Mining District File Summary Sheet

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P_M_C_NAME (mine, claim & company names)	Metallic Ventures Gold, Inc; Goldfield Project; Watts, Griffis, and McOuat Ltd; Metallic Land Holdings; Gemfield Deposit; McMahon Ridge Deposit; Adams Mine, Tom Keane Mine; Blackhawk Mines see back
COMMODITY If not obvious	Gold
NOTES	Technical Report; geology; resources; location map; property map; geologic map cross-section; assays; drill hole map N143-101 report 128 pg + 2 55pg = 130

Location: Digital only

Keep docs at about 250 pages if no oversized maps attached (for every 1 oversized page (>11x17) with text reduce the amount of pages by ~25)

	Initials	Date
SS:	DD	1/21/2010
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QA		

Revised: 1/20/10

P-M-C

Dexter Gold Mines, Inc
Red Top Mine
Combination Mine
Jumbo Mine
Transwestern Mining Co.
Red Rock Mining Ltd
Decommissioning Services LLC
Romarco Nevada Goldfield Inc
Romarco Minerals Inc
Thanksgiving Gift Vein
Mine Development Associates

A TECHNICAL REVIEW OF THE GOLDFIELD PROJECT IN ESMERALDA AND NYE COUNTIES WESTERN NEVADA, USA FOR METALLIC VENTURES GOLD INC.

prepared by

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July 12, 2005
Toronto, Canada

Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited
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1. SUMMARY

Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited ("WGM") was retained by **Metallic Ventures Gold Inc**. ("MVG" or "Metallic") to provide an overview, in the form of a National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101")-compliant report, of progress made by MVG in developing its Goldfield gold property located in Esmeralda and Nye Counties, western Nevada. In particular WGM audited newly prepared Mineral Resource estimates for the Gemfield and McMahon Ridge deposits.

The property is composed of patented and unpatented claims, some of which are subject to royalty interests, and covers 20,600 acres (8,337 ha) within an overall project area of approximately 22,200 acres. MVG acquired a large portion of the property in April 2001 and the Gemfield portion in August 2002. Between 2002 and the spring of 2004, when the last drilling program was completed, MVG drilled 86,073 m in 652 holes of which more than 95% was reverse circulation. The work has been concentrated on the Gemfield and McMahon Ridge deposits with a small amount on the historic Goldfield Main area. In addition, MVG has carried out several programs on other showings and prospects scattered over the entire property area. MVG expenditures on the property (not including acquisition costs) amount to US$9,000,000 to March 31, 2005.

The region surrounding Goldfield is underlain by Paleozoic marine sedimentary and metamorphic rocks which have been intruded or overlain by younger igneous rocks of Mesozoic and Tertiary age. The igneous rocks generally occur in the form of intrusive bodies, volcanic tuffs, or lava flows. The region is also characterized by numerous metal mines and prospects, which develop mineral deposits that generally appear to be genetically related to hydrothermal fluids derived from igneous bodies which are predominantly Tertiary in age.

Almost all of the precious and minor base metal production recorded from the Goldfield mining district has come from rich epithermal bonanza ore bodies found in the one-half square mile area immediately northeast of the Goldfield townsite. Historic production is over

4,000,000 ounces of gold. The ore bodies in the district generally occur within silicified hydrothermal alteration zones. Mineralization in the argillized wall rock envelopes appears to generally represent sporadic leakage zones, which have emanated from the more important core silicified zones.

The most productive mines formed an arcuate belt that trends generally north from the Goldfield Main district, then northeast through the Adams and Conqueror mines area and then easterly through McMahon Ridge and Black Butte. This belt of gold deposits coincides with the western and northern limits of an inferred intrusive-related, ring-fracture system, which is host to nearly all of the most productive gold ore bodies known in the district. The porphyritic rhyodacite and/or dacite, Milltown Andesite and Sandstorm Formation are the principal ore-bearing host rocks for gold (±copper) mineralization in the district.

Most of the production of bonanza-grade gold ore in the Goldfield district has come from structurally controlled, "vein-like," epithermal ore bodies. These deposits are locally referred to as "ledges," which generally consist of one or more, moderately to steeply dipping vein-like silicified zones. The district deposits are described as high-sulphidation epithermal.

Metallic has been successful in expanding and upgrading the classification of the Mineral Resources at Gemfield and McMahon Ridge and consequently increased the known contained gold in the deposits on the property. Most of the Gemfield Mineral Resource is now in the Measured category. The McMahon Ridge Measured plus Indicated Mineral Resource tonnage and contained ounces of gold have increased substantially, with over 50% of the ounces classified as Measured. The undiluted, rounded Mineral Resource estimates are presented below.

Gemfield Mineral Resources (using a 0.010 oz* Au/T** cutoff and 3.00 oz Au/T top cut***)
Prepared by Metallic – Audited by WGM (April 2005)

Classification	Tons	oz Au/t	Contained oz Au
Measured	12,782,000	0.037	475,000
Indicated	4,071,000	0.016	66,000
Measured + Indicated	**16,853,000**	**0.032**	**541,000**
Inferred	1,001,000	0.022	22,000

* oz = Troy ounce, ** T = Short ton, *** Derived from a study of the cumulative probability plots.

The Inferred Mineral Resource is in addition to the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources.

McMahon Ridge Mineral Resources (using a 0.010 oz Au/T cutoff and 3.00 oz Au/T top cut)
Prepared by Metallic – Audited by WGM (April 2005)

Classification	Tons	oz Au/t	Contained oz Au
Measured	4,087,000	0.043	177,000
Indicated	4,113,000	0.026	108,000
Measured + Indicated	**8,200,000**	**0.035**	**285,000**
Inferred	171,000	0.019	3,000

The Inferred Mineral Resource is in addition to the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources.

The Metallic estimates were prepared according to the provisions of Canadian Securities Regulation NI 43-101 guidelines and the Council of the **Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum** ("CIM") standards. Based on our audit, it is WGM's opinion that the Gemfield and McMahon Ridge Mineral Resource estimates are valid and WGM accepts the results.

Kappes, Cassiday & Associates of Reno completed bottle roll and column leach metallurgical testwork on nine composite (half-core) samples from Gemfield and McMahon Ridge in late 2004.

For the Gemfield column leach tests over a 90 day period, the following significant results were observed:

- Rhyolite material crushed to 2" showed the highest recoveries, at 93%, with limited increased recovery with crushing to finer sizes. These positive results for rhyolite suggest it may represent good run of mine leaching material;
- Recoveries for the ledge material were the lowest and averaged 69%; and
- A mixture of the ledge and rhyolite averaged 76%.

For McMahon Ridge, the following significant results were observed:

- The moderate sulphide andesite samples showed recoveries in the range of 58 to 63% for ¾ inch material over a 90 to 120 leach period;
- The ledge samples showed a lower recovery of 44% for the same leach time duration with a 2 inch crush size;
- The low sulphide samples of andesite showed better recoveries at 86% after 61 days when crushed to ¾ inch;
- The leach kinetics and ultimate recovery were reduced for the samples with higher sulphide content; and
- There was some indication that recoveries would increase as the crush size is reduced.

The testwork indicates that both the deposits will be amenable to heap leach with no parameters or deleterious constituents identified that will preclude this type of gold recovery operation.

To further advance the metallurgical understanding of the deposits, it will be necessary to assemble representative composite samples of the mineralization and grades to be mined and the waste rock to be removed. The samples should be composited on the basis of the mining scale and equipment to be employed and the selectivity that can be practically achieved in a commercial operation. Further testwork will be required to optimize the heap leach parameters to support a project prefeasibility study as well as generate the necessary environmental information to characterize the waste rock as well as the spent ore from a heap leach operation.

With the new Mineral Resource estimates for Gemfield and McMahon Ridge in hand, Metallic is moving forward with its evaluation of options for advancing the Goldfield property. Planning and budgeting for the remainder of 2005 are incomplete at this time, pending the completion of a series of scoping studies, which includes additional metallurgical studies, the preliminary evaluation of various mining and processing scenarios, and a review and update of environmental baseline and permitting requirements. The scoping works are required to support the planning and execution of ongoing field exploration, development, and environmental programs, and the conversion of the Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves. In addition, the evaluation of other exploration targets, in particular ones that might lead to an increase in Mineral Resources will continue. Expenditures in 2005 to the end of March amounted to US$177,000 and Metallic is considering spending an additional US$1,230,000 to year-end. WGM endorses Metallic's approach and is of the opinion that the tentative total 2005 budget of US$1,407,000 is appropriate.

2. INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Western Nevada has been the scene of a vibrant and prolific gold mining and mineral exploration industry since 1849, when placer gold was discovered 35 km SE of present day Reno by prospectors on their way to the California goldfields. Mining operations have ranged from those of prospectors with sluice boxes, to small high-grade underground mines with conventional gravity and cyanide mills, to huge low-grade open pit/heap leach ones.

American mining engineers and entrepreneurs Jeff Ward and Richard McNeeley began a program of acquiring gold properties, most of them hosting defined Mineral Resources, in the western United States during a period of depressed gold prices in the late 1990s. **Metallic Ventures Gold Inc**. ("MVG" or "Metallic") is the renamed **Toronto Stock Exchange** ("TSX") listed public company formed by them in 1998 (as a private company) to acquire properties, carry out exploration and development programs on them and ultimately achieve production from them.

Aggressive exploration programs have led to success in defining additional Mineral Resources on several of the MVG properties including Goldfield.

2.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited ("WGM") was initially retained in April 2004 by MVG to prepare a technical review of all of its advanced Nevada properties. In October 2004, WGM completed a Technical Report, including a Mineral Resource estimate audit for Metallic's Converse property. In early 2005 WGM was retained to prepare a similar report for the Goldfield property, which is shown on Figure 1. WGM advised on the preparation of and audited MVG's in-house Mineral Resource estimates for the

MVG ESM / MVG_01_NVLoc.cdr
Last revision date: Tuesday, 24 May 2005

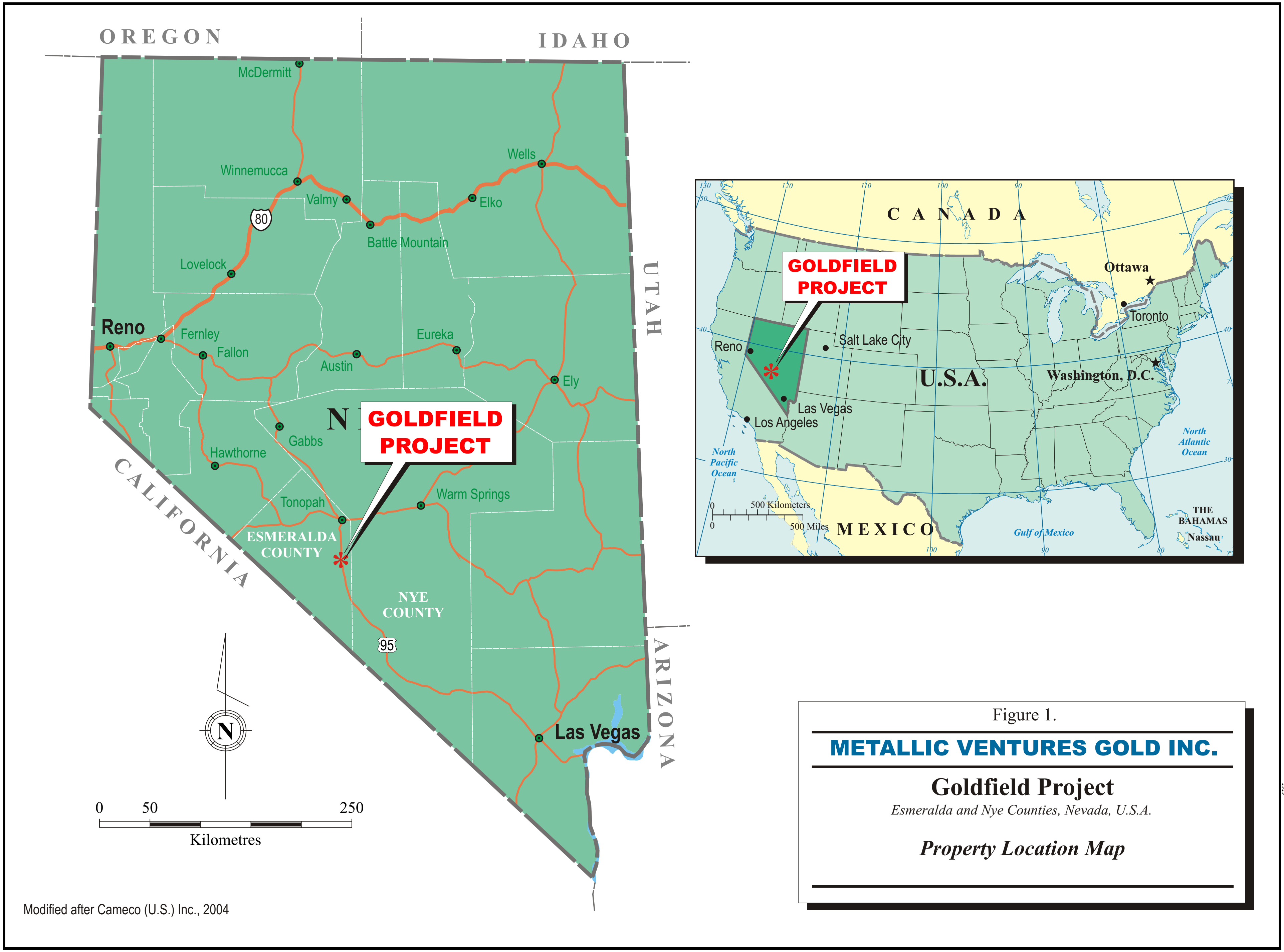


Figure 1.

METALLIC VENTURES GOLD INC.

Goldfield Project

Esmeralda and Nye Counties, Nevada, U.S.A.

Property Location Map

Watts, Griffis and McOuat

McMahon Ridge and Gemfield deposits and provided an update on the ongoing exploration program on the property, all in conjunction with their public disclosure.

WGM's assignment consisted of:

- Undertaking site visits;
- Reviewing exploration data generated by Metallic from 2001 through the spring of 2005;
- Providing an overview assessment of the exploration potential of the property; and
- Carrying out an audit of the Mineral Resource estimates prepared in-house by Metallic, confirming that their estimating procedures met Canadian reporting standards and commenting on the possibility of expanding the Mineral Resources.

The review and report were carried out and prepared in compliance with the standards of National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") in terms of structure and content and the Mineral Resource audits were carried out in accordance with the provisions of NI 43-101 guidelines and the Council of the **Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum** ("CIM") standards.

2.3 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

John Sullivan, WGM Senior Geologist, visited the MVG office in Reno and the Goldfield field office and property between April 19 and 21, 2004. The property was toured, drill core, reverse circulation ("RC") drilling rock chips were examined and extensive discussions held with MVG technical personnel. Independent core and RC chip samples were taken from the property during the visit and returned to Canada for analysis. R. Mohan Srivastava, WGM Senior Associate Geologist and geostatistician, visited the property between January 31 and February 4, 2005. He also visited the MVG office in Albuquerque, New Mexico April 18-21, 2005, during which time he reviewed MVG's Mineral Resource estimation procedures, data and documentation.

Discussions between MVG and WGM continued by telephone and e-mail after the WGM site visits and MVG supplied a variety of in-house geological and Mineral Resource estimate data, along with a NI 43-101 report on the property prepared by **Mine Development Associates** ("MDA") in the fall of 2002 in support of MVG's Initial Public Offering ("IPO"). Portions of the descriptive material used in this report have been taken from all of the above.

Documents used in the preparation of this report are listed under "References".

2.4 UNITS AND CURRENCY

Since much of the technical work on the property was carried out using the Imperial System both Imperial and Metric units are used in the report. Coordinates and distances are reported in feet ("ft") unless otherwise explicitly noted as being in meters ("m"). Gold and silver values are reported in troy ounces per ton ("opt" or "oz/T") and grams per tonne ("g Au/t" or "g Ag/t"). One opt equals 34.29 g/t. Grams are converted to troy ounces using a factor of 31.104 g/troy ounce.

Currency is primarily United States dollars ("US$"). In early-July 2005, the currency exchange rate was approximately C$1.24 per US$.

2.5 DISCLAIMERS

WGM has not verified title to the property but has relied on information provided by MVG.

This report has been prepared for the use of MVG in support of the disclosure of the Mineral Resource estimates and an update of the exploration program on the Goldfield property. The report may not be reproduced or used for any purpose other than those listed above without WGM's prior written permission in each specific instance. WGM does not assume any responsibility or liability for losses occasioned by MVG or investors, or any other party as a result of the circulation, publication or reproduction or use of this report contrary to the provisions of this paragraph.

3. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCATION AND ACCESS

3.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Goldfield property straddles Esmeralda and Nye Counties, immediately adjacent to the historic mining town of Goldfield, which lies on US Highway 95, the main route from Reno to Las Vegas. A portion of the Gemfield deposit lies underneath Highway 95 and its right-of-way. Tonopah and Reno lie 42 km to the north and 420 km by road to the NW respectively. Las Vegas lies 295 km by road to the SE. A network of gravel roads provides easy access to various portions of the property.

3.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Throughout Nevada MVG owns, holds or has options on patented claims, unpatented claims, fee lands and private lands. Patented claims are granted in accordance with the U.S. General Mining Law of 1872 and provide unencumbered outright ownership to the surface and mineral rights of the land being patented. They are subject to no government royalties. Unpatented mining claims are also created and maintained in accordance with the U.S. General Mining Law of 1872. An unpatented mining claim is described as that portion of public mineral lands, which a party has staked or marked out in accordance with federal and state mining laws to acquire the right to explore for and exploit the minerals on, or under, the surface. No ownership rights are conveyed to the holder of an unpatented claim. The unpatented mining claims are administered by the United States Department of Interior, **Bureau of Land Management** ("BLM"). The surface estate of lands claimed by unpatented mining claims is administered by either the BLM or the U.S. Forest Service. The current federal annual unpatented mining claim maintenance fee is $125 per claim. Currently there are no federal royalties on gold production from unpatented mining claims located on federal lands. Both patented and unpatented claims are a maximum of approximately 20 acres (8.4 ha) in size. Both patented and unpatented claims grant the holder the right to exploit deposits defined on them. Companies must, however, acquire a variety of permits related to exploration and mining activities and this issue is discussed further in this Section and Section 17.

Fee lands and private lands are forms of patents issued by governments under the terms of acts or laws other than the General Mining Law and may or may not have mineral rights attached.

All of MVG's exploration, development and production activities are subject to regulation under one or more of the various state and federal environmental laws and regulations. Many of the regulations require MVG to obtain permits for its activities. MVG must update and review its permits from time to time and is subject to environmental impact analyses and public review processes prior to approval of additional activities. MVG has made, and expects to make in the future, significant expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

MVG acquired its initial interest in Goldfield when it purchased all of the issued and outstanding shares in Romarco Nevada Goldfield Inc. in April 2001. It added the Gemfield deposit and claims to the property when it purchased the deposit and claims from Newmont Capital for $1,000,000 and a sliding-scale royalty tied to the price of gold in August 2002.

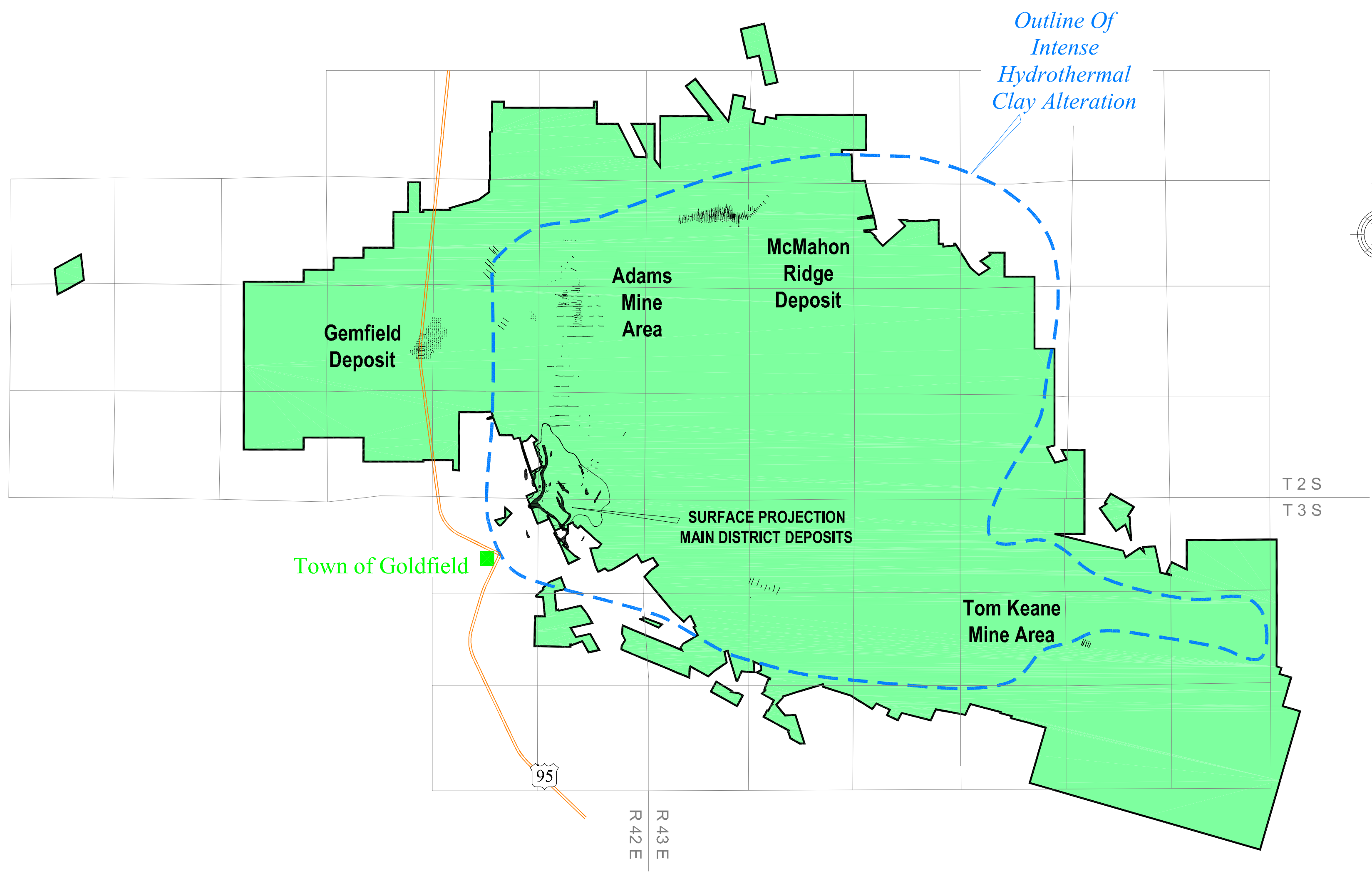
The Goldfield property is controlled by MVG under certain agreements with underlying owners or actual ownership by MVG. The project is owned by Metallic Goldfield Inc., a Nevada corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of MVG. For the purposes of this report, "MVG" and "Metallic" refer to the parent or subsidiary company as the case may be.

The Goldfield land holdings are very large and very complex in terms of the location, ownership and spatial relationship of patented and unpatented claims. As of early-May 2005, holdings consist of 484 patented and 978 unpatented claims totalling approximately 20,600 acres (8,337 ha) located in Esmeralda and Nye Counties. Portions of the property are subject to Net Smelter Returns ("NSR") royalty obligations ranging from 3% to 5% in the Gemfield area, 3% to 3.5% in the Goldfield Main area and 2% to 7% in the McMahon Ridge area. The anticipated 2005 land holding costs of the Goldfield Project total approximately $285,000. This amount fluctuates with additional acquisitions or dispositions of individual properties.

Figure 2 shows the external project area boundary (total area 22,200 acres (8,984.3 ha) of which MVG controls 20,600) and the Mineral Resource areas at McMahon Ridge, Gemfield and Goldfield Main. Because of the large number of individual claims involved it is not possible to show them all on the figure. The complete mining claim list and the principal property option/royalty agreements are documented in the Appendix. MVG is constantly evaluating its land position, adding to it when warranted and possible and dropping ground when appropriate. There have been minor changes to these holdings recently and the claims list is being updated at the present time.

MVG conducts its exploration activities on federal lands under a Plan of Operations ("POO") for the Gemfield deposit and two Notices of Intent to Conduct Mineral Exploration Activities ("NOI"), which are in good standing and will remain effective provided the surface disturbance under each does not exceed five acres in size. MVG has completed an environmental assessment for the POO to further advance drilling on the Gemfield area. MVG has purchased state-wide bonding totalling an aggregate of $60,000 to cover exploration disturbance reclamation obligations on all its properties.

MVG ESM \ Goldfield \ ESM_02_Metallic_LandHoldings_Deposits_DrillArea.dwg
Last revision date: Wednesday, 25 May 2005



Legend:

Principal areas of drilling

Land holdings perimeter (Metallic holds approx. 84%)

Scale 1" = 8,000'

0 4,000 16,000

Feet

Modified after Metallic, 2005

Figure 2.

METALLIC VENTURES GOLD INC.

Goldfield Project

Esmeralda and Nye Counties, Nevada

Metallic Land Holdings, Deposits and Principal Drilling Areas

Watts, Griffis and McOuat

4. CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

4.1 CLIMATE

The Goldfield property is in the high desert region and precipitation averages 5.8 in (15 cm) per annum. The majority comes in the form of snow or from infrequent summer thunderstorms. There are warm summers and generally mild winters, however, overnight freezing conditions are common during winter. The mean annual temperature is 10.6°C.

4.2 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Western Nevada has more than one hundred and fifty years of mining history. Goldfield boasted a population of 25,000 in 1909 and now has a population of 350. It has limited commercial activity but there is/are a motel and restaurants and the town is the county seat of Esmeralda County. Tonopah (population 3,100) lies only 42 km away, has a mining history, is a full-service community and can provide trained labour, accommodation, most required commercial services and educational and medical facilities. The property has ready access to grid electricity and natural gas supplies. Water required for exploration drilling is purchased from the town.

4.3 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Goldfield area has somewhat of a bowl shape with elevations ranging from 5,400 ft (1,650 m) to 6,850 ft (2,100 m). Relief is 450 m. Vegetation is sparse, consisting of sagebrush, Joshua trees and desert grasses.

5. HISTORY

There has been extensive work on the Goldfield project area for close to one hundred years and over 4 million ounces of gold have been produced since gold was discovered in the district in December 1902. High-grade ore was discovered in 1903 immediately northeast of the town and mining from this area commenced during the first six months of 1904. Production of over 110,000 ounces of gold from 8,000 tons or 13.75 opt Au (471.5 g Au/t) was recorded in 1904. Minor production continued from leasing operations (claim owners commonly leased out numerous small portions of their holdings on an annual basis) through 1926. Between 1927 and 1937, about 3.1 million tons of tailings were reprocessed and 160,800 ounces of gold were recovered giving a grade of 0.05 opt Au (1.78 g Au/t). Several mining companies worked and explored the historic properties between 1935 and 1951, however, production was relatively minor.

Recent operations in Goldfield have focused more on exploration and production from heap-leach oxide deposits. The scope of these operations has been restricted to a large degree by the fragmented character of land ownership in the district. A partial list of companies that have explored for and/or produced gold in the district since the 1970s includes Cordex Exploration Company, Noranda Exploration Company, Cyprus Mines Corporation, Newmont, Meridian Precious Metals, Echo Bay Exploration Inc, AMAX Exploration, Inc., Santa Fe Pacific Gold Corporation, Kennecott Exploration Company, Cameco, North Mining Inc. and Romarco Minerals Inc.

Numerous geophysical surveys have been conducted throughout the district, particularly since 1980. MVG has datasets for a number of these surveys and continues to review and utilize them. Various induced polarization-resistivity ("IP") surveys conducted in the district over the years have been shown to recognize silica ledges, which generally host the gold mineralization, to depths of more than 200 ft (60 m) because of their distinctive resistivity signature.

Most modern attempts at gold production have been from within the limits of the Goldfield Main area, which extends from the southern tip of Columbia Mountain on the north, to the Red King shaft located approximately one mile to the south. Most of this production has come from open pit mining in the Red Top, Combination and Jumbo mine areas. Significant gold production in the Goldfield district since 1970 began when Blackhawk Mines leached 60,000 tons of tailings grading 0.078 opt Au (2.67 g Au/t), recovering 75% of the gold. From 1979 to 1981 Blackhawk also mined and heap leached ore from the Adams pit and some of the Goldfield Main area dumps. Transwestern Mining Company leached 62,900 tons of mixed dump and tailings, achieving 61% recovery. Dexter Gold Mines Inc. mined 357,000 tons grading 0.058 opt Au (1.99 g Au/t) of material from the Main district in the Red Top pit, during the period 1986 to 1988. Red Rock Mining Limited commenced mining waste dumps in 1989 and delivered a total of 285,000 tons to the crusher stockpile. A total of 242,000 tons was crushed and agglomerated but apparently only 149,000 tons grading 0.078 opt Au were properly agglomerated. A total of 7,500 ounces Au was recovered from the dump leaching operation yielding a recovery of 65%.

Production figures for the property since 1990 are uncertain but a significant tonnage of heap leach ore was extracted by American Resource Corporation, Inc. from the Combination, Red Top and Jumbo open pits during its tenure. A July 1995 report from American Pacific Minerals states that 532,379 tons grading 0.044 opt Au (1.51 g Au/t) were mined from the pits. North Mining leased the exploration rights for the property in 1996 and conducted exploration activities through 1998. In 1998, Rea Gold Corporation and its subsidiaries declared bankruptcy, and the property interests and reclamation responsibilities were acquired by **Decommissioning Services LLC**, ("DSL") a Reno, Nevada private company. **Romarco Nevada Goldfield Inc.** ("Romarco Goldfield"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Romarco Minerals Inc., obtained a mining sublease, lease and option to purchase agreement for the DSL properties in 1999. Romarco Goldfield conducted exploration activities on the property until MVG purchased all of its issued and outstanding shares in April 2001. MVG has been actively exploring for gold throughout the greater Goldfield district since that time, concentrating much of its activity on the McMahon Ridge and Gemfield areas, following the acquisition of the Gemfield portion of the property from Newmont Capital in August 2002.

6. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

6.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND STRUCTURE

The Goldfield district is situated in the southwestern part of the Basin and Range physiographic province. More specifically, the district occurs in the Walker Lane Structural Belt that generally trends parallel to the northwest-trending State line between Nevada and California. Structure in the belt is dominantly controlled by an orthogonal set of west-northwest strike-slip faults and northeast striking normal faults. The physiographic character of the region is typical of that throughout the Basin and Range province and is characterized by a series of generally north-trending mountain ranges with intervening valleys.

The region surrounding Goldfield is underlain by older Paleozoic marine sedimentary and metamorphic rocks which have been intruded or overlain by younger igneous rocks of Mesozoic and Tertiary age. The igneous rocks generally occur in the form of intrusive bodies, volcanic tuffs, or lava flows. The region is also characterized by numerous metal mines and prospects, which develop mineral deposits that generally appear to be genetically related to hydrothermal fluids derived from igneous bodies which are predominantly Tertiary in age.

The Goldfield district occurs in the centre of a large cluster of mining districts with a radius of 50 km that includes the Tonopah, Divide and Klondyke districts to the north, the Cactus, Wellington and Antelope Springs districts to the east, the Cuprite, Stonewall and Railroad Springs districts to the south and the Montezuma, Silver Peak and Lone Mountain districts to the west. Metals produced in these districts are dominantly gold and silver, but there are also local occurrences of copper, lead, manganese and mercury. While some of these districts are not notably large producers (particular those to the east that lie within the boundary of the Nellis Air Force Range, which is withdrawn from mineral location), Tonopah, Goldfield, Silver Peak and Divide have had significant production mainly during the period between 1900 and 1940. Regional geology is shown on Figure 3.

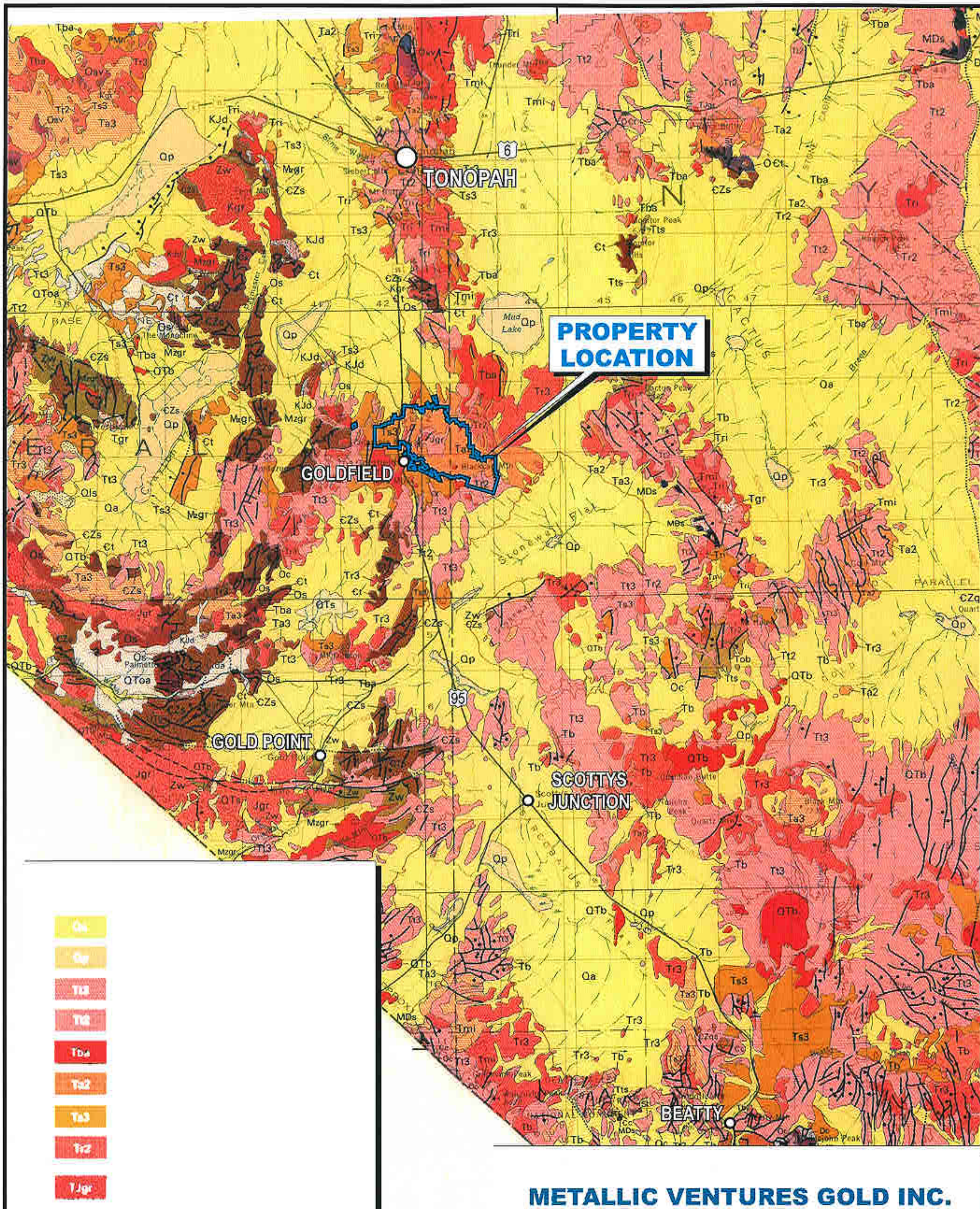
6.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Goldfield mining district is located at the site of a complex and long-lived igneous intrusive and volcanic centre that is defined by eruptive vents and curviplanar faults. MVG geologists believe that the local volcanic stratigraphy, a moderately well-defined, 7 km diameter ring-fracture zone, concentric structural doming, high sulphidation-style quartz-alunite hydrothermal alteration, and widespread gold-(copper) mineralization are all genetically related to the emplacement of a large dominantly andesitic igneous complex, the most significant components of which are late Oligocene to early Miocene in age. Essentially all of the known metallic mineral deposits in the Goldfield mining district are believed to be genetically related to a 20.5 million-year-old mineralizing event(s) derived from a buried, igneous intrusive source. Property geology is shown in Figure 4.

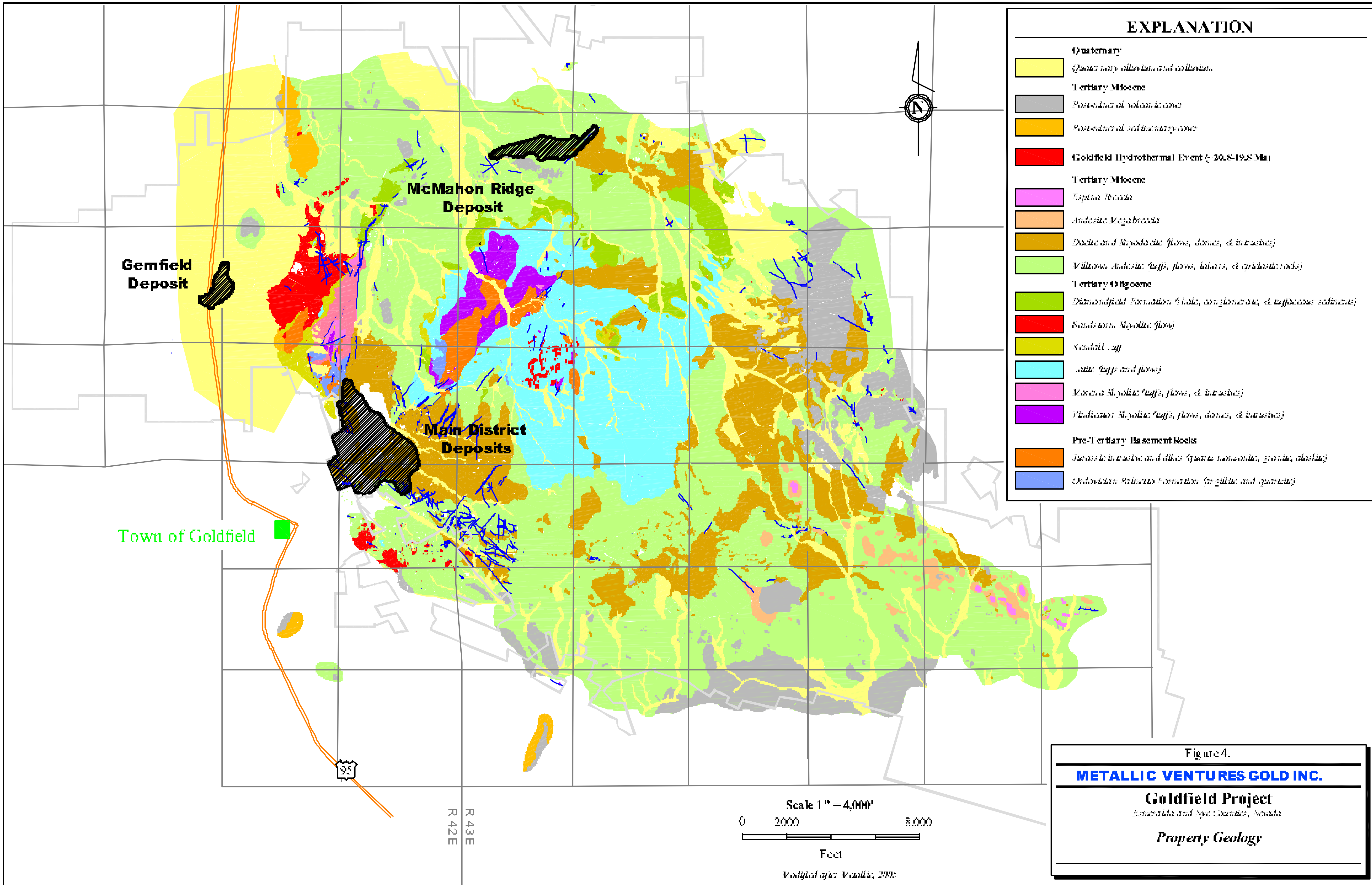
Goldfield Main Area - The known deposits in the immediate Goldfield Main portion of the district are structurally controlled and generally occur within curvilinear, north-northwest striking and east-dipping fractures that are part of the ring-fracture system discussed above. Emplacement of mineralization along this portion of the ring-fracture system occurs at the intersection of the north-striking, east-dipping Columbia Mountain fault and the west-northwest-striking East Goldfield structural belt. The Columbia Mountain fault and other north-south striking normal faults are related to Basin and Range structural development, while East Goldfield structures are associated with strike-slip movement along the Walker Lane structural belt. Other significant structures are the orthogonal northwest- and northeast-striking fracture sets related to early development of the Walker Lane. It is currently believed that these major structural elements pre-date the gold-copper mineralizing event and were the primary plumbing system for ascending, mineral-bearing, hydrothermal fluids. Notable minor displacement of altered and mineralized rocks is evidence of continued post-mineral movement along both Walker Lane and Basin and Range structures. Goldfield Main mineralization, though structurally controlled, is hosted primarily within a 20-23 million-year-old porphyritic dacite to rhyodacite flow-dome complex (also referred to as simply dacite or Main district dacite). Mineralization is also hosted in the partly coeval Milltown Andesite, the most notable examples of which are the Florence and Little Florence mines. To a lesser extent, gold-copper mineralization is also hosted in both the ~33 million-year-old latite volcanics and in older pre-Tertiary rocks.

Gemfield Deposit Area - The deposit lies about 4,700 feet west of the western margin of the intrusive-related ring-fracture system and is hosted in the 28.6 million-year-old Sandstorm Rhyolite. This unit is generally overlain by the Milltown Andesite (which is not always present) and underlain by the Kendall Tuff. It is believed that the gold mineralization in the Gemfield deposit is genetically related to the same gold-copper-mineralizing event(s) that formed the bonanza ore bodies in the Goldfield Main district.

McMahon Ridge Deposit Area - Gold mineralization is hosted primarily in the 21.5 million-year-old Milltown Andesite, and to a lesser extent in the underlying 22 to 28 million-year-old tuffaceous sediments of the Sandstorm Formation, a unit which MVG geologists now refer to locally as the Diamondfield Formation. The deposit occurs in a generally east-west striking, steeply south dipping structural zone that is up to 700 feet wide and is believed to be the northern margin of the intrusive-related ring-fracture system. Gold mineralization, like that in the Goldfield Main district and at Gemfield, is believed to be genetically related to the gold-copper-mineralizing event(s) that formed the bonanza ore bodies in the Goldfield Main district.



METALLIC VENTURES GOLD INC.


EXPLANATION
Quaternary
Quaternary alluvium and colluvium
Tertiary Miocene
Post-mineral volcanic cover
Post-mineral sedimentary cover
Goldfield Hydrothermal Event (~20.8-19.8 Ma)
Tertiary Miocene
Espina Breccia
Andesite Megabreccia
Dacite and Rhyodacite (flows, domes, & intrusives)
Milltown Andesite (tuffs, flows, lahars, & epiclastic rocks)
Tertiary Oligocene
Diamondfield Formation (shale, conglomerate, & tuffaceous sediments)
Sandstorm Rhyolite (flows)
Kendall Tuff
Latite (tuffs and flows)
Morena Rhyolite (tuffs, flows, & intrusives)
Vindicator Rhyolite (tuffs, flows, domes, & intrusives)
Pre-Tertiary Basement Rocks
Jurassic intrusive and dikes (quartz monzonite, granite, alaskite)
Ordovician Palmetto Formation (argillite and quartzite)
N
McMahon Ridge Deposit
Gemfield Deposit
Main District Deposits
Town of Goldfield
95
R42E
R43E
Scale 1" = 4,000'
0
2000
8,000
Feet
Figure 4.
METALLIC VENTURES GOLD INC.
Goldfield Project
Esmeralda and Nye Counties, Nevada
Property Geology

7. DEPOSIT TYPES

The Gemfield, McMahon Ridge and Goldfield Main deposits are structurally controlled, volcanic-hosted, epithermal gold deposits of the high-sulphidation, quartz-alunite type. Most of the Goldfield district production has come from this deposit type.

These deposits are locally referred to as "ledges," which generally consist of one or more, moderately to steeply dipping vein-like silicified zones.

8. MINERALIZATION

Almost all of the precious and minor base metal production recorded from the Goldfield mining district has come from rich epithermal bonanza ore bodies found in the one-half square mile area immediately northeast of the Goldfield townsite. The ore bodies in the district generally occur within silicified hydrothermal alteration zones. Mineralization in the argillized wall rock envelopes appears to generally represent sporadic leakage zones, which have emanated from the more important core silicified zones.

Porphyritic rhyodacite and/or dacite, Milltown Andesite and Sandstorm Formation are the principal ore-bearing host rocks for gold (±copper) mineralization in the district, however, the older latitic volcanic rocks, Morena rhyolite, the Ordovician Palmetto Formation, and Jurassic quartz monzonite intrusive rocks are documented ore hosts at several locations. Within the district the higher-grade ore bodies are irregular sheets and pipes within the silicified zones or ledge systems referred to above. The gradation from ore-grade silicified rock to very low grade or barren silicified rock generally occurs over a distance as small as several feet although some historic records indicate that there is no discernable contact between them. This observation is well supported by the results of numerous drillholes completed in recent years in both the Goldfield Main area and at McMahon Ridge.

Gemfield Deposit - Gold mineralization in the deposit is restricted to rhyolitic lavas of the Sandstorm Rhyolite. Pyrite is the dominant sulphide mineral. Internally, the rhyolite is composed of strongly flow-banded, often glassy, but generally devitrified, porphyritic rhyolite. The lava flows of the Sandstorm Rhyolite are almost always hydrothermally altered to some degree, and alteration types generally range from propylitic, to argillic, to intense silicification. The widespread distribution of hydrothermal alteration is due to the highly permeable character of portions of the flow-banded stratigraphy. Where encountered in drilling, the formations both above and below the rhyolite are only weakly altered and are rarely found to be more than weakly anomalous in gold.

Gold mineralization in the Gemfield deposit often extends beyond structural boundaries, and in these areas occurs as a low-grade, disseminated gold halo in regularly flow-banded Sandstorm Rhyolite. The low-grade halo almost always forms around high-grade gold mineralization that is generally confined to structures or stratiform, tabular mineralized zones. The origin of the low-grade halo is believed to be related to increased porosity and permeability by virtue of the flow-banded character of the rhyolite. In addition, it appears that gold distribution was further enhanced by a pre-gold stage acid-leach event that opened and connected fluid passageways established along foliation planes related to primary flow-banded volcanic texture.

Although a complete understanding of the intricate controls for the distribution of gold mineralization in the Gemfield deposit will not be known or fully appreciated until the deposit is opened up and mined, one other apparent peculiarity of Sandstorm Rhyolite mineralization is that the mineralization, hydrothermal alteration, and in particular silica ledges, all appear to be essentially stratabound in character. In other words, the products of hydrothermal activity occur entirely within the flow-banded portion of the Sandstorm Rhyolite and not in the enclosing units.

The above findings suggest that hydrothermal fluid-flow within the Gemfield deposit has been lateral and stratabound within the flow-banded portions of the Sandstorm Rhyolite, above the basal vitrophyre. Furthermore, since the deposit appears to be effectively fault-bound, the source and direction of hydrothermal fluid flow has not been determined, but it appears unlikely that the bulk of the gold mineralization in the Gemfield deposit has come from beneath the deposit. The upside potential of this hypothesis is that one or more fault offsets of the Gemfield gold deposit may be found by step-out drilling beyond the known limits of the deposit.

The deposit as known presently strikes roughly 020° and dips 30 to 50° SSW. Using a 0.01 opt Au cutoff, it has a strike length of 2,400 feet, is 1,200 feet wide and has a true average thickness of approximately 100 feet with areas up to 200 feet thick (730 by 350 by 30 to 60 m thick). The depth from surface to the mineralization varies from 10 feet in the NE to 700 feet (3 to 210 m) in the SW.

Figure 5 is a representative section through the deposit showing mineralization and geology.

McMahon Ridge - Gold mineralization is mainly hosted in Milltown Andesite volcanics, which include tuffs, flows and lahars. In addition, some deep mineralization has been encountered in tuffaceous sediments, mainly composed of black shale and tuffaceous sandstone of the Diamondfield (Sandstorm) Formation. Pyrite is again the dominant sulphide. Hydrothermal alteration ranges from weak propylitic, argillic, to intense silicification. With the possible exception of some apparent stratabound mineralization in the Diamondfield Formation, essentially all of the gold mineralization is structurally controlled.

Based on the rather erratic distribution of gold grades with respect to silicification and ledge development, it appears likely that the main gold-mineralizing stage occurred somewhat late during the development of the hydrothermal system. Geologic evidence suggests that the sequence of geologic events at McMahon Ridge probably occurred in the following order: (1) eruption of the latite volcanic sequence and development of the ring-fracture fault system, (2) deposition of the Diamondfield moat sediments, (3) resurgence, uplift, and eruption of the Milltown Andesite, (4) emplacement of the central intrusive complex, (5) onset of the Goldfield hydrothermal system, which initially produced intense silicification, formation of multiple silica ledge zones, and propylitized adjacent Milltown Andesite wall rocks, (6) stage two structural development (continued intrusion, uplift and/or hydrothermal-fracturing and local brecciation of silica ledge zones and adjacent wall rocks), (7) inferred pre-gold-stage acid-leach event, (8) intense argillic alteration of the wall rock/ledge contacts, (9) main-stage gold event, (10) barren, open-space-fill, translucent quartz vein emplacement, and finally, (11) post-mineral faulting. Evidence for this implied sequence of events is based first on the wide range of gold values (nil to >1.0 opt Au) obtained from silica ledge zones, and second, the apparent close association of clay (mainly dickite) with gold in virtually all rock-type assemblages including silica ledges, hanging wall and footwall clay zones, and in some local areas, in propylitized Milltown Andesite or Diamondfield Formation.

The McMahon Ridge deposit has a strike length of approximately 5,000 feet (1,525 m), which includes about 3,600 feet (1,100 m) along the main east-west trend and 1,400 feet (425 m) along the northeast-trending Belmont extension. The mineralized zone, which consists of a number of steeply south-dipping and near-vertical subparallel structures, can be up to 500 feet (150 m) wide with a vertical range of up to 800 feet (250 m). While somewhat curvilinear, the general trend of the main mineralization is roughly east-west. Internally, gold mineralization is very much structurally controlled and the high-grade shoots, while predominantly east-west oriented, are also hosted within northwest and northeast striking cross-structures.

Figure 6 is a representative section through the deposit showing mineralization and geology.

Goldfield Main - Mineralization in the Goldfield Main area is spatially associated with siliceous ledges, with bonanza-grade ore bodies occurring as irregular sheets and pipes within or along the margins of the ledges. Ledges are irregular masses of intensely silicified, brecciated wall rocks or intrusive dikes that occupy pre-existing, structurally controlled, hydrothermal fluid conduits. Where mineralized, the ledges are highly fractured and brecciated with late-stage silica and clay filling the open space. Gold mineralization is associated with this younger silica-clay event. Goldfield Main mineralization, though structurally controlled, is hosted primarily within a porphyritic dacite to rhyodacite flow-dome complex (also referred to as simply dacite or Main district dacite).
Hydrothermal alteration includes phyllic, weak propylitic, argillic, quartz-alunite, to locally very intense silicification. An advanced argillic assemblage of diaspore and pyrophyllite is found locally. The hydrothermal alteration/mineralization sequence in the Goldfield Main area is similar to that interpreted for the McMahon Ridge deposit.

Goldfield Main district ore occurs primarily as native gold associated with bismuth and copper-arsenic-antimony-bearing sulphides and tellurides including bismuthinite, famatinite, and goldfieldite. Native gold is often visible in the rich ores though it can also occur as fine particles within sulphides.

The main mineralized zone strikes roughly NNW and dips steeply east. It is over 5,000 feet (1,525 m) in length and can be followed down-dip to over 1,700 feet (520 m) in true depth, however, the majority of underground workings and past production is within 500 feet (150 m) of the surface, and covers a 1,000 foot (300 m) wide east-west footprint.

MVG ESM / Goldfield / ESM_05_GemfieldDeposit_Sect46800N.dwg (Layout: 150in)
Last revision date: Wednesday, 25 May 2005

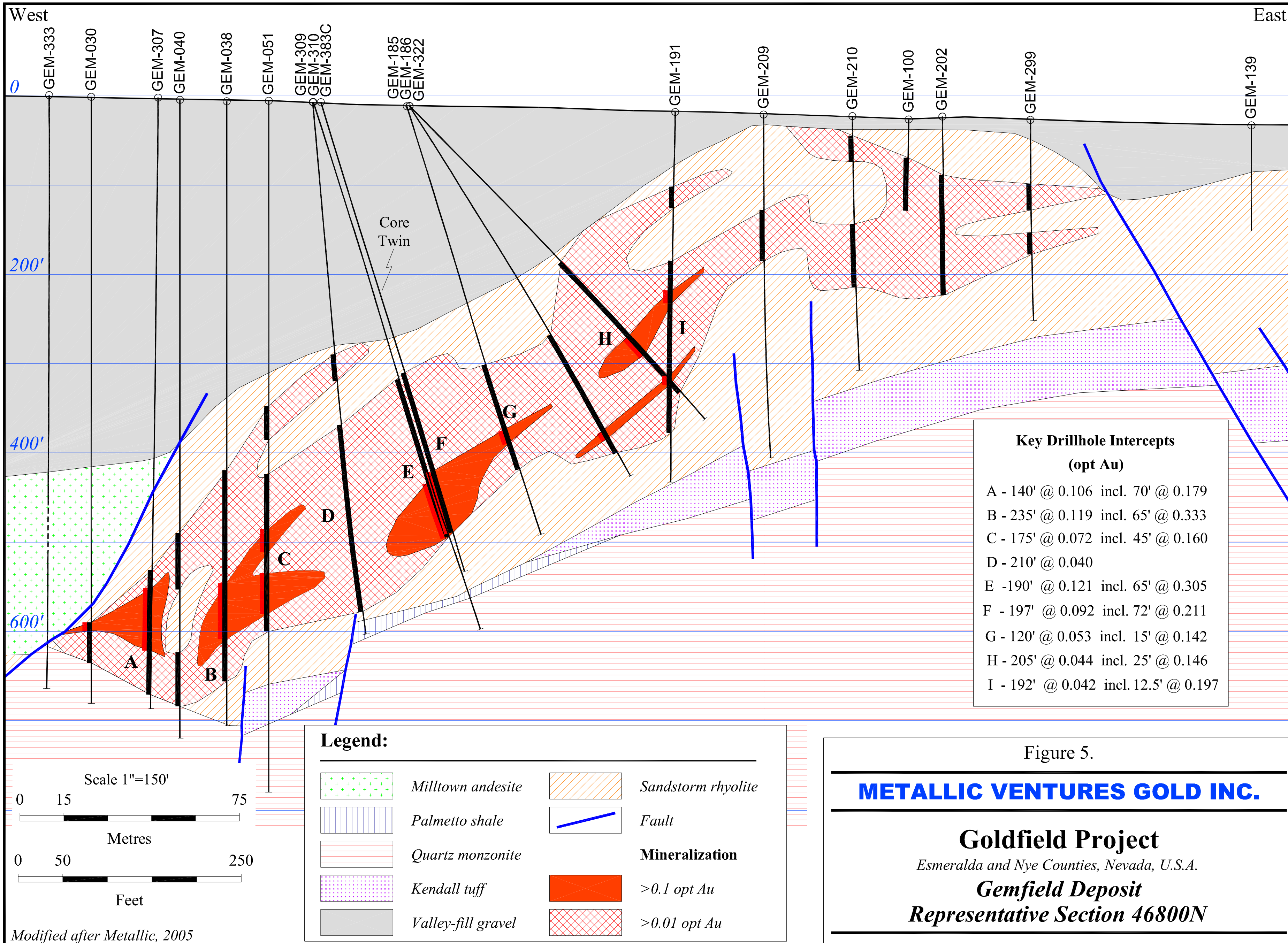


Figure 5.

METALLIC VENTURES GOLD INC.

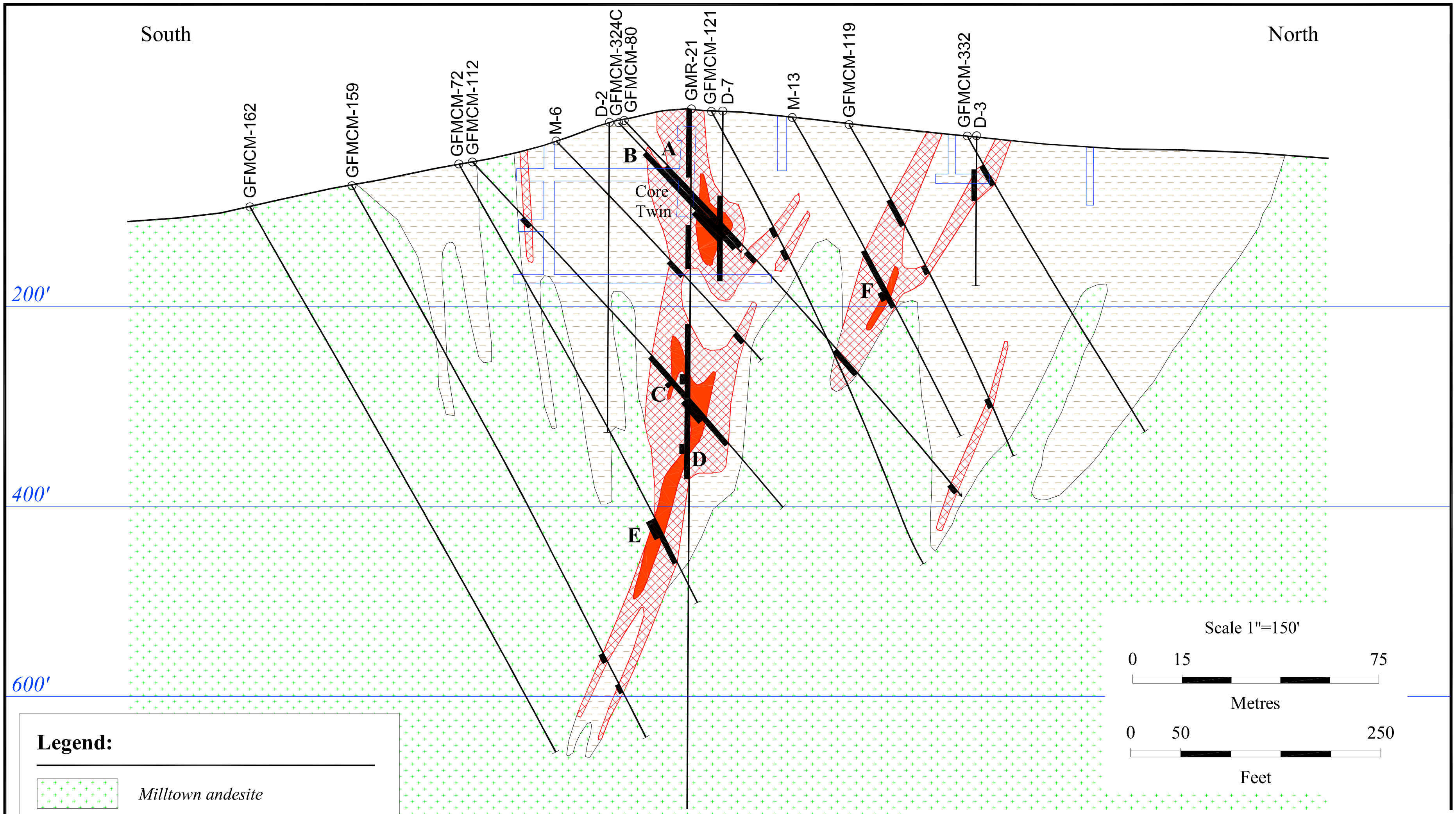
Goldfield Project

Esmeralda and Nye Counties, Nevada, U.S.A.

Gemfield Deposit
Representative Section 46800N

Watts, Griffis and McOuat

MVG ESM / Goldfield / ESM_06_RidgeDeposit_Sect63400E.dwg (Layout: 150in)
Last revision date: Wednesday, 25 May 2005



Legend:

- *Milltown andesite*
- *Clay/silica alteration*

Mineralization

- *>0.1opt Au*
- *>0.01opt Au*
- *Underground workings*

Modified after Metallic, 2005

Key Drill hole intercepts (opt Au)

A -	110' @ 0.096	incl. 25' @ 0.252
B -	130' @ 0.081	incl. 44' @ 0.192
C -	120' @ 0.116	incl. 25' @ 0.369
D -	150' @ 0.043	incl. 10' @ 0.192
E -	50' @ 0.066	incl. 20' @ 0.153
F -	65' @ 0.042	incl. 10' @ 0.135

Figure 6.

METALLIC VENTURES GOLD INC.

Goldfield Project

Esmeralda and Nye Counties, Nevada, U.S.A.

McMahon Ridge Deposit
Representative Section 63400E

Watts, Griffis and McOuat

9. EXPLORATION

2001 - MVG commenced exploration activities in May 2001. The main focus was drill target definition in the southeastern part of the project area using a combination of geological mapping and soil geochemistry. This work defined six attractive and previously unrecognized drill targets located along a major east-southeast-trending structural zone that connects with the Goldfield Main area mineralization on its southeast side. Other exploration undertaken during the 2001 field season included:

- Detailed geologic mapping and geochemical sampling in the Jumbo open pit;
- District-scale geologic mapping from the McMahon Ridge-Black Butte area eastward along the northeast extension of the highly prospective ring-fracture zone;
- Detailed geologic mapping completed in a number of other areas mainly in the southeastern part of the district; and
- Approximately two line-miles of soil gas geochemistry in the northwestern part of the district.

2002 – Exploration activities included the completion of approximately 73,654.6 ft (22,450.2 m) of drilling in 203 holes. This total included 71,235 ft (21,712 m) of RC drilling and 2,416.6 ft (736.6 m) of diamond drilling.

One hundred and fifty-eight of the holes were located at McMahon Ridge, 17 holes were collared in the Goldfield Main area between the Red Top and Combination open pit mines and 28 RC holes were collared in the Gemfield deposit.

Phase I drilling at McMahon Ridge was designed as an infill program with holes collared between existing drillholes completed by Romarco or other operators prior to MVG's involvement. The phase II program consisted of a combination of additional infill and step-out drilling. A total of eight diamond drillholes was drilled in the project area. All were drilled as twins of existing RC holes, five in the Goldfield Main area and three on McMahon Ridge.

The phase I McMahon Ridge drilling program effectively established a nominal 100-ft (30 m) drillhole spacing in the central part of the deposit area. The phase II program consisted of 40,780 ft (12,430 m) of additional RC drilling. This program added an additional strike length of 3,400 ft (1,036.3 m) to the McMahon Ridge known gold mineralization area, giving it a total length of 4,800 ft (1,463.1 m) and confirmed the results of previous work.

2003 – From March 25 to December 14, 2003, 161,666 ft (49,279.8 m) were drilled in 373 holes. McMahon Ridge drilling amounted to 58 holes, 54 RC infill and step-out and four core holes for metallurgical testwork. Gemfield amounted to 193 holes, 187 RC infill and step-out holes and six core holes for metallurgical testwork. Both the McMahon Ridge and Gemfield core holes also acted to some extent as twin holes with previous RC holes. Other exploration targets were tested by 94 RC holes and 28 RC condemnation holes were drilled in areas which might eventually serve as haulage roads and infrastructure sites.

The McMahon Ridge RC drilling followed-up on drilling carried out in 2002 and succeeded in further expanding the known mineralized area. A revised geological interpretation was begun with the intent of incorporating it into a revised Mineral Resource estimate.

The Gemfield RC program was designed to tighten drillhole spacing to 100 ft (30 m) and to assist with a new geological interpretation and Mineral Resource estimate. The program was successful in defining additional higher-grade mineralization and the likely existence of additional "ledges," both internal to the already known deposit, on its northeast edge and off of the southwest corner. Follow-up drilling indicated that the southwest area in particular holds additional potential.

Ten RC holes were drilled on the Tom Keane prospect in the extreme southeast portion of the property. This area had seen a small amount of historic production. Hole TK-5 returned

1.03 g Au/t over 44.2 m, including 1.71 g Au/t over 7.6 m. Hole TK-6 returned 2.88 g Au/t over 22.9 m, including 8.23 g Au/t over 4.6 m.

2004 – Between January 20 and the end of March 2004, 47,070 ft (14,347 m) were drilled in 76 RC holes. At McMahon 25 infill holes were drilled. These were in part designed to confirm zone continuity and firm up the geological model, were successful in that regard and returned assays similar to past holes. They were subsequently incorporated into the new Mineral Resource estimates. At Goldfield Main (Jumbo Extension target area) 12 deep holes were drilled testing areas from where high-grade ore shipments, 10 opt Au, 20 opt Ag, 10% Cu, were made in the early 1900s. Interesting results were obtained from varying depths, mostly between 255 m and 340 m vertical. Thirty-nine condemnation holes were drilled in the historic Adams area (likely location of future mining/processing infrastructure should project development be undertaken) between the McMahon Ridge and Gemfield areas. Table 1 details some recent representative RC drilling results from the McMahon Ridge and Gemfield deposits and the Goldfield Main area. Given the varying dip angle of drillholes it is not possible to generalize regarding the relationship between core length and true length of assay intersections.

Metallurgical testwork was also undertaken in 2004 and is discussed in Section 16.

2005 – Metallic has devoted most of its efforts to date to geological compilation in order to aid in preparation of the new Mineral Resource estimates and to plan further exploration work. In addition, reviews of the 2004 metallurgical test results were undertaken and these reviews are discussed in Section 16. Metallic is presently reviewing its options for advancing the property.

TABLE 1
MCMAHON RIDGE, GEMFIELD AND GOLDFIELD MAIN DEPOSITS – REPRESENTATIVE RC DRILL INTERSECTIONS

Hole #	Dip	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Length (m)	Au (g/t)
MCM-326	-55	141.73	57.91	59.44	1.53	0.75	4.11
			132.59	138.68	6.09	5.48	1.91
MCM-330	-45	74.68	38.10	47.24	9.14	8.22	1.45
	Incl.		41.15	44.20	3.05	2.74	2.69
MCM-336	-90	196.60	4.57	7.62	3.05	1.04	8.83
			18.29	19.81	1.52	0.64	2.04
			76.20	77.72	1.52	0.64	1.30
MCM-346	-70	121.92	83.82	94.49	10.67	5.33	1.37
	Incl.		83.82	85.34	1.52	0.76	4.46
Gem-269	-90	68.58	10.67	60.96	50.29	49.53	7.20
	Incl.		13.72	30.48	16.76	16.50	20.23
Gem-359	-90	74.68	18.29	30.48	12.19	12.00	0.96
Gem-363	-90	99.06	16.76	35.05	18.29	17.92	0.99
Gem-369	-90	86.87	45.72	60.96	15.24	14.48	0.38
Gem-376	-90	105.16	12.19	67.06	54.87	52.13	1.78
	Incl.		30.48	44.20	13.72	13.03	4.56
Main VT-2	-90	326.14	259.08	269.75	10.67	9.60	3.57
			289.56	324.61	35.05	31.55	2.46
Main CL-1	-60	288.04	152.40	155.45	3.05	2.75	0.99
			257.56	263.65	6.09	5.79	1.41
Main PV-1	-90	335.28	269.75	274.32	4.57	4.35	5.83

10. DRILLING

10.1 GENERAL

Almost 1,700 holes were drilled on the property by several owners over the 35 years prior to its acquisition by MVG. The majority of the drilling was conventional rotary or RC drilling and a smaller amount was diamond core drilling. Downhole survey data are available for very few of the historic holes and almost all of the data are dip and not azimuth measurements. Based on the limited historic data and its own downhole surveying measurements, which indicated that hole deviation is relatively consistent, MVG developed a series of theoretical deviation factors, specific to drill holes with particular orientation ranges. These factors were then applied to unsurveyed historic holes so they could be plotted in a more realistic manner, included in the property database, and used for geologic interpretations and Mineral Resource estimation.

MVG RC drilling has been carried out by Eklund Drilling Company of Elko, Nevada, generally using either a Foremost MPD 1500 track-mounted rig or a Foremost Explorer 1500 rubber-tired rig. One or two rigs have been used on the property at any one time. Diamond drilling has been carried out by Boart Longyear's Core Drilling Division based in Carson City, Nevada. Core sizes have been HQ (63.5 mm in diameter) and PQ (85.0 mm in diameter). Core holes are sometimes pre-collared by an RC rig. Diamond core drilling is carried out 24 hours a day and RC drilling is day shift only (10-12 hours per shift). Normal drill periods are 10 days on and 4 days off. Drill collars are surveyed using precision GPS or rarely by Electromagnetic Distance Measurement ("EDM") and most drillholes are surveyed downhole using a gyroscopic system. Some shallow early-stage exploration holes have not been surveyed and occasionally some hole surveys are missed due to breakdowns or schedule conflicts on the part of the survey contractor. Core drilling recoveries have averaged 91.7%. Table 2 provides a summary of property drilling statistics. Figures 7 and 8 show the locations of drillholes and provide an indication of drilling density for the Gemfield and McMahon Ridge deposits respectively.

TABLE 2
GOLDFIELD PROPERTY – DRILLING STATISTICS

Description or Location	Year	Type	Holes	Metres
Pre-MVG	N/A	RC	1,657	182,749
	N/A	DD	38	10,787
Sub-total Pre-MVG			***1,695***	***193,536***
MVG	2002	RC	155	16,709
McMahon Ridge	2002	DD	3	324
	2003	RC	54	7,750
	2003	DD	4	225
	2004	RC	25	3,603
Sub-total McMahon Ridge			***241***	***28,615***
Gemfield	2002	RC	28	3,248
	2003	RC	187	21,246
	2003	DD	6	632
Sub-total Gemfield			***221***	***25,126***
Goldfield Main	2002	RC	12	1,655
	2002	DD	* 5	514
	2004	RC	12	3,898
Sub-total Goldfield Main			***29***	***6,067***
Other Expl. & Condemnation	2003		122	19,425
Condemnation	2004		39	6,846
Sub-total Expl. & Condemnation			***161***	***26,271***
Sub-total MVG			***652***	***86,073***
Grand Total (April 30, 2005)**			***2,347***	***279,609***

* Holes were RC pre-collared.
** No drilling has been carried out since the spring of 2004.

MVG ESM / Goldfield / ESM_07_Gemfield_DrillPlan.dwg (Layout: 650in)
Last revision date: Monday, 30 May 2005

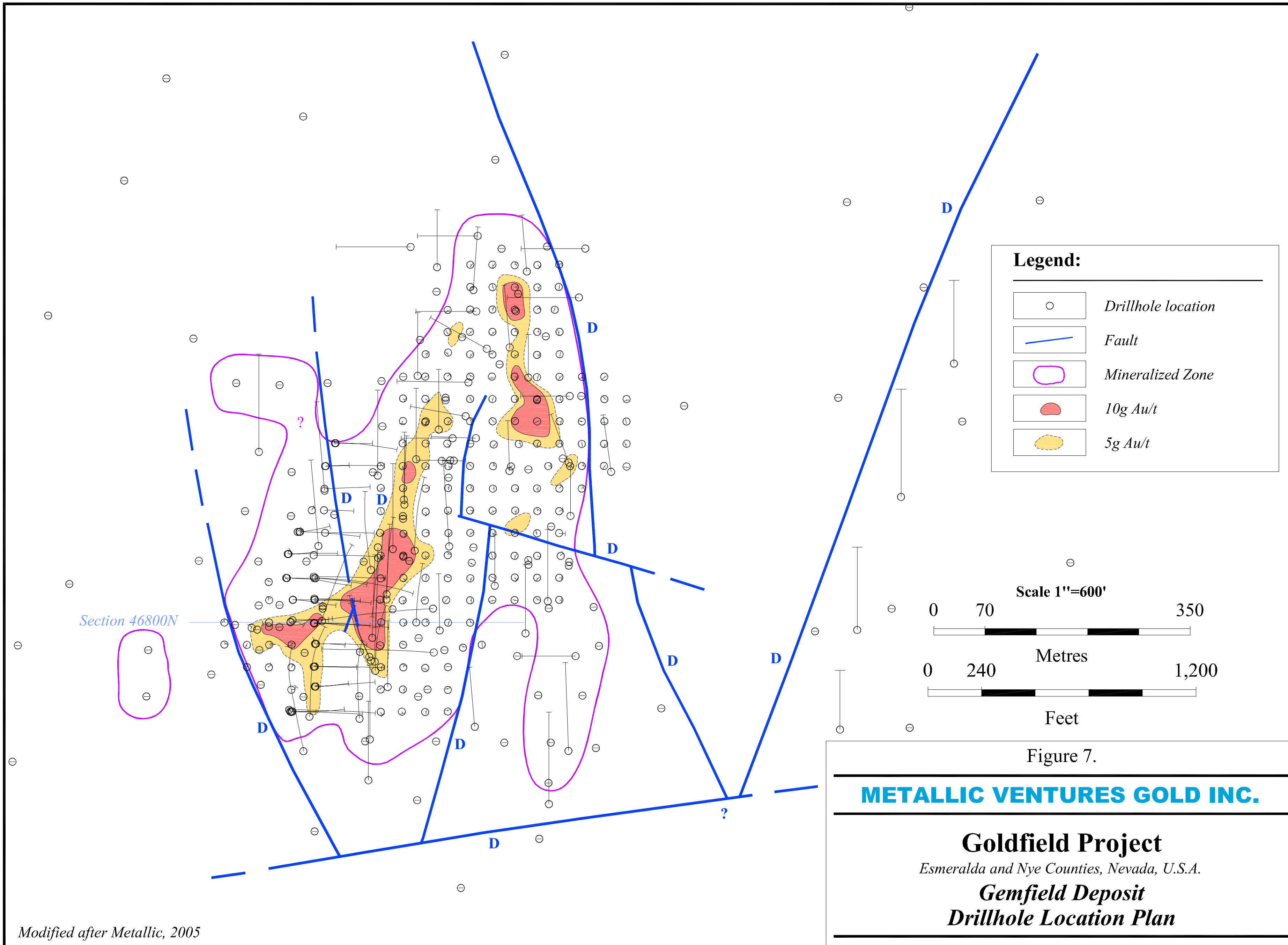


Figure 7.

METALLIC VENTURES GOLD INC.

Goldfield Project

Esmeralda and Nye Counties, Nevada, U.S.A.

Gemfield Deposit
Drillhole Location Plan

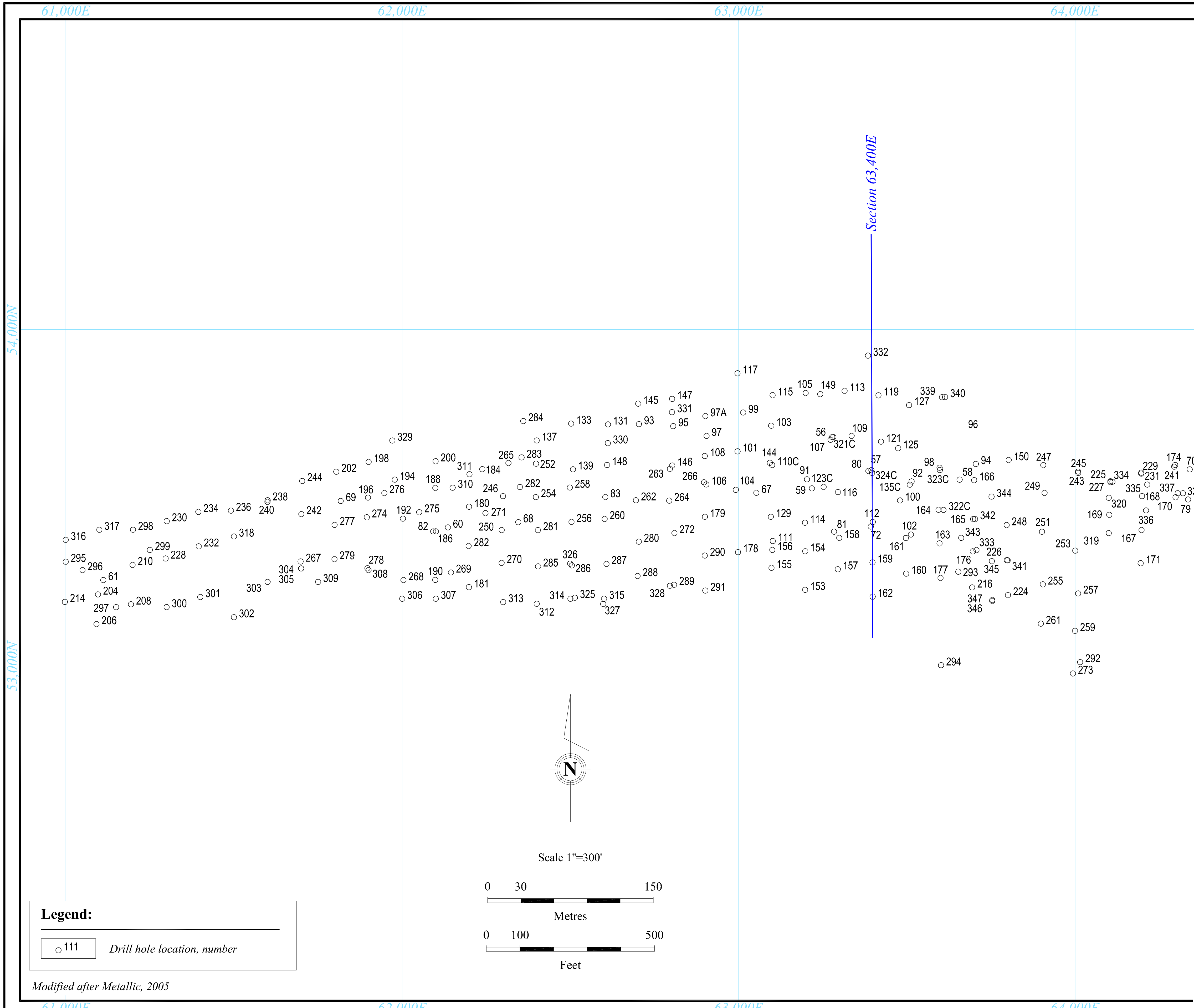


Figure 8.

METALLIC VENTURES GOLD INC.

Goldfield Project

Esmeralda and Nye Counties, Nevada, U.S.A.

McMahon Ridge Deposit
Drillhole Location Plan

10.2 CORE HANDLING AND LOGGING PROTOCOL

RC Drilling – Historic and present procedures are similar. Generally the first 20 m of each hole is drilled dry. Most of the mineralized intervals are drilled wet and split by a rotary wet splitter. A geologist is assigned to each rig and ensures that the sample collected does not overflow the collection bucket. In some cases where high ground water flow is encountered, overflow is collected in an oversized rubber tub and a flocculent is used to settle the fines. Once the fines have settled, the clear water is decanted from the overflow tub and the fines are added to the sample. A representative portion of the chip sample is collected from the reject material for each sample and placed in a covered plastic tray. The geologist logs each interval as it is recovered.

Core Drilling - During the geologic logging procedure, the whole core is first digitally photographed and then placed on wooden benches for core recovery measurements and geologic review. Logging data are hand written on paper log sheets and a technician enters them into a drillhole database using Excel and/or Access software.

11. SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

RC Drilling - Samples are collected by MVG every 5 ft (1.5 m) after passing through a cyclone attached to the drill rig. Dry samples are split by a Jones riffle splitter to a size generally between 5 and 7 kilograms. Wet samples are split by a rotating splitter set to acquire a sample volume equivalent to the dry samples. Excess water is allowed to filter out of the sample bag prior to shipment to the assay lab. Generally all samples collected are assayed. In the case of Gemfield, samples consisting of younger overburden (Siebert Formation or Mira Basalt post-mineral cover) are not assayed. RC cuttings of overburden at Gemfield are either not collected or they are later discarded once the pre-mineral contact is established.

Core Drilling - The geologist marks the sample interval based on mineralization present and observed geological and alteration information. Samples vary in length from less than 0.5 m to rarely 2.0 m or more (unmineralized intervals). Core samples, particularly of mineralized intervals, average somewhat less than 1.5 m. All reject materials from these cores have been retained for future analyses.

A ½ split of core is accomplished by one of three splitting techniques. (It should be noted that the core drilled in 2003 for metallurgical testwork was not split. It was sent to KCA as whole core.) In the case of competent core material, the core is split with a diamond saw. If the core material is extremely hard, as is the case with silica ledge material, the core is split using a hand-operated hydraulic core splitter. In this case, the core samples are first scribed on two sides with a shallow pass of the diamond saw blade and then these cuts are used to align and secure the jaw blades of the hydraulic core splitter. If the core is quite incompetent, a barrier is placed midway down the length of the core box groove and one side of the interval is scooped out and bagged. Samples are assigned a numbered sample tag, a duplicate of which stays with the archived core and another duplicate of which stays in the sample book. Bagged half splits are picked up by **American Assay Laboratories** ("AAL") and transported to their lab in Sparks, Nevada and the second ½ core split is stored in a secure steel container at the Merger shaft sample storage facility.

Generally all core samples are assayed, however, in the case of Gemfield, as with RC samples, core samples of younger overburden are not assayed. Core of this material is retained for geotechnical measurements and acid base accounting analyses.

12. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ASSAYING AND SECURITY

12.1 SAMPLE PREPARATION

MVG carries out no sample preparation itself beyond core splitting in the case of diamond drillholes. RC chip samples are either riffle split (dry samples) or rotary split (wet samples) as described above.

When MVG began work at Goldfield in 2001 and until February 2003, assaying services (including sample preparation) were largely supplied by ALS Chemex of Reno. Since February 2003 AAL has provided most of these services. Some analytical work is performed by Florin Analytical Services LLC (a subsidiary of Kappes, Cassiday and Associates), which is working towards ISO 9002 accreditation, BSI Inspectorate of Sparks (ISO 9001:2000 accredited) and ALS Chemex.

Once at the laboratory samples if wet are dried, all samples are passed through a jaw crusher to a -10 mesh size. The sample is then passed though a Jones riffle splitter and a 200 g to 400 g split is pulverized to 90% passing 150 mesh (~1 mm) using a ring grinder. Inert rock is run through both the jaw crusher and pulverizer between samples.

12.2 ASSAYING

At AAL, which is ISO/IEC 17025 certified (and previously at ALS Chemex, which is ISO 9002 accredited), 30 g pulp samples are analyzed for Au by fire assay with an atomic absorption ("AA") finish. Every sample running over 10 g Au/t is reassayed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish. Gold mineralized intervals generally greater than 100 ppb are subsequently assayed for silver by aqua regia digestion and AA analysis. In some cases samples from mineralized intervals are later analyzed using an Inductively Coupled Plasma ("ICP") multi-element analysis method.

12.3 QAQC

Drill sample check analyses are performed on a regular basis. In general coarse rejects for individual samples representing entire mineralized intervals are resubmitted to a second lab for check analysis. This practice equates to an average check sample population of greater than 10% of the total but may represent between 0% (for a barren hole) and 40% or more of the total sample population in the case of a strongly mineralized drillhole. In general, it has been observed that check analyses compare very well with the originals and in the case of significant discrepancies further checking is carried out. In addition, initial gold analyses are reviewed for every hole drilled. These results are compared with the drill logs to determine whether or not they are consistent with the geologic interpretation. In the case where a potentially mineralized interval returns either no or weakly anomalous gold, a reject from the suspect interval is submitted to a second lab for check analysis.

MVG introduces none of its own standards or blanks into the sample stream. AAL introduces blanks, standards and duplicates into the sample stream as part of its internal QAQC program.

The MVG QAQC program is thorough and WGM approves of it. In fact somewhat less check assaying might accomplish just as much with less expense. This possibility should be investigated by MVG. The program would be enhanced by the on-site introduction by MVG of blanks and standards into the sample stream.

12.4 SECURITY

RC samples are collected at the drill rig by a designated sampler who is employed by the drilling contractor. Samples are collected at the splitter and placed in sample bins, which are generally 4 feet by 4 feet by 2.5 feet deep. Up to four bins are carried on a sample trailer, which stays with the drill rig until full. The sample bins are then transported to the MVG storage yard and unloaded with a fork lift to await pickup by assay lab personnel. In the case of drill core, core boxes are collected at the drill rig on a daily basis and transported to the MVG storage yard. Samples are stored behind a locked gate at the former Merger Mine site in the Goldfield Main area. There is little opportunity for anyone to tamper undetected with the samples at any step in the shipping, preparation and assaying process and there is no reason to believe that this has been or is happening.

13. DATA CORROBORATION

13.1 GENERAL

John Sullivan of WGM carried out an initial site visit to the Goldfield property on April 22, 2004. Mohan Srivastava of WGM visited the property from January 31 to February 4, 2005. Drill collars were observed, RC rock chips, drill core, historic workings "ore"/waste heaps and outcrops were examined. Five independent, representative samples were taken by WGM during the initial visit. Two were from outcrop, one from a historic "ore"/waste heap, one from drill core and the fifth from RC rock chips. All were taken to confirm the presence of gold. The samples were placed in plastic and/or cloth sample bags along with numbered sample tags and returned to Canada where they were analyzed by ALS Chemex at their ISO 9002 certified laboratory in Vancouver. They were in the care of WGM until being shipped to ALS Chemex. Gold was determined by fire assay with an AA finish on a 30 g sample. In addition, 34-element ICP analysis (ALS Chemex's ME-ICP41 package) was carried out on each sample following an aqua regia digestion. The WGM sampling results are documented in Table 3. The presence of gold was confirmed in all five samples. The samples from the Thanksgiving Gift Vein and Spearhead Dump were also anomalous in Ag, As, Cu and Sb. Correlation between WGM and MVG assays (this was possible for two samples) was not particularly good but no conclusions can be drawn from such a small sample population.

TABLE 3
WGM GOLDFIELD SITE VISIT SAMPLING RESULTS

Sample #	Hole # or Location	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm
2313	Thanksgiving Gift Vein			15.55	499	3,020	331	1,740
2314	Great Bend			6.39	19	92	21	24
2315	Spearhead Dump			1.75	35	4,850	1,695	3,430
2316	McMahon 135C – core	57.1	59.2	3.64	34	71	21	51
	MVG Assay			2.01				
2317	Gemfield 268 – RC chips	10.7	22.9	3.22	17	106	40	59
	MVG Assay			14.38				

13.2 MVG AND HISTORIC ASSAY DATA

During his site visit, Mohan Srivastava compared the MVG electronic data base information for 10 complete drill holes, five from each of McMahon Ridge and Gemfield, against copies of the original assay certificates. The only discrepancies noted were for intervals where duplicate assays had been averaged to create the assay value recorded in the data base. Downhole survey information was also checked and minor errors in the electronic version were corrected. The ability to trace the electronic data back to its original source and, when necessary, to correct errors is a testament to the excellent records and files maintained by MVG at the Goldfield site.

As noted in Section 9 Exploration, MVG has twinned a certain number of RC holes with diamond drill holes. Depending on clay content there can be considerable local assay differences, however, over the entire mineralized zone, the RC and diamond drill hole assays are, on average, within 2% of each other for Gemfield, and within 4% of each other for McMahon Ridge.

There is one hole, the long Romarco hole, GEM-157, for which there is a complete set of metallic sieve assays to complement the regular assays. The correlation between the two is excellent, with a correlation coefficient above 0.98, and the averages of the two sets of assays within the mineralized zone are within 1% of each other.

14. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are a large number of claims held by other parties in the vicinity of the Goldfield property, including some surrounded by Metallic holdings, however, neither Metallic nor WGM is aware of any significant exploration or development activity taking place on them at present.

15. MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

15.1 GENERAL

As part of its due diligence process and to support its IPO, MVG engaged **Mine Development Associates** ("MDA") to review the Goldfield project. In the latter third of 2002 MDA prepared NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource estimates for the McMahon Ridge and Goldfield Main deposits. In the case of Gemfield, MDA audited the historic "mineral resource" prepared for a previous owner, Kennecott, by MRDI in 1996 and stated that it was NI 43-101-compliant. Between the time of MDA's work and March 2004, MVG undertook a considerable amount of additional drilling on Gemfield and McMahon Ridge. Most of the Gemfield drilling was in-fill while that at McMahon Ridge was designed to extend the known mineralized area. Following a lengthy program of geologic section and plan construction and reinterpretation of the geology hosting these deposits, MVG prepared new Mineral Resource estimates for the Gemfield and McMahon Ridge deposits in the winter and spring of 2005. These estimates were prepared in-house. MVG requested WGM to carry out an audit of the Mineral Resource estimates. During preparation of the estimates WGM Senior Associate Geologist and Geostatistician, Mohan Srivastava, reviewed the procedures employed and provided independent advice, which aided in ensuring that the estimates were prepared in an NI 43-101-compliant manner. This also facilitated the timely completion of the audit.

WGM audited and approved the estimates in late-April. The undiluted, rounded Mineral Resource estimates are presented in Tables 4 and 5.

TABLE 4
GEMFIELD MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE
(using a 0.010 oz* Au/T cutoff and 3.00 oz Au/T*** top cut)**
Prepared by Metallic – Audited by WGM (April 2005)

Classification	Tons	oz Au/t	Contained oz Au
Measured	12,782,000	0.037	475,000
Indicated	4,071,000	0.016	66,000
Measured + Indicated	**16,853,000**	**0.032**	**541,000**
Inferred	1,001,000	0.022	22,000

* oz = Troy ounce, ** T = Short ton, *** Derived from a study of the cumulative probability plots.

The Inferred Mineral Resource is in addition to the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources.

TABLE 5
MCMAHON RIDGE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE
(using a 0.010 oz Au/T cutoff and 3.00 oz Au/T top cut)
Prepared by Metallic – Audited by WGM (April 2005)

Classification	Tons	oz Au/t	Contained oz Au
Measured	4,087,000	0.043	177,000
Indicated	4,113,000	0.026	108,000
Measured + Indicated	**8,200,000**	**0.035**	**285,000**
Inferred	171,000	0.019	3,000

The Inferred Mineral Resource is in addition to the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources.

MVG based its cutoff grade on an overview study of mining and processing costs at Nevada operations exploiting deposits similar to Gemfield and McMahon Ridge. These cost data were provided to MVG by the operators on a confidential basis. A thorough study of cutoff grades will be carried out as part of future work presently being planned for the property.

Metallic prepared the estimates according to the NI 43-101 guidelines and the Council of the **Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum** standards ("CIM Standards"). For the purposes of the report the relevant definitions for the CIM Standards are as follows:

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

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

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

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

15.2 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

15.2.1 OVERVIEW

Mineral Resources for the Gemfield and McMahon Ridge deposits have been estimated by ordinary kriging using capped assay values that were composited into intervals of regular length. The estimation was restricted to a mineralized envelope that corresponds roughly to a 0.001 opt Au contour that is also restricted by lithology and alteration. Within the mineralized envelope, the estimation was performed separately for two domains: the "ledge" material (the dominant host rock with moderate to intense silicification) and "non-ledge" material.

Statistical analysis of the gold grades for assays within the mineralized envelope shows that the “ledge” material hosts significantly higher grades, roughly four to five times higher on average, than the “non-ledge” material.

The variogram models used for ordinary kriging are directionally anisotropic, with the direction of maximum continuity being aligned with the orientation of the ledges; the range is roughly 150-250 feet in the direction of maximum continuity (along strike and sub-parallel to the ledges), and roughly 50-100 feet in the direction of minimum continuity (perpendicular to the ledges).

Classification of the Mineral Resources has been based on two considerations: (i) proximity to the zone of continuous intense silicification, and (ii) number of nearby drillholes and their distance.

15.2.2 GEMFIELD MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

15.2.2.1 Drillhole Data

Details of the drilling carried out by Metallic since 2002 and previous operators are provided in Section 10 as is a plan of drillhole locations (Figure 7). The Metallic holes cover the heart of the deposit on a 100 x 100 foot grid, straddling U.S. highway 95. For the Gemfield resource block model, a total of 394 drillholes were used, the vast majority of them being RC holes, with a total length of 187,400 feet.

<u>15.2.2.2 Mineralized Envelope</u>

In order to prevent spreading of grade estimates to regions which are almost certainly barren, a mineralized envelope was developed to delineate the regions where mineralization above 0.001 opt Au occurs. With all of the significant mineralization being hosted within the Sandstorm Rhyolite, the mineralized envelope is constrained by the base and top of this formation, usually falling between the top of the Sandstorm Rhyolite and a vitrophyre that occurs near the base of the sequence. Figure 9 shows a typical cross section through the Gemfield deposit, with the outline of the mineralized envelope shown in dark green. Within the mineralized envelope, there is very little material below 0.001 opt Au; outside the mineralized envelope, there is very little material above 0.001 opt Au.

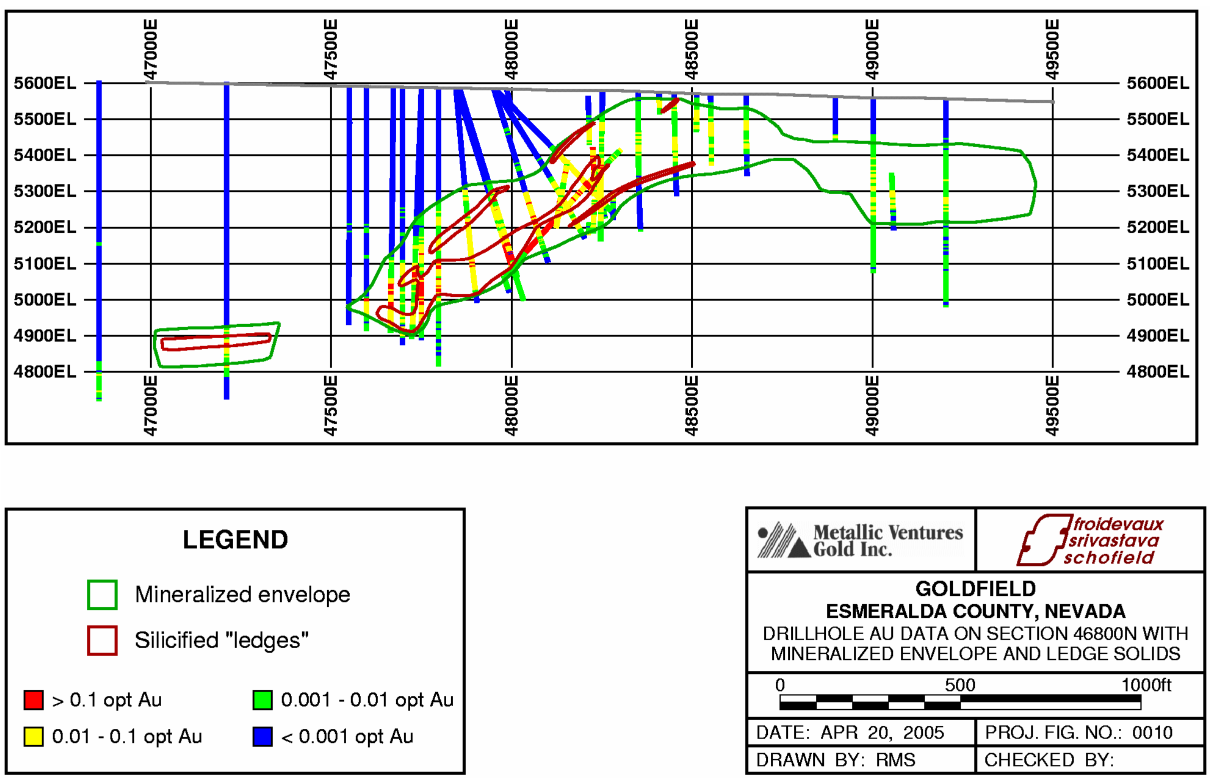
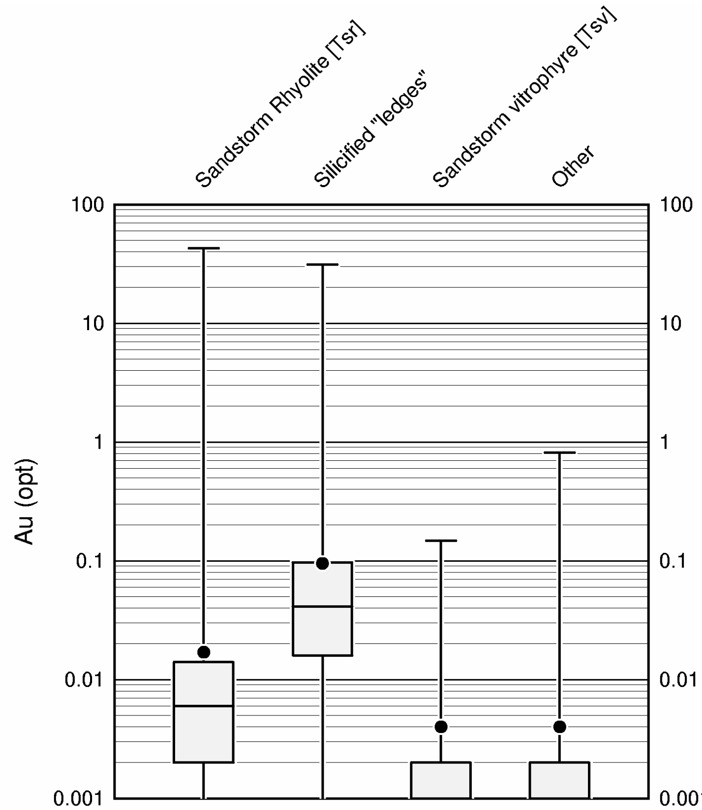


Figure 9. Gemfield Cross Section at 46800N

15.2.2.3 Statistical Analysis of Assays and Geological Controls on Mineralization

Figure 10 shows a statistical summary of the gold assays within the mineralized envelope, separated into four categories according to the lithology.



	Sandstorm Rhyolite [Tsr]	Silicified "ledges"	Sandstorm vitrophyre [Tsv]	Other	
Number	12897	1971	1155	4355	Number
Mean	0.017	0.095	0.004	0.004	Mean
Standard deviation	0.385	0.533	0.012	0.021	Standard deviation
Maximum	42.875	31.051	0.147	0.811	Maximum
75th percentile	0.014	0.097	0.002	0.002	75th percentile
Median	0.006	0.041	0.001	0.001	Median
25th percentile	0.002	0.016	0.000	0.000	25th percentile
Minimum	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	Minimum

Figure 10. Statistical Summary of Gold Assays in Gemfield Mineralized Envelope

The gold mineralization clearly closely follows the silicified ledges, with more than 75% of the “ledge” assays being above 0.01 opt Au. The only other lithology that hosts any significant gold mineralization is the Sandstorm Rhyolite ("Tsr"), in which roughly half the assay grades are in the 0.002 to 0.015 opt Au range. With most of the drillhole samples being five-foot intervals from RC holes, there are many intervals that contain a mixture of Tsr and “ledge” material; the lithologic codes for these mixed intervals were assigned according to the lithology of the majority of the RC rock chips. Many of the Tsr intervals with high Au grade do contain some “ledge” material, but not enough to have warranted logging the entire interval as “ledge.” A good example of this is the highest grade in the entire database, the 42.875 opt Au assay in RC hole GEM-268 from the 80-85 foot interval, which was logged as Tsr. In the core hole twin of this hole, GEM-381C, the 81-83.5 foot interval was logged as “ledge” material and assayed 31.051 opt Au, and the intervals on either side were logged as Tsr (with assays in the 0.1 to 1.0 opt Au range).

With the ledges being a strong control on mineralization, the mineralized envelope was split into two geological and statistical domains: "ledge" and "non-ledge." The "ledge" domain was modelled by constructing wireframes around the correlatable “ledge” intersections on sections spaced 100 feet apart. On the cross section shown in Figure 9, the outlines of the "ledge" domain are shown in dark red. It should be noted that the "ledge" domain does not include all of the intervals logged as “ledge;” thin intervals that could not be easily correlated to neighbouring drillholes were not included. The result is that the "non-ledge" domain includes not only some amount of "ledge" material that was less than 50% of a five-foot interval in an RC hole, but also some "ledge" material that was logged as "ledge" but that was difficult to correlate with similar intervals in neighbouring holes.

The correlatable ledges form a sigmoidal band that is sub-horizontal in the upper part of the Sandstorm Rhyolite around 49000E, steepens around 48000E and flattens out again at a deeper level in the Sandstorm Rhyolite around 47000E. Most of the mineralization above 0.01 opt Au falls within this ledge-rich band.

Once interpreted on cross sections spaced 100 feet apart, the "ledge" outlines were extruded halfway to the next section, creating a three dimensional solid that encloses the "ledge" domain. WGM notes that this results in a choppy three dimensional interpretation, and recommends that for prefeasibility study purposes the "ledge" interpretations from the east-west sections be transposed to north-south sections and re-interpreted. The outlines should also be transposed to level plans and re-interpreted so that the high-grade heart of the deposit is modelled in a coherent three dimensional manner. WGM is also of the opinion that the current interpretation is very good on the E-W cross sections, a considerable improvement on previous resource modelling studies for Gemfield, and that any local inconsistencies between adjacent sections does not impart any bias to the Mineral Resource estimates.

WGM also notes that the interpretation of the "ledge" domain along the western margin is not well constrained. On the southwestern edge, only two drillholes define a pod of deep higher grade mineralization, and on the northwestern edge, only three drillholes define a similar deep pod. Further definition drilling in these regions is recommended if preliminary pit optimization studies indicate that these deep western pods might profitably be included in an ultimate pit.

15.2.2.4 Capping

Figure 11 shows cumulative probability plots of the gold assays in the "ledge" and “non-ledge” domains. Following the approach recommended in David (1978), the capping value for erratic high-grade assays has been chosen by extrapolating the continuous part of the cumulative probability distribution (the red line on the plots in Figure 11), and calculating the grade on this extrapolated line that best corresponds to the percentiles of the erratic high grade assays (the open red circle that falls on the red lines).

For both domains, the appropriate capping value appears to be around 2.5 to 3.0 opt Au. Though it may at first seem surprising that, in terms of the high-grade tail, the “non-ledge” material has about the same behaviour as that of the “ledge,” this is less surprising when one recalls that the “non-ledge” samples do include some “ledge” material.

For both the “ledge” and “non-ledge” domains, the assays were capped at 3.0 opt Au prior to compositing.

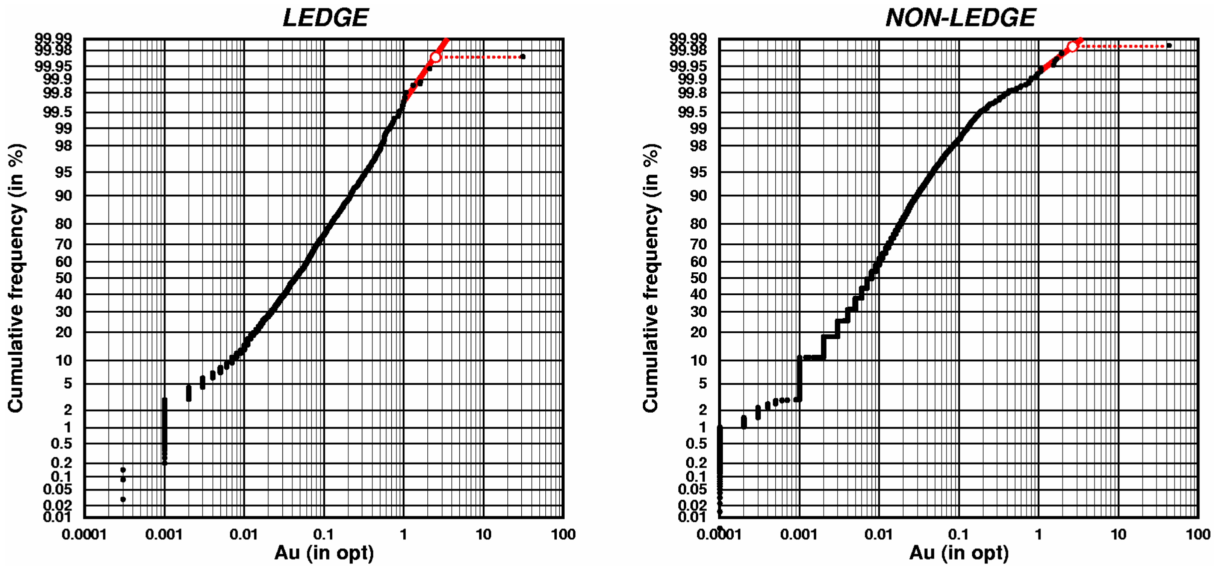
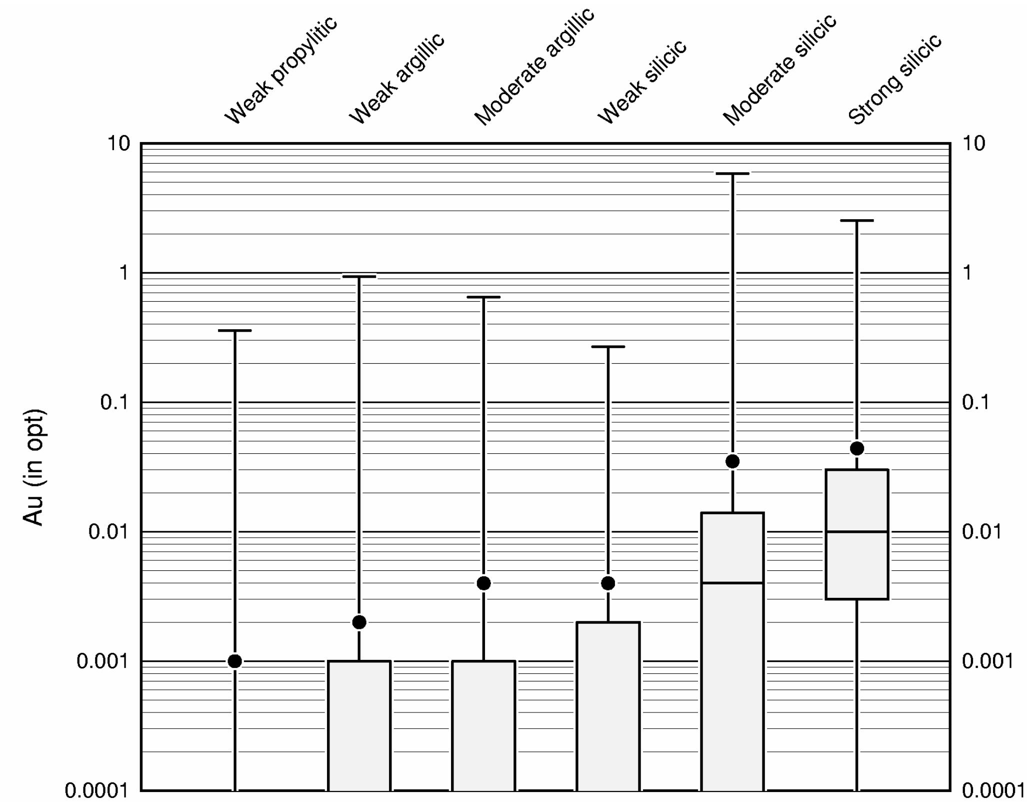


Figure 11. Analysis of Capping Values for Gemfield

An additional capping was done in all intervals where there was any possibility of upgrading due to downhole contamination in RC drillholes. The drillhole logs maintained at the site office provide a meticulous paper trail of all the intervals where any downhole contamination was specifically noted or suspected. All of these intervals were entered into a special database, along with the type of in situ material and the type of contaminating material. In all instances where the contaminating material was likely higher in grade than the in situ material, the assay grade was capped to the median of the assay grades of the in situ material for that same alteration type.

Figure 12 shows statistical summaries of the assays of uncontaminated intervals according to the dominant alteration code from the geologic logging. In moderately or strongly silicified rock, the median assay grade is around 0.01 opt Au; in all other alteration types, the median is around 0.001 opt Au. In intervals where downhole contamination may have elevated the assay grade, the assays were therefore capped to 0.01 opt Au if the in situ material showed strong or moderate silicification, and to 0.001 opt Au otherwise.



	Weak propylitic	Weak argillic	Moderate argillic	Weak silicic	Moderate silicic	Strong silicic	
Number	8332	2701	3638	698	755	1137	Number
Mean	0.001	0.002	0.004	0.004	0.035	0.044	Mean
Standard deviation	0.006	0.021	0.021	0.016	0.280	0.162	Standard deviation
Maximum	0.359	0.936	0.648	0.268	5.863	2.530	Maximum
75th percentile	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.014	0.030	75th percentile
Median	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.010	Median
25th percentile	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	25th percentile
Minimum	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	Minimum

Figure 12. Statistics of Gemfield Assays by Alteration (Uncontaminated Intervals Only)

15.2.2.5 Compositing

Following capping, the assay intervals were composited into run-length composites of 15 feet. Breaks in the lithology, as originally coded, were honoured so that high-grade "ledge" material was not blurred with “non-ledge,” which is usually considerably lower in grade. Since the "ledge" intervals are often short, the resulting composite file has composites with variable lengths, including many shorter composites that span short intervals that were originally coded as "ledge."

The domain code of each composite is the domain as originally logged (and not as back-flagged from the domain wireframes). This ensures that high-grade "ledge" intervals affect only the blocks coded as "ledge," and avoids spreading high-grade gold estimates into regions that have been coded as “non-ledge.” The effect of this approach to assigning the domain codes is conservative since many of the uncorrelatable "ledge" intervals, which fall within the "non-ledge" domain, may not have any "ledge" blocks nearby and are not allowed to contribute to the estimation of the "non-ledge" blocks in their immediate vicinity.

15.2.2.6 Variogram Analysis

Variogram analysis of the drillhole data shows similar patterns of spatial continuity in the “ledge” and “non-ledge” domains. The direction of maximum continuity in the gold grades is the strike direction of the “ledge-rich” sigmoidal band, N25ºE. The direction of intermediate continuity in the gold grades is down the dip of the steep part of the sigmoidal band, which dips, on average, at -40º to the west-northwest, the direction of minimum continuity is perpendicular to the “ledge-rich” sigmoidal band.

The parameters of the variogram models fit to the experimental variograms of gold grade in the three principal directions are given below in Table 6.

TABLE 6
GEMFIELD GOLD VARIOGRAM MODEL PARAMETERS

	Nugget	Type	C	Total Sill	Range of correlation		
					Major	Intermediate	Minor
ledge	0.0025	Spherical	0.0095	0.0120	260’	80’	50’
Non-ledge	0.0001	Spherical	0.0008	0.0009	250’	100’	60’

15.2.2.7 Block model geometry

The origin (lower southwest corner) of the Gemfield block model is at 46000E, 45000N, 4,500 feet asl. The blocks are each 30 x 30 x 20 feet in size. The block model has

145 columns, 170 rows and 59 levels. The block model extends well beyond the known mineralization in map view, with additional rows and columns of barren blocks having been included to cover the region that might conceivably be stripped for development of an open pit. Figure 13 shows in map view the footprint of the blocks for which non-zero grade estimates were calculated.

Sub-blocks as small as 10 x 10 x 10 feet were used within each block to better capture the details of the "ledge" structures, many of which are thinner than the 20 foot block height. In any blocks that were divided into sub-blocks for estimation, an average grade of the entire block was calculated prior to estimating resource inventories so that the 30 x 30 x 20 foot volume can properly be regarded as the selective mining unit ("SMU"), the minimum volume of material that will be segregated as ore or waste, in subsequent mine planning studies.

15.2.2.8 Search Neighbourhood and Estimation Parameters

Ordinary kriging was performed within each domain, using only the composites from the same domain. As noted earlier, composites were coded according to their original geologic description (rather than being back-flagged) to prevent high-grade "ledge" material in the "non-ledge" domain from creating unrealistic halos of high-grade mineralization in regions where they are unlikely to exist.

The search ellipsoid is aligned with the principal axes of the variogram model, with the radius along each axis being slightly larger than the variogram ranges in Table 6 to account for the fact that the distance is measured from the centre of a 30 x 30 x 20 m block (rather than being the distance from the edge of the block). Table 7 gives the search ellipsoid radius in each of the principal directions.

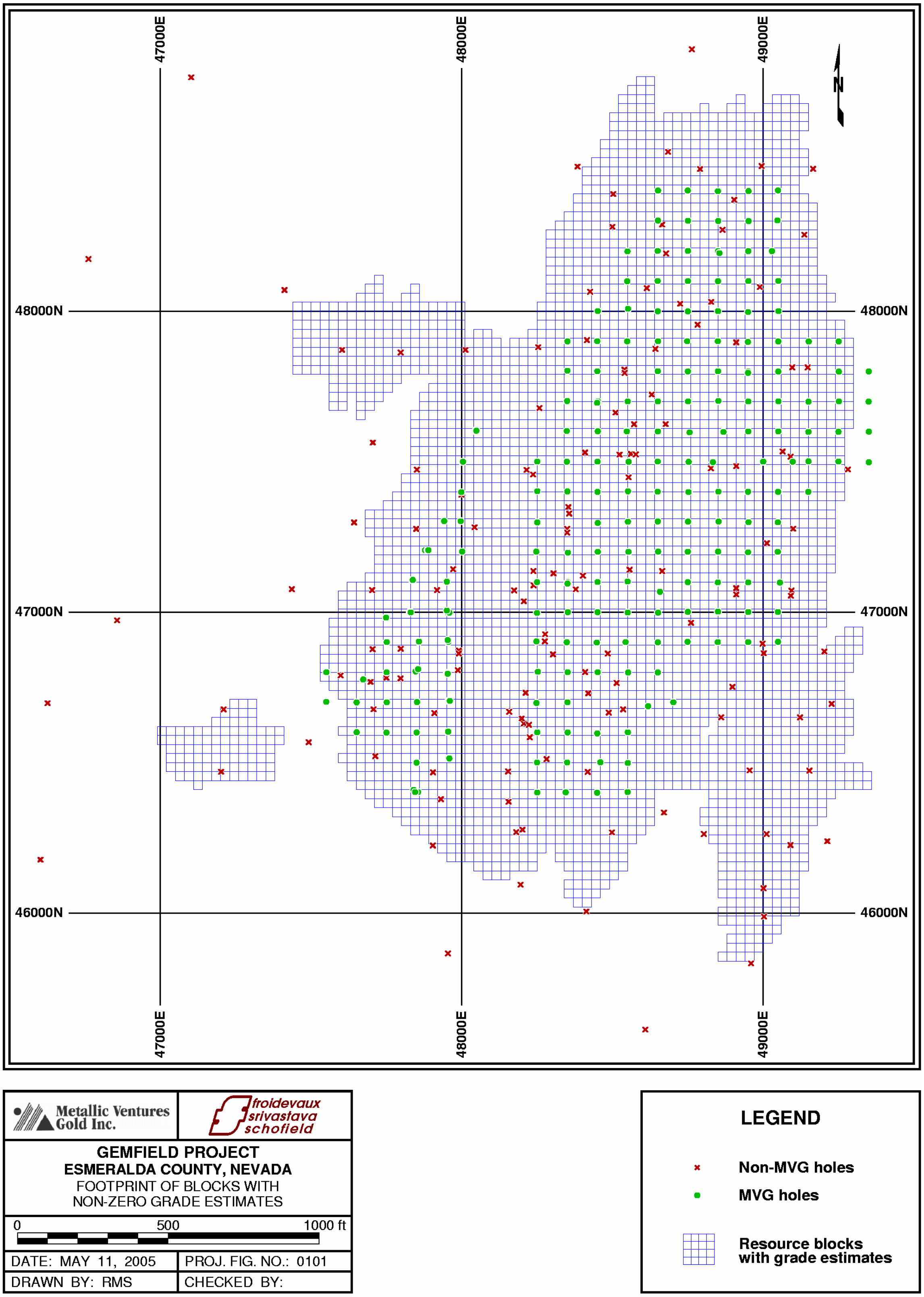


Figure 13. Footprint of Non-zero Blocks in Gemfield Resource Block Model

TABLE 7
GEMFIELD SEARCH ELLIPSOID RADIUS PARAMETERS FOR GOLD ESTIMATION

	Direction	Radius
Ledge	Major: N25ºE, horizontal	250’
	Intermediate: N65ºW, dipping -40º	100’
	Minor: S65ºE, dipping -50º	80’
Non-ledge	Major: N25ºE, horizontal	275’
	Intermediate: N65ºW, dipping -40º	125’
	Minor: S65ºE, dipping -50º	75’

Within the search ellipsoid, a maximum of eight composites were used, with no more than two composites coming from a single drillhole. Since the composites are quite variable in length, the ordinary kriging weights were multiplied by the length of the sample and then renormalized to sum to one. Mineral Resource blocks (and sub-blocks, when used) were discretized by a 3 x 3 x 1 grid for the calculations of the variogram and average variogram values needed for the ordinary kriging matrices.

Ordinary kriging was performed for all blocks that had at least one sample within the search ellipsoid.

15.2.2.9 Classification

Classification of the resource block model into Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources was based on two considerations:

1) The proximity to the “ledge-rich” band that arcs through the Sandstorm Rhyolite; and
2) The number of nearby drillholes and their distance to the block centre.

With the ledges carrying mineralization above 0.01 opt Au more than 75% of the time (as seen on Figure 10), the confidence in the grade estimates is much higher along the band where the ledges are easily correlatable from hole to hole. A wireframe was constructed to delineate this central band where the ledges are most numerous and their spatial continuity is greatest.

Within this wireframe, the confidence in the grade estimation is highest and satisfies the definition of Measured Mineral Resources from the CIM standards.

Even though the Sandstorm Rhyolite does host gold mineralization outside the “ledge-rich” band, the grades are weaker and less spatially continuous. Outside the “ledge-rich” band, the confidence in grade estimates depends on the proximity to nearby data. Blocks were classified as part of the Indicated Mineral Resource if there were two drillholes within the range of the variogram; blocks where this condition was not met were classified as part of the Inferred Mineral Resource.

15.2.2.10 Section Through the Block Model

Figure 14 shows a typical cross section through the drillhole data and the block model, along with the outlines of the wireframes that constrain the estimation.

As with the drillhole data, most of the blocks with Au grade estimates above 0.1 opt fall within the correlatable “ledge” solids.

The Measured Mineral Resource forms the core of the mineralized wireframe, tracking the “ledge-rich” band through the centre of the Sandstorm Rhyolite. Some of the correlatable ledges are not included in the Measured category; these are the ones that lie well away from the “ledge-rich” band or, as in the case of the deep western pod in Figure 14, are separated by the main band by northerly trending sub-vertical faults.

Outside the “ledge-rich” band, most of the blocks inside the mineralized envelope are classified as Indicated Mineral Resource. With Metallic having closed the drillhole spacing to 100 feet or less throughout the deposit, and with the intermediate range of the variogram (the range in the down-dip direction) being 80-100 feet, there are almost always at least two drillholes within the range of the variogram.

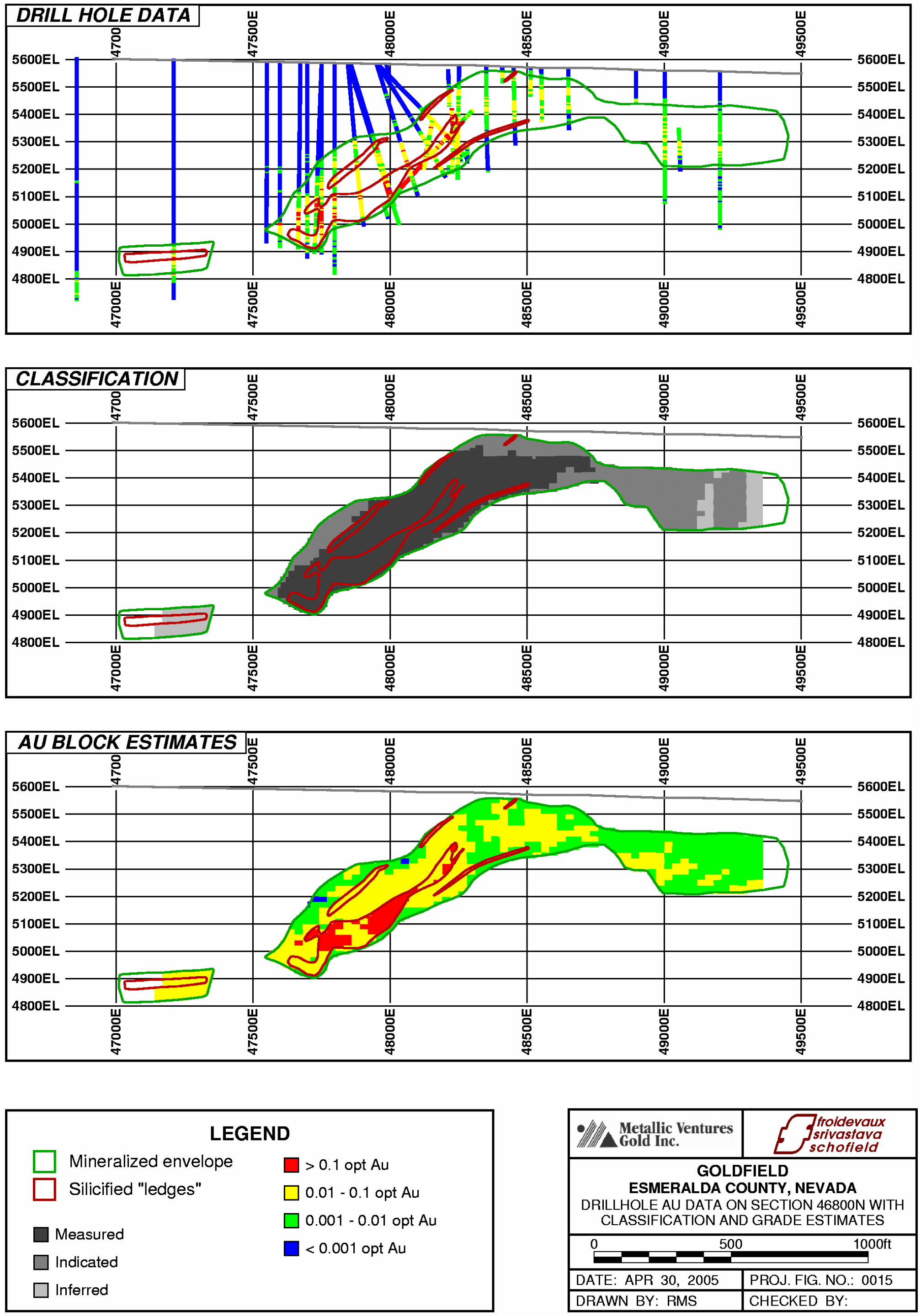


Figure 14. Typical Cross Section Through Gemfield Drillholes and Mineral Resource Block Model

Some of the blocks within the mineralized envelope are classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. These tend to lie on or near the edges of the mineralized envelope and are good targets for additional drilling to bring more of the Inferred Resource into the Indicated category.

15.2.2.11 Tonnage Factor

Based on geological domains and laboratory testwork (both historic and Metallic), three simplified tonnage-factor zones were modelled. The weight-averaged tonnage factor for the entire Gemfield block model was 15.672 cubic feet per short ton.

15.2.2.12 Gold Resource Estimates

As noted earlier, the grade estimation made use of sub-blocks as small as 10 x 10 x 10 feet in order to resolve some of the finer detail of the ledges. The gold resource estimates presented in Table 4 were prepared by combining the sub-blocks into 30 x 30 x 20 foot blocks, using "0" grade material for any portions of a 30 x 30 x 20 foot block that had not been estimated.

15.2.2.13 Silver Resource Estimates

For Gemfield, a silver block model was also created following the same general approach as was used for the gold estimation.

Silver assays were capped to 10 opt Ag in both domains.

The principal directions of spatial continuity shown by the silver variograms are very similar to those shown by the gold variograms. The direction of maximum continuity in the silver grades is N40ºE, rotated slightly to the east from that of the gold variogram, and with a shallow plunge of -8º to the southwest. The direction of intermediate continuity for silver is down the dip of the steep part of the sigmoidal band, at -40º to the west-northwest; and the direction of minimum continuity remains perpendicular to the "ledge-rich" sigmoidal band.

The parameters of the variogram models fit to the experimental variograms of silver grades in the three principal directions are given below in Table 8.

TABLE 8
GEMFIELD SILVER VARIOGRAM MODEL PARAMETERS

					Range of correlation		
	Nugget	Type	C	Total Sill	Major	Intermediate	Minor
ledge	0.0485	Spherical	0.0261	0.0746	200'	80'	45'
Non-ledge	0.0093	Spherical	0.0017	0.0110	250'	93'	57'

The ranges of correlation in silver are very similar to those for gold (see Table 6); the relative nugget effect is higher for silver than for gold.

All of the search neighbourhood and estimation parameters for silver are the same as for gold, with the exception of the radius of the search ellipsoid. These were modified to reflect the slight changes in the orientation of the variogram model's principal directions, and the small changes in the variogram ranges. Table 9 provides the search radiuses used for the silver estimation.

TABLE 9
GEMFIELD SEARCH ELLIPSOID RADIUS PARAMETERS FOR SILVER ESTIMATION

	Direction	Radius
ledge	Major: S40ºW, dipping -8º	250'
	Intermediate: N50ºW, dipping -40º	100'
	Minor: S40ºE, dipping -50º	80'
Non-ledge	Major: S40ºW, dipping -8º	300'
	Intermediate: N50ºW, dipping -40º	125'
	Minor: S40ºE, dipping -50º	75'

With the silver grade estimates for the sub-blocks recombined into 30 x 30 x 20 foot blocks, Table 10 presents the silver resource that is estimated to accompany the gold resource presented in Table 4 (i.e., the silver resource in blocks whose gold grade exceeds 0.01 opt).

TABLE 10
GEMFIELD SILVER RESOURCE ESTIMATES AT A 0.01 OPT AU CUTOFF

Classification	Tons	oz Ag/T	Contained oz Ag
Measured	12,782,000	0.111	1,419,000
Indicated	4,071,000	0.048	195,000
Measured+Indicated	**16,853,000**	**0.096**	1,614,000
Inferred	1,001,000	0.063	63,000

The Inferred Mineral Resource for silver is in addition to the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources.

15.2.3 MCMAHON RIDGE RESOURCE ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The Mineral Resource estimation procedure for the McMahon Ridge deposit is broadly similar to that used for the Gemfield deposit. The host rock for gold mineralization at McMahon Ridge is the Milltown Andesite, within which the moderately and strongly silicified material carries most of the higher gold grades. The main difference between Gemfield and McMahon Ridge, in terms of the Mineral Resource estimation procedure, is that at McMahon Ridge there are two sets of silicified structures, "ledges" and "spurs", both of which follow the strike of McMahon Ridge and which dip steeply. The "ledges" dip steeply to the south, and predominate in the western parts of the deposit. The "spurs" dip steeply to the north and appear mostly in the eastern part of the deposit. In regions where both "ledges" and "spurs" occur, they form a "Y" when viewed in cross section.

The Mineral Resource estimation procedure for McMahon therefore incorporates three domains: “ledges,” “spurs” and “non-ledge.” Apart from the addition of an additional domain inside the mineralized envelope, the rest of the estimation procedure is essentially the same as the one described in the previous section for Gemfield, with parameters customized to the McMahon drillhole data.

The other notable difference between the two deposits, one that affects the way that Mineral Resources are inventoried, is that there are historical underground workings at McMahon that are treated as void spaces when tonnages and grades are estimated. The locations of many of the historical workings are well known from surface expression of the shafts, from historical records and from voids encountered during drilling. The historical workings have been delineated on cross sections, and these outlines have been used to create three dimensional solids by extruding the sectional outlines halfway to the next cross section. WGM notes that the along-strike dimension of the shafts and the north-south drifts is much less than the 100' of strike length they are assigned by this extrusion procedure. WGM recommends that efforts continue to integrate all of the available data into a coherent three dimensional model of the historical underground workings. For the moment, the approach taken by Metallic is conservative in the sense that it will attribute to the underground workings a greater volume than they actually have. The effect on the estimated metal content is probably minor since the bias in the volume is significant only for the shafts and drifts. For the stopes, which would have carried the vast majority of the metal historically produced, the extrusion halfway to the neighbouring section is a reasonable procedure.

15.2.3.1 Drillhole Data

Details of the drilling carried out by Metallic since 2002 and previous operators are provided in Section 10 as is a plan of drillhole locations (see Figure 8). Roughly half of the drilling has been done by Metallic, which began work on the property in 2002.

For the McMahon resource block model, a total of 356 drillholes was used, with a total length of 136,700 feet. As with Gemfield, the vast majority of the McMahon drillholes are reverse circulation (RC) holes.

15.2.3.2 Mineralized Envelope

Figure 15 shows a typical cross section through the McMahon deposit, with the outline of the mineralized envelope shown in dark green. As with the mineralized envelope for Gemfield, this wireframe delineates the region where gold grades generally exceed 0.001 opt Au.

15.2.3.3 Statistical Analysis of Assays and Geological Controls on Mineralization

Figure 16 shows the statistical summary of the McMahon gold assays within the mineralized envelope, separated according to the lithology.

As with Gemfield, the gold mineralization closely follows the zones of moderate to strong silicification. The contrast between ledge/spur grades and non-ledge grades is not quite as strong as it is for Gemfield, but the ledges and spurs still carry the vast majority of the metal content.

The wireframes for the “ledges” and “spurs” were constructed in the same manner as was done for the Gemfield deposit: interpretation of outlines on cross section, and extrusion of these outlines halfway to the neighbouring sections. The recommendation made for Gemfield is again pertinent here: prefeasibility study work for McMahon would benefit greatly from a coherent three dimensional interpretation of the “ledges” and “spurs,” one based on interpretation not only on cross sections, but also on longitudinal sections and level plans.

15.2.3.4 Capping

The capping of the McMahon assays follows the same procedures that were used to study the capping of the Gemfield assays. Figure 17 shows the cumulative probability plots that

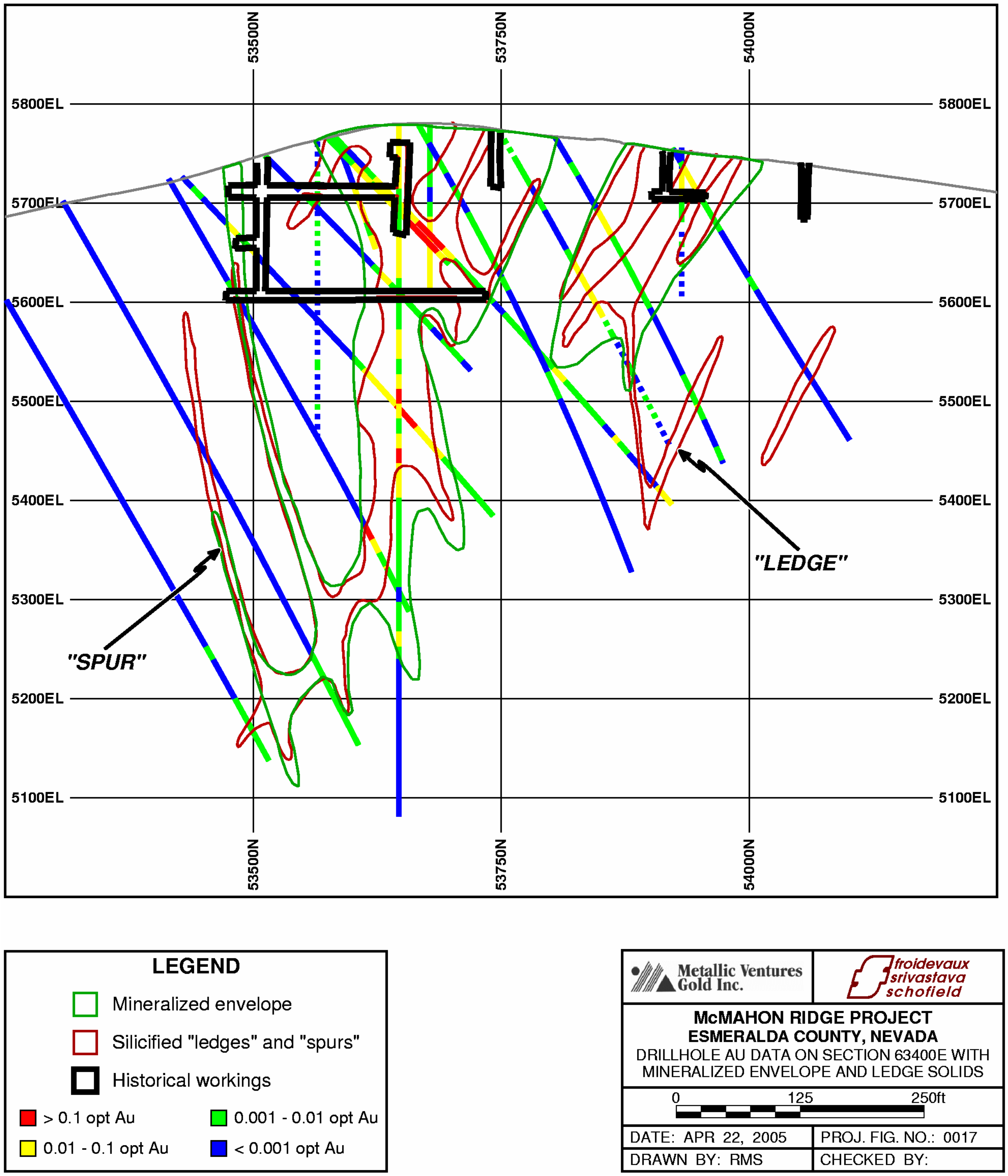


Figure 15. McMahon Cross Section at 63400E

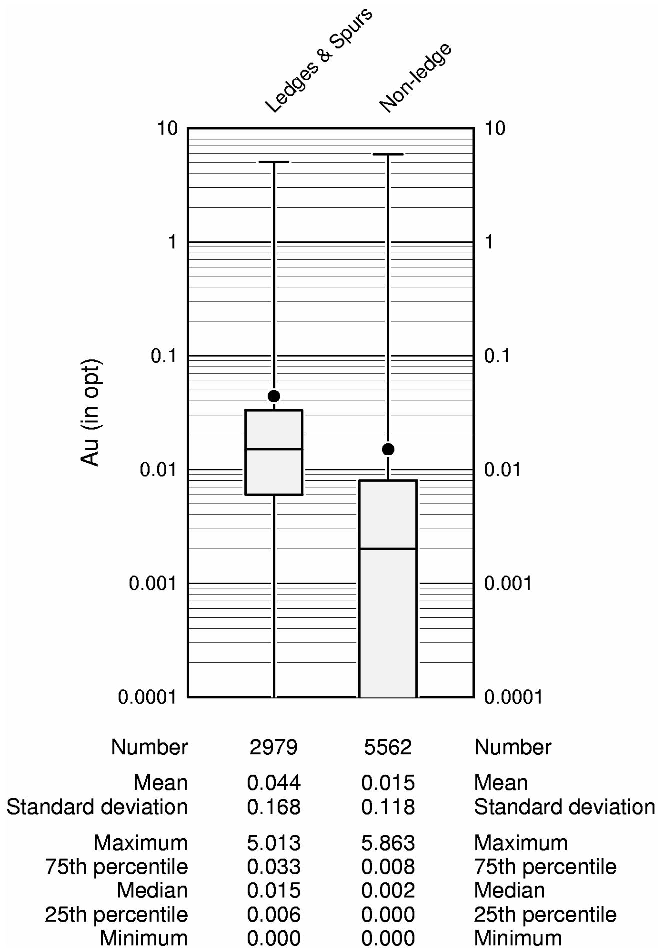


Figure 16. Statistical Summary of Gold Assays in McMahon Mineralized Envelope

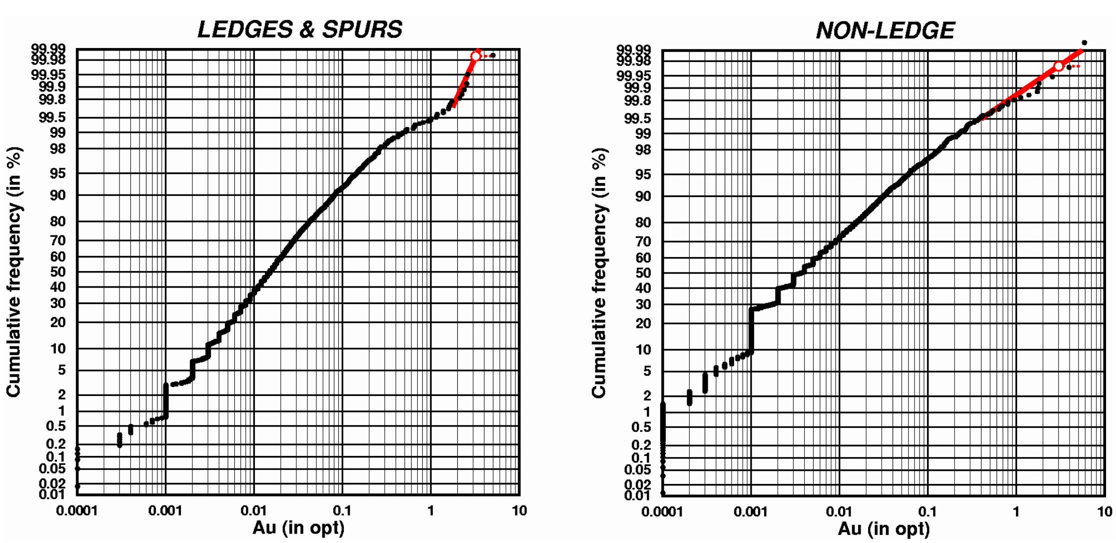
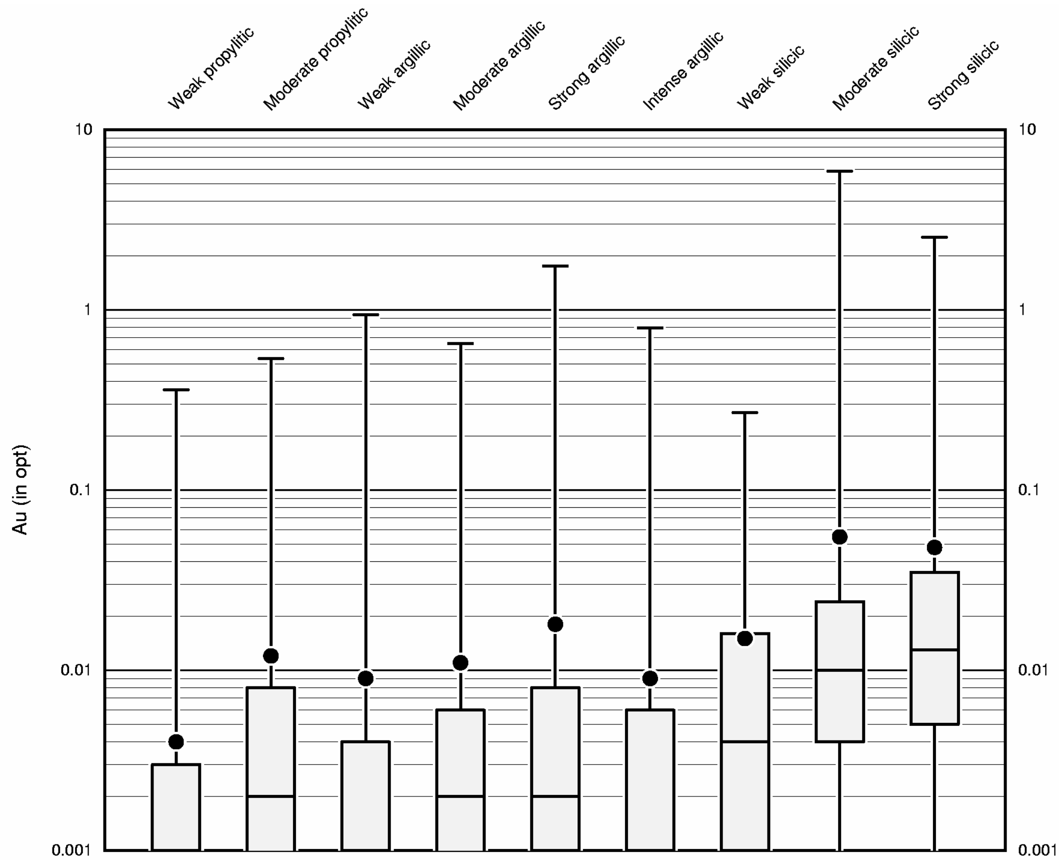


Figure 17. Analysis of Capping Values for McMahon

suggest a capping value of 3.0 opt Au for the few erratic high grade assays. Figure 18 shows the statistical summaries of the uncontaminated assays; these were used to establish capping values for RC intervals where downhole contamination may have elevated the grade. These were 0.01 opt Au for moderately and strongly silicified intervals and 0.001 opt Au for all other intervals.



	Weak propylitic	Moderate propylitic	Weak argillic	Moderate argillic	Strong argillic	Intense argillic	Weak silicic	Moderate silicic	Strong silicic	
Number	919	205	344	893	1367	975	142	472	907	Number
Mean	0.004	0.012	0.009	0.011	0.018	0.009	0.015	0.055	0.048	Mean
Standard deviation	0.015	0.043	0.058	0.041	0.094	0.037	0.031	0.352	0.162	Standard deviation
Maximum	0.359	0.537	0.936	0.648	1.754	0.795	0.268	5.863	2.530	Maximum
75th percentile	0.003	0.008	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.006	0.016	0.024	0.035	75th percentile
Median	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.004	0.010	0.013	Median
25th percentile	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.004	0.005	25th percentile
Minimum	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	Minimum

Figure 18. Statistics of McMahon Assays by Alteration (Uncontaminated Intervals Only)

15.2.3.5 Compositing

The McMahon assay intervals were composited into run-length composites of 15 feet. Breaks in the lithology, as originally coded, were honoured so that high-grade "ledge"/"spur" material was not blurred with non-ledge. Since the "ledge" intervals are often short, the resulting composite file has composites with variable lengths, including many shorter composites that span short intervals that were originally coded as "ledge"/"spur."

As with Gemfield, the domain code of each McMahon composite is the domain as originally logged (and not as back-flagged from the domain wireframes).

15.2.3.6 Variogram Analysis

The parameters of the McMahon gold variogram models are given below in Table 11. The three principal directions used for the variogram models in each domain are specified in Table 12. For the ledges and the non-ledge material (not including spurs), the direction of major continuity is approximately east-west, following the axis of McMahon Ridge, and with a slight dip to the east; the direction of intermediate continuity is down the dip of the "ledge" structures, which dip about 65-70º to the south. For the "spurs", the direction of maximum continuity follows the axis of the ridge as it swings to the north, roughly N55ºE; the direction of intermediate continuity is down the dip of the "spur" structures, which dip about 65-70º to the north. The direction of minimum continuity is always perpendicular to the other two directions.

TABLE 11
MCMAHON GOLD VARIOGRAM MODEL PARAMETERS

					Range of correlation		
	Nugget	Type	C	Total Sill	Major	Intermediate	Minor
Ledges	0.0327	Spherical	0.0231	0.0558	165	135'	25'
Spurs	0.0150	Spherical	0.0105	0.0255	165'	155'	30'
Non-ledge	0.0026	Spherical	0.0022	0.0048	160'	150'	90'

15.2.3.7 Block Model Geometry

The origin (lower southwest corner) of the McMahon block model is at 60000E, 52000N, 4,000 feet asl. The blocks are each 25 x 25 x 15 feet in size. The block model has 220 columns, 120 rows and 134 levels. The block model extends well beyond the known mineralization in map view, with additional rows and columns of barren blocks having been included to cover the region that might conceivably be stripped for development of an open pit. Figure 19 shows in map view the footprint of the blocks for which non-zero grade estimates were calculated.

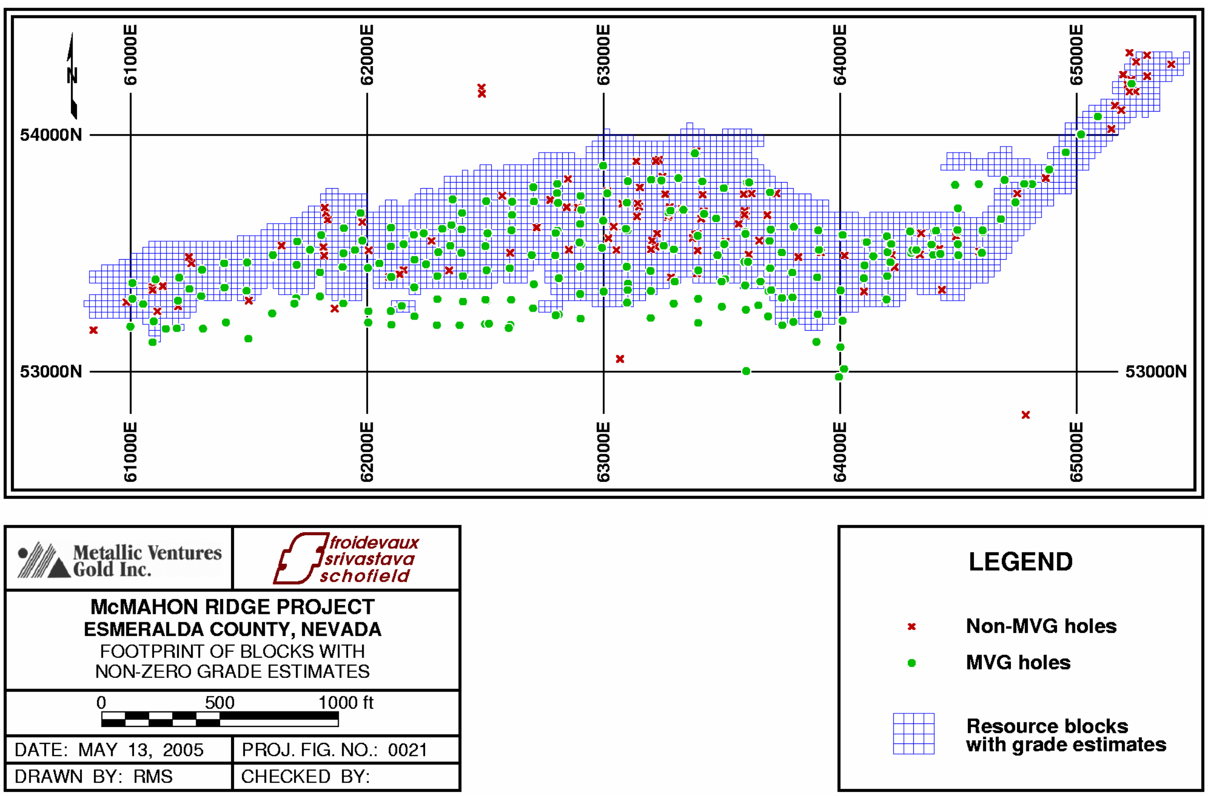


Figure 19. Footprint of Non-zero Blocks in McMahon Resource Block Model

Sub-blocks as small as 5 x 5 x 5 feet were used within each block to better capture the details of the “ledge” and “spur” structures, many of which are smaller than a single 25 x 25 x 15 foot block. In any blocks that were divided into sub-blocks for estimation, an average grade of the entire block was calculated prior to estimating Mineral Resource inventories so that the 25 x 25 x 15 foot volume can properly be regarded as the SMU, the minimum volume of material that will be segregated as ore or waste, in subsequent mine planning studies. This SMU is more appropriate for an open pit operation than for an underground mining operation, which would likely be able to operate more selectively than this. Accordingly, the estimates generated from the current McMahon resource block model are more indicative of the tonnages and grades that an open pit mining operation would achieve. A selective underground mining operation should be able to achieve lower ore tonnages at a higher grade, with less total metal content than an open pit operation.

15.2.3.8 Search Neighbourhood and Estimation Parameters

Ordinary kriging was performed within each domain, using only the composites from the same domain.

Table 12 gives the search ellipsoid radius in each of the principal directions.

TABLE 12
MCMAHON SEARCH ELLIPSOID RADIUS PARAMETERS FOR GOLD ESTIMATION

	Direction	Radius
Ledges	Major: S85ºE, dipping -30º	180’
	Intermediate: S5ºW, dipping -68º	150’
	Minor: N5ºE, dipping -22º	40’
Spurs	Major: N53ºE, dipping -12º	200’
	Intermediate: N37ºW, dipping -65º	175’
	Minor: S37ºW, dipping -25º	40’
Non-ledge	Major: S85ºE, dipping -30º	200’
	Intermediate: S5ºW, dipping -68º	175’
	Minor: N5ºE, dipping -22º	100’

Within the search ellipsoid, a maximum of eight composites were used, with no more than two composites coming from a single drillhole. Since the composites are quite variable in length, the ordinary kriging weights were multiplied by the length of the sample and then renormalized to sum to one. Mineral Resource blocks (and sub-blocks, when used) were discretized by a 2 x 2 x 1 grid for the calculations of the variogram and average variogram values needed for the ordinary kriging matrices.

Ordinary kriging was performed for all blocks that had at least one sample within the search ellipsoid.

15.2.3.9 Classification

Classification of the Mineral Resource block model into Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources was based on the same two considerations that were used for Gemfield:

1) The proximity to the strongly silicified "Y" structure that contains the continuous and correlatable ledges and spurs; and
2) The number of nearby drillholes and their distance to the block centre.

As with Gemfield, a wireframe was constructed to delineate this zone where the “ledge”/“spur” are most numerous and their spatial continuity is greatest. Within this wireframe, the confidence in the grade estimation is highest and satisfies the definition of Measured Mineral Resources from the CIM standards. Outside this Measured Mineral Resources wireframe, the confidence in grade estimates depends on the proximity to nearby data. Blocks were classified as part of the Indicated Mineral Resource if there were two drillholes within the range of the variogram; blocks where this condition was not met were classified as part of the Inferred Mineral Resource.

15.2.3.10 Section Through Block Model

Figure 20 shows a typical cross section through the drillhole data and the block model, along with the outlines of the wireframes that constrain the estimation.

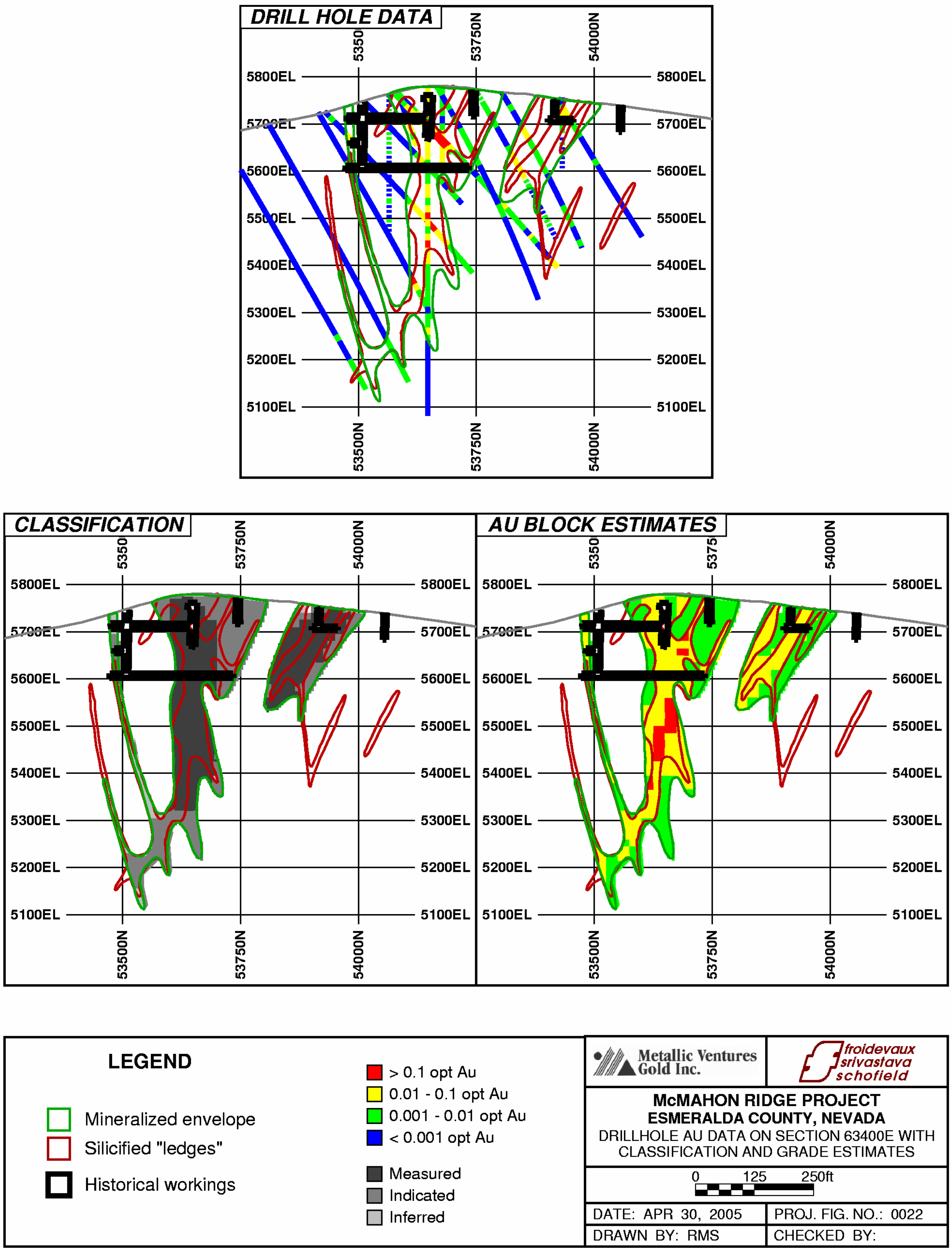


Figure 20. Typical Cross Section Through McMahon Drillholes and Mineral Resource Block Model

The Measured Mineral Resource forms the core of the mineralized wireframe, tracking the south-dipping ledges and the north-dipping spurs. Some of the correlatable ledges and spurs are not included in the Measured category; these are the ones that lie well away from the "ledge-rich" core of the "Y"-shaped structure, as in the case of the northernmost ledges seen in Figure 20.

Outside the "Y"-shaped Measured zone, most of the blocks are classified as Indicated Mineral Resource. With Metallic having closed the drillhole spacing to 100 feet or less throughout the deposit, and with the major and intermediate ranges of the variogram being at least 150 feet, there are almost always at least two drillholes within the range of the variogram.

Some of the blocks within the mineralized envelope are classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. These tend to lie on or near the edges of the mineralized envelope and are good targets for additional drilling to bring more of the Inferred Resource into the Indicated category.

15.2.3.11 Tonnage Factor

Based on geological domains and laboratory testwork (both historic and Metallic), six simplified tonnage-factor zones were modelled. The weight-averaged tonnage factor for the entire McMahon Ridge block model was 15.29 cubic feet per short ton.

15.2.3.12 Gold Resource Estimates

As noted earlier, the grade estimation made use of sub-blocks as small as 5 x 5 x 5 feet in order to resolve some of the finer detail of the ledges and spurs. The gold resource estimates presented in Table 5 were prepared by combining the sub-blocks into 25 x 25 x 15 foot blocks, using "0" grade material for any portions of a 25 x 25 x 15 foot block that had not been estimated.

15.2.3.13 Silver Resource Estimates

A silver grade block model has not yet been developed for the McMahon Ridge deposit.

15.3 CHECKS OF RESOURCE BLOCK MODELS

WGM has conducted the following checks of the Gemfield and McMahon Mineral Resource block models:

1) Global consistency with drillhole data. Within the mineralized envelope, the declustered, length-weighted average capped assay grade is within 1% of the average block model grade.

2) Local consistency with drillhole data. For those Mineral Resource blocks that are actually penetrated by drillholes, a comparison was done of the average length-weighted assay grade within such blocks to the block estimates. The two compare well, with their averages being within 4% of each other. The block estimates are smoother than the assay averages for the same blocks, a natural and intended consequence of having aimed at predicting grades for larger blocks (rather than for volumes as small as the original drillhole data).

3) Comparison to ID^2 block model. An inverse-squared-distance block model was created using the same search ellipsoids and other estimation parameters. The grades and tonnages above a 0.01 opt Au cutoff were within 4% and 2%, respectively, of the estimates reported in Tables 4 and 5 using Metallic's ordinary kriged block models.

4) Check of row, column and level averages. The row, column and level averages from the block model were compared to the averages of the drillhole data for the same swaths. The peaks and troughs in the average estimated grade closely follow the peaks and troughs in the average drillhole assays, with the block model estimates being slightly smoother than the drillhole assay data.

5) Ordinary kriging checks of small groups of blocks. Using a different software system than the Vulcan system used by Metallic, ordinary kriging estimates were generated for three groups of 20 blocks: the 20 blocks with the highest estimated grades, 20 of the blocks with very low estimated grades, and 20 of the blocks with moderate estimated grades. For all 60 blocks in this check, the ordinary kriging estimate prepared by WGM agrees with the estimate derived using Vulcan. This provides reassurance that the software implementation is sound, and that the various search and estimation parameters have all been entered correctly.

6) Grade contrasts in different domains. The contrast between the block grade estimates for "ledge" and "non-ledge" material was compared to the contrast noted for the raw drillhole data. Though the contrast is attenuated slightly in the block model (an expected result since the block model grades represent larger volumes of material than do the drillholes), the Mineral Resource estimation procedures have done a very good job of avoiding the smearing of high-grade "ledge" assays into the "non-ledge" material, and vice versa.

With all of these checks producing good results, WGM is satisfied that the block models developed by Metallic provide a sound basis for estimating the Mineral Resource inventories for the Gemfield and McMahon Ridge deposits.

15.4 GOLDFIELD MAIN DEPOSIT

MDA prepared an NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource estimate in 2002 and it was disclosed by MVG during its IPO in late-2002. Since that time MVG has carried out a limited amount of drilling in the Goldfield Main area but this has not had any significant impact on the Mineral Resource estimate. MVG intends to carry out more work in the area. The 2002 Mineral Resource estimate is presented in Table 13. There is no top cut (capped) gold grade noted because the deposit is composed of three zones, each of which has its own top cut grade. The so-called Low Grade Zone has a top cut of 0.38 opt Au, the High Grade Zone has a top cut grade of 1.00 opt Au and the Stopes (Zone) has a top cut grade of 0.10 opt Au.

TABLE 13
GOLDFIELD MAIN MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE
(using a 0.01 oz Au/T cutoff)
Prepared by MDA 2002

Classification	Tons	oz Au/T	Contained oz Au
Indicated	6,651,000	0.036	241,800
Inferred	2,129,000	0.038	80,300

The Inferred Mineral Resource is in addition to the Indicated Mineral Resource.

16. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

16.1 HISTORIC

Goldfield Consolidated Mining treated almost 3,000,000 tons grading 1 opt Au between 1908 and 1920. It reported 93% to 94% recovery from its stamp mill operation. Records are scanty for more recent operations, mainly ones reprocessing dump or tailings material, often using heap leach methods. Recoveries are suggested to have been 60% to 75%. Noranda conducted column leach testing of Goldfield Main area material in the early 1980s, obtaining recoveries averaging over 90%. **American Resource Corporation** ("ARC") completed three column leach tests obtaining 91% recovery on oxide material and 73% for mixed oxide-sulphide material. ARC carried out a short-lived leaching operation in the early 1990s but gold production records are unreliable.

16.2 METALLIC TESTWORK

16.2.1 GENERAL

In 2004, Metallic engaged **Kappes, Cassiday and Associates** ("KCA") of Reno to carry out a metallurgical testing program on unsplit, PQ sized drill core samples from 10 holes drilled on the Gemfield and McMahon Ridge deposits. The work was completed and documented in separate reports in October 2004. The results were then reviewed and interpreted by McClelland Laboratories Inc. of Reno in April 2005. The two deposits contain approximately 25 million tons of Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource with an average grade of 0.033 opt Au, with approximately 70% of the Mineral Resource contained in the Gemfield deposit.

The objectives of the program were to assess the amenability of the deposits for development as heap leach operations and provide the necessary parameters to support preliminary project development studies. Both of the deposits are described as volcanic hosted epithermal deposits with the mineralization believed to be genetically related to the gold-copper mineralizing event that formed the bonanza ore bodies in the Goldfield main historical mining district. In addition to testing the metallurgical response to heap leaching with cyanide, preliminary acid base determinations, work indices, percolation rates, and rock densities were also determined.

With the exception of one sample, from McMahon Ridge, the work was carried out on samples that had an average grade higher than the average grade of the Measured and Indicated Resources.

16.2.2 GEMFIELD RESULTS

Six separate composite samples from the Gemfield deposit were tested and characterized by their sulphide content, grade and rhyolite content. Both bottle roll and column tests were completed. Although probably not relevant to the current understanding of the Mineral Resources or project development considerations, gravity test work was carried out on higher grade samples.

From the results of column leach tests over a 90 day period, the following were indicated:

- Rhyolite material crushed to 2" showed the highest recoveries, at 93%, with limited increased recovery with crushing to finer sizes. These positive results for rhyolite suggest it may represent good run of mine leaching material;
- Recoveries for the ledge material were the lowest and averaged 69%;
- A mixture of the ledge and rhyolite averaged 76%;
- By comparison of these laboratory results with the heap leach history of commercial operations, KCA projects cyanide consumption in the 0.7 lbs/st (short ton) range for material crushed to 2 inches and 1.3 lbs/st for material crushed to ¾ inches;
- Hydrated lime consumption is projected to be approximately 2 lbs/st; and

- There was no evidence of carbonaceous material that could contribute to gold losses by absorption from the percolating leach solution.

16.2.3 MCMAHON RIDGE RESULTS

Four individual samples of the McMahon Ridge deposit were tested and characterized as to whether they were ledge or andesite types and for sulphide content. The samples were subjected to both column leach tests and bottle roll tests. No gravity testwork was completed.

The testwork results relative to a heap leach operation indicated the following:

- The moderate sulphide andesite samples showed recoveries in the range of 58 to 63% for ¾ inch material over a 90 to 120 leach period;
- The ledge samples showed a lower recovery of 44% for the same leach time duration with a 2 inch crush size;
- The low sulphide samples of andesite showed better recoveries at 86% after 61 days when crushed to ¾ inch;
- The leach kinetics and ultimate recovery were reduced for the samples with higher sulphide content; and
- There was some indication that recoveries would increase as the crush size is reduced.

16.2.4 METALLURGICAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS

The testwork indicates that both the deposits will be amenable to heap leach with no parameters or deleterious constituents identified that will preclude this type of gold recovery operation. Better recoveries will result from the Gemfield mineralization with the lowest recoveries indicated on the ledge material in McMahon Ridge. The ledge material of the Gemfield deposit also showed slower leach kinetics and lower recovery than the rhyolites. There is now a need to map the deposit for the proportions of the various ore types that have been identified. With the variation in metallurgical response and size of crushing required, the proportions of the various types of mineralization will be an important consideration in projecting results as further economic studies are undertaken. This additional information, used in conjunction with the results obtained to date will allow prefeasibility studies of project development.

To further advance the metallurgical understanding of the deposits, it will be necessary to assemble representative composite samples of the mineralization and grades to be mined and the waste rock to be removed. The samples should be composited on the basis of the mining scale and equipment to be employed and the selectivity that can be practically achieved in a commercial operation. Further testwork will be required to optimize the heap leach parameters to support a project prefeasibility study as well as generate the necessary environmental information to characterize the waste rock as well as the spent ore from a heap leach operation.

Further investigation into the ledge material of both deposits will be required to better understand the gold occurrence, presence of potential high cyanide consumers, and ideal size reduction for optimum gold recovery.

17. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

17.1 PERMITS

Metallic has two active Notices of Intent ("NOI") filed with the BLM enabling it to conduct exploration activities (Battle Mountain District, Tonopah field office). One NOI is located in the area of the Tom Keane mine (East Goldfield) and the other in the area of the Adams pit. The reclamation requirements under both NOIs have been essentially completed and MVG is currently awaiting revegetation. A Plan of Operations ("POO") has been filed for the Gemfield area, and is covered by the Environmental Assessment ("EA") completed by the BLM (Battle Mountain District, Tonopah field office). The POO will allow MVG to continue with exploration activities in and around the Gemfield deposit, particularly to the west. This area is highly prospective for additional gold deposits, which may be similar in character to Gemfield. This is also the area in which considerable condemnation drilling will be conducted in advance of the proposed highway relocation project, which may be necessary to provide clearance for open pit mining of the Gemfield deposit.

17.2 ENVIRONMENTAL

A large portion of the Goldfield Main area, the portion of the property that has seen most of the production activities, including recent heap leach activities, was purchased from **Decommissioning Services LLC** ("DSL") of Reno. DSL is responsible for fulfilling the obligations of its reclamation plan filed with the State and BLM by reclaiming certain areas disturbed by previous mining operations on these lands.

18. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Goldfield property covers three significant high-sulphidation epithermal gold deposits, Gemfield, McMahon Ridge and Goldfield Main. Recent Mineral Resource estimates have been prepared in-house for Gemfield and McMahon Ridge. The confidence level in the estimates has increased and a substantial portion of the Resource of both deposits is now in the Measured category.

Following the in-fill drilling program, there are now 475,000 contained Measured ounces of gold at Gemfield and nearly all of the 2002 Inferred Mineral Resource ounces have been upgraded and reclassified as Measured or Indicated, and total 541,000 ounces. Measured plus Indicated Mineral Resource tonnage and grade are slightly higher than those of the 2002 estimates.

At McMahon Ridge both tonnage and ounces have increased substantially. Contained Measured plus Indicated Mineral Resource ounces of gold are 285,000 versus 85,400 in 2002. Measured plus Indicated Mineral Resource tonnage has increased to 8,200,000 from 2,439,000 and the grade has remained the same.

The results of metallurgical testwork for both Gemfield and McMahon indicate that the deposits are amenable to heap leach processing although results vary considerably from sample to sample and further work is required.

The property is largely alluvium covered and holds excellent potential for the discovery of additional deposits, particularly to the southwest and west of Gemfield, where little drilling has been carried out and MVG awaits approval of additional drilling.

WGM has audited and is in agreement with the McMahon Ridge and Gemfield Mineral Resource estimates as prepared by MVG and has reported the estimates for Goldfield Main, which were prepared by an independent consulting group in 2002 following NI 43-101 guidelines and standards.

With the new Mineral Resource estimates for Gemfield and McMahon Ridge in hand, Metallic is moving forward with its evaluation of options for advancing the Goldfield property. Planning and budgeting for the remainder of 2005 are incomplete at this time, pending the completion of a series of scoping studies, which includes additional metallurgical studies, the preliminary evaluation of various mining and processing scenarios, and a review and update of environmental baseline and permitting requirements. The scoping works are required to support the planning and execution of ongoing field exploration, development, and environmental programs, and the conversion of the Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves. In addition, the evaluation of other exploration targets, in particular ones that might lead to an increase in Mineral Resources will continue. Expenditures in 2005 to the end of March amounted to US$177,000 and Metallic is considering spending an additional US$1,230,000 to year-end. The tentative budget is summarized by work type in Table 14.

TABLE 14
GOLDFIELD PROPERTY – TENTATIVE 2005 BUDGET

Work Type	Cost (US$)
Engineering	$324,000
Field exploration including RC drilling being planned at present	608,000
Environmental studies	123,000
Land holding costs & general services	338,000
Miscellaneous	14,000
Total	**$1,407,000**

19. RECOMMENDATIONS

WGM agrees with Metallic's decision to move forward with the Goldfield project by planning a series of "scoping-type" activities which may lead to a prefeasibility study. This intermediate step will not slow up development, can be handled in large part by in-house personnel and would enable Metallic to evaluate appropriate project development options and plan the way forward in a logical and efficient manner.

The above-mentioned scoping-type studies should be accompanied by the continuing evaluation of the exploration potential of the remainder of the property and additional drilling for extensions of the Gemfield deposit or new mineralization in the immediate Gemfield area.

While there is no indication that there are bias or other problems with MVG's assaying programs, WGM believes that QAQC procedures can be enhanced. This could be accomplished by instituting a program of routinely inserting standards and blanks (either purchased certified material or material produced in-house and certified by round-robin testing involving reputable labs) into the sample stream. This is industry standard practice for advanced exploration projects and for projects approaching feasibility. Metallic may wish to consider having an independent expert review the QAQC program to ensure that it meets industry standards and to establish a program common to all its projects going forward.

CERTIFICATE

To Accompany the Report titled "A Technical Review of the Goldfield Project in Esmeralda and Nye Counties, Western Nevada, USA for Metallic Ventures Gold Inc." dated July 12, 2005

I, John R. Sullivan, do hereby certify that:

1. I reside at 106 Stemmle Drive, Aurora, Ontario, Canada, L4G 6N8.

2. I am a graduate from Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Ontario with a B.Sc. Degree in Geology (1970), and I have practised my profession continuously since that time.

3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Membership Number 0136).

4. I am a Senior Geologist with Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited, a firm of consulting geologists and engineers, which has been authorized to practice professional engineering by Professional Engineers Ontario since 1969, and professional geoscience by the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario.

5. I am a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101 with regard to a variety of mineral deposits and have knowledge and experience with Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation parameters and procedures and those involved in the preparation of technical studies.

6. I visited the Goldfield property April 21, 2004 and have reviewed all of the technical data regarding the property as provided by Metallic Ventures Gold Inc.

7. I was responsible for the Summary, Sections 1 to 14 and 16 to 19 of the report. The report co-author, R. Mohan Srivastava prepared Section 15.

8. I have no personal knowledge as of the date of this certificate of any material fact or change, which is not reflected in this report.

9. Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, is at present, under an agreement, arrangement or understanding or expects to become, an insider, associate, affiliated entity or employee of Metallic Ventures Gold Inc. or any associated or affiliated entities.

10. Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine own, directly or indirectly, nor expect to receive, any interest in the properties or securities of Metallic Ventures Gold Inc., or any associated or affiliated companies.

11. Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, have earned the majority of our income during the preceding three years from Metallic Ventures Gold Inc., or any associated or affiliated companies.

12. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared this report in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and have prepared the report in conformity with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice.

signed by
"John R. Sullivan"

John R. Sullivan, P.Geo., B.Sc.
July 12, 2005

CERTIFICATE

To Accompany the Report titled
"A Technical Review of the Goldfield Project in
Esmeralda and Nye Counties, Western Nevada, USA
for Metallic Ventures Gold Inc."
dated July 12, 2005

I, R. Mohan Srivastava, do hereby certify that:

1. I reside at 42 Morton Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M4C 4N8.

2. I am a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a B.Sc. Degree in Earth Sciences (1979), and of Stanford University, with an M.Sc. degree in Applied Earth Sciences (1987), and I have practised my profession continuously since that time.

3. I am a practising member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Membership Number 0547).

4. I am a Senior Associate Geologist and geostatistician with Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited, a firm of consulting geologists and engineers, which has been authorized to practice professional engineering by Professional Engineers Ontario since 1969, and professional geoscience by the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario.

5. I have 25 years of experience with Mineral Resource and Reserve estimation for gold, base metals and laterite projects and with the preparation of technical reports.

6. I am a Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 and prepared Section 15 of the report.

7. I visited the Goldfield property from January 29 to February 4, 2005 and have reviewed all of the technical data regarding the Mineral Resource estimates for the property as provided by Metallic Ventures Gold Inc.

8. As of the date of this certificate, I have no personal knowledge of any material fact or change that is not reflected in this report.

9. Neither I nor any affiliated entity of mine, is at present, under an agreement, arrangement or understanding or expects to become, an insider, associate, affiliated entity or employee of Metallic Ventures Gold Inc. or any associated or affiliated entities.

10. Neither I nor any affiliated entity of mine own, directly or indirectly, nor expect to receive, any interest in the properties or securities of Metallic Ventures Gold Inc. or any associated or affiliated companies.

11. Neither I nor any affiliated entity of mine, have earned the majority of our income during the preceding three years from Metallic Ventures Gold Inc., or any associated or affiliated companies.

12. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the technical report in compliance with these documents, and have prepared the report in conformity with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice.

signed by
"R. Mohan Srivastava"

R. Mohan Srivastava, B.Sc., M.Sc., P.Geo.
July 12, 2005

REFERENCES

David, M.

1978 Geostatistical Ore Reserve Estimation, Elsevier Scientific Publishing Company, New York, 1977.

Kappes, Cassiday & Associates

2004 Gemfield Project, Report of Metallurgical Test Work, October 2004.

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2004 McMahon Ridge Project, Report of Metallurgical Test Work, October 2004.

McPartland, Jack S. (McClelland Laboratories Inc.)

2005 Summary Review of Gemfield Metallurgical Testing Program, MLI Job No. 3029, April 11, 2005.

McPartland, Jack S. (McClelland Laboratories Inc.)

2005 Summary Review of McMahon Ridge Metallurgical Testing Program, MLI Job No. 3029, April 11, 2005.

Metallic Ventures Gold Inc.

2002-2005 Various unpublished and published electronic data, internal reports, Mineral Resource estimate, drill logs and assays and maps.

Mine Development Associates

2002 Technical Report on the Goldfield Project, Esmeralda County, Nevada USA. September 30, 2002.

APPENDIX:

METALLIC LAND HOLDINGS

GOLDFIELD PROJECT
PATENTED CLAIMS OWNED BY METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC.
Located in Townships 2 and 3 South, Ranges 42 and 43 East, MDB&M
Esmeralda and Nye Counties, Nevada

Patented Claim Name	Patent No.	MS#
Algae	264847	3843
Atlanta	45944	2560
Bee Fraction	318051	3189
Bismark	45944	2560
Black Bear	45944	2560
Bonanza	44131	2247
Combination	46890	2557
Dick Bland Fraction	211074	3626
East Side	45842	2324
Gelatea	46221	2620
Kewana No. 2	46545	2565
Moonshine	272866	3839
Neglected	43995	2268
Nevada	46047	2609
Poloverda	211074	3626
Ridge	157709	2617
Spearhead Fraction	67610	3203
St. Ives	43593	2199
Sunflower	264847	3843
Tonopah Club	44131	2247
Union Jack	45944	2560
Velvet	264847	3843
Economist	44638	2269
Friday	44639	2270
Helena	159476	2212
Old Glory No. 2	46221	2620
Minnevada Fraction	43851	2228
Vindicator	44926	2277
Camp Bird	139277	3002
Xmas	1033599	4660
Xmas No. 1	316763	3717
Great Bend	45431	2210
Great Bend No. 1	45431	2210
Great Bend No. 2	45431	2210
Great Bend No. 3	45431	2210
Great Bend No. 4	45431	2210
Great Bend Fraction	45431	2210
Vernal No. 1	44923	2292
Vernal No. 2	45004	2275
Vernal Fraction	45004	2275
Black Butte No. 4	45004	2275
Black Butte No. 1	52115	2213
Three Friends Fraction	45017	2413
Three Friends	105637	2379
Plaza Fraction	242461	2685
White Rose	46482	2280

Patented Claim Name	Patent No.	MS#
Burnt Hill #3	45444	2300
Burnt Hill #4	45444	2300
Silver Hook	45444	2300
Silver Cup	45444	2300
Mt. Whood	45344	2497
Detroit #3	45957	2255
Golden Horse Shoe	46909	2719
Golden Horse Shoe# 1	46909	2719
Golden Horse Shoe #2	46909	2719
Golden Horse Shoe #3	46909	2719
Golden Horse Shoe #4	46909	2719
Golden Horse Shoe #5	46909	2719
Gold Bell	46046	2302
Apex	46046	2302
Lucky Strike	298890	2999
Kathryn Carol	298890	2999
Gold Gate	46551	2901
Gold Key	46551	2901
Gold Ridge	46551	2901
Bowen	163169	3236
Detroit #1	45954	2234
Detroit #2	45954	2234
Lansing	45954	2234
Last Hope	45954	2234
Virginia	44576	2332
Starlight	44576	2332
Spokane #4	252715	2921
Silver Bell	45499	2304
Watson #l	282691	3604
Watson #2	282691	3604
Apache	73781	3024
Apache #1	73781	3024
Apache #2	73781	3024
Apache #3	73781	3024
Dix #l	43181	2930
Dix #2	43181	2930
Dix #3	43181	2930
Dix #4	43181	2930
Jasper	203325	3614
Eagle	45347	2498
Red Bluff	45347	2498
Bell	45347	2498
Eagle #2	45347	2498
Carrie Bell	45347	2498
BlueJay	316764	3882
Claw Hammer	45369	2245
Kimberly DiamondField	44680	2316
Transvaal DiamondField	44680	2316
Kimberly #3	44680	2316
Jumbo	43540	2195

Patented Claim Name	Patent No.	MS#
Lucky Boy	43542	2197
Grizzley Bear	43543	2198
Clermont	43541	2196
Slim Jim Fraction	44876	2283
Mohawk No. 2	44876	2283
May Queen	45507	2534A
Combination Fraction	44602	2308
Rustler Fraction	44870	2375
Combination No. 1(all that portion of the S1/2 above the 380 ft. level)	44870	2375
Combination No. 2(all that portion of the N1/2 above the 380 ft. level)	44870	2375
Red Top	44687	2217
Little Red Top	44687	2217
Laguna	45945	2564
Last Chance	45945	2564
Miss Jessie	45945	2564
OK Fraction, (1/2 of ¾ interest in that portion lying southerly of the southerly end line of the Combination No. 2 patented lode claim extended easterly in its own direction).	45911	2566
Booth	45831	2431
Lookout	111375	2952
Reno	111375	2952
Columbus	111375	2952
Desert Rose	132432	3202A
Yankee Doodle	132432	3202A
Gold Wedge	168003	3664
Sidewa	157008	3142
Curly George	43594	2225
Boom	13594	2225
Jumbo Fraction	46352	4201
Bulldog Fraction	46351	4200
Last Dollar	219210	2598
Gold Fleece	46690	2988
Florence (These portions granted to Ralph E. Davis in the Grant Deed dated March 1, 1967 between Martin C. Duffy and Ruth Duffy, parties of the first part, and Ralph E. Davis, part of the second part, and filed in the Esmeralda County Recorder's office on April 14, 1967 in Book 3X, Page 47)	45014	2357
Cornishman (These portions granted to Ralph E. Davis in the Grant Deed dated March 1, 1967 between Martin C. Duffy and Ruth Duffy, parties of the first part, and Ralph E. Davis, part of the second part, and filed in the Esmeralda County Recorder's office on April 14, 1967 in Book 3X, Page 47)	46216	2750
Red Light	461868	2988
Vinegorone	46690	2505

Patented Claim Name	Patent No.	MS#
Red Butte No. 2		2574
Raccoon		2354
Rabbits Foot		2684
Eagle		2364
New York Fraction		2364
New York No. 2		2364
New Yourk No. 3		2364
Watson	282691	3604
Gipsy King	88071	2266
Wallcervealle	159476	2212
Mt. Whood No. 3	45344	2497
Waiting	45239	2281
Beauty	45239	2281
W.C.	45239	2281
H.M.B.	158604	3238
Marion	158604	3238
Desert Rose	71072	2922
Desert Rose No. 1	71072	2922
Kendall N1/2	45013	2397
Sandstorm S1/2	45012	2407
Goldie	43525	2235
Gold Button	316763	3717
Ramsey		2398
Unlucky Jim		4713
Oro No. 1		2529
Honey Boy		3882
Tail End		2963
Tail End Fraction		2963
Johnson No. 4		2244
Black Diamond		2265
Red Lion No. 1		2991
Red Lion No. 2		2991
Red Lion No. 3		2991
Red Lion Fraction		2991
Piedmont Fraction		2833
Black Bear Fraction		2560
Overland Fraction		2372
Louis Fraction		2660
August Fraction		2916
Midnight Fraction		2617
Deserted Fraction		2825
Evening Fraction		2533
Bulldog Fraction No. 1		2257
O.K. Fraction (1/4 interest)		2566
Central		2500
May Fraction		2232
Coga		2230
Examiner Fraction		2228
Huntch Bell 1		2320
Huntch Bell 3		2320

Patented Claim Name	Patent No.	MS#
Huntch Bell 4		2320
Huntch Bell 5		2320
Huntch Bell 9		2320
Huntch Bell 10		2320
Lucky Dog		2320
Red Flag Fraction No. 2		2320
High Rock		2964
Sunday		3023
April		2898
Mizpah No. 3		3449
Sunshine		2342
Mayflower	44120	2232
Ajax (1/3 interest)	161580	2256
Red Rock Fraction (1/2 interest)	45388	2326
Hawkeye	31382	2610
Watson	282961	3604
Primrose	45239	2281
Black Butte		3006
Fawn No. 2		3006
Lou Dillon	45242	2373
Gold Bug	31382	2610
Mt. Whood No.2	45344	2497
Success	44924	2311
Wilhemina (1/2 interest)	46904	2343
Midnight Fraction	157709	2617
Blue Grass	43851	2228
Diamond	43851	2228
Diamond Fraction	43851	2228
Lady June	43851	2228
Lookout	43851	2228
Michigan Dick	43851	2228
Mohawk	43851	2228
Wild Cat	43851	2228
Overlook		2226
Jupiter		2352
Minty No. 3 (1/2 interest)		2319
Emily		2314
Johnson No. 2		2244
Cyanogen Millsite	Blk 174 in Goldfield	
Morning Fraction		2448
Nighthawk		2323
Kewana Fraction		2902
Gold Bell		3050
Gold Locket		3050
Gold Claim		3050
Kruger		2407

GOLDFIELD PROJECT
UNPATENTED MINING CLAIMS OWNED BY METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC.
Located in Townships 2 and 3 South , Ranges 42 and 43 East, MDB&M
Nye (N) and Emeralda (E) Counties, Nevada

Claim Name	Type	Loc Date	Record Date	Co	Bk	Pg	Inst. No.	Amend Date	Bk	Pg	Inst. No.	BLM Date	BLM No.
MIK 1	Lode	1/17/1998	3/4/1998	N			439313					3/4/1998	788278
MIK 2	Lode	1/17/1998	3/4/1998	N			439314					3/4/1998	788279
MIK 3	Lode	1/17/1998	3/4/1998	N			439315	1/18/2000			491101	3/4/1998	788280
MIK 4	Lode	1/17/1998	3/4/1998	N			439316					3/4/1998	788281
MIK 5	Lode	1/17/1998	3/4/1998	N			439317	1/18/2000			491102	3/4/1998	788282
MIK 6	Lode	1/17/1998	3/4/1998	N			439318					3/4/1998	788283
MIK 7	Lode	1/17/1998	3/4/1998	N			439319	1/18/2000			491103	3/4/1998	788284
MIK 8	Lode	1/17/1998	3/4/1998	N			439320					3/4/1998	788285
MIK 9	Lode	1/17/1998	3/4/1998	N			439321	1/18/2000			491104	3/4/1998	788286
MIK 10	Lode	1/17/1998	3/4/1998	N			439322					3/4/1998	788287
MIK 11	Lode	1/17/1998	3/4/1998	N			439323					3/4/1998	788288
MIK 12	Lode	1/17/1998	3/4/1998	N			439324					3/4/1998	788289
MIK 13	Lode	1/17/1998	3/4/1998	N			439325					3/4/1998	788290
MIK 14	Lode	1/17/1998	3/4/1998	N			439326					3/4/1998	788291
MIK 17	Lode	1/17/1998	3/4/1998	E	195	84	150226	1/18/2000	203	52	152965	3/4/1998	788294
MIK 18	Lode	1/17/1998	3/4/1998	E	195	85	150227	1/18/2000	203	53	152966	3/4/1998	788295
MIK 19	Lode	1/17/1998	3/4/1998	E	195	86	150228	1/18/2000	203	54	152967	3/4/1998	788296
MIK 23	Lode	1/17/1998	3/4/1998	E	195	87	150230					3/4/1998	788297
MIK 25	Lode	3/5/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	490	150477					5/14/1998	789864
MIK 26	Lode	3/5/1998	5/19/1998	N			444610					5/14/1998	789865
MIK 27	Lode	3/5/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	491	150478					5/14/1998	789866
MIK 28	Lode	3/5/1998	5/19/1998	N			444611					5/14/1998	789867
MIK 29	Lode	3/5/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	492	150479					5/14/1998	789868
MIK 30	Lode	3/5/1998	5/19/1998	N			444612					5/14/1998	789869
MIK 31	Lode	3/5/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	493	150480					5/14/1998	789870
MIK 32	Lode	3/5/1998	5/19/1998	N			444613					5/14/1998	789871
MIK 33	Lode	3/5/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	494	150481					5/14/1998	789872
MIK 34	Lode	3/5/1998	5/19/1998	N			444614					5/14/1998	789873
MIK 35	Lode	3/5/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	495	150482					5/14/1998	789874
MIK 36	Lode	3/5/1998	5/19/1998	N			444615					5/14/1998	789875
MIK 37	Lode	3/5/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	496	150483					5/14/1998	789876
MIK 38	Lode	3/5/1998	5/19/1998	N			444616					5/14/1998	789877
MIK 39	Lode	3/5/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	497	150484					5/14/1998	789878
MIK 40	Lode	3/5/1998	5/19/1998	N			444617					5/14/1998	789879
MIK 41	Lode	3/5/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	498	150485					5/14/1998	789880
MIK 42	Lode	3/4/1998	5/19/1998	N			444618					5/14/1998	789881
MIK 43	Lode	3/4/1998	5/19/1998	N			444619					5/14/1998	789882
MIK 44	Lode	3/4/1998	5/19/1998	N			444620					5/14/1998	789883
MIK 45	Lode	3/4/1998	5/19/1998	N			444621					5/14/1998	789884
MIK 46	Lode	3/4/1998	5/19/1998	N			444622					5/14/1998	789885
MIK 47	Lode	3/4/1998	5/19/1998	N			444623					5/14/1998	789886
MIK 49	Lode	3/4/1998	5/19/1998	N			444625					5/14/1998	789888
MIK 51	Lode	3/4/1998	5/19/1998	N			444627					5/14/1998	789890
MIK 53	Lode	3/4/1998	5/19/1998	N			444629					5/14/1998	789892
MIK 55	Lode	3/4/1998	5/19/1998	N			444631					5/14/1998	789894
MIK 57	Lode	3/4/1998	5/19/1998	N			444633					5/14/1998	789896
MIK 59	Lode	3/4/1998	5/19/1998	N			444635					5/14/1998	789898
MIK 63	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	501	150488					5/14/1998	789902
MIK 64	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	502	150489					5/14/1998	789903
MIK 65	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	503	150490					5/14/1998	789904
MIK 66	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	504	150491					5/14/1998	789905
MIK 67	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	505	150492					5/14/1998	789906
MIK 68	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	506	150493					5/14/1998	789907
MIK 69	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	507	150494					5/14/1998	789908
MIK 70	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	508	150495					5/14/1998	789909
MIK 71	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	509	150496					5/14/1998	789910
MIK 72	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	510	150497					5/14/1998	789911
MIK 73	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	511	150498					5/14/1998	789912
MIK 74	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	512	150499					5/14/1998	789913
MIK 75	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	513	150500					5/14/1998	789914
MIK 76	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	514	150501					5/14/1998	789915
MIK 77	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	515	150502					5/14/1998	789916
MIK 78	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	516	150503					5/14/1998	789917

Claim Name	Type	Loc Date	Record Date	Co	Bk	Pg	Inst. No.	Amend Date	Bk	Pg	Inst. No.	BLM Date	BLM No.
MIK 79	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	517	150504					5/14/1998	789918
MIK 80	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	518	150505					5/14/1998	789919
MIK 81	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	519	150506					5/14/1998	789920
MIK 82	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	520	150507					5/14/1998	789921
MIK 83	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	521	150508					5/14/1998	789922
MIK 84	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	522	150509					5/14/1998	789923
MIK 85	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	523	150510					5/14/1998	789924
MIK 86	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	524	150511					5/14/1998	789925
MIK 87	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	525	150512					5/14/1998	789926
MIK 88	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	526	150513					5/14/1998	789927
MIK 89	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	527	150514					5/14/1998	789928
MIK 90	Lode	3/6/1998	5/19/1998	E	195	528	150515					5/14/1998	789929
MIK 93	Lode	3/7/1998	5/19/1998	N			444637					5/14/1998	789932
MIK 95	Lode	3/7/1998	5/19/1998	N			444639					5/14/1998	789934
MIK 97	Lode	3/7/1998	5/19/1998	N			444641					5/14/1998	789936
MIK 99	Lode	3/7/1998	5/19/1998	N			444643					5/14/1998	789938
MIK 101	Lode	3/7/1998	5/19/1998	N			444645					5/14/1998	789940
MIK 103	Lode	5/22/1998	7/8/1998	N			448438					7/8/1998	790979
MIK 104	Lode	5/22/1998	7/8/1998	N			448439					7/8/1998	790980
MIK 105	Lode	5/22/1998	7/8/1998	N			448440					7/8/1998	790981
MIK 106	Lode	5/22/1998	7/8/1998	N			448441					7/8/1998	790982
MIK 107	Lode	5/22/1998	7/8/1998	N			448442					7/8/1998	790983
MIK 108	Lode	5/22/1998	7/8/1998	N			448443					7/8/1998	790984
MIK 109	Lode	5/22/1998	7/8/1998	N			448444					7/8/1998	790985
MIK 110	Lode	5/22/1998	7/8/1998	N			448445					7/8/1998	790986
MIK 112	Lode	5/22/1998	7/8/1998	N			448447					7/8/1998	790988
MIK 113	Lode	5/22/1998	7/8/1998	N			448448					7/8/1998	790989
MIK 114	Lode	5/22/1998	7/8/1998	N			448449					7/8/1998	790990
MIK 115	Lode	5/22/1998	7/8/1998	N			448450					7/8/1998	790991
MIK 116	Lode	5/22/1998	7/8/1998	N			448451					7/8/1998	790992
MIK 117	Lode	5/22/1998	7/8/1998	N			448452					7/8/1998	790993
MIK 118	Lode	5/22/1998	7/8/1998	N			448453					7/8/1998	790994
MIK 124	Lode	5/22/1998	7/8/1998	N			448459					7/8/1998	791000
MIK 92	Lode	9/24/1998	11/6/1998	E	198	196	151344					11/6/1998	793469
MIK 139	Lode	9/3/1998	11/9/1998	N			456701					11/6/1998	793483
MIK 140	Lode	9/3/1998	11/9/1998	N			456702					11/6/1998	793484
MIK 142	Lode	9/3/1998	11/9/1998	N			456704					11/6/1998	793486
MIK 144	Lode	9/3/1998	11/9/1998	N			456706					11/6/1998	793488
MIK 145	Lode	9/3/1998	11/9/1998	N			456707					11/6/1998	793489
MIK 146	Lode	9/3/1998	11/9/1998	N			456708					11/6/1998	793490
MIK 148	Lode	9/3/1998	11/9/1998	N			456710					11/6/1998	793492
MIK 149	Lode	9/3/1998	11/9/1998	N			456711					11/6/1998	793493
DIX 1	Lode	4/17/1998	7/8/1998	N			448412					7/8/1998	791002
DIX 2	Lode	4/17/1998	7/8/1998	N			448413					7/8/1998	791003
DIX 3	Lode	4/17/1998	7/8/1998	N			448414					7/8/1998	791004
DIX 4	Lode	4/17/1998	7/8/1998	N			448415					7/8/1998	791005
DIX 5	Lode	4/17/1998	7/8/1998	N			448416					7/8/1998	791006
DIX 6	Lode	4/17/1998	7/8/1998	N			448417					7/8/1998	791007
DIX 7	Lode	4/17/1998	7/8/1998	N			448418					7/8/1998	791008
DIX 8	Lode	4/17/1998	7/8/1998	N			448419					7/8/1998	791009
DIX 9	Lode	4/17/1998	7/8/1998	N			448420					7/8/1998	791010
DIX 10	Lode	4/17/1998	7/8/1998	N			448421					7/8/1998	791011
DIX 11	Lode	4/17/1998	7/8/1998	N			448422					7/8/1998	791012
DIX 12	Lode	4/17/1998	7/8/1998	N			448423					7/8/1998	791013
DIX 13	Lode	4/17/1998	7/8/1998	N			448424					7/8/1998	791014
DIX 14	Lode	4/17/1998	7/8/1998	N			448425					7/8/1998	791015
DIX 15	Lode	4/17/1998	7/8/1998	N			448426					7/8/1998	791016
DIX 16	Lode	4/17/1998	7/8/1998	N			448427					7/8/1998	791017
DIX 17	Lode	4/17/1998	7/8/1998	N			448428					7/8/1998	791018
DIX 18	Lode	4/17/1998	7/8/1998	N			448429					7/8/1998	791019
DIX 19	Lode	4/17/1998	7/8/1998	N			448430					7/8/1998	791020
DIX 20	Lode	4/17/1998	7/8/1998	N			448431					7/8/1998	791021
Boyer Fraction	Lode	12/19/1998	3/12/1999	E	199	59	151660					3/12/1999	801606
HB-18	Lode	12/17/1998	3/12/1999	E	199	60	151661					3/12/1999	801607
SF	Lode	12/18/1998	3/12/1999	E	199	67	151668					3/12/1999	801614
Adams	Lode	12/20/1998	3/12/1999	E	199	68	151669					3/12/1999	801615
Excelsior-5	Lode	12/16/1998	3/12/1999	E	199	69	151670					3/12/1999	801616
Fawn	Lode	12/20/1998	3/12/1999	E	199	70	151671					3/12/1999	801617

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Jack	Lode	12/20/1998	3/12/1999	E	199	72	151673					3/12/1999	801619
Gold Ledge-1	Lode	12/20/1998	3/12/1999	E	199	73	151674					3/12/1999	801620
Gold Ledge-2	Lode	12/20/1998	3/12/1999	E	199	74	151675	1/18/2000	203	55	152968	3/12/1999	801621
Queen	Lode	12/20/1998	3/12/1999	E	199	77	151678					3/12/1999	801624
Spearhead Fraction	Lode	12/20/1998	3/12/1999	E	199	79	151680					3/12/1999	801626
Buffalo	Lode	12/15/1998	3/12/1999	E	199	82	151683					3/12/1999	801629
Bullfrog	Lode	12/15/1998	3/12/1999	E	199	83	151684					3/12/1999	801630
Little Pedro #1	Lode	12/16/1998	3/12/1999	E	199	85	151686					3/12/1999	801632
Little Pedro #2	Lode	12/16/1998	3/12/1999	E	199	86	151687					3/12/1999	801633
Little Pedro #3	Lode	12/16/1998	3/12/1999	E	199	87	151688					3/12/1999	801634
Little Pedro #4	Lode	12/16/1998	3/12/1999	E	199	88	151689					3/12/1999	801635
Lula	Lode	12/16/1998	3/12/1999	E	199	89	151690					3/12/1999	801636
MIK-154	Lode	12/15/1998	3/12/1999	E	199	90	151691					3/12/1999	801637
Vernal-Daisy	Lode	12/16/1998	3/12/1999	E	199	91	151692					3/12/1999	801638
Y2K - 1	Lode	1/19/2000	4/6/2000	E	203	56	152969					4/7/2000	814841
Y2K - 2	Lode	1/19/2000	4/6/2000	E	203	57	152970					4/7/2000	814842
Y2K - 3	Lode	1/19/2000	4/6/2000	E	203	58	152971					4/7/2000	814843
Y2K - 4	Lode	1/19/2000	4/6/2000	E	203	59	152972					4/7/2000	814844
Y2K - 5	Lode	1/20/2000	4/6/2000	E	203	60	152973					4/7/2000	814845
Y2K - 6	Lode	1/20/2000	4/6/2000	E	203	61	152974					4/7/2000	814846
Y2K - 8	Lode	1/20/2000	4/6/2000	E	203	63	152976					4/7/2000	814848
Y2K - 9	Lode	1/20/2000	4/6/2000	E	203	64	152977					4/7/2000	814849
Y2K - 10	Lode	1/20/2000	4/6/2000	E	203	65	152978					4/7/2000	814850
Y2K - 11	Lode	1/20/2000	4/6/2000	E	203	66	152979					4/7/2000	814851
Y2K - 12	Lode	1/20/2000	4/6/2000	E	203	67	152980					4/7/2000	814852
Y2K - 13	Lode	1/19/2000	4/6/2000	E	203	68	152981					4/7/2000	814853
Y2K - 14	Lode	1/19/2000	4/6/2000	E	203	69	152982					4/7/2000	814854
Y2K - 15	Lode	1/19/2000	4/6/2000	E	203	70	152983					4/7/2000	814855
B&B 1	Lode			E	188	58							757476
B&B 2	Lode			E	188	59							757477
B&B 3	Lode			E	188	60							757478
B&B 4	Lode			E	188	61							757479
B&B 5	Lode			E	188	62							757480
B&B 6	Lode			E	188	63							757481
B&B 7	Lode			E	188	64							757482
B&B 8	Lode			E	188	65							757483
B&B 9	Lode			E	188	66							757484
B&B 10	Lode			E	188	67							757485
B&B 11	Lode			E	188	68							757486
B&B 12	Lode			E	188	69							757487
B&B 13	Lode			E	188	70							757488
B&B 14	Lode			E	188	71							757489
Batwing 1	Lode			E	191	107							773703
CGM 1	Lode			E	191	109							773704
CGM 2	Lode			E	191	110							773705
KM 30	Lode			E	191	113							773706
KM 31	Lode			E	191	114							773707
MW 4	Lode			E	191	123							773708
MW 5	Lode			E	191	124							773709
MW 7	Lode			E	191	125							773710
MW 8	Lode			E	191	126							773711
MW 9	Lode			E	191	127							773712
MW 10	Lode			E	191	128							773713
MW 11	Lode			E	191	129							773714
MW 12	Lode			E	191	130							773715
MW 13	Lode			E	191	131							773716
MW 14	Lode			E	191	132							773717
MW 15	Lode			E	191	133							773718
MW 16	Lode			E	191	134							773719
MW 17	Lode			E	191	135							773720
MW 23	Lode			E	191	136							773721
MW 24	Lode			E	191	137							773722
Red East	Lode	4/20/1997		E	191	111		6/12/2003	220	146	158218	6/20/2003	773723
Red West	Lode			E	191	112							773724
Southern Rose	Lode			E	191	108							773725
Wash 4	Lode			E	191	115							773726
Wash 5	Lode			E	191	116							773727
Wash 6	Lode			E	191	117							773728

Claim Name	Type	Loc Date	Record Date	Co	Bk	Pg	Inst. No.	Amend Date	Bk	Pg	Inst. No.	BLM Date	BLM No.
Wash 7	Lode			E	191	118							773729
Wash 8	Lode			E	191	119							773730
Wash 9	Lode			E	191	120							773731
Wash 10	Lode			E	191	121							773732
Wash 11	Lode			E	191	122							773733
V 31	Lode			E	194	68							783815
V 32	Lode			E	194	69							783816
V 33	Lode			E	194	70							783817
V 34	Lode			E	194	71							783818
V 35	Lode			E	194	72							783819
V 36	Lode			E	194	73							783820
V 37	Lode			E	194	74							783821
V 38	Lode			E	194	75							783822
V 39A	Lode			E	194	76							783823
V 39	Lode			E	194	77							783824
V 40	Lode			E	194	78							783825
V 41	Lode			E	194	79							783826
V 42	Lode			E	194	80							783827
V 43A	Lode			E	194	81							783828
V 43	Lode			E	194	82							783829
V 44	Lode			E	194	83							783830
V 45	Lode			E	194	84							783831
V 46	Lode			E	194	85							783832
V 47	Lode			E	194	86							783833
V 48	Lode			E	194	87							783834
V 49	Lode			E	194	88							783835
V 50	Lode			E	194	89							783836
V 51	Lode			E	194	90							783837
V 52	Lode			E	194	91							783838
V 53	Lode			E	194	92							783839
V 54	Lode			E	194	93							783840
V 55	Lode			E	194	94							783841
V 56	Lode			E	194	95							783842
V 57	Lode			E	194	96							783843
V 58	Lode			E	194	97							783844
V 59	Lode			E	194	98							783845
V 60	Lode			E	194	99							783846
V 61	Lode			E	194	100							783847
V 62	Lode			E	194	101							783848
V 63	Lode			E	194	102							783849
V 64	Lode			E	194	103							783850
V 65	Lode			E	194	104							783851
V 66	Lode			E	194	105							783852
REB 1	Lode	5/7/2002	7/15/2002	E	213	49	156147					6/27/2002	829904
REB 2	Lode	5/7/2002	7/15/2002	E	213	50	156148					6/27/2002	829905
REB 3	Lode	5/7/2002	7/15/2002	E	213	51	156149					6/27/2002	829906
REB 4	Lode	5/7/2002	7/15/2002	E	213	52	156150					6/27/2002	829907
REB 5	Lode	5/7/2002	7/15/2002	E	213	53	156151					6/27/2002	829908
REB 6	Lode	8/1/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	230	156528					10/15/2002	832308
REB 7	Lode	8/1/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	231	156530					10/15/2002	832309
REB 8	Lode	8/1/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	232	156531					10/15/2002	832310
REB 9	Lode	8/1/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	233	156532					10/15/2002	832311
REB 10	Lode	8/1/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	234	156533					10/15/2002	832312
REB 11	Lode	8/1/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	235	156534					10/15/2002	832313
REB 12	Lode	8/1/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	236	156535					10/15/2002	832314
Y2K 7	Lode	8/1/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	237	156537					10/15/2002	832315
GFE 19	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	238	156539					10/15/2002	832316
GFE 20	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	239	156540					10/15/2002	832317
GFE 21	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	240	156541					10/15/2002	832318
GFE 22	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	241	156542					10/15/2002	832319
GFE 23	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	242	156543					10/15/2002	832320
GFE 24	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	243	156544					10/15/2002	832321
GFE 25	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	244	156545					10/15/2002	832322
GFE 26	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	245	156546					10/15/2002	832323
GFE 27	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	246	156547					10/15/2002	832324
GFE 28	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	247	156548					10/15/2002	832325
GFE 29	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	248	156549					10/15/2002	832326
GFE 30	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	249	156550					10/15/2002	832327

Claim Name	Type	Loc Date	Record Date	Co	Bk	Pg	Inst. No.	Amend Date	Bk	Pg	Inst. No.	BLM Date	BLM No.
GFE 31	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	250	156551					10/15/2002	832328
GFE 32	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	251	156552					10/15/2002	832329
GFE 33	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	252	156553					10/15/2002	832330
GFE 34	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	253	156554					10/15/2002	832331
GFE 35	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	254	156555					10/15/2002	832332
GFE 36	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	255	156556					10/15/2002	832333
GFE 37	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	256	156557					10/15/2002	832334
GFE 38	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	257	156558					10/15/2002	832335
GFE 39	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	258	156559					10/15/2002	832336
GFE 40	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	259	156560					10/15/2002	832337
GFE 41	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	260	156561					10/15/2002	832338
GFE 42	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	261	156562					10/15/2002	832339
GFE 43	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	262	156563					10/15/2002	832340
GFE 44	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	263	156564					10/15/2002	832341
GFE 45	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	264	156565					10/15/2002	832342
GFE 46	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	265	156566					10/15/2002	832343
GFE 47	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	266	156567					10/15/2002	832344
GFE 48	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	267	156568					10/15/2002	832345
GFE 49	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	268	156569					10/15/2002	832346
GFE 50	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	269	156570					10/15/2002	832347
GFE 97	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	270	156571					10/15/2002	832348
GFE 98	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	271	156572					10/15/2002	832349
GFE 99	Lode	8/6/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	272	156573					10/15/2002	832350
GFE 105	Lode	8/10/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	273	156574					10/15/2002	832351
GFE 106	Lode	8/10/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	274	156575					10/15/2002	832352
GFE 107	Lode	8/10/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	275	156576					10/15/2002	832353
GFE 108	Lode	8/10/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	276	156577					10/15/2002	832354
GFE 109	Lode	8/10/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	277	156578					10/15/2002	832355
GFE 110	Lode	8/10/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	278	156579					10/15/2002	832356
GFE 111	Lode	8/10/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	279	156580					10/15/2002	832357
GFE 112	Lode	8/10/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	280	156581					10/15/2002	832358
GFE 113	Lode	8/10/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	281	156582					10/15/2002	832359
GFE 114	Lode	8/10/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	282	156583					10/15/2002	832360
GFE 115	Lode	8/10/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	283	156584					10/15/2002	832361
GFE 116	Lode	8/10/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	284	156585					10/15/2002	832362
GFE 117	Lode	8/10/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	285	156586					10/15/2002	832363
GFE 118	Lode	8/10/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	286	156587					10/15/2002	832364
GFE 119	Lode	8/10/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	287	156588					10/15/2002	832365
GFE 120	Lode	8/10/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	288	156589					10/15/2002	832366
GFE 121	Lode	8/10/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	289	156590					10/15/2002	832367
GFE 122	Lode	8/10/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	290	156591					10/15/2002	832368
GFE 123	Lode	8/10/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	291	156592					10/15/2002	832369
GFE 124	Lode	8/10/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	292	156593					10/15/2002	832370
MX 55	Lode	8/8/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	293	156594					10/15/2002	832371
MX 56	Lode	8/8/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	294	156595					10/15/2002	832372
MX 57	Lode	8/8/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	295	156596					10/15/2002	832373
MX 58	Lode	8/8/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	296	156597					10/15/2002	832374
MX 59	Lode	8/8/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	297	156598					10/15/2002	832375
MX 60	Lode	8/8/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	298	156599					10/15/2002	832376
MX 61	Lode	8/8/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	299	156600					10/15/2002	832377
MX 62	Lode	8/8/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	300	156601					10/15/2002	832378
MX 107	Lode	8/8/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	301	156602					10/15/2002	832379
MX 108	Lode	8/8/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	302	156603					10/15/2002	832380
MX 109	Lode	8/8/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	303	156604					10/15/2002	832381
MX 110	Lode	8/8/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	304	156605					10/15/2002	832382
MX 111	Lode	8/8/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	305	156606					10/15/2002	832383
MX 112	Lode	8/8/2002	10/16/2002	E	214	306	156607					10/15/2002	832384
MGI 1	Lode	3/7/2003	5/23/2003	E	218	416	157872					5/22/2003	847774
MGI 2	Lode	3/8/2003	5/23/2003	E	218	417	157873					5/22/2003	847775
MGI 3	Lode	3/9/2003	5/23/2003	E	218	418	157874					5/22/2003	847776
MGI 4	Lode	3/10/2003	5/23/2003	E	218	419	157875					5/22/2003	847777
MGI 5	Lode	3/11/2003	5/23/2003	E	218	420	157876					5/22/2003	847778
MGI 6	Lode	3/12/2003	5/23/2003	E	218	421	157877					5/22/2003	847779
REB 13	Lode	2/26/2003	5/23/2003	E	218	422	157879					5/22/2003	847780
REB 14	Lode	2/26/2003	5/23/2003	E	218	423	157880					5/22/2003	847781
REB 15	Lode	2/26/2003	5/23/2003	E	218	424	157881					5/22/2003	847782
REB 16	Lode	2/26/2003	5/23/2003	E	218	425	157882					5/22/2003	847783
REB 17	Lode	2/26/2003	5/23/2003	E	218	426	157883					5/22/2003	847784

Claim Name	Type	Loc Date	Record Date	Co	Bk	Pg	Inst. No.	Amend Date	Bk	Pg	Inst. No.	BLM Date	BLM No.
REB 18	Lode	2/26/2003	5/23/2003	E	218	427	157884					5/22/2003	847785
American	Lode	4/23/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	342	158099					6/9/2003	848306
Amy #1	Lode	4/23/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	343	158100					6/9/2003	848307
Banner	Lode	4/23/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	312	158068					6/9/2003	848308
BBE	Lode	3/15/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	313	158069					6/9/2003	848309
Belle	Lode	3/15/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	344	158101					6/9/2003	848310
Cherokee	Lode	3/15/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	314	158070					6/9/2003	848311
Claw	Lode	3/14/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	315	158071					6/9/2003	848312
Day Break	Lode	4/23/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	345	158102					6/9/2003	848313
Dip	Lode	3/16/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	316	158072					6/9/2003	848314
East	Lode	3/16/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	352	158110					6/9/2003	848315
Gate	Lode	3/16/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	353	158111					6/9/2003	848316
Goldfield	Lode	3/16/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	317	158073					6/9/2003	848317
Goldfield Fraction	Lode	3/16/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	318	158074					6/9/2003	848318
GR	Lode	4/23/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	356	158115					6/9/2003	848319
High Red	Lode	3/15/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	346	158103					6/9/2003	848320
Jack Ass 1	Lode	3/14/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	319	158075					6/9/2003	848321
Johnson	Lode	3/14/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	320	158076					6/9/2003	848322
Last Chance 1	Lode	3/15/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	321	158077					6/9/2003	848323
Last Chance 2	Lode	3/15/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	322	158078					6/9/2003	848324
Lion	Lode	4/23/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	323	158079					6/9/2003	848325
Little Gate	Lode	3/16/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	349	158107					6/9/2003	848326
MGI 7	Lode	4/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	357	158117					6/9/2003	848327
MGI 8	Lode	4/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	358	158118					6/9/2003	848328
MGI 9	Lode	4/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	359	158119					6/9/2003	848329
MGI 10	Lode	4/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	360	158120					6/9/2003	848330
MGI 11	Lode	4/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	361	158121					6/9/2003	848331
MGI 12	Lode	4/18/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	362	158122					6/9/2003	848332
MGI 13	Lode	4/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	363	158123					6/9/2003	848333
MGI 14	Lode	4/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	364	158124					6/9/2003	848334
MGI 15	Lode	4/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	365	158125					6/9/2003	848335
MGI 16	Lode	4/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	366	158126					6/9/2003	848336
MGI 17	Lode	4/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	367	158127					6/9/2003	848337
MGI 18	Lode	4/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	368	158128					6/9/2003	848338
MGI 19	Lode	4/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	369	158129					6/9/2003	848339
MGI 20	Lode	4/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	370	158130					6/9/2003	848340
MGI 21	Lode	4/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	371	158131					6/9/2003	848341
MGI 22	Lode	4/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	372	158132					6/9/2003	848342
MGI 23	Lode	4/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	373	158133					6/9/2003	848343
MGI 24	Lode	4/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	374	158134					6/9/2003	848344
MGI 25	Lode	4/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	375	158135					6/9/2003	848345
MGI 26	Lode	4/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	376	158136					6/9/2003	848346
MGI 27	Lode	4/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	377	158137					6/9/2003	848347
MGI 28	Lode	4/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	378	158138					6/9/2003	848348
MGI 29	Lode	4/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	379	158139					6/9/2003	848349
MGI 30	Lode	4/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	380	158140					6/9/2003	848350
MGI 31	Lode	4/20/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	381	158141					6/9/2003	848351
MGI 32	Lode	4/20/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	382	158142					6/9/2003	848352
MGI 33	Lode	4/20/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	383	158143					6/9/2003	848353
MGI 34	Lode	4/20/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	384	158144					6/9/2003	848354
MGI 35	Lode	4/20/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	385	158145					6/9/2003	848355
MGI 36	Lode	4/20/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	386	158146					6/9/2003	848356
MGI 37	Lode	4/20/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	387	158147					6/9/2003	848357
MGI 38	Lode	4/20/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	388	158148					6/9/2003	848358
MGI 39	Lode	4/20/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	389	158149					6/9/2003	848359
MGI 40	Lode	4/20/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	390	158150					6/9/2003	848360
MGI 41	Lode	4/20/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	391	158151					6/9/2003	848361
MGI 42	Lode	4/20/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	392	158152					6/9/2003	848362
MGI 43	Lode	4/20/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	393	158153					6/9/2003	848363
Mizpah 6	Lode	3/15/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	324	158080					6/9/2003	848364
Mizpah 6 Extension	Lode	3/15/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	325	158081					6/9/2003	848365
NBF	Lode	3/17/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	347	158104					6/9/2003	848366
North Apple	Lode	3/14/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	326	158082					6/9/2003	848367
Pedro 5	Lode	3/14/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	328	158084					6/9/2003	848368
Pedro 6	Lode	3/14/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	329	158085					6/9/2003	848369
Pedro 7	Lode	3/14/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	330	158086					6/9/2003	848370
Pedro 8	Lode	3/14/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	331	158087					6/9/2003	848371
RBF	Lode	3/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	348	158105					6/9/2003	848372

Claim Name	Type	Loc Date	Record Date	Co	Bk	Pg	Inst. No.	Amend Date	Bk	Pg	Inst. No.	BLM Date	BLM No.
Red Top	Lode	3/16/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	351	158109					6/9/2003	848373
Sierra 1	Lode	3/14/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	332	158088					6/9/2003	848374
Slim	Lode	3/16/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	350	158108					6/9/2003	848375
South Apple	Lode	3/14/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	327	158083					6/9/2003	848376
Toga	Lode	3/14/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	333	158089					6/9/2003	848377
TRUE	Lode	3/15/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	334	158090					6/9/2003	848378
Violet	Lode	3/16/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	335	158091					6/9/2003	848379
Water	Lode	3/14/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	336	158092					6/9/2003	848380
Whynot 1	Lode	3/15/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	354	158112					6/9/2003	848381
Whynot 2	Lode	3/15/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	355	158113					6/9/2003	848382
Wild Rose 1	Lode	3/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	337	158093					6/9/2003	848383
Wild Rose 2	Lode	3/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	338	158094					6/9/2003	848384
Wild Rose 3	Lode	3/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	339	158095					6/9/2003	848385
Wild Rose 4	Lode	3/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	340	158096					6/9/2003	848386
Wild Rose 5	Lode	3/19/2003	6/10/2003	E	219	341	158097					6/9/2003	848387
MIK 48	Lode	4/5/2003	6/11/2003	N			564576					6/9/2003	848388
MIK 50	Lode	4/5/2003	6/11/2003	N			564577					6/9/2003	848389
MIK 52	Lode	4/5/2003	6/11/2003	N			564578					6/9/2003	848390
MIK 54	Lode	4/5/2003	6/11/2003	N			564579					6/9/2003	848391
MIK 56	Lode	4/5/2003	6/11/2003	N			564580					6/9/2003	848392
MIK 58	Lode	4/5/2003	6/11/2003	N			564581					6/9/2003	848393
MIK 60	Lode	4/5/2003	6/11/2003	N			564582					6/9/2003	848394
MIK 94	Lode	4/23/2003	6/11/2003	N			564583					6/9/2003	848395
MIK 96	Lode	4/23/2003	6/11/2003	N			564584					6/9/2003	848396
MIK 98	Lode	4/23/2003	6/11/2003	N			564585					6/9/2003	848397
MIK 100	Lode	4/23/2003	6/11/2003	N			564586					6/9/2003	848398
MIK 102	Lode	4/23/2003	6/11/2003	N			564587					6/9/2003	848399
MIK 111	Lode	4/6/2003	6/11/2003	N			564588					6/9/2003	848400
MIK 119	Lode	5/13/2003	6/11/2003	N			564589					6/9/2003	848401
MIK 120	Lode	4/23/2003	6/11/2003	N			564590					6/9/2003	848402
MIK 121	Lode	4/23/2003	6/11/2003	N			564591					6/9/2003	848403
MIK 122	Lode	4/23/2003	6/11/2003	N			564592					6/9/2003	848404
MIK 123	Lode	4/23/2003	6/11/2003	N			564593					6/9/2003	848405
MIK 125	Lode	4/23/2003	6/11/2003	N			564594					6/9/2003	848406
MIK 126	Lode	5/13/2003	6/11/2003	N			564595					6/9/2003	848407
MIK 127	Lode	5/13/2003	6/11/2003	N			564596					6/9/2003	848408
MIK 128	Lode	5/13/2003	6/11/2003	N			564597					6/9/2003	848409
MIK 129	Lode	5/13/2003	6/11/2003	N			564598					6/9/2003	848410
MIK 130	Lode	5/13/2003	6/11/2003	N			564599					6/9/2003	848411
MIK 131	Lode	5/13/2003	6/11/2003	N			564600					6/9/2003	848412
MIK 132	Lode	5/13/2003	6/11/2003	N			564601					6/9/2003	848413
MIK 133	Lode	5/13/2003	6/11/2003	N			564602					6/9/2003	848414
MIK 134	Lode	5/13/2003	6/11/2003	N			564603					6/9/2003	848415
MIK 135	Lode	5/13/2003	6/11/2003	N			564604					6/9/2003	848416
MIK 136	Lode	4/5/2003	6/11/2003	N			564605					6/9/2003	848417
MIK 137	Lode	4/6/2003	6/11/2003	N			564606					6/9/2003	848418
MIK 138	Lode	4/6/2003	6/11/2003	N			564607					6/9/2003	848419
MIK 141	Lode	4/6/2003	6/11/2003	N			564608					6/9/2003	848420
MIK 151	Lode	4/5/2003	6/11/2003	N			564609					6/9/2003	848421
MIK 152	Lode	4/5/2003	6/11/2003	N			564610					6/9/2003	848422
Mik Zero	Lode	3/15/2003	6/11/2003	N			564611					6/9/2003	848423
REX	Lode	3/15/2003	6/11/2003	N			564612					6/9/2003	848424
Doc Bartums Fraction	Lode			E									566256
Kendall Mt. #4	Lode			E									580780
Kendall Mt. #6	Lode			E									580781
Kendall Mt. #7	Lode			E									580782
Kendall Mt. #8	Lode			E									580783
Kendall Mt. #9	Lode			E									580784
Kendall Mt. #10	Lode			E									580785
Kendall Mt. #11	Lode			E									580786
Kendall Mt. #12	Lode			E									580787
Kendall Mt. #13	Lode			E									580788
Kendall Mt. #14	Lode			E									580789
Kendall Mt. #15	Lode			E									580790
Kendall Mt. #16	Lode			E									580791
Kendall Mt. #17	Lode			E									580792
Kendall Mt. #18	Lode			E									580793
LC #1	Lode			E									588088

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LC #2	Lode			E									588089
LC #3	Lode			E									588090
DF #1	Lode			E									588093
DF #2	Lode			E									588094
Kendall Mt. #25	Lode			E									588097
Kendall Mt. #26	Lode			E									588098
Kendall Mt. #27	Lode			E									588099
Kendall Mt. #28	Lode			E									588100
Kendall Mt. #29	Lode			E									588101
Wash #1	Lode			E									593871
Wash #2	Lode			E									593872
Wash #3	Lode			E									593873
CM #2	Lode			E									593875
CM #3	Lode			E									593876
CM #4	Lode			E									593877
CM #5	Lode			E									593878
CM #6	Lode			E									593879
CM #7	Lode			E									593880
CM #8	Lode			E									593881
CM #9	Lode			E									593882
Four Penny Fraction	Lode			E									661309
Nahure Fraction	Lode			E									661310
MW 3	Lode			E									692212
MW 4	Lode			E									692213
RH I	Lode			E									702136
RH 2	Lode			E									702137
RH 3	Lode			E									702138
RH 4	Lode			E									702139
RH 5	Lode			E									702140
Weight 1	Lode			E									708189
Weight 2	Lode			E									708190
Weight 3	Lode			E									708191
Weight 4	Lode			E									708192
Weight 5	Lode			E									708193
Weight 6	Lode			E									708194
Weight 7	Lode			E									708195
Weight 8	Lode			E									708196
Weight 9	Lode			E									708197
Weight 10	Lode			E									708198
Weight 11	Lode			E									708199
Weight 12	Lode			E									708200
Diamond 1	Lode			E									708217
Diamond 2	Lode			E									708218
Diamond 3	Lode			E									708219
Diamond 4	Lode			E									708220
Diamond 5	Lode			E									708221
Diamond 6	Lode			E									708222
Diamond 7	Lode			E									708223
Wedge Fraction Millsite	Lode			E									264053
Wedge Fraction	Lode			E									264054
Blackhawk #5	Placer			E	63	438	83065						205062
Blackhawk #7	Placer			E	63	440	83067						205064
Blackhawk #9	Placer			E	63	442	83069						205066
GFE #5	Lode			E	163	535	137590						642458
GFE #7	Lode			E	163	537	137592						642460
GFE #9	Lode			E	163	539	137594						642462
GFE # 11	Lode			E	163	541	137596						642464
GFE 54	Lode			E	167	333	139039						661352
GFE 55	Lode			E	167	334	139040						661353
GFE 56	Lode			E	167	335	139041						661354
GFE 57	Lode			E	167	336	139042						661355
GFE 63	Lode			E	167	338	139044						661357
GFE 64	Lode			E	167	339	139045						661358
GFE 65	Lode			E	167	380	139046						661359
GFE 66	Lode			E	167	341	139047		196	377	150786		661360
GFE 67	Lode			E	167	342	139048		196	378	150787		661361
GFE #77	Lode			E	170	192	139856						676455
GFE No. 1	Lode			E	170	444	140012						677716

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GFE No. 2	Lode			E	170	445	140013						677717
GFE No. 3	Lode			E	170	446	140014						677718
GFE No. 4	Lode			E	170	447	140015						677719
GFE No. 6	Lode			E	170	448	140016						677720
GFE No. 8	Lode			E	170	449	140017						677721
GFE No. 10	Lode			E	170	450	140018						677722
GFE No. 12	Lode			E	170	451	140019						677723
GFE No. 13	Lode			E	170	452	140020						677724
GFE No. 14	Lode			E	170	453	140021						677725
GFE No. 15	Lode			E	170	454	140022						677726
GFE No. 16	Lode			E	170	455	140023						677727
GFE No. 17	Lode			E	170	456	140024						677728
GFE No. 18	Lode			E	170	457	140025						677729
GFE No. 51	Lode			E	170	490	140058						677762
GFE No. 52	Lode			E	170	491	140059						677763
GFE No. 53	Lode			E	170	492	140060						677764
GFE No. 58	Lode			E	170	493	140061						677765
GFE No. 59	Lode			E	170	494	140062						677766
GFE No. 60	Lode	2/26/1993		E	170	495	140063	4/9/2003	218	182	157752	5/22/2003	677767
GFE No. 61	Lode	2/26/1993		E	170	496	140064	4/9/2003	218	184	152753	5/22/2003	677768
GFE No. 62	Lode	2/26/1993		E	170	497	140065	4/9/2003	218	186	152754	5/22/2003	677769
GFE No. 69	Lode			E	170	498	140067						677770
GFE No. 70	Lode			E	170	499	140068						677771
GFE No. 72	Lode			E	170	501	140069						677773
GFE No. 73	Lode			E	170	502	140070						677774
GFE No. 74	Lode			E	170	503	140071						677775
GFE No. 75	Lode			E	170	504	140072						677776
GFE No. 76	Lode			E	170	505	140073						677777
GFE No. 302	Lode			E	170	512	140080						677784
GFE No. 303	Lode			E	170	513	140081						677785
GFE No. 304	Lode			E	170	514	140082						677786
GFE No. 305	Lode			E	170	515	140083						677787
GFE No. 306	Lode			E	170	516	140084						677788
GFE No. 307	Lode			E	170	517	140085						677789
GFE No. 308	Lode			E	170	518	140086						677790
GFE No. 309	Lode			E	170	519	140087						677791
GFE No. 310	Lode			E	170	520	140088						677792
GFE No. 311	Lode			E	170	521	140089						677793
GFE No. 312	Lode			E	170	522	140090						677794
GFE-70A	Lode			E	174	380	141480						692090
GFE-74A	Lode			E	174	382	141482						692092
GFE-75A	Lode			E	174	383	141483						692093
GFE-76A	Lode			E	174	384	141484						692094
GFE-301	Lode			E	174	386	141486						692096
GFE-313	Lode			E	174	389	141489						692097
GFE-314	Lode			E	174	390	141490						692098
GFE-315	Lode			E	174	391	141491						692099
GFE-303A	Lode			E	174	387	141487						692100
GFE-304A	Lode			E	174	388	141488						692101
GFE-200	Lode	11/4/1993		E	175	4	141667	4/9/2003	218	198	157760	5/22/2003	693478
GFE-201	Lode	11/4/1993		E	175	5	141668	4/9/2003	218	200	157761	5/22/2003	693479
GFE-202	Lode	11/4/1993		E	175	6	141669	4/9/2003	218	202	157762	5/22/2003	693480
GFE-203	Lode			E	175	7	141670	4/9/2003	218	204	157763	5/22/2003	693481
GFE-204	Lode	11/4/1993		E	175	8	141671	4/9/2003	218	206	157764	5/22/2003	693482
GFE 68	Lode			E	176	186	142236						699705
GFE 500	Lode			E	176	187	142237						699706
GFE 501	Lode			E	176	188	142238						699707
GFE 781	Lode			E	176	189	1421240						699708
GFE 205	Lode			E	180	335	144239						717211
GFE 7A	Lode			E	195	299	150344						789766
GFE 9A	Lode			E	195	300	150345						789767
GFE 11A	Lode			E	195	301	150346						789768
GFE 206	Lode			E	195	302	150347						789769
GFE 306A	Lode			E	195	303	150348						789770
GFE 77A	Lode			E	196	383	150793						791777
Third Chance	Lode			E	191	330	148828						776189

GOLDFIELD PROJECT
EXHIBIT A
LEASES OWNED BY METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC.

LSE #	OWNER/LESSOR	LESSEE	DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION	DATE	MEMO. CO. REC. INST. #	MEMO. CO. REC. DATE
1	EDWARD J. GORMAN, GEORGE & PATRICIA O'TOOLE (H&W), RICHARD & KATHERINE SCHWER, BRADLEY (H&W), & MICKALENE ESTRADA (H&W), PATRICK & STEPHANIE GORMAN (H&W).	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE	BIG CHIEF, UNCLE SAM MS# 2292	1/13/1998	Inst# 152116 Bk 200/ Pg 345-354	8/17/1999
2	EDWARD & PATRICIA CHANDLER (H&W)	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE	TACOMA MS# 2573, JOSHUA MS# 2235	2/10/1998	Inst# 152117 Bk 200/ Pg 355-359	8/17/1999
3	BRUCE G. RODSKY	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE	TOM HENRY MS# 2303, WHITE HORSE MS# 2231	2/25/1998	Inst# 152118 Bk 200/ Pg 360-363	8/17/1999
4	HOWARD K. & VIRGINIA R. PALMER (H&W) HEIRS TO THE ESTATES OF SAMUEL JACOB PALMER & ALBERT M. PALMER	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE	BULL DOG FRACTION NO.2 MS# 2257	3/6/1998	Inst# 152120 Bk 200/ Pg 366-371	8/17/1999
5	SYLVIA BERLIN	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINERAL LEASE AGREEMENT WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE	PALACE MS# 2588, GOOD OLE SUMMERTIME MS# 2588, AQUA FRIA MS# 2684	4/20/1998	Inst# 152121 Bk 200/ Pg 372-375	8/17/1999
6	LOIS A. JENSEN LIVING TRUST DTD 12/12/94	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE	KENDALL (S1/2) MS# 2397, SANDSTORM (N1/2) MS# 2407	3/30/1998	Inst# 152122 Bk 200/ Pg 376-380	8/17/1999
7	ROBERT & JUDY DREYER (H&W)	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE	ATHABASKA MS# 2354, BIG SIX MS# 2235, BIG SWEDE MS# 3882, BLUD RED MS# 3194, MS# 3443, DETROIT MS# 2234, JOSHAWAY MS# 2991, YELLOW TOP MS# 4100, SNOWDRIFT MS# 2273, SNOWDRIFT #2 MS# 2273, SPEARHEAD MS# 2838, ROSEBUSH MS# 2838, SUNNYSIDE #2 MS# 2811	5/7/1998	Inst# 152124 Bk 200/ Pg 386-390	8/17/1999

LSE #	OWNER/LESSOR	LESSEE	DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION	DATE	MEMO. CO. REC. INST. #	MEMO. CO. REC. DATE
8	ROBERT & JUDY DREYER (H&W), RICHARD & PAULETTE SAEZ (H&W)	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE	ROSE MS# 2281, ROSE OF TRALEE MS# 2281, SNOWDRIFT #4 MS# 2273, SNOWDRIFT FRACTION MS# 2273, WONDERLODE FRACTION MS# 3283	5/7/1998	Inst# 152126 Bk 200/ Pg 394-399	8/17/1999
9	GOLDFIELD RESOURCES INC. (A NEVADA CORP.)	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE	**SEE ATTACHED EXHIBIT A, PART 3A AND PART 3B.** (362 unpatented claims; 149 patented claims)	8/1/1998	Inst# 151444 Bk 198/ Pg 298-308 (E) Inst# 458737(N)	12/8/98 (E) 12/11/98 (N)
10	GEORGE F. HERRMAN JR. & EDIA HERRMAN (H&W)	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE	SITES MS# 2690	3/16/1999	Inst# 152124 Bk 200/ Pg 386-390 (E)	8/17/1999
11	TNT NEVADA CORP.	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE	BLUE BULL PROPERTY 29 PATENTED CLAIMS 5 UNPATENTED CLAIMS **SEE EXHIBIT A PART 1A**	5/4/1999 1st Am 3/23/01 2nd Am 4/24/02	Inst# 152111 Bk 200/ Pg 323-326 (E)	8/17/1999
12	TNT NEVADA CORP.	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE	ADAMS PROPERTY 4 PATENTED CLAIMS 3 UNPATENTED CLAIMS **SEE EXHIBIT A PART 1B**	5/4/1999 1st Am 4/24/02	Inst# 152112 Bk 200/ Pg 327-330 (E)	8/17/1999
13	JOHNNIE MINING & MILLING	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE	T2S R 42E, S13&24 3 PATENTED CLAIMS 4 UNPATENTED LODE CLAIMS **SEE EXHIBIT A PART 2**	3/1/2000		
14	LAUMEYER, NORMAN AND	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE	T2S R 42E, S14,14,22,23 T2S,R43E,S20,21 8 PATENTED CLAIMS: Minerva, 2,3,4,5,6: MS# 3216; Denver: MS# 2267; Highland: MS# 3054	8/1/2003	Inst# 159595 Bk 225/ Pg 250-253A (E)	2/25/2004
15	EASTMAN, JEAN J. AND IRVING W., H&W	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE	THANKSGIVING GIFT MS# 2210	7/23/1985	Doc#104569 B100/P251-2	8/22/1985
16	FEELEY, GLORIA M. (PROVOST)	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE	GOLDEN GATE MS # 2610	4/7/1984	Doc#99173 B90/P405-6	5/23/1984
17	JENNIFER M. LAWRENCE CATHY LAWRENCE (HEIRS OF JAMES T. HIRD)	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE	OREGON, ARGOSY MS# 2397	7/26/1984	Doc#101540 B94/P498-99	10/16/1984

LSE #	OWNER/LESSOR	LESSEE	DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION	DATE	MEMO. CO. REC. INST. #	MEMO. CO. REC. DATE
18	JENNIFER M. LAWRENCE CATHY LAWRENCE (HEIRS OF JAMES T. HIRD)	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE	RAMONA MS# 2620 MAGNOLIA MS# 2407	7/26/1984	Doc#101541 B94/P500-501	10/16/1984
19	JAMES C. HARKEY (HEIR OF EDNA HUBBARD)	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE	TIGER MS# 2408; BIG LIZE MS# 2516; FIRST NATIONAL MS# 2246	4/19/1984	Doc#99172 B90/P403-404	5/23/1984
20	DORIS M. HOGAN DONNA J. ALFREY ALICE L. DUNKEN (HEIRS TO LELA M. JONES)	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE	GENERAL WASHINGTON #2 MS# 3016	4/12/1984	Doc#99171 B90/P401-402	5/23/1984
21	GEORGE I. AND DOLORES PROVOST	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE	VALLEY VIEW MS# 2265	3/7/1984	Doc#99170 B90/P399-400	5/23/1984
22	MARILYN KLEVEN (HEIR TO CARL W. SCHIPP) JOHN L. SULLIVAN	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE	UTAH, NEVADA BOY MS # 2392	4/10/1984	Doc#103078 B97/P419-20	3/13/1985
23	DAVID SCOTT SCHULTZ. (HEIR TO NORVAL C. SCHULTZ) AND SUZANNE SCHULTZ	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE	WEDGE MS# 2983	4/6/1984	Doc#137970 B164/P543-4	4/28/1992
24	MARTIN AND MARGARET A. SHULER	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE	BLACK ROCK MS# 2405	5/4/1984	Doc#99567 B91/P175-6	7/6/1984
25	HOWARD C. SMITH	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE	HELENA MS# 2573	2/28/1984	Doc#99174 B90/P407-8	5/23/1984
26	ROBERT A. AND JEAN STANNARD	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE	OLD GLORY NO. 1 MS# 2620	4/13/1984	Doc#137971 B164/P545-6	4/28/1992
27	BRYAN HINDMAN	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE AND OPTION TO PURCHASE	QUARTZITE 1,2 MS 2274	7/10/1989		
28	EVANS VANDERGRIFT	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	LEASE AND OPTION TO PURCHASE OF MINING CLAIMS	GOLD COIN MS 2410 SADDLE ROCK MS 2379	7/29/1987 1st Am. 7/28/99		
29	ANNE B. TRUEMAN	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE AND OPTION TO PURCHASE	BELMONT QUEEN MS 2332 BLACK HILLS NO.2 MS 2300 BONANZA MS 2682 GRANDMA MS 2236 NORTH STAR MS 2948	8/16/1989 1st Am 8/15/99		
30	JOHN A. SWETE	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE	NEW YORK NO. 2 MS 2243 ORIZABA MS 4077	3/27/1990 1st Am 3/26/00		

LSE #	OWNER/LESSOR	LESSEE	DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION	DATE	MEMO. CO. REC. INST. #	MEMO. CO. REC. DATE
31	WAYNE AND SHIRLEY NELSON	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE AND OPTION TO PURCHASE	DAYBREAK MS 2824	9/28/1989		
32	ERNEST L. MCKEEVER, DONNA J. MCKEEVER, JOYCE L. MAUGLE	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE	DIAMOND FRACTION MS 2529 HOLDUP MS 2529	3/27/1990 1st Am 3/26/00		
33	FRANK J. AND BARBARA L. CAPITANI	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE AND OPTION TO PURCHASE	BLACK ROCK MS# 2610 MISSOURI GRANDPA MS 2610	8/11/1989		
34	LOIS JENSEN	METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION	MINING LEASE	DAISY 1,2,3 MS 2239	9/23/1987		

EXHIBIT A, PART 1A

GOLDFIELD PROJECT: Mining Lease with Option To Purchase between TNT Nevada Corporation and Metallic Goldfield Inc.

The following patented and unpatented mining claims located in Township 2 South, Range 43 East, MDB&M, Section 31; Township 2 South, Range 42 East, MDB&M, Sections 25, 36; Township 3 South, Range 42 East, MDB&M, Sections 1, 2; Township 3 South, Range 43 East, MDB&M, Sections 5, 6, Esmeralda County, Nevada.

Patented Lode Claims				
Claim Name	**Mineral Survey #**	**Patent No.**		
Kaiser	2459	45303		
Blue Bull	2690	46049		
Pig	2690	46049		
Iron Dike No. 1	2690	46049		
Iron Dike No. 2	2690	46049		
Kee	2690	46049		
Hat	2690	46049		
Stetson	2690	46049		
Mary	2690	46049		
Donkey Frac.	3127	277074		
Crown	3838	279174		
Potlatch	3838	279174		
Mt. Hood	3838	279174		
Victor	2258	45116		
C.O.D.	2453	45339		
Golden Eagle	2453	45339		
Zoe	2453	45339		
Butler	3839	272866		
Lazy George	2228	43851		
Examiner	2228	43851		
Rams Horn	2355	44599		
Morocco	2355	44599		
Lucky Boy No. 1	2455	936718		
Lucky Boy No. 2	2455	936718		
Gold Bar	2403	45241		
Charleston	4077	49589		
Black Hawk	2273	44123		
Spokane	2921	252715		
Red Butte No. 5	2574	45956		

Unpatented Lode Claims				
	Location Certificate recorded in Esmeralda Co., NV			
Claim Name	**Book**	**Page**	**BLM Serial No.**	
Son I	87	517	NMC	298485
Son II & III	87	518	NMC	298486
Adam 5	104	492	NMC	364222
Adam 11	37	561	NMC	364223
Victor Fraction No. 1	106	244	NMC	372008

EXHIBIT A , PART 1B

GOLDFIELD PROJECT: Mining Lease with Option To Purchase between TNT Nevada Corporation and Metallic Goldfield Inc.

The following patented and unpatented mining claims located in Township 2 South, Range 42 East, MDB&M, Sections 24, 25, Esmeralda County, Nevada.

Patented Lode Claims

Claim Name	**Mineral Survey #**			
Monroe	2850			
Jefferson	2850			
Adams	2850			
Gold Queen	2246			

Unpatented Lode Claims

Location Certificate recorded in Esmeralda Co., NV

Claim Name	**Book**	**Page**	**BLM Serial No.**	
Adam 1	94	556	NMC	321538
Adam 2	94	557	NMC	321539
Adam 3	94	558	NMC	321540

EXHIBIT A, PART 2

GOLDFIELD PROJECT: Mining Lease between Johhnie Mining & Milling and Metallic Goldfield Inc.

Township 2 South Range 42 East, MDB&M, Sections 13 and 24, Esmeralda County, Nevada.

Unpatented Lode Mining Claims			
	Location Certificate recorded in Esmeralda Co., NV		
Claim Name	**Book**	**Page**	**BLM Serial No.**
Midget No. 1	193	412	NMC 781824
Midget No. 2	193	413	NMC 781825
Midget No. 3	193	414	NMC 781826
Midget No. 4	193	415	NMC 781827

Patented Lode Mining Claims				
Claim Name	**Mineral Survey No.**			
Mineral Wealth 2	3105			
Mineral Wealth 3	3105			
Mineral Wealth 4	3105			

GOLDFIELD PROJECT
EXHIBIT A, PART 3A
PATENTED MINING CLAIMS OWNED BY GOLDFIELD RESOURCES INC. LEASED TO METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC.
Esmeralda and Nye Counties, Nevada

CLAIM NAME	MS. #	CLAIM NAME	MS. #
Moose	2501	Transit	3119
Gem	2501	Lightning	3310
Reliance	2677	Midas	3081
Alvarado	2677	Peerless	3083
Lincoln	2677	Cake 1	3562
Rose	2677	Cake 2	3562
Piute	2677	Cake 3	3562
Tom Boy	3159	Cake 4	3562
Blue Guage	3276	Buzzard	3014
Occidental	3276	Strother	3014
Oro	3276	Hudson	4183
Highland	3276	Midnight	4183
Yellow Aster	3276	Excelsior	4183
Revenue	3217	Sorrell Pony	4131
Eclipse	3217	Utah 6	4131
Whippowill 1	2713	Cairo	3972
Whippowill 2	2713	Eagle	3973
Whippowill 3	2713	Lone Star	2330
Transvaal	2327	Texas	2330
Kimberly	2327	Jupiter	2352
Julia	2327	Ida May	2352
Tramp Fraction	3442	Peerless 1	2432
Hoboe 1	3442	Peerless 2	2432
Black Cap	2909	Windsor 2	2441
Black Cap 1	2909	Republic	2441
Black Cap 2	2909	Pointer 1	2441
Black Cap 3	2909	Nightingale 1	2443
Ajax	3371	Independence	2465
Ajax 2	3371	Berlin 1	2524
Ajax 3	3371	Berlin 2	2524
Congo	2955	Alta	2641
Johannesburg	2955	Panyan	2641
Wykikukym	2955	Kanavaugh 1	2920
Sacajawea	2955	Kanavaugh 2	2920
Kavanaugh 3	2920	Native Daughter	2367
Kavanaugh 4	2920	Native Son	2367
Mascot	3493	Sunset	2367
Brand	3335	Red Rock 1	2367
Hombre	3184	Red Rock 2	2367
Seniorita	3184	Red Rock 3	2367
Mintey 4	2339	Red Rock 4	2367
Alice	3488	Fissure 1	2388
Goldfield Blizzard	3488	Fissure 2	2388
Third Chance	3488	Fissure 3	2388
Snow Storm	3488	Fissure 4	2388

CLAIM NAME	MS. #	CLAIM NAME	MS. #
Lou Dillion	3488	B. C. Fraction	2388
Big Jack 1	2967	Porphyry	2388
Big Jack 2	2967	Last Chance	2388
Londonberry	3249	Dexter	2388
Mayflower	2967	Cumberland Fraction	2388
Williams	2967	Broad gage 1	2796
Crown Point Fraction	3944	Flat	2796
Rialto	3460	Amboy	2796
Frontenac	3460	Queen	2953
Air Scout	4712	Spider	3107
Air Scout 1	4712	Spider 1	3108
Air Scout 2	4712	Big Dyke	3101
Coliseum	3943	Bullion	3101
Frances 1	2814	Siwash	3101
Frances 2	2814	Peerless	2432
James	2814	Morning Star	3131
Frances Group 3	3295	Milwaukee	3282
Frances Group 4	3295	August	3548
Frances Group 5	3295	Sandwich	3548
Frances Group 6	3295	Jones	3548
Frances Fraction	3295	Little Joe	2953
Nightingale 2	2443	King	2953
Nightingale 3	2443	Corinth	2485
Mississippi 6	3442	Berlin	2524
Mississippi 7	3442		
Jupiter (5/6 interest)	2352		
Vulcan	2352		
Ruby 1	3182		
Ruby 2	3182		
Ruby 3	3182		
Ruby 4	3182		
Ruby 5	3182		
Lookout	2310		
Bluebird	2310		
Hooker	2310		

GOLDFIELD PROJECT
EXHIBIT A, PART 3B
UNPATENTED MINING CLAIMS OWNED BY GOLDFIELD RESOURCES INC. LEASED TO METALLIC GOLDFIELD INC.

Esmeralda (E) and Nye (N) Counties, Nevada

CLAIM NAME	NMC #	COUNTY
Bob 5	16928	N
Black Cap Fraction	16930	N
Eve Fraction	22456	N
Bob 1	56343	N
Navajo 1	56403	N
Navajo 2	56404	N
Davenport 1	56409	N
Davenport 2	56410	N
Federal Grant	56411	N
Federal Grant 1	56412	N
Cat Ext. 1	56413	N
Cat Ext. 2	56414	N
Cat Ext. 3	56415	N
Cat Ext. 4	56416	N
Cat Ext. 5	56417	N
Bob 9	56420	N
Bob 10	56421	N
Bob 11	56422	N
Bob 12	56423	N
Bob 13	56424	N
Bob 14	56425	N
Bob 15	56426	N
Bob 16	56427	N
Lily 21	56428	N
Lily 24	56431	N
Lily 27	56434	N
Lily 28	56435	N
Lily 34	56440	N
Lily 35	56441	N
Lily 36	56442	N
Lily 37	56443	N
Lily 38	56444	N
Navajo 3	56451	N
Mouse (amended)	56460	N
Mouse 1 (amended)	56461	N
Mouse Fraction (amended)	56462	N
Piute 1	56464	N
Piute 2	56465	N
Piute 3	56466	N
Oyster Ext.	56467	N
Tom Boy Ext. (amended)	56468	N
Big Dyke 1	56469	N
Big Dyke 2	56470	N

CLAIM NAME	NMC #	COUNTY
Big Dyke 3	56471	N
Big Dyke 4	56472	N
Big Dyke 5	56473	N
Investor (amended)	56474	N
Investor 1	56475	N
Investor 4	56476	N
Investor 6	56477	N
Investor 7	56478	N
Ida 5	56479	N
Ida 6	56480	N
Lily 1	56481	N
Lily 2	56482	N
Lily 3	56483	N
Lily 4	56484	N
Lily 5	56485	N
Lily 6	56486	N
Lily 7	56487	N
Lily 8	56488	N
Lily 9	56489	N
Lily 10	56490	N
Lily 11	56491	N
Lily 12	56492	N
Lily 14	56493	N
Lily 15	56494	N
Lily 16	56495	N
Lily 17	56496	N
Lily 18	56497	N
Lily 19	56498	N
Lily 20	56499	N
Key 1	56508	N
Key 2	56509	N
Key 3	56510	N
Key 4	56511	N
Key 5	56512	N
Wing	56513	N
Owl 1	56514	N
Owl 2	56515	N
Owl 3	56516	N
Owl 4	56517	N
Owl 5	56518	N
Owl 6	56519	N
Eve 1	56520	N
Eve 2	56521	N
Eve 3	56522	N
Eve 4	56523	N
Eve 5	56524	N
Eve 6	56525	N
Eve Ext. (amended)	56526	N
Eve Ext. 1 (amended)	56527	N
Eve Ext. 2 (amended)	56528	N

CLAIM NAME	NMC #	COUNTY
Eve Ext. 3 (amended)	56529	N
Bell 1	56534	N
Bell 2	56535	N
Bell 3	56536	N
Big Bell	56537	N
Bell Ext.	56538	N
Cat 3	56541	N
Cat 4	56542	N
Cat 5	56543	N
Cat 6	56544	N
Cat 7	56545	N
Cat 10	56548	N
Cat 11	56549	N
Bob Fraction (amended)	56550	N
Ida Fraction (amended)	56551	N
Cy 2	56552	N
Cy 3	56553	N
Cy 16	56565	N
Doctor	56581	N & E
RFC	56592	E
RFC 1	56593	E
RFC 2	56594	E
St. Patrick	56599	E
St. Patrick 1	56600	N & E
St. Patrick 2	56601	E
Silver Bell 1 (amended)	56603	E
Haunch Bell 8	56604	E
Linda Fraction	56606	E
Linda	56607	E
Linda 1	56608	E
Linda 3	56610	E
Linda 5	56611	E
Linda 6	56612	E
Linda 7	56613	E
Linda 8	56614	E
Linda 14	56616	E
Linda 15	56617	E
Linda 16	56618	E
Cycle (amended)	56622	E
Cycle I (amended)	56623	E
Vulcan Fraction	56625	E
DOT (amended)	56626	E
Mono	56627	E
Mono 1	56628	E
New Deal	56629	N
New Deal 1	56630	N
New Deal 2	56631	N
New Deal 4	56632	N
Berlin Ext.	56633	N
Windsor Ext. (amended	56634	N

CLAIM NAME	NMC #	COUNTY
Alvarado Fraction (amnd)	56635	N
Independence Ext. (amnd)	56636	N
Cycle Fraction (amended)	56637	N & E
Moose Fraction	56638	N
Duffy (amended)	56639	N
Congo Fraction (amended)	56640	N
Oyster	56641	N
Maud S.	56642	N
Brilliant	56643	N
Cairo 1 (amended)	56644	N
Cairo Ext. (amended)	56645	N
Piute Ext.	56646	N
Investor 2	56695	N
Investor 3	56696	N
Investor 5	56697	N
Investor 8	56698	N
Pointer	56699	N
Pointer 2	56700	N
Pointer Ext.	56701	N
Ida 2	56702	N & E
Ida 3	56703	N
Ida 4	56704	N
Ida 7	56705	N
Cake 4 Ext.	56706	N
Cake 3 Ext.	56707	N
Rat 1 (amended)	56708	N
Rat 2	56709	N
Rat 3	56710	N
Rat 4 (amended)	56711	N
Rat 5	56712	N
Rat 6	56713	N
Rat 7 (amended)	56714	N
Paul 1	56716	N
Paul 2	56717	N
Paul 3	56718	N
Paul 4	56719	N
Paul 5	56720	N
Paul 6	56721	N
Boy	81817	N & E
Bob 3	81818	N
Bob 4	81819	N
Bob 6	81820	N
Rose Fraction	81821	N
Midget 1	81822	E
Midget 2	81823	N
Midget 3	81824	N
Silver Bell 2	81825	E
Silver Bell 3	81826	E
Hurley 1	81827	E
Gale 1	81830	N & E

CLAIM NAME	NMC #	COUNTY
Linda 4 (amended)	81831	E
Linda 9 (amended)	81832	E
Linda 17	81835	E
Bird	81837	N
Gale 2	81838	N
Alice Fraction (amnd)	157535	E
Ruby Fraction	354766	E
Linda 2	354767	E
Tar Fraction	361697	N
Tac 1	361699	N
Tac 2	361700	N
Tac 3	361701	N
PGF No. 2	631634	N
PGF No. 3	631635	N
PGF No. 4	631636	N
PGF No. 5	631637	N
PGF No. 6	631638	E
PGF No. 7	631639	E
PGF No. 8	631640	E
PGF No. 9	631641	E
PGF No. 10	631642	E
PGF No. 11	631643	N
PGF No. 12	631644	N
PGF No. 13	631645	N
PGF No. 16	631647	E
PGF No. 17	631648	E
PGF No. 18	631649	E
Burk 1-Burk 61	710419-710479	N
Burk 63-Burk 102	716687-716726	N
Peerless Ext.	792473	N
Pointer 3	792472	N
CAT 8	792471	N
GFR 1-11	793447-793457	N
GFR 13-19	793458-793464	N
GFR 22	793465	N
GFR 23	793466	N
GFR 26	793467	N
GFR 27	793468	N
Lady Eugenia No.1	801590	E
Lady Eugenia No.2	801591	E
Lady Eugenia No.3	801592	E
Pipe Steam No.1	801593	E
Pipe Steam No.2	801594	E
Pipe Steam No.3	801595	E
Pipe Steam No.4	801596	E
Mik No.155	801597	E
Humbolt	801598	E
Ruby	801599	E
Silver Bell	801600	E
Mik No.153	801601	N

CLAIM NAME	NMC #	COUNTY
Peerless No.3	801602	N
Knight	801603	N
Wickiup	801604	N
Bob-1113	801605	N