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**TECHNICAL REPORT
FOR THE
HASBROUCK PROJECT
ESMERALDA COUNTY, NEVADA, USA
WEST KIRKLAND MINING INC.**

FEBRUARY 21, 2014

**AUTHOR:
SCOTT E. WILSON, C.P.G.**

Date and Signature Page

The effective date of this technical report entitled "Technical Report for the Hasbrouck and Three Hills Project, Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA" is February 21, 2014.

Dated February 21, 2014

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott E. Wilson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Scott E. Wilson, CPG

AUTHOR'S CERTIFICATE

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

1. I am currently employed as President by Metal Mining Consultants Inc., 9137 S. Ridgeline Blvd., Suite 140, Highlands Ranch, Colorado 80129.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Geology from the California State University, Sacramento in 1989.
3. I am a Certified Professional Geologist and member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (CPG #10965) and a Registered Member (#4025107) of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration, Inc.
4. I have been employed as either a geologist or an engineer continuously for 25 years. My experience includes resource estimation, mine planning geological modeling and geostatistical evaluations of numerous projects throughout North and South America.
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101), and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I made a personal one-day inspection of the Hasbrouck and Three Hills Project on January 28, 2013.
7. I have had prior involvement with the properties as a contributing author and Qualified Person of a Technical Report dated April 11, 2012 on the Project for Allied Nevada Gold Corp.
8. I am responsible in whole for the preparation of the technical report titled "Technical Report for the Hasbrouck Project, Esmeralda County Nevada, USA, dated February 21, 2014" (the Technical Report.)
9. As of the date of the report, 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.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and that this technical report was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.
11. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated February 21, 2014



Scott E. Wilson



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

m	meter(s)
km	kilometer(s)
g/t	grams/tonne
Ha.....	Hectares
oz.....	ounces
Au.....	gold
Ag.....	silver

Gram	g
Kilo (thousand).....	k
Less than	<
Million	M
Parts per billion.....	ppb
Parts per million.....	ppm
Percent.....	%
Square foot	ft ²
Square inch	in ²
Square meter	m ²
Ton	t
Tons per day.....	tpd
Tons per hour.....	tph
Tons per year	tpy
Calcium carbonate	CaCO ₃
Copper	Cu
Cyanide	CN
Gold.....	Au

Silver	Ag
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AA.....	atomic absorption
AuEq.....	gold equivalent
CIM.....	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Engineers
ISO.....	International Standards Organization
NPI.....	Net profit interest

NSR.....	Net Smelter return
RC or RVC.....	Reverse circulation

1 SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared by Scott E. Wilson (the Author) at the request of West Kirkland Mining Inc. (“West Kirkland”, “WKM”, or the “Company”), a Canadian corporation which publically trades on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV: WKM). This report is a “Technical Report” as defined in Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101. This report has been prepared in the format of Form 43-101F1 (Technical Report) and Companion Policy 43-101CP. The Hasbrouck Project comprises two mineralized occurrences; the Hasbrouck Mineral Deposit and the Three Hills Mineral Deposit. The Project is within 5 miles of Tonopah, Nevada, USA. The effective date of the report is February 21, 2014. The reader is cautioned that this report classifies Mineral Resources. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and as such do not have demonstrated economic viability.

1.2 LAND TENURE

Mineral tenure at the Hasbrouck Deposit consists of 28 patented mining claims and 583 unpatented mining claims covering an area of approximately 10,750 total acres within Esmeralda County, Nevada. Tenure is held in the name of Allied VNC Inc. (“Allied VNC”) and Allied Nevada Gold Holdings LLC, Hasbrouck Production Company LLC which are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Allied Nevada Gold Corp (“Allied Nevada” or “ANV”). All required payments have been made to the appropriate authorities and the tenure is in good standing.

Mineral tenure at the Three Hills Deposit consists of 6 patented mining claim and 100 unpatented lode claims covering an area of approximately 1,890 acres. Tenure is held in the name of Allied VNC and Allied Nevada Gold Holdings LLC, indirectly, which are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Allied Nevada. All required payments have been made to the appropriate authorities and the tenure is in good standing.

1.3 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Hasbrouck Deposit is a low-sulfidation, epithermal gold–silver deposit and is located in the western portion of the Divide Mining District. Hasbrouck Mountain, which forms the core of the deposit, is composed primarily of tuffs and epiclastic sediments of the Siebert Formation, which is underlain by Fraction Tuff. Several occurrences of chalcedonic sinter, deposited during hot spring activity, have been mapped near the top of the mountain. Gold and silver mineralization outcrops out over the much of the western half of Hasbrouck Mountain.

The currently-known mineralization extent is approximately 1,900 ft east–west by 1,100 ft north–south and has been drill-tested to a depth greater than 900 ft. Mineralization is open to the north and south at depth.

The Three Hills Deposit is also a low-sulfidation, epithermal gold-silver deposit, with mineralization associated with structural features, rock unit contacts, and with higher permeability lithology. Gold mineralization occurs in a zone of pervasive silicification within the Siebert Formation and the upper 10 to 30 feet of the Fraction Tuff. The contact between these two units contains consistently higher grades of gold and is commonly argillized. The currently-known mineralization extent is approximately 600 ft east–west by 2,000 ft north–south and has been drill-tested to a depth greater than 1,000 ft. Mineralization remains open to the north, east, and at depth.

1.4 HISTORY

Silver and gold mineralization was first discovered on Hasbrouck Mountain in 1902. The Kernick Mine exploited a high grade silver vein, which was worked on a small scale through the mid-1920s. The only recorded production from Hasbrouck is 740 tons of ore by the Tonopah Hasbrouck Mining Company in 1923 and 1924 (Couch and Carpenter, 1943) that grossed \$10,406. Early miners completed about 6,500 ft of drifts and 1,000 ft of raises.

Exploration work completed prior to the involvement of WKM included geologic mapping, detailed surface and road cut sampling, sampling of surface and underground workings, geophysical surveys, exploration drilling, mineral resource estimation, and bulk sampling for metallurgical test work. Work was completed in the period 1974–2003 by Cordex Exploration Company (Cordex), Franco-Nevada Mining Corporation (Franco-Nevada), FMC Minerals Corporation (FMC), Corona Gold Inc. (Corona), and Euro-Nevada Mining Corporation, Inc. (Euro-Nevada).

On May 23, 2003, Vista Gold executed a purchase agreement with Newmont Capital, which included both the Hasbrouck Deposit and the Three Hills Deposit. In May 2007, the Nevada-based holdings of Vista Gold were spun out into Allied Nevada, which included the Hasbrouck and Three Hills Properties

Newmont Capital declined to exercise their right to acquire 51% of the Hasbrouck and Three Hills Properties in August of 2010. The Properties are held in the name of Allied VNC Inc. (Allied VNC) and Allied Nevada Gold Holdings LLC, indirectly wholly-owned subsidiaries of Allied Nevada.

Historical exploration at Three Hills Deposit included a 225 ft N15W oriented adit, located on the flank of North Hill. This presumably dates from Tonopah era, but no records have been located. Head frames for the Rex and Keystone mines (also Tonopah mining era) are approximately 1,500 ft to the northwest and northeast respectively.

Allied Nevada started a drilling program in 2010 that was completed in December 2011. For the years 2010 and 2011, 29,454 ft of core in 44 holes, and 95,865 feet of RC in 91 holes have been completed. Work completed by ANV includes surface mapping, systematic geochemical sampling, twin hole drilling, data verification, metallurgical studies, a CSAMT geophysical program, regional gravity surveys, reinterpretation of the spatial geology.

In 2012 ANV drilled 17 core holes, and in 2013 an additional 8 core holes were drilled.

In April 2012, Allied Nevada produced performed a Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Hasbrouck and Three Hills properties, and filed a 43-101 compliant Technical Report on SEDAR which presented the results of this assessment. The 2012 report produced by Allied Nevada is no longer relevant in the light of changing input costs and subsequent drilling at Three Hills.

1.5 DRILLING

Drilling on the Hasbrouck Property has been undertaken by six companies in a number of rotary, RC, and core campaigns from 1974 through 2012 totaling 324 drill holes and approximately 219,300 ft Allied Nevada started drilling on the Hasbrouck Deposit in 2010 through 2012 and completed 44 core drill holes and 128 RC holes on the project.

Modern exploration in the Three Hills area started in 1974 when Cordex obtained the property and completed sampling and mapping of the project area. Cordex drilled 14 rotary holes in 1978, making the discovery at the deposit. Saga Exploration leased the property and, between 1983 and 1988, completed 33 air track and 28 RC drill holes. Echo Bay leased the property in 1988 and completed an additional 72 RC drill holes during the next two years. During the period 1991 to 1995, Gexa Gold and

Coeur D’Alene Mines completed sampling and metallurgical studies on the property. In 1995 the Eastfield/Prism partnership obtained the property and completed additional drilling and testing on the property. Eastfield returned the property to Newmont after the 2000 exploration season. During 2012, ANV completed 17 exploration holes (9,170 ft) focused on expanding known mineralization, and in 2013 drilled 8 metallurgical and condemnation holes (3,509 ft).

1.6 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Historic metallurgical testing at the Hasbrouck Deposit was completed between 1975 and present, and included bottle roll tests, agitation leach tests, vat leach tests, column leach tests, and flotation tests. Mineralogical studies were also performed. This work utilized drill cuttings as well as bulk surface and bulk underground samples. Tests were undertaken by independent metallurgical research laboratories.

Recent metallurgical testing by ANV included 70 column tests and 70 bottle roll tests on core intervals from 12 different drill holes. The results of this testing indicates that:

- Gold and silver recoveries are dependent on grain size;
- Average recoveries of the mineralized material if crushed to a P_{80} of 3/8 inch is 60.3% for gold and 13.8% for silver; and
- Average recoveries can further increase to 89.3% for gold and 50.7% for silver when the material is ground to -200 mesh

The Bond Work Index of 12 samples of core has been determined. Tested core is from the materials used in the column and bottle roll leach tests. The average Bond Work Index is 18.5 kWh/ton, indicating that the material is moderately hard. The Bond Work Index also seems to be correlated with depth, with the material being softer at depth.

Historical Three Hills Deposit metallurgy testing includes column leach and bottle roll tests, plus cold cyanide shaker tests. Bottle roll tests have been completed on material as received from RC drilling, pulverized RC, and crushed core drilling, and show a gold recovery of 73.3%. Column tests on material crushed to 1.5 inches averaged 83.8% gold recovery. The Eastfield/Prism joint venture completed 335 shaker tube tests from rejects of 1996 drill holes. These tests extracted an average of 78.8% of the gold indicated by fire assay using cold cyanide dissolution, and showed virtually no variance in recovery with increasing depth.

1.7 ENVIRONMENTAL AND PERMITTING

The Hasbrouck and Three Hills Properties encompass both public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and private land. Current exploration activities to date have disturbed less than five acres. This level of activity has been completed with a Notice of Intent (NOI) with the BLM and courtesy notification to the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection (NDEP) Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation (BMRR), after posting an associated surety reclamation bond.

Future exploration drilling on public lands administered by the BLM may require an Exploration Plan of Operations (POO) for surface disturbance activities greater than five acres. Future exploration activities creating more than five acres of disturbance require that the BLM perform an appropriate National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis, likely an Environmental Assessment (EA). Mining activities will also require the BLM to complete a NEPA analysis, likely an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The NEPA analysis assesses the potential for impacts to all resources (biological, air quality, socioeconomic, etc.) from the proposed project. Future development of the Project will require the completion of

baseline studies to support the NEPA action associated with the submittal of the POO. Baseline studies will inventory applicable existing resources such as cultural resources, soils, vegetation, wildlife, surface and ground water quality, and air quality. Archaeological, biological, and Waters of the U.S. surveys were initiated in 2011 for preliminary baseline work at the Hasbrouck Deposit.

1.8 MINERAL RESOURCES

The Author generated the mineralized resource calculations for the Project using industry accepted methods and in conformity with CIM “Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices” guidelines and are reported in accordance with the NI 43-101 in Canada. Gold and Silver mineralization was estimated using ordinary kriging for Hasbrouck and inverse distance techniques for Three Hills. Resources were classified as either Measured, Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resources as defined and set forth in NI 43-101.

Table 1.1 Hasbrouck & Three Hills Deposits Resource Statement, February 21, 2014

HASBROUCK DEPOSIT RESOURCE STATEMENT							
Feb 21, 2014 (0.005 opt AuEq Cutoff)							
Category	Tons (000 tons)	Gold opt	Silver opt	AuEq opt	Gold (000 oz)	Silver (000 oz)	AuEq (000 oz)
Measured	14,686	0.014	0.307	0.019	206	4,509	285
Indicated	55,002	0.011	0.248	0.015	605	13,640	844
Measured & Indicated	69,688	0.012	0.260	0.016	811	18,149	1,128
Inferred	58,921	0.007	0.189	0.010	412	11,136	607

AuEq calculated AuEq= Au + (Ag/57.14)

THREE HILLS DEPOSIT RESOURCE STATEMENT							
Feb 21, 2014 (0.005 opt Au Cutoff)							
Category	Tons (000 tons)	Gold opt	Silver opt	AuEq opt	Gold (000 oz)	Silver (000 oz)	AuEq (000 oz)
Measured	1,091	0.023	N/A	N/A	25	0	25
Indicated	7,413	0.017	N/A	N/A	126	0	126
Measured & Indicated	8,504	0.018	N/A	N/A	151	0	151
Inferred	11,002	0.014			154		154

AuEq calculated AuEq= Au + (Ag/57.14)

HASBROUCK & THREE HILLS DEPOSITS RESOURCE STATEMENT							
Feb 21, 2014 (0.005 opt AuEq Cutoff)							
Category	Tons (000 tons)	Gold opt	Silver opt	AuEq opt	Gold (000 oz)	Silver (000 oz)	AuEq (000 oz)
Measured	15,777	0.015	0.286	0.020	231	4,509	310
Indicated	62,415	0.012	0.219	0.016	731	13,640	970
Measured & Indicated	78,192	0.012	0.232	0.016	962	18,149	1,279
Inferred	69,923	0.008	0.159	0.011	566	11,136	761

AuEq calculated AuEq= Au + (Ag/57.14)

Notes:

1. CIM definitions are followed for classification of Mineral Resources
2. Mineral Resources are estimated using a gold price of US\$1,200 per ounce and a silver price of US\$21 per ounce
3. Totals may not represent the sum of the parts due to rounding.
4. The Mineral Resources have been prepared by Scott E. Wilson in conformity with CIM “Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices” guidelines and are reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators NI43-101. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into mineral reserve.

1.9 CONCLUSIONS

Both the Hasbrouck and the Three Hills Deposits contain significant oxide mineralization which is open laterally and at depth. Continued exploration drilling has the possibility of identifying new mineralization. The methods of geological interpretation and assaying are reasonable and meet generally accepted practices for advanced stage exploration targets. The drilling density is sufficient for the determination of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources.

1.10 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Hasbrouck and Three Hills Properties together have the potential to be a gold producing Project. Significant measured and indicated estimated resources are identified at Hasbrouck and Three Hills. Additionally, the resource estimates disclosed in this report are derived from constrained detailed 3-D geological models which give confidence of reasonable prospects of economic extraction. The Author recommends that, subsequent to the closure of the proposed transaction between WKM and Allied Nevada, WKM should complete a preliminary economic assessment of a mining operation at Hasbrouck and Three Hills. A preliminary economic assessment would address such issues as recovery methods, infrastructure, market studies, environmental studies and permitting, capital and operating costs, and an economic analysis. A typical preliminary economic assessment on a project of this size in the State of Nevada costs approximately \$150,000.

The Author further recommends that subsequent to a preliminary economic assessment a prefeasibility study be performed. This will entail:

- Resource drilling to increase the level of confidence in the resource
- Metallurgical studies to increase the level of confidence in and understanding of the projected metallurgical performance and process design
- Hydrogeological studies to characterize ground water for permitting and for water sourcing
- Geotechnical studies to provide data for mine design
- Geotechnical studies to provide data for surface infrastructure elements design
- Base-line studies of flora and fauna necessary for permitting
- Engineering studies to allow project configuration necessary for permitting
- Engineering studies to allow capital and operating costs to be predicted
- Economic analyses
- Mine closure studies

A prefeasibility study for a project such as the Hasbrouck project typically cost:

ACTIVITY	PHASE 1 (0-12 months)	PHASE 2 (13 - 18 months)
DRILLING	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
PERMITTING	\$300,000	\$700,000
ENGINEERING	\$500,000	\$500,000
EXPLORATION		\$1,000,000
TOTAL	\$1,800,000	\$3,200,000

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 PURPOSE OF TECHNICAL REPORT AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report is intended for use by WKM subject to the terms and conditions of its contract with the Author (Scott E. Wilson) and relevant securities legislation. The contract permits WKM to file this report as a Technical Report with Canadian securities regulatory authorities pursuant to NI 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any other uses of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk. The responsibility for this disclosure remains with WKM. The user of this document should ensure that this is the most recent Technical Report for the property as it is not valid if a new Technical Report has been issued.

This report provides mineral resource estimates, and a classification of resources and reserves in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves: Definitions and Guidelines, November 27, 2010 (CIM).

2.2 EXTENT OF INVOLVEMENT

The Author preparing this technical report is a specialist in the fields of geology, exploration, mineral resource estimation and classification. Neither the Author nor any associates employed in the preparation of this report has any beneficial interest in WKM. The Author is not an insider, associate, or affiliate of WKM. The results of this Technical Report are not dependent upon any prior agreements concerning the conclusions to be reached, nor are there any undisclosed understandings concerning any future business dealings between WKM and the Author. The Author is being paid a fee for his work in accordance with normal professional consulting practice.

The Author, by virtue of education, experience and professional association, is considered Qualified Persons (QP) as defined in the NI 43-101 standard, for this report, and is a member in good standing of an appropriate professional institution or institutions.

2.3 CURRENT SITE INSPECTION

Scott Wilson visited the project on numerous occasions with the most recent inspection occurring January 28, 2013.

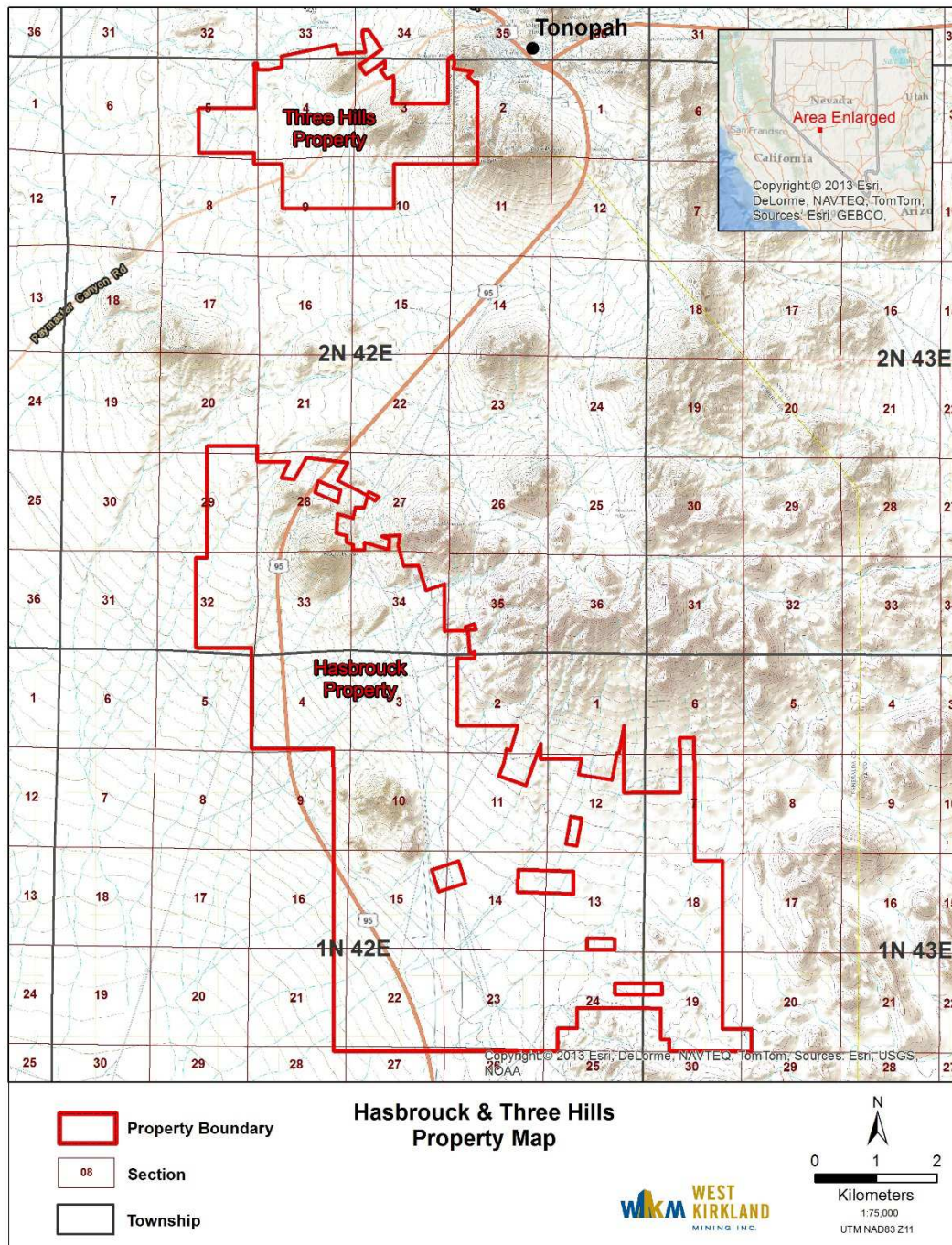
3 RELIANCE ON EXPERTS

No reliance on experts has been made.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Hasbrouck Property consists of the Hasbrouck and Three Hills gold and silver deposits. Hasbrouck is centered five miles south of Tonopah, Nevada (Figure 4.1), and Three Hills is approximately one mile west of Tonopah, Nevada, along a dirt road.

Figure 4.1 Hasbrouck Three Hills Location



4.1 PROPERTY LOCATION

The Hasbrouck and Three Hills Deposits are located south and west of the town of Tonopah, NV (five miles and 1 mile respectively) in Esmeralda County, Nevada. Both deposits are situated at the south end of the San Antonio Mountains. The dominant landforms associated with the property are Brougher Mountain, Siebert Mountain and Hasbrouck Mountain.

4.2 LAND STATUS

Mineral tenure at the Hasbrouck Deposit consists of 28 patented mining claims and 583 unpatented mining claims covering an area of approximately 10,750 total acres within Esmeralda County, Nevada. Tenure is held in the name of Allied VNC Inc. (“Allied VNC”) and Allied Nevada Gold Holdings LLC, Hasbrouck Production Company LLC which are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Allied Nevada Gold Corp (“Allied Nevada” or “ANV”). All required payments have been made to the appropriate authorities and the tenure is in good standing.

Mineral tenure at the Three Hills Deposit consists of 6 patented mining claim and 100 unpatented lode claims covering an area of approximately 1,890 acres. Tenure is held in the name of Allied VNC and Allied Nevada Gold Holdings LLC, indirectly, which are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Allied Nevada. All required payments have been made to the appropriate authorities and the tenure is in good standing.

4.3 AGREEMENTS AND ROYALTIES

All claims are in good standing as of the effective date of the report. The claims will remain in effect for as long as the claim holding fees are paid to both the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Counties.

On January 27, 2014 West Kirkland announced it had entered into an agreement with Allied Nevada and its subsidiaries to acquire the Hasbrouck and Three Hills Project for US\$30,000,000. The Purchase Price is to be paid as follows: US\$500,000 non-refundable cash payment (the “Deposit”) which was paid to ANV upon execution of the Letter Agreement on January 24, 2014. The Deposit was paid in consideration of the rights granted to WKM under the Letter Agreement including ANV agreeing to deal exclusively with WKM in respect of the Properties for a period of 90 days. An additional US\$19,500,000 cash payment is to be paid at closing (the “Initial Payment”), which shall occur no later than April 24, 2014, and upon which payment WKM shall earn a 75% interest in the Properties. If WKM does not make payment of US\$19,500,000 on or before April 24, 2014 it will not earn any interest in the Properties and will lose the Deposit. An additional US\$10,000,000 (the “Final Payment”) shall be paid within 30 months after the date of the Initial Payment (the “Final Payment Deadline”). If WKM pays the Final Payment to ANV in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Letter Agreement, it shall acquire the remaining 25% interest in the Properties and own a 100% interest in the Properties. If WKM does not make the Final Payment to ANV on or before the Final Payment Deadline, or if WKM offers payment and ANV chooses to decline the Final Payment, the Properties shall be transferred into a joint venture (the “Joint Venture”) with WKM retaining a 75% interest in the Joint Venture and ANV retaining 25% interest in the Joint Venture.

The Hasbrouck Property patented and unpatented claims are subject to a purchase agreement between Vista Nevada and Newmont Capital Limited (Newmont), which was executed on May 23, 2003. This agreement covers both the Hasbrouck and the Three Hills Deposits.

Terms of the purchase included a \$50,000 cash payment on signing (completed), \$200,000 or the equivalent in Vista Gold shares one year after signing (completed), and \$500,000 upon commencement

of commercial production on the property. An additional payment of \$500,000 may accrue if the average gold price over any three-month period of commercial production exceeds \$400/oz.

Newmont held a one-time election to enter into a joint venture on the property. During 2010, Allied VNC achieved the threshold trigger and Newmont elected not to enter into a joint venture and retained an NSR on the property.

At the Hasbrouck Property, seventeen of the patented claims and three of the unpatented mining claims are subject to a mineral production royalty of 4% of the net smelter returns. The remaining eleven patented mining claims and 263 of the unpatented mining claims are subject to a mineral production royalty of 2% NSR. The remaining 317 unpatented mining claims are not subject to a royalty. For the Three Hills Deposit, all claims are subject to a mineral production royalty of between 2 and 4%.

Figure 4.2 Hasbrouck Deposit Claim Map

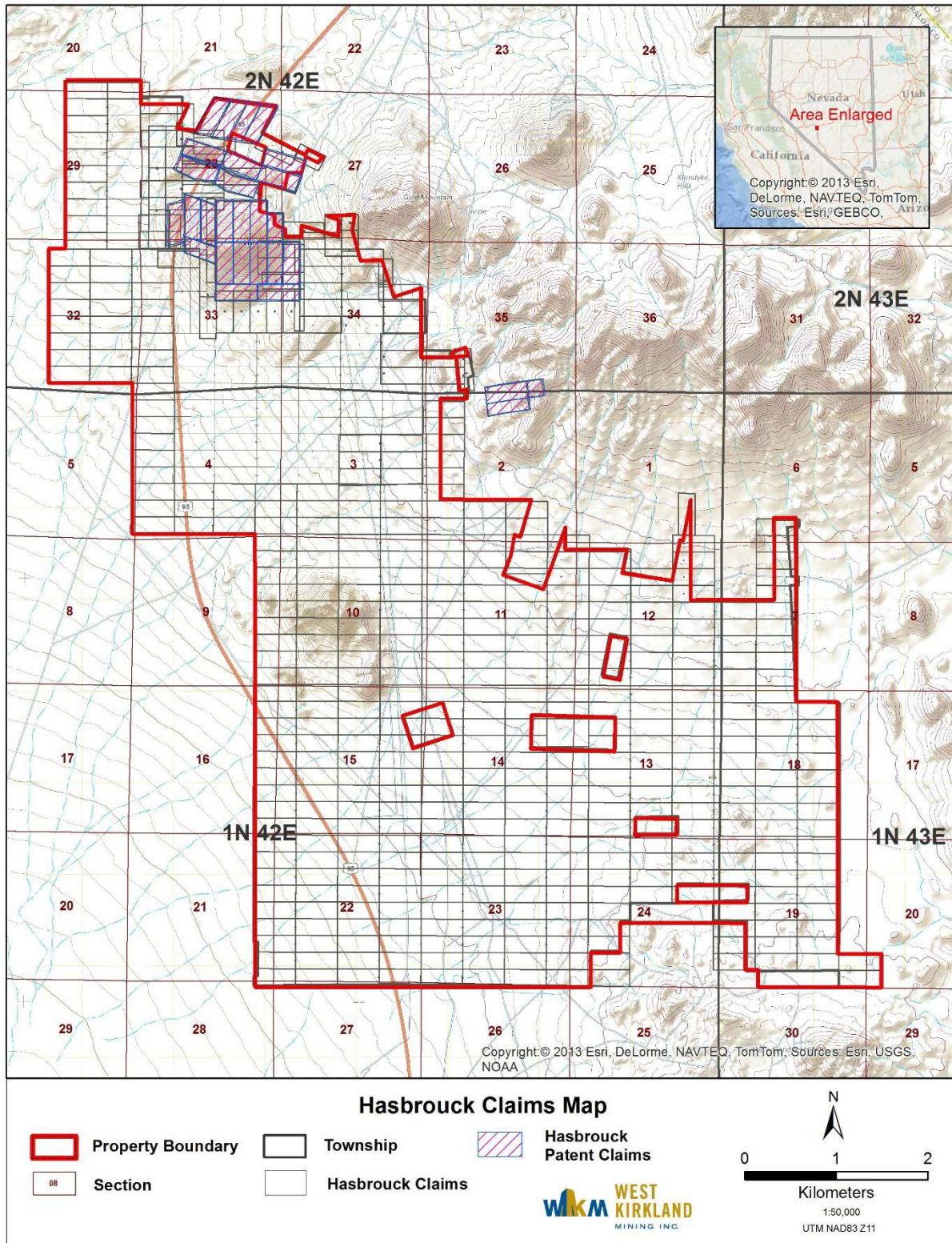
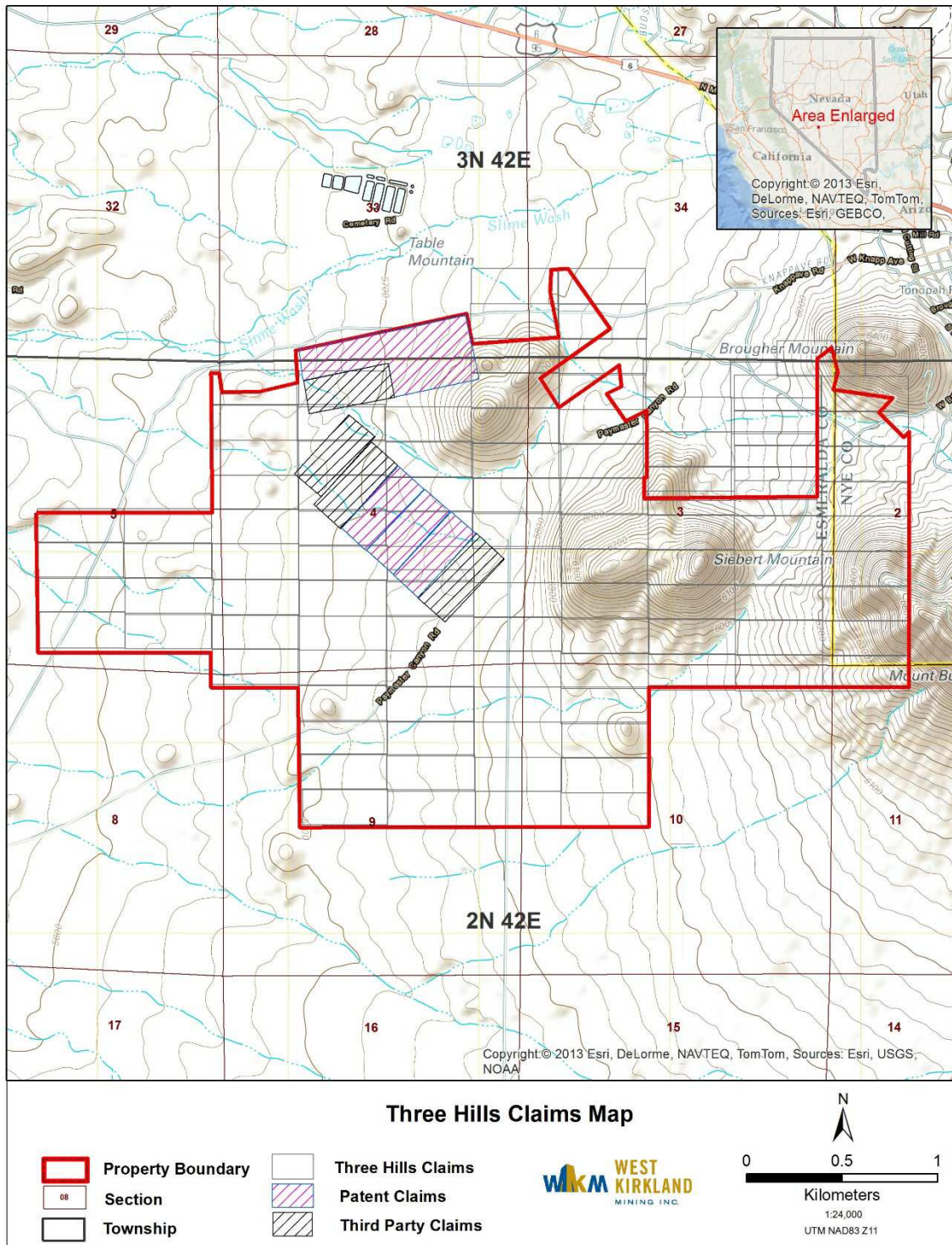


Figure 4.3: Three Hills Deposit Claim Map



4.4 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

Exploration liabilities are limited to drill roads and pads. Current bonds in place to support this work are approximately \$43,000. The Tonopah district is the center of extensive mining and exploration that has occurred over the past 110 years and many old workings and prospects are scattered throughout the area.

4.5 PERMITS

The Hasbrouck Project is comprised of two properties; Hasbrouck Property and Three Hills Property. Each property is a combination of public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and private land. Current exploration activities to date on each of the properties has disturbed less than five acres on BLM ground. This activity is authorized pursuant to a Notice(s) of Intent (NOI) submitted to the BLM and courtesy notification to the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection (NDEP) Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation (BMRR), with associated surety reclamation bonds.

Upon completion of current reclamation liabilities, further exploration related disturbance on public lands administered by the BLM may be completed utilizing the NOI process. Should an exploration program be developed that would disturb more than five acres at each of the properties, an Exploration Plan of Operations (PoO) would be required. If current geological information is deemed sufficient to design and build an operating mine(s), preparation and submittal of a Mine Plan of Operations (MPO) would be necessary. Both the PoO and/or the MPO for each of the properties would be submitted to the BLM and NDEP/BMRR, and subject to environmental review pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The level of analysis to be completed on these plans, Environmental Assessment (EA) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) would be determined by the BLM. A NEPA-compliant analysis documents the potential for impacts to a wide range of resources including, but not limited to, biological, air quality, socioeconomic, water, etc., from the proposed project. WKM will complete the appropriate baseline studies to support the NEPA review of a PoO or MPO for each of the properties. Baseline studies will continue to inventory applicable existing resource conditions such as cultural resources, soils, vegetation, wildlife, surface and ground water quality, and air quality. Archaeological, biological, and Jurisdictional Waters surveys were initiated in 2011 for preliminary baseline work at the Hasbrouck Deposit.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

The Hasbrouck Property is five miles due south of Tonopah, Nevada, and can be accessed by a gravel road off US Highway 95. Alternatively, the property may be accessed via old Highway 95, a paved road which lies immediately to the east of the Project.

The Three Hills Property is one mile due west of Tonopah and is accessed off US Highway 95 via county maintained roads from the northwest end of Tonopah. The Deposit is approximately 5 miles north of Hasbrouck.

5.2 CLIMATE

Elevations on the Properties vary between 5,600 ft and 6,300 ft, and the climate is semi-arid and moderate. Average annual precipitation is five inches, which is accumulated through winter snows and, to a lesser extent, summer thunderstorms. The evaporation potential greatly exceeds the precipitation on an average annual basis in the area, creating a negative water balance. There are extreme temperature variations recorded for the Tonopah area, with an annual range of -12° F to 105° F, although the average temperature is 23° F in winter and 73° F in summer. There is an average of 150 frost free days per year. Snow depths in winter are generally minimal on the property as storms are fairly intermittent and winter daytime high temperatures often exceed 32° F. The overall climate should permit production operations year round, although freezing winter temperatures need to be considered in the design of any heap leach processing system.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Lodging, supplies, and labor are available in Tonopah and whose population is about 2,500.

5.3.1 POWER

An existing 55 kV power line, owned by NV Energy, a state-wide energy provider, transects the Hasbrouck Deposit on the west side. The portion of the line adjacent to Hasbrouck and east of US Highway 95 will be relocated to the west side of the highway. Power from this source will require a tap from the existing line, a new substation, and a distribution system of poles and power lines.

Recent discussions with NV Energy indicate that there is sufficient capacity to support the planned project requirements, and to supply the Hasbrouck Property with power from a drop and substation from the adjacent 55 kV overhead powerline, and to supply the Three Hills Property from their substation located approximately half a mile east of the Three Hills Property.

5.3.2 PERSONNEL

The towns of Tonopah and Goldfield are within easy driving distance of the Property and have basic amenities, housing, apartments, and lots for sale. The residents of these two communities comprise an experienced work force for the Project. Taken together, these locations can provide living areas for employees and it is expected that they will current residents of Tonopah and Goldfield will form a significant portion of the workforce.

5.3.3 TRANSPORT

US Highway 95 passes immediately to the west of the Hasbrouck Deposit and east of the Three Hills Deposit and is the main north–south transportation corridor through central Nevada. US Highway 95/6

passes immediately to the north of the Three Hills Deposit, and is a main east-west transportation corridor through central Nevada. Both highways pass through Tonopah, Nevada.

5.3.4 WATER

At Hasbrouck, the limited data compiled to date indicates that subsurface water in the adjacent valleys to the west and south of the Hasbrouck Property might adequately meet processing needs.

At Three Hills, Town of Tonopah officials indicate their ability and willingness to supply water for the Three Hills Property.

Water needs will be met through new use applications, wells and pipelines and/or purchase of existing rights, and will be investigated during future studies.

5.3.5 COMMUNICATIONS

The exploration areas within the Property might be connected by hard line telephone and fiber-optic computer networking. Future operations will have two-way radio equipment and dedicated radio frequencies for communications between personnel and mobile equipment. The Property has cellular telephone service.

5.3.6 EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE AND EASEMENTS

At Hasbrouck, both US Highway 95 and the former US Highway 95 have ROW boundaries and are immediately adjacent to the deposit. WKM recently met with the Nevada Department of Transportation and has ascertained that mining in proximity to Highway 95 is viable and that relocating US Highway 95 in order to exploit the Hasbrouck Deposit is likely not necessary, subject to the requirements and constraints of a permit to blast adjacent to a public highway to be issued by Nevada Department of Transportation.

At Hasbrouck, a north-south buried fiber optics line runs along the eastern boundary of the property, adjacent to and approximately parallel to the old highway.

At Three Hills, the same buried fiber optic line runs north-south through the eastern portion of the Three Hills Deposit and will require relocation for mining to take place.

At a recent meeting with AT&T in Reno, Nevada, the owner of the fiber optic line running through both properties, AT&T provided the opinion that it is practical to relocate the fiber optic line and provided budget costs associated with such a move.

At Hasbrouck there is an existing overhead powerline which runs north-south on the property and immediately to the west of the deposit. This will require relocation to prevent its damage by mining operations. WKM recently met with the owners of this power line, NV Power, who indicate that relocating this powerline is feasible and who provided budget costs associated with such a move.

5.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The principal physiographic features of the Hasbrouck and Three Hills Properties are prominent hills that rise 200-700 feet off the valley floor. This includes Hasbrouck Mountain (core of the Hasbrouck deposit), which rises 700 ft from the valley plain to a peak of 6,300 ft. The principal physiographic feature of the Three Hills Property is Three Hills, which rise 200 ft from the valley floor to about 6,100 ft elevation.

Vegetation in the area is typical of central Nevada and consists of sagebrush and other desert plants on the lower slopes and valleys. Shadscale, white sage, and greasewood occur with sagebrush on the drier slopes and hills.

6 HISTORY

6.1 HASBROUCK DEPOSIT

Silver and gold mineralization was first discovered on Hasbrouck Mountain in 1902. Early mining exploited the Kernick vein, which was worked on a small scale through the mid-1920s. The only recorded production from Hasbrouck is 740 tons of ore by the Tonopah Hasbrouck Mining Company in 1923 and 1924 (Couch and Carpenter, 1943) that grossed \$10,406. The early miners completed about 6,500 ft of adits and 1,000 ft of raises.

In 1974 Cordex completed detailed surface and road cut sampling, vertical conventional rotary holes, geologic mapping, sampling of surface and underground workings, a mineral resource estimate, and metallurgical test work. The claims were relinquished at the end of 1975, but subsequently re-acquired in 1980. During the 1980 work program, Cordex undertook detailed underground sampling of the principal workings, including the Ore Car, Main, South, and Northeast adits. One surface and two underground bulk samples were collected for metallurgical test work. One of the 1974–1975 rotary drill holes was deepened using core drilling. In total, drilling by Cordex from 1974–1980 comprised 25 rotary drill holes (9,760 ft) and 959 ft of core in one drill hole. A large, low-grade gold–silver deposit was outlined based on these activities.

Franco-Nevada optioned the property from Cordex in 1985, drilled 30 vertical RC drill holes (10,145 ft), and completed metallurgical test work. A non 43-101 compliant mineral resource and “mineable reserve” estimate was performed in 1986. The Franco-Nevada drilling succeeded in expanding and better defining the Hasbrouck Deposit.

FMC optioned the property in 1988 and drilled 72 RC angle and vertical drill holes (33,095 ft) and undertook additional metallurgical test work. The FMC program consisted primarily of definition and infill drilling, including a small zone of tightly-spaced shallow drilling on a 15 ft x 25 ft grid. Mineral Resource and “mineable reserve” (non 43-101 compliant) estimation was performed in 1988. FMC also completed an E-Scan geophysical survey over a portion of the deposit, and drilled two deep RC drill holes to test a geophysical anomaly which had been interpreted as a possible high-grade feeder zone to the known mineralization. No such zone was intersected in the drilling. Four RC drill holes (1,160 ft) were sited on the Silver King claim, north of Hasbrouck Mountain, but no anomalous gold or silver values were returned.

Following FMC’s relinquishment of their interest in the property in 1990, Euro-Nevada completed a 19 line-kilometer CSAMT geophysical survey and reconnaissance surface rock chip surveys to the north, east, and southeast of Hasbrouck. A number of geochemical and geophysical targets that were considered prospective for gold mineralization were developed from this work.

Corona optioned the property from Euro-Nevada in 1992 and drilled two RC drill holes (1,210 ft) to the north of Hasbrouck Mountain in the area of the Eliza Jane patented claim. The drill holes intersected broad zones of anomalous gold, silver and molybdenum mineralization. Corona also updated the “mineable reserve” estimate for the Hasbrouck Deposit.

Homestake acquired Corona in 1993 and vended their interest in the Hasbrouck property to Prime Equities International Corporation (Prime) in the same year. Based on the information currently available to WKM, neither Homestake nor Prime completed any substantive work on the project.

Euro-Nevada regained 100% interest in the property in 1993 and further refined the target exploration concepts that had been developed in 1990 and 1991. In 1996, Euro-Nevada completed an 18 hole RC drilling program (17,670 ft) that tested these targets, which were aligned in a northwest-trending belt

that passed to the north, east and southeast of Hasbrouck Mountain. Targets were identified by geophysical or geochemical anomalies, the presence of favorable alteration, structures and structural intersections, and favorable stratigraphy. The drilling failed to identify any new zones of significant gold or silver mineralization, but anomalous gold–silver values were encountered, typically over restricted down hole widths. The best results were returned from drilling in the area of the Eliza Jane patented claim.

Newmont took control of the Hasbrouck Deposit by way of their merger with Euro-Nevada in 2002. Newmont then vended the property to Vista Gold on May 23, 2003. Allied VNC assumed control of the property when Allied VNC was floated as a spin-off company from Vista in 2007.

From 2010 to 2013, work completed by ANV included surface mapping, systematic geochemical sampling, several drill campaigns, data verification, metallurgical studies, a CSAMT geophysical program, regional gravity survey, and reinterpretation of the spatial geology, and completion of a preliminary economic assessment which is no longer relevant due to obsolescence of input costs and subsequent drilling. The remainder of this Report discusses these work programs.

6.2 THREE HILLS DEPOSIT

Recent exploration in the Three Hills area started in 1974 when Cordex obtained the property and completed sampling and mapping the project area. Cordex drilled 14 rotary holes in 1978, intersecting gold mineralization in most of the holes. Saga Exploration leased the property and, between 1983 and 1988, completed 33 air track and 28 reverse circulation drill holes. Echo Bay leased the property in 1988 and completed an additional 72 reverse circulation drill holes during the next two years. During the period 1991 to 1995, Gexa Gold and Coeur D’Alene Mines completed sampling and metallurgical studies on the property.

In 1995 the Eastfield/Prism partnership obtained the property from Coeur D’Alene Mines, who had acquired the property by way of settlement of receivership of Gexa Resources, and completed additional drilling and testing on the property. The last active exploration period was during 1997. Eastfield returned the property to Newmont after the year 2000 exploration season.

On May 23, 2003, Vista executed a purchase agreement with Newmont Capital, which included both the Hasbrouck and the Three Hills Deposits. The terms of this agreement are detailed under the Hasbrouck description above. Newmont Capital did not exercise their right to acquire 51% of the properties in August of 2010.

Although mining took place prior to 1900 in the vicinity of Tonopah, most of the production from the area took place between 1900 and 1920. Production from the Three Hills Deposit may include minor amounts of gold mined from several adits and shafts in the area. No production figures are available for the deposit.

During 2012, ANV completed 17 exploration holes (9,170 ft) focused on expanding known mineralization, and in 2013 drilled 8 metallurgical and condemnation holes.

6.3 HISTORIC RESOURCE AND RESERVE ESTIMATE

6.3.1 HASBROUCK DEPOSIT

The historic estimates are given here simply to provide historical perspective regarding the range of estimates produced using different data, methods, and assumptions, and no relationship with the current mineral resource estimate is meant or implied.

MDA (Prenn and Gustin, 2003) have summarized the historic resource and reserve estimates for the Hasbrouck Deposit (Table 6.11). The Author believes that none of these historic estimates were prepared in full compliance with the provisions of National Instrument 43-101. The reader is cautioned that the following resource estimates are historic in nature and do not comply with 43-101 reporting standards. They are included for historical completeness and should not be relied upon. The following notes apply to some of the estimates:

1. The Cordex and FMC estimates were prepared in-house.
2. Bechtel, Inc. prepared the estimate for Franco-Nevada.

Table 6.1: Historic Hasbrouck Deposit Project Mineral Resources & Reserve Estimates

Company	Category	Year	Tons (x 10⁶)	Grade (oz Au/t)	oz Ag/t	Ounces Gold	Ounces Silver
<i>Cordex</i>	<i>“Geologic Reserve”</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>200,000</i>	<i>3,500,000</i>
<i>Franco-Nevada</i>	<i>“Geologic Reserve”</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>0.036</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>277,000</i>	<i>5,390,000</i>
<i>FMC</i>	<i>“Geologic Reserve”</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>388,000</i>	<i>4,180,000</i>
<i>Franco-Nevada</i>	<i>“Mineable Reserves”</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>3.16</i>	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>120,000</i>	<i>1,930,000</i>
<i>FMC</i>	<i>“Mineable Reserves”</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1.90</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>85,000</i>	<i>950,000</i>
<i>Corona</i>	<i>“Mineable Inventory”</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>0.036</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>151,000</i>	

0.020 oz Au/t cutoff

MDA (Prenn and Gustin, 2003 & 2006) constructed a block model and stated resources (Table 6-2) that conform to the definitions adopted by the CIM, August 20, 2000.

Table 6.2: Hasbrouck Gold and Silver Mineral Resources as Stated by MDA 2003

INDICATED RESOURCES					
Cutoff (oz Au/t)	Tons (1000's)	GOLD		SILVER	
		Grade (oz Au/t)	Ounces	Grade (oz Ag/t)	Ounces
0.01	20,300	0.023	459,000	0.32	6,464,000
0.02	8,100	0.034	277,000	0.45	3,663,000
0.03	3,100	0.051	160,000	0.6	1,876,000
0.04	2,000	0.06	121,000	0.64	1,291,000
0.05	1,100	0.073	81,000	0.7	784,000
0.08	280	0.108	31,000	0.85	242,000
0.1	130	0.131	17,000	0.82	110,000
0.15	27	0.174	4,700	0.61	16,000
INFERRED RESOURCES					
Cutoff (oz Au/t)	Tons (1000's)	GOLD		SILVER	
		Grade (oz Au/t)	Ounces (oz Ag/t)	Grade (oz Ag/t)	Ounces
0.01	8,200	0.021	172,000	0.19	1,589,000
0.02	2,300	0.035	83,000	0.25	592,000
0.03	1,000	0.052	52,000	0.33	333,000
0.04	760	0.057	43,000	0.31	235,000
0.05	410	0.068	28,000	0.27	110,000
0.08	70	0.102	7,200	0.17	12,000
0.1	44	0.111	4,900	0.14	6,000
0.15	0	0	0	-	-

6.3.2 THREE HILLS

The historic estimates are given here simply to provide historical perspective regarding the range of estimates produced using different data, methods, and assumptions, and no relationship with the current mineral resource estimate is meant or implied.

MDA (Prenn, 2006) tabulated the historic resource estimates for the Three Hills deposit (Table 6-3)

Table 6.3: Historic Three Hills Mineral Resource Estimates

Company	Method	Year	Cutoff oz Au/t	Tons 000's	Grade oz Au/t	Oz Au 000's
Echo Bay	Section	1988	0.01	2,051.9	0.027	55.4
			0.02	1,271.8	0.035	44.5
Echo Bay	Section	1988	0.01	7,357.0	0.026	191.0
			0.02	3,526.0	0.036	127.0
Echo Bay	Polygon	1988	0.01	6,700.0	0.023	155.0
			0.02	2,750.0	0.039	107.0
Echo Bay	Section	1990	0.01	6,450.0	0.026	167.7
			0.02	3,180.0	0.036	114.5
Gexa	ID3	1991	0.01	4,203.4	0.021	88.3
			0.02	1,894.3	0.029	54.9
Eastfield/Prism (MDA)	ID3	1996	0.01	6,286.0	0.023	144.6

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Hasbrouck Property lies within the Walker Lane structural domain of the Basin and Range physiographic province. The Walker Lane strike-slip faulting dominates the structural features and trends northwest, with offsets ranging from tens to several hundred feet. This structural domain includes numerous epithermal precious metal deposits in western Nevada and eastern California. The strike slip faulting resulted in development of northeast and north-south trending extensional structures. These high angle features form a series of horst and graben landforms throughout the Property.

The Hasbrouck Property is located in the western portion of the Tonopah-Divide mining district, which is characterized by exposures of Tertiary volcanic and volcano-sedimentary rocks that are interpreted to be related to a caldera collapse/dome field setting (Graney, 1985).

The Tertiary volcanic rocks of the area have been divided into the Mizpah Formation, West End Rhyolite, Fraction Tuff, Siebert Formation, Divide Andesite and Oddie Rhyolite, all of Miocene age (Bonham and Garside, 1974; Bonham and Garside, 1979). The older West End and Mizpah formations are drilled along the northeast of the Three Hills area, and are host to mineralization at Tonopah. These units have not been encountered at depth under Three Hills or Hasbrouck Deposit. Overlying these is the Fraction Tuff, is believed to have been derived from eruptions related to the collapse of an Early Miocene caldera centered on the area. Subsequent Basin-and-Range extensional faulting led to the deposition of fluvial and lacustrine sediments of the Siebert Formation, which are intercalated with air-fall and ash-flow tuffs. Brougner Rhyolite, locally interpreted as a flow, overlies the Siebert, and is eroded except on high hills and peaks. This unit is only known from outcrop exposures near Three Hills, and has not been encountered in drilling. Dikes and domes of the Oddie Rhyolite, which are interpreted to be genetically related to the mineralization of the area, intrude the earlier units. The Divide Andesite, variously described as high level intrusions or flows, is thought by some to be post-mineralization (e.g., Snyder, 1990).

7.2 HASBROUCK GEOLOGY

Hasbrouck Mountain is generally underlain by ash-flow, air-fall and water-lain tuffs and epiclastic sediments of the Siebert Formation. These volcanic and epiclastic units generally dip 10° to 40° to the west and southwest, with the average dip being 20° to the west (Graney, 1985).

The upper portion of the Siebert Formation is dominated by epiclastic sediments, mostly sandstone and conglomerates. Several occurrences of chalcedonic sinter, deposited during hot spring activity, have been mapped near the summit of the mountain. Hydrothermal breccia is exposed in various areas, especially along the western and northern slopes of Hasbrouck Mountain.

The lower portion of the Siebert Formation at Hasbrouck consists of various lithic, crystal and lapilli ash-flow units with interbedded epiclastic sediments. The Siebert Formation is unconformably underlain by the Fraction Tuff, which is exposed along the eastern base of Hasbrouck Mountain. The Fraction Tuff in this area consists of a lithic-rich ash-flow tuff. The contact with the Siebert Formation is marked by fluvial sandstone and conglomerate interpreted as irregular lag deposits. The Fraction Tuff variably dips approximately 40° to the west (Graney, 1985).

The precious metals mineralization at Hasbrouck is concentrated within the Siebert Formation which forms a prominent topographical high. Gold and silver mineralization crops out over much

of the western half of Hasbrouck Mountain. Very few historic drill holes were drilled deep enough to encounter the underlying Fraction Tuff, and therefore the potential for this unit to be mineralized is presently unknown.

A geological plan view of the Hasbrouck Mountain area is included as Figure 7.1. Figure 7.2 presents a lithological cross-section through the deposit.

The deepest hole drilled to date within the area is 1,700 ft deep (HSB11R-116). The geologic log from this hole indicates the presence of oxidation to the bottom of the hole.

Figure 7.1: Geological Map, Hasbrouck

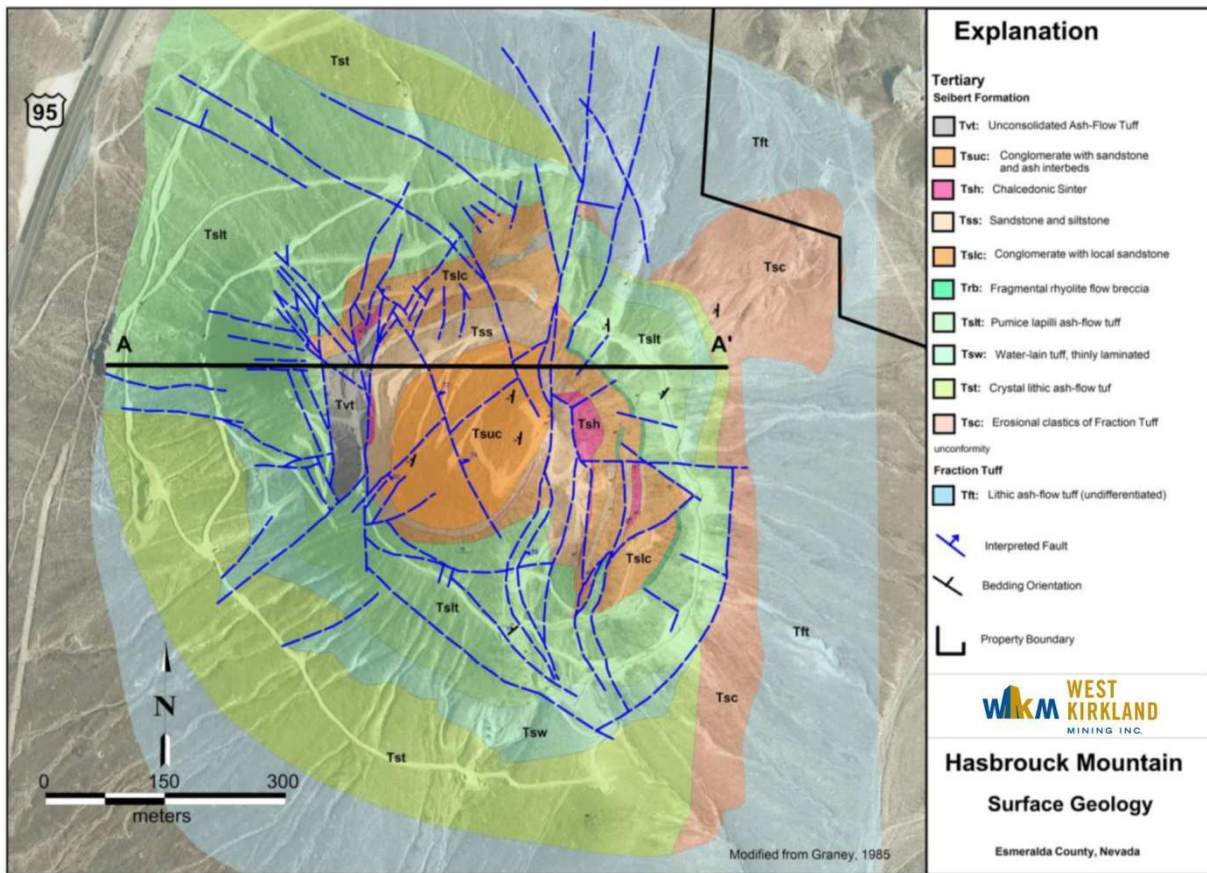
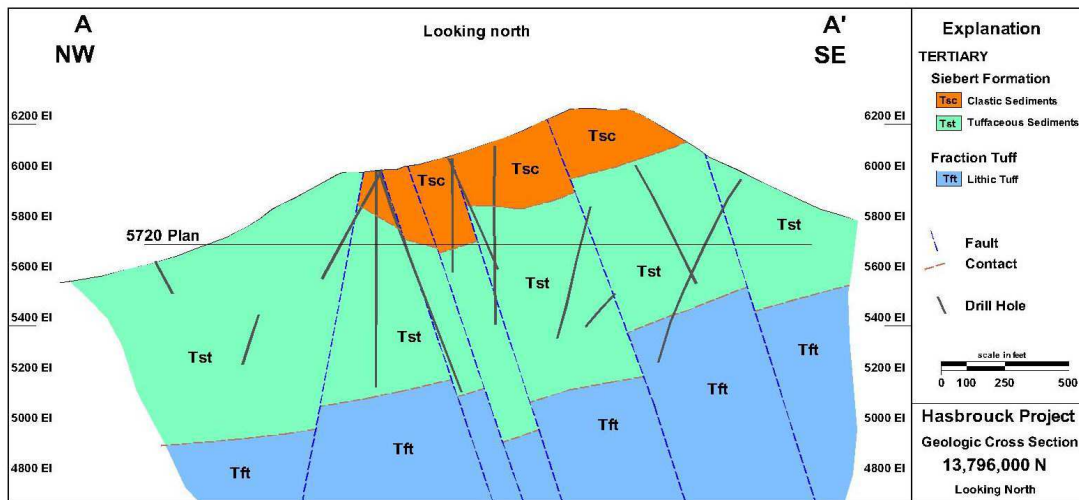


Figure 7.2: Geological Cross-section, Hasbrouck



7.3 THREE HILLS GEOLOGY

Three Hills area dominated by Siebert and Brougner Mountain along the east margin and three smaller hills (north, south, and east) in the center of the Property. Brougner Mountain and the east hill are capped by Brougner Rhyolite. This appears to lie directly over the Siebert Formation as a flow. Age of the rhyolite is 16.1 Ma, based on K-Ar. This unit has not been encountered in drilling.

Oddie Rhyolite intrudes along north-south structures in the area and occurs as dikes, flows and flow domes. The west side of the south hill contains a large outflow that intruded along the main fault bounding the mineralization. Several smaller plugs are noted in outcrop and drilling to the east. K-Ar age determination is 16.4-16.9 Ma. Minor amounts of mineralization has been drilled in the Oddie flows along the western edge of the hills.

The north and south hills are underlain by ash-flow, air-fall and water-lain tuffs and epiclastic sediments of the Siebert Formation. These volcanic and epiclastic units generally dip 30° to 40° to the east, immediately under the two hills, then becomes west dipping to flat lying under the east hill and Siebert Mountain. As at Hasbrouck, the Siebert contains an upper portion dominated by epiclastic sediments and a lower portion containing various lithic, crystal and lapilli ash-flow units with interbedded epiclastic sediments. The volcanic units have been age dated at 16.4 Ma. This is the dominant host to mineralization in the area.

The Siebert Formation is unconformably underlain by the Fraction Tuff, which is exposed along the western edge of the three hills and to the north towards Tonopah. The Fraction Tuff consists of a lithic-rich ash-flow tuff that has been age dated at 18.0 to 21.5 Ma. This is a secondary host to mineralization in the area.

Historic drilling in the northeast portion of the area has encountered West End Rhyolite and Mizpah Andesite at depth. The West End Rhyolite is described as an irregular sill that has intruded the Mizpah Andesite. Drilling is limited, although thin zones of mineralization have been noted in both units.

A geological map of the Three Hills area is included as Figure 7.3. Figure 7.4 presents a lithological cross-section through the deposit.

Figure 7.3: Three Hills Deposit Geologic Map, From Thompson (1999)

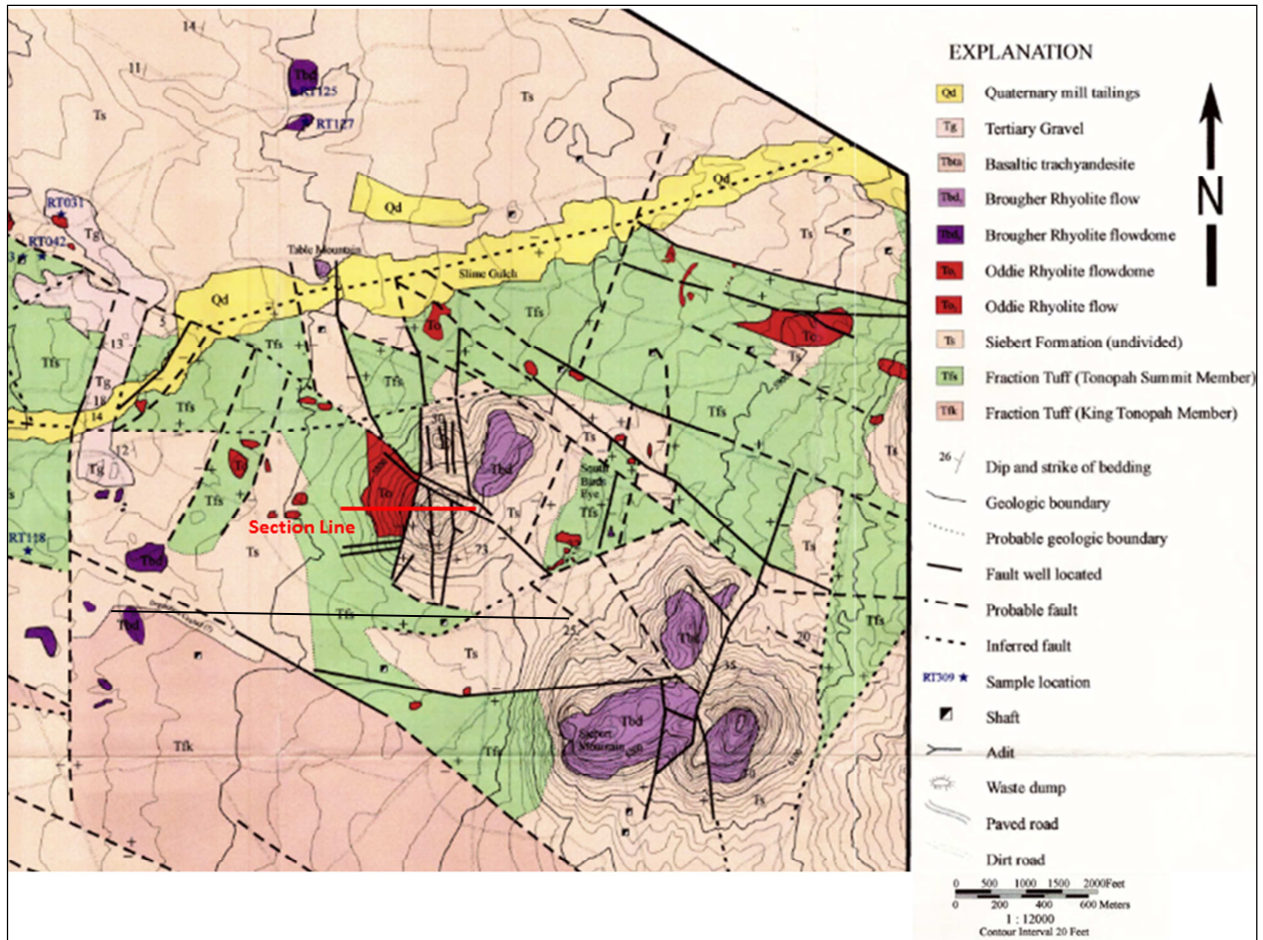
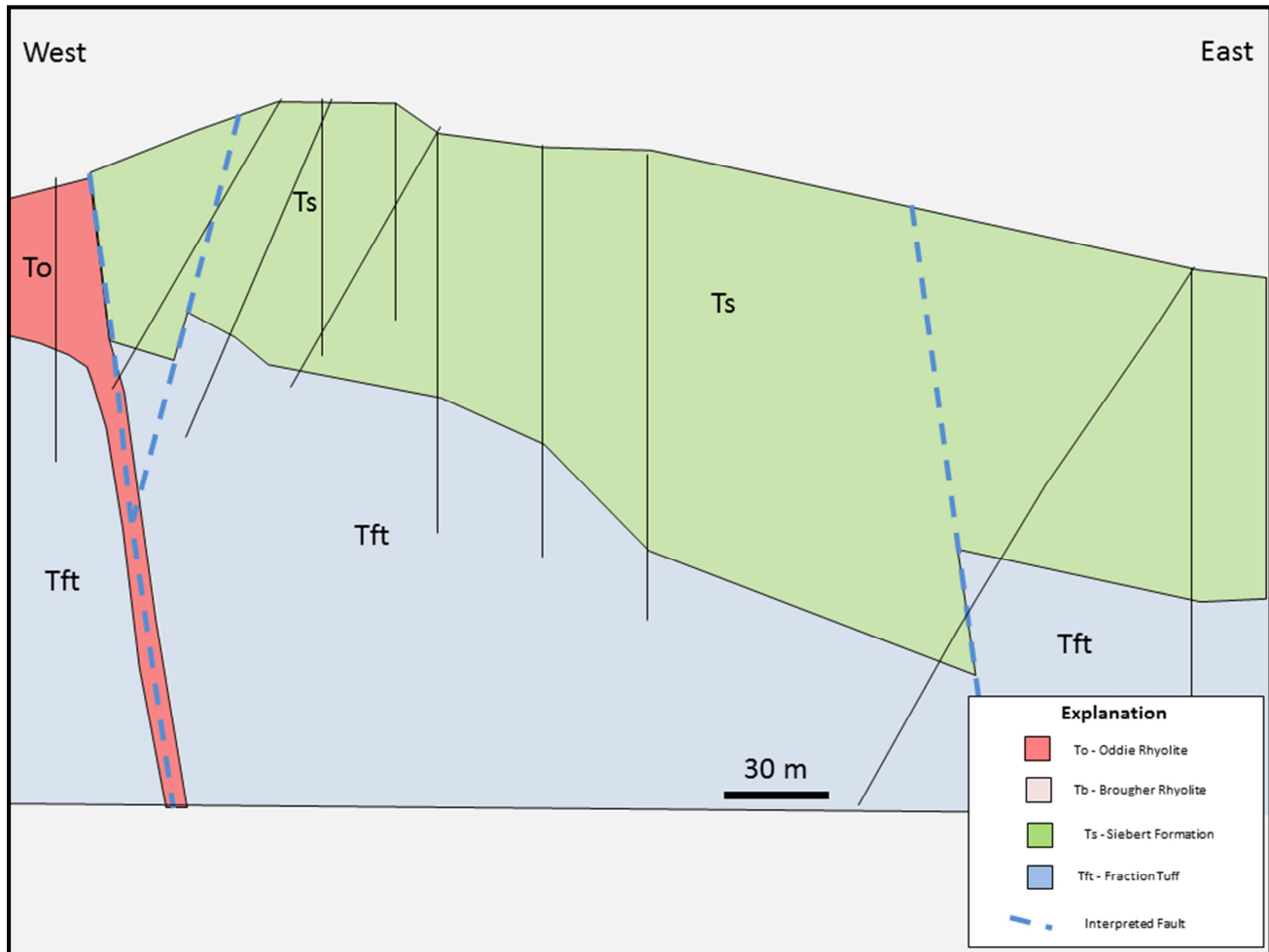


Figure 7.4: Geologic Cross Section, Three Hills, 21,600N



7.4 ALTERATION

The mineralization at Hasbrouck is accompanied by strong pervasive silicification, with associated adularia and minor pyrite within the epiclastic rocks and tuff units of the Siebert Formation. Argillic alteration, characterized by the presence of illite and montmorillonite, forms an envelope around the silicified and mineralized zones.

Alteration at Hasbrouck is zoned from the center outwards as quartz+adularia, quartz+illite, and quartz+illite+montmorillonite (Graney 1985). K-Ar age dates on adularia and sericite from Hasbrouck average ~16 Ma (Bonham and Garside, 1979). Characteristics of the original rock types had an effect on later alteration styles. The more impermeable (i.e. clay rich) rocks generally exhibit lower grade alteration such as illite or montmorillonite argillic alteration (Graney 1985). More permeable rocks exhibit dominantly quartz-adularia alteration features.

Proximity to hydrothermal conduits was a major factor in alteration distribution and intensity as reflected by funnel-like alteration patterns around some disseminated mineralized zones, and later cross-cutting alteration associated with phreatic brecciation. Subsequent to the mineralization event the Hasbrouck deposit has been pervasively oxidized.

7.5 STRUCTURE

Graney (1985) mapped a series of generally north- to northeast-trending normal faults that cut Hasbrouck Mountain, which he interpreted to be post-mineral structures, with most having displacements on the order of 100 ft or less. Graney (1985) also highlighted multiple breccia bodies, with the largest being the east–west-trending Kernick vein.

Remapping of Hasbrouck Mountain led to a re-interpretation of the structural framework and the relationship of various structural orientations to mineralization. High-angle faults mapped on Hasbrouck Mountain can generally be grouped into three orientations, north-south, N20°-35°E, and N40° – 60° W (Carter, 2011; Kunkel, 2012). North-south faults are the most prominent and appear to offset all other fault orientations. Offsetting relationships observed in outcrop of the northeast fault sets and northwest fault sets is equivocal.

North-south faults are typically very high angle and may dip both to the east and west creating a series of horsts and grabens. Apparent normal offset appears to be on the order of several tens of ft to 100 ft, but local evidence suggests there is also a strike-slip component. Northeast trending faults appear to be moderate to high-angle dipping both to the northwest and southeast. Mapped northwest trending faults are more cryptic and discontinuous, typically forming broad, brecciated, steeply dipping zones.

7.6 MINERALIZATION

Hasbrouck mineralization is primarily characterized as structurally-controlled with secondary lithologic control. Northwest and northeast fault orientations localize higher-grade mineralization (+0.034 oz/t Au) with lower grade material occurring as halos and straddling the clastic and tuffaceous package contact within the Siebert Formation. North-south faults appear to be late-stage or offset mineralization. Mineralization remains open at depth along the intersection of the cross-cutting structural fabrics. However, deeper drilling into the Fraction Tuff has yet to intersect significant mineralization. Figure 7.5 is a plan section at the 5720 ft elevation showing modeled faults and gold mineralization at various grades.

Brecciated veins associated with northwest structures are dark gray to brick-red in color, and 0.04–20 inches in width. The breccia fragments are monolithic, and float in the silica matrix. Outcropping veins have the appearance of jasperoid, and strike parallel to the northwesterly-trending structural fabric. This vein type has been encountered in core holes.

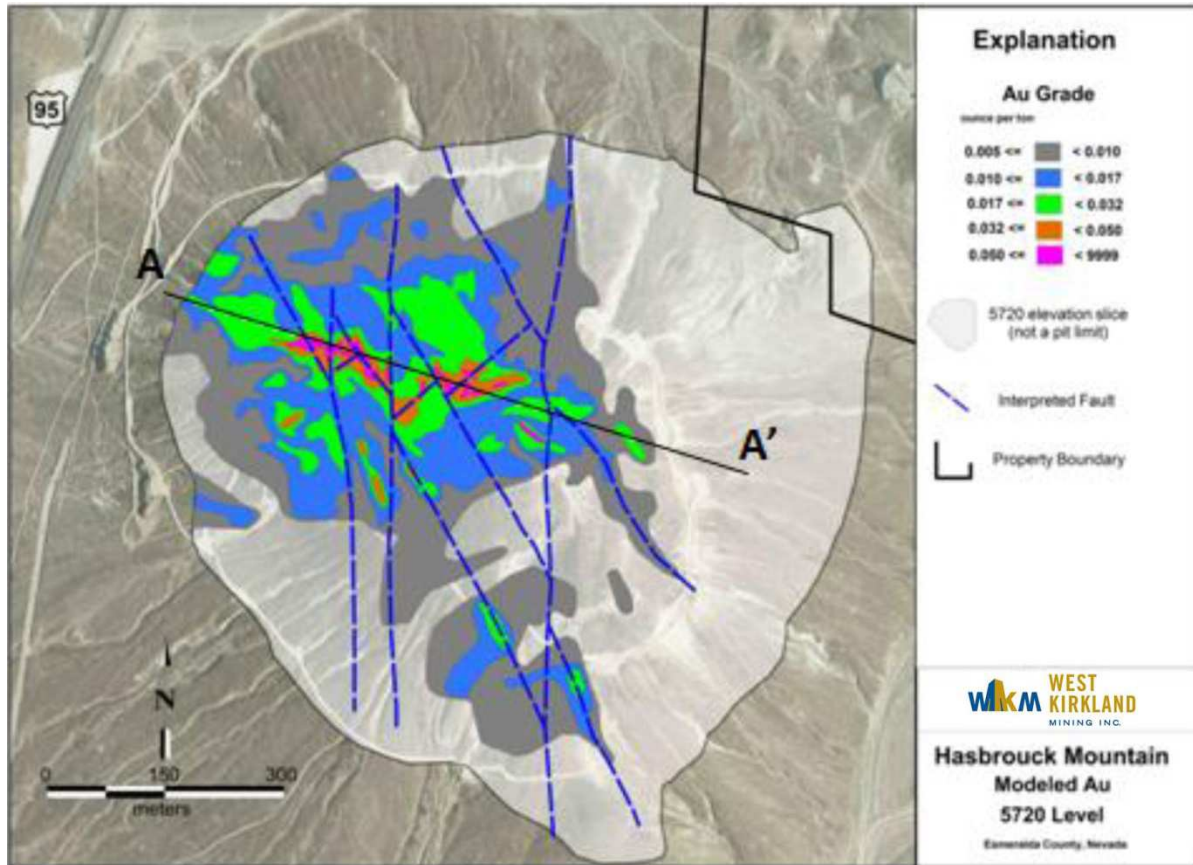
Banded quartz veins range from 0.04 inches to as much as several inches in width. These veins parallel local structural trends, and consist of cream–white to tan to brown colored parallel bands from <0.04–0.4 inches in width. Veins have been noted in outcrop to undulate, and follow the outer trace of large blocks of fractured rock. A vein swarm trending northeast was noted to dip both to the east and west, but not to offset each other.

Stockwork quartz–sulfide veins are typically up to ½ inch in width. Silica occurs as gray or clear quartz selvages, with a center line of sulfides (typically oxidized). Occasionally, oxidized sulfides form selvages about the veins. Euhedral pyrite has been noted in some veins. Veins cross cut each other, and form a crude orthogonal set. Native gold in the form of small grains was noted in one vein along the center oxidized sulfide line.

Hydrothermal breccia zones contain diffuse silica flooding that crudely defines large vein zones. This silica is typically a medium brown color and has alternating bands of lighter and darker silica. The bands enclose and sometimes cross-cut breccia fragments. Veins in breccia zones often contain rock or vein

fragments from rock units different than the surrounding rock, indicating transport. Vein margins may be planar, colloform, or crenulated.

Figure 7.5: Plan Section at 5720 Elevation – Modeled Faults and Gold Mineralization

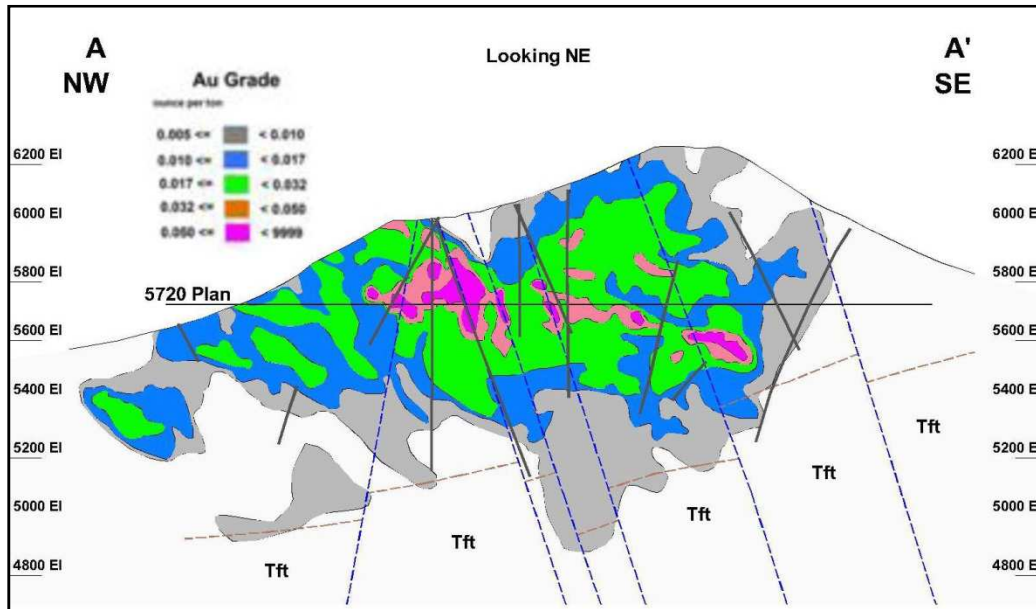


Evaluation of historic underground maps and mineralization suggests the bulk of mineralization previously defined as the Kernick vein is part of a northwest-trending breccia zone, and may not represent an east–west-trending vein system.

Secondary stratigraphic control, whereby the porous volcanoclastic units are preferentially mineralized, is prevalent throughout the deposit, but is especially evident in many of the moderate grade zones (0.03–0.08 opt Au) and along the peripheries of the deposit.

Gold occurs as electrum, as inclusions in pyrite, and as locally-visible grains, associated with goethite derived from the partial to complete oxidation of pyrite, and within siliceous gangue minerals (Graney, 1985, Hazen, 1989). Silver is also intimately associated with iron oxides derived from the oxidation of silver-rich sulfide minerals that occurred as inclusions in pyrite (Wittkopp, 1982).

Figure 7.6: Mineralization cross section A-A' as shown in Figure 7-3



7.7 HYDROGEOLOGY

The hydrogeology of the Hasbrouck district is based on depth to water collected from angled exploration holes and from a single vertical reverse circulation hole drilled in NE1/4 SE1/4, Section 4, T1N, R42E. This single hydrology hole identified static water and measured hydraulic properties of the water bearing geologic formations; however, no wells have been installed. This hydrology hole, KDF-013, is displayed in Figure 7-5. The other two holes displayed are exploration RC holes that identified depth to first water, though static levels were not recorded and thus, depth to groundwater in these holes is less accurate.

KDF-013 was located near the heap leach process ponds where the static depth to groundwater has been measured at 625 ft below land surface. An airlift hydraulic test was completed at the borehole and analyzed. The hydraulic conductivity was calculated to be 3.4 ft per day and the transmissivity was calculated to be 2,310 gallons per day per ft. Based on present data, the potentiometric surface dips to the northwest. However, because two of the data points represent first depth to water in RC holes and not static depths, it is anticipated that groundwater gradient follows topography, shallows to the west of the Hasbrouck Deposit and that the potential aquifer transmissivity will increase west, into the valley for water supply. This is further promoted by a geophysical log obtained from Crown Gold Corporation for a hole identified as PAY-1, located approximately seven miles southwest of Hasbrouck Deposit (A. Rascati, personal communication, November 16, 2011). At this location the depth to groundwater was measured to be 145 ft below ground surface. Thus, the regional groundwater gradient is assumed to be southwest (Figure 7.7). Recharge from precipitation has been estimated to be 0.14 inches per year (about 3% of measured precipitation).

Figure 7.7: Depth to Groundwater and Approximate Regional Groundwater Flow Direction



7.8 THREE HILLS GEOLOGY

7.8.1 ALTERATION

The mineralization at Three Hills is noted by an early potassic alteration phase that produced brittle rock that was later fractured by Walker Lane movement (Thomson, 1999). As presently drilled, Three Hills mineralization is pervasively silicification within the Siebert Formation and the upper most portions of the Fraction Tuff. Argillic alteration, characterized by the presence of illite and montmorillonite, forms an envelope around the silicified and mineralized zones and along the Siebert–Fraction contact. Subsequent to mineralization the Three Hills deposit has been pervasively oxidized.

7.8.2 STRUCTURE

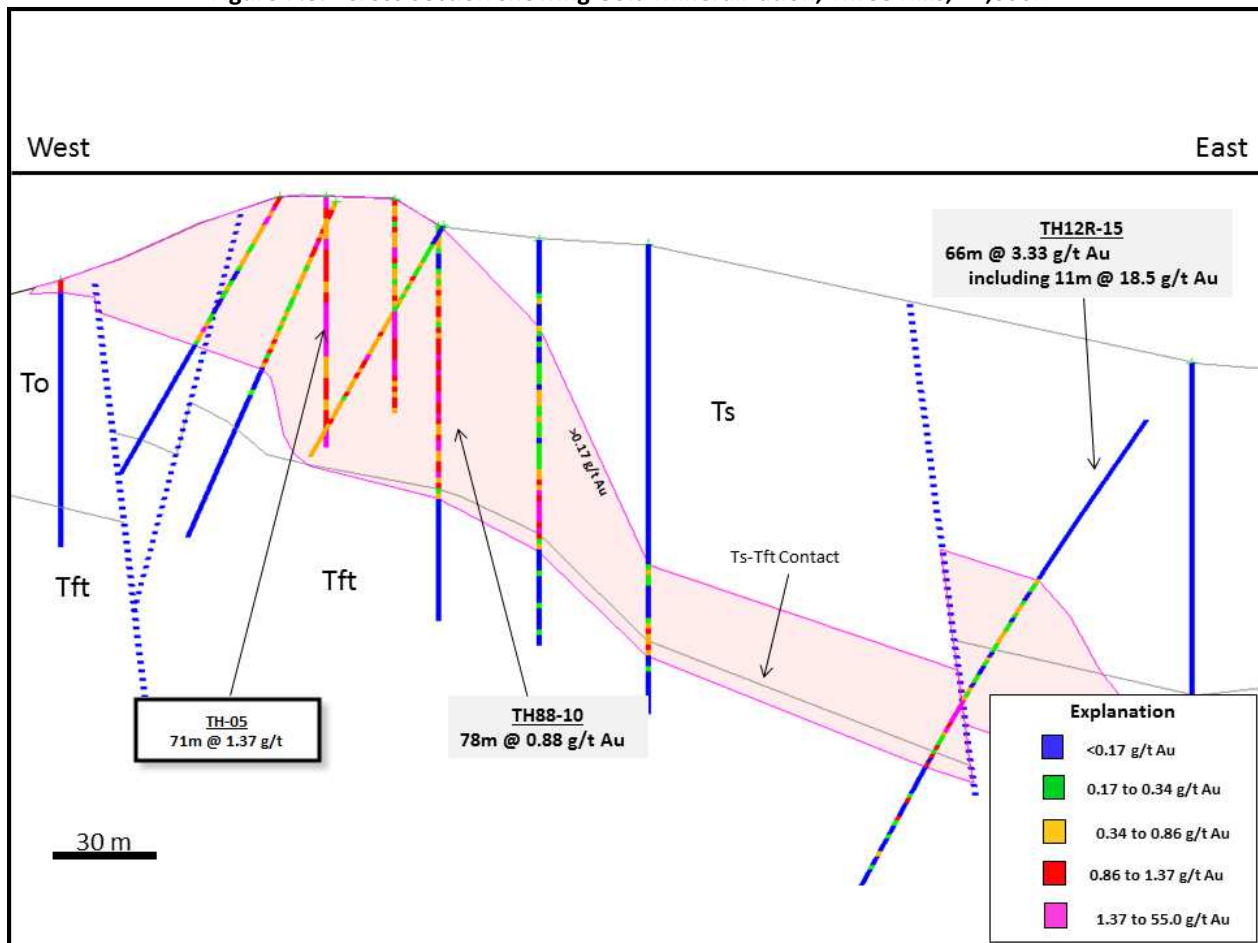
Thompson (1999) mapped a series of Walker lane structures oriented approximately N45W. Strike slip movement is generally unknown. The strike slip faulting resulted in development of northeast and north-south trending extensional structures. These high angle features form a series of horsts and grabens at the center of the Property. Offset along the north-south extensional faults ranges from 10-500 ft The three hills appear to be bound by large north-south faults, that form a graben filled with east dipping Siebert Formation and Brouher Rhyolite. The western-most fault also appears to form a conduit for both Oddie Rhyolite and related gold mineralization.

7.9 THREE HILLS MINERALIZATION

Three Hills gold mineralization is primarily characterized as lithologically controlled mineralization along the Siebert-Fraction contact, with secondary fault control along north-south faults (Figure 7.8). Source of the mineralization is thought to be the Oddie Rhyolite magma chamber (Thompson, 1999), and the north-south faults appear to form the feeder structures for both the Oddie and gold mineralization. The majority of the mineralization lies in the Siebert Formation, with lesser amounts in the Fraction Tuff. Gold mineralization at Three Hills is generally associated with areas of higher permeability lithologies, rock unit contacts, and structural features. Tregaskis and Garrat (1998) describe the mineralization as being “intimately related” with alteration at Three Hills. The mineralized zone is in a zone of pervasive silicification and low-grade disseminated gold mineralization in the Siebert Formation and the upper 10-30 ft of the Fraction Tuff. The contact between these two units contains consistently higher grades of gold and is more commonly argillized than silicified.

High grade vein mineralization associated with Mizpah Andesite (up to 7.5 g/t Au) has been noted in drilling to the northeast, and is probably associated with Tonopah style mineralization. Mineralization remains open at depth and to the east along the Siebert-Fraction contact and in untested lithologies associated with the Oddie Rhyolite to the west.

Figure 7.8: Cross Section showing Gold Mineralization, Three Hills, 21,600N



8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Hasbrouck Deposit is a low-sulfidation, epithermal near-surface hot spring gold–silver deposit. The Comstock, Hycroft, and Aurora (Nevada, USA), Bodie and McLaughlin (California, USA), Creede (Colorado, USA), Republic (Washington, USA), El Bronce (Chile), Guanajuato (Mexico), Sado, Hishikari (Japan), Colqui (Peru), Baguio (Philippines) and Ladolam–Lihir (Papua New Guinea) are type examples.

The type description for low-sulfidation epithermal deposits below is abstracted from Panteleyev (1996). Low-sulfidation epithermal deposits are high-level hydrothermal systems, which vary in crustal depths from about 3,280 ft to surficial hot spring settings. Host rocks are extremely variable, ranging from volcanic rocks to sediments. Calc-alkaline andesitic compositions predominate as volcanic rock hosts, but deposits can also occur in areas with bimodal volcanism and extensive subaerial ashflow deposits. A third, less common association is with alkalic intrusive rocks and shoshonitic volcanics. Clastic and epiclastic sediments in intra-volcanic basins and structural depressions are the primary non-volcanic host rocks.

Mineralization in the near-surface environment takes place in hot spring systems, or the slightly deeper underlying hydrothermal conduits. At greater crustal depth, mineralization can occur above, or peripheral to, porphyry (and possibly skarn) mineralization. Normal faults, margins of grabens, coarse clastic caldera moat-fill units, radial and ring dike fracture sets, and hydrothermal and tectonic breccias can act as mineralized-fluid channeling structures. Through-going, branching, bifurcating, anastomosing and intersecting fracture systems are commonly mineralized. Mineralization forms where dilatational openings and cymoid loops develop, typically where the strike or dip of veins change. Hanging wall fractures in mineralized structures are particularly favorable for high-grade mineralization.

Deposits are typically zoned vertically over about an 800–1,200 ft interval, from a base metal poor, Au–Ag-rich top to a relatively Ag-rich base metal zone and an underlying base metal-rich zone grading at depth into a sparse base metal, pyritic zone. From surface to depth, metal zones grade from Au–Ag–As–Sb–Hg-rich zones to Au–Ag–Pb–Zn–Cu-rich zones, to basal Ag–Pb–Zn-rich zones.

Silicification is the most common alteration type with multiple generations of quartz and chalcedony, which are typically accompanied by adularia and calcite. Pervasive silicification in vein envelopes is flanked by sericite–illite–kaolinite assemblages. Kaolinite illite–montmorillonite ± smectite can form adjacent to veins; kaolinite–alunite (advanced argillic alteration) may form along the tops of mineralized zones. Propylitic alteration dominates at depth and along the deposit margins.

Mineralization characteristically comprises pyrite, electrum, gold, silver, and argentite. Other minerals can include chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, and silver sulphosalt and/or selenide minerals. In alkalic host rocks, tellurides, roscoelite and fluorite may be abundant, with lesser molybdenite as an accessory mineral.

The Three Hills Deposit hosts disseminated, low-grade, epithermal, volcanic-hosted, quartz-adularia gold mineralization (Tregaskis and Garrat, 1998). The bulk of the mineralization is in silicified portions of the Siebert Formation and upper portions of the Fraction Tuff. It is most concentrated in the contact between the two. The disseminated deposits in the Siebert Formation are associated with broad silicification, hydrobrecciation, and fracturing. Volcanic fluids moved up the structures, until reaching the more permeable horizons of the Siebert volcanoclastics, where they spread laterally depositing bulk tonnage gold and silver.

9 EXPLORATION

9.1 HASBROUCK DEPOSIT

Modern exploration commenced on the Hasbrouck Deposit in 1974, and has continued intermittently since that date. Exploration has been undertaken by personnel of the company holding the Project at the time of the work program, or by contractors (e.g. airborne geophysical surveys, hydrological surveys and geotechnical studies).

Data collected prior to ANV's interest, including drill hole and surface sample data, have been located in variable grids including truncated State Plane, and UTM NAD27 Zone 11. These data were converted to UTM NAD83 Zone 11 using Corpscon6. Elevation data have been based on the NGVD29 vertical datum.

Field data collected by ANV utilized the UTM NAD83 Zone 11 coordinate grid system. For modeling purposes, drill hole coordinates have been converted to UTM NAD83 Zone 11 feet.

Geological mapping of the Hasbrouck Deposit area was undertaken in 1985 as part of a Master's degree thesis research (Graney, 1985). The mapping defined multiple structural orientations and a number of breccia bodies believed to represent the controlling features of precious metal mineralization, primarily the east–west-trending Kernick vein zone.

Remapping by ANV personnel led to a re-interpretation of the structural framework and the relationship of various structural orientations to mineralization. In general, the stratigraphic interpretations have been retained from the previous mapping.

Select road-cuts have been systematically channel sampled by Allied Nevada on 10-ft nominal lengths with the goal of identifying structural patterns to mineralization. A total of 677 samples were collected and submitted to ALS Chemex in Reno, Nevada for precious metal and multi-element analysis. Numerous zones of outcropping mineralization were identified. Multiple structural zones were also highlighted as either mineralized or as boundaries to mineralization.

Two geophysical surveys were undertaken by predecessor companies to ANV. These data are not available to the Company.

In 2010, two gravity surveys were completed; one over Hasbrouck proper, and a contiguous survey to the south of the Hasbrouck Mountain. On the southern portion of the Hasbrouck claim block, a gravity survey was completed with 729 new gravity data stations added contiguous to the 2010 gravity surveys (Wright, 2011). This survey was combined with the previous surveys into a master gravity plot, and structural interpretations derived from the surveys were incorporated into the exploration and mapping efforts.

Regional gravity reduced to the pole indicates a strong northwest lineament, overprinted by north-south and northeast linears. This gravity signature is interpreted as evidence of the Walker Lane shear zone, along with transverse faults. Hasbrouck Mountain lies on the northern edge of a major gravity linear (Wright, 2010 and 2011).

A CSAMT survey for the areas north and south of Hasbrouck Mountain was completed in 1990. Except for a line run at the southern base of Hasbrouck Mountain (Wright, 2011), the other data does not cover the main project. The southern line suggests a continuation to the south of a mapped fault (East Fault) under cover.

In 2011 a CSAMT survey consisting of 11.5 line kilometers at 100 meter station spacing was completed over Hasbrouck Mountain (Wright, 2011). The survey identified a strong resistor in the Fraction Tuff on

the eastern portion of the mountain. Drill intercepts confirm that the anomaly is likely a locally welded portion of the Fraction Tuff. The strong silicification in the upper Siebert units on Hasbrouck Mountain is outlined, and possible feeder faults are evident in the CSAMT images. Drill testing of the upper portion of these zones confirms the CSAMT resistivity model. The Saddle Fault Zone and the East Fault show as 'breaks' between resistive masses. The images match the mapped resistive northwest trending zones on the south and northern part of Hasbrouck.

An E-SCAN survey was completed over Hasbrouck Mountain in 1988 and reinterpreted in 1998. The scan shows a resistive cap at the top and at the Saddle Knob, as well as generally matching a mapped silicified northwest structural trend on the south side. A northwest linear on the north slope at Hasbrouck is also suggested by the survey. Resistive near-vertical zones were noted in the report that crudely match similar resistive zones defined in the newest CSAMT survey. The reprocessed color plan view files were reviewed and found to generally match the near surface resistivity detailed in the CSAMT. The E-Scan survey however, lacked the detail of CSAMT.

MDA reported results of underground sampling by Cordex (Prenn and Gustin, 2003, 2006), which are summarized as follows.

In 1980, Cordex sampled the Main, Ore Car, South, and Northeast adit underground workings. Most of the workings of the Main and Ore Car adits lie within the main zone of mineralization, while the northern limits of the South adit workings lie within the small South Adit mineralized zone. The Northeast adit lies immediately to the east of the main deposit area.

A total of 191 underground samples were collected over a length of 3,862 ft. These data have not been used in Mineral Resource estimation because of lack of knowledge of collection technique and the inability to verify assay values.

The greater Hasbrouck Deposit was mapped at a scale of 1:6,000 by ANV personnel in 2011.

9.2 THREE HILLS DEPOSIT

Recent exploration of the Three Hills Deposit began in the 1970's and included surface mapping, surface sampling, and some drilling. The deposit has been explored by Cordex, Echo Bay, Gexa, Coeur D'Alene, and Eastfield/Prism over a period of nearly 30 years. When the Eastfield/Prism partnership acquired the project in the mid 1990's, a number of geophysical studies (including mag and IP) were completed, as well as geochemical sampling over a regular grid. A total of 19 soil lines, spaced 300-400 ft apart were completed. That data has not been located by ANV.

The magnetic data has been useful in defining linear fault features/major lithology breaks. The Induced Polarization (IP) survey was made over an area north of the Three Hills Deposit, with 12.3 line miles completed. Oxidation levels in the area are of sufficient depth to make it difficult to detect sulfide systems. No strong features were recognized.

A masters research project was completed during the 1996 and 1997 exploration seasons at Three Hills, by R. Thompson for Colorado School of Mines. The thesis work includes thin sections, whole rock geochemistry, and x-ray diffraction studies of the alteration mineralogy (Tregaskis and Garrat, 1998). Additionally, some samples were analyzed for gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, mercury, molybdenum, and occasionally copper, lead, and zinc. Arsenic, antimony, molybdenum, and mercury concentrations are high in the limonitic Siebert Formation over a widespread area in the northern portion of the project area.

Geologic mapping was completed by R. Thompson and S. Tregaskis (1997-1998) in association with Eastfield Resources Ltd's work on the project. This mapping remains as the guide for exploration in the area.

Starting with Cordex (1974) to present (ANV) a total of 312 rock chips have been identified and spatially located in the Three Hills exploration area. To date ANV has been able to spatially locate and valid assay data to 204 samples. Surface values range from < 0.005 to 5.69 ppm Au and <0.20 to >100 ppm Ag. Approximately 70% of the samples have also been run for geochemistry, including Ba, Hg, Mn, As, Mo, and Sb. The bulk of the samples are from channel samples taken on three road cuts and a 225 ft adit.

ANV initiated exploration on Three Hills in 2012 and drilled 17 RC holes. The best hole was TH12R-015 which returned 66m of 3.33 g/t Au. An additional 8 core holes were drilled in 2013. .

9.3 WKM EXPLORATION TARGETS

Recent USGS hyperspectral data has been published for the Tonopah area. Recent work by WKM personnel has identified several locations for further exploration on the Hasbrouck and Three Hills Properties.

Figure 9.1 Hasbrouck Exploration Targets

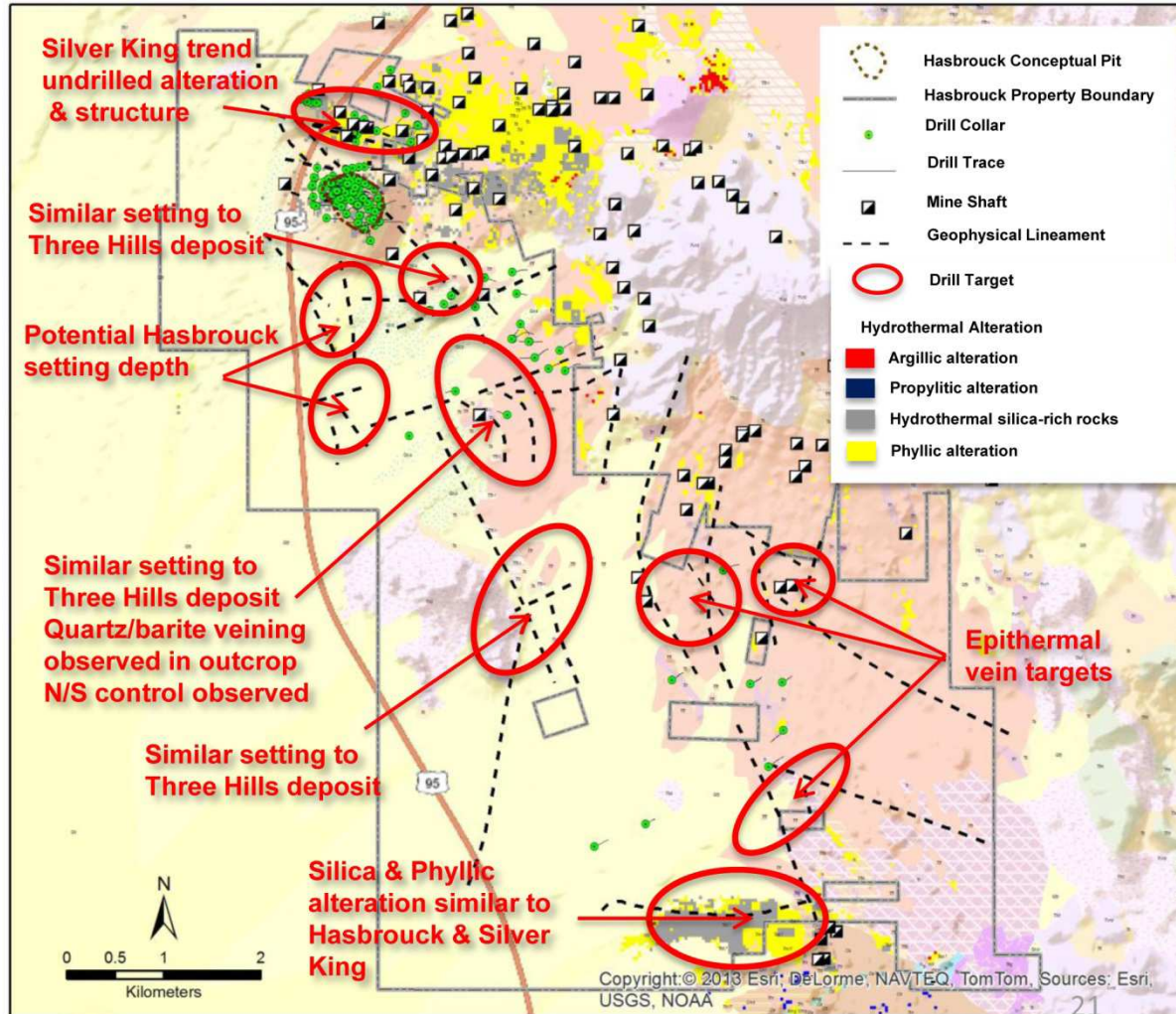
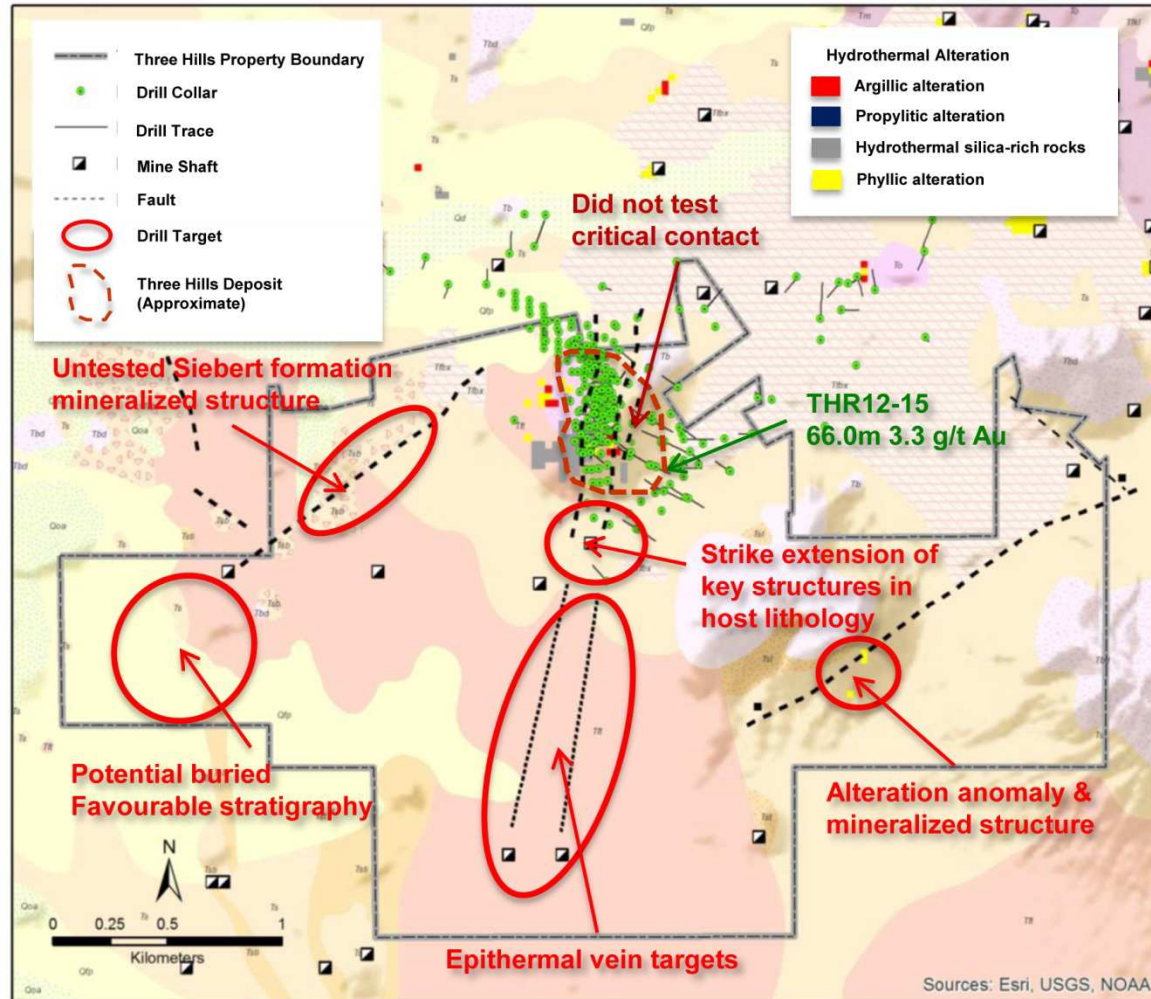


Figure 9.2 Three Hills Exploration Targets



10 DRILLING

10.1 DRILLING HASBROUCK DEPOSIT

Drilling has been undertaken by six companies in a number of rotary, RC, and core campaigns, from 1974 to 2012, totaling 324 drill holes (25 rotary holes, 254 RC holes, and 45 core holes) for a cumulative 219,327 ft. No drilling was conducted for the period 1996 through early 2010, when ANV initiated drilling on the project (Table 10.1)

Table 10.1: Hasbrouck Historic and ANV Drilling

<i>Company</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>RC Holes</i>	<i>RC Footage</i>	<i>Rotary Holes</i>	<i>Rotary Footage</i>	<i>Core Holes</i>	<i>Core Footage</i>	<i>Total Drill Holes</i>	<i>Total Footage</i>
<i>Cordex</i>	<i>1974; 1983</i>			<i>25</i>	<i>9,760</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>959</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>10,719</i>
<i>Franco-Nevada</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>10,145</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>10,145</i>
<i>FMC</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>34,255</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>34,255</i>
<i>Corona</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1,210</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1,210</i>
<i>Euro-Nevada</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>17,670</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>17,670</i>
<i>Allied Nevada</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>7,612</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>7,612</i>
<i>Allied Nevada</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>95,865</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>21,841</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>117,706</i>
<i>Allied Nevada</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>20,010</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>20,010</i>
TOTAL		254	179,155	25	9,760	45	30,412	324	219,327

Of this drill data, 240 drill holes (146,049 ft) are in the mineral resource estimation database. The digital database does not include the single Cordex core drill hole (H4-B), two Cordex holes (SK-1 and 2), four FMC holes (F88-80 to 83), the 1996 Euro-Nevada holes, the regional 2011-2 drilling south and north of Hasbrouck Mountain, and two Corona drill holes (H92-1 and 6), which were collared in the vicinity of Hasbrouck Mountain.

Drill programs were completed by various contract drill crews and supervised by geological staff of the operator at the time. Where programs are referred to by company name, that company was the project manager at the time of drilling, and was responsible for data collection. For the purposes of this Report, data collected by companies prior to ANV’s project interest is termed “historic” data.

Allied Nevada staff has noted that the drill programs and collected data are of variable quality.

Cordex focused its drilling in the northwest portion of the Hasbrouck Mountain. Drilling was reportedly by open rotary methods. Franco-Nevada and FMC continued with step-out drilling on Hasbrouck Mountain in the mid-1980s. Euro-Nevada focused on exploration targets outside of the known Hasbrouck resource area in the mid-1990s and was largely unsuccessful.

In 2010, ANV completed 14 core drill holes totaling 7,612.5 ft. These drill holes were designed to confirm the results of historic drilling and to provide material for metallurgical testwork.

Allied Nevada initiated an extensive core and RC drilling program in January 2011. For the years 2010 and 2011, 29,454 ft of core in 44 holes, and 95,865 ft of RC in 91 holes have been completed. Drill

spacing across the area of the Hasbrouck mineral resource is highly variable locally approaching 25 ft centers, and elsewhere widening to more than 150 ft centers.

During 2012, Allied Nevada completed 37 reverse circulation holes (20,010 ft) focused on exploration drilling at the Silver King and Mastif targets, which is away from the main Hasbrouck deposit.

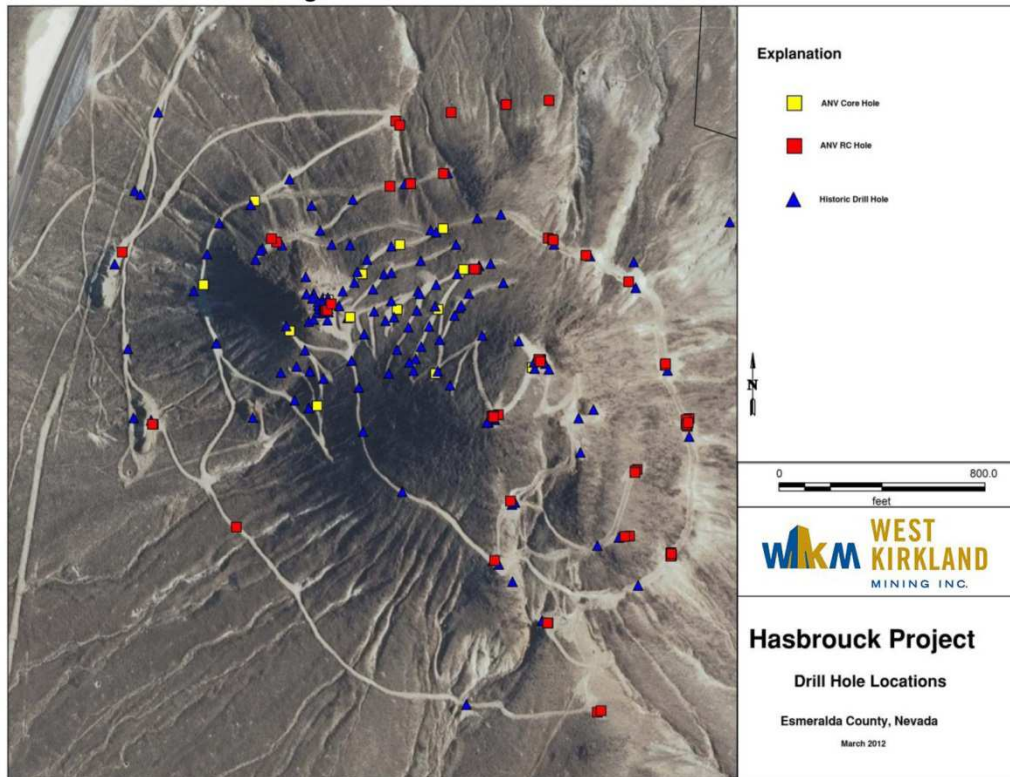
Both angled and vertical drill holes have been completed. Dips of the drill holes typically range from -90° to -45°, with historic drill holes predominantly drilled at -90°. Drill hole depths range from 100 to 1,700 ft, and average 626 ft.

There may be additional drilling for which data is not available to ANV. For example, MDA in 2006 noted a drill hole completed by Echo Bay Mines Ltd was included on a hand-drawn section sourced from Euro-Nevada, but there were no details available.

The single Cordex core drill hole was drilled at an unknown core diameter. The objective of the hole was to deepen a rotary hole (H-4) drilled by Cordex within the 1974 resource model extents. Based upon incomplete information provided by a Cordex geologic log, H-4B is believed to have been located at the site of H-4. The geologic log indicates the hole was re-drilled by rotary methods to a depth of 505 ft and continued with core to possibly 1,464 ft. Geologic logging only extends to a depth of 1,056 ft.

Core drill holes completed by ANV have been completed using PQ (3.34 inch core diameter), HQ (2.5 inch, or NQ (1.98 in) diameter.

Figure 10.1: Drill Location Plan Hasbrouck



Note: Drill hole collars shown in blue were drilled by previous operators; drill collars shown in yellow and red were drilled by ANV.

10.1.1 GEOLOGICAL LOGGING

Geologic logs have been reviewed by ANV for RC drill holes completed by geologists and representatives of Cordex, Franco-Nevada, FMC, Corona, and Euro-Nevada. No historic drill chips are available for inspection.

The following are comments on the historic geologic logs:

- Cordex geologists completed fairly detailed geologic logs for each of the drill holes, and included lithology and alteration details;
- Franco-Nevada drill logs from the 1985 drill program (FN85-series) included lithology and localized alteration recorded primarily in a graphical format with minor associated text. Intervals of no recovery are noted;
- The FMC geologic logs for the F88-series of holes are summary in nature, with minimal geologic and alteration data recorded. No recovery data noted. Logs for the T-series drill holes have not been located;
- Poor-quality photocopies of the geologic logs from the Corona drilling are available; no comments on recoveries or sample quality recorded; and
- Geologic logs from the 1996 Euro-Nevada program denote lithology and alteration, but do not comment on sample recoveries, presence or absence of groundwater, or drilling problems.

All historic drill logs have been re-interpreted by ANV personnel, and recorded on new drill log forms that conform to Company logging format.

Allied Nevada personnel, or geologic consultants retained by ANV, logged all recent core and reverse circulation drill cuttings on site for geologic and geotechnical parameters. Logs have been hand-written and subsequently entered into an Excel spreadsheet. The log sheet is divided into two primary sections; geotechnical and geology. Geological data collected included information on lithology, structure, alteration, metallurgy, and veins.

Logging of alteration and metallurgical characteristics are based on a qualitative scaling of 0 to 3, with 0 denoting absent, 1 for weak, 2 for moderate, and 3 for strong.

Basic geotechnical data have been collected on each core hole drilled. Each core interval drilled has been logged and noted total core recovery, total fractures, joint condition rating (JCR), and sum of all core lengths greater than four inches for rock quality designation (RQD). Hardness data has not been collected.

Core has been digitally photographed by ALS Chemex technicians prior to being split for assay. Digital photographs have been submitted to ANV on a series of DVDs.

10.1.2 SURVEYING

Prior to ANV drilling, drill holes were surveyed in local coordinates or coordinates estimated off of topo maps. In December 2010, ANV geologists re-established collar locations for as many historic drill holes as possible. Most locations had physical features on the ground (i.e. drill casing) and were marked by stakes and metal tags on the side of the drill road. These sites have also been corroborated by an historic drill collar map.

Kevin Haskew, a Professional Land Surveyor with Advanced Surveying & Professional Services in Goldfield, Nevada, subsequently surveyed the collars using the NAD83 datum. Seventy-two historic drill holes have been located and surveyed. The historic and ANV drill holes have been converted to UTM ft, used as a local mine grid. From late 2010 to present, mine surveyors located drill holes using accurate Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment, reporting directly in UTM coordinates.

10.1.2.1 COLLAR SURVEYS

None of the historic drill-hole collars were originally surveyed. The Cordex and Franco-Nevada collar coordinates are rounded to the nearest 5 - or 10 ft, suggesting that they are not surveyed locations. The FMC holes are reported to the nearest 0.1 ft, however it is not known if these are surveyed locations.

All location co-ordinates have been based on a drill hole location map constructed by Graney (1985) and subsequently augmented by FMC, based on plotted drill-hole numbers.

All of the ANV core hole collars have been marked in the field by wooden lath and drill-hole collars surveyed. Surveys for the majority of ANV-era holes have been performed by a Professional Land Surveyor. Some holes were surveyed using hand held GPS devices, and some located by measuring bearing and distance over short intervals from other surveyed holes.

10.1.2.2 DOWNHOLE SURVEYS

The Euro-Nevada drill holes were apparently down-hole surveyed, but no data are available on survey methods or down-the-hole depths for which the surveys were performed.

Where no down-hole survey intervals are available, the drill holes were assumed to have a constant dip angle over the drill hole length. This assumption is likely to introduce increasing error with increasing depth of the drill holes.

Eleven of the ANV core holes drilled in 2010 had down-hole surveys completed. The 2011 holes have been surveyed except in a few cases where poor ground conditions or other drilling difficulty prevented entering the hole with the survey tool. Surveying has been completed by International Directional Surveying (IDS) technicians. Gyroscopic tools have been used inside the drill string and projected to total depth when necessary. Depending on the technician, some surveys had magnetic declination corrections completed.

10.1.3 DRILL SAMPLE RECOVERY

MDA noted the following comments on the historic drill program sample recovery (Prenn and Gustin, 2003, 2006):

- Sample recovery was a continual problem throughout the Cordex drilling program due to the highly fractured nature of the silicified rock;
- Sample recovery problems in the Franco-Nevada program were common, caused by lost circulation, open voids and the necessity of wet sampling due to the injection of water and additives;
- Geologic logs from the FMC drill programs describe intervals where no samples were collected due to lack of recovery; and
- Geologic logs [from the Euro-Nevada drill programs] do not provide information regarding sample recoveries, wet or dry samples, etc.

Ground conditions at Hasbrouck, especially in the upper 300 ft of the deposit, present difficult drilling conditions to both RC and core drilling techniques. These problematic ground conditions include clay alteration, highly fractured ground, voids, variable lithology and alteration, existing dump material and faults. As a result, RC and core recovery can be low in the upper portions of the deposit.

Modern drill techniques and muds have increased recovery to an acceptable range of 80% to 100%, with losses limited to highly fractured bedrock and unconsolidated dump material. All core is geotechnically logged, and recovery is generally in the 90-100% range, with areas of low recovery restricted to highly fractured zones.

Results of the ANV drilling indicate generally acceptable sample recovery.

10.1.3.1 REVERSE CIRCULATION (RC) RECOVERY

RC sample recovery is generally good as judged by both field observations and recovered material weights. The average weight of the material collected for a 5 ft sample in 2011 is approximately 12 pounds, wet. The majority of missing samples has occurred in isolated zones of voids, such as in loose material and badly broken ground. These factors do not materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results. Holes with consistent recovery problems have been typically re-drilled.

10.1.3.2 CORE RECOVERY

Core recovery is measured by the ratio of length of material returned in the tube versus the total length drilled for the run, expressed as a percent. In 2011, core sample recovery was excellent and in excess of 90% of the bedrock cored, based on geotechnical logging. Core loss is generally attributed to overburden (alluvium and historic dumps), fractured material, and void spaces.

10.1.3.3 REVERSE CIRCULATION SAMPLING METHODS

Reverse circulation drilling is accomplished with standard RC tools utilizing a crossover sub and wet sample collection in the upper portions of the hole. A center return tri-cone drill bit is used for intervals

of significant ground water flow. The drillers clean the hole between rod changes and wait for a sample return before collecting assay samples.

Drill cuttings are collected continuously down the hole, with individual samples taken over 5 ft intervals. Samples are submitted for assay, as collected on the rig, with standards, blanks and duplicates inserted into the sample sequence as described in the section on Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC). The drill crews sequentially pre-number the bags, representing the footage interval sampled. The driller's sampler only has to keep track of the ending footage drilled with respect to the footage marked on the bags. The drill crews are provided with 20 slot chip trays, representing 100 ft total per tray, and number each with hole number, start and stop footage for the 5 ft interval. Hasbrouck is primarily a disseminated mineral deposit; therefore, 5 ft samples are adequate to characterize the deposit.

Drill water injection is regulated to minimize the fluid return while maintaining sufficient flow for drilling and sample return. Currently, ANV geologists provide drill crews with 20 in x 24 in bags. Cuttings are collected as a continuous fraction of the return stream from the drill rig by way of a rotary 36 inch vane splitter. The splitter has vane covers that can be added or removed to provide the desired sample weight for each interval. The cuttings are diverted to a clean, 5 gallon, plastic bucket that contains a small amount of a polymer flocculent. When a bucket is full of water and sample, it is removed and allowed to settle while another bucket is placed under the sample spout. If the drilled material contains clay, more flocculent may be added to the settling bucket and the contents stirred. When the 5 ft sample run is complete the last sample bucket is removed, another clean bucket is placed under the spout. The previous interval buckets are carefully decanted and their contents poured into another bucket that holds the 20 in x 24 in mesh bag.

During drilling, a strainer is placed under the waste discharge spout to collect chips for the character chip tray and logging purposes. At the end of each run, the drill sampler fills the character box slot for the sample interval and discards the rest. When freezing temperatures are expected the bags are placed on plastic sheets to prevent them from freezing to the ground and ripping when picked up. Sample bags are allowed to dry and drain at the drill site or in a holding area near the sample processing facility.

Filled chip trays are field-checked for numbering accuracy during visits to the drill rig and collected by an ANV geologist for logging by use of a binocular microscope.

Samples are transported to the shipment staging area where ANV personnel insert extra bags for certified standards and blanks. Samples are loaded into plastic bins for delivery to the laboratory. The bins of bagged samples are picked up by the laboratory staff from the site on a bi-weekly basis. Chain of custody forms are completed prior to samples leaving ANV control.

10.1.3.4 CORE DRILLING SAMPLING METHODS

Core drillers are responsible for obtaining a complete and representative sample of the cored interval in runs not to exceed 10 ft, with shorter increments completed in difficult conditions. Coring is generally initiated with large diameter (PQ) rods in the more broken upper zones (0 ft to 600 ft) and reduced to HQ at depth. Ground conditions and drill problems can result in further reduction to NQ core. Core is recovered from the barrel by using a wire line core tube.

At the drill site, crews place the core in wax impregnated cardboard core boxes, with tops and bottoms accurately labeled as to company, property, hole identification number, box number and starting and ending depths. The bottom of the core box is laid out length wise from left to right, with the marked or labeled end to the left and the unlabeled end to the right. The first portion of core is laid in the upper left hand tray and continuously laid in the tray from left to right, advancing down one row as each tray is

completed. The bottom of the core is terminated in the lower right corner. A wooden block is inserted at the end of each run, as well as in locations deemed important by the drillers to note adverse conditions such as caving, voids, or mismatches (situations where the core tube failed to seat properly in the core barrel). The ending block for the run is marked with an ending footage on the thin edge and both the cut footage and recovered footage are marked on the larger surface.

Depending on ground conditions, drillers use either a 5 ft or 10 ft core barrel to collect samples. After the core is logged, it is the geologist's responsibility to determine appropriate sample intervals. Sample intervals are representative of the mineralization and are generally less than or equal to 5 ft, unless low recovery zones prevent accurate determination of 5 ft sample lengths. Original core blocks are used by core drillers to mark the end of a cored run and ordinarily serve as the primary sample boundary, subject to the rules below. Where a conflict exists between the blocks and those rules, the rules prevail and extra blocks or metal tags labeled with the depth are inserted by the geologist to indicate sample intervals.

- A sample must never cross a lithologic boundary.
- A sample must not cross an obvious alteration boundary, including oxidation.
- A sample must not generally exceed 7 ft in length, unless combination of drill run and recovery prevent accurate determination of footage.
- Distinct vein zones are sampled separately.
- Core blocks that do not mark a sample boundary, for reason such as 'cave', 'loss', 'void', etc., must be labelled in black magic marker for photographic visibility. Cave zones and refill footage are not sampled for assay purposes.

10.1.4 SAMPLE QUALITY

Sample quality on RC and core rigs is assured by daily inspections of rigs during operating hours. Samples are inspected for correct labeling, size (11 pounds to 22 pounds target on RC) and condition. Core boxes are inspected both on the site and during logging for labeling, position and recovery. Zones of low recovery are noted on drill logs and on core blocks. Recovery and sample quality are also assessed using lab weights compared to expected weights. Industry standard use of muds and drill techniques have been applied to ensure as good of quality sample from each drill hole interval.

10.1.5 SAMPLE LOCATION

Sample location is tied to both the collar and downhole survey, along with the hole number and downhole footage. All of these items are reviewed daily by Hasbrouck geologists to ensure data quality and location.

10.1.6 DOWNHOLE SURVEYS

Down hole surveying is conducted by IDS of Nevada. Gyroscopic techniques have been used to locate drill hole deviations and is accepted as an industry norm. Most historic drilling has not been down hole surveyed.

10.1.7 FINAL COLLAR SURVEYS

The contract surveyor periodically locates the collar coordinates of drill holes using an accurate GPS device and reports data in the UTM coordinate system. The collar coordinates are transmitted to ANV staff electronically.

10.2 THREE HILLS DEPOSIT

The information in the following subsections has been summarized from the MDA Technical Reports, and from the Eastfield Resources 1996-1998 yearly reports (Tregaskis and Garrett).

There were a total of 243 drill holes representing 74,524 ft of drilling in the MDA Three Hills database. There are a total of 11,166 samples with a gold assay, most being five feet in length, the average length being 5.5 ft. These holes were drilled by various companies between 1974 and 1997. Table 10.2 shows the origin and type of drilling for the Three Hills Deposit.

Table 10.2: Three Hills Drillhole Summary

Company	Year	Air Track Holes	Air Track Footage	Rotary Holes	Rotary Footage	RC Holes	RC Footage	Core Holes	Core Footage	Total Drill Holes	Total Footage
Cordex	1974			14	5,055					14	5,055
Saga Exploration	1984	31	1,265							31	1,265
Saga Exploration	1985					15	1,960			15	1,960
Saga Exploration	1986					8	1,475			8	1,475
Saga Exploration Echo Bay	1988					5	1,620			5	1,620
Echo Bay	1988					35	10,425			35	10,425
Gexa	1989					37	13,705			37	13,705
Eastfield-Prism	1990							2	502	2	502
Eastfield-Prism	1991					27*	5,312*			27	5,312
	1995					56	20,160	7	1,395	63	21,555
	1996					23	11,650			23	11,650
	1997										
ANV	2012					17	9,170			17	9,170
	2013							8	3,509	8	3,509
Totals	All	31	1,265	14	5,055	223	75,477	17	5,406	285	87,203

*type unknown

Table 10.2 does not include an additional 11 holes for which coordinate data are available but for which drill logs and assays are not available.

The history of drilling contractors is not well known. In 1974, Eklund Drilling completed holes using a Gardner Denver 15W drill rig. Drilling in 1996 and 1997 included that done by Hackworth Drilling of Elko

Nevada, using a Schramm C-560 RC drill rig, with a nominal 5.5 in hole size, predominately using a down the hole hammer. Some tricone drilling in difficult rock was mentioned in the reports.

The digital database includes lithology codes for 145 of the drill holes. Lithology logs are available for years 1974, 1985, 1990 (two core holes), 1996, and 1997. The 1997 and 1997 drill logs were digitally recoded to modern lithology and alteration codes. The 1996 and 1997 logs are sufficiently detailed and complete to use as a basis for determining both lithology and deposit alteration.

Early collar locations were estimated from placement on topographic maps. The locations of the 1996 and 1997 drill hole collars, and some earlier drill hole locations, were surveyed in 1996 and 1997 by Haskew Engineering, of Goldfield, Nevada. A Nevada State Plane survey grid was placed over Three Hills in 1996 by Haskew Engineering, of Goldfield, Nevada. Haskew Engineering provided drill hole collar surveys, claim corner surveys, and other location surveys for the remainder of the 1996 and 1997 drill seasons. The Three Hills Deposit was flown in 1997 to provide a 5 ft counter topographic data set.

Most of the drilling was completed by RC drilling. Most of these holes did not intersect water. No information is available for drill recovery prior to 1996. A review of the assay certificates for the 1996 and 1997 drilling, and of the core geologic logs, revealed that sample weights were consistent with acceptable sample recovery. The digital database contains the collar azimuth and inclination as the downhole survey for the hole. No downhole survey records are available, nor were any mentioned in the reports. The collar coordinates were provided in a Microsoft Access dataset in Nevada State Plane west coordinate system.

Little is known about the sampling methods for holes prior to 1996, however, for the most part dry samples were collected from dry RC drilling, sampled on 5 ft intervals. The initial sampling by Cordex in 1974, and by Saga Exploration in 1984, was from conventional rotary drilling generally sampled on 10 ft intervals. Only the first two core holes completed by Echo Bay were logged, split, and sampled for assays. Of the seven core holes drilled by Eastfield/Prism only portions of two holes were split (THC96-1 and THC96-6), while the rest of the Eastfield/Prism core drilling was used for metallurgical tests.

The assay labs used by Cordex included Hunter, Union, and Rocky Mountain Geochem. All of the Eastfield/Prism work was completed at Chemex Labs. Most of the assays were completed using fire assay techniques.

A total of 17 core holes were drilled on the property. The last seven core holes drilled by Eastfield/Prism were used primarily for metallurgical bottle roll and column tests. Metallurgical tests of Three Hills drill hole samples show a concentration of the gold in the fine portion of the sample, indicating a potential for sampling problems if the fines are not collected properly. The eight core holes drilled by Allied Nevada at Three Hills in 2013 were for condemnation and metallurgical samples. These cores are stored offsite.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Allied Nevada staff and contractors were responsible for sample collection since acquisition of the Hasbrouck and Three Hills Deposits by the Company. Core was transported daily to the ANV logging facility in Tonopah. Rotary samples remained at the drill site until pickup. Core and rotary samples were in control of ANV geologists at all times. Personnel from the assay laboratories travel to the logging facility and drill sites to pick up the drill samples, sign for the samples, and subsequently perform sample preparation and assay.

Scott E. Wilson is satisfied as to the adequacy of sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures.

11.1 SAMPLE PREPARATION

Information on the historic analytical laboratories and methods, as available, is summarized from MDA (Prenn and Gustin 2003, 2006, Prenn 2003, 2006).

For ANV drilling, RC samples are retrieved from the drill rig and stored in sample bins or on pallets for lab pickup. Prior to release of the samples to the assay lab, sample identification numbers and missing samples are verified by the site geologists. The intervals of “no sample recovery” are identified, tagged, and accounted for separately in the sample lists so that the lab reports them as “no sample” rather than “0” or some other arbitrary value.

Geologists tag sample intervals and provide sample prep technicians with a list containing the drill hole number and sample intervals. Samples are then cut (½ sawn) by laboratory personnel at the laboratory facilities. After cutting, the ½ sawn core is placed in bags, with sample IDs for tracking. As with the RC cuttings, intervals of “no sample recovery” are identified, tagged, and accounted for separately in the sample lists.

The sampling operation avoids bias by cutting the core in half perpendicular to the trace of the visible bedding. When prominent veins are noted during logging, the geologist will mark the trace of the cut to ensure a representative sample. The portion to be saved remains in the core box, in its proper position, with core blocks in place. Core boxes are stacked on pallets for storage. The split portion of core is bagged and shipped in bins to the lab.

For both the bagged core and RC samples a transmittal sheet is prepared for submission to the laboratory. Once at the laboratory, samples are prepared from a split of 70% passing -3 mesh if pieces are too large to fit in the pulverizer, and further crushing of 70% passing - 10 mesh. A 2.2 pound split is taken and pulverized to 85% passing - 200 mesh.

No officers, directors, or associates of the issuer are operationally involved with the routine sample preparation.

11.2 ASSAY METHOD

For the Hasbrouck Deposit, the Cordex RC drill hole assays were handwritten in the margin of the drill logs. During the 1970s, when Cordex operated the property, this was a common practice for Nevada projects. Cordex gold and silver assays were performed by Union Assay Laboratories (Union; Denver), Rocky Mountain Geochemical Laboratories (Rocky Mountain; Reno), Humboldt Laboratory (Humboldt; location unknown), and Skyline Laboratory (Skyline; Tucson) and are recorded in ounce per ton units. Where there are multiple assays for the same interval, an average of the values is stored in the database. Significant variation exists between some of the assay values from the different assay laboratories. The sample preparation and assay methodology used was not recorded in the information provided. MDA (Prenn and Gustin 2006) noted that the Union detection limits on all Cordex holes,

except for H-24, were 0.005 opt Au and 0.10 opt Au. Drill hole H-24 had a detection limit of 0.003 opt Au.

MDA observed that samples from the Cordex core drill hole were analyzed by Monitor Geochemical Laboratory and a copy of the assay certificate were provided to MDA (Prenn and Gustin 2003, 2006).

Franco-Nevada assays at the Hasbrouck Deposit were performed by Rocky Mountain. Sample preparation and assay methodology are not documented in these data. MDA note that the Rocky Mountain assays were performed as one-assay-ton fire assays with detection limits of 0.005 opt Au and 0.10 opt Au; copies of the original assay certificates were provided to MDA (Prenn and Gustin 2006). Bechtel (1986), cited in Prenn and Gustin (2003, 2006) reported that it was contracted by Franco-Nevada to monitor the drilling, sampling, assaying and metallurgical testwork to ensure that the data collection “met the requirements for the preparation of a pre-feasibility study”.

Hasbrouck FMC assays were hand-written in the margin of the lithology logs. MDA note that the FMC reverse circulation samples were analyzed by Intermountain Analytical by two-assay-ton fire assay. Detection limits were 0.005 opt Au and 0.05 opt Ag (Prenn and Gustin 2003, 2006).

The only available information on the Hasbrouck Corona analytical programs is cited by MDA (Prenn and Gustin 2003, 2006). The Corona RC samples were analyzed by Barringer Laboratories, Inc. (Barringer) for which copies of the original assay certificates have been provided to MDA. MDA observed that in contrast to the previous programs, which restricted the elements analyzed to gold and silver, Barringer analyzed gold by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish, and silver and molybdenum by atomic absorption. Detection limits were 2 ppb for gold, 0.1 ppm for silver and 1 ppm for molybdenum.

The only available information on the Euro-Nevada Hasbrouck deposit analytical programs is cited by MDA (Prenn and Gustin 2003, 2006). Chemex Labs Inc. (Chemex; location unknown) assayed the Euro-Nevada RC samples. Gold analyses were by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish, with a detection limit of 5 ppb. Silver was analyzed by atomic absorption, using an aqua regia digestion, with a detection limit of 0.2 ppm silver. These data are outside the area of the Hasbrouck deposit Mineral Resource estimate.

Notes on drill logs from 1974 indicate that Union Assay Laboratories (Union; Denver), Rocky Mountain Geochemical Laboratories (Rocky Mountain; Reno), Humboldt Laboratory (Humboldt; location unknown), and Skyline Laboratory (Skyline; Tucson) were used for assays. The 1988 drilling samples may have been assayed in the Gexa Company lab. The Three Hills 1996 and 1997 samples were analyzed at the Chemex Laboratory, Reno Nevada. The preparation was a 0 to 3 kilogram primary crush, then ring pulverization to -150 mesh. No laboratory data is available for other years.

11.2.1 PRECIOUS METAL FIRE ASSAY ANALYSIS

Allied Nevada drill samples from the Hasbrouck Deposit have been prepared and analyzed at ALS Minerals Laboratories (ALS Minerals) in Reno, Nevada, and at Inspectorate Labs, Sparks, Nevada. ALS Minerals and Inspectorate Labs are ISO 9001:2000 registered laboratories. Samples are crushed to 70% passing 2 mm, and a 1 kg split pulverized to 85% passing 75 µm.

Gold has been determined by fire assay of a 30 g sub-sample with an atomic absorption finish, with a lower detection limit of 0.005 ppm. In cases of gold over limits (> 0.29167 ounces per ton) gold has been analyzed using a gravimetric finish.

Silver has been determined by four acid digestion of a 0.5 g sub-sample with an atomic absorption finish, with a lower detection limit of 0.5 ppm. In cases of silver over limits (> 29.167 opt) silver was analyzed

using a gravimetric finish. During the last half of 2011, additional silver analyses by fire assay gravimetric methods have been employed in the program. Screen fire analyses have been completed for select high grade gold holes (HSB11-019, HSB10-001).

At the Three Hills Deposit, the gold fire assays in 1996 and 1997 were by a 30 gram sample charge, with fusion and Atomic Absorption Analysis (AAS) finish. The detection limit was 5 ppb, with an upper limit of 10,000 ppb. Over limit results were re-assayed using a fire assay with gravimetric finish. Gold assays previous to 1996 appear to have all been completed using a fire assay method, as indicated on some drill hole logs and on one assay sheet.

Silver, when assayed for, was determined using a four-acid digestion method, with AAS finish, and a lower detection limit of 0.2 ppm.

11.2.2 CYANIDE SOLUBLE PRECIOUS METAL ANALYSIS

At Hasbrouck, gold and silver cyanide assays have been determined on select samples in 2010 (gold by cyanide leach for samples where the fire assay value was greater than 0.2 ppm), and on most gold samples in 2011. The laboratory method uses a 30 gram charge, subjected to a cyanide leach cycle including agitation for one hour. The solutions are then analyzed on an Atomic Absorption Spectrometer. The silver level of detection is 0.5 ppm, and the gold detection limit is 0.03 ppm.

Sporadic gold cyanide assays were completed at the Three Hills Deposit for the 1996 and 1997 years. A total of 335 metallurgical cold cyanide shaker tube gold analyses were completed on the 1996 drill hole samples.

11.2.3 ICP MULTI-ELEMENT ANALYSIS

Some drilling by ANV in 2010 and 2011 has been assayed using a 35 element, total digestion, multi-element method. Rock chip samples from 2010 and 2011 have also been analyzed using the same methods. In addition, a limited number of sample intervals have been assayed for trace elements during previous drill campaigns.

11.3 SAMPLE SECURITY

Samples are delivered to the analytical laboratory in the numbered bags, along with a transmittal sheet stating whether the samples are “cuttings” or “core”, the list of sample numbers and the total sample count. The lab has no knowledge of the spatial reference of the individual samples, beyond knowing the footage of a particular hole.

At present, site sawn samples are picked up by ALS Minerals or Inspectorate drivers for delivery to their facilities in Reno (both labs) and Elko (ALS Minerals only).

Coarse reject material and sample pulps are returned to ANV by laboratory staff. Access to the sample preparation and storage area is limited to geologic staff.

11.4 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Chain of custody is established by transmittal sheets, sample receipt documents from the lab and by work orders and certificates. Paper copies of all documents are stored at the ANV Reno office, filed by drill hole, or in the case surface samples, per project. Digital copies are stored on the Company network server.

Following analysis, results from ALS Minerals are posted to a digital laboratory database on which ANV has secure permission privileges. Allied Nevada managers download the data where the sample results

are cross referenced to sample numbers. For other labs, The completed digital file for each drill hole is emailed to ANV by the lab and a follow up, hard copy certificate is mailed to company offices. Each drill hole carries a unique self-identifying sample number, simplifying the cross-referencing. The completed digital file for each drill hole is emailed to ANV by the lab and a follow up, hard copy certificate is mailed to Company offices.

11.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL

Allied Nevada found no quality control data documentation for the Cordex, Franco-Nevada, and FMC Hasbrouck drill campaigns. Based upon the era of drilling for these campaigns (1974 to 1988) it will not be unusual that no external QA/QC program was employed. Quality control data exist for the Euro-Nevada drill holes, but because the Euro-Nevada drill holes were drilled outside the Hasbrouck Mineral Resource area, the drilling is not material to the resource estimate, and has not been reviewed.

At the Three Hills Deposit, MDA determined that the correlation between check assays and samples from earlier drilling programs indicated no significant bias. No historic samples are available for reassay. A total of 100 metallic screen assays were also completed on sample data. The average grade of these checks agreed closely with the original sample average grade, with the metallic assays being 3% lower on the average.

Allied Nevada has utilized standards are used to evaluate the analytical accuracy and precision of the assay laboratory during the time the drill samples are analyzed. At the Hasbrouck Deposit, ANV submitted certified reference materials (CRMs) and coarse blank samples in the project sample stream to monitor assay accuracy and possible contamination during sample preparation. CRMs have a range of gold and silver grades that are within the expected grade range for Hasbrouck Deposit samples.

11.5.1 CERTIFIED STANDARDS

Allied Nevada acquired 14 certified reference standards from Minerals Exploration and Environmental Geochemistry of Reno, Nevada (“MEG”) for use in their Hasbrouck drilling programs (Table 11.1).

Four standards (“Cove” series) have been prepared by MEG from both high and low-grade mineralized material from the Hycroft Deposit for use in the 2010 and early 2011 drilling program.

The standards have been assigned sample numbers in-sequence with their accompanying drill samples and inserted into the drill-sample stream of all holes for which assay data is included in the resource update. The acceptable range for standard values has been set by ANV at a 95% confidence limit, \pm two standard deviations, of the recommended average value by MEG.

Table 11.1: Certified Standards – Allied Nevada 2010-2011 Drilling Program

Standard	Standard Source	Certified Au Value (ppm)	Standard Deviation
MEG-AU-09.01	MEG	0.687	0.073
MEG-AU-09.03	MEG	2.09	0.166
MEG-AU-09.04	MEG	3.397	0.204
MEG-BLANK.10.29	MEG	0.0	0
S105003X	MEG	0.525	0.026
S107001X	MEG	0.234	0.008
S107005X	MEG	1.343	0.085
S107006X	MEG	2.85	0.364
S107011X	MEG	9.262	0.434
S107020X	MEG	0.32	0.034
Cove1	MEG	0.473	0.069
Cove2	MEG	0.663	0.126
Cove3	MEG	0.852	0.059
Cove4	MEG	2.044	0.134

At a 95% confidence level, the overall Au fire analysis failure rate is 6.3%. Of 56 standard failures, 55% are within 5% of the over and under limits.

11.5.2 CERTIFIED AND BULK BLANKS

One hundred and twenty four bulk rock blanks (not certified) comprised of landscaping crushed granite have been inserted with the drill samples. The blanks have been placed at the start of each sample run to determine if contamination from previous crushed material is present. The average Au fire analysis value is 0.014 ppm Au, with the level of detection for this method at 0.005 ppm, indicating that significant contamination has not been experienced. The submission rate of blank material is 0.65% of the 19,212 ANV-era assays in the model database.

Six hundred and fifty certified quartz reference pulps have been inserted within the submitted assay sample sets. The average Au fire analysis value for the quartz data is 0.0056 ppm, with the level of detection for this method at 0.005 ppm. The submission rate of certified quartz reference material is 3.38% of the 19,212 ANV-era assays in the model database.

Nine hundred and thirty certified standard pulps have also been submitted with the sample sets. The standards have been inserted at roughly eighty foot intervals, in conjunction with the quartz pulps. In the original overall ANV assay data set, thirty two standards were mistakenly given a Quartz sample designation. The standard labels contained the correct standard name, and were hand notated with the Quartz designator. The values returned clearly represented the values for the standard printed on the label. The sample standard designator was corrected and the standards placed in the standards analysis data set.

The submission rate of standards is 4.84% of the 19,212 ANV-era assays in the model database. Two cases have been documented (and several suspected additional cases) where the standard and quartz material, which were submitted together for an interval, were mixed together at the lab before analysis. The suspected cases are included in the standards failure statistics. The combined certified quartz and standard insertion rate is 8.2% of the total ANV drill assays. Two cases are noted where the standard and quartz data have been swapped. These have been corrected and data assigned to the proper data set.

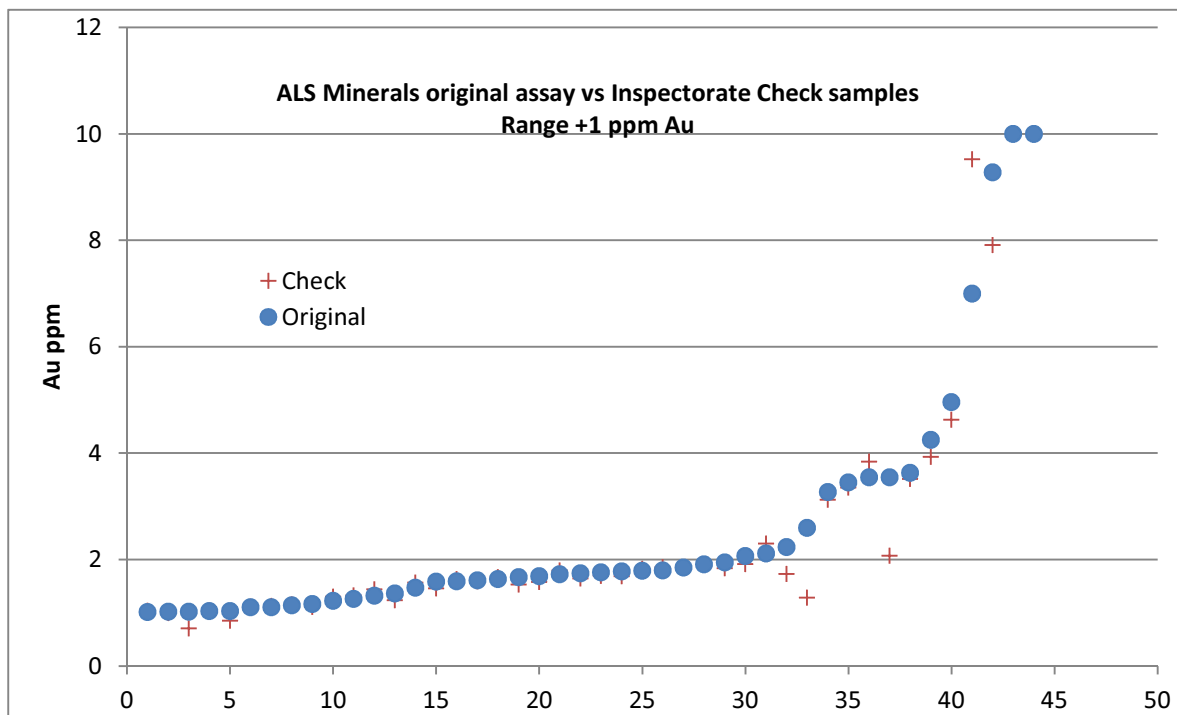
11.5.3 CHECK ASSAY PROGRAM

Six hundred and eighty four samples from ANV Hasbrouck drill results have been randomly selected and sent to Inspectorate Labs for check assays (Table 11.2 and Figures 11.1 and 11.2). The correlation between the original and check assay data sets is 0.985. The check samples represent 4.5% of the total ANV drill assays.

Table 11.2: Check Samples Versus Original Assays

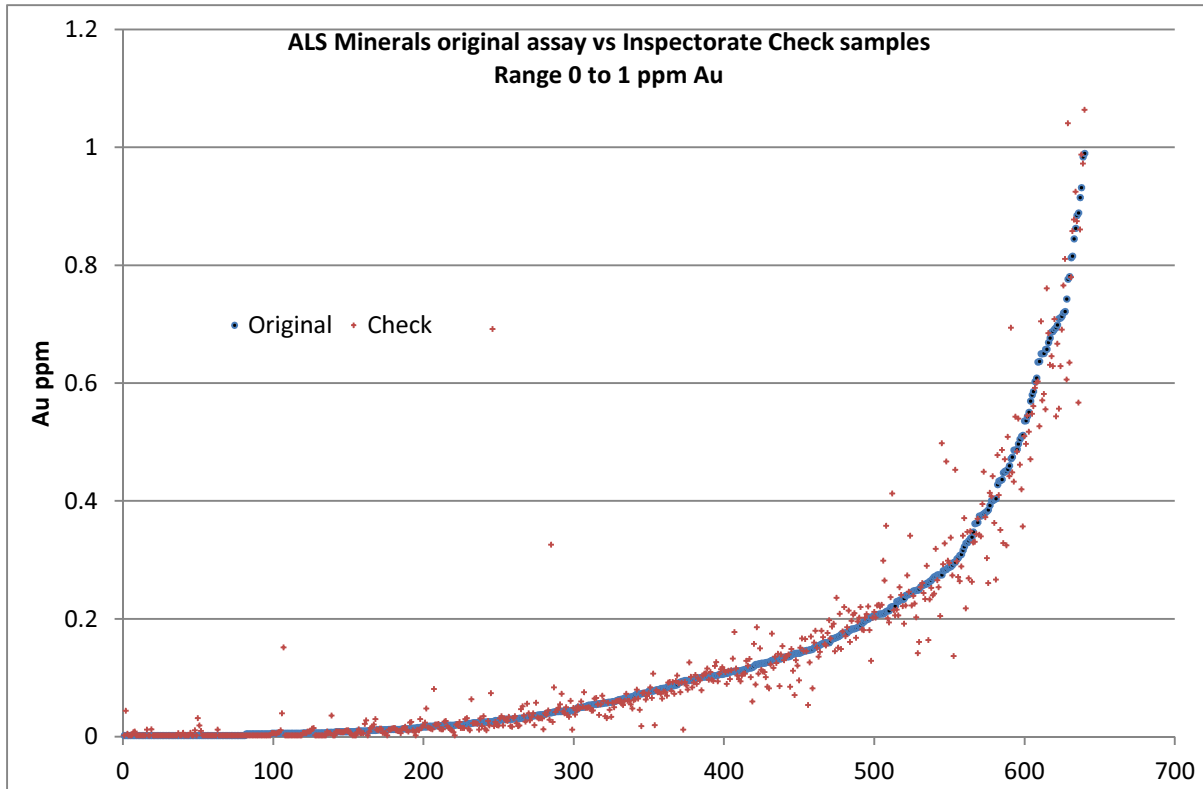
Comparison	Original Assay	Check Assay
Mean (ppm Au)	0.295	0.289
Correlation	0.985	

Figure 11.1: Check assays versus original assays +1 ppm Au



Note: ALS Chemex original assay vs. Inspectorate check sample for same assay interval, sorted by original assay values, range +1 ppm Au.

Figure 11.2: Check Assays Versus Original Assays at a 1 ppm Au Cap



Hole HSB11-019 was notable for the occurrence of high grade and coarse gold. Assays for the hole were originally completed by ALS Chemex. The following analyses have been completed to check the accuracy and reproducibility of the original assay set:

- Second pulp prepared from the coarse rejects, assayed by ALS Chemex.
- One hundred and eighty three original sample pulps were sent to Inspectorate Lab for check assays.
- Original assays compared to the ALS Chemex re-pulped assay data. The average difference between the two data sets for the remaining samples is 0.02 ppm.
- Original assays compared to the Inspectorate data. The average difference for all data is 0.177 ppm Au fire.
- Ten of the original assays have values greater than 10 ppm Au, averaging 29.1 gram. The average difference between the original data and the Inspectorate data is 1.36 ppm Au, or 4.7% with respect to the original analyses.
- Screen fire assays were completed on ninety-eight samples. The overall average difference between the combined Au \pm screen fraction values and the original Au fire values is 0.014 ppm.
- Twelve samples from nearby hole HSB10-001 have also been submitted for screen fire analysis. The overall average difference between the combined \pm Au screen fraction values and the original Au fire values is 0.013 ppm.

These check assays validate that high-grade mineralization is present on the Hasbrouck Deposit.

RC intervals have been scrutinized for variance at the end of a rod change (every 20 feet). The difference between the last Au fire assay at the end of the rod and the average of the preceding three intervals is less than 0.05 ppm. The 20 foot measurement took into account the five foot hammer assembly, plus the 20 ft rod, thus the first interval examined would be at a depth of 25 feet, with each comparison conducted every 20 feet thereafter. No periodic bias has been detected for the RC samples.

In the Author's opinion the gold and silver assays from the 2010-2011 drilling campaign are acceptably accurate for use in mineral resource estimation. For the 2012 drill campaign, no check assays were completed at Hasbrouck, as the drilling was exploratory in nature and did not encounter large zones of mineralization.

For Three Hills, drill hole TH12R-15 was check assayed to confirm high grade mineralization and to check for potential coarse gold (6.1m grading 30.28 g/t Au). Overall, 130 samples were assayed at both ALS and Inspectorate. Total average AuFA results were within 1.3%, including waste zones.

11.6 DATA MANAGEMENT

The Hasbrouck and Three Hills data are under the supervision of the project manager who has the knowledge and authority to ensure data integrity. All data are visually inspected and validated prior to integration into the project files. All data files are stored on ANV's central network file servers and backed up daily.

All digital drilling related data, assays, and geophysical data have been loaded to the Company standard acQuire™ database.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 DATA SELECTION

For the Hasbrouck Deposit, laboratory source data files for all holes drilled in 2010 and 2011 have been electronically checked against the compiled electronic resource assay database file, with minor errors found and fixed. Resource model database values have been compared directly with hardcopy certificate assay values provided by the laboratories.

During 2012, the Author reviewed the historic Hasbrouck and Three Hills Deposit databases, and compared all of the available assay certificates with the digital database. No significant errors were found.

Geologic logs are entered into Excel spreadsheets using set logging codes and format. Visual inspection of logging data has been completed to detect data entry errors. The data has also been checked electronically using scripts to compare data against source files. Logs have been visually checked against electronic data and by comparison to core photos (all core holes were verified against photos). Start and ending log footages have been checked for gaps and overlapping values. Holes have been checked to ensure that the encoding of RC and core (“R” or “D”) in the hole name is correct.

Total depths have been checked against depths drilled and against maximum assay extents. Several hole maximum depths as logged were found to be short by a few feet as these are the result of a missing sample for those intervals not recorded in the geologic logs. The differences are deemed to be minor in nature and do not affect modeling efforts. These differences have been corrected in the database.

12.2 COLLAR SURVEY CHECKS

All historic Hasbrouck collar surveys have been checked against the electronic GPS survey data by ANV. The coordinates have also been checked against the planned coordinates to detect errors in either set of numbers and for reversal (swapped coordinates). All holes have been visually checked in the modeling software and on topographic photo based maps to confirm that holes are on the correct drill pads and map coordinates.

For the Three Hills Deposit, MDA (2003) completed a visual comparison of the drill hole collar coordinates versus topography, and detected significant shifts of the drill holes. These were corrected using a combination of retranslating the coordinates, visual checks against air photos, and some ground survey checks. ANV has not completed ground surveys of historic drill sites. All 2012 drilling was surveyed.

12.3 DOWNHOLE SURVEY CHECKS

ANV staff checked all downhole surveys electronically for minimum and maximum azimuth, inclination and depths. Surveys were checked against the planned azimuth and inclination to detect errors. In cases where an active drill hole depth was within 200 feet of the planned depth, a downhole survey was allowed to be taken. This policy ensures that the survey is completed before the drill finished. The surveyor electronically calculates and projects the survey to the expected total depth. Total depths for downhole surveys, where different than actual depths, were extended or truncated to the actual depths using the projected data.

In cases where the survey equipment could not enter the hole, the collar inclination and bearing were projected to the hole bottom. Eleven of the ANV-era holes were not downhole surveyed. Downhole surveys are conducted by IDS using gyroscopic survey tools.

No downhole survey data is available for the historic Three Hills Deposit drill holes. The collar azimuths and inclinations have been used to project the drillholes to depth. For 2012, 16 or the 17 holes were downhole surveyed prior to be abandoned.

12.4 VALIDATION OF HISTORIC DRILLHOLE DATA

The historic analytical and geological (drill log) data have been verified by MDA for both the Hasbrouck (Prenn & Gustin, 2006) and Three Hills (Prenn, 2006) Deposits.

Allied Nevada conducted a professional collar location survey in 2010 to verify the location of historic Hasbrouck drill hole collars. Seventy-five of the drill hole collars have been located and surveyed. These surveys have been used to update the collar location data set.

Allied Nevada's 2010 twin hole program was designed to verify the assay quality of the Hasbrouck drill campaigns. Allied Nevada completed 14 core drill holes in 2010, eleven of which were designed as true twins of drill holes. Unfortunately because ANV did not know the exact location of the historic collars before embarking on the twin campaign, only four of the 11 drill holes meet the common industry-held definition of a twin drill hole (less than 20 ft separation from its pair). Gold values are considered to be acceptable between twin and original drill holes. There is a definite low bias in the historic data for silver, relative to that reported by MDA in their 2006 resource estimate.

According to the 2006 Three Hills MDA Technical Report five of the historic 'twinned' core holes were compared to nearby rotary or reverse circulation drilling. The averages are about equal when calculated heads from the metallurgical testing of the core are compared to the rotary or RC drilling averages.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 HASBROUCK DEPOSIT

13.1.1 HISTORIC TESTWORK

Metallurgical testing between 1975 through 1988 included bottle roll, agitation leach, vat leach, column leach, and flotation tests. This work utilized drill cuttings as well as bulk surface and bulk underground samples. Tests were performed by independent metallurgical research laboratories. In the previous test work, -3/8 inch column leaches resulted in gold recoveries between 33 to 54% and silver recoveries between 8 and 19%.

Mineralogical work, also detailed in previous reports, indicates that gold occurs in its native state in sizes between 1 and 200 µm. Gold often occurs with goethite which may be derived from pyrite. Gold has been also observed within siliceous gangue and pyrite. Silver is reported to occur as native silver and argentite, a silver sulfide mineral.

This test work has been summarized by MDA (2006).

13.1.2 ALLIED NEVADA TESTWORK

McClelland Laboratory performed column and bottle roll testing on 35 core composites from ANV drilling for amenability to cyanidation. The core tested has been composited, based on depth, from 12 drill holes. The samples used are shown in Table 13.1 below. The results from McClelland are summarized in Table 13.2.

Table 13.1: Sample Identification for McClelland Column and Bottle Roll Samples

<i>Drill Hole</i>	<i>Composite</i>		<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Drill Hole</i>	<i>Composite</i>		<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
<i>HSB – 001</i>	<i>3465</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>HBS – 006</i>	<i>3536</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>130</i>
<i>HSB – 001</i>	<i>3465</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>HBS – 006</i>	<i>3536</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>208</i>
<i>HSB – 001</i>	<i>3465</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>HBS – 004</i>	<i>3536</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>380</i>
<i>HSB – 001</i>	<i>3465</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>HBS – 004</i>	<i>3536</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>475</i>
<i>HSB – 001</i>	<i>3465</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>443</i>	<i>HBS – 004</i>	<i>3536</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>640</i>
<i>HSB – 002</i>	<i>3465</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>HBS – 008</i>	<i>3536</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>170</i>
<i>HSB – 002</i>	<i>3465</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>HBS – 008</i>	<i>3536</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>270</i>
<i>HSB – 002</i>	<i>3465</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>HBS – 009</i>	<i>3536</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>375</i>
<i>HSB – 002</i>	<i>3465</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>HBS – 010</i>	<i>3536</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>375</i>	<i>465</i>
<i>HSB – 002</i>	<i>3465</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>HBS – 009</i>	<i>3536</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>465</i>
<i>HSB – 002</i>	<i>3465</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>405</i>	<i>HBS – 009</i>	<i>3536</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>465</i>	<i>615</i>
<i>HSB – 003</i>	<i>3465</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>HBS – 010</i>	<i>3536</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>285</i>
<i>HSB – 003</i>	<i>3465</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>HBS – 011</i>	<i>3536</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>210</i>
<i>HSB – 003</i>	<i>3465</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>395</i>	<i>HBS – 011</i>	<i>3536</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>447</i>
<i>HSB – 003</i>	<i>3465</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>395</i>	<i>495</i>	<i>HBS – 016</i>	<i>3536</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>150</i>
					<i>HBS – 007</i>	<i>3536</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>75</i>
					<i>HBS – 007</i>	<i>3536</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>145</i>
					<i>HBS – 013</i>	<i>3536</i>	<i>17A</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>70</i>
					<i>HBS – 013</i>	<i>3536</i>	<i>17B</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>145</i>
					<i>HBS – 013</i>	<i>3536</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>447.5</i>

Table 13.2: Gold and Silver Recovery, McClelland Cyanidation Testwork

		Au Grade	Au Recovery				Ag Grade	Ag Recovery			
Composite		Opt	-10 mesh	-200 mesh	-3/4 in	-3/8 in	Opt	-10 mesh	-200 mesh	-3/4 in	-3/8 in
3465	1	0.037	62.9	90.9	33.3	38.1	0.72	39.4	54.4	18.6	22.4
3465	2	0.016	73.3	92.9	50.0	61.1	0.76	36.0	54.5	13.9	23.9
3465	3	0.048	73.3	90.7	60.0	66.7	1.21	29.2	50.0	12.9	18.3
3465	4	0.082	67.0	92.3	73.0	65.3	1.64	21.8	44.9	8.3	12.7
3465	5	0.018	77.8	94.1	75.0	83.3	0.82	6.0	20.5	2.6	3.5
3465	6	0.014	42.9	75.0	23.1	28.6	0.29	25.8	68.0	6.9	12.1
3465	7	0.020	50.0	82.4	31.6	36.4	0.28	27.6	70.8	7.7	14.8
3465	8	0.021	52.2	84.2	36.4	45.0	0.45	33.3	79.4	14.9	23.4
3465	9	0.026	58.6	87.0	50.0	50.0	0.47	26.5	60.0	10.2	15.2
3465	10	0.039	73.8	86.8	73.0	70.3	0.98	26.1	54.9	16.2	20.0
3465	11	0.020	63.6	94.7	45.0	52.6	0.64	18.5	49.2	4.3	7.6
3465	12	0.015	50.0	76.9	40.0	46.7	0.62	24.2	59.0	7.8	12.7
3465	13	0.022	52.2	96.8	41.2	47.4	0.41	14.6	39.5	2.6	4.9
3465	14	0.054	60.0	95.6	30.5	47.2	0.56	17.9	47.3	5.1	8.8
3465	15	0.022	68.0	95.2	61.1	65.0	0.44	10.9	31.8	4.8	7.5
3536	0	0.018	39.1	86.4	42.9 ¹	36.8	0.31	22.6	57.6	13.3	16.7
3536	1	0.021	52.2	90.0	38.1	52.4	0.51	15.7	45.1	8.0	12.0
3536	2	0.012	66.7	90.9	61.5	66.7	0.27	28.6	62.1	12.0	16.7
3536	3	0.017	79.8	87.4	64.7	72.2	0.19	54.3	64.3	3.7	7.4
3536	4	0.015	80.0	91.7	71.4	78.6	0.24	36.1	51.4	4.3	9.1
3536	5	0.011	50.0	88.9	36.4	45.5	0.30	28.6	62.9	19.2	18.8
3536	6	0.014	66.7	90.9	56.3	69.2	0.19	19.0	47.6	4.8	6.7
3536	7	0.025	73.9	90.9	67.9	66.7	0.15	26.3	58.8	7.1	12.5

3536	8	0.014	84.6	90.9	69.2	66.7	0.11	14.3	36.4	14.3	11.1
3536	9	0.013	85.7	91.7	84.6	80.0	0.58	11.7	28.6	10.5	8.2
3536	10	0.025	81.8	95.7	75.0	79.2	0.81	9.4	26.7	5.1	6.4
3536	11	0.033	71.9	96.3	55.9	66.7	0.59	10.0	32.8	5.0	6.6
3536	12	0.013	61.5	84.6	50.0	50.0	0.25	20.0	57.7	13.6	16.7
3536	13	0.019	68.4	76.2	64.7	75.0	0.45	15.2	38.8	6.8	10.9
3536	14	0.015	75.0	91.7	64.3	62.5	0.18	14.3	35.3	5.3	10.5
3536	15	0.020	47.6	83.3	40.0 ¹	26.7 ¹	0.48	30.6	72.9	16.3	23.1
3536	16	0.026	57.7	92.6	41.7	44.4	0.63	20.0	63.5	9.1	14.3
3536	17A	0.031	75.0	88.5	58.1	67.6	0.62	29.9	60.9	20.0	23.8
3536	17B	0.031	78.3	92.6	58.6	72.4	0.42	30.8	46.9	14.0	28.9
3536	18	0.008	85.7	88.9	85.7	90.0	0.50	18.5	39.7	8.3	15.7
Average		0.024	65.9	89.3	55.4	60.2	0.52	23.2	50.7	9.6	13.8

1. Not included in averages, noted tests showed accountability problems due to coarse gold

The column leach tests indicate the following average recoveries for mineralized material crushed to -3/8 inch:

- Gold recovery: 60.3%;
- Silver recovery: 13.8%.

The following are noted in relation to the observed gold and silver recoveries:

- Gold and silver recoveries are dependent on grain size (Figure 13-1);
- Grinding to a P₈₀ of -200 mesh results in gold and silver recoveries of 89.3 and 50.7% respectively;
- Gold recovery appears to increase with depth (Figure 13-2); and
- Silver recovery appears to decrease with depth (Figure 13-3).

Figure 13.1: Hasbrouck Recovery versus Size

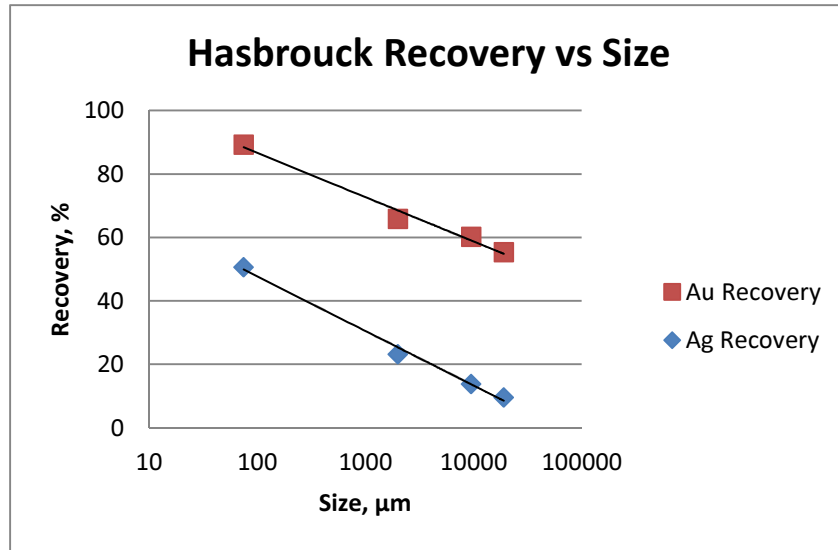


Figure 13.2: Hasbrouck Recovery versus Depth

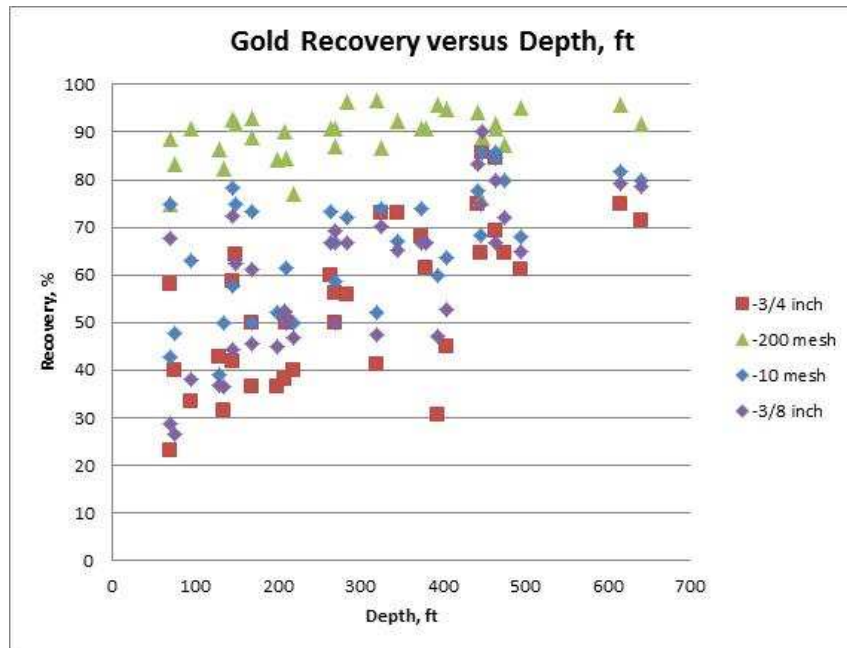
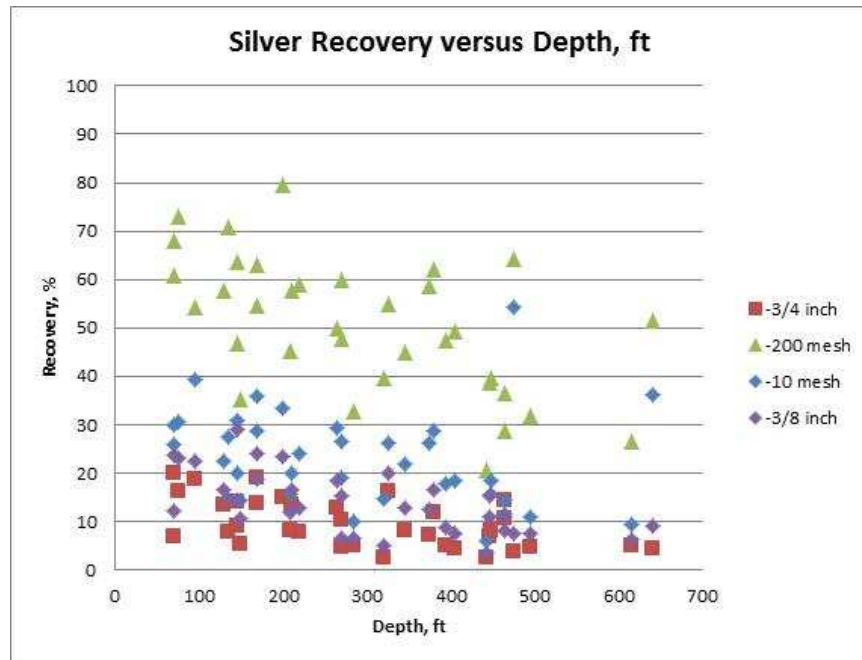


Figure 13.3: Hasbrouck Recovery versus Depth (various sizes)



Reagent consumptions from the column tests and bottle roll tests are shown in Table 13-3. The tests indicate that the lime consumption in a heap leach will be about 2.4 lbs/t, which is considered reasonable. Cyanide consumption results from column tests typically are higher than those seen in an actual leach operation. Accordingly it has been assumed that the cyanide consumption will be between 0.5 lbs/t NaCN and 1.0 lbs/t NaCN of mineralized material stacked on the leach pad.

Table 13.3: McClelland Leach Results for Reagent Consumption

	Column Reagents, lbs/t		Bottle Roll Reagents, lbs/t	
	NaCN	Lime	NaCN	Lime
Average	3.2	2.4	0.19	2.6
Minimum	1.7	2.0	0.10	2.0
Maximum	5.6	3.8	0.98	3.9

13.1.2.1 COMMINATION

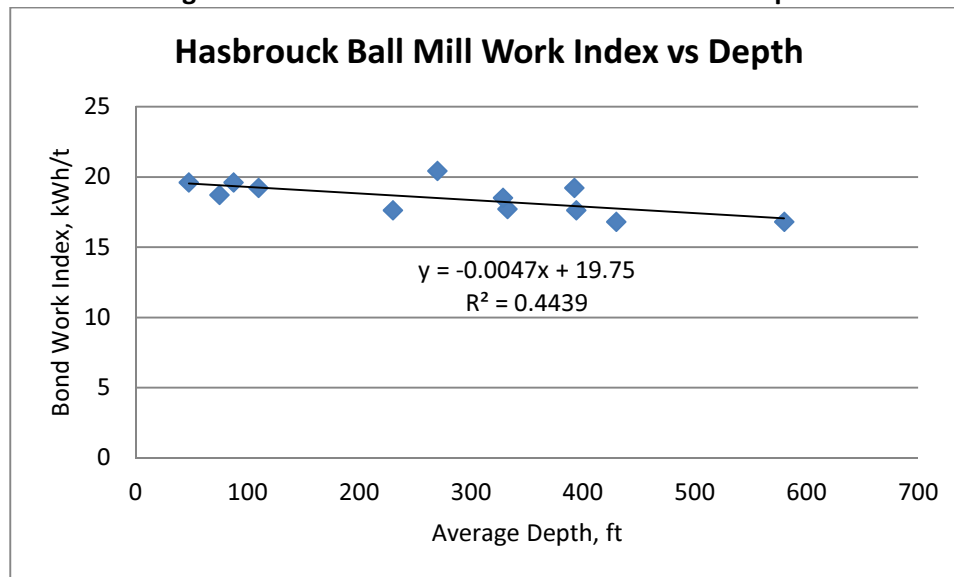
The Bond Work Index of 12 samples of core has been determined. Tested core is from the materials used in the column and bottle roll leach tests (Table 13-4).

Table 13.4: Samples Tested for Bond Grindability

Composite		Drill Hole	Depth, ft		Bwi, kWh/t
			From	To	
3465	1	HSB10 - 001	0	95	19.6
3465	5	HSB10 - 001	345	443	17.6
3465	13	HSB10 - 003	220	320	20.4
3536	0	HSB10 - 006	45	130	19.6
3536	2	HSB10 - 004	285	380	17.7
3536	3	HSB10 - 004	385	475	16.8
3536	4	HSB10 - 004	520	640	16.8
3536	5	HSB10 - 008	50	170	19.2
3536	9	HSB10 - 009	320	465	19.2
3536	11	HSB10 - 010	175	285	17.6
3536	13	HSB10 - 011	210	447	18.5
3536	14	HSB10 - 016	0	150	18.7
Average					18.5

The average Bond Work Index is 18.5 kWh/t, which is moderately hard. This is slightly harder than Hycroft. The Bond Work Index also seems to correlate with depth, with the material being softer at depth (Figure 13-4).

Figure 13.4 Hasbrouck Bond Work Index versus Depth



13.1.2.2 GRAVITY RECOVERABLE GOLD

Gravity concentration tests have been conducted on seven Hasbrouck composite samples by Kappes, Cassidy and Associates in Reno, Nevada. Gravity Recoverable Gold is that which could be recovered by a Knelson concentrator in a milling circuit. The samples used in, and results from this gravity test work, are described in Table 13-5.

Table 13.5: Samples Used in Gravity Test Work

Hole	Composite	Interval, ft		Recovered, %		
		From	To	Weight	Gold	Silver
HSB11-019	1	225.0	260.0	1.6	38	17
HSB11-052	2	94.5	143.5	1.7	31	11
HSB11-056	3	278.0	308.0	1.9	25	5
HSB11-068	4	618.0	711.5	1.9	30	4
HSB11-070	5	5.0	18.5	1.6	25	5
HSB11-070	6	95.0	152.0	1.8	16	3
HSB11C-073	7	153.0	185.0	2.0	22	7

The results show that a gravity circuit in a mill at Hasbrouck could possibly recover approximately 27% of the gold and 7% of the silver in the samples.

13.2 THREE HILLS DEPOSIT

The following information on the Three Hills Deposit is sourced from the 2003 and 2006 MDA 43-101 compliant Technical Reports. No new data has been generated since ANV took control of the deposit.

During 1996, Eastfield Resource had column tests conducted by McClelland Laboratory of Reno, Nevada, on material crushed to 1.5 in averaged 83.8% gold recovery, but with relatively high cyanide consumption. The test conclusions indicated consumption from a commercial operation should not exceed 0.5-0.7 lbs/t. The column test results are summarized in Table 13-6.

Table 13.6: Three Hills Column Leach Tests

Company	Test Name	Weight lbs	Size (in)	Source	Column Head oz Au/t	Calculated Head oz Au/t	Gold Recovery %	Cyanide Consumption lbs/t ore
Gexa	LC-2			Surface				
Gexa	LC-3	3,840		Surface/Underground	0.020		35.3	0.3
Gexa	LC-4	4,212		THC96-1/THC96-2	0.021		66.8	0.3
Eastfield/Prism	Degerstrom	4,130		THC96-3	0.025		97.3	0.5
Eastfield/Prism	1/2	500	1.5	THC96-4		0.037	81.1	0.8
Eastfield/Prism	3	1,312	1.5	THC96-5	0.028	0.040	95.0	2.1
Eastfield/Prism	4	817	1.5		0.018	0.026	88.5	3.1
	5	1,040	1.5		0.025	0.026	84.6	2.8
		1,599	1.5		0.009	0.010	70.0	3.2
Average of 1 ½"	5		1.5			0.028	83.8	2.4

The screen analysis at the conclusion of the column tests indicate that the material may be amenable to heap leaching at coarser crush size than 70% passing 1.5 in.

In 1988, Echo Bay completed bottle roll tests on material as received from RC drilling, pulverized RC, and crushed core drilling during their project work. Bottle rolls were completed by Kappes Cassiday and Associates, based in Sparks, Nevada. The results of the bottle roll tests are shown in Table 13-7.

Table 13.7: Three Hills Bottle Roll Tests

Hole	From	To	Test Duration	Sample Particle Size	Drill Hole Fire oz Au/t	Composite oz Au/t	Calc Head oz Au/t	Recovery %
TH85-06	25	50	24 hr.	pulverized	0.101	0.096	0.076	97.4
TH86-05	90	150	24 hr.	pulverized	0.018	0.036	0.039	92.3
TH86-06	0	30	24 hr.	pulverized	0.031	0.034	0.032	93.8
TH86-07	125	155	24 hr.	pulverized	0.041	0.053	0.055	92.7
	Total		24 hr.	pulverized	0.048	0.055	0.051	94.1

Hole	From	To	Test Duration	Sample Particle Size	Drill Hole Fire oz Au/t	Composite oz Au/t	Calc Head oz Au/t	Recovery %
TH88-01	260	300	96 hr.	as received	0.041	0.031	0.035	62.9
TH88-03	5	35	96 hr.	as received	0.034	0.026	0.038	68.4
TH88-04	195	240	96 hr.	as received	0.052	0.046	0.057	82.5
TH88-05	50	100	96 hr.	as received	0.037	0.036	0.052	69.2
TH88-05	140	170	96 hr.	as received	0.106	0.095	0.119	87.4
TH96-7	120	235	96 hr.	as received	0.031	0.034	0.041	78.0
TH96-8	0	105	96 hr.		0.03	0.029	0.032	81.2
TH96-8	105	185	96 hr.	as received	0.058	0.044	0.064	89.1
TH96-10	5	35	96 hr.	as received	0.023	0.016	0.023	91.3
TH96-14	30	100	96 hr.	as received	0.062	0.055	0.107	54.2
TH96-14	100	195	96 hr.	as received	0.178	0.342	0.202	64.8
TH96-16	75	150	96 hr.	as received	0.021	0.024	0.024	87.5
TH96-16	150	285	96 hr.	as received	0.034	0.037	0.039	84.6
TH96-21	20	70	96 hr.	as received	0.03	0.049	0.037	94.6
TH96-24	0	165	96 hr.	as received	0.015	0.015	0.014	71.4
TH96-24	250	295	96 hr.	as received	0.032	0.021	0.019	84.2
TH96-24	335	360	96 hr.	as received	0.016	0.016	0.015	92.8
TH96-25	210	255	96 hr.	as received	0.035	0.035	0.052	73.1
TH96-26	260	310	96 hr.	as received	0.021	0.021	0.023	78.3
TH96-27	55	240	96 hr.	as received	0.039	0.033	0.037	83.8
TH96-27	270	295	96 hr.	as received	0.015	0.015	0.020	65.0
TH96-28	0	110	96 hr.	as received	0.021	0.018	0.026	61.5
TH96-29	60	120	96 hr.	as received	0.018	0.020	0.023	75.0
TH96-32	30	105	96 hr.	as received	0.013	0.012	0.009	44.4
TH96-33	0	115	96 hr.	as received	0.019	0.019	0.018	72.2
TH96-33	115	280	96 hr.	as received	0.025	0.028	0.023	73.9
TH96-34	0	175	96 hr.	as received	0.021	0.018	0.019	63.2
TH96-34	175	315	96 hr.	as received	0.028	0.027	0.027	81.5
TH96-35	145	305	96 hr.	as received	0.014	0.016	0.016	81.2
TH96-35	305	460	96 hr.		0.029	0.032	0.030	83.3
TH96-36	270	330	96 hr.		0.011	0.011	0.010	80.0
TH96-37	0	80	96 hr.		0.013	0.013	0.013	46.2
TH96-37	80	275	96 hr.		0.008	0.010	0.010	70.0
TH96-37	275	450	96 hr.		0.056	0.044	0.051	85.2
TH96-38	0	110	96 hr.		0.038	0.034	0.038	52.6
TH96-38	110	240	96 hr.		0.056	0.044	0.051	80.4
TH96-38	240	295	96 hr.		0.128	0.100	0.155	76.8
TH96-39	150	215	96 hr.		0.035	0.044	0.043	79.2
TH96-40	55	200	96 hr.		0.037	0.048	0.043	83.7
TH96-49	100	125	96 hr.		0.029	0.039	0.035	82.8
Total			96 hr.	as received	0.038	0.040	0.042	75.8

Hole	From	To	Test Duration	Sample Particle Size	Drill Hole Fire oz Au/t	Composite oz Au/t	Calc Head oz Au/t	Recovery %
THC96-01	5	132.5	96 hr.	<1/4"		0.028	0.044	68.2
THC96-02	0	171	96 hr.	<1/4"				
THC96-03	0	167	96 hr.	<1/4"		0.018	0.023	73.9
THC96-03A	0	19	96 hr.	<1/4"				
THC96-04	0	233	96 hr.	<1/4"		0.025	0.024	75.0
THC96-05	0	350	96 hr.	<1/4"		0.009	0.009	77.8
	Total		96 hr.	<1/4"		0.020	0.025	73.7

The bottle roll tests indicate good cyanide solubility in most of the material tested. The calculated head grade of the tests is generally higher than the original drill hole assay. This may be significant, however the metallic assays indicated slightly lower assays than the original drill hole assays.

The Eastfield/Prism joint venture completed 335 shaker tube tests from rejects of 1996 drill holes. These tests extracted an average of 78.8% of the gold indicated by fire assay using cold cyanide dissolution (cyanide assay in excess of fire cut to fire). Review of the recovery versus depth indicates virtually no change in the recovery related to depth.

ANV completed 51 shaker tube tests on pulps from drill hole TH12R-15 (65.5m @ 3.31 g/t Au) at ALS Minerals. Results averaged 74.0% of the gold indicated by fire assay is recovered using a warm cyanide dissolution. Review of the recovery versus depth indicates no change related to depth.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The Author generated the mineralized resource calculations for the Project using industry accepted methods and in conformity with CIM “Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices” guidelines and are reported in accordance with the NI 43-101 in Canada. Gold and Silver mineralization was estimated using ordinary kriging for Hasbrouck and inverse distance techniques for Three Hills. Resources were classified as either Measured, Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resources as defined and set forth in NI 43-101.

The modeling has been undertaken in Vulcan Software. All available exploration sampling has been used in the geological modeling process.

The drillhole data has been desurveyed, transformed and validated in the Vulcan software, and then used for the Mineral Resource modeling. The statistics have been completed using a combination of Vulcan, Microsoft Excel, GSLIB and Sage 2001. Geostatistics have been completed in Vulcan and Sage 2001, and grade interpolation performed with Vulcan. Compilation of the final model has been completed within Vulcan.

Vulcan software, in common with other mining software systems, relies on a block modeling approach to represent the deposit as a series of 3-D blocks to which grades, and virtually any other attribute, can be assigned. The software provides numerous means by which attributes can be assigned, and optimization routines are provided that allow block splitting, such that complex deposit outline details are not lost or smoothed-out by regular size blocks. The approach used to build the final model is described briefly below.

14.1 HASBROUCK DEPOSIT RESOURCE

The Mineral Resource statement for the Hasbrouck Deposit is in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators’ NI 43-101. Grades have been estimated using ordinary kriging in a Vulcan block model using the ANV drill hole database.

The Hasbrouck Deposit resource model has been calculated by the Author. This section describes the resource estimation methodology and summarizes the key assumptions considered by the author. In the opinion of the Author, the resource evaluation reported herein is a reasonable representation of the global gold and silver Mineral Resources found at the current level of sampling. The Mineral Resources have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices" guidelines and are reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' NI 43-101. Mineral Resource are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into mineral reserve.

The database used to estimate the Mineral Resource has been audited by the Author. The Author is of the opinion that the current drilling information is sufficiently reliable to interpret with confidence the boundaries for gold and silver mineralization and that the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support mineral resource estimation.

Vulcan Software Version 8.1.2 has been used to construct the geological solids, prepare assay data for geostatistical analysis, construct the block model, estimate metal grades and tabulate Mineral Resource

14.1.1 TOPOGRAPHY

An updated aerial survey (Aerographics - Salt Lake City, Utah, August 2011) has been used as the base topography at Hasbrouck. The topography has been converted to a Vulcan triangulation surface and used to separate air versus ground in the block model.

14.1.2 DATA COMPILATION AND ANALYSIS

The drillhole database has been provided by West Kirkland Mining Inc. to the Author in digital format and imported into Vulcan modeling software. The database included a total of 240 exploratory drill holes. Table 14-1 outlines the data in the drillhole database.

Table 14.1: Drilling Statistics at Hasbrouck

Hasbrouck Drilling Data		
	Total Holes	Feet drilled
	240	146,049
	Samples	Feet Sampled
Au	28,141	142,488
Ag	28,134	142,468

14.1.3 ASSAY STATISTICS

Statistical analysis and summary histograms have been undertaken for the Hasbrouck data. The statistical investigations included descriptive and distribution analyses, as well as assessment of outlier statistics. Figures 14.1 and 14.2 show the general trend of mineralization at Hasbrouck and are meant to assist with the understanding of the distribution of metals in the deposit.

Histograms and log histograms have been plotted for sample gold and silver assays. In all cases the data displays a positively skewed log normal distribution (as is common for epithermal, precious metal deposits).

Figure 14.1: Plan View of Hasbrouck Drilling – Not to Scale

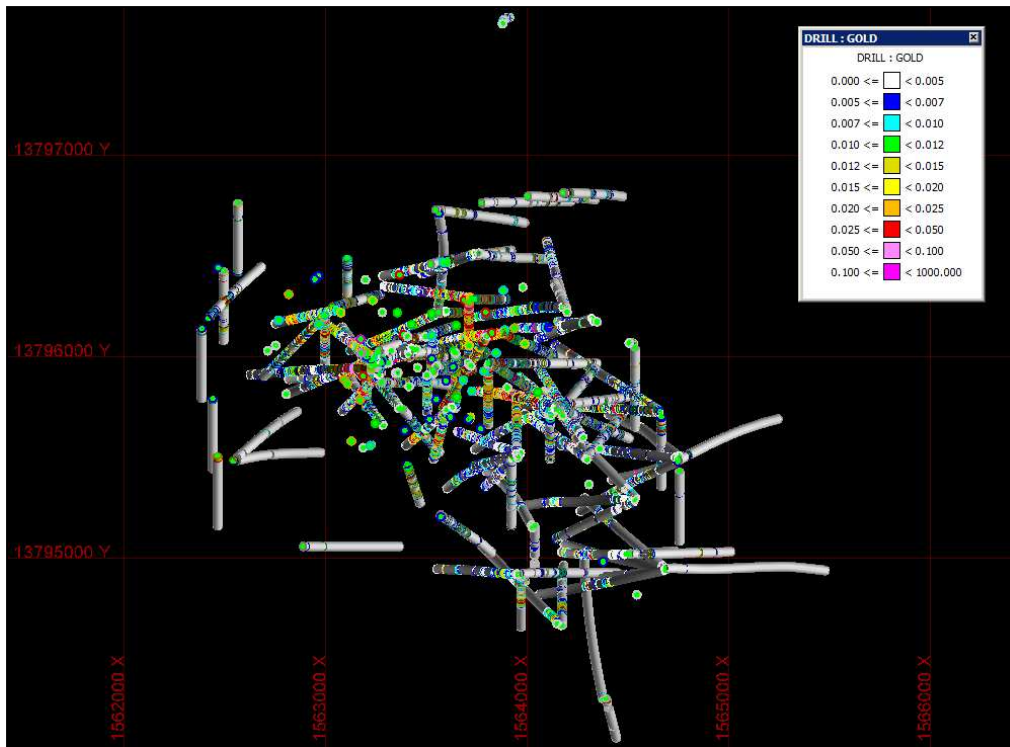
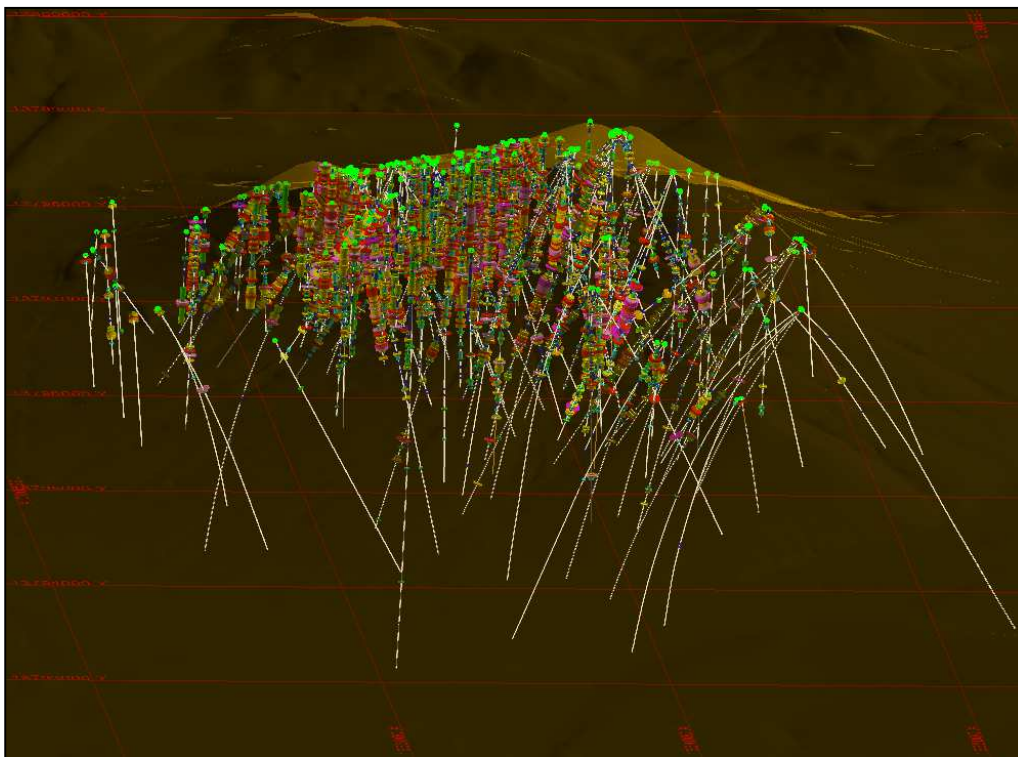


Figure 14.2: Isometric View Hasbrouck Drilling – Not to Scale



14.1.4 GRADE CAPPING

Figures 14.3 and 14.4 show the composite grades for the deposit. The Author recommends that capping not be applied to either the gold or silver 25 ft composites.

Figure 14.3: Gold Assay Distribution

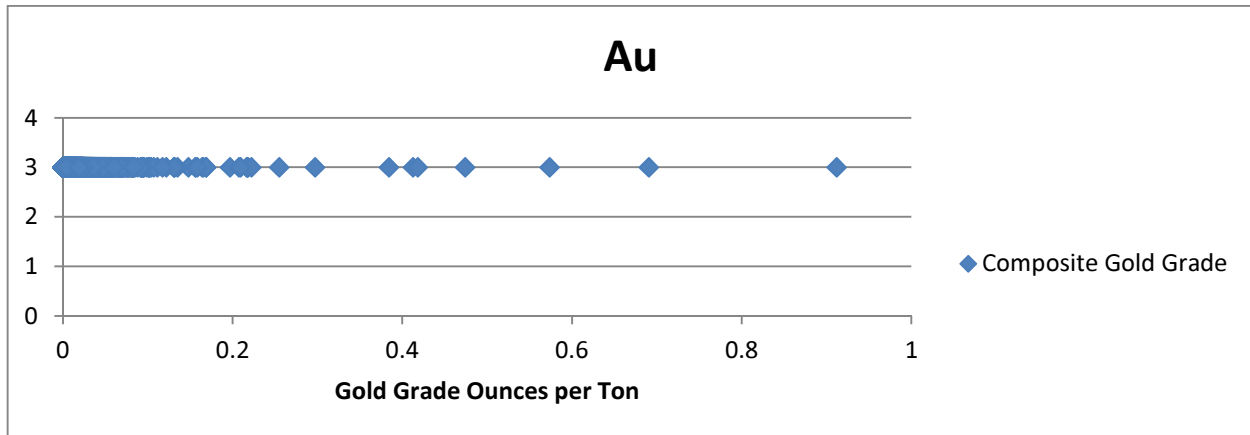
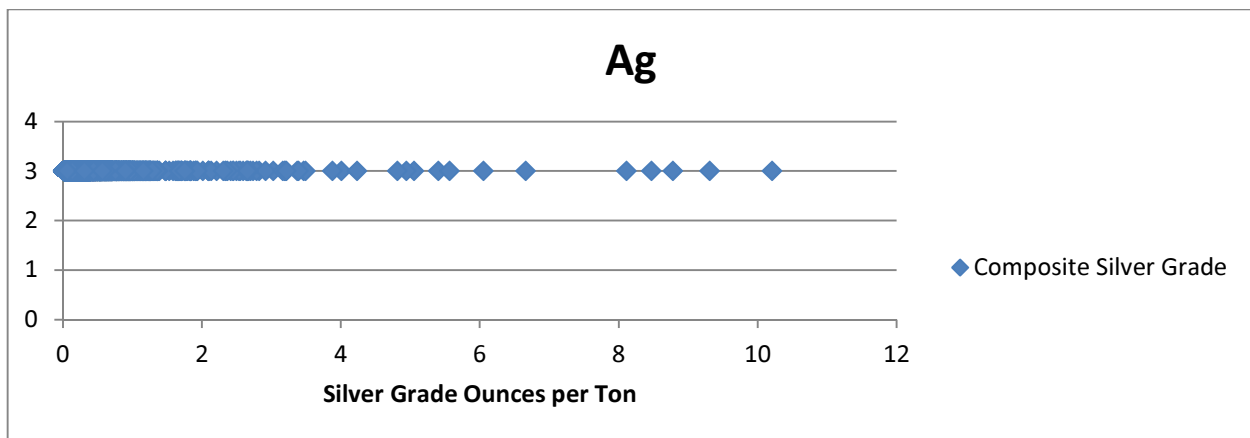


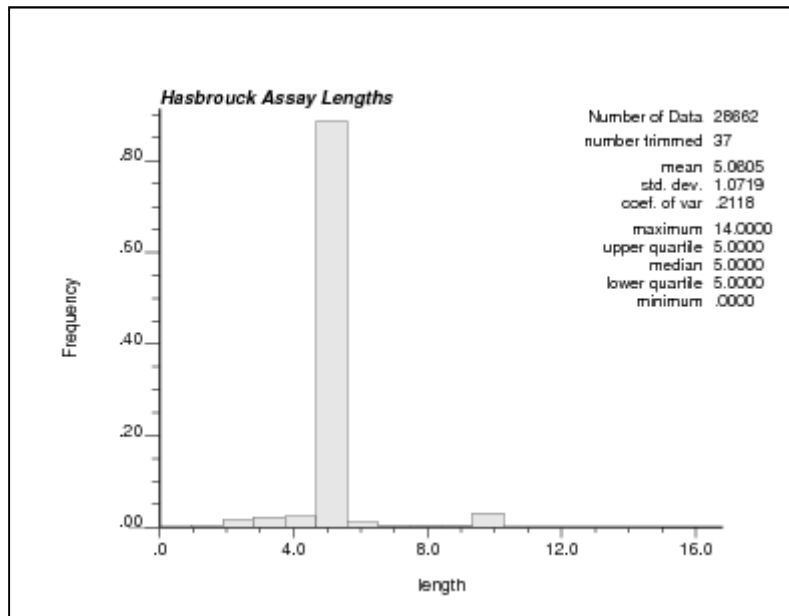
Figure 14.4: Silver Assay Distribution



14.1.5 COMPOSITES

The histogram in Figure 14.5 shows that the majority of assay samples are approximately 5 ft in length. The Author chose to composite the samples to a standardized 25 ft length for geostatistical evaluation and grade estimation purposes.

Figure 14.5: Assay Length Histogram



14.1.6 BLOCK MODEL PARAMETERS

The block model physical parameters for the Hasbrouck Deposit are listed in Table 14-2.

Table 14.2: Block Model Framework

Hasbrouck Block Model			
	X	Y	Z
Minimum Coordinates	1,561,700	13,794,100	4,000
Maximum Coordinates	1,565,300	13,799,800	6,400
Number of Blocks in each direction	72	114	96
Block Size in Feet	50	50	25
Model Rotation	0	0	0
Model Extents in Feet	3,600	5,700	2400

14.1.7 DENSITY MODEL

For Hasbrouck a density of 2.4 tonnes per cubic meter has been used for the tonnage estimates.

For Three Hills a density of 2.03 tonnes per cubic meter was used for Siebert Formation and a density of 2.12 tonnes per cubic meter was used for all other units. This is based on bulk density determinations completed by Eastfield Resources in 1996 on 19 core samples.

14.1.8 VARIOGRAPHY

A variogram is a method of quantifying the spatial relationship of data. In the case of Hasbrouck, the gold variogram model has been used to determine the best direction of anisotropy for grade estimation. Table 14-3 shows the variogram parameters used for grade estimation at Hasbrouck.

Table 14.3: Hasbrouck Variogram

Calculate Sample Variograms		
Medsystem and Vulcan Rotation Conventions		
Nugget ==>	0.247	
C1 ==>	0.419	
First Structure – Exponential with Practical Range		
LH Rotation about the Z' axis ==>	56	
RH Rotation about the X' axis ==>	2	
LH Rotation about the Y' axis ==>	11	
Range along the Z' axis ==>	155.7	Azimuth ==> 318 Dip ==> 79
Range along the Y' axis ==>	122.9	Azimuth ==> 56 Dip ==> 2
Range along the X' axis ==>	186.3	Azimuth ==> 146 Dip ==> 11

14.1.9 GRADE INTERPOLATION

The Author used ordinary kriging as the preferred method of grade estimation for this initial grade estimate. Ordinary kriging is an industry accepted method for estimating the mineralization of metallic ore deposits. The block estimation search region is shown in Table 14-4.

Table 14.4: Grade Estimation Parameters

<i>X Range</i>	<i>140 ft</i>
<i>Y Range</i>	<i>200 ft</i>
<i>Z Range</i>	<i>175 ft</i>
<i>Minimum Composites</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Maximum Composites</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Minimum Drillholes</i>	<i>1</i>

14.1.10 BLOCK MODEL VALIDATION

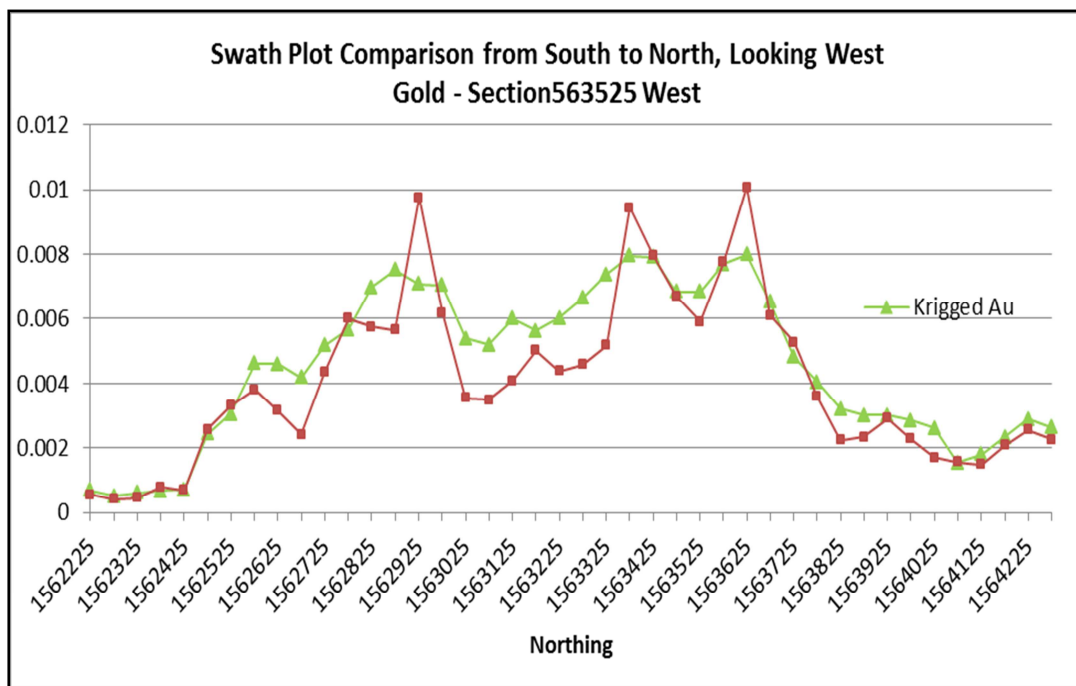
The Author has undertaken a thorough validation of the resultant interpolated model in order to confirm the estimation parameters, to check that the model represents the input data on both local and global scales, and to check that the estimate is not biased.

14.1.11 SWATH PLOTS

A swath plot is a graphical display of the grade distribution derived from a series of bands, or swaths, generated in several directions through the deposit. Grade variations from the block model are compared using the swath plot to the distribution derived from the drill hole composites.

The model grades represent an unbiased estimation of the grade distribution of the Hasbrouck Deposit, as compared to the composite grades, on a global scale. Therefore the overall trend of the swath plots should be similar to the composite distribution of grade with minor local fluctuations. Figure 14-6 demonstrates that the overall grade distribution has been modeled sufficiently and that there are no extreme deviations of the model from the composite grades. On a local scale, the composites provide a less reliable estimate of the deposit grade, as is common for epithermal disseminated precious-metal deposits.

Figure 14.6 North South Swath Plot



14.1.12 VISUAL VALIDATION

Figures 14-7 and 14-8 show the close correspondence of drill hole composite to block model gold grades.

Figure 14.7: Section W-E (796025 N), Looking North. Block Model and Drill Holes (50ft window)

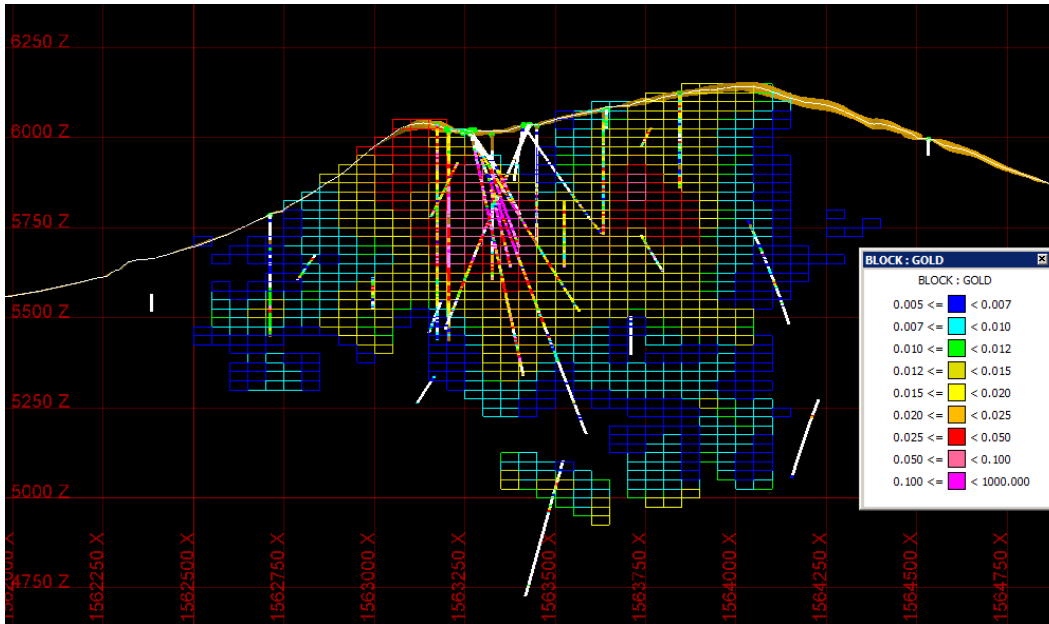
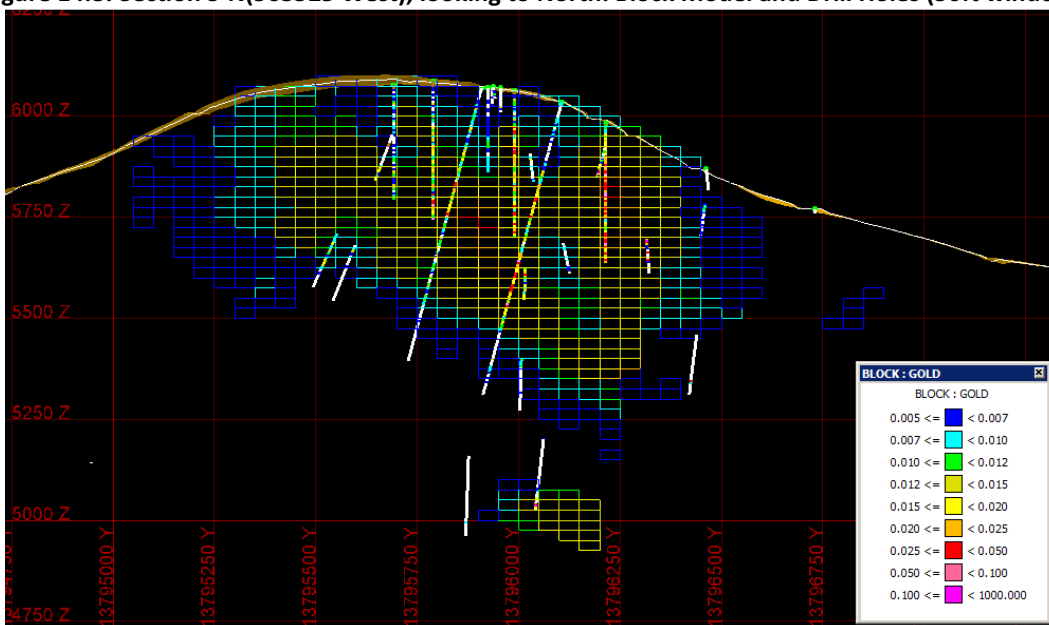


Figure 14.8: Section S-N(563525 West), looking to North. Block Model and Drill Holes (50ft window)



14.1.13 HASBROUCK DEPOSIT RESOURCE STATEMENT

The geology, deposit type, and mineralogy at Hasbrouck is understood to the level that mineral resources may be classified. The Author has classified the resources for the Hasbrouck Deposit as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. An Au: Ag price ratio of 57.14:1 has been used to convert the silver contained grade to a gold equivalent grade.

Table 14.5 : Hasbrouck Deposit Resource Statement, February 21, 2014

HASBROUCK DEPOSIT RESOURCE STATEMENT							
Feb 21, 2014 (0.005 opt AuEq Cutoff)							
Category	Tons (000 tons)	Gold opt	Silver opt	AuEq opt	Gold (000 oz)	Silver (000 oz)	AuEq (000 oz)
Measured	14,686	0.014	0.307	0.019	206	4,509	285
Indicated	55,002	0.011	0.248	0.015	605	13,640	844
Measured & Indicated	69,688	0.012	0.260	0.016	811	18,149	1,128
Inferred	58,921	0.007	0.189	0.010	412	11,136	607

AuEq calculated AuEq= Au + (Ag/57.14)

Notes:

1. CIM definitions are followed for classification of Mineral Resources
2. Mineral Resources are estimated using a gold price of US\$1,200 per ounce and a silver price of US\$21 per ounce
3. Totals may not represent the sum of the parts due to rounding.
4. The Mineral Resources have been prepared by Scott E. Wilson in conformity with CIM “Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices” guidelines and are reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators NI43-101. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into mineral reserve.

The tonnage and grade curve for the following tables are tabulated at various gold equivalent cutoff grades.

Table 14.6: Hasbrouck Deposit Measured Resources at Various Cut-Off Grades February 21, 2014

Cut-Off AuEq	Tons X 1,000	Au opt	Au Oz X 1,000	Ag opt	Ag Oz X 1,000
0.005	14,686	0.014	206	0.307	4,509
0.006	13,635	0.015	205	0.322	4,390
0.007	12,606	0.016	202	0.338	4,261
0.008	11,692	0.016	187	0.354	4,139
0.009	10,899	0.017	185	0.369	4,022
0.010	10,098	0.018	182	0.386	3,898
0.011	9,354	0.019	178	0.401	3,751
0.012	8,764	0.020	175	0.415	3,637
0.013	8,147	0.021	171	0.430	3,503
0.014	7,585	0.021	159	0.446	3,383

Cut-Off AuEq	Tons X 1,000	Au opt	Au Oz X 1,000	Ag opt	Ag Oz X 1,000
0.015	7,017	0.022	154	0.463	3,249
0.016	6,581	0.023	151	0.477	3,139
0.017	6,118	0.024	147	0.491	3,004
0.018	5,734	0.025	143	0.505	2,896
0.019	5,360	0.026	139	0.520	2,787
0.020	5,013	0.027	135	0.534	2,677

Table 14.7: Hasbrouck Deposit Indicated Resources at Various Cut-Off Grades, February 21, 2014

Cut-Off AuEq	Tons X 1,000	Au opt	Au Oz X 1,000	Ag opt	Ag Oz X 1,000
0.005	55,002	0.011	605	0.248	13,640
0.006	49,208	0.012	590	0.265	13,040
0.007	44,356	0.013	577	0.281	12,464
0.008	39,698	0.014	556	0.297	11,790
0.009	36,044	0.014	505	0.312	11,246
0.010	32,797	0.015	492	0.326	10,692
0.011	29,963	0.016	479	0.340	10,187
0.012	27,358	0.017	465	0.354	9,685
0.013	24,682	0.018	444	0.369	9,108
0.014	22,190	0.019	422	0.385	8,543
0.015	20,226	0.020	405	0.399	8,070
0.016	18,411	0.020	368	0.414	7,622
0.017	16,688	0.021	350	0.428	7,142
0.018	15,209	0.022	335	0.443	6,738
0.019	13,806	0.023	318	0.458	6,323
0.020	12,623	0.024	303	0.473	5,971

Table 14.8: Hasbrouck Deposit Inferred Resources at Various Cut-Off Grades, February 21, 2014

Cut-Off AuEq	Tons X 1,000	Au opt	Au Oz X 1,000	Ag opt	Ag Oz X 1,000
0.005	58,921	0.007	412	0.189	11,136
0.006	48,345	0.008	387	0.206	9,959
0.007	39,337	0.009	354	0.223	8,772
0.008	32,207	0.010	322	0.239	7,697
0.009	26,250	0.011	289	0.255	6,694
0.010	21,740	0.012	261	0.268	5,826
0.011	18,074	0.013	235	0.280	5,061
0.012	15,086	0.014	211	0.292	4,405

Cut-Off AuEq	Tons X 1,000	Au opt	Au Oz X 1,000	Ag opt	Ag Oz X 1,000
0.013	12,934	0.014	181	0.302	3,906
0.014	11,057	0.015	166	0.312	3,450
0.015	9,576	0.016	153	0.323	3,093
0.016	8,365	0.017	142	0.334	2,794
0.017	6,988	0.018	126	0.343	2,397
0.018	6,015	0.018	108	0.354	2,129
0.019	5,203	0.019	99	0.366	1,904
0.020	4,578	0.020	92	0.375	1,717

14.2 THREE HILLS DEPOSIT RESOURCE

The Three Hills Project has been modeled using an Inverse Distance³ method, segregating domains by lithological groups. The geologic model creates five lithologic domains but only two are significant to the ANV land holding: Seibert and Fraction. Brouger and Oddie are present but there is not much data for either unit. The West End group is beyond the ANV land package.

The structural model divides the area into nine blocks; controlled by three NW structures and three NS structures. The NS faults appear to have been ground-preparing structures. Intersection of the NS and NW structures has great potential for high-grade mineralization.

The geologic model uses the lithologic surfaces and the modeled structural surfaces to create solids. The solids are cut to the model bounds and topographic surface. The construction methodology yields set of solids that neither over-lap nor under-lap.

Much of the mineralized material is internal to the physiographic hills, mainly the in the Siebert formation. Mineralization trends along the contact of Siebert and Fraction with rare values over 1 ounce per ton Au. This area is the main focus of the model. Beyond the hills, the geologic constraints become questionable due to lack of subsurface data.

Statistical analysis concurs with the geologic observation that the Siebert and Fraction contact control mineralization. Trend analyses yield a direction of continuity sub-parallel to the contact.

An Inverse Distance³ method was chosen as the preferred method because of the variability of the grades. Within the hills, Ordinary Kriging may be appropriate due to the data density and reasonably consistent grades, however rigorous variography needs to be defined prior to completion.

14.2.1 GEOLOGIC MODEL

The final geologic model uses solids, where each solid represents a single lithologic unit. The model is a combination of lithology and structure. Each solid is limited by 4 parameters where applicable: 1- the block model boundaries, 2- the topographic surface, 3- the major modeled structures, 4- the lithologic contacts.

14.2.2 LITHOLOGIC MODEL

The lithological model was constructed using surfaces to create solids. The surfaces were created from section lines defining the contacts. Logged drill data was displayed and the contact lines were interpreted on sections. Where sufficient data exists, 100-ft East-West sections were used. Beyond

those areas, 200-, 300-, and 400-ft section spacing was used. This allows the data to be honored without excessive inflections in the surface where data does not exist.

- There are 5 major lithologic units defined, and are coded:
- Siebert tuff
- Fraction tuff
- Oddie rhyolite
- West End tuff
- Brougner rhyolite

The lithologic surfaces are used to define the structural model at depth along with geologic surface mapping. The lithological model is refined with structural model. The process is iterative. The lithologic model helps define the structures and the structures are used to limit the lithologic surfaces.

14.2.3 STRUCTURAL MODEL

The structural model is mostly defined by surficial mapping and projections from a Master's Thesis, Thompson, 1996. In the drilling data, structures are defined where lithologic units show offset. These have been project or linked to the surface mapping data and projected to the bounds of the model.

Figure 4 shows in plan-view the fault block and the fault labels. The blocks are assigned numbers based on the Walker Lane structure and the NS structures. Blocks south of the Rex fault are in the 10's block. Blocks between the Rex fault and the Walker fault are the 20's, etc.

The NS faults are interpreted to be Tension-release faults related to the Walker Lane structures. These faults are used to identify each fault block. They start at 1 in the west and increase to the east. The Fault block numbering convention is a two-digit number denoting Walker Lane and Tension-release blocks.

There are 19 solids used in this model. The code for each fault block and lith type yields 18 solids, and a solid for the Oddie, interpreted as a plug and surface flow system. The blocks in the model are flagged from these solids during initiation of the block model construction. The block variable 'domain' is flagged with the 4-digit code and variables 'lith' and 'fault' are later flagged from 'domain'.

14.2.4 DATA SUMMARY

There are 287 holes in the Three Hills database drilled from 1974 to 2012. 80% was drilled in three programs, 1988-9, 1996-7, and 2012. The total footage for the project is 78,698 feet. 5,300 feet is from unknown projects.

The database contains: collar location data, assay data for gold and silver (though the silver values are not used), and geologic data. The geologic data includes alteration and lithologic type, (herein combined into formations).

No down-hole survey data has been acquired; most of the holes are relatively short and, therefore they may only deviate a small amount.

14.2.5 COMPOSITING

EDA work suggests a 35-ft block size; therefore the composite length should be 35ft The method used is 35-ft run-length composite recording a majority rock code. This gives most of the samples equal weight and removes the need for a second compositing routine for angled holes. The majority rock code applied here is not the variable used to select samples. The code used to select samples is derived from the boundary variable set from the geologic solids through this compositing routine. All missing and

non-sampled data is set to "-1" and ignored in the calculation of the composite value. Silver is not considered relevant to this project and was disregarded.

14.2.6 DECLUSTERING

Estimation using Inverse Distance is susceptible to the effects of clustered data. Clustered data limit the weighting of samples at the block edges and potential bias the estimation. Krigged methods are naturally de-clustered, therefore no issues arise for densely-spaced data.

The samples are weighted based on the length of the sample. The 35ft run-length composite gives a majority of the samples the same weight. The process of de-clustering the composite database requires that a box or cell be created. Within that cell an average weight is derived by the distances of all the samples in the cell. The cells are created at various places to eliminate bias at cell boarders. The average of all the cell-block sample weights is then retained as a de-clustered weight value in the composite database.

The database design file (cmp.dsf) was modified to accept the de-clustered weights, cmd.dsf. A set of parameters was executed for each lithological group, and four de-clustered variables were populated. These variables are used in sample selection as the variable with which to weight the samples when selected for estimation.

14.2.7 RESTRICTION OF HIGH GRADE SAMPLES

No capping was performed on the raw or composite databases. Very few samples are shown to have exceedingly high values. Sample grades are limited during compositing; the highest raw values being reduced by half once composited. As well, the search ellipse dimensions coupled with minimum number of samples used per estimate, also reduces the effect of high-grade samples on distant blocks. See the following section for more on the search ellipse and sample limits and selection

14.2.8 TOPOGRAPHY

The topographic data used to construct the surface at Three Hills is from The U.S. Geological Survey. A formal survey of the property has not been completed.

14.2.9 INTERPOLATION PLAN

Exploratory data analysis indicates that the Siebert and Fraction formations contain separate grade populations. Therefore the two units are estimated separately. Classification of the model was considered to be included as a flag when an estimate was made. A four -pass Inverse Distance³ estimation was created for Siebert and the Fraction tuff has three pass Inverse Distance³. The Oddie and the grouped West End units (includes the Mizpah andesite and Tonopah Formation) were completed with a single-pass estimation, Inverse Distance³.

The estimation parameter file is called anh2012eoy_TS_TF_decl.bef and includes all gold estimation runs. The estimation ID's are labeled descriptively, id_f2 is a second pass inverse distance for Fraction tuff, nn_moz is an estimate using the nearest neighbor technique.

Table 14.9 Estimation Id's

Estimation ID	Unit and/or Pass #	Interpolation Method
id_f2	Fraction 2	INVERSE DISTANCE ³
id_f3	Fraction 3	INVERSE DISTANCE ³
id_f4	Fraction 4	INVERSE DISTANCE ³

id_odd	Oddie all	INVERSE DISTANCE ³
id_s1	Siebert 1	INVERSE DISTANCE ³
id_s2	Siebert 2	INVERSE DISTANCE ³
id_s3	Siebert 3	INVERSE DISTANCE ³
id_s4	Siebert 4	INVERSE DISTANCE ³
id_we	West End grouped	INVERSE DISTANCE ³
kg_moz	all units in milliounces/ton	ORDINARY KRIGING
nn_moz	all units in milliounces/ton	NEAREST NEIGHBOR

14.2.10 THREE HILLS DEPOSIT RESOURCE

The geology, deposit type, and mineralogy at Three Hills is understood to the level that mineral resources may be classified. The Author has classified the resources for the Three Hills Deposit as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. The tonnage and grade curve for the following tables are tabulated at gold cutoff grade values.

Table 14.10 : Three Hills Deposit Resource Statement, February 21, 2014

THREE HILLS DEPOSIT RESOURCE STATEMENT							
Feb 21, 2014 (0.005 opt Au Cutoff)							
Category	Tons (000 tons)	Gold opt	Silver opt	AuEq opt	Gold (000 oz)	Silver (000 oz)	AuEq (000 oz)
Measured	1,091	0.023	N/A	N/A	25	0	25
Indicated	7,413	0.017	N/A	N/A	126	0	126
Measured & Indicated	8,504	0.018	N/A	N/A	151	0	151
Inferred	11,002	0.014			154		154

AuEq calculated $AuEq = Au + (Ag/57.14)$

Notes:

1. CIM definitions are followed for classification of Mineral Resources
2. Mineral Resources are estimated using a gold price of US\$1,200 per ounce and a silver price of US\$21 per ounce
3. Totals may not represent the sum of the parts due to rounding.
4. The Mineral Resources have been prepared by Scott E. Wilson in conformity with CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices" guidelines and are reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators NI43-101. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into mineral reserve.

Table 14.11: Three Hills Deposit Measured Resources at Various Cut-Off Grades, February 21, 2014

Cut-Off AuEq	Tons X 1,000	Au opt	Au Oz X 1,000
0.005	1,134	0.023	26
0.006	1,087	0.024	26
0.007	1,042	0.025	26
0.008	981	0.026	26

Cut-Off AuEq	Tons X 1,000	Au opt	Au Oz X 1,000
0.009	925	0.027	25
0.010	876	0.028	25
0.011	841	0.028	24
0.012	803	0.029	23
0.013	741	0.031	23
0.014	692	0.032	22
0.015	650	0.033	21
0.016	610	0.034	21
0.017	582	0.035	20
0.018	553	0.036	20
0.019	524	0.037	19
0.020	489	0.038	19

Table 14.12: Three Hills Deposit Indicated Resources at Various Cut-Off Grades, February 21, 2014

Cut-Off AuEq	Tons X 1,000	Au Opt	Au Oz X 1,000
0.005	7,534	0.017	128
0.006	6,813	0.018	123
0.007	6,291	0.019	120
0.008	5,707	0.020	114
0.009	5,288	0.021	111
0.010	4,850	0.022	107
0.011	4,475	0.023	103
0.012	4,132	0.024	99
0.013	3,769	0.025	94
0.014	3,472	0.026	90
0.015	3,199	0.027	86
0.016	2,944	0.028	82
0.017	2,717	0.029	79
0.018	2,473	0.030	74
0.019	2,277	0.031	71
0.020	2,098	0.032	67

Table 14.13: Three Hills Inferred Resources at Various Cut-Off Grades, February 21, 2014

Cut-Off AuEq	Tons X 1,000	Au opt	Au Oz X 1,000
0.005	12,890	0.014	180
0.006	10,097	0.016	162
0.007	8,340	0.018	150
0.008	7,089	0.020	142
0.009	6,171	0.021	130
0.010	5,454	0.023	125
0.011	4,710	0.025	118
0.012	4,027	0.027	109
0.013	3,485	0.029	101
0.014	3,016	0.032	97
0.015	2,706	0.034	92
0.016	2,459	0.036	89
0.017	2,289	0.037	85
0.018	2,067	0.039	81
0.019	1,904	0.041	78
0.020	1,713	0.043	74

15 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Tonogold Resources Inc.'s Divide Mine property, located contiguously to the north and east of Hasbrouck has experienced significant exploration and a minor modern era open pit mine. While no resources are published, Tonogold geologists contend that previous exploration was biased on the eastern flank of Gold Mountain in the vicinity of the Falcon Pit. Their more recent exploration has focused more on the western side, moving towards the property boundary with Hasbrouck.

Driving this thinking is the interpretation that gold occurs primarily in easterly trending faults in the Divide District that are conjugate to the North-west Walker orientations. They contend the east trending Kernick fault at Hasbrouck is such a structure and that mineralization within their holdings may have a genetic association with it.

The Hill of Gold, owned by GeoTech Gold, a subsidiary of an oil concern, lies between the Hasbrouck and Three Hills deposits.

Approximately 20 miles south of Hasbrouck Peak lies Chapparall Gold Corp.'s Gemfield Project. The Gemfield project has completed a Feasibility Study on the project in 2013. Chaparral envision a 7,500 tpd heap leach operation with 2.1:1 strip ratio over a mine life of 6.3 years. Initial capex is \$151 million. NPV using a 7% discount rate is \$92 million with an IRR of 23% using a base case of \$1,350/oz Au.

The Author has not visited these projects nor verified the information presented here about them, and cannot comment on the similarities of these projects to Hasbrouck and Three Hills. The information on adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization of the Hasbrouck and Three Hills deposits.

16 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The Author is not aware of additional information concerning the project that will materially affect this report due to its omission.

17 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Hasbrouck and Three Hills project is located within the historically important mining district of Tonopah. The district includes the several identifies resources in addition to Hasbrouck and Three Hills. Drilling at Hasbrouck and Three Hills has been successful at delineating a significant low-grade large-tonnage Au and Ag deposit which is potentially amenable to bulk-tonnage mining and mineral extraction techniques. Hasbrouck is considered a property with Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineralization as defined in NI 43-101. The confidence in the continuity of mineralization is sufficient to assess the property with a scoping study level evaluation in order to verify the viability of the project.

The Author reviewed pertinent data from the Hasbrouck Project regarding exploration data and methods, QA/QC and resource estimates. The Author determined that WKM's statement of mineral resources at the Hasbrouck and Three Hills Project is in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101, as set forth in the CIM Standards on Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines (2005). The Author completed his review of the project in preparation for this technical report.

The Author met his objective and concludes:

- Exploration drilling, sampling, sample preparation, assaying, density measurements and drillhole surveys have been carried out in accordance with best industry standard practices and are suitable to support resource estimates.
- Sampling and assaying includes quality assurance procedures including submission of blanks, reference materials, pulp duplicates and coarse-reject duplicates.
- The Hasbrouck and Three Hills gold and silver deposits resource models were developed using industry accepted methods.
- Mineral resources are classified as Measured Mineral Resources, Indicated Mineral Resources, and Inferred Mineral Resources. Resource classification criteria are appropriate in terms of the confidence in grade estimates and geological continuity and meet the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and CIM Standards on Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines (2010).

18 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Project has the potential to be a gold producing property. There are significant measured, indicated, and inferred resources identified at Hasbrouck and Three Hills. Additionally, the resources disclosed in this report are constrained detailed 3-D geological models which give confidence in the reasonable prospects of economic extraction. The Author recommends that, subsequent to the closure of the proposed transaction between WKM and Allied Nevada, WKM should complete a preliminary economic assessment of a mining operation at Hasbrouck and Three Hills. A preliminary economic assessment would address such issues as mining methods, recovery methods, infrastructure, market studies, environmental studies and permitting, capital and operating costs, and an economic assessment. A typical preliminary economic assessment on a project of this size and having this level of data in the State of Nevada costs approximately \$150,000.

The Author further recommends that subsequent to a preliminary economic assessment a prefeasibility study be performed. This will entail:

- Resource drilling to increase the level of confidence in the resource
- Metallurgical studies to increase the level of confidence in and understanding of the projected metallurgical performance and process design
- Hydrogeological studies to characterize ground water for permitting and for water sourcing
- Geotechnical studies to provide data for mine design
- Geotechnical studies to provide data for surface infrastructure elements design
- Base-line studies of flora and fauna necessary for permitting
- Engineering studies to allow project configuration necessary for permitting
- Engineering studies to allow capital and operating costs to be predicted
- Economic analyses
- Mine closure studies

A prefeasibility study for a project such as the Hasbrouck project typically costs:

ACTIVITY	PHASE 1 (0-12 months)	PHASE 2 (13 - 18 months)
DRILLING	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
PERMITTING	\$300,000	\$700,000
ENGINEERING	\$500,000	\$500,000
EXPLORATION		\$1,000,000
TOTAL	\$1,800,000	\$3,200,000

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