NI 43-101 Technical Report on Resources

Atlanta Project

Lincoln County, Nevada

Prepared for:

MEADOW BAY GOLD CORPORATION

#210 - 905 West Pender St.
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Project Number: GU-000359-0001-01TTO

Effective Date: March 13, 2013

Report Date: March 15, 2013

Prepared by:

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1 Summary (Item 1)

On behalf of Meadow Bay Gold Corporation (Meadow Bay), Gustavson has prepared a Technical Report on Resources to support the mineral resource estimate for gold and silver at the Atlanta project filed on SEDAR on January 29, 2013 (Meadow Bay, 2013a) in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101).

1.1 Property Description and Location

The Atlanta property is located in the northern portion of Lincoln County, Nevada, centered at approximately latitude N38°28' and longitude W114°19'. The property consists of an area of 11,829 acres of 12 patented and 556 unpatented mineral claims held by Desert Hawk Resources Inc., the US subsidiary of Meadow Bay Gold. The unpatented claims are located on United States Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land. Production from specific claims of the Atlanta property is subject to royalties to Atna, Rutherford Day (Bobcat Properties), and Exxon Minerals Corporation; other claims are unencumbered by royalties. No production is currently occurring. Surface usage by Meadow Bay is permitted by BLM and appears to be adequate for foreseeable activities.

Historical mining operations from 1975 to 1985 (prior to Meadow Bay's acquisition of the Atlanta property) resulted in onsite waste storage in a tailings dam and surface impoundment area. All of Meadow Bay's activities have been conducted outside of the tailings dam and surface impoundment area. Potential environmental liabilities and mitigation practices for Meadow Bay's onsite activities are described in the Notice of Intent (Sunrise, 2011) which was approved by BLM (2012). Permits for Meadow Bay's operations are in good standing.

1.2 Ownership

As described in Section 1.1, the Atlanta property is on BLM land, and Meadow Bay holds mineral claims and surface rights to conduct on-site activities. Meadow Bay owns the well and associated infrastructure for process water supply. Power is provided by Lincoln County Power. The rights of way for water conveyance piping and power line are expected to be transferred to Meadow Bay in 2013.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

Gold and silver mineralization at Atlanta is hosted in or adjacent to Tertiary fault zones that cut Paleozoic sedimentary rocks and Tertiary volcanic and intrusive rocks. The highest grade gold and silver mineralization is associated with strongly silicified brecciated Paleozoic carbonate rocks. Mineralization is also associated with primarily argillically altered Tertiary felsic volcanic and shallow intrusive rocks. In particular, a

felsic quartz feldspar porphyry is interpreted to have intruded along the pre-mineral fault zones and was altered and mineralized.

The mineralization occurred during the Eocene. Hydrothermal fluids were primarily channeled along the normal Atlanta fault and to a lesser extent along a NW-trending high-angle fault with probable right-lateral displacement. Mineralization may be terminated to the south by an east-west fault.

1.4 Exploration Status

Meadow Bay has completed ground magnetic surveys of the Atlanta property. The results of the ground magnetic surveys have determined that low magnetic signal coincides with mineralization. A continued mineralized trend has been identified along the Atlanta fault, north and west of the former pit mine area.

Through November 9, 2012, Meadow Bay has provided Gustavson with drill hole data for its 37 drill holes. These holes are in addition to historical drill hole data. Drill coverage in the vicinity of the Atlanta pit is sufficient to allow the estimation of measured, indicated and inferred gold and silver resources. Exploration by Meadow Bay is ongoing on the property away from the Atlanta pit.

1.5 Development and Operations

Meadow Bay is demolishing the mill complex that operated as part of historical mining operations in 1975-1985 for salvage and recycle. No mine or development planning has been performed at this time.

1.6 Mineral Resource Estimate

The mineral resource statement reported in this Technical Report on Resources is prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 for Atlanta Mine Project.

Work was conducted by M. Claiborne Newton, III, Ph.D., C.P.G., Chief Geologist and Project Manager, and Zachary J. Black, SME-RM, Senior Resource Geologist and Qualified Person for this section.

Gustavson has prepared a mineral resource estimate for gold and silver. Gustavson estimated the mineral resource based on data from Meadow Bay's drilling in 2011 (i.e., 34,919 feet of drilling in 21 core holes and 22 reverse circulation holes) as well as historical drill data.

Resource estimate was completed for the silicified breccia and east-west trending porphyry using grade shells. Mineral resource estimate is reported on a cut-off grade of 0.015 ounces per ton gold. The mineral resource estimate for the Atlanta property is presented in Table 1-1.

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other factors. In Table 1-1, mineral resources are reported above a 0.015 opt cut off , assuming a three-year trailing average gold price of $1,502 per ounce as of January 31, 2013. This cut off reflects the potential economic, marketing, and other issues relevant to an open pit mining scenario based on grinding and cyanide leaching , followed by a Merrill Crowe process.

Gustavson knows of no environmental, permitting, legal, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other factors that may materially the mineral resource estimate.

Table 1-1 Atlanta Mine Project Mineral Resources

Atlanta Measured Resources					
Cutoff	**Tons**	**Gold**		**Silver**	
opt	(x 1000)	opt	oz. (x1000)	opt	oz. (x1000)
0.029	2,884.0	0.057	163.9	0.625	1,803.1
0.022	3,974.0	0.048	191.5	0.535	2,126.1
0.015	**5,527.0**	**0.040**	**219.6**	**0.444**	**2,451.8**
0.013	5,825.0	0.038	223.8	0.429	2,499.9
0.012	6,121.0	0.037	227.4	0.416	2,544.6
0.010	6,409.0	0.036	230.6	0.404	2,591.8
Atlanta Indicated Resources					
Cutoff	**Tons**	**Gold**		**Silver**	
opt	**(x 1000)**	**opt**	**oz. (x1000)**	**opt**	**oz. (x1000)**
0.029	4,710.0	0.051	241.4	0.478	2,252.7
0.022	6,910.0	0.043	297.0	0.410	2,836.0
0.015	**9,976.0**	**0.035**	**352.5**	**0.345**	**3,441.8**
0.013	10,615.0	0.034	361.3	0.333	3,537.6
0.012	11,317.0	0.033	370.1	0.323	3,650.5
0.010	11,938.0	0.032	376.8	0.314	3,742.7
Atlanta Measured and Indicated Resources					
Cutoff	**Tons**	**Gold**		**Silver**	
opt	**(x 1000)**	**opt**	**oz. (x1000)**	**opt**	**oz. (x1000)**
0.029	7,594.0	0.053	405.3	0.534	4,055.8
0.022	10,884.0	0.045	488.4	0.456	4,962.1
0.015	**15,503.0**	**0.037**	**572.1**	**0.380**	**5,893.5**
0.013	16,440.0	0.036	585.1	0.367	6,037.5
0.012	17,438.0	0.034	597.5	0.355	6,195.2
0.010	18,347.0	0.033	607.5	0.345	6,334.6
Atlanta Inferred Resources					
Cutoff	**Tons**	**Gold**		**Silver**	
opt	**(x 1000)**	**opt**	**oz. (x1000)**	**opt**	**oz. (x1000)**
0.029	5,988.0	0.047	283.7	0.268	1,604.8
0.022	10,759.0	0.038	404.0	0.230	2,476.9
0.015	**18,538.0**	**0.029**	**544.3**	**0.213**	**3,955.4**
0.013	20,290.0	0.028	568.5	0.212	4,295.5
0.012	22,212.0	0.027	592.3	0.208	4,610.4
0.010	24,170.0	0.025	613.8	0.203	4,900.7

1.7 Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on our work completed to date, Gustavson concludes and recommends the following.

- The estimated resources are located within Meadow Bay's mineral claims, and the areas of mineral claim and surface rights appear adequate for foreseeable activities.
- Areas of potential environmental impact from historical mining operations have been identified; these areas do not inhibit Meadow Bay's foreseeable activities. Meadow Bay's onsite activities have been outside the potentially impacted areas and will remain so. Gustavson recommends that Meadow Bay seek BLM concurrence on how to handle the environmental liability from the historical mining operations.
- Gustavson concludes that infrastructure at the Atlanta property is adequate for exploration and drilling activities. Additional evaluation may be needed to determine if infrastructure is adequate for mining activities.
- Meadow Bay and previous companies have conducted geophysical surveys in the vicinity of the Atlanta mine and to the north and west of the mine. The northward extension of the Atlanta fault appears to be marked by linear ground magnetic low anomalies, which may represent alteration zones. Gustavson recommends that Meadow Bay drill test these anomalies. Gustavson also recommends continuing drilling to target high grade shoots in the Atlanta mine area, which may be controlled by fault intersections. Gustavson asserts that the reagent consumption appears reasonable for Nevada mineral deposits. Gustavson has reviewed the results and concludes that a suite of coarse bottle roll tests is insufficient for any decision making on the metallurgical parameters of Atlanta material and further test work is necessary. A relationship of leach recovery to grind size should be investigated. Thin section microscopy may highlight mineralogical relationships and aid in understanding refractory nature of the mineral material.
- In communications with Meadow Bay in 2013, Gustavson understands more historical drilling data have been identified since transmittal of the data on November 9, 2012 that was used for the current resource **e**stimation. Gustavson recommends that Meadow Bay evaluate the usability of all historical data that were not utilized as part of the resource estimate presented in this report, and update the resource estimate, if appropriate.

- Gustavson recommends drilling a series of exploration holes perpendicular to the E-W zone to better understand the termination of the mineralization to the south, and define the extents of the mineralization within the quartz latite porphyry.
- The planned program and budget for Meadow Bay in 2013 are as follows:

Create 3D database in Vulcan, including software	$125,000
District-wide exploration	$75,000
Metallurgical review and ore testing	$150,000
Drilling –	
RC drilling for resource upgrade: 35,000 ft @ $35/ft	$1,225,000
Core drilling for exploration: 7,000 ft @ $90/ft	$630,000
Assays	$275,000
Road and drill pad construction	$100,000
Permitting (including reclamation)	$100,000
Preliminary Economic Assessment	$150,000
Claim maintenance	$180,000
Core storage building	$75,000
General & Administrative	$150,000
Total	**$3,235,000**

- Gustavson concludes that Meadow Bay's planned expenditures in 2013 of $3,235,000 are appropriate to advance the project with the production of an NI 43-101 preliminary economic assessment

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2 Introduction (Item 2)

2.1 Terms of Reference and Purpose of the Report

For the Atlanta property in Lincoln County, Nevada, Meadow Bay Gold Corporation[1] (Meadow Bay) previously completed a Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Technical Report on Resources dated July 16, 2012. Since then, Meadow Bay has completed additional drilling at the Atlanta property. Meadow Bay commissioned Gustavson Associates, LLC (Gustavson) to prepare a mineral resource estimate for the Atlanta property. Gustavson completed a resource estimate for gold and silver for the Atlanta property which was made public in a Press Release dated January 29, 2013 on the Canadian Securities Administrators SEDAR filing system (Meadow Bay, 2013a). This report is being prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) "Best Practices and Reporting Guidelines".

2.2 Qualifications of Consultants (Gustavson)

The qualified persons, as defined by NI 43-101, responsible for this report are:

- Mr. M. Claiborne Newton, III, Ph.D., C.P.G., Chief Geologist, Gustavson
- Mr. Zachary J. Black, SME-RM, Associate Geological Engineer, Gustavson
- Mr. Donald E. Hulse, P.E., SME-RM, Vice President, Gustavson

Mr. Newton is specifically responsible for Sections 1 through 10, 15 through 20, the overall content of the report, and served as the project manager. Mr. Black is responsible for Sections 11, 12 and 14. Mr. Hulse is responsible for Section 13.

2.2.1 Details of Inspection

Mr. Newton has visited the Atlanta property site three times, once in 2011 and twice in 2012. The most recent visit was with Mr. Black for 2 days on December 10 and 11, 2012. While on site, Gustavson independently collected drill samples and delivered them to the laboratory; observed drilling, sampling, and logging procedures; made recommendations on QA/QC procedures; examined lithologies and geologic structures in the field and examined the open-pit mine and gold-bearing mineralization and alteration. Gustavson is of the opinion that the core handling, logging, sampling and QA/QC procedures of Meadow Bay Gold meet current industry standards.

[1] References to Meadow Bay Gold Corporation shall include its wholly owned US subsidiary, Desert Hawk Resources Inc.

2.3 Sources of Information

The information, opinions, conclusions, and estimates presented in this report are based on the following:

- Information and technical data provided by Meadow Bay;
- Review and assessment of previous investigations;
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in the report; and
- Review and assessment of data, reports, and conclusions from other consulting organizations and previous property owners.

Gustavson sourced information from referenced documents as cited in the text and those summarized in Section 19 (References).

2.4 Effective Date

All analyses and interpretations are based on information available at the effective date of this report, March 13, 2013.

2.5 Units of Measure

Unless stated otherwise, all measurements reported here are in US units, tons are short tons, and currencies are expressed in constant 2013 US dollars.

3 Reliance on Other Experts (Item 3)

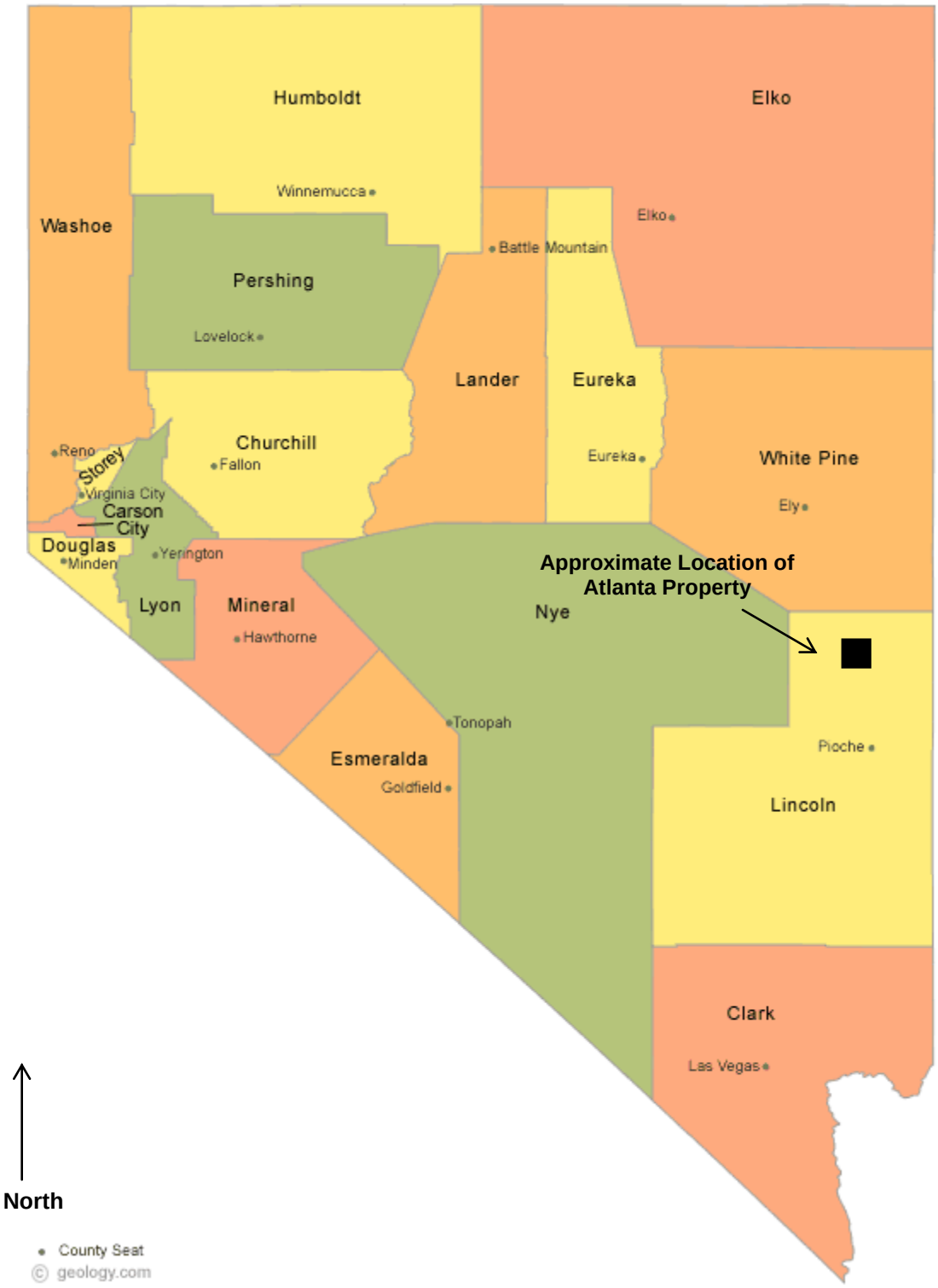
The qualified persons relied in good faith on information provided by Meadow Bay regarding property ownership, mineral tenure and royalty information (Sections 4.2 and 4.3). The Qualified Persons have not independently verified the status of the property ownership or mineral tenure, which was based on information provided to Gustavson from Meadow Bay (2013b). The Qualified Persons also relied on information provided by Meadow Bay regarding environmental matters and cultural resources (Section 4.4).

4 Property Description and Location (Item 4)

4.1 Property Description and Location

The Atlanta property is located in the northern portion of Lincoln County, Nevada, as shown on Figure 4-1. The extent of the Atlanta property is identified by its mineral claims, as described in Section 4.2, and shown on Figure 4-2. As further described in Section 6, pit mining previously occurred on the Atlanta property between 1975 and 1985, and remnants of historical mining remain on-site. The former mine pit at the Atlanta property is approximately located at latitude N38°28’ and longitude W114°19’.

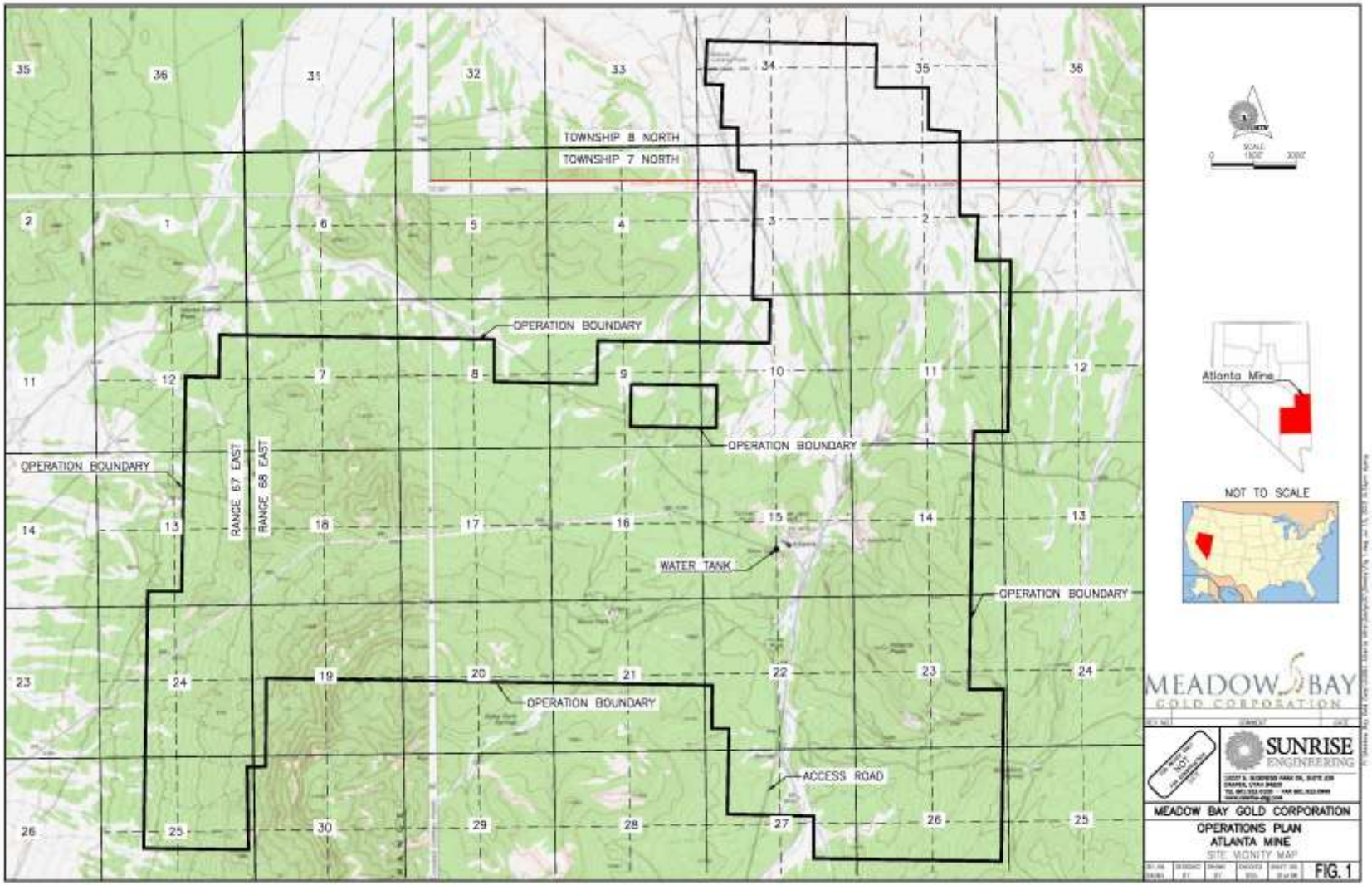
Figure 4-1 Approximate Location of Atlanta Property in Nevada



Note: Figure is not to scale.

Source: Figure was taken from the Internet on February 2013, modified by Gustavson to show approximate property location.

Figure 4-2 Layout of Atlanta Property



Source: Sunrise, 2012

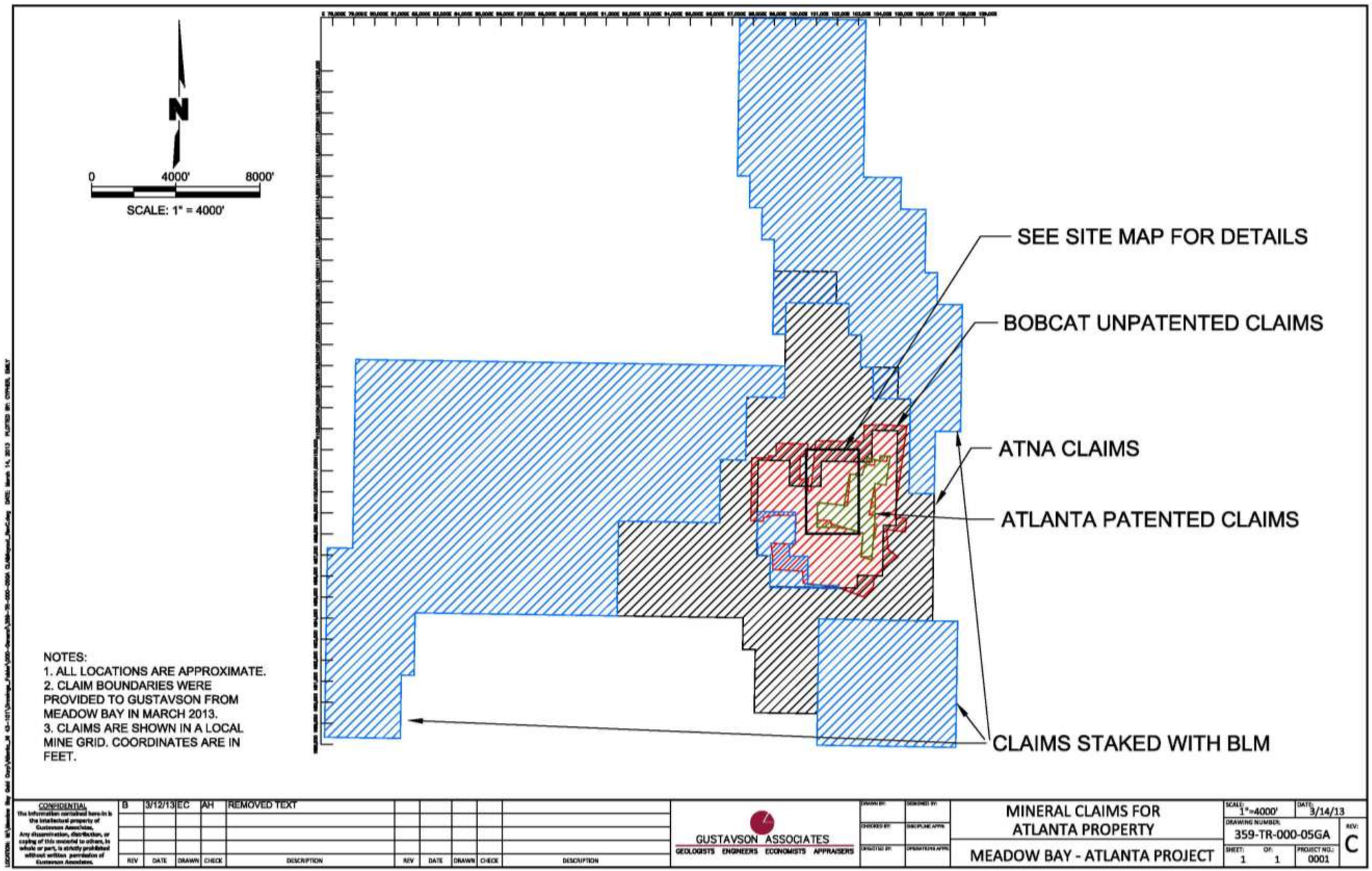
4.2 Mineral Claims

The Atlanta project consists of 12 patented and 556 unpatented mineral claims totaling 11,829 acres held by Desert Hawk Resources Inc., the US subsidiary of Meadow Bay Gold. The 556 unpatented claims are located on United States Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land. From Meadow Bay (2013), annual claim maintenance fees were paid August 2012 for the period through September 1, 2013. A complete list of the individual claims is provided in Appendix B. Net smelter royalty and payment terms for the Atna claim block, and the 12 Atlanta patents and 49 Bobcat unpatented claim blocks (known as the Bobcat Claims) are described in greater detail below, otherwise other claims on the property are unencumbered by royalties.

Table 4-1 Summary of Mineral Claim Blocks

Claim Block Name	No. of Claims	Area (acres)
Atna (also known as NBI Claims)	135	2,491
Bobcat Claims:		
- Atlanta Patented Claims	12	171
- Bobcat Unpatented Claims	49	771
Claims Staked with BLM (consists of claim blocks named Bluebird, C&B, Lauren, Lily, NFL, PEG, and SNO)	372	8,396
Total	568	11,829

Figure 4-3 Mineral Claims for the Atlanta Property



4.2.1 Net Smelter Royalty to Atna

For production on the NBI claims, Meadow Bay is obligated to a 3% NSR to Atna. Meadow Bay can purchase one third of this royalty (or 1 of the 3 percent) within 5 years of purchasing the unpatented claims from Atna (i.e., by 2016) for $1,000,000.

4.2.2 Net Smelter Royalty to Bobcat

For production on the Bobcat claims, Meadow Bay is obligated to pay Bobcat a 3% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty for up to 4,000 ounces of gold.

4.2.3 Net Smelter Royalty to Exxon Minerals Corporation

Production from four of the Bobcat claims (ATL-122, 124, 126 and 156) is subject to a 3% NSR to Exxon Minerals Corporation (Durgin, 2012): these four claims are located in the footprint of the former tailings pond, which is not expected to be mined by Meadow Bay (Meadow Bay, 2013b).

4.3 Surface Rights

Meadow Bay holds the surface rights for the patented claims acquired from Bobcat and areas permitted by BLM. Surface rights appear to be adequate for foreseeable activities.

4.4 Environmental Liabilities and Permitting

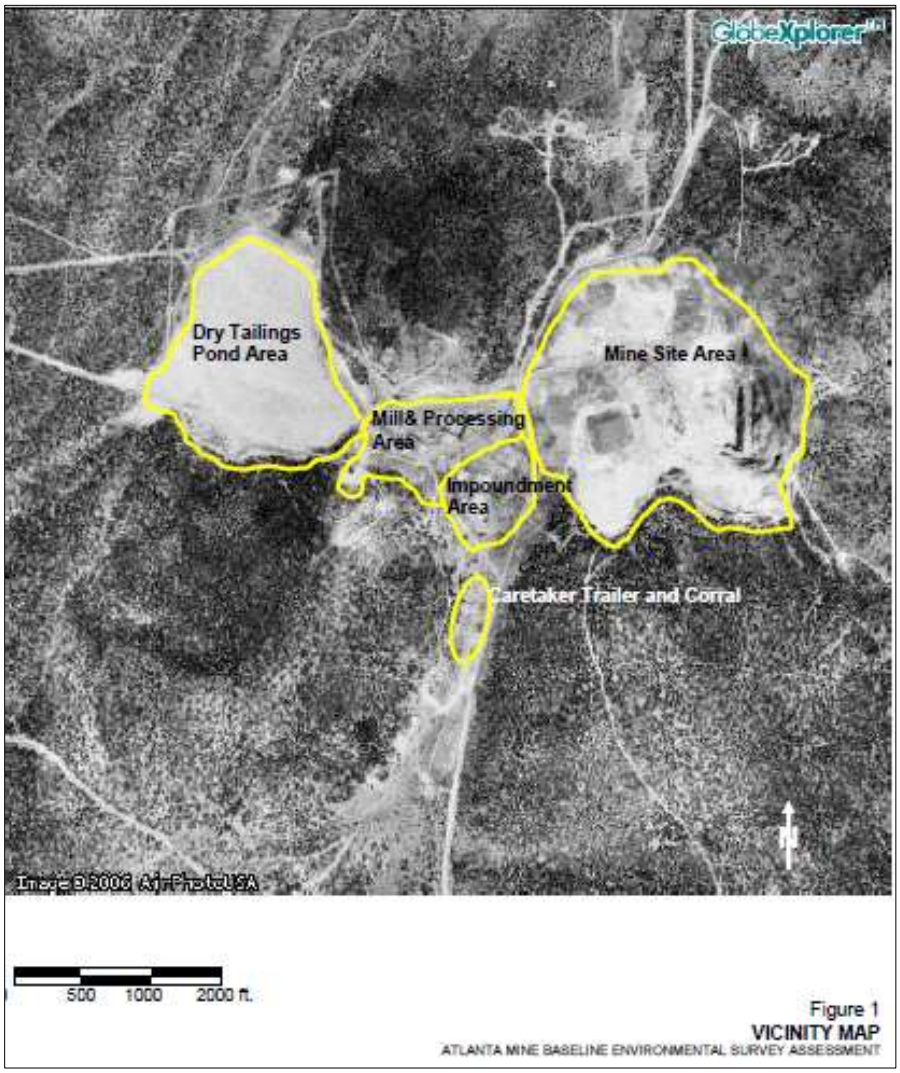
Environmental impact from historical mining operations was assessed by Entrix (2007), Inc., on behalf of Hemis Corporation. Entrix identified various fuel tanks, transformers, and associated stained soil. Meadow Bay has removed all fuel tanks and transformers that are not in use. An impoundment area containing tailings and an estimated 100 cubic yards of solid waste (slag, drums, and debris) was identified in the vicinity of the mill.

As reported in Prochnau (1992), 1.575 million tons of tailings were generated between during historical mining operations in 1975 and 1985. The tailings from historical mining and milling operations were stored on-site in the dry tailings pond area and impoundment area, as shown on Figure 4-4. The tailings dam and pond are reportedly unlined (Desert Hawk Resources, 2010), however local depth to groundwater is deeper than 1,000 feet below ground surface. The former mine pit area is fenced with a locked gate preventing casual access. These findings reflect site impact from historical operations, prior to Meadow Bay's acquisition of the Atlanta project in 2011.

Meadow Bay has not disturbed the tailings dam and impoundment during its onsite activities. The potential environmental impacts from these historical mining operations

are not expected to affect Meadow Bay's ability to conduct exploration activities or evaluate the feasibility of mining. Meadow Bay should seek BLM concurrence on how to address the potential environmental liability from the historical mining operations.

Figure 4-4 Dry Tailings Pond and Impoundment Areas



Source: Entrix, 2007

Meadow Bay's onsite activities are permitted by the BLM. Permitted activities are described in the Notice of Intent dated March 1, 2012 (Sunrise, 2011), which was approved by BLM (2012). Meadow Bay's permitted on site activities includes exploratory drilling at 100 locations, followed by reclamation of the disturbed areas. The November 9 drillhole database provided to Gustavson contains 37 drill holes, and Gustavson expects that Meadow Bay can continue drilling under the current permit

through 2013. The environmental impact mitigation practices as described in Sunrise (2011) appear reasonable to Gustavson.

Future activities for the Atlanta project, including further exploration drilling, are described in the Operations Plan dated July 26, 2012 (Sunrise, 2012). The Operations Plan has been submitted to BLM for review and is pending approval.

4.5 Other Significant Factors and Risks

Gustavson is not aware of any other significant factors or risks.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography (Item 5)

5.1 Topography, Elevation and Vegetation

The property is located on the foothills and the adjacent valley floor at the north end of the Wilson Creek Range. Topography is moderate and elevations range from 6,500 to 7,800 feet above sea level (asl). Vegetation in the project area is typical of eastern Nevada desert, consisting primarily of sagebrush and grasses at the lower elevations and pinion and juniper trees at higher elevations.

5.2 Climate and Length of Operating Season

The local climate in the vicinity of the Atlanta project is semi-desert, with hot summers and most precipitation falling during the winter months. The nearest National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration weather stations are Pioche (elevation of 6,120 feet asl) and Ursine (elevation of 5,760 feet asl) (WRCC, 2013). The average annual precipitation recorded at Pioche and Ursine is 13.6 and 11.4 inches, respectively. The average monthly maximum temperature in the summer, reported in Fahrenheit, is in the 80s. The average monthly minimum temperatures in the winter are in the 20s at Pioche, and in the 40s in Ursine. Past mining operations, the Atlanta mine operations were conducted year-round.

5.3 Accessibility and Transportation to the Property

The Atlanta project is located approximately 160 direct miles northeast of Las Vegas, Nevada. To travel to the Atlanta project by road from Las Vegas:(1) drive north along Interstate 15 for 25 miles, (2) drive north on Highway 93 for 182 miles (approximately 29 miles north of Pioche, Nevada) (3) drive east on the gravel surfaced Atlanta Road for 21 miles. The driving time from Las Vegas, Nevada, is approximately 4.5 hours.

The Atlanta project is a two-hour drive from Ely, Nevada (population about 4,000 people), which is an alternate source of labor and basic supplies. Las Vegas, Nevada can provide most supplies and heavy equipment that are not available at Pioche and Ely.

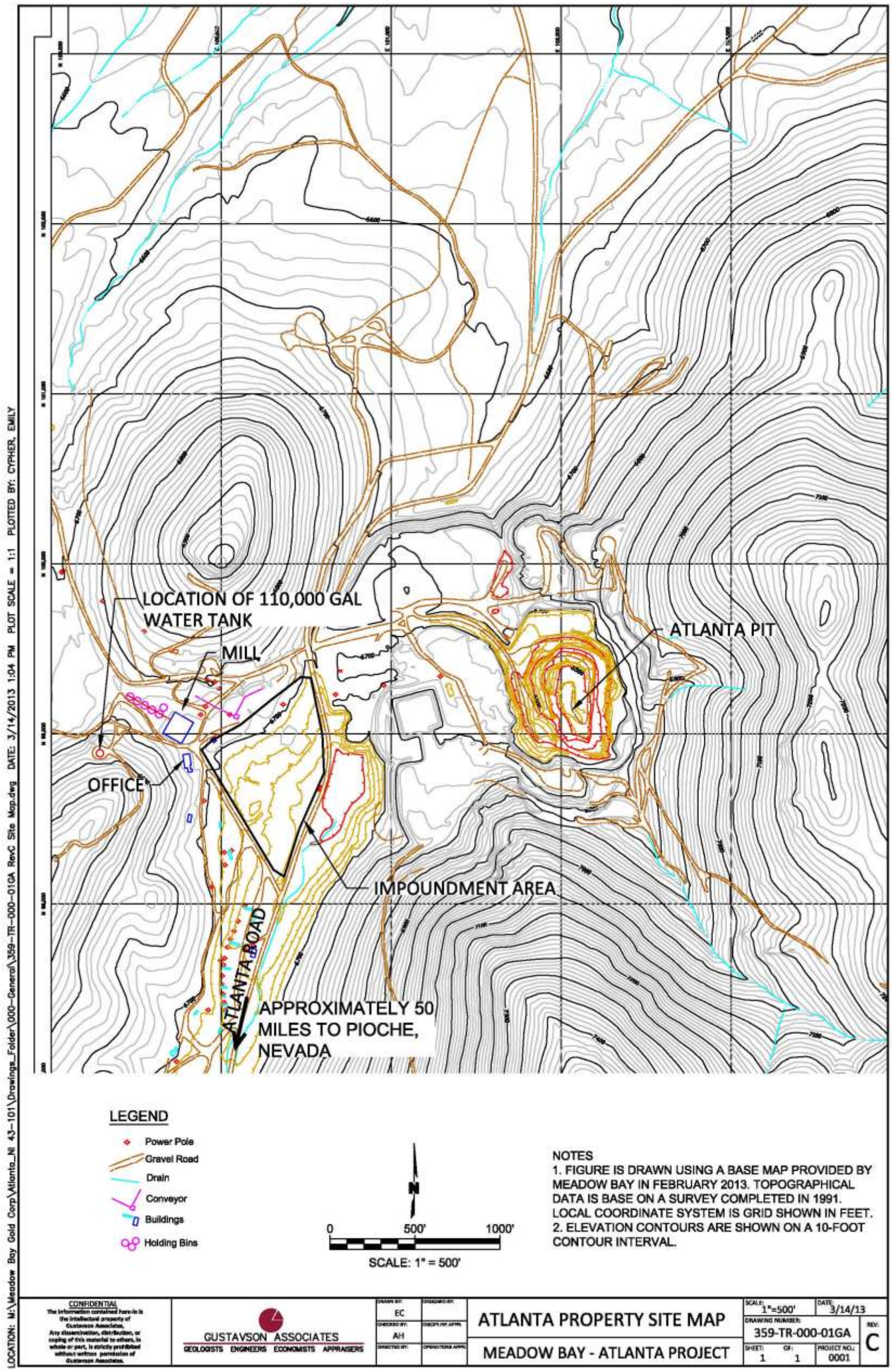
5.4 Infrastructure Availability and Sources

From its acquisition of Desert Hawk, Meadow Bay wholly owns Bobcat's holdings of the Atlanta project, consisting of the claims, the mill, water rights and power lines, all digital and paper records, maps, reports and assays, drill chips, core and other samples present on the property.

As described in greater detail in Section 6, the Atlanta project was an active mining operation from 1975 to 1985. The infrastructure from historical mining remains generally intact, and is owned by Meadow Bay as part of the purchasing agreement with Bobcat.

Meadow Bay currently maintains a 3,000 square foot modular building used to house up to 18 exploration staff, and utilizes an office from former mining activities for data storage, sample preparation, and office support. Additional infrastructure for the Atlanta project is described in the following paragraphs. A map showing site features is provided on Figure 5-1.

Figure 5-1 Atlanta Property Site Map



5.4.1 Communications

Four telephone land lines provide telephone and internet service to the Atlanta project. During Meadow Bay's 2011 and 2012 exploration activities, communication lines were adequate.

5.4.2 Power

Power to the Atlanta project is being supplied by Lincoln County Power. As of February 2013, the right of way for the 14-mile power line to the Atlanta project was held by Bobcat (BLM, 1986a) and is valid through 2015. The right of way is expected to be transferred from Bobcat to Meadow Bay in 2013 (Meadow Bay, 2013). During this transfer period, Meadow Bay utilizes power from Nevada Energy. During Meadow Bay's 2011 and 2012 exploration activities, power supply was adequate.

5.4.3 Water

Information regarding water rights for the Atlanta project was provided to Gustavson by Meadow Bay on February 12, 2013.

Potable water is supplied by a contractor and is brought onto the Atlanta project by truck.

Processing water is supplied by a well permitted by the State of Nevada (State of Nevada, 1990). The well is located in the southeast quarter section of Section 32, Township 7 North, Range 67 East, within Lake Valley, located south and west of the Atlanta mine. The well is permitted for a supply of 0.3 cubic feet per second, not to exceed 70.77 million gallons per year. The State of Nevada Permit includes the well, plus a 9-mile long 6-inch diameter conveyance pipe and 110,000 gallon storage tank. The right of way for the 9-mile conveyance piping is located within BLM land. BLM (1986b) states that the rental for the water line right of way has been paid through October 11, 2016. Water utilized for Meadow Bay's drilling activities was pumped from the supply well and stored in the 110,000 gallon storage tank, then transported as needed to the drill sites. In 2012, Meadow Bay rebuilt the pumps and motors associated with the water supply well. Water supply for Meadow Bay's recent exploration activities were supported by this water supply well.

As of February 12, 2013, the well and conveyance piping were permitted by Bobcat, and the permits were in the process of being re-assigned to Meadow Bay. The transfer of water rights to Meadow Bay, including pump and conveyance equipment, is expected to be complete by 2013.

The existing process water source was adequate to support Meadow Bay's drilling activities in 2011.

5.4.4 Personnel

Third-party drilling crews were mobilized to the site, with additional exploration personnel mobilized to the Atlanta project as needed. Exploration personnel during Meadow Bay's 2011 and 2012 activities were adequate.

5.4.5 Waste Disposal Methods

In 2012 Meadow Bay upgraded the septic system by installing a new 5,000-gallon septic tank and leach line.

During Meadow Bay's 2011 and 2012 activities, municipal solid wastes were disposed of at the Lincoln County landfill. These waste disposal practices were sufficient.

5.4.6 Infrastructure for Mining Operations

Meadow Bay's immediate activities include exploration activities and drilling and do not include mining. As such, Meadow Bay has not assessed infrastructure associated with mining (such as waste or tailings storage, processing plant sites, utilities and personnel to support mining).

5.4.7 Adequacy of Infrastructure

Infrastructure is expected to be adequate for the exploration and drilling activities. If Meadow Bay advances beyond exploration activities, the infrastructure should be further assessed.

6 History (Item 6)

6.1 Historical Ownership

Historical ownership of the Atlanta project (Meadow Bay, 2013b) is described in this section.

- 1906: Atlanta Consolidated Gold Mining Company buys the Atlanta Claims.
- 1913: Elmer M. Bray and W. T. Hook are identified as owners of the Atlanta project.
- 1915: Atlanta Home Gold Mining takes control of the Atlanta project.
- 1934: Thrail West and Co. takes ownership of the Atlanta project.
- 1945: Clyde E. Collins and Robert Phelan take joint ownership of the property, until 1945 when Mr. Phelan dies and Mr. Collins becomes the owner.
- 1953-1958: Atlanta Gold and Uranium Company is listed as owner.
- 1961: Robert M. Jordan takes ownership of the Atlanta mine.
- 1965: Deep Sand Petro-Energy Development takes ownership of the Atlanta project, and Duval Corporation was asked to be a joint owner in 1966 but declined.
- 1969: A&B Gold and Silver Mines takes ownership of the Atlanta project.
- 1970: Golden Cycle purchased the property from A&B Gold Silver Mines.
- 1970: Aztec Gold buys the Atlanta Mill.
- 1970: Bobcat acquires the lease on the Atlanta project in 1970 and buys the mill and property in 1973 and 1974, respectively. Under Bobcat's ownership, Bobcat entered into several contractual arrangements as further described in this report and summarized below:
    - In 1974, Bobcat entered into a joint venture agreement with Standard Slag for development and mining: this agreement was terminated in 1985.
    - In 1990, Bobcat entered into an option purchase agreement with Gold Fields Mining Corporation (Gold Fields): this agreement was terminated in 1991.
    - From 1997 to 1998, Kinross Gold Corporation (Kinross) entered into an agreement for exploration.
    - From 2000 to 2001, Cordilleran Exploration Company (Cordilleran) entered into an agreement for drilling.

- 2011: Meadow Bay purchased Desert Hawk Resources and in so doing acquired the Atlanta project.

6.2 Historical Exploration, Development, and Production

6.2.1 Atlanta Consolidated Gold Mining Company

First recorded development and mining was recorded in 1905. During this period, when the property was owned by Atlanta Consolidated Gold Mining Company, "400 foot shaft and a series of crosscuts at the 100 foot and 200 foot levels were driven in a search for high grade ore shoots (Durgin, 2012)." These shafts and cross cuts no longer remain as they were developed in the area of the present day Atlanta Pit, and have since been removed as part of pit mining.

6.2.2 Mining in 1930s

Mining operators during the 1930s included Penobscott Mining Company, Atlanta Mining and Refining Co., and Richmond Chemical and C. E. Collins.

6.2.3 Clyde E. Collins

In 1947 and 1948, approximately 14,000 tons of ore were mined. Pit mining begins in 1953.

6.2.4 Atlanta Gold and Uranium Company

In 1954, the Atlanta Gold and Uranium Company produced 22,000 tons of ore grading 0.33 ounces per ton (opt) gold and 1.16 opt silver. Ore was shipped to Kennecott's McGill smelter near Ely, Nevada.

6.2.5 Deep Sand Petro-Energy

In the 1960s, Deep Sand Petro-Energy erected a mill and began its operation in 1966 to support mining operations. From May 1966 to September 1967, 26,957 tons are milled.

The 22 kilovolt power line and transformers that remain in use were constructed between 1966 and 1967. The well and water line that remain in use, as described in Section 5.4.3, were drilled and installed in 1966.

6.2.6 Bobcat and Standard Slag

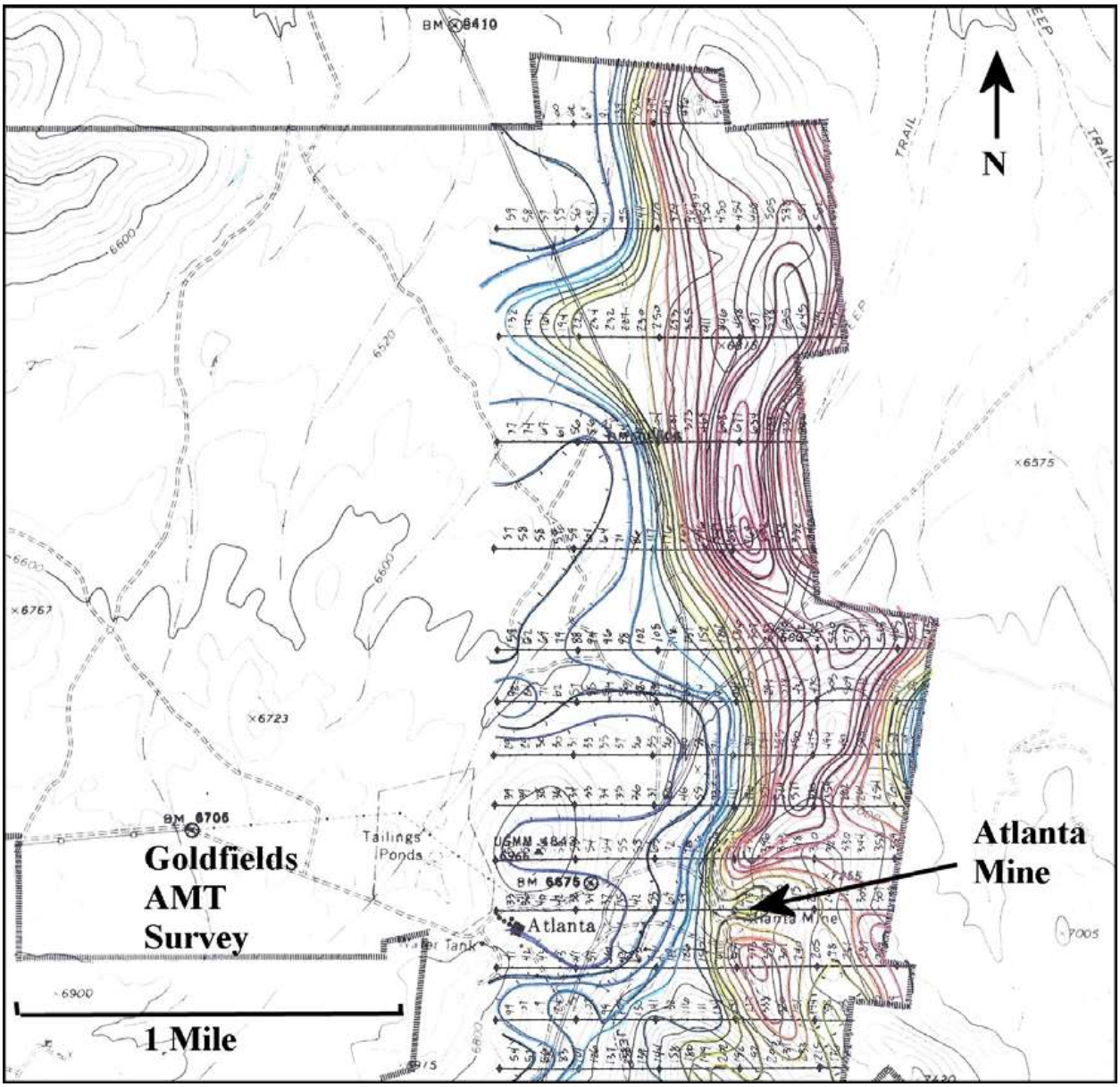
Under the Bobcat and Standard Slag joint venture, the pit development and mining occurred between 1975 and 1985. Mining and milling operated at 120,000 tons per year. An upgraded ball mill was installed in 1976. In 1985, mining at Atlanta mine was shut down due to falling gold prices. As reported by Durgin (2012), in the 10 year period of mining, approximately 1,500,000 tons of material was mined, producing approximately 110,000 ounces of gold and 800,000 ounces of silver. The general area of the mine pit is shown on Figure 5-1.

6.2.7 Gold Fields

In 1990, Gold Fields conducted exploration activities including geologic mapping, rock-chip and soil geochemical surveys, and sagebrush bio-geochemical survey. Gold Fields' exploration results were not available and therefore not utilized for resource estimate. Gold Fields' exploration activities are not retained for further discussion in this report.

Additionally, Gold Fields conducted geophysical surveys (i.e., induced polarization / resistivity, audio-magneto-telluric (AMT), magnetic and radiometric methods) over the mine and surrounding areas. Results of Gold Fields' geophysical survey were excerpted from Durgin (2012). The AMT results show a sharp boundary trending slightly to the west of north that runs for at least 2.5 miles northward from the Atlanta mine (Figure 6-1). This represents the Atlanta fault, which is a primary control for the mineralization in the Atlanta Mine area. The mineralization appears to be along this sharp break, associated with a cross fault.

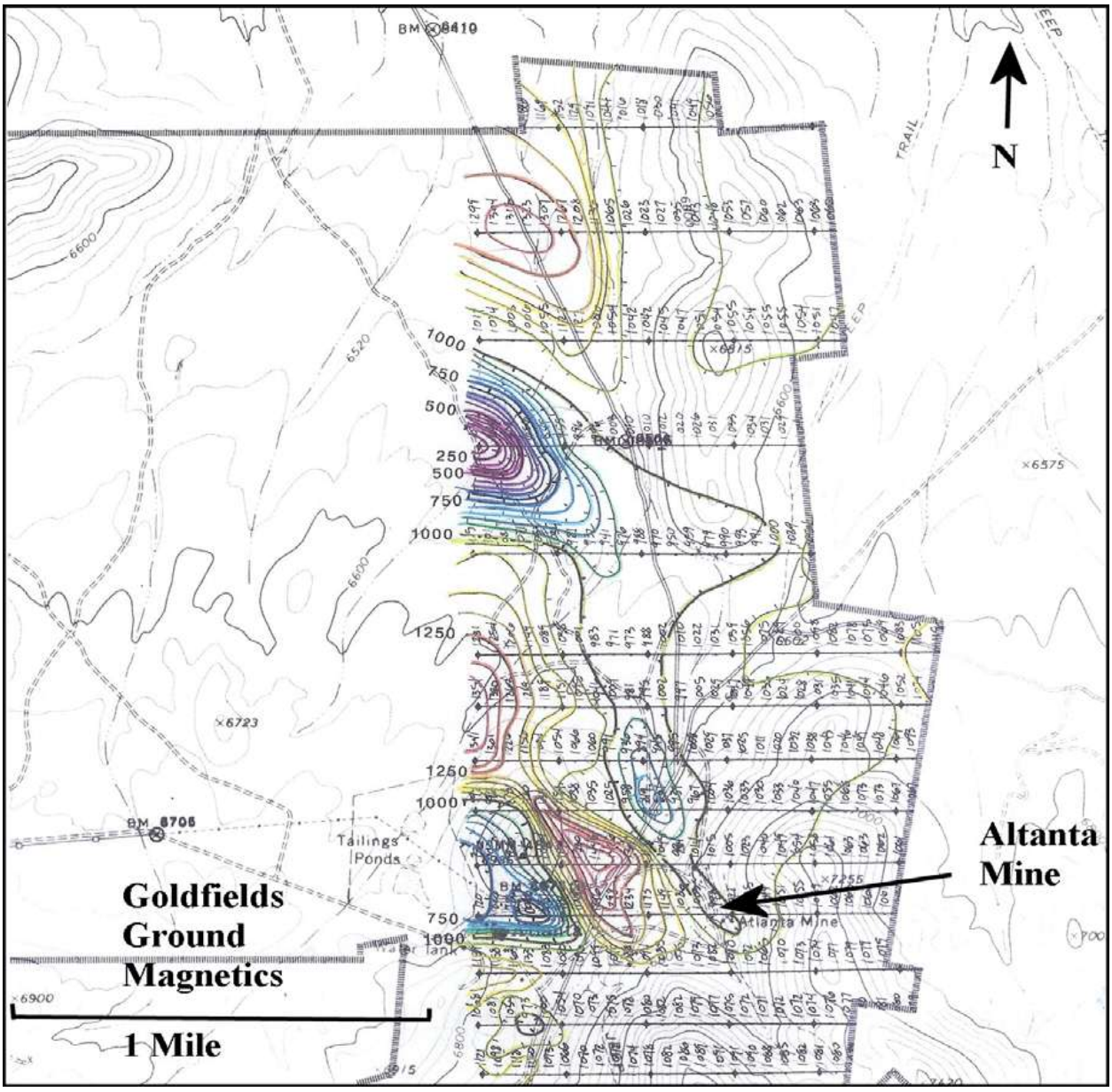
Figure 6-1 Gold Fields AMT Survey



Source: Durgin, 2012

Figure 6-2 shows the result of Gold Field's ground magnetic survey. There is a strong magnetic low over the mine itself and another one a short distance to the north. A magnetic low anomaly exists about 1.5 miles to the north, possibly indicating mineralization.

Figure 6-2 Gold Fields Ground Magnetic Survey



Source: Durgin, 2012

Aerial photography was taken by Olympus Aerial Surveys, and a topographic map was prepared. The topographic map produced by Gold Fields is shown on Figure 5-1 of this report.

6.2.8 Kinross

In 1997, Kinross mapped and sampled jasperoid outcrops in the area east of the Atlanta pit, and conducted soil sampling. Kinross' surface exploration results were not available at the time of this report.

6.3 Historical Drilling

A summary of historical drilling is provided in Table 6-1. Drilling locations are shown on Figure 10-1. Meadow Bay has been in the process of collecting the historical drilling data, and as such, there are more drilling data than was provided to Gustavson in database format on November 9, 2012. Gustavson recommends that the usability of the additional historical data be reviewed, and update the resource estimate using all usable historical data.

Table 6-1 Summary of Historical Drilling

Drilling Program	Drilling Dates	Drillhole Database (Note 1)		All Drilling (Note 2)		Drilling Method
		No. DHs	Length (ft)	No. DHs	Length (ft)	
OME	1971	NA	NA	4	1,680	NA
Bobcat / Standard Slag	1977 – 1990	128	29,392	183	38,321	RC
Exxon	1980	NA	NA	1	2,435	NA
Gold Fields	1990 – 1991	82	56,021	82	56,021	Core, RC
Chief	1996	1	1,072	1	1,072	Core
Kinross	1997 – 1998	79	54,555	80	54,345	RC
Cordilleran Exploration	2000 – 2001	NA	NA	5	2,782	NA

Abbreviations: ft = feet, NA = data not available, RC = reverse circulation

Note 1: "Drillhole Database" columns represent data provided to Gustavson in the drillhole database received on November 9, 2012, described in greater detail in Section 12.

Note 2: "All drilling" columns represent a summary of drilling data provided to Gustavson on March 10, 2013.

While sample intervals of historical RC sample ranged from 1 to 40 feet, the most common sample interval was 5 feet. Based on Gustavson's review of assayed intervals, the drilling recoveries of Standard Slag and Bobcat, Bobcat, and Gold Fields were acceptable. For the Kinross drill holes, a total of 15,650 feet of drilling were missing from the data provided to Gustavson in November 2012 and were not used in the current model. These assay data were received by Meadow Bay in December 2012 and may be incorporated in subsequent modeling.

Description of sampling methods of historical RC drilling is adapted from Durgin (2012). Cuttings from historical dry RC drilling were collected in then divided using a riffle splitter into 2 fractions. Samples were submitted to the laboratory for gold assay; the split sample was either retained for reference or submitted for duplicate analysis.

Description of sampling methods of historical core drilling is adapted from Durgin (2012). Historical core samples were stored in boxes. Recovered cores are split using a core saw or hydraulic splitter with one half of the core submitted for laboratory analysis and one half retained for reference.

Assay certificates for the work done prior to 1997 are only partially available. Assay certificates prepared by Chemex (now ALS Minerals) are available from the work done by Kinross Gold in 1997 and 1998."

The Kinross report dated 12/22/98 discusses the Standard Slag assay data provided by Golden Chief Mining. Many of the Bobcat drill holes are reported to two decimal places with the same value repeated over several intervals. Additionally, there are long runs of 0.001 opt, assumed to be a below detection limit value. Kinross concluded that these data was questionable but similar enough to use for modeling. While these data can be considered for internal planning and modeling they are not understood well enough to report NI43-101 compliant resources.

Gustavson's opinion is the historical and current data are adequate for the purposes of preparing this Report (excluding the Bobcat assay intervals). Historic data is consistent with the current data. Current data is subjected to ongoing data checks.

6.4 Historic Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates

Bobcat and Kinross prepared resource estimates in 1992 and 1998, respectively: these estimates were completed prior to promulgation of NI 43-101 requirements in 2001 and were not expected to meet NI 43-101 requirements. The historical resource estimates are provided in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Historical Resource Estimate

Source of Information	Measured (x000)			Indicated (x000)			Inferred (x000)			Tailings (x000)		
	Tons	Gold (oz)	Silver (oz)	Tons	Gold (oz)	Silver (oz)	Tons	Gold (oz)	Silver (oz)	Tons	Gold (oz)	Silver (oz)
Prochnau (1992)	2,467	216	3,145	888	38	71	460	32	488	1,575	23	1,393
Kinross (1998)	-	-	-	6,213	339	3,142	3,066	126	723	-	-	-

Notes: (1) The Prochnau resource estimate is reported at a 0.03 opt gold equivalent cutoff grade.
(2) Kinross' resource estimate is based on a 0.02 opt gold cutoff grade.

The resource estimates as summarized in Table 6-2 are not compliant with current NI 43-101 standards, have not been independently verified by Gustavson, are not relevant to the mineral resource estimate presented in this report, and are mentioned here for historical completeness only. The mineral resource categories applied to the historic resource estimates do not comply with currently recognized mineral resource categories as defined by CIM, and are not suitable for more than gross comparison with the resource estimate presented herein. The historic mineral resource estimates are presented here simply to provide historical perspective regarding the range of estimates produced using different data, methods, and assumptions, and no relationship with the current mineral resource estimate is meant to be implied.

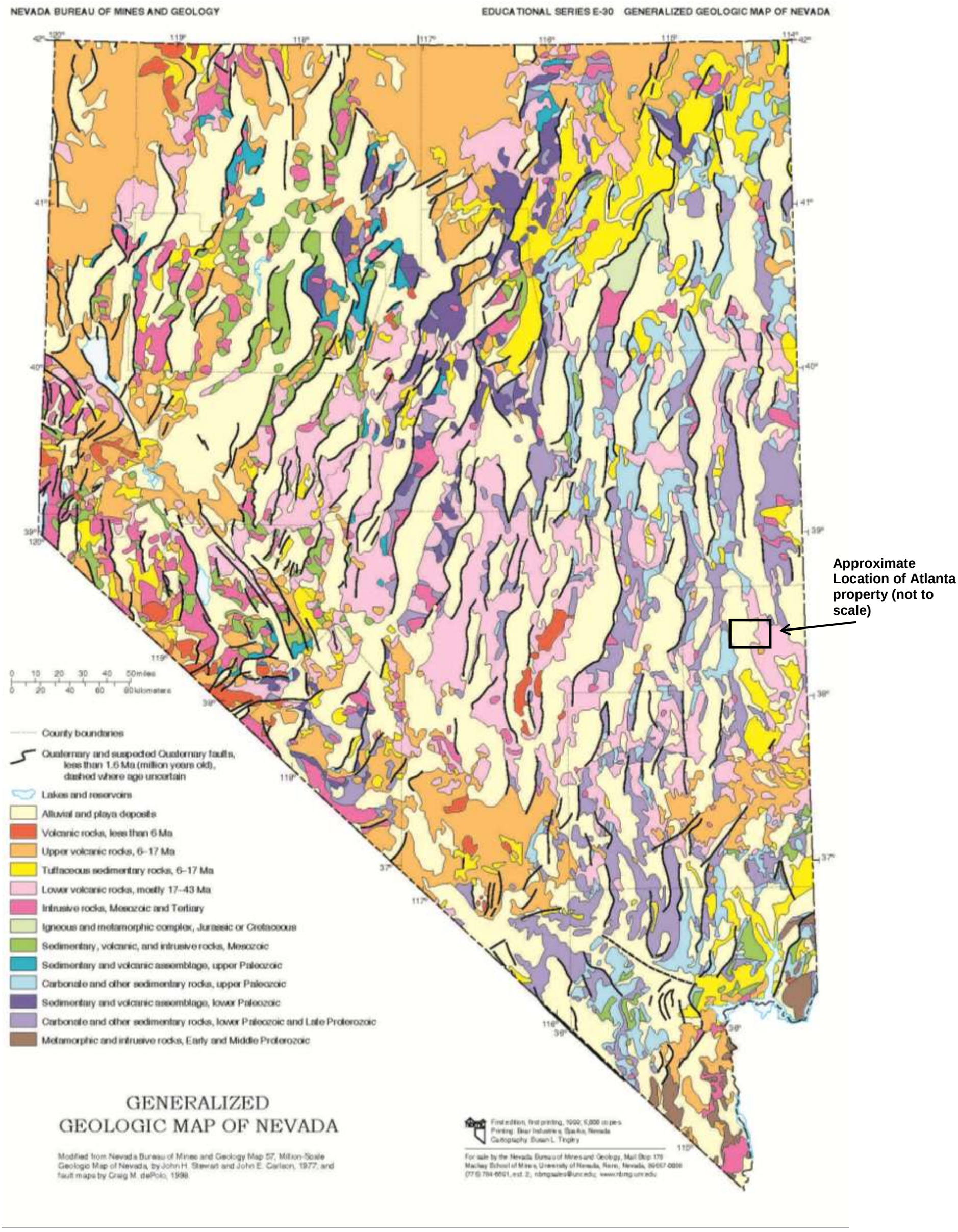
7 Geological Setting and Mineralization (Item 7)

Geology and mineralization for the Atlanta project as described in this section are excerpted and modified from Durgin (2012).

7.1 Regional, Local and Property Geology

The Atlanta project is located in the Basin and Range geological province that covers the area from the Sierra Nevada range west of Reno to the Wasatch Front east of Salt Lake City, Utah, and from southern Idaho into northern Sonora, Mexico. The Basin and Range topography was created by mid- to late-Tertiary extensional tectonics, producing a series of roughly north-south oriented, fault-bounded mountain ranges separated by basins filled with thick accumulations of younger sediments and volcanic rocks. Topographic relief varies across the Basin and Range, from 1,500 feet to in excess of 5,000 vertical feet. Stratigraphy in this portion of eastern Nevada is composed largely of thick Paleozoic carbonate units with some quartzite and Tertiary intermediate to felsic volcanic units, as shown on Figure 7-1.

Figure 7-1 Generalized Geologic Map of Nevada



Source: NBMG, 1998

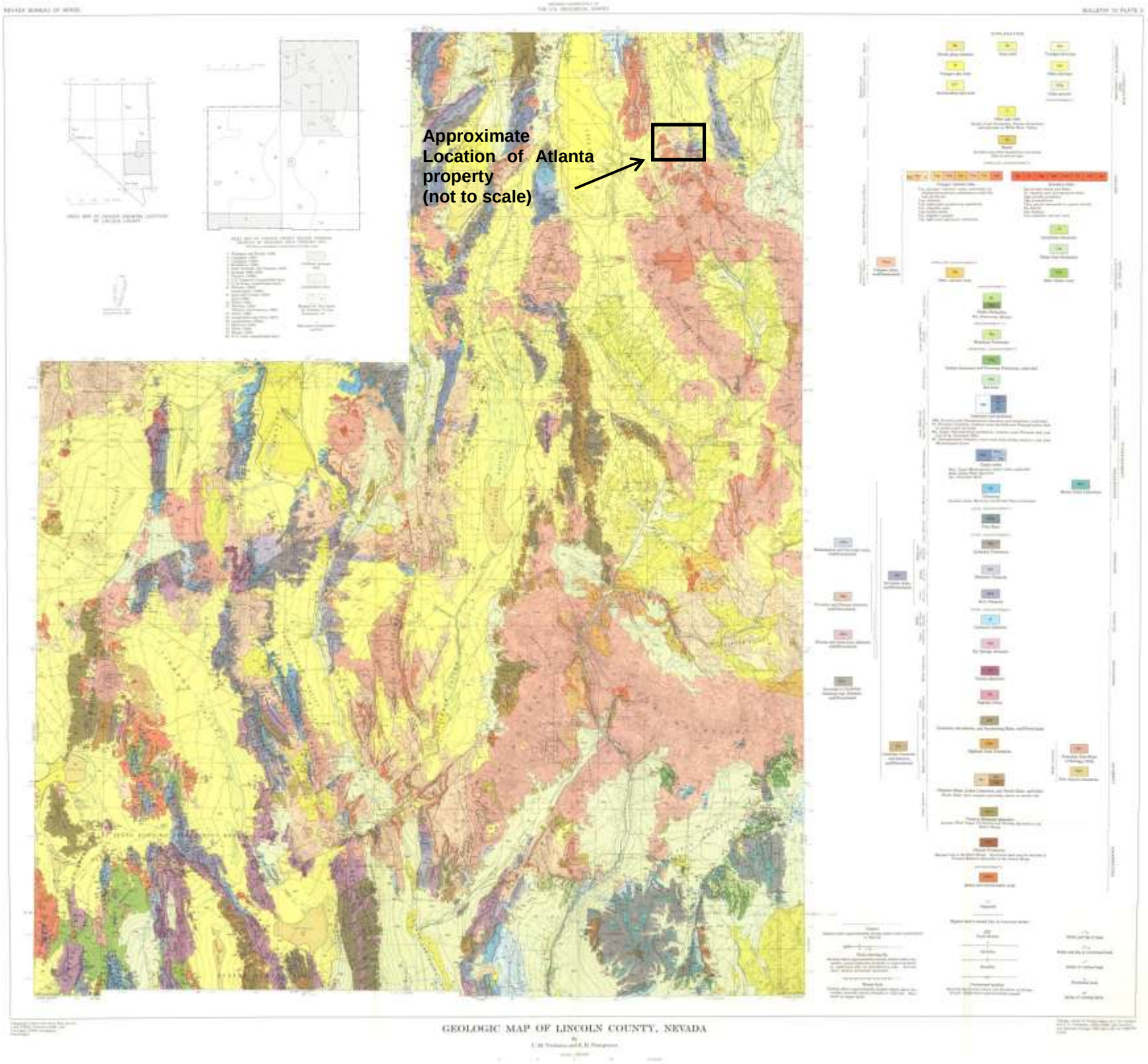
7.2 District Geology

The Atlanta project lies at the northern end of the Wilson Creek Range, as shown on Figure 7-2. The core of the range is composed of Ordovician Pogonip Limestone, Eureka Quartzite and Ely Springs Dolomite. Tertiary volcanic, volcaniclastic and intrusive rocks lie to the west of the range front. These are primarily felsic to intermediate in composition. The Tertiary and Paleozoic units are in structural contact with the volcanics in the hanging-wall and the sediments in the footwall. The Atlanta Fault strikes NNW-SSE and dips between 50 to 70 degrees to the west.

7.3 Atlanta Project Geology

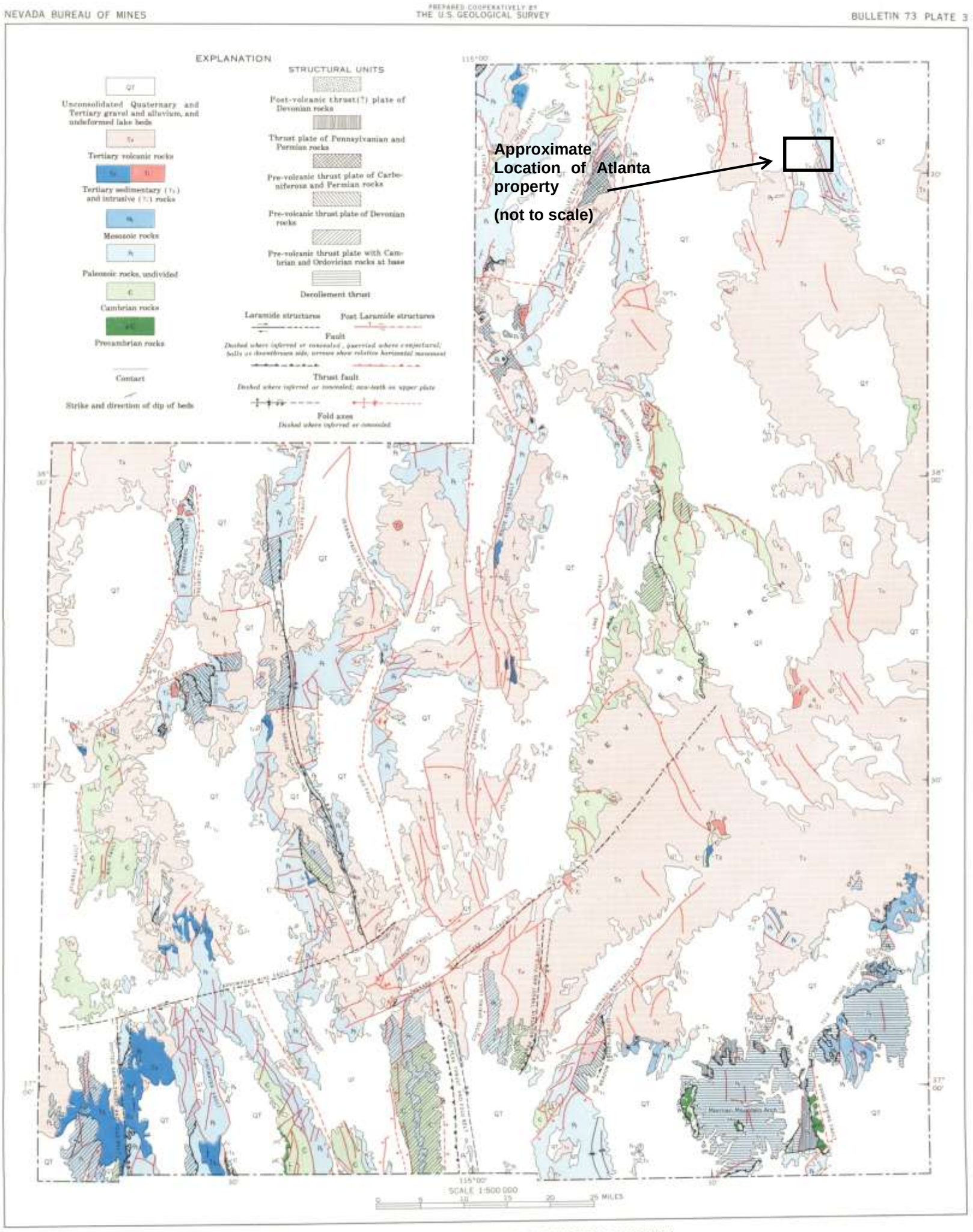
Gold mineralization at the Atlanta project is localized along the NNW-SSE trending, W-dipping Atlanta normal fault separating the Tertiary volcanic rocks on the west from the Ordovician sediments on the east. A roughly east-west trending fault zone cuts the Atlanta fault and is also strongly mineralized. Although the bulk of the currently well-known mineralization is located in close proximity to the Atlanta fault, appreciable mineralization has also been discovered in the hanging-wall volcanic/intrusive rocks. Brecciation during movement along the fault coupled with pervasive silicification has produced extensive, complex, jasperoid breccias which have a consistent width of approximately 100 feet. A similar mineralized breccia is present along the cross-cutting east-west fault zone. These breccias were the principal ore hosts at the Atlanta Mine.

Figure 7-2 Geologic Map of Lincoln County, Nevada



Source: NBMG, 1998

Figure 7-3 Tectonic Map of Lincoln County, Nevada



TECTONIC MAP OF LINCOLN COUNTY, NEVADA

Source: NBMG, 1998

7.4 Mineralization

The gold mineralization at the Atlanta project is strongly structurally controlled. The primary control is the NNW-SSE trending Atlanta Fault that juxtaposes the Tertiary volcanic/intrusive rocks against the Ordovician sedimentary rocks. A secondary high-angle east-west structure also appears to have been instrumental in localizing the mineralization. At the intersection of the north trending and east-trending structures both the width and the grade of mineralization is increased relative to adjacent areas along the Atlanta Fault. Disseminated mineralization in silicified and brecciated volcanic/intrusive rocks in the hanging-wall appears to be genetically related to the east-west trending structure. Atlanta mineralization is a product of complex multi-phase brecciation and silicification with some argillic alteration. There are also several generations of epithermal quartz veinlet stockworks which often contain intricately banded pyrite. Sulfides are generally very fine grained and occasionally coarse grained as in Figure 7-4. These are generally oxidized to depths of several hundred feet.

Figure 7-4 Intricately Banded Epithermal Pyrite in Quartz Vein

Source: Durgin, 2012

Mineralized jasperoid breccias have been followed in outcrop or drill holes for 4,000 feet along the Atlanta Fault. In addition, they have been encountered in drill holes to depths in excess of 1,000 feet. Similar mineralization persists along the east-west fault zone for at least 1,200 feet along strike and to similar depths.

7.4.1 Atlanta Mine Area

With the exception of sporadic exploration in areas of alteration, anomalous geochemistry and/or small vein mineralization, most of the work at the Atlanta project has focused on the deposit exploited in the main pit and its down-dip and lateral extensions. Drilling has shown that the mineralized jasperoid horizon occupying the

Atlanta fault is continuous for at least 4,000 feet along strike and through a vertical range of at least 1,000 feet. However, the open pit mine itself is situated on the thick, higher-grade, near-surface portions of this structure. The Bobcat – Standard Slag joint venture mined a segment with a strike length of 650 feet with an average width of 85 feet. The deposit was mined to a depth of 250 feet on the west or the hanging-wall side and 450 feet on the east or the footwall side. The breccia zone is tabular to lenticular in shape and dips at 45 to 60 degrees to the west. Grades are relatively evenly distributed across the host jasperoid but distinctly higher grades occur within a steeply south plunging core, about 200 feet long, in the central part of the mine area. This high-grade core occurs where the east-west cross structure intersects the Atlanta Fault. Deep drilling indicates that the grade and thickness of the deposit remains relatively constant with depth. However, the dip of the breccia zone becomes more shallow at depth and is essentially flat-lying below a vertical depth of 1,000 feet (303 m). The Kinross assay reports suggest that deposit contains approximately 0.1% arsenic.

7.4.2 Hanging Wall Atlanta Porphyry Mineralization

Deep exploratory drilling in the past has identified mineralization west of the Atlanta pit in rocks then interpreted as silicified volcanics. These rocks have been brecciated, with the clasts partially replaced by fine-grained silica. These breccias are thoroughly oxidized and display strong iron oxide staining. The silver content is less than the main deposit. The 2011 drilling has led to the interpretation that substantial portions of the hanging wall rocks are a fine grained porphyritic intrusive body. The porphyry is typically cut by stockworks of thin pyrite veins. The majority of the rock has been argillically altered. Lesser amounts of silicification, generally accompanied by brecciation, are also present.

The porphyry is present primarily in the hanging wall of the Atlanta fault but small zones of porphyry intruded into the Ordovician sedimentary rocks have been observed in the footwall of the fault. The porphyry probably intruded along the pre-mineral Atlanta fault and was subsequently faulted, altered and mineralized by continued tectonic and hydrothermal activity along the fault.

8 Deposit Types (Item 8)

The mineral deposit for the Atlanta project as described in this section is excerpted and modified from Durgin (2012).

8.1 Epithermal Breccia Fill and Replacement

The Atlanta project deposit is characterized as a low sulfidation epithermal fill and replacement primarily of carbonate fault breccias. Hydrothermal fluids have both filled open voids in the breccias as well as replaced individual carbonate clasts. The silica is microcrystalline except where late drusy quartz has been deposited in open spaces. Minor late quartz +/- pyrite veinlets cut both the clasts and the breccia fill. The deposit is completely oxidized both in outcrops and in the deepest levels of the pit, and the jasperoids are hematite stained. Small amounts of sulfides – primarily pyrite – have been encountered in the deeper drill holes. In addition to the silicification, strong and widespread argillic (kaolinite, illite) alteration is found in the hanging-wall volcanic/intrusive rocks. The volcanic breccias and tuffs have also been silicified and cut by minor quartz veinlets.

9 Exploration (Item 9)

This section describes exploration geophysical and geochemical surveys that have been completed by Meadow Bay. Meadow Bay has not conducted exploration drilling outside the area permitted in the Notice of Intent. An Induced Polarization survey has been conducted by Meadow Bay on the property, primarily outside the area of the Atlanta pit. These data were not received by Gustavson by the effective date of this report and are not included herein.

9.1 Ground Magnetic Survey

9.1.1 Procedures

In October 2011, Meadow Bay contracted Quantec Geoscience Limited (Quantec) to conduct total field ground magnetic surveys. The purpose of the ground magnetic survey was to confirm the results of Gold Field's work, namely, the low magnetic signal identified at and north of the Atlanta Mine, potentially indicative of mineralization; and survey an area west of the Atlanta Mine.

Ground magnetic survey was conducted in two areas:

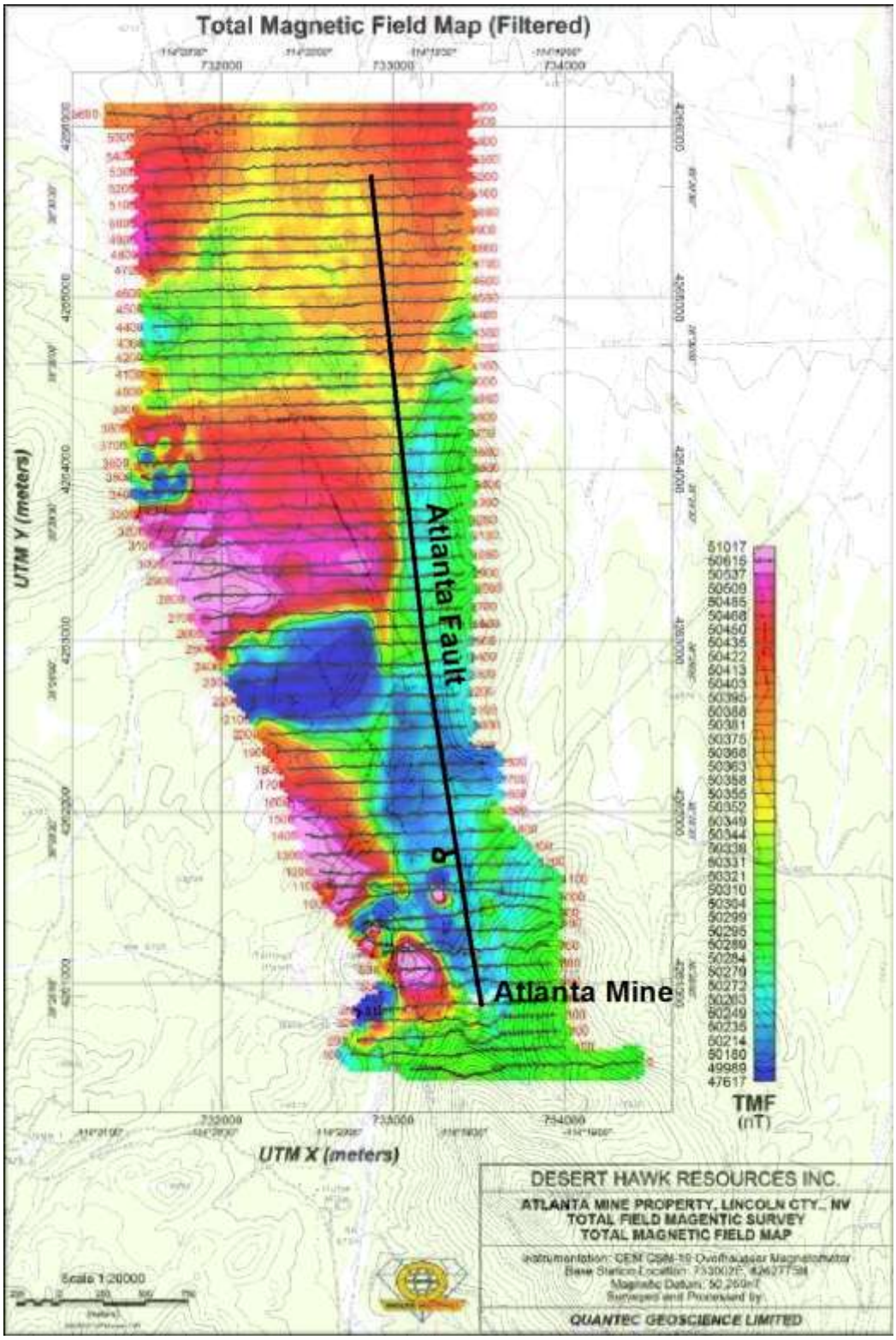
- Area 1 - north and west of the open pit mine, along the projection of the Atlanta Fault. Area 1 is an area that is approximately 18,700 feet in a north-south direction and up to 5,900 feet in the east-west direction.
- Area 2 - south and west of the open pit mine. Area 2 is an area that is 8,500 feet in the north-south direction, and 9,200 feet in an east–west direction.

The ground magnetic survey was conducted using GEM-10 walking and base station receivers. Survey lines were oriented in the east-west direction, with line spacing of 328 feet (100 meters). Measurements were recorded at 2 second intervals. At such a space interval, in Area 1, ground magnetic survey was conducted along 57 lines, for a total of 54 line miles (as shown on Figure 9-2). In Area 2, ground magnetic survey was conducted along 27 lines, for a total of 161 line miles (as shown on Figure 9-3).

9.1.2 Results

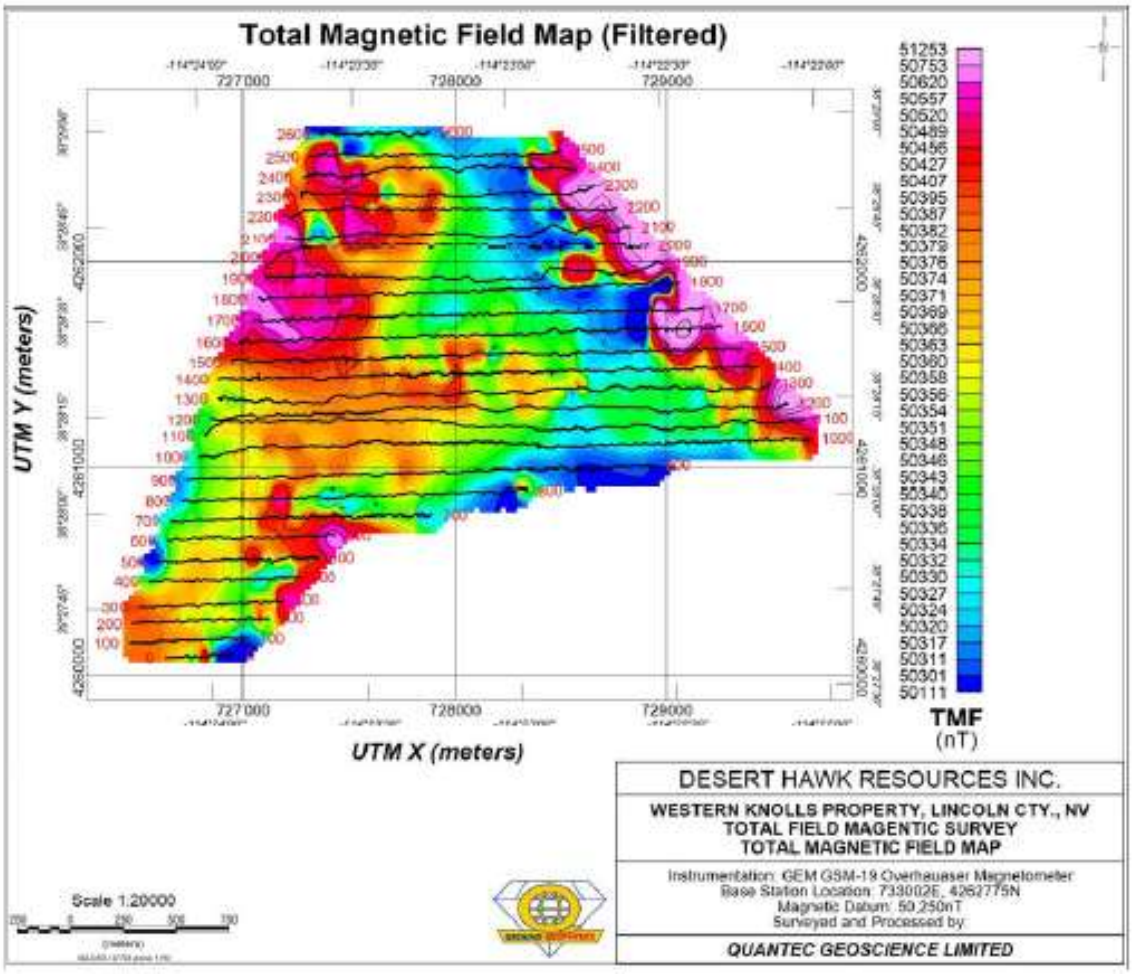
Meadow Bay's ground magnetic survey results are shown on Figures 9-1 and 9-2.

Figure 9-1 Meadow Bay's Ground Magnetic Survey Results



Source: Quantec, 2012
Note: for Area 1 with interpreted extension of the Atlanta Fault northward from pit and overlay of topographic contours.

Figure 9-2 Meadow Bay's Ground Magnetic Survey Results for Area 2



Source: Quantec, 2012

The Meadow Bay ground magnetic survey corresponds relatively well with the Gold Fields ground magnetic survey, and both show a linear NNW trending magnetic low about 150 meters north of the Atlanta pit and a larger magnetic low about 2000 meters to the NW. As shown on Figure 9-1, the postulated extension of the Atlanta fault NNW of the pit passes along the east side of the magnetic low approximately 150 meters north of the pit. The magnetic low in this area and in the area of the pit may be due to highly altered rocks adjacent to the Atlanta fault.

As shown on Figure 9-2, in the Western Knoll area, past reconnaissance exploration had identified geochemically significant gold in favorable lithologies. The geology there is somewhat more complex and the detailed geologic mapping is incomplete. At this point it is unclear whether the partially mapped rhyolite domes in the area coincide with the magnetic features. This area will also be studied in future exploration activities.

9.2 Surface Sampling

9.2.1 Procedures for Surface Sampling

Through 2011, Meadow Bay conducted grid soil sampling in a 3 square-mile area located in the northwestern portion of the Western Knolls area and the adjacent PEG area, as shown on Figure 9-3. Meadow Bay collected a total of 2,848 soil samples along 43 lines spaced 330 feet apart, on a 100-foot interval along the lines.

During Spring 2012, over 450 rock chip samples were collected across the Western Knolls in areas of soil geochemical anomalies and where sufficient outcrops of silicified, brecciated and iron-stained volcanic rocks were identified. The sampling focused on potential high-grade surface features to help understand the underlying hydrothermal system and should not be considered representative. All soil and rock chip samples were sent to ALS Minerals in Elko, Nevada, for 41-element ICP-MS analysis.

9.2.2 Results of Surface Sampling

The soil and rock chip sampling yielded multiple areas with gold, silver, arsenic, and antimony anomalies.

9.3 Significant Results and Interpretation

Ground magnetic results indicate zones of linear magnetic low anomalies coincident with the Atlanta fault in the pit area and along the probable extension of the Atlanta fault along strike to the north. The magnetic low anomalies in these areas may be due to highly altered rocks adjacent to the Atlanta fault.

The areas that were surface sampled were not included in the Notice of Intent, and subsequently soil anomalies were not used to target drill holes. The results of the soil survey were used to guide the ground magnetic surveys.

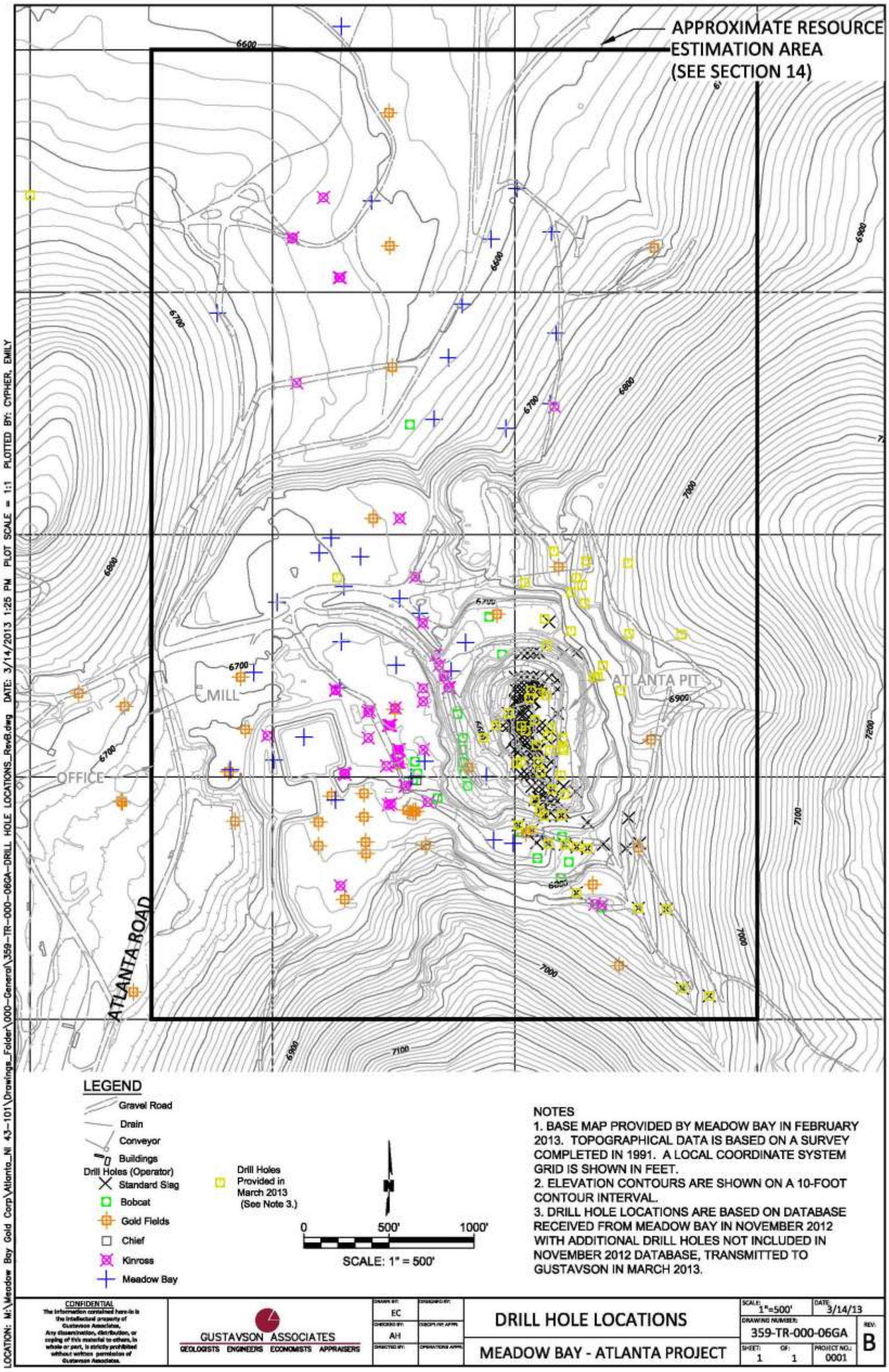
10 Drilling (Item 10)

Data for Meadow Bay's drilling were provided to Gustavson on November 9, 2012 and consisted of a total of 37 drill holes: 21 were drilled by diamond coring, and 16 by reverse circulation. Drilling holes from Meadow Bay and historical drilling programs are shown on Figure 10-1.

10.1 Type and Extent

Drilling and assay completed by Meadow Bay through the November 9, 2012 consists of 37 drill holes, with 21 holes drilled by diamond coring and 16 holes drilled by reverse circulation. Drilling locations are shown on Figure 10-1. A table showing collar coordinates, azimuth and dip for historical and Meadow Bay drill holes is provided in Appendix C.

Figure 10-1 Drilling Locations



10.2 Procedures for Meadow Bay's Drilling

Meadow Bay contracted RC drilling to National Exploration Wells Pumps and Kirkness Diamond Drilling. RC drilling was conducted using water as a drilling fluid.

Core drilling was completed by Kirkness Diamond Drilling. Recovered drill core are stored in boxes and photographed. Rock quality designation (RQD) and lithology are logged.

Meadow Bay's geologists Mr. Richard Dorman and Dr. Douglas Oliver oversaw the drilling and logged the core.

10.2.1 Meadow Bay's Drilling Recovery

Gustavson understands that recovered cuttings (from RC drilling) or core from the length of the entire drill hole were assayed, and intervals with no assay samples indicate poor recovery. For the Meadow Bay drill holes, intervals that were not assayed are summarized in Table 10-1. As shown in Table 10-2, for most drill holes, final drilling intervals of less than 10 feet were not assayed, and recoveries were generally greater than 90%. Based on acceptable recoveries, all Meadow Bay drill holes were retained for evaluation.

Table 10-1 Meadow Bay Drill Hole Recovery

Borehole ID	Borehole Total Depth (ft)	Intervals Not Assayed From	To	Drill Hole % Recovery
DHRI-11-01C	404	400	404	99%
DHRI-11-02C	593	500	593	84%
DHRI-11-03C	575	560	575	97%
DHRI-11-04C	1043	1040	1043	100%
DHRI-11-06C	1000	40	60	94%
		90	100	
		970	1000	
DHRI-11-07C	961	960	961	100%
DHRI-11-08C	530	None Applicable		100%
DHRI-11-09C	1625	945	1625	58%
DHRI-11-10C	528	None Applicable		100%
DHRI-11-11C	1468	0	46	97%
		1466	1468	
DHRI-11-12C	1058	None Applicable		100%
DHRI-11-13C	717.5	None Applicable		100%
DHRI-11-14C	1630	570	1625	35%
DHRI-11-15C	1625	0	70	66%
		1150	1625	
DHRI-11-16C	552	500	552	91%
DHRI-11-17C	578	None Applicable		100%
DHRI-11-18C	894.5	0	604.44	32%
		894.44	896	
DHRI-11-19C	1711	0	107	94%
		1707	1711	
DHRI-11-20C	1048	0	110	90%
DHRI-11-21C	1188	0	95	92%
		1185	1188	
DHRI-11-03RC	500	493.35	500	99%
DHRI-11-04RC	485	None Applicable		100%
DHRI-11-05RC	340	337	340	99%
DHRI-11-06RC	320	192.42	202.42	91%
		212.42	232.42	
DHRI-11-07RC	355	351.62	355	99%
DHRI-11-08RC	510	166.22	176.22	98%
DHRI-11-09RC	700	NA		100%
DHRI-11-10RC	500	480.15	490.15	98%
DHRI-11-11RC	470	466.34	470	99%
DHRI-11-RCN01	1110	None Applicable		100%

Borehole ID	Borehole Total Depth (ft)	Intervals Not Assayed From	To	Drill Hole % Recovery
Table 10-2 Meadow Bay Drill Hole Recovery (Continued)				
DHRI-11-RCN02	1115	None Applicable		100%
DHRI-11-RCN03	1240	795.67	855.67	94%
		1065.67	1075.67	
DHRI-11-RCN04	1265	1260.14	1265	100%
DHRI-11-RCN05	1300	None Applicable		100%
DHRI-11-RCN06	1220	1023.75	1073.75	92%
		1093.75	1143.75	
DHRI-11-RCN07	1560	None Applicable		100%

10.3 Interpretation and Relevant Results

It is Gustavson's opinion that Meadow Bay has drilled and assayed the proximal Atlanta mine area in sufficient detail to verify historical drilling results and to produce measured indicated and inferred gold and silver resource estimates. Gustavson's on site observations of drilling, logging, sampling, surveying and general QA/QC procedures lead it to conclude that Meadow Bay is conducting these activities according to industry best-practice guidelines.

11 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security
(Item 11)

11.1 Sample Preparation

Meadow Bay's RC drilling was completed by National and Kirkness. Chip trays were filled on-site from each 5-foot assay interval by the respective drill crews. One sample from each 5-foot interval was submitted to ALS for analysis. Bulk rejects were retained from ALS for all RC samples.

Meadow Bay's core drilling was completed by Kirkness. Recovered cores were split into two equal portions: one half is submitted for laboratory assay, and the other half is submitted for duplicate samples on a 2% (one duplicate per 50 samples) interval.

Meadow Bay's recovered drill cuttings cores were previously stored in the historically used mill complex. At the time this Report was being prepared, Meadow Bay was demolishing the mill complex, and as such, began storing the core in a dedicated storage tent. Meadow Bay is constructing a dedicated core storage building in 2013.

11.2 Sample Analysis

Meadow Bay's November 9, 2012 database files contained 5,672 samples that were assayed by ALS Minerals in Reno, Nevada. ALS holds a Standards Council of Canada Certificate of Accreditation which is valid until the expiration date of December 23, 2013.

ALS (1) dried samples, (2) crushed samples until 70% of the sample passes a 0.08-inch (2-millimeter) screen, and riffle split to a 9 ounce (250 gram) sample, and (3) the riffle split sample is further pulverized until 85% passes a Tyler 200 mesh (75-micron) screen. The sample is submitted for gold and silver assay by fire assay with gravimetic finish.

11.3 QC Procedures

Meadow Bay's quality assurance / quality control sample procedures are as follows:

11.3.1 Standard Samples

Meadow Bay prepared standard samples using tailings and known gold and silver levels. Average gold grade in the standard sample was 0.29 ppm with a standard deviation of 0.085 ppm. For silver, the average grade was 19.86 ppm, with a standard deviation of 2.98 ppm. Standard sample detection was considered acceptable if it was detected within the average grade, plus or minus 2-times the standard deviation. A total of 54 standard samples, representing a frequency of 1%, were analyzed with gold grades ranging from less than 0.05 to 0.72 ppm, and silver grades ranging from less than 5 to 26 ppm. Gold detections outside the

acceptance criterion were noted in 3 of the 54 standard samples and as a result, the samples associated with the subject standards were re-assayed. One silver standard was detected outside the acceptable criterion. Standards that exceed the acceptance criteria are re-analyzed at American Assay Laboratories, an ISO 17025:2005 certified facility. Gustavson concludes that this acceptance criterion is acceptable.

11.3.2 Duplicate Samples

Gustavson noted that Meadow Bay assayed 9 split sample duplicates, with gold and silver results as shown on Figures 11-1 and 11-2. The duplicate sample results are considered acceptable.

Figure 11-1 Gold Duplicate Analysis

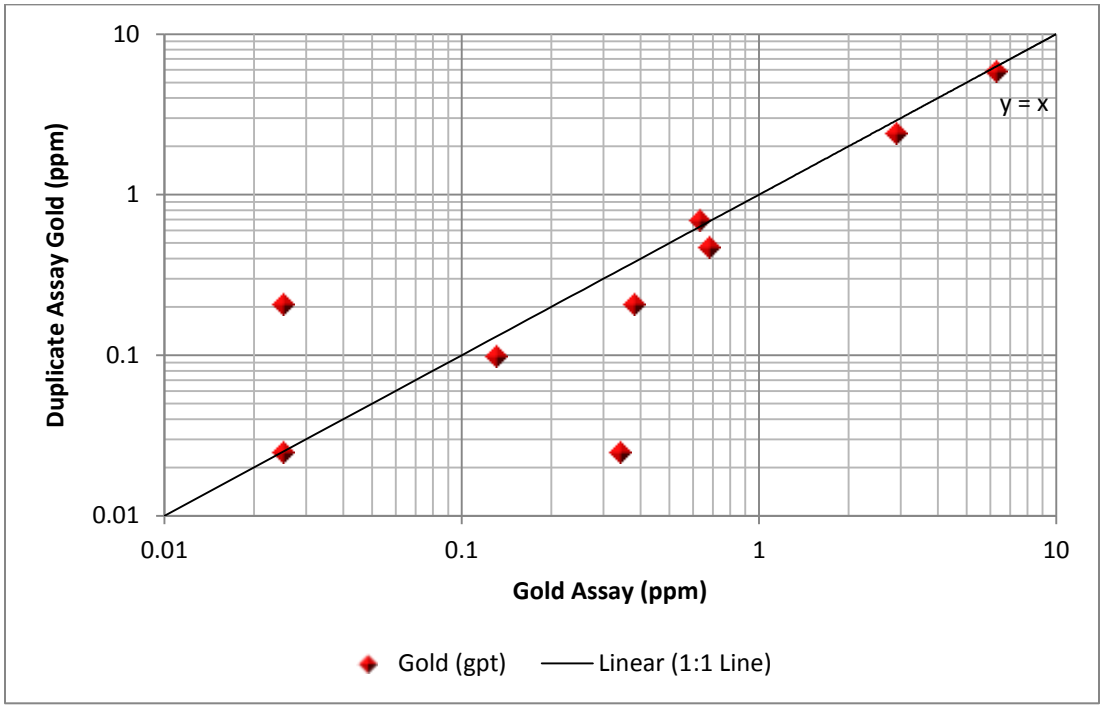
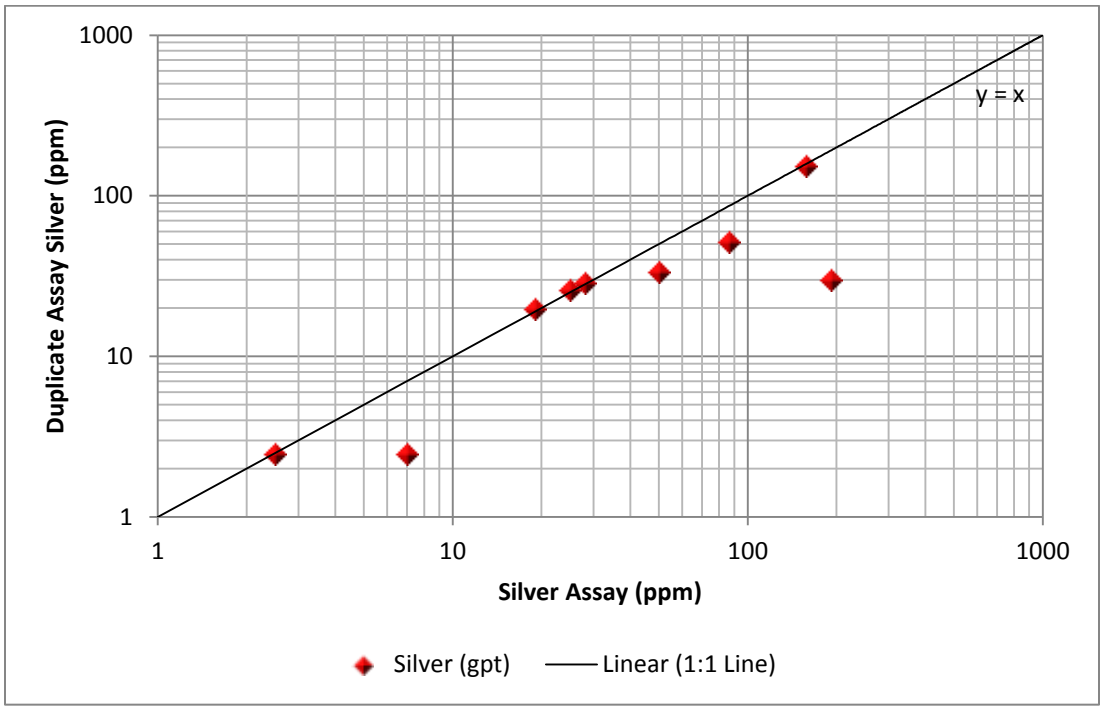


Figure 11-2 Silver Duplicate Analysis



11.3.3 Blank Samples

Meadow Bay prepared blank samples using Isom formation rhyolite and limestone both collected from the Atlanta property, in the rock outcrops near the office building. A total of 74 blank samples (38 Isom formation rhyolite and 36 limestone blank samples) were analyzed. Gold and silver were either not detected or detected within 2-times the reporting limit of 0.05 and 5 opt for gold and silver, respectively. No detections outside the acceptance criteria were identified, and as such, no corrective action was taken. Gustavson concludes that this acceptance criterion is acceptable.

11.4 Opinion on Adequacy

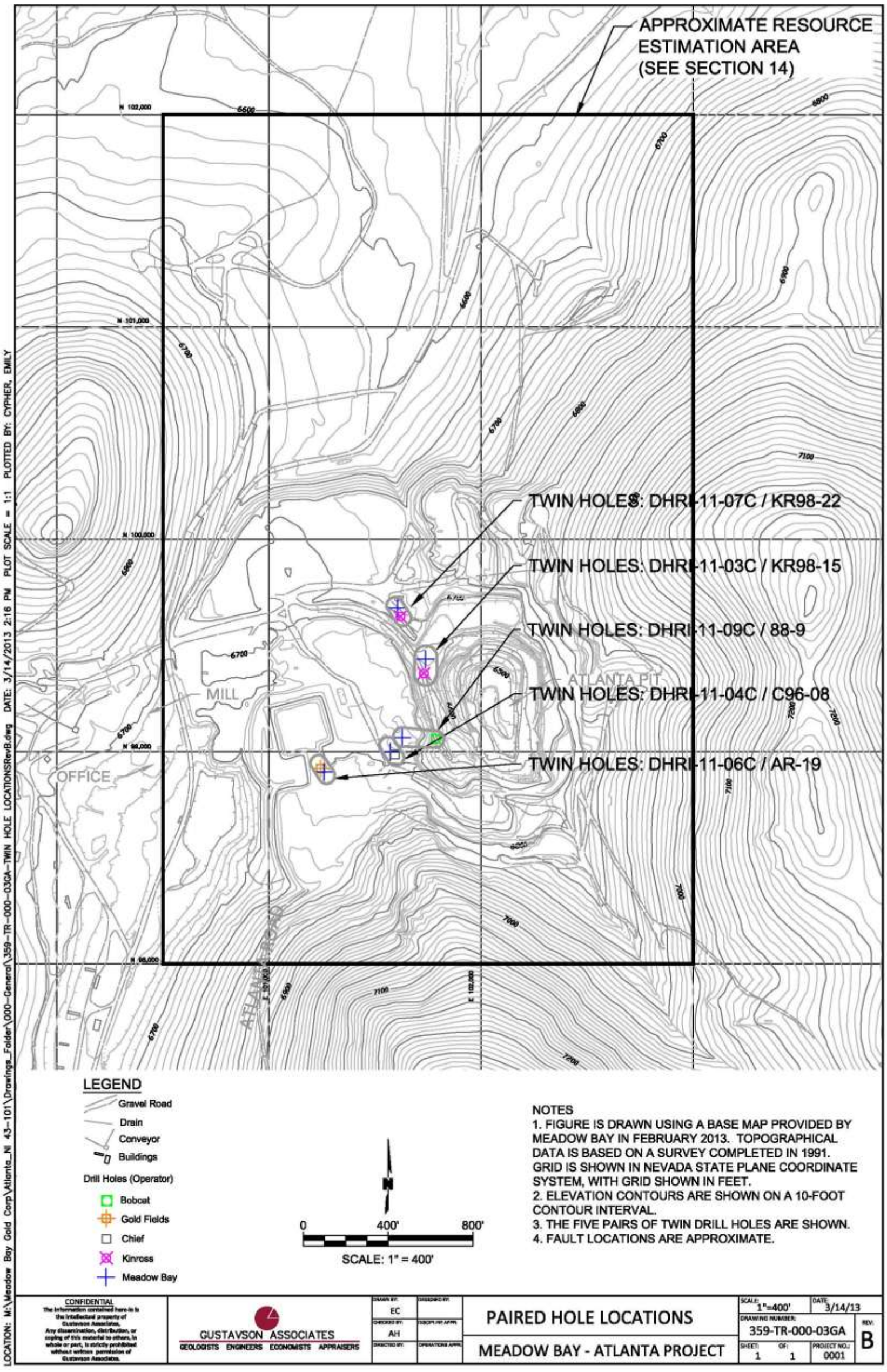
Based on review of available data, Meadow Bay's sample preparation and analysis are adequate.

12 Data Verification (Item 12)

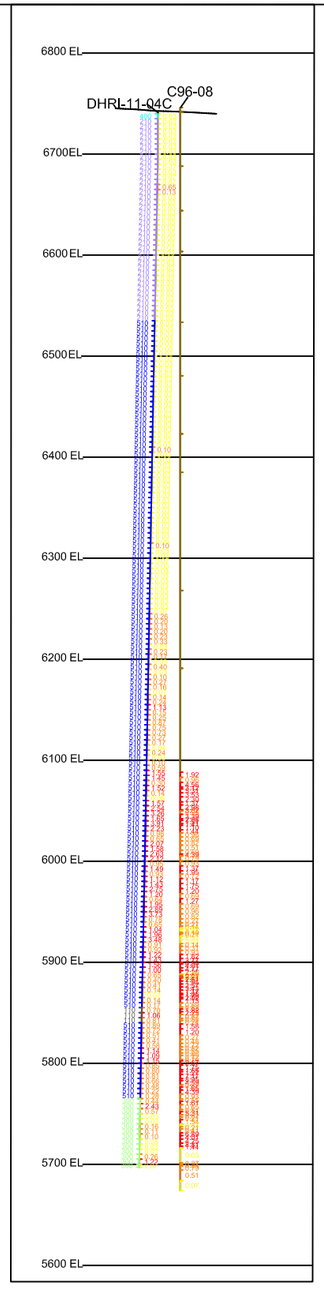
12.1 Verification of Historical Drill Data

Meadow Bay drilled a series of core holes which were paired as twins of or nearby to historical drill holes to verify historical drilling results. Five sets of paired holes were reviewed by Gustavson. Of the historical holes, two were Kinross holes (DHRI-11-07C/KR98-22 and DHRI-11-03C/DR98-15), one was a Bobcat hole (DHRI-11-06C/88-9), one was a Gold Fields hole (DHRI-11-06C/AR-19) and one was a Chief hole (DHRI-11-04C/C96-08). A map and cross-sections showing the correspondence of the pairs of drill holes are presented on Figures 12-1 and 12-2. In Gustavson's opinion, the anomalous intervals and assay values of the historical holes corresponded favorably with results from Meadow Bay's drilling. Gustavson considers that the historical drill data, with the exception of the Bobcat data, are reliable enough to incorporate in a resource model. The reason for the exclusion of the Bobcat data from use in the model is discussed in Section 12-3-2.

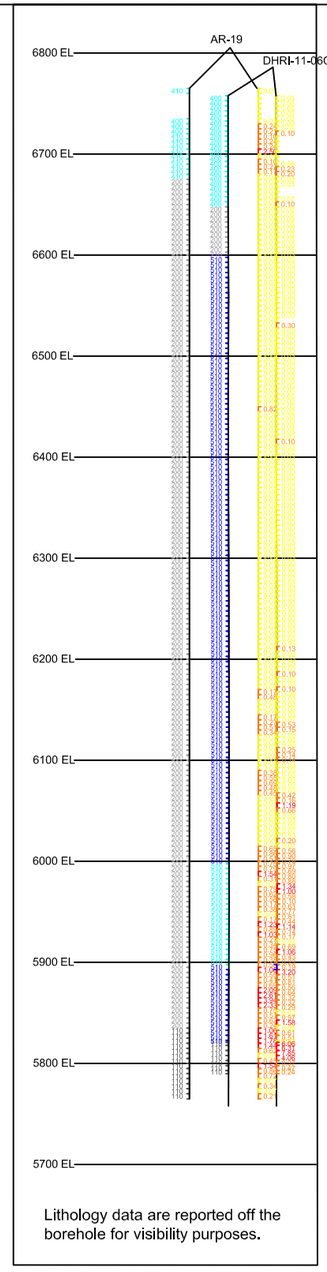
Figure 12-1 Paired Hole Locations



TWIN HOLES: DHRI-11-04C / C96-08
ORIENTATION: W TO E

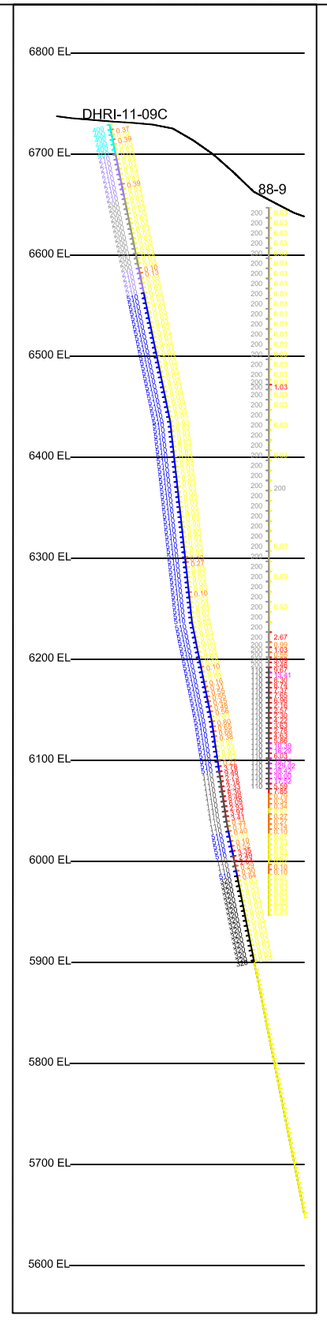


TWIN HOLES: DHRI-11-06C / AR-19
ORIENTATION: W TO E

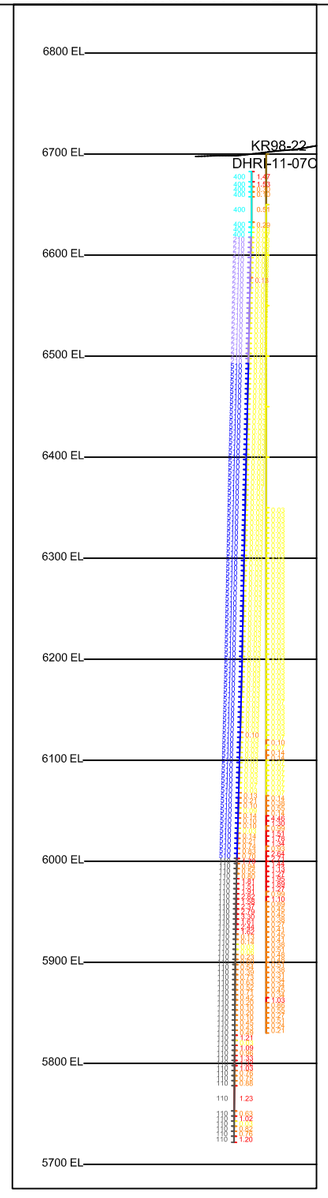


Lithology data are reported off the borehole for visibility purposes.

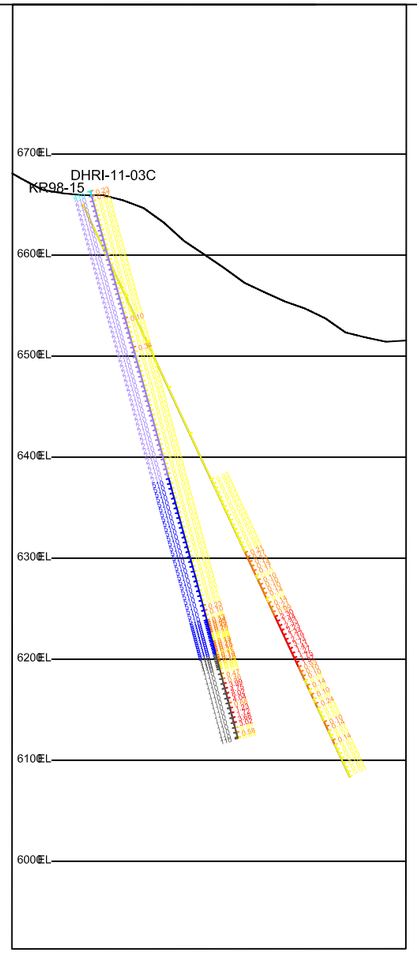
TWIN HOLES: DHRI-11-09C / 88-9
ORIENTATION: W TO E



TWIN HOLES: DHRI-11-07C / KR98-22
ORIENTATION: W TO E



TWIN HOLES: DHRI-11-03C / KR98-15
ORIENTATION: W TO E



NOTE:
1. SEE PRECEDING FIGURE FOR LOCATIONS OF THE 5 TWIN HOLES.
2. OBSERVED LITHOLOGY AND GOLD ASSAY RESULTS ALONG DEPTH OF THE TWIN HOLES ARE SHOWN, WITH OBSERVED LITHOLOGY ALONG THE LEFT OF THE BOREHOLE, AND GOLD GRADE ALONG THE RIGHT OF THE BOREHOLE. SEE FOLLOWING LEGEND FOR COLOR SCHEME.
3. ELEVATIONS SHOWN IN FEET.

Rock Legend

- 110 - SBX
- 200 - Tuff
- 210 - VolSS
- 300 - Dolomite
- 320 - Quartzite
- 400 - Overburden
- 510 - Porphyry

Gold Legend

- Au (opt) < 0.015
- 0.015 <= Au (opt) < 0.10
- 0.10 <= Au (opt) < 1.0
- 1.0 <= Au (opt) < 10.0
- Au (opt) >= 10.00

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REV	DATE	DRAWN	CHECK	DESCRIPTION	REV	DATE	DRAWN	CHECK	DESCRIPTION

GUSTAVSON ASSOCIATES
GEOLOGISTS ENGINEERS ECONOMISTS APPRAISERS

DRAWN BY: | DESIGNED BY:
CHECKED BY: | DISCIPLINE APPR:
DIRECTED BY: | OPERATIONS APPR:

PAIRED HOLE RESULTS

MEADOW BAY GOLD - ATLANTA PROJECT

SCALE: NTS | DATE: 3/14/13
DRAWING NUMBER: 359-TR-300-07GA | REV: B
SHEET: 1 | OF: 1 | PROJECT NO.: 0001

LOCATION: M:\Meadow Bay Gold Corp\Atlanta_NI 43-101\Drawings_Folder\300-Geotechnical\359-TR-300-07GA-PAIRED HOLE RESULTS_RevC.dwg DATE: March 14, 2013 PLOTTED BY: CYPHER, EMILY

12.2 Independent Sampling by Gustavson

While on site, the Gustavson QP observed core drilling procedures and personally took 6 independent core samples. The core remained in Gustavson's possession or observation during logging and sample sawing and bagging preparation. The samples were personally delivered by Gustavson to the ALS Minerals laboratory in Elko, Nevada. Results of these samples are presented in Table 12-1. This independent sampling by Gustavson has verified that there is significant gold mineralization in the system in drill intervals that correspond with Meadow Bay's designated altered/mineralized lithologic units.

Table 12-1 Analytical Results of Samples Taken by Gustavson.

	WEI-21	ME-GRA21	ME-GRA21	Hole DHRI-11-06C		
SAMPLE	Received Wt.	Au	Ag	Interval	Interval	
ID	kg	ppm	ppm	From-To	Feet	Lithology
60346	1.70	0.31	25	Standard		
60348	0.99	6.31	22	940-945'	5	altered volcanic
60349	0.62	7.85	13	945-950'	5	altered volcanic
60350	2.22	4.06	19	950-955.5'	5.5	altered volcanic
60351	1.92	0.37	396	955.5-960'	4.5	quartzite
60352	1.06	0.47	11	960-965'	5	quartzite
60353	0.97	0.24	9	965-968'	3	quartzite
60354	2.66	<0.05	<5	Blank		

12.3 Data Received

For resource estimation, Meadow Bay provided Gustavson with a database containing Meadow Bay's drilling data and historical drilling. Through November 9, 2012, data has been received for 327 drill holes from 6 drilling programs, as summarized in Table 12-2. For brevity, all drilling programs other than Meadow Bay will be identified in the text as "Historical Drilling Programs."

Table 12-2 Summary of Drill Hole Data Provided for Resource Estimate

Drilling Program	No. Drill Holes	Naming Convention	Contents in Drill Hole Database				Assay Certificate Available?
			Collar	Assay	Geology	Downhole Survey	
Meadow Bay Gold	37	DHRI-11-01C through 21C DHRI-11-RC02 through 11 DHRI-11-RCN01 through 7	X	X	X	X	X
Historical Drilling Program							
Bobcat/ Standard Slag	128	Drill holes contain prefixes of 77-, 78-, 79A-, 80-, 81-, 82-, 83-, 85-, 86-, 88-, 90-, B77-, and N81-	X	X		X	
Chief	1	C96-08	X	X		X	
Goldfields	82	AC-01 through 5 AR-01 through 70 ARC-01 though 6	X	X	Available for 81 DHs	X	
Kinross	79	KN98-01 through 16 KR97-01 through 15 KR98-01 through 25 KS98-01 through 23	Available for 78 DHs	Available for 78 DHs	Available for 44 DHs	Available for 78 DHs	Available for 41 DHs
Total	327						

Generally, data for one drill hole are provided in a Microsoft Excel workbook, with separate tabs for the geologic data, collar, assay, and/or survey data. The drill hole data format as provided to Gustavson was not organized in a format for modeling. For modeling purposes, drill hole data were organized in four consolidated comma delimited files (Atlanta_collar.csv, Atlanta_survey.csv, Atlanta_assay.csv, and Atlanta_geology.csv). Gustavson has compiled the data from numerous files into the consolidated file format required for geologic modeling and estimation of the mineral resources.

12.3.1 Data from Meadow Bay Gold's Drilling Program

Gustavson was provided with Microsoft Excel workbook files for 37 drill holes. Gustavson understands that three Meadow Bay drill holes were abandoned prior to completion with no geological or assay data collected (DHRI-11-05C, DHRI-11RC01, and DHRI-11-RC02) and were not included in the estimation of mineral resources.

In review of the data completeness, an assay certificate for DHRI-11-RC02 was identified. The certificate represents assays within the historical dumps on the property and was not relevant to the mineral resources contained within this report, as no estimate of grades within the historical dumps, tailings, or leach pads was completed.

In review of data, Gustavson has identified intervals where no assay data were available, as shown in Table 12-3. The missing assay intervals have been split into three groups; not sampled, not assayed, and missing. Not sampled intervals represent intervals that no sample was collected and are treated as a missing interval. Not assayed intervals represent intervals where a sample has been collected, but was not submitted for assay results and was treated as below detection limit (0.0025 gpt gold and 2.5 gpt silver). Finally, missing intervals are samples that were reported by the laboratory as empty bag or missing and are treated as a missing interval.

Table 12-3 Missing Intervals for Meadow Bay Drill Holes

Borehole ID	No. Intervals with Data	Missing Intervals
DHRI-11-06C	187	40 - 65 90 - 100 220 - 225
DHRI-11-11C	279	0 - 46 (No recovery)
DHRI-11-15C	215	0 - 70 1080 - 1085
DHRI-11-18C	58	0 - 600
DHRI-11-19C	321	0 - 107
DHRI-11-20C	188	0 - 110
DHRI-11-21C	219	0 - 95
DHRI-11-RC02	87	0 – 90
DHRI-11-RC03	95	160 – 165 190 – 195
DHRI-11-RC04	90	450 – 485
DHRI-11-RC05	64	0 – 5 210 – 215 225 – 230 335 – 340
DHRI-11-RC06	54	0 – 5 90 – 95 115 – 120 195 – 205 210 – 235 310 – 315
DHRI-11-RC08	94	5 – 10 165 – 175 430 – 435 470 – 475
DHRI-11-RC09	136	0 – 5 315 – 320 620 – 625 695 – 700
DHRI-11-RC10	95	460 – 465 480 – 500
DHRI-11-RC11	93	0 – 5
DHRI-11-RCN01	200	0 – 110
DHRI-11-RCN02	208	0 – 75
DHRI-11-RCN03	209	0 – 75 710 – 750 800 – 860 1070 – 1080 1090 – 1095 1175 – 1180
DHRI-11-RCN04	238	0 – 75
DHRI-11-RCN05	243	0 – 85
DHRI-11-RCN06	207	0 – 75 1025 – 1075 1080 – 1085 1090 – 1145
DHRI-11-RCN07	284	13 – 140

12.3.2 Data from the Historical Drilling Programs

As shown in Table 12-2, a complete set of assay drill hole data have been provided for the Historical Drilling Programs. Geologic logs for the Goldfields and Kinross drill holes are focused within the modeled area. The geologic information provided along with the ore zone wireframes built by Kinross was utilized to construct a geologic model for resource estimation. In addition, for data verification purposes, the available assay certificates for the drill holes of the historic drilling programs were evaluated against the data assay provided, and generally agreed with one another. The Kinross report dated 12/22/98 discusses the Bobcat assay data provided by Golden Chief Mining. Many of the Bobcat drill holes are reported to two decimal places with the same value repeated over several intervals. Additionally, there are long runs of 0.001 opt, assumed to be a below detection limit value. Kinross concluded that these data were questionable but similar enough to use for modeling. While these data can be considered for internal planning and modeling they are not understood well enough to report NI43-101 compliant resources. Gustavson used the Bobcat drill hole data to construct the mineralized zones but did not estimate block grades from the assay data of the Bobcat drill holes.

12.4 Data Verification Procedures

12.4.1 Collar

All survey data is kept in a local mine grid. Mr. Newton and Mr. Black of Gustavson were able to identify historic holes near the pit based on surface maps and the local mine grid coordinates. Locations and elevations of historic and current drill holes were checked on maps and 3D topographic surfaces. Additional work is necessary to create a conversion from the local grid to a standard coordinate system.

Gustavson plotted the drill holes on the site topographical map and identified significant discrepancies in the elevation data of 15 drill holes from Historical Drilling Programs, as shown in Table 12-3 below. “Difference” as presented in Table 12-3 refers to the difference between the elevation as reported in collar survey and the topographical map. Differences greater than zero indicate the collar elevation is higher than the topographical map, and differences less than zero indicate collar elevations below the topographical map. We request that Meadow Bay verify the collar elevation for the 15 drill holes identified in Table 12-4, and provide corrected collar data, if available, and original survey data for our data verification purposes.

Table 12-4 Discrepancies between Drill Hole Elevations

Drilling Program	Borehole ID	Collar Coordinates (feet) Easting	Northing	Elevation	Difference (feet)
Bobcat	88-15	101,806	98,962	6,647	21.34
Goldfields	AR-40	104,000	96,560	7,200	109.97
Gold Fields	AR-50	100,390	99,290	6,800	-89.74
Gold Fields	AR-51	100,380	98,895	6,800	-119.48
Gold Fields	AR-52	101,480	101,740	6,700	-105.38
Gold Fields	AR-53	100,200	99,345	6,700	33.44
Gold Fields	AR-54	101,500	102,480	6,700	-119.39
Gold Fields	AR-55	100,375	98,900	6,800	-118.9
Gold Fields	AR-56	101,500	102,480	6,700	-119.39
Gold Fields	AR-58	101,370	103,590	6,800	-249.5
Gold Fields	AR-60	103,140	102,900	6,800	-189.09
Standard Slag	86-1	102,691	98,128	6,947	-65.04
Standard Slag	86-3	102,802	98,096	6,967	-44.9
Standard Slag	B77-10	102,070	98,961	6,681	-129.98
Standard Slag	N81-3	102,202	99,511	6,681	-22.73

The drill holes in question were either drilled well outside of the resource area or were drilled prior to the extraction of material from the historic pit. All discrepancies were verified with Meadow Bay Gold personnel.

12.4.2 Lithology

Lithology data were provided to Gustavson in geologic observations format. These observations were recoded into the following categories into a format that is useable for modeling:

- Formation: Ely Springs, Eureka, intrusive, Isom, Jasperoid, Mackleprange, overburden, Pogonip, sedimentary, Ripgut, silicified breccia, tuff, volcanic, volcanic breccia, and volcanic sedimentary.
- Rock Type: dolomite, dump, fixed rock, limestone, overburden, porphyry, quartzite, silicified breccia, sedimentary, tuff, volcanic, volcanic breccia, dacite, and volcanic sedimentary.
- Oxidation: oxide, sulfide, and mixed.
- Alternation: silicified argillic, argillic, prop, and silicification
- Mineralization: silver, gold, and pyrite.

Gustavson's categories were developed based on site specific geologic observations.

12.4.3 Assay

Gustavson compared the assay data with assay certificates, and evaluated any discrepancies. ALS Minerals of Reno, Nevada assayed Meadow Bay's samples. For Meadow Bay's 20 cored holes, Gustavson compared 161 of the 3,306 assay samples (5%) in the drill hole database with the assay certificates: no discrepancies were identified.

Gustavson has reviewed Meadow Bay Gold's check assay programs and believes the programs provide adequate confidence in the data.

12.5 Data Adequacy

Gustavson's opinion is the historical and current data are adequate for the purposes of preparing this Report (excluding the Bobcat/Standard Slag assay intervals). Historic data is consistent with the current data. Current data is subjected to ongoing data checks.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing
(Item 13)

13.1 Historical Processing

During historical operations of the Atlanta Mine, ore was leached with cyanide followed by recovery using the Merrill Crowe process and smelted into doré. The mill was rated for 800 ton per day and consisted of two crushers, three ball mills, three agitators, five agitator tanks, and a smelting furnace. Meadow Bay is in the process of demolishing the mill complex for recycle and salvage.

13.2 Metallurgical Testing

Meadow Bay has conducted initial ore characterization. This work was completed by Kappes, Cassiday & Associates (Kappes), Reno, Nevada. Results were reported in Kappes (2012) and summarized here.

13.2.1 Testing Procedure

In April 2012, Meadow Bay submitted 10 samples to Kappes. These samples were logged by Meadow Bay as porphyry, silicified breccia (SBX), and volcanic sediments (VSS). The samples were received at a nominal 10-mesh size, ranging in weight from 29 to 38 pounds each.

Samples were crushed to -10 mesh. Kappes grabbed two 500-gram aliquots of each sample, pulverized them to minus 150 mesh Tyler, and then analyzed the two samples for gold and silver by fire assay. The average grade of the two samples is used as the head grade.

For the leach test, Kappes grabbed one 2,000-gram aliquot of each 10 mesh sample and combined it with 3-liters of tap water. Hydrated lime ($Ca(OH)_2$) was added until pH reached 11.0. Sodium cyanide (NaCN) was added until the target concentration of 1 gram per liter NaCN was attained. Additional lime and cyanide were added to maintain the target levels. Leaching was conducted over a 10-day period, after this time, the slurry was filtered and washed. The resulting tailings were dried, pulverized, and assayed in duplicate for gold and silver. The results of metallurgical testing are summarized in Table 10-1.

Table 13-1 Metallurgical Testing Results

Drill Hole	Interval (ft bgs)		Lithology	Average Head Grade				%Recovery		Reagent Consumed (lb/st)	
	From	To		Au (opt)	Ag (opt)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au	Ag	NaCN	$Ca(OH)_2$
DHRI-11-06-C	750	795	Porphyry	0.0272	0.032	0.93	1.09	78%	45%	0.5	3.5
DHRI-11-11-C	1060	1130	Porphyry	0.0301	0.102	1.03	3.49	21%	36%	1.28	4.5
DHRI-11-NO5	1080	1145	Porphyry	0.0327	0.023	1.12	0.79	11%	17%	0.46	2
DHRI-11-NO5	1155	1225	Porphyry	0.0944	0.455	3.23	15.57	14%	25%	0.73	3
DHRI-11-01-C	255	305	SBX	0.0403	0.648	1.38	22.17	41%	21%	0.19	2
DHRI-11-07-C	700	755	SBX	0.0607	0.721	2.08	24.67	68%	19%	0.14	2
DHRI-11-09-C	645	700	SBX	0.1363	1.926	4.66	65.89	81%	59%	0.34	2.5
DHRI-11-RCNO3	900	950	SBX	0.1335	0.989	4.57	33.83	69%	6%	0.13	2
DHRI-11-RCNO3	1000	1045	SBX	0.0502	0.269	1.72	9.20	42%	6%	0.2	2
DHRI-11-03-C	205	250	VSS	0.1145	1.72	3.92	58.84	76%	62%	0.37	2.5

Abbreviations: Ag = silver, Au = gold, $Ca(OH)_2$ = lime, ft bgs = feet below ground surface, lb/st = pound per short ton, ppm = part per million, NaCN = sodium cyanide, SBX = silicified breccia, VSS = volcanic sediments

Note: % Recovery refers to the quantity of gold and silver recovered after 10 days of cyanide leach.

13.3 Relevant Results

13.3.1 Sample Representativeness

Four porphyry samples underwent metallurgical testing. The reported head grades of the porphyry samples ranged from 0.93 to 3.23 ppm for gold, and ranged from 0.79 to 15.57 ppm for silver. The range of gold grade of the porphyry samples is within range of modeled grades (Table 14-4). Measured silver head grades of the silicified breccia is significantly less than what was modeled (Table 14-5), potentially suggesting the silver metallurgical testing results may not be representative.

Five silicified breccia samples underwent metallurgical testing. The reported head grades of the silicified breccia samples ranged from 1.38 to 4.66 ppm for gold, and ranged from 9.2 to 65.89 ppm for silver. The range of gold grade of the silicified breccia samples is within range of modeled grades (Table 14-4). Similar to the porphyry samples, the measured silver head grades of the silicified breccia is significantly less than what was modeled (Table 14-5), potentially suggesting the silver metallurgical testing results may not be representative.

One volcanic sediment sample underwent metallurgical testing. Gustavson concludes that the results from this one sample are probably not representative of the range of recoveries associated with volcanic sediments. It should be noted that the volcanic sediment lithologic unit was not modeled, despite having head grades that are within range or higher than the porphyry and silicified breccia samples submitted for metallurgical testing.

13.3.2 Recoveries

Within the porphyry samples, with one exception, gold recovery was at or below 20%, and silver recoveries were below 50%. For the silicified breccia samples, gold recoveries ranged from 41% to 81%, with silver recoveries ranging from 6% to 59%. The recoveries of the silicified breccia appear to be more favorable than for the porphyry. The highest recoveries were noted in the volcanic sediment sample: gold and silver recoveries were 76% and 62%, respectively.

The suite of coarse bottle roll tests is insufficient for any decision making on the metallurgical parameters of Atlanta material. Further work is necessary (i.e., bottle roll tests at finer mesh). An initial suite could be conducted on the same composites to better judge the effects of crush size on liberation.

13.3.3 Reagent Consumption

Gustavson asserts that the measured cyanide and consumption appear reasonable for Nevada mineral deposits; however, additional work is needed.

13.4 Recommendations for Mineral Processing

The metallurgical testing results reviewed to date suggest that further work is needed. A relationship of leach recovery to grind size should be investigated. Thin section microscopy may highlight mineralogical relationships and aid in understanding refractory nature of the mineral material.

14 Mineral Resource Estimate (Item 14)

The mineral resource statement reported in this Technical Report on Resources is prepared in accordance with represents an NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource for the Atlanta Mine Project.

Work was conducted by M. Claiborne Newton, III, Ph.D., C.P.G., Chief Geologist and Project Manager, and Zachary J. Black, SME-RM, Senior Resource Geologist and Qualified Person for this section.

14.1 Source of Information

Gold grade models were created for estimating contained Parts per Million (ppm) of gold and silver based on data supplied by Meadow Bay. The information supplied by Meadow Bay has been validated and applied by Gustavson as described in Item 12. Four comma delimited files containing collar, survey, assay intervals, and lithology information (Atlanta_collar.csv, Atlanta_survey.csv, Atlanta_assay.csv, and Atlanta_lith.csv) were used for modeling and estimation. Each of the comma delimited files were created by combining the Kinross model database sheets with the individual drill hole files provided by Meadow Bay. All geologic logs were taken from the Meadow Bay provided geology files. Topography contours were taken from the Goldfields aerial survey data. Additional sectional interpretations of Kinross' silicified breccia zone and E-W zones were used as a guide for Gustavson's geologic and grade models.

14.2 Block Model Parameters

A block model was created in MicroMODEL® using the parameters outlined in Table 14-1.

Table 14-1 Block Model Parameters

		Units
Minimum Easting	100,500	feet
Maximum Easting	103,000	feet
Minimum Northing	98,000	feet
Maximum Northing	102,000	feet
Minimum Elevation	4,800	feet
Maximum Elevation	7,800	feet
Model Rotation Angle	0	degrees
Column Size (Easting)	10	feet
Row Size (Northing)	20	feet
Level Size (Elevation)	10	feet
Number of Columns (Easting)	200	
Number of Rows (Northing)	250	
Number of Levels (Elevation)	300	

14.2.1 Geologic Model

Gustavson created a geologic model from the formation and lithologic information provided in Leapfrog® mining software. The geology was simplified to 5 rock codes (Table 14-2) to focus on the mineralized units in the interpretation. A bench plan at 6,140 feet in elevation displaying the geology is presented in Figure 14-1 below.

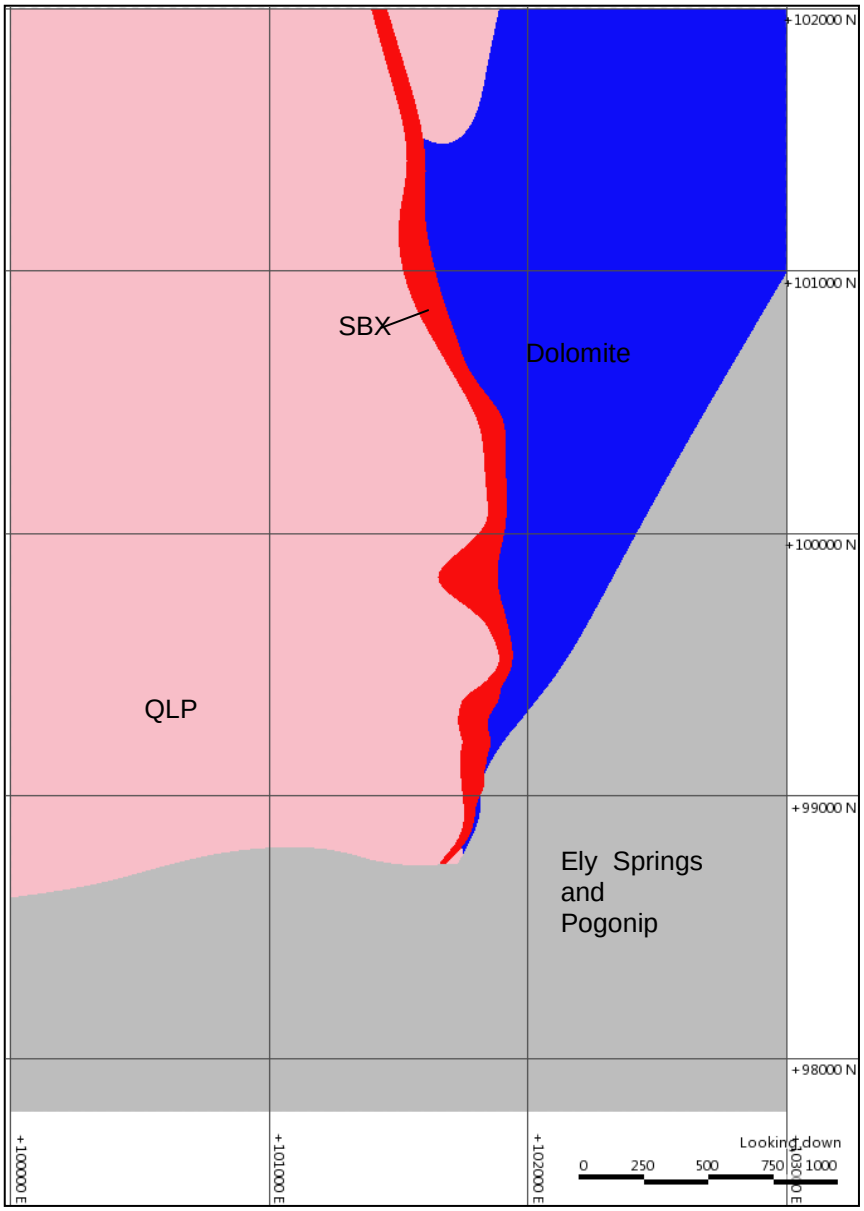


Figure 14-1 Bench 6140 Geology Plan

Table 14-2 Rock Code Lookup Table

Code	UNIT
10	OVB (Overburden, Volcanic Sediments, and Tuff)
20	Ely Springs Dolomite
30	Eureka and Pogonip Formations
50	QLP (Quartz Latite Porphyry)
100	SBX (Silicified Breccia)

14.2.2 Estimation Domains

Gustavson modeled three domains for the estimation of mineral resources within the Atlanta project. The main domain is the SBX domain (100) oriented north south and dipping between 50 and 70 degrees to the west. The thickness of the SBX domain ranges from 20 to 185 feet and averages 45 feet. The second domain is represented by altered QLP and Dolomite proximal to the SBX and is referred to as the low grade SBX domain (10). The final domain (E-W QLP 20) is comprised of QLP and oriented 30 degrees south of east, dipping 75 degrees to the northeast, along the contact between the Eureka Quartzite and the QLP, SBX, and dolomite. Mineralization is not encountered in drilling to the south of this contact, and as a result no estimation of grades has been completed in the Eureka or Pogonip Formations. Additionally, the overburden which includes tailings, volcanoclastic sediments, and colluvium has been removed from the estimation.

Grade shells were created using Leapfrog Mining Software's implicit modeling feature to define each domain. The grade shells assist in delineating the boundary between the unaltered country rock and the altered material surrounding the SBX domain. Each domain was statistically evaluated to identify whether the grade shells provided an adequate boundary between mineralized and non-mineralized areas of gold and silver assay data for proper estimation. This was completed by evaluating the descriptive statistics (Tables 14-3 and 14-4). The grade shells reduced the COV of the individual domains to an acceptable level for estimation of mineral resources. A grade shell for gold (0.150 ppm) and silver (5.0 ppm) was created to delineate the mineralization outside of the SBX and within the E-W zone along the contact between the porphyry and Eureka Quartzite to the south. The block model was coded for both gold and silver using the codes in Tables 14-3 and 14-4.

Table 14-3 Mineralized Zone Codes and Gold Descriptive Statistics

Atlanta Estimation Domain Gold Assay Descriptive Statistics (ppm)									
Domain	**Code**	**Missing**	**Number**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Mean**	**Variance**	**Std. Dev.**	**COV***
Low Grade SBX	10	32	1864	0.0025	15.086	0.603	1.209	1.100	1.82
E-W QLP	20	15	1126	0.0025	13.371	0.771	1.890	1.375	1.78
SBX	100	42	3653	0.0025	129.020	1.447	11.302	3.362	2.32

*** Coefficient of Variation**

Table 14-4 Mineralized Domain Codes and Silver Descriptive Statistics

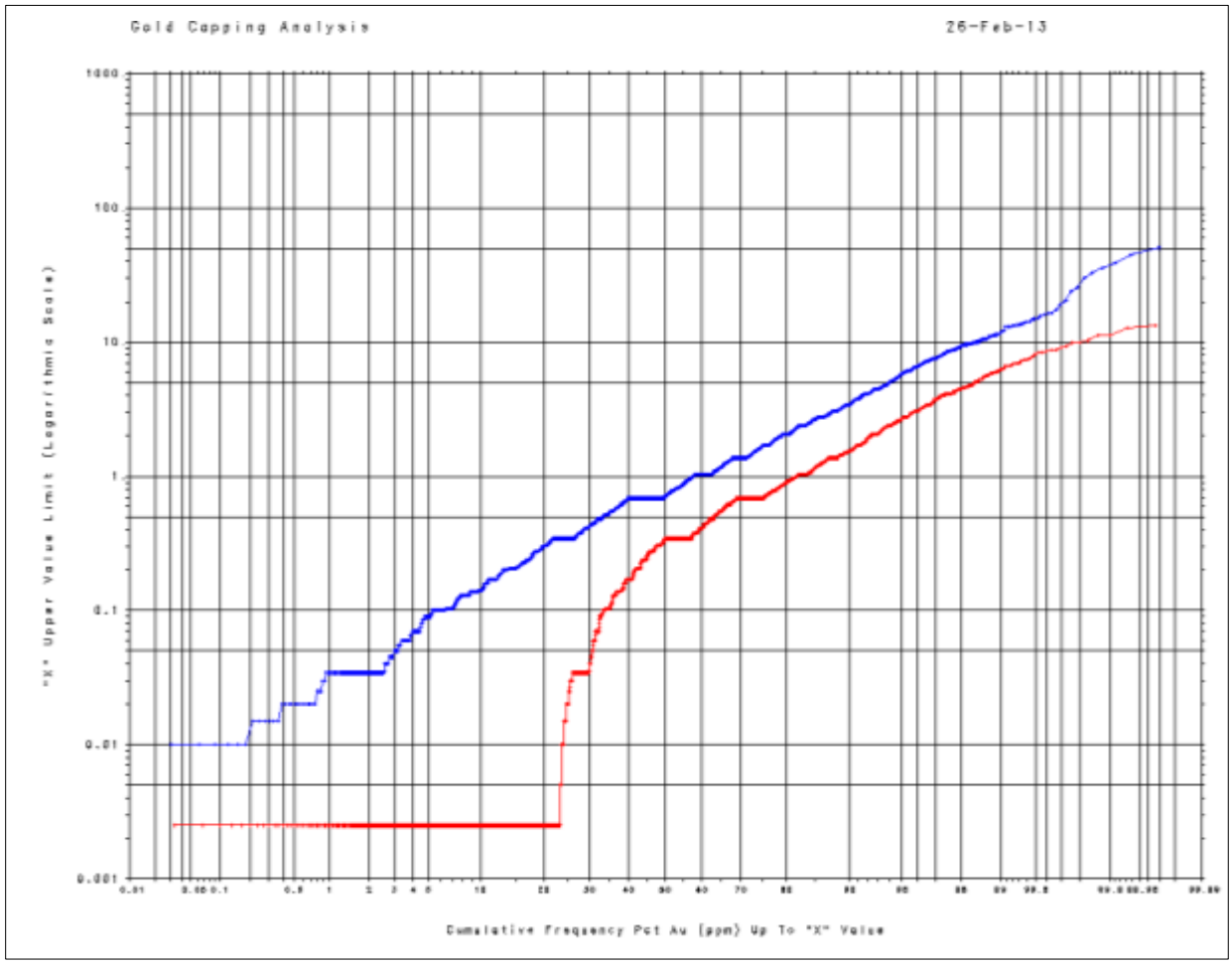
Atlanta Estimation Domain Silver Assay Descriptive Statistics (ppm)									
Domain	**Code**	**Missing**	**Number**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Mean**	**Variance**	**Std. Dev.**	**COV***
Low Grade SBX	10	505	469	0.1	219.4	4.3	215.7	14.7	3.39
E-W Porphyry	20	14	157	0.1	396.0	18.1	1608.5	40.1	2.21
SBX	100	1403	2292	0.1	521.1	20.1	1381.2	37.2	1.85

*** Coefficient of Variation**

14.2.3 Capping

Capping is the practice of replacing any statistical outliers with a value from the assumed sample distribution. This is done statistically to better understand the true mean of the sample population. The estimation of a highly skewed grade distribution can be sensitive to the presence of even a few extreme values. Gustavson utilized a log scale Cumulative Frequency Plot (CFP) of the gold and silver sample assay data to identify the presence of any statistical outliers within each geologic domain. By accepting the statistical assumption that the assay sample distribution is log normal, one can fit a linear model to the distribution (Figures 14-2 and 14-3 below). The point at which data are no longer aligned with the model represents potential statistical outliers.

Figure 14-2 Cumulative Frequency Plots for Gold (SBX – Blue, Grade Shells - Red)



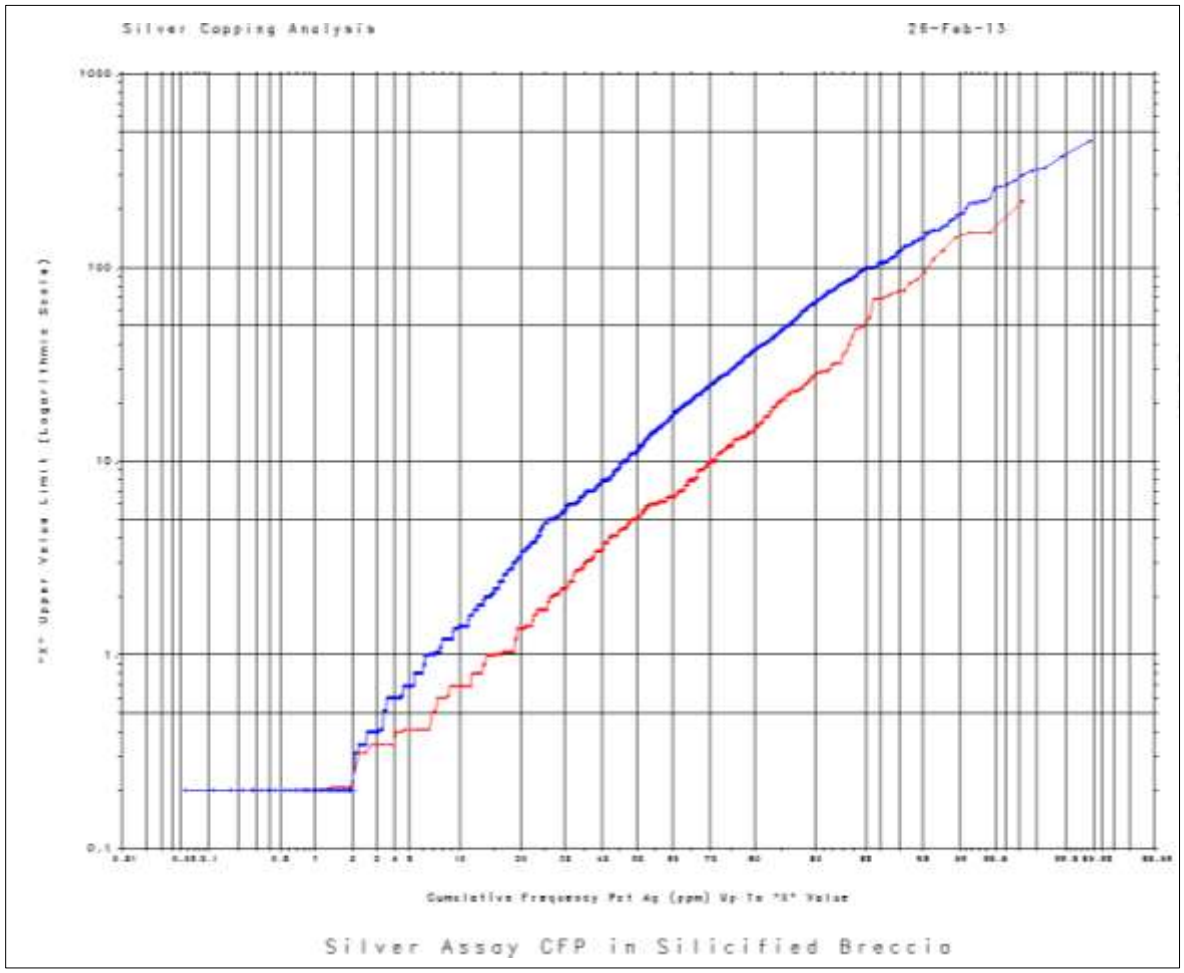
Capping of gold was set to 20 ppm as shown in Figure 14-2 above. The effect on the descriptive statistics is presented in Table 14-5 below.

Table 14-5 Gold Capped Descriptive Statistics

Atlanta Estimation Domain Capped Gold Assay Descriptive Statistics (ppm)									
Domain	**Code**	**Missing**	**Number**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Mean**	**Variance**	**Std. Dev.**	**COV***
Low Grade SBX	10	32	1864	0.0025	15.086	0.603	1.209	1.100	1.82
E-W Porphyry	20	15	1126	0.0025	13.371	0.771	1.890	1.375	1.78
SBX	100	42	3653	0.0025	20.000	1.383	5.022	2.241	1.62

*** Coefficient of Variation**

Figure 14-3 Cumulative Frequency Plots for Silver (SBX – Blue, Grade Shells - Red)



Silver was not capped as no statistical outliers were identified in the cumulative frequency plots.

14.2.4 Compositing

Assay samples were coded based on the estimation domain. The samples within each domain were calculated down-the-hole at intervals as close to ten feet as possible, but composite intervals were adjusted to fit equally within a domain boundary. Composite statistics are summarized in Tables 14-6 and 14-7 below.

Table 14-6 Gold Composite Descriptive Statistics

Atlanta Gold Estimation Domain Capped Composite Descriptive Statistics (ppm)									
Domain	**Code**	**Missing**	**Number**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Mean**	**Variance**	**Std. Dev.**	**COV***
Low Grade SBX	10	59	1022	0.0025	8.561	0.551	0.874	0.935	1.70
E-W Porphyry	20	23	562	0.0025	10.355	0.783	1.647	1.283	1.64
SBX	100	60	1891	0.0025	19.504	1.330	3.972	1.993	1.50

*** Coefficient of Variation**

Table 14-7 Silver Composite Descriptive Statistics

Atlanta Estimation Domain Silver Composite Descriptive Statistics (ppm)									
Domain	**Code**	**Missing**	**Number**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Mean**	**Variance**	**Std. Dev.**	**COV***
Low Grade SBX	10	328	239	0.1	86.8	4.6	99.1	10.0	2.18
E-W Porphyry	20	23	79	0.1	207.5	18.6	996.1	31.6	1.70
SBX	100	787	1164	0.1	308.6	19.9	1075.4	32.8	1.65

*** Coefficient of Variation**

14.2.5 Bulk Density

Bulk densities were assigned to each rock type modeled (Table 14-2). Gustavson assigned the density for each rock type based on a weighted average of the individual densities measurements. Table 14-8 below presents the tonnage factors applied to the model.

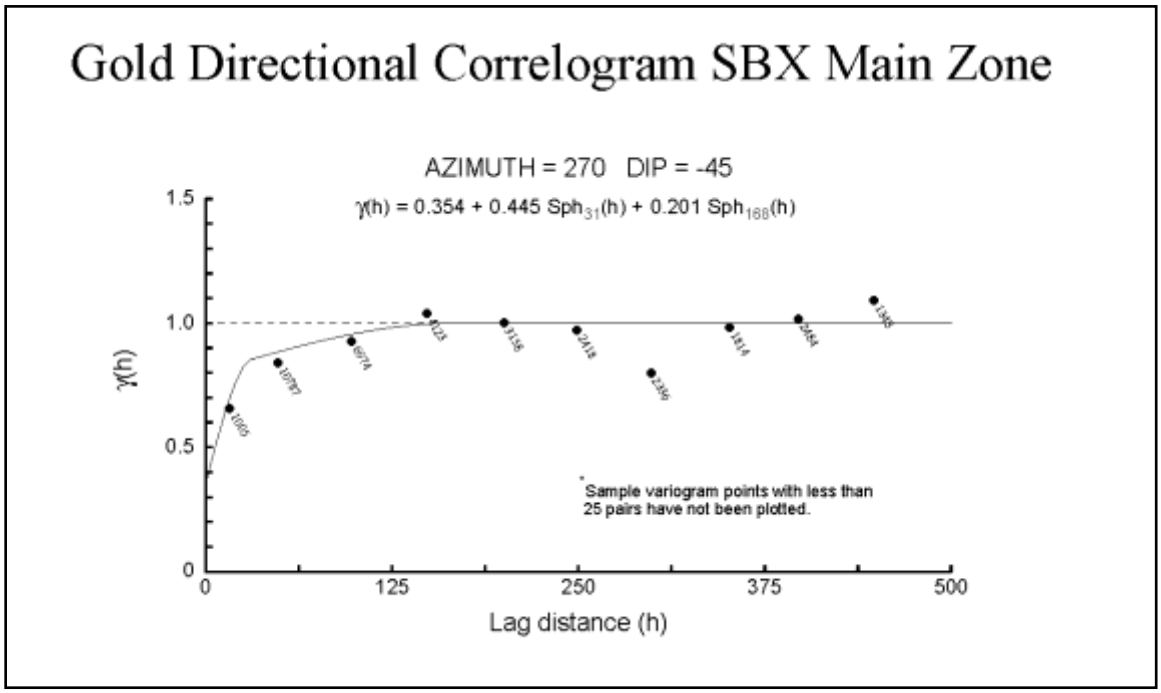
Table 14-8 Rock Density

Rock Code	Description	Bulk Density (cu ft/ton)
10	OVB (Overburden, Volcanic Sediments, and Tuff)	15.71
20	Ely Springs Dolomite	12.05
30	Eureka and Pogonip Formations	12.33
50	QLP (Quartz Latite Porphyry)	12.72
100	SBX (Silicified Breccia)	12.28

14.3 Variography

A variography analysis was completed for the each of the domains to establish the spatial variability of mineralization for each metal estimated within domain. Variography establishes the appropriate contribution that any specific composite should have when estimating a block volume value within a model. This is performed by comparing the orientation and distance used in the estimation to the variability of other samples of similar relative direction and distance. An example of a spherical correlogram constructed from the major axis of the SBX domain is shown in Figure 14-4.

Figure 14-4 SBX Domain Gold Variogram (distances reported in feet)



Correlograms were created for both horizontal and vertical orientations within each domain in increments of 30° horizontally and 15° vertically. Search ellipsoid axis orientations were based on the results of that analysis. The sill and nugget values for each metal were taken from the omnidirectional and downhole correlograms, respectively. The resultant variogram directions and parameters are presented in Table 14-9.

Table 14-9 Variogram Model Parameters

Gold SBX Variogram Parameters			
C_0	0.354		
C_1	0.445		
C_2	0.201		
	X	Y	Z
$Range_1$	25	33	25
$Range_2$	81	402	150
Gold East - West Variogram Parameters			
C_0	0.354		
C_1	0.335		
C_2	0.311		
	X	Y	Z
$Range_1$	105	49	45
$Range_2$	150	75	210
Silver Variogram Parameters*			
C_0	0.264		
C_1	0.432		
C_2	0.304		
	X	Y	Z
$Range_1$	61	48	27
$Range_2$	52	295	467

*** Silver variograms parameters applied to all domains**

14.4 Estimation Parameters

Modeling for both the gold and silver values was performed using a three pass approach. The first pass uses a maximum search in the primary direction of continuity which is one third of the range of the variogram. The second pass uses a maximum search equal to the one half the range of the variogram, and the third pass uses a maximum search that is equal to the variogram range.

Search parameters are listed in Table 14-10. Gold and silver grades were modeled using ordinary kriging, incorporating the variogram parameters listed in Table 14-9.

Table 14-10 Estimation Search Parameters

	Domain					
	SBX			East - West		
First Rotation	270			120		
Second Rotation	50			0		
Third Rotation	0			-75		
Gold	1st Pass	2nd Pass	3rd Pass	1st Pass	2nd Pass	3rd Pass
Primary	134	268	402	70	140	210
Secondary	50	100	150	50	100	150
Tertiary	27	54	81	25	50	75
Silver	1st Pass	2nd Pass	3rd Pass	1st Pass	2nd Pass	3rd Pass
Primary	153	306	459	75	150	225
Secondary	98	196	294	50	100	150
Tertiary	17	34	51	17	34	51

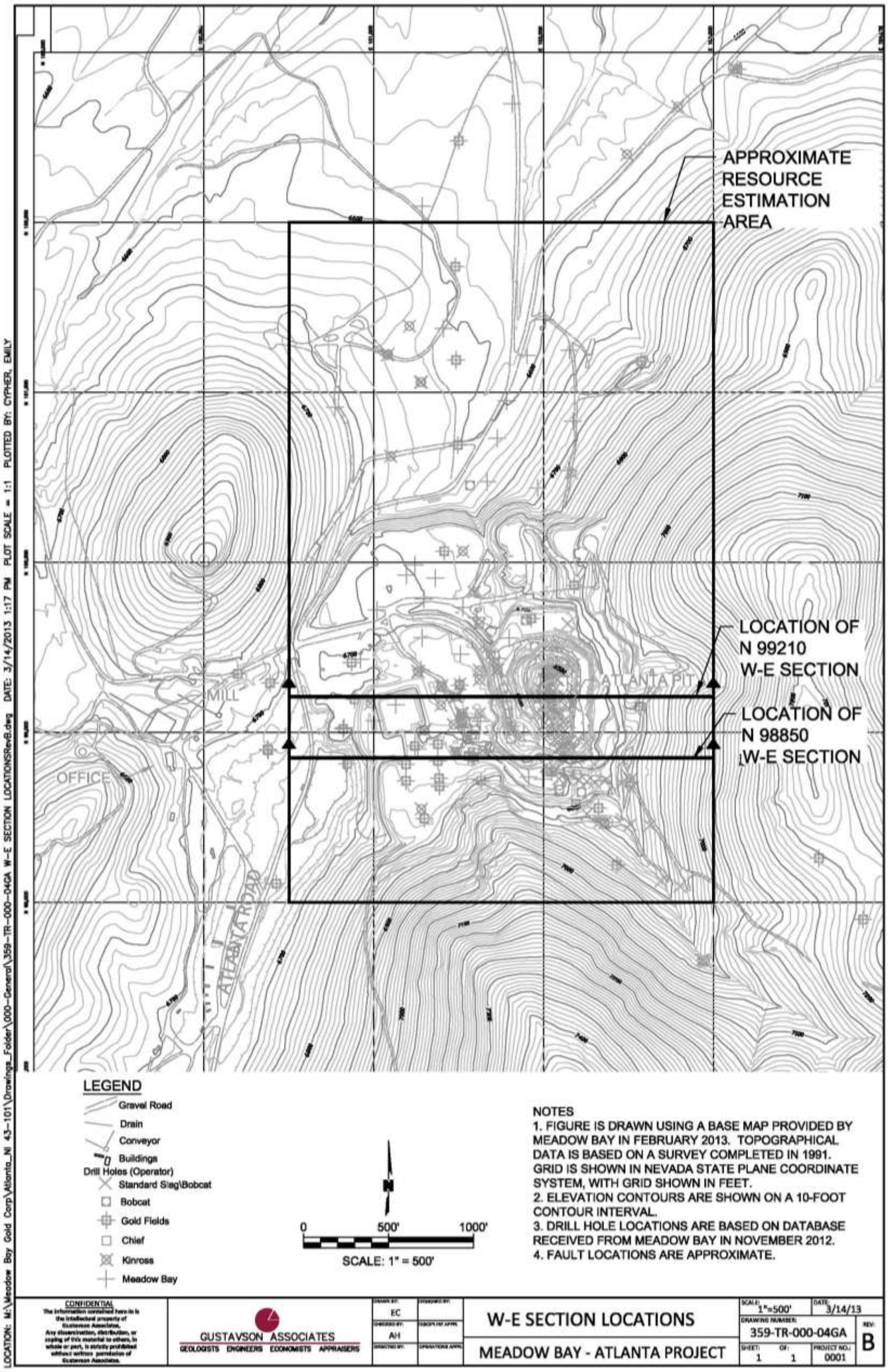
Blocks estimated in passes one and two were estimated using a minimum of 3 composites and maximum of 15 composites with no more than 2 composites from a single drill hole. The blocks estimated in the final pass were estimated using a minimum of 2 composites and a maximum of 15 composites with no more than 2 composites from a single drill hole. All estimated blocks were restricted to the blocks with greater that 50-percent block volume within either the low grade shell or the SBX as modeled. Each estimation pass represents decreasing confidence in the estimated block grades and as such were classified as measured (1st pass), indicated (2nd pass), and inferred (3rd pass).

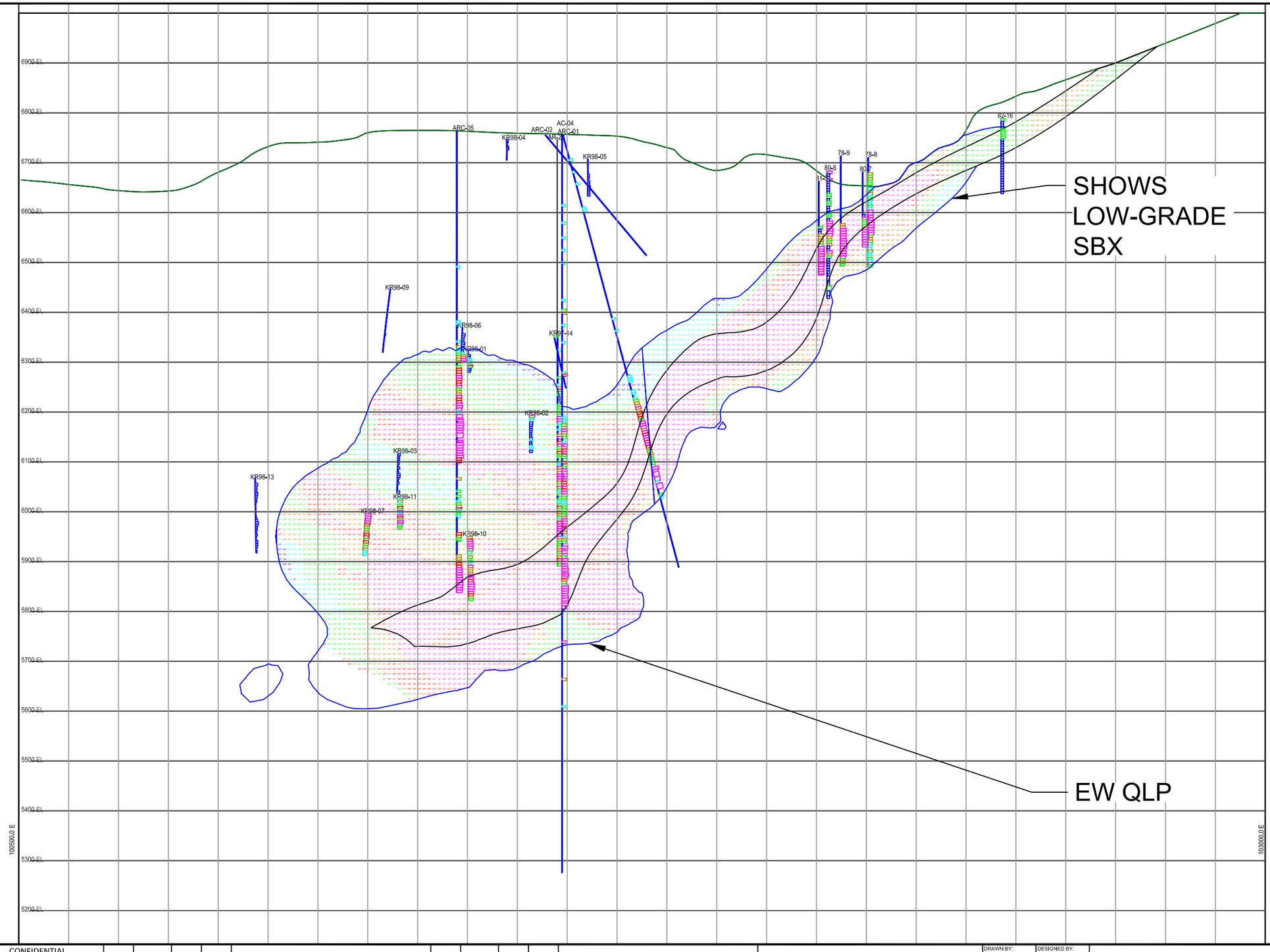
14.5 Estimation Validation

The model was validated by examining the blocks with actual drill hole assay data to determine if the estimated blocks fit the grade of the various domains. Example cross-sections, bench plans, and long sections for gold and silver are presented in Figures 14-5 through Figure 14-10.

Composite grades match well with estimated average block grades, indicating the modeling method is appropriate.

Figure 14-5 W-E Section Locations





NOTES:
1. GRID SHOWN IN FEET.
2. SEE PRECEDING FIGURE FOR CROSS-SECTION LOCATION.
3. CROSS-SECTION REPRESENTS A 40-FOOT SLICE (+/- 20 FEET FROM MIDLINE), ORIENTED FROM WEST TO EAST. DRILL HOLE ASSAY DATA AND MODELED GOLD GRADE IN OUNCES PER TON ARE SHOWN.
4. BLACK LINE DENOTES THE EXTENT OF THE SILICIFIED BRECCIA DOMAIN.

Gold Legend

- Au (opt) < 0.15
- 0.15 <= Au (opt) < 0.25
- 0.25 <= Au (opt) < 0.50
- 0.50 <= Au (opt) < 0.75
- 0.75<= Au (opt) < 1.00
- Au (opt) >= 1.00

0 200' 400'

SCALE: 1" = 200'

LOCATION: M:\Meadow Bay Gold Corp\Atlanta_NI 43-101\Drawings_Folder\300--Geotechnical\359--TR--000--07BM--AUCAPSECT43_RevB.dwg DATE: March 12, 2013 PLOTTED BY: CYPHER, EMILY

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DIRECTED BY:	OPERATIONS APPR:

WEST-EAST SECTION AT N 98850 - GOLD

MEADOW BAY - ATLANTA PROJECT

SCALE:	DATE:
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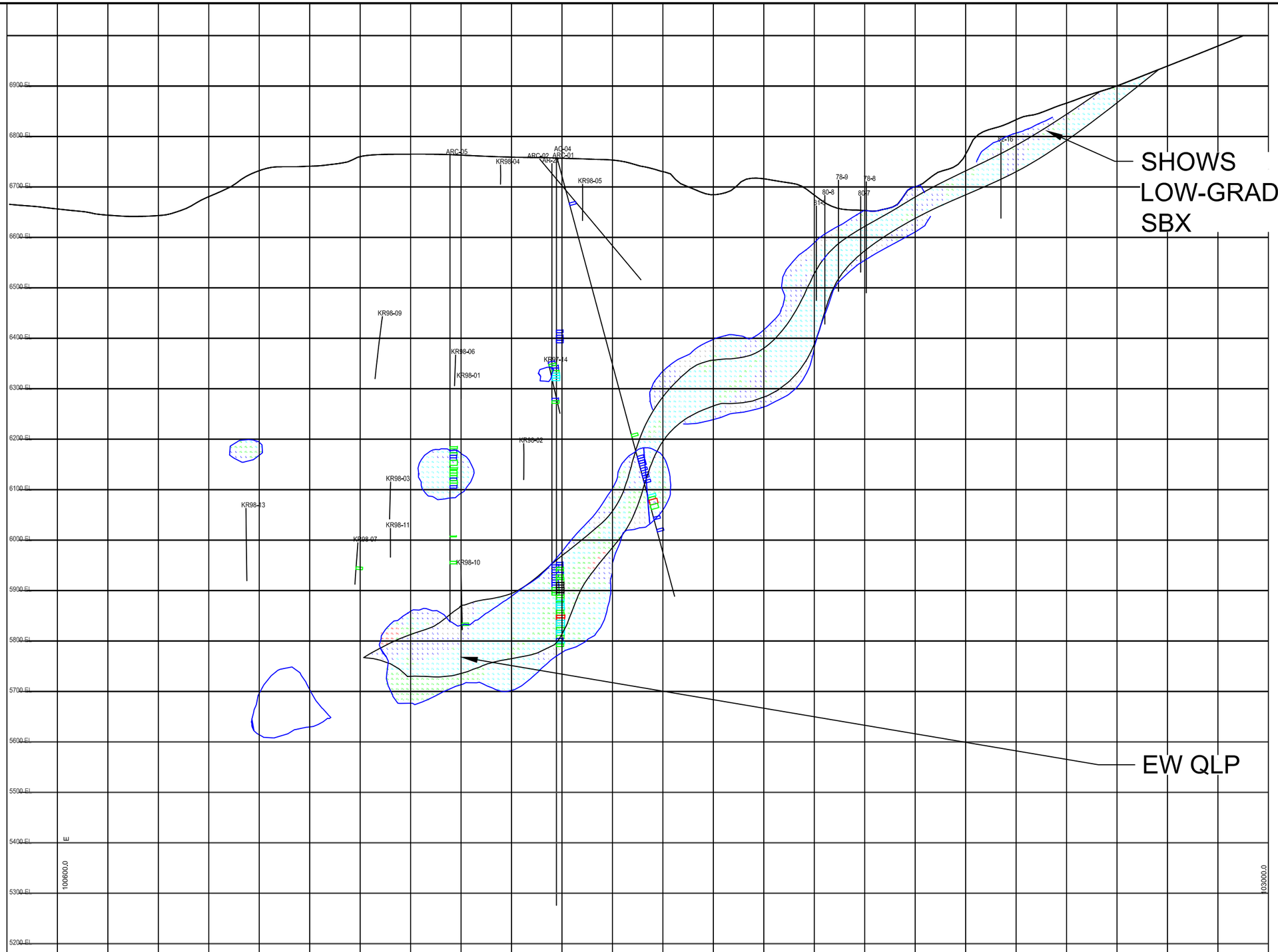
DRAWING NUMBER: 359-TR-000-07BM	REV: B
SHEET: 1 OF: 1	PROJECT NO.: 0001



NOTES:
1. GRID SHOWN IN FEET.
2. SEE PRECEDING FIGURE FOR CROSS-SECTION LOCATION.
3. CROSS-SECTION REPRESENTS A 40-FOOT SLICE (+/- 20 FEET FROM MIDLINE), ORIENTED FROM WEST TO EAST. DRILL HOLE ASSAY DATA AND MODELED SILVER GRADE IN OUNCES PER TON ARE SHOWN.
4. BLACK LINE DENOTES EXTENT OF THE SILICIFIED BRECCIA DOMAIN.

Silver Legend

- Ag (opt) < 5.0
- 5.0<= Ag (opt) < 10
- 10.0 <= Ag (opt) < 25.0
- 25.0<= Ag (opt) < 50.0
- 50.0<= Ag (opt) < 100.0
- Ag (opt) >= 100.0

0 200' 400'

SCALE: 1" = 200'

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WEST-EAST SECTION AT N 98850 - SILVER

MEADOW BAY - ATLANTA PROJECT

SCALE:	DATE:
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DRAWING NUMBER: 359-TR-000-06BM	REV: B
SHEET: 1 OF: 1	PROJECT NO.: 0001

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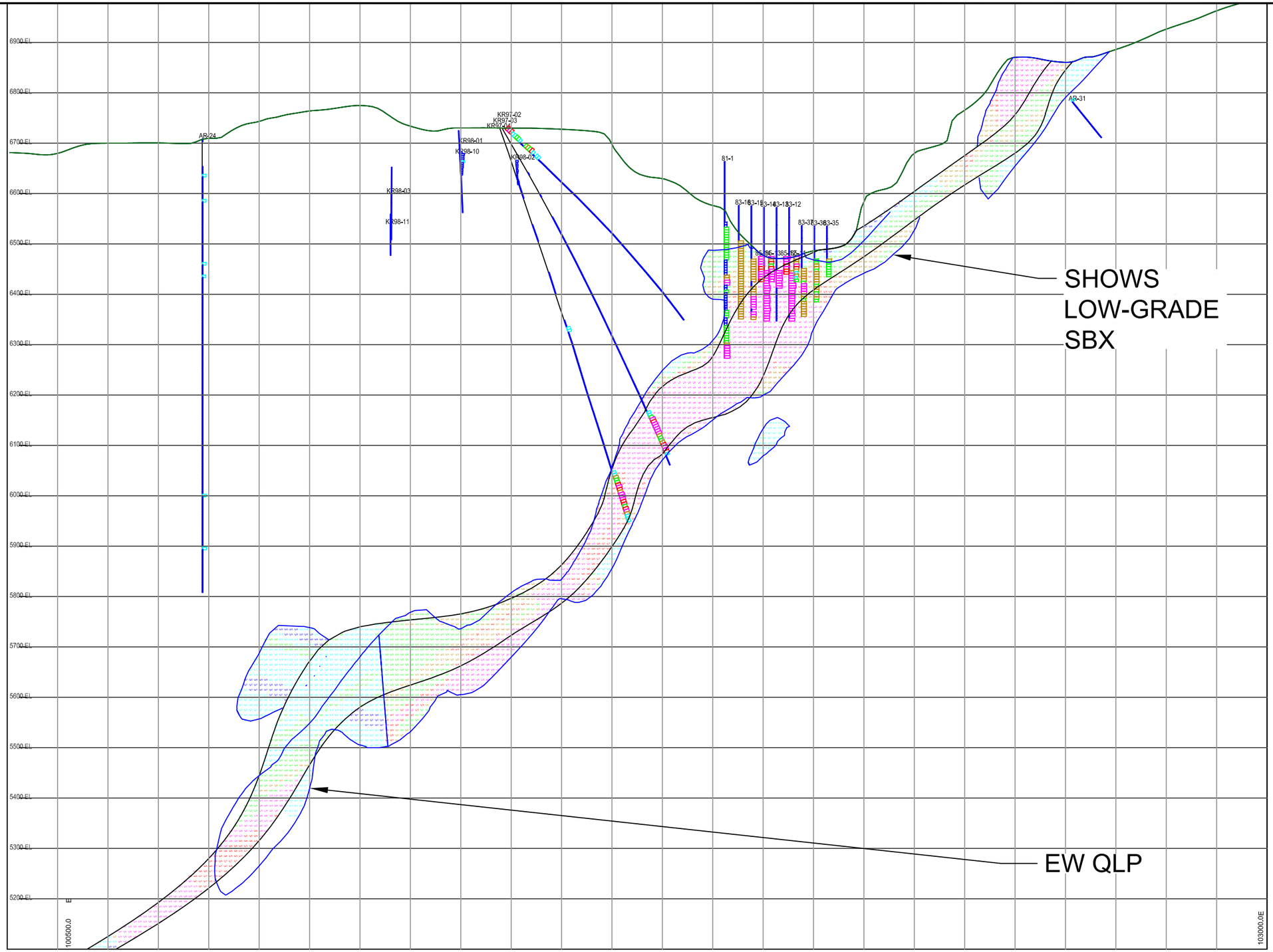

NOTES:
1. GRID SHOWN IN FEET.
2. SEE PRECEDING FIGURE FOR CROSS-SECTION LOCATION.
3. CROSS-SECTION REPRESENTS A 20-FOOT SLICE (+/- 10 FEET FROM MIDLINE), ORIENTED FROM WEST TO EAST. DRILL HOLE ASSAY DATA AND MODELED GOLD GRADE IN OUNCES PER TON ARE SHOWN.
4. BLACK LINE DENOTES EXTENT OF SILICIFIED BRECCIA DOMAIN.

Gold Legend

- Au (opt) < 0.15
- 0.15 <= Au (opt) < 0.25
- 0.25 <= Au (opt) < 0.50
- 0.50 <= Au (opt) < 0.75
- 0.75<= Au (opt) < 1.00
- Au (opt) >= 1.00

0 200' 400'

SCALE: 1" = 200'

LOCATION: M:\Meadow Bay Gold Corp\Atlanta_NI 43--101\Drawings_Folder\300--Geotechnical\359--TR--000--05BM--AUCAPSECT61_Rev8.dwg DATE: March 12, 2013 PLOTTED BY: CYPHER, EMILY

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WEST-EAST SECTION AT N 99210 - GOLD

MEADOW BAY - ATLANTA PROJECT

SCALE:	1"=200'
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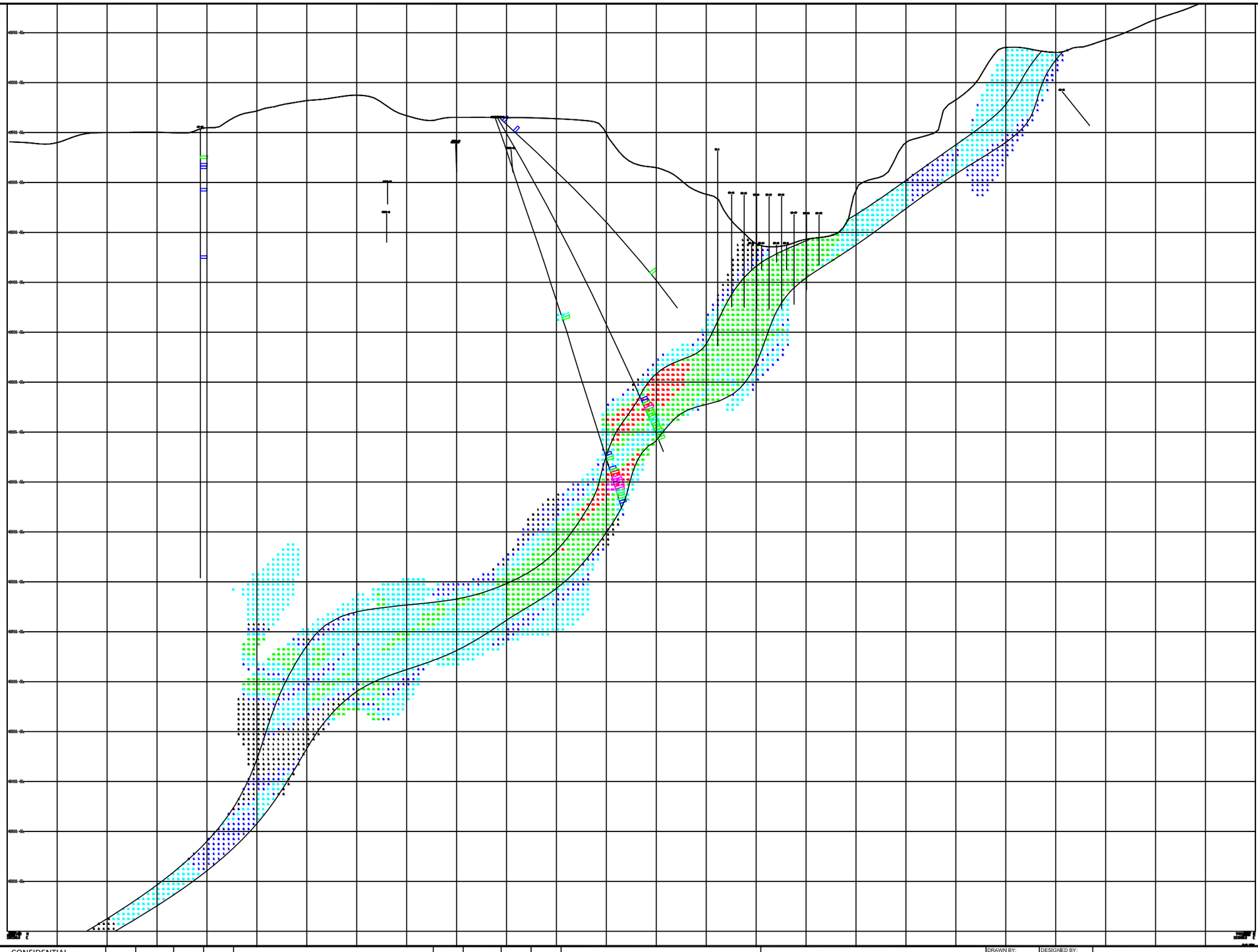
OF:	1
PROJECT NO.:	0001



NOTES:
1. GRID SHOWN IN FEET.
2. SEE PRECEDING FIGURE FOR CROSS-SECTION LOCATION.
3. CROSS-SECTION REPRESENTS A 20-FOOT SLICE (+/- 10 FEET FROM MIDLINE), ORIENTED FROM WEST TO EAST. DRILL HOLE ASSAY DATA AND MODELED SILVER GRADE IN OUNCES PER TON ARE SHOWN.
4. BLACK LINE DENOTES EXTENT OF THE SILICIFIED BRECCIA DOMAIN.

Silver Legend

- Ag (opt) < 5.0
- 5.0<= Ag (opt) < 10
- 10.0 <= Ag (opt) < 25.0
- 25.0<= Ag (opt) < 50.0
- 50.0<= Ag (opt) < 100.0
- Ag (opt) >= 100.0

0 200' 400'

SCALE: 1" = 200'

LOCATION: M:\Meadow Bay Gold Corp\Atlanta_NI 43-101\Drawings_Folder\300-Geotechnical\359-TR-000-04BM AGCAPSEC761_RevB.dwg DATE: March 12, 2013 PLOTTED BY: CYPHER, EMILY

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WEST-EAST SECTION AT N 99210 - SILVER

MEADOW BAY - ATLANTA PROJECT

SCALE:	DATE:
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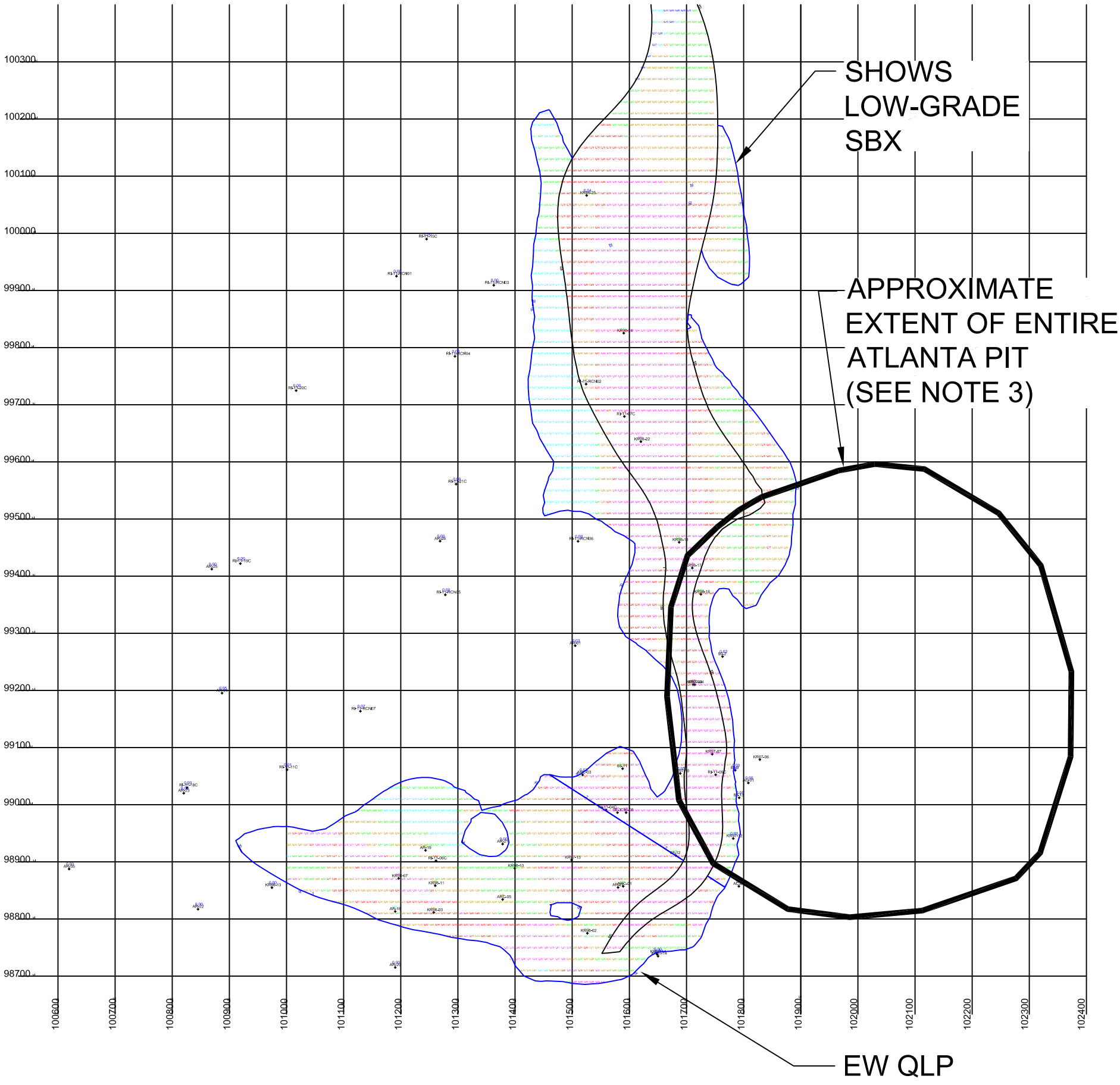
DRAWING NUMBER: 359-TR-000-05BM	REV: B
SHEET: 1 OF: 1	PROJECT NO.: 0001



Au
DH NAME
+

Gold Legend

- Au (opt) < 0.15
- 0.15 <= Au (opt) < 0.25
- 0.25 <= Au (opt) < 0.50
- 0.50 <= Au (opt) < 0.75
- 0.75<= Au (opt) < 1.00
- Au (opt) >= 1.00

N

0 200' 400'

SCALE: 1" = 200'

NOTES:
1. A 10-FOOT THICK BENCH PLAN SHOWING DRILL HOLE ASSAY DATA AND MODELED GOLD GRADE IN OUNCES PER TON IS SHOWN.
2. BLACK LINE DENOTES EXTENT OF SILICIFIED BRECCIA DOMAIN (SBX).
3. EXTENT OF ATLANTA PIT AT GROUND SURFACE IS SHOWN FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES.

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CHECKED BY:	DISCIPLINE APPR:		DRAWING NUMBER: 359-TR-000-03BM		REV: B
DIRECTED BY:	OPERATIONS APPR:	MEADOW BAY - ATLANTA PROJECT	SHEET: 1 OF: 1	PROJECT NO.: 0001	

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Table 14-11 Descriptive Statistics Gold Comparison

Atlanta Gold Estimation Domain Capped Composite Descriptive Statistics (ppm)									
Domain	Code	Missing	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Variance	Std. Dev.	COV*
Low Grade SBX	10	59	1022	0.0025	8.561	0.551	0.874	0.935	1.70
E-W Porphyry	20	23	562	0.0025	10.355	0.783	1.647	1.283	1.64
SBX	100	60	1891	0.0025	19.504	1.330	3.972	1.993	1.50
Atlanta Block Model Capped Gold Descriptive Statistics (ppm)									
Domain	Code	Missing	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Variance	Std. Dev.	COV*
Low Grade SBX	10	0	108125	0.0025	6.368	0.590	0.300	0.548	0.93
E-W Porphyry	20	3758	54685	0.0025	8.573	0.769	0.566	0.753	0.98
SBX	100	27735	254900	0.0025	9.583	0.705	0.516	0.718	1.02

*** Coefficient of Variation**

14.6 Estimated Mineral Resource

The mineral resource estimate for the Atlanta project is presented in Table 14-13. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other factors. In Table 14-12, mineral resources are reported above a 0.015 opt gold cut off, assuming a three-year trailing average gold price of $1,502 per ounce as of January 31, 2013. This cut off reflects the potential economic, marketing, and other issues relevant to an open pit mining scenario based on a gravity concentration and cyanide leaching, followed by Merrill Crowe recovery process. Gustavson knows of no environmental, permitting, legal, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other factors that may materially affect the mineral resource estimate.

Table 14-12 Atlanta Mine Project Mineral Resources

Atlanta Measured Resources					
Cutoff	**Tons**	**Gold**		**Silver**	
opt	(x 1000)	opt	oz. (x1000)	opt	oz. (x1000)
0.029	2,884.0	0.057	163.9	0.625	1,803.1
0.022	3,974.0	0.048	191.5	0.535	2,126.1
0.015	**5,527.0**	**0.040**	**219.6**	**0.444**	**2,451.8**
0.013	5,825.0	0.038	223.8	0.429	2,499.9
0.012	6,121.0	0.037	227.4	0.416	2,544.6
0.010	6,409.0	0.036	230.6	0.404	2,591.8
Atlanta Indicated Resources					
Cutoff	**Tons**	**Gold**		**Silver**	
opt	**(x 1000)**	**opt**	**oz. (x1000)**	**opt**	**oz. (x1000)**
0.029	4,710.0	0.051	241.4	0.478	2,252.7
0.022	6,910.0	0.043	297.0	0.410	2,836.0
0.015	**9,976.0**	**0.035**	**352.5**	**0.345**	**3,441.8**
0.013	10,615.0	0.034	361.3	0.333	3,537.6
0.012	11,317.0	0.033	370.1	0.323	3,650.5
0.010	11,938.0	0.032	376.8	0.314	3,742.7
Atlanta Measured and Indicated Resources					
Cutoff	**Tons**	**Gold**		**Silver**	
opt	**(x 1000)**	**opt**	**oz. (x1000)**	**opt**	**oz. (x1000)**
0.029	7,594.0	0.053	405.3	0.534	4,055.8
0.022	10,884.0	0.045	488.4	0.456	4,962.1
0.015	**15,503.0**	**0.037**	**572.1**	**0.380**	**5,893.5**
0.013	16,440.0	0.036	585.1	0.367	6,037.5
0.012	17,438.0	0.034	597.5	0.355	6,195.2
0.010	18,347.0	0.033	607.5	0.345	6,334.6
Atlanta Inferred Resources					
Cutoff	**Tons**	**Gold**		**Silver**	
opt	**(x 1000)**	**opt**	**oz. (x1000)**	**opt**	**oz. (x1000)**
0.029	5,988.0	0.047	283.7	0.268	1,604.8
0.022	10,759.0	0.038	404.0	0.230	2,476.9
0.015	18,538.0	0.029	544.3	0.213	3,955.4
0.013	20,290.0	0.028	568.5	0.212	4,295.5
0.012	22,212.0	0.027	592.3	0.208	4,610.4
0.010	24,170.0	0.025	613.8	0.203	4,900.7

15 Adjacent Properties (Item 23)

No active mines are or formerly active mine are located adjacent to the Atlanta project. In Gustavson's review of historical USGS quad maps, no mines were identified in areas surrounding the Atlanta project.

Gustavson is not aware of relevant information concerning an adjacent property that may affect the Atlanta project.

16 Other Relevant Data and Information (Item 24)

Gustavson is not aware of any other relevant data for this report.

17 Interpretation and Conclusions (Item 25)

17.1 Site Inspection

Gustavson's Qualified Person Dr. Newton has visited the Atlanta project three times since 2012, and Mr. Black visited the property once in 2012. While on site, Gustavson independently collected drill samples and delivered them to the laboratory; observed drilling, sampling, and logging procedures; made recommendations on QA/QC procedures; examined lithologies and geologic structures in the field and examined the open-pit mine and gold-bearing mineralization and alteration. Gustavson concludes that the core handling, logging, sampling and QA/QC procedures of Meadow Bay Gold meet current industry standards.

17.2 Property Location

17.2.1 Land Position

Meadow Bay's foreseeable on-site activities include further exploration drilling. Meadow Bay mineral claims are in good standing and appear to be adequate.

Meadow Bay holds surface rights for the 171 acre area that covers the 12 patented Bobcat claims. Surface usage by Meadow Bay is permitted by BLM and appears to be adequate for foreseeable activities.

17.2.2 Net Smelter Royalties

Gustavson notes that production from the Atna and Bobcat claims are subject to 3% NSR, with an additional 3% NSR to Exxon for production from 4 selected Bobcat claims. While Gustavson has not prepared a mine plan and economic models for the Atlanta project, Gustavson concludes that the NSR on production appear to be reasonable.

17.2.3 Environmental Liability and Permit

Areas of potential environmental impact from historical mining operations have been identified in the Atlanta project, including the former pit, tailings dam, and surface impoundment area. Meadow Bay has not disturbed these areas as part of its onsite activities to date. These areas of potential impact are not expected to affect Meadow Bay's ability to conduct exploration and drilling activities, or evaluate the feasibility of mining.

Environmental liability from Meadow Bay's onsite activities are permitted by the BLM. Permitted activities are described in the Notice of Intent dated March 1, 2012 (Sunrise, 2011), which was approved by BLM (2012). Meadow Bay's permitted on site activities includes exploratory drilling at 100 locations, followed by reclamation of the disturbed areas. The November 9 drillhole database provided to Gustavson contains 37 drill

holes, and Gustavson expects that Meadow Bay can continue drilling under the current permit through 2013. The environmental impact mitigation practices as described in Sunrise (2011) appear reasonable to Gustavson.

17.3 Site Operations

17.3.1 Operating Season

Given the local climate, property accessibility, and past history, Gustavson expects mining operations may occur year round.

17.3.2 Infrastructure

Following review of infrastructure (including on site superstructure, communications, power, water, personnel, and waste disposal methods), Gustavson concludes that infrastructure at the Atlanta project is adequate for exploration and drilling activities. Additional evaluation may be needed to determine infrastructure is adequate for mining activities.

17.4 Exploration and Drilling Results

Meadow Bay has completed ground magnetic surveys of the Atlanta project. The results of the ground magnetic surveys have determined that low magnetic signal coincides with mineralization. A continued mineralized trend has been identified along the Atlanta fault, north and west of the former pit mine area.

Through November 9, 2012, Meadow Bay has provided Gustavson with data from its 37 holes. These holes are in addition to historical holes drilled by other companies. Gustavson has interpreted the significant gold-bearing lithologies to include the silicified breccia and porphyry: these lithologies are therefore retained for resource estimation. Drill coverage in the vicinity of the Atlanta pit is sufficient to allow the estimation of measured, indicated and inferred gold and silver resources.

17.5 Metallurgy and Processing

Metallurgical testing has been conducted for a total of 10 samples, each consisting of porphyry, silicified breccia, or volcanic sediments. The 10 samples at 10 mesh grain sizes were leached in sodium cyanide for 10 days. Gustavson asserts that the reagent consumption appears reasonable for Nevada mineral deposits. Gustavson has reviewed the results and concludes that suite of coarse bottle roll tests is insufficient for any decision making on the metallurgical parameters of Atlanta material and further test work is necessary.

17.6 Mineral Resource Estimate

The mineral resource summary reported in this Technical Report represents an NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource for the Atlanta Mine Project. Based on Gustavson's

geologic interpretation, gold and silver were modeled in three domains: SBX, altered QLP and dolomite proximal to the SBX, and QLP and oriented 30 degrees south of east, dipping 75 degrees to the northeast, along the contact between the Eureka Quartzite and the QLP, SBX, and dolomite. Grade shells were created using Leapfrog Mining Software's implicit modeling feature to define each domain. A grade shell for gold (0.150 ppm) and silver (5.0 ppm) was created to delineate the mineralization outside of the SBX and within the E-W zone along the contact between the porphyry and Eureka Quartzite to the south. Capping of gold was set to 20 ppm. Gustavson created correlograms, from which sill and nugget values were taken respectively from the omnidirectional and downhole correlograms. Gold and silver grades were modeled using ordinary kriging.

The mineral resource estimate for the Atlanta project is presented in Table 14-13. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other factors.

17.7 Significant Risks and Uncertainties

Gustavson is not aware of any significant risks or uncertainties that would keep this project from moving forward.

18 Recommendations (Item 26)

18.1 Recommended Work Programs

18.1.1 Environmental Liability from Historical Mining Operations

Meadow Bay should seek BLM concurrence on how to handle the environmental liability from the historical mining operations.

18.1.2 Infrastructure for Mining Operations

If Meadow Bay intends to mine at the Atlanta project, Gustavson recommends that a thorough review of infrastructure be conducted. Part of this evaluation may include assessment of aquifer yield at the process water supply well and adequacy of conveyance piping; and adequacy of Atlanta Road to support the traffic associated with mining operations.

18.1.3 Exploration

Gustavson recommends continuing drilling to target high grade shoots in the Atlanta mine area, which may be controlled by fault intersections. Drilling is also recommended to the north in linear magnetic low anomalies which may be marking alteration along the extension of the Atlanta fault.

18.1.4 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The metallurgical testing results reviewed to date suggest that further work is needed. A relationship of leach recovery to grind size should be investigated. Thin section microscopy may highlight mineralogical relationships and aid in understanding refractory nature of the mineral material.

18.2 Mineral Resource Estimate

In communications with Meadow Bay in 2013, Gustavson understands more historical drilling data have been identified since transmittal of the data on November 9, 2012 that was used for the resource estimation in this report. Gustavson recommends that Meadow Bay evaluate the usability of all historical data that were not utilized as part of the resource estimate presented in this report, and update the resource estimate, if appropriate.

Gustavson recommends drilling a series of exploration holes perpendicular to the E-W zone to better understand the termination of the mineralization to the south, and define the extents of the mineralization within the quartz latite porphyry.

18.3 Costs

The planned program and budget for Meadow Bay in 2013 are as follows:

Create 3D database in Vulcan, including software	$125,000
District-wide exploration	$75,000
Metallurgical review and ore testing	$150,000
Drilling –	
RC drilling for resource upgrade: 35,000 ft @ $35/ft	$1,225,000
Core drilling for exploration: 7,000 ft @ $90/ft	$630,000
Assays	$275,000
Road and drill pad construction	$100,000
Permitting (including reclamation)	$100,000
Preliminary Economic Assessment	$150,000
Claim maintenance	$180,000
Core storage building	$75,000
General & Administrative	$150,000
Total	**$3,235,000**

Gustavson concludes that these planned expenditures are appropriate for advancing the project through preliminary economic assessment stage.

19 References (Item 27)

Durgin (2012). Technical Report – July 2012 Resource Update, Geology and Mineral Resources, Atlanta property, Lincoln County, Nevada, USA. Prepared by Dana Durgin and Matt Ball for Meadow Bay Gold Corp., dated July 16, 2012.

State of Nevada, 1990. *The State of Nevada Certificate of Appropriation of Water,* Application No. 29146, Certificate Record 12510, Book 42, Page 12510 dated September 18, 1990.

BLM, 2012. Correspondence from Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to Meadow Bay Gold Corp. regarding Notice to Proceed for Surface Management dated May 3, 2012.

BLM, 1986a. Correspondence from BLM to Bobcat Properties, Inc. regarding approval assigning of power line right of way to Bobcat dated June 24, 1986.

BLM, 1986b. Correspondence from BLM to Bobcat Properties, Inc. regarding approval assigning of water pipeline right of way to Bobcat dated June 24, 1986.

Desert Hawk Resources, 2010. *Due Diligence Summary on the Investigation of the Atlanta property, Lincoln County Nevada*. Prepared by Mr. Tim Master of Desert Hawk Resource, dated December 9, 2010.

Entrix, 2007. Baseline Environmental Survey Assessment, Atlanta Mine, Section 15, Township 7 North, Range 68 East, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian. Prepared by Entrix, Inc. for Hemis Corporation, dated March 2007.

Kappes, 2012. Letter Report regarding Long Duration Coarse Bottle Roll Test Work on the Atlanta property, Lincoln County, Nevada. Prepared by Kappes, Cassidy & Associates for Meadow Bay, dated May 1, 2012.

Kinross, 1998. Internal Memorandum regarding Wilson Creek Resource Evaluation from Dennis Thomas to Larry Snider of Kinross Gold U.S.A., Inc., dated December 22, 1998.

Meadow Bay, 2013a. News Release regarding Meadow Bay Gold Reports NI 43-101 Resource Estimate for Its Atlanta Gold Project in Nevada, Filed by Meadow Bay Gold Corporation on the Canadian Securities Administrators SEDAR on January 29, 2013.

Meadow Bay, 2013b. Correspondence regarding the Atlanta Property Sent from Meadow Bay and Received by Gustavson on February and March 2013.

NBMG, 1970. *Bulletin 73, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Lincoln County, Nevada*. Prepared by C. M. Tschanz and E. H. Pampeyan of McKay School of Mines, University of Nevada, Reno for Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology dated 1970.

NBMG, 1998. *Generalized Geologic Map of Nevada*. Prepared by Nevada Bureau of Mine and Geology, dated 1998.

Sunrise, 2011. Letter Report regarding Notice of Intent, Exploratory Program, Occupancy Permit, Incidental Structures Prepared by Sunrise Engineering, Inc., for Meadow Bay Gold Corporation to Mr. Dave Davis of BLM, dated March 1, 2012.

Sunrise, 2012. *Operations Plan: Proposed Exploratory Drilling, Atlanta Mine, Lincoln County, Nevada*. Prepared by Sunrise Engineering, Inc. for Meadow Bay Gold Corporation, dated July 26, 2012.

WRCC, 2013. Historical Climate Monitoring Data for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Weather Stations at Pioche and Ursine. Data Retrieved from the Internet source in February 2013.

20 Glossary

20.1 Mineral Resources

The mineral resources and mineral reserves have been classified according to the "CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves: Definitions and Guidelines" (November 27, 2010). Accordingly, the Resources have been classified as Measured, Indicated or Inferred, the Reserves have been classified as Proven, and Probable based on the Measured and Indicated Resources as defined below.

A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic or fossilized organic material in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge.

An 'Inferred Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drillholes.

An 'Indicated Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drillholes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.

A 'Measured Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drillholes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.

20.2 Mineral Reserves

A Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study. This Study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified. A Mineral Reserve includes diluting materials and allowances for losses that may occur when the material is mined.

A 'Probable Mineral Reserve' is the economically mineable part of an Indicated, and in some circumstances a Measured Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study. This Study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified.

A 'Proven Mineral Reserve' is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study. This Study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction is justified.

20.3 Glossary

The following general mining terms may be used in this report.

Table 20-1 Glossary

Term	Definition
Assay:	The chemical analysis of mineral samples to determine the metal content.
Capital Expenditure:	All other expenditures not classified as operating costs.
Composite:	Combining more than one sample result to give an average result over a larger distance.
Concentrate:	A metal-rich product resulting from a mineral enrichment process such as gravity concentration or flotation, in which most of the desired mineral has been separated from the waste material in the ore.
Crushing:	Initial process of reducing ore particle size to render it more amenable for further processing.
Cut-off Grade (CoG):	The grade of mineralized rock, which determines as to whether or not it is economic to recover its gold content by further concentration.
Dilution:	Waste, which is unavoidably mined with ore.
Dip:	Angle of inclination of a geological feature/rock from the horizontal.
Fault:	The surface of a fracture along which movement has occurred.
Footwall:	The underlying side of an orebody or stope.
Gangue:	Non-valuable components of the ore.
Grade:	The measure of concentration of gold within mineralized rock.

Term	Definition
Hangingwall:	The overlying side of an orebody or slope.
Haulage:	A horizontal underground excavation which is used to transport mined ore.
Hydrocyclone:	A process whereby material is graded according to size by exploiting centrifugal forces of particulate materials.
Igneous:	Primary crystalline rock formed by the solidification of magma.
Kriging:	An interpolation method of assigning values from samples to blocks that minimizes the estimation error.
Level:	Horizontal tunnel the primary purpose is the transportation of personnel and materials.
Lithological:	Geological description pertaining to different rock types.
LoM Plans:	Life-of-Mine plans.
LRP:	Long Range Plan.
Material Properties:	Mine properties.
Milling:	A general term used to describe the process in which the ore is crushed and ground and subjected to physical or chemical treatment to extract the valuable metals to a concentrate or finished product.
Mineral/Mining Lease:	A lease area for which mineral rights are held.
Mining Assets:	The Material Properties and Significant Exploration Properties.
Ongoing Capital:	Capital estimates of a routine nature, which is necessary for sustaining operations.
Ore Reserve:	See Mineral Reserve.
Pillar:	Rock left behind to help support the excavations in an underground mine.
RoM:	Run-of-Mine.
Sedimentary:	Pertaining to rocks formed by the accumulation of sediments, formed by the erosion of other rocks.
Shaft:	An opening cut downwards from the surface for transporting personnel, equipment, supplies, ore and waste.
Sill:	A thin, tabular, horizontal to sub-horizontal body of igneous rock formed by the injection of magma into planar zones of weakness.
Smelting:	A high temperature pyrometallurgical operation conducted in a furnace, in which the valuable metal is collected to a molten matte or doré phase and separated from the gangue components that accumulate in a less dense molten slag phase.
Stope:	Underground void created by mining.
Stratigraphy:	The study of stratified rocks in terms of time and space.
Strike:	Direction of line formed by the intersection of strata surfaces with the horizontal plane, always perpendicular to the dip direction.
Sulfide:	A sulfur bearing mineral.
Tailings:	Finely ground waste rock from which valuable minerals or metals have been extracted.
Thickening:	The process of concentrating solid particles in suspension.
Total Expenditure:	All expenditures including those of an operating and capital nature.
Variogram:	A statistical representation of the characteristics (usually grade).

20.4 Definition of Terms

The following abbreviations may be used in this report.

Table 20-2 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Unit or Term
A	ampere
AA	atomic absorption
A/m^2	amperes per square meter
ANFO	ammonium nitrate fuel oil
Ag	silver
Au	gold
AuEq	gold equivalent grade
°C	degrees Centigrade
CCD	counter-current decantation
CIL	carbon-in-leach
CoG	cut-off grade
cm	centimeter
cm^2	square centimeter
cm^3	cubic centimeter
cfm	cubic feet per minute
ConfC	confidence code
CRec	core recovery
CSS	closed-side setting
CTW	calculated true width
°	degree (degrees)
dia.	diameter
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
FA	fire assay
ft	foot (feet)
ft^2	square foot (feet)
ft^3	cubic foot (feet)
g	gram
gal	gallon
g/L	gram per liter
g-mol	gram-mole
gpm	gallons per minute
g/t	grams per tonne
ha	hectares
HDPE	Height Density Polyethylene
hp	horsepower
HTW	horizontal true width
ICP	induced couple plasma
ID2	inverse-distance squared
ID3	inverse-distance cubed
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILS	Intermediate Leach Solution

Abbreviation	Unit or Term
kA	kiloamperes
kg	kilograms
km	kilometer
km^2	square kilometer
koz	thousand troy ounce
kt	thousand tonnes
kt/d	thousand tonnes per day
kt/y	thousand tonnes per year
kV	kilovolt
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour
kWh/t	kilowatt-hour per metric tonne
L	liter
L/sec	liters per second
L/sec/m	liters per second per meter
lb	pound
LHD	Long-Haul Dump truck
LLDDP	Linear Low Density Polyethylene Plastic
LOI	Loss On Ignition
LoM	Life-of-Mine
m	meter
m^2	square meter
m^3	cubic meter
masl	meters above sea level
MARN	Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources
MDA	Mine Development Associates
mg/L	milligrams/liter
mm	millimeter
mm^2	square millimeter
mm^3	cubic millimeter
MME	Mine & Mill Engineering
Moz	million troy ounces
Mt	million tonnes
MTW	measured true width
MW	million watts
m.y.	million years
NGO	non-governmental organization
NI 43-101	Canadian National Instrument 43-101
OSC	Ontario Securities Commission
oz	troy ounce
%	percent
PLC	Programmable Logic Controller
PLS	Pregnant Leach Solution
PMF	probable maximum flood
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control

Abbreviation	Unit or Term
RC	rotary circulation drilling
RoM	Run-of-Mine
RQD	Rock Quality Description
SEC	U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission
sec	second
SG	specific gravity
SPT	standard penetration testing
st	short ton (2,000 pounds)
t	tonne (metric ton) (2,204.6 pounds)
t/h	tonnes per hour
t/d	tonnes per day
t/y	tonnes per year
TSF	tailings storage facility
TSP	total suspended particulates
µm	micron or microns
V	volts
VFD	variable frequency drive
W	watt
XRD	x-ray diffraction
y	year

Appendix A
Certificate of Author Forms

M. Claiborne Newton, III, Ph.D., C.P.G.

Chief Geologist

Gustavson Associates, LLC
274 Union Boulevard, Suite 450
Lakewood, Colorado 80228
Telephone: 720-407-4062 Facsimile: 720-407-4067
Email: cnewton@gustavson.com

CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, M. Claiborne Newton, III, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as Chief Geologist by Gustavson Associates, LLC at:

   274 Union Boulevard
   Suite 450
   Lakewood, Colorado 80228

2. I am a graduate of North Carolina State University with a Bachelor of Arts in Geology (1977), a Master of Science degree in Geological Sciences (1983) from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University and a Doctor of Philosophy degree in Geosciences (1990) from the University of Arizona. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1977.
3. I am a registered Professional Geologist in the State of Virginia (#2801001736), a Registered Member in good standing of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration (#4145342RM) and a Qualified Professional Member in good standing of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America (#01396QP) with recognized special expertise in geology, mining, and ore reserves. I am also a member of the Society of Economic Geologists.
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 35 years since graduation from university - as an employee of three major mining companies and two major engineering and geological consulting firms, as a consulting geologist and as a university instructor.
5. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report on Resources, Atlanta property Lincoln County, Nevada”, effective date March 13, 2013, and dated March 15, 2013 (the “Technical Report”), with specific responsibility for sections 1-10, and 15-19 and overall content of the report. I most recently visited the property for two days December 10-11, 2012.
7. I have not had prior involvement with the properties that are the subject of the Technical Report.
8. I am independent of Meadow Bay Gold Corporation, applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
9. As of the date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed and I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated this 15th day of March, 2013

/s/ (Signature)
Signature of Qualified Person

M. Claiborne Newton, III
Print name of Qualified Person

DONALD E. HULSE, P.E.

Vice President

Gustavson Associates, LLC
274 Union Boulevard, Suite 450
Lakewood, Colorado 80228
Telephone: 720-407-4062 Facsimile: 720-407-4067
Email: dhulse@gustavson.com

CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, Donald E. Hulse do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as Principal Mining Engineer by Gustavson Associates, LLC at:

   274 Union Boulevard
   Suite 450
   Lakewood, Colorado 80228

2. I am a graduate of the Colorado School of Mines with a Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering (1982), and have practiced my profession continuously since 1983.
3. I am a registered Professional Engineer in the State of Colorado (35269), and a registered member of the Society of Mining Metallurgy & Exploration (1533190RM).
4. I have worked as a mining engineer for a total of 30 years since my graduation from university; as an employee of a major mining company, a major engineering company, and as a consulting engineer.
5. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report on Resources, Atlanta property Lincoln County, Nevada”, effective date March 13, 2013, and dated March 15, 2013 (the “Technical Report”), with specific responsibility for Section 13.

7. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
8. I am independent of the Meadow Bay Gold Corporation, applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
9. As of the date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed and I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated this 15th day of March, 2013

/s/ (Signature)

Signature of Qualified Person

Donald E. Hulse

Print name of Qualified Person

Zachary J. Black

Associate Resource Geologist

Gustavson Associates, LLC
274 Union Boulevard, Suite 450
Lakewood, Colorado 80228
Telephone: 720-407-4062 Facsimile: 720-407-4067
Email: zjblack@3lresources.com

CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, Zachary J. Black do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as Associate Resource Geologist by Gustavson Associates, LLC at:

   274 Union Boulevard
   Suite 450
   Lakewood, Colorado 80228

2. I am a graduate of the University of Nevada Reno with a Bachelor of Science in Geological Engineering, and have practiced my profession continuously since 2005.
3. I am a registered member of the Society of Mining Metallurgy and Exploration (No. 4156858RM).
4. I have worked as a Geological Engineer/Resource Estimation Geologist for a total of seven years since my graduation from university; as an employee of a major mining company, a major engineering company, and as a consulting engineer.
5. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report on Resources, Atlanta property Lincoln County, Nevada”, effective date March 13, 2013, and dated March 15, 2013 (the “Technical Report”), with specific responsibility for Sections 11, 12, and 14. I most recently visited the property for two days December 10-11, 2012.
7. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

8. I have not had prior involvement with the properties that are the subject of the Technical Report.
9. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, March 13, 2013, and the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed and I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated this 15th day of March, 2013

/s/ (Signature)
Signature of Qualified Person

Zachary J. Black
Print name of Qualified Person

Appendix B
List of Claims

Nov 14 12 12:23p p.2

Receipt Page 1 of 1 CC

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
DIV OF SUPPORT SERVICES
1340 FINANCIAL BLVD
RENO, NV 89502
Phone: (775) 861-6400

Receipt
No: 2642453

Transaction #: 2723145
Date of Transaction: 08/28/2012

CUSTOMER:

DESERT HAWK RESOURCES INC
HC 10 BOX 15
PIOCHE,NV 89043-9401 US

LINE #	QTY	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	1.00	LOCATABLE MINERALS / MINING CLAIMS-NOT NEW-UNADJUD,ONE AUTH NO. ONLY / MINING CLAIM MONEY RECEIVED **CASES:** NMC1041617/$560.00	FY13 MAINT FEES BLUEBIRD #16 ET AL	- n/a -	560.00
				TOTAL:	**$560.00**

PAYMENT INFORMATION

1	AMOUNT:	560.00	POSTMARKED:	08/24/2012
	TYPE:	CHECK	RECEIVED:	08/28/2012
	CHECK NO:	1384		
	NAME:	DESERT HAWK RESOURCES INC HC 10 BOX 15 PIOCHE NV 89043-9401 US		

REMARKS

This receipt was generated by the automated BLM Collections and Billing System and is a paper representation of a portion of the official electronic record contained therein.

BLUEBIRD -4

http://cbs.blm.gov/cgibin/cbsp/zorder 8/28/2012

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NEVADA STATE OFFICE
1340 Financial Blvd.
Reno, NV 89502

CLAIMANT: Desert Hawk Resources, Inc. HC 10, Box 15, Pioche, NV 89043

MAINTENANCE FEES FOR ASSMNT YR 2013 FOR THE FOLLOWING 4 LODE MINING CLAIMS:

BLM SERIAL NO.	CLAIM NAME
NMC1041617	BLUEBIRD #16
NMC1041618	BLUEBIRD #17
NMC1041619	BLUEBIRD #18
NMC1041620	BLUEBIRD #19

Paid Ck #1384 for $560.00 - Aug 24, 2012

Nov 14 12 12:24p p.3

Receipt Page 1 of 1 CC

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
DIV OF SUPPORT SERVICES
1340 FINANCIAL BLVD
RENO, NV 89502
Phone: (775) 861-6400

Receipt No: 2642442

Transaction #: 2723130
Date of Transaction: 08/28/2012

CUSTOMER:

DESERT HAWK RESOURCES INC
HC 10 BOX 15
PIOCHE,NV 89043-9401 US

LINE #	QTY	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	1.00	LOCATABLE MINERALS / MINING CLAIMS-NOT NEW-UNADJUD,ONE AUTH NO. ONLY / MINING CLAIM MONEY RECEIVED **CASES:** NMC139872/$6860.00	FY13 MAINT FEES ATL #122 ET AL	- n/a -	6860.00
				TOTAL:	**$6,860.00**

PAYMENT INFORMATION

1	AMOUNT:	6860.00	POSTMARKED:	08/24/2012
	TYPE:	CHECK	RECEIVED:	08/28/2012
	CHECK NO:	1383		
	NAME:	DESERT HAWK RESOURCES INC HC 10 BOX 15 PIOCHE NV 89043-9401 US		

REMARKS

This receipt was generated by the automated BLM Collections and Billing System and is a paper representation of a portion of the official electronic record contained therein.

THE BOBCAT 49 CLAIMS

http://cbs.blm.gov/cgibin/cbsp/zorder 8/28/2012

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NEVADA STATE OFFICE
1340 Financial Blvd.
Reno, NV 89502

CLAIMANT: Desert Hawk Resources, Inc. HC 10, Box 15, Pioche, NV 89043

MAINTENANCE FEES FOR ASSMNT YR 2013 FOR THE FOLLOWING 49 LODE MINING CLAIMS:

THE BOBCAT 49 CLAIM GROUP

BLM SERIAL No.	CLAIM NAME	BLM SERIAL No.	CLAIM NAME
NMC139872	ATL #122	NMC893564	GEM NO 5
NMC139874	ATL #124	NMC16689	HOGAN
NMC139876	ATL #126	NMC792474	Lake Valley Millsite
NMC139904	ATL #156	NMC792475	Lake Valley Millsite #2
NMC16593	ATLANTA STAR # 1	NMC16596	MID
NMC16594	ATLANTA STAR # 2	NMC16597	MID # 1
NMC16595	ATLANTA STAR # 3	NMC16598	MID # 2
NMC16643	BLUE BIRD # 2	NMC16599	MILLSITE
NMC16644	BLUE BIRD # 3	NMC16600	MILLSITE # 1
NMC16656	BLUE BIRD # 15	NMC16604	MILLSITE # 8
NMC16678	BLUE BIRD FRAC	NMC16633	MINETT HAYES # 2
NMC893561	BLUEBIRD NO 4	NMC16634	MINETT HAYES # 3
NMC893562	BLUEBIRD NO 5	NMC16635	MINETT HAYES # 4
NMC893563	BLUEBIRD NO 6	NMC16636	MINETT HAYES # 5
NMC126537	BOBCAT # 1	NMC16637	MINETT HAYES # 6
NMC126538	BOBCAT # 2	NMC16605	MOAB
NMC126539	BOBCAT # 3	NMC16606	MOAB # 1
NMC126540	BOBCAT # 4	NMC16607	MOAB # 2
NMC126541	BOBCAT # 5 (FRAC)	NMC16685	RIDGE # 1
NMC16586	EASTLINE # 1	NMC16686	RIDGE # 2
NMC955048	FLO NO 1	NMC16687	RIDGE # 3
NMC955049	FLO NO 2	NMC16688	RIDGE # 4
NMC955050	FLO NO 3		
NMC16581	GEM # 1		
NMC16582	GEM # 2		
NMC16583	GEM # 3		
NMC16584	GEM # 4		

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Receipt

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Page 1 of 1

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
DIV OF SUPPORT SERVICES
1340 FINANCIAL BLVD
RENO, NV 89502
Phone: (775) 861-6400

Receipt
No: 2642404

Transaction #: 2723093
Date of Transaction: 08/28/2012

CUSTOMER:

DESERT HAWK RESOURCES INC
HC 10 BOX 15
PIOCHE,NV 89043-9401 US

LINE #	QTY	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	1.00	LOCATABLE MINERALS / MINING CLAIMS-NOT NEW-UNADJUD,ONE AUTH NO. ONLY / MINING CLAIM MONEY RECEIVED **CASES:** NMC1051672/$6160.00	FY13 MAINT FEES C&B 1 ET AL	- n/a -	6160.00
				TOTAL:	**$6,160.00**

PAYMENT INFORMATION

1	AMOUNT:	6160.00	POSTMARKED:	08/24/2012
	TYPE:	CHECK	RECEIVED:	08/28/2012
	CHECK NO:	1390		
	NAME:	DESERT HAWK RESOURCES INC HC 10 BOX 15 PIOCHE NV 89043 US		

REMARKS

This receipt was generated by the automated BLM Collections and Billing System and is a paper representation of a portion of the official electronic record contained therein.

C&B - 44 CLAIMS

http://cbs.blm.gov/cgibin/cbsp/zorder

8/28/2012

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NEVADA STATE OFFICE
1340 Financial Blvd.
Reno, NV 89502

CLAIMANT: **Desert Hawk Resources Inc.**
HC 10 Box 15, Pioche, NV 89043

Claim Maintenance Fees for Assessment Yr 2013 for the following 44 lode mining claims:

Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Claim Name	BLM Serial #
C&B 1	NMC 1051672	C&B 23	NMC 1051694
C&B 2	NMC 1051673	C&B 24	NMC 1051695
C&B 3	NMC 1051674	C&B 25	NMC 1051696
C&B 4	NMC 1051675	C&B 26	NMC 1051697
C&B 5	NMC 1051676	C&B 27	NMC 1051698
C&B 6	NMC 1051677	C&B 28	NMC 1051699
C&B 7	NMC 1051678	C&B 29	NMC 1051700
C&B 8	NMC 1051679	C&B 30	NMC 1051701
C&B 9	NMC 1051680	C&B 31	NMC 1051702
C&B 10	NMC 1051681	C&B 32	NMC 1051703
C&B 11	NMC 1051682	C&B 33	NMC 1051704
C&B 12	NMC 1051683	C&B 34	NMC 1051705
C&B 13	NMC 1051684	C&B 35	NMC 1051706
C&B 14	NMC 1051685	C&B 36	NMC 1051707
C&B 15	NMC 1051686	C&B 37	NMC 1051708
C&B 16	NMC 1051687	C&B 38	NMC 1051709
C&B 17	NMC 1051688	C&B 39	NMC 1051710
C&B 18	NMC 1051689	C&B 40	NMC 1051711
C&B 19	NMC 1051690	C&B 41	NMC 1051712
C&B 20	NMC 1051691	C&B 42	NMC 1051713
C&B 21	NMC 1051692	C&B 43	NMC 1051714
C&B 22	NMC 1051693	C&B 44	NMC 1051715

Paid Check #1390 - $6,160 - August 24, 2012

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Receipt

Page 1 of 1

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
DIV OF SUPPORT SERVICES
1340 FINANCIAL BLVD
RENO, NV 89502
Phone: (775) 861-6400

Receipt

No: 2642486

Transaction #: 2723176
Date of Transaction: 08/28/2012

CUSTOMER:

DESERT HAWK RESOURCES INC
HC 10 BOX 15
PIOCHE,NV 89043-9401 US

LINE #	QTY	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	1.00	LOCATABLE MINERALS / MINING CLAIMS-NOT NEW-UNADJUD,ONE AUTH NO. ONLY / MINING CLAIM MONEY RECEIVED **CASES:** NMC1060968/$6300.00	FY13 MAINT FEES LAUREN 1 ET AL	- n/a -	6300.00
				TOTAL:	**$6,300.00**

PAYMENT INFORMATION				
1	AMOUNT:	6300.00	POSTMARKED:	08/24/2012
	TYPE:	CHECK	RECEIVED:	08/28/2012
	CHECK NO:	1391		
	NAME:	DESERT HAWK RESOURCES INC HC 10 BOX 15 PIOCHE NV 89043-9401 US		

REMARKS

This receipt was generated by the automated BLM Collections and Billing System and is a paper representation of a portion of the official electronic record contained therein.

LAUREN CLAIMS-45

http://cbs.blm.gov/cgibin/cbsp/zorder 8/28/2012

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NEVADA STATE OFFICE
1340 Financial Blvd.
Reno, NV 89502

CLAIMANT: **Desert Hawk Resources Inc.**
HC 10 Box 15, Pioche, NV 89043

Claim Maintenance Fees for Assessment Yr 2013 for the following 45 lode mining claims:

BLM SERIAL NO.	CLAIM NAME	BLM SERIAL NO.	CLAIM NAME
NMC1060968	Lauren 1	NMC1060990	Lauren 23
NMC1060969	Lauren 2	NMC1060991	Lauren 24
NMC1060970	Lauren 3	NMC1060992	Lauren 25
NMC1060971	Lauren 4	NMC1060993	Lauren 26
NMC1060972	Lauren 5	NMC1060994	Lauren 27
NMC1060973	Lauren 6	NMC1060995	Lauren 28
NMC1060974	Lauren 7	NMC1060996	Lauren 29
NMC1060975	Lauren 8	NMC1060997	Lauren 30
NMC1060976	Lauren 9	NMC1060998	Lauren 31
NMC1060977	Lauren 10	NMC1060999	Lauren 32
NMC1060978	Lauren 11	NMC1061000	Lauren 33
NMC1060979	Lauren 12	NMC1061001	Lauren 34
NMC1060980	Lauren 13	NMC1061002	Lauren 35
NMC1060981	Lauren 14	NMC1061003	Lauren 36
NMC1060982	Lauren 15	NMC1061004	Lauren 37
NMC1060983	Lauren 16	NMC1061005	Lauren 38
NMC1060984	Lauren 17	NMC1061006	Lauren 39
NMC1060985	Lauren 18	NMC1061007	Lauren 40
NMC1060986	Lauren 19	NMC1061008	Lauren 41
NMC1060987	Lauren 20	NMC1061009	Lauren 42
NMC1060988	Lauren 21	NMC1061010	Lauren 43
NMC1060989	Lauren 22	NMC1061011	Lauren 44
		NMC1061012	Lauren 45

Paid Check #1391 - $6,300 - August 24, 2012

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Receipt

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United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
DIV OF SUPPORT SERVICES
1340 FINANCIAL BLVD
RENO, NV 89502
Phone: (775) 861-6400

Receipt

No: 2643114

Transaction #: 2723816
Date of Transaction: 08/28/2012

CUSTOMER:

DESERT HAWK RESOURCES INC
HC 10 BOX 15
PIOCHE,NV 89043-9401 US

LINE #	QTY	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	1.00	LOCATABLE MINERALS / MINING CLAIMS-NOT NEW-UNADJUD,ONE AUTH NO. ONLY / MINING CLAIM MONEY RECEIVED **CASES:** NMC1050752/$28560.00	FY13 MAINT FEES LILY 1 ET AL	- n/a -	28560.00
				TOTAL:	**$28,560.00**

PAYMENT INFORMATION				
1	AMOUNT:	28560.00	POSTMARKED:	08/24/2012
	TYPE:	CHECK	RECEIVED:	08/28/2012
	CHECK NO:	1385		
	NAME:	DESERT HAWK RESOURCES INC HC 10 BOX 15 PIOCHE NV 89043 US		

REMARKS

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LILY CLAIMS - 204

http://cbs.blm.gov/cgibin/cbsp/zorder

8/28/2012

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NEVADA STATE OFFICE
1340 Financial Blvd.
Reno, NV 89502

CLAIMANT: Desert Hawk Resources, Inc. HC 10, Box 15, Pioche, NV 89043

MAINTENANCE FEES FOR ASSMNT YR 2013 FOR THE FOLLOWING 204 LODE MINING CLAIMS:

BLM SERIAL NO.	NAME OF CLAIM	BLM SERIAL NO.	NAME OF CLAIM
NMC1050752	LILY 1	NMC1050801	LILY 50
NMC1050753	LILY 2	NMC1050802	LILY 51
NMC1050754	LILY 3	NMC1050803	LILY 52
NMC1050755	LILY 4	NMC1050804	LILY 53
NMC1050756	LILY 5	NMC1050805	LILY 54
NMC1050757	LILY 6	NMC1050806	LILY 55
NMC1050758	LILY 7	NMC1050807	LILY 56
NMC1050759	LILY 8	NMC1050808	LILY 57
NMC1050760	LILY 9	NMC1050809	LILY 58
NMC1050761	LILY 10	NMC1050810	LILY 59
NMC1050768	LILY 17	NMC1050811	LILY 60
NMC1050769	LILY 18	NMC1050812	LILY 61
NMC1050770	LILY 19	NMC1050813	LILY 62
NMC1050771	LILY 20	NMC1050814	LILY 63
NMC1050772	LILY 21	NMC1050815	LILY 64
NMC1050773	LILY 22	NMC1050816	LILY 65
NMC1050774	LILY 23	NMC1050817	LILY 66
NMC1050775	LILY 24	NMC1050818	LILY 67
NMC1050776	LILY 25	NMC1050819	LILY 68
NMC1050777	LILY 26	NMC1050820	LILY 69
NMC1050778	LILY 27	NMC1050821	LILY 70
NMC1050779	LILY 28	NMC1050822	LILY 71
NMC1050780	LILY 29	NMC1050823	LILY 72
NMC1050781	LILY 30	NMC1050824	LILY 73
NMC1050782	LILY 31	NMC1050825	LILY 74
NMC1050783	LILY 32	NMC1050826	LILY 75
NMC1050791	LILY 40	NMC1050827	LILY 76
NMC1050792	LILY 41	NMC1050828	LILY 77
NMC1050793	LILY 42	NMC1050829	LILY 78
NMC1050794	LILY 43	NMC1050830	LILY 79
NMC1050795	LILY 44	NMC1050831	LILY 80
NMC1050796	LILY 45	NMC1050832	LILY 81
NMC1050797	LILY 46	NMC1050833	LILY 82
NMC1050798	LILY 47	NMC1050834	LILY 83
NMC1050799	LILY 48	NMC1050835	LILY 84
NMC1050800	LILY 49		

Paid Ck #1385 for $28,560.00 - Aug 24, 2012

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Assessment Yr-2013 Maintenance Fees

Claimant: Desert Hawk Resources

BLM SERIAL NO.	NAME OF CLAIM
NMC1050836	LILY 85
NMC1050837	LILY 86
NMC1050838	LILY 87
NMC1050839	LILY 88
NMC1050840	LILY 89
NMC1050841	LILY 90
NMC1050842	LILY 91
NMC1050843	LILY 92
NMC1050844	LILY 93
NMC1050845	LILY 94
NMC1050846	LILY 95
NMC1050847	LILY 96
NMC1050848	LILY 97
NMC1050849	LILY 98
NMC1050850	LILY 99
NMC1050851	LILY 100
NMC1050852	LILY 101
NMC1050853	LILY 102
NMC1050854	LILY 103
NMC1050855	LILY 104
NMC1050856	LILY 105
NMC1050857	LILY 106
NMC1050858	LILY 107
NMC1050859	LILY 108
NMC1050860	LILY 109
NMC1050861	LILY 110
NMC1050862	LILY 111
NMC1050863	LILY 112
NMC1050864	LILY 113
NMC1050865	LILY 114
NMC1050866	LILY 115
NMC1050867	LILY 116
NMC1050868	LILY 117
NMC1050869	LILY 118
NMC1050870	LILY 119
NMC1050871	LILY 120
NMC1050872	LILY 121
NMC1050873	LILY 122
NMC1050874	LILY 123
NMC1050875	LILY 124
NMC1050876	LILY 125
NMC1050877	LILY 126
NMC1050878	LILY 127
NMC1050879	LILY 128
NMC1050880	LILY 129
NMC1050881	LILY 130
NMC1050882	LILY 131
NMC1050883	LILY 132
NMC1050884	LILY 133
NMC1050885	LILY 134
NMC1050886	LILY 135
NMC1050887	LILY 136
NMC1050888	LILY 137
NMC1050889	LILY 138
NMC1050890	LILY 139
NMC1050891	LILY 140
NMC1050892	LILY 141
NMC1050893	LILY 142
NMC1050894	LILY 143
NMC1050895	LILY 144
NMC1050896	LILY 145
NMC1050897	LILY 146
NMC1050898	LILY 147
NMC1050899	LILY 148
NMC1050900	LILY 149
NMC1050901	LILY 150
NMC1050902	LILY 151
NMC1050903	LILY 152
NMC1050904	LILY 153
NMC1050905	LILY 154
NMC1050906	LILY 155
NMC1050907	LILY 156
NMC1050908	LILY 157
NMC1050909	LILY 158
NMC1050910	LILY 159
NMC1050911	LILY 160
NMC1050912	LILY 161
NMC1050913	LILY 162
NMC1050914	LILY 163
NMC1050915	LILY 164
NMC1050916	LILY 165
NMC1050917	LILY 166
NMC1050918	LILY 167
NMC1050919	LILY 168

Assessment Yr-2013 Maintenance Fees

Claimant: Desert Hawk Resources

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BLM SERIAL NO.	NAME OF CLAIM
NMC1050920	LILY 169
NMC1050921	LILY 170
NMC1050922	LILY 171
NMC1050923	LILY 172
NMC1050924	LILY 173
NMC1050925	LILY 174
NMC1050926	LILY 175
NMC1050927	LILY 176
NMC1050928	LILY 177
NMC1050929	LILY 178
NMC1050930	LILY 179
NMC1050931	LILY 180
NMC1050932	LILY 181
NMC1050933	LILY 182
NMC1050934	LILY 183
NMC1050935	LILY 184
NMC1050936	LILY 185
NMC1050937	LILY 186
NMC1050938	LILY 187
NMC1050939	LILY 188
NMC1050940	LILY 189
NMC1050941	LILY 190
NMC1050942	LILY 191
NMC1050943	LILY 192
NMC1050944	LILY 193
NMC1050945	LILY 194
NMC1050946	LILY 195
NMC1050947	LILY 196
NMC1050948	LILY 197
NMC1050949	LILY 198
NMC1050950	LILY 199
NMC1050951	LILY 200
NMC1050952	LILY 201
NMC1050953	LILY 202
NMC1050954	LILY 203
NMC1050955	LILY 204
NMC1050956	LILY 205
NMC1050957	LILY 206
NMC1050958	LILY 207
NMC1050959	LILY 208
NMC1050960	LILY 209
NMC1050961	LILY 210
NMC1050962	LILY 211
NMC1050963	LILY 212
NMC1050964	LILY 213
NMC1050965	LILY 214
NMC1050966	LILY 215
NMC1050967	LILY 216
NMC1050968	LILY 217

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Receipt

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Page 1 of 1 cc

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
DIV OF SUPPORT SERVICES
1340 FINANCIAL BLVD
RENO, NV 89502
Phone: (775) 861-6400

Receipt
No: 2642464

Transaction #: 2723153
Date of Transaction: 08/28/2012

CUSTOMER:

DESERT HAWK RESOURCES INC
HC 10 BOX 15
PIOCHE,NV 89043-9401 US

LINE #	QTY	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	1.00	LOCATABLE MINERALS / MINING CLAIMS-NOT NEW-UNADJUD,ONE AUTH NO. ONLY / MINING CLAIM MONEY RECEIVED **CASES:** NMC1051716/$700.00	FY13 MAINT FEES NFL 1 ET AL	- n/a -	700.00
				TOTAL:	**$700.00**

PAYMENT INFORMATION

1	AMOUNT:	700.00	POSTMARKED:	08/24/2012
	TYPE:	CHECK	RECEIVED:	08/28/2012
	CHECK NO:	1386		
	NAME:	DESERT HAWK RESOURCES INC HC 10 BOX 15 PIOCHE NV 89043-9401 US		

REMARKS

This receipt was generated by the automated BLM Collections and Billing System and is a paper representation of a portion of the official electronic record contained therein.

NFL CLAIMS - 5

http://cbs.blm.gov/cgibin/cbsp/zorder 8/28/2012

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NEVADA STATE OFFICE
1340 Financial Blvd.
Reno, NV 89502

CLAIMANT: Desert Hawk Resources, Inc. HC 10, Box 15, Pioche, NV 89043

MAINTENANCE FEES FOR ASSMNT YR 2013 FOR THE FOLLOWING 5 LODE MINING CLAIMS:

BLM SERIAL NO.	CLAIM NAME
NMC 1051716	NFL 1
NMC 1051717	NFL 2
NMC 1051718	NFL 3
NMC 1051719	NFL 4
NMC 1051720	NFL 5

Paid Ck #1386 for $700.00 - Aug 24, 2012

Nov 14 12 12:25p
Receipt

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Page 1 of 1

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
DIV OF SUPPORT SERVICES
1340 FINANCIAL BLVD
RENO, NV 89502
Phone: (775) 861-6400

Receipt
No: 2643171

Transaction #: 2723872
Date of Transaction: 08/28/2012

CUSTOMER:

DESERT HAWK RESOURCES INC
HC 10 BOX 15
PIOCHE,NV 89043-9401 US

LINE #	QTY	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	1.00	LOCATABLE MINERALS / MINING CLAIMS-NOT NEW-UNADJUD,ONE AUTH NO. ONLY / MINING CLAIM MONEY RECEIVED **CASES:** NMC985575/$18900.00	FY13 MAINT FEES NBI 7 ET AL	- n/a -	18900.00
				TOTAL:	**$18,900.00**

PAYMENT INFORMATION

1	AMOUNT:	18900.00	POSTMARKED:	08/24/2012
	TYPE:	CHECK	RECEIVED:	08/28/2012
	CHECK NO:	1388		
	NAME:	DESERT HAWK RESOURCES INC HC 10 BOX 15 PIOCHE NV 89043 US		

REMARKS

This receipt was generated by the automated BLM Collections and Billing System and is a paper representation of a portion of the official electronic record contained therein.

NBI CLAIMS - 135

http://cbs.blm.gov/cgibin/cbsp/zorder

8/28/2012

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NEVADA STATE OFFICE
1340 Financial Blvd.
Reno, NV 89502

CLAIMANT: **Desert Hawk Resources Inc.**
HC 10 Box 15, Pioche, NV 89043

Claim Maintenance Fees for Assessment Yr 2013 for the following 135 lode mining claims:

Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Claim Name	BLM Serial #	Claim Name	BLM Serial #
NBI 7	*NMC 973736*	NBI 103	NMC 985575	NBI 201	NMC 985632
NBI 28	NMC 973757	NBI 104	NMC 985576	NBI 202	NMC 985633
NBI 299	NMC 973943	NBI 105	NMC 985577	NBI 203	NMC 985634
NBI 328	NMC 973972	NBI 106	NMC 985578	NBI 204	NMC 985635
NBI 329	NMC 973973	NBI 107	NMC 985579	NBI 226	NMC 985642
NBI 330	NMC 973974	NBI 108	NMC 985580	NBI 227	NMC 985643
NBI 331	NMC 973975	NBI 109	NMC 985581	NBI 228	NMC 985644
NBI 332	NMC 973976	NBI 134	NMC 985591	NBI 230	NMC 985645
NBI 336	NMC 973980	NBI 135	NMC 985592	NBI 231	NMC 985646
NBI 337	NMC 973981	NBI 136	NMC 985593	NBI 232	NMC 985647
NBI 338	NMC 973982	NBI 137	NMC 985594	NBI 244	NMC 987571
NBI 339	NMC 973983	NBI 138	NMC 985595	NBI 245	NMC 987572
NBI 340	NMC 973984	NBI 139	NMC 985596	NBI 246	NMC 987573
NBI 8	NMC 985534	NBI 140	NMC 985597	NBI 247	NMC 987574
NBI 9	NMC 985535	NBI 141	NMC 985598	NBI 248	NMC 987575
NBI 10	NMC 985536	NBI 142	NMC 985599	NBI 249	NMC 987576
NBI 11	NMC 985537	NBI 143	NMC 985600	NBI 250	NMC 987577
NBI 29	NMC 985547	NBI 144	NMC 985601	NBI 251	NMC 987578
NBI 30	NMC 985548	NBI 145	NMC 985602	NBI 252	NMC 987579
NBI 31	NMC 985549	NBI 146	NMC 985603	NBI 253	NMC 987580
NBI 32	NMC 985550	NBI 170	NMC 985612	NBI 254	NMC 987581
NBI 33	NMC 985551	NBI 171	NMC 985613	NBI 258	NMC 987582
NBI 65	NMC 985560	NBI 172	NMC 985614	NBI 259	NMC 987583
NBI 66	NMC 985561	NBI 173	NMC 985615	NBI 260	NMC 987584
NBI 67	NMC 985562	NBI 174	NMC 985616	NBI 261	NMC 987585
NBI 68	NMC 985563	NBI 175	NMC 985617	NBI 273	NMC 987588
NBI 69	NMC 985564	NBI 176	NMC 985618	NBI 274	NMC 987589
NBI 70	NMC 985565	NBI 177	NMC 985619	NBI 275	NMC 987590
NBI 101	NMC 985573	NBI 178	NMC 985620	NBI 276	NMC 987591
NBI 102	NMC 985574	NBI 179	NMC 985621	NBI 277	NMC 987592

Paid Check #1388 -$18,900- August 24, 2012

Page 2 of 3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NEVADA STATE OFFICE
1340 Financial Blvd.
Reno, NV 89502

Claim Maintenance Fees for Assessment Yr 2013 for135 lode mining claims: (Continued)

CLAIMANT: **Desert Hawk Resources Inc.**
HC 10 Box 15, Pioche, NV 89043

Claim Name	BLM Serial #
NBI 278	NMC 987593
NBI 279	NMC 987594
NBI 280	NMC 987595
NBI 281	NMC 987596
NBI 282	NMC 987597
NBI 283	NMC 987598
NBI 284	NMC 987599
NBI 288	NMC 987600
NBI 289	NMC 987601
NBI 290	NMC 987602
NBI 291	NMC 987603
NBI 292	NMC 987604
NBI 300	NMC 987606
NBI 301	NMC 987607
NBI 302	NMC 987608
NBI 303	NMC 987609
NBI 304	NMC 987610
NBI 305	NMC 987611
NBI 306	NMC 987612
NBI 307	NMC 987613
NBI 308	NMC 987614
NBI 309	NMC 987615
NBI 310	NMC 987616
NBI 311	NMC 987617
NBI 312	NMC 987618
NBI 313	NMC 987619
NBI 314	NMC 987620
NBI 315	NMC 987621
NBI 316	NMC 987622
NBI 317	NMC 987623

Claim Name	BLM Serial #
NBI 318	NMC 987624
NBI 319	NMC 987625
NBI 320	NMC 987626
NBI 321	NMC 987627
NBI 322	NMC 987628
NBI 323	NMC 987629
NBI 343	NMC 987633
NBI 344	NMC 987634
NBI 345	NMC 987635
NBI 346	NMC 987636
NBI 347	NMC 987637
NBI 348	NMC 987638
NBI 349	NMC 987639
NBI 350	NMC 987640
NBI 351	NMC 987641

Paid Check #1388 -$18,900 - August 24, 2012

Page 3 of 3

Receipt

Page 1 of 1

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
DIV OF SUPPORT SERVICES
1340 FINANCIAL BLVD
RENO, NV 89502
Phone: (775) 861-6400

Receipt

No: 2643121

Transaction #: 2723823
Date of Transaction: 08/28/2012

CUSTOMER:

DESERT HAWK RESOURCES INC
HC 10 BOX 15
PIOCHE,NV 89043-9401 US

LINE #	QTY	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	1.00	LOCATABLE MINERALS / MINING CLAIMS-NOT NEW-UNADJUD,ONE AUTH NO. ONLY / MINING CLAIM MONEY RECEIVED **CASES:** NMC1051821/$4200.00	FY13 MAINT FEES PEG 1 ET AL	- n/a -	4200.00
				TOTAL:	**$4,200.00**

PAYMENT INFORMATION

1	AMOUNT:	4200.00	POSTMARKED:	08/24/2012
	TYPE:	CHECK	RECEIVED:	08/28/2012
	CHECK NO:	1387		
	NAME:	DESERT HAWK RESOURCES INC HC 10 BOX 15 PIOCHE NV 89043 US		

REMARKS

This receipt was generated by the automated BLM Collections and Billing System and is a paper representation of a portion of the official electronic record contained therein.

PEG CLAIMS - 30

http://cbs.blm.gov/cgibin/cbsp/zorder

8/28/2012

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NEVADA STATE OFFICE
1340 Financial Blvd.
Reno, NV 89502

CLAIMANT: Desert Hawk Resources, Inc. HC 10, Box 15, Pioche, NV 89043

MAINTENANCE FEES FOR ASSMNT YR 2013 FOR THE FOLLOWING 30 LODE MINING CLAIMS:

BLM SERIAL NO.	CLAIM NAME	BLM SERIAL NO.	CLAIM NAME
NMC 1051821	PEG 1	NMC 1051836	PEG 16
NMC 1051822	PEG 2	NMC 1051837	PEG 17
NMC 1051823	PEG 3	NMC 1051838	PEG 18
NMC 1051824	PEG 4	NMC 1051839	PEG 19
NMC 1051825	PEG 5	NMC 1051840	PEG 20
NMC 1051826	PEG 6	NMC 1051841	PEG 21
NMC 1051827	PEG 7	NMC 1051842	PEG 22
NMC 1051828	PEG 8	NMC 1051843	PEG 23
NMC 1051829	PEG 9	NMC 1051844	PEG 24
NMC 1051830	PEG 10	NMC 1051845	PEG 25
NMC 1051831	PEG 11	NMC 1051846	PEG 26
NMC 1051832	PEG 12	NMC 1051847	PEG 27
NMC 1051833	PEG 13	NMC 1051848	PEG 28
NMC 1051834	PEG 14	NMC 1051849	PEG 29
NMC 1051835	PEG 15	NMC 1051850	PEG 30

Paid Ck #1387 for $4,200.00 - Aug 24, 2012

Nov 14 12 12:29p p.2

Receipt Page 1 of 1 CC

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
DIV OF SUPPORT SERVICES
1340 FINANCIAL BLVD
RENO, NV 89502
Phone: (775) 861-6400

Receipt
No: 2642474

Transaction #: 2723164
Date of Transaction: 08/28/2012

CUSTOMER:

DESERT HAWK RESOURCES INC
HC 10 BOX 15
PIOCHE,NV 89043-9401 US

LINE #	QTY	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	1.00	LOCATABLE MINERALS / MINING CLAIMS-NOT NEW-UNADJUD,ONE AUTH NO. ONLY / MINING CLAIM MONEY RECEIVED **CASES:** NMC1051441/$5600.00	FY13 MAINT FEES SNO 1 ET AL →	- n/a -	5600.00
				TOTAL:	**$5,600.00**

PAYMENT INFORMATION

1	AMOUNT:	5600.00	POSTMARKED:	08/24/2012
	TYPE:	CHECK	RECEIVED:	08/28/2012
	CHECK NO:	1389		
	NAME:	DESERT HAWK RESOURCES INC HC 10 BOX 15 PIOCHE NV 89043-9401 US		

REMARKS

This receipt was generated by the automated BLM Collections and Billing System and is a paper representation of a portion of the official electronic record contained therein.

SNO CLAIMS - 40

http://cbs.blm.gov/cgibin/cbsp/zorder 8/28/2012

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NEVADA STATE OFFICE
1340 Financial Blvd.
Reno, NV 89502

CLAIMANT: **Desert Hawk Resources Inc.**
HC 10 Box 15, Pioche, NV 89043

Claim Maintenance Fees for Assessment Yr 2013 for the following 40 lode mining claims:

Claim Name	BLM Serial #
SNO 1	NMC 1051441
SNO 2	NMC 1051442
SNO 3	NMC 1051443
SNO 4	NMC 1051444
SNO 5	NMC 1051445
SNO 6	NMC 1051446
SNO 7	NMC 1051447
SNO 8	NMC 1051448
SNO 9	NMC 1051449
SNO 10	NMC 1051450
SNO 11	NMC 1051451
SNO 12	NMC 1051452
SNO 13	NMC 1051453
SNO 14	NMC 1051794
SNO 15	NMC 1051795
SNO 16	NMC 1051796
SNO 17	NMC 1051797
SNO 18	NMC 1051798
SNO 19	NMC 1051799
SNO 20	NMC 1051800

Claim Name	BLM Serial #
SNO 21	NMC 1051801
SNO 22	NMC 1051802
SNO 23	NMC 1051803
SNO 24	NMC 1051804
SNO 25	NMC 1051805
SNO 26	NMC 1051806
SNO 27	NMC 1051807
SNO 28	NMC 1051808
SNO 29	NMC 1051809
SNO 30	NMC 1051810
SNO 31	NMC 1051811
SNO 32	NMC 1051812
SNO 33	NMC 1051813
SNO 34	NMC 1051814
SNO 35	NMC 1051815
SNO 36	NMC 1051816
SNO 37	NMC 1051817
SNO 38	NMC 1051818
SNO 39	NMC 1051819
SNO 40	NMC 1051820

Paid Check #1389 - $5,600 - August 24, 2012

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Appendix C
Drillhole Database

Borehole	Drilling	Collar Coordinates (Feet)				Survey Data (°)	
Name	Program	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip (Bearing)
77-30	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102300	98811	6748	80	0	-90
78-13	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102251	98939	6652	90	0	-90
78-18	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102036	99359	6725	280	0	-90
78-2	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102201	98960	6656	155	0	-90
78-8	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102203	98853	6710	220	0	-90
78-9	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102148	98851	6713	220	0	-90
79A-15	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102019	99155	6646	205	0	-90
79A-16	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102155	98949	6647	205	0	-90
80-1	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102141	99639	6754	150	0	-90
80-6	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102129	98908	6681	205	0	-90
80-7	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102192	98839	6681	150	0	-90
80-8	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102121	98840	6683	255	0	-90
81-1	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	101923	99212	6663	390	0	-90
81-10	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102365	98722	6762	170	0	-90
81-12	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	101959	99112	6670	365	0	-90
81-13	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102090	98728	6753	450	0	-90
81-2	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102014	98801	6724	415	0	-90
81-3	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102104	98861	6662	187	0	-90
81-4	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102082	98905	6661	250	0	-90
81-5	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102071	98780	6728	350	0	-90
81-6	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102207	98721	6757	220	0	-90
81-7	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102137	98723	6766	250	0	-90
81-8	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102255	98711	6758	205	0	-90
81-9	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102300	98705	6758	155	0	-90
82-15	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102457	98704	6783	150	0	-90
82-16	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102470	98831	6788	150	0	-90
82-17	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102514	98725	6802	150	0	-90
83-1	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102102	99511	6579	235	0	-90
83-10	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102026	99311	6575	225	0	-90
83-11	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102001	99311	6575	225	0	-90
83-12	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102051	99211	6572	225	0	-90
83-13	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102026	99211	6572	225	0	-90
83-14	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102001	99211	6572	225	0	-90
83-15	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	101976	99212	6575	225	0	-90
83-16	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	101951	99212	6576	225	0	-90
83-17	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102050	99111	6572	220	0	-90
83-18	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102025	99111	6572	220	0	-90
83-19	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102000	99111	6572	220	0	-90
83-2	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102077	99511	6583	235	0	-90

Borehole	Drilling	Collar Coordinates (Feet)				Survey Data (°)	
Name	Program	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip (Bearing)
83-20	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102075	99011	6554	210	0	-90
83-21	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102050	99011	6554	200	0	-90
83-22	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102025	99011	6556	210	0	-90
83-23	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102001	99411	6579	235	0	-90
83-24	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102176	99399	6534	100	0	-90
83-25	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102141	99411	6555	130	0	-90
83-26	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102101	99411	6556	200	0	-90
83-27	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102176	99361	6535	100	0	-90
83-28	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102101	99361	6535	120	0	-90
83-29	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102076	99361	6536	150	0	-90
83-3	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102052	99511	6587	240	0	-90
83-31	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102076	99311	6534	130	0	-90
83-32	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102051	99311	6535	90	0	-90
83-33	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102176	99261	6534	80	0	-90
83-34	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102026	99261	6535	185	0	-90
83-35	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102126	99211	6535	100	0	-90
83-36	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102101	99211	6535	150	0	-90
83-37	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102076	99211	6536	180	0	-90
83-38	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102176	99161	6535	80	0	-90
83-39	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102126	99161	6536	150	0	-90
83-4	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102027	99511	6591	245	0	-90
83-41	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102001	99161	6535	235	0	-90
83-43	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102100	99111	6532	140	0	-90
83-44	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102075	99111	6534	200	0	-90
83-45	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102150	99061	6537	100	0	-90
83-46	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102050	99061	6534	200	0	-90
83-47	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102125	99011	6537	100	0	-90
83-48	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102100	99011	6537	150	0	-90
83-49	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102125	98961	6538	170	0	-90
83-50	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102100	98961	6540	70	0	-90
83-51	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102175	98899	6572	100	0	-90
83-52	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102150	98896	6568	100	0	-90
83-53	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102105	98911	6560	85	0	-90
83-54	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102097	98914	6559	160	0	-90
83-6	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102076	99411	6573	225	0	-90
83-7	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102051	99411	6573	225	0	-90
83-8	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102026	99411	6570	225	0	-90
85-1	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102091	99361	6496	70	0	-90
85-10	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102016	99261	6477	50	0	-90

Borehole	Drilling	Collar Coordinates (Feet)				Survey Data (°)	
Name	Program	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip (Bearing)
85-11	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102061	99211	6475	50	0	-90
85-12	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102041	99211	6475	35	0	-90
85-13	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102011	99211	6475	50	0	-90
85-14	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	101991	99211	6475	50	0	-90
85-15	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102071	99161	6476	45	0	-90
85-16	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102051	99161	6476	30	0	-90
85-17	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102031	99161	6476	35	0	-90
85-18	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102095	99111	6477	50	0	-90
85-19	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102080	99111	6477	50	0	-90
85-2	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102056	99361	6496	70	0	-90
85-20	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102060	99111	6477	50	0	-90
85-21	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102020	99111	6477	50	0	-90
85-22	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102110	99061	6476	50	0	-90
85-23	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102080	99061	6476	50	0	-90
85-3	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102021	99361	6496	70	0	-90
85-4	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102001	99361	6496	70	0	-90
85-5	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102081	99311	6495	70	0	-90
85-6	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102041	99311	6495	70	0	-90
85-7	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102011	99311	6495	40	0	-90
85-8	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102071	99261	6477	50	0	-90
85-9	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102041	99261	6477	50	0	-90
86-1	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102691	98128	6881.96	220	0	-90
86-2	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102509	98458	6823	220	0	-90
86-3	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102802	98096	6922.1	180	0	-90
86-4	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102624	98453	6870	200	0	-90
86-5	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	101973	99262	6492	300	0	-90
86-6	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102008	99056	6477	80	0	-90
86-8	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102254	98521	6825	225	0	-90
B77-10	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102070	98961	6551.02	260	0	-90
N81-3	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102202	99511	6658.27	60	0	-90
N81-5	Standard Slag/ Bobcat	102253	99511	6681	30	0	-90
88-1	Bobcat	102195	98752	6764	210	0	-90
88-10	Bobcat	101947	99505	6634	435	0	-90
88-11	Bobcat	101588	99063	6729	1000	0	-90
88-12	Bobcat	101681	98911	6747	1000	0	-90
88-13	Bobcat	101792	99012	6647	800	0	-90
88-14	Bobcat	101786	99112	6637	565	0	-90
88-15	Bobcat	101806	98962	6668.34	610	0	-90
88-2	Bobcat	102018	98771	6736	500	0	-90

Borehole	Drilling	Collar Coordinates (Feet)				Survey Data (°)	
Name	Program	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip (Bearing)
88-3	Bobcat	102357	98460	6841	400	0	-90
88-4	Bobcat	102189	98581	6769	300	0	-90
88-5	Bobcat	102222	98648	6776	270	0	-90
88-6	Bobcat	102093	98664	6742	285	0	-90
88-7	Bobcat	101598	99014	6738	400	90	-80
88-8	Bobcat	101894	99660	6678	640	0	-90
88-9	Bobcat	101785	99060	6647	700	0	-90
90-1	Bobcat	101786	99160	6641	630	0	-90
90-2	Bobcat	101763	99259	6641	705	0	-90
90-3	Bobcat	101579	98986	6746	1055	0	-90
90-4	Bobcat	101567	100453	6616	1360	0	-90
AC-01	Gold Fields	101808	99038	6647	701	0	-90
AC-02	Gold Fields	102046	98768	6738	546	86.4	-76.6
AC-03	Gold Fields	102046	98768	6738	621	85.6	-52.5
AC-04	Gold Fields	101591	98857	6755	897	92.2	-85.8
AC-05	Gold Fields	101386	98684	6770	326.5	0	-90
AR-01	Gold Fields	101505	99278	6727	995	0	-90
AR-02	Gold Fields	101505	99278	6727	800	92	-59.6
AR-03	Gold Fields	102322	98555	6823	500	91.3	-56
AR-04	Gold Fields	101926	99671	6677	500	91.3	-56
AR-05	Gold Fields	101415	100066	6709	880	92	-60.6
AR-06	Gold Fields	101495	100691	6604	800	90	-54.6
AR-07	Gold Fields	101484	101191	6604	780	90	-69.4
AR-08	Gold Fields	102575	101182	6689	780	93	-54.6
AR-09	Gold Fields	100426	98112	6658	1000	105	-57
AR-10	Gold Fields	99948	91539	6886	800	0	-90
AR-11	Gold Fields	99948	91539	6886	600	270	-50
AR-12	Gold Fields	99962	91219	6891	800	225	-45
AR-13	Gold Fields	100290	91202	6882	660	180	-45
AR-14	Gold Fields	100965	91877	6928	700	0	-90
AR-15	Gold Fields	100963	91873	6928	700	240	-45
AR-16	Gold Fields	100257	92082	6847	600	0	-90
AR-17	Gold Fields	100253	92073	6847	600	190	-45
AR-18	Gold Fields	101190	98813	6764	1000	0	-90
AR-19	Gold Fields	101243	98920	6765	1000	0	-90
AR-20	Gold Fields	101190	98715	6765	940	0	-90
AR-21	Gold Fields	101378	98931	6765	1000	0	-90
AR-22	Gold Fields	100845	98817	6655	800	0	-90
AR-23	Gold Fields	100820	99020	6705	940	0	-90

Borehole	Drilling	Collar Coordinates (Feet)				Survey Data (°)	
Name	Program	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip (Bearing)
AR-24	Gold Fields	100887	99195	6708	900	0	-90
AR-25	Gold Fields	100869	99412	6705	900	0	-90
AR-26	Gold Fields	100869	99412	6705	960	83	-71.5
AR-27	Gold Fields	101580	98855	6746	855	0	-90
AR-28	Gold Fields	101632	98717	6803	630	90	-67.6
AR-29	Gold Fields	102508	98708	6835	500	0	-90
AR-30	Gold Fields	102562	99153	6845	500	0	-90
AR-31	Gold Fields	102562	99153	6845	500	54	-51
AR-32	Gold Fields	102430	98220	6910	300	0	-90
AR-33	Gold Fields	101040	105520	6500	160	80	-45
AR-34	Gold Fields	100135	107985	6600	1000	93	-60
AR-35	Gold Fields	100470	108240	6600	700	85	-60
AR-36	Gold Fields	103620	98260	7190	300	0	-90
AR-37	Gold Fields	103620	98260	7190	500	302	-51
AR-38	Gold Fields	103880	97900	7210	520	0	-90
AR-39	Gold Fields	103880	97900	7210	720	188	-53.6
AR-40	Gold Fields	104000	96560	7309.97	590	358	-47.1
AR-41	Gold Fields	102180	99866	6835	600	95	-52.2
AR-42	Gold Fields	104475	93075	7200	600	200	-45
AR-43	Gold Fields	103870	92900	7200	520	0	-90
AR-44	Gold Fields	105485	92730	7200	700	230	-42
AR-45	Gold Fields	104575	92960	7200	680	30	-55
AR-45A	Gold Fields	104670	93100	7200	60	171	-60
AR-46	Gold Fields	93170	97105	6800	500	0	-90
AR-47	Gold Fields	93305	97200	6800	300	266	-60
AR-48	Gold Fields	93240	97445	6800	210	0	-90
AR-49	Gold Fields	93235	97445	6800	300	260	-60
AR-50	Gold Fields	100390	99290	6710.26	1100	177	-73.2
AR-51	Gold Fields	100380	98895	6680.52	920	180	-81
AR-52	Gold Fields	101480	101740	6594.62	780	96	-69.4
AR-53	Gold Fields	100200	99345	6733.44	960	0	-90
AR-54	Gold Fields	101500	102480	6580.61	800	0	-90
AR-55	Gold Fields	100375	98900	6681.1	940	93	-81.3
AR-56	Gold Fields	101500	102480	6580.61	700	90	-53.4
AR-57	Gold Fields	99970	94980	6760	600	0	-90
AR-58	Gold Fields	101370	103590	6550.5	500	0	-90
AR-59	Gold Fields	100300	94530	6830	600	275	-45
AR-60	Gold Fields	103140	102900	6610.91	600	90	-52.2
AR-61	Gold Fields	102020	91680	7050	600	0	-90

Borehole	Drilling	Collar Coordinates (Feet)				Survey Data (°)	
Name	Program	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip (Bearing)
AR-62	Gold Fields	93150	96950	6800	280	0	-90
AR-63	Gold Fields	92540	97430	6800	440	0	-90
AR-64	Gold Fields	99275	95335	6700	700	85	-45
AR-65	Gold Fields	99090	95060	6700	545	0	-90
AR-66	Gold Fields	98290	95870	6700	600	0	-90
AR-67	Gold Fields	102030	90970	7100	720	140	-45
AR-68	Gold Fields	100675	95435	6800	500	0	-90
AR-69	Gold Fields	95040	95895	6700	370	120	-65
AR-70	Gold Fields	94475	97415	6700	300	0	-90
ARC-01	Gold Fields	101589	98857	6756	1480	0	-90
ARC-02	Gold Fields	101556	98863	6755	662	89.7	-57.9
ARC-03	Gold Fields	101518	99052	6741	1098	0	-90
ARC-04	Gold Fields	101298	98494	6779	1275	0	-90
ARC-05	Gold Fields	101378	98834	6763	925	0	-90
ARC-06	Gold Fields	101384	98730	6769	755	0	-90
C96-08	Chief	101594	98986	6746	1071.8	0	-90
KN98-01	Kinross	103126.1	102900.1	6606.8	800	160	-72
KN98-02	Kinross	102163.2	100527.7	6723.7	600	120	-69
KN98-03	Kinross	104440	102000	6685	445	270	-51.7
KN98-04	Kinross	104280	101470	6740	325	270	-49.9
KN98-05	Kinross	102940	97660	6975	455	0	-90
KN98-06	Kinross	102950	97650	6975	620	60	-59.3
KN98-07	Kinross	102930	97660	6975	835	240	-82.5
KN98-08	Kinross	102790	102680	6590	460	90	-76.9
KN98-09	Kinross	102490	102400	6585	405	90	-76.1
KN98-10	Kinross	101080	101220	6615	850	90	-82.8
KN98-11	Kinross	101085	101225	6615	895	270	-83.4
KN98-12	Kinross	101275	101060	6615	820	0	-90
KN98-13	Kinross	101280	101060	6615	965	310	-79.5
KN98-14	Kinross	101100	100625	6640	915	90	-83.7
KN98-15	Kinross	101210	101390	6615	700	0	-90
KN98-16	Kinross	103126	102905	6607	425	0	-90
KR97-01	Kinross	101622	99311	6719.7	580	91.5	-56.9
KR97-02	Kinross	101488	99212	6727.6	760	96.35	-54.07
KR97-03	Kinross	101483	99212	6727.6	745	91.86	-67.9
KR97-04	Kinross	101478	99212	6727.6	820	89.87	-73.28
KR97-05	Kinross	101523	99112	6736.2	770	90.75	-55.56
KR97-06	Kinross	101518	99112	6736.2	800	99.87	-72.68
KR97-07	Kinross	101513	99112	6736.2	850	102.04	-74.52

Borehole	Drilling	Collar Coordinates (Feet)				Survey Data (°)	
Name	Program	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip (Bearing)
KR97-08	Kinross	101523	99060	6737	710	89.65	-55.8
KR97-09	Kinross	101518	99060	6737	690	99.19	-66.95
KR97-10	Kinross	101513	99060	6737	995	95.88	-80.04
KR97-11	Kinross	101551	98962	6745.7	690	91.7	-51.3
KR97-12	Kinross	101546	98962	6745.7	800	95.7	-75.4
KR97-13	Kinross	101489	98889	6755.7	1200	49.65	-89.48
KR97-14	Kinross	101470	99045	6737.2	900	150.8	-66.8
KR97-15	Kinross	101622	99112	6735	800	86	-54.8
KR98-01	Kinross	101400.2	99275.3	6725	835	180	-53
KR98-02	Kinross	101506.4	99284.4	6724.5	1200	186.33	-66.18
KR98-03	Kinross	101261	99356.1	6722.7	1200	182.67	-61.78
KR98-04	Kinross	101478	98883.8	6756.8	1200	190.85	-48.81
KR98-05	Kinross	101640.6	98895.2	6751	700	183.4	-63.38
KR98-06	Kinross	101395	99160	6733	700	183	-57.56
KR98-07	Kinross	101300	99010	6745	855	210.02	-82.92
KR98-08	Kinross	101280	98550	6780	620	90	-59.3
KR98-09	Kinross	101295	99015	6745	750	206.45	-78.16
KR98-10	Kinross	101395	99266	6725	1100	176.15	-72.45
KR98-11	Kinross	101260	99360	6723	1125	180	-71.9
KR98-12	Kinross	102360	98470	6840	590	260	-58.3
KR98-13	Kinross	100980	99170	6745	1100	174.75	-78.01
KR98-14	Kinross	102330	98475	6840	160	0	-90
KR98-15	Kinross	101730	99368	6650	625	90	-74.4
KR98-16	Kinross	101725	99368	6650	645	0	-90
KR98-17	Kinross	101710	99414	6655	755	0	-90
KR98-18	Kinross	101705	99414	6655	565	90	-53.5
KR98-19	Kinross	101687	99459	6660	725	0	-90
KR98-20	Kinross	101674	99502	6665	725	90	-75.9
KR98-21	Kinross	101622	99365	6720	860	0	-67.9
KR98-22	Kinross	101620	99635	6700	870	0	-90
KR98-24	Kinross	101590	99825	6710	945	0	-90
KR98-25	Kinross	101525	100066	6715	925	0	-90
KS98-01	Kinross	99537.3	93499.8	6754.1	700	90	-45
KS98-02	Kinross	99634.6	93928.5	6747.9	655	90	-45
KS98-03	Kinross	99724.8	94391	6740.6	600	90	-70
KS98-04	Kinross	100139.8	95240.1	6752.2	500	180	-45
KS98-05	Kinross	100263.6	95071.2	6776.6	600	0	-90
KS98-06	Kinross	100339	94999.4	6793.9	600	70	-45
KS98-07	Kinross	100812.7	95209.9	6946.6	500	0	-90

Borehole	Drilling	Collar Coordinates (Feet)				Survey Data (°)	
Name	Program	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip (Bearing)
KS98-08	Kinross	100813.7	95203.6	6947.3	545	180	-45
KS98-09	Kinross	100609.9	95183.1	6876.6	500	90	-45
KS98-10	Kinross	100609.8	95192.6	6876.7	500	180	-60
KS98-11	Kinross	100586.7	94904.2	6837.9	400	90	-45
KS98-12	Kinross	100590.1	94893.5	6839.2	500	180	-45
KS98-13	Kinross	100109.8	94704	6765.9	500	90	-45
KS98-14	Kinross	100797.9	93859.1	6895.7	500	225	-45
KS98-15	Kinross	100965	94034.8	6923.5	500	45	-45
KS98-16	Kinross	100974.6	94038.2	6925.4	500	90	-45
KS98-17	Kinross	103040.8	92009.2	6980.9	500	270	-45
KS98-18	Kinross	101138.4	91348	6986.3	545	0	-45
KS98-19	Kinross	102233.6	92002.9	7037.9	465	330	-45
KS98-20	Kinross	105070	91590	7150	365	13	-54
KS98-21	Kinross	104670	91430	7155	390	25	-70
KS98-22	Kinross	101460	91310	7025	645	0	-59
KS98-23	Kinross	100765	91370	6970	645	0	-43
DHRI-11-01C	Meadow Bay	101881.69	99001.23	6628.29	404	90	-55
DHRI-11-02C	Meadow Bay	101796.47	99554.57	6670.93	593	90	-45
DHRI-11-03C	Meadow Bay	101737.36	99435.69	6663.24	575	92.6	-75.2
DHRI-11-03RC	Meadow Bay	102146.53	100539.85	6693.353617	500	0	-90
DHRI-11-04C	Meadow Bay	101571.78	98998.18	6739.96	1043	269.1	-90
DHRI-11-04RC	Meadow Bay	102170.71	100831.44	6676.87	485	0	-90
DHRI-11-05RC	Meadow Bay	102150.88	101248.37	6627	340	0	-90
DHRI-11-06C	Meadow Bay	101260.47	98904.03	6757.83	1000	88.9	-90
DHRI-11-06RC	Meadow Bay	102009.3	101427.7	6592.42	320	0	-90
DHRI-11-07C	Meadow Bay	101605.63	99674.68	6682.581116	961	251.4	-90
DHRI-11-07RC	Meadow Bay	101901.12	101219.41	6591.62	355	0	-90
DHRI-11-08C	Meadow Bay	101782.27	100949.6	6597.4	530	87.9	-90
DHRI-11-08RC	Meadow Bay	101726.28	100730.03	6606.22	510	0	-90
DHRI-11-09C	Meadow Bay	101627.5	99065.03	6729.14	1625	91.5	-83.9
DHRI-11-09RC	Meadow Bay	101666.58	100475.07	6622.67	700	0	-90
DHRI-11-10C	Meadow Bay	102081.02	98755.99	6743.82	528	132.1	-90
DHRI-11-10RC	Meadow Bay	101912.14	98739.19	6730.15	500	0	-90
DHRI-11-11C	Meadow Bay	101005.23	99069.4	6748.69	1468	211.6	-89.4
DHRI-11-11RC	Meadow Bay	101993.4	98726.26	6736.34	470	0	-90
DHRI-11-12C	Meadow Bay	100771.24	100913.96	6664.98	1058	234.8	-88.4
DHRI-11-13C	Meadow Bay	101409.54	101375.96	6603.81	720	108.9	-89.9
DHRI-11-14C	Meadow Bay	101963.6	100438.01	6684.72	1625	239.1	-89
DHRI-11-15C	Meadow Bay	101241.27	99985.46	6701.96	1625	84.9	-89.6

Borehole Name	Drilling Program	Collar Coordinates (Feet)				Survey Data (°)	
		Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip (Bearing)
DHRI-11-16C	Meadow Bay	101813.38	102697.73	6572.25	552	196	-89.5
DHRI-11-17C	Meadow Bay	101284.19	102096.56	6592.7	578	35.3	-89.3
DHRI-11-18C	Meadow Bay	100825.56	99029.46	6704.44	896	0	-90
DHRI-11-19C	Meadow Bay	100922.23	99430.21	6701.02	1711	255.8	-89.7
DHRI-11-20C	Meadow Bay	101018.56	99720.69	6700	1048	315.3	-89.9
DHRI-11-21C	Meadow Bay	101283.6	99557.41	6714.88	1188	67.5	-89.1
DHRI-11-NRC01	Meadow Bay	101192.28	99924.69	6700.22	1110	0	-90
DHRI-11-NRC02	Meadow Bay	101523.99	99735.87	6706.95	1115	0	-90
DHRI-11-NRC03	Meadow Bay	101362.63	99908.94	6705.67	1240	0	-90
DHRI-11-NRC04	Meadow Bay	101294.61	99784.54	6700.14	1265	0	-90
DHRI-11-NRC05	Meadow Bay	101277.72	99367.07	6722.75	1300	0	-90
DHRI-11-NRC06	Meadow Bay	101510.01	99460.69	6713.75	1220	0	-90
DHRI-11-NRC07	Meadow Bay	101129.06	99163.4	6762.31	1560	0	-90