Metal Mining Consultants, Inc.
9137 S. Ridgeline Blvd., Ste 140
Highlands Ranch, CO 80129

Phone: (720) 348-1646
Fax: (303) 790-1872
www.metalminingconsultants.com

PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

RYE PATCH GOLD CORP

LINCOLN HILL PROPERTY

PERSHING COUNTY, NEVADA, USA

AMENDED AND RESTATED OCTOBER 2, 2014

PREPARED BY

METAL MINING CONSULTANTS, INC.

DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

The effective date of this technical report, entitled "Technical Report – Rye Patch Gold Corp., Lincoln Hill Property, Pershing County, Nevada" is May 21, 2014.

Dated: September 17, 2014

Scott Wilson, CPG

(signed) *William Pennstrom, Jr.* [Sealed]

William Pennstrom, Jr., M.A.

Metallurgist

Timothy J. George, P.E.

Mining Engineer

AUTHOR'S CERTIFICATE – SCOTT E. WILSON CPG

I, Scott E. Wilson, of Highlands Ranch, Colorado, do hereby certify:

1. I am currently employed as President by Metal Mining Consultants Inc., 9137 S. Ridgeline Blvd., Suite 140, Highlands Ranch, Colorado 80129.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Geology from the California State University, Sacramento in 1989.
3. I am a Certified Professional Geologist and member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (CPG #10965) and a Registered Member (#4025107) of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration, Inc.
4. I have been employed as either a geologist or an engineer continuously for a total of 25 years. My experience included resource estimation, mine planning, geological modeling, geostatistical evaluations, project development, and authorship of numerous technical reports and preliminary economic assessments of various projects throughout North America, South America and Europe. I have been involved in the evaluation and conceptual development of new and existing mining projects, managing studies to develop projects and managing due diligences for acquisitions. Prior to entering the consulting business, I was employed as a mining engineer seven of my eleven years at operating mines in Nevada. I have prepared capital and operating budgets and developed mining and haulage studies. I have overseen and developed operational schedules and implemented mine plans to meet targets. I have been involved with the installation of truck dispatch systems, drill and blast monitoring systems, mining equipment purchases, and construction projects. I have employed and mentored mining engineers and geologists continuously since 2003.
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I made a personal inspection of the Lincoln Hill Property on February 4, 2014 for 1 day.
7. I am responsible for the preparation of sections 1 through 12, 14, 15 and sections 23 through 27 of the technical report titled "Preliminary Economic Assessment –Rye Patch Gold Corp., Lincoln Hill Property, Pershing County, Nevada, USA," effective May 21, 2014 and amended October 2, 2014 (the "Technical Report.").
8. I have had prior involvement with the property as the author of a technical report titled Technical Report – Rye Patch Gold Corp., Lincoln Hill Property, Pershing County, Nevada, USA dated September 17, 2012.
9. As of the effective date of this report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the portion of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the portion of the Technical Report for which I am responsible not misleading.
10. That I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and that this Technical Report was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.
11. I am independent of the issuer as independence is described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated: October 2, 2014

Scott E. Wilson, C.P.G.

AUTHOR'S CERTIFICATE – BILL PENNSTROM JR.

I, William Pennstrom, Jr., President of Pennstrom Consulting Inc., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting metallurgical engineer and President of Pennstrom Consulting, Inc. 2728 Southshire Rd. Highlands Ranch, CO 80126, USA.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Missouri Rolla (currently known as Missouri S&T) with a BS degree in Metallurgical Engineering. I am also a graduate of Webster University in St. Louis, MO, with a MA degree in Business Management.
3. I am a Registered Member in good standing of the Society of Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration. I am also a Qualified Professional Member of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America.
4. I have worked in the Mineral Processing Industry for a total of 28 years since before, during, and after my attending the University of Missouri. I have been an independent process/metallurgical consultant for the last nine (9) years for the mining industry.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of education, experience, independence and affiliation with a professional association, I meet the requirements of an Independent Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of Sections 13 and 17, and relevant portions of Sections 1, 2, 18, 21 and 26 of the technical report titled "Preliminary Economic Assessment –Rye Patch Gold Corp., Lincoln Hill Property, Pershing County, Nevada, USA, effective May 24, 2014, and amended September 17, 2014 (the "Technical Report"). I visited the Lincoln Hill Project on February 4, 2014 for one day.
7. Prior to being retained by Rye Patch Gold Corp., I have not previously worked on this deposit.
8. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the portion of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the portion of the Technical Report for which I am responsible not misleading.
9. I am independent of the issuer as independence is described in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form..

Dated October 2, 2014

(signed) *William Pennstrom, Jr.* [Sealed]

William Pennstrom, Jr., M.A.

AUTHOR'S CERTIFICATE – Timothy J. George

I, Tim George of Reno Nevada do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a Mining Engineer by Comstock Mining Inc., P.O. Box 1118, Virginia City, Nevada 89440.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Arizona and received a Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering in 2007.
3. I am a Registered Professional Engineer in the State of Colorado (No. 47109) and I am a member of the Society for Mining Metallurgy & Exploration.
4. I have practiced engineering and project evaluation since the time of my graduation for over 7 years. My experience included, production scheduling, project evaluations, ore control and application of complex software for large mining companies in the United States, Mexico, South America, Africa and New Zealand.
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I made a personal inspection of the Lincoln Hill Property on February 4, 2014 for 1 day.
7. I am responsible for the sections 16, 18, 19, 21 and 22 of the technical report titled "Preliminary Economic Assessment –Rye Patch Gold Corp., Lincoln Hill Property, Pershing County, Nevada, USA," effective May 21, 2014 and amended October 2, 2014 (the "Technical Report.").
8. I have had prior involvement.
9. As of the effective date of this report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the portion of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the portion of the Technical Report for which I am responsible not misleading.
10. That I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and that this Technical Report was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.
11. I am independent of the issuer as independence is described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Timothy J. George, P.E.

Table of Contents

1 Summary 1
1.1 Introduction 1
1.2 Geology and Mineralization 2
1.3 Drilling and Sampling 4
1.4 Mineral Resources 5
1.5 Mine Planning 6
1.6 Metallurgy 7
1.7 Capital Costs 7
1.8 Operating Costs 7
1.9 Economic Analysis 8
1.10 Infrastructure 8
1.11 Conclusions 8
1.12 Recommendations 9
1.12.1 Project Development 9
1.13 Recommendation Costs 10
2 Introduction and Terms of Reference 11
2.1 Purpose of Technical Report 11
2.2 Qualifications 11
2.3 Terms Of Reference 12
2.3.1 Abbreviations 12
2.3.2 Common Units 13
2.3.3 Common Chemical Symbols 13
2.4 Corporate Relationships 13
2.5 Units of Measure 14
3 Reliance on Other Experts 15
4 Property Description and Location 16
4.1 Area and Location 16
4.2 Claims and Agreements 18

4.3 Environmental Liability 22
4.4 claim Maintenance Fees 22
4.5 Fees Due to Pershing County, Nevada 22
4.6 Permits 23
5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography 25
5.1 Access and Infrastructure 25
5.2 Physiography 25
5.3 Climate 25
6 History 27
7 Geological Setting and Mineralization 30
7.1 Regional Geology 30
7.2 Local/Property Geology 31
7.3 Mineralization 37
8 Deposit Type 42
9 Exploration 43
9.1 Geology 43
9.2 Geochemistry 44
9.3 Geophysics 50
9.3.1 2010 Mag Survey 50
9.3.2 2011 CSAMT Survey 51
10 Drilling 56
11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security 77
11.1 Summary 77
11.2 Sampling Method and Approach 77
11.2.1 Rock Chip Sampling 77
11.2.2 Drill Sampling 77
11.3 Sample Preparation 78
11.3.1 Sample Collection 78
11.3.2 Sample Preparation and Analysis 79

11.4 Sample Security 79
11.4.1 Reverse Circulation and Core Sample Security 79
11.4.2 Analytical Results 79
12 Data Verification 80
12.1 QA/QC, Check Samples and Check Assays 80
12.1.1 Review 80
12.1.2 Rye Patch Gold US INC's 2008 Drill Hole QA/QC Program 80
12.1.3 2008 Silver Results 81
12.1.4 Rye Patch Gold US INC's 2009 Drill Hole QA/QC Program 81
12.1.5 Rye Patch Gold US INC's 2011 Drill Hole QA/QC Program 85
12.2 MMC Data Verification 85
13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgy 86
14 Mineral Resource Estimation 90
14.1 Introduction 90
14.2 Drilling Data 90
14.3 Topographic Data 90
14.4 Composites 90
14.5 Geologic Model 90
14.6 Specific Gravity 93
14.7 Resource Model 93
14.7.1 Resource Model Dimensions 93
14.7.2 Grade Estimate 94
14.7.3 Resource Classification 98
14.7.4 Model Contained MIneral Mineralization 98
14.7.5 Indicated Mineral Resources 100
14.7.6 Mineral Resources 104
15 Mineral Reserve Estimates 105
16 Mining Methods 106
16.1 Pit Slopes 106

16.2 Whittle Learch Grossman Determinations 106
16.3 Mining equipment 110
17 Recovery Methods 111
18 Project Infrastructure 112
18.1 Access 112
18.2 power 112
18.3 Personnel 112
18.4 Heap Leach Pad 112
18.5 Overburden Storage 112
19 Market Studies and Contracts 115
20 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact 116
20.1 Introduction 116
20.1.1 BLM Pre-Application Planning 116
20.1.2 Plan of Operations Processing 117
20.2 NEPA/EIS Record of Decision 117
20.3 State of Nevada Permits 117
20.3.1 NDEP Reclamation Permit 117
20.3.2 NDEP Water Pollution Control Permit 118
20.3.3 NDEP Air Quality Operating Permit 118
20.3.4 NDWR Water Rights 118
20.3.5 NDOW Industrial Artificial Pond Permit 119
20.4 Pershing County 119
20.5 Other Ministerial Permits 119
21 Capital and Operating Costs 121
21.1 Capital Costs 121
21.2 Operating Costs 122
22 Economic Analysis 123
22.1 Economic Performance 123
22.2 Sensitivity Analysis 124

23 Adjacent Properties 129
24 Other Relevant Data and Information 130
25 Interpretation and Conclusions 131
26 Recommendations 132
26.1.1 Project Development 132
26.2 Recommendation Costs 132
27 References 134

List of Tables

Table 1.1 Lincoln Hill Measured and Indicated Resource at May 21, 2014 5
Table 1.2 Lincoln Hill Inferred Resource at May 21, 2014 6
Table 1.3 Potential Processed Material 6
Table 1.4 Life of Mine Estimated Capital Costs 7
Table 1.5 Unit Operating Costs 7
Table 1.6 Pre Tax Projected Economic Results (US$) 8
Table 1.7 Recommended Advancement Costs 10
Table 2.1 Analytical Values 14
Table 2.2 Linear Measure 14
Table 2.3 Area Measure 14
Table 4.1 MGE/LG Agreement, Minimum Advance Royalty Payment Schedule 19
Table 4.2 Fialdini-Maher Lease and Work Commitment 20
Table 4.3 Walker Agreement Payment Schedule 20
Table 4.4 2013 Claim Maintenance Fees 22
Table 4.5 2013 Annual Filing Fees 23
Table 6.1 Production from the Rochester District 28
Table 6.2 Historic RC Drill Hole Collar Data 28
Table 10.1 Coeur Historic RC Drill Hole Collar Data 59
Table 10.2 Newmont Historic RC Drill Hole Collar Data 59
Table 10.3 Significant Intercepts From Historic Drilling 59
Table 10.4 2008 Rye Patch RC US Drill Hole Collar Data 60
Table 10.5 Significant Intercepts From Rye Patch US 2008 RC Drilling 61
Table 10.6 2009 Rye Patch US RC Drill Hole Collar Data 63
Table 10.7 Significant Intercepts from Rye Patch US 2009 RC Drilling Program 64
Table 10.8 2010 Rye Patch US Drill Hole Collar Data 65
Table 10.9 Significant Intercepts From Rye Patch US 2010 RC Drilling 66
Table 10.10 2011 Rye Patch US RC Drill Hole Collar Data 67
Table 10.11 Significant Intercepts from Rye Patch US 2011 RC Drilling 68

Table 10.12 2009 Rye Patch US Diamond Drill Hole Collar Data 71

Table 10.13 Significant Intercepts From Rye Patch US 2009 Diamond Drilling 71

Table 10.14 2011 Rye Patch US Diamond Drill Hole Collar Data 72

Table 10.15 Significant Intercepts from Rye Patch US 2011 Diamond Drilling 72

Table 10.16 Metallic Screen Gold Analyses 73

Table 12.1 MMC Verification Samples 85

Table 13.1 Drill Holes Used to Make Metallurgical Composites 86

Table 13.2 Gold grade ranges used for the composites, and the sub grouping nomenclature used to identify the composite rock type, alteration, and oxidation attributes. 87

Table 13.3 Alteration classifications that were used to identify the composite oxidation and alteration (silicification) attributes. 87

Table 13.4 Results of the 96-hour metallurgical bottle-roll tests for 10 mesh, 150 mesh and 200 mesh on oxide material along with reagent consumption. 88

Table 13.5 Metallurgical bottle-roll tests for 10 mesh, 150 mesh and 200 mesh on sulfide material. The three sulfide composites returned an average of 80% recovery for gold and 61% recovery for silver. 89

Table 14.1 Material Type Densities. 93

Table 14.2 Lincoln Hill - Resource Model Dimensions (m) 93

Table 14.3 First Pass Estimation Parameters 97

Table 14.4 Second Pass Estimation Parameters 97

Table 14.5 Lincoln Hill Resource Classification Criteria 98

Table 14.6 Lincoln Hill Inferred Oxide Mineralization 99

Table 14.7 Lincoln Hill Inferred Sulphide Mineralization 99

Table 14.8 Lincoln Hill Indicated Oxide Mineralization 101

Table 14.9 Lincoln Hill Indicated Sulphide Mineralization 101

Table 14.10 Lincoln Hill Measured Oxide Mineralization 103

Table 14.11 Lincoln Hill Measured Sulphide Mineralization 103

Table 14.12 Lincoln Hill Measured and Indicated Gold Resource 104

Table 14.13 Lincoln Hill Inferred Resource 104

Table 16.1 Conceptual Production Schedule 108

Table 20.1 Ministerial Permits, Plans and Notifications 119

Table 21.1 Project Capital and Cost Summary 121

Table 21.2 Life of Mine Estimated Capital Costs 122

Table 21.3 Unit Operating Costs 122

Table 22.1 Base Case Assumptions 124

Table 26.1 Recommended Advancement Costs 132

List of Figures

Figure 4.1 Location Map of Lincoln Hill, Pershing County, Nevada 17

Figure 4.2 Land Status, Lincoln Hill Property, Pershing County, Nevada 21

Figure 4.3 Lincoln Hill Reclamation Map 24

Figure 6.1 Lincoln Hill Historic Drill Hole Locations 29

Figure 7.1 Regional Geologic Map of Lincoln Hill and the Humboldt Range (From Johnson, 1977). 34

Figure 7.2 Regional Geology Legend 35

Figure 7.3 Geologic Map of Lincoln Hill 36

Figure 7.4 Geologic Map of Lincoln Hill Showing the Areas of Mineralization 41

Figure 9.1 Gold in Drill Holes at Lincoln Hill, Showing the West, Central and East Zones Described by Chevillion (2009) 45

Figure 9.2 Gold in Rock Chip Samples (Includes all Rye Patch and historic rock samples) 46

Figure 9.3 Silver In Rock Chip Samples (Includes the Rye Patch and Historic Sampling) 47

Figure 9.4 Gold In Soil Samples 48

Figure 9.5 Silver In Soil Samples 49

Figure 9.6 Ground Magnetic Survey Results 50

Figure 9.7 CSAMT Survey Line Locations 52

Figure 9.8 CSAMT Inversion Model Resistivity - 4460875 N 53

Figure 9.9 CSAMT Inversion Model Resistivity - 4461175 N 53

Figure 9.10 CSAMT Inversion Model Resistivity - 4461325 N 54

Figure 9.11 CSAMT Inversion Model Resistivity - 4462225 N 54

Figure 9.12 CSAMT Results Including Interpretation 55

Figure 10.1 Plan View of Lincoln Hill Drill Hole Locations by Year 74

Figure 10.2 Plan View of Lincoln Hill Drill Hole Locations by Company 75

Figure 10.3 Isometric View of Lincoln Hill Drill Holes 76

Figure 12.1 QA/QC Comparison of Florin Gold Data With The Original AAL-AK, AAL-NV and ALS Chemex Analytical Data. Graph From Smith, 2010b 83

Figure 12.2 QA/QC Comparison of Florin Silver Data to AAL-AK, ALL-NV and ALS Chemex Analytical Results. Graph From Smith, 2010b 84

Figure 14.1 Typical Lincoln Hill NE Cross Section (Looking NW) 91

Figure 14.2 Typical Lincoln Hill NE Cross Section (Looking NW) 92

Figure 14.3 Isometric View of Lincoln Hill Modeled Geology 92

Figure 14.4 Au Composited Grade Lognormal Probability Plot 95

Figure 14.5 Ag Composited Grade Lognormal Probability Plot 96

Figure 14.6 Analysis of Outliers for Lincoln Hill Gold Composites 97

Figure 16.1 Relationship of conceptual PEA pit in relation to the resource pit and oxide/sulphide rock types 109

Figure 18.1 Lincoln Hill Property Layout 113

Figure 22.1 Sensitivity of Project IRR to Changes in Operating and Capital Costs 126

Figure 22.2 Sensitivity of NPV @ 5% to Changes in Revenue, Operating and Capital Cost 126

Figure 22.3 Sensitivity of NPV @ 5% and IRR to Gold Price Between $US 1,012.50 and $US 1,687.50 per Au Ounce (silver price $US 22 per ounce) 127

Figure 22.4 Sensitivity of NPV @ 5% and IRR to Silver Price Between $US 27.50 and $US 16.50 per Au Ounce (gold price $US 1350 per ounce) 127

Figure 22.5 Sensitivity of NPV @ 5% and IRR for Changes in Operating Cost (based on metal price assumptions) 128

Figure 22.6 Sensitivity of NPV and IRR to Changes in the Capital Cost (based on metal price assumptions) 128

1 SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Rye Patch Gold Corp. ("Rye Patch"), this Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) has been prepared by Metal Mining Consultants Inc. (MMC) on the Lincoln Hill property (Lincoln Hill), Pershing County, Nevada. The purpose of this report is to provide Rye Patch and its investors with an independent scoping study on the potential to economically extract mineral resources at Lincoln Hill. This PEA was based on a resource and property evaluation completed by Scott E. Wilson Consulting, Inc. (now MMC) and reported in the technical report on the Property dated September 27, 2012, which is publically available at www.sedar.com. This report conforms to the standards specified in Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F.

Rye Patch Gold US Inc. ("Rye Patch US"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rye Patch, acquired Lincoln Hill in 2007 based on the geological setting and its strategic location near their recent gold discoveries at the Wilco Project, located approximately 6 km to the west. Lincoln Hill is located in western Nevada, approximately 185 km (115 mi) east of Reno, Nevada. It is readily accessible from Interstate 80 (I-80) east of Lovelock, Nevada. Lincoln Hill consists of 142 unpatented lode mining claims (2 "Kings Ransom" claims, 4 "King Tut" claims, 6 "LHL" claims, 16 "ALH" claims, 6 "WMC" claims, 1 "Rochester Bonanza" claim, 2 "Raven" claims, 41 "LY" claims, 16 "LYF" claims, 24 "GG" , and 24 "LH" claims,) and 2 patented lode mining claims, Abe Lincoln #2 and Blue Bird. The claims are located in all or portions of sections 12 and 13, T28N, R33E, and sections 6, 7, 18 and 19 T28N, R34E, MDBM.

Rye Patch US has entered into three exploration agreements and staked claims at Lincoln Hill. The area covered by the agreements includes a total of 37 unpatented and 1 patented lode mining claims which cover approximately 536.23 hectares (1325 acres) and 3 leased parcels which cover 208.41 hectares (515 acres) for a total of 744.64 hectares (1,840 acres).

Effective November 7, 2007, Rye Patch US signed the Lincoln Hill Area Lease with an Option to Purchase Letter of Intent Agreement with Mountain Gold Exploration, Inc. (MGE) and Lane Griffin (LG) (the MGE/LG Agreement). This agreement covers 34 unpatented and 1 patented lode mining claims. Annual payments of cash and Rye Patch stock are due each November 7. There is an underlying lease, the Fialdini-Mahar Lease and Work Commitment, and Rye Patch US has assumed the work commitments. These annual commitments are cumulative and have been satisfied through 2013. The next payment is due November 7, 2014.

Effective September 8, 2009, Rye Patch US entered into an Agreement for the Sale and Purchase of Unpatented Mining Claims (Walker Agreement) and a Warranty Deed with Reserved Royalty with Robert Walker (Walker). These documents include 3 unpatented lode mining claims and reserve a 4% NSR to Walker, which can be bought down for $100,000 for each percentage. Annual cash payments are due each September 8 and the final payment was made September 8, 2013, and Rye Patch US owns the Raven, Raven #1 and Rochester Bonanza unpatented claims subject to a 4% NSR due to Walker.

Effective October 2011, Rye Patch US entered into a lease agreement with Nevada Land and Resource Company, LLC for three parcels of land totaling approximately 2.1 square kilometers (515 acres) located adjacent to the Lincoln Hill project. Rye Patch pays US $18.46 per acre for the first five years of the lease and $19.43 per acre starting in year six to keep the lease in affect. Annual cash payments are due each October.

Rye Patch US staked and owns the remaining 105 unpatented claims. The second patented claim, Blue Bird, was granted, transferred, and conveyed to Rye Patch US as part of the settlement in a legal dispute with Coeur Rochester mines in June 2013.

In October 2011, a group of LH unpatented lode claims were located immediately south and adjacent to the Lincoln Hill project. These LH claims became part of a legal dispute between Rye Patch Gold US Inc. and Coeur Rochester Mining. The legal dispute was resolve in June of 2013, and Rye Patch Gold US Inc. retained title and interest to certain LH claims totaling twenty-four unpatented lode claims named LH 136 to LH 156, LH 209, LH 211, and LH 501. In addition, Coeur Rochester granted, conveyed, and transferred title and interest of the Blue Bird patent, Patent No. 604728, Mineral Survey No. 4252, located in the SW1/4 of Section 18, T.28N., R.34E, to Rye Patch Gold US Inc.

The Lincoln Hill property is located in the Rochester mining district, in the southwest flank of the Humboldt Range. The Spring Valley mining district is to the east and north and the Sacramento district is to the west. The Rochester district has produced more silver than any other district in Pershing County. During the 1860s there was prospecting across the entire Humboldt Range. The Rochester mining district deposits were worked extensively from 1912-1929 at which time the Lincoln Hill area was producing gold. There are no specific production figures for Lincoln Hill, although gold and silver have been mined from the hill through the 1980s. The Lincoln Hill gold and silver production is included in the Rochester district figures.

Since 1980 two companies have explored Lincoln Hill. During the 1980s, Coeur Exploration conducted surface exploration activities and drilled 8 RC holes into the upper eastern portion of the altered and mineralized zone. During 2001 and 2002, Newmont exploration completed geological mapping, surface and underground rock sampling and then drilled 8 RC holes. Newmont's drilling was primarily outside the main area of surface alteration and mineralization and they were likely searching for lateral and vertical extensions of the mineralizing system.

1.2 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Lincoln Hill lies in the west-central portion of the Great Basin part of the Basin and Range Physiographic Province. The Great Basin is characterized by north to northeast trending ranges separated by wide flat valleys. In this part of Nevada, the ranges are generally made up of Mesozoic and Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The Mesozoic sedimentary rocks have been classified into five major depositional groups of strata (Johnson, 1977). The groups that are exposed in the Humboldt Range are the Koipato and Star Peak Groups. The Koipato is comprised of nonmarine volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Deposition of the Koipato was accompanied by faulting and tilting which caused its present distribution

to be discontinuous across this portion of Pershing County. The geology of this part of the Humboldt Range has been studied extensively because it has the most complete section of the Koipato Group and it has a long history of silver and gold production, primarily from the Rochester Mine.

The Rochester Rhyolite hosts precious metal mineralization at Lincoln Hill and is divided into three sub units. The Basal Unit includes crystal tuffs, lapilli lithic tuffs and breccias. In outcrop it consists of intensely silicified, locally argillized, fine grained tuff. In core, the unit shows a more complex assemblage of volcanic rocks. Mineralized breccias occur mainly along high angle faults and consist of 1-6 cm diameter fragments of felsic volcanic rocks and some quartz in a fine grained matrix with abundant limonite and hematite. The Intermediate Unit is comprised of felsic tuffs that can exhibit well developed foliation that can be cataclastic and mylonitic. The Upper Unit is host to the ornamental dumortierite-rich rock. Andalusite, tourmaline and massive sericite occur in a strongly pervasively silicified felsic rock with veins and stockwork.

Lamprophyre dikes cut the Rochester rhyolite. They are argillized in places and can have a strong stockwork along the contact with the host Rochester Rhyolite. Au+Ag can occur along this Lamprophyre-Rochester contact. The Rochester Rhyolite is overlain by a massive dark gray limestone in the southwestern portion of the property. The limestone is locally cut by quartz veins or quartz stockwork.

Structurally, the district lies within a broad asymmetrical antiform that is cut by later north-trending faults. In the core of the Lincoln Hill mineralized area, the rock units are oriented E-W, dipping gently to south. NNW-SSE striking structures are also common at Lincoln Hill.

Lincoln Hill lies within the newly named Oreana Trend (Pinto da Silva and Howald, 2009). This mineralized corridor extends from the Willard/Colado (Wilco) area to the Spring Valley deposit. It is characterized by the alignment of recent and historic gold and silver deposits and occurrences.

At Lincoln Hill, the Rochester Rhyolite is intensely altered over an extensive area with minimum dimensions of 5,000’ long by 1,000’ wide by 1,000’ vertical. Silicification and argillization are the most conspicuous alteration and they envelop most of the mineralization. A high-grade, coarse-gold-bearing quartz-tourmaline-sericite-clay altered stockwork-vein system is associated with N30º to 60ºW striking, altered lamprophyre dikes. An additional later high-grade, coarse-gold, hematitic-clay altered tectonic fault-fracture system, which strikes N45°E, intersects and slightly offsets the lamprophyre dikes and associated gold-silver mineralization. Low-grade gold and silver mineralization is associated with quartz veinlets oriented northwest to southeast, and a close association with pervasive silicification. This blanket-like mineralized zone starts at the surface and has been drilled to a depth of 500 feet.

Lincoln Hill is a high-grade, gold-silver-quartz-pyrite-tourmaline-sericite stockwork vein system overprinting a large low to moderate grade disseminated replacement precious metal mineralizing system. The host rocks are the Permo-Triassic island arc volcanic rocks of the Koipato Group. Gold mineralization has been identified over an area 1.6 by 2.4 km (1.5 by 1 mi) and to a depth of >305 m (1000 ft). Rye Patch US believes that the folding faulting, alteration and mineralization are related to

several porphyry-style intrusions emplaced in this portion of Nevada. There are likely multiple mineralizing events which have deposited and remobilized the precious metals. The separation of these events at Lincoln Hill is critical in defining the areas prospective for concentration of gold and silver.

Gold occurs in several distinct "areas" at Lincoln Hill (Main, Shaft, Lamprophyre, Flat and Raven zones). Some of the common characteristics are: 1) Dense replacement silicification and quartz stockwork veins, 2) Argillization outside the silicification, 3) Lack of pyrite, 4) Quartz limonite and hematite stockworks and 5) Higher grade gold at structural intersections.

The Main Zone is characterized by high-angle N50E veins with lesser northwest and east-west trending structures. The sub-horizontal silicification with low-grade gold and silver mineralization is exposed at the surface and has been drilled to a depth of 152 m. The Shaft Zone is characterized by high-angle N60E veins. The Shaft Zone is open to the northeast and southwest. The Lamprophyre Zone follows the N40 W trending lamprophyre dike. Gold mineralization occurs in stockwork veins and veinlets on the selvages and later high-grade, coarse-gold is associated with a hematite-clay altered N45E trending tectonic fault-fracture system (manifested by breccias). These breccias intersect and slightly offset the lamprophyre dikes and associated gold-silver mineralization. The Flat Zone is between the Main/Shaft zone areas and an untested northeast trending zone. The Raven Zone is characterized by steeply dipping N50E structure and is open to the southeast.

1.3 DRILLING AND SAMPLING

Historically, since 1988, Rye Patch US and its predecessors have drilled 123 exploration holes totaling 19,579 meters of drilling. These drilling efforts resulted in the discovery of a high-grade structurally controlled gold and silver resource. The potential to add additional resources and expand mineralized zones at the Lincoln Hill project is excellent.

The current sample collection, assaying and certification of assays are consistent with current operating practices. The sampling methods are standardized and tracked by Rye Patch personnel. Sample preparation, analysis and security are handled by reputable laboratories. All data is verified before being entered in to the drillhole databases for grade estimation.

Rock chip samples were collected by Rye Patch US primarily to determine the areas with the highest grade gold mineralization. At each sample site the location, rock type, formation, degree and type of alteration, mineralization and sample type were recorded. This work followed industry standards and was adequate for the geology, mineralization and level of exploration conducted at Lincoln Hill.

Rye Patch US used industry standard practices during their drilling programs. Both RC and core were collected (98 RC holes and 9 core holes). Drill holes were oriented to cross the mineralized zones based on surface and underground geologic mapping and the results of historic drilling. The RC samples were collected for each 1.5 m (5 ft) interval over the full length of the drill holes. Dry samples were taken in the upper 6 m of the hole and split. Casing was set and water was injected through the remainder of the hole. Samples were split using a rotating wet splitter.

There were 9 core holes drilled by Rye Patch US at Lincoln Hill and all the drilling was HQ or NQ. Rye Patch US sampled on 5 foot intervals, adjusting the sample widths when geology or mineralization changes were noted. Forty three drill holes were surveyed for deviation and most did not deviate more than a few degrees. Rye Patch US utilized blanks, reference standards and duplicate samples to monitor quality control of their drill samples.

The sampling methods were standardized. Sample preparation, analysis and security was handled by reputable laboratories and all data was verified before entering into the drill hole database for use in the resource estimation.

1.4 MINERAL RESOURCES

MMC generated the mineralized resource calculation for the Lincoln Hill Project using industry accepted standards. Mineralization has been categorized as either 1) Oxide mineralization or 2) Sulphide mineralization where:

- *Oxide Mineralization* – The oxide material could be processed utilizing modern heap leach, run of mine, processing technology. Zones of oxidation have been interpreted from drill chip logging by experienced geologists
- *Sulphide Mineralization* – The sulphide mineralization at Lincoln Hill is generally characterized as pyritic where the gold may or may not be associated with the mineral pyrite. It is assumed that additional processing, in addition to run of mine, might be necessary to recover gold from this mineralization.
- MMC has reported the oxide resources for the deposit at a cutoff grade of 0.10 Au g/t.
- For the reporting of sulphide material MMC assumed that sulphides may have higher consumable costs therefore has chosen to report sulphide resources at a higher cutoff grade of 0.20 Au g/t.

There were a total of 5,495 three-metre-length composites used in the estimation of gold and 5,495 three-metre-length composites used in the estimation of silver. The results were calculated using Vulcan software and stored in a Vulcan block model. Inverse Distance Squared estimation techniques were used to estimate mineralization throughout the deposit. Resources were classified as Measured, Indicated or Inferred based on the drilling density of the Lincoln Hill drilling data. Resources are reported at a gold equivalent grade based on a $1,350 per ounce Au selling price and a $22 per ounce silver selling price.

Table 1.1 Lincoln Hill Measured and Indicated Resource at May 21, 2014

		Lincoln Hill Measured and Indicated Resources									
	Cutoff	Measured					Indicated				
	Grade AuEq g/t	Tonnes (X1,000)	Grade Au g/t	Ounces Au (x1,000)	Grade Ag g/t	Ounces Ag	Tonnes (X1,000)	Grade Au g/t	Ounces Au (x1,000)	Grade Ag g/t	Ounces Ag
Oxide	0.10	3,805	0.42	51	11.01	1,347	19,673	0.37	234	9.35	5,914
Sulfide	0.20	406	0.50	7	18.81	246	5,427	0.41	72	15.71	2,741
Total		**4,211**	**0.43**	**58**	**11.76**	**1,592**	**25,100**	**0.38**	**306**	**10.73**	**8,655**

Table 1.2 Lincoln Hill Inferred Resource at May 21, 2014

	Lincoln Hill Inferred Resources					
	Cutoff Grade AuEq g/t	Inferred				
		Tonnes (X1,000)	Grade Au g/t	Ounces Au	Grade Ag g/t	Ounces Ag
Oxide	0.10	8,802	0.26	74	7.87	2,227
Sulfide	0.20	12,020	0.47	182	15.36	5,936
Total		**20,822**	**0.38**	**255**	**12.19**	**8,163**

1.5 MINE PLANNING

The mineral resources have gold and silver grades that could support an open pit mining heap leach processing operation. Heap leaching is an economically viable processing method in the current metal price environment. This mining approach is the basis of the analysis and evaluation developed for the PEA.

A Preliminary Economic Assessment provides a basis to estimate project operating and capital costs and establish a projection of the conceptually extractable resource including measured, indicated and inferred categories as permitted under National Instrument 43-101. Whittle pit optimization was performed using estimates of operating costs typical of operating surface mines using heap leach processing in northern Nevada, and using estimates of metallurgical recovery based on test work performed on the Property. The PEA pit shell was determined using a gold selling price of $775 per ounce and a silver selling price of $13.56 per ounce. MMC chose this pit shell to provide a suitable candidate for a potential mining operation. Larger pit sizes derived from higher gold and silver prices have dramatically higher stripping ratios that are too risky for a small startup operation as envisioned in the PEA. In-pit resources used for production scheduling are listed in Table 1.3.

The estimated strip ratio for the pit is 0.55 tonnes of uneconomic material for every 1 tonne of mineralized material processed.

The PEA incorporates inferred mineral resources which are considered too geologically speculative to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. Therefore there can be no certainty that the estimates contained in the PEA will be realized.

Table 1.3 Potential Processed Material

Classification	Mineralized Material (Tonnes X1,000)	Gold Grade g/t	Gold Ounces (X1,000)	Silver Grade g/t	Silver Ounces (X1,000)
Measured	1,567	0.62	31	12.9	648
Indicated	5,250	0.69	116	13.7	2,311

Measured & Indicated	6,817	0.67	148	13.5	2,958
Inferred	1,092	0.53	19	23.3	819

1.6 METALLURGY

Based on bottle roll testing and capital economic considerations, a run of mine (ROM) heap leach process has been selected as the best processing method. A heap leach pad, capable of holding 8 M Tonnes of leach material at a loading rate of 4.4 K Tonnes per day, will be the basis for recovering metals from the Property. Oxide and sulphide mineralization exhibit similar recoveries, indicating that gold and silver mineralization is not associated with sulphides ROM gold recovery is expected at 64% of total placed and silver at 59% of total placed for both oxide and sulphide mineralization.. Recovery is expected over two years from date placed on a declining curve. The pad will remain open for two years from final leach material placed before final reclamation begins.

1.7 CAPITAL COSTS

Capital costs were developed based on scaling costs from similar facilities for production rates and from design basis assumptions including a contractor operated mining fleet. The estimated life of mine capital costs for the base case are summarized in Table 1.4:

Table 1.4 Life of Mine Estimated Capital Costs

Description	US$(millions)
Initial Capital	14.2
Working Capital	4.0
Indirect, Sustaining, Owner and Royalties	12.0
Total	**30.2**

1.8 OPERATING COSTS

Operating cost assumptions were based on similar scale surface mining operations using heap leach processing in northern Nevada, and process cost estimates for key consumables based on the available metallurgical test data, power consumption data and prevailing costs for key materials in similar Nevada mining operations. Operating cost assumptions per tonne of material processed are summarized as follows:

Table 1.5 Unit Operating Costs

Cost Category	US$ (Per Tonne Processed)
Waste Mining Cost	$2.50
Ore Mining Cost	$3.10
Heap Leach Processing	$3.60
General and Administrative	$1.50
Reclamation	$0.76
Total	**$11.46**

1.9 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

MMC chose US$1350 for gold and US$22 for silver as the base case economic scenario. The base case economic results for the metal price assumptions are as follows:

Table 1.6 Projected Economic Results (US$)

Cost Category	Pretax US$	Post tax US$
Gold Price per Ounce	$1350	$1350
Silver Price per Ounce	$22	$22
Net Cash Flow	$78.4 million	$51.6 million
NPV @ 5% Discount Rate	$64.2 million	$40.9 million
Internal Rate of Return	76.5%	53.0%
Operating Costs per Ounce of Gold Equivalent Produced (Life-of-Mine)	$575	$575
Total Costs per Ounce of Gold Equivalent Produced (Includes all Capital)	$759	$759

MMC cautions that the PEA is preliminary in nature in that it is based on Inferred Mineral Resources which are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be characterized as mineral reserves, and there is no certainty that the PEA will be realized. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

1.10 INFRASTRUCTURE

There are currently no facilities of any kind at Lincoln Hill. Lincoln Hill is accessible from Lovelock, Nevada and near Highway Interstate 80. The Project is accessed via the Lovelock-Unionville Road, the same road used to access Coeur Mining's Rochester Mine. There is ample electric power available. Water is available. Two nearby operations, Perching Gold's Relief Canyon and the Coeur Rochester Mine are currently in operation. With proper permitting, Lincoln Hill could become an operating Nevada mine. Lovelock, Winnemucca, Fallon and Fernley are close enough to support an experienced mining staff.

1.11 CONCLUSIONS

Rye Patch has invested considerable effort, in the advancement of the Lincoln Hill Property through drilling, permitting, technical and metallurgical evaluations, internally and with the assistance of reputable consulting firms. This evaluation indicates a strong positive performance of a heap leaching facility at Lincoln Hill at the current metal price environment. The project performance is most sensitive to gold price and gold recovery. Metallurgical data to this point indicates economic extraction of metals is not complicated.

Exploration potential adjacent to the project and within other Rye Patch controlled claims is positive with some untested targets.

The project economics suggest that this is a project that can be put into production for a capital investment of approximately US $26.3 million and being paid back within 2 years of startup. Lincoln hill is a project that warrants a more advanced review than a scoping study. Measured and Indicated Mineralization has been sufficiently identified and should be used as the basis of a Preliminary Feasibility Study.

1.12 RECOMMENDATIONS

1.12.1 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

MMC recommends that Rye Patch should engage the services of a reputable consulting firm in the advancement of the project to the preliminary feasibility level. Lincoln Hill represents a resource which includes Measured and Indicated resources. MMC recommends the following plans should be investigated to develop a better knowledge of the deposit economic criteria.

1.12.1.1 OPEN PIT GEOTECHNICAL PROGRAM

The open pit design parameters presented in Section 16 have been developed with only limited geotechnical data on the rock mass and observations of neighboring mining operations. The methods used to estimate these parameters are reasonable for this preliminary economic assessment. It is recommended that the following activities be conducted to advance the design to the feasibility design level:

- Drill geotechnical core-holes to characterize the rock mass and collect samples for laboratory testing;
- Perform slope stability analysis of pit designs including:
    - Kinematic stability of benches,
    - Numerical analysis of global pit slopes that includes pit interaction with underground, and
    - Rock fall assessment of berms and set-back distances.

1.12.1.2 METALLURGY AND PROCESS DESIGN

Metallurgical studies have only been performed at a scoping level. The next phase of metallurgical investigation should include further metallurgical testing and detailed studies to more thoroughly evaluate the optimum process flow sheet and required process parameters. A metallurgical testing program that includes column leach tests will be a major portion of the test work campaign.

1.12.1.3 INFRASTRUCTURE

For a feasibility study, MMC recommends Rye Patch begin:

- Transportation study for road enhancements and logistics from Lovelock to Lincoln Hill;
- Water study and site water balance; and
- Power line study and communication with local power suppliers.

1.13 RECOMMENDATION COSTS

MMC estimates the proposed advancement programs will cost approximately $1.7 million as follows:

Table 1.7 Recommended Advancement Costs

Budget Item	Description	Cost (1000's)
Geotechnical Studies and Drilling	Conduct infill drilling	US$600
Geology	Resource Model Updates	US$75
Geotechnical, Groundwater Hydrology and Leach Pad	Field and engineering work for preliminary feasibility study	US$450
Mining, Metallurgy and Economics	OP Mine Planning, Cost Estimation and Reserves	US$75
Metallurgical test work	Continue to feasibility level	US$200
Other	Environmental, Social, Archeological, Permitting	US$300
Total		**US$1,700**

2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 PURPOSE OF TECHNICAL REPORT

At the request of Mr. William Howald, President and CEO, Rye Patch Gold Corp. (Rye Patch), this technical report has been prepared by Metal Mining Consultants Inc. (MMC) on the Lincoln Hill property (Lincoln Hill), Pershing County, Nevada. The purpose of this report is to provide Rye Patch and its investors with an independent opinion on the technical and economic aspects and mineral resources at Lincoln Hill. This report conforms to the standards specified in Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F. The information in the report is current as of May 21, 2014.

Rye Patch US acquired Lincoln Hill in 2007 based on the geological setting and its strategic location near their recent gold discoveries at Willard, approximately 6 km to the west.

The work completed by Rye Patch US, along with historical data, forms the basis of this report. Some of the historical information was generated before the use of NI 43-101 reports and therefore does not comply with all of the requirements.

This report describes the property economic potential, geology, mineralization, exploration activities and exploration potential based on compilations of published and unpublished data and maps, geological reports and a field examination by the author. The author has been provided documents, maps, reports and analytical results by Rye Patch US. This report is based on the information provided, field observations and the author's familiarity with mineral occurrences and deposits in the Great Basin and worldwide. All references are cited at the end of the report in Section 27, References.

The authors visited Lincoln Hill on February 4, 2014 accompanied by Bill Howald and Radu Conelea, Rye Patch. This report was prepared by Scott E. Wilson, MMC, and the author has participated in all aspects of this report. There is no affiliation between Mr. Wilson, Rye Patch and Rye Patch US except that of independent consultant/client relationship.

2.2 QUALIFICATIONS

The Consultants preparing this technical report are specialists in the fields of geology, exploration, mineral resource and mineral reserve estimation and classification, surface and underground mining, environmental permitting, metallurgical testing, mineral processing, processing design, capital and operating cost estimation, and mineral economics.

None of the Consultants or any associates employed in the preparation of this report has any beneficial interest in Rye Patch Gold. The Consultants are not insiders, associates, or affiliates of Rye Patch Gold. The results of this Technical Report are not dependent upon any prior agreements concerning the conclusions to be reached, nor are there any undisclosed understandings concerning any future business dealings between Rye Patch Gold and the Consultants. The Consultants are being paid a fee for their work in accordance with normal professional consulting practice.

The following authors, by virtue of their education, experience and professional association, are considered Qualified Persons (QP) as defined in the NI 43-101 standard, for this report, and are members in good standing of appropriate professional institutions.

- Mr. William Pennstrom
- Mr. Timothy George
- Mr. Scott E. Wilson

2.3 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The report fulfills the requirements of Rye Patch to list a publically traded company in Canada. The reader of this report can rely on its contents to represent an accurate assessment of the technical information in regards to Rye Patch US's Lincoln Hill. Note: All lengths are reported in metres (m) unless specified otherwise.

2.3.1 ABBREVIATIONS

m	Meters(s)
km	Kilometer(s)
g/t	Grams / tonne
oz	ounces
au	gold
ag	silver
cu	copper
zn	zinc
pb	lead
AA	atomic absorption
AuEq	gold equivalent
AOI	Area of Influence
AMR	Advanced Mineral Royalties
BLM	United States Bureau of Land Management
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations (U.S. Federal Code
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Engineers
FA	Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption Finish
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICP	Inductively Coupled Plasma (Geochemical analytical method)

MDBM	Mount Diablo Base Meridian
NMC#	Nevada Mining Claim Number
NSR	Net Smelter return
RQD	Rock quality designation
RC	Reverse circulation
USGS	United States Geologic Survey

2.3.2 COMMON UNITS

Gram	g
Kilo (thousand)	k
Less than	<
Million	M
Parts per billion	ppb
Parts per million	ppm
Percent	%
Square foot	ft^2
Square inch	In^2
Tonne	t
Tonnes per day	tpd
Tonnes per hour	tph
Tonnes per year	tpy

2.3.3 COMMON CHEMICAL SYMBOLS

Copper	Cu
Cyanide	CN
Gold	Au
Hydrogen	H
Iron	Fe
Lead	Pb
Silver	Ag
Sodium	Na
Sulfur	S
Zinc	Zn

2.4 CORPORATE RELATIONSHIPS

Rye Patch Gold Corp. (Rye Patch) is a British Columbia Corporation, and Rye Patch Gold US Inc. (Rye Patch US) is a Nevada Corporation. Both were formed in 2006 and Rye Patch US is the U.S. operating subsidiary of Rye Patch.

Rye Patch requested the completion of this technical report. When Rye Patch is referenced in this report, it refers to both Rye Patch and Rye Patch US. The individual company names will be referenced when needed for clarity.

2.5 UNITS OF MEASURE

All units of measurement used in this report are metric (English) unless otherwise stated. Currencies are expressed in US dollars. These are the units used by Rye Patch. Historical grade and tonnage is reported as originally published. Gold grades are reported as referenced and conversion factors are listed below. Location coordinates are expressed in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid coordinates, using the 1983 North American Datum (NAD83), Zone 11, Mount Diablo Base Meridian (MDBM).

Some of the conversion factors applicable to this report are:

Table 2.1 Analytical Values

	oz/tonne (opt)	gm/tonne (g/t)
1 ppm	0.03125	1
1 ppb	0.00003125	0.001
1 oz/tonne	1	31.1034

Table 2.2 Linear Measure

Empirical	Metric
1 inch (in)	2.54 centimeters (cm)
1 foot (ft)	0.3048 meter (m)
1 yard (yd)	0.9144 meter (m)
1 mile (mi)	1.6093 kilometers (km)

Table 2.3 Area Measure

Empirical	Metric
1 Acre	0.4047 Hectare (Ha)
1 square mile	640 acres / 259 Ha

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Richard DeLong

Mr. Delong is the founder of Enviroscientists, Inc. a well-respected business known throughout the Northern Nevada mining community. Enviroscientists is a leading property development and permit acquisition firm that specializes in assisting natural resource development industries with property development needs, evaluation of environmental effects, and compliance with governing regulations. Mr. Delong is not a Qualified Person as defined by NI43-101. However, Mr. Delong's opinions regarding regulatory compliance are widely sought after and his recommendations are typically followed. The author knows of Mr. Delong's reputation, has relied on Mr. Delong's contributions to Section 20.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

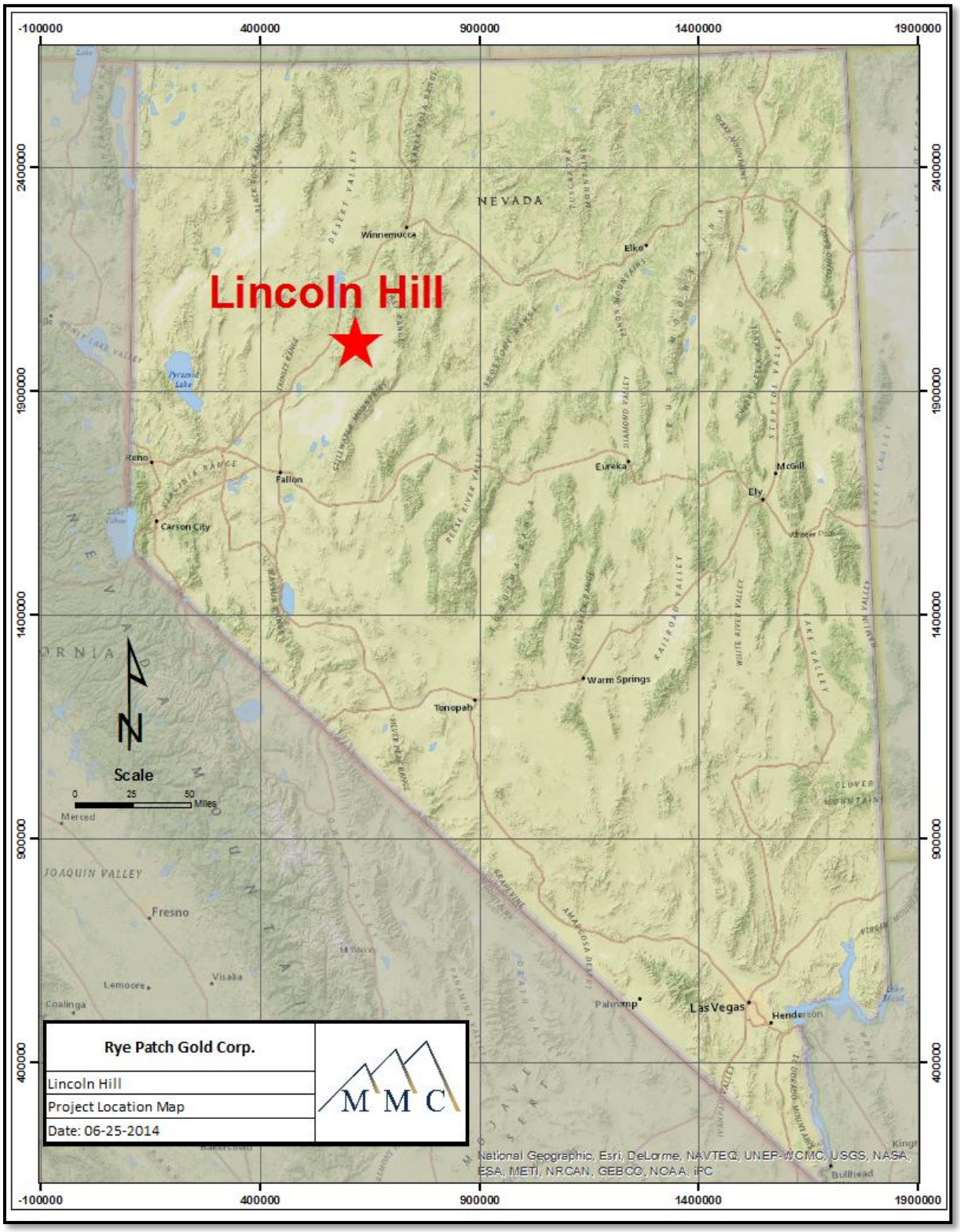
4.1 AREA AND LOCATION

Lincoln Hill is located in western Nevada, approximately 185 km (115 mi) northeast of Reno, Nevada (Figure 4.1). It is readily accessible from Interstate 80 (I-80) east of Lovelock, Nevada. From Lovelock, travel east on I-80 for approximately 37 km (23 mi), and turn southeast on the paved road towards the Humboldt Range. Travel for 6.4 km (4 mi) and take the right fork (gravel road). Follow this gravel road through the historic town of Old Rochester and turn north (left) at 4.8 km (3 mi). Various dirt roads and tracks traverse Lincoln Hill and access is reasonably good. There is a locked gate at the patented claims. Topography is gentle to moderate and a mix of sagebrush and pinion-juniper forest is present. Snow cover can make access to portions of the property difficult from late November through April although operations, such as drilling, should be possible even in these months. The elevation at Lincoln Hill ranges from approximately 1585 to 2018 m (5200 to 6620 ft).

Lincoln Hill consists of 146 unpatented lode mining claims (2 “Kings Ransom” claims, 4 “King Tut” claims, 10 “LHL” claims, 16 “ALH” claims, 6 “WMC” claims, 1 “Rochester Bonanza” claim, 2 “Raven” claims, 41 “LY” claims, 16 “LYF” claims, 24 “GG” Claims, and 24 “LH” claims,) and 2 patented lode mining claims, Abe Lincoln #2 and Blue Bird, and they are shown in Figure 4.2. The claims are located in all or portions of sections 12 and 13, T28N, R33E, and sections 6, 7, 18 and 19, T28N, R34E, MDBM. The unpatented and patented lode mining claims which comprise Lincoln Hill are listed in Appendix A. The unpatented lode mining claims are administered by the BLM on federally owned lands.

The known gold and base metal mineralization occurs in small prospect pits in the southern and central portion of the property. This is a historic mining area and has been explored extensively since the late 1800s.

Figure 4.1 Location Map of Lincoln Hill, Pershing County, Nevada



4.2 CLAIMS AND AGREEMENTS

Rye Patch US has entered into three exploration agreements and staked 81 claims at Lincoln Hill.

On November 7, 2007, Rye Patch US signed the Lincoln Hill Area Lease with an Option to Purchase Agreement with Mountain Gold Exploration, Inc. (MGE) and Lane Griffin (LG) (the MGE/LG Agreement). There are 3434 unpatented and 1 patented lode mining claims included in the MEG/LG Agreement. The schedule of minimum advance royalty payments due to MGE/LG are shown in Table 4.1. The term of the agreement is 20 years with auto-renewal and MGE/LG retains a 4% NSR. Rye Patch US can buy down the royalty for $1,000,000 for the first percent within 5 years and another percentage within 7 years for $3,000,000. There is an underlying lease, the Fialdini-Mahar Lease and Work Commitment, and Rye Patch has assumed these work commitments (Table 4.2). The Area of Interest (AOI) is described as T28N, R33E, Sections 12, 13 and N1/2 24, T28N, R34E, Sections 7, 18 and N1/2 19, W1/2 8, W1/2 20. MEG and LG reserve the right to collect mineral specimens, without hindering any exploration or mining activities. The AOI only pertains to locatable ground staked by Rye Patch at the time and does not apply to any pre-existing claims.

Rye Patch Gold US Inc. located LY 87 to LY 127 unpatented lode mining claims in October 2006. A total of 41 LY unpatented lode mining claims are part of the Lincoln Hill project, and these claims are located in T28N, R34E, Section 7, and the western half of Section 18, MDB&M. The long axis of the claims is orientated north-south.

On September 8, 2009, Rye Patch US entered into an agreement for the Sale and Purchase of Unpatented Mining Claims (Walker Agreement) and a Warranty Deed with Reserved Royalty with Robert Walker (Walker). These documents include 3 unpatented lode mining claims (Appendix A) and reserve a 4% NSR to Walker, which can be bought down for $100,000 for each percentage. Rye Patch has the first right of refusal if Walker decides to sell his royalty interest. The total purchase price is $41,000 and the payment schedule is shown in Table 4.3. The final payment was made in September 2013.

In October 2011, Rye Patch US entered into a lease agreement with Nevada Land and Resource Company, LLC for three parcels of land located immediately adjacent to the Lincoln Hill property. The leased parcels give Rye Patch surface access to and from drilling sites on its Lincoln Hill project. The leased lands are located in T28N, R33E, Section 13, and T28N, R34E, Section 7, MDB&M. The Section 13 lease covers almost 395 acres while the Section 7 lease covers 120 acres. Rye Patch pays $18.46 per acre for the first five years of the lease, and $19.43 per acre starting in year six to keep the lease in affect. Rye Patch may terminate any or all of the parcels by giving 30 days' notice prior to the anniversary of the lease.

In January 2012, Rye Patch US acquired, through staking, 24 unpatented lode mining claims immediately adjacent to the Lincoln Hill property. Claims GG1 through GG 23 were staked in December 2011, and GG24 was staked in January 2012. The new GG claims were staked on open locatable ground located between Barrick's Spring Valley land holdings and Rye Patch US's Lincoln Hill project in T28N, R35E, Section W ½ 8 and N ½ 17. The 24 unpatented lode claims were staked covering historic mine workings

on Golden Gate Hill. The area has similar geology to Lincoln Hill with historic workings indicating the presence of elevated silver and gold mineralization along structural zones.

In late January and February 2012, Rye Patch staked the LYF1 to LYF16 unpatented lode mining claims. The LYF9 to LYF16 claims cover fractions of open ground within the Lincoln Hill resource area and are located in T28N, R33E, Sections 12, 13, and 24, and T28N, R34E, Section 18. The LYF1 to LYF8 claims cover open ground located in T28N, R33E, Section 12.

In October 2011, a group of LH unpatented lode claims were located immediately south and adjacent to the Lincoln Hill project. These LH claims became part of a legal dispute between Rye Patch Gold US Inc. and Coeur Rochester Mining. The legal dispute was resolve in June of 2013, and Rye Patch Gold US Inc. retained title and interest to certain LH claims totaling twenty-four unpatented lode claims named LH 136 to LH 156, LH 209, LH 211, and LH 501. In addition, Coeur Rochester granted, conveyed, and transferred title and interest of the Blue Bird patent, Patent No. 604728, Mineral Survey No. 4252, located in the SW1/4 of Section 18, T.28N., R.34E, to Rye Patch Gold US Inc.

The preceding discussion on land status describes the claims and agreement as reviewed by the author, as of September 17, 2012. No land title work has been completed on the property, although a "Status Report" was completed in 2012 (Perry, 2012) on the unpatented lode mining claim included in the MGE/LG agreement. The author reviewed the Agreements, the annual documents filed with the BLM and Pershing County. The author is not a Registered Landman.

The area covered by the MGE/LG Agreement includes a total of 34 unpatented and 1 patented lode mining claims which cover approximately 536 hectares (1325 acres). Table 4.1 shows the Lincoln Hill project area with mineral claim locations.

Table 4.1 MGE/LG Agreement, Minimum Advance Royalty Payment Schedule

Item	Cash	Shares Stock	Status
On Signing	$50,000	0	Complete
w/in 10 days of execution	$0	100,000	Complete
1st anniversary	$60,000	100,000	Complete
2nd anniversary	$65,000	100,000	Complete
3rd anniversary	$70,000	150,000	Complete
4th anniversary	$75,000	150,000	Complete
5th anniversary	$80,000	150,000	Complete
6th anniversary and thereafter	$80,000	150,000	Complete

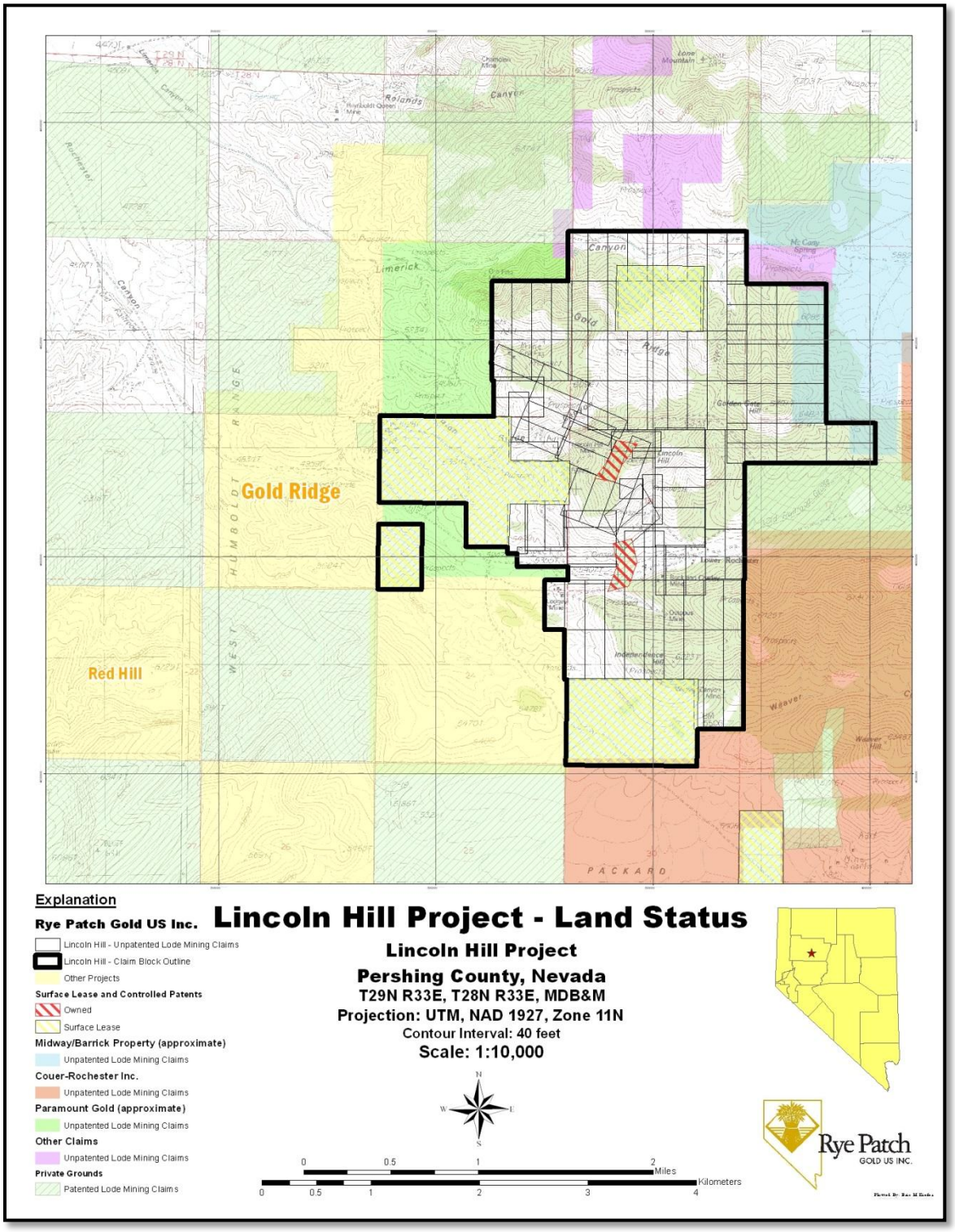
Table 4.2 Fialdini-Maher Lease and Work Commitment

Item	Amount	Status
1st anniversary of execution	$100,000	Complete
by 2nd anniversary	$200,000	Complete
by 3rd anniversary	$300,000	Complete*
by 4th anniversary	$500,000	Complete*
by 5th anniversary	$1,000,000	Complete*
* All expenditures are cumulative and a total $2.1 million has been spent towards the work commitment.		

Table 4.3 Walker Agreement Payment Schedule

Item	Amount	Status
Upon Signing	$3,000	Complete
1st Anniversary	$5,000	Complete
2nd Anniversary	$7,500	Complete
3rd Anniversary	$10,000	Complete
4th Anniversary	$15,500	Complete

Figure 4.2 Land Status, Lincoln Hill Property, Pershing County, Nevada



Map From Rye Patch US

4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY

There has been no Environmental Liability study on Lincoln Hill. The only environmental issues apparent during the author's brief field visit are numerous small historic prospect pits and dumps. Rye Patch US has completed a drilling program as described in Section 10 and have permits in place as described in Section 4.6.

The author is not a Qualified Person in environmental issues and therefore these statements should not be taken as a professional opinion. A qualified expert should be consulted if a professional Environmental Report is required.

4.4 CLAIM MAINTENANCE FEES

The 2013 Maintenance Fee Payments in the amount of $19,880.00 was paid for the 142 unpatented lode claims subject to the Lincoln Hill Project; (Walker Agreement (3 claims), Mountain Gold Claims LLC Ser1 / Lane Griffin Agreement (34 claims) and Rye Patch owns claims (105 claims). Dates of filing with the Nevada State BLM Office are listed in Table 4.4. The Federal mining claim maintenance fees must be paid in advance of the annual assessment year on or before September 1, 2013, and September 1 of each succeeding year. The failure of the owner of the claims to properly and timely pay the BLM annual mining claim maintenance fees will cause the forfeiture of the claims.

Table 4.4 2013 Claim Maintenance Fees

2013 BLM Claim Maintenance Fees					
Claimant	**Claims**	**Total Claims**	**Paid BLM**	**Total Paid**	**BLM Receipt No.**
Walker	Raven et al	3	7/29/2013	$420.00	2841424
MGCLLC/LG	Kings et al	34	7/29/2013	$4,760.00	2841463
Rye Patch	LY 87-127	41	7/29/2013	$5,740.00	2841426
Rye Patch	GG 1-24	24	7/29/2013	$3,360.00	2841430
Rye Patch	LY 1-16	16	7/29/2013	$2,240.00	2841435
Rye Patch	LH 136-156, 209, 211, 501	24	7/29/2013	$3,360.00	2841438

4.5 FEES DUE TO PERSHING COUNTY, NEVADA

Annual filings fees in the amount of $1,533.00 were paid to the Pershing County Recorder for the 142 unpatented claims subject to the Lincoln Hill Project. Under Nevada law, the owner of the claims must record in the office of the recorder a notice of intent to hold the claim for each assessment year. The Notice of intent must be recorded on or before November 1 of each year. Notices of Intent to Hold Mining Claims for the Lincoln Hill Project were timely filed with the Pershing County Recorder's Office (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5 2013 Annual Filing Fees

2013 Pershing County Claim Maintenance Fees					
Claimant		**Total Claims**	**Filed County**	**Total Paid**	**County Document No.**
Walker	Raven et al	3	10/14/2013	$38.50	485726
MGCLLC/LG	Kings et al	34	10/14/2013	$364.00	485725
Rye Patch	LY 87-127	41	10/14/2013	$437.50	485727
Rye Patch	GG 1-24	24	10/14/2013	$259.00	485728
Rye Patch	LY 1-16	16	10/14/2013	$175.00	485729
Rye Patch	LH 136-156, 209, 211, 501	24	10/14/2013	$259.00	485730

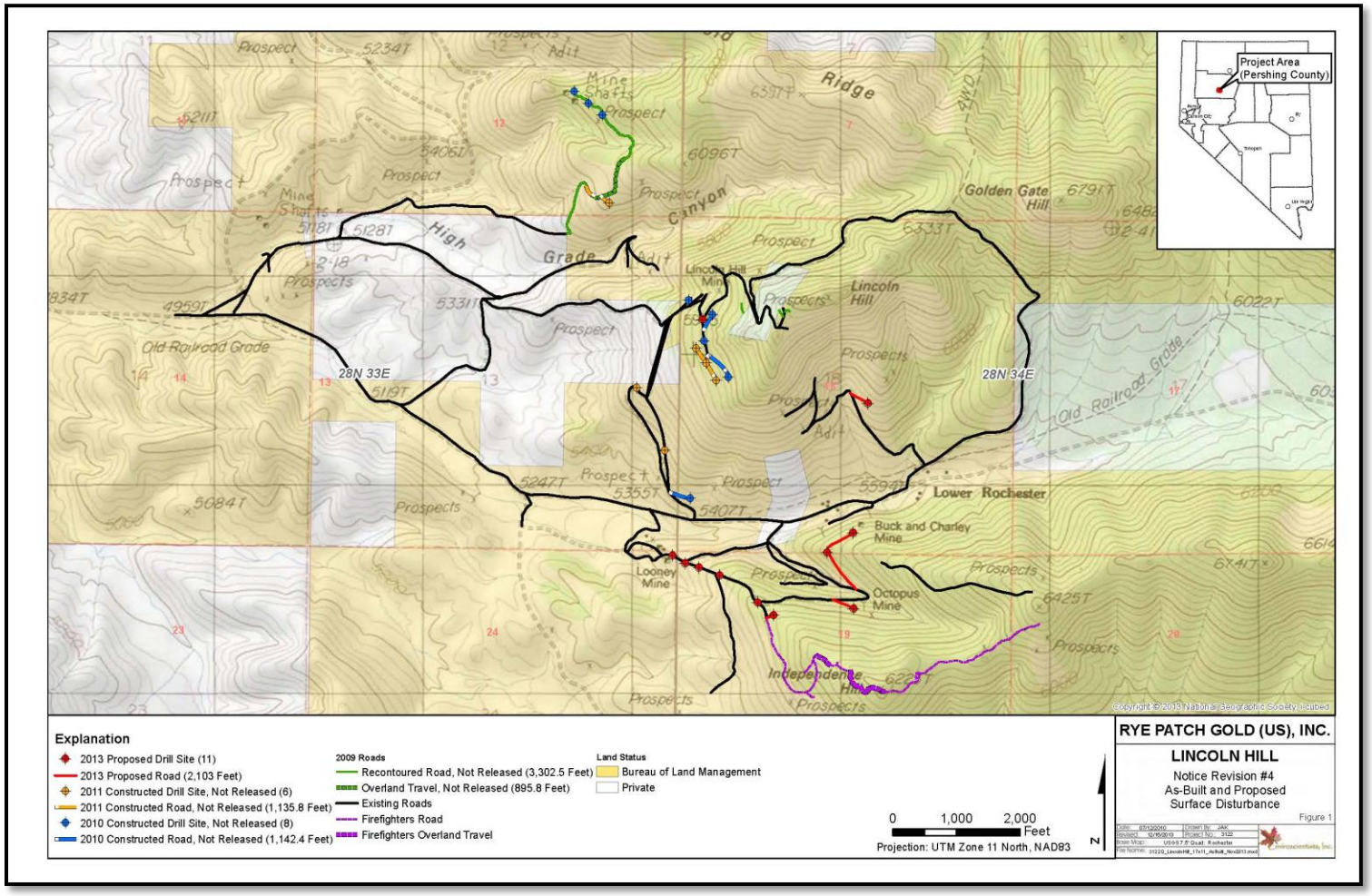
4.6 PERMITS

On May 20, 2008, Rye Patch US submitted a Notice level application to drill 14 holes and disturb 2.82 acres at Lincoln Hill. The BLM acknowledged the Notice as complete and assigned the serial number N-85224 on June 9, 2008. The reclamation bond for the Original Notice was obligated at $24,333. On September 14, 2009, Notice Revision #1 was submitted to the BLM which included 4.85 acres of surface disturbance and an adjusted reclamation bond amount of $23,362. The BLM authorized Revision #1 of the Notice and the adjusted bond amount on October 9, 2009. Notice Revision #2 was submitted to the BLM on August 4, 2010 which included a total of 4.88 acres of surface disturbance and an adjusted bond amount of $13,637. The BLM authorized Notice Revision #2 on August 24, 2010.

The Federal Regulations that govern the exploration activities and surface disturbance at Lincoln Hill are 43 CFR 3715, 3802, 3809 and 3814 (Code of Federal Regulations). A Notice level operation is one which disturbs less than 5 acres. If Rye Patch plans to exceed 5 acres of surface disturbance, a Plan of Operations/Nevada Reclamation Permit and Environmental Assessment will be required along with a recalculated reclamation cost estimate.

Currently Rye Patch US has reclaimed 4.6 acres of disturbance from their 2011 drilling campaign and is awaiting approval from the BLM for the reclaimed areas to be released before construction of new drill pads and roads can be executed. Figure 4.3 shows these areas of disturbance pending BLM approval for release. On August 2013, after a field inspection BLM released 1.45 acres of disturbance. On December 16, 2013, Rye Patch Gold US Inc. submitted a Notice level application, revision #4 for 11 drill sites and new disturbance of 1.79 acres. The total disturbance after the notice is 4.94 acres and the project is currently bonded for $ 21,020.00.

Figure 4.3 Lincoln Hill Reclamation Map



Map From Rye Patch US Ronaldo da Silva

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Lincoln Hill is located in Pershing County, Nevada, approximately 185 km (115 mi) east of Reno, Nevada. It is readily accessible from Interstate 80 (I-80) east of Lovelock, Nevada. From Lovelock, travel east on I-80 for approximately 22.5 km (14 mi), and turn southeast on the paved road (Rochester Mine Road) towards the Humboldt Range. Travel for approximately 6.5 km (4 mi) and take turn onto the good dirt road and travel for another 4.8 km (3 miles), through the historic town of Old Rochester, and to the southern end of the Lincoln Hill property. Various dirt roads and tracks traverse Lincoln Hill and access is reasonably good. There is a locked gate at the patented claims. Topography is gentle to moderate and a mix of sagebrush and pinion-juniper forest is present. Snow cover can make access to portions of the property difficult from late November through April although operations, such as drilling, should be possible even in these months.

Lovelock, Nevada, a town of approximately 2400 population is the closest town with services. The main Union Pacific Railroad is less than ten miles from the property and I-80 is just 4 miles southwest. Power is available <10 km (6 mi) to the west at I-80 or at the nearby Rochester Mine. Power for exploration activities are generally through portable generators. Water for exploration activities is purchased from nearby ranches. Personnel are available in Lovelock (37 km to the west on I-80) or Winnemucca (113 km to the east on I-80).

5.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Lincoln Hill property lies in the west-central part of the Great Basin part of the Basin and Range Physiographic Province. The Great Basin is characterized by north-northeast trending mountain ranges separated by wide flat valleys. Numerous small drainages are all dry, except briefly during the spring or seldom heavy rainfall events. Lincoln Hill is in the central part of the Humboldt Range. The Humboldt Range trends approximately north and is bounded by the Humboldt River and the Upper Valley to the west and the Buena Vista Valley to the east. Lincoln Hill ranges in elevation from approximately 1585 to 2018 meters (5300 to 6620 feet).

There is adequate gently sloping ground on the western portion of the property for any waste dumps, leach pads, processing facilities or offices.

5.3 CLIMATE

Nevada is a high desert state and the climate at Lincoln Hill is semi-arid to moderate, which is typical of the northern Great Basin. Annual rainfall in the area ranges from approximately 5-6 in the valleys to approximately 20 inches in the mountains. Lincoln Hill ranges in elevation and therefore receives between 24.5 and 38.1 cm (10-15 in) of precipitation, with most occurring in the winter months. Evapotranspiration exceeds precipitation. The soils are classified as “northern gray desert” with plants

including sagebrush, pinon, juniper, greasewood, rabbit brush and mountain mahogany. The higher elevations are more densely vegetated than the lower elevations.

6 HISTORY

The Lincoln Hill property is located in the Rochester mining district, in the southwest flank of the Humboldt Range. The Spring Valley mining district is to the east and north and the Sacramento district is to the west. The Rochester district has produced more silver than any other district in Pershing County (Johnson, 1977). The earliest reports on the geology of the Rochester mining district are Schrader (1913) and Knopf (1924) and they contain discussion of the gold and silver mineralization at Lincoln Hill. A summary of the production from the Rochester district is shown in Table 6.1. The Lincoln Hill production is included in these totals.

The following discussion on the Rochester district history is from Johnson (1977). During the 1860s there was prospecting across the entire Humboldt Range. In 1905 prospects were located in the area now called the Rochester Mine and by 1912 rich silver deposits were discovered. The silver mineralization is disseminated at Rochester and the deposits were difficult to define. The deposits were worked extensively from 1912-1929 at which time the Lincoln Hill area was producing gold. From 1931 to 1966 there were some active mines in the district but the production was lower than the earlier years.

There are no specific production figures for Lincoln Hill although gold and silver have been mined from the hill through the 1980s. The Lincoln Hill gold and silver production is included in the Rochester district (Table 6.1). Approximately 915 m (3000 ft) of underground workings and the majority are dry and accessible. Numerous prospect pits and mine dumps occur along approximately 2134 m (7000 ft) of strike length.

Since 1980 two companies have conducted exploration activities at Lincoln Hill. This work was completed before the advent of NI 43-101 regulations. During the 1980s, Coeur Exploration conducted surface exploration activities and drilled 8 RC holes into the upper eastern portion of the altered and mineralized zone. During 2001 and 2002, Newmont exploration completed geological mapping, surface and underground rock sampling and then drilled 8 RC holes. Newmont's drilling was primarily outside the main zones of surface alteration and mineralization and they appeared to be searching for lateral and vertical extensions of the mineralizing system. The historic drill holes are shown in Table 6.2 and relevant gold results from these holes are shown in Section 10, Drilling (Table 10.1 and Table 10.2). The location and hole traces for the historic drill holes at Lincoln Hill are shown below in Figure 6.1.

Rye Patch US signed an agreement on Lincoln Hill in 2007 and has completed geologic mapping, surface rock sampling and four drill campaigns. Their work program is described in the following sections. Lincoln Hill lies within the newly named Oreana Trend, an alignment of gold and silver deposits and occurrences from Wilco to Spring Valley.

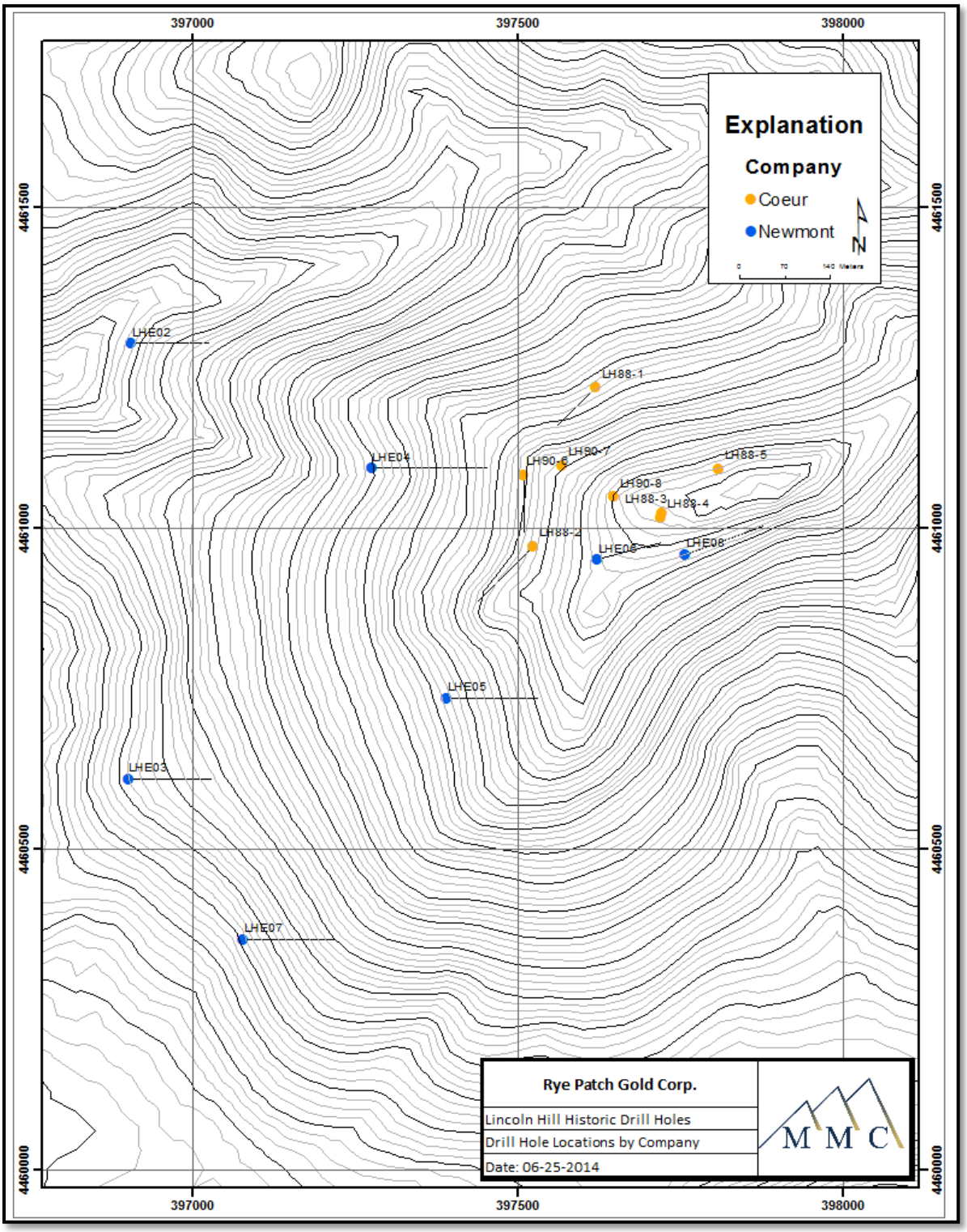
Table 6.1 Production from the Rochester District

	Au oz	Ag oz
1912-1929	74,353	8,683,280
1931-1951	3665	192,370
1951-1986	not reported	not reported
1986-2009 Coeur Rochester	1,000,000	120,000,000
Total	1,078,018	128,875,650
from Johnson, 1977 and www.coeur.com		

Table 6.2 Historic RC Drill Hole Collar Data

HOLE-ID	Year	Company	UTM_E	UTM_N	Elev_m	Elev_ft	TD_m	TD_ft	AZIMUTH	DIP
LH88-1	1988	Coeur	397619	4461220	1919	6296	122	400	225	-45
LH88-2	1988	Coeur	397524	4460973	1956	6417	192	630	225	-50
LH88-3	1988	Coeur	397722	4461025	2009	6591	24	80	0	-90
LH88-4	1988	Coeur	397720	4461017	2007	6585	122	400	0	-90
LH88-5	1988	Coeur	397809	4461093	2015	6610	152	500	0	-90
LH90-6	1990	Coeur	397509	4461084	1942	6371	183	590	180	-60
LH90-7	1990	Coeur	397567	4461099	1962	6437	122	400	0	-90
LH90-8	1990	Coeur	397647	4461050	2000	6562	183	600	0	-90
LHE01	2001	Newmont	396609	4461019	1849	6067	194	635	90	-45
LHE02	2001	Newmont	396905	4461289	1746	5729	171	560	90	-45
LHE03	2001	Newmont	396900	4460610	1911	6269	181	595	90	-45
LHE04	2001	Newmont	397274	4461094	1725	5661	251	825	90	-45
LHE05	2001	Newmont	397390	4460736	1698	5571	200	655	90	-45
LHE06	2001	Newmont	397621	4460952	1986	6517	160	525	75	-50
LHE07	2001	Newmont	397077	4460360	1989	6525	200	655	90	-45
LHE08	2001	Newmont	397756	4460960	1985	6514	183	600	70	-45

Figure 6.1 Lincoln Hill Historic Drill Hole Locations



7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Lincoln Hill lies in the west-central portion of the Great Basin part of the Basin and Range Physiographic Province. The Great Basin is characterized by north to northeast trending ranges separated by wide flat valleys. In this part of Nevada, the ranges are generally made up of Mesozoic and Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The Great Basin is characterized by internal drainage, high heat flow and a sustained period of episodic magmatism. The regional geologic setting is shown in Figure 7.1. Lincoln Hill lies in the Rochester Mining District, which has had a history of silver and gold production from 1912 to the present.

Paleozoic rocks of the Great Basin are primarily sedimentary rocks deposited along a continental margin. The early Paleozoic was a relatively geologically quiet time in the Great Basin, with slow eastward advancement of the shoreline. The Antler Orogeny deformation began in the Devonian and lasted through the mid-Mississippian. This deformation caused uplift to the west later waning of sedimentation. The siliciclastic and carbonate coeval assemblages have been juxtaposed by thrusting, placing the siliciclastic rocks over the carbonate sequence. The Sonoma Orogeny again thrust siliciclastic, turbidites and volcanic rocks over the Antler assemblages and carbonates of the eastern assemblage. The Triassic-Jurassic boundary is marked by clean sandstone.

The Mesozoic sedimentary rocks have been classified into five major depositional groups of strata (Johnson, 1977). The groups that are exposed in the Humboldt Range are the Koipato and Star Peak Groups. The Koipato is comprised of nonmarine volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Deposition of the Koipato was accompanied by faulting and tilting which caused its present distribution to be discontinuous across this portion of Pershing County. The Star Peak Group is comprised of limestones and dolostones, unconformably overlying the Koipato Group nonmarine rocks.

West of the Humboldt Range the rocks are primarily mid-upper Mesozoic and Tertiary volcanic, intrusive and sedimentary strata. The Laramide Orogeny was in Late Cretaceous to Early Cenozoic and by the Oligocene the major tectonic component had changed to extension and about 19Ma the characteristic “basin and range” was formed. These extensional normal and listric faults bound most of the north to northeast trending ranges of the Great Basin and cut the major Antler and Laramide structures. Igneous activity in early to mid-Cenozoic time is dominated by widespread volcanic deposits over much of central and western Nevada. By mid-Cenozoic volcanic ash, ash flows and ash flow tuffs from numerous vent areas cover the pre-Cenozoic age rocks. Following the extrusion of these large amounts of volcanic material, collapse formed the numerous circular calderas that occur across much of Nevada’s Great Basin.

In the Quaternary, Lake Lahontan, a large fresh water lake, was formed and covered most of central and western Nevada. Walker Lake, Pyramid Lake and several smaller lakes all exhibit internal drainage and are all that remain of the widespread Lake Lahontan.

7.2 LOCAL/PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The geology of this part of the Humboldt Range has been studied extensively because it has the most complete section of the Koipato Group and it has a long history of silver and gold production, primarily from the Rochester Mine. Figure 7.1 is the regional geologic map of the Lincoln Hill area. Figure 7.3 is the Lincoln Hill geologic map which is based on surface mapping in 2008 and 2009 by Pinto da Silva (2009).

The following description of the rocks exposed at Lincoln Hill, from oldest to youngest, is from the geologic mapping by Pinto da Silva (2009).

Mafic Unit – Composed of andesite lavas, lithic tuffs, ash flow tuffs, and crystal tuffs. It is light to dark green and mainly outcrops along the axis of the anticline located in the southern portion of Lincoln Hill. The crystal tuffs are distinctive with white millimeter long feldspar crystals in a fine grained matrix. The lithic tuffs have <=2 cm fragments of andesite.

Sedimentary Unit – Strongly silicified rocks that are only encountered in drilling. It marks the Rochester Rhyolite-Mafic Unit contact. It is a massive to weakly foliated, silicified, dark gray to black mudstone. Recent drilling suggests that the unit thickens to the north, to a maximum of 16.8 m (55 ft).

Koipato Group:

- **Rochester Rhyolite –** The Rochester Rhyolite hosts precious metal mineralization at Lincoln Hill and is divided into three sub units:
- **Basal Unit (600-700 feet) –** In outcrop it consists of intensely silicified, locally argillized, fine grained tuff. In core, the unit shows a more complex assemblage of volcanic rocks including, crystal tuffs, lapilli lithic tuffs and breccias. The crystal tuffs are comprised of rounded to euhedral, <= 2 mm broken white feldspar crystals that can be up to 60% of the rock. There are local interbedded lavas. The lapilli lithic tuffs consist of 1 mm to 4 cm diameter angular to rounded fragments of felsic volcanic rock with local chlorite. Mineralized breccias occur mainly along high angle faults and consist of 1-6 cm diameter fragments of felsic volcanic rocks and some quartz in a fine grained matrix with abundant limonite and hematite.
- **Intermediate Unit (100-300 feet) –** Fine gray, intensely argillized, sericitic, felsic tuffs with local well-developed foliation overprinting flow banding. Cataclastic and mylonitic foliation occur in places.
- **Upper Unit (<200 feet) –** Host to the ornamental dumortierite-rich rock. Andalusite, tourmaline and massive sericite occur in a strongly pervasively silicified felsic rock. Silicification is intense and pervasive and is intersected by discordant quartz-black tourmaline veins and stockwork, which can host anomalous gold mineralization.
- **Lamprophyre Dikes –** Several lamprophyre dikes cut the Rochester rhyolite. They are massive, fine grained to aphanitic and range from 1- 7.6 m (3-25 ft) thick. They are oriented N30-40W and dip 60-85 degrees NE. Argillized in places and can have a strong stockwork along the

contact with the host Rochester Rhyolite. Au+Ag can occur along this Lamprophyre-Rochester contact. The Rochester Rhyolite is overlain by a massive dark gray limestone in the southwestern portion of the property. The limestone is locally cut by quartz veins or quartz stockwork.

Qal: Quaternary Alluvium fills the drainages**.**

The following discussion of the structure and alteration at Lincoln Hill is from Pinto da Silva and Howald (2009).

Lincoln Hill lies within the newly named Oreana Trend (Pinto da Silva and Howald, 2009). This mineralized corridor extends from the Willard/Colado (Wilco) area to the Spring Valley deposit. It is characterized by the alignment of recent and historic gold and silver deposits and occurrences. Additionally, the structures that host the mineralization at Wilco (the Willard and Colado deposits) correspond well with the N55E alignment of deposits in the Oreana Trend (Conelea and Howald, 2009).

Structurally, the district lies within a broad asymmetrical antiform that is cut by later north-trending faults. Coeur Rochester's Nenzel Hill silver deposit lies in the central portion of this fold and Lincoln Hill, along with several other mineral occurrences, are situated along the western limb of the fold. In the core of the Lincoln Hill mineralized area, the rock units are oriented E-W, dipping gently to south. NNW-SSE striking and SW dipping of the units is also a common feature at Lincoln Hill. During the extension of the district all rock units were faulted and tilted by NW and NE faults.

At Lincoln Hill, the Rochester Rhyolite is intensely altered over an extensive area with minimum dimensions of 5,000' long by 1,000' wide by 1,000' vertical. Silicification and argillization are the most conspicuous alteration and envelops most of the mineralization. Black tourmaline is also present occurring close to the mineralization as well as in a wide halo. Detailed surface and underground mapping has recognized two main gold and silver mineralized systems:

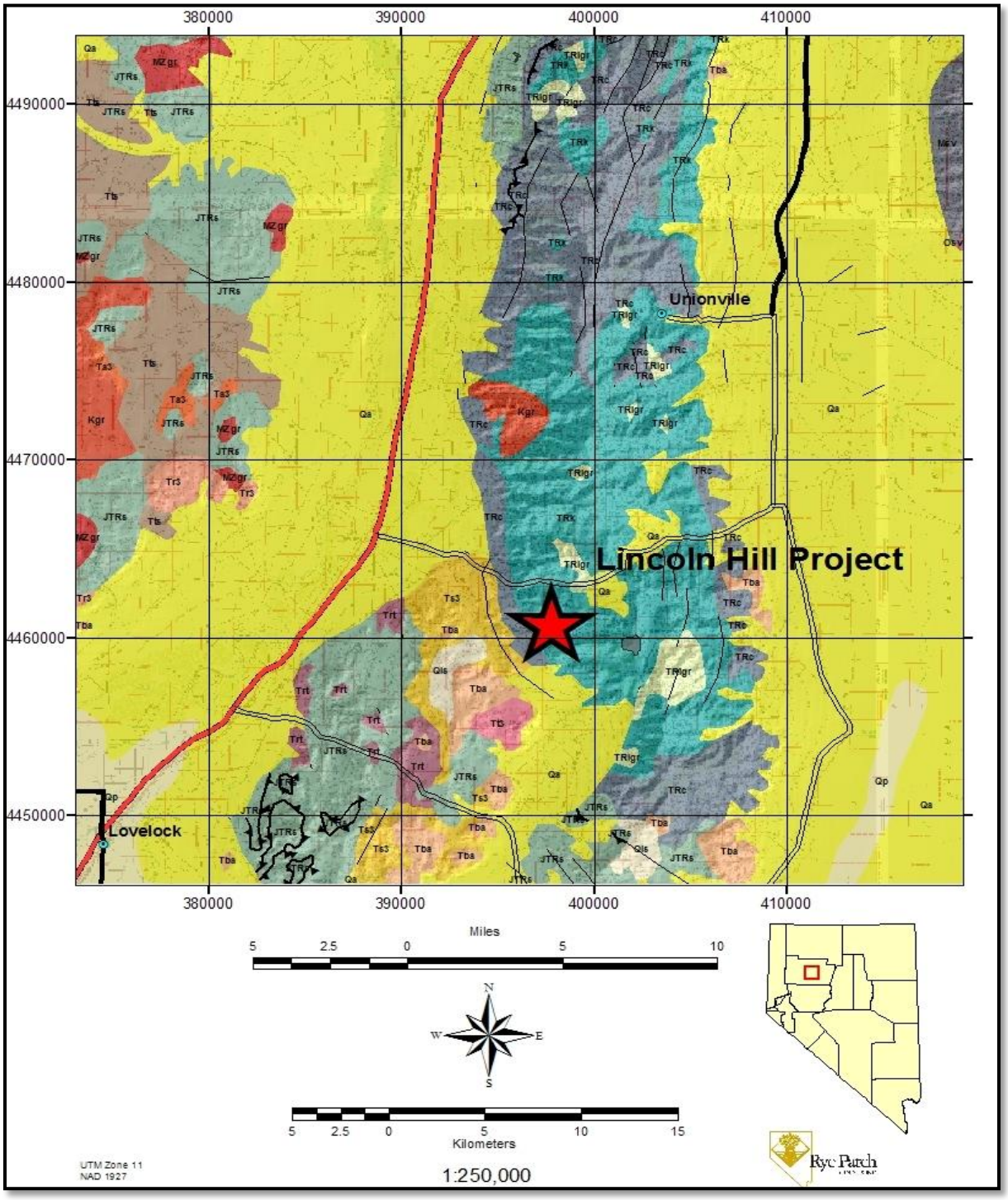
- A high-grade, coarse-gold-bearing quartz-tourmaline-sericite-clay altered stockwork-vein system is associated with N30º to 60ºW striking, altered lamprophyre dikes. High-grade gold mineralization occurs within and adjacent to the altered dikes that extends over 500 feet along strike. Gold mineralization associated with this part of the system averaged 7.5 opt gold from selective mining in the early 1900's.
- An additional later high-grade, coarse-gold, hematitic-clay altered tectonic fault-fracture system, which strikes N45°E, intersects and slightly offsets the lamprophyre dikes and associated gold-silver mineralization. These structural zones appear to have controlled the oxidation of earlier sulfide mineralization throughout large portions of the hill. Significant gold mineralization is associated with this part of the system.

Both of the northwest and northeast mineralized structural zones contain extensive, multiple stoped underground workings with numerous scattered prospect pits between the different stoped-mined zones. Minor placer gold deposits have been worked below Lincoln Hill in High Grade Canyon.

Low-grade gold and silver mineralization is associated with quartz veinlets oriented northwest to southeast, and a close association with pervasive silicification. This blanket-like mineralized zone starts at the surface and has been drilled to a depth of 500 feet.

Rye Patch US interprets the regional folding, foliation and mineralization to be related to several porphyry-style intrusions emplaced along the Oreana trend during the Miocene. The north-south and northwest structural zones contain diabase intrusions and lamprophye dikes that suggest deep crustal structures. These deep seated structural zones were important for the emplacement of the intrusive and as possible pathways for gold and silver mineralization.

Figure 7.1 Regional Geologic Map of Lincoln Hill and the Humboldt Range (From Johnson, 1977).



Map From Rye Patch US

Figure 7.2 Regional Geology Legend

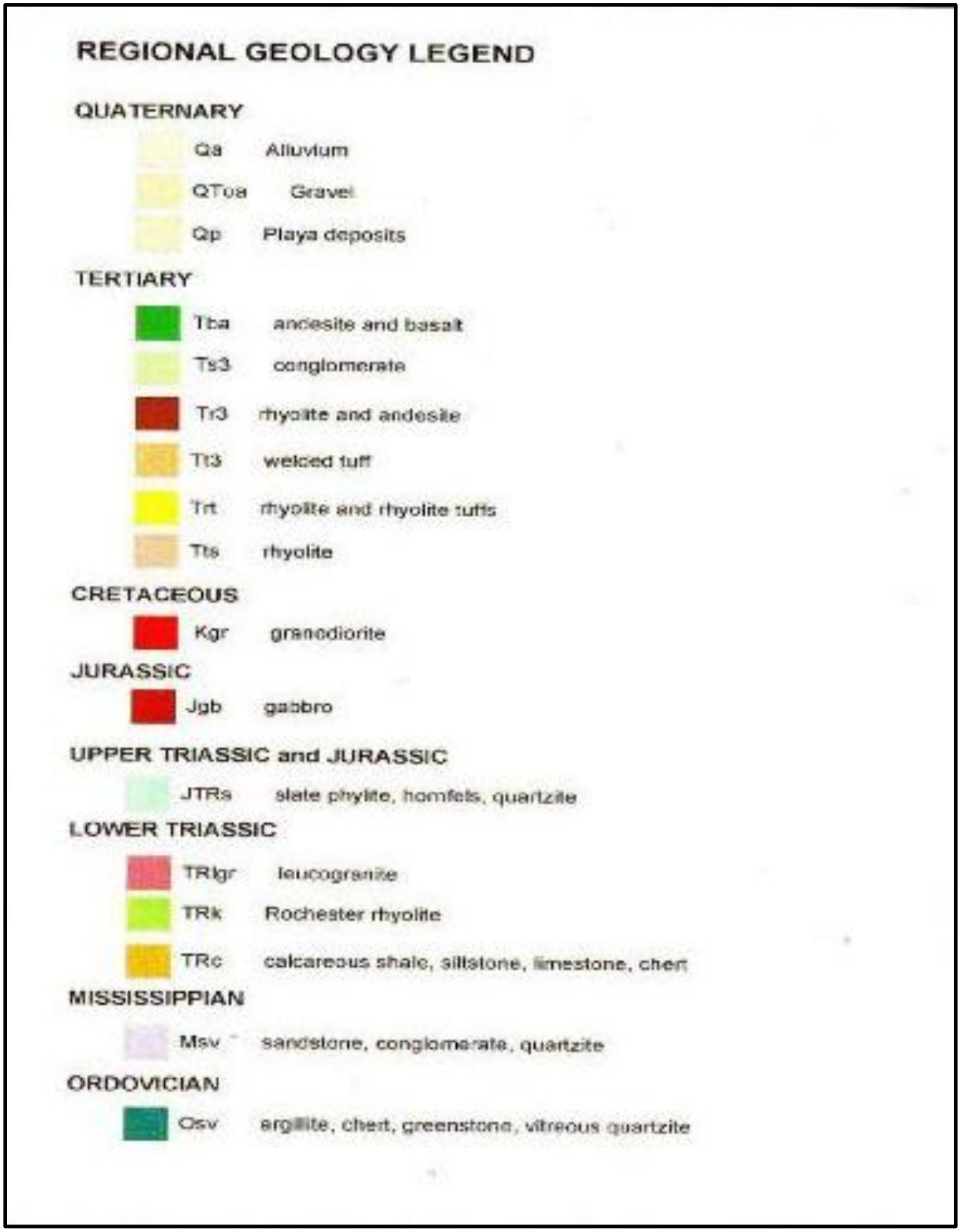
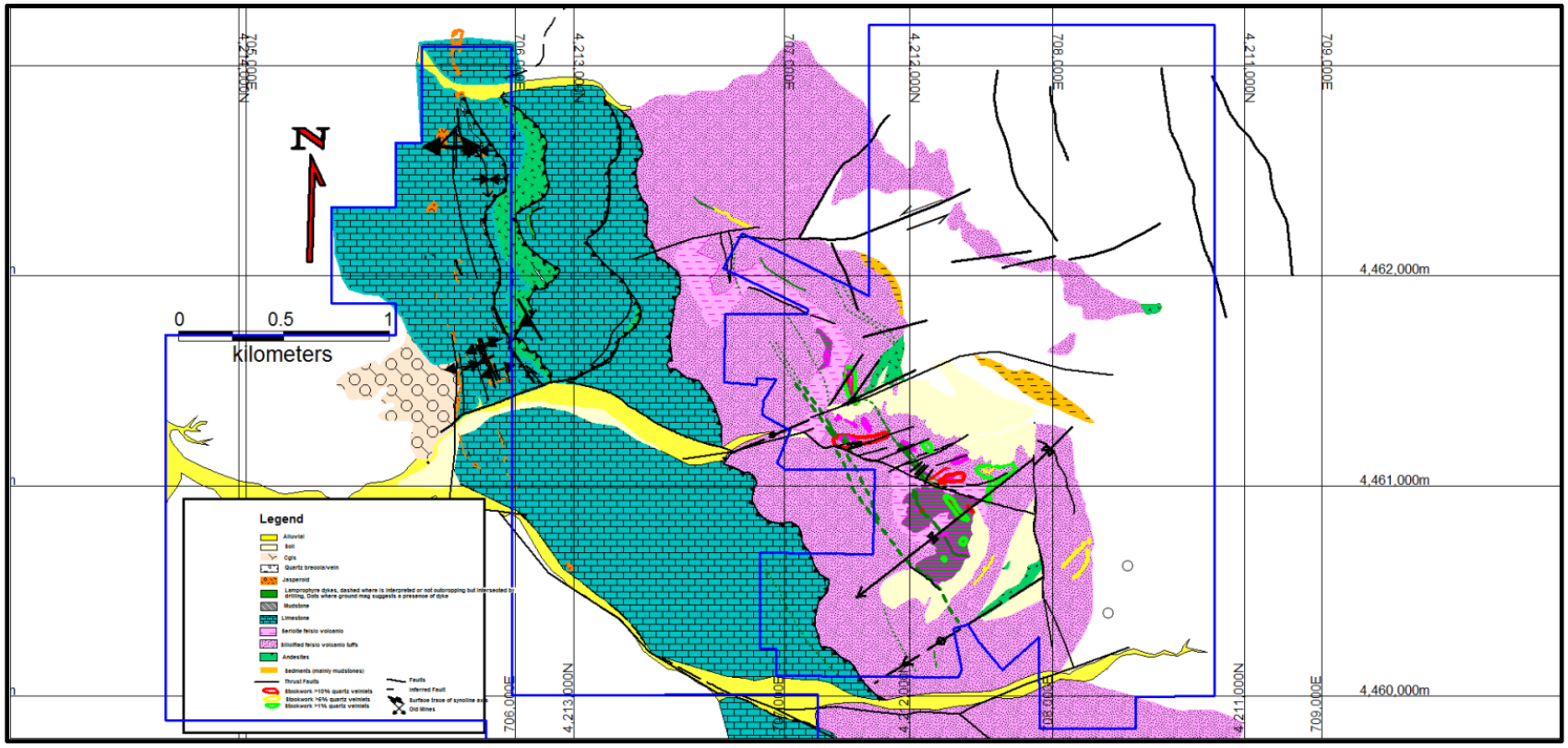


Figure 7.3 Geologic Map of Lincoln Hill



Map From Rye Patch US

7.3 MINERALIZATION

Lincoln Hill is in the Rochester mining district and has some characteristics in common with the bulk-tonnage Coeur Rochester Mine 3.2 km (2 miles) to the east and the recently expanded Spring Valley deposit 4.8 km (3 mi) to the northeast.

Gold occurs in several distinct "areas" at Lincoln Hill, as shown in Figure 7.4 (Main, Shaft, Lamprophyre, Flat, Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln Hill, Ouro Fino, Middle Dyke and Exploration). These "areas" were defined by Ronaldo Pinto da Silva, Rye Patch US geologist, during mapping, sampling and drilling at Lincoln Hill. The following are characteristics in common between the 5 zones.

- Silicification
  - Dense replacement silica
  - Quartz stockwork veins and veinlets
- Argillization outside the silicification
- Lack of pyrite
- Stockwork
  - Quartz stockwork
  - Limonite stockwork
  - Hematite stockwork
- Oxidation is confined to fractures and faults but can become disseminated in intensely fractured zones, large breccia zones and fault zones. Oxidation can occur at depths of 250 meters below the surface. Oxidation occurs as limonite and hematite.
- Structural controls include fault and fracture controlled mineralization in all zones identified on the Lincoln Hill property. In areas where conjugate faults oriented N40-70W and N50E result in large fractured zones conducive for hosting mineralization.
- Higher gold grades occur at the intersection of the steeply dipping northeast and northwest structures
- Higher gold grades can also occur at the intersection of the steep structures and a sub-horizontal silicified "cap"

The Main Zone is approximately 274 m (900 ft) along strike and approximately 61 m (200 ft) wide. It is characterized by high-angle N40W and N50E veinlets which constitutes 1-10 percent of the host rhyolite. The sub-horizontal silicification with gold extends for approximately 213 m (700 ft) towards the Shaft Zone. Low-grade gold and silver mineralization is associated with northwest to southwest trending quartz veinlets are closely associated with pervasive silicification. This blanket-like mineralized zone starts at the surface and has been drilled to a depth of 152 m (500 feet).

The Shaft Zone is approximately 244 m (800 ft) along strike and up to 18 m (60 ft) wide. It is characterized by high-angle N60E veins. The high-angle veins are associated with stockwork and breccias. The low grade gold and silver mineralization described in the Main Zone also occurs in the Shaft Zone. The Shaft Zone is open to the northeast and southwest.

The Lamprophyre Zone follows the N40W trending lamprophyre dike and is approximately 305 m (1000 ft) along strike and up to 15 m (50 ft) wide. Gold mineralization occurs in stockwork veins and veinlets on the selvages of the dike and grades averaging 7.5 opt gold have been reported from selective mining in the early 1900's. Later high-grade, coarse-gold is associated with a hematite-clay altered N45E trending tectonic fault-fracture system (manifested by breccias). These breccias intersect and slightly offset the lamprophyre dikes and associated gold-silver mineralization.

The Flat Zone is 180 m (500ft) along strike and 120m (393 ft) down dip between the Main and the Shaft zones. It is characterized by a silicified cap which is thicker at the margins, close to the adjacent Main and Shaft zones. This zone is newly defined and needs further study.

The Washington Zone, previously called the **Raven Zone**, consists of a NE fault zone, vertical to steep dipping to NW, filled by quartz vein. The hosted rock is a strong fractured rhyolite, intensely silicified and oxidized in the fault zone and in fractures. Quartz stockwork was also observed in surface at least 10m away of the fault. Drilling tested 400m in strike length but mineralization remain open. Soil anomalies and CSMAT indicates that mineralization can extend at least 400m to NE. 250m To SW, LRC-005 indicated presence of mineralization, narrow but high grade. Washington still remains mostly untested. Is approximately 122 m (400 ft) along strike and up to 9 m (30 ft) wide. The Raven Zone is open to the southwest.

Ouro Fino consists of a lamprophyre dyke oriented N40W dipping 60 degrees to NE. It has 0.6m in thickness cutting a weak altered rhyolite. No quartz stockwork is observed, only narrow quartz veins along of the contact rhyolite/lamprophyre dyke is present. Rhyolite is silicified and argillized but the intensity ranges from weak to moderate. Surface rock sampling shows some significant high grade in quartz veins but it was not confirmed by drilling.

Jefferson Zone outcrops in a small window located on the NW slope of Lincoln Hill. Surface mapping identified a N30-40W oriented lamprophyre dyke with a 40m strike length that had been historically mined. Mineralization occurs in rhyolite, as quartz stockwork veining, along the contact of the lamprophyre dyke and rhyolite. A 2010 ground magnetic survey indicated that the lamprophyre dike potentially has a 1.6 km strike length that continues under colluvium and the upper agillic altered rhyolite. The 2010 mag survey also indicated several parallel dykes. The Jefferson Zone was tested with drilling in 2010 and 2011 and confirmed the presence of three additional dykes as well as the identified mineralization identified through surface mapping. Through drilling, mineralization was extended 300 m from the outcropped area and 600 m to the SE. Drilling also identified mineralization along the contact between the upper rhyolite and the lower andesite contact and in areas where the NW dykes are intersected by NE faults.

Middle Dyke is poorly outcropping cutting the durmortierite alteration (exhalative origin of the upper volcanic unit outcropping at Lincoln Hill) and it is partially altered along of its NW end. Quartz stockwork was observed in some outcrops. It can be the SE extension of the main dyke offset by the Creek fault. It

has 1-2 m in thickness oriented N40W dipping steep to NE and extends for 400m. Drilling tested only the NW end and remains widely open to SE.

Exploration

Two zones, Roosevelt and B. Franklin, remain untested by drilling.

The Roosevelt zone is located SE of Lincoln Hill and consists of several small adits and shafts targeting quartz veins along the rhyolite and andesite contact and vertical veins in the rhyolite. The N-S mineralized zone is strongly silicified and is separated from Lincoln Hill by a major N-S fault.

The historic mines and prospects dotting the hillside are within a silicified rhyolite overlying intensely oxidized andesite. Grab rock-chip samples returned high-grade gold and silver values up to 34.79 g/t Au and 779 g/t Ag, 14 g/t Au and 183 g/t Ag, 97.92 g/t Au and 1527 g/t Ag and 97.5 g/t Au and 1303 g/t Ag along the rhyolite/andesite contact. A low-grade gold halo in the surrounding altered rhyolite returned gold values ranging from 0.11 g/t gold to 2.77g/t gold. The south end of the anomaly is covered by thick colluvium.

The Ben Franklin zone is located North of High Grade Canyon and South of the Ouro Fino zone and consists mainly of a moderate silicified rhyolite. Intense silicification was also observed but restricted in distribution. Stockwork is present but it is not wide spread. An altered lamprophyre dyke is present but no stockwork or quartz was observed in close association. Oxidation is moderate.

There are numerous prospect pits and underground workings at Lincoln Hill which occur in these different zones. This corresponds to the different mineralizing events and structures. Minor placer gold deposits have been worked below Lincoln Hill in High Grade Canyon.

Rock-chip sampling at the adjacent Independence Hill located 750 metres south of the Lincoln Hill resource area shows the Lincoln Hill geologic structures along with gold and silver mineralization continue. Samples collected from outcrop exposures at the Alexander Hamilton, Buck&Charlie, Looney, Hill Top, and Octopus historic mines confirm four separate high-grade corridors crossing Independence Hill which could extend gold and silver mineralization to the south.

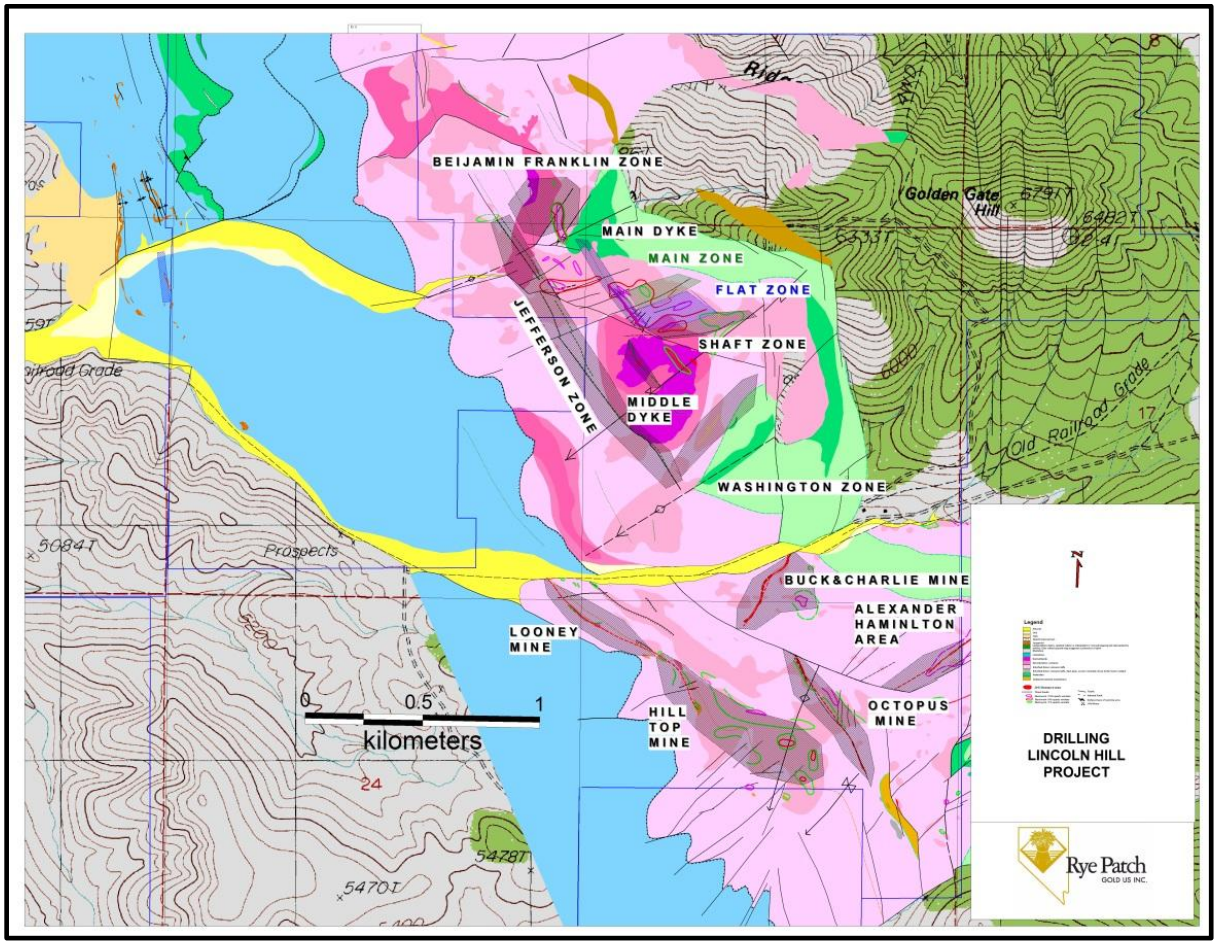
The Hill Top-Looney and Buck&Charlie mines represent two parallel trends extending south of the Lincoln Hill resource. The Hill Top and Looney mines are located on the same structural corridor with high-grade gold and silver sampled along 1.3 kilometres. The Hill Top mine consists of several historic workings following a quartz stockwork zone that extends for over 300 metres in a northwest-southeast orientation. The Hill Top mine returned significant lead and zinc values with lead ranging between 36 ppm to 51,100 ppm, and zinc ranging between 10 ppm to 4,694 ppm. The Buck&Charlie mine trend is located to the 750 metres east of the Hill Top-Looney trend. The structural zone has been mapped for over 400 metres.

The Octopus mine retuned several samples with significant gold and silver along 160 metre structural zone. Assay values reported include 1.62 g/t Au and 568.0 g/t Ag; 1.11 g/t Au and 77.6 g/t Ag; 0.05 g/t

Au and 497 g/t Ag; and 0.69g/t Au and 240.0 g/t Ag. The historic workings follow a northwest oriented breccia zone.

The Alexander Hamilton mine is located 800 metres east of Buck&Charlie mine and consists of a northeast oriented open-space breccia and quartz stockwork zone oriented to the northeast.

Figure 7.4 Geologic Map of Lincoln Hill Showing the Areas of Mineralization



Map From Rye Patch US

8 DEPOSIT TYPE

Lincoln Hill exhibits many characteristics of other precious metal vein systems in the Great Basin, such as Tonopah, Goldfield and Virginia City, but also has characteristics in contrast to these bonanza systems (Vikre, 1981). The similarities are 1) host extrusive rocks, 2) Bonanza veins and 3) some components of the wall-rock alteration and vein mineralogy. The main differences are the age of the host rocks and the timing of mineralization related to the host rock formation. Lincoln Hill is a high-grade, gold-silver-quartz-pyrite-tourmaline-sericite stockwork vein system overprinting a large low to moderate grade disseminated replacement precious metal mineralizing system. The host rocks are the Permo-Triassic island arc volcanic rocks of the Koipato Group. Gold mineralization has been identified over an area 1.6 by 2.4 km (1.5 by 1 mi) and to a depth of >305 m (1000 ft). Rye Patch US believes that the folding faulting, alteration and mineralization are related to several porphyry-style intrusions emplaced in this portion of Nevada.

Lincoln Hill lies within the newly named Oreana Trend (Pinto da Silva and Howald, 2009). This mineralized corridor extends from the Willard/Colado (Wilco) area to the Spring Valley deposit. It is characterized by the alignment of recent and historic gold and silver deposits and occurrences.

The main exploration target has been the gold and silver mineralization associated with the densely silicified quartz+tourmaline+dumortierite+sercicite zone that caps Lincoln Hill. A high-grade, coarse-gold-bearing quartz-tourmaline-sericite-clay altered stockwork-vein system is associated with N30º to 60ºW striking, altered lamprophyre dikes. The north-south and northwest structural zones contain diabase intrusions and lamprophye dikes that suggest deep crustal structures. These deep seated structural zones were important for the emplacement of the intrusive and as possible pathways for gold and silver mineralization.

Most authors have hypothesized multiple mineralizing events at Lincoln Hill (Schrader, 1913; Knopf, 1924; Vikre, 1981; Callicrate and Griffin, 2007). Pinto da Silva and Howald (2009) confirm that Rye Patch also believes there were several mineralizing events that have deposited and remobilized the precious metals. The separation of these events at Lincoln Hill is critical in defining the areas prospective for concentration of gold and silver.

9 EXPLORATION

Since acquiring Lincoln Hill in 2007, Rye Patch US has thoroughly evaluated the historic data, completed a geologic map and sampled outcrop and dumps. Based on this work they drilled 98 RC and 9 core holes in 4 drill campaigns (2008 – 2011). Prior to Rye Patch US's involvement at Lincoln Hill several companies have conducted exploration activities at Lincoln Hill, which are described in Section 6. Coeur and Newmont have drilled 8 RC holes, respectively.

Through geologic mapping, surface sampling (rock and soil), geophysics and systematic evaluation of the drill results has led Rye Patch US to define at least 10 separate areas of gold mineralization (Figure 7.4).

The following brief description of exploration activities will focus on the geologic interpretation and geochemistry that was used to target the drilling program and the next phase of work at Lincoln Hill.

9.1 GEOLOGY

The detailed geologic mapping completed by Rye Patch US (Pinto da Silva, 2012) defined the different mineralized zones described above in Section 7.3. Variations in structural setting and hydrothermal alteration define the following mineralized zones:

- Main Zone: N50E, steeply dipping; sub-horizontal silicification,
- Shaft Zone: N60E, sub-horizontal silicification near surface and breccias following x-cutting structures
- Lamprophyre Zone: N40W, quartz stockwork along dike margin with breccias cutting and offsetting the dike.
- Flat Zone: It occurs between the Main and Shaft zones.
- Raven Zone: N50E
- Ouro Fino: N40W, .5m wide lamprophyre dike with mineralization along dike margins
- Washington Zone: N50E, one meter wide fault zone with mineralization including adjacent fractured zones.
- Jefferson Zone: N30W, 1.5km long lamprophyre dike/fault zone offset by a series of N50E normal faults. Mineralization occurs along dike margins and increases in thickness and grade where the structures intersect.
- Middle Dyke: N35W, .5 to 2 m wide lamprophyre dike with a strike length of 400m. Mineralization occurs along the margins of the dike.
- Exploration (Roosevelt and B. Franklin):
  - Roosevelt: N40E quartz vein breccia along Rochester rhyolite and andesite contact.
  - Ben Franklin: N40W and N50E quartz stockwork zones and quartz veinlets.

All of the zones have strong silicification (dense replacement and quartz stockwork veins/veinlets), a halo of strong argillization around and beneath the silicification and pyrite destruction. The highest grade gold generally occurs where steeply dipping, northwest and northeast structures intersect. Additionally, the intersection of high angle faults with the sub-horizontal silicified body has concentrated gold.

9.2 GEOCHEMISTRY

The surface sampling along with the geologic mapping completed by Rye Patch US, confirmed that gold and silver mineralization occurs in several zones and in at least two mineralizing events. Lincoln Hill has high-grade gold mineralization and Rye Patch US has returned up to 26 g/t Au from a rock chip sample in a mine stope. Low-grade gold mineralization occurs over a widespread area. The Rochester mining district has produced over 128 million ounces of silver and there is also a wide halo of elevated silver.

Rye Patch US contracted Vic Chevillon, Chevillon Exploration Consulting, to study the trace drill hole trace element data (Chevillon, 2009). He modeled the lithologic contacts and all of the ICP geochemical data using GoCAD (Figure 9.1), and distinguished the following elemental patterns:

- Central MO, As, Sb, Pb
- Stratabound (across the domains) Ag, Au, La, Ca
- Stratabound W; V and Na
- East; K, Be, B?, Ga,
- Asymmetric to E; Sc, Zn, Mg, Al, Cr, P, W?, Ca
- Fe, S, Ni, Hg? Clusters across domains which may coincide w/higher gold grades
- Au shows a similar coplanar configuration to the only lithologic contact modeled.

Only one lithologic contact could be modeled, 225 degrees, -30 degrees, and gold show a similar coplanar configuration (Figure 9.1). This could indicate a stratabound nature of the gold mineralization at Lincoln Hill. Additional work is required to validate this hypothesis.

The historic and Rye Patch Gold US Inc. rock chip sampling shows the relation between the gold and silver mineralization between the different zones (Figure 9.2 and Figure 9.3).

A soil sampling program was conducted SW of the Washington Zone towards the hinge zone of an anticline located at the SW corner of the property. 102 samples were collected and the average grade of the samples is 9 ppb Au and 0.6 g/t Ag. The highest value is 35 ppb Au and 2.8 g/t Ag. The soil anomaly decreases towards the SW, suggesting a plunge in the mineralization parallel to the anticline. Towards the NE, the soil anomaly extends for 700m and the highest value sampled has a grade of 160g/t Au and 8.2 g/t silver.

In 2011, 1,564 samples were collected in a large soil sampling program surrounding Lincoln Hill (Figure 9.4 and Figure 9.5). Soil sampling also identified two new targets named Roosevelt and B. Franklin. The Roosevelt target is located SE of Lincoln Hill and has a 300m strike length. Four of the samples taken at this target have values greater than 100 ppb Au, including one sample of 123 ppb Au and 100 ppm Ag. Twenty four rock chip samples were collected to follow up on the highly anomalous soil samples and 10 samples had values greater than 0.5 g/t Au. The highest grade sample was 97.5 g/t Au and 1303 g/t Ag.

The second target, North of Lincoln Hill, was named B. Franklin. This target has a strike length of 300m defined by soil samples values ranging in values from 25 to 50 ppb Au. The highest soil sample taken has

a value of 53 ppb Au and 53 ppm Ag. Six rock chip samples were collected to follow up on the highly anomalous soil samples. The highest grade rock chip sample taken at this target has a value of 0.119g/t Au and 7.6 g/t Ag.

Figure 9.1 Gold in Drill Holes at Lincoln Hill, Showing the West, Central and East Zones Described by Chevillion (2009)

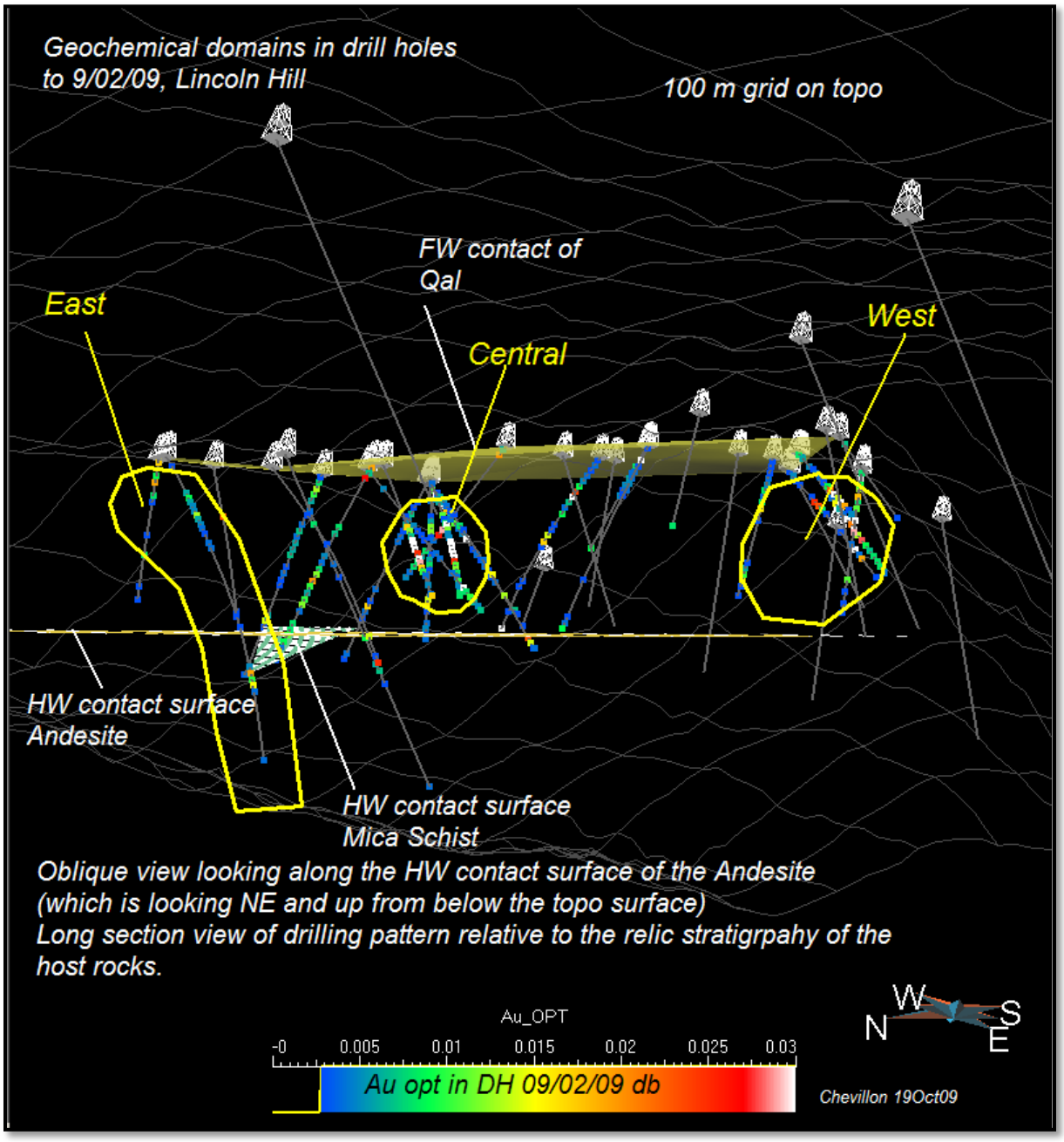
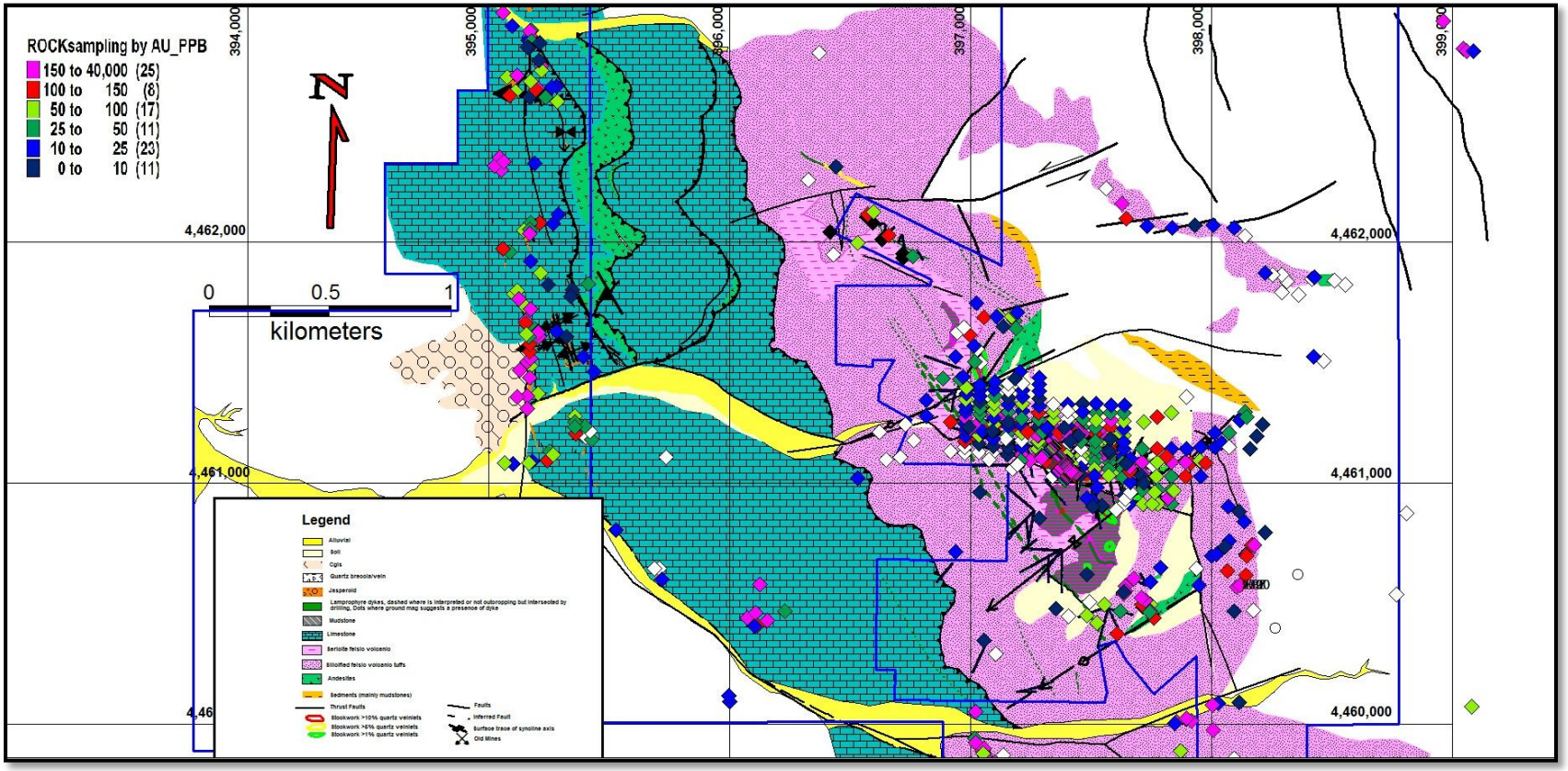
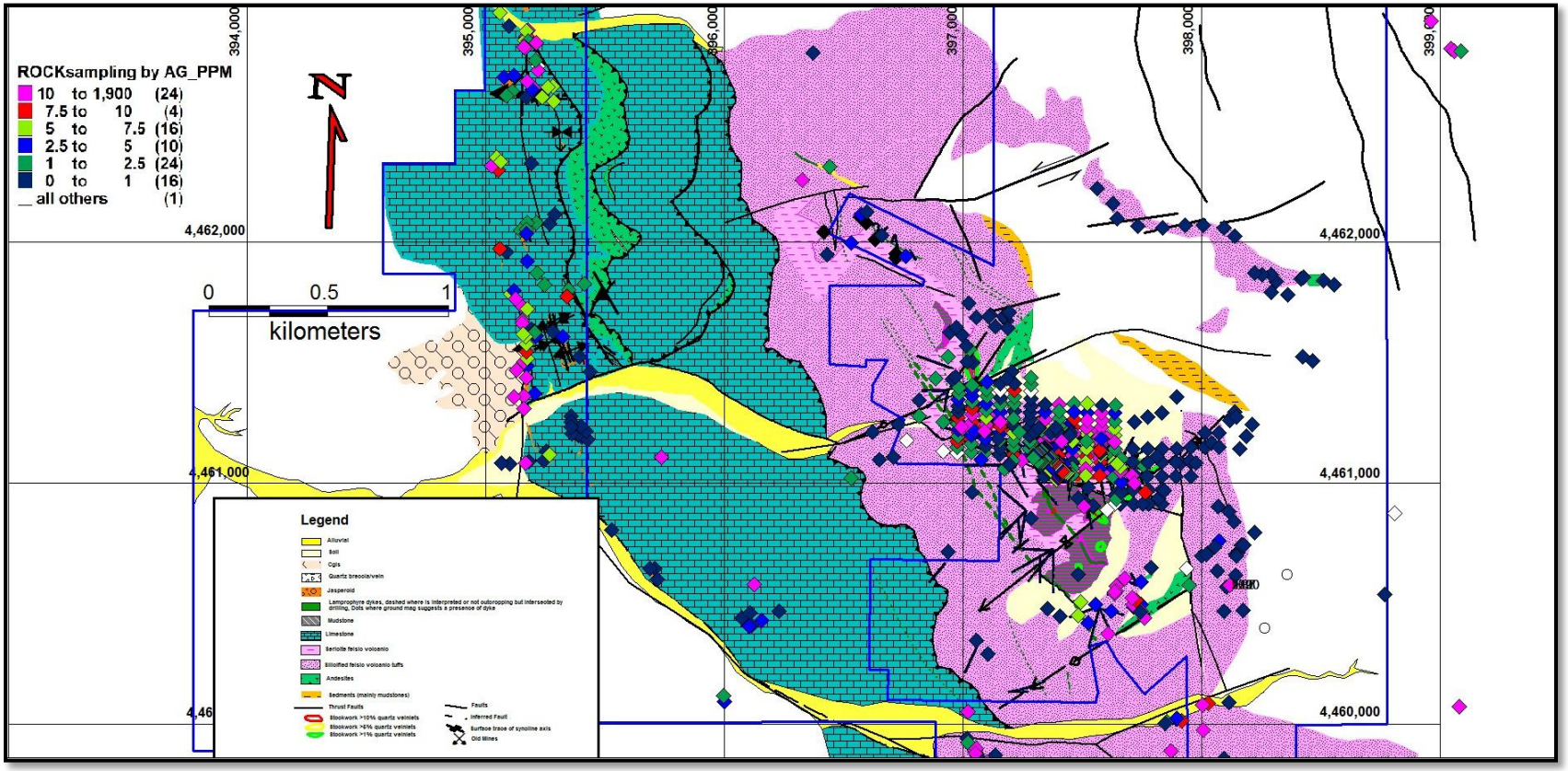


Figure 9.2 Gold in Rock Chip Samples (Includes all Rye Patch and historic rock samples)



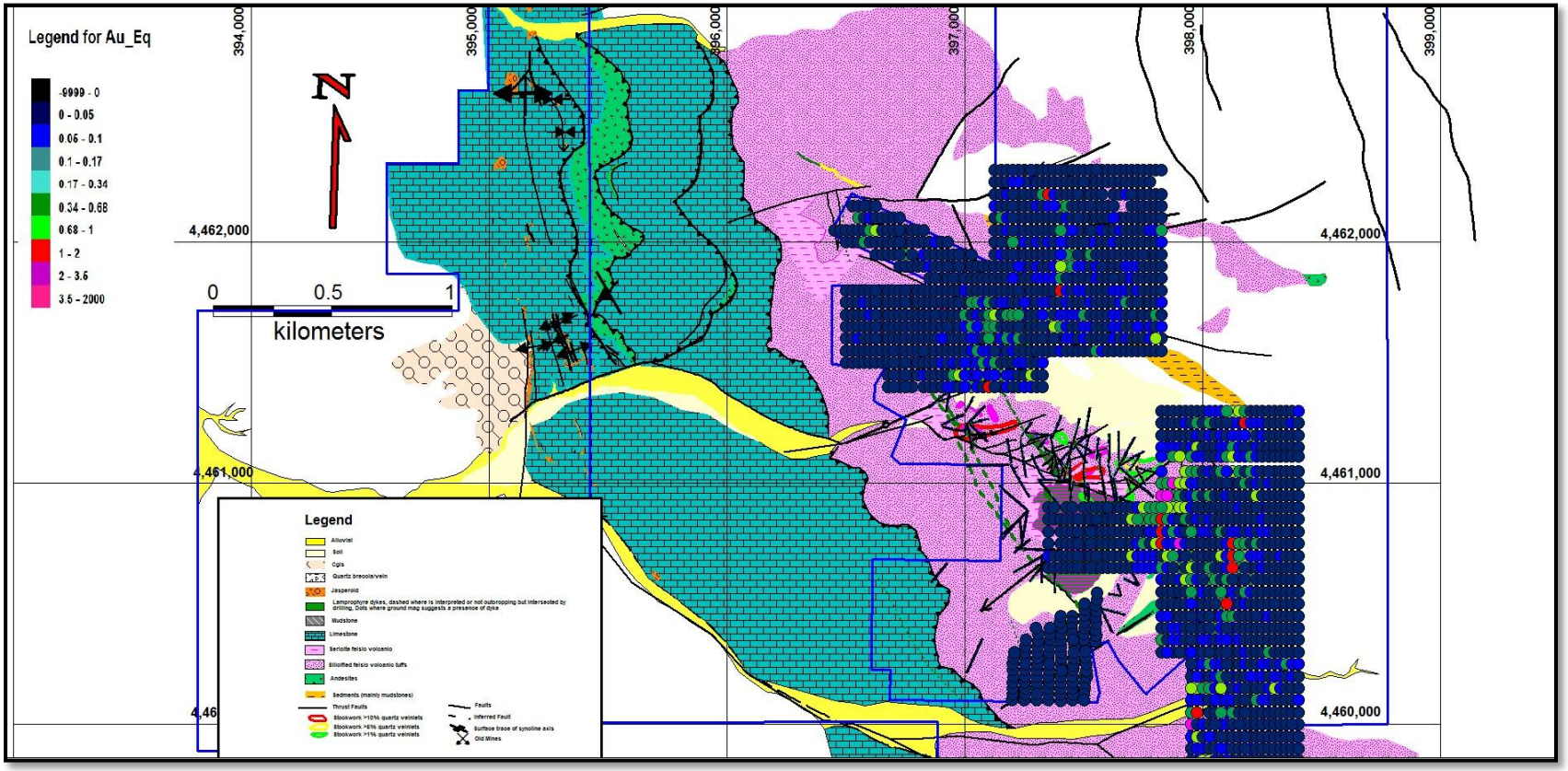
Map From Rye Patch US

Figure 9.3 Silver In Rock Chip Samples (Includes the Rye Patch and Historic Sampling)



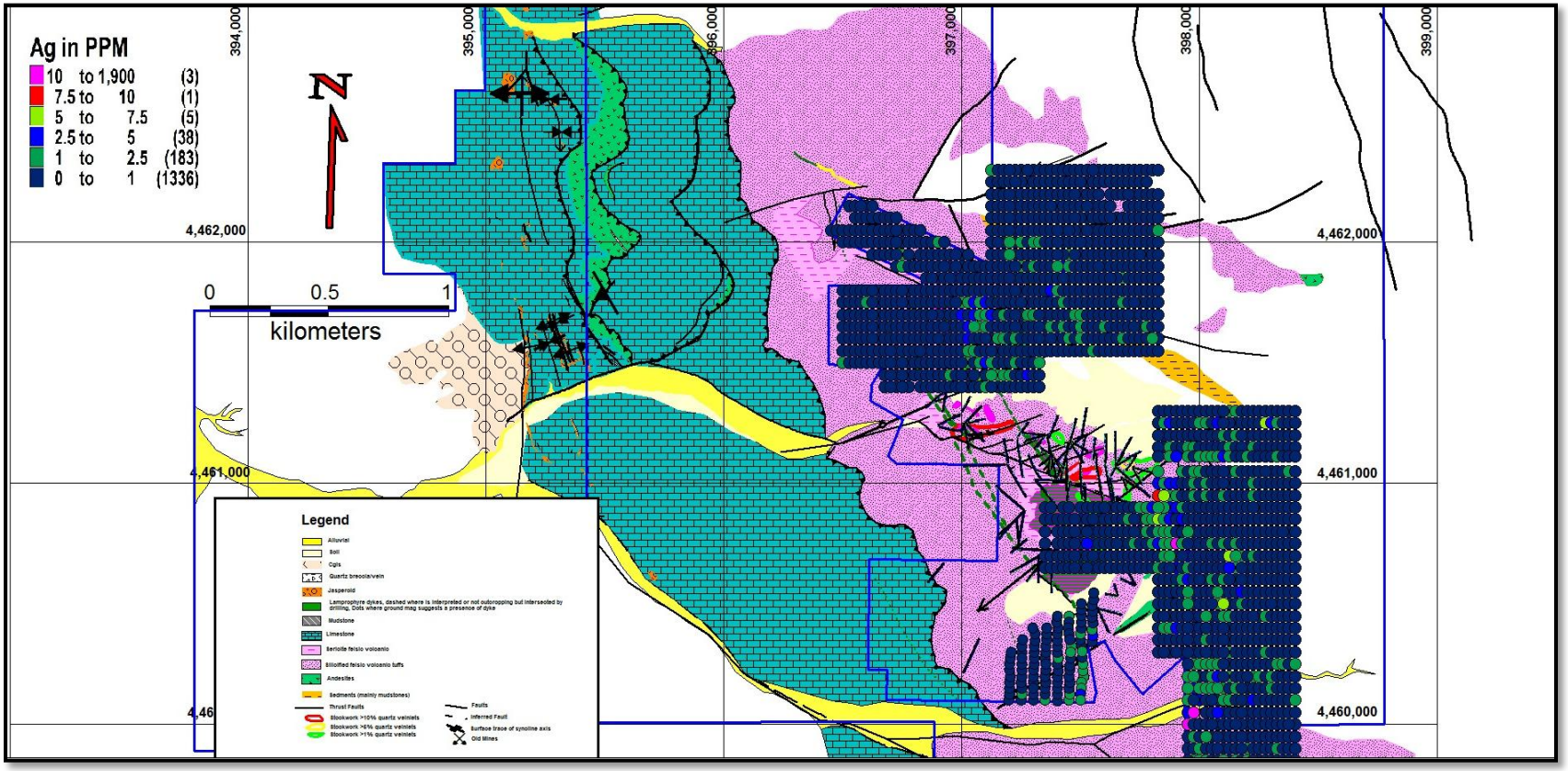
Map From Rye Patch US

Figure 9.4 Gold In Soil Samples



Map From Rye Patch US

Figure 9.5 Silver In Soil Samples



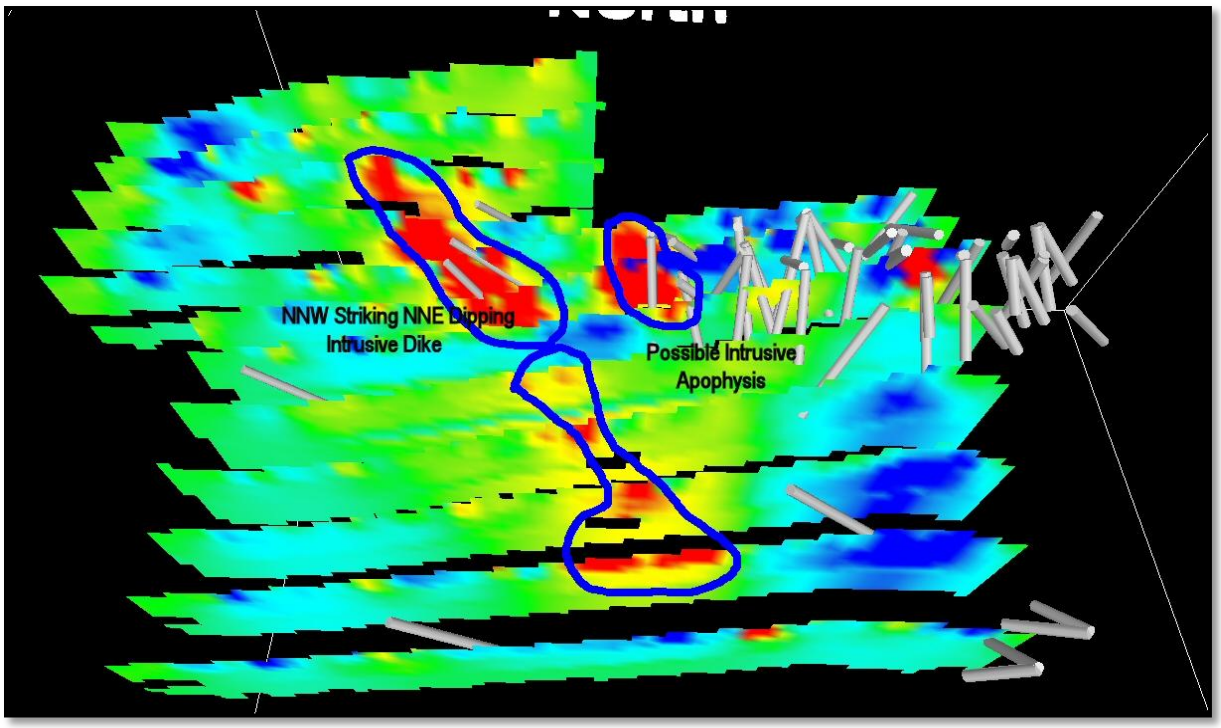
Map From Rye Patch US

9.3 GEOPHYSICS

9.3.1 2010 MAG SURVEY

Ground Magnetic survey collected points at an average interval of three meters and heights of about three meters for a total line distance of 150 kilometers. A total of 60 lines at an interval of 50 meters and lengths of 2.5 meters were surveyed. MaGee Geophysical Services processed and interpretations were made by Terry White of Rockgeophysics (Figure 9.6). In the figure, magnetic highs are shown with warm colors and magnetic lows are shown with cool colors. High magnetic anomalies are interpreted as zones with intrusive lamprophyre dikes.

Figure 9.6 Ground Magnetic Survey Results



9.3.2 2011 CSAMT SURVEY

Zonge Geosciences, Inc. (Zonge) performed a controlled-source, auto-frequency, magnetotelluric (CSAMT) survey on the Lincoln Hill Project, located in Pershing County, Nevada for Rye Patch US. This survey was conducted during the period of 16 August to 2 September 2011. The survey area is located in Township 28 North and Range 22-24 East, and lies within the Rochester, Nevada 7.5-minute topographic map. CSAMT data were acquired on fifteen lines for a total of 33 line-kilometers of data coverage. Line locations are shown in Figure 9.7.

Data were acquired along fifteen lines oriented east/west. Zonge personnel established survey control points for this project using Trimble PRO-XRS GPS receivers. The GPS data were differentially corrected in real-time using WAAS corrections. This system provides sub-meter accuracy under standard operating conditions. Line control in the field utilized UTM Zone 11N NAD83 (CONUS) datum.

Results from the two-dimensional inversions of the data are presented as color-contoured pseudosections. In these plots (Figure 9.8– Figure 9.11) low resistivities are shown with warm colors (red, violet) and higher resistivities are shown in cool colors (blue, white). It is important to note that the smooth-model inversion shows gradational changes in resistivity, rather than abrupt changes, irrespective of the actual geologic structure.

CSAMT Data was analyzed and interpreted by Terry White of Rockgeophysics (Figure 9.12).

Figure 9.7 CSAMT Survey Line Locations

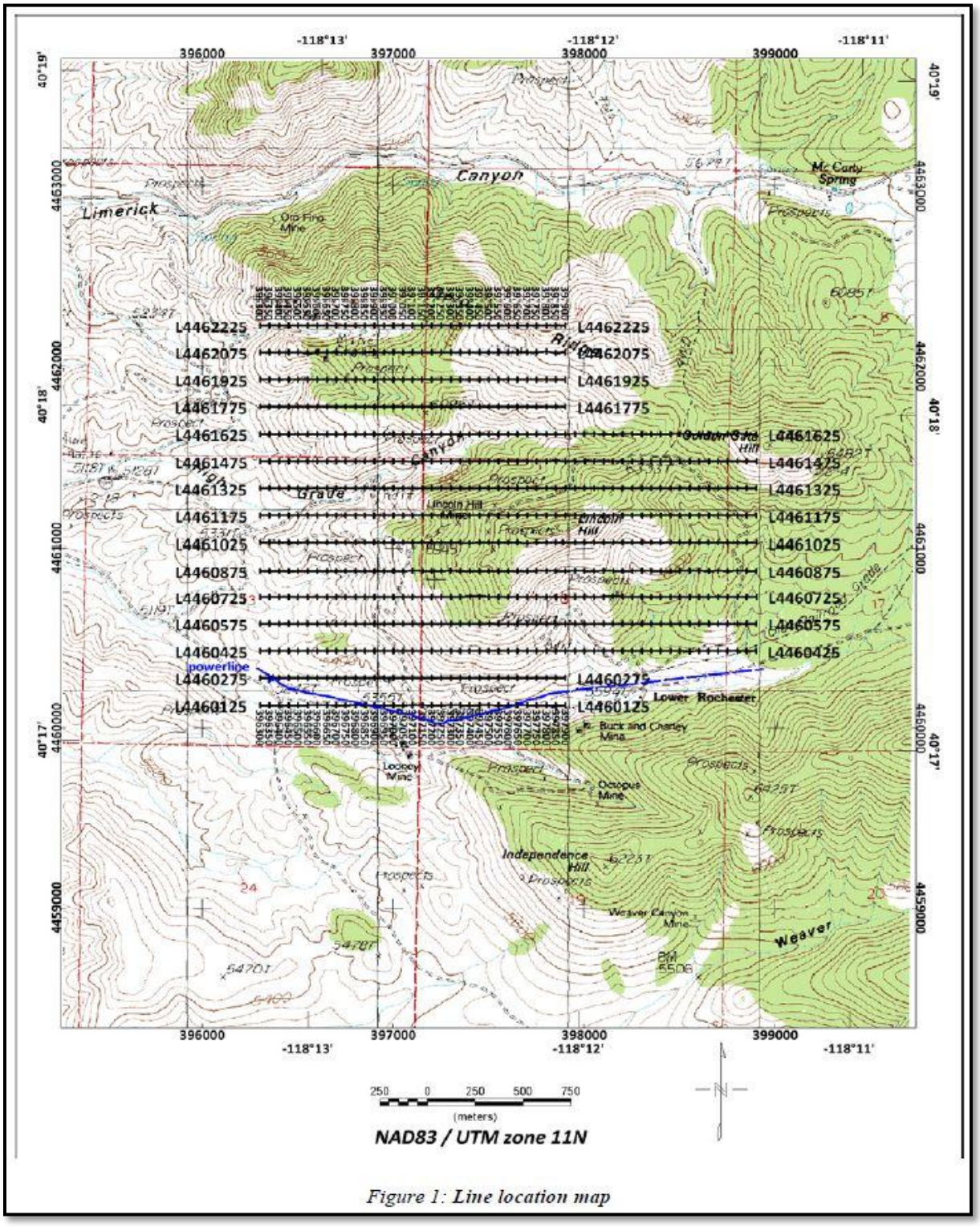


Figure 9.8 CSAMT Inversion Model Resistivity - 4460875 N

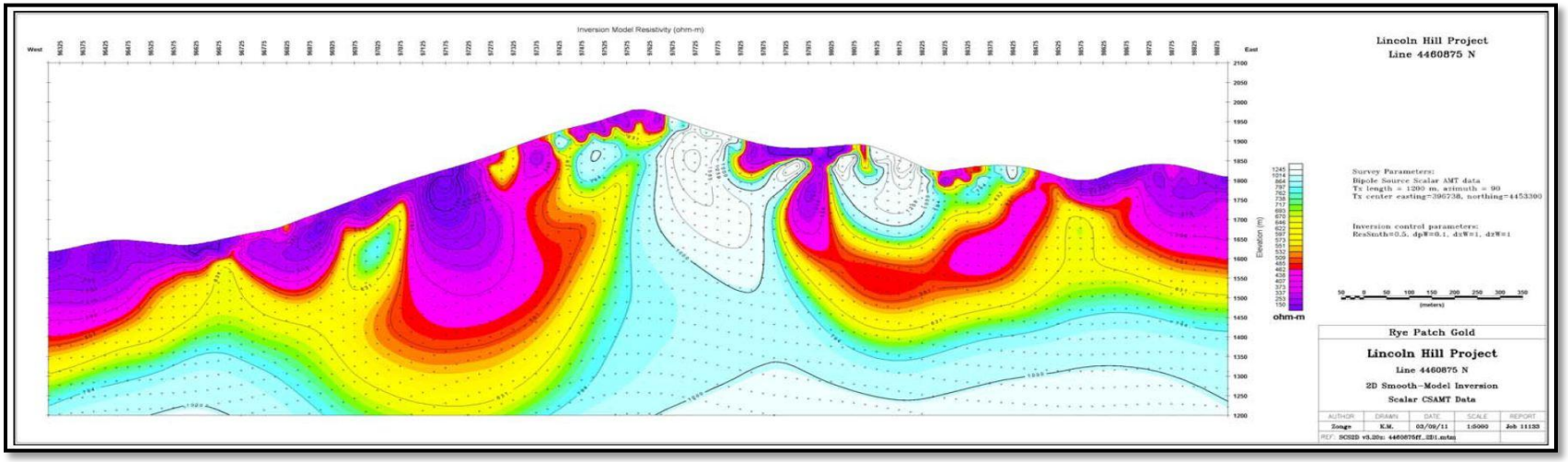


Figure 9.9 CSAMT Inversion Model Resistivity - 4461175 N

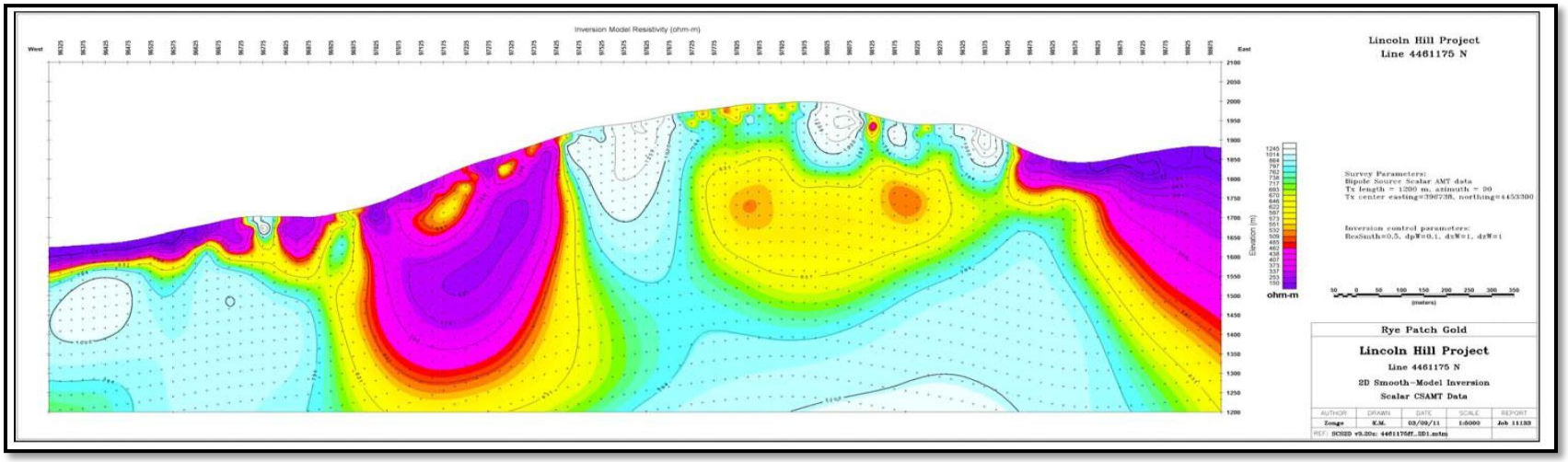


Figure 9.10 CSAMT Inversion Model Resistivity - 4461325 N

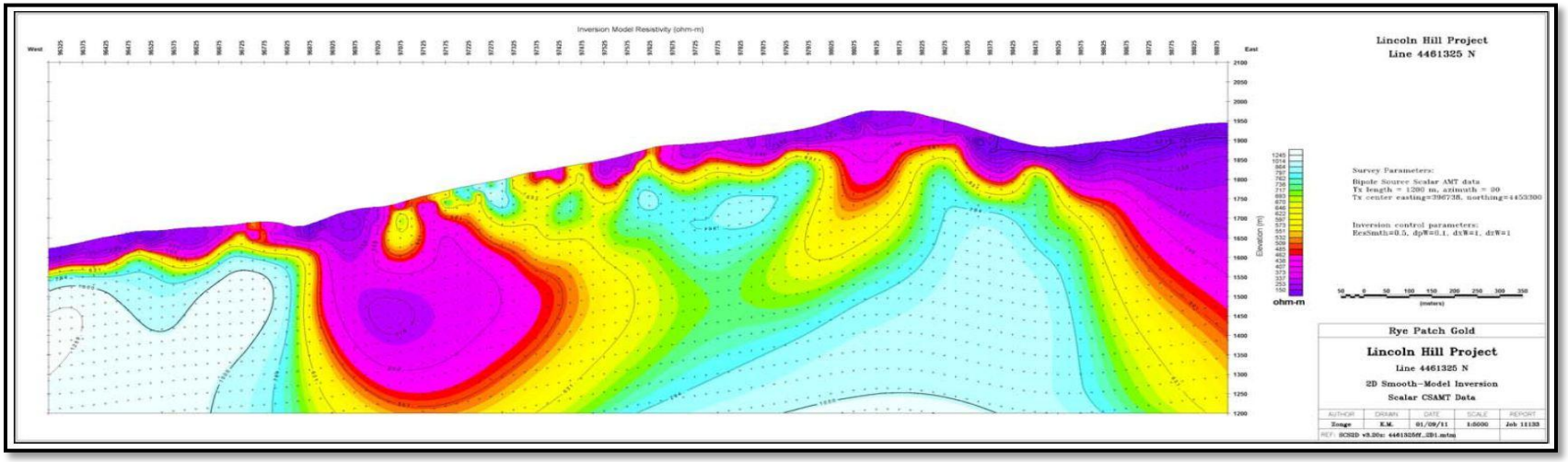


Figure 9.11 CSAMT Inversion Model Resistivity - 4462225 N

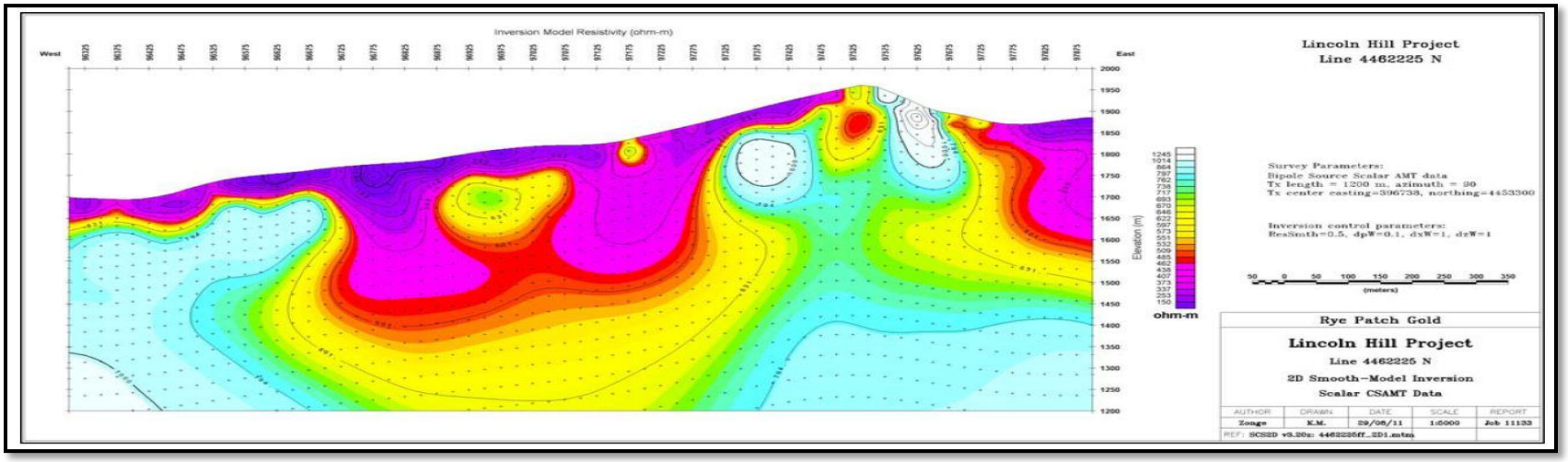
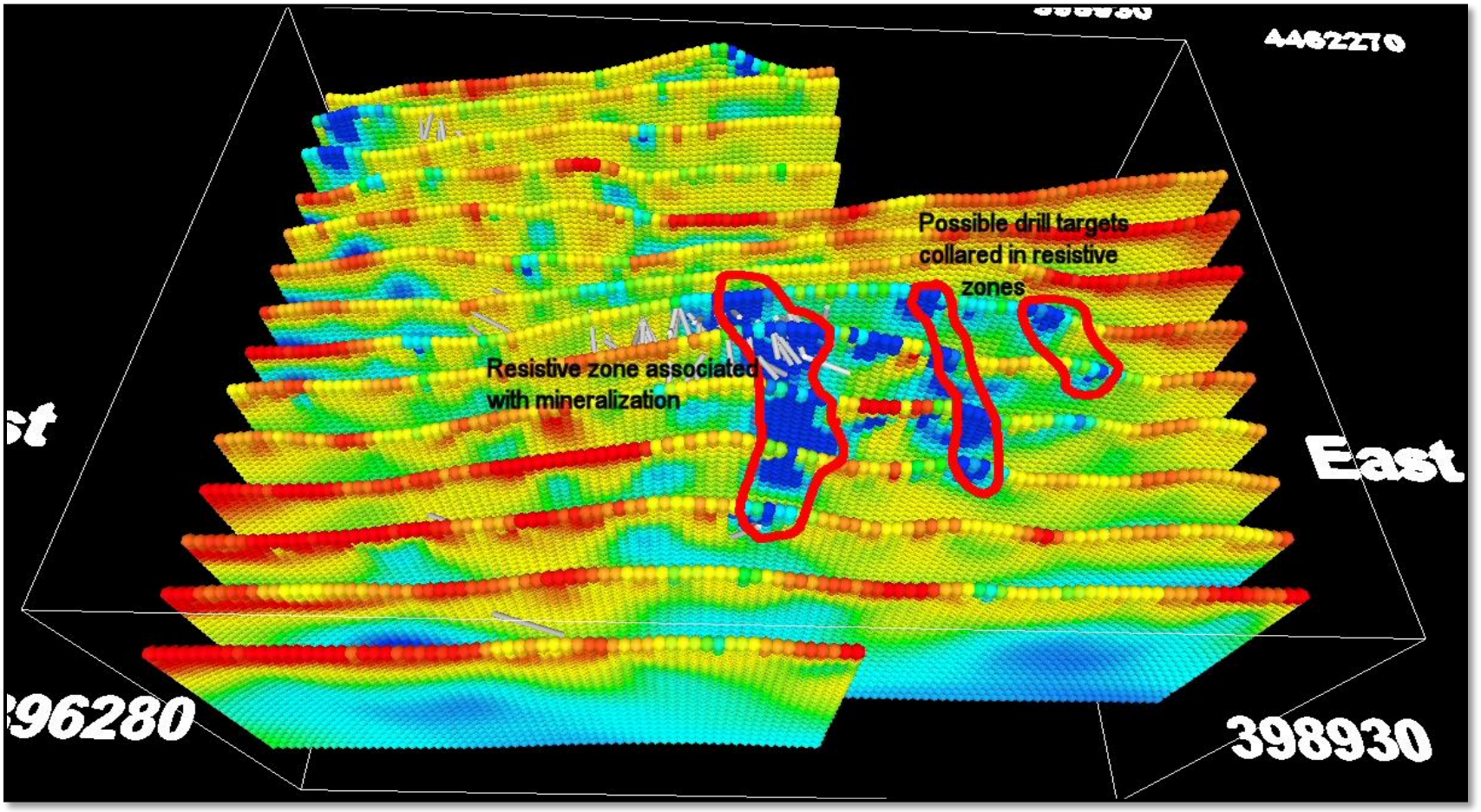


Figure 9.12 CSAMT Results Including Interpretation



10 DRILLING

Rye Patch US has drilled 98 RC and 9 core holes for a total of 16,941.76 meters at Lincoln Hill. Prior to Rye Patch US, Coeur Exploration drilled 8 RC holes and Newmont drilled 8 RC holes for a total of 2,637 meters. The location of the holes is shown in Figure 10.1 and Figure 10.2 and Figure 10.3 displays Lincoln Hill drill holes in an isometric view. All drilling was completed at Lincoln Hill in nine defined target zones: Lincoln Hill (includes; Lamprophyre, Shaft, Flat, Main) and satellites targets: Ouro Fino, Washington, Jefferson, and Middle Dyke. Drill hole selection was based on the geologic and structural interpretation of the previous drilling results in conjunction with the geologic mapping completed in 2009 and magnetic anomalies interpretation. The majority of the holes were drilled at an angel to intersect potentially high-grade structural zones. Drill hole collar data and results from the historic drilling and drilling completed by Rye Patch US from 2008 to 2011 are listed in Table 10.1– Table 10.15.

The Rye Patch US drilling started in 2008 and was completed in 2011. During 2008, 23 RC holes were drilled in the central portion of the property, primarily in the Main, Lamprophyre, Flat and Shaft zones. The exploration program cut multi-ounce gold and silver intersections in drill hole LR-013 including 25 feet grading 2.2 ounces/ton gold from 90 to 115 feet down hole. In addition, there were numerous significant gold intervals encountered in the program. A total of 2,550 meters in 18 reverse circulation drill holes were completed. The follow-up reverse circulation drilling program at Lincoln Hill shows the at-surface stockwork gold and silver zone is still open along strike and at depth. This stockwork blanket zone is “rooted” in a breccia pipe which may host higher grade gold and silver values along its margin.

The drill hole analytical results indicate the stockwork mineralization hosts high-grade structurally controlled gold and silver (21.3 meters grading 27.2 g/t Au and 34 g/t Ag including 7.6 meters grading 75.4 g/t Au and 82 g/t Ag) surrounded by a near surface, stockwork gold and silver zone. To ensure gold assays captured the higher grade portion of the gold system, selected intervals from drill holes LR-019, LR-021 and LR-023 were re-run using metallic-screen, fire-assay analysis. The results of this study show gravity separation (coarse gold) is a potential assay issue that should be addressed in future drilling programs (Table 10.16). Additional study is warranted to fully ensure the assay results to date capture the coarse gold and produce representative assay values.

Another 20 RC holes and 4 core holes were drilled in 2009. The drill program included a few holes within the main zones drilled in 2008 and 13 RC holes in targets outside of the main body of alteration and mineralization. The initial reverse circulation drilling results expanded the at-surface stockwork alteration zone 500 meters southward into the Raven target area. Drill holes LR-026 and LR-027 show the halo mineralization is concentrated at the intersection of northwest oriented lamprophyre dike and northeast trending fractured zone.

Drill holes LR-028 to LR-030 were drilled within the main Lincoln Hill zone and expanded the zone to the north and northwest. The mineralized zones are associated with an at-surface stockwork gold and silver zone and intersected zones of high grade. LR-030 shows additional high-grade gold and silver zones exist within the broader halo mineralization.

Using a gold equivalent grade of 0.34 g/t AuEq, the halo mineralization ranges between 10 and 49 meters in thickness and has gold and gold equivalent grades ranging between 0.5 g/t AuEq to 1.65 g/t AuEq in these five drill holes. The stockwork zone has been observed in surface outcrop and in drill holes over an area of 2,000 by 300 meters.

During 2010, 15 RC drill holes were drilled in three different zones (Washington, Lincoln Hill and Middle Dyke) for a total of 2,403.35 meters. Drill holes LR-046 and LR-052 were drilled in the Washington zone and intercepted several low grade intervals associated with a prominent fault zone and stockwork veining. These holes also extended mineralization 100 meters SW of the old Raven Mine. Drilling at Lincoln Hill zone expanded the know mineralization to the South and remains open. Drill hole LR-051 was the first hole to test the SE extension of the Jefferson zone and intercepted a broad zone of low grade mineralization (19 meters of 0.17 g/t Au, 15 g/t Ag). Mineralized quartz veins, parallel to lamprophyre dykes, that had been previously mined on the surface were drilled to test the vertical down dip extension. Drilling at the Middle Dyke zone targeted previously intercepted high grade mineralized stockwork zones near several lamprophyre dykes. Drill hole LR-056 intercepted a high grade silver zone (3 meters of 0.72 g/t Au and 164 g/t Ag) along the margins of a lamprophyre dyke.

The 2011 drilling program consisted of 40 RC holes and 5 core holes for a combined 8,257.55 meters of drilling. Drilling efforts targeted four different zones (Washington, Lincoln Hill, Jefferson and a geophysical magnetic anomaly). Washington zone mineralization was extended 300 meters to the SW when drill hole LRC-005 intercepted a narrow high grade zone (1.1 meters of 5.9 g/t Au and 64.9 g/t Ag).

Jefferson zone mineralization was again expanded through drilling efforts. The mineralized zone grew 40 meters wider and 150 meters to the North West. Drill hole LR-061 intercepted a 3 meter mineralized interval with 0.25 g/t Au and 509.5 g/t Ag.

Two drill programs were implemented to test the Jefferson zone mineralization. The first program included drilling nine holes in the northern part of the Jefferson zone. Mineralization was intercepted during the program extending the Jefferson zone 150 meters to the North West and expanding the zone by 40 meters to the South West. The second program was designed to test the Jefferson Zone mineralization at several different elevations in the Rochester Rhyolite. Drilling results indicate that mineralization is restricted to the lower part of the rhyolite and the underlying andesite. Also, structural intersections within the rhyolite appear to contain wide mineralized zones with high grade. Drill hole LR-067 crossed a structural intersection and intercepted 47.2 meters of 0.23 g/t Au and 27.8 g/t Ag included; 1.5 meters of 0.87 g/t Au,121 g/t Ag).

Drilling in the Lincoln Hill zone extended mineralization the North East (LR-079) and South West (LRC-007) and confirmed continuity of mineralization at depth. Drill hole LR-075 intercepted 1.5 meters of 3.1 g/t Au and 27.1 g/t Ag. Drilling efforts also included infill drilling (LR-090) to upgrade the known resource for the 2012 model. Drill hole LR-090 intercepted two 1.5-meter zones with 0.76 g/t Au and 308 g/t Ag and .83 g/t Au and 134 g/t Ag.

Core and RC drilling show the main Lincoln Hill target contains significant high-grade gold and silver along northeast trending structures within the broader quartz stockwork halo zone. The core shows the broader stockwork mineralization has a high-angle as well as a horizontal or bedding controlled component. LRC-002 intersected veins and veinlets and shows visible gold in several veins over the 15.8 meter zone. The vein arrays are hosted within a thicker zone of altered, silicified rhyolite volcanic rocks. The intersection of the favorable units within altered rhyolite and northeast structures appear to control high-grade gold and silver distribution within the stockwork gold zone. LRC-003 shows the disseminated nature of the stockwork zone with 33.1 meters grading 1.10 g/t gold.

Table 10.1 Coeur Historic RC Drill Hole Collar Data

HOLE-ID	Hole Type	Year	UTM_E	UTM_N	Elev (m)	TD (m)	Azimuth	Dip
LH88-1	RC	1988	397619	4461220	1919	121.92	225	-45
LH88-2	RC	1988	397524	4460973	1956	192.02	225	-50
LH88-3	RC	1988	397722	4461025	2009	24.38	0	-90
LH88-4	RC	1988	397720	4461017	2007	121.92	0	-90
LH88-5	RC	1988	397809	4461093	2015	152.40	0	-90
LH90-6	RC	1990	397509	4461084	1942	182.88	180	-60
LH90-7	RC	1990	397567	4461099	1962	121.92	0	-90
LH90-8	RC	1990	397647	4461050	2000	182.88	0	-90
Total RC Drilling						**1100.32 meters**		

Table 10.2 Newmont Historic RC Drill Hole Collar Data

HOLE-ID	Hole Type	Year	UTM_E	UTM_N	Elev (m)	TD (m)	Azimuth	Dip
LHE01	RC	2001	396609	4461019	1849	193.55	90	-45
LHE02	RC	2001	396905	4461289	1746	170.69	90	-45
LHE03	RC	2001	396900	4460610	1911	181.36	90	-45
LHE04	RC	2001	397274	4461094	1725	251.46	90	-45
LHE05	RC	2001	397390	4460736	1698	199.64	90	-45
LHE06	RC	2001	397621	4460952	1986	160.02	75	-50
LHE07	RC	2001	397077	4460360	1989	199.64	90	-45
LHE08	RC	2001	397756	4460960	1985	182.88	70	-45
Total RC Drilling						**1539.24 meters**		

Table 10.3 Significant Intercepts From Historic Drilling

HOLE-ID	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Drillhole Interval Meters	From	To	Total Depth	Hole Type
LH88-4	1.17	-	24.4	0	24.4	121.92	RC
LH88-3	0.62	-	18.3	0	18.3	24.38	RC
LH88-5	0.41	-	9.1	27.4	36.6	152.4	RC
LH90-8	1.92	-	1.5	9.1	10.7	182.88	RC
LH90-8	2.06	-	1.5	13.7	15.2		
LH90-7	0.96	-	4.6	0	4.6	121.92	RC
LH90-7	1.47	-	3	19.8	22.9		
LH90-7	0.48	-	9.1	91.4	100.6		
LH90-6	2.54	-	1.5	83.8	85.3	182.88	RC
LHE-06	1.1	-	1.5	57.9	59.4	160.02	RC

Table 10.4 2008 Rye Patch RC US Drill Hole Collar Data

HOLE-ID	Hole Type	Year	UTM_E	UTM_N	Elev (m)	TD (m)	Azimuth	Dip
LR-003	RC	2008	397266	4461174	1849	106.68	70	-45
LR-004	RC	2008	397234	4461196	1839	106.68	35	-45
LR-005	RC	2008	397360	4461177	1881	167.64	20	-45
LR-006	RC	2008	397367	4461127	1879	167.64	280	-75
LR-007	RC	2008	397722	4461066	2012	121.92	100	-45
LR-008	RC	2008	397688	4461054	2013	115.82	40	-45
LR-009	RC	2008	397683	4461019	2009	112.78	115	-45
LR-010	RC	2008	397552	4461098	1955	152.40	0	-45
LR-011	RC	2008	397564	4461062	1964	86.87	0	-60
LR-012	RC	2008	397455	4461176	1903	152.40	15	-45
LR-013	RC	2008	397453	4461171	1905	160.02	190	-45
LR-014	RC	2008	397439	4461072	1908	121.92	0	-45
LR-015	RC	2008	397648	4460946	1993	74.68	120	-45
LR-016	RC	2008	397563	4461059	1964	152.40	0	-60
LR-017	RC	2008	397234	4461187	1839	295.66	170	-45
LR-018	RC	2008	397371	4461121	1881	153.92	180	-50
LR-019	RC	2008	397718	4461067	2011	121.92	145	-45
LR-020	RC	2008	397679	4461019	2008	76.20	150	-45
LR-021	RC	2008	397453	4461170	1905	146.30	190	-65
LR-022	RC	2008	397454	4461174	1904	167.64	150	-45
LR-023	RC	2008	397455	4461177	1902	121.92	120	-45
LR-024	RC	2008	397370	4461137	1882	150.88	150	-45
LR-025	RC	2008	397279	4461121	1843	182.88	160	-45
Total RC Drilling						**3217.16 meters**		

Table 10.5 Significant Intercepts From Rye Patch US 2008 RC Drilling

HOLE-ID	Target Area	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Drillhole Interval Meters	From	To	Total Depth	Hole Type
LR-003	Lamprophyre	0.04	0.213	4.6	41.1	45.7	106.68	RC
LR-003		0.017	0.14	6.1	57.9	64.0		
LR-003		0.028	0.158	3.0	74.7	77.7		
LR-004	Lamprophyre	0.012	0.05	6.1	68.6	74.7	106.68	RC
LR-005	Exploration	0.011	0.054	3.0	3.0	6.1	167.64	RC
LR-006	Lamprophyre	0.018	0.115	4.6	0.0	4.6	167.64	RC
LR-006		0.012	0.196	9.1	29.0	38.1		
LR-006		0.015	0.047	10.7	80.8	91.4		
LR-007	Shaft	0.012	0.378	10.7	15.2	25.9	121.92	RC
LR-008	Flat	0.013	0.232	3.0	29.0	32.0	115.82	RC
LR-009		0.03	0.248	12.2	13.7	25.9	112.78	RC
Including		0.118	0.117	1.5	18.3	19.8		
LR-009	Shaft	0.011	0.275	4.6	35.1	39.6		
LR-009		0.053	1.656	13.7	45.7	59.4		
Including		0.127	0.245	1.5	45.7	47.2		
Including		0.085	6.329	3.0	54.9	57.9		
LR-010	Flat	0.025	7.426	9.1	7.6	16.8	152.4	RC
LR-010		0.016	1.808	3.0	21.3	24.4		
LR-011	Flat	0.01	3.121	3.0	83.8	86.9	86.87	RC
LR-012	Exploration	0.011	0.155	13.7	70.1	83.8	152.4	RC
LR-013	Main	0.792	1	21.3	22.9	44.2	160.02	RC
Including		2.200	2.4	7.6	27.4	35.1		
LR-013	Main	0.011	1	9.1	99.1	108.2		
LR-013		0.025	1.1	6.1	118.9	125.0		
LR-014	Main	0.033	0.699	4.6	21.3	25.9	121.92	RC
LR-014		0.02	1.125	4.6	39.6	44.2		
LR-015	Shaft	No significant gold assay results					74.68	RC
LR-016	Flat	No significant gold assay results					152.4	RC
LR-017	Lincoln Hill	0.015	0.049	4.6	68.6	73.2	295.66	RC
LR-017		0.022	0.098	10.7	100.6	111.3		
LR-017		0.025	0.023	3.0	138.7	141.7		
LR-017		0.029	0.83	4.6	260.6	265.2		
LR-018	Main	0.069	0.171	16.8	22.9	39.6	153.92	RC
Including		0.196	0.201	4.6	27.4	32.0		
LR-018	Main	0.034	0.324	13.7	47.2	61.0		
LR-018		0.01	0.149	13.7	65.5	79.2		

HOLE-ID	Target Area	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Drillhole Interval Meters	From	To	Total Depth	Hole Type
LR-018		0.011	0.932	9.1	89.9	97.5		
LR-019	Shaft	0.82	51.4	3	10.7	13.7	121.92	RC
LR-019		0.65	6.9	4.6	27.4	32		
LR-019		0.58	37.7	7.6	39.6	47.2		
LR-019		0.41	54.9	6.1	51.8	57.9		
LR-020	Shaft	0.99	13.7	7.6	13.7	21.3	76.2	RC
LR-020		0.55	20.6	18.3	29	47.2		
LR-021	Main	0.41	30.9	3	13.7	16.8	146.3	RC
LR-021		0.51	3.4	3	33.5	36.6		
LR-021		1.37	13.7	4.6	59.4	64		
LR-022	Main	0.62	6.9	3	47.2	50.3	167.7	RC
LR-022		0.48	24	4.6	54.9	59.4		
LR-023	Main	0.86	10.3	13.7	3	16.8	122	RC
LR-024	Main	0.99	5.8	12.2	38.1	50.3	150.9	RC
LR-024		0.58	27.4	6.1	57.9	64		
LR-024		3.46	30.9	7.6	71.6	79.2		
Including		7.58	34.3	3	74.7	77.7		
LR-024	Main	1.1	37.7	4.6	91.4	96		
LR-024		0.48	17.1	4.6	103.6	108.2		
LR-024		0.51	58.3	10.7	112.8	123.4		
Including		1.17	126.9	3	115.8	118.9		
LR-024		0.72	3.4	3	129.5	132.6		
LR-025	Main	0.55	3.6	3	129.5	132.6	182.9	RC
LR-025		0.86	67.2	1.5	181.4	182.9		

Table 10.6 2009 Rye Patch US RC Drill Hole Collar Data

HOLE-ID	Hole Type	Year	UTM_E	UTM_N	Elev (m)	TD (m)	Azimuth	Dip
LR-026	RC	2009	397654	4460533	1859	91.44	345	-55
LR-027	RC	2009	397654	4460532	1859	91.44	280	-55
LR-028	RC	2009	397604	4461075	1975	182.88	0	-45
LR-029	RC	2009	397625	4461024	1992	137.16	170	-45
LR-030	RC	2009	397578	4461017	1972	173.74	170	-45
LR-031	RC	2009	397498	4461088	1934	147.83	10	-45
LR-032	RC	2009	397625	4461032	1992	152.40	30	-45
LR-033	RC	2009	397728	4460576	1852	99.06	295	-45
LR-034	RC	2009	397730	4460578	1852	79.25	330	-45
LR-035	RC	2009	397360	4461193	1880	236.22	172	-45
LR-036	RC	2009	396640	4462078	1766	91.44	260	-70
LR-037	RC	2009	396646	4462070	1770	91.44	190	-70
LR-038	RC	2009	396682	4462063	1775	91.44	220	-60
LR-039	RC	2009	396712	4462030	1786	99.06	205	-70
LR-040	RC	2009	396716	4462028	1786	91.44	170	-50
LR-041	RC	2009	396777	4461966	1798	60.96	0	-90
LR-042	RC	2009	396781	4461960	1798	60.96	150	-50
LR-043	RC	2009	397441	4461066	1909	137.16	180	-45
LR-044	RC	2009	396901	4461237	1699	190.50	105	-45
LR-045	RC	2009	396937	4461390	1694	201.17	75	-45
Total RC Drilling						**2506.98 meters**		

Table 10.7 Significant Intercepts from Rye Patch US 2009 RC Drilling Program

HOLE-ID	Target Area	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Drillhole Interval Meters	From	To	Total Depth	Hole Type
LR-026	Raven Mine	0.72	44.6	27.4	18.3	45.7	91.5	RC
Including		2.23	51.4	6.1	22.9	29		
Including		0.17	428.6	1.5	33.5	35.1		
LR-027	Raven Mine	0.41	24	4.6	21.3	25.9	91.5	RC
Including		0.96	51.4	1.5	22.9	24.4		
LR-027		0.51	126.9	3	61	64		
LR-028	Flat	0.38	4	3	4.6	7.6	182.9	RC
LR-028		0.58	15.3	22.9	13.7	36.6		
LR-028		0.38	18	4.6	42.7	47.2		
LR-028		0.51	3.2	9.1	117.3	126.5		
LR-029	Shaft	0.79	11.8	7.6	97.5	105.2	137.2	RC
LR-030	Shaft	5.69	113.2	9.1	47.2	56.4	173.8	RC
Including		15.26	308.6	3	47.2	50.3		
LR-030	Shaft	0.34	6.9	7.6	99.1	106.7		
LR-030		0.34	17.1	13.7	125	138.7		
LR-031	Flat	0.44	5.1	10.7	57.9	68.6	147.87	RC
LR-032	Flat	0.86	6.9	7.6	3	10.7	152.44	RC
LR-032		0.51	48	3	19.8	22.9		
LR-033	Raven	No significant gold assay results					99.1	RC
LR-034	Raven	No significant gold assay results					79.27	RC

Table 10.8 2010 Rye Patch US Drill Hole Collar Data

HOLE-ID	Hole Type	Year	UTM_E	UTM_N	Elev (m)	TD (m)	Azimuth	Dip
LR-046	RC	2010	397568	4460483	1855	152.40	105	-45
LR-047	RC	2010	397571	4460484	1855	164.59	155	-45
LR-048	RC	2010	397456	4461009	1918	176.78	190	-60
LR-049	RC	2010	397517	4460994	1948	213.36	180	-45
LR-050	RC	2010	397499	4461083	1934	228.60	180	-45
LR-051	RC	2010	397566	4460488	1857	182.88	250	-45
LR-052	RC	2010	397192	4460135	1680	111.25	90	-45
LR-053	RC	2010	397355	4461198	1878	121.92	255	-45
LR-054	RC	2010	397356	4461199	1879	152.40	275	-45
LR-055	RC	2010	397376	4460723	1881	249.94	180	-45
LR-056	RC	2010	397262	4460886	1859	213.36	190	-45
LR-057	RC	2010	397194	4461084	1808	144.78	350	-45
LR-058	RC	2010	397011	4461248	1740	152.40	170	-45
LR-059	RC	2010	397011	4461251	1740	100.58	195	-65
LR-060	RC	2010	396992	4461278	1728	38.10	275	-45
Total RC Drilling						**2403.35 meters**		

Table 10.9 Significant Intercepts From Rye Patch US 2010 RC Drilling

HOLE-ID	Target Area	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Drillhole Interval Meters	From	To	Total Depth	Hole Type
LR-046	Washington	0.33	19.4	1.5	64.0	65.5	152.40	RC
LR-046	Washington	nsa	54.7	1.5	83.8	85.3		
LR-046	Washington	nsa	39.4	3.0	115.8	118.9		
LR-046	Washington	0.16	33.1	1.5	125.0	126.5		
LR-047	Washington	0.09	54.9	7.6	88.4	96.0	152.40	RC
LR-048	Lincoln Hill	0.07	12.4	9.1	94.5	103.6	176.78	RC
LR-049	Lincoln Hill	No significant gold assay results					160.02	RC
LR-050	Lincoln Hill	nsa	18.0	4.6	19.8	24.4	228.60	RC
LR-050	Lincoln Hill	0.09	25.6	22.9	53.3	76.2		
Including		0.21	72.5	3.1	70.1	73.2		
LR-051	Middle Dyke	0.17	15.0	19.8	138.7	158.5	182.88	RC
Including		0.30	30.2	4.6	146.3	150.9		
LR-052	Washington	RC hole lost at 111 meters						RC
LR-053	Lincoln Hill	1.18	3.6	39.6	13.7	53.3	121.92	RC
Including		22.60	8.2	1.5	24.4	25.9		
Including		3.43	11.7	1.5	51.8	53.3		
LR-053	Lincoln Hill	3.77	3.5	12.2	100.6	112.8		
Including		9.44	3.4	4.6	100.6	105.2		
LR-054	Lincoln Hill	0.36	5.1	7.6	25.9	33.5	152.40	RC
LR-054	Lincoln Hill	0.33	3.5	3.0	39.6	42.7		
LR-054	Lincoln Hill	0.73	4.6	18.3	97.5	115.8		
Including		1.87	16.3	3.0	99.1	102.1		
LR-054	Lincoln Hill	0.41	1.1	3.0	149.4	152.4		
LR-055	Middle Dyke	0.35	10.2	12.2	199.6	211.8	249.94	RC
LR-056	Middle Dyke	0.32	50.9	10.7	193.5	204.2	213.36	RC
Including		0.72	164.0	3.0	201.2	204.2		
LR-057	Lincoln Hill	nsa	28.1	1.5	138.7	140.2	144.78	RC
LR-058	Middle Dyke	0.77	20.9	13.7	10.7	24.4	152.40	RC
Including		3.7	85.7	1.5	18.3	19.8		
LR-058	Middle Dyke	2.9	8.9	3.0	96.0	99.1		
Including		4.65	14.0	1.5	96.0	97.5		
LR-058	Middle Dyke	2.99	4.2	3.1	147.8	150.9		
Including		4.55	4.5	1.5	147.8	149.4		
LR-059	Middle Dyke	1.02	8.1	15.2	10.7	25.9	100.58	RC
Including		5.46	11.2	1.5	12.2	13.7		
Including		RC hole lost at 38.1m						

Table 10.10 2011 Rye Patch US RC Drill Hole Collar Data

HOLE-ID	Hole Type	Year	UTM_E	UTM_N	Elev (m)	TD (m)	Azimuth	Dip
LR-061	RC	2011	397016	4461254	1741	135.64	45	-45
LR-062	RC	2011	396993	4461285	1726	144.78	245	-45
LR-063	RC	2011	396935	4461382	1692	124.97	190	-45
LR-064	RC	2011	396934	4461386	1693	160.02	230	-45
LR-065	RC	2011	396932	4461385	1693	167.64	270	-50
LR-066	RC	2011	397018	4461250	1742	152.40	135	-45
LR-067	RC	2011	397373	4460721	1880	281.94	220	-45
LR-068	RC	2011	397272	4460768	1853	121.92	230	-45
LR-069	RC	2011	397261	4460886	1859	243.84	220	-45
LR-070	RC	2011	397264	4460887	1860	152.40	0	-90
LR-071	RC	2011	397261	4460889	1859	220.98	310	-45
LR-072	RC	2011	396923	4460667	1731	144.78	220	-45
LR-073	RC	2011	397225	4460847	1846	138.68	230	-45
LR-074	RC	2011	397309	4461015	1865	167.64	90	-45
LR-075	RC	2011	397350	4461196	1877	208.79	220	-70
LR-076	RC	2011	397373	4461126	1882	178.31	0	-90
LR-077	RC	2011	397499	4461189	1905	304.80	225	-50
LR-078	RC	2011	397646	4461071	1993	260.60	145	-45
LR-079	RC	2011	397643	4461077	1990	196.60	0	-45
LR-080	RC	2011	397645	4461074	1992	190.50	30	-45
LR-081	RC	2011	397646	4461073	1992	167.64	60	-45
LR-082	RC	2011	397603	4461082	1973	230.12	170	-45
LR-083	RC	2011	397603	4461082	1973	105.16	170	-80
LR-084	RC	2011	397601	4461088	1969	152.40	5	-70
LR-085	RC	2011	397578	4461016	1972	156.97	180	-80
LR-086	RC	2011	397575	4461019	1971	149.35	350	-70
LR-087	RC	2011	397517	4460933	1955	175.26	170	-45
LR-088	RC	2011	397515	4460997	1947	27.43	0	-90
LR-089	RC	2011	397515	4460995	1947	123.44	0	-90
LR-090	RC	2011	397498	4461084	1934	143.26	180	-75
LR-091	RC	2011	397499	4461087	1934	160.02	10	-70
LR-092	RC	2011	397503	4461194	1903	188.98	10	-50
LR-093	RC	2011	397570	4460483	1855	243.84	195	-45
LR-094	RC	2011	397073	4460356	1700	243.84	205	-50
LR-095	RC	2011	397371	4460726	1880	274.32	240	-45
LR-096	RC	2011	397231	4460847	1847	160.02	175	-45
LR-097	RC	2011	397321	4460695	1859	152.40	180	-45
LR-098	RC	2011	397016	4461251	1742	121.92	80	-45

HOLE-ID	Hole Type	Year	UTM_E	UTM_N	Elev (m)	TD (m)	Azimuth	Dip
LR-099	RC	2011	397001	4461298	1722	99.06	30	-45
LR-100	RC	2011	396806	4461530	1772	227.08	110	-45
Total RC Drilling						**6999.73 meters**		

Table 10.11 Significant Intercepts from Rye Patch US 2011 RC Drilling

HOLE-ID	Target Area	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Drillhole Interval (m)	From	To	Total Depth	Hole Type
LR-061	Jefferson zone-North Sector	0.25	509.5	3.0	41.1	44.2	135.64	RC
LR-062	Jefferson zone-North Sector	0.35	1.5	12.2	74.7	86.9	144.78	RC
LR-063	Jefferson zone-North Sector	0.12	12.9	51.8	48.8	100.6	124.97	RC
Including		0.13	13.4	16.8	48.8	65.5		
Including		0.19	11.6	3.0	74.7	77.7		
Including		0.17	26.9	10.7	86.9	97.5		
LR-064	Jefferson zone-North Sector	No significant gold assay results					160.02	RC
LR-065	Jefferson zone-North Sector	0.19	2.3	12.2	102.1	114.3	167.64	RC
LR-066	Jefferson zone-North Sector	0.28	6.3	12.2	7.6	19.8	152.40	RC
LR-066	Jefferson zone-North Sector	0.03	20.0	13.7	41.1	54.9		
LR-066	Jefferson zone-North Sector	0.21	6.6	7.6	115.8	123.4		
LR-067	Jefferson zone-Mid Sector	0.23	27.8	47.2	207.3	254.5	281.94	RC
Including		0.87	121	1.5	210.3	211.8		
LR-068	Jefferson zone-Mid Sector	No significant gold assay results					121.92	RC
LR-069	Jefferson zone-Mid Sector	0.06	7.0	13.7	192.0	205.7	243.84	RC
LR-070	Jefferson zone-Mid Sector	No significant gold assay results					152.40	RC
LR-071	Jefferson zone-Mid Sector	0.15	5.6	7.6	184.4	192.0	220.98	RC
LR-071	Jefferson zone-Mid Sector	0.06	10.8	9.1	205.7	214.9		
LR-072	Western Dyke	No significant gold assay results					123.44	RC
LR-073	Jefferson zone-Mid Sector	No significant gold assay results					138.68	RC
LR-074	Lincoln Hill	0.18	6.4	32.0	91.4	123.4	220.98	RC

HOLE-ID	Target Area	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Drillhole Interval (m)	From	To	Total Depth	Hole Type
Including		0.55	28.9	4.6	118.9	123.4		
LR-075	Lincoln Hill	0.26	5.7	88.4	12.2	100.6	208.79	RC
Including		3.1	27.1	1.5	71.6	73.2		
LR-076	Lincoln Hill	0.11	4.7	93.0	33.5	126.5	178.31	RC
LR-077	Lincoln Hill	0.21	6.6	32.0	61.0	93.0	304.80	RC
LR-077	Lincoln Hill	0.09	8.0	35.1	161.5	196.6		
LR-077	Lincoln Hill	0.21	17.6	9.1	262.1	271.3		
LR-078	Lincoln Hill	0.08	6.0	39.6	1.5	41.1	260.60	RC
LR-079	Lincoln Hill	0.16	14.1	166.1	0.0	166.1	196.60	RC
Including		1.83	202	4.6	153.9	158.5		
LR-080	Lincoln Hill	0.17	11.6	76.2	0.0	76.2	190.50	RC
LR-080	Lincoln Hill	0.06	8.3	13.7	93.0	106.7		
LR-080	Lincoln Hill	0.12	4.7	4.6	120.4	125.0		
LR-080	Lincoln Hill	0.13	4.1	29.0	158.5	187.5		
LR-081	Lincoln Hill	0.25	10.1	65.5	0.0	65.5	167.64	RC
LR-081	Lincoln Hill	0.70	0.7	3.0	112.8	115.8		
LR-081	Lincoln Hill	0.11	14.2	15.2	144.8	160.0		
LR-082	Lincoln Hill	0.09	7.2	45.7	0.0	45.7	230.12	RC
LR-082	Lincoln Hill	0.09	13.4	36.6	123.4	160.0		
Including		0.48	128	1.5	123.4	125.0		
LR-083	Lincoln Hill	0.21	9.2	36.6	0.0	36.6	105.16	RC
LR-084	Lincoln Hill	0.2	11.9	123.4	0.0	123.4	152.40	RC
LR-085	Lincoln Hill	0.08	8.9	27.4	18.3	45.7	156.97	RC
LR-085	Lincoln Hill	0.1	12.4	59.4	76.2	135.6		
LR-086	Lincoln Hill	0.1	26.3	24.4	18.3	42.7	149.35	RC
LR-086	Lincoln Hill	0.06	12.7	44.2	100.6	144.8		
LR-087	Lincoln Hill	0.21	356	1.5	131.1	132.6	175.26	RC
LR-087	Lincoln Hill	0.1	5.4	10.7	152.4	163.1		
LR-088	Lincoln Hill	RC hole lost at 27.43m					27.43	RC
LR-089	Lincoln Hill	0.41	3.8	3.0	85.3	88.4	123.44	RC
LR-089	Lincoln Hill	0.32	1.4	4.6	102.1	106.7		
LR-090	Lincoln Hill	0.14	27.7	68.6	19.8	88.4	143.26	RC
Including		0.76	308	1.5	35.1	36.6		
Including		0.83	134	1.5	44.2	45.7		
LR-091	Lincoln Hill	0.09	6.1	19.8	3.0	22.9	160.02	RC
LR-091	Lincoln Hill	0.09	13.2	18.3	33.5	51.8		
LR-091	Lincoln Hill	0.06	7.4	9.1	68.6	77.7		
LR-092	Lincoln Hill	0.26	11.4	22.9	9.1	32.0	188.98	RC

HOLE-ID	Target Area	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Drillhole Interval (m)	From	To	Total Depth	Hole Type
LR-092	Lincoln Hill	0.2	5.2	10.7	54.9	65.5		
LR-092	Lincoln Hill	0.23	62	19.8	93.0	112.8		
Including		0.97	326.6	3.0	108.2	111.3		
LR-093	Washington	No significant gold assay results					243.84	RC
LR-094	Western Dyke	No significant gold assay results					243.84	RC
LR-095	Jefferson zone-Mid Sector	0.15	6.4	56.4	214.9	271.3	274.32	RC
LR-096	Jefferson zone-Mid Sector	0.13	28.2	1.5	153.9	155.4	160.02	RC
LR-097	Jefferson zone-Mid Sector	No significant gold assay results					152.40	RC
LR-098	Jefferson zone-North Sector	0.19	6.5	42.7	10.7	53.3	121.92	RC
LR-099	Jefferson zone-North Sector	0.06	20.5	16.8	39.6	56.4	97.54	RC
LR-100	Jefferson zone-North Sector	No significant gold assay results					227.08	RC

Table 10.12 2009 Rye Patch US Diamond Drill Hole Collar Data

HOLE-ID	Hole Type	Year	UTM_E	UTM_N	Elev (m)	TD (m)	Azimuth	Dip
LRC-001	Core	2009	397670	4461027	2007	122.23	135	-45
LRC-002	Core	2009	397453	4461171	1905	207.87	190	-45
LRC-003	Core	2009	397577	4461007	1972	82.75	170	-45
LRC-004	Core	2009	397367	4461145	1881	143.87	170	-45
Total Core Drilling						**556.72 meters**		

Table 10.13 Significant Intercepts From Rye Patch US 2009 Diamond Drilling

HOLE-ID	Target Area	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Drillhole Interval (m)	From	To	Total Depth	Hole Type
LRC-001	Shaft	2.47	10.3	8.8	4	12.8	122.26	Core
Including		5.77	14.3	3.4	8.5	11.9		
LRC-001	Shaft	0.34	6.7	7.6	21.6	29.3		
LRC-001		0.48	44.6	3	55.2	58.2		
LRC-002	Main	9.54	6.5	15.8	18.9	34.7	207.93	Core
Including		21.19	8.9	7	25.3	32.3		
LRC-002	Main	0.45	6.4	22.25	40.24	62.5		
LRC-002		0.53	32.3	7.6	76.8	84.4		
LRC-002		0.74	18.9	10.7	119.8	130.5		
LRC-003	Flat	1.07	6	33.1	48.2	81.2	82.62	Core
Including		6.02	15.2	4.1	48.2	52.3		
LRC-004	Lamprophyre	1.31	6.8	3.7	38.7	42.4	143.9	Core
LRC-004		0.51	7.6	10.7	61.6	72.2		
LRC-004		0.46	0.4	5	115.1	120.1		

Table 10.14 2011 Rye Patch US Diamond Drill Hole Collar Data

HOLE-ID	Hole Type	Year	UTM_E	UTM_N	Elev (m)	TD (m)	Azimuth	Dip
LRC-005	Core	2011	397189	4460135	1680	273.71	84	-47
LRC-006	Core	2011	397376	4460724	1881	277.37	267	-46
LRC-007	Core	2011	397307	4461015	1864	202.69	139	-45
LRC-008	Core	2011	397190	4461079	1807	229.73	151	-44
LRC-009	Core	2011	397188	4461076	1807	274.32	270	-44
Total Core Drilling						**1257.82 meters**		

Table 10.15 Significant Intercepts from Rye Patch US 2011 Diamond Drilling

HOLE-ID	Target Area	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Drillhole Interval (m)	From	To	Total Depth	Hole Type
LRC-005	Washington zone	0.03	40.5	0.5	75.7	76.1	273.71	Core
LRC-005	Washington zone	5.90	64.9	1.1	150.1	151.2		
LRC-006	Jefferson zone-Mid Sector	No significant gold assay results					277.37	Core
LRC-007	Lincoln Hill	0.24	6.2	22.4	115.0	137.4	202.69	Core
LRC-008	Jefferson zone-Mid Sector	0.15	21.3	18.7	185.8	204.5	229.73	Core
Including		0.78	126.0	1.2	202.1	203.3		
LRC-009	Jefferson zone-North Sector	0.02	38.0	1.2	118.3	119.5	274.32	Core

Table 10.16 Metallic Screen Gold Analyses

SAMPLE ID	Combined Coarse + Fine Au ppm	Coarse Fraction Au ppm	Fine Fraction Au ppm	Weight Coarse Fraction (grams)	Weight Fine Fraction (grams)
LR-019-140-145	0.42	0.11	0.42	9.19	1248.5
LR-019-145-150	1.31	6.99	1.22	19.89	1199.5
LR-019-150-155	1.16	26.2	0.66	20.64	1016.5
LR-019-170-175	0.37	-0.05	0.37	10.04	1223.5
LR-019-175-180	0.53	0.22	0.54	35.81	1380
LR-019-180-185	0.34	0.18	0.35	33.3	1117
LR-021-80-85	0.24	0.47	0.24	16.91	1017.5
LR-021-85-90	0.08	1.45	0.07	9.64	996.3
LR-021-110-115	0.59	15.3	0.45	11.36	1162
LR-021-115-120	0.24	3.63	0.1	39.39	938.7
LR-021-150-155	0.22	1.16	0.2	28.38	1115
LR-021-195-200	-0.05	-0.05	0.05	27.08	1065.5
LR-021-200 205	0.91	1.24	0.9	29.74	1007.5
LR-021-205-210	0.42	2.15	0.39	27.49	1460.5
LR-021-210 215	0.42	0.65	0.42	24.68	881.4
LR-023-75-80	0.12	0.89	0.08	44.92	824.9
LR-023-80 85	0.08	0.42	0.07	31.19	879.5
LR-023-85-90	0.09	0.82	0.08	25.57	1437
LR-023-140-145	0.11	0.34	0.1	41.5	804
LR-023-195-200	0.29	0.57	0.28	37.08	1233.5

Figure 10.1 Plan View of Lincoln Hill Drill Hole Locations by Year

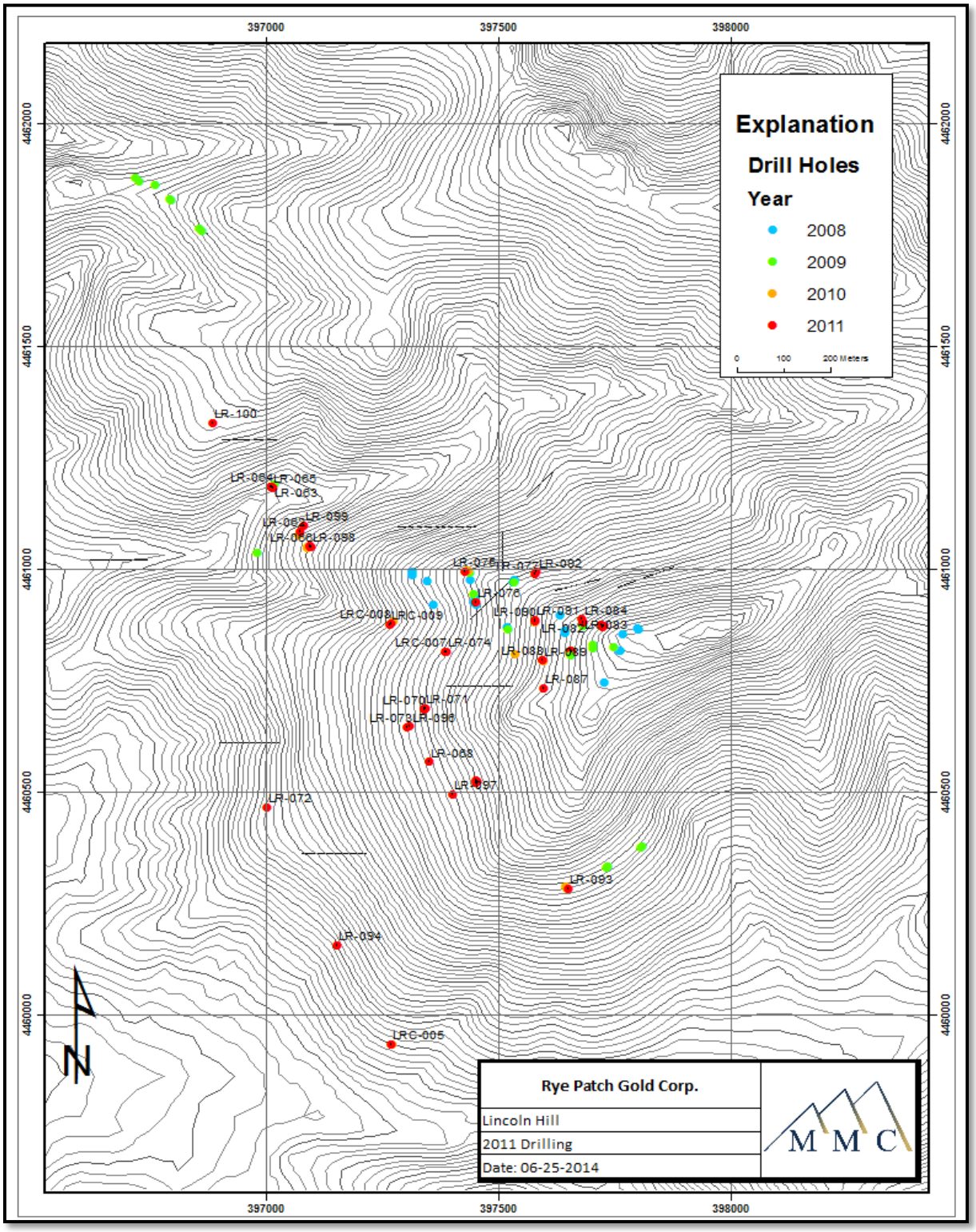


Figure 10.2 Plan View of Lincoln Hill Drill Hole Locations by Company

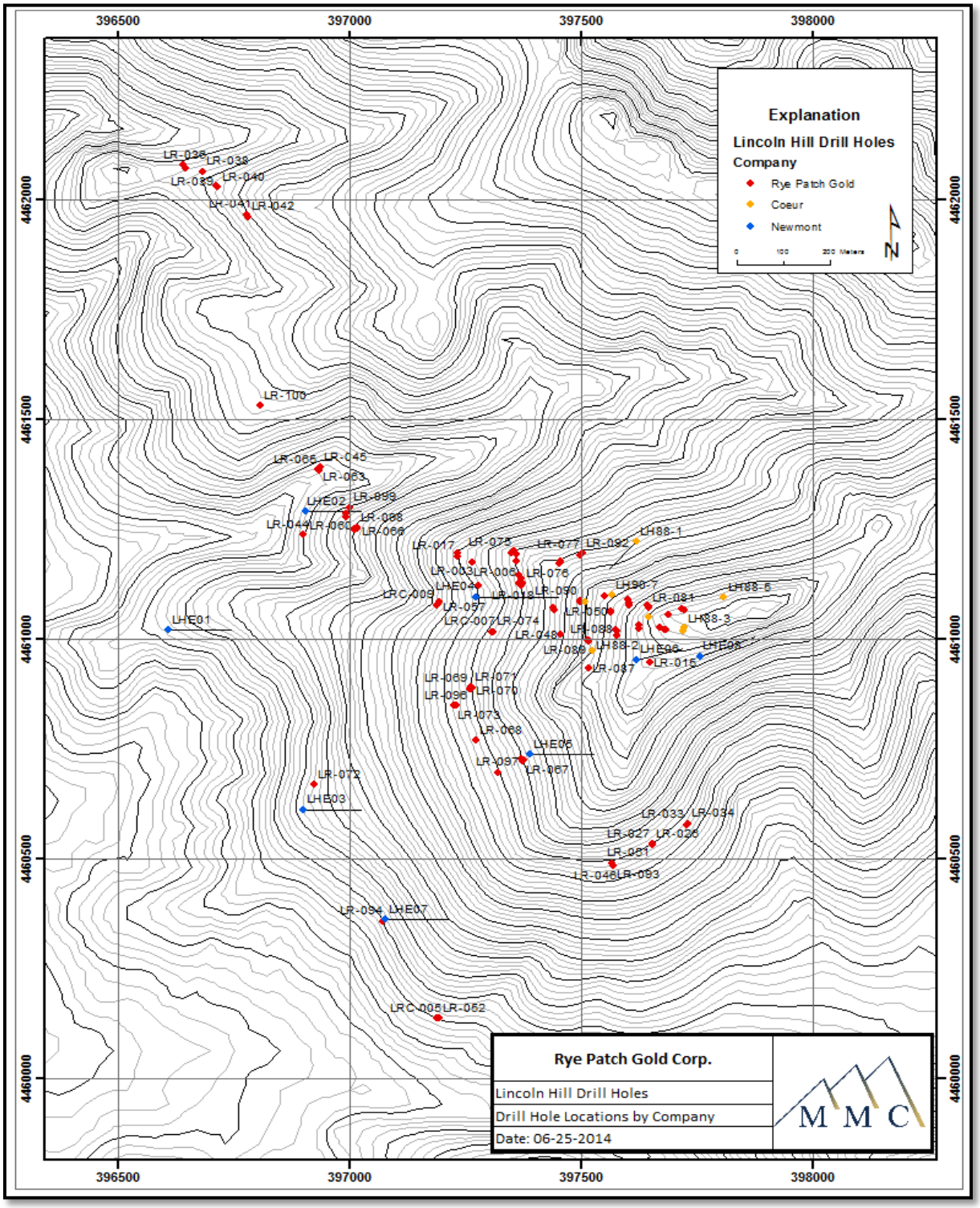
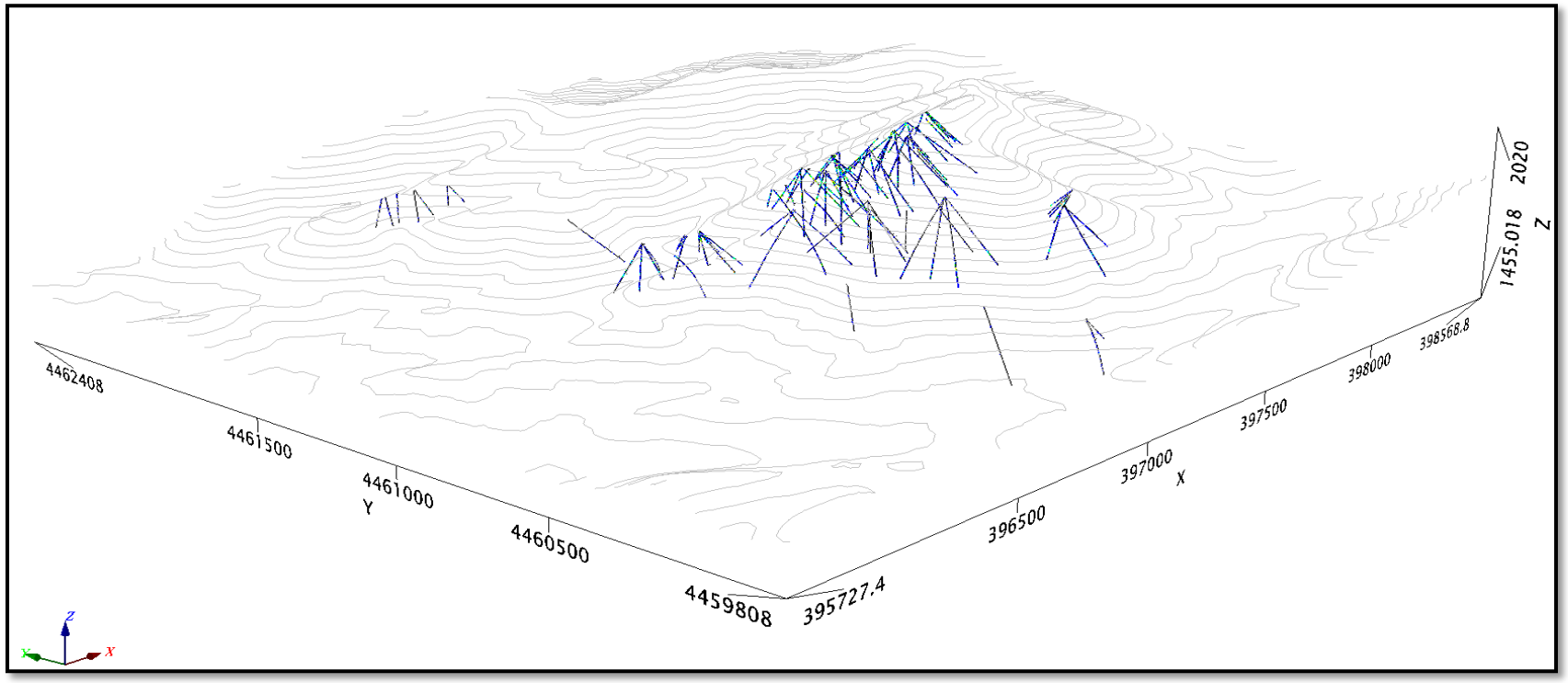


Figure 10.3 Isometric View of Lincoln Hill Drill Holes



11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 SUMMARY

Rye Patch US has collected and submitted drilling (RC and core) and rock samples for analyses. All samples were submitted to one of three laboratories; ALS Chemex (Reno, NV), Alaska Assay Labs (Fairbanks, AK) (AAL-AK) or American Assay Labs (Sparks, NV) (AAL-NV). Drill hole samples from previous companies were submitted to several reputable laboratories and it is expected that they utilized industry accepted standards for both preparation and analyses.

All of the laboratories that Rye Patch uses are ISO certified and reputable.

It is SWEC's opinion that Rye Patch uses best industry practices for sample collection, sample preparation, security and analysis.

11.2 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

11.2.1 ROCK CHIP SAMPLING

Rye Patch geologists have taken 151 rock chip samples. They collected samples from mine dumps, outcrop, and underground workings. Samples were collected primarily to determine the areas with the highest grade gold mineralization and confirm the historic rock sampling. At each sample site the following were recorded; location, rock type, formation, degree and type of alteration, mineralization and sample type. This work was supervised by a Qualified Person and the author believes that the sampling was adequate for the geology, mineralization and level of exploration conducted at Lincoln Hill.

Rock sampling has been completed by previous companies and is assumed that the sampling was conducted according to industry standards, although the author cannot verify or certify the results. These results are used in this report for descriptive purposes and they are not being used in a resource calculation. They are simply used to indicate the extent of surface mineralization and as one of the tools used to target the drill holes that Rye Patch US completed during 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011.

Rock chip samples are shown in Figure 9.2 and Figure 9.3 and are color coded by their respected Au and Ag grades.

11.2.2 DRILL SAMPLING

Rye Patch US used industry standard practices during their drilling programs. Both RC and core were collected (43 RC holes and 4 core holes). Drill holes were oriented to cross the mineralized zones based on surface and underground geologic mapping and the results of historic drilling.

The RC samples were collected for each 1.5 m (5 ft) interval over the full length of the drill holes. The first 1.5-6.1 m (5-20 ft) of each drill hole was drilled dry and then casing set. The dry samples were split using a Gilson dry splitter. After casing was set, water was injected and the remainder of the drill hole was drilled using wet methods. A rotating wet splitter was used and the splitter was adjusted by the

geologist or sampler as needed to control the amount of sample collected in the bag (bucket). When possible the sample bag was attached to the sample exit and a 4.5-9 kg (10-20 lb) sample was taken. The bag was also placed in a 1.1 liter (5 gallon) bucket, when needed and the sample was collected. The sampling methods utilized are industry standard. Rye Patch US utilized blanks, reference standards and duplicate samples to monitor quality control of their drill samples.

The samples collected by Rye Patch US were sufficient to accurately represent the mineralized zones of Lincoln Hill. The 4.5-9 kg samples are sufficient to yield good quality assay values. With samples being placed in buckets, fine particles of gold were captured which reduced sample bias. There were no issues with sample recovery in the Rye Patch US drill sampling program.

Coeur and Newmont drilled a total of 16 RC holes on the property. Their sampling methods and approach are not known. They probably utilized procedures that were up to industry standards at that time. No rigorous review of the historic drill results was completed for this technical report, and therefore the drill process, sampling and analytical methods are not known.

There were 9 core holes drilled by Rye Patch US at Lincoln Hill and all the drilling was HQ or NQ. Rye Patch US sampled on 5 foot intervals, adjusting the sample widths when geology or mineralization changes were noted. All samples were >=0.3 m (1 ft). The core was taken from the site daily to the core logging facility in Lovelock or in Reno, Nevada. After logging the core was taken to American Assay Laboratories in Reno and their laboratory technicians split the core according to the intervals specified by Rye Patch US geologist Ronaldo Pinto da Silva.

All drill holes were surveyed for deviation and most did not deviate more than a few degrees. Recovery in both methods was good, except in areas of strong faulting.

The relevant Rye Patch US drill hole sample results are shown in Table 10.3, Table 10.5, Table 10.7, Table 10.9, Table 10.11, Table 10.13 and Table 10.15.

11.3 SAMPLE PREPARATION

Sample preparation is conducted at the ISO certified laboratories. No officers, directors, or associates of the issuer are involved in sample preparation.

11.3.1 SAMPLE COLLECTION

Assay certificates exist for virtually all of the drill holes at Lincoln Hill. The sample collection process for the historic drill holes is not documented, although it is assumed to be equal to industry accepted standards at the time. Likely the dry samples were collected using a riffle splitter and the wet samples using a rotating wet splitter.

Present sample collection procedures include dry sampling at the top of the hole until casing is set and then wet sampling for the remainder. The specifics of the sample procedure are described in Section 12.1.

11.3.2 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

The sample preparation procedure is:

- Samples are weighed, dried and reweighed
- A 1 kg split is pulverized the >85% passing 75 microns
- Au-Ag assay followed by gravimetric AA finish
- Multi-element ICP by four acid near total digestion
- Hg by aqua regia digestion AA

11.4 SAMPLE SECURITY

11.4.1 REVERSE CIRCULATION AND CORE SAMPLE SECURITY

Reverse circulation and core samples were kept on-site until transport to the laboratory. ALS Chemex and American Assay pick up the samples at the site. Alaska Laboratory has a preparation facility in Lovelock, NV and the Rye Patch US geologist delivered the sample to their laboratory.

Samples are delivered in numbered bags with a transmittal sheet. Blanks, reference samples and duplicates are submitted with each sample batch.

11.4.2 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Following analysis, analytical results are posted to a digital database which is available to Rye Patch US through secure permission privileges. The completed digital file is emailed and a hard copy mailed to Rye Patch US.

The data is downloaded to an Excel file and cross-referenced with the drill hole information (hole number, footage interval) and the blanks, reference samples and duplicates are checked.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 QA/QC, CHECK SAMPLES AND CHECK ASSAYS

12.1.1 REVIEW

As part of their company QA/QC program, Rye Patch US hired a third party consultant, Shea Clark Smith, Minerals Exploration and Environmental Geochemistry (MEG), to conduct and oversee the QA/QC program for the Lincoln Hill project. The following is based on his reports to Rye Patch.

12.1.2 RYE PATCH GOLD US INC'S 2008 DRILL HOLE QA/QC PROGRAM

Drill samples for the 2008 drill program were submitted to ALS Chemex with reference standards and blanks to determine data accuracy and precision. Additionally internal laboratory standards and prep blanks comprised approximately 8 percent of the total drill samples reported. The following summarizes the quality assurance / quality control (QA/QC) data for Drill Holes LR001 through LR018, but not including LR007, LR013, LR016, and LR017. 81 standards and 12 prep blanks were submitted, along with 1180 drill core samples, for a total of 1273 analyses. QAQC samples are 7.9% of the total number of assays reported (Smith, 2008).

Select drill samples from Lincoln Hill were submitted to Florin Analytical Services (Reno, NV) in 2010 with standards, blanks, and duplicates to determine data accuracy and precision while checking previous assays from Alaska Assay Labs (Fairbanks, AK) (AAL-AK), American Assay Labs (Sparks, NV) (AAL-NV), and ALS Chemex (Reno, NV). The samples were from selected intervals from drill holes LR-004, LR-008, LR-009, LR-010, LR-011, LR-013, LR-015, LR-026, LR-027, LR-028, LR-030, LR-031, LR-032, LR-033, LR-034, LR-035, LR-045, and LRC-001 that were suspect from earlier analyses due to a high incidence of QAQC failure.

12.1.2.1 2008 GOLD RESULTS

In the 2008 sample submissions, 17% of the samples submitted had >2 standard deviation errors in the Au standards, including drill holes LR009 and LR015. These errors are spread evenly through the data and other QA/QC data indicate general assay quality. In one ALS Chemex job (LR002), data for samples 385-390 and 385A-390A appear to have been switched, as indicated by the fingerprint of trace concentrations for the standard (385A-390A) (Smith, 2010a).

Results from the 2010 submittal to Florin Analytical Services indicate that Florin reported lower gold concentrations than expected. Based on the entire body of data from the QA/QC program, gold and silver data as reported by Florin are reliable despite a high QAQC failure rate (Smith, 2010b). At lower concentration levels, Florin generally reports slightly higher concentration of gold and silver than AAL-NV, ALS Chemex and AAL-AK (see Figures 14.1 and 14.2). The objective was to determine the reproducibility of the original data from ALS Chemex, AAL-NV, and AAL-AK. Since differences are small, these data are considered to be good representations of the true gold and silver concentrations of the samples.

12.1.3 2008 SILVER RESULTS

In general, Florin reported lower gold concentrations than expected, yet higher silver concentrations (Smith, 2010b). This also includes 3 out of 3 certified blind standards that report silver concentrations either above or below the mean by greater than 2 standard deviations (95% confidence interval), and another 19 values that qualitatively fall significantly higher or lower than the expected mean value. As mentioned above, his objective was to determine the reproducibility of the original data from ALS Chemex, AAL-NV, and AAL-AK. Since differences are small, these data are considered to be good representations of the true gold and silver concentrations of the samples.

12.1.4 RYE PATCH GOLD US INC'S 2009 DRILL HOLE QA/QC PROGRAM

Drill samples from the Lincoln Hill Project were submitted to AAL-AK, and AAL-NV with standards, blanks, and duplicates to determine data accuracy and precision. Blind samples comprised approximately 9 percent of the total number of drill samples reported. Internal laboratory standards and duplicates comprised approximately 10 percent of the total drill samples reported. Samples for drill holes LR-026 to LR-030 were submitted to AAL-AK only and the samples for the remaining drill holes were submitted to both AAL-AK and AAL-NV.

Following the submittal of the first samples to AAL-AK only, Mr. Smith found the analytical results to be generally unacceptable based on the standards, blanks and duplicate results. Mr. Smith thus recommended that pulps or rejects be submitted to another laboratory and that all future analytical work be checked by another laboratory (Smith, 2009a).

The remainder of the drill holes was submitted to AAL-AK and AAL-NV. Mr. Smith found that the samples submitted to AAL-AK continued to have a high failure rate and that AAL-NV sample results were reliable based on the reference samples submitted (Smith, 2009b).

Select drill samples from Lincoln Hill were submitted to Florin Analytical Services (Reno, NV) in 2010 with standards, blanks, and duplicates to determine data accuracy and precision while checking previous assays from Alaska Assay Labs (Fairbanks, AK), American Assay Labs (Sparks, NV), and ALS Chemex (Reno, NV). The samples were from selected intervals from drill holes LR-004, LR-008, LR-009, LR-010, LR-011, LR-013, LR-015, LR-026, LR-027, LR-028, LR-030, LR-031, LR-032, LR-033, LR-034, LR-035, LR-045, and LRC-001 that were suspect from earlier analyses due to a high incidence of QAQC failure.

12.1.4.1 2009 GOLD RESULTS

In the 2009 sample submissions to AAL-AK, more than 30% of the QA/QC samples submitted had >2 standard deviation errors in the Au standards, and the failure rate erred below the accepted confidence ranges more than 90% of the time (Smith, 2009a). Selected drill samples were resubmitted to Florin Laboratories in 2010 with blind standards to determine the reproducibility of the original data. Results from the 2010 submittal to Florin Analytical Services indicate that Florin reported lower gold concentrations than expected. Based on the entire body of data from the QA/QC program, gold and silver data as reported by Florin are reliable despite a high QA/QC failure rate(Figure 12.1). The objective

was to determine the reproducibility of the original data from ALS Chemex, American Assay, and Alaska Assay. Since differences are small, these data are considered to be good representations of the true gold and silver concentrations of the samples (Smith, 2010b).

12.1.4.2 2009 SILVER RESULTS

AAL-AK used silver standards infrequently and therefore there is no measure of silver reliability in their original data. The Florin data, which compared well to the AAL-AK, AAL-NV and ALS Chemex data indicates that the Florin silver results are slightly higher than the other laboratories, but the results are good (Figure 12.2).

Figure 12.1 QA/QC Comparison of Florin Gold Data With The Original AAL-AK, AAL-NV and ALS Chemex Analytical Data. Graph From Smith, 2010b

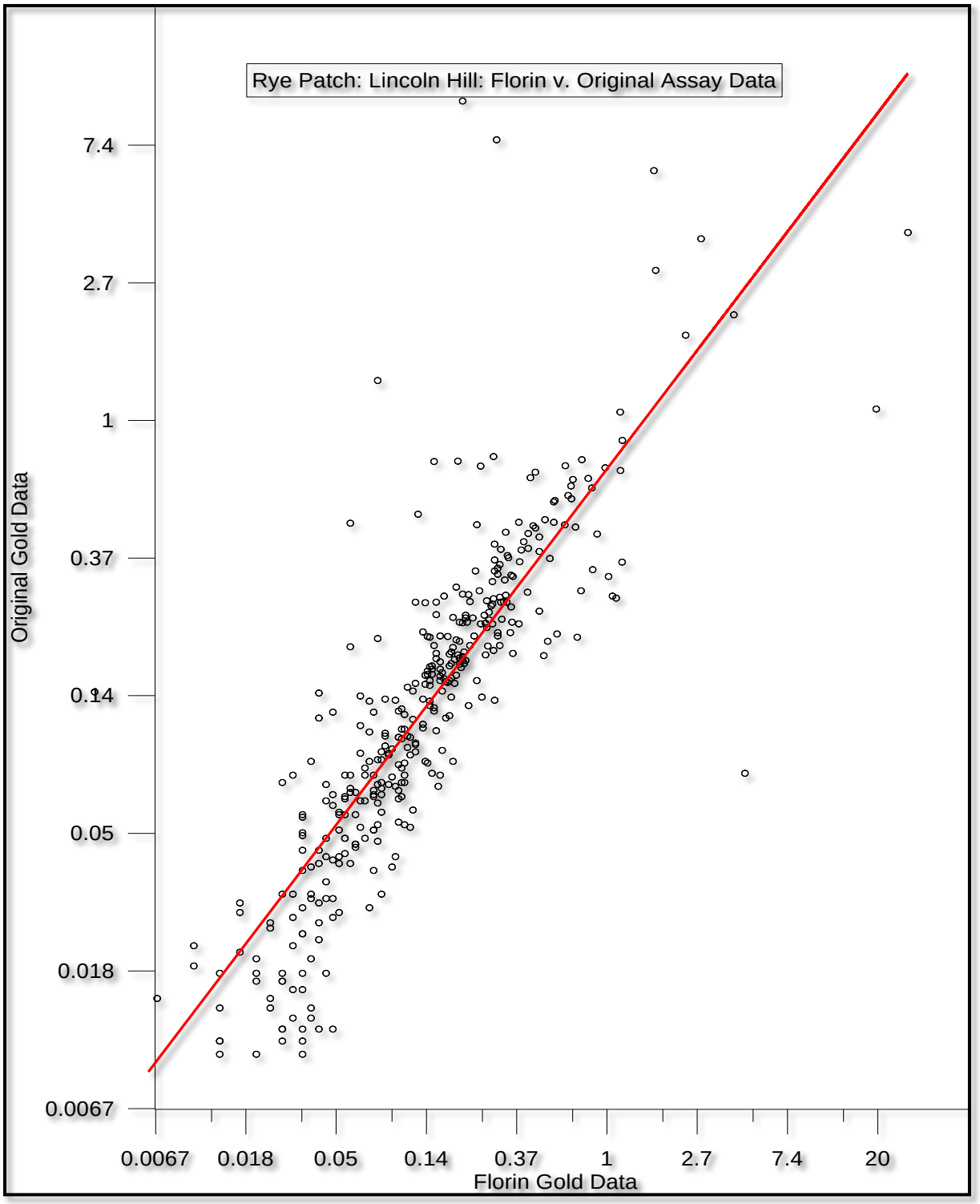
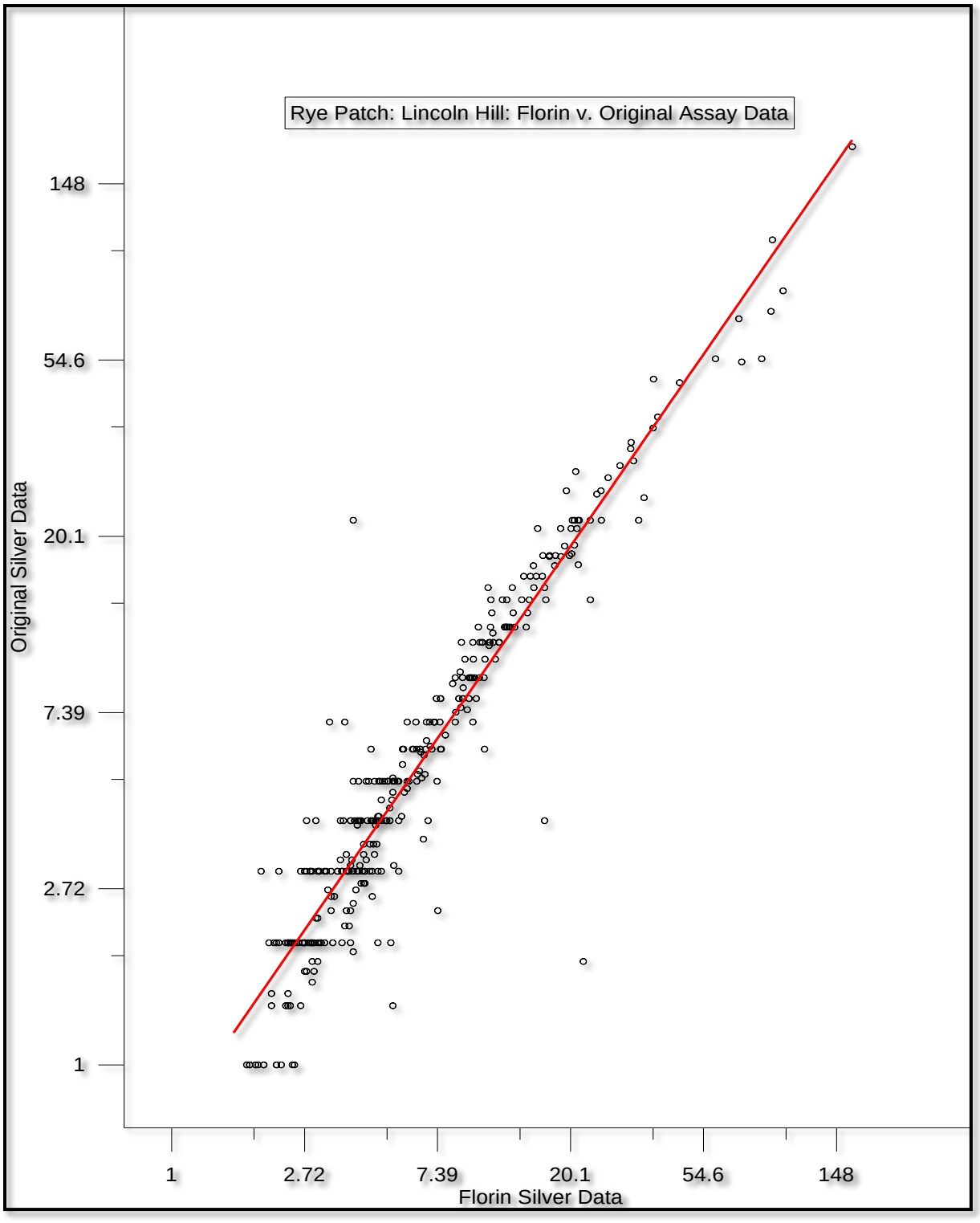


Figure 12.2 QA/QC Comparison of Florin Silver Data to AAL-AK, ALL-NV and ALS Chemex Analytical Results. Graph From Smith, 2010b



12.1.5 RYE PATCH GOLD US INC'S 2011 DRILL HOLE QA/QC PROGRAM

Drill samples from the 2011 drill program were submitted to American Assay Laboratories (AAL, Sparks, NV) with reference standards, blanks, and duplicates to determine accuracy and precision. The following summarizes the quality assurance / quality control (QA/QC) data for Drill Holes LR-061 through LR-100. 442 standards and 73 blanks were submitted, along with 4179 drill samples. QA/QC samples are 12.3% of the total number of drill assays reported (Smith, 2012).

12.1.5.1 2011 GOLD AND SILVER RESULTS

In the 2011 sample submissions, 3.3% of the standards and blanks reported above or below the mean by >2 standard deviations. Two of these failures are due to analysis of a sample instead of a designated standard, which might be geologist error or laboratory error. So actually, 2.9% of the standards and blanks failed analytically. Eleven gold analyses were reported below the 95% Confidence level, while four reported above the 95% Confidence interval. Gold in concentrations of about .2 ppm failed most frequently. Silver reported above the 95% Confidence interval four times. One value was for a blank sample that was misidentified as a sample, and three were above characterization values that were not certified. In conclusion, an overall failure rate of 2.9% is exceptional, indicating that the sample assays are reliable for gold estimation (Smith, 2012).

12.2 MMC DATA VERIFICATION

MMC believes the exploration programs as described in this report were conducted by commonly accepted industry standards. Current database compilation, completed by Rye Patch US, has been professionally managed and the programs conducted to high standards. MMC relied upon the Rye Patch US databases to gauge the nature of the mineralization at Lincoln Hill. MMC had full access to all of the Lincoln Hill assay certificates and no limitations were placed upon the author's ability to verify the accuracy of the Lincoln Hill data.

During the July 20th, 2012 site visit, Scott E Wilson collected three core samples without Rye Patch interference. The samples were prepared and analyzed at ALS Chemex Laboratories in Reno, NV. The verification samples confirm that mineralization is present at the Lincoln Hill ore deposit (Table 12.1).

Table 12.1 MMC Verification Samples

Sample	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Database Sample		Verification Sample	
				Au ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm
LRC-001	Main Zone	10.36	11.89	2.79	8.6	0.28	6
LRC-002	Main Zone	56.39	57.30	1.21	23.6	1.24	51
LRC-005	Washington Zone	150.08	151.21	5.9	64.9	1.82	23

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGY

Rye Patch Gold contracted Kappes, Cassidy and Associates (KCA) of Reno, Nevada to conduct bottle roll metallurgical testing. Twelve separate composites were identified by rock type, silicification, oxidation state, and gold grade. Composites were composed from drillhole samples from across the ore deposit (Table 13.1). The twelve composites were selected based on attributes of rock type, alteration, and oxidation state (Table 13.2) within three gold grade ranges (Table 13.3) for the Lincoln Hill deposit.

Oxide Results: The results from 10 P80 mesh (1.7 mm) on oxide material averaged recoveries of 76% recovery for gold and 79% for silver while P80 150 mesh on oxide material averaged recoveries of 86% for gold and 87% for silver, and P80 200 mesh recoveries on oxide material averaged recoveries of 85% for gold and 87% for silver.

Sulfide Results: Results from the P80 10 mesh on sulfide material averaged recoveries of 70% recovery for gold and 53% recovery for silver while P80 150 mesh on sulfide material averaged recoveries of 85% for gold and 66% for silver, and P80 200 mesh recoveries on sulfide material averaged recoveries of 83% for gold and 65% for silver. Tables 13.4 and 13.5 respectively.

Conclusion: The 10% difference in gold recovery between bottle roll material ground to 10 mesh and bottle roll material ground to 150 mesh indicates that recoveries are susceptible to particle size. Thus Au and Ag recoveries could be enhanced by decreasing particle size to 150 mesh. However, going from 150 mesh to 200 mesh did not measurably improve recoveries.

Table 13.1 Drill Holes Used to Make Metallurgical Composites

Drill Holes Used to Make Composites		
Composite	**Number of Holes**	**Hole Numbers**
1.1	6	LR-018, LR-024, LR-053, LR-054, LR-059, LR-067
1.2	8	LR-018, LR-024, LR-058, LR-067, LR-079, LR-084, LR-090, LR-092
1.3	3	LR-067, LR-079, LR-084
1.4	5	LR-053, LR-054, LR-056, LR-058, LR-079
2.1	8	LR-018, LR-024, LR-053, LR-059, LR-067, LR-079, LR-084, LR-092
2.2	8	LR-018, LR-024, LR-061, LR-079, LR-084, LR-086, LR-090, LR-092
2.3	2	LR-067, LR-084
2.4	5	LR-053, LR-079, LR-082, LR-084, LR-087
3.1	7	LR-018, LR-024, LR-053, LR-059, LR-067, LR-079, LR-092
3.2	12	LR-018, LR-024, LR-050, LR-050, LR-053, LR-058, LR-061, LR-067, LR-079, LR-084, LR-086, LR-090, LR-092
3.3	2	LR-067, LR-084
3.4	3	LR-079, LR-082, LR-084

Table 13.2 Gold grade ranges used for the composites, and the sub grouping nomenclature used to identify the composite rock type, alteration, and oxidation attributes.

Composite Group Explanation			
Composite Groups	**Grade Range**		
1	(Au > .50 ppm)		
2	(.2 ppm < Au < .49 ppm)		
3	(.086 ppm < Au < .20 ppm)		
Sub Groups	**Oxide**	**Silicification**	**Sulfide**
0.1	1	2 --> 3	0 --> 1
0.2	2	2 --> 3	0 --> 1
0.3	3	2 --> 3	0 --> 1
0.4	4	2 --> 3	1 --> 3

Table 13.3 Alteration classifications that were used to identify the composite oxidation and alteration (silicification) attributes.

Classifications		
Type	**Intensity**	**Explanation**
Oxide	-1	No Oxide-Sulfide Only
	1	Fracture Controlled / 1% - 50% Oxidation
	2	50% to 90% Oxidation
	3	90% - 100% Oxidation
Silica	1	Week Silicification, textures and bedding features are still visible
	2	Moderate Silicification, Some textures and bedding features are still visible
	3	Strong to Intense Silicification, Complete replacement- Protolith cannot be defined
	0	No Sulfide
Sulfide	1	Disseminated Pyrite, 1% - 3%
	2	Disseminated Pyrite, 3% - 10%
	3	Disseminated Pyrite, >10%

Table 13.4 Results of the 96-hour metallurgical bottle-roll tests for 10 mesh, 150 mesh and 200 mesh on oxide material along with reagent consumption.

Lincoln Hill Oxide Material - 96 Hour Bottle Roll Test						
Composite Number	**Crush Size, mesh Tyler**	**Target p80 Size, mesh Tyler**	**Au Extracted, %**	**Ag Extracted, %**	**Consumption NaCN, lbs/st**	**Addition $Ca(OH)_2$, lbs/st**
Comp 1.1	10	--	92%	94%	0.25	2.00
Comp 1.1	--	150	94%	95%	1.44	2.00
Comp 1.1	--	200	95%	95%	1.24	2.00
Comp 1.2	10	--	82%	83%	0.47	3.00
Comp 1.2	--	150	93%	86%	0.82	2.00
Comp 1.2	--	200	93%	87%	1.02	2.00
Comp 1.3	10	--	70%	78%	0.36	3.00
Comp 1.3	--	150	82%	85%	1.97	2.00
Comp 1.3	--	200	84%	86%	3.11	2.00
Comp 2.1	10	--	74%	90%	1.03	2.00
Comp 2.1	--	150	89%	95%	2.33	2.00
Comp 2.1	--	200	83%	95%	2.82	2.00
Comp 2.2	10	--	76%	77%	0.76	2.00
Comp 2.2	--	150	82%	88%	1.29	2.00
Comp 2.2	--	200	83%	85%	2.05	2.00
Comp 2.3	10	--	72%	51%	0.44	2.00
Comp 2.3	--	150	83%	68%	2.49	2.00
Comp 2.3	--	200	80%	70%	2.93	2.00
Comp 3.1	10	--	73%	81%	0.53	3.00
Comp 3.1	--	150	87%	89%	2.29	2.00
Comp 3.1	--	200	89%	89%	2.98	2.00
Comp 3.2	10	--	77%	68%	0.39	2.00
Comp 3.2	--	150	84%	85%	1.22	2.00
Comp 3.2	--	200	83%	83%	2.49	2.00
Comp 3.3	10	--	70%	90%	0.58	1.00
Comp 3.3	--	150	84%	94%	0.85	2.00
Comp 3.3	--	200	75%	94%	2.79	2.00

Table 13.5 Metallurgical bottle-roll tests for 10 mesh, 150 mesh and 200 mesh on sulfide material. The three sulfide composites returned an average of 80% recovery for gold and 61% recovery for silver.

Lincoln Hill Sulfide Material - 96 Hour Bottle Roll Test						
Composite Number	**Crush Size, mesh Tyler**	**Target p80 Size, mesh Tyler**	**Au Extracted, %**	**Ag Extracted, %**	**Consumption NaCN, lbs/st**	**Addition $Ca(OH)_2$, lbs/st**
Comp 1.4	10	--	72%	60%	0.96	2.00
Comp 1.4	--	150	93%	73%	2.83	2.00
Comp 1.4	--	200	92%	74%	3.36	2.00
Comp 2.4	10	--	73%	26%	1.05	2.00
Comp 2.4	--	150	85%	38%	3.08	2.00
Comp 2.4	--	200	82%	37%	3.03	2.00
Comp 3.4	10	--	65%	73%	1.13	1.00
Comp 3.4	--	150	78%	86%	2.80	2.00
Comp 3.4	--	200	76%	84%	2.45	2.00

ROM heap leach gold and silver recoveries have been extrapolated from the previous data and are estimated to be 64% for gold recovery and 59% for silver recovery.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATION

14.1 INTRODUCTION

MMC was contracted by Rye Patch to complete a new resource estimate for the Lincoln Hill Project. Since the last report was authored, Rye Patch US drilled 55 RC holes and 5 diamond holes at Lincoln Hill. Geologic cross sections were created and updated and Rye Patch US wanted to make sure that the geologic interpretation would be used to guide the grade estimation process. Rye Patch US has validated the existence of mineralization with its own drilling programs.

The resources stated for Lincoln Hill in this report conform to the definitions adopted by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), December 23, 2005, and meet the criteria of Inferred Mineral Resources.

The Lincoln Hill Mineral Resource is not materially affected by any known environmental, permitting, and legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, political or other relevant issues.

14.2 DRILLING DATA

Lincoln Hill drill data was provided in Microsoft Access format. The dataset includes collar coordinates, downhole survey information (when collected), assays and geologic codes. The database comprises 124 exploration holes covering 16,922 meters of assays. MMC validated the database and has certified the data to be clean and error free. The drillhole database has been converted into a Vulcan Isis database.

14.3 TOPOGRAPHIC DATA

The topography for Lincoln Hill was derived from the USGS Quad699 digital elevation model. The DEM was transformed into an AutoCAD DXF file. The file was then imported in Surfer and topography strings were generated. The topography was used to ensure that no mineralization was estimated into the air at Lincoln Hill.

14.4 COMPOSITES

All samples were composited to a constant three meter sample length.

Drillhole assays were composited using three meter down-the-hole compositing. The top of the hole is where compositing began in order to calculate the top and bottom of composites. The interpreted geologic shapes were then used to flag the composite with geologic codes.

14.5 GEOLOGIC MODEL

Rye Patch re-evaluated the lithological units at Lincoln Hill after the 2010 and 2011 drilling programs. The results have defined lithologies that have been displaced by typical basin and range normal faulting. The information was given to MMC in AutoCAD format. The AutoCAD files were used as a reference when construction of the geologic model took place. MMC worked closely with a Rye Patch US geologist during the geologic model construction process. The interpretation resulted in 3D solids and surfaces that represent different geologic features of the Lincoln Hill deposit.

The rock types modeled at Lincoln Hill are shown in a typical cross section (Figure 14.1) were:

- Lamprophyre Dikes
- Sericite Felsic Volcanics
- Silicified Felsic Volcanic Tuff
- Andesite

Figure 14.1 shows a North East cross section through the geologic model at Lincoln Hill. The same section through the block model displaying Au grades is shown in Figure 14.2. Figure 14.3 shows and isometric view of the Lincoln Hill modeled Geology.

Figure 14.1 Typical Lincoln Hill NE Cross Section (Looking NW)

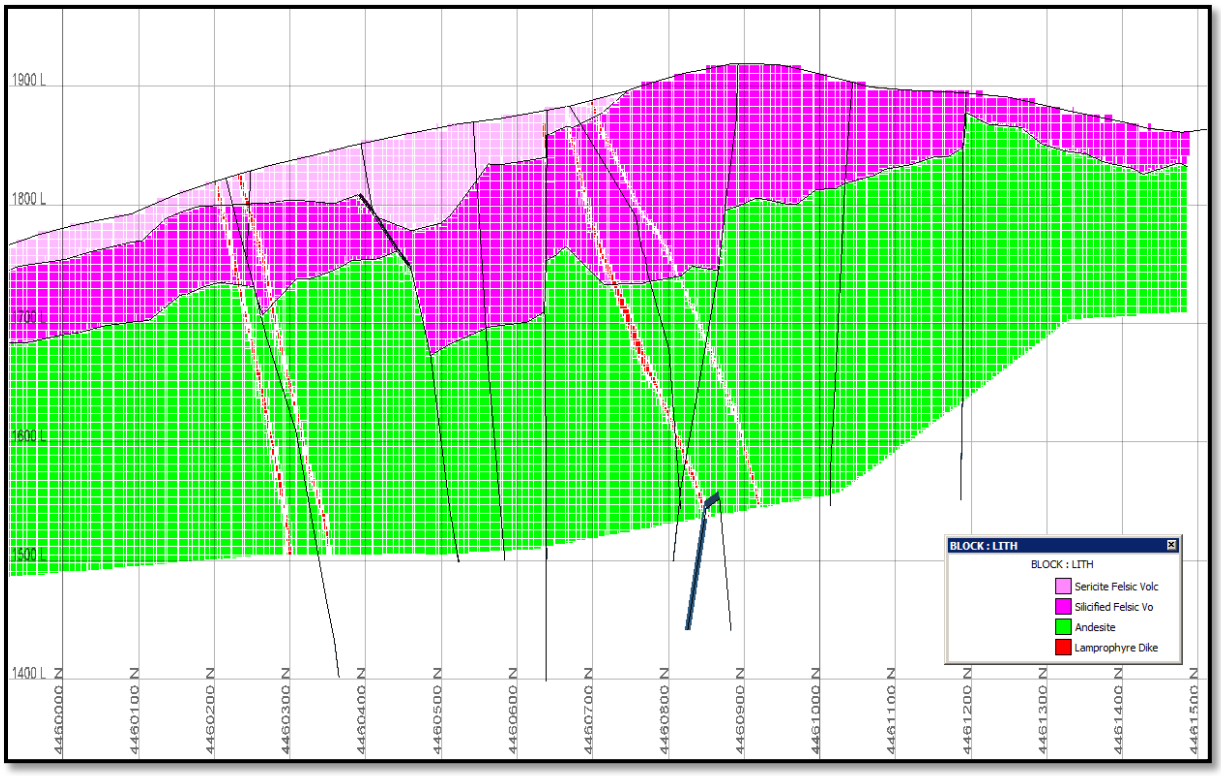


Figure 14.2 Typical Lincoln Hill NE Cross Section (Looking NW)

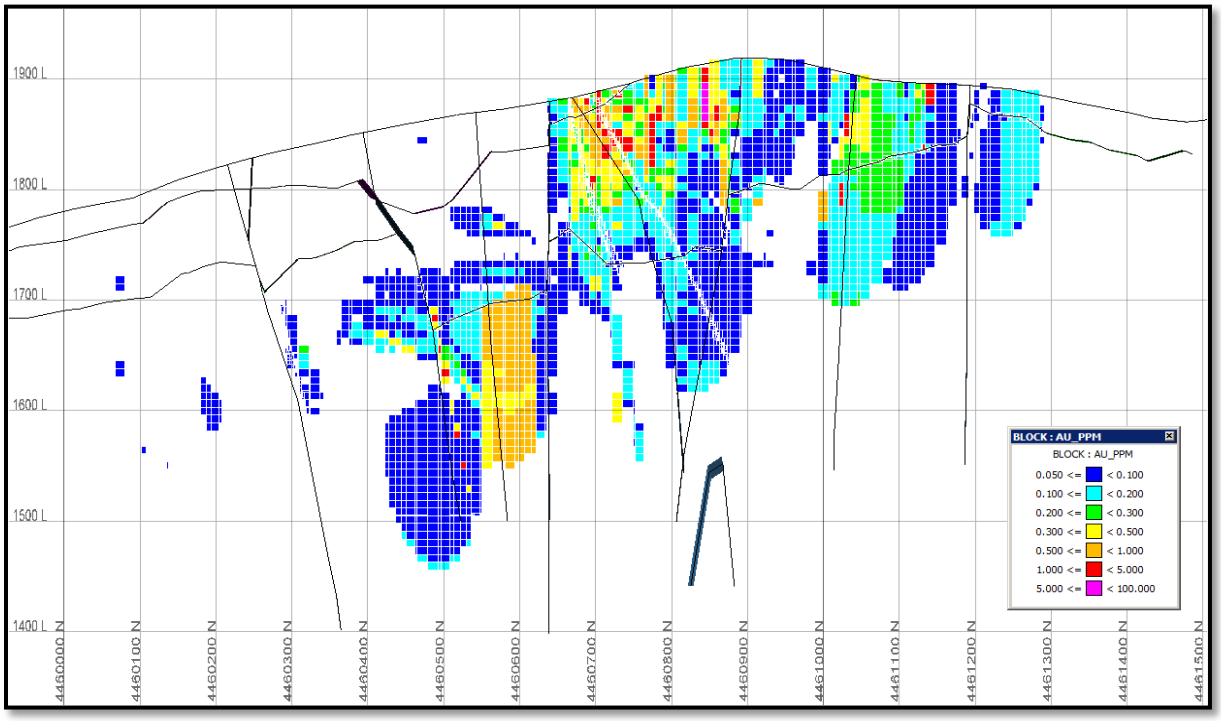
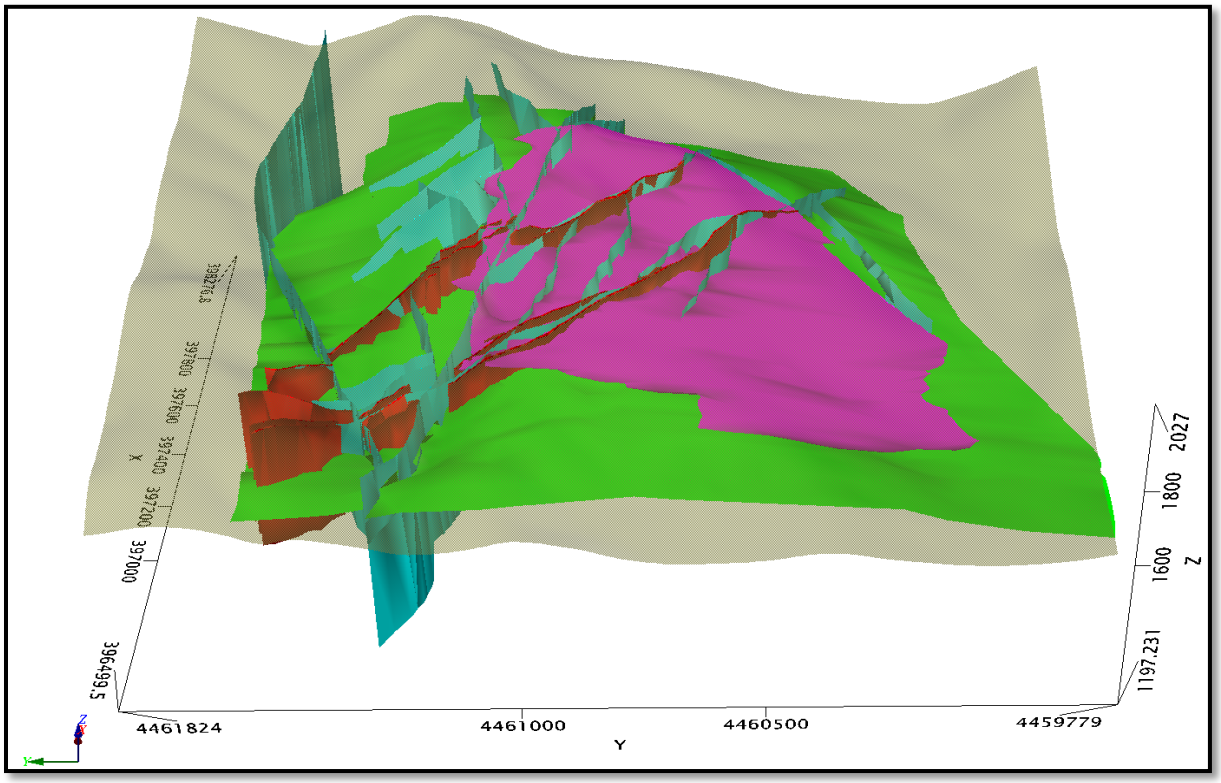


Figure 14.3 Isometric View of Lincoln Hill Modeled Geology



14.6 SPECIFIC GRAVITY

Density values were determined by averaging 21 core samples collected by RPG. Samples were submitted to American Assay Laboratory in Reno, Nevada for density analysis. American Assay Laboratories' standard specific gravity methodology is by water displacement. Samples are dried and weighed. Then samples are quickly dipped in hot paraffin wax and cooled. Samples are weighed with wax, then weighed submerged in water. SG is calculated as the dried mass divided by the volume as determined by the difference in weight of being submerged. This methodology is appropriate for this study because it accounts for voids and surface irregularities of samples. Results for felsic volcanic rock and andesite were calculated by taking the average density value of each rock type submitted. RPG has not submitted lamprophyre dike samples for density analysis. MMC used the same density value as the felsic volcanic rock due to the narrow nature of the lamprophyre dikes and lack of density data. Densities were applied to the resource model according to the following table:

Table 14.1 Material Type Densities

Rock Type	Density (g/cm3)
Lamprophyre Dyke	2.52
Sericite Felsic Volcanics	2.52
Silicified Felsic Volcanics	2.52
Andesite	2.61

14.7 RESOURCE MODEL

Both gold and silver mineralization was estimated for the Lincoln Hill Deposit using 100 exploration drill holes. There were a total of 5,495 three-meter-length gold and silver composites used in the estimation. The results were calculated using Vulcan software and stored in a Vulcan block model. MMC used Inverse Distance squared for the estimate technique.

14.7.1 RESOURCE MODEL DIMENSIONS

Table 14.2 Lincoln Hill - Resource Model Dimensions (m)

	Item	North	East	Elev.
Parent Blocks	Minimum	396700	4460000	1400
	Maximum	398009	4461610	2065
	Number of Blocks	187	230	95
	Block Size	7	7	7
Sub Blocks	Minimum	396700	4460000	1400
	Maximum	398009	4461610	2065
	Number of Blocks	1309	1610	665
	Block Size	1	1	1

14.7.2 GRADE ESTIMATE

Resources were estimated spatially into the block model based on geological constraints and observations. A multiple pass estimation technique was employed in order to properly quantify the mineralization characteristics for Lincoln Hill. Resources were estimated globally to reflect the disseminated portion of the deposit. This was followed by an estimation to capture the higher grade structures of the deposit using a restricted search. The high grades were limited to a narrow area near lamprophyre dykes and faults.

Lognormal probability plots (Figures 14.3 and 14.4) were analyzed to determine capping levels for outlier gold and silver composites. The plots suggest to MMC that mineralization within the deposit may belong to the same gold population with only minor deviations in the slope of the line observed and very few anomalous outlier grades. Our interpretation of the plot for Ag suggests that even the highest grades of the composites are not anomalous compared to the total dataset. MMC recommends that it is appropriate to establish some control on the estimation of higher gold grades as identified by the histogram in Figure 14.5, especially given that high grade mineralization, including visible gold, has been identified by drilling. MMC chose to cap gold grades and employ a restricted search strategy to handle the highest grades of the Lincoln Hill composite grade dataset. MMC defined outliers as composite grades above 15ppm.

High angle vein or fracture controlled mineralization is observed in individual drill holes but due to the lack of continuity, these structures could not be modeled meaningfully in three dimensions. There are fracture zones that may contain higher grade mineralization near the intersection with lamprophyre dykes. However there are also higher grade pockets of mineralization associated with box works along structures that are not always associated with the dykes. In order to limit the impact of high grades on the estimate a two pass methodology for grade estimation was chosen.

The first pass grade estimate focused on estimating mineralization within the silicic rhyolite which is the bulk mineral host for the deposit. Four domains were identified within the silicified rhyolite and separated as horsts and grabens. These domains were used to restrict sample selection such that samples could not be selected across the domain contacts. In order to limit the impact of higher grades on the first pass estimate, samples above 15 g/t Au were not selected and were excluded for grade estimation. A maximum of 25 samples was used to limit the impact of higher grade gold and silver grades on the estimate. Inverse distance squared estimation was selected to give nearly equal weight to all samples in the estimate as a way to further limit the impact of outlier grades on the estimation.

The second pass grade estimate focused on samples found within a 10 meter halo of the lamprophyre dykes and interpreted fault structures as a way to potentially capture higher grade vertical mineralization near the structures yet control the impact of higher grades on the estimate. A smaller search ellipse was used to select samples. Sample selection was limited to the same four disseminated domains to ensure that samples were not selected across structures. Only blocks within 10 meter

proximity of the lamprophyre dykes and structures were selected. Gold was capped at 50 ppm and silver was not capped.

Figure 14.4 Au Composited Grade Lognormal Probability Plot

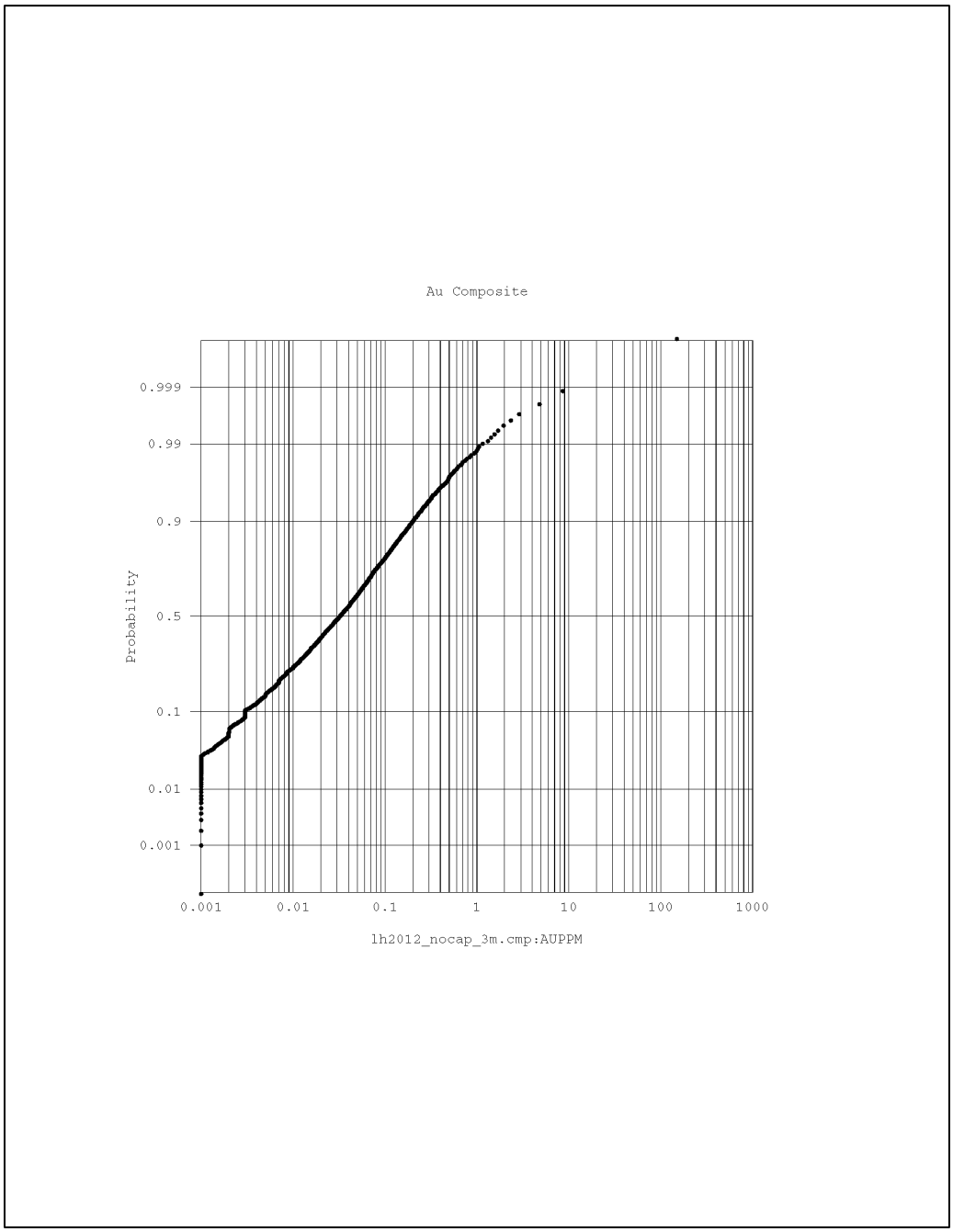


Figure 14.5 Ag Composited Grade Lognormal Probability Plot

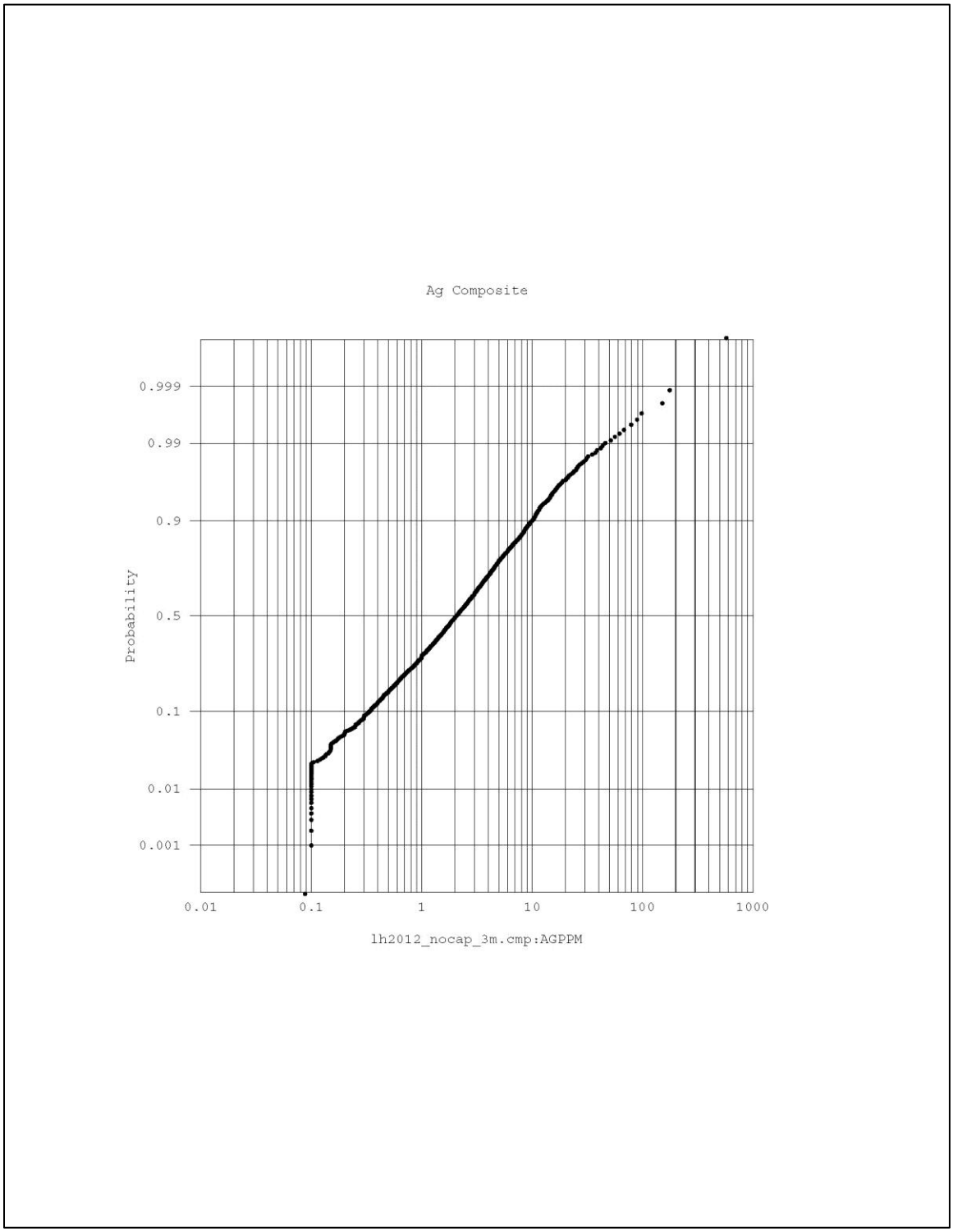


Figure 14.6 Analysis of Outliers for Lincoln Hill Gold Composites

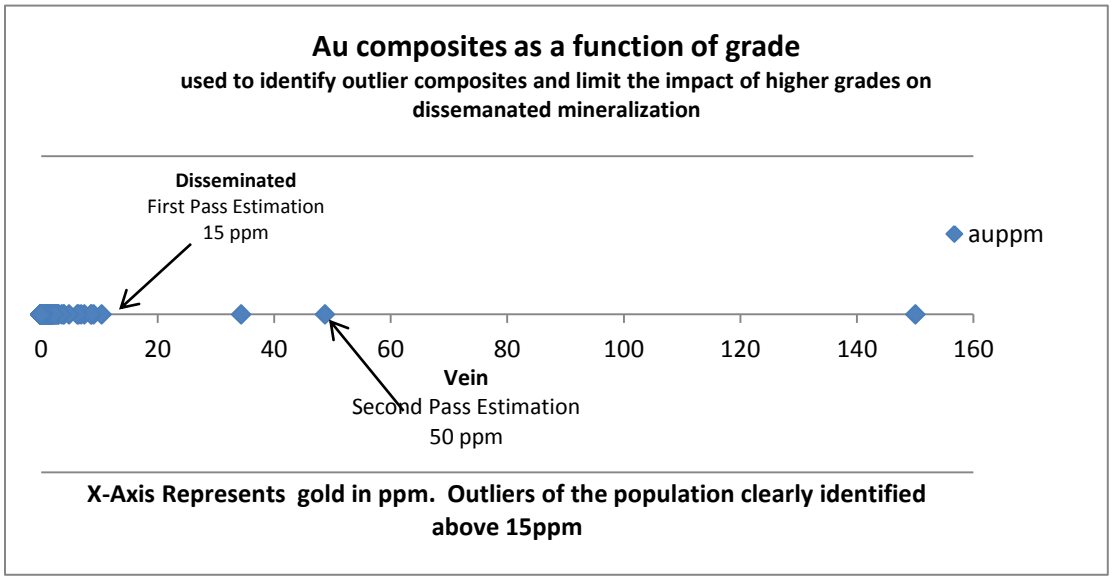


Table 14.3 First Pass Estimation Parameters

First Pass Estimation Parameters	
Major axis	Bearing 140 – 150 meter radius
Semi Major Axis	Bearing 0 – 50 meter radius
Minor axis	Bearing 0 – 150 meter radius
Inverse Distance Weighting	2
Minimum Samples	1
Maximum Samples	25
Max Samples per hole	4
Capping (samples ignored above)	15 g/t Au – Ag not capped

Table 14.4 Second Pass Estimation Parameters

Second Pass Estimation Parameters	
Major axis	Bearing 140 – 150 meter radius
Semi Major Axis	Bearing 0 – 10 meter radius
Minor axis	Bearing 0 – 150 meter radius
Inverse Distance Weighting	2
Minimum Samples	1
Maximum Samples	3
Max Samples per hole	2
Capping	50 g/t Au – Ag not capped

14.7.3 RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

Resource classification was based on the distance to the nearest sample and the number of samples used in the block-by-block estimation result. MMC based its classification criteria on increasing geological confidence, drill hole density and its clear understanding of the geologic controls at Lincoln Hill. Canadian National Instrument NI43-101 and the CIM standards (2005) implicitly define classification of mineral resources and MMC has followed those guidelines.

Table 14.5 lists the classification methodology used at Lincoln Hill.

Table 14.5 Lincoln Hill Resource Classification Criteria

Resource Code	Resource Class	Minimum Number of Holes	Distance (Meters)
1	Measured	2	15
2	Indicated	2	60
3	Inferred	1	60

14.7.4 MODEL CONTAINED MINERAL MINERALIZATION

14.7.4.1 INFERRED MINERALIZATION

Canadian National Instrument NI43-101 and the CIM Standards (2005) define Inferred Mineral Resources as:

> *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 drill holes.*
>
> *Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource as a result of continued exploration. Confidence in the estimate is insufficient to allow the meaningful application of technical and economic parameters or to enable an evaluation of economic viability worthy of public disclosure. Inferred Mineral Resources must be excluded from estimates forming the basis of feasibility or other economic studies.*

The ***oxide*** inferred mineralization at various cutoff grades for the Lincoln Hill deposit are listed in 14.6.

Table 14.6 Lincoln Hill Inferred Oxide Mineralization

Inferred Oxide					
Cutoff (Au g/t)	**Tonnes (x1,000)**	**Au g/t**	**Au Ounces (x1,000)**	**Ag g/t**	**Ag Ounces (x1,000)**
0.1	7,631	0.27	66	8.22	2,017
0.2	2,669	0.51	44	13.38	1,148
0.3	1,700	0.66	36	15.68	857
0.4	849	0.96	26	21.68	592
0.5	466	1.40	21	31.64	474
0.6	343	1.71	19	35.21	388
0.7	247	2.12	17	30.89	245
0.8	208	2.38	16	33.93	227
0.9	207	2.39	16	33.94	226
1	187	2.54	15	24.87	150

The ***sulphide*** inferred mineralization at various cutoff grades for the Lincoln Hill deposit are listed in Table 14.7

Table 14.7 Lincoln Hill Inferred Sulphide Mineralization

Inferred Sulphide					
Cutoff (Au g/t)	**Tonnes (x1,000)**	**Au g/t**	**Au Ounces (x1,000)**	**Ag g/t**	**Ag Ounces (x1,000)**
0.1	10,804	0.34	118	14.99	5,207
0.2	6,556	0.47	99	19.63	4,138
0.3	5,312	0.52	89	21.05	3,595
0.4	3,458	0.61	68	27.69	3,078
0.5	1,746	0.76	43	34.61	1,943
0.6	690	1.14	25	37.65	835
0.7	481	1.36	21	43.71	676
0.8	446	1.41	20	46.17	662
0.9	418	1.45	19	47.82	643
1	388	1.49	19	42.39	529

14.7.5 INDICATED MINERAL RESOURCES

Canadian National Instrument NI43-101 and the CIM Standards (2005) define Indicated Mineral Resources as:

> *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 drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.*
>
> *Mineralization may be classified as an Indicated Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such as to allow confident interpretation of the geological framework and to reasonably assume the continuity of mineralization. The Qualified Person must recognize the importance of the Indicated Mineral Resource category to the advancement of the feasibility of the project. An Indicated Mineral Resource estimate is of sufficient quality to support a Preliminary Feasibility Study which can serve as the basis for major development decisions.*

The ***oxide*** indicated mineralization at various cutoff grades for the Lincoln Hill deposit are listed in Table 14.8

Table 14.8 Lincoln Hill Indicated Oxide Mineralization

Indicated Oxide					
Cutoff (Au g/t)	**Tonnes (x1,000)**	**Au g/t**	**Au Ounces (x1,000)**	**Ag g/t**	**Ag Ounces (x1,000)**
0.1	18,130	0.38	221	9.69	5,648
0.2	8,077	0.68	177	13.22	3,433
0.3	5,386	0.89	154	13.87	2,402
0.4	3,435	1.20	133	14.75	1,629
0.5	2,113	1.67	113	14.05	954
0.6	1,419	2.23	102	13.53	617
0.7	1,045	2.79	94	13.47	453
0.8	723	3.70	86	14.29	332
0.9	611	4.23	83	14.18	279
1	548	4.61	81	12.16	214

The ***sulphide*** indicated mineralization at various cutoff grades for the Lincoln Hill deposit are listed in Table 14.9

Table 14.9 Lincoln Hill Indicated Sulphide Mineralization

Indicated Sulphide					
Cutoff (Au g/t)	**Tonnes (x1,000)**	**Au g/t**	**Au Ounces (x1,000)**	**Ag g/t**	**Ag Ounces (x1,000)**
0.1	10,737	0.25	86	11.11	3,835
0.2	4,425	0.42	60	17.27	2,457
0.3	2,910	0.51	48	19.61	1,835
0.4	1,657	0.63	34	23.47	1,250
0.5	979	0.75	24	26.3	828
0.6	420	1.05	14	23.69	320
0.7	267	1.28	11	25.4	218
0.8	161	1.63	8	34.88	181
0.9	123	1.88	7	37.06	147
1	110	1.99	7	32.79	116

14.7.5.1 MEASURED MINERAL RESOURCES

Canadian National Instrument NI43-101 and the CIM Standards (2005) define Measured Mineral Resources as:

> *that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and 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 drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.*
>
> *Mineralization or other natural material of economic interest may be classified as a Measured Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such that the tonnage and grade of the mineralization can be estimated to within close limits and that variation from the estimate would not significantly affect potential economic viability. This category requires a high level of confidence in, and understanding of, the geology and controls of the mineral deposit.*

The ***oxide*** measured mineralization at various cutoff grades for the Lincoln Hill deposit are listed in Tbale 14.10.

Table 14.10 Lincoln Hill Measured Oxide Mineralization

Measured Oxide Resource					
Cutoff (Au g/t)	**Tonnes (x1,000)**	**Au g/t**	**Au Ounces (x1,000)**	**Ag g/t**	**Ag Ounces (x1,000)**
0.1	3,489	0.42	47	11.52	1,292
0.2	1,870	0.67	40	14.72	885
0.3	1,257	0.88	36	16.6	671
0.4	815	1.17	31	16.61	435
0.5	531	1.55	26	17.41	297
0.6	387	1.93	24	18	224
0.7	311	2.24	22	15.85	158
0.8	254	2.58	21	16.41	134
0.9	214	2.90	20	15.53	107
1	185	3.21	19	14.89	89

The ***sulphide*** measured mineralization at various cutoff grades for the Lincoln Hill deposit are listed in Table 14.11

Table 14.11 Lincoln Hill Measured Sulphide Mineralization

Measured Sulphide Resource					
Cutoff (Au g/t)	**Tonnes (x1,000)**	**Au g/t**	**Au Ounces (x1,000)**	**Ag g/t**	**Ag Ounces (x1,000)**
0.1	827	0.30	8	12.98	345
0.2	358	0.51	6	19.07	219
0.3	236	0.64	5	23.93	182
0.4	143	0.84	4	25.92	119
0.5	105	0.98	3	29.13	98
0.6	73	1.17	3	33.49	79
0.7	51	1.40	2	39.96	66
0.8	36	1.66	2	45.16	52
0.9	29	1.89	2	42.6	40
1	24	2.06	2	31.81	25

14.7.6 MINERAL RESOURCES

In order to comply with the CIM Definitions of "reasonable prospects of economic extraction," MMC prepared a preliminary Whittle pit shell assuming a gold selling price of $1,350 per ounce and a silver selling cost of $22 per ounce. Mineral Resources are confined to the Project mineral tenure. The Mineral Resource was tabulated at a gold equivalent cutoff grade of 0.10 gpt for oxide and 0.20 gpt for sulphide mineralization. Gold equivalent grade was calculated as gold grade + silver grade/62.5, where 62.5 is the ratio of the silver to gold price. Only those blocks within the preliminary pit shell are reported as Mineral Resources. The mineral resource estimate was prepared in compliance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 and followed the guidance of the Canadian Institute of Mining - Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (2005). Table 14.12 and 14.13 represent the summary of the Mineral Resources for the Project.

Table 14.12 Lincoln Hill Measured and Indicated Gold Resource

		Lincoln Hill Measured and Indicated Resources									
	Cutoff	Measured					Indicated				
	Grade AuEq g/t	Tonnes (X1,000)	Grade Au g/t	Ounces Au (x1,000)	Grade Ag g/t	Ounces Ag	Tonnes (X1,000)	Grade Au g/t	Ounces Au (x1,000)	Grade Ag g/t	Ounces Ag
Oxide	0.10	3,805	0.42	51	11.01	1,347	19,673	0.37	234	9.35	5,914
Sulfide	0.20	406	0.50	7	18.81	246	5,427	0.41	72	15.71	2,741
Total		**4,211**	**0.43**	**58**	**11.76**	**1,592**	**25,100**	**0.38**	**306**	**10.73**	**8,655**

Table 14.13 Lincoln Hill Inferred Resource

	Lincoln Hill Inferred Resources					
	Cutoff	Inferred				
	Grade AuEq g/t	Tonnes (X1,000)	Grade Au g/t	Ounces Au	Grade Ag g/t	Ounces Ag
Oxide	0.10	8,802	0.26	74	7.87	2,227
Sulfide	0.20	12,020	0.47	182	15.36	5,936
Total		**20,822**	**0.38**	**255**	**12.19**	**8,163**

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Not applicable to this report.

16 MINING METHODS

This section of the report describes the mining assumptions used in the PEA. The mining operation was assumed to employ conventional surface mining methods, with drill and blast rock breakage and truck and loader materials handling. The global resource model described in Section 14 was used to develop a surface mine shell using Lerch-Grossman optimization in the Gemcom Whittle software package. A production schedule was then developed using the MineMax Scheduler software package to schedule mineralized material to process facilities for treatment and overburden material to storage facilities. The production schedule was constrained to produce a constant feed of mineralized material to a heap leach pad. Some stockpiling of mineralized material was required to balance the plant feed rate over the life of mine (LOM).

16.1 PIT SLOPES

No site specific geotechnical studies have been undertaken to date, and therefore pit slopes were based on reasonable assumptions and observation of nearby operating surface mines. An overall pit slope of 45° was used for pit optimization. This is typically a more than attainable pit slope for open pit mines in Nevada, barring any unusual geotechnical issues.

The Rochester Mine, owned and operated by Coeur D'Alene Mines, is currently open pit mining approximately five kilometers away from proposed pits at Lincoln Hill. According to their December, 2012 technical report highwall slopes ranging from 48° to 57° are used there. Given slopes up to 57° the current 45° assumption for Lincoln Hill may be conservative, but further geotechnical studies are required.

16.2 WHITTLE LEARCH GROSSMAN DETERMINATIONS

Whittle requires various inputs in order to create the design pit shells input to Vulcan for a manual design. These include:

- The resource model, including mined out topography.
- Only those blocks within the preliminary pit shell were considered
- Pit slope angles.
- Mining cost as per tonne mined.
- Processing and general and administrative (G&A) expenses as a cost per tonne of material processes.
- Process recovery for gold and silver.
- Sale prices for gold and silver.

The following inputs were used in the pit optimization:

- Overall pit slopes of 45° were used for all high wall orientations.
- Mining cost of $2.50 per tonne was used assuming contractor mining. This cost was applied equally to all rock types in the model.

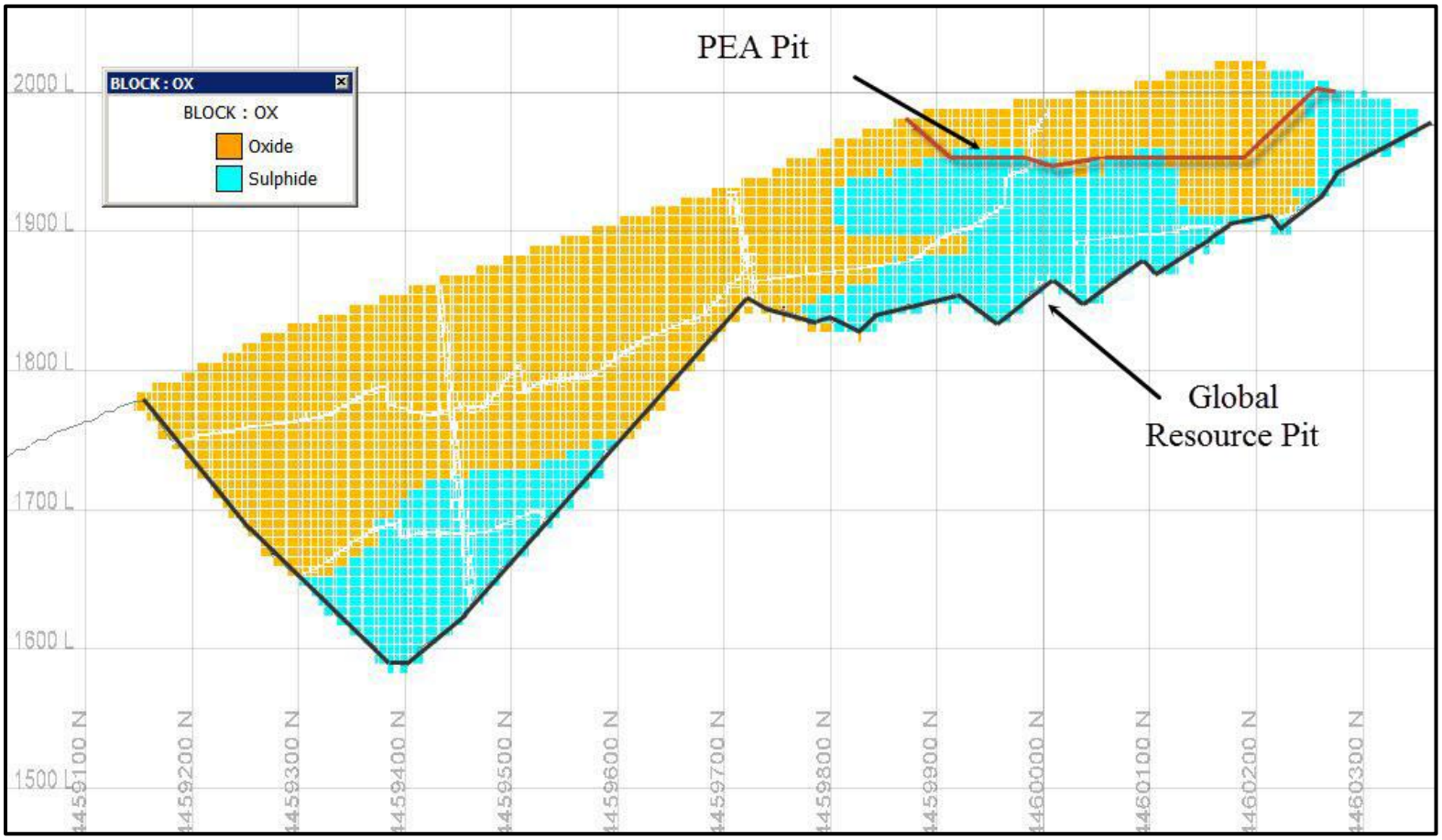
- Processing costs were initially estimated at $3.36 for processing and $1.00 G&A for a total of $4.36. Later revisions set the processing cost at $3.60 with $1.50 G&A for a total cost of $5.10.
- Process recovery was initially estimated at 64% for gold and 59% for silver.
- Pits were optimized for a large range of gold and silver prices. Optimizations started at $300/t.oz. Gold and $5.25/t.oz. Silver and were run in $25 gold increments to $1500/t.oz. Gold and $26.25/t.oz. Silver.
- The final pit volume used for scheduling and representing the "material conceptually considered for extraction" used a gold price of $775/t.oz. Gold and $13.56/t.oz. Silver as this represents the size at which any larger pit does not generate a significantly higher NPV for the project
- Resources Scheduled Were Estimated At A Varying Annual Cutoff Grades Ranging From 0.06 Au G/T To 0.1 Au G/T And Averaging 0.08 Au G/T Over The Mine Life.

The conceptual pit resources and schedule for Lincoln hill is presented in Table 16.2. Mineral resources within the pit volume were evaluated and scheduled out using Minemax Scheduler. Minemax varies the cutoff grade annually in order to maximize the NPV of the project. The average cutoff grade for the mine life of the potential mining project was 0.08 Au g/t. The material conceptually considered for extraction in the PEA contains both oxide and sulphide mineralization. Sulphide mineralization represents approximately 400,000 tonnes or approximately 5% of the considered material.

Table 16.1 Conceptual Production Schedule

	Units	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Material Moved									
M&I Leach Material	tonnes	6,547,760	1,156,320	1,457,280	1,077,120	1,393,920	1,463,120		
Inferred Leach Material	tonnes	1,361,487	427,680	126,720	506,880	190,080	110,127		
Overburden	tonnes	4,363,041	1,310,396	262,301	1,268,296	793,457	728,592		
Strip Ratio		1.81	0.83	0.17	0.80	0.50	0.46		
Leach Material									
Grades									
M&I Gold	gpt	0.70	1.46	0.67	0.46	0.41	0.57		
M&I Silver	gpt	14.43	18.52	13.75	22.25	10.54	9.81		
Inferred Gold	gpt	0.44	0.68	0.94	0.14	0.34	0.48		
Inferred Silver	gpt	16.37	23.30	19.12	10.04	18.73	11.34		
Contained Ounces									
M&I Gold	t. oz.	146,783	54,277	31,391	15,930	18,374	26,812		
M&I Silver	t. oz.	3,037,008	688,494	644,209	770,504	472,345	461,456		
Inferred Gold	t. oz.	19,238	9,350	3,830	2,281	2,078	1,699		
Inferred Silver	t. oz.	716,493	320,373	77,896	163,614	114,460	40,150		
Recovery									
Gold	%	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64		
Silver	%	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59		
Recoverable Ounces Placed									
M&I Gold	t. oz.	93,941	34,737	20,090	10,195	11,759	17,160		
M&I Silver	t. oz.	1,791,834	406,211	380,083	454,598	278,684	272,259		
Inferred Gold	t. oz.	12,312	5,984	2,451	1,460	1,330	1,088		
Inferred Silver	t. oz.	422,731	189,020	45,959	96,532	67,532	23,689		
Leach Pad Ounces Sold									
M&I Gold	t. oz.	93,941	19,696	25,564	14,846	11,329	14,782	7,295	429
M&I Silver	t. oz.	1,791,834	230,322	381,241	422,986	352,992	279,439	118,049	6,806
Inferred Gold	t. oz.	12,312	3,393	3,831	1,977	1,411	1,196	477	27
Inferred Silver	t. oz.	422,731	107,174	103,179	78,210	78,825	43,398	11,353	592

Figure 16.1 Relationship of conceptual PEA pit in relation to the resource pit and oxide/sulphide rock types



16.3 MINING EQUIPMENT

This PEA assumes that mining operations at Lincoln Hill will be fully contracted. The short mine life and developing nature of the company make contract mining the economic and low risk choice.

The contract fleet will need to move a maximum of 8,000 tonnes per day. This will likely be done with trucks in the 30 to 90 tone range and appropriately sized wheel loaders or excavators for loading. Ancillary equipment will include a water truck, dozer(s), grader(s) and blast hole drills.

With a run of mine heap leaching as the only process, there will be no need for stockpiling and re handling.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

Test work performed on the Lincoln Hill material indicates this material is great candidate for cyanide leaching as a gold and silver recovery method. Both heap leaching and milling/CIL process schemes would be acceptable cyanide leaching methods for this material. Preliminary economic models indicated that heap leaching provided the best return for the project in today's precious metals market. Thus the recovery method chosen for this assessment is heap leaching.

The currently envisioned recovery method includes processing ROM material at a production rate of 4,400 tpd which would be delivered to the heap leach pad for cyanide leaching. A primary leach cycle of 120 days, total leach cycle of 200 days, and total heap leach material of 8 million tonnes has been used to estimate the pad storage capacity and production lift heights. Cyanide leach solution application rates have been initially estimated at 0.16 l/min/m^2 (0.004 gpm/ft^2). ROM heap leach gold and silver recoveries are predicted to be 64% for gold and 59% for silver.

Pregnant leach solution flow from the leach pad will average about 567 m^3/hr (2500 gpm) which will report to a Merrill Crowe precious metals recovery plant. The Merrill Crowe plant will produce a gold / silver precipitate that will be processed to doré in an onsite refinery. The doré will be sent to an offsite processing facility for final gold / silver separation and refining.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

The Lincoln Hill project is ideally located with nearby access to roads, power, pro-mining communities and relatively flat land for building heap a heap leach pad.

18.1 ACCESS

Lincoln hill is located approximately 12km by road from exit 119 on Interstate 80 west of Lovelock, NV. Of that 12km, 4km are paved and the remaining 8km are dirt road in good repair. An alternate route exists heading south from Lincoln Hill across The Packard Flat on approximately 14km of dirt roads to Coal Canyon Road which meets Interstate 80 at exit 112.

18.2 POWER

High voltage power lines run approximately 10km from the Lincoln Hill project. These lines also power the Coeur Rochester mine to the west of Lincoln Hill and Relief Canyon to the south. The potential may exist to tap into supply lines for the Rochester mine that run closer to the Lincoln Hill project, but at the most 10km of new service lines will have to be built.(Figure 18.1)

18.3 PERSONNEL

Lincoln Hill is located in an area with multiple operating open pit mines giving ample access to skilled personnel. From the project site the four most notable population centers are:

- Lovelock, NV. A 23km drive west of exit 119 on Interstate 80. Lovelock has a population of 2,000 people.
- Winnemucca, NV. A 94km drive east of exit 119 on Interstate 80. Lovelock has a population of 7,200 people.
- Fernley, NV. A 118km drive west of exit 119 on Interstate 80. Lovelock has a population of 19,400 people.
- Reno, NV. A 172km drive west of exit 119 on Interstate 80. Reno is the largest city in Northern Nevada with a population of 225,000 people.

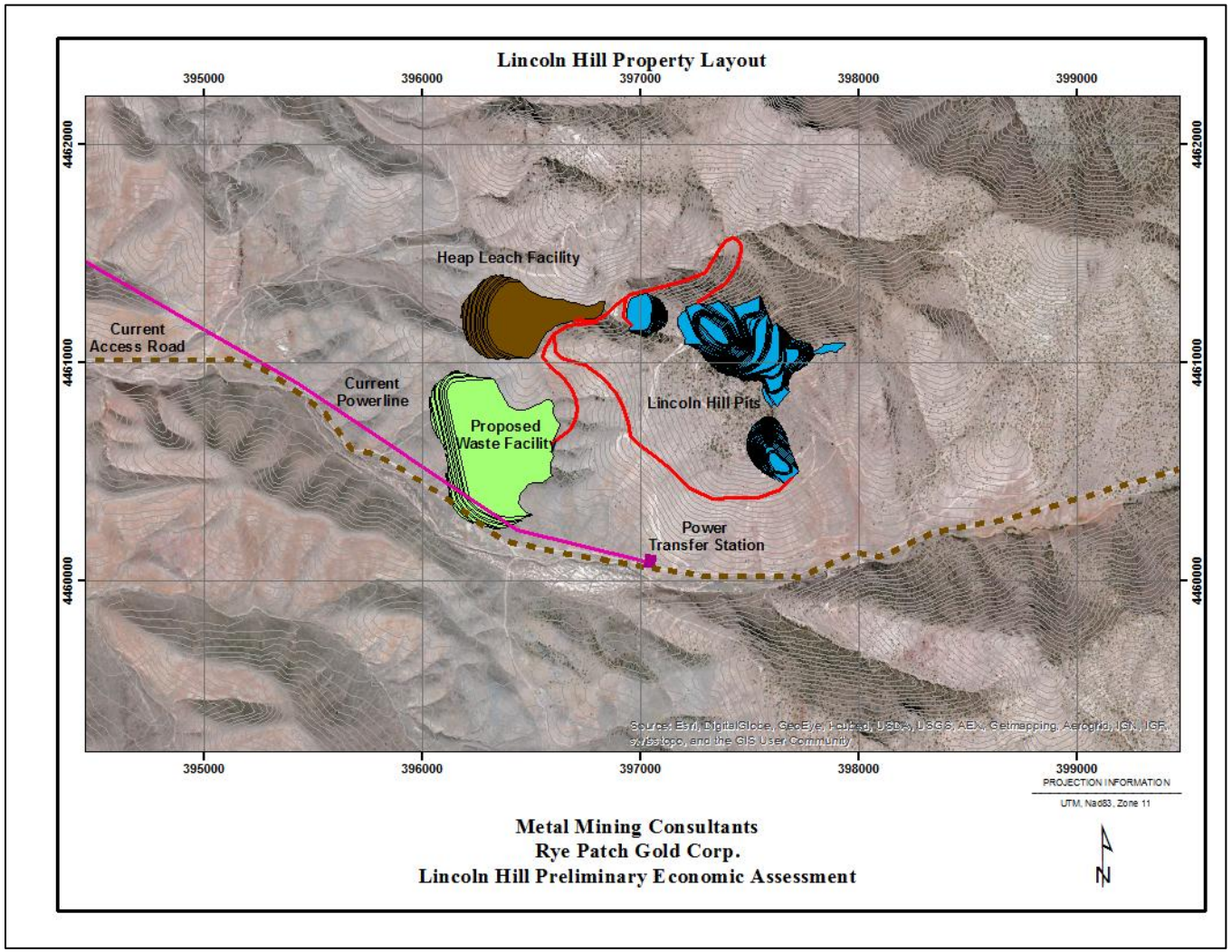
18.4 HEAP LEACH PAD

A 1 million square foot leach pad capable of holding 8 million tonnes of mineralized material will be built south of the mine pit on the Packard Flat. This is the closest relatively flat land amenable to leach pad construction. (Figure 18.1)

18.5 OVERBURDEN STORAGE

Overburden storage will be directly adjacent to the pit on the south west side. The facility will be built out from the hill side with maximum slope angles of 2.5:1 for simplified reclamation (Figure 18.1).

Figure 18.1 Lincoln Hill Property Layout



19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

The study assumes that a gold-silver dore will be produced on site at Lincoln Hill, and sold on to a gold refiner offsite. No transport and refining charges have been considered in the analysis and no contracts for delivery of gold dore have been established due to the preliminary nature of the evaluation.

It has been assumed that gold would be sold on the spot market, which has historically been able to absorb the entire world production.

No contracts for materials delivery, electrical supply or maintenance have been established.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

20.1 INTRODUCTION

Currently Rye Patch is authorized to conduct mineral exploration within the Project under multiple Notices with the United States Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and a State of Nevada Reclamation Permit. In addition, Rye Patch has initiated the process with the BLM to obtain an Exploration Plan of Operations and amend the State of Nevada Reclamation Permit for the Wilco Project.

In order to develop, operate, and close the Wilco Mine, Rye Patch will be required to obtain a number of environmental and other permits from the BLM, the State of Nevada, and Pershing County. In accordance Rye Patch Environmental, Health, and Safety, Rye Patch will comply with applicable federal and state environmental statutes, standards, regulations, and guidelines in the permitting of the Wilco Mine. Environmental baseline studies will need to be conducted at the mine and facility locations to meet federal and state requirements.

The issuance of a permit to mine on public lands administered by the BLM will be a federal action that has an impact on the quality of the human environment in the project area. Thus, the permitting process will require the preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations, and BLM guidelines and procedures.

The following sections provide more detailed information on the BLM Plan of Operation, the NEPA Process, the State of Nevada permit requirements, and the needed environmental baseline studies requirements

20.1.1 BLM PRE-APPLICATION PLANNING

As part of the pre-application planning process with the BLM, Rye Patch will meet with the BLM to discuss the anticipated scope of the mining operation and review the likely environmental baseline data needs for the process of the Mine Plan of Operations This initial meeting generally occurs between one and two years prior to the submittal of the Mine Plan of Operations, depending on the anticipated complexity of the mining operations and environmental baseline data needs. The process for collecting the needs baseline data generally includes the development of a baseline data collection work plan, which is submitted to the BLM for review approval prior to initiating the baseline data collection. Next is the collection of the baseline data and development of a report that documents and summarized the data collected. This report is then submitted to the BLM for review and approval. In some cases the baseline data collection process will also involve the State of Nevada, depending on the environmental resource. For the Wilco Mine the currently anticipated environmental baseline data needs include, but are not limited to the following: Ore and waste rock geochemical characterization; ground water characterization and modeling, including pit lake modeling; geochemical modeling; air quality modeling; botanical and wildlife surveys, include noxious weeds; socioeconomic assessment; visual assessment; and cultural resources inventory.

20.1.2 PLAN OF OPERATIONS PROCESSING

A Mine Plan of Operations is prepared using the format accepted by the BLM and the NDEP, Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation (BMRR). The Mine Plan of Operations describes the operational procedures for the construction, operation, and closure of the Wilco Mine. As required by the BLM, the Mine Plan of Operations includes a waste rock management plan, quality assurance plan, a storm water spill contingency plan, reclamation plan, a monitoring plan, and an interim management plan. In addition, the Plan includes a Reclamation Cost Estimate (RCE) for the closure and reclamation of the Wilco Mine. The content of the Mine Plan of Operations is primarily based on the Rye Patch mine plan and mill design and the data gathered during the Pre-Application Planning Process. Once submitted to the BLM, the Mine Plan of Operations is assessed for technical completeness. Once determined to be technically complete, the processing of the Mine Plan of Operations enters an idle phase while the BLM completes their NEPA Process. Near the end of the NEPA Process the BLM recommences review of the Mine Plan of Operations to complete the final assessment of the document and determine if the RCE is adequate for the bond on the project. This final review is coordinated with the BMRR, since the two agencies must concur of the bond amount for the project.

20.2 NEPA/EIS RECORD OF DECISION

The approval of the Plan of Operation for technical completeness by the BLM will trigger a NEPA review process that will require the preparation of an EIS with the BLM as the lead agency. Rye Patch will likely enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the BLM for a third-party EIS Contractor to complete the EIS preparation with the BLM. The MOU will define the roles of the BLM and Rye Patch in the preparation of the EIS, require a professional services agreement between Rye Patch and the third-party EIS Contractor, a disclosure statement of no conflict of interest from the third-party EIS Contractor, and a schedule for the completion of the EIS. The culmination of the EIS process, following other federal agency and public review and comment, will result in a Record of Decision and subsequent approval of the Plan of Operations by the BLM.

20.3 STATE OF NEVADA PERMITS

The State of Nevada requirements a number of major environmental permits in order for the Wilco Project to be developed. From the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) issues permits that address water and air pollution, as well as land reclamation. The Nevada Division of Water Resources (NDWR) issues water rights for the use of water at a project. The Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) issues a permit to protect wildlife of toxic solutions.

20.3.1 NDEP RECLAMATION PERMIT

The Nevada Reclamation Permit (NRP) application is the same document used for the BLM Mine Plan of Operations. This application and permit addresses all surface disturbing activities regardless of surface ownership.

20.3.2 NDEP WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PERMIT

The WPCP application will be for the open pit mine, waste rock dump, mining activities, and the processing facilities. The WPCP application will include an engineering design for the waste rock dump, a waste rock characterization report, a heap leach characterization report, and a modeling report for the closure of the waste rock dump and the heap leach facility, as well as an engineering design for the Project process components.

The Engineering Design Report will provide a detailed review of all available data, including topographic data which we have assumed requires updating for this proposal. Once the data is reviewed and a gap analysis provided, alternate sites will be conceptually reviewed for merits and one or more sites will be selected as potential tailings and dump locations. A detailed sampling program will be provided and contracts let to gather the required missing data.

1) Heap leach design will include the following elements.
2) Pad design and loading plan.
3) Water balance.
4) Storm water analysis and diversion design.
5) Siting evaluation (assume no tradeoff analysis at this point).
6) Construction materials inventory.
7) Mass balance (storage).
8) Deposition plan.
9) Water management plan.
10) A detailed review and design for closure.

The waste rock dump design will include stability and storm water considerations as well as containment and closure options to protect waters of the state.

20.3.3 NDEP AIR QUALITY OPERATING PERMIT

The Project will require an Air Quality Operating Permit (AQOP) application using Bureau of Air Pollution Control (BAPC) forms. The Application will include a description of the Facility and include a detailed emission inventory. The Application will also include locations, plot plans, and process flow diagrams. Once the Application is submitted to BAPC, communications with the BAPC will be necessary to ensure that the Application is processed in a timely manner. Once BAPC issues a draft permit, a review of it will be necessary to ensure that the content of the permit is consistent with the Application submitted to BAPC, as well as the regulatory requirements.

20.3.4 NDWR WATER RIGHTS

Rye Patch will require water rights from the Nevada Division of Water Resources (NDWR) to remove and utilize the water for the mining and processing operation and to provide water for the public water system. Once an application is filed with the NDWR it will be reviewed for completeness. There is a public review and protest process and it is likely that the permit will be protested. This is because the

project is located in the Humboldt River drainage and the Humboldt River Basin Water Authority generally protests all new and revised water rights. As a result the timeframe for obtaining the water rights will be nine to 12 months.

20.3.5 NDOW INDUSTRIAL ARTIFICIAL POND PERMIT

The development of the process ponds at the processing facility, which is part of the water management system, will require an industrial artificial pond permit (IAPP) from the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW). A complete the application for the IAPP will need to be prepared and submit to the NDOW. It will be important to maintain communication with the NDOW to ensure that the permit is issued in a timely manner.

20.4 PERSHING COUNTY

Pershing County requires the issuance of a special use permit (SUP) for mining operations. The SUP application requires the type and extent of operations, particularly the amount transportation activities. The county uses the SUP process to ensure that a road maintenance agreement is executed to have the mining operator assist in the maintenance of those county roads used by the project.

20.5 OTHER MINISTERIAL PERMITS

In addition to the major environmental permits outlined above, the following table lists potential other notifications or ministerial permits that would likely be necessary to operate the Project.

Table 20.1 Ministerial Permits, Plans and Notifications

Notification/Permit	Agency	Timeframe	Comments
Mine Registry	Nevada Division of Minerals	30 days after mine operations begin	
Mine Opening Notification	State Inspector of Mines	Before mine operations begin	
Solid Waste Landfill	Nevada Bureau of Waste Management	180 days prior to landfill operations	
Hazardous Waste Management Permit	Nevada Bureau of Waste Management	Prior to the management or recycling of hazardous waste	
General Storm Water Permit	Nevada Bureau of Water Pollution Control	Prior to construction activities	
Hazardous Materials Permit	State Fire Marshall	30 days after the start of operations	
Public Water Supply	Nevada Bureau of Safe Drinking Water	Prior to construction activities	
Septic System	Nevada Bureau of Water Pollution Control	Prior to construction activities	
Fire and Life Safety	State Fire Marshall	Prior to construction	

Notification/Permit	Agency	Timeframe	Comments
Explosives Permit	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	Prior to purchasing explosives	Mining contractor may be responsible for permit
Notification of Commencement of Operation	Mine Safety and Health Administration	Prior to start-up	
Radio License	Federal Communications Commission	Prior to radio use	

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Capital and operating costs have been developed using information available from the CostMine cost data service by InfoMine USA, Inc. This basic data was reviewed in discussions with staff at operating mines in Northern Nevada where heap leach processing was underway to assure that the estimates represented the range of practice.

A conceptual basis for the development of site infrastructure (heap leach pad, overburden storage facility, roads, shops offices, process plant) was defined as the basis for capital cost estimates. The capital costs were developed based on a nominal mining rate of 8,000 tonnes per day, processing 1.56 million tonnes per annum. The estimate includes facilities, mobile equipment and sustaining capital required over the LOM.

Cost accuracy is estimated to be + or – 35%. All costs are in constant USD from Q1 2014, without escalation for inflation – summarized in Table 21.1.

Table 21.1 Project Capital and Cost Summary

Cost	Initial	Sustaining
Carbon Stripping and Regeneration	$2,697,000	
Refining	$717,000	
Reagents	$2,122,000	
Plant Mobile Equipment	$2,464,000	
Leach Pad and MC Plant (4.378 million ft2)	$3,150,000	
Site Roads	$2,206,000	
Administrative Building / Lab	$717,000	
Initial Capital	$14,073,000	
Working Capital		$4,066,197
Owners Cost	$2,000,000	
Initial Indirect Cost (includes contingency)	$9,147,450	
Royalty Purchase	$1,000,000	
Total	**$26,220,450**	**$4,066,197**

21.1 CAPITAL COSTS

The Construction capital cost is listed in Table 21.1 and consists of costs associated with project construction which is assumed to begin in year -1, prior to production. Sunk costs associated with Feasibility Studies, Permitting and finance are not included in the evaluation. The construction capital costs include direct costs, indirect costs, Owner's costs and contingency. Direct capital cost includes the initial heap leach pad construction, Merrill Crowe plant and refinery, infrastructure buildings and services, site roads, and any mobile equipment. Indirect costs included Engineering, Procurement and Construction Management (EPCM). Owner's cost includes an allowance for property maintenance and development of management team and workforce, and the training of the workforce. Capital costs

were developed based on scaling costs from similar facilities for production rates and from design basis assumptions including a contractor operated mining fleet. The estimated life of mine capital costs for the base case is summarized in Table 21.2:

Table 21.2 Life of Mine Estimated Capital Costs

Description	US$ (millions)
Initial Capital	14.2
Working Capital	4.0
Indirect, Sustaining, Owner and Royalties	12.0
Total	**30.2**

21.2 OPERATING COSTS

Operating cost assumptions were based on similar scale surface mining operations using heap leach processing in northern Nevada, and process cost estimates for key consumables based on the available metallurgical test data, power consumption data and prevailing costs for key materials in similar Nevada mining operations. Reclamation cost is consistent with the projected scale of the mining operation. More definitive estimates will require detail design of the facilities Operating cost assumptions per tonne of material processed are summarized as follows:

Table 21.3 Unit Operating Costs

Cost Category	US$ (Per Tonne Processed)
Waste Mining Cost	$2.50
Ore Mining Cost	$3.10
Heap Leach Processing	$3.60
General and Administrative	$1.50
Reclamation	$0.76
Total	**$11.46**

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

It is a common practice in the authorship of NI-43-101 scoping studies to look at a project on a ten years operating basis. Assuming mine production of ten years to complete a project allows the engineer to determine the size of mining equipment and processing equipment and then determine the Capital on Operating requirements for the project. The section 16 production schedule of 5 years presents our recommendation as strong argument to that this project could be advanced profitably.

We based this economic evaluation on the schedule of production physicals from Section 16 and the capital and operating cost estimates in Section 21. The evaluation assumes constant US dollars from Q1 2014. A constant gold price of $US 1,350 per Au ounce and a constant silver price of $US 22 per Ag ounce were assumed for a base case evaluation. The MGE/LG Agreement royalties (Section 4.1) are included in the economic analysis. The analysis assumed a $1 million buy-down to a 3% net smelter royalty as described by the agreement. Applicable taxes were considered in the post-tax performance of the Project. These included the Nevada Proceeds on Minerals tax of 5% and the Federal Earning Tax of 35%. The economic performance of the Project is presented in Table 22.1 and includes both a pretax and post-tax view of the project.

This PEA is preliminary in nature, and is based on technical and economic assumptions which will be evaluated in more advanced studies. The PEA is based on the Project in-situ resource model (SEWC 2012) which consists of material in Measured, Indicated and Inferred classifications. Inferred mineral resources are considered too speculative geologically to have technical and economic considerations applied to them. The current basis of project information is not sufficient to convert the in-situ mineral resources to Mineral Reserves, and mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Accordingly, there can be no certainty that the results estimated in this PEA will be realized. The PEA results are only intended as an initial, first-pass review of the potential project economics based on preliminary information.

22.1 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Mining physicals in the production schedule was used with unit operating cost assumptions from Section 21 to calculate annual operating costs. Capital costs were input on an annual basis using a conceptual schedule for construction in year -1, followed by working capital over the 5 year mine life. Economic and physical performance parameters are listed in Table 22.1, for the base case price assumptions, and for spot price assumptions as at May 21, 2014.

At a gold price of US$1350 per ounce and a silver price of $22 per ounce, the base case has a US$78.4 million pre-tax net cash flow, a US$64.2 million net present value at a 5% discount

rate, and an internal rate of return of 76.5%. as in Table 22.1. At US$1450 gold and US$25 silver, the total pre-tax net cash flow increases by 22% over the base case to US$95.1 million, the net present value increases to US$78.6 million and the internal rate of return improves to a robust 90.7%.

Table 22.1 Base Case Assumptions

Base Case Assumptions		
Metal Prices		
Gold	USD$	$1,350
Silver	USD$	$22
Average Annual Production (Contained from Mine)		
Gold	ounces	33,000
Silver	ounces	753,000
Peak Annual Production (Contained from Mine)		
Gold	ounces	63,700
Silver	ounces	1,011,000
Pre-Production Capital Costs	USD$	$26.2 M
LOM Sustaining Capital Costs	USD$	$4.0 M
Pre-Production Period	Years	1
Mine Life	Years	5
Pad Life	Years	7
Cash Cost Per Gold Equivalent Ounce	USD$	$575
Pre Tax		
Life of Mine NPV at 5% Discount Rate	USD$	$64.2 M
Internal Rate of Return	%	76.5%
Payback Period	Years	1.3
After-Tax		
Life of Mine NPV at 5% Discount Rate	USD$	$40.9 M
Internal Rate of Return	%	53.0%
Payback Period	Years	1.6

22.2 SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Graphical presentations of the sensitivity are shown as spider diagrams in Figure 22.1 which shows the change in IRR for proportional changes of operating cost, capital cost and gold recovery assumptions around the base case (100%), and in Figure 22.2, which shows the change in NPV@5% for proportional changes in operating cost, capital cost and gold recovery assumptions around the base case (100%).The sensitivity analysis indicates that the project economic performance is most sensitive to gold price or metal recovery over the range of 75% to 125% in gold price/recovery.

MMC chose to evaluate sensitivities based on three changing parameters: metal prices, capital costs and operating costs. Though the sensitivity analysis of gold and silver was run, silver is a small component

and has very little impact on the value of the project. Figure 22.1 shows the project is more sensitive to changes in gold price.

The sensitivity of projected economic performance has been evaluated over a range of gold price assumptions between $US 1,012.50 - $US 1,687.50 per ounce (silver price constant - $22.00 per ounce) and the results are listed in Table 22.3. The projected economic performance was also evaluated for silver between a range of $US 16.50 - $US 27.50 per ounce (gold price constant - $1,350 per ounce) and the results are listed in Table 22.4. Sensitivity to operating cost and capital cost were investigated over a range of 75% - 125% of the base case assumptions, and are listed in Tables 22.5 and 22.6, respectively.

Figure 22.1 Sensitivity of Project IRR to Changes in Operating and Capital Costs

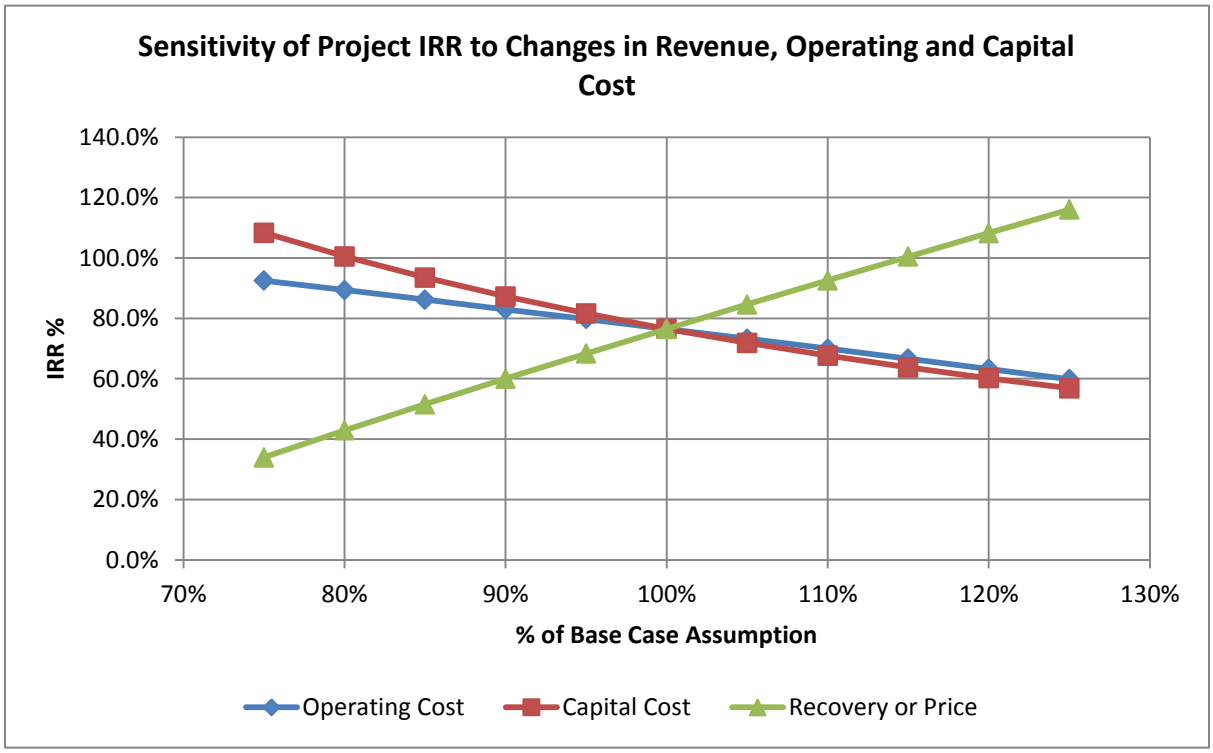


Figure 22.2 Sensitivity of NPV @ 5% to Changes in Revenue, Operating and Capital Cost

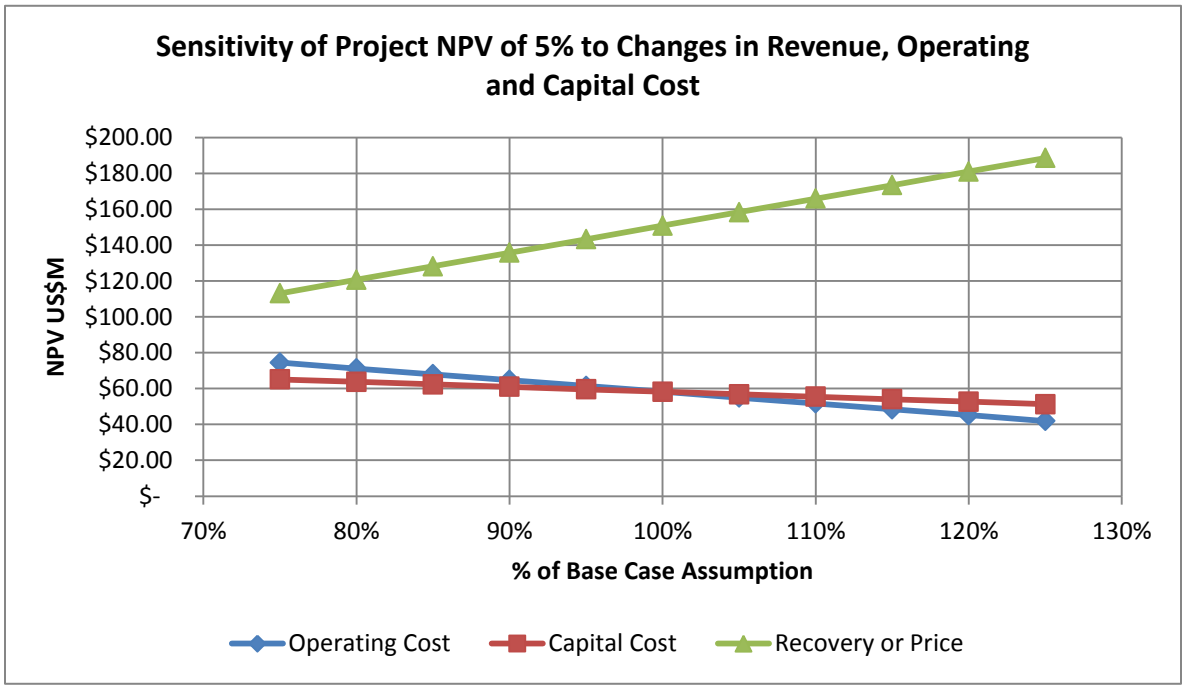


Figure 22.3 Sensitivity of NPV @ 5% and IRR to Gold Price Between $US 1,012.50 and $US 1,687.50 per Au Ounce (silver price $US 22 per ounce)

Au Price Sensitivity						
Gold Price (US$)	Factor	NPV (US$M)				IRR (%)
		10.0%	7.5%	5.0%	0.0%	
1687.5	125%	79.4	86.4	94.3	113.1	107.4%
1620	120%	74.1	80.8	88.3	106.2	101.3%
1552.5	115%	68.8	75.1	82.2	99.2	95.2%
1485	110%	63.5	69.5	76.2	92.3	89.0%
1417.5	105%	58.2	63.8	70.2	85.3	82.8%
1350	100%	52.9	58.2	64.2	78.4	76.5%
1282.5	95%	47.6	52.6	58.1	71.4	70.2%
1215	90%	42.3	46.9	52.1	64.5	63.9%
1147.5	85%	37.0	41.3	46.1	57.5	57.5%
1080	80%	31.7	35.6	40.0	50.6	51.1%
1012.5	75%	26.4	30.0	34.0	43.6	44.5%

Figure 22.4 Sensitivity of NPV @ 5% and IRR to Silver Price Between $US 27.50 and $US 16.50 per Au Ounce (gold price $US 1350 per ounce)

Ag Price Sensitivity						
Silver Price (US$)	Factor	NPV (US$M)				IRR (%)
		10.0%	7.5%	5.0%	0.0%	
27.5	125%	61.7	67.7	74.3	90.2	85.6%
26.4	120%	60.0	65.8	72.3	87.9	83.8%
25.3	115%	58.2	63.9	70.3	85.5	82.0%
24.2	110%	56.4	62.0	68.2	83.1	80.2%
23.1	105%	54.6	60.1	66.2	80.7	78.4%
22	100%	52.9	58.2	64.2	78.4	76.5%
20.9	95%	51.1	56.3	62.1	76.0	74.7%
19.8	90%	49.3	54.4	60.1	73.6	72.8%
18.7	85%	47.6	52.5	58.0	71.3	70.9%
17.6	80%	45.8	50.6	56.0	68.9	69.0%
16.5	75%	44.0	48.7	54.0	66.5	67.1%

Figure 22.5 Sensitivity of NPV @ 5% and IRR for Changes in Operating Cost (based on metal price assumptions)

Operating Cost Sensitivity					
Factor	NPV (US$M)				IRR (%)
	10.0%	7.5%	5.0%	0.0%	
125%	37.7	41.9	46.7	57.9	59.9%
120%	40.7	45.2	50.2	62.0	63.3%
115%	43.8	48.4	53.7	66.1	66.6%
110%	46.8	51.7	57.2	70.2	70.0%
105%	49.8	54.9	60.7	74.3	73.3%
100%	52.9	58.2	64.2	78.4	76.5%
95%	55.9	61.5	67.7	82.5	79.8%
90%	58.9	64.7	71.1	86.5	83.0%
85%	62.0	68.0	74.6	90.6	86.2%
80%	65.0	71.2	78.1	94.7	89.4%
75%	68.0	74.5	81.6	98.8	92.5%

Figure 22.6 Sensitivity of NPV and IRR to Changes in the Capital Cost (based on metal price assumptions)

Capital Cost Sensitivity					
Factor	NPV (US$M)				IRR (%)
	10.0%	7.5%	5.0%	0.0%	
125%	45.9	51.3	57.3	71.8	56.9%
120%	47.3	52.7	58.7	73.1	60.2%
115%	48.7	54.1	60.1	74.4	63.8%
110%	50.1	55.4	61.4	75.7	67.6%
105%	51.5	56.8	62.8	77.1	71.9%
100%	52.9	58.2	64.2	78.4	76.5%
95%	54.3	59.6	65.5	79.7	81.6%
90%	55.7	61.0	66.9	81.0	87.3%
85%	57.1	62.3	68.2	82.3	93.5%
80%	58.4	63.7	69.6	83.6	100.5%
75%	59.8	65.1	71.0	84.9	108.4%

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are active mining operations, advanced stage exploration properties and early stage exploration properties within 8 km (5 mi) of Lincoln Hill. The Coeur Rochester silver mine is approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) to the east and the Spring Valley property of Midway/Barrick is approximately 4.8 km (3 mi) to the northeast. Additionally, Rye Patch has the advanced stage exploration property, Wilco, located approximately 8 km (5 mi) southwest of Lincoln Hill. All of these properties have been explored in the past but recent work has defined new or additional resources.

The Spring Valley property and Lincoln Hill have some geological characteristics in common based on the recent report on Spring Valley (LeLacheur and others, 2009). They are both hosted in the Permo-Triassic Rochester Rhyolite ash flow tuffs and flows although Spring Valley is lower in the stratigraphic section than Lincoln Hill. Both properties exhibit some similar mineralization and hydrothermal alteration features. Gold mineralization occurs in quartz veins and stockwork in quartz + sericite altered volcanic rocks with a halo of argillic alteration. Hydrothermal clay is reported in Spring Valley and hematite clay occurs in stockwork with gold mineralization at Lincoln Hill. Both properties are structurally complex with intersecting northwest and northeast trending fault and breccias are common in both. This discussion of the Spring Valley deposit is relevant because of the geological and mineralogical similarities between the two properties.

Due south of the project can be found the Relief Canyon Mine. The current owners, Pershing Gold Corporation, published a NI43-101 Technical Report on April 12, 2012. www.pershinggold.com. Pershing Gold is currently advancing their property to production.

The author has not verified the information contained in these technical reports and therefore the information in the reports is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Lincoln Hill property.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant information regarding the Lincoln Hill property.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Rye Patch has invested considerable effort, in the advancement of the Lincoln Hill Property through drilling, permitting, technical and metallurgical evaluations, internally and with the assistance of reputable consulting firms. This evaluation indicates a strong positive performance of a heap leaching facility at Lincoln Hill at the current metal price environment. The project performance is most sensitive to gold price and gold recovery. Metallurgical data to this point indicates economic extraction of metals is not complicated.

Exploration potential adjacent to the project and within other Rye Patch controlled claims is positive with some untested targets.

The project economics suggest that this is a project that can be put into production for a capital investment of approximately US $26.3 million and being paid back within 2 years of startup. Lincoln hill is a project that warrants a more advanced review than a scoping study. Measured and Indicated Mineralization has been sufficiently identified and should be used as the basis of a Preliminary Feasibility Study.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

26.1.1 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

MMC recommends that Rye Patch should engage the services of a reputable consulting firm in the advancement of the project to the preliminary feasibility level. Lincoln Hill represents a resource which includes Measured and Indicated resources. MMC recommends the following plans should be investigated to develop a better knowledge of the deposit economic criteria.

26.1.1.1 OPEN PIT GEOTECHNICAL PROGRAM

The open pit design parameters presented in Section 16 have been developed with only limited geotechnical data on the rock mass and observations of neighboring mining operations. The methods used to estimate these parameters are reasonable for this preliminary economic assessment. It is recommended that the following activities be conducted to advance the design to the feasibility design level:

- Drill geotechnical core-holes to characterize the rock mass and collect samples for laboratory testing;
- Perform slope stability analysis of pit designs including:
    - Kinematic stability of benches,
    - Numerical analysis of global pit slopes that includes pit interaction with underground, and
    - Rock fall assessment of berms and set-back distances.

26.1.1.2 METALLURGY AND PROCESS DESIGN

Metallurgical studies have only been performed at a scoping level. The next phase of metallurgical investigation should include further metallurgical testing and detailed studies to more thoroughly evaluate the optimum process flow sheet and required process parameters.

26.1.1.3 INFRASTRUCTURE

For a feasibility study, MMC recommends Rye Patch begin:

- Transportation study for road enhancements and logistics from Lovelock to Lincoln Hill;
- Water study and site water balance; and
- Power line study and communication with local power suppliers.

26.2 RECOMMENDATION COSTS

MMC believes the proposed advancement programs will cost approximately $1.7 million as follows:

Table 26.1 Recommended Advancement Costs

Budget Item	Description	Cost, (1000's)
Geotechnical Studies and Drilling	Conduct infill drilling	US$600

Budget Item	Description	Cost, (1000's)
Geology	Resource Model Updates	US$75
Geotechnical, Groundwater Hydrology and Leach Pad	Field and engineering work for preliminary feasibility study	US$450
Mining, Metallurgy and Economics	OP Mine Planning, Cost Estimation and Reserves	US$75
Metallurgical test work	Continue to feasibility level	US$200
Other	Environmental, Social, Archeological, Permitting	US$300
Total		**US$1,700**

27 REFERENCES

Callicrate, T. and Griffin, L., 2007, The Lincoln Hill Gold Property, Summary Report on the Geology and Mineralization, Pershing County, Nevada, internal report.

Chevillon, V., 2009, Lincoln Hill Drill Hole Geochem Zoning Update; Internal Memorandum to Rye Patch, October 16, 2009.

Conelea, R. and Howald, W.C., 2009, The Goleogy and Gold-Silver Mineralizaiton of the Wilco Project, Willard Mining District, Pershing County, Nevada; in Geological Society of Nevada, SP-49, Fall 2009 Field Trip Guidebook.

Johnson, M.G., 1977, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Pershing County, Nevada; Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 89, 115 p.

Knopf, A., 1924, Geology and Ore Deposits of the Rochester District, Nevada; U.S.G.S. Bulletin 762.

LeLacheur, E., Mosch, D., Edelen, J. and McMillan, S., 2009, Spring Valley Project, Nevada; NI43-101 Technical Report prepared by MGC Resources, Inc for Midway Gold Corp, March 25, 2009.

Perry, J.M., 2009, Supplemental Status Report Lincoln Hill Project; Internal report, July 9, 2009.

Pinto da Silva, R.M., 2009, Geologic Map of Lincoln Hill; internal Rye Patch Gold map.

Pinto da Silva, R.M. and Howald, W., 2009, Geology and Gold-Silver Mineralization of the Lincoln Hill Project, Rochester Mining District, Pershing County, Nevada; in Geological Society of Nevada, SP-49, Fall 2009 Field Trip Guidebook.

Schrader, F.C., 1913, Metals and Nonmetals Except Fuels--The Rochester Mining District, Nevada; Contributions to Economic Geology 1913, Part 1, p. 325-372.

Smith, S.C., 2008, Lincoln Hill Project QA/QC Review; MEG letter to Rye Patch, September 10, 2008 and Appended September 23, 2008.

Smith, S.C., 2009a, Lincoln Hill Project QA/QC Review; MEG letter to Rye Patch, November 15, 2009.

Smith, S.C., 2009b, Lincoln Hill Project QA/QC Review; MEG letter to Rye Patch, December 10, 2009.

Smith, S.C., 2010a, Lincoln Hill Project QA/QC Review; MEG letter to Rye Patch, March 26, 2010.

Smith, S.C., 2010b, Lincoln Hill Project QA/QC Review, Check Assay Results; MEG letter to Rye Patch, March 27, 2010.

Wilson, S.E., 2012, NI43-101 Technical Report on the Lincoln Hill Project. September 17, 2012

Vikre, P.G., 1981, Silver Mineralization in the Rochester District, Pershing County, Nevada; Economic Geology, v. 76, p. 580-609.

Contributions to economic geology, 1913, Part I, Metals and nonmetals except fuels--The Rochester mining district, Nevada

1915, Schrader, F. C. USGS Bulletin: 580-M