

Technical Report

Phase 1

Estimated Resource Potential

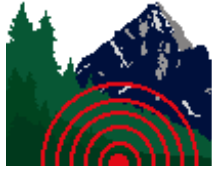
Poker Game Mine

Esmeralda County, NV



By
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Advanced Geologic Exploration, Inc.
Chester, CA

June 14, 2013



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June 14, 2013

RE: Technical Report – Phase 1 Estimated Resource Potential, Poker Game Mine, Gold Point Mining District, Esmeralda County, Nevada

To Whom It May Concern:

This technical report presents Phase 1 estimated resources potential findings for the Poker Game Mine in Esmeralda County, Nevada.

Based upon the findings contained herein, the Poker Game Mine is a significant opportunity that has a substantial economic mineral resource. It is the professional opinion of this evaluation that the Poker Game Mine is a rich, highgrade, poly-metallic deposit that has over 42 million tons with a conservative estimated gold and silver resource potential of between \$10.3 and \$24.3 billion.

This property is in the early stages of evaluation and further work is necessary to refine these preliminary estimates. Nevertheless, considering the elevated gold and silver values within the areas observed and sampled, there is no question that further refinement of these data will only increase the potential mineral reserves.

Thank you for the opportunity to assist you on this project. If you have any questions or need further information, please feel free to contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Charles P. Watson, Chief Geologist
California Professional Geologist #7818

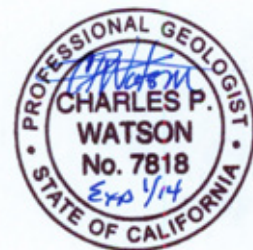


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Technical Report

Phase 1

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June 14, 2013

1.0 Executive Summary.

The Poker Game Mine is a significant opportunity that has a substantial economic mineral resource. It is the professional opinion of this evaluation that the Poker Game Mine is a rich, high-grade, poly-metallic deposit that has over 42 million tons with a conservative estimated gold and silver resource potential of between \$10.3 and \$24.3 billion.

The Poker Game Mine is a set of 50 individual \pm 20-acre federal lode mining claims contained within seven claim blocks totaling about \pm 995 acres in mining-friendly Esmeralda County, Nevada. It is located along the central and southwestern portions of Slate Ridge within the Gold Point Mining District, which is noted for rich, high-grade veins of gold and silver, as well as the base metal suites of copper, lead, and zinc. The Poker Game Mine lode claims strategically claim the mineral rights of several historic and modern-day workings, including the famous Gold Bug Mine that has an accumulated ore stockpile of about 20,000 tons.

The former Gold Bug Mine exploited a strongly mineralized zone known herein as the Main Vein. Numerous samples obtained from this vein and ore stockpiles show peak fire assays consistently between 0.5 to 1.5 ounces-per-ton gold and 15 to +30 ounces-per-ton silver. It is an oxide ore that is highly amenable to leach agents, with average recovery results in excess of 1.0 ounce-per-ton gold and over 8 ounces-per-ton silver. The volume of mineralized material of the Main Vein is estimated to be 2,963 million tons which contains a gold resource potential of between 639,999 – 2.962 million ounces or \$959.998 million – \$4.443 billion based upon \$1,500 per ounce.

Reconnaissance indicates that there are several similarly rich, high-grade poly-metallic high-grade gold veins elsewhere within the claim holdings. Three others were identified and sampled with similar results. Therefore, it is the professional opinion of this report that the Poker Game Mine land holdings contain a gold resource potential of between \$3.838 – \$17.779 billion.

Silver is an ancillary mineral in the Full House's Main Vein system geochemistry. However, there are high-grade veins and pockets scattered through the Upper Hand (Full House, Royal Flush, Straight Flush, Ace in the Hole, Four of a Kind) set of claims. Furthermore, the Lower Hand (Four Aces and Wild Card) claim block has a potential for a huge bonanza for silver and base metal mineral suite. Using an average grade of 8 ounces-per-ton and given the aforementioned volume contained in the Main Vein on the Full House claim block of 2,963 million tons, this indicates about 23.7 million ounces of silver are present, or at \$28 per-ounce worth about \$663.25 million. It is conservatively estimated that there are roughly 29.63 million tons of mineralized ore on the Lower Hand Four Aces claim block. Therefore, the silver ore potential on the entire Poker Game Mine land holdings is roughly \$6.56 billion. There are significant resources of copper, lead, and zinc, as well as other valuable metals, which are not included in the economic mineral potential.

Therefore, using these conservative calculations given today's prices, the combined potential for a gold and silver resource of the Poker Game Mine is bracketed between \$10.338 and \$24.339 billion. Clearly, this property is in the early stages of evaluation and further work is necessary to refine these preliminary estimates. Nevertheless, considering the elevated values of gold and silver within the areas observed and sampled, there is no question that further refinement of these data will only increase the potential mineral reserves.

A number of recommendations are provided to improve the mine evaluation, including conduct detailed surface sampling and geological mapping, perform subsurface sampling with excavations and drilling, acquire the private land holdings, and conduct bulk leach tests.

2.0 Introduction.

Poker Game Mines, LLC has engaged Advanced Geologic Exploration, Inc. (Advanced Geologic) to estimate the resource potential of the Poker Game Mine claim holdings (herein

referred to as the “Poker Game Mine”). The property consists of 50 unpatented federal mining claims that are located on the south side of Slate Ridge in the Gold Point Mining District.

Given the nature of a scope of work, the stage of development, the limited number of exposures, observations and samples, only generalized resource values can be assigned. Nevertheless, reconnaissance evaluations play an instrumental role in assessing the mineral resource and value of the property.

3.0 Scope of Work.

The required tasks to complete the Phase 1 estimated resource potential assessment included:

1. Review preliminary information regarding the mine and its mineralization potential.
2. Conduct a land status review of property position.
3. Obtain a representative number of rock samples from selected sites.
4. Submit the samples to an independent mineral assay laboratory for analysis.
5. Estimate mineral resource potential of the land holdings.
6. Prepare a technical report of the findings.

4.0 Location, Access and Physiography.

The mining claim group known as Poker Game Mine is located in the Gold Point Mining District in southern Esmeralda County, Nevada (Township 7 South, Range 41 East, Sections 25 and 36, Township 7 South, Range 41.5 East, Sections 13, 14, 22, 24, 33, and 34). The claim block are located on the southern flank of Slate Ridge and consists of 50 federal lode mining claims that covers about 995 acres of land (Appendix A, Figures 1-10). There are seven principal and non-contiguous claim blocks:

Upper Hand

- Full House #1 - #15 – 300 acres
- Royal Flush #1 - #5 – 100 acres
- Straight Flush #1 - # 2 – 40 acres
- Ace in the Hole – 20 acres

- Four of a Kind #8 – 15 acres

Lower Hand

- Four Aces #1 - # 25 – 500 acres
- Wild Card – 20 acres

Access to the site from downtown Las Vegas, Nevada: head northwest on Highway 95 for 158 miles to Lida Junction. Turn left (west) on NV Highway 266 and head 7.2 miles and turn left (south) on NV Highway 774 (a.k.a. the Gold Point Road). Drive 7.4 miles to downtown Gold point. Turn left (east) on 2nd street and follow the improved dirt road (a.k.a. Gold Road) up the wash, bear left at the first “Y” and drive 9.1 miles up to the top of the pass on Slate Ridge. Continue on the dirt road for 0.1 miles, bear left at the “Y” at Oriental Wash Junction, continue for 0.2 miles, bear left at “Y” and drive 0.2 miles up narrow canyon to the mine site on the Full House claim block.

The site is sparsely vegetated with a variety of high-desert plants, consisting mostly of small varieties of sagebrush, ironwood, cacti, and limited grass. Animals in the area include range cattle, wild horse, burros, deer, rabbits, squirrels, birds, lizards, and snakes. Elevations range from 5,740’ to 6,660’.

Temperatures at Gold Point range from average high of 88°F in the summer to an average low of 21°F in the winter. It is an arid environment with average annual rainfall about 7.2 inches and average snowfall of 2.1 inches. The majority of precipitation occurs in thunderstorms that occur between July and September. Gusty winds occur nearly daily and often reach gale force in the mid to late afternoons.

Surface water is scarce in southern Esmeralda County and none occurs in the Gold Point area and more particularly on Slate Ridge at the site of the Poker Game Mine. There are a number of wells that have tapped the subsurface aquifers at Gold Point and are available for small commercial activities. The Nevada Department of Water Resources divides the Lida and Oriental Wash basin aquifers at Slate Ridge. Both have abundant groundwater reserves and are available for commercial wells. A State Well Drilling Permit is required for tapping this resource.

5.0 Federal Mining Claim Land Status.

A record search at the Esmeralda County Recorder's Office and the Bureau of Land Management's LR-2000 online database showed that the 50 Poker Game Mine lode mining claims are in good standing with both agencies. All claims are valid for the 2013 mineral year.

Claim Name	NMC Nos.	County Nos.	Acres
Ace in the Hole	1029614	181370	20
Four Aces #1 - #25	1029617-20, 1029626-35, 1029637-47	180829-180832, 180991-181011	500
Four of a Kind #8	1054910	184439	15
Full House #1 - #15	1029606-13, 1054915-21	181351-181358, 184441-184443, 184445-184448	300
Royal Flush #1 - #5	1029621-24, 1036622	181360-63, 181442	100
Straight Flush #1 & #2	1029615-16	181367-68	40
Wild Card	1029625	181365	20
Total			995

There are competitive claimants on all sides the claim boundaries that make additional acquisitions impossible. In 2011, Renaissance Gold Exploration, Ltd. staked lode mining claims on top the collective Poker Game Mine claim holdings. Once presented with their unlawful error, Renaissance retracted all conflicting claims.

6.0 Permitting.

Since these are federal mining claims, the principal permitting jurisdiction lies with the Bureau Land Management (BLM). Notices of Intent (NOI) are required for small-scale mineral exploration and testing, as well as extended overnight camping lasting more than 14 continuous days. Plans of Operations are required for any mining operations that cause significant disturbances. Federal regulations are stricter than State of Nevada laws and compliance can be

cumbersome and time consuming. Fortunately, with numerous mining operations on BLM lands in Nevada successful mining permit applications are commonplace.

The State of Nevada has various regulations regarding mining activities. Typically, these are not required until a threshold of 36,500 tons-per-year (100 tons-per-day) is reached. The Nevada Department of Environmental Health regulates environmental impacts to the lands in the state and depending on the scope of the mining operation, will require compliance once they determine a “significant” threshold has been reached.

Esmeralda County does not have a permitting code, therefore, no county permits are required of any kind at any phase of a mining project. Private property, including those from a patented mining claim, are considered premier properties for conducting mining operations because the activities only need to comply with state regulations, which are more relaxed than federal regulations.

The Poker Game Mine has an active Mineral Exploration and Testing permit (Notice of Intent Permit No. N-90777) from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) that allows for disturbances with heavy equipment to excavate bulk samples and transport them off the site. All disturbances must be reclaimed and a modest reclamation bond is associated with the anticipated activities.

7.0 Private Land Status.

There is an ±88 acre set of patented mining claims (private property) located in the vicinity of the Poker Game Mine claim holdings (Appendix A, Figures 11 and 12). It is located between the Straight Flush and Full House claim blocks. Because of the permitting advantages associated with private lands in the State of Nevada, this property could add a significant value to the Poker Game Mine land holdings. Upon inquiry, the property is for sale and it is understood that discussions have occurred to acquire the property.

If acquired, the private property could be used to house the mine processing area and the federal mining claims would be used as the source of the material. In this way, the processing area would not need to comply with federal law, only state law, thus making the permitting schedule much easier and timely.

8.0 Geology.

The bedrock in the Poker Game Mine area is composed Upper Precambrian to Lower Cambrian sedimentary rocks of shale, sandstones and limestones that have been intruded by the Sylvania quartz monzonite pluton (Appendix A, Figure 14). These sedimentary rocks include the Wyman Formation, Reed Dolomite, Deep Springs Formation and the Campito Formation. The bedrock is partially covered by a Late Tertiary volcanic assemblage consisting of airfall ash and an andesite tuff flow breccia. With the exception of the Sylvania pluton, all of the rocks would make ideal mineralization hosts.

8.1 Bedrock Sedimentary Rocks.

The most common sedimentary unit is the Wyman Formation. These are the oldest rocks in Esmeralda County and are dated at Upper Precambrian (~800 – 541 million years old). It is composed of phyllitic siltstones, phyllitic silty claystones, and minor amounts of limestone, dolomite, sandy limestones, limy siltstones and limy fine-grained sandstones. The Wyman Formation is many thousands of feet thick and individual layers range in thickness from tenths of an inch to 20 feet, and rarely thicker than 50 feet. Some of the limestones are oolitic or pisolitic, the later of which may be associated algal mats – the first signs of life for this planet. The strata are somewhat metamorphosed to the phyllite and marble. The bedding generally strikes east – west and dips to the northeast.

The Precambrian Reed Dolomite is exposed in only a few locations. It is mostly a homogeneous sequence of white to medium gray, medium to coarsely crystalline dolomite. All internal structures and bedding have been obliterated by metamorphism and tectonic stress. In all locations observed, the Reed Dolomite is in fault contact with the Wyman Formation.

As with the Reed Dolomite, there are only a few exposures of the Deep Springs Formation. It is Precambrian in age and composed of siltstone, sandstone, limy or dolomitic sandstone, quartzite and sandy limestone. It is difficult to separate the Wyman Formation from the Deep Springs Formation, however, the two are usually separated by

the Reed Dolomite. In addition, the Deep Springs Formation has a greater percentage of lime mixed in the sediments.

The Lower Cambrian age Campito Formation is exposed in the northern portion of the Poker Game Mine area. It is composed of dark-colored quartzite and siltstone, which is often referred to as the Andrews Member. The rock characteristically weathers a dark brown to brownish black.

8.2 Intrusive Rocks.

The Middle Jurassic age Sylvania pluton is the largest intrusive mass in Esmeralda County. It occupies a total surface exposure of over 225 square miles. The chemical composition is largely quartz monzonite with portions and pods of granodiorite and lesser amounts of diorite, monzonite, and syenite. Textures are either xenomorphic or hypidiomorphic granular. Plagioclase K-feldspar and quartz are the essential minerals, with varying amounts of biotite, hornblende, sphene, apatite and opaques. Biotite is more common than hornblende and commonly makes up 5 to 15% of the rock. There are occasional pegmatite zones within the pluton. There are numerous quartz veins of various sizes and compositions that are internal to the pluton and some extend into the sedimentary rocks.

The pluton violently intruded the sedimentary rocks and an alteration halo extends outward into the sedimentary rocks for up to two miles. All conformable contacts show pervasive hornfels alteration whereby intense boiling from contact thermal metamorphism had occurred. Argillic rocks commonly become silicified and/or gossanous whereas limey rocks are altered calcsilicate hornfels and/or skarn.

It is likely that much of the precious and base metal mineralization found in the Poker Game Mine area was derived from the Sylvania pluton. It is further likely that the plutonic intrusion event was at tens of thousands of feet below the surface when it occurred.

8.3 Tertiary Volcanic Rocks.

The Tertiary volcanic events of southern Esmeralda County blanketed the older sedimentary and intrusive rock with several hundred feet of material. In the vicinity of the Poker Game Mine, the principal volcanic formation has been correlated to the Ammonia Tanks Member of the Timber Mountain Tuff. The vent for this eruption is located several tens of miles to the southeast in the Nevada Test Site where it was dated at between 10.5 to 11.5 million years old.

The Ammonia Tanks Member consists of a sequence of airfall tuff and nonwelded ash flows, with a minor amount of welded ash flows. The welded ash flows show a distinctive biotite quartz latite composition with crystals of quartz, sanidine, plagioclase, and biotite. The volcanic rocks are completely eroded west and south of the Full House claim block. They partially cover the bedrock on the hill north of the former Gold Bug Mine and become prevalent at the eastern margin of the Full House claim block, eventually completely covering the older sedimentary and intrusive rocks. In the vicinity of the former Gold Bug Mine, the basal airfall tuff was involved with a late stage mineralization event. Airfall tuff is quite porous and would make in ideal host rock for mineralization.

8.4 Quaternary Deposits

Slate Ridge has been exposed to weathering for millions of years and alluvium is abundant in the downslope canyons and washes. The Oriental Wash downslope from Slate Ridge forms a prominent alluvial basin that is believed to be hundreds of feet thick. Oriental Wash extends southwestward across the California-Nevada state line and into Death Valley. There are a few gravity-siphon wells in the wash downslope from Slate Ridge that provide water to the range cattle. A significant placer gold mining operation was active in the wash in the early 1980s.

8.5 Structural Geology.

Esmeralda County lies within a zone of disrupted structure at least 300 miles long and 50 to 100 miles wide that forms a transition between the north-northwest-trending Sierra

Nevada block to the west and the north-northeast-trending ranges of the Basin and Range province to the east. Pre-Tertiary rocks are folded in a large mega- "oroflex" whereupon the rocks change their strike from north 45° west to east - west to north 45° east, and eventually north – south. Slate Ridge is located within the heart of the oroflex where the rocks and structures trend essentially east – west.

There are three prominent East – West faults within the Poker Game Mine claim holdings that show substantial displacements. Rocks and mineralizations between these faults are distinctive and essentially form the mineralogical provinces referred to herein as the Upper Hand and the Lower Hand.

The "bending" or folding of the oroflex has caused substantial deformation to the rocks and has created a diverse orientation of regional and localized faulting. Most of these faults are high-angle having displacements ranging from a few feet to many miles. Most of the faulting is believed to have occurred prior to the Tertiary volcanism, however, some has obviously occurred since then. Local faults within the Poker Game Mine claim holdings have not been mapped in detail but clearly cut mineralization trends. Orientations and amounts of displacement will need to be determined.

9.0 Mineralization.

Precious and base metal mineralization occurs over a wide area of Slate Ridge. The area is dotted with historic digs, prospects, shafts and mine dumps. Most of the activities have been small and related to "pocket miners" who were looking for get-rich schemes. Some of the prospects have extensive workings with substantial dumps, suggesting that some of the miners probably did find their fortune. With the ever fluctuating price of precious and base metals, miners and mining companies have come and gone. Now and with the price of these metals at or near all-time highs, Slate Ridge is once again in the crosshairs for mining.

The following discussion highlights historic activities that lead to discoveries of the mineralization, followed by a discussion of the former Gold Bug Mine, and conclude with a reconnaissance evaluation of the mineral potential of the Poker Game Mine land holdings.

9.1 Historic Prospecting and Mining.

The first successful pocket miners to the Slate Ridge region came through Death Valley and up Oriental Wash in the mid 1860s. In the summer of 1866, Tomas Jefferson Shaw first came to the area and despite the remoteness, lack of water and difficult conditions was able to work his mines for a profit. His main focus was the impressive deposit located east of Slate Ridge in the Gold Mountain mining district. As a result of his success, his prospects from Slate Ridge to Gold Mountain earned the area the title “*Tom Shaw Country*”.

Tom Shaw was an intelligent Texan who turned pocket mining into an art. He determined that in each rich pocket there was a fixed amount of ore and a fixed amount of bullion that could be extracted from it. He was able to conserve capital by mining just the richest parts of the deposits. When completed, he moved on to the next spot. To this day, there are numerous pocket mines, digs and pits across Slate Ridge, probably mostly due to Tom Shaw.

It is documented that in 1868 he and his partners were exploring the north side of Oriental Wash [Slate Ridge] when they discovered the “*monster lode*”, a bold gold-bearing quartz vein he later named the State Line Mine. Together with the neighboring Enterprise Mine, these became some of the richest mines in the area. Tom Shaw continued to prospect the region in search of other rich veins. At one location again on the north side of Oriental Wash and east of the State Line Mine, he found another very rich vein. The story has it that it was so rich, Shaw hollowed out a room whereby he set up camp to keep him cool in the summer and warm in the winter. At night he would sit by the evening campfire and gaze at the mirrored golden flashes from every wall. It is believed the location of this pocket mine is on the Poker Game Mine’s Four Aces claim block. Eventually Shaw brought in an arrastra that could grind a tenth of a ton per day whereby pocket mining began to pay very well. In 1873, Shaw decided to sell the State Line Mine and his other interest in the area and bought a ranch.

Tom Shaw’s early success brought scores of prospectors to the region. In the 1880s, the small town of Lime Point was established on the flats on the north side of Slate Ridge. When new discoveries of gold and silver established the major mining towns of Tonopah and Goldfield in the early 1900s, a flood of prospectors returned to Lime Point. In 1902

silver was discovered in the area, and the old camp was revived and renamed Hornsilver (an informal name for the silver mineral chlorargyrite). Scarcity of water in the area required that the ore be shipped to nearby Lida for milling. The nearest major supply town was about 250 miles north at Unionville, a mining town northeast of present-day Lovelock. The miners did not find silver in abundance, the costs of shipping the ore to Lida became too high, and, within a year, the settlement was abandoned.

In 1905, the Great Western Mine Company began operations about a half mile southeast of Hornsilver and discovered a rich silver vein which brought a stampede of miners back to the camp. In addition to the rich silver ore, gold was also mined in small quantities. By 1908, the tent homes turned into more permanent wooden structures and the camp became a town.

In May, 1908 the *Hornsilver Herald* began publication and the following week a post office was established. Before long the residents organized a chamber of commerce and numerous businesses sprouted up, including as many as 13 saloons and four borthels. The chamber sought a railroad extension to Hornsilver, but this never happened. The nearest railroad depot was at Ralston, about 15 miles east of Hornsilver. As deep ore bodies were extensively developed, the town peaked at a population of around 1,000 with over 225 wood-framed buildings, tents, and shacks throughout the camp.

The town's original founders did not find the boomtown they had hoped for, as this strike also proved to be short-lived. In 1909, litigation due to claim jumping brought many of the area mining properties into the courts. These many lawsuits, along with inefficient and costly milling practices, halted the town's growth just a little more than a year after it was established. Before long, most of its businesses closed and its residents again moved on.

But Hornsilver was not yet a ghost town, as mining operations resumed again in 1915. However, it must not have done very well as Charles Stoneham, of the New York Giants baseball team, purchased the Great Western Mine in 1922 at a receiver's sale.

In 1927, a miner by the name of J.W. Dunfee went down the mine and made an even better discovery – gold. Within a few years, more gold than silver was being mined and the town's name was changed to Gold Point. It was after this discovery that Gold Point

enjoyed its longest period of success, at a time that the rest of America was suffering from depression.

When World War II began, the government ordered all gold mines to shut down as nonessential to the war effort. Mining at Gold Point stopped, and once again most of its residents drifted away or went off to war.

After the war, mining resumed on a smaller scale and continued until the 1960s when a cave-in occurred from a dynamite blast at the Dunfee Shaft. More expensive to fix than the quantity and value of ore extracted would pay, the mine closed. Other than a few small leases and diggings, this was the last serious mining operation at Gold Point.

9.2 The Former Gold Bug Mine.

The former Gold Bug Mine is located in the heart of the Full House claim block and more specifically on claims #1, #2, #5 and #6. It is not sure when the former Gold Bug Mine was discovered or if Tom Shaw ever worked the property. There is an historic shaft that indicates the vein was worked probably in the mid- 1800s, however, there are no records from this era. A report from the Zeus Evening Gazette found in the Nevada Historical Society archives dated September 2nd, 1936 describes the first account of the mine. It stated there had been a series of rich ore discoveries at Gold Point. Several of these strikes had been rich in gold ore. Among the noted strikes, it stated that Mr. Fabbi of Goldfield has two leases on the Gold Bug and Empress claims in the same vicinity as Mrs. Jack Crane and Fred Alchett and is getting ready to ship [ore]. It is believed that this enterprise was responsible for the historic shaft located at the Gold Bug Mine site. That shaft extends at least 85 feet down from the surface.

A brief search of the Bureau of Land Management's LR 2000 records shows a number of claimants claimed the land at the Gold Bug Mine since 1964. Most of these holdings were small individual prospectors. With the rise of gold prices in the late 1970s, numerous claimants have been in the area, including major companies with large claim blocks, such as Labradex Corp (1981-1982), Chevron USA, Inc. (1988-1990) Branscote, US Inc. (1994-1995), and Wateringhole Productions, Inc. (2002-2009). Notable small claimants include Severina Seminario (1942-1982), Jack Cantwell (1967-1986), Richard

Davis, et al, (1967-1992), James Hall (1964-1982), Jack Ridgway (1974-1992), and Madeline Barr and Isabel Michiels (1986-1992). The most current notation of the Gold Bug Mine is dated at 1984-1991 by Tom and Margaret Amburgey, Tom Mamie and Dane Wilhite with the Gold Bug #1 - #10 lode claims.

It is believed it was Tom Amburgey who was the person responsible for the extensive surface excavations and set up of a small cyanide heap-leach operation in the former Gold Bug Mine site. According to personal conversations with the BLM, Amburgey had excavated out a 200-foot gut of a mineralized vein and stockpiled nearly 20,000 tons of ore, 7,000 of which was placed on a plastic membrane. He had constructed 2-3 buildings, laid out drip lines such that the processing of gold and silver via a cyanide heap-leach process could be achieved. The BLM got reports of his operation in the late 1980s, noted it was not permitted and issued a cease and desist notice. Amburgey spent considerable time and money trying to obtain a permit, but his cantankerous attitude often resulted in delays with the process and eventually in the 1990s, Amburgey abandoned his operations. As part of the settlement, he removed the structures and cleaned the site, but even those efforts were haphazard as the concrete floor pads, stockpiles, and solution ponds are still remnant today. The BLM believes that Amburgey never had the opportunity to turn on the leach process.

10.0 Mineralization of the Poker Game Mine.

The Poker Game Mine is a set of seven federal lode mining claim blocks consisting of 50 individual ±20-acre mining claims, totaling about ±995 acres along the central and southwestern portions of Slate Ridge, Esmeralda County, Nevada (Appendix A, Figures 1-12). It is located within the Gold Point Mining District, which is noted for rich veins of gold and silver, as well as the base metal suites of copper, lead, and zinc. The Poker Game Mine lode claims strategically claim the mineral rights of historic and modern-day workings of several areas, including the famous Gold Bug Mine located on the Full House claim block.

There are several vein systems in the Poker Game Mine lode claim block. They are separated into two principal blocks, the Upper Hand and the Lower Hand. The Upper Hand is mostly a gold bearing vein set with a strong background in silver and base metals. It includes the Full House, Royal Flush, Straight Flush, Four of a Kind, Ace in the Hole and Wild Card claims,

totaling 495 acres. It also includes the 20,000 tons of stockpiled ore from the former Gold Bug Mine.

The Lower Hand is chiefly silver, lead and zinc with minor amounts of copper. It consists of the 25-claim Four Aces claim block, totaling 500 acres. There are several stockpiles from former workings scattered around the claim block. It is due east of the famous State Line and Enterprise Mines that were first discovered by Tom Shaw, and undoubtedly, some of these former workings were from him.

10.1 Sampling and Assaying.

A total of 68 rock samples were obtained from the Poker Game Mine and submitted to independent mineral assay laboratories for testing. A U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 topographic map was used as a base map to layout the claims and sample locations, Appendix B, Figures 7 and 8. A Garmin GPS map 76CSx handheld GPS units were set to NAD27 datum and WAAS was enabled to have horizontal accuracies of 10 to 15 feet. Units were set to decimal degrees (DD.ddddd).

Rock samples were delivered by chain of custody to ALS Minerals/Chemex, 4977 Energy Way, Reno, Nevada; Inspectorate, 605 Boxington Way Suite 101, Sparks, Nevada; McClelland Laboratories, Inc., 1016 Greg Street, Sparks, Nevada. Along with the standard analytical procedures, the laboratories were given the following instructions:

1. Crush and pulverize samples to <200 mesh (<75 microns)
2. 48 element acid digest with ICP analysis
3. Ore grade analysis on limit overages
4. Gold fire assay with AA finish, with gravity finish on coarse fraction
5. Add additional flux to the pulverized sample.

The multiple element assay analysis was performed to give results not only on the major precious and base metals on the claim but to determine if “scavenger” elements were present in sufficient quantities that would lower the assay values. In particular, elevated values of barium, iron, magnesium, phosphate and a variety of other elements will cause

artificially reduced gold fire assay values. Extra flux was added as a precaution to eliminate these effects, however, it is not always effective. An extra fine grind was performed to allow for as much of the rock as possible to be incorporated into the analyses.

The assay results are presented in Appendix D and precious and base metal values are summarized in individual discussions below.

10.2 Full House Claim Block and the Main Vein.

In the late 1880s, prospectors discovered gold on the south side of Slate Ridge and excavated a vertical shaft that extends at least 85 feet below the surface. The mine dump was later disturbed but the shaft appears to have had significant workings. This investigation did not enter the shaft, however, high-grade samples were obtained from around its opening. Numerous miners have mined the ore from this vein since. In the 1980s, the Gold Bug Mine was established and began mining the vein in an attempt to heap-leach the ore. The operators used excavating equipment to mine the vein from the surface and hauled it to a stockpile. In all, they excavated and stockpiled about 20,000 tons of material.

The Full House claim block consists of 15 20-acre mining claims totaling 300 acres across this historic high-grade ore vein system herein referred to as the “Main Vein” (Appendix A, Figures 5-9). It is an anatomizing structure with a high-grade core that is about 65 feet wide. The strike is west-northwest and dips about 80 degrees to the southwest. It is part of a wider set of veins that spans a zone a several hundred feet wide and extend from the northwest boundaries of claims #1 and #5 for about 1,500 to the southeast where it becomes offset. It is likely that it continues further to the southeast to claims #4 and #8. It is not believed to extend northwestward across the wash at the end of claims #1 and # 5 and there is too much alluvium on the southeast to know where it goes in that direction.

The bedrock is predominantly composed of sandy limestone, limey sandstone, sandy siltstone of the Wyman Formation. The bedrock rocks are partly capped by a volcanic tuff. Alteration follows faulting and fracturing of the bedrock that is associated with the

Slate Ridge fault zone. Alteration appears to predate and post-date the Tertiary volcanic tuff deposition as the alteration both stops at the boundary and also penetrates into the volcanic tuff.

The alteration consists of pervasive fracture filled iron oxides of the bedrock. Quartz is generally uncommon, however, the more siliceous zones tend to carry more gold. In some cases, the alteration becomes gossanous and silica tends to become more abundant. Several silica-rich “ribs” crop out on the ridges through the claim block. Weak to moderate argillic alteration is common, with a few areas showing strong argillic alteration.

The former Gold Bug Mine operator used an excavator and dozer to mine the core of the Main Vein. Their workings excavated a 700-foot long, 10-50-foot wide, and up to 65 feet deep trench. During a second excavating pass, they stopped at about the mid point of the trench and left a 45-foot high vertical cut across the core of the Main Vein. The exposure shows the anatomizing nature of the oxidize and argillic alteration. From these exposures and the accounts of the historic mine shaft, the alteration and mineralization conservatively extends to over 100 feet deep and likely to over 300 feet.

The Gold Bug Mine operator also excavated a number of trenches perpendicular to the Main Vein that allows for direct observations and sampling of the lateral extent of this mineralization. They also used a dozer to cut a road in the hill north of the Main Vein that exposes the Tertiary volcanic tuff/Wyman Formation contact, They created an exposure that shows pervasive oxide mineralization of the tuff. Numerous coyote holes, digs and prospects occur throughout the claim block, some with large dumps suggesting more than casual prospecting. These and other areas showing abundant hydrothermal alteration were targeted for sampling.

A total of 42 rock samples were obtained from the Full House claim block. The Main Vein system and 20,000 tons of stockpiled ore were the focus of the sampling, however, exploration also targeting other similar mineralized structures on the claim block, including the capping volcanic tuff. The laboratory results are presented in Appendix D with a summary for precious and base metals shown in Table 1.

Method	Au-AA23	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
Sample Description	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
R-1	3.29	0.70	187	17	63
R-2	3.22	0.50	260	6	16
R-3	8.15	1.10	284	13	11
R-4	15.80	1.80	360	11	26
FH-3	7.97	1.60	354	7	22
FH-5	4.71	0.90	572	16	54
FH-6	40.30	6.40	622	25	34
FH-10	0.50	0.60	46	45	62
FH-11	2.75	0.70	703	14	69
FH-12	6.47	1.60	341	5	13
FH-13	6.47	1.60	444	8	14
FH-14	15.35	1.70	233	14	16
FH-16	0.20	1.50	311	5	15
FH-18	3.72	858.00	403	7,850	2,670
FH-19	0.06	2.90	155	27	48
FH-20	0.31	10.90	93	267	2,220
FH-21	1.16	24.10	282	1,495	2,280
FH-21	1.16	24.10	282	1,495	2,280
FH-AA	0.04	4.10	28	24	41
FH-BB	0.41	14.20	317	99	113
FH-CC	0.95	2.50	214	19	35
FH-DD	6.86	1.80	221	<2	8
FH-EE	19.90	3.60	348	20	32
FH-FF	0.75	1.10	96	2	45
FH-GG	0.35	1.80	278	4	55
FH-HH	0.03	0.60	85	5	60
FH-II	0.14	12.30	748	86	599
FH-JJ	0.01	1.30	28	12	79
FH-100	0.19	0.30			
FH-101	0.21	0.10			
FH-102	7.95	0.70			
FH-103	9.15	0.70			
FH-104	0.34	0.10			
FH-105	0.04	<0.1			
FH-106	11.81	1.70			
FH-107	0.07	<0.1			
PG 420-1	21.70	2.40	406	5	14
PG 420-2	33.00	2.70	364	6	17

Nearly every sample showed an anomalous amount of gold, with 19 returning more than an eighth ounce-per-ton of gold and six showing more than one-half ounce-per-ton of gold; two were over an ounce per ton. Only three showed only a trace amount of gold.

The locations of the samples are plotted on Appendix A, Figure 16 and show that aerial distribution of elevated gold values is remarkable. The results show that while the Main Vein and ore stockpile have elevated gold values, so do other areas away from those workings. The results showed that the gold mineralized system is widespread both laterally and longitudinally. While some areas have higher values than others, nearly every sample location showed an anomalous amount of gold. These vein systems are likely to be similar to that of the Main Vein structure, such that there is a core of high-grade that is surrounded by a wide zone of lower grade. Geologic mapping indicates the zones are more 200 feet wide and extend for thousands of feet. Four principal zones have been identified on the Full House claim block, and it is likely that there are several more.

Elevated levels of silver were also noted in six samples on the Full House claim block, with a peak value of 25.5 ounces-per-ton and five other showing more than a quarter ounce-per-ton. Lead and zinc were elevated in four samples and they accompanied high-grade silver mineralization. Copper was present in every sample but nothing was noted as high values.

10.3 Royal Flush Claim Block.

The geology of the Royal Flush claim block consists of mostly limey sandstones and limey shales of the Precambrian Wyman Formation. The bedding strike is east-northeast and dips steeply to the southeast. There are some exposures of the quartz monzonite Sylvania pluton exposed on the northern margin; the contact between the sediments and the plutonic rocks appears to be faulted.

The mineralization of the Royal Flush claims chiefly occurs in discontinuous veins and vein-sets. Individual veins vary in thickness from a few inches to tens of feet. Some of the prospects show large dump piles, which suggests extensive subsurface workings.

Most of these workings were following vein structures containing the high-grade mineralization.

Eleven rock samples were obtained from the Royal Flush claim block. The laboratory results are presented in Appendix D and precious and base metal results are summarized in Table 2.

Method	Au- AA23	ME- ICP41	ME- ICP41	ME- ICP41	ME- ICP41
Sample Description	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
RF-1	25.70	91.2	3,520	6,300	4,780
RF-2	7.32	148	6,410	23,300	26,900
RF-3	41.00	6.30	378	170	138
RF-4	4.35	102	294	217	548
RF-3A	48.20	5.70	266	38	23
RF-3B	1.60	16.0	434	13,300	3,600
RF-3C	0.03	<0.2	31	30	58
RF-3D	0.05	2.00	48	187	236
RF-3E	6.81	3.50	826	24	46
RF-3F	0.03	1.10	18	75	84
RF-3G	0.07	95.8	838	34,400	19,500

* 33.1 ppm = 1 troy ounce

The results indicate that there are pockets of high-grade gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc mineralization on the Royal Flush claim block. Of the 11 samples obtained six showed more than an eighth of an ounce-per-ton gold, four showed more than three ounces-per ton silver and values for lead and zinc were in the percent range. The peak value of gold was just over 1.5 ounces-per-ton (RF-3A) and the peak value of silver was 4.8 ounces-per-ton (RF-2).

The aerial distribution of the high-grade rocks was not addressed in this study, however, reconnaissance observations show that they are likely to be significant, however, smaller than those observed on the Full House claim block to the south. It is highly likely that given the elevated assay results that a significant potential for economic mineralization

exists on the Royal Flush claim block. It is likely to be the northward extension of the Full House claim block mineralization.

10.4 Straight Flush, Ace in the Hole and Four of a Kind #8 Claim Blocks.

The Straight Flush, Ace in the Hole and Four of a Kind #8 claim blocks consists of four claims totaling about 75 acres across the western portion of the Upper Hand land holdings. They border the private lands on the north, east and the west, and provide a contiguous claim holding to the private lands. This could prove to be a valuable permitting position if the private lands are acquired.

The bedrock is predominantly composed of sandy limestone, limey sandstone, and sandy siltstone of the Wyman Formation and is very similar to that of the adjacent Full House claim block. Alteration follows faulting and fracturing of the bedrock that is associated with the Slate Ridge fault zone, which separates the two claim blocks. The Ace in the Hole claim borders the Sylvania pluton on the south and its contact with the Wymann Formation appears conformable because of the intense skarn alteration at the contact.

There are a number of historic prospects on these claim blocks that show significant workings. One shaft on the Straight Flush claim block that was excavated to more than 75 feet and by the look of the large mine dump outside, suggests extensive subsurface lateral workings as well. These workings have square nails present and thus are of the late 1800s vintage.

Six rock samples were obtained from these claim blocks. The laboratory results are presented in Appendix D and precious and base metal results are summarized in Table 3. The results indicate that there is only a weak presence of gold but a large potential for silver, copper, lead and zinc. Given that these were reconnaissance samples, the gold values would normally be considered to be very good results, but in light of the high-grade gold values returned on the neighboring Full House claim block they seem rather marginal. Further sampling and drilling may better define the gold potential on these claims.

Two samples showed elevated silver values and both came from the deep shaft on the Straight Flush claim block (SF-1, 28.2 ounces per ton silver and SF-2, 12.2 ounces per ton silver). Both samples were accompanied by elevated lead and zinc, with minor amounts of copper. Samples T-1, T-2 and T-3 were obtained from a linear trend of shallow prospects that follows the Slate Ridge fault zone. Sample T-2 shows the highest values of copper, lead and zinc obtained in the Upper Hand land holdings. It is likely the early prospectors developed the workings for these metals and not the gold.

Method	Au-AA23	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
Sample Description	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
SF-1	2.96	895	624	3,100	1,465
SF-2	2.30	378	797	2,070	6,370
W-1	0.14	0.70	452	5,610	8,830
W-2	0.14	0.50	1,155	4,500	13,300
T-1	0.15	4.70	186	26	36
T-2	2.71	183	1,455	16,500	14,700
T-3	0.27	182	1,090	5,630	3,020

* 33.1 ppm = 1 troy ounce

The mineralization on the Ace in the Hole claim is poor in both gold and silver, but very high for lead and zinc. This correlates well with the noted skarn alteration. Given the proximity of the plutonic rocks and conformable contact relations it is likely that there may not be the volume to make the mineralization here economical.

10.5 Four Aces Claim Block, Lower Hand.

The Four Aces claim block consists of 25 20-acre claims totaling 500 acres across the southwestern flank of Slate Ridge. It is referred to herein as the Lower Hand land holdings. Here, several high-grade silver-copper-lead-zinc mineralized veins cut through sedimentary rocks of the Wyman Formation. Numerous historic digs, shafts and drifts explored these deposits to significant depths that created large stockpiles and ore dumps.

Four Aces claim block is located due east of the famous State Line and Enterprise Mines that were first discovered by Tom Shaw, and undoubtedly, some of these former workings were from him. One account of Tom Shaw's activities noted that he discovered a "mother lode" outcrop that was rich in gold, whereby he dug out a room in the vein and could admire the gold sparkling in the evening firelight. This dig is believed to be located on Four Aces #3 claim, however, repeated samples here did not show elevated gold but contained very high-grade silver at over 30 ounces-per ton.

The Wyman Formation is predominantly composed of sandy limestone, limey sandstone, and sandy siltstone. Some portions are more shaley than others. Bedding is nearly vertical to slightly dipping to the south. The Sylvania pluton is exposed on the north side of the claim block but the contact was not fully explored. It appears to be a conformable contact, although there was no apparent skarn alteration.

Local faulting is common and is both perpendicular and parallel to the Slate Ridge fault zone. As shown on the satellite imagery (Appendix A, Figure 10), many of the sedimentary units can be traced entirely through the claim block, except in the northwest portion where the bedding becomes highly contorted. Alteration is prevalent in this area and is probably correlative to that of the Enterprise and State Line Mines on the west side of the Enterprise Wash.

Alteration consists of quartz veining, argillic decomposition, along with massive sulfide intrusions that has been completely oxidized. Brecciation of the quartz veins is common. Visible silver, copper, lead and zinc mineralization is apparent in many prospects and digs. Vein thicknesses are from a few inches to several feet. In general, the alteration veins are steeply dipping to the southwest. In some cases, the alteration becomes gossanous and silica tends to become more abundant. Several silica-rich "ribs" crop out through the claim block. Weak to moderate argillic alteration is common, with a few areas showing strong argillic alteration. Some localized folding of the sedimentary rock has formed traps that allow for increased alteration to occur. The veins tend to extend for hundreds to thousands of feet along the strike.

This reconnaissance targets historic prospects along the northern portion of the claim block, therefore, much of the claim block remains largely unexplored. The character of the mineralization is thought to be correlative throughout the claim block.

A total of 14 samples were obtained from the Four Aces claim block, but only nine were submitted for mineral assay due to budgetary constraints. The sample locations are presented in Figures 19 and 20 of Appendix A. The laboratory results are presented in Appendix D and precious and base metal results are summarized in Table 4.

Method	Au-AA23	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
Sample Description	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
4A-1	0.14	1,015	1,280	4,880	8,270
4A-2	0.95	708	1,680	21,300	42,900
4A-3	0.17	11.4	472	59	668
4A-4	0.28	643	776	2,520	5,940
4A-6	0.98	167	285	818	1,035
4A-9	0.14	35.1	123	417	6,960
4A-10	0.02	1.7	13	15	199
4A-11	0.01	6.4	29	15	195
4A-14	1.02	0.9	1,620	98	53

* 33.1 ppm = 1 troy ounce

The results indicate that there is only a weak presence of gold but a very large silver, copper, lead and zinc resource. Five samples showed more than an ounce-per-ton silver and three of those showed greater than 20 ounces-per-ton silver. The peak silver result was 32.6 ounces-per-ton and that is believed to have come from the location of Tom Shaw's cabin (Sample 4A-1). Lead and zinc are highly anomalous, with peak values of 2.1% and 4.3%, respectively (Sample 4A-2). Copper is elevated in two samples, both of which came from around Tom Shaw's cabin. It was also elevated in Sample 4A-14, which was obtained in the northwestern part of the claim block.

The aerial distribution of silver and base metal assays is remarkable and suggests that a very large economical mineral resource exists within this claim block. Given the widths,

lengths and grade of the veins, it is highly likely that the deposit could be mined as a large open pit operation.

10.6 Wild Card Claim.

The Wild Card lode claim secures a single 20-acre block over a shaft with substantial subsurface workings. The host rock is quartz monzonite of the Sylvania pluton and the vein structure trends roughly N70°W and dips 80°NE. It contains 2-3 episodes of mineralization. The first was a silver-base metal assemblage that has been thoroughly oxidized (WC-2). The second was a mid stage silver-base metal pulse that came up alongside the first and contained slightly less values (WC-3). The last stage was a low temperature quartz event that contained slightly more gold and less silver (WC-1).

Method	Au- AA23	ME- ICP41	ME- ICP41	ME- ICP41	ME- ICP41
Sample Description	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
WC-1	0.11	1.50	43	23	157
WC-2	0.01	9.20	76	45	115
WC-3	0.03	4.60	112	34	125

* 33.1 ppm = 1 troy ounce

The Wild Card claim does not have significant potential to add to the Poker Game Mine's resource potential. It does, however, add insights to the mineralization process and could provide some interesting results if studied in more detail.

10.7 Scavenging Potential.

The multiple element assay analysis was performed to give results not only on the major precious and base metals on the claim but to determine if "scavenger" elements were present in sufficient quantities that would lower the assay values. In particular, elevated values of barium, iron, magnesium, phosphate, selenium and a variety of other elements will cause artificially reduced gold fire assay values. Extra flux was added to the

assaying process as a precaution to eliminate these effects, however, is not always effective. An extra fine grind was performed to allow for as much of the rock as possible to be incorporated into the analyses.

Iron is a moderate scavenger during the fire assay process and laboratory analysis showed an abundance of this element that is almost always between 2-25%. Significant gold scavenging tends to occur with iron over 8%, therefore, a number of assays would be susceptible to scavenging from this element alone. Hence, the high-grade results presented herein represent only minimum values that would be expected from a mine recovery process, such as a leach solution process.

10.8 Assay Results Summary.

Independent laboratory mineral assay results on 68 rock samples for the Poker Game Mine show numerous elevated values for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. Gold is the dominant precious metal in the northern half of the claim blocks where nearly every sample showed an anomalous amount of gold, with 23 returning more than an eighth ounce-per-ton of gold and nine showing more than one-half ounce-per-ton of gold, five were over an ounce per ton. Gold occurs in both discrete veins as well as being distributed over several hundred-foot wide zones that are a couple thousand feet long. The aerial distribution of the elevated gold results is remarkable as several high-grade veins sets occur throughout the land holdings; four have been documented with others needing further investigation. The former Gold Bug Mine operator excavated and stockpiled more than 20,000 tons of high-grade ore from the Main Vein. Assay results from these stockpiles are concurrent with assays taken directly from the source veins as well as from surrounding reconnaissance sampling.

The assay results for silver, copper, lead and zinc are equally remarkable, showing numerous areas of both high-grade and elevated values. In the Upper Hand claim blocks, high-grade silver and base metals occur in pockets and discrete veins, as well as occurring in lesser amounts as a background element. A potential silver and base metal bonanza is likely to occur within the Lower Hand claim blocks. Here, several high-grade results were returned from only a portion of the claim block. Considering the plethora of

similar mineralized vein systems throughout the claim block, it is likely an economic resource completely on its own.

11.0 Processing and Recovery.

The assay results from the Poker Game Mine show that gold, silver and base metal mineralization occurs at a sufficient grade and abundance to warrant a discussion of ore processing and recovery. To facilitate the analysis, five bulk rock samples obtained from the Full House stockpiles were sent to McClelland Laboratories, 1016 Greg Street, Sparks, Nevada for a metal screen test and a cyanide solubility analysis. A metal screen test analyzes the gravity (or water) recovery potential and the cyanide solubility analysis tests for the potential to recover the gold through a chemical leach process. Their results showed the following results:

- 1) Of five bulk samples submitted, four fire assays average 0.161 ounces-per-ton gold, with one at 0.448 ounces-per-ton gold. This indicates that while the bulk samples show good results, there is high-grade material in the stockpile. If all five assays are combined, the average fire assay grade is 0.216 ounce-per-ton gold.
- 2) The metallic screen test showed that most of the gold (two tests at 94% and 88%, respectively) is fine-grained, that is less than 50 mesh. This also indicates that mechanical or water processing would not recover the gold very well.
- 3) Two cyanide soluble tests showed that if the material is ground to 150 mesh, that 92% of the gold can be recovered with cyanide processing.

The test results show, therefore, that the economical method for processing the ore would be with a leach method and not by gravity separation.

There are several leach formulas that dissolve gold, some of which are biodegradable and non-toxic that are both highly effective as well as provide a streamlined permitting process. In an effort to determine the best method, a number of in-house laboratory tests have been conducted, specifically concentrating on the leachate type, its concentration and the best temperature for the process. Preliminary results from a few in-house tests, thus far, conclude that grades are between 1.0 – 6.75 ounces-per-ton gold. Four samples were then sent to

outside uncertified laboratories and three tests concluded similar results whereupon one was substantially higher. It suggests that the scavenging of gold during the fire assay process may be more substantial than previously believe and/or alternative leachates can recover a significantly larger amount of the gold from these ores.

Since these are results are preliminary, the conservative approach to determine a potential mineral resource potential using a leaching process is to limit the amount of gold expected to the minimum value, or 1.0 ounces-per-ton.

12.0 Estimated Resource Potential.

Calculations to determine resource potential at the Poker Game Mine surrounds two principal factors, grade and volume.

The fire assay analyses showed a wide range of results, from trace to 1.5 ounces-per-to gold, that are best summarized by using the average grade determined by McClelland Laboratories at 0.216 ounces-per-ton. Scavenging of gold was demonstrated to be likely, therefore, an average ore grade using a leachate process was proposed to be 1.0 ounces-per-ton gold. Therefore, these two conservatives derived ore grades that can be used for the resource potential calculations.

The volume of material can best be obtained through the resource exposed at the Main Vein. It was estimated that the Main Vein has a conservative dimension containing 2.222 million cubic yards or 2.963 million tons of ore. Using the pair of ore grades derived above the potential resource is estimated to contain between 639,999 – 2,962,000 ounces of gold with a potential value of between \$959.998 million – \$4.443 billion at \$1,500 per ounce gold.

- 200 feet wide x 1,000 feet long x 300 feet deep / 27 cubic feet per yard = 2.222 million cubic yards.
- Approximately 1.33 tons per cubic yard = 2.963 million tons
- @ 0.216 oz/ton = 639,999 ounces gold (@ \$1,500/oz = \$959.998 million)
- @ 1.0 oz/ton = 2.962 million ounces gold (@ \$1,500/oz = \$4.443 billion)

* Limitations: Observations indicate the gold mineralized aureole extends at least 100 feet laterally from the main vein and for at least 1,000 feet to the southeast from the excavation at the Gold Bug Mine. Multiple samples have been taken along this vein system however, the entire trend has not been fully tested as of yet. For general purposes, the mineralization is limited to 200 feet wide, 1,000 feet long and 300 feet deep; no drill holes have been bored to confirm the mineralization to this depth, however, the Gold Bug Mine excavation has a 45-foot exposure and, the historic Gold Bug shaft is easily greater than 100 feet deep and more likely extends to greater than 300 feet. These general calculations are based upon the best available observations and should be used only as a barometer to the economic potential of this property.

As previously discussed there are several vein systems that are similar to the Main Vein and three others have been identified and sampled. If these vein systems have similar volumes and grades as the Main Vein then the gold resource potential would be 11.85 million tons with a value of between \$3.838 – \$17.779 billion.

Silver is an ancillary mineral in the Full House's Main Vein system geochemistry. However, there are high-grade veins and pockets scattered through the Upper Hand set of claims. Furthermore, the Lower Hand Four Aces claim block is principally a high-grade silver and base metal mineral suite. Using an average grade of 8 ounces-per-ton and given the aforementioned volume contained in the main vein on the Full House claim block of 2,963 million tons, this indicates about 23.7 million ounces of silver are present, or at \$28 per-ounce worth about \$663.25 million. Considering the huge volumes contained in the silver belt to the south, data suggests that 10 times this amount could be realized. Therefore, the ore potential of silver contained within roughly 30 million tons valued at \$28 per-ounce is roughly \$6.56 billion. The gold quantities in the Lower Hand have yet to be determined. There are also significant resources of copper, lead, zinc and rare earths, as well as other valuable metals that are not included in this economic mineral potential.

Using these conservative calculations given today's prices, the combined potential for gold and silver ore of the Poker Game Mine is bracketed between \$10.338 and \$24.339 billion. Further surface and subsurface sampling and analysis will need to be conducted to prove this resource assessment.

13.0 Summary

The Poker Game Mine is a significant opportunity that has a substantial economic mineral resource. It is the professional opinion of this evaluation that the Poker Game Mine is a rich, high-grade, poly-metallic deposit that has over 42 million tons with a conservative estimated

resource potential of gold and silver of between \$10.338 and \$24.339 billion. Clearly, this property is in the early stages of evaluation and further work is necessary to refine these preliminary estimates. Nevertheless, considering the elevated values of gold and silver within the areas observed and sampled, there is no question that further refinement of these data will only increase the potential mineral reserves.

14.0 Recommendations

The following recommendations are presented improve the mine evaluation,

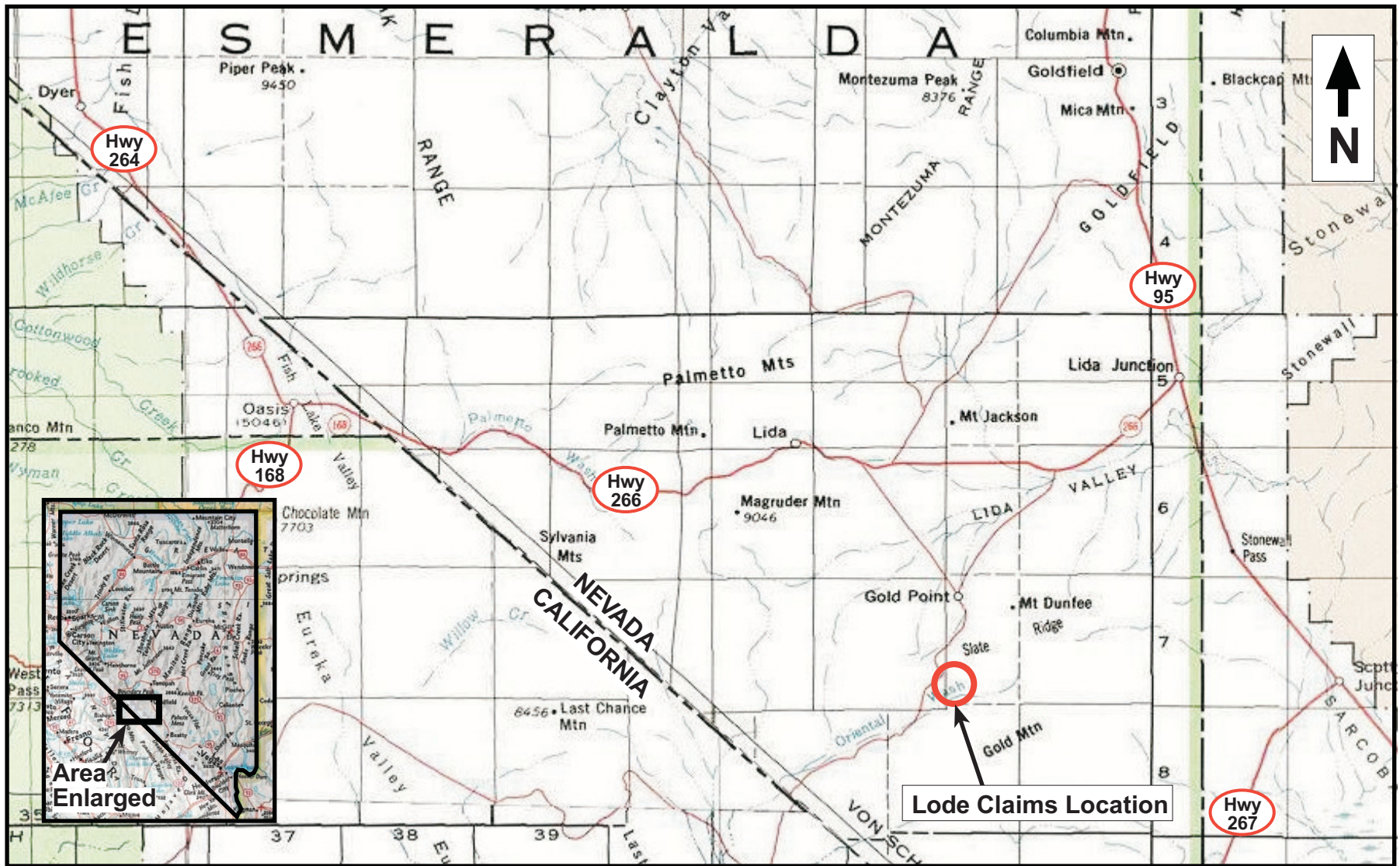
1. Conduct detailed surface sampling and geological mapping,
2. Subsurface sampling through excavations, drilling and existing mine workings,
3. Acquire the private lands as soon as possible,
4. Conduct bulk leach tests.

15.0 Limitations

Results and conclusions contained in this report are based upon field observations, standardized rock testing procedures, and our understanding of the proposed construction. The locations selected for testing and/or sampling are, in our opinion, representative of the typical rock or mineralized conditions on the site. It is possible that variations in rock or mineralized conditions could exist between the points explored and, therefore, differing results could be achieved. If any conditions are encountered at the site that are different from those used in preparation of this report, our firm should be contacted immediately so we may review the situation and make supplementary recommendations as needed. No other warranties, guarantees, recommendations or conclusions are expressed or implied except for those directly stated in this report.

Appendix A

Figures and Maps

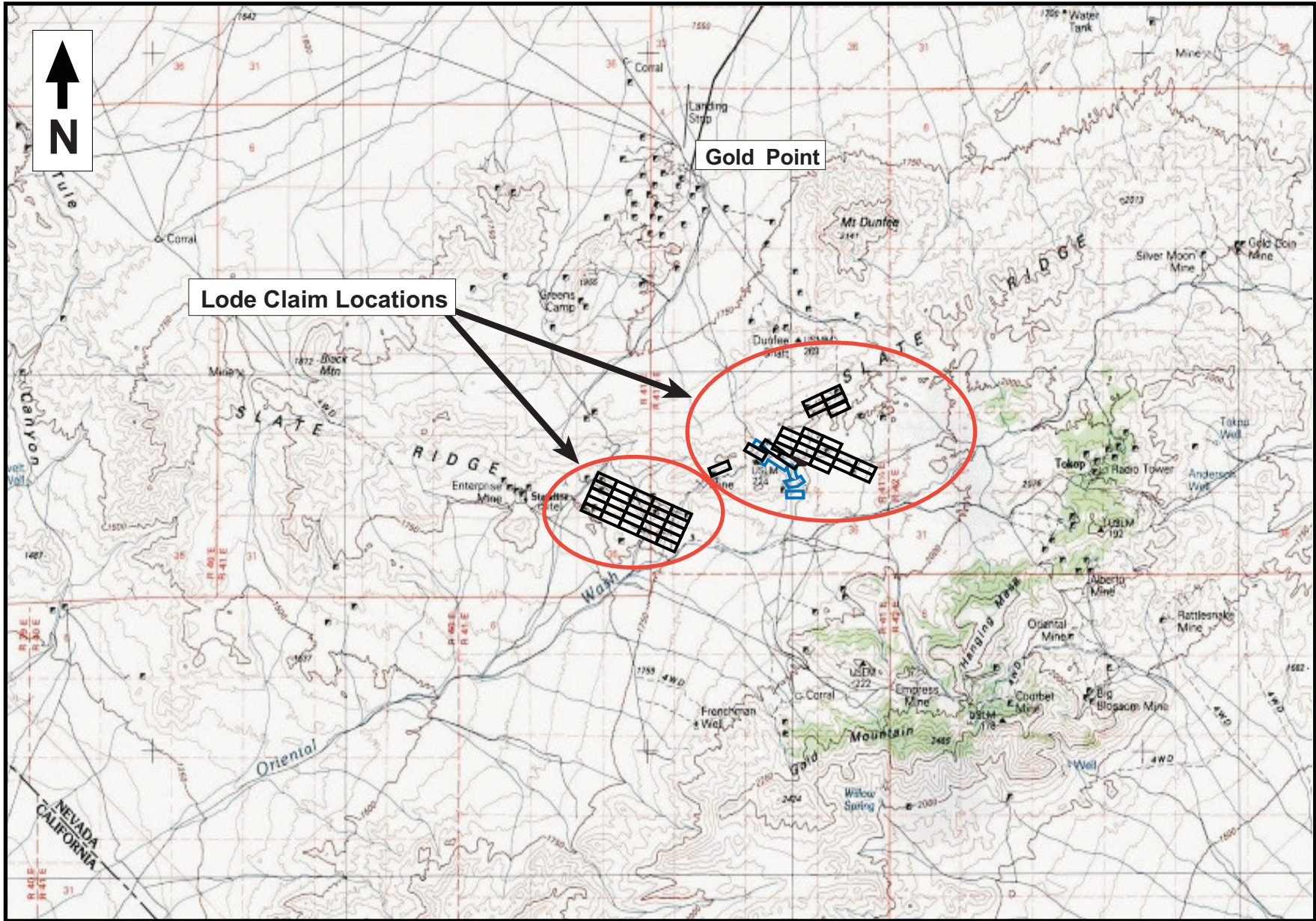


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Poker Game Mine Lode Mining Claims

Lode Claim Regional Map

50 Claim Blocks, 995 Ac.	T. 7S, R. 41E, 41.5 E,
Esmeralda County, NV	Figure 1



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Poker Game Mine Lode Mining Claims

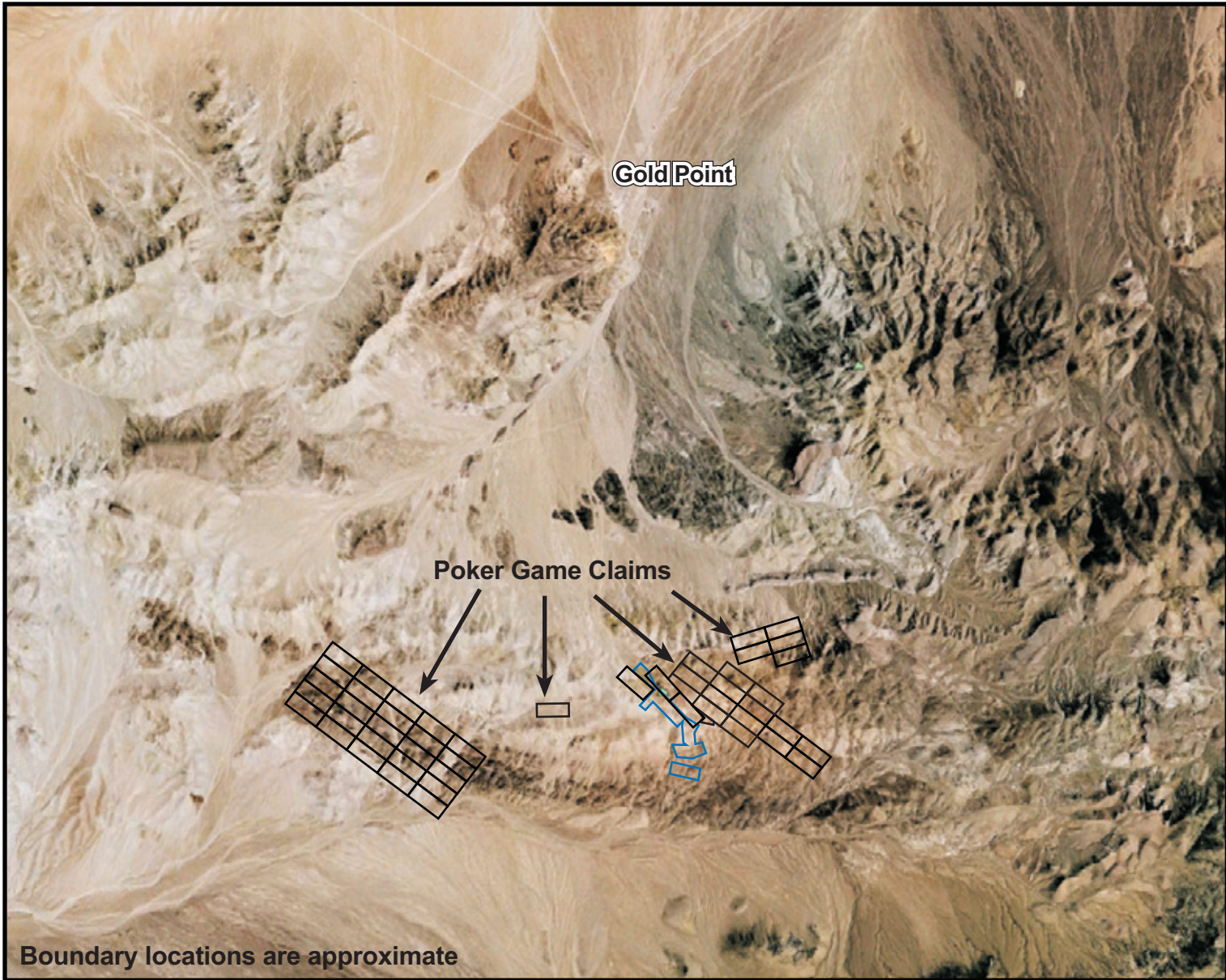
Lode Claim Vicinity Map

50 Claim Blocks, 995 Ac.

T. 7S, R. 41.5, 41E

Esmeralda County, NV

Figure 2



Boundary locations are approximate



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Poker Game Mine Lode Mining Claims

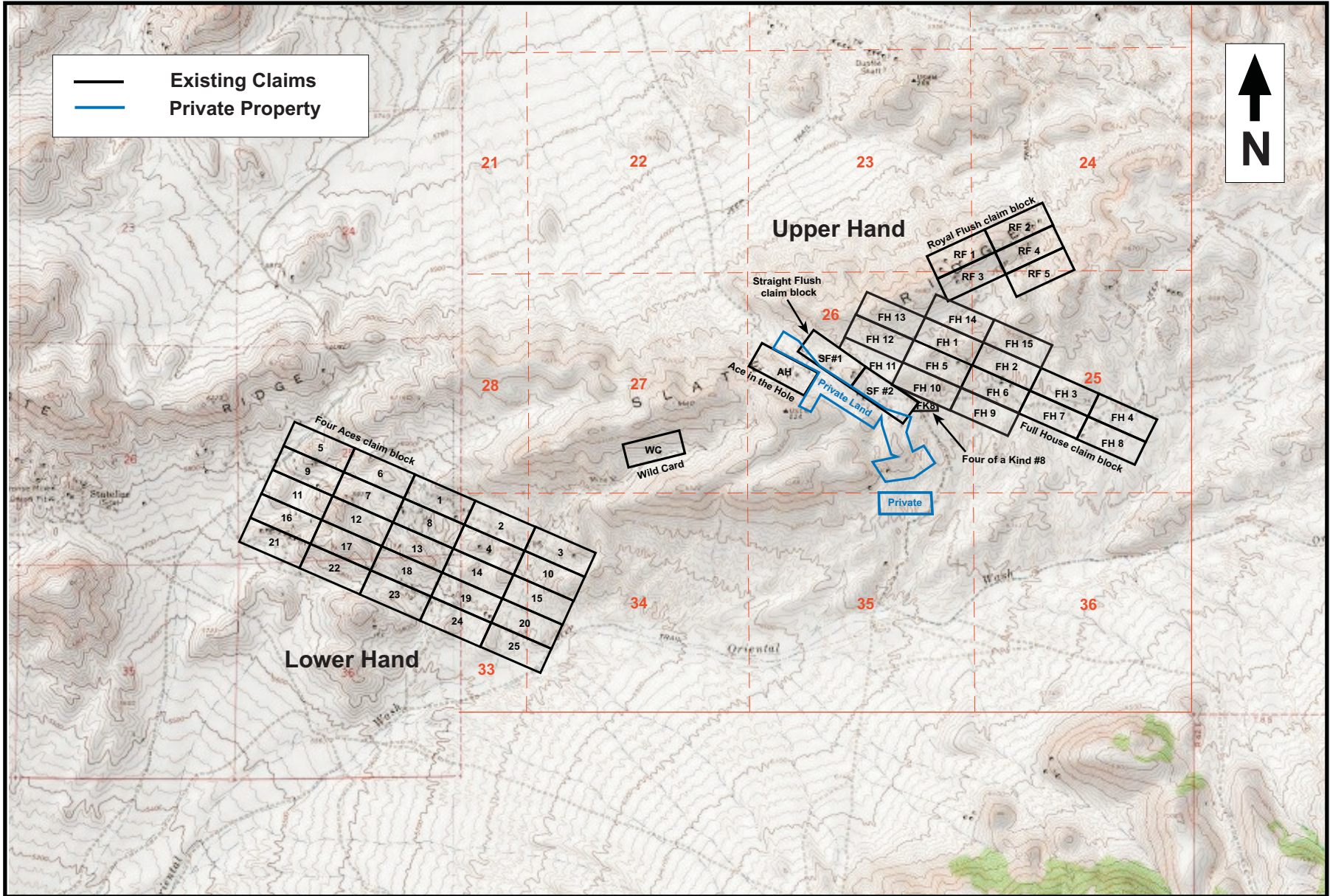
Satellite Vicinity Map

50 Claim Blocks, 995 Ac.

T. 7S, R. 41E, 41.5 E,

Esmeralda County, NV

Figure 3

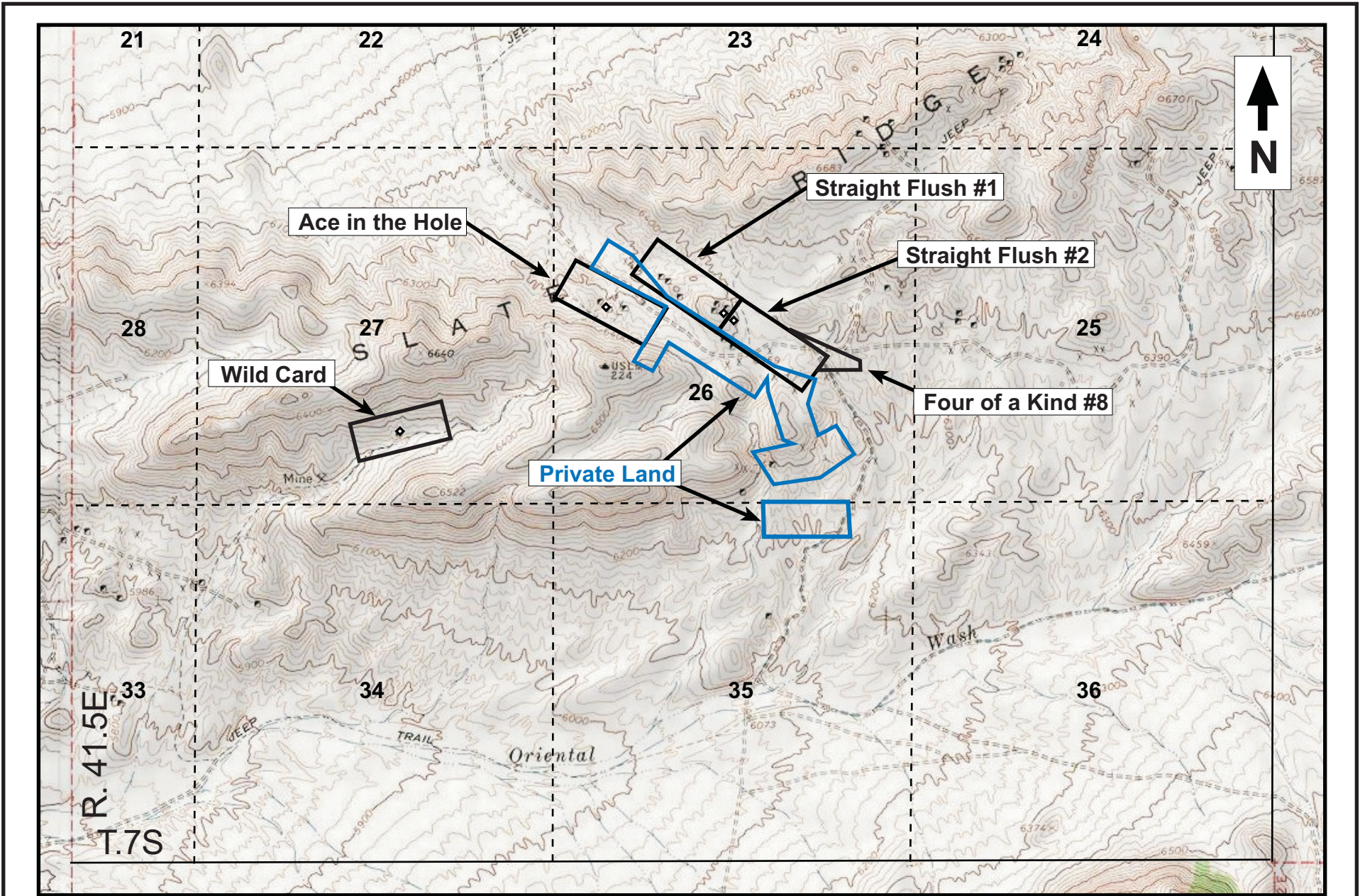


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Poker Game Mine Lode Mining Claims

Lode Claim Map

50 Claim Blocks, 995 Ac.	T.7S, R.41E and 41.5E
Esmeralda County, NV	Figure 4



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Poker Game Mine Lode Mining Claims

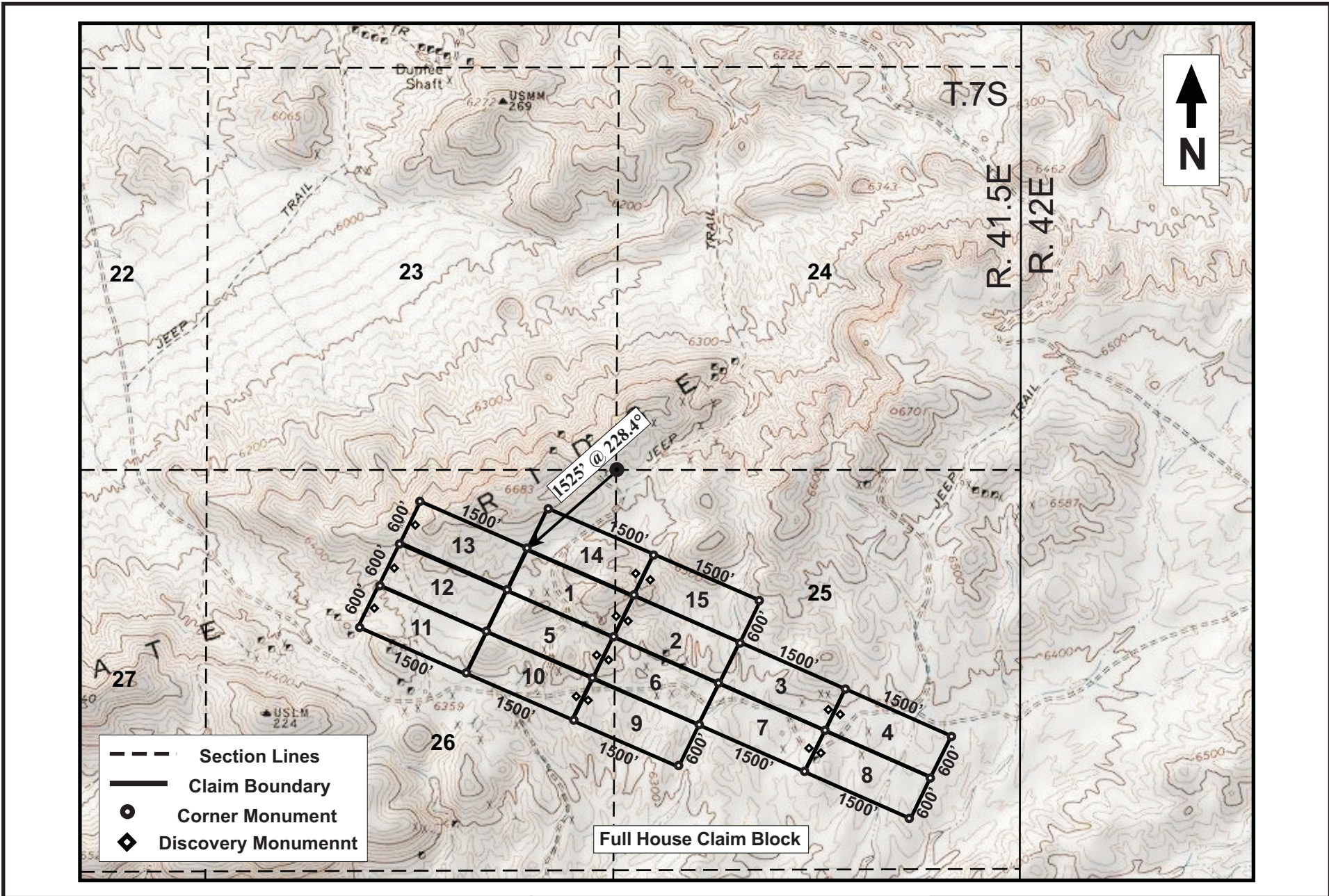
Upper Hand Detail Map 1

5 Claim Blocks, 95 Ac.
 Private Lands, ±88 Ac.

T.7S, R.41.5E, S. 26, 27

Esmeralda County, NV

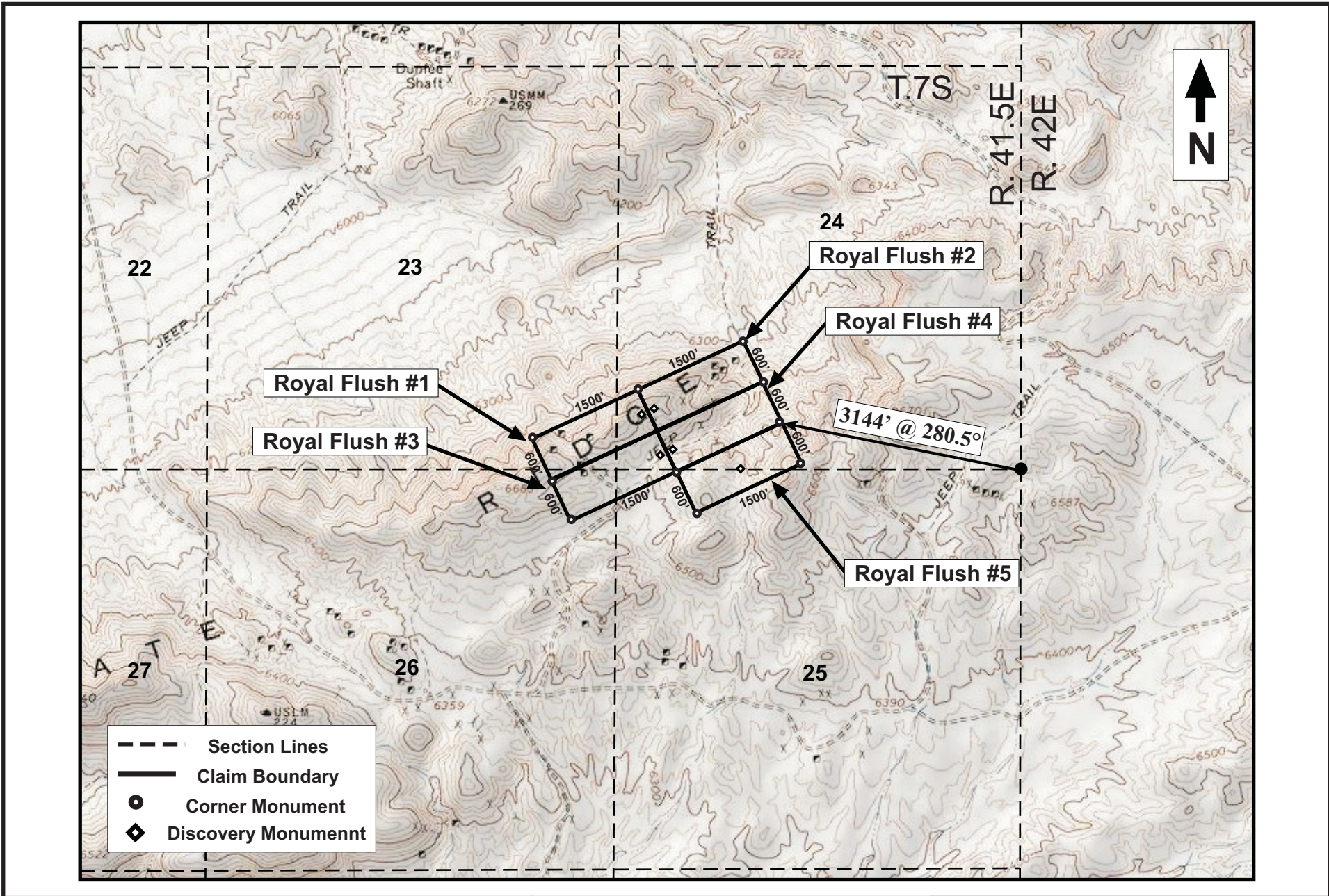
Figure 5



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Poker Game Mine
 Lode Mining Claims

Upper Hand Detail Map 2	
15 Claim Blocks, 300 Ac.	T. 7S, R. 41.5E, Sec. 25, 26
Esmeralda County, NV	Figure 6



- Section Lines
- Claim Boundary
- Corner Monument
- ◇ Discovery Monument



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Poker Game Mine Lode Mining Claims

Upper Hand Detail Map 3

5 Claim Blocks, 100 Ac.	T.7S, R.41.5E, S. 23,24,25,26
Esmeralda County, NV	Figure 7



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Poker Game Mine Lode Mining Claims

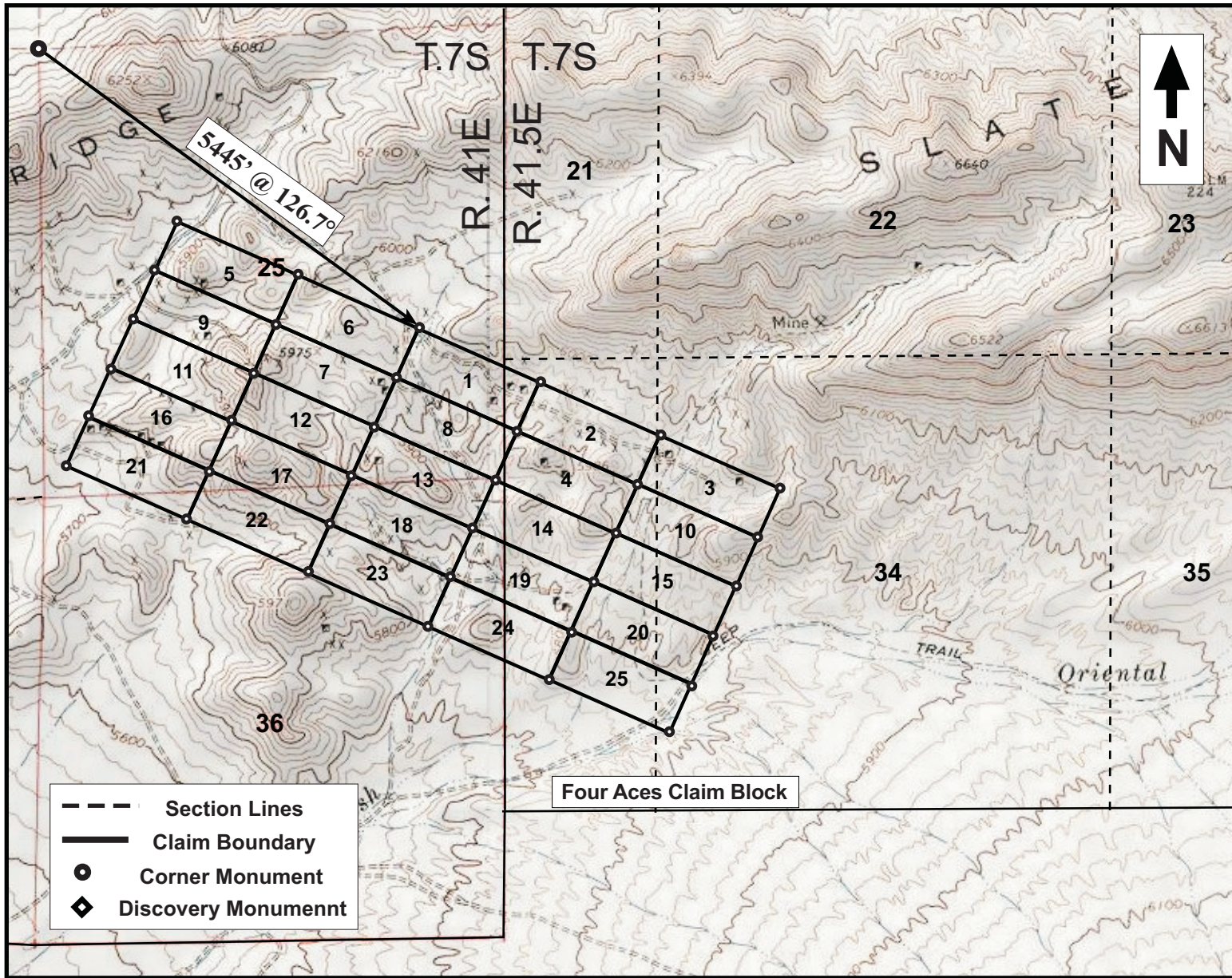
Upper Hand Satellite Map

24 Claim Blocks, 475 Ac.

T. 7S, R. 41E

Esmeralda County, NV

Figure 8



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Poker Game Mine Lode Mining Claims

Lower Hand Detail Map

25 Claim Blocks, 500 Ac.	T. 7S, R. 41E, Sec. 25, 36
	T. 7S, R. 41.5E, Sec. 33, 34
Esmeralda County, NV	Figure 9



Boundary locations are approximate



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Poker Game Mine Lode Mining Claims

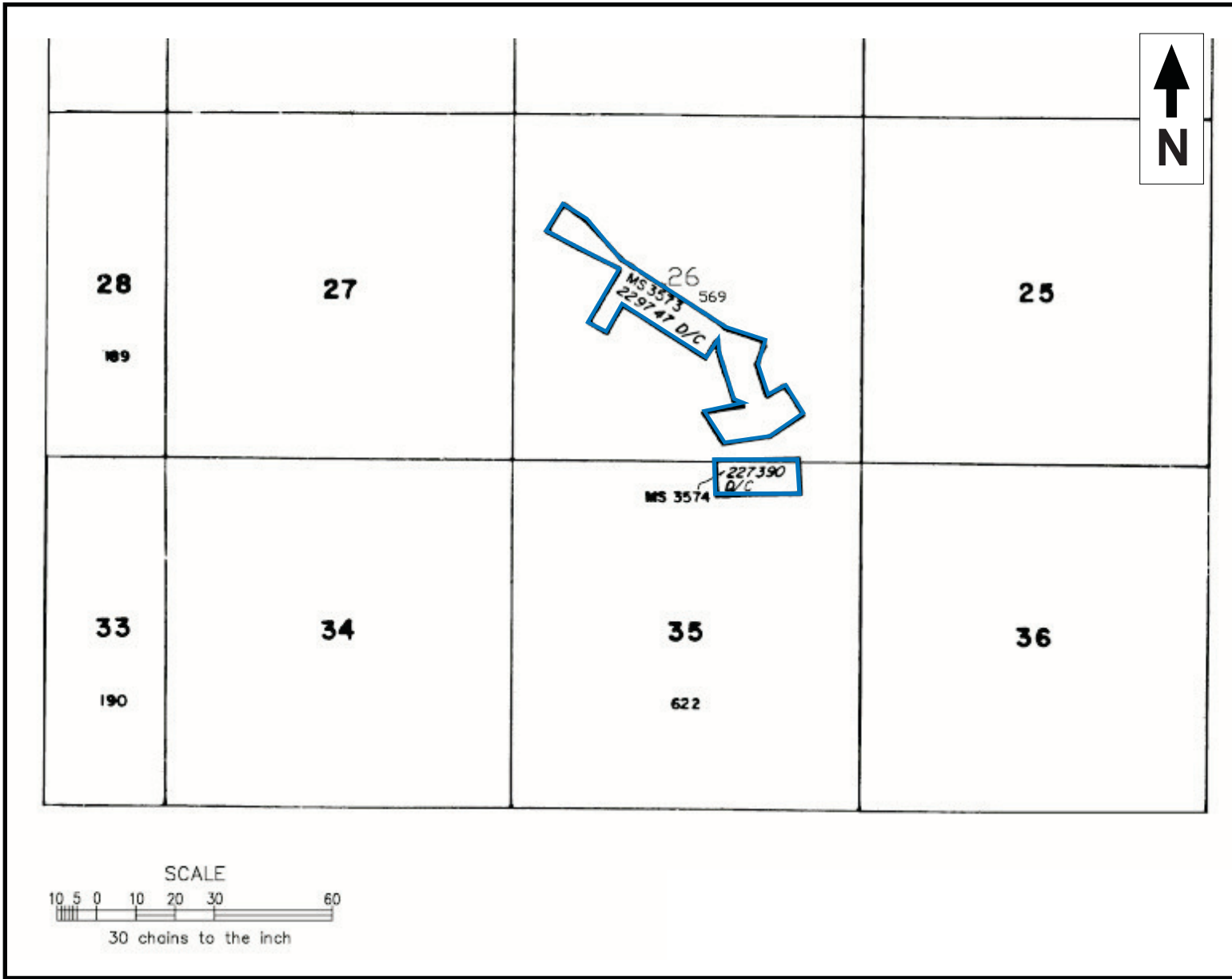
Lower Hand Satellite Map

50 Claim Blocks, 995 Ac.

T. 7S, R. 41E, 41.5 E,

Esmeralda County, NV

Figure 10



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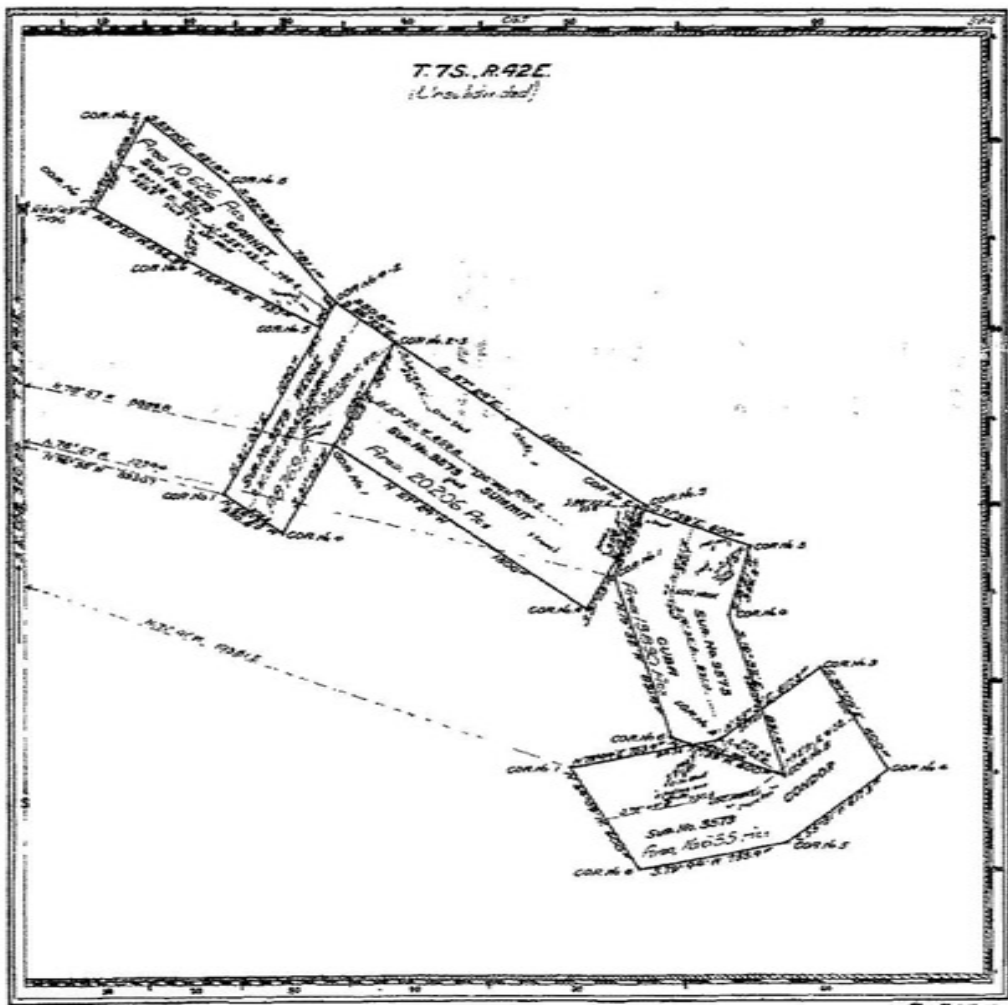
**Poker Game Mine
 Private Lands**

Private Lands Plat Map

±88 Ac.	T. 7S, R. 41.5E, Sec. 26, 35
Esmeralda County, NV	Figure 11

(4-875)

Survey # 02061
Patent # 221747
Vol. 12-101



Open land Wedge, January 4 1908
Others January 1 1908
Mineral Survey No. 3573

Carson City Land District

PLAT
OF THE CLAIM OF
John L. Roberts

KNOWN AS THE
**SUMMIT, CUBA, GARNET, WEDGE
and CONDOR LODES**

In Gold Mountain Nevada Territory
Esmeralda County Nevada
Containing an amount of 70.066 Acres
More or less
Section 7 1/2
T. 7S. R. 42E.
Range 3-B. 1908 21

F. P. Lucey S. S. Wood, Surveyor

The Original Field Notes of the Survey of the Mining Claims of
John L. Roberts
known as the
Summit, Cuba, Garnet, Wedge and
Condor Lodes

From which this plat has been made under my direction I
have been examined and approved, and upon the within offer
and I hereby certify that they furnish such an accurate, clear
and true description of the premises, and that such references
are fully sufficient to identify the premises, and that such references
as made therein to natural objects or permanent monuments
as well as permanent and substantial surveys
of further proof that the boundaries of the Mining Claims
have been established or improved in accordance with the Mining
Law in relation to the same, and that the boundaries and
improvements shown of said Mining Claims are 7
trapezoids, 2 triangles, 14 1/2 and 1/2
and 1/2 acres and other value \$5500

That the location of said improvements is correctly shown
upon this plat, and that no portion of said lands or im-
provements has been included in the estimate of expendi-
tures upon any other claim.

And I further certify that this is a correct plat of said Mining
Claims made in conformity with said original field notes of the
survey thereof, and the same is hereby approved.

Witness my hand and seal
Carson, Nevada
November 21 1908

Matthew Kyle

203616

3573 + 1



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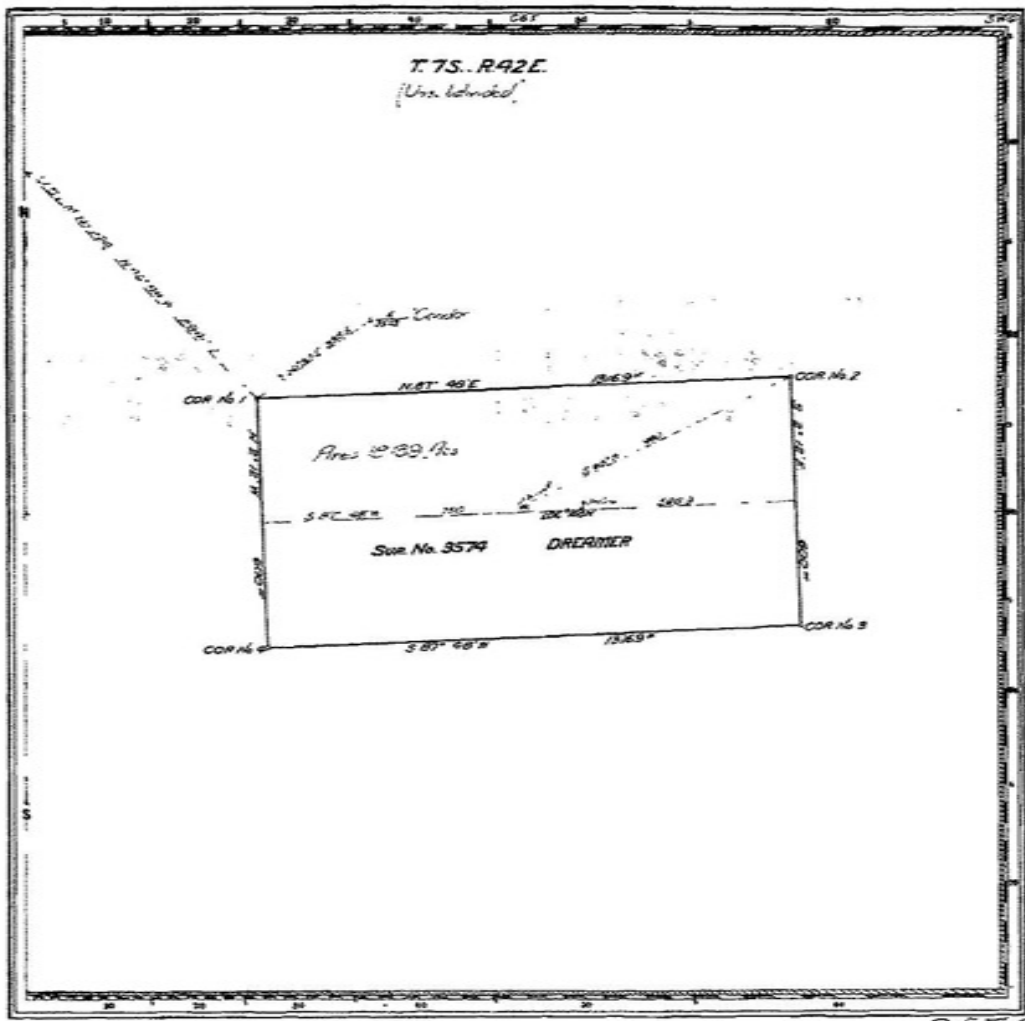
**Poker Game Mine
Private Lands**

Private Lands Survey Map 1

±70.066 Ac.	T. 7S, R. 41.5E, Sec. 26
Esmeralda County, NV	Figure 12

(4-675)

Serial # 0092
27623 # 227570
Oct 2, 1911



Class Located January 6, 1905
 Mineral Survey No. 3574
 Carson City Lead District
PLAT
 OF THE CLAIM OF
 John L. Roberts
 KNOWN AS THE
DREAMER LODE

IN Gold Mountain Mining District,
 Esmeralda County, Nevada
 Containing an area of 18.139 Acres
 Bounded by 200 Feet to the south
 Section 7 East
 Township 7 North Range 18 East
 F. A. Lucy, Esq., Esmeralda, Nevada
 The original field notes of the Mining Claim of
 John L. Roberts
 known as the
Dreamer Lode

from which this plat has been made under my direction I
 have been examined and approved, and even for this effect
 and hereby certify that they furnish an accurate descrip-
 tion of said Mining Claim as well as of improved structures,
 so far as they identify the premises, and that such improve-
 ments made thereon in natural objects or permanent monuments
 or will perpetuate, and for the locus thereof.
 I further certify that the Standard Bullion work of labor has
 been expended, or improvements made upon said Mining
 Claim by discovery or plus ground, and that
 said improvements consist of 1 Cut and 1 Machine
 Total Value \$670.00

that the location of said improvements is correctly shown
 upon this plat, and that no portion of said labor or im-
 provements has been included in the estimate of expendi-
 tures upon any other claim.
 And I further certify that this is a correct plat of said Mining
 Claim made in conformity with said original field notes of the
 survey thereof, and the same is hereby approved.

Esmeralda County, Nevada
 Esmeralda County Clerk
 F. A. Lucy
 December 25, 1906 Nevada

203617

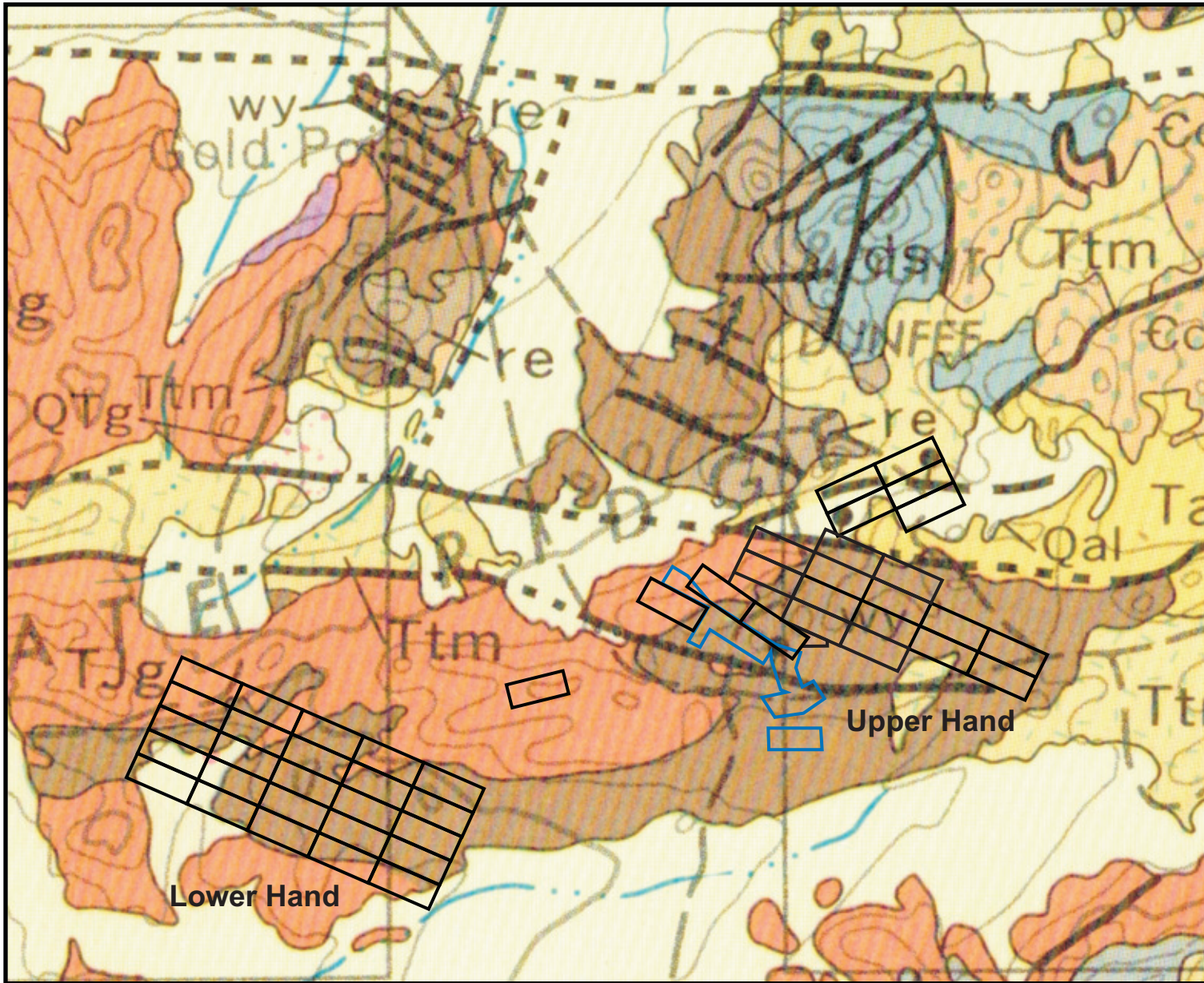
3574 ii



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**Poker Game Mine
 Private Lands**

Private Lands Survey Map 2	
±18.139 Ac.	T. 7S, R. 41.5E, Sec. 35
Esmeralda County, NV	Figure 13

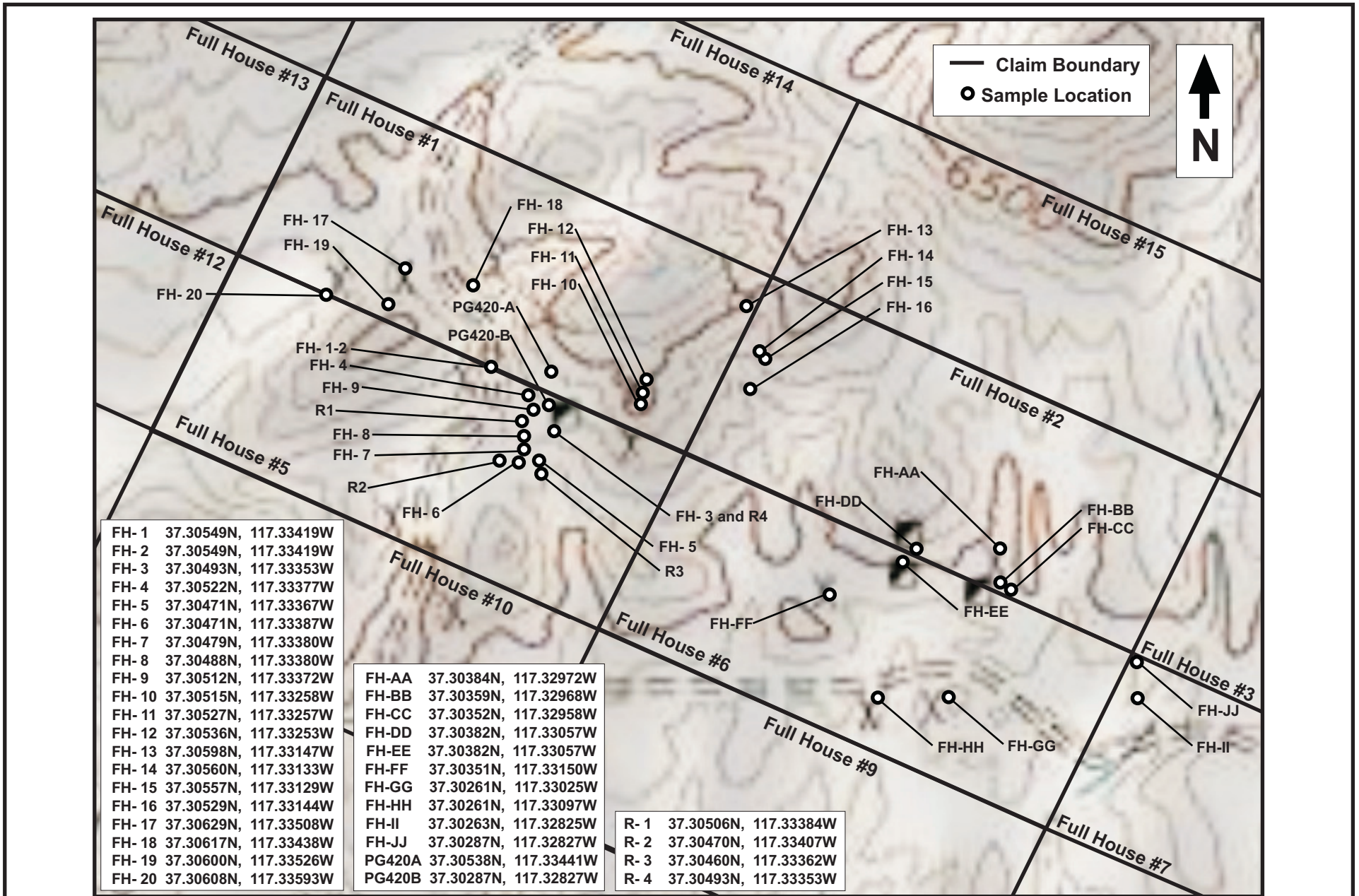


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**Poker Game Mine
 Lode Mining Claims**

Geologic Map

995 Ac.	T. 7S, R. 41.5E, Sec. 26, 35
Esmeralda County, NV	Figure 14

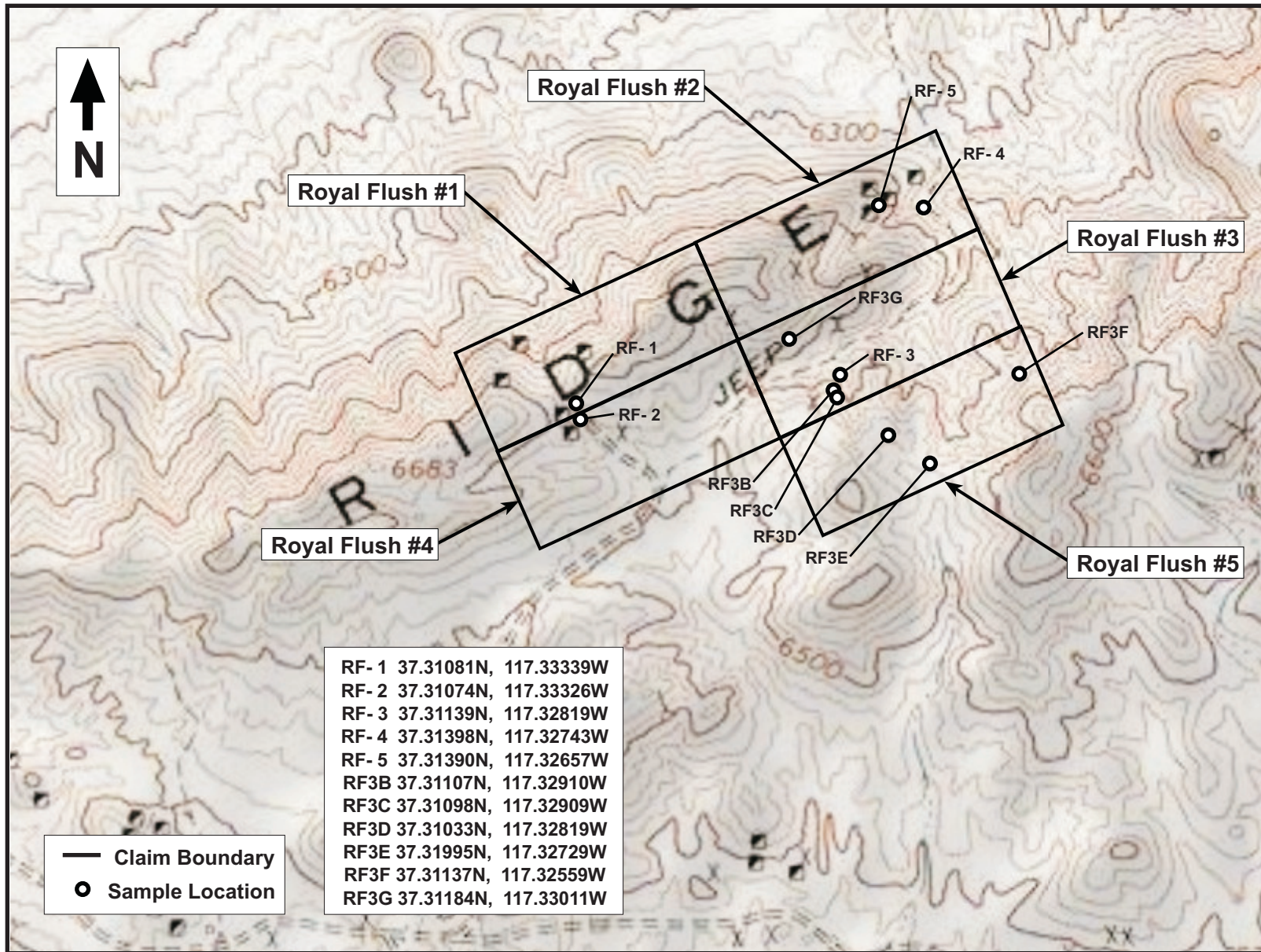


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**Poker Game Mine
 Lode Mining Claims**

Full House Sample Location Map

15 Claim Blocks, 300 Ac.	T. 7S, R. 41.5E, Sec. 23, 24
Esmeralda County, NV	Figure 15



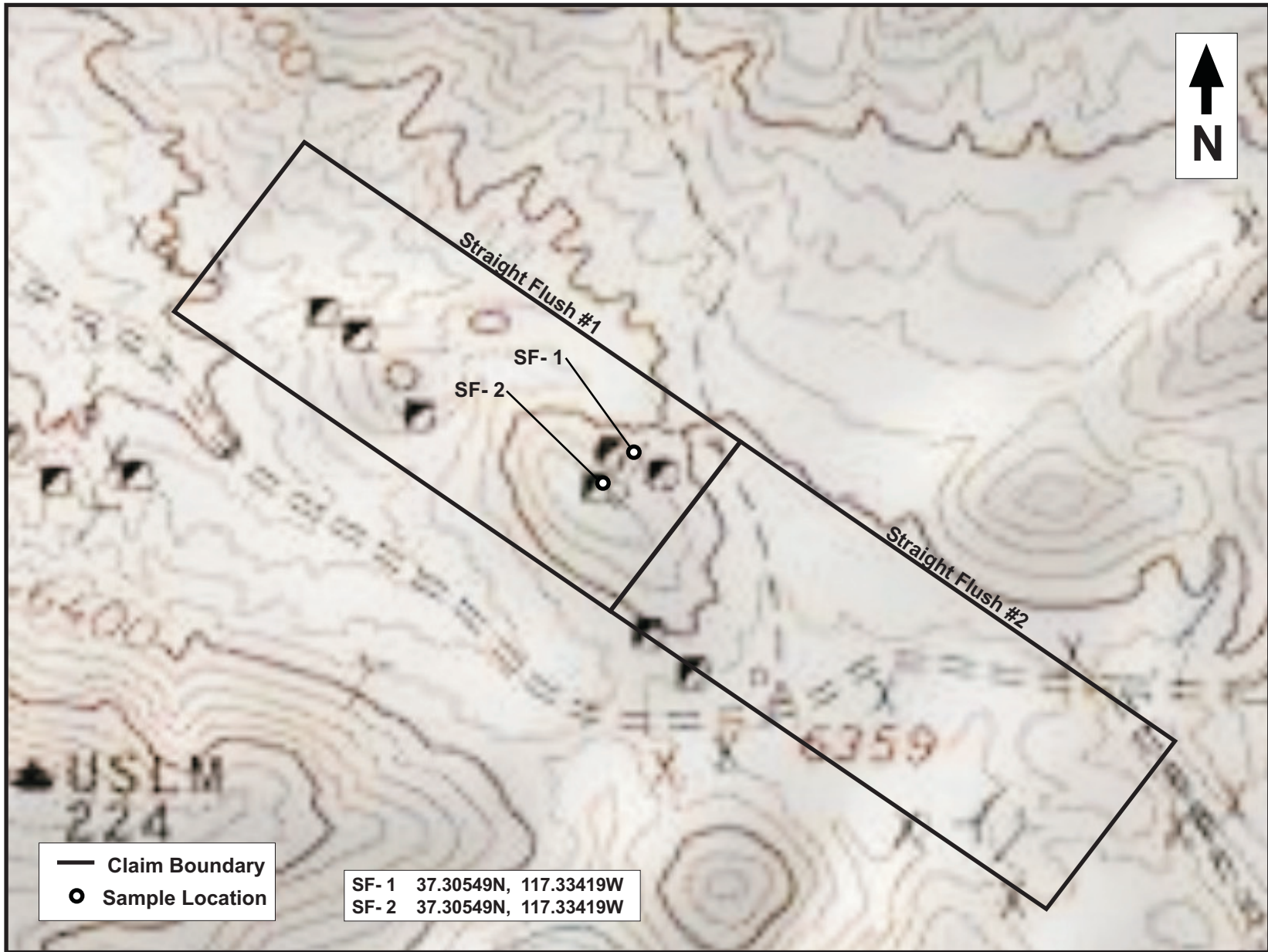
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Poker Game Mine Lode Mining Claims

Royal Flush Sample Location Map

5 Claim Blocks, 100 Ac. T.7S, R.41.5E, S. 23,24,25,26

Esmeralda County, NV Figure 16



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Poker Game Mine Lode Mining Claims

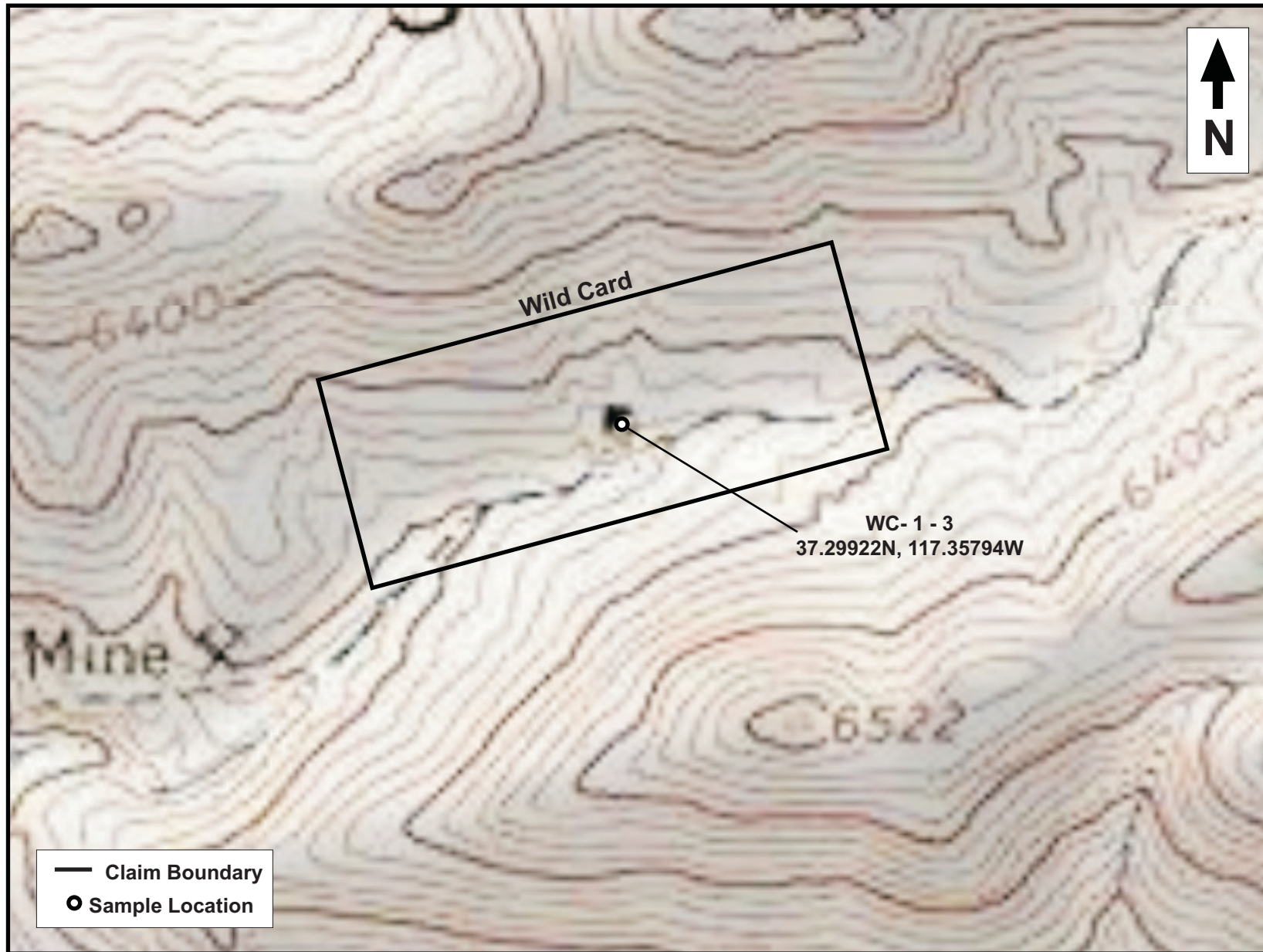
Straight Flush Sample Location Map

2 Claim Blocks, 40 Ac.

T.7S, R.41.5E, S.23

Esmeralda County, NV

Figure 17



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Poker Game Mine Lode Mining Claims

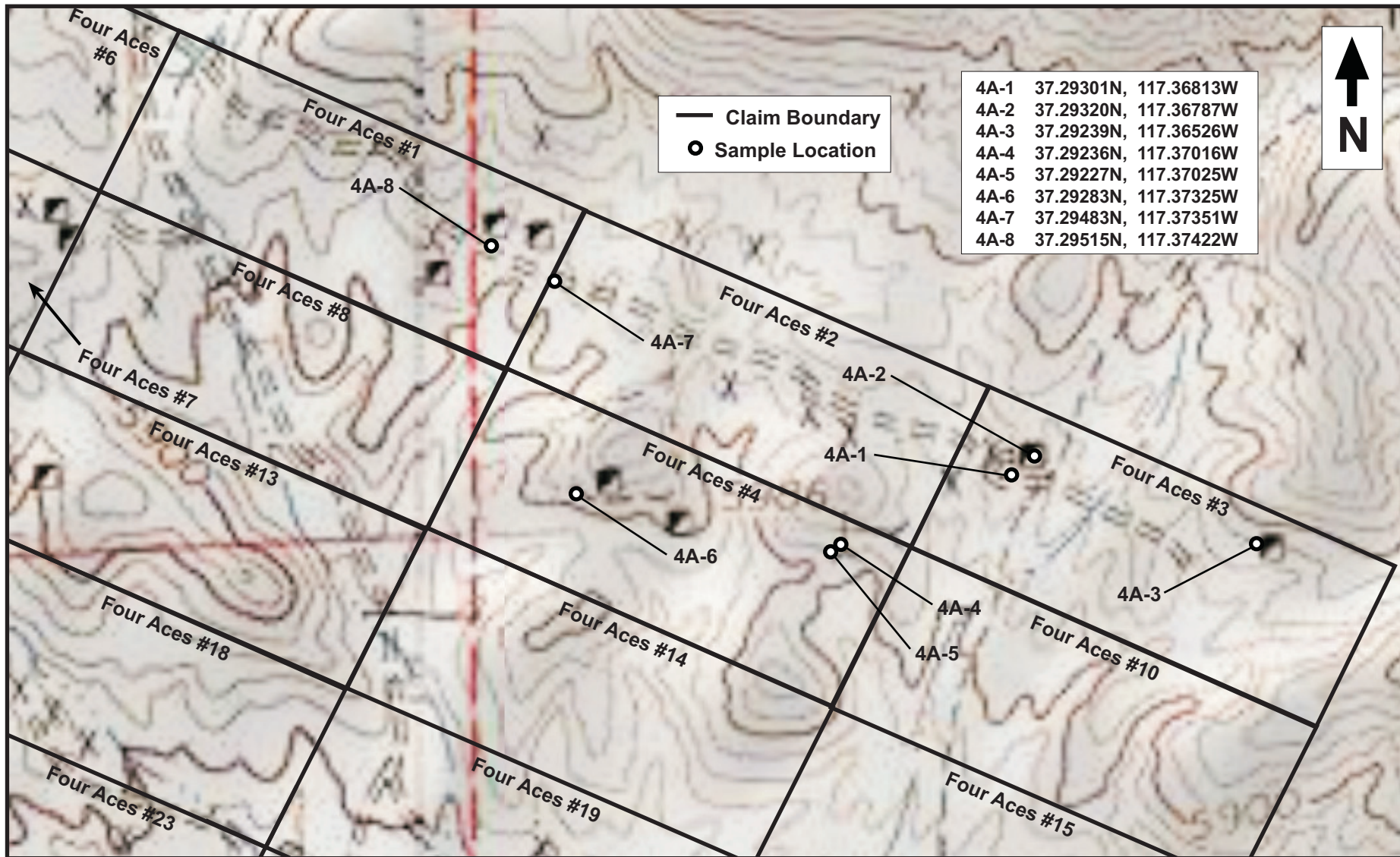
Wild Card Sample Location Map

1 Claim Block, 20 Ac.

T. 7S, R. 41.5E, Sec. 22

Esmeralda County, NV

Figure 18



4A-1	37.29301N, 117.36813W
4A-2	37.29320N, 117.36787W
4A-3	37.29239N, 117.36526W
4A-4	37.29236N, 117.37016W
4A-5	37.29227N, 117.37025W
4A-6	37.29283N, 117.37325W
4A-7	37.29483N, 117.37351W
4A-8	37.29515N, 117.37422W

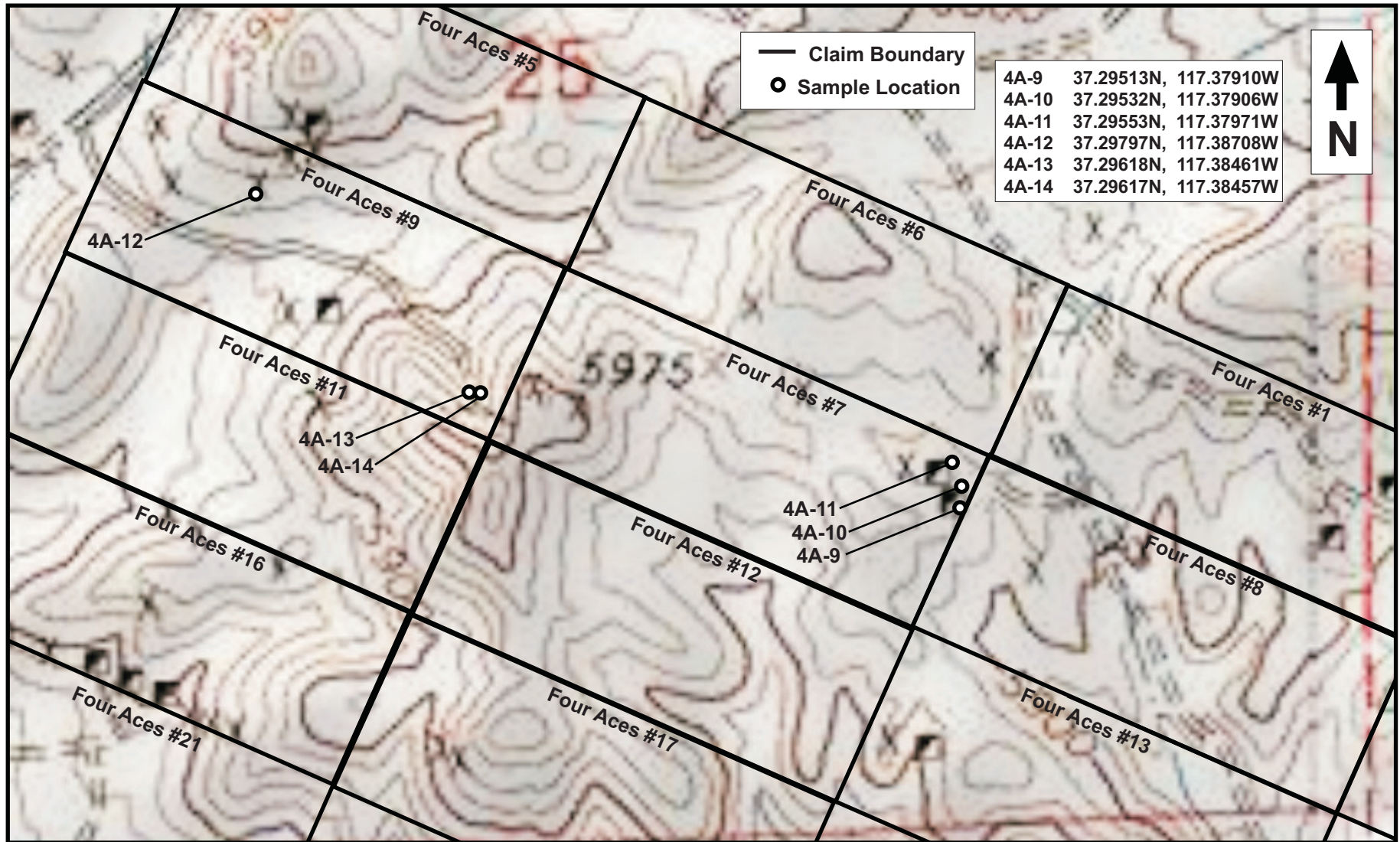


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Poker Game Mine Lode Mining Claims

Four Aces Sample Location Map 1

25 Claim Blocks, 500 Ac.	T. 7S, R. 41.5E, Sec. 33, 34
Esmeralda County, NV	Figure 19



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Poker Game Mine Lode Mining Claims

Four Aces Sample Location Map 2

25 Claim Blocks, 500 Ac.

T. 7S, R. 41E, Sec. 25

Esmeralda County, NV

Figure 20

Appendix B

Overview Photographs



Photo 1. Full House stockpiles.



Photo 2. Main Vein excavations.



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**Poker Game Mine
 Lode Mining Claims**

Full House	
50 Claim Blocks, 995 Ac.	T. 7S, R. 41E, 41.5 E,
Esmeralda County, NV	Photos 1



Photo 1. Historic mine with ore dump.



Photo 2. Excavated ore from Main Vein.



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**Poker Game Mine
 Lode Mining Claims**

Full House

50 Claim Blocks, 995 Ac.

T. 7S, R. 41E, 41.5 E,

Esmeralda County, NV

Photos 2



Photo 1. Historic workings.



Photo 2. Historic mine workings and dump.



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**Poker Game Mine
 Lode Mining Claims**

Full House

50 Claim Blocks, 995 Ac.	T. 7S, R. 41E, 41.5 E,
Esmeralda County, NV	Photos 3



Photo 1. Historic workings with structural remains.



Photo 2. Historic mine workings.



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**Poker Game Mine
 Lode Mining Claims**

Four Aces

50 Claim Blocks, 995 Ac.

T. 7S, R. 41E, 41.5 E,

Esmeralda County, NV

Photos 4



Photo 1. Historic mine dump.



Photo 2. Historic mine workings.



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**Poker Game Mine
 Lode Mining Claims**

Four Aces

50 Claim Blocks, 995 Ac.

T. 7S, R. 41E, 41.5 E,

Esmeralda County, NV

Photos 5



Photo 1. Excavation with historic dump in background



Photo 2. Claim corner post.



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**Poker Game Mine
 Lode Mining Claims**

Four Aces

50 Claim Blocks, 995 Ac.

T. 7S, R. 41E, 41.5 E,

Esmeralda County, NV

Photos 6



Photo 1. Historic mine workings .



Photo 2. Historic mine workings.



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**Poker Game Mine
 Lode Mining Claims**

Royal Flush

50 Claim Blocks, 995 Ac.	T. 7S, R. 41E, 41.5 E,
Esmeralda County, NV	Photos 7



Photo 1. Historic mine shaft with ore dump.



Photo 2. Historic mine workings.



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**Poker Game Mine
 Lode Mining Claims**

Royal Flush

50 Claim Blocks, 995 Ac.

T. 7S, R. 41E, 41.5 E,

Esmeralda County, NV

Photos 8

Appendix C
Rock Sample Photographs



Photo 1. FH-6 sample location.



Photo 2. FH-6 sample.



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**Poker Game Mine
 Lode Mining Claims**

Rock Sample FH-6

50 Claim Blocks, 995 Ac.

T. 7S, R. 41E, 41.5 E,

Esmeralda County, NV

Photos 1



Photo 1. FH-14 sample location.



Photo 2. FH-14 sample.



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**Poker Game Mine
 Lode Mining Claims**

Rock Sample FH-14

50 Claim Blocks, 995 Ac.

T. 7S, R. 41E, 41.5 E,

Esmeralda County, NV

Photos 2



Photo 1. FH-18 sample.



Photo 2. FH-18 sample.



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**Poker Game Mine
 Lode Mining Claims**

Rock Sample FH-18

50 Claim Blocks, 995 Ac.

T. 7S, R. 41E, 41.5 E,

Esmeralda County, NV

Photos 3



Photo 1. RF-1 sample location.



Photo 2. RF-1 sample.



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**Poker Game Mine
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Rock Sample RF-1

50 Claim Blocks, 995 Ac.

T. 7S, R. 41E, 41.5 E,

Esmeralda County, NV

Photos 4



Photo 1. RF-2 sample location.



Photo 2. RF-2 sample.



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**Poker Game Mine
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Rock Sample RF-2

50 Claim Blocks, 995 Ac.

T. 7S, R. 41E, 41.5 E,

Esmeralda County, NV

Photos 5



Photo 1. RF-3 sample location.



Photo 2. Rf-3 sample.



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**Poker Game Mine
 Lode Mining Claims**

Rock Sample RF-3

50 Claim Blocks, 995 Ac.

T. 7S, R. 41E, 41.5 E,

Esmeralda County, NV

Photos 6



Photo 1. RF-4 sample location.



Photo 2. RF-4 sample.



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**Poker Game Mine
 Lode Mining Claims**

Rock Sample RF-4

50 Claim Blocks, 995 Ac.	T. 7S, R. 41E, 41.5 E,
Esmeralda County, NV	Photos 7



Photo 1. SF-1 sample location.



Photo 2. SF-1 sample.



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**Poker Game Mine
 Lode Mining Claims**

Rock Sample SF-1	
50 Claim Blocks, 995 Ac.	T. 7S, R. 41E, 41.5 E,
Esmeralda County, NV	Photos 8



Photo 1. SF-2 sample location.



Photo 2. SF-2 sample.



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**Poker Game Mine
 Lode Mining Claims**

Rock Sample SF-2

50 Claim Blocks, 995 Ac.

T. 7S, R. 41E, 41.5 E,

Esmeralda County, NV

Photos 9



Photo 1. 4A-1 sample location.



Photo 2. 4A-1 sample.



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**Poker Game Mine
 Lode Mining Claims**

Rock Sample 4A-1

50 Claim Blocks, 995 Ac.

T. 7S, R. 41E, 41.5 E,

Esmeralda County, NV

Photos 10



Photo 1. 4A-2 sample location.



Photo 2. 4A-2 sample.



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**Poker Game Mine
 Lode Mining Claims**

Rock Sample 4A-2

50 Claim Blocks, 995 Ac.

T. 7S, R. 41E, 41.5 E,

Esmeralda County, NV

Photos 11



Photo 1. 4A-4 sample location.



Photo 2. 4A-4 sample.



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**Poker Game Mine
 Lode Mining Claims**

Rock Sample 4A-4

50 Claim Blocks, 995 Ac.

T. 7S, R. 41E, 41.5 E,

Esmeralda County, NV

Photos 12



Photo 1. 4A-6 sample location.



Photo 2. 4A-6 sample.



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**Poker Game Mine
 Lode Mining Claims**

Rock Sample 4A-6	
50 Claim Blocks, 995 Ac.	T. 7S, R. 41E, 41.5 E,
Esmeralda County, NV	Photos 13

Appendix D
Laboratory Assay Certificates



ALS USA Inc.
 4977 Energy Way
 Reno NV 89502
 Phone: 775 356 5395 Fax: 775 355 0179 www.alsglobal.com

To: ADVANCED GEOLOGIC EXPLORATION
 P.O. BOX 1956
 CHESTER CA 96020

Page: 2 - A
 Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
 Finalized Date: 6-DEC-2010
 Account: ADVGEO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS RE10170989

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	Au-AA23	Au-GRA21	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Recvd WL kg	Au ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm
4A-1		2.33	0.135		>100	0.16	578	<10	30	<0.5	<2	4.98	72.9	8	23	1280
4A-2		2.25	0.953		>100	0.11	2180	10	10	<0.5	2	0.42	48.9	41	30	1680
4A-3		2.20	0.169		11.4	0.56	>10000	10	20	0.7	4	1.57	1.8	9	26	472
4A-4		2.78	0.276		>100	0.24	1410	<10	20	0.7	5	0.63	6.0	90	13	776
4A-6		2.91	0.977		>100	0.32	874	<10	20	0.9	19	6.72	9.3	60	10	285
4A-9		2.24	0.137		35.1	0.17	75	<10	10	0.5	2	7.2	57.3	4	11	123
4A-10		2.12	0.018		1.7	1.38	35	<10	20	6.5	<2	16.2	<0.5	7	11	13
4A-11		2.21	0.007		6.4	0.81	41	<10	40	1.4	<2	7.0	<0.5	12	13	29
RF-1		2.34	>10.0	25.7	81.2	0.29	103	<10	10	3.5	7	3.14	29.5	13	9	3520
RF-2		2.56	7.32		>100	0.18	291	<10	10	1.1	<2	0.90	82.9	6	18	6410
RF-3		1.85	>10.0	41.0	6.3	0.22	3100	10	10	0.6	247	0.45	<0.5	86	57	378
RF-4		2.14	4.35		>100	0.11	348	<10	30	1.1	135	6.56	1.9	27	11	294
SF-1		2.43	2.96		>100	0.08	104	<10	70	<0.5	<2	0.22	7.3	6	34	624
SF-2		1.90	2.30		>100	0.09	295	<10	30	<0.5	58	4.94	85.1	10	9	797
WC-1		2.44	0.114		1.5	0.21	21	<10	40	<0.5	<2	>25.0	<0.5	2	3	43
WC-2		2.64	0.014		9.2	1.53	117	<10	30	4.5	11	7.0	<0.5	10	20	76
WC-3		2.18	0.026		4.6	0.24	93	<10	130	2.8	<2	20.9	0.7	6	4	112
FH-3		2.12	7.97		1.6	0.43	3210	20	20	<0.5	116	1.86	<0.5	60	43	354
FH-5		2.22	4.71		0.9	1.22	154	20	10	1.0	135	0.82	<0.5	36	38	572
FH-6		2.02	>10.0	40.3	6.4	1.10	2860	10	30	0.6	532	0.41	<0.5	62	108	622
FH-10		2.81	0.499		0.6	0.27	76	<10	10	0.5	8	0.17	<0.5	3	13	46
FH-11		2.16	2.75		0.7	0.73	75	10	10	0.8	35	0.95	<0.5	43	25	703
FH-12		1.98	6.47		1.6	0.20	107	<10	10	<0.5	55	2.49	<0.5	32	20	341
FH-13		2.04	6.47		1.6	0.70	663	60	10	1.2	126	0.23	<0.5	72	29	444
FH-14		2.10	>10.0	15.35	1.7	0.51	182	<10	30	0.8	222	0.27	<0.5	13	24	233
FH-16		2.30	0.196		1.5	0.20	122	<10	20	<0.5	8	0.21	<0.5	30	26	311
FH-18		1.77	3.72		>100	0.14	1060	<10	10	0.6	4	4.48	69.2	12	17	403
FH-19		2.55	0.061		2.9	0.76	14	<10	10	<0.5	<2	0.30	<0.5	11	84	155
FH-20		2.08	0.309		10.9	0.22	1290	<10	30	0.7	<2	4.78	32.9	5	8	93
FH-21		2.01	1.160		24.1	0.10	>10000	30	10	0.6	2	12.6	13.6	13	35	282
4A-14		2.32	1.015		0.9	0.12	577	60	10	1.9	81	0.42	<0.5	87	9	1620
Braden Mine -1		1.40	0.026		0.4	0.81	210	<10	280	<0.5	<2	2.97	<0.5	11	7	40



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS RE10170989

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Fe %	Ca ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm
4A-1		2.78	<10	8	0.11	10	0.03	606	235	0.01	65	70	4880	0.06	853	3
4A-2		5.03	<10	55	0.08	10	0.01	556	1105	0.01	27	50	>10000	0.09	1450	1
4A-3		9.77	<10	1	0.20	10	0.14	55	24	0.01	46	180	59	0.05	7	2
4A-4		16.1	<10	2	0.13	10	0.03	187	119	0.01	86	150	2520	0.04	160	2
4A-6		6.68	<10	1	0.17	10	0.05	822	14	0.01	39	120	818	0.04	8	3
4A-9		4.21	<10	<1	0.07	10	0.03	595	37	0.01	6	70	417	0.19	<2	3
4A-10		3.88	10	1	0.02	20	0.32	2780	28	0.01	11	430	15	<0.01	<2	2
4A-11		2.78	<10	<1	0.26	30	0.17	824	7	0.01	21	320	15	<0.01	<2	5
RF-1		8.98	<10	3	0.05	<10	0.06	1285	387	0.01	6	160	8300	0.03	212	1
RF-2		3.34	<10	9	0.08	10	0.03	1005	6410	0.01	4	340	>10000	0.05	1020	1
RF-3		17.4	<10	1	0.13	10	0.05	88	128	0.01	101	90	170	0.03	210	1
RF-4		7.13	<10	<1	0.07	30	0.03	992	132	0.01	20	80	217	0.07	6	3
SF-1		1.98	<10	1	0.05	<10	0.02	503	376	<0.01	11	80	3100	0.08	12	1
SF-2		4.81	<10	1	0.06	10	0.05	1925	106	0.01	27	40	2070	0.05	19	3
WC-1		0.57	<10	<1	0.02	<10	0.36	551	2	0.02	3	180	23	<0.01	<2	2
WC-2		7.64	10	<1	0.03	20	0.35	1540	16	0.04	8	290	45	0.02	4	3
WC-3		2.84	<10	<1	0.03	10	0.11	3790	14	0.01	11	150	34	<0.01	<2	1
FH-3		13.90	<10	<1	0.13	<10	0.21	142	62	0.04	342	170	7	0.06	<2	3
FH-5		18.8	10	<1	0.07	20	0.21	143	82	0.05	28	210	16	0.04	<2	4
FH-6		19.2	10	<1	0.15	10	0.54	192	70	0.05	286	170	25	0.09	<2	5
FH-10		1.19	<10	<1	0.20	10	0.02	103	12	0.04	8	30	45	0.01	<2	1
FH-11		13.00	10	<1	0.13	10	0.12	93	151	0.01	24	160	14	0.04	<2	3
FH-12		10.20	<10	<1	0.04	<10	0.03	74	72	0.01	16	110	5	0.04	<2	1
FH-13		14.2	<10	<1	0.11	10	0.11	98	119	0.21	29	200	8	0.12	<2	3
FH-14		13.45	<10	<1	0.20	20	0.06	94	66	0.01	32	220	14	0.06	<2	3
FH-16		7.75	<10	<1	0.08	20	0.08	61	36	0.01	146	70	5	0.08	<2	2
FH-18		7.49	<10	<1	0.09	10	0.03	987	1410	0.02	24	80	7850	0.05	144	2
FH-19		6.24	<10	<1	0.32	<10	0.52	101	14	0.02	73	150	27	0.03	<2	5
FH-20		4.52	<10	<1	0.17	10	0.04	1650	42	0.01	22	140	267	0.05	<2	4
FH-21		9.60	<10	1	0.08	<10	0.11	4100	47	0.03	87	50	1495	0.05	27	7
4A-14		25.0	<10	1	0.03	10	0.08	324	98	0.02	124	60	98	0.05	5	7
Braden Mine -1		2.04	<10	<1	0.30	<10	0.59	1405	<1	0.03	18	550	12	0.09	<2	4



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS RE10170989

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	Pb-OC46	Ag-OC46	Zn-OC46
		Sr ppm 1	Th ppm 20	Ti % 0.01	Ti ppm 10	U ppm 10	V ppm 1	W ppm 10	Zn ppm 2	Pb % 0.001	Ag ppm 1	Zn % 0.001
4A-1		38	<20	<0.01	<10	10	34	<10	8270		1015	
4A-2		14	<20	<0.01	<10	40	13	60	>10000	2.13	708	4.29
4A-3		102	<20	<0.01	<10	10	28	<10	668			
4A-4		20	<20	<0.01	<10	10	70	40	5940		643	
4A-6		48	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	37	30	1035		167	
4A-9		28	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	22	20	6960			
4A-10		160	<20	0.03	<10	10	18	40	199			
4A-11		66	<20	0.02	<10	<10	21	<10	195			
RF-1		37	<20	<0.01	<10	30	31	1110	4790			
RF-2		34	<20	<0.01	<10	40	9	30	>10000	2.33	148	2.69
RF-3		22	<20	0.01	<10	10	59	20	138			
RF-4		25	<20	<0.01	<10	20	30	30	548		102	
SF-1		13	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	187	150	1465		895	
SF-2		67	<20	<0.01	<10	10	6	10	6370		378	
WC-1		2070	20	0.01	<10	<10	3	10	157			
WC-2		125	<20	0.09	<10	<10	20	90	115			
WC-3		707	<20	0.01	<10	10	24	60	125			
FH-3		53	<20	0.02	<10	10	113	<10	22			
FH-5		81	<20	0.04	<10	<10	57	<10	54			
FH-6		67	<20	0.03	<10	10	187	<10	34			
FH-10		10	20	<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	62			
FH-11		41	<20	0.02	<10	10	34	<10	69			
FH-12		19	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	18	<10	13			
FH-13		50	<20	0.01	<10	10	47	<10	14			
FH-14		35	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	34	<10	16			
FH-16		11	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	23	<10	15			
FH-18		43	<20	<0.01	<10	10	49	<10	2670		858	
FH-19		21	<20	0.07	<10	<10	79	<10	48			
FH-20		32	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	12	<10	2220			
FH-21		141	<20	<0.01	<10	10	25	<10	2290			
4A-14		40	<20	<0.01	<10	20	361	40	53			
Braden Mine -1		121	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	17	<10	56			



McCLELLAND LABORATORIES, INC.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

JOB NO : 000007
 DATE RECEIVED : 2/8/11
 DATE REPORTED : 2/15/11
 CLIENT : MLI
 CONTACT :
 REFERENCE : 3524
 SAMPLE COUNT : 3
 MATERIAL TYPE : Rock
 PO NUMBER :
 COMMENTS :
 REVIEWED BY : Dave Francisco

SAMPLE ID:	MSR-250	MSR-250	MSR-250	MSR-250	MSR-250	MSR-250	CN-Au	CN-Au	CN-Ag	CN-Ag
	Au PPM	Au oz/t	-150 % Wt.	+150 % Wt.	Au -150 oz/t	Au +150 oz/t	AAS PPM	AAS (Dup) PPM	AAS PPM	AAS (Dup) PPM
CMP-1-HA-A	4.950	0.144	95.0	5.0	0.143	0.163				
CMP-1-HA-B	6.352	0.185	95.0	5.0	0.172	0.448				
CMP-1-HA-C							5.00		0.48	
Au STANDARD (SP49)	18.583									
Au BLANK	<0.001									
Ag STANDARD (ME-2)									13.7	
Ag BLANK									<0.01	

Table 1. - Metallic Screen Assay Results, Full House Project, FH-CMP-1

Product*	Weight	Wt.	Assay	Au Distribution	
	lbs	%	ozAu/ton ore	%	Cum. %
+150M	0.028	5.08	0.163	5.8	5.8
-150M	0.523	94.92	0.143	94.2	100.0
Composite	0.551	100.0	0.144	100.0	

*Tyler Mesh

Table 2. - Metallic Screen Assay Results, Full House Project, FH-CMP-1

Product*	Weight	Wt.	Assay	Au Distribution	
	lbs	%	ozAu/ton ore	%	Cum. %
+150M	0.027	4.90	0.448	11.8	11.8
-150M	0.524	95.10	0.172	88.2	100.0
Composite	0.551	100.0	0.186	100.0	

*Tyler Mesh

Table 3.- Cyanide Solubility Results, Full House Project

Composite I.D.	Au		Solubility, %	Ag
	oz/ton ore			CN Sol
	Assay	CN Sol		oz/ton ore
FH-CMP-1	0.165	0.146	88.5 ¹⁾	0.014

1) Based on average head grade

Table 3.- Cyanide Solubility Results, Full House Project

Composite I.D.	Au		Solubility, %	Ag
	oz/ton ore			CN Sol
	Assay	CN Sol		oz/ton ore
FH-CMP-1	0.165	0.146	88.5 ¹⁾	0.014

1) Based on average head grade



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 Account: ADVGEO

CERTIFICATE RE11019781

Project: Maui
 P.O. No.:
 This report is for 7 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Reno, NV, USA on 8-FEB-2011.
 The following have access to data associated with this certificate:
 CHARLES WATSON

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia	ICP-AES
Pb-OG46	Ore Grade Pb - Aqua Regia	VARIABLE
Zn-OG46	Ore Grade Zn - Aqua Regia	VARIABLE
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS
Au-GRA21	Au 30g FA-GRAV finish	WST-SIM
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES

The results of this assay were based solely upon the content of the sample submitted. Any decision to invest should be made only after the potential investment value of the claim or deposit has been determined based on the results of assays of multiple samples of geological materials collected by the prospective investor or by a qualified person selected by him/her and based on an evaluation of all engineering data which is available

To: ADVANCED GEOLOGIC EXPLORATION
 ATTN: CHARLES WATSON
 P.O. BOX 1956
 CHESTER CA 96020

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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Project: Maui

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS RE11019781

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg	Au-AA23 Au ppm	Au-GRA21 Au ppm	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm	ME-ICP41 Al %	ME-ICP41 As ppm	ME-ICP41 B ppm	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm	ME-ICP41 Be ppm	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm	ME-ICP41 Ca %	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm	ME-ICP41 Co ppm	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm
		0.02	0.005	0.05	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1
RF-3A		1.96	>10.0	48.2	5.7	0.15	3850	10	10	0.5	286	0.34	<0.5	49	7	266
RF-3B		1.94	1.595		16.0	0.25	492	<10	40	0.7	2	4.61	20.1	5	12	434
RF-3C		1.90	0.033		<0.2	2.85	14	<10	60	1.0	2	0.47	<0.5	11	83	31
RF-3D		1.74	0.046		2.0	0.14	706	<10	60	1.8	<2	22.4	1.4	<1	3	48
RF-3E		2.02	6.81		3.5	0.31	1270	20	10	0.8	359	4.99	<0.5	16	11	826
RF-3F		2.06	0.031		1.1	0.19	256	<10	40	0.6	<2	8.1	<0.5	2	6	18
RF-3G		1.98	0.065		95.8	0.15	2960	<10	10	1.0	<2	8.1	280	<1	10	838



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Project: Maui

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS RE11019781

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Fe %	Ca ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm
		0.01	10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	
RF-3A		17.8	<10	1	0.11	<10	0.03	88	144	0.01	72	70	38	0.03	267	1
RF-3B		8.04	<10	<1	0.18	10	0.03	2990	3860	0.01	9	100	>10000	0.05	48	3
RF-3C		4.01	10	<1	1.17	30	1.33	353	12	0.05	33	220	30	<0.01	<2	11
RF-3D		4.88	<10	1	0.07	10	0.08	2450	26	0.02	4	80	187	<0.01	41	2
RF-3E		24.1	10	1	0.08	<10	0.06	223	73	0.02	16	180	24	0.05	28	1
RF-3F		5.54	<10	<1	0.15	10	0.08	3570	54	0.01	11	130	75	<0.01	2	4
RF-3G		5.30	<10	44	0.08	10	0.06	681	3710	0.01	7	110	>10000	0.02	785	1



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Project: Maui

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS RE11019781

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	Pb-OG46	Zn-OG46
		Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	Ti ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Pb %	Zn %
		1	20	0.01	10	10	1	10	2	0.001	0.001
RF-3A		25	<20	<0.01	<10	10	46	<10	23		
RF-3B		30	<20	<0.01	<10	20	33	10	3600	1.330	
RF-3C		38	20	0.26	<10	<10	64	<10	58		
RF-3D		122	<20	<0.01	<10	10	31	10	296		
RF-3E		44	<20	<0.01	<10	10	64	10	46		
RF-3F		66	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	20	<10	84		
RF-3G		78	<20	<0.01	<10	40	8	10	>10000	3.44	1.950



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 3-OCT-2012
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CERTIFICATE RE12222019

Project: Poker Game
 P.O. No.:
 This report is for 10 Crushed Rock samples submitted to our lab in Reno, NV, USA on 25-SEP-2012.
 The following have access to data associated with this certificate:
 CHARLES WATSON

SAMPLE PREPARATION	
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-21	Crush entire sample >70% -6 mm
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES		
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS
Au-GRA21	Au 30g FA-GRAV finish	WST-SIM
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES

The results of this assay were based solely upon the content of the sample submitted. Any decision to invest should be made only after the potential investment value of the claim or deposit has been determined based on the results of assays of multiple samples of geological materials collected by the prospective investor or by a qualified person selected by him/her and based on an evaluation of all engineering data which is available concerning any proposed project. Statement required by Nevada State Law NRS 519

To: ADVANCED GEOLOGIC EXPLORATION
 ATTN: CHARLES WATSON
 P.O. BOX 1956
 CHESTER CA 96020

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature: 
 Joyce Quiroz, Laboratory Manager, Reno



ALS USA Inc.
 4977 Energy Way
 Reno NV 89502
 Phone: 775 356 5395 Fax: 775 355 0179 www.alsglobal.com

To: ADVANCED GEOLOGIC EXPLORATION
 P.O. BOX 1956
 CHESTER CA 96020

Page: 2 - A
 Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
 Finalized Date: 2-OCT-2012
 Account: ADVGEO

Project: Poker Game

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS RE12222019

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg	Au-AA23 Au ppm	Au-GRA21 Au ppm	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm	ME-ICP41 Al %	ME-ICP41 As ppm	ME-ICP41 B ppm	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm	ME-ICP41 Be ppm	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm	ME-ICP41 Ca %	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm	ME-ICP41 Co ppm	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm
FH-AA		2.04	0.038		4.1	0.21	914	10	20	0.7	2	20.7	<0.5	6	1	28
FH-BB		2.10	0.411		14.2	0.36	697	20	20	0.9	9	3.09	0.5	38	7	317
FH-CC		1.94	0.949		2.5	0.51	1500	10	30	0.6	25	0.14	<0.5	9	21	214
FH-DD		2.02	6.86		1.8	0.65	2400	20	30	0.7	237	0.17	<0.5	50	23	221
FH-EE		2.02	>10.0	19.90	3.6	0.56	1180	10	30	0.8	270	0.19	<0.5	51	20	348
FH-FF		2.41	0.750		1.1	2.77	3750	10	70	1.6	21	2.99	<0.5	97	58	96
FH-GG		2.31	0.346		1.8	1.57	>10000	20	30	1.5	81	0.97	<0.5	71	200	278
FH-HH		2.41	0.025		0.6	0.92	739	10	30	1.3	3	4.98	<0.5	17	27	85
FH-II		1.95	0.138		12.3	0.47	4610	10	40	2.0	77	0.94	3.2	202	9	748
FH-IJ		2.13	0.009		1.3	0.23	2700	10	30	1.4	<2	24.7	0.5	10	2	28



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Page: 2 - B
 Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
 Finalized Date: 2-OCT-2012
 Account: ADVGEO

Project: Poker Game

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS RE12222019

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Fe %	Ca ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm
FH-AA		3.37	<10	<1	0.14	<10	0.09	1350	4	0.01	13	200	24	0.04	25	1
FH-BB		9.99	<10	<1	0.24	20	0.07	432	10	0.01	52	250	99	0.01	34	3
FH-CC		16.8	<10	<1	0.27	20	0.06	198	15	0.03	10	250	19	0.14	19	2
FH-DD		11.15	<10	1	0.28	20	0.16	107	19	0.08	54	170	<2	0.21	7	2
FH-EE		15.5	<10	<1	0.20	10	0.11	146	30	0.01	89	210	20	0.11	14	2
FH-FF		5.22	10	1	0.37	30	0.87	563	17	0.03	146	600	2	<0.01	2	8
FH-GG		12.10	10	<1	1.14	20	1.25	203	18	0.01	235	470	4	0.03	16	15
FH-HH		4.38	<10	1	0.20	30	0.37	699	11	0.04	37	290	5	0.01	3	6
FH-II		16.0	<10	<1	0.29	20	0.07	999	7	0.01	406	280	86	0.07	24	5
FH-JJ		5.94	<10	1	0.16	20	0.14	872	11	0.01	18	170	12	0.01	97	4



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Page: 2 - C
 Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
 Finalized Date: 2-OCT-2012
 Account: ADVGEO

Project: Poker Game

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS RE12222019

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Sr ppm	Th ppm	Tl %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
		1	20	0.01	10	10	1	10	2
FH-AA		298	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	25	<10	41
FH-BB		27	<20	<0.01	<10	10	14	<10	113
FH-CC		58	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	55	<10	35
FH-DD		87	<20	0.01	<10	10	31	<10	8
FH-EE		70	<20	<0.01	<10	10	30	<10	32
FH-FF		123	<20	0.08	<10	<10	93	<10	45
FH-GG		105	<20	0.06	<10	10	88	<10	55
FH-HH		123	<20	0.01	<10	<10	31	<10	60
FH-II		101	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	15	<10	599
FH-JJ		150	<20	<0.01	<10	10	18	<10	79



Certificate of Analysis

11-338-08093-01

IAC Sparks, Nv
 605 Boxington Way Suite 101
 Sparks, Nevada 89434 USA
 Phone: 775.359.6311

<p style="text-align: center;">Distribution List</p> <p>Attention: Charles Watson PO Box 1956 Chester, California 96020 Phone: 530.258.4228 EMail: cwatson@advancedgeologic.com</p>	<p>Submitted By: Advanced Geologic Exploration PO Box 1956 Chester, California 96020</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Date Received: 10/04/2011 Date Completed: 10/12/2011 Invoice:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Attention: Charles Watson</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Description: FH-100 to FH-107</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Location</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Samples</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Type</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Preparation Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Reno, NV</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td>Rock</td> <td>SP-RX-2K/Rock/Chips/Drill Core</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Location</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Method</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Reno, NV</td> <td>Au-15-CN</td> <td>Au by Cyanide Shake and AAS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reno, NV</td> <td>Ag-AR-TR</td> <td>Ag, Aqua Regia, AA, Trace Levels</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Location	Samples	Type	Preparation Description	Reno, NV	8	Rock	SP-RX-2K/Rock/Chips/Drill Core	Location	Method	Description	Reno, NV	Au-15-CN	Au by Cyanide Shake and AAS	Reno, NV	Ag-AR-TR	Ag, Aqua Regia, AA, Trace Levels
Location	Samples	Type	Preparation Description															
Reno, NV	8	Rock	SP-RX-2K/Rock/Chips/Drill Core															
Location	Method	Description																
Reno, NV	Au-15-CN	Au by Cyanide Shake and AAS																
Reno, NV	Ag-AR-TR	Ag, Aqua Regia, AA, Trace Levels																

The results of this assay were based solely upon the content of the sample submitted. Any decision to invest should be made only after the potential investment value of the claim or deposit has been determined based on the results of assays of multiple samples of geologic materials collected by the prospective investor or by a qualified person selected by him and based on an evaluation of all engineering data which is available concerning any proposed project. For our complete terms and conditions please see our website at www.inspectorate.com.

For and on behalf of: *Inspectorate America Corporation*

By _____
Brian Park-Li - Operations Manager



A Bureau Veritas Group Company
605 Boxington Way Suite 101
Sparks, Nevada 89434 USA

Certificate of Analysis

11-338-08093-01

Advanced Geologic Exploration
PO Box 1956
Chester, California 96020

Sample Description	Sample Type	Ag Ag-AR-TR ppm 0.1	Au Au-15-CN ppm 0.034
FH-100	Rock	0.3	0.194
FH-101	Rock	0.1	0.205
FH-102	Rock	0.7	7.945
FH-103	Rock	0.7	9.146
FH-104	Rock	0.1	0.341
FH-105	Rock	<0.1	0.040
FH-106	Rock	1.7	11.806
FH-107	Rock	<0.1	0.071



INSPECTORATE

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605 Boxington Way Suite 101
Sparks, Nevada 89434 USA

Certificate of Analysis

11-338-08093-01

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PO Box 1956
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Sample Description	Sample Type	Ag Ag-AR-TR ppm 0.1	Au Au-15-CN ppm 0.034
QCV1110-00304-0001-BLK		<0.1	
STD-CDN-ME-8 expected		61.7	
STD-CDN-ME-8 result		67.8	
QCV1110-00304-0003-BLK		<0.1	
STD-CDM-ME-12 expected		52.5	
STD-CDM-ME-12 result		48.8	
QCV1110-00305-0001-BLK			<0.034
QCV1110-00305-0002-BLK			<0.034
STD-OX181 expected			1.807
STD-OX181 result			2.009



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To: **ADVANCED GEOLOGIC EXPLORATION**
P.O. BOX 1956
CHESTER CA 96020

Page: 1
 Finalized Date: 31- MAY- 2013
 Account: ADVGEO

CERTIFICATE RE13093388

Project: Pelton Project + Misc
 P.O. No.:
 This report is for 12 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Reno, NV, USA on 22- MAY- 2013.
 The following have access to data associated with this certificate:
 CHARLES WATSON

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU- 21	Crush entire sample > 70% - 6 mm
CRU- QC	Crushing QC Test
CRU- 31	Fine crushing - 70% < 2mm
SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL- 31	Pulverize split to 85% < 75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au- AA23	Au 30g FA- AA finish	AAS
Au- GRA21	Au 30g FA- GRAV finish	WST- SIM
ME- ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP- AES	ICP- AES

The results of this assay were based solely upon the content of the sample submitted. Any decision to invest should be made only after the potential investment value of the claim or deposit has been determined based on the results of assays of multiple samples of geological materials collected by the prospective investor or by a qualified person selected by him/her and based on an evaluation of all engineering data which is available concerning any proposed project. Statement required by Nevada State Law NRS 519

To: **ADVANCED GEOLOGIC EXPLORATION**
ATTN: CHARLES WATSON
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CHESTER CA 96020

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature: 
 Gael McGibbon, Director of Operations USA



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Page: 2 - A
 Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 31- MAY- 2013
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Project: Pelton Project + Misc

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS RE13093388

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI- 21 Recvd Wt. kg	Au- AA23 Au ppm	Au- CRA21 Au ppm	ME- ICP41 Ag ppm	ME- ICP41 Al %	ME- ICP41 As ppm	ME- ICP41 Ba ppm	ME- ICP41 Be ppm	ME- ICP41 Bi ppm	ME- ICP41 Ca %	ME- ICP41 Cd ppm	ME- ICP41 Co ppm	ME- ICP41 Cr ppm	ME- ICP41 Cu ppm	
Pelton PP4- R1		1.90	0.171													
Pelton PP4- R2		1.87	0.013													
Pelton PP4- R3		2.10	0.015													
Pelton PP4- R4		1.89	0.055													
Pelton PP4- R5		2.19	0.009													
Pelton PP4- R6		2.71	<0.005													
Pelton PP4- R7		2.01	0.014													
Rain- 1		2.37	0.005													
Rain- 2		2.26	0.012													
JS- 1		2.04	<0.005													
PG 420- 1		2.60	>10.0	21.7	2.4	0.54	1530	10	20	<0.5	215	0.11	<0.5	37	54	406
PG 420- 2		2.42	>10.0	33.0	2.7	1.08	60	20	10	<0.5	404	0.11	<0.5	28	39	364

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****



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Project: Pelton Project + Misc

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS RE13093388

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	
		Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm
Pelton PP4- R1 Pelton PP4- R2 Pelton PP4- R3 Pelton PP4- R4 Pelton PP4- R5		0.01	10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	
Pelton PP4- R6 Pelton PP4- R7 Rain- 1 Rain- 2 JS- 1																
PG 420- 1 PG 420- 2		9.08 8.57	<10 10	<1 <1	0.11 0.33	<10 10	0.39 0.95	59 105	34 49	0.02 0.02	136 233	90 80	5 6	0.04 0.09	<2 <2	2 3

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS RE13093388

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	Ti ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
Pelton PP4- R1 Pelton PP4- R2 Pelton PP4- R3 Pelton PP4- R4 Pelton PP4- R5		1	20	0.01	10	10	1	10	2
Pelton PP4- R6 Pelton PP4- R7 Rain- 1 Rain- 2 JS- 1									
PG 420- 1 PG 420- 2		16 17	<20 <20	0.02 0.03	<10 <10	<10 <10	75 47	<10 <10	14 17

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS RE13093388

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS													
Applies to Method:	<p style="text-align: center;">LABORATORY ADDRESSES</p> <p>Processed at ALS Reno located at 4977 Energy Way, Reno, NV, USA.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Au- AA23</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Au- GRA21</td> <td style="width: 33%;">CRU- 21</td> <td style="width: 33%;">CRU- 31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CRU- QC</td> <td>LOG- 22</td> <td>PUL- 31</td> <td>SPL- 21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WEI- 21</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Au- AA23	Au- GRA21	CRU- 21	CRU- 31	CRU- QC	LOG- 22	PUL- 31	SPL- 21	WEI- 21			
Au- AA23	Au- GRA21	CRU- 21	CRU- 31										
CRU- QC	LOG- 22	PUL- 31	SPL- 21										
WEI- 21													
Applies to Method:	<p>Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.</p> <p>ME- ICP41</p>												