Buzzard and Jefferson Prospects

**Technical Report on Gold Exploration in the
Haile-Brewer Gold Trend,**

**Carolina Slate Belt Province
Chesterfield and Lancaster Counties, South Carolina USA**

Prepared on behalf

Firebird Resources, Inc.

by

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3.0 SUMMARY

This technical report for the Buzzard and Jefferson Prospects was prepared by consulting minerals geologist and Qualified Person Richard C. Capps at the request of Firebird Resources, Inc. This technical report is written in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrator's National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP, and form 43-101F1. Consulting geologist Richard C. Capps has made independent investigations and site inspection that in his professional judgment were necessary to rely on the provided information contained in this report. This report presents the results of historic exploration including HQ- and NQ-core and reverse circulation drilling at both the Buzzard and Jefferson Prospects. For the Buzzard Prospect, this report provides year-2010 verification of older assay results by offsetting historic core holes. The Buzzard and Jefferson Prospects form an advanced exploration project. No NI 43-101 current or historic resource is defined in this report.

3.1 Introduction

The project area is about 60 miles northeast of Columbia, South Carolina and about 50 miles southeast of Charlotte, NC (Figure1). The Buzzard and Jefferson Prospects are along a nearly continuous northeast-striking structural trend of hydrothermal alteration and gold mineralization which includes the Haile Gold Mine to the southwest of the Buzzard Prospect and the Brewer Mine between the Buzzard and Jefferson Prospects. Portions of the Jefferson Prospect are on the western side of the town of Jefferson, South Carolina. The combined Buzzard-Jefferson project is an advanced stage precious-metals exploration project with more than 66,104 feet of diamond core, reverse circulation, and air rotary drilling.

Firebird Resources Inc. has entered into an option agreement dated June 24, 2010 with Pageland Minerals Ltd., a private Nevada corporation, to acquire up to a 100% interest in certain mineral leases held by Pageland Minerals Ltd. The fee-simple leases are with local landowners who control the surface and mineral rights. Land tracts are surveyed and marked by standard methods of metes and bounds. The Jefferson and Buzzard projects have a combined area of about 1,430 acres in 14 leases with option to purchase agreements prior to mining. Periods of 10 or 20 years plus so long as mining is on-going are in effect for agreements (Figure 2). The landowner receives annual rental payments, advance royalty payments after ten years, and a 3.5 % gross royalty on production.

The infrastructure, rural location with timbering, pasture, and agricultural land use, climate, and pro-business environment are favorable for year-round exploration and mining.

3.2 Geology and Mineralization

Most gold deposits of the southern Piedmont are hosted in greenschist-grade metasedimentary, and metavolcanic rocks of the Carolina Slate Belt (CSB) lithostratigraphic province. The rocks of the Buzzard and Jefferson Prospects have a general stratigraphy that is typical of the Carolina Slate Belt. The metasedimentary rocks of the Cambrian Richtex Formation overlie the Proterozoic-Cambrian generally metavolcanic rocks of the Persimmon Fork Formation along apparent conformable contacts and most mineralization is concentrated near the contact between these major rock units.

At the Buzzard and Jefferson Prospects (Figures 3, 4, 5, and 6) mineralization is generally along a regionally extensive northeast-striking structural trend. Detailed logging of exploration drill holes and geologic mapping of these prospects shows strong geologic, textural, and mineralogical evidence of high-sulfidation alteration and intense leaching along the Buzzard-Brewer-Jefferson Trend. The early alteration was overprinted by lower temperature and downwardly telescoping low-sulfidation epithermal gold mineralization and related alteration in near vertical intrusive diatreme breccias, adjacent overpressure brecciation (crackle-breccia stockworks), and stratiform disseminations into mostly felsic volcanic rocks. This northeast-striking mineralized trend is centered on the high-sulfidation epithermal, distal porphyry-style mineralization at the adjacent Brewer Gold Mine property which is located between the relatively lower sulfidation Buzzard and Jefferson Prospects and the Pageland Minerals leases.

The Buzzard Prospect and six strongly anomalous areas of mineralization at the Jefferson Prospect are not closed in any direction. The Buzzard-Jefferson Project is a Project of Merit and further exploration is needed to evaluate this mineralizing system.

3.3 Exploration and Mining History

Over $6,100,000 USD have been spent to date on Buzzard-Jefferson exploration and in 2010 Pageland Minerals spent over $100,000 USD offsetting mineralized historic core holes (Figures 9 through Figure 29 and Table 3.3.1) at the Buzzard Prospect. Historic exploration and resource definition drilling at the Buzzard prospect includes 22,443 feet of core and 12,212 feet of reverse-circulation drilling. Drill holes 2010-100 and 2010-101 offset historic core holes CDD-96-11 and CDD-96-01 respectively. Historic exploration drilling at the Jefferson Prospect includes 5,405.5 feet of core, 7,544 feet of reverse-circulation drilling, and 18,500 feet of air-rotary drilling.

The author and Qualified Person for the current NI 43-101 report, Richard C. Capps, contributed to the understanding of the geology and resource potential of the Buzzard Prospect during 1996 and 1997 by logging drill core, detailed geologic mapping, and geochemical sampling of rocks and soil (Capps and Adams, 1997). The author revisited the Buzzard-Jefferson Prospects, located about 60 miles northeast from Columbia, South Carolina, 11 through 13 June 2010 and was provided complete access to all diamond drill core, assay sheets and geochemistry, historic records, and environmental details. The author inspected drill sites as well as outcrop and drill core lithologies. The author reviewed the logging and sampling of the two offset drill holes PBB-2010-100 (offsets historic hole CDD-96-11) and PBB-2010-101 (offsets historic drill hole CDD-96-01).

3.4 Drilling and sampling

3.4.1 Buzzard Prospect

Pageland Minerals drilled two HQ diamond core holes in 2010. Pageland Minerals holes PBDD-2010-100 and PBDD-2010-101 offset historic Cepeda HQ core holes CDD-96-11 and CDD-96-01 respectively. The 2010 drilling shows good correlation with the 1996 core holes.

3.4.2 Jefferson Prospect

The drill collars of numerous historic holes have been located by Pageland Minerals. Pageland has compiled the historic exploration data into GIS and database format, but no exploration drilling has been done by Pageland as of 18 July 2010.

Table 3.3.1. Buzzard Prospect diamond core drill hole locations and orientations referenced in this report.

Diamond Core Hole Name	State Plane Easting (Feet)	State Plane Northing (Feet)	WGS84 Easting (meters)	WGS84 N (meters)	Collar Elevation (Feet)	Azimuth (degrees)	Collar Inclination (degrees)	Depth (Feet)
CDD-96-01	2168604	1020169	551373.78	3832813.39	336.9	180	-45	304
CDD-96-02	2168583.51	1020255	551368.86	3832840.04	347.27	180	-47	264
CDD-96-04	2168610	1020057	551375.62	3832779.24	310		90	216
CDD-96-05	2168610	1020062	551375.62	3832780.77	310	0	-45	175
CDD-96-06	2168620.04	1019970	551380	3832753.21	293.9		90	256
CDD-96-07	2168673.26	1020056.3	551396.22	3832779.49	294.98		90	206
CDD-96-08	2168528.53	1019859	551352.12	3832719.36	303.02		90	206
CDD-96-09	2168755.98	1020090.9	551421.42	3832790.03	293.97		90	540
CDD-96-10	2168435.01	1019801.3	551323.63	3832701.79	304.52		90	456
CDD-96-11	2168483.71	1019802	551338.47	3832702	304.46		90	492
CDD-96-12	2168751.04	1020166	551419.91	3832812.92	320.9		90	216
CDD-96-13	2168545.91	1019768.1	551357.42	3832691.67	292.3		90	728
CDD-96-15	2168578.43	1019906.8	551367.33	3832733.92	293.8		90	601
CDD-96-17	2168474.9	1019958.9	551335.78	3832749.79	312.3	178	-72.5	795
CDD-96-18	2168503.67	1019676.6	551344.56	3832663.78	292.71		90	672
CDD-97-36	2168814.34	1020108.2	551623.49	3832809.56	294.5		90	497
CDD-97-37	2169156	1020365	551443.92	3832795.3	293.34		90	531
PBDD-2010-100	2168484.15	1019792.3	551155.34	3832559.27	353		90	686
PBDD-2010-101	2168597	1020165	551338.6	3832699.05	336.53	180	-45	252

3.5 Summary and Conclusions

The combined Buzzard-Jefferson project shows strong potential for underground and surface bulk-mineable precious metals resources. This project is an advanced stage precious-metals exploration project with more than 66,104 feet of diamond-bit core, reverse circulation, and air-rotary drilling. Recent diamond-bit core drilling at the Buzzard Prospect shows good correlation with exploration diamond-bit core holes drilled for Cepeda Resources in 1996 and show that the historic exploration is reliable

3.6 Recommendations

A drilling program is recommended which includes $200,000 for reverse-circulation exploration drilling and $250,000 for diamond core drilling. The reverse-circulation drilling will show continuity of contiguous gold anomalies and explore mineralized areas that have no previous drilling. The diamond core drilling is recommended to define the gold resource, for grade control, and to reduce nugget effects and other sampling problems related to high water volumes.

4.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

4.1 Introduction

This report is a technical summary of historic exploration drilling and support activities by several exploration companies mostly between 1990 and 2010 on the greater Buzzard-Jefferson Project area. The Buzzard-Jefferson Project area is located along the northeast-striking Haile-Brewer Gold Trend, Lancaster and Chesterfield Counties, South Carolina about 60 miles northeast of Columbia, South Carolina (Figure 1). The Buzzard and Jefferson Prospects are centered on the historic Brewer Gold Mine and Pageland Minerals leases about 1,430 acres both to the northeast and southwest of the Brewer Gold Mine (Figure 2).

The combined Buzzard-Jefferson project is an advanced stage precious-metals exploration project with more than 66,104 feet of diamond core, reverse circulation, and air-rotary drilling. At the Buzzard Prospect, Cepeda Minerals drilled 44 HQ core holes (22,443 feet) and 87 relatively shallow reverse circulation holes (12,212 feet) between 1996 and 1997 and in 2010 Pageland Minerals drilled 938 feet of HQ core, offsetting core holes drilled in 1996. Historic exploration drilling at the Jefferson Prospect includes 5,405.5 feet of core, 7,544 feet of reverse-circulation, and 18,500 feet of air-rotary drilling.

4.2 Terms of Reference

Gold analyses are reported as ounces per short ton gold (oz/t Au) and area and linear measurements in the report are in English units (acres; feet). A tonnage factor of 12 cubic feet per ton was used for inferred resource calculations. Coordinates of drill hole locations and the location maps are in State Plane projection feet, but geologic maps and lease maps are WGS1984 projection meters because the original USGS digital raster graphics format (DRG) base maps are in meters. The monetary unit is the United State Dollars (US$). Pageland Minerals, Ltd., where not specifically named, is referred to as “Pageland” throughout this report.

4.3 Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to evaluate all drilling assays, geologic data, and exploration-related work available, including data provided by Pageland, and to comment on the quality of the data and implications for further exploration work. This report follows guidelines of National Instrument 43-101 and F1 and is to be submitted as a technical report to stock exchanges and security commissions for disclosure purposes.

4.4 Source of Information and Field Involvement of Qualified Person

This report is prepared by Richard C. Capps, PhD, a Registered Professional Geologist (RPG) in Georgia with over 30 years gold exploration experience, including work in Nevada, California, Arizona, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Suriname and Mexico.

The author contributed to the understanding of the geology and resource potential of the Buzzard Prospect during 1996 and 1997 (Capps and Adams, 1997) and produced an independent geologic map of the Buzzard Prospect in 1997. Dr. Capps logged and studied all drill core generated during exploration in 1996 and 1997 as well as two core holes drilled in 2010 which offset or twinned two of the 1996-1997 core holes.

Numerous site visits have been performed between 1996 and 2010. During the most recent visit, on 12 June 2010 and 13 June 2010, Dr. Capps reviewed all 2010 diamond drill core from offset drilling core holes PBDD-2010-100 and PBDD-2010-101. No historical core was available for review.

This report is based on evaluation of recent drilling by Pageland, available public documents and internal company reports as provided to this author by Pageland and as referenced in this report and in reference section of this report.

5.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report is based in part on published reports (referenced in this report) and unpublished geologic data by both qualified persons and by professional persons who are not qualified persons.

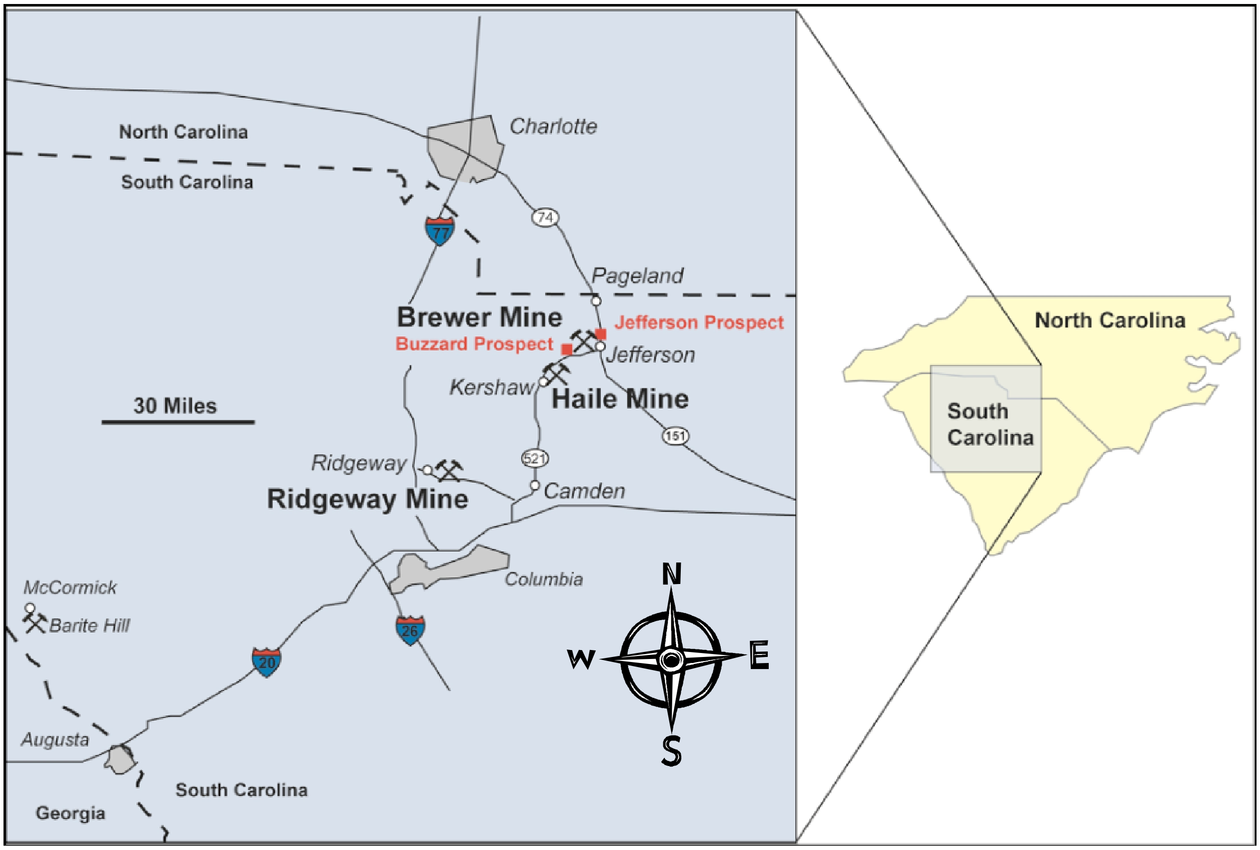


Figure 1. Location map of the project area.

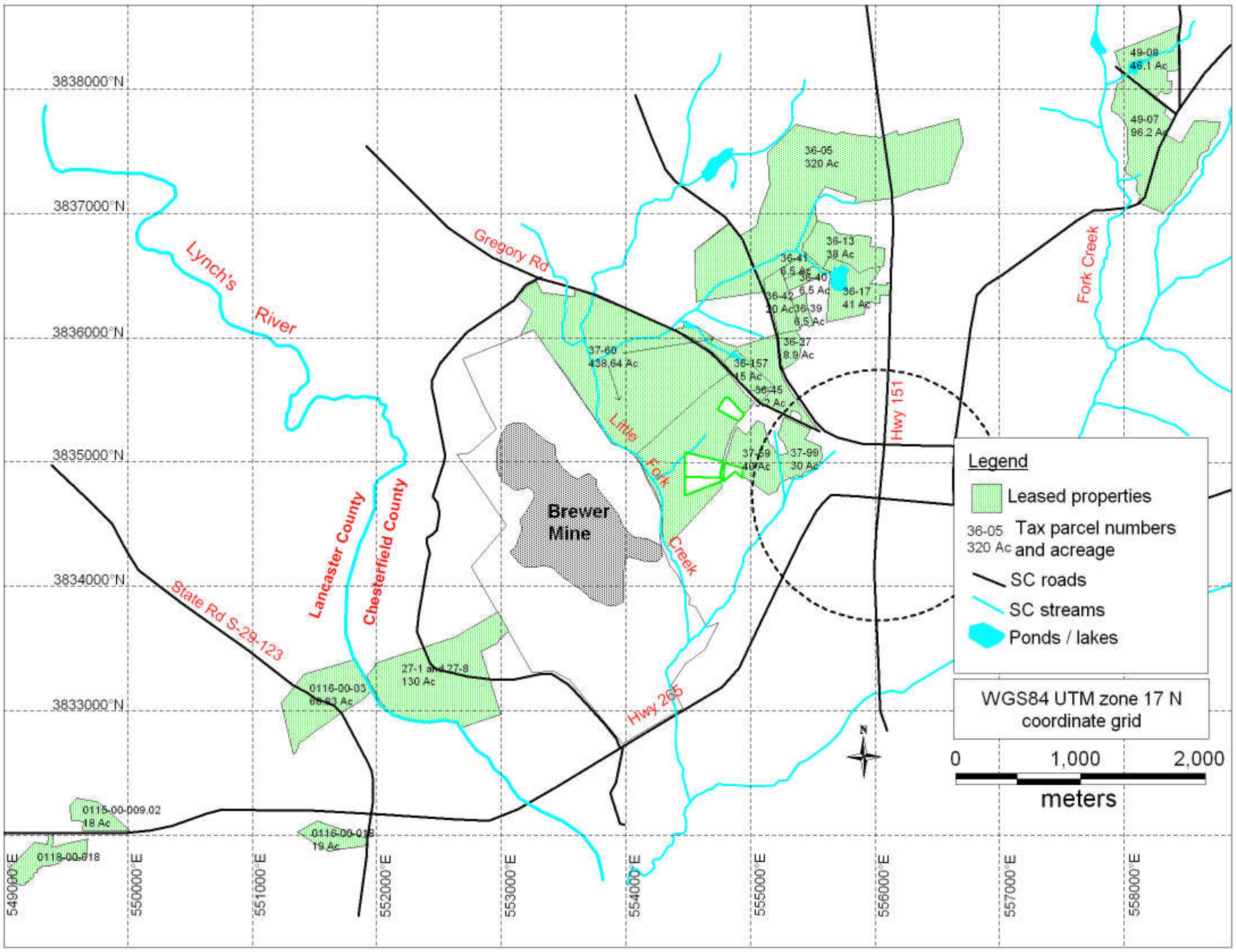


Figure 2. Buzzard-Jefferson Project Lease Map, Pageland Minerals, Ltd., 1 July 2010.

6.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

6.1 Area and Location

By car, the project area is about 60 miles northeast of Columbia, South Carolina and about 50 miles southeast of Charlotte, NC (Figure 1). The project covers approximately 19 square miles of the southeastern one-fourth of the Jefferson, South Carolina USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

6.2 Leases and Title

The combined Buzzard-Jefferson project is an advanced stage precious-metals exploration project with more than 66,104 feet of diamond core, reverse circulation, and air rotary drilling. The exploration and mining rights are held by Pageland Minerals as fee-simple leases surveyed and marked by standard methods of metes and bounds and with physical stakes at surveyed points and recorded at the county courthouses of Lancaster and Chesterfield Counties, South Carolina. The leases form an aggregate area of about 1,430 acres in 14 private lease agreements (Table 6.2.1).

6.3 Property Payments, Obligations, and Agreements

The total annual property paymentson 1,430 total acres in 14 lease agreements is $102,425 (Table 6.3.1). The fee-simple leases are with local landowners who control the surface and mineral rights. Land tracts are surveyed and marked by standard methods of metes and bounds by the landowner and recorded in the local county courthouse. The Jefferson and Buzzard projects have a combined area of about 1,430 acres in 14 leases with option to purchase agreements to purchase surface rights prior to mining. The Agreements are for periods of 10 or 20 years and so long as mining is on-going are in effect for agreements (Figure 2). The landowner receives annual rental payments, advance royalty payments after ten years, and a 3.5 % gross royalty on production payments have been made for the first 1 or 2 years of the leases as indicated in Table 6.3.1.

Firebird Resources Inc. has entered into an option agreement dated June 24, 2010 with Pageland Minerals Ltd., a private Nevada corporation, to acquire up to a 100% interest in certain mineral leases held by Pageland Minerals Ltd. Pursuant to the Option Agreement, the Firebird has the option to acquire up to a 70% interest in the Mineral Leases by issuing, on or before the first anniversary of the Effective Date, common shares of the Company with a market value of $4.8 million (subject to a maximum share issuance equal to forty (40%) percent of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Firebird), such market value to be calculated over the preceding five trading days, and by making a cash payment to Pageland in the amount of $1.5 million on or before fourteen months from the Effective Date. Additionally, the Company must incur $1 million of exploration and development expenditures on the properties (the "Properties") underlying the Mineral Leases before the first anniversary of the Effective Date, and incur a further $1 million of expenditures in respect of the Properties before the second anniversary of the Effective Date. The Option Agreement provides that Firebird may acquire the remaining 30% interest in the Mineral Leases by making an additional cash payment to Pageland of $1 million before the second anniversary of the Effective Date and incurring $2 million of additional expenditures in respect of the properties underlying the Mineral Leases before the third anniversary of the Effective Date.

6.4 Environmental/Cultural Liabilities

The impacts of earlier exploration are fully reclaimed and re-vegetated and historic drill holes are plugged and abandoned on the leased property of the Jefferson and Buzzard prospects. The Lynches River and tributary streams pass through the prospective area of interest. During minerals exploration Firebird will protect the water quality and wildlife in these streams with best practice and all due diligence.

6.5 Permitting

There has been no recorded production on either the Buzzard or Jefferson Prospects. The prospects are still in exploration stage and no exploration drilling permit is required. However, a licensed water well driller must perform exploration drilling, and all drill holes are to be plugged and abandoned according to current South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) procedures and regulations.

If the exploration results define a resource and mining planning begins, then mining permits must be applied for through SCDHEC under criteria set in 48-20-70 of the Mining Act. The mine permit process is relatively simple for the Buzzard and Jefferson prospect area because the area is located entirely on privately held land, and will have no impact on federal or state lands such as those administered by the Bureau of Land Management or the United States Forest Service. The project would not be subject to modifications of the 1872 mining law or federal royalty payments. Mine permits that will or may be required are listed in Table 6.5.1 and additional permitting or modifications of permit guidelines are possible.

Table 6.3.1 Jefferson and Buzzard Prospect Leases, Lancaster and Chesterfield Counties, South Carolina
Pageland Minerals, Ltd., 1 July 2010.

Prospect	Acres	County	Signing date	Term of Initial Payment in years	Tax Map Number Referencing Metes and Bounds Survey and Plat Recorded at County Courthouse
Buzzard	68.83	Lancaster	1-Sep-08	2	115-00-009.02
Buzzard	18	Lancaster	29-Jul-09	2	115-00-009.02
Buzzard	27	Lancaster	29-Jul-09	2	0118-00-018
Buzzard	44.5	Chesterfield	15-Sep-09	2	027-000-000-001
Buzzard	95.5	Chesterfield	15-Sep-09	2	027-000-000-008
Buzzard	19.0	Lancaster	21- may-10	2	0116-00-018
Buzzard Subtotal	**272.83**				
Jefferson	438.64	Chesterfield	14-Oct-09	1	37-60
Jefferson	320	Chesterfield	11-Dec-09	1	36-05
Jefferson	15	Chesterfield	11-Dec-09	2	36-45
Jefferson	3.2	Chesterfield	11-Dec-09	2	36-157
Jefferson	79	Chesterfield	12-Jan-10	2	36-13; 36-17
Jefferson	50.1	Chesterfield	6-Feb-10	2	36-42, 36-41, 36-27, 36-39
Jefferson	142.3	Chesterfield	16-Jun-10	2	049-000-000-008; 049-000-000-007
Jefferson	109.3	Chesterfield	11-Jun-10	1	37-60, 37-86, 37-33
Jefferson Subtotal	**1,157.51**				
Total Project Acreage = 1,430.3					

Table 6.5.1. Mine Permits

Agency	Description
Federal	
US Army Corps of Engineers	Permit to modify portions of creeks and/or drainages
Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA)	Operate Mine in compliance with MSHA standards
Federal Communication Commission	Obtain base station frequency and local frequencies for Mine
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Hazardous Waste Disposal
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	404 Dredge and Fill Permit
State	**South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC)**
DHEC Division of Mining and Solid Waste Management	Mine Permit – Regulation of Closure and Reclamation
DHEC Bureau of Drinking Water Protection	Public Water Supply
DHEC NPDES Section	Permit to discharge treated water from mine operation and reclamation areas.
DHEC Permitting Section	Permit to discharge sulfate reducing bioreactor water to percolation basins
DHEC NPDES Section	Stormwater Permit for mining operations
DHEC NPDES Section	Permit to construct and operate semi-passive sulfur reducing bio-reactor (BMP Cells)
South Carolina Department of Natural Resources	Furbearer Depredation Permit
DHEC	Air Quality Permit
DHEC	Solid Waste Permit
DHEC	Waste Water Treatment Permit (NPDES)
DHEC	Stormwater Permit
DHEC	401 Certification
DHEC	Mine Reclamation Approval
DHEC	Dam Permit – State Engineer Approvals for surface and groundwater resources
County	
Lancaster and Chesterfield Counties	Land Use Permits
	Blasting Permit
	Explosive Storage Permit (contractor)

7.0 ACCESS, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY

7.1 Access

The project area is about 60 miles north of Columbia, South Carolina and can be accessed by taking I-20 E toward Florence, South Carolina for 25.0 miles and then taking exit 98 for US-521 N toward Camden, South Carolina for 0.3 miles. In Camden, turn right on US – 1 North for 27.1 miles to McBee, South Carolina and then turn left at Mcbee on Highway 151 North and continue for about 15 miles to Jefferson, South Carolina and the Buzzard-Jefferson project area.

The Project is about 50 miles south of Charlotte-Douglas International Airport, Charlotte, North Carolina and can be accessed by first heading east on Airport Parking Dr (0.4 miles), turn right at Old Dowd Road (0.03 miles), take the first left onto Harlee Avenue (0.4 miles), and the turn right at US-74 East/Wilkinson Boulevard for 4.2 miles and continue onto I-277 North for 2.1 miles. Take a slight right onto US-74 East/Andrew Jackson Highway and there are signs for North Carolina 27 East/Independence Expressway. Continue on US-74 East for 25.3 miles and then turn right at US-601 South entering South Carolina. Stay on US-601 South for 15.9 miles and continue onto South Carolina road 151 South for 7.1 miles and the turn right to stay on SC 151 South for an additional 7.1 miles to Jefferson, South Carolina and the project area.

7.2 Local Resources and Infrastructure

South Carolina is nationally recognized as one of the leading pro-business states (http://sccommerce.com/resources/national-recognitions) and has all the facilities and a trained workforce necessary to support mining. The area under lease is large enough to support mining operations and water and power are readily available. The region is rural and the primary industries are agriculture, lumber, mining, and textile manufacturing.

7.3 Physiography, Climate, and Vegetation

The Buzzard and Jefferson Prospects are in an area of gently rolling hills ranging in elevation from about 350 to 550 feet above mean sea level. The area is along the Fall Line, the boundary between Coastal Plain and Piedmont geomorphic provinces. Many small streams cut the Coastal Plain sediments in the prospect areas and expose greenschist-grade metamorphic rocks of the Carolina Slate Belt.

Humid and hot summers and mild winters typify the local climate. Summer temperatures often exceed 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Winter evening and day temperatures typically range between 25 and 45 degrees Fahrenheit and temperatures below freezing are not common. The average precipitation is about 50 inches.

The leased tracts are mostly wooded pine and hardwood trees. Pine timber harvesting occurs frequently in and around the prospect areas.

8.0 HISTORY

The following historical summary refers to exploration work on both the current Buzzard and Jefferson Prospects. The author (QP) relied on original source documents and with summary documents provided by others without original source verification.

Exploration pits and workings are common at the Buzzard Prospect but there is no recorded production. Brewer Gold, Piedmont Mining, Battle Mountain Gold, Noranda, Pulse Resources and Kennecott conducted exploration programs on both the Buzzard and Jefferson Prospects, including some rotary drilling (LaPoint and Adams, 1997), but these reports were not available to the author. Cepeda Minerals spent over $5,000,000 USD in exploration costs between 1996 and 1997 and most of the expenditure was in direct drilling costs and assaying at the Buzzard Prospect.

Pageland Minerals leases about 1,157 acres covering the Jefferson Prospect in 8 lease agreements. Over the last 30 years more than $1,000,000 (USD) has been spent for gold exploration at the Jefferson Prospect (Cherrywell, 2010). Cherrywell (1990, 1992, and 1995; Cherrywell and Butler, 1984; Cherrywell and Tockman, 1992; Watts and others, 1988 and 1989) provides a detailed historical review of the Jefferson Prospect, and describes that in 1982 and 1983, Amax and Phillips conducted a joint-venture program in the project area and drilled two diamond-bit core holes near the historic Leach Mine, a small historic working on the Jefferson Prospect with no record of production. Amselco (later Kennecott) acquired the project and did about 16,000 feet of geophysics in four widely spaced lines. The Amselco geophysical lines included IP, VLF, EM, and MAG and Amselco drilled a single core hole largely on a geophysical target. In 1985, the project was then acquired by Westmont and added to the Brewer Gold Company (Brewer Mine). Westmont did some geologic mapping, trenching, and sampling, especially in the Leach Mine area. In 1988, the prospect was then acquired by Dean Vaughan and Associates and leased to International Viking Resources Inc and other companies (Avondale Resources and Candela Resources) through Prime Equities, Inc. Their work included drilling 311 shallow air rotary holes totaling about 18,500 feet. This work identified size target areas with samples greater than 100 ppb gold.

In 1990, Inter-Rock Gold, Inc. acquired the project and subsequently tested the 6 identified targets and other unexplored areas with 5,404 feet of core drilling and, in 1994 with 7,544 feet of reverse-circulation exploration drilling in 57 drill holes. Drilling in all six target areas intersected highly anomalous mineralized and altered felsic metavolcanic and minor metasedimentary rocks with gold values commonly over 250 ppb.

In 2009, Pageland Minerals Ltd. acquired the about 1,157 acre lease position at the Jefferson Prospect and 272 acres at the Buzzard Prospect to explore and develop the area as a combined exploration project. Pageland Minerals has spent over $100,000 for gold exploration to 18 July 2010 with most of the expenditures in offsetting core holes originally drilled by Cepeda Minerals at the Buzzard Prospect.

Table 13.1.1 lists the location and orientation of diamond core holes on current leases at the Buzzard Prospect and Figure 9 is a map illustrating the locations of these drill holes. Figures 10 to 29 are graphic logs illustrating basic lithology and relative gold assays in the holes.

The diamond-core hole PBDD-2010-100 is offset from diamond-core hole CDD-96-11 drilled in 1996 and PBDD-2010-101 is offset from diamond-core hole CDD-96-01 also drilled in 1996. All holes show that the diatreme breccias and strongly silicified zones in the adjacent wall rocks more generally contain high gold values and the 2010 drilling shows high gold values in the same general zones as the 1996 drill holes that they offset.

9.0 GEOLOGIC SETTING

9.1 Regional Geology

The Buzzard and Jefferson Prospects are hosted in greenschist-grade metasedimentary, and metavolcanic rocks of the Carolina Slate Belt (CSB) lithostratigraphic province. The regional geology and general trends of mineralization of the CSB are well represented in the north-easterly striking structural trends that hosts the prospects (Figure 3, 4, 5, and 6). Crowe (1995) summarizes the characteristics of regional mineralization and places it in a regional context. Much of the following regional summary is derived from his work.

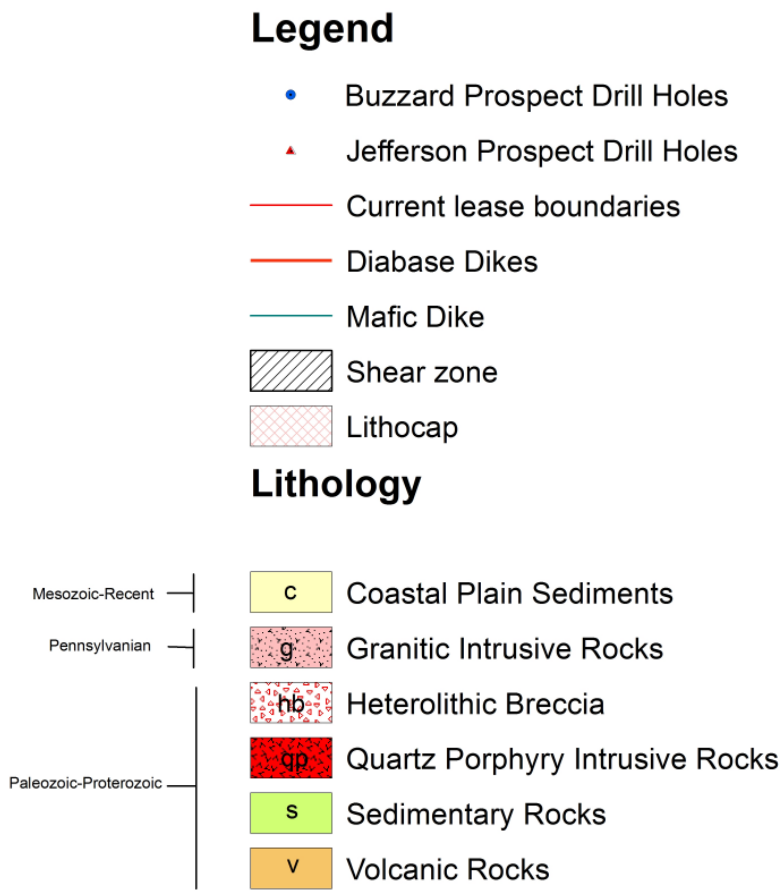


Figure 3. Legend to the geologic map of the Buzzard-Jefferson Project area.

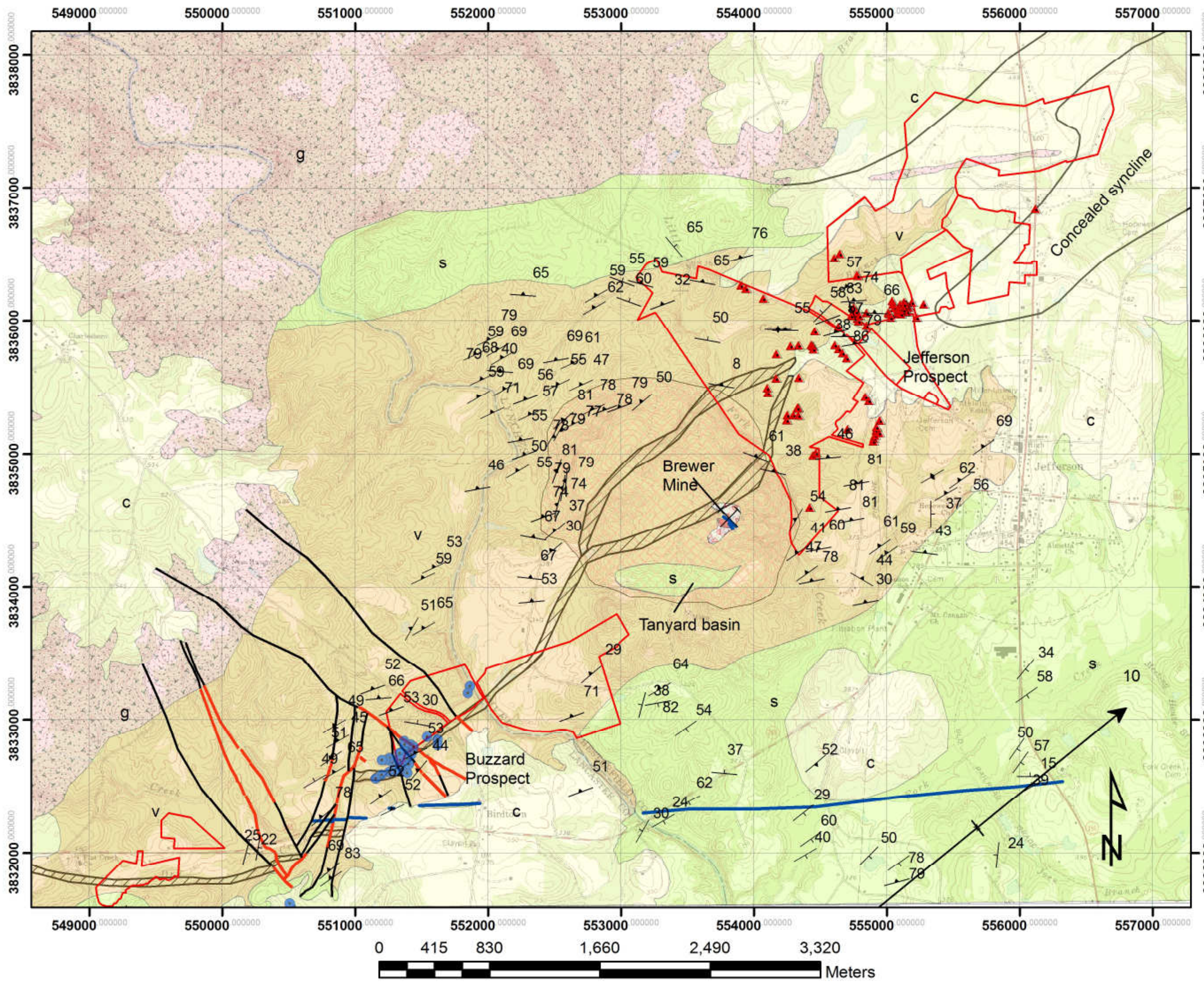


Figure 4. Geologic Map of the Buzzard-Jefferson Project area. Mapping compiled after Nystrom (1973), Cherrywell (1995), and Capps and Adams, 1998). See Figure 3 for legend.

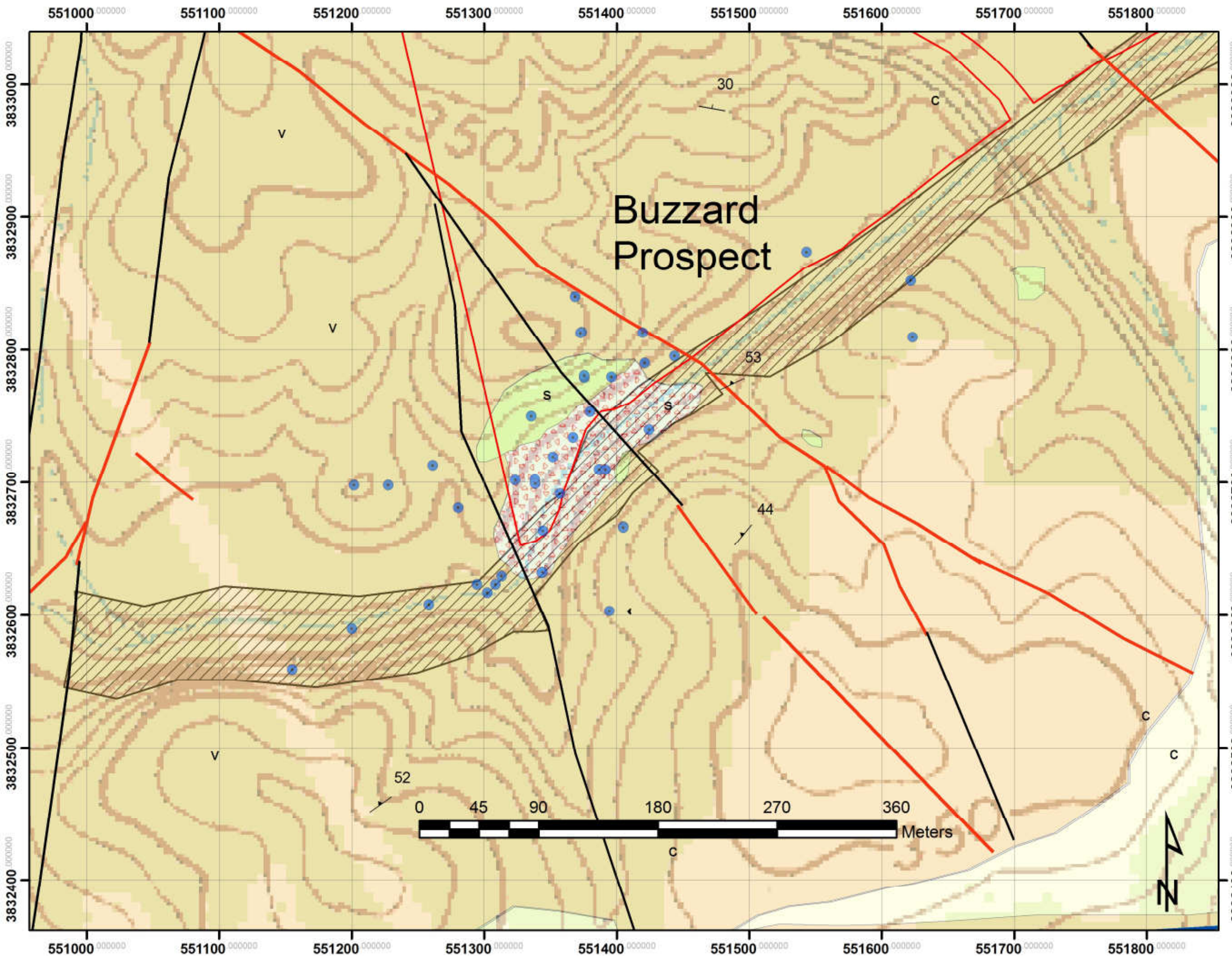


Figure 5. Geologic map of the Buzzard Prospect. See Figure 3 for legend.

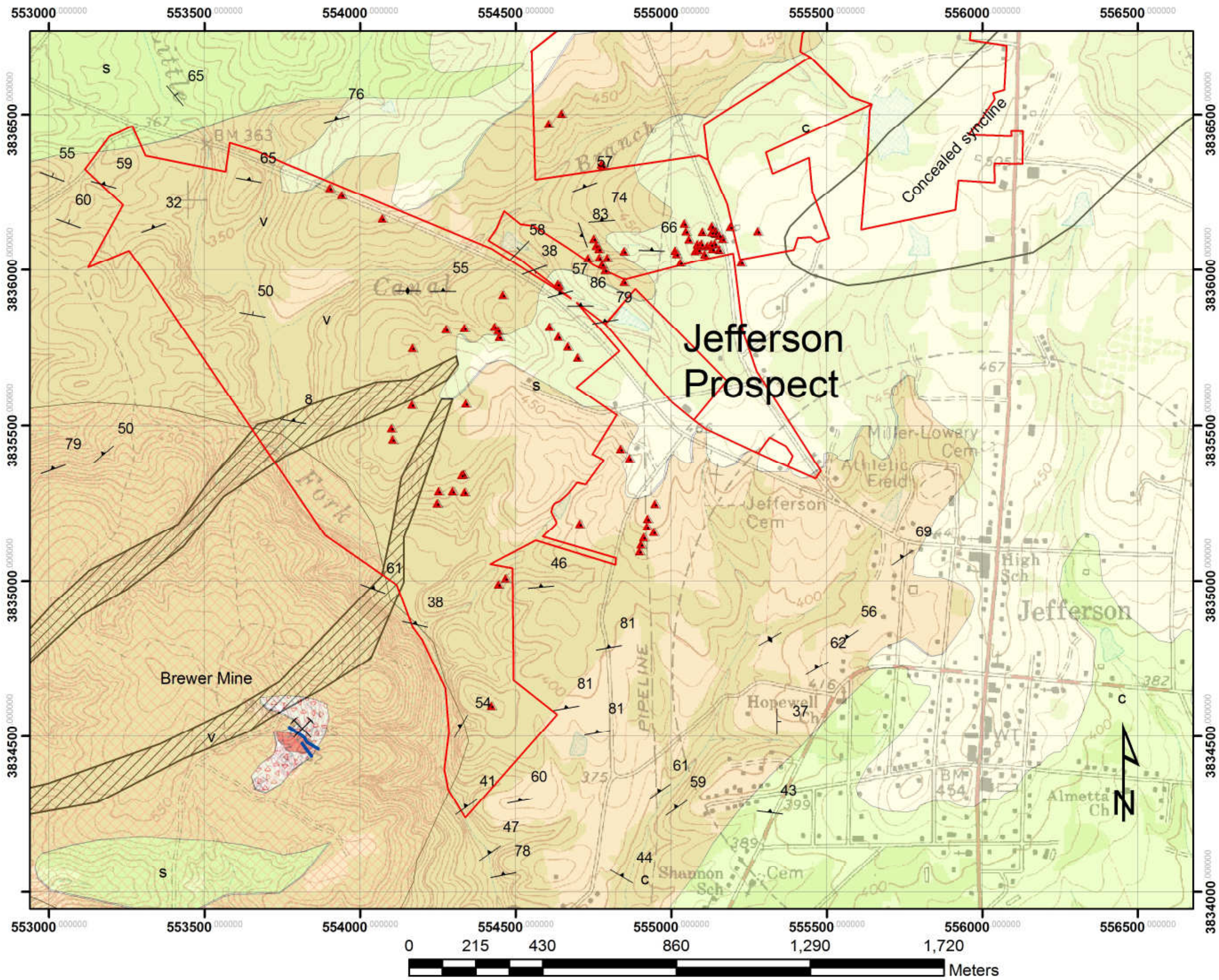


Figure 6. Geologic map of the Jefferson Prospect. See Figure 3 for legend.

9.1.1 Regional Stratigraphy

The regional stratigraphy of the CSB consists of an older sequence of mostly felsic volcanic rocks, which are overlain by mostly fine-grained epiclastic sedimentary rocks (Bell, 1974). Sedimentary beds are locally important in the volcanic sequence, especially in the upper portions of the sequence. These CSB sequences have various formation names in published studies. In the Buzzard-Jefferson Prospect area of Lancaster and Chesterfield Counties, South Carolina, most studies call the underlying volcanic sequence the Persimmon Fork or Uwharrie Formation and the overlying sedimentary sequence is variably the Tillery, Richtex or Asbill Pond Formation. Representative radiometric age for the volcanic rocks range from 546 ± 10 Ma (U/Pb zircon, Wright and Seiders, 1989) to 554 ± 15 Ma (Carpenter and others, 1982).

The Pageland Pluton, a post-mineralization intrusive in the Buzzard-Jefferson area, has been dated at 295 ± 5 Ma (Rb/Sr whole rock, Fullagar and Butler, 1979). Biostratigraphic dates on the overlying sedimentary sequence range from Proterozoic (Gibson and others, 1984) to middle Cambrian (Bourland and Rigby, 1982).

9.1.2 Metallogeny, Regional Structure, and Tectonics

The CSB is generally regarded (Rogers and Coleman, 2010) “as a suite of low-grade supracrustal rocks that extend from Triassic-rift basins and coastal plain overlap on the southeast to a tectonic contact with higher grade rocks of the Charlotte belt on the northwest”. The CSB plus additional lithostratigraphic belts have been lumped into the Carolina Terrane, one of several exotic terranes variously defined by differences in age, lithology, degree and style of metamorphism, lithochemistry, and mineralization (Feiss and others, 1993; Secor and others, 1998; Bartholomew and others, 1998). Most consider these exotic fragments, which have accreted to North America during Precambrian and Paleozoic times (Whitney and others, 1978; Horton, 1989; Dennis, 1995; Hibbard and others, 2002; Hatcher, 2007).

Historic gold deposits of the CSB are high-grade bonanza-type deposits formed during regional metamorphism or local placer and saprolite deposits derived from weathering and supergene enrichment. More recent mines gold mines (Gillion and Duckett, 1988; Gillion and others 1998; Bartholomew and others, 1998; Gillon and others, 1998; Secor and others, 1998) are much lower grade epithermal deposits with very fine-grained free gold and would not have been of interest to early mining efforts.

Interpretations of the CSB agree that it was a volcanic arc with a complex history that shows evidence of ocean plate subduction beneath ocean plate, oceanic crust subducted beneath both oceanic and continental crust, active continental back-arc volcanism, and a history of shifting volcanic centers (Crowe, 1995; Hibbard and others, 2002; Rogers and Coleman, 2010).

The structure of the CSB is dominated by mostly northeast trending open to isoclinal, asymmetric folds. Axial planar cleavage is well developed and most axial planes dip to the northwest.

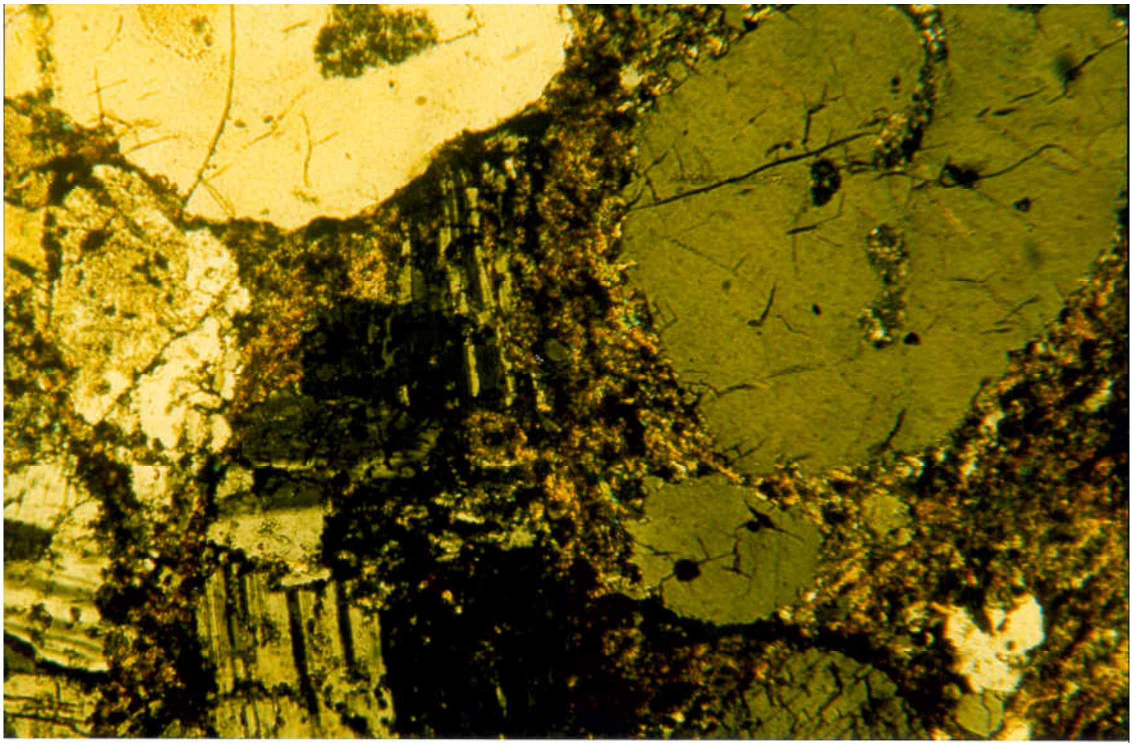


Figure 7. Thin section photomicrograph (polarized transmitted light; field of view about 2 mm) of sample CDD-22-196' from core hole at the Buzzard prospect. Protolith is a weakly altered welded rhyolite ash-flow tuff. Large phenocrysts are quartz and Na-plagioclase in a fine-grained matrix. Large sanidine phenocrysts (not shown) are more abundant than the plagioclase. The tuff is weakly metamorphosed and metamorphic minerals include quartz, calcite, and chlorite.

9.2 Property Geology

9.2.1 Property Stratigraphy

The rocks of the Buzzard and Jefferson Prospects have a general stratigraphy that is typical of the region. The metasedimentary rocks of the Cambrian Richtex (in South Carolina) or Tillery (in North Carolina) Formations overlie the Proterozoic-Cambrian generally metavolcanic rocks of the Persimmon Fork Formation (in South Carolina) or Uwharrie Formation (in North Carolina) along apparent conformable contacts. Total thickness of these formations is not known at the Buzzard and Jefferson Prospects. Thickness of Cretaceous-Tertiary coastal plain sediments, where present, varies between less than 10 feet and about 100 feet in the project area.

9.2.2 Property Structure

The northeasterly striking anticline and axial planar shear zone pass through the Buzzard Prospect and locally form the western contact of most of the mineralized heterolithic breccias. The shear dips very steeply northwest in the central Buzzard area. The anticline is centered on the central Jefferson prospect area, but poor outcrop exposure make tracing the axial shear zone difficult at Jefferson.

9.2.3 Property Alteration

Alteration includes early strong leaching and local quartz-kaolinite-pyrite alteration (kaolinite now metamorphosed to white micas) typical of epithermal high sulfidation systems. This apparently early alteration is overprinted by quartz-sericite-K-feldspar and quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration more typical of lower sulfidation epithermal systems.

10.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The mineralization at the Buzzard and Jefferson Prospects has the characteristics of low sulfidation epithermal systems which are generally distal with respect to porphyry-related high-sulfidation system. The relatively deeper drilling at the Buzzard prospect suggests multiple manto-like stratiform levels adjacent to subvertical higher-grade and higher-grade bonanza-type precious and base-metal veins may underlie these zones.

11.0 MINERALIZATION

11.1 Prospects

11.1.1 Buzzard Prospect

Heterolithic diatreme breccias and adjacent very thin stockwork veins of mosaically hydrofractured wall rocks host most mineralization at the Buzzard Prospect. Mineralized zones found to date generally form tabular northeast-striking bodies that plunge steeply to the southeast, but additional drilling is needed to define shape, extent, and true thickness. The adjacent wall rock overpressure or crackle brecciation textures form a stockwork of thin veins with zoned alteration which is symmetric with respect to the veins. Locally, both heterolithic breccias and adjacent wall rocks are replaced by very fine-grained quartz. Breccia fragments are locally size sorted as is typical of diatremes and phreatic vents associated with felsic volcanism. Clasts are variably of felsic volcanic, mafic intrusive, and sedimentary rocks, and locally older epithermal vein fragments and clasts with complex alteration histories are common. The previously altered clasts tend to be intensely leached and vuggy, with near total textural destruction of original fabric and texture. Several light- to medium-gray pods or zones of silicified fine-grain rocks are interpreted as zones in the breccias that were intensely leached prior to mineralization and silicification. These zones generally host higher gold grades than the adjacent breccias.

Gold mineralization is associated with variable amounts of quartz, sericite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, and molybdenite. Gold grains are typically submicron (Figure 8) and variably deformed.

11.1.2 Jefferson Prospect

Gold mineralization (Minard, 1971; Nystrom, 1973) at the Jefferson prospect is mostly hosted within felsic metavolcanic rocks and associated with strong silicification and zones of quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration. Cherrywell (1990) describes mineralization within well foliated quartz-sericite-pyrite phyllites and additional quartz + carbonate hosted gold veining in dense weakly foliated nearly black siliceous rhyolite. Additional drilling is needed to define shape, extent, and true thickness of these mineralized zones.

11.2 Rock-chip and soil geochemistry

Historic exploration programs conducted extensive grid based rock-chip and soil surveys of the project area and these were used to establish exploration drill hole locations and orientations.

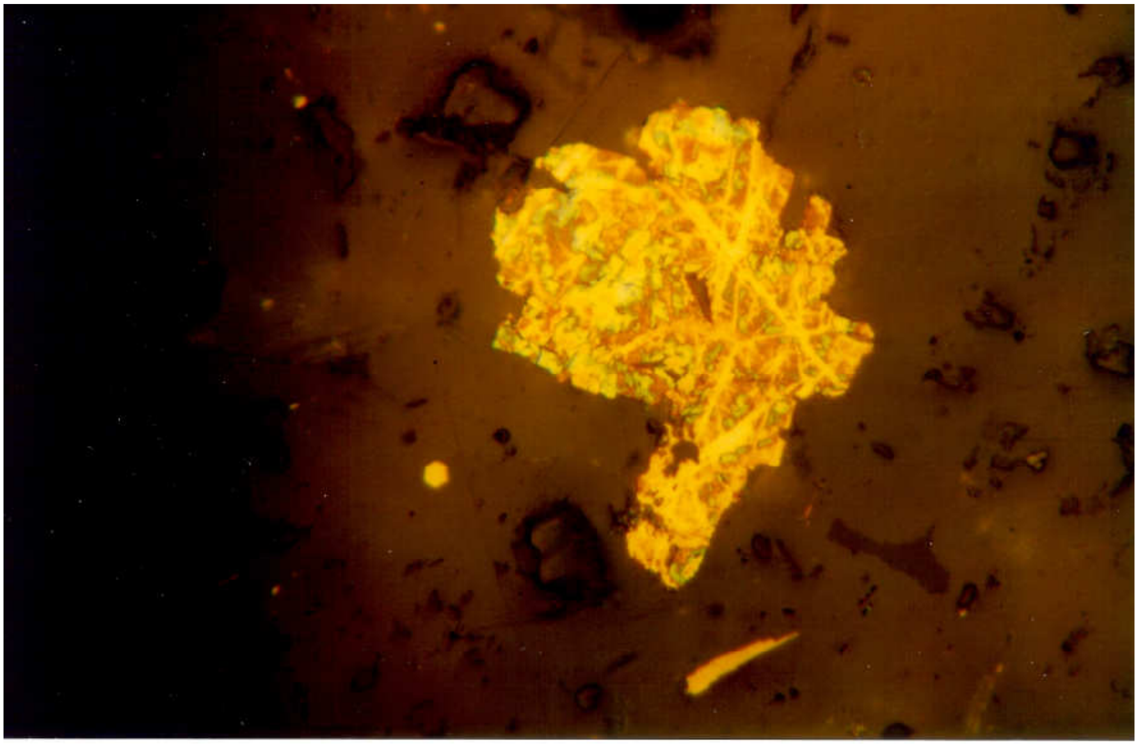


Figure 8. Thin section plane polarized reflected light photomicrograph of gold and sulfide grains in sample CDD-96-11-450'. Field of view is about 0.2 mm (400x). Large irregular grain is sulfide + gold; smaller grains are very fine grain gold and both are included in very fine grain quartz which is light gray in hand specimen. Light gray irregular inclusions with dark rims may be molybdenite. Interval 446 to 451 feet assayed 0.410 oz/t gold.

12.0 SURFACE EXPLORATION

Pageland Minerals has conducted no surface exploration work at the Buzzard or Jefferson Prospects. Pageland Minerals has acquired an extensive proprietary database of surface exploration both on the areas currently under lease and adjacent properties.

Historical surface exploration at both the Buzzard and Jefferson Prospects have included grid based ground VLF resistivity and magnetic surveys supported by geologic mapping, rock chip, grid soil sampling and deep hand augering geochemistry. None of these studies were performed by or for Pageland Minerals. The results of the historical geophysical surveys showed positive anomalies corresponding in most cases to positive anomalies in the geochemical surveys. Resistivity defines zones of shallow silicification associated with gold mineralization. These anomalies were successfully used by Cepeda Minerals (LaPoint and Adams, 1997) at the Buzzard Prospect and by several additional companies at the Jefferson Prospect (Cherrywell, 1990, 1992, and 1995) to refine historic exploration drilling. The strongest magnetic anomalies are due to post-mineralization Triassic-Jurassic diabase dikes and these anomalies clearly locate Triassic-Jurassic structures.

Airborne geophysics covers the prospects and surrounding area and includes magnetic, resistivity, and radiometric data. The airborne magnetic and resistivity data support the surface geophysics, define additional regional geophysical targets as additional leases are acquired and allow for three dimensional modeling using inversion techniques. The radiometric data is useful in mapping regional structure, especially broad folding and intrusions.

13.0 DRILLING

13.1 Buzzard Prospect

Pageland Minerals drilled two HQ diamond core holes in 2010. Pageland Minerals holes PBDD-2010-100 (Figure 27) and PBDD-2010-101 (Figure 28) offset historic Cepeda HQ core holes CDD-96-11 (Figure 19) and CDD-96-01 (Figure 19) respectively. The 2010 drilling shows good correlation with the 1996 core holes and the results of 2010 Pageland Minerals drill holes PBDD-2010-100 and PBDD-2010-101 are summarized in Table 16.1.4.

The relationship between the sample length and the true thickness of mineralization is unknown from Pageland drill holes and more exploration drilling is needed to quantify this relationship.

13.2 Jefferson Prospect

Pageland Minerals has not drilled at the Jefferson Prospect.

14.0 SAMPLE METHOD AND APPROACH

14.1 Rock-Chip and Soil Sampling

No rock chip or soil sampling was done by Pageland as part of the current study, but historic rock chip, soil, and hand auger sampling guided placement of the historic diamond-core drill holes.

14.2 Drill Samples

Core recovery was nearly 100 percent and Pageland geologists marked and supervised the sampling and cutting of all drill core. HQ core was sampled on five-foot (1.5 meter) intervals and additional samples were taken across discrete vein intercepts and changes in lithology. The core was cut in half longitudinally across structure by diamond saw and bagged, boxed and shipped to ALS-Chemex by Pageland geologists. The samples submitted are representative of the intervals sampled.

Graphic logs of core holes (Figures 10-28) show local variations in grade with lithology, but all hydrothermally altered Paleozoic lithologies locally contain ore grade mineralization. Discrete zones of heterolithic diatreme breccias and adjacent zones of highly silicified mosaically fractured wall rocks are locally higher grade and were preferentially sampled, especially as drilling progressed. Table 14.2.1 is a summary significant intercepts for Pageland and historic Cepeda diamond-core drill holes on current leases.

Table 14.2.1 Summary of significant intercepts Pageland and historic Cepeda drill holes on current Buzzard lease

HOLE	DEPTH (Ft)	ANGLE	>100 ppb	INTERCEPT (Ft)	AVG. (ppb)	>0.01 opt	INTERCEPT (Ft)	AVG. (opt)	>0.03 opt	INTERCEPT (Ft)	AVG. (opt)	>0.1 opt	INTERCEPT (Ft)	AVG (opt)	HIGHEST VALUE (opt)
CDD-96-1	304	45	0-134	134	4857	0-18	18	0.88	6-18	12	1.3	6-18	12	1.3	2.87
						40-60	20	0.014	40-45	5	0.031				
						90-119	29	0.089	90-114	24	0.102	90-114	24	0.102	0.219
			149-179	30	3085	154-179	25	0.106	154-169	15	0.167	154-159	5	0.388	0.388
			194-224	30	165										
			249-259	10	180										
			274-299	25	160										
CDD-96-2	264	47	144-209	65	169	144-149	5	0.013							0.013
			224-264	40+	155										
CDD-96-4	216	90	0-151	151	1027	0-71	71	0.057	0-41	41	0.073	31-36	5	0.173	0.173
									62-66	4	0.134	62-66	4	0.134	
CDD-96-5	175	45	0-100	100	1422	0-80	80	0.051	25-80	55	0.066	45-55	10	0.268	0.334
			125-145	20	154										
CDD-96-6	256	90	9-256	247+	734	9-113	104	0.025	51-91	40	0.04				0.183
						201-221	20	0.096	201-221	20	0.096				
CDD-96-7	206	90	0-101	101	862	61-101	40	0.051	66-101	35	0.054				0.087
			116-196	80	300	141-161	20	0.025	156-161	5	0.063				
CDD-96-8	206	90	0-111	111	1802	0-111	111	0.053	0-25	25	0.152	0-25	25	0.152	0.412
									86-106	20	0.06				
			131-206	75+	460	136-146	10	0.048	136-141	5	0.085				
CDD-96-9	540	90	52-118	66	275										
			138-143	5	1410	138-143	5	0.041	138-143	5	0.041				0.08
			198-246	48	517	203-226	23	0.027	203-208	5	0.08				
			371-381	10	348										
			426-441	15	132										
CDD-96-10	456	90	0-81	81	1284	0-66	66	0.045	0-66	66	0.045	36-41	5	0.131	0.438
			96-136	40	3282	96-136	40	0.096	96-126	30	0.121	106-111	5	0.438	
			202-236	34	557	202-231	29	0.018	202-206	4	0.035				

			331-366	35	211										
CDD-96-11	492	90	6-141	135	1858	6-138	132	0.055	26-31	5	0.127	26-31	5	0.127	1.126
									46-56	10	0.056				
									71-111	40	0.099	71-81	10	0.228	
									126-138	12	0.109	131-138	7	0.132	
			216-492	276+	3962	246-261	15	0.022							
						321-346	25	0.024							
						386-492	96+	0.315	413-492	79+	0.366	413-492	79+	0.366	
CDD-96-12	216	90	0-21	21	184										0.012
			51-216	165+	179	196-216	20+	0.01							
CDD-96-13	728	90	101-156	55	166	196-201	5	0.06	196-201	5	0.06				1.286
			176-496	320	3782	221-361	140	0.206	226-361	135	0.214	261-321	60	0.353	
												351-361	10	0.248	
												376-381	5	0.117	
						376-441	65	0.039	376-401	25	0.057				
						461-496	35	0.094	466-496	30	0.105	476-481	5	0.402	
			596-685	89	273	641-651	10	0.038							
CDD-96-14	444	55	15-214	199	301	118-124	6	0.049	118-124	6	0.048				0.049
						139-195	56	0.012							
			229-274	45	232										
CDD-96-15	602	90	7.5-361	353.5	891	141-204.5	63.5	0.026							
						256-356	100	0.064	291-356	65	0.09	296-326	30	0.111	0.212
CDD-96-17	795	72	10-30	20	224										0.285
			50-67	17	149										
			110-125	15	435										
			345-450	105	373	345-385	40	0.017	360-365	5	0.033				
			510-605	95	2211	510-590	80	0.075	510-555	45	0.116	520-550	30	0.16	
									570-580	10	0.068				
			640-763	123	355	700-755	55	0.017	720-725	5	0.053				
CDD-96-18	672	90	296-526	230	1268	301-526	225	0.04	326-336	10	0.085	331-336	5	0.136	0.282
									381-391	10	0.109	386-391	5	0.168	
									401-461	60	0.054	416-426	10	0.19	
									476-516	40	0.045				
CDD-97-36	497	90	17-42	25	279	17-22	5	0.021	417-427	10	0.041				0.045

			392-452	60	368	406-427	21	0.024							
CDD-97-37	531	90	11-17	6	210	62-67	5	0.016							0.016
			52-97	45	197	122-127	5	0.016							
			112-127	15	342										
			362-365	5	155										
PBDD-2010-100	686	90	20-125	105	2015	20-26	6	0.03	20-23	3	0.034				0.33
						35-45	10	0.045	40-45	5	0.069				
						55-100	45	0.114	55-90	35	0.137	70-80	10	0.294	
									95-100	5	0.047				
						110-125	15	0.021	110-115	5	0.032				
			130-150	20	2429	130-150	20	0.086	140-150	5	0.157	145-150	5	0.27	
			160-165	5	147										
			235-280	45	298	245-250	5	0.01							
						255-260	5	0.01							
						275-280	5	0.01							
			290-310	20	419	290-295	5	0.013							
						300-310	10	0.015							
			315-340	25	1191	320-335	15	0.054	320-335	15	0.054				
			355-375	20	666	360-375	15	0.023	370-375	5	0.043				
			380-411	26	966	380-411	26	0.028	390-395	5	0.048				
									400-405	5	0.062				
			413.5-433	19.5	234										
			455-470	15	286	455-460	5	0.01							
			484-502	18	3797	484-497	13	0.146	484-497	13	0.146	488-497	9	0.192	
PBDD-2010-101	252	-45	8-160	152	1983	8-32	24	0.027	16-23	7	0.061				0.519
						45-55	10	0.058	45-50	5	0.103	45-50	5	0.103	
						60-85	25	0.14	67-70	3	0.45	67-70	3	0.45	
						105-130	25	0.126	105-115	10	0.296	105-110	5	0.519	
						140-150	10	0.015							
			175-180	5	140										
			225-245	20	802	235-245	10	0.04	235-245	10	0.051				

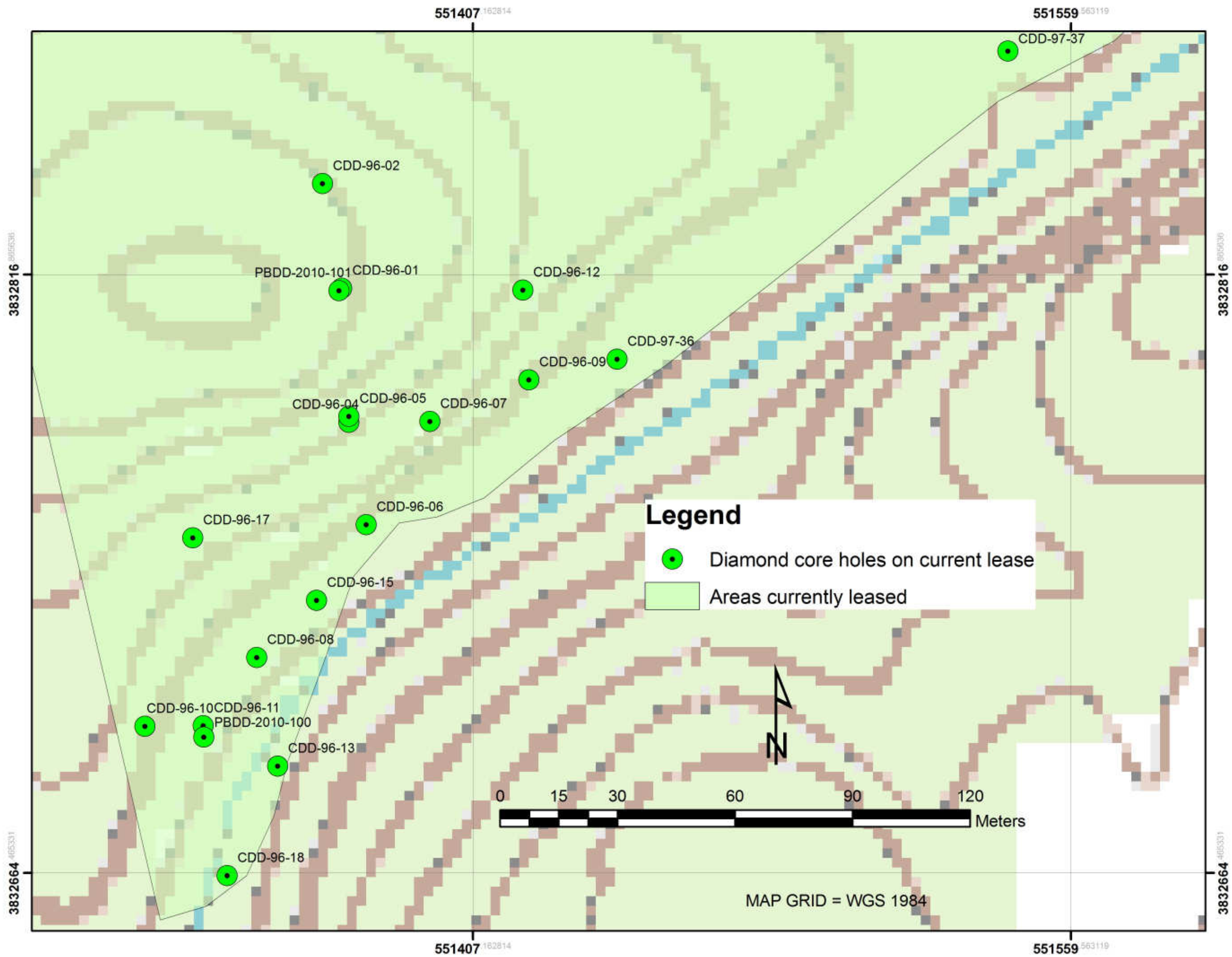


Figure 9. Location map on currently leased tract of Buzzard Prospect diamond core drill holes referenced in this report.

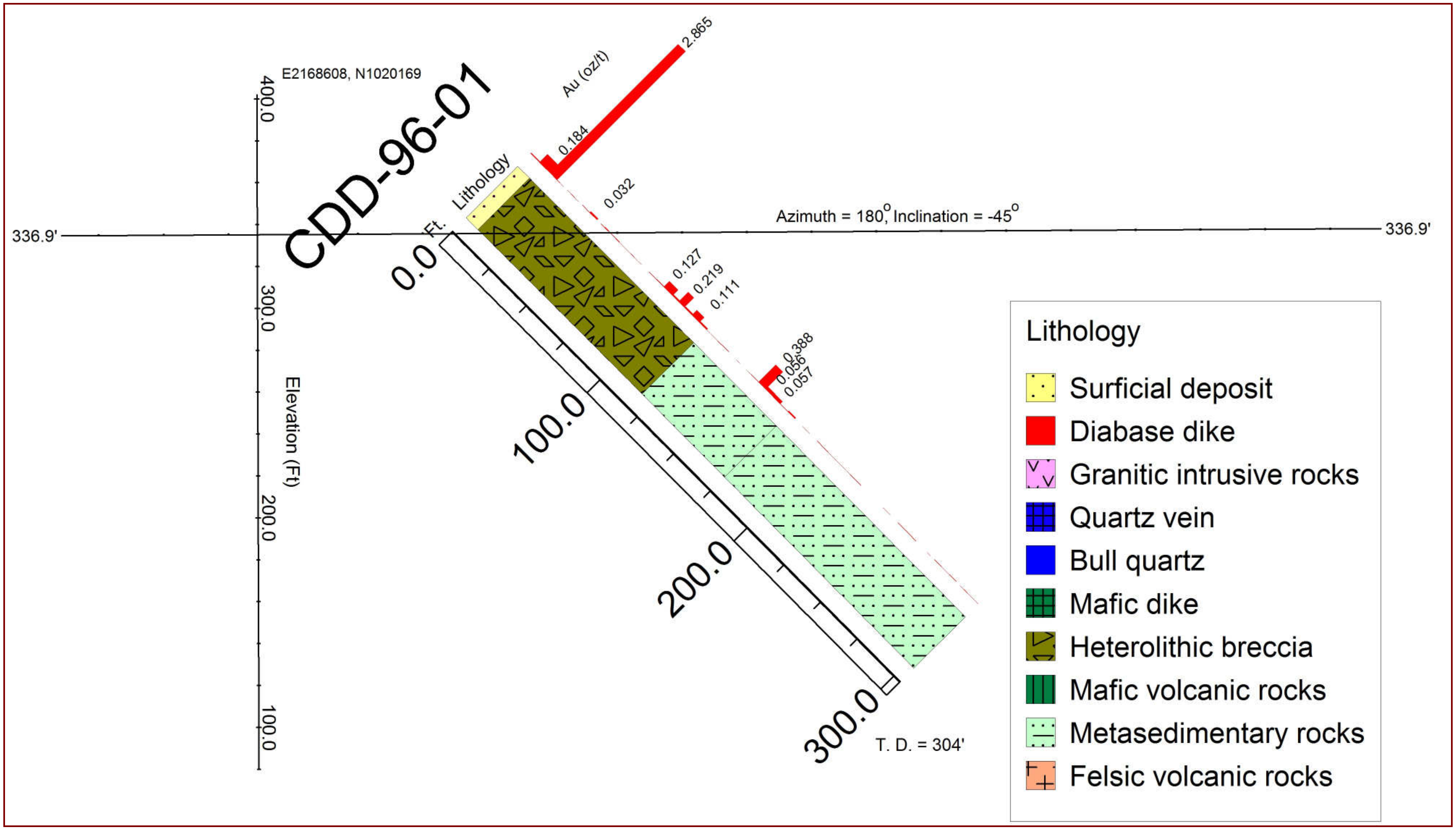


Figure 10. Graphic log of core hole CDD-96-01, Buzzard Prospect, Lancaster County, South Carolina.

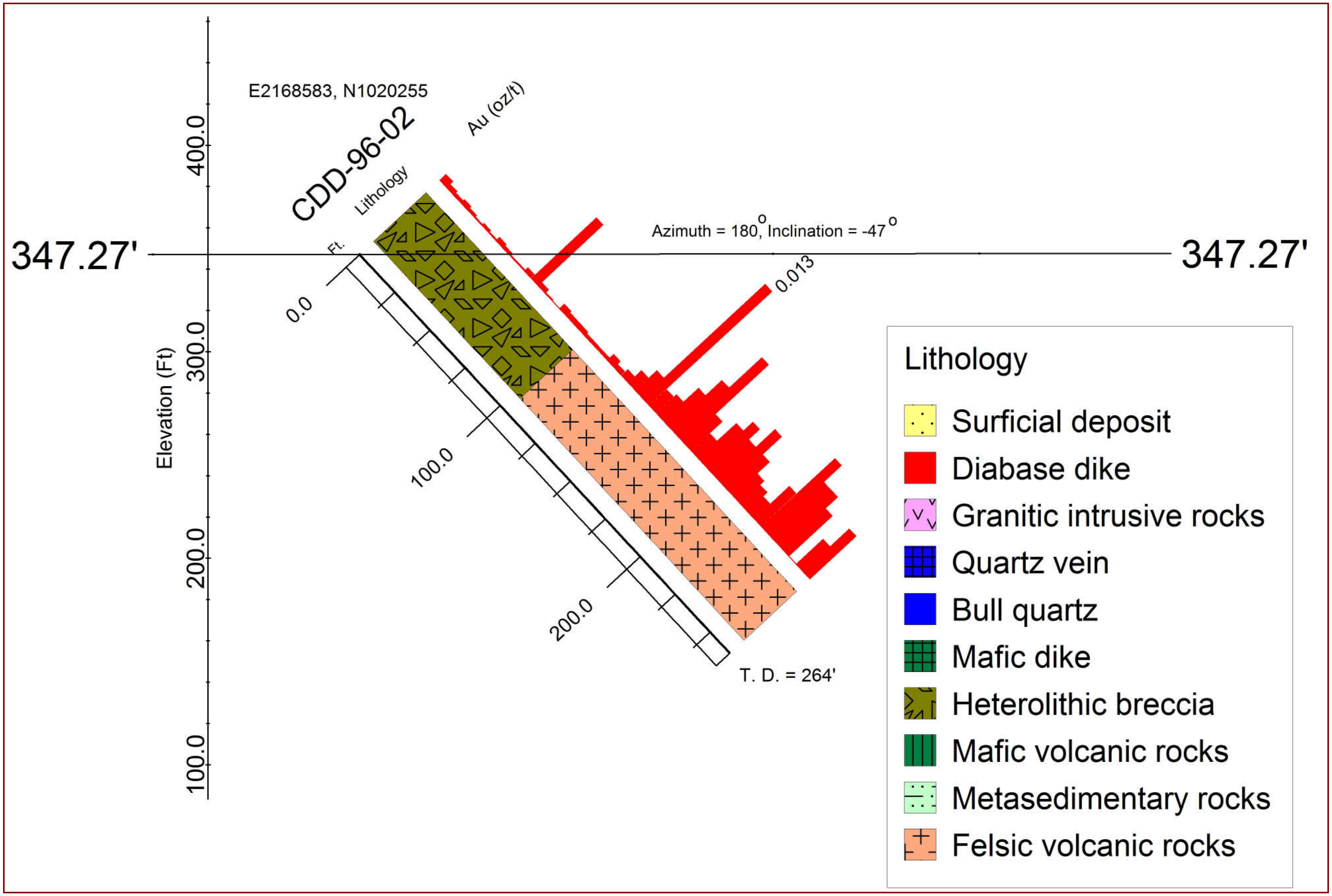


Figure 11. Graphic log of core hole CDD-96-02, Buzzard Prospect, Lancaster County, South Carolina.

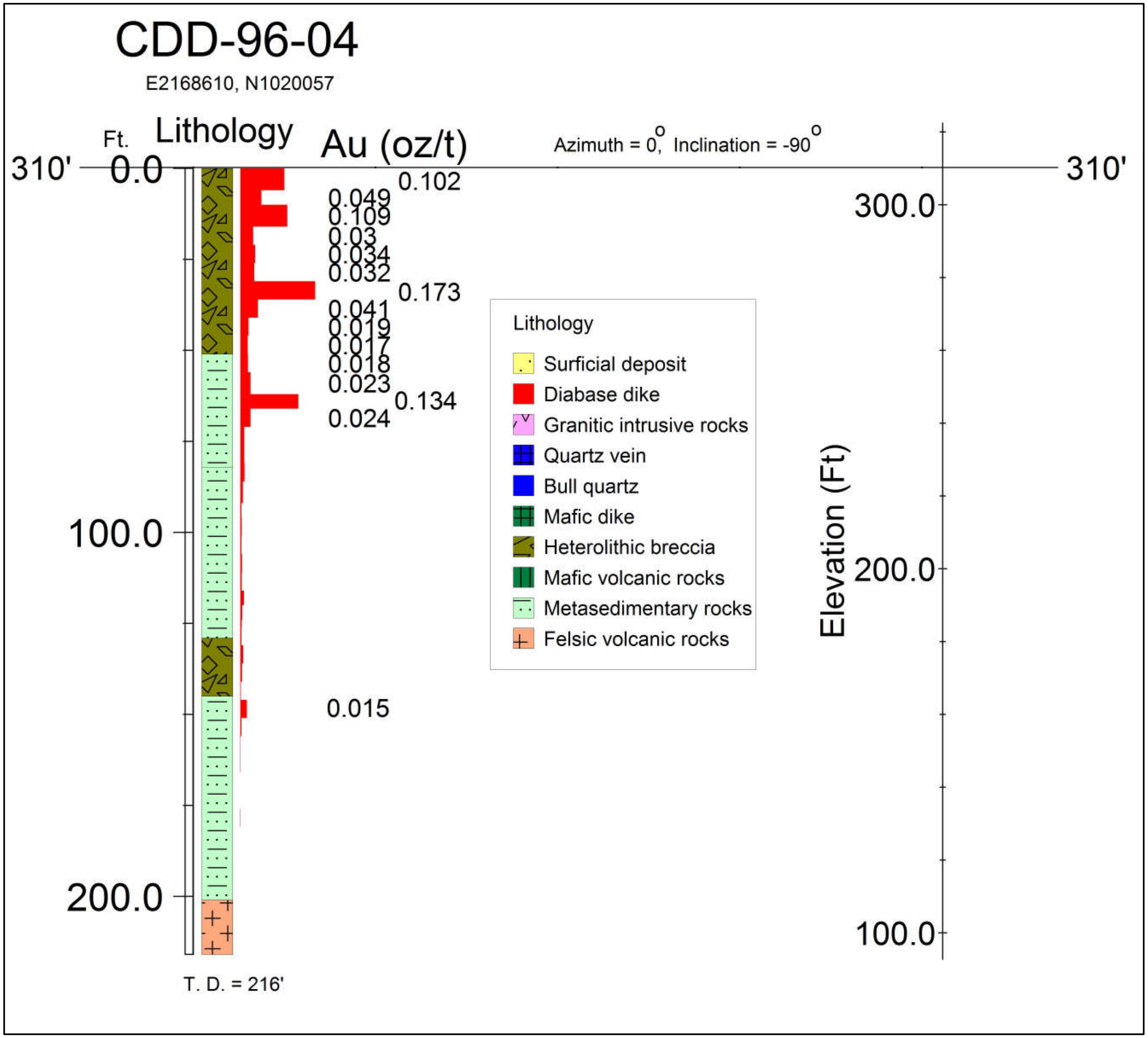


Figure 12. Graphic log of core hole CDD-96-04, Buzzard Prospect, Lancaster County, South Carolina.

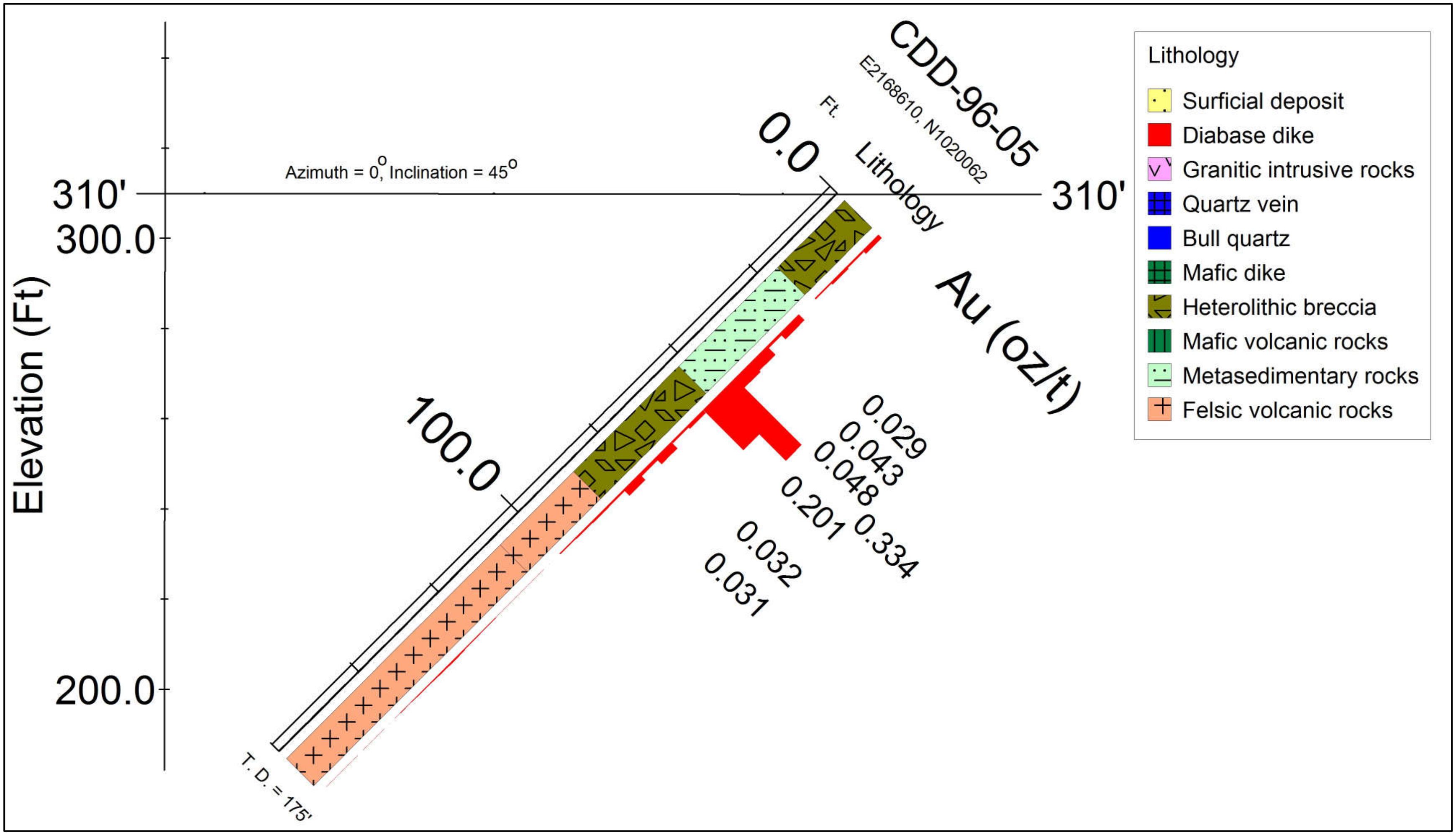


Figure 13. Graphic log of core hole CDD-96-05, Buzzard Prospect, Lancaster County, South Carolina

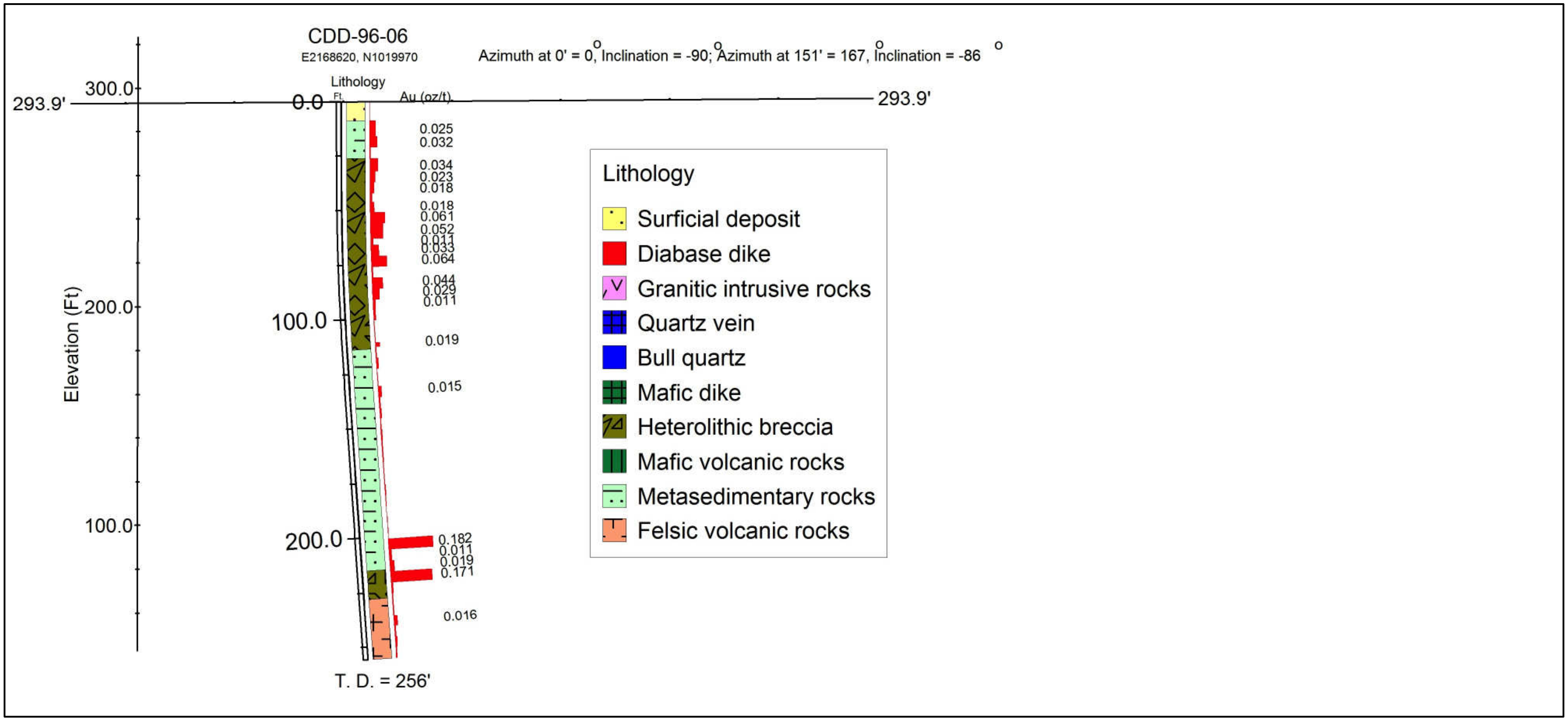


Figure 14. Graphic log of core hole CDD-96-06, Buzzard Prospect, Lancaster County, South Carolina.

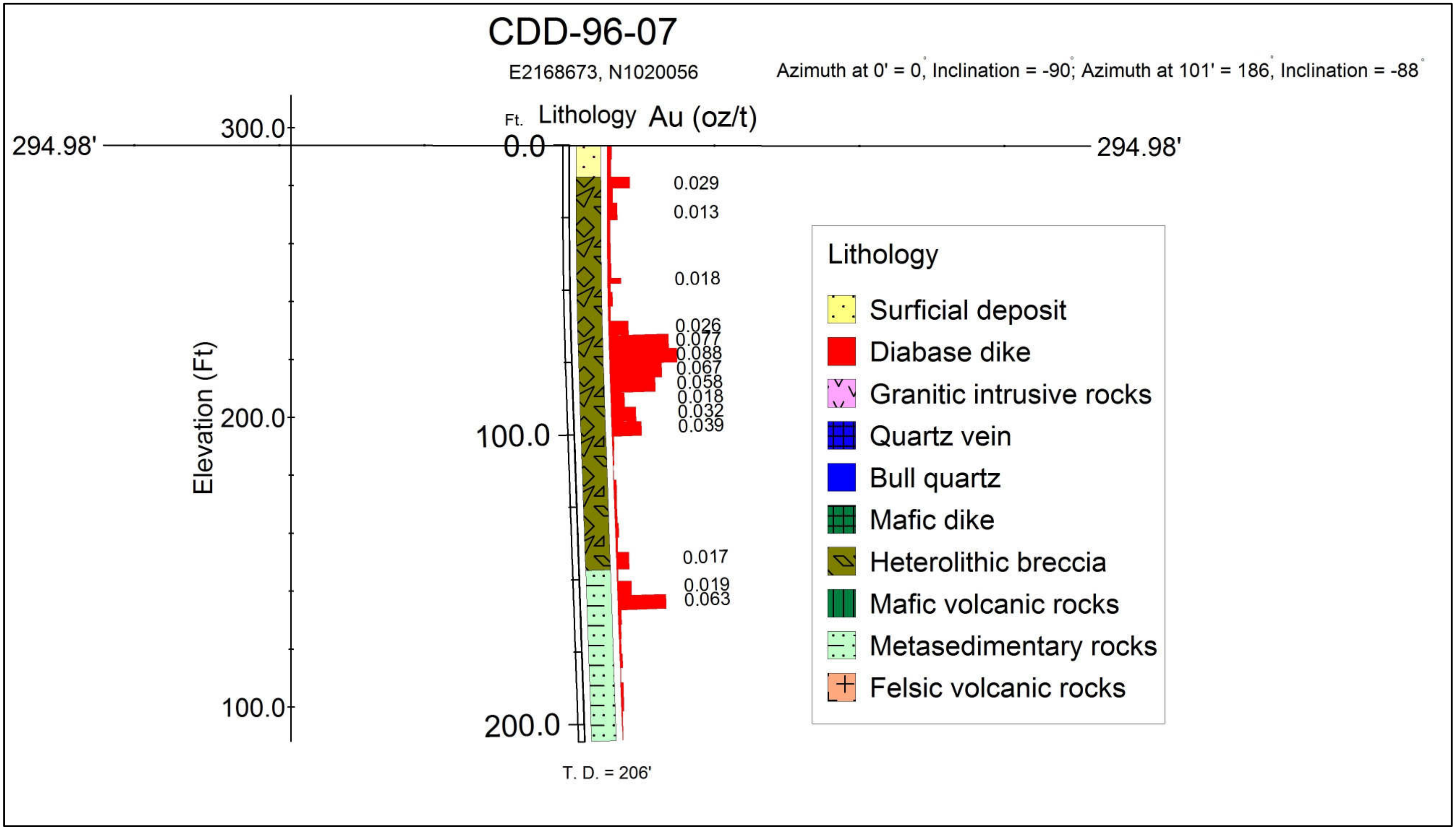


Figure 15. Graphic log of core hole CDD-96-07, Buzzard Prospect, Lancaster County, South Carolina.

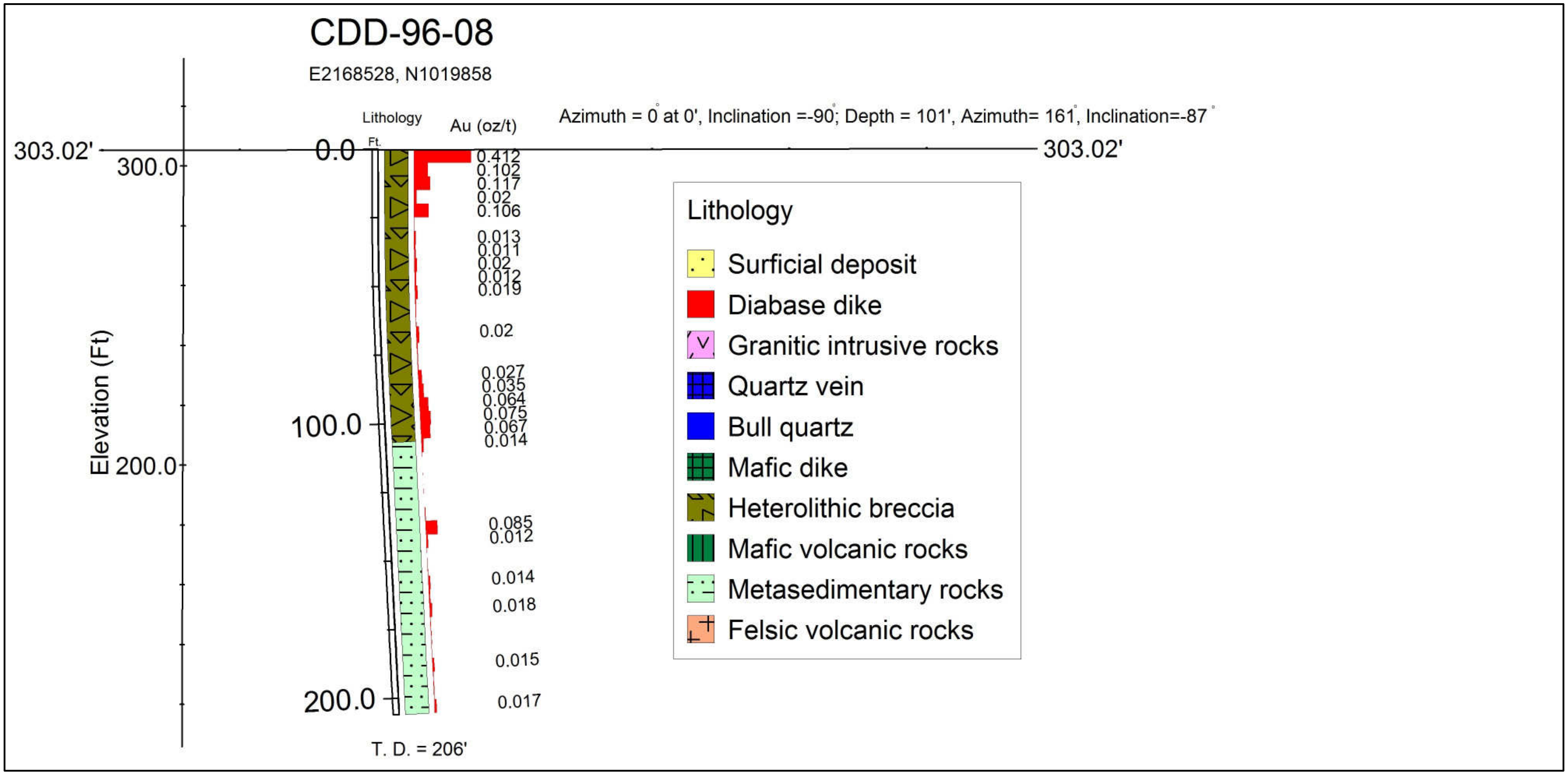


Figure 16. Graphic log of core hole CDD-96-08, Buzzard Prospect, Lancaster County, South Carolina.

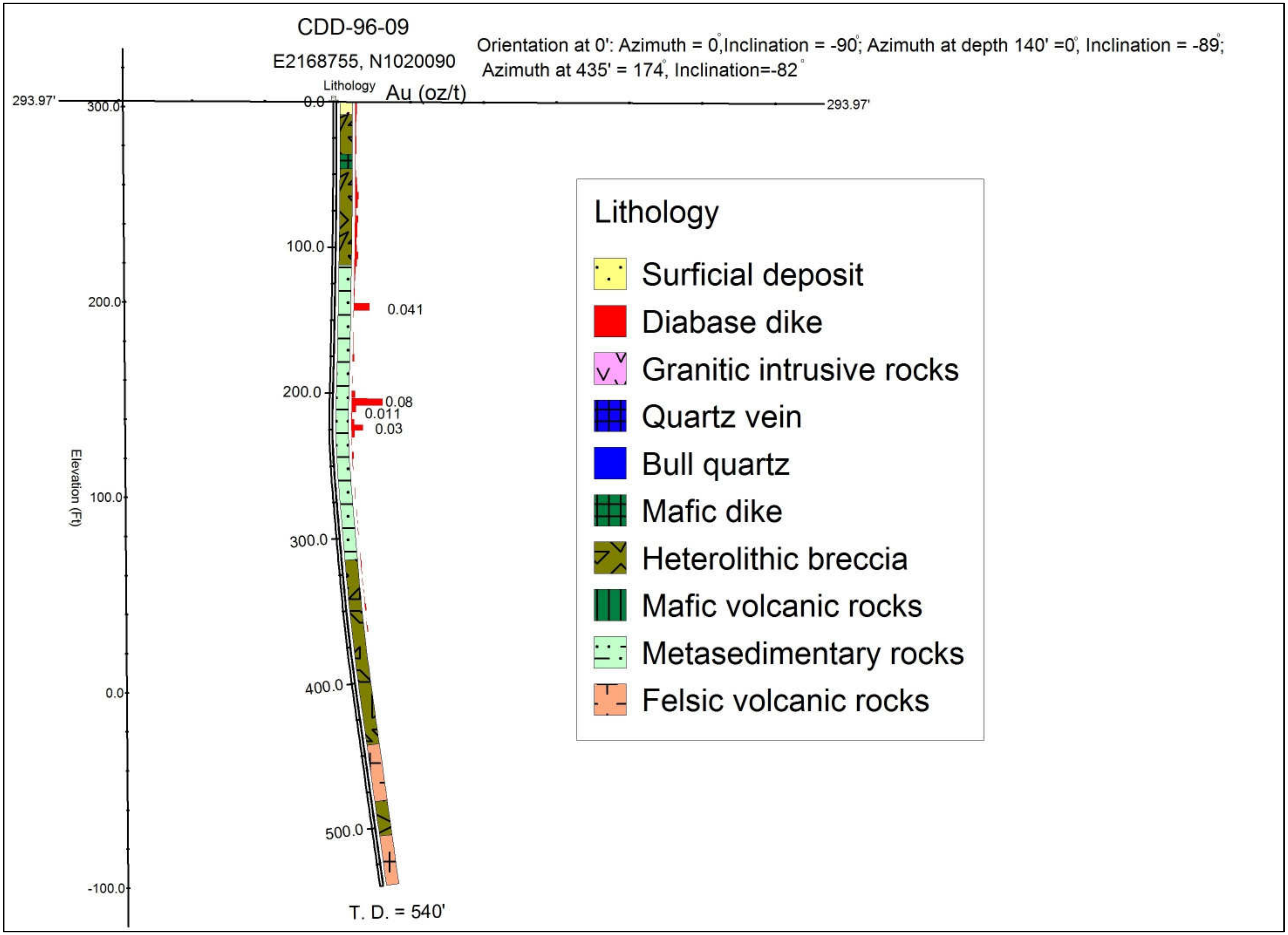


Figure 17. Graphic log of core hole CDD-96-09, Buzzard Prospect, Lancaster County, South Carolina.

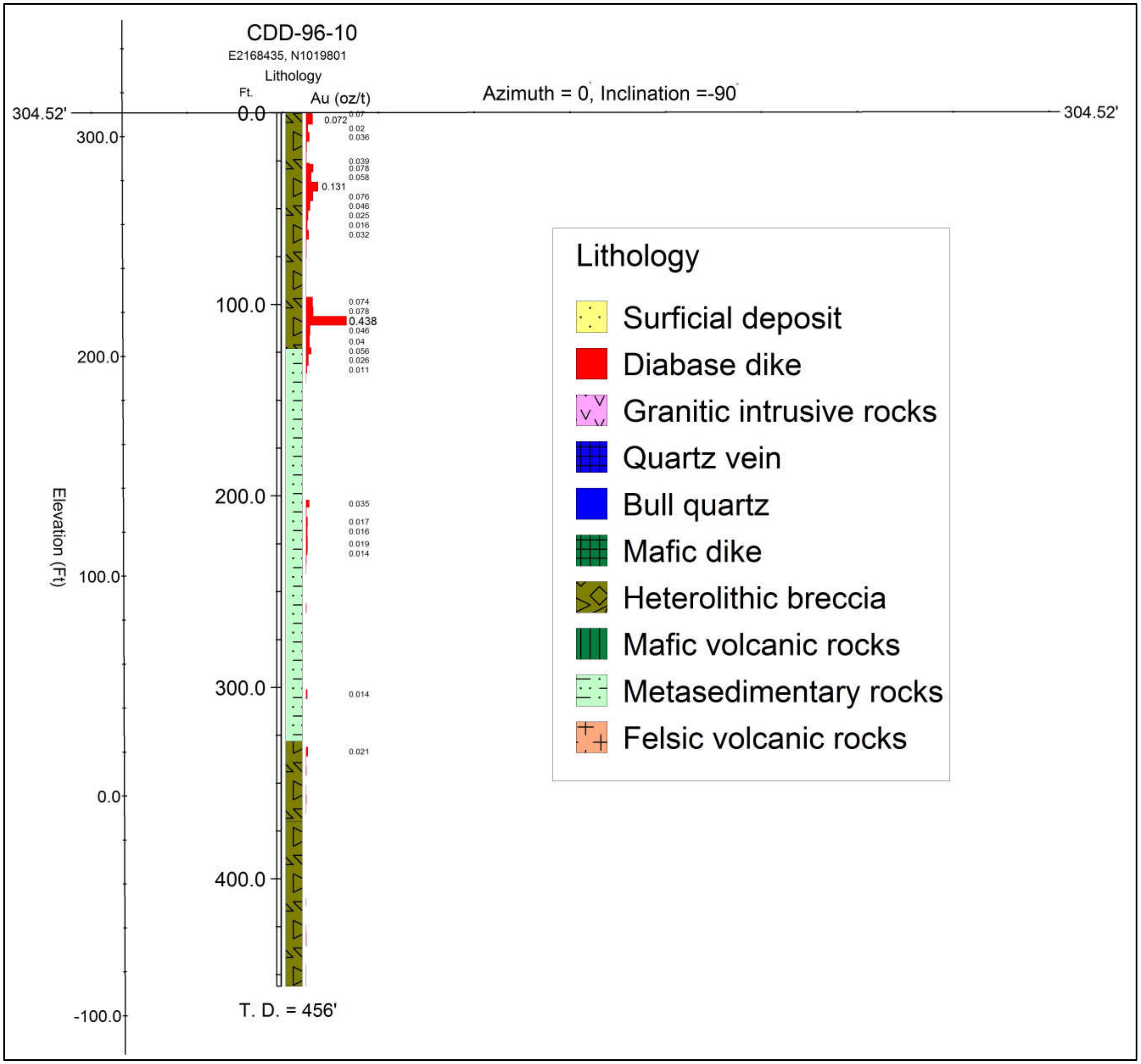


Figure 18. Graphic log of core hole CDD-96-10, Buzzard Prospect, Lancaster County, South Carolina.

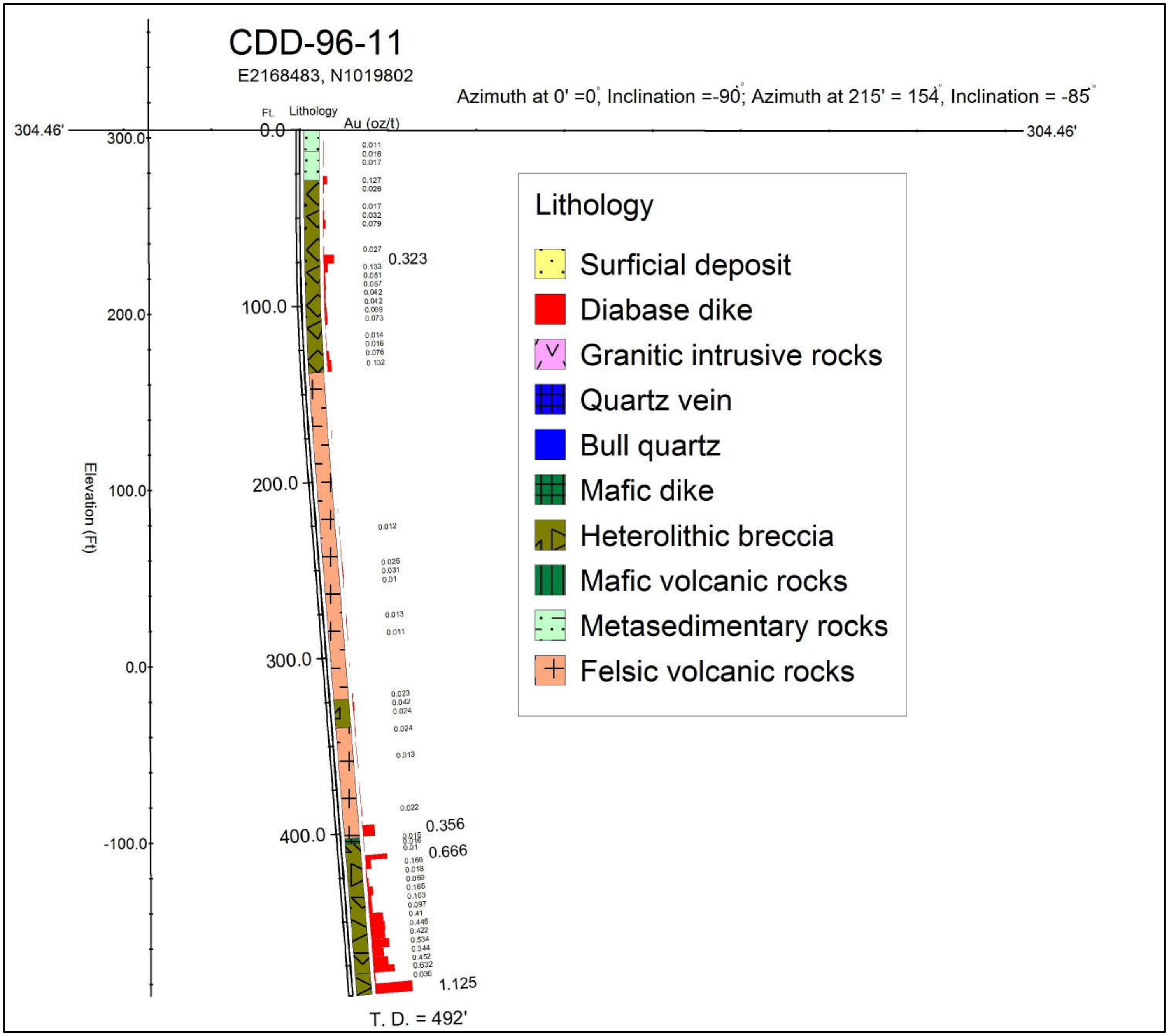


Figure 19. Graphic log of core hole CDD-96-11, Buzzard Prospect, Lancaster County, South Carolina.

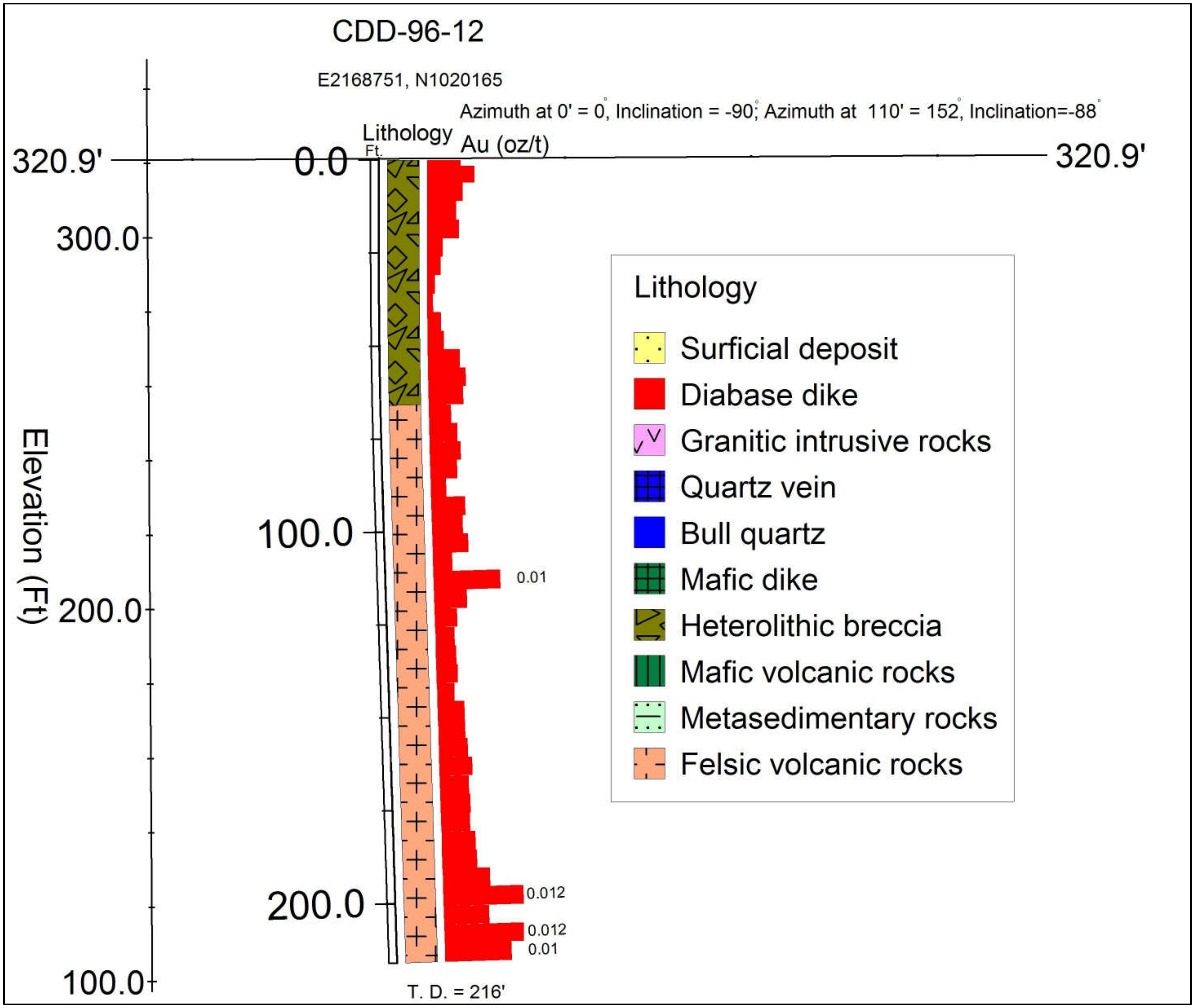


Figure 20. Graphic log of core hole CDD-96-12, Buzzard Prospect, Lancaster County, South Carolina.

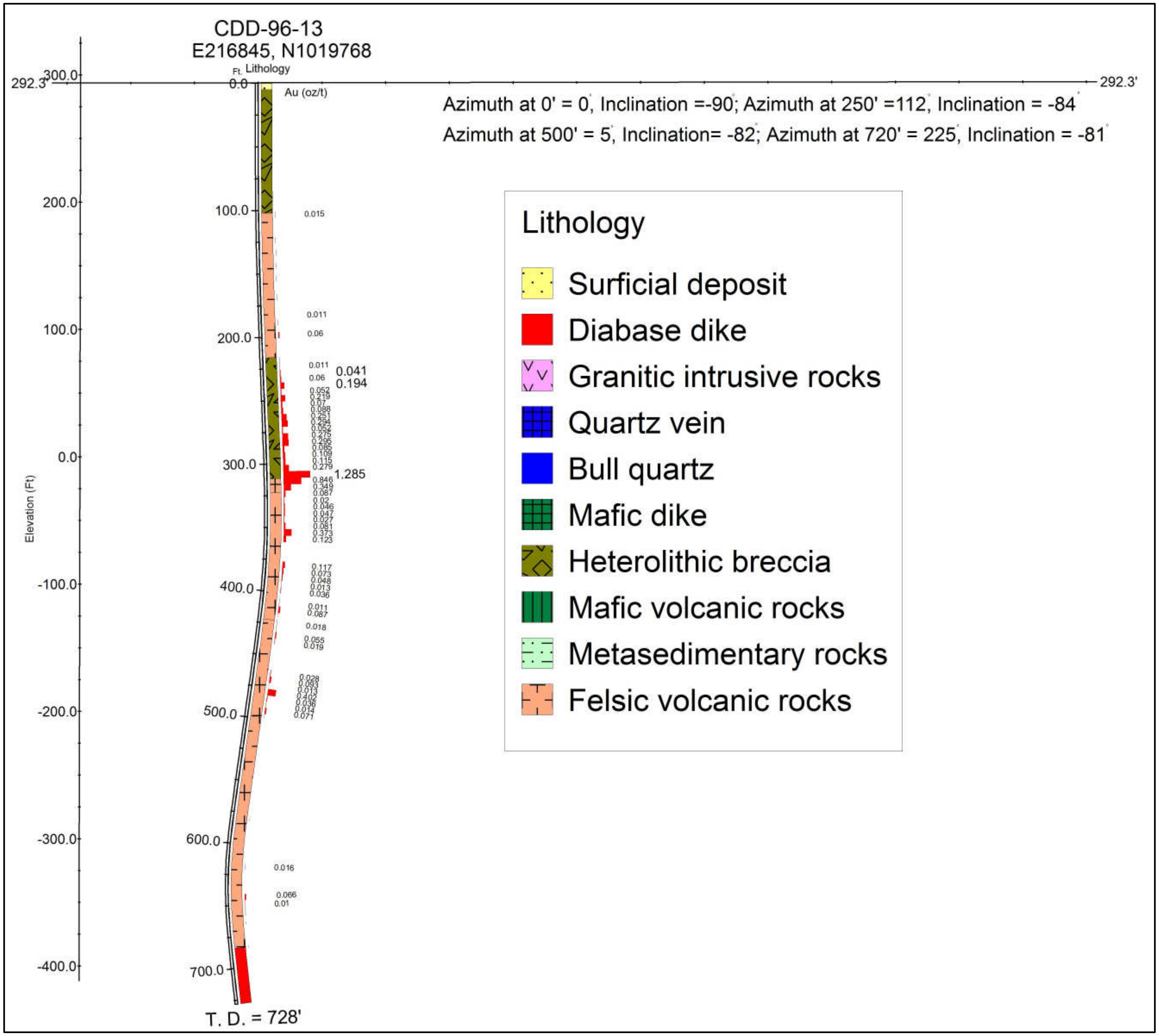


Figure 21. Graphic log of core hole CDD-96-13, Buzzard Prospect, Lancaster County, South Carolina.

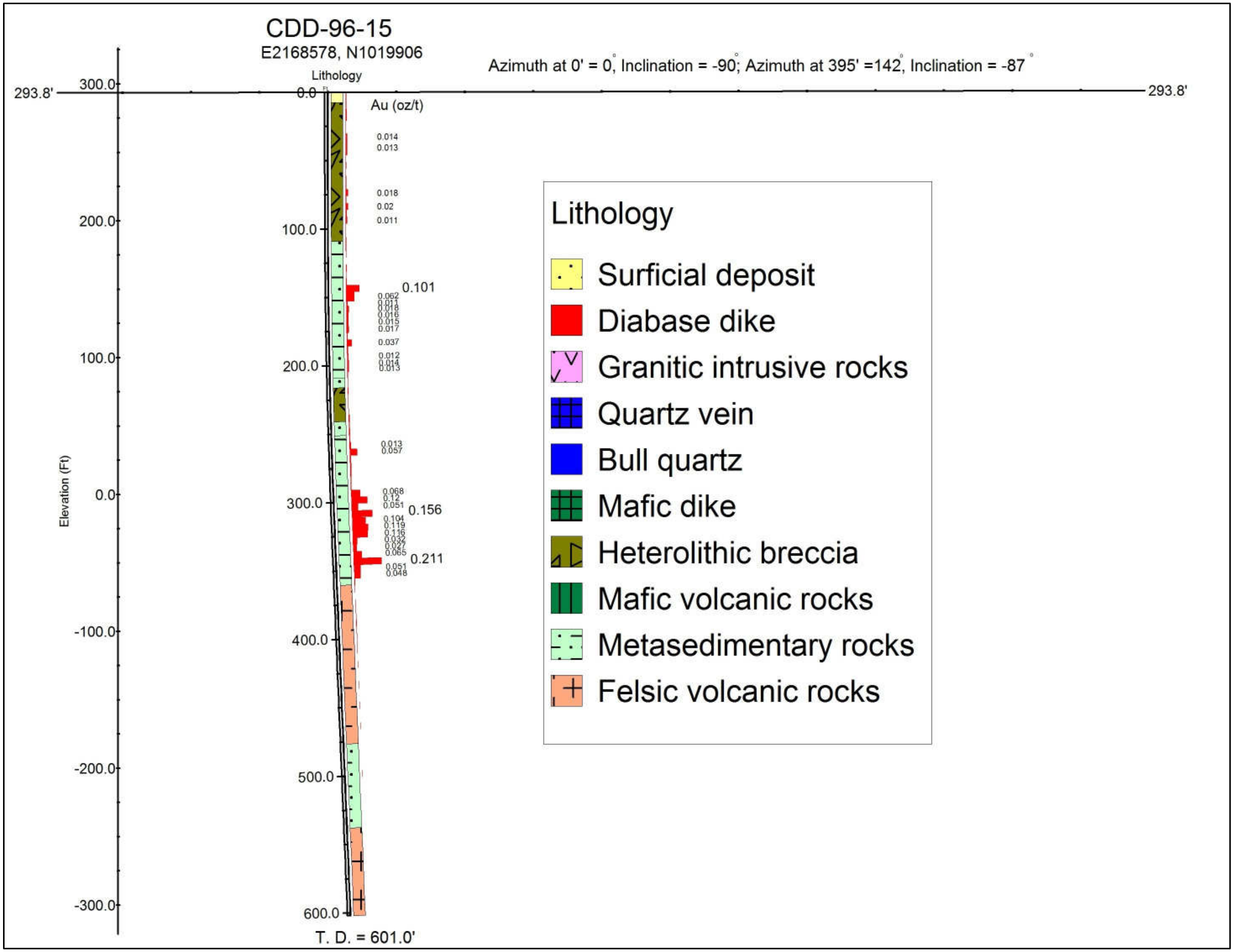


Figure 22. Graphic log of core hole CDD-96-15, Buzzard Prospect, Lancaster County, South Carolina.

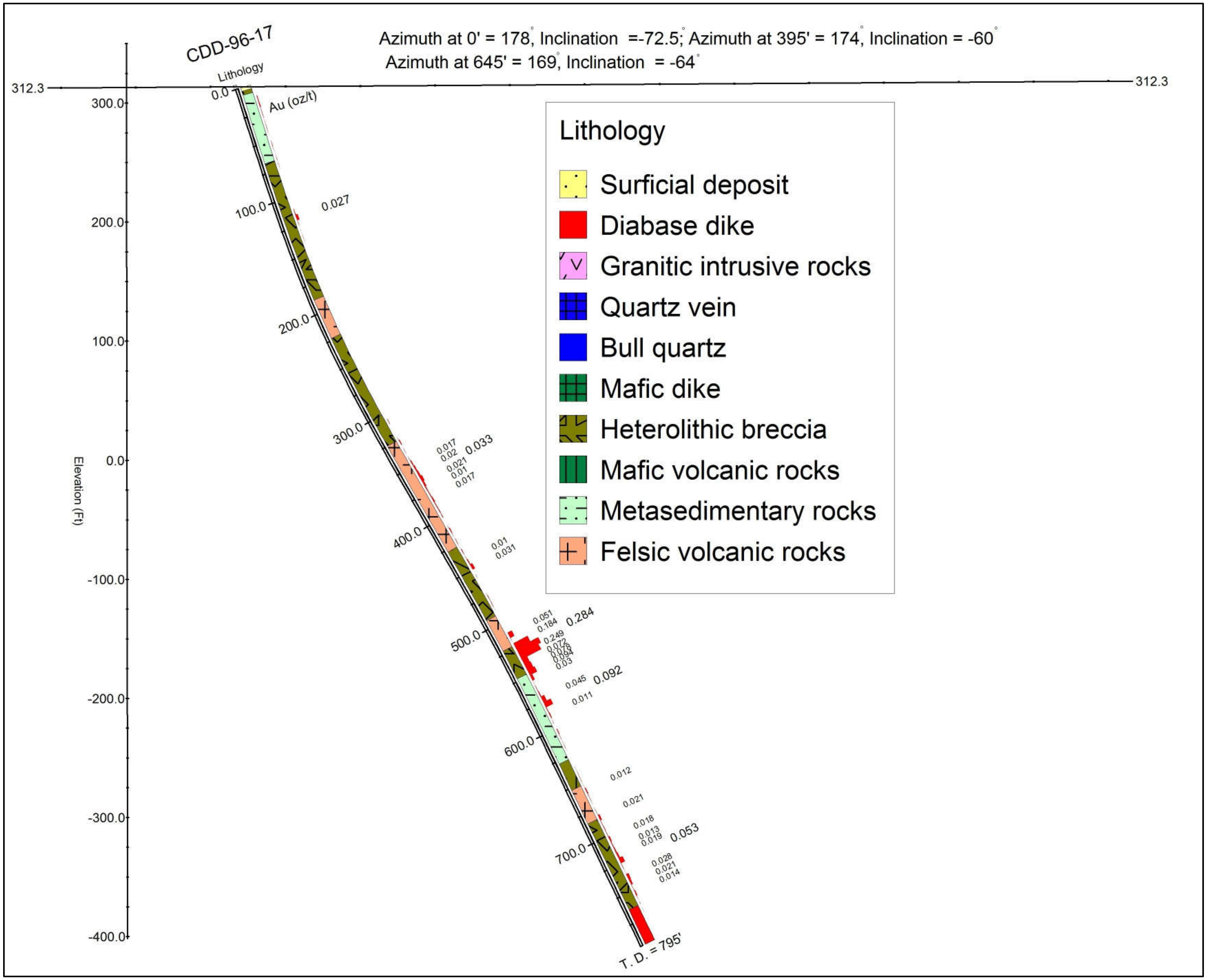


Figure 23. Graphic log of core hole CDD-96-17, Buzzard Prospect, Lancaster County, South Carolina.

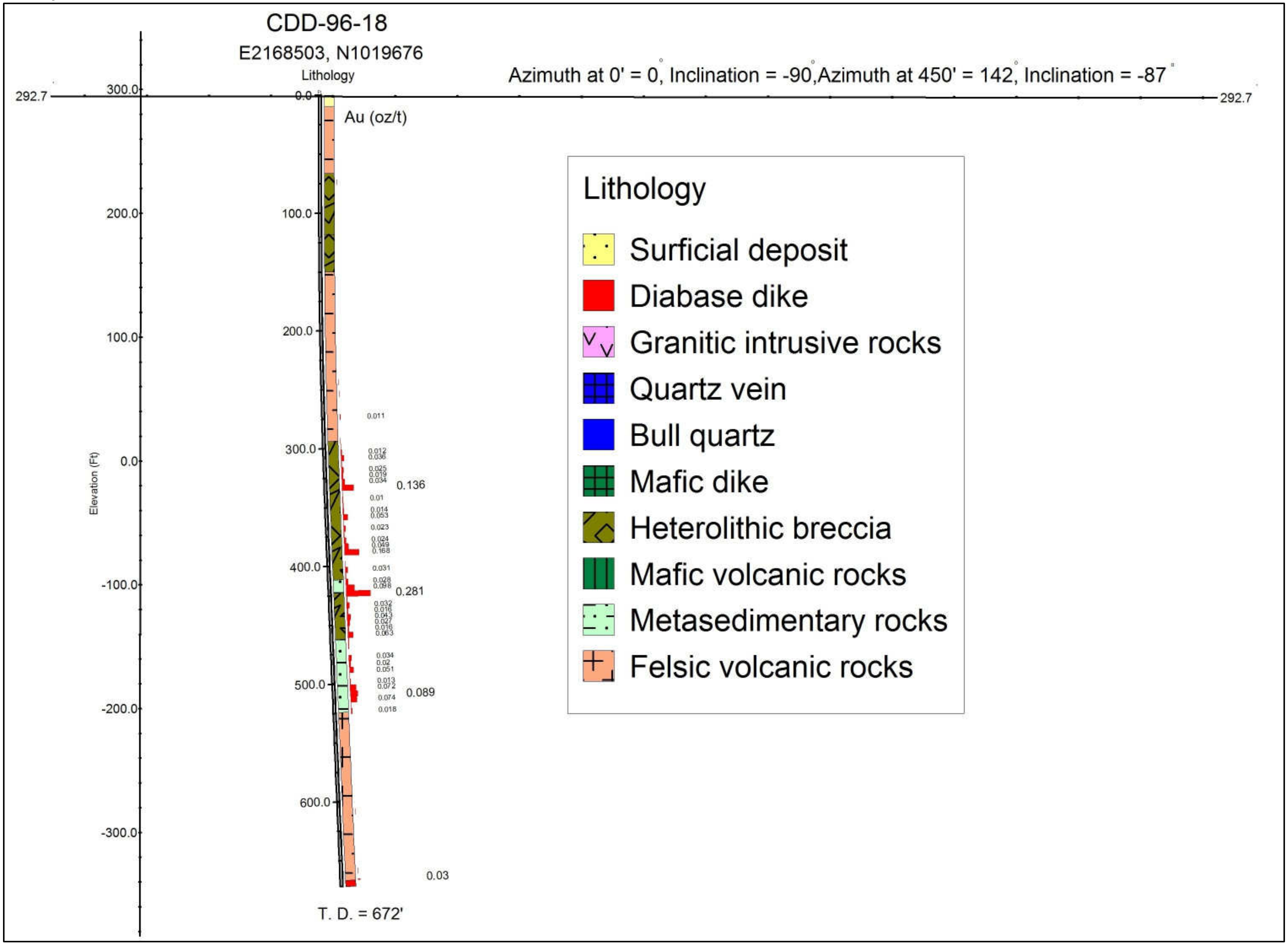


Figure 24. Graphic log of core hole CDD-96-18, Buzzard Prospect, Lancaster County, South Carolina

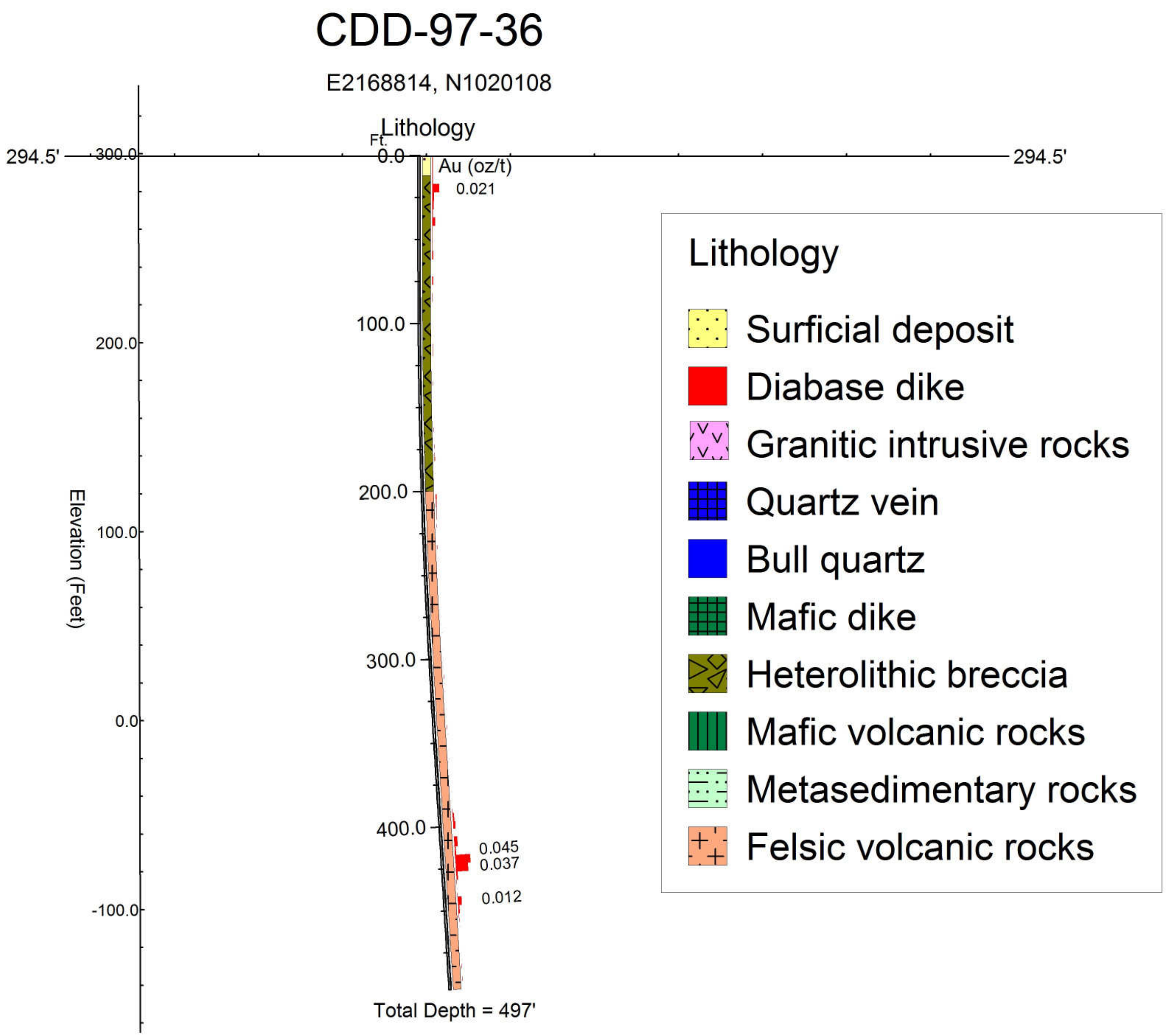
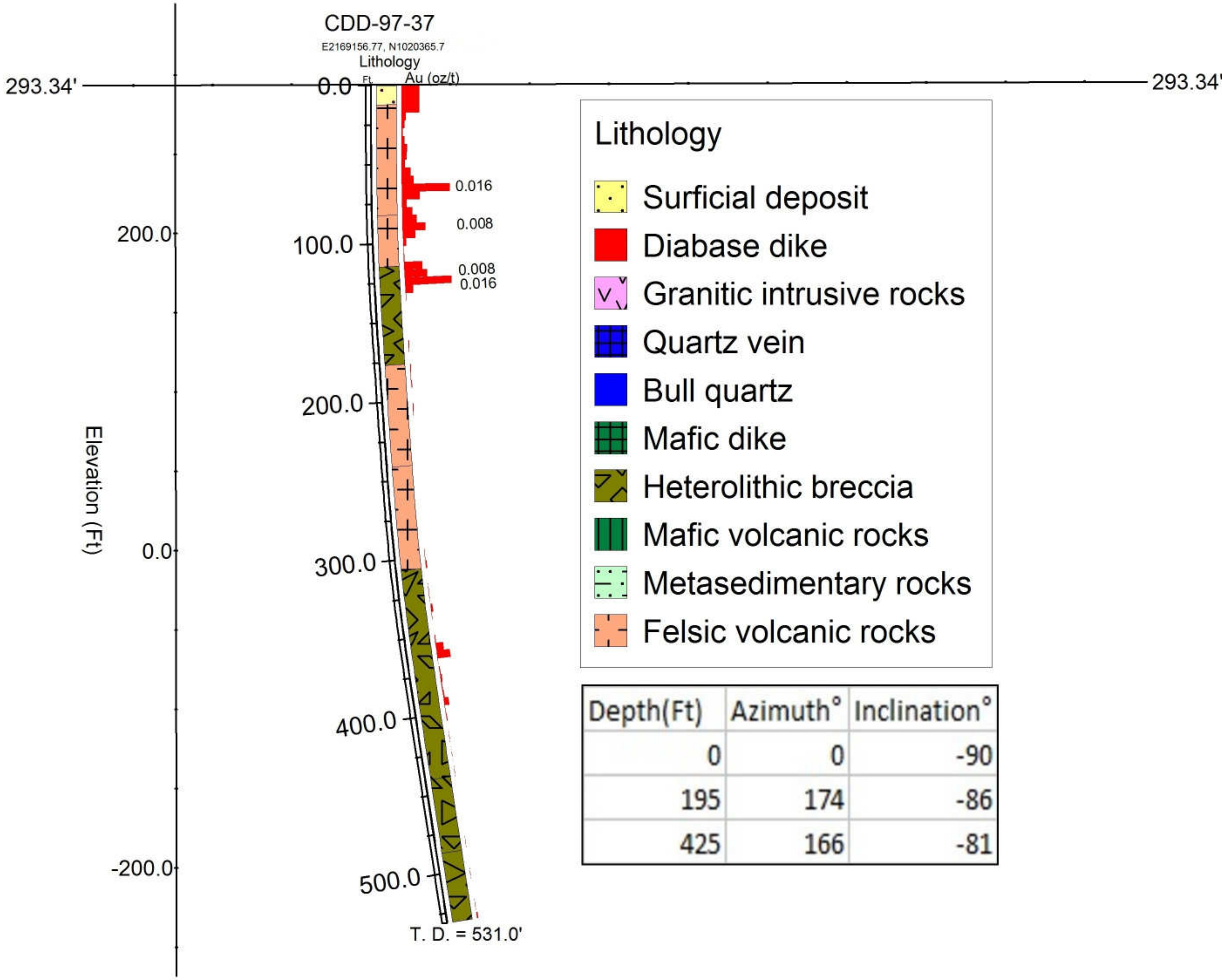
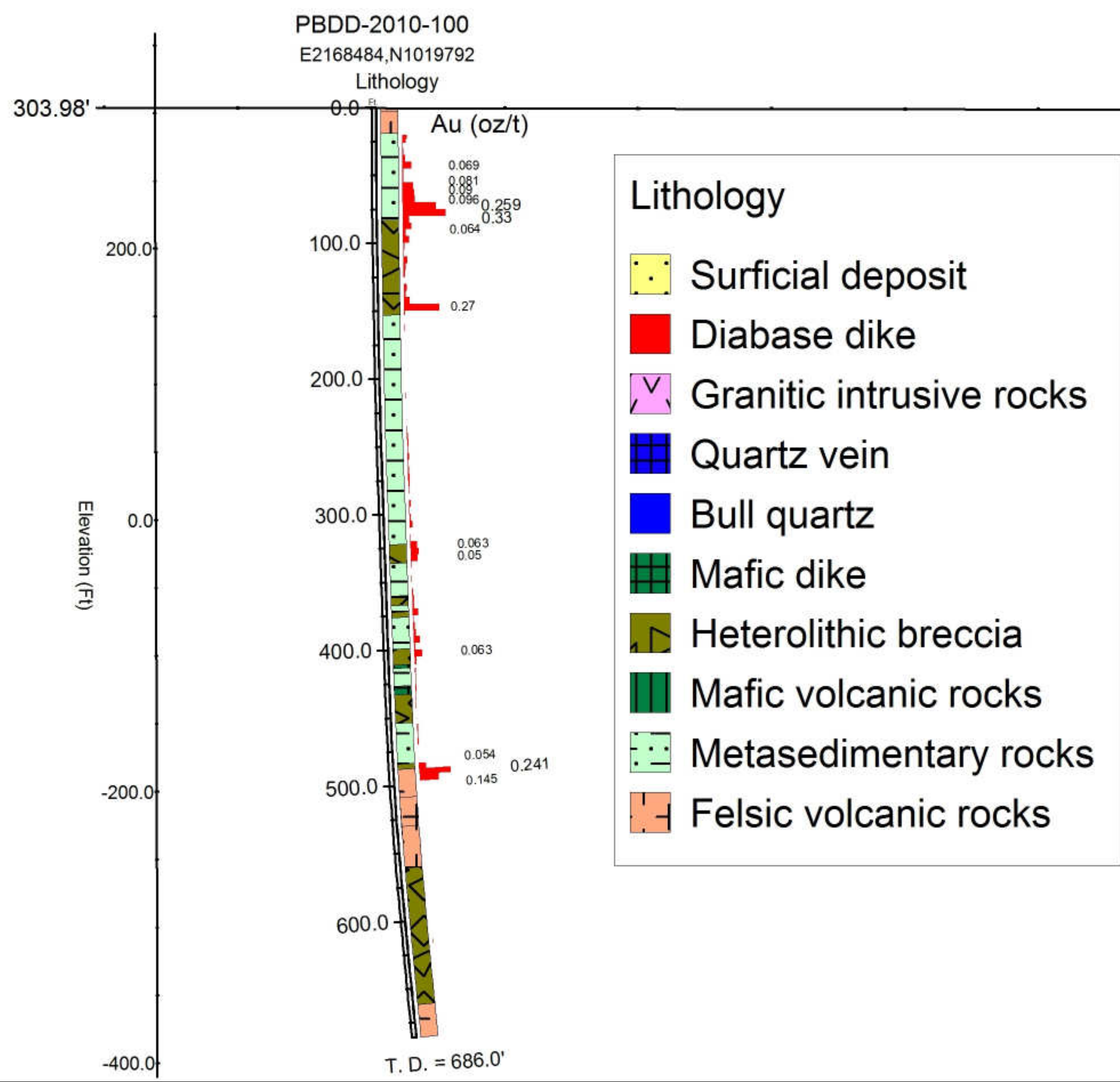


Figure 25. Graphic log of core hole CDD-97-36, Buzzard Prospect, Lancaster County, South Carolina



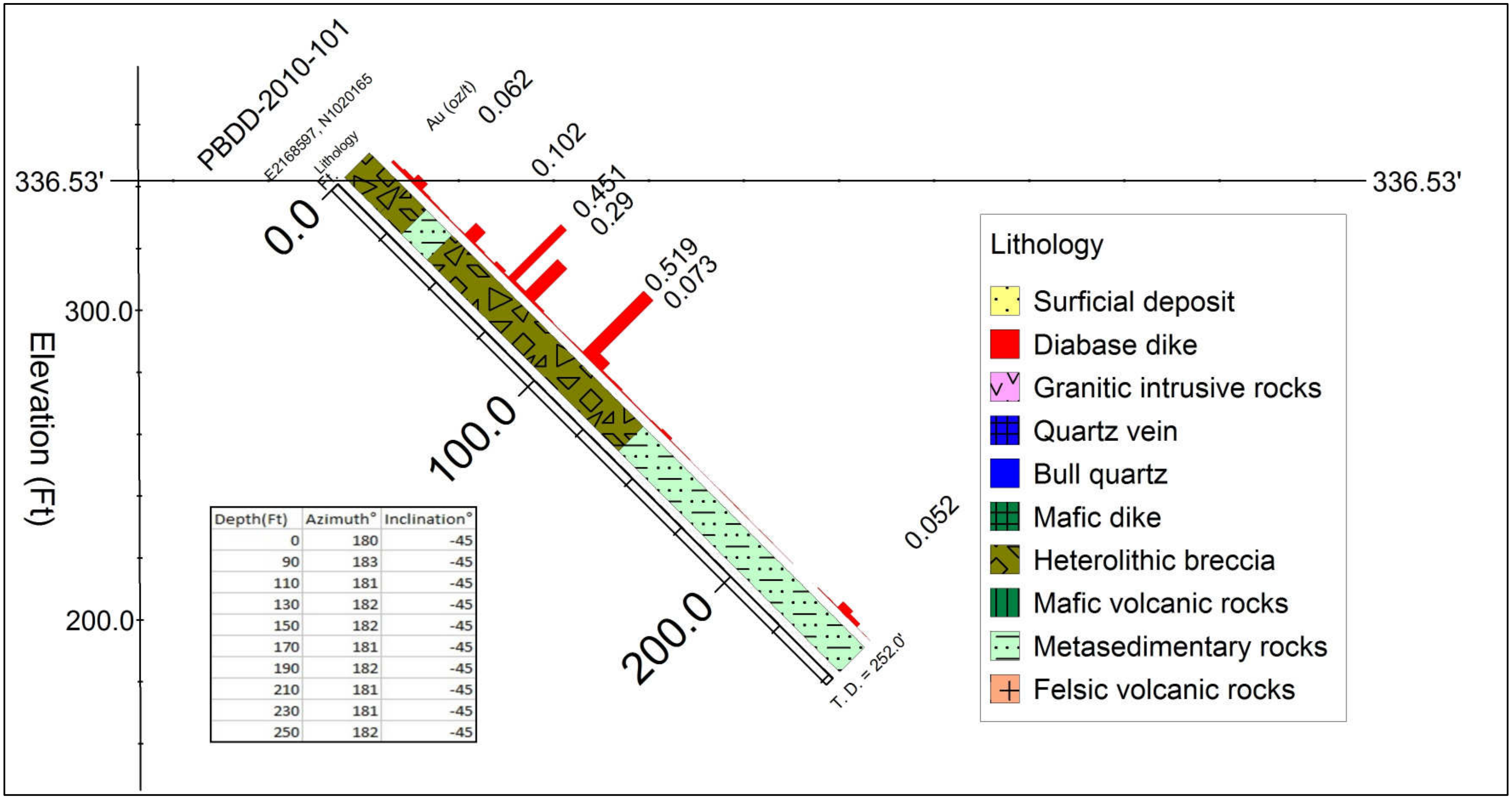
Depth(Ft)	Azimuth°	Inclination°
0	0	-90
195	174	-86
425	166	-81

Figure 26. Graphic log of core hole CDD-97-37, Buzzard Prospect, Lancaster County, South Carolina.



Depth(Ft)	Azimuth°	Inclination°
50	136.8	-89.6
100	167.3	-89
150	171.1	-89.1
200	164.7	-88.7
250	173.5	-88.2
300	167.6	-88
350	164	-88
400	153.5	-87.7
450	153.3	-87.3
500	156.3	-86
550	159.1	-84.9
600	162.1	-84.4
650	165.4	-84.2

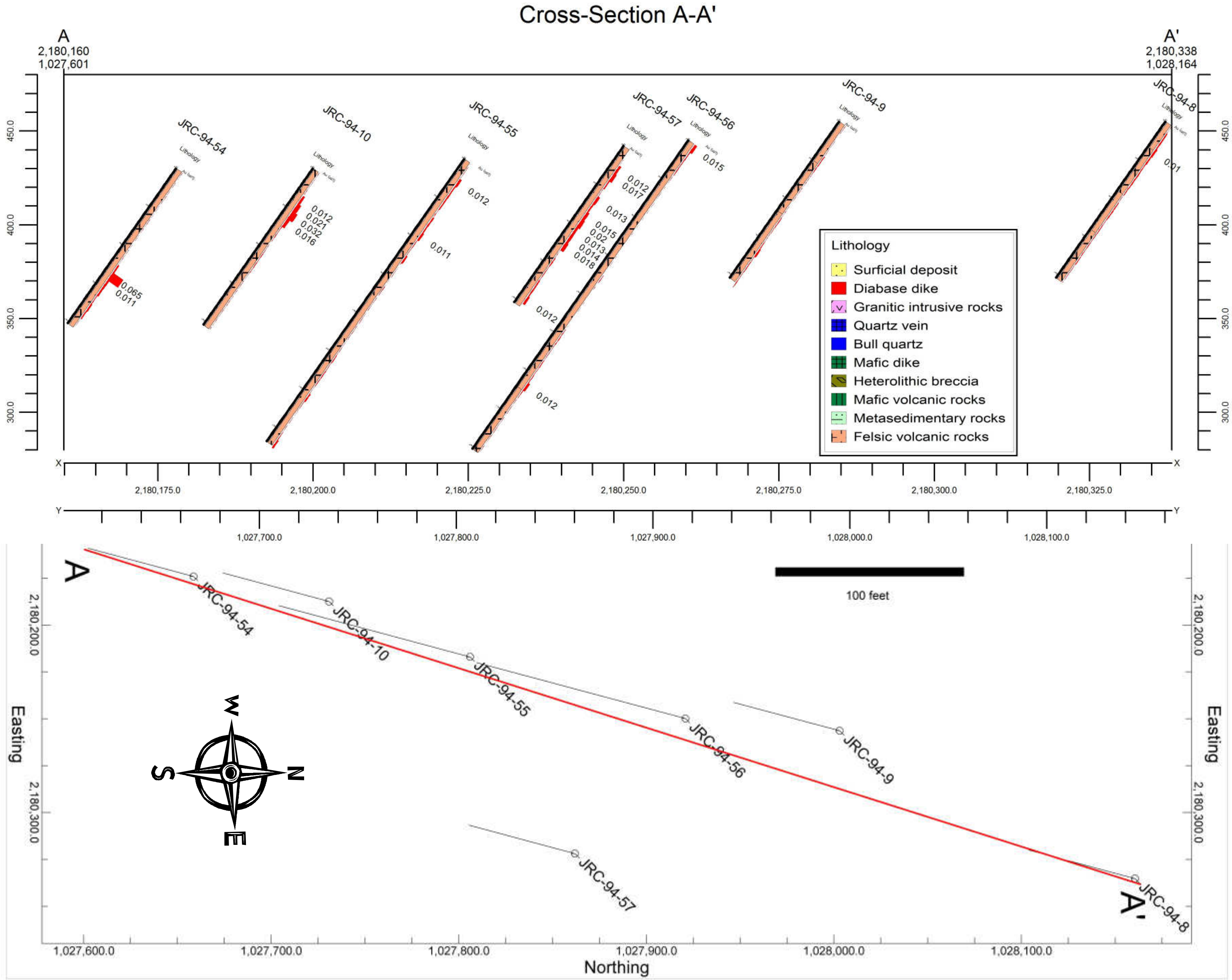
Figure 27. Graphic log of core hole PBDD-2010-100, Buzzard Prospect, Lancaster County, South Carolina.



Depth(Ft)	Azimuth°	Inclination°
0	180	-45
90	183	-45
110	181	-45
130	182	-45
150	182	-45
170	181	-45
190	182	-45
210	181	-45
230	181	-45
250	182	-45

Figure 28. Graphic log of core hole PBDD-2010-101, Buzzard Prospect, Lancaster County, South Carolina.

Figure 29. Cross-section and location map of exploration drill holes at the Pipeline Anomaly, Jefferson Prospect, Chesterfield County, South Carolina. All locations WGS84, State Plane Feet.



15.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND QUALITY CONTROL

All samples, historic and recent, were collected and described by professional geologists. Pageland contract geologists supervised recent drilling and sampling of core holes PBDD-2010-100 and PBDD-2010-101. The QP, Richard C. Capps, is confident that sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures are adequate. All samples were prepared and analyzed by ALS Chemex in their Reno, Nevada laboratories. ALS Minerals maintains ISO 9001:2008 and ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certifications, provides clients with all internal quality control data, and maintains a library of detailed laboratory analytical methods required as the necessary documentation for 43-101 reporting.

A number of check assays, described in Item 16.0 below, were taken as part of the current report to compare ALS-Chemex assays from current core holes. However, these are not considered independent check assays since both the original and check assay were completed by ALS-Chemex in their Reno, Nevada laboratories.

All Pageland samples were prepared and assayed by ALS Chemex Labs for the 2010 drill samples. Chemex Labs assayed all 1996 and 1997 drill hole samples cited in this report with the same procedures (personal communication, Howard Shafer, Chief Chemist, Reno).

All samples were prepared using ALS Chemex sample preparation procedure PREP 31. A 30 gram pulverized split of each was then assayed using procedure Au-AA23. High-grade samples were then analyzed again by procedure Au-GRA21.

ALS Chemex describes the sample preparation procedure as follows: “the sample is logged in the tracking system, weighed, dried and finely crushed to better than 70 % passing a 2 mm (Tyler 9 mesh, US Std. No.10) screen. A split of up to 250 g is taken and pulverized to better than 85 %passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh, US Std. No. 200) screen. This method is appropriate for rock chip or drill samples.”

ALS Chemex describes their method of assay using a fire-assay fusion with atomic absorption spectrometry finish as follows: “A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven, 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards.”

ALS Chemex describes the gravimetric procedure for high-grade gold assay using procedure Au-GRA21 as follows: “A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents in order to produce a lead button. The lead button containing the precious metals is cupelled to remove the lead. The remaining gold and silver bead is parted in dilute nitric acid, annealed and weighed as gold. Silver, if requested, is then determined by the difference in weights.”

16.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author is familiar with the regional and property geology. The validity of all interpretations is discussed in each appropriate section of the report. The author (QP) is confident that the sampling procedures and data are reliable. The QP was present during drilling and sampling of the 1996 and 1997 programs and verifies the quality, care, and reliability of those sampling procedures.

The QP for this report, Richard C. Capps, was provided with both pre-2010 and 2010 ALS-Chemex assay sheets and trace element values. Using these values, the author created a secure Microsoft Access database of gold and trace element values cited in this report and used in constructing down-hole graphic logs of these drill holes. The QP has verified that this database accurately represents the source documentation.

Check assays and duplicate samples are discussed in section 16.1 below.

16.1 Check Assays and Duplicates Samples

New pulps were prepared and analyzed from the original samples for Chemex for Cepeda's 1996 core holes CDD-96-01, CDD-96-11, and CDD-96-13. The duplicate assays values are compared with original assays in Table 16.1.1 (CDD-96-1), Table 16.1.2 (CDD-96-11), and Table 16.1.3 (CDD-96-13).

Duplicate assays and check samples (Table 16.1.4) from new pulps were compare to original assays in Pageland Minerals drill holes PBDD-2010-100 (offsetting 1996 core hole CDD-96-11) and PBDD2010-101 (offsetting 1996 core hole CDD-96-01). Check assays were run for each hole and every 5th sample was an internal blanks or standard. However, these are not considered independent check assays since both the original and check assay were completed by ALS-Chemex.

Variability of the check assays in some but not all intercepts suggests possible coarse gold in some samples.

Table 16.1.1 Gold assay checks of diamond-core hole CDD-96-1 (All analyses by Chemex Labs).

FROM (feet)	TO (feet)	Au (FA+AA) ppb	Au(FA) oz/ton	Au(re-run)* FA oz/ton
0	6	720	0.021	0.02
6	13	6300	0.184	0.234
13	18	>10000	2.868	2.433
18	20	250	0.007	0.007
20	25	110	0.003	0.004
25	30	235	0.007	0.003
30	35	75	0.002	0.002
35	40	260	0.008	0.011
40	45	1080	0.032	0.032
45	50	145	0.004	0.003
50	55	420	0.012	0.015
55	60	335	0.010	0.01
60	65	125	0.004	0.003
65	70	205	0.006	0.006
70	75	80	0.002	<0.001
75	80	140	0.004	0.004
80	85	265	0.008	0.005
85	90	300	0.009	0.009
90	96	4350	0.127	0.094
96	100	900	0.026	0.019
100	104	7500	0.219	0.109
104	109	1020	0.030	0.05
109	114	3800	0.111	0.123
114	119	865	0.025	0.02
119	124	150	0.004	0.005
124	129	195	0.006	0.006
129	134	250	0.007	0.008
134	139	35	0.001	<0.001
139	144	60	0.002	0.002
144	149	70	0.002	0.003
149	154	280	0.008	0.012
154	159	>10000	0.388	0.3
159	164	1950	0.057	0.059
164	169	1930	0.056	0.052
169	174	260	0.008	0.007
174	179	800	0.023	0.025
Certificate A9620666 6′ to 124′				
Certificate A9620816 129′ to 304′				
*Certificate A9622147 6′ to 124′				
*Certificate A9622146 129′ to 179′				

Table 16.1.2 Gold assay checks of diamond-core hole CDD-96-11 (All analyses by Chemex Labs).

FROM (feet)	TO(feet)	Au (FA+AA) ppb	Au(FA) oz/ton	Au(re-run)FA oz/ton	Check Au(*)FA (oz/ton)
396	402.5	>10,000	0.356	0.354	
402.5	406	530		0.011	
413	416	>10,000	0.667	0.6	
416	421	5700		0.16	
421	423	610		0.016	
426	431	2030		0.047	
431	436	5650		0.17	
436	441	3530		0.114	
441	446	3320		0.086	
446	451	>10,000	0.41	0.326	
451	456	>10,000	0.446	0.404	
456	461	>10,000	0.422	0.461	0.487
461	466	>10,000	0.535	0.612	
466	471	>10,000	0.344	0.204	
471	476	>10,000	0.453	0.454	
476	480	>10,000	0.633	0.593	
480	486	1230		0.034	
486	492	>10,000	1.126	1.034	

A9633776 6' to 76'
A9634839 81' to 216'; 409' to 486'
A9635787 221' to 406'; 492'
*A9636174 416' to 486' rerun+check
*A9636615 402.5' to 406';492'

Table 16.1.3 Gold assay checks of diamond-core hole CDD-96-13 (All analyses by Chemex Labs).

FROM (feet)	TO(feet)	Au (FA+AA) ppb	Au(FA) oz/ton	*Au(re-run) FA oz/ton
231	236	2050	0.060	0.148
236	241	6650	0.194	0.060
241	246	1780	0.052	0.060
246	251	7500	0.219	0.206
251	256	2400	0.070	0.086
256	261	3010	0.088	0.102
261	266	8600	0.251	0.238
266	271	>10,000	0.294	0.384
271	276	1780	0.052	0.028
276	281	9430	0.275	0.434
281	286	>10,000	0.295	0.248
286	291	2900	0.085	0.077
291	296	3720	0.109	0.107
296	301	3950	0.115	0.098
301	306	6560	0.279	0.222
306	311	>10,000	1.286	1.184
311	316	>10,000	0.847	0.852
316	321	>10,000	0.349	0.456
321	326	2990	0.087	0.085
326	331	680	0.020	0.029
331	336	1570	0.046	0.037
336	341	1600	0.047	0.092
341	346	925	0.027	0.040
346	351	2790	0.081	0.034
351	356	>10,000	0.373	0.363
356	361	4230	0.124	0.108

Certificate A9635789 2' to 26'
Certificate A9636616 31' to 426'
Certificate A9637726 431' to 728'
*Certificate A9638328 236' to 361'

Table 16.1.4 Gold assays, checks, and standards of diamond-core holes PBDD2010-100 and PBDD2010-101 (Certificate RE10047581 dated 22 April 2010. All analyses by ALS Chemex Labs). Note: *NSS – Not sufficient sample.

					WEI-21	Au-AA23	Au-GRA21			
					Recvd Wt.	Au	Au			
Hole-Name	Sample	From (ft)	To (ft)	SAMPLE NO.	kg	ppm	ppm	Standard Value	Low	High
PBDD2010-100	548101	1	3	548101	0.44	0.024				
PBDD2010-100	548102	3	6	548102	2.75	0.008				
PBDD2010-100	548103	6	10	548103	5.09	0.007				
PBDD2010-100	548104	10	15	548104	4.8	0.014				
PBDD2010-100	548105	Standard	61d	548105	0.08	4.85	4.62	4.76	4.69	4.83
PBDD2010-100	548106	15	20	548106	6.17	0.035				
PBDD2010-100	548107	20	23	548107	3.25	1.18				
PBDD2010-100	548108	23	26	548108	3.95	0.928				
PBDD2010-100	548109	26	30	548109	2.85	0.186				
PBDD2010-100	548110	Blank		548110	2.68	0.344				
PBDD2010-100	548111	30	35	548111	5.51	0.243				
PBDD2010-100	548112	35	40	548112	4.18	0.715				
PBDD2010-100	548113	40	45	548113	7.12	2.38				
PBDD2010-100	548114	45	50	548114	5.74	0.278				
PBDD2010-100	548115	Standard	2Pd	548115	0.06	0.829		0.885	0.871	0.898
PBDD2010-100	548116	50	55	548116	5.39	0.224				
PBDD2010-100	548117	55	60	548117	5.51	2.78				
PBDD2010-100	548118	60	65	548118	7.09	3.08	2.93			
PBDD2010-100	548119	65	70	548119	6.4	3.28	3.38			
PBDD2010-100	548120	Blank		548120	2.73	0.015				
PBDD2010-100	548121	70	75	548121	6.27	8.88	8.87			
PBDD2010-100	548122	75	80	548122	6.53	>10.0	11.3			
PBDD2010-100	548123	80	85	548123	5.3	1.615				
PBDD2010-100	548124	85	90	548124	7.68	2.2				
PBDD2010-100	548125	Blank		548125	3.07	0.008				
PBDD2010-100	548126	90	95	548126	6.24	0.769				
PBDD2010-100	548127	95	100	548127	6.53	1.63				

PBDD2010-100	548128	100	105	548128	6.63	0.295				
PBDD2010-100	548129	105	110	548129	5.52	0.253				
PBDD2010-100	548130	Standard	60b	548130	0.06	2.57		2.57	2.52	2.61
PBDD2010-100	548131	110	115	548131	6.95	1.12				
PBDD2010-100	548132	115	120	548132	6.94	0.611				
PBDD2010-100	548133	120	125	548133	5.66	0.437				
PBDD2010-100	548134	125	130	548134	5.82	0.08				
PBDD2010-100	548135	130	135	548135	7.03	0.724				
PBDD2010-100	548136	135	140	548136	5.03	0.439				
PBDD2010-100	548137	140	145	548137	7.48	1.495				
PBDD2010-100	548138	Blank		548138	5.04	0.009				
PBDD2010-100	548139	145	150	548139	5.96	9.27	9.13			
PBDD2010-100	548140	150	153	548140	4.08	0.22				
PBDD2010-100	548141	Standard	61d	548141	0.07	4.95	4.73	4.76	4.69	4.83
PBDD2010-100	548142	153	156	548142	4.03	0.022				
PBDD2010-100	548143	156	160	548143	4.86	0.032				
PBDD2010-100	548144	160	165	548144	5.24	0.147				
PBDD2010-100	548145	165	170	548145	6.65	0.022				
PBDD2010-100	548146	170	175	548146	5.88	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548147	Blank		548147	5.46	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548148	175	180	548148	6.14	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548149	180	185	548149	7.78	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548150	185	190	548150	6.43	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548151	190	195	548151	6.32	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548152	Standard	12a	548152	0.07	>10.0	12.05	11.79	11.55	12.03
PBDD2010-100	548153	195	200	548153	6.95	0.012				
PBDD2010-100	548154	200	205	548154	5.63	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548155	205	210	548155	5.37	0.017				
PBDD2010-100	548156	210	215	548156	7.56	0.06				
PBDD2010-100	548157	Blank		548157	5.46	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548158	215	220	548158	7.05	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548159	220	225	548159	6.12	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548160	Standard	2Pd	548160	0.06	0.828		0.885	8.71	0.898
PBDD2010-100	548161	225	230	548161	6	0.023				
PBDD2010-100	548162	230	235	548162	6.75	0.087				
PBDD2010-100	548163	235	240	548163	6.64	0.217				
PBDD2010-100	548164	240	245	548164	6.53	0.329				

PBDD2010-100	548165	245	250	548165	6.2	0.343				
PBDD2010-100	548166	Blank		548166	4.97	0.007				
PBDD2010-100	548167	250	255	548167	7.41	0.223				
PBDD2010-100	548168	255	260	548168	6.51	0.359				
PBDD2010-100	548169	260	265	548169	6.55	0.252				
PBDD2010-100	548170	Standard	61d	548170	0.07	4.77	5.07	4.76	4.69	4.83
PBDD2010-100	548171	265	270	548171	7.79	0.28				
PBDD2010-100	548172	270	275	548172	4.56	0.33				
PBDD2010-100	548173	275	280	548173	6.06	0.355				
PBDD2010-100	548174	280	285	548174	6.7	0.08				
PBDD2010-100	548175	285	290	548175	6.41	0.098				
PBDD2010-100	548176	Blank		548176	3.96	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548177	290	295	548177	6.56	0.464				
PBDD2010-100	548178	295	300	548178	6.78	0.124				
PBDD2010-100	548179	300	305	548179	6.29	0.39				
PBDD2010-100	548180	Standard	60b	548180	0.07	2.59		2.57	2.52	2.61
PBDD2010-100	548181	305	310	548181	6.31	0.698				
PBDD2010-100	548182	310	315	548182	6.55	0.077				
PBDD2010-100	548183	Blank		548183	4.49	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548184	315	320	548184	5.88	0.166				
PBDD2010-100	548185	320	325	548185	6.72	1.675				
PBDD2010-100	548186	325	330	548186	5.43	2.16				
PBDD2010-100	548187	330	335	548187	7.2	1.73				
PBDD2010-100	548188	335	340	548188	5.22	0.224				
PBDD2010-100	548189	340	345	548189	6.17	0.053				
PBDD2010-100	548190	Standard	12a	548190	0.07	>10.0	12	11.79	11.55	12.03
PBDD2010-100	548191	345	350	548191	6.31	0.046				
PBDD2010-100	548192	350	355	548192	6.04	0.071				
PBDD2010-100	548193	355	360	548193	6.15	0.265				
PBDD2010-100	548194	360	365	548194	6.87	0.549				
PBDD2010-100	548195	365	370	548195	5.02	0.377				
PBDD2010-100	548196	Blank		548196	5.22	0.007				
PBDD2010-100	548197	370	375	548197	6.13	1.475				
PBDD2010-100	548198	Standard	61d	548198	0.08	4.77	4.79	4.76	4.69	4.83
PBDD2010-100	548199	375	380	548199	6.23	0.093				
PBDD2010-100	548200	380	385	548200	6.43	0.425				
PBDD2010-100	548201	385	390	548201	5.8	0.696				
PBDD2010-100	548202	390	395	548202	6.7	1.675				

PBDD2010-100	548203	395	400	548203	4.79	0.35				
PBDD2010-100	548204	Blank		548204	5.39	0.01				
PBDD2010-100	548205	400	405	548205	6.04	2.15				
PBDD2010-100	548206	405	411	548206	5.3	0.505				
PBDD2010-100	548207	411	413.5	548207	3.98	0.033				
PBDD2010-100	548208	413.5	417	548208	2.86	0.329				
PBDD2010-100	548209	417	422	548209	5.24	0.189				
PBDD2010-100	548210	422	426	548210	5.19	0.174				
PBDD2010-100	548211	Standard	12a	548211	0.07	>10.0	NSS	11.79	11.55	12.03
PBDD2010-100	548212	426	430	548212	4.2	0.222				
PBDD2010-100	548213	430	433	548213	4.45	0.258				
PBDD2010-100	548214	433	438	548214	5.29	0.091				
PBDD2010-100	548215	438	443	548215	6.3	0.05				
PBDD2010-100	548216	443	447	548216	5.19	0.023				
PBDD2010-100	548217	447	451	548217	5.63	0.016				
PBDD2010-100	548218	451	455	548218	4.89	0.069				
PBDD2010-100	548219	Blank		548219	5.11	0.011				
PBDD2010-100	548220	455	460	548220	6.68	0.348				
PBDD2010-100	548221	460	465	548221	5.51	0.256				
PBDD2010-100	548222	465	470	548222	5.41	0.255				
PBDD2010-100	548223	470	475	548223	6.44	0.096				
PBDD2010-100	548224	Standard	61d	548224	0.06	4.79	4.93	4.76	4.69	4.83
PBDD2010-100	548225	475	480	548225	6	0.007				
PBDD2010-100	548226	480	484	548226	5.52	0.006				
PBDD2010-100	548227	484	488	548227	3.9	1.84				
PBDD2010-100	548228	488	492	548228	5.22	8.26	8.32			
PBDD2010-100	548229	Blank		548229	5.16	0.021				
PBDD2010-100	548230	492	497	548230	7.01	4.96	4.75			
PBDD2010-100	548231	497	502	548231	8.3	0.13				
PBDD2010-100	548232	502	507	548232	5.26	0.027				
PBDD2010-100	548233	507	510	548233	3.77	0.008				
PBDD2010-100	548234	510	515	548234	6.71	0.006				
PBDD2010-100	548235	Blank		548235	5.64	0.006				
PBDD2010-100	548236	515	520	548236	6.55	0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548237	520	525	548237	6.6	0.01				
PBDD2010-100	548238	525	530	548238	5.59	0.011				
PBDD2010-100	548239	530	535	548239	6.57	0.022				
PBDD2010-100	548240	Standard	60b	548240	0.06	2.62		2.57	2.52	2.61

PBDD2010-100	548241	535	540	548241	6.15	0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548242	540	545	548242	6.16	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548243	545	550	548243	6.16	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548244	550	555	548244	6.95	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548245	555	560	548245	5.84	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548246	560	565	548246	5.75	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548247	Blank		548247	5.59	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548248	565	570	548248	6.6	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548249	570	575	548249	7.08	0.015				
PBDD2010-100	548250	Standard	12a	548250	0.06	>10.0	12	11.79	11.55	12.03
PBDD2010-100	548251	575	580	548251	5.88	0.008				
PBDD2010-100	548252	580	585	548252	8.25	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548253	585	590	548253	7.55	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548254	590	595	548254	6.36	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548255	Blank		548255	3.92	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548256	595	600	548256	6.87	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548257	600	605	548257	5.32	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548258	605	610	548258	6.6	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548259	610	615	548259	5.31	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548260	Standard	2Pd	548260	0.06	0.854		0.885	0.871	0.898
PBDD2010-100	548261	615	620	548261	6.74	0.013				
PBDD2010-100	548262	620	625	548262	5.63	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548263	Blank		548263	3.31	0.009				
PBDD2010-100	548264	625	630	548264	6.35	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548265	630	635	548265	6.33	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548266	635	640	548266	6.49	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548267	640	645	548267	5.91	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548268	645	650	548268	6.15	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548269	650	655	548269	7.31	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548270	Standard	60b	548270	0.06	2.62		2.57	2.52	2.61
PBDD2010-100	548271	655	660	548271	5.69	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548272	660	665	548272	7.09	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548273	665	670	548273	7.96	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548274	Blank		548274	4.74	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548275	670	675	548275	6	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548276	675	680	548276	6.39	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548277	680	686	548277	6.74	<0.005				
PBDD2010-100	548278	Standard	2Pd	548278	0.06	0.866		0.885	0.871	0.898

PBDD2010-101	548279	8	13	548279	4.22	0.628				
PBDD2010-101	548280	13	18	548280	3.84	0.942				
PBDD2010-101	548281	18	23	548281	5.26	2.11				
PBDD2010-101	548282	23	27	548282	3.92	0.609				
PBDD2010-101	548283	27	32	548283	4.99	0.451				
PBDD2010-101	548284	32	37	548284	5.01	0.335				
PBDD2010-101	548285	Standard	2Pd	548285	0.07	0.864		0.885	0.871	0.898
PBDD2010-101	548286	37	42	548286	6.24	0.202				
PBDD2010-101	548287	42	45	548287	3.04	0.307				
PBDD2010-101	548288	45	50	548288	4.91	3.49	3.56			
PBDD2010-101	548289	Blank		548289	4.13	0.01				
PBDD2010-101	548290	50	55	548290	4.61	0.481				
PBDD2010-101	548291	55	60	548291	4.92	0.274				
PBDD2010-101	548292	60	65	548292	5.71	0.888				
PBDD2010-101	548293	65	67	548293	2.58	0.446				
PBDD2010-101	548294	Standard	12a	548294	0.06	>10.0	12.05	11.79	11.55	12.03
PBDD2010-101	548295	67	70	548295	4.55	>10.0	15.45			
PBDD2010-101	548296	Blank		548296	3.77	0.049				
PBDD2010-101	548297	70	75	548297	4.27	0.776				
PBDD2010-101	548298	75	80	548298	6.86	9.93	10.75			
PBDD2010-101	548299	80	85	548299	5.21	0.601				
PBDD2010-101	548300	85	90	548300	6.02	0.334				
PBDD2010-101	548301	90	95	548301	6.15	0.176				
PBDD2010-101	548302	Standard	61d	548302	0.06	4.88	5	4.76	4.69	4.83
PBDD2010-101	548303	95	100	548303	6.02	0.248				
PBDD2010-101	548304	100	105	548304	6.26	0.31				
PBDD2010-101	548305	105	110	548305	5.13	>10.0	17.8			
PBDD2010-101	548306	Blank		548306	4.15	0.086				
PBDD2010-101	548307	110	115	548307	5.42	2.5				
PBDD2010-101	548308	115	120	548308	5.86	0.472				
PBDD2010-101	548309	120	125	548309	6.27	0.532				
PBDD2010-101	548310	125	130	548310	5.91	0.352				
PBDD2010-101	548311	Standard	60b	548311	0.07	2.6		2.57	2.52	2.61
PBDD2010-101	548312	130	135	548312	5.91	0.274				
PBDD2010-101	548313	135	140	548313	6.85	0.246				
PBDD2010-101	548314	140	145	548314	6.54	0.346				
PBDD2010-101	548315	145	150	548315	6.09	0.71				
PBDD2010-101	548316	150	155	548316	6.81	0.181				

PBDD2010-101	548317	Blank		548317	3.97	0.02				
PBDD2010-101	548318	155	160	548318	5.12	0.178				
PBDD2010-101	548319	160	165	548319	5.88	0.069				
PBDD2010-101	548320	Standard	60b	548320	0.06	2.61		2.57	2.52	2.61
PBDD2010-101	548321	165	170	548321	7.76	0.072				
PBDD2010-101	548322	170	175	548322	5.41	0.05				
PBDD2010-101	548323	175	180	548323	6.04	0.141				
PBDD2010-101	548324	180	185	548324	5.9	0.139				
PBDD2010-101	548325	185	190	548325	7.55	0.059				
PBDD2010-101	548326	Blank		548326	4.16	0.03				
PBDD2010-101	548327	190	195	548327	6.25	0.035				
PBDD2010-101	548328	195	200	548328	6.74	0.043				
PBDD2010-101	548329	200	205	548329	5.06	0.043				
PBDD2010-101	548330	Standard	2Pd	548330	0.06	0.844		0.885	0.871	0.898
PBDD2010-101	548331	205	210	548331	6.74	0.039				
PBDD2010-101	548332	210	215	548332	7.17	0.045				
PBDD2010-101	548333	215	220	548333	7.63	0.015				
PBDD2010-101	548334	220	225	548334	6.45	0.039				
PBDD2010-101	548335	225	230	548335	6.6	0.218				
PBDD2010-101	548336	Blank		548336	4.1	0.012				
PBDD2010-101	548337	230	235	548337	7.8	0.224				
PBDD2010-101	548338	235	240	548338	5.87	1.775				
PBDD2010-101	548339	240	245	548339	5.86	0.994				
PBDD2010-101	548340	245	250	548340	7.27	0.047				
PBDD2010-101	548341	250	252	548341	2.23	0.024				
PBDD2010-101	548342	Standard	61d	548342	0.07	4.76	4.81	4.76	4.69	4.83

17.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Brewer Mine is adjacent to both the Buzzard Project on the southwest and to the Jefferson Project on the northeast and the Haile Mine is about 6 miles to the southwest of the Buzzard Prospect.

At the Brewer Mine, early placer gold production in the 1800's is estimated at about 22,000 ounces. Brewer Gold Company began produced 177,674 ounces in the mid-1980's (Zwaschka and Scheetz, 1995). The resource estimates are historic and the QP has not been able to verify them from their original source. These figures may not be indicative of the mineralization on either the Buzzard or Jefferson Prospects which are the focus of the current NI 43-101.

17.1 Haile-Brewer Gold Trend Geology

The rocks of the Haile-Brewer gold trend have a general stratigraphy that is typical of the CSB. The metasedimentary rocks of the Cambrian Richtex Formation overlie the Proterozoic-Cambrian generally metavolcanic rocks of the Persimmon Fork Formation along apparent conformable contacts and most mineralization is near the contact between these major rock units.

17.1.1 Stratigraphy

The metavolcanic rocks include lithic tuffs with variable accidental, accessory and cognate-juvenile clasts, crystal-vitric to vitric welded tuffs (ignimbrites, Figure 7) and coarse breccias. Locally, volcaniclastic sediments are intercalated in the volcanic sequence. Fine-grained sediments are most common but graywackes and arenites are present, these sediments are likely bedded turbidites. Thinly bedded light to very dark colored fine-grained sedimentary rocks are present locally in the volcanic sequence and especially prevalent in areas of epithermal goldmineralization. These varve-like sediments may represent seasonal deposition within restricted fault-block or pull-apart basins associated with arc volcanism.

The Cambrian sediments of the Richtex Formation are generally thinly bedded argillites, mudstones, and siltstones with rare coarse sediments and volcanic rocks. The sediments are locally calcareous.

Mineralized and unmineralized phreatic and phreatomagmatic breccias are especially abundant in areas of hydrothermal alteration and are principle inferred-resource host rocks at the Buzzard Prospect.

Non-magnetic mafic and felsic dikes encountered in drilling are interpreted to be Paleozoic in age and are generally cut by the regional axial planar cleavage. A non-magnetic east-west striking, steeply dipping mafic dike more than five kilometers long cuts metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks in the southern Buzzard prospect area.

The postmineralization Pageland Granite and related dikes intrude the stratigraphic sequence in the northern project area. The granite is a coarse-grained highly porphyritic granite and is dated at 295 ± 5 Ma (Fullagar and Butler, 1979). A wide chlorite-quartz-epidote-pyrite hornfels surrounds the pluton.

Triassic-Jurassic generally northwest striking high-angle diabase dikes and hosting structures cut all older rocks and locally form margins of extensional Triassic-Jurassic age basins. The diabase dikes are highly anomalous in airborne magnetic surveys.
Generally poorly consolidated/indurated coastal plain sediments unconformably overlie all older rocks. These sediments are mostly part of the Cretaceous Middendorf Formation which thickens to

the southeast and occurs in outcrop as probable reverse-topographic erosional remnants throughout the project area.

17.1.2 Haile Gold Mine

The Haile Gold Mine is about six miles southwest of the Buzzard Prospect. The geology of the Haile is similar to that of the trend (Bell, 1980; Butler and Secor, 1991).

Most ore-grade mineralization occurs in thinly bedded sediments near the stratigraphic top of the felsic volcanic sequence. Tomskinson (1988) finds that these sediments have undergone very high strain converting chlorite to sericite, causing the loss of original quartz, and, on a fine scale, sequestering gold along with sulfides and remobilized quartz into silicified zones in the sediments and some adjacent volcanic rocks. This study suggests that gold may have moved in solution, especially upward, by variable amounts during regional metamorphism and was deposited along with accessory minerals in new sites. If so, then gold could have locally migrated from sites of original deposition in volcanic rocks into overlying sedimentary rocks (Hayward, 1992).

The mine is currently held by Romarco Minerals, and, as part of a 2009 technical report and mine feasibility study (Crowl and others, 2009), Romarco estimates a mineral resource in the measured and indicated categories of over 1.7 million ounces of gold in 12,588,000 tonnes of ore. The feasibility study suggests average annual production of 128,000 ounces of gold and 289,000 ounces of silver over a mine life of 9 years, cash operating costs of $266 per ounce, total production costs of $450 per ounce (capital, bonding, taxes, DDA), 1.3 million ounces of gold in mineral reserves, and capital costs of $153 million.

Crowl and others (2009) describes the mineralization at the Haile mine for Romarco. “The gold mineralization at Haile property is found in moderately to steeply-dipping bodies within an east-northeast-trending zone. The known extent of the mineralized zone is approximately 1,500 ft (457m) wide (northwest to southeast) and 1.5 miles (2.4km) long (southwest to northeast). The mineralized zone is hydrothermally altered and has varying amounts of foliation, generally more pronounced in rocks that contain mica minerals. The gold mineralization is typically restricted to the laminated metasilstone of the Persimmon Fork Formation. Occasionally the gold mineralization spreads into the volcanic assemblage. Gold mineralization is associated with pyrite and silicification.”

Maddry and Kilbey (1995) describe a typical ore zone hosted in metasiltstone as very high in cryptocrystalline to fine-grain quartz (70 to 80 % silica by weight) with lesser sericite, pyrite (4 to 10 %) molybdenite, calcite, and pyrrhotite. A volcaniclastic-arenite is locally an ore host that contains a fine stockwork of quartz-adularia veins with variable calcite content.

Re-Os radiometric dates on Haile molybdenite are 551.9 $\pm$ 2.6 Ma and 557.9 $\pm$ 3.3 Ma (Stein et al., 1997). The $^{206}Pb/^{238}U$ weighted age averages of zircon are 553 $\pm$ 2 Ma In volcanic rocks from the Haile (Ayuso and others, 2005).

17.1.3 Brewer Gold Mine

The Brewer Mine is adjacent to both the Buzzard Prospect to the southwest and to the Jefferson Prospect on the northeast. The Brewer Mine began as a placer gold mining operation in 1828 and historic underground workings were developed into four saprolite placer pits. Early gold production is estimated at about 22,000 ounces (unverified original source,Zwaschaka and Scheetz, 1995). Subsequently, Brewer Gold Company began production at the Brewer Mine as an open-pit heap leach operation with pre-mine reserves of 5,100,000 tons at a grade of 0.042 oz/t gold. Brewer Gold mined 5,660,000 tons and recovered 177,674 ounces of gold. Most material mined was hosted by silicified diatreme breccias (Scheetz, 1991; Zwaschka and Scheetz, 1995). The author of the current NI 43-101 has not verified these values from the original source, the Brewer Gold Company, and these values may not be reliable

Felsic metavolcanic rocks along the axis of a northeast-striking and northeast-plunging anticline generally host the Brewer Mine (Butler, 1985). The $^{206}Pb/^{238}U$ weighted age averages of zircon are 550 $\pm$ 3 Ma in these volcanic rocks (Ayuso and others, 2005). Overlying metasediments occur in synclinal area marginal to the anticline (Butler and others, 1988).

The Brewer Mine is within the outer carapace of a porphyry mineralizing system (Scheetz, 1991; Cherrywell, 1995; Zwaschka and Scheetz, 1995) and much of the ore at the Brewer Mine is centered in a two kilometer diameter lithocap of intensely leached volcanic rocks. Lithocaps (Sillitoe, 2010) are large masses of pyritic, advanced argillic and silicic alteration that are located between the subvolcanic intrusive and the paleosurface. These alteration assemblages are metamorphosed, first by regional greenschist grade metamorphism and later by contact metamorphism surrounding contiguous Carboniferous-age granitic intrusive rocks of the Pageland Granite. Their respective metamorphic mineral assemblages define these zones.

Most ore-grade mineralization is hosted within heterolithic diatreme breccia, quartz-porphyry intrusive rocks, and synmineralization breccias derived from these intrusive rocks (Scheetz, 1991; Cherrywell, 1995; Zwaschka and Scheetz, 1995). 11.1.3 Brewer Mine

Most ore mined at the Brewer Mine consists of multi-episodic heterolithic breccia (Swaschka and Scheetz, 1995). In addition, minor replacement zones, stockwork veining, and some narrow structural zones were mined during historic production. Regional and magmatic/thermal contact metamorphism obscures much primary paragenesis but identified quartz, white mica, barite, pyrite, enargite, covellite, and gold are probably primary. Pyrite ilmenite, apatite, and chloritoid are identified within quartz-sericite zones and rutile, pyrite, topaz, pyrophyllite, diaspore, kyanite, lazulite, and kaolinite in zones rich in andalusite and quartz.

17.1.4 Structure

This linear trend of gold mineralization is arrayed along the axis of a northeast-striking and northeast-plunging anticline. The anticline exposes older felsic metavolcanic rocks, gold mineralized diatreme breccia, and synmineralization felsic intrusive rocks along its axis. Younger metasedimentary rocks are in synclines along the northwest and southeast margins. Axial planar cleavage is well-developed and most axial planes dip to the northwest. Cleavage strikes are nearly concentric around the nearly circular quartz-rich lithocap at the Brewer Mine and may in part be due to intrusive doming. A vertical to steeply northwest dipping shear zone is found in outcrop and drill hole intercepts along the axial plane of the anticline. This axial planar shear zone forms a complexly bifurcating and anastomosing network, through the lithocap and silicification at the Brewer Mine.

East-west structures are represented by nearly vertical non-magnetic mafic dikes that cut all older rocks and by the east-west margins of a small structural basin south of and adjacent to the Brewer Mine. These currently east-west structural elements apparently formed early in the structural history of the area. The basin is filled with a local stratigraphy of fine to very coarse grained sediments that is largely unique to the basin and some sedimentation may be subaerial (Cherrywell and Butler, 1984). Gold mineralization within the basin occurs both in sediments and in intrusive heterolithic hydrothermal breccias, which cut the sedimentary wall rocks. The basin is interpreted as an extension related paleo-basin that may have formed as a graben or pull-apart basin during mineralizaton at the Brewer. Beds dip inward in the basin but it is apparently difficult to differentiate original attitudes from folding in the basin.

Northwest striking non-magnetic mafic dikes similar to the Paleozoic east-west dikes are found in outcrop in the central Brewer pit area where they cut mineralized diatreme breccia and may be contemporaneous with the east-west dikes. This combination of east-west, northeast, and northwest striking apparently contemporaneous structures might fit a familiar extensional pattern relative to current compass directions of east-west left lateral faults linked by northeast-striking normal faults and forming typical pull apart basin features.

Triassic-Jurassic fractures and faults of small displacement generally strike northwest and are nearly vertical.

18.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Not applicable

19.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Not applicable

20.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any additional information that requires inclusion in this technical report.

21.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The combined Buzzard-Jefferson project shows strong potential for underground and surface bulk-mineable precious metals resources. This project is an advanced stage precious-metals exploration project with more than 66,104 feet of diamond-bit core, reverse circulation, and air-rotary drilling.

Recent diamond-bit core drilling by Pageland Minerals at the Buzzard Prospect shows good correlation with exploration diamond-bit core holes drilled for Cepeda Resources in 1996 and show that the historic exploration is reliable to target areas of additional drilling. Discrete zones of heterolithic diatreme breccias and adjacent zones of highly silicified mosaically fractured wall rocks are locally higher grade in both historic and Pageland drill holes.

Variability of the check assays in some but not all intercepts suggests a possible coarse gold sampling problem and higher density sampling is necessary to better define these zones.

22.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The combined Buzzard–Jefferson project is a project of merit and advanced exploration is recommended. Every effort should be made to lease additional tracts of land in areas of known mineralization.

A drilling program is recommended which includes $200,000 for reverse-circulation exploration drilling and $250,000 for diamond core drilling (Table 22.0.1). The reverse-circulation drilling will show continuity of contiguous gold anomalies and explore mineralized areas that have no previous drilling. The diamond core drilling is recommended to define the gold resource, for grade control, and to reduce nugget effects and other sampling problems related to high water volumes. A

Table 22.0.1
Exploration Budget
-Buzzard & Jefferson Prospects-

Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Amount
Drill site preparation costs	day	3	$1,000	$3,000
Direct Reverse-Circulation Drilling Costs	Foot	8,000	$12	$96,000
Mobilization/Demobilization RC	-	2	$4,000	$8,000
Direct Core Drilling Costs	foot	7,000	$35	$245,000
Mobilization/Demobilization Core	-	2	$4,000	$8,000
Assays/Trace Geochemistry	per sample	3,000	$30	$90,000
			Subtotal	$450,000
			10%	$45,000
			Total	**$495,000**

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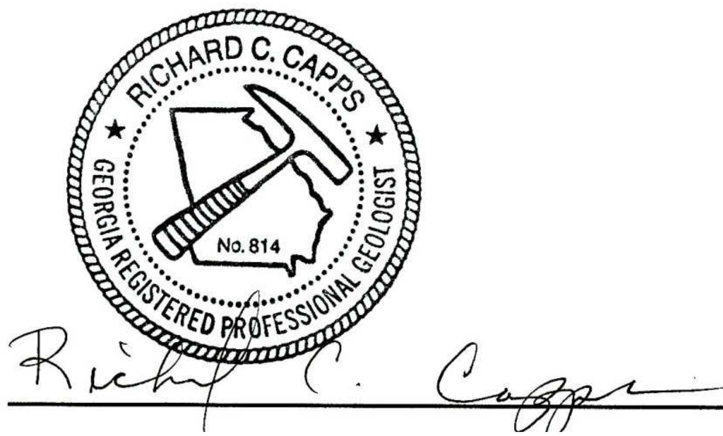
24.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Richard Crissman Capps, PhD, PG, a Professional Geoscientist of Evans, Georgia, USA, hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist residing at 771 Rocky Branch Lane, Evans, Georgia USA 30809-5603.
2. I am the author of the current NI 43-101 compliant technical report entitled “Buzzard and Jefferson Prospects, Technical Report on Gold Exploration in the Haile-Brewer Gold Trend, Carolina Slate Belt Province, Chesterfield and Lancaster Counties, South Carolina USA” and dated 18 July 2010.
3. The author most recently visited the Buzzard-Jefferson Prospects, located about 60 miles northeast from Columbia, South Carolina, 11 through 13 June 2010 and was provided complete access to all diamond drill core, assay sheets and geochemistry, historic records, and environmental details. The author inspected drill sites as well as outcrop and drill core lithologies. The author reviewed the logging and sampling of the two offset drill holes PBB-2010-100 (offsets historic hole CDD-96-11) and PBB-2010-101 (offsets historic drill hole CDD-96-01).
4. I am responsible for all items (1-24) of the technical report entitled “Buzzard and Jefferson Prospects, Technical Report on Gold Exploration in the Haile-Brewer Gold Trend, Carolina Slate Belt Province, Chesterfield and Lancaster Counties, South Carolina USA” and dated 18 July 2010.
5. I am a graduate of the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia with a PhD in Economic Geology and have practiced my profession after graduating with a BS in Geology in 1974 and continuously since graduating with an MS in Geology in 1981.
6. I am presently a consulting geologist and have been so since 1987 and am familiar with resource estimation through more than 30 years of relevant work experience with mining and minerals exploration companies and through my consulting practice.
7. I have read the definition of “qualified person” as written in the 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 am a “qualified person” as defined in and for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101.
8. I was an Associate Professor of Geology at Augusta State University from 1999 to 2006.
9. I am a Registered Professional Geologist in Georgia, USA (License number 000814).
10. I am a member of the both the Geological Society of Nevada and Society of Economic Geologists.
11. Since 1978 I have been involved in mineral exploration for precious, base metals, and uranium. I have been responsible for projects from grass roots exploration to mining stage including projects in Nevada, Arizona, and California in the western USA; on exploration projects in North and South Carolina in the eastern USA and international projects in Suriname and Mexico.
12. I have read published documents relevant to the Buzzard and Jefferson Prospects. Also I produced an independent geologic map of the Buzzard Prospect in 1997 and logged and studied all drill core generated during exploration in 1996 and 1997 as well as two core holes drilled in 2010 which offset or twinned two of the 1996-1997 core holes.
13. As of 18 July 2010 and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading. I am not aware of any material excluded from this report that would make this report misleading.
14. I was independent of Pageland Minerals, Ltd. and Firebird Resources, Inc. when I examined the Buzzard and Jefferson Prospects, gold and silver assays, and diamond drill core. I do not hold, nor do I expect to receive, any securities or any other interest in any corporate entity, private, or public, with interests in the properties that are the subject of this report.

15. I have read the National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101, and this report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101.
16. I hereby grant Firebird Resources, Inc. the use of this Technical Report in support of documents submitted to any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by Firebird including electronic publication.



Richard C. Capps, PhD, RPG
Dated at Evans, Georgia, USA, this 18th day of July 2010.