MINE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATES
MINE ENGINEERING SERVICES

Technical Report on the Secret Pass Property Mohave County, Arizona

Prepared for
Tosca Mining Corporation

April 1, 2011

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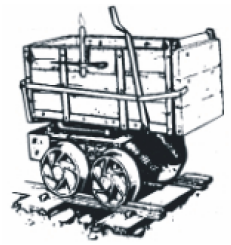

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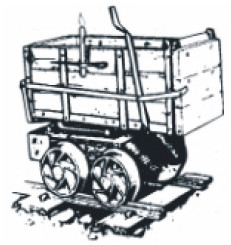

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mine Development Associates ("MDA") has been engaged by Tosca Mining Corporation ("Tosca") to prepare a Technical Report for the Secret Pass gold project, Mohave County, Arizona. The purpose of this report is to demonstrate that the historical exploration data confirm that the project merits additional exploration work to verify previous defined mineralization and to explore for additional mineralization and resources.

This report has been prepared to be in compliance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1.

1.1 Location and Ownership

The Secret Pass Property is located in the Black Mountains, Mohave County, Arizona, 18mi west of Kingman, Arizona. There are two principal areas of historical exploration, the Tin Cup zone and the FM zone. Santa Fe Pacific Mining, Inc. began land acquisition in the area in 1982 and explored the property through 1986. Fischer-Watt Gold Company, Inc. performed exploration on the property from 1987 through 1991. Santa Fe completed a geophysics program in 1992 before dropping their interest in the project.

The Secret Pass property consists of a total of 84 unpatented lode mining claims (approximately 1,680 acres) and a State of Arizona Mineral Exploration Permit (524.88 acres), for a total of approximately 2,200 acres. The Mount Nutt Wilderness is located to the east, west, and south of the permit and claim areas.

The Secret Pass property is the subject of an Option to Purchase Agreement, as amended, between Tosca and NJB Mining, Inc. ("NJB Mining"). The Option to Purchase Agreement entitles Tosca to purchase the properties through a series of payments, and NJB Mining will retain two percent of net smelter returns royalty on gold produced from the unpatented mining claims.

1.2 Exploration

Exploration during the late 1800s and early 1900s is now evidenced by scattered prospect pits and shallow exploration shafts. Mining during this period at the Tin Cup Mine reportedly produced several hundred tons of "ore" grading 0.5 to 1oz Au/ton. In the late 1930s the mine was further developed as an open-pit producing an unknown tonnage with reported grades in the range of 0.43 to 0.57oz Au/ton. In 1985 the existing open pit measured roughly 120ft in diameter and 70ft deep, and has since been re-contoured.

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Santa Fe Pacific Mining, Inc. ("Santa Fe") began land acquisition in the area in 1982 and completed reconnaissance geochemical sampling, geologic mapping, trenching, geophysics and drilling through 1986, with additional minor exploration in 1992. Santa Fe's reconnaissance work identified a major zone of imbricate faulting associated with the Frisco Mine fault and the Union Pass fault. Drilling between 1984 through 1986 totaled 27,595ft in 71 drill holes including 62 reverse circulation drill holes and 9 core holes within the Secret Pass project area.

Fischer-Watt Gold Company, Inc. ("Fischer-Watt") explored the property from 1987 through 1991 in a joint venture with IPC International Prospector Corporation, a Vancouver company, and in 1991 in a joint venture with Axagon Resources, Ltd. ("Axagon"). During this period, Fischer-Watt drilled a total of 18,456ft in 55 drill holes including 52 reverse circulation drill holes and 3 core holes.

In 2002, Bud Hillemeyer of La Cuesta International, Inc. performed a rock-chip sampling program at the FM zone for Mr. Ed Huskinson, Jr, a property owner.

Three historic resource estimates have been made on behalf of Santa Fe and Fischer-Watt. Although MDA believes that these are reasonable efforts at resource estimation, none of these have been classified using present-day CIM criteria and none have NI 43-101-compliant reporting.

There is no NI 43-101-compliant resource at the Secret Pass project. However, MDA conducted an internal check on the historic resource estimates and concluded that these estimates provide a reasonable portrayal of the Secret Pass mineralization.

Tosca has not carried out any exploration on the Secret Pass property.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Secret Pass property is underlain by a north-northwest-trending core of Precambrian gneissic granitic rocks intruded by rhyolite dikes and flanked by Tertiary rhyolite and andesite flows. This central core is bounded to the northeast by the Union Pass fault and to the southwest by the Frisco Mine fault. At the property these two faults dip steeply, but both are part of regional and typically low-angle, structures.

Mineralization at the Tin Cup zone is associated with sericitized andesite containing fracture-filling and disseminated pyrite. The mineralized body is an irregular 100ft-wide steeply northeast-dipping zone within the northwest-trending Frisco Mine fault. Higher-grade gold mineralization (>0.1oz Au/ton) occurs within near-vertical structures and along andesite/rhyolite dike contacts. The dikes, which occur as lenses within the Frisco Mine fault system, are generally barren or only weakly mineralized. The mineralized zone has a strike length of up to 800ft, a depth extent of over 600ft, and has a shallow northwest plunge.

Gold is typically found with the pyrite grains. The gold ranges in size from 5 to 200 microns, with the majority in the coarser range. The shallow, oxidized mineralization occurs as native gold in limonite. Depth of surface oxidation is generally between 300ft and 400ft though locally can be highly variable as oxidation extends down the highly fractured structures.

At the FM zone, gold mineralization is also controlled by the Frisco Mine fault, but in this area the fault structures dip steeply to the southwest. Mineralization occurs exclusively within granite and younger rhyolitic rocks. Gold is associated with weak to moderate sericite alteration, weak quartz veining, local silicification, pyrite dissemination and trace calcite veining. Propylitic alteration forms a halo around the gold-bearing alteration assemblage. Depth of oxidation is variable but is generally 250ft to 350ft.

The FM mineralization has a strike length of approximately 700ft and extends to a depth of up to 400ft. The mineral envelope is 50ft to 100ft wide at the surface and then transitions into distinct 10ft to 25ft near-vertical, primarily low-grade (<0.05oz Au/ton) mineralized structures at depth. Gold grades above 0.1oz Au/ton are not common and occur erratically within the structures.

1.4 Metallurgical Testing and Mineral Processing

In 1984 and 1985, Mountain States Research and Development ("MSRD"), Tucson, Arizona conducted metallurgical testing for Santa Fe (Steinpress, 1986). Early work used pulverized drill cuttings from both the FM and Tin Cup areas, and a second phase of work used only the pulverized drill cuttings from TC-10 mineralized intercepts. Investigations included metallic assaying, amalgamation testing, agitation leach testing, and gravity separation testing. The gravity concentrates were used for metallic minerals identification. The metallic assaying showed that a pronounced nugget effect caused a large variation in assay values above 0.5oz Au/ton. All of the metallurgical test work was preliminary, but gold was recoverable by all methods used.

Legend Metallurgical Laboratory ("Legend"), Reno, Nevada performed a column heap leach test for Fischer-Watt in 1988. The test was a 50-pound column heap-leach test performed on split HQ core. The column was run with ore crushed to -3/4in and agglomerated with cement, cyanide and water. Legend concluded that the overall extraction from this test was 73.1% of the total gold and that 84.2% of this was extracted in the first 13 days. Legend recommended testing the mineralized material without the initial agglomeration.

1.5 Conclusions and Recommendations

The gold mineralization at the Secret Pass project is found associated with the Frisco Mine fault, a regional-scale fault system that, in the project area, has a nearly vertical dip. Past exploration, primarily on the Tin Cup and FM zones, includes 46,051ft of drilling in 126 holes, the majority of which was reverse circulation drilling. Geologic investigations show that the Secret Pass project shares some similarities with the uppermost levels of mineralization at the Oatman District, Arizona, 8mi to the south.

A 1990 resource estimate, the most recent historic resource estimate at Secret Pass and which is not NI 43-101 compliant, shows approximately 40,000 to 50,000 ounces of gold at the Tin Cup Zone. MDA conducted an internal check on the historic resource estimates and concluded that these estimates provide a reasonable portrayal of the Secret Pass mineralization. However, there are concerns over the use of vertical drilling in targeting near-vertical mineralized structures, and also there is the potential of down-hole contamination with reverse circulation drilling below the water table. Both of these issues create uncertainty in the historic estimates.

MDA believes that the Secret Pass project is a property of merit deserving exploration. MDA recommends a two-phase program of exploration with Phase 1 being dominated by property-wide geological mapping with an emphasis on alteration, detailed structural analysis, sampling with multi-element geochemical analyses, and data compilation. Phase 1 will cost on the order of US$125,000. If successful, a Phase 2 program could reach a total of US$500,000 and would include some drilling.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Mine Development Associates ("MDA") has been engaged by Tosca Mining Corporation ("Tosca") to prepare a Technical Report for the Secret Pass project, Mohave County, Arizona. The gold mineralization at Secret Pass is primarily located in sub-vertical zones associated with a regional-scale fault. Both Santa Fe Pacific Mining, Inc. ("Santa Fe") and Fischer-Watt Gold Company, Inc. ("Fischer-Watt") explored the property and completed non-NI 43-101-compliant resource estimates.

This report has been prepared to be in compliance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1, as well as with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum's "CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines" ("CIM Standards") adopted by the CIM Council on November 27, 2010.

2.1 Project Scope and Terms of Reference

The purpose of this report is to demonstrate that the historical exploration data confirm that the project merits additional exploration work to verify previously defined mineralization. The work done for this report included a site visit, data gathering including taking samples for independent verification, data and database compilation, review and reporting.

This report has been prepared under the supervision of David Fitch, C.P.G., an associate of MDA, and Steven Ristorcelli, C.P.G., Principal Geologist for MDA, who are both qualified persons under NI 43-101. There is no affiliation between Mr. Fitch or Mr. Ristorcelli and Tosca except that of an independent consultant/client relationship.

MDA has relied on the data and information provided by Ed Huskinson, a partner in NJB Mining, Inc. ("NJB Mining"), for the completion of this report. NJB Mining optioned the Secret Pass property to Tosca. In addition, MDA has relied upon the references cited in Section 21.0.

The authors' mandate was to review and comment on substantive public or private documents and technical information listed in Section 21.0. The mandate also required an on-site inspection and the preparation of this independent Technical Report containing the authors' observations, conclusions, and recommendations. Mr. Fitch conducted a site visit from January 10 to January 23, 2011.

2.2 Frequently Used Acronyms, Abbreviations, Definitions, and Units of Measure

Unless otherwise indicated, all references to dollars ($) in this report refer to currency of the United States. Frequently used acronyms and abbreviations are listed below.

AA	atomic absorption spectrometry
Ag	silver
Au	gold
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum
core	diamond core drilling method

FA	fire assay
ft	feet
in	inch
kg	kilogram
l	liters
lb	pounds, avoirdupois
m	meters
mi	miles
oz	ounces, troy
ppm	parts per million
QA/QC	quality assurance and quality control
RC	reverse-circulation drilling method
RQD	rock-quality designation
ton	short ton

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

As described in Section 2.1, MDA has relied on data and information provided by Ed Huskinson and on previously completed historical reports. Although MDA has reviewed much of the available data and made a site visit, these serve to provide a test of reasonableness, which was passed.

MDA is not an expert in legal, land, or environmental matters and is not an expert in Mineral Law.

MDA has relied upon Michele Van Quathem of Ryley Carlock & Applewhite, P. A., in Phoenix Arizona for land and legal issues in Section 4.2. Michele Van Quathem is a shareholder at Ryley Carlock & Applewhite, P. A. and conducts mining project due diligence reviews.

MDA has relied upon Ed Huskinson, who, as the vendor of Secret Pass, has experience in permitting, reclamation and environmental issues at the Secret Pass project.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The Secret Pass Property is located in the Black Mountains, Mohave County, Arizona, 18mi west of Kingman, Arizona (population ~28,000) (Figure 4.1). The south part of the property and center of previous drilling lies at approximately 35° 09' 01" North and 114° 22' 24" West in Section 2, Township 20 North, Range 20 West, Gila & Salt River Meridian.

Maps and sections in this report are in a local mine grid in feet with origin coordinates of 45000 East, 30000 North at the Northeast Corner, Section 2, Township 20 North, Range 20 West. There are two principal areas of historical exploration, the Tin Cup zone (including the historic Tin Cup Mine, also known as the Secret Pass Mine) and, to the southeast about half a mile, the FM zone.

4.2 Land Area, Agreements and Encumbrances

The following discussion of property description is taken or summarized from Van Quathem (electronic communication, February 28, March 16, 2011). Ms. Van Quathem is a shareholder at Ryley Carlock & Applewhite, P.A. in Phoenix, Arizona and conducts mining project due diligence reviews.

The Secret Pass property consists of a total of 84 unpatented lode mining claims (approximately 1,680 acres) and a State of Arizona Mineral Exploration Permit (524.88 acres), for a total of approximately 2,200 acres (Figure 4.2 and Appendix B). The claims and permit are in Section 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36 of Township 21 North, Range 20 West, and in Sections 1 and 2 of Township 20 North, Range 20 West, Gila & Salt River Meridian.

In an electronic memo dated March 16, 2011 to Dr. El-Alfy, Director of Tosca, Ms. Van Quathem reports that:

> *Property Description and Location. The property subject to the Option to Purchase Agreement, as amended, between Tosca Mining Corporation and NJB Mining, Inc. includes State of Arizona Mineral Exploration Permit number 08-114530 issued by the Arizona State Land Department, and 84 unpatented mining claims located on lands owned by the United States government and managed by the United States Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"). The permit and claims are located in Mohave County, Arizona. The Option to Purchase Agreement entitles Tosca Mining Corporation to purchase the properties described below through a series of payments, and NJB Mining, Inc. will retain a two percent of net smelter returns royalty on gold produced from the federal unpatented mining claims.*
>
> *Mineral Exploration Permit number 08-114530, currently held by NJB Mining, Inc., is located on State-owned land in section 2, Township 20 North, Range 20 West, Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian. The state-owned land includes the historic Secret Pass Mine* [note by MDA: The Secret Pass Mine is also known as the Tin Cup mine, as used in this report].

According to the Arizona State Land Department, the acreage covered by the permit is 524.88 acres (including Lots 1 through 4 and the south half of the section). Tosca Mining, Inc. has not surveyed the property covered by the permit. The permit term is one year from June 4, 2010, and the permit may be renewed annually until June 3, 2015. On February 9, 2011, NJB Mining, Inc. posted a $3,000 bond for the permit. The permit requires annual expenditures of no less than $10 per acre of land during the first two years of the permit, and $20 per acre of land for years 3, 4, and 5. The permit also requires the payment of $1 per acre rent in years 3, 4, and 5. The permit entitles the holder to the exclusive right to explore for minerals in the covered lands for the term of the permit. Prior to beginning exploration, a plan of operations and reclamation must be filed with the Arizona State Land Department. In addition, an archaeological review/cultural resource inspection must be performed before disturbing the land surface, with additional follow-up if there is a discovery of covered resources per Arizona Revised Statutes section 41-844. Upon a discovery of a valuable mineral, the Mineral Exploration Permit may be converted to a mineral lease pursuant to Arizona State Land Department rules, and subject to the State's rent and royalty interests as reflected in the lease. Permittees and lessees may apply to drill a well and use groundwater from the state land and must pay the Arizona State Land Department for withdrawn groundwater. For more information on mineral leasing in Arizona, see Arizona Revised Statutes section 27-231 et seq. and http://www.land.state.az.us/programs/natural/mineral_leasing.ht [Appendix A]. *Under current rules, upon expiration of the permit, if the permit has not been not converted to a mineral lease, and if the lands are still open to new permits, then Tosca Mining Corporation or any other applicant could apply for a new permit. Upon expiration of the permit without a mineral lease, Tosca Mining Corporation is required to submit certain drilling information to the Arizona State Land Department, and the information shall remain confidential for up to two years.*

Lists of the unpatented mining claim names, claim numbers, and locations reported by the BLM are attached. (Appendix B). *The unpatented mining claims have not been surveyed. The location notices indicate the claims are approximately under 21 acres each (roughly the maximum size of a lode claim, 1500 feet by 600 feet), with the exception of several claims that were reported to be partially invalid as they extended into lands previously closed to mining claims by the government as part of the establishment of the Mount Nutt Wilderness. The Mount Nutt Wilderness is located to the east, west, and south of the permit and claim areas.*

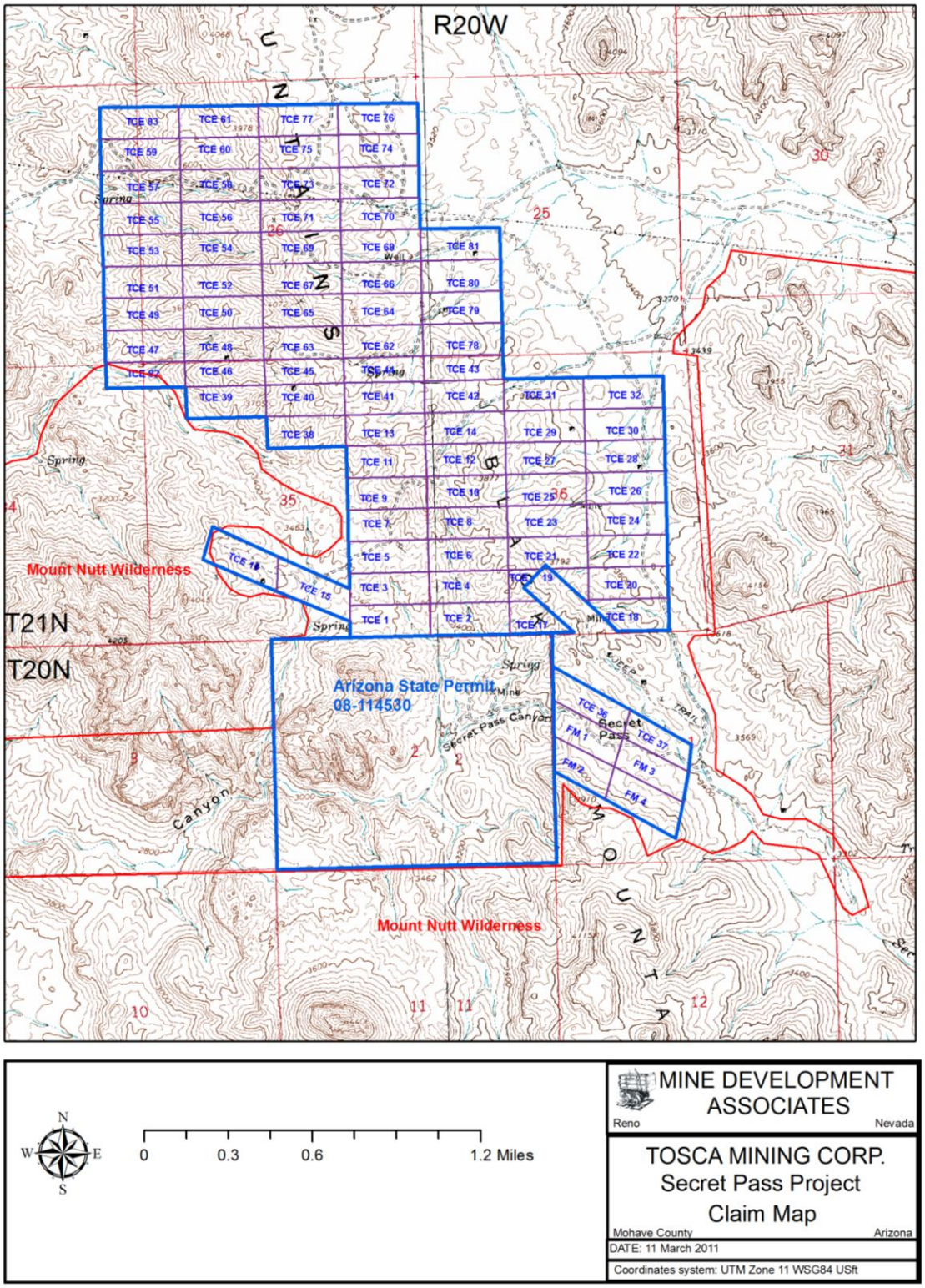
Unpatented mining claims starting with "TCE" are currently owned and held by NJB Mining, Inc. The "TCE" claims are listed as "active" in the BLM's database, and annual maintenance fees were paid in 2010. Unpatented mining claims "FM-1" through "FM-4" were noticed by NJB Mining, Inc. as located on or about February 21, 2011 (AMC405823-405826) to replace the previous unpatented mining claims with the same name that were declared forfeited by the BLM on or about February 15, 2011 (AMC349289-349292). The Option to Purchase Agreement has been amended to add the new "FM" claim numbers. Annual maintenance fees of $140 per unpatented mining claim are due to BLM on or before September 1 each year to maintain the claims. The next annual maintenance fees are due by September 1, 2011.

Access to the unpatented mining claims will be by existing public roads and existing roads located on BLM lands. Use of roads across BLM lands is governed by BLM rules and policies under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act ("FLPMA"). BLM's applicable regulations are at 43 Code of Federal Regulations ("C.F.R.") Groups 3700 and 3800. Conduct of exploration activities disturbing five acres or less may require notice to BLM. BLM reviews such notices and may require additional review under federal laws (e.g. National Environmental Policy Act, National Historic Preservation Act, Endangered Species Act) prior to concurring with the planned exploration activities. Mining uses that disturb more than 5 acres will require that Tosca submit a Plan of Operations to BLM for approval and BLM will conduct additional reviews under applicable federal laws, including the National Environmental Policy Act. Water supply infrastructure may require a separate right-of-way grant from BLM. Mining on unpatented mining claims is subject to future changes in federal law.

Statement of Qualifications:
Michele Van Quathem is a shareholder at Ryley Carlock & Applewhite, P.A. in Phoenix, AZ.

Figure 4.1 Location of the Secret Pass Property

Figure 4.2 Mineral Lease and Unpatented Mining Claims of the Secret Pass Property



Tosca has provided a summary of their Option to Purchase the Tin Cup/Secret Pass properties for $6,100,000 plus 2% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") per ounce of gold produced for the life of the mine from the federal claims. The payments are as follows:

2011 February	$50,000	payment made
2011 April	$50,000	payment due
2012 February	$750,000	20% owned
2013 February	$1,250,000	60% owned
2014 February	$2,000,000	80% owned
2015 January	$2,000,000	100% owned

With every 100,000oz defined in an NI 43-101-compliant resource, Tosca will issue 500,000 common shares of Tosca stock to the seller, up to 2,500,000 shares. There is no work commitment.

The state land lease requires an NSR to be paid to the State of Arizona Land Department. Information regarding this royalty has been provided by Michele Van Quathem, a shareholder at Ryley Carlock & Applewhite, P.A. in Phoenix, Arizona and is detailed in Appendix A.

4.3 Environmental

4.3.1 Environmental Liabilities

According to Ed Huskinson (personal communication, March 16, 2011), "there are neither environmental nor bonding issues or liabilities on the property that have not been resolved. The state of Arizona has returned my performance / reclamation bond to me and there are no outstanding issues with regard to the environment on the State or BLM ground."

The Secret Pass project area has been the subject of exploration and mining activity since the late 1800s and as such, there are shafts, pits and tunnels on the property. According to Ed Huskinson (personal communication March 17, 2011), several shafts have been fenced off and all "*workings on the entire property with the possibility of danger have been fenced off and signs erected that say 'Keep Out, Danger', etc.*" All drill pads and roads have been reclaimed, and the pit has been smoothed and re-contoured.

4.3.2 Permitting

The Secret Pass project includes both unpatented mining claims and a State of Arizona Mineral Exploration Permit and as such, different permitting requirements are necessary for each type. According to Ed Huskinson, of NJB Mining and who has experience in permitting at Secret Pass, a plan of operations and reclamation plan must be filed with the Arizona State Land Department. NJB Mining has an existing plan of operations that covers surface sampling and drilling 12 holes. It is assumed that a similar plan of operations will be filed by Tosca. A reclamation bond would need to be posted to cover the costs of reclamation of drill roads and pads. The previous reclamation bond was released because all reclamation was complete.

Exploration on the unpatented mining claims would require a Mining Plan of Operation from the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") if there was to be any mechanized equipment used. Use of roads across BLM lands is governed by BLM rules and policies under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act

("FLPMA"). BLM's regulations describe three different categories of use – (1) casual use, (2) activities that exceed casual use but disturb less than 5 acres, and (3) operations that exceed casual use that will disturb more than 5 acres. An additional reclamation bond would be required by the BLM. There are no permits required for "casual use" exploration (*i.e.*, non-mechanical activities).

Mr. Huskinson reports that, according to the BLM Wilderness Area specialist, mining would not be prohibited by the presence of the Mt. Nutt Wilderness Area.

5.0 ACCESS, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access

The Secret Pass property is located in the Black Mountains 18mi due west of Kingman, Arizona. Access to the property is by paved Arizona Highway 98 west of Kingman to paved Egar Road, then south three miles to Bolsa Road, turning west on Bolsa Road to the property, which is 7mi from this point by gravel and dirt roads. Travel time from Kingman to the property is about 40 minutes.

5.2 Climate

The property covers a semi-desert environment typical of much of Arizona. The vegetation is limited to sparse grass, low prickly bushes, sagebrush, and cacti. A few ephemeral springs are located on the property. Average monthly temperatures range from a low of 31^{o}F in January to a high of 96^{o}F in July. The average rainfall is 9.3in. Although flash floods caused by thunderstorms in late summer may hamper exploration for brief periods, exploration and mining can be conducted year-round on the property.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Kingman is 18mi east of the property, and although the population is only about 28,000 there is a well-developed infrastructure of stores and shops for supplies, restaurants and motels. Kingman, Arizona has a number of construction companies, and Las Vegas, Nevada is 85mi northwest of Kingman. Sources of water were not observed on the property; however there are numerous wells in Golden Valley, about four miles east of the property. There is no power to the property. The Arizona Mineral Exploration permit is 524.88 acres in area, within which there are areas potentially of sufficient size for mining infrastructure.

5.4 Physiography

The topography is moderate to locally rugged, with elevations ranging from 2600ft to 4100ft above sea level. The area is characterized by a series of rugged, rock ridges trending northwest, with intervening valleys of low relief. Gullies are numerous. Rock exposure is abundant along the ridges and prominent hills but is much less in the lower valleys which tend to be overlain by gravel, talus, and shallow soil.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Previous Mining History

The following information is from Westerveldt (1987). The earliest prospecting dates to the late 1800s and early 1900s and is now evidenced by scattered prospect pits and shallow exploration shafts. In the early 1900s the Tin Cup Mine reportedly produced several hundred tons of "ore" grading 0.5 to 1oz Au/ton. In 1934, the mine was reportedly developed by an inclined shaft to a depth in excess of 70ft with minor workings on the 25ft and 68ft levels. The mine was developed as an open-pit in the late 1930s producing an unknown tonnage with reported grades in the range of 0.43 to 0.57oz Au/ton, originally reported in dollars per ton. In 1985 the existing open pit measured roughly 120ft in diameter and 70ft deep. At the time of the site visit for this report, the pit walls had been re-contoured and smoothed.

6.2 Recent History

Santa Fe Pacific Mining, Inc. ("Santa Fe") began acquisition of the Secret Pass property in 1982 following regional reconnaissance work. Fischer-Watt Gold Company, Inc. ("Fischer-Watt") leased the property from 1987 through 1991 in a joint venture with IPC International Prospector Corporation, a Vancouver company, and in 1991 in a joint venture with Axagon Resources, Ltd. ("Axagon"). In 1991 the property was returned to Santa Fe. Santa Fe kept the property until at least 1992, but subsequently dropped the Arizona Mineral Exploration Permit and the unpatented mining claims. Through a series of transactions the property was acquired by NJB Mining. Tosca has just negotiated and received an Option to Purchase the property as described in Section 4.2 from NJB Mining.

Tosca has not carried out any exploration on the Secret Pass property.

6.2.1 Surface Sampling and Trenching

Santa Fe completed a regional reconnaissance outcrop, prospect pit and mine dump geochemical survey in 1982 and 1983. The samples returned a number of widely scattered anomalous gold occurrences. Individual samples ranged from undetectable gold up to 0.47oz Au/ton. Most of the higher-grade samples were taken from quartz veins, and many were mine dump samples. There is no information available regarding sampling or assaying methods.

In 1985 Santa Fe conducted surface sampling in the Tin Cup and Bartlett areas. Samples were analyzed for major oxides and a suite of 16 precious and base metals and other trace elements. Interpretation of the resulting data indicates an association of gold with potassium (associated with increased sericite) and rubidium (Rb) (Steinpress, 1986). There is no information available regarding sampling methods.

According to Steinpress (1986), Santa Fe completed a program of "bulk" (20 to 25lbs) channel sampling from the Tin Cup open pit. This program showed that the northeast side of the pit (east of the Frisco Mine fault) has strong sericitization associated with gold mineralization. There is no information available regarding assaying methods.

In addition, there are Santa Fe maps with trench sampling and geology information. At this time, Tosca has done no work to tie this information to ground locations.

In 2002, Bud Hillemeyer of La Cuesta International, Inc. performed a rock-chip sampling program at the FM zone for Mr. Ed Huskinson, Jr, a property owner (Hillemeyer, 2002).

6.2.2 Geologic Mapping

Santa Fe performed reconnaissance geologic mapping and sampling using the services of Exploration Research Associates, Inc., Los Angeles, California beginning in 1982. Santa Fe then began detailed geologic mapping of the property and surrounding areas with their geologic staff beginning in the fall of 1985 (Steinpress, 1986). The claims area and surrounding region were mapped at 1in = 2000ft (Santa Fe, 1985). A broad area surrounding the Tin Cup zone and the FM zone was mapped at 1in = 500ft, and both the Tin Cup Mine area and the FM area are mapped in detail at 1in = 40ft (Santa Fe, 1984).

6.2.3 Geophysics

VLF and magnetometer surveys on 50ft and 100ft spacing, respectively, were performed in April 1985 on behalf of Santa Fe by David Smith (consultant), Salt Lake City, Utah (Steinpress, 1986). A positive total field magnetometer anomaly was reported to occur over the Tin Cup Mine and near the Frisco Mine fault to the southeast and to the west. The VLF survey produced numerous anomalies, most of which were discontinuous and did not appear related to major structures. There are no anomalies at the Tin Cup Mine itself, but there is a trend northwest of the mine which is close to a magnetic high and may represent a northwest extension of the Frisco Mine fault (Steinpress, 1986).

An induced polarization and resistivity survey was performed over the Tin Cup and FM zones in 1992 on behalf of Santa Fe by Mining Geophysical Surveys, Inc., Tucson, Arizona. IP anomalies were noted over the FM and Tin Cup zones (Wieduwilt, 1992).

6.2.4 Drilling

Santa Fe drilled at the Secret Pass project in four separate phases in 1984 through 1986. A total of 27,595ft in 71 drill holes, including 62 reverse circulation drill holes and 9 core holes, were completed within the current Secret Pass property (Steinpress, 1985, 1986 and original drill logs). A majority of the drilling, using both vertical and angle drilling techniques, was in the Tin Cup and the FM zones.

From 1987 to 1991 Fischer-Watt completed a total of 18,456ft in 55 drill holes, including 52 reverse circulation drill holes and three HQ core holes (information from original drill logs and Hillemeyer, 1990a). The drilling was concentrated mostly in the Tin Cup zone, and some of the drilling was in the FM zone.

The historic drilling is described in greater detail in Section 11.0.

6.3 Historic Mineral Resource Estimates

Three historic resource estimates have been made, and a summary of those results are given in Table 6.1. Although MDA concludes that these are reasonable assessments of resources, none of these are NI 43-101-compliant. The use of the terms “resources”, “reserves” and “indicated” are presented here as they were used in historical documentation. The use of these terms does not imply any compliance with NI 43-101.

Santa Fe (Steinpress, 1986) estimated "open pit indicated reserves and underground identified resources" for the Tin Cup zone and the FM zone, using cross sections at a scale of 1in = 40ft and measuring "ore" blocks manually by planimeter. A density-tonnage factor of 12ft^3/ton was used. The method of density determination was not described in the data available. The cross-sectional spacing is not given for this estimate.

Fischer-Watt retained the services of Mason Coggin, Registered Engineer, to make a "reserve estimate" (Coggin, 1988). Coggin used a polygonal method of estimation with 50ft-spaced cross-sections prepared by Scott Fenby and Bud Hillemeyer (Hillemeyer, 1988). Coggin used a 0.02oz Au/ton cutoff and a density tonnage-factor of 14ft^3/ton. He also designed two pit models with bench level maps at 25ft-elevation intervals. The method of density determination was not described in the data available.

Fischer-Watt (Hillemeyer, 1990a, 1990b) prepared a "preliminary resource estimate" for the FM zone based upon the Fischer-Watt 1990 drilling and previous Santa Fe drilling. The estimate was based on 50ft-spaced cross sections, a 0.015oz Au/ton cutoff, a tonnage factor of 13ft^3/ton and a pit slope of 50^o. Hillemeyer states that *"such a resource would supplement the resource at the Tin Cup zone, which stands at about 560,000 tons grading 0.074 o.p.t.* [ounces per ton] *gold"* (Hillemeyer, 1990a). There is no further information regarding the methods or mechanics of this estimate.

There are references in the available literature to other undocumented and unattributed resource estimates, but none of these estimates are disclosed in sufficient detail to document.

Table 6.1 Historic Secret Pass Resource Estimates

	Zone	Tons	Avg Grade oz Au/ton	Contained oz Au	Strip Ratio
Steinpress,1986	Tin Cup O/P	73,700	0.106	7,820	5.6
(Santa Fe)	FM O/P	107,800	0.053	5,660	3.0
	Total O/P	181,500	0.074	13,480	4.2
	Tin Cup UG	91,700	0.20	17,900	n/a
Coggin, 1988 (Fischer-Watt)	Tin Cup O/P	458,690	0.106	48,621	13.1
Hillemeyer, 1990 (Fischer-Watt)	FM O/P	224,561	0.036	8,078	2.3
	Tin Cup	560,000	0.074	41,440	n/a
	Total	784,561	0.063	49,518	

note: O/P - open pit; UG - underground
Strip Ratio: waste to ore

The authors have not done sufficient work to classify these historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, and the historical estimates should not be relied upon. Tosca is not

treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves as defined in sections 1.2 and 1.3 of NI 43-101.

All of the historic estimates include only near-surface oxide and some mixed oxide/sulfide mineralization. Drilling targeting the deeper sulfide mineralization is much more sporadic, and gold mineralization is open at depth.

MDA conducted an internal check on the historic resource estimates and concluded that these estimates provide a reasonable portrayal of the Secret Pass mineralization. There are concerns over the use of vertical drilling in targeting near-vertical mineralized structures, and also there is the potential of down-hole contamination with reverse circulation drilling below the water table. Both these issues create uncertainty in the historic estimates.

7.0 GEOLOGIC SETTING

The following discussion of the geologic setting is taken largely from Steinpress (1985, 1987) and Westervelt (1987) with additional information as cited.

7.1 Regional Geology

The Black Mountains of western Arizona are located within the Basin and Range tectonic province. The dominant rocks are Precambrian granitic to mafic intrusive rocks and metamorphic rocks, which are overlain by Tertiary andesitic to rhyolitic flows, tuffs, and volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks. Rhyolite dikes, sills, and plugs are common and cut both the basement rocks and the overlying Tertiary rocks (Westervelt, 1987).

The main structural feature in the region is an imbricated system of shallow to steeply dipping faults trending north-northwest. This system has been traced to the north from the Oatman District, through the Secret Pass – Frisco Mine area, into the Van Deemen area some 40mi to the north. Two major, generally low-angle, detachment fault structures have been identified over this distance – the Union Pass fault system and the Frisco Mine fault system. Both fault systems are sinuous with variable dips and splays, and both are locally offset by later structures. Numerous gold showings and prospects are directly associated with the Union Pass and Frisco Mine faults, and some have reported limited production (Westervelt, 1987). The Oatman District, eight miles south of Secret Pass, has produced over two million ounces of gold (Durning and Buchanan, 1984).

Lang *et al.* (2008) describe the Secret Pass Canyon volcanic center as part of an extreme extensional event that includes the formation of the shallow to mid-crustal Spirit Mountain batholith. These volcanic sequences are located along the Colorado River corridor, to the west of the project area, and were emplaced during a one million year period from approximately 18.5Ma to 17.3Ma.

7.2 Local Geology

The following information has been taken from Steinpress (1985, 1986) and Westervelt (1987) and is shown in Figure 7.1.

The Secret Pass property is underlain by a central north-northwest trending core of Precambrian gneissic granitic rocks intruded by rhyolite dikes and flanked by Tertiary rhyolite and andesite flows. This central core is essentially an up-lifted horst with the bounding faults being the Union Pass and Frisco Mine faults which have been traced almost the entire length of the property.

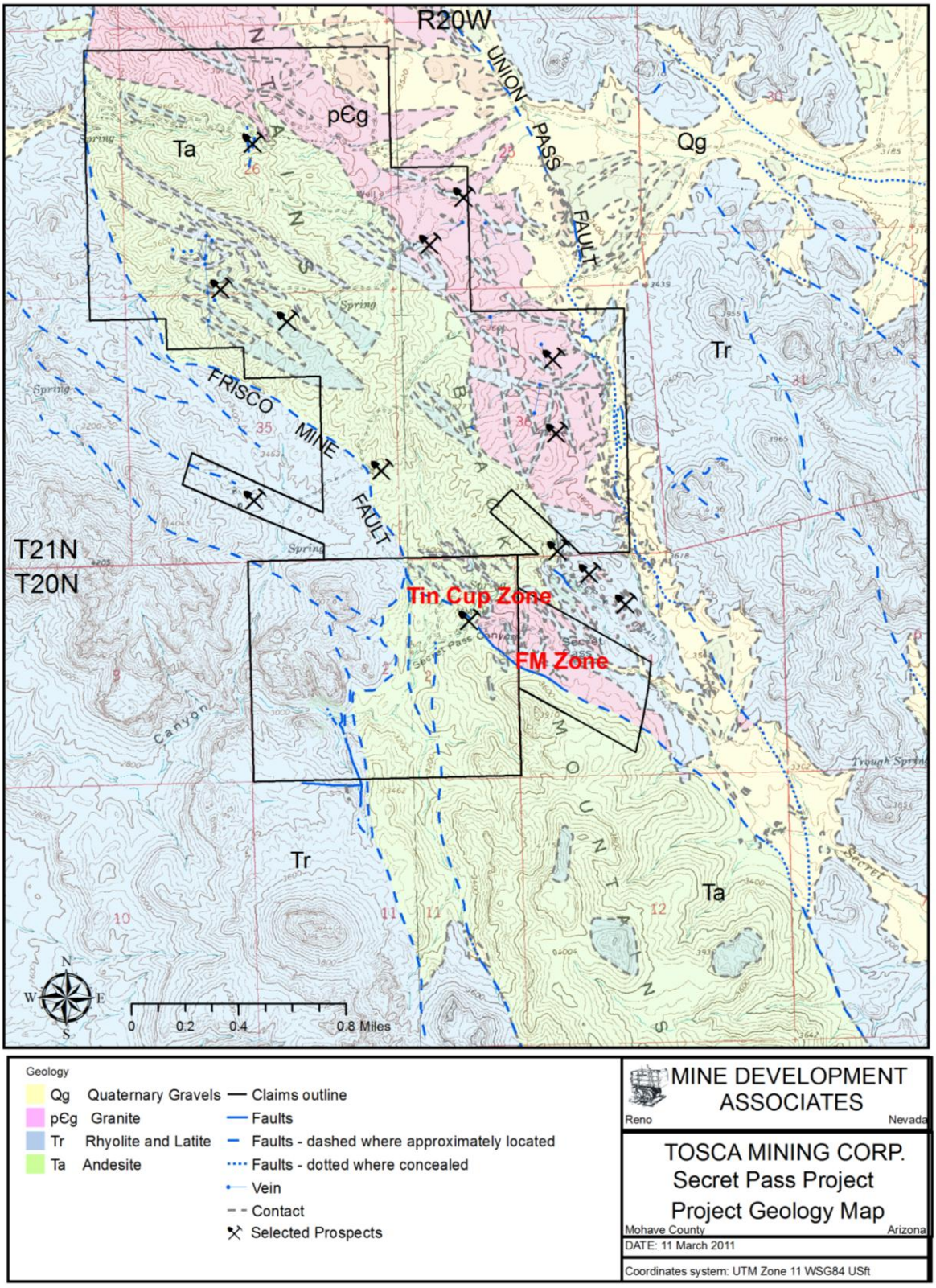
Both the Union Pass fault and the Frisco Mine fault are regional low-angle structures to the north of the property, but they both begin to steepen about one mile north of Secret Pass and dip moderately to steeply in the project area. These two faults coalesce about two miles to the south.

Within the project area, mafic minerals are propylitized, and hematite and limonite are widespread. Sericitic alteration and pyritization are closely related to gold mineralization. Silicification is relatively restricted to 5 to 10ft-wide zones adjacent to fault zones.

There are two areas that have received the preponderance of drilling and exploration effort: the Tin Cup zone and the FM zone. These zones are located 1500ft apart along the Frisco Mine fault.

Although both the Tin Cup and FM zones are located along the Frisco Mine fault, the local controlling structures have yet to be recognized – a major flexure in the fault plane and cross-cutting fracture systems may have developed dilation zones localizing the mineralization (Westervelt, 1987).

Figure 7.1 Local Geology



7.3 Project Geology

7.3.1 Tin Cup Zone

The Tin Cup zone is situated along the steeply northeast-dipping Frisco Mine fault system. Tertiary-age stockwork gold mineralization occurs within the fault zone and adjacent wallrocks with associated quartz, pyrite, and minor specular hematite. The mineralization is primarily associated with northwest-trending structures and splays while east, north and northeast structural trends are also evident (Steinpress, 1986). Gold mineralization occurs dominantly within Tertiary andesite and is often concentrated along the margins of rhyolite intrusive dikes. The dikes, which occur as lenses within the Frisco Mine fault system, are generally barren or only weakly mineralized. Though encountered in just a few of the deepest drill holes, mineralization does extend at depth into the basement granite intrusive rock.

The Tin Cup mineralized zone has a strike length of approximate 800ft and a drill-indicated depth of up to 600ft. High-grade mineralization (>0.1oz Au/ton) occurs primarily along 10ft to 25ft-wide, steeply northeast-dipping, structures within a 100ft to 150ft-wide mineralized fault zone. Localized shallow, northeast-dipping cross-structures are also in evidence. The mineralization has a northwest plunge and is considered to be open at depth.

Mineralization is associated with fracture-fill and disseminated pyrite. Surface oxidation has extended to a depth of up to 400ft though there is localized variability along the mineralized structures.

7.3.2 FM Zone

According to Hillemeyer (1990a), at the FM zone, gold mineralization is also controlled by the northwest-trending Frisco Mine fault system, but in this area the fault dips steeply to the southwest. The footwall of the fault is granitic and rhyolitic rocks, and the hanging wall consists of andesite flows underlain by a basal conglomerate lying on the eroded basement of granite. Unlike at Tin Cup, where the principal host to mineralization is andesite, gold mineralization at the FM zone is hosted exclusively by granite and rhyolite.

The FM mineralization has a strike length of approximate 700ft and extends to a depth of up to 400ft. As at Tin Cup, high-grade structures occur within a mineralized envelope though the FM mineral system is weaker in intensity. The FM mineral envelope is 50ft to 100ft wide at the surface and then transitions into distinct 10ft to 25ft near-vertical, primarily low-grade (<0.05oz Au/ton) mineralized structures at depth. Gold grades above 0.1oz Au/ton are not common and occur erratically within the structures.

Gold is associated with weak to moderate sericite alteration, weak quartz veining, local silicification, pyrite dissemination and a trace of calcite veining. Propylitic alteration forms a halo around the gold-bearing alteration assemblage. Depth of oxidation is variable but is generally at a depth of 250ft to 350ft.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Steinpress (1986) proposed two potential models for the mineralization at the Secret Pass project. The first is the epithermal bonanza vein and hanging wall stockwork model, with gold mineralization the result of repeated boiling events. Mineralization of this type is found at the Oatman District, south of the project area.

The second proposed model is the low-angle detachment fault model, with gold deposition occurring as a result of fluid mixing at an oxidation-reduction boundary. Mineralization of this type is present at the Union Pass-Katherine District, to the north.

The Secret Pass project does not fall completely into either of these proposed models but shares most characteristics with the Oatman District, including vertical mineralized structures. The Frisco Mine and Union Pass faults are more clearly characterized as detachment faults to the north of the Secret Pass project, but in the project area they are both steeply dipping normal faults. The alteration and geochemistry share characteristics with both types of deposits.

9.0 MINERALIZATION

The following discussion of mineralization is taken largely from Steinpress (1985, 1986), Westervelt (1987), Dudas (1985), and Hillemeyer (1990a), with additional observations made by MDA.

In the Tin Cup and FM zones, Tertiary stockwork gold mineralization occurs within the fault zone and adjacent wallrocks with associated quartz, pyrite, and minor specular hematite. Weak to moderately pervasive propylitic alteration is evident along the fault, with the higher-grade gold mineralization associated with relatively restricted zones of strong sericite alteration.

The gold values are mainly associated with pyrite and to a lesser extent with silicification and quartz veining. Base metals are absent, and the values for the trace elements arsenic, antimony, and mercury are unusually low. Silver is also unusually low for a deposit of this type. Of 3400 drill samples assayed for silver, only 12 have greater than 0.5oz Ag/t.

Steinpress (1985) notes the occurrence of minor gold-bearing fluorite, quartz, and calcite veins at the Secret Pass project.

David Fitch, MDA associate, examined the core during his January 2011 site visit and reports that gold mineralization appeared to be associated with quartz stringers together with strong hematite alteration in shear zones.

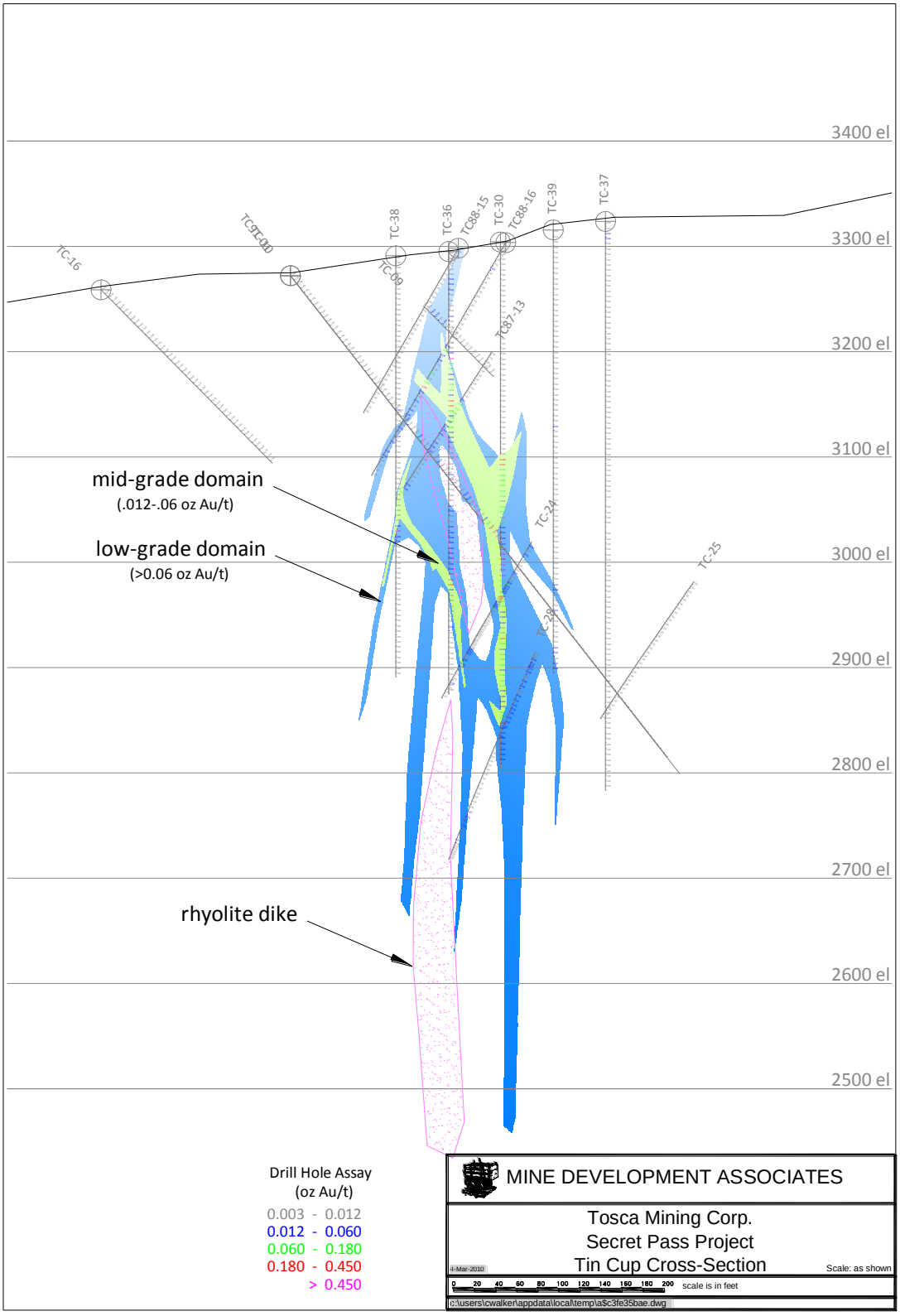
9.1 Tin Cup Zone

The mineralization at the Tin Cup zone is associated with sericitized andesite containing fracture-fill and disseminated pyrite. The mineralized body is an irregular 100ft-wide steeply dipping zone within the northwest-trending Frisco Mine fault (Figure 9.1). Higher-grade gold mineralization (>0.1oz Au/ton) occurs within near-vertical structures and along andesite/rhyolite dike contacts. The dikes, which occur as lenses within the Frisco Mine fault system, are generally barren or only weakly mineralized. The mineralized zone has a strike length of up to 800ft, a depth extent of over 600ft, and has a shallow northwest plunge.

Mountain States Research and Development (Dudas, 1985) examined drill cuttings of RC hole TC-10 by reflected light microscopy and found that the predominant opaque mineral is pyrite. Gold is present in "pores" in the pyrite, and as cement in fractures in the pyrite. The light golden color of the gold is a sign of silver admixed with the gold; Dudas estimates up to 30 or 35 weight percent silver. Gold particles range in size from 5 to 200 microns, with the majority in the coarser range. The coarse nature of the gold is noted within the drill logs by the observations of visible gold within many of the high-grade intervals.

According to Steinpress (1986), the shallow oxidized mineralization occurs as native gold in limonite. Depth of surface oxidation is generally between 300ft and 400 ft though locally can be highly variable as oxidation extends down the highly fractured structures.

Figure 9.1 Cross Section through the Tin Cup Zone
(looking northwest)



9.2 FM Zone

According to Hillemeyer (1990a), at the FM zone, gold mineralization is also controlled by the Frisco Mine fault, but in this area the fault structures dip steeply to the southwest. Mineralization occurs exclusively within granite and younger rhyolitic rocks (Steinpress 1985). Gold is associated with weak to moderate sericite alteration, weak quartz veining, local silicification, pyrite dissemination and trace calcite veining. Propylitic alteration forms a halo around the gold-bearing alteration assemblage. Depth of oxidation is variable but is generally 250ft to 350ft.

The FM mineralization has a strike length of approximate 700ft and extends to a depth of up to 400ft. The mineral envelope is 50ft to 100ft wide at the surface and then transitions into distinct 10ft to 25ft near-vertical, primarily low-grade (<0.05oz Au/ton) mineralized structures at depth. Gold grades above 0.1oz Au/ton are not common and occur erratically within the structures.

10.0 EXPLORATION

Tosca has not yet conducted any exploration on the project.

11.0 DRILLING

Drilling was conducted by Santa Fe, from 1984 through 1986, followed by drilling by Fischer-Watt in a joint venture with IPC International Prospector Corporation from 1987 through 1990 and Fischer-Watt in a joint venture with Axagon in 1991. Drilling on the project totals 46,051ft in 126 holes including 114 reverse circulation and 12 core holes. No drilling has been undertaken by Tosca. A list of drill holes is included in Appendix C, and a drill-hole summary in Table 11.1. Figure 11.1 is a drill-hole location map.

Table 11.1 Summary of Holes Drilled at the Secret Pass Project

Type	Number	Feet
Reverse Circulation	114	37,935
Core	12	8,116
Total	126	46,051

A map and printout of surveyed collar coordinates were obtained from Jeff Carlton, registered surveyor, for the Tin Cup zone drill holes. Collar coordinates for the FM drill series have been taken from several registered surveyor reports, typed lists in the files, and lastly from drill hole maps. Down-hole survey data were recovered for drill holes TC-24 through 29 and both data and Sperry-Rand survey film shots were recovered for drill holes TC87-2, -3, -5, -6, -7, -8, -9, -12 and -13. Azimuth and dip (inclination) for the remaining drill holes are recorded on the original lithologic logs. Lithologic logs were recovered for all of the drill holes except for TC91-1 through TC91-3.

11.1 Santa Fe

Santa Fe drilled in several phases from 1984 to 1986 for a total of 27,595ft in 71 drill holes including 62 reverse circulation drill holes and nine core holes on the Secret Pass property (Steinpress, 1985, 1986 and original drill logs). Santa Fe drilled on nominal 80ft to 100ft sections (Westerfelt, 1987).

The initial drilling program by Santa Fe in 1984 was supervised by W.H. Crutchfield, using the services of Research Associates, Los Angeles, CA (Steinpress, 1985). The remainder of the drilling by Santa Fe from 1985 to 1986 was supervised by Mr. M. Steinpress.

There is no available record of type of drill rig used for any Santa Fe drilling.

In 1984, Santa Fe drilled 19 reverse circulation drill holes totaling 4,745ft on the Tin Cup and the FM zones. Details of the drilling and sampling methods, and the drill contractor, were not recovered from the data available.

In 1985, Santa Fe drilled 37 holes, including 31 reverse circulation and six core holes all totaling 15,789ft. Note that one core hole (FM-27) was collared with RC drilling and completed with core. Core drilling was both HQ by Longyear Drilling of Salt Lake City, UT and NC by Boyles Bros Drilling of Phoenix, Arizona. The reverse circulation drilling was by Drilling Services of Phoenix, Arizona and

Lang Exploratory Drilling of Salt Lake City, Utah. Details of the drilling and sampling methods were not recovered from the data available.

In 1986, Santa Fe drilled 15 holes, including 12 reverse circulation and three core holes all totaling 7,061ft. Core drilling was NC by Boyles Bros Drilling of Phoenix, Arizona. The reverse circulation drilling was by Drilling Services of Phoenix, Arizona and Lang Exploratory Drilling of Salt Lake City, Utah. Details of the drilling and sampling methods were not recovered from the data available.

11.2 Fischer-Watt

From 1987 to 1991 Fischer-Watt completed a total of 18,456ft of drilling in 55 holes, including 52 reverse circulation drill holes and three HQ core holes (information from original drill logs and Hillemeyer, 1990a).

In 1987, Fischer-Watt drilled 14 reverse circulation holes totaling 5,475ft in the Tin Cup zone using O'Keefe Drilling of Butte, Montana and Brown Drilling, a water-well driller from Kingman, Arizona (information recovered from original drill logs). Details regarding type of rig, or drilling and sampling methods were not recovered in the data.

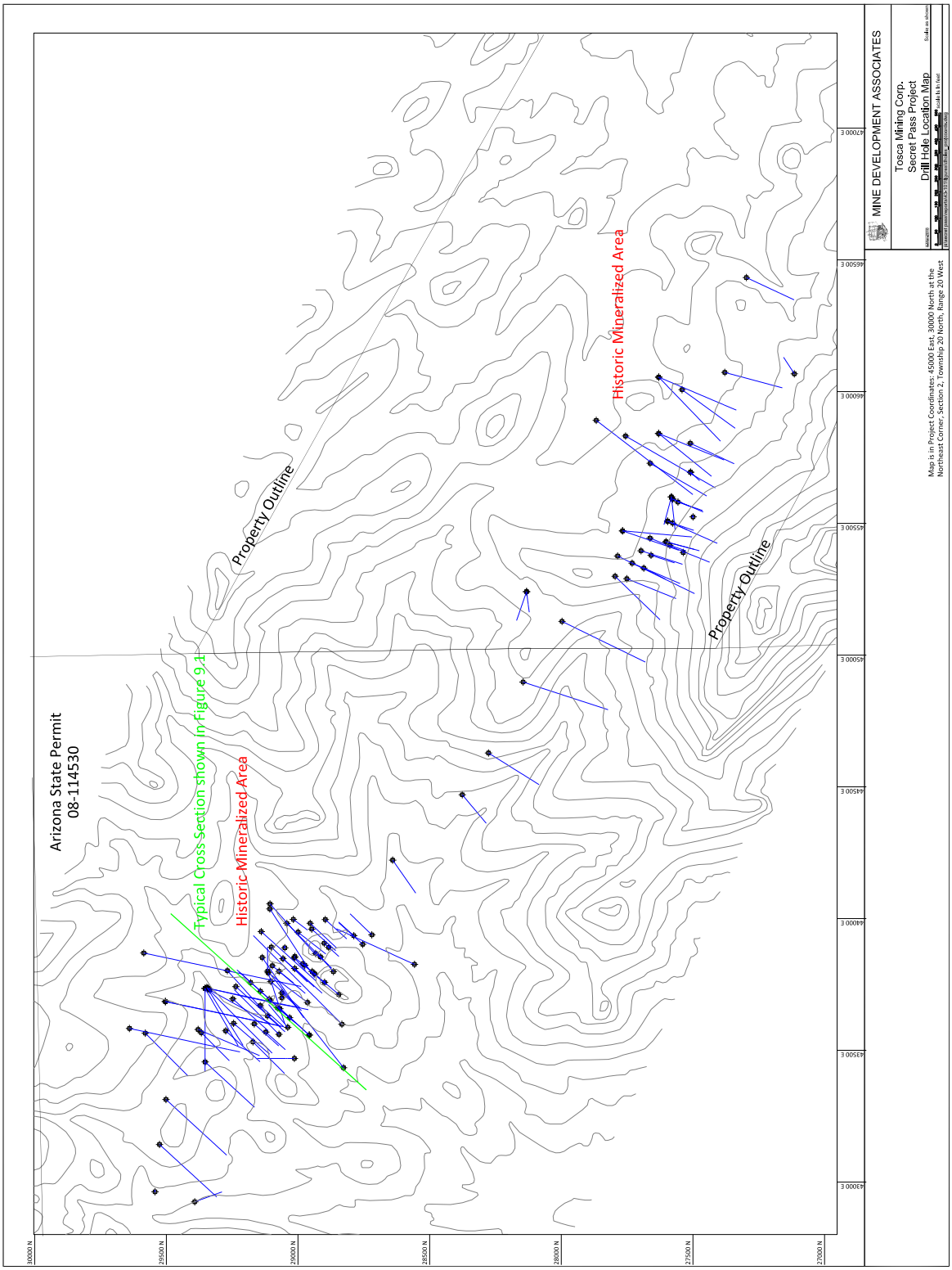
In 1988, Fischer-Watt drilled 27 reverse circulation holes totaling 7,560ft in the Tin Cup zone using O'Keefe Drilling, Rough Country Drilling of Riverton, Wyoming, and Brown Drilling (information recorded on original drill logs). Details of type of rig, or drilling and sampling methods were not found.

In 1989, Fischer-Watt drilled one reverse circulation drill hole 340ft deep at the Tin Cup zone. Brown Drilling, Kingman, Arizona, performed the drilling. Details of type of rig, or drilling and sampling methods were not recovered in the data.

In 1990, Fischer-Watt drilled nine reverse circulation drill holes totaling 2,140ft in the FM zone and one drill hole 600ft deep at the Tin Cup zone. Drilling for the FM zone was performed by Four Star Drilling of Lewiston, Montana with a Cantera CT-2 buggy-mounted rig. Details of drilling and sampling methods for the Tin Cup zone were not found in the data.

In 1991, Fischer-Watt drilled three HQ core holes totaling 2,341ft at the Secret Pass project under a joint venture with Axagon. Information of the dates drilled, drill contractor, details of type of rig, or drilling and sampling methods were not found in the data, as the Axagon (1991) report is missing from the available data. The drill holes are labeled TC91-1, -2, and -3.

Figure 11.1 Drill-Hole Location Map



12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

12.1 Santa Fe

Reverse circulation samples were taken at 5ft intervals. The majority of the reverse circulation drilling was done wet, with water encountered typically at depths of 150 to 250ft in the Tin Cup zone and 100 to 200ft in the FM zone. Local water depths and/or drilling conditions can be highly variable; in both zones, a number of drill holes encountered water at depths of 50ft or less.

Core samples were taken and split at 5ft intervals in unaltered zones, and, in areas of apparent interest, at shorter intervals based on lithologic breaks. There are no records of core recovery measurements, RQD measurements or core splitting methods.

12.2 Fischer-Watt

For the drilling in 1988 and 1989, Fischer-Watt collected reverse circulation samples at 5ft intervals (information from original drill logs). For the 1990 drilling (FM90-01 through FM90-09), 10 to 15 pound samples taken at 5ft intervals, and were collected in duplicate and fire assayed for gold only at Barringer Laboratories, Inc. in Sparks, Nevada (Hillemeyer, 1990a). The majority of the reverse circulation drilling was done wet, with water encountered as similar depths as the Santa Fe drilling.

For the drilling in 1991, HQ core samples were split, but no information was found noting the sample intervals, core recovery, lithologic description, assay reports, RQD measurements or other information. The remaining half-core is in a storage unit in Kingman.

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

13.1 Sample Preparation and Security

There are no descriptions of sample preparation methods, sample security measures or chain of custody procedures utilized during the Secret Pass drilling. No independent quality control samples were inserted into the samples submitted for assaying. Presently, reverse circulation samples, drill core, pulps and sample trays are stored in three locked rental storage units at Centennial Storage Units in Kingman, Arizona. Based on the review of core during the site visit made for this report, all the strongly mineralized core samples have been consumed by previous sampling. There are sample bags of reverse circulation cuttings; however, a large number of the bags have decomposed rendering the samples useless.

13.2 Sample Analyses

Drill samples for 1984 Santa Fe holes FM-01 through FM-11 and TC-01 (from 60ft to 150ft) were analyzed for gold and silver by atomic absorption spectrometry ("AA") using Chemical and Mineralogical Services, Inc ("CMS"), of Salt Lake City, Utah.

All other Santa Fe 1984 through 1986 drill samples, including several intervals in drill holes FM-01, -02, -03, -04, -06, -09 and -11, and the remainder of the samples from TC-01 (from 150ft to 170 ft), were analyzed by conventional fire assay methods using Mountain States Research and Development, Inc ("MSRD") of Tucson, Arizona. The fire assay results were reported in oz Au/ton and oz Ag/ton.

Fischer-Watt used Iron King Assay Inc. ("Iron King"), Humboldt, Arizona and Barringer Laboratory, Inc. ("Barringer"), Sparks, Nevada to fire assay reverse circulation drill samples in 1987; Barringer for drill samples in 1988; Skyline Labs, Inc. ("Skyline"), Tucson, Arizona for drill samples in 1989; and Barringer for drill samples in 1990. Results were reported in oz Au/ton and oz Ag/ton. For some of the samples only gold (Au) was analyzed. There is no information available on assayer or results from the 1991 drilling.

Table 13.1 details the available information regarding the assay labs used and the original assays certificates available.

Table 13.1 Assay Labs Used and Documentation Available

Number of Samples	Number of Assay Certificates (copies)	MSRD	Barringer	Iron King	Skyline	Certificates Not Found*
8497	7543 (89%)	4781	1943	751	68	954 (11%)

*Includes 1984 assaying by CMS

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

14.1 Database

There was no digital database for the Secret Pass project. MDA recovered data sufficient to construct a database and then constructed the database.

14.1.1 Drill Collar Check

MDA made a field examination of the Tin Cup and FM areas to review the geology and note the drill-hole collars. Most of the original drill-hole collars have been obscured by reclamation and smoothing of the surface. For the Tin Cup area (TC-series of drill holes), all of the collars have been re-surveyed and marked with a steel rebar in the ground and a ¾-inch-diameter by 4ft-long, white PVC pipe set over the rebar. The survey work was performed by a registered surveyor, Jeff Carlton of Carlton Sons Nielson Associates – Csna Surveying, Kingman, Arizona. For the FM area (FM-series of drill holes), the collars have not been re-monumented but had been previously surveyed. Data recovered suggest that Csna Surveying was also responsible for the FM drill-hole collar survey. Those original drill collars found on both the Tin Cup and the FM zones consist of a cement collar with five-inch wooden post protruding about one to two feet above the ground and presumably at the angle of the drill hole. Nearly all of the original labels were destroyed by weathering. FM-5 was labeled with a readable aluminum tag.

Accuracy of the drill-hole collar locations is dependent on the work of Jeff Carlton, registered surveyor. One error was noted in the field. The collar location for drill hole TC90-1 was incorrectly reestablished at a field location with no evident drill site.

14.2 Quality Control and Quality Assurance (QA/QC)

No documentation was found of quality control and quality assurance ("QA/QC") procedures. No mention was made by the companies of inserting blanks, standards or duplicates into the assay stream.

During their initial drill program, Santa Fe assayed all drill samples by AA. Most samples were later fire assayed. In Steinpress (1986), data are presented for duplicate assaying for 45 RC samples from 10 different holes. Four duplicate assays were completed on each original pulp as follows: metallic assay and fire assay by MSRD, and two fire assays by Copper State Assay. In addition, different pulps of the same samples were fire assayed by Union Assay and by chemical AA by CMS. No original assay certificates were recovered for these data. Steinpress concluded that the results demonstrated that initial AA gold analyses by CMS were consistently low and that there is a pronounced nugget effect caused a large variation in assay values above 0.5oz Au/ton. MDA has not evaluated this information.

14.3 Sample Integrity

MDA has no information regarding sample recovery for either RC drilling or core drilling. Santa Fe and Fischer Watt encountered water during RC drilling in most of the holes and this might have affected the samples.

14.4 MDA Independent Sampling

Two outcrop samples and 15 splits using a Jones Splitter of reverse circulation samples from mineralized zones were taken as independent samples for analysis. The analyses were made by ALS Minerals, Reno, Nevada and reported February 7, 2011. Any assays originally reported in ppm were converted to oz/ton using the conversion ppm x 0.0291667 = oz/ton. The results are in Table 14.1.

Table 14.1 MDA Check Samples

MDA Sample No	ID	From (ft.)	To (ft.)	Interval (Ft)	Au MDA (oz Au/t)	Au MDA (Avg)	Au ORIGINAL Certificates	Au MDA/Orig	Ag MDA (oz Ag/t)	Ag MDA (Avg)	Ag ORIGINAL Certificates	Ag MDA/Orig
6543	TC Pit				0.011	0.011			0.1	0.11		
6544	FM Outcrop				0.084	0.084			0.2	0.17		
6545	TC-15	365	370	5	0.467	0.467	0.608	0.8	0.3	0.25	0.40	0.6
6546	TC-15	370	375	5	0.624	0.624	0.439	1.4	0.3	0.25	0.34	0.7
6547	TC-15	375	380	5	0.201	0.201	0.220	0.9	0.1	0.07	0.18	0.4
6548	TC-15	380	382.5	2.5	0.040	0.039	0.060	0.6	0.0	0.06	0.06	1.0
6549	TC-15	382.5	385	2.5	0.037				0.1			
6550	TC-15	385	387.5	2.5	0.051	0.071	0.097	0.7	0.1	0.10	0.17	0.6
6551	TC-15	387.5	390	2.5	0.091				0.1			
6552	TC-15	390	392.5	2.5	0.200	0.269	0.346	0.8	0.2	0.22	0.38	0.6
6553	TC-15	392.5	395	2.5	0.338				0.3			
6554	TC-15	395	397.5	2.5	0.109	0.175	0.19	0.9	0.1	0.22	0.26	0.8
6555	TC-15	397.5	400	2.5	0.241				0.3			
6556	TC-14	405	407.5	2.5	0.050	0.043	0.063	0.7	0.0	0.03	0.01	3.2
6557	TC-14	407.5	410	2.5	0.036				0.0			
6558	TC-32	60	65	5	0.322	0.322	0.166	1.9	0.1	0.12	0.22	0.5
6559	TC-32	65	70	5	0.216	0.216	0.136	1.6	0.1	0.06	0.13	0.5

The gold analyses were made by 30g fire assay with an AA finish and the silver by four-acid digestion. Several of the sample intervals chosen for this review from TC-15 and TC-14 contained bags from 2.5ft intervals rather than bags on the original 5ft interval reported by the original MSRD assay certificates. The 2.5ft intervals sampled by MDA were averaged for comparison to the original assays. ALS analyses were reported in ppm and converted by MDA to ounces Au per ton for comparison to MSRD analyses.

The assay results provide an independent confirmation of the presence of gold and silver mineralization. Several of the drill-hole intervals check closely, and for others the MDA samples are both higher and lower in gold values. For silver all the values are low, 0.25oz Ag/ton or less, and a comparison may not be useful.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Oatman District is a volcanic-hosted epithermal bonanza-vein district located about eight miles south of Secret Pass. Between 1897 and 1942, Oatman produced a total of 2.2 million ounces of gold and 800,000 ounces of silver from 3.8 million tons of ore that averaged 0.58oz Au/ton and 0.17oz Ag/ton; there were eight major "ore bodies" and a number of lesser deposits (Clifton, Buchanan and Durning, 1980; Durning and Buchanan, 1984).

The Frisco Mine, located about four miles north of the Tin Cup prospect, is located directly on the Frisco Mine fault where a shallow-dipping rhyolite sill has been brecciated and re-cemented by gold-bearing quartz and chalcedony. This deposit was most recently worked during 1984 as a 200 ton per day open-pit heap leach operation with a reported grade averaging 0.08oz Au/ton (Steinpress, 1985).

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The following information is a compilation of historic data. Tosca has done no metallurgical testwork.

16.1 Mountain States Research and Development

The following descriptions are from Steinpress (1986).

MSRD of Tucson, Arizona conducted metallurgical testing for Santa Fe in a two-phase program beginning in November 1984 to January 1985. Drill cuttings from the winter 1984 drilling program in both the FM and Tin Cup area (Drill holes TC-1, -3, and -4; and FM-1, -2, -3, -4, -6, -9, and -11) were tested. The second phase was from March to September 1985 and used only the TC-10 mineralized intercepts, using 7/8 splits of drill-hole samples.

Metallic gold assays of 5- to 7-assay-ton samples were performed by MSRD on 45 drill-hole samples from 10 different holes (Steinpress, 1986). Steinpress also lists (1986) "duplicate assay pulps" results for the same samples of fire assay gold by MSRD, and also two separate fire assay gold analyses by Copper State. In the same table, Steinpress (1986) lists gold analyses of different pulps of the same samples by Union Assay (1/2 assay ton, fire assay) and by CMS Salt Lake City, Utah (Chemical AA, gold). No original assay certificates were recovered for these data. Steinpress concluded that the results demonstrated that initial AA gold analyses by CMS were consistently low and that there is a pronounced nugget effect, which caused a large variation in assay values above 0.5oz Au/ton. The results of this testing have been compiled by Steinpress (1986) but have not been evaluated by MDA.

Amalgamation tests were performed, which recovered 33% to 63% of the gold from three Tin Cup samples and 78% to 95% of the gold from three FM samples. Calculated heads by amalgamation agreed better with the metallic assays than the fire assays.

Cyanide-extractable gold was determined by two-hour agitation leach tests on nine pulverized samples, resulting in gold recoveries ranging from 43% to 78% (Steinpress, 1986). Seventy two-hour bottle roll tests were also completed on two composited FM drill-hole samples with gold recoveries of 88% for one sample and 93% for the second composited sample. Cyanide leach tests on coarser material have not been conducted.

The second phase of metallurgical studies was a gravity-separation procedure performed on a 13kg grab sample from TC-10 for the interval from 305 through 385 feet. The sample was crushed to -10 mesh and then was fed through a spiral gravity concentrator. The resulting concentrate assayed 64.0oz Au/ton from a calculated head value of 0.437oz Au/ton resulting in a 68% gold recovery by gravity methods.

Dudas (1985) examined a sample of pulverized gravity concentrate (100% minus 100 mesh) and concluded that 90 to 95% of the gold would be liberated from material of this type.

16.2 Legend Metallurgical Laboratory

Legend Metallurgical Laboratory ("Legend"), Reno, Nevada performed a column heap-leach test for Fischer-Watt in 1988 (Legend, 1988). The test was a 50lb column heap leach test performed on split

HQ core. The column was run with ore crushed to -3/4in and agglomerated with cement, cyanide and water. Legend (1988) concluded that the overall extraction from this test was 73.1% of the total gold and that 84.2% of this was extracted in the first 13 days. A recommendation was made to test the mineralized material without the initial agglomeration.

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

There are no NI 43-101 compliant resource estimates for the Secret Pass project.

18.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant information that is not included elsewhere in this report.

19.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Gold mineralization at the Secret Pass project is found associated with the Frisco Mine fault, a regional-scale fault system that, in the project area, has a nearly vertical dip. Past exploration drilling includes 46,051ft in 126 holes, the majority of which was reverse circulation drilling. Drilling concentrated on both the Tin Cup zone and the FM zone.

Based on the geology of the known structure, the mineralization, geochemical signature and pattern of alteration, the Secret Pass project shares some similarities with the mineralization at Oatman, Arizona. The geology of the Tin Cup zone, which is characterized by sericitic alteration and minor quartz veining, is similar to upper parts of the Oatman system, such as above the Gold Ore, United Western and United Eastern mines. In the Oatman mineralized vein system, phyllic alteration with calcite and some quartz is at the top of the system, and a major mineralized quartz vein with strong silicic alteration is down dip (Clifton and others, 1980). At the Tin Cup zone the vertical depth to a potential Oatman-type quartz vein deposit would be about 800ft or more, and would require an angle hole of about 1,200ft depth or more to test it.

The most recent historic resource estimates of the Tin Cup zone show approximately 40,000 to 50,000 ounces of gold. MDA conducted an internal check on the historic resource estimates and concluded that these estimates provide a reasonable portrayal of the Secret Pass mineralization. There are concerns over the use of vertical drilling in targeting near-vertical mineralized structures, and also there is the potential of down-hole contamination with reverse circulation drilling below the water table. Both these issues create uncertainty in the historic estimates.

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

MDA believes that the Secret Pass project is a property of merit deserving exploration. MDA recommends a two-phase program of exploration. The Phase 1 program is recommended as follows:

- A property-wide field examination, including sampling and geologic mapping of all currently known mineralized occurrences, should be undertaken to identify the best targets for follow-up in Phase 2. The geochemical analyses should include multiple elements, and low-level gold with high precision. For areas of anomalous gold results, additional samples should be taken to determine the extent of a halo of gold mineralization, if any. Geologic mapping should focus on structure and alteration, especially sericitic alteration.

- Detailed structural mapping and a geologic model study of the Tin Cup zone should be completed, including a field review of the Oatman District to confirm or refute an Oatman-style mineral potential for the Secret Pass project. The resulting structural model as well as the property-wide structure should be examined in the field and analyzed by a structural geologist.

The following is a projected budget for Phase 1:

Surface Sampling and Mapping	90 days at $600/day	$54,000
Assaying	300 samples at $30ea	9,000
Structural Mapping and Analysis		15,000
Mineralogical and Petrographic work/alteration study		15,000
Digitizing and compiling all exploration data into a GIS database		18,000
Interpretations and reporting		14,000
Total		**$125,000**

Upon successful completion of Phase 1, MDA recommends a Phase 2 program of drilling to test the best targets generated. The cost of a second phase program could be up to $500,000 and include deep drilling to test the model.

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22.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

Effective Date of report: April 1, 2011

Completion Date of report: April 1, 2011

"David Fitch"
David Fitch, C. P. G.
Date Signed:
April 1, 2011

"Steve Ristorcelli"
Steven Ristorcelli, C. P. G.
Date Signed:
April 1, 2011

23.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORS

I, David C. Fitch, C. P. G., do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist and reside at 9614 Shadowstone Way, Reno, Nevada 89521.

2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the American University, Washington, D.C. in 1964 and a Master of Science degree in Geology from the University of New Mexico in 1969.

3. I am a Certified Professional Geologist (No. 7704) with the American Institute of Professional Geologists.

4. I have worked as a geologist continuously for 43 years since 1967.

5. I hold membership in the following mineral industry technical societies:
AIPG, Certified Professional Geologist (No. 7704); Fellow, Society of Economic Geologists; Society for Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration Inc. (SME Founding Registered Member 1010950RM); Geological Society of Nevada; Nevada Petroleum Society

6. 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.

7. I am one of the authors of the report entitled "*Technical Report on the Secret Pass Project, Mohave County, Arizona*" prepared for Tosca Mining Corporation and dated April 1, 2011. I take co-responsibility for all sections of the Technical Report except for those issues discussed in Section 3.0.

8. I have had no prior involvement with the property or project. I visited the project during the periods January 10 to January 23, 2010.

9. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this Technical Report not misleading.

10. I am independent of Tosca Mining Corporation and all their subsidiaries and NJB Mining as defined in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101 and in Section 3.5 of the Companion Policy to NI 43-101.

11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

12. The Technical Report contains information relating to mineral titles, permitting, environmental issues, regulatory matters and legal agreements. I am not a legal, environmental or regulatory professional, and do not offer a professional opinion regarding these issues.

13. A copy of this report is submitted as a computer readable file in Adobe Acrobat© PDF© format. The requirements of electronic filing necessitate submitting the report as an unlocked, editable file. I accept no responsibility for any changes made to the file after it leaves my control.

Dated this 1st day of April 2011

"David C. Fitch"
Signature of Qualified Person
David C. Fitch

I, Steven Ristorcelli, C. P. G., do hereby certify that:

I am currently employed as Principal Geologist by:
Mine Development Associates, Inc.,
210 South Rock Blvd.,
Reno, Nevada 89502.

2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from Colorado State University in 1977 and a Master of Science degree in Geology from the University of New Mexico in 1980.

3. I am a Registered Professional Geologist in the states of California (#3964) and Wyoming (#153) and a Certified Professional Geologist (#10257) with the American Institute of Professional Geologists.

4. I have worked as a geologist continuously for 33 years since graduation from undergraduate university.

4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am one of the authors of the report entitled "Technical Report on the Secret Pass Project, Mohave County, Arizona" prepared for Tosca Mining Corporation and dated April 1, 2011. I take co-responsibility for all sections of the Technical Report except those issues discussed in Section 3.0.

7. I have had no prior experience on the project and have not visited the site.

8. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this Technical Report not misleading.

9. I am independent of Tosca Mining Corporation and all their subsidiaries and NJB Mining as defined in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101 and in Section 3.5 of the Companion Policy to NI 43-101.

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12. A copy of this report is submitted as a computer readable file in Adobe Acrobat PDF format. The requirements of electronic filing necessitate submitting the report as an unlocked, editable file. I accept no responsibility for any changes made to the file after it leaves my control.

Dated this 1st day of April 2011

"Steven Ristorcelli"
Signature of Qualified Person
Steven Ristorcelli

Appendix A
Arizona Mineral Exploration Permit- Royalty Information

Arizona Revised Statutes Annotated Currentness
Title 27. Minerals, Oil and Gas
Chapter 2. Mining Rights in Land (Refs & Annos)
Article 3. Lease of State Lands for Mineral Claims (Refs & Annos)
§ 27-234. Rent; royalty; appeal; interest; penalty; lien

A. Before issuing a mineral lease the state land commissioner shall establish the annual land rental for the mineral lease. The rental shall be based on an appraisal of the land that, for purposes of establishing the rent, shall not include the contributory value of mining. The annual rental:

1. Shall be at least the average rental assessed per acre by the states of Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. If a state assesses a range of rental rates rather than a single rental rate, the median of the range of rental rates assessed by that state shall be used in calculating the average under this paragraph.

2. Is payable in advance of executing the mineral lease agreement by the commissioner and at the beginning of each annual period thereafter.

B. In addition to the annual rental, a production royalty of at least two per cent is assessed against the gross value of all minerals produced and sold from the mineral lease. Where processing is performed after the mineral is extracted, the mineral shall be deemed produced and sold when the concentrate or cathode results from that processing. The royalty rate for each mineral lease shall be based on an appraisal of this state's interest as a lessor in the mineral and shall be established according to the appraisal standard prescribed by subsection C of this section. The gross value shall be based on the monthly average price of the mineral as quoted by the mineral commodities market and industry trade journals as determined by the commissioner and specified in the lease. If a mineral does not have a published price quotation, the gross value shall be based on an appraisal that establishes the fair market price of the mineral. The royalty shall not be based on any hedging or price protection arrangements that may be entered into by the lessee and any of these arrangements shall not be considered in any appraisal that established the fair market price of the mineral.

C. The commissioner shall appraise this state's interest as a lessor in the mineral according to standard appraisal methodology and, to the extent feasible, shall base the appraisal on market royalty rates. The appraisal shall be completed in order to determine whether a royalty rate greater than two per cent of the gross value is required in order to obtain a fair market value for this state's interests as a lessor in the mineral. The appraisal shall be completed before issuing a mineral lease, at the end of the first year of commercial production and again for each renewal of the lease. If, during the term of the lease, new minerals are produced and sold from the mineral lease, or changes in technology substantially affect the value of this state's interest as a lessor, the commissioner at that time may reappraise that interest and, if appropriate, adjust the royalty rate.

D. For mines existing on state lands on June 8, 1989, the royalty paid under this section shall not be less than the royalty which would have been paid under statutes in effect immediately before June 8, 1989.

E. The costs of all appraisals conducted under this section shall be assessed against the lessee and added to the amount due as rental under this section.

F. The department shall review all property tax assessment information relevant to the mineral lease. The department shall maintain that information on a confidential basis as prescribed by title 42, chapter 2, article 1. [FN1]

G. Every mineral lease of state land shall require the lessee to make the following records available on an annual basis:

1. Itemized statements of mineral production.

2. Relevant tax records.

3. Additional relevant records pertinent to appraisal, compliance with the lease and mineral production deemed necessary by the commissioner.

H. The information obtained under subsection G, paragraph 2 of this section and any trade secrets are confidential. For purposes of this subsection, trade secrets are information to which all of the following apply:

1. A person has taken reasonable measures to protect the information from disclosure and the person intends to continue to take those measures.

2. The information is not and has not been reasonably obtainable by legitimate means by other persons without the person's consent, other than by governmental entities and other than in discovery based on a showing of special need in a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding.

3. A statute does not specifically require disclosure of the information to the public.

4. The person has satisfactorily shown that disclosure of the information is likely to cause substantial harm to the person's competitive position.

I. Mineral lessees shall make monthly royalty payments based on the mineral production activity of the previous month.

J. Appeals of the appraisal decision of the commissioner may be taken pursuant to § 37-215 to the board of appeals, established by § 37-213, which shall affirm, modify or reverse the decision of the commissioner within one hundred eighty days. Except as provided in § 41-1092.08, subsection H, decisions of the board of appeals under this subsection are subject to judicial review pursuant to title 12, chapter 7, article 6. [FN2] As a condition of the appeal, the lessee must continue to make all rental and royalty payments due based on the commissioner's final appraisal decision, and the court shall not stay the commissioner's decision, in whole or in part, pending a final disposition of the case. The state shall segregate rents and royalties paid while an appeal is pending and shall not distribute such monies to the state general fund or to the trust beneficiaries until the appeal is completed.

K. If a lessee fails to pay rent or royalty, including appraisal costs under subsection C of this section, on or before the date the payment is due, the amount due accrues interest at the rate and in the manner determined pursuant to § 42-1123. In addition, if it is determined that the failure to pay is not due to reasonable cause, a penalty of five per cent of the amount found to be remaining due shall be added to the rent or royalty for each month or fraction of a month elapsing between the due date and the date on which it is paid. The total penalty shall not exceed one-third of the rent or royalty remaining due. The penalty so added to the rent or royalty is due and payable on notice and demand from the commissioner.

L. If any rent, royalty, appraisal assessment, interest or penalty is not paid by the lessee when due, the unpaid amounts constitute a lien from the date the amounts become due on all property and rights to property that belong to the lessee and that are located on state land.

CREDIT(S)

Added by Laws 1989, Ch. 288, § 3, eff. June 28, 1989. Amended by Laws 1996, Ch. 25, § 1; Laws 1997, Ch. 221, § 95; Laws 1998, Ch. 1, § 64, eff. Jan. 1, 1999; Laws 1998, Ch. 52, § 8, eff. Jan. 1, 1999; Laws 1998, Ch. 133, § 4; Laws 2000, Ch. 113, § 64; Laws 2000, Ch. 193, § 162.

[FN1] Section 42-2001 et seq.

[FN2] Section 12-901 et seq.

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Laws 1989, Ch. 288, § 9 provides:

“Sec. 9. Auditor general review and report on state land mineral leasing

“The auditor general shall review and, not later than December 31, 1991, report to the governor, the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives on the status of mineral leasing on state trust lands. The review and report shall include:

“1. The performance of the state land department in enforcing the provisions of this act.

“2. The economic impact of this act.”

The 1996 amendment by Ch. 25 rewrote subsec. H.

The 1997 amendment by Ch. 221, in subsec. J, substituted a reference to title 41, chapter 6, article 10 for a reference to title 12, chapter 7, article 6 at the end of the second sentence.

The 1998 amendment by Ch. 1 made changes in statutory references to conform to the reorganization of Title 42.

The 1998 amendment by Ch. 52 deleted "state and county" preceding "property tax" in subsec. F.

The 1998 amendment of this section by Ch. 52, § 8, explicitly amended the amendment of this section by Laws 1998, Ch. 1, § 64.

Laws 1998, Ch. 52, § 74, as amended by Laws 1998, Ch. 113, § 68, provides:

"Sec. 74. Effective date

"Sections 9-432, 15-393, 15-991.01, 15-1021, 27-234, 42-5008, 42-5404, 42-11109, 42-12159, 42-13001, 42-14357, 42-15064, 42-16214, 42-17251, 42-17254, 42-17256, 48-574, 48-614, 48-616 and 48-807, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by this act, are effective from and after December 31, 1998."

Laws 1998, Ch. 113, § 1, par. 40, provides:

"Section 1. Purpose."

"40. Sections 9-432, 15-393, 15-991.01, 15-1021 and 27-234, Arizona Revised Statutes, were amended by Laws 1998, chapter 1 with a delayed effective date of January 1, 1999. The Laws 1998, chapter 1 versions of these sections were subsequently amended by Laws 1998, chapter 52 with a general effective date. In order to correct a potentially defective enactment, this act amends Laws 1998, chapter 52, § 74 that prescribes an effective date of January 1, 1999 for other sections in the act to include §§ 9-432, 15-393, 15-991.01, 15-1021 and 27-234, Arizona Revised Statutes."

The 1998 amendment by Ch. 133, rewrote the section, which had read:

"A. Before issuing a mineral lease the state land commissioner shall establish the annual land rental for the mineral lease. The rental shall be based on an appraisal that considers only nonmining uses of comparable land. The annual rental:

"1. Shall not be less than seventy-five cents per acre.

"2. Is payable in advance of executing the mineral lease agreement by the commissioner and at the beginning of each annual period thereafter.

"B. In addition to the annual land rental payment, a royalty fee is imposed of at least two per cent based on the gross value of all of the recovered minerals or mineral products. The royalty rate for each mineral lease shall be the appraised true value of the leasehold interests of this state, established according to the appraisal standard prescribed by subsection C of this section and expressed as a percentage of the gross value. The gross value shall be based on the monthly average published unit price for minerals and mineral products as cited in commercial commodities or trading indexes or trading journals as determined by the commissioner and specified in the lease. If a mineral product does not have a published price, the gross value shall be established by reference to the total amount paid at the first point of sale or the value at the point of use.

"C. The commissioner shall appraise the right to extract minerals from the trust land before issuing a mineral lease in order to determine whether a royalty rate greater than the minimum rate established by statute is justified to obtain a fair value for the mineral ores or products. At the end of the first year of commercial production, the commissioner shall reappraise the royalty rate to determine if there should be an adjustment, but in no case may the royalty rate be set below the minimum prescribed by subsection B of this section. Royalty rate appraisals shall be conducted according to standard appraisal methodology to establish the value of the leasehold interest of this state based, to the extent feasible, on comparable royalty rates for comparable mineral leases. The royalty rate shall be reappraised at the time a mineral lease is renewed and may be reappraised during the term of the lease if changes in mineral recovery technology or the discovery of new minerals substantially changes the value of the state leasehold interest.

"D. For mines existing on state lands on June 8, 1989, the royalty paid under this section shall not be less than the royalty which would have been paid under statutes in effect immediately before June 8, 1989.

“E. The costs of all appraisals conducted under this section shall be assessed against the lessee and added to the amount due as rental under this section.

“F. The department shall review all state and county property tax assessment information relevant to the mineral lease. The department shall maintain that information on a confidential basis as prescribed by § 42-108.

“G. Every mineral lease of state land shall require the lessee to make the following records available on an annual basis:

“1. Itemized statements of mineral production.

“2. Relevant tax records.

“3. Additional relevant records pertinent to appraisal, compliance with the lease and mineral production deemed necessary by the commissioner.

“H. The information obtained under subsection G, paragraph 2 of this section and any trade secrets are confidential. For purposes of this subsection, trade secrets are information to which all of the following apply:

“1. A person has taken reasonable measures to protect the information from disclosure and the person intends to continue to take those measures.

“2. The information is not and has not been reasonably obtainable by legitimate means by other persons without the person's consent, other than by governmental entities and other than in discovery based on a showing of special need in a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding.

“3. A statute does not specifically require disclosure of the information to the public.

“4. The person has satisfactorily shown that disclosure of the information is likely to cause substantial harm to the person's competitive position.

“I. Mineral lessees shall make monthly royalty payments based on the mineral production activity of the previous month.

“J. Appeals of the appraisal decision of the commissioner may be taken pursuant to § 37-215 to the board of appeals, established by § 37-213, which shall affirm, modify or reverse the decision of the commissioner within one hundred eighty days. Decisions of the board of appeals under this subsection are subject to judicial review pursuant to title 41, chapter 6, article 10. As a condition of the appeal, the lessee must continue to make all rental and royalty payments due based on the commissioner's final appraisal decision, and the court shall not stay the commissioner's decision, in whole or in part, pending a final disposition of the case. The state treasurer shall segregate rents and royalties paid while an appeal is pending and shall not distribute such monies to the state general fund or to the trust beneficiaries until the appeal is completed.

“K. If a lessee fails to pay rent or royalty, including appraisal costs under subsection C of this section, on or before the date the payment is due, the amount due accrues interest at the rate and in the manner determined pursuant to § 42-134. In addition, if it is determined that the failure to pay is not due to reasonable cause, a penalty of five per cent of the amount found to be remaining due shall be added to the rent or royalty for each month or fraction of a month elapsing between the due date and the date on which it is paid. The total penalty shall not exceed one-third of the rent or royalty remaining due. The penalty so added to the rent or royalty is due and payable on notice and demand from the commissioner.

“L. If any rent, royalty, appraisal assessment, interest or penalty is not paid by the lessee when due, the unpaid amounts constitute a lien from the date the amounts become due on all property and rights to property belonging to the lessee that are located on state land.”

Laws 1998, Ch. 133, § 23, provides:

“Sec. 23. Effect on existing mineral leases

“Except as authorized by § 27-234, subsection C, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by this act, existing leases that do not conform to the new or amended requirements imposed by this act shall not be affected by the provisions of this act and the leases shall not be reopened solely to add any new or modified requirement imposed by this act. The state land department may add new or modified requirements created by this act to existing leases when those leases are renewed.”

The 2000 amendment by Ch. 113, in the second sentence of subsec. J, inserted “Except as provided in § 41-1092.08, subsection H” and substituted “12” for “41”, “7” for “6” and “6' for “10”.

The 2000 amendment by Ch. 193 deleted “treasurer” from the phrase “The state treasurer shall segregate rents and royalties” in subsec. J.

Former § 27-234, enacted as part of the revision effective January 9, 1956, amended by Laws 1958, Ch. 35, § 1; Laws 1969, Ch. 35, § 1; Laws 1982, Ch. 35, § 1, derived from Laws 1941, Ch. 78, § 4; Laws 1945, Ch. 87, § 4; Code 1939, Supp.1952, § 11-1604, relating to similar subject matter, was repealed by Laws 1989, Ch. 288, § 2. See, now, this section.

Reviser's Notes:

1996 Note. Pursuant to authority of § 41-1304.02, in subsection H, second sentence the quotation marks enclosing “trade secrets” were removed to correct a manifest clerical error.

1998 Note. Prior to the 2000 amendment, this section contained the amendments made by Laws 1998, Ch. 52, sec. 8 and Ch. 133, sec. 4 that were blended together pursuant to authority of § 41-1304.03.

2000 Note. This section contains the amendments made by Laws 2000, Ch. 113, sec. 64 and Ch. 193, sec. 162 that were blended together as shown above pursuant to authority of § 41-1304.03.

CROSS REFERENCES

Assessment of producing mines, see § 42-143.
State land department, prepayment for appraisals, see § 37-107.

LAW REVIEW AND JOURNAL COMMENTARIES

State mineral leases on Arizona's school lands. 15 Ariz.L.Rev. 211 (1973).

LIBRARY REFERENCES

Mines and Minerals 5.2(1).
Westlaw Topic No. 260.

RESEARCH REFERENCES

Treatises and Practice Aids

11 Arizona Practice CONST ART 10 § 4, Sale Or Other Disposal; Appraisal; Minimum Price; Credit; Passing Of Title.

11A Arizona Practice A.R.S. § 37-108, Fees; Accounts.

11A Arizona Practice A.R.S. § 37-213, Board Of Appeals.

11A Arizona Practice A.R.S. § 37-215, Appeal From Decision Of Commissioner Or Board Of Appeals.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Indian mineral leasing, approval by Secretary of the Interior of leases negotiated by tribe and lessee, breach of fiduciary duty, see U.S. v. Navajo Nation, 2003, 123 S.Ct. 1079, 537 U.S. 488, 155 L.Ed.2d 60.

NOTES OF DECISIONS

Construction with other law 2
Reports 4
Royalty 3
Validity of prior law 1

1. Validity of prior law

Former § 27-234 (repealed; see, now, this section) governing mineral leases of state lands was void on basis that it did not conform with federal law originally granting lands from United States to Arizona. ASARCO Inc. v. Kadish, U.S.Ariz.1989, 109 S.Ct. 2037, 490 U.S. 605, 104 L.Ed.2d 696. Mines And Minerals 5.2(1)

Alleged overall benefit to the state of a flat, nonnegotiable royalty rate for mineral leases could not justify disposition of school trust land assets without payment of true value under trust duty concept as required by the Enabling Act, and thus subsection of former § 27-234 (repealed; see, now, this section) authorizing flat rate royalty was unconstitutional as to nonhydrocarbon mineral leases. Kadish v. Arizona State Land Dept. (1987) 155 Ariz. 484, 747 P.2d 1183, certiorari granted 109 S.Ct. 217, 488 U.S. 887, 102 L.Ed.2d 208, affirmed 109 S.Ct. 2037, 490 U.S. 605, 104 L.Ed.2d 696. Mines And Minerals 5.2(1)

Provision of former § 27-234 (repealed; see, now, this section) that royalty for sand, rock and gravel taken from public lands for use and development of mineral lease was not to be more than five cents per cubic yard was breach of trust and void in that it contravened provision of § 28 of Arizona Enabling Act that products of land, before being offered for sale, should be appraised at their true value, and that no sale or other disposal thereof should be made for consideration less than value so ascertained. State Land Dept. v. Tucson Rock & Sand Co. (1971) 107 Ariz. 74, 481 P.2d 867. Mines And Minerals 5.2(1)

2. Construction with other law

Under Enabling Act, § 28, Congress imposed on Arizona the obligation to appraise "timber and other products of land" before their sale or other disposal so that sale or disposal would not be at less than true appraised value. State Land Dept. v. Tucson Rock & Sand Co. (1971) 107 Ariz. 74, 481 P.2d 867.

3. Royalty

Sand, rock and gravel are not "minerals" so as to be subject to state mineral lease; thus, rock and sand company's state mineral lease requiring it to pay state royalty of 5 cents for each cubic yard of sand, rock and gravel removed from state lands covered by lease was subject to cancellation within 20-year period of lease when company refused payment on basis of 9.5 cents per ton which State Land Department had determined was value of sand, rock and gravel. State Land Dept. v. Tucson Rock & Sand Co. (1971) 107 Ariz. 74, 481 P.2d 867. Mines And Minerals 5.2(1)

Under provision of former § 27-234 (repealed; see, now, this section) that every mineral lease of state land should provide for payment to state of royalty of five per cent of net value of minerals produced and that net value was to be gross value after processing, where necessary for commercial use, less actual transportation cost to place of processing and less costs of processing and taxes paid upon production, state land commissioner could not establish value of ore in pit without using formulae set forth in the section. Op.Atty.Gen. No. 59-97.

4. Reports

Board of Appeals may review mine appraisal reports when an appraisal decision is appealed. Op.Atty.Gen. No. I90-052.

A. R. S. § 27-234, AZ ST § 27-234

Current through the First Special Session, and legislation effective February 18, 2011 of the First Regular Session of the Fiftieth Legislature (2011)

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END OF DOCUMENT

Appendix B
List of Claims

Tosca's Land Holdings for the Secret Pass Property

Claim Name/No	Serial No	Claimant	MER	TWN	RANGE	SEC	Subdv	Location	Date
FM-1	AMC405823	NJB MINING INC	14	0200N	0200W	1	NW		02/21/2011
FM-2	AMC405824	NJB MINING INC	14	0200N	0200W	1	NW SW		02/21/2011
FM-3	AMC405825	NJB MINING INC	14	0200N	0200W	1	NW SW SE		02/21/2011
FM-4	AMC405826	NJB MINING INC	14	0200N	0200W	1	SW		02/21/2011
Claim Name/No	Serial No	Claimant	MER	TWN	RANGE	SEC	Subdv	Location	Date
TCE 1	AMC367945	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	35	SE	AZ015	11/04/05
TCE 2	AMC367946	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	36	SW	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 3	AMC367947	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	35	SE	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 4	AMC367948	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	36	SW	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 5	AMC367949	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	35	SE	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 6	AMC367950	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	36	SW	AZ015	11/4/2005
TCE 7	AMC367951	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	35	SE	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 8	AMC367952	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	36	SW	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 9	AMC367953	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	35	NE SE	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 10	AMC367954	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	36	NW SW	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 11	AMC367955	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	35	NE	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 12	AMC367956	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	36	NW	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 13	AMC367957	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	35	NE	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 14	AMC367958	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	36	NW	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 15	AMC367959	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	35	SW SE	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 16	AMC367960	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	35	SW SE	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 17	AMC367961	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	36	SW SE	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 18	AMC367962	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	36	SE	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 19	AMC367963	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	36	SW SE	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 20	AMC367964	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	36	SE	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 21	AMC367965	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	36	SW SE	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 22	AMC367966	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	36	SE	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 23	AMC367967	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	36	SW SE	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 24	AMC367968	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	36	SE	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 25	AMC367969	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	36	NE NW SW SE	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 26	AMC367970	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	36	NE SE	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 27	AMC367971	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	36	NE NW	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 28	AMC367972	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	36	NE	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 29	AMC367973	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	36	NE NW	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 30	AMC367974	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	36	NE	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 31	AMC367975	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	36	NE NW	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 32	AMC367976	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	36	NE	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 36	AMC367980	NJB MINING INC	14	0200N	0200W	1	NW	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE 37	AMC367981	NJB MINING INC	14	0200N	0200W	1	NW	AZ015	11/04/2005
TCE38	AMC397311	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	35	NE NW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE39	AMC397312	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	35	NW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE40	AMC397313	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	35	NE NW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE41	AMC397314	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	35	NE	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE42	AMC397315	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	36	NW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE43	AMC397316	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	36	NW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE44	AMC397317	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	35	NE	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE45	AMC397318	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	35	NE NW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE46	AMC397319	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	35	NW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE47	AMC397320	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	27	SE	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE47	AMC397320	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	SW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE48	AMC397321	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	SW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE49	AMC397322	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	SW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE49	AMC397322	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	27	SE	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE50	AMC397323	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	SW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE51	AMC397324	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	SW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE51	AMC397324	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	27	SE	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE52	AMC397325	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	SW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE53	AMC397326	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	SW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE53	AMC397326	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	27	SE	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE54	AMC397327	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	SW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE55	AMC397328	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	NW SW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE55	AMC397328	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	27	NE SE	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE56	AMC397329	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	NW SW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE57	AMC397330	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	NW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE57	AMC397330	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	27	NE	AZ015	09/01/2009

Claim Name/No	Serial No	Claimant	MER	TWN	RANGE	SEC	Subdv	Location	Date
TCE58	AMC397331	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	NW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE59	AMC397332	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	NW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE59	AMC397332	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	27	NE	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE60	AMC397333	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	NW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE61	AMC397334	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	NW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE62	AMC397335	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	SE	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE63	AMC397336	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	SW SE	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE64	AMC397337	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	SE	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE65	AMC397338	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	SW SE	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE66	AMC397339	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	SE	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE67	AMC397340	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	SW SE	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE68	AMC397341	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	SE	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE69	AMC397342	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	SW SE	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE70	AMC397343	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	NE SE	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE71	AMC397344	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	NE NW SW SE	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE72	AMC397345	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	NE	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE73	AMC397346	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	NE NW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE74	AMC397347	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	NE	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE75	AMC397348	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	NE NW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE76	AMC397349	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	NE	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE77	AMC397350	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	NE NW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE78	AMC397351	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	25	SW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE79	AMC397352	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	25	SW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE80	AMC397353	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	25	SW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE81	AMC397354	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	25	SW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE82	AMC397355	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	35	NW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE82	AMC397355	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	34	NE	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE83	AMC397356	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	26	NW	AZ015	09/01/2009
TCE83	AMC397356	NJB MINING INC	14	0210N	0200W	27	NE	AZ015	09/01/2009

Appendix C
List of Drill Holes

DH	East	North	Elev	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	DH TYPE
FM-01	45430	27602	3572	195	-52	180	RC
FM-02	45430	27602	3572	195	-68	350	RC
FM-03	45508	27596	3567	204	-55	160	RC
FM-04	45508	27596	3567	204	-65	195	RC
FM-05	45600	27582	3553	285	-57	200	RC
FM-05A	45600	27582	3553	263.5	-65	300	RC
FM-06	45593	27577	3554	203	-61	260	RC
FM-07	45592	27577	3554	203	-78	340	RC
FM-08	45694	27509	3558	223	-74	170	RC
FM-09	45694	27509	3558	223	-86	250	RC
FM-10	45472	27767	3529	199	-62	480	RC
FM-11	45472	27767	3529	185	-54	450	RC
FM-12	44470	28376	3349	230	-50	220	RC
FM-13	44628	28276	3407	212	-45	320	RC
FM-14	44898	28145	3492	198	-45	480	RC
FM-15	45128	27997	3513	206	-35	430	RC
FM-16	45299	27796	3557	224	-35	290	RC
FM-17	45330	27687	3556	207	-40	120	RC
FM-18	45389	27537	3596	0	-90	160	RC
FM-19	45525	27500	3582	0	-90	200	RC
FM-20	45728	27662	3526	210	-42	334	core
FM-21A	45841	27630	3516	202	-40	350	RC
FM-21B	45841	27630	3516	219	-55	450	RC
FM-22	46008	27541	3500	216	-55	435	RC
FM-23	46073	27379	3514	195	-45	320	RC
FM-24	46433	27297	3515	205	-60	400	RC
FM-25	46068	27115	3569	57	-60	150	RC
FM-26	45831	27756	3502	210	-52	640	RC
FM-27	45891	27867	3489	210	-55	925	RC/core
FM-28	46055	27630	3490	203	-52	520	RC
FM-29	46055	27630	3490	226	-57	620	RC
FM-31	45804	27510	3535	205	-45	260	RC
FM90-01	45376	27786	3548	206	-45	460	RC
FM90-02	45349	27731	3555	203	-45	280	RC
FM90-03	45379	27659	3559	198	-44	130	RC

DH	East	North	Elev	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	DH TYPE
FM90-04	45444	27663	3556	202	-50	380	RC
FM90-05	45417	27588	3580	199	-49.5	100	RC
FM90-06	45396	27697	3556	198	-48.5	250	RC
FM90-07	45290	27751	3525	202	-44	280	RC
FM90-08	45501	27577	3569	199	-45	120	RC
FM90-09	45581	27557	3562	199	-45	140	RC
GP-01	45241	28132	3523	262.5	-68	210	RC
GP-02	45241	28132	3523	289	-55.5	205	RC
SP89-04	43532	29171	3277	225	-60	340	RC
TC-01	43851	29014	3317	229	-68	170	RC
TC-02	43997	29018	3318	217	-65	160	RC
TC-03	43799	28865	3334	49.5	-55	175	RC
TC-04	43938	28719	3286	44	-60	230	RC
TC-05	44222	28640	3293	235	-54	260	RC
TC-06	43712	28845	3335	40	-45	293	core
TC-07	43682	28964	3303	37	-45	240	RC
TC-08	43800	29115	3330	90	-45	130	RC
TC-09	43587	29039	3290	50	-45	160	RC
TC-10	43558	28957	3272	42	-52	580	RC
TC-11	43469	29014	3284	0	-50	220	RC
TC-13	44037	29107	3332	237	-45	440	RC
TC-14	43599	28833	3302	45	-50	740	RC
TC-15	43729	29335	3290	209	-57	480	RC
TC-16	43434	28827	3259	52	-45	640	RC
TC-17	43735	29344	3290	225	-50	540	RC
TC-19	43739	29346	3289	238	-60	520	RC
TC-20	43567	29367	3311	225	-70	440	RC
TC-21	43561	29072	3293	45	-45	340	RC
TC-23	42925	29392	3248	160	-65	260	RC
TC-24	43735	29341	3295	192	-52	600	core
TC-25	43869	29586	3364	192	-48	913	core
TC-26	43685	29504	3325	192	-60	889	core
TC-27	43685	29503	3325	192	-51	727	core
TC-28	43735	29341	3295	192	-61	802	core
TC-29	43583	29640	3362	192	-52	697	core

DH	East	North	Elev	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	DH TYPE
TC-30	43690	29106	3304	0	-90	500	RC
TC-31	43823	28974	3318	0	-90	400	RC
TC-32	43856	29012	3317	0	-90	400	RC
TC-33	43790	28936	3323	0	-90	335	RC
TC-34	43889	29050	3317	0	-90	440	RC
TC-35	43758	28899	3332	0	-90	420	RC
TC-36	43658	29069	3295	0	-90	420	RC
TC-37	43757	29180	3324	0	-90	540	RC
TC-38	43624	29032	3291	0	-90	400	RC
TC-39	43724	29143	3316	0	-90	420	RC
TC-40	43565	29580	3361	225	-40	300	RC
TC87-01	43902	28754	3295	42	-62	260	RC
TC87-02	43456	29353	3290	222.5	-58.5	560	RC
TC87-03	44056	29106	3332	228	-55	500	RC
TC87-04	43982	28954	3316	223	-58	260	RC
TC87-05	43852	29136	3332	235.5	-55	500	RC
TC87-06	43948	29000	3320	218	-56	240	RC
TC87-07	43826	28558	3259	24.5	-45	480	RC
TC87-08	43313	29501	3313	222.5	-58	600	RC
TC87-09	43143	29526	3319	222.5	-54	525	RC
TC87-10	43800	29072	3329	220	-60	260	RC
TC87-11	43821	29097	3330	219	-70	300	RC
TC87-12	43670	29143	3302	222	-60	250	RC
TC87-13	43794	29113	3330	252	-54.5	340	RC
TC87-14	43699	29061	3304	0	-90	400	RC
TC88-01	43935	28788	3294	42	-60	155	RC
TC88-02	43996	28896	3308	222	-45	155	RC
TC88-03	43906	28900	3283	222	-60	150	RC
TC88-04	43960	28948	3315	222	-60	245	RC
TC88-05	43867	28933	3272	222	-60	140	RC
TC88-06	43982	29042	3324	225	-60	480	RC
TC88-07	43810	29012	3321	222	-60	280	RC
TC88-08	43848	29057	3318	222	-60	320	RC
TC88-09	43892	29101	3328	224	-60	380	RC
TC88-10	43950	29139	3344	222	-60	560	RC

DH	*East*	*North*	*Elev*	*Azimuth*	*Dip*	*Depth*	*DH TYPE*
TC88-13	43718	29061	3304	222	-60	200	RC
TC88-14	43761	29103	3327	222	-60	300	RC
TC88-15	43661	29078	3298	220	-60	180	RC
TC88-16	43694	29109	3303	222	-60	255	RC
TC88-18	43631	29116	3299	222	-60	180	RC
TC88-19	43742	29236	3320	222	-60	460	RC
TC88-20	43802	29268	3336	228	-60	500	RC
TC88-21	43569	29122	3282	222	-60	200	RC
TC88-22	43600	29166	3285	222	-60	250	RC
TC88-23	43695	29248	3309	222	-60	360	RC
TC88-24	43602	29244	3282	220.5	-60	360	RC
TC88-25	43574	29274	3284	222	-60	350	RC
TC88-26	43579	29379	3315	203	-65	600	RC
TC88-27	43799	28946	3320	222	-60	120	RC
TC88-28	43829	28982	3315	222	-60	240	RC
TC88H-01	43891	28883	3290	222	0	70	RC
TC88H-02	43855	28914	3281	222	0	70	RC
TC90-01	42963	29543	3270	0	-90	600	RC
TC91-01	43558	28957	3272	42	-52	600	core
TC91-02	43735	29353	3290	270	-70	925	core
TC91-03	43735	29353	3290	240	-72	816	core