Form 43-101F1
Technical Report on the Storm Property
Nye County, Nevada

For
Defiance Capital Corp.

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SUMMARY

The Storm property, located midway between Ely and Tonopah in northern Nye County, Nevada, consists of four blocks of 242 unpatented mining claims, totaling about 20.2 square km, held by Genesis Professional Services LLC (GPS). The largest block of 196 claims covers about 16.4 square km and is located in Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, T6N, R54E. A nearby small block of 10 claims of about 0.8 square km in area is located in Section 26 and 27, T7N, R54E. Two small blocks totaling 36 claims, each about 1.5 square km in area are located along US Highway 6, near Black Rock Summit in the southeast part of T8N, R54E, and northwest part of T7N, R54E. All four of the claim blocks were staked over outcrops of pervasively altered and geochemically anomalous bedrock outcrops, and adjacent alluvium covered areas. The largest claim block is about 4.1 by 3.3 km in area and past exploration work has been focused on this block.

Defiance Capital Corp. (Defiance) entered into a property option agreement with the GPS to acquire a 100% interest in the Storm Property. Pursuant to the terms of the Property Option Agreement, the Corporation must pay to GPS an aggregate US$250,000 over five years; deliver an aggregate 800,000 Common Shares over two years; and incur at least US$300,000 of expenditures on the Property over five years.

In addition to the Option Price, the Corporation agrees to pay to GPS royalties of 3.0% of net smelter returns realized from all gold and silver produced from the Property, and 2.0% of net smelter returns realized from all other minerals produced from the Property.

The exploration target area lies along the east margin of a large caldera complex—active eruption and collapse occurred in Oligocene time and again in Quaternary time. Alteration and mineralization appears to have been emplaced following the Oligocene eruption. Host rocks are layered rhyolite welded ash-flow tuffs of Oligocene age with exposed thickness of 100 to 200 m, resting on upper Paleozoic marine sediments consisting of limestone, dolomite and carbonaceous siltstone. These Paleozoic sediments

are exposed in relatively small erosion windows through the volcanic cover rocks, and in small patches at the base of the volcanic rocks.

Principal structures are a series of roughly parallel north-northwest-trending steep faults that cut through the main claim clock. Extensional faulting has successively down-dropped adjacent fault blocks, step-like fashion, with down dropped blocks always to the east. Displacements on individual faults generally appear to be less than 150 m. The Coyote Graben, a prominent north-northwest structure is associated with elevated gold, arsenic and antimony rock-chip geochemical values.

Modern exploration began in 1982 when Nassau Limited of Palo Alto, California located lode mining claims in the area. Robert Seklemian, an experienced consultant, constructed a detailed geologic map at scale of 1:6,000 that documents widespread pervasive silicification and clay-alteration in the rhyolite tuff. Steep hydrothermal breccia pipes and zones of closely spaced, strongly silicified fractures also were mapped. Several hundred rock chip surface samples collected by Nassau show elevated arsenic, antimony, and mercury values, and a very few surface samples show elevated gold and silver values.

Nassau was disappointed in the results and control of the property passed to Fischer-Watt Mining Co. in the late 1980's. Fischer-Watt drilled six reverse circulation rotary holes in 1987 to test for sediment-hosted gold mineralization in limestone-replacement jasperoid exposed in a small window, about five hectares in area in the northwest part of the claim block. All holes were shallow, less than 100 m deep and located in a relatively small area. One drill hole (HT87-5) showed mineralization with 24.4 m at 0.01 opt gold. Assays from the other five holes are not available but apparently cut no significant gold values.

Fischer-Watt carried out an I.P. geophysical survey over the claims in 1988, and a biogeochemical survey in which sagebrush was sampled, reduced to ash and analyzed for gold and other elements. The south part of the claim block showed slightly elevated gold values (average 27 ppb) compared to the north part (average 13 ppb).

Fischer-Watt drilled seven reverse circulation holes in 1988. All were shallow holes, less than 100 meters deep, located to test I.P chargeability anomalies and elevated gold values obtained in the biogeochemical survey. Only summary logs and partial assays are available, and no gold values greater than 30 ppb are reported from this drilling.

Fischer-Watt drilled five additional reverse circulation holes in 1990. Three holes were off-set holes from HT87-5, an effort to extend mineralization encountered in that hole. Two holes were sited to test a surface rock-chip gold anomaly in the north part of the property. The top assay in HT90-1 was 0.239 ppm gold, best intercept was 30.5 m (100 ft) of 0.068 ppm gold; top assay in HT90-2 was 0.329 ppm gold, best intercept was 39.6 m (130 ft) of 0.072 ppm gold; and top assay in HT90-3 was 0.320 ppm gold, best intercept was 38.1 m (125 ft) of 0.073 ppm gold.

GPS contracted an IP survey over most of the large south claim block on the Storm property in late 2007. The IP survey used the gradient array with an a-spacing of 50 m and line spacing of 150 m. The survey detected 18 chargeability anomalies and 14 resistivity anomalies, five of which have coincident chargeability and resistivity responses. Most of the IP anomalies fall within the area occupied by the Coyote Graben and the area where elevated geochemical gold values were obtained. This north-northwest structure varies from 500 to 1000 m wide and extends the 3.5 km length of the claim block. Additional geologic mapping, geochemical sampling and geophysical surveying is recommended to evaluate and prioritize the anomalies for possible drill testing. A proposed budget estimate for a Phase 1 program of exploration is shown below.

Estimated Budget -- Storm Project -- Phase 1

Exploration		
	Geologic Mapping (contractor) 20 days @ $500/day	$10,000
	Field vehicle and field expenses	$5,000
	Alteration and petrographic studies	$5,000
	Geochemical sampling	$5,000
	Assays	$5,000
	Geophysical survey IP	$110,000
	Geophysical survey ground magnetics	$40,000
	Geophysics interpretation	$5,000
	Data compilation 20 days @$500	$10,000
Office	Map Preparation and GIS	$5,000
TOTAL		$200,000

INTRODUCTION

The Storm Project is a gold-silver property located in Nye County, Nevada, midway between Tonopah and Ely. Genesis Professional Services LLC (GPS) acquired the property on the basis of local geology and past exploration results. GPS engaged the services of Zonge Geoscience Inc. to carry out a gradient array IP/Resistivity survey over the property in October to December 2007. In addition, in March 2008 GPS commissioned a limited rock-chip surface sample survey (41 samples), taken within the Coyote Graben. Otherwise GPS has not conducted any further work on its own behalf.

GPS has entered into an agreement with Defiance Capital Corp. (Defiance) that would transfer ownership of the property to Defiance with an exchange of cash, shares and a work commitment. This present report reviews the geology and mineralization as currently known.

This report has been prepared on behalf of Defiance and complies with standards for technical reports as outlined in National Policy Instrument 43-101. Estimated costs for a recommended program of exploration are believed to reflect current rates.

The author of this report visited the property on September 14-15, 2007. Available data on past exploration programs by various companies and individuals from 1982 to 1990 are summarized. Information from the 2007 IP/Resistivity survey was made available and is included in this report. In addition, the results from the March 2008 rock-chip sampling program were provided.

This report is based upon information published and unpublished, on observations made during field inspection of the property, and on the author's experience and familiarity with mineral deposits in Nevada as well as other prospects and deposits of this type.

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For information relating to ownership and claims and requirements for exploration on the property, the author has relied on information provided by Defiance, which to the best of our knowledge and experience is correct. The author is not a legal professional and a legal opinion on title is beyond the scope of this report.

Defiance has given the author permission to include results from historical work on the property in this Technical Report. The author has relied on Defiance's assertion that Defiance is in legal possession of this information and may disclose this information without breach of confidentiality.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Storm property is located midway between Tonopah and Ely in an unsurveyed part of northern Nye County, Nevada (Figures 1, 2). It lies within the southern part of the Pancake mining area as defined by Kleinhampl and Ziony (1984), specifically on the west margin of the Pancake Range, just west of Railroad Valley. The project area is located on the west edge of Railroad Valley about 19 km (12 mi) south of U.S. Highway 6. The turnoff from U.S. 6 is 116 km (72 mi) southwest of Ely and 148 km (92 mi) northeast of Tonopah. Access into the claims is by paved or sometimes graded or unimproved road. The principal block of claims is located about Latitude 36º 26' N, Longitude 115º 54' W.

A BLM designated Wilderness Study Area overlies approximately 1/3 of the southern-most claim block, which would probably preclude mineral exploration or exploitation in the area affected.

Figure 1. Location Map Overview

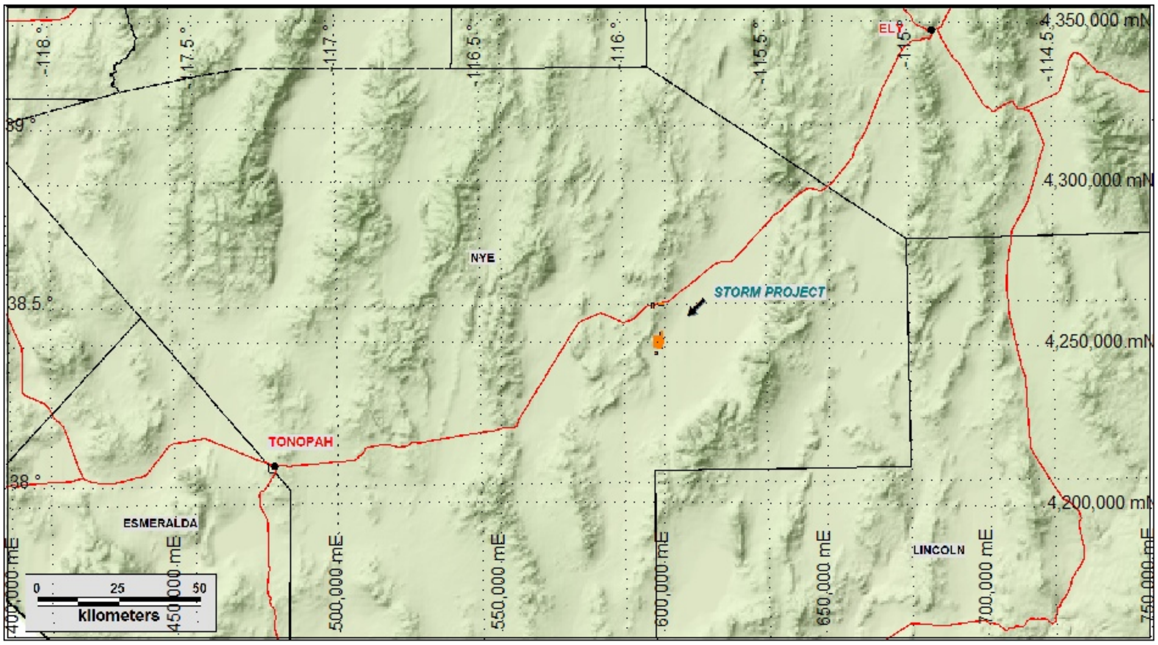

Figure 2. Location Map - Regional view of northern Nye County, with latitude/longitude and UTM coordinates (NAD27 for US, Zone 11)

The Storm property consists of four blocks containing a total of 242 unpatented mining claims totaling about 20.2 square kilometers (Figures 3, 4, and 5). The largest block of 196 unpatented lode mining claims covering about 16.4 square km, is about 3.3 km east-west by 4 km north-south, and is located in Sections 2, 3, 4, 9, 10 and 11 T6N, R54E, and Sections 26, 33, 34 and 35, T7N, R54E (Figures 3, 4). A small block of 10 claims, about 0.8 square km in area, is located just to the south of the largest claim block in Sections 14 and 21, T6N, R54E. This southernmost claim block is partly overlain by The Wall, a BLM Wilderness Study Area.

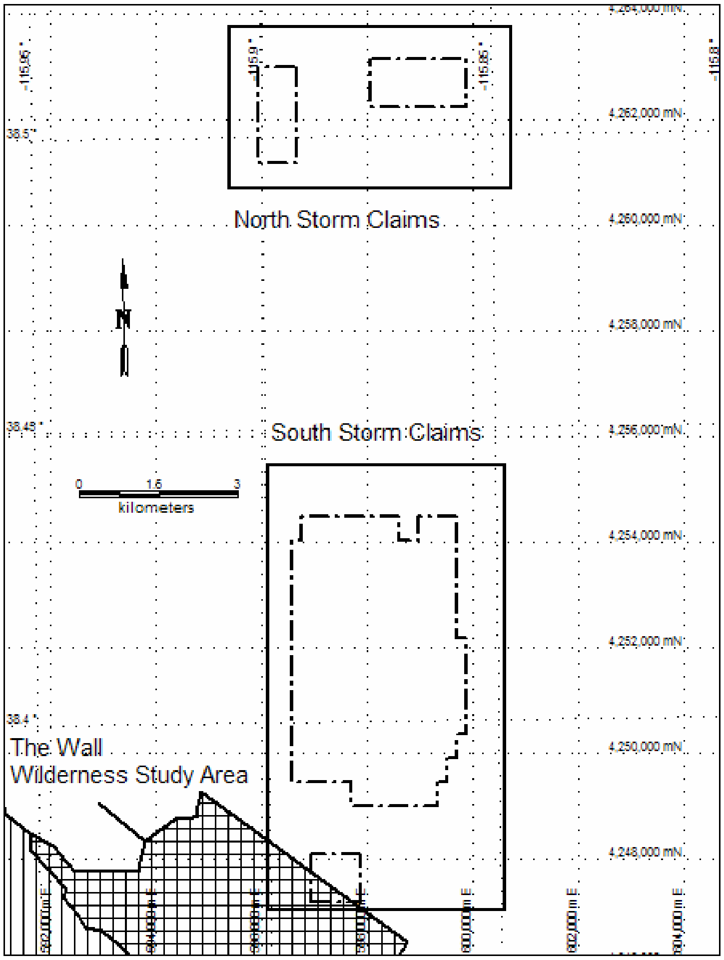

Figure 3. Overview of Storm Property claim blocks

Two small blocks of claims (the north claim blocks), each about 1.5 square kilometers in area, are located along U.S. Highway 6, near Black Rock Summit in Sections 3 and 4, T7N, R54E, and in Sections 33, 34 and 35, T8N, R54E (Figure 5).

The claims are listed in Appendix A along with their Bureau of Land Management (BLM) assigned serial number. The BLM is the agency that manages both surface and mineral use in this area.

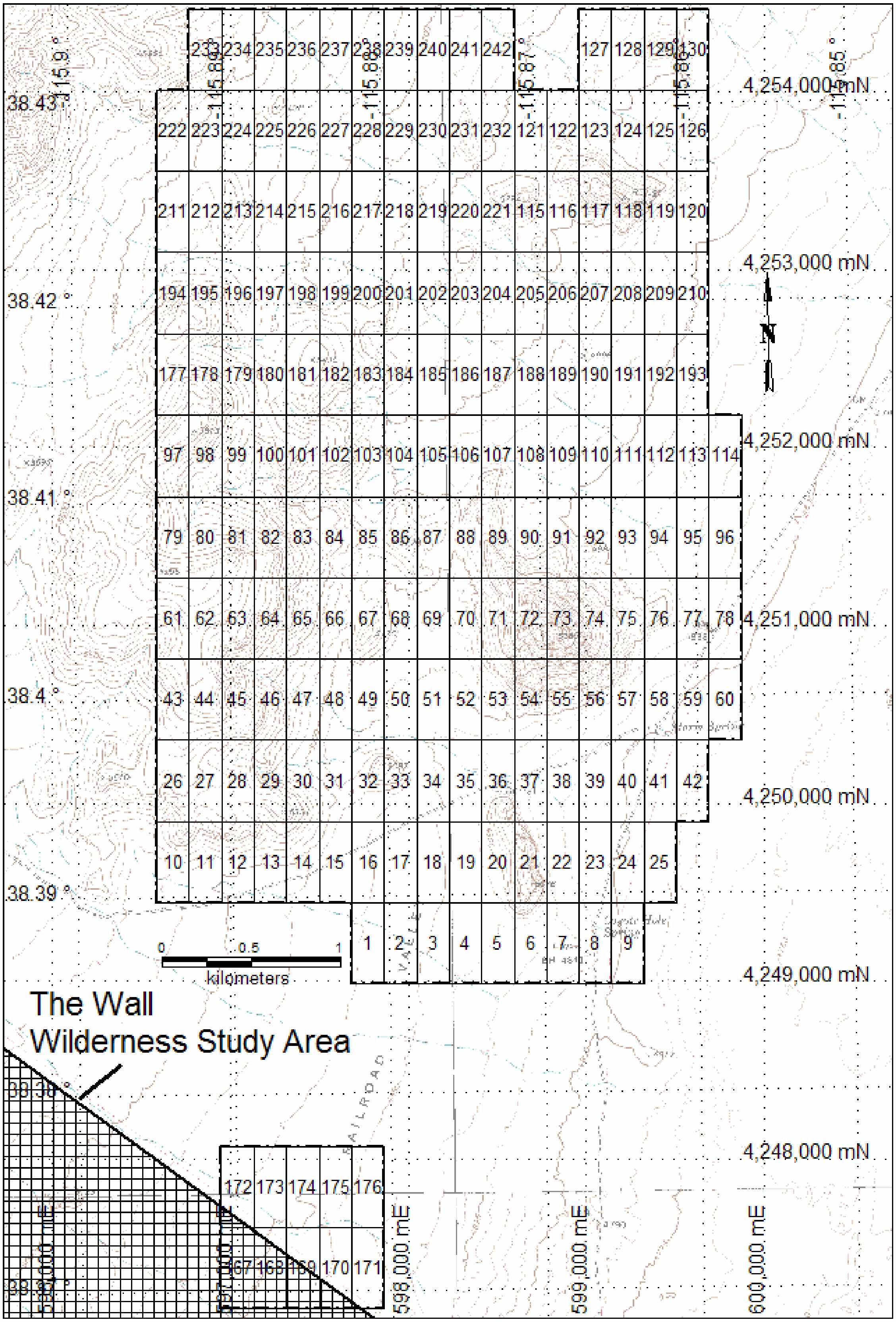

Figure 4. South Storm Property claim blocks

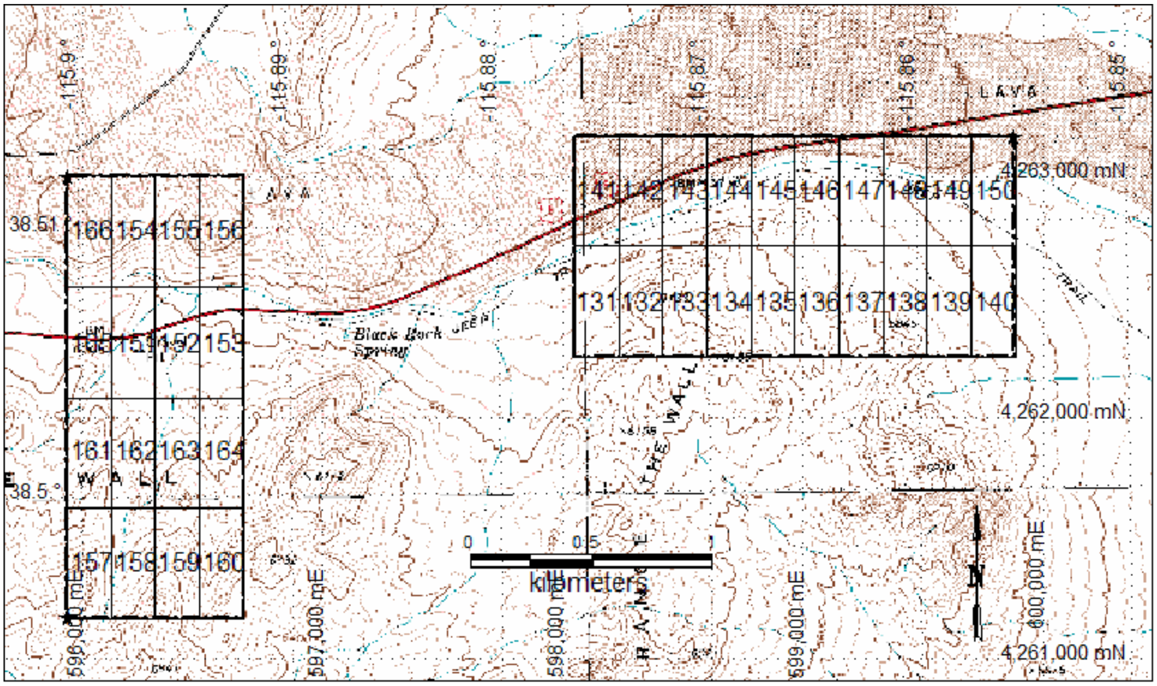

Figure 5. North Storm Property claim blocks

All four blocks of unpatented lode mining claims were staked over outcrop of pervasively altered and geochemically anomalous bedrock and adjacent alluvium-covered areas. Past exploration activities have been focused in the largest of the four claim blocks.

The claims are reported to be in good standing to August 31, 2009, and may be extended by payment of annual maintenance fees.

Agreements— Defiance Capital Corp. (Defiance) entered into a property option agreement with GPS to acquire a 100% interest in the Storm Property. Pursuant to the terms of the Property Option Agreement, the Corporation must pay to GPS an aggregate US$250,000 over five years; deliver an aggregate 800,000 Common Shares over two years; and incur at least US$300,000 of expenditures on the Property over five years.

In addition to the Option Price, the Corporation agrees to pay to GPS royalties of 3.0% of net smelter returns realized from all gold and silver produced from the Property, and 2.0% of net smelter returns realized from all other minerals produced from the Property.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

From Currant, Nevada, 80 km (50 mi) southwest of Ely, Highway U.S. 6 leads southwest across Railroad Valley, a broad northerly trending Basin and Range valley bordered by normal faults. Further to the southwest, the highway crosses the Pancake Range at Black Rock Summit. From this location the Pancake Range trends southwest and in seven miles, narrows to a sharp topographic ridge, less than a kilometer wide and nearly 300 meters high. This impressive feature, known as The Wall, marks the southeast margin of the Miocene Lunar Lake caldera.

The Storm prospect is situated on a gently east-sloping pediment between The Wall and an inferred Basin and Range fault bordering Railroad Valley on the west. The prospect area is marked by a cluster of prominent hills exposing resistant silicified rocks, with elevations from 1,463 m (4,800 feet) to 1,829 m (6,000 feet).

This part of Nye County is sparsely inhabited. Numerous forage crop and cattle ranches are present in Railroad Valley. The residents' livelihood is centered on mining, agriculture and providing services to travelers.

The road network is extensive and access to the area is good, especially with 4-wheel drive. The area is dry and arid, but heavy rainstorms occur during late spring (May-June) and late summer (August). Sleety rain and snow fall in the winter months, but snow cover only lasts a few days. Temperatures commonly range from -10º F in winter to 100º F in the summer months.

Vegetation consists mostly of desert brush such as sagebrush, Mormon Tea, Rabbit brush and other associated brush of this type. Utah juniper trees are sparsely distributed at higher elevations. No permanent streams are present in the area. Ground water resources are extensive in Railroad Valley. Surface water as ponds and springs in Railroad valley attracts bird life and small mammals.

HISTORY

Silver was discovered in the Silverton prospect in 1926, located about two km north of Highway 6 and about nine km west-southwest of Lockes Station. This location is about 14 km north of the main Storm claim block. A little ore was shipped to Tonopah, mainly from 1930 to 1936 (Kral, 1951), and is the only recorded production in the project area. A few small prospect pits and shallow workings are present on the Silverton property and indicate very limited production.

The first significant modern day exploration began in 1982 when Nassau Limited, a private exploration company from Palo Alto, California, located a block of "Hot Tip" claims that roughly coincides with the present property. Results of reconnaissance rock-chip geochemical sampling of widespread silicified bedrocks were sufficiently encouraging that geology of the area was mapped at 1:6,000 scale (Seklemian, 1982). Follow up rock-chip geochemical sampling, about 155 samples, in 1983 showed "anomalous concentrations of arsenic, mercury, antimony, and weakly anomalous gold values occur within hydrothermally altered tuffs and limestone. The anomalous abundance of gold-associated elemental suite (As, Hg, Sb) and the relative lack of silver and the commonly associated base metal suite (Cu, Pb, and Zn) (Percival, 1984) suggest good potential for discovery of a hot spring-type precious metal deposit.

Nassau Limited allowed their claims to lapse and Fischer-Watt Mining Company (Fischer-Watt) relocated the claims in 1984, compiled geologic data and collected additional rock-chip geochemical samples in 1984 to 1986. Jasperoid outcrops developed in a window of Paleozoic sediments, surrounded by Tertiary volcanic rocks were discovered in the SE1/4, NW1/4, Sec. 3, T6N, R54E. Rock-chip sampling of jasperoid showed strongly anomalous values of up to 0.0006 opt gold, up to 12,200 ppm antimony, and up to 10,600 ppm arsenic. This occurrence was interpreted as indicating a target for Carlin-type sediment-hosted gold mineralization, and the first six holes of a 1987 reverse circulation (RC) drilling program (HT87-1 through –6) were drilled in this area (Figure 6). Hole HT87-5 was most promising with 24.4 meters (80 feet) of jasper averaging 0.01

opt gold (35 to 115 feet or 10.7 to 35.1 meters) in upper Devonian Guilmette dolomite (see Appendix B for assays.)

Fischer-Watt carried out a biogeochemical survey in 1988. Plant samples (sagebrush) were collected at 305 m (1000 ft) centers along 21,037 m (69,000 ft) of north-south lines. No maps or analytical data are available but reportedly the south part of the claim block showed marginally higher gold values in plant ash, at average of 27 ppb compared to other parts of the survey (average 13 ppb gold).

Fischer-Watt also contracted Melano-Pyxix to run a wide-array IP survey over the south part of the claims where elevated gold values in plant ash were encountered. The IP survey used a dipole spread of 305 m (1000 ft) along 29,279 m (75,000 ft) of line. No report is available but reportedly chargeability (IP) anomalies are associated with a northwest-trending structure that became known as the Coyote fault zone.

Fischer-Watt continued RC drilling in 1988, focused in the area of jasperoid in Paleozoic sediments and also to test coincident IP and biogeochemical anomalies. The drilling of nine holes (Figure 6) returned no significant gold or silver values (above 0.02 ppm gold). RC drilling continued into 1990, testing the jasperoid area in Paleozoic rocks and testing biogeochemical anomalies, with the same disappointing results, which are reviewed further in the section on "Drilling" in this report. Fischer-Watt dropped the claims in 2000 after being unable to locate a joint-venture partner.

A Compilation Map (Figure 6) shows approximate area of the Hot Tip claim block outline (as of 1988?), current Storm property's south claim blocks, location of the Coyote Graben and known drill holes.

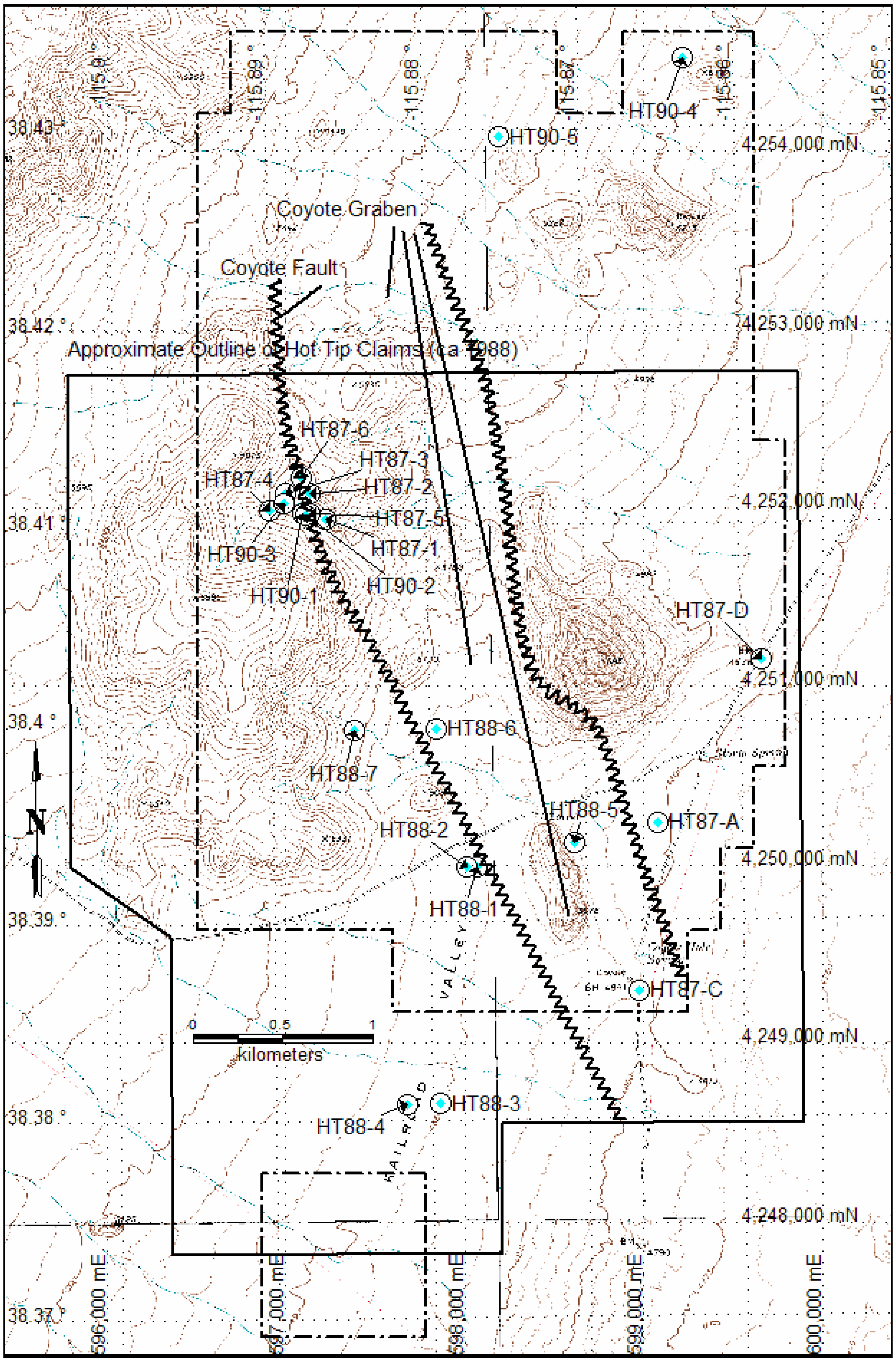

Figure 6. Compilation map with location of all known drill holes, broken dashed lines are the boundary of the south Storm claim blocks.

GEOLOGIC SETTING

The following is extracted from the field studies of Seklemian (1982) with minor additions from the work of the Fischer-Watt geologists.

The Storm property is located at the eastern edge of a large volcanic field where several calderas of mid-Tertiary age have been recognized (Stewart and Carlson, 1976). The oldest, the Williams Ridge caldera, is Oligocene in age and more than 20 miles in diameter. Its southeast margin passes through the Storm area near the northwest boundary of the claim block. Most of the claim block area is covered by landslipped welded tuff (Ekren and others, 1972) that is regarded as a huge landslide of volcanic rocks resting on the eroded surface of Devonian carbonate rocks of the Devonian Nevada Formation.

In Miocene time, the smaller Lunar Lake caldera, with a diameter of 10 miles, developed entirely within the earlier Williams Ridge caldera. The sharp topographic feature known as The Wall, located three miles to the west of the claims, marks the east wall of the younger caldera.

Recent extensive basalt volcanism is present in a 50-mile long, north-northwesterly trending zone that cuts through the earlier calderas (Stewart and Carlson, 1976). A small basalt cone in the southwest corner of the claim area and basaltic lava flow near Black Rock Summit are representative of this recent volcanic activity. An inferred, north-northeasterly trending Basin and Range fault borders Railroad Valley on the west its expression near the claims is an alignment of active and fossil warm springs and tufa aprons.

Most of the bedrocks exposed on the Storm project are Oligocene rhyolite welded tuff and associated breccias. These are extensively altered and rest on Paleozoic limestone, and are locally covered by scraps of younger unaltered volcanic rocks associated with Miocene volcanism (Figure 7).

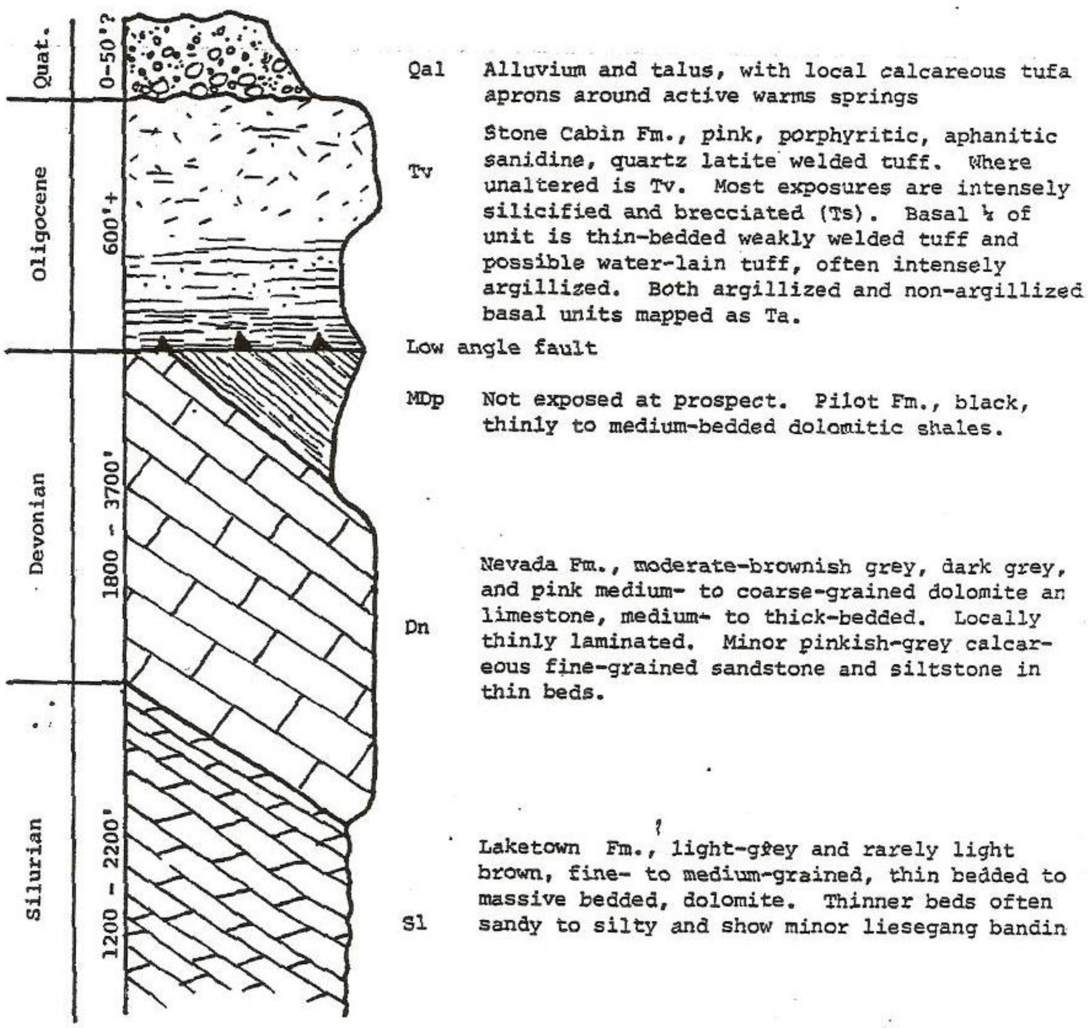

Figure 7. Generalized stratigraphic section (Buchanan, 1986) showing rock units present, Storm property

Widespread hydrothermal alteration of the Oligocene welded tuffs may be grouped as follows:

1. Argillic alteration is present with extensive bleaching and local limonite staining along fractures particularly near the base of the welded tuffs.
2. Argillic alteration may have irregular zones of partial silicification and local limonite staining.
3. Complete or nearly complete silicification with some limonite staining is common with finely disseminated pyrite particularly near the base of the altered volcanic unit.

According to Sekelemian (1982) a crude layering is evident. Silicification generally underlies the elevated parts of the altered welded tuffs. Argillic alteration is more common near the base. Silicified Paleozoic limestones occur adjacent to and below the tuff contact. Seklemian regards this contact as a normal, unfaulted, depositional contact, not a thrust fault as interpreted by Ekren and Others (1972).

Relatively small silicified tuff bodies, often linear, with steep attitudes are present below the main silicified tuff units. They have a northerly trend, with parallel steep fractures. Some connect with pervasive silicification of higher elevation and may be steep fault-controlled feeders.

Brecciation is common in the silicified horizons of the tuff, but some breccias are in the form of pipes and may be assigned to three types (Figure 8, 9 and 10):

1. Landslipped tuff breccia pipes; steep bodies of silicified tuff brecca; most are small.
2. Landslipped tuff breccias; bodies of silicified tuff breccia of undetermined attitude; most are relatively large and may be oriented steeply.
3. Jasperoid breccia pipes; steep bodies of silicified carbonate breccia.

Multiple observations through the area indicate that the breccias have the following characteristics:

1. The breccias clearly cut the earlier pervasive silicification of the tuff and carbonate rocks. Fragments of silicified tuff are incorporated with jasperoid breccia in some pipes.
2. The breccias exhibit evidence of multiple brecciation and silicification with latest incomplete cementation by druzy quartz and local limonite.
3. The pattern of breccia distribution suggests a north-northeasterly alignment, subparallel to the inferred Basin and Range fault bordering the prospect on the east. This zone has been recognized as bounded by faults by Fischer-Watt geologists and the zone has been interpreted as a graben structure and given the name, Coyote Graben.

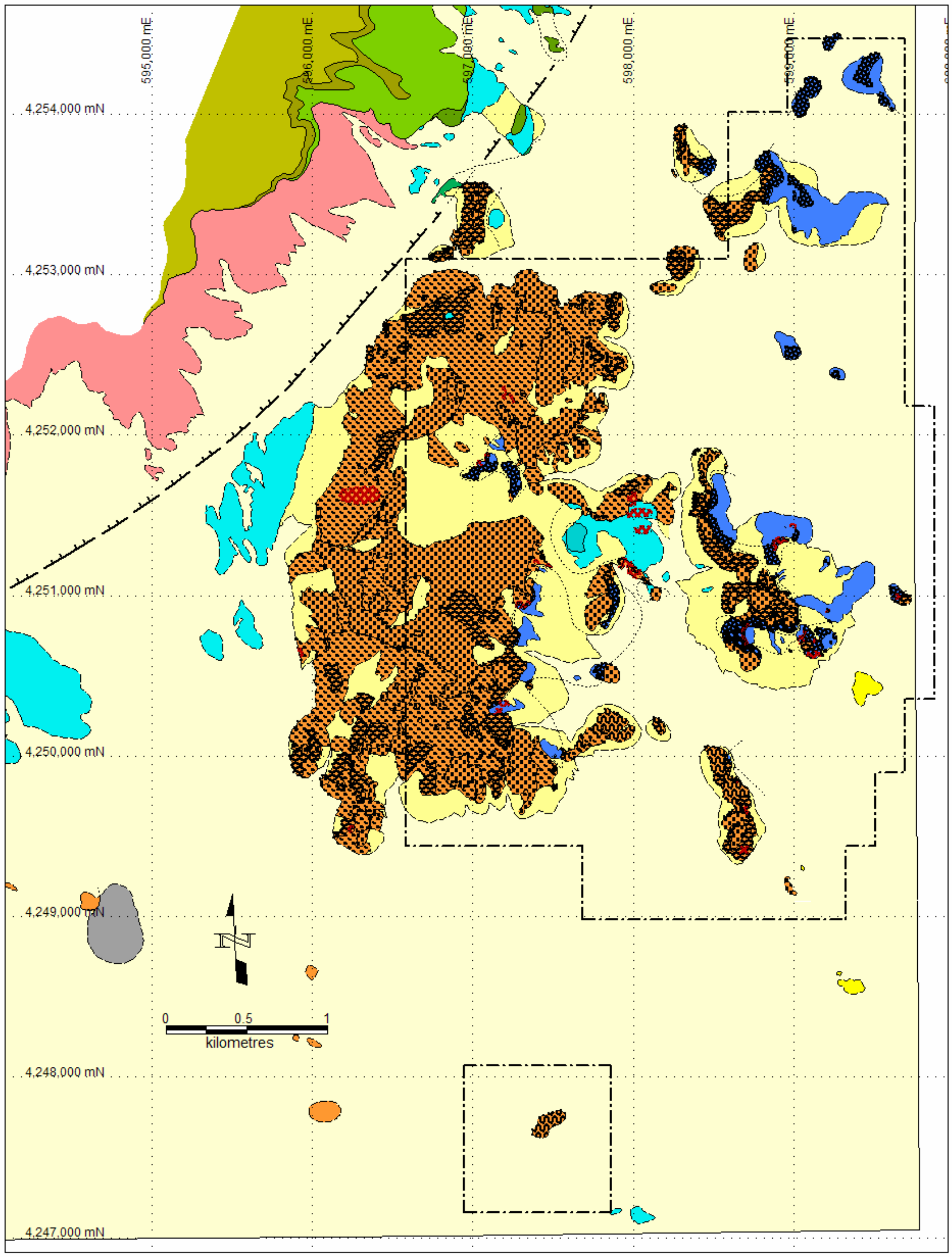

Figure 8. Geologic map of the South Claim Blocks (after Seklemian, 1982)

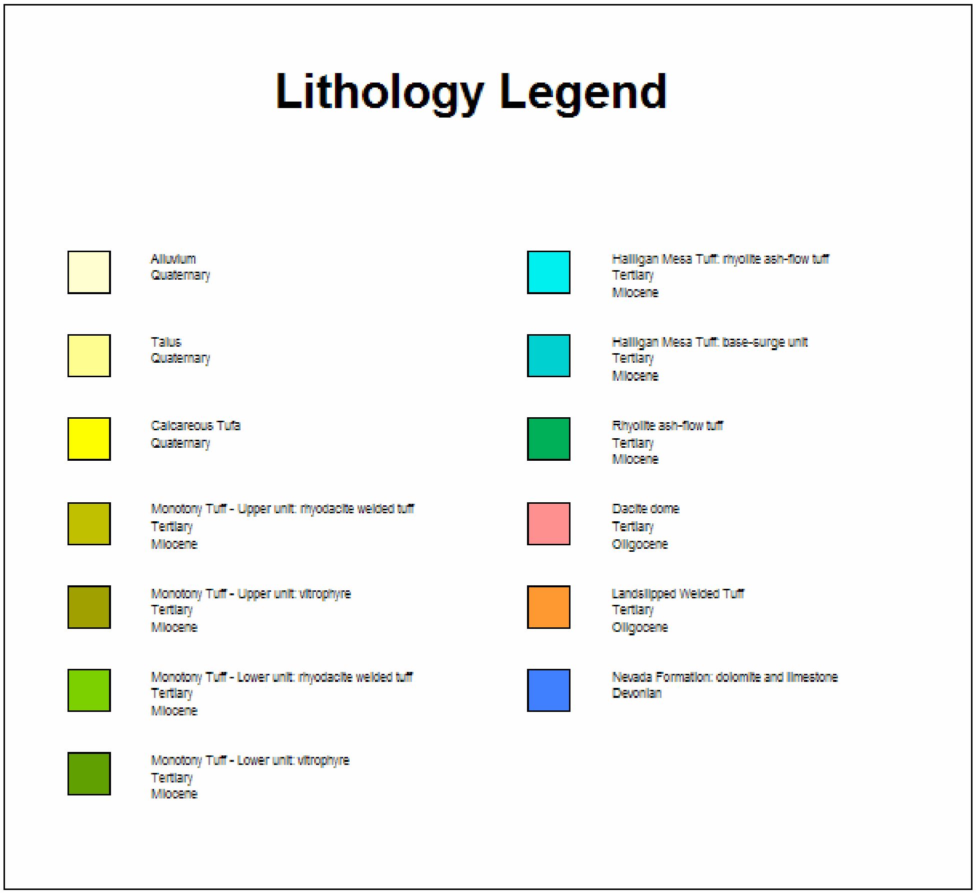

Figure 9. Lithology legend for Seklemian Geologic Map (Figure 8)

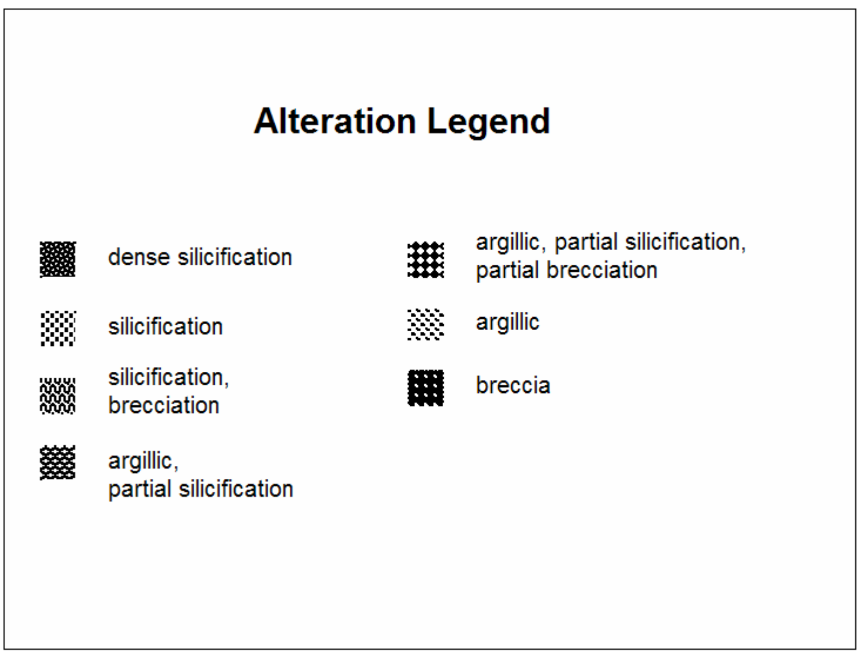

Figure 10. Alteration legend for Seklemian Geologic Map (Figure 8)

DEPOSIT TYPES

Geologic studies to date at the Storm property have served to focus exploration on the silicified breccia widely developed in Oligocene rhyolitic volcanic tuff and tuff breccia. Alteration and mineralization appear to have been emplaced following the Oligocene eruption(s). These silicified breccias are thought to reflect highly energetic fossil hot spring systems. Exploration most likely will lead to buried, near surface, volcanic hot spring-related gold- silver mineralization.

Tuffaceous volcanic host rocks and the complex breccias indicate a volcanic setting in which volcanic emanations, probably with abundant sulfur dioxide (SO2) were violently released to the surface. Mixing of SO2-rich high-temperature volcanic gasses with ground water gave rise to high-temperature sulfuric acid that produces widespread steam-heated acid alteration. Strong clay (kaolinite) alteration overlain by jaspery silicification is generally the pattern of alteration that develops in the higher levels of the hot-spring gold-silver setting (Figure 11). Breccia pipes form partly by collapse and this suggests that underlying Paleozoic carbonates may be leached and dissolved by hydrothermal fluids and this would create favorable open-spaces for mineralization. Further, some breccias exposed at the surface contain broken fragments of quartz vein material, which also suggests deep vein-type mineralization may be present.

Elevated values for Sb, Hg and As in the altered and silicified rocks are to be expected and indicate that the observed alteration and brecciation involved a vapor phase that effectively transported these elements. These elevated values suggest a high-level epithermal system.

A similar geologic setting to the Storm project exists at the Pierina and Alto Chicama gold-silver deposits in Peru and the Round Mountain deposit of Nevada.

At deeper levels, this environment can be expected to transition into an environment likely to contain epithermal quartz-alunite gold deposits. The Coyote faults and associated faults may be host to structure-controlled gold mineralization at depths. Gold should be associated with enargite, silver sulfosalts, covellite, tellurides and pyrite. Veins and breccia pipes would be expected to host the epithermal veins and shoots. Productive deposits at El Indio, Chile; Summitville, Colorado; Goldfield, Nevada, and Mohave, California have similar settings to the altered rocks of the Storm property.

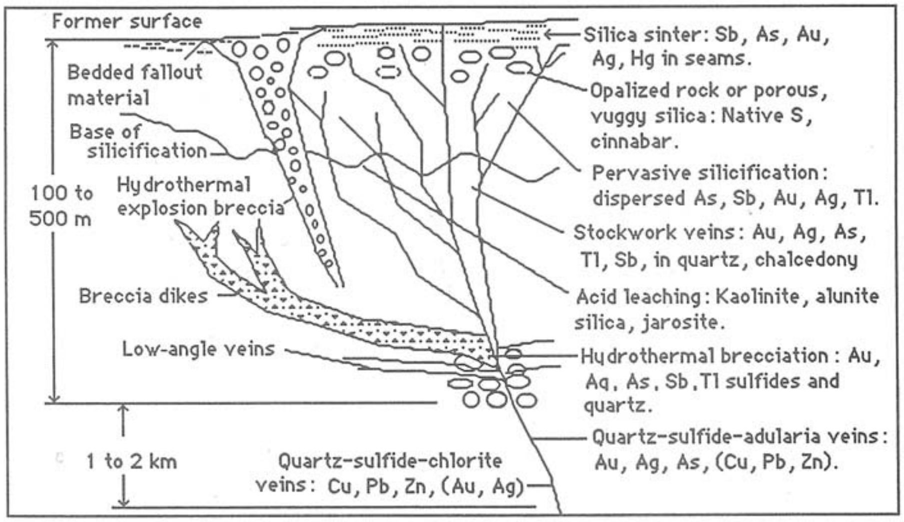

Figure 11. Schematic cross section showing features of the hot-spring Au-Ag deposit model (Berger, 1985)

MINERALIZATION

Gold values up to 0.024 opt were encountered in jasperoid that replaces Devonian limestone and is exposed in a small window through the altered Tertiary volcanic rocks in the SE1/4, NW1/4, Sec. 3, T6N, R54E. Antimony values up to 12,200 ppm and arsenic values up 1o 10,600 ppm also were obtained from rock-chip samples of this jasperoid. Stibnite crystals were reported by a USGS geologist, but the minerals providing the elevated arsenic values were not identified. This zone of elevated gold values was the focus of drilling by Fischer-Watt in 1987 and 1988. The best drill intercept was encountered in RC drill hole HT87-5 from 10.7 to 35.1 meters (35 to 115 feet): 24.4 m (80 ft) averaging 0.01 opt gold (Appendix B).   Several RC holes were drilled in this jasperoid area but results were disappointing and no gold values approaching those encountered in HT87-5 were encountered.

Weakly elevated gold values up to 0.024 opt (0.78 ppm) were obtained from surface sampling of silicified breccia in the southern part of the large claim block.   Finely disseminated pyrite is reported in the breccia pipes and in some of the sheared and brecciated silicified rhyolite.

EXPLORATION

Exploration activities of previous owners of the property, Nassau Limited and Fischer-Watt Mining Co., were briefly described in the section on ”History”. The only exploration work done by the present owner, GPS, was an IP geophysical survey run during the period 31 October to 5 December, 2007, and a rock-chip sampling program of 41 samples conducted in March, 2008.

Surface Rock-Chip Sampling

A total of 41 samples was collected in March 2008 for GPS, concentrating in the area within the Coyote Graben. The results are presented in Figure 12. Each sample is labeled with its Sample ID followed by analytical results for As (ppm) and Sb (ppm). Further information on this sampling program is presented in the sections “Sampling Method and Approach” and “Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security”.

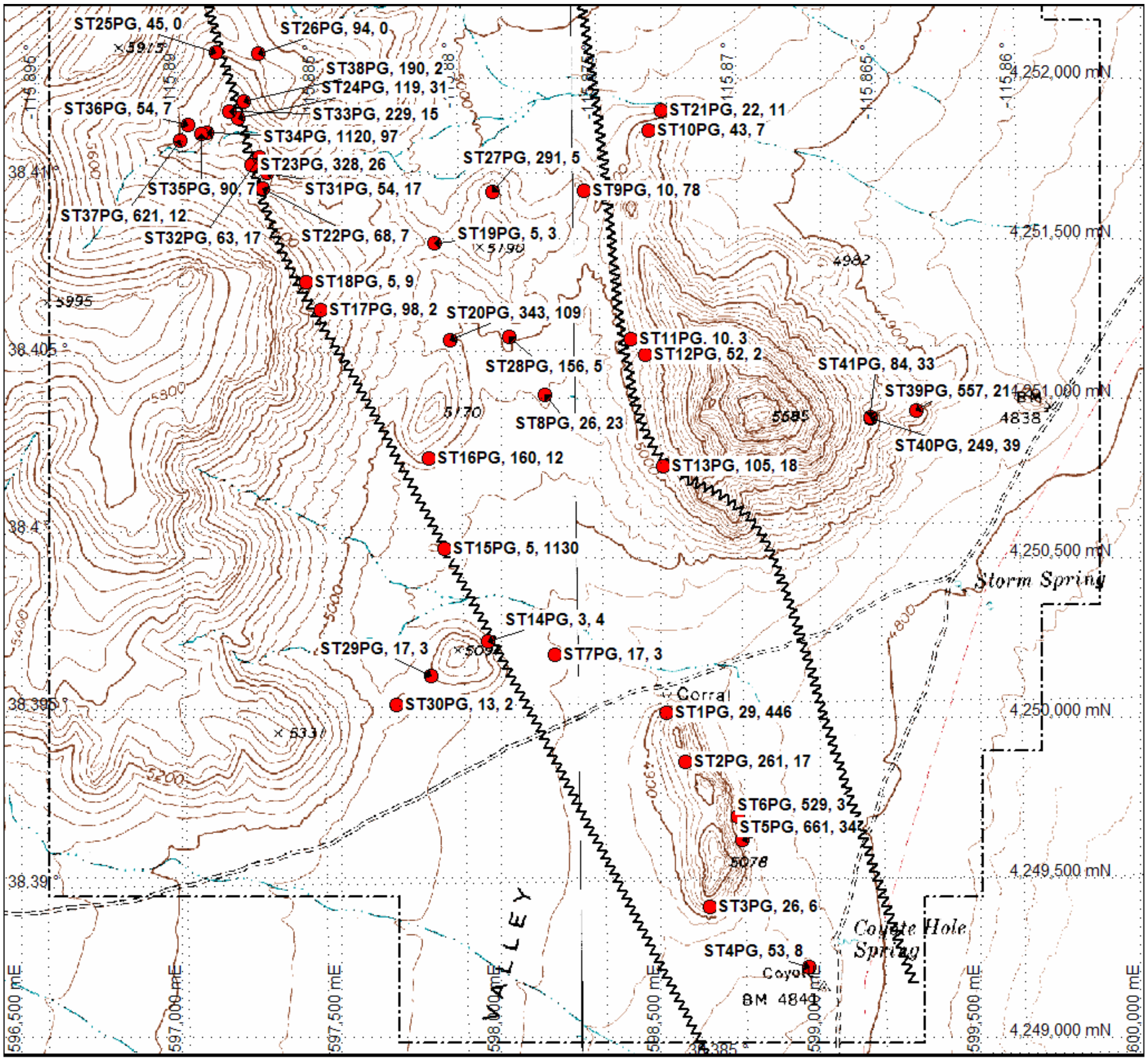

Figure 12. March 2008 rock chip geochemical sample results: Sample ID, ppm As, ppm Sb

IP Geophysical Survey

GPS contracted Zonge Geosciences Inc. and Wright Geophysics Inc. to conduct a gradient array IP/resistivity survey over much of the largest claim block on the Storm property. The survey was run from October to December 2007 and a summary report was prepared in December (Wright, 2007). The survey detected 18 chargeability anomalies and 14 resistivity anomalies. Five have coincident anomalous chargeability and resistivity responses.

The following figures present a summary of the IP/Resistivity survey results along with selected rock chip geochemistry results for Ag (Figures13 and 14). Most of the chargeability anomalies (shown in yellow) lie within the Coyote Graben. The resistivity anomalies are shown in brown. A summary 3-D model shows chargeability anomalies within the Coyote Graben (Figure 15.)

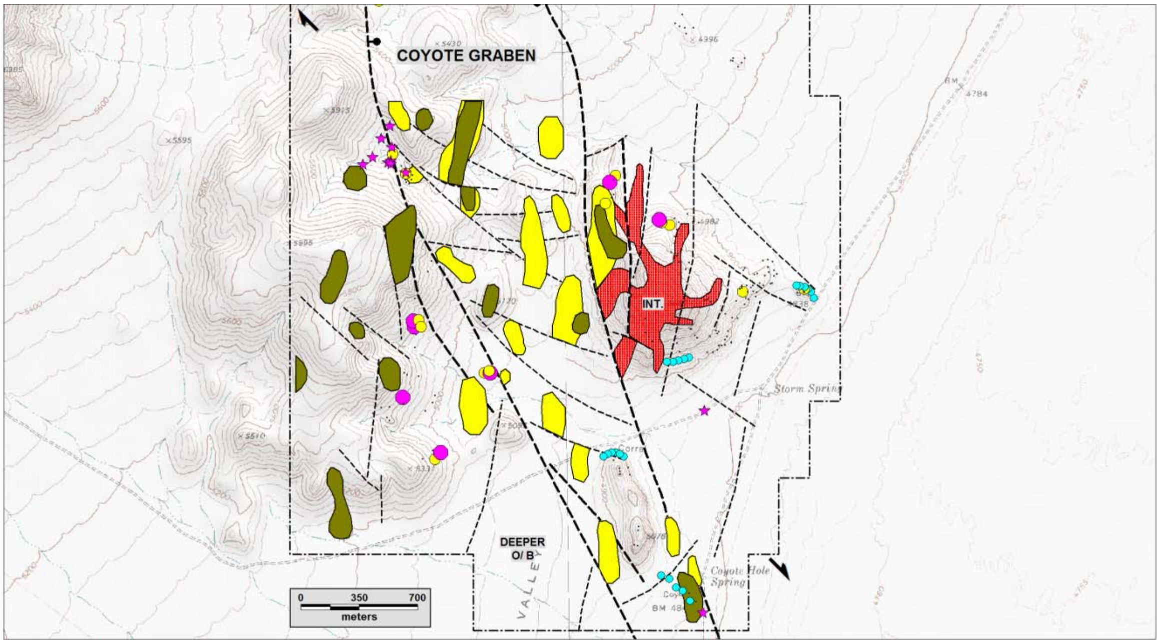

Figure 13. IP survey results and Ag geochem

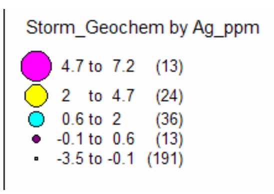

Figure 14. Ag geochem explanation

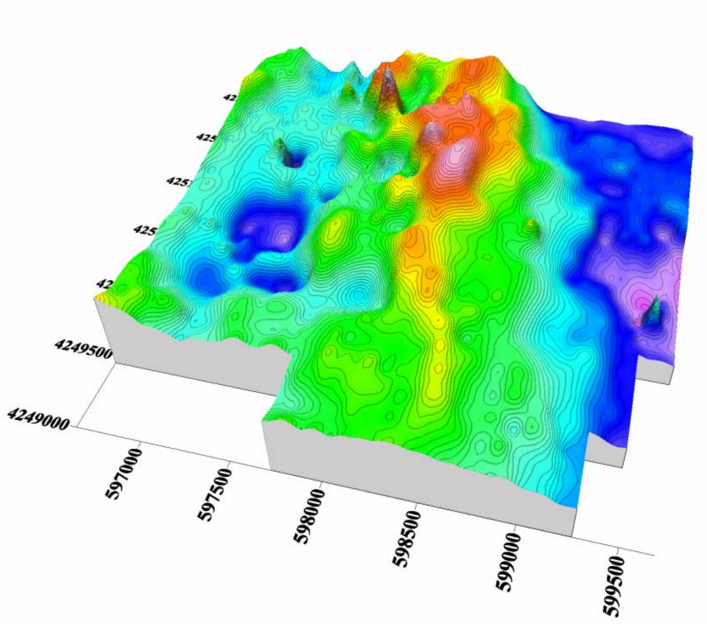

Figure 15. 3D view of chargeability anomalies looking NW

DRILLING

All exploration drilling done on the property was done by Fischer-Watt Mining Co. in the years 1987, 1988 and 1990. Available data from this work are limited. The Compilation Map (Figure 6) is a location map showing all holes believed to have been drilled. All holes were drilled by reverse circulation (RC) techniques. We have no information on sampling procedures, or of QA and QC protocols, and drill cutting or reject samples are not available.

Drilling in 1987 consists of six RC holes, all drilled to test for sediment-hosted gold mineralization in a small irregularly shaped window of upper Paleozoic sediments, about 100 to 300 m (300 to 1000 ft) across. Jasperoid replacement of limestone exposed in this window showed elevated values for gold-indicator elements (As, Sb and Hg). Logs and assays for the holes drilled in 1987 are not available, except for assays of hole HT87-5, which was the most encouraging hole. It cut 24.4 m (80 ft) @ 0.01 opt gold from 10.7 to 35.1 m (35 to 115 ft) depth. Total footage drilled in HT87-5 appears to be 95 m (313 ft) and samples were collected at 1.5 m (5 ft) intervals. Assays were done by Barringer Laboratories Inc., a well regarded commercial lab (Appendix B.) The samples were assayed for Au and Ag by fire assay; As, Sb and Hg were determined by atomic absorption analyses. Three additional holes, 87-A, 87-B and 87-C are shown on the map (Figure 6). There is no information available to indicate that these were drilled.

RC drilling by Fischer-Watt continued into 1988 when nine holes were drilled for a total of 639 m (2096 feet). Two holes were drilled completely in alluvium, so total bedrock drilled was 378 m (1239 ft). Holes are from 49 to 91 m deep (160 to 300 feet). Holes apparently were drilled to test IP anomalies detected in the IP geophysical survey of 1988. Summary logs are available together with a summary of assay data. Detailed logs and laboratory assay reports are not available. The summary assays show no average gold values greater than 30 ppb. The laboratory that determined assay values is unknown.

RC drilling continued in 1990 and three holes, HT90-1, HT90-2 and HT90-3 were drilled in the window of Paleozoic rocks, specifically to offset hole HT87-5, the hole with the most encouraging drill intercept. These holes were drilled in jasperoid replacement of limestone. Sample interval was 1.5 m (5 ft). Top assay in HT90-1 was 0.239 ppm gold, best intercept was 30.5 m (100 ft) of 0.068 ppm gold; top assay in HT90-2 was 0.329 ppm gold, best intercept was 39.6 m (130 ft) of 0.072 ppm gold; and top assay in HT90-3 was 0.320 ppm gold, best intercept was 38.1 m (125 ft) of 0.073 ppm gold.

Holes HT90-4 and HT90-5 were drilled in the northernmost part of the property to test an elevated gold value from an isolated rock-chip geochemical sample that returned a value of about 0.2 ppm gold. Both holes in this area showed all gold assays at or below detection limit of 0.005 ppm gold.

Assays were determined at Geochemical Services Inc. of Torrance, California, and assay data generated by the laboratory is not available. Analytical methods were not specified in the available information. Presumably gold was determined by fire assay with atomic absorption finish (detection level 5 ppb gold). Fourteen additional elements were determined by geochemical analyses.

SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

All work done by Fischer-Watt described in this report pre-dates NI 43-101, and details regarding sampling method and approach were not recorded in the material reviewed.

The March 2008 sampling program focused on the strongly silicified volcanic rock within the Coyote Graben. Rock chip samples were collected at or near mapped and observed faults and associated breccias. Both of the main north-northwest graben faults as well as several secondary east-west faults were sampled. Silicified and hematite altered Paleozoic rock were collected from an erosional window through the volcanics in the northwestern part of the field area. Samples of the altered Paleozoic rocks were collected from the main north-northwest trending fault and from a number of secondary structures.

Approximately 2 kg samples were collected in the field and directly placed and sealed in new cloth sample bags. Sample numbers were written in two places on each bag. Sample numbers, locations, and rock descriptions were logged into a notebook at the sample location. Sample locations were marked on a map of the area during sampling. Samples were transported from the field area and delivered to the ALS Chemex laboratory in Reno Nevada by the field geologist that collected the samples.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Historical work done by Nassau Ltd. and Fischer-Watt described in this report pre-date inception of NI 43-101. Information regarding sampling procedures, sample preparation, and security measures for this work was not included in reports reviewed by the author. Geochemical and assay data are not complete and usually the analytical methods used are not specified. A few assay data sheets and analytical data are available and in these cases the reported analyses were done by well-known and reputable commercial laboratories. Unfortunately there is no information that any duplicate samples or standards were submitted to the laboratories by Fischer-Watt.

The March 2008 samples were analyzed by ALS Chemex in Reno with standard sample preparation. Gold was analyzed by atomic absorption, and the induction-coupled plasma method was used for an additional 35 elements including Ag, As, and Sb.

Analytical results for drill hole HT87-5 are presented in Appendix B.

DATA VERIFICATION

Information used in preparation of this report was made available to the author by GPS and by Defiance. There appears to be no reason to doubt the accuracy or veracity of the exploration data presented in the limited reports and maps. Although the work predates the inception of NI 43-101, the work was either completed under the supervision of persons who would now fulfill most of the requirements to be "Qualified Persons" under the definitions set out in NI 43-101, or has been reviewed by persons who would now fulfill all the requirements.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no adjacent properties as defined in NI 43-101.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The author is not aware that any metallurgical test work has been done on any samples from the Storm property.

MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No mineral resources exist on the Storm property at time of preparation of this report.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any additional information, the exclusion of which would tend to make this report misleading.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Storm property is located along the east margin of a large regional volcanic caldron or caldera, more than 20 miles diameter and of Oligocene age. A large magma chamber was emptied and the erupted pyroclastic rocks now are exposed at the Storm property as rhyolitic welded tuffs and associated volcanic breccias up to 200 meters thick. They rest unconformably upon and partly cover upper Paleozoic carbonate sediments.

Soon after collapse of the huge caldera, magmatic emanations, probably from the dying caldera complex, moved upwards with great energy and produced widespread brecciation along structures, breccia pipes, argillic alteration, silicification and high-level epithermal mineralization. These features are exposed over an area of at least 3 km by 3 km.

A major fault structure, the Coyote Graben, passes northwesterly through the area. Reconnaissance rock-chip sampling of the strongly altered rocks indicate elevated gold, arsenic, antimony and mercury values are associated with part of the Coyote Graben. Geologic setting, structural complications and alteration suggest the Storm property may contain epithermal gold-silver mineralization of the disseminated fossil hot spring type, or relatively high-grade structure-controlled epithermal gold-silver veins.

An induced polarization survey has defined 18 chargeability and 14 resistivity anomalies; five show coincident chargeability and resistivity responses. All chargeability anomalies may reflect presence of sulfides and are targets for further exploration activities. A program of geologic and geochemical evaluation is recommended to prioritize and test these targets.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Additional geologic mapping and geochemical sampling are recommended to evaluate and prioritize targets for drilling. The areas of anomalous resistivity and chargeability defined in the 2007 IP survey need to be examined, geologically mapped and sampled. Objectives will be to define areas of potential gold and silver mineralization.

A ground magnetic survey over the claim block is recommended. Objectives will be to define probable buried intrusions, breccia bodies and structures. Gold and silver mineralization likely will be concentrated along the margin of intrusions, in breccia bodies and along structures.

A dipole-dipole IP survey of lines that cross the Coyote Graben is recommended. Results together with geologic, geochemical, and magnetic data will assist in defining targets for drill testing. Estimated budget for this work is shown below.

Estimated Budget -- Storm Project -- Phase 1

Exploration		
	Geologic Mapping (contractor) 20 days @ $500/day	$10,000
	Field vehicle and field expenses	$5,000
	Alteration and petrographic studies	$5,000
	Geochemical sampling	$5,000
	Assays	$5,000
	Geophysical survey IP	$110,000
	Geophysical survey ground magnetics	$40,000
	Geophysics interpretation	$5,000
	Data compilation 20 days @$500	$10,000
Office	Map Preparation and GIS	$5,000
TOTAL		$200,000

LIST OF REFERENCES

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Stewart, J.H. and Carlson, J.E., 1976, Distribution and lithologic character of 43- to 17-million-year-old sedimentary and igneous rocks of Nevada, showing centers of volcanism, sheet 2 of Cenozoic rocks of Nevada: Nevada Bur. Mines and Geol. Map 52, scale 1:1,000,000.

Wright, J.L., 2007, Storm property, induced polarization survey; unpub. rept for Wright Geophysics, 21p.

DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

I, Richard L. Nielsen PhD
13741 Braun Drive Golden,
Colorado, 80401 USA

Hereby attest that:

I am the author of the technical report "Technical Report on the Storm Property, Nye County, Nevada" dated June 16, 2009.

I am an independent consulting minerals geologist. In particular, I am independent of both Defiance Capital Corp., for whom this report was written, and the property vendor, Genesis Professional Services.

I visited the Storm Project in Nye County, Nevada on September 14 and 15, 2007, to review geology, exploration procedures and results. Other than this visit, I have had no prior involvement with the Storm Property.

I am Professional Geologist #4405 in the state of California in good standing

I earned B.S. and M.S. degrees from the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena in 1955 and 1957, respectively; and a PhD degree in Geology from the University of California, Berkeley in 1964.

Since 1957 I have worked as a geologist in the mining industry, as a corporate employee of Kennecott Copper Corp., Anaconda Minerals and ARCO, and subsequently since 1980 as an independent consultant. I taught geology courses at the University of Nevada, Reno, in 1963-1964. I have been involved in geology, exploration and evaluation of metallic and some non-metallic mineral deposits in about 40 countries.

I am a Senior Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologist, a Senior Fellow of the Geological Society of America, and member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists.

My professional work included field visits to gold-silver deposits throughout the USA, Canada, Mexico, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Argentina, Australia, Portugal and Austria for the purposes of carrying out or reviewing exploration, geology, sampling programs, project evaluation, and/or resource/reserve validation.

I am a Qualified Person with regard to epithermal and sediment-hosted gold-silver deposits, within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101, based on my education, professional registration, and experience with these deposits.

I prepared all sections of the report, and I am not aware of any material fact or change with respect to the subjects of this report that is not reflected in this report, which would make this report misleading.

As defined in Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101, I am independent of the issuer, Defiance Capital Corp. Neither I nor any affiliated entity of mine, have earned any income at any time from Defiance Capital Corp., or any associated or affiliated company, except in the course of this assignment.

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and form 43-101F1, and have prepared this report in compliance with those documents.

I hereby notify the British Columbia Securities commission of my consent to the filing of this Technical report with stock exchanges and other regulatory authorities in Canada, and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their website accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this day of June, 2009

Signed______________________

Richard L. Nielsen

APPENDIX A - List of lode mining claims, Storm Property

Claim Name		Nye Co. Rec #	BLM NMC
			Rec #
STMP	1	612970	888892
STMP	2	612971	888893
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STMP	242	715421	997883

APPENDIX B – ASSAY REPORTS FOR HT87-5

BARRINGER LABORATORIES, INC.
Minerals Lab and Offices:
15000 W. 6th Ave. Suite 300
Golden, Colorado 80401
Phone: 277-1687
Telex: 45810

BARRINGER LABORATORIES, INC.

15-MAY-87
PAGE: 1 OF 3
COPY: 1 OF 2

AUTHORITY:LARRY BUCHANAN

FISCHER-WATT MINING COMPANY
340 FREEPORT BLVD.
SUITE 3
SPARKS, NEVADA
89431
ATTN: LARRY BUCHANAN

WORK ORDER: 8039R-87
*** FINAL REPORT ***

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY REPORT

SAMPLE TYPE: DRILL CUTTINGS

SAMPLE NUMBER		ASSAY FIRE ASSAY AG OZ/TON	ASSAY FIRE ASSAY AU OZ/TON
HT-5	:0-5	TR	0.005
HT-5	:5-10	ND	<0.005
HT-5	:10-15	MS	MS
HT-5	:15-20	TR	0.007
HT-5	:20-25	ND	0.008
HT-5	:25-30	TR	0.01
HT-5	:30-35	TR	0.006
HT-5	:35-40	0.6	0.018
HT-5	:40-45	ND	<0.005
HT-5	:45-50	ND	0.012
HT-5	:50-55	ND	0.007
HT-5	:55-60	ND	0.007
HT-5	:60-65	ND	0.011
HT-5	:65-70	TR	0.011
HT-5	:70-75	ND	0.019
HT-5	:75-80	MS	MS
HT-5	:80-85	TR	0.005
HT-5	:85-90	TR	0.021
HT-5	:90-95	ND	0.008
HT-5	:95-100	MS	MS
HT-5	:100-105	ND	0.01
HT-5	:105-110	TR	0.012
HT-5	:110-115	TR	0.01
HT-5	:115-120	ND	<0.005
HT-5	:120-125	ND	<0.005
HT-5	:125-130	ND	<0.005
HT-5	:130-135	ND	<0.005
HT-5	:135-140	MS	MS
HT-5	:140-145	MS	MS
HT-5	:145-150	ND	0.007

SERVICES FOR THE EARTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

BARRINGER LABORATORIES, INC.
Minerals Lab and Offices:
15000 W. 6th Ave. Suite 300
Golden, Colorado 80401
Phone: 277-1687
Telex: 45810

BARRINGER LABORATORIES, INC.

AUTHORITY:LARRY BUCHANAN

15-MAY-87
PAGE: 2 OF 3
COPY: 1 OF 2

FISCHER-WATT MINING COMPANY
340 FREEPORT BLVD.
SUITE 3
SPARKS, NEVADA
89431
ATTN: LARRY BUCHANAN

WORK ORDER: 8039R-87
*** FINAL REPORT ***

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY REPORT

SAMPLE TYPE: DRILL CUTTINGS

SAMPLE NUMBER	ASSAY FIRE ASSAY AG OZ/TON	ASSAY FIRE ASSAY AU OZ/TON
HT-5 :150-155	MS	MS
HT-5 :155-160	ND	0.01
HT-5 :160-165	MS	MS
HT-5 :165-170	ND	<0.005
HT-5 :170-175	MS	MS
HT-5 :175-180	MS	MS
HT-5 :180-185	MS	MS
HT-5 :185-190	ND	<0.005
HT-5 :190-195	ND	<0.005
HT-5 :195-200	ND	<0.005
HT-5 :200-205	ND	<0.005
HT-5 :205-210	ND	<0.005
HT-5 :210-215	ND	<0.005
HT-5 :215-220	ND	<0.005
HT-5 :220-225	ND	<0.005
HT-5 :225-230	ND	<0.005
HT-5 :230-235	ND	<0.005
HT-5 :235-240	TR	<0.005
HT-5 :240-245	TR	0.01
HT-5 :245-250	ND	<0.005
HT-5 :250-255	ND	<0.005
HT-5 :255-260	ND	<0.005
HT-5 :260-265	ND	0.01
HT-5 :265-270	ND	<0.005
HT-5 :270-275	ND	<0.005
HT-5 :275-280	ND	0.009
HT-5 :280-285	ND	0.005
HT-5 :285-290	TR	0.005
HT-5 :290-295	ND	<0.005
HT-5 :295-300	TR	<0.005

SERVICES FOR THE EARTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Barringer Labs ...
Minerals Lab and Offices:
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BARRINGER LABORATORIES, INC.

15-MAY-87
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AUTHORITY:LARRY BUCHANAN

FISCHER-WATT MINING COMPANY
340 FREEPORT BLVD.
SUITE 3
SPARKS, NEVADA
89431
ATTN: LARRY BUCHANAN

WORK ORDER: 8039R-87
*** FINAL REPORT ***

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY REPORT

SAMPLE TYPE: DRILL CUTTINGS

SAMPLE NUMBER	ASSAY FIRE ASSAY AG OZ/TON	ASSAY FIRE ASSAY AU OZ/TON
HT-5 :300-305	ND	<0.005
HT-5 :305-310	TR	<0.005
HT-5 :310-313	TR	<0.005

SIGNED: Vern Peterson (ME)
Vernon K. Peterson,
LABORATORY SUPERVISOR

FOOTNOTES:
P=QUESTIONABLE PRECISION; *=INTERFERENCE; TR=TRACE; ND=NOT DETECTED;
IS=INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE; NA=NOT ANALYZED; MS=MISSING SAMPLE

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