jan-05	888491	18	10N	45E
Mogul No. 77	11-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613685	25-Jan-05	888492	13	10N	44.5E
Mogul No. 78	11-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613686	25-Jan-05	888493	13,18	10N	44.5,45E
Mogul No. 79	11-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613687	25-Jan-05	888494	18	10N	45E
Mogul No. 80	11-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613688	25-Jan-05	888495	18	10N	45E
Mogul No. 81	11-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613689	25-Jan-05	888496	18	10N	45E
Mogul No. 82	11-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613690	25-Jan-05	888497	18	10N	45E
Mogul No. 83	11-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613691	25-Jan-05	888498	13,24,18,19	10N	44.5,45E
Mogul No. 84	11-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613692	25-Jan-05	888499	18,19	10N	45E
Mogul No. 85	11-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613693	25-Jan-05	888500	18,19	10N	45E
Mogul No. 86	11-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613694	25-Jan-05	888501	18,19	10N	45E
Mogul No. 87	11-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613695	25-Jan-05	888502	18,19	10N	45E
Mogul No. 88	16-Dec-04	Mexivada	24-Jan-05	613696	25-Jan-05	888503	13	10N	44.5E

APPENDIX B

Rock Sampling

Cordero Rock Sampling, 1970:

Rock Sample	Location UTM		Gold opt	Silver opt
	Easting	Northing		
70-1	502040	4284920	0.00	7.80
70-2	502250	4285596	0.01	3.60
70-3	501942	4285678	0.01	0.50
70-4	501981	4285491	0.04	0.50
70-5	502068	4284660	0.00	0.20
70-6	502069	4284654	0.00	1.90
70-7	502067	4284647	0.00	0.20
70-8	502078	4284300	0.01	4.80
70-9	502169	4284430	0.01	2.00
70-10	502177	4284430	0.00	0.40

Cordilleran Rock Sampling, 1973:

Sample	Gold (opt)	Silver (opt)	Longitude	Latitude
13551	0.035	3.35	501,864.67	4,284,517.02
13552	0.073	0.06	502,867.83	4,284,827.74
13553	0.047	0.06	502,887.22	4,284,822.00
13554	0.006	0.03	502,711.81	4,284,594.09
13555	0.875	52.50	502,705.42	4,284,539.59
13556	0.015	0.12	502,737.93	4,284,260.68
13557	0.099	0.47	502,773.60	4,285,215.72
13558	0.006	0.58	502,319.09	4,285,130.48
13559	0.006	0.64	502,248.07	4,284,985.58
14271	0.009	<0.03	502,768.00	4,285,195.38
14272	<0.003	<0.03	502,773.86	4,285,248.10
14273	<0.003	<0.03	502,766.05	4,285,175.85
14274	0.020	0.20	502,707.46	4,284,957.15
14275	0.003	<0.03	502,795.34	4,284,734.55
14276	<0.003	<0.03	502,805.11	4,284,724.79
14277	<0.003	0.12	501,698.70	4,284,801.90
14278	<0.003	0.26	501,774.87	4,284,676.88
14279	0.055	2.39	501,879.19	4,284,529.13
14280	0.003	0.55	501,884.32	4,284,536.04
14281	0.006	0.09	502,091.00	4,284,427.60
14282	<0.003	0.23	502,091.56	4,284,420.30
14283	0.020	3.94	502,091.56	4,284,414.70
14284	0.003	0.09	502,091.00	4,284,408.52
14285	0.032	25.23	502,055.06	4,284,516.88
14286	0.003	0.32	502,051.13	4,284,507.34
14287	<0.003	0.32	502,083.70	4,284,679.16
14288	<0.003	0.93	502,082.02	4,284,671.30
14289	<0.003	0.18	502,080.89	4,284,664.56
14290	0.000	1.14	502,079.77	4,284,658.94
14291	<0.003	0.29	502,078.08	4,284,653.89
14292	<0.003	0.70	502,075.84	4,284,647.16
14293	0.003	0.29	502,073.59	4,284,641.54
14294	0.038	0.32	502,302.93	4,284,449.13
14295	0.023	1.78	502,282.03	4,284,440.77
14296	<0.003	<0.03	502,880.74	4,284,432.38
14297	<0.003	<0.03	503,158.67	4,284,465.82
14298	<0.003	0.03	503,169.12	4,284,442.84
14299	<0.003	<0.03	503,338.39	4,284,520.17
14300	<0.003	<0.03	503,327.94	4,284,495.09
14319	<0.003	<0.03	503,516.61	4,284,262.94
14320	<0.003	<0.03	503,402.00	4,284,331.35
14321	<0.003	<0.03	501,108.00	4,284,774.32
14322	<0.003	<0.03	501,070.37	4,284,813.66
14323	<0.003	<0.03	501,041.28	4,284,858.12

Sample	Gold (opt)	Silver (opt)	Longitude	Latitude
14324	<0.003	<0.03	501,019.05	4,284,885.49
14325	<0.003	<0.03	500,978.00	4,284,912.86
14326	0.003	0.06	500,952.33	4,284,941.93
14327	<0.003	0.03	500,940.36	4,284,960.74
14328	<0.003	<0.03	500,912.99	4,284,981.27
14329	<0.003	<0.03	500,871.93	4,284,981.27
14330	<0.003	<0.03	500,829.17	4,285,003.50
14331	<0.003	<0.03	500,789.82	4,285,018.90
14332	<0.003	<0.03	500,750.48	4,285,017.19
14333	0.006	0.15	500,704.29	4,285,020.61
14334	<0.003	<0.03	500,699.15	4,285,034.28

CR Exploration Rock Sampling, 1985:

Rock Sample	Location UTM		Gold	Silver		Arsenic
	Easting	Northing	opt	ppm	opt	ppm
JV-1	502,338.89	4,284,531.93	0.01	5.80		420
JV-2	502,339.44	4,284,535.58	0.01	3.10		380
JV-3	502,339.97	4,284,539.16	0.00	1.40		225
JV-4	502,340.24	4,284,542.62	0.01	1.30		205
JV-5	502,340.46	4,284,546.08	0.00	1.80		215
JV-6	502,340.60	4,284,549.27	0.01	3.80		440
JV-7	502,340.77	4,284,552.59	0.01	1.00		460
JV-8	502,340.82	4,284,556.22	0.01	1.20		350
JV-9	502,340.90	4,284,559.89	0.01	11.00		255
JV-10	502,340.99	4,284,562.76	0.01	7.60		180
JV-11	502,340.90	4,284,566.13	0.01	1.40		175
JV-12	502,341.61	4,284,569.54	0.01	0.60		205
JV-13	502,323.41	4,284,458.65	0.00	-0.10		75
JV-14	502,326.41	4,284,460.54	0.01	-0.10		130
JV-15	502,329.93	4,284,462.32	0.00	-0.10		120
JV-16	502,332.43	4,284,464.58	0.00	-0.10		50
JV-17	502,334.61	4,284,467.24	0.00	-0.10		130
JV-18	502,336.64	4,284,470.18	0.01	3.40		255
JV-19	502,338.18	4,284,473.37	0.01	-0.10		165
JV-20	502,339.97	4,284,476.75	0.00	-0.10		95
JV-21	502,341.80	4,284,481.14	0.00	-0.10		115
JV-22	502,343.58	4,284,485.43	0.01	-0.10		95
JV-23	502,345.03	4,284,489.39	0.00	0.40		135
JV-24	502,346.39	4,284,494.17	0.00	-0.10		60
JV-25	502,347.74	4,284,498.56	0.01	-0.10		90
JV-26	502,349.38	4,284,502.86	0.01	0.10		135
JV-27	502,350.97	4,284,506.68	0.01	1.20		215
JV-28	502,352.71	4,284,510.25	0.01	0.70		210
JV-29	502,354.17	4,284,513.75	0.01	0.40		235
JV-30	502,355.42	4,284,516.88	0.02	5.40		410
JV-31	502,356.62	4,284,520.36	0.01	3.80		255
JV-32	502,357.87	4,284,523.20	0.02	1.40		580
JV-33	502,359.35	4,284,525.99	0.05	47.00	1.23	600
JV-34	502,361.11	4,284,528.95	0.01	10.00		420
JV-35	502,362.60	4,284,531.52	0.00	2.80		440
JV-36	502,363.97	4,284,534.02	0.01	1.90		550
JV-37	502,365.10	4,284,536.70	0.01	1.00		480
JV-38	502,366.36	4,284,539.43	0.01	1.20		490
JV-39	502,367.44	4,284,542.28	0.01	0.70		265
JV-40	502,368.85	4,284,545.33	0.01	0.90		490
JV-41	502,370.25	4,284,548.24	-0.00	0.60		275
JV-42	502,372.00	4,284,550.59	0.01	2.50		280
JV-43	502,374.81	4,284,552.53	0.01	2.80		500

Rock Sample	Location UTM		Gold	Silver		Arsenic
	Easting	Northing	opt	ppm	opt	ppm
JV-44	502,378.31	4,284,553.37	0.01	3.00		610
JV-45	502,381.77	4,284,553.74	0.01	3.60		530
JV-46	502,385.69	4,284,554.14	0.01	2.20		240
JV-47	502,389.10	4,284,554.38	0.00	2.40		240
JV-48	502,392.57	4,284,554.50	0.01	0.90		145
JV-49	502,395.98	4,284,554.63	0.01	0.60		95
JV-50	502,399.53	4,284,554.68	0.01	1.30		185
JV-51	502,403.33	4,284,554.73	0.00	1.60		155
JV-52	502,406.58	4,284,554.68	0.00	1.20		170
JV-53	502,409.97	4,284,554.70	-0.00	1.00		170
JV-54	502,413.48	4,284,554.63	0.00	0.20		195
JV-55	502,417.42	4,284,554.38	0.00	1.40		215
JV-56	502,420.55	4,284,554.04	0.00	0.90		140
JV-57	502,424.01	4,284,553.67	0.00	0.90		165
JV-58	502,427.21	4,284,553.32	0.00	1.00		280
JV-59	502,317.84	4,284,442.89	0.00	1.30		75
JV-60	502,318.75	4,284,439.85	0.00	0.40		40
JV-61	502,367.03	4,284,392.40	0.01	0.10		80
JV-62	502,369.37	4,284,390.22	0.00	0.20		60
JV-63	502,326.87	4,284,431.29	0.00	0.30		115
JV-64	502,328.35	4,284,429.69	0.01	1.20		175
JV-65	502,378.62	4,284,372.64	-0.00	0.10		200
JV-66	502,375.64	4,284,375.08	0.00	-0.10		800
JV-67	502,373.30	4,284,376.78	0.00	-0.10		390
JV-68	502,370.54	4,284,378.48	-0.00	-0.10		95
JV-69	502,367.78	4,284,380.18	0.00	-0.10		125
JV-70	502,365.12	4,284,381.46	0.00	0.10		610
JV-71	502,362.57	4,284,382.63	0.00	-0.10		160
JV-72	502,359.92	4,284,384.11	0.00	-0.10		100
JV-73	502,356.83	4,284,385.39	0.01	0.70		880
JV-74	502,353.96	4,284,386.56	0.00	0.40		125
JV-75	502,350.99	4,284,387.41	0.00	-0.10		55
JV-76	502,348.13	4,284,388.01	0.00	1.00		830
JV-77	502,345.35	4,284,388.37	0.01	1.60		1100
JV-78	502,342.16	4,284,388.62	0.01	1.00		80
JV-79	502,339.08	4,284,388.50	0.01	0.30		60
JV-80	502,335.51	4,284,387.70	0.01	1.00		55
JV-81	502,332.70	4,284,386.51	0.01	0.60		90
JV-82	502,330.16	4,284,385.05	0.01	0.60		90
JV-83	502,327.72	4,284,383.67	0.01	0.90		150
JV-84	502,325.51	4,284,382.33	0.01	0.80		90
JV-85	502,323.19	4,284,380.89	0.01	0.80		85
JV-86	502,320.99	4,284,379.40	0.01	0.50		85
JV-87	502,318.67	4,284,377.75	0.01	2.50		120

Rock Sample	Location UTM		Gold	Silver		Arsenic
	Easting	Northing	opt	ppm	opt	ppm
JV-88	502,316.41	4,284,375.88	0.01	1.80		195
JV-89-ND	502,314.36	4,284,373.99	0.00	0.00		0
JV-90	502,312.47	4,284,372.06	0.01	2.10		175
JV-91	502,310.61	4,284,370.07	0.01	1.00		240
JV-92	502,309.14	4,284,368.31	0.01	2.20		105
JV-93	502,307.30	4,284,366.32	0.01	1.60		60
JV-94	502,305.63	4,284,364.31	0.01	1.80		60
JV-95	502,303.91	4,284,362.53	0.01	6.40		105
JV-96	502,302.57	4,284,360.88	0.01	1.60		140
JV-97	502,301.10	4,284,359.08	0.00	1.00		95
JV-98	502,299.04	4,284,356.85	0.00	0.60		45
JV-99	502,297.28	4,284,354.80	0.00	0.40		35
JV-100	502,295.56	4,284,352.69	0.00	0.00		0
JV-101	502,293.58	4,284,350.37	0.01	0.40		90
JV-102	502,291.56	4,284,348.02	-0.00	0.60		100
JV-103	502,388.27	4,284,382.33	0.00	0.10		235
JV-104	502,387.09	4,284,385.19	0.00	0.40		540
JV-105	502,385.76	4,284,388.09	0.00	-0.10		115
JV-106	502,384.50	4,284,390.59	0.00	0.20		85
JV-107	502,383.06	4,284,393.47	0.00	0.30		115
JV-108	502,381.65	4,284,396.43	-0.00	0.80		100
JV-109	502,380.23	4,284,399.46	-0.00	0.80		40
JV-110	502,378.97	4,284,402.29	-0.00	0.20		115
JV-111	502,377.92	4,284,404.86	0.01	0.60		260
JV-112	502,376.83	4,284,407.70	0.00	0.30		280
JV-113	502,375.74	4,284,410.64	-0.00	0.20		280
JV-114	502,374.63	4,284,413.57	0.03	13.00		25
JV-115	502,373.52	4,284,416.53	0.01	2.90		265
JV-116	502,372.30	4,284,419.46	0.01	4.40		430
JV-117	502,371.21	4,284,422.16	0.01	0.70		265
JV-118	502,370.10	4,284,425.11	0.01	1.40		240
JV-119	502,368.99	4,284,428.55	0.01	0.70		210
JV-120	502,368.36	4,284,432.23	0.01	0.60		130
JV-121	502,368.55	4,284,435.57	0.01	1.00		130
JV-122	502,369.29	4,284,439.66	-0.00	0.60		65
JV-123	502,370.23	4,284,443.82	-0.00	1.20		70
JV-124	502,371.26	4,284,447.70	-0.00	1.60		75
JV-125	502,372.34	4,284,451.22	-0.00	0.50		85
JV-126	502,373.50	4,284,454.60	0.01	2.00		280
JV-127	502,374.72	4,284,457.61	0.02	4.30		580
JV-128	502,376.31	4,284,460.92	0.01	1.30		295
JV-129	502,378.26	4,284,464.50	-0.00	0.40		145
JV-130	502,380.19	4,284,467.81	0.01	0.60		135
JV-131	502,382.24	4,284,471.21	0.01	0.30		75

Rock Sample	Location UTM		Gold	Silver		Arsenic
	Easting	Northing	opt	ppm	opt	ppm
JV-132	502,384.19	4,284,474.41	0.01	0.30		50
JV-133	502,386.18	4,284,477.70	0.01	0.50		130
JV-134	502,388.18	4,284,480.86	0.01	0.20		140
JV-135	502,390.12	4,284,483.99	0.01	0.70		160
JV-136	502,392.14	4,284,487.20	0.01	0.20		65
JV-137	502,394.13	4,284,490.27	0.01	0.30		150
JV-138	502,395.98	4,284,493.06	0.01	1.20		225
JV-139	502,397.57	4,284,495.34	-0.00	-0.10		75
JV-140	502,399.46	4,284,497.83	0.01	-0.10		105
JV-141	502,402.07	4,284,499.53	0.01	0.60		160
JV-142	502,404.92	4,284,499.64	0.01	0.80		190
JV-143	502,407.78	4,284,499.31	0.01	1.30		255
JV-144	502,410.39	4,284,498.74	0.01	1.50		295
JV-145	502,412.94	4,284,497.92	0.01	0.80		260
JV-146	502,415.51	4,284,497.02	0.01	0.00		255
JV-147	502,418.23	4,284,496.04	0.02	0.00		510
JV-148	502,421.20	4,284,495.15	-0.00	0.00		100
JV-149	502,423.95	4,284,494.36	-0.00	0.00		105
JV-150	502,426.78	4,284,493.84	-0.00	0.00		140
JV-151	502,429.26	4,284,493.38	0.01	0.00		255
JV-152	502,432.00	4,284,493.01	0.02	0.00		260
JV-153	502,434.53	4,284,492.71	0.01	0.00		285
JV-154	502,437.73	4,284,492.38	0.01	0.00		330
JV-155	502,440.30	4,284,492.23	0.02	0.00		360
JV-156	502,443.70	4,284,492.10	0.03	0.00		310
JV-157	502,447.10	4,284,491.90	0.01	0.00		250
JV-158	502,472.74	4,284,493.24	0.01	0.40		210
JV-159	502,475.63	4,284,493.43	0.01	0.80		410
JV-160	502,479.11	4,284,493.64	0.02	0.70		470
JV-161	502,482.16	4,284,493.76	0.01	0.40		1100
JV-162	502,485.71	4,284,494.02	0.06	1.70		2100
JV-163	502,488.84	4,284,494.30	0.02	1.00		1800
JV-164	502,492.35	4,284,494.68	0.02	0.90		2300
JV-165	502,495.80	4,284,495.12	0.04	1.60		4600
JV-166	502,499.71	4,284,495.53	0.01	2.30		2200
JV-167	502,503.60	4,284,495.80	0.03	2.50		2300
JV-168	502,507.01	4,284,495.92	0.02	41.00	1.00	2400
JV-169	502,509.98	4,284,495.99	0.02	2.10		1300
JV-170	502,512.73	4,284,495.99	0.01	1.30		1500
JV-171	502,515.50	4,284,496.02	0.01	1.00		1600
JV-172	502,518.24	4,284,496.15	0.01	0.30		265
JV-173	502,526.67	4,284,487.41	0.01	0.50		690
JV-174	502,523.84	4,284,486.80	0.01	0.10		330
JV-175	502,520.94	4,284,486.19	0.01	-0.10		270

Rock Sample	Location UTM		Gold	Silver		Arsenic
	Easting	Northing	opt	ppm	opt	ppm
JV-176	502,517.53	4,284,485.45	0.01	-0.10		240
JV-177	502,514.61	4,284,484.86	0.01	0.10		900
JV-178	502,511.55	4,284,484.24	0.03	1.20		2100
JV-179	502,508.48	4,284,483.65	0.04	3.10		4100
JV-180	502,504.97	4,284,482.98	0.03	3.00		2300
JV-181	502,501.93	4,284,482.43	0.04	2.70		1200
JV-182	502,499.08	4,284,481.89	0.02	1.40		1800
JV-183	502,496.24	4,284,481.39	0.04	4.60		2000
JV-184	502,493.11	4,284,480.86	0.02	0.90		680
JV-185	502,489.63	4,284,480.26	0.02	1.00		1900
JV-186	502,486.80	4,284,479.49	0.01	1.30		1300
JV-187	502,483.80	4,284,478.46	0.01	1.50		3300
JV-188	502,480.40	4,284,477.08	0.01	2.00		270
JV-189	502,477.61	4,284,475.90	0.01	0.70		130
JV-190	502,474.28	4,284,474.35	0.00	1.00		120
JV-191	502,470.33	4,284,472.63	0.01	0.80		160
JV-192	502,466.94	4,284,471.34	0.01	0.40		170
JV-193	502,462.88	4,284,470.16	0.00	0.80		150
JV-194	502,458.52	4,284,469.54	0.00	0.40		145
JV-195	502,453.46	4,284,469.01	0.00	0.40		195
JV-196	502,448.00	4,284,468.43	0.00	1.00		290
JV-197	502,442.59	4,284,467.63	0.00	0.20		235
JV-198	502,437.64	4,284,466.67	0.00	0.50		140
JV-199	502,433.34	4,284,465.62	0.00	0.20		150
JV-200	502,429.00	4,284,464.22	0.01	0.40		155
JV-201	502,424.62	4,284,462.11	-0.00	0.50		135
JV-202	502,422.03	4,284,458.99	0.01	0.50		115
JV-203	502,422.01	4,284,453.62	0.01	0.40		195
JV-204	502,422.20	4,284,449.01	0.01	0.70		180
JV-205	502,422.35	4,284,444.69	0.01	0.30		60
JV-206	502,422.79	4,284,441.15	0.01	0.60		110
JV-207	502,423.63	4,284,437.24	0.01	2.20		3200
JV-208	502,424.95	4,284,432.63	0.01	1.40		290
JV-209	502,426.02	4,284,429.41	0.01	0.80		240
JV-210	502,427.16	4,284,425.52	0.01	9.90		480
JV-211	502,427.74	4,284,422.23	0.00	0.80		260
JV-212	502,549.34	4,284,496.57	0.01	0.40		2400
JV-213	502,553.31	4,284,499.69	0.01	0.60		1400
JV-214	502,556.36	4,284,501.94	0.00	0.40		760
JV-215	502,559.87	4,284,504.99	0.00	0.30		480
JV-216	502,563.58	4,284,506.91	0.00	0.20		255
JV-217	502,566.42	4,284,508.23	0.00	0.20		660
JV-218	502,569.87	4,284,509.89	0.01	0.20		1300
JV-219	502,574.31	4,284,512.00	0.01	0.30		1200

Rock Sample	Location UTM		Gold	Silver		Arsenic
	Easting	Northing	opt	ppm	opt	ppm
JV-220	502,577.22	4,284,513.39	0.01	0.60		560
JV-221	502,580.34	4,284,514.84	0.00	-0.10		265
JV-222	502,583.13	4,284,516.13	-0.00	0.50		3600
JV-223	502,587.00	4,284,518.01	0.01	0.70		4300
JV-224	502,590.92	4,284,519.83	0.01	1.10		3200
JV-225	502,594.58	4,284,521.54	0.01	2.30		8300
JV-226	502,598.28	4,284,523.13	0.01	1.60		6700
JV-227	502,601.75	4,284,524.58	0.03	2.80		700
JV-228	502,605.44	4,284,525.97	0.01	1.60		530
JV-229	502,608.81	4,284,527.09	0.01	1.20		910
JV-230	502,611.78	4,284,527.94	0.01	1.30		470
JV-231	502,614.89	4,284,528.47	0.00	1.00		350
JV-232	502,618.61	4,284,528.34	0.00	0.30		1900
JV-233	502,622.44	4,284,528.01	0.00	1.50		400
JV-234	502,626.07	4,284,527.38	0.00	0.20		770
JV-235	502,630.07	4,284,526.59	0.00	2.00		255
JV-236	502,633.70	4,284,525.66	0.00	0.90		360
JV-237	502,637.51	4,284,524.84	0.00	0.60		230
JV-238	502,641.35	4,284,524.02	-0.00	0.70		225
JV-239	502,646.20	4,284,508.58	-0.00	0.90		380
JV-240	502,644.94	4,284,504.95	-0.00	0.20		680
JV-241	502,644.09	4,284,502.11	-0.00	0.30		1700
JV-242	502,643.10	4,284,499.01	-0.00	0.30		1200
JV-243	502,520.54	4,284,446.44	-0.00	1.10		230
JV-244	502,523.80	4,284,446.59	-0.00	1.60		140
JV-245	502,527.38	4,284,446.88	0.00	1.40		145
JV-246	502,530.89	4,284,447.35	0.01	111.00	3.17	295
JV-247	502,534.65	4,284,447.82	0.00	2.80		325
JV-248	502,538.30	4,284,448.28	0.00	2.40		200
JV-249	502,541.55	4,284,448.71	0.00	2.90		360
JV-250	502,544.74	4,284,449.18	0.00	1.20		170
JV-251	502,547.89	4,284,449.63	-0.00	9.50		1100
JV-252	502,551.34	4,284,450.10	0.01	7.00		830
JV-253	502,554.53	4,284,450.59	0.01	39.00	1.05	300
JV-254	502,557.66	4,284,451.01	0.00	2.80		860
JV-255	502,561.06	4,284,451.50	0.00	2.20		710
JV-256	502,564.21	4,284,451.99	-0.00	1.30		1100
JV-257	502,567.50	4,284,452.48	0.02	59.00	1.78	1100
JV-258	502,570.86	4,284,453.00	0.01	6.00		650
JV-259	502,573.64	4,284,453.54	0.02	17.00	0.55	620
JV-260	502,576.90	4,284,454.39	0.01	1.60		295
JV-261	502,579.67	4,284,455.22	0.00	1.80		330
JV-262	502,582.23	4,284,456.24	0.01	3.90		1200
JV-263	502,602.96	4,284,471.77	0.00	1.60		185

Rock Sample	Location UTM		Gold	Silver		Arsenic
	Easting	Northing	opt	ppm	opt	ppm
JV-264	502,605.54	4,284,473.26	0.00	1.70		165
JV-265	502,608.92	4,284,474.13	0.00	1.00		265
JV-266	502,612.78	4,284,472.97	0.00	1.10		380
JV-267	502,617.40	4,284,470.82	0.00	0.60		150
JV-268	502,621.45	4,284,468.42	-0.00	0.60		30
JV-269	502,625.47	4,284,465.51	-0.00	0.70		45
JV-270	502,628.58	4,284,463.05	-0.00	1.10		70
JV-271	502,631.47	4,284,460.74	-0.00	0.80		85
JV-272	502,634.09	4,284,458.49	-0.00	0.80		155
JV-273	502,637.10	4,284,455.94	-0.00	0.90		130
JV-274	502,640.39	4,284,453.09	-0.00	1.40		130
JV-275	502,643.28	4,284,450.49	-0.00	1.00		115
JV-276	502,646.03	4,284,447.69	-0.00	1.00		60
JV-277	502,648.37	4,284,445.00	-0.00	0.20		45
JV-278	502,650.83	4,284,442.20	-0.00	0.40		45
JV-279	502,653.26	4,284,439.20	-0.00	0.20		25
JV-280	502,655.50	4,284,436.33	-0.00	0.30		50
JV-281	502,657.81	4,284,433.44	-0.00	0.40		60
JV-282	502,659.73	4,284,430.42	-0.00	0.40		40
JV-283	502,660.77	4,284,427.71	-0.00	0.30		140
JV-284	502,661.82	4,284,424.78	-0.00	0.30		120
JV-285	502,662.73	4,284,421.58	-0.00	1.00		360
JV-286	502,663.57	4,284,418.31	0.00	0.30		205
JV-287	502,664.35	4,284,415.01	-0.00	0.40		275
JV-288	502,664.97	4,284,411.78	-0.00	0.20		155
JV-289	502,665.57	4,284,408.69	-0.00	1.40		300
JV-290	502,666.24	4,284,405.05	-0.00	1.30		170
JV-291	502,666.61	4,284,401.63	-0.00	0.50		140
JV-292	502,667.13	4,284,397.65	0.01	2.30		370
JV-293	502,667.41	4,284,394.51	-0.00	0.40		230
JV-294	502,667.57	4,284,391.56	0.01	0.50		350
JV-295	502,667.69	4,284,388.31	-0.00	0.20		210
JV-296	502,667.75	4,284,384.84	-0.00	0.20		235
JV-297	502,667.75	4,284,381.73	-0.00	0.10		115
JV-298	502,667.64	4,284,378.00	-0.00	0.20		170
JV-299	502,667.44	4,284,374.66	-0.00	0.20		190
JV-300	502,667.32	4,284,371.73	-0.00	-0.10		175
JV-301	502,667.06	4,284,368.75	-0.00	0.20		70
JV-302	502,666.77	4,284,365.96	0.01	0.40		115
JV-303	502,666.39	4,284,362.92	0.00	0.60		160
JV-304	502,665.92	4,284,359.67	0.01	1.00		175
JV-305	502,665.44	4,284,356.96	0.00	0.10		135
JV-306	502,664.74	4,284,354.05	0.01	0.70		150
JV-307	502,663.90	4,284,351.09	-0.00	3.20		240

Rock Sample	Location UTM		Gold	Silver		Arsenic
	Easting	Northing	opt	ppm	opt	ppm
JV-308	502,662.41	4,284,347.49	0.00	1.60		135
JV-309	502,661.21	4,284,345.09	-0.10	0.50		105
JV-310	502,659.72	4,284,342.96	0.01	0.80		115
JV-311	502,657.86	4,284,340.76	0.01	1.50		140
JV-312	502,655.81	4,284,338.45	-0.00	1.50		135
JV-313	502,641.23	4,284,323.95	-0.00	0.40		90
JV-314	502,643.21	4,284,326.82	0.01	0.50		90
JV-315	502,645.66	4,284,329.06	-0.00	1.80		550
JV-316	502,648.23	4,284,331.38	-0.00	0.40		65
JV-317	502,650.62	4,284,333.40	-0.00	0.20		155
JV-318	502,652.72	4,284,335.40	-0.00	0.10		115
JV-319	502,653.64	4,284,338.36	0.00	0.60		180
JV-320	502,654.33	4,284,341.87	-0.00	0.10		115
JV-321	502,654.86	4,284,344.49	-0.00	0.50		105
JV-322	502,655.42	4,284,347.45	0.00	1.10		140
JV-323	502,655.97	4,284,350.85	0.00	1.60		3100
JV-324	502,656.35	4,284,353.67	0.00	1.20		175
JV-325	502,656.64	4,284,356.96	0.00	0.90		135
JV-326	502,656.66	4,284,360.01	-0.00	0.60		95
JV-327	502,656.37	4,284,362.61	0.00	0.90		115
JV-328	502,655.42	4,284,364.98	-0.00	0.80		100
JV-329	502,653.92	4,284,366.25	-0.00	0.20		50
JV-330	502,651.64	4,284,367.43	-0.00	0.20		45
JV-331	502,649.45	4,284,368.25	-0.00	0.60		75
JV-332	502,646.99	4,284,368.93	-0.00	0.60		55
JV-333	502,644.77	4,284,369.67	-0.00	0.60		110
JV-334	502,642.26	4,284,370.40	0.00	0.60		110
JV-335	502,639.44	4,284,371.13	0.00	0.60		95
JV-336	502,636.61	4,284,372.00	-0.00	0.30		35
JV-337	502,633.92	4,284,372.75	0.00	0.70		100
JV-338	502,631.43	4,284,373.49	0.00	0.60		110
JV-339	502,628.87	4,284,374.18	0.00	0.60		60
JV-340	502,626.30	4,284,374.93	-0.00	0.60		45
JV-341	502,623.52	4,284,375.73	-0.00	0.40		40
JV-342	502,620.90	4,284,376.44	-0.00	0.90		115
JV-343	502,618.05	4,284,377.18	-0.00	0.60		50
JV-344	502,615.08	4,284,378.09	0.00	0.50		55
JV-345	502,612.09	4,284,378.91	-0.00	0.60		65
JV-346	502,609.01	4,284,379.85	-0.00	0.80		90
JV-347	502,606.07	4,284,380.60	-0.00	0.20		30
JV-348	502,603.14	4,284,381.49	-0.00	0.90		35
JV-349	502,600.11	4,284,382.98	-0.00	0.50		65
JV-350	502,597.87	4,284,385.09	-0.00	2.10		65
JV-351	502,596.33	4,284,387.62	-0.00	3.40		70

Rock Sample	Location UTM		Gold	Silver		Arsenic
	Easting	Northing	opt	ppm	opt	ppm
JV-352	502,594.71	4,284,389.89	-0.00	0.60		25
JV-353	502,593.09	4,284,391.51	-0.00	3.00		200
JV-354	502,562.05	4,284,401.56	-0.00	0.40		85
JV-355	502,559.24	4,284,402.41	-0.00	1.60		70
JV-356	502,556.21	4,284,403.29	-0.00	7.00		680
JV-357	502,553.07	4,284,404.17	-0.00	1.40		730
JV-358	502,549.71	4,284,405.18	-0.00	0.80		300
JV-359	502,546.51	4,284,406.00	-0.00	2.20		290
JV-360	502,543.18	4,284,406.94	-0.00	1.50		380
JV-361	502,539.68	4,284,407.83	-0.00	1.40		330
JV-362	502,536.28	4,284,408.48	-0.00	0.90		285
JV-363	502,532.53	4,284,409.10	-0.00	1.20		280
JV-364	502,528.77	4,284,409.43	-0.00	0.70		185
JV-365	502,525.54	4,284,408.48	-0.00	1.20		170
JV-366	502,524.34	4,284,406.13	-0.00	0.80		160
JV-367	502,524.24	4,284,403.25	0.01	2.80		440
JV-368	502,524.72	4,284,400.51	-0.00	1.20		155
JV-369	502,525.57	4,284,397.78	0.00	3.20		140
JV-370	502,526.42	4,284,395.52	0.00	1.30		145
JV-371	502,527.34	4,284,392.94	-0.00	1.90		210
JV-372	502,528.38	4,284,390.13	-0.00	1.10		75
JV-373	502,529.33	4,284,387.78	-0.00	0.40		200
JV-374	502,530.31	4,284,385.30	0.00	0.40		310
JV-375	502,531.32	4,284,382.46	-0.00	0.40		255
JV-376	502,532.46	4,284,379.62	0.01	2.40		270
JV-377	502,533.57	4,284,376.35	0.01	2.80		270
JV-378	502,534.55	4,284,373.41	0.01	2.40		540
JV-379	502,535.44	4,284,370.37	0.00	0.60		215
JV-380	502,536.15	4,284,367.41	0.00	0.90		85
JV-381	502,536.84	4,284,364.32	0.00	0.70		110
JV-382	502,537.55	4,284,361.31	-0.00	0.40		70
JV-383	502,538.60	4,284,358.34	-0.00	0.40		130
JV-384	502,540.39	4,284,356.02	0.00	0.80		190
JV-385	502,542.68	4,284,354.03	-0.00	0.10		110
JV-386	502,545.32	4,284,352.10	-0.00	0.30		135
JV-387	502,548.04	4,284,349.88	0.00	0.20		250
JV-388	502,550.15	4,284,347.01	0.01	0.80		240
JV-389	502,551.49	4,284,344.17	0.38	4.20		2700
JV-390	502,552.27	4,284,340.90	0.00	-0.10		110
JV-391	502,553.22	4,284,336.92	0.00	0.30		85
JV-392	502,554.20	4,284,333.36	-0.00	0.10		50
JV-393	502,555.28	4,284,329.25	-0.00	0.20		50
JV-394	502,556.23	4,284,324.18	0.00	0.10		30
JV-395	502,556.78	4,284,319.85	0.00	0.30		70

Rock Sample	Location UTM		Gold	Silver		Arsenic
	Easting	Northing	opt	ppm	opt	ppm
JV-396	502,556.95	4,284,316.06	0.01	0.40		85
JV-397	502,556.85	4,284,311.66	-0.00	-0.10		40
JV-398	502,556.56	4,284,306.98	-0.00	-0.10		25
JV-399	502,548.77	4,284,292.62	0.00	0.00		0
JV-400	502,548.27	4,284,294.14	0.00	0.00		0
JV-401	502,547.82	4,284,296.99	0.00	0.00		0
JV-402	502,546.81	4,284,300.03	0.00	0.00		0
JV-403	502,545.66	4,284,302.81	0.00	0.00		0
JV-404	502,544.78	4,284,305.73	0.00	0.00		0
JV-405	502,543.89	4,284,307.88	0.00	0.00		0
JV-406	502,543.01	4,284,310.42	0.00	0.00		0
JV-407	502,542.37	4,284,312.83	0.00	0.00		0
JV-408	502,541.23	4,284,315.61	0.00	0.00		0
JV-409	502,539.83	4,284,318.15	0.00	0.00		0
JV-410	502,795.01	4,284,389.30	0.01	-0.10		2700
JV-411	502,794.98	4,284,391.93	-0.00	-0.10		3000
JV-412	502,794.95	4,284,394.34	-0.00	-0.10		2000
JV-413	502,794.92	4,284,397.05	-0.00	-0.10		5200
JV-414	502,794.88	4,284,400.12	-0.00	0.10		4500
JV-415	502,794.92	4,284,402.73	0.01	-0.10		4700
JV-416	502,794.88	4,284,405.73	0.05	2.00		5500
JV-417	502,794.78	4,284,408.69	0.08	3.00		4100
JV-418	502,794.81	4,284,411.96	0.04	0.20		3300
JV-419	502,794.88	4,284,414.82	0.09	0.50		5500
JV-420	502,794.74	4,284,416.94	0.01	-0.10		1500
JV-421	502,794.85	4,284,420.38	0.04	0.30		4400
JV-422	502,795.23	4,284,424.44	0.02	0.20		5800
JV-423	502,795.50	4,284,427.23	0.01	-0.10		5500
JV-424	502,795.71	4,284,429.77	0.00	0.20		2000
JV-425	502,796.01	4,284,432.38	-0.00	-0.10		3800
JV-426	502,795.98	4,284,435.38	-0.00	0.10		3200
JV-427	502,795.81	4,284,437.89	0.00	0.40		1200
JV-428	502,795.71	4,284,440.50	-0.00	-0.10		300
JV-429	502,795.57	4,284,442.88	-0.00	0.10		380
JV-430	502,795.36	4,284,445.80	-0.00	-0.10		1000
JV-431	502,795.19	4,284,448.73	0.01	2.30		1400
JV-432	502,795.06	4,284,452.03	0.00	0.30		400
JV-433	502,794.85	4,284,455.20	-0.00	0.10		115
JV-434	502,794.71	4,284,458.36	-0.00	-0.10		110
JV-435	502,794.54	4,284,461.70	-0.00	-0.10		225
JV-436	502,794.33	4,284,464.86	-0.00	0.40		260
JV-437	502,794.12	4,284,467.78	-0.00	-0.10		1400
JV-438	502,793.95	4,284,471.29	-0.00	-0.10		105
JV-439	502,793.71	4,284,474.77	-0.00	-0.10		0

Rock Sample	Location UTM		Gold	Silver		Arsenic
	Easting	Northing	opt	ppm	opt	ppm
JV-440	502,793.57	4,284,478.07	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-441	502,793.19	4,284,481.37	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-442	502,792.85	4,284,484.44	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-443	502,792.33	4,284,487.84	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-444	502,791.86	4,284,491.49	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-445	502,791.40	4,284,494.45	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-446	502,790.99	4,284,498.79	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-447	502,790.82	4,284,502.02	0.00	0.60		0
JV-448	502,789.99	4,284,504.81	-0.00	0.20		0
JV-449	502,788.20	4,284,508.04	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-450	502,786.11	4,284,510.38	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-451	502,782.77	4,284,512.33	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-452	502,779.81	4,284,514.09	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-453	502,732.20	4,284,516.82	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-454	502,728.99	4,284,516.30	0.00	-0.10		0
JV-455	502,726.13	4,284,515.84	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-456	502,722.40	4,284,515.25	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-457	502,719.69	4,284,514.94	0.00	-0.10		0
JV-458	502,717.07	4,284,514.82	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-459	502,723.41	4,284,269.14	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-460	502,723.31	4,284,272.41	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-461	502,722.84	4,284,275.26	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-462	502,722.50	4,284,278.08	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-463	502,722.31	4,284,280.94	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-464	502,722.12	4,284,284.00	-0.00	0.10		0
JV-465	502,721.98	4,284,286.87	-0.00	0.10		0
JV-466	502,721.83	4,284,289.54	-0.00	0.10		0
JV-467	502,721.64	4,284,292.22	-0.00	0.10		0
JV-468	502,721.50	4,284,295.08	-0.00	0.10		0
JV-469	502,721.31	4,284,297.95	0.01	0.20		0
JV-470	502,721.17	4,284,300.71	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-471	502,721.07	4,284,303.48	-0.00	0.10		0
JV-472	502,720.93	4,284,306.06	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-473	502,720.83	4,284,308.74	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-474	502,720.69	4,284,311.70	-0.00	0.10		0
JV-475	502,720.59	4,284,314.53	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-476	502,720.44	4,284,317.87	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-477	502,720.25	4,284,321.12	0.01	0.60		0
JV-478	502,720.25	4,284,324.45	0.01	0.80		0
JV-479	502,720.11	4,284,327.51	-0.00	0.70		0
JV-480	502,720.01	4,284,330.75	0.00	0.30		0
JV-481	502,719.78	4,284,334.24	0.01	0.60		0
JV-482	502,719.68	4,284,337.49	0.01	0.80		0
JV-483	502,719.58	4,284,341.02	0.01	0.80		0

Rock Sample	Location UTM		Gold	Silver		Arsenic
	Easting	Northing	opt	ppm	opt	ppm
JV-484	502,719.44	4,284,345.03	0.01	0.20		0
JV-485	502,719.30	4,284,348.32	-0.00	0.30		0
JV-486	502,719.06	4,284,351.86	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-487	502,718.91	4,284,356.15	-0.00	3.70		0
JV-488	502,718.63	4,284,360.12	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-489	502,718.43	4,284,364.37	-0.00	1.20		0
JV-490	502,718.19	4,284,368.94	-0.00	0.80		0
JV-491	502,717.95	4,284,373.95	0.01	0.50		0
JV-492	502,717.58	4,284,378.31	-0.00	0.20		0
JV-493	502,717.34	4,284,382.55	0.00	-0.10		0
JV-494	502,717.00	4,284,386.52	-0.00	0.30		0
JV-495	502,716.67	4,284,390.00	-0.00	0.30		0
JV-496	502,716.43	4,284,393.82	0.01	0.60		0
JV-497	502,716.00	4,284,397.93	-0.00	0.50		0
JV-498	502,715.52	4,284,401.70	-0.00	0.50		0
JV-499	502,714.99	4,284,405.47	-0.00	0.20		0
JV-500	502,714.57	4,284,409.15	-0.00	0.10		0
JV-501	502,714.09	4,284,412.78	-0.00	0.10		0
JV-502	502,713.51	4,284,416.40	-0.00	0.30		0
JV-503	502,712.94	4,284,420.17	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-504	502,712.60	4,284,423.28	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-505	502,711.93	4,284,426.91	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-506	502,711.28	4,284,430.39	-0.00	0.10		0
JV-507	502,710.46	4,284,434.26	-0.00	0.10		0
JV-508	502,709.65	4,284,437.46	-0.00	0.40		0
JV-509	502,708.12	4,284,440.85	-0.00	0.10		0
JV-510	502,706.45	4,284,443.48	-0.00	0.10		0
JV-511	502,704.58	4,284,446.11	-0.00	0.30		0
JV-512	502,677.22	4,284,465.29	-0.00	0.10		0
JV-513	502,674.85	4,284,467.35	-0.00	0.80		0
JV-514	502,671.83	4,284,469.95	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-515	502,669.94	4,284,471.55	-0.00	-0.10		0
JV-516	502,667.53	4,284,473.73	0.01	-0.10		0
JV-517	502,665.82	4,284,475.25	-0.00	1.10		0

APPENDIX C

Drilling Summary

Drilling Summary, 1982-1985:

Drill Hole	Location UTM	Depth feet	From	To	Interval feet	Gold		Silver	
						oz/ton	g/tonne	oz/ton	g/tonne
GJ-1	502535E 4284324N	155	0	5	5	0.002	0.069	0.088	3.00
GJ-2	502023E 4285026N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-3	502103E 4285018N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-4	502201E 4284984N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-5	502206E 4285019N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-6	502227E 4285044N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-7	502724E 4284269N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-8	502276E 4285563N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-9	502080E 4285669N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-11	501775E 4285284N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-12	501338E 4285104N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-13	501781E 4285289N	305	15	20	5	0.024			
			30	35	5	0.011			
			75	80	5	0.015			
			100	105	5	0.021			
			125	130	5	0.016			
GJ-14	501803E 4285165N	505	0	5	5	0.003			
			260	265	5	0.003			
			340	345	5	0.003			
			365	370	5	0.042			
GJ-15	501723E 4285011N	235	85	110	25	0.003			
			120	125	5	0.002			
GJ-16	502593E 4284949N	505	185	190	5	0.005			
			210	230	20	0.027			
			incl. 215	220	5	0.042			
GJ-17	501608E 4284949N	505	140	145	5	0.006			
			200	250	50	0.006			
			incl. 230	235	5	0.005			
			310	335	25	0.018			
			incl. 320	325	5	0.046			
			420	435	15	0.024			
			450	455	5	0.014			

Drill Hole	Location UTM	Depth feet	From	To	Interval feet	Gold		Silver	
						oz/ton	g/tonne	oz/ton	g/tonne
GJ-18	501969E 4284434N	350	0	85	85	0.006			
			115 incl. 185 205	225 190 210	110 5 5	0.006 0.036 0.011			
GJ-19	501802E 4285165N	200	30	35	5	0.002			
			70	75	5	0.019			
			135	140	5	0.003			
			145	150	5	0.014			
			170	190	20	0.007			
GJ-20	501792E 4284604N	315	255	260	5	0.022			
GJ-21	502045E 4284394N	315	50	55	5	0.004			
			70	80	10	0.004			
			90	100	10	0.005			
			110 incl. 150	185 175	75 25	0.007 0.011			
GJ-22	502164E 4284403N	415	35	40	5	0.001			
			55	60	5	0.006			
			85	90	5	0.004			
			130	215	85	0.010			
			230	240	10	0.005			
			275	790	15	0.014			
GJ-23	502316E 4284497N	405	65	75	10	0.012			
			85	90	5	0.006			
			160	165	5	0.020			
			380	390	10	0.006			
GJ-24	502008E 4285634N	305	45	50	5	0.010			
GJ-25	502210E 4285477N	660	310	320	10	0.002			
			330	335	5	0.003			
			635	640	5	0.003			
GJ-26	502263E 4285556N	405	125	135	10	0.002			
			300	315	15	0.016			
GJ-27	502451E 4285594N	405				trace			
GJ-28	502539E 4285510N	805	230	240	10	0.018			
GJ-29	502689E 4285327N	595	25	30	5	0.048			
GJ-30	502699E 4585127N	805	75	85	10	0.024			
			210	220	10	0.033			
			460	465	5	0.019			-
GJ-31	501844E 4284800N	440	210	215	5	0.003			

Drill Hole	Location UTM	Depth feet	From	To	Interval feet	Gold		Silver	
						oz/ton	g/tonne	oz/ton	g/tonne
GJ-32	501844E 4284800N	735	50	55	5	0.008			
			70	80	10	0.003			
			135	140	5	0.011			
			170	180	10	0.003			
			200	210	10	0.010			
			270	275	50	0.003			
			290 incl. 295	310 300	20 5	0.005 0.006			
			505	520	15	0.008			
			585	590	5	0.068			
GJ-33	502001E 4284925N	1328	180	185	5	0.005			
			220	225	5	0.003			
			445	450	5	0.010			
GJ-34	501757E 4284687N	445	60	70	10	0.004			
			95	110	15	0.008			
			155 incl. 160	225 165	70 5	0.008 0.011			
			255	265	10	0.010			
			370 incl. 380	420 395	50 5	0.009 0.012			
GJ-35	501818E 4285435N	305	15	20	5	0.010			
			70	75	5	0.014			
			165	170	5	0.010			
			225	235	10	0.013			
GJ-36	501691E 4285353N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-37	501779E 4285359N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-38	501591E 4285041N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-39	501732E 4284995N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-40	501572E 4284896N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-41	501699E 4284900N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-42	501640E 4284862N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-43	501774E 4284843N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-44	501827E 4284856N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-45	501711E 4284788N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-46	501770E	No drill log available to writer.							

Drill Hole	Location UTM	Depth feet	From	To	Interval feet	Gold		Silver	
						oz/ton	g/tonne	oz/ton	g/tonne
	4284802N								
GJ-47	501900E 4284754N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-48	501694E 4284676N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-49	501831E 4284688N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-50	501771E 4284607N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-51	501888E 4284605N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-52	502130E 4284647N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-53	501819E 4284558N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-54	501924E 4284549N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-55	502060E 4284543N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-56	502274E 4284585N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-57	501744E 4284489N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-58	502059E 4284505N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-60	502111E 4284506N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-61	502241E 4284506N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-62	502412E 4284498N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-63	502549E 4284501N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-64	502339E 4284523N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-65	501904E 4284442N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-67	502126E 4284440N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-68	502188E 4284441N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-69	502326E 4284433N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-70	502368E 4284437N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-71	502112E 4284371N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-72	502262E 4284377N	No drill log available to writer.							

Drill Hole	Location UTM	Depth feet	From	To	Interval feet	Gold		Silver	
						oz/ton	g/tonne	oz/ton	g/tonne
GJ73	502363E 4284385N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-74	502424E 4284435N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-75	502512E 4284483N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-76	501829E 4284454N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-77	502019E 4284375N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-78	502127E 4284305N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-79	501820E 4284859N	175	110	120	10	0.007			
			170	175	5	0.003			
GJ-80	502684E 4284596N	No drill log available to writer.							
GJ-81	502673E 4284469N	540	30	75	40	0.036			10.7
			110	160	50	0.419			23.0
			incl.						
			110	115	5	0.587		0.65 ck	35.0
			130	135	5	3.234		2.45 ck	65.0
			215	325	110	0.040			3.59
			incl.						
			255	260	5	0.086			5.8
			320	325	5	0.214			7.8
			465	470	5	0.041			2.1
			515	540	25	0.021			1.2
GJ-82	501869E 4284812N	540	60	65	5	0.001			
			115	120	5	0.003			
			235	240	5	0.007			
			275	290	15	0.004			
			420	450	30	0.005			
			475	490	15	0.003			
			500	510	10	0.001			
GJ-83	501918E 4284808N	500	0	55	55	0.003			
			95	100	5	0.007			
			115	120	5	0.003			
			150	155	5	0.002			
			195	202	10	0.002			
GJ-84	501704E 4284734N	229	25	30	5	0.018			
			85	90	5	0.069			
			125	130	5	0.029			
			155	229	74	0.009			
			incl.						
			185	190	5	0.026			
GJ-85	501835E 4284741N	510	55	70	15	0.011			
			345	380	35	0.010			
			incl.						
			350	355	5	0.021			

Drill Hole	Location UTM	Depth feet	From	To	Interval feet	Gold		Silver	
						oz/ton	g/tonne	oz/ton	g/tonne
			360	365	5	0.023			
GJ-86	502795E 4284451N	330	65	100	35	0.007			3.24
			210	220	10	0.007			6.55
			235	300	65	0.007			3.78
GJ-87	501932E 4284754N	430	165	170	5	0.002			
			205	245	40	0.003			
			280	285	5	0.003			
			290	295	5	0.003			
			355	370	15	0.002			
			405	410	5	0.006			
GJ-88	501878E 4284703N	435	130	135	5	0.013			
			380	390	10	0.006			
			430	435	5	0.018			
GJ-89	501928E 4284696N	505	375	390	15	0.005			
			425 incl. 430 440	460 435 445	35 5 5	0.011 0.014 0.033			
			485	505	20	0.005			
GJ-90	502001E 4284696	530	100 incl. 100 105	125 105 110	25 5 5	0.007 0.018 0.007			
			275	285	10	0.002			
			405 incl. 425	450 435	45 10	0.005 0.009			
			465	480	15	0.004			
			510	525	15	0.007			
GJ-91	501879E 4284649N	405	350	365	15	0.032			
GJ-92	501941E 4284642N	500	180	200	20	0.013			
			270	275	5	0.002			
			410	430	20	0.014			
GJ-93	501997E 4284637N	520	120	160	40	0.013			
			320	325	5	0.018			
			340	345	5	0.027			
GJ-94	501943E 4284590N	505	115	120	5	0.013			
			340	360	20	0.006			
GJ-96	502039E 4284567N	500	0	30	30	0.009			
			470 incl. 470 475 480	500 475 480 485	30 5 5 5	0.061 0.057 0.206 0.048			

Drill Hole	Location UTM	Depth feet	From	To	Interval feet	Gold		Silver	
						oz/ton	g/tonne	oz/ton	g/tonne
GJ-97	502422E 4284554N	520	70	75	5	0.005			
			110	115	5	0.006			
			240	245	5	0.012			
			380	385	5	0.011			
			400	405	5	0.008			
			475	495	20	0.002			
GJ-98	502469E 4284493N	1000	575	590	15	0.009			
			650	665	15	0.007			
			810	830	20	0.024			
GJ-99	502009E 4284466N	380	115 incl. 120 125 230	240 125 130 235	125 5 5 5	0.005 0.025 0.023 0.018			
GJ-100	502546E 4284577N	450	105	185	80	0.015			
GJ-101	502538E 4284447N	500	205	260	55	0.020			
			455	460	5	0.015			
			470	475	5	0.010			
GJ-102	502608E 4284474N	345	155	205	50	0.038			
GJ-103	5501670E 4284762N	375	120	130	10	0.003			
			140	150	10	0.007			
			290	295	5	0.027			
			315 incl. 315	335 320	20 5	0.013 0.032			
GJ-104	502825E 4284672N	310	95	100	5	0.010			0.7
GJ-105	502724E 4284515N	350	110	115	5	0.019		3.22 ck	115.0
			115	120	5	0.004		0.61 ck	20.0
GJ-106	502635E 4284526N	350	100	220	120	0.020			2.13
			315	320	5	0.032			0.80
GJ-107	502706E 4284446N	800	170	175	0.023				4.0
			205	220	15	0.031			2.07
			245	250	5	0.024			0.90
			260 Incl 275	290 280	30 5	0.037 0.044		 0.76 ck	10.1 36.0
			305	320	15	0.019		0.04	
			540	545	5	0.031		3.06 ck	
			550	555	5	0.035		0.48 ck	
Drill hole GJ-107 was rotary drilled from 0-300 feet and then cored from 300-800 feet.									
JDD-1	502075E 4284746N	1012	410 incl. 410	435 415	25 5	0.013 0.044			
JDD-2	502050E 4285425N	1200	200	210	10	0.010			
			305	310	5	0.001			

Drill Hole	Location UTM	Depth feet	From	To	Interval feet	Gold		Silver	
						oz/ton	g/tonne	oz/ton	g/tonne
			425	445	20	0.001			
JDD-3	501826E 4284815N	805	75	80	5	0.003			
			80	85	5	0.117			
			100	105	5	0.009			
			120	130	10	0.004			
			215	220	5	0.016			
			255	260	5	0.007			
			285	295	10	0.004			
			350	355	5	0.007			
			355	360	5	0.045			
			360	365	5	0.046			
			400	440	40	0.008			
			450 incl. 455 485	490 460 490	40 5 5	0.012 0.030 0.008			
			510 incl. 520 525 540	600 525 530 545	90 5 5 5	0.010 0.028 0.014 0.008			
			565	600	35	0.003			
JDD-4	501632E 4285031N	No drill log available to writer.							
JDD-5	501827E 4284905N	No drill log available to writer.							
JDD-6	501789E 4284742N	No drill log available to writer.							
JDD-7	501991E 4284597N	No drill log available to writer.							
JDD-8	502184E 4284560N	No drill log available to writer.							
JDD-9	501999E 4284505N	No drill log available to writer.							