NI 43-101 Technical Report on Resources
La Quinta Resource Corp.
Easter Project
Lincoln County, Nevada

Prepared for:

La Quinta Resource Corp.
1201-1111 West Hastings St.
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada V6E 2j3
604-648-4653

SRK Project Number: 206900.010

Prepared by:

SRK Consulting
Engineers and Scientists
7175 W. Jefferson Ave.
Suite 3000
Lakewood, CO 80235

Effective Date: July 4, 2010
Report Date: July 13, 2010

Contributors:
Bart Stryhas, PhD. CPG
Jay Pennington, CPG

Endorsed by QP:
Bart Stryhas, PhD., CPG
Jay Pennington, CPG

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Appendices

Summary (Item 3)

Property Description and Location

The Easter Project (Project) consists of an advanced stage gold and silver exploration deposit located on 1446 acres encompassed within 70 mineral claims. The Project is located in East-Central Nevada in Lincoln County, nine air miles southwest of Caliente, Nevada. A vein/stockwork hosted gold/silver resource is centered about UTM Zone 11N geographical coordinates 709,208E, 4,154,430N (Lat 37°30’48”N, Long 114°37’58”W). Caliente, with a population of 1,500, is the largest town in the area.

Ownership

The Project ownership is held by Fronteer Development, by purchase of the underlying holding company Nevada Eagle Resources from Gryphon Gold in April 2009. La Quinta Resource has an option on the property for the purpose of exploring and developing the Easter gold/silver deposit. After La Quinta expends US$2 million of the project, Fronteer holds an option for a 35% contributing interest or converting to a 2.5 to 4.0% NSR, depending on gold price.

Geology and Mineralization

The Project lies within the west central portion of the Caliente caldron, an east west elongate volcano-tectonic depression. The Caliente caldron is bounded on the north by the east-west trending Timpahute lineament, a deep-seated tectonic feature which has served as the locus for several intrusive plutons. It may have controlled the northern margin of the Caliente caldron. The Caliente caldera complex consists of at least four and possibly six overlapping calderas, ranging in age from 23 to 13 million years of age (Ma). (Hembree, 2003)

The project mineralization is a quartz-adularia vein stockwork system within late Tertiary silicic volcanics. The main vein zone trends east west and dips 50 to 60 degrees north. The gold bearing system has been traced along strike for about 6,500ft and tested down dip to a depth of 1,700ft. The main mineralized zone is 150 to 200ft wide in the center of the deposit, thinning to 20-25ft wide to the east and west. (Hembree, 2003)

Exploration

From 1975 to 2004, nine operators have conducted surface mapping, surface sampling, geophysics, diamond drilling and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling on the Project. The surface mapping and sampling was focused on the local mineralized structures and surrounding rock types. Geophysics has been used to trace the Easter Vein based on its resistivity signature. The results of this work delineated a gold/silver resource within an east-west striking vein zone traceable for 1,700ft. This structure has been drill tested by 121 drillholes and six channel sampled adits totaling 42,284ft with 6,653 samples. The majority of the drilling type is reverse circulation with the remainder, diamond drill core. The drillholes were carefully logged, sampled and tested by fire assay for gold and silver content. The exploration work conducted by the various owners meets current industry standards to support a mineral resource estimation. The exploration drilling program has been well planned and carried out in a prudent and careful manner. All drill core and RC chip logging and sampling has been done by trained and professional personnel. La Quinta has made a concerted effort to acquire all of the historic details of the previous drilling in order to provide the necessary support for the current resource estimation of this report.

Resource Estimation

The SRK resource estimation is based on a geologic model of mineralization hosted within a 0.3ppm Au grade shell constructed using Leapfrog® software. The grade shell was used to constrain the resource estimation within a block model constructed with 15ft cubic blocks. The raw drill assays were capped prior to compositing into 15ft bench composites. Gold was capped at 6.5ppm and silver was capped at 70ppm. The grade estimation used an inverse distance squared weighting algorithm. A two pass estimation was run for both gold and silver. The first pass assigned grade to all blocks hosting a composite. The second pass was allowed to search within the grade shell to a maximum of 200ft down dip, 150ft along strike and 30ft across strike and dip. A minimum of three and maximum of eight composites were used with a restriction of only two samples per octant to assign grade.

The resources are classified according to CIM guidelines as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. The Indicated Mineral Resource is defined by a wireframe solid constructed about the core of the mineralization were most drilling is spaced 25 to 50ft apart. All blocks located outside of this solid are classified as Inferred Mineral Resources.

The results of the resource estimation indicated a significant silver credit should be accounted for when determining the mineral resource cut-off grade. To accomplish this, an Au equivalent (AuEq) grade was calculated by adding the silver value to the gold value. A pit design was then generated based on the results of the block model and certain optimistic metal prices, open pit mining cost and vat leaching process costs. Only the resources located within the optimistic pit are reported in the Mineral Resource Statement of Table 1.

Table 1: Easter Project Mineral Resource Statement

Resource Classification	AuEq Cut-off (ppm)	Tons (M)	AuEq (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au Contained (koz)	Ag Contained (k oz)
Indicated	0.35	2.64	1.542	1.323	14	101.7	1,077
Inferred		0.20	1.321	1.142	12	6.7	71

Source: SRK Consulting, 2010

Conclusions and Recommendations

It is SRK's opinion that La Quinta's Easter Project has sufficient CIM-compliant mineral resources to warrant further exploration and project development that will advance it to a Preliminary Economic Assessment level. The project has an adequate contiguous land position for a complete mining and processing facilities layout. There is additional exploration potential in the immediate vicinity of the known resource. The deposit remains unconfined down dip along its east and west flanks and further step out drilling is needed to delineate the limits of higher grade mineralization. Similarly, the vein has not been tested as it projects above topography and becomes the dip slope of a steep hillside. Drill testing of this exposure at higher elevations is likely to expand the resource. SRK recommends a 10 to 20 hole exploration core drilling program to test extensions of the mineralized vein. At the time of this writing, La Quinta was in final preparation for a 16-hole RC drilling program with holes spaced approximately

100ft along strike at the top of the Main Easter Vein with planned depths of approximately 200ft or to the level of the adits. The program will characterize the outcropping section of the vein to be incorporated into an update of the resource model, expected later in 2010.

Initial geotechnical studies are recommended to facilitate a pit design and better define the parameters needed to optimize drilling, blasting and mining. SRK recommends drilling two core holes for geotechnical purposes including the associated test work and analysis.

Groundwater characterization around the deposit is required to better understand future sources of production water and potential pumping requirements for mine dewatering. The pit will intersect an ephemeral drainage in Taylor Canyon, therefore both surface and subsurface hydrology must be better defined.

It will also be necessary to characterize groundwater chemistry upgradient and downgradient of the proposed mining/milling facility. SRK recommends starting a monitoring program with two wells for water depth and water chemistry characterization.

Metallurgical test work appears favorable for a low-cost gold milling operation. Additional metallurgy should be conducted by La Quinta to ensure that the leach/floatation response of all variations of potential ore are properly characterized. This metallurgical test work will further define the optimum grind size, cycle times and reagent consumption rates. SRK recommends a program of gravity concentration, followed by cyanidation and flotation tests on gravity tails.

There are no apparent legal or environmental impediments to development. Geochemical data to determine the long-term behavior of stacked mine waste must be collected and analyzed as part of the normal permitting process. SRK recommends 20 to 25 samples of waste rock for typical ABA and MWMP geochemical characterization. The operation will be permitted under authority of the BLM and the State of Nevada.

The conceptual mine plans developed in this study are encouraging and justify further project advancement. It is recommended that the Project be advanced to the Preliminary Economic Assessment stage. Work programs recommended to achieve this level are summarized in Table 2. If the work programs listed below were implemented, some of the technical elements of the project would satisfy the Prefeasibility level.

Table 2: Recommended Work Programs to Support a Preliminary Economic Assessment

Activity	Duration	Approximate Cost(US$)
Resource Expansion Drilling	Three months	750,000
Geotechnical Drilling and Analysis	One month	70,000
Groundwater Characterization Drilling	One month	60,000
Metallurgical Test Work	Two months	30,000
Waste Rock Geochemistry	Three months	40,000
Preliminary Economic Assessment	Three months	125,000
Grand Total	**6-12 months (some elements overlap)**	**$1,075,000**

1 Introduction (Item 4)

1.1 Terms of Reference and Purpose of the Report

SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc. (SRK) has been commissioned by La Quinta Resource Corp. (La Quinta) to prepare a Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) compliant Technical Report for the Easter Project (the Project), located in Lincoln County Nevada near the town of Caliente, Nevada. La Quinta is a precious metals exploration company with a focus on developing advanced stage projects. Its principal assets are the Easter Project and the Black Jack Silver Project north of Elko Nevada. La Quinta has an option to earn a 65% ownership in the Easter Project from Fronteer Development by expending US$2 million on exploration over five years and paying Fronteer, through its Nevada Eagle Resources LLC holding company, US$190,000. This document discloses the current resources for the Project within a Technical Report, prepared according to NI 43-101 guidelines. Form NI 43-101F1 was used as the format for this report. The intent of this Technical Report is to provide the reader with a comprehensive review of the exploration activities and a current SRK resource and reserve estimate based on 127 drillholes totaling 42,284ft with 6,653 samples.

This Technical Report is prepared using the industry accepted Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) “Best Practices and Reporting Guidelines” for disclosing mineral exploration information, the Canadian Securities Administrators revised regulations in NI 43-101 (Standards of Disclosure For Mineral Projects) and Companion Policy 43-101CP, and CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (December 11, 2005).

1.2 Reliance on Other Experts (Item 5)

The Qualified Person (QP) of the resource estimation, Dr. Bart Stryhas, has examined the current data for the Project provided by La Quinta, and has relied upon that basic data to support the statements and opinions presented in this Technical Report with respect to the resources. In the opinion of this QP, the data is present in sufficient detail, is credible and verifiable in the field, and is an accurate representation of the Easter Project.

This Technical Report includes technical information, which requires subsequent calculations to derive sub-totals, totals, and weighted averages. Such calculations inherently involve a degree of rounding and consequently can introduce a margin of error. Where these rounding errors occur, SRK does not consider them to be material.

SRK has relied on La Quinta to provide valid mineral claim information as described in Section 2.2 of this report.

Several sections in this report are cited directly from a recent Technical Report titled “Technical Report on the Easter Property”. This report was prepared by David R. Hembree R Geo. Wolf Creek, Oregon on November 14, 2003..

The QP’s of this Technical Report and SRK are not insiders, associates, or affiliates of La Quinta. The results of this Technical Report are not dependent upon prior agreements concerning conclusions to be reached, nor are there any undisclosed understandings concerning future business dealings between La Quinta and the QP’s. SRK will receive a fee for its work in accordance with normal professional consulting practice.

1.2.1 Sources of Information

Standard professional review procedures were used in the preparation of this report. SRK reviewed data provided by La Quinta, conducted a site visit to confirm the data and mineralization, and reviewed the project site. The entire content of this report is based on historical data files produced by numerous previous owners over the past 35 years. Drill core from the 2004 Beta Minerals drilling is well archived and was inspected during the site visit. No other physical samples remain from any of the previous exploration drilling programs. Specific sources of information are presented throughout the body of the text and in Section 20 References.

1.3 Qualifications of Consultants (SRK)

Bart Stryhas, PhD, C.P.G.

Dr. Bart Stryhas is responsible for quality assurance on all sections of the report. He conducted the database verification, resource estimation methodology, the resource statement and provided the final editing for the report. He did not visit the property. Dr. Stryhas is responsible for all Sections of this Technical Report. Dr. Stryhas is a QP as defined by NI 43-101.

Jay Pennington, C.P.G.

Mr. Jay Pennington is also responsible for quality assurance on all sections of the report. He conducted an onsite review of the property, constructed the geologic and resource grade shell model and provided the final editing for the report. He visited the property on May 25-26, 2010 for two days. Mr. Pennington is responsible for all Sections of this Technical Report. Mr. Pennington is a QP as defined by NI 43-101.

1.3.1 Site Visit

Mr. Jay Pennington C.P.G., Principal Mining Geologist in SRK's Elko, Nevada office visited the Easter Project on May 25 to 26, 2010. He was escorted to the site by Mr. Walter Martin, President of La Quinta minerals. Access to the site was via the Elgin Road traveling south 7.5 miles from the town of Caliente, Nevada. From the Elgin road, there is a 4WD gravel road to a parking area west of the main railway line. From the parking area, access to the site was 4.7 miles on a two-track jeep trail. Approximately four hours were spent on site, during which time SRK located and surveyed a total of 21 drill hole collars using a precision GPS survey instrument. SRK also examined the six historic adits and a reclaimed shaft that penetrate the exposed Easter Vein and confirmed the attitude of the vein, which strikes 265 to 270°, and dips 48 to 53°N. The site visit revealed no potential environmental liabilities related to historical surface disturbance or any related reclamation obligations. Historical drill access roads and drill sites were left as constructed, as was the standard industry practice at the time. These have been reclaimed by four decades of natural plant growth that have essentially removed most traces of prior activities.

On May 26, Messrs. Pennington and Martin continued the site tour with a visit to the core storage facility, J&N Storage, located approximately 30 miles north of Caliente on Highway 93 in Pioche, Nevada. At the facility, selected split and whole core from all 12 of the most recent EP04-series holes was inventoried and a total of 15 samples were collected for density testing to support resource tonnage estimates. SRK was informed that other intervals of the EP04-series holes and possibly other historic drilled materials were available at another storage facility in

Pioche, but these were not inspected. The site visit concluded at approximately 2:00pm on May 26.

1.4 Effective Date

The effective date of this report is June 4, 2010.

1.5 Units of Measure

All units of measure in this report are imperial, unless otherwise stated.

2 Property Description and Location (Item 6)

2.1 Property Location

The Project is located in East-Central Nevada in Lincoln County, nine air miles southwest of Caliente (Figure 2-1). The project area covers 1,446 acres of mineral claims with a gold resource centered about UTM Zone 11N geographical coordinates 709,208E, 4,154,430N (Lat 37°30’48”N, Long 114°37’58”W). Caliente, with a population of 1,500, is the largest town in the area. Geographically, the Project is located in Basin and Range physiographic province in rugged, semi arid terrain.

2.2 Mineral Titles

SRK reviewed a limited amount of correspondence, pertinent maps and agreements to assess the validity and ownership of the mining concessions. La Quinta has provided the claim information detailed in Table 2.2.1 and shown in Figure 2-2.

Table 2.2.1: Easter Lode Mineral Claims

Claim Name	Federal Mining Claim No. (NMC #)	Lincoln Co., NV Document No.	Location Date
Easter 1	1011443	134489	September 16, 2009
Easter 2	1011444	134490	September 16, 2009
Easter 3	1011445	134491	September 16, 2009
Easter 4	1011446	134492	September 16, 2009
Easter 5	1011447	134493	September 16, 2009
Easter 6	1011448	134494	September 16, 2009
Easter 7	1011449	134495	September 16, 2009
Easter 8	1011450	134496	September 16, 2009
Easter 9	1011451	134497	September 16, 2009
Easter 10	1011452	134498	September 16, 2009
Easter 11	1011453	134499	September 16, 2009
Easter 12	1011454	134500	September 16, 2009
Easter 13	1011455	134501	September 16, 2009
Easter 14	1011456	134502	September 16, 2009
Easter 15	1011457	134503	September 16, 2009
Easter 16	1011458	134504	September 16, 2009
Easter 17	1011459	134505	September 16, 2009
Easter 18	1011460	134506	September 16, 2009
Easter 19	1011461	134507	September 16, 2009
Easter 20	1011462	134508	September 16, 2009
Easter 21	1018868	135141	December 16, 2009
Easter 22	1018869	135142	December 16, 2009
Easter 23	1018870	135143	December 16, 2009
Easter 24	1018871	135144	December 16, 2009
Easter 25	1018872	135145	December 16, 2009
Easter 26	1018873	135146	December 16, 2009
Easter 27	1018874	135147	December 16, 2009
Easter 28	1018875	135148	December 16, 2009
Easter 29	1018876	135149	December 16, 2009
Easter 30	1018877	135150	December 16, 2009
Easter 31	1018878	135151	December 16, 2009
Easter 32	1018879	135152	December 16, 2009

Claim Name	Federal Mining Claim No. (NMC #)	Lincoln Co., NV Document No.	Location Date
Easter 33	1018880	135153	December 16, 2009
Easter 34	1018881	135154	December 16, 2009
Easter 35	1018882	135155	December 16, 2009
Easter 36	1018883	135156	December 16, 2009
Easter 37	1018884	135157	December 16, 2009
Easter 38	1018885	135158	December 16, 2009
Easter 39	1018886	135159	December 16, 2009
Easter 40	1018887	135160	December 16, 2009
Easter 41	1018888	135161	December 16, 2009
Easter 42	1018889	135162	December 16, 2009
Easter 43	1018890	135163	December 16, 2009
Easter 44	1018891	135164	December 16, 2009
Easter 45	1021118	135649	February, 12, 2010
Easter 46	1021119	135650	February, 12, 2010
Easter 47	1021120	135651	February, 12, 2010
Easter 48	1021121	135652	February, 12, 2010
Easter 49	1021122	135653	February, 12, 2010
Easter 50	1021123	135654	February, 12, 2010
Easter 51	1021124	135655	February, 12, 2010
Easter 52	1021125	135656	February, 12, 2010
Easter 53	1021126	135657	February, 12, 2010
Easter 54	1021127	135658	February, 12, 2010
Easter 55	1021128	135659	February, 12, 2010
Easter 56	1022516	135820	March 30, 2010
Easter 57	1022517	135821	March 30, 2010
Easter 58	1022518	135822	March 30, 2010
Easter 59	1022519	135823	March 30, 2010
Easter 60	1022520	135824	March 30, 2010
Easter 61	1022521	135825	March 30, 2010
Easter 62	1022522	135826	March 30, 2010
Easter 63	1022523	135827	March 30, 2010
Easter 64	1022524	135828	March 30, 2010
Easter 65	1022525	135829	March 30, 2010
Easter 66	1022526	135830	March 30, 2010
Easter 67	1022527	135831	March 30, 2010
Easter 68	1022528	135832	March 30, 2010
Easter 69	1022529	135833	March 30, 2010
Easter 70	1022530	135834	March 30, 2010

Source: La Quinta Resources Corp., W. Martin

2.3 Location of Mineralization

The gold-bearing zones of the Project are located within quartz veins, quartz stock work zones and silicified volcanic rocks of the Caliente Caldera Complex. The known mineralization is located within lode mineral claims owned by La Quinta (Figure 2-3).

2.4 Royalties, Agreements and Ecumbrances

The Project ownership is held by Fronteer Development, by purchase of the underlying holding company Nevada Eagle Resources from Gryphon Gold in April 2009. La Quinta Resource has an option on the property for the purpose of exploring and developing the Easter gold/silver deposit. After La Quinta expends US$2 million of the project, Fronteer holds an option for a 35% contributing interest or converting to a 2.5 to 4.0% NSR, depending on gold price.

2.5 Environmental Liabilities and Permitting

Existing environmental liabilities are not described in the project files and the author is not a Qualified Persons with respect to environmental issues. The site visit revealed no potential environmental liabilities related to historical surface disturbance or any related reclamation obligations. Historical drill access roads and drill sites were left as constructed, as was the standard industry practice at the time. These have been reclaimed by four decades of natural plant growth that have essentially removed most traces of prior activities.

2.5.1 Required Permits and Status

La Quinta is preparing to conduct further exploration drilling on the property in 2010. The necessary permitting applications are being prepared for this work.

2.5.2 Compliance Evaluation

At this time there is no exploration or development at the project and therefore no permit compliance is required.

Figure 2-1: Easter Project, General Location Map

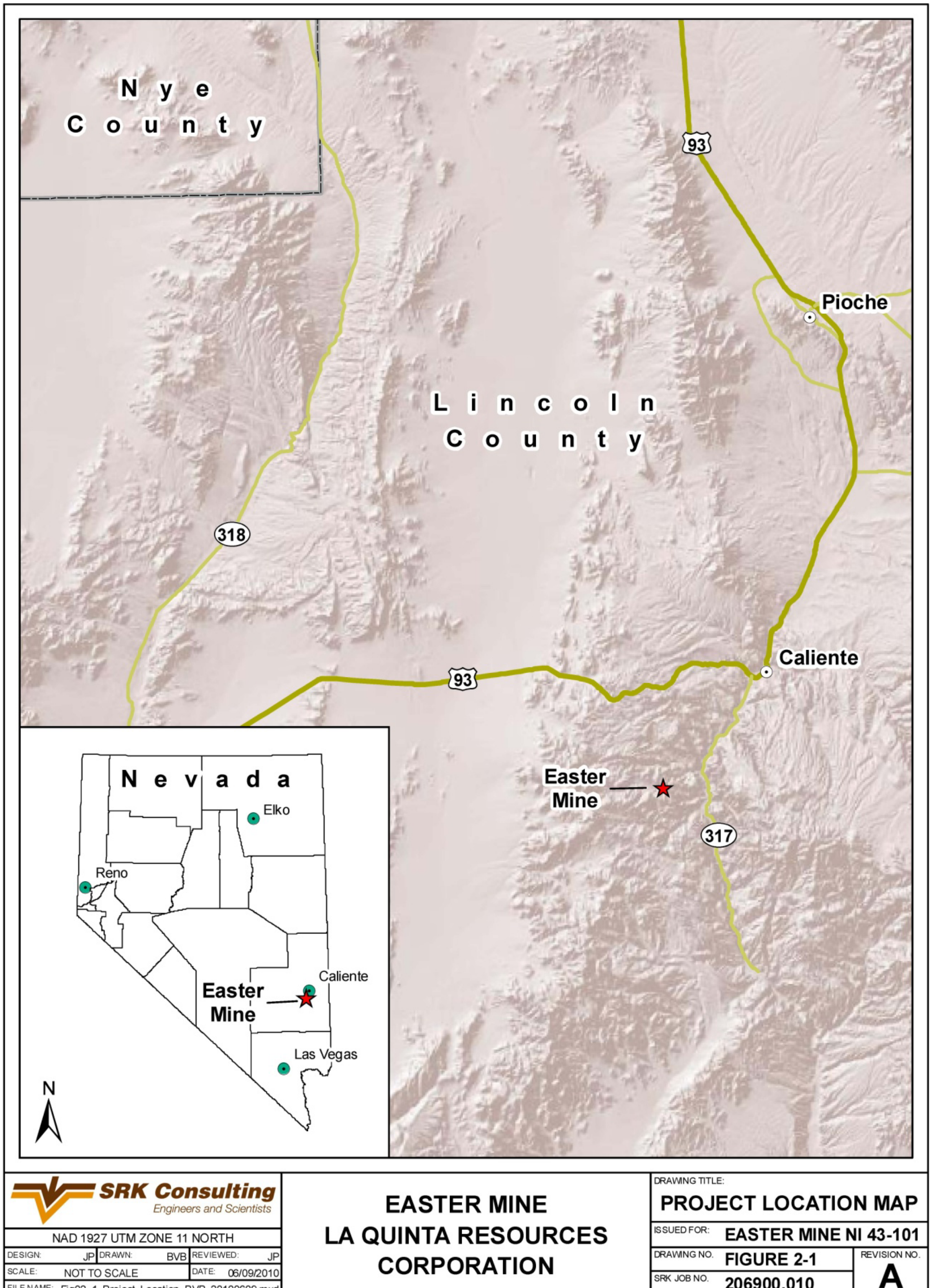
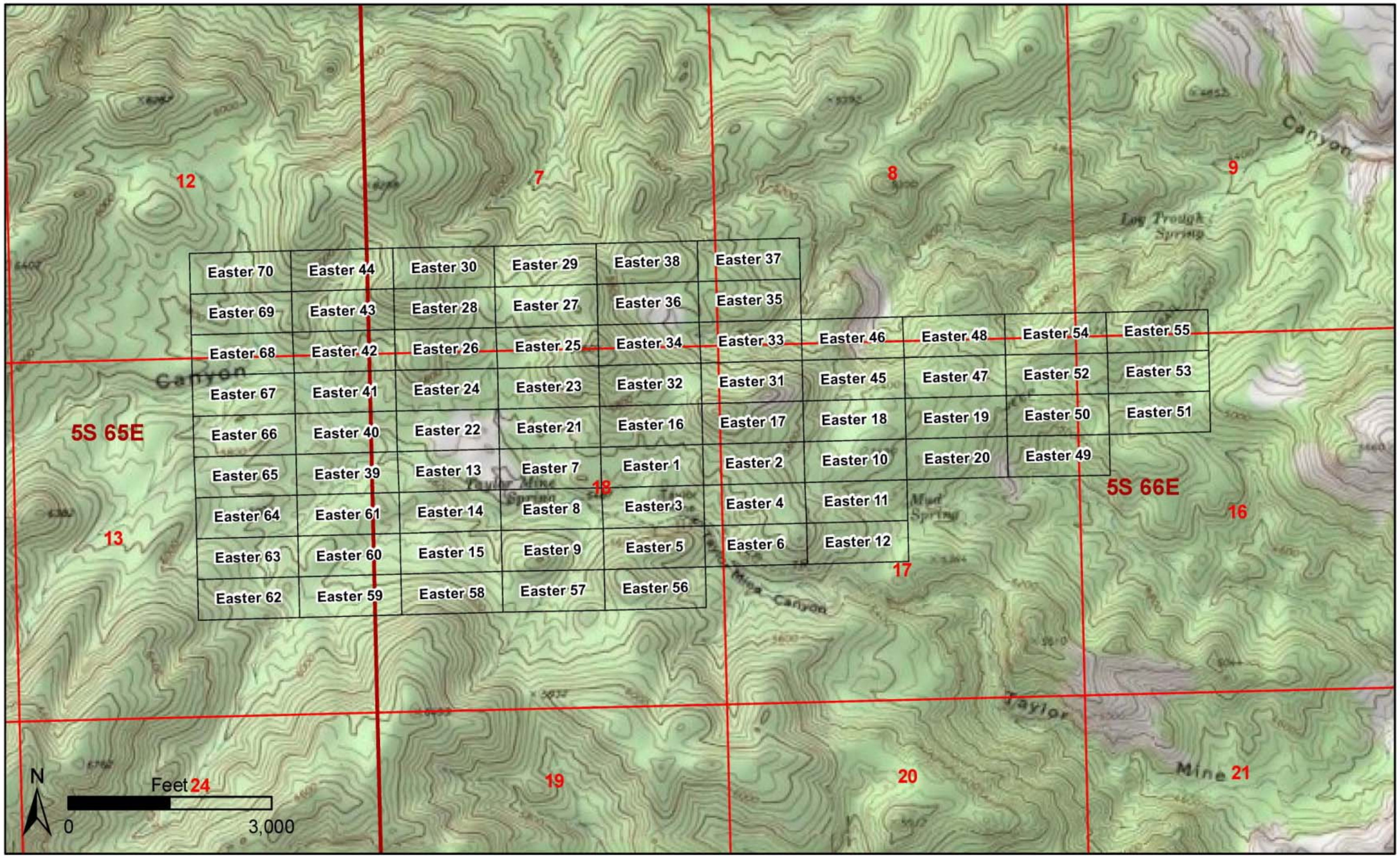


Figure 2-2: Easter Project, Claim Location Map



EXPLANATION

Easter Lode Claim
Township
Section

SRK Consulting
Engineers and Scientists

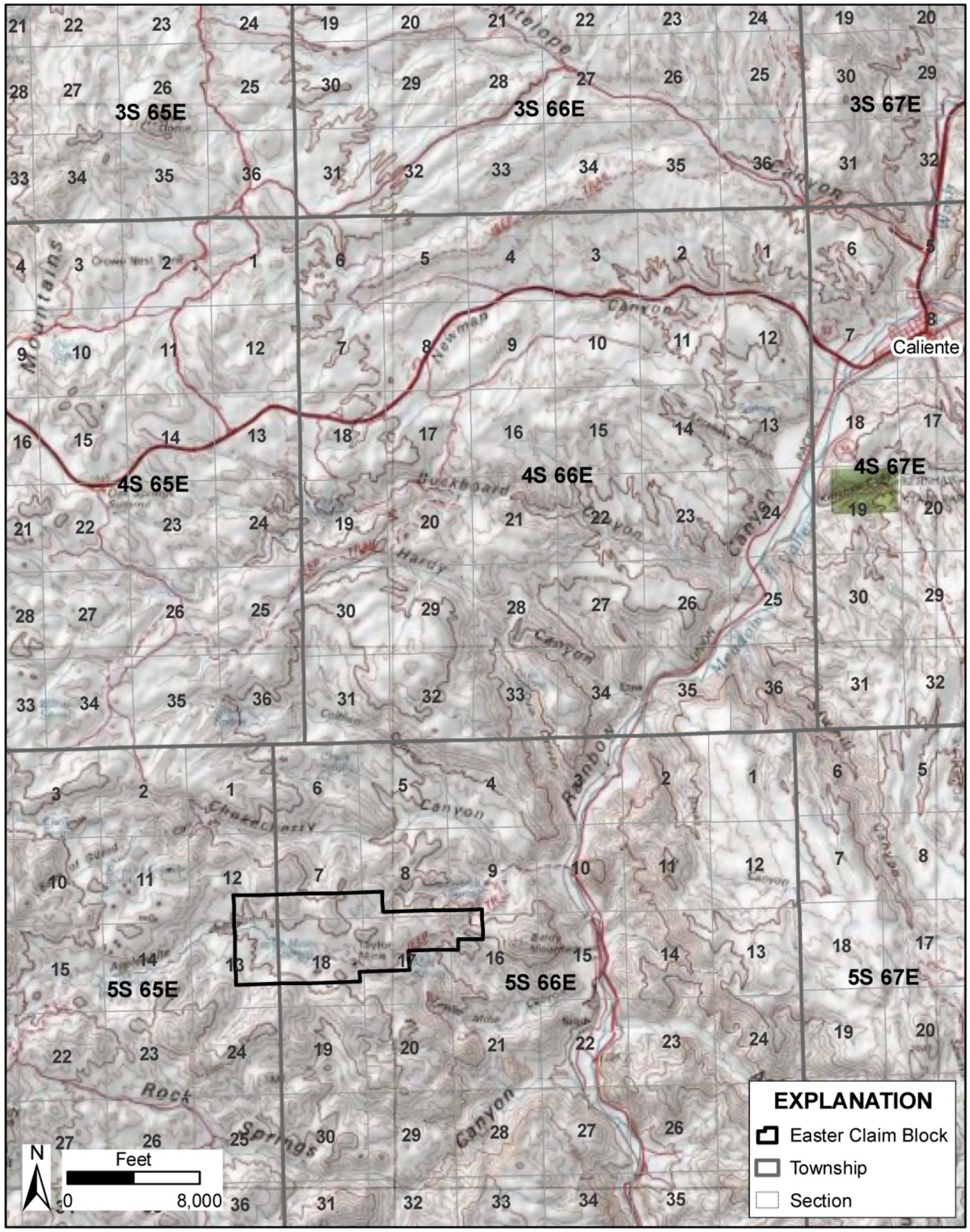
NAD 1927 UTM ZONE 11 NORTH

DESIGN:	JP	DRAWN:	BVB	REVIEWED:	JP
SCALE:	1 inch = 2,000 feet			DATE:	06/09/2010
FILE NAME:	Fig02_2_Claim_Location_BVB_20100609.mxd				

EASTER MINE
LA QUINTA RESOURCES CORPORATION

DRAWING TITLE:	CLAIM LOCATION MAP
ISSUED FOR:	EASTER MINE NI 43-101
DRAWING NO.	FIGURE 2-2
SRK JOB NO.	206900.010
REVISION NO.	A

Figure 2-3: Easter Project, Site Map



SRK Consulting
Engineers and Scientists

NAD 1927 UTM ZONE 11 NORTH

DESIGN: JP	DRAWN: BVB	REVIEWED: JP
SCALE: 1 inch = 8,000 feet		DATE: 06/09/2010
FILE NAME: Fig02_3_Site_Map_BVB_20100609.mxd		

EASTER MINE
LA QUINTA RESOURCES CORPORATION

DRAWING TITLE:	SITE MAP
ISSUED FOR:	EASTER MINE NI 43-101
DRAWING NO.	FIGURE 2-3
SRK JOB NO.	206900.010
REVISION NO.	A

Path: G:\Sites\Easter\La_Quinta\206900_010_Easter_43_101\Revision_A\Figures\Easter_206900_010_Fig02_3_Site_Map_BVB_20100609.mxd

3 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography (Item 7)

3.1 Topography, Elevation, Vegetation and Climate

The Project lies within the Basin and Range physiographic province of East-Central Nevada. This province consists of northerly trending mountain ranges with 2,000 to 5,000ft of topographic relief above relatively broad and flat intervening valleys. The mineralized area is situated along the eastern flank of the Delemar Mountains within the Taylor Mine-Applewhite Canyon. Topography is characterized by moderate to steeply sloped hillsides at elevations ranging from 5,000ft to 6,500ft above sea level. The hills and ridges are covered by thin soil and colluvial sediments. Outcrop is generally moderate, perhaps 15-30% or less over the entire property.

Vegetation is typical of the high desert, varying locally between none and sparse desert vegetation. The north facing slopes are slightly more vegetated than the south facing slopes. Typical vegetation found at the site includes Pinion Pine, Juniper, Creosote bush, sagebrush and a variety of desert grasses and flowers.

3.2 Climate and Length of Operating Season

Climate is typical for the high-desert regions of Central Nevada, with usually hot dry summers and cold snowy winters. Summer temperatures are typically in the mid 80ºF but highs can peak at 95ºF. Winter temperatures range between lows of 0 to 20ºF to highs of 30 to 40ºF. Most of the precipitation for the region falls as snow in the winter months. Light snow accumulations are common in the mountains above 7,000ft, occurring from December through February. Rainfall occurs as mild showers in the spring and as severe thunderstorms during the late summer.

The typical exploration season is from mid March through the end of November. If snow removal equipment is used, the exploration season could be extended through the winter months.

3.3 Access to Property

The drive from Caliente is approximately 45 minutes over 13.4mi of paved and gravel roads and jeep trails. Immediately west of Caliente, turn south onto State Highway #317 (Elgin Road). Proceed south for 7.5mi and then turn west onto Chokecherry Canyon Road. Travel west for 1.2mi and turn south at the intersection, then continue for 4.7mi over the divide to the Easter Project. Portions of the access road are located within narrow arroyos and are subject to wash out during the rainy season.

3.4 Surface Rights

All of the claims which constitute the Project are administered by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). These lands have guaranteed public access, which is governed by United States law administered by the BLM.

3.5 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Caliente, located 13.4mi by road is the closest town with significant businesses to support an exploration program or mining operation. Las Vegas, Nevada is located about 100mi south.

3.5.1 Access Road and Transportation

The Project is located 5.9mi from Nevada State highway #317 a paved north-south transportation route. From the highway, there is currently no all season road to the property. This public access road is typically in poor condition and may not be passable even with a 4-wheel drive vehicle. The Union Pacific Railroad has a rail head at Caliente and is located along Nevada State Highway # 317 at the mouth of Taylor Canyon or Chokecherry Canyon. Regularly scheduled air passenger service is available in Las Vegas, 100mi south of Caliente.

3.5.2 Power Supply

The Project site does not have electrical service. The closest electrical transmission line is located along highway #317 approximately 5.9mi to the east.

3.5.3 Water Supply

There is currently no developed water supply or water right attached to the project

3.5.4 Buildings and Ancillary Facilities

There are no buildings or ancillary facilities at the Project.

3.5.5 Tailings Storage Area

There are currently no tailings disposal areas located on site. There are several areas close to the project that could be used for future tailings disposal. These would likely need to be located within the main drainages possibly within a spur canyon located to the northwest of the deposit. This area is covered by the current claim group. Another alternative would be to comingle tailing with waste rock as described below.

3.5.6 Waste Disposal Area

There are currently no waste rock disposal areas located on site. There are several areas close to the project that could be used for future waste rock disposal. These would be within the nearby canyons either to the northwest or possibly to the north. This area is covered by the current claim group.

3.5.7 Manpower

Caliente and La Vegas, NV are the closest towns with a significant population to provide manpower for a mining operation.

4 History (Item 8)

4.1 Ownership

Over the past 35 years the project has been operated by at least nine mining/exploration companies. The approximate timing of operation is listed in Table 4.1.1

In the fall of 2009, Nevada Eagle Resources LLC (Nevada Eagle) staked 20 unpatented lode claims over the main Easter Vein. Subsequently, Nevada Eagle was purchased by Fronteer Development Group and renamed Fronteer Gold (Fronteer). Subsequently, Fronteer optioned the project to La Quinta. The option includes obligations for US$ 2 million in expenditures on the project at which time Fronteer can retain a 35% contributing interest or converting to a 2.5 to 4.0% NSR, depending on gold price.

Table 4.1.1: Historic Operators of the Easter Project

Years of Operation	Owner/Operator
1950 to 2009	Wayne Cole (owner)
1975	Highland resources and Westwind Mining
1976	Phelps Dodge
1980	B & B Resources and Hanna Mining Corp
1983 to 2003	World Wide Minerals
1989	Homestake Mining j.v. with B & B
1990	FMC Mining j.v. with B & B
1999	Aur Resources j.v. with B & B
2004	Beta Minerals

Source: Hembree, 2003

4.2 Past Exploration and Development

The following section is cited directly from: Technical Report on the Easter Mine Property, Lincoln County, Nevada, for Beta Minerals Inc. David R. Hembree, November, 14, 2003. This report is publicly available on SEDAR under Advance Primary Minerals Corp, Technical report filed November 17, 2003. Changes to standardizations have been made to suit the format of this report.

Exploration of the Easter deposit probably dates from the early 1890's, when gold and silver mineralization was discovered in the Delamar district six miles to the west. The original road to Delamar passed by the Easter vein outcrop and several adits had been driven by 1912, the date of the first published reference to the mine (Taylor, 1912). Five shipments of ore were made from the mine between 1933 and 1935, totaling 204t averaging 0.668oz/t Au and 3.2oz/t Ag. Seven short tunnels and a shaft (caved) were driven into the main Easter vein outcrop during the early part of the 20^{th} Century. The property was re-staked following WWII by Wayne Cole of Pioche, Nevada who has held the property since that time. Cole sampled and assayed the tunnels in 1953. Between 1953 and 1974 the property had reconnaissance surface and underground sampling by several companies including Asarco and Homestake. Since the increase in the price of gold in 1974, the property has been leased and explored by eight mining companies.

In 1975, Highland Resources and Westwind Mining of Canada mapped and sampled the mine workings and cored four diamond drill holes. Phelps Dodge optioned the property in 1976 and completed nine core holes through the main vein zone. In 1980 B & B Mining completed three rotary/core holes including a 750ft deep test hole. Hanna Mining Company completed extensive surface sampling and three gradient array resistivity survey lines in 1982. World Wide Minerals optioned the property in 1983 exploring the property over the next twenty years both internally and through joint ventures with major mining companies. World Wide conducted surface and underground rock chip and soil sampling and baseline geophysical surveys between 1983 and 1988. Homestake Mining Company optioned the property in 1989, conducting surface and underground rock chip sampling and drilling nine RVC holes. In 1990, FMC Gold Company completed an extensive soil, rock chip sampling program and surface mapping, followed by drilling of 15 RVC holes on

targets outlying the main mineralized structure. World Wide completed 51 RVC holes in 1994 and 1995, testing the main mineralized area on about 50ft centers east to west along 1,100ft of strike length. Aur Resources completed 15 RVC holes in 1999, again on outlying areas of alteration as in FMC's program. Metallic Ventures joint ventured with Aur in late 1999 drilling three deep RVC holes to test the down dip extension of the Easter vein, intercepting the structure between approximately 1,500 and 1,700ft below the surface.

World Wide Minerals terminated their lease on the property in July of 2003. Beta Minerals Inc. entered into a lease/purchase agreement with the owners in August of 2003.

The following section is updated information provided by SRK superseding the details above.

Beta Minerals completed 15 RVC drillholes during 2004 targeting primarily the Easter Vein. The data files contain very little detail as to what other work was completed by Beta Minerals.

4.3 Historic Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates

There are two relevant historical Mineral Resource Estimates cited within the project data files. The earliest was completed in 1989 by Homestake Mining Co the results of this work are listed in Table 4.3.1 below. In 1996, World Wide Minerals also conducted an internal resource estimation as listed in Table 4.3.2 (Thompson 1996).

Details of the "resource/reserve" classification" are not available for reconciliation with current CIM resource/reserve categories. The discussion of resource/reserve refers to historical terms used at the time and are not sufficiently defined to be classified by CIM categories in use today. The historical reserve numbers should not be relied upon. La Quinta is not treating them as current mineral resources/reserves. Current NI 43-101 compliant resources are defined in Section 15 of this report.

Table 4.3.1: Historical Resource estimation by Homestake Mining Co. 1989

Category Cutoff 0.01 oz/t Au	Tons	Grade oz/t	Contained oz Au
Proven	1,572,968	0.045	71,400
Probable	2,246,372	0.043	97,702
Possible	2,011,101	0.041	81,628
Proven +probable	3,819,340	0.044	169,102
Proven +Probable+Possible	5,830,441	0.043	250,730
With 20% dilution @ 0.005oz/t Au	**6,995,529**	**0.037**	**256,560**

Source: Hembree, 2003

Table 4.3.2: Historical Resource Estimation by World Wide Minerals, 1996

Block	Area (ft²)	Width (ft)	Tons	Grade(oz Au)
A	31,000	47	121,500	0.053
B	65,000	73	395,500	0.067
C	51,000	49	208,000	0.058
D	12,600	58	61,000	0.023
E	3,825	62	20,000	0.023
F	900	80	6,000	0.018
G	9,300	72	56,000	0.018
HILL	1,100x200	40	730,000	~0.062
Total			**1,598,000**	**0.058**

Source: Hembree, 2003

4.4 Historic Production

The following section is cited directly from: Technical Report on the Easter Mine Property, Lincoln County, Nevada, for Beta Minerals Inc. David R. Hembree, November, 14, 2003. This report is publicly available on SEDAR under Advance Primary Minerals Corp, Technical report filed November 17, 2003. Changes to standardizations have been made to suit the format of this report.

Recorded production from the Easter vein came from the Taylor mine workings in the central Easter vein outcrop. Between 1933 and 1935, five shipments of crude ore were made to smelters from the Taylor Mine totaling 204.2t at an average grade of 0.688oz/t Au and 3.2oz/t Ag (Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology (NBMG) files). This is the only recorded production from the property.

5 Geologic Setting (Item 9)

The following three sections are cited directly from: Technical Report on the Easter Mine Property, Lincoln County, Nevada, for Beta Minerals Inc. David R. Hembree, November, 14, 2003. This report is publicly available on SEDAR under Advance Primary Minerals Corp, Technical report filed November 17, 2003. Changes to standardizations have been made to suit the format of this report.

5.1 Regional Geology

The Easter property lies within the Basin and Range geomorphic province of southeastern Nevada. The Basin and Range province consists of numerous north-northeast trending mountain ranges bounded by Tertiary extensional faults. Down-dropped blocks form valleys between the mountain ranges, which are filled by Tertiary sediments eroded off the uplifted ranges. Tertiary volcanic rocks overlie faulted and folded Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary rocks throughout the province. Miogeosynclinal facies rocks were folded and thrust faulted during the late Cretaceous Laramide orogeny, producing eastward directed thrust faults and east-verging folding. The northeast trending tear faults of the Pahranagat shear system may have originated during this period as right-lateral shears (Tschanz and Pampeyan 1970). The Pahranagat Shear Zone includes at least three left-lateral strike slip faults with up to ten miles of apparent offset. The Pahranagat shear zone may intersect the Caliente Caldron Complex and the Delamar caldera, potentially helping to control mineralization in the Delamar district (Rothstein 1995).

Rifting and extension of the Great Basin region in the early Tertiary brought about the rise of shallow magma chambers into the crust and eruption of large volumes of silicic ash-flow tuffs. These massive eruptions resulted in the formation of several nested caldera complexes in southeastern Nevada and southwestern Utah. The regionally extensive ash-flow sheets are tens to in some places hundreds of meters thick, extending more than 100 km from their source, and total thousands of cubic kilometers of erupted material (Rowley et al, 1995). Eruption of these large volumes of volcanics resulted in the formation of caldera complexes tens of kilometers across, consisting of nested and partially overlapping calderas. Several large caldera complexes occur in Lincoln County, including the Caliente caldera complex that hosts the Easter deposit, the Indian Peak caldera complex to the north, which hosts the Atlanta mine district and the Kane Springs caldera to the southwest of the Easter property. The area between these three major caldera complexes was repeatedly flooded by large-volume ash flow sheets between late Oligocene and middle Miocene, with over 20 identified outflow sheets (Best et al, 1993).

The Easter property lies within the west central Caliente caldron, an elongate volcano-tectonic depression 40 miles (80 km) long east to west and 18 miles (35km) wide north to south (Figure 5-1). The Caliente caldron is bounded on the north by the east-west trending Timpahute lineament, a deep-seated tectonic feature extending as much as 160 miles from south central Nevada through western Utah. The Timpahute lineament cuts north-trending ranges and valleys, controls east-trending mountain ranges, and served as the locus for several intrusive plutons, and may have controlled the northern margin of the Caliente caldron. The Caliente caldera complex consists of at least four and possible six overlapping calderas, ranging in age from 23 to 13 million years of age (Ma).

The Clover Creek caldera is the oldest recognized caldera in the Caliente complex, this caldera underlies the north-central part of the caldron. The source ash-flow tuff for the Clover Creek caldera is the 22.8 Ma Bauers Tuff. The Delamar caldera forms the western lobe of the Caliente caldera complex, and is the source of the Hiko Tuff, an 18.6 Ma moderately welded rhyolitic tuff that hosts the gold mineralization of the Easter property. The Buckboard caldera is a small "trap door" caldera that collapsed on its northern side near the present town of Caliente, erupting the poorly welded 15 Ma Rainbow Canyon tuffs (Rowley et al 1995). Aur Resources geological surface map shows a caldera immediately to the west of the Easter property they termed the Balm of Gilead caldera after the canyon of the same name. Additional calderas produced tuffs and collapse features in the Caliente caldera complex that are have no bearing on the precious metal deposition on the Easter property, and will not be discussed herein.

The Tertiary volcanics overlie sedimentary rocks of the lower Paleozoic Prospect Mountain Quartzite, Pioche Shale and Highland Peak Formations, which outcrop in the Delamar mine district along the western rim of the caldera, about four miles west of the Easter property. These Lower Paleozoic rocks are thrust over Upper Cambrian to Triassic rocks, and are in turn intruded by lava domes and stocks associated with the western and southern ring fracture zone of Delamar caldera.

5.2 Local Geology

5.2.1 Local Lithology

The Tertiary rocks of the Easter property are part of the sequence deposited within the Caliente caldera complex, which has been the subject of recent study by the U.S. Geological Survey and associated academic institutions and State geological surveys (Rowley et al 1995). The lithologies of the Caliente caldera complex in the mine area consist of interbedded felsic ash-flow and air fall tuffs, basaltic lavas, rhyolitic domes and intercalated volcaniclastic sediments. A thin veneer of recent alluvium and bench gravels covers the earlier volcanics along the drainages. A large deposit mapped as a Tertiary debris flow covers older volcanics and volcaniclastic sediments in the northeast-central portion of the claims, postdating precious metal deposition (Askey, 1991). This debris deposit contains subangular to subrounded clasts derived from at least six different host rock units contained within poorly consolidated gray mud and volcanic ash matrix. Mixed within this debris deposit are fragments of up to meter sized blocks of epithermal quartz vein material identical to that seen in the Easter vein main outcrop several thousand feet to the southwest of the landslide material. Exploration drilling indicates this debris flow is up to 290ft thick, possibly filling a northeast draining paleo-canyon eroded into the soft, hydrothermally altered Easter vein hanging wall volcanic tuffs and sediments.

The debris unit covers older, silicified and consolidated volcaniclastic sediments, air fall tuffs and bedded sinter deposits. These hot springs altered sediments and fragmental units are bleached and locally highly silicified, with anomalous mercury and arsenic as well as gold in the 100-250 ppb range in places. Bedded white to gray-green opaline sinter occurs as lenses within the unit, apparently deposited in surface pools by hot springs fluids (Askey, 1991, Rothstein, 1995). This volcaniclastic-sedimentary unit is as much as 400ft thick to the north of the Easter claims and includes thin to medium bedded air fall tuffs, and tuffaceous sediments. The beds strike northerly and dip to the east, and overlie welded ash-flow tuffs of the Hiko Tuff. These were possibly deposited in a rapidly subsiding basin and lap up against volcanic domes to the north at Baldy Peak and Chokecherry Canyon. The volcaniclastic sediments are transitional into the Rainbow Canyon Tuff of the Buckboard Caldera erupted several miles north of the Easter property. An excellent exposure of this relationship may be seen in the canyon eroded into the sequence on the CM 17 claim.

The volcanic domes in the northeast corner of the claims block are a light gray to pinkish gray flow-banded rhyolite, with well-developed lihophysae. A similar flow dome is exposed in cross section on the mine access road a half-mile west of the Union Pacific railroad tracks. The domes were erupted into tuff and block cones, overflowing the craters and forming small plugs with talus aprons. These domes postdate the Hiko Tuff and may be related to more recent volcanism associated with collapse of the Buckboard caldera following eruption of the poorly welded 15 Ma Rainbow Canyon Tuff. “Megabreccia” deposits of caldera wall collapse debris have been reported in upper west Log Trough Spring canyon (Askey, 1991) to the west of the volcanic domes, and to the north of the Easter property.

The Hiko Tuff is the principle lithology on the Easter property and is the host rock for the precious metal mineralization. It is a devitrified rhyolite crystal-lithic ash-flow tuff, from pinkish to purple-gray, gray-green to brown and orange in color, depending upon hydrothermal alteration. The Hiko Tuff was named by Dolgoff (1963) and recognized by Ekren and others (1977) as a thick intercaldera facies in the westernmost lobe of the Caliente caldera complex. Rowley and Siders (1988) identified and named the Delamar caldera, source of the Hiko Tuff. Outside of the boundary of the caldera, as seen in the Hiko Range to the west, the Hiko Tuff weathers into distinct knobby, joint controlled landforms which are characteristic of the outflow facies of the unit. Potassium argon dating on the Hiko Tuff yields an age of 18.6 Ma.

At least two welding units were recognized in the Hiko Tuff by FMC geologists in the mine area (Askey, 1991), with the degree of welding ranging from poor to very strong. The Hiko Tuff is at least several hundred feet thick on the property. Eutaxitic foliation in the welded tuff strikes northeastward to southeast at a shallow angle. Densely-welded basal vitrophyres and massive strongly-welded rhyolitic tuffs of the Hiko Tuff are exposed in Taylor Mine canyon to the east of the property. The unit typically contains eutaxitic texture with distinct flattened pumice fragments and blocks, which are lighter in color than the densely welded ash matrix surrounding the lens shaped inclusions. Phenocrysts include quartz, sanidine, plagioclase, biotite and hornblende. The biotite often is in euhedral plates parallel to the plane of welding compaction. Locally the unit contains up to more than 25% of angular to subangular lithic fragments including mafic to rhyolitic lavas, and rare Paleozoic basement sedimentary clasts. The Hiko Tuff was erupted from a compositionally zoned magma chamber, with more mafic minerals in the upper portions of the sequence. Silicic magma was first erupted from the near surface portions of the magma chamber, and as the eruptions progressed, the heavier, more mafic differentiate deeper in the cupola was tapped (Rowley et al, 1995).

Two lithologies of intrusives were recognized on the surface and in drill holes on the Easter property. One is propyliticly altered and brecciated fine-grained basalt or lamprophyre seen in the footwall of the main Easter vein in the mineralized section of the vein. Another mafic intrusive was mapped in the upper Taylor Mine stream canyon on claim CM 21. This unit has strongly brecciated boundaries and is moderately propylitized fine-grained basalt or basaltic andesite with calcite veinlets. Several workers have mapped a dacite porphyry dike on the northeast side of the property (Askey, 1991).

5.2.2 Structural Geology

Three episodes of extensional tectonism are recorded in the Caliente caldera complex. The oldest deformation pre-dates the volcanism, beginning at least prior to 31 Ma (Best and others, 1993). The second period was synchronous with caldera-related magmatic between 25 and 13 Ma. The youngest extensional deformation is expressed as high-angle dip-slip normal faults with relatively small offsets (Rothstein, 1995).

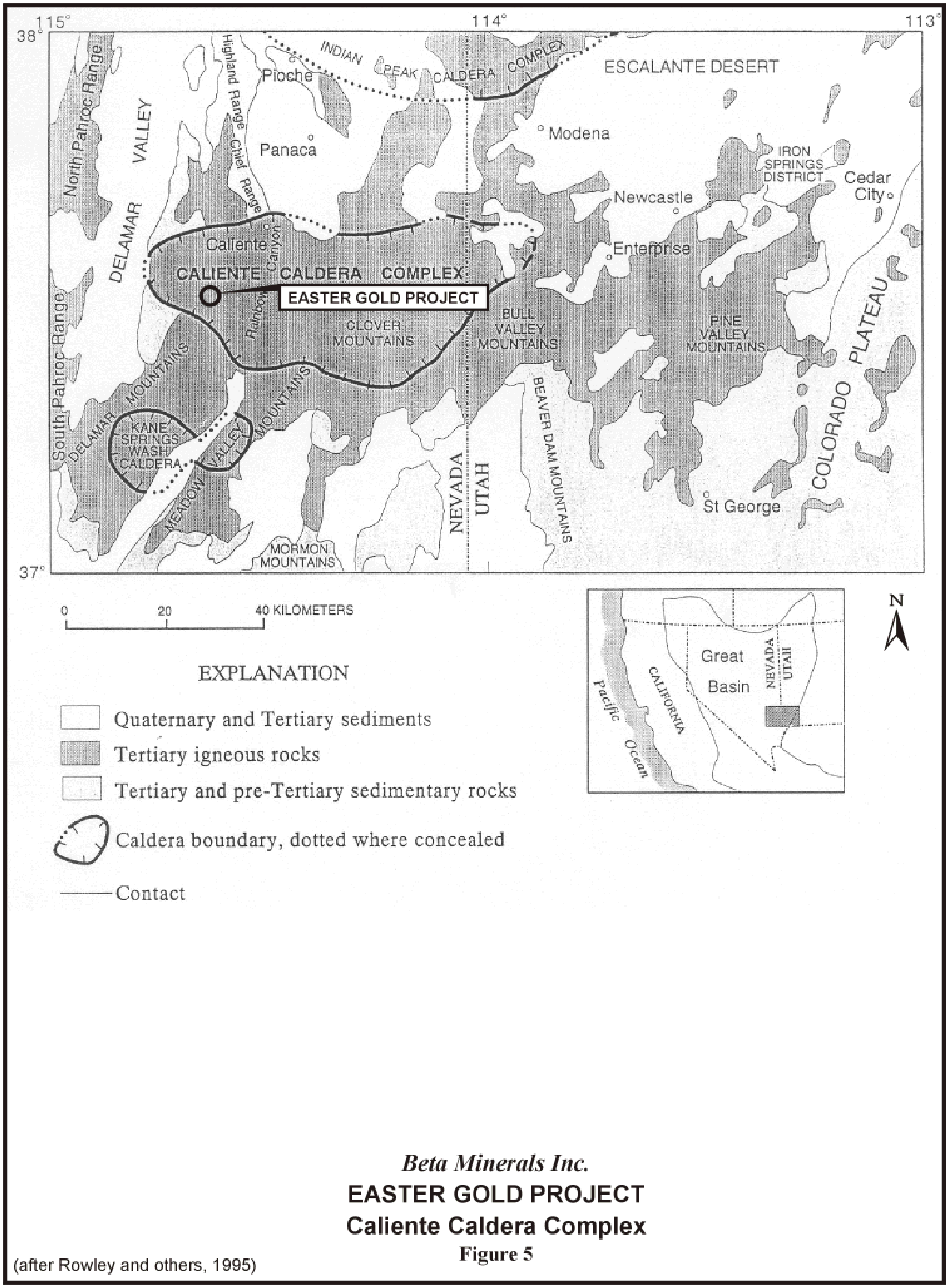
The oldest Tertiary extensional deformation in the project area is associated with large-scale displacements (tens of miles) on low-angle detachment faults that localized alteration and mineralization in the nearby Delamar and Chief mining districts (Rothstein, 1995, Rowley et al, 1995). The second episode of faulting was contemporaneous with the formation of the Caliente caldera complex. Caldera collapse was in part controlled by pre-existing zones of structural weakness and shearing, as seen on the northern edge of the Caliente cauldron where the caldera wall coincides with the Timpahute lineament. Early authors (Ekren et al, 1977) believed that the Delamar caldera exhibited resurgent doming based upon bedding and foliation orientations. Extensional deformation of the intercaldera Hiko Tuff along the southern margin of the Delamar caldera resulted in the formation of the Easter vein system, an anastomosing east-west strike fault system that hosts the gold mineralization. The youngest extension in the region is expressed as high angle, post mineral normal faults with dip-slip displacements of relatively small offsets. This last set of structures is related to Basin and Range extensional tectonics.

Mapping on the Easter property has identified at least three sets of high-angle faults. The Easter vein structure is the strongest structural feature on the property, and may be traced for at least 6,450ft of strike length. The Easter vein structure strikes N 85E to N85W, dipping 55 to 65 degrees to the north, and is parallel to the southern margin fault of the Delamar caldera that lies about a half mile to the south (Rowley et al, 1995). The Easter vein varies in width from 20 to 25ft on the east and west extensions of the vein to a maximum of 150 to 200ft in the central, main vein section. Slickensides indicate dip-slip movement. FMC geologists mapped a poorly to moderately welded lithic tuff marker bed on both sides of the structure which they estimated indicated as much as 1,600ft of vertical displacement on the Easter vein (Askey, 1991).

At least several sets of cross faults offset the Easter structure, including N30E, N60-80E and N50-60W trending high angle structures. These cross cutting faults are in part contemporaneous with the Easter fault, as gold mineralized quartz veining occurs on N60E trending veins in the Easter vein hanging wall. Rothstein (1995) reported that at least two of these cross cutting faults displace the Easter vein, creating an uplifted horst forming the central main vein outcrop. The adjacent sections of the Easter vein are down-dropped relative to the Main Vein horst. The two horst bounding faults are north-northeast trending high angle faults with approximately 100 to 250ft of displacement of the Easter vein. These cross faults may be related to the more recent Basin and Range faulting and post-date the mineralization by several million years.

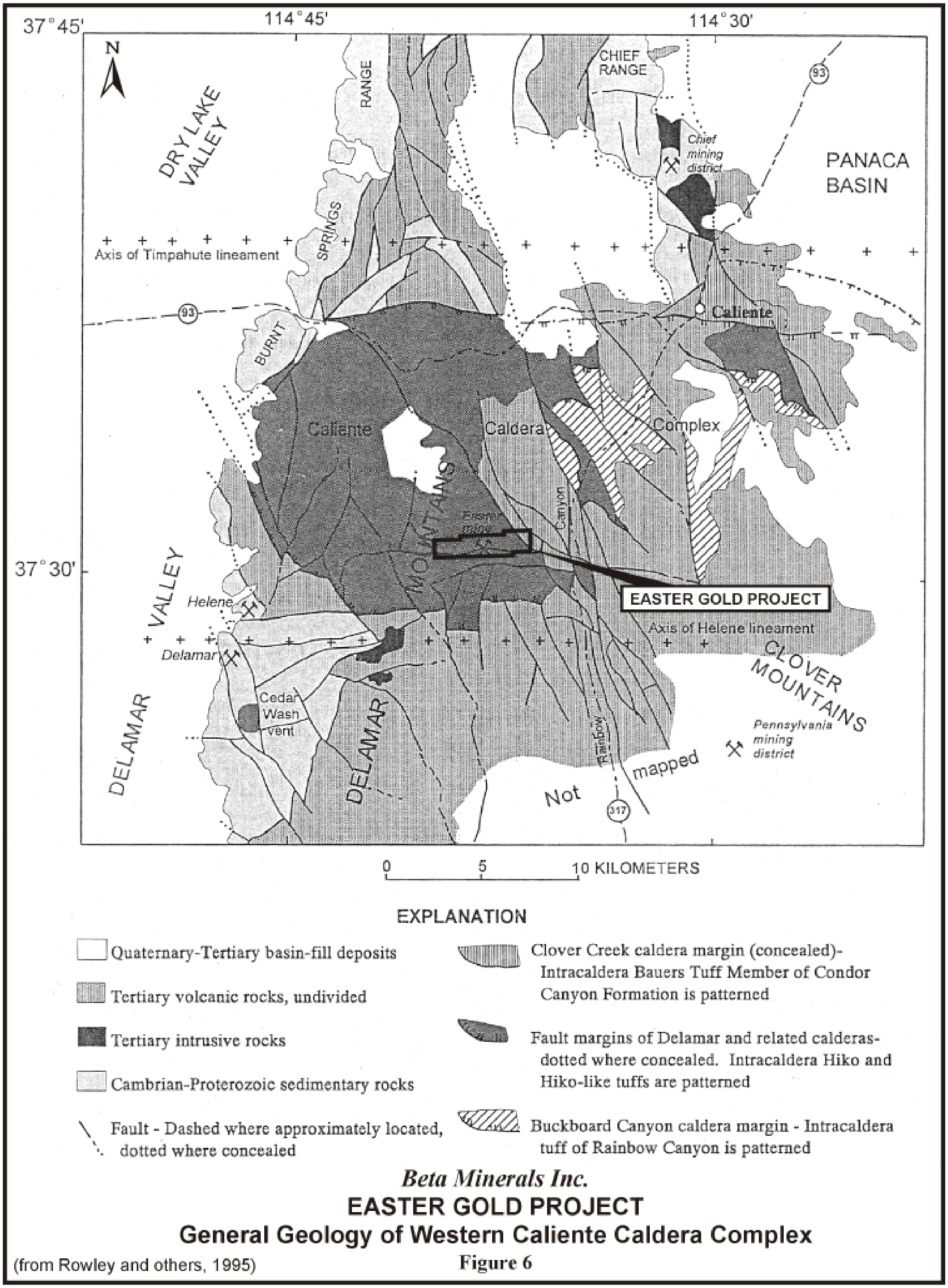
Callaghan of the NBMG described the Delamar Mining District, which lies about four miles to the west, in 1933, including an account of the Easter Mine history and geology. The east-west structural fabric seen in the Easter mine area extends to the Delamar mine district four miles west (Figure 5-2). The Delamar district mineralization is localized on the intersection of east west fractures cutting Paleozoic sediments with northeast trending faults on the southwestern rim of the Delamar caldera. Intrusive dikes and plugs of rhyolite porphyry, dacite porphyry and fine-grained mafic rocks were emplaced along the east-west structures in the Delamar district. These intrusives extend out westward from under volcanic cover along the buried western Delamar caldera ring fracture zone. Gold mineralization is hosted by quartz veining and replacement in the sheared and brecciated intrusive contacts within Cambrian quartzites and shales at the Culverwell, Delamar and Magnolia mines in the Delamar mine district.

Figure 5-1: Generalized Geologic Map of the Easter Mine Area



Source: Hembree, 2003

Figure 5-2: Local Geologic Map of the Easter Mine Area



Source: Hembree, 2003

6 Deposit Type (Item 10)

The following section is cited directly from: Technical Report on the Easter Mine Property, Lincoln County, Nevada, for Beta Minerals Inc. David R. Hembree, November, 14, 2003. This report is publicly available on SEDAR under Advance Primary Minerals Corp, Technical report filed November 17, 2003. Changes to standardizations have been made to suit the format of this report.

6.1 Geological Model

The precious metal mineralization seen on the Easter Property is of the volcanic-hosted quartz-adularia epithermal vein affinity. The mineralization is hosted within sheared welded rhyolite tuff, forming a vein system of anastomosing fine grained chalcedonic and opaline quartz filling open-space fractures and multiple stage silicic breccias along the shear zone. The quartz-adularia epithermal mineralization model developed by Bonham (1988), Giles and Nelson (1983) and Hayba et al, (1985) is characterized by a low-sulfur hydrothermal system within silicic volcanics as found at the Easter property. Open space filling is the characteristic vein texture seen in low-sulfur epithermal systems, with colloform banding, crustiform and comb structures typical. Hydrothermal brecciation is common. Replacement textures such as quartz after calcite are common, but open space textures predominate. Quartz, adularia and calcite, manganese carbonate or silicate are principal gangue minerals. Fluorite and barite may also be present. Ore minerals include arsenic, antimony and mercury sulfides, electrum, silver sulfides and sulfosalts, silver selenides and base metal sulfides. Hypogene minerals such as native sulfur, alunite and other sulfates are almost entirely restricted to the zone of vapor phase alteration above a boiling water table in low sulfur systems.

The typical rock alteration assemblages include kaolinitic and sericitic alteration, typically restricted to the hanging wall rocks. Argillic and sericitic alteration are concentrated adjacent to the mineralized structures, and are more pronounced in the hanging wall of shallower dipping deposits. Regional propylitic alteration is often common in the surrounding volcanic pile, with calcite, epidote and chlorite developed as replacement of primary minerals. Disseminated sulfides are also present in the propylitic zone adjacent to the veins and stockworks.

The ore fluid in the low-sulfur quartz-adularia model is alkaline to near neutral, has low salinity (0-5% NaCl equiv.) variable CO2 and CH4 contents, and low total sulfur, which is present as H2S and bisulfide complexes. This hydrothermal fluid is similar to that seen in modern geothermal fluids at such low-sulfur geothermal systems as Steamboat Springs, Nevada and Broadlands, New Zealand (Bonham, 1988). Examples of quartz-adularia vein ore deposits include Aurora, Nevada (Osborne, 1991), Oatman, Arizona (Buchanan, 1981), Tonopah, Nevada and Seven Troughs, Nevada.

There is an extensive opaline sinter and argillically altered bedded tuff sequence on the eastern side of the property, with anomalous mercury. Bedded hot-springs-pool opalite was noted, indicating a once active geothermal system with potential for precious metal mineralization. About 25 drill holes have been drilled into this area, but have not found ore grade mineralization. Additional work is merited on this region. The model for deposition of these pool sinters and silicified bedded volcaniclastic sediments is similar to that of the Creede caldera (Rice, 1984) in the San Juan volcanic filed of southwestern Colorado. At Creede, hydrothermal fluids rose along the Amethyst and OH vein systems and spread out laterally into bedded caldera lakebed and river channel gravels, depositing silica and precious metals (primarily silver).

7 Mineralization (Item 11)

The following two sections are cited directly from: Technical Report on the Easter Mine Property, Lincoln County, Nevada, for Beta Minerals Inc. David R. Hembree, November, 14, 2003. This report is publicly available on SEDAR under Advance Primary Minerals Corp, Technical report filed November 17, 2003. Changes to standardizations have been made to suit the format of this report.

7.1 Mineralized Zones, Surrounding Rock Types and Relevant Geological Controls

The Easter property mineralization is a quartz-adularia vein stockwork system within late Tertiary silicic volcanics of the Caliente Caldron Complex of southeastern Nevada. The main vein zone trends east west and dips 55 to 65 degrees north. The gold bearing system has a strike length of about 8,000ft, with the quartz veining and silicification having a length of 6,450ft and tested dip depth of 1,700ft. The main mineralized zone is 150 to 200ft wide in the center of the deposit, pinching to 20 to 25ft wide to the east and west. The vein has a lens shape in plan view, and may have fault down-dropped extensions to the east and west of the main deposit. Recorded production from the Easter vein came from the Taylor mine workings in the central Easter vein outcrop. Between 1933 and 1935, five shipments of crude ore were made to smelters from the Taylor Mine totaling 204.2t at an average grade of 0.688oz/t Au and 3.2oz/t Ag (NBMG files). This is the only recorded production from the property. The Delamar mine district, four miles to the west, is credited with recorded production of 217,250oz of gold and 419,993oz of silver. While the Delamar production does not indicate an economic gold deposit at the Easter property, it illustrates the size of the precious metal system associated with the Delamar caldera; host for both deposits.

7.2 Type, Character and Distribution of Mineralization

The mineralization consists of fine-grained chalcedonic silica, exhibiting coxcomb banding and brecciation, with several episodes of fracturing and silicification. Open space vugs filled with “bubbly” chalcedony and crystalline quartz are found in the vein zone and adjacent wall rock. Replacement of bladed calcite or barite is noted. Anomalous to ore-grade gold mineralization is associated with silicification in the form of stockworks, fissure-filling veins and silicified volcanics. The highest grades are reported in light green-gray, banded chalcedonic quartz with bladed replacement textures seen in the immediate hanging wall of the vein. Towards the footwall, the mineralization grades from massive banded fracture filling quartz and chalcedony to strongly silicified tuff cut by sheeted quartz veins to stockwork veining in weakly silicified tuff and finally into a zone of propyliticly altered tuff.

The mineralization is of the quartz-adularia affinity, in an alkalic epithermal system. Gold and silver occur as electrum or as native elements, as only rarely are sulfides seen even in high-grade samples. The vein is not highly iron stained from oxidation of any sulfides, although the footwall stockwork zone is moderately stained. Manganese dendrites and vug fillings were noted in the mine workings, perhaps after manganese carbonates. The gold-silver ratio averages 1:10 and other elements that are anomalous are As-Hg-Mo-Ba-Sb and Cr. Base metal values are extremely low. Phelps Dodge geologists reported fluid inclusion data indicating the potential for bonanza grades at depth, similar to Oatman, Arizona (Bruce, 1981).

The author (Hembree) collected 20 rock samples from the Easter property during field examinations in early October, 2003. All samples were collected from outcrops and underground mine workings or mine dump material in front of adits and prospect pits.

Most of the samples returned anomalous concentrations of gold and other pathfinder elements. Two samples (numbered 56562 and 56575) returned high values of 12.8 and 13.6ppm gold (0.385oz/t and 0.403oz/t Au respectively) and the average of the ten dump samples for the Taylor Mine main workings was 0.151oz/t Au. Chip channel samples of the 4 and 5 adit walls correlate well with those of earlier sampling reported in the project files. Two grab samples were taken from reverse circulation drill cutting piles remaining on the drill sites as a rough check of the drill results, and each of these returned approximately 0.055oz/t Au.

8 Exploration (Item 12)

The following section is cited directly from: Technical Report on the Easter Mine Property, Lincoln County, Nevada, for Beta Minerals Inc. David R. Hembree, November, 14, 2003. This report is publicly available on SEDAR under Advance Primary Minerals Corp, Technical report filed November 17, 2003. Changes to standardizations have been made to suit the format of this report.

8.1 Surveys and Investigations

Previous work on the Easter property dates back to around 1891, when gold and silver mineralization was discovered in the nearby Delamar district. The original road access to Delamar came up Chokecherry and Taylor Mine canyons past the Easter vein outcrop. The first published reference to the Easter (Taylor) mine is in a letter submittal report to noted mining engineer J.E. Spurr of the Tonopah Mining Company from 1912, wherein the property owner describes the workings of consisting of a 40ft shaft and two short adits driven into the vein (Taylor, 1912). A subsequent report on the property (Smith, 1933) further describes the property and the addition of several newer adits run into the main Easter vein outcrop.

The recent exploration activity has taken place since 1974, and includes drilling, rock and soil geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys conducted by both major and junior mining companies. The database for some of the earliest work is fragmental and incomplete, although most of the factual data is available, some of the interpretive summary reports are not in the files provided to the author.

<u>Exploration to 1989</u>

Prior to 1990, several companies explored the main Easter vein zone by core drilling (DDH) and rotary reverse circulation (RVC) drilling, as well as conducting geological mapping, geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys. Information from these early surveys is in instances incomplete, but sufficient data may be gleaned from the various sources to confirm the location and salient details of the surveys. The following summarizes the exploration programs and their results:

1974: Homestake Mining Company property review, mapping and sampling. Copies of the mine sampling maps, assay certificates and surface geological sketch map exist of this work.

1975: Highland Lode-Westwind Mines Ltd. conducted underground mapping, sampling and drilled four diamond drill holes totaling 924ft in main vein zone. The drill logs for these holes, cross sections and assay certificates for this drilling are in the project files, along with summary reports by P. Eng. John Poloni, who supervised the program (Poloni, 1975a, 1975b).

1976: Phelps Dodge drilled nine diamond drill core holes (2,000 ft) through vein zone, with four holes targeted on the main Easter vein below the old adits. The other holes tested the area between the Main vein and the West Easter vein. Phelps Dodge is reported to have conducted fluid inclusion studies on Easter vein mineralization which indicated that the exposed portion of the Easter vein is high in the epithermal system and correlated the Easter deposit with the quartz-adularia mineralization of the Oatman, Arizona mine district (Bruce, 1981; Thompson, 1996). Typed drill hole lithologic and assay logs are available for the Phelps Dodge data, along with a drill hole location map and hand drawn drill hole cross sections. No assay certificates or written summary report is available for the Phelps Dodge 1976 exploration program.

1980: B & B Mining drilled three rotary/diamond core holes totaling 1,363ft to test the center of the Easter vein mineralization at depth. One hole was drilled to 765ft in depth. Detailed drill logs and assay summaries are included with the summary report for B & B Mining Companies program (Wrede, 1980).

1982: Hanna Mining Company subsidiary Coastal Mining conducted extensive surface sampling program and ran three gradient array resistivity lines over the main vein zone. The geophysical survey indicated that the Main vein and two other structures yielded sharp resistivity highs. Channel sampling of the longest adit averaged 0.08oz/t Au and 0.62oz/t Ag for 126ft for a true width of 103ft. Three other adits averaged 0.043, 0.034, and 0.043oz/t Au, while the fifth adit averaged 0.113oz/t Au and 1.09oz/t Ag over a true width of 12ft (Thompson, 1996). A property summary report compiled by Wayne Bruce (1981) and a geophysical report by R.J. Ikola (1982) are included in the database for this work.

1983: World Wide Minerals Ltd. (WWM) of Toronto, Canada leased the Easter Mine property.

1984: World Wide Minerals conducted a soil sampling program over an area 500 by 1,000ft (150 by 300m) on portions of claims Tam 2 and 3, testing an area Coastal Mining had indicated was anomalous (grab samples of 0.071 and 0.10oz/t Au). The survey reportedly verified the area was anomalous in gold and silver (Bosley, 1987), but no data are available for this survey with the project summary report.

1985: World Wide Minerals consulting engineer James Bosley, P. Eng. Sampled the Adit 2, 3 and 4, mine workings and the vein outcrop to the east of the main vein on the Easter. The adit samples compared favorably with the previous sampling results.

1986: World Wide Minerals improved the access road to the mine and cut a drill road onto the top of the scarp in the main Easter vein footwall. Four 100lb samples were collected from the vein and preliminary metallurgical tests were conducted by WWM. A soil geochemical survey was conducted on portions of the Easter 5 and 10, Rug 5 and 6 and Tam 1 and 2 claims. The survey covered an area 3,000 by 1,000ft. The survey is reported to have confirmed an anomalous zone picked up by Coastal Mining on the Easter 5 and 10 claims, and located a new anomaly on the east end of the Tam 1 claim. There is no data or map showing the analytical results of this survey in the project files. Gold and silver in the samples are amenable to cyanide leaching, but good leach results were not achieved until the samples were ground to –30 mesh (Bosley, 1987). No supporting data beyond a mention in the summary report exists for this metallurgical test work.

1987: J. Bosley supervised a surface rock chip sampling program on the Easter vein escarpment and extensions to the east and west, on the Tam 3 and West Shaft area. A total of 880 samples were taken in 1987, including 624 on the main Easter vein outcrop. Soil geochemical lines were extended north of 1984 and 1986 soil grids to expand on information on the possible trends of mineralization in the northeastern portion of the property. The summary report by Bosley (1988), lacking the analytical data, is in the files for this program. Bosley reports that gold mineralization is strongly associated with whitish-yellow to light green banded chalcedonic quartz, typically massive with only minor vugs and iron oxide staining. A second style of gold bearing mineralization is an intensely silicified breccia of red rhyolite cut by at least two stages of quartz and chalcedony veining. Gold was also identified in a vuggy breccia of reddish rhyolite cemented by calcite with iron oxide staining. Typical gold values for the types range from 0.10 to 0.20oz/t Au for the green and yellow chalcedonic vein, 0.05 to 0.10oz/t for the red silicic breccia and 0.02 to 0.08 for the vuggy calcite cemented breccias.

1989: Homestake Mining Co. in joint venture with WWM completed geological mapping, sampling and drilled nine reverse circulation drill holes totaling 2,585ft testing the main structure and eastern sinter exploration target area. Two of the Homestake holes were lost prior to reaching their target depths. Copies of the geological mapping, drill logs, assay certificates and cross sections for the Homestake program are in the project database, but not Homestake's interpretive final report.

Exploration After 1989

The exploration conducted on the Easter property beginning with the FMC Gold Company program is supported by most, if not all of the original analytical data, interpretive reports, maps, and drill logs. The scale and scope of the exploration programs increased, as World Wide Minerals completed two seasons of close spaced drilling on the Main Easter vein target.

1990: Battle Mountain Exploration Company conducted approximately 10 miles of VLF/resistivity and magnetometer surveys as well as soil geochemistry and preliminary metallurgical testing as due diligence. Battle Mountain reported that gold recoveries on crushed material gave recoveries from 11.7 to 43.9%, but that improved to about 85% with a "60 minute grind". The summary memorandum by Battle Mountain Exploration (1990) identifies three primary anomalies from their baseline surveys. These proposed exploration targets include the two segments of the western extension of the Easter vein, where coincident resistivity, Au and As anomalies in soil and rock chip samples occur. The third anomalous area is on the eastern extension of the Easter vein, where the end of geophysical lines were anomalous, in an area tested by two Homestake drill holes. Only the summary report and not the data are available for the Battle Mountain program.

1990: FMC Gold Company optioned the property and conducted geological mapping, collecting 417 rock samples, 568 soil samples, ran two test IP/resistivity lines perpendicular to the Easter vein, and drilled fifteen reverse circulation drill holes (Askey, 1991). FMC identified five main areas of interest based upon their surveys and previous information, all primarily to the east and west of the known mineralization at the Easter Mine. The 7,340ft of drilling included one hole (ES90-1) across the eastern Easter vein at depth that was lost in the structure, another (ES90-8) intercepted the post mineral fault between the Main Easter vein and west extension. Six holes were drilled into the footwall of the Main Easter vein to test the argillic alteration, with anomalous gold encountered in two of the holes (25ft @ 0.023 and 15ft @ 0.012oz/t Au). Three holes tested the West Shaft area, with hole ES90-10 returning 15 at 0.097oz/t Au on a northeast trending quartz vein in the Easter vein hanging wall. Two holes tested argillic alteration that correlates with resistivity anomalies in the Easter vein hanging wall with no significant results. Two holes were drilled into the northeast claims area, in the same region drilled by Homestake, again with negative returns. FMC also conducted a thin section petrographic study on 26 samples of volcanic lithologies, alteration suites and mineralized vein. All of the FMC data, including original summary reports are included in the project files.

1994 and 1995: World Wide Minerals conducted geological mapping, rock sampling and drilled 7,945ft in 36 reverse circulation drill holes through Main Easter vein zone, on approximate 100ft centers along 1200ft of strike length (Thompson, 1996). A second phase of reverse circulation drilling totaling 3,315ft in 15 holes was completed in early 1995. The project geology and exploration targets were reviewed and summarized by consulting geologists Rothstein (1994 and 1995) and Blake (1994 and 1995). Rothstein identified several areas of anomalous gold geochemistry in the eastern and western extensions of the Easter vein. Based upon the results of the 1994 and 1995 drilling, a geological resource was calculated by World Wide Minerals, as discussed in the historical resource section of this report. This resource was calculated prior to the guidelines for resource estimation reporting as defined in Canadian National Instrument 43-101.

1999: Aur Resources completed fifteen reverse circulation drill holes (7,275ft) into three exploration target areas outside of the Main Easter vein. Nine holes were drilled into the northeast claims area in a further attempt to locate the proposed buried source for boulders of gold bearing vein float in the region. Weak but anomalous gold values were found in six of the nine holes, and the source of the float remains undiscovered. Quartz stockworks and veins containing gold were intersected in both the West Easter vein and West Shaft areas.

1999: A joint venture between Aur Resources and Metallic Ventures drilled three deep reverse circulation drill holes across the Easter vein zone at depths to 1700ft vertically below surface (Hawkins, 2000). The three holes varied in depth from 1,230 to 1,740ft and totaled 4,390ft. Strong flows of water were encountered in all three holes at depths between 105 and 185ft, and by 1,000ft deep had reached a flow rate of greater than 100 gal/min. The main Easter vein was intercepted in all three holes, with one hole returning 5ft of sample between 1,690 to 1,695ft at 0.19oz/t Au.

2003: World Wide Minerals relinquishes lease on Easter Mine after 20 years.

The following two sections are updated information provided by SRK superseding the details above.

In 2004, Beta Minerals completed 12 RVC drillholes primarily targeting the Easter Vein. These holes ranged between 115ft to 851ft deep and averaged 400ft. Five of the holes were infill among previous drilling, four were located along the north-east down dip extension of the vein and two hole were located about 1,500ft along strike, west of the vein. The drilling within the main Easter Vein was successful in confirming continuity and extensions of the mineralization. The drillhole samples were analyzed for Au, Ag by fire assay and a 68 element analysis was run on selected intervals.

8.2 Interpretation

In SRK's opinion, the exploration work conducted by previous owner/operators meets current industry standards. The exploration drilling programs are all appropriate for the type of mineralization. The drilling programs appear to have been well planned and carried out in a prudent and careful manner. All drill core and RC chip logging and sampling appears to have been done by trained and professional personnel. La Quinta has made a concerted effort to acquire all of the historic details of the previous drilling in order to provide the necessary support for the current resource estimation of this report.

9 Drilling (Item 13)

The following section is cited directly from: Technical Report on the Easter Mine Property, Lincoln County, Nevada, for Beta Minerals Inc. David R. Hembree, November, 14, 2003. This report is publicly available on SEDAR under Advance Primary Minerals Corp, Technical report filed November 17, 2003. Changes to standardizations have been made to suit the format of this report.

9.1 Type and Extent of Drilling

Drilling completed on the Easter property totals 37,227ft, including 32,940ft of reverse circulation drilling in 93 holes and 4,287ft of diamond core drilling in sixteen holes (Table 9.1.1). Drilling was completed by independent third-party contractors based upon available data. FMC utilized Lang Exploration Drilling of Salt Lake City, Utah. In 1994, World Wide Minerals Ltd. used a Schramm C-560 track mounted drill with 5.5in bit operated by Hackworth Drilling Inc. of Elko, Nevada. In 1995, World Wide used Stretch Peterson Drilling of Ely, Nevada who drilled with a MPD-1000 rig. Aur Resources contracted Delong Drilling to complete their program. No record of the contractor used by the other operators could be located.

Drilling was supervised by either the operating company personnel or independent consulting geologists. Drill sites were constructed using tracked earth moving equipment and supplied by water from Taylor Mine spring and from the creek flowing through the property. Core recovery is noted for the Highland and B & B Mining programs, and in general was better than 90%, although the hanging wall section of Easter vein presented more difficult drilling in some holes. Highland hole DDH-1 shows 10% recovery in this brecciated hanging wall section.

The high volume of groundwater encountered in many of the reverse circulation drill holes resulted in the loss of several holes in each of the RVC drill programs, especially in the mineralized zone of the Main Easter vein. Up to 100 gallons per minute was reported in the deeper holes drilled by Metallic Ventures in 1999 (Hawkins, 2000). Washing out of the fine drill cuttings and plugging of the bit interchange and hoses is indicated in drill logs by World Wide Minerals, FMC and Aur Resources. Recoveries in the brecciated hanging wall of the Easter vein where the water is first encountered are reported to be poor (Blake, 1994). Hawkins (2000) noted that in the deep drill hole (TM99-3) an attempt was made to catch some of the fines in the drill water overflow to assess if gold was being washed out of the samples by the extreme volume of water generated in the drilling. He states that, although only a small amount of this material was assayed prior to losing the hole, that assays indicated higher gold grades than the accompanying coarse fraction.

The location of drillholes at the Easter Mine Project is shown in Figure 9-1

Table 9.1.1: Summary of Pre-Beta Minerals Drilling at the Easter Mine Project

Year	Company	Holes	Feet	Holes	Feet
1975	Highland			4	924
1976	Phelps Dodge			9	2,000
1980	B & B			3	1,363
1989	Homestake	9	2,585		
1990	FMC Gold	15	7,430		
1994	World Wide Minerals	36	7,945		
1995	World Wide Minerals	15	3,315		
1999	Aur Resources	15	7,275		
1999	Metallic Ventures/Aur	3	4,390		
Total:		**93**	**32,940**	**16**	**4,287**

Source: Hembree, 2003

The following two sections are updated information provided by SRK superseding the details above.

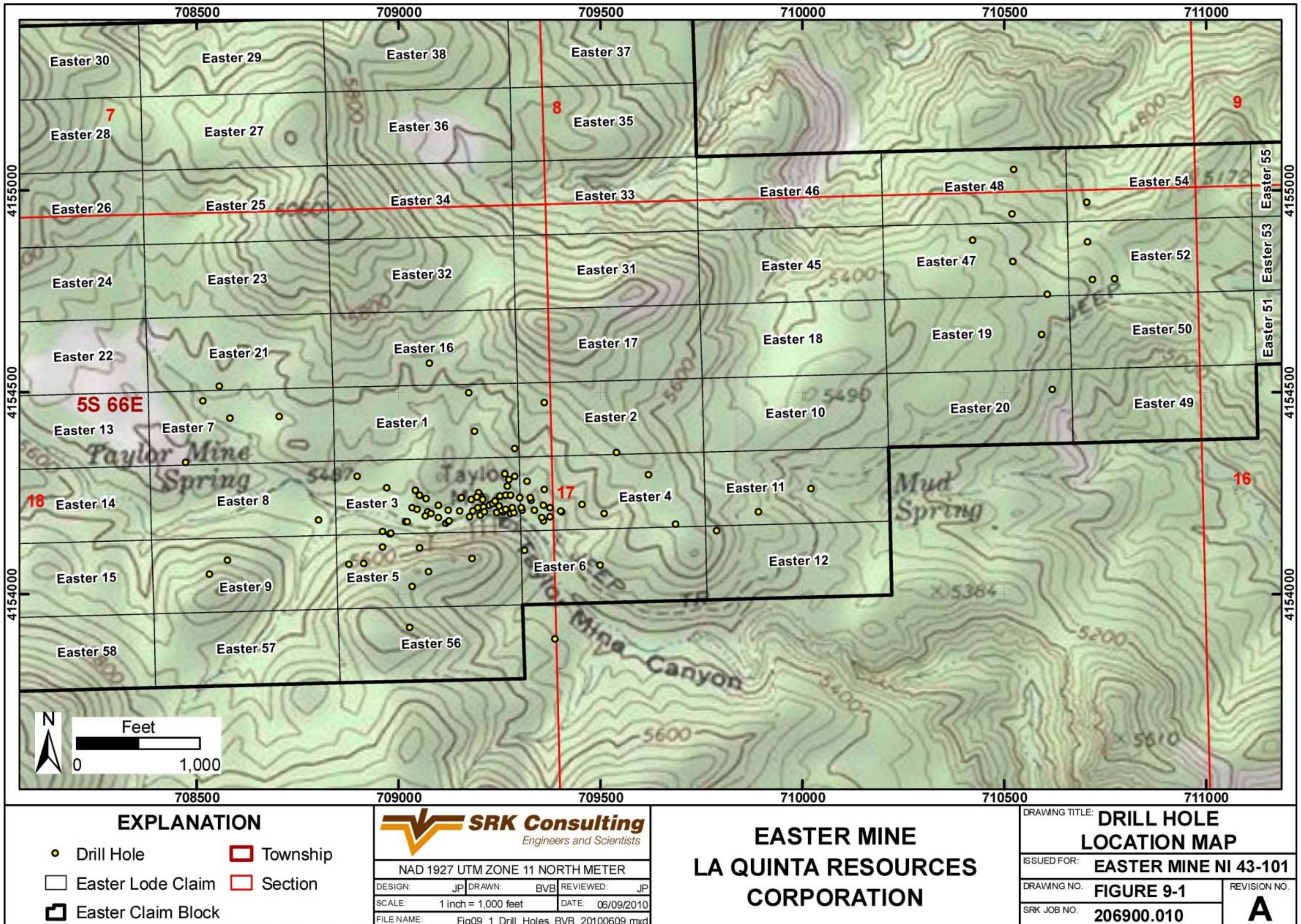
9.2 Results

Reputable contractors using industry standard techniques and procedures have conducted the drilling. This work has defined a zone of anomalous gold mineralization within the Easter Vein and within quartz stockwork veining located mainly within its hanging wall. The main body of mineralization is interpreted to follow the Easter Vein. The drillholes are arranged in a variety of orientations with most drilled vertical or oriented steeply to the south. Based on the orientation of the Easter Vein and the drillhole orientations, most of the drillhole sample lengths approximate, but do not necessarily represent true thickness of mineralization.

9.2.1 Interpretation

SRK is of the opinion that the drilling operations were conducted by professionals, the RC chips and core were handled, logged and sampled in an acceptable manner by professional geologists, and the results are suitable for support of a NI 43-101 compliant resource estimation.

Figure 9-1: Drillhole Location Map



10 Sampling Method and Approach (Item 14)

The following section is cited directly from: Technical Report on the Easter Mine Property, Lincoln County, Nevada, for Beta Minerals Inc. David R. Hembree, November, 14, 2003. This report is publicly available on SEDAR under Advance Primary Minerals Corp, Technical report filed November 17, 2003. Changes to standardizations have been made to suit the format of this report.

10.1 Sample Methods

Pre-1990 Exploration Programs

The sampling methods for the earlier exploration programs (pre-1990) are not well described in available documents and therefore are difficult to assess. Bosely (1987) reports that his underground chip channel samples weighed about 10lb each for 5ft of sample width. Homestake relogged the B & B Mining drill core and assayed new splits of the core both as a check on existing assays and to sample unsplit intervals. The Homestake checks showed similar values to the B & B assays, well within sampling error ranges. The underground samples of Homestake, Poloni, Bosley and Rothstein are marked by either paint, metal tags, and flagging, with sample numbers and sample boundaries identified. Metal sample tags mark many of the rock chip sample locations throughout the property.

FMC 1990 Exploration Program

FMC drill logs record that sampling was taken every 5ft using either a dry or wet sample splitter, depending upon water conditions in the hole. Every 50ft a duplicate sample was taken from the reject portion of the splitter and was assigned a unique sample number. FMC conducted a test of a mercury vapor phase technique over a portion of the siliceous sinter area of the eastern property. Soil samples from the A horizon were analyzed for mercury vapor in this survey, with ambiguous results. No other details are available for the methods used to collect the rock and soil sampling conducted by FMC.

World Wide Minerals 1994 and 1995 Program

World Wide Minerals 1994 and 1995 programs were described by Blake (1995). Samples were taken every 5ft from representative splits off the drill rig splitter, bagged at the rig, numbered and collected by the assay lab at the project site for transportation to the laboratory.

Aur Resources 1999 Program

The Aur Resources (U.S.A.) 1999 program was supervised by Russell Allen, U.S. Exploration Manager. Allen logged the drill cuttings and oversaw the sample collection. No summary of the sampling method employed is available for the Aur program or the Aur-Metallic Ventures program. The Metallic Ventures summary report describes the sample recovery problems created by the high inflow of groundwater in the drill holes and measures taken to sample the fines lost in the water overflow from the sample splitter.

The following three sections are updated information provided by SRK superseding the details above.

10.2 Factors Impacting Accuracy of Results

The various drilling and sampling programs were conducted by professional drillers and geologists who undoubtedly, performed to the standards of the mining industry. The sample recovery as recorded on the drill logs, shows that nearly all of the mineralized intervals produce very good recovery. In most drilling programs, the entire hole was sampled and therefore all of the potentially mineralized material is tested. Such thorough sampling ensures that both mineralized and un-mineralized material is adequately characterized. Based on the good recovery, and thorough sampling methods, the factors impacting accuracy of results are very positive.

10.3 Sample Quality

The drilling, logging and sampling procedures described above combined with good recovery ensure that sample quality of the Easter Project drilling is very good. The sample length is appropriate to accurately characterize the mineralization and to distinguish any zones internal to the mineralization, which may have anomalously high or low-grades.

10.4 Relevant Samples

The relevant samples are the mineralized intervals of the veins and the stockwork zones in the drillholes.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security (Item 15)

The following section is cited directly from: Technical Report on the Easter Mine Property, Lincoln County, Nevada, for Beta Minerals Inc. David R. Hembree, November, 14, 2003. This report is publicly available on SEDAR under Advance Primary Minerals Corp, Technical report filed November 17, 2003. Changes to standardizations have been made to suit the format of this report.

11.1 Sample Preparation and Assaying Methods

No special sample security methods are mentioned or described for the previous sampling on the Easter property.

As discussed above, some of the early work on the Easter project lacks some of the detail on analytical methods, sample preparation and in the Phelps Dodge and B & B programs, copies of the assay certificates (Phelps Dodge probably used their in-house assay facilities). The following is a compilation of the assay laboratories and analysis methods for each of the exploration programs where known:

Highland Resources (1975) utilized General Testing Laboratories of Vancouver, B.C to conduct fire assays for gold and silver on their drill core and rock chip samples. The remains of the Highland core stored in Adit 3 indicate that the core was split mechanically and half sent off for analysis. Coastal Mining (1980) utilized Hunter Mining Laboratories in Sparks, Nevada for analysis of their samples by one assay ton fire assays, as did Homestake Mining Company in 1989. Homestake used Bondar Clegg of Sparks in their 1974 evaluation. FMC (1990) utilized Intermountain Analytical Services of Pocatello, Idaho for their drill samples with one assay ton fire assay checks by Cone Geochemical of Denver, Colorado. Rocky Mountain Geochemical labs of Salt Lake City, Utah picked up the World Wide Minerals drill samples on site and provided analytical services for both the 1994 and 1995 exploration programs. The samples were assayed using a one assay ton fire assay for gold and silver.

Aur Resources employed Bondar Clegg Intertek Testing Services of Sparks for sample assaying. Bondar Clegg used standard check samples, blanks and approximately 20% duplicate check assays including preparation duplicates using new pulp. Rock chip and reverse circulation samples were analyzed by one assay ton fire assays for gold and silver, with neutron activation and induced coupled plasma methods for trace elements. Soil samples were screened and the -80 mesh fraction was analyzed as with the rock and drill samples.

The author’s (Hembree’s) samples were transported to American Assay Laboratories Inc. facilities in Sparks, Nevada. The samples were dried, crushed to minus ten mesh, split by Jones splitter to 300g sample size which was pulverized by ring and puck pulverized to minus 150 mesh. A 30g sample was weighed from the homogenized pulp and analyzed by standard fire assay technique utilizing an ICP measurement for gold and silver. Gravimetric determinations for gold and silver were used for values greater than 3ppm.

The following two sections are updated information provided by SRK superseding the details above.

11.2 Quality Assurance and Quality Controls

The majority of the sample preparation and analysis was conducted prior to initiation of NI 43-101 guidelines of QA/QC. Internal laboratory check assays and duplicate analysis are shown on nearly all of the historical assay certificates. There is not specific details in the project data files of any independent QA/QC programs conducted by the various operators.

11.3 Interpretation

SRK is of the opinion that the analytical work performed by the various analytical labs on Easter Vein gold mineralization was good, and suitable for use in resource estimation. The fire assay method is an industry preferred analytical technique used for gold and silver analysis.

There are no references in any of the documents supplied to SRK pertaining to security procedures in effect during the various sampling programs. During the period when the samples were analyzed, it was not a standard component of project reporting to document these routines of project operation. Industry and corporate standards have always been to prohibit any outsiders to handle or inspect fresh drill core or channel samples at any stage of exploration operations. The drill core was typically picked up at the drill site by the geologist or designated assistant, or delivered by the driller at the end of shift. At the core logging facility, only the geologist and assistants are permitted to handle and prepare the core. Commercial carriers in bulk form of boxes, larger sacks, pallets, or buckets usually handle transportation of the split bagged core and channel samples to a laboratory facility. SRK assumes the drill core and channel samples for the 1975 to 2004 programs were handled in the customary industry manner by drill contractors, geologists, and transportation carriers, and was not compromised by outsiders.

12 Data Verification (Item 16)

12.1 Quality Control Measures and Procedures

The electronic database supporting the resource estimation in Section 15 was compiled by La Quinta and validated by SRK. The database is dated as current on May, 1st, 2010. La Quinta possesses copies of the historical drill logs, most assay certificates, cross-sections and plan maps Drillhole collar locations were compiled into an Excel spreadsheet by x.y,z in the local coordinates as listed on the drill logs. SRK later transformed these locations by conducting a field survey of the local control points and them transforming the historical coordinates to UTM feet coordinates using ESRI software. There are no down hole surveys recorded on the drill logs. The descriptive lithology and assays for each drillhole's logged interval were entered into spreadsheets. These also included "drillhole identification", "from", "to", "Au assay", "Ag assay" and "primary rock type".

SRK conducted full validations of the collar coordinates and drillhole orientations. The Au and Ag assays were checked on every 20th interval. The lithologic entries were only spot checked. A few minor typographical errors were noted and corrected. Collar elevations were also compared to the digital topographic surface. Some of the collars matched well but a quite a few were off by 50 to 200ft. In these cases, the collar elevations were modified to match the digital topography under the assumption the original elevation survey was incorrect.

12.2 Limitations

The database prepared by La Quinta and verified by SRK relies on the industry professionalism of information supplied by previous owners. No significant discrepancies were noted to source data indicating that La Quinta has obviously done considerable internal QA/QC while compiling it.

SRK has assembled the data with utmost regards to accurate transfer and data entry, but does not take responsibility for the quality of the source data.

13 Adjacent Properties (Item 17)

13.1 Statement

There are no materially significant adjacent properties.

14 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing (Item 18)

The following section is cited directly from: Technical Report on the Easter Mine Property, Lincoln County, Nevada, for Beta Minerals Inc. David R. Hembree, November, 14, 2003. This report is publicly available on SEDAR under Advance Primary Minerals Corp, Technical report filed November 17, 2003. Changes to standardizations have been made to suit the format of this report.

Mineral Processing/Metallurgical Testing Analysis

Reference to metallurgical test work was found in the project files, and the 1990 Battle Mountain Exploration memorandum summarizes the results of their laboratory study. Four approximately 20lb composite rock-chip samples were collected from adits 1 through 4 for the metallurgical testing. Bottle roll and column leach tests were completed by the Battle Mountain Gold metallurgy department. The column leach tests indicate Au recoveries range from 11.7 to 43.9% for 1/4 to 3/8in crushed feed, improving to from 68.6 to 85.7% with grinding. A copy of the Battle Mountain Gold metallurgical test results is included in Appendix B. Bench scale metallurgical testing of mineralized vein material is proposed in this report to evaluate the amenability of the Easter mineralization to conventional heap and vat leach technology. It is also recommended that polished section study of ore grade mineralization be conducted to identify the habit and mineral associations of the precious metals.

15 Mineral Resource Estimation (Item 19)

15.1 Qualified Persons for the Mineral Resource Estimate

Dr. Bart Stryhas constructed the resource model discussed below. He is responsible for the resource estimation methodology and the resource statement. Dr. Stryhas is independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101.

Mr. J. B. Pennington constructed the grade shell confining the resource estimation using Leapfrog® software. Mr. Pennington is independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101.

15.2 Drillhole Database

The drillhole database was compiled by La Quinta and is determined to be of good quality. The database consists of four, Microsoft Excel® spreadsheets containing collar locations surveyed in UTM NAD27 Feet coordinates, drillhole orientations without down hole deviation surveys, assay intervals with gold and silver analyses and geologic intervals with rock types. The appropriate codes for missing samples and no recovery were used during the modeling procedures.

The drillhole database contains information from 121 holes and six channel sampled adits totaling of 42,284ft. There are 93 RC holes, 28 core holes and six channel sampled audits. There are no obvious gaps in the numbering sequence of individual drilling programs. The drillholes are generally oriented along north-south sections and have a wide range of plunge angles. The maximum drillhole depth is 1,740ft and the average is 330ft.

15.3 Geology

The resource estimation is based on a generalized geologic model consisting of three rock types; including hanging wall volcanics, vein/stockwork zone and footwall volcanics. The main vein/stockwork zone strikes east-west and dips 51° north. It varies from 20-90ft thick and averages about 75ft. Near surface, it’s continuous for 1,450ft of strike length and continues down dip for about 500ft in the central portion.

15.4 Block Model

A block model was constructed within the UTM NAD27 feet grid coordinate limits listed in Table 15.4.1. A 15ft x 15ft x 15ft (x, y, z) block size was chosen as an appropriate dimension based on the current drillhole spacing and the open pit smallest mining unit. A topographic surface was accessed from United States Geologic Service 30m grid feet elevation point data provided by La Quinta. The topography was used to flag the top of bedrock in the block model. Soil thickness varies slightly over the deposit and the soil thickness is generally very thin or non-existent.

Table 15.4.1: Block Model Limits

Orientation	Minimum (ft)	Maximum (ft)	Block Dimension (ft)
Easting	2,324,200	2,329,810	15
Northing	13,628,000	13,630,610	15
Elevation	4,200	5,900	15

Source: SRK Consulting

15.5 Compositing

The raw assay gold data of was first plotted on histogram and cumulative distribution graphs to understand its basic statistical distribution. The histogram of both gold and silver show a strongly negative skewed distribution, typical for most precious metal deposits. The cumulative distribution curve for gold illustrates a continuous population set with a distinct break in slope and continuity at 6.5ppm. The raw assay data for gold was capped at 6.5ppm which resulted in 36 assays ranging from 6.51ppm to 31.0ppm being reduced to 6.5ppm prior to compositing. This resulted in a 7% gross reduction of gold. The cumulative distribution curve for silver illustrates a continuous population set with a distinct break in slope and continuity at 70.0ppm. The raw assay data for silver was capped at 70.0ppm which resulted in 18 assays ranging from 73.7ppm to 290ppm being reduced to 70ppm prior to compositing. The original assay sample lengths range from 0.3ft to 10ft with an average of 4.9ft. For the modeling, these were composited into 15ft bench lengths. This length was chosen mainly so that one composite would comprise each 15ft block height. The cumulative distribution plot of the composited data showed no outlier points.

15.6 Density

SRK collected 15 drill core samples representing the three main rock types for independent density testing. Wax coated density determinations were performed by Thurston Testing Laboratory in Elko Nevada. The results of the density analysis are shown in Table 15.6.1.

Table 15.6.1: Density Values by Rock Type

Rock Types	Density (g/cm^3)	Density (t/ft^3)
Hanging Wall Volcanics	2.41	0.0752
Vein/Stockwork Zone	2.47	0.0771
Footwall Volcanics	2.52	0.0787

Source: SRK Consulting

15.7 Variogram Analysis and Modeling

Variogram construction was attempted using the composited Au sample data. No valid variograms could be obtained. Experimental variograms oriented along strike, down dip and along all orientations within the plane of mineralization turned out to be pure nugget effect. This indicates no correlation between samples even at minimum sample spacing and highlights the extremely variable nature of the mineralization. For this reason, the deposit was estimated using an inverse distance squared estimation technique rather than Ordinary Kriging. Variograms are commonly difficult to construct in vein type gold deposits. The lack of reasonable variography is more likely a function of grade variance rather than a reflection of the continuity of mineralization. Cross-sections and bench plans clearly indicate that mineralization is continuous between drillholes however, the grade is rather variable.

15.8 Grade Estimation

The Easter Project was modeled for Au and Ag. All block grade estimates were made using an Inverse Distance Weighting Squared algorithm supported by the 15ft bench composites.

As discussed above, the main zone of mineralization was modeled using a grade shell approach. In this case, a 0.3ppm threshold was used to define mineralized versus non-mineralized material.

The grade shell was constructed using Leapfrog® modeling software by orienting the search to following the strike and dip of the Easter Vein and allowing a maximum extrapolation of 100ft from unconfined composites.

The grade estimation was run on only the blocks located within the grade shell using only the composites also within the shell. A two-pass estimation strategy was employed. In the first pass, a min/max of 1/2 composites with no octant restriction was used. This pass was allowed to search within a 10ft x 10ft x 10ft sphere. This estimation pass assures that any blocks hosting a drillhole composite are assigned the grade of that composite. The second pass used a min/max of 3/8 composites with a maximum of two samples from any octant. There was no restriction on number of drillholes used. This pass was allowed to search to a maximum distance of 200ft down dip, 150ft along strike and 30ft normal to strike and dip. The search ranges are based mainly on the author's evaluation of what is appropriate for the deposit. A representative cross section of the interpolated block model grades is shown in the Figure 15-1.

15.9 Model Validation

Three techniques were used to evaluate the validity of the block model. First, the interpolated block grades were visually checked on sections and bench plans for comparison to the composite assay grades. Second, a nearest neighbor estimation was run using a single composite to estimate each block within the same parameters used for the final inverse distance squared model. The total contained gold ounces, at a zero cut-off grade in the nearest neighbor model were compared in the final inverse distance cubed model at the same cut-off. The final model contained 11% less metal than the nearest neighbor estimation, indicating that metal is not being manufactured during the modeling process. Third, swath domains were constructed along regular easting intervals and statistical analyses were made comparing the composite drillhole data, the nearest neighbor block grade estimates and the final inverse distance squared estimation results. Table 15.9.1 and Figure 15-2 show the final inverse distance squared estimated block grades are slightly less than the composite grades and nearest neighbor estimated blocks as desired. All three model validation tests described above, provided good confidence in the resource estimation.

Table 15.9.1: Swath Domains Statistical Comparisons

Swath Easting	Data Set	Mean Au ppm	Variance	Number Samples
6400	Comps	1.36	0.94	25
	NN Blocks	1.253	0.69	1397
	ID^2 Blocks	1.07	0.49	
6600	Comps	1.42	0.97	32
	NN Blocks	1.32	0.78	1374
	ID^2 Blocks	1.29	0.36	
6800	Comps	1.13	0.84	77
	NN Blocks	1.14	0.77	2347
	ID^2 Blocks	1.04	0.4	
7000	Comps	1.57	1.5	141
	NN Blocks	1.42	1.23	3203
	ID^2 Blocks	1.38	0.6	
7200	Comps	0.96	0.51	72
	NN Blocks	1.02	0.63	2876
	ID^2 Blocks	0.99	0.23	
7400	Comps	1.41	1.11	35
	NN Blocks	1.47	1.3	2006
	ID^2 Blocks	1.33	0.46	
7900	Comps	0.65	0.05	10
	NN Blocks	0.96	0.78	637
	ID^2 Blocks	0.69	0.42	

Source: SRK Consulting

15.10 Resource Classification

The Mineral Resources are classified under the categories of Measured, Indicated and Inferred according to CIM guidelines. Classification of the resources reflects the relative confidence of the grade estimates and the continuity of the mineralization. This classification is based on several factors including; sample spacing relative to geological and geo-statistical observations regarding the continuity of mineralization, data verification to original sources, specific gravity determinations, accuracy of drill collar locations, accuracy of topographic surface, quality of the assay data and many other factors, which influence the confidence of the mineral estimation. No single factor controls the resource classification rather each factor influences the result. Generally, most of the factors influencing the resource classification at the Easter Project are positive.

The resources have been classified as Indicated and Inferred based primarily on sample spacing as indicated by drilling density. Indicated Resources were defined within a wireframe shape constructed around the core of the deposit where most drillholes are spaced approximately 25 to 50ft apart. The wireframe was limited at depth to the base of where the drillholes remained closely spaced. All blocks located outside of the Indicated Resource wireframe, about the periphery of the deposit, were classified as Inferred Resource. The Measured and Indicated Resource blocks are shown below in Figure 15-3.

15.11 Mineral Resource Sensitivity

The grade versus tonnage distributions of the Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources are presented in Tables 15.11.1and 15.11.2 and in Figures 15-4 and 15-5 respectively.

Table 15.11.1: Indicated Mineral Resources Grade Tonnage Sensitivity

AuEq Cut-off (ppm)	Tons (M)	AuEq (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au Contained (koz)	Ag Contained (k oz)
0.30	2.64	1.540	1.322	14	101.8	1,078
0.35	2.64	1.542	1.323	14	101.7	1,077
0.40	2.63	1.544	1.325	14	101.7	1,074
0.45	2.63	1.547	1.327	14	101.6	1,072
0.50	2.62	1.550	1.330	14	101.6	1,069

Source: SRK Consulting

Table 15.11.2: Inferred Mineral Resources Grade Tonnage Sensitivity

AuEq Cut-off (ppm)	Tons (M)	AuEq (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au Contained (koz)	Ag Contained (k oz)
0.30	0.20	1.321	1.142	12	6.7	71
0.35	0.20	1.321	1.142	12	6.7	71
0.40	0.20	1.321	1.142	12	6.7	71
0.45	0.20	1.323	1.144	12	6.7	71
0.50	0.20	1.323	1.144	12	6.7	71

Source: SRK Consulting

15.12 Mineral Resource Statement

The Easter Project Resource statement is presented below in Table 15.12.1. A 0.35ppm Au cut-off grade was chosen for resource reporting based on optimistic economic, mining and process parameters.

Table 15.12.1: Easter Project Mineral Resource Statement

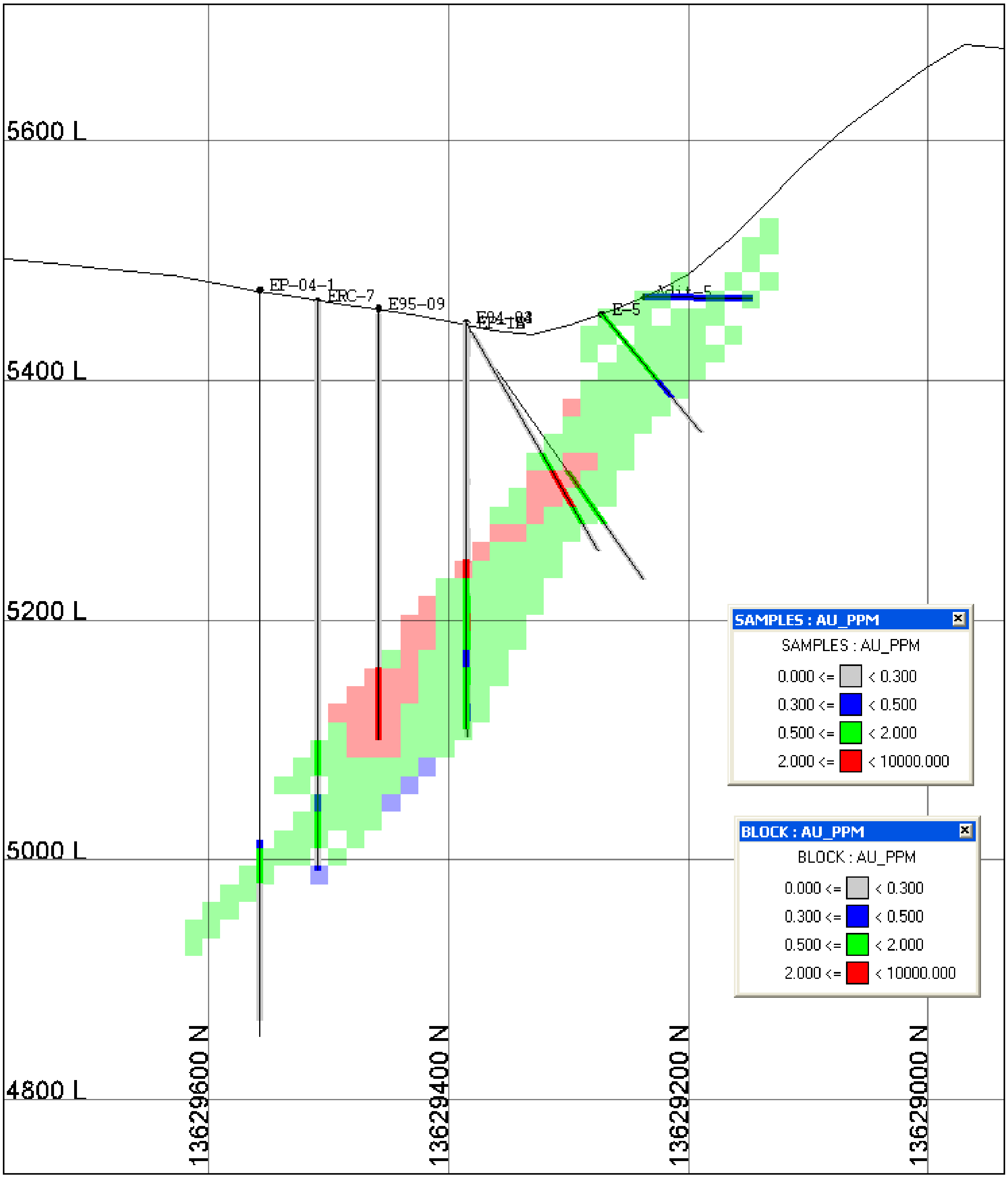
Resource Classification	AuEq Cut-off (ppm)	Tons (M)	AuEq (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au Contained (koz)	Ag Contained (k oz)
Indicated	0.35	2.64	1.542	1.323	14	101.7	1,077
Inferred		0.20	1.321	1.142	12	6.7	71

Source: SRK Consulting, 2010

15.13 Reserve Estimation

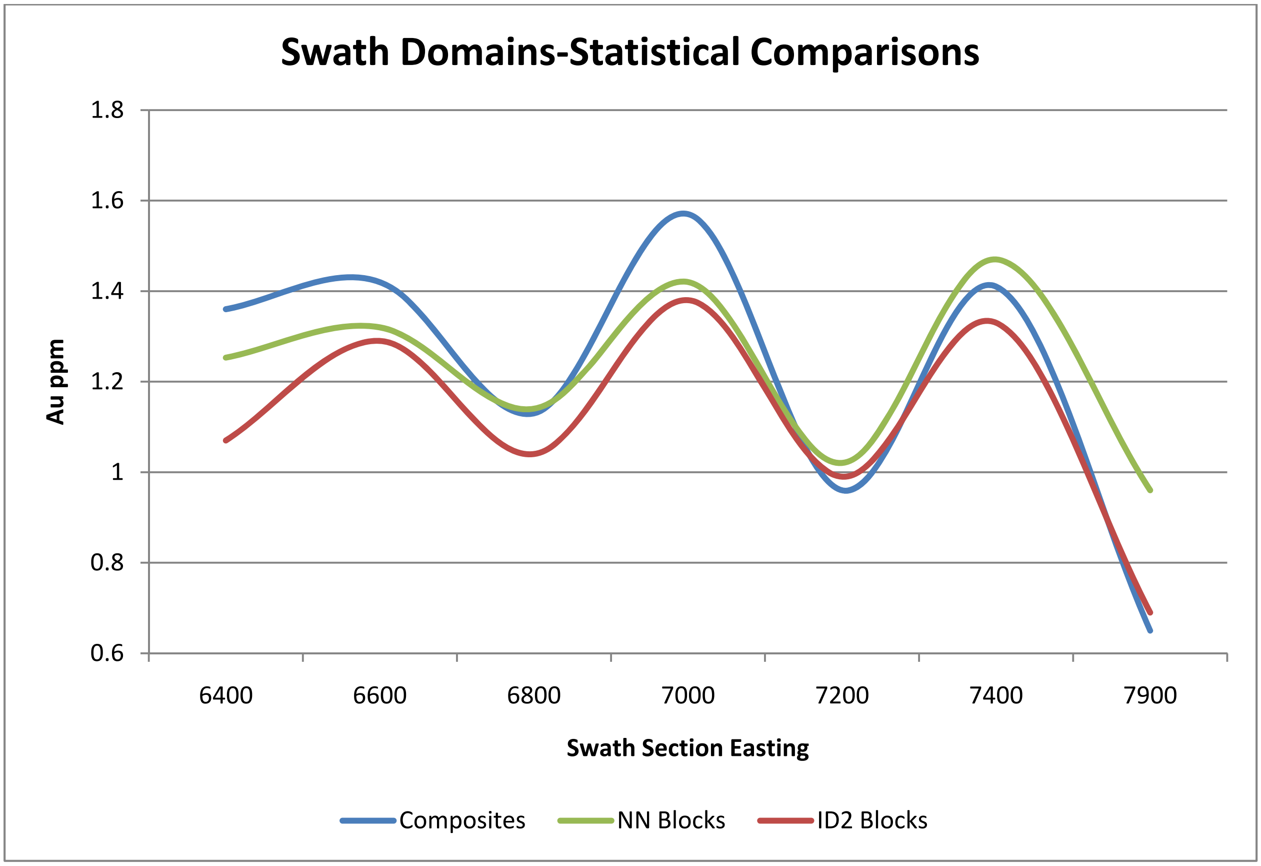
A prefeasibility study is required to demonstrate the economic merit of mineral resources in order for their conversion to reserve. At this time, no such study has been completed and therefore the Eater Project currently has no reserves.

Figure 15-1: Cross Section 2,327,000E Showing Estimated Block Grades and Composites



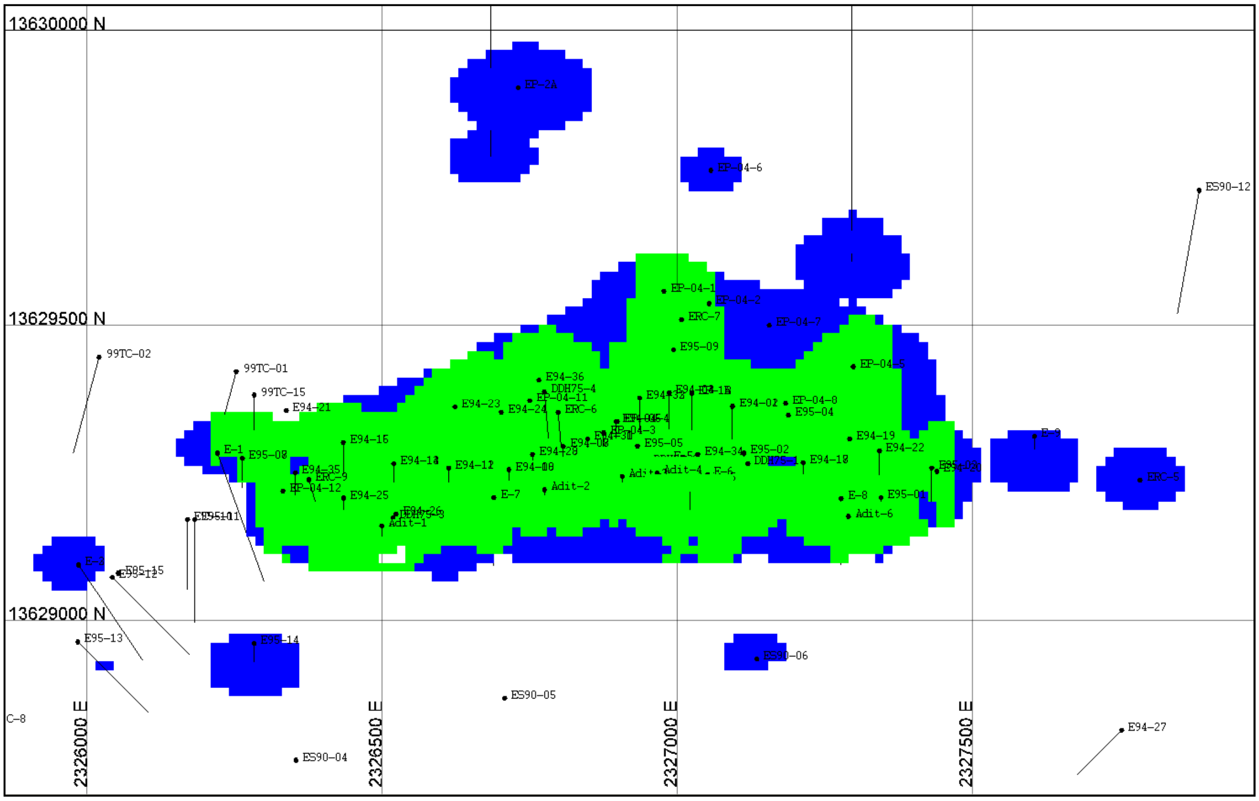
Source: SRK Consulting

Figure 15-2: Swath Domain Statistical Comparisons



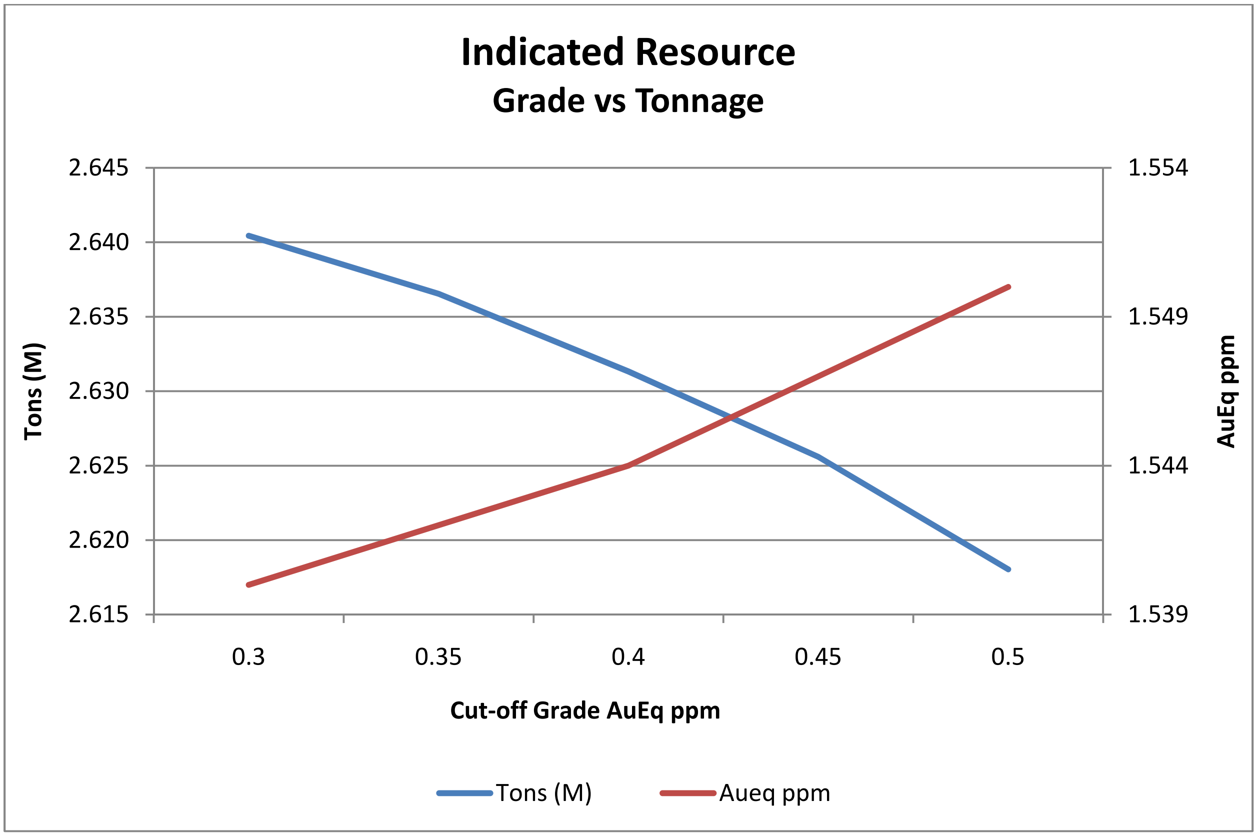
Source: SRK Consulting

Figure 15-3: Plan View of Block Model Resource Classification (Green is Indicated, Blue is Inferred)



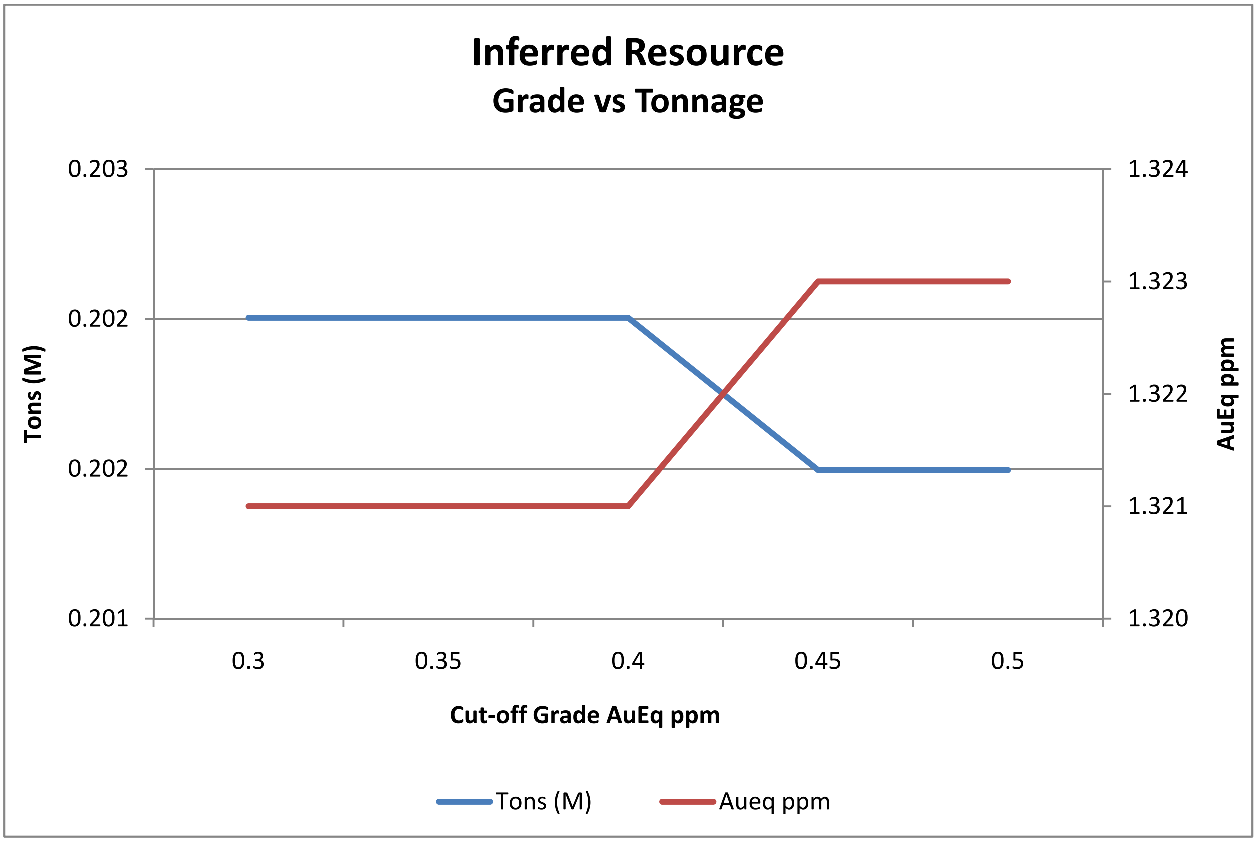
Source: SRK Consulting

Figure 15-4: Grade vs. Tonnage Relations of Indicated Resource



Source: SRK Consulting

Figure 15-5: Grade vs. Tonnage Relations of Inferred Resource



Source: SRK Consulting

16 Other Relevant Data and Information (Item 20)

SRK developed a conceptual mining plan for the Easter deposit in order to put a framework around the mineral resource. The mineralization is close to the surface and the resource lends itself to an open pit mining method. The details of the pit optimization and conceptual mine plan are described below.

16.1 Pit Optimization

SRK performed a preliminary pit optimization on the Easter deposit using MSOPIT® pit optimization package in conjunction with Mintec's MineSight 5.0™ general-purpose mine planning software. The focus of the optimization was to determine a potentially minable resource using generic commodity pricing and operating costs based on similar mining operations in Nevada. Table 16.1.1 lists the MSOPIT® inputs used in the optimization.

Pit optimization is based on preliminary economic estimations of mining, processing and selling related costs, slope angles, and metal recoveries. These pit optimization factors are likely to vary from those reported in the final economic analysis, which are based on the final pit design and production schedule. The pit optimization software considered grades and tonnages in the model along with the inserted recoveries, mining and processing factors, and costs to determine what material could be economically extracted through the use of the Lerchs-Grossman algorithm.

Table 16.1.1: MSOPIT® Input Parameters

Item	Units	Value
Gold Price	US$/oz	$1200.00
Silver Price	US$/oz	$18.00
Mining Cost	US$/t mined	$2.00
Processing Cost	US$/t processed	$8.00
G & A	US$/t processed	$1.00
Royalty	% of recovered revenue	0.0%
Recovery Gold	%	90%
Recovery Silver	%	90%
Density- inside mineralized shell	Cu. Ft/t	12.97
Density- outside mineralized shell	Cu. Ft/t	13.3
Interramp Slope Angle	degrees	51˚

Source: SRK consulting

Metal prices used in the pit optimization are at or slightly under spot prices for gold and silver at the time of this writing. Mining costs reflect contract mining pricing from recent contractor bids on similar sized projects in Nevada. Processing costs account for crushing and grinding with vat leaching using sodium cyanide. Recoveries are based on run-of-mill recoveries for similar processing plants in stockwork veined, volcanic hosted gold deposits. Densities were determined by direct measurement of 2004 drill core as described earlier in this report.

Geotechnical work for pit slopes has not been conducted. A final overall slope angle of 51° was used for pit design purposes. This slope will track the dip of the main Easter vein and expose a highwall that appears to have the competence and material strength to maintain integrity at this angle.

16.2 Conceptual Mining Plan

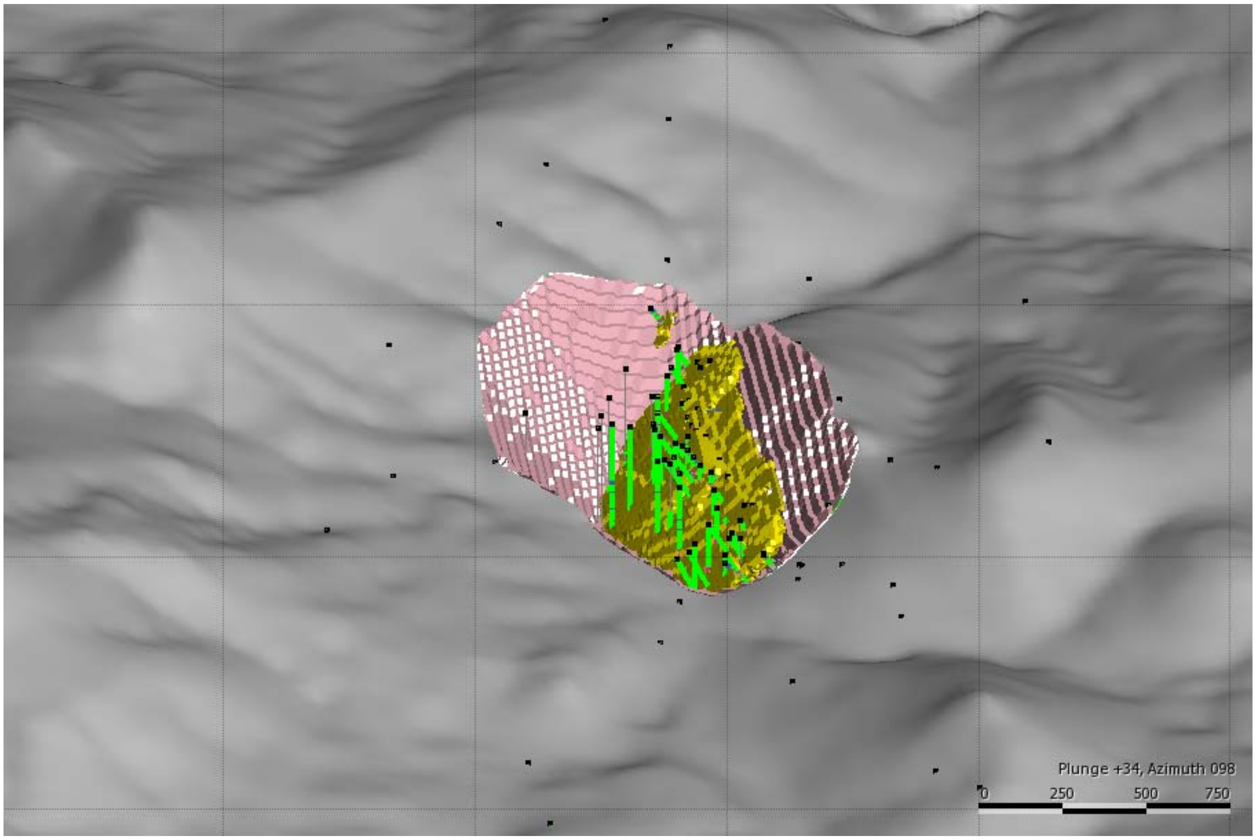
The conceptual mine plan produced a pit having a stripping ratio (S.R. = 4.3:1, waste to mineable resource) with mining taking place on the side of a hill at an approximate elevation of 5,700ft.

The conceptual mine design consists of a pit with the approximate dimensions of 1,600ft long (EW) by 1,000ft across (NS) by 450ft deep, with a volume of 7.21 million cubic yards. The pit design was not segregated into phases, but rather represents a final mining configuration.

Open pit mining will be by conventional diesel-powered equipment, utilizing a combination of blast hole drills, rubber-tired wheel loaders and off-highway haul trucks. Support equipment composed of graders, track dozers, and a water truck will aid in the mining of the Mineral Resource and waste. Material for processing will be hauled and dumped to a stockpile located to the north/northwest. Figure 16-1 presents a perspective view of the conceptual pit.

Measured, indicated and inferred mineral resources were used for all mineralization types. This resource statement includes the inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves. There is no certainty that the resources will ever be realized. Mineral resources that are not mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability by CIM definition.

Figure 16-1: Perspective View Looking East at the Optimized Pit (pink), with Easter Vein Gradeshell at 0.3ppm AuEq (yellow) and Drill Holes (green)



17 Interpretation and Conclusions (Item 21)

17.1 Field Surveys

From 1975 to 2004, nine owners have conducted surface mapping, surface sampling, geophysics, diamond drilling and RC drilling on the Project. The surface mapping and sampling was focused on the local mineralized structures and surrounding rock types. Geophysics has been used to trace the Easter vein based on its resistivity signature. The results of this work delineated an anomalous gold zone along an east-west striking vein zone traceable for 1,700ft, the limits of the surveys. This structure has been drill tested by 121 drillholes and six channel sampled adits totaling 42,284ft with 6,653 samples. The majority of the drilling type is reverse circulation with the remainder diamond drill core. The drillholes and adits were carefully logged, sampled and tested by fire assay for gold and silver content. The exploration work conducted by the various owners meets current industry standards. The exploration drilling program has been well planned and carried out in a prudent and careful manner. All drill core and RC chip logging and sampling has been done by trained and professional personnel. La Quinta has made a concerted effort to acquire all of the historic details of the previous drilling in order to provide the necessary support for the current resource estimation of this report.

17.2 Analytical and Testing Data

SRK is of the opinion that the analytical work performed by the various assayers on the Project was good, and suitable for use in resource estimation. The fire assay method is the industry standard, recommended analytical technique used for gold analysis.

The majority of the sample preparation and analysis was conducted prior to initiation of NI 43-101 guidelines of QA/QC. Internal laboratory check assays and duplicate analysis are shown on nearly all of the historical assay certificates. There is no specific details in the project data files of any independent QA/QC programs conducted by the various operators.

17.3 Exploration Conclusions

The drilling programs adequately define the zone of gold and silver mineralization and are acceptable to support the resource estimation of this report. The deposit remains unconfined down dip along its east and west flanks and further infill drilling is needed to better delineate the limits of higher grade mineralization. Similarly, the vein has not been tested as it projects above topography and becomes the dip slope of a steep hillside. Drill testing of this exposure at higher elevations is likely to expand the resource.

17.4 Resource Estimation

The SRK resource estimation is based on a geologic model of mineralization hosted within a 0.3ppm Au grade shell constructed using LeapFrog software. The grade shell was used to constrain the resource estimation within a block model constructed with 15ft cubic blocks. The raw drill assays were capped prior to compositing into 15ft bench composites. Gold was capped at 6.5ppm and silver was capped at 70ppm. The grade estimation used an inverse distance weighting squared algorithm. A two pass estimation was run for both gold and silver. The first pass assigned grade to all blocks hosting a composite. The second pass was allowed to search within the grade shell to a maximum of 200ft down dip, 150ft along strike and 30ft across strike and dip. A minimum of three and maximum of eight composites were used with a restriction of only 2 samples per octant to assign grade.

The resources are classified according to CIM guidelines as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. The Indicated Mineral Resource is defined by a wireframe solid constructed about the core of the mineralization were most drilling is spaced 25 to 50ft apart. All blocks located outside of this solid are classified as Inferred Mineral Resources.

The results of the resource estimation indicated a significant silver credit should be accounted for when determining the mineral resource cut-off grade. To accomplish this, an Au equivalent (AuEq) grade was calculated by adding the silver value to the gold value. An optimistic pit design was then run based on the results of the block model and certain optimistic metal prices, open pit mining cost and vat leaching process cost. Only the resources located within the optimistic pit are reported.

18 Recommendations (Item 22)

18.1 Recommended Work Programs

It is SRK's opinion that La Quinta's Easter Project has sufficient CIM-compliant mineral resources to warrant further exploration and project development that will advance it to a Preliminary Economic Assessment level. The project has an adequate contiguous land position for a complete mining and processing facilities layout. There is additional exploration potential in the immediate vicinity of the known resource. The deposit remains unconfined down dip along its east and west flanks and further step out drilling is needed to delineate the limits of higher grade mineralization. Similarly, the vein has not been tested as it projects above topography and becomes the dip slope of a steep hillside. Drill testing of this exposure at higher elevations is likely to expand the resource. SRK recommends a 10 to 20 hole exploration core drilling program to test extensions of the mineralized vein. At the time of this writing, La Quinta was in final preparation for a 16-hole RC drilling program with holes spaced approximately 100ft along strike at the top of the Main Easter Vein with planned depths of approximately 200ft or to the level of the adits. The program will characterize the outcropping section of the vein to be incorporated into an update of the resource model expected later in 2010.

Initial geotechnical studies are recommended to facilitate a pit design and better define the parameters needed to optimize drilling, blasting and mining. SRK recommends drilling two core holes for geotechnical purposes including the associated test work and analysis.

Groundwater characterization around the deposit is required to better understand future sources of production water and potential pumping requirements for mine dewatering. The pit will intersect an ephemeral drainage in Taylor Canyon, therefore both surface and subsurface hydrology must be better defined.

It will also be necessary to characterize groundwater chemistry upgradient and downgradient of the proposed mining/milling facility. SRK recommends starting a monitoring program with two wells for water depth and water chemistry characterization.

Metallurgical test work appears favorable for a low-cost gold milling operation. Additional metallurgy should be conducted by La Quinta to ensure that the leach/floatation response of all variations of potential ore are properly characterized. This metallurgical test work will further define the optimum grind size, cycle times and reagent consumption rates. SRK recommends a program of gravity concentration, followed by cyanidation and flotation tests on gravity tails.

There are no apparent legal or environmental impediments to development. Geochemical data to determine the long-term behavior of stacked mine waste must be collected and analyzed as part of the normal permitting process. SRK recommends 20 to 25 samples of waste rock for typical ABA and MWMP geochemical characterization. The operation will be permitted under authority of the BLM and the State of Nevada.

18.2 Work Program Costs

The conceptual mine plans developed in this study are encouraging and justify further project advancement. It is recommended that the Project be advanced to the Preliminary Economic Assessment stage. Work programs recommended to achieve this level are summarized in Table 18.2.1. If the work programs listed below were implemented, some of the technical elements of the project would be considered Prefeasibility level.

Table 18.2.1: Work Programs and Costs to Support a Preliminary Economic Assessment

Activity	Duration	Approximate Cost(US$)
Resource Expansion Drilling	Three months	750,000
Geotechnical Drilling and Analysis	One month	70,000
Groundwater Characterization Drilling	One month	60,000
Metallurgical Test Work	Two months	0,000
Waste Rock Geochemistry	Three months	40,000
Preliminary Economic Assessment	Three months	125,000
Grand Total	**6-12 months (some elements overlap)**	**$1,075,000**

19 References (Item 23)

Askey, J.L., 1991, Easter Gold Project Report, Lincoln County, Nevada. FMC GoldCompany, Volume I and II.

Best, M.G., Scott, R.B., Rowley, P.D., Swadley, W.C., Anderson, R.E , Gromme, C.S., Harding, A.E., Deino, A.L., Christiansen, E.H., Tingey, D.G., and Sullivan, K.R., 1993, Oligocene-Miocene caldera complexes, ash-flow sheets, and tectonism in the central and southeastern Great Basin, *in* Lahren, M.M., Trexler, J.H., and Spinosa, C., eds., 1993, Crustal evolustion of the Great Basin and Sierra Nevada: Cordilleran/Rocky Mountain Section, Geological Society of America Guidebook, Department of Geological Sciences, University of Nevada, Reno, p. 285-311.

Bonham, H.F., 1988, Volcanic hosted gold deposits; *in* Bulk Mineable Precious Metal Deposits of the Western United States, Symposium Proceedings, Geological Society of Nevada. p. 259-271.

Bruce, W.R., 1981, Minerals exploration project summary report, Easter Mine, Lincoln County, Nevada. Coastal Mining Company, dated August 5, 1981.

Buchanan, L.J., 1981, Precious metal deposits associated with volcanic environments in the southwest; *in* Dickenson, W.R., and Payne, W.D., (eds.), Relations of Tectonics to Ore Deposits in the Southern Cordiera, Arizona Geological Society Digest, v. XIV, p. 237-261.

Dolgoff, A., 1963, Volcanic Stratigraphy of the Pahranagat area, Lincoln County, southeastern Nevada: Geological Society of America Bulletin, v. 74, no. 7, p. 975-899.

Ekren, E.B., Orkild, P.P., Sargent, K.A., and Dixon, G.L., 1977, Geologic Map of Tertiary Rocks, Lincoln County, Nevada. USGS Map I-1041, scale 1:250,000.

Giles, D.L., and Nelson, C.E., 1983, Principle features of epithermal lode gold deposits of the circum-Pacific rim: Transaactions of the third Circum-Pacific energy and minerals resource conference, Circum-Pacific Series, AAPG.

Hawkins, R.B., 2000, Metallic Ventures Inc. 1999 Exploration Summary letter report to Aur Resources, dated February 10, 2000.

Hembree, D.R. 2003. Technical Report on the Easter Mine Property, Lincoln County, Nevada, for Beta Minerals Inc. November, 14, 2003.

Hyba, D.O., Bethke, P.M., Heald, P.M., Foley, N.K., 1985, Geologic, mineralogic, and geochemical characteristics of volcanic-hosted epithermal precious-metal deposits, *in* Society of Economic Geologists, Reviews in Economic Geology, v. 2, p. 129-167.

Osborne, M. A., 1991, Epithermal mineralization at Aurora, Nevada; *in* Raines, G.L., Lisle, R.E., Schafer, R.W., and Wilkinson, W.H., eds., Geolgosy and Ore Deposits of the Great Basin: Symposium Proceedings, April 1990, Geological Society of Nevada , p. 1097-1110.

Rice, J.A., 1984, Controls on silver mineralization in the Creede Formation, Creede, Colorado: Unpublished M.S. thesis, Colorado State University.

Richardson, P.W., 1992, The Easter Mine Property, Lincoln County, Nevada. Private company report.

Rothstein, D., 1995, Preliminary Report on Geological Mapping and geochemical sampling, Easter Property, Lincoln County, Nevada. World Wide Minerals Report, dated June 22, 1995.

Rowley, P.D., Siders, M.A., 1988, Miocene calderas of the Caliente Caldera Complex, Nevada – Utah: Eos, v. 69, no. 44, p. 1508.

Rowley, P.D., L.D. Unruh, D.M. Snee, L.W. Mehnart, H.H. Anderson, R.E., and Gromme, C.S., 1995, Stratigraphy of Miocene ash-flow tuffs in and near the Caliente Caldera Complex, southeastern Nevada and southwestern Utah. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Bull. 2056-B.

Thompson, J.P., 1996, Summary of Data on the Easter Property, Lincoln county, Nevada. Report to World Wide Minerals Inc.

Tschanz, C.M., and Pampeyan, E.H., 1970, Geology and Mineral Resources of Lincoln County, Nevada. Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bull. 73.

20 Glossary

20.1 Mineral Resources and Reserves

20.1.1 Mineral Resources

The mineral resources and mineral reserves have been classified according to the “CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves: Definitions and Guidelines” (December 2005). Accordingly, the Resources have been classified as Measured, Indicated or Inferred, the Reserves have been classified as Proven, and Probable based on the Measured and Indicated Resources as defined below.

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

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

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

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

20.1.2 Mineral Reserves

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

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

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

20.2 Glossary

Table 20.2.1: Glossary

Term	Definition
Assay:	The chemical analysis of mineral samples to determine the metal content.
Capital Expenditure:	All other expenditures not classified as operating costs.
Composite:	Combining more than one sample result to give an average result over a larger distance.
Concentrate:	A metal-rich product resulting from a mineral enrichment process such as gravity concentration or flotation, in which most of the desired mineral has been separated from the waste material in the ore.
Crushing:	Initial process of reducing ore particle size to render it more amenable for further processing.
Cut-off Grade (CoG):	The grade of mineralized rock, which determines as to whether or not it is economic to recover its gold content by further concentration.
Dilution:	Waste, which is unavoidably mined with ore.
Dip:	Angle of inclination of a geological feature/rock from the horizontal.
Fault:	The surface of a fracture along which movement has occurred.
Footwall:	The underlying side of an orebody or stope.
Gangue:	Non-valuable components of the ore.
Grade:	The measure of concentration of gold within mineralized rock.
Hangingwall:	The overlying side of an orebody or slope.
Haulage:	A horizontal underground excavation which is used to transport mined ore.
Hydrocyclone:	A process whereby material is graded according to size by exploiting centrifugal forces of particulate materials.
Igneous:	Primary crystalline rock formed by the solidification of magma.
Kriging:	An interpolation method of assigning values from samples to blocks that minimizes the estimation error.
Level:	Horizontal tunnel the primary purpose is the transportation of personnel and materials.
Lithological:	Geological description pertaining to different rock types.
LoM Plans:	Life-of-Mine plans.
LRP:	Long Range Plan.
Material Properties:	Mine properties.
Milling:	A general term used to describe the process in which the ore is crushed and ground and subjected to physical or chemical treatment to extract the valuable metals to a concentrate or finished product.
Mineral/Mining Lease:	A lease area for which mineral rights are held.
Mining Assets:	The Material Properties and Significant Exploration Properties.
Ongoing Capital:	Capital estimates of a routine nature, which is necessary for sustaining operations.
Ore Reserve:	See Mineral Reserve.
Pillar:	Rock left behind to help support the excavations in an underground mine.
RoM:	Run-of-Mine.
Sedimentary:	Pertaining to rocks formed by the accumulation of sediments, formed by the erosion of other rocks.
Shaft:	An opening cut downwards from the surface for transporting personnel, equipment, supplies, ore and waste.
Sill:	A thin, tabular, horizontal to sub-horizontal body of igneous rock formed by the injection of magma into planar zones of weakness.
Smelting:	A high temperature pyrometallurgical operation conducted in a furnace, in which the valuable metal is collected to a molten matte or doré phase and separated from the gangue components that accumulate in a less dense molten slag phase.
Stope:	Underground void created by mining.
Stratigraphy:	The study of stratified rocks in terms of time and space.
Strike:	Direction of line formed by the intersection of strata surfaces with the horizontal plane, always perpendicular to the dip direction.
Sulfide:	A sulfur bearing mineral.
Tailings:	Finely ground waste rock from which valuable minerals or metals have been extracted.
Thickening:	The process of concentrating solid particles in suspension.
Total Expenditure:	All expenditures including those of an operating and capital nature.
Variogram:	A statistical representation of the characteristics (usually grade).

Abbreviations

The metric system has been used throughout this report unless otherwise stated. All currency is in U.S. dollars. Market prices are reported in US$ per troy oz of gold and silver. Tonnes are metric of 1,000kg, or 2,204.6lbs. The following abbreviations are used in this report.

Table 20.2.2: Abbreviations

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

Abbreviation	Unit or Term
kWh	kilowatt-hour
kWh/t	kilowatt-hour per metric tonne
L	liter
L/sec	liters per second
L/sec/m	liters per second per meter
lb	pound
LHD	Long-Haul Dump truck
LLDDP	Linear Low Density Polyethylene Plastic
LOI	Loss On Ignition
LoM	Life-of-Mine
m	meter
m^2	square meter
m^3	cubic meter
masl	meters above sea level
MARN	Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources
MDA	Mine Development Associates
mg/L	milligrams/liter
mm	millimeter
mm^2	square millimeter
mm^3	cubic millimeter
MME	Mine & Mill Engineering
Moz	million troy ounces
Mt	million tonnes
MTW	measured true width
MW	million watts
m.y.	million years
NGO	non-governmental organization
NI 43-101	Canadian National Instrument 43-101
OSC	Ontario Securities Commission
oz	troy ounce
%	percent
PLC	Programmable Logic Controller
PLS	Pregnant Leach Solution
PMF	probable maximum flood
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RC	rotary circulation drilling
RoM	Run-of-Mine
RQD	Rock Quality Description
SEC	U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission
sec	second
SG	specific gravity
SPT	standard penetration testing
st	short ton (2,000 pounds)
t	tonne (metric ton) (2,204.6 pounds)
t/h	tonnes per hour
t/d	tonnes per day
t/y	tonnes per year
TSF	tailings storage facility
TSP	total suspended particulates
µm	micron or microns, micrometer or micrometers
V	volts
VFD	variable frequency drive
W	watt
XRD	x-ray diffraction
y	year

Appendix A

Certificate of Authors

SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc.
7175 West Jefferson Avenue, Suite 3000
Lakewood, CO
USA 80235

denver@srk.com
www.srk.com

Tel: 303.985.1333
Fax: 303.985.9947

CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, Bart A. Stryhas, Ph.D., CPG # 11034 do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Principal Resource Geologist of:

   SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc.
   7175 W. Jefferson Ave, Suite 3000
   Denver, CO, USA, 80235

2. I graduated with a Doctorate degree in structural geology from Washington State University in 1988. In addition, I have obtained a Master of Science degree in structural geology from the University of Idaho in 1985 and a Bachelor of Arts degree in geology from the University of Vermont in 1983.

3. I am a current member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists.

4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 25 years since my graduation from university.

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

6. I am responsible for the constructed the geologic and resource model, the QA/QC analysis of the check assay program, the drillhole database verification, resource estimation methodology, the resource statement and for quality assurance on all sections of the report, as well as, provided the final editing for the report titled *NI 43-101 Technical Report on Resources, La Quinta resource Corp. Easter Project., Lincoln County, Nevada, USA* and dated July13, 2010 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Easter Project. I have not visited the Easter Project.

7. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

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

9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

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

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 13th Day of July, 2010

"Signed" *"Sealed"*

Bart A. Stryhas, Ph.D., C.P.G. CPG # 11034

SRK Consulting
Engineers and Scientists

SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc.
7175 West Jefferson Avenue, Suite 3000
Lakewood, CO
USA 80235

denver@srk.com
www.srk.com

Tel: 303.985.1333
Fax: 303.985.9947

CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, J.B. Pennington CPG # 11235, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Principal Resource Geologist of:

   SRK Consulting (US), Inc.
   7175 W. Jefferson Ave, Suite 3000
   Denver, CO, USA, 80235

2. I graduated with a Master's degree in geology from Tulane University, New Orleans, LA. in 1987. In addition, I have obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in geology from the Tulane University, New Orleans, LA. in 1985.

3. I am a current member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists.

4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 25 years since my graduation from university.

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

6. I am responsible for the constructed geologic and resource model, the QA/QC analysis of the check assay program, the drillhole database verification, resource estimation methodology, the resource statement and for quality assurance on all sections of the report, as well as, provided the final editing for the report titled *NI 43-101 Technical Report on Resources, La Quinta Resources Corp – Easter Project., Lincoln County, Nevada, USA* and dated July 13, 2010 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Easter Project. I visited the Easter Project on May 25-26, 2010.

7. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

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

9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

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

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 13th Day of July, 2010

"Signed" *"Sealed"*

J. B. Pennington, C.P.G CPG # 11235

Item 24

NI 43-101 Technical Report on Resources, La Quinta Resources Corp – Easter Project., Lincoln County, Nevada, USA and dated July 13, 2010 (effective date July 4, 2010).

Dated this 13th Day of July, 2010

"Signed"

Bart A. Stryhas, Ph.D., C.P.G.

"Signed"

J. B. Pennington, C.P.G